TRAILBREAKER RESOURCES LTD.

TSX.V: TBK

A Canadian mineral exploration company focused on precious metals and copper in British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

ATSUTLA PROJECT

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- **LOCATION** - *Northwestern British Columbia*
- **FIRST MOVER ADVANTAGE** – *The project covers a large area of prospective geology*
- **PERMITTED** - *Active multi-year exploration permit to drill test targets*
- **HIGH-GRADE AU** - *Assay results from Atsutla West grade up to 630 g/t Au and 1,894 g/t Ag*
- **CU-AU PORPHYRY** - *Multiple coincident features outline a porphyry target at the Swan zone*

OVERVIEW

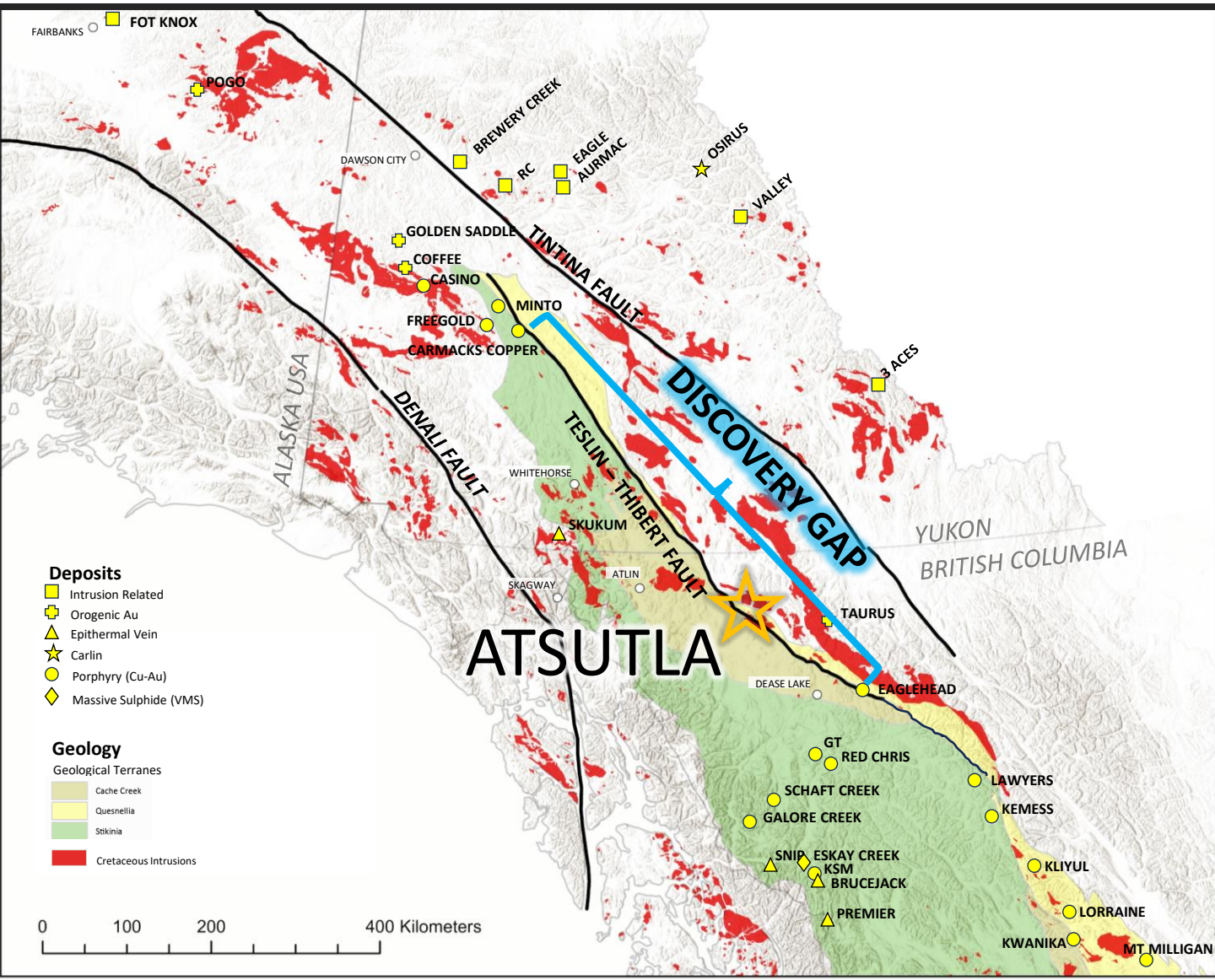
The Atsutla project, with a >40,000 ha claim package, covers the regional Teslin-Thibert Fault system, where two Mesozoic batholiths are present on either side. Due to this unique geological position, Atsutla has the **potential to be host to multiple deposit-scale discoveries**, including significant high-grade gold mineralization and large-scale Au-Cu-Mo porphyry systems.

On the western side of the property at least four zones of widespread gold mineralization have been identified within a ~4,000 ha area, with assay results up to **630 g/t Au and 1,894 g/t Ag.**

On the eastern side of the property, at the Swan zone, a km-scale gold-rich multi-element soil and rock geochemical anomaly are coincident with an advanced argillic to phyllic altered poly-phase intrusion, and key geophysical **characteristics of a porphyry system**.

LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY

- Located between Atlin and Dease Lake, BC, and 55 km south of the Alaska Highway
- >40,000 hectare claim package
- Property straddles the regional-scale Teslin-Thibert fault system, which separates the Cache Creek and Quesnellia terranes
- Two large Mesozoic batholiths are present within the property:
    - Jurassic Christmas Creek batholith, which is host to high-grade Au veins
    - Cretaceous Glundebery batholith, which is host to Au-Cu-Mo porphyry targets
- Atsutla is situated in an underexplored area between the Toodoggone/Golden Triangle in BC and the Minto/Casino district in the Yukon
    - This deposit and exploration gap shares similar geology as these prolific districts



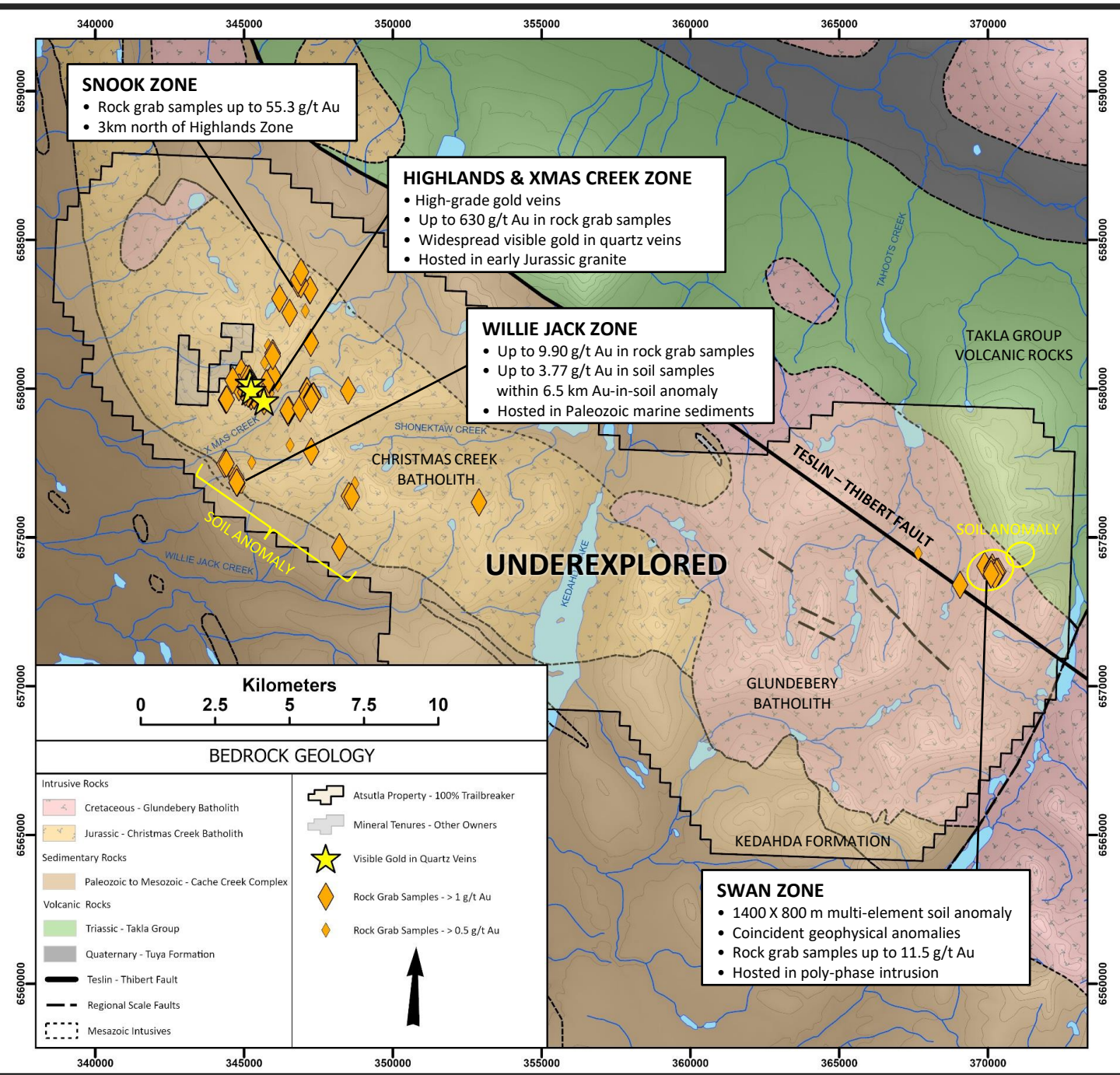
PROPERTY OVERVIEW

Atsutla West

- Four outcrop zones of high-grade gold mineralization have been discovered within 4,000 ha area explored to date (only ~10% of the project area). The Highlands zone contains abundant coarse visible gold, with rock samples grading up to **630 g/t gold and 1,894 g/t silver.**

