NI 43 - 101 Technical Report on the

Brussels Creek Property

Kamloops Mining Division,
South Central British Columbia

Located Within:
NTS Sheet: 092I/10

Approximately centered at:

Lat: 50° 42’ 46”N , Long: -120° 39’ 24”W
665435 mE 5620505 mN 10U NAD83 UTM 9N

Report Prepared for:

Vanguard Mining Corp
1500-1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.,
Canada, V6E 2J3

Report Prepared by:
Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo.
Hardline Exploration Corp
7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers, B.C.,
Canada, V0J 2N2

REPORT DATE: April 8th, 2026

Contents

List of Figures and Tables

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Definition
Au	Gold
Cu	Copper
Pd	Palladium
Ag	Silver
Sb	Antimony
Hg	Mercury
Pb	Lead
Zn	Zinc
ppm	Parts per million
ppb	Parts per billion
g/t	Grams per tonne
%	Percent

NSR	Net Smelter Return
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects
QP	Qualified Person
CAD	Canadian Dollars
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WGS 84	World Geodetic System 1984
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group (coordinate reference system code)
BC	British Columbia
MTO	Mineral Titles Online
NoW	Notice of Work
IP	Induced Polarization
ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SGS	SGS Canada Ltd. (analytical laboratory)
ALS	ALS Canada Ltd. (analytical laboratory)
B-horizon	Subsurface soil horizon used for geochemical sampling
eTh/K	Equivalent Thorium to Potassium ratio (radiometric parameter)
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
ha	Hectare

1 SUMMARY

The Brussels Creek Property (the "Property") is a gold–copper–palladium exploration project located in the Kamloops Mining Division of south-central British Columbia, approximately 25 km west of the city of Kamloops. The Property comprises sixteen mineral claims totaling 1,227.6 hectares and is 100% owned by Vanguard Mining Corp. ("Vanguard"), subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty, of which 1% may be repurchased for $1,500,000.

The Property is situated within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt, a well-endowed metallogenic belt hosting numerous significant porphyry copper–gold deposits, including the nearby New Afton Mine located approximately 10 km to the east. The geological setting at Brussels Creek is characterized by Nicola Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry and related intrusive phases, with associated hydrothermal alteration including potassic, phyllic, and propylitic assemblages. This geological environment is considered highly prospective for porphyry-style and epithermal mineralization.

Exploration on the Property dates back to 1969 and includes geological mapping, geochemical surveys, geophysical programs, and limited drilling. Historical work identified anomalous gold, copper, arsenic, antimony, and mercury values, as well as structural and alteration features consistent with hydrothermal systems. A limited percussion drilling program completed in 1985 intersected weak gold and copper mineralization associated with carbonate alteration zones. More recent work includes airborne geophysical surveys (2020) and a small diamond drilling program in 2023 totaling approximately 646.8 meters drilled, intersected altered volcanic and intrusive rocks but did not return significant assay results.

In 2025, Vanguard. completed a soil and rock geochemical sampling program, comprising 127 soil samples and 21 rock samples. Soil results identified two principal anomalous zones (Central and Eastern grids) characterized by elevated gold (up to 88 ppb), copper (up to 221 ppm), antimony, and mercury. Rock sampling returned localized anomalous values including up to 24 ppb Au, 183 ppm Cu, and 63 ppm Sb. The geochemical and geological data support the presence of a hydrothermal system with characteristics consistent with a porphyry–epithermal model.

The Property is considered an early-stage exploration project. There are currently no mineral resources or mineral reserves defined for the Property, and no economic analysis has been completed.

The Qualified Person concludes that the Brussels Creek Property demonstrates favorable geological, geochemical, and structural characteristics for the development of intrusion-related gold–copper mineralization, and is a Property of merit. Results from recent exploration programs have successfully delineated target areas that warrant further investigation.

A Phase 1 exploration program is recommended, including induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys over priority targets, expanded soil geochemical coverage, and continued geological mapping and prospecting. An estimated budget of $155,000 is proposed to advance exploration and refine drill targets to advance the Property.

2 INTRODUCTION

Vanguard Mining Corp ("Vanguard" or the "Company"), based in Vancouver, British Columbia, holds 100% ownership in the Brussels Creek Project ("Brussels Creek" or the "Project"), located in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

Hardline Exploration Corp, of Smithers, British Columbia was engaged by Vanguard Mining Corp., to prepare a Technical Report on the Brussels Creek Au-Cu-Pd project. The author of the report is Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., President for Hardline Exploration Corp, who, as defined by NI 43-101 is a "Qualified Person" or "QP". The independent technical report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), based on historical exploration conducted within the Project area.

Vanguard Mining Corp is a publicly traded company existing under the laws of British Columbia, having an office at 1500-1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6E 2J3. Vanguard is a Canadian mineral exploration company.

This Technical Report conforms to the disclosure requirements of NI 43-101 and has been prepared using available historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical information for the Property.

