# TRAILBREAKER
RESOURCES LTD.

TSX.V: TBK

## COHO PROPERTY

*A DRILL-READY & UNDEREXPLORED Cu-Au PORPHYRY PROJECT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

# PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

# COHO PROPERTY

**LOCATION** – *Situated in central British Columbia, near an established copper-gold (Cu-Au) porphyry deposit*

**ACCESS** – *Accessible by road, approximately a 2.5-hour drive north of Fort St. James, BC*

**INFRASTRUCTURE** – *Located just 30 km northwest of the Mt. Milligan operating mine and transmission line*

**Cu-Au PORPHYRY POTENTIAL** – *The geological environment, known mineral occurrences, and historic exploration data indicates potential for a significant Cu-Au porphyry system*

**DRILL READY** – *A Cu-Au porphyry target, historically recognized and further refined over the last three years through geochemical and geophysical studies*

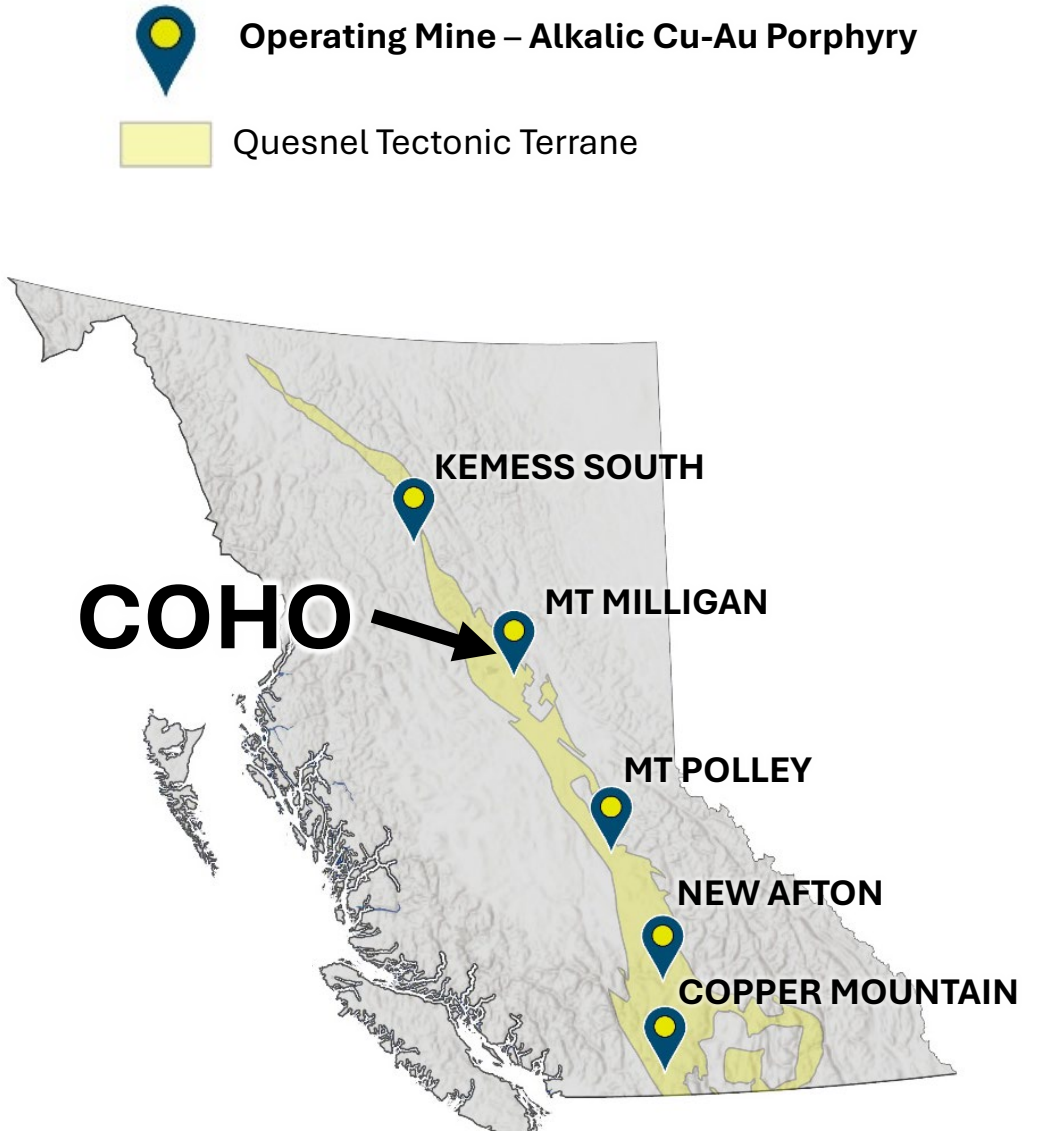
# LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- A road accessible porphyry project that remains underexplored with drill-ready targets.
- Located 30 km northwest of the operating Mt. Milligan mine and powerline infrastructure.
- Accessed via a 100 km drive from the community of Fort St. James, BC.