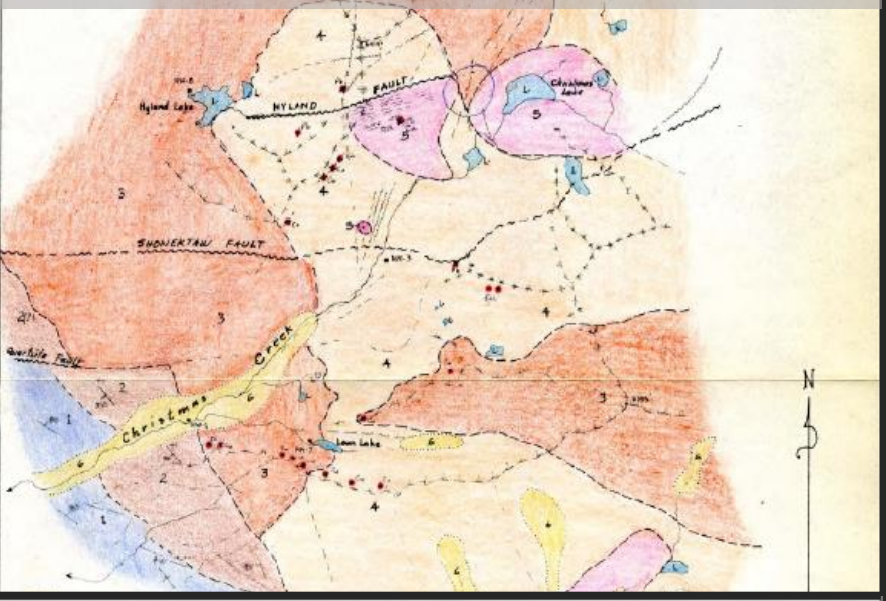
Swan Zone

- Au-Cu-Ag porphyry target defined by a 1,400 m by 800 m multi-element soil geochemical anomaly. Rock samples grading up to 11.5 g/t Au and 175 g/t Ag are coincident with a 2.1 km x 1.4 km donut-shaped chargeability high feature.

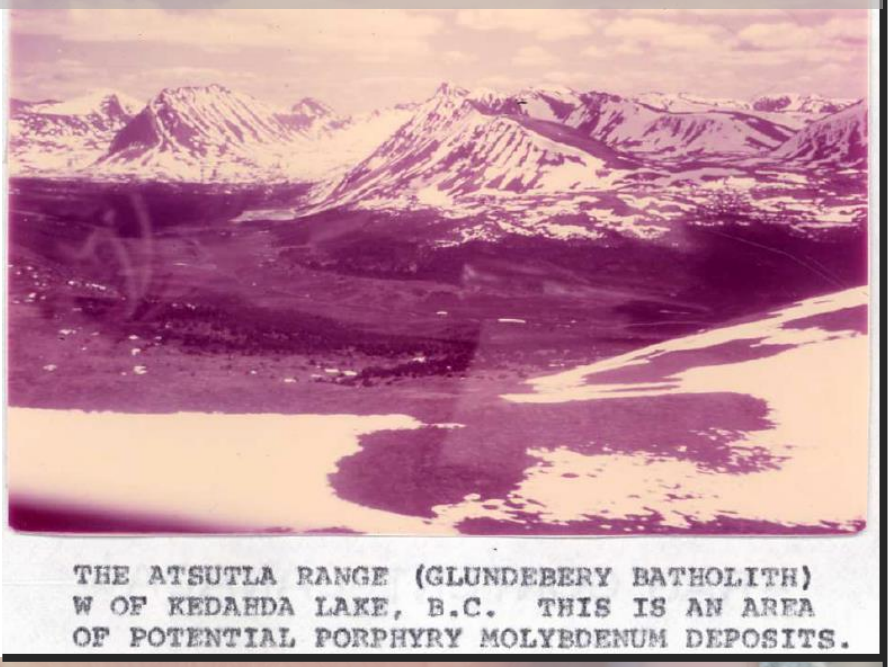


1970 Geological Map of Atsutla West

Note: no observations of gold occurrences, despite abundant visible gold



From 1970 Regional Exploration Assessment Report



THE ATSUTLA RANGE (GLUNDEBERY BATHOLITH) W OF KEDAHDA LAKE, B.C. THIS IS AN AREA OF POTENTIAL PORPHYRY MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS.

Blebby molybdenite in quartz vein float on the western margins of the Swan zone – which were the target of 2008 drilling by Hastings Resources

