

RYE PROPERTY

A premier tin prospect in Canada

- Covers a polymetallic, intrusion-related system with tin, gold, silver and copper mineralization
- Chip samples across steeply-dipping quartz-carbonate veins have returned 2.5% tin and 131 g/t silver over 1.5 m; and 0.98% tin, 6.5% combined lead-zinc, and 0.14% copper over 3 m
- Rock samples from the intrusive-metasedimentary contact have assayed up to 8.37 g/t gold
- Tin-bearing, intrusion-related veins are a major source of global tin resources

The Rye project is a tin-rich vein prospect with separate, untested gold potential. It is 100% owned by Strategic Metals Ltd. and is not subject to any underlying royalty interests.



VEIN #1 LOOKING BACK TOWARDS NORTH CANOL ROAD – VEIN CONTINUES INTO CANYON

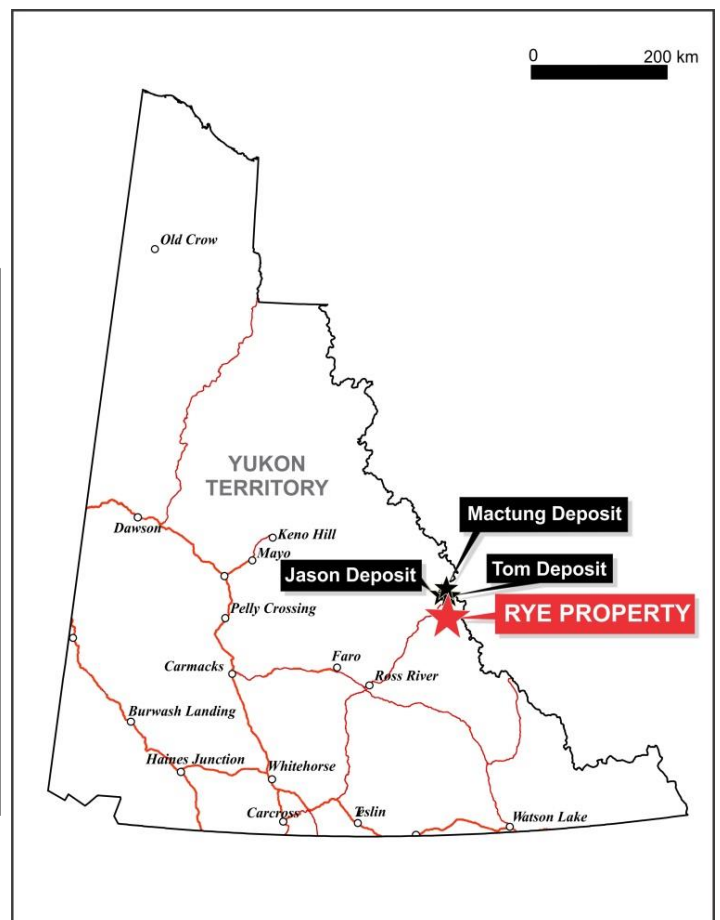


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

The property comprises 28 mineral claims (5.7 sq. km), located 14 km south of the North Canol Road within the prolific Mac Pass Mineral Camp in eastern Yukon (Figure 1). This camp includes the Tom and Jason lead-zinc-silver deposits and Mactung tungsten deposit.

The project is situated between two Mid-Cretaceous granitic stocks and is mostly underlain by Paleozoic clastic sedimentary units of Selwyn Basin. Three mineralized zones have been identified on the project to date, in the southern half of the property – the Empire, Itsi and Fuller zones – each with a distinct style of mineralization:

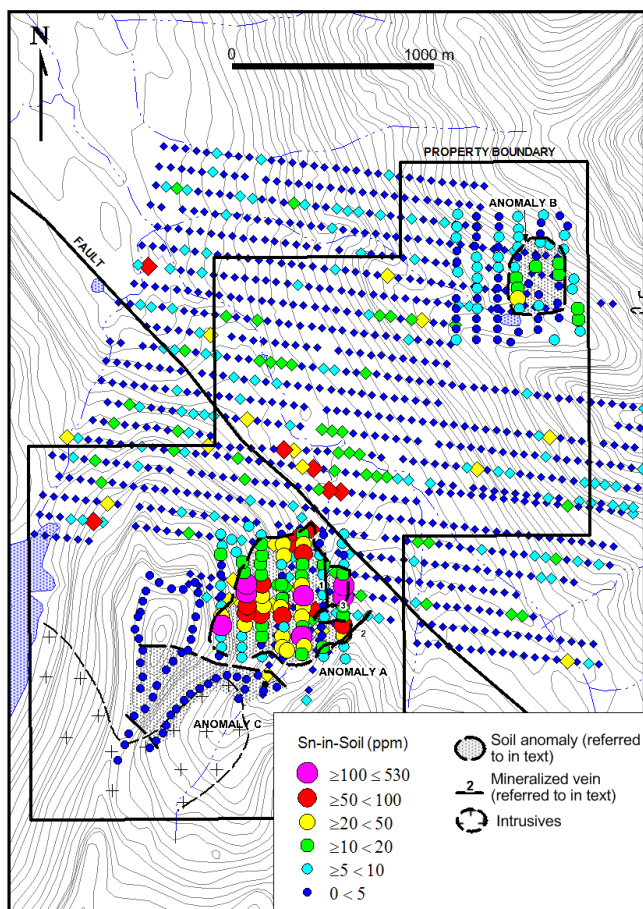


FIGURE 3: TIN-IN-SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

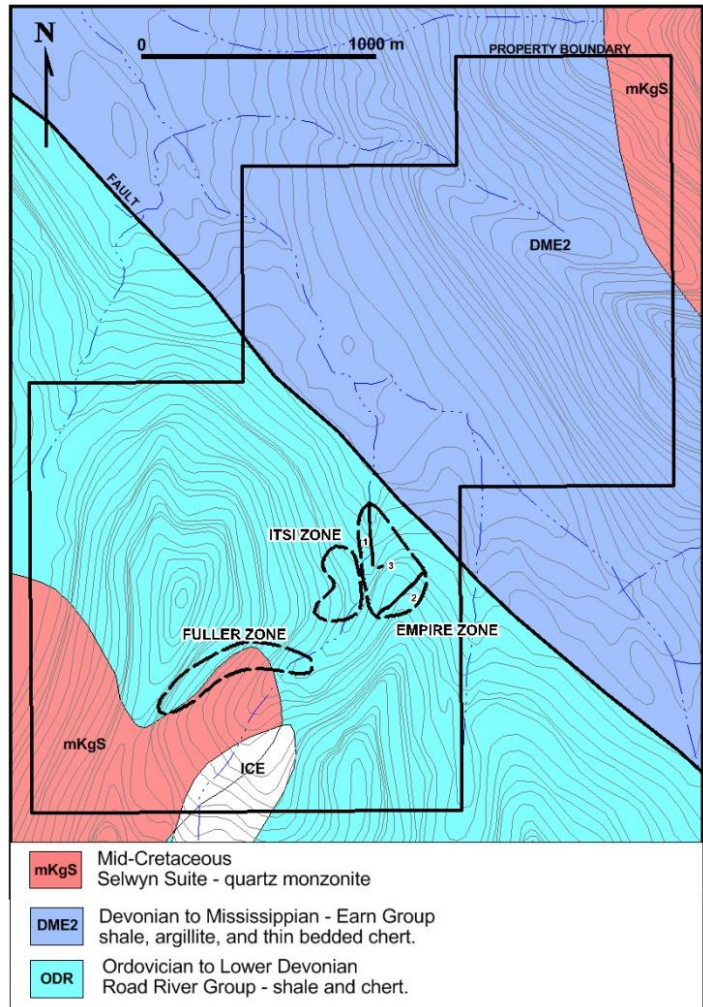


FIGURE 2: GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZED ZONES

- 1) Tin, silver, lead, zinc and copper occur in steeply dipping veins (Empire Zone) that weather to form linear, talus filled depressions. The best vein (#1 on Figure 3) is intermittently exposed over a 250 m strike length. Five chip samples have been collected across this vein. The most northerly sample graded 0.77% tin, 78.9 g/t silver, 2.90% lead, 3.60% zinc and 0.144% copper over 3 m; while four chip samples taken across the vein along a 50 m strike length, 200 m to the south, averaged 0.76% tin, 65.8 g/t silver, 1.84% lead, 1.02% zinc and 0.104% copper over 2.47 m. This vein is open to extension along strike in both directions.

- 2) Stockwork style gold-silver-copper±tin±tungsten veining (Itsi Zone) is developed in a 400 m by 300 m area immediately southwest of the Empire Zone. The stockwork veins are narrow but relatively abundant, and are marked by strong soil geochemical response (Anomaly A on Figure 3). The Itsi Zone is a bulk tonnage prospect.
- 3) Gold-rich veins are found south of the Itsi Zone, near the contact between sedimentary and intrusive rocks (Fuller Zone). Three rock samples taken in 2012 assayed between 3.86 and 8.37 g/t gold. Soil geochemical sampling returned moderate to very high gold values (20 to 725ppb)

