








LIBERTY PROJECT

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

-  **LOCATION** - *Central British Columbia*
-  **ACCESS** - *60 km WNW of Quesnel*
-  **INFRASTRUCTURE** - *Year-round access via network of Forest Service Roads*
-  **CU-MO PORPHYRY POTENTIAL** - *Analogous mineralization to Taseko's Gibraltar Mine*
-  **FIRST MOVER ADVANTAGE** - *Claims encapsulate majority of known prospective geology*

OVERVIEW

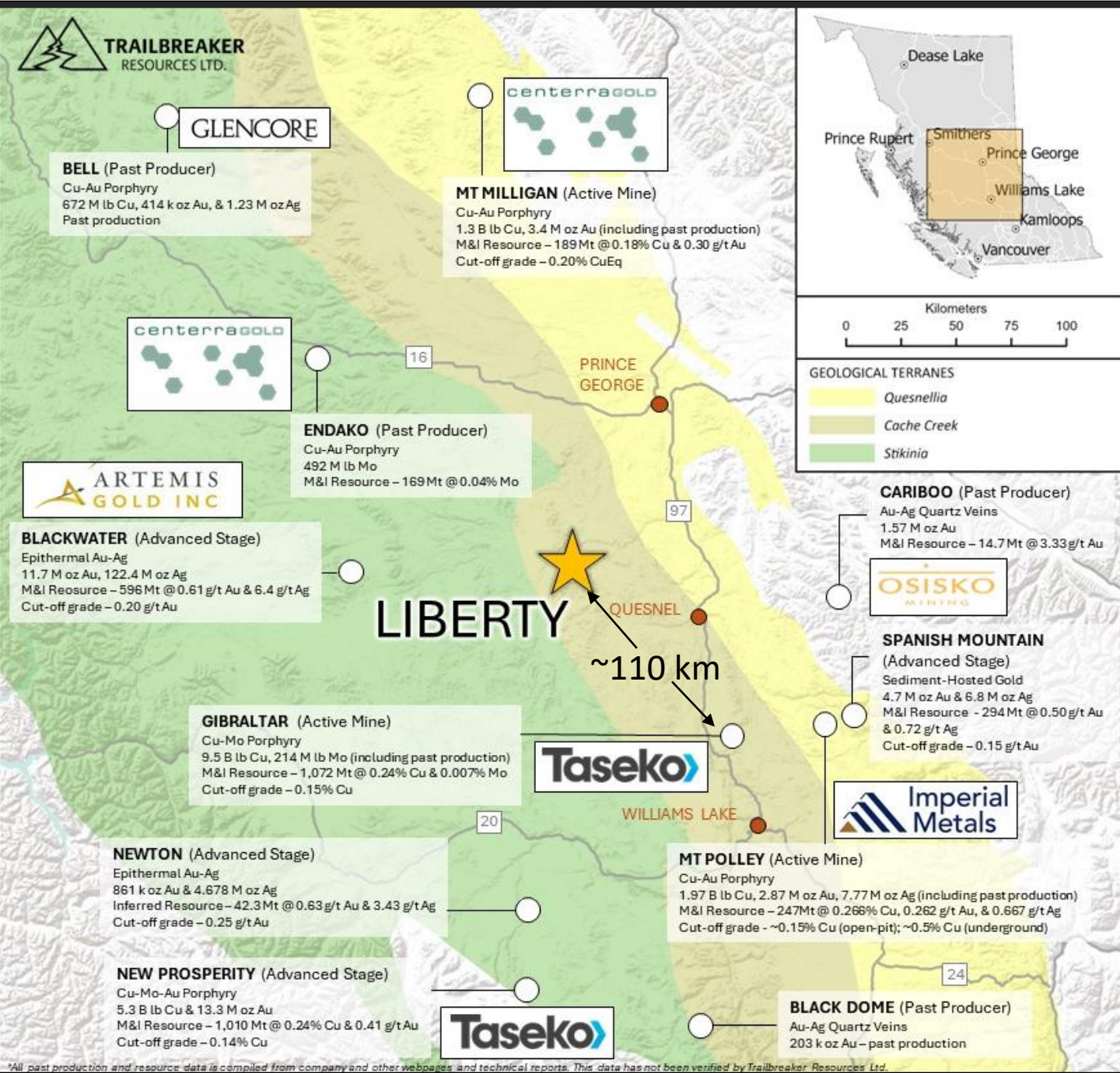
The road accessible 6,895-hectare Liberty Property is located ~60 km northwest of Quesnel, BC, within the Fraser Plateau.

Drilling at Liberty has encountered widespread Cu-Mo porphyry-style mineralization at the northeastern margin of a 10 km arcuate Cu-in-soil geochemical anomaly, with **numerous ~200m+ intervals** of low-grade Cu-Mo mineralization (0.11-0.16% CuEq) punctuated by higher-grade mineralization (e.g. **34.2 m of 0.47% CuEq, including 5.9 m of 2.02% CuEq** in LIB24-003). Mineralization is coincident with an Induced Polarization (IP) chargeability feature. However, historic IP surveying covered only a small portion of the property-scale Cu-in-soil geochemical anomaly.

Prospecting within the southwestern portion of the property-scale geochemical anomaly has defined an area of high-grade copper mineralization, with grab samples assaying up to **23.71% Cu**.

LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 6,895 hectare claim package, covering prospective Mesozoic intrusions
- Located ~60 northwest from Quesnel, BC
- High-density network of forest service roads throughout the property
- Low annual precipitation means access to the property can be achieved year-round
- Gentle rolling hill topography typical of the Chilcotin Plateau
- Within traditional territory of first nations with a history of collaboration with industry

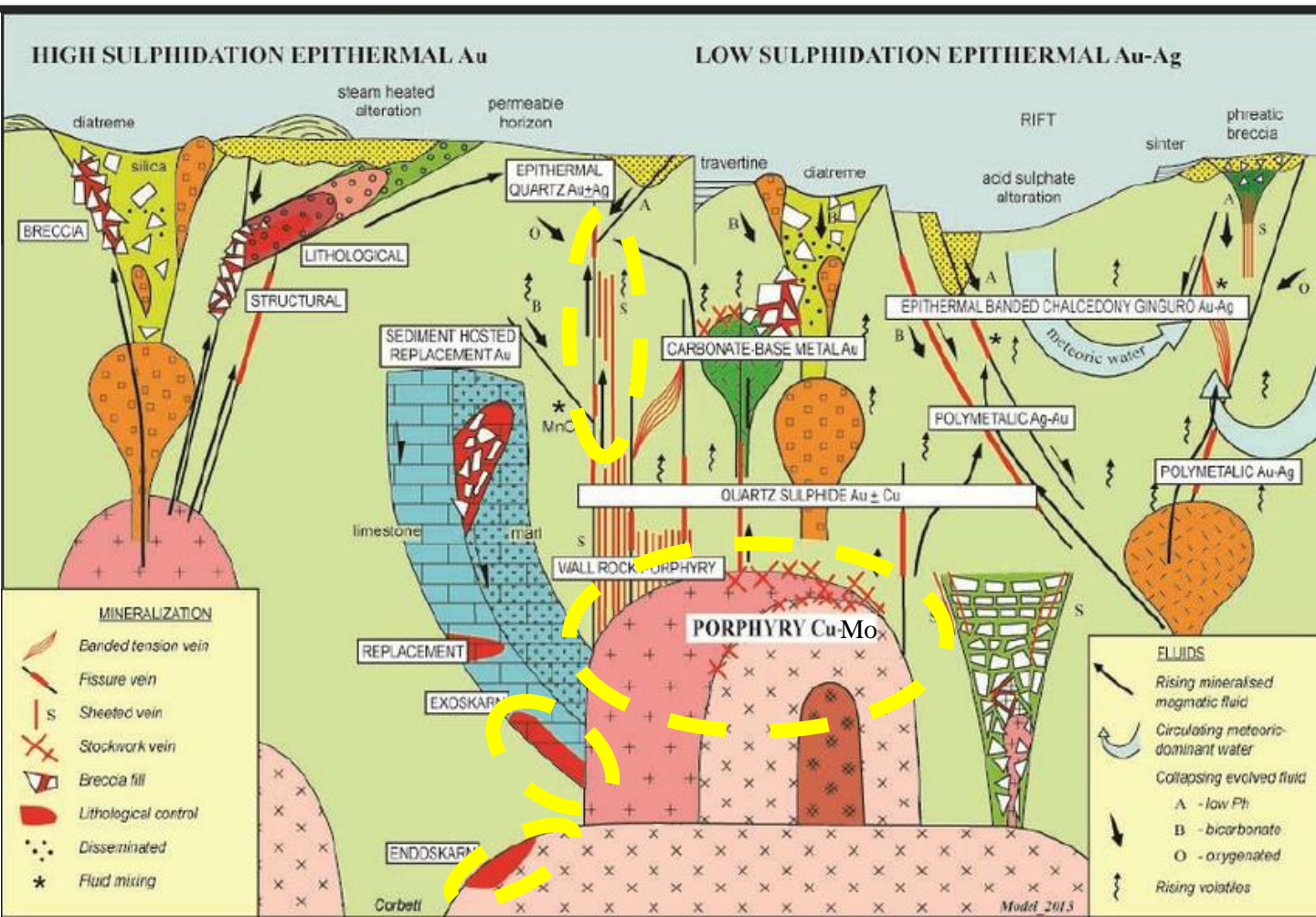


All past production and resource data is compiled from company and other websites and technical reports. This data has not been verified by Trailbreaker Resources Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND DEPOSIT MODEL

