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)]: Government RGS Geochemistry and Geophysics **TOTAL COST:** $2,020.00

AUTHOR(S): David G Mark **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a **YEAR OF WORK:** 2017

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW #5645955 dated April 16, 2017

PROPERTY NAME: Highland Copper

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1038360,1043630,1044038

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: copper and gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092INW 028

MINING DIVISION: Kamloops **NTS/BCGS:** 92I/11 /// 92I.055

LATITUDE: 50 ° 30 '16.3 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 07 '43.2 " **(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):
Property is entirely underlain by the Highland Valley Phase of the Guichon Creek batholith which consists of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodioritic intrusives. Faulting is northeasterly.
Mineralization consists of bornite and chalcopyrite that is locally disseminated in chloritized patches and is partly concentrated near quartz veins and fractures. Zone consists of 580,544 tonnes averaging 0.327 % Cu.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 1638, 1837, 2117, 2474, *2602

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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			
Photo interpretation	report on gov't work on entire prop.	1038360,1043630,1044038	$2,020.00
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			
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:	$2,020.00

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

ON

BC GOVERNMENT

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

AND

REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

WITHIN AND AROUND THE

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

BIG OK LAKE, LOGAN LAKE AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION:

2 km north of Big OK Lake, 30 km west of the town of Logan Lake and 64 km northwest of the town of Merritt

50° 30' 16.3" North Latitude
121° 07' 43.2" West Longitude

NTS: 92I/11

BCGS: 92I.055

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:

November 09, 2017

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 SUMMARY

The Highland Copper Property is located in the copper porphyry-rich Highland Valley 2 km north of Big OK Lake, 30 km west of the town of Logan Lake and 64 km northwest of the town of Merritt. The property consists of three claims totaling about 185 hectares. The terrain is quite moderate

The property is entirely underlain by the Highland Valley Phase of the Guichon Creek batholith, which consists of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic granodioritic intrusive rocks. Faulting on and around the property strikes northeasterly, northwesterly, and northerly.

The magnetic survey shows that the property occurs on the edge of a magnetic high with a magnetic low, both striking north-northwesterly. The magnetic low, as well as a gravity low, appear to be reflecting the Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases of the Guichon Creek batholith. All of the mines, both past and current producing, appear to occur around the edge of this magnetic low.

The magnetic maps also show a number of lineations of magnetic lows that strike in different directions throughout the area. These lineations often reflect geologic structure such as faults and thus are prime areas for mineralization to occur, especially where the lineations cross. Two of these lineations cross within the property close to the Mer showing.

The gravity survey shows that the property occurs on the edge of a gravity low that, as mentioned above, may be reflecting the Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases of the batholith.

No RGS sample sites occur on the property nor on any creeks that drain the area of the property and thus the RGS sampling is not effective for the Highland Copper property.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetic lineations are prime areas for exploration. The one that crosses the property should be prospected as well as soil sampled. For this area, the preferable soil sampling technique would be MMI (mobile metal ion) since samples can be taken where glacial till is thick, such as may occur here. The MMI technique can see to depth and thus is more likely to locate hidden mineralization. This then should be followed up by induced polarization and resistivity surveying which has proven to be very effective in mining exploration within this area.

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

ON

BC GOVERNMENT

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

AND

REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

WITHIN AND AROUND THE

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

BIG OK LAKE, LOGAN LAKE AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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3 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses and interprets the results of government-flown magnetic and gravity surveys over the property as well as government-funded regional geochemistry sampling, specifically stream sediment type, that occur on and around the Highland Copper Property.

The main purpose of exploration on this property is to extend the known mineralization of the Mer MinFile occurrence located within the southwest part of the property. The specific purpose of the work discussed within this report is to locate areas of possible mineralization, including extension of the Mer occurrence, by mapping magnetic lineations as well as by locating possible sources of anomalous RGS stream sediment sampling results.

4 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of three mineral tenures that comprises an area of almost 185 hectares as shown on figures #2 and #3: These tenures occur on NTS map sheet 104A/04 and BCGS map sheet 104P.002.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good Until	Area (ha)
1038360	None	2015/sep/04	2018/Nov/15	20.55
1043630	None	2016/apr/20	2018/Nov/15	61.6565
1044038	None	2016/may/10	2018/Nov/15	102.7544
			Total Area	**184.96**

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

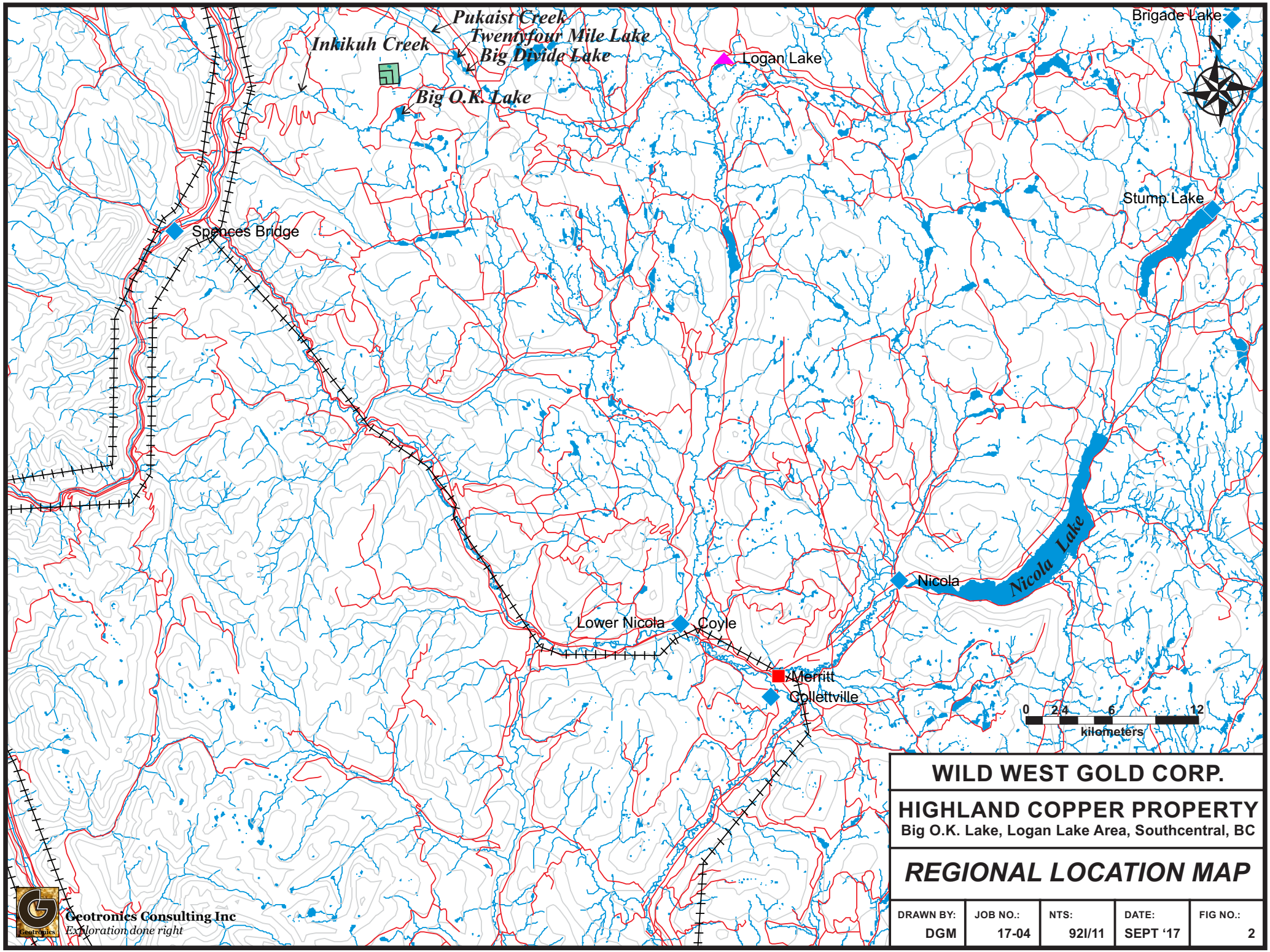
HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	1

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

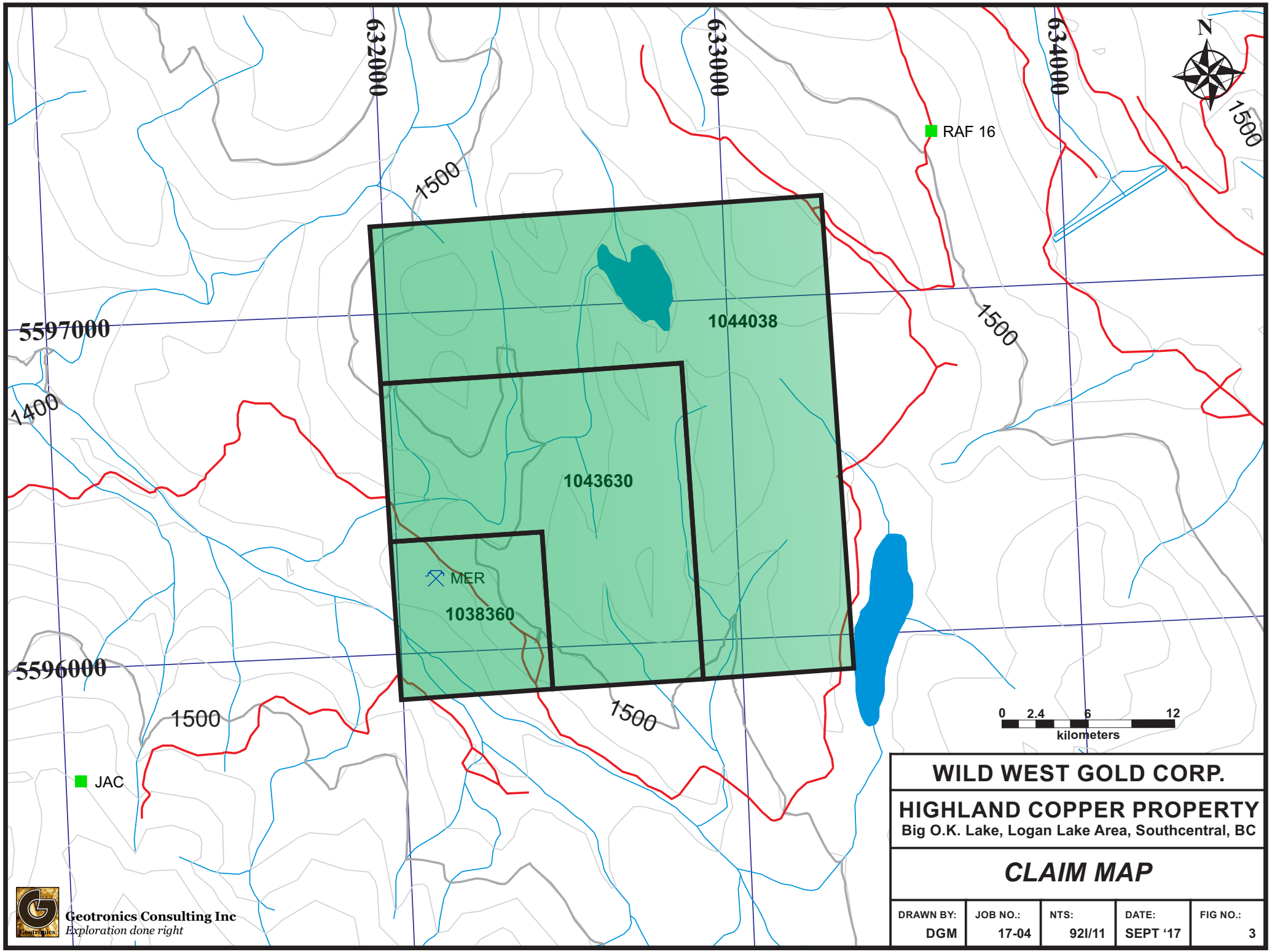
HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	2

