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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

PROSPECTING, CHANNEL SAMPLING, GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND LIDAR SURVEYS

Field work performed between June 18 and 22, 2016 and September 10, 2016

at the

ROD PROPERTY

Rod 1-8	YC98411-YC98418	Rod 491-675	YD111491-YD111675
Rod 9-60	YD33529-YD33580	Rod 676-735	YD01596-YD01655
Rod 61-148	YD71951-YD72038	Rod 770-825	YD01690-YD01745
Rod 149-340	YD70809-YD71000	Rod 860-863	YD01780-YD01783
Rod 341-490	YD109021-YD109170	Rod 864-890	YD153592-YD153618

NTS 106D/01 and 106C/04
Latitude 64°09´N; Longitude 134°00´W

in the

Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

A. Mitchell, B.Sc., GIT

March 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The Rod property covers several silver-lead-zinc±gold prospects and muli-element geochemical anomalies. It is located in central Yukon, within a district of precious metal enriched, replacement style, volcanogenic massive sulphide and vein occurrences, which include ATAC Resources Ltd.'s Tiger and Conrad deposits, Xstrata's Craig deposit, Revere Development Corp.'s Marg deposit, Blind Creek Resources Ltd.'s Blende deposit, Victoria Gold Corp.'s Dublin Gulch deposit and Alexco Resource Corp.'s Keno Hill deposits. The Rod property is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

This report describes prospecting, channel sampling and geological mapping conducted between June 18 and 22, 2017 by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic Metals. It also presents data from a Lidar survey flown by Eagle Mapping Ltd. on September 10, 2016. The author interpreted all resulting data. His Statement of Qualifications is in Appendix I, and a Statement of Expenditures is located in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Rod property comprises 798 mineral claims that are located in central Yukon at latitude 64°09′ north and longitude 134°00′ west on NTS map sheets 106D/01 and 106C/04 (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 16,160 ha (161.6 km^2). The claims are registered in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals. Details concerning the claims are listed below, and the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry*
Rod 1-8	YC98411 - YC98418	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 9-60	YD33529 - YD33580	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 61-77	YD71951 - YD71967	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 78-83	YD71968 - YD71973	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 84-91	YD71974 - YD71981	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 92-97	YD71982 - YD71987	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 98-105	YD71988 - YD71995	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 106-111	YD71996 - YD72001	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 112-119	YD72002 - YD72009	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 120-125	YD72010 - YD72015	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 126-133	YD72016 - YD72023	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 134-139	YD72024 - YD72029	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 140-148	YD72030 - YD72038	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 149-152	YD70809 - YD70812	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 153-186	YD70813 - YD70846	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 187-188	YD70847 - YD70848	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 189-226	YD70849 - YD70886	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 227	YD70887	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 228-340	YD70888 - YD71000	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 341-363	YD109021 - YD109043	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 364	YD109044	Mar 15, 2020

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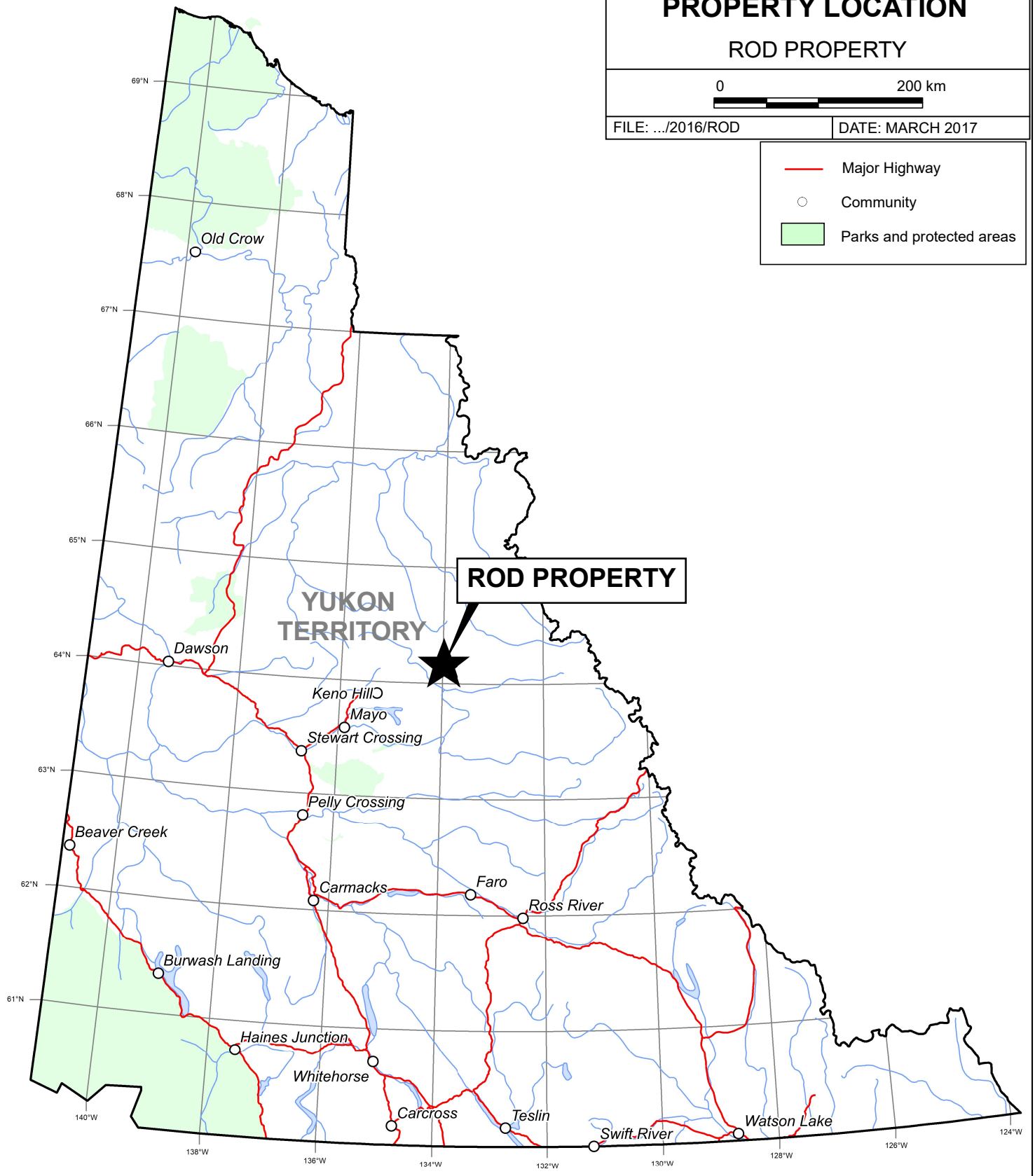
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION

ROD PROPERTY

0 200 km

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Rod 365	YD109045	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 366-388	YD109046 - YD109068	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 389-412	YD109069 - YD109092	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 413-470	YD109093 - YD109150	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 471-490	YD109151 - YD109170	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 491-519	YD111491 - YD111519	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 520	YD111520	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 521	YD111521	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 522-528	YD111522 - YD111528	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 529-675	YD111529 - YD111675	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 676-679	YD01596 - YD01599	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 680-687	YD01600 - YD01607	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 688-735	YD01608 - YD01655	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 770-789	YD01690 - YD01709	Mar 15, 2021
Rod 790-825	YD01710 - YD01745	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 860-863	YD02890 - YD01780	Mar 15, 2021
Rod 864-873	YD153592 - YD153601	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 874	YD153602	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 875	YD153603	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 876	YD153604	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 877-881	YD153605 - YD153609	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 882	YD153610	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 883	YD153611	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 884	YD153612	Mar 15, 2018
Rod 885	YD153613	Mar 15, 2020
Rod 886-890	YD153614 - YD153618	Mar 15, 2018

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

The Rod property lies 110 km northeast of the town of Mayo, the nearest supply centre. The closest road access is at McQuesten Lake, which is situated 60 km west of the property.

Access to and from the property in 2016 was provided by an AStar B3 helicopter owned by Horizon Helicopters and operated from ATAC Resources' Rau camp, which is located approximately 10 km west-northwest of the Rod property. Crews were housed at the Rau camp and were positioned there utilizing fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to the Rau airstrip, followed by helicopter from the airstrip to the camp.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

In June 1977, McIntyre Mines Ltd. staked the eastern portion of the current Rod property in order to cover mineral showings identified by prospecting. Later that year, McIntyre conducted an exploration program on its claims, which consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and ridge-top geochemical sampling. This work identified several strong silver-lead-zinc anomalies that encompass mineralized float occurrences and vegetation kill zones associated with black

shales. Visually barren shale collected from the kill zones reportedly assayed up to 1% zinc and 43.8 g/t silver (Arnold & Floyd, 1977).

In 1979, McIntyre entered into a joint venture with Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd., which performed geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling and hand trenching. This work identified multiple mineral occurrences, and included two hand trenches that were excavated on what is now referred to as Discovery Ridge – a north trending spur located in the north-central part of the current Rod claims. Numerous cobbles of argentiferous galena were found within black shale talus in one of the trenches, and a northeast trending structure hosting argentiferous galena and sphalerite was exposed in the other (Kim, 1979).

In 1980, the McIntyre-Canadian Superior joint venture did 325 m of diamond drilling in four holes (CSR1 to CSR4) in the Discovery Ridge area. Three of the holes tested beneath the northeast trending structure exposed by hand trenching, and they encountered several highly oxidized but poorly mineralized zones. The fourth hole, which was located approximately 450 m to the north, was abandoned after 40 m due to poor ground conditions (James, 1980).

In 1982, the claims were transferred to SEREM Inc. The following year, soil sampling and mapping outlined a roughly east-west trending, 2000 m long lead-silver anomaly along the northern side of Discovery Ridge, which is associated with galena float occurrences. In 1984, SEREM contracted Archer Cathro to evaluate the mineralized float occurrences on the property with hand trenching. This trenching exposed narrow, northwest trending quartz veins, which are stained with yellow oxide (plumbojarosite?), and contain isolated lenses of fine-grained, massive argentiferous galena (Carne, 1984). The claims were allowed to lapse following this work.

In 1998, Manson Creek Resources Ltd. performed regional-scale silt sampling in the district and identified a broad geochemical anomaly in the area of the lapsed claims. As a result, in 2001 Manson restaked part of the original claim block and performed geological mapping and geochemical sampling on its claims. The program identified a drill target at the head of a gossanous creek, about 500 m west of the Discovery Ridge showings. This target was theorized to be a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospect similar to the Marg deposit, located 30 km to the southwest. In 2002, Manson Creek drilled 384.5 m in 3 holes and successfully intersected low-grade gold±silver±copper±zinc mineralization associated with narrow exhalative-style, pyrite-dominated, semi-massive to massive sulphide horizons. Manson Creek recommended further work to vector into potentially thicker and richer sections of the system (Jutras, 2003), but the claims were allowed to lapse.

Strategic Metals restaked the Discovery Ridge area in 2008 as the Rod 1-8 claims and added another 52 claims early in 2010. The remaining 762 claims were staked in the fall of 2010, following the nearby discovery of Carlin-type mineralization by ATAC Resources at its Osiris deposit.

In 2010, Strategic Metals performed mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling on the property. Grid soil sampling confirmed and significantly augmented historical data. A broad soil anomaly was outlined on Discovery Ridge, which contains anomalous concentrations of

silver, lead, arsenic, antimony and numerous other elements. This anomaly is larger and stronger than previously recognized geochemical targets (Eaton and Kammerer, 2011).

In 2011, Strategic Metals completed 2213 m of diamond drilling in 12 holes (ROD-11-01 to ROD-11-12) in the eastern and central parts of the property, as part of an exploration program that also involved geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. Ten of the holes were drilled in the northern part of Discovery Ridge and cut mostly black shale. Mineralization within these drill holes occurred in narrow quartz veins and consisted of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Two of the holes targeted soil geochemical anomalies west of Discovery Ridge. One of the holes (ROD-11-12) intersected a 10.67 m horizon of volcanic-related nickel-molybdenum-vanadium mineralization, a previously unrecognized mineralization type on the Rod property. A complete report pertaining to this work can be found in Dumala (2012), while results are summarized in the Mineralization section below.

In 2014, Strategic Metals performed more prospecting, hand trenching and geochemical sampling on the property. This program successfully expanded the size and increased the tenor of previously identified mineral occurrences, and identified a new showing three kilometres west of Discovery Ridge. A selective grab sample from this new showing, consisting of cobbles of massive galena with sparse encrusting anglesite, returned 4410 g/t silver and 79.48% lead (Morton, 2015). Results from this program are further described in the Mineralization section below.

In 2015, Strategic Metals conducted additional prospecting and geochemical sampling on the property. Four new discoveries were made and mineral showings now extend intermittently over a 15 km long easterly-northeasterly trend. Results from this program are discussed in the appropriate section below (Morton, 2016).

Table I summarizes the exploration history of the Rod property. Results from all work performed by Strategic Metals is described in the appropriate sections of this report.

Table I – Exploration History of the Rod Property

Year of Work (Report #)	Owner/ Operator	Claim Group	Work Performed	Results
1977 (090306)	McIntyre Mines Ltd.	ROD 1-100	-Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting -Silt sampling -Soil sampling -Rock sampling -Geophysics (not discussed in report)	-Ridge-line soil sampling identified several strong Ag-Pb-Zn anomalies -Prospecting located abundant mineralized float associated with soil anomalies, mostly in vegetation kill zones within black shales -"Barren shales" within kill zones assayed up to 1% Zn and 43.8 g/t Ag

1979 (090611)	Joint Venture: McIntyre Mines Ltd. & Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd.	ROD 1-100	-Detailed mapping -Hand trenching	-Hand trenching exposed Ag-Pb mineralization at two locations on Discovery Ridge
1980 (090687)	Joint Venture: McIntyre Mines Ltd. & Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd.	ROD 1-100	-325m of drilling in four holes to explore mineralization exposed by trenching in 1979	-Three holes intersected several highly oxidized, poorly mineralized zones in a NE trending structure -The second target remained untested due to abandonment of hole CSR-3 in Paleozoic shales
1982	SEREM Inc.	ROD 1-100	-Claims transferred to SEREM Inc.	
1983	SEREM Inc.	ROD 1-100	-Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting -Soil sampling	-Outlined "virtually continuous" 2000 m long Pb-Ag soil anomaly associated with galena-float occurrences
1984 (091545)	SEREM Inc.	ROD 1-100	-Blast trenching -Channel sampling	-Trenching exposed numerous narrow northwest trending quartz veins stained with yellow oxide (plumbojarosite?), and containing isolated massive, argentiferous galena
1998	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	-	-Regional scale stream sediment sampling	-Identified extensive stream geochemical anomaly in area of lapsed ROD claims
2001 (094359)	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	JRS 1-25	-Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting -Rock sampling -Water sampling	-Identified VMS style drill target associated with stream geochemical anomaly found in 1998
2002 (094359)	Manson Creek Resources Ltd.	JRS 1-25	-384.5m of drilling in 3 holes to test for blind VMS Marg style mineralization	-Successfully identified low-grade Au, Ag, Cu, Zn mineralization associated with blind exhalative style, pyrite dominated massive sulphides
2008-2011	Strategic Metals Ltd.	ROD 1-735 770-825 860-890	-Claims staked -Soil sampling -Prospecting -2213 m of drilling in 12 holes to test soil geochemical anomalies	-Ten drill holes intersected narrow intervals of mineralization associated with quartz veins in black shales -Hole ROD-11-12 identified nickel-molybdenum-vanadium mineralization associated with volcanic rock -Outlined a broad soil anomaly with strongly elevated silver, lead, arsenic and antimony

2014	Strategic Metals Ltd.	ROD 1-735 770-825 860-890	-Soil sampling -Prospecting -Hand trenching	-Prospecting identified a new mineral occurrence 3 km west of Discovery Ridge, and expanded previously identified occurrences
2015	Strategic Metals Ltd.	ROD 1-735 770-825 860-890	-Soil Sampling -Prospecting -Geological mapping	-Prospecting identified four new mineral occurrences, which extend known mineralization over a 15 km easterly-northeasterly trend.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Rod property is located on the western flank of the Nadaleen Range and is drained by creeks that flow north into the Rackla River and south into the Beaver River. Both of these rivers converge and join the Stewart River, which is part of the Yukon River watershed.

