

A HIGH GRADE GOLD DISCOVERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAST FRONTIER

Property covers 9,878 hectares and is 100% owned by Trailbreaker Resources.

Situated in a remote part of northwestern British Columbia that has seen limited gold exploration to date. It was only briefly looked at in the early 1970s as a copper porphyry target **but samples were not assayed for gold.**

The property covers a strongly anomalous regional geochemical Au-As-Sb signature hosted in a geological setting that shows potential for both porphyry and intrusion-related gold mineralization. Furthermore, the property is at the headwaters of historic placer gold-bearing creeks.

The 2020 first pass reconnaissance prospecting program discovered widespread gold and silver mineralization over 6 kilometres with rock grab samples assaying up to 164 g/t (4.78 oz/ton) gold and 257 g/t (7.50 oz/ton) silver. Soil samples retuned gold values up to 0.8 g/t Au.

ARCTIC OCEAN CANADA Dawson City **NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILLIE JACK** PACIFIC OCEAN Fort St. BRITISH **COLUMBIA**

LOCATION



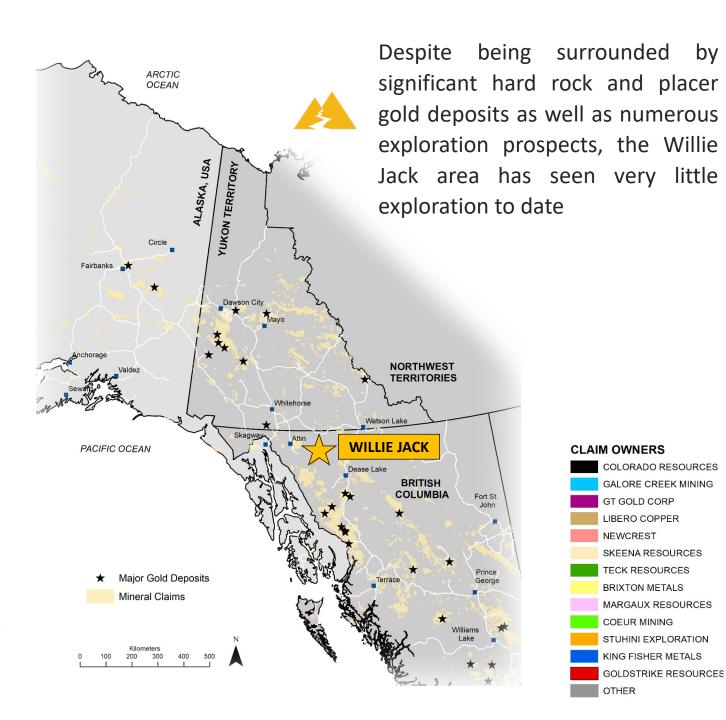
Located in the Atsutla mountain range in northwest British Columbia; 70 km south of the Yukon-BC Border and 120 km northwest of the community of Dease Lake.

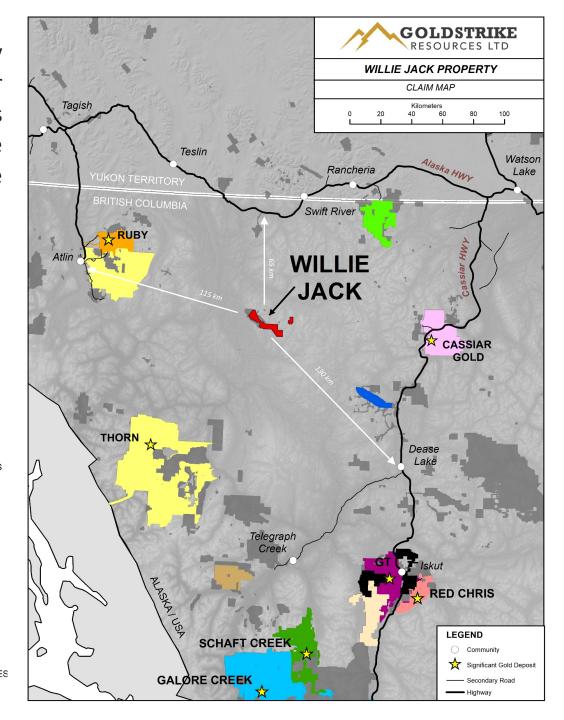


Willie Jack sits 65 km due south of the Alaska Highway.



