

NI 43-101 Technical Report

On the

Hedge Hog Property

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 93H06

Latitude $53^{\circ}13'58''$ N, Longitude $121^{\circ}36'12''$ W

For

Eastfield Resources Ltd.
110 - 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

Copper Creek Gold Corp.
710 - 750 W Pender St,
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1G8

By

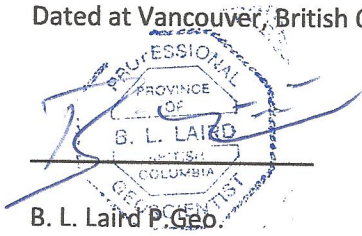
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November 15, 2017

Hedge Hog Property – B.L. Laird P.Geol, November 15, 2017

The "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Hedge Hog Project, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia" was prepared for Eastfield Resources Ltd and Copper Creek Gold Corp. by B.L. Laird P.Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of November 2017.

A circular professional seal for a geologist in the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL", "PROVINCE OF", "B. L. LAIRD", "COLUMBIA", and "GEOLOGIST". A blue ink signature is written across the seal.

B. L. Laird P. Geo.

I, Bruce Lawrence Laird P.Geo., do hereby certify that;

I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist contracting with Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. with a business address at Suite 110, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC. Canada, V6C 1Z7

I am a graduate of University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science, 1984, in Geology.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (P.Geo.), registration number 21581.

I have practiced my profession since graduation in Canada, the Western USA, Mexico, the Caribbean and Central America. I have worked in the gold exploration industry since 1980 and managed the exploration programs on the Hedge Hog Project in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

I visited the Hedge Hog Project on August 6, 2015.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” as set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify by reason of my education, relevant past work experience and affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) that I fulfill the requirements to be such a “qualified person”. I have authored the technical report titled “**NI 43-101 Technical Report On the Hedge Hog Project, Cariboo Mining Division BC**”, dated November 15, 2017.

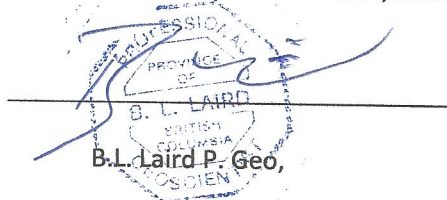
I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form and I take responsibility for this report.

At the time of writing and the signing date of this Technical Report I was independent of the property optionor (Eastfield Resources Ltd.) and independent of the property optionee Copper Creek Gold Corp. as defined under NI 43-101 guidelines and section 1.5 of those guidelines.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission of which makes the Technical Report misleading.

To the best of my knowledge and information, as of the effective date, this Technical Report contains all of the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading. I am not aware of any material excluded from this report that would make this report misleading. I take responsibility for all sections of this Technical Report.

Dated this 15th day of November, 2017.



To: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission

I, Bruce L. Laird, P.Geol., do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled NI 43-101 Technical Report On the Hedge Hog Property and dated November 15, 2017 (the "Technical Report") by Copper Creek Gold Corp. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the option of the Hedge Hog Property from Eastfield Resources Ltd announced via news release November 15, 2017 to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.



Bruce L. Laird P. Geol

November 15, 2017

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1.0 Summary

On Nov. 14, 2017 Copper Creek Gold Corp. (hereafter “Copper Creek”), entered into an option agreement with Eastfield Resources Ltd. (hereafter “Eastfield”), owner of the Hedge Hog Mineral Property granting Copper Creek the right to earn a 60% interest in it by making payments totaling \$350,000, making share issuances or paying cash valued at an additional \$150,000 and completing \$2,500,000 in exploration by the 5th anniversary of the agreement (Nov. 14, 2022). The author of this report, Bruce Laird, P.Geo has managed all exploration completed on the project in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

The author has read the Rules and Policies for NI 43-101 and is independent of both issuers. The author’s most recently visited the project August 6, 2015. The author has been commissioned by Copper Creek to prepare a summary report on the Hedge Hog property and if warranted to recommend an ongoing exploration program. The author is independent of Eastfield Resources Ltd and Copper Creek Gold Corp.

Eastfield Resources Ltd acquired the Hedge Hog property by staking in 2013 and 2014 and owns a 100% interest in it. The property is comprised of seven mineral tenures covering 2,418 hectares (5,972 acres) located approximately 80 km northeast of the town of Quesnel, BC and 15 km north of the historic gold mining towns of Wells and Barkerville.

A rush of exploration in Wells-Barkerville area during the 1980’s and 1990’s focused on the search for Besshi type volcanic massive sulfide (VMS) deposits in Paleozoic aged Slide Mountain rocks with interest fuelled by discoveries in equivalent rocks at the Chu Chua deposit north of Kamloops, BC and the Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine and Fyre deposits in the Yukon Territory (much of the Hedge Hog property is underlain by this formation). The well-known placer gold deposits of the Wells/Barkerville area (approximately 4 million ounces historic production) and historic lode gold deposits of this area (approximately 1.2 million ounces historic production) are hosted within meta-sedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic-Paleozoic Barkerville-Kootenay Terrane which structurally underlies the Slide Mountain Terrane and which probably also occurs in fault slices on the Hedge Hog property.

The first recorded exploration near the Hedge Hog claims was completed by a Mr. Ben Gunsen in 1984 and 1985 in the vicinity of Lottie Lake (current Hedge Hog claim) concentrating on finding coarse gold within pyritic rocks.

In 1998 float interpreted to be volcanic massive sulfide in character was found by prospecting in a roadside ditch approximately 800 meters southwest of Lottie Lake. The float consisted of a small angular boulder of chalcopyrite rich massive sulfide and several larger blocks of mineralized chert and/or silicified volcanic rock. The sulfide boulder graded 24.3% copper and 19.6 g/t silver. Eureka Resources acquired the Lottie project from the prospector in 1999 and conducted soil and till geochemistry, ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveying and backhoe trenching in the general area of the float. The test pitting revealed many more angular blocks of chalcopyrite rich massive sulfide but its source was not found. Several samples of this material subsequently sampled by Hudson Bay Exploration averaged 8.7% copper, 9.59 grams per ton silver and 145 ppb gold.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development optioned the property from Eureka Resources in 2000 and conducted bedrock and surficial till mapping, soil, and moss mat geochemistry, trenching, ground geophysics and a four drill hole (556 metre) program before relinquishing the option in 2001.

In 2001, Eureka identified EM conductors two km south of the Lottie copper float area and completed two diamond drill holes (129 metres) and subsequently concluding that the conductors identified were caused by graphitic sediments.

In 2013, Eastfield following acquisition of the mineral tenure for this area conducted a program of rock and stream sediment sampling. Altered rhyolite (silicified andesite?/basalt?) was confirmed in several float samples in the vicinity of Lottie Lake with the highlights being samples which returned 0.93% and 0.34% copper respectively. Approximately eight kilometers to the north of Lottie Lake, on a recent logging road, outcropping altered sheared rhyolite was observed and sampled. A grab sample of this material, cross cut by narrow quartz veins, assayed 1.51 g/t gold, 1.37% zinc, 0.48% lead, 1,203 ppm arsenic and 1,313 ppm antimony. The Golden Sky claim, now part of the Hedge Hog Property, was subsequently staked.

In 2014 stream sediment sampling and 6.6 kilometers of soil sampling at Lottie and 7.4 line kilometers of sampling over the Golden Sky was followed by 4.7 line kilometers of reconnaissance induced polarization/resistivity surveying at Lottie Lake. At Lottie, a sample of quartz pyrite veined argillite float/subcrop, returned an analysis of 797.1ppb gold and 550.5ppm arsenic. A broad roughly east-west chargeability high was defined by the induced polarization survey in the area of the Lottie float.

In 2015 further reconnaissance prospecting and mechanical test pitting and trenching was completed in a program in which forty-seven pits were dug with an excavator. Forty-two of the pits encountered bedrock while five did not. One sample of silicic rock was sent for petrographic analysis and determined to be a brecciated latite confirming the presence of volcanic or sub-volcanic rocks in the vicinity of the massive sulfide “boulder field”. Prospecting further still further west of Lottie Lake located silicified and outcropping pyritized altered argillite south of the placer gold mine located in this area.

Further exploration is recommended with two objectives; first for the identification of the mineralized felsic volcanic rocks which host the massive sulfide float boulders and second for location of mineralization similar to what occurs fifteen kilometers to the south at Barkerville. Sampling in the vicinity of the placer gold mine located west of Lottie Lake in 2014 identified mineralized argillite/chert with one sample grading 797.1ppb gold. The presence of adjacent outcropping felsic dykes is similar to the geological setting at Barkerville.

A two phase exploration program is hereby recommended. The first phase should entail prospecting and rock sampling with an estimated 100 rocks and 500 soils to be collected and analyzed concurrently with excavator trenching and pitting in which 70 hours of machine time should be budgeted and in which upwards of which 50 pits should be excavated. The estimated cost of the phase one program is \$104,850. Contingent on the success of the first phase a phase two program consisting of 2,500 meters of diamond drilling at an all in cost of \$200 metre (\$500,000) is recommended.

2.0 Introduction

This report is prepared for Copper Creek Gold Corp. and Eastfield Resources Ltd., owner of the Hedge Hog Mineral Property, to facilitate Copper Creek entering an option agreement to acquire the Hedge Hog property.

The report relies on Assessment Reports filed with the BC Government by the owner for work on the Hedge Hog property. The author has supervised exploration on the Hedge Hog property in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The author last visited the property on August 6th 2015 while managing and conducting the 2015 exploration program. Since that time, Eastfield has not performed any exploration work on the Hedge Hog property.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not drawn on any report, opinion or statement regarding legal, environmental, political or other factors during the preparation of this report except those that are referenced herein.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Hedge Hog property is comprised of a seven MTO mineral tenures covering 2417.7 hectares (5,972 acres) and is located approximately 80 km northeast of the town of Quesnel, BC and 20 km north of the historic gold mining towns of Wells and Barkerville. The claims are centred on UTM NAD83 Zone 10 co-ordinates 592722E, 5899360N and are 100% owned by Eastfield.

Table 1 Claim Status

Claim Name	Record #	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Registered owner
Hedge Hog	1021007	464.5	July 15, 2021	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
HG-2	1027627	348.5	April 17, 2020	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
HG-3	1027628	232.2	April 17, 2020	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
HG-3	1027630	270.8	April 17, 2019	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Golden Sky	1023265	482.9	Oct 23, 2021	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Khan Khan	1025715	290.1	Feb 4, 2021	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Conector	1028564	328.7	May 28, 2020	Eastfield Resources Ltd.
Total		2,418 (ha)		

Cariboo Mining Division

Copper Creek intends to option the Hedge Hog property from Eastfield under the following terms:

- (a) by making payments to the Optionor as follows:
 - (i) \$20,000 immediately upon execution of this Agreement; and
 - (ii) \$20,000 on the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (iii) \$30,000 on the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (iv) \$55,000 on the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (v) \$100,000 cash and \$50,000 to be paid in equivalent shares*¹ or cash on the fourth anniversary of the date of this Agreement; and

- (vi) \$125,000 cash and \$100,000 to be paid in equivalent shares ^{*1} or cash on the fifth anniversary of the date of this Agreement.

