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

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38564

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Government Geophysics and RGS Geochemistry **TOTAL COST:** $2,225.00

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

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a **YEAR OF WORK:** 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW #5758592 filed on October 08, 2019

PROPERTY NAME: Gold Ledge

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): tenure # 1064911

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold, silver, zinc, lead

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 082FNE087

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele **NTS/BCGS:** 82F/09 /// 82F.069

LATITUDE: 49 ° 40 '47.2 " **LONGITUDE:** 116 ° 14 '50.3 " **(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 underlain by argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerated turbidites of Lower Aldridge Formation.
Northwesterly-striking fault runs through property
Mineralization consists of gold within a quartz-filled breccia and fractured quartz

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: ARIS #'s 26118, 26361, 32814, and 33978

Next Page

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.	1064911	$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)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	$2,225.00

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

ON

BC GOVERNMENT

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

WITHIN AND AROUND THE

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

PYRAMID MOUNTAIN, ST. MARY LAKE AREA

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY LOCATION: On Pyramid Mountain 7 km northwest of St. Mary Lake and 19 km west of the town of Kimberley

49° 40' 47.2" North Latitude, and 116° 14' 50.3" West Longitude

NTS: 082F/09

BCGS: 82F.069

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 6, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 SUMMARY

The Gold Ledge Property is located 7 kilometres northwest of St. Mary Lake and 19 km west of the town of Kimberly BC on or near the peak of Pyramid Mountain. The terrain is moderately steep. Access is best by helicopter.

The Gold Ledge Property occurs within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, gently north-plunging structure with dominantly east verging thrust and fold structures. The Purcell Anticlinorium is cored by the Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, comprised of a siliciclastic and lesser carbonate sequence at least 12 kilometres thick, deposited in an intracratonic rift basin (the Belt-Purcell Basin). The property is underlain by rocks of the Aldridge Formation. A thrust fault strikes northwesterly through the property.

Underground workings at the Gold Ledge consist of a 41-metre drift with a 14-metre-wide crosscut. The crosscut exposes 2.4 metres of quartz-filled breccia and 7.6 metres of fractured quartz. Gold values up to 34 grams per tonne are reported at the main Gold Ledge workings by previous selected sampling. Grab samples from talus returned 4.97 per cent lead and 52.8 grams per tonne silver.

The airborne magnetics show that the property occurs within a broad area of quiet magnetics that is interpreted to be caused by the Aldridge Formation being very thick. This is also supported by the gravity survey which shows the property to occur within a gravity low.

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

Two RGS sample sites that may be reflecting mineralization located on the Gold Ledge Property occur on Matthew Creek about three km north-northeast of the property. It is strongly anomalous in lead and weakly anomalous in silver. As a result, the RGS sampling adds little to the exploration potential of 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 Gold Ledge 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 on Pyramid Mountain. 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

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

PYRAMID MOUNTAIN, ST. MARY LAKE AREA

FORT STEELE 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 as well as government-funded regional geochemistry sampling (RGS), specifically stream sediment type, that occur on and around the Gold Ledge Property. The work was carried out from September 01st to October 08th, 2019.

The general purpose of exploration on this property is to extend the known mineralization that occurs on the property being the Gold Ledge MinFile occurrence and/or to locate similar type mineralization. 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 occurs within the Fort Steele Mining Division and consists of one two-cell tenure that comprises an area of 41.82 hectares as shown on figures #2 and #3.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
1064911	Mineral	Gold Ledge	September 07, 2025	41.82

The "Good Until" date assumes that this report is 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.

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

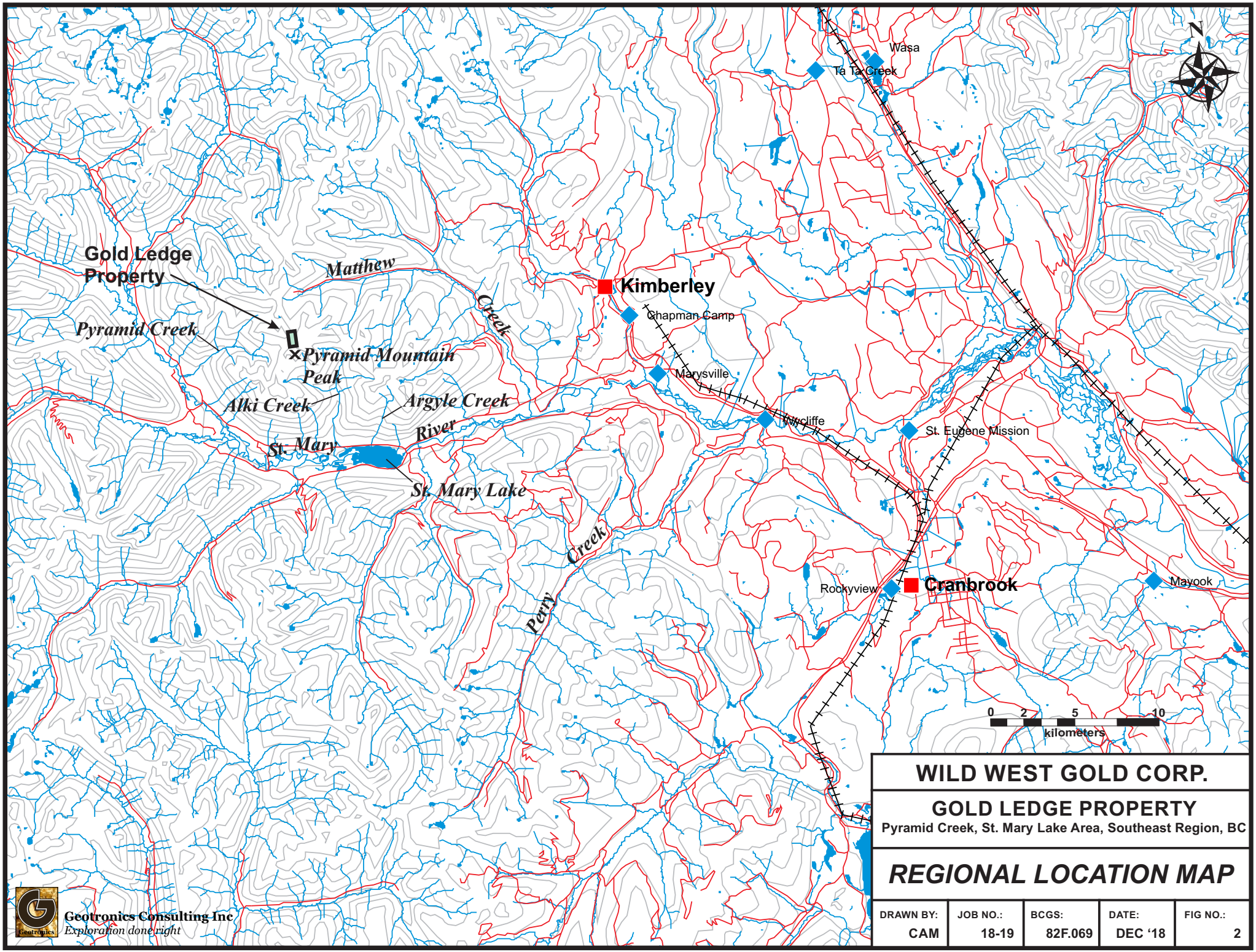
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

BC LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	1

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

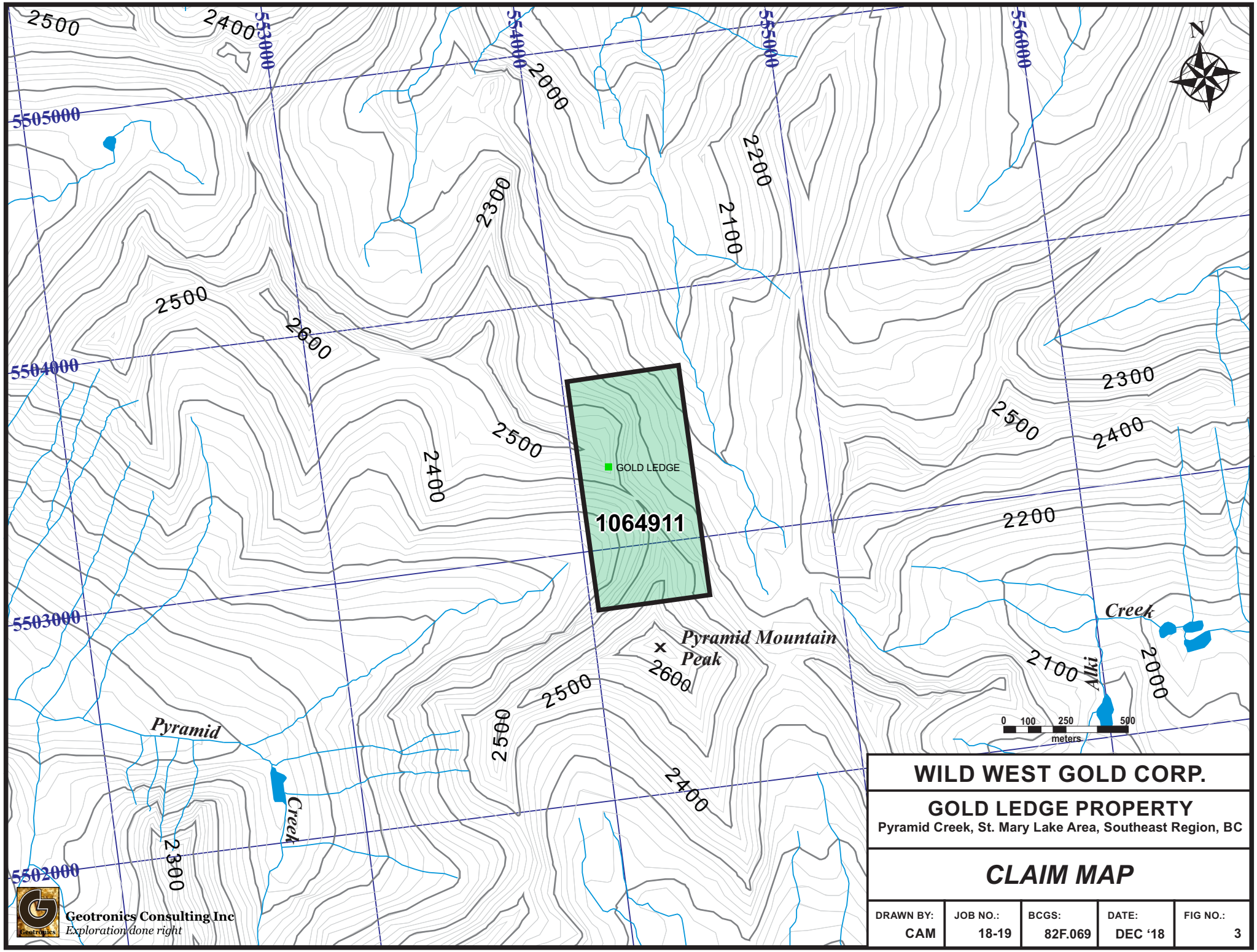
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	2

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right


GOLD LEDGE
1064911
Pyramid Mountain
Peak
2600
Pyramid
Creek
Creek
Alki
0 100 250 500
meters
N
5505000
5504000
5503000
5502000
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Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right
WILD WEST GOLD CORP.
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY
Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC
CLAIM MAP
DRAWN BY: CAM
JOB NO.: 18-19
BCGS: 82F.069
DATE: DEC '18
FIG NO.: 3

5 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Gold Ledge Property is located on Pyramid Mountain, 7 km northwest of St. Mary Lake, and 19 km west of the town of Kimberley. 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 Gold Ledge Property are 49° 40' 47.2" North Latitude, and 116° 14' 50.3" West Longitude with the UTM coordinates being easting 554300 m and northing 5503300 m within zone 11, NAD 83. The NTS map index for the property is 82F/09 and the BCGS map index is 82F.069.

