

GREEN GULCH

Strong Gold Prospect in the Heart of
the White Gold District

- Located in Yukon's White Gold district, 5 km south of the 1.7 Moz White Gold deposits, and 20 km north of the 3.0 Moz Coffee Gold Deposit
- Soil sampling has identified a broad area of anomalous gold- and arsenic-in-soil geochemistry
- Limited excavator trenching has returned 0.294 g/t gold over 20 m and the project has never been drilled

The Green Gulch property lies within Yukon's Dawson Range Gold Belt, and covers gold- and copper-bearing quartz vein prospects (Figure 1). It is surrounded on all sites by White Gold Corp.'s White Gold project, which hosts the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits, located approximately 5 km north of the Green Gulch claims. About 20 km south of the property lies Fuerte Metals Corporation's Coffee Deposit. Green Gulch is 100% owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

The property comprises 42 contiguous mineral claims that cover 9 km². It lies along the junction between the White and Thistle Creek roads, which are well established and actively used exploration trails. These 4x4 roads lead to the Thistle Creek airstrip and barge landing at the mouth of Thistle Creek, where crews and equipment can be mobilized to site.

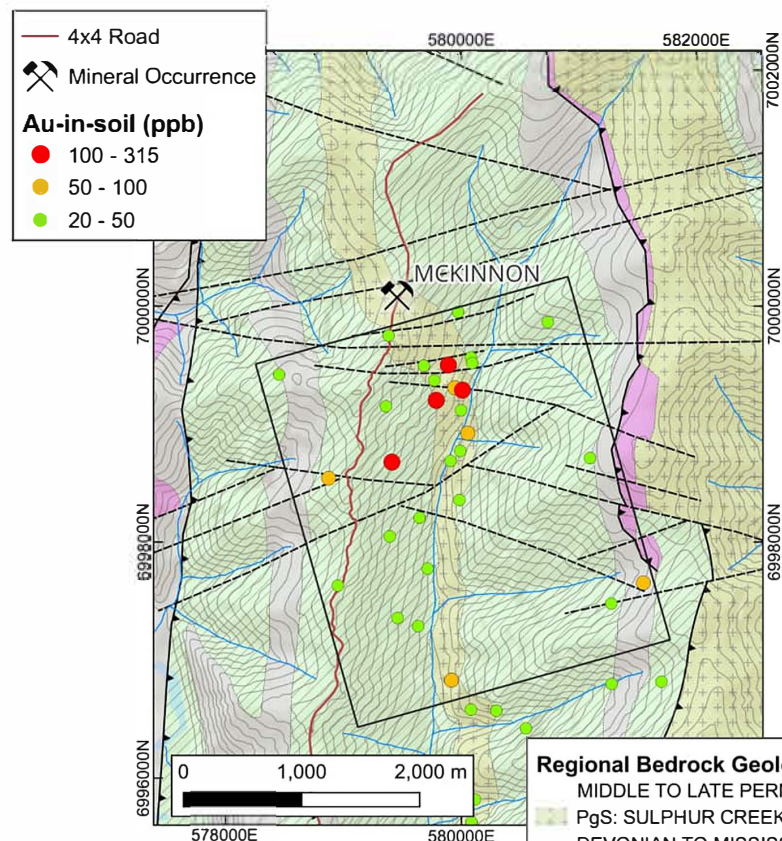


Figure 2. *Geology of the Green Gulch, property, along with gold-in-soil geochemistry*

