



Strategic
metals Ltd.

RANCH PROPERTY

Overlooked high-grade silver system

- Located 18 km southwest of the Silvertip Mine in the Rancheria Silver District of British Columbia
- Multiple veins under cover in an alpine setting, with rock samples returning silver values up to 3,368 g/t
- Completely overlooked - one of the few Rancheria targets that has not been explored by drill or excavator

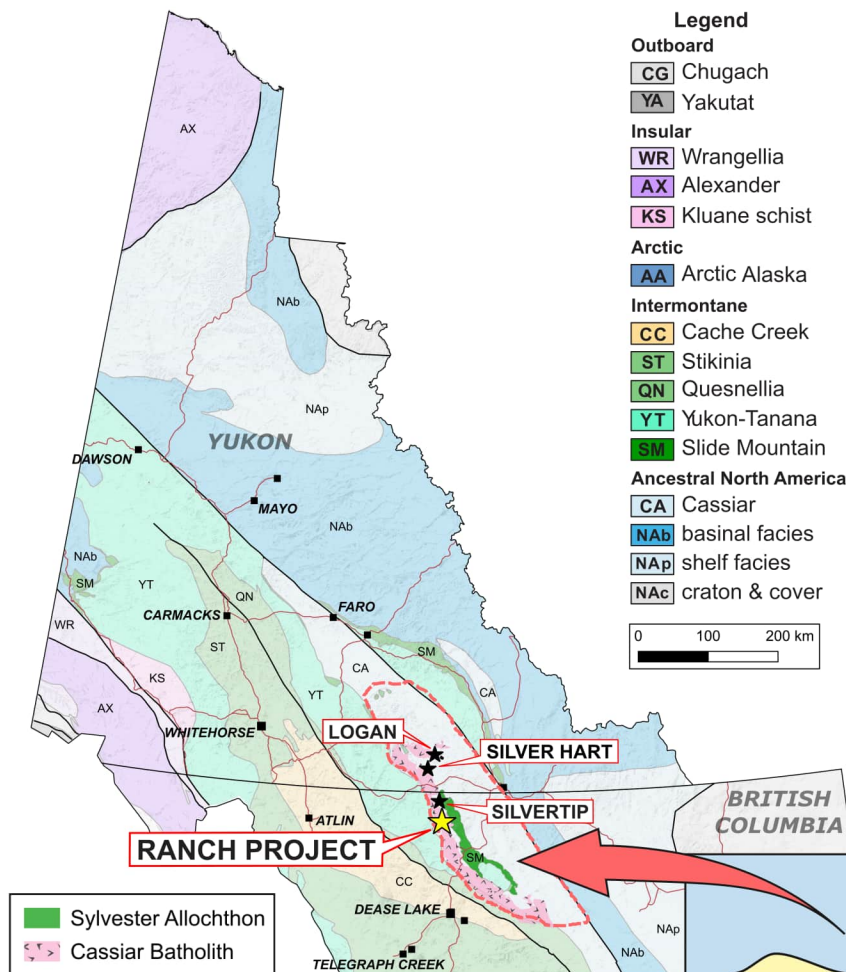


Figure 1. Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon and British Columbia

Ranch covers an extensive system of relatively unexplored, low sulphidation, silver-lead-bismuth veins and veinlets that cut granitic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. The main area of interest lies within a 1000 m long by 900 m wide, till and felsenmeer covered, alpine plateau that is cut by five prominent east-trending topographic linears (Photo 1). The linears are up to 35 m wide and are believed to mark the surface traces of large-scale fault or fracture zones. There is no outcrop on the plateau, but float samples of vein material regularly assays between 100 and 500 g/t silver, with peak values up to 3,368 g/t.

The Ranch Project lies within the Rancheria District of southern Yukon and northern British Columbia, which is defined by a large number of silver occurrences and three deposits representing several different styles of intrusive related mineralization (figures 1 and 2). It is 100% owned by Strategic Metals.