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

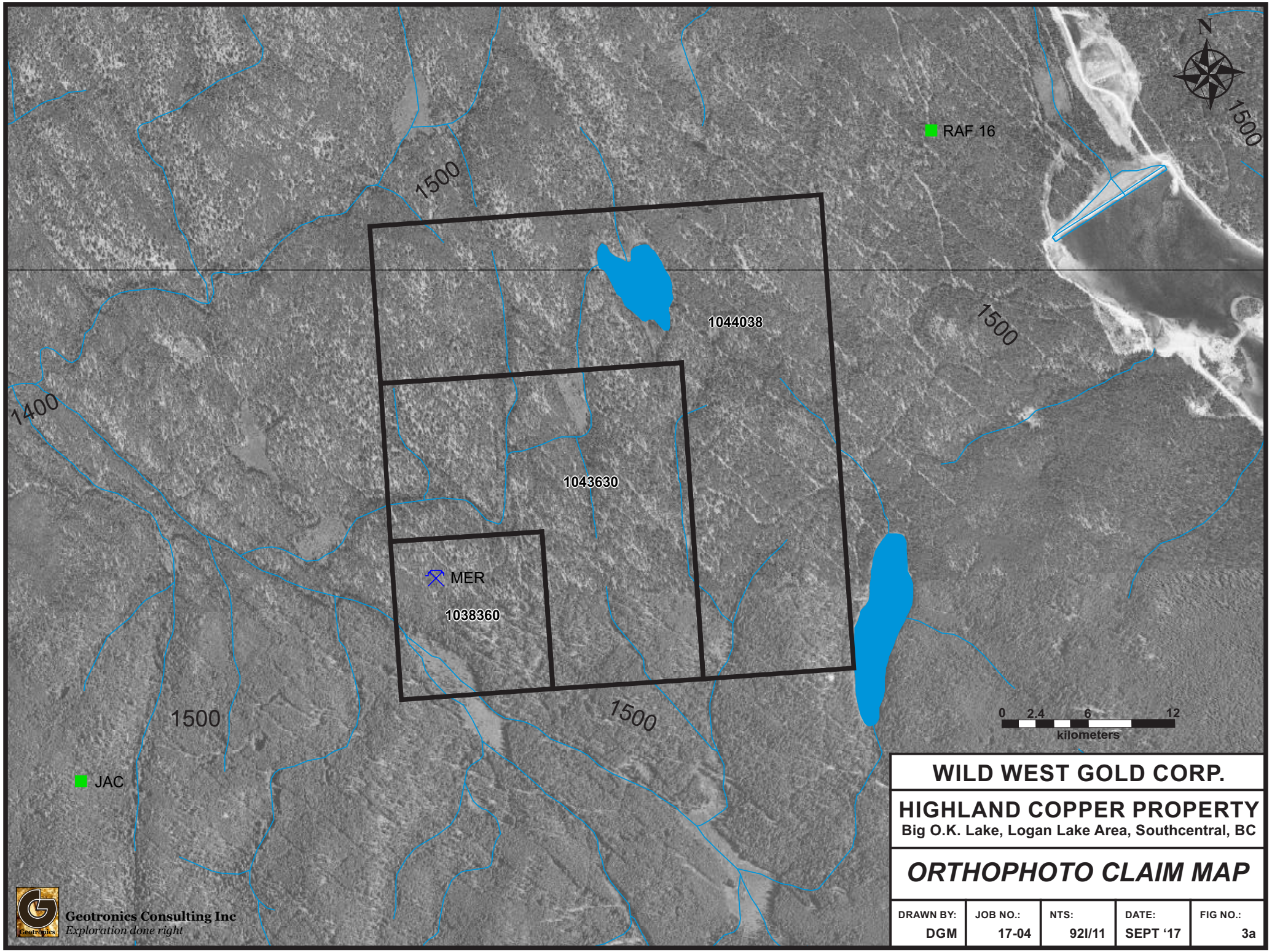
HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	3

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

ORTHOPHOTO CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	3a

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

The “Good Until” date assume that this report will be accepted for assessment credits.

The property is owned by Wild West Gold Corp. and is being held in trust by Michael Lee of New Westminster, BC.

5 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Highland Copper Property is located 2 km north of O.K. Lake on the southwest side of the porphyry-copper-rich Highland Valley. It is also 30 km west of the town of Logan Lake, a mining town built to service the mines of the Highland Valley, and 64 km northwest of the town of Merritt.

The geographical coordinates for the center of the Highland Copper Property are 50° 30’ 16.3” North Latitude, and 121° 07’ 43.2” West Longitude with the UTM coordinates being 632700 m E and 5596400 m N within zone 10. The NTS map index is 92I/11, and the BCGS map index is 092I.055.

Access to the property is gained by a series of bush roads from the towns of Logan Lake and Merritt.

6 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Highland Copper Property is found within the Thomson Plateau, which is a physiographic unit of the Interior Plateau System. The Thompson Plateau consists of gently rolling upland of low relief for the most part. The elevations on the Highland Copper claims vary from 1,460 meters within the southwestern part of the property at a northwesterly-flowing creek to 1,520 meters along the eastern part of the property. Moderate slopes to gently rolling hills with variable soil cover blanket much of the property.

The main water sources are southerly and westerly flowing creeks within the property as well as a small lake within its northern part.

Tree cover is generally that of open forest with grasslands as well as some thick second growth.

Glaciers occupied the Thompson Plateau and thus much of the claim area is covered by glacial drift, which can become quite deep over the flatter areas.

The climate in the area is semi-arid to arid, and thus the precipitation is moderate, about 25 to 28 centimeters. Temperatures vary from the high extreme in summer of around 35°C to the low in winter of around –30°C, though the usual temperature during the summer days would be 15°C to 25°C and that in winter would be –10°C to 5°C.

7 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Work on the property is almost entirely on the Mer developed prospect as described below and as taken from the BC Government web-site called MapPlace.

The Mer showing was apparently discovered by Henry Krause prior to 1965. In 1965, the Cleveland Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. held 102 claims in the Mer, Jac, Raf and Tam groups. Work during the year included trenching, road building and percussion drilling sixteen holes totaling 609 metres. In 1966, work by Cleveland Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. included an induced polarization survey, soil sampling, percussion drilling of eight holes totaling 762 metres, 457 metres of trenching and 13 kilometres of road building. Utah Construction & Mining Co. held an option on the various claim groups in 1967. Work comprised seven bulldozer trenches totaling 274 metres, induced polarization and electromagnetic surveys, and geological mapping of the Tam claims. Two AX diamond-drill holes totaling 305 metres were drilled on induced polarization conductors at locations 800 metres apart near an east-flowing creek on either the Raf or Tam claims about 1600 metres west of Indian Reserve 12; it is not known what work was done on the Mer group. In 1968, work by Cleveland Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. comprised nine bulldozer trenches totaling 484 metres, a chain and compass survey, an induced polarization survey and mapping of surface workings. Consolidated Gem Explorations Ltd. held an option on the property in 1969 and carried out an induced polarization survey and three diamond-drill holes totaling 457 metres. Twenty Raf and Tam claims were sold to Lornex for tailings disposal on October 31, 1969. Further work by Cleveland Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. in 1970 included diamond drilling in four holes totaling 278 metres, an induced polarization survey and 30 metres of trenching. By an agreement of October 1971 Cleveland Mining optioned the Mer 1-40 and other claim groups to Kalco Valley Mines Ltd. In 1971, Kalco conducted percussion drilling of four holes totaling 122 metres. During 1972 the company spent $13,000 on exploration work before terminating the option agreement. The company name (Cleveland Mining) was changed in March 1972 to Consolidated Cleveland Resources Ltd.

8 GEOLOGY

This section is taken from the BC MapPlace web site.

8.1 REGIONAL

The following regional geological description is derived in part from Owsiacki (2003).

The Highland Copper Property is situated within the western part of the northerly-trending Quesnel Trough, a 30 to 60 km wide belt of Lower Mesozoic volcanic and related strata enclosed between older rocks and much invaded by batholiths and lesser intrusions (Campbell and Tipper, 1970). The southern part is the well-known Nicola belt, continuing nearly 200 km to its termination at the U.S. border. The Nicola belt is enveloped by the Guichon Creek Batholith to the west which is host to the major porphyry copper mines of the Highland Valley; the Wild Horse Batholith to the east; and the Iron Mask Batholith to the north northeast which is host to the former Afton Mine.

The Nicola Group which is of Upper Triassic Age is the oldest rocks of the property area and consists of a predominantly subaqueous island arc assemblage of sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The Nicola Group is broken into three blocks that are separated by two northerly-

trending sub-parallel faults with the eastern one being partly defined by Cherry Creek and the western one by Guichon Creek and Deadman River.

