Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources Mining & Minerals Division BC Geological Survey		Assessment Report 37693		Assessment Report Title Page and Summary
TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Government Geophysics and	RGS G	Seochemistry	TOTAL COST	: \$2,225.00
AUTHOR(S): David G Mark		SIGNATURE(S):		
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): <u>n/a</u>				YEAR OF WORK: 2018
STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)	6): <u>SOW</u>	#5695620 dated A	pril 30th, 2018.	
PROPERTY NAME: BIK				
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): tenure # 1033958				
COMMODITIES SOUGHT: copper, silver, zinc, lead				
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 10G.049				
MINING DIVISION: Liard	۱ ۱	ITS/BCGS: <u>104G/02</u>	/// 10G.026	
LATITUDE: <u>57</u> <u>12</u> <u>37.2</u> LONGITUDE: <u>130</u>		57 '31.0 "	(at centre of wor	k)
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, structur Property is underlain by undivided volcanics of Devonian Stikin	re, alterat ne Asse	ion, mineralization, si mblage, limestone	ze and attitude): and marble of	Lower Permian Stikine
Assemblage, and quartz diorite of Middle to Late Triassic age.	BIK sh	owing occurs on n	orth-northeast-	striking fault/contact
between quartz diorite and limestone. Thin sheets and irregula	ar blebs	of tetrahedrite are	found with tran	nslucent quartz along
system of flat joints. Also malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite.				

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: ARIS # 590





# BC Geological Survey Assessment Report

BRITISH COLUMBIA The Best Place on Earth

MINING DIVIS	SION: Liar	d			NTS/BCGS:	104G/02	/// 10G.026
LATITUDE:	57	° <u>12</u>	<u>'</u> 37.2 "	LONGITUDE: 130	57 '31	.0 "	(at centre of work)

		-,.		
1)	Wild	West	Gold	Cor

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.	1035958	\$2,225.00
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)/	rail		
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
			¢0.005.00
		TOTAL COST:	\$2,225.00

#### **INTERPRETIVE REPORT**

ON

# **BC GOVERNMENT**

#### **AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS**

# WITHIN AND AROUND THE

# **BIK PROPERTY**

# MESS CREEK, TELEGRAPH CREEK AREA

## LIARD MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION:	7 km west-southwest of Arctic Lake and 78 km south-southeast of the village of Telegraph Creek
	57° 12′ 37.2″ North Latitude, and 130° 57′ 31.0″ West Longitude NTS: 104G/02 BCGS: 104G.026
WRITTEN FOR:	WILD WEST GOLD CORP. 60562 Granville Park Vancouver, B.C. V6H 4B9
WRITTEN BY:	David G. Mark, P.Geo <b>GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.</b> 6204 – 125 <sup>th</sup> Street Surrey, British Columbia, V3X 2E1
DATED:	November 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2018



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Geotronics

# 1 <u>SUMMARY</u>

The BIK Property is located 7 kilometres west-southwest of Arctic Lake and 78 km southsoutheast of the village of Telegraph Creek just to the west of Mess Creek. The terrain is moderately steep. Access is best by helicopter.

Three different rock groups occur within the property, all striking north-northeasterly. The eastern third of the property is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the Stikine Assemblage of Devonian age; the middle of the property consists of limestone, marble, and other calcareous sedimentary rocks also of the Stikine Assemblage, but of Lower Permian age; and the rest of the property to the west is underlain by quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of an unnamed group of Middle to Late Triassic age. A north-northeasterly-trending fault-contact separates the quartz diorite from the calcareous sedimentary rocks. The BIK mineral occurs on this fault within the property.

The principal showing is located near the centre of a large outcrop of limestone where thin sheets and irregular blebs of tetrahedrite with some associated malachite stains are found with translucent quartz along a weak system of flat joints. A sample of this material contained 819.0 grams per tonne silver, 13.0 per cent copper, 2.8 per cent zinc, 0.2 per cent lead, and a trace of gold.

The BIK Property occurs within a north-northeasterly-striking magnetic low but on its edge with a north-northeasterly-striking magnetic high to the west. The low is undoubtedly a reflection of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Stikine Assemblage. Much of the high occurs over sedimentary rock-types which almost always have a low magnetic field. Thus, the high is probably reflecting an intrusive at depth, perhaps the quartz diorite which occurs within the western part of the property.

The magnetic survey also shows a number of lineations of magnetic lows that strike in different directions throughout the area with two of these striking through the property. These lineations often reflect geologic structure such as faults and thus are prime areas for mineralization to occur. The BIK showing occurs close to the intersection of these two lineations.

