

Annual Management Discussion & Analysis¹
for
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

Containing information up to and including June 27, 2018

Description of Business

Eastfield Resources Ltd. (the “Company” or “Eastfield”) is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of prospective copper, gold, nickel and molybdenum properties in Western Canada. The Company trades as a Tier One company on the TSX Venture Exchange (“Exchange”) under the symbol “ETF”. The Company’s head office is located at Suite 110 – 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Summary:

- In 2017 the company completed further geochemical soil sampling in the area of the southern gold target of the Iron Lake Property.
- In 2017 the Company completed the sale of the remaining 18 Tonopah patented claims to Ely Gold & Minerals Inc. for \$50,000 and 300,000 common shares of Ely Gold.
- On April 3, 2017, Rise Resources was not able to meet the requirements of the option agreement on the Indata Property and the option agreement was terminated.
- In November 2017 the Company entered into an option agreement with Copper Creek Gold Corp., granting Copper Creek an option to earn a 60-per-cent interest in its Hedge Hog project

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes selected financial data for Eastfield for years ended February 28, 2018, 2017, and 2016. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, and related notes.

	2018	2017	2016
Total revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Net loss (income)	29,196	(26,909)	130,800
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.001	(0.001)	0.003
Comprehensive loss	17,814	(309,325)	227,979
Total assets	2,602,064	2,608,156	2,354,551
Total liabilities	48,785	50,255	110,975
Cash dividends per share	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of shares issued and outstanding	44,894,919	44,894,919	44,894,919

Net loss is expected to fluctuate from year-to-year primarily due to the activity level of the Company’s exploration projects, the strength of equity markets and the Company’s ability to finance on favorable terms.

¹ Note to Reader

This Annual Management Discussion and Analysis (“Annual MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2018.

Forward-Looking Information

When used in this document, words like "anticipate", "believe", "estimate" and "expect" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are used to describe management’s future plans, objects and goals for the Company, and therefore, involve inherent risks and uncertainties. The reader is cautioned that actual results, performance or achievements may be materially different from those implied or expressed in such statements.

Currency - Unless otherwise stated, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Year Ended February 28, 2018**

The Company incurred a net loss of \$29,196 for the year ended February 28, 2018 (“Current Period”) whereas the Company had net income for the year ended February 28, 2017 (“Comparative Period”) of \$26,909. The results were largely influenced by gains recorded on the sale of mineral properties in the current and comparative years (Current Year - \$83,522; Comparative Period - \$186,960). Administrative expenses changed very little in the Current Period (Current Period - \$148,890; Comparative Period - \$125,580).

Three Months Ended February 28, 2018

The Company recorded net income for the three months ended February 28, 2018 (“Current Quarter”) of \$60,794 whereas the Company had a net loss for the three months ended February 28, 2017 (“Comparative Quarter”) of \$30,672. As previously reported in this MD&A, results were largely influenced by the timing of gains recorded on the sale of mineral properties in the current and comparative quarters.

Exploration Expenditures

The following table discloses the net changes in Exploration and Evaluation Assets for the years ending February 28, 2018 and 2017.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
ACQUISITION COSTS		
Incurred during year	\$ 644	\$ 873
Disposal of mineral property	-	(54,951)
	<u>644</u>	<u>(54,078)</u>
EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES		
Expenditures for the year:		
Professional fees and field crews	96,880	86,615
Fees, permits and assessments	-	6,400
Geological	-	90
Rental of vehicles and equipment	11,738	10,196
Transport and fuel	2,095	1,545
Field equipment	1,054	250
Communications	395	387
Food and accommodation	4,528	2,678
Assaying	6,277	9,063
Other	125	9
Total Exploration Expenditures	<u>123,092</u>	<u>117,233</u>
Mineral exploration tax credits	(36,928)	(34,529)
Disposal of mineral property		(139,554)
	<u>86,164</u>	<u>(56,850)</u>
OPTION PROCEEDS		
Proceeds received during the year	(20,000)	(42,941)
Disposal of mineral property	-	104,075
	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>61,134</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Exploration and Evaluation Assets	<u>\$ 66,808</u>	<u>\$ (49,794)</u>

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MINERAL PROPERTIES

Iron Lake Property, Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia

The 100% owned Iron Lake Project, located in south-central British Columbia, is a regionally distinct copper, gold, platinum group elements and nickel project hosted in an ultramafic-mafic intrusion within the Quesnel Terrane. The project, encompassing an area of 8,035 ha (19,854 acres), is located 45 km northeast of 100 Mile House.

