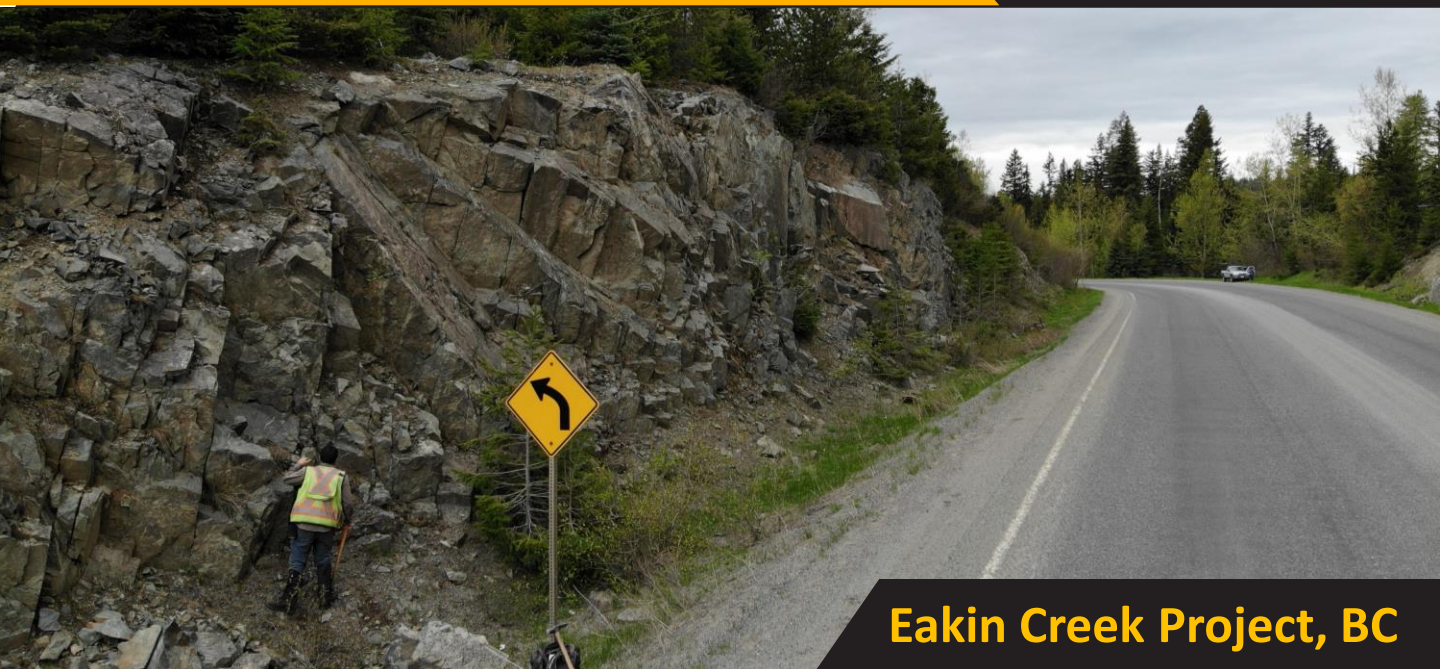




**TRAILBREAKER**  
RESOURCES LTD.

TSX.V: TBK

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



## Eakin Creek Project, BC

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS



**LOCATION** - Mining-friendly southern British Columbia



**ACCESS** - Highway runs through the property



**INFRASTRUCTURE** - 10 km from railroad and transmission lines



**LARGE DEPOSIT POTENTIAL** – 1,000 x 600 meter soil anomaly



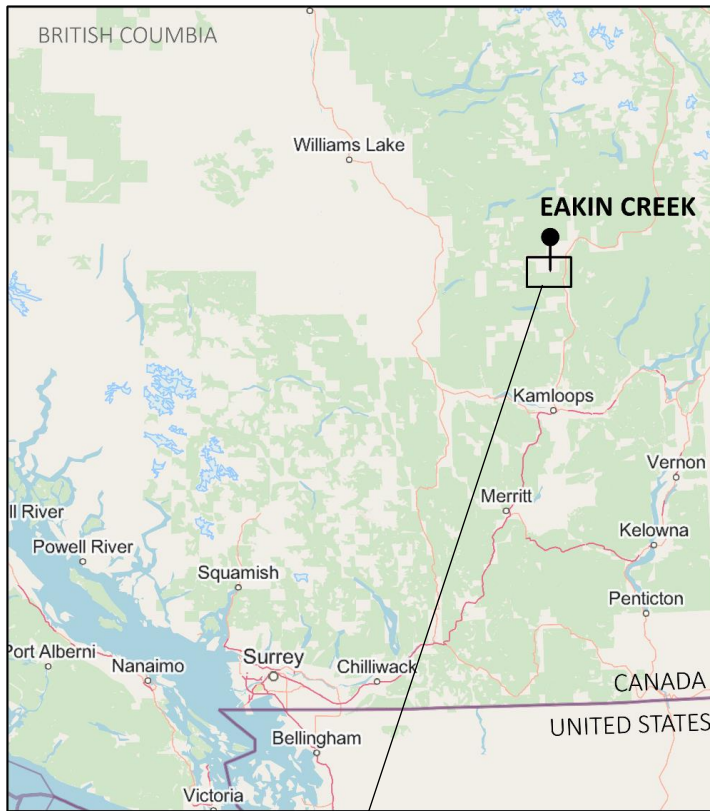
**OPPORTUNITY** – Expansion of mineralization footprint