The property is best accessed by helicopter which is based out of the nearby town of Cranbrook, which is located 37 km to the east-southeast.

6 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 just to the north of the peak of Pyramid Mountain on a as shown on the claim map, figure 3. The terrain consists of steep, slopes throughout most of the property.

Elevations vary from about 2,130 meters close to the northerly-flowing tributary of Matthew Creek within the northeast corner of the property to 2,540 meters at its southern edge to give an elevation difference of 410 meters.

No water sources occur on the property, but the property is located just above the headwaters of Matthew Creek to the north, Pyramid Creek to the west, and Alki Creek to the south and to the east.

The Gold Ledge Property is mostly barren of vegetation except for alpine scrub brush at lower elevations. Most of the is covered with outcrop and talus slide.

7 HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The following is taken from the MinFile Report on the Gold Ledge showing. Much of this description about the historical work is about the Gold Ledge Property when it was much larger.

Placer gold exploration and mining in the East Kootenay region began on the Wild Horse River near Fort Steele in the mid-1860s. The discovery of the Saint Eugene deposit at Moyie and the Sullivan deposit, 13 kilometres to the east of Kimberley, switched the major focus of exploration to lead and zinc mineralization. Several small-scale workings, mainly in quartz veins and shears, are located in the Alki Creek and Upper Pyramid Creek areas and date to the 1890's or early 1900s.

Current exploration activity in the East Kootenays is mostly focused on lead-zinc mineralization within the Aldridge Group, particularly in the Sullivan–North Star corridor, the Moyie-Yahk area and the Findlay–Skookumchuck Creek area.

Cominco explored the Gold Ledge area in the past as part of their regional search for Sedex deposits in the Aldridge Formation. A few drillholes were completed in the 1980s. Cominco continues to hold claims in the area. More recently, Abitibi Mining Corp. undertook mapping and prospecting on the Gold Ledge property in 1997 and 1998. Two drillholes were completed by Abitibi in the southern part of the Gold Ledge property near the Saint Mary River. In 1999, Rio Algom Exploration Inc. undertook a program of geological mapping and lithogeochemical sampling on the Gold Ledge property. A single diamond drill hole (PP-99-1) was completed in the northern part of the property.

The 2000 exploration program on the Gold Ledge property consisted of two diamond drill holes (PP-00-1 and PP-00-2). Geological mapping, to expand and refine previous work and geological interpretations initiated in 1999, preceded the drilling. Hole PP-00-2 intersected the Fringe marker and the Lower to Middle Aldridge Contact. The greater-than-expected distance from the Fringe marker to the Lower to Middle Aldridge Contact in the hole was ascribed to motion on the previously undetected Murphy Creek fault. Below the contact, approximately 13 metres of favourable laminated siltstones and fine-grained wackes correlative to the Sullivan Horizon were encountered. A fault zone 30 metres below the contact might have removed some thickness of Sullivan Horizon–equivalent strata. The Sullivan Horizon–equivalent sediments were weakly to moderately elevated in lead and zinc (0.0087 per cent lead and 0.0226 per cent zinc over 7.43 metres). This anomalous geochemistry might be indicative of strata very distal to that hosting Sedex-style mineralization (Assessment Report 32814).

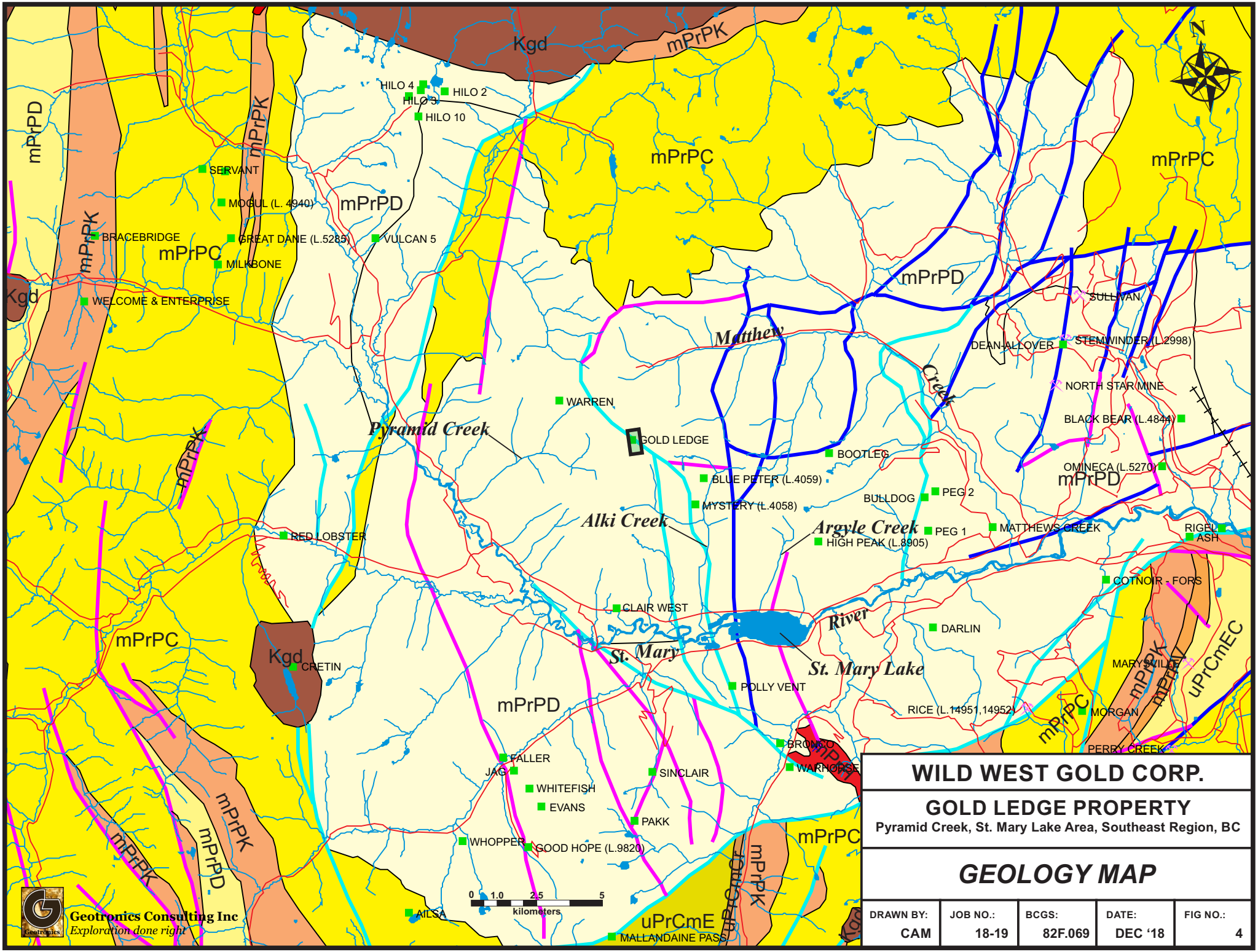
In 2011, phase 1 exploration carried out by Electra Gold Ltd. consisted of reconnaissance sampling of the old workings and preliminary geological and structural mapping. The workings and associated mineralization are spatially related to a major north-northwest–trending second-order thrust fault and lower order crosscutting (east-west) offset faults. At a lower elevation some 300 metres southwest of Warren workings, several old trenches were located cutting a shallow-dipping massive quartz structure hosting chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite with some very fine-bladed tourmaline crystals. This structure is hosted in a gabbroic sill (Moyie Intrusion) and distal to the thrust fault. Grab samples assayed 6 per cent lead, 1.61 per cent zinc and 37.2 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 32814).

8 GEOLOGY

8.1 REGIONAL

This was taken from Shearer's 2012 report on the property which is Assessment Report 32814.

The Gold Ledge Property is located within the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, gently north-plunging structure with dominantly east verging thrust and fold structures. The Purcell Anticlinorium is cored by the Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, comprised of a siliciclastic and lesser carbonate sequence at least 12 kilometres thick, deposited in an intracratonic rift basin (the Belt-Purcell Basin). The strata are preserved in an area 750km long and 550km wide extending from southeastern British Columbia to eastern Washington, Idaho and western Montana.



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	4

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

mPrPD — PURCELL SUPERGROUP - DUTCH CREEK 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

mPrPV — PURCELL SUPERGROUP - VAN CREEK FORMATION
Middle Proterozoic
argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

mPrH — HELLROARING CREEK STOCK
Middle Proterozoic
granodioritic intrusive rocks

uPrCmEC — EAGER & CRANBROOK FORMATION
Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambria
limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite

uPrCmCr — CRANBROOK FORMATION
Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambria
limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite

uPrCmE — EAGER FORMATION
Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambria
limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite

Kgd — UNNAMED
Cretaceous
granodioritic intrusive rocks

Contact

Normal Fault

Thrust

Fault

MinFile Symbols
- showing
- prospect
- past producer

Geotronics Consulting Inc
Exploration done right

WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

GEOLOGY LEGEND

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	4a

The claim area is underlain by the Aldridge Formation, the lowermost division of the Purcell Supergroup. The Aldridge Formation is divisible into a lower, middle and upper unit. The Lower Aldridge Formation is comprised of thin-bedded, rusty-weathering, fine-grained quartzitic-wackes, siltstones and some argillites. A white-to grey-weathering quartzite marker unit (the "Footwall Quartzite") lies approximately 150 metres below the stratigraphic top of the Lower Aldridge. The uppermost part of the Lower Aldridge Formation locally includes a package of laminated siltstones and mudstones, known in the camp as the "Sullivan Horizon". The massive sulphide ore body of the Sullivan deposit is hosted in this package, immediately below the top of the Lower Aldridge.