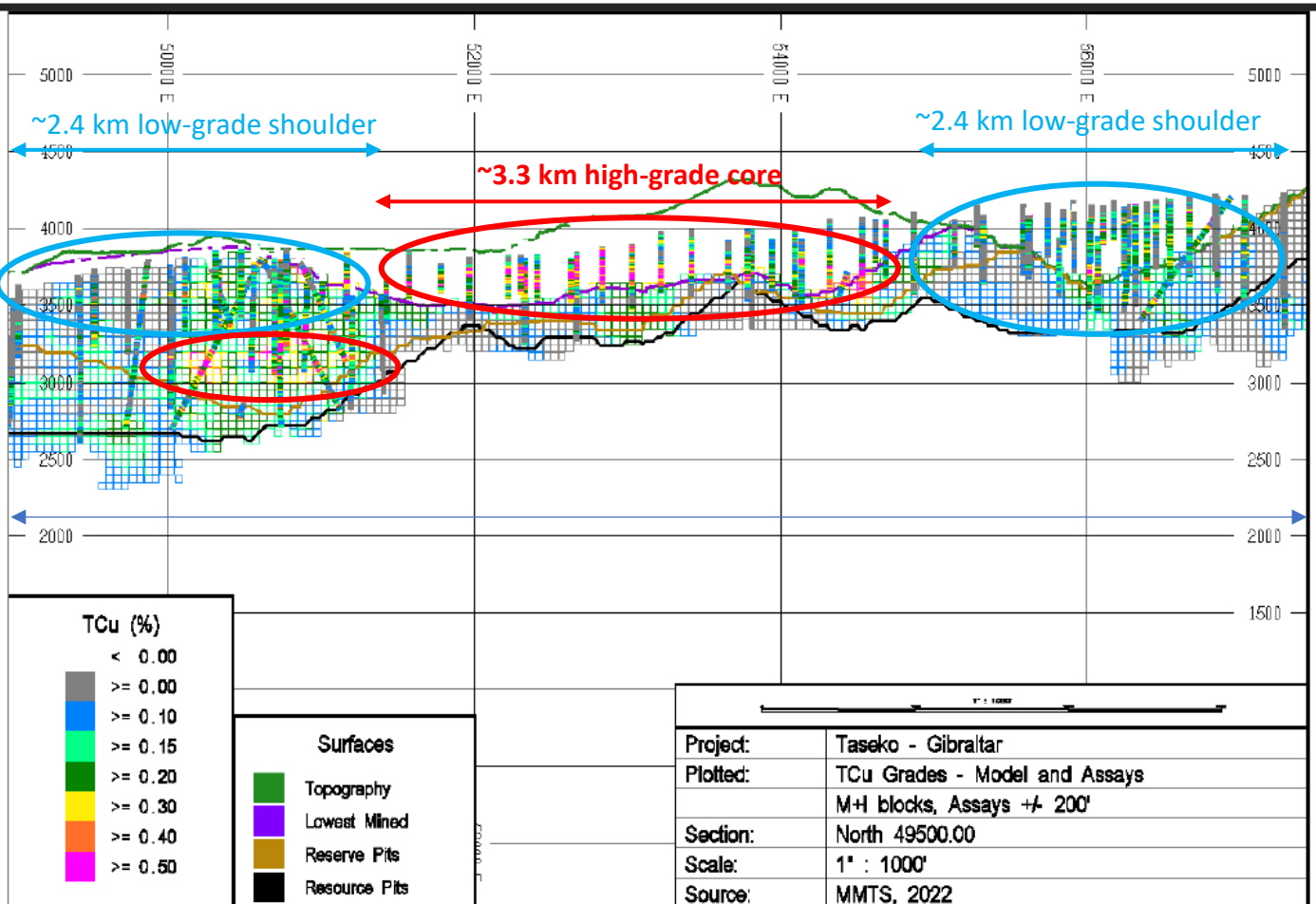
Cu-Mo Porphyry Potential

- The Liberty project sits along the western edge of the Cache Creek terrane, which is host to Cu-Mo porphyry deposits including Taseko's Gibraltar Mine, north of Williams Lake, BC, which is the second largest open-pit copper mine in Canada.
- The Gibraltar Mine is a calc-alkalic Cu-Mo porphyry deposit, hosted in the Late Triassic Granite Mountain batholith. The mine contains 9.5 billion pounds of copper from past production and in current measured and indicated resources. The current resources have an average copper grade of 0.24% and a cut-off grade of 0.15% Cu.
- Cu-Mo porphyry deposits are associated with felsic to intermediate plutons, which have intruded to a level of 2-5 km in the crust. Mineralization is often associated with Cu-bearing vein stockworks and disseminations hosted within or on the margin of the intrusion.
- Numerous other mineralization styles are associated with Cu-Mo porphyry deposits, such as skarn deposits, and epithermal Au-Ag quartz vein deposits.
- In BC, these deposits range in ages from Triassic-Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous/Tertiary (85-45 Ma).



