MINT PROPERTY

Oligocene aged copper-gold porphyry

- **High-level, very large copper-gold porphyry system, with a huge geochemical and geophysical footprint**
- **Drill intercept of 0.204 g/t gold across 331.70 m (entire hole), including an interval of 0.556 g/t gold over 53 m near the bottom of the hole**
- **1100 by 500 m, strongly anomalous gold-in-soil anomaly (100 to 3,400 ppb) within a 2 by 3 km magnetic, radiometric and induced polarization anomaly**
- **Recently discovered zone of porphyry-diagnostic veining with rock results yielding up to 2.13% copper, 0.52 g/t gold and 27 g/t silver; drill results suggests proximity to one or more buried porphyry centres**

The Mint Project is located in southwestern Yukon, approximately 26 km southwest of the Alaska Highway and within the traditional territories of the White River and Kluane first nations. The property hosts one of the youngest and highest level porphyries currently known in western Yukon and British Columbia.

The Project lies within Wrangellia, a tectonic element found along the outboard margin of the B.C., Yukon and Alaskan Cordillera (Figure 1). The property is underlain by Oligocene Tkope Suite hornblende-biotite granodiorite and the Miocene Wrangell volcanoplutonic complex (Figure 3). The Wrangell Suite plutonic rocks, and coeveral volcanic rocks, include feldspar porphyritic sub-volcanic intrusions, basalt to andesite flows, felsic tuff and volcanic sand stone and conglomerate, variably altered and mineralized. The Mint intrusion, part of the Tkope Suite, hosts much of the mineralization observed at surface. The location and the Oligocene age for the Mint intrusion places it within the same geological time period and terrane as the Catface porphyry on Vancouver Island and the North Fork porphyry in Washington State - an overlooked magmatic arc in the Yukon with a high preservation potential.

Surficial geomorphology at Mint is the result of numerous glacial events, glacial rebounts and recent volcanic eruptions. Consequentially, a lage part of the property is blanketed by glacial till and moraines, talus and thick layers of volcanic ash. Together, this overburden limits outcrop exposure within the target area. Figure 2 illustrates typical topography and vegetation on the property, with long, steep (30deg), vegetation-poor talus slopes and gentle, vegetated valley floors.

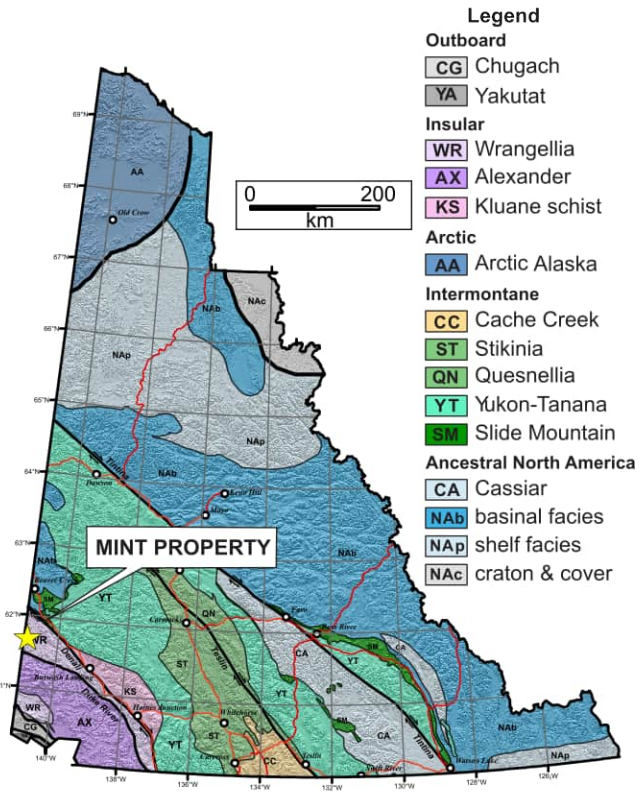

Figure 1. *Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon, showing the location of the Mint Property.*

