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**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

describing

**PROSPECTING**

between June 19 - 20<sup>th</sup>, 2019

at the

**ZAP PROPERTY**

Zap 1-10 YC47977-YC47986  
11-50 YC50228-YC50267

NTS 106D/8

Latitude 64°16'N; Longitude 134°04'W

in the

Mayo Mining District  
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

by

R. Burke, B.Sc., G.I.T

March 2020

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## INTRODUCTION

The Zap property hosts silver-lead-zinc mineralization in breccias, stockworks and veins. The property is located in central Yukon Territory and is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

This report describes exploration work conducted between June 19 - 20, 2019 by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic. The author interpreted all the data in this report and his Statement of Qualifications is provided in Appendix I. A Statement of Expenditures appears in Appendix II.

## PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Zap property consists of 50 contiguous mineral claims located in central Yukon Territory on NTS map sheet 106D/08 at latitude 64°16' N and longitude 134°04' W (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 1028 ha<sup>2</sup> (10.28 km<sup>2</sup>). The claims are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
YC47977 - YC47986	ZAP 1 - 10	February 2, 2022
YC50228 - YC50229	ZAP 11 - 12	February 2, 2022
YC50230 - YC50240	ZAP 13 - 23	February 2, 2021
YC50241	ZAP 24	February 2, 2022
YC50242	ZAP 25	February 2, 2021
YC50243	ZAP 26	February 2, 2022
YC50244	ZAP 27	February 2, 2021
YC50245	ZAP 28	February 2, 2022
YC50246	ZAP 29	February 2, 2021
YC50247	ZAP 30	February 2, 2022
YC50248	ZAP 31	February 2, 2021
YC50249	ZAP 32	February 2, 2022
YC50250	ZAP 33	February 2, 2021
YC50251	ZAP 34	February 2, 2022
YC50252 - YC50253	ZAP 35 - 36	February 2, 2021
YC50254 - YC50265	ZAP 37 - 48	February 2, 2022
YC50266 - YC50267	ZAP 49 - 50	February 2, 2021

\* Expiry dates include 2019 work which has been filed for assessment credit.

The Zap property is located 105 km northeast of the Village of Mayo. Mayo is situated 407 km by road north of Whitehorse. The closest road access to the property is at McQuesten Lake, which lies 87 km by road northeast of Mayo. From McQuesten Lake, an abandoned winter road extends northward to a small airstrip at Kathleen Lake, 6 km southwest of the property. The airstrip at Kathleen Lake is suitable for short take-off and landing fixed wing aircraft while the

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FIGURE 1  
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**PROPERTY LOCATION**

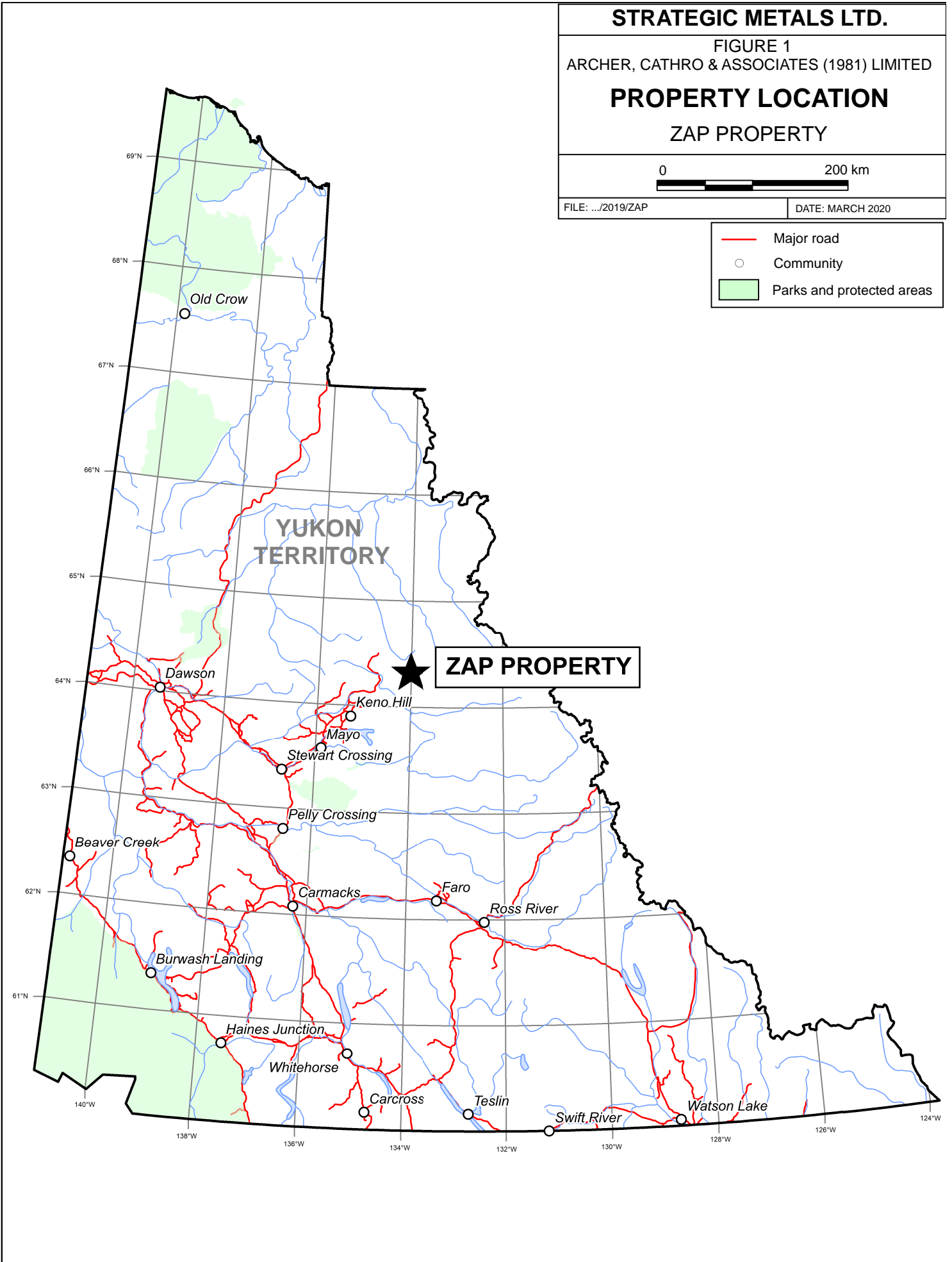
ZAP PROPERTY

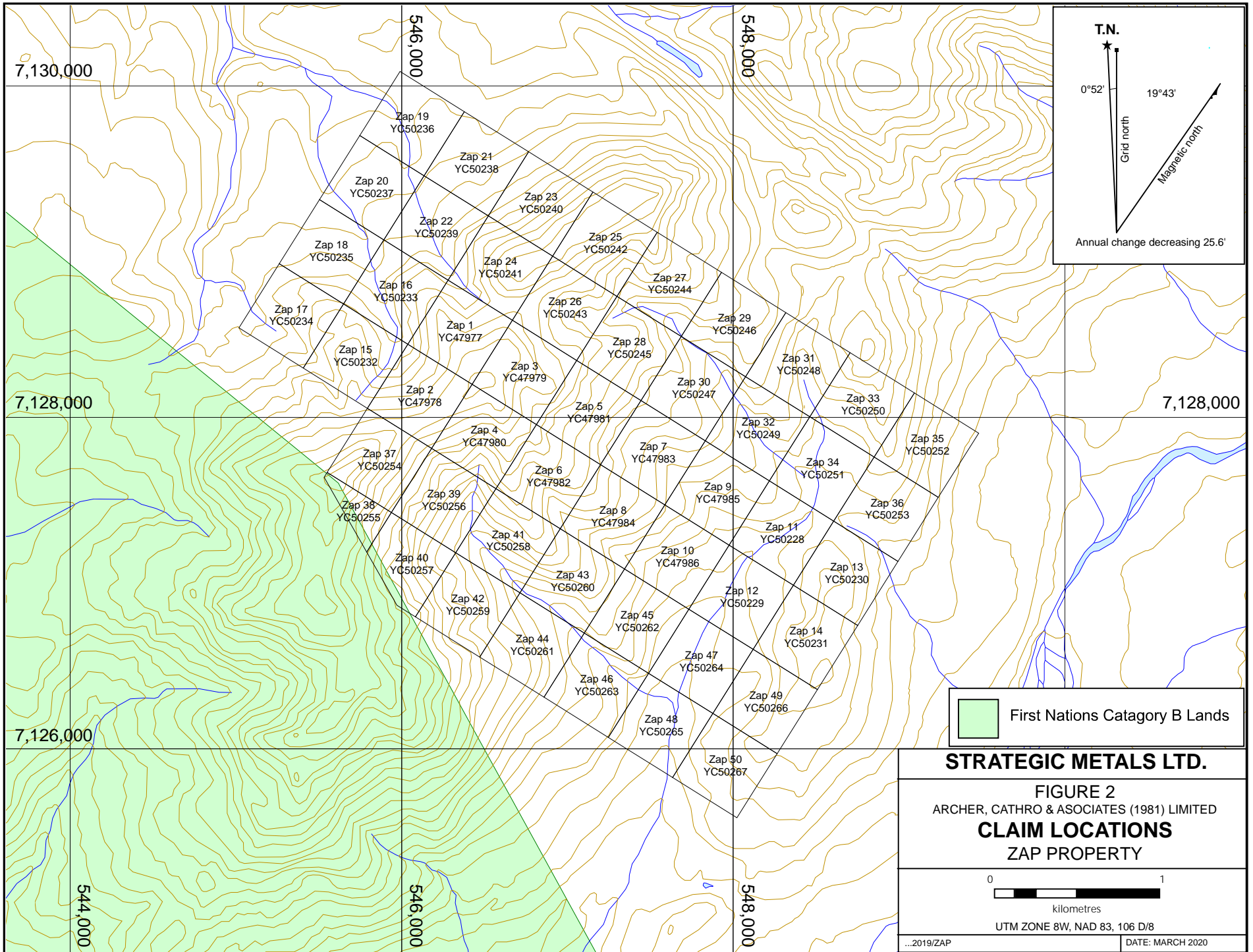


FILE: .../2019/ZAP

DATE: MARCH 2020

- Major road
- Community
- Parks and protected areas





7,130,000

546,000

548,000

7,128,000

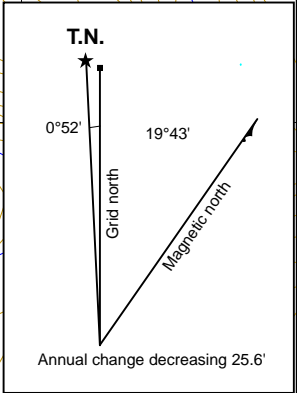
7,128,000

7,126,000

544,000


546,000

548,000



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**FIGURE 2**  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**CLAIM LOCATIONS**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0  1  
 Kilometres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP

DATE: MARCH 2020

lake itself is used by float equipped aircraft. From the airstrip the property can be accessed via an old bulldozer trail.

Access to and from the property was by daily helicopter set-out and pick-up by an AStar B2 helicopter, operated by Horizon Helicopters, from ATAC Resources Ltd. Rau property, located 14 km southwest of the Zap property.

### **HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK**

The area now covered by the Zap property was first staked in 1977 by Prism Joint Venture (Asamera Oil Corp., Chieftain Development Ltd., Prism Resources Ltd., Siebens Oil and Gas Ltd. and E & B Exploration Ltd.). This joint venture carried out a mapping and soil geochemical survey in 1977. In 1978, additional work included soil geochemical surveys, gravity surveys, hand trenching and five diamond drill holes totalling 527.3 m (Cavey, 1979). In 1979, additional soil sampling and eight diamond drill holes totalling 953.4 m was performed (Cavey, 1980). Dome Petroleum Ltd. replaced Siebens Oil and Gas as a venture partner in 1979.

Although work by the joint venture outlined one of the largest and strongest silver-in-soil anomalies in Yukon, the drilling was relatively ineffective (a number of holes were lost and most were positioned such that they did not test the probable sources of the main soil anomalies). Results from historical drilling are discussed later in this report.

No further work was reported until Strategic staked the property in the spring of 2006. Work that summer consisted of a week long program of prospecting and soil geochemical sampling (Eaton, 2007). This was followed up by a day of prospecting by three geologists in 2007. Rockhaven Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Strategic in the spring of 2008.

In 2008, Rockhaven completed 359.66 m of diamond drilling in three holes. Results from historical drilling are discussed later in this report.