^{*1} Shares shall be valued at the average closing price of the shares for ten business days immediately preceding the anniversary date.

- (b) Incurring Exploration Expenditures on the Property as follows:
 - (i) \$100,000 to be spent by the first anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (ii) an additional \$300,000 to be spent by the second anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (iii) an additional \$500,000 to be spent by the third anniversary of the date of this Agreement;
 - (iv) an additional \$600,000 to be spent by the fourth anniversary of the date of this Agreement; and
 - (v) an additional \$1,000,000 to be spent by the fifth anniversary of the date of this Agreement.

In British Columbia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. A Permit to Work was issued in August 2014 and for trenching and drilling. The 2015 trenching program occurred under the terms of that permit. That permit has now expired (August 15, 2017) and the author does not foresee any abnormal difficulties in applying for or receiving a subsequent permit. A reclamation security bond of \$3,500.00 CDN remains in place.

Indian land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located entirely on provincially owned land.

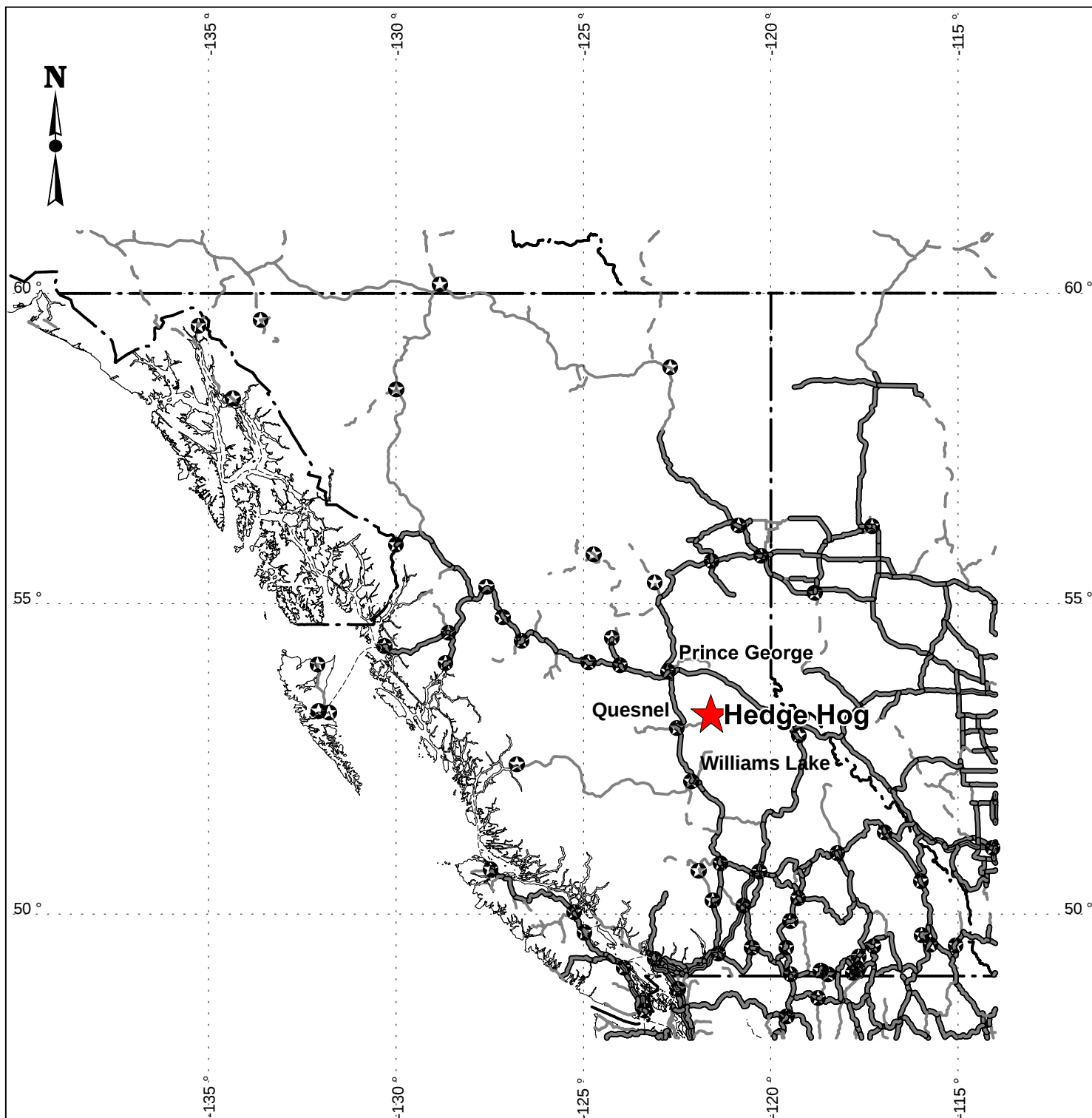
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Hedge Hog Property is road accessed from Quesnel BC by paved Highway 26 to Wells BC. To access the Lottie, the Ketchum Forest Service Road (2400 Road) leaves the highway approximately 23 kilometres west of Wells, at approximately 26 kilometres up (north) the 2400 Road turn east onto the Big Valley road and travel 22 kilometres to the Lottie area. Numerous spur roads offer quad and 4x4 pickup access throughout the Lottie area.

Access to the Khan Khan area is north on the Ketchum (2400) road for approximately 47 kilometres from Highway 26 and then southwest on a logging spur for another 11 kilometres to the Khan Khan area (the southwest end of this road was in the process of being deactivated in September 2014).

The Golden Sky showing is best accessed from Wells by driving northeast 17.6 kilometres along the Bowron Lake Road and then left onto the Ketchum Forest Service Road (2400 Road) for 22 kilometres then north on a logging spur for 5 kilometres.

The nearest power line in the vicinity of the Hedge Hog project is a line that extends along the Bowron Lake Road to service local residents and the Bowron Lake Provincial Park.



Eastfield Resources Ltd

Date: 14/11/17

Author: BL

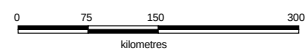
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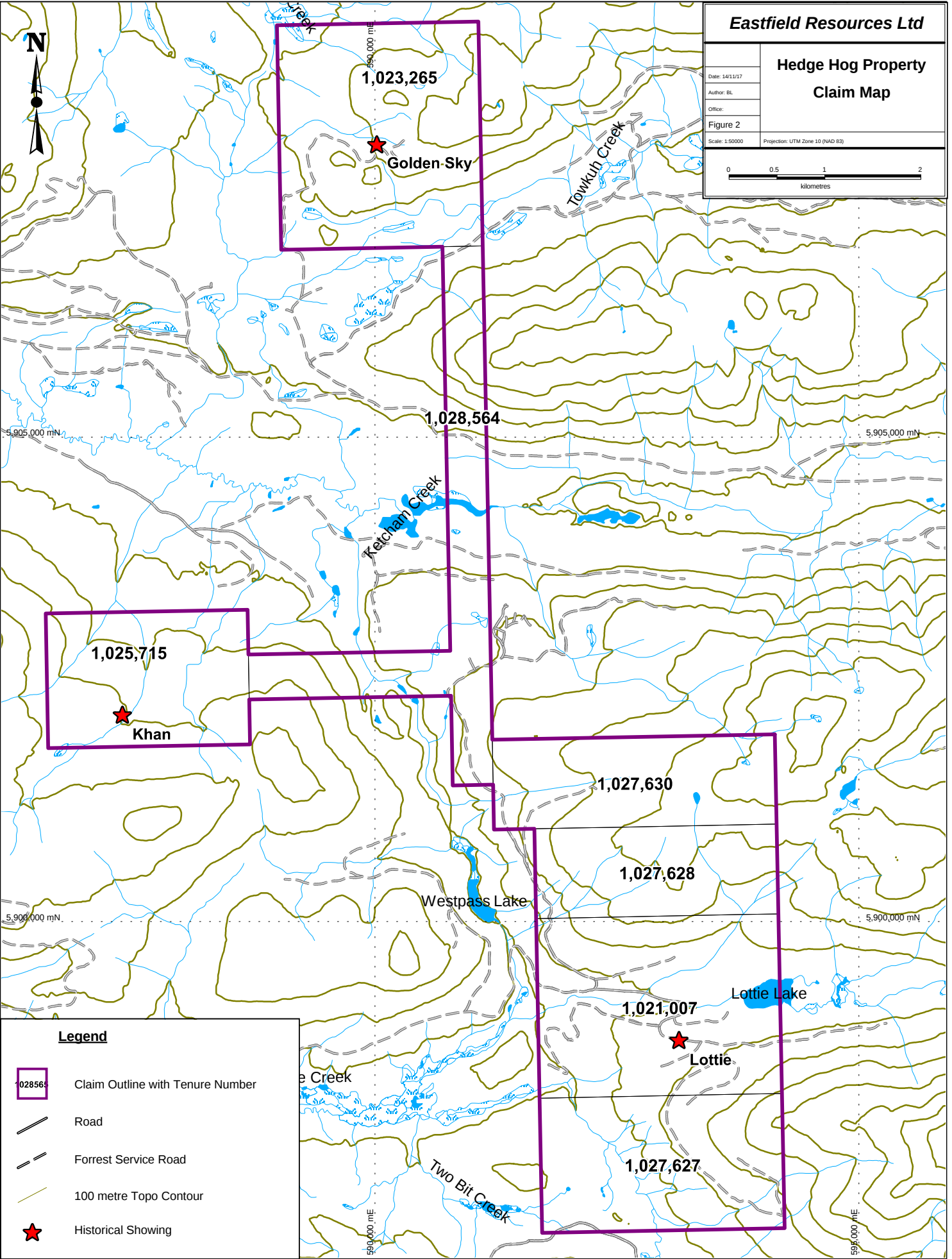
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Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

Hedge Hog Claim Location Map





Government of Canada data indicates that Barkerville BC has an annual average daily temperature of 2.0° Celsius with highs with summer month averages of 10.6° Celsius and an average annual precipitation of 1022 millimetres (560 millimetres rain, 462 centimetres snow) with summer average rainfall of 91 millimetres per month.

The town of Wells offers accommodation and limited supplies, fuel, basic groceries. Restaurants in Wells are seasonal for summer tourists and winter snowmobilers. The city of Quesnel is a major supply centre for forestry and mining throughout the region. A small airstrip is located at Wells and a regional airport services Quesnel with daily service to Vancouver. Additional flight service is available via Prince George. Heavy equipment is available for contract hire in Wells where casual field labour is also available.