The property covers a series of north- and south-trending spurs and drainages that flank an east trending ridge. The claims straddle the east-trending Dawson Thrust Fault, which marks a significant change in terrain. Resistant rocks that form cliffs and unstable talus slopes are common south of the fault, while relatively recessive rocks that form subdued, rolling landscapes are found to the north.

Elevations on the property range from 670 m above sea level (asl) at the Rackla River along the western edge of the property to 1830 m asl on peaks near the centre of the property. Treeline is at approximately 1400 m asl, with approximately 25% of the property above this elevation. The lower slopes are thickly treed with spruce and shrub willow, while the upper slopes and ridge crests are vegetated by grass, moss, lichen and a mix of dwarf alder and willow brush.

There is abundant evidence of past glaciation including north-facing cirques and deep U-shaped valleys. Glaciofluvial deposits commonly blanket valley floors, while glacial till and moraines are found on lower slopes. Soil development is generally poor at higher elevations where talus slopes are common.

The climate in the vicinity of the Rod property is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, snowfall can occur in any month. The property is mostly snow free from early June to late September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rod property is located toward the western end of the Rackla Belt, which is an 18 by 120 km belt that hosts various styles of base metal and precious metal occurrences (Colpron et al, 2013).

The Rackla Belt spans the southern portion of the Nadaleen map sheet (106C) and southeastern corner of the Nash Creek (106D) map sheet. The GSC published 1:250,000 scale geological

maps of the Nash Creek and Nadaleen map sheets in 1972 (Green) and 1974 (Blusson), respectively. In 1990, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (predecessor to the Yukon Geological Survey) released a 1:50,000 scale geological map of NTS map sheet 106D/01 (Abbott, 1990).

In 2010, the Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) initiated a project to better understand the geology of the Rackla Belt, as a result of the recent discoveries in the area. This project included 1:50,000 scale mapping of the: 1) Mount Mervyn map area (106C/04) in 2010 (Chakungal and Bennett, 2011); 2) Mount Ferrell map area (106C/03) in 2011 (Colpron, 2012); and 3) Ortell Lake and Mount Stenbraten map areas (106C/02 and 01) in 2012 (Colpron et al, 2013). It also included integration of structures and stratigraphic units across map sheets 106C/01 to 106C/04 and 106D/01 (Colpron et al, 2013). Geology of the Rackla Belt presented in the following paragraphs is primarily summarized from the YGS's recent work (Colpron et al, 2013).

The Rackla Belt straddles the boundary between deep water, dominantly clastic rocks of the Selwyn Basin to the south and shallower water shelf strata of the Mackenzie Platform to the north.

The Rackla Belt is divided into three main structural panels – Richardson fault array, Mackenzie fold belt and Selwyn fold belt (Figure 3). Both the north-trending Richardson fault array and the northern edge of the northwest-trending Selwyn fold belt have prolonged histories of Proterozoic and Paleozoic faulting (mainly extensional and strike-slip) that were reactivated during Mesozoic compression.

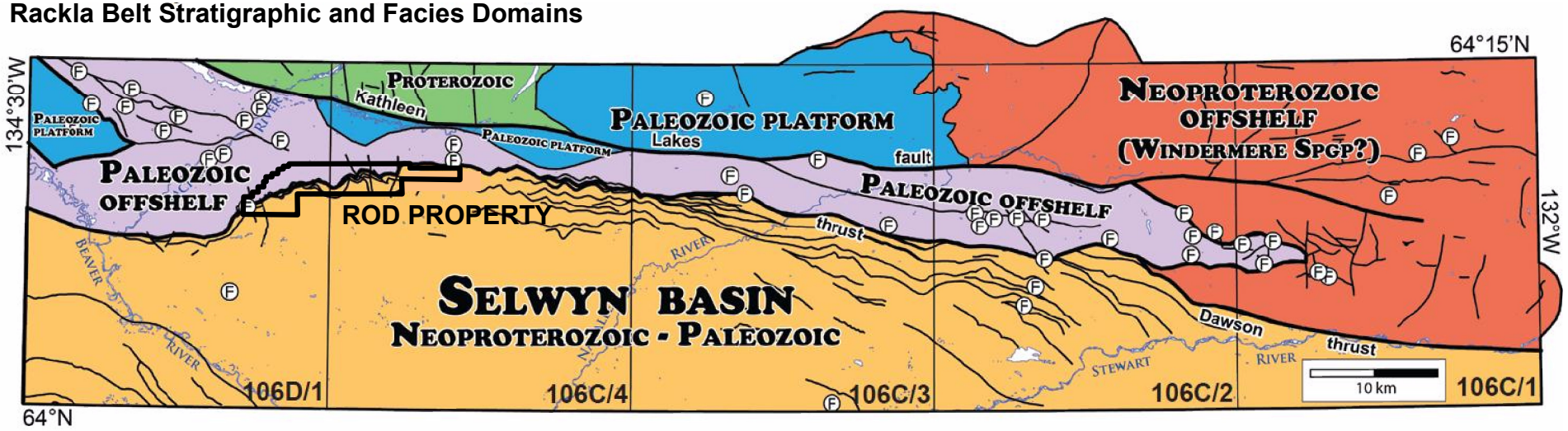
The three main structural panels are separated by the Dawson Thrust and Kathleen Lakes faults (Figure 3). The Dawson Thrust Fault is a crustal break that may date back to late Neoproterozoic rifting and was subsequently reactivated as a north-directed thrust fault during Paleozoic extension and Mesozoic compression. The direction of movement along Mesozoic thrust faults in the region is generally towards the north. The Kathleen Lakes Fault is an enigmatic structure with uncertain kinematics. It likely has a long history that may have begun as a normal fault in the Neoproterozoic and has since been reactivated, possibly accommodating strike-slip and normal movement.

Both extensional and apparent sinistral strike-slip faults cross-cut structures associated with compression and represent some of the youngest deformation in the Rackla Belt. Some strike-slip reactivation may have occurred along both the Kathleen Lakes and Dawson Thrust faults; however, the amount of motion is probably very small and appears to die out to the east.

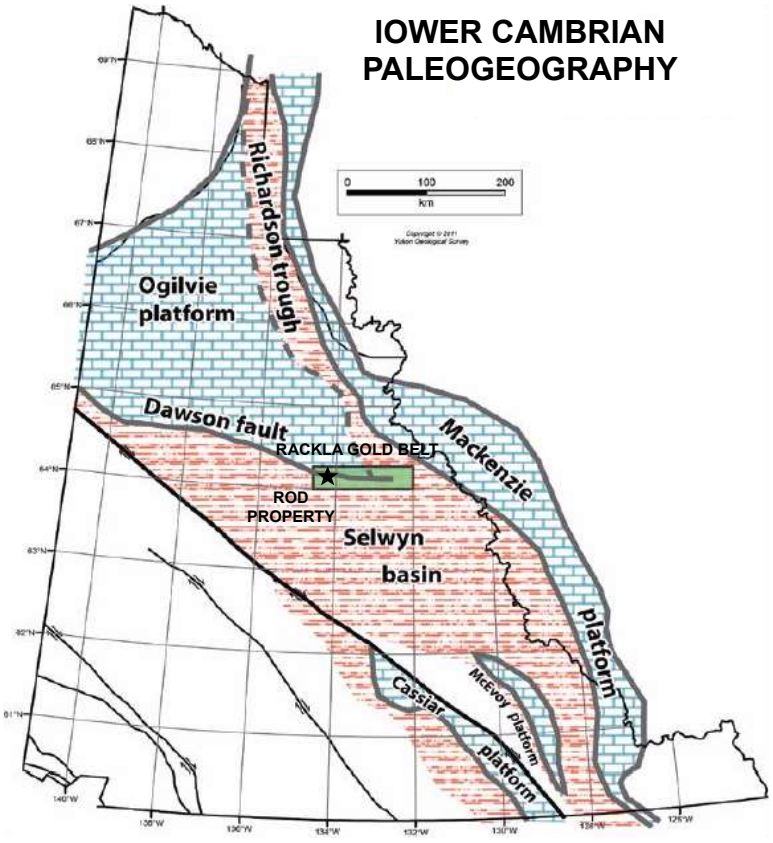
The Rackla Belt can be divided into five stratigraphic and facies domains that are generally bounded by the Dawson Thrust and Kathleen Lakes faults (Figure 3).

1) Neoproterozoic to Paleozoic Selwyn Basin: The southern part of the belt (hanging wall of the Dawson Thrust Fault) comprises Neoproterozoic to Upper Paleozoic predominantly off-shelf clastic sedimentary rocks of Selwyn Basin;

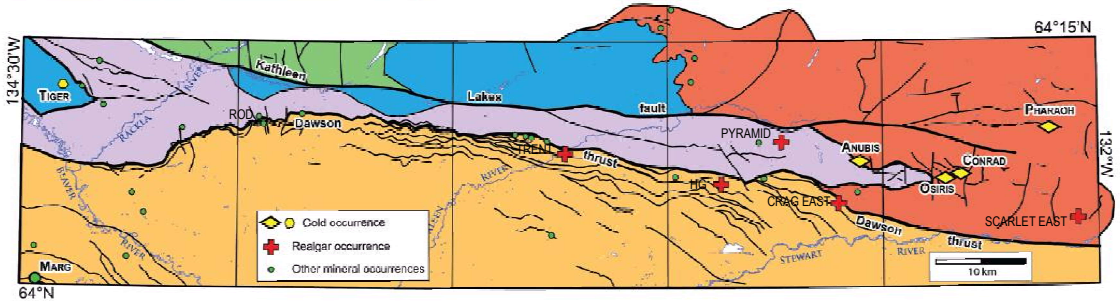
Rackla Belt Stratigraphic and Facies Domains



IOWER CAMBRIAN PALEOGEOGRAPHY



MINERALIZATION ALONG RACKLA BELT



Note: Underlined showings are held by Strategic Metals Ltd.

After Colpron et al, 2013

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FIGURE 3

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RACKLA BELT REGIONAL GEOLOGY

ROD PROPERTY

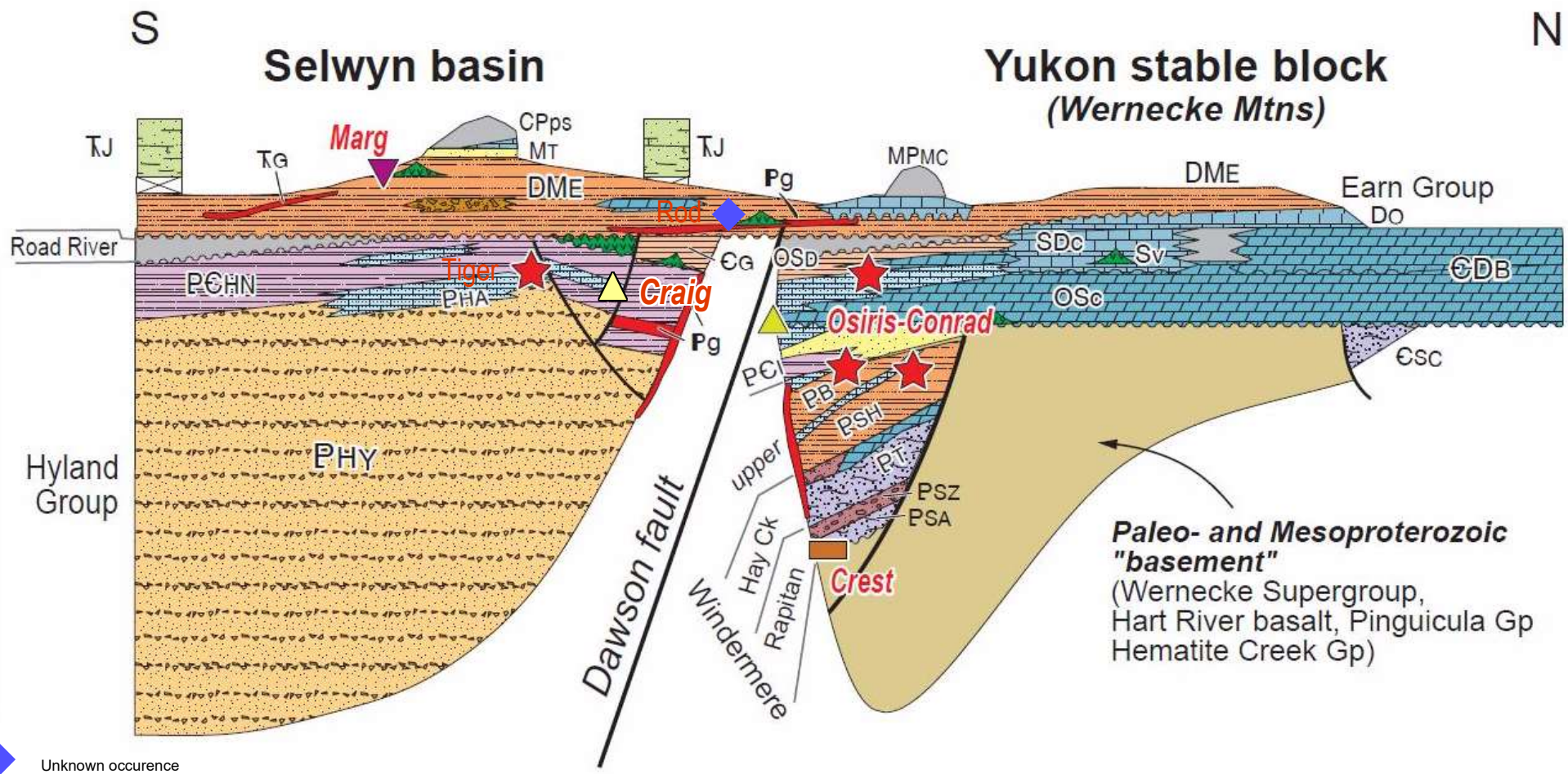
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2) Paleozoic Off-shelf: To the north of the Selwyn Basin, Ordovician to Permian off-shelf carbonate and shale (including abundant debris flow and turbidite deposits) are bound by the Dawson Thrust and Kathleen Lakes faults;
3) Neoproterozoic Off-shelf (Windermere Supergroup?): In the northeastern part of the belt, rocks in the footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault consist of fine-grained siliciclastic and carbonate rocks. Ediacaran fossils in this sequence suggest correlation with the upper part of the Neoproterozoic Windermere Supergroup;
4) Paleozoic Platform: Platformal carbonate rocks of Ordovician to Devonian age occur mainly north of the Kathleen Lakes Fault in the central part of the belt. A notable exception is a window of this package at the west end of the belt; and,
5) Proterozoic: Older Proterozoic rocks of the Wernecke Supergroup and Pinguicula Group occupy the region north of the Kathleen Lakes Fault in the northwestern part of the belt.

The transition between platformal and basinal facies varies around Selwyn Basin. Its eastern boundary exhibits a more typical facies transition that migrates through time. By contrast, the northern boundary of Selwyn Basin is strongly localized and was apparently controlled by the Dawson Thrust Fault. Figure 4 illustrates an idealized cross-section through Rackla Belt stratigraphy, along the northern boundary of Selwyn Basin. The lithological units that occur in the immediate vicinity of the Rod property are described in Table II.

