Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Geological Mapping/Prospecting

TOTAL COST: $8,779.10

AUTHOR(S): David G Mark

SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a

YEAR OF WORK: 2016

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW #5635367 dated January 27,2017 and SOW #5647080 dated April 25, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Perry Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1024287, 1041766

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, silver, copper

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FSE009, 082FSE012, 082FSE119, 082FSE087

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele

NTS/BCGS: 82F/08; 82F.050

LATITUDE: 49 ° 28 ' 26 " **LONGITUDE:** 116 ° 06 ' 11 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Wild West Gold Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

60562 Granville Park
Vancouver, BC, V6H 4B9

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Wild West Gold Corp.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

60562 Granville Park
Vancouver, BC, V6H 4B9

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Underlain by rocks of Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup which is mudstones, siltstones and quartzites of Creston Formation, dolomitic siltstone and silty dolomite of Kitchener Formation. These are intruded by diorites of Moyie Intrusions. Main structure through property is Perry Creek fault system. Mineralization occurs within three showings as sulphide with gold values occurring within quartz veins and lenses and silicified zones sometimes near Moyie microdiorite bodies.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: ARIS report numbers 13007; 14212; 15649 23022

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	1:10,000; 120 hectares	1024287, 1041766	$8,298.10
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	13 grab samples	1041766	$481.00
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$8,779.10

REPORT

on

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

CARRIED OUT

over the

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, WYCLIFFE AREA

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION:	24 km S80°W of the town of Cranbrook on Perry Creek 49° 47’ N Latitude, 116° 10’ W Longitude NTS: 82F/08 BCGS: 82F.050
WRITTEN FOR:	**WILD WEST GOLD CORP.** 60562 Granville Park Vancouver, B.C. V6H 4B9
WRITTEN BY:	David G. Mark, P.Geo. **GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.** 6204 – 125th Street Surrey, British Columbia V3X 2E1
DATED:	February 14, 2017

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 SUMMARY

An exploration program consisting of geological mapping and prospecting was carried out over 3 days within the Perry Creek Property in the fall of 2016. The property is owned by Mike Lee of Wild West Gold Corp and consists of about 609 hectares. It occurs on Perry Creek at Manchester Creek about 24 km west-southwest of the town of Cranbrook within southeastern BC.

The property and the area around the property is mostly underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup which is of Mesoproterozoic age. The oldest rocks of this group are quartz wacke, argillite, and turbidites of the Aldridge Formation. This is overlain by mudstones, siltstones, and quartzites of the Creston Formation, which itself is overlain by mostly carbonate-bearing rocks, being dolomitic siltstone and silty dolomite of the Kitchener Formation. All these rocks are intruded by meta diorite and metaquartz diorite of the Moyie Intrusions in the form of dykes, sills and apophyses. The major structure is the northeast-striking Perry Creek Fault System. The property itself is underlain, about 2/3's, by rocks of the Kitchener Formation and about 1/3, by rocks of the Creston Formation.

Four MinFile showings occur within the Perry Creek Property and these are the Homestake, Columbia, Shakespeare, and Mark showings. The mineralization consists mostly of sulphides with gold values occurring within quartz veins and lenses as well as silicified zones sometimes near Moyie microdiorite bodies.

The main purpose of the exploration program was to locate the showings and map the rocks around them for potential of economic-type mineralization.

The Perry Creek Property is considered to have good exploration potential and thus a program consisting of MMI soil sampling and geophysics is recommended.

REPORT

on an

PROSPECTING AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING PROGRAM

CARRIED OUT

over the

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE AREA

STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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2 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses prospecting and geological mapping carried out on the Perry Creek Property which is located 24 km west-southwest of the town of Cranbrook, BC, and is owned by Wild West Gold Corp.

The purpose of exploration program on this property is to look for structurally-controlled gold deposits as well as any other type of mineral deposit that may occur. The purpose of the current work was to locate the known showings on the property as well as help determine the exploration potential of the property.

The exploration work was carried out by Sean Kennedy and Tom Kennedy, during the period of October 15th to November 30th, 2016. The program was under the supervision of the writer, David Mark, P. Geo.

3 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of 2 contiguous tenures that comprise an area of 609 ha and is located within the Fort Steele Mining Division as shown on figures #2 and #3: These tenures occur on NTS map sheet 82F/08 and on BCGS map sheets 082F.050.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1024287	Mineral	MARK	June 1st, 2019	41.974
1041766	Mineral	PERRY CREEK GOLD	June 1st, 2019	566.7788
				Total Area: 608.7528 ha

The expiry dates shown assume that the work discussed within this report will be accepted for assessment credits.

The claims are owned by Michael Lee of Wild West Gold Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

4 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located 24 km S80°W of the town of Cranbrook, BC, on Perry Creek at its intersections with its tributaries, Walsh, Manchester, Liverpool, and Wuhun creeks.

The NAD 83 UTM coordinates of the Perry Creek Property, in round numbers, run from northing 5478800 to 5482500 and from easting 563300 to 566450 within UTM zone 11. The center of the property occurs approximately at northern latitude 55° 24' and western longitude 127° 2'. The claims occur within NTS map sheet 82F/08 and BCGS sheet 82F.050.

Access from the town of Cranbrook is easily gained by travelling northwesterly on King Street, which becomes Wycliffe Road, from its intersection with Highway #95 for 15 km to Perry Creek Road. One then turns west onto Perry Creek Road and travels a further 18 km southwesterly along the Perry Creek access road to the northern boundary of the property, which results in a total road distance of 33 km from Cranbrook. The Perry Creek road is accessible through the entire property, from north to south. The western side of the property can be accessed in a southwesterly direction by the Sawmill Creek FSR (forestry service road), but only as far as Manchester Creek where a bridge is washed out. One can then walk to the Homestake, Columbia, and Shakespeare showings, distances of one to three kilometers (see fig 3).

5 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies to the west of the Rocky Mountain trench within the Purcell Mountains which are physiographic divisions of the Columbia Mountain System. It lies mostly on the northwest side of the north-northeasterly-trending valley of Perry Creek. The terrain consists of steep, slopes throughout most of the property.

Elevations vary from about 1,340 meters on Perry Creek on the northern boundary of the property to 1,930 meters within the southwest corner of the property to give an elevation difference of 590 meters.

The main water sources are the north-northeasterly-flowing Perry Creek as well as its tributaries, being Liverpool, Walsh, Manchester, and Wuhun creeks.

The forest cover consists of pine, balsam fir, spruce, and larch with much of the property being logged, as can be seen by the logging roads on the claim map. Also, the pine trees have been infected with pine beetles and thus most of the pine trees are dead and/or have fallen, which produces some difficulty in traversing the property.

6 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Wild West Gold acquired the claims December 6th, 2013, but has carried out no work on the property since then.

The main showings, being Shakespeare, Columbia, and Homestake, were discovered several decades ago, as early as 1915. Much physical work has been done over the years, including shafts, adits, pits, and trenches and some of these are shown on the prospecting map, fig 5.

Within the latter part of the 1900's, other work was done including magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, soil geochemistry, and diamond drilling. However, it is difficult to locate where some of the more recent work was done due to poor information in the assessment reports.

7 GEOLOGY

7.1 GENERAL AREA

7.1.1 Lithology

The description of the Aldridge Formation was taken from Hoy (2016) and that of the Creston and Kitchener formations as well as the Moyie Intrusions and structure was taken from Hardy (1986).

The entire general area is underlain by the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup which is an approximately 20 km thick package of clastic, carbonate and lesser volcanic rocks (Hoy, 1993) deposited within a branching intracontinental rift of an Archean and Paleoproterozoic craton (Hoy, 1993, Price et al., 2000).

7.1.1.1 Aldridge Formation

The oldest rocks within this area that are within the Purcell Supergroup are those of the Aldridge Formation which can be divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper members.

The **Lower Aldridge** is composed of rusty weathering thin to medium-bedded quartz wacke and argillite deposited as distal turbidites, intercalated with numerous gabbro sills. The base of the Lower Aldridge is not exposed, however seismic imaging indicates the sediment-sill complex is upwards of 9 km thick (Cook and van der Velden, 1995.