Elevations on the property range from 1660 metres (5450 feet) on a ridge north of Lottie Lake to 1020 metres (3350 feet) in Big Valley south of the Golden Sky showing. The property is covered by stands of fir, spruce and hemlock which has been extensively logged and is in various states of forest regeneration. Logging remains active in the area. High snow accumulations in the winter months limit road access to the property without regular snow plowing of the roads. Exploration activities without snow removal are possible most years from late May to early November.

6.0 History

Exploration in the area was first triggered by the 1981 release of a regional stream geochemical survey completed by the British Columbia Geological Survey. This prompted several major mining companies to undertake grass-roots exploration through the region. Placer mining in the Lottie area is recorded in the early 1900's.

The first recorded exploration near the Hedge Hog claims was by Gunsen in 1984 and 1985 on the Neewa claims northwest of the Lottie area and south of the Khan area. This work concentrated on finding coarse gold within pyritic rocks (Tataryn, 1984, Tataryn, 1985).

The Lottie VMS (volcanic massive sulfide) float was found by an M. Peter in July 1998 while following up the Westpass mineralization he had found in 1993. It was discovered in a roadside ditch 800 meters southwest of Lottie Lake (Kerr, 1999).

The float consisted of a small angular block of chalcopyrite rich massive sulfide and several larger blocks of mineralized chert and/or silicified volcanic rock. The sulfide boulder assayed 24.3% copper and 19.6 grams per tonne silver. Eureka Resources acquired the Lottie from Mr. Peter in early 1999 and conducted soil and till geochemistry, ground EM/mag and backhoe trenching in the general area of the float (Kerr, 1999). The test pitting revealed many more angular blocks of chalcopyrite rich massive sulfide but its source was not found. Several samples of this material averaged 8.7% copper, 87 ppm zinc, 145 ppm lead with 145 ppb gold and 9.59 g/t silver. Highlights from the trenches are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Historical Lottie Trench Sulfide Boulder Results

Sample	Type	Cu (%)	Ag (ppb)	Au (ppb)	Mo (ppm)
14130	Chalcopyrite - rich massive sulfide	9.25	8,960	173	304
14131	Chalcopyrite - rich massive sulfide	8.34	9,112	154	385

Sample	Type	Cu (%)	Ag (ppb)	Au (ppb)	Mo (ppm)
14132	Chalcopyrite - rich massive sulfide	10.35	11,839	172	381
14148	Chalcopyrite - rich massive sulfide	7.03	8,442	80	720
BCGSB	Chalcopyrite - rich	4.59	600	115	120
10083	Pyrite - rich massive sulfide	0.53	688	15	137
14134	Pyrite - rich massive sulfide	1.10	525	8	100

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development optioned the property from Eureka Resources in 2000 and conducted bedrock and surficial mapping, soil, till and moss mat geochemistry, trenching, ground geophysics and a four hole, 554.9 metre drill program at Lottie. An addition two hole program in 2001 drilled 128.7 metres of core. Drilling encountered sericite altered basalts, silicified sediments and with quartz pyrite and local narrow quartz chalcopyrite veins. Only 6.65 metres of the four Lottie holes was sampled with most samples being less than 20 centimetres in length. Hudson Bay subsequently relinquished its option on the property (Bidwell, 2001).

In 2001, Eureka identified EM conductors two kilometers south of the Lottie copper float area. Two diamond drill holes (128.7 metres) tested the electromagnetic conductors and concluded they were graphitic horizons (Bidwell et al, 2002).

Table 3 Historical Drill Collars

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)	Year
DDH-Lot 1	593120	5898852	1241	180	-45	134.3	2000
DDH-Lot 2	592936	5898853	1234	180	-45	109.7	2000
DDH-Lot 3	592522	5898798	1187	180	-45	134.1	2000
DDH-Lot 4	593017	5899076	1219	180	-45	176.8	2000
L-DDH-01	593674	5897383	1371	180	-52	83.9	2001
L-DDH-02	593978	5897109	1341	180	-60	44.8	2001
					Total	683.6	

Historical drill core originating from the Hudson's Bay Exploration and development programs completed in 2000 and 2001 was located and 20 samples collected and analyzed in 2015. No significant results were obtained from these analyses and sample intervals do not indicate true thicknesses of units. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 11.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The current BC Digital Geology Map (Massey et al) shows Hedge Hog property is underlain by the Antler Formation of the Mississippian to Permian Slide Mountain Terrane which is comprised of ophiolitic rocks, cherts and argillites. The Slide Mountain rocks of the Antler Formation east of Barkerville have been described by Ash (Ash, 2001) in BCMEM GSB Bulletin 108.

“Slide Mountain Terrane rocks are locally assigned to the Antler assemblage and comprise a series of internally imbricated early Mississippian to Early Permian oceanic crustal volcanic and pelagic sedimentary rocks, which sit structurally above displaced North American rocks of both the Barkerville and Cariboo terranes along the Pundata thrust (Struik, 1981). Struik and Orchard (1985) have established from fossil evidence that at least three thrust imbricates are present within the overlying Antler ophiolitic assemblage. Ophiolitic rocks are dominated by metabasalt and pelagic sediments with lesser mafic plutonic and ultramafic rocks. Sedimentary units commonly include interbedded chert and argillite with lesser slate and greywacke (Sutherland Brown, 1957; Struik, 1986, 1988a, b). Struik (1988a) has correlated the Crooked amphibolite with the Antler assemblage and suggests that both the Pundata and Eureka thrust faults are most likely part of a continuous structure now separated by erosion.”

On the western side of the Lottie area, in the vicinity of the placer operation, the Pundata Thrust juxtaposes Slide Mountain Terrane rocks to the east on top of Cariboo Terrane rocks to the west. Lower Mississippian crinoidal limestone of the Greenberv Formation is exposed to the west and Permian to Triassic slates and greywackes are exposed 200 meters northwest of the placer operation, indicating the thrust lies further to the east than previously mapped.

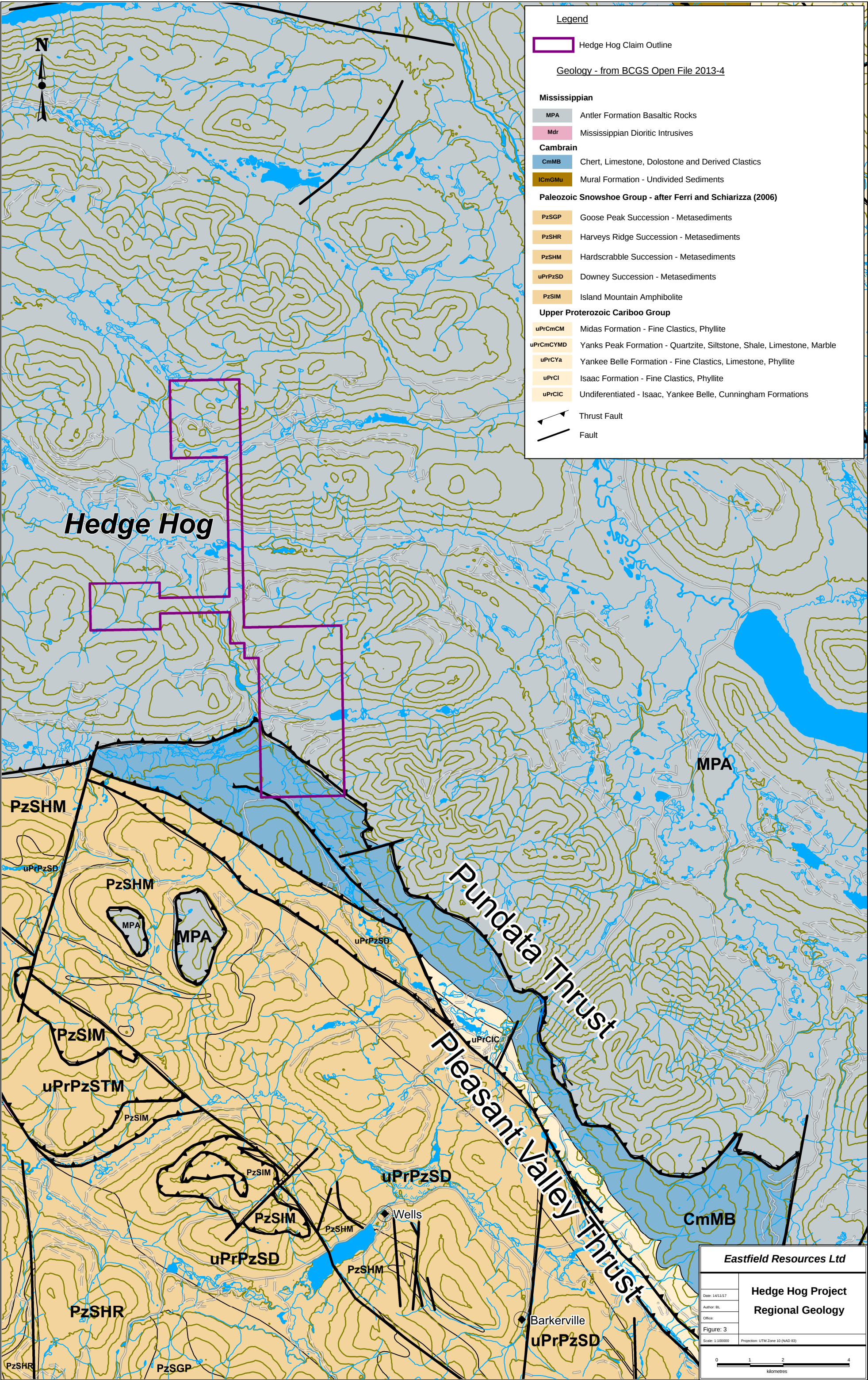
The Regional Geology is shown on **Error! Reference source not found.** and Geologic Terranes are shown on Figure 4.

