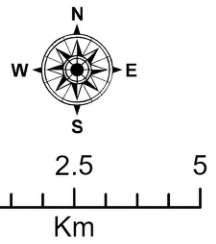
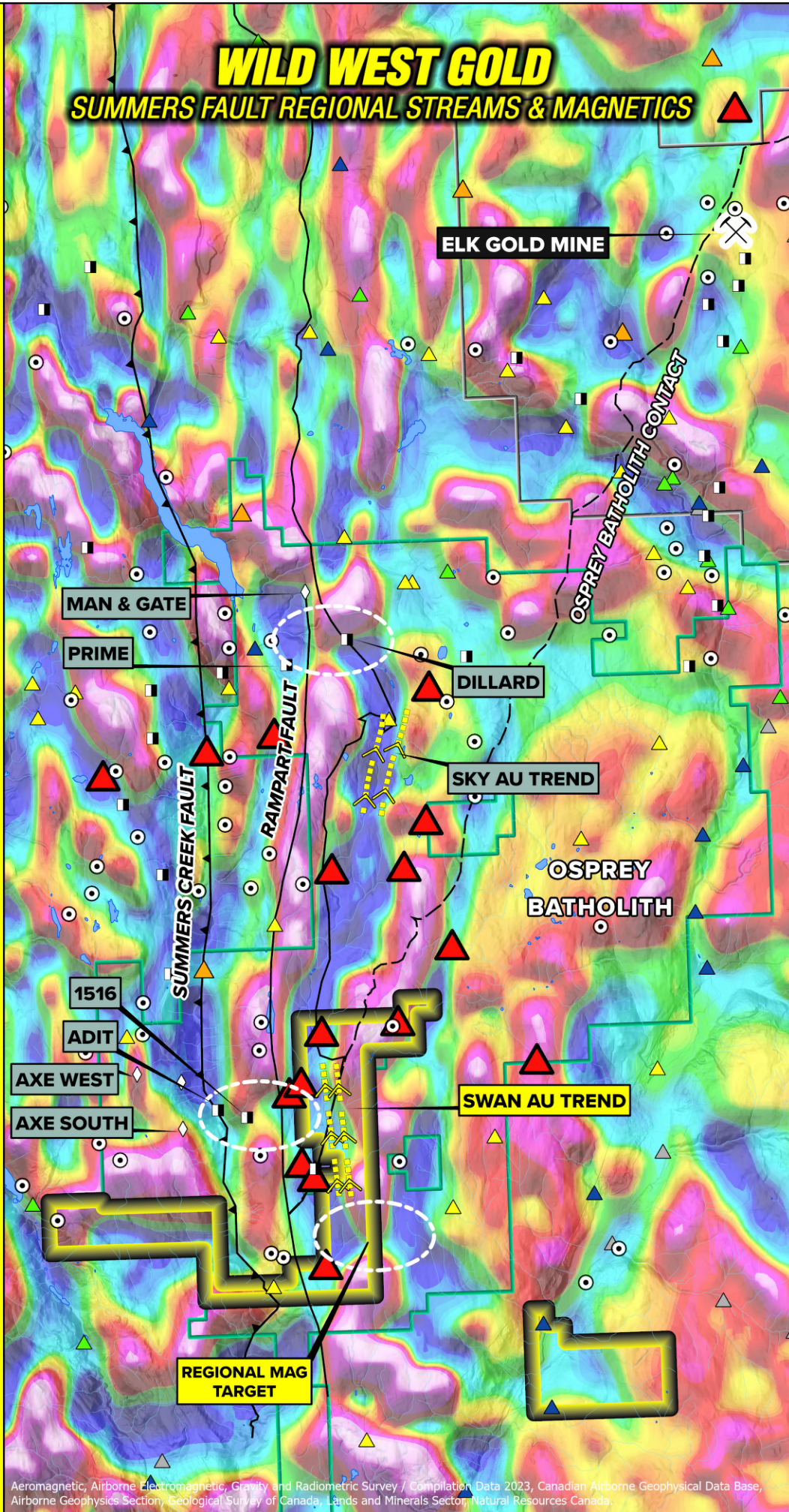