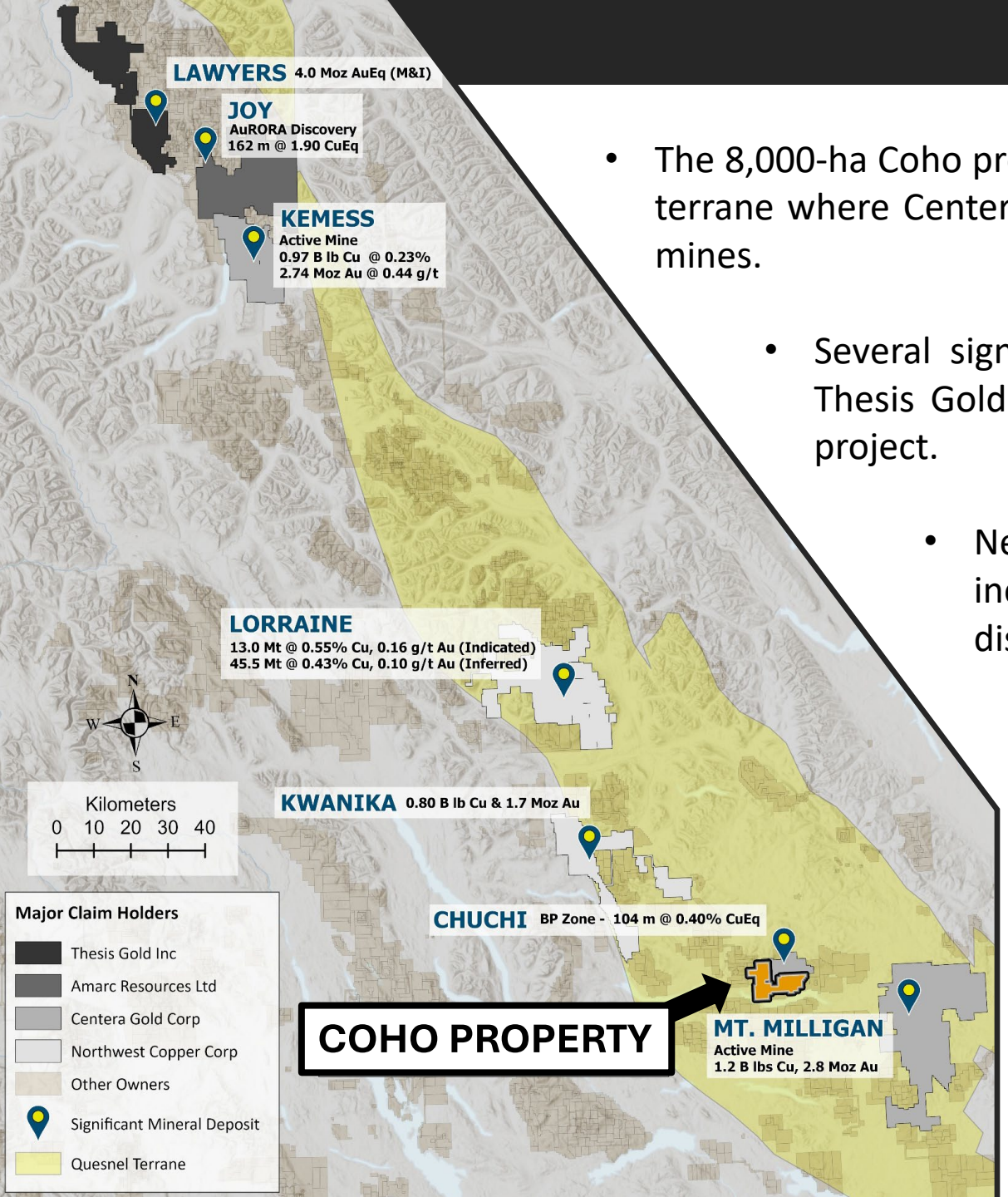

# DEPOSIT TYPE

**Characteristics of Alkalic Cu-Au Porphyry Systems:**

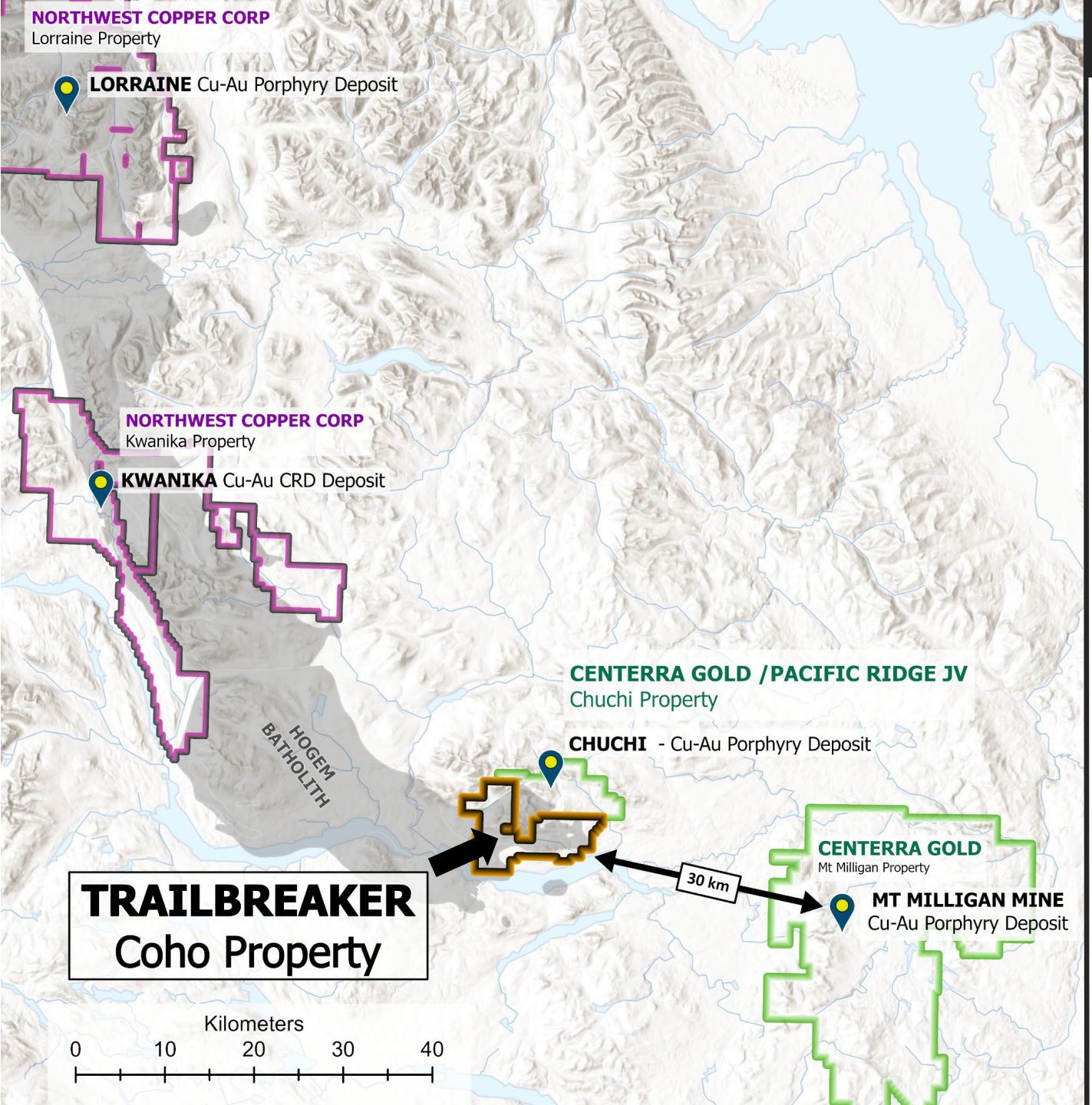
- Occur as copper and gold-rich porphyry systems. The gold content enhances the economic viability of these deposits.
- Represent one of BC's most productive deposit settings with several producing mines throughout the province.
- Deposits commonly occur in clusters that are multi-kilometric in scale, forming robust mineralized districts.
- Examples of currently producing mines in the alkalic porphyry deposit class in BC include: Kemess South, Mt. Milligan, Mt. Polley, New Afton and Copper Mountain.
- These deposits are situated along the **Quesnel Tectonic Terrane** and are associated with early Jurassic alkaline intrusive rocks.



# MINING DISTRICT




- The 8,000-ha Coho property lies within the underexplored northern half of the Quesnel terrane where Centerra Gold Corp. operates both the Kemess and Mt. Milligan Cu-Au mines.
  - Several significant projects are also being advanced in this area, such as Thesis Gold Corp.'s Lawyers project and Northwest Copper Corp.'s Lorraine project.
    - New discoveries continue to be made in this underexplored area, including Amarc Resources' recent (2024) Joy Cu-Au porphyry discovery.
      - Centerra's Mt. Milligan mine is located 30 km to the southeast of the Coho property. Northwest Copper's Lorraine Cu-Au porphyry deposit is situated 100 km to the north.
      - The Coho property is contiguous with Centerra Gold's Chuchi Cu-Au deposit.

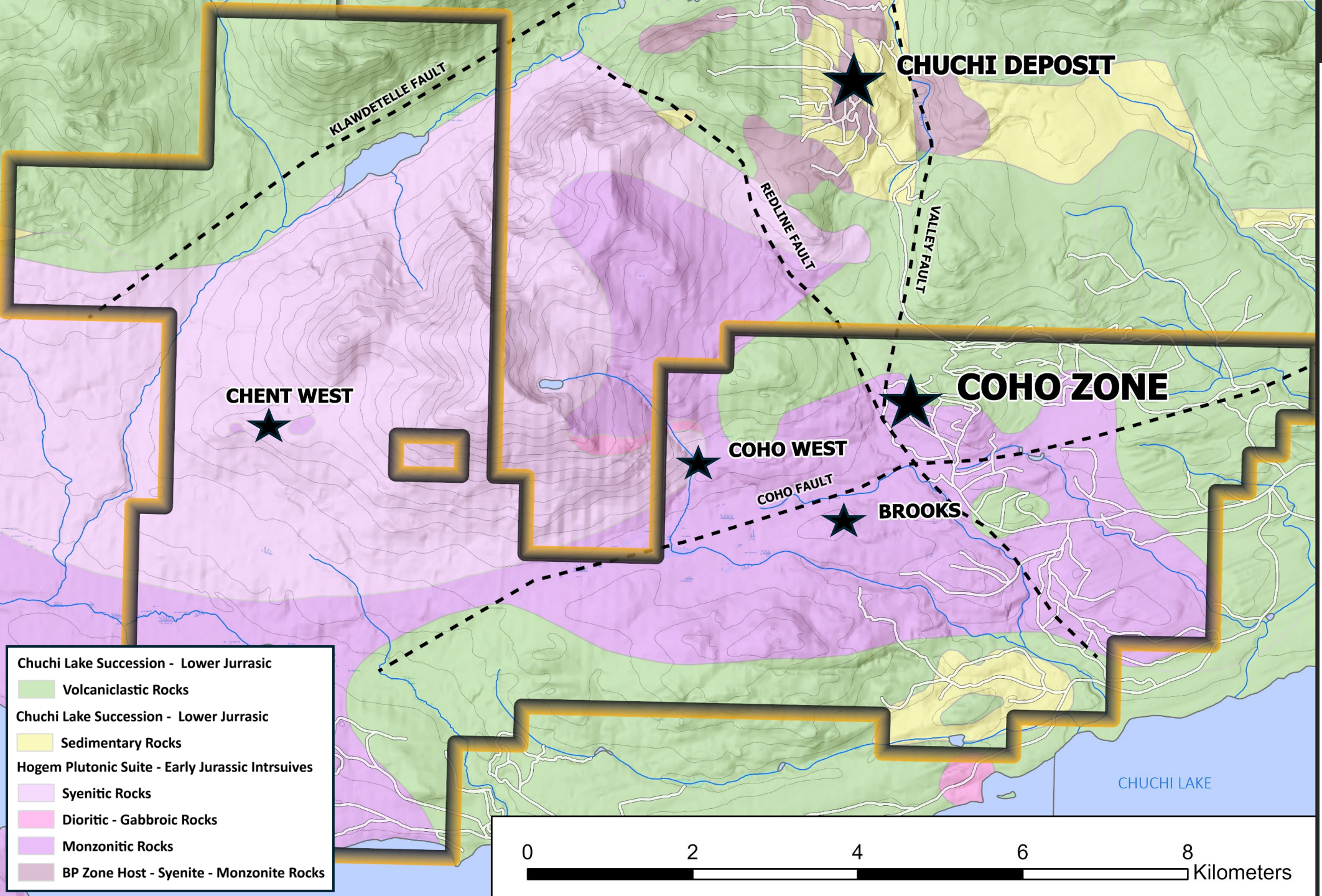



# REGIONAL GEOLOGY

- Both the Coho and Chuchi properties are located at the southeastern margin of the Jurassic Hogem batholith. The Mt. Milligan mine (located 30 km southeast) is associated with intrusive outliers sourced from the Hogem batholith.
- The Mt. Milligan and Chuchi properties host Cu-Au mineralization associated with monzonitic and syenitic rocks that have formed proximal to crowded porphyry phases and have extensive potassic alteration halos.
- Centerra Gold's Chuchi project hosts a non-NI 43-101 compliant resource of 50 million tonnes grading between 0.21% to 0.40% Cu and 0.21 to 0.44 g/t Au[1].
- The Chuchi project is a Cu-Au porphyry deposit that has, to date, undergone only 11,000 meters of diamond drilling in 53 holes.

[1] Pacific Ridge Exploration news release April 30, 2024

# GEOLOGY




The Coho property is underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Takla Group and intruded by Jurassic monzodiorite and syenite porphyry intrusions associated with the margin of the Hogem batholith.

Mineralization occurs near the intersection between the Valley, Redline, and Coho fault zones.