Table II - Regional Lithological Units (*after Colpron et al, 2013*)

Unit Name	Age	Map Name	Description
Selwyn Suite	Mid-Cretaceous	mKgS	Resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspar) biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite and minor quartz diorite.
Galena Suite	Triassic	TrG	Massive, medium-grained hornblende diorite and gabbro sills; massive chloritic and locally serpentinized greenstone sills.
Jones Lake	Middle to Upper Triassic	TrJ	Brown to buff weathering, calcareous fine grained sandstone, argillite and shale; extensive ripple cross-lamination and bioturbation; massive, light grey weathering, fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; minor orange weathering platy limestone.
Tsichu Formation	Carboniferous to Permian	CPT	Thin to medium bedded, siliceous calcarenite, dolomite, sandy dolomite and minor grey quartzite; buff and grey weathering, thick bedded, dark grey bioclastic limestone.
Keno Hill Formation	Mississipian	MK	Massive to thick bedded quartz arenite; thin to medium bedded quartz arenite interstratified with black shale or carbonaceous phyllite.
Earn Group	Devonian to Mississippian	DME (undifferentiated)	Complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits within black siliceous shale and chert and including separated small occurrences of felsic volcanic rocks; barite common; rare limestone.
		DME3	Massive felsic to intermediate volcanic flows, tuffs and subvolcanic plug(s); locally highly altered; greenish chert



Unknown occurence

Carlin-type Au (epigenetic) occurrence

VMS occurrence

MVT occurrence

Rapitan iron occurrence

TJ - Jones Lake Fm
MPMC - Mount Christie Fm
MT - Tsichu Fm
DMBR - Besa River Fm
DME - Earn Gp
DMP - Prevost Fm
DPL - Portrait Lake Fm
DO - Ogilvie Fm
DF - Funeral Fm
DGB - Grizzly Bear Fm
DN - Nahanni Fm
DH - Headless Fm
DL - Landry Fm
DNA - Natla Fm
DA - Arnica Fm
DS - Sombre Fm
DC - Camsell Fm
SDD - Delorme Fm
SDS - Sapper Fm
SS - Steele Fm
OSW - Whittaker Fm
CDB - Bouvette Fm
CSH - Haywire Fm
OBS - Broken Skull Fm
OSD - Duo Lakes Fm
COR - Rabbitkettle Fm
CSC - Slats Creek Fm
CA - Avalanche Fm
CRS - Rockslide Fm
CG - Gull Lake Fm
CS - Sekwi Fm
PCV - Vampire Fm
PCBR - Backbone Ranges Fm
PCI - Ingta Fm
PCHN - Narchilla Fm
PHA - Algae Fm
PHY - Yusezu Fm
PB - Blueflower Fm
PSH - Sheepbed Fm
PIB - Icebrook Fm
PK - Keele Fm
PT - Twitya Fm
PSZ - Shezal Fm
PSA - Sayunei Fm
PCL - Coates Lake Gp

Unnamed units have lower case identifiers

Chert conglomerate, grit sandstone, and siltstone
Chert, shale
Shale
Siltstone, shale
Sandstone, siltstone, shale
Shale, sandstone
Grit, sandstone, shale (turbidites)
Mafic volcanic rocks
Diabase sills and dikes
Diamictite
Quartzite
Silty and argillaceous limestone
Dolostone
Limestone

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

IDEALIZED REGIONAL CROSS-SECTION

ROD PROPERTY

FILE: ...2016\ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

			and minor black slate; quartz eye quartz-sericite chlorite phyllite; local vesicular or amygdaloidal basalt, locally pillowed.
Bouvette Formation	Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian	CDB1	Grey- and buff-weathering dolomite and limestone, medium to thick bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolomite; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone.
Unconformity (?)			
Hyland Group	Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian	PCH (undifferentiated)	Consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics, limestone (PCH2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (PCH3); may include younger units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (PCH5).
		PCH2	Grey weathering, dark grey to grey-white, thin to thick bedded, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy; calc-silicate and marble.
		PCH3	Distinctive, recessive, maroon weathering, interbedded maroon and apple-green slate; "Oldhamia" trace fossils; rare grey chert; locally basal member and interbeds of quartz siltstone, sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate.
		PCH5	Dark brown- and green- to light grey-weathering, dark green volcanic rocks, commonly with calcite-filled vesicles, breccia, tuff, and agglomerate; minor interbedded shale, chert, siltstone and limestone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In 2011, Strategic Metals conducted 1:10000 scale mapping of the entire Rod property (Figure 5). In 2016, Strategic Metals conducted 1:500 scale mapping in and around the Cake Showing, 12 km west-southwest of Discovery Ridge area. The following is a summary based on Strategic's work and observations made by other exploration geologists who have worked on the property at various times.

The southern and eastern portions of the property are underlain predominantly by Hyland Group rocks. The stratigraphically lowest unit within the Hyland Group is thick bedded, beige to light brown, medium- to coarse-grained quartz-rich sandstone and arkose sandstone (PCHg). Minor quartz-pebble conglomerate, dark grey limestone and dark-grey shale horizons are interbedded with the sandstones. Maroon and green shale with lesser amounts of coarse-grained quartz sandstone to quartz pebble conglomerate (PCHs) overlie the sandstone unit. The upper most section of the Hyland Group is laminated to thin bedded, orange-grey weathered, dark grey, fine-grained, silty limestone (PCHc).

In the eastern part of the property, the Hyland Group is unconformably overlain by a package of rocks dominated by poorly sorted, coarse clastic sequences, which are indicative of deposition in a gravitationally unstable, transitional shelf environment. Debris flows within this sequence comprise sand to cobble-sized lithic clasts of limestone, sandstone and shale. Larger clasts are aligned sub-parallel to bedding. The debris flows are interbedded with coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone and lithic pebble conglomerate (CG).

The northern and western parts of the property are mainly underlain by Earn Group rocks. In the Discovery Ridge area, Earn Group is confined to the footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault, but to the west it occurs above and below the thrust fault.

In the central part of the property, Earn Group is dominated by dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone (DMEs). Carbon content within the shale tends to be higher than normal near faults. Occasional barite veins with some coarse sphalerite and rare quartz-galena veins are found within the shales near late structures. The nature of the soft shale in contrast to the quartz-rich Hyland Group rocks creates a distinct change in geomorphological character with vegetated, rounded ridges in the north changing to steep, rugged ridges in the south. The transition between these two domains roughly corresponds to the Dawson Thrust Fault.

Several units of unknown ages near the Dawson Thrust Fault have been grouped with the Earn Group. In the central part of the property, a package of rocks dominated by green, volcanic breccia interbedded with volcaniclastic, sandstone and tuff (DMEv) sit structurally above the Earn Group shales, and crops out discontinuously along the Dawson Thrust Fault. This package commonly grades northwards into fine-grained, micaceous sandstone and black chert (DMEch) and rarely into heterogeneous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale. In the west-central part of the property, structurally up section from the volcaniclastic rocks, hornblende-pyroxene gabbro bodies of Triassic Galena Suite (TrG) crop out discontinuously in thin, linear dykes parallel to the thrust fault. Locally, fault-bounded ultramafic bodies and their altered equivalents (um) and grey, thin bedded quartzite (DMEq) also crop out near the Dawson Thrust Fault.

West of the central map area, the Dawson Thrust Fault cuts the Earn Group and exposes thin bedded, dark grey-brown chert interbedded with dark grey shale and siltstone (DMEs). In the far west part of the property, south of the Dawson Thrust Fault, brown weathering, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale is also interpreted to be part of the Earn Group. Locally interbedded with these rocks are fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone, phyllite and brown, fine- to medium-grained arkose sandstone with cross bedding (DMEps). Recent observations made by Strategic Metals have identified a previously unrecognized volcanic unit in the western part of the property. This unit consists of limey, pyroxene-phyric andesite and is exposed in an area that was previously mapped as Earn Group shale (DMEs). It is uncertain whether the unit corresponds to volcanic rocks observed elsewhere on the property.

Structure

The Rod property straddles the Dawson Thrust Fault for a length of 25 km. The Dawson Thrust Fault has been historically drawn on maps as one continuous fault; however detailed mapping indicates that the Dawson Thrust Fault in this area is an imbricate zone comprising up to four thrust faults that shorten and imbricate Hyland Group, Earn Group and possible Cambrian to Triassic strata. For clarity, the term Dawson Thrust Fault in this report refers to the leading edge of deformation (the most northerly fault) within the imbricate zone. Where exposed, the leading edge of deformation (Dawson Thrust Fault) appears be overprinted by brittle deformation suggesting it has been re-activated. Evidence for brittle deformation includes closely spaced

fracture sets (labelled as late foliations on Figure 5), quartz and calcite veins, and crenulations in shale. Typically thrust faults within the imbricate zone strike about 070° to 090°and dip moderately to the south.

The dominant fabric within the Rod property is a penetrative foliation that manifests itself as a slaty cleavage in some units. This fabric is overprinted by a late foliation that only occurs near the Dawson Thrust Fault. Both the penetrative foliation and the late foliation strike between 055° to 120° and dip shallowly to moderately to the south. Bedding is often preserved in Hyland Group sandstone and Cambrian strata. It strikes between 070° to 125° and dips moderately to the south, except near fold hinges.

Several phases of folding are observed within the Rod property. Early, isoclinal folding of the Hyland Group and Cambrian strata complicate the map pattern. The penetrative foliation is axial planar to these overturned folds, which plunge shallowly to the southeast. Late, upright, tight folds generally trend east-west and plunge very shallowly. In the footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault, within Earn Group shale, centimetre scale folding is observed in close proximity to the fault. These folds deform the penetrative foliation, plunge moderately to the southeast, and are interpreted to be linked to late fault movements.

Within the footwall of the thrust stack, a west-southwesterly trending fault of unknown kinematics, which cuts Earn Group shale, has been traced for eight kilometres. This fault, (the "Flowers Fault"), is a brittle feature that appears to have accommodated significant fluid flow. Closely spaced fracture sets that contain metal oxides and quartz veins are much more abundant within the vicinity of this structure than are seen elsewhere on the property.

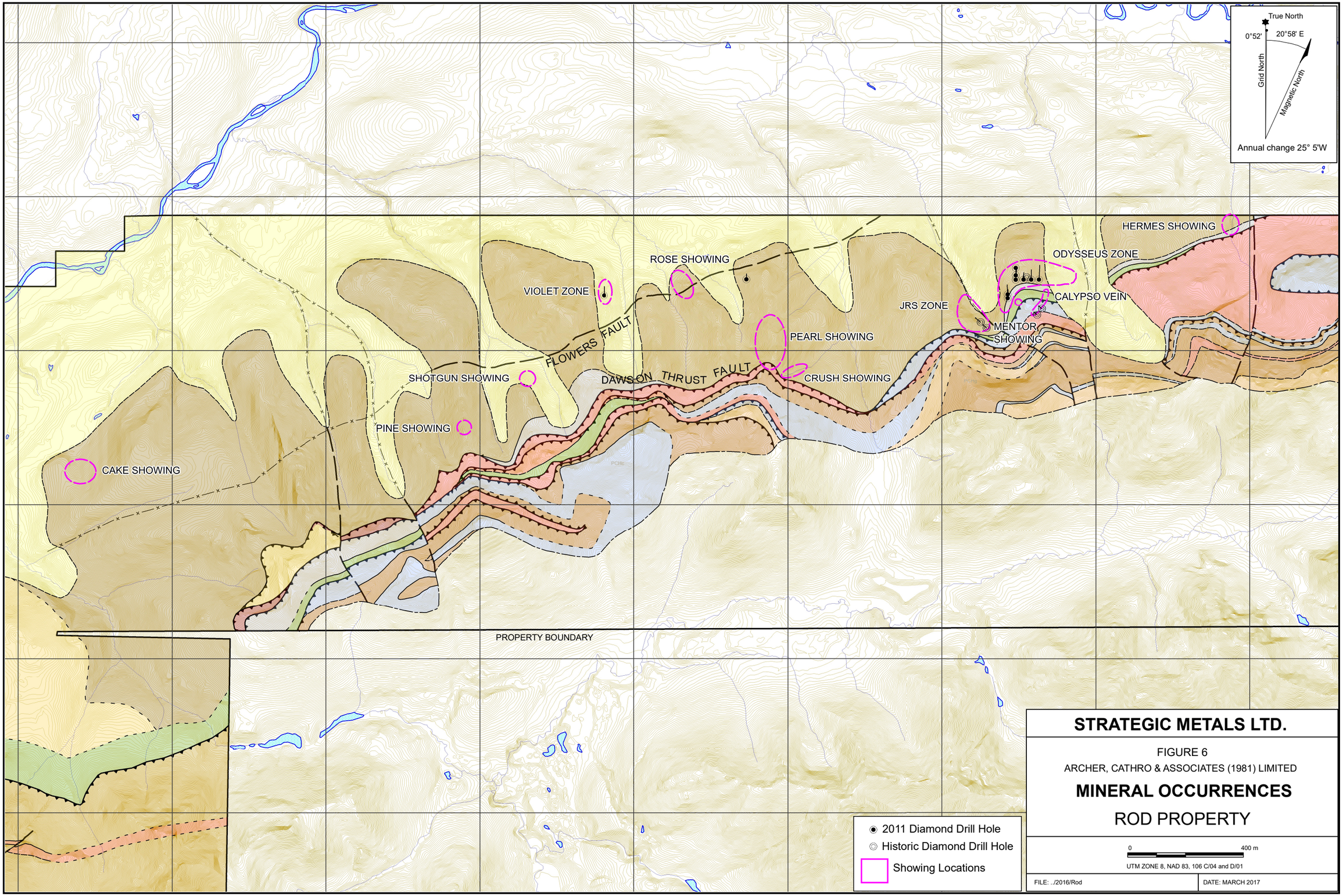
High-angle dip-slip faults offset stratigraphy, early isoclinal folds and thrust faults. Movement along these steep structures is interpreted to post-date all other structural features but direct evidence for this has not been found. These structures are generally north striking with a sinistral strike-slip component to the movement.

MINERALIZATION

Since 1977, prospecting and rock sampling have been conducted within the boundaries of the current Rod property by several operators. Historically, work has focused on four mineral occurrences located in the Discovery Ridge area: the Odysseus Zone, the JRS Zone, the Calypso Vein and the Mentor Showing.

Work performed by Strategic Metals has identified another eight occurrences on the property. These occurrences are the Violet Zone, Rose Showing, Pearl Showing, Hermes Showing, Crush Showing, Shotgun Showing, Pine Showing and Cake Showing. Figure 6 illustrates the locations of all twelve mineral occurrences.

In 2016, Strategic Metals collected a total of 16 rock samples from the property. The samples include 10 channel samples from the Cake Showing and 6 grab/chip samples from the Cake and Hermes showings. The 2016 rock sample locations are plotted on Figure 7, along with significant results highlighted from all programs to date. Rock Sample Descriptions and



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FIGURE 6

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MINERAL OCCURRENCES

ROD PROPERTY

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Certificates of Analysis for the 2016 samples are provided in Appendices III and IV, respectively.

In 2016, rock sample sites were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit. Rock sample preparation and multi-element analyses were carried out at ALS Minerals' laboratory in North Vancouver, BC. Each sample was dried and fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm, and then a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The fine fraction was analyzed for 51 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectroscopy and atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS41). An additional 30 g charge was further analysed for gold by fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA26).

The following are brief descriptions of the twelve mineral occurrences that have been identified on the property.

The Odysseus Zone is a roughly 850 m by 350 m arc that straddles the northern part of Discovery Ridge, and covers Earn Group strata in the footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault. Mineralization in this zone is both structurally and stratigraphically controlled. Significant assays have been obtained from northeast-trending veins containing quartz and galena, and from black shale, which often appears barren but sometimes features secondary oxides on fractures.

The host unit is a dusty grey weathering black shale that locally exhibits a pale green hue on weathered surfaces. Outcrop is rare, but this unit is represented as near-source fine talus within vegetation kill zones up to several tens of metres in diameter. Quartz vein and massive galena float is scattered throughout the zone, in some places occurring with strong malachite staining. Encouraging rock samples collected from this zone are listed in Table III.