The Project lies 18 km southwest of the Silvertip Mine - a manto-type deposit representing the distal parts of a carbonate replacement system. At Silvertip, diamond drilling and underground development have outlined combined Measured and Indicated resources of 6.49 million tonnes grading 276.5 g/t silver, 10.60% zinc and 5.38% lead¹. In the Yukon portion of the Rancheria District, the Silver Hart deposit covers a partially explored system of silver-rich veins immediately adjacent to the Cassiar Batholith, while the Logan deposit hosts a tabular body of fracture and vein-controlled zinc-silver mineralization in granitic rocks, developed along a strong fault system.

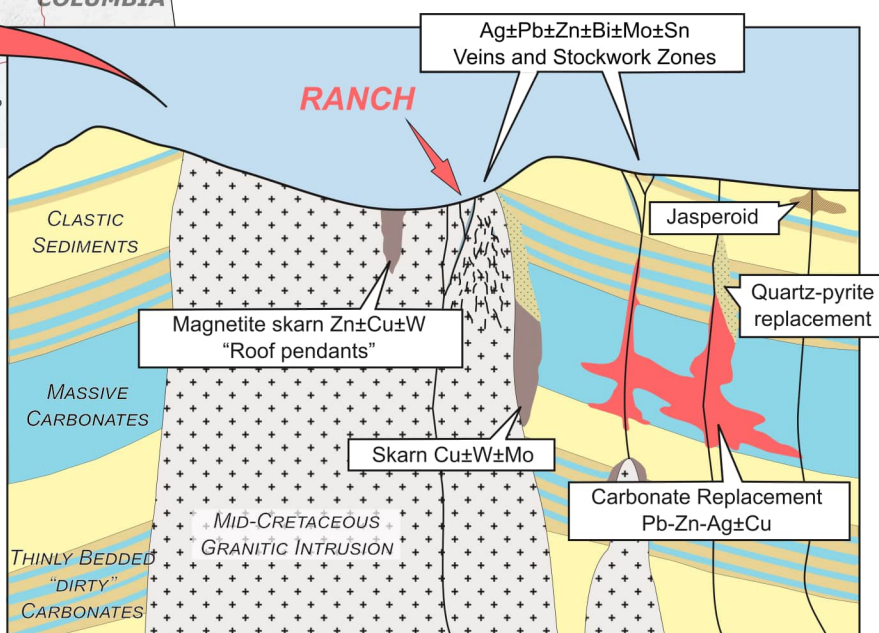


Figure 2. Cartoon section of mineral occurrence types across the Rancheria Silver District, with the Ranch setting highlighted

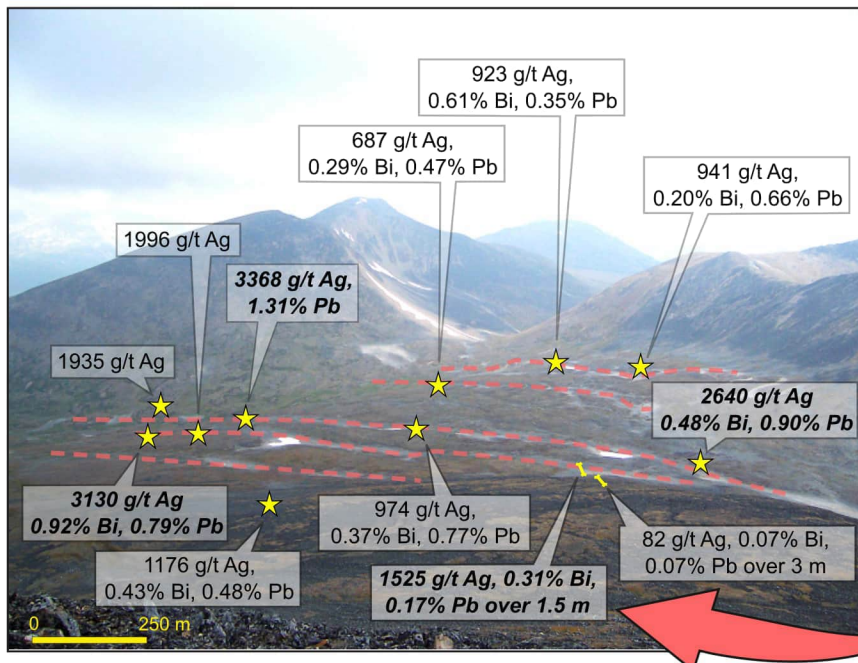


Photo 1. Five prominent east-trending topographic features, with highlight rock and trench sample results