The Nicola Group has been divided into four lithologic assemblages:

1. a steeply dipping, east-facing 'western volcanic belt' consisting predominantly of subaqueous felsic, intermediate and mafic volcanics of calcalkalic affinity that grade upward into volcaniclastic rocks;
2. a 'central volcanic belt' composed of both subaqueous and subaerial basalt and andesite flows, volcanic breccias and lahars of both alkalic and calcalkalic (both plagioclase and augite-phyric) affinities;
3. an overlying, westerly dipping 'eastern volcanic belt' composed of predominantly subaqueous and subaerial alkalic (both augite and hornblende-phyric; shoshonites and ankaramites) intermediate and mafic volcanic flow, fragmental and epiclastic rocks; and an 'eastern sedimentary assemblage' that is over lapped by,
4. the eastern volcanic belt and is composed predominantly of greywackes, siltites, argillites, alkalic intermediate tuffs and reefal limestones.

The Nicola Group has been cut by Late Triassic and Early Jurassic alkalic intrusions such as the Guichon Creek batholith. These consist of medium to small, commonly fault-bounded stocks and dyke swarms of diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite.

The Guichon Creek batholith of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age is a semi-concordant dome that is elongated slightly west of north. It consists of several nearly concentric phases which have sharp contacts locally, but are generally gradational. The main phases number four and consist of the following:

1. Hybrid Phase – consists of fine- to medium-grained mafic-rich diorite or quartz diorite.
2. Highland Valley Phase – consists of the Guichon variety which is quartz diorite to granodiorite with usually 15% mafic minerals, and the Chataway variety which is granodiorite with 12% unevenly distributed mafic minerals.
3. Bethlehem Phase – consists of granodiorite with 8% mafic minerals.
4. Bethsaida Phase – consists of quartz monzonite to granodiorite with 6% mafic minerals.

The Highland Valley ore-bodies of the Guichon Creek batholith are not restricted to any one phase. The Bethlehem Copper JA deposit occurs in and adjacent to a quartz plagioclase aplite stock which intruded rocks of the Guichon variety and Bethlehem phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith. The largest deposit of the camp, the Valley Copper deposit, is entirely in quartz monzonite of the Bethsaida phase and is west of the Lornex fault.

The youngest rocks of the area are Eocene arc volcanics and sediments of the Kamloops Group, extensive Miocene-Pliocene plateau basalts of the Chilcotin Group, as well as scattered minor Pleistocene and Recent flows. The Kamloops Group unconformably overlies the Nicola rocks

and the Guichon Creek batholith and other similar-aged intrusives. Rocks of this group consist of tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, and shale with minor conglomerate, as well as basaltic to andesitic flows and agglomerate with minor dacite, latite, and trachyte.

8.2 PROPERTY

(This section is mostly taken from the BC government's web site, the Map Place.)

The Highland Copper Property is entirely underlain by Highland Valley Phase of the Guichon Creek batholith, at least according the geology map, fig 4. However, the description given below for the Mer occurrence describes the mineralization occurring within the Bethlehem phase.

Young volcanics, mostly basalts, of the Kamloops Group occur about 500 to 1,000 meters to the east of the property. And Nicola Group undivided volcanics occur about 6.5 km to the west.

The geology map shows no structure on the property but the Mer showing description mentions that the mineralization is limited to the southeast by a northeasterly-striking fault. In addition, faulting within the batholith within the area of the property is shown to strike northerly, northwesterly, and westerly.

8.3 MINERALIZATION

One MinFile developed prospect occurs on the property. Its description is given as follows and is taken from the BC government MapPlace website.

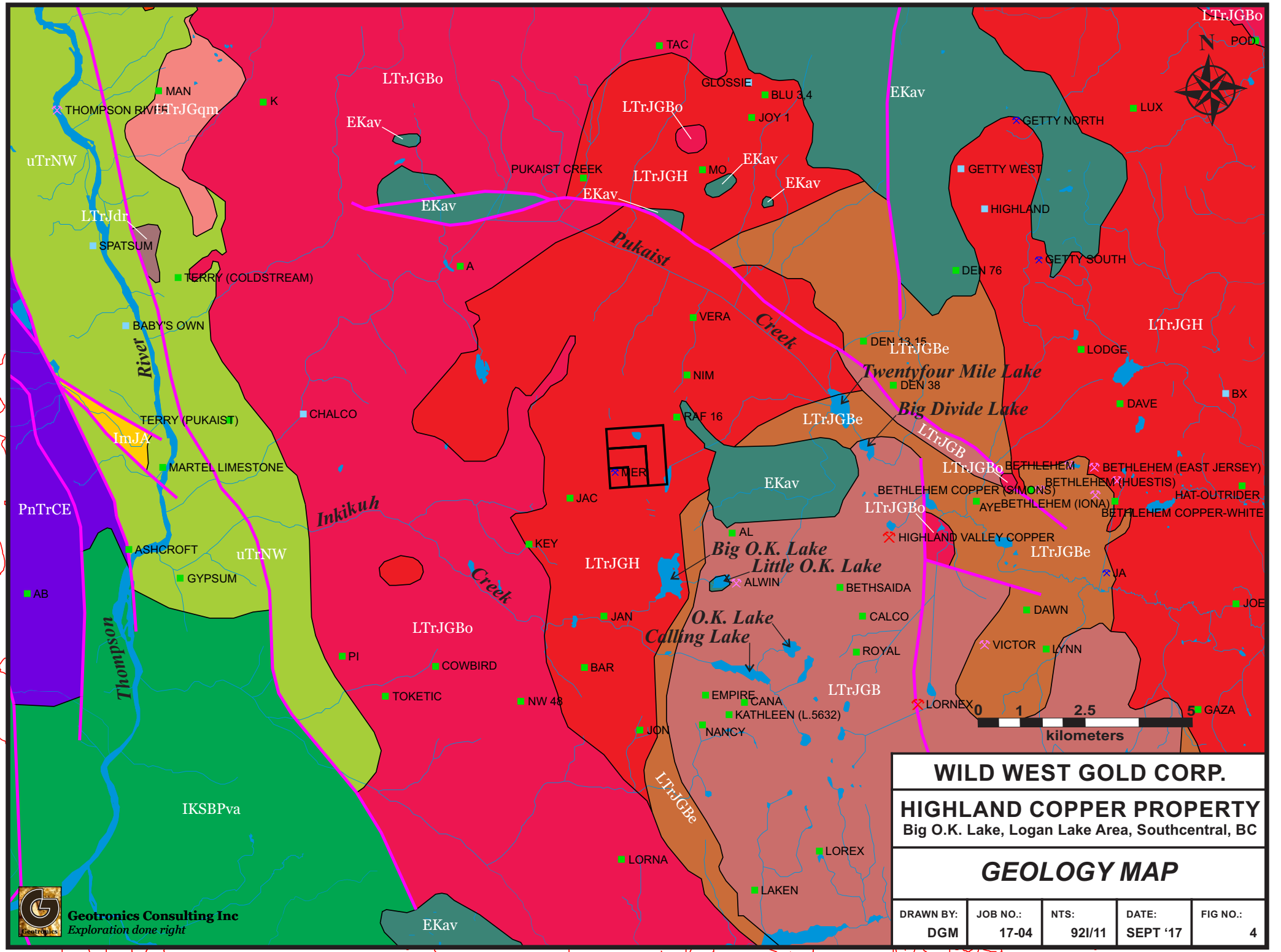
8.3.1 Mer (092INW028)

The property is located within the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith. The Mer showing occurs immediately to the north of a prominent northwesterly slough.

Stripping exposed Guichon variety quartz diorite that is cut by a west-northwesterly narrow porphyritic quartz diorite dike of the Bethlehem phase. Both rock types exhibit argillic bleaching, partial chloritization of hornblende crystals, some sericitization, and the local introduction of irregular quartz veins that are up to 7 centimetres wide.

Mineralization consists of bornite and chalcopyrite that is locally disseminated in chloritized patches and is partly concentrated near quartz veins and fractures. The showing is apparently limited on the southeast by a northeasterly fault which dips west at about 60 degrees. About 30 metres north of the main showing, malachite occurs weakly on north-dipping joints that contain quartz and epidote veins.

Percussion drilling in 1965 indicated a copper-bearing zone trending northeasterly and measuring 122 metres long by 73 metres wide and 24 metres deep, containing 580,544 tonnes averaging 0.327 per cent copper (Chisholm, E.O. (1971): Report on the CM, KAM, MER, JAC, RAF and Cleve Fr's. claim groups - in Kalco Valley Mines Ltd., Statement of Material Facts, May 5, 1972).



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	4

PnTrCE
CACHE CREEK COMPLEX - EASTERN BELT
Pennsylvanian to Upper Triassic
serpentinite ultramafic rocks

uTrNW
NICOLA GROUP - WESTERN VOLCANIC FACIES
Upper Triassic
undivided volcanic rocks

LTrJGH
GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH - HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGB
GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH - BETHSAIDA PHASE
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBe
GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH - BETHLEHEM PHASE
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBo
GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH - BETHLEHEM PHASE
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGqm
GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJdr
UNNAMED
Late Triassic to Early Jurassic
dioritic intrusive rocks

ImJA
ASHCROFT FORMATION
Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic
mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

IKSBPva
SPENCER BRIDGE GROUP - PIMAINUS FORMATION
Lower Cretaceous
andesitic volcanic rocks

EKav
KAMLOOPS GROUP
Eocene
undivided volcanic rocks


Contact


Fault

MinFile Symbols
- showing
- prospect
- past producer
- current producer

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

GEOLOGY LEGEND

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	4a

8.4 MINERALIZATION – NEARBY MINES

The ore-deposits of the Highland Valley are structurally controlled. Movements on the Lornex and Highland Valley faults occurred simultaneously and alternatively in the final phases of intrusion of the Guichon Batholith. The fault planes provided the openings for the admission and deposition of mineral and igneous matter.

Highland Valley Copper operates two distinct mines, the Valley mine and the Lornex mine, and between the two has measured and indicated ore reserves of 761 million tonnes of 0.408 per cent copper and 0.0072 molybdenum. The ore reserves of each mine are: Valley mine – 627 million tonnes at 0.418 per cent copper and 0.0056 per cent molybdenum; Lornex mine – 135 million tonnes at 0.364 per cent copper and 0.0144 per cent molybdenum. The individual mine reserves are calculated at an equivalent cut-off grade of 0.25 per cent copper using a molybdenum multiplying factor of 3.5 (CIM Bulletin July/August 1992, pages 73,74).

The Lornex and the Valley Copper ore-bodies in the Highland Valley are located at the low edge of an airborne magnetic high. The magnetic high traces the Highland Valley and the Lornex fault systems and clearly indicates the fault pattern of the system and the ore-bodies occurring within a magnetic low due to the supergene and dynamic related destruction of magnetite.