The overlying **Middle Aldridge** comprises approximately 2500 m of grey to rusty, medium to thick-bedded turbidites and lesser argillite. At least 20 known time-stratigraphic marker horizons occur in the Middle Aldridge. These rocks display laminated, barcode-like intervals, commonly within thicker sequences of rusty, pyrrhotitic, finely-laminated siltstone, wacke, and argillite. Alternating mm- to cm-scale form the barcode-like banking diagnostic of these horizons. The distinctive varved laminae within marker units can be correlated with precision over regional distances and provide stratigraphic control in the dominantly turbiditic environment.

The **Upper Aldridge** comprises approximately 300m of platy and rusty sulphidic argillite (Hoy, 1993).

Overlying the Aldridge is the shallow-water, clastic Creston Formation and carbonate-rich Kitchener Formation.

The Creston Formation has been subdivided into three units, provisionally called Lower, Middle, and Upper Creston. These are commonly difficult to separate on an outcrop to outcrop basis, as is typical of shallow water lithologies with abundant facies changes.

7.1.1.2 Creston Formation

The **Lower Creston** is dominated by thin-bedded alternating mudstone and siltstone with lesser fine quartzite with a total thickness of about 1000 meters. Bedding is typically well-defined on a mm to 10 cm scale though rapid thickness variations are common and proportions of the various lithologies vary widely. Rocks are commonly light grey to white to dark grey to green grey. They frequently show a yellow tone on weathering and are markedly less green than the Middle Creston rocks. Quartz veins up to 5 cm in width are generally composed of milky with lesser clear quartz which can contain specular hematite with trace oxidized pyrite.

The gradational contact with the overlying **Middle Creston** is marked by the beginning of thick-bedded, grey argillaceous siltstone commonly intercalated within-bedded, grey argillaceous siltstone commonly intercalated with thin-bedded units of deep-purple to almost black mudstone. The Middle Creston itself consists of variable proportions of mudstone, siltstone, and quartzite, much like the composition Lower Creston and occurs regionally in thicknesses up to 1,000 meters. Colours are typically shades of green grey or grey green with quartzites showing very fine banding in tones of grey or more commonly maroon bands to mottles. Where quartz veins are present, they contain 1 – 2% hematite, trace pyrite and both milky and clear phases.

The transition to the **Upper Creston** which is up to 300 meters in thickness, is marked by a characteristic deep green siltstone, to fine brown pink to green to grey quartzite, to interbedded with green and purple mudstone, light to dark green mudstone or silty mudstone. Most beds vary from a few mm to 3 cm thickness.

7.1.1.3 Kitchener Formation

The contact of the Creston Formation with the overlying Kitchener Formation is transitional over several tens of meters and is marked based on increasing proportion of carbonate-bearing rocks, dolomitic siltstone, or silty dolomite. The Kitchener Formation is commonly exposed in thin fault slices or beneath the Lower Cambrian unconformity so that over most of the map area, only partial sections have been preserved. Lower sections contain abundant green-weathered mudstone and siltstone similar in character to the Creston Formation which can make distinction difficult. Lithologies are typically phyllitic thinly-bedded green mudstone, grey-green to grey calcareous mudstone, green siltstone and brownish weathering dolomitic siltstone.

7.1.1.4 Moyie Intrusions

The Moyie Intrusions occur throughout the Purcell Supergroup and are mostly sills, dykes, or apophyses ranging up to 100 meters in thickness which are most common in the Middle Aldridge. Typically, the dykes occur in groups of several individuals comprised of variably-altered metadiorite to metaquartz diorite. Contact metamorphism is typically slight and confined to local biotite and/or garnet development.

Many of the old showings and workings are localized proximal to such dykes, which are termed “miner’s porphyry”.

7.1.2 Structure

The major structural feature in the general area of the property is the northeastern-striking Perry Creek fault system (fig. 4). It consists of at least three sub-parallel faults which may be one main fault along Perry Creek with other faults splaying off the main fault. This is difficult to determine since the area a few hundred meters on either side of Perry Creek is overburden-covered. Two or three of these faults strike through the property.

Northwest of Perry Creek, small faults and parallel shears are common. These have topographic expression as level shelves up to 15 meters wide along the valley sides and are often accompanied just upslope by zones of silicification and/or large bull quartz veins from 1 to 20 cm wide. The bulk of movement on the faults appears to be strike slip but units also appear to be repeated due to faulting.

More or less east-west trending faults may be contemporaneous with the folding of the Perry Creek anticline. They have generally limited displacements but as they tend to crosscut bedding, they form gulleys, cliffs and may deflect streams.

7.2 PROPERTY

Most of the property, that is the southeastern 2/3rd’s, according to the geology map (fig. 4) taken from MapPlace BC, is underlain by the Kitchener Formation. The remaining northwestern 1/3rd is underlain by the Middle Creston Formation and it is separated from the Kitchener Formation by one of the Perry Creek Faults.

7.3 MINERALIZATILON

The following are descriptions of the four MinFile showings on the property as described by the BC Geological Survey.

7.3.1 Columbia

(MINFILE No. 082FSE009) – on southwestern part of property

The old Columbia showing is located at an elevation of 1710 metres, on the northwest side of Perry Creek, about 300 metres above the valley floor and 1.4 kilometres northwest of Perry Creek. The old workings consisted of the Scorgie tunnel and Columbia shaft, with attendant open cuts.

The main showings consist of a large quartz zone containing irregular and low grade disseminations of pyrite on the hangingwall; to the southeast is a zone of sheared rock with narrow veinlets of quartz carrying mostly irregular lenses of pyrite with some chalcopyrite and galena. The veins are hosted in sedimentary rocks of the Creston Formation (banded quartzite with argillite partings) intruded by dioritic dikes of the Moyie intrusions. Both these units belong to the Purcell Supergroup of Middle

Proterozoic age. The diorite is pervasively altered to chlorite and a stockwork of quartz veinlets in places.

Assays range from 0.35 gram per tonne gold over 1.8 metres to 27 grams per tonne gold over 0.4 metre in the Scorgie tunnel, averaging about 1.7 grams per tonne gold over 1 metre; in the Columbia shaft, assays range from 0.35 to 8.6 grams per tonne gold over widths of 1 to 1.5 metres, averaging near 3 grams per tonne over 1 metre (Property File-Report by W.V. Smitheringale, August 1932).

7.3.2 Homestake

(MINFILE No. 082FSE012) -

The Homestake showings are located on the west side of Perry Creek between Liverpool and Manchester creeks at about 1570 metres elevation. The old showings, first reported on in 1915, have recently been explored for gold as part of the Perry Creek property of Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. (specifically, on the Luke claims). The area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Middle Creston Formation intruded at their (faulted) contact with Kitchener Formation by Moyie diorite sills; all these units belong to the Purcell Supergroup of Middle Proterozoic age.

The showings consist of numerous irregular quartz veins and lenses with a little carbonate and predominantly disseminated pyrite (plus minor galena and chalcopyrite), lying in a shear zone mainly in a dioritic sill or dike. The dike intersects thinly bedded slates, limy sediments and minor quartzite beds of the Middle Creston Formation and phyllitic argillites, or slate, of the Kitchener Formation. The dike is pervasively chloritized and silicified with a network of quartz veinlets in places.

Quartz veins assay up to 1.7 grams per tonne gold over a width of 3 metres, although picked material yields as much as 10 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1915). Sampling by W.V. Smitheringale (report in Property File, dated August 1932) gives values from 0.3 to 69.6 grams per tonne gold, averaging 3.4 grams per tonne gold, over a width of 1.5 metres. Recent drilling by Gallant Gold Mines defined the silicified fault system anomalous in gold for at least 200 metres with a true width of about 7 metres; best results yielded a 1.0 metre assaying 10.3 grams per tonne gold.