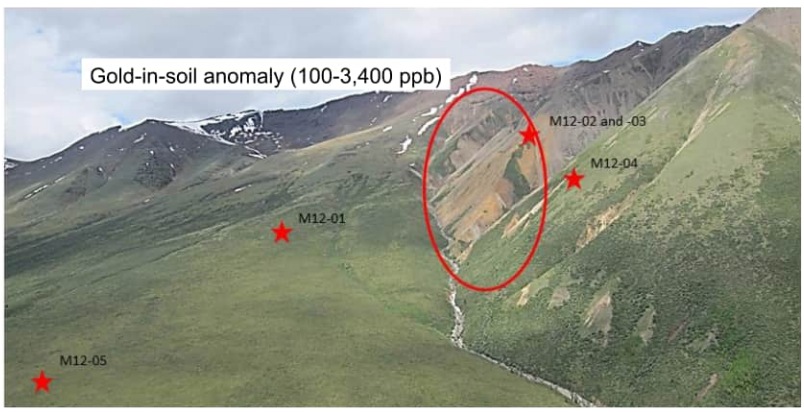

Figure 2. *2012 Diamond drill hole collars (stars).*

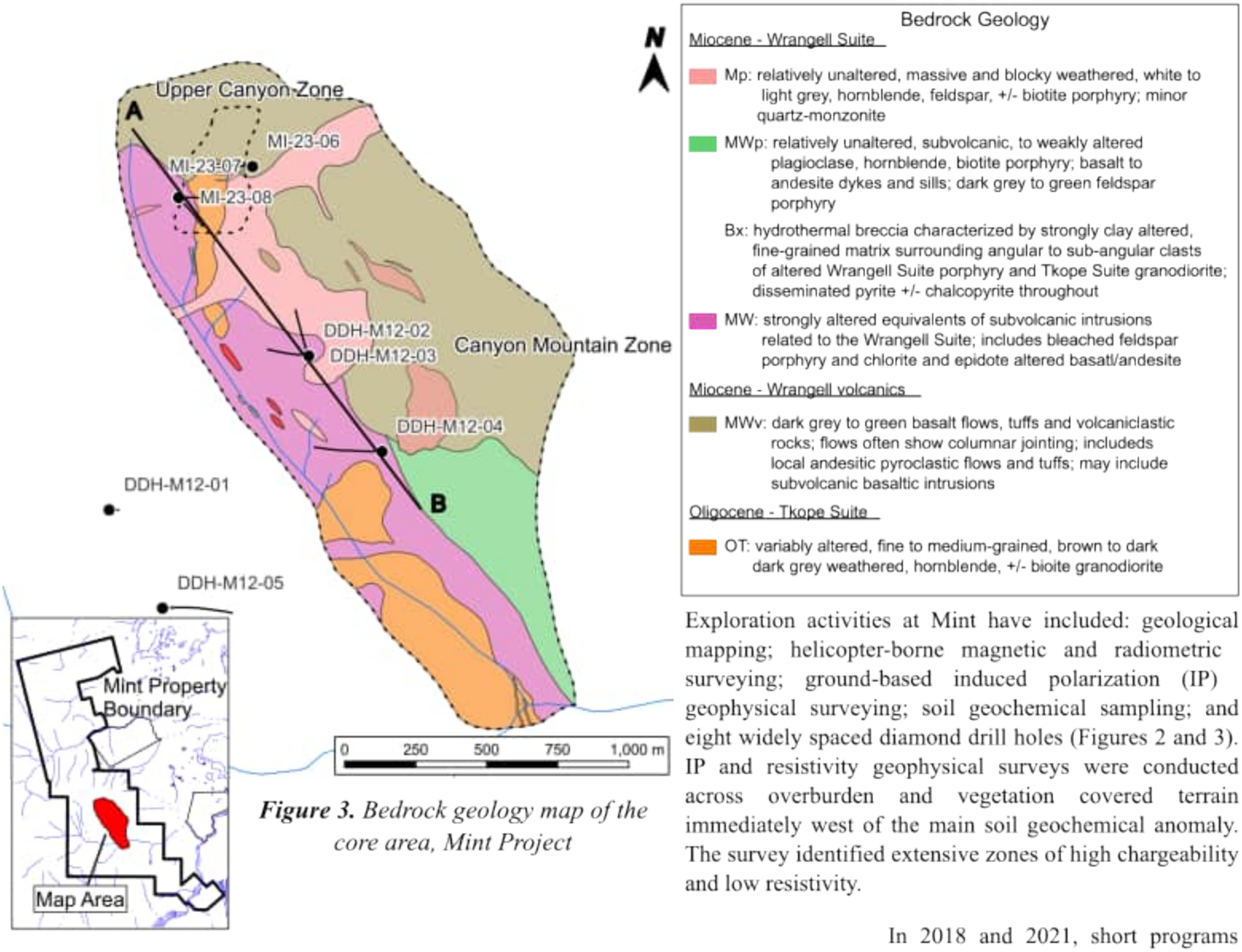

Figure 3. *Bedrock geology map of the core area, Mint Project*

Exploration activities at Mint have included: geological mapping; helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveying; ground-based induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveying; soil geochemical sampling; and eight widely spaced diamond drill holes (Figures 2 and 3). IP and resistivity geophysical surveys were conducted across overburden and vegetation covered terrain immediately west of the main soil geochemical anomaly. The survey identified extensive zones of high chargeability and low resistivity.

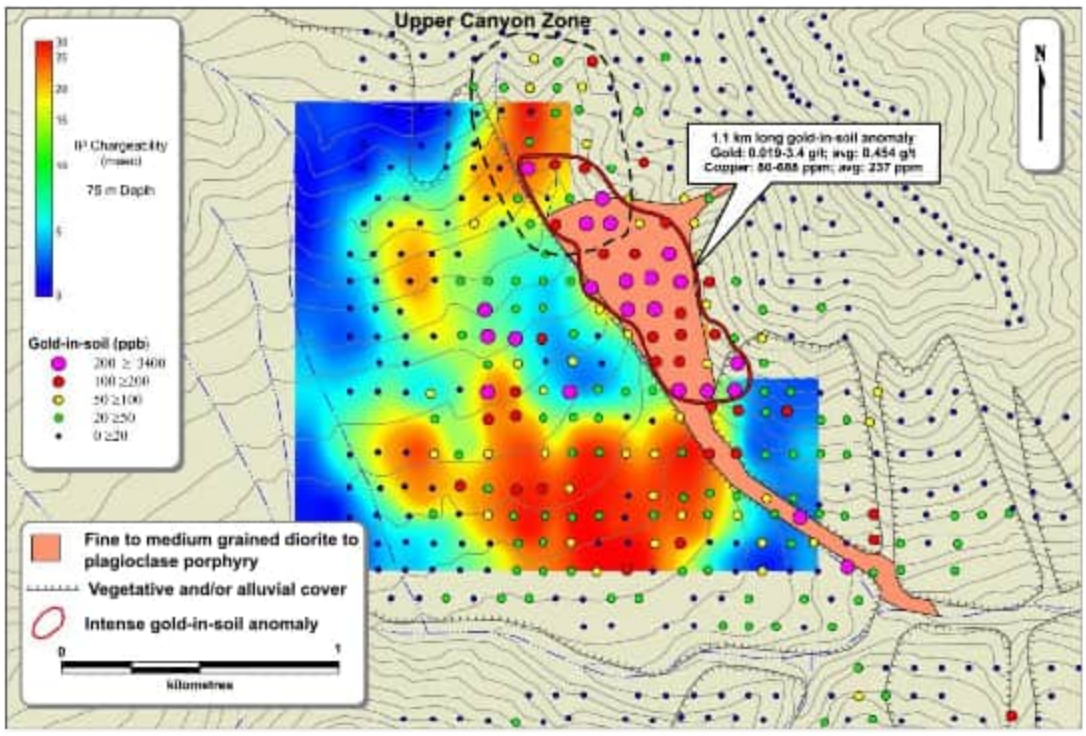

Figure 4. *Gold-in-soil geochemistry and IP chargeability within the core Mint property*

In 2018 and 2021, short programs focused on mapping and prospecting the main alteration zone and led to the identification of stockwork and sheeted quartz-sulphide veins at the Upper Canyon zone. The veins were found in an area underlain by strongly anomalous copper and gold-in-soil geochemical values. A- and B-type veins are overprinted by intense sericite, quartz, clay and pyrite alteration by vuggy, late D-type veins. On surface, gold and copper grades share a strong correlation; however, drill holes at the Canyon Mountain Zone show gold values increase with depth without a corrseponding increase in copper. Significantly, DDH-M12-03 averaged **0.204 g/t gold over its entire length of 331.7 m, including 0.556 g/t gold over 53.0 m near the bottom of the hole.**