The gravity survey shows that the property occurs within a very broad gravity high which may be due to an intrusive body at depth.

One RGS sample sites occurs downstream of the BIK Property on Cap Creek and could be reflecting mineralization within the property. It is strongly anomalous in antimony, moderately anomalous in copper and lead, and weakly anomalous in gold and molybdenum. The causative sources of the anomalous results are probably MinFile showings, one occurring within the property and three occurring across the Cap Creek valley from the property. However, they could also be from unknown mineralization within the property.



# 2 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The magnetic lineations are prime areas for exploration with two striking through the property and intersecting within the area of the BIK showing. Because of this as well as mineralization occurring within the property, it is recommended to soil sample the entire property. The preferable soil sampling technique is MMI (mobile metal ion) since samples can be taken in difficult terrain such as may occur here. Also, the MMI technique can see to depth and thus is more likely to locate hidden mineralization. This then should be followed up by geophysics. At this point, it is difficult to say what type, but probably VLF-EM and magnetics.



#### **INTERPRETIVE REPORT**

ON

#### **BC GOVERNMENT**

#### **AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS**

#### WITHIN AND AROUND THE

#### **BIK PROPERTY**

#### MESS CREEK, TELEGRAPH CREEK AREA

#### LIARD MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### 3 INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses and interprets the results of government-flown magnetic and gravity surveys as well as government-funded regional geochemistry sampling (RGS), specifically stream sediment type, that occur on and around the BIK Property.

The general purpose of exploration on this property is to locate mineralization similar to the BIK MinFile occurrence that occurs on the property. The specific purpose of the work discussed within this report is to locate areas of possible mineralization by mapping magnetic lineations.

# 4 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of one tenure that comprises an area of 35 hectares as shown on figures #2 and #3.

<u>Tenure Number</u>	Туре	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
1033958	Mineral		January 01, 2022	35.05

The "Good Until" date assumes 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 BIK Property is located 4 km west of Mess Creek, 7 km west-southwest of Arctic Lake, 78 km south-southeast of the village of Telegraph Creek, and 155 km north-northwest of the town of Stewart. The claims are located on a northerly-facing slope that drains into easterly-flowing Cap Creek, which is a tributary to northerly-flowing Mess Creek.







The geographical coordinates for the center of the BIK Property are 57° 12′ 37.2″ North Latitude, and 130° 57′ 31.0″ West Longitude with the UTM coordinates being easting 381700 m and northing 6342500 m within zone 9, NAD 83. The NTS map index for the property is 104G/02 and the BCGS map index is 104G.026.

The property is best accessed by helicopter for which bases are located in Dease Lake and Stewart.

#### 6 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The BIK Property occurs on the eastern edge of the Boundary Ranges, a physiographic unit of the Coast Mountains. The Boundary Ranges have a core of intrusive granitic rocks that are flanked along the eastern margin by sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

The property is located on the north-facing slope with two north-trending tributaries that drain into an easterly-flowing tributary of Mess Creek. These two unnamed creeks are the main water sources for the property. The elevation ranges from 1,120 meters at the northwestern corner of the property to 1,425 meters elevation at the southeastern corner of the property. The terrain is moderately-steep with an average slope of about 24°.

The vegetation on the consists of typical scrub alpine on the lower slopes and barren at the higher elevations.

The temperatures can often reach 30°C in the summer months whereas in winter they can drop down to -35°C. Depending on the elevation, mining exploration can be carried out from May until the end of October. On a good year this can extend well into November at the lower elevations, though this cannot be relied on.

The property is located in the Northern and Central Plateaus and Mountains climatic zone. This region in northwestern British Columbia has much colder winters and cooler summers. Summers are short and fairly cool, though the long days partially compensate for these conditions. In Dease Lake, for example, the average maximum temperature in January is minus 13°C and in July is 19°C. Precipitation, though quite light, is distributed evenly throughout the year. Higher elevations get heavy snowfall in the winter.

#### 7 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The only recorded work was some stream sediment sampling carried out in 1964 (Lammle, 1965, ARIS report #590).

#### 8 GEOLOGY

This section is taken from the BC MapPlace web site.