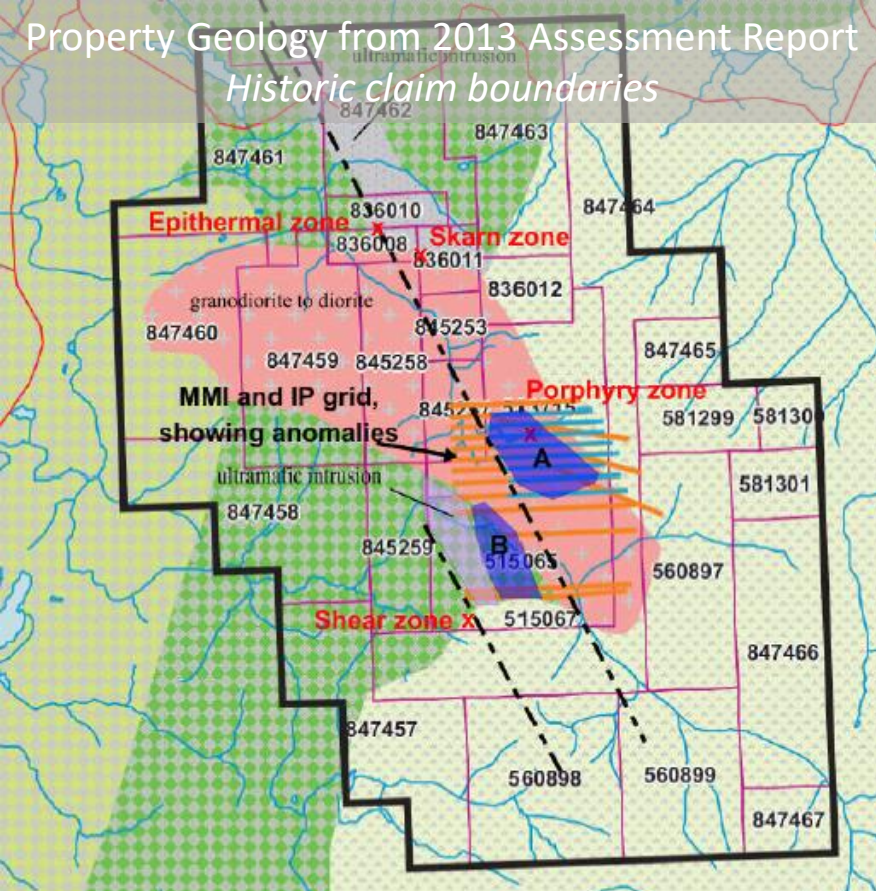
GIBRALTAR ANALOG

- Gibraltar Mine, located ~110 km southeast of Liberty, is mineralized for >8 km strike length
 - The main areas that were historically mined define a ~3.3 km high-grade core to the system
 - The lower-grade shoulders of the deposit are now proposed to be mined
- The low-grade shoulders of Gibraltar make up a significant portion of the deposit footprint
- Due to the scale of the deposit, wide step outs are required to vector in from the low-grade shoulders to the high-grade core



Annotated Figure 14-10 from 2022 NI43-101 report for Gibraltar Mine. Cross-section showing Cu grades on section 44600N. Note scale and geometry of high-grade and low-grade mineralization. Large areas of low-grade Cu mineralization occur on the margins of the high-grade mineralization.

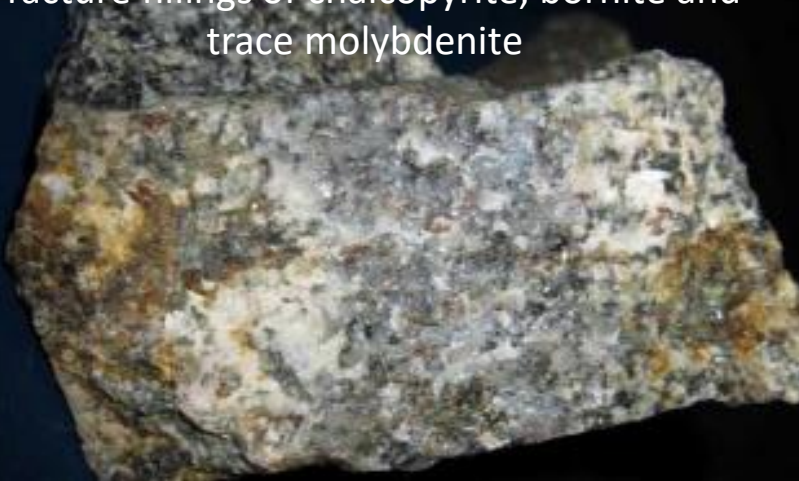
Historic claim boundaries



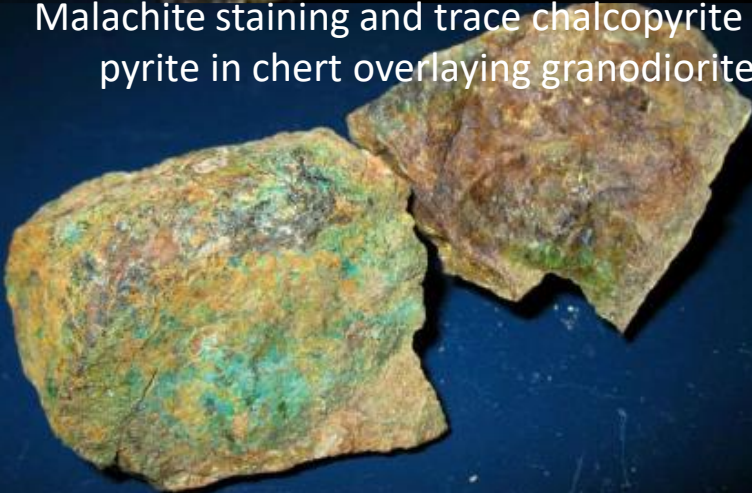
LIBERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

- Rio Tinto conducted exploration from 1967 to 1970, due to anomalous Cu in stream sediment samples. Work consisted of soil sampling, IP, trenching, and diamond drilling exploring for porphyry-style and shear-hosted Cu.
- Drilling by Rio Tinto (DDH-A8) returned 123.1 m of 0.11% Cu and 0.04% MoS₂ starting at 29 m and extending to the end of hole.
- The project remained dormant until 1997, when William Poole staked the area. Between 1997 and 2003 prospecting found wollastonite skarn, polymetallic vein, vein-gold, and talc-magnesite showings.
- In 2011 and 2012, IP and MMI surveys defined a coincident Cu-Mo±Au±Ag soil and IP-chargeability anomaly atop a Jurassic-aged pluton
- Trenching in 2013 was designed to test the surface exposure. Deep overburden prevented most trenches from reaching bedrock. However, those that did encountered chlorite-altered diorite with disseminated chalcopyrite, assaying up to 0.39% Cu and continuous chip sample of 0.11% Cu over 10 m.
- The project has changed ownership a few times since 2013, with minimal work being completed, including a single IP line and some biogeochemical sampling.
- Trailbreaker optioned the claims in 2024, and subsequently completed a first pass 7-hole diamond drill program on the porphyry target and property-scale soil surveying and prospecting.