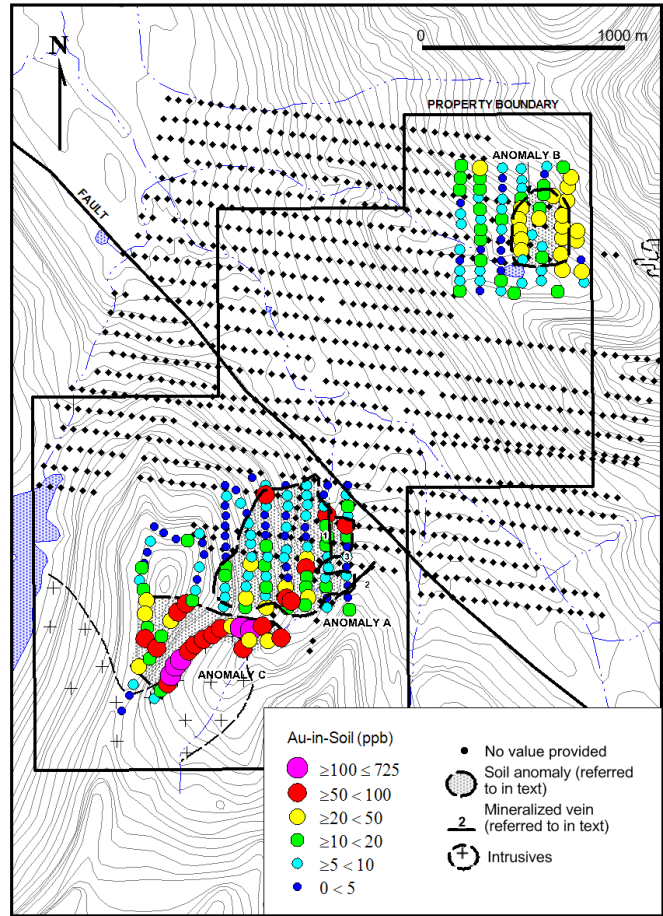


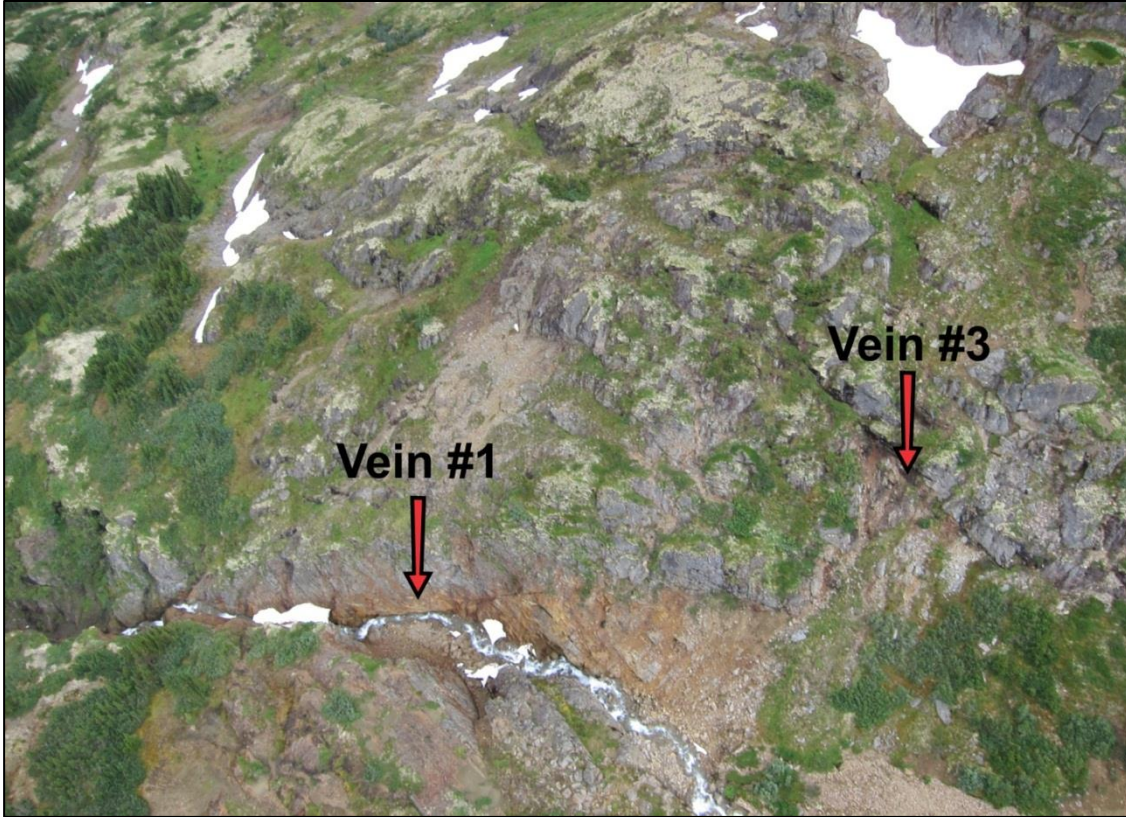
FIGURE 4: GOLD-IN-SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

700 m long, up to 500 m wide open-ended anomaly (Anomaly C on Figure 4). More work is required to characterize the Fuller Zone but it is likely a bulk tonnage prospect.

No work has been done at the Rye property since 2012, and the new discoveries and soil geochemical anomalies have not been followed-up.



VEIN #2 LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARDS THE FULLER ZONE



VEINS #1 AND #3 FROM ABOVE – THE CREEK MOSTLY FLOWS DOWN THE SURFACE TRACE OF THE VEIN MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO SAMPLE

Recommendations: Phase 1 work should involve expansion of the area of soil geochemical coverage and systematic prospecting, mapping and hand trenching of known showings and anomalies. Phase 2 work should consist of helicopter-portable diamond drilling, totaling about 1000 m in a minimum of five holes. All three types of mineralization should be tested by at least one hole.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION OF THIS PROPERTY

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