



TRAILBREAKER
RESOURCES LTD.






TSX.V: TBK

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



CASTLE ROCK PROJECT

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

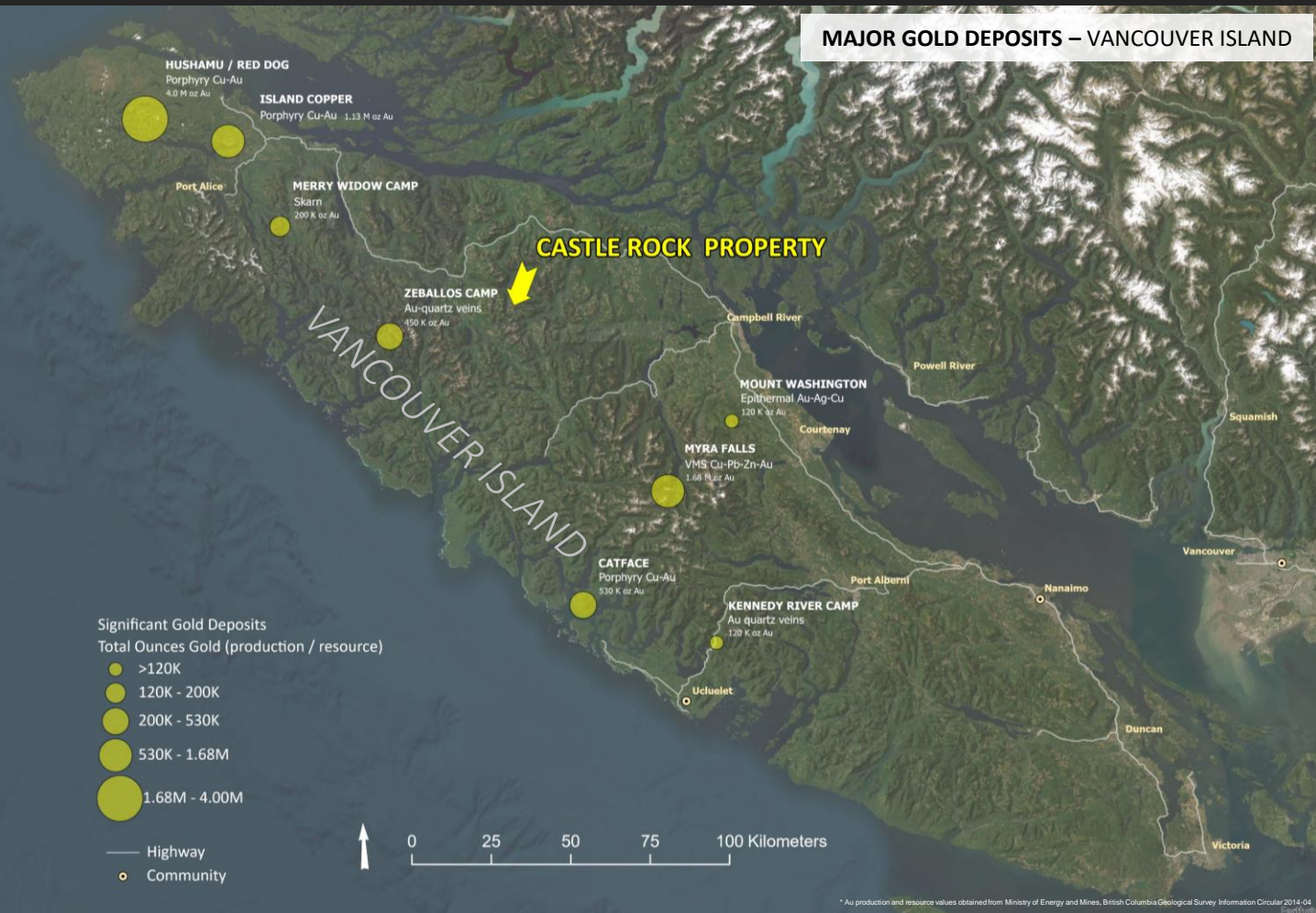
-  **LOCATION** - *Mining-friendly Vancouver Island (proven track record of mine development)*
-  **ACCESS** - *Extensive logging road network with easy access to Highway 19*
-  **INFRASTRUCTURE** - *10 km from major transmission line and 75 km from a deep water seaport*
-  **LARGE DEPOSIT POTENTIAL** - *Multiple mineralized zones over kilometers of strike*
-  **OPPORTUNITY** - *A recent discovery that is de-risked, drill ready, and poised for discovery*

OVERVIEW

The Castle Rock project is an early-stage copper-gold prospect located in northern Vancouver Island. Northern Vancouver Island is host to several large Cu-Au porphyry deposits including Northisle's Hushamu deposit that contains an inferred resource of over 4.0 Moz AuEq and BHP Billiton's past-producing Island Copper deposits that produced >2.7B lb Cu and >1.0 Moz Au. Castle Rock is a new gold discovery within a part of Vancouver Island that has seen limited exploration to date and was not previously known for its gold potential. Development of new logging roads allowed for a property-scale geochemical silt survey in 2011 which led to the discovery of the Heart Zone: a large gossanous outcrop with a chip sample returning 2.08 g/t Au over a 30 meter interval. A recent property-wide soil geochemical survey has outlined four gold-in-soil anomalies along a 3 km long northwest-southeast trend that is spatially associated with a regional-scale shear zone.

LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MAJOR GOLD DEPOSITS – VANCOUVER ISLAND



LOCATION MAP – CASTLE ROCK

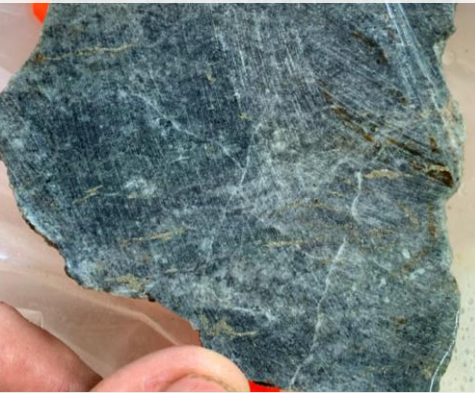


- Large 4,683 hectare claim package
- Located in northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, approximately 70 km northwest of Campbell River.
- The small town of Woss is located 30 km northwest of the property and the deep water seaport of Port McNeill is located 75 km to the north.
- Vehicle accessible via 25 km of well-maintained forest service roads branching off Highway 19.
- A major transmission line servicing the community of a Gold River is located 10 km west of the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND DEPOSIT MODEL

PORPHYRY STYLE MINERALIZATION

Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in altered granodiorite, **0.99 g/t Au**, 526 ppm Cu