Fracture fillings of chalcopyrite, bornite and trace molybdenite

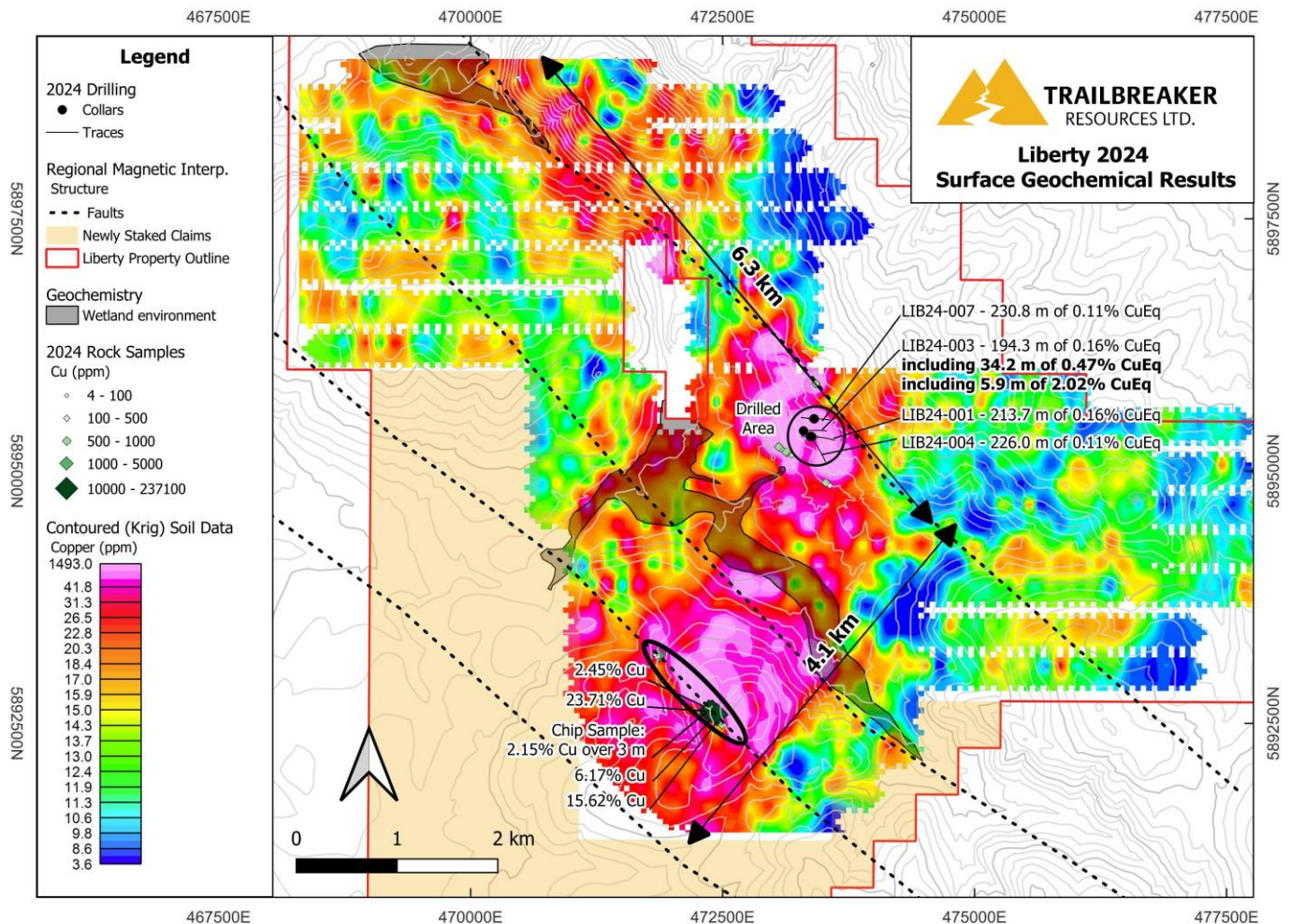


Malachite staining and trace chalcopyrite and pyrite in chert overlaying granodiorite