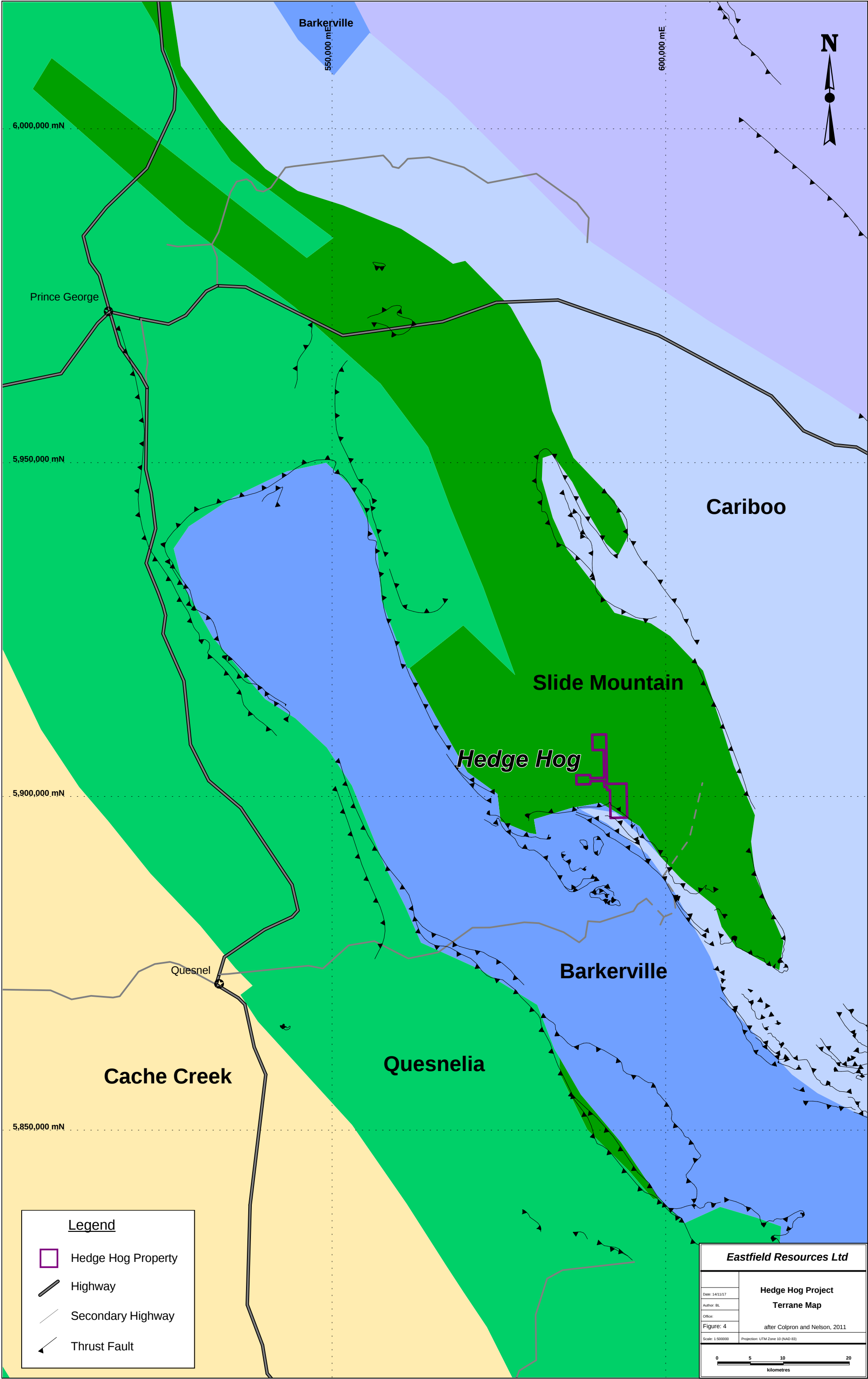
Initial massive sulfide boulders assaying up to 24.3% copper and 19.6 g/t silver found at Lottie in 1998 resulted in the later discovery of sulfide boulders averaging 8.7% copper, 87 ppm zinc, 145 ppm lead with 145 ppb gold and 9.59 g/t silver, found at or near the bedrock interface in test pits and trenches. Massive sulfide mineralization is yet to be located in outcrop however evidence exists for nearby source. Samples collected in 2013 of debris around the reclaimed test pits consisted of quartz chalcopyrite veined silicified volcanic rock and returned analysis of 0.93% and copper 0.34% copper suggesting a VMS source for the mineralization as does sample HH15-Bold collected in 2015 which returned an analysis of 1.11% copper and 5.7% sulfur.

The quartz-pyrite veined silicified rocks outcropping northwest of Lottie resemble footwall alteration around a VMS system. Probable syngenetic pyrite is observed in outcrop near the Lottie placer. Sericite altered basalts and silicified sediments and cherts with narrow quartz sulfide veins are further evidence for VMS style mineralization at Lottie.

Anomalous gold values with quartz pyrite veined argillite occurring adjacent to a felsic dyke is similar to the style of gold mineralization described at Barkerville.

Initial massive sulfide boulders assaying 24.3% copper and 19.6 g/t silver found by Martin Peter at Lottie in 1998 resulted in the later discovery of sulfide boulders averaging 8.7% copper, 87 ppm zinc, 145 ppm lead with 145 ppb gold and 9.59 g/t silver, found at or near the bedrock interface in test pits and trenches (Kerr, 1999). Massive sulfide mineralization is yet to be located in outcrop however evidence exists for nearby source. Samples collected in 2013 of debris around the reclaimed test pits consisted of quartz chalcopyrite veined silicified volcanic rock (latite) and returned analysis of 0.93% and copper 0.34% copper (Morton, 2014) suggesting a VMS source for the mineralization as does sample HH15-Bold collected in 2015 which returned an analysis of 1.11% copper and 5.7% sulfur (Morton, 2016).





The quartz-pyrite veined silicified rocks outcropping northwest of Lottie resemble footwall alteration around a VMS system. Probable syngenetic pyrite is observed in outcrop near the Lottie placer. Sericite altered basalts and silicified sediments and cherts with narrow quartz sulfide veins are further evidence for VMS style mineralization at Lottie.

Anomalous gold values with quartz pyrite veined argillite occurring adjacent to a felsic dyke is similar to the style of gold mineralization described at Barkerville.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

Near the placer operation west of the Lottie boulder occurrence, is an outcrop of interbedded (syngenetic, possibly bedded pyrite) somewhat graphitic and silicified argillite with interbedded fine grain siltstones and volcanics. These rocks contain white quartz pyrite veins and local bull quartz veins to 0.75 metre thickness. Across a small gully, west of the road, a crowded plagioclase felsic porphyry with chlorite altered mafic sites and trace disseminated pyrite outcrops.

West of the Lottie placer outcrops an orange rusty weathering felsic volcanic plagioclase porphyry (possibly a dyke) with trace disseminated pyrite and weak quartz sericite alteration. This unit extends westerly and large, $+1\text{m}^3$, angular boulders of this unit are found further east near the Lottie massive sulfide float.

Northwest of the Lottie boulders, is a road cut where records indicate Gunsen washed 3-4 cubic metres of rock from a quartz fluorite vein (Tataryn, 1984) that occurs with outcrop of silicified siltstone with quartz pyrite stockwork. North of Lottie occur local outcrops of green andesite/basalt with traces of disseminated pyrite and trace quartz veins to 3 millimetres with minor chalcopyrite.

The area where angular mineralized float boulders had been previously found along a road is now overgrown and the roads deactivated and choked with alder. South of there, near the ridgetop on very recent logging roads, are outcrops of medium green phyllite with disseminated epidote and manganese staining along foliations.

At Golden Sky, in 2013, a mineralized shear zone trending at 070° over ± 25 metres, consisted of altered layered sediments/volcanics cross cut by narrow quartz veins assayed 1.51 g/t gold, 1.37% zinc, 0.48% lead, 1203 ppm arsenic and 1313 ppm antimony was found. A subsequent field check concluded that it connected to a second outcrop on the next switch back where 14 additional rock samples were collected. Results from the Golden Sky area included a grab sample with 0.64 g/t gold, 0.59% zinc, 773 ppm lead, 733 ppm arsenic and 100 ppm antimony and a sample (taken over 3 metres) with 0.67 g/t gold, 0.33% zinc, 0.24% lead, 599 ppm arsenic and 633 ppm antimony. Anomalous elements include gold, zinc, lead, arsenic and antimony. A section of the altered outcrop consists of leached gossan with a sample assaying 17.3% iron, 15ppm molybdenum and 180.7 ppm copper the precursor of which may have been massive sulfide (Morton, 2014a).

An additional traverse in 2014 to follow up anomalous gold-arsenic and copper-nickel in soil values found little additional outcrop off the road. A small series of fine grain layered sediments/volcanics and red ironstone was found east of the showing and is traceable along an east-southeast trend to an outcrop in the road. Local frost heaves and small outcrops of bull quartz were noted and align north-south with a bull quartz vein in the road south of the Golden Sky showing. In the road the white bull quartz vein is associated with a gabbro dyke cutting basalts (Laird, 2015).

In 2015, further review indicated significant silicification and pyritic alteration of argillites outcropping to the west of Lottie Lake and to the south of the placer mine located further to the west of Lottie Lake. Two samples were selected for petrographic analysis. The first of these samples taken from material excavated from one of the prospect pits west of Lottie Lake (sample HH-15-P1) was determined to be an andesite flow or dyke while the second sample collected was from a small mineralized boulder located near the original boulder discovery was determined to be a brecciated latite dominated with plagioclase and lesser quartz and sericite with patches and veins of K-feldspar, quartz, pyrite kaolinite and chalcopryite. Both of these samples indicate the presence of volcanic or sub-volcanic rocks in the vicinity of the “boulder field” target area. The sample of the mineralized boulder further suggests that a so far undiscovered felsic entity may be the source of the mineralized boulders (Morton, 2016).

8.0 Deposit Types

The region north of Wells/Barkerville has been explored for Besshi type Volcanic Massive Sulfide deposits hosted within deep oceanic rift related ophiolitic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane. Little exploration for gold has occurred in spite of the occurrence of historical and current placer gold occurrences such as Lottie Creek, Two Bit Creek, Stephanie Creek and Ketcham Creek. Overburden cover and a lack of extensive logging until the late 1980's historically hindered exploration. The increase in logging and the release of government regional geochemical sampling all occurred shortly after significant VMS discoveries in Slide Mountain rocks of the Chu Chua deposits north of Kamloops and later in similar ophiolitic rocks at the Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine, Fyre and Ice deposits in the Yukon.

The presence of massive sulfide, VMS derived angular float at or near the bedrock interface in trenches at Lottie in an area within favourable host Slide Mountain Terrane rocks is worthy of follow up exploration to find the boulder source.

The gold quartz vein occurrences in the Barkerville Camp have been roughly dated as early Cretaceous, much younger than any of the host rocks in the region. These vein systems follow structural zones allowing their linear character and are associated, variably, with ankerite, pyrite, minor galena, sphalerite, scheelite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopryite and lead-bismuth sulphides. The veins have been noted to be associated with felsic intrusions. These intrusions occur as sills and dykes and varieties include quartz porphyry, felsites, aplite, and quartz latite. The intrusions are commonly strongly siderite/ankerite altered, pyritic and often show sericite alteration. The dykes also often carry low gold values.

Felsic volcanic occurrences within the Slide Mountain Terrane have been mapped by several more recent exploration groups whereas earlier government mappers have generally not included these units as part of the section. It is very likely that at least some of these felsic rocks are intrusive sills or dykes. At Barkerville it is reported that a large percentage of the felsic intrusions are sills. At the Lottie property there is a felsic outcrop near the placer gold mine that is elevated in gold and arsenic. This area requires further exploration for Barkerville style mineralization.