7.3.3 Shakespeare

(MINFILE No. 082FSE119)

The Shakespeare is an old showing located on the edge of and just off (west) Reverted Crown grant Lot 10228, immediately south of Liverpool Creek in the Perry Creek drainage. It is one of a series of subparallel veins, "ledges", or shears that have received recent exploration by Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. as part of the Perry Creek lode gold property that includes the old showings Homestake (082FSE012), Columbia (082FSE009), McIntosh (082FSE120) and British American Corp., or Petra (082FSE121).

The showings are hosted in quartzite of the Creston Formation; old reports mention the presence of a "miner's porphyry", likely a reference to microdiorite dikes found in float

in this area and ascribed to a local source by recent work. Both these rock types belong to the Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, assuming that the microdiorites are part of the Moyie intrusions. Showings consist of several major "ledges" or zones of silicified rock composed of angular fragments of grey quartzite cemented by milky and lesser clear quartz, with minor disseminated pyrite and stains of limonite and hematite. Alteration is principally silicification; minor sericite is mentioned adjacent to the silicified and in places stockworked zones. Gold values up to 34 grams per tonne were reported in 1898, but subsequent sampling has been less (all 1986 samples were 0.07 gram per tonne gold or less) (Assessment Report 15649).

7.3.4 Mark

(MINFILE No. 082FSE087)

The Perry Creek gold showings (Mark, Luke, John claims) are located about 23 kilometres west-southwest of Cranbrook. The area has been prospected for placer and lode gold since the mid-1800s. Several small shipments of gold ore are reported from adits, shafts and trenches although no major deposit was discovered. In the early 1980s, Gallant Gold carried out prospecting, geologic mapping and rock chip sampling; soil, silt and heavy mineral sampling; VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and bulldozer trenching.

The Perry Creek area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Creston Formation of the Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup. The Middle Creston Formation consists of a sequence of medium bedded, grey to maroon, fine-grained quartzite with intercalated thin beds of grey phyllite; a stockwork of quartz veinlets, up to 7 centimetres thick, is found within the quartzite. A few of these quartz stringers carry up to 2 per cent hematite and minor chalcopyrite. To the west, this sequence is overlain by the Upper Creston succession of thinly interbedded, light and dark green argillites and green siltstone, locally phyllitic. To the northwest, the sequence is overlain by the Kitchener Formation.

Microdiorite bodies, part of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie intrusions, are generally medium grained but have porphyritic phases containing hornblende phenocrysts. The microdiorite bodies are generally pervasively chloritized and locally contain quartz stockwork; argillites on both footwall and hangingwall are siliceous, possibly due to the intrusive event. Disseminated pyrite occurs in both the quartz stockwork in the microdiorite and the adjacent phyllites.

Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins, stockworks and siliceous zones in the vicinity of the microdiorite bodies that are emplaced along regional shear zones in the sedimentary rocks. These shear zones run parallel to Perry Creek (i.e. northeast) on the west side of the creek. The shear zones are filled by vein, irregular lenses and stringers of quartz containing boxworks of limonite (after pyrite) and occasionally gold, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite; silver is known from assays, which range up to 53 grams per tonne silver and 3.4 grams per tonne gold over 3 metres in trenches (Assessment Report 13007). Hydrothermal alteration of wallrocks occurs as chlorite,

sericite and talc schists. The shear zones are topographically recessive, occurring between resistant ledges of siliceous sediments, possibly due to the ease with which breccia, gouge and hydrothermally altered materials in and marginal to the shears are eroded. Thus, much of the mineralization associated with these shears may be yet to be discovered.

Additional work (very low frequency electromagnetic survey) has been carried out on the Walsh claims which adjoin to the south, but no mineralization was discovered (Assessment Report 12983). Kokanee Exploration worked on the Price property adjacent or nearby to the north (possibly actually on the next sheet, 082FNE; description only locates it as 20 kilometres west of Cranbrook in the Perry Creek area, underlain by gently rolling terrain ranging in elevation between 1370 and 1525 metres and accessible by good year-round logging roads; only reference is George Cross News Letter No.183, 1990). The Kokanee property covers a large quartz vein which contains visible free gold with minor values in lead and silver, hosted by strongly sheared Middle Proterozoic sediments, and is adjacent to the large regional Perry Creek fault. Previous work partly exposed the vein for a distance of 35 metres, dipping steeply west and striking northeast with a true width at surface of 6 metres and containing up to 206 grams per tonne gold.

7.3.5 McIntosh (Annie)

This showing does not occur on the property but just to the south

The McIntosh is an old showing located at the boundary between Reverted Crown grants Eclipse (Lot 10223) and Anna (Lot 10224), immediately north of Shorty Creek, a tributary in the Perry Creek drainage. It is one of a series of subparallel veins, "ledges", or shears that have received recent exploration by Gallant Gold Mines Ltd. as part of the Perry Creek lode gold property that includes the old showings Homestake (082FSE012), Columbia (082FSE009), Shakespeare (082FSE119) and British American Corp. or Petra (082FSE121). The showings are also known as the Annie, on which an open cut exposed a quartz vein 8 metres wide stained by limonite assaying only trace gold.

The showings are hosted in quartzite of the Creston Formation; there are also microdiorite dikes found in float in this area and ascribed to a local source by recent work. Both these rock types belong to the Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, assuming that the microdiorites are part of the Moyie intrusions. Showings consist of several major "ledges" or zones of silicified rock composed of stockworks of quartz veinlets with minor disseminated pyrite cubes and hematite. Alteration is principally silicification adjacent to stockworked zones. All 1986 samples assayed 0.07 gram per tonne gold or less.

A VLF-EM (very low frequency-electromagnetic) survey carried out over the adjoining ground to the west by Trans-Arctic Exploration (Mark 1984) revealed northeast and northwest-striking conductors that likely reflect underlying structures favourable for mineralization, but did not detect the trace of the Perry Creek fault.

8 EXPLORATION IN 2016

8.1 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

Sean and Tom Kennedy carried out geological mapping and prospecting throughout the property, but most of the time was spent on the four MinFile showings occurring on the property. In addition, 13 grab samples were picked up, all in the Columbia Showing area and these were sent in for assaying at Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Vancouver on Shaughnessy Street.

A map was then prepared by Sean Kennedy, entitled "Geological Mapping", fig. 5, which shows the features of the lithology on and around the MinFile showings, especially the Columbia, Homestake, and Shakespeare.

8.2 LABORATORY ANALYTICAL METHOD

In 1996, Acme, now Bureau Veritas, became the first commercial geochemical analysis and assaying lab in North America to be accredited under ISO 9001. Acme implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

For each sample, 250 grams were crushed, split and pulverized to 200 mesh. Then 0.5 grams of the sample was digested with aqua regia and analyzed for 36 elements by ICP-MS. (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy).

8.3 DISPLAY OF RESULTS

The results for all 36 elements are given in Appendix A for each of the 13 rock samples in table format. In addition, the results for gold, arsenic, lead and zinc are shown on a plan map, figure 6, for each of the same 13 samples.

9 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

9.1 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The following are observations as noted by Sean Kennedy;

- The property covers a segment of the Perry Creek Fault where Middle Creston siltstone, quartzites, and argillites have been 'thrust' over thinly bedded carbonates of the Kitchener Formation.
- The Perry Creek Fault appears to have two main splays in the area, the western splay hosts the Columbia, and likely Shakespeare Minfile, while the lower splay is in the valley bottom and covered by fill.
- Outcrop exposure is sparse and relegated to the sides of creek draws and some very steep slopes immediately above Perry Creek, much of the claim block is in benchy/gentle topography that has been logged and or heavily disturbed.