In the absence of the Sullivan Horizon, the Lower Aldridge sediments grade upward into medium-to thin-bedded grey-weathering quartz-wackes, quartzitic-wackes, wackes and siltstones with local argillite. The Middle Aldridge Formation is rather monotonous in character and about 2,500m to 3,500m thick.

Within the Middle Aldridge Formation are distinctive grey laminated siltstone (marker laminite) horizons comprised of thin, alternating light and dark laminae. The millimetre-scale patterns of light and dark laminae are distinctive for each marker unit and can be correlated over considerable distances. At the Sullivan Mine area, the various markers occur at known and measured distances above the LMC (contact between Lower Aldridge and Middle Aldridge formations). The markers (once identified) can be used throughout the basin to estimate stratigraphic distance above the LMC.

The Upper Aldridge Formation consists of rusty weathering and dark grey, thin-bedded siltstone and argillite and is typically 250m to 500m thick.

Sedimentary fragmental units are known to occur at or near the LMC in the region. Significant among these is the Clair fragmental (or Clair conglomerate), southwest of St. Mary Lake. This conformable fragmental unit comprises variably altered and sized clasts supported in a massive wacke matrix with disseminated pyrrhotite. Fragments are mostly small and rounded siltstone and wacke, and some are albitized, tourmalinized or pyrite-pyrrhotite altered. Larger, angular mudstone rip-up clasts are also common. The Clair fragmental continues across St. Mary River to the south part of the Gold Ledge Property. The unit is quite thick (50m?) north of the St. Mary River, then thins northeastward along the exposure of the LMC. South of Murphy Creek, the fragmental bed is no more than 1 or 2m thick.

Both the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations are intruded by Middle Proterozoic dioritic to gabbroic sills (Moyie intrusions). These sills (and rarely, dykes) can vary in thickness from a few to several hundred metres. The sills are interpreted to be syn-depositional, and to have intruded unlithitied sediments without any loss of sedimentary stratigraphy.

In the Gold Ledge region, the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations are carried in the hanging wall of the St. Mary Fault, a southeasterly directed thrust fault that may be related to major basement structures. The Hall Lake Fault, another major thrust structure, lies to the northwest. Between the St. Mary and Hall Lake faults, the Aldridge strata are characterized by open north trending folds, and gently to moderately dipping fault bounded blocks.

The Kimberley Fault extends along the north boundary of the Gold Ledge Property, eastward to the Sullivan Mine. The Kimberley Fault has a complex history of reactivation. The last motion on the fault was left lateral and normal (north side down). The northern part of the Sullivan ore body is offset along this fault, where approximately 3000m of net displacement has been documented. A number of north-and northeast-trending, steep faults occur in the mine area (e.g., the Sullivan Fault), many with a west side down displacement. The age of this faulting varies, but at least some are considered to be syn- depositional, basin bounding growth faults that formed the boundary of smaller (second and third order) graben basins within the Belt-Purcell basin, and thus localized mineralization at Sullivan. Many north-trending faults occur on the Gold Ledge Property, and some are thought to be analogous to the Sullivan Fault.

Although several deformational episodes are documented in the region, open folds and steep block faults are the most obvious structures at a megascopic scale. These are related to Mesozoic compression and Tertiary extension, respectively. At the outcrop scale, foliation is variably developed. The best developed foliation generally occurs adjacent to and within fault and shear zones. Open tectonic folds and soft-sediment folds are also evident at the outcrop scale.

The metamorphic grade is regionally within the greenschist facies. A metamorphic culmination of sillimanite grade occurs southeast of the Gold Ledge Property, at the confluence of Matthew Creek and the St. Mary River valley. The amphibolite facies metamorphic and structural features suggest a core complex, or the core of a large-scale fold structure. Plutonism may also be a factor.

The Proterozoic Hellroaring Creek granodioritic pegmatites, stock, and related dykes, located south of the St. Mary River, intrude the Aldridge Formation and Moyie gabbro sills. The youngest intrusive rocks in the area are Cretaceous, including the White Creek batholith, the Hall Lake pluton and the Reade Lake stock. Thin lamprophyre dykes of probable Cretaceous age intrude all units.

The Sullivan deposit is the only major base metal deposit in the region, at an estimated 170 million tonnes grading 5.5% zinc, 5.8% lead and 59 g/t silver. The deposit is hosted by siltstone and argillite of the lower Aldridge Formation, immediately below the contact with the middle Aldridge Formation. The Sullivan deposit is interpreted to be a sedimentary exhalative (Sedex) sulphide deposit formed in a fault- controlled sub-basin of the Belt-Purcell basin.

8.2 PROPERTY

This was also taken from Shearer's 2012 report on the property which is Assessment Report 32814.

The Gold Ledge Property is underlain by Purcell Supergroup metasediments, as shown on figure 4. of the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. The Aldridge Formation sediments dip gently to moderately and mainly westward within a series of fault hounded blocks. North-and northeast-trending open folds occur locally. The Lower Aldridge is restricted to the east side of

the property. The Middle Aldridge outcrops elsewhere. Several Moyie sills intrude the Aldridge Formation.

Several north-and east-trending faults serve to divide the property into gently dipping blocks. Among the north-trending faults, the Pyramid and Murphy Pass Faults are down-dropped to the east. The Alki and AC Faults are down dropped to the west. The Pyramid and Alki Faults form the west and east boundaries to the Clair graben. This is thought to be a Proterozoic-aged structure. The Patra Fault is a northwest-trending, northeasterly-directed thrust fault associated with a wide zone of alteration and shearing. At least 300m of vertical throw can be demonstrated. The Kimberley Fault is an east-trending, north-dipping normal fault. Most other major east-trending faults on the property also indicate north- side-down offset.

8.3 MINERALIZATION

This was taken from the MinFile Report on the Gold Ledge showing which is shown on figure 4 to occur on a northwest-striking thrust fault.

Underground workings at the Gold Ledge consist of a 41-metre drift with a 14-metre-wide crosscut. The crosscut exposes 2.4 metres of quartz-filled breccia and 7.6 metres of fractured quartz. Gold values up to 34 grams per tonne are reported at the main Gold Ledge workings by previous selected sampling. Grab samples from talus returned 4.97 per cent lead and 52.8 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 32814).

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 taken from the BC MapPlace website. There was no manipulation of the geophysical data. There is also no legend with the data since none is provided by BC MapPlace. Thus, the geophysical data is examined looking at the relative values, that is highs and lows, and their possible correlation with known geology. Geology can then be interpreted over the rest of the survey area.

The following 6 maps were created:

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

2. 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.

3. 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 three magnetic maps show that the property occurs within a very broad area of a quiet magnetic field consisting of a background intensity. The outside edge of this quiet area has been drawn, mainly from the 1st derivative map, and occurs in an oblong shape that is about 40 km wide in an east-northeast direction by about 20 km wide in a north-northwest direction. The Gold Ledge Property occurs within the central area. In correlating with the known geology of the area, it appears it is reflecting the Aldridge Formation which consists of clastic type sedimentary rocks. This is a typical magnetic signature of clastic sediments. The surrounding area also consists mostly of sedimentary rocks and thus the particular quietness of the oblong feature is interpreted to indicate that the Aldridge Formation is quite thick. A gravity low, as indicated on the free-air anomaly map, occurs within the oblong feature which is also probably caused by thick Aldridge clastic sediments.

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 1st derivative and residual total field airborne magnetic maps, that is, figures GP-2 to GP-3. This interpretation was then drawn on all 6 airborne geophysical maps, magnetics and gravity. A few of these lineations can be correlated directly with known faults as known on the six geophysical maps.

The strike of the lineations is primarily in two directions, with one being north-northwesterly to north-northeasterly, and the second one being east-northeasterly. Because the lineations of magnetic lows are interpreted to reflect possible geologic structure, especially faulting, these than become prime areas of possible mineralization, especially where the possible faults cross. In fact, many of the MinFile showings occur directly on or very close to magnetic lineations.

One lineation strikes northwesterly through the Gold Ledge Property and undoubtedly is a reflection of a known thrust fault as seen on the geology map, figure 4. A second lineation strikes east-northeasterly through the property with the intersection of these two lineations/faults occurring very close to the Gold Ledge MinFile showing. The lineations, therefore, indicate that the property is of exploration interest.

Two RGS sample sites that may be reflecting mineralization located on the Gold Ledge Property occur on Matthew Creek about three km north-northeast of the property. It is strongly anomalous in lead and weakly anomalous in silver. As a result, the RGS sampling adds little to the exploration potential of the property.

12 SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Gal, LP, (2000), 2000 Geological Evaluation of the Pyramid Peak Property, for Rio Algom Exploration Inc., Assessment Report 26,361

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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:

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 51 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 54 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 Gold Ledge 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 6, 2019
Geophysicist