Table III – Significant Rock Sample Results – Odysseus Zone

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635923	Float	0.5	0.05	5.45	0.003	4	26	532	25	6	0.9
M635930	Float	1250.0	55.42	0.02	0.147	121	6210	1	8	1530	3.8
M635949	Float	589.0	23.24	0.03	0.096	157	5600	7	13	525	3.0
M635950	Float	446.0	17.70	0.04	0.030	50	2620	9	15	403	3.1
M635972	Grab - 20 cm	30.5	0.13	0.16	0.037	326	3150	1130	98	76	2.8
M635973	Outcrop	0.2	<0.01	0.03	0.003	13	84	1690	31	<1	0.9
M635974	Outcrop	49.3	1.25	0.19	0.018	273	2360	1010	46	108	1.8
M635982	Float	1.5	0.01	0.06	0.003	21	1500	1045	13	15	0.6
G285902	Outcrop	1855.0	43.03	0.20	0.003	3060	1165	48	959	2660	1820.0
G285903	Float	245.0	3.23	0.54	0.007	2460	1180	29	339	>10000	172.0
G285904	Outcrop	2370.0	76.85	0.13	0.007	1260	520	1	25	3140	42.0
H248830	Outcrop	1760.0	6.12	0.25	0.094	2730	3730	2	106	9400	37.0
H248831	Outcrop	1670.0	70.88	0.28	0.011	1115	725	1	29	2350	79.0

H248839	Chip - 6.0 m	41.8	1.23	0.02	0.007	127	189	10	152	122	24.0
H248842	Chip - 0.37 m	1390.0	30.73	0.11	0.006	1565	549	26	522	2100	349.0
H248848	Float	869.0	37.20	0.19	0.081	259	33200	12	64	1040	27.0
H_7	Float	49.0	1.68	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
H_8	Float	2314.2	66.00	0.38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2151	Float	1977.6	79.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2152	Float	2006.4	78.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2153	Float	2239.5	59.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2156	Float	2003.6	74.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2154	Float	1183.5	48.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2155	Float	1869.9	69.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2158	Float	1935.0	76.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2159	Float	1923.4	73.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2164	Float	1806.1	80.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2157	Float	2340.3	79.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not analyzed

In 1979, drill hole CSR-3 was collared within the Odysseus Zone. It targeted the presumed source of massive galena float, between 70 and 100 m north of the collar. This hole was abandoned at 40 m due to poor ground conditions (James, 1980). No assays were reported from this hole.

In 1984, hand trenching was performed within the galena-rich area targeted by CSR-3. Two trenches, spaced 20 m apart, exposed a swarm of northwest-trending quartz veins and veinlets stained with yellow oxide, possibly plumbojarosite. In one of the trenches, the exposed vein is 1.3 m wide and includes a 20 cm wide core of massive, fine-grained galena, which assayed 57.56 oz/ton (1973 g/t) silver, and 66.2% lead (Carne, 1984).

In 2010, Strategic Metals collected float and chip samples from the Odysseus Zone. A selective grab sample, collected from a seam of galena in outcrop returned 1855 g/t silver, 43.03% lead and 1820 ppm molybdenum, while a composite sample composed of moderately abundant fragments of green stained quartz vein and quartz breccia, collected from a kill zone, assayed 1760 g/t silver and 6.12% lead. A grab sample of massive galena taken from an historical trench about 100 m east of the kill zone assayed 2370 g/t silver and 76.85% lead (Eaton and Kammerer, 2011).

In 2011, Strategic Metals drilled 10 diamond drill holes in the Odysseus Zone, targeting down dip and strike extension of mineralization exposed around the previously identified kill zone. Drilling tested a strike length of 400 m and to a maximum vertical depth of 360 m below surface. All of the holes intersected black shale with syngenetic pyrite and varying degrees of graphitic alteration. Mineralization was confined to narrow quartz veins and consisted of pyrite, galena and sphalerite (Dumala, 2012).

Table IV summarizes the significant intersections from the 2011 diamond drilling.

Table IV: Significant 2011 Odysseus Zone Drill Intersections

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
ROD-11-01	82.30	85.34	3.04	18.15	0.748	1.635
ROD-11-02	No Significant Assays					
ROD-11-03	93.80	102.11	8.31	101.91	4.758	4.443
Includes	99.59	100.58	0.99	502.00	28.010	19.950
ROD-11-04	107.66	112.78	5.12	19.39	0.776	2.524
ROD-11-05	110.31	111.25	0.94	59.50	3.320	0.834
ROD-11-06	41.15	48.77	7.62	22.84	0.159	0.018
And	67.06	79.25	12.19	19.29	0.171	0.018
And	124.97	128.02	3.05	53.90	1.885	0.534
ROD-11-07	32.00	35.05	3.05	21.40	0.101	0.006
And	92.96	96.01	3.05	42.30	0.026	0.054
And	114.30	117.35	3.05	18.50	0.537	2.690
And	129.54	132.59	3.05	19.10	0.400	0.445
ROD-11-08	53.05	56.39	3.34	30.94	1.108	0.216
Includes	53.05	53.67	0.62	116.00	5.480	0.967
ROD-11-09	21.34	24.38	3.04	34.00	1.335	0.046
And	51.82	60.96	9.14	34.46	1.524	0.017
Includes	54.86	57.91	3.05	73.50	3.970	0.014
ROD-11-10	154.35	164.03	9.68	25.35	0.741	0.422
Includes	162.94	164.03	1.09	108.00	3.100	1.225

In 2014, sampling of dark maroon-black and metallic volcanic material and orange weathering, dark green listwanite (?) returned nickel values in excess of 1000 ppm, with a peak value of 1690 ppm. In addition, a float grab of dark pitted scoria returned 5.45% zinc. These samples were all collected south of the 2011 drill hole collars, in an area mapped as Earn Group chert, shale and breccia (DMEch).

The Calypso Vein is situated on Discovery Ridge and consists of a two to four metre thick siderite vein exposed in two hand trenches spaced 250 m apart. Between the trenches, the surface trace of the vein is marked by abundant mineralized sub-crop and talus. Locally the vein contains blebby galena and sphalerite, with smaller isolated occurrences of oxidized zinc and weathered massive galena. The vein is coincident with a northeast-trending fault structure within the Hyland Group (Arnold and Floyd, 1977). It exhibits a conspicuously dark brown weathering that distinguishes it from the surrounding limestone and shale. Significant rock samples from this zone returned encouraging results, as tabulated in Table V.

Table V – Significant Rock Sample Results – Calypso Vein

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635912	Float	1.3	0.01	18.95	0.003	132	301	3	1	49	1.0
M635926	Float	1505.0	60.74	7.05	0.003	2760	1530	9	5	2600	1.0
M635932	Float	46.8	2.03	0.62	0.006	44	1380	6	20	49	0.3
M635967	Outcrop	1855.0	59.90	8.42	0.003	10700	3810	9	4	>10000	0.6

M635971	Outcrop	23.1	0.67	3.57	0.014	156	8000	16	34	292	0.4
H248828	Float	26.3	0.99	8.62	0.001	71	307	2	1	22	0.5
H248829	Outcrop	50.5	0.68	21.20	0.001	566	1100	5	1	247	0.5
H248837	Chip - 2.01 m	256.0	10.70	4.39	0.001	889	1360	4	2	573	0.5
H248850	Outcrop	97.3	2.74	33.62	0.005	1805	4460	28	18	544	1.0
H_1	Outcrop	14.7	3.85	6.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TR-79-1	Chip - 4.57 m	236.6	13.25	1.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TR-79-2	Chip – 11.59 m	97.8	3.32	6.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
H_5	Float	84.0	4.95	4.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
H_6	Float	2040.0	62.20	3.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not analyzed

Historical channel sampling of the vein returned 236.6 g/t silver, 13.25% lead and 1.15% zinc over 4.57 m in TR-79-1 and 97.8 g/t silver, 3.32% lead and 6.27% zinc over 11.59 m in TR-79-2. Drill holes CSR-1, 2 and 4 tested the depth extension of this structure. All three holes encountered numerous highly oxidized but poorly mineralized zones (James, 1980).

Chip samples collected by Strategic Metals in 2010 from a historical trench exposing the Calypso Vein returned 256 g/t silver, 10.70% lead and 4.39% zinc over 2.01 m. This trench is located on the uphill side of an approximately 150 m long by 4 m wide area of sub-crop and float, containing abundant siderite (Eaton and Kammerer, 2011).

Samples collected in 2014 from hand pits dug along the projected trace of the vein extended its strike length by another 190 m. Well mineralized samples from the pits returned peak values of 1855 g/t silver, 60.74% lead, 18.95% zinc, 10700 ppm copper, 8000 ppm arsenic and >10000 ppm antimony. The cross-cutting relationship of the vein indicates that it post-dates movement along the Dawson Thrust Fault.

The Mentor Showing is located along the Dawson Thrust Fault on Discovery Ridge, and covers an 8 m by 6 m area of gossanous shale and two small hand trenches. Numerous cobble-sized fragments of highly oxidized zinc- and lead-rich vein material are present in and around one of the trenches but no mineralization was found in the other. Its higher zinc content and proximity to the thrust fault distinguish this showing from the nearby Odysseus Zone.

A historical sample taken here assayed 101.1 g/t silver, 4.05% lead and 1.48% zinc (James, 1980).

In 2010, a grab sample of high-grade vein material, taken from the Mentor Showing, assayed 722 g/t silver, 29.5% lead and 7.95% zinc. A grab sample of limonitic and punky galena-bearing material, collected from a hand pit at the Mentor Showing in 2014, returned 834 g/t silver, 38.97% lead and 7.53% zinc.

The JRS Zone is located 500 m west of Discovery Ridge. It is underlain by Earn Group shale and is located in a geological setting similar to that of the Odysseus Zone, relative to the Dawson Thrust Fault. The area was first identified by Manson Creek Resources and appears to be the

source of a transported gossan deposited in a nearby northwest-flowing creek. Manson Creek Resources drilled three holes (JRS-1, -2 and -3) near the head of the gossan, which intersected numerous thin intervals of pyrite-dominated, syngenetic massive sulphide that assayed up to 0.38 g/t gold and 27.6 g/t silver. Thicknesses of sulphide intervals ranged from 5 to 40 cm. The occurrence was described as being blind-to-surface (Jutras, 2003). Four rock samples returned significant results from this zone and are listed in Table VI.

Table VI – Significant Rock Sample Results – JRS Zone

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635959	Outcrop	1.6	<0.01	1.52	0.003	915	59	2000	213	11	24.5
M635978	Outcrop	1.5	0.01	1.96	0.003	759	68	1830	161	16	23.8
M635988	Outcrop	92.2	2.21	0.12	0.005	48	86	7	15	73	151.0
G285905	Float	301.0	6.14	0.05	0.003	411	1765	1110	135	348	250.0

In 2014, two outcrop samples were collected at the head of a gossanous tributary drainage in the JRS Zone, from a 30 cm wide horizon of bright orange and intensely limonitic, stratiform silica, with masses of coarse-grained sphalerite. These samples returned values of up to 2000 ppm nickel and 1.96% zinc.

The Rose Showing lies 4300 m west of Discovery Ridge and north of the Flowers Fault. The showing lies along a subsidiary southwest-trending fault and associated gully. Significant rock samples collected from this showing are listed in Table VII.

Table VII – Significant Rock Sample Results – Rose Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M898775	Float	1.0	<0.01	0.22	0.005	107	1085	1935	290	74	156.0
I078342	Float	229.0	7.59	0.09	0.017	477	599	50	91	418	41.8
I078344	Float	539.0	1.15	0.69	0.001	2450	4010	497	4950	5910	465.0
I078370	Chip - 1.20 m	7.9	0.02	1.00	0.009	510	2580	3390	755	122	208.0

A 2011 sample from a quartz boulder containing galena and trace malachite assayed 7.59% lead and 229 g/t silver, while nearby rusty quartz float assayed 1.15% lead, 0.69% zinc, 539 g/t silver, 4950 ppm vanadium and 465 ppm molybdenum. A composite sample also collected in 2011, comprising limonitic float containing dark purple and blue-black oxide, yielded values of 1% zinc, 3390 ppm nickel and 208 ppm molybdenum. In 2014, a composite sample of orange-brown material from the same area with banded limonite and goethite, and weak clay alteration returned 1935 ppm nickel and 156 ppm molybdenum.

The Pearl Showing is located on a north-trending ridge approximately 3000 m to the west of Discovery Ridge, on the west side of Rod Creek. It is underlain by Earn Group strata in the immediate footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault. Encouraging rock samples from this showing are listed in Table VIII.

Table VIII – Significant Rock Sample Results – Pearl Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M898757	Float	1.4	<0.01	3.91	0.005	201	55	37	65	20	0.5
M898760	Outcrop	10.7	<0.01	3.39	0.005	1295	456	229	577	64	5.6
M898802	Float	4410.0	79.48	0.10	0.110	689	65	53	113	4750	26.0
M898803	Float	6.2	0.09	0.47	0.010	397	415	1195	530	49	81.0
M898804	Float	6.4	0.10	1.35	0.010	519	593	1455	493	231	94.2
M898829	Float	0.8	<0.01	2.34	0.005	148	34	296	999	11	11.8
H248823	Outcrop	2.6	<0.01	1.44	0.001	798	253	136	1710	15	8.0
H248824	Outcrop	2.1	<0.00	1.18	0.001	173	56	76	83	35	5.0

A selective grab sample, collected in 2014 and consisting of massive galena cobbles, with sparse encrusting anglesite, assayed 4410 g/t silver and 79.48% lead. Two samples of barite vein material with coarse-grained sphalerite returned 3.91% and 2.34% zinc, respectively.

The Crush Showing consists of a moderately south-dipping, scorodite-stained, massive galena-arsenopyrite-stibnite vein that cuts dark graphitic shale. It is located in a drainage 200 m southeast of the Pearl Showing. Significant results from this showing are listed in Table IX

. **Table IX – Significant Rock Sample Results – Crush Showing**

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
N832485	Chip 0.20 m	441.0	20.50	5.67	0.160	924	>10000	1	1	>10000	0.8
N832486	Chip 0.20 m	3.3	0.19	0.49	1.280	269	2070	38	25	430	4.6
N832488	Chip 0.50 m	36.8	1.64	0.59	0.470	301	1855	45	68	1070	5.3
N832489	Outcrop	1385.0	20.50	1.51	0.020	2690	1240	5	2	8330	2.3
N832490	Outcrop	5.4	0.08	0.01	1.12	21	>10000	3	3	38	1.1
H248825	Float	9.2	0.47	1.55	0.002	340	793	297	143	239	6
H_9	Float	197.8	4.55	11.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not analyzed

In 2015, a chip sample across the vein, along with shale wallrock on either side, returned 73.2 g/t silver, 0.51 g/t gold, 3.22% lead and 1.06% zinc over 1.6 m. A selected grab of the vein material, consisting of banded galena, yielded 1385 g/t silver, 20.50% lead and 1.51% zinc (Morton, 2016).

The Violet Zone is located 800 m west of the Rose Zone, along the north side of the Flowers Fault. In 2011, Strategic Metals drilled hole ROD-11-12 in the Violet Zone, targeting an anomalous contour soil sample. This hole intersected black graphitic shale and a 6.5 m band of pitted volcanic rock containing orange oxide material. A 10.67 m long interval, which included

the volcanic horizon, averaged 1512 ppm nickel, 195 ppm molybdenum and 2386 ppm vanadium, including a sub-interval that graded 4870 ppm nickel and 376 ppm molybdenum over 1.52 m.

In 2014, a sample collected near the collar of hole ROD-11-12, which consisted of a dark, porous and sugary volcanic(?) rock with rare white precipitate, returned 3.53% zinc and 3860 ppm nickel. Another sample taken in this area, which comprised tarnished quartz vein with a steel-coloured sulphide mineral and brightly coloured secondary oxide, graded 4940 ppm copper and 2500 ppm vanadium.

The Shotgun Showing lies 1500 m southwest of the Violet Zone, and consists of mineralized quartz boulders on a steep southeast-facing slope. The boulders, which are up to 40 by 40 by 25 cm in size, comprise orange, brecciated and drusy quartz with clots of galena and chalcopyrite within druses. In 2015, two samples of this material yielded 149 g/t silver, 0.38% lead, 0.12% zinc and 1.62% copper, and 111 g/t silver, 1.43% lead and 1.32% copper (Morton, 2016).

The Pine Showing consist of a 10 cm wide mineralized quartz vein that cuts dark grey shale along a ridge, 1000 m southwest of the Shotgun Showing. In 2015, a sample from a vein outcrop, containing clots of limonite, pale yellow oxide (plumbojarosite?) and fine- to coarse-grained galena, returned 182 g/t silver and 10.30% lead (Morton, 2016).

The Cake Showing comprises a 200 m long exposure of limey, pyroxene-phyric andesite hosting a mineralized stockwork of quartz-siderite veins and veinlets. The exposure is located 4870 m west of the Pine Showing, on the south side of an east-trending gully. The majority of the veinlets are 4 to 5 cm wide, but they range up to a maximum observed width of 25 cm. Clots of chalcopyrite, azurite, malachite, arsenopyrite and lesser stibnite occur irregularly throughout the veins and veinlets. Significant rock samples collected from this showing are listed in Table X, while channel samples collected in 2016 are provided in Table XI.