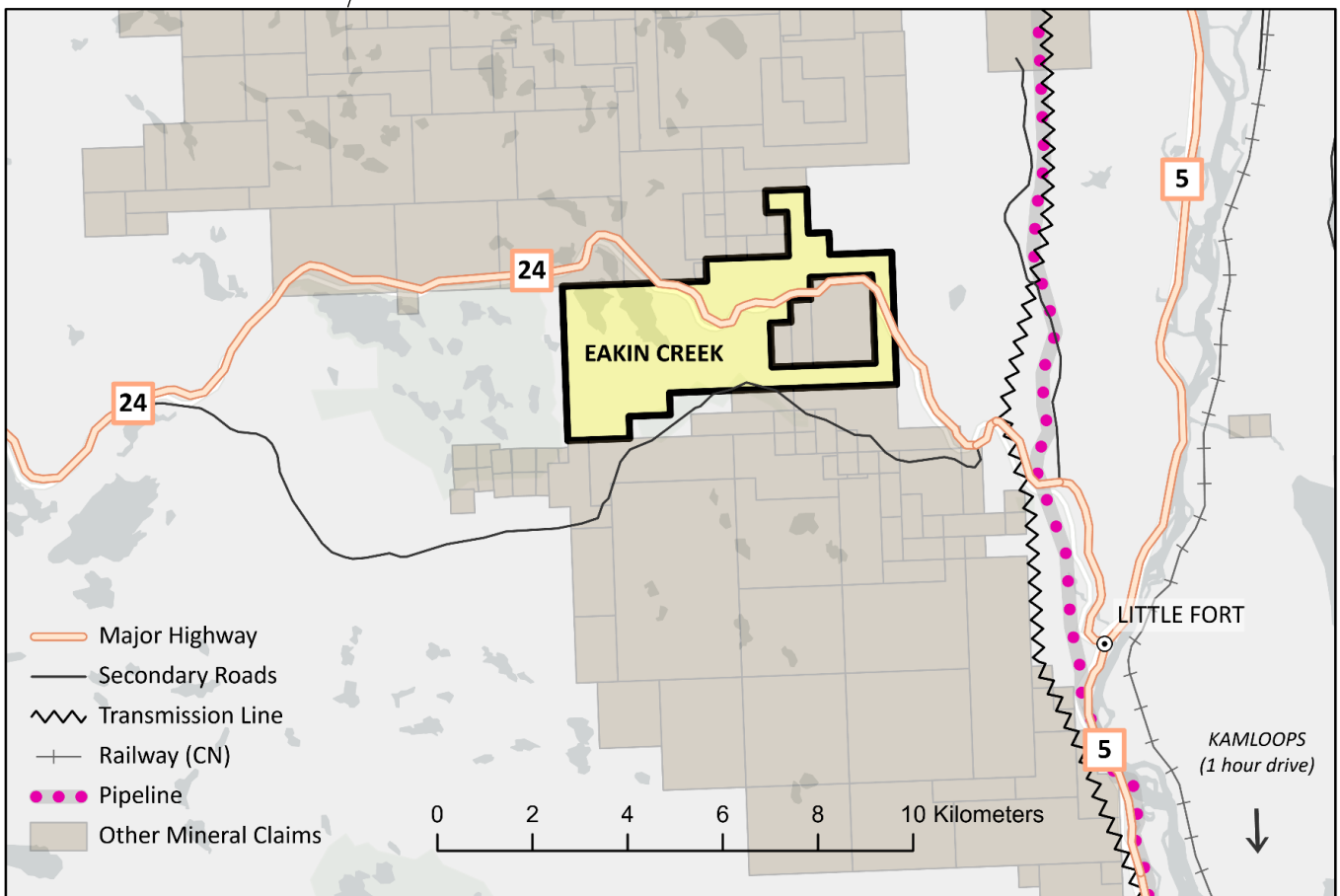
### INVESTOR OPPORTUNITY

The 1610 ha Eakin Creek claim package was recently consolidated and is 100%-owned by Trailbreaker Resources with no underlying royalties or payments. The property lies in an underexplored portion of the Quesnel tectonic terrane which hosts many of BC's producing copper and gold mines. This region has remained underexplored to date due to widespread glacial till cover and was only recognized for its gold potential in the late 1980s. A Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil survey completed by Trailbreaker successfully identified a coincident gold-in-soil anomaly and large IP anomaly at depth. Auriferous rock grab samples at surface give further evidence for a potential bulk-tonnage, intrusive-related gold deposit of a significant scale. First-pass drill testing in 2023 confirmed mineralization in bedrock in all eleven holes.

# LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



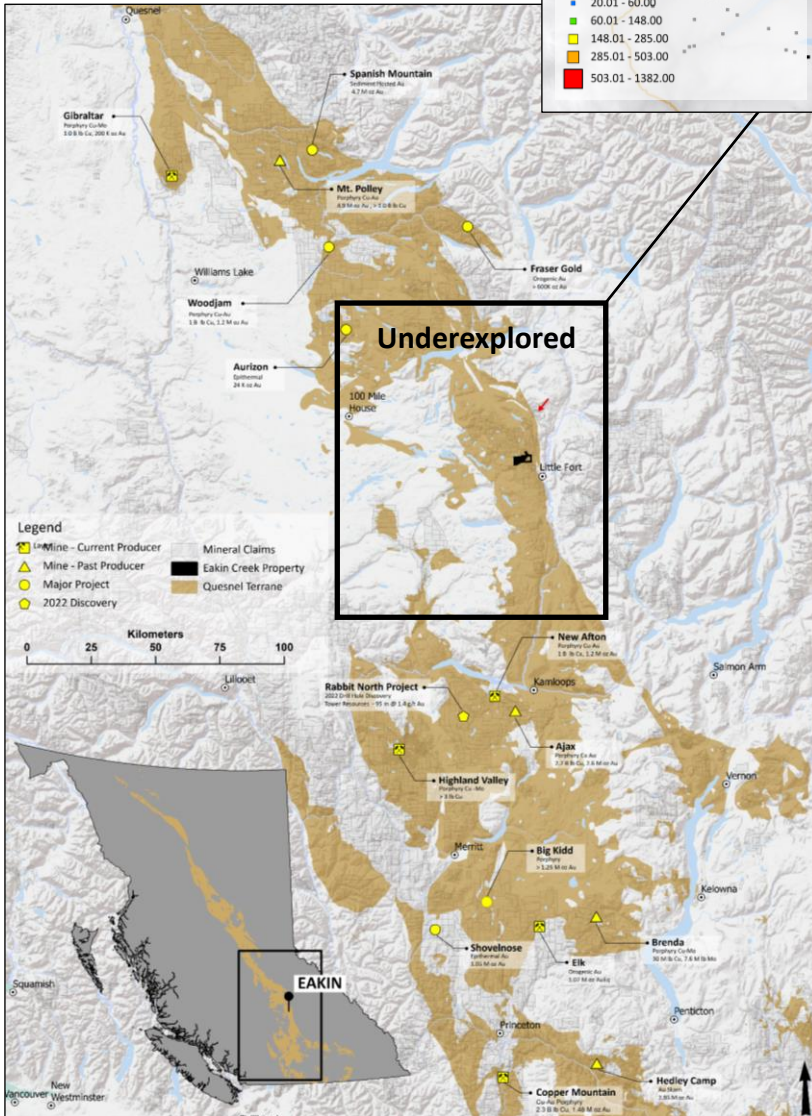
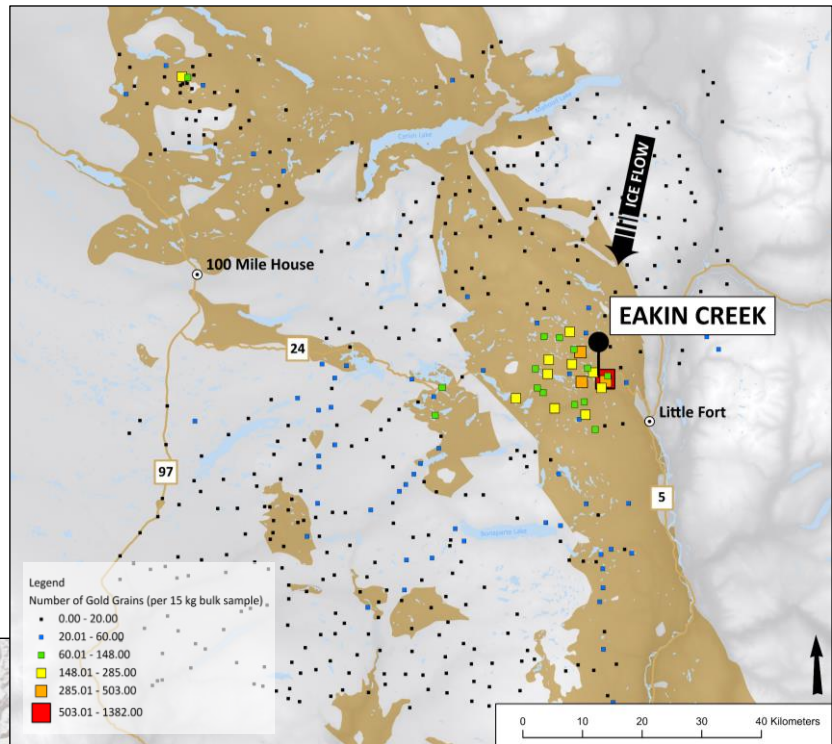
Located in mining-friendly southern British Columbia, 1 hour north of Kamloops and 10 km west of the town of Little Fort. The property is bisected by Highway #24 and is fully accessible by a well-maintained network of forestry roads. Rail and high-power transmission lines are all within 10 km of the project, de-risking the feasibility of any future mining development.





# EXPLORATION HISTORY

- **Right:** A 2009 regional-scale till sampling survey conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada demonstrated the Eakin Creek area hosts some of BC's highest gold grain count values, with the core of the anomaly landing on the Eakin Creek project.
- **Below:** The Quesnel terrane hosts many of BC's largest producing and past-producing copper and gold mines. The Eakin Creek project lies within a largely underexplored area.



- Placer gold was first discovered in Eakin Creek in the late 1800s with small-scale placer mining occurring through to the 1940s.
- Since the early 1990s, several parties have owned the Eakin claim block but due to the fragmented nature of the claims and the difficulties exploring in deep overburden, the project area remained underexplored.
- Gold in bedrock was only first discovered in the area in 1983 during the construction of Highway 24 with subsequent hard rock discoveries continuing through to the early 1990s. The 'G-Occurrence' was discovered at the current Eakin Creek property in 1991.