#### 8.1 REGIONAL

The area is mainly underlain by stratified and intrusive rocks of Early to Middle Jurassic age that are part of the Stikine terrane (Stikinia), an arc terrane of oceanic affinity accreted to the





SLIDE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX - DIVISION Ii Upper Paleozoic uPzSD basaltic volcanic rocks SLIDE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX - ULTRAMAFIC & GABBROIC THRUST SHEETS Late Paleozoic eclogite/mantle tectonite SLIDE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX - ULTRAMAFIC & GABBROIC THRUST SHEETS Late Paleozoic ultramafic rocks SLIDE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX - DIVISION II Upper Triassic limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite CASSIAR BATHOLITH EKC Early Cretaceous granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks UNNAMED LKar Late Cretaceous granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks HART PLUTON EMH Eocene granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks **TUYA FORMATION** OT Pleistocene to Holocene bimodal volcanic rocks Contact Normal Fault Thrust WILD WEST GOLD CORP. **BIK PROPERTY** 

Mess Creek, Arctic Lake Area, Northwest Division, BC

# **GEOLOGY LEGEND**

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-13	104G.026	OCT '18	4a

North American continental margin in mid-Mesozoic time. The Stikinia terrane occurs to the immediate east of the Coast Plutonic Complex that consists of mid- Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic oceanic volcano-sedimentary successions and coeval plutons that are commonly subdivided into Paleozoic, Triassic and Jurassic tectonic assemblages. Regionally, Hazelton Group rocks are overlain conformably by clastic strata of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, a predominantly turbiditic overlap succession recording the accretion of Stikinia to western North America. The Bowser Lake Group, along with fine-grained Middle Jurassic clastic rocks of the uppermost Hazelton Group (Salmon River formation), outline several structural culminations marking the western consolidation of the North American margin that post-dated the accretion of Stikinia and which coincided in large part with the arrival of the more westerly Alexander and Wrangellia terranes (Evenchick 1991a, b). The crests of the culminations are typically underlain and upheld by the relatively resistant volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group, and as such they correspond with many of the higher ranges and ice fields in the region.

Intrusive phases in the region include Late Triassic calc-alkaline intrusives, coeval with Stuhini volcanic rocks, Early to Middle Jurassic intrusives that are variable in composition and roughly coeval with the Hazelton group volcanics. Also present are Eocene age intrusives, part of the Coast Plutonic suite.

#### 8.2 PROPERTY

The geology map, figure 4, shows three different rock groups occur within the property, all striking north-northeasterly. The eastern third of the property is underlain by undivided volcanic rocks of the Stikine Assemblage of Devonian age. Through the middle of the property occurs a band, averaging 200 meters in width, consisting of limestone, marble, and other calcareous sedimentary rocks also of the Stikine Assemblage, but of Lower Permian age. The rest of the property, which is the western third, is underlain by quartz dioritic intrusive rocks of an unnamed group of Middle to Late Triassic age. A north-northeasterly-trending fault-contact separates the quartz diorite from the calcareous sedimentary rocks. The BIK mineral occurs on this fault.

The following was taken from the MinFile report and gives a more detailed description of the geology, which was probably taken from ARIS report #590 which was written in 1965.

The Bik-Mess Creek claim is underlain by Permian and older buff coloured limestone and phyllite along with greywacke and andesite that have a sub-schistose texture. These are overlain locally by Upper Triassic volcanics which consist of massive andesites, basaltic augite porphyry and flow breccias and tuffs. Lower Jurassic conglomerate and sandstones overlie these volcanics unconformably in the western part of the claim area. A sill-like mass of diorite to syenite of probable Juro-Cretaceous Age separate the Paleozoic rocks from the Triassic rocks. Younger lamprophyric and andesitic dykes cut the rocks near the dioritic sill.

The Paleozoic and Triassic rocks strike northeast and dip at about 60 degrees northwest. The sill is more or less concordant with these. The Jurassic rocks strike northwest and dip 25 to 30 degrees southwest. The volcanics in the north part of these claims are cut by a spray of faults.

#### 8.3 MINERALIZATION

This was also taken from the MinFile Report on the BIK showing.

The principal showing is near the centre of a large outcrop of fossiliferous limestone. Here thin sheets and irregular blebs of tetrahedrite with some associated malachite stains are found with translucent quartz along a weak system of flat joints. A sample of this material contained 819.0 grams per tonne silver, 13.0 per cent copper, 2.8 per cent zinc, 0.2 per cent lead, and a trace of gold (Assessment Report 590). "Weak copper mineralization was also found along systems of sub-vertical north-south trending brittle shears. Mineralization consists of malachite, azurite, and minor chalcopyrite hosted in andesites and tuffs of probable Triassic age. Another showing of weak chalcopyrite, over an area of 3 by 9 metres, is found in silicified basalts with carbonate material. A 1.5 metre chip sample contained 0.66 per cent copper and only traces of gold and silver. Several other minor occurrences of chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite have been identified within the claim area and adjacent to it.

