

MOUNT HINTON PROPERTY

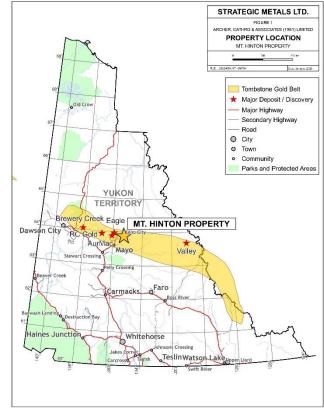
High-grade gold-silver veins in a prolific district

- 100% ownership with no underlying royalties
- Road accessible project located in a rapidly growing district of Tier 1 gold and silver deposits
- Over 80 significant gold- and silver-bearing veins discovered to date
- Drilled intercepts include 6.74 g/t gold with 186 g/t silver over 7.25 m (Granite North Zone) and 4.78 g/t gold over 12.14 m (Southwest Zone)
- New geological mapping has outlined an 8 x 3.5 km corridor of unexplored prospective host rock
- 17 soil anomalies with strongly elevated gold (up to 3310 ppb) and pathfinder elements

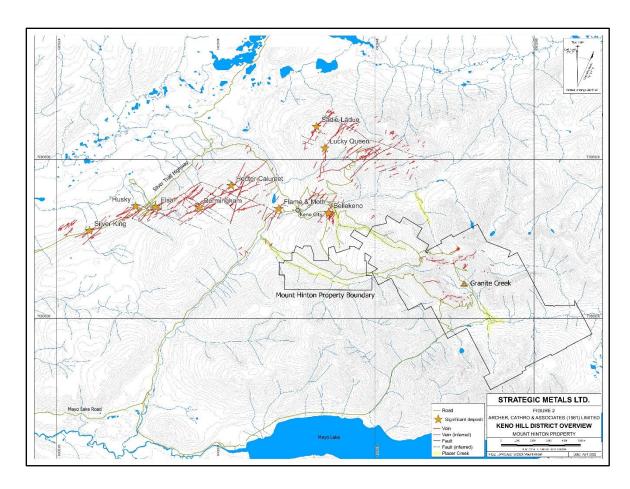
Mount Hinton is a road-accessible property located along the southeastern flank of the Keno Hill Silver District, of central Yukon (Figure 1), which covers an extensive system of high-grade gold- and silver-bearing quartz veins and breccias. The Keno Hill Silver District is part of the larger Tombstone Gold Belt, a 550 km long region of high-grade gold and silver deposits, and bulk tonnage intrusion-related gold deposits that extend across Yukon and into Alaska. The property is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd

The Mount Hinton property covers an 83 km² area that lies less than 10 km by road south of Hecla's mill at Keno City. The property can also be accessed from Mayo via a separate, 20 km long road used by local placer miners (Figure 2).

The Mount Hinton property hosts numerous gold- and silver-rich veins that are developed in steeply dipping dilatant zones, which cut the same stratigraphic package as the Keno Hill veins. Although silver mineralization is found in veins on the Mount Hinton property, gold is the main metal in most of the showings and occurrences. To date, over 80 significant mineralized veins have been



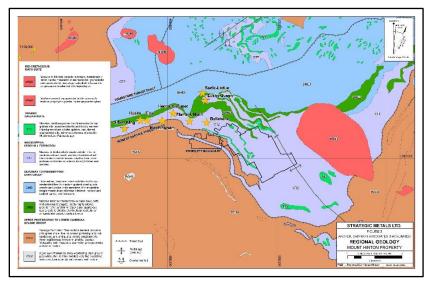
discovered on the property, most of which have not yet been tested by diamond drilling.



Creeks draining the property have yielded over 50,000 ounces of placer gold since 1978. Granite Creek, in the southeastern part of the property, has yielded over 16,500 ounces since placer gold was discovered in 2015. Nuggets from Granite Creek are incredibly coarse, wiry and crystalline, and are likely in close proximity to the bedrock source (see photo 1, below).

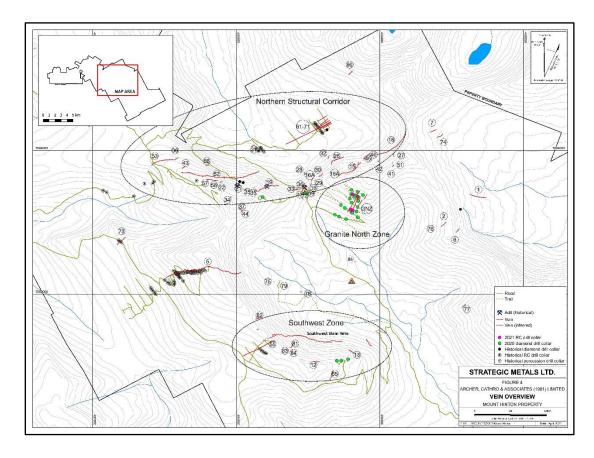


Regionally, the property is largely underlain by the Keno Hill Formation (Figure 3). The general geology of the Mount Hinton property is characterized by northwest striking packages of quartzite and phyllite from the lower Basal Quartzite Member of the Keno Hill Formation, which is overlain by the Sourdough Hill Member. The Keno Hill Formation lies between the Tombstone and the Robert Service Thrust Faults, to the north and southwest of the property. Regional deformation related to these thrust faults is characterized by intense foliations and lineations that were later deformed by north-northwest-trending open folds. The Roops Lake pluton, a reduced mid- to Late-Creteceous (98-93 Ma) Mayo Suite intrusion comprised of quartz monzonite intrudes the stratified units three kilometres east of the property.



reduced Cretaceous Late intrusions of the Mayo Suite and Tombstone Suite are spatially and genetically related to gold deposits throughout Tombstone Gold Belt, including the Eagle (Dublin Gulch) Mine and Raven, Brewery Creek, Fort Knox and AurMac deposits. Recent discoveries in the Tombstone Gold Belt related to Late Cretaceous reduced intrusions include Snowline Gold Corp.'s Rogue project and Sitka Gold Corp.'s RC Gold project.