. **Table X – Significant Rock Sample Results – Cake Showing**

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
K288966	Float	166.0	<0.00	0.01	0.92	4800	>10000	48	2	3370	0.3
M652192	Outcrop	624.0	<0.00	0.21	0.47	36400	4630	41	7	>10000	1.0
M652198	Outcrop	3620.0	0.01	0.90	9.75	157500	>10000	102	2	>10000	1.2
M652199	Outcrop	542.0	<0.00	0.17	1.07	33400	4180	115	15	>10000	1.9

Table XI – Channel Sample Results – Cake Showing

Sample Number	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
K288957	2.0	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	94	246	227	32	7	1.0
K288958	2.0	0.5	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	57	382	201	17	16	1.1
K288959	1.6	8.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	277	232	127	17	102	1.3
K288960	2.5	1.2	<0.01	0.01	0.01	96	126	102	20	21	0.5
K288961	2.1	0.7	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	76	241	83	23	18	1.4
K288951	3.0	0.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	75	187	108	11	13	1.0
K288952	2.0	6.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	548	241	111	17	234	1.1
K288953	1.8	0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	80	221	112	16	25	0.9
K288954	1.8	14.7	<0.01	0.01	0.03	719	342	211	25	253	1.2
K288955	3.0	1.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	130	231	155	21	37	1.0
K288956	0.6	0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	39	156	20	16	7	0.9

In 2015, a sample of the stockwork veinlets yielded 3620 g/t silver, 9.75 g/t gold and, 15.75% copper, with >1% arsenic and antimony, while another sample from a 15 cm wide scorodite-stained quartz vein containing 40% fine-grained arsenopyrite returned 0.75 g/t gold and >1% arsenic with background values for all other elements of interest (Morton, 2016).

In 2016, a grab sample from the Cake Showing, which comprised yellow-green scordite stained quartz vein, yielded 166 g/t silver, 0.92 g/t gold and 0.48% copper. A series of channel samples were collected intermittently along the mineralized cliff face. Channel sample results showed the poddy nature of the sulphides within the veins, with the best sample grading 14.7 g/t silver, 0.03 g/t gold and 719 ppm copper over 1.8 m.

The Hermes Showing lies 2160 m east of the Odysseus Zone, in the immediate footwall of the Dawson Thrust Fault. In 2011, two rock samples were collected in this area, in conjunction with geological mapping. These samples returned gold values of 1.21 g/t and 3.28 g/t. In 2016, three additional rock samples were taken in this area. The best of the 2016 results came from a grab sample of black sooty shale with narrow quartz veinlets and rare fine grained galena, which returned 17.7 g/t silver and 0.19% lead. All of the 2016 samples yielded low gold values (up to 0.02 ppm).

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In 2010 and 2011, reconnaissance-scale geochemical surveys were conducted by Strategic Metals across the Rod property, while more detailed grid sampling was done in the Discovery Ridge area and another, smaller area 9.5 km to the west. In 2014, grid soil sample coverage was extended west of the Discovery Ridge area to encompass the Rose and Pearl showings. In 2015 large grids were established over the Cake, Pine and Shotgun showings in areas where contour soil samples had returned anomalous values. Results from all programs for silver, lead, zinc, gold, copper, arsenic, nickel, vanadium, antimony and molybdenum are illustrated thematically

on Figures 8 to 17, respectively. Anomalous thresholds and peak values for the metals of interest are listed in Table XII. No soil samples were collected in 2016.

Table XII– Threshold and Peak Values for Soil Samples

Element	Anomalous Thresholds				
	Weak	**Moderate**	**Strong**	**Very Strong**	**Peak**
Silver (ppm)	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 10	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20	293
Lead (ppm)	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500 < 1000	≥ 1000	20700
Zinc (ppm)	≥ 500 < 1000	≥ 1000 < 2000	≥ 2000 < 5000	≥ 5000	60400
Gold (ppb)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100	137
Copper (ppm)	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500 < 1000	≥ 1000	1110
Arsenic (ppm)	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500 < 1000	≥ 1000 < 2000	≥ 2000	10400
Nickel (ppm)	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500	2270
Vanadium (ppm)	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500 < 1000	≥ 1000	5360
Antimony (ppm)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100	918
Molybdenum (ppm)	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100	701

Metal-in-soil values are generally strongest along ridges underlain by Earn Group, near the Dawson Thrust Fault and the Flowers Fault. Peak silver (293 ppm) and lead (2.07%) values occur in the Odysseus Zone, which covers black shale and siltstone (DMEs), while the highest zinc (6.04%) and nickel (0.227%) values occur at the head of a creek that seperates the Odysseus Zone from the JRS Zone. All of these results are part of a broad east-northeast trend of anomalous silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum and antimony values, which parallels the Dawson Thrust Fault. Anomalous lead values tend to be tightly constrained to this trend, while elevated zinc and molybdenum values are more dispersed.

Soil sampling has also outlined a smaller cluster of strongly anomalous copper, weakly anomalous silver, moderately to strongly anomalous arsenic values with a single point nickel anomaly (523 ppm), which is centred on the Cake Showing. This cluster is located within a much broader, 1.8 by 1.4 km area of strongly anomalous antimony values.

An area of strong to very strong nickel-in-soil values, located 3.5 km southeast of the Cake Showing, is explained by an underlying listwanite.

The peak gold value (137 ppb) was collected in 2014 at the Rose Zone, an area of localized but very strongly anomalous lead, vanadium and antimony geochemistry with strong silver, zinc, copper, arsenic, nickel and molybdenum support.

The peak molybdenum value (701 ppm) was collected at the Violet Zone in 2011. This sample also returned 0.48% lead, 0.145% zinc, 15.6 g/t silver, 125.5 ppm tin, 441 ppm nickel and 1450 ppm vanadium. Hole ROD-11-12 was drilled up-hill from this anomalous sample site, and the results are discussed in the Mineralization section earlier in this report. The area of the Violet Zone has not been grid soil sampled.

LIDAR SURVEY

A Lidar survey was flown over the northwestern part of the Rod property in early June by Eagle Mapping Ltd. of Port Coquitlam, BC, covering all known zones and showings on the property. The Lidar survey was completed using a RIEGL Q1560 Airborne Laser Scanner. Detailed topographic images were generated from the scan data.

A series of closely spaced, strong east-northeastly trending features along the southern side of the survey area correspond with the imbricate zone of the Dawson Thrust Fault (Figure 18). Numerous northeastly to southeastly trending linears were observe across much of the survey area likely represent bedding, while northly trending topographic lows correlate with high-angle strike-slip faults. A strong east-northeastly trending linear north of the Dawson Thrust Fault follows the mapped surface trace of the Flower Fault. Eagle Mapping's complete report is located in Appendix V.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Rod property lies within the Rackla Belt, a district containing a number of advanced exploration prospects. Strategic Metals has identified multiple styles of mineralization on the property, including: late stage silver-bearing veins that cross-cut regional structures and stratigraphy, such as the Odysseus Zone and Calypso Vein; volcanic-hosted gold-silver-copper stockwork veins at the Cake Showing; syngenetic and stratiform massive sulphide and barite occurrences in the JRS Zone and Rose Showing; and volcanic-related(?) nickel-molybdenum±zinc mineralization, which was intersected in hole ROD-11-12 at the Violet Zone.

Strategic Metals' 2016 program was unable to reproduce the encouraging high-grade gold-silver-copper values identified in 2015 at the Cake Showing and did not locate gold- rich veins at the Hermes Showing.

Further work on the Rod property is strongly recommended, due to the size and tenor of the geochemical anomalies and the ongoing discoveries of metal-enriched rocks in various parts of the property. All known areas of mineralization warrant further work, and soil geochemical coverage should continue to be extended along the footwall side of the Dawson Thrust Fault. Metal-in-soil enrichment along this structure may represent upward leakage from buried stratiform or stratabound mineralization. Prospecting and geochemical sampling should be performed in the area between Discovery Ridge and the Hermes Showing, where rock samples returned gold values in excess of 1 g/t. Prospecting and hand trenching should be done at the Pearl Showing to identify the source of the high grade silver-bearing float discovered in 2014. Geophysical surveys should be considered at some of the zones, because vegetation and solifluction make specific target definition difficult without additional information. Recently acquired Lidar images should aid in geological interpretation and will provide detailed topographic control.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



A. Mitchell, B.Sc. GIT

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew Mitchell, geoscientist in training, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Kelowna, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2010 with a B.Sc. in Earth and Environmental Sciences.

2. From 2010 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in Yukon Territory.

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

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



A. Mitchell, B.Sc. GIT

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Rod 1-735, 790-825 and 864-890 Mineral Claims
March 20, 2016

Labour

D. Eaton (geologist) 44 hours March 16 to February 1 at $120/hr	$5,544.00
H. Burrell (geologist) 91 hours March 16 to February 1 at $106/hr	10,128.30
J. Morton (geologist) 79 hours March 16 to February 1 at $82/hr	6,801.90
A. Carne (EIT) 3 hours March 16 to February 1 at $90/hr	283.50
J. kitchen (field assistant) 24 hours March 16 to February 1 at $51/hr	1,285.20
J. Itkin (office) 14.5 hours March 16 to February 1 at $90/hr	1,370.25
J. Mariacher (office) 35.5 hours March 16 to February 1 at $90/hr	3,354.75
D. Arnold-Wallinger (expedite) 6 hours March 16 to February 1 at $85/hr	535.50
L. Corbett (expedite) 8 hours March 16 to February 1 at $81/hr	680.40
C. Beck (office) 4 hours March 16 to February 1 at $74/hr	310.80
L. Smith (office & expedite) 29 hours March 16 to February 1 at $69/hr	2,101.05
S. Newman (office) 50.5 hours March 16 to February 1 at $66/hr	3,499.65
	35,895.30

Expenses (including management)

Field room and board – 19 mandays @ $180/manday	3,864.60
Eagle Mapping LIDAR survey	19,671.59
Horizon Helicopters	6,720.68
Alkan Air	5,872.33
ALS Chemex	1,961.83
	38,091.03

Total	$73,986.33
Double assessment credit	73,986.33
D. Eaton (geologist) 6 hours March 1-15, 2017 at $120/hr	756.00
A. Mitchell (geologist) 56 hours March 1-15, 2017 at $82/hr	4,821.60
	$153,550.26

342 work claims = $448.98/claim

Group 1 - 227 work claims = $101,917.86
Group 2 - 115 work claims = $51,632.40

APPENDIX III

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions Property: Rod

Sample Number:	K288951	UTM:	538924	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1080 m	UTM:	7114443	mN	

Comments: 3 m chip sample along ridge top, comprising andesite hosting 4 quartz-siderite veins ~10cm wide, with orientations of 106/72S and 130/72S, and mineralized with ~1% cpy. and medium orange to brown to rusty red limonite.

Sample Number:	K288952	UTM:	538929	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1070 m	UTM:	7114443	mN	

Comments: Channel 1: 2m channel sample of andesite hosting numerous hairline veinlets and a single 3 cm wide quartz-siderite vein with malachite, azurite, cpy., and dark fine grained metallic mineralization.

Sample Number:	K288953	UTM:	538925	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1065 m	UTM:	7114439	mN	

Comments: Channel 2: 1.80 m channel sample of andesite hosting 3 quartz-siderite veins. One 3-5 cm wide vein containing malachite with an orientation of 200/72W; one 7 cm wide vein with an orientation of 100/60S; and one 1-3 cm wide vein with an orientation of 086/08S.

Sample Number:	K288954	UTM:	538906	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1052 m	UTM:	7114446	mN	

Comments: Channel 3: 1.80m channel sample of andesite hosting 8 narrow veinlets, 0.5-6mm wide, with a strike of 220 and clots of malachite and cpy.

Sample Number:	K288955	UTM:	538898	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1062 m	UTM:	7114458	mN	

Comments: Channel 4: 3.0m channel sample of andesite hosting 10 narrow limonitic veinlets, 6mm-1cm wide, with a strike of 220.

Sample Number:	K288956	UTM:	538886	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1061 m	UTM:	7114461	mN	

Comments: Channel 5: 60 cm vertical channel sample through siliceous fractured siltstone hosting ankerite-siderite stockwork veins and veinlets including a 8cm vein of massitve siderite.

Rock Sample Descriptions Property: Rod

Sample Number:	K288957	UTM:	538885	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1066 m	UTM:	7114458	mN	

Comments: Channel 6: East 2.0m of a 4.0m sample (K288957 & K288958) comprising andesite with siderite-ankerite 'nodules' <= 4mm in dia., and 17 fractures over 4.0m with rusty limonite on fracture surfaces, and one quartz-siderite vein <=3cm wide, with an orientation of 190/70W and with 1% sulphide minerals (cpy. + tetrahedrite).

Sample Number:	K288958	UTM:	538884	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1065 m	UTM:	7114457	mN	

Comments: Channel 7: West 2.0m of a 4.0m sample (K288957 & K288958) comprising andesite with siderite-ankerite 'nodules' <= 4mm in dia., and 17 fractures over 4.0m with rusty limonite on fracture surfaces, and one quartz-siderite vein <=3cm wide, with an orientation of 190/70W and with 1% sulphide minerals (cpy. + tetrahedrite).

Sample Number:	K288959	UTM:	538826	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1029 m	UTM:	7114459	mN	

Comments: Channel 8: 1.60m channel sample comprising andesite with four fractures oriented 230/86W and 140/80W, up to 4mm wide and with siderite and rate malachite on fracture surfaces.

Sample Number:	K288960	UTM:	538949	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1078 m	UTM:	7114446	mN	

Comments: Channel 9: 2.5 m channel sample comprising silica-flooded? andesite with 3 quartz-siderite veins oriented 200/80W, containing rare sulphides, and 4 limonitic fractures oriented 200/80W.

Sample Number:	K288961	UTM:	538959	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1073 m	UTM:	7114436	mN	

Comments: Channel 10: 2.1 m channel sample of gritty sed. (volcanic?) hosting stockwork quartz-siderite veins oriented 144/80S, 220/70W and 100/30S, 1cm to 5cm wide and with rare malachite and cpy.

Sample Number:	K288962	UTM:	538775	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	981 m	UTM:	7114617	mN	

Comments: Outcrop sample of silica-flooded, ankerite-rich, rusty weathering, dark grey fractured silstone, (with pock marks after sulphides?)

Rock Sample Descriptions Property: Rod

Sample Number:	K288963	UTM:	553763	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1051 m	UTM:	7117584	mN	
Comments:	Outcrop sample of rusty-weathering dark black silica-flooded volcanic(?) with mm-scale white qtz. Veinlets and no visible sulphides. Collected at DME shale/volcanic contact.				

Sample Number:	K288964	UTM:	553759	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1054 m	UTM:	7117575	mN	
Comments:	Outcrop sample of black 'sooty' shale with narrow mm-scale 'pocky' qtz. veinlets with rare very fine grained silvery galena(?) mx.				

Sample Number:	K288965	UTM:	553756	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1048 m	UTM:	7117585	mN	
Comments:	60cm chip sample of quartz-vein bxa. w/ live limonite and trace galena, cutting dark shale and adjacent to volcanic contact on n. side of outcrop.				

Sample Number:	K288966	UTM:	538875	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:	1080 m	UTM:	7114436	mN	
Comments:	Float grab of yellow-green scorodite stained, pitted qtz-arsenopyrite vein, with 50% arsenopyrite.				