- The Columbia workings are on a broad zone of shearing and comprise thick lenses of bull quartz, silicification, and pyrite flooding. One shaft was sunk on an argillically-altered intrusive (diorite?) and highly sulphidic quartz vein of limited width.
- The Homestake workings are in a carbonate-altered gabbro between the two splays of the Perry Creek Fault in the Kitchener Formation, a conspicuous northwest-trending draw dissects this area. Outcrop is almost null and the old workings are completely covered/sloughed in.
- Workings along strike of the Columbia were found on the north side of Walsh Creek to the northeast.
- Bull quartz veins with minor pyrite and phyllitic clasts along the Perry Creek Fault, while wide, and fairly 'good-looking' have historically returned low values for gold (personal experience).
- No workings could be found anywhere near where the Mark Showing are shown to be. Thus, they appear not to exist. The Mark Showing was probably given MinFile Status due to assessment work in this area, probably by Gallant Gold.

9.2 ROCK ASSAY RESULTS

As noted above, all the samples were picked up in the Columbia showing area. The only sample that particularly stood out was H-26 which appears to have been taken in the area of the Wallinger adit on the east side of the Columbia showing area. It was strongly anomalous in nickel, cobalt, and arsenic, but only weakly anomalous in gold.

Samples H-04 and H-18 were also anomalous in arsenic; samples H-17 and H-19 were anomalous in gold; and samples H-09, H-10, H-11, and H-19 were anomalous in lead with H-19 being strongly anomalous.

In general, none of the assay results were that high, considering much higher historical results. In order to obtain much higher results, considerable time would have to be spent in cleaning out the workings in order to reveal actual mineralization.

9.3 PROSPECTIVITY

These are as noted by Sean Kennedy.

- The area is favourable for structurally controlled gold. The Perry Creek Fault appears to be a significant structure which could host a viable gold deposit.
- Archean gold deposits in Ontario would be analogous from a structural perspective.
- Determining/discovering zones of dilatancy within the Perry Creek Fault is necessary to evaluate the potential of the property.
- Large swaths of the Perry Creek Fault are undercover and thus trenching of the fault system would be necessary to evaluate the property.

- Dilatant zones within the Perry Creek Fault would appear as 'shoots' and could be at various orientations and will likely occur at and or due to structural intersections; of note steeply dipping pyritic 'joint-parallel', northwest trending veins could intersect the main fault and develop a 'shoot', additionally folds/kinks, and or releasing bends could also provide this opportunity.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

The property has good exploration potential especially considering the mineralization occurring on the property. As mentioned above, the prime exploration area is along the Perry Creek fault system, but it is widely covered in overburden. Thus, the exploration program needs to consist of methods that would 'see through' the overburden.

It is recommended to carry out mobile metal ion (MMI) soil sampling since its depth of exploration is high, being in the 100's of meters, and therefore can see through thick overburden. Also, false anomalies due to mineralized float is minimal. The sampling should be carried out on the best exploration targets, which at this point is between the various showings. Ideally the survey line direction should be perpendicular to the expected strike direction which is probably sub-parallel to northeast direction of Perry Creek, therefore being southeast. However, often it is preferable to place exploration lines along UTM directions, which in this case would be UTM east. The line spacing should be no more than 100 meters, and the sample spacing no more than 25 meters.

If any anomalies are discovered, then detail sampling should be carried out in the anomalies with the line spacing at 50 meters and sample spacing at 12.5 meters.

Geophysics should then also be carried out. The type of geophysics used would depend on the size and shape of the MMI anomalies. The purpose of geophysics would be to optimize the depth and location of the causative sources of any MMI anomalies for possible trenching and/or diamond drilling.

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12 GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Consulting Inc, with offices at 6204 – 125th Street, Surrey, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 46 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 49 years.
3. This report is compiled from data and information obtained from a prospecting and geological mapping program carried out by a Sean Kennedy and Tom Kennedy under my supervision within the Perry Creek Property which is located on Perry Creek, 24 km south-southwest of the city of Cranbrook, within the Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia. The field work was done from October 15th to November 30th, 2016.
4. I do not hold any interest in Wild West Gold Corp., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor in any other property held by this company, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark, P.Geo. February 14, 2017
Geophysicist

13 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Prospecting and geological mapping were carried out during the period of October 15th to November 30th, 2016 within the Perry Creek Property, which occurs on Perry Creek at its tributary, Manchester Creek, 24 km southwest of the town of Cranbrook, B.C to the value of the following:

FIELD:*		
Prospecting and geological mapping,		
2-man crew, 5 days @ $1,100/day	$5,500.00	$5,500.00
LABORATORY:		
Courier costs for sample shipping	$65.00	
Laboratory testing of 13 samples @ $32/sample	$416.00	
TOTAL	$481.00	$481.00
DATA REDUCTION and REPORT:		
Geophysical technician, 40 hours @ $60/hour	$2,400.00	
Geophysicist, 25 hours @ $75/hour	$1,875.00	
Report compilation and copying	$150.00	
TOTAL	$4,425.00	$4,425.00
GRAND TOTAL		$7,891.00
10% administration costs		$798.10
		$8,779.10
*Crew charges include room and board, vehicles, and field supplies.		

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P. Geo,
Geophysicist

February 14, 2017

14 APPENDIX A - ROCK SAMPLE LAB DATA

PERRY CREEK

ROCK SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

Bureau Veritas Commodities | **Perry Creek Rock Samples - Final Report**

Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
Unit	KG	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM
MDL	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001	1	1
Sample																						
H-01	0.8	0.3	2.4	4.9	2	<0.1	1.2	5.1	29	0.68	2.2	0.8	1.8	2	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.014	2	3
H-02	1.18	0.3	1.4	2.2	1	<0.1	1.7	3.7	30	0.54	0.9	3.6	0.2	2	<0.1	0.1	0.1	<2	<0.01	0.008	<1	3
H-03	1.1	0.2	1.7	1.7	3	<0.1	5	6.1	29	0.67	0.6	2.4	4.9	2	<0.1	0.1	0.2	2	<0.01	0.007	19	4
H-04	0.81	3.6	1.3	5.6	14	<0.1	6.2	5.8	22	7.52	40.5	5.7	2.3	1	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<2	<0.01	0.087	<1	6
H-05	1.59	0.4	1.2	2.1	3	<0.1	2.9	6.1	26	1.78	2.1	11.4	1	<1	<0.1	0.1	1	<2	<0.01	0.011	3	3
H-09	1.4	1.3	5.7	21.4	9	<0.1	2.4	2	38	1.26	14.2	3.9	2.3	1	<0.1	0.3	0.4	2	<0.01	0.022	7	5
H-10	1.52	1.5	1.2	14.3	2	<0.1	1.9	2.3	40	0.84	10.1	2.1	1.6	<1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<2	<0.01	0.019	3	4
H-11	1.78	6.2	1.6	17.2	2	<0.1	1.1	1.7	27	0.91	8.9	8.9	1.1	<1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	<2	<0.01	0.006	5	2
H-12	1.22	0.9	2.3	5.3	4	<0.1	3.5	5	30	1.35	25.6	4.8	1.5	3	<0.1	0.2	0.1	<2	<0.01	0.032	3	4
H-17	1.71	0.7	3.7	6.2	3	0.3	6.3	34.6	25	8.49	8.8	22.2	1.5	1	<0.1	0.2	8.5	6	<0.01	0.057	53	8
H-18	1.12	6.1	6.7	3.1	11	<0.1	12	18.1	28	4.49	79.5	7	4.2	3	<0.1	0.3	0.7	13	<0.01	0.12	98	26
H-19	1.17	1.2	6.4	123	5	0.6	2.8	9.7	26	1.22	16.2	19.9	0.5	2	<0.1	0.7	0.3	<2	<0.01	0.011	2	4
H-26	1.38	4.1	6.8	9.6	5	0.2	108.6	259.3	28	6.69	153.1	13.4	2.8	7	<0.1	1.4	2.2	4	0.01	0.126	9	5