PROPERTY GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

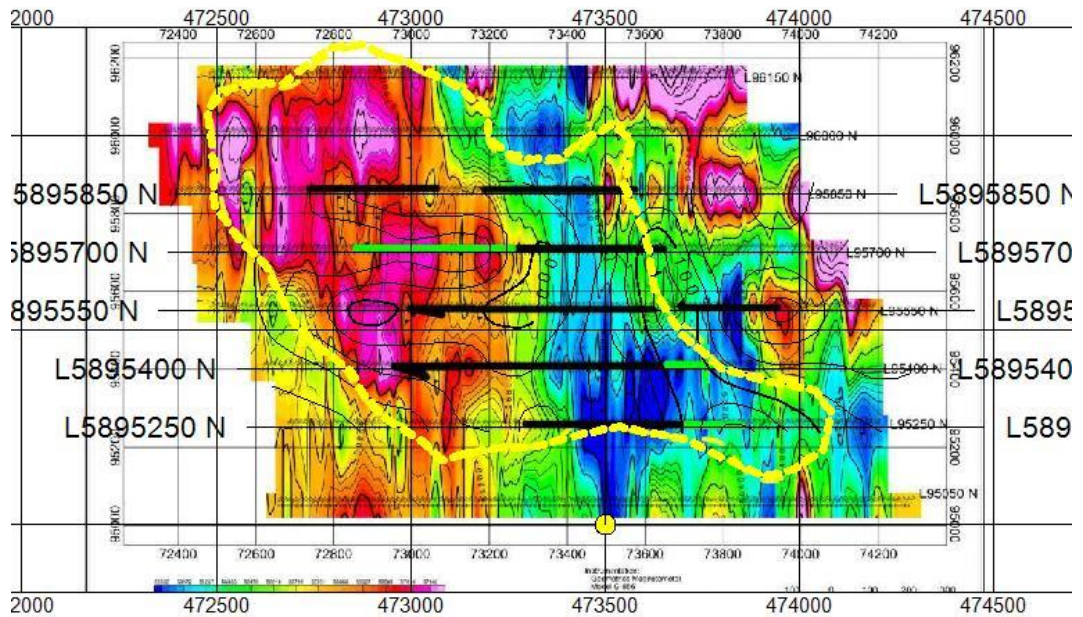
- The property covers a polyphase granodiorite to diorite pluton (~8 km long and 2-4 km wide) Jurassic to Cretaceous in age, which has intruded into the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Mississippian to Triassic aged Cache Creek Group.
- To the east of the property, Eocene-aged Endako Group volcanic rocks unconformably overly the Cache Creek Group and the granodiorite pluton. Chilcotin Group plateau basalts are present on the west of the claims.
- ~90% of the property is covered by unconsolidated glacial tills from Pliostocene glaciation
- A 10 km arcuate Cu-in-soil anomaly is defined across the property
 - Locally anomalous Cu is coincident with Au, Ag, Mo, and As anomalies
- Widespread Cu-Mo porphyry and skarn mineralization encountered in drilling occur at the northeast extent of the Cu-in-soil anomaly
 - Mineralization occurs as chalcopyrite ± molybdenite-pyrite-pyrrhotite in sulphide stringers and quartz veins associated with chlorite-altered (propylitic) granodiorite
 - Intermittent quartz-sericite ± clay (phyllic) alteration overprints propylitic alteration and is associated with increased quartz-vein content
 - Locally ultramafic wallrock display fine grained light green and pink mottled alteration (skarn-style) with heavily disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrite
 - Late-stage molybdenite veinlets with sericite selvages overprint other alteration and veining



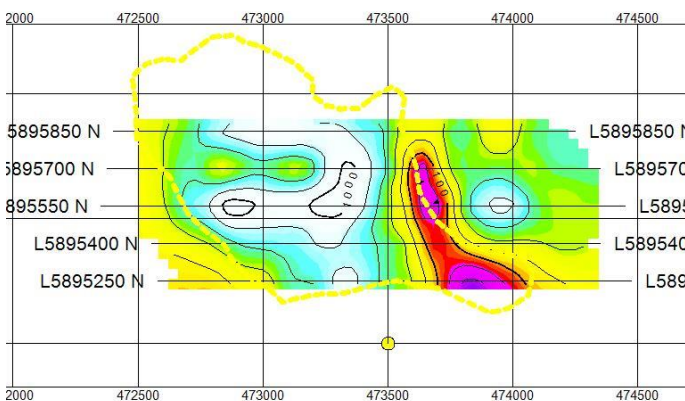
GEOPHYSICS

- The 2024 drill target area is defined by a coincident relative chargeability high coincident with strong Cu-Mo±Ag±Au MMI soil anomaly and relative magnetic low
 - These features are caused by chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrite veinlets with magnetic destructive quartz-sericite alteration
- A conductor occurs on the eastern edge of the magnetic low and chargeability high
 - This conductor may be caused by the host ultramafic rocks or higher density mineralization, such as high-grade mineralization encountered LIB24-003 (5.9 m of 2.02% CuEq)
- The magnetic low, chargeability high, and conductive high are all open to the south, where copper grades from drilling increase

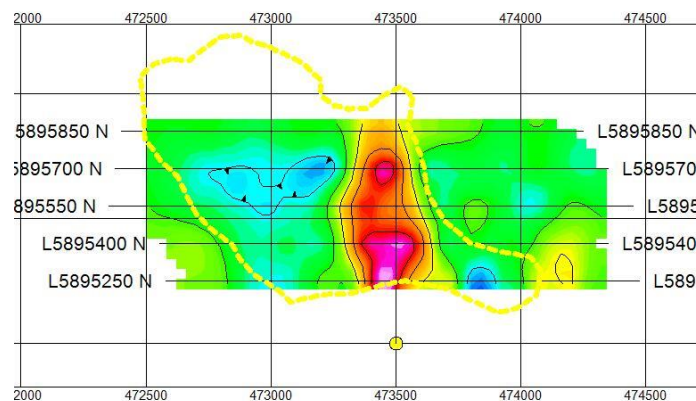
2011 Ground magnetic results with MMI soil anomaly (yellow polygon)



