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# Exploration Progress Report on Eastfield's Base and Precious Metal Projects

**Vancouver, BC– March 24, 2026 – Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield" or the "Company") (TSX-V: ETF) provides an update on its copper, gold, and platinum group metal projects in British Columbia.**

Eastfield operates on a model where projects are acquired and subsequent option agreements with other companies for some projects derive both income and exploration leverage. Factors which make this viable, in addition to having projects that possess large deposit attributes, include acquiring large acreage tenures, keeping expiry dates well into the future and having the projects fully permitted. A summary of the more important 2026 projects, all of which are located in British Columbia, follows.

**Zymo**:

The 100% owned, 18,184 hectare, Zymo copper-gold porphyry project is located 45 km west of Smithers, British Columbia. The property is underlain by Hazelton, Bowser Lake and Skeena lithologies intruded by porphyritic diorite and granodiorite believed to be Creteceous in age. It was acquired in 2007 via an arms length option which was fully satisfied in 2012. In 2024 the claim group was expanded to cover additional airborne geophysical targets and an area underlain by the prospective Quock Group of the Hazelton Formation which is host to the world class Eskay Creek high-grade gold-silver mine. Since acquisition, the company has secured approximately $5 million in exploration expenditures for the project. Of major significance is the discovery of an 8 km long by 2 km wide strong induced polarization anomaly defining a copper-gold porphyry system containing several 1 km square targets with extensive areas having chargeability responses greater than 20 mv/V. Thirty-four drill holes (10,810 meters) have now been completed. Mineralization occurs in a porphyritic intrusive and adjacent sediments in zones of strong potassic alteration. Two of the more notable zones discovered to date are the Hobbes and FM Zones (five zones in total now discovered). Mineralization is surrounded by extensive areas of potassic, phyllic and argillic alteration that contain occurrences of quartz-sulfide and massive sulfide veins up to 1 m thickness suggesting that highly prospective potassic alteration likely occurs both latterly and at depth. Results to date include the following drill intercepts which are provided as examples of the copper-gold endowment:

| Hole ID | Intercept (m) | Copper (%) | Gold (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ZY08-09 | 159.0 | 0.44 | 0.32 |
| including | 72.0 | 0.72 | 0.66 |
| ZY08-10 | 159.0 | 0.31 | 0.21 |
| ZY11-20 | 126.0 | 0.28 | 0.34 |

Peripheral precious metal veins have returned up to 10.78 g/t gold with several percent lead and zinc. Topography is generally flat to undulating covered with a variable depth of overburden (generally not deep). Logging roads and clear-cuts now extend to the northeast side of the property. A five-year permit (valid to December, 2029) authorizing the construction of 50 drill sites was received in December, 2024.

**Indata**: A 4,551-hectare (11,240-acre) copper-gold-molybdenum-silver porphyry project with additional unevaluated antimony and nickel mineralization located 120 km north of Fort St. James, BC. Optioned to Star Copper Corp who may earn a 60% interest by completing $2,700,000 in exploration and paying $440,000 (cash and/or shares) by Dec 31, 2026. Eighty-seven (87) drill holes (10,049 meters) have now been completed at Indata of which 11 were completed in 2022 and 3 in 2025. Results include IN22-82 with 174.0 meters grading 0.23% copper starting at 2.9 meters (including 29.0 meters grading 0.47% copper starting at 2.9 meters). This hole constitutes the northern boundary of the Lake Zone which lies at the northern end of a 2.4 km long copper soil anomaly. Mineralization is predominantly hosted in an assemblage of andesitic volcanic rock intruded by a diverse suite of intrusives. Both the volcanic and intrusive rocks have been affected by a high temperature event. A new zone of molybdenum mineralization was discovered in 2022 five kilometers to the south of the Lake Zone in what is now called "Area 74" where hole IN22-74 intersected 30.8 meters grading 0.102% molybdenum starting at 113.7 meters and continuing to the bottom of the hole. Results from historical drilling targeting gold antimony veins include hole DDH88-11 with 2.0 meters grading 86.40 g/t gold. Antimony mineralization in bedrock includes 1-meter wide chip samples grading as high as 3.80% antimony and 10.40 g/t gold. In 2025 hole IN25-87, in Area 74, intersected 107 meters grading 0.14% nickel and 18.0% magnesium and 24.0 meters grading 15.2 g/t silver. Indata is fully permitted to Dec 1, 2030.