ATSUTLA EXPLORATION HISTORY

Atsutla West

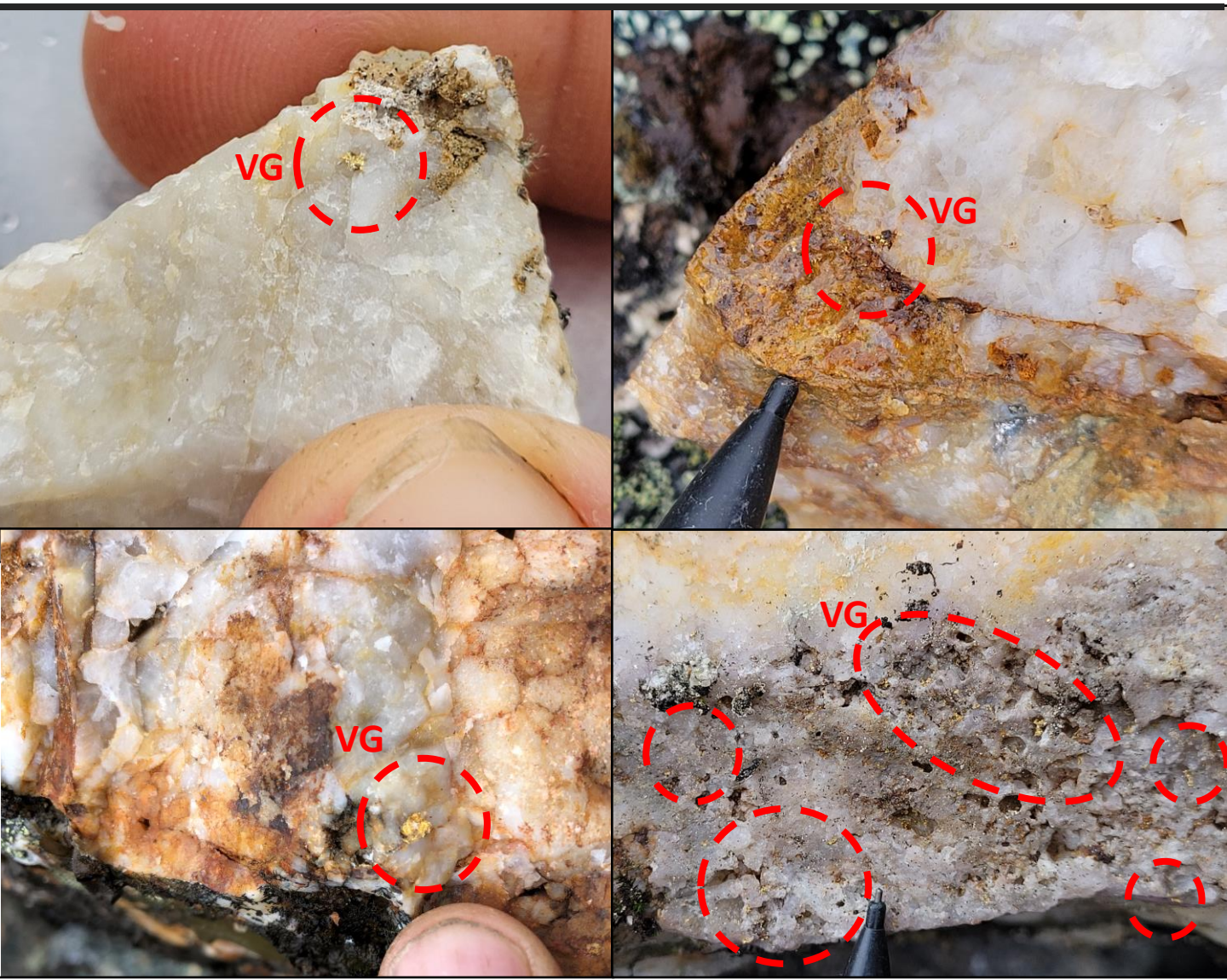
- **1912**: Placer gold discovered on Willie Jack Creek by early prospectors
- **1944**: BC department of Mines geologists conducted reconnaissance mapping in the Atsutla Mountain range, discovering gold-bearing quartz veins.
- **1969-1971:** Regional stream sediment sampling highlighted anomalous Cu at Willie Jack, leading to mapping and prospecting focused on Cu exploration, but rock samples were not assayed.
- **1979-1980:** The GSC completed regional stream sediment sampling, but did not assay for Au, As, or Sb. Dupont Canada followed up on high W and Mo samples.
- **2000:** The GSC re-analysed 1979 stream sediment samples, this time including Au, As, and Sb. All of which are strongly anomalous in historic placer gold creeks that drain from the Atsutla property.
- **2020-2022:** Trailbreaker completed prospecting programs and airborne geophysics, identifying widespread high-grade Au mineralization.

Swan

- **1969:** Molybdenite veining in float was discovered in Tahoots Creek. Leading to IP surveying and a geochemical soil survey, without Au assays.
- **1976:** Amax Potash completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and ground magnetic survey.
- **2008:** Hastings Resources completed 13 drillholes totaling 991.5 m, targeting Mo mineralization. Drilling encountered low- to mid-grade Mo mineralization, returning up to 0.06% Mo over 73 m. As well as silver assays up to >26 g/t Ag over 3 m. No Au assays were completed on drilling.
- **2021-2022:** Trailbreaker conducted prospecting and mapping campaigns defining a large multi-element geochemical anomaly ~1-1.5 km east of historic exploration efforts.