IP Resistivity - 100 m Depth Slice

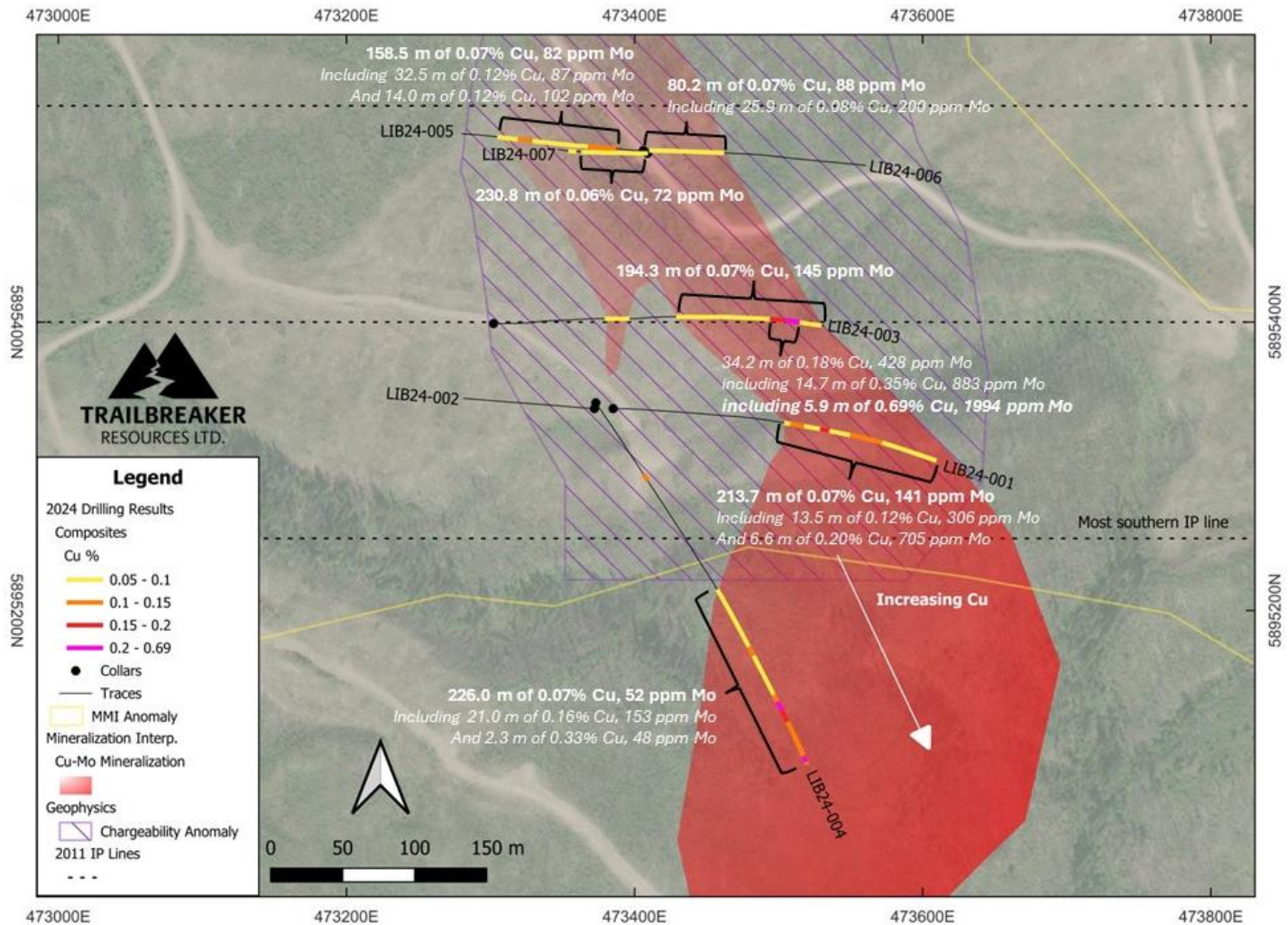


IP Chargeability - 100 m Depth Slice



DRILLING

- 2,442 m drilled in 7 holes during 2024
- Widespread Cu-Mo porphyry and skarn mineralization, with multiple holes ending in mineralization
- Cu grades increase toward the southeast, with increased phyllic alteration, where mineralization is open
- Mineralization is associated with chargeability high features
- Cu-Mo mineralization occurs with elevated Au, Ag, and Re



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)
LIB24-001	248.3	462.0 (EOH)	213.7	0.07	141	0.16
LIB24-003	256.0	449.3	194.3	0.07	145	0.16
Including	385.0	419.2	34.2	0.18	428	0.47
Including	410.2	416.1	5.9	0.69	1994	2.02
LIB24-004	279.0	505.0 (EOH)	226.0	0.07	52	0.11
LIB24-007	7.7	238.5	230.8	0.06	72	0.11

* Reported widths are drill width. Not enough geological information exists at this point to define true width. However, vein bearing copper and molybdenum mineralization was commonly encountered at high angles to core axis.

