Management's Discussion and Analysis

Copper Creek Gold Corp.

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes ("Financial Statements") of Copper Creek Gold Corp. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017. Results have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All monetary amounts are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A is dated 27 April, 2018

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. See "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on 19 June 1987 and continued to the jurisdiction of the Canada Business Corporation Act on 13 August 1997. On 6 November 2017, the Company continued to the jurisdiction of British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act. On 26 July 2010 the Company changed its name to Copper Creek Gold Corp. and trades under the symbol CPV on the TSX Venture Exchange. The Company is engaged in acquisition and exploration of resource property interests. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 1220, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver B.C., V6C 1H2.

The Company is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company does not have an active property, but is actively looking for a new project.

Unless the context suggests otherwise, references to "Copper Creek" or the "Company" or "we", "us", "our" or similar terms refer to Copper Creek Gold Corp.

On 11 December 2017, the Company completed a share consolidation on a one (1) post- share for five (5) pre- share basis. The Company's number of outstanding options and warrants and the accompanying exercise prices were on the same basis. Unless otherwise stated, the number of shares, options, warrants and the exercise prices of options and warrants presented in these consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to include the effect of this share consolidation.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report may contain forward-looking statements that involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties including statements regarding the outlook of Copper Creek's business and results of operations. By their nature, these risks and uncertainties could cause actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from those indicated. Such factors include, without limitation, risks inherent in mineral exploration, the Company's history of operating losses and uncertainty of future profitability, uncertainty of access to additional capital, and environmental risks. Readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and are also advised to consider such forward looking statements while considering the risks set forth below.

Copper Creek Gold Corp. disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as is required by applicable securities regulations.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Eastfield Project

On 14 November 2017, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Eastfield dated 14 November 2017 (the Agreement"), whereby the Company may earn an undivided 60% interest seven mineral tenure covering 2,418 hectares (5,972 acres) 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 "Property").

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company may exercise the option as follows:

(a) by making payments to the Eastfield as follows:

(i) $20,000 immediately upon execution of the Agreement; and
(ii) $20,000 on 14 November 2018;
(iii) $30,000 on 14 November 2019;
(iv) $55,000 on 14 November 2020;
(v) $100,000 cash and $50,000 to be paid in equivalent shares or cash on 14 November 2021; and

(vi) $125,000 cash and $100,000 to be paid in equivalent shares or cash on 14 November 2022.

(b) Incurring Exploration Expenditures on the Property as follows:

(i) $100,000 to be spent by 14 November 2018;
(ii) an additional $300,000 to be spent by 14 November 2019;
(iii) an additional $500,000 to be spent by 14 November 2020;
(iv) an additional $600,000 to be spent by 14 November 2021; and
(v) an additional $1,000,000 to be spent by 14 November 2022.
Finder's fees will be paid on behalf of the transaction in accordance with Exchange policies.

Qualified Person Statement

"Project Overview" and "Subsequent Event" sections of this report have been reviewed and approved for technical content by Bruce Laird, P. Geo, Project Manager and a Qualified Person under the provisions of NI 43-101.

SELECTED ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Selected Annual Financial Information

Unless otherwise noted, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars. The following table summarizes selected financial data for Copper Creek for each of the three most recently completed financial years. These information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, and related notes.

	Years Ended 31 December (audited)		
	2017	2016	2015
Total revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-
Loss before other items in total	321,445	436,585	449,769
Net loss	308,641	459,756	449,769
Net loss per share – Basic & fully diluted	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)
Totals assets	1,752,933	110,713	304,342
Cash dividends declared per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

Selected Quarterly Financial Information

The following table sets out Copper Creek's summarized quarterly results for each of the eight most recently completed quarters. This financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All amounts are shown in Canadian dollars.

	31 Dec 2017	30 Sep 2017	30 Jun 2017	31 Mar 2017	31 Dec 2016	30 Sep 2016	30 Jun 2016	31 Mar 2016
Net Sales / Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Comprehensive Loss for the quarter	$ 163,413	$ 81,466	$ 22,611	$ 41,151	$ 153,035	$ 92,527	$ 94,761	$ 119,433
Diluted Income (Loss) per share	$(0.02)	$(0.01)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.01)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended 31 December 2017 compared to the year ended 31 December 2016.

Comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 was $308,641 as compared to $459,756 for the same period in 2016. The decrease in comprehensive loss of $151,115 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

- Increase of $8,488 in Accounting and audit fees, from $16,000 in 2016 to $24,488 in 2017.
- Increase of $66,928 in Consulting fees, from $6,698 in 2016 to $73,626 in 2017, due to hiring of new consultants focusing in the new business and development of the Company.
- Increase of $18,962 in Legal fees, from $15,466 in 2016 to $34,428 in 2017.
- Decrease of $141,000 in Management fees, from $192,000 in 2016 to $51,000 in 2017.
- Decrease of $36,030 in Office expenses, from $39,687 in 2016 to $3,657 in 2017.
- Decrease of $29,186 in Rent expenses, from $57,000 in 2016 to $27,814 in 2017.
- Increase of $52,992 in Share-based payments, from $Nil in 2016 to $52,992 in 2017.
- Decrease of $9,772 in Telephone expenses, from $10,592 in 2016 to $820 in 2017.
- Increase of $3,926 in Transfer agent and regulatory fees, from $35,876 in 2016 to $39,802 in 2017.
- Decrease of $49,334 in Travel, lodging and food, from $61,880 in 2016 to $12,546 in 2017.
- Increase of $4,727 in Foreign exchange loss, from $4,660 loss in 2016 to $67 gain in 2017.
- Decrease of $17,699 in Interest and other income, from income of $43 in 2016 to expenses of $17,656 in 2017.
- Decrease of $1,328 in Write-off of advances, from $1,328 in 2016 to $Nil in 2017.
- Decrease of $180,205 in Write-down of resources, from $180,206 in 2016 to $1 in 2017.
- Decrease of $1,000 in Write-off of reclamation bond, from $1,000 in 2016 to $Nil in 2017.
- Decrease of $87,779 in Forgiveness of Debt, from $133,980 in 2016 to $46,201 in 2017.
- Decrease of $30,000 in write-off of unpaid payables, from $30,000 in 2016 to $Nil in 2017.
- Increase of $2,345 in write-off of equipment, from $Nil in 2016 to $2,345 in 2017.
- Increase of $13,461 in due diligence costs, from $Nil in 2016 to $13,461 in 2017.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at 31 December 2017 the Company had $1,703,968 in cash compared to $82,519 as at 31 December 2016. Working capital was $1,284,985 as at 31 December 2017 compared to working capital deficiency of $184,668 as at 31 December 2016.

During the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company had a net increase in cash of $1,621,449 compared to $454 increase in cash in year ended 31 December 2016. The increase cash in was mainly due to the non-brokered financing through private placement.

From time to time the Company works to raise additional capital through private placements and other forms of equity financing. Its ability to fund exploration projects is dependent upon its ability to obtain sufficient funding for operations and is ultimately dependent on the recoverability of the amounts capitalized to mineral exploration properties. The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable, and accordingly, the success of any further exploration or development prospects cannot be assured. Because the Company is not yet a producer, the primary source of future funds is through the sale of additional equity capital and optioning of resource properties. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising sufficient capital to meet its obligations. If it is not successful in raising sufficient capital, it may have to curtail or otherwise limit operations. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The number of common shares outstanding was 30,858,042 shares (2016: 6,695,542) as at 31 December 2017 and 33,410,130 as at the date of this MD&A.

STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTREPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but are not yet effective

IFRS 2 Share-based payment

IFRS 2, Share-based payment, issued in June 2016, is amended to provide requirements on the accounting for the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; share-based payment transactions with a "net settlement" for withholding tax obligations; and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. The effective date for IFRS 2 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

IFRS 7 clarifies the definition for continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement

IFRS 9 amends the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 introduces an expected loss model of impairment and retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, and fair value through other comprehensive income. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The effective date for IFRS 9 is 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 is based on the core principle to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. IFRS 15 focuses on the transfer of control. IFRS 15 replaces all of the revenue guidance that previously existed in IFRSs. The effective date for IFRS 15 is 1 January 2018.

IAS 28 Investments in associates and joint ventures

This is an amendment to sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The effective date for IAS 28 is for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by IASB. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

This interpretation clarifies when an entity recognizes a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from payment or receipt of advance consideration before the entity recognizes the related asset, expense or income. The effective date for IFRIC 22 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 is an interpretation that clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' when there is uncertainty over tax treatments. The effective date for IFRIC 23 is for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was assessed as of the date of this MD&A.

Based on this assessment, it was determined that certain weaknesses existed in internal controls over financial reporting. As indicative of many small companies, the lack of segregation of duties and effective risk assessment were identified as areas where weaknesses existed. The existence of these weaknesses is to be compensated for by senior management monitoring, which exists. The officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue would also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the budgets and work load will enable the action. The Company has attempted to mitigate these weaknesses, through a combination of extensive and detailed review by the CFO of the financial reports.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), Copper Creek utilizes the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate do not make any representations relating to establishment and maintenance of:

i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP ("IFRS").

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of Copper Creek's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided securities legislation.

RISK FACTORS

The mineral industry involves significant risks. In addition to the risk factors described elsewhere in this MD&A, the risk factors that should be taken into account in considering Copper Creek's business include, but are not limited to, those set out below. Any one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the future prospects of the Company and the value of its securities.