ATSUTLA WEST GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

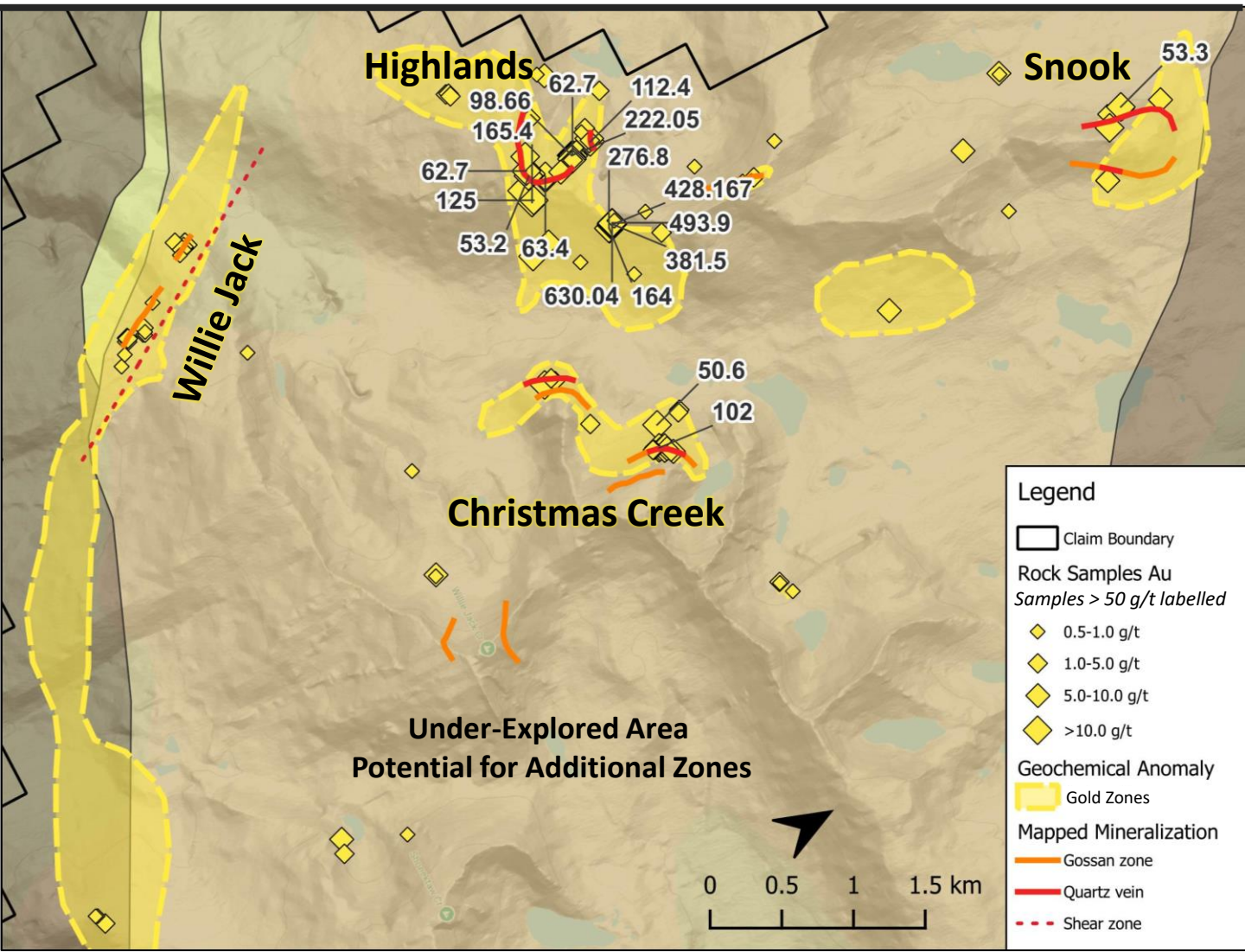
- Gold mineralization at Atsulta West is hosted in veins and along intrusive contacts
- At the Highlands, Christmas Creek, and Snook zones coarse grained gold occurs within quartz-carbonate veins cutting the Christmas Creek Batholith
    - Highlight grades include:
        - Highlands Zone - **630 g/t Au (18.38 oz/t Au) and 1,894 g/t Ag (55.25 oz/t Ag)**
        - Christmas Creek Zone – **102 g/t Au and 524 g/t Ag**
        - Snook Zone – **53.3 g/t Au**
- At the Willie Jack zone gold also occurs within limey sedimentary rocks along the contact of the Christmas Creek Batholith, within the 6.5 km long gold-in-soil anomaly
    - Highlight grades of up to **9.9 g/t Au**