SKARN STYLE MINERALIZATION

Massive sulphide lens in meta-siltstone, **2.22 g/t Au**

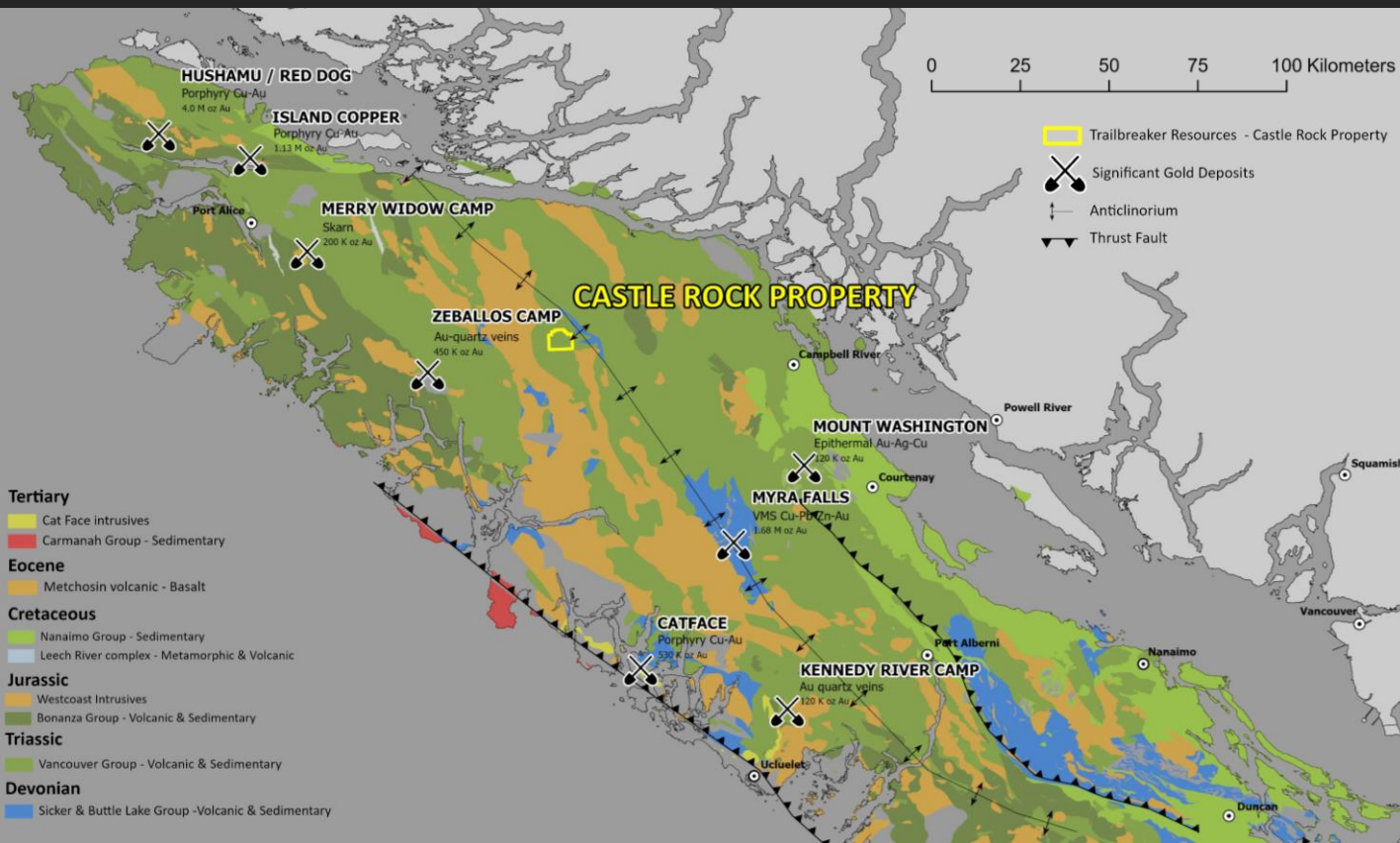


Cu-Au Porphyry deposit potential

- The Heart zone showing hosts consistent gold values within a hydrothermal altered and brecciated granodiorite dyke. This may represent the upper limits of a gold-enriched porphyry system with potential for higher copper values at depth.
- The Schoen Creek drainage was not previously known for gold mineralization or widespread intrusive magmas prior to 2010. Recent logging cut blocks and roads have provided access, allowing for these new discoveries.
- Examples of nearby Cu-Au porphyry deposits include the **past-producing Island Copper deposit**, mined by BHP Billton, and the **Hushamu deposit that hosts over 4.0 Moz AuEq.**

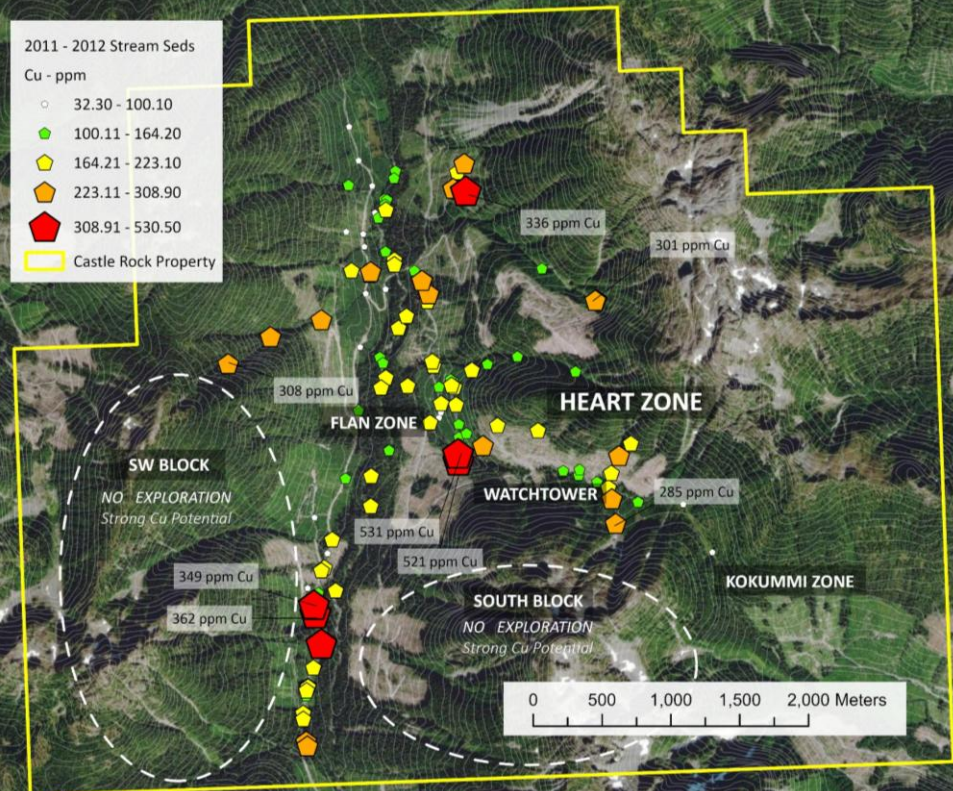
Au Skarn and VMS deposit potential

- Higher grade gold found in massive sulphide lenses hosted in metasediments sampled near the margins of granitic dykes and stocks suggests potential for a gold skarn deposit. The **Merry Widow Camp (>200 Koz Au past production)**, ~75km northwest, is a nearby example of a gold-endowed skarn deposit hosted in a similar geological setting.
- The **Myra Falls VMS deposit (>1.5 Moz Au past production)**, is hosted along the same regional-scale anticlinorium (~100 km southeast) and is associated with similar Paleozoic basement rocks (Sicker and Buttle groups) which outcrop in the northeast portion of the Castle Rock property.