Project Summary

The Iron Lake Complex hosts disseminated and massive sulphide mineralization of a probable magmatic source that is significant for its copper, gold, platinum, palladium and to a lesser extent nickel content. The occurrence of a prominent aeromagnetic high covering several square km centered on the complex resulted in several exploration stages starting in the mid-1970's directed at porphyry copper.

Two styles of magmatic sulphide mineralization present opportunities for discovery at Iron Lake. The first being disseminated sulphide with economically significant values of copper, gold, platinum and palladium; and the second being massive sulphide with economically significant values in copper, nickel and cobalt. A hybrid of the two styles of mineralization with the full suite of elements is also possible. Sulphide minerals in the disseminated style of mineralization are accompanied with 10% to 40% magnetite.

New claims were added to the project in 2015 and 2016 to cover an area where wide spread occurrences of gold and arsenic occur in volcanic and intrusive rocks. In 2016 ten kilometers of soil grid lines were completed in an area where historic work identified a gold-arsenic association with select bedrock samples reaching 74.90 grams per tonne gold and soil samples reaching 12.00 grams per tonne gold. The 2016 work returned select rock samples grading up to 31.22 grams per tonne gold and soil anomalies up to 5,023 ppm arsenic with 1,213 ppb gold (with many samples with much lower values). Associated elements to gold-silver mineralization include lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and tellurium. Anomalous concentrations of these elements are widespread. A large area of pyritic monzonite to quartz monzonite appears to be the underlying bedrock to much of this area.

Recent Activity

In 2017 the company completed further geochemical soil sampling in the area of the southern gold target before being forced to suspend exploration because of forest fires. In total, 94 rock samples and 135 soil samples were collected and analysed and approximately \$60,000 was spent.

On June 20, 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement with GK Resources Ltd. ("GK Resources") whereby GK Resources may earn a 60% interest in the Iron Lake property by making \$400,000 in cash payments, issuing \$250,000 in shares and completing \$3,000,000 in exploration work over a five-year period ending June 20, 2023. \$20,000 was received upon signing the option agreement.

Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

The Company has a 91.3% interest in the Indata property. Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial Metals"), owns the remaining 8.7% interest. This interest will be reduced if Imperial Metals fails to make its proportionate share of exploration and other payments on the property.

Project Summary

The Indata property is located approximately 130 km to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia and consists of 18 claims encompassing 3,189 ha and is situated in an active geological setting adjacent to the Pinchi Fault, a major structure separating the oceanic derived Cache Creek Terrane and mafic volcanic island arc derived Quesnel Terrane.

Two types of mineralization have historically been explored for on the property; mesothermal gold-silver veins and porphyry style copper mineralization hosted in volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions (drill intercepts have included results up to 47.26 g/t gold over 4 m and 0.20% copper over 145.4 m). The property includes a porphyry copper target measuring 500 to 1,000 m in width along strike for at least 6,000 m paralleling a volcanic intrusive contact. This target is also well outlined by coincident IP chargeability and soil geochemical anomalies.

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Approximately \$2.6 million has been spent exploring the Indata property since 1986, with the most recent work completed in 2013. Exploration has included the analysis of 4,700 soil samples, the completion of over 70 km of ground geophysics, including magnetics, VLF and induced polarization, the completion of a high resolution airborne magnetic survey (595 line km), more than three km of mechanical trenching, 21 km of road construction and the completion of 73 diamond drill holes (7,377 m).

Exploration programs, starting in 2010 and continuing through 2013, deployed a reconnaissance process versus what had for the previous twenty or so years been an expanding grid-based approach. The reconnaissance work resulted in the definition of a number of geophysical anomalies which constitute new targets. In 2012, 3.2 km of road construction was completed to access proposed drill sites constructed (but still undrilled) on targets developed during this work with additional rock sampling completed in 2013.

One of the most noteworthy features of the Indata prospect is the size and strength of the soil geochemical copper anomaly located northeast of Albert Lake where values exceeding 500 ppm Cu are common and attain a maximum value of 7,771 ppm in soil over an area of approximately 600 by 2,000 m within a larger conceptual target extending 6,000 m in length.