The author of this Technical Report is a QP as defined by NI 43-101. Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo., of Hardline Exploration Corp., is an independent Qualified Person. The author completed a site visit to the Brussels Creek Property on November 24th, 2025, during which access to the claims, the presence of exploration trails, and geological units were examined and described by the author. The author also verified historic reports for accuracy and verification of the results shown and described.

This Technical Report will be used by Vanguard to satisfy its continuous disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including NI 43-101. The report is based on publicly available assessment reports, unpublished reports and Property data provided by Vanguard, publicly available government maps and publications, and the author's observations from the site visit for data verification purposes.

The World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) coordinate system is used in this report. The Brussels Creek Project is located in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 10N (EPSG:32610). All monetary figures referenced in this report are expressed in Canadian dollars (CAD) unless otherwise stated.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and underlying NSR agreement requirements which are presented in Section 4 below have been provided to the Author and has not been independently verified by the Author. However, the Author has no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented here.

The Author relies on information from historical reports on the Property. The Author has reviewed this material and believes that this data has been collected in a careful and conscientious manner

and in accordance with the standards set out in NI 43-101. When appropriate, the Author has relied upon information previously reported in historical reports, including text excerpts and direct reproduction of figure information to illustrate discussions in the text.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND TITLE

The Brussels Creek Property (the "Property") is located in the Kamloops Mining Division of south-central British Columbia and is centered approximately at latitude 50°42'46"N and longitude 120°39'24"W. The Property comprises sixteen mineral claims totaling approximately 1,227.6 hectares recorded in the name of Vanguard Mining Corp. through the Province of British Columbia's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") system. Claim particulars are summarized in Table 4-1; Figure 4-1.

The mineral claims confer rights to explore for and develop minerals in accordance with the Mineral Tenure Act and other applicable legislation. Mineral title does not, by itself, eliminate the need to address surface access, landowner notice requirements, permitting requirements, and other overlapping surface interests that may affect the timing, location, or manner of exploration activities. In British Columbia, prior notice is required before proposed access or mining activity on private land, and this requirement also extends to holders of Land Act surface leases.

Based on information available to the author, the Property includes areas affected by overlapping or nearby surface interests, including private land / private enterprise development and grazing tenures (Figure 4-2). These interests may locally restrict or condition surface access and exploration activities. Portions of the claim block underlying developed private land may not be practically available for all types of surface work without landowner consent or other access arrangements.

The author has not independently verified all surface title interests, easements, leases, rights-of-way, or private access arrangements that may affect the Property, and recommends that these be confirmed prior to any advanced exploration program.

Table 4-1: Brussels Creek Property Mineral Claims

Tenure No.	Owner(s)	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
1070319	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-08-12	2035-04-04	40.9226
1071359	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-27	2035-04-03	20.4622
1067492	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-03-28	2035-04-04	81.8524
1070318	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-08-12	2035-04-03	20.464
1071360	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-27	2035-04-03	40.9209
1071420	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-30	2035-04-03	20.4533
1071358	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-27	2035-04-04	409.2495
1072422	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-11-04	2035-04-04	286.4927

1071382	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-28	2035-04-04	40.9101
1072434	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-11-04	2035-04-03	122.7303
1071411	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-30	2035-04-03	20.455
1071421	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-30	2035-04-03	20.4533
1071410	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-09-30	2035-04-03	20.4532
1068229	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-04-30	2035-04-03	40.9103
1067493	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-03-28	2035-04-03	20.4533
1067614	VANGUARD MINING CORP.	2019-03-31	2035-04-03	20.4533