All of the following summary descriptions of the nearby mines to the Logan Lake property are taken from the BC government's web site "MapPlace". Only three of the deposits of the Highland Valley are chosen below as an example of Highland Valley Mine geology.

8.4.1 Lornex Mine

The Lornex deposit lies in the central core of the Late Triassic-Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and occurs within Skeena variety granodiorite to quartz diorite. This rock is medium to coarse-grained and slightly porphyritic. The Lornex property straddles the north trending, west dipping Lornex fault which juxtaposes Skeena rocks on the east side with Bethsaida phase quartz monzonite on the west. A pre-mineral quartz porphyry dyke probably related to the Bethsaida phase, trends northwest and pinches out in the Lornex deposit.

Mineralization is controlled by the distribution and density of fracture sets. Three major sets of copper-molybdenum veins strike north-northeast to east and dip moderately southeastward. There are two sets of post-mineral fault and fracture systems; one which roughly parallels the mineralized veins and another which off-sets the first up to 2 metres. The most prominent structural feature is the Lornex fault which dips 55 degrees to the west in the southern part of the orebody, and steepens to nearly vertical in the north. This fault truncates the northwestern part of the deposit. It is characterized by a 10-centimetre to 1.5-metre wide black gouge on the footwall and discontinuous mylonite pods 1 to 50 metres wide in the hanging wall.

Five main types of hydrothermal alteration are related to quartz and sulphide mineralization. Pervasive silicification, consisting of close spaced quartz veins with associated quartz alteration, is hosted by the Skeena rocks. The quartz porphyry dyke is

only weakly affected by hydrothermal alteration. Potassium feldspar veinlets and hydrothermal biotite are erratically distributed. Argillic alteration is pervasive throughout the ore zone and is characterized by quartz, sericite, kaolinite, montmorillonite and chlorite. Copper grades generally correspond to the intensity of argillization. Within the argillic zone, phyllic alteration consists of grey quartz-sericite envelopes on mineralized veins. Pervasive propylitization, consisting of epidote (zoisite), chlorite and carbonates (calcite), is peripheral to the argillic zone. There is also an irregular zone of late-stage gypsum.

The Lornex deposit is 1900 metres long, 500 metres wide and plunges northwest to a depth of at least 750 metres. Chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite constitute 1.5 per cent of the ore zone and occur in three roughly concentric sulphide zones respectively. Sulphides occur mainly with quartz as fracture-fillings and coatings. Veins average 5 to 15 millimetres in width. Molybdenite occurs as thin laminae in banded quartz veins and less often as rosettes in vuggy quartz veins. The oxide zone averages 3 to 30 metres in thickness and thins toward the east. Supergene minerals are malachite, limonite, pyrolusite, azurite, cuprite, chalcocite, covellite, and native copper.

8.4.2 Valley Copper Mine

The Valley deposit lies within the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Guichon Creek batholith and is hosted by Bethsaida phase porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes 0.6 to 35 metres wide dip steeply eastward in the western and central areas, and northward in the southern area of the deposit. These dykes are cut by mineralized fractures and quartz veinlets, and have been dated at 204 Ma +/- 4 Ma. The Bethsaida granodiorite is also intruded by aplite dykes up to 30 centimetres wide, tan-coloured felsite dykes up to 4.5 metres wide, and three types of lamprophyre dykes (spessartite, hornblende vogesite, vogesite).

The most prominent structural features are the north-trending, west-dipping Lornex fault and the east-trending Highland Valley fault. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

Silicic, potassic, phyllic, argillic and propylitic alteration are intimately associated. Stockworks of quartz veinlets 1 to 2 centimetres in width are common. Vuggy veinlets have envelopes of medium-grained sericite and/or potassic feldspar, and contain minor amounts of sericite, plagioclase, potassium feldspar, calcite, hematite, bornite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, digenite and covellite. These veinlets are moderately abundant within the 0.3 per cent copper isopleth. An area of well-developed barren quartz veinlets, generally 0.5 to 1.3 millimetres wide, without alteration envelopes, occurs in the southeastern part of the deposit.

In the west-central part of the deposit, potassium feldspar is associated with vein sericite in some replacement zones, as veinlet envelopes along fractures, and disseminated in quartz veinlets. Hydrothermal biotite occurs in small amounts. Flaky sericite and quartz, both as replacement zones and as envelopes around quartz veinlets, constitute the most common

type of alteration associated with copper mineralization. Strong phyllic alteration coincides with the 0.5 per cent copper isopleth. Phyllic alteration is closely associated with pervasive argillization, which is strongest where fractures are most closely-spaced. Feldspars are altered to sericite, kaolinite, quartz and calcite. The phyllic-argillic zone grades outward to a peripheral zone of weak to moderate propylitization, characterized by clay, sericite, epidote, clinozoisite and calcite replacing plagioclase, and chlorite and epidote replacing biotite. The age of hydrothermal alteration is approximately 191 Ma.

At the Valley deposit, gypsum is interpreted to be secondary and post-ore. It is commonly fibrous and white to orange but locally it forms large platy crystals or may be massive. Anhydrite, which is also present, provides indirect evidence for the secondary nature of the gypsum. It is apparently the same age as and associated with sericitic and potassic alteration. Quartz-gypsum veins and quartz-potash feldspar veins in which gypsum fills interstices provide more direct evidence for its secondary nature. Gypsum is believed to have formed at the expense of anhydrite which was deposited from the ore-forming fluids. Gypsum veins are common in the lower portion of the orebody (Open File 1991-15).

Sulphides occur chiefly as disseminations in quartz veinlets, and in phyllic (bornite) and potassic (chalcopyrite) alteration zones. Mineralization includes bornite and chalcopyrite, with minor digenite, covellite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena. The oxide zone averages 4.5 metres in thickness, and contains limonite, malachite, pyrolusite, digenite, native copper, and tenorite(?).

8.4.3 Bethlehem Copper Mine

The Bethlehem property lies within the Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and straddles an intrusive contact where younger Bethlehem phase rocks form an irregular embayment in older Guichon variety rocks. The Bethlehem phase is medium-grained granodiorite to quartz diorite which ranges from equigranular to hornblende-biotite porphyry. The Guichon variety is medium-grained granodiorite. Igneous breccias are postulated to have been forcefully emplaced. Clasts up to 20 centimetres in diameter are sub-rounded and sit in a generally compact, but sometimes vuggy matrix. The granodiorites and breccias are intruded by north trending, steeply dipping dykes which are compositionally similar to the enclosing rocks; contacts are chilled. Most of the dykes are dacite porphyry and range in width from less than 1 metre to 60 metres.

The Bethlehem ore deposits (East Jersey (092ISE002), Huestis (092ISE004), Iona (092ISE006), and Snowstorm (092ISE005) are controlled by north-trending faults and are localized in zones of closely-spaced fractures. Mineralization is concentrated in breccia bodies, faults and highly fractured areas. The Jersey fault cuts through the centre of the Jersey pit.

Hydrothermal alteration is restricted to the immediate area of the ore zones. The distribution of secondary biotite defines an inner potassic zone, sericite with kaolinite and montmorillonite define an intermediate phyllic zone, and epidote defines a peripheral propylitic zone. There is an outer halo of chloritized mafic minerals.

Metallic mineral zoning is very similar to alteration patterns. Bornite and chalcopyrite occur in the hydrothermal biotite zone, specularite in the epidote zone and minor pyrite in the outer halo. Molybdenite, chalcocite and magnetite occur in minor amounts. Malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, cuprite, native copper, hematite, goethite and manganese oxides occur to shallow depths. An age date from a sample of a mixture of magmatic and hydrothermal biotite from the Iona ore zone (092ISE006) returned 199 Ma +/- 8 Ma (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 15).

The Jersey orebody hosts disseminated mineralization and occurs in an area of relatively evenly distributed and variously oriented pervasive fracturing. Irregular, discontinuous quartz veins also host mineralization. Production from the Jersey pit began in 1964 and from the Jersey pit extension in 1977.

8.4.4 Craigmont Mine

The Craigmont Mine is 23 km south-southwest of the southern boundary of the Logan Lake Property and is not one of the Highland Valley mines.

The Promontory Hills area is underlain by a complex east- northeast trending, steeply dipping volcanic pile of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks, bounded to the north by the multistage Early Jurassic-Late Triassic Guichon Creek batholith and unconformably overlain by the Middle and Upper Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group. Most of the area is covered by extensive gravel overburden.

In the vicinity of Craigmont mine, the Border phase of the Guichon Creek batholith varies in composition from quartz diorite to granodiorite. These rocks intrude the Nicola Group, a thick volcanic and sedimentary series of agglomerate, breccia, andesitic flows, limestone, argillite and greywacke.

Attitudes parallel the intrusive contact zone. Sediments immediately adjacent to the batholith are hornfelsed quartzofeldspathic greywackes. Spences Bridge Group agglomerates and flows dip approximately 15 degrees to the south and outcrop in the areas south and west of the mine.

The mine lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks to the mineralization are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites.

The gross structure at the mine is a large anticline with ore- bearing drag folds on the north limb. These folds plunge 60 to 70 degrees eastward and are often occupied by diorite dykes. The anticline is cut off by a northwest trending fault on the west and an east trending fault on the south. Orebodies lie within a block bounded by these regional faults and the Guichon Creek intrusive.

Alteration mineralogy indicates thermal zoning. Within the hornfelsed zone, greywackes contain biotite and actinolite and limestone is altered to marble. Immediately to the south is a massive actinolite skarn which, in places, is further altered to epidote and garnet (grossularite, andradite).

Three types of alteration are present. First is a zone of potassic alteration with a related (second) distal hornfels. Third is skarn alteration which overprints the potassic alteration and some of the hornfels. The skarn is garnet-epidote-amphibolite in composition with some chlorite, tourmaline and sericite.

Semi-continuous ore is found over a strike length of 900 metres and a vertical depth of 600 metres. The five main orebodies are confined to the limy horizon between walls of greywacke and andesite.

Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occurs as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but do not significantly distort the mineralization. Chalcopyrite is associated with, but post-dates the magnetite and commonly encloses the magnetite.

Chalcopyrite is the principal ore mineral and occurs as veins, streaks, patches and coarse disseminations. It was first deposited with magnetite during the development of the actinolite skarn and later with specularite as fracture-fillings and veins. Bornite is present in small amounts. Pyrite is confined to areas of heavy garnet alteration. Approximately 20 per cent of the ore (by weight) is comprised of magnetite and hematite and along with actinolite, epidote, grossularite, andradite, pyrite and minor diopside, occur in the skarn. Supergene minerals, native copper and chalcocite, occur in a narrow-oxidized zone immediately above the orebody. The apparent ore controls are favourable host rock, folding and brecciation of host rock, and proximity to the batholith.