A veins crosscut by later vuggy D veins at the Upper Canyon zone

Sheeted A veins in strongly sericite, quartz and clay altered porphyry

*Altered and veined granodiorite from the Mint - assays returned **0.17% Cu and 1.37 g/t Au***

*Silicified and veined volcanic rock from the Upper Canyon zone grading **2.13% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au and 27 g/t Ag***

A 2200 m diameter magnetic high is centered on the Mint intrusion, where surface exposure of the granodiorite porphyry is thought to represent only the top portion of a large buried porphyry system (Figure 5). A and B type veins, and localized biotite and magnetite within the Upper Canyon zone are likely remnants of wide-spread potassic alteration; however, the potassic alteration is overprinted by an intense sericite, quartz and clay alteration that is very wide-spread and makes up much of the alteration visible at surface. The overprinting alteration may indicate a telescoping of the main porphyry centre, or multiple overprinting centres. The secondary, alteration has likely leached much of the copper mineralization but gold remains elevated. Where the potassic alteration is less affected by the later alteration, copper grades remain elevated and chalcopyrite is found within veins and locally disseminated within host rocks.

A 1100 by 500 m core of moderately to very strongly anomalous gold-in-soil values (100 to 3400 ppb) coincides with the strongest alteration and a potassium high defined by a helicopter-borne multispectral radiometric survey. The core of the gold anomaly lies within a larger zone of elevated gold, copper (up to 1370 ppm) and molybdenum (up to 150 ppm) values, which encompasses an area 1000 m wide and 2100 m long (Figure 5).