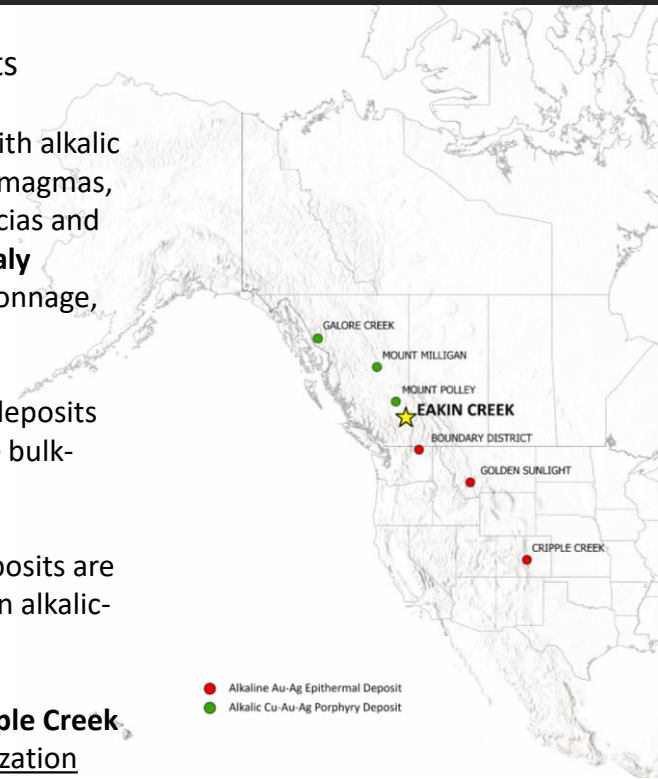
# DEPOSIT MODEL

## Alkalic Intrusive-Related Precious Metal Deposits

**Eakin Creek** displays several characteristics associated with alkalic gold systems such as: association with alkaline intrusive magmas, quartz-carbonate veining/stockwork, hydrothermal breccias and disseminated pyrite. The **robust Au-Ag-Cu-Sb soil anomaly measuring 1,000 x 600 m** suggests potential for a bulk-tonnage, low-grade precious metal deposit of significant size.

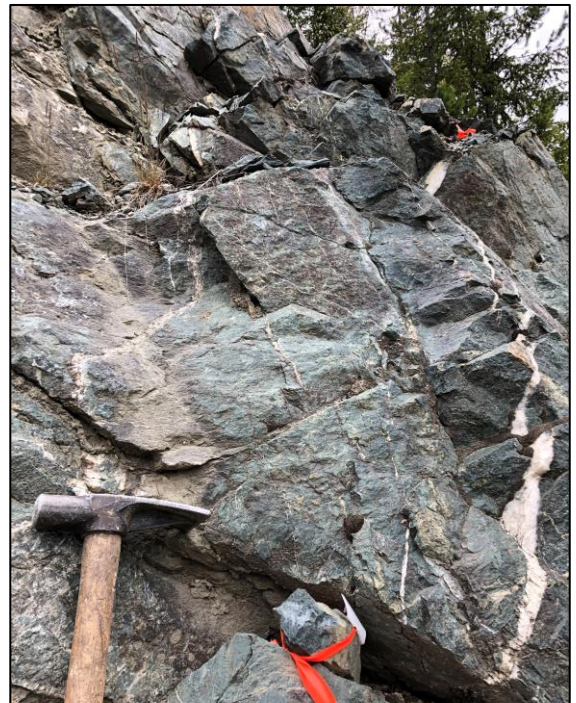
Examples include both **Porphyry- and Epithermal-style** deposits that make up some of North America's largest low-grade bulk-tonnage precious metal deposits.

- **Galore Creek, Mount Milligan, and Mount Polley** deposits are all examples of porphyry-style mineralization within an alkalic-type precious metal system.
- **Boundary Mining District, Golden Sunlight, and Cripple Creek** deposits are all examples of epithermal-style mineralization within an alkalic-type precious metal system.



## GEOLOGY

- Regionally situated in the southern part of the Quesnel tectonic terrane within the Intermontane belt. This part of the Quesnel terrane is structurally complex and made up of highly variable and faulted Mesozoic age volcanic and sedimentary assemblages and intruded by Triassic – Jurassic age intrusives.
- On the property, the early Jurassic age Thuya Batholith granites and the north-trending Polaris Ultramafic Suite diorite cut the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Nicola Group. Northwest-trending faults are evident throughout the property and are closely associated with the intrusive contacts.



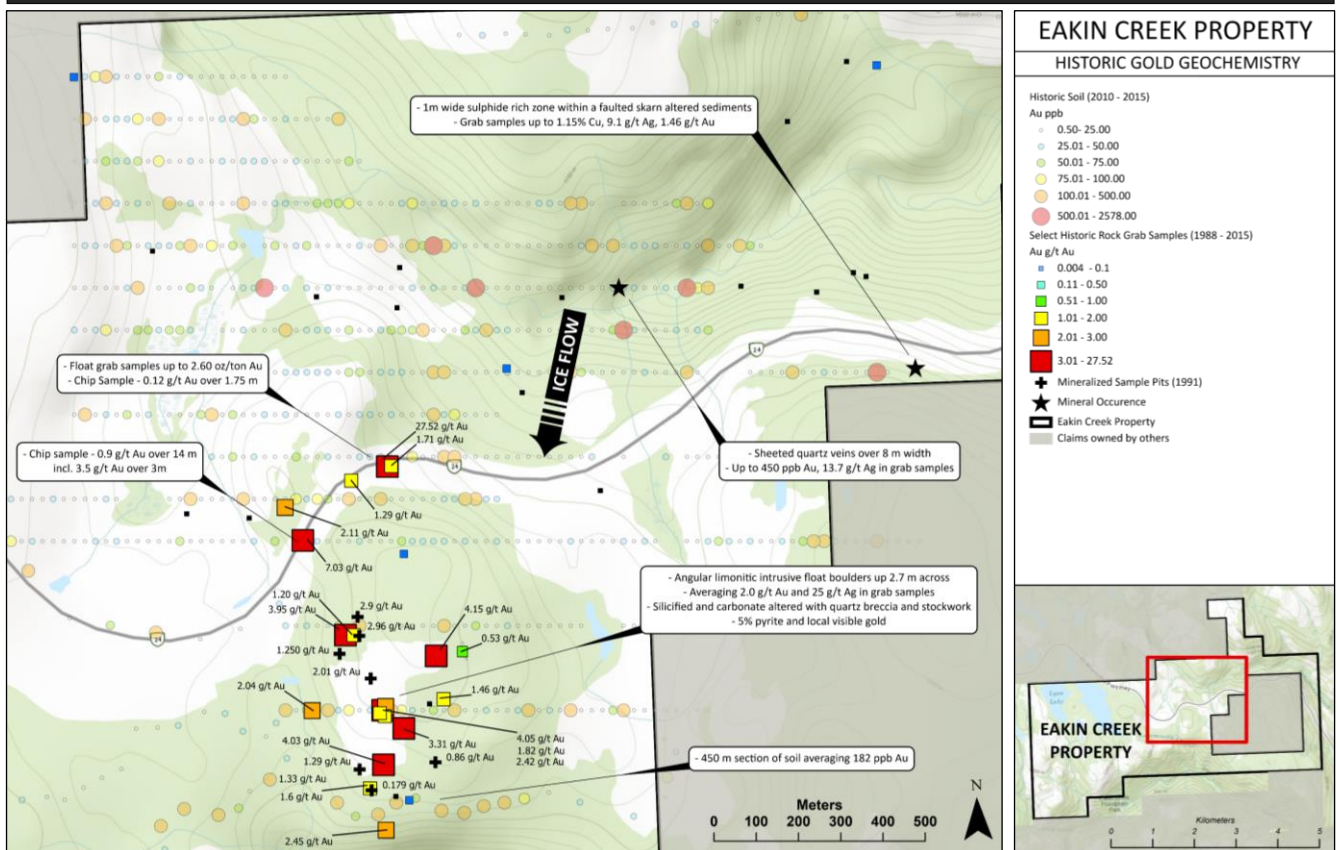
*Auriferous sheeted quartz veins in diorite*