Each of the prominent topographic linears hosts mineralized vein material, comprising crystalline quartz with patchy to disseminated pyrite, unidentified, fine grained, gray-black minerals and rare galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite. The grey-black minerals, which may be tellurides, are believed to carry most of the silver. Bismuth and lead values peak at 0.92% and 10.65%, respectively, while arsenic and antimony values are generally low.

Joint and fracture orientations observed within granitic outcrops along the edges of the recessive linears show a broad array of strikes but are generally steeply dipping. Hydrothermal alteration is commonly observed along vein and fracture selvages and is marked by the development of sericite, chlorite, limonite and coarse grained pyrite. These altered rocks are bleached and rusty weathering in appearance.

Only limited exploration work at Ranch has been completed to date, and has mostly consisted of hand trenching that has been unable to reach bedrock, due to the thickness of felsenmeer on the plateau. Historical soil geochemical sampling outlined a large area of anomalous lead-in-soil response that encompasses the plateau as well as other zones to the north and east, which remain open. In 2006, a small-scale, ground-based Very Low Frequency - ElectroMagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was performed over a portion of the plateau. Several east-west conductors were identified by the survey in close proximity to the topographic features. Geophysical surveying and the use of mechanized equipment are recommended next steps.

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

1. From: <https://www.coeur.com/operations-projects/reserves-resources/default.aspx>, retrieved October 2024; Includes a Measured Resource of 734,000 short tons at 10.56 oz/t Ag, 9.93% Zn and 7.88% Pb and an Indicated Resource of 6.42 million short tons at 7.78 oz/t Ag, 10.68% Zn and 5.09% Pb.

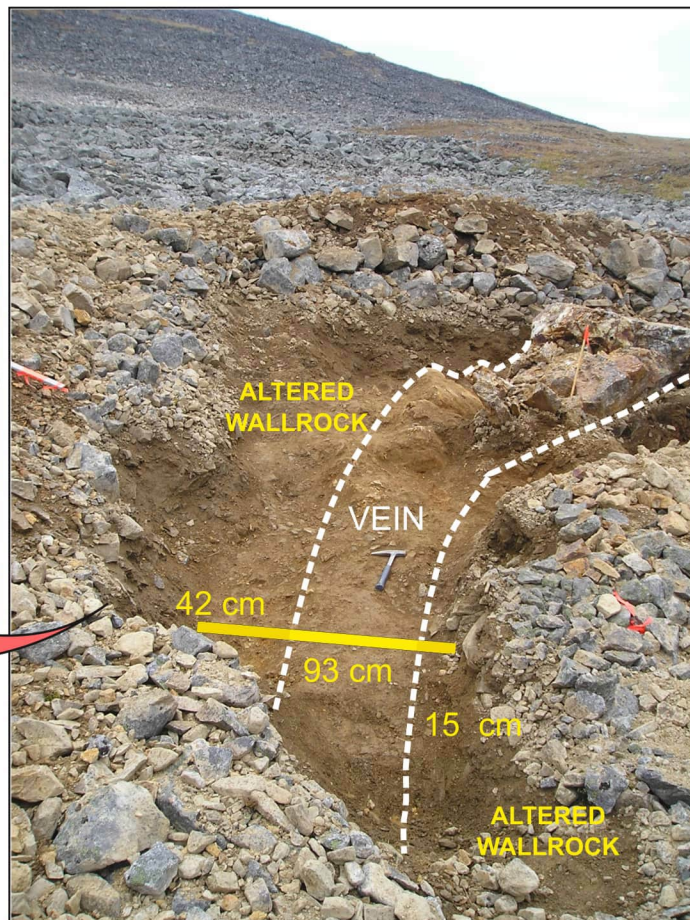


Photo 2. Trench HTR-22: chip samples across the vein and altered wallrock yielded 1525 g/t silver over 1.5 m