9.0 Exploration

Eastfield has carried out stream sediment and rock sampling, soil grids, trench sampling and IP chargeability, ground magnetic surveys on the Hedge Hog property since 2013.

Summary of Work Completed by Eastfield:

- Silt Samples: 50 samples
- Soil Samples: 542 samples (274 near Lottie Lake and 295 at the Golden Sky occurrence).
- Rock Samples: 63 samples
- Induced Polarization Surveying: 4.7 line kilometres (near Lottie Lake)
- Excavator trenching and pitting: 47 sites (near Lottie Lake)

Costs incurred in the two most recent programs; the first continuing into late 2014 with reporting completed in Feb 2015 and the second continuing to mid Aug. 2015 with reporting completed in July 2016 were \$95,932 and \$43,084 respectively (\$139,016 CDN total)

9.1 Geochemistry

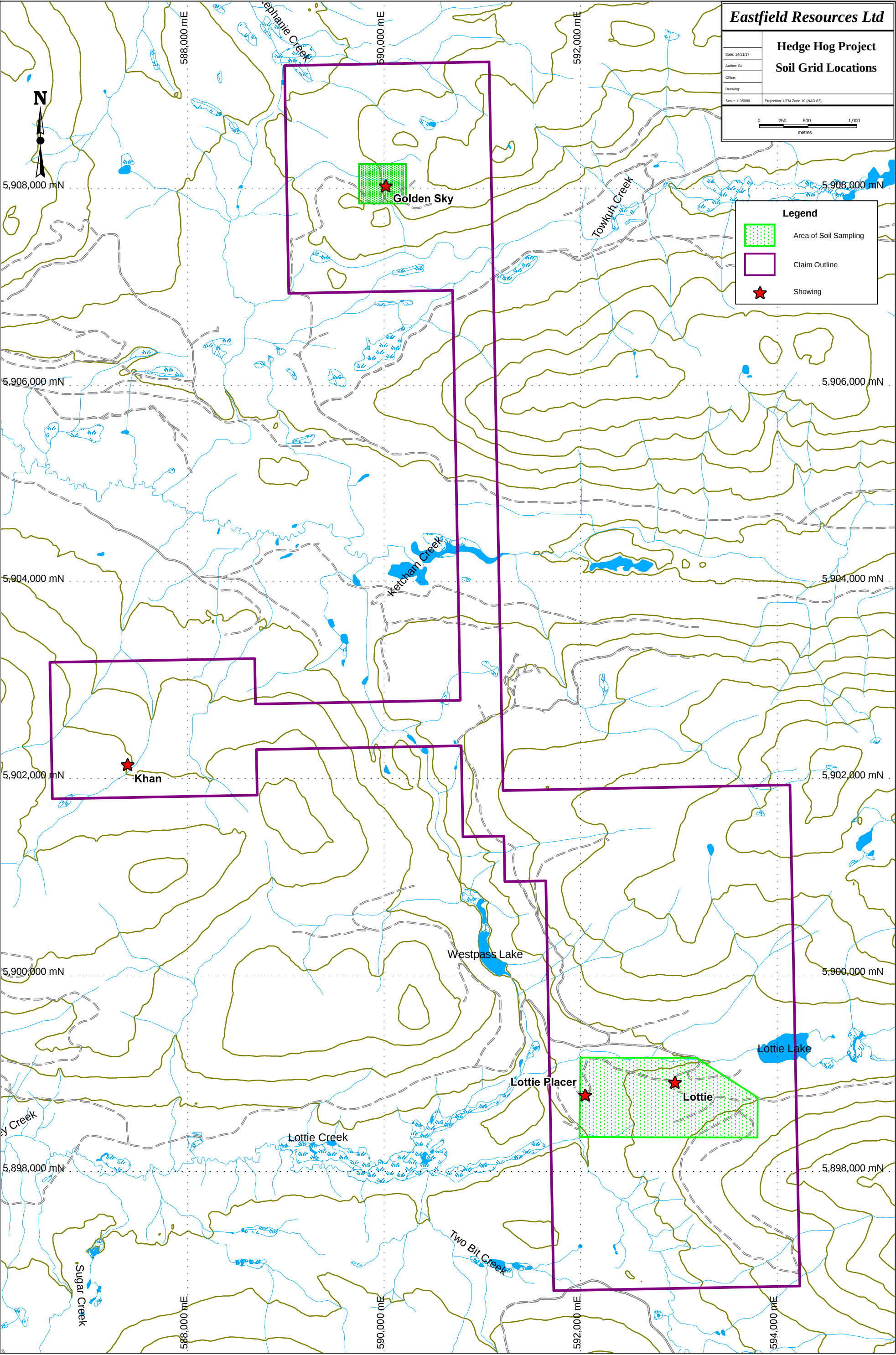
Soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, prospecting and mapping in 2014 was conducted by a field crew supplied by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd of Vancouver BC for Eastfield Resources Ltd.

A total of 542 soil samples were collected (247 at Lottie, 295 at Golden Sky) during the 2014 program. Where possible “b” horizon samples were collected at an average depth of 30 centimetres. Sample locations were captured on GPS, and sample data recorded for each station. Samples were placed in Kraft sample bags with individually numbered tags, tag numbers were also written on the sample bags with permanent marker. The areas covered by soil grids is shown on **Error! Reference source not found..**

At Lottie, four east-west soil lines, 1175 to 1800 metres long were compassed, GPS’d and ribboned with stations marked at 25 metre intervals. Samples were collected using either an auger or a tree planter’s shovel. Three lines, 200 metres apart cover an area up slope of the Lottie float and one line 400 metres north covers the area between the Lottie float and Lottie Creek. No consistent soil anomalies were found on the Lottie grid.

At Golden Sky, fifteen east-west soil lines, 475 metres long were compassed, GPS’d and ribboned with stations marked at 25 metre intervals. Samples were collected using either an auger or a tree planter’s shovel. Lines are 25 metre apart with the grid centred on the Golden Sky showing.

Two coincidental anomalous sets were discovered at Golden Sky. Gold-arsenic form a consistent pattern and copper-nickel form consistent a pattern. Results for gold-arsenic are shown on Figure 6 and results for copper nickel are shown on Figure 7.



Eastfield Resources Ltd

Hedge Hog Project	
Soil Grid Locations	
Date: 14/11/17	
Author: BL	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:35000	Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