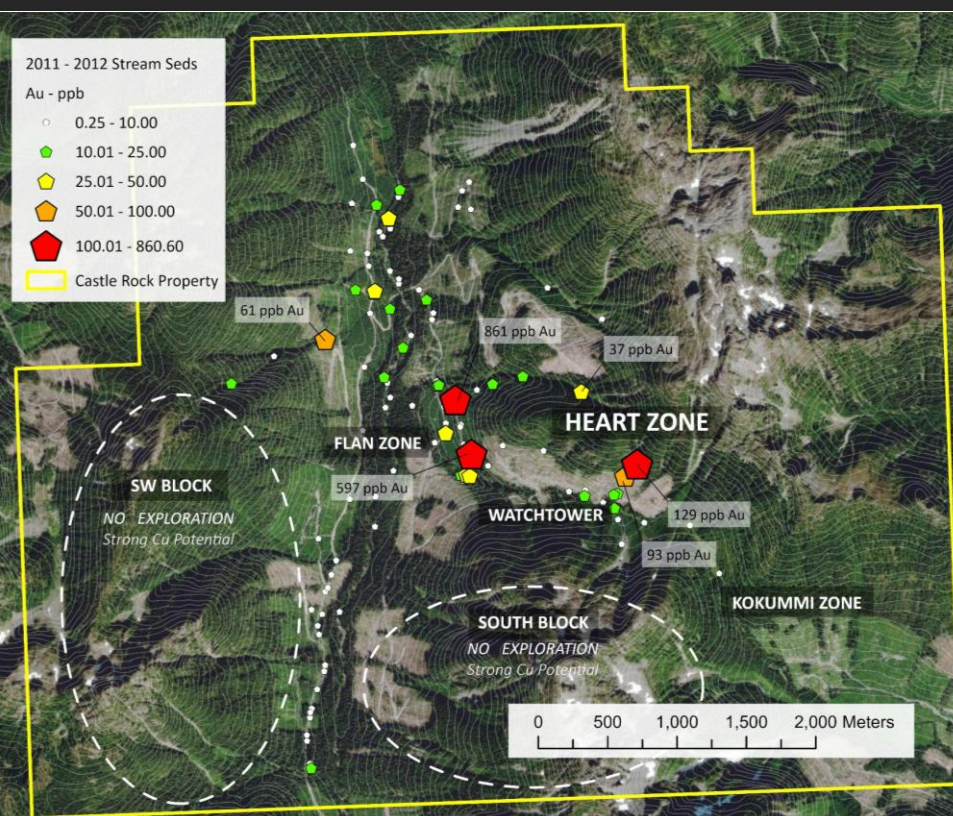
EXPLORATION HISTORY

- The Schoen Creek drainage was first prospected in the early 2000s. Prospecting efforts followed up on anomalous Cu-Au regional stream sediment samples, which led to the Flan Zone discovery near the confluence of Jackpot and Schoen Creeks. Vuggy quartz veins in outcrop yielded up to **67.8 g/t Au**.
- Prospecting in the vicinity of the Flan showing continued to return encouraging gold values with large **boulders assaying up to 135 g/t Au** and till samples with gold up to **104 g/t Au**.
- In 2011, the first significant exploration program was conducted on the property and involved property-wide stream sediment sampling which led to several new exploration targets, ultimately leading to the discovery of the Heart zone.
- In 2013, the Heart showing was chip sampled which revealed a gossanous granodiorite breccia returning an assay of **2.08 g/t Au over 30 meters**.
- The claim package sat idle with no work filed and expired in early 2022. Trailbreaker recently acquired the property via claim staking and property acquisition.



COPPER

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES (2011 – 2012)