# Summers Fault

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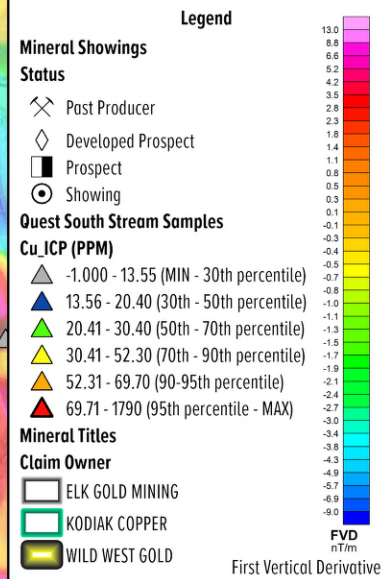
## WILD WEST GOLD SUMMERS FAULT REGIONAL STREAMS & MAGNETICS



The Summers Fault property shows similarities with the nearby Kodiak Copper and Elk Gold (Gold Mountain) properties. At Kodiak Copper, the focus is on areas where magnetic lows interrupt linear regional magnetic highs (white dashed outlines). A similar geophysical feature is identified in the southeast corner of Summers Fault.

Additionally, the geological setting of Summers Fault is similar to that of the Elk Gold Mine to the north where gold is associated with quartz veins that cut through Nicola volcanics and the Osprey Batholith. The intense fracturing, alteration, and copper mineralization within the 1516, Adit, Axe West, and Axe South zones prove the existence of large structural features and active hydrothermal systems in the area, suggesting a promising potential for similar mineralization at Summers Fault.

The plotting of Quest South's stream sample database shows the claims to be drained by streams anomalous in copper (>95th percentile) and gold.



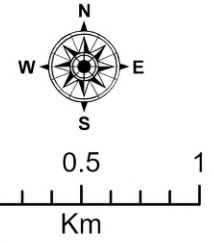
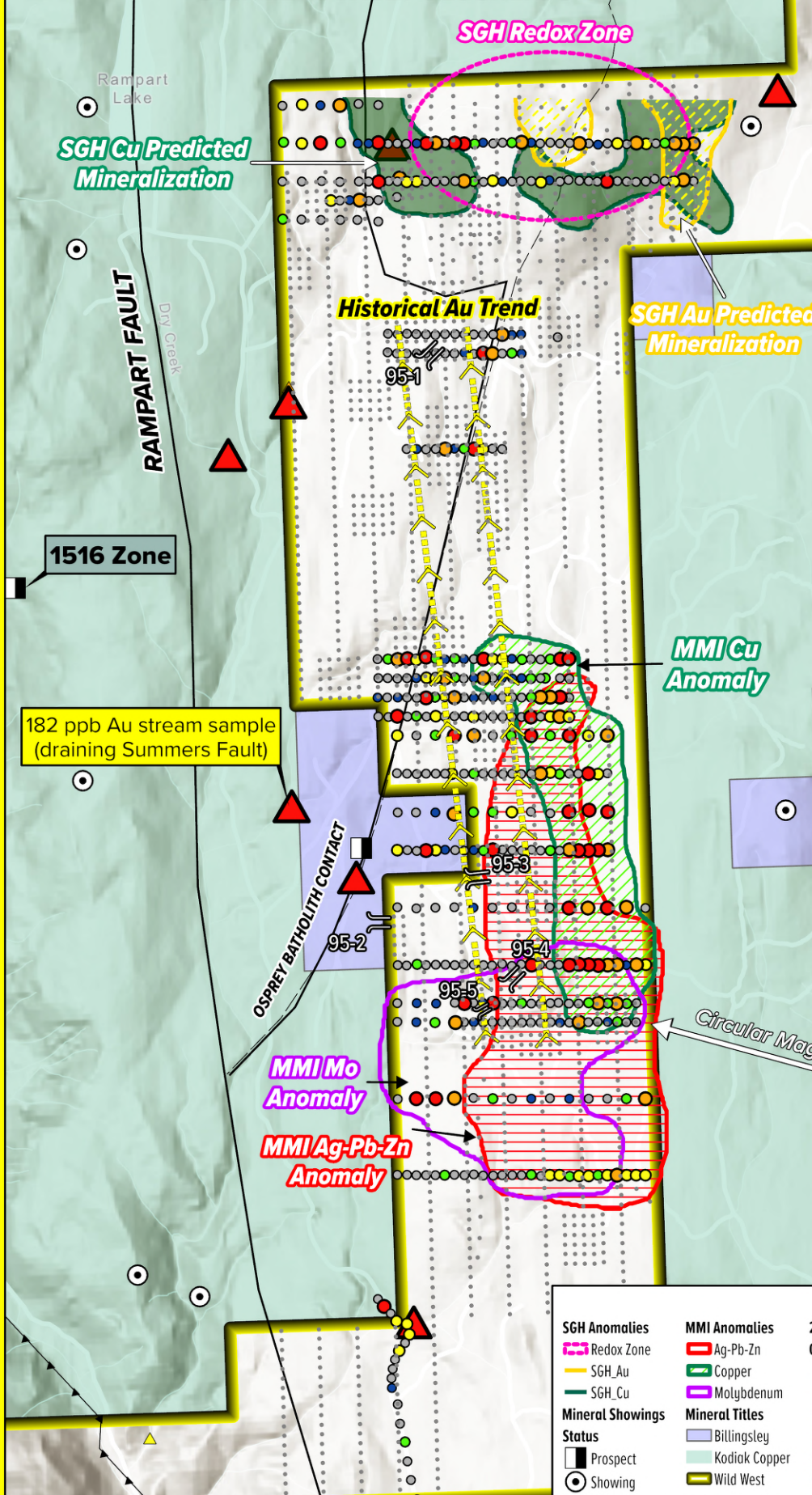
Aeromagnetic, Airborne Electromagnetic, Gravity and Radiometric Survey / Compilation Data 2023, Canadian Airborne Geophysical Data Base, Airborne Geophysics Section, Geological Survey of Canada, Lands and Minerals Sector, Natural Resources Canada.