9 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

The stream sediment sampling was carried out by the government with each sample being tested for 36 elements. Only one element is shown on the accompanying maps, being copper and labelled figure GP-9.

10 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

The government, both BC and federal, has carried out airborne surveys over the entire province of BC. In addition, BC Geoscience has resurveyed, usually to greater detail, specific areas of the province under the Quest name. One of these areas is Quest South which covers an area within south central BC and includes the property area. Therefore, 8 magnetic and gravity maps have been created of the Highland Copper Property and surrounding area, 5 for the main geophysics and 3 for Quest South geophysics, which is only gravity, as follows:

1. Airborne Magnetic Survey, Total Field, figure GP-1 – As the name suggests, this is the entire magnetic field from all sources.

2. Airborne Magnetic Survey, First Vertical Derivative, figure GP-2 – This is the calculation of the rate of change in the total magnetic field. Thus, anomalous areas would indicate higher

rates of change, that is, where the magnetic field is changing more quickly. Anomalous areas often occur along the edges of strong total magnetic field anomalies.

3. Airborne Magnetic Survey, Residual Total Field, figure GP-3 – This is the total magnetic field map with the regional magnetic field subtracted from it. The result is the residual magnetic field which consists of localized magnetic features.

4. Airborne Gravity Survey, Free Air Anomaly, figure GP-4 – This is the gravity field with the elevation effects subtracted from it so that what is left is a gravity field as it would be a one elevation, which is often sea level.

5. Airborne Gravity Survey, Isostatic Residual Field, figure GP-5 – This is the gravity field with the effect of the low-density roots of mountains subtracted in order to balance the effect of the topography.

6. Airborne Gravity Survey (Quest South), - First Vertical Derivative, figure GP-6 – This is the calculation of the rate of change in the gravity field. Thus, anomalous areas would indicate higher rates of change, that is, where the gravity field is changing more quickly. Anomalous areas often occur along the edges of strong total gravity field anomalies.

7. Airborne Gravity Survey (Quest South), - Bouguer, figure GP-7 – This is gravity data corrected for the height at which it is measured and the attraction of terrain.

8. Airborne Gravity Survey (Quest South), - Isostatic Residual Field, figure GP-8 – This is the gravity field with the effect of the low-density roots of mountains subtracted in order to balance the effect of the topography.

11 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The magnetic maps show a broad magnetic high striking north-northwesterly through the area. Within the southern part of this high is a large magnetic low, also striking north-northwesterly. It is interesting to note that it appears that the mines, both past producing and current producing, occur within this low or on the edge of this low. The Mer showing within the Highland Copper property also occurs on the edge of the low. The low appears to be reflecting the Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases of the Guichon Creek batholith.

Lineations of magnetic lows within the area of the Highland Copper Property were interpreted using all three magnetic maps and these lineations were then copied onto all 8 geophysical maps. Lineations of magnetic lows are interpreted to reflect geologic structure, especially faulting. These than become prime areas of possible mineralization, especially where the faults cross. The strike of the lineations is northerly, northeasterly, northwesterly, and easterly. The Mer showing occurs in the vicinity of cross lineations within the property.

The gravity maps do not add much to the understanding of the geology of the Highland Copper Property, other than the Quest South gravity maps show the property occurring on the edge of a

gravity low to the east with a gravity high to the west. This probably indicates a lithological boundary, perhaps with the low reflecting the Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases of the Guichon Creek batholith.

The RGS sampling was not effective in the case of the Highland Copper property. The copper RGS sampling plan map shows no samples in the area of the property nor any on any creeks that may drain any area on or around the property.

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13 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:

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

I have been practicing my profession for the past 49 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 52 years.

This report is compiled from geophysical and RGS geochemistry data obtained from the BC government web-site, MapPlace.

I do not hold any interest in Wild West Gold Inc, nor in the Highland Copper 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. November 09, 2017
Geophysicist

14 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

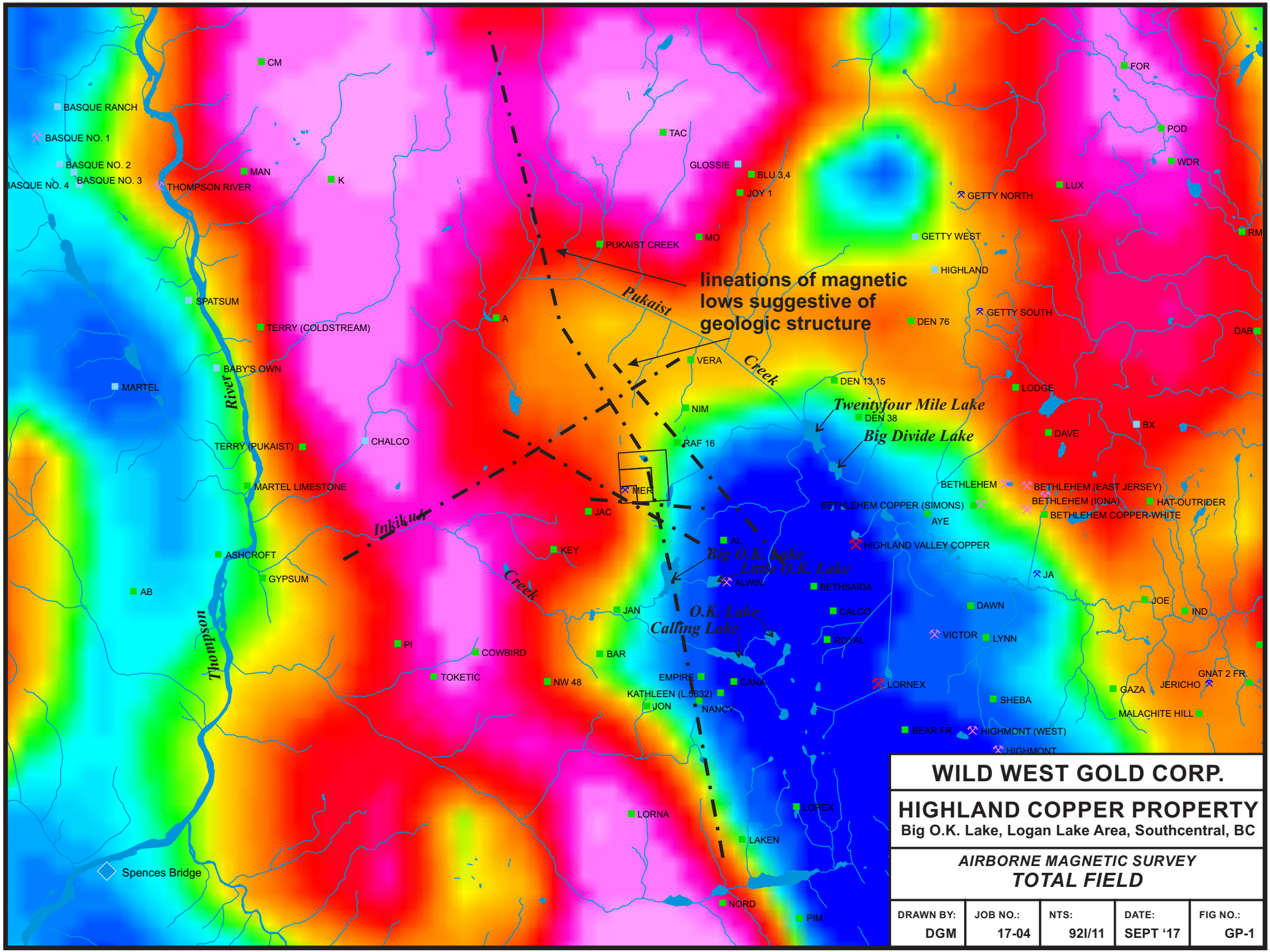
Interpretation of BC government stream sediment sampling and airborne geophysics over the Highland Copper Property, which occurs 30 km west of the town of Logan Lake and 64 km northwest of the town of Merritt, during the period of April 1st to 16th, 2017 to the value of the following:

Senior Geophysicist, 15 hours @$100/hour	$1,500.00	
Geophysical technician, 8 hours @ $65/hour	520.00	
TOTAL	$2,020.00	$2,020.00
GRAND TOTAL		$2,020.00

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

November 09 2017



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

TOTAL FIELD

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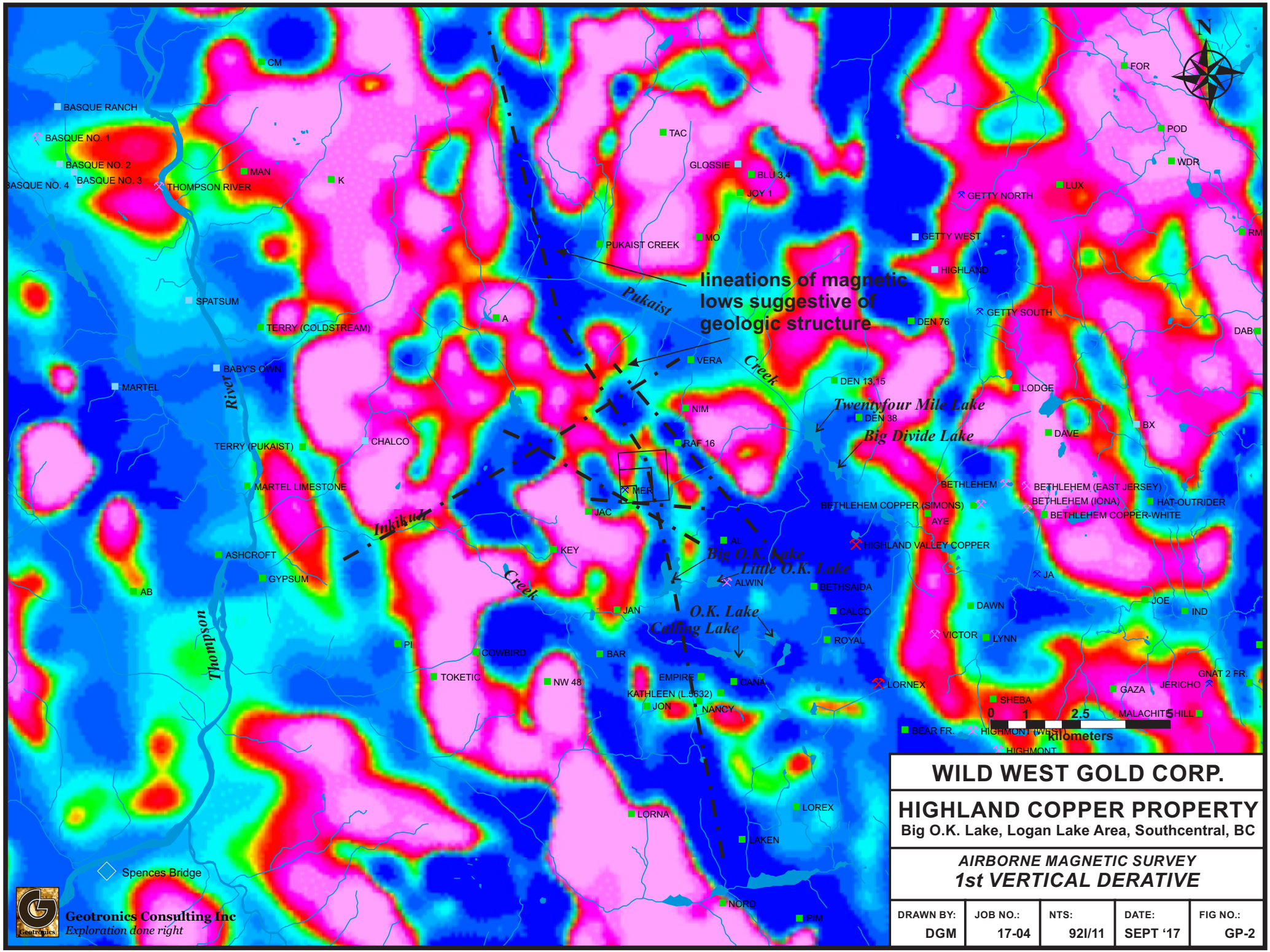


WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

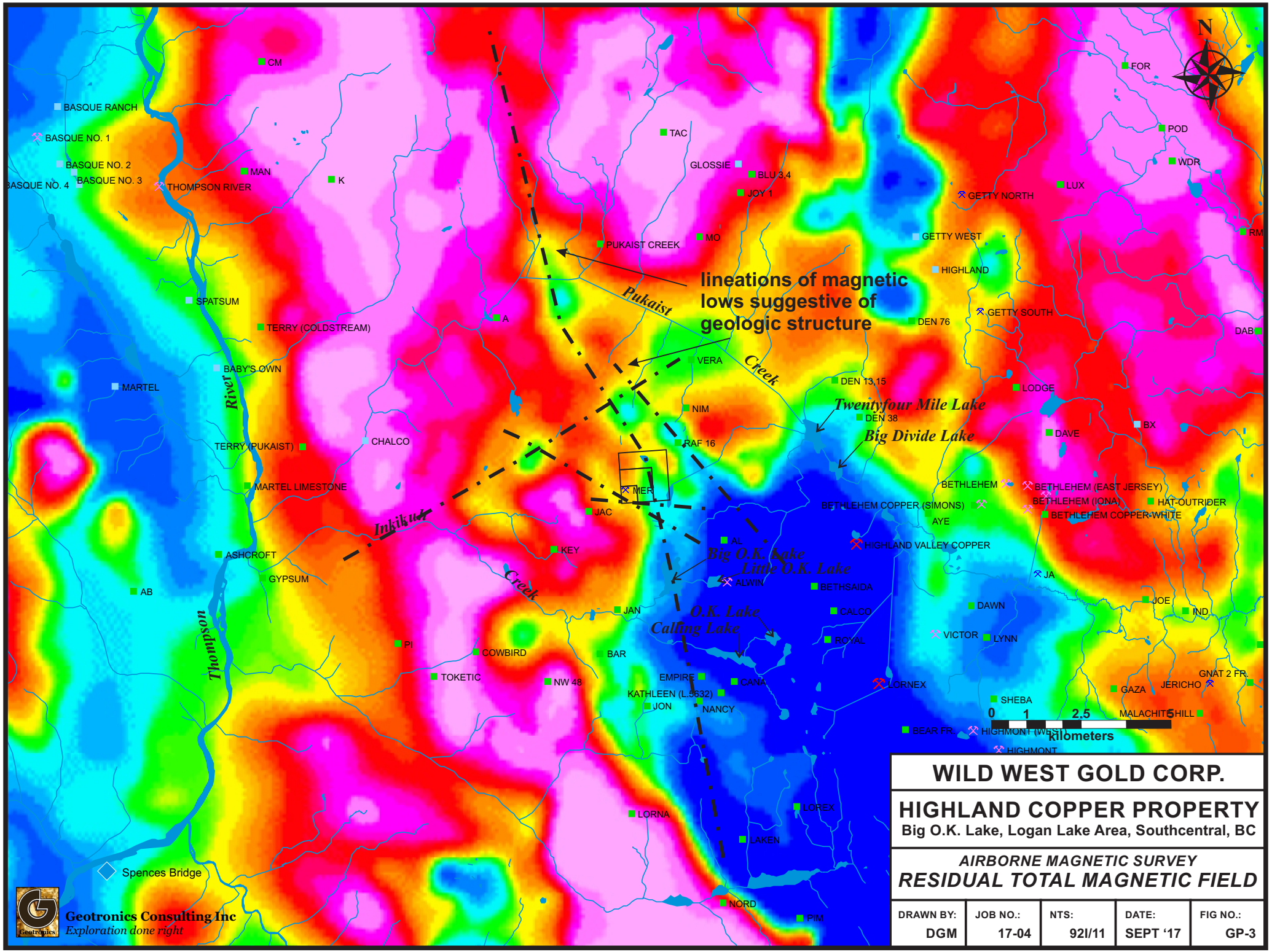
AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

1st VERTICAL DERATIVE

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	GP-2

Geotronics Consulting Inc

Exploration done right



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HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

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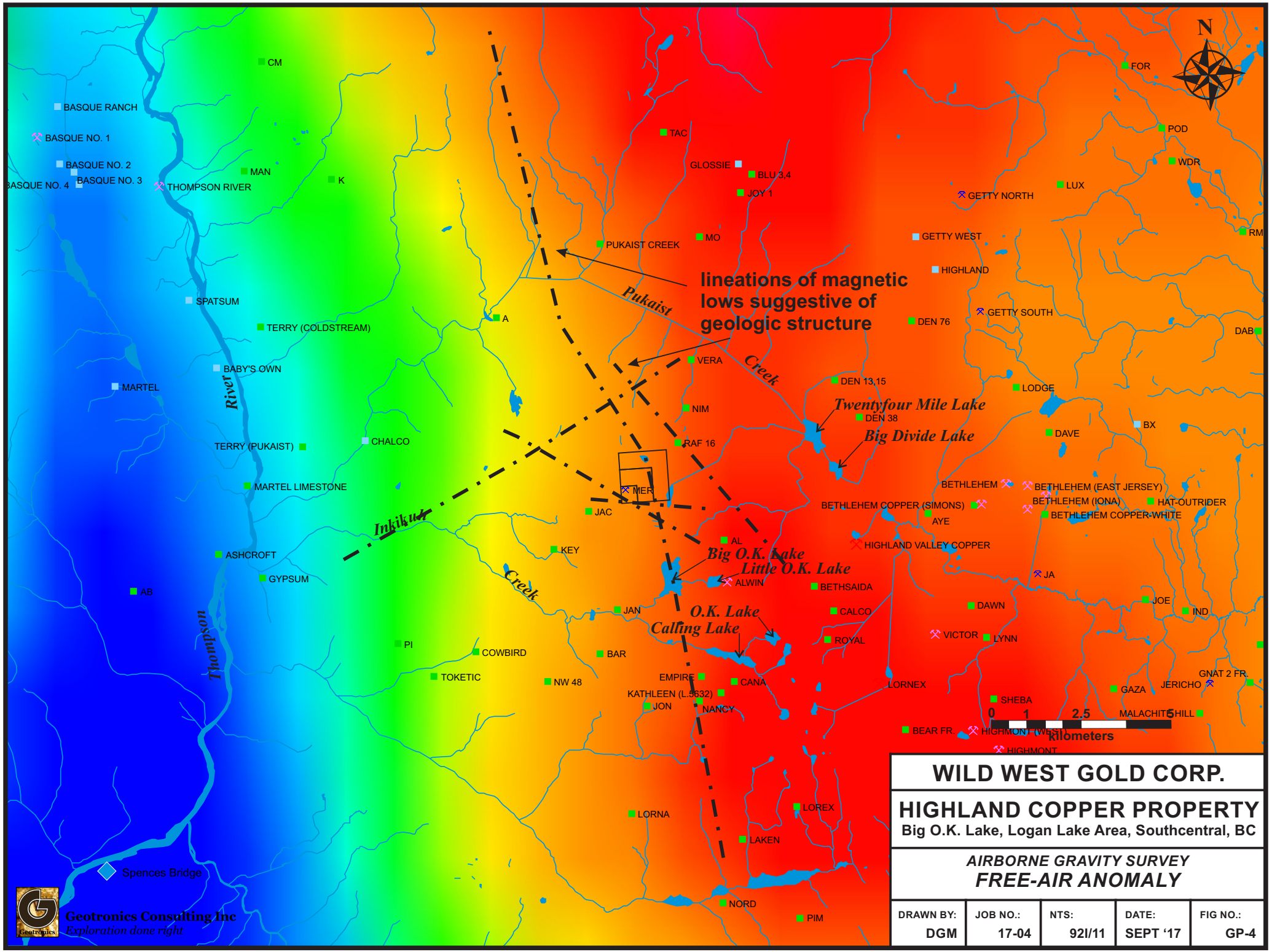

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HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE GRAVITY SURVEY