In 2010, Silver Predator optioned the Zap property from Rockhaven.

In September 2011 an extensive geochemical sampling program was performed resulting in the collection of 1061 soil samples. The option was subsequently dropped and the claims were transferred back to Strategic.

In 2019, Strategic performed geological mapping and prospecting. Eight rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Sample handling and analytical procedures are found in Appendix III.

### **GEOMORPHOLOGY**

The property lies on the southern edge of the Wernecke Mountains. It is drained by creeks that flow into the Rackla River and ultimately into the Pacific Ocean via the Stewart and Yukon rivers.

The geomorphological setting is alpine to subalpine with local elevations ranging from approximately 900 m in the southern part of the claim block to 1670 m atop a peak in the northern part. Most of the property lies on a long, south facing hillside featuring a series of deeply incised drainages separated by broad talus- and soil-covered ridges. Near the peak, outcrop and talus predominate, particularly on the steeper north- and east-facing slopes. Outcrop is rare at elevations below 1600 m.

Vegetation consists of mature spruce along creeks in the southern part of the property, which gradually gives way to stunted spruce, buckbrush and grass, and then lichen covered talus on upper slopes. Tree line is at about 1500 m.

### **REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

Geology on the map sheet covering the Zap property was mapped at a 1:250,000 scale in the 1960s by the Geological Survey of Canada (Green, 1972). The part of the map sheet containing the property was remapped at the same scale by the GSC in the 1970s (Blusson, 1978). More detailed 1:50,000 scale mapping was completed over the property in the late 1980s (Roots, 1990). The Yukon Geological Survey began a regional 1:50,000 scale mapping project in the area of the Zap, with the first map completed just to the east across the Rackla River (Ambrose and Bowie, 2020). Work from this project has already updated the regional stratigraphy, linking much of it to what has been observed to the east around ATAC Resources' Nadaleen project (Colpron et al., 2013; Moynihan, 2014).

The Zap property regional stratigraphy is comprised of dominantly shallow water carbonate and clastic sediments that were deposited from Mid-Proterozoic through Paleozoic times (Mackenzie Platform; Figure 3). Neoproterozoic to late Paleozoic slope-to-basin facies strata of the Selwyn basin dominate the region around the Zap property. The Selwyn basin developed in a divergent margin during mid-Neoproterozoic rifting along the northwestern margin of North America (Mair et al., 2006). The Zap property lies on the north side of three main north-directed thrust faults; the Dawson, Tombstone and Robert Service thrusts, which imbricate and stack the basinal strata (Murphy, 1997; Mair et al., 2006). These three major thrust faults developed during the Early Jurassic (?) to Early Cretaceous collisional orogeny. The northernmost thrust fault, the Dawson thrust, lies 10 km south of the Zap property (Figure 4). The Dawson thrust has the least amount of Mesozoic shortening across it and is believed to have a prolonged and complex history that included Neoproterozoic extensional faulting (Colpron et al., 2013; Moynihan, 2014). Reactivation of this fault through time had a dramatic effect on the deposition of sedimentary units in the area.

Deformation across the orogen waned by the mid-Cretaceous and was followed by the emplacement of a northward-younging series of orogen-parallel, felsic to intermediate, postcollisional plutonic suites from ca. 112 to 90 Ma (Mortensen et al., 2000; Mair et al., 2006). This belt of intrusive rocks is referred to as the Tombstone-Tungsten belt, which is subdivided into the Tombstone, Mayo and Tungsten plutonic suites (Mortensen et al., 2000; Mair et al., 2006). Another compressional orogenic event occurred around 65 Ma and was accompanied by emplacement of felsic intrusions assigned to the McQuesten Suite. The closest pluton assigned to the McQuesten Suite is located on the Rau property, 14 km to the southwest. The suites

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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