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## WILD WEST GOLD SUMMERS FAULT GEOCHEMISTRY

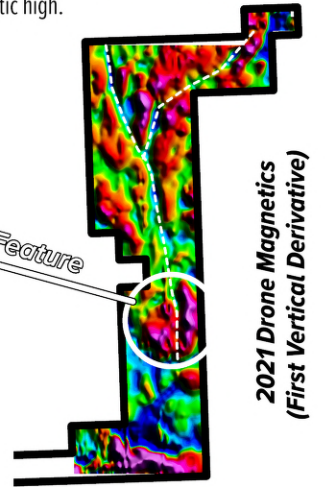


From 1988 - 1995, Fairfield Minerals conducted an extensive soil sampling program within the Summers Fault claims after recognizing a geological environment similar to their Elk Gold discovery to the north. These were predominantly assayed for Au only. Historical soil results returned up to 410 ppm Au, 502 ppm Cu, and 1272 ppm Zn.

In 1995, trenching efforts were undertaken to locate the source of gold anomalies. This program did not identify a source but trenches 95-2 to 95-5 revealed poly-metallic mineralization within clay-limonite shears crosscutting a fractured intrusive - with assays of up to 0.12% Mo (Trench 95-2), 0.96% Pb and 2.3% Zn (Trench 95-4).

Recent geochemical surveys by Wild West Gold have incorporated SGH and MMI in an effort to trace potential buried mineralization. The MMI survey has delineated a 3 km x 700 m area with anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Mo. Additionally, SGH reconnaissance sampling at the northern boundary of the claims identified a redox zone with corresponding SGH\_Cu (5.0 out of 6.0) and SGH\_Au (4.5 out of 6.0) signatures.

In 2021, a Drone Magnetics survey highlighted a north to northwest trending lineament east of the historic gold trend. In the area of the MMI anomalies, this lineament intersects a circular magnetic high.



Legend			
<b>SGH Anomalies</b>	<b>MMI Anomalies</b>	<b>2021 MMI</b>	<b>Quest South Stream Samples</b>
Redox Zone	Ag-Pb-Zn	<b>Cu_ppb</b>	<b>Cu_ICP (PPM)</b>
SGH_Au	Copper	70 - 700	30.41 - 52.30 (70th - 90th percentile)
SGH_Cu	Molybdenum	701 - 850	52.31 - 69.70 (90-95th percentile)
<b>Mineral Showings</b>	<b>Mineral Titles</b>	851 - 1100	69.71 - 1790.0 (95th percentile - MAX)
Status	Billingsley	1101 - 1740	<b>Historical Work</b>
Prospect	Kodiak Copper	1741 - 3290	Trenches
Showing	Wild West	3291 - 42200	Soil Sample