# COHO ZONE

- The Coho zone is a recently (2020-2023) defined, drill-ready Cu-Au porphyry target situated just 3.0 km south of the Chuchi deposit. This zone is the priority target on the property and has **never been drilled.**

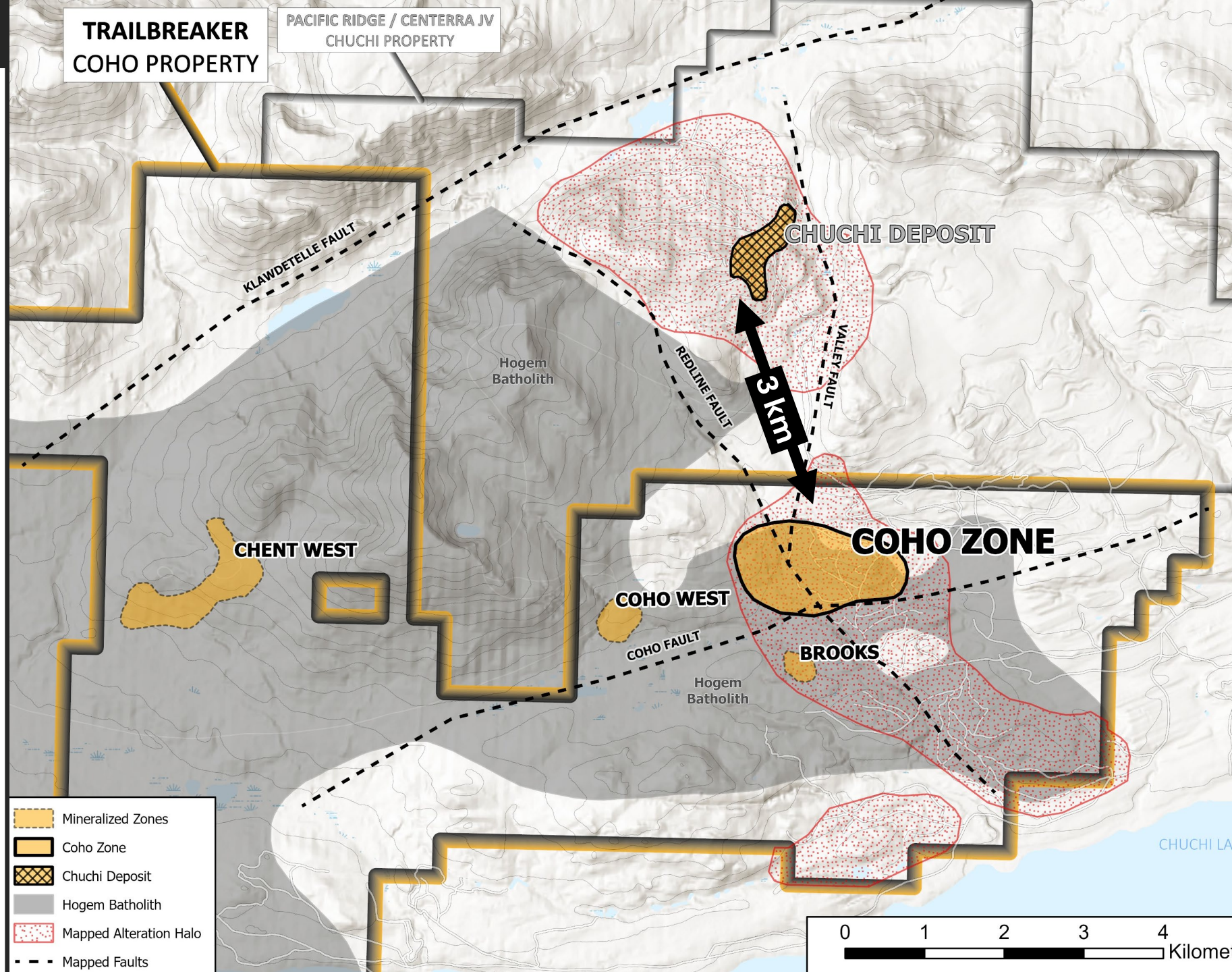
- The Coho zone is defined by:

  - A 650 m x 550 m Cu-Au-Ag surface geochemical anomaly with **135 rock grab samples averaging 1.00% Cu & 0.79 g/t Au.**

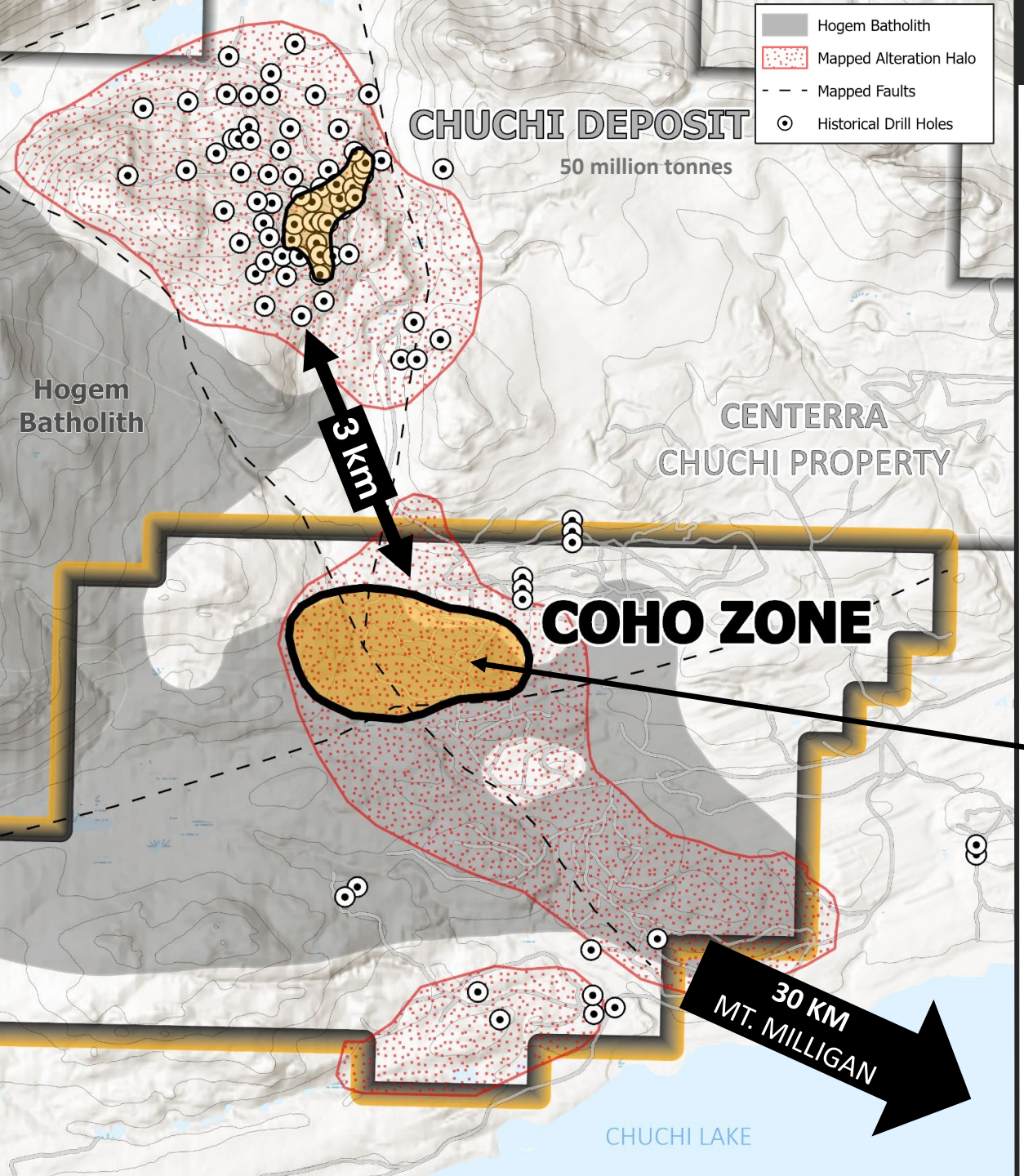
  - Underlying ZTEM and IP geophysical anomalies.

- Recent geological mapping has shown major fault structures and alteration halos that trend south from the Chuchi deposit into the Coho zone.

- Trailbreaker believes the Coho property has potential to host multiple zones of alkalic Cu-Au mineralization occurring along the margin of the Hogem batholith, analogous to Mount Milligan.



# MOUNT MILLIGAN ANALOGY




The Coho property has strong potential to host additional mineralized porphyry stocks that are associated with the Chuchi deposit 3 km to the north. This porphyry cluster model is analogous to what occurs at the Mount Milligan deposit situated 30 km to the southwest.

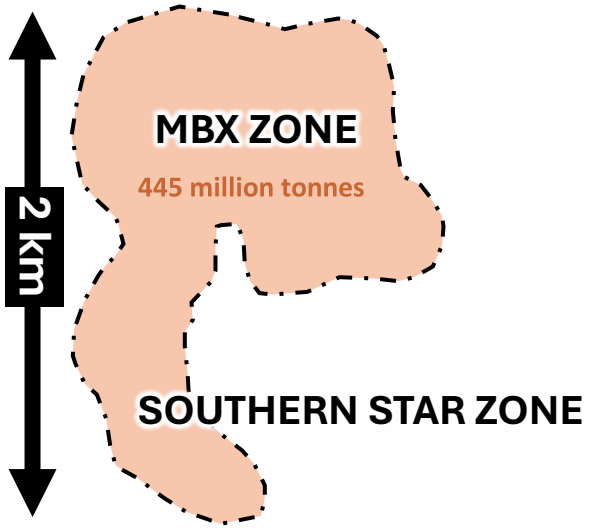
Geological mapping has shown a similar alteration halo that extends through the Chuchi deposit into the Coho property. Geophysical surveys have demonstrated potential for a robust mineralized stock at depth at the Coho zone.

The Coho zone remains to be drill tested and represents an exciting exploration opportunity.