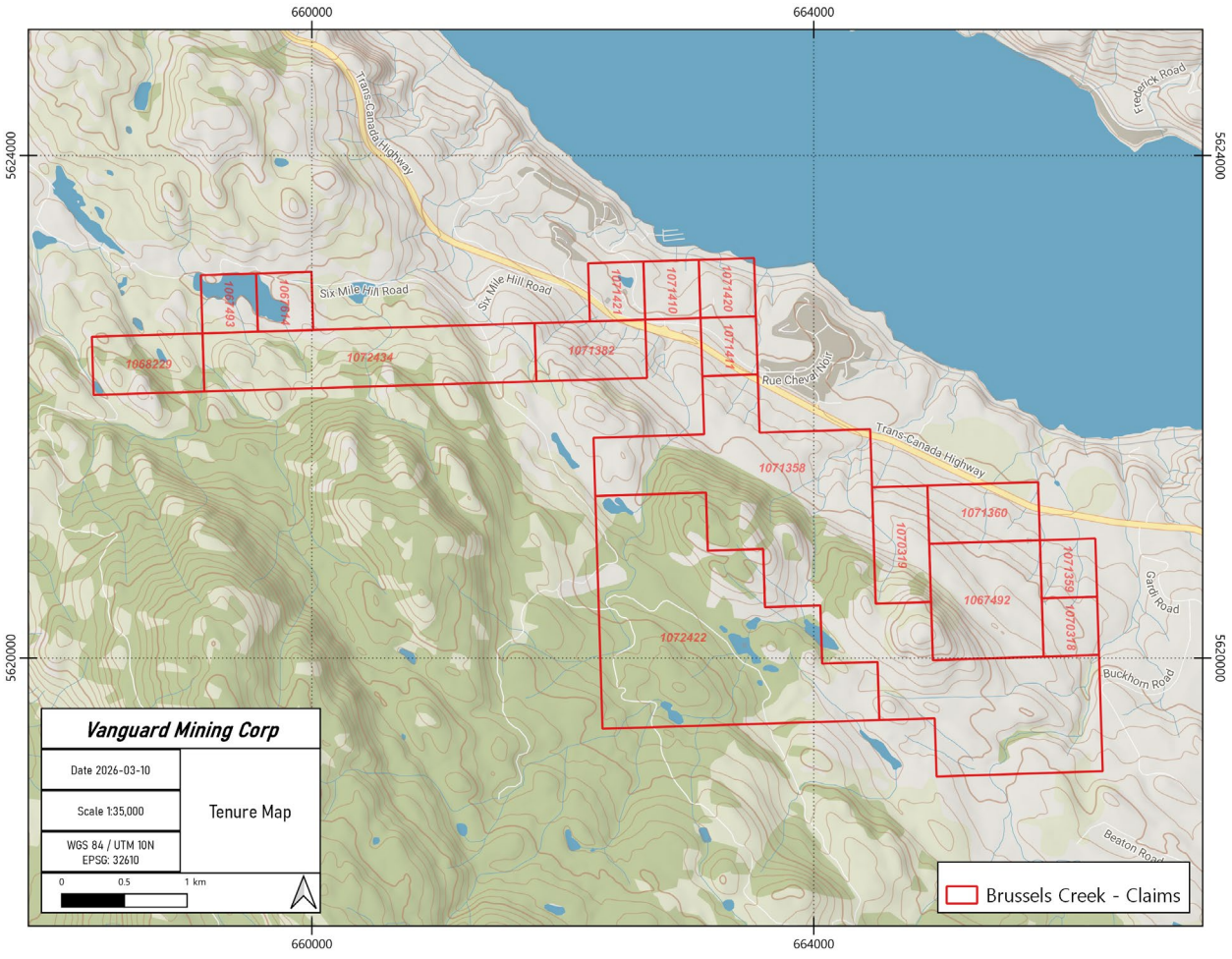

Figure 4-1: Brussels Creek Mineral Tenures Map.

4.1 Net Smelter Royalty

Vanguard Mining Corp. holds a 100% undivided interest in the Brussels Creek Property, subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty from a previously completed option agreement. Vanguard retains the right to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,500,000, exercisable within one year from the commencement of commercial production.

4.2 Environmental Liability, Permits & Bonds

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities on the Property arising from prior exploration or mining activities. No mine workings, tailings facilities, or waste rock dumps are known to occur on the Property. This statement is based on available information reviewed by the author. The Property lies within the Kamloops Mining Division of the South-Central Mining Region, and the Thompson-Okanagan Natural Resource Region of the British Columbia.

Exploration activities in British Columbia that involve disturbance generally require authorization under the Mines Act through a Notice of Work ("NoW") permit process. A reclamation security bond may be required as a condition of permit approval. Depending on the nature and location of the proposed work, additional approvals, notices, consultations, or access arrangements may also be required.

There is no current active Notice of Work permit known to the author for the Property. The author understands that future work programs involving mechanized disturbance, trenching, drilling, line cutting, or other material surface disturbance would require permitting and site-specific review. Early engagement with Indigenous groups and affected landholders is considered best practice and may be necessary as part of future permitting and access planning.

To the extent presently known, no title defect has been identified that would preclude exploration of the Property; however, overlapping surface interests and private land access considerations may affect where and how exploration can be conducted. These matters should be confirmed prior to implementing future work programs.

To the best of the authors' knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities on the Property. There are no mine workings, tailings ponds, waste deposits or other significant natural features on the claims that may impact future development of the Property.

BC Hydro transmission lines and a natural gas pipeline cross the Property. As noted in the 2024 assessment report, standard temporary bridges to cross the pipelines were necessary to for approval to cross FortisBC Pipeline.

Surface rights on the project lands are reserved for the Crown. There are several grazing leases on the Property (Figure 4-2).

To the extent known by the author, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