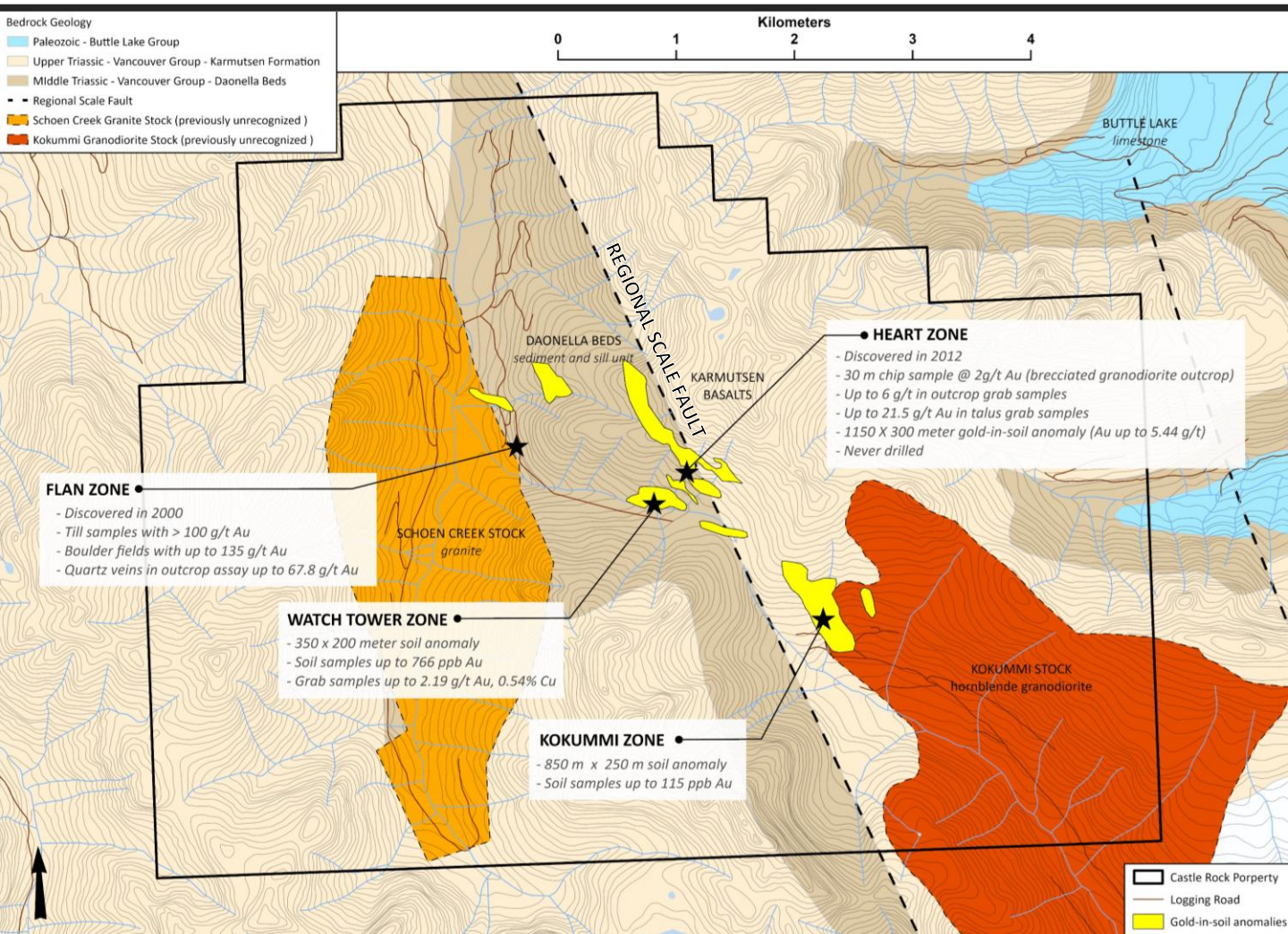


GOLD

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES (2011 – 2012)

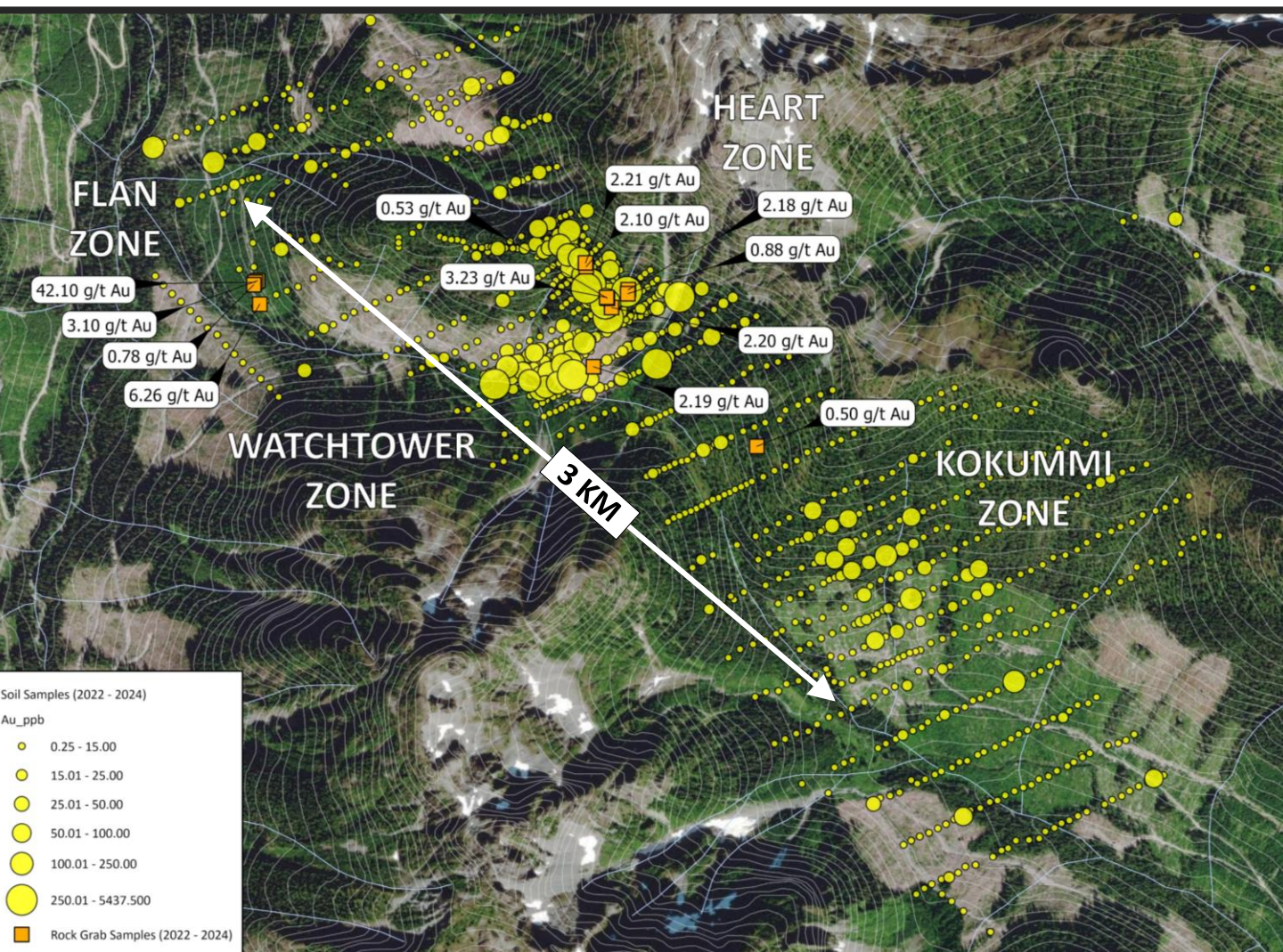
PROPERTY GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