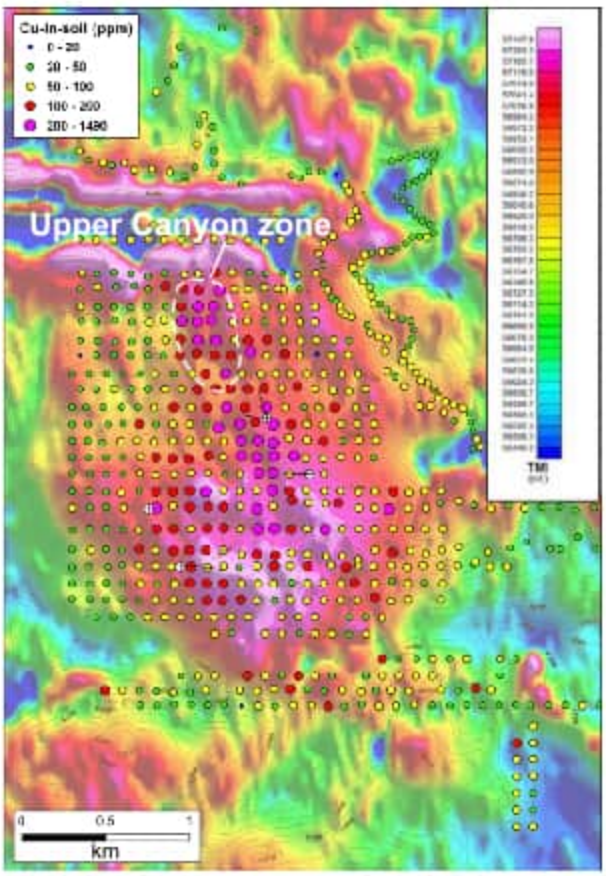

***Figure 5.** Copper-in-soil geochemistry with magnetics.*

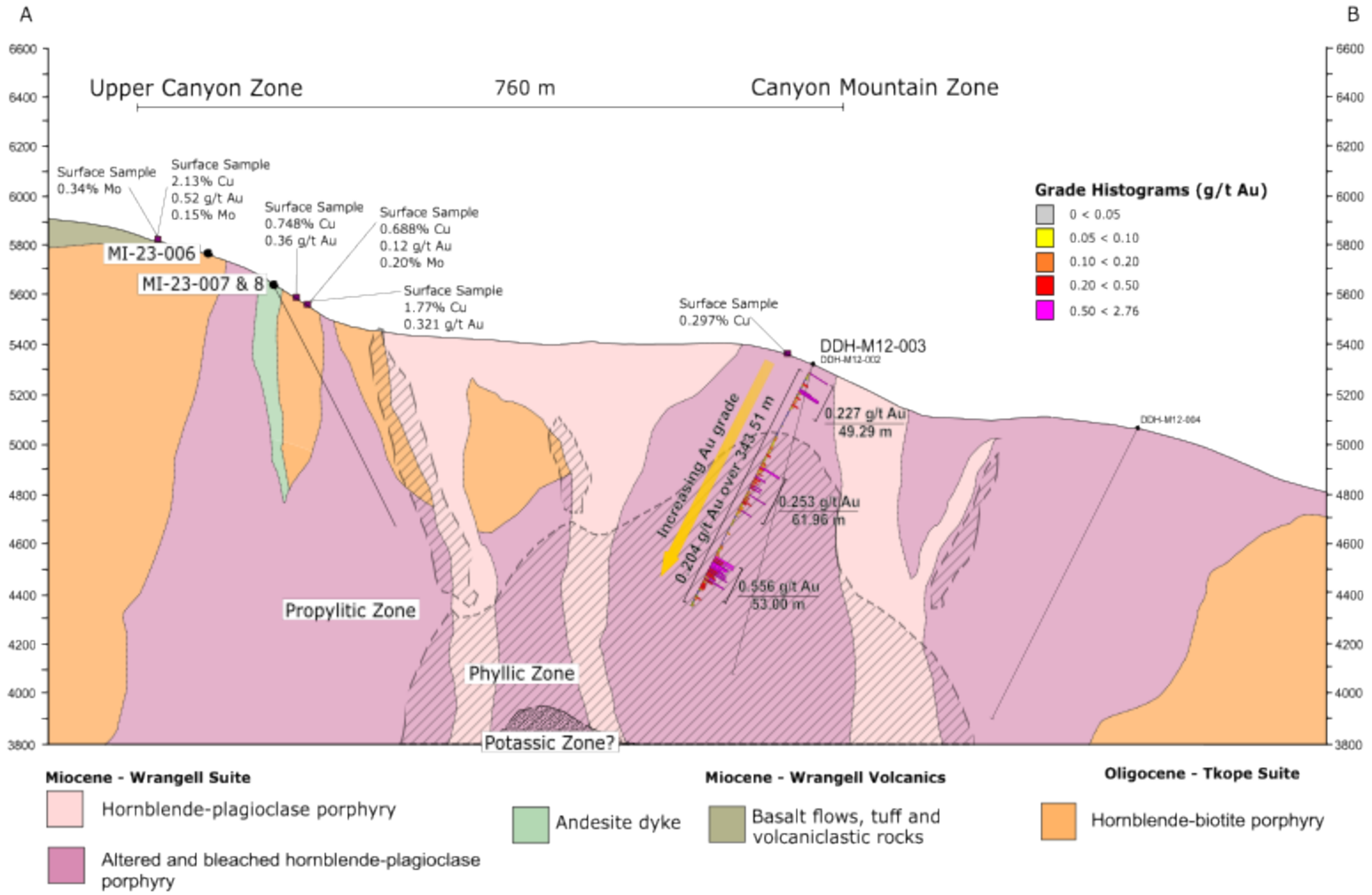

Figure 6. *Schematic section through a portion of the Mint property showing locaton of the Upper Canyon zone and 2012 and 2023 drill holes. Section line shown on Figure 2 (note: drill holes are not projected into section and are schematic only).*

In 2012, a small diamond drill program comprised of five widely spaced holes totaling 1,765 m was completed in the southwestern part of the property. Hole DDH-M12-001 was abandoned at 46.33 m due to poor ground conditions, while the remaining four holes yielded long intervals with encouraging gold results, incuding 0.556 g/t gold over 53.0 m near the bottom of hole DDH-M12-003. Drilling in 2023 represented a large step-out to test beneath surface mineralization at the Upper Canyon Zone. The holes cut widespread propylitic alteration; however, gold results were lower than in 2012, suggesting this area is at the periphery of the mineralizing system. In addition, the holes encountered significant fault structures, and the presence of A- and B-veins in the Upper Canyon Zone are now thought to be a result of structural preparation from a pre- or syn-mineralizing fault.

Porphyry systems are commonly clustered and have multiple centres that overlap spatially and temporally. The size of the alteration zone and the geochemical and geophysical footprint at Mint suggests that the porphyry system underlying the property is either very large or may possibly represent more than one intrusive centre.

Technical information in this brochure has been approved by Strategic Metals' Vice President Exploration, Jackson Morton, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined under the terms of National Instrument 43-101.

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