The Willie Jack property is located in British Columbia's last frontier with very little gold exploration to date.





YUKON atson Lake **BRITISH** COLUMBIA KEMESS (>5 M oz Au) GOLDEN TRIANGLE Fort St. John MT MILLIGAN (>3 M oz Au) MT POLLY (>3 M oz Au) CARIBOO-KERVILLE CA Major Gold Deposits HIGHLAND VALLEY (>800 K Au) Intrusion Related Au NEW AFTON (>4 M oz Au) Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au Massive Sulphide (VMS) COPPER MT (>2 M oz Au) **Geological Terranes**

DEPOSIT MODEL

Cu-Au Porphyry

Willie Jack is situated at the northernmost end of the **Quesnellia Terrane** that hosts numerous world class Cu-Au porphyry deposits along the length of British Columbia.

Widespread **Au-Ag-Cu mineralization** hosted in a **propylitic-altered granite** indicates potential for a deeper buried porphyry ore zone at the Willie Jack property.

A strong, regional scale magnetic high overprints the granite pluton suggesting a magnetite-rich, potassic-altered core with a potential porphyry Cu-Au ore body.

FORT KNOX (>10 M oz Au) POGO (>6 M oz Au) **ALASKA** BREWERY CREEK (>1 M oz Au) YUKON DUBLIN GULTCH (>2.5 M oz Au) WELLS GOLD (New Discovery) DUBLIN GULCH GOLDEN SADDLE COFFEE 3 ACES (New Discovery) Major Gold Deposits BRITISH COLUMBIA Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au GOLDEN Dease Massive Sulphide (VMS) Geology **RED CHRIS** SCHAFT CREEK termontane Belt (accreated terranes) GALORE CREEK Ancestrial North America ESKAY CREEK BRUCEJACK Tintina Gold Bell

DEPOSIT MODEL

Intrusion-Related Gold



Willie Jack is located at the southernmost end of the prolific **Tintina Gold Belt** which extends across Alaska through Yukon Territory and into northern British Columbia. This belt hosts numerous intrusion-related, orogenic, and porphyry gold deposits with >60 million ounces of gold discovered in the past 25 years.



The combination of widespread auriferous quartz veining hosted in mid Cretaceous intrusives, strong Au-As-Sb regional geochemical signature, and placer gold-bearing creeks suggests potential for a previously unrecognized intrusion-related gold system.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

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EARLY PROSPECTORS

Placer gold discovered on Willie Jack Creek

1969 - 1971

QUEBEC CARTIER MINING COMPANY

Conducted a large, regional scale (1800 sq km) stream sediment sampling program that discovered anomalous copper draining the current Willie Jack property. The stream sediment samples were only analyzed for base metals (no gold).

EI PASO MINING

El Paso Mining conducted a geological mapping and prospecting program in the area and identified widespread Cu mineralization hosted both in quartz veins and wall rock (granodiorite and monzonite). No geochemical assays for any rock were completed.



-200

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

Re-analyzed the 1979 stream sediment samples for multiple elements including Au, As, and Sb. These 3 elements are strongly anomalous and closely associated with the historic placer gold creeks that drain the property.

1912

1944

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT

OF MINES

Government geologists conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting in the Atsutla Mountain range and discovered abundant mineralized quartz veining with samples assaying up to 2.06 g/t Au and 72 g/t Ag.

1979 - 1980

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

Completed a regional stream sediment sample program but no analyses for gold, arsenic, or antimony.

DUPONT CANADA

Exploration followed up on anomalous tungsten and molybdenum stream sediment samples. No analysis for gold.

