

Trailbreaker Intersects 0.47% CuEq Over 34.2 M in Drilling at Liberty Property

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VANCOUVER, July 22, 2024 - [Trailbreaker Resources Ltd.](#) (TBK.V) ("Trailbreaker" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that drilling from the inaugural program at the Liberty property has intersected a copper (Cu) and molybdenum (Mo) porphyry system. All drill holes from the recently completed 2,442 m diamond drill program at the Liberty property in central British Columbia (BC) intersected Cu and Mo mineralization. Composited drill results are presented in Table 1, with highlight drill intervals including:

- LIB24-003 intersected:
 - 34.2 m* of 0.47% Copper Equivalent** (CuEq) from 385.0 m;
 - Including 14.7 m of 0.94% CuEq from 404.5 m;
 - Including 5.9 m of 2.02% CuEq from 410.2 m.
- LIB24-001 intersected:
 - 13.5 m of 0.33% CuEq from 257.5 m;
 - And 6.6 m of 0.67% CuEq from 300.9 m.
- LIB24-004 intersected:
 - 6.0 m of 0.45% CuEq from 431.0 m;
 - and 2.3 m of 0.36% CuEq from 500.0 m.

This first-pass drilling has confirmed that porphyry and related skarn mineralization is widespread at Liberty. The use of induced-polarization (IP) chargeability features proved to be a useful exploration tool for targeting at Liberty. Mineralization remains open to the southeast, north, and at depth. Copper grades increase toward the southeast, as shown near the end of hole LIB24-004 (Figure 1). This mineralization is south of the historic IP survey area and the mobile metal ion (MMI) soil anomaly, and represents a large, underexplored portion of the property requiring additional exploration to vector toward a potential higher-grade core of the system.

The location and number of drill pads used in the 2024 program were restricted by an existing permit covering a small portion of the property. Based on these results, a new permit application is being prepared to conduct work beyond the current permit area, where mineralization is open.

Message from the President

"We are very excited to have hit porphyry and skarn mineralization in our inaugural drill program at Liberty. We recognize the significance of these results and understand that we may be looking at a large Cu-Mo system, with indications of the grade improving to the southeast. There is strong potential for further significant mineralization in this underexplored region. A property wide surface exploration program is currently underway that will help unlock the potential at Liberty." -Daithi Mac Gearailt

Table 1: Table of Drill Results with composite intervals >0.10% CuEq and > 0.05% Cu

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (ppm)	CuEq (%)
LIB24-001	248.3	462.0	213.7	0.07	141	0.16
<i>Including</i>	<i>248.3</i>	<i>283.0</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>0.24</i>
<i>Including</i>	<i>257.5</i>	<i>271.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>0.33</i>
<i>And</i>	<i>300.9</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>0.67</i>
<i>And</i>	<i>344.0</i>	<i>383.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>0.20</i>
<i>And</i>	<i>434.2</i>	<i>462.0</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>0.21</i>
LIB24-003	157.5	185.5	28.0	0.07	43	0.10

And	256.0	449.3	194.3	0.07	145	0.16
Including	385.0	419.2	34.2	0.18	428	0.47
Including	404.5	419.2	14.7	0.35	883	0.94
Including	410.2	416.1	5.9	0.69	1994	2.02
LIB24-004	108.1	113.0	4.9	0.11	131	0.20
And	279.0	505.0	226.0	0.07	52	0.11
Including	358.0	364.9	6.9	0.15	95	0.21
And	422.0	505.0	83.0	0.11	73	0.16
Including	431.0	452.0	21.0	0.16	153	0.26
Including	431.0	437.0	6.0	0.31	208	0.45
And	500.0	502.3	2.3	0.33	48	0.36
LIB24-005	40.5	199.0	158.5	0.07	82	0.13
Including	40.5	73.0	32.5	0.12	87	0.17
And	156.0	170.0	14.0	0.12	102	0.19
LIB24-006	8.7	88.9	80.2	0.07	88	0.13
Including	63.0	88.9	25.9	0.08	200	0.22
LIB24-007	7.7	238.5	230.8	0.06	72	0.11
And	274.0	287.1	13.1	0.09	67	0.13

* 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:

$$\text{CuEq} = \text{Cu grade in \%} + (\text{Mo grade in \%} * (\text{Mo recovery/Cu recovery}) * (\text{Mo price/lb} * 2200 \text{ lb}) / (\text{Cu price /lb} * 2200 \text{ lb}))$$

using copper price of US\$3.75/lb and molybdenum price of US\$25/lb. 100% metallurgical recoveries are assumed for both metals.

Soil Sampling

Trailbreaker has begun a property-scale soil sampling and prospecting program to better define additional mineralized zones across the property. Sampling will extend toward the southeast, where mineralized zones identified from drilling remain open for expansion. Sampling will also cover both the Cu Skarn and Epithermal zones that have been identified by previous operators, as well as underexplored portions of the granodioritic intrusion, particularly where property-scale structures have been identified in the regional magnetic data.

Figure 1: Plan view map of composited Cu intervals annotated with highlight drill results. Note that the Cu grade increases toward the southeast from LIB24-001 to LIB24-004. LIB24-004 did not encounter the ultramafic contact, and mineralization remains open to the southeast of this hole.

Geological Description of Drilling

Drilling toward the east, through the chargeability high, encountered moderate to strong chlorite-altered (propylitic) granodiorite with porphyry-style chalcopyrite ± molybdenite-pyrite-pyrrhotite stringers and quartz veins containing chalcopyrite ± molybdenite-pyrite-pyrrhotite (Figure 2). Intermittent quartz-sericite ± clay (phyllic) alteration overprints the propylitic alteration zones. The phyllic alteration is associated with increased quartz-vein content, with individual veins reaching up to 0.75 m in core width and associated with fault zones. Late-stage molybdenite-bearing veinlets with sericitic selvages overprint other alteration and veining.