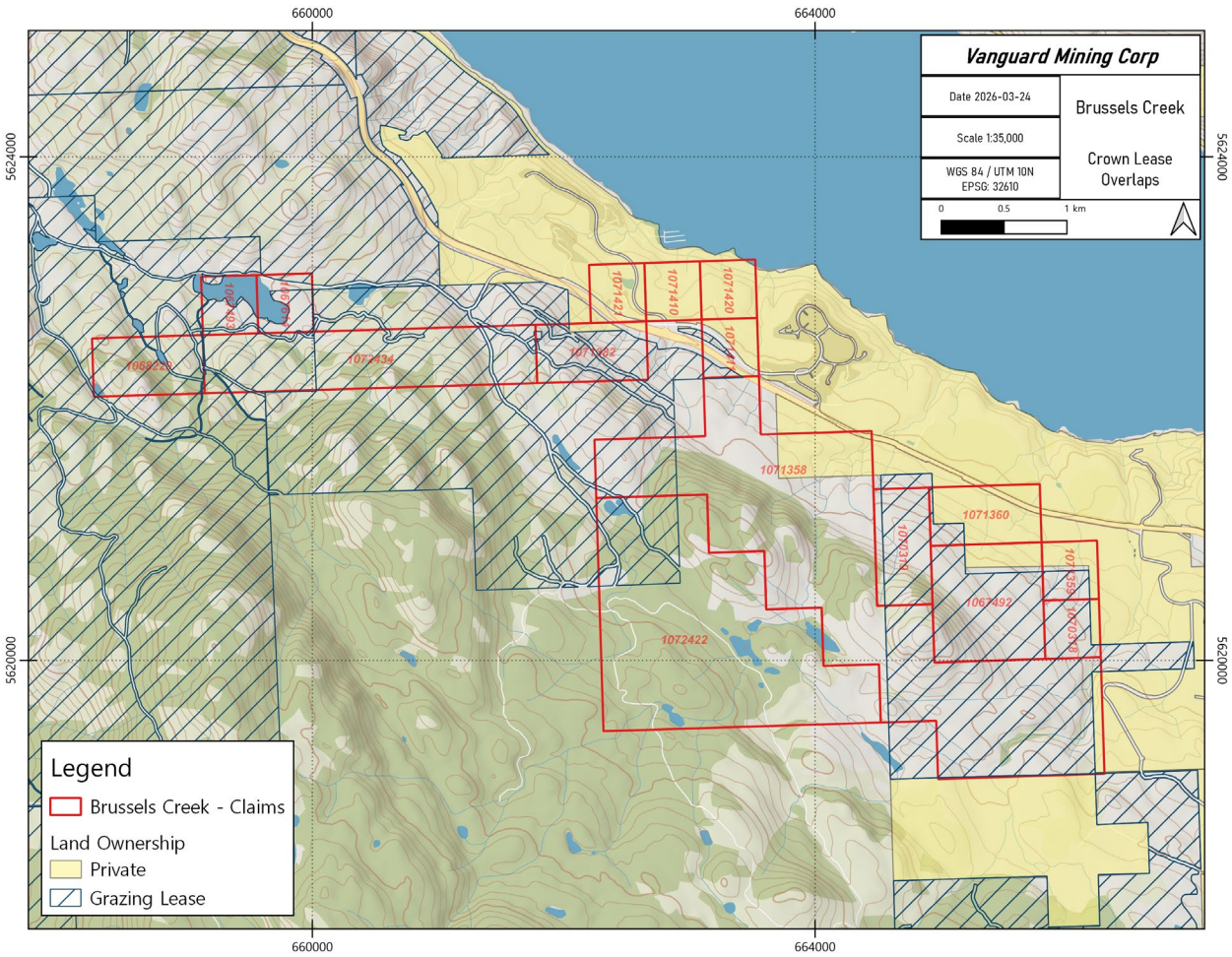

Figure 4-2: Mineral Tenure and Surface Interests Map.

4.2.1 Exploration Rights on Private Land

In British Columbia, a recorded mineral claim confers the right to explore for and develop minerals; however, these rights are subject to the requirements of the Mineral Tenure Act and related regulations governing access to private land. Holders of mineral tenure may conduct certain low-impact, non-mechanized exploration activities on private land (e.g., prospecting, geological mapping, and hand sampling) provided that advance notice is given to the landowner. Current regulations require that a Notice of Entry be provided at least eight (8) days prior to access. This right of entry does not extend to areas immediately surrounding a dwelling or actively used improvements (commonly referred to as “curtilage”), and does not permit ground disturbance, use of mechanized equipment, or tree cutting without additional authorization. Mineral tenure does not extinguish private surface rights, and all activities must be conducted in compliance with applicable legislation and with due regard for private Property.

Early engagement with landholders is considered best practice and may be necessary as part of future permitting and access planning.

4.3 Exploration Access Through Landowner Agreements

Where exploration programs on private land involve ground disturbance, mechanized equipment, drilling, trenching, line cutting, or other intrusive activities, access is typically obtained through negotiated agreements with landowners or lawful occupiers. These agreements commonly address access routes, permitted activities, timing, compensation, reclamation obligations, and liability provisions. In practice, even for non-mechanized work, proponents may seek to establish cooperative arrangements with landowners to facilitate efficient and conflict-free access. For more advanced exploration, a Mines Act Notice of Work permit is generally required, and evidence of land access (such as a surface access agreement) may form part of the permitting process. Accordingly, while mineral tenure provides the underlying right to explore, the ability to conduct meaningful exploration on private land is often dependent on securing appropriate landowner agreements and regulatory approvals.

5 ACCESS, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, CLIMATE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The Brussels Creek Property is located approximately 25 km west of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, within the Kamloops Mining Division. The Property is readily accessible via the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 1), which traverses the northern portion of the claim block. From Kamloops, access is gained by traveling west along Highway 1 for approximately 33 km, followed by exit onto Six Mile Hill Road. A network of secondary gravel and dirt roads provides access throughout the Property, including routes developed along an existing natural gas pipeline corridor and BC Hydro transmission line right-of-way.