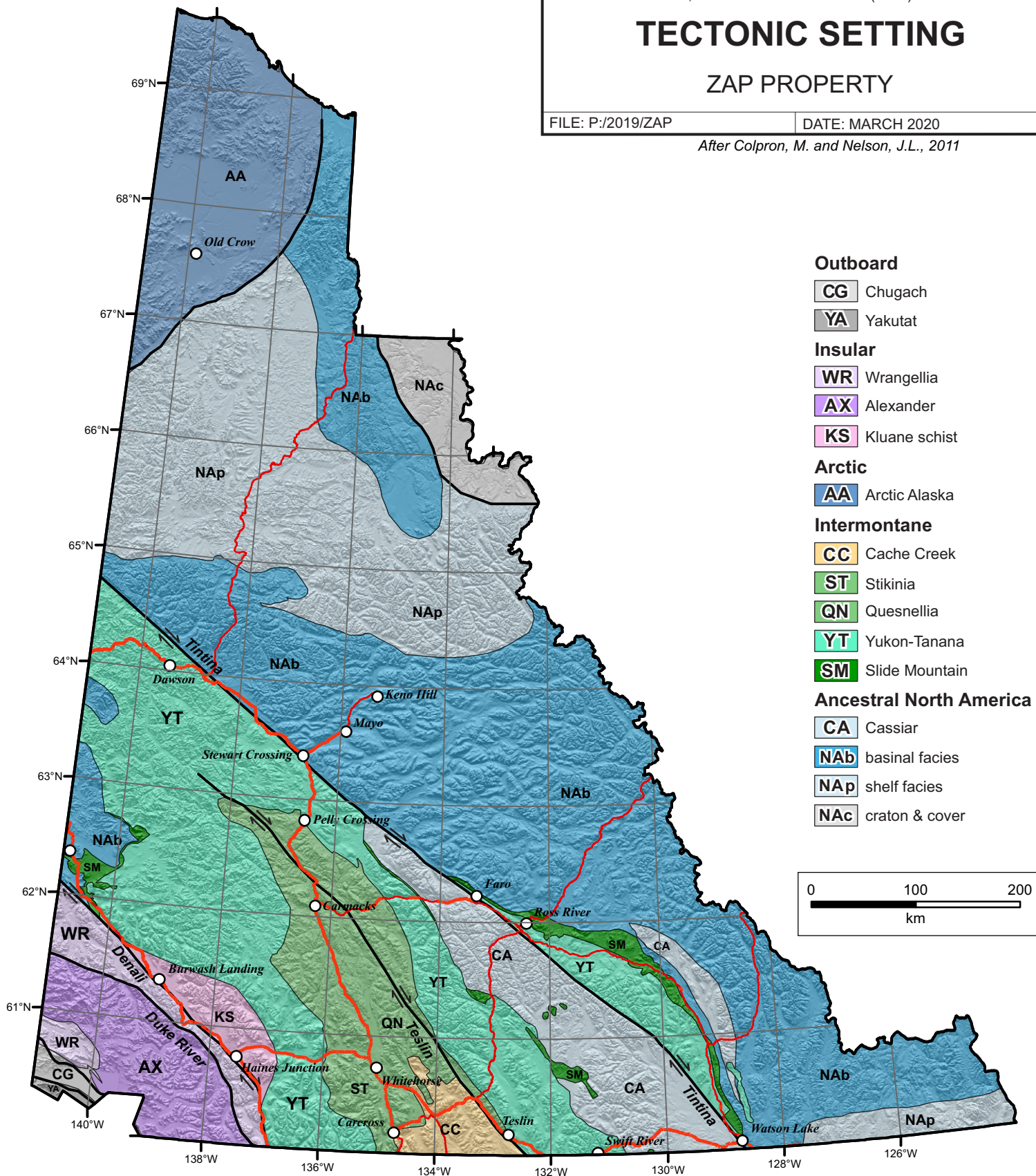
## TECTONIC SETTING

ZAP PROPERTY

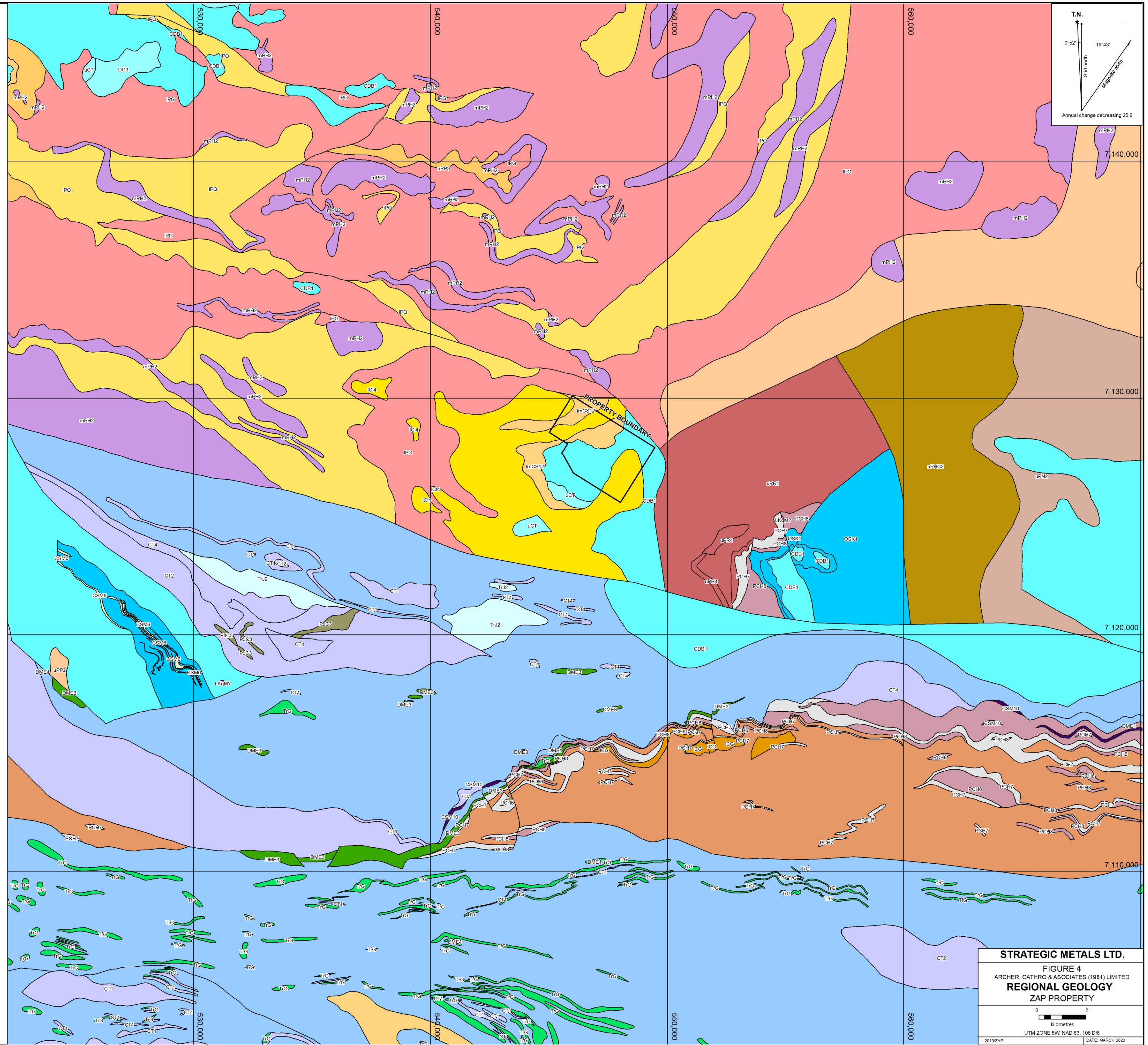
FILE: P:/2019/ZAP

DATE: MARCH 2020

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



- Mesozoic**
- TrJ1 calcareous siltstone, shale, and fine sandstone
  - TrJ2 bioclastic limestone and interbedded sandy or silty limestone
  - TrG Hbl diorite and gabbro sills
  - LKqM? LKqM?
  - Bl-Ms granite and quartz monzonite
- Paleozoic**
- CDB1 grey and buff-weathering dolostone and limestone
  - CH1 thinly laminated, cherty spiculite and spicule lime packstone
  - CSM10 bright green to black serpentinite
  - CSM3 mafic volcanic flows, tuff and hyaloclastic breccia
  - CSM6 mafic, vesicular and amygdaloidal volcanic flows
  - CSM8 dark volcanic rocks, brown-weathering, grey-green, limy tuff and argillite
  - CSM9 gabbro, pyroxenite
  - CT1 massive to thick-bedded quartz arenite
  - CT2 black to silvery shale or carbonaceous phyllite
  - CT4 siliceous calcarenite, dolostone, sandy dolostone and minor grey quartzite
  - DB limestone, white grey weathering, cliff forming
  - DG3 limestone and dolostone
  - DME1 laminated slate, fine to medium-grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke
  - DME3 felsic to intermediate volcanic flows, tuffs and subvolcanic plug(s)
  - DME6 bioclastic limestone, conglomerate
  - ICG undivided - shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone
  - IC4 light grey, medium-bedded dolostone
  - ImCS17 turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone
  - ODR1 black graptolitic shale and black chert
  - OSK3 thick-bedded dolostone, minor chert
  - OSK1 well-bedded siltstone, sandstone, dolostone and shale
  - PJc3 crystalline skeletal limestone, black chert, calcareous sandstone, conglomerate
  - uCT light grey limestone, massive dolostone, minor brown and green shale
- Neoproterozoic**
- PCH6 brown to pale green shale, quartz-rich sandstone, grit, pebble conglomerate
  - PCH7 grey weathering, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy
  - PCH8 interbedded maroon and apple-green slate, siltstone, sandstone
  - uPB undivided fine-grained siliciclastic and carbonate rocks, locally conglomerate
  - uPF11 black shale with limestone laminates and stromatolite bioherms
  - uPHC2 massive to thick-bedded, light grey weathering dolostone
  - uPN2 grey, well-bedded silty limestone
  - uPP1 basal siliciclastic red laminates; brown and grey siltstone and shale
  - uPP1? basal siliciclastic red laminates; brown and grey siltstone and shale
  - uPP2 laminated and flasered limestone, laminated dolosiltite
  - uPP3 undivided red, green and grey slaty argillite, light grey quartzite, dolostone
  - uPR1 maroon mudstone with interbeds of sandy mud-matrix-conglomerate
  - uPR4 clastic rocks of uncertain affinity west of Nadaleen Mountain
- Neoproterozoic**
- mPH2 diorite and gabbro sills and dikes
- Paleoproterozoic**
- IPG dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic
  - IPQ black weathering shale, finely laminated siltstone



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**FIGURE 4**  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0 2  
 kilometres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

©2019 ZAP DATE: MARCH 2020

radiogenic, peraluminous nature suggests melting of old crustal source material; the geodynamic setting of melting at this time is essentially unconstrained (Murphy, 1997). A table of regional lithological units can be found below:

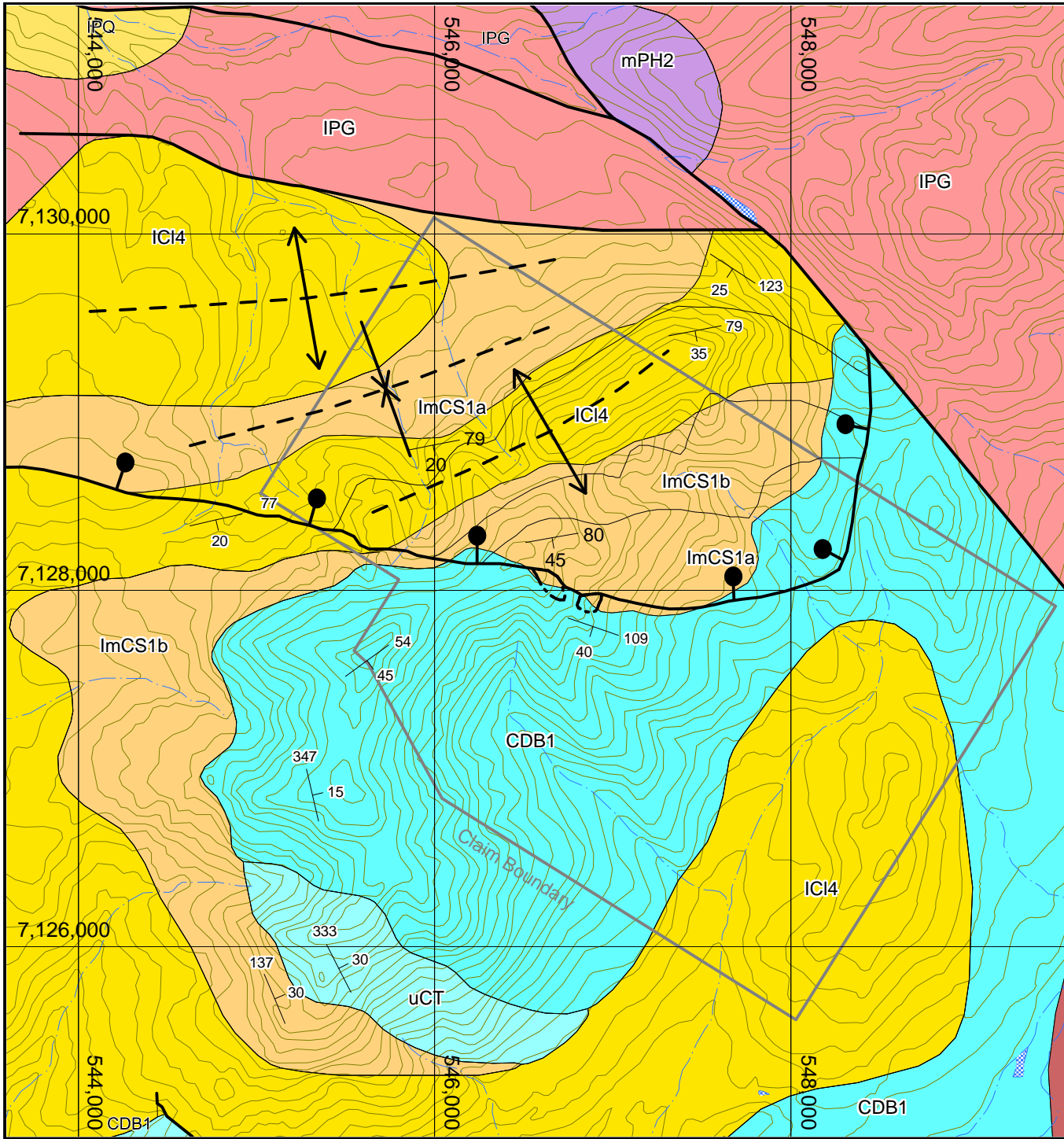
**Table I - Regional Lithological Units (After YGS, 2020)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
Bouvette Formation	Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian	CDB1	Grey-and-buff weathering dolostone and limestone, medium to thick-bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolostone; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate, and black shale; massive blueish-grey weathering dolostone
Taiga Formation	Upper Cambrian	uCT	Striped yellow and orange weathering, finely crystalline, light grey limestone; light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone; minor brown and green shale
Slats Creek	Lower and Middle Cambrian	ImCS1?	Rusty brown weathering, turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone; pale red weathering siltstone, sandstone, quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate and limestone; maroon with green argillite with minor quartzite and limestone
Iltyd	Lower Cambrian	IC4I	Light grey, medium bedded dolostone; massive, pale grey limestone
Gillespie Lake	Lower Proterozoic	IPG	Dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone and quartzose sandstone; local dolostone boulder conglomerate

### **PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

The following geological descriptions have been compiled from work done in the late 1970s by Prism (Cavey, 1980), in the 1980s by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Roots, 1990) and in the 1990s by Yukon Geological Survey (Gordy and Makepeace, 1999).

The property is underlain by sedimentary rocks that range from Lower Cambrian to Lower Devonian in age. Three units outcrop on the property. They appear to comprise two distinct stratigraphic and structural domains that are juxtaposed by a steeply north dipping normal fault that is present across the entirety of the property (Figure 5). The units are described in the following paragraphs:



**Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**

**CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.

**Upper Cambrian**

**uCT** Taiga Formation: thin bedded dolostone with abundant siderite replacement giving weathered surfaces a "striped" appearance.

**Lower and Middle Cambrian**

**ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.

**ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.

**Lower Cambrian**

**ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.

**Middle Proterozoic**

**mPH2** Hart River Group: resistant dark weathering diorite and gabbro sills and dykes

**Lower Proterozoic**

**IPG** Gillespie Lake Group: dolostone and silty dolostone with lesser interbedded black siltstone, shale and quartzose sandstone.

**IPQ** Quartet Group: interbedded black weathering shale and finely laminated dark weathering siltstone.

- Fault, unknown sense of movement
- Normal fault
- Anticlinal fold - approximate trend
- Synclinal fold - approximate trend
- 80 Strike and dip of bedding
- 45 Outline of carbonaceous breccia

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**FIGURE 5**  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**  
ZAP PROPERTY



The youngest unit, the **Bouvette Formation**, outcrops in the southern part of the property. It comprises well bedded, medium grained dolostone that can be further divided based on colour. The uppermost subunit is about 50 m thick and weathers orange. It grades into underlying grey weathering dolomite that includes a 10 m thick section of oncolitic dolomite. Within the upper subunit, immediately south of the normal fault, there is a carbonaceous, often brecciated, black dolostone with chert interbeds. These carbonaceous dolostones are frequently mineralized (see Mineralization section).

In the southeastern part of the property the Bouvette Formation is disconformably underlain by light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian **Iltyd Formation**.

On the north side (hanging wall) of the normal fault, rocks of the Iltyd Formation are overlain by the Lower to Middle Cambrian **Slats Creek Formation**, which is made up of two sub-units. The younger subunit forms along a 1650 m long, up to 500 m wide band located immediately north of the fault. It consists of well bedded, blocky weathering quartzite with thin, orange weathering dolostone interbeds. The older sub-unit consists of brown weathering limey shale.

Bedding on the property shows a wide variety of strikes and dips but tend to strike east north-east and dip to the south. A series of open synclines and anticlines have been mapped north of the normal fault.

### **MINERALIZATION**

Three types of mineralization currently identified at the Zap property are described below:

- 1) In the hanging wall of the prominent normal fault running across the property, near the top of the Bouvette Formation, galena and tetrahedrite occur with coarse white barite crystals in breccia developed in carbonaceous and chert rich horizons. Float specimens of this material have assayed up to 3428 g/t silver (Cavey, 1980) but rock and chip samples from outcrops typically returned 20 to 300 g/t silver with 1 to 7% lead. Irregular mineralization of this type has been identified along a cirque wall within the main silver soil geochemical anomaly, occurring within two discontinuous lenses approximately 180 m long and 10 m wide.

Mineralization of this type was cut by ZAP-79-08, which averaged 25.8 g/t silver, 1.7% lead and 2.6% zinc across 10.06 m. It may also have been cut by another hole (ZAP-78-03) 160 m to the northwest. Mineralization in this hole was not as well developed, averaging 5.0 g/t silver, 0.1% lead and 0.5% zinc across 16 m with a maximum grade of 41.37 g/t silver, 1.71% lead and 7.77% zinc across 30 cm.

- 2) Sphalerite and galena are found within coarsely crystalline dolomite matrix in brecciated grey and orange dolostone, south (down section) from the carbonaceous breccias. These breccias have not been systematically sampled, but they appear to be more erratically mineralized than the type 1 carbonaceous breccias. Mineralized float samples of type 2 dolostone breccia returned between 20 and 80 g/t silver with 0.2 to 3% lead.

Type 2 mineralization was intersected in drill hole ZAP-78-04, with a sample of mineralized dolostone breccia that returned 250.70 g/t silver, 3.99% lead and 0.34 % zinc across 3.10 m. ZAP-79-04 intersected 40.1 g/t silver, 1.7% lead and 5.2% zinc across 3.05 m within quartz, carbonate breccia containing fine to medium-grained sphalerite and galena mineralization. ZAP-08-09 was drilled 40 m south of ZAP-79-04 and intersected 10.00 g/t silver, 2.75 % lead and 5.90 % zinc across 4.00 m within a mineralized quartz carbonate breccia.

- 3) The third type of mineralization occurs as galena and tetrahedrite hosted in veins that cut the Bouvette Formation dolomite. The best example of these veins is partially exposed in three bulldozer trenches that lie about 400 m south of the type 1 showings. This vein strikes 070° and dips 70° to the south. It is about 0.2 m wide and is intermittently exposed over a 40 m strike length. The mineralization is relatively massive, and rock samples taken in 2006 returned values between 2050 to 4010 g/t silver with 42 to 71% lead. There is only weak soil geochemical response in the vicinity of this vein.