#### 9 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING

The streams flowing through the property and near the BIK Showing were not sampled during the government surveys However, one RGS sample was taken downstream from the property on Cap Creek and could be reflecting mineralization from the property. The RGS samples were collected during government-funded surveys with each sample being tested for 36 elements. All sample results are in parts per million (ppm), except gold, which is in parts per billion (ppb).

#### **10 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS**

The airborne geophysics consists of magnetics and gravity with the following 8 maps created:

- 1. Airborne Magnetic Survey, Total Field, figures GP-1 As the name suggests, this is the entire magnetic field from all sources.
- Airborne Magnetic Survey, First Vertical Derivative, figures GP-2 (property) and GP-7 (regional) – This is the calculation of the rate of change in the 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.
- Airborne Magnetic Survey, Residual Total Field, figures GP-3 (property) and GP-8 (regional) 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, Bouguer Anomaly, figures GP-4 This is gravity data corrected for the height at which it is measured and the attraction of terrain.

- 5. Airborne Gravity Survey, Free Air Anomaly, figures GP-5 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 at one elevation, which is often sea level.
- 6. Airborne Gravity Survey, Isostatic Residual Field, figures GP-6 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 that the property occurs within a magnetic low, but very close to a magnetic high that occurs to the west and strikes north-northeasterly. This strike direction is the same as that of the lithology of the property and surrounding area. The causative source of the low is probably the calcareous sediments as well as the undivided volcanic rocks. Volcanic rocks usually have a stronger magnetic signature, but obviously not in this case. The magnetic high appears to be caused by the quartz diorite, but most of the magnetic high occurs to the west which is underlain by sedimentary rocks. It is probable, therefore, that an intrusive rock-type underlies the sedimentary rocks at not too great a depth.

Magnetic lows can also be caused by faulting and thus lineations of these lows often reflect faulting. These type of lineations have been recognized in the area of the property and thus have been drawn using the regional 1<sup>st</sup> derivative and residual total field airborne magnetic maps, that is, figures GP-7 to GP-8. This interpretation was then drawn on all 8 airborne geophysical maps, magnetics and gravity.

The strike of the lineations is northeasterly to north-northeasterly, and northwesterly to northnorthwesterly. Because the lineations of magnetic lows are interpreted to reflect geologic structure, especially faulting, these than become prime areas of possible mineralization, especially where the possible faults cross. Two magnetic lineations of magnetic lows strike through the BIK claim, one being north-northwesterly and the other, northeasterly. The BIK showing occurs close to the intersection of these two lineations. The lineations, therefore, indicate that the property of exploration interest.

The gravity free air anomaly and the gravity isostatic residual anomaly maps shows the property to occur within a very broad gravity high. This high does not appear to be reflecting any surficial geology but may be due to an intrusive body at depth.

There is only one RGS sample site, which is outside the property boundaries, that could be reflecting mineralization located on the BIK Property. It occurs downstream of the property on Cap Creek. It is strongly anomalous in antimony, moderately anomalous in copper and lead, and weakly anomalous in gold and molybdenum. The sample taken upstream from the BIK property has the same characteristics. It is probably, therefore, reflecting mineralization from the three Mess showings located across the valley from the BIK showing. As a result, the RGS sampling adds little to the exploration potential of 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 – 125<sup>th</sup> 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 50 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 53 years.
- 3. This report is compiled from geophysical and RGS geochemistry data obtained from the BC government web-site, MapPlace.
- 4. I do not hold any interest in Wild West Gold Inc, nor in the BIK 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. Geophysicist September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018



# 14 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Interpretation of BC government stream sediment sampling and airborne geophysics over the BIK Property, which occurs 7 km west-southwest of Arctic Lake and 78 km south-southeast of the village of Telegraph Creek, B.C, on the upper reaches of Cap Creek, during the period of March 1st to April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018 to the value of the following:

Senior Geophysicist, 11 hours @\$100/hour	\$1,100.00	
Geophysical technician, 15 hours @ \$75/hour	<u>\$1,125.00</u>	
TOTAL	\$2,225.00	\$2,225.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$2,225.00

Respectfully submitted, Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo, Geophysicist September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018

































