

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34540**

2013 DIAMOND DRILLING CORE SAMPLING PROGRAM

**AN ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE BONSAI PROPERTY,
ESKAY CREEK AREA, SKEENA MINING DISTRICT,
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Prepared By:

Kristian Lorne Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geo.
2763 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, BC
V7G 1V7

For:

Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Suite 615 – 700 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1G8

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Suite 615 – 700 West Pender St.
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Event Number: _____

Mine Permit No: (MX-1-464) 0101038

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia

NTS Map Sheets 104A/10

56 degrees 37' North and 130 degrees 33' East
Or 6,273,000N, 407,000E, UTM Zone 09 NAD 83

Dates of Work: October 9 – December 8, 2013

Ownership of Claims: Teuton Resources Corporation

Prepared by: Kristian Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geo, Consulting VP Exploration, Copper Creek Gold Corp.

Submitted Dec 31, 2013

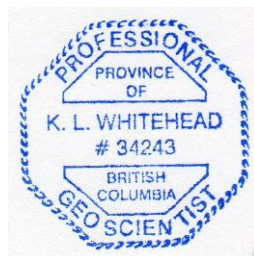


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Bonsai property is located approximately 80 kilometers north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia at the headwaters of Harrymel Creek, a southerly-flowing tributary of the Unuk River. The former Eskay Creek mine which was a rich gold-silver-lead-zinc deposit, is situated about 8 km to the east.

The intent of the 2013 diamond drill core sampling program was to define the extent of mineralization in zones previously encountered in 2011 drill core which was not sampled in entirety. The work conducted in 2013 included collection, core cutting, sample submission and updating both database and cross section maps and used to assist in geological knowledge and future work program planning on the property.

1.1 LOCATION

The Bonsai property is located approximately 80 kilometers north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia, at the headwaters of Harrymel Creek, a southerly flowing tributary of the Unuk River (**Figure 1**). The Eskay Creek mine is situated 8 kilometers to the east of the claims. The claims lie on NTS map sheet 104B/10, at latitude 56", 37', longitude 130", 34', in the Skeena Mining Division. The Alaska boundary is 35 km to the southwest of the property and tidewater is a further 40 km at Burrough's Bay, the mouth of the Unuk River.



1.2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

1.2.1 Accessibility and Infrastructure

Access to the property is by vehicle to the Eskay Creek mine site, then by helicopter to the Bonsai claims. An alternate route is a 35 kilometer direct helicopter flight from Bob Quinn on Highway 37 or 80 kilometers from a helicopter base at Stewart, B.C. There are no infrastructure facilities or equipment on the property.

1.2.2 Climate

Climate in the area can be severe. Heavy snowfalls in the winter and rain and fog in the summer are typical of the Unuk river area. Snowfall up to 30m has been experienced at the higher elevations within the general area, which can remain in gulleys until July. In general, due to large snowfall, the surface exploration in the property area is restricted to summer and early fall with the maximum rock exposure occurring in late August to October.

1.2.3 Physiography and Topography

The property encompasses the west edge of the Prout Plateau, the cliff like eastern slopes of Harrymel Creek as well as the toe area of Melville Glacier. Prout Plateau is an area of low rounded ridges trending northeast formed by more resistant geological units with numerous small lakes in depressions along the gulleys formed by these ridges. Elevations range from 700 m at the base of the Harrymel Valley, to 1140m in the northeastern corner of the claims. The recent retreat of the Melville Glacier is evidenced by the dominantly moraine covered lower slopes of the northern portion of the property. Rock exposure is generally confined to the steeper sections of the slopes in Harrymel Creek and along ridges on Prout Plateau. Vegetation consists of dense thickets of slide alder, devil's club and salmon berries on the slope of Harrymel Creek and sub-alpine spruce and juniper on Prout Plateau.

1.3 PROPERTY

Claim location is shown in **Figure 2** copied from MINFILE database. The claim is situated in the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia. The property is owned 100 % by Vancouver based Teuton Resources Corp. The property has been optioned by Copper Creek Ventures Ltd who can earn up to a 70% interest in the property from Teuton Resources Corp. Under the terms of the letter agreement, Copper Creek can earn a 60% interest over five years by spending a total of \$3 million on the property, paying a total of \$125,000 and issuing 500,000 shares to Teuton. Upon signing Teuton will receive \$25,000 and an additional 100,000 shares after regulatory approval. Copper Creek may earn an additional 10% interest in the property by spending another \$2 million.

The property is comprised of twelve claims covering approximately 2516 hectares. The claims encompass the toe area and valley slopes of Melville Glacier as well as part of the Prout Plateau including Little Tom MacKay Lake. The claim lies within a belt of Jurassic volcanic rocks which extends from the Kitsault area (south of Stewart), north to the Stikine River area. They are underlain by a succession of basaltic to andesitic flows, epiclastics, and generally fine-grained sediments, intruded by felsic to intermediate dykes and sills correlated with the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. This belt is a host to numerous precious and base metal deposits in a variety of geological settings including past producers Snip, Scotty Gold, Granduc and Premier-Big Missouri mines as well as the recently closed Eskay Creek mine. In addition, ore reserves have been reported from a number of other properties including the Silver Coin, Red Mountain, and Brucejack Lake – Sphurets Creek-Mitchell Creek, Homestake Ridge area and Georgia River.

There are no known ore bodies on the property. Exploration consisting of geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, diamond drilling and geophysical surveys has been conducted on the property area from 1989 to present. Geological mapping has indicated three gossanous area within rhyolites associated with mudstone along the east side of Harrymel Creek. To date, two areas of mineralization have been located on the property. The first area of mineralization is the original Bonsai showing which consists of massive to disseminated, fine to coarse-grained pyrite in massive, to brecciated, to flow banded rhyolite. At the top of the mineral showing within a trench, a black matrix breccia with rhyolite and rare banded pyrite clasts is exposed. Highly anomalous values in gold, mercury, silver and arsenic were obtained in sampling on this showing. The association of elevated Au-Hg-As values suggests an epithermal environment. The geochemical signature and rock type in the Bonsai showing are similar for that in the nearby Eskay Creek mine mineralization.

The second area of mineralization is the Twisted Ankle showing consisting of strongly sericite+quartz+pyrite altered rhyolite with a thin layer of altered siltstones overlying the rhyolite. The carbonaceous siltstone which contains up to 50% finely disseminated pyrite shows fine laminations which are planar to disrupted. The rhyolite hosts a stockwork of quartz-pyrite veining and colloform quartz-pyrite open space tilling. The veins which are commonly less than 1 centimeter wide contain symmetrical quartz and pyrite bands. Also present are local pods of bladed quartz with finely disseminated pyrite. Associated with the pyrite are rare blebs of galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite which appear to be associated with significant elevated gold values.

1.3.1 Property History

The claims lie within a historically active mining and exploration area that extends from Stewart and Kitsault in the south to near Telegraph Creek in the north. Within this area, which has been referred to as the Stikine Arch, mining activity goes back to the turn of the century. Due to the large size of this area, it has been subdivided into Stewart, Sulphurets, Iskut River and Galore Creek camps. However, all of these individual areas are related to the Stikine Arch as a whole and are located in the area now referred to as the "Golden Triangle".

The Bonsai property lies at the north end of the district. Mining in this region dates back to the turn of the century when prospectors stopped on the way back from the Klondike. Mining has been extensive in the area with mining operations at the Premier Mine (1918-1996), Anyox (1914-1936), Granduc (1971-1984), Dolly Varden (1919-1940), Snip (1991-1999) and Eskay Creek Mine (1995- 2008). In the immediate Iskut - Eskay area the first documented exploration was for placer gold along Sulphurets Creek in 1898. In this period, a gold dredging venture had been planned for the Unuk River, except the dredge sank in Boundary Lake on the way to the site of operation. The first hardrock claims were staked on the Cumberland prospect over high grade silver showings at the mouth of Sulphurets Creek in 1901. The first significant and recorded exploration in the property area began in the early 1930s when Tom Mackay and his associates started prospecting in the Sulphurets-Mitchell valleys, Ketchum Creek and Eskay Creek areas. Claims were staked over the area of the former Eskay Creek mine as well as the nearby Sulphurets area at this time.

Premier optioned the Eskay property from 1935 to 1938 and thirty prospects were identified, including the 21 zone. Some of these prospects were tested by drilling utilizing a drill parachuted out of an airplane into the area. Gold and silver-rich boulders containing orpiment and realgar were discovered in the 21 area but the source was never located. After 1945, numerous companies explored the Eskay area intermittently with the emphasis alternating between precious metals and base metals. In the early

1980s Kerrisdale Resources intersected the first stratiform mineralization in the 21A zone. In 1988 a joint venture of Consolidated Stikine Resources and Calpine Resources confirmed massive sulphides at the 21 Zone and, following IP and geochemical surveys, drilled hole 109, the "discovery hole" which intersected 61 meters averaging 99 gpt Au and 29 gpt Ag. This discovery in 1988 initiated a staking rush and generated considerable interest and work in the Iskut and Stewart area.

A summary of the exploration on the area underlain by the Bonsai claims is as follows:

1988 Teuton Resources Corp. staked the original Bonsai claims in 1988 to cover a north-south trending belt of felsic volcanics on the east side of Harrymel Creek. In 1989 the property was optioned to Cassandra Resources.

1989: Cassandra carried out a limited program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and EM-VLF surveys the same year. Prominent gossans in felsic volcanics east of the toe of Melville Glacier carried pyrite mineralization anomalous in gold and arsenic. Magnetometer and VLF EM-16 anomalies were noted in the same area. Coincidental anomalous areas were recorded for the magnetometer and VLF EM-16 surveys. Precious metal assays varied from less than 0.002 to a high of 0.124 ounces gold per ton. The majority of the above average assays occurred in the gossanous area of the claims.