Also an area of high grade copper and copper-gold mineralization was identified in the northeastern sector of the property in 1989 but never followed up. Here, a cluster of select grab samples from mineralized basaltic to andesitic flows, flow breccias and tuffs returned a number of high grade results from an open-ended area of approximately 250 m in a north-south orientation (east-west width unknown). The average of ten samples from this area is 1.60% copper and 0.19 g/t gold including results as high as 3.3% copper with 575 ppb gold. It is thought that an as yet unidentified porphyry entity may be responsible for this mineralization.

Recent Activity

On May 18, 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement with Rise Resources Inc. ("Rise"). Under the terms of the agreement, Rise had the initial option to earn a 60% interest in the Indata property by paying the Company an aggregate sum of \$350,000 (\$50,000 received) and by expending an aggregate of \$2,000,000 on the property over a four-year period ending April 3, 2019. On April 3, 2017, Rise was not able to meet the requirements of the agreement and the option agreement was terminated.

On June 20, 2018, the Company entered into an option agreement with Prophecy Potash Corp. ("Prophecy Potash") whereby Prophecy Potash may earn a 60% interest in the Indata property by making \$250,000 in cash payments, issuing \$150,000 in shares and completing \$2,000,000 in exploration work over a five-year period ending June 20, 2023. \$20,000 was received upon signing the option agreement.

Tonopah Project, Nevada

The Company had a 100% interest in 25 patented claims in the Tonopah district, Nevada, U.S.A., subject to certain royalty interests, and sold them as follows:

During the year ended February 28, 2017 the Company completed the sale of 7 of the Tonopah patented claims to West Kirkland Mining Ltd. ("West Kirkland") for a total sale price of \$280,000 paid over a 3 year period as follows:

- Upon signing of the agreement - \$30,000
- When West Kirkland obtained the necessary permits for production on the patented claims - \$125,000
- On the second anniversary date of the agreement (received January 18, 2017) - \$125,000

The Company recorded a gain of \$237,389 for the year ended February 28, 2017.

During the year ended February 28, 2018 the Company completed the sale of the remaining 18 Tonopah patented claims to Ely Gold & Minerals Inc. ("Ely Gold") for \$50,000 and 300,000 common shares of Ely Gold.

The Company recorded a gain of \$83,522 for the year ended February 28, 2018.

Zymo Property, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia

The Zymo property is located approximately 45 km west of the town of Smithers in west-central British Columbia and encompasses several porphyry copper-gold targets and occurrences. The property is comprised of 33 claims and fractions totaling 12,897 ha. The Zymo Property is 100% owned by Eastfield Resources Ltd. subject only to a net smelter return interest.

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The Zymo property lies south of the middle Jurassic to late Cretaceous Bowser Basin in late Cretaceous intrusive rocks belonging to the Bulkley Group which hosts several large copper-gold deposits including the Red-Chris Mine and Galore Creek.

Since Eastfield became involved in the property over \$4 million has been spent on exploration. This work has resulted in the outline of an 8 km by 2 km IP chargeability anomaly within which four large copper-gold soil geochemical anomalies have been defined. In addition to the early drilling, 9,294.47 m of drilling in 29 holes have been completed since 2008. Most of this drilling has been on the Hobbes Zone where a mineralized body has been traced for 800 m along strike and is open-ended to the west where the zone is in excess of 500 m wide.

Several other geochemical anomalies have seen little follow-up exploration to date including the RD Zone where two holes were completed within an 800 m by 1,000 m copper-gold in soil anomaly. The soil geochemistry indicated that the area may be high in the mineralizing system and the drilling intersected long intervals of phyllic alteration and narrow intercepts of sulphide-rich veins indicative of high-level zonation of mineralization.

The company is seeking a venture partner to participate in the further discovery potential on the Zymo Property.

Naggie Property, Clinton Mining Division, British Columbia

In 2013 Eastfield staked the Naggie claims (2,544 ha) located on the south side of the Chilcotin River near its confluence with the Fraser River approximately 50 km southwest of the City of Williams Lake. The claims occupy the steep breaks of the Chilcotin River in a grassland setting at elevations ranging from 360 m to 1,120 m.