### **HISTORICAL TRENCHING**

In 1978 and 1979, hand trenching, mapping and sampling were completed by Prism Joint Venture. In summer of 1978, six hand trenches were completed on the Zap property. In 1979, a D-6 Cat dug approximately 1.5 km of roads, trenches and drill sites. Due to the steep topography, some of the more interesting areas along the west wall of the cirque were unable to be reached. Most of the trenches encountered partial bedrock within talus and returned very promising results. Significant results from historical trenches are tabulated below:

**Table II – Historical Trenching Significant Results**

<b>Trench ID</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Silver (g/t)</b>	<b>Lead (%)</b>	<b>Zinc (%)</b>
ZAP-78-T-01	Trench Outcrop	233.28	4.50	0.20
ZAP-78-T-09	Trench Float	3172.55	--	--
ZAP-78-T-09	Trench Outcrop	130.64	--	--
ZAP-78-T-09	Trench Float	526.27	7.75	0.39
ZAP-78-T-10	Trench Outcrop	286.15	7.18	2.56
ZAP-78-T-06	Trench Float	41.37	1.46	--
ZAP-78-T-11	Trench Float	2758.26	--	--

### **HISTORICAL DIAMOND DRILLING**

The Zap property was diamond drilled in 1978, 1979 and 2008. There has been a total of 1840.36 m of diamond drilling to date. A summary of historical diamond drilling and significant results are provided in the tables below:

**Table III - Historical Diamond Drilling**

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Angle(°)	Depth (m)
DDH-ZAP-79-01	546690	7127828	000	90	196.29
DDH-ZAP-79-02	546709	7127611	000	90	132.89
DDH-ZAP-79-03	546628	7127902	000	90	142.65
DDH-ZAP-79-04	547057	7127625	170	50	141.12
DDH-ZAP-79-05	546888	7128012	205	55	71.93
DDH-ZAP-79-06	546716	7128112	025	55	85.04
DDH-ZAP-79-07	546680	7127997	020	45	16.15
DDH-ZAP-79-08	546680	7127997	250	55	166.73
DDH-ZAP-78-01	546729	7127944	110	62	139.60
DDH-ZAP-78-02	546644	7128034	345	66	109.10
DDH-ZAP-78-03	546558	7128107	025	70	145.70
DDH-ZAP-78-04	546663	7127844	000	90	105.50
DDH-ZAP-78-05	546715	7128140	020	45	27.40
DDH-ZAP-08-09	547064	7127591	320	50	45.72
DDH-ZAP-08-10	546560	7128232	156	50	167.64
DDH-ZAP-08-11	546743	7128102	308	50	146.30

**Table IV - Historical Diamond Drilling Significant Results**

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
DDH-ZAP-78-01	14.55	14.85	0.30	46.34	17.21	2.58
and	30.00	32.00	2.00	5.40	0.83	0.39
DDH-ZAP-78-03	50.80	51.10	0.30	41.37	1.71	7.77
DDH-ZAP-78-04	78.6	88.3	9.70	90.10	1.80	0.30
including	81.7	84.8	3.10	250.70	3.99	0.34
DDH-ZAP-79-04	53.95	57.91	3.05	40.12	1.71	5.25
including	54.87	55.17	0.30	214.30	8.86	13.57
and	57.00	57.30	0.30	104.51	2.59	14.39
and	57.30	57.60	0.30	97.04	2.74	13.44
DDH-ZAP-79-08	131.67	141.73	10.06	25.82	1.68	2.57
including	133.50	134.42	0.92	38.57	2.59	3.66
``	136.25	137.15	0.90	37.32	2.23	2.84
``	137.15	138.07	0.92	44.17	3.04	2.57
and	148.13	153.01	4.88	6.84	0.15	1.42
DDH-ZAP-08-09	22.25	26.25	4.00	10.00	2.75	5.90
including	23.25	24.25	1.00	24.00	6.33	9.25
and	29.12	30.62	1.50	8.00	3.24	2.11

## **SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

Approximately 3.9 km<sup>2</sup> of the 10.3 km<sup>2</sup> Zap property has been soil sampled. In 1978 and 1979, Prism's soil sampling outlined coincident, moderately to intensely anomalous silver, lead and zinc values near the center of the current claim block. These anomalies appear to be sourcing from type 1 carbonaceous breccias located immediately southwest of the normal fault.

The highest soil values (up to 60 ppm silver, 18100 ppm lead and 10700 ppm zinc) were obtained from samples collected about 400 m east of the main type 1 breccia exposures. The anomalous trend cuts obliquely across topography with local modification by downhill dispersion. The values weaken to the west after crossing the ridgeline at the head of the main cirque.

Prism outlined a number of secondary anomalies south and west of the main anomalous trend. These anomalies appear to be related to type 2 breccias and type 3 veins deeper in the stratigraphic section.

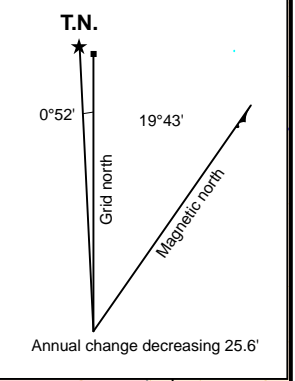
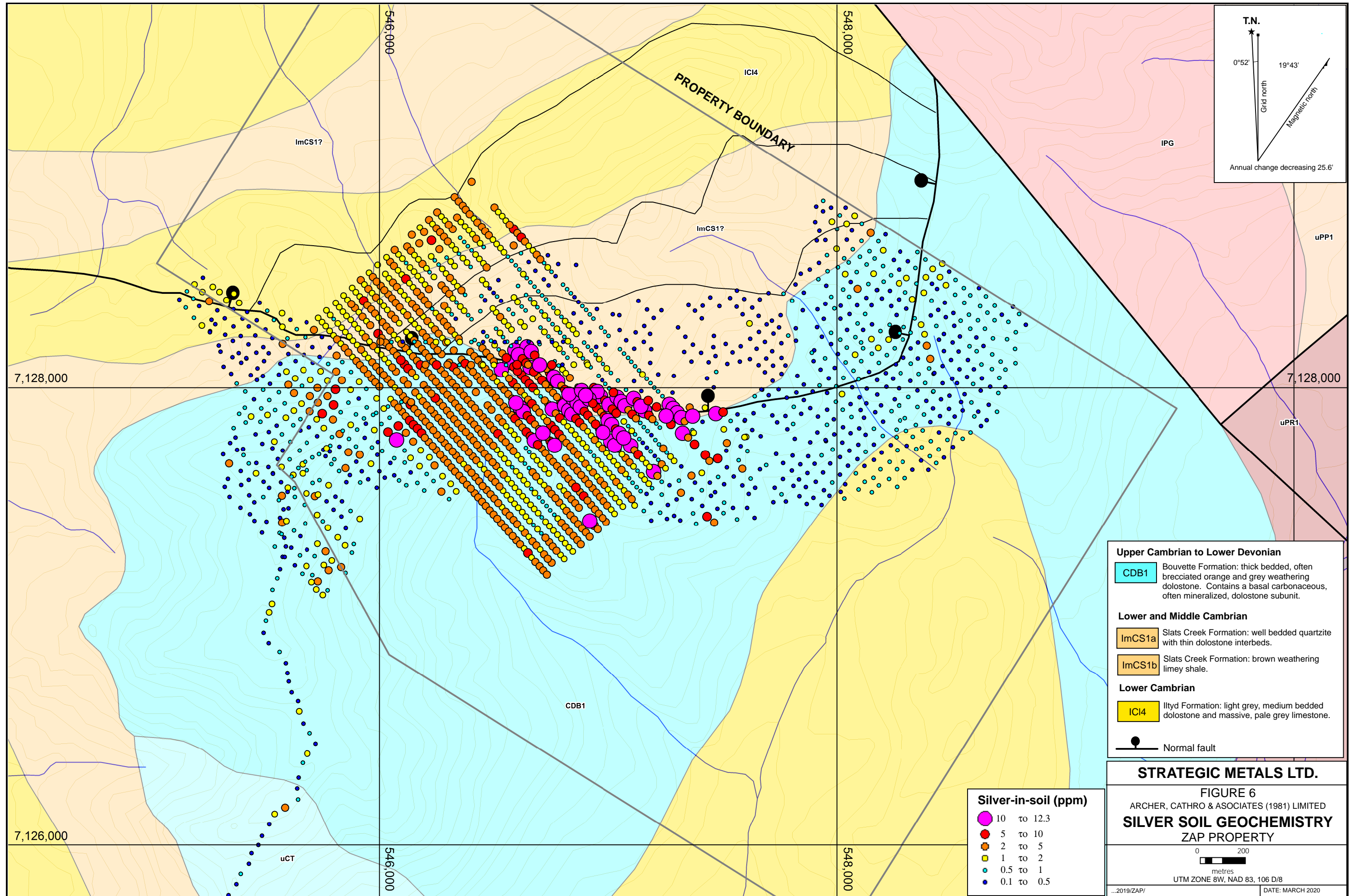
In 2006, 32 soil samples were taken by Strategic to confirm Prism's historical results. These samples returned values ranging between 29 and 7450 ppm lead, 35 to 2930 ppm zinc and nil to 29.1 ppm silver. The results closely resemble values obtained by Prism in the same area.

In 2011, Silver Predator Corp. collected 1061 soil geochemical samples on two separate geochemical grids on the Zap property and surrounding areas. These geochemical grids extended Prism's historical geochemical grid both west and eastward. Existing geochemical anomalies were expanded as a result of the 2011 program.

Silver values between 4.5 to 12 ppm extend to the east and west of Prism's historical soil grid. These geochemical anomalies are concentrated in the Bouvette Formation in the footwall of the normal fault and extend the east-west trending silver anomaly on the property to over two kilometres in length.

Copper and molybdenum values are strongly elevated and tightly clustered on the western edge of the claim block; forming a 600 by 350 m ellipsoid with its long axis oriented northwest-southeast. Peak copper and molybdenum values are up to 124 and 10.4 ppm, respectively.

Compilation maps of all historical geochemical soil sampling programs are thematically mapped for silver, lead, zinc, copper\* and molybdenum\* in Figures 6 through 10, respectively. Anomalous thresholds for the listed elements are presented below:



**Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**

**CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded, often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.

**Lower and Middle Cambrian**

**ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.

**ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.

**Lower Cambrian**

**ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.

Normal fault

**Silver-in-soil (ppm)**

- 10 to 12.3
- 5 to 10
- 2 to 5
- 1 to 2
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.1 to 0.5

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

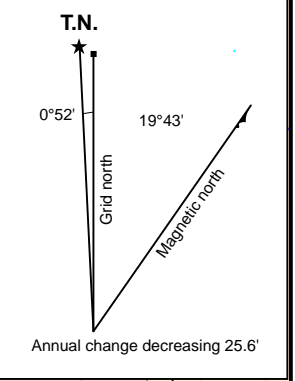
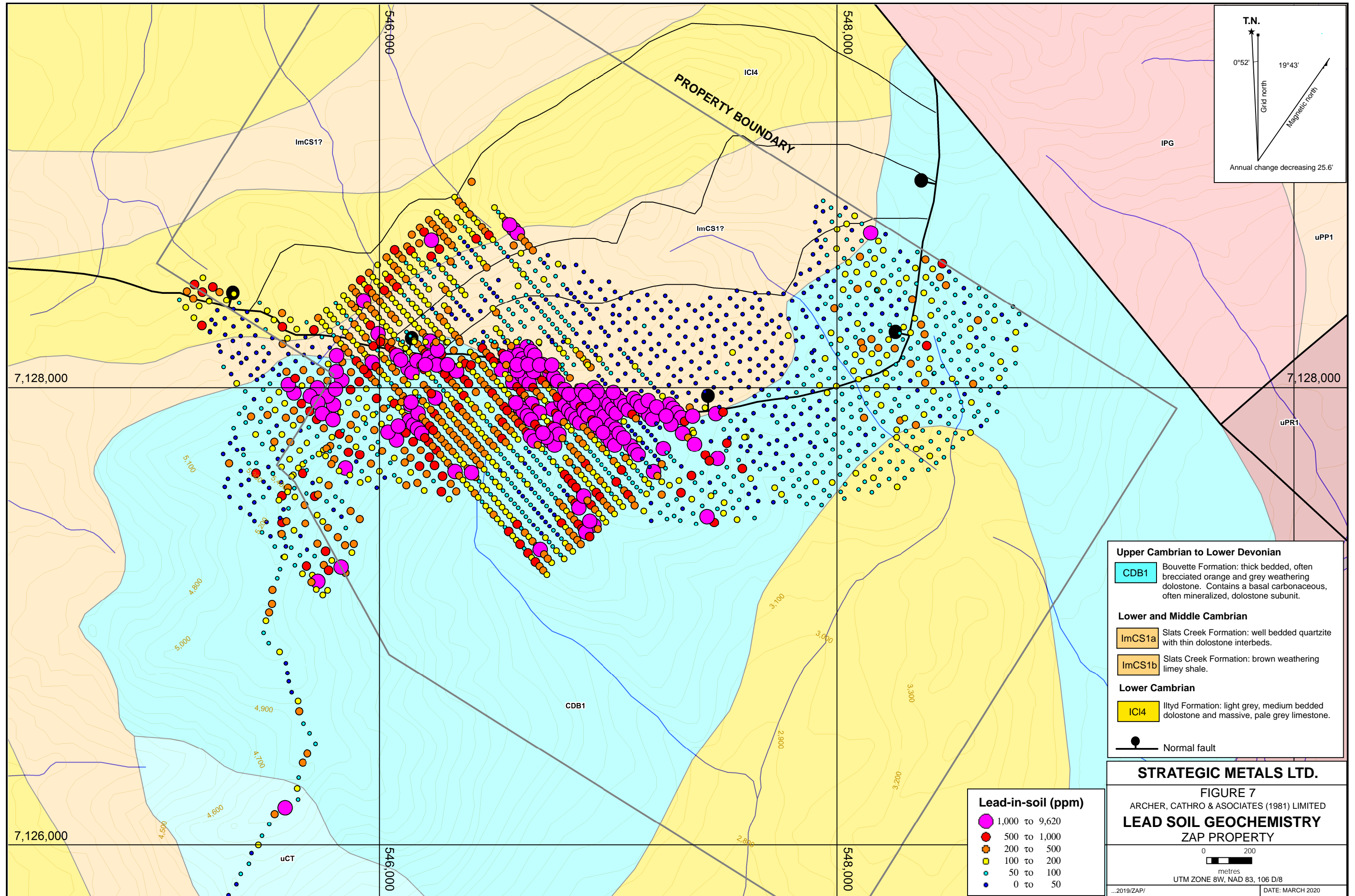
ZAP PROPERTY