2000 - 2020

EXPLORATION HIATUS

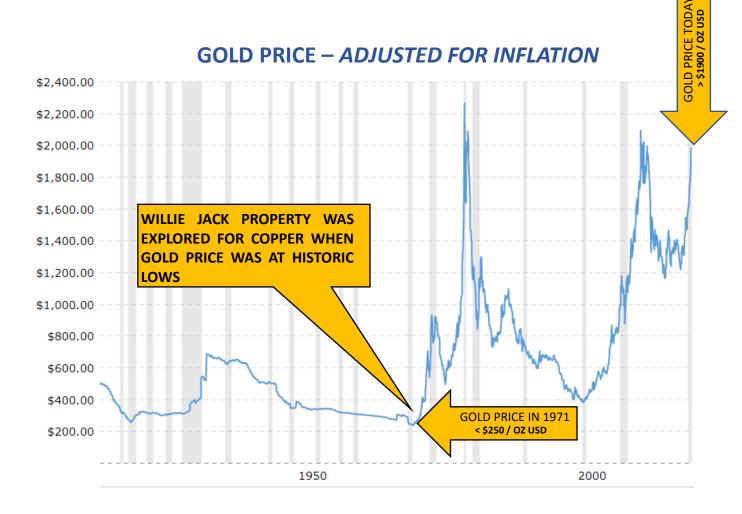
No known documented exploration has occurred since

TRAILBREAKER RESOURCES

Target generation led to the staking and first pass program that has discovered widespread gold mineralization over 6 kilometres with grab sample grades up to 4.8 oz/ton gold and 7.5 oz/ton silver.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Continued





Willie Jack was explored for copper in the early 1970s when gold price was at historic lows (<\$250/oz USD).



Due to the low price at the time, gold was overlooked during the only known historic exploration work done on the property.



No geochemical analyses were ever done for gold or silver in the early 1970s.



Willie Jack was staked in 2020 as gold price reached record highs with the first gold-focused exploration program successful in discovering widespread gold mineralization.

GEOLOGY / MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL SCALE





Located in the northwestern portion of the Atsutla mountain range within the Intermontane Belt.



Claims cover the southern portion of the Jurassic age Christmas Creek pluton consisting of diorite and monzonite that intrudes the Paleozoic limestones and shales of the Kenda Formation. Several small, younger mid Cretaceous age stocks intrude the older Jurassic age pluton.



Situated along the regional scale, northwest-trending Teslin – Thibert strike-slip fault system that juxtaposes and divides the Cache Creek and Quesnellia tectonic terranes.



The pluton displays pervasive propylitic alteration with widespread narrow quartz veins containing Cu-Au-Ag mineralization with grab samples up to 164 g/t gold, 257 g/t silver, and 1.7 % copper.