The claims are centered on a prominent orange to yellow gossan that is exposed in a few road cuts. The gossan is associated with intensely sericitized and pyritized rocks with significant alteration-derived gypsum. The mapped age of the rocks is enigmatic and includes Triassic diorite intruding possible Cache Creek lithologies. The gossan bears a striking resemblance to the Maggie porphyry occurrence located north of Cache Creek. The gossans are in fact two parallel features each at least 200 m wide and 500 m or greater in length with a northwest trend. A contact with limestone occurs north of the gossan. An anomalous soil copper anomaly (roughly circular and 250 m in diameter) occurs with sporadic anomalous spikes in zinc, lead and silver content (zinc values to 1,866 ppm, copper values to 325 ppm and silver values to 3.7 ppm). Very little work has been undertaken on this prospect which is largely located on privately-owned ranch land.

No work was completed on the Naggie property in 2017.

Big Valley Project, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

The Big Valley project involves the exploration and development of three mineral properties in an area north of the historic mining towns of Wells and Barkerville, BC. The 2014 exploration program involved the completion of soil and stream sediment sampling and IP/Mag geophysical surveying on all three properties, and it expanded on reconnaissance field work completed in 2013. The 2014 program included further data review, prospecting, soil sampling and 14.9 line km of induced polarization (IP) and magnetic surveying

The historical gold production in the nearby Barkerville and Wells area in addition to the occurrence of numerous boulders of massive sulphide mineralization located on parts of the properties underpin the targeting objectives for the development of the project. While Barkerville-style mineralization is believed to be the most likely analogue for targets so far generated, volcanic hosted massive sulphide style mineralization (VMS) cannot be ruled out. Boulders sampled by the Company and by previous parties have included values as high as 24.3% copper and 19.6 g/t silver.

Three claim groups have now been acquired which are named Hedge Hog, Antler and CR. Highlights of the exploration of these properties to date includes:

CR Property:

In 1988 and 1989 Noranda followed up on anomalous gold in heavy mineral anomalies in the vicinity of a drainage they named Arsenic Creek, and established a 2.3 km by 1.5 km soil sampling grid that resulted in outlining a 1.0 km by 0.5 km arsenic anomaly oriented north-south. Two anomalous gold values of 40 and 90 ppb were associated with arsenic values of 2100 and 400 ppm. These gold-arsenic bearing samples occur at the southernmost and highest elevation end of the arsenic anomaly.

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A 4.8 km IP and magnetic geophysical survey was completed in 2014 along four lines of the old grid and resulted in the outline of an approximately 800 m long by 200 m wide IP chargeability anomaly coincident with the upslope southern end of the geochemical anomaly. The IP anomaly trends northwesterly and is open to the northwest.

Prospecting on the property discovered two separate arsenical quartz vein occurrences carrying anomalous gold. These occurrences are to the north and east of the grid area but indicate that quartz vein systems exist in the area and verify the likelihood of the IP anomaly being sourced by sulphide-bearing quartz vein systems. This new target will require further grid work to define the limits of the anomaly and possibly trench or drill testing as there are few bedrock exposures in the grid area.

Antler Property:

The target on the Antler property was outlined by exploration work by Esso in 1981, later by a prospector in 1993 and then in 1997 by Eureka Resources. Several soil geochemical anomalies were outlined, up to 500 m long with some coincident gold values. Esso sampled a quartz-carbonate stockwork zone that returned 11.2 g/t gold across 1.0 m. In an area 1.5 km to the northwest, massive sulphide boulders were sampled in 1993 that returned 4.8 g/t gold with 1.9% copper and 4.7 g/t gold with 6.96% copper. Also in this area a quartz-carbonate stockwork was sampled and yielded values up to 0.23 g/t gold across 1.0 m.

Five widely-spaced reconnaissance grid lines were placed in 2014 across these areas and 5.4 km of IP and magnetic geophysical surveys were completed. Weak IP chargeability responses were noted in the areas of the showings, but no definitive anomaly was outlined. Further prospecting will be required to locate the source of the massive sulphide boulders and the extent and controls on the gold bearing showings.

Hedge Hog Property:

Project Summary

Hedge Hog was acquired by staking by Eastfield in 2013 and consists of 7 mineral tenures covering an area of 2,785 hectares (7,712 acres). It primarily targets Besshi style copper rich massive sulfide mineralization occurring in Paleozoic aged Antler formation rocks and secondly quartz carbonate lode gold mineralization hosted in slightly older Barkerville-Kootenay Terrane rocks similar to what occurs in the historic gold mines of the Barkerville-Wells area.