0    200

metres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/    DATE: MARCH 2020



- Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**
- CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded, often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.
- Lower and Middle Cambrian**
- ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.
  - ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.
- Lower Cambrian**
- ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.
- Normal fault

- Lead-in-soil (ppm)**
- 1,000 to 9,620
  - 500 to 1,000
  - 200 to 500
  - 100 to 200
  - 50 to 100
  - 0 to 50

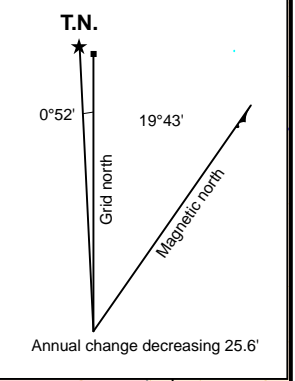
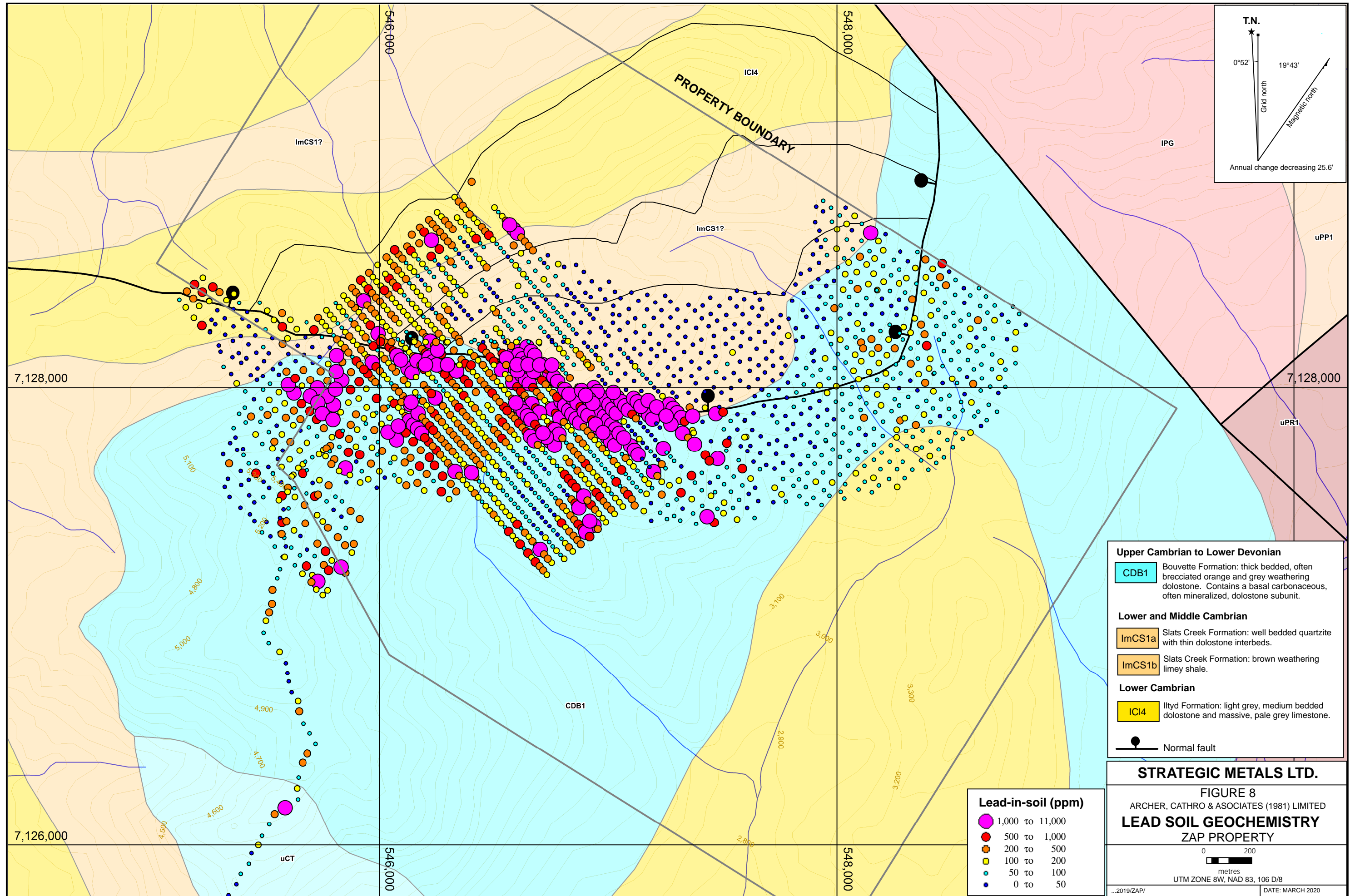
**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 7  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**  
ZAP PROPERTY

0 200  
metres  
UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/ DATE: MARCH 2020



- Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**
- CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded, often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.
- Lower and Middle Cambrian**
- ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.
  - ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.
- Lower Cambrian**
- ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.
- Normal fault

- Lead-in-soil (ppm)**
- 1,000 to 11,000
  - 500 to 1,000
  - 200 to 500
  - 100 to 200
  - 50 to 100
  - 0 to 50

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

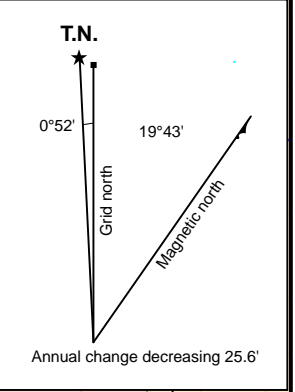
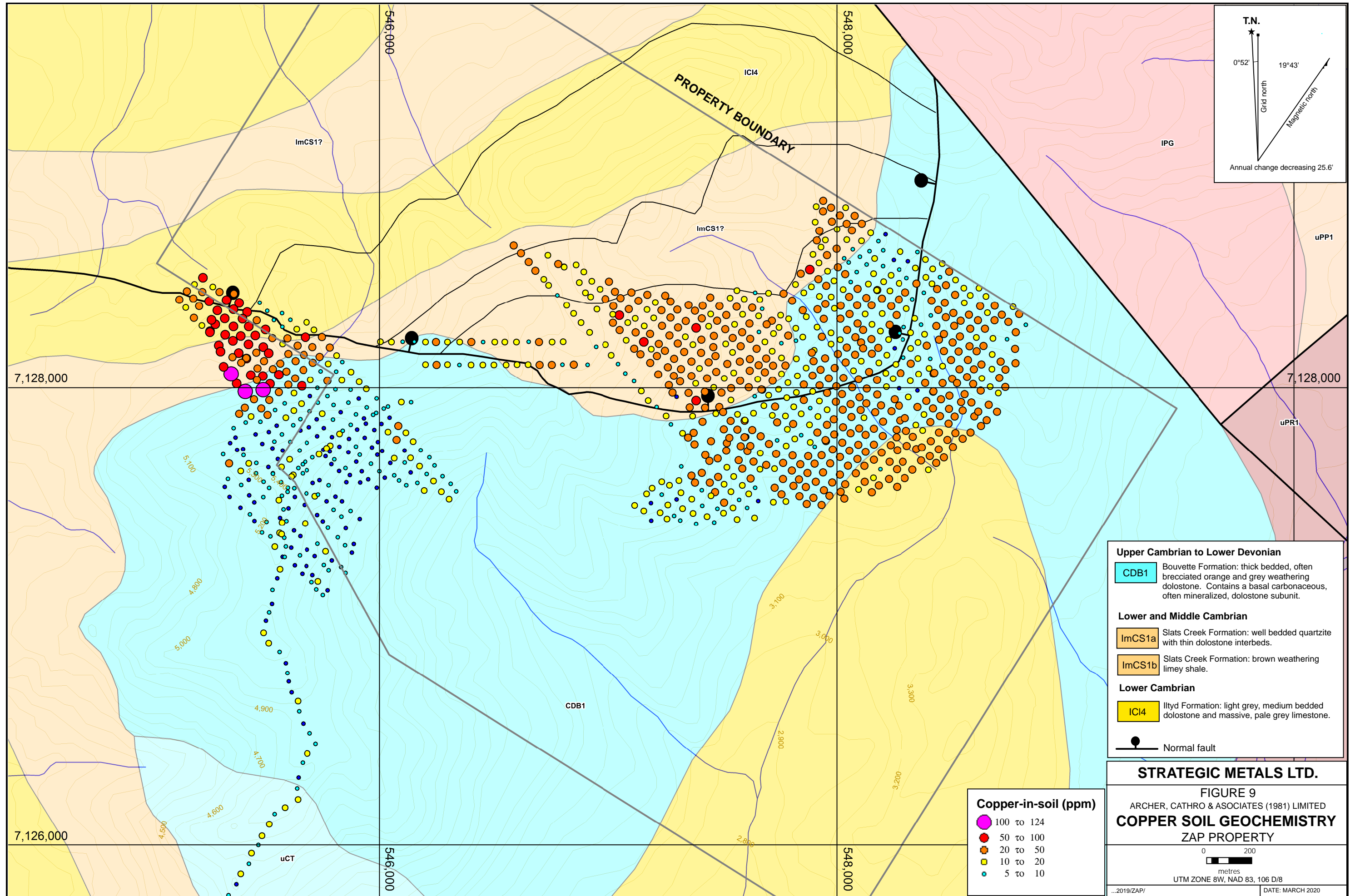
**LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

ZAP PROPERTY

0 200 metres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/ DATE: MARCH 2020



**Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**

**CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded, often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.

**Lower and Middle Cambrian**

**ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.

**ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.

**Lower Cambrian**

**ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.

**Normal fault**

**Copper-in-soil (ppm)**

- 100 to 124
- 50 to 100
- 20 to 50
- 10 to 20
- 5 to 10

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

**FIGURE 9**

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

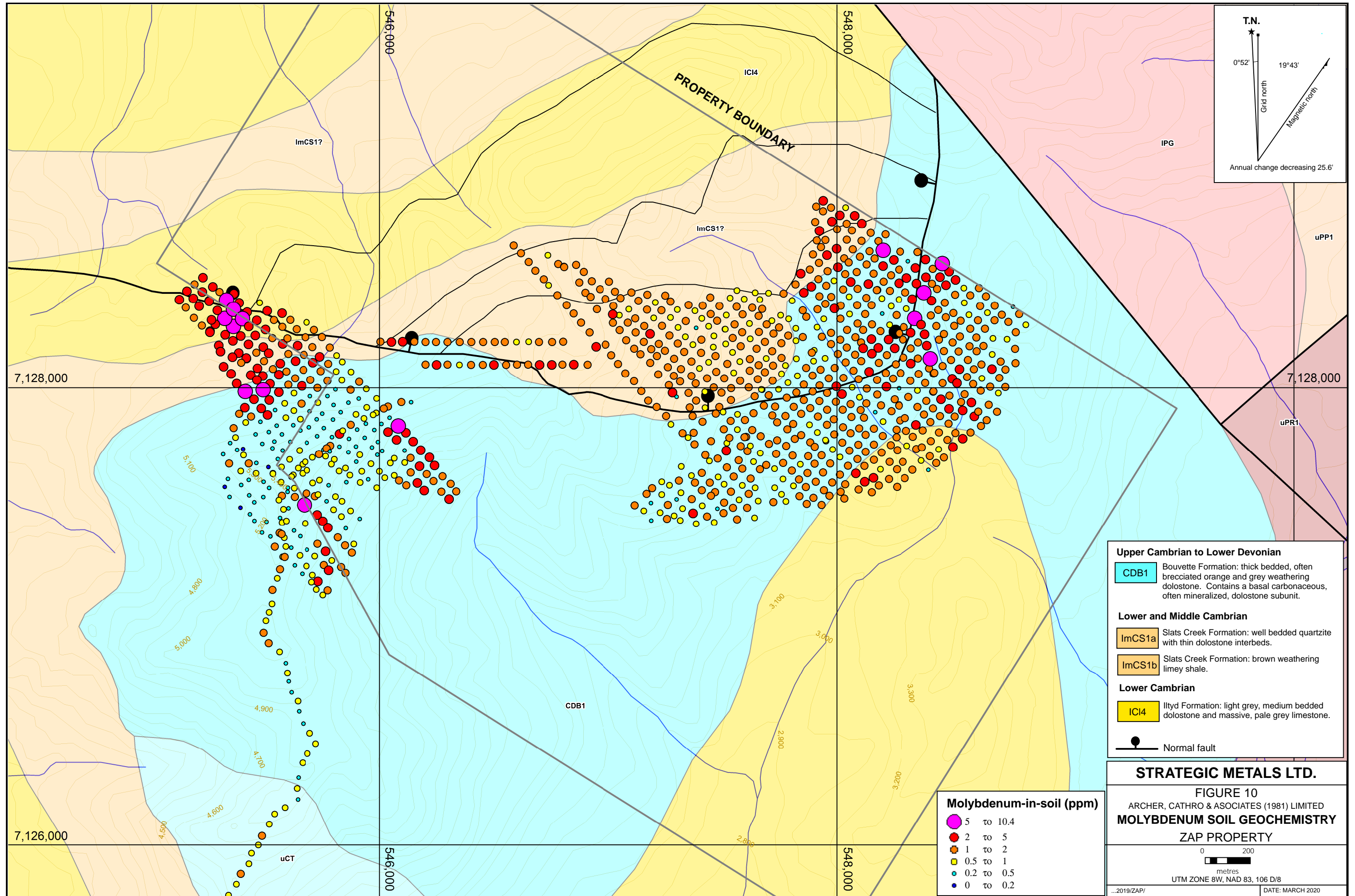
**COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

ZAP PROPERTY

0 200 metres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/ DATE: MARCH 2020



**Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian**

**CDB1** Bouvette Formation: thick bedded, often brecciated orange and grey weathering dolostone. Contains a basal carbonaceous, often mineralized, dolostone subunit.

**Lower and Middle Cambrian**

**ImCS1a** Slats Creek Formation: well bedded quartzite with thin dolostone interbeds.

**ImCS1b** Slats Creek Formation: brown weathering limy shale.

**Lower Cambrian**

**ICI4** Iltyd Formation: light grey, medium bedded dolostone and massive, pale grey limestone.

**Normal fault**

**Molybdenum-in-soil (ppm)**

- 5 to 10.4
- 2 to 5
- 1 to 2
- 0.5 to 1
- 0.2 to 0.5
- 0 to 0.2

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

**FIGURE 10**  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**MOLYBDENUM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0 200  
 metres  
 UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/ DATE: MARCH 2020

**Table V – Anomalous Threshold Values for Soil Samples**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Historical Peak</b>
Silver (ppm)	>2≤5	>5≤10	>10≤60	60
Lead (ppm)	>200≤500	>500≤1000	>1000	11,000
Zinc (ppm)	>500≤1000	>1000≤2000	>2000	10,900
*Copper (ppm)	>20≤50	>50≤100	>100	124
*Molybdenum (ppm)	>1≤2	>2≤5	>5	10.4

\* = Element not analyzed in 1978/1979 geochemistry programs

### **ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**

Prospecting in 2019 resulted in the collection of eight rock samples and confirmed the tenor and grade of samples from historical trenches near the collar of DDH-ZAP79-04. Rock sample locations are mapped on Figure 11, while rock sample descriptions are found in Appendix IV. Certificates of Analysis are located in Appendix V. Figures 12, 13 and 14 show values for silver, lead and zinc, respectively, from samples collected in 2019.

Individual grab samples of semi-massive to massive galena collected from historical trench ZAP-78-T-11 returned values of up to 3960 g/t silver, 66.27 % lead and 22.9 % zinc.

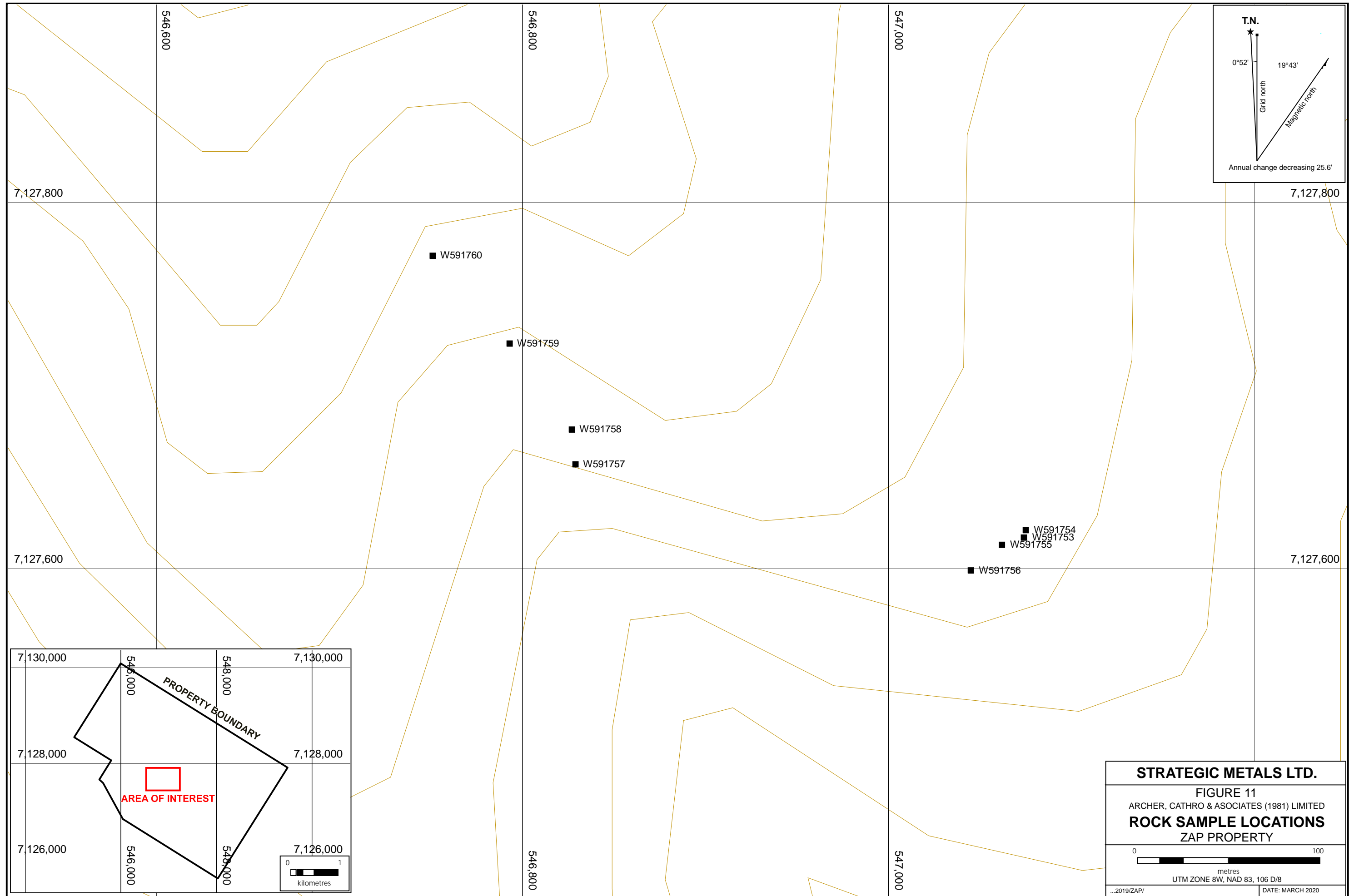
An outcrop sample of strongly altered, sheared dolostone with disseminated galena collected 130 m east of DDH ZAP-79-02 returned values of 449 g/t silver, 12.15 % lead and 7.89 % zinc. A 50 cm chip sample from the same area returned values of 764 g/t silver, 20.33 % lead and 9.07 % zinc.

### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

Soil sampling has identified strongly anomalous silver, lead and zinc values that extend over a two km length along a prominent normal fault that runs across the entirety of the property. While some of the anomalous soil values appear to be the result of downhill dispersion from mineralized breccias, much of the anomalous trend cannot be explained by known mineralization due to its oblique orientation to topography. A 650 by 350 m copper and molybdenum soil anomaly defined from 2011 soil sampling likely represents a buried intrusion of unknown affinity.

Work to date has identified a variety of styles of mineralization, including:

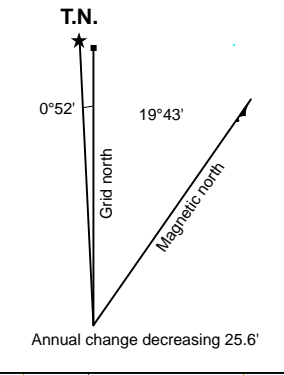
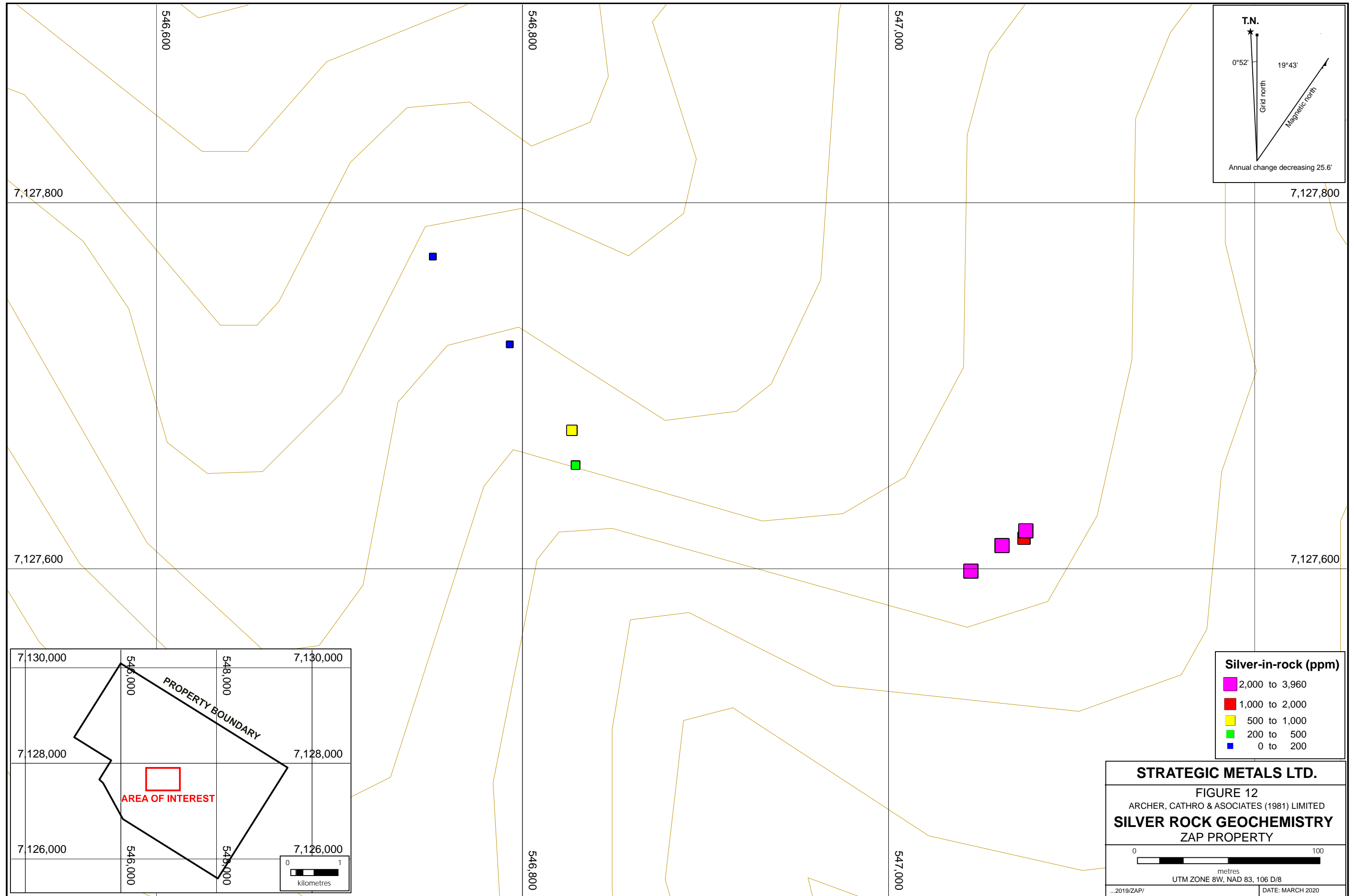
- Galena and tetrahedrite with coarse white barite crystals in breccia developed in carbonaceous and chert rich horizons.
- Sphalerite and galena within coarsely crystalline dolomite matrix in brecciated grey and orange dolostone.
- Galena and tetrahedrite in veins that cut the Bouvette Formation dolomite.