ATSUTLA WEST TARGETING

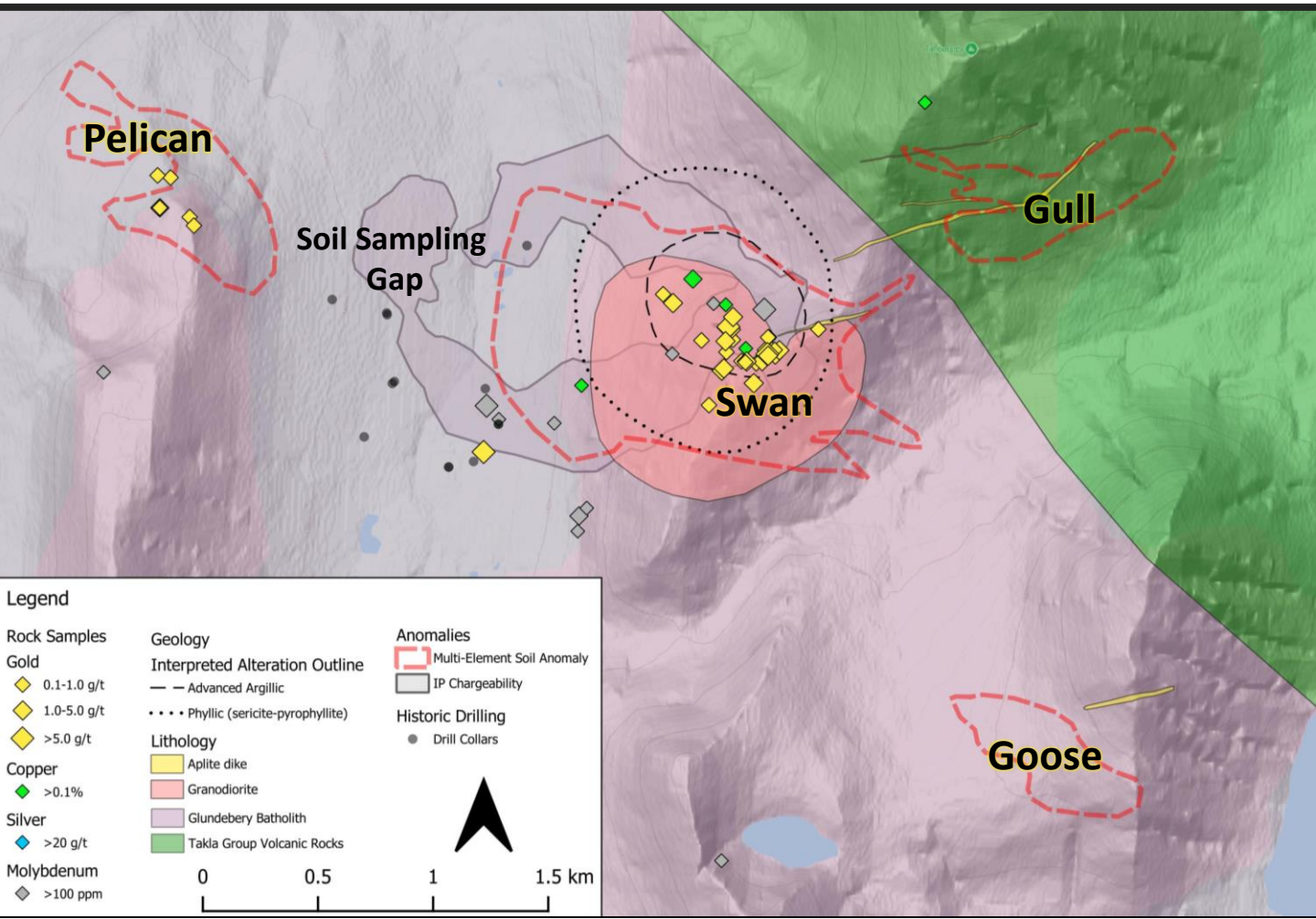
- Four high-grade zones include:
  - **Highlands Zone** – A 750 m by 600 m area with veins containing coarse visible gold and assaying up to 630 g/t Au and 1,894 g/t Ag
  - **Christmas Creek Zone** – Gold-bearing quartz veins with rock samples assaying up to 102 g/t Au and 524 g/t Ag
  - **Snook Zone** – High-grade veins with rock samples assaying up to 53.3 g/t Au
  - **Willie Jack Zone –** 6.5 km long gold-in-soil anomaly with soil samples assaying up to 3.77 g/t Au and rock samples up to 9.9 g/t Au

- Drill testing of these vein systems will focus on targeting structural features that will define high-grade shoots, such as:
  - Vein step-overs/blow-outs
  - Stacked veins
  - High-density extensional veins
- Testing of the Willie Jack zone will focus on high-grade portions within the larger soil anomaly that parallels the intrusive contact, with a focus on defining high-grade plunges