**NEVER BEFORE DRILLED**

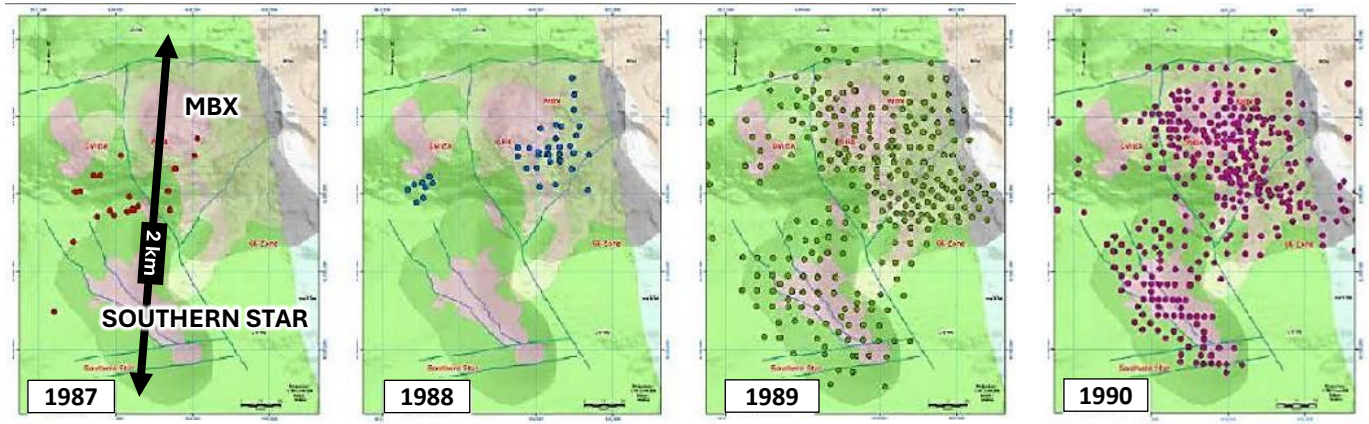
- *Strong overlapping geochemical and geophysical target*
- *Represents a target with strong potential to host Cu-Au porphyry-style mineralization*

Mount Milligan (Pit)



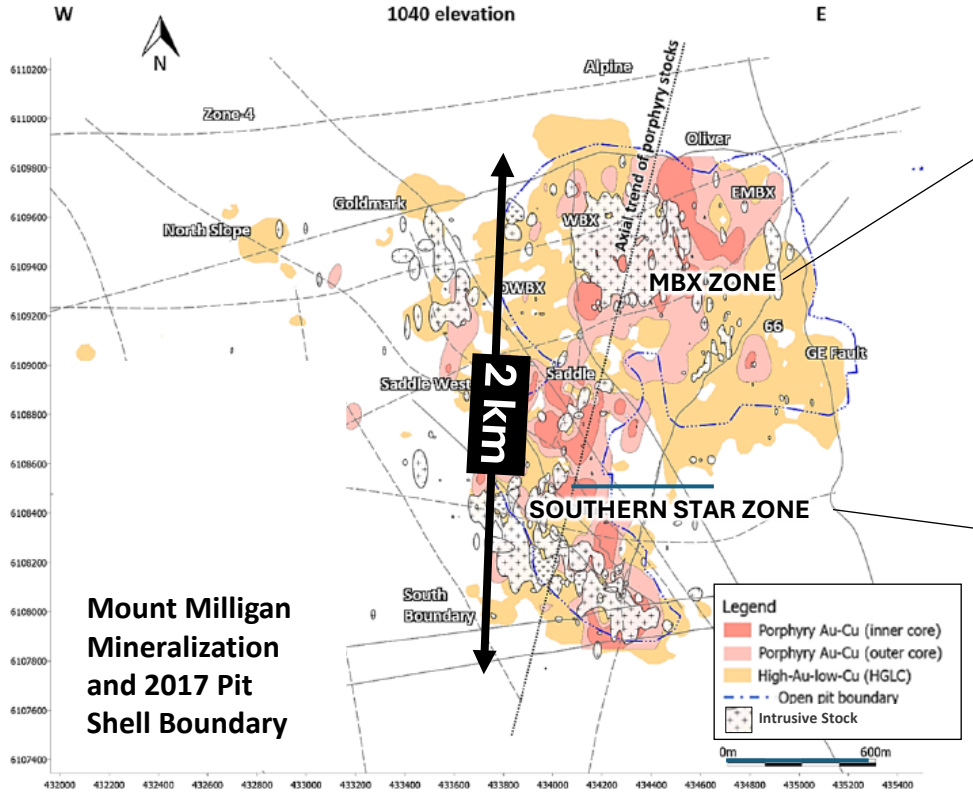
## Mount Milligan Deposit – Drill Hole Location by year (1987 – 1990)

Source: Image modified from Technical Report on the Mount Milligan Mine. Centerra Gold Inc. December 31, 2019.
https://s28.q4cdn.com/583965976/files/doc_multimedia/portfolios/mount-milligan-2020.pdf




Initial Discovery

Southern Star Discovery




**Mount Milligan Mineralization and 2017 Pit Shell Boundary**

**12th hole** to make initial discovery of the main MBX Zone (1987)

**199th hole** discovered the Southern Star Zone 2 km to the south (1989)

Source: Image modified from Figure 9-1: Mineralization of Mount Milligan Porphyries, Technical Report on the Mount Milligan Mine, Centerra Gold Inc. December 31, 2019.

# ALKALIC Cu-Au PORPHYRY CLUSTER MODEL

Alkalic Cu-Au prophy deposits in BC are commonly comprised of several clusters of mineralization associated with small porphyry stocks scattered over a multi-kilometric scale.

The currently-producing Mount Milligan deposit provides an example of this style of deposit, with both mines comprising Mount Milligan consistently adding newly identified zones and expanding their mineral resources with continuous drilling campaigns.

**Historic exploration shows that discovering this style of deposit requires drill-intensive programs. Mineralization can be easily missed, especially in areas with glacial overburden.**

For example, the main zone (MBX) that comprises the core of the resources at Mount Milligan was not discovered until the 12th drill hole in a drill campaign with kilometer-spaced holes[1]. Furthermore, the Southern Star Zone that lies 2 km south of the MBX zone, and now makes up a significant portion of the resource base, was not discovered until the 199th drill hole 2 years later[1].

[1] https://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=093N++194

# COHO PROPERTY – EXPLORATION HISTORY

Work on what is now called the Coho property dates back to the 1960s and historic work includes property-wide soil geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, and 20 widely-spaced, shallow diamond drill holes. The historic drilling mainly focused on expanding the Chuchi deposit to the north and shallow testing of showings on the property. None targeted the Coho zone. Very little further exploration occurred at Coho as the Chuchi deposit was being developed.

Between 2020 to 2023, the Coho property underwent a significant amount of modern exploration work, resulting in the discovery and expansion of the Coho zone.

## 2020 - 2021

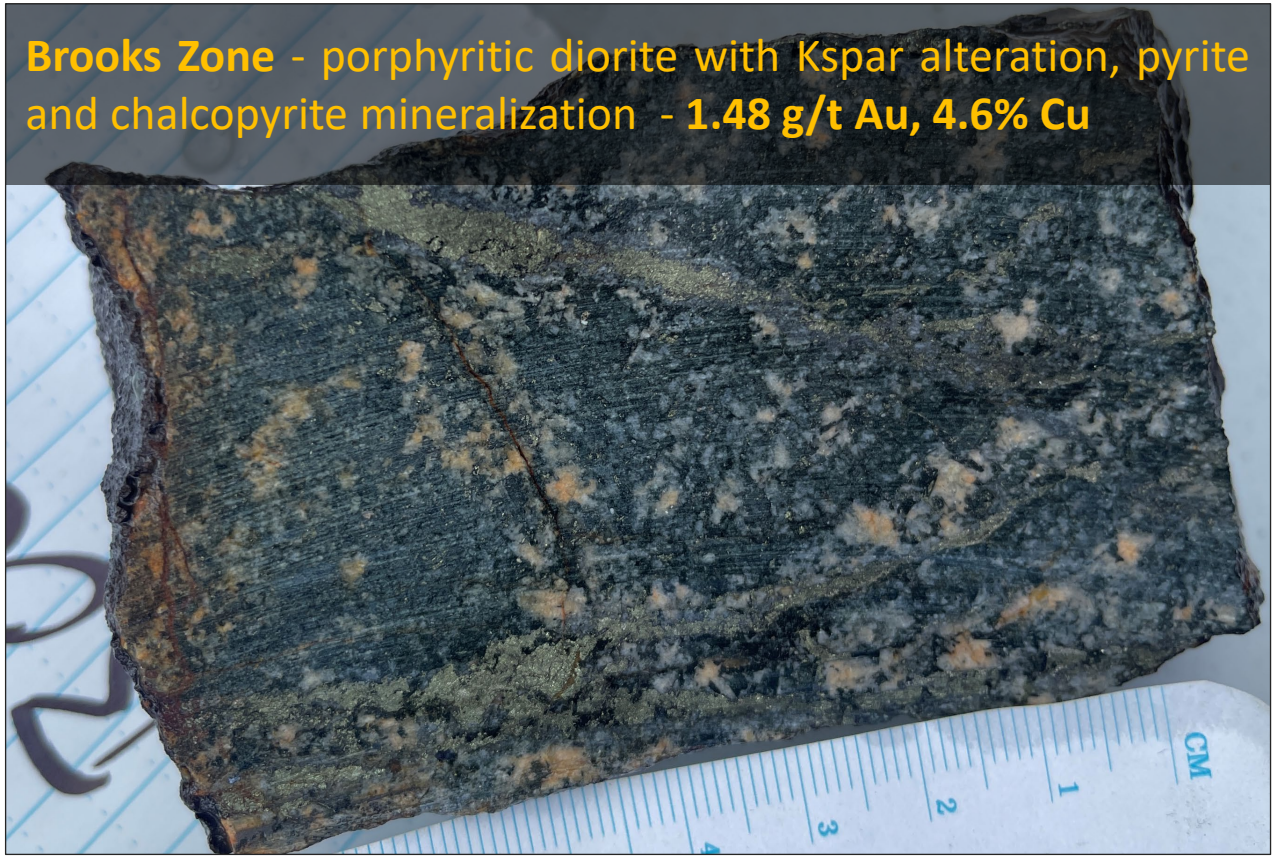
- Detailed prospecting (>250 rock grab samples) leads to Coho zone outcrop discoveries.