# MINERALIZATION

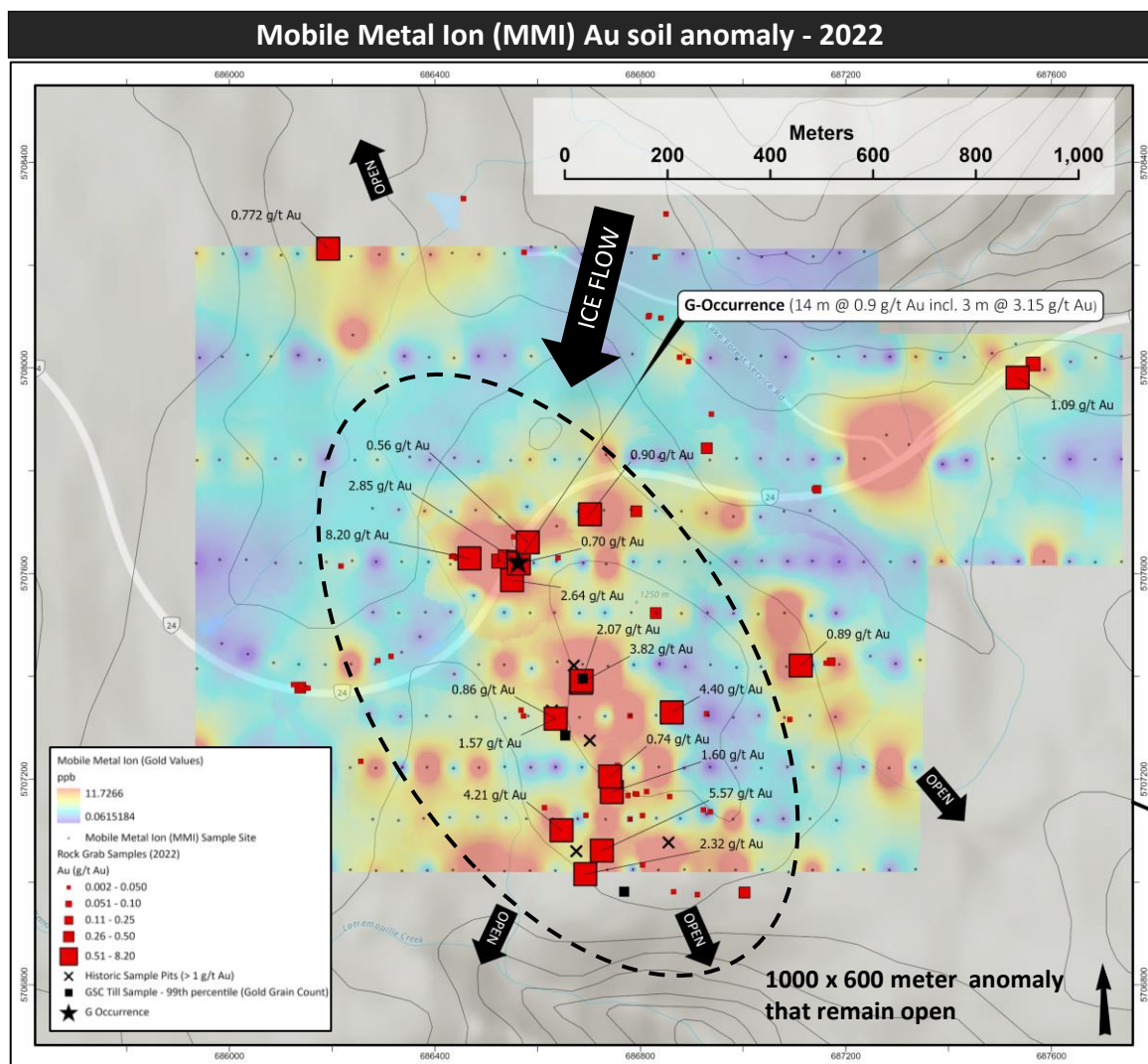
- The property hosts a strong, widespread gold-in-soil anomaly with over 58 samples containing greater than 100 ppb Au with a maximum of 2600 ppb (2.6 g/t) Au.
- Previous prospecting and trenching have proved difficult in the area due to widespread glacial till cover, however the limited historic exploration completed to date has been successful in determining the causes of gold-in-soil anomalies.
- Sub-angular, limonitic felsic intrusive float boulders up to 2.7 meters across have been sampled, historically averaging approximately 2.0 g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag. Grab samples elsewhere on the property have assayed up to 89.13 g/t Au (2.60 oz/ton). The boulders are often silicified, carbonate-altered and display breccia or quartz stockwork textures. Mineralization consists of up to 5% pyrite along with traces of hematite and occasional visible gold grains. The quantity, size and diversity of the float boulders suggest a potentially sizeable source.
- The limited historic outcrop sampling has returned a 3 meter chip sample interval grading 3.15 g/t Au within a 14 meter interval containing 0.9 g/t Au (G-Occurrence, 1991). Gold is associated with fracture-controlled quartz calcite veins and breccia hosted in an altered Jurassic age diorite. The property has not been drilled to date.