PERRY CREEK

ROCK SAMPLE GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM
0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
0.02	8	<0.001	2	0.14	0.006	0.08	<0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
<0.01	5	<0.001	<1	0.07	0.009	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
0.16	45	<0.001	<1	0.39	0.006	0.19	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.2
<0.01	3	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.005	0.03	1.2	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	3.3	<0.2
<0.01	10	<0.001	<1	0.14	0.005	0.08	0.1	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	<0.05	<1	1.1	0.3
0.01	15	<0.001	2	0.23	0.007	0.15	0.2	<0.01	0.6	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
0.01	7	<0.001	4	0.15	0.005	0.09	0.2	<0.01	0.3	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
<0.01	7	<0.001	2	0.13	0.005	0.09	0.2	<0.01	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.4
<0.01	15	<0.001	3	0.19	0.015	0.13	0.2	<0.01	0.5	<0.1	<0.05	<1	1.3	0.2
<0.01	17	0.002	<1	0.4	0.008	0.2	<0.1	0.01	0.8	<0.1	<0.05	<1	8.6	2.5
0.01	14	0.001	<1	0.28	0.008	0.13	0.5	<0.01	1.4	<0.1	<0.05	<1	1.4	<0.2
<0.01	50	<0.001	<1	0.12	0.006	0.08	0.1	<0.01	0.4	<0.1	0.18	<1	<0.5	<0.2
0.07	14	<0.001	2	0.24	0.008	0.09	1.3	<0.01	3.1	0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	0.2

15 APPENDIX B - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Structure	Strike	Dip	Lithology/Fm
(Structure Code-1=bedding, 4=cleavage/foliat						
BRIDGEOUT	564172	5480625				
H-01	563619	5479525	4	200	80	Shear
H-02	563620	5479550	37	190	88	Shear
H-03	563626	5479550				Shear
H-04	563630	5479567				Shear
H-05	563612	5479573	1	200	14	Vein
H-05a	563612	5479574	4	320	88	Shear
H-05b	563612	5479575	37	200	88	Shear
H-07	563552	5479576	1	236	24	Shear
H-08	563611	5479631	1	210	16	Middle Creston
H-08a	563612	5479631	4	200	80	Middle Creston
H-09	563658	5479608				Shear
H-10	563649	5479606				Shear
H-11	563649	5479610				Shear
H-12	563649	5479608	37	200	86	Shear
H-13	563621	5479590				Shear
H-14	563664	5479617				Pit
H-15	563667	5479654				Pit
H-16	563650	5479659				Shear
H-17	563623	5479632	37	320	88	Vein
H-18	563683	5479660				Shear
H-19	563680	5479628				Shear
H-20	563694	5479634				Shear
H-21	564195	5479531	1	220	40	Middle Creston
H-22	563984	5479429	1	204	66	Kitchener
H-23	563979	5479447				Pit/diorite
H-24	564043	5479396	1	196	42	Kitchener
H-25	563849	5479474				Kitchener
H-26	563820	5479509	37	200	80	Adit-Wallinger?
H-27	563805	5479493				Pit
H-28	563781	5479519	4	216	70	Kitchener
H-29	564064	5479829				Trench

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Notes
(Structure, 5=vein) (Yellow highlighting - samples assayed by Bureau Veritas)			
BRIDGEOUT	564172	5480625	bridge out at Manchester Creek
H-01	563619	5479525	Pit, mostly caved, phyllitic SS+arg, rusty qtz veins, sericite, some silicfication, trace chl+py
H-02	563620	5479550	1 m qtz lense, py, phyllite clasts, composite grab over 60 cm
H-03	563626	5479550	En echelon vein to last, 3+ m of lensey veining with low sulphide
H-04	563630	5479567	Open cut, rusty qtz vein, blocks up to 40 cm, abundant py/boxworks, sericite. Anomalous in arsenic
H-05	563612	5479573	Rusty joint parallel qtz vein cutting pink/green striped m.b. QW and phyllite
H-05a	563612	5479574	
H-05b	563612	5479575	
H-07	563552	5479576	
H-08	563611	5479631	
H-08a	563612	5479631	
H-09	563658	5479608	Bull qtz with phyllite clasts, patchy py/oxide. Anomalous in lead
H-10	563649	5479606	Bull qtz with phyllite clasts, patchy py/oxide. Anomalous in lead
H-11	563649	5479610	Bull qtz with phyllite clasts, patchy py/oxide. Anomalous in lead
H-12	563649	5479608	Bull qtz with phyllite clasts, patchy py/oxide, vein is 3-4 m wide, sulphides are generally along fractures.
H-13	563621	5479590	
H-14	563664	5479617	
H-15	563667	5479654	
H-16	563650	5479659	
H-17	563623	5479632	Joint parallel vein, 50 cm wide, pyrite, silicified host rock. Anomalous in gold
H-18	563683	5479660	At 'shaft' argillic altered intrusive with very iron rich and sericitic qtz vein material, hematite stain
H-19	563680	5479628	Same as last. Anomalous in lead and gold
H-20	563694	5479634	Same as last
H-21	564195	5479531	
H-22	563984	5479429	
H-23	563979	5479447	
H-24	564043	5479396	
H-25	563849	5479474	
H-26	563820	5479509	
H-27	563805	5479493	
H-28	563781	5479519	
H-29	564064	5479829	

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Structure	Strike	Dip	Lithology/Fm
(Structure Code-1=bedding, 4=cleavage/foliat						
H-30	563830	5479652	1	200	24	Middle Creston
H-31	563713	5479522	4	210	70	Kitchener
H-31a	563714	5479522	37	1	88	Kitchener
H-32	563756	5479546	4	200	88	Middle Creston
H-33	563782	5479557				Shear
H-34	564116	5479899				Gabbro
H-35	564146	5479931				Pit/diorite
H-36	564206	5479847				Camp
H-37	564142	5479860				Pit
H-38	563926	5479205	1	208	76	Kitchener
H-39	563909	5479124				Kitchener
H-40	563861	5479188	1	210	82	Kitchener
H-41	563382	5478782	1	206	30	Kitchener
H-42	563314	5478907				Middle Creston
H-43	563121	5478754	1	236	26	Middle Creston
H-44	563725	5479199				Vein
H-45	564269	5479234	1	216	46	Upper Creston
H-46	565040	5482165	1	190	20	Kitchener
H-47	564847	5481892	1	204	54	Kitchener
H-48	564851	5481834				Kitchener
H-49	564785	5481680				Kitchener
H-50	564698	5481573				Kitchener
H-51	564344	5481238				Kitchener
H-52	564181	5480984				Middle Creston
H-53	564212	5480898				Fault
H-54	564228	5480923				Fault
H-55	564201	5480871				Pit
H-56	564183	5480810				Trench
H-57	564172	5480793				Trench
H-58	564150	5480802	4	200	80	Middle Creston
H-59	564155	5480714				Pit
H-60	564341	5480323	1	206	80	Kitchener

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Notes
(Structure, 5=vein) (Yellow highlighting - samples assayed by Bureau Veritas)			
H-30	563830	5479652	
H-31	563713	5479522	Foliated Kitchener cut by a north south trending carbonate breccia. Anomalous in Ni, Co, As, and Au
H-31a	563714	5479522	
H-32	563756	5479546	
H-33	563782	5479557	
H-34	564116	5479899	
H-35	564146	5479931	
H-36	564206	5479847	
H-37	564142	5479860	
H-38	563926	5479205	
H-39	563909	5479124	
H-40	563861	5479188	
H-41	563382	5478782	
H-42	563314	5478907	Argillic/rusty qtz veins
H-43	563121	5478754	Argillic/rusty qtz veins
H-44	563725	5479199	Float; large blocks of rusty qtz
H-45	564269	5479234	
H-46	565040	5482165	
H-47	564847	5481892	
H-48	564851	5481834	
H-49	564785	5481680	
H-50	564698	5481573	
H-51	564344	5481238	
H-52	564181	5480984	
H-53	564212	5480898	
H-54	564228	5480923	Perry Creek fault
H-55	564201	5480871	
H-56	564183	5480810	
H-57	564172	5480793	
H-58	564150	5480802	
H-59	564155	5480714	
H-60	564341	5480323	