The Property is situated in a well-established mining region with excellent access to services, labour, and infrastructure. The City of Kamloops (population ~100,000) serves as a regional hub and provides a full range of mining support services, including equipment suppliers, contractors, analytical laboratories, and transportation services. Rail access is available via Canadian National and Canadian Pacific rail lines, and the Kamloops Airport provides year-round commercial air service.

Electrical transmission infrastructure, including BC Hydro power lines, crosses the Property, and a natural gas pipeline also traverses the claims. While no permanent site infrastructure currently exists on the Property, the proximity to existing infrastructure would facilitate future exploration and potential development activities.

Water for exploration purposes is readily available from local surface sources, including small lakes and seasonal drainages. No detailed hydrogeological studies have been completed.

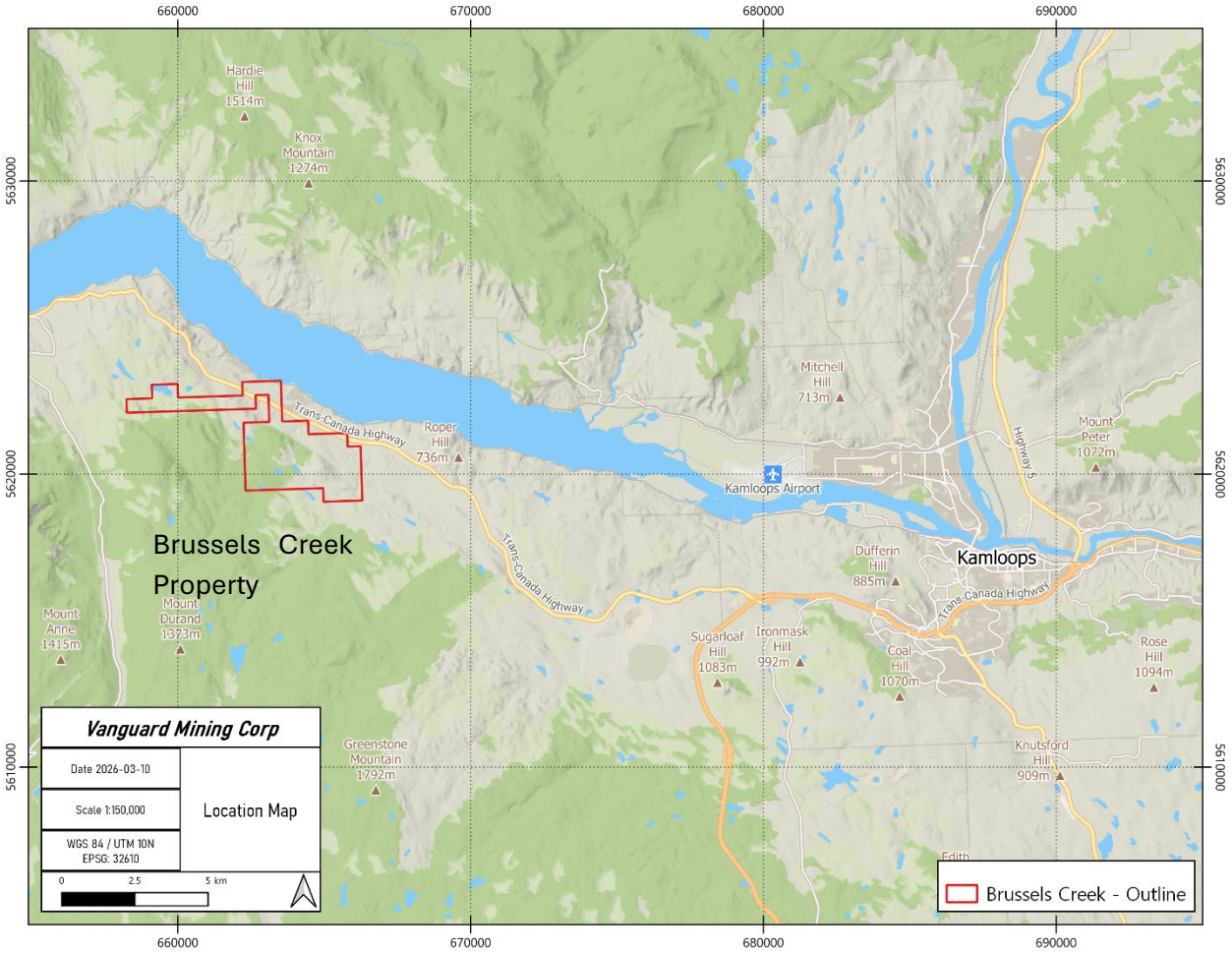

Figure 5-1: Location Map.

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The Property lies within the Thompson Plateau physiographic region and is characterized by gently rolling to moderately rugged terrain, with elevations ranging from approximately 500 m to 800 m above sea level. Local relief is moderate, particularly adjacent to Kamloops Lake, where slopes increase toward the southern portion of the Property.