## Historic Au Geochemistry (1988 – 2015)



# GEOCHEMISTRY

- A detailed Metal Mobile Ion (MMI) soil survey consisting of 302 samples was completed at Eakin Creek in 2022 in order to better delineate the historic gold-in-till anomaly.
- MMI technology was employed to more accurately define the underlying mineralization as the deep widespread glacial tills often cause significant dispersion of elements. The MMI survey was effective in defining a consistent Au-Ag-Cu-Sb soil anomaly south of the highway that better correlates with the auriferous felsic intrusive samples on the property. The robust MMI gold anomaly measures 1,000 m by 600 m and remains open to the south.
- Additional prospecting in 2022 confirmed the historic gold grades discovered in altered diorite bedrock along the highway (G Occurrence) and felsic intrusive float south of the highway.
- Sampling of bedrock near the G-Occurrence returned values up to 8.2 g/t Au & 17.0 g/t Ag while sampling of felsic intrusive float returned values up to 5.6 g/t Au & 30.7 g/t Ag. There is less than 1% outcrop on the property with only three small outcroppings visible along the highway cut, two of which host gold mineralization >1 g/t Au.

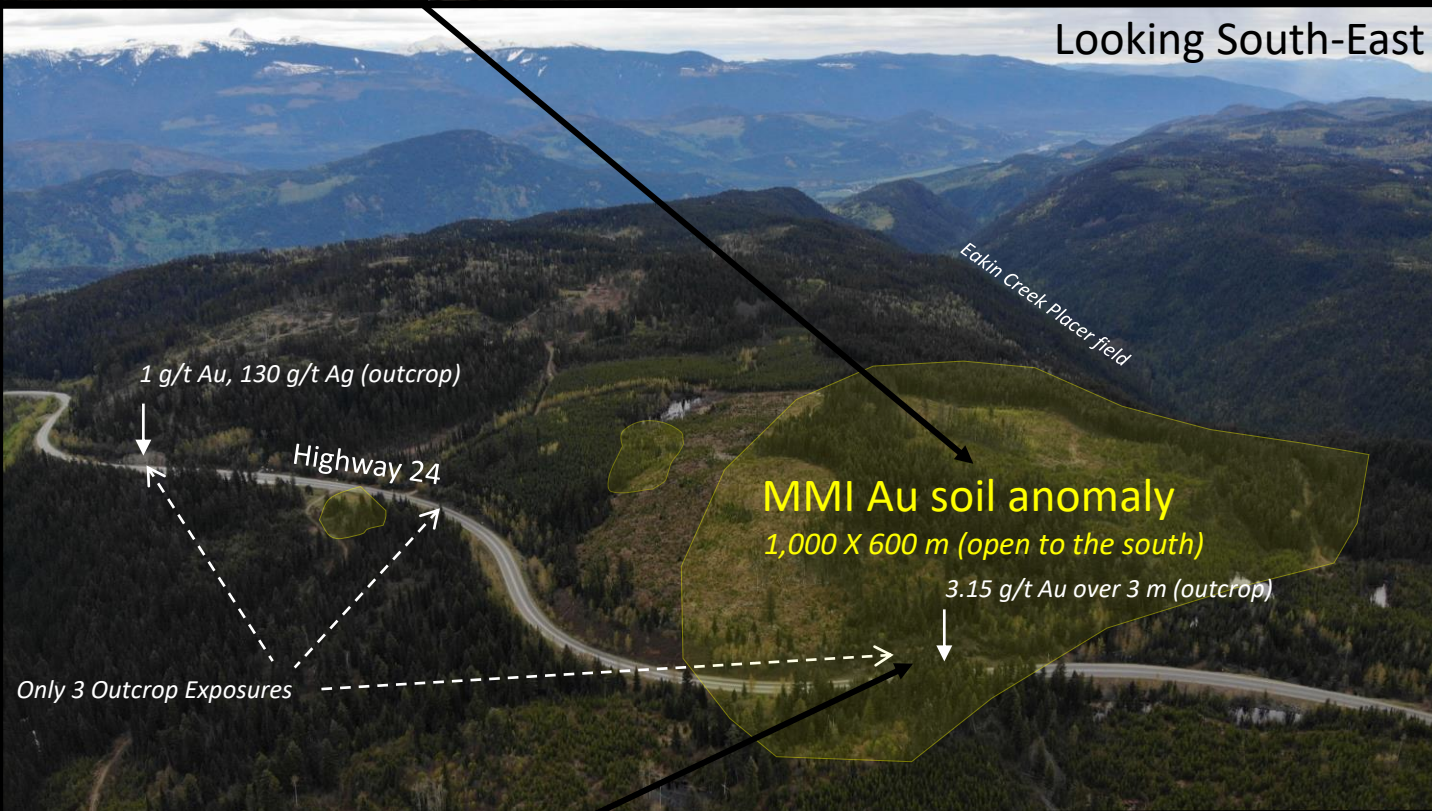




# GEOCHEMISTRY



Large boulder fields of angular pyritic / brecciated felsic intrusive, 2022 grab samples returned up to **5.6 g/t Au, 30.7 g/t Ag**