14 AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

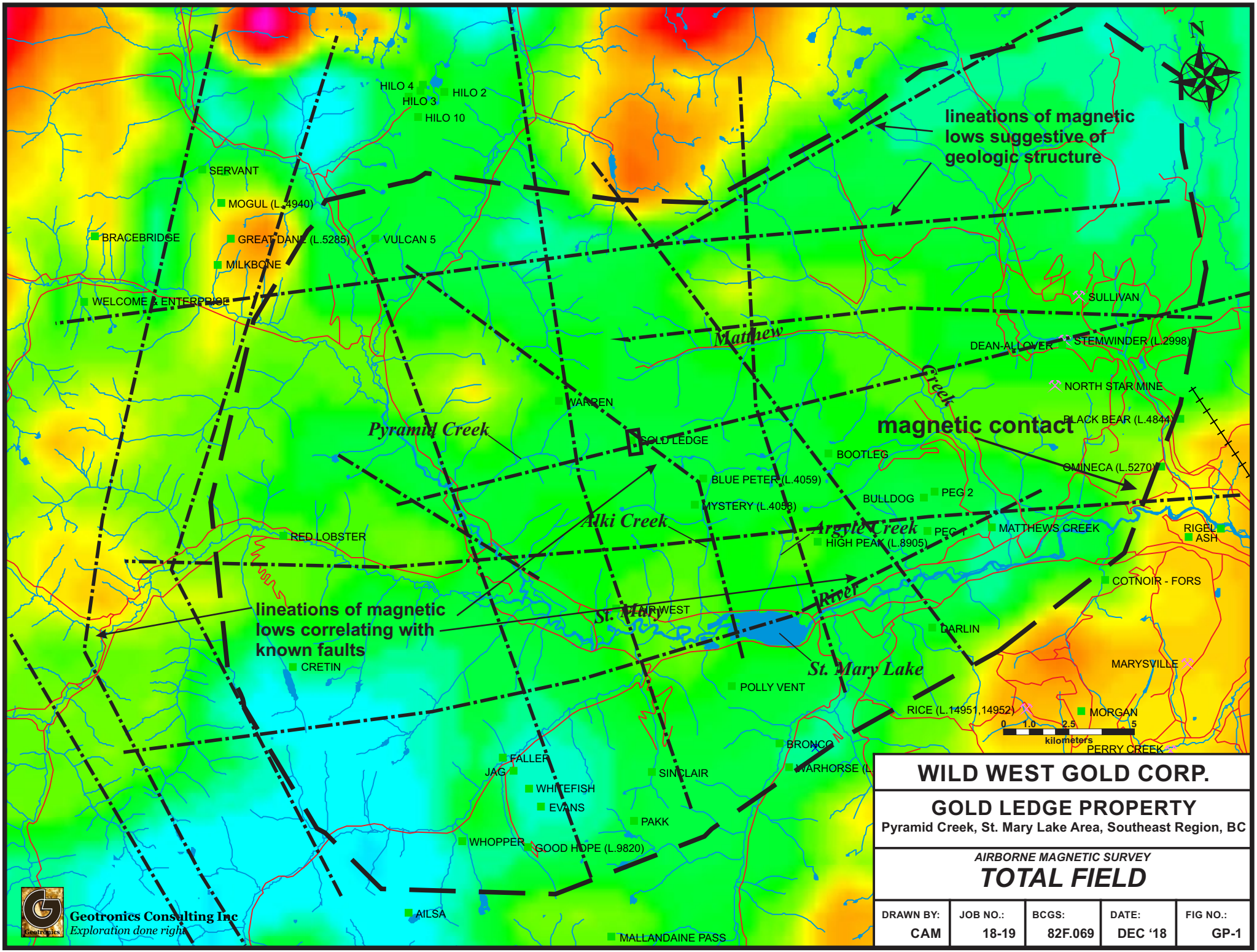
Interpretation of BC government stream sediment sampling and airborne geophysics over the Gold Ledge Property, which occurs 7 km northwest of St Mary Lake and 19 km west of the town of Kimberly, B.C, on or near the peak of Pyramid Mountain, during the period of September 1st to October 8th , 2019 to the value of the following:

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

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist

November 6, 2019



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

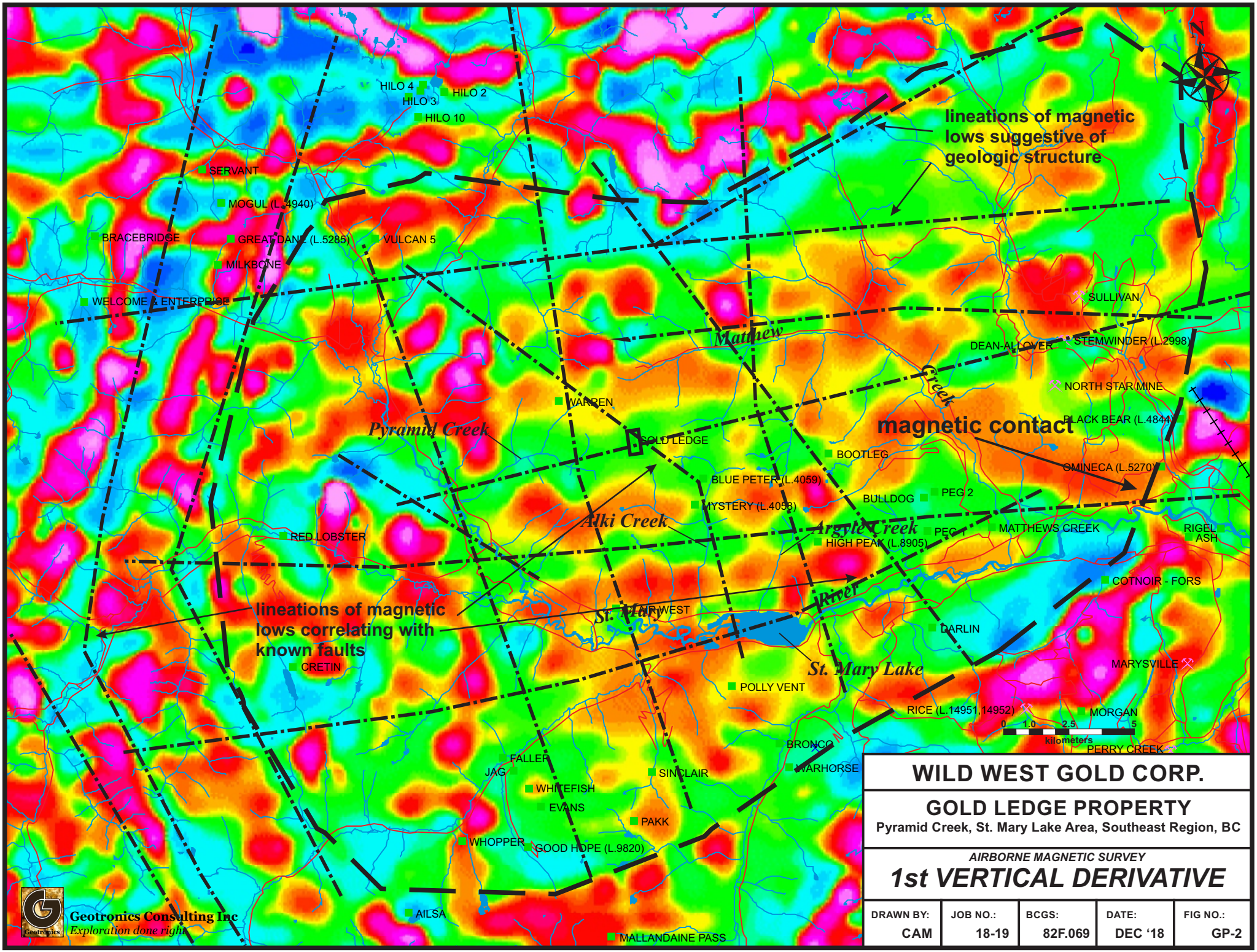
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

TOTAL FIELD

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-1



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

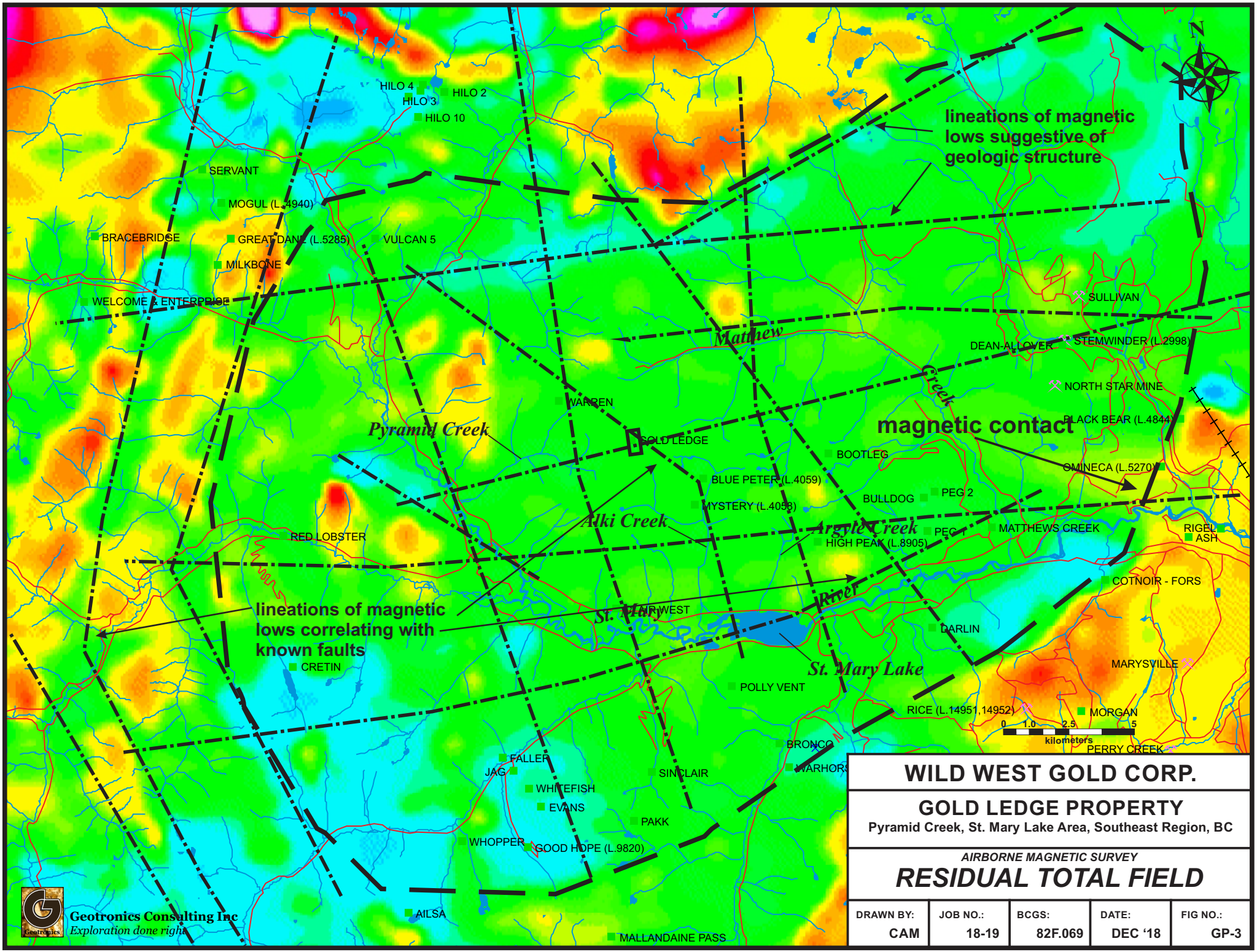
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