Historical exploration in the area of the current claims started in 1998 with the discovery of an angular boulder of mineralized chert grading 24.3% copper and 19.6 g/t silver. Excavator trenching completed in 2000 by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development discovered several boulders of similarly styled mineralization with the average of all samples (seven) being 8.7% copper, 9.59 g/t silver and 145 ppb gold. Subsequent drilling, 6 holes (684 meters) and mechanical trenching failed to find the bedrock source of this mineralization and Hudson Bay withdrew in 2001 and the claims were re-staked by Eastfield.

Follow-up work in 2014 included the placement of a soil grid on the Golden Sky target where fault controlled quartz veins have been discovered. Soil sampling defined a gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly coincident with the vein occurrence. Rock sampling of the occurrence returned 0.67 g/t gold across 3.0m. Additionally, two copper-nickel soil anomalies over 800 m in length were outlined in an area where no outcrop has been found. Further work will be required to determine the source of these anomalies.

A 4.7 km reconnaissance IP and magnetic geophysical survey was completed in 2014 along logging roads to assess the Lottie target. Extensive strong IP chargeability anomalies were defined, most of which are interpreted to reflect locally occurring graphitic shales that also contain bedded syngenetic pyrite, pyrite veinlets and silicification. Massive sulphide occurrences could be hosted in the vicinity of the IP anomalies in proximity to the shale units. A separate anomaly west of the main feature suggests a different source. Further work in this area is required to determine the sources of both the IP anomalies and the massive sulphide boulders.

Recent Activity

In November 2017 the Company entered into an option agreement with Copper Creek Gold Corp., granting Copper Creek an option to earn a 60-per-cent interest in its Hedge Hog project, located 15 kilometers north of Barkerville, B.C. Terms of the agreement require Copper Creek to make payments totaling \$350,000, make share issuances or pay cash valued at an additional \$150,000, and complete \$2.5-million in exploration by the fifth anniversary of the agreement.

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Quality Control

Information in this Annual MD&A is being prepared under the direction of J. William Morton, P. Geo., President and CEO, and Glen L. Garratt, P. Geo., Vice President and Qualified Persons as defined by National Instrument (NI) 43-101. They are responsible for the design and conduct of the exploration programs and the verification and quality assurance of analytical results.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

The Company has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects when required. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its properties.

Some of the Company's property interests are located in remote, undeveloped areas and the availability of infrastructure such as surface access, skilled labour, fuel and power at an economic cost, cannot be assured. These are integral requirements for exploration, development and production facilities on mineral properties. Power may need to be generated on site.

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. Eastfield competes with many other mineral exploration companies who have greater financial resources and technical capacity.

It is difficult at this stage to quantify the effect of increased demand for the goods and services used in the Company's exploration programs, but cost increases during the upcoming field season could be higher than the rate of inflation prevailing in other sectors of the economy. Exploration companies can also expect to experience difficulty in scheduling drilling contracts, airborne geophysical surveys and other services that are key components of early stage exploration programs.

Mineral exploration is a speculative venture. There is no certainty that the money spent on exploration and development will result in the discovery of an economic ore body. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be related to the success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors that are beyond the control of the Company.

The market price of precious metals and other minerals is volatile and cannot be controlled.

The purchase of securities of the Company involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in securities of the Company should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

In recent years securities markets have experienced extremes in price and volume volatility. The market price of securities of many early stage companies, among others, have experienced fluctuations in price which may not necessarily be related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. It may be anticipated that any market for the Company's shares will be subject to market trends generally and the value of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange may be affected by such volatility.

The Company is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

Although the Company has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests. Its claims, permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims. Title to the claims, permits or tenures comprising the Company's properties may also be affected

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by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that the Company may lose all or part of its interest in the property to which such defect relates.

The Company's operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas that could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent.

The Company's directors and officers serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with other reporting companies or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, the Company will follow the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) dealing with conflicts of interest. These provisions state that where a director has such a conflict, that director must, at a meeting of the Company's directors, disclose his interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The directors and officers of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements about the Company's future prospects, and the Company provides no assurance that actual results will meet management's expectations. All statements in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, that address exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects to occur in the future, are forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially. Forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this document include, without limitation, statements with respect to:

- The Company's assumptions and estimates used in its drill results, as well as the potential resource estimates and interpretations from those results;
- The progress, potential and uncertainties of the Company's drill programs;
- Expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continue its exploration and development plans on its properties; and

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- fluctuations in the currency markets;
- fluctuations in the prices of minerals and other commodities;
- changes in government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada or other countries in which the Company may carry on business in the future;
- risks associated with mining activities;
- the speculative nature of exploration, including the risk of obtaining necessary licenses and permits, and quantities or grades of reserves;
- the nature of mineral exploration and mining and the uncertain commercial viability of certain mineral deposits;
- the Company's lack of operating revenues; and
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to fund the development of its mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs.