1991. Cassandra relinquished the option. A small rock sampling program by Teuton personnel in 1991 over the area of anomalous gold values confirmed and extended the Cassandra program results.

1994. Prime Resources Group Inc. optioned the ground and carried out an exploration program including 1:2500 scale geologic mapping, 11.2 line kilometers of grid soil sampling, and two trenches totaling fourteen meters. The soil sampling program delineated several anomalous zones, the most interesting of which was located above the new Twisted Ankle Showing. This anomaly covers an area of approximately 5000 square meters and has a highest gold value of 320 ppb. The source of this anomaly was not identified in outcrop.

1995 The exploration program included diamond drilling totaling 1180 meters in five holes, 1:100 scale mapping and the collection of 47 rock samples from 10 continuous chip lines, and infill soil sampling. Drilling confirmed that the rhyolite sills dip moderately to the east, are concordant with stratigraphy and thin rapidly down dip. Assays from the mudstones averaged between 3 and 124 ppb Au with a high value of 1710 ppb Au over 1 meter. Assays from continuous chip lines returned gold values from below detection to a high of 1330 ppb Au.

1996 The exploration program by the Prime Group consisted of a single diamond drill hole collared on the eastern shore of Little Tom MacKay Lake. The hole targeted rhyolite along strike and to the north of the Bonsai showing. No anomalous mineralization was intersected in this single drill hole, which was drilled to a final depth of 710.18 meters.

2001 The property is optioned to Heritage Explorations Ltd who initiated a program of regional data capture, review and analysis by Geoinformatics. Data collected included 332 drill holes, 34,000 geochemical samples of various types, 36 geological outcrop and interpretation maps, 29 geophysical datasets, and mineral occurrence information, topographic and cadastral data. In 2001 a geochemical orientation survey was undertaken in the general Eskay area to determine an appropriate stream sediment technique to locate the most prospective terrain.

2003 Three drill holes totaling 771 meters were completed on the Bonsai showing. Drilling intersected significant low grade gold/silver mineralization in pyritic rhyolite breccia, beneath the main gossan outcrop.

2004 An airborne EM-magnetic survey was flown late in the field season as part of a larger program encompassing all the Heritage claims in the Eskay area. The survey was undertaken by Aeroquest Limited using their AeroTEM time domain system. The survey outlined a moderately conductive discrete anomaly, 600m x 100m x 50m dimensions, steeply dipping (discordant to stratigraphy?) along the west side of Harrymel Creek. The 2004 program consisted of one diamond drill hole in the area of the main Bonsai showing. The Bonsai hole tested the southern extension of the mineralization hosted in a brecciated rhyolite intersected in 2003. A shorter interval of similar style mineralization was intersected assaying up to 0.35 gpt gold.

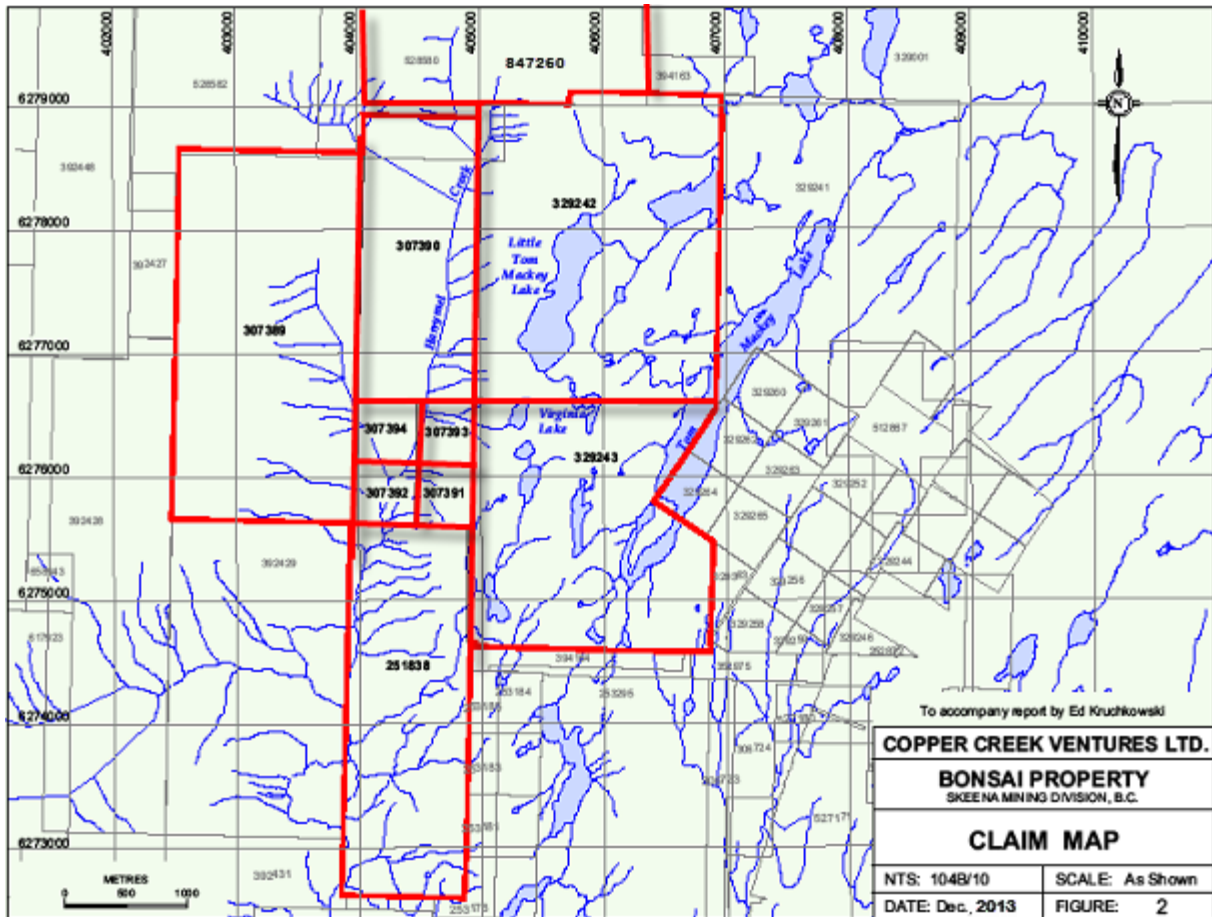
2005 Four drill holes totaling 650.06 meters were completed; two tested the airborne EM anomalies while two tested beneath the Bonsai showing. The holes testing the EM conductor failed to intersect the source of the conductive zone while the holes in the Bonsai area intersected low gold and silver values.

In 2010 an exploration program was conducted to further explore the previously untested large EM anomaly on the property by conducting an initial first phase MMI soil geochemistry grid and 3D-IP Survey to assist in establishing drill targets. The second phase included 11 diamond drill holes conducted to test the several target types determined in the initial phase work program. The target of both programs was an Eskay-like ore body.

In 2011 an exploration program was conducted to further explore the area on the western portion of the property previously only modestly drill tested and soil sampled. The work conducted in 2011 included a summer soil sampling grid as well as a 4 diamond drillhole fall program. The drill program was conducted to confirm the results of two historical drillholes (BZ03-08 & BZ04-10) while exploring for additional higher grade mineralization to depth and along strike. Drillhole ID's in 2011 included BZ11-012 thru BZ11-015.

1.4 Land Tenure

Claim location is shown in **Figure 2** copied from MINFILE database.



The property consists of approximately 2426.89 hectares contained within ten claims. Relevant claim information is presented below:

List of Property Claims

Name	Tenure	NTS Map Area	Area in ha	Expiry Date
AU	847260	NTS 104 B/10	426.89	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai	307389	NTS 104 B/10	450	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai 7	307390	NTS 104 B/10	250	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai 1	307391	NTS 104 B/10	25	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai 2	307392	NTS 104 B/10	25	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai 3	307393	NTS 104 B/10	25	Jan. 17, 2014
Bonsai 4	307394	NTS 104 B/10	25	Jan. 17, 2014
Paradigm 2	251838	NTS 104 B/10	300	Apr.28, 2014
Mack 24	329242	NTS 104 B/10	500	Aug. 3, 2014
Mack 25	329243	NTS 104 B/10	400	Aug. 3, 2014

1.5 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

1.5.1 Regional Geology

This section on regional geology has relied on reports by Bidewell and Worth as well as Kaip and Kuran.

The Bonsai property is located in northwestern Stikinia, the largest of the allochthonous terrains which form the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3), one of the major accreted terranes that became incorporated into western North America along the western boundary of the Intermontane Belt of northwest British Columbia. Stikinia is comprised of well stratified Lower Devonian to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary strata and plutonic rocks. The volcanics and sediments formed within or adjacent to volcanic arcs and the plutonic rocks are generally co-magmatic with the volcanics. Within the project area Stikinia is composed of four major tectonostratigraphic assemblages:

- 1) Multiple deformed and metamorphosed clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks of the Upper Paleozoic **Stikine Assemblage**;
- 2) Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the **Stuhini group**;
- 3) Lower and Middle Jurassic subaerial and submarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the **Hazelton Group**; and
- 4) Clastic sedimentary overlap assemblages of the Middle and Upper Jurassic **Bowser Lake Group**.

The Hazelton Group hosts many of the mineral deposits in the area of interest. Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) studies in the 1990s defined three stratigraphic divisions within the Hazelton Group (Table 1). They comprise, from lowest to highest, a) basal, coarse to fine grained, locally fossiliferous, siliciclastic rocks (Jack Fm), b) porphyritic andesitic composition flows, breccias and related epiclastic rocks; dacitic to rhyolitic flows and tuffs; and locally fossiliferous marine sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate (Betty Creek Fm), and c) bimodal subaerial to submarine volcanic rocks and intercalated mudstone (Salmon River Fm).