- The property covers a middle Triassic unit of black shale and siliceous tuffaceous cherts (Daonella Beds) which is overlain by the lower Triassic Karmutsen basalts of the Vancouver Island rock group - a thick pile of pillowed and massive sub-aqueous to sub-aerial lavas.
- The recent logging activity in the Schoen Creek drainage has exposed many outcrops in the lower valleys, resulting in a significant contrast to the previous geological mapping efforts by the Geological Survey of Canada.
 - New mapping efforts have shown widespread intrusive activity in an area previously not recognized for intrusive magmas.
- Intrusive rocks include Triassic gabbro sills and later Jurassic granite (Schoen Creek) and granodiorite (Kokummi) plutons. Narrow dikes of granodiorite of the Kokummi Stock are observed throughout the property with the Heart zone being comprised of this unit.
- A north-trending, regional-scale fault zone cuts through the center of the property, dividing the metasediments (Daonella Beds) and Karmutsen basalts. Intrusive dikes and small plutons preferentially intrude along this fault zone and are closely related to the gold mineralization observed at the Castle Rock property. A total of four zones of gold mineralization have been defined over a 3 km strike length of this fault structure.



2022 – 2024 EXPLORATION (TRAILBREAKER)

- **2022** - Confirmed historic gold grades reported at the Heart showing, with a bedrock channel sample of 0.68 g/t Au over 13.11m, including a subinterval of 1.85 g/t Au over 2.92m.
- **2023 & 2024** - A property-wide soil geochemical survey (1005 soil samples) and prospecting has outlined four gold-in-soil anomalies along a 3 km long northwest-southeast trend. Geological mapping suggests these gold anomalies are associated with an inferred regional-scale shear zone.
- **Flan Zone** - Prospecting traced historically sampled auriferous boulders back to a bedrock source with basalt-hosted semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite returning assays up to **3.1 g/t Au**. Gossanous float material sampled at the Flan zone confirmed high-grade gold mineralization, with assays up to **42.1 g/t Au and 1.93% Cu**.
- **Heart Zone** – Defined by 1,150 by 300 m gold-in-soil anomaly with soil values up to 5.44 g/t Au. The main showing consists of a rare outcrop exposure of a brecciated granodiorite dyke emplaced along a fault contact between metasedimentary and basalt rocks. Prospecting efforts have sampled the dyke over a 175-meter strike length which remains open.
- **Watchtower zone** – Defined by a gold-in-soil anomaly covering a 350 m by 200 m area with maximum Au values of 766 ppb. Prospecting within this zone has returned assay values up to **2.19 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, and 6.2 g/t Ag** from an outcrop with a ‘wormy’ quartz vein stockwork hosted in basalt.
- **Kokummi Zone** – Defined by a gold-in-soil trend over an 850 m strike extent with a 250 m width. Soil samples have returned gold values up to 115 ppb.