## 2022

- Detailed geological mapping (Coho zone)
- Channel sampling (Coho zone)
- Airborne ZTEM survey (property-wide)

## 2023

- Surface IP survey at Coho zone (15-line kilometers)

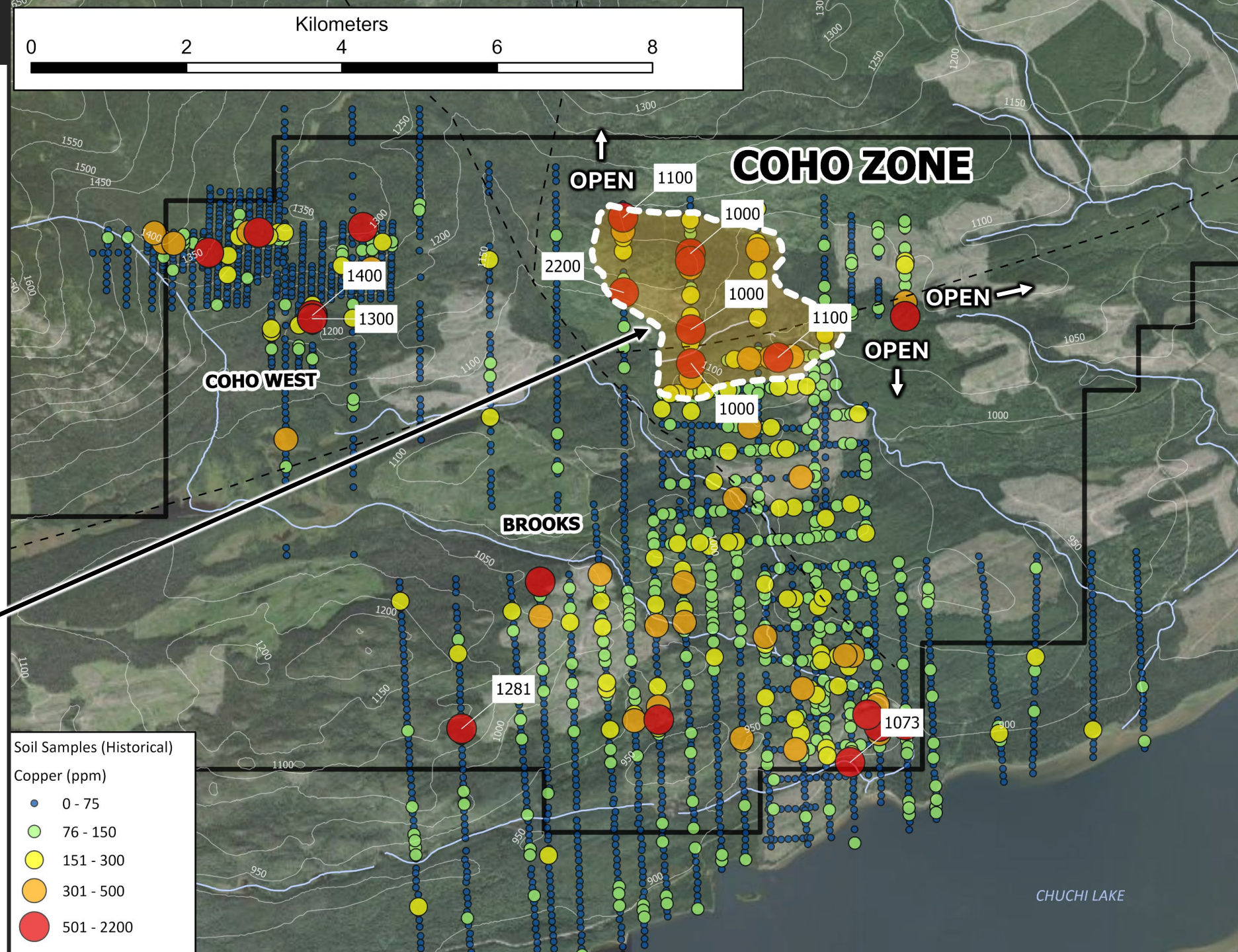


# SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Property-wide soil sampling grids have led to the identification of several kilometric-scale copper anomalies, with some remaining open.

Many of the soil anomalies have not been followed up with prospecting and represent potential for new discoveries.

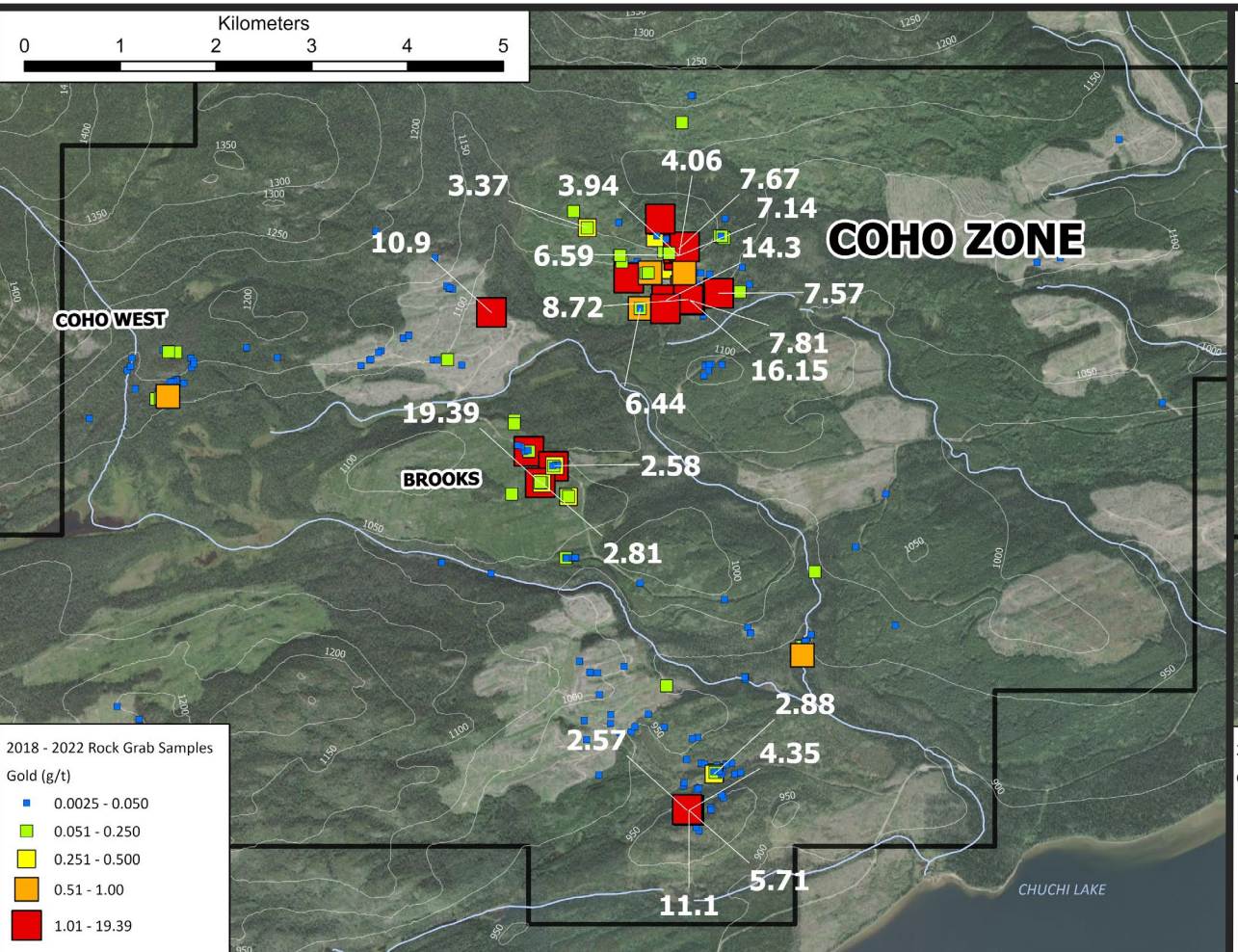
The soil anomaly within the Coho zone spans over 3 kilometers and contains some of the highest Cu values on the property (numerous samples returned >1,000 ppm Cu).

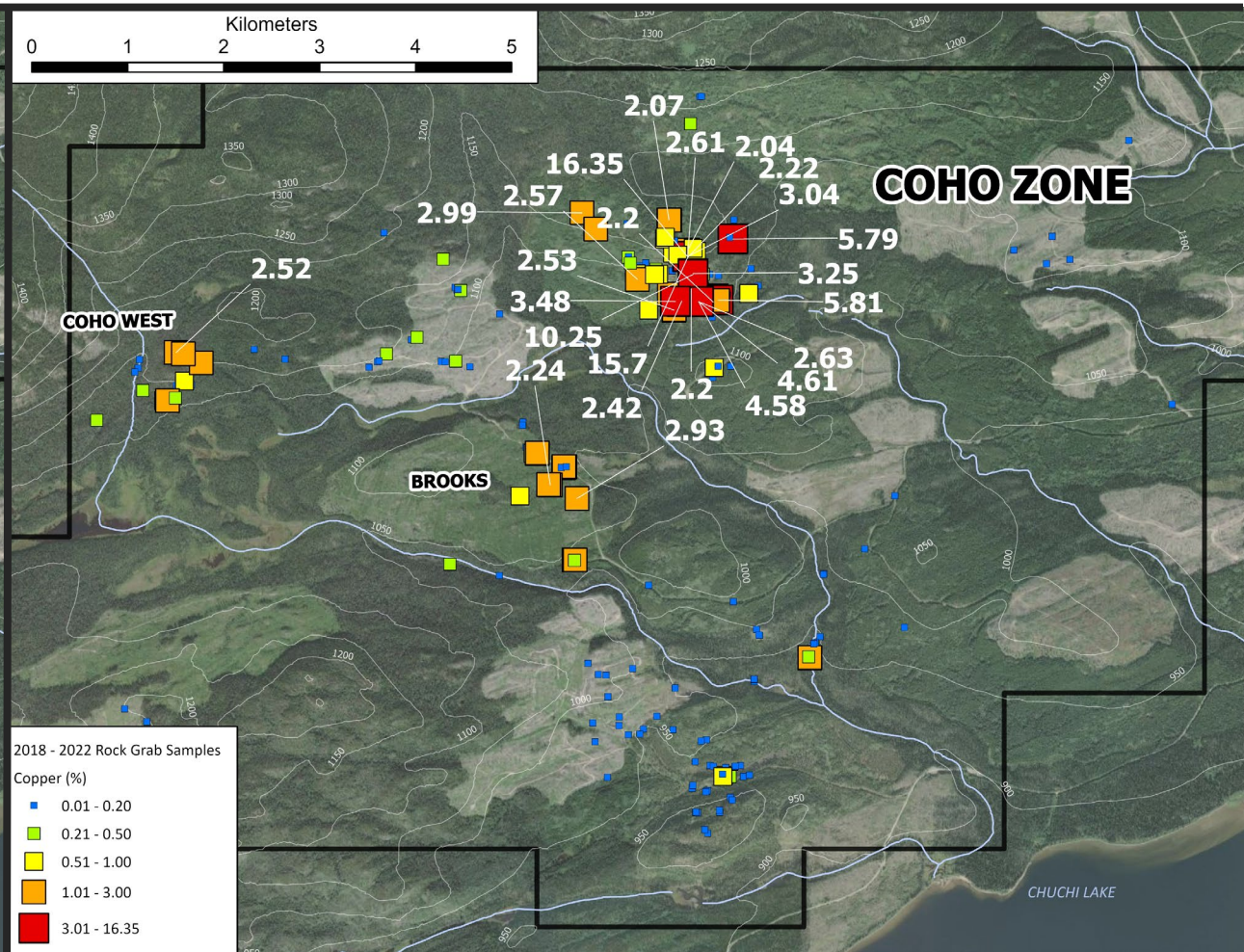


# ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Recent prospecting (following up on historic copper soil anomalies) has outlined several zones containing high-grade Cu-Au porphyry-style mineralization.