FREE-AIR ANOMALY

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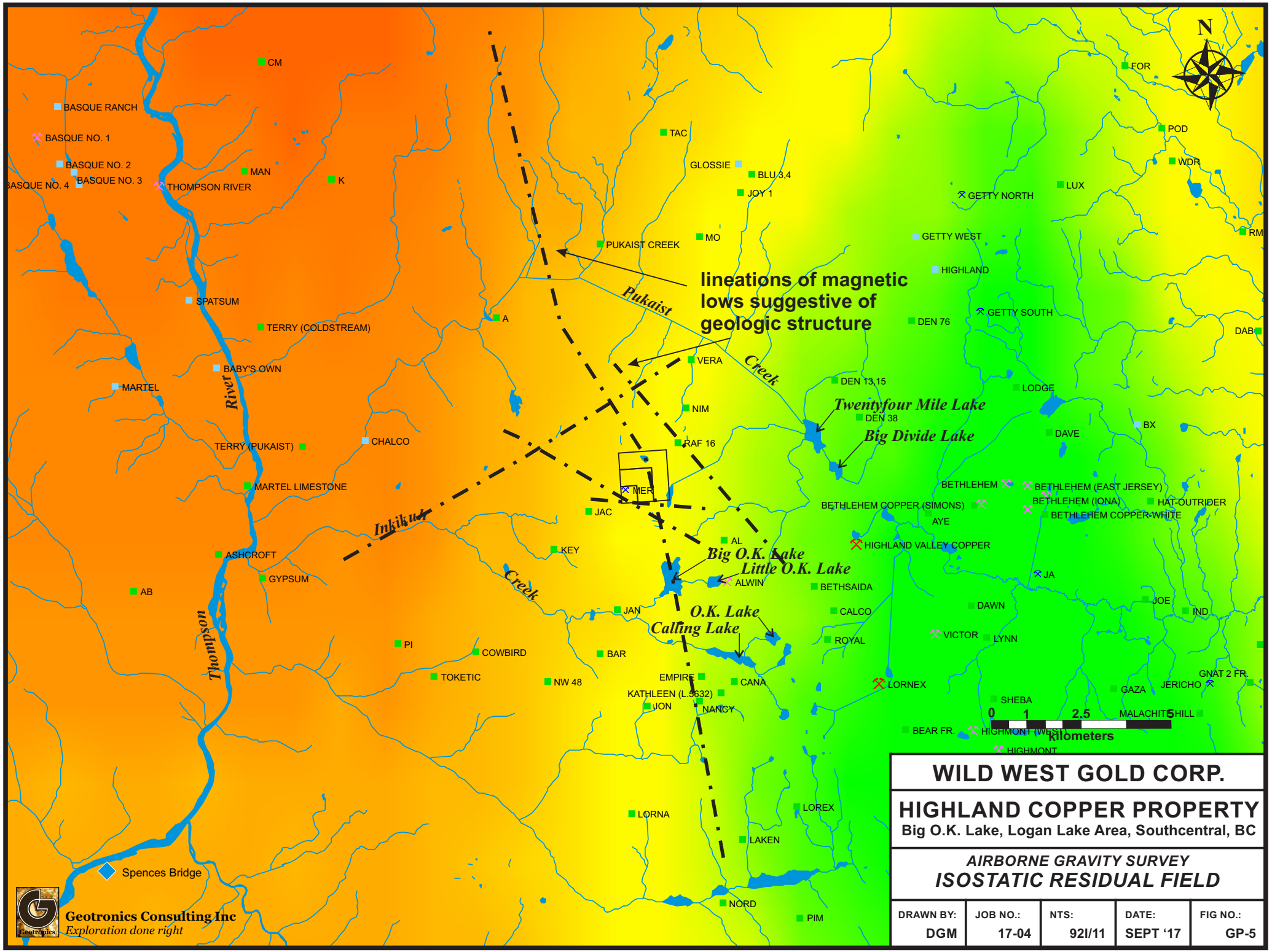
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BASQUE NO. 4
MAN
K
THOMPSON RIVER
SPATSUM
TERRY (COLDSTREAM)
BABY'S OWN
MARTEL
TERRY (PUKAIST)
CHALCO
MARTEL LIMESTONE
ASHCROFT
GYPSUM
AB
PI
COWBIRD
TOKETIC
Thompson River
Spences Bridge
TAC
GLOSSIE
BLU 3,4
JOY 1
PUKAIST CREEK
MO
A
VERA
NIM
RAF 16
MER
JAC
KEY
JAN
BAR
NW 48
EMPIRE
KATHLEEN (L.5632)
JON
NANCY
CANA
LORNA
LOREX
LAKEN
NORD
PIM
Pukaist Creek
Inkikut Creek
lineations of magnetic lows suggestive of geologic structure
Twentyfour Mile Lake
Big Divide Lake
Big O.K. Lake
Little O.K. Lake
O.K. Lake
Calling Lake
AL
ALWIN
CALCO
ROYAL
EMPIRE
FOR
POD
WDR
LUX
GETTY NORTH
GETTY WEST
RM
HIGHLAND
GETTY SOUTH
DEN 76
DAB
DEN 13,15
LODGE
DEN 38
DAVE
BX
BETHLEHEM
BETHLEHEM (EAST JERSEY)
BETHLEHEM (IONA)
HAT-OUTRIDER
BETHLEHEM COPPER (SIMONS)
BETHLEHEM COPPER-WHITE
AYE
HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER
JA
BETHSAIDA
DAWN
JOE
IND
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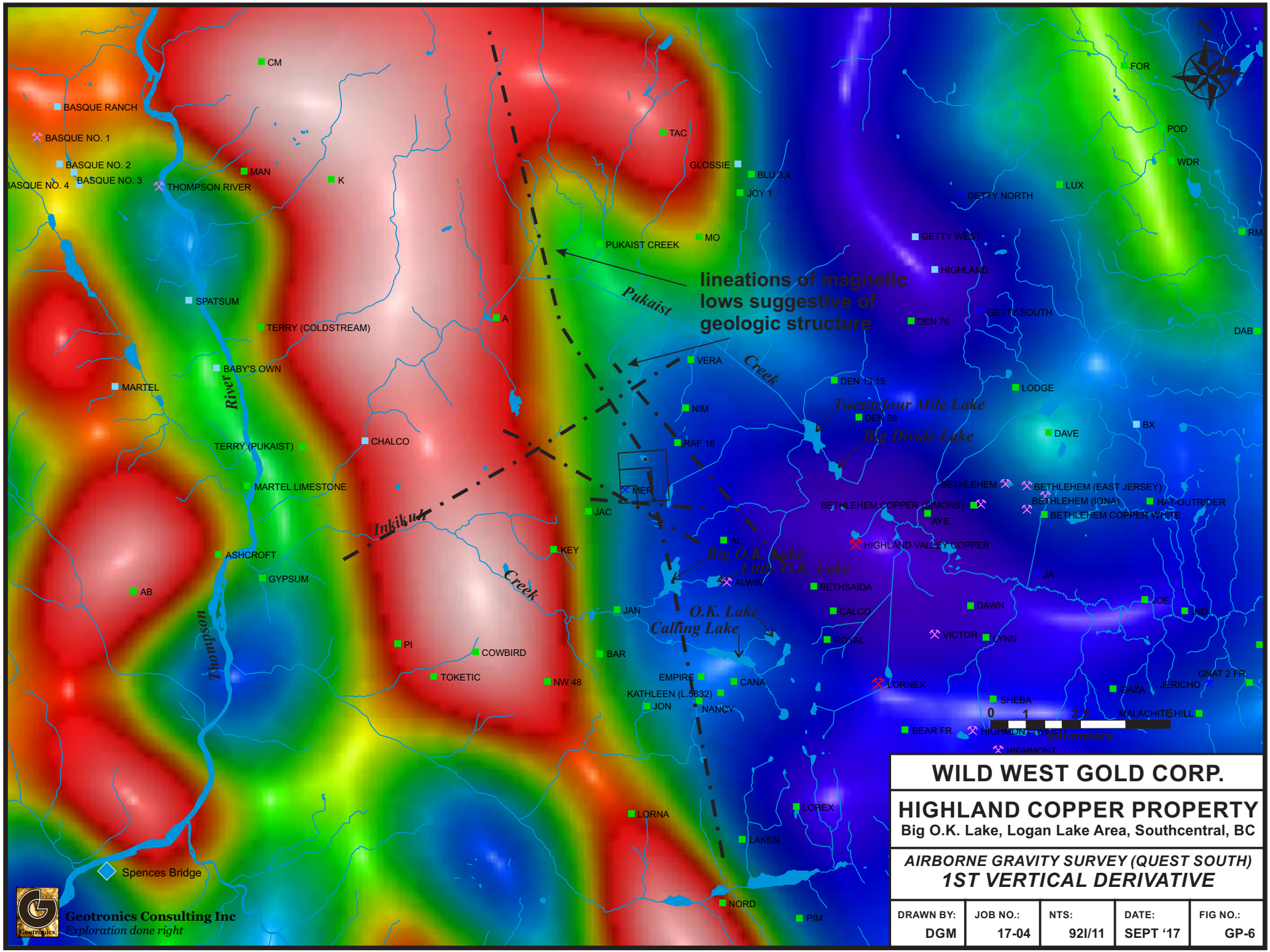
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.
HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY
Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC
AIRBORNE GRAVITY SURVEY
ISOSTATIC RESIDUAL FIELD
DRAWN BY: DGM
JOB NO.: 17-04
NTS: 92I/11
DATE: SEPT '17
FIG NO.: GP-5



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE GRAVITY SURVEY (QUEST SOUTH)