This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

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SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected unaudited quarterly financial information of Eastfield and is derived from unaudited quarterly financial statements prepared by management. Eastfield's interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	Revenue	Net (Income) Loss	(Income) Loss per share
February 28, 2018	\$ Nil	\$ (60,794)	\$ (0.001)
November 30, 2017	Nil	34,298	0.000
August 31, 2017	Nil	39,045	0.002
May 31, 2017	Nil	16,647	0.001
February 28, 2017	Nil	30,672	0.001
November 30, 2016	Nil	20,362	0.000
August 31, 2016	Nil	22,186	0.001
May 31, 2016	Nil	(100,129)	(0.003)

Quarterly results will vary in accordance with the Company's exploration and financing activities.

Mineral exploration is typically a seasonal business, and accordingly, the Company's administrative expenses and cash requirements will fluctuate depending upon the season. The Company's primary source of funding is through the issuance of share capital and the receipt of option proceeds from property agreements. When the capital markets are depressed, the Company's activity level normally declines accordingly. As capital markets strengthen and the Company is able to secure equity financing with favourable terms subsequent activity levels will increase.

Another factor that affects the Company's reported quarterly results are write-downs of capitalized mineral property interests. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its mineral property costs to determine whether those assets have suffered an impairment. The size and timing of these impairments cannot typically be predicted.

LIQUIDITY

Working capital increased during the year to \$1,391,112 on February 28, 2018 (February 28, 2017 – \$1,098,243).

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and its long term financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover and develop economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to factors that are beyond the Company's control.

In order to finance the Company's exploration and development programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company raises money through equity sales and from the exercise of convertible securities. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the company's track record and the experience and calibre of its management.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount agreed to by the parties.

The Company is related to Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. ("Cariboo Rose"), Lorraine Copper Corp. ("Lorraine"), and Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. ("Woodjam") through common directors and officers. In the normal course of business, the Company will enter into transactions with Cariboo Rose, Lorraine and Woodjam for the use of equipment, services and rental of office space. During the year, recoveries of rent, salaries, telephone, office, consulting, convention and travel costs were \$152,510 (2017 - \$74,155) from Cariboo Rose, \$133,290 (2017 - \$68,947) from Lorraine and \$76,386 (2017 - \$68,283) from Woodjam. At February 28, 2018, accounts receivable included \$5,033 (2017 - \$5,069) receivable from Cariboo Rose, \$8,281 (2017 - \$4,111) receivable from Lorraine and \$29,693 (2017 - \$18,105) receivable from Woodjam.

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Containing Information up to and Including June 27, 2018

During the year ended February 28, 2018, geological services amounting to \$117,698 (2017 - \$116,887) were provided to the Company by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Mincord"), a geological service company owned by two directors of the Company. Mincord's relationship with the Company is non-exclusive and without retainer and on a project-by-project basis. Services provided include the hiring of field and professional personnel, rental of vehicular, camp and technical equipment, transportation and mobilization costs. At February 28, 2018, accounts payable included \$7,402 (2017 - \$6,905) payable to Mincord.

Consulting fees of \$10,125 (2017 - \$8,400) were paid to a director of the Company for business development. At February 28, 2018, accounts payable included \$nil (2017 - \$nil) payable to the director.

During the year, payments of \$11,712 (2017 - \$16,444) were made for accounting, administration services and expense reimbursements to a partnership in which a director of the Company is a member and payments of \$4,280 (2017 - \$nil) were made to the Chief Financial Officer, who is also a director of the Company, accounting services.

Salaries and benefits of \$13,273 (2017 - \$12,228) were paid a spouse of a director for office administration services provided.

Remuneration for key management personnel included \$13,122 (2017 - \$nil) in share-based compensation.