APPENDIX IV

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com

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

Finalized Date: 29- JUN- 2016
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE VA16100780

Project: Rod

This report is for 16 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 23- JUN- 2016.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

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
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

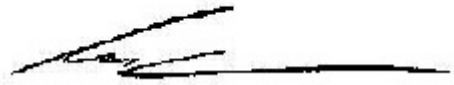
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP- AES
Au- AA26	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME- MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP- MS	
Ag- OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	VARIABLE

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

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

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

Signature:



Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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www.alsglobal.com

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

Finalized Date: 29- JUN- 2016
Account: MTT

Project: Rod

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16100780

Sample Description	Method	WEI- 21	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
K288951		6.00	0.55	0.32	186.5	<0.2	<10	440	0.16	1.29	1.46	0.14	22.4	33.6	23	0.25
K288952		16.08	6.10	0.52	241	<0.2	<10	470	0.22	2.17	2.15	0.30	17.60	35.9	29	0.26
K288953		7.22	0.34	0.44	221	<0.2	<10	360	0.22	0.67	1.82	0.09	14.90	32.0	28	0.38
K288954		12.30	14.65	1.10	342	<0.2	<10	930	0.42	10.05	2.18	0.61	26.5	51.8	55	0.18
K288955		19.20	1.56	0.77	231	<0.2	<10	760	0.27	1.79	1.98	0.18	29.1	40.4	54	0.20
K288956		3.70	0.14	0.17	156.0	<0.2	<10	220	0.10	2.39	0.26	0.11	16.40	4.3	6	0.13
K288957		7.18	0.17	1.68	246	<0.2	<10	1180	0.12	0.17	2.91	0.13	33.8	46.5	96	0.23
K288958		16.36	0.51	0.58	382	<0.2	<10	1190	0.17	1.28	2.31	0.19	30.2	44.5	46	0.25
K288959		13.02	8.62	0.48	232	<0.2	<10	480	0.17	8.14	3.74	0.21	16.60	39.4	26	0.23
K288960		14.56	1.16	0.46	125.5	<0.2	<10	250	0.21	1.71	3.80	0.13	19.25	36.0	33	0.20
K288961		6.30	0.68	0.42	241	<0.2	<10	360	0.20	1.12	0.50	0.07	19.75	27.6	25	0.23
K288962		1.04	0.23	0.13	65.1	<0.2	<10	810	0.07	0.20	0.04	0.07	5.96	0.5	11	0.12
K288963		1.24	0.44	0.16	18.4	<0.2	<10	640	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.01	2.08	1.0	10	0.19
K288964		0.80	17.65	0.20	229	<0.2	<10	710	0.30	0.46	6.66	2.22	6.78	3.5	7	0.35
K288965		0.96	1.88	0.21	97.7	<0.2	<10	830	0.15	0.13	0.17	8.60	2.58	1.1	14	0.34
K288966		2.08	>100	0.05	>10000	0.8	<10	30	<0.05	102.5	<0.01	1.11	1.70	6.5	2	0.15

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Finalized Date: 29- JUN- 2016
Account: MTT

Project: Rod

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16100780

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOR	0.2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.05
K288951		74.8	6.19	0.91	<0.05	0.04	0.02	0.146	0.15	11.3	0.9	1.11	1480	0.95	0.01	0.11
K288952		548	6.94	1.39	<0.05	0.03	0.05	0.386	0.18	8.7	1.7	4.37	1520	1.05	0.05	0.07
K288953		80.4	6.79	1.34	<0.05	0.03	0.01	0.891	0.20	7.5	1.8	4.26	1990	0.92	0.02	0.06
K288954		719	8.16	2.56	<0.05	0.04	0.05	0.113	0.13	13.5	3.1	5.01	1560	1.18	0.05	0.07
K288955		130.0	7.08	1.87	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.095	0.16	15.3	1.5	4.96	1520	1.01	0.04	0.07
K288956		38.8	9.92	0.61	<0.05	0.09	0.01	2.21	0.08	10.4	0.8	1.69	4820	0.91	<0.01	0.11
K288957		94.0	7.61	4.40	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.055	0.10	17.7	19.7	5.14	1310	1.02	0.02	0.08
K288958		57.0	8.94	1.52	<0.05	0.04	0.01	0.161	0.17	15.8	1.7	5.31	1940	1.08	0.02	0.10
K288959		277	7.14	1.20	<0.05	0.04	0.02	0.130	0.16	8.2	1.8	3.58	1270	1.29	0.05	0.07
K288960		95.8	7.18	1.17	<0.05	0.03	0.02	0.148	0.19	9.6	1.3	4.96	1530	0.52	0.04	0.06
K288961		76.6	12.60	1.52	0.05	0.04	0.01	3.41	0.20	10.2	0.9	4.07	6040	1.36	0.01	0.07
K288962		15.4	0.75	0.76	<0.05	0.05	0.01	0.049	0.05	2.7	0.4	0.04	71	1.45	<0.01	0.12
K288963		7.3	0.73	0.54	<0.05	0.04	0.16	0.007	0.07	1.1	0.4	0.07	49	1.25	<0.01	0.12
K288964		453	4.71	0.66	0.09	0.14	2.15	0.299	0.09	2.1	0.4	2.30	1550	18.40	<0.01	0.08
K288965		19.6	1.26	0.77	0.06	0.11	4.44	0.014	0.09	1.7	0.4	0.06	100	9.54	<0.01	0.17
K288966		4800	22.5	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.25	1.530	0.09	0.9	0.2	0.01	35	0.31	<0.01	0.09

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Finalized Date: 29- JUN- 2016
Account: MTT

Project: Rod

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16100780

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
	Analyte	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.2	10	0.2	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.005
K288951		108.0	880	4.3	4.7	<0.001	0.02	13.15	8.4	0.5	0.4	87.6	<0.01	0.02	1.2	<0.005
K288952		110.5	1020	3.2	6.3	<0.001	0.20	234	10.8	0.4	1.6	118.0	<0.01	0.01	1.0	<0.005
K288953		111.5	950	3.6	6.6	<0.001	0.07	24.7	11.3	0.4	2.9	110.5	<0.01	0.01	1.0	<0.005
K288954		211	960	4.9	4.9	<0.001	0.07	253	14.6	0.7	2.4	100.5	<0.01	0.03	1.3	<0.005
K288955		155.0	1020	3.2	6.0	0.001	0.03	36.6	12.4	0.6	0.9	90.0	<0.01	0.03	1.7	<0.005
K288956		20.1	490	6.4	2.5	<0.001	<0.01	7.16	1.4	0.3	0.7	12.5	<0.01	0.02	1.4	<0.005
K288957		227	1020	2.7	4.2	<0.001	0.03	7.14	12.9	0.5	0.5	127.0	<0.01	0.02	1.6	<0.005
K288958		201	1000	3.9	6.4	0.001	0.06	16.10	13.4	0.9	0.5	109.0	<0.01	0.02	1.5	<0.005
K288959		126.5	890	4.3	5.0	<0.001	0.08	101.5	9.7	0.9	0.6	117.0	<0.01	0.01	0.8	<0.005
K288960		102.0	890	23.1	6.3	<0.001	0.02	20.8	12.9	0.5	0.6	189.0	<0.01	0.01	0.9	<0.005
K288961		82.6	780	2.5	6.8	<0.001	0.01	18.45	14.7	0.6	2.5	25.3	<0.01	0.01	1.2	<0.005
K288962		4.2	250	1.4	2.5	<0.001	0.09	4.53	0.5	0.3	0.4	125.5	<0.01	0.03	0.7	<0.005
K288963		4.7	270	47.6	2.6	0.002	0.24	3.27	0.5	1.8	<0.2	20.8	<0.01	0.04	0.4	<0.005
K288964		61.1	3370	1930	3.9	0.046	0.34	155.5	4.4	27.1	<0.2	140.5	<0.01	0.06	1.7	<0.005
K288965		8.5	1450	570	3.3	0.012	0.17	24.7	1.1	9.3	0.3	87.7	<0.01	0.22	1.2	<0.005
K288966		48.4	140	27.0	2.7	<0.001	7.09	3370	1.8	11.8	6.2	29.7	<0.01	0.07	0.2	<0.005

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16100780

Sample Description	Method	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	Ag- OG46	Au- AA26
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Au
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	1	0.01
K288951		0.04	0.13	11	0.13	8.19	44	0.7		<0.01
K288952		0.05	0.11	17	<0.05	5.95	89	<0.5		<0.01
K288953		0.06	0.09	16	0.08	5.91	67	<0.5		<0.01
K288954		0.05	0.74	25	<0.05	8.17	102	1.0		0.03
K288955		0.06	0.39	21	0.05	8.06	70	1.4		0.01
K288956		0.02	0.26	16	<0.05	6.54	42	2.8		<0.01
K288957		0.04	0.29	32	<0.05	8.56	89	0.9		0.02
K288958		0.07	0.26	17	0.15	8.55	65	1.2		<0.01
K288959		0.05	0.31	17	0.05	7.59	76	0.7		0.01
K288960		0.05	0.07	20	<0.05	7.37	100	0.5		<0.01
K288961		0.05	0.30	23	0.14	4.91	77	1.0		<0.01
K288962		0.31	0.39	12	<0.05	0.63	10	2.1		<0.01
K288963		0.05	0.13	8	0.06	0.97	8	1.1		<0.01
K288964		0.69	2.85	48	0.10	22.6	223	5.5		<0.01
K288965		0.10	0.75	33	0.12	2.55	808	4.5		0.02
K288966		0.02	0.58	2	<0.05	0.19	72	<0.5	166	0.92

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA16100780

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).
ME- MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

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

Ag- OG46	Au- AA26	CRU- 31	CRU- QC
LOG- 21	ME- MS41	ME- OG46	PUL- 31
PUL- QC	SPL- 21	WEI- 21	

APPENDIX V

LIDAR REPORT

2016 LiDAR Data Report

TIGER / ROD & BRIDGE SITES

Data collected and prepared for:

Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

#1016 510 West Hastings St.

Vancouver, BC V6B 1L8



Eagle Mapping Ltd.

#201 2071 Kingsway Ave.

Port Coquitlam, BC V3C 6N2

EML Project # 16-035

Report Contents

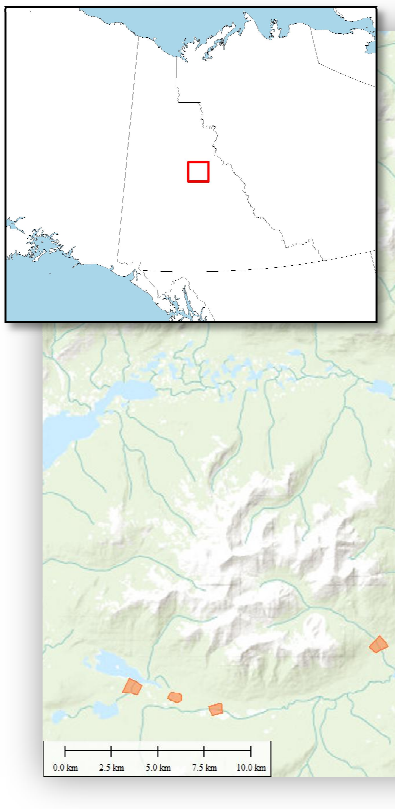
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3.1 Point Density and Coverage 6
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1. Project Overview

1.1 Area of Interest

Eagle Mapping Ltd. collected aerial LiDAR for Archer Cathro of the Tiger and Rod Sites as well as six additional bridge crossing sites near Mayo, YT on September 10, 2016. A significant buffer was collected surrounding the project AOI in order to guarantee accuracy and density within the boundary. The Areas of Interest (AOIs) for the project sites are show below.



AOI	Area	Colour
Tiger Site	8635 ha	Red
Rod Site	6324 ha	Purple
Bridge Sites	384 ha	Orange

1.2 Acquisition Conditions

LiDAR acquisition was completed in a single flight on September 10, 2016 out of Dawson, YT. Weather conditions were clear during collection.

1.3 File Formats, Units, and Projection

Project deliverables include the following:

Digital Elevation Contours – 1m Intervals

- ESRI Shapefile format (.shp)
- Delivered as one file per project AOI

'Bare Earth' Digital Elevation Model – 1m Grid

- ArcASII grid format (.asc)
- Delivered as one file per project AOI

'Highest Hit' Digital Surface Model – 1m Grid

- ArcASII grid format (.asc)
- Delivered as one file per project AOI

LiDAR Intensity Rasters – 0.2m Resolution

- GeoTiff image format with world files (.tif & .tfw)
- Delivered as one file per project AOI

Project Files

- Shapefile format
- 500m project tile layout
- AOI boundaries

LiDAR Data Report

- Overview of project specifications, methodology and accuracies achieved
- PDF format

Map Projection Information	
Projection	UTM zone 8N
Horizontal Datum	NAD83 (CSRS)
Vertical Datum	CGVD2013
Geoid	CGG2013
Units	Meters
EPSG Code	3155

2. Acquisition & Calibration

2.1 Airborne LiDAR Collection



A Riegl Q1560 dual-channel LiDAR system was used for acquisition of the LiDAR data. This system was installed in a Piper Navajo aircraft operated by Peregrine Aerial Surveys out of Abbotsford, BC. In total, 41 flight lines were required to cover all AOI's, 33 lines to cover the Tiger/Rod Sites and 8 lines for the bridge sites. Nominal flying height was 1300m above ground level (AGL) and flying speed was approximately 140 kts. The scan field of view for the Riegl Q1560 is 29° either side of nadir, for a total scan field of view of 58°. The scan rate used for this project was 800 kHz. However, due to the nature of the 4-sided rotating mirror in Riegl scanners only 2/3 of pulses are recorded (533 kHz useable). This yields an average pulse density of 2 pulses per channel per swath (4 pulses per dual-channel flight line). The project was flown with a minimum of 60% side overlap, providing double coverage of the entire AOI. The per-line densities mentioned above can thus be doubled to provide an estimate of true pulse density on the surface. Note, each pulse may result in one or more returned points as the pulse filters through vegetation, etc. Water or highly absorbent material may result in very few or no LiDAR returns as these materials poorly reflect the laser pulse or may absorb it entirely.

LiDAR Acquisition Specifications	
Flight Altitude	1300m AGL
Flying Speed	140kts nominal
Scan Rate	800khz (533khz usable)
Scan Field of View	58°
Line Spacing	580m
Minimum Overlap	60%



2.2 Aircraft GNSS Trajectory Processing

GNSS post-processing determines the position and attitude of the aircraft at 200Hz along the entire flight path. This data is logged on the Q1560 via an Applanix POS AV510. Post-processing requires data from the onboard GNSS and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) as well as data from one or more static GNSS base station(s) with known coordinates.

Processing is done with Applanix PosPAC v7.1 software. Here the aircraft GNSS / IMU data is referenced to the base station data to provide adjusted positions for the aircraft in latitude, longitude, and height, roll, pitch, and yaw / heading. The final trajectory is then smoothed, and exported in .pos format for use in RiProcess for LiDAR processing. The resulting flight path is commonly referred to as a Smoothed Best Estimate of Trajectory (SBET).

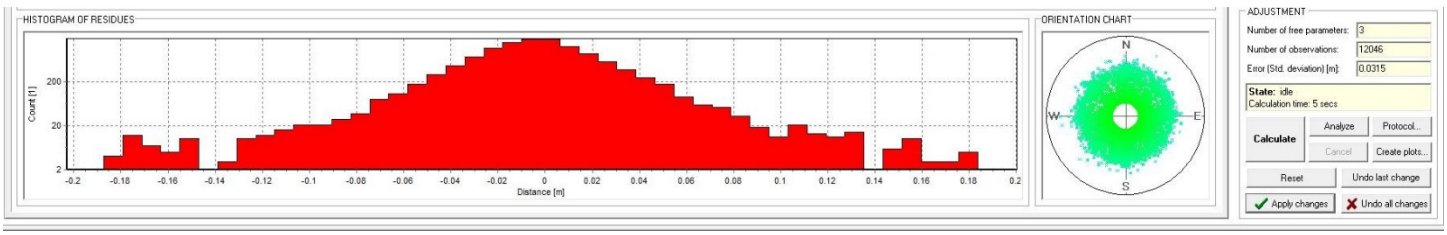
Mission planning ensures the project is flown during a period of good satellite visibility, resulting here in a minimum PDOP of 1.1 and maximum of 3.1. Statistical accuracy (RMS) of the SBET trajectory is < 3.2cm.

Trimble RTX real-time correction service was used for differential processing of the GPS trajectory. This service is able to converge to within several cm of accuracy, and is very helpful when surveying remote projects with limited base station coverage.