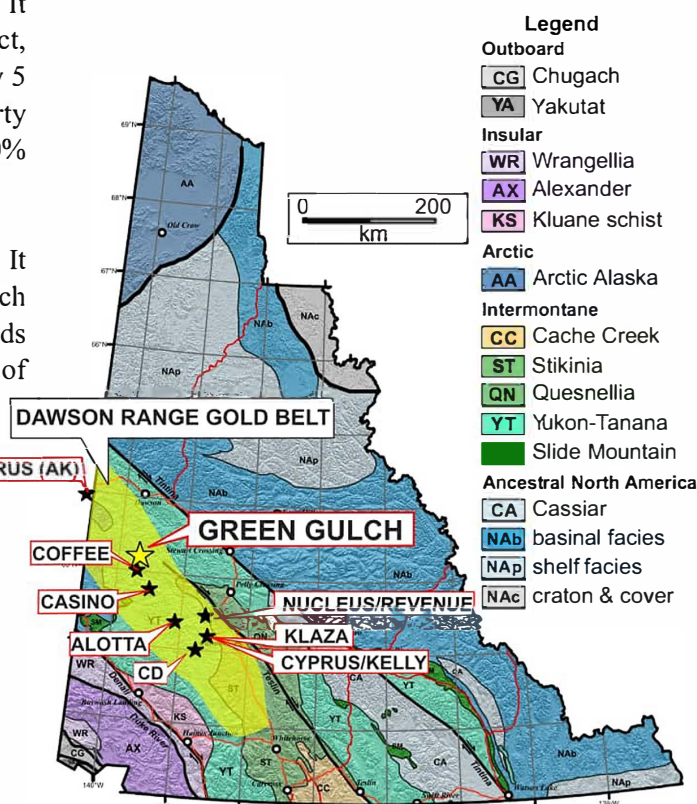


Figure 1. *Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon*

Green Gulch is underlain by Devonian and older meta-sedimentary rocks of the Snowcap Assemblage, which are structurally interleaved with Devonian to Mississippian meta-volcanic and ultramafic rocks, schist and quartzite of the Finlayson Assemblage (Figure 2). These rocks are highly deformed and metamorphosed up to amphibolite grade.

The White Gold district of the Dawson Range Gold Belt has a rich history of placer production, dating to the Klondike gold rush in the late 1800s; however, hard rock exploration has historically been limited and poorly documented. Since 2007, significant discoveries have been made at the neighbouring White Gold property, which covers the Golden Saddle and Arc deposits, as well as the McKinnon Zone.

The McKinnon Zone lies 200 m north of the Green Gulch property, and hosts visible gold within altered and quartz veined meta-intrusive rocks. In 2009, a trenching program was conducted at McKinnon and three rock samples taken from the trenches, consisting of well mineralized quartz breccia, averaged **60.2 g/t gold and 354 g/t silver**. Later that year, three diamond drill holes were directed toward the zone and results from this work included intercepts of 1.63 g/t gold over 1.51 m and 1.43 g/t gold over 1.50 m. The zone strikes northwest and has been traced along a length of 100 m.

In 2010, excavator trenching at Green Gulch was designed to test for mineralization related to the McKinnon Zone at the north end of the property (Photo 1), in an area where gold-in-soil values are up to 315 ppb. Due to difficult ground conditions, the trenches were located in a nearby area with only weakly anomalous gold- and arsenic-in-soil values. The best results came from trench GG-TR-10-02, which returned 0.294 g/t gold and 1.28 g/t silver over 20 m, while the area of the strongest potential remains untested.

The Golden Saddle and Arc deposits are located in close proximity to one another, approximately 5 km north of the Green Gulch property. Mineralization at the deposits is hosted in the same meta-volcanic and meta-intrusive package of rocks as Green Gulch, where fracture zones, fault zones and breccia units are intimately associated with high-grade gold values. In October 2025, White Gold Corp. released an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Golden Saddle, Arc and two other deposits, totalling 1.7 Moz of indicated resources, with an average grade of 1.58 g/t gold, and 1.3 Moz of inferred resources, grading 1.22 g/t gold¹.

Green Gulch is a project of merit given the encouraging results to date and its proximity to several significant, recent gold discoveries. Future work should include excavator trenching with a machine large enough to overcome challenging ground conditions, or percussion drilling with a self-propelled drill. Ground-based geophysics may be effective at identifying the structural features that are associated with the other nearby deposits and occurrences.



Photo 1. *Excavator Trenching at Green Gulch*

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.

References: 1. Arseneau, G. 2025 Technical Report for the White Gold Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Canada. Prepared for White Gold Corp. and retrieved from <https://www.sedarplus.ca/>



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY

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