1st VERTICAL DERIVATIVE

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-2



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

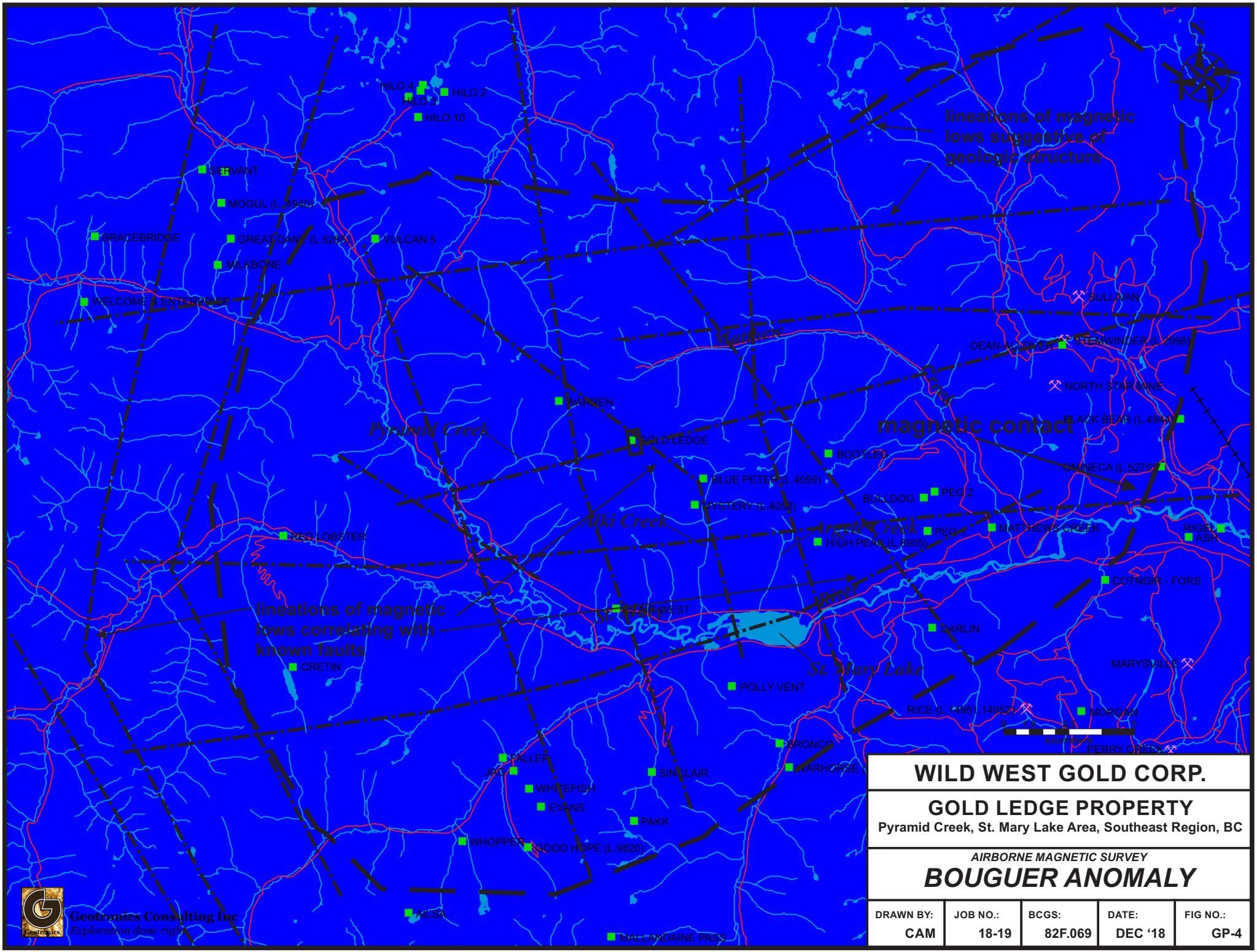
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

RESIDUAL TOTAL FIELD

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-3



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

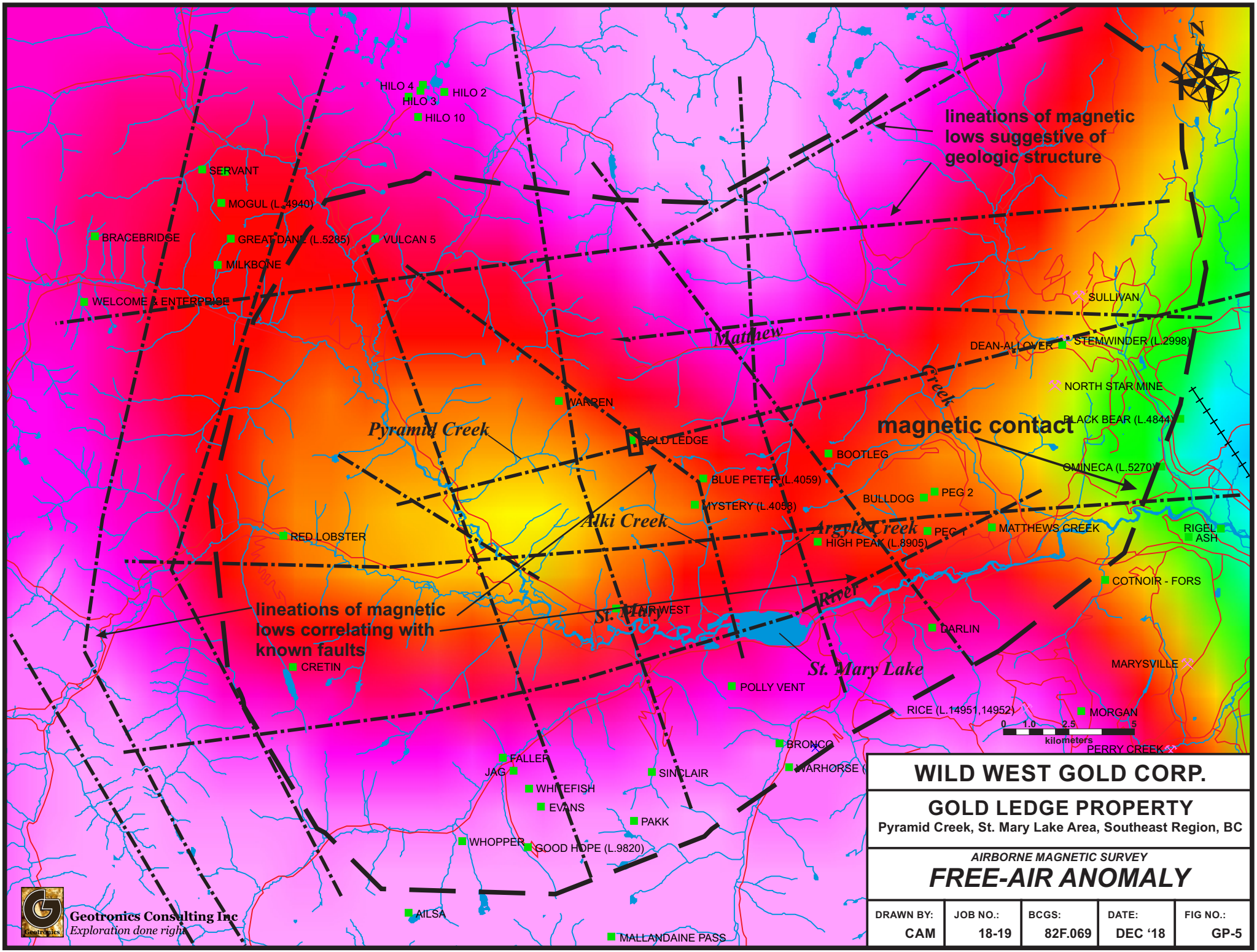
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

BOUGUER ANOMALY

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-4



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

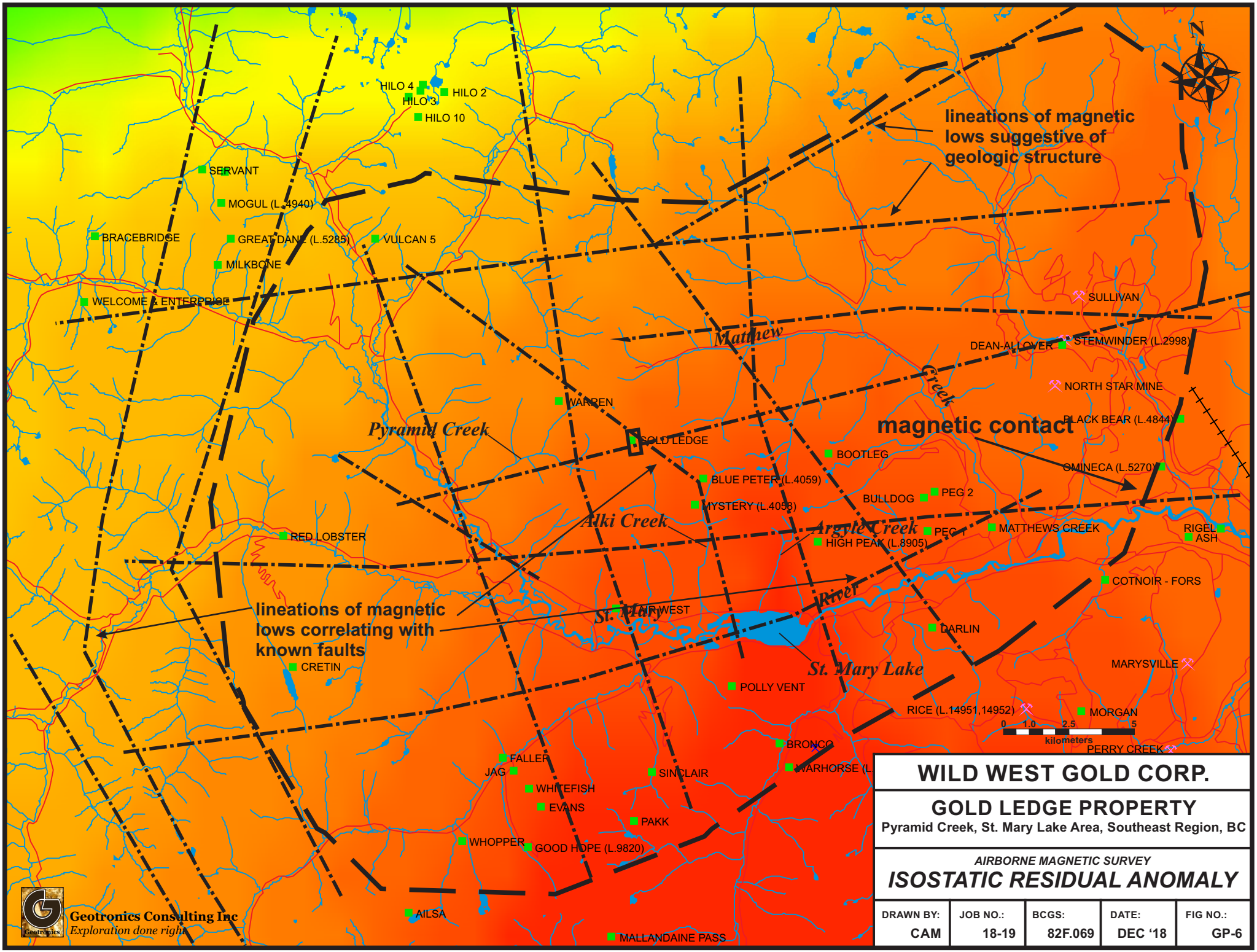
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