**G-Occurrence** - 3m chip sample interval grading **3.15 g/t Au** within a 14 m interval containing **0.9 g/t Au**.



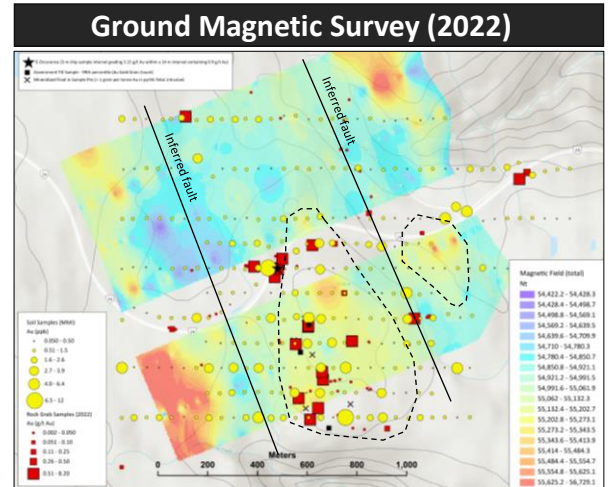
Grab Sample (2022) - Quartz stockwork with disseminated pyrite in diorite outcrop along the highway – **2.85 g/t Au**



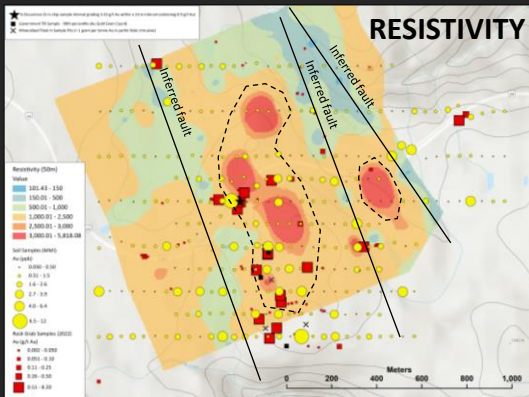


# GEOPHYSICS

- In 2022, a 10.75 line-km detailed IP (induced polarization) survey was completed.
- A robust resistivity and chargeability anomaly was identified which correlates with the overlying gold-in-soil anomaly and auriferous pyritic intrusive grab samples.
- The IP anomalies span over 1 km and are believed to represent the bedrock source of the auriferous felsic intrusive sampled on surface.
- The survey delineated potential prominent NW-SE faults zones, which are shown by linear resistivity and magnetic field lows. These inferred faults are mostly likely associated with the breccias, quartz-carbonate veining/stockwork and shearing observed in the limited outcroppings along the highway, providing a pathway for the auriferous hydrothermal fluids and magmas.