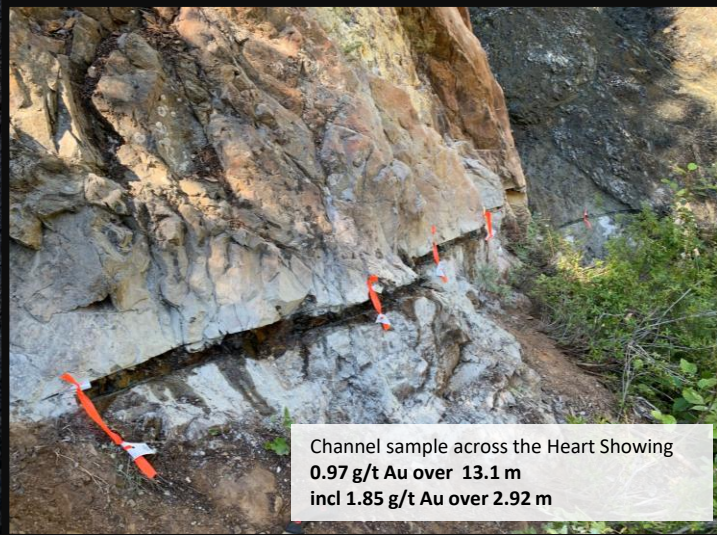
HEART ZONE

- The Heart showing is characterized by a steeply dipping, ~15-meter-wide, strongly altered and brecciated granodiorite dyke that strikes northwest-southeast. The showing is only exposed in a steeply incised creek drainage with the rest of the dyke covered by glacial till and first growth forest.
- Gold mineralization is associated with disseminated and veined pyrite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. The exposed dyke averages 0.5 - 1.0 g/t Au with a higher-grade 3-meter-wide core averaging 2 g/t Au.
 - 2022 channel sampling results:
 - 13.11 m @ 0.97 g/t Au incl. 7.86 m @ 1.20 g/t Au
 - 13.14 m @ 0.68 g/t Au incl. 2.92 m @ 1.85 g/t Au
- Soil sampling has outlined an 1,150 x 300 m gold-in-soil anomaly suggesting a large strike length.
- Prospecting within the soil anomaly has confirmed a strike length of at least 175 meters with a 2.0-meter chip sample of brecciated dyke outcrop returning 2.10 g/t Au.
- Higher grade gold mineralization has been sampled in massive pyrite lenses hosted in the metasediments surrounding the auriferous dyke with historic grab sample assays up to 21 g/t Au.

HEART MAIN ZONE – channel sampling

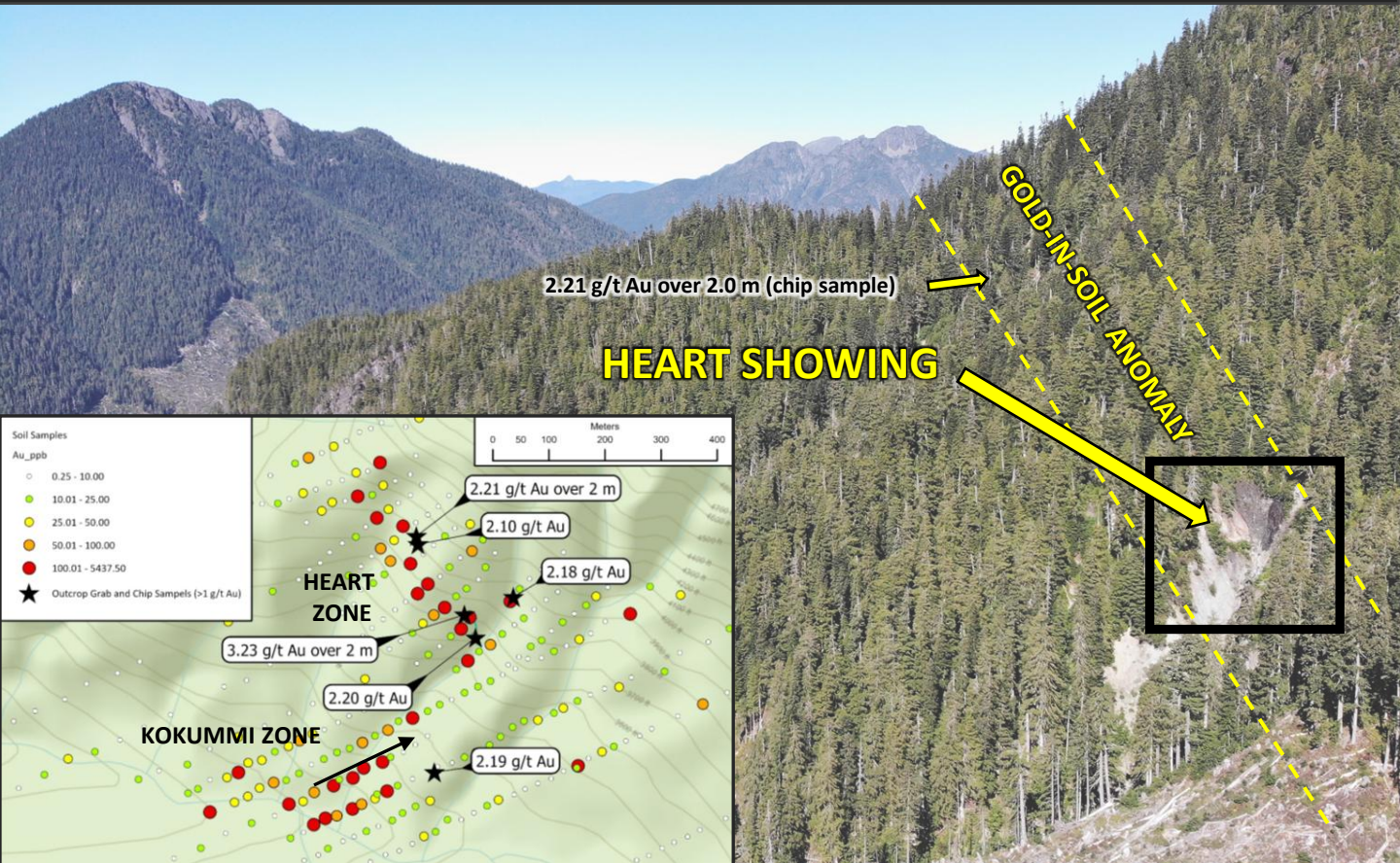


Brecciated hydrothermal altered granodiorite porphyry with pyrite-arsenopyrite stockwork (2.19 g/t Au over 1.05 m)