** Copper Equivalent formula used is: $CuEq = Cu \text{ grade in } \% + (Mo \text{ grade in } \% * (Mo \text{ recovery}/Cu \text{ recovery}) * (Mo \text{ price}/lb * 2200 \text{ lb}) / (Cu \text{ price}/lb * 2200 \text{ lb})$ using copper price of US\$3.75/lb and molybdenum price of US\$25/lb. 100% metallurgical recoveries are assumed for both metals.

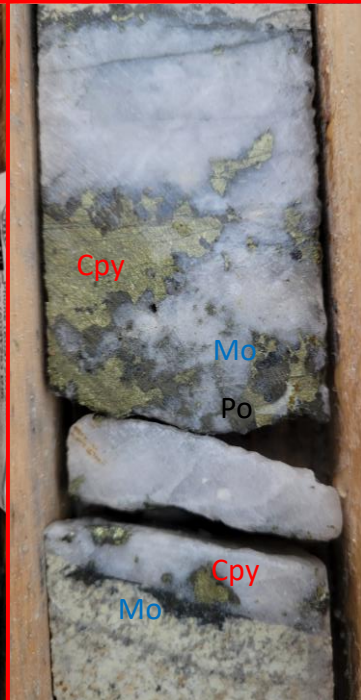
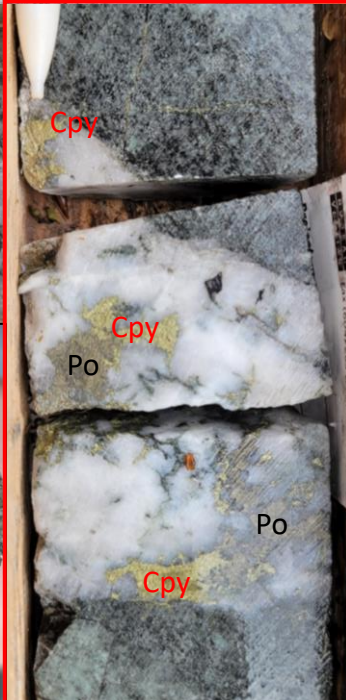
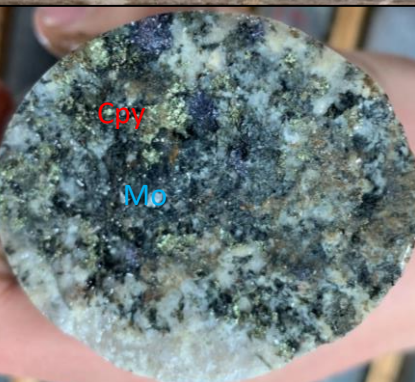
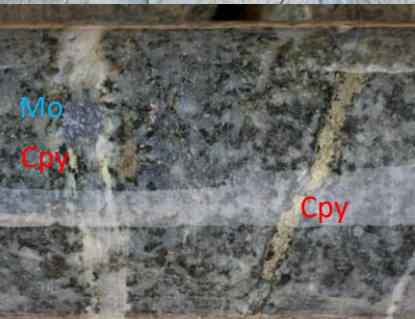
COPPER-MOLYBDENUM PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION

Quartz-sulphide and sulphide veining, associated with phyllic alteration within granodiorite intrusion.

LIB24-001 between ~301 m and 304 m. Sample 5232009 (302 m to 303.5 m) assayed 0.41% Cu, 6.5 g/t Ag, 278 ppm Mo.



Mineral Legend
Cpy = chalcocopyrite
Mo = molybdenite
Po = pyrrhotite
Py = pyrite



Quartz-sulphide and sulphide veining, associated with weak phyllic alteration within granodiorite intrusion.

LIB24-004 between ~497.5 m and 501.3 m. Sample 5232928 (500 m to 501.5 m) assayed 0.35% Cu, 5 g/t Ag, 54 ppm Mo.

HIGH-GRADE COPPER



Shear-hosted malachite mineralization in the southwest of the property



Grab sample from subcrop (1879956)
Assayed **23.71% Cu**



Grab sample from float (3831604)
Assayed **15.62% Cu**

✓ Underexplored

- *The surface geochemical signature suggests 2024 drilling may have encountered the margin of a large Cu-Mo porphyry system*
- *Cu-Mo ± Au-Ag-Re porphyry and skarn style mineralization was encountered in all drillholes*
- *IP Chargeability features are open to the south, where a large >4 km Cu-in-soil geochemical anomaly occurs*
- *Historic work was focussed around the 2024 drilling area, indicating strong property-scale potential with additional work.*

✓ Strong Exploration Potential

- *Regional geological setting known to host significant Cu-Mo porphyries, such as Gibraltar Mine*
- *Mineralization intersected in 2024 drilling remains open to the south, north, and at depth*
- *10 km Cu-in-soil anomaly coincident with Mesozoic intrusion, regional structures, and mineralization in drill core and rock samples*
- *Opportunity for low-cost exploration with large upside potential*

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

- Conduct property-scale geophysics
 - **Magnetics** – Define geological contacts, magnetic enhanced and destructive alteration
 - **ZTEM/ELF-EM** – Define porphyry scale resistivity features associated with alteration
 - **IP** – Define chargeability and conductivity features often associated with disseminated and high-density vein mineralization within porphyry and skarn systems
- Follow-up drilling on best targets from property geochemical and geophysical surveys in order to vector toward high-grade core of the Cu-Mo porphyry system

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