Mesozoic intrusive activity in the Iskut River area involved two major events: a Late Triassic magmatic pulse of diorite, quartz monzonite and monzodiorite and extended Early to Middle Jurassic plutonism. These plutons are contemporaneous with the volcanic units of the Hazelton Group and probably represent intrusive equivalents to these rocks. The Early to Middle Jurassic intrusives called the Texas Creek plutonic suite are associated with many of the mineral deposits in the project area.

Stikinia is bounded to the west by Cretaceous and Tertiary intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex which record the amalgamation of the Intermontane Belt with the Insular Belt to the west during Latest Cretaceous. Tertiary volcanic rocks lie unconformably above the Paleozoic to Jurassic basement strata and form a north - south trending belt from the Iskut region north to Level Mountain, north of the Stikine River. These volcanic rocks are post accretionary and formed during Eocene crustal extension.

Table 1: Summary table of stratigraphic descriptions of Hazelton Group reference sections in the Eskay Creek area, based on geological mapping completed by MDRU.

		Eskay Creek
Salmon River Formation Includes Troy Ridge, Eskay Rhyolite, John Peaks, and Bruce Glacier members]		John Peaks Member: Interbedded pillowed to massive mafic volcanic flows, volcanic breccia, and hyaloclastite; intercalated mudstone and rhyolite layers Eskay Rhyolite Member: Massive, banded, rhyolite flows and flow breccia; some tuffaceous sections Bruce Glacier Member: Vesicular, locally perlitic dacite flows, welded lapilli to block tuff, lesser argillite
	Betty Creek Formation	Treaty Ridge Member: Volcaniclastic sandstone, argillite, and conglomerate; local bioclastic sandy limestone intervals Brucejack Lake Member: Absent Umuk River Member: Andesitic tuff wacke, and debris flow deposits; minor volcaniclastic sandstone and conglomerate.
	Jack Formation	-Matrix to clast supported rounded cobble conglomerate w/ intermediate composition volcanic and mudstone clasts, grey thickly bedded fine grained sandstone-wacke to siltstone with wispy mudstone laminations. -laminated to medium bedded siliceous mudstone to siltstone -coarse-grained, thickly bedded, fossiliferous (bivalves, ammonites) crossstratified sandstone

1.5.2 Local Geology

The property area was mapped by Prime Resources group in 1995. The geology was described by Kaip and Kuran in ARIS report 24281 as follows:

“UNIT 1: The oldest unit exposed on the Bonsai property comprises a structurally disrupted sequence fine-grained sediments, andesite, and epiclastic sediments. The sediments (Unit 1sed) are dominantly massive, black siltstones with calcareous sandstone interbeds. Volumetrically, andesites (Unit 1and) are the most abundant member of this unit and comprise pale green, aphyric to plagioclase-hornblende phytic, flows, and sills. Locally pillowed and amygdaloidal units are present. Intercalated with Unit 1 and are maroon colored volcanic conglomerates (Unit 1lepi). Casts are feldspar-phyric, well to sub-rounded, and 0.1 to 20 cm.

UNIT 2: Conformably overlying Unit 1 are amygdaloidal andesite breccias exposed in the southern portion of the mapped area. Unit 2 is strongly bleached due to intense carbonate alteration. Common coarse breccias and agglomeratic textures indicate a very proximal source for this unit. Fragments, up to cobble size are rounded, strongly amygdaloidal and supported within a matrix of silt and/or fine ash. UNIT 3: Underlying the north central portion of the map area is a small body of heterolithic dacitic breccia. This unit lies between units 1 and 4, apparently conformably, and in the same stratigraphic position as Unit 2. Timing relations between units 2 and 3 are undetermined.

Unit 3 is pale to medium green with fragments of pumiceous, flow banded and aphanitic felsic lithologies and black siltstone are present. Clasts are angular and poorly sorted and hosted within a matrix of chloritized ash.

UNIT 4: The uppermost of the stratified rocks exposed in the mapped area are sedimentary rocks designated as Unit 4. The basal portions of this unit are dominantly a massive black mudstone to siltstone. Higher in the section siltstones are interbedded with feldspathic wacke and conglomerates containing clasts of siltstone, wacke and andesite. Stratigraphically above Unit 5th~ is a distinctive pebble conglomerate unit which contains angular clasts of flow banded and massive pyritic rhyolite. Rare bedded pyrite lenses are also observed stratigraphically above the rhyolite. This unit is interpreted to represent the shedding of felsic material from the emergent portions of Unit Srhy. Unit 4 is interpreted to be part of the Aalenian to Bajocian Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks which are host to the Eskay Creek deposit. This unit of andesitic, amygdaloidal lapilli tuffs and ash tuffs are intercalated with sedimentary rocks of Unit 4. Characteristic of this unit are angular siltstone fragments, interpreted as rip-up clasts. These andesitic tuffs are not exposed on surface, but were identified in drill core. Regionally these tuffs are correlated with a laterally persistent andesitic tuff which is exposed to the east of the Bonsai property.

Intrusive Rocks

UNIT 5dac: Exposed near the base of the slope is a small body of strongly flow banded dacite with small areas of auto-brecciation along its western margin. It is fault bounded on the northern and southern sides.

UNIT 5rhy: Along the upper slopes of the mapped area lies a discontinuous but laterally persistent series of rhyolite domes which intrude into sedimentary rocks of Unit 4. Internally the rhyolite is autobrecciated, consisting of angular clasts of white to grey colored, massive and flow banded rhyolite within an amorphous siliceous matrix. Both the matrix and clasts contains up to 5% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. The upper contact of the rhyolite locally forms a black matrix breccia consisting of angular rhyolite clasts within a black siliceous matrix.

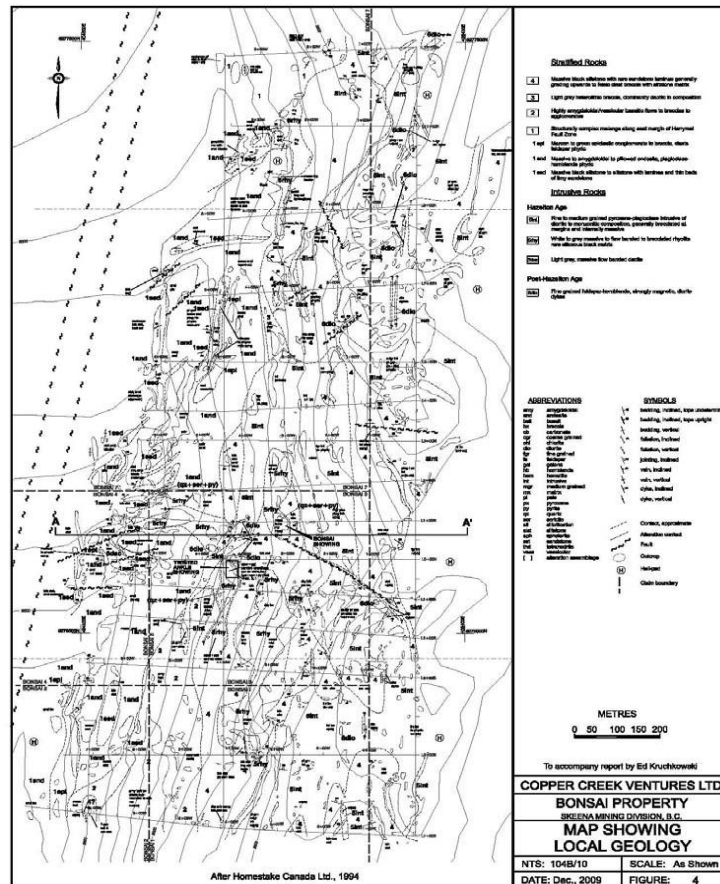
Unit 5rbx: Black matrix breccias are also developed adjacent to rhyolite however; these breccias are characterized by sericitically altered fragments of rhyolite within a matrix of siltstone. The rhyolite is thought to represent a shallowly intrusive dome complex, with the black matrix breccia forming in response to the intrusion of the rhyolite domes into unlithified sediments. A rhyolite body, exposed below the main trace of Unit Srhy, along line 1 +OON is interpreted to represent a dyke feeding the dome complex. One such body in the northern portion of the mapped area (at LIO+OON 3+5OW) appears to cut massive andesite of Unit 1 and has an envelope of strong silicification. Unit 5rhy is correlated with Salmon River Formation rhyolite which forms the footwall to massive sulphide mineralization of the 21 B zone at the Eskay Creek deposit. On the east limb of the Eskay Anticline, this unit has been dated at 175±5.6/-0.5 Ma by U-Pb zircon.

UNIT 5gb: Sills and dykes of gabbroic intrude sedimentary strata of Unit 4, forming the prominent cliffs exposed along the top of the slope. The sills are pyroxene and plagioclase bearing and vary medium grained in the core to aphanitic along the margins. The margins of gabbro sills are commonly brecciated and carbonate+sericite altered. These contact breccias.

Unit 5gbx: consist of ameoboid fragments of gabbro in a silt matrix and are characteristic of intrusion into unlithified sediments. Sills and dykes of Unit 5gb are exposed both above and below the trace of Unit rhy.

UNIT Gdio: Observed throughout the mapped area are north and northeast trending dioritic dykes. These are fine grained, feldspar-hornblende phyric, strongly magnetic and generally 0.5 to 3 meters wide. They can be observed to cut all of the upper units on the property and often follow pre-existing structures. The age of Unit Gdio is interpreted to be post-Cretaceous.”

Figure 3. shows the geology of the Bonsai area from ARIS report 24281.