On December 17, 2014, the Company advanced \$50,000 to Woodjam as an unsecured promissory note. The promissory note had a term of 18 months and bore interest at 10% per annum, due and repayable at the end of the term together with the principal. The Company has extended the term of the unsecured promissory note to June 17, 2018. On July 28, 2015, August 31, 2015 and November 29, 2016, the Company also advanced \$100,000, \$10,000 and \$60,000, respectively, to Woodjam as unsecured promissory notes. These promissory notes have a term of 36 months and bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, due and repayable at the end of the term together with the principal. As at February 28, 2018, the total principal and accrued and unpaid interest receivable on these unsecured promissory notes is \$273,011 (2017 - \$248,253). During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company earned \$24,758 (2017 - \$18,443) of interest income related to these unsecured promissory notes.

On December 15, 2013, the Company advanced \$100,000 to Lorraine as an unsecured promissory note. The promissory note had a term of 18 months and bore interest at 10% per annum, due and repayable at the end of the term together with the principal. The Company has extended the term of this promissory note to June 15, 2018. On April 26, 2016 and September 21, 2016, the Company advanced \$50,000 and \$50,000, respectively to Lorraine as unsecured promissory notes. These promissory notes have a term of 24 months and bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, due and repayable at the end of the term together with the principal. During the year ended February 28, 2018, Lorraine repaid the outstanding principal and interest balance (\$191,847) of the promissory notes. During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company earned \$7,481 of interest income related to these unsecured promissory notes (2017 - \$16,938) and recorded a loss on settlement of \$5,395.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company completed the sale of its 40% interest in the Okeover property to Lorraine for consideration of \$40,000 and 20% of any future option payments resulting from 3rd party agreements on the property made by Lorraine for a period of three years. In addition, during the year ended February 28, 2017, Lorraine purchased Prophecy Development Corp.'s 60% interest in the Okeover property, which includes a \$6,500 receivable from the Company. As at February 28, 2018, project deposit payable to a related party includes \$6,500 (2017 - \$6,500) owing to Lorraine for a project deposit on the Okeover property.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

At present, the Company's most significant financial instruments are cash, accounts receivable, marketable securities, promissory notes receivable and accounts payable. The recorded amount of these financial instruments approximate their fair value. The Company does not consider its financial instruments exposed to significant liquidity, credit, or price risks.

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.**Management Discussion and Analysis**

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Marketable Securities/ Investments

As at February 28, 2018 the Company has the following investments.

	2018			2017		
	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value
Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.	208,000	\$ 14,925	\$ 9,360	108,000	\$ 4,860	\$ 21,060
Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp.	3,229,245	351,499	177,609	3,229,245	351,499	226,047
Consolidated Woodjam Copper Corp. (warrants)	350,000	3,500	-	350,000	3,500	-
Lorraine Copper Corp.	1,094,560	113,432	164,184	1,094,500	113,432	76,619
Lorraine Copper Corp. (warrants)	510,000	31,469	-	510,000	31,469	-
Ely Gold Royalties Inc.	300,000	34,500	33,000	-	-	-
Fort St. James Nickel Corp.	57	-	26	57	-	5
		\$ 549,325	\$ 384,179		\$ 504,760	\$ 323,731

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Additional disclosure concerning Eastfield's general and administrative expenses are provided in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended February 28, 2018 and 2017 that is available on Company's website at www.eastfieldgroup.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. As at June 27, 2018, there were 44,894,919 common shares issued and outstanding.

Share Purchase Options

The following common share purchase options are outstanding at June 27, 2018:

Expiry Date	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number of shares	Exercise price	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Number of shares	Exercise price	
December 19, 2018	990,000	\$ 0.10	0.48	990,000	\$ 0.10	
July 31, 2021	1,170,000	0.13	3.09	1,170,000	0.13	
April 30, 2023	320,000	0.10	4.84	320,000	0.10	
November 24, 2024	950,000	0.05	6.41	950,000	0.05	
January 17, 2027	100,000	0.10	8.56	100,000	0.10	
October 10, 2027	500,000	0.05	9.29	500,000	0.05	
	4,030,000		4.28	4,030,000		

Share Purchase Warrants

The Company had no common share purchase warrants are outstanding at June 27, 2018:

Dividends, Off Balance Sheet Arrangements or Proposed Transactions

As of June 27, 2018, the Company has no off balance sheet arrangements or proposed transactions which require disclosure. The Company has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of Eastfield has approved the disclosure contained in this Annual MD&A. A copy of this Annual MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Containing Information up to and Including June 27, 2018

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company including the Company's financial statements may be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or by visiting the Company's website at www.cariboorose.com.