



**Strategic**  
metals Ltd.

# MINT PROPERTY

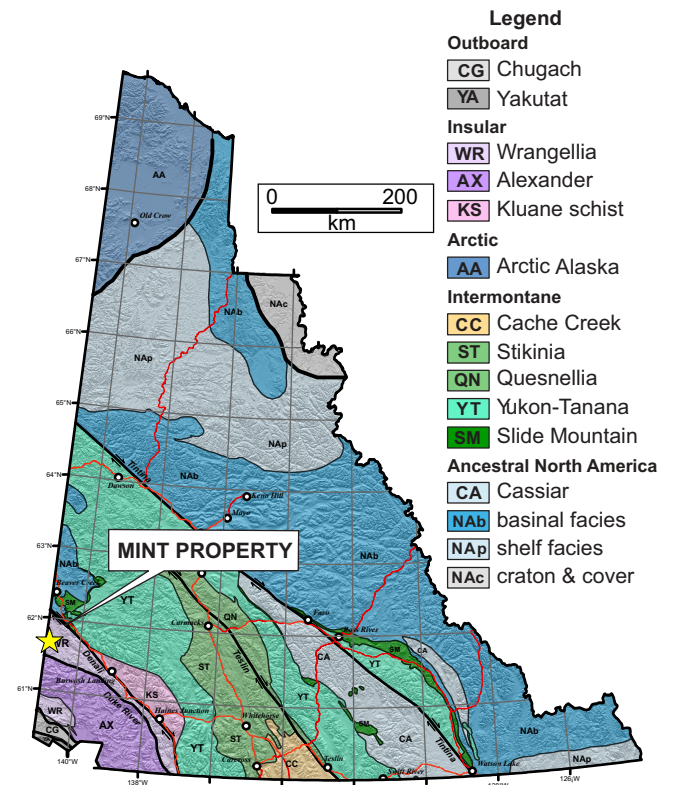
Oligocene aged copper-gold porphyry

- **100% ownership, good location near the Alaska Highway**
- **Oligocene aged, high-level, Cu-Au porphyry system**
- **Drill intercept of 0.204 g/t gold across 331.7 m (entire hole), including an interval that 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 broader zone of elevated gold, copper and molybdenum values**
- **Recently discovered zone of intense porphyry-style veining corresponds to increase in copper and gold values**

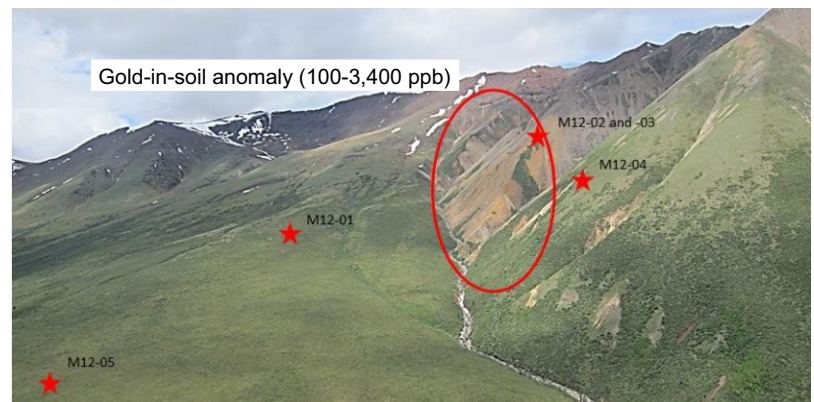
The Mint property is located in southwestern Yukon, approximately 26 km southwest of the Alaska Highway within the traditional territories of the White River and Kluane first nations. The property hosts one of the youngest and highest level porphyries currently known in western Yukon and British Columbia.

The Mint property lies within Wrangellia, a tectonic terrane 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 volcanic-plutonic complex (Figure 3). The Wrangell Suite plutonic rocks, and coeval volcanic rocks include feldspar porphyritic sub-volcanic intrusions, basalt to andesite flows, felsic tuff and volcanic sandstone 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 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.