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Structure	Strike	Dip	Lithology/Fm
(Structure Code-1=bedding, 4=cleavage/foliat						
H-61	564345	5480624	1	206	60	Kitchener
H-62	564377	5480676	1	190	70	Kitchener
H-63	564478	5480819	1	206	70	Kitchener
H-63a	564478	5480820	4	300	88	Kitchener
H-64	564654	5481118	1	204	73	Kitchener
H-65	565437	5481598	1	196	64	Kitchener
H-66	565472	5482268	1	206	46	Kitchener
H-67	565434	5482332	1	210	76	Kitchener

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

Station	Easting	Northing	Notes
(Structure, 5=vein) (Yellow highlighting - samples assayed by Bureau Veritas)			
H-61	564345	5480624	
H-62	564377	5480676	
H-63	564478	5480819	
H-63a	564478	5480820	
H-64	564654	5481118	
H-65	565437	5481598	
H-66	565472	5482268	
H-67	565434	5482332	

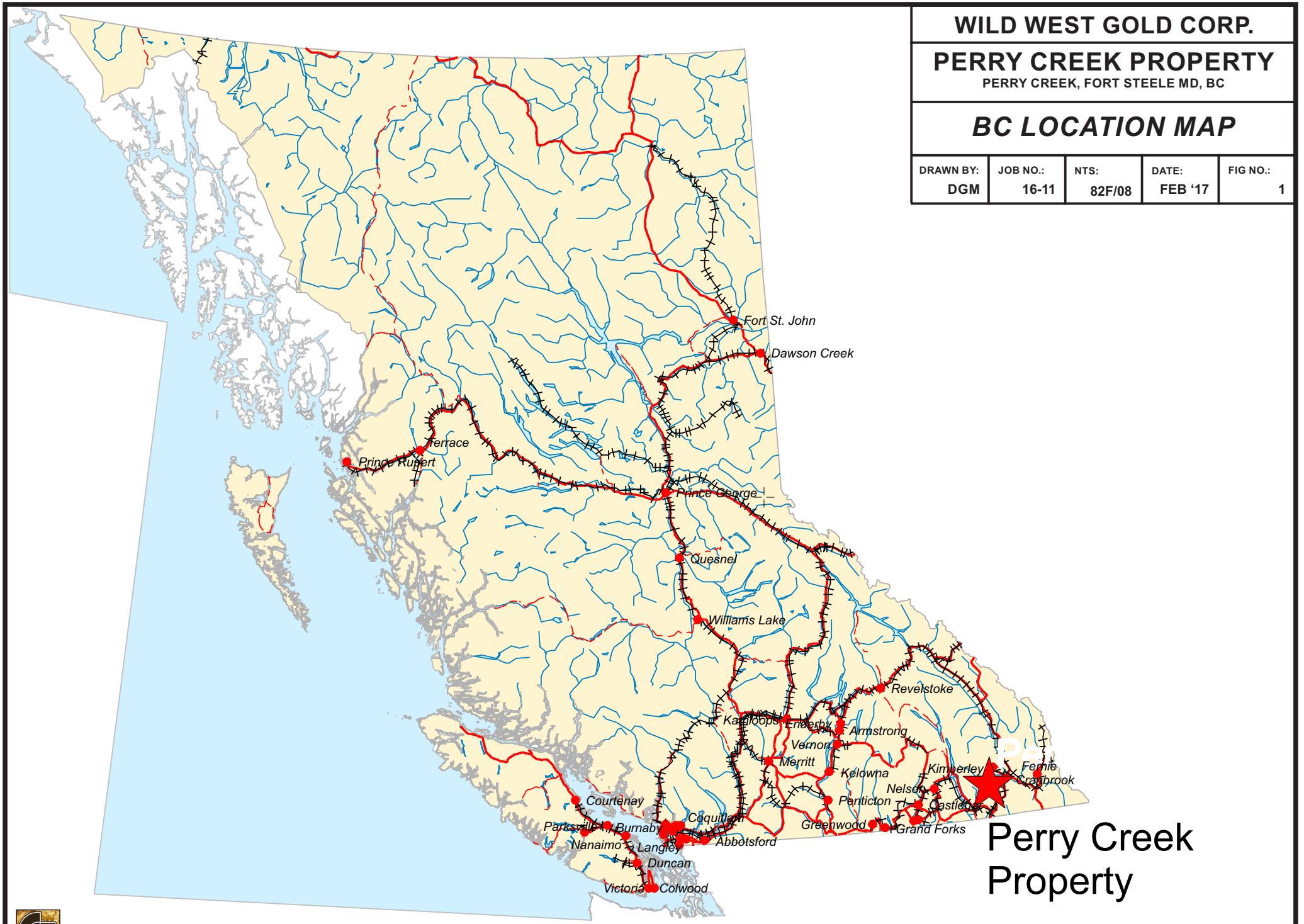
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

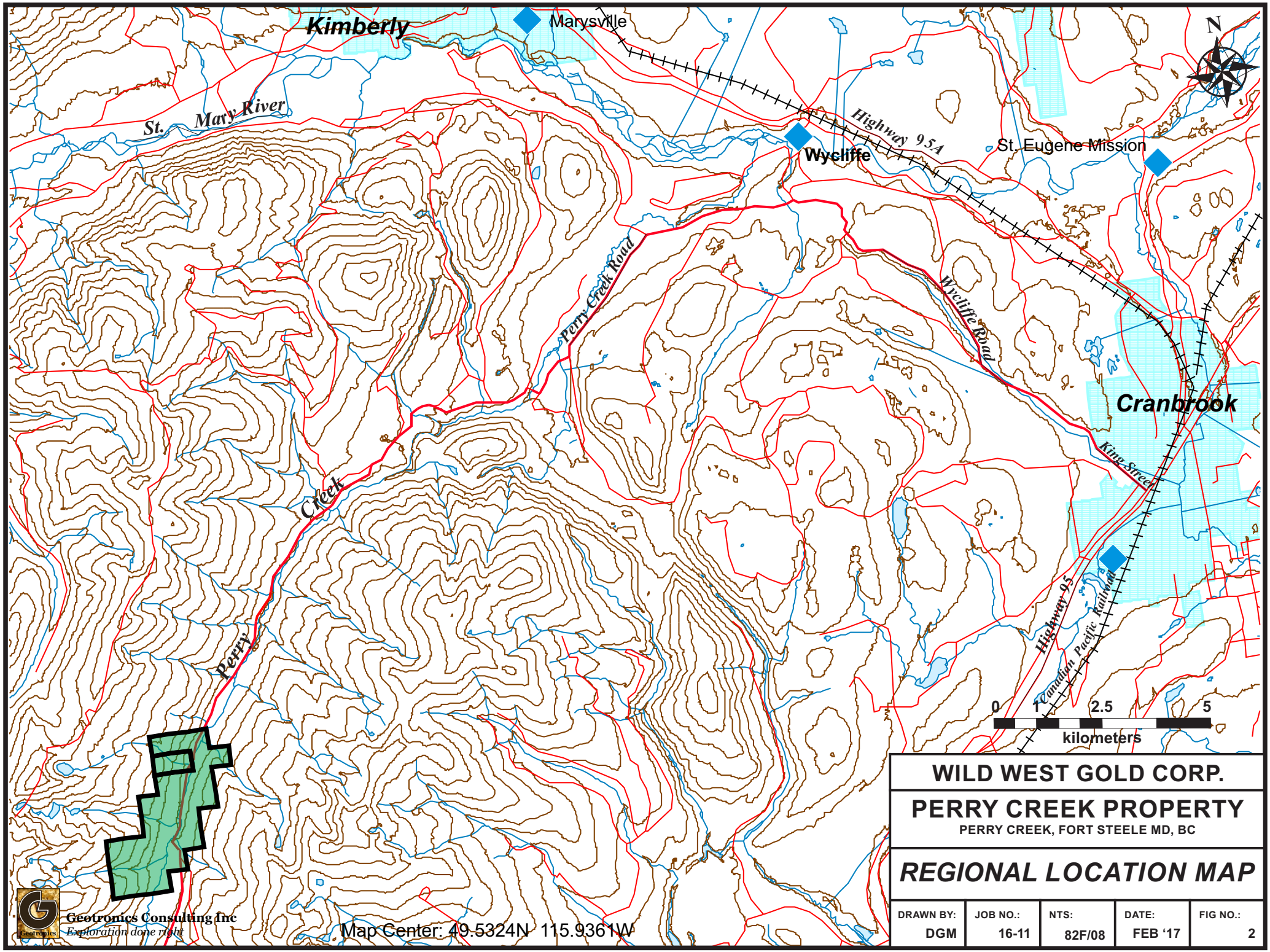
PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	16-11	82F/08	FEB '17	1



Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

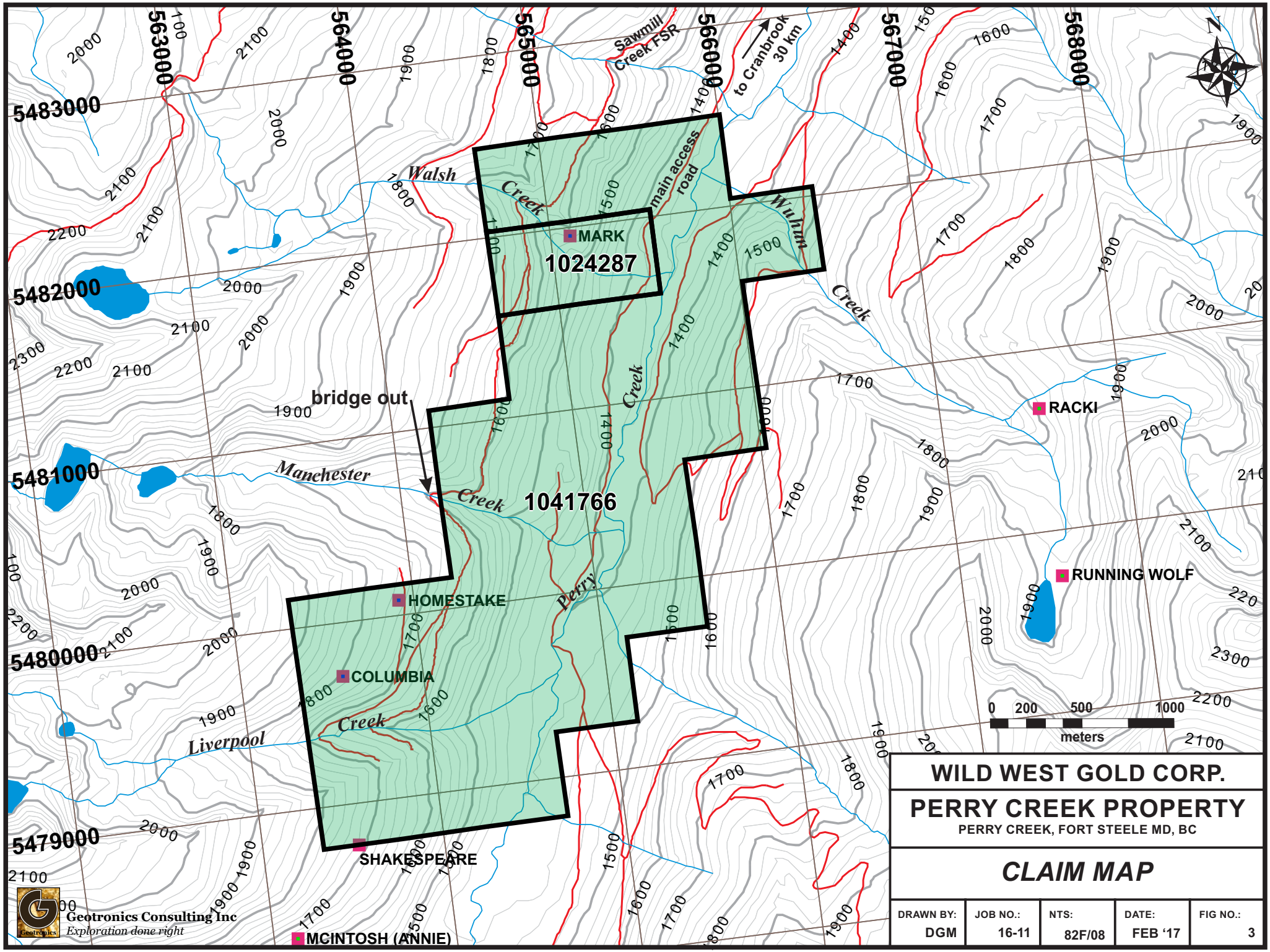
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	16-11	82F/08	FEB '17	2



Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

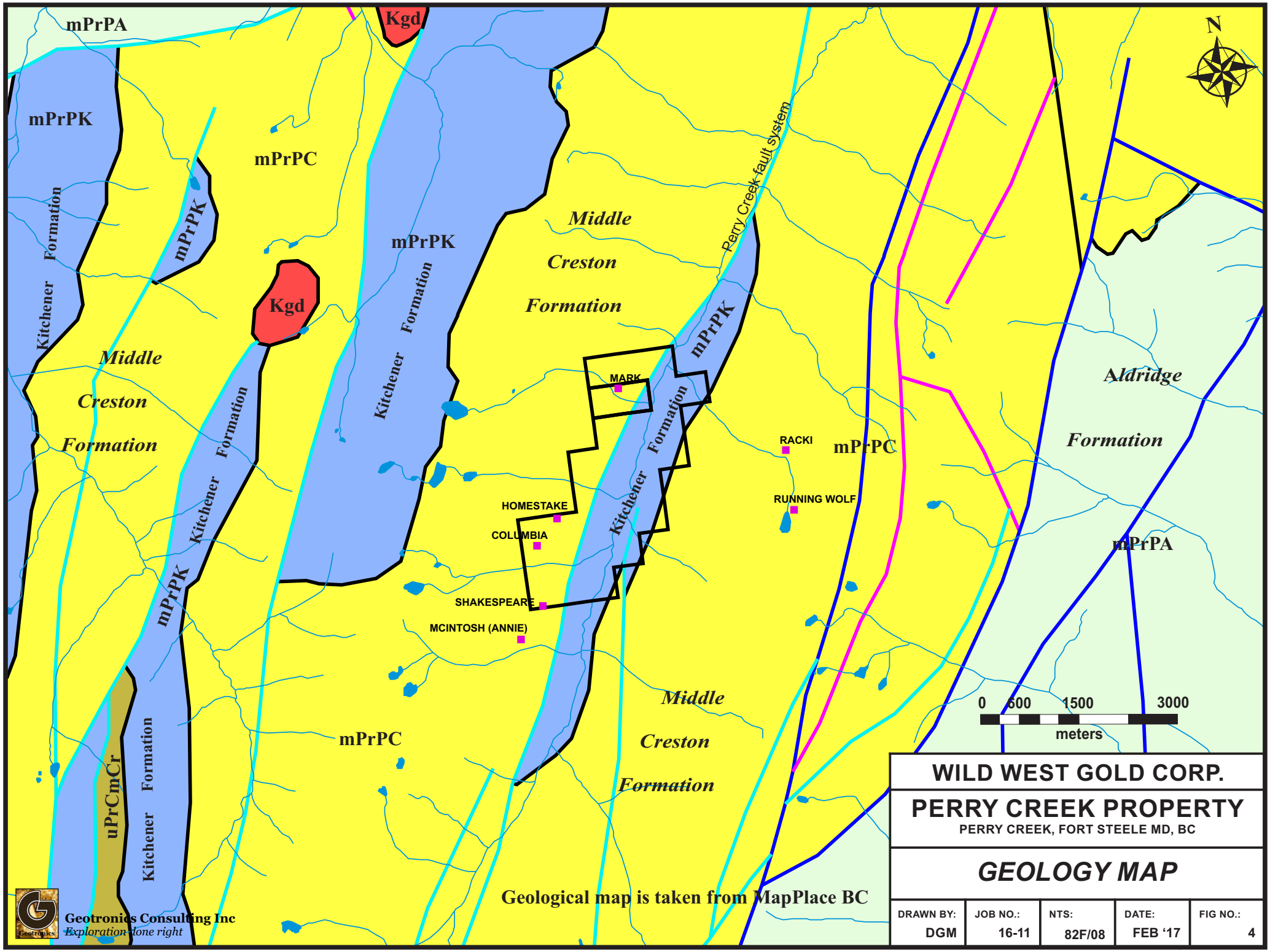
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	16-11	82F/08	FEB '17	3