2.0 Diamond Drill Core Sampling Program

During the 2013 field season 2011 drill core was collected from a storage location at the 53 KM point on the Eskay/Barrick road. Specific sections of core not previously sampled from drillholes BZ11-012, BZ11-014 & BZ11-015 were loaded and transported to a location in Smithers where they could be processed, cut and prepared for transport for assay analysis.

A two person crew collected the core from Oct 12th and 13th and processed the core for assay submission subsequently for an additional 3 days.

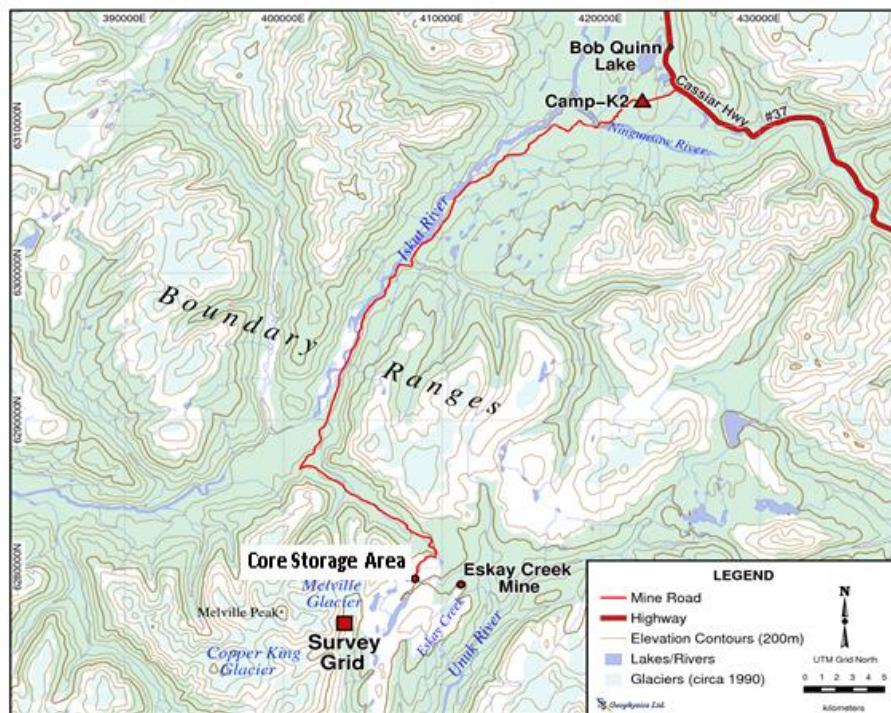
2.1 Diamond Drill Sampling Results

The results in general yielded very weak anomalies particularly the gold values. Gold values ranged from <0.005 to 0.302 ppm and silver from <0.2 to 14 ppm. These anomalous samples demonstrate there were additional mineralized sections of core not previously sampled in the 2011. The 2013 core sampling program was successful in its objective to determine and quantify the full extent of mineralization in zones encountered in the 2011 program. No further sampling of recent or historical core is warranted.

Table 2. Diamond Drillhole Locations and Attributes

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Elev. m	Length m	Dip	Azimuth Corrected	Target
BZ11-12	BTW	404945.42	6276351.0	999	237.74	-60	270	BZ03-08 / BZ04-10
BZ11-13	BTW	404945.42	6276351.0	999	234.39	-50	250	BZ03-08 / BZ04-10
BZ11-14	BTW	404959.57	6276304.6	1017	220.07	-50	280	BZ03-08 / BZ04-10
BZ11-15	BTW	404959.57	6276304.6	1017	251.50	-63	290	BZ03-08 / BZ04-10

Figure 3, Camp location and Core Storage Location Map



3.0 SAMPLING DESCRIPTION

3.1 Sampling Method and Approach

During the drill core sampling program each of the 3 Bonsai diamond drillholes were sampled at generally 1.0 to 1.5 meter intervals. Holes were sampled in prospective areas not previously sampled in locations demonstrating prospective characteristics such as favorable mineralization and lithological features and adjacent to mineralized sections. Sample boundaries were determined by the geologist, Kristian Whitehead, P.Geol. The predominant logging and sampling criteria was based on lithology, mineralization, silicification and alteration observed. The geologist marked out sample intervals and attached sample tags to the core boxes at the beginning of each sample interval. An overall total of 61 samples was submitted for analysis.

3.2 Core Sampling Procedures and Protocols

Core samples collected throughout the program were carefully collected and digitally recorded. Core samples cut in half by a core saw located in Smithers with one half remaining in the core box and stored for future reference and the other half placed in sample bags for analysis along with their corresponding sample tag.

The detailed core sampling procedures and protocols were as follows:

Core recovery and drilling blocks were reviewed to ensure depths were correct and were in their appropriate locations. Any concerns or problems observed were addressed, both Imperial and Metric hole depths were recorded on the marker blocks.

The core was initially washed down, reoriented and geotched recording core recoveries. Sample intervals were marked using china markers or lumber crayons and sample tags. Core samples were taken generally every 1.0 to 1.5 m in length. A maximum sample width was set at 1.5 meters and a minimum at 0.30 meters however a few locations were recorded on either extreme. Core was split using a diamond bladed core saw at the indicated sample intervals. Sample numbers were written on the inside sample bag, all samples were bagged with the sample tag placed inside the bag in a manner that the sample tag info can be observed through the outside of the bag.

Each sample was cut completely in their entirety prior to cutting the next sample. Sample bags were placed in a numerical sample order in a line to be checked prior to final bagging into "Rice Bags". Each 'Rice Bag' was labeled with Copper Creek Gold's name, address and ph. #, ALS Chemex Contact Information, Sample numbers contained within it and consecutively numbered according to sample submittal form and sealed with a zip tie. The first 'Rice Bag' in the sample submittal shipment batch contained the Sample Submission Form copy #1. The 'rice bags' were then placed on a pallet outside of the core shack for shipment.. Delivery shipment was made personally by the logging and sampling geologist via truck to the ALS Chemex preparation lab facility located in Terrace, BC.

3.3 Core Sample Analysis – ALS Chemex

Individual 1/2 core samples were submitted for analysis to the ALS Chemex Lab weighing between one to five kilograms based on core sample lengths.

Each sample was fine crushed to $\geq 70\%$ passing 2mm (-10 mesh)

The sample was riffle split and crushed to 250 grams

The 250 gram sample was pulverized to $\geq 85\%$ passing 75 microns (-200 mesh)

A 30 gram representative pulp was then collected leaving behind a 220 gram pulp/reject to be stored or subsequently split from for additional analysis.

The pulp sample will be analyzed for gold using (Au-AA23) and ICP (ME-ICP41) which will test for 35 elements via aqua regia digest.

3.4 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

All QA/QC controls are marked in the sample booklets prior to logging and sampling the core. This was to reduce the chance of error when performing the logging and sampling of the core.

3.4.1 Field Duplicate Samples

The Field Duplicate is a duplicate piece of core (1/2 core) essentially providing 2 samples from the same width of core along a specific length of drillcore. The procedure was conducted by the geology crew to test the labs results as well as "Nugget Effect", etc. No duplicate samples were conducted on the 61 core samples assayed in the 2013 program.

3.4.2 Preparation Duplicate Samples

No preparation duplicates were conducted during this program.

3.4.3 Standard Samples

Standards with predetermined assay grades were used to measure the assay lab quality. Standards were purchased from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd of Langley, BC prior to the commencement of the drill program.

2 standards were placed within the sample batch randomly. A total of 2 standards was assayed and passed the multi element assay check within the appropriate 2nd standard deviation range as shown below.

The sample standards names and grades are listed below.

CDN-ME-19

<i>Gold</i>	<i>0.620 g/t ± 0.062 g/t</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Silver</i>	<i>103 g/t ± 7 g/t</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>0.474 % ± 0.018 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Lead</i>	<i>0.98 % ± 0.06 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Zinc</i>	<i>0.75 % ± 0.04 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>

Sample N688710	Lab Value
Gold	0.651 g/t
Silver	106 g/t
Copper	0.496%
Lead	0.959%
Zinc	0.823%

CDN-ME-1101

<i>Gold</i>	<i>0.564 g/t ± 0.056 g/t</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Silver</i>	<i>68.2 g/t ± 4.6 g/t</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>0.663 % ± 0.042 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Lead</i>	<i>0.459 % ± 0.024 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>
<i>Zinc</i>	<i>1.56 % ± 0.09 %</i>	<i>Certified value</i>

Sample N688711	Lab Value
Gold	0.501 g/t
Silver	71.3 g/t
Copper	0.745%
Lead	0.471%
Zinc	1.610%

3.4.4 Blank Samples

The blank material was obtained from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd and was employed to test the cleaning practices of the assay lab between samples and for possible contamination (CDN-BL-7, <0.01 g/t Au).

There was a total of 1 blank inserted into the main sample batch by the geologist which passed the QAQC check.

3.5 Core, Sample Reject and Pulp Storage

All sampled 2011 drill core was located and secured at a core storage location at the 53 KM location of Barrick Gold's Eskay Road. Reject material from all 2013 core samples were not retained and were disposed of. Pulps were also discarded.

3.6 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results received from the 2013 drill sampling program have served to confirm both grades, and full width extents of mineralization of the prior 2011 drilling on the property. As well, these results demonstrate that mineralization extends beyond previously sampled lithologies. Historical sampling was primarily constrained to interpreted rhyolite breccia units demonstrating typically greater than 1% sulphide mineralization. Sampling of the 2011 drill core in other lithological units including fragmental argillite, lithic tuffs, as well as heterolithic conglomerates and mudstones have yielded similar gold and silver grades aiding in future planning and general geological understanding of the property.