The region is underlain by glacial till and exhibits drumlinoid landforms, with scattered small alkaline lakes and ephemeral drainage systems. Vegetation consists primarily of open grasslands and sparse ponderosa pine forest at lower elevations, transitioning to more densely forested areas at higher elevations. The area supports typical interior wildlife, including deer, bighorn sheep, small mammals, and reptiles.

The climate is classified as semi-arid (Köppen BSk to BWk) due to the rain shadow effect of the Coast Mountains. The region experiences warm, dry summers and relatively mild winters compared to other regions at similar latitudes in Canada. Average winter temperatures in Kamloops are approximately −2.8°C in January, with occasional cold periods reaching below −20°C. Summer temperatures are typically warm to hot, with low humidity and frequent dry conditions.

Precipitation is low, and the area is prone to seasonal drought and occasional wildfires. Exploration activities can generally be conducted year-round; however, access may be temporarily limited during periods of heavy snowfall or during extreme fire hazard conditions in summer months.

Table 5-1 summarizes climatic data for Kamloops, BC airport, which is at an elevation of 345 masl. The temperatures at the Project will differ somewhat due to its higher elevation.

Table 5-1: Climate Data for Kamloops, BC airport.

Climate data for Kamloops Airport, 1981–2010 normals, extremes 1890–present[a] [hide]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high humidex	15.8	17.0	23.3	31.9	36.8	39.0	47.4	40.3	38.4	31.2	22.8	15.0	47.4
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	17.8 (64.0)	23.3 (73.9)	33.3 (91.9)	37.8 (100.0)	39.1 (102.4)	41.7 (107.1)	40.8 (105.4)	35.0 (95.0)	31.3 (88.3)	22.8 (73.0)	16.1 (61.0)	41.7 (107.1)
Average high °C (°F)	0.4 (32.7)	4.3 (39.7)	11.0 (51.8)	16.6 (61.9)	21.5 (70.7)	25.1 (77.2)	28.9 (84.0)	28.3 (82.9)	22.3 (72.1)	13.7 (56.7)	5.6 (42.1)	0.3 (32.5)	14.8 (58.6)
Daily mean °C (°F)	−2.8 (27.0)	0.1 (32.2)	5.2 (41.4)	9.9 (49.8)	14.6 (58.3)	18.4 (65.1)	21.5 (70.7)	20.9 (69.6)	15.6 (60.1)	8.5 (47.3)	2.1 (35.8)	−2.7 (27.1)	9.3 (48.7)
Average low °C (°F)	−5.9 (21.4)	−4.0 (24.8)	−0.6 (30.9)	3.2 (37.8)	7.7 (45.9)	11.6 (52.9)	14.2 (57.6)	13.4 (56.1)	8.8 (47.8)	3.3 (37.9)	−1.4 (29.5)	−5.8 (21.6)	3.7 (38.7)
Record low °C (°F)	−38.3 (−36.9)	−32.8 (−27.0)	−26.1 (−15.0)	−10.6 (12.9)	−5.6 (21.9)	0.6 (33.1)	3.3 (37.9)	0.6 (33.1)	−3.9 (25.0)	−17.1 (1.2)	−30.0 (−22.0)	−36.1 (−33.0)	−38.3 (−36.9)
Record low wind chill	−42.0	−36.7	−33.9	−13.0	−5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	−6.5	−23.2	−39.1	−45.1	−45.1
Average precipitation mm (inches)	21.1 (0.83)	12.4 (0.49)	12.8 (0.50)	14.2 (0.56)	27.3 (1.07)	37.4 (1.47)	31.4 (1.24)	23.7 (0.93)	29.4 (1.16)	19.4 (0.76)	23.3 (0.92)	25.4 (1.00)	277.6 (10.93)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	5.3 (0.21)	5.9 (0.23)	9.7 (0.38)	14.0 (0.55)	27.3 (1.07)	37.4 (1.47)	31.4 (1.24)	23.7 (0.93)	29.4 (1.16)	19.0 (0.75)	14.2 (0.56)	7.1 (0.28)	224.3 (8.83)
Average snowfall cm (inches)	18.7 (7.4)	8.0 (3.1)	3.5 (1.4)	0.2 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.1)	10.9 (4.3)	21.9 (8.6)	63.5 (25.0)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.2 mm)	9.7	7.2	6.8	6.2	10.2	10.7	8.4	8.0	7.6	9.0	10.0	11.7	105.6
Average rainy days (≥ 0.2 mm)	3.6	3.8	5.5	6.1	10.2	10.7	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.8	7.1	3.4	83.3
Average snowy days (≥ 0.2 cm)	7.6	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	9.3	27.4
Average relative humidity (%)	72.6	60.0	43.0	35.6	36.2	36.4	33.5	34.4	41.4	52.9	65.9	70.9	48.6
Mean monthly sunshine hours	55.2	95.6	165.3	202.8	251.6	252.0	303.4	289.5	223.3	130.9	63.7	46.6	2,079.8
Percent possible sunshine	20.9	33.9	45.0	49.0	52.4	51.2	61.2	64.3	58.7	39.2	23.5	18.6	43.2

Source: Environment Canada[16][20]

5.3 Sufficiency of Surface Rights, Infrastructure, and Local Resources

The Property consists of mineral claims located on Crown land and confers the right to explore for and develop mineral resources under the Mineral Tenure Act (British Columbia). Surface rights are held by the Crown, and certain areas of the Property are subject to overlapping land uses, including grazing leases and portions underlying the Tobiano Golf Course. These overlapping uses may locally restrict surface access and exploration activities.