02505001,000

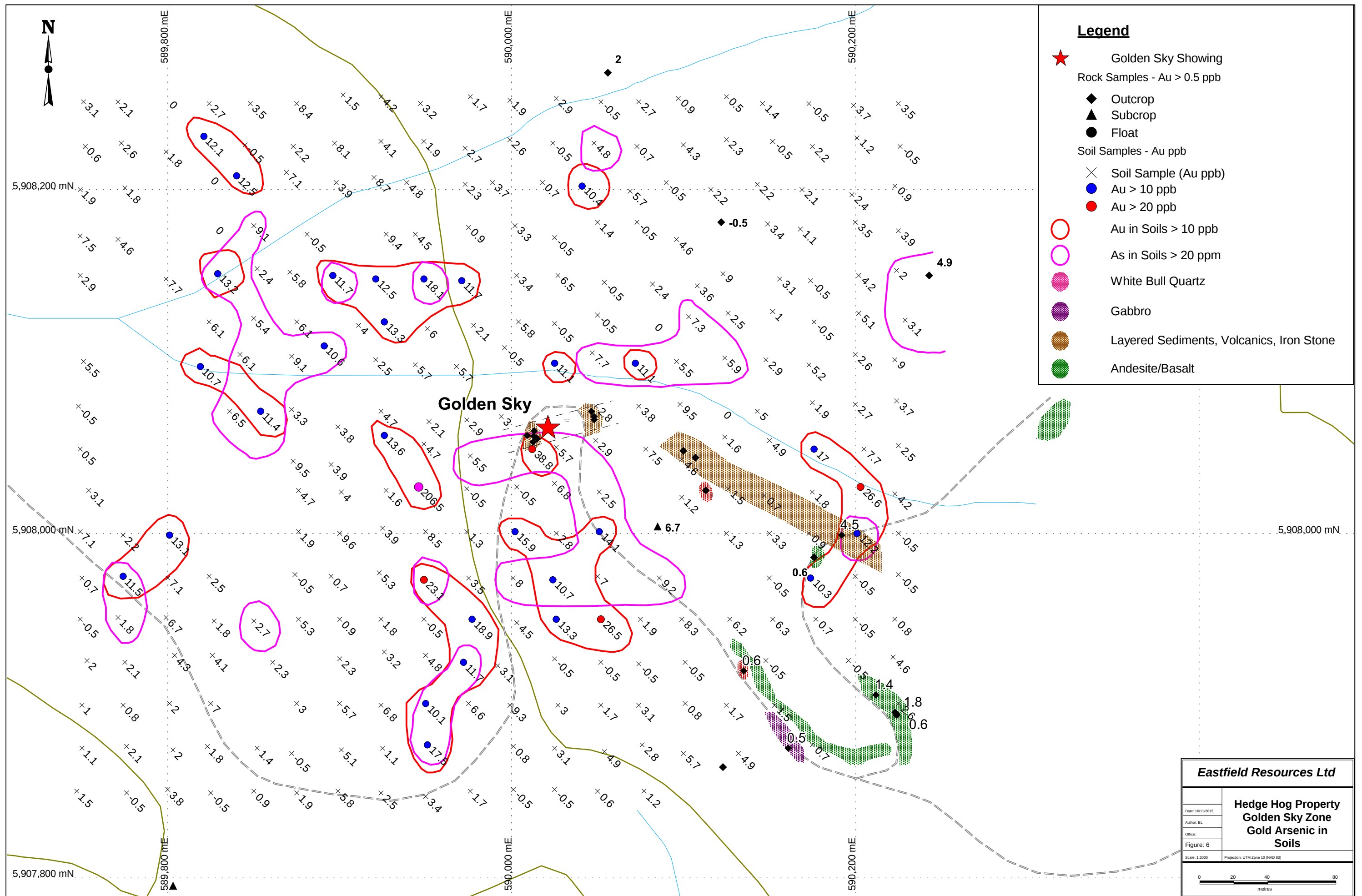
metres

Legend

Area of Soil Sampling

Claim Outline

Showing



Eastfield Resources Ltd

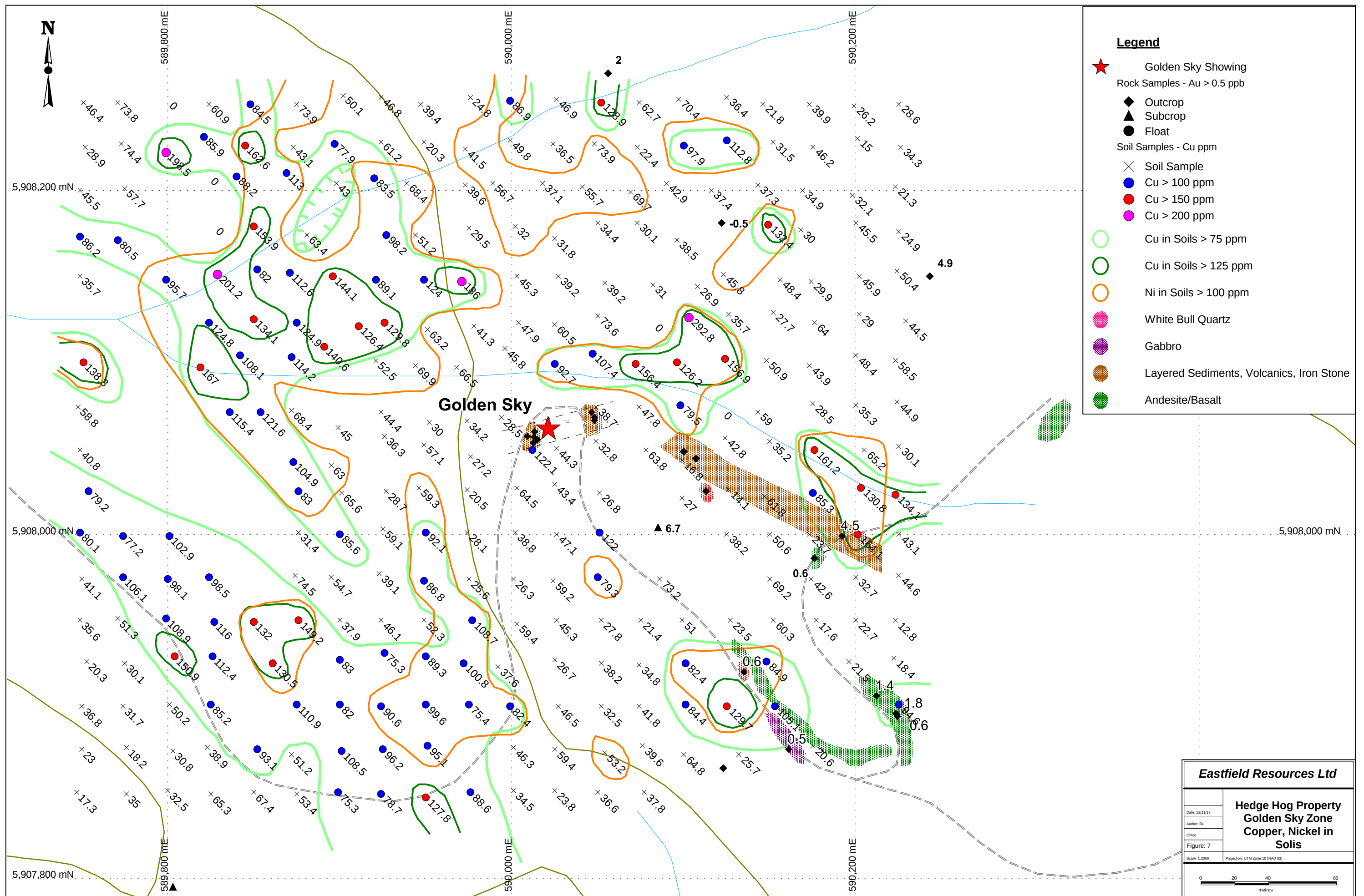
Hedge Hog Property
Golden Sky Zone
Gold Arsenic in
Soils

Date: 10/11/2015
Author: BL
Office:
Figure: 6

Scale: 1:2000

Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)

0 20 40 80
metres



Stream sediment samples were collected from sites within and outbound from the Hedge Hog claim. At each sample site samples were processed by sieving through two large sieves affixed to the top of a five gallon pail (-8 mesh on top of -50 mesh). The resulting field sieved sample, two or three kilograms in size, was subsequently divided into three samples all approximately equal in weight. One subsample was submitted directly to the lab as a conventional silt sample. The second subsample, weighing approximately 0.5 kilograms, was later concentrated on a small test aluminum sluice box to yield a concentrated sample (it was attempted visually to produce approximately an equal volume of concentrate from sample to sample). The third subsample was panned in a conventional gold pan.

Samples were placed in HUBCO sample bags with individually numbered tags, tag numbers were also written on the sample bags with permanent marker.

In 2013, 39 stream sediment samples (3 samples per site) were collected within (5 within the current claim boundary) and outbound from the Hedge Hog claim. In 2014, eleven stream sediment samples (3 samples per site) were collected.

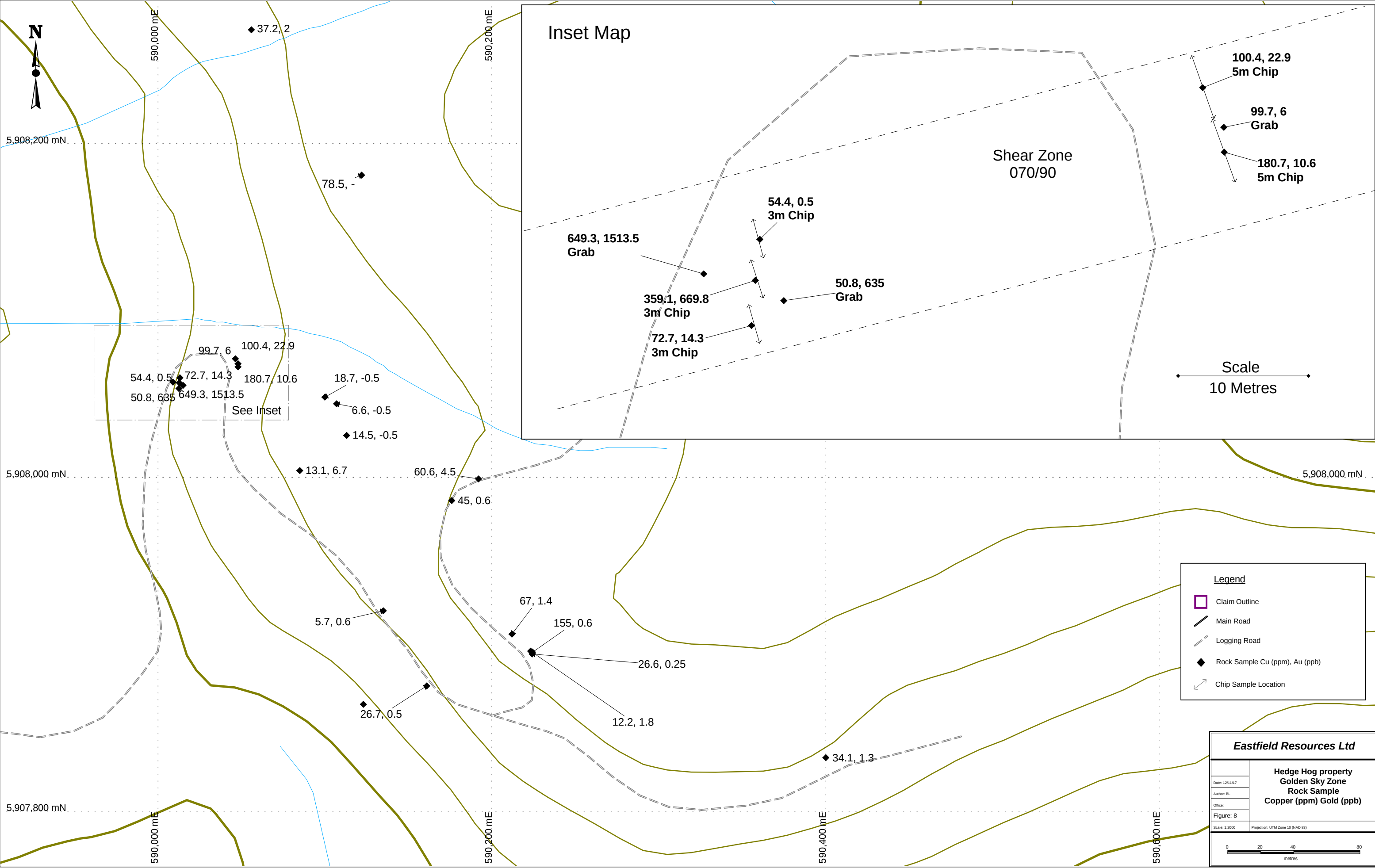
One stream sediment sample site north of Lottie returned anomalous gold values (silt sample # 1150061, 238.3 ppb gold, and sluiced silt sample #1150161, 321.5 ppb gold). This site was followed up and found to be where a historical skid trail crossed the creek (Laird, 2015). The area is highly disturbed by heavy equipment and the site contains mainly till/stream bank material. There were no other significant results from the stream sediment sampling.

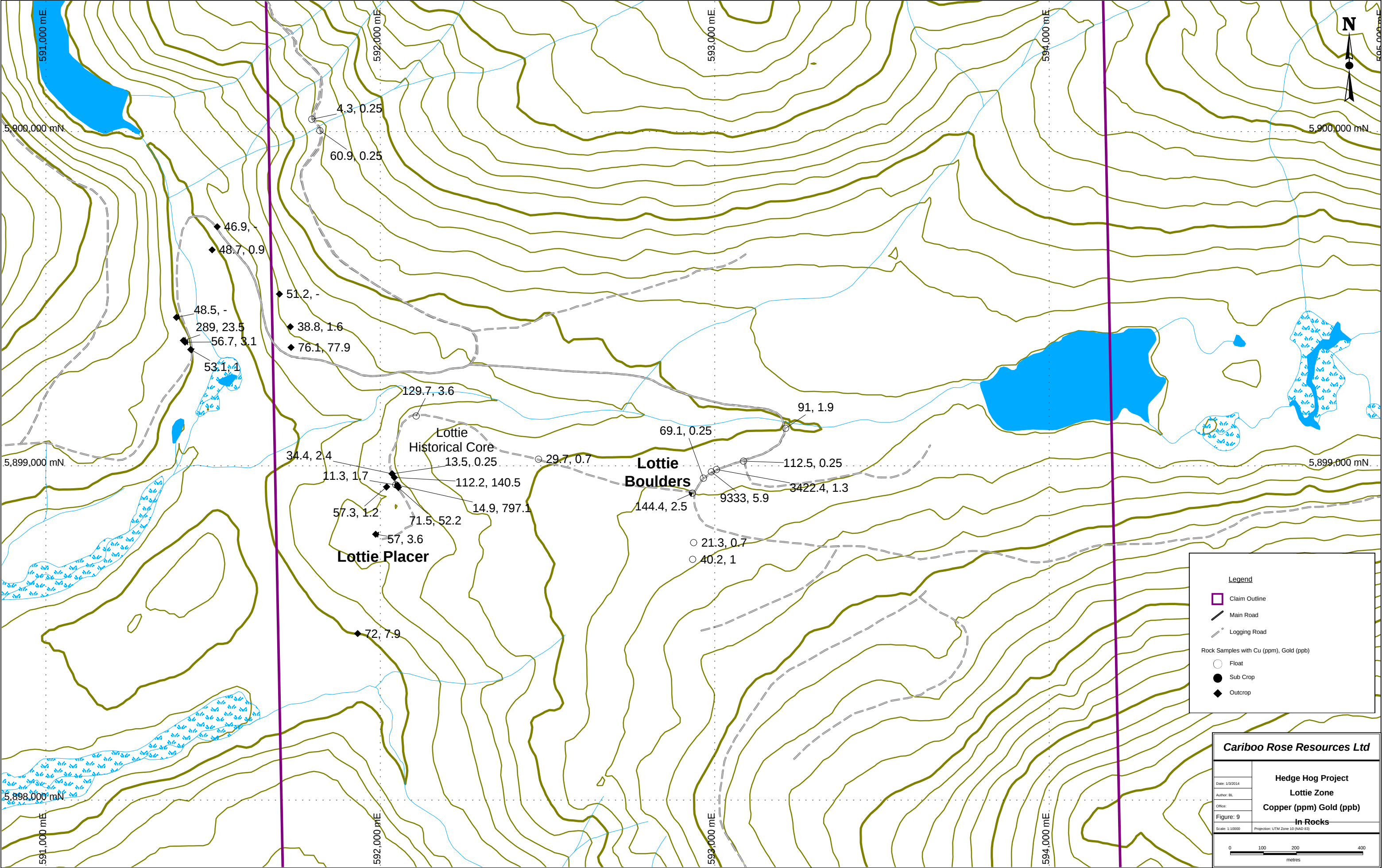
During the 2013 program, twenty eight rock samples were collected from within the current claim boundary including the discovery of the Golden Sky showing. During the 2014 program fifteen rock samples were collected with locations noted but no descriptions were captured. An additional twenty rock samples were collected during a second 2014 phase of exploration. Sampling was directed to any outcrop exposures and most importantly, any alteration of mineralization found.