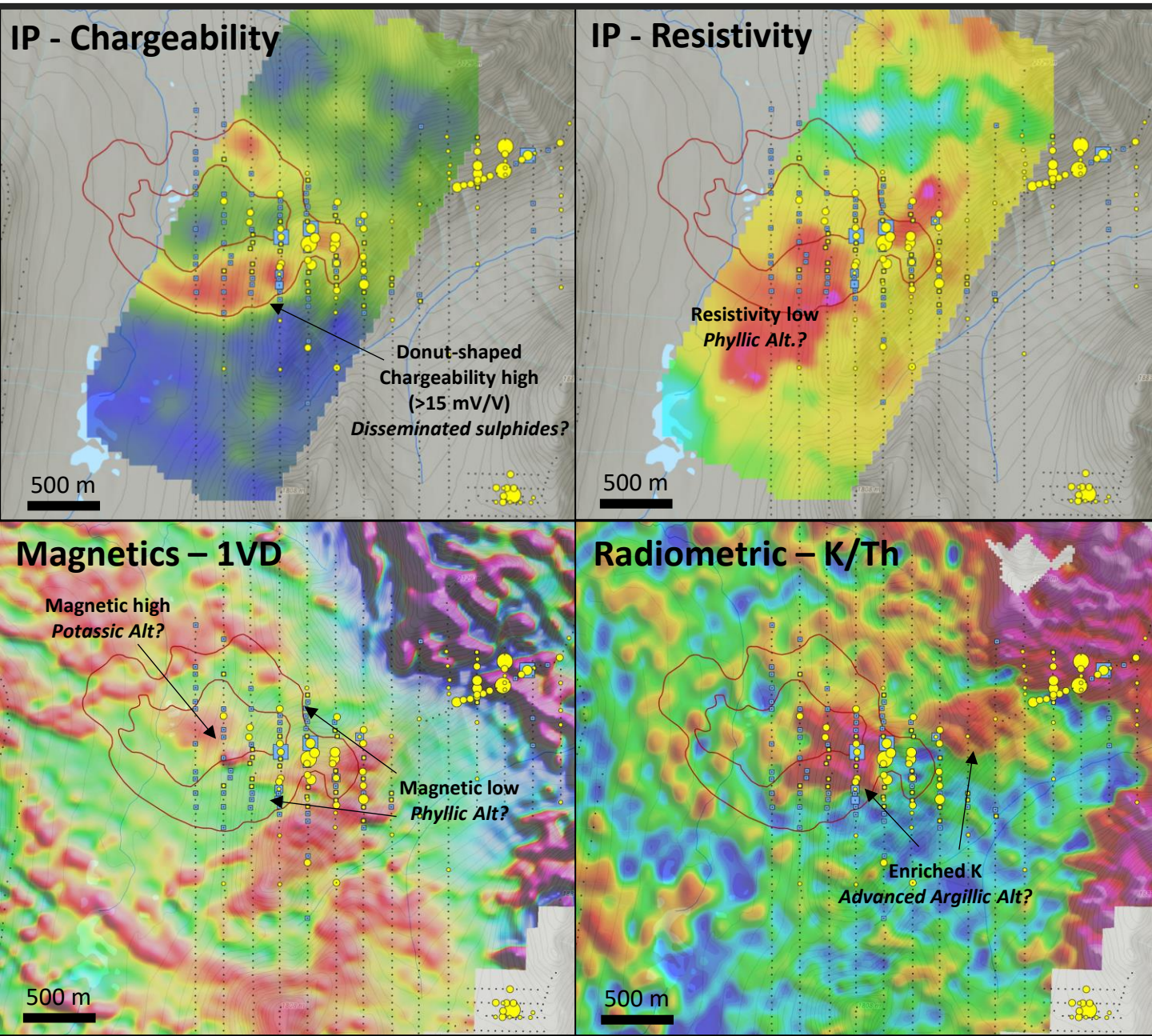
SWAN GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

- The Swan zone is within the post-accretionary Glundebery Batholith, which has intruded into volcanic Takla Group rocks of the Quesnel terrane
- The Swan zone is centered on a primarily granodiorite phase of the poly-phase Glundebery Batholith, near the eastern contact of the batholith with the Takla Group volcanic rocks
- The granodiorite at the Swan zone is intruded by variably altered tuffs, volcanic breccias, and fine-grained aplite dykes, and post-mineralization mafic dykes
- Concentrically zoned hydrothermal alteration occurs around the Swan zone, zoning from advanced argillic alteration at the core, outward to phyllic alteration
- Elevated gold is associated with arsenopyrite veins and/or copper-rich sulphides within the advanced argillic alteration zone
- Quartz-sulphide (pyrite-molybdenite ± chalcopyrite) veins occur on the western margin of the Swan zone, likely representing distal porphyry-style mineralization
- A 1,400 m x 800 m Au-Ag-Cu-As-Sb-Mo-Pb soil geochemical anomaly is coincident with the hydrothermal alteration system
- Rock samples from within the system assay up to 11.7 g/t Au, 175 g/t Ag, and 0.81% Cu