Drilling to date has encountered mineralisation over an area 70 meters in length, and for a vertical extent of approximately 125 meters. This mineralisation remains open along trend to the south, and down dip.

Due to the steep nature of the terrain, two holes were drilled from each of two drill pads. Holes BZ11-012 and BZ11-013 were drilled from the same drill pad (pad A). Both were drilled 50m upslope from diamond drill hole BZ03-08, drilled in 2003 by Heritage Explorations Inc., which returned 64m of .38 gpt gold and 27 g/t silver. Hole BZ11-012 was drilled at an angle of 60 degrees and azimuth 270. Hole BZ11-013 was drilled at an angle of 50 degrees, and azimuth 250.

Holes BZ11-014 and BZ11-015 were drilled from a second drill pad (pad B) 46m south, and 25m east of pad A. Hole BZ11-014 was drilled at an angle of 50 degrees and azimuth 280, while hole BZ11-015 was drilled at an angle of 63 degrees and azimuth 290.

It is recommended that additional reconnaissance bedrock mapping around the drilling area be conducted.

Although the mineralization encountered to date in this area has proved to be less than economic in grade, the potential to encounter higher grades still remains both down dip and along strike. Future drilling is still warranted in this area to rule out this possibility, however focus should be on the down dip potential as there are several indications the mineralizing system may be of epithermal in origin with mineralization encountered in recent drilling is perceived as being higher up in the system.

4.0 Statement of Expenditures

Table 3. Statement of Expenditures

2013 Bonsai Expenditures for Assessment Report					
Exploration Work Type	Comment	Days			Total
Personnel (Name)/Position					
		Total Days	Rate	Subtotal	
Kristian Whitehead, P.Geo (InfinitiDrilling)	5 days Field / 3.5 Office	8.5	\$ 450.00	\$ 3,825.00	
R, Collum (Assistant)	3 Days Field	3	\$ 275.00	\$ 825.00	
				\$ 4,650.00	\$ 4,650.00
Assaying					
ALS Minerals	Crush, split, pulverize, aqua regia, ore grade (Assays)		61 Samples	\$ 2,064.57	
				\$ 2,064.57	\$ 2,064.57
Transportation					
Flight, Kristian	Vancouver - Smithers Return		total job	\$ 600.46	
Rental Truck	3 Days (Bobtail Mountain Ent.)		150 / day	\$ 450.00	
Truck rental additional Km's	Bobtail Mountain Ent.			\$ 250.00	
Trailer Rental	2 Days (Bobtail Mountain Ent.)		100 / day	\$ 200.00	
Core Shack Rental	3 Days (Bobtail Mountain Ent.)		100 / day	\$ 300.00	
Bus / Transit	BC Transit			\$ 4.00	
Fuel	Vehicle and Core Saw			\$ 460.01	
				\$ 2,264.47	\$ 2,264.47
Accommodation & Food					
Accommodation&meals	2 Days Assistant, 5 days Geologist			\$ 350.00	
				\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00
Miscellaneous					
Field supplies	Sample Bags, Ties, Markers, etc.		Deakin Equip	\$ 41.67	
				\$ 41.67	\$ 41.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					\$ 9,370.71

I, Kristian L. Whitehead, a Consultant of Copper Creek Gold Corporation, Suite 615 – 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1G8, do solemnly declare that the diamond drill core sampling costs for undertakings carried out on the aforementioned claims (see Table 1) between the dates of Oct 9 & December 15, 2013 were as stated in the Statement of Expenditures portion of this document.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 30th day of December, year 2013.

Respectfully Submitted,



Kristian L. Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geol

5.0 Statement of Qualifications

I, Kristian L. Whitehead, resident of North Vancouver, British Columbia, do certify that:

I graduated from the University of Victoria in May 2004 with a B.Sc. Earth and Ocean Sciences;

Since Jan 2010, I have been registered as a Geologist (P.Geol.), with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geosciences of British Columbia (Reg. No. 143538);

From 2003 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Alaska State and Mexico;

I am presently employed with the Copper Creek Gold as a consulting geologist.

I have personally participated in the logistical support, fieldwork and analysis of data for the filed undertakings herein.

I presently do not hold options in Copper Creek Gold prior to and or during the disclosure of this report.

Respectfully Submitted,



Kristian L. Whitehead, B.Sc., P.Geol

6.0 References

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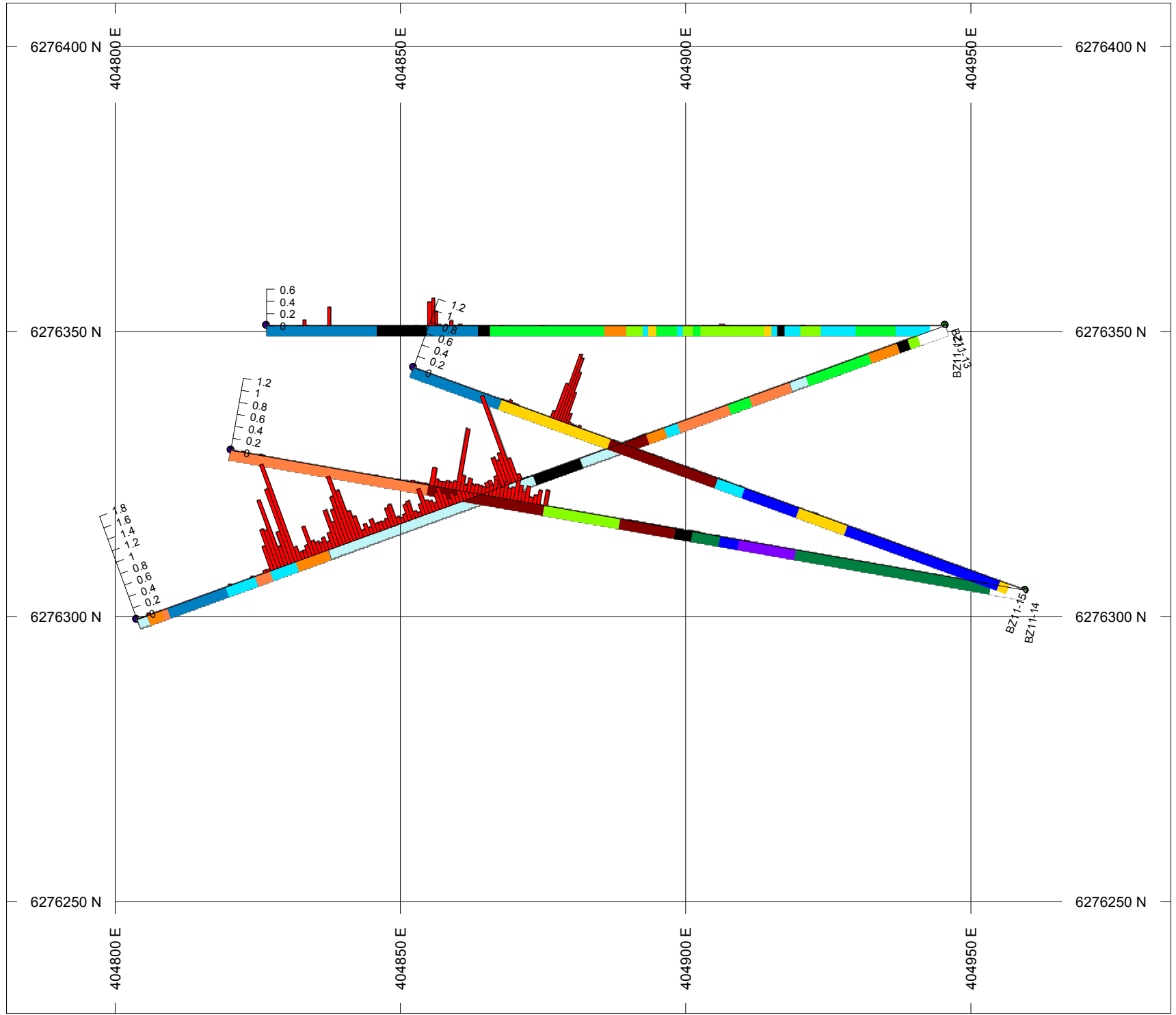
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Appendix A. Diamond Drill Core Sample Master Spreadsheet Data (Nad 83, Zone 9)