**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**  
**FIGURE 11**  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0 100  
 metres  
 UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/ DATE: MARCH 2020



**Silver-in-rock (ppm)**

2,000 to 3,960
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
0 to 200

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 12  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**SILVER ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0      100  
 metres  
 UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/      DATE: MARCH 2020

7,130,000      546,000      548,000      7,130,000

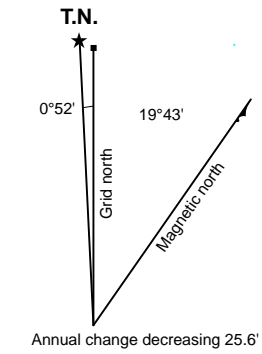
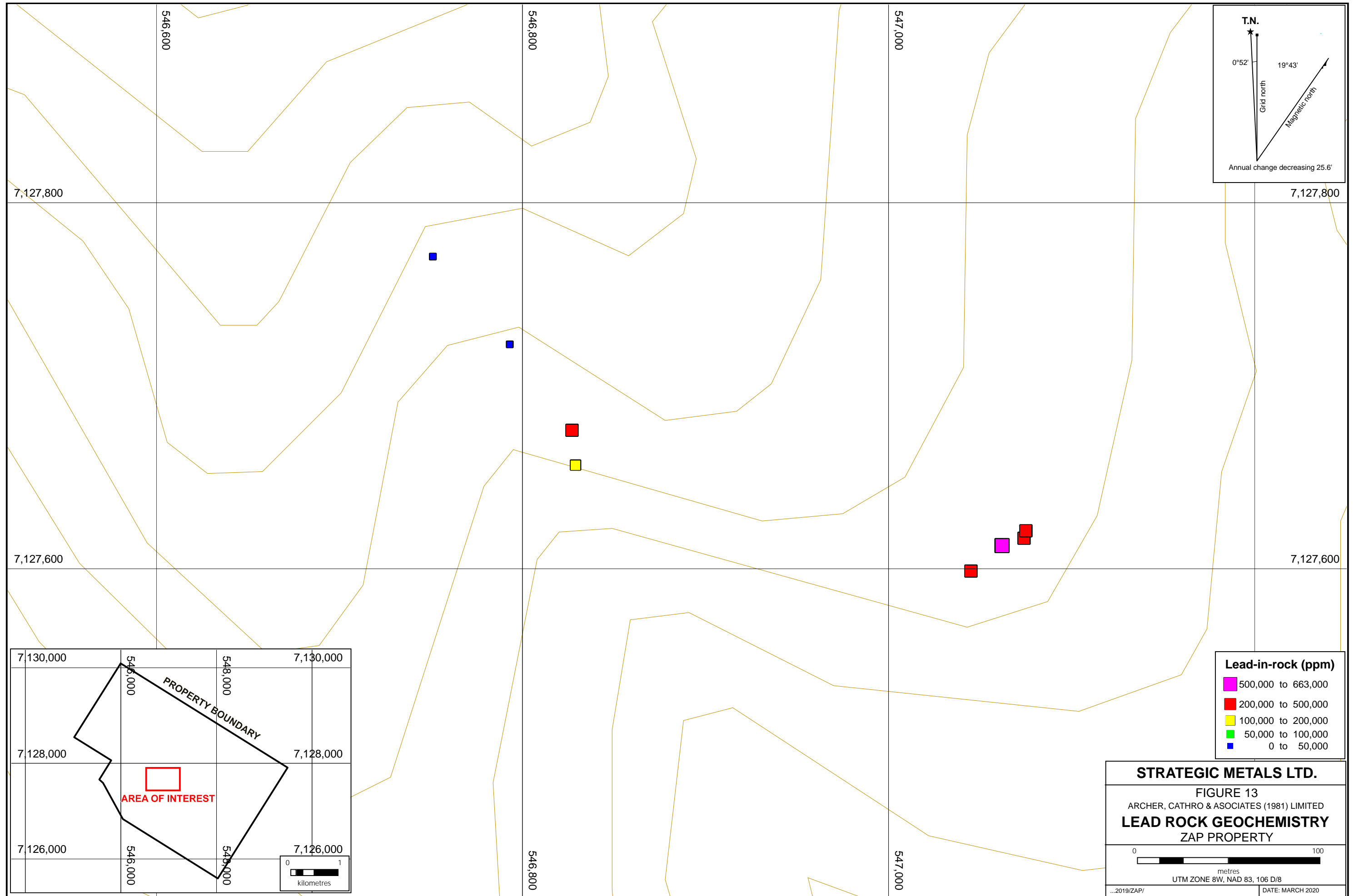
7,128,000      7,128,000

7,126,000      546,000      548,000      7,126,000

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

AREA OF INTEREST

0      1  
 kilometres



**Lead-in-rock (ppm)**

500,000 to 663,000
200,000 to 500,000
100,000 to 200,000
50,000 to 100,000
0 to 50,000

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 13  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**LEAD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**  
ZAP PROPERTY

0      100  
metres

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

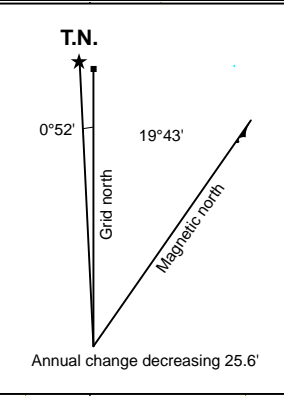
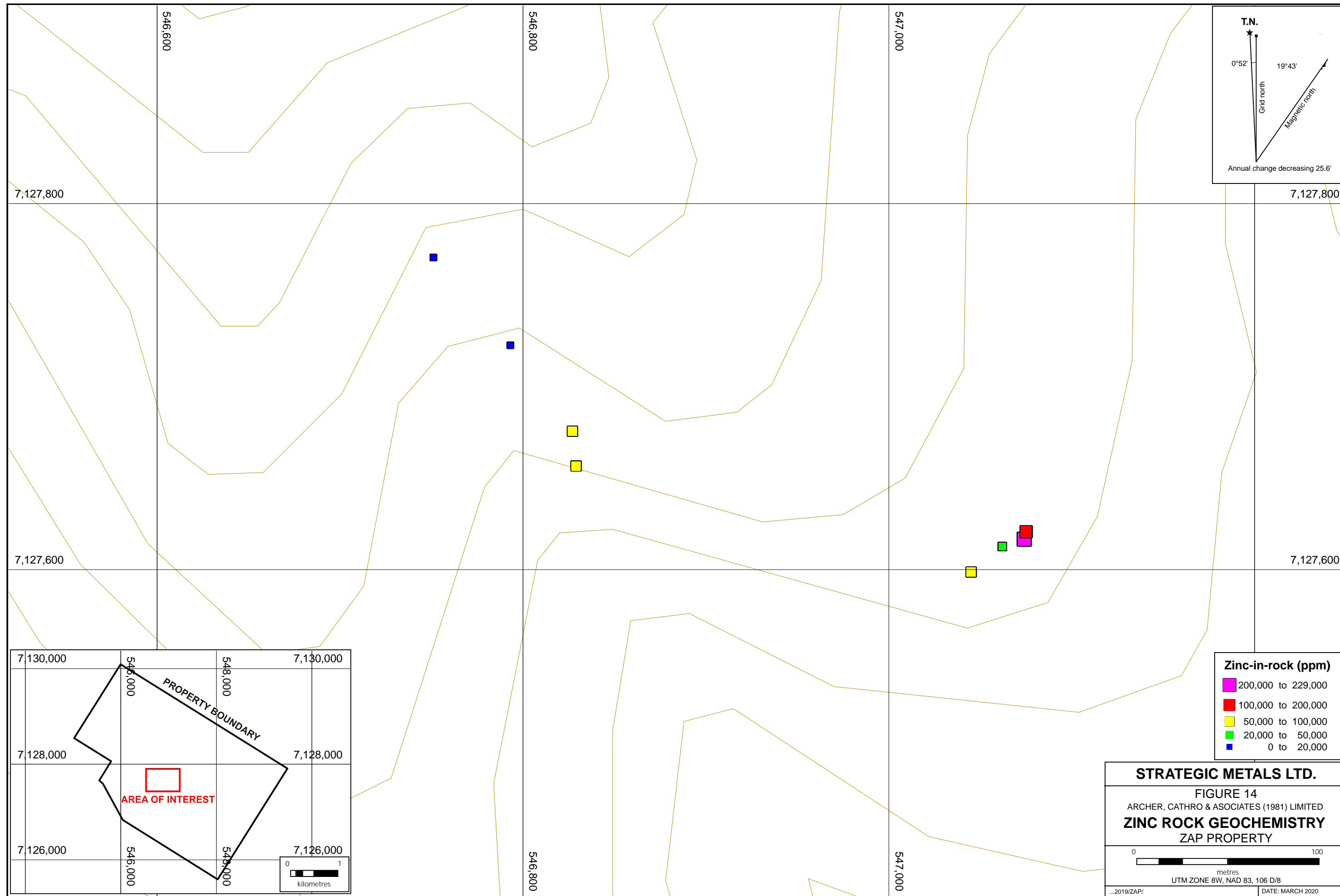
...2019/ZAP/      DATE: MARCH 2020

7,130,000	546,000	548,000	7,130,000
7,128,000	546,000	548,000	7,128,000
7,126,000	546,000	548,000	7,126,000

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

AREA OF INTEREST

0      1  
kilometres



**Zinc-in-rock (ppm)**

<span style="color: magenta;">■</span>	200,000 to 229,000
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	100,000 to 200,000
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	50,000 to 100,000
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	20,000 to 50,000
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	0 to 20,000

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 14  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**ZINC ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**  
 ZAP PROPERTY

0      100  
 metres  
 UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, 106 D/8

...2019/ZAP/      DATE: MARCH 2020

Drilling has intercepted mineralized breccias returning peak values of 250.70 g/t silver, 17.21 % lead and 14.39 % zinc.

Rock samples collected during the 2019 field program confirmed the presence of high-grade silver, lead and zinc mineralization within the Bouvette Formation. Furthermore, all mineralization examined during the 2019 field program was observed to be structurally controlled. The orientation (east-northeast) of these structures is parallel to the large east-northeast striking normal fault that runs across the property. This normal fault is thought to have played a key role during mineralization, acting as a conduit for mineralizing fluids. The orientation of, and mineralized nature of the smaller, mineralized structures (breccias and veins) suggest that they are likely related to the larger normal fault. If this is the case, then the potential for similar structures in the southern and northern parts of the property exists, especially the high-grade veins uncovered in the trenches. The fact that these veins have such a small geochemical response in soils makes them difficult to target, yet it is also encouraging in that there could be several more to be discovered.