Grab samples collected from outcrops, subcrops and float boulders within and around the Hedge Hog property were placed in plastic sample bags with individually numbered tags, tag numbers were also written on the sample bags with permanent marker.

The Golden Sky discovery is shown on Figure 8 with copper and gold values. The original grab sample returned 649.3 ppm copper with 1513.5 ppb gold. A follow up 3m chip sample across the structure ran 359.1 ppm copper with 669.8 ppb gold (Morton, 2014a).

Rock samples from the Lottie area with copper and gold values are shown on Figure 9. A sample of semi massive sulfide (chalcopyrite/pyrite) rubble in the vicinity of the historical Lottie Boulder trenches ran 9333 ppm copper (Morton, 2014). A sample of quartz pyrite subcrop near the Lottie Placer operation returned 797.1 ppb gold (Laird, 2015).





9.2 Geophysics – IP, Ground Mag

Also in 2014, an IP/Resistivity/Magnetic survey at Lottie and follow up prospecting and mapping at Lottie, Khan Khan and Golden Sky. Geophysical surveys were conducted by Scott Geophysics of Vancouver BC with assistance from Mincord personnel.

Four reconnaissance lines (4.7 line kilometres) of IP/Resistivity/Magnetics were surveyed along existing logging roads and skid trails at Lottie. The survey covers an area east from the Lottie placer operation and south (upslope) of the Lottie float. A pole-dipole array was used with readings collected at an “a” spacing of 25 metres at “n” separations of 1 to 10 (25/1-10). The on line current electrode was located to the east of the potential electrodes. IP Chargeability (15m slice) is shown with trench locations on **Error! Reference source not found..** IP Chargeability (15m slice) with survey lines and historical drill holes are shown on Figure 11.

Total field magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals and corrected for diurnal variation against a fixed base station cycling at 10 second intervals. The ground magnetic survey did not return significant results.

The IP survey outlined a broad east-west chargeability anomaly to the southeast and up slope of the Lottie massive sulfide float boulders. This anomaly is open to the northeast. A second anomaly, open to the west was found near the Lottie Placer mine.

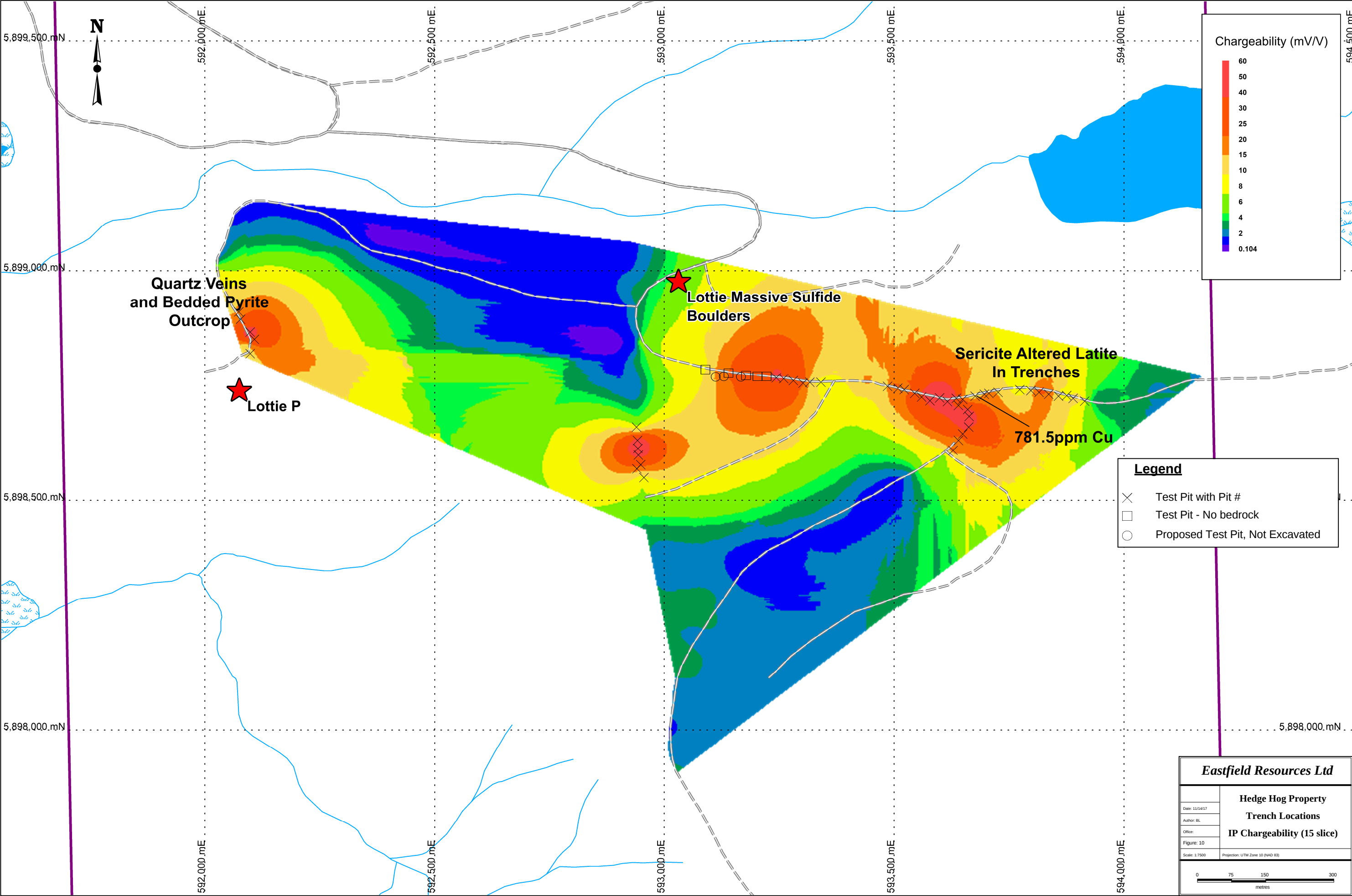
9.3 Trenching

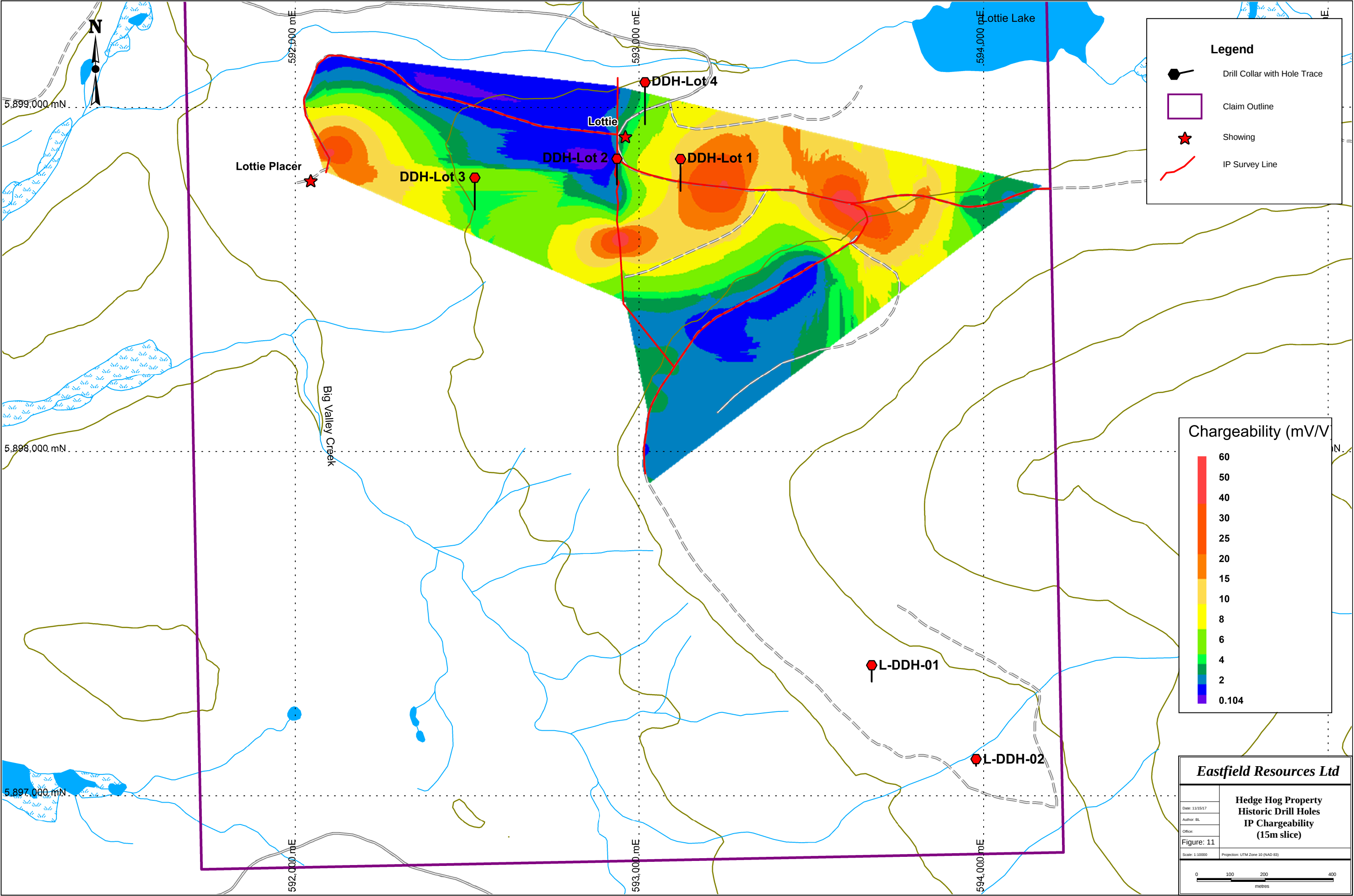
In 2015 further reconnaissance prospecting and mechanical test pitting and trenching was completed in which forty-seven pits were dug with an excavator. A Hitachi 300 series excavator was contracted in Wells BC for the work. Forty-two of the pits encountered bedrock while five did not reach bedrock. In each case where bedrock was encountered sampling followed. In most instances the broken rock was saturated with water and it was decided not to enter the pits because of the possibility of sloughing. Consequently material was sampled directly from the bucket of the excavator and not from the bottom of the pits. A total of 48 samples were collected from trenches. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags with individually numbered tags, tag numbers were also written on the sample bags with permanent marker. Once sampling was completed each pit was refilled and grass seeded.