**Iron Lake**: The Iron Lake property (8,035 hectares) is located 50 kilometers northeast of the community of 100 Mile House in south central British Columbia within rocks of the Triassic-Jurassic Quesnel Terrane. Rocks are predominantly volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive (both alkalic and calc-alkalic). At Iron Lake these units occur in contact with an ultramafic body that is several square kilometers in extent. In 2023 Tech-X Resources Inc. (a private company and option partner), having expended $4 million since 2021, earned a 51% interest in the project. The half of the property on the south side that is not ultramafic is slightly lower in elevation. Outcrop here is very scarce and is usually diorite or feldspar porphyry. In 2022 sixty (60) kilometers of induced polarization survey was completed and a very strong anomaly was outlined over an area measuring 4 by 3 kilometers and is a compelling untested porphyry copper-gold target. The Iron Lake ultramafic complex, occupying the northern half of the property has received the vast majority of exploration including 43 drill holes (8,558 meters). It corresponds to both very strong regional magnetic and regional airborne gravity highs and is host to disseminated and massive sulfide styles of mineralization. An average of eight samples of disseminated mineralized olivine pyroxenite rubble (from one select area) is 0.71% copper, 0.70g/t gold, 0.20g/t palladium and 0.13g/t platinum. This style of mineralization has not yet been encountered in drilling although several massive sulfide intercepts from at least four horizons have been obtained. Two of the most significant intercepts occur in hole IL05-03 with 17.0 meters grading 0.34% copper and 23.7% iron and hole IL23-24 with 9.5 meters grading 0.42% copper. The Iron Lake project is fully permitted for drilling until May 2, 2027.

**Hedgehog**: The 100% owned, 2,417 hectare, Hedgehog property is located in central British Columbia 15 kilometres north of the town of Wells. The area of the claims is predominantly underlain by oceanic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Slide Mountain and ancestral North American Cariboo Terranes. Exploration has predominantly been directed at Besshi-type volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit models

taking example from the Windy Craggy deposit in northwestern BC, the Wolverine deposit in the Yukon and the Chu Chua deposit located north of Kamloops BC. A number of boulders of massive sulfide float have been found within the Hedgehog claims and significant exploration programs have been conducted over the area of the current claims since 1998 when copper rich massive sulfide float was discovered at the west end of Lottie lake in the southern part of the current claims with boulders assaying as high as 24.3% copper (often with significant accessory cobalt). Osisko Development Corp.is currently developing the Cariboo Gold Project (Barkerville Gold Mine) 15 kilometres south of Hedgehog.

**CR**: The 2,667 hectares CR project, 100% owned by Eastfield, is located approximately 20 km north of the historic gold mining towns of Wells and Barkerville. The geology of CR is dominated by the Permian aged Slide Mountain Terrane which is ophiolitic in charter. Barkerville Gold Mines (Cariboo Gold Project), located 20 kilometers to the south and owned by Osisko Development Corp, has a published resource (measured plus indicated of 13,495,000 tonnes grading 5.6 g/t gold and inferred resources of 11,936,000 tonnes grading 5.0 g/t gold) [± 4 million ounces gold]. Mineralization at the Barkerville Mine is predominantly hosted in rocks of the Paleozoic Barkerville-Kootenay Terrane which structurally underlies Slide Mountain. Mineralization here has been dated as early Cretaceous and has been noted to be associated with felsic intrusions occurring as sills and dykes. Historic production from the Barkerville area includes ± 4 million ounces gold from placer deposits and >1 million ounces gold from hard rock deposits. Work completed by Eastfield at CR, which is bisected by a creek which was named Arsenic Creek by Noranda Exploration, includes rock and soil sampling, a small amount of induced polarization (4.8 km) and a single diamond drill hole (206 meters). Rock sampling along a logging road has returned up to 1,354 ppb gold and 1,864 ppm arsenic. A strong induced polarization anomaly (chargeability) remains open to the north and an extensive area of iron carbonate and pyrite (>5%) altered basalt exposed by recent logging remains unexplored.

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President and Qualified Person for this news release

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