FREE-AIR ANOMALY

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-5



WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region, BC

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

ISOSTATIC RESIDUAL ANOMALY

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GP-6

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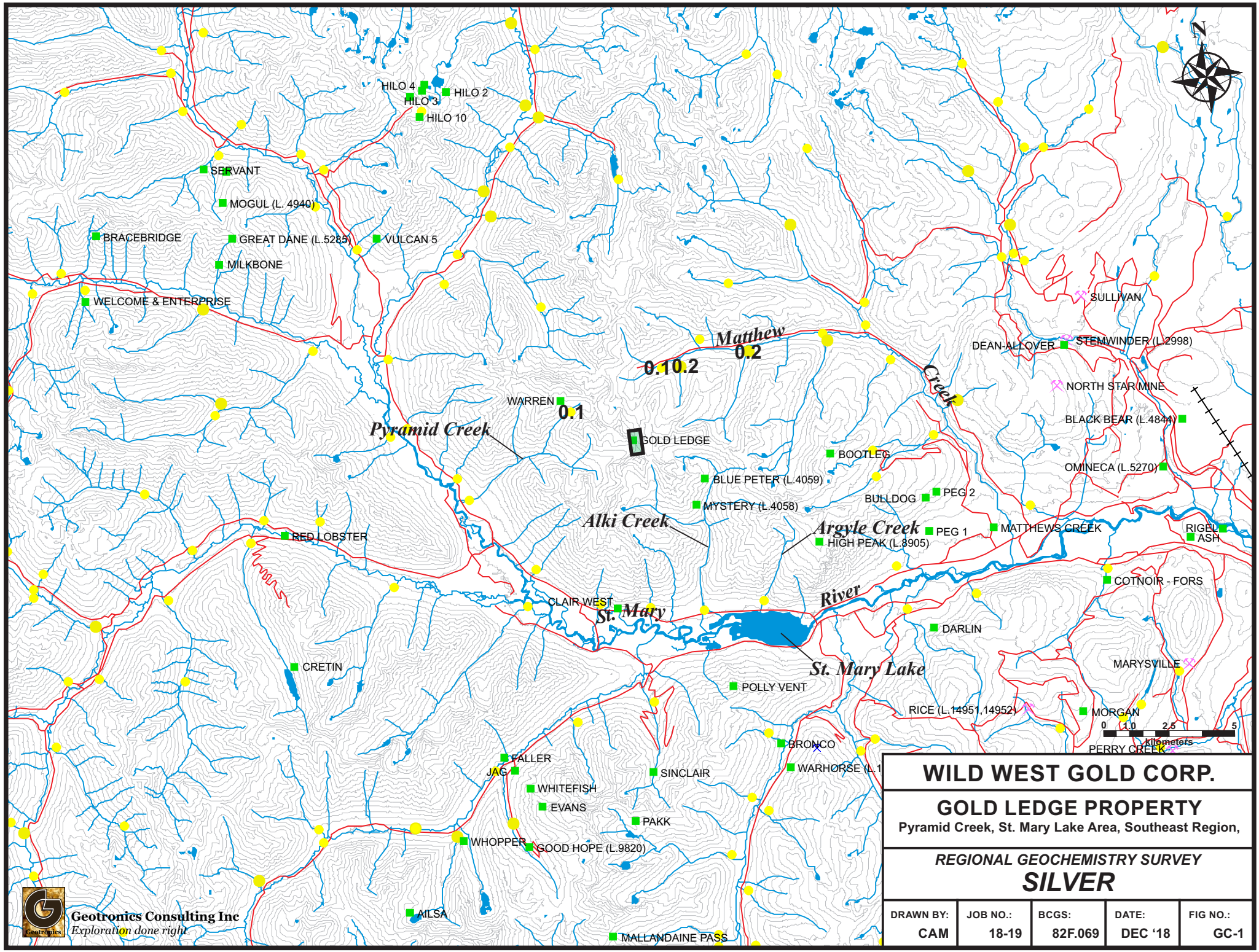

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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

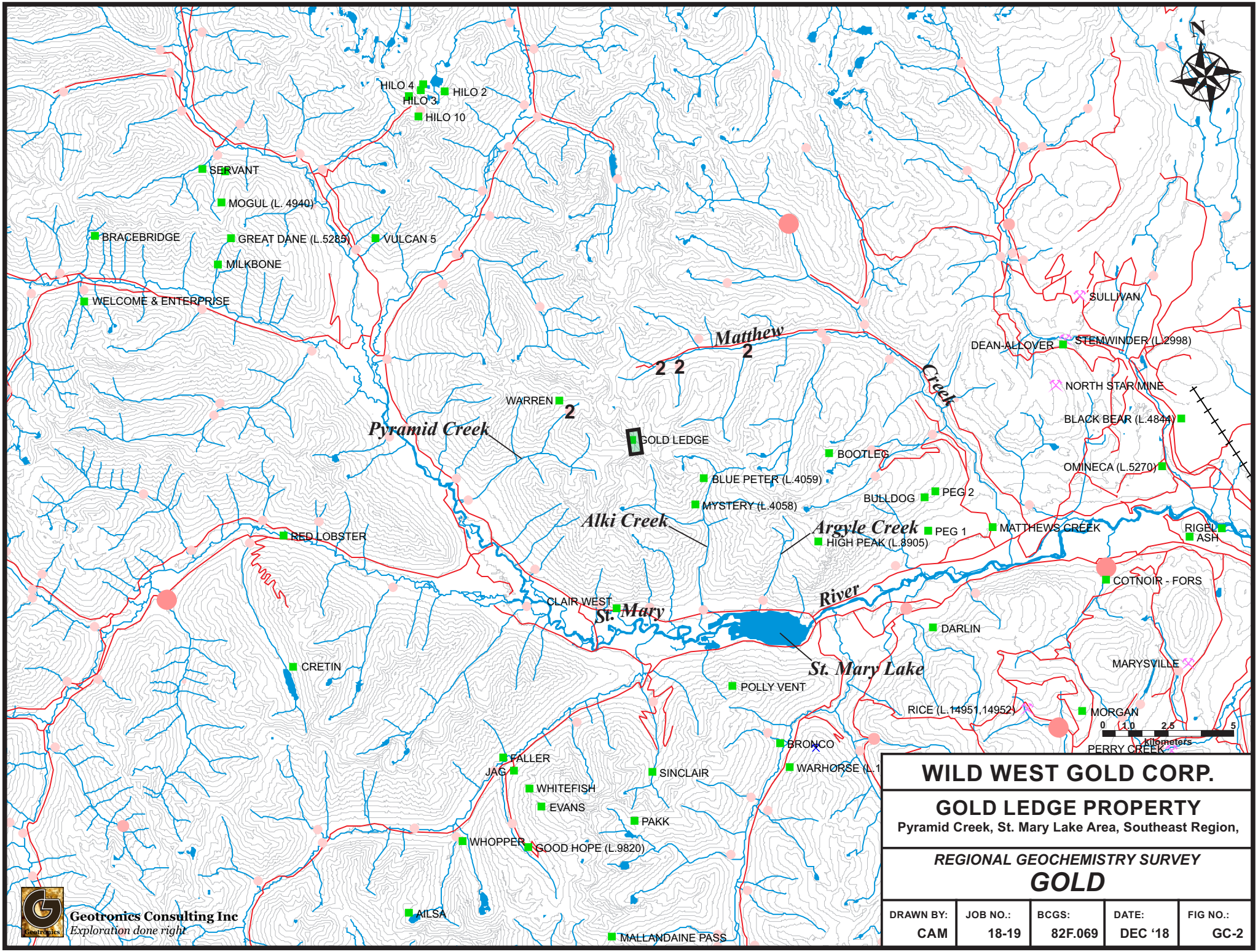
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

SILVER

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-1



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

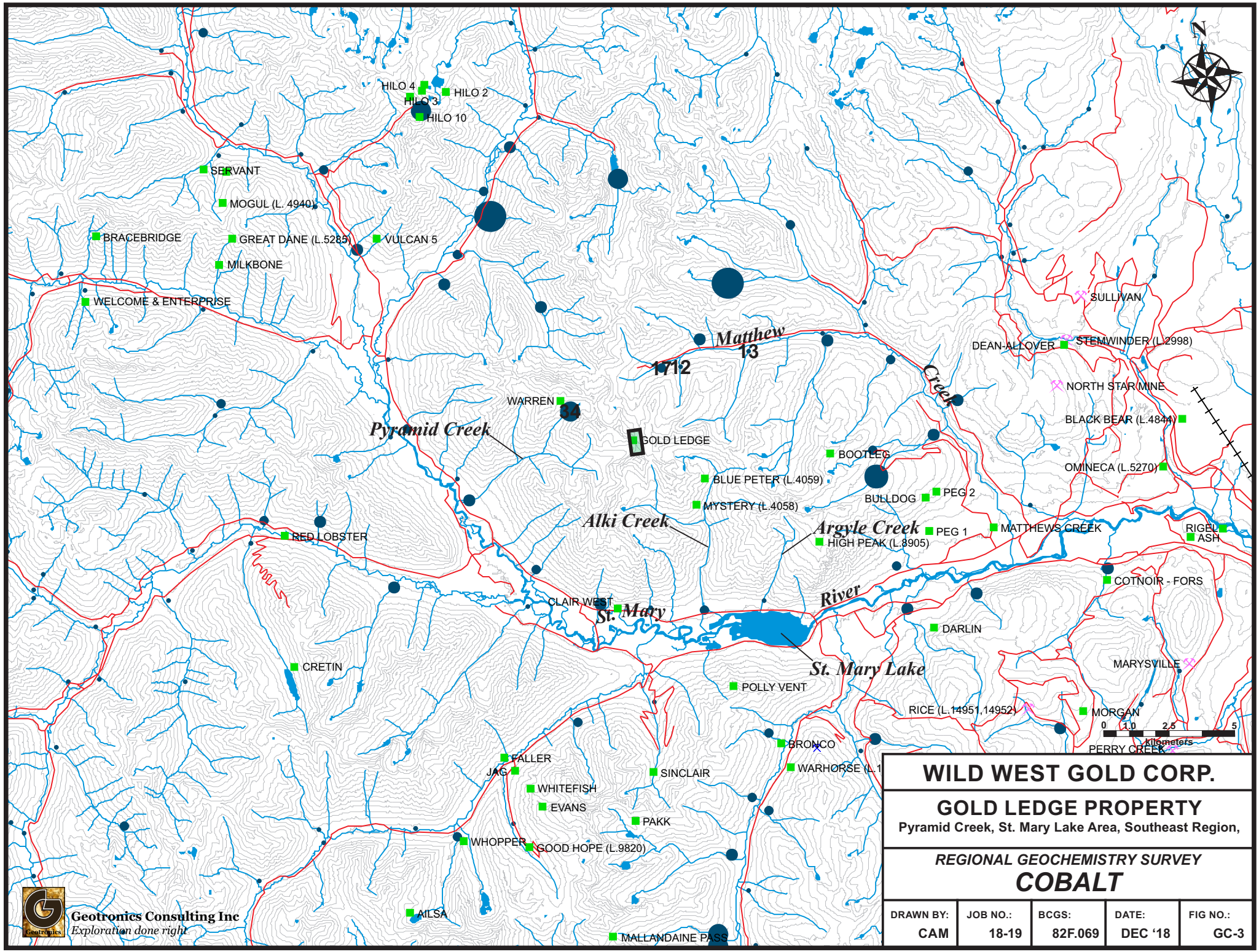
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