1ST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
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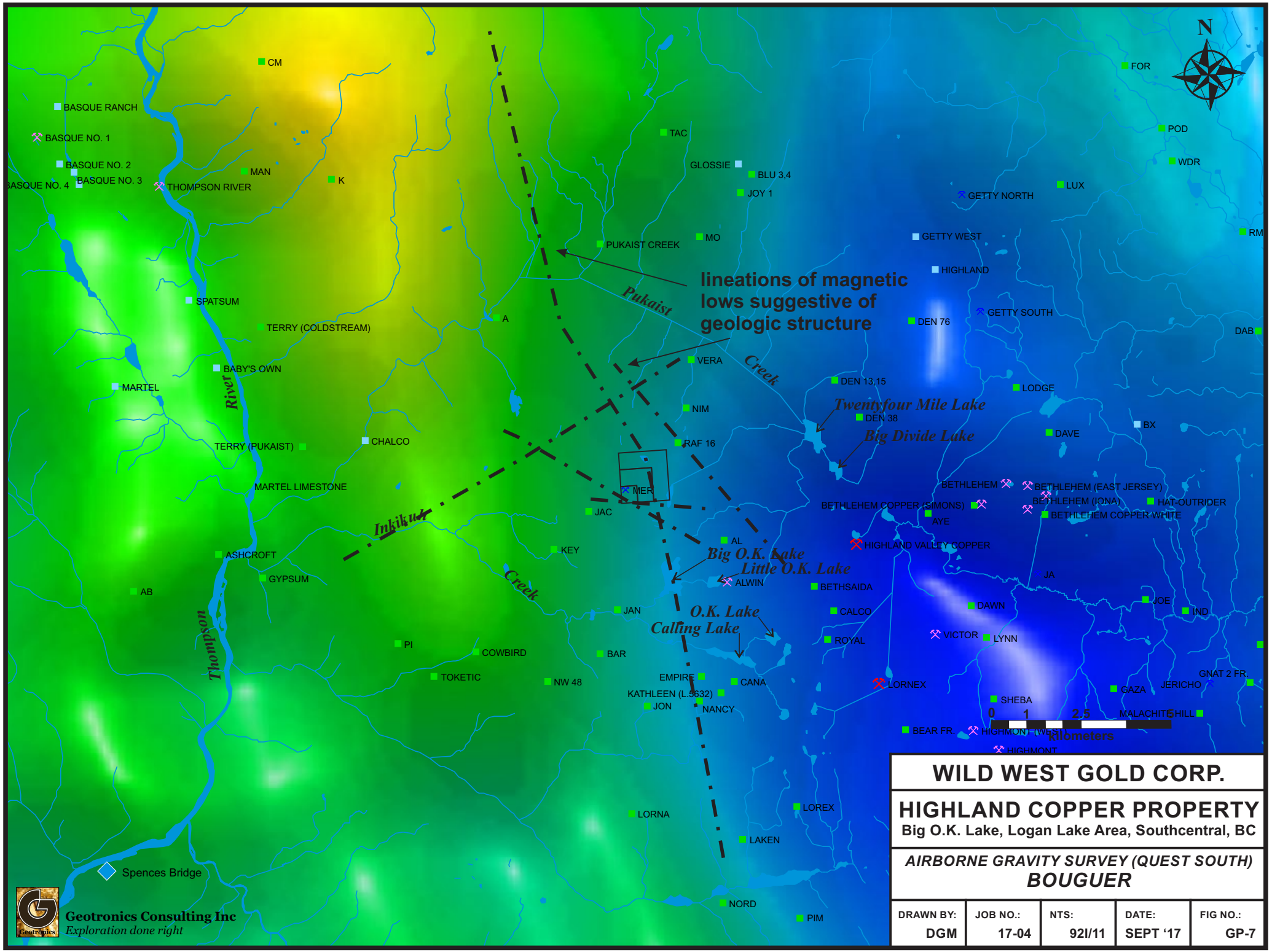

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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE GRAVITY SURVEY (QUEST SOUTH)

BOUGUER

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
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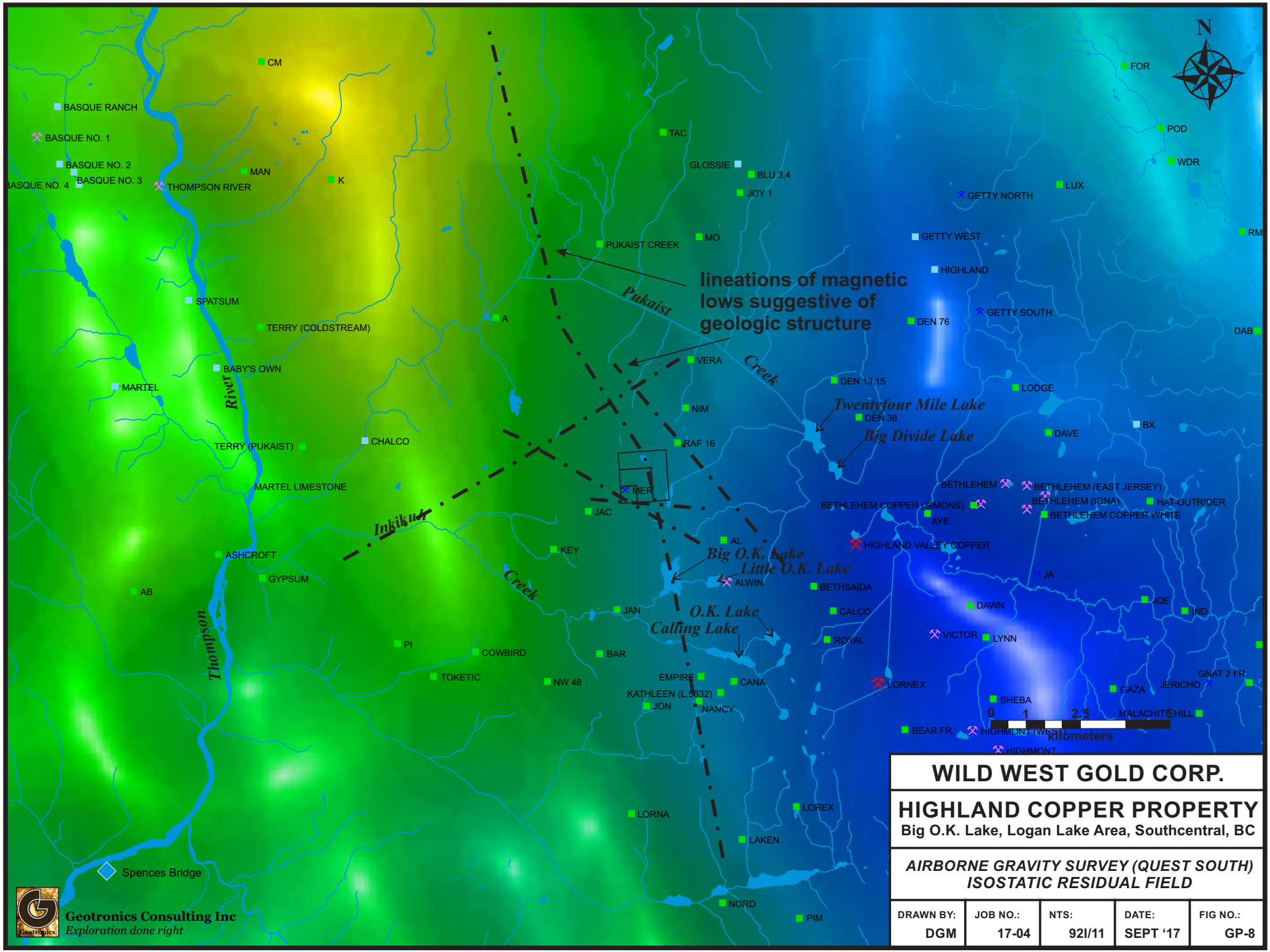

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Exploration done right

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

AIRBORNE GRAVITY SURVEY (QUEST SOUTH)
ISOSTATIC RESIDUAL FIELD

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
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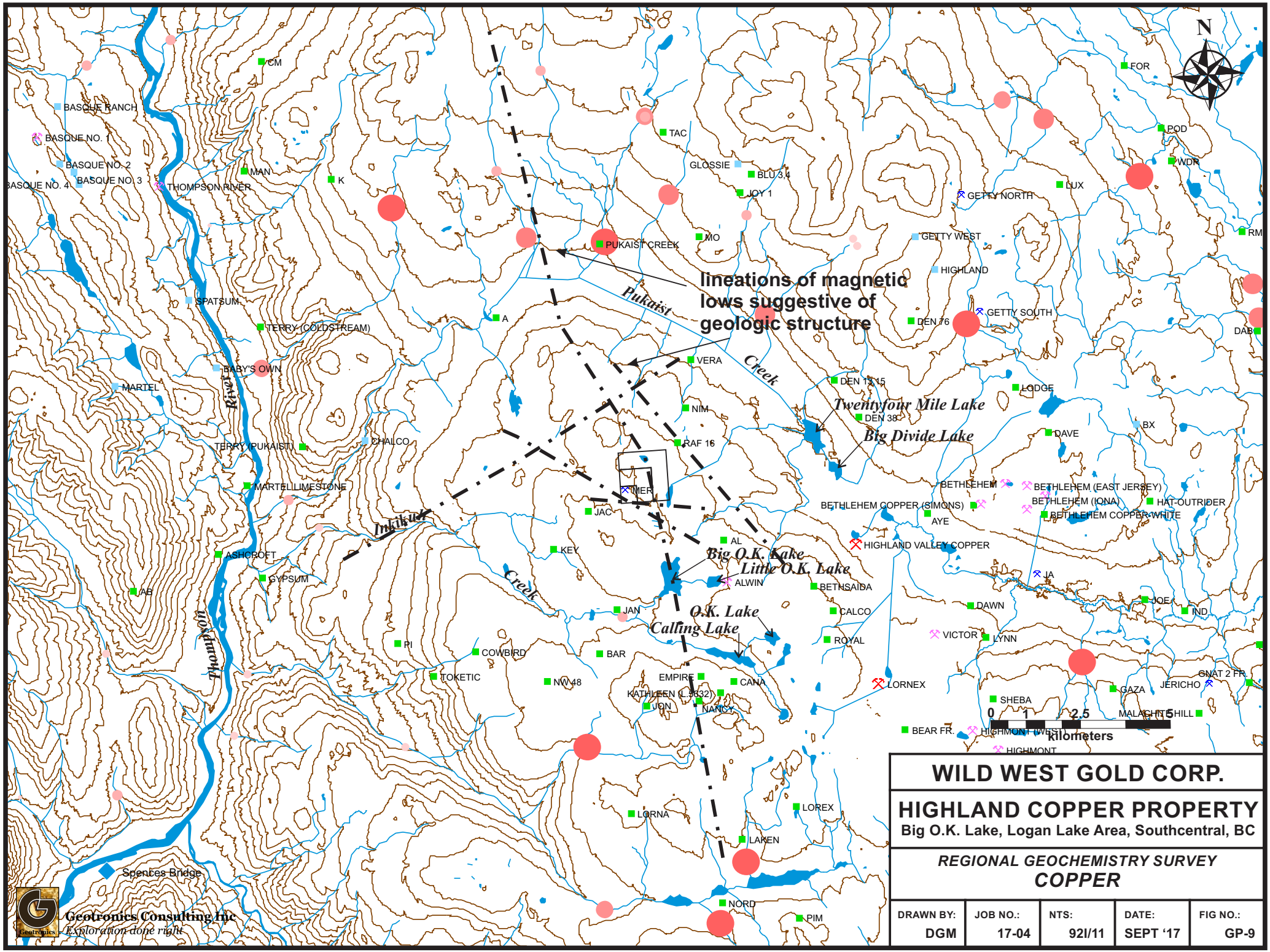

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

HIGHLAND COPPER PROPERTY

Big O.K. Lake, Logan Lake Area, Southcentral, BC

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

COPPER

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	17-04	92I/11	SEPT '17	GP-9

Geotronics Consulting Inc

Exploration done right