Hole_ID	SampleID	From_m	To_m	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Bi_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_%	Pb_ppm	S_%	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm
BZ11-012	N688701	205.74	207.27	0.007	0.2	30	0.9	50	3.96	10	0.59	5	94
BZ11-012	N688702	207.27	208.79	0.003	0.1	26	1.3	73	5.44	10	0.26	3	85
BZ11-012	N688703	208.79	210.31	0.003	0.1	14	1.0	62	4.63	11	0.13	1	69
BZ11-012	N688704	210.31	211.83	0.003	0.1	13	1.0	66	4.92	9	0.13	1	74
BZ11-012	N688705	211.83	213.38	0.003	0.1	15	0.9	59	4.54	7	0.11	1	67
BZ11-012	N688706	213.38	214.90	0.014	1.3	41	0.9	61	4.50	15	1.01	4	102
BZ11-012	N688707	214.90	216.41	0.302	14.0	834	0.6	23	3.32	38	3.42	58	93
BZ11-012	N688708	216.41	217.78	0.034	3.2	101	1.1	59	3.58	20	2.16	11	200
BZ11-012	N688785	181.37	182.89	0.072	3.5	69	1.0	31	2.86	21	2.12	10	124
BZ11-012	N688786	182.89	184.41	0.008	1.0	25	0.7	36	3.06	4	2.08	8	249
BZ11-012	N688787	184.41	185.93	0.003	1.3	18	0.6	41	2.82	4	2.10	4	231
BZ11-012	N688788	185.93	187.45	0.003	0.6	19	0.6	29	2.84	4	1.59	1	305
BZ11-012	N688789	187.45	188.98	0.003	0.7	44	0.7	38	3.23	8	2.13	4	338
BZ11-012	N688790	188.98	190.50	0.003	0.5	31	0.7	30	2.73	6	1.67	2	187
BZ11-012	N688791	190.50	192.03	0.003	0.8	37	0.8	42	3.74	6	2.74	1	285
BZ11-012	N688792	192.03	193.55	0.003	0.5	25	0.8	29	2.75	8	1.48	1	141
BZ11-012	N688793	193.55	195.07	0.003	0.4	21	0.7	29	2.73	9	1.29	1	146
BZ11-012	N688794	195.07	196.59	0.003	0.7	33	0.7	41	3.19	9	2.18	5	337
BZ11-012	N688795	196.59	198.12	0.003	1.0	49	0.9	44	3.31	6	2.10	9	763
BZ11-012	N688796	198.12	199.64	0.006	0.6	39	1.1	56	4.36	6	1.59	5	136
BZ11-012	N688797	199.64	201.17	0.003	0.2	22	1.0	53	4.50	12	0.51	2	81
BZ11-012	N688798	201.17	202.69	0.003	0.1	12	1.4	74	5.22	6	0.14	1	69
BZ11-012	N688799	202.69	204.22	0.003	0.1	23	1.3	82	5.37	5	0.26	1	78
BZ11-012	N688800	204.22	205.74	0.012	1.1	55	1.0	46	3.99	15	1.81	9	160
BZ11-014	N688770	110.34	111.61	0.018	0.6	32	1.1	19	1.81	18	1.16	9	114
BZ11-014	N688771	111.61	113.39	0.003	0.2	17	1.2	19	1.81	14	0.97	4	116
BZ11-014	N688772	113.39	114.91	0.003	1.2	23	0.8	35	2.70	11	1.78	6	200
BZ11-014	N688773	114.91	116.44	0.008	2.4	29	0.8	50	3.56	11	2.57	4	225
BZ11-014	N688774	116.44	117.96	0.003	2.6	26	0.8	54	2.90	10	1.83	4	630
BZ11-014	N688775	117.96	119.48	0.003	2.0	28	0.9	55	2.31	10	1.33	6	1810
BZ11-014	N688776	119.48	121.00	0.003	2.8	36	0.9	69	2.66	9	1.68	8	1620
BZ11-014	N688777	121.00	122.53	0.008	0.4	29	0.7	33	2.84	8	1.64	8	179
BZ11-014	N688778	122.53	124.05	0.003	0.3	20	0.9	34	3.28	8	1.63	7	158
BZ11-014	N688779	124.05	125.58	0.003	0.5	17	0.7	28	2.84	11	1.50	4	147
BZ11-014	N688780	125.58	127.10	0.003	0.7	24	0.7	37	3.05	8	1.95	6	256
BZ11-014	N688781	127.10	128.63	0.003	0.6	26	1.1	36	3.03	8	1.77	9	188
BZ11-014	N688782	128.63	130.15	0.003	0.6	32	1.1	34	3.01	8	1.50	10	163
BZ11-014	N688783	130.15	131.67	0.003	0.5	45	1.6	32	3.48	7	1.55	12	139

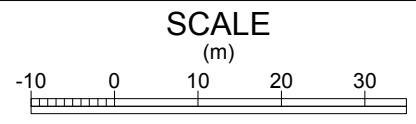
BZ11-014	N688784	131.76	132.52	0.006	1.8	59	1.8	33	2.71	23	1.74	16	223
BZ11-015	N688751	172.04	174.65	0.003	0.2	33	1.4	23	2.45	14	1.15	6	91
BZ11-015	N688752	174.65	176.63	0.003	0.1	18	1.1	18	2.54	11	0.94	5	80
BZ11-015	N688753	176.63	178.61	0.003	0.1	18	1.0	18	2.48	10	1.07	6	84
BZ11-015	N688754	178.61	179.95	0.011	0.3	49	0.9	35	2.72	15	1.53	8	111
BZ11-015	N688755	179.95	180.79	0.006	0.2	47	1.0	17	1.39	13	0.67	4	69
BZ11-015	N688756	180.79	182.14	0.008	0.6	31	1.2	16	1.30	15	0.65	2	83
BZ11-015	N688757	182.14	183.80	0.053	1.3	125	0.8	24	2.34	20	2.35	5	148
BZ11-015	N688758	183.80	185.30	0.009	0.4	61	0.8	33	3.71	10	3.01	7	81
BZ11-015	N688759	185.30	186.89	0.016	1.4	115	1.0	37	3.78	16	3.35	17	130
BZ11-015	N688760	186.89	187.93	0.098	9.2	134	0.6	32	2.88	24	2.61	12	136
BZ11-015	N688761	195.15	195.99	0.086	2.8	64	0.7	48	3.24	11	2.41	17	247
BZ11-015	N688762	195.99	197.52	0.003	1.8	34	0.8	49	3.23	7	2.01	6	427
BZ11-015	N688763	197.52	199.03	0.005	1.1	47	0.8	52	4.80	9	4.01	9	372
BZ11-015	N688764	199.03	200.56	0.003	0.5	23	0.7	37	3.30	8	2.31	2	315
BZ11-015	N688765	200.56	202.08	0.003	0.4	11	0.7	29	2.81	9	1.43	1	197
BZ11-015	N688766	202.08	203.61	0.003	0.9	18	0.6	40	3.15	7	2.23	5	427
BZ11-015	N688767	203.61	205.13	0.007	0.5	39	0.8	38	3.05	13	2.27	7	199
BZ11-015	N688768	205.13	206.65	0.011	0.9	89	0.7	46	3.02	15	2.96	8	272
BZ11-015	N688769	206.65	208.18	0.003	0.9	45	1.0	44	3.47	11	2.41	10	376



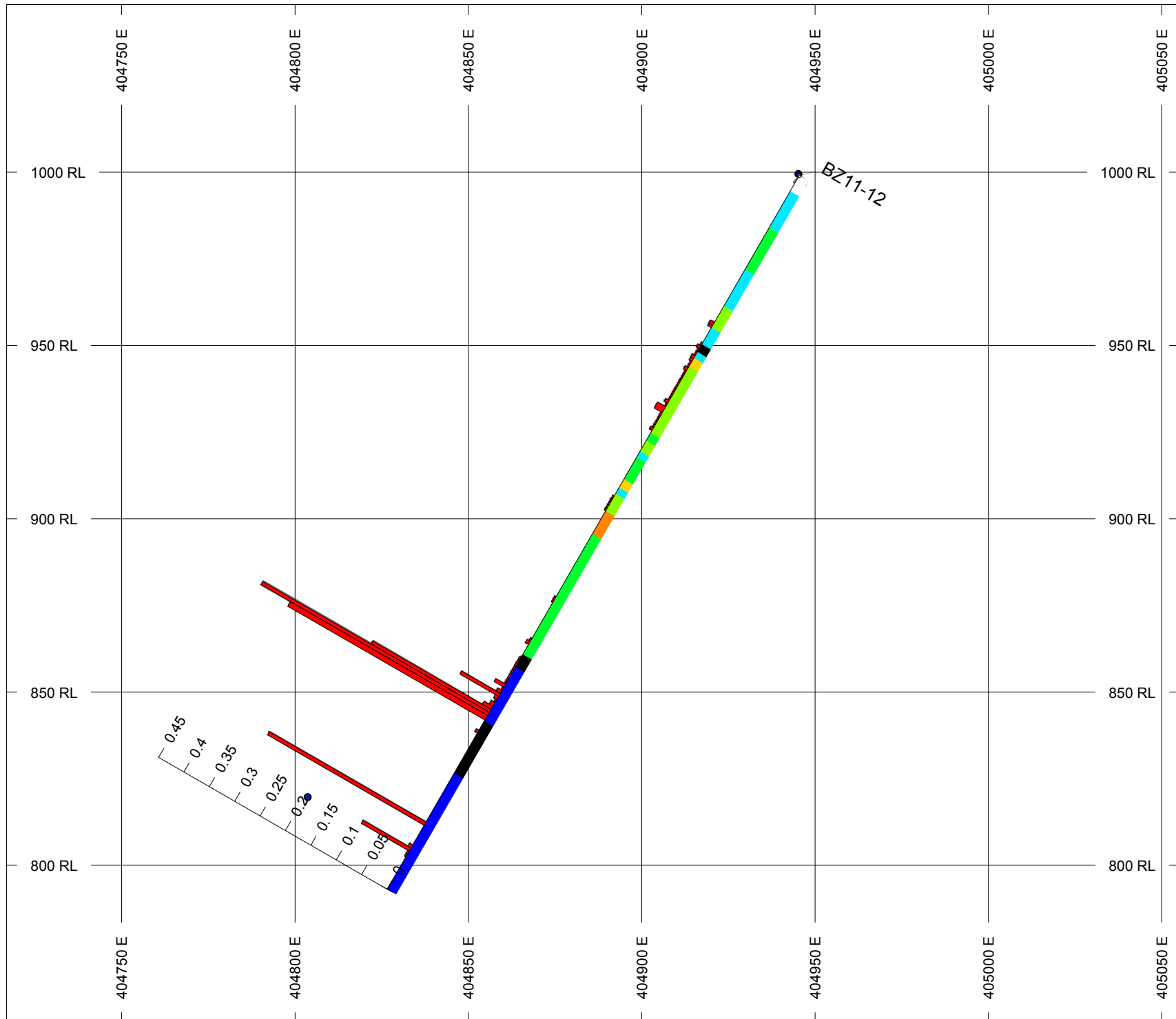
**Appendix C -
2013 Bonsai Diamond Drillholes Planview Map**