There are no known impediments related to access, infrastructure, or availability of resources that would materially affect the ability to conduct exploration programs on the Property. The proximity to Kamloops ensures that personnel, equipment, water, and other resources required for exploration and potential development are readily available.

No significant environmental, topographic, or climatic factors are known to adversely impact exploration activities beyond those typical of similar projects in south-central British Columbia.

Given the early-stage nature of the Brussels Creek Property, no detailed engineering studies or site selection work have been completed to identify locations for potential mine infrastructure, including tailings storage facilities, waste rock disposal areas, heap leach pads, or processing plant sites.

The Property encompasses a moderately undulating terrain with localized areas of lower relief that may be suitable for future infrastructure siting. Preliminary observations indicate that sufficient

space may be available within the claim boundaries to accommodate such facilities, should the project advance to a more detailed stage of evaluation.

The semi-arid climate, relatively low precipitation, and absence of major watercourses on the Property may be favorable for future site development; however, detailed environmental, hydrological, geotechnical, and engineering studies would be required to assess the suitability of specific locations for tailings storage, waste disposal, heap leaching, or processing facilities.

At this stage, no constraints have been identified that would preclude the potential development of such infrastructure; however, no formal assessment has been undertaken, and no specific sites have been designated.

6 HISTORY

The Brussels Creek Property is located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. No recorded production of metals from the Property has been identified in available literature.

Exploration within the area of the current Property has been intermittent since 1969, with work conducted by multiple operators over portions of the present claim package.

Early exploration (1969–1973) consisted primarily of geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and geophysical programs. Tupco Mines Ltd. (1969) completed a regional soil sampling program comprising 1,397 samples, which identified widespread but generally low-level copper anomalism. Subsequent work by Falaise Lake Mines Ltd. (1972) and Laura Mines Ltd. (1972) delineated structurally controlled geophysical and geochemical anomalies, although no significant follow-up drilling was completed at that time.

Exploration continued intermittently through the late 1970s and early 1980s by several operators, including Placer Development Ltd. (1981) and Newmont Exploration of Canada (1982), primarily consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling.

A more systematic program was carried out by AVF Minerals Ltd. in 1983–1984, including grid establishment, geological mapping at a scale of 1:2,000, and rock chip geochemical sampling. A total of 73 samples were analyzed for gold, silver, and arsenic, returning anomalous values that contributed to continued exploration interest in the area.

In 1985, Goldstone Exploration Ltd. conducted a percussion drilling program targeting zones of carbonate alteration. Five holes were completed, including two within the current Property boundaries. These holes intersected quartz monzonite with quartz veining and pyrite mineralization, returning locally anomalous gold and arsenic values; however, results were limited and did not result in further drilling.

Exploration activity declined through the late 1980s to early 2000s, with only limited programs completed by various operators, including geological mapping, geophysical surveys, and localized sampling. No significant drilling or resource delineation was undertaken during this period.

The current extent of the Property was consolidated in 2019, when the area was staked by David Pollard on behalf of the ADUF Mining Syndicate.

In 2020, the Property was optioned to Syber Mining Corp., which completed a helicopter-borne magnetic survey totaling approximately 400 line-kilometres, followed by LiDAR and orthophotography surveys. These datasets enhanced the understanding of structural complexity and identified areas of potential alteration associated with magnetic disruption and radiometric anomalies. Limited prospecting and geological mapping were also completed in 2020.

In February 2021, Syber Mining Corp.'s interest in the Property was assigned to Le Mare Gold Corp., subsequently renamed Recharge Resources Ltd.

In 2023, Recharge Resources Ltd. completed a limited diamond drilling program testing volcanic and intrusive units beneath overburden; no significant results were reported.

In 2025, Vanguard Mining Corp. completed a soil and rock geochemical sampling program comprising 127 soil samples and 21 rock samples. This work identified multi-element gold, copper, antimony, and mercury geochemical anomalies associated with zones of hydrothermal alteration and quartz veining, supporting the presence of a mineralized hydrothermal system and defining targets for further exploration.

Table 6-1: Historical Exploration Work.