Trajectory Processing Results	
Min. # of Satellites	11
Max. # of Satellites	18
Minimum PDOP	1.1
Maximum PDOP	3.1
RMSE	3.2 cm

2.3 LiDAR Calibration

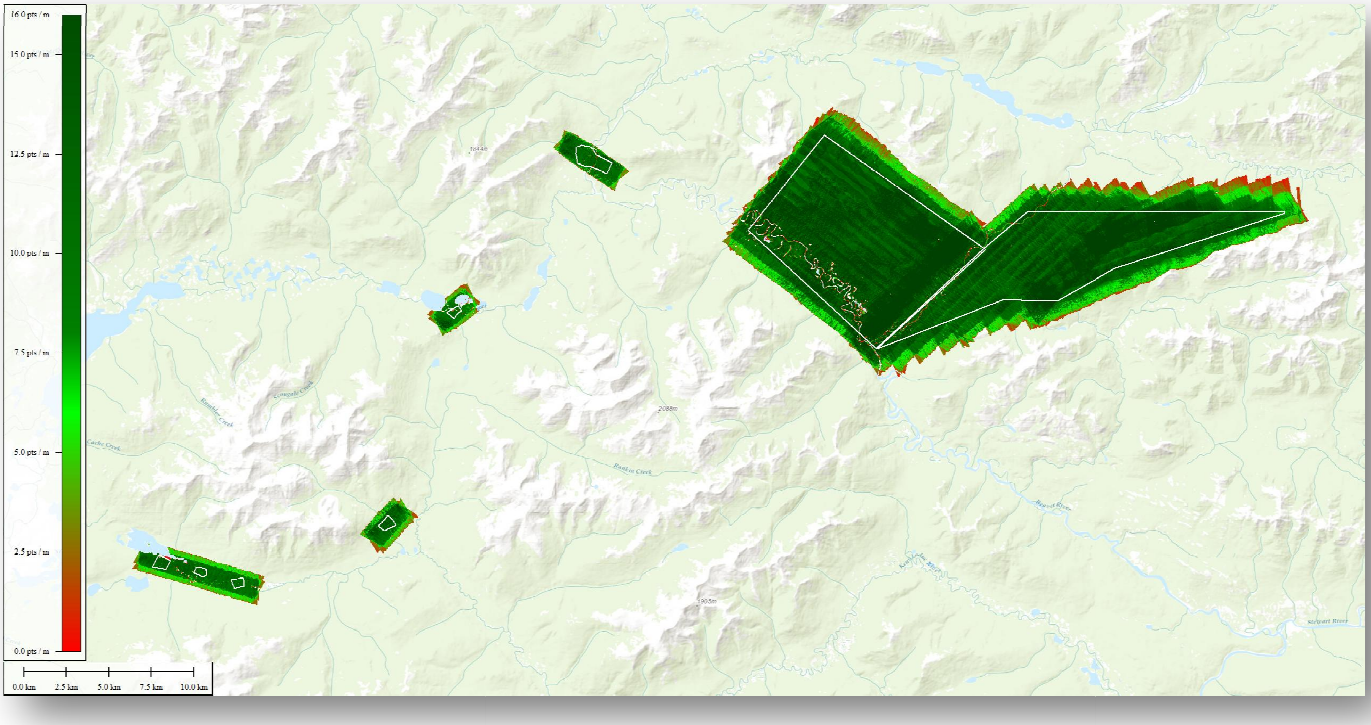
LiDAR data was calibrated using Riegl RiProcess software. A quality check was performed using matching tie planes which are calculated automatically and analyzed via a least-squares adjustment. Manual cross section checks were also performed to verify the automatic results. Internal accuracy of the LiDAR data was calculated at ±3cm. Once deemed properly calibrated, the LAS data is exported along with individual 'trajectories' for each scan line. All data is projected into UTM and adjusted to the proper geoid (CGG2013) at this time.



3. Results and Conclusions

3.1 Point Density and Coverage

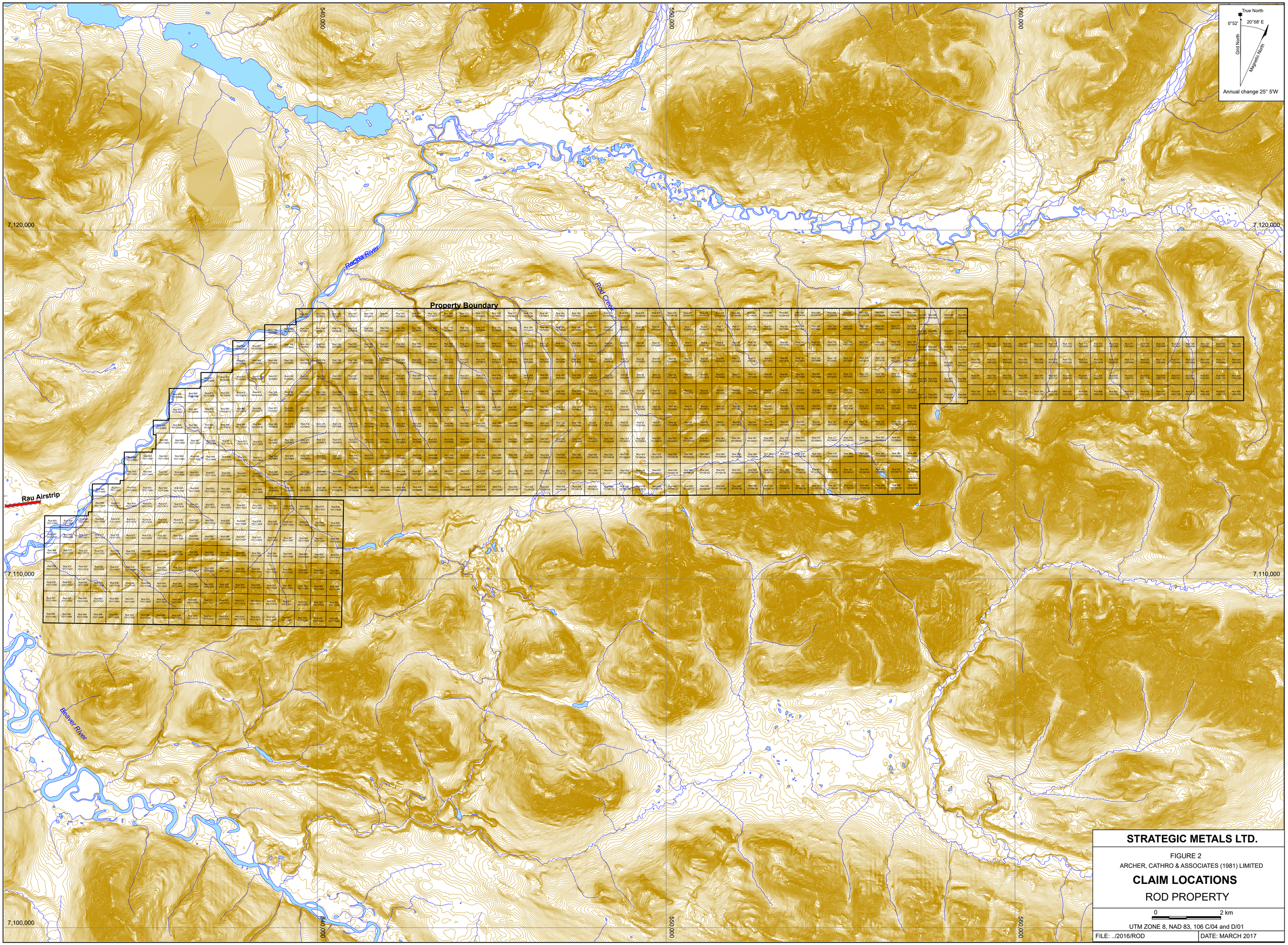
The delivered LiDAR data is positioned with an average density of 9-11points / sq. meter for all returns, and 8-9 points / sq. meter counting only first-returns. Density is much greater for all returns vs first-returns due to the full waveform analysis performed by the Q1560 laser. By analyzing the full LiDAR waveform, the Q1560 is able to extract many additional points in vegetation, or other terrain where the laser pulse is 'filtered' through many objects in close proximity to each other.



Appendix A Flight Log

Field Crew Names		Project Location	Eagle Mapping Project #							
Pilot	Chris Dixon	Mayo, YT	16-035			Daily Field Acquisition Log				
Operator	Bryan Attrell	LiDAR System Make/Model	GNSS System Make / Model							
Ground Crew		Riegl Q1560	Applanix POS AV 510							
Flight Date (UTC)	Time Offset from UTC	Lever Arm Offsets (m)		x	y	z	Meteorological Conditions			
9/10/2016	-7									
Airport Location	Ident	GPS to IMU		-0.254	-0.045	-1.084		Elev. (ft)	Temp (oC)	Pressure (inHg)
Dawson, YT	CYDA	Scanner to IMU		0.018	-0.010	0.407	Airport	1214	8	30.03
GNSS Logging Times Start	11:04 AM	Aircraft Registration		C-FFSL			At Altitude	7000	-4	24.25
Stop	5:14 PM	Aircraft Type		Piper Navajo			Sky Cond.	Clear		

Line	Altitude (ft)	Start	Stop	Total Time	Comments	Avg. Ground Speed
2	6663	12:07 PM	12:09 PM	00:01:38	Flying at 12% power due to numerous Ch1 blow-outs at 25%	145kts
1	6673	12:11 PM	12:13 PM	00:01:44		136kts
4	7001	12:17 PM	12:18 PM	00:00:42		138kts
3	6834	12:21 PM	12:21 PM	00:00:44		145kts
5	6811	12:26 PM	12:27 PM	00:00:41		136kts
6	6791	12:29 PM	12:30 PM	00:00:45		142kts
7	6726	12:34 PM	12:35 PM	00:00:58		143kts
8	6719	12:38 PM	12:39 PM	00:01:02		139kts
				00:00:00		-
1	9045	12:47 PM	12:50 PM	00:02:42	Increased power to 25%	147kts
2	9091	12:52 PM	12:55 PM	00:02:56		141kts
3	9419	12:58 PM	1:01 PM	00:02:35		141kts
4	9462	1:04 PM	1:07 PM	00:02:34	Channel 1 blow out – redo. Channel 2 ok.	141kts
4	9462	1:12 PM	1:14 PM	00:02:36		146kts
5	9459	1:17 PM	1:20 PM	00:02:34		140kts
6	9449	1:22 PM	1:25 PM	00:02:58		147kts
7	9134	1:28 PM	1:31 PM	00:02:38		142kts
8	9016	1:33 PM	1:36 PM	00:02:27		145kts
9	8802	1:39 PM	1:41 PM	00:02:40	Cloud near west end of line.	140kts
10	8238	1:44 PM	1:46 PM	00:02:32		135kts
11	7319	1:50 PM	1:52 PM	00:02:32		145kts
12	6919	1:55 PM	1:58 PM	00:02:32		144kts
13	6873	2:01 PM	2:03 PM	00:02:37		142kts
14	6814	2:06 PM	2:08 PM	00:02:33		140kts
15	7031	2:11 PM	2:14 PM	00:02:20		144kts
16	7034	2:16 PM	2:19 PM	00:02:27		144kts
33	9672	2:25 PM	2:29 PM	00:04:29	Channel 1 blow out – redo. Channel 2 ok.	141kts
33	9672	2:32 PM	2:36 PM	00:04:02	Channel 1 blow out – redo. Channel 2 ok.	136kts
32	9518	2:44 PM	2:47 PM	00:03:49	Decreased power to 12%	138kts
31	9482	2:50 PM	2:53 PM	00:03:13		141kts
30	8878	2:56 PM	2:59 PM	00:02:34		142kts
29	8491	3:02 PM	3:04 PM	00:01:52	Channel 1 blow out – redo. Channel 2 ok.	135kts
29	8491	3:08 PM	3:10 PM	00:01:52		141kts
28	8422	3:12 PM	3:14 PM	00:01:24		135kts
27	8957	3:18 PM	3:21 PM	00:02:18		140kts
26	8550	3:23 PM	3:26 PM	00:02:22		139kts
25	8248	3:28 PM	3:31 PM	00:02:37		141kts
24	8090	3:33 PM	3:36 PM	00:02:56		141kts
23	7828	3:39 PM	3:42 PM	00:03:07		142kts
22	7454	3:44 PM	3:47 PM	00:03:10		130kts
21	6811	3:50 PM	3:54 PM	00:03:26		140kts
20	6608	3:56 PM	3:59 PM	00:03:24		139kts
19	6562	4:01 PM	4:05 PM	00:03:22		140kts
18	7014	4:07 PM	4:10 PM	00:02:21		135kts
17	7618	4:13 PM	4:15 PM	00:02:25		146kts



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

FLOWERS FAULT
DAWSON THRUST FAULT

Q
DMEs
DMEch
DMEv
DMEps
DMEq
DMq
PCHc
PCHs
PCHg
CG
TrG
MK
um

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

ROD PROPERTY

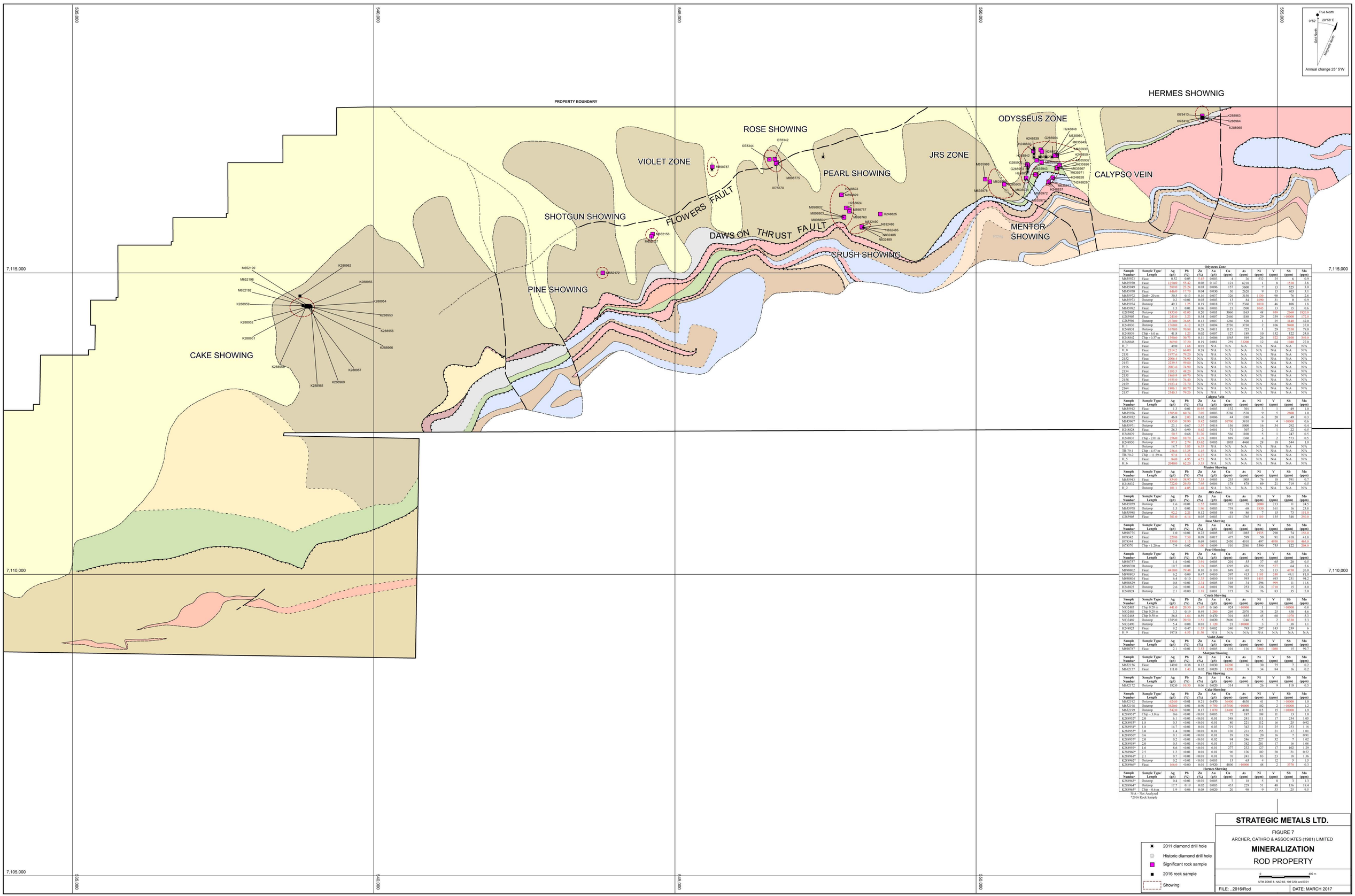
0 2 km

FILE: ..2016\ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

- Q — quaternary
- *TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE*
- Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro
- um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.
- *MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE*
- MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.
- *DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP*
- DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry
- DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale
- DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite
- DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding
- DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone
- *CAMBRIAN (?)*
- CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts
- *PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP*
- PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone
- PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons
- PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