mPrPA
Kgd
mPrPK
mPrPC
Kitchener Formation
Middle Creston Formation
Perry Creek fault system
MARK
RACKI
HOMESTAKE
COLUMBIA
RUNNING WOLF
SHAKESPEARE
MCINTOSH (ANNIE)
Aldridge Formation
uPrCmCr
N
0 600 1500 3000
meters
Geological map is taken from MapPlace BC
Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.
PERRY CREEK PROPERTY
PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC
GEOLOGY MAP
DRAWN BY: DGM
JOB NO.: 16-11
NTS: 82F/08
DATE: FEB '17
FIG NO.: 4

mPrPC — PURCELL SUPERGROUP - CRESTON FORMATION Middle Proterozoic
undivided sedimentary rocks

mPrPA — PURCELL SUPERGROUP - ALDRIDGE FORMATION Middle Proterozoic
argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

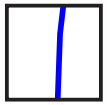
mPrPK — PURCELL SUPERGROUP - KITCHENER FORMATION Middle Proterozoic
dolomitic carbonate rocks

uPrCmCr — CRANBROOK FORMATION Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambria
quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks

Kgd — UNNAMED Cretaceous
granodioritic intrusive rocks


Contact


Fault


Normal Fault


Thrust

Geological map is taken from MapPlace BC

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY
PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

GEOLOGY LEGEND

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DGM	16-11	82F/08	FEB '17	4a

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

563,000 mE
563,500 mE
564,000 mE
564,500 mE
565,000 mE
565,500 mE
5,482,500 mN
5,482,000 mN
5,481,500 mN
5,481,000 mN
5,480,500 mN
5,480,000 mN
5,479,500 mN
5,479,000 mN
5,478,500 mN
N
Walsh Creek
Middle Creston (Pc2)
Perry Creek Fault System
Western Limb
Eastern Limb
Kitchener Fm
Quaternary
Manchester Creek
Liverpool Creek
Perry Creek
Middle Creston (Pc2)
Perry Creek Property Outline
Homestake Area
Columbia Area
Shakespeare Area
76
46
20
54
phyllitic chips fault zone?
No OC
64
73
brown phyllite subcrop
Middle Creston (Pc2)
Ext'n of the 'Columbia" Hematite and goetthite altered qtz veins
Perry Creek Faulit
Old trenches and pits
small kink folds NW trend, steep plunge
70 88
80
70
BRIDGEOUT
60
40 cm bull qtz vein narrow carb alt dylke
80
Bull qtz + py in carb alt gabbro old trench
320 trending draw-structure?
Caved adtl?
Old Camp
sorted qtz vein material
Old Trench
NNE Qtz veins and phyllite (Perry Creek Fault)
50 + m shear-some 'join't parallel qvs @ 320
16
24
H-03
H-02
H-11
H-09
H-01
H-19
H-04
H-18
H-12
H-10
H-05
Liese gangue alt Pc2
Wallinger Tunnel
H-26
66
42
46
82
76
Float of rusty Qtz
Black art+Green-buff arg +dol. whitish carb.
Green phyllite and m.b. Q-could be Pc3
Pc2-purple mb. A+Q
40
Pc2
Argillaceous SS-rusty qtz veins
Arg. alt
Pc2 mauve m.b. SS
26
30
0 75 150 300
metres

Legend

Quaternary fill

Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup

Kitchener Fm (Pk) Thinly bedded argillites and carbonates, black, orange, whitish

Creston Fm (Pc); Grey, blue, green, purple, siltstone, silty quartzite, clean quartzite, argillite, thin to thickly bedded, shallow water structures

Bedding, cleavage/foliation, vein

Fault

Station

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

PROSPECTING MAP

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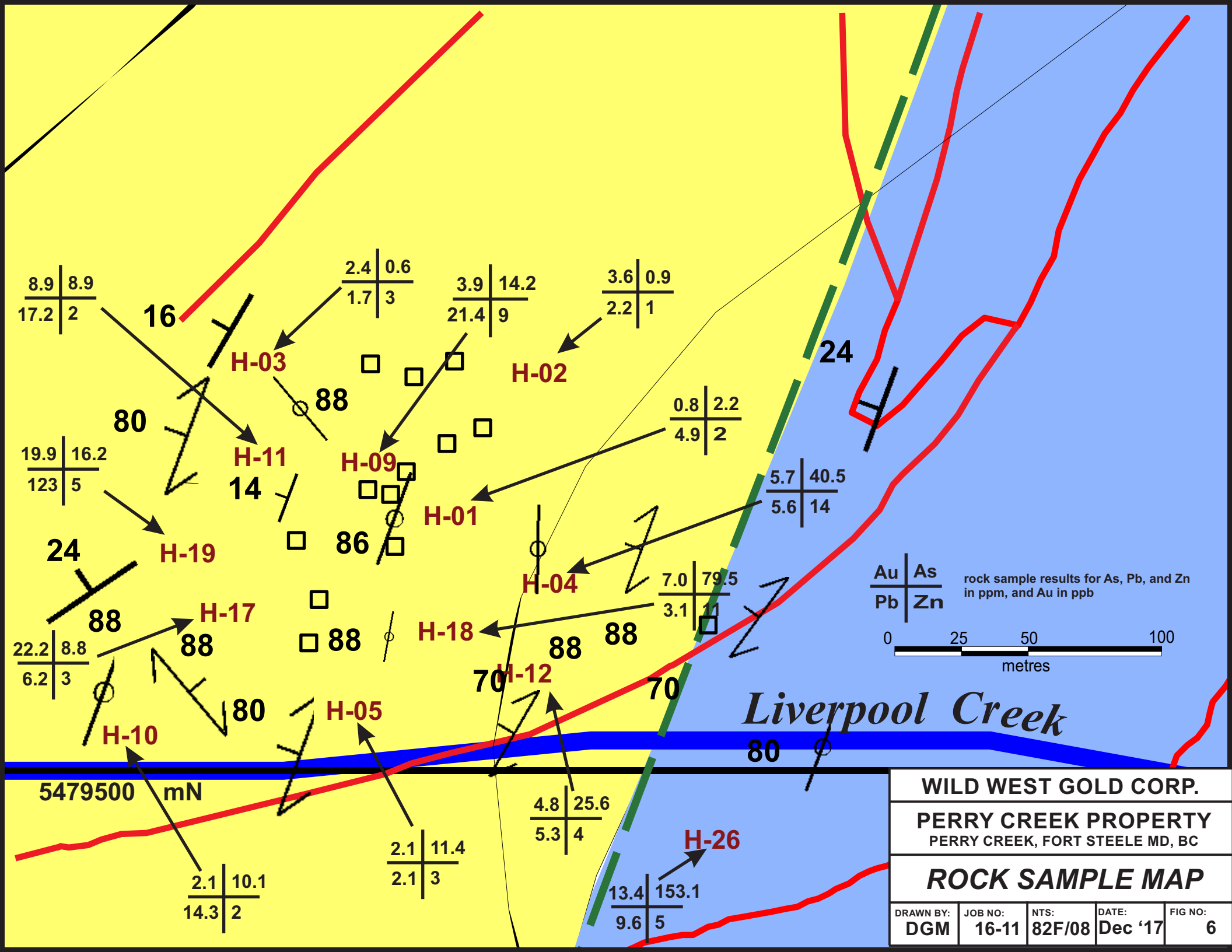
Sean Kennedy	16-11	82F/08	FEB '17	5



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

PERRY CREEK PROPERTY

PERRY CREEK, FORT STEELE MD, BC

ROCK SAMPLE MAP

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