Year	Report #	Author	Work Type / Description
1969	02138	Sargent, H.	Geological mapping and soil geochemical survey (1,397 samples) over Cherry Creek 1 & 2 claims; widespread Cu detected with several anomalous values.
1972	04012	White, G. E.	Induced Polarization (IP) survey over Lil and Pine claims; NW-SE trending chargeability anomaly correlating with Cu geochemical anomalies.
1973	04162	Poloni, J. R.	Soil geochemical survey (1,173 samples) and ground magnetometer survey on Gus claims; broad moderate anomaly near Brussels Lake.
1973	04721	Dominion Exploration Services	Magnetometer, VLF-EM, and soil sampling survey on Pat 1–6 claims south of Brussels Lake; results inconclusive.
1981	10187	Boyce, R. A.	Soil and rock geochemical survey (868 samples) on Brussels Claim Group targeting precious metals; moderate Cu and Zn anomalies with one Au value (0.22 ppm).
1982	11173	Turner, J. A. et al.	Magnetometer and IP surveys on Sprout 1–3 claims; consistently low chargeability indicating low sulphide content.
1983–1984	13877	Gallagher, T. P.	Prospecting, grid establishment, geological mapping (100 ha at 1:2000), and rock chip sampling (73 samples); Au-As anomalies identified.

1985	14881	Morrison, M.	Percussion drilling (5 holes) testing carbonate alteration zones; minor Au, As, and Cu anomalies intersected.
1986	15049	Morrison, M. S.	Geological work and rock sampling on Mustang claims; anomalous Hg, Sb, and As values reported.
1987	15959	Juhas, A. P.	Preliminary reconnaissance geological mapping (1:5376 scale); no analytical samples reported.
1989	18832	Morrison, M.	Ground magnetometer survey on Golden Lime claims.
1989	19253	Morrison, M. S.	Soil geochemical survey (58 samples) on London 2 claim around Pat Lake stibnite showing; high Hg background and local Sb-As-Cu anomalies.
1990	20081	Morrison, M. S.	Detailed soil geochemistry survey (361 samples) and experimental biogeochemical sampling; low Au values and no significant anomalies reproduced.
1991	21536	Morrison, M. S.	Geological mapping identifying carbonate/silica replacement zones and major structural trends (Brussels and Bluff fault zones), mostly within current claim outline.
1992	22435	Morrison, M. S.	Additional geological mapping on Brussels claims.
1997	25040	Morrison, M. S.	VLF-EM geophysical survey; method considered ineffective for outlining faulted replacement zones.
1999	25928	Morrison, M. S.	Ground magnetometer survey on Gold Key claims; area interpreted as largely underlain by unaltered andesitic volcanics.
2001	26597	Morrison, M. S.	Lithogeochemical sampling (6 samples) on Stibnite claims; significant As and Sb values but negligible Au and Ag.
2019	N/A	Pollard, D.	Site visit with limited sampling; seven representative samples collected. Two samples returned 10.1 g/t and 11.5 g/t Au, with one sample containing 1.7 g/t Pd; remaining samples below detection for Au and Pd.
2020	39380	Campbell, K.	Helicopter-borne magnetic survey, LiDAR and orthophotography survey, and mapping/prospecting program for Syber Mining Corp. Magnetic data indicate NW-trending magnetic lows associated with quartz monzonite and possible potassic alteration. A small mapping and prospecting survey collected whole rock samples and a hyperspectral study using TerraSpec Halo. White mica, chlorites, kaolinites, and epidote signatures suggest propylitic alteration that transitions westward across the Property toward argillic and/or phyllic altered rocks
2023	42048	Shearer, J. T.	Diamond drilling program consisting of two drill holes (~646.8 m total) testing volcanic agglomerate, lapilli tuff, and feldspar porphyry beneath overburden at the Brussels Creek Property.

2025	*N/A*	Patitucci, M.	Geochemical sampling program; 127 soils, and 21 rocks. Soil sampling identified two principal anomalous zones, located within the Central Grid and Eastern Grid areas of the Property. Soil shows localized anomalies of Au, Cu, Sb, and Hg. Rock samples localized enrichment in Cu (182 ppm), Sb (63 ppm), and Au (24 ppb). See Section 9.

6.1 Drilling History

Previous drilling on the Brussels Creek Property was recorded in Assessment Report 14881 (Morrison M.,1985) by Goldstone Exploration Ltd. Goldstone carried out a program of shallow percussion drilling in 1985 (Morrison, M, 1986 (a), to test five locations with carbonate alteration. Holes 85-1 and 85- 4 are outside of Vanguard's current claim assemblage. However, 85-2 and 85-3 are located within the current claims. 85-5 is close to the boundary, adjacent to the Cliff Showing (MINFILE Number 092INE179) but appears to be just off the current claim assemblage.

Hole 85-2 was located close to the NW edge of Brussels Lake and was drilled to a depth of 28.0m (azimuth 300°, dip -88°). The upper 21.9m encountered quartz monzonite, with abundant quartz veining and pyrite. From 3.7 to 6.7m, the cuttings assayed 150 ppb Au and 90 ppm As. From 12.8 to 15.8m, assays of 137 ppb Au and 120 ppm As were returned. Cu values ranged from 100 to 200 ppm.

Hole 85-3 was collared adjacent to Brussels Lake, approximately midway along the northeast shoreline, and was drilled to a depth of 18.9m (azimuth 113°, dip -70°. The upper 12.8m intersected highly carbonate altered Nicola Group andesite, with up to 25% ankerite veinlets. No significant Au values were encountered, and the hole returned greater than 100 ppm copper over the drilled length.