- bedding
- upright bedding
- foliation
- late foliation
- fold axis
- late fold axis
- fracture
- fault plane
- slickenside

- defined contact
- approximate contact
- inferred contact
- thrust fault
- dip slip fault
- inferred fault
- mapping limit
- 2011 diamond drilling
- synform
- antiform
- overturned synform
- overturned antiform



Odysseus Zone

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635925	Float	0.52	0.05	5.45	0.003	4	26	532	28	6	0.9
M635930	Float	1250.0	55.42	0.02	0.147	121	6210	1	8	1530	3.8
M635949	Float	549.0	23.24	0.03	0.096	157	5600	7	13	525	3.0
M635950	Float	446.0	17.70	0.04	0.030	50	2620	9	15	403	3.1
M635972	Grab ~20 cm	30.5	0.13	0.16	0.037	326	3150	1130	98	56	2.8
M635973	Outcrop	0.2	<0.01	0.03	0.003	13	84	1690	31	0	0.9
M635974	Outcrop	89.3	1.25	0.19	0.018	273	2360	1810	46	106	1.8
M635982	Float	1.5	0.01	0.06	0.003	21	1500	1045	13	15	0.6
G285902	Outcrop	1855.0	43.03	0.20	0.005	3060	1165	48	959	2660	1820.0
G285903	Float	345.0	3.23	0.54	0.007	2460	1180	29	339	>10000	372.0
G285904	Outcrop	2170.0	76.85	0.13	0.007	1260	520	1	25	3140	42.0
H248830	Outcrop	1760.0	6.12	0.25	0.094	2730	3730	2	106	9400	37.0
H248831	Outcrop	1670.0	76.88	0.28	0.011	1115	725	1	29	2350	79.0
H248839	Chip ~ 6.0 m	41.8	1.23	0.02	0.007	127	189	10	152	122	24.0
H248842	Chip ~ 0.37 m	1390.0	30.73	0.11	0.006	1565	549	26	522	2100	349.0
H248848	Float	949.0	37.20	0.19	0.081	259	33200	12	44	1040	27.0
H_7	Float	49.0	1.68	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
H_8	Float	2114.2	66.00	0.38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2151	Float	1977.6	79.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2152	Float	2906.4	78.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2153	Float	2239.5	59.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2156	Float	2903.6	74.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2154	Float	1183.5	48.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2155	Float	1869.9	69.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2158	Float	1935.0	76.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2159	Float	1923.4	73.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2164	Float	1806.1	80.70	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2157	Float	2340.3	79.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Calypso Vein

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635912	Float	1.1	0.01	18.95	0.003	152	301	3	1	49	1.0	
M635926	Float	1505.0	60.74	7.05	0.003	2760	1530	9	5	2680	1.0	
M635932	Float	46.8	2.03	0.62	0.006	44	1380	6	20	49	0.3	
M635967	Outcrop	1855.0	59.90	8.42	0.003	10700	3810	9	4	>10000	0.6	
M635971	Outcrop	23.1	0.67	3.57	0.014	150	8000	16	34	292	0.4	
H248828	Float	26.3	0.99	8.62	0.003	71	307	2	1	22	0.5	
H248829	Outcrop	50.5	0.68	21.20	0.001	566	1100	5	1	247	0.5	
H248837	Chip ~ 2.01 m	256.0	10.70	4.39	0.003	889	1360	4	2	573	0.5	
H248850	Outcrop	97.3	2.74	33.62	0.005	1805	4460	28	18	544	1.0	
H_1	Outcrop	14.7	3.85	6.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TR-79-1	Chip ~ 4.57 m	236.6	13.75	1.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TR-79-2	Chip ~ 11.59 m	97.8	3.32	6.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
H_5	Float	84.0	4.95	4.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
H_6	Float	2040.0	62.20	3.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Mentor Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635943	Float	834.0	38.97	7.53	0.005	255	1005	76	18	591	0.7
H248832	Outcrop	727.0	29.50	7.95	0.004	178	878	89	21	719	0.5
H_2	Outcrop	101.1	4.05	1.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

JRS Zone

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M635959	Outcrop	1.6	<0.01	1.52	0.003	915	59	2090	233	11	24.5
M635978	Outcrop	1.5	0.01	1.96	0.003	759	68	1830	161	16	23.8
M635988	Outcrop	92.2	2.21	0.12	0.005	48	86	7	15	73	131.0
G285905	Float	301.0	6.14	0.05	0.003	411	1765	1110	135	348	250.0

Rose Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M898775	Float	1.0	<0.01	0.22	0.005	107	1085	1935	290	74	156.0
I078342	Float	229.0	7.59	0.09	0.017	477	599	50	91	418	41.8
I078344	Float	539.0	1.15	0.69	0.003	2450	4010	497	4950	5910	465.0
I078370	Chip ~1.20 m	7.9	0.02	1.00	0.009	510	2560	3390	755	122	208.0

Pearl Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M898757	Float	1.4	<0.01	3.91	0.005	201	55	37	65	20	0.5
M898760	Outcrop	10.7	<0.01	3.39	0.005	1295	456	229	577	64	5.6
M898802	Float	4410.0	79.48	0.10	0.110	689	65	53	113	4750	26.0
M898803	Float	6.2	0.09	0.47	0.010	397	415	1195	530	49.1	81.0
M898804	Float	6.4	0.10	1.35	0.010	519	593	1455	493	231	94.2
M898829	Float	0.8	<0.01	2.54	0.005	148	54	296	999	11	11.8
H248823	Outcrop	2.6	<0.01	1.44	0.001	798	253	136	1710	15	8.0
H248824	Outcrop	2.1	<0.00	1.18	0.001	173	56	76	83	35	5.0

Crush Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
N832485	Chip 0.20 m	441.0	20.50	5.67	0.160	924	>10000	1	1	>10000	0.8
N832486	Chip 0.20 m	3.3	0.19	6.49	1.280	269	2070	38	25	430	4.6
N832488	Chip 0.50 m	36.8	1.64	0.59	0.470	301	1855	45	68	1070	5.3
N832489	Outcrop	1385.0	20.50	1.51	0.020	2690	1240	5	2	8330	2.3
N832490	Outcrop	5.4	0.08	0.01	1.120	21	>10000	3	3	38	1.1
H248825	Float	9.2	0.47	1.35	0.002	340	793	297	143	239	6
H_9	Float	197.8	4.35	11.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Violet Zone

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M898787	Float	2.1	<0.01	1.33	0.005	101	116	3860	1080	15	99.5

Shotgun Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M652156	Float	149.0	6.38	0.12	0.030	16200	16	30	75	7	0.2
M652157	Float	111.0	1.43	0.02	0.020	13200	9	34	84	16	0.2

Pine Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M652172	Outcrop	182.0	10.50	0.06	0.020	314	8	26	9	110	0.5

Cake Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
M652192	Outcrop	624.0	<0.01	0.21	0.470	36400	4630	41	7	>10000	1.0
M652198	Outcrop	3620.0	0.01	0.90	9.750	157500	>10000	102	2	>10000	1.2
M652199	Outcrop	242.0	<0.01	0.17	1.070	33400	4180	115	15	>10000	1.0
K288951*	Chip ~ 3.0 m	0.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	75	187	108	11	13	1.0
K288952*	2.0	6.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	548	241	111	17	234	1.05
K288953*	1.8	0.3	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	80	221	112	16	25	0.92
K288954*	1.8	14.7	<0.01	0.01	0.03	719	342	211	25	253	1.18
K288955*	3.0	1.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	130	231	155	21	27	1.01
K288956*	0.6	0.1	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	39	156	20	16	7	0.91
K288957*	2.0	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	94	246	227	32	7	1.02
K288958*	2.0	0.5	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	57	382	201	17	16	1.08
K288959*	1.6	8.6	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	277	232	127	17	102	1.29
K288960*	2.5	1.2	<0.01	0.01	0.01	96	126	102	20	21	0.52
K288961*	2.1	0.7	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	76	241	83	23	18	1.36
K288962*	Outcrop	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	15	65	4	12	5	1.5
K288966*	Float	166.0	<0.00	0.01	0.020	4800	>10000	48	2	3370	0.3

Hermes Showing

Sample Number	Sample Type/ Length	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	V (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
K288963*	Outcrop	0.4	<0.01	<0.01	0.005	7	18	5	8	3	1.3
K288964*	Outcrop	17.7	0.19	0.02	0.005	453	229	51	48	156	18.4
K288965*	Chip ~ 0.6 m	1.9	0.06	0.08	0.020	20	98	9	33	25	9.5

N/A - Not Analyzed
*2016 Rock Sample

2011 diamond drill hole
Historic diamond drill hole
Significant rock sample
2016 rock sample
Showing

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MINERALIZATION

ROD PROPERTY

0 400 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 10K GS4 and GS1

FILE: ..2016/Rod | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET

536,000
540,000
542,000
544,000
7,116,000
7,114,000

0 2
kilometres

Silver Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 20 < 293
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 2 < 5
- ≥ 1 < 2
- ≥ 0 < 1

Silver Silt Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥2 <4.7
- ≥0 <1
- ≥1 <2

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/Rod | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET

0 2
kilometres

Lead Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 1,000 < 20,700
- ≥500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 0 < 50

Lead Silt Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 200 < 286
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 0 < 50

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52' 20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/Rod | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET

0 2
kilometres

Soil Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 5,000 < 60,400
- ≥ 2,000 < 5,000
- ≥ 1,000 < 2,000
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 0 < 200

Zinc Silt Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 5,000 < 8,390
- ≥ 2,000 < 5,000
- ≥ 1,000 < 2,000
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 0 < 200

Rod_soil_2015 by Zn
- 5,000 to 9,470
- 2,000 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,000
- 500 to 1,000
- 200 to 500
- 0 to 200
- ωλλ σπμρα

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52' 20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ./2016/Rod | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,125,000 mN
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

Gold Soil Geochemistry (ppb)

- ≥ 100 < 137
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 0 < 5

Gold Silt Geochemistry (ppb)

- ≥ 20 < 37
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 2 < 5
- ≥ 1 < 2
- ≥ 0 < 1

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

0 2 kilometres

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/Rod | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,125,000 mN
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET

0 2
kilometres

Copper Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 1,000 < 1,110
- ≥ 500 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- 0 < 50

Copper Silt Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 800 < 868
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- 0 < 50

Q	quaternary
	TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE
Trg	dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro
um	dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.
	MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE
MK	light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.
	DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP
DMEv	light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry
DMEch	dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale
DMEq	grey, bedded quartzite
DMEps	brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding
DMEs	dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone
	CAMBRIAN (?)
CG	grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts
	PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP
PCHc	light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone
PCHs	green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons
PCHg	light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52' 20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 12
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET
540,000
542,000
544,000
7,116,000
7,114,000
0
2
kilometres

Arsenic Soil Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 2,000 < 10,400
- ≥ 1,000 < 2,000
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 0 < 100

Arsenic Silt Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 1,000 < 1,160
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 0 < 100

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

21°25' E
0°53'
Grid North
True North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25' 06'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ARSENIC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/Rod/ | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

Nickel Soil Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 500 < 2270
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 0 < 20

Nickel Silt Geochemistry (ppm)

- ≥ 500 < 1400
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 0 < 20

Q	quaternary
	TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE
Trg	dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro
um	dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.
	MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE
MK	light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.
	DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP
DMEv	light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry
DMEch	dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale
DMEq	grey, bedded quartzite
DMEps	brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding
DMEs	dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone
	CAMBRIAN (?)
CG	grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts
	PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP
PCHc	light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone
PCHs	green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons
PCHg	light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

0 2
kilometres

True North
0°52' 20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

NICKEL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/ROD

DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary
Rod 2010 soil outline
AREA OF INSET

0 2
kilometres

Vanadium Soil Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 1,000 < 5,360
- ≥ 500 < 1,000
- ≥ 200 < 500
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 0 < 50

Vanadium Silt Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 200 < 383
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 0 < 50

Q	quaternary
TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE	
Trg	dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro
um	dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.
MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE	
MK	light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.
DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP	
DMEv	light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry
DMEch	dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale
DMEq	grey, bedded quartzite
DMEps	brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding
DMEs	dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone
CAMBRIAN (?)	
CG	grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts
PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP	
PCHc	light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone
PCHs	green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons
PCHg	light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
VANADIUM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01
FILE: ../2016/ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET
540,000
542,000
544,000
7,116,000
7,114,000
0
2
kilometres

Antimony Soil Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 100 < 918
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 0 < 5

Antimony Silt Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 20 < 43.1
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 0 < 5

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 16

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ANTIMONY SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ../2016/ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
555,000 mE
7,120,000 mN
7,115,000 mN
7,110,000 mN

Property boundary

AREA OF INSET

INSET

0 2
kilometres

Molybdenum Soil Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 100 < 701
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 0 < 5

Molybdenum Silt Geochemistry (ppm)
- ≥ 20 < 49.8
- ≥ 10 < 20
- ≥ 5 < 10
- ≥ 0 < 5

Molybdenum Soil Geochemistry (ppm) ME ICP41
- ≥100 <144
- ≥50 <100
- ≥20 <50
- ≥10 <20
- ≥5 <10
- ≥0 <5

Q — quaternary

TRIASSIC GALENA SUITE

Trg — dark green, medium to coarse-grained hornblende-pyroxene gabbro

um — dark green, fine to medium-grained ultramafic rock; red-orange weathered, ultramafic rock that has altered to calcite, fucsite and talc.

MISSISSIPPIAN KENO HILL QUARTZITE

MK — light grey, vitreous quartzite; light grey to white, medium-grained arenite.

DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN EARN GROUP

DMEv — light to dark green volcanic breccia, volcaniclastic sandstone and tuff; light green quartz-feldspar porphyry

DMEch — dark grey to black, medium bedded chert (locally brecciated) and dark grey shale; heterogenous, poorly sorted breccia containing clasts of de-calcified carbonate, chert and shale

DMEq — grey, bedded quartzite

DMEps — brown weathered, grey, fine-grained, calcareous sandstone interbedded with dark grey shale; locally, fine-grained quartz-rich sandstone and phyllite; rare brown, fine to medium-grained arkose with cross bedding

DMEs — dark grey to black, variably carbonaceous and variably siliceous shale to siltstone

CAMBRIAN (?)

CG — grey brown, coarse-grained, calcareous, lithic sandstone; calcareous pebble conglomerate; poorly sorted debris flow deposits with aligned clasts

PROTEROZOIC TO CAMBRIAN HYLAND GROUP

PCHc — light grey brown weathered, grey fresh, fine-grained silty limestone; dark grey limestone

PCHs — green and maroon shale and slate; rare quartz pebble conglomerate horizons

PCHg — light brown and biege, fine and medium-grained quartz-rich sandstone, arkose sandstone; minor dark grey-brown shale

True North
0°52'
20°58' E
Grid North
Magnetic North
Annual change 25° 5'W

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 17
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MOLYBDENUM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ROD PROPERTY

0 2km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 106 C/04 and D/01

FILE: ..2016/ROD | DATE: MARCH 2017

535,000 mE

540,000 mE

545,000 mE

550,000 mE

7,120,000 mN

7,115,000 mN

7,110,000 mN

7,105,000 mN

True North

0°52'

20°58' E

Grid North

Magnetic North

Annual change 25° 5'W

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

FLOWER FAULT

DAWSON THRUST FAULT

Fault

Thrust fault

Inferred fault

Showing referred to in text

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 18

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LIDAR SURVEY

ROD PROPERTY

3 6

nbrp hahv

FILE: ..2016\ROD

DATE: MARCH 2017