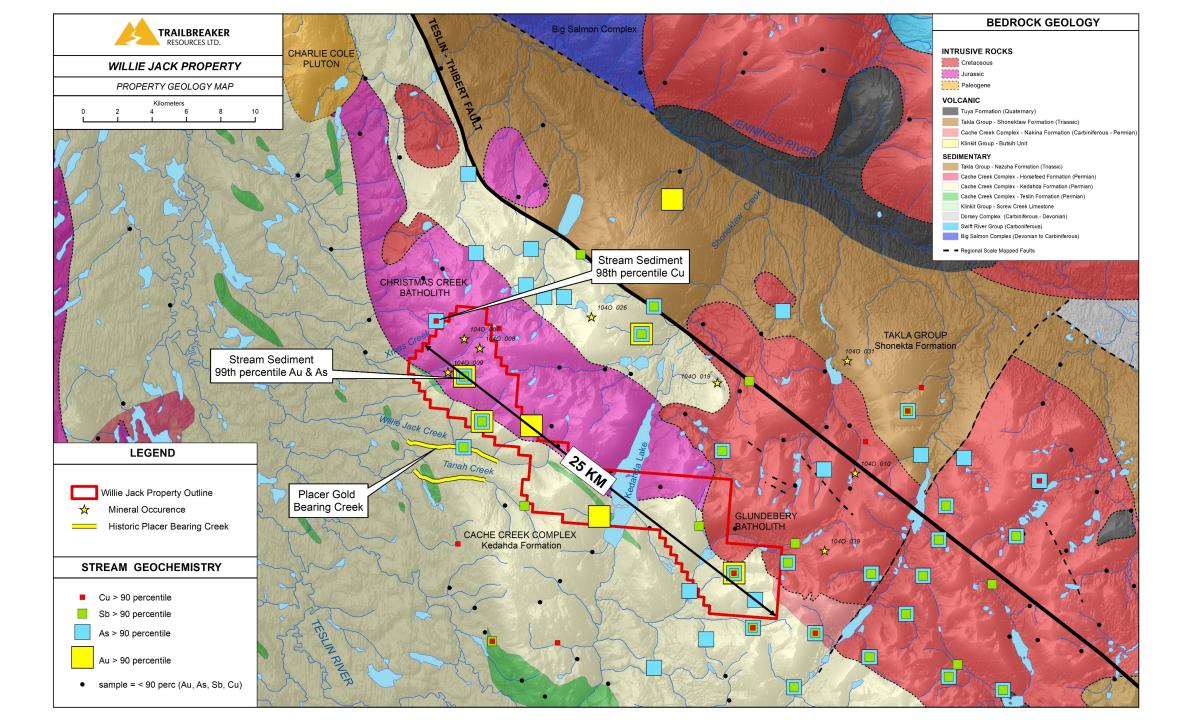
Covers a large, Jurassic age pluton emplaced in Paleozoic sediments of the Cache Creek complex and cut by several small Cretaceous intrusive stocks.

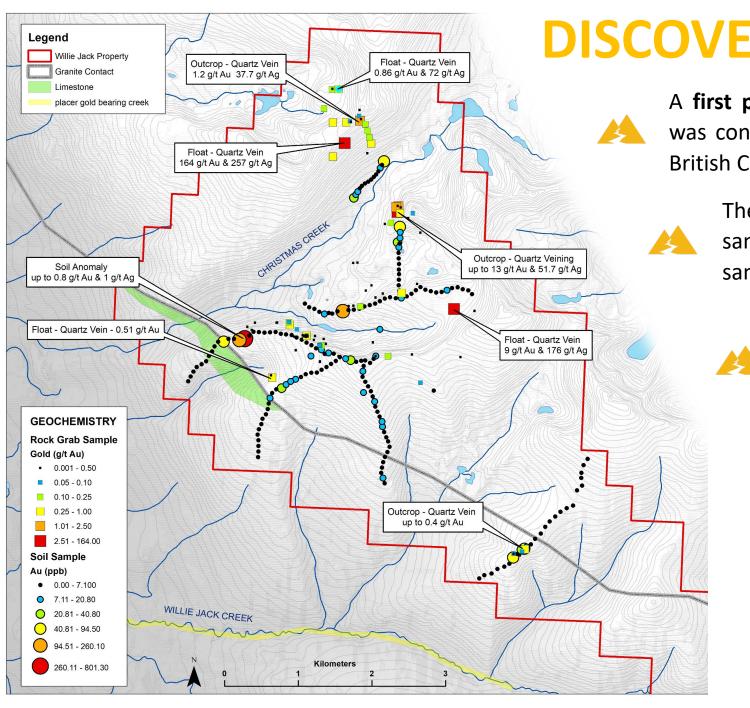


The intrusive is strongly fractured with abundant gossanous, steeply dipping, NE-striking joint surfaces that contain fine disseminated pyrite with anomalous Au and As.



Auriferous quartz veins (up to 0.51 g/t Au) containing minor arsenopyrite are hosted in shales and quartzites at the peripherals of the pluton representing potential skarn mineralization.





DISCOVERY Widespread High Grade Gold and Silver Rock
Grab Samples over 6 kilometres

A first pass, 7-day reconnaissance exploration program was conducted to evaluate this underexplored region of British Columbia in the summer of 2020.

The program consisted of ridge-and-spur soil sampling and prospecting with a total of 185 soil samples and 94 rock grab samples.



Widespread high grade gold mineralization was discovered over 6 km with best grab samples assaying 164 g/t Au & 257 g/t Ag and soil samples assaying up to 0.8 g/t Au

Mineralization includes:



Cu-Au-Ag-(Pb) quartz veins hosted in the granite



Arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins hosted in the sediments



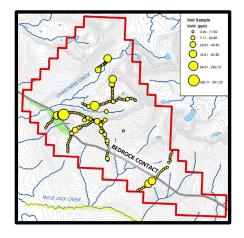
Gossanous pyritic granite

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

4.5 km long Gold Skarn Geochemical Signature



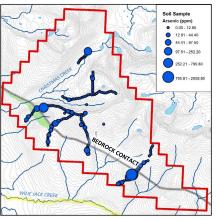
A robust Au-As-Ag +/- Bi-Sb-Te soil anomaly discovered along the peripheral of the granite pluton suggests gold skarn mineralization. First pass prospecting near the soil anomalies returned grab samples that assayed up to 0.51 g/t Au in quartz veins.

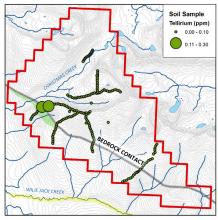




This gold skarn geochemical signature has been traced along the granite contact for over 4.5 kilometres and remains open to the NW and SE. This anomaly directly drains into the placer gold-bearing Willie Jack Creek and is believed to represent the lode gold source.

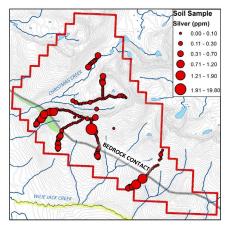
This gold skarn soil anomaly has not seen any follow-up to date and

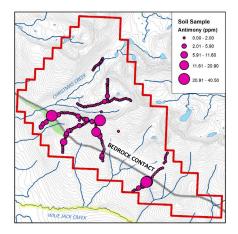


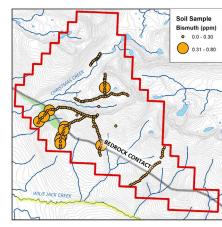


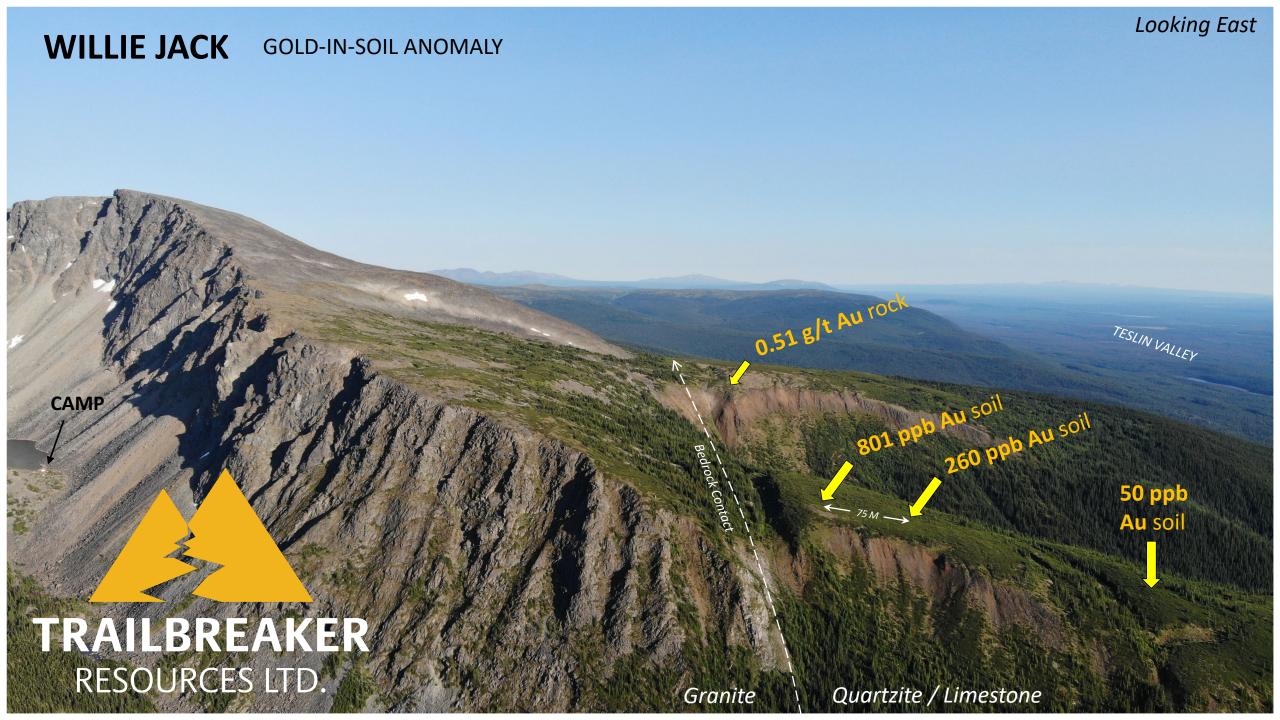


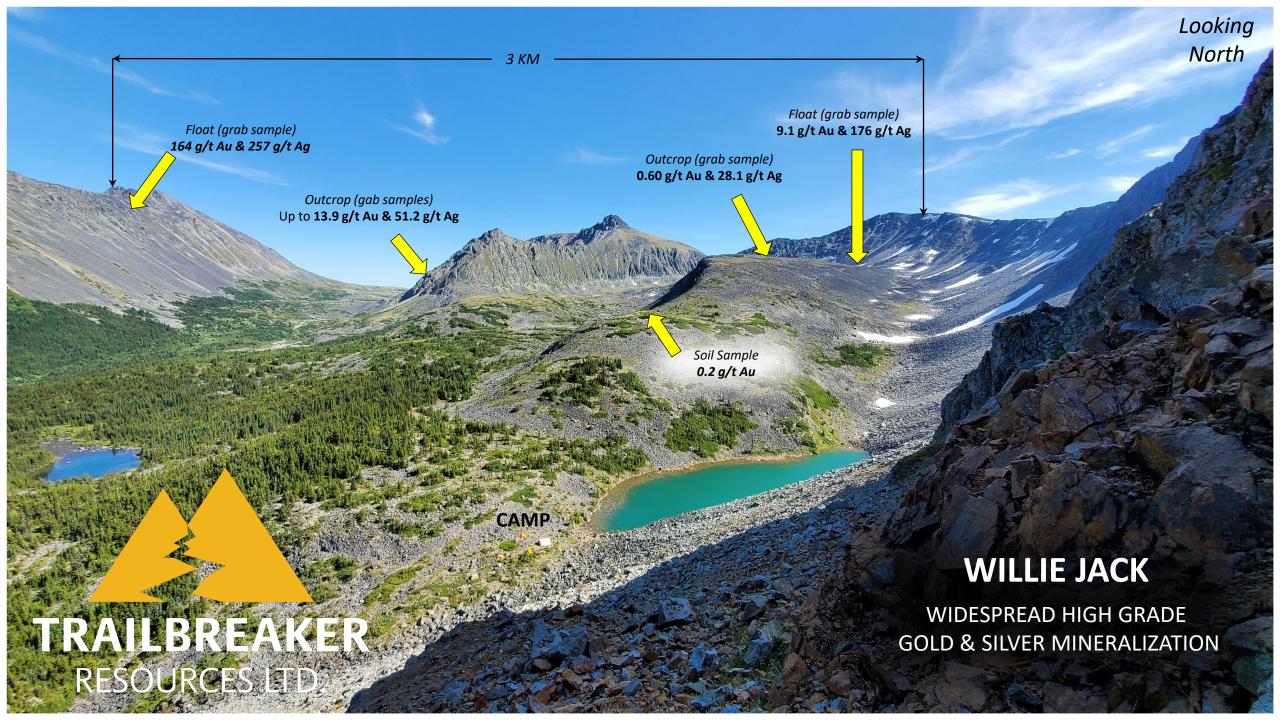
seen any follow-up to date and remains a top priority for the 2021 field season. Detailed soil surveys and prospecting will be designed to expand and define the mineralization for potential drill targets.













0.54 g/t Au

Gossans - weak Au and As enrichment

Gold & Silver Bearing Grab Samples



0.51 g/t Au grab sample – weakly mineralized quartz vein

164 g/t Au & 257 g/t Ag grab sample – oxidized quartz vein

grab sample – oxidized quartz vein with 2% limonitic pyrite 1878882

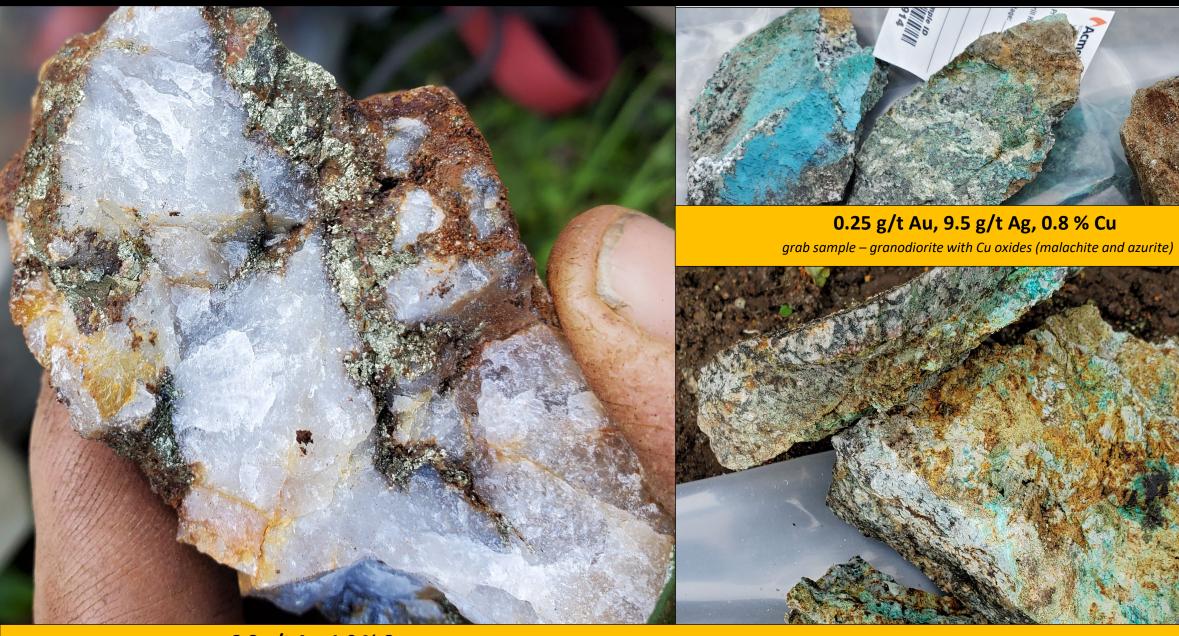
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1.4 g/t Au & 51.7 g/t Ag grab sample – quartz vein with minor galena

13.9 g/t Au & 25.8 g/t Ag grab sample – oxidized quartz vein with pyrite

2.0 g/t Au & 24.4 g/t Ag grab sample – oxidized quartz vein with chalcopyrite

Copper Bearing Grab Samples



3.3 g/t Ag, 1.0 % Cu

1.74 % Cu