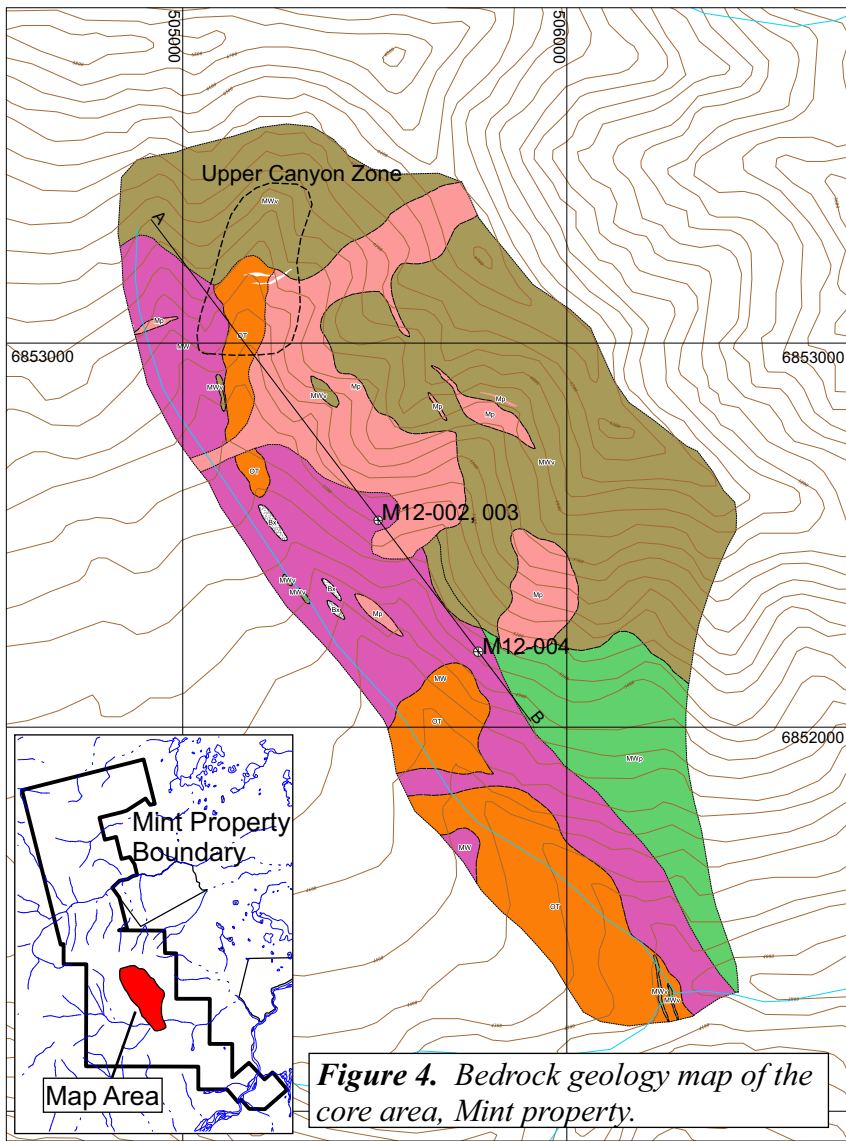
Surficial geomorphology at the Mint property is the result of numerous glacial events, glacial rebounds and recent volcanic eruptions. Consequentially, a large part of the property is blanketed by glacial till and moraines, talus and thick layers of volcanic ash. Together, this overburden limits outcrop exposure within the target area. Figure 2 illustrates typical topography and vegetation on the property, with long, steep (30°) 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).



### Bedrock Geology

Miocene - Wrangell Suite

- Mp:** relatively unaltered, massive and blocky weathered, white to light grey, hornblende, feldspar, +/- biotite porphyry; minor quartz-monzonite
- MWp:** relatively unaltered, subvolcanic, to weakly altered plagioclase, hornblende, biotite porphyry; basalt to andesite dykes and sills; dark grey to green feldspar porphyry
- Bx:** hydrothermal breccia characterized by strongly clay altered, fine-grained matrix surrounding angular to sub-angular clasts of altered Wrangell Suite porphyry and Tkope Suite granodiorite; disseminated pyrite +/- chalcopyrite throughout
- MW:** strongly altered equivalents of subvolcanic intrusions related to the Wrangell Suite; includes bleached feldspar porphyry and chlorite and epidote altered basalt/andesite