Southwest of the Lottie float outcrop encountered in the pits was dominated by interbedded sericite altered latite and argillite. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite were observed and one sample ran a high of 781.5 ppm copper (Morton, 2016). Trench locations are shown with IP Chargeability on **Error! Reference source not found..**

10.0 Drilling

This section is not applicable as no drilling has been done on the property by Copper Creek Gold or Eastfield Resources.





11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Historical work prior to Eastfield acquiring the Hedge Hog Property is noted in government filed assessment reports. It is believed the sample handling and lab procedures of these historical works was done up to industry standards.

Sample handling and analysis for programs initiated by Eastfield are as noted in Table 4.

Soil samples were air dried and placed in cardboard boxes, sealed and delivered to Acme Analytical Labs in Smithers British Columbia for drying and sieving to -80 mesh. Thirty six element 30 g - ICP-ES analysis was conducted at Acme's Vancouver facility.

Rock and test pit samples were placed in plastic sample bags with individually numbered tags, tag numbers were also written on the sample bags with permanent marker. Bags were put into fibre sacks and sealed for shipping via Greyhound bus to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver British Columbia for crushing, pulverizing to -200 mesh and 36 element 30 g - ICP- ES analysis. One 2013 rock sample has a 0.25g split assayed for zinc and one rock sample in 2015 was assayed for copper. A like numbered hand specimen was retained from each rock sample.

The 2015 resampling of historical core had selected intervals split using a conventional core splitter with half the sample placed in a poly bag with a sample tag and the corresponding number written on the bag. A duplicate tag was placed in the core box along with the other half core. Samples were then placed in fibre sacks and sealed for shipping via Greyhound bus to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver British Columbia for crushing, pulverizing and 36 element 30 g - ICP-ES analysis.

Silt, sieve and pan concentrate stream sediment samples were air dried prior to being boxed and shipped via Greyhound to Acme in Vancouver or delivered to Acme in Smithers. In Smithers the samples would be further dried and screen prior to shipment to Vancouver for thirty six element 30 g - ICP-ES/MS analysis was conducted at Acme's Vancouver facility.

Table 4 Summary of Analysis

Sample Type	Year	Number of Samples	Lab	Prep Code	Analytical Code	Analytical Method
Stream Sediments	2013	39	Acme	SS80	1F03	Sieve to -80 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 37 element 30g ICP-MS
Rock	2013	14	Acme	R200-250	1DX2	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 15g ICP-ES
Rock	2013	14	Acme	R200-250	1DX3	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES
Rock	2013	1	Acme		7AR	Zinc Assay
Rock	2014	35	Acme	PRP70-250	AQ202	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia

Sample Type	Year	Number of Samples	Lab	Prep Code	Analytical Code	Analytical Method
						digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES
Rock and Trench	2015	79	Bureau Veritas	PRP70-250	AQ202	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES
Rock	2015	1	Bureau Veritas	PRP70-250	AQ201/MA410	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 15g ICP-ES, 4 acid digestion 0.25g Cu
Core	2015	20	Bureau Veritas	PRP70-250	AQ202	Crush, split, pulverize 250g to -200 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES
Stream Sediments	2014	36	Acme	SS80	AQ202	Sieve to -80 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES
Soil	2014	538	Acme	SS80	AQ202	Sieve to -80 mesh, aqua regia digestion, 36 element 30g ICP-ES

Acme Analytical Labs (now Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada) is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited lab and is not associated with Copper Creek Gold or Eastfield Resources. No sample preparation outside of that noted for stream sediment samples, was performed by Eastfield or Mincord personnel. The authors are confident proper sampling, sample handling and security protocols have been followed.

12.0 Data Verification

The author, B.L. Laird visited the Hedge Hog August 6, 2015. B.L. Laird supervised and conducted fieldwork at Hedge Hog Project in in 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. (later Bureau Veritas Minerals) routinely inserts lab standards and conducts repeat check analyses as part of its analytical procedures. The author has visually checked and compared the replicability of internal standards inserted into the sample stream by Acme and Bureau Veritas. The author has also checked and compared the reproducibility of the labs check analysis for rock, silt and soil samples. Due to the reconnaissance nature of the exploration to date, Eastfield did not insert their own standards and blanks into the sample stream. The author is satisfied that the sampling procedures and data are reliable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

Barkerville Gold Mines recently published a 43-101 compliant resource estimate at Bonanza Ledge (Brousseau et al, May 2017), which contains a measured and indicated resource of 684,900 tonnes at 7.21 grams per tonne and 158,800 ounces with 18,600 ounces in the inferred category. These massive pyrite lenses tend to occur on the flanks of vein systems where they cross-cut limestone and/or calcareous units and are considered to be replacement deposits.

This resource estimate for Barkerville Gold Mines Bonanza Ledge is for a property in the region of the Hedge Hog property and is not indicative of mineralization found to date on the Hedge Hog property. The author has been unable to verify the work of Barkerville Gold Mines.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Not applicable.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The IP/Resistivity survey outline a broad east-west chargeability high east southeast of the Lottie float. A second chargeability high occurs near the Lottie placer mine where syngenetic and bedded pyrite have been found. The core of the chargeability anomaly is untested by trenching and is east of the historic drill holes.

Soil results from the Golden Sky grid show several coincidental anomalies with two main sets, a gold-arsenic set and a copper-nickel set. One gold-arsenic anomaly is centred on the Golden Sky showing with several similar sized anomalies distributed throughout the grid. Coincidental copper nickel anomalies are peripheral to the Golden Sky showing but have coincidental gold-arsenic soil anomalies within them.

Stream sediment sampling generated a single anomalous site (silt sample # 1150061, 238.3 ppb gold, and sluiced silt sample #1150161, 321.5 ppb gold) from a stream draining westerly off the hill north of Lottie (Laird, 2015). Follow up of this sample showed sand and gravel material pushed up at a creek crossing of an old skid trail within a historical cut block and the site is highly disturbed

The 2015 exploration program was successful in adding to the geological knowledge base for the Hedge Hog project. The existence of silicified, sericite altered argillite and siltstone is more extensive than previously known and more extensively altered. The revelation that the mineralized boulders may be derived from a latite entity (a felsic intrusive or volcanic unit) indicates that the geology of this area is more complex than indicated on existing geological maps. The concept that these rocks are part of a classical ophiolite package (Slide Mountain Terrane) needs to be adjusted to incorporate andesitic and latite entities into the sedimentary succession (i.e. this area may have a substantial felsic volcanic or intrusive component in the stratigraphy).

Numerous mineralized boulders (predominantly copper and silver) occur at the Hedge Hog property. Extensive deposits of glacial till have made locating the source of the boulders challenging. Work completed over the last few years has confirmed that large sections of the stratigraphy are extensively altered (pyritized, sericitized and silicified). Petrographic analysis of a boulder discovered in 2015 indicates that the host rock for this sample is a latite which has been extensively sericite and k-feldspar altered and silicified. A similar unit (so far undiscovered) is consequently a potential source for the volcanic massive sulfide style of mineralization.

Quartz-pyrite veining with nearby felsic dykes and intrusions proximal to the Lottie placer display a similar setting to the gold mines located at Barkerville.

In British Columbia Notices of Work authorizations (Exploration Permits) are required when surface disturbance is a consequence of the exploration activity. The 2014 trenching program occurred under

British Columbia Mines Act Permit MX-4-680 that has since expired. The author believes exploration permitting at the Hedge Hog Project will not be difficult.

Indian land claims are still unresolved in this area although no settlements, current or historic, or archeologically significant sites, are documented on the claims. There are no known environmental issues concerning the claims which are located entirely on provincially owned land.

26.0 Recommendations

A two phase program to explore the Hedge Hog property is recommended.

Additional trenching in the area of altered latite at Lottie should be undertaken to better understand the geology in the area trace the source of the mineralized float found to date. At Golden Sky, trenching should target extending the known mineralized shear zone and exploring for adjacent zones.

The Lottie and Golden Sky soil grids should be expanded. Expansion of the Lottie grid in the area of the Lottie Placer and in the area of altered latite found in trenches should be a priority.

Geological mapping and prospecting should concentrate on the area around the Lottie Placer and the Golden Sky showing and be concurrent with the soil sampling.

Contingent upon favourable targets being identified in Phase I, a second phase of exploration drilling should be conducted.

Phase One Activities: Prospecting and rock sampling with an estimate 100 rocks and 500 soils collected and analyzed concurrently with excavator trenching and pitting (70 hours).

Budget:

Project Geologist, one @ 800 for 40 days	\$32,000
Field Assistants, two @\$450 for 30 days	\$27,000
Accommodation, 120 man days @ \$75	\$8,200
Excavator	\$10,000
Assay rocks, 100 @\$30	\$3,000
Assay Soils, 500 @\$30	\$15,000
Truck, two @\$80 for 30 days	\$4,800
ATV, two @\$80 for 30 days	<u>\$4,800</u>
Total	\$104,850

Phase Two Activities: 10 to 15 diamond drill holes (150 to 200 meters in depth), 2,500 metres total (contingent upon results of Phase I)

Budget:

2,500 meters @ \$200 a metre all in	\$500,000
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