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au_ppm	L	█
ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL
Lithology	█	Argillite
	█	Casing
	█	Andesitic Tuff
	█	Argillite Fragmented
	█	Gabbro Breccia
	█	Mudstone
	█	Mudstone Fragmented
	█	Rhyolite Conglomerate
	█	Andesite
	█	Argillite Breccia
	█	Graphitic Argillite
	█	Mudstone Breccia
	█	Rhyolite Breccia

PLAN SPECS:
 REF. PT. E, N 404900 m 6276000 m
 EXTENTS 204.1 m 177.2 m



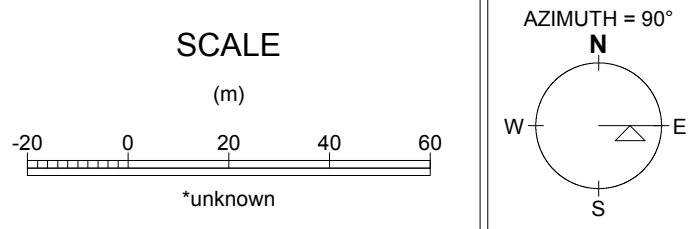
Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Bonsai
 2013 Diamond Drilling
 Planview Map



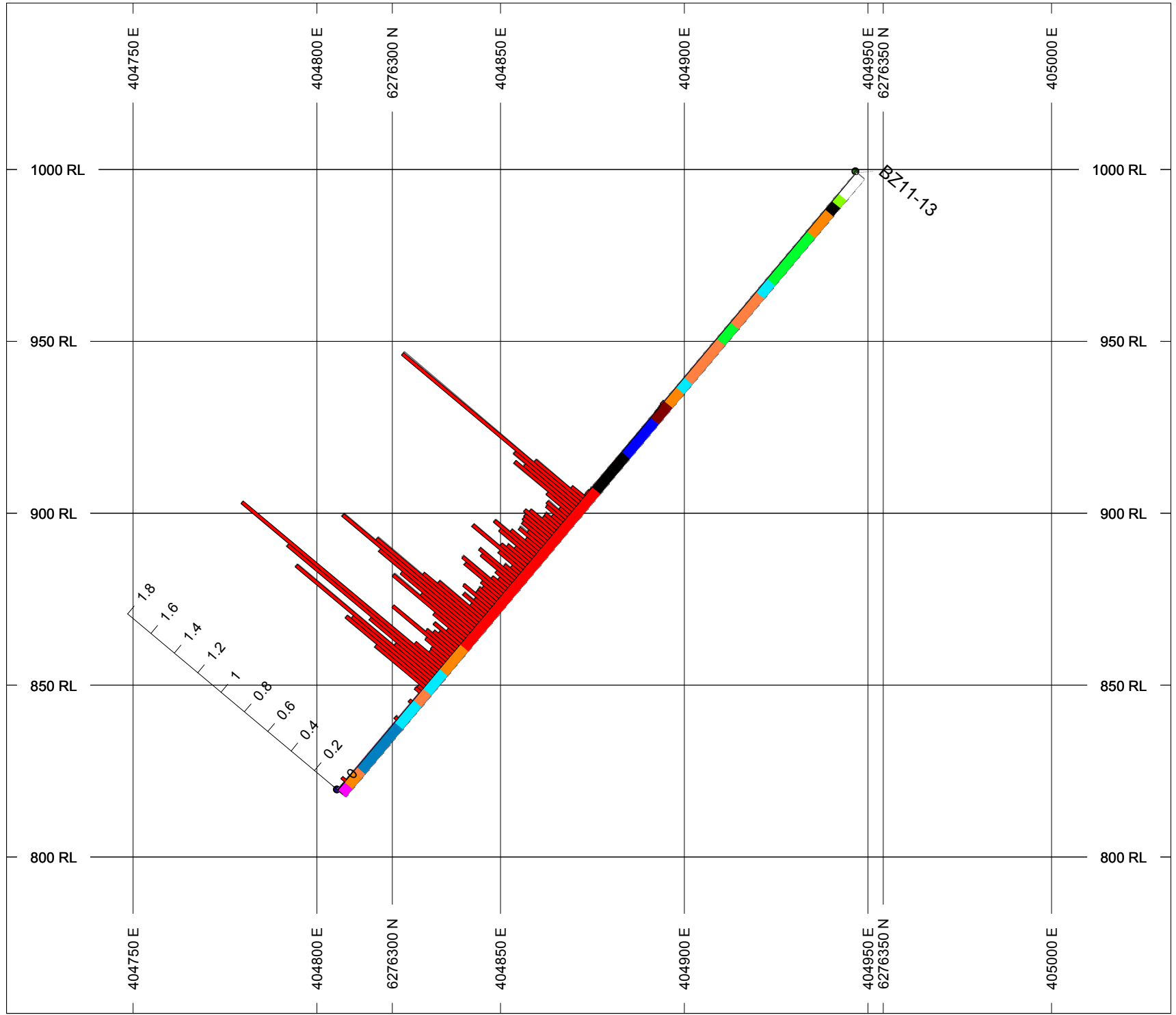
Appendix D - 2013 Bonsai Drillhole Cross Sections

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au_ppm	L	█
ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL
Lithology	█	Argillite
	█	Casing
	█	Andesitic Tuff
	█	Argillite Fragmented
	█	Gabbro Breccia
	█	Mudstone
	█	Mudstone Fragmented
	█	Rhyolite Conglomerate

SECTION SPECS:
 REF. PT. E, N 404886 m 6276351 m
 EXTENTS 338.4 m 293.8 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1048 m 754.5 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 0.654 m



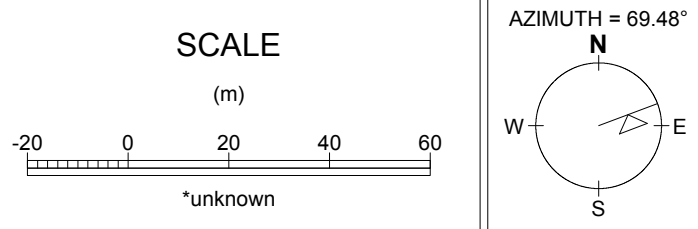
Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Bonsai
2013 Diamond Drilling
BZ11-12



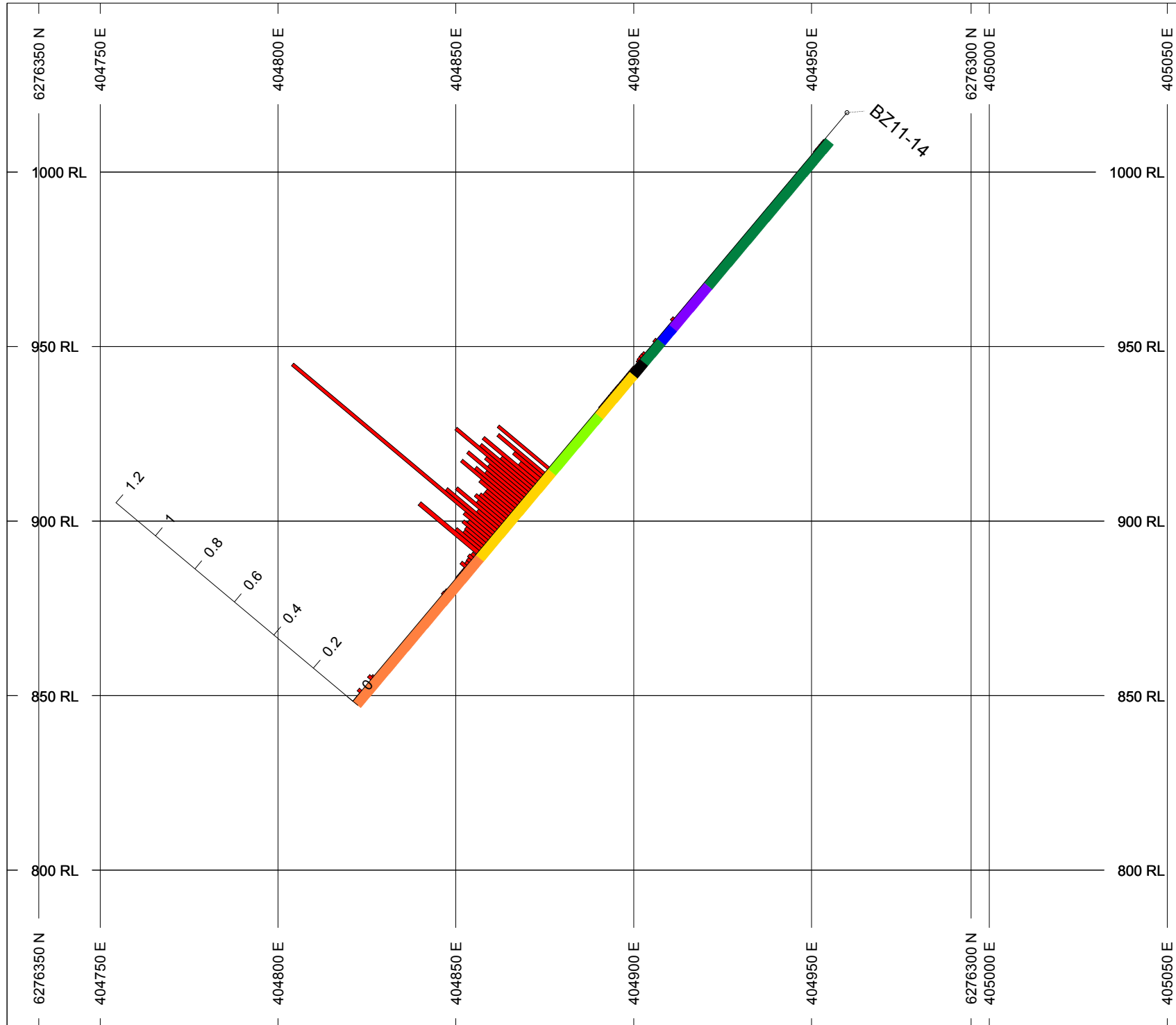
Appendix D - 2013 Bonsai Drillhole Cross Sections