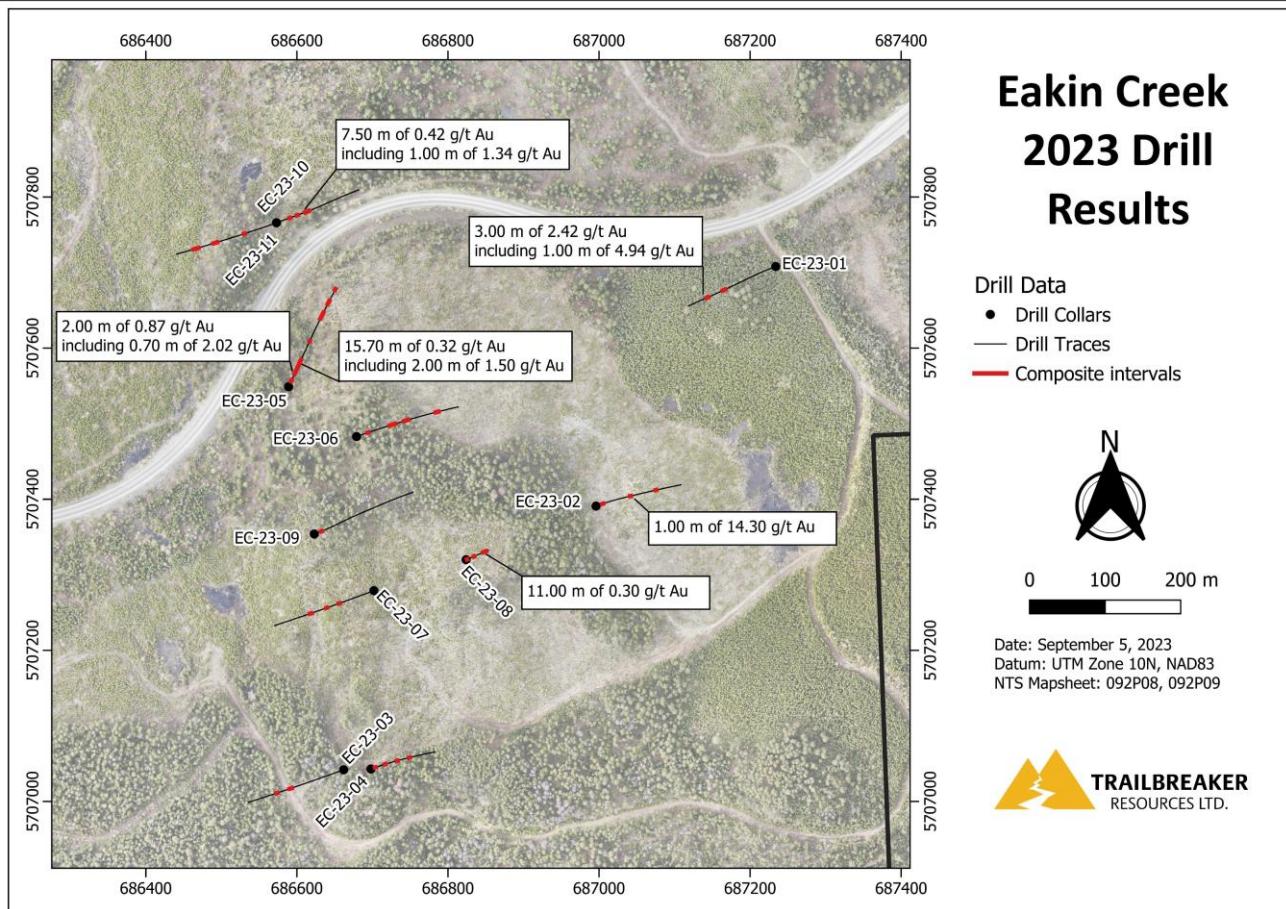


## 50 m depth (IP)





# DRILLING



## First-Pass 2023 Drill Program

- Trailbreaker conducted the first ever drill program at Eakin Creek in the spring of 2023
- 2,039 m of diamond drilling was completed across eleven holes, successfully defining a widespread system of gold mineralization.
- Intervals returning anomalous gold values were encountered in all eleven drillholes, with highlights including:
  - EC-23-02: 1.0 m of 14.3 g/t Au from 67.0 m
  - EC-23-01: 3.0 m of 2.42 g/t Au from 145.0 m, including 1.0 m of 4.94 g/t Au from 147.0 m
  - EC-23-05: 15.7 m of 0.32 g/t Au from 38.3 m, including 2.0 m of 1.50 g/t Au from 52.0 m



Close-up photographs of mineralized, silicified intermediate intrusive rocks with disseminated pyrite and quartz-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite veinlets

A) ~67.8 m in EC-23-02 from interval grading 1.0 m of 14.3 g/t Au from 67.0 m

B) ~52.9 m in EC-23-05 from interval grading 2.0 m of 1.50 g/t Au from 52.0 m

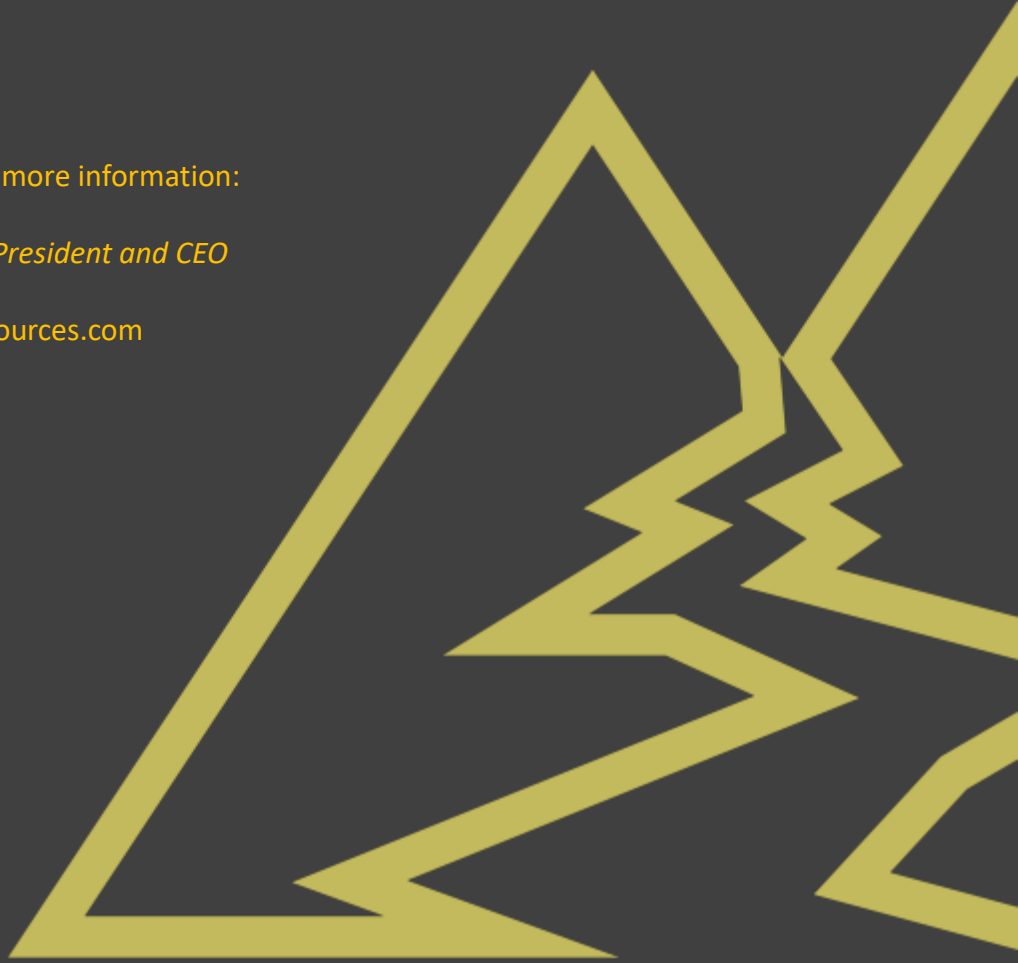
C) ~28.0 m in EC-23-05 from interval grading 0.7 m of 2.01 g/t Au from 27.3 m

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