Over 80 mineralized quartz veins and breccia zones have been discovered to date on the Mount Hinton property. These veins are hosted within the Basal Quartzite unit of the Keno Hill Formation and are mostly found within three main zones: the Granite North Zone, Southwest Zone and Northern Structural Corridor (Figure 4). Highlights from these zones are in the paragraphs below.



Granite North Zone

The **Breccia Zone** is an outcropping mineralized vein breccia characterized by quartz-sericite veining and vein fragments, along with quartzite and phyllite wall rock fragments, in a fine-grained matrix of milled wall rock that is several metres wide. Mineralization consists of pervasive scorodite and limonite with lesser remnant arsenopyrite often forming bands and separating breccia fragments. Coarse native gold (up to 5 mm wide) is readily observed in localized pockets



within the breccia. Outcrop sampling from this zone returned 33.3 g/t gold and 654 g/t silver (Israel, 2020).

Diamond drilling at the Breccia Zone returned a highlight intercept of 6.74 g/t gold with 186 g/t silver over 7.25 m roughly 100 m along strike of the showing (see photo 2, left). This zone remains open to extension along strike and to depth.

Southwest Zone

The **Southwest Main Vein** is a discontinuously exposed quartz vein, up to 7 m wide, that has been traced along strike for over 1 km. Surface sampling has returned significant values along the vein, including 200 g/t gold with 90 g/t silver over 1.2 m and 80.3 g/t gold with 72 g/t silver over 1.0 m from chip sampling and 48.5 g/t gold with 73 g/t silver and 46.9 g/t gold with 446 g/t silver from bedrock sampling.

A 100 m segment of the Southwest Main Vein was tested by five diamond drill holes in 2020. which successfully intersected broad vein zones and mineralization in all holes. Highlights from this hole include 4.78 g/t gold over 12.14 m, (including 42.7 g/t gold over 0.96 m) (see photo 3, right). This vein remains open to extension along strike and to depth.



The **85 Vein** is a 125 by 50 m float train containing numerous well mineralized quartz vein boulders. Four samples were collected from these mineralized boulders, and all returned greater than 7 g/t gold and 40 g/t silver. The two best samples, taken 15 m apart at the apex of the float train, returned 273 g/t gold with 284 g/t silver and 138.5 g/t gold with 57.5 g/t silver (see photo 4, right). The 85 Vein is located less than 100 m from an existing access road and has not yet been drill tested.



Northern Structural Corridor

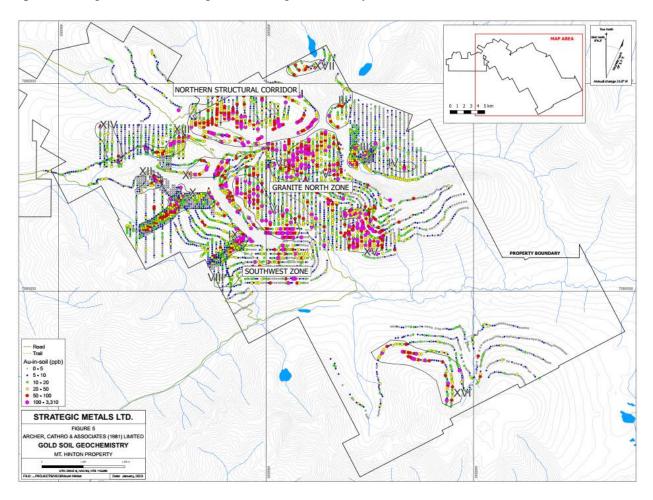
The **19 Vein** has an average width of 1.7 m and is exposed on surface for approximately 300 m. The vein is truncated by a fault to the south but is open along strike to the north beneath talus. Rock sampling results from mineralized bedrock and vein float include *101 g/t gold* with 182 g/t silver, 20.5 g/t gold, and 11.4 g/t gold, while chip sampling returned 5.1 g/t gold over 1.2 m and 16.4 g/t gold with 202 g/t silver over 1.7 m (see photo 5, right).





The **15 Vein** is vein exposed on surface for 80 m, which is open in all directions and has never been drill tested. During recent work programs the vein, which was mostly buried under talus, was re-exposed and sampled. Highlight results from this sampling include 126.5 g/t gold with 79.1 g/t silver from rock sampling and 7.88 g/t gold with 284 g/t silver over 1.7 m and 5.2 g/t gold with 349 g/t silver over 2.0 m (see photo 6, left) from chip sampling.

Soil geochemical surveys on the Mount Hinton property have outlined A total of 17 multi-element soil geochemical anomalies, which collectively span a 10 by 5 km area. These anomalies contain highly elevated values for gold (up to 3310 ppm) with varying additional pathfinder elements (including up to 485 ppm silver and 7520 ppm lead). Eleven of these anomalies are associated with known mineralized veins, while the remaining six anomalies have seen limited to no follow up work. Figure 5 illustrates gold-in-soil geochemistry.



The distribution and size of mineralized veins at the Mount Hinton property are strongly controlled by lithological and structural features, and these controls must be carefully considered during future exploration. Relatively little drilling and trenching have been done to date on the Mount Hinton property, and the potential for additional discoveries is high.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY



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