GOLD

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-2



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

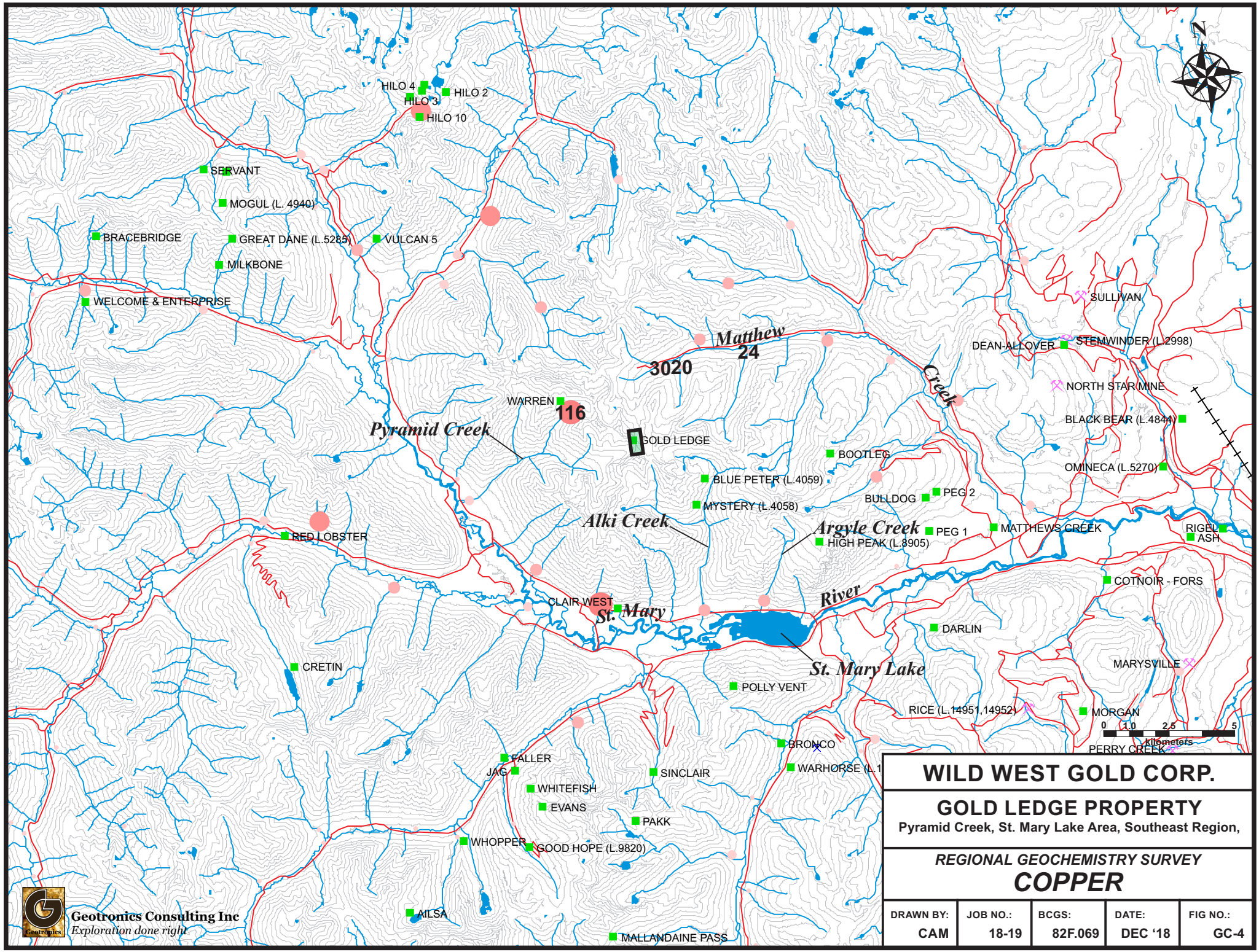
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

COBALT

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-3



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

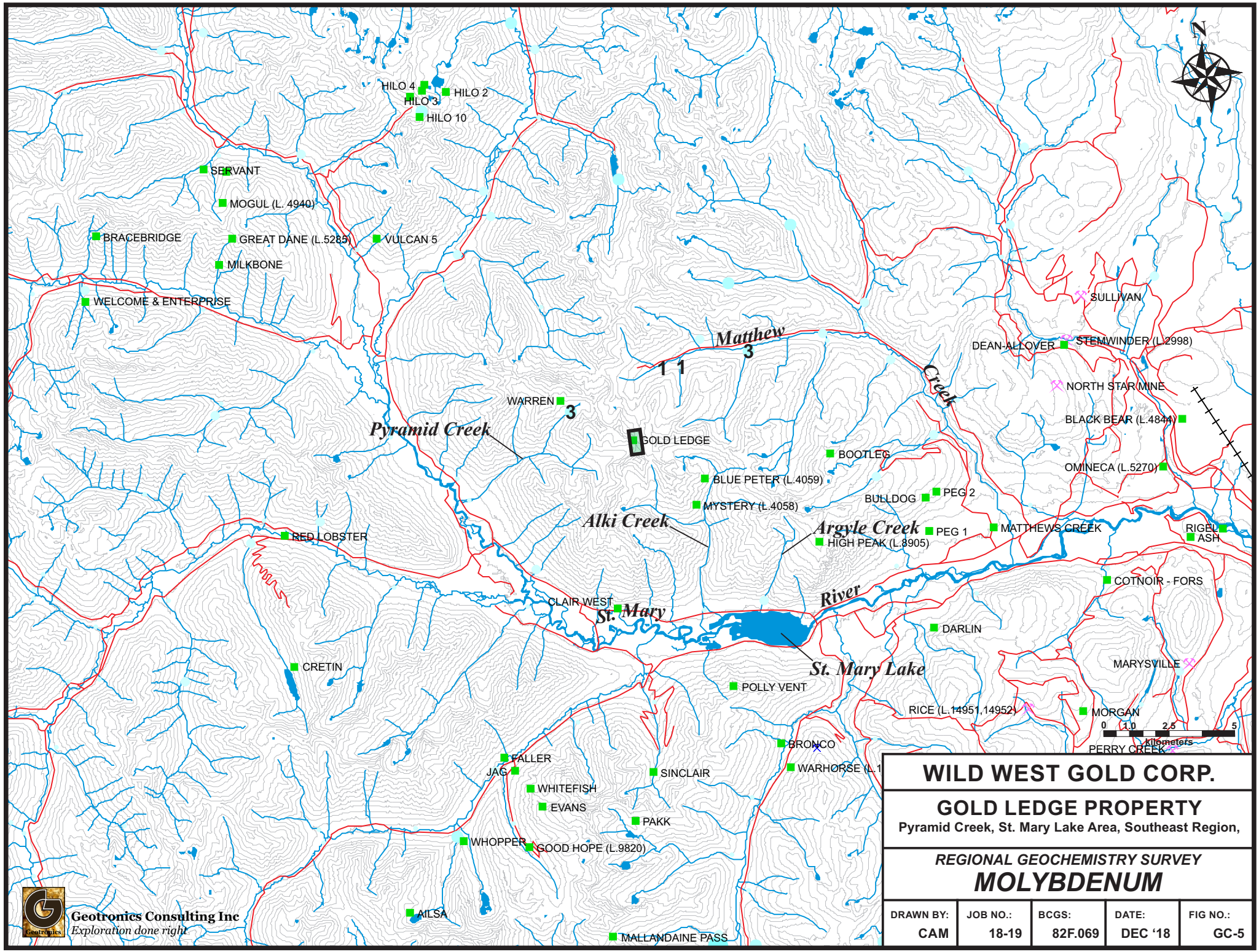
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