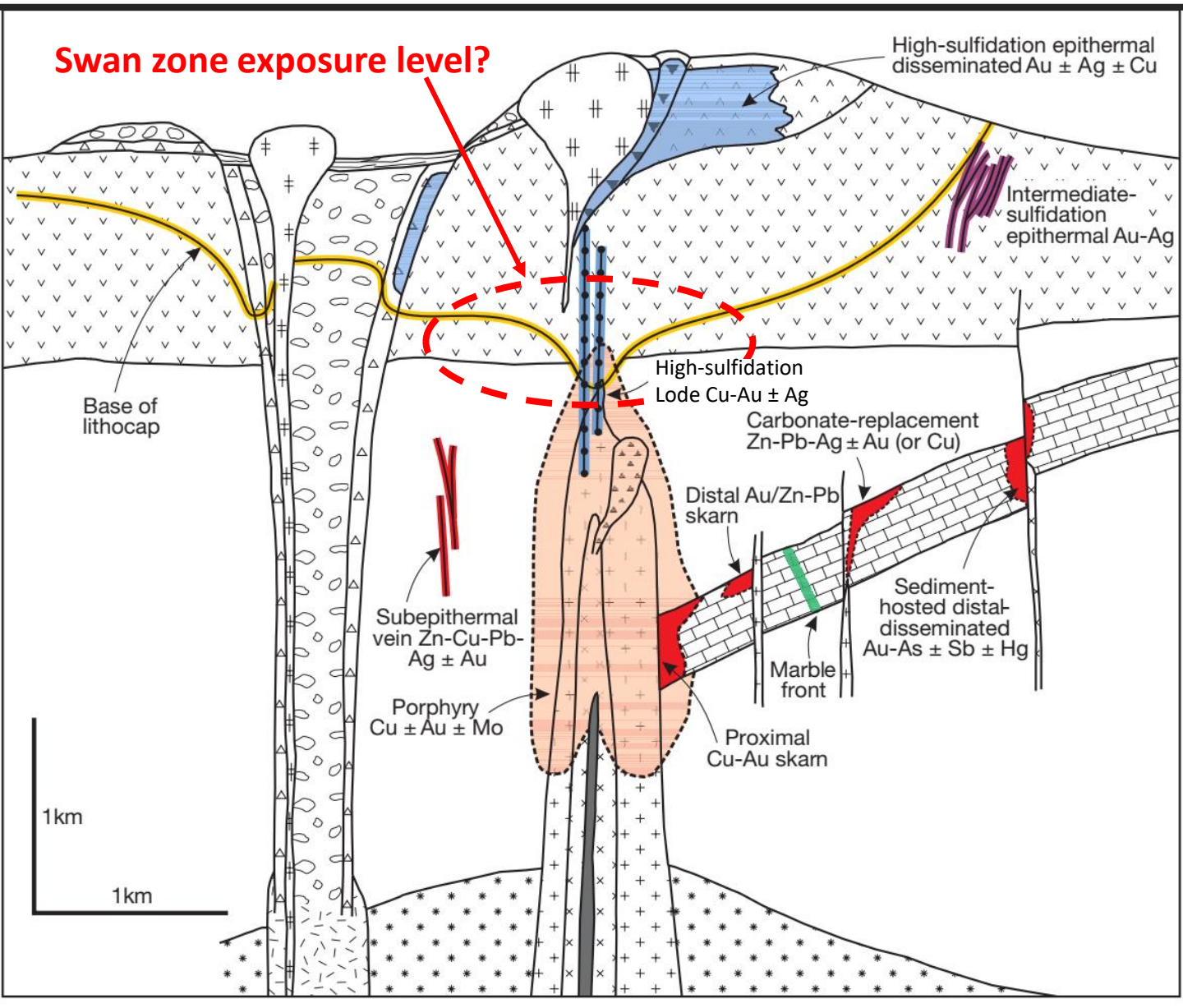
SWAN GEOPHYSICS

- Induced polarization, airborne magnetic, and airborne radiometric surveys outline a significant porphyry alteration footprint
- A donut-shaped strong chargeability high, coincident with magnetic and resistivity lows define a phyllic alteration halo
    - Disseminated sulphides may cause the chargeability high
    - Clay and sericite alteration minerals may cause the resistivity and magnetic low
- A relative magnetic high occurs in the center of the donut-shaped chargeability features, potentially caused by magnetite-bearing potassic alteration
- Enriched potassium (K) zones may represent argillic and/or potassic alteration and are strongly coincident with anomalous soil and rock geochemistry



SWAN AU-CU PORPHYRY MODEL

- Many features of the Swan zone are indicative of shallow, lithocap levels above a porphyry copper system:
  - Multiple intermediate to felsic intrusive phases
  - Elevated Au + Ag ± Cu values within an advanced argillic alteration zone containing disseminated sulphides and isolated arsenopyrite stringers
  - Donut-shaped chargeability high around the advanced argillic alteration, which is defined by a radiometric-K enrichment
  - Subtle magnetic high, which may represent a buried magnetite-bearing intrusion – which represents a strong target for potassic alteration at the core of a porphyry system



POISED FOR DISCOVERY

✓ Underexplored

- *Sparce and intermittent historic exploration*
- *Previous exploration at Highlands was never focused on copper potential, despite abundant high-grade and visible gold!*
- *Past operators did not hold the claims over the main Swan showings, thus exploration was focused to the east – which represents the distal porphyry alteration system with patchy Mo and Ag mineralization*
- *Gold potential of the property has historically been overlooked*

✓ Strong Exploration Potential

- *Active MYAB exploration permits until 2027 covering priority drill targets at Atsutla West and the Swan zone*
- *Potential for significant high-grade Au and for large Au-Cu-Mo porphyry mineralization*
- *First-mover advantage for exploration in the region*
- *Large land package within significant regional exploration upside*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

- Drilling at the Swan zone to **test for a buried porphyry system** within the chargeability donut, where coincident with geochemical and geological features, which can be used to vector within the mineralized system
- Drill testing of the Highlands and Willie Jack zones to **confirm high-grade gold mineralization**
    - Focussing on defining structural mineralized shoots within the vein zones
    - Testing the continuity of vein mineralization at depth
- Continued regional prospecting and exploration to **define additional exploration targets** at the Atsutla project
    - Approximately 60% of the property is still unexplored

Please contact us for more information:

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