Miocene - Wrangell volcanics

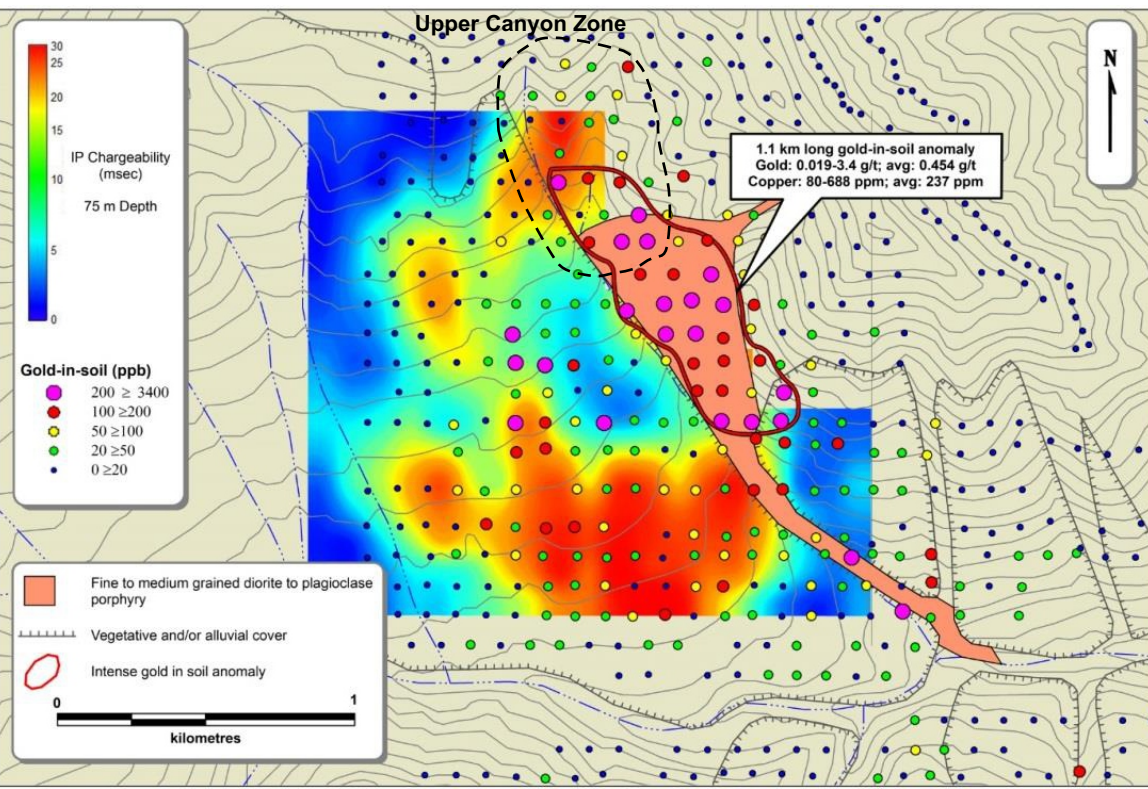
- MWv:** dark grey to green basalt flows, tuffs and volcanoclastic rocks; flows often show columnar jointing; includes local andesitic pyroclastic flows and tuffs; may include subvolcanic basaltic intrusions

Oligocene - Tkope Suite

- OT:** variably altered, fine to medium-grained, brown to dark dark grey weathered, hornblende, +/- biotite granodiorite

**Figure 4.** Bedrock geology map of the core area, Mint property.

The Mint property was staked in 2010 and has seen short work programs conducted in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2018 and 2021. Exploration activities have included: geologic mapping; helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric and ground-based induced polarization (IP) and resistivity geophysical surveys; soil geochemical sampling; and five widely spaced diamond drill holes (Figures 2, 3, and 4). In 2021 copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization associated with intense porphyry-type veining was discovered at the Upper Canyon zone.



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

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. 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 veins are overprinted by intense sericite, quartz, clay and pyrite alteration and by vuggy late-stage D type veins hosting minor molybdenite and galena.