The Coho zone represents the most significant zone; however other areas show strong gold mineralization with values up to 19 g/t Au in surface rock grab samples (Brooks zone).

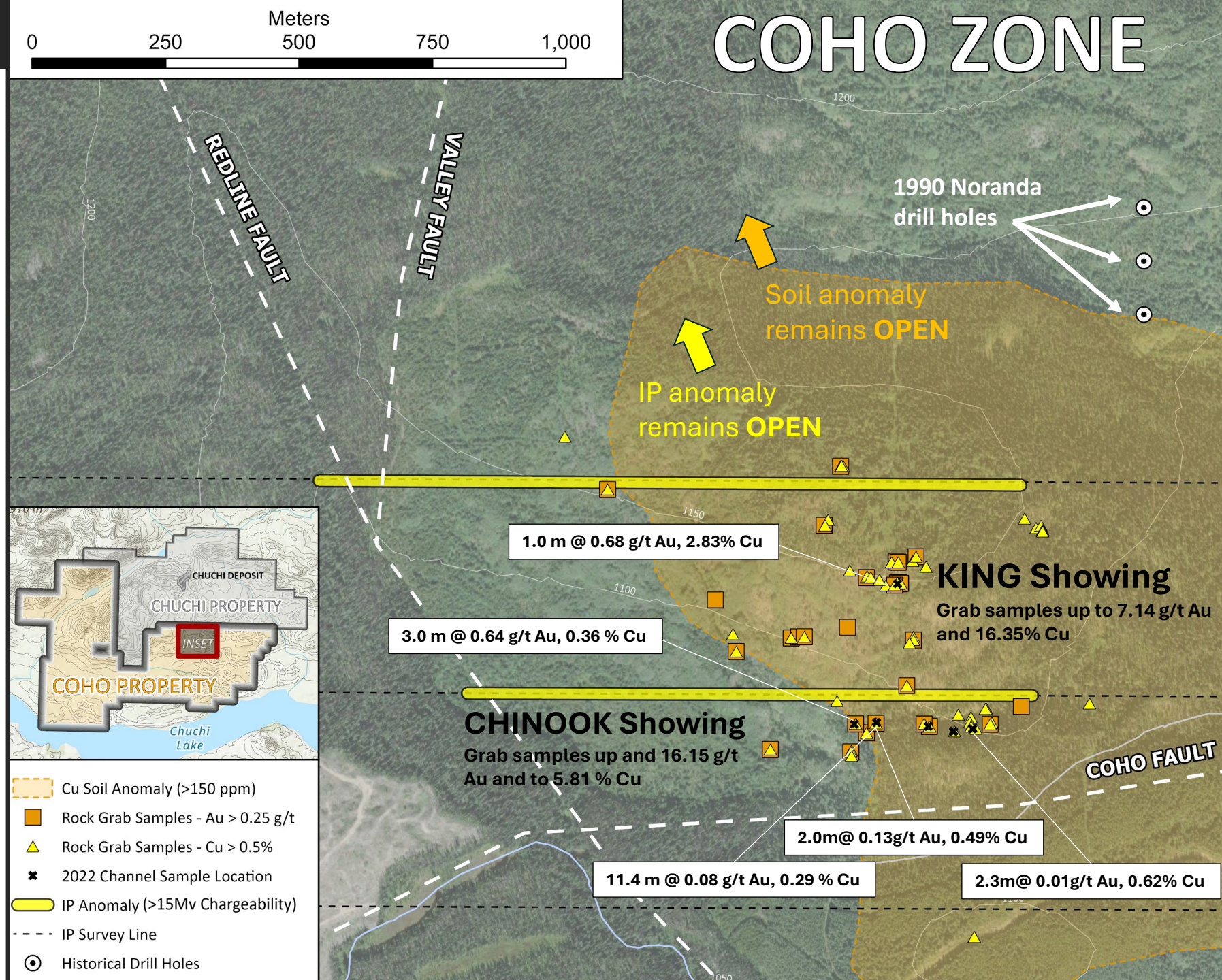


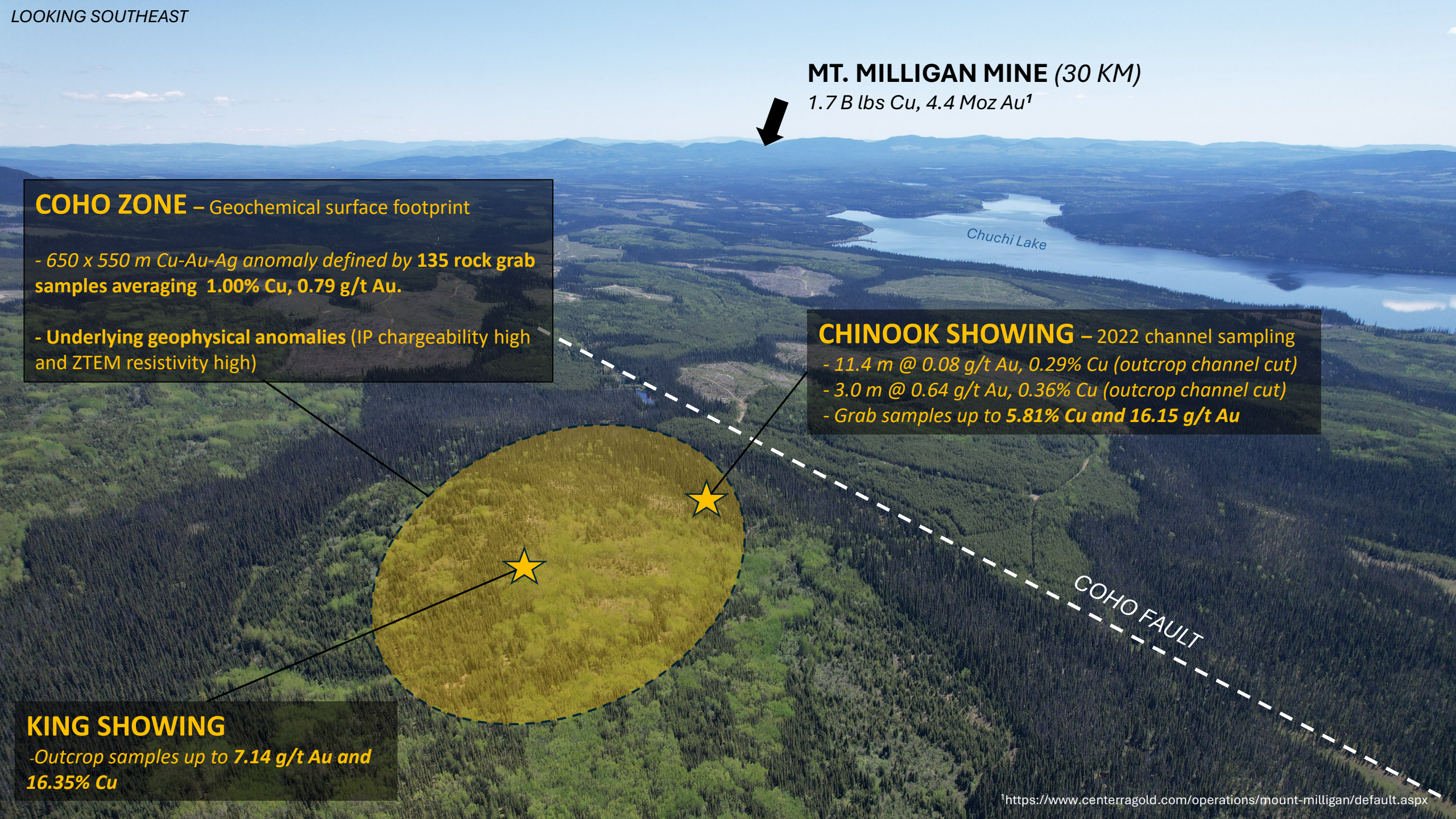



# COHO ZONE - GEOCHEMISTRY

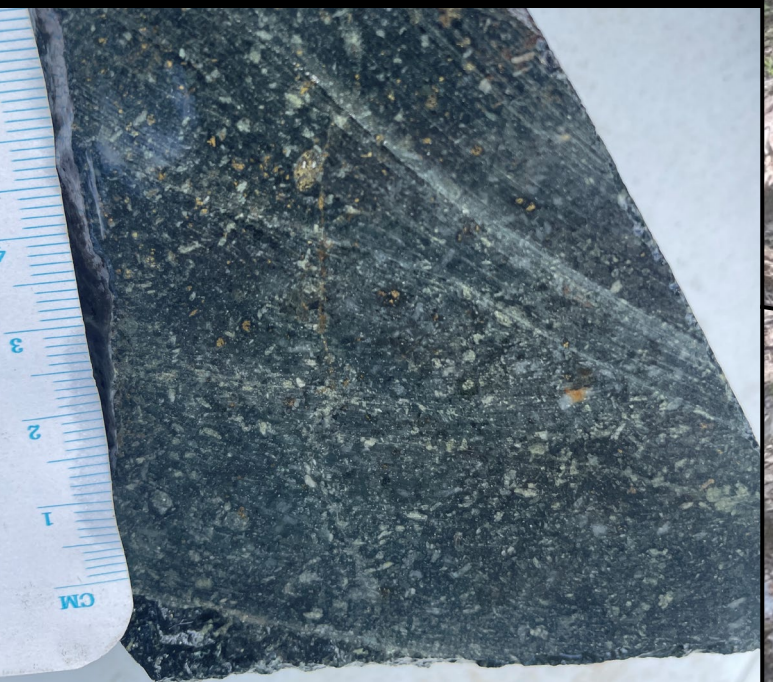
Features of the Coho zone include:

- Consistently strong Cu-Au soil and rock grab samples covering a 650 x 500-metre area that lacks outcrop exposure (135 rock grab samples averaging 1.00% Cu and 0.79 g/t Au).
- Situated near the intersection of several major structures.
- Channel sampling of limited outcrop exposures confirms continuity of grab samples, with up to 11.4 m grading 0.29% Cu (Chinook showing).
- An IP chargeability anomaly is coincident with the area that returned the highest-grade rock grab samples.
- Historic drilling in 1990 by Noranda is located outside of the newly defined Coho zone (which has not been drilled).




LOOKING SOUTHEAST
MT. MILLIGAN MINE (30 KM)
1.7 B lbs Cu, 4.4 Moz Au[1]
Chuchi Lake
COHO ZONE – Geochemical surface footprint
- 650 x 550 m Cu-Au-Ag anomaly defined by 135 rock grab samples averaging 1.00% Cu, 0.79 g/t Au.
- Underlying geophysical anomalies (IP chargeability high and ZTEM resistivity high)
CHINOOK SHOWING – 2022 channel sampling
- 11.4 m @ 0.08 g/t Au, 0.29% Cu (outcrop channel cut)
- 3.0 m @ 0.64 g/t Au, 0.36% Cu (outcrop channel cut)
- Grab samples up to 5.81% Cu and 16.15 g/t Au
COHO FAULT
KING SHOWING
-Outcrop samples up to 7.14 g/t Au and 16.35% Cu
[1]https://www.centerragold.com/operations/mount-milligan/default.aspx

Porphyritic diorite with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization



# COHO – CHINOOK SHOWING

2022 Channel Sample Site

11.4 m @ 0.08 g/t Au , 0.29% Cu

2.0 m @ 0.13 g/t Au , 0.49% Cu


COHO – CHINOOK SHOWING
2022 Channel Sample Site
3.0 m @ 0.64 g/t Au , 0.36% Cu

# MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The Coho zone copper mineralization hosts strong potassic alteration associated with crowded dioritic porphyry rocks, similar to the Mount Milligan and Chuchi deposits.

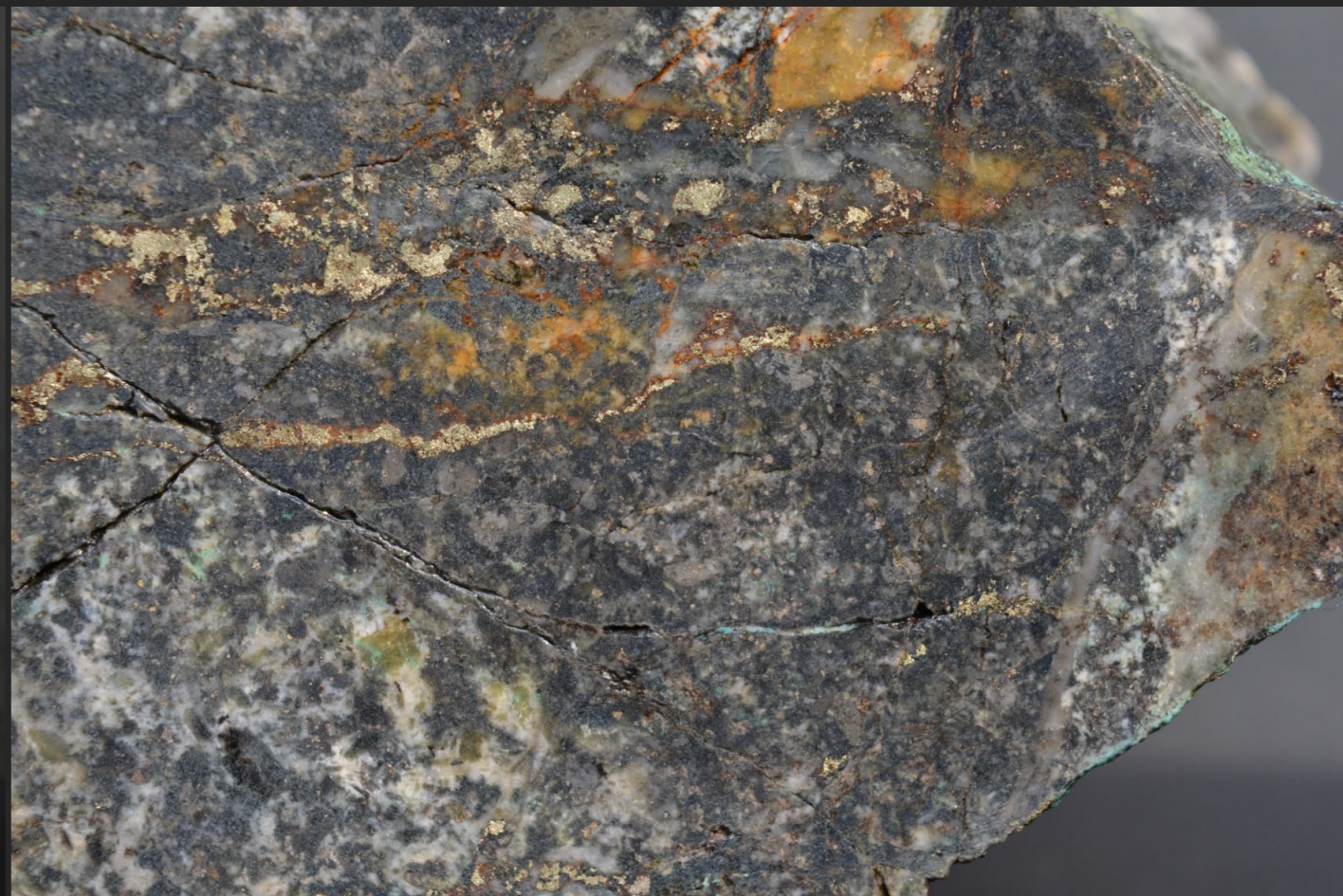
Mafic - intermediate diorites (Fe-rich) are favourable hosts for Cu-Au mineralization, as the mafic mineral sites present effective chemical traps for mineralization. This is reflected in the high-grade surface samples.