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au_ppm	L	█
ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL
Lithology	█	Argillite
	█	Casing
	█	Andesitic Tuff
	█	Argillite Fragmented
	█	Gabbro Breccia
	█	Mudstone
	█	Rhyolite Conglomerat
	█	Mudstone Breccia
	█	Rhyolite Breccia
	█	Ash Tuff
	█	Chert Breccia
	█	Fault
	█	Gabbro

SECTION SPECS:
 REF. PT. E, N 404874 6276320 m
 EXTENTS 338.4 m 293.8 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1048 m 754.5 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 8.06 m



Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Bonsai
2013 Diamond Drilling
BZ11-13

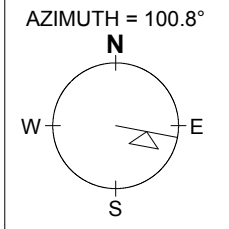
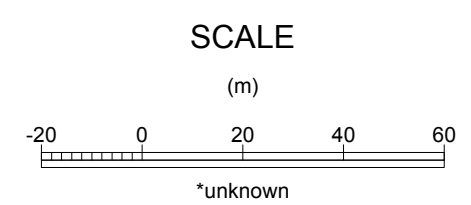


Appendix D - 2013 Bonsai Drillhole Cross Sections

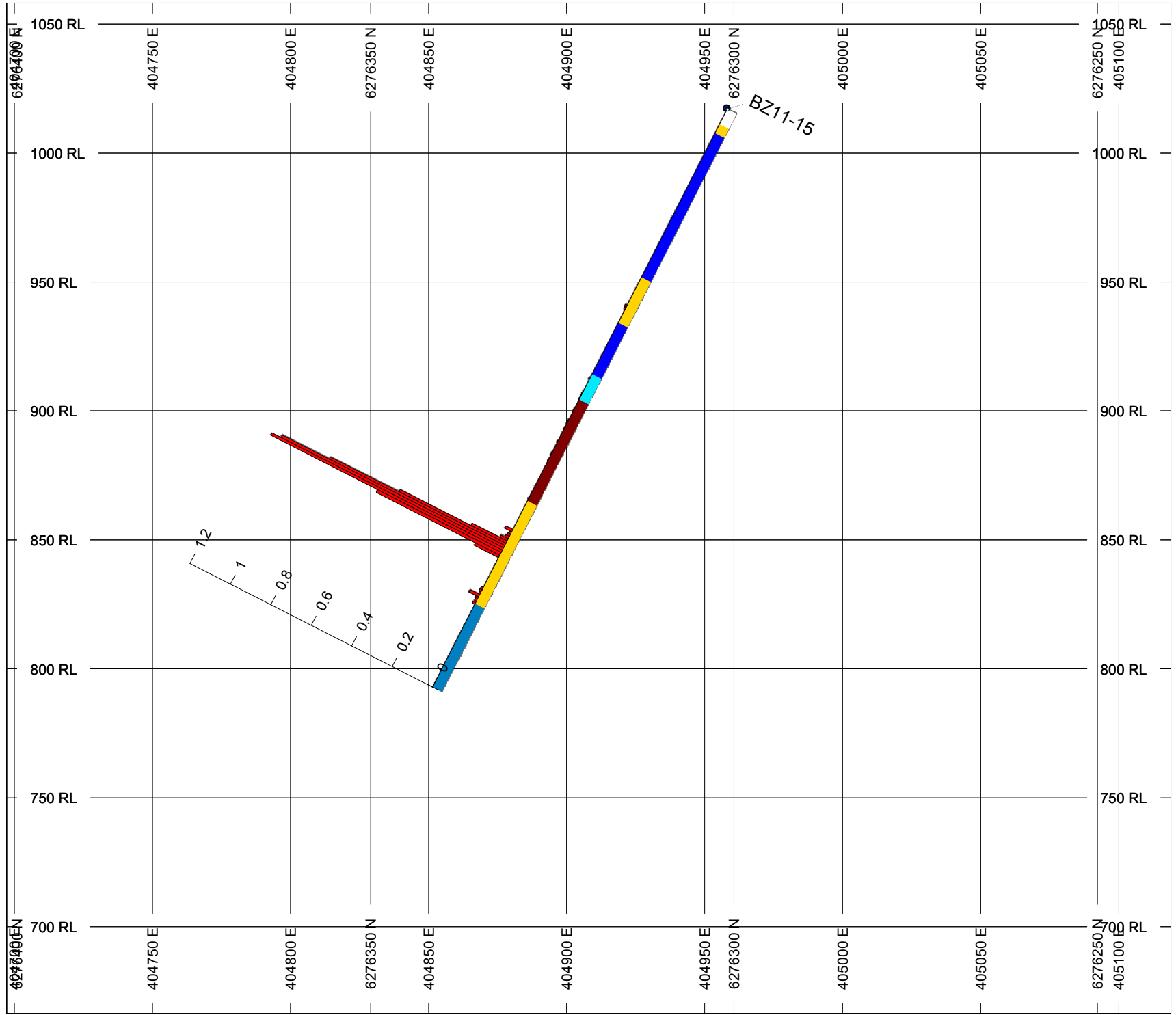
BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au_ppm	L	█
ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL
Lithology	█	Argillite
	█	Casing
	█	Mudstone
	█	Andesite
	█	Argillite Breccia
	█	Graphitic Argillite
	█	Mudstone Breccia
	█	Rhyolite Breccia

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 404890 m 6276320 m
EXTENTS 338.4 m 293.8 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 1048 m 754.5 m
TOLERANCE +/- 7.76 m



Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Bonsai
2013 Diamond Drilling
BZ11-14

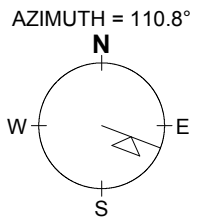
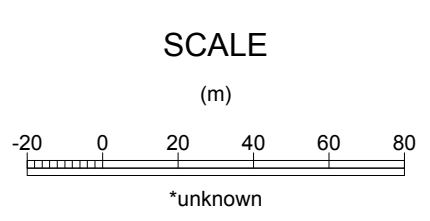


Appendix D - 2013 Bonsai Drillhole Cross Sections

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au_ppm	L	█
ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL
Lithology		Casing
	█	Andesitic Tuff
	█	Argillite Fragmented
	█	Mudstone Fragmented
	█	Andesite
	█	Rhyolite Breccia

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 404908 m 6276320 m
 EXTENTS 451.2 m 391.8 m
 SECTION TOP, BOT 1058 m 666.4 m
 TOLERANCE +/- 11.6 m



Copper Creek Gold Corp.
Bonsai
2013 Diamond Drilling
BZ11-15

Appendix B. 2013 Diamond Drill Core Sample Assay Certificates (ALS Minerals)

ME-ICP41 Sc ppm	ME-ICP41 Sr ppm	ME-ICP41 Th ppm	ME-ICP41 Ti %	ME-ICP41 Tl ppm	ME-ICP41 U ppm	ME-ICP41 V ppm	ME-ICP41 W ppm	ME-ICP41 Zn ppm	Ag-OG46 Ag ppm	Pb-OG46 Pb %	Zn-OG46 Zn %
8	150 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		59 <10		94		
14	184 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		139 <10		85		
12	426 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		138 <10		69		
13	586 <20		0.01	<10	<10		148 <10		74		
12	605 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		123 <10		67		
9	245 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		91 <10		102		
1	91 <20	<0.01			30 <10		2 <10		93		
5	165 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		19	10	200		
5	40 <20		0.13	<10	<10		53	40	42		
4	65 <20		0.11	10 <10	<10		61	20	8230	106	0.959
5	38 <20		0.14	<10	<10		64	40 >10000			1.61
4	153 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		10 <10		91		
5	127 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		10 <10		80		
4	146 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		8 <10		84		
5	220 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		16 <10		111		
2	107 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		3 <10		69		
2	103 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		4 <10		83		
1	98 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		5 <10		148		
3	282 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		15 <10		81		
4	233 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		12 <10		130		
2	233 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		7 <10		136		
6	135 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		28 <10		247		
6	154 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		36 <10		427		
7	211 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		35 <10		372		
7	259 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		34 <10		315		
6	116 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		32 <10		197		
7	292 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		41 <10		427		
6	243 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		25 <10		199		
4	119 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		19 <10		272		
7	138 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		35 <10		376		
3	194 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		9 <10		114		
2	238 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		7 <10		116		
4	347 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		17 <10		200		
5	122 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		31 <10		225		
4	179 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		33 <10		630		
4	93 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		47 <10		1810		
5	128 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		57 <10		1620		
4	740 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		16 <10		179		
5	363 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		23 <10		158		
5	258 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		22 <10		147		
6	378 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		27 <10		256		
6	190 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		27 <10		188		
7	233 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		29 <10		163		
7	140 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		26 <10		139		
6	212 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		19 <10		223		
4	134 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		14 <10		124		
6	311 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		27 <10		249		
6	330 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		32 <10		231		
5	319 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		23 <10		305		
7	356 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		27 <10		338		
6	350 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		20 <10		187		
7	184 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		31 <10		285		
6	122 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		27 <10		141		
6	169 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		29 <10		146		
7	189 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		32 <10		337		
6	226 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		49 <10		763		
9	476 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		85 <10		136		
9	531 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		107 <10		81		
16	528 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		163 <10		69		
18	430 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		189 <10		78		
6	192 <20	<0.01	<10	<10	<10		52 <10		160		