The potential for additional discoveries to be made on the property are high, and further work is warranted. Future work should include:

- Geological mapping, with focus on structure, and additional prospecting.
- Additional soil sampling within the cirque and infill sampling along the ridge.
- Digitization and re-processing of data from a 542 station 1978 gravity survey
- VLF-EM survey to delineate galena-rich zones.

If results of this work are favourable, excavator trenching, RAB or diamond drilling will be required to assess the targets.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



R. Burke, B.Sc., GIT

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**APPENDIX I**  
**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

## **STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Ryan Burke, geologist in training, with business addresses in Vancouver and Squamish, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated in 2018 from Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador with a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Geological Sciences.
2. I am currently registered as a Geoscientist In Training (G.I.T.) with Professional Engineers & Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador (PEGNL).
3. I have worked every summer since 2010 in a role related to the mineral exploration industry within the Yukon.
4. I have personally interpreted all data resulting from this work.



Ryan Burke, B.Sc., G.I.T.

**APPENDIX II**  
**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

**Statement of Expenditures**

**Zap Property**

**January 17, 2020**

**Labour**

<b>Employee</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Rate/hr</b>	<b>Total</b>
Doug Eaton	Sr Geologist	2	\$ 120.00	\$ 240.00
Liz Smith	Logistics, Labour	8	\$ 85.00	\$ 680.00
Steve Israel	Sr Geologist	38	\$ 113.00	\$ 4,294.00
Scott Newman	Mapping	3	\$ 71.00	\$ 213.00
				<u>\$ 5,427.00</u>

**Report Writing Costs (10% of \$7372.64)**

<b>Employee</b>	<b>Job Description</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Rate/hr</b>	<b>Total</b>
Steve Israel	Sr Geologist	6.5	\$ 113.00	\$ 734.50
				<u>\$ 734.50</u>

**Expenses**

Field room and board at Rau	2 mandays	\$ 180.00 /per day	\$ 360.00
Horizon Helicopters			\$ 1,067.50
ALS Chemex, as attached			\$ 518.14
			<u>\$ 1,945.64</u>

Total 2019 expenditures \$ 8,107.14

**APPENDIX III**  
**SAMPLE HANDLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

During the 1970s, Prism conducted grid soil sampling at 50 m by 100 m spacings across 1500 m long by 900 m wide area in the north-central part of the property. The samples were analyzed for silver, lead and zinc at Vangeochem Labs Ltd. Geochemical soil samples were received in wet-strength Kraft paper bags. They were then weighed, dried and sifted through an 80 micron mesh with the minus-80 mesh fraction being transferred into a new bag for later analysis. A 0.50 gram sample of the minus-80 mesh sample was digested in a sand bath of nitric and perchloric acids (15% and 85% by volume, respectively). Digested samples were then diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume and were analyzed using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air and acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the atomic absorption unit.

In 2006, a total of 32 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on two east-west oriented lines positioned so that they covered areas that had returned background to strongly anomalous values from Prism's work. The samples were sent to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver where they were dried, screened to -180 microns, dissolved in aqua regia and then analyzed for 34 elements using the inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy technique (ME-ICP41).

In 2008, drill core samples were flown by helicopter from the Rau field camp to Keno City, where they were met by a representative of Archer Cathro who escorted them to Whitehorse. They were then shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. Core and rock samples were dried and crushed to 70% minus 2 mm, before a 250 g split was taken and pulverized to better than 85% minus 75 microns. A split of the pulverized fraction was dissolved in 4 acid "near-total digestion" mixture and analyzed for 33 elements using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy techniques.

All rock sample sites in 2019 were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit. All samples sent for shipment were double bagged with an individually pre-numbered sample tag placed in each bag.

The rock samples were processed and prepared at ALS in Whitehorse, Yukon where they were dried and fine crushed to -2 mm. A 250 g split was then pulverized to 75 micron, and shipped to ALS Labs in Vancouver, British Columbia. A portion of this material was digested in aqua regia solution before being analyzed for 51 elements by the inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS41). Gold analysis was completed using Au-ICP21 (fire assay and ICP-AES). Overlimit samples were further analyzed by aqua regia digestion for silver, copper, lead and zinc using Ag-OG46, Cu-OG46, Pb-OG46 and Zn-OG46, respectively. High grade lead samples were reanalyzed using Pb-VOL70, analyzing lead content through classical titration methods.

**APPENDIX IV**  
**ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

---

**Rock Sample Descriptions**Property: Zap

---

Sample Number: W591753 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 547074 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1294 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127617 mN

Comments: Grab float sample from old trench; dark grey to blackish blue pitted, very heavy rock with locally developed whitish layers and stringers of maybe cerrusite, fine-grained galena +/- sphalerite

---

Sample Number: W591754 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 547075 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1291 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127621 mN

Comments: Grab float sample from old trench; galena rich sample with bright yellow/green and blueish green alteration throughout; blueish/green mineral likely malachite/azurite yellow/green maybe some kind of lead arsenate?

---

Sample Number: W591755 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 547062 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1297 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127613 mN

Comments: Grab float sample from old trench; massive galena separated by thin (<1mm) layers of carbonaceous and calcareous material; yellow/green alteration patches similar to last sample

---

Sample Number: W591756 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 547045 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1300 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127599 mN

Comments: Grab float sample from old trench; dark to light grey, pitted rock (fine-grained galena) with abundant malachite/azurite and a white surface coating that locally has a pitted look to it (cerrusite?)

---

Sample Number: W591757 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 546829 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1313 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127657 mN

Comments: Grab outcrop sample; strongly altered and sheared recrystallized dolostone with fine-grained disseminated and stringers of galena; small redish pink garnets found throughout

---

Sample Number: W591758 Date Collected: 2019-06-28 UTM: 546827 mE Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1292 m Sampler: Unknown Person UTM: 7127676 mN

Comments: 50 cm chip sample across strongly altered and sheared recrystallized dolostone with fine-grained disseminated and stringers of galena.

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**Rock Sample Descriptions**Property: Zap

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Sample Number: W591759      Date Collected: 2019-06-28      UTM: 546793 mE      Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1328 m      Sampler: Unknown Person      UTM: 7127723 mN

Comments: Grab float sample; strongly oxidized pitted boulder of likely dolostone with limonitic and goethite alteration throughout.

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Sample Number: W591760      Date Collected: 2019-06-28      UTM: 546751 mE      Nad83, Zone 8  
Elevation: 1354 m      Sampler: Unknown Person      UTM: 7127771 mN

Comments: Grab float sample, strongly oxidized breccia with clasts of dolostone and calcite, barite crystals and carbonaceous black shale. Goethite, limonite and hematite alteration.

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**APPENDIX V**  
**CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS**



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**CERTIFICATE WH19157628**

Project: ZAP

This report is for 8 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 28-JUN-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

HEATHER BURRELL SCOTT NEWMAN	ANDREW CARNE	JACK MORTON
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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
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	
Ag-OG46	Ore Grade Ag - Aqua Regia	
Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Pb-OG46	Ore Grade Pb - Aqua Regia	
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	
Pb-VOL70	Pb by Titration	

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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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH19157628**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Au ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm
		0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
W591753		0.83	0.007	>100	0.10	95.6	<0.02	<10	10	<0.05	0.04	0.19	>1000	0.61	1.0	1
W591754		0.77	0.012	>100	0.07	360	<0.02	<10	10	<0.05	0.03	0.25	>1000	0.40	1.1	1
W591755		1.32	0.002	>100	0.05	71.7	<0.02	<10	<10	<0.05	0.03	0.01	394	0.15	0.7	<1
W591756		0.82	0.001	>100	0.16	254	<0.02	<10	20	<0.05	0.04	0.08	>1000	1.13	0.3	1
W591757		1.35	0.001	>100	0.02	11.4	<0.02	<10	70	0.06	0.02	11.90	486	0.19	0.9	<1
W591758		1.81	0.001	>100	0.02	27.2	<0.02	<10	30	<0.05	0.02	9.62	555	0.24	1.6	<1
W591759		0.86	<0.001	29.6	0.26	4070	<0.02	<10	150	<0.05	0.02	0.28	120.5	1.17	3.3	10
W591760		0.95	<0.001	56.6	0.23	2040	<0.02	<10	210	0.08	0.04	0.28	43.9	1.76	3.4	8



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Project: ZAP

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH19157628**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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	
		Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %
		0.05	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
W591753		0.08	1265	0.81	3.81	<0.05	0.04	444	0.133	0.02	0.2	0.4	0.03	23	1.17	<0.01
W591754		0.07	>10000	0.34	2.68	<0.05	0.03	243	0.091	0.02	0.5	0.4	0.13	54	0.60	<0.01
W591755		0.06	1400	0.88	1.29	<0.05	0.03	100.5	0.069	0.01	0.2	0.2	<0.01	<5	0.74	<0.01
W591756		0.15	6290	0.38	2.77	<0.05	0.08	266	0.089	0.03	0.6	0.5	0.02	21	5.14	<0.01
W591757		<0.05	87.6	2.12	1.66	<0.05	<0.02	141.0	0.032	<0.01	<0.2	0.3	6.79	1820	0.36	<0.01
W591758		<0.05	162.5	2.23	1.66	<0.05	<0.02	145.5	0.035	<0.01	<0.2	0.3	5.69	950	0.70	<0.01
W591759		0.05	117.0	17.15	11.00	0.08	0.06	29.0	0.577	0.03	0.4	0.3	0.11	96	4.87	<0.01
W591760		0.17	97.2	6.31	3.55	<0.05	0.10	10.55	0.208	0.04	0.8	0.7	0.11	98	1.50	<0.01

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



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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH19157628**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	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	
		Nb ppm 0.05	Ni ppm 0.2	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 0.2	Rb ppm 0.1	Re ppm 0.001	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 0.05	Sc ppm 0.1	Se ppm 0.2	Sn ppm 0.2	Sr ppm 0.2	Ta ppm 0.01	Te ppm 0.01	Th ppm 0.2
W591753		<0.05	4.6	240	>10000	0.6	0.002	7.77	2210	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.8	<0.01	0.01	0.2
W591754		<0.05	2.5	90	>10000	0.4	0.002	>10.0	>10000	0.2	0.6	0.3	5.2	<0.01	0.01	<0.2
W591755		<0.05	3.4	80	>10000	0.3	0.005	>10.0	6560	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.9	<0.01	<0.01	0.2
W591756		<0.05	1.4	260	>10000	0.9	0.005	5.06	>10000	0.2	<0.2	0.3	2.9	<0.01	0.01	0.4
W591757		<0.05	1.2	30	>10000	0.1	0.001	5.04	630	0.4	0.7	<0.2	45.2	<0.01	0.01	<0.2
W591758		<0.05	2.1	20	>10000	0.1	0.001	8.02	1205	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	15.6	<0.01	0.01	<0.2
W591759		<0.05	6.9	390	6030	0.4	<0.001	0.21	262	0.5	0.3	<0.2	1.5	<0.01	0.02	2.2
W591760		<0.05	9.1	180	>10000	1.1	<0.001	0.41	126.5	0.7	0.6	<0.2	22.4	<0.01	0.01	1.0



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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH19157628**

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Ag-OG46	Ag-GRA21	Cu-OG46	Pb-OG46	Zn-OG46	Pb-VOL70
		Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	Ag ppm	Ag ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Pb %
		0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	1	5	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.01
W591753		<0.005	0.82	2.24	2	<0.05	0.78	>10000	1.1	1460			>20.0	22.9	31.44
W591754		<0.005	1.16	3.48	1	<0.05	0.60	>10000	1.0	>1500	2420	1.295	>20.0	11.35	42.84
W591755		<0.005	1.23	2.37	<1	<0.05	<0.05	>10000	1.0	>1500	3960		>20.0	4.33	66.27
W591756		<0.005	1.51	4.39	2	<0.05	0.34	>10000	1.9	>1500	2510		>20.0	8.55	45.99
W591757		<0.005	0.25	0.48	1	0.05	1.06	>10000	<0.5	449			12.15	7.89	
W591758		<0.005	0.53	0.46	1	<0.05	0.62	>10000	<0.5	764			>20.0	9.07	20.33
W591759		<0.005	1.75	2.23	14	0.26	0.34	6110	3.4						
W591760		<0.005	2.86	1.09	8	<0.05	0.47	4890	3.7				1.670		



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**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH19157628**

**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 Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.  
 CRU-31 CRU-QC LOG-21 PUL-31  
 PUL-QC SPL-21 WEI-21

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.  
 Ag-GRA21 Ag-OG46 Au-ICP21 Cu-OG46  
 ME-MS41 ME-OG46 Pb-OG46 Pb-VOL70  
 Zn-OG46