COPPER

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-4



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

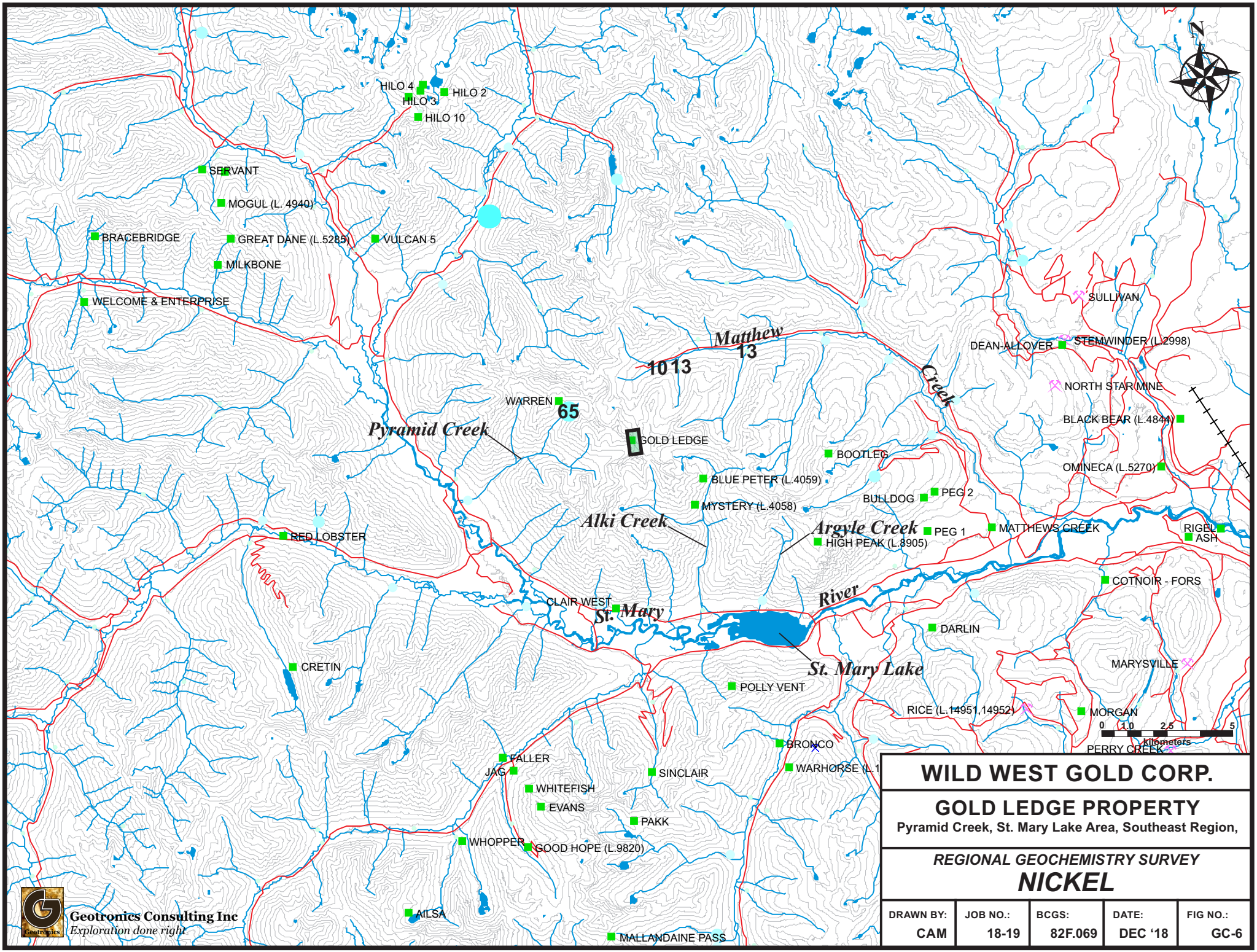
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

MOLYBDENUM

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-5



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

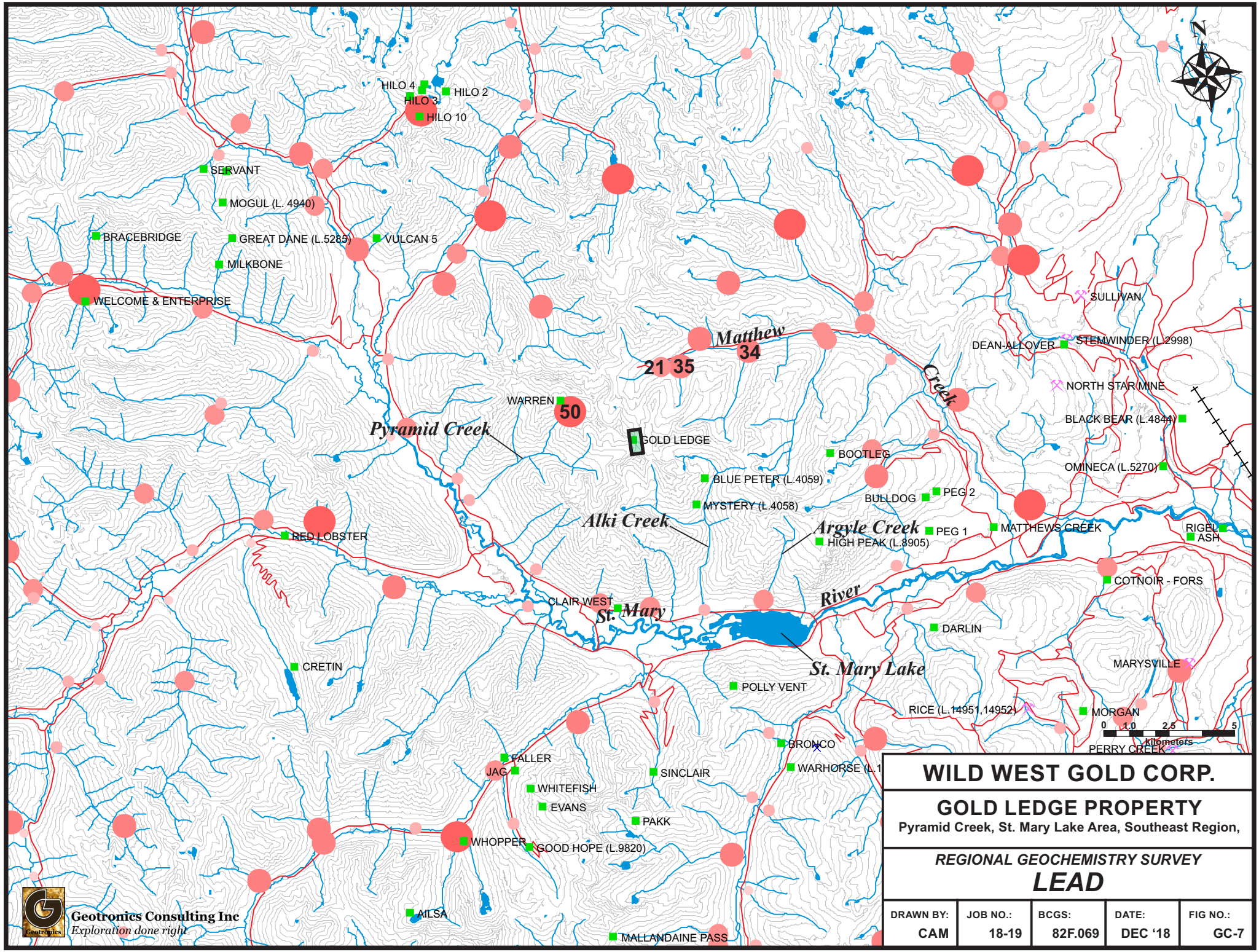
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

NICKEL

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-6



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

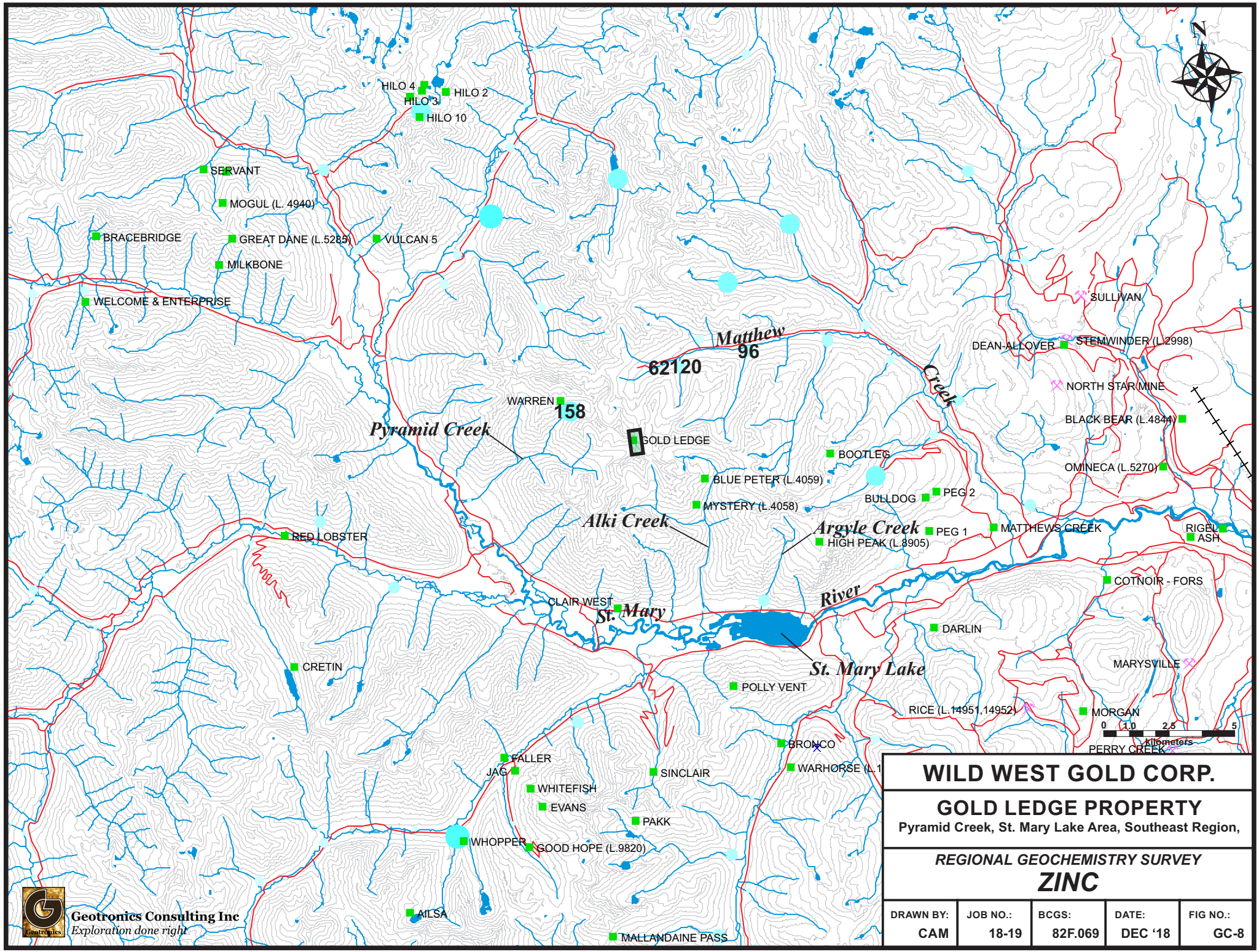
GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

LEAD

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-7



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WILD WEST GOLD CORP.

GOLD LEDGE PROPERTY

Pyramid Creek, St. Mary Lake Area, Southeast Region,

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

ZINC

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	BCGS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
CAM	18-19	82F.069	DEC '18	GC-8