Current Global Financial Condition

Current global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility and turmoil. These factors may affect Copper Creek's ability to obtain equity financing in the future or, if obtained, to do so on terms favourable to the Company. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations as well as the trading price of its common shares could be adversely affected.

Industry and Mineral Exploration Risk

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration efforts will be successful. At present, Copper Creek's projects do not contain any proven or probable reserves. Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of the project itself. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves or resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that planned exploration programs will result in the establishment of mineral resources or reserves.

The Company may be subject to risks that could not reasonably be predicted in advance. Events such as labour disputes, environmental issues, natural disasters or estimation errors are prime examples of industry related risks. Copper Creek attempts to balance these risks through insurance programs where required and ongoing risk assessments conducted by its technical team.

Commodity Prices

Copper Creek is in the business of exploring for base and precious metals, the market prices of which can fluctuate widely. Metal prices ultimately depend on demand in the end markets for which metals are used. Demand is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including the overall state of the economy, general level of industrial production, interest rates, the rate of inflation, and the stability of exchange rates, any of which can cause significant fluctuations in metals prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of metals has fluctuated widely in recent years and there are no assurances as to what will be the future prices of base and precious metals. In the course of its current operations, the Company does not enter into price hedging programs.

Environmental

Exploration projects and operations are subject to the environmental laws and applicable regulations of the jurisdiction in which Copper Creek operates. Environmental standards continue to evolve and the trend is to a longer, more complete and rigid process. The Company reviews environmental matters on an ongoing basis. If and when appropriate, the Company will make appropriate provisions in its financial statements for any potential environmental liability.

Reliance upon Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon a number of key management and operational personnel, including the services of certain key employees. Its ability to manage activities, and hence its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. During times when metals prices are strong, the Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that Copper Creek will be able to attract and retain such personnel at any time. Copper Creek does not maintain "key person" life insurance. Accordingly, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Insurance

Copper Creek's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. In addition, although certain risks are insurable, it might be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration is not generally available to Copper Creek or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards that may not be insured against or that it may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Requirements to Obtain Government Permits

Government approvals and permits are currently required in connection with Copper Creek's exploration activities, and further approvals and permits may be required in the future. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain permits are contingent upon many variables outside of its control. Obtaining government permits may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the permitting authority. There can be no assurance that all necessary permits will be obtained and if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed Copper Creek's estimates or that it will be able to maintain such permits. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained or maintained, the Company may be prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Joint Ventures

From time to time Copper may enter into one or more joint ventures. Any failure of a joint venture partner to meet its obligations could have a material adverse effect on such joint ventures. In addition, the Company might be unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in connection with properties that are involved in such joint ventures.

Exploration Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulation, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Even if the Company identifies and acquires an economically viable ore body, several years may elapse from the initial stages of development until production. As a result, it cannot be assured that Copper Creek's exploration or development efforts will yield new mineral reserves or will result in any new commercial mining operations.

Mineral Property Title Risk

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of the properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of Copper Creek's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including aboriginal land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects or unforeseen changes to the boundaries of Copper Creek's properties by governmental authorities. As a result, the Company may be constrained in its ability to operate its properties or unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. An impairment to or defect in the title to the Company's properties could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, such claims, whether or not valid, would involve additional cost and expense to defend or settle.

Potential for Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers may also serve as directors or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development or other businesses and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Copper Creek expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving Copper Creek will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Copper Creek and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matters in which such director may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in applicable law.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company issued 300,000 common shares related to the exercise of 300,000 stock options at the exercise price of $0.07 per share.

b) Subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2017, the Company issued 62,500 common shares related to the exercise of 62,500 warrants at an exercise price of $0.08 per share.

c) On 10 January 2018, the Company granted 2,350,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of $0.14 per share.

d) The Company has changed the Company's auditor from Sam S. Mah Inc. Chartered Professional Accountant ("Former Auditor"), to James Stafford, Inc. ("Successor Auditor") effective 20 February 2018.

e) On 14 February 2018, the Company issued 2,189,588 common shares and 1,206,957 share purchase warrants related to the settlement of outstanding debt valued at $175,167.

f) The Company has appointed Robert Guanzon as Chief Financial Officer and Tina Whyte as Corporate Secretary effective 16 February 2018.

g) On 23 April 2018, the Company announced its intent to change its name to Surge Exploration Inc. The effective date for the Company's name change is 1 May 2018.

h) On 23 April 2018, the Company announced its intent for a forward 2:1 share split where the Company's outstanding common shares are split on a basis of two (2) new shares for every one (1) old share. All outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants are adjusted on the same split ratio. The effective date for the 2:1 forward share split is 1 May 2018.