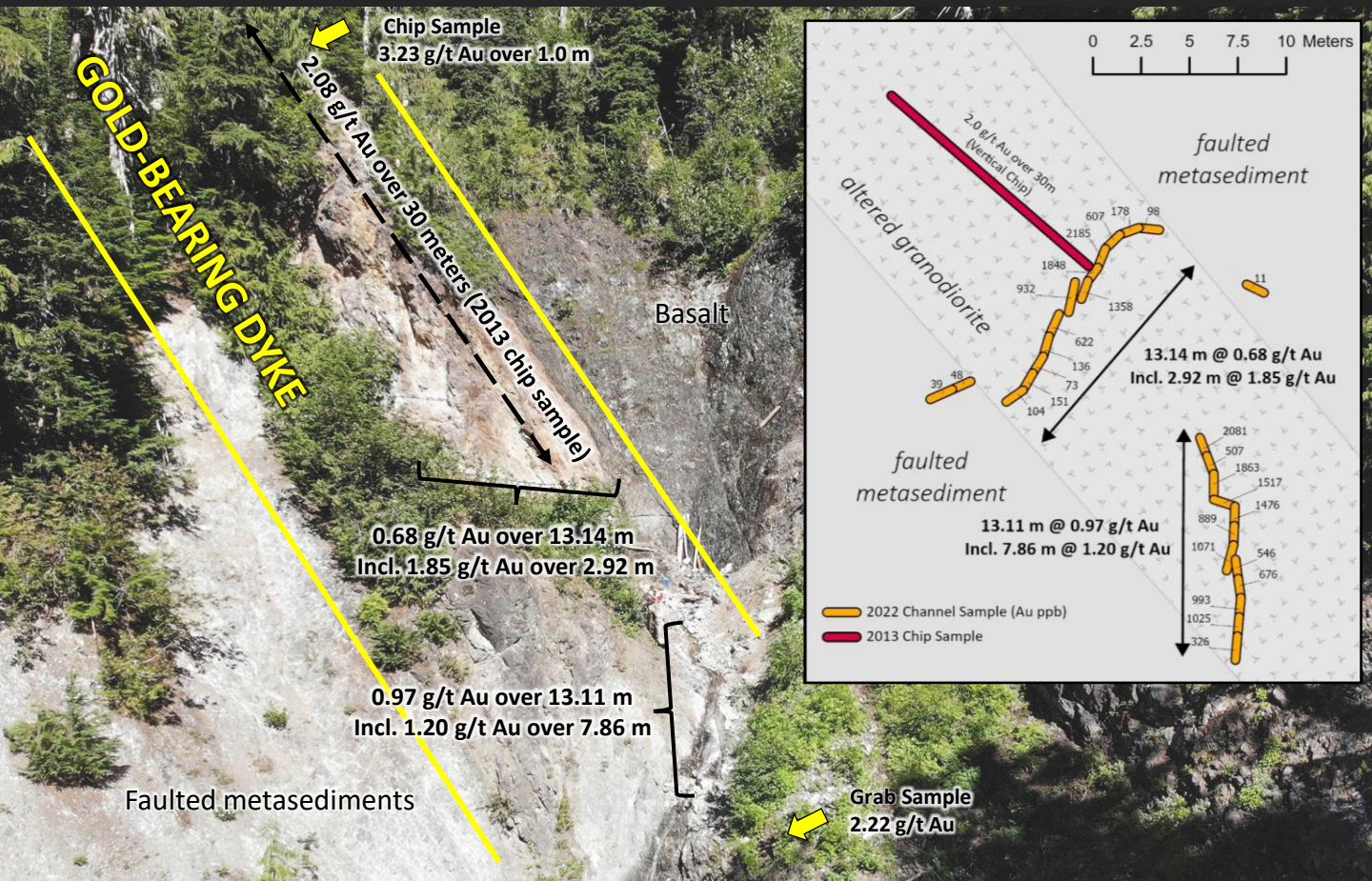


Channel sample across the Heart Showing
0.97 g/t Au over 13.1 m
incl 1.85 g/t Au over 2.92 m

HEART ZONE – SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



HEART SHOWING - CHANNEL SAMPLE RESULTS (2022)



✓ Underexplored

- *A recent discovery (2012)*
- *Majority of the property previously not recognized for its gold potential*
- *Never before drilled*

✓ Exploration Potential

- *Strong Cu-Au silt and soil anomalies remain to be followed up*
- *High-grade gold mineralization (grab samples up to 4 oz/ton)*
- *Multiple deposit style targets*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

- Heart zone is drill-ready with an exploration permit pending final approval.
- Property-wide airborne electromagnetic and LiDAR surveys to highlight structural features for continued prospecting and drilling targets. An EM survey would be instrumental in outlining the sulphide-rich dykes and lenses.
- Continued first-pass prospecting and geochemical sampling in areas of the property that have returned anomalous silt geochemistry.

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