## Mineralized mafic dyke

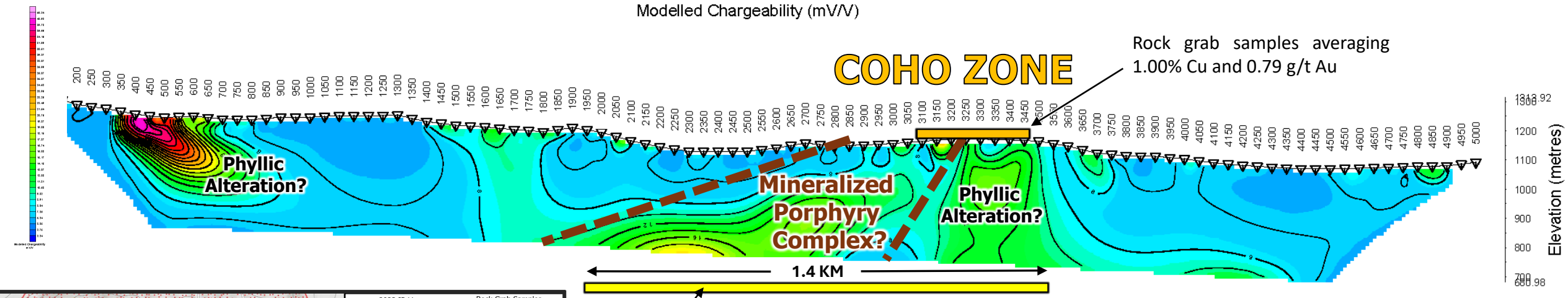
## Crowded porphyry

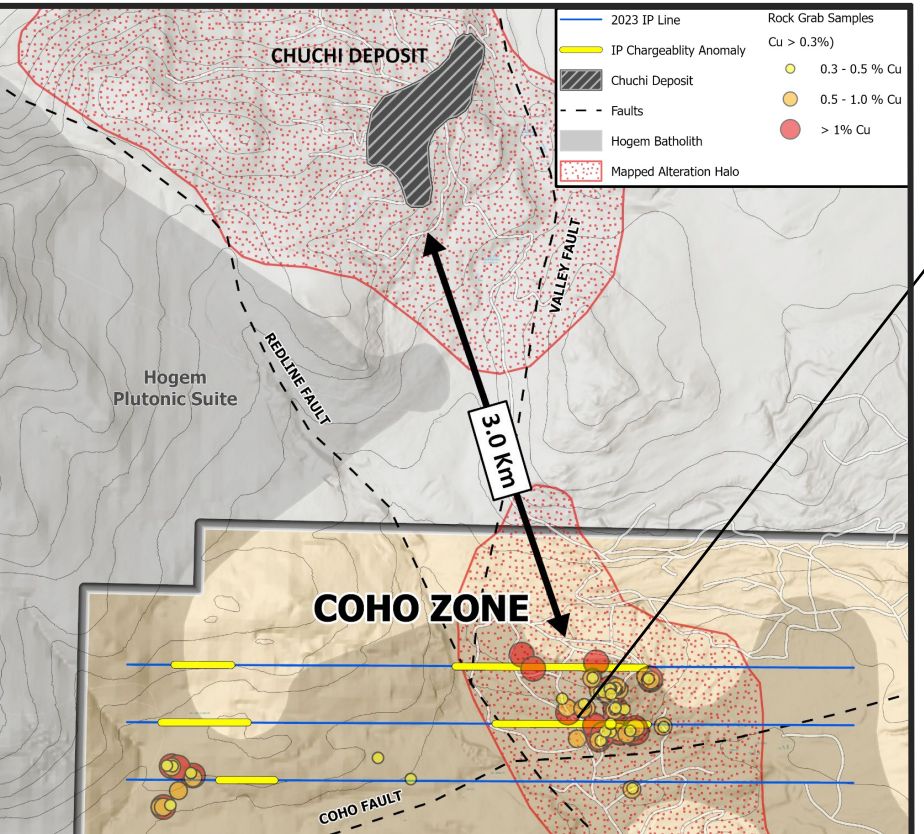
## Strong potassic alteration


## Mineralized diorite – 1.49% Cu



# COHO ZONE – GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES

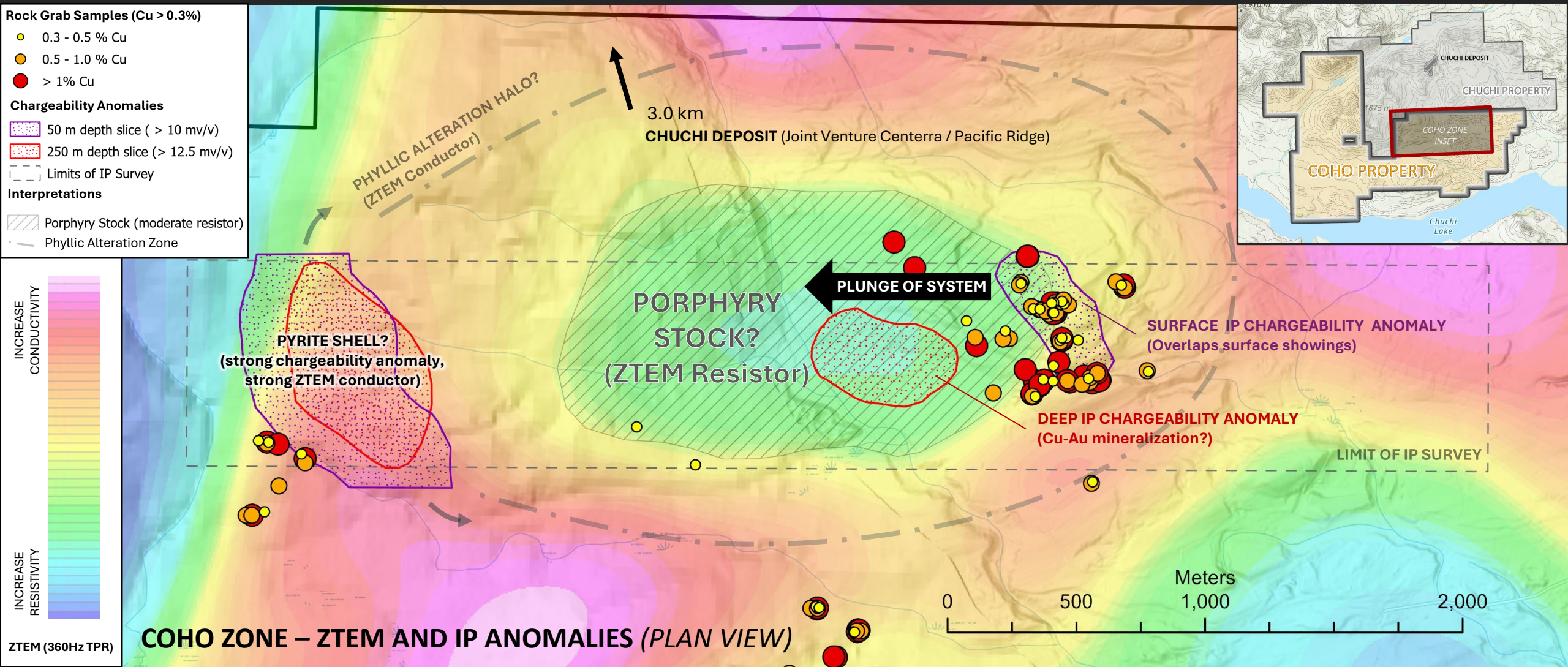



- A recent (2022) airborne ZTEM (Z-axis Tipper electromagnetic) survey followed by a 2023 ground-based induced polarization (IP) survey identified an interpreted robust deep porphyry intrusive complex (3D ZTEM anomaly) with a two-limbed IP chargeability high anomaly that spans more than 1.4 km

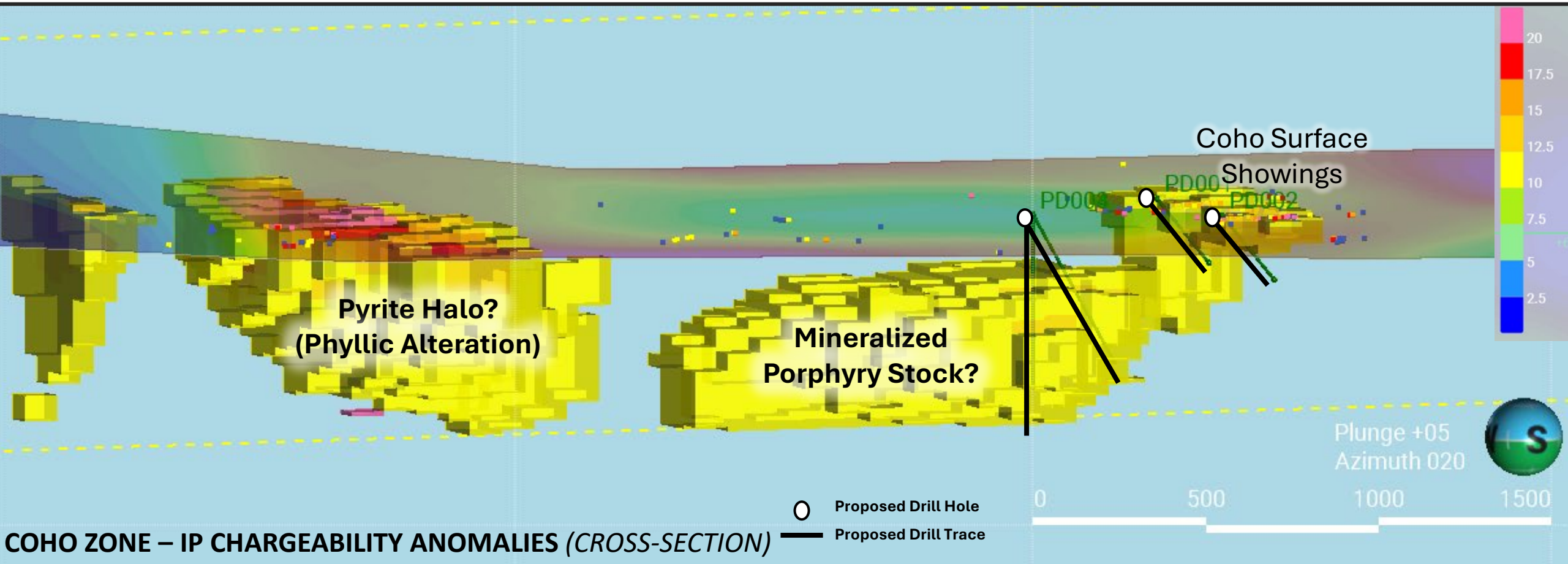
- The chargeability limbs may represent phyllic alteration that commonly surrounds a potassic-altered porphyry core. The eastern limb underlies both the surface geochemical anomaly and 3D ZTEM intrusive complex identified at the Coho zone and is interpreted to represent an eastward tilted porphyry copper-gold system similar to the nearby Mount Milligan deposit.

- Classic porphyry geophysical response, where alteration forms a conductive halo around an altered intrusion (“donut-shape”)
- The surrounding alteration may be a sericite-clay assemblage with disseminated pyrite, also forming a chargeability high (as seen on both ends of the IP lines)
- Moderate chargeability associated with the central moderate resistive feature (porphyry stock?) may be associated with disseminated chalcopyrite
- The geometry of the ZTEM feature has an apparent westward plunge, with the Coho surface geochemical response potentially representing where the intrusive stock “daylights”
- This appears to be a porphyry stock, which may have branched off the Hogem Batholith, which is regionally associated with numerous porphyry deposits



# COHO ZONE – CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES *(3D VIEW)*

- In 2025, Trailbreaker re-modelled (inverted) the historic IP data.
- Using the inverted IP, combined with the historic ZTEM and geochemical data, Trailbreaker has proposed a series of drill holes to test the Coho zone
- The inaugural drill program will test the plunging chargeability anomaly associated with the Coho surface showings.




**COHO ZONE – IP CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES** *(CROSS-SECTION)*

# SUMMARY

# COHO PROPERTY

**A road accessible, underexplored porphyry target in British Columbia**

- Highly prospective geology with existing forest service roads, yet has seen only sparse historic drilling

**Access to infrastructure**

- 30 km northwest of the operating Mt. Milligan mine and powerline

**Favourable geology**

- Underlain by the multi-phase Hogem batholith that contains a signature of crowded porphyries and potassic alteration halos that also occur at the nearby Mt. Milligan mine
- Contiguous to Centerra Gold's advanced Chuchi property

**Building upon modern exploration**

- Recent (2022-2023) IP and airborne ZTEM surveys, combined with surface geochemical sampling, have defined a significant drill target at the Coho zone

**The Coho zone is a drill-ready, never-before drill-tested, Cu-Au porphyry target**

**The property hosts numerous other mineralized zones that have seen limited work, providing potential for expansion**

Please contact us for more information:

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Carl Schulze, P. Geo., is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this presentation.

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