*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.*

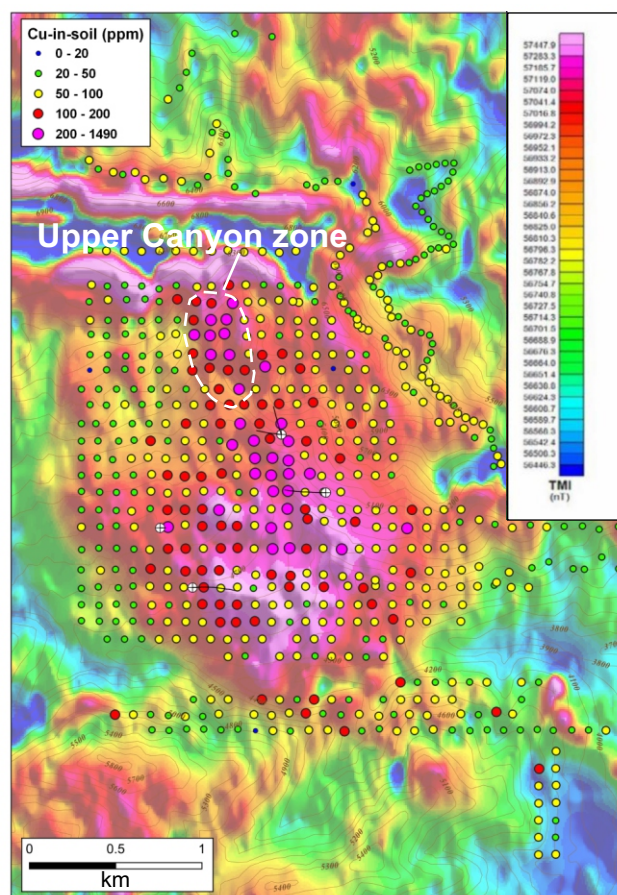


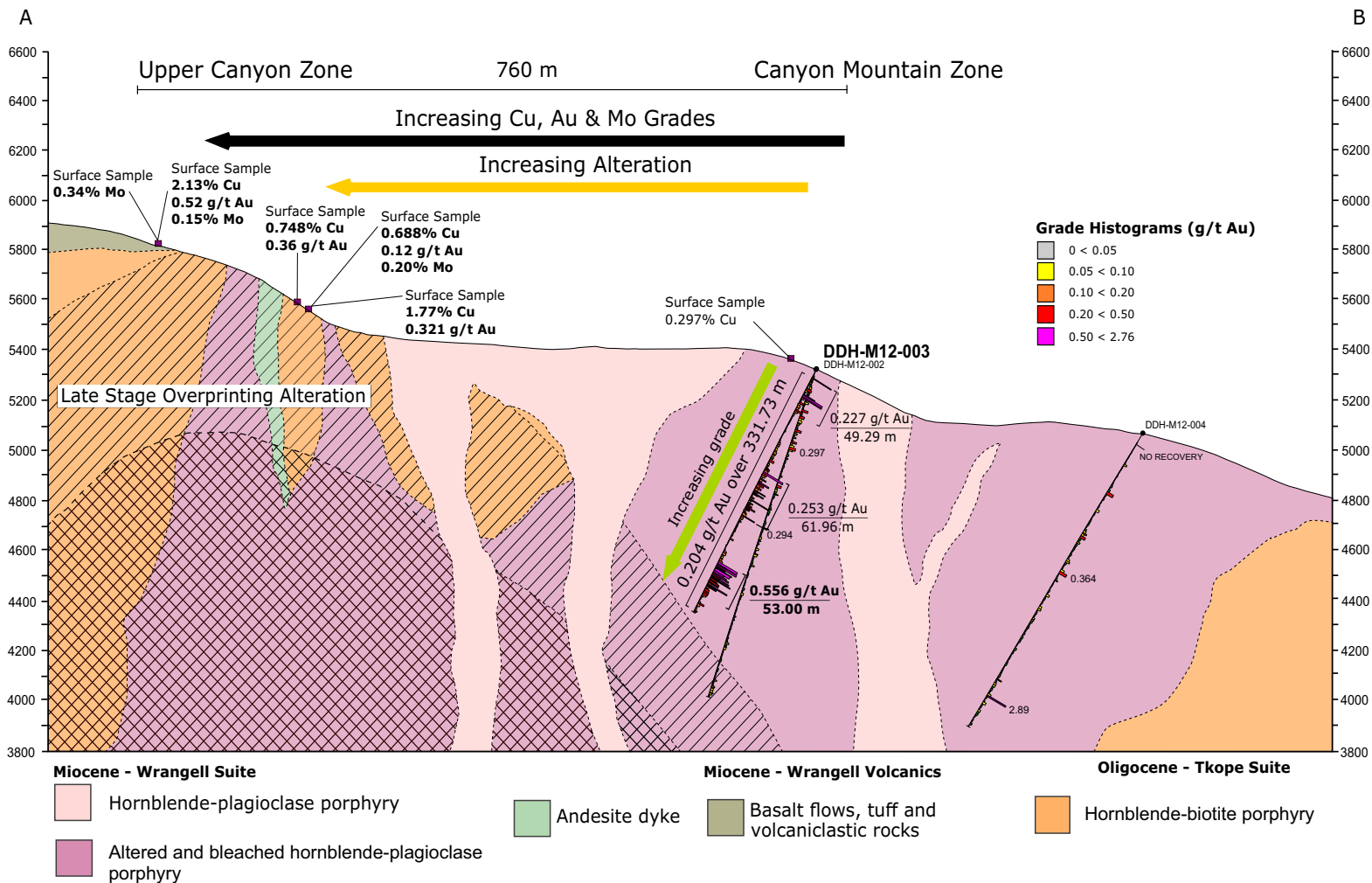
*Silicified and veined volcanic rock from the Upper Canyon zone grading 2.13% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au and 27 g/t Ag.*

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 location of the Upper Canyon zone and the 2012 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 1765 m was completed in the southwestern part of the property. Four of the five holes yielded long intervals with encouraging gold results; however, the holes are thought to have tested only the top of a buried system. The best drill results are from hole DDH-M12-003, that averaged 0.204 g/t gold across its entire length of 331.73 m and included an interval that graded 0.556 g/t gold over 53.0 m near the bottom of the hole. This hole was oriented NNW and appears to show the same trend as surface mineralization that increases in copper, gold and molybdenum grades and alteration towards the Upper Canyon zone (Figure 6). Additional drilling is required to effectively evaluate this very large target. Hole DDH-M12-005, 1025 m to the southwest of DDH-M12-003 was drilled in an area of elevated chargeability (>25 milliseconds) that intersected abundant magnetite flooding and included an interval that averaged 0.244 g/t gold over 45.33 m.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY



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