Figure 2: Porphyry-style quartz-sulphide and sulphide veining, associated with weak phyllic alteration

overprinting propylitic alteration within the granodiorite intrusion. Photo is from LIB24-004 between 497.5 m and 501.3 m.

Fine grained ultramafic rocks of the Cache Creek Complex are encountered at the bottom of LIB24-001 and LIB24-003. In LIB24-003, the contact of the ultramafic rocks and the granodiorite intrusion displays localized skarn-style alteration and mineralization (Figure 3), with fine grained light green and pink mottled alteration and heavily disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrite mineralization. This alteration assemblage transitions into talc and asbestos alteration distal from the contact, and contains molybdenite ± chalcopyrite mineralization.

Figure 3: Ultramafic-hosted skarn-style alteration and heavily disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite-molybdenite-pyrite mineralization in LIB24-003 between 411 m and 412 m. NQ drill core is ~48 mm in diameter for scale.

Cu and Mo mineralization is associated with elevated gold, silver, and rhenium (Re). Higher grades of these metals, potentially in economic quantities, may occur in various parts of the overall mineralized system. The presence of these elements is in line with the gold and silver (Ag) anomalies in the MMI surveying.

Alteration and veining notably decrease in LIB24-002, although are still present. LIB24-002 was drilled toward the west, targeting the margin of the chargeability anomaly, where it is coincident with high resistivity and strong multi-element soil anomalies. This drilling shows that the decreasing chargeability coincides with decreasing chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization as well as decreasing pyrite content. In addition, the lower grade mineralization in drill core occurs below the strongest MMI soil anomalies, suggesting that the anomalous soil material has been transported from its bedrock source toward the northwest. This is an important observation regarding vectoring from soil anomalies on the property.

Historic IP surveying was conducted directly over the strongest MMI soil geochemical anomalies, and does not extend southeast, where copper grades in drill core are increasing. This area may be the source of the MMI soil anomaly. Future IP surveying should be conducted "up-ice" of significant soil geochemical anomalies, to better define the source of mineralization.

Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC)

Drill core samples were cut in half lengthwise using a core cutting saw at the logging facility near the Liberty property. The resulting half-core samples were shipped via bonded courier to the Bureau Veritas Minerals (BV) analytical lab in Vancouver, BC, which is a certified and accredited laboratory (ISO 17025). Samples were prepared using industry-standard preparation methods, which involved crushing the entire sample until a minimum of 70% passed through a 2 mm screen. A resulting 250 g split was pulverized enabling > 85% to pass through a 75-micron screen. All samples were analysed using analytical processes FA350 (50 g fire assay fusion, ICP-ES analysis) for gold (Au), and MA300 (4-acid digest, ICP-ES analysis) for a 35-element suite. Overlimit copper values (>10,000 ppm) and molybdenum values (>4,000 ppm) were re-analysed using MA370 (4-acid digest, ICP-ES analysis).

Trailbreaker inserted certified reference material (CRM) standards and blanks at regular intervals into the sample stream. Additionally, BV undertakes internal CRM standard, blank, and coarse and pulp-duplicate procedures to ensure proper sample preparation and equipment calibration. Review of all QA/QC data was undertaken by Trailbreaker to ensure that all results are accurate.

Batches containing sample intervals with potentially significant assay results that also included Certified Reference Material (CRM) values outside of industry-standard acceptable ranges of three standard deviations from certified values were re-analysed to verify accuracy of results.

Liberty Property Description

The 5,054-hectare Liberty Property is located approximately 60 km northwest of Quesnel, BC. The property

is fully accessible by resource roads.

The primary target of the Liberty project is a northwest-trending Cu-Mo ± Au ± Ag MMI soil anomaly. This overlaps an IP chargeability feature on the margin of the granitic intrusion. A historic drill hole to the south of this coincident anomaly returned an interval of 123.1 m of 0.11% Cu and 0.04% MoS₂. For more information on this target see our news release dated January 22, 2024 and the Liberty Project webpage.

In addition to the Cu-Mo porphyry target and the Cu-skarn target, which returned assay values of >8.0% Cu from historic trenching, the property also covers an epithermal gold target, where epithermal vein textures have been observed in a road cut. Nearby soil and test pit samples returned anomalous grades of gold and arsenic. These may represent a lower-temperature epithermal portion of the hydrothermal system.

About Trailbreaker Resources

Trailbreaker Resources is a mining exploration company focused primarily on mining-friendly British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada. Trailbreaker is committed to continuous exploration and research, allowing maintenance of a portfolio of quality mineral properties which in turn provides value for shareholders. The company has an experienced management team with a proven track record as explorers and developers throughout the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Alaska and Nevada.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Daithi Mac Gearailt
President and Chief Executive Officer

Carl Schulze, P. Geo., Consulting Geologist with Aurora Geosciences Ltd, is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 for Trailbreaker's BC and Yukon exploration projects, and has reviewed and approved the technical information in this release.

Other

For new information about the Company's projects, please visit Trailbreaker's website at TrailbreakerResources.com and sign up to receive news. For further information, follow Trailbreaker's tweets at [Twitter.com/TrailbreakerLtd](https://twitter.com/TrailbreakerLtd), use the 'Contact' section of our website, or contact us at (604) 681-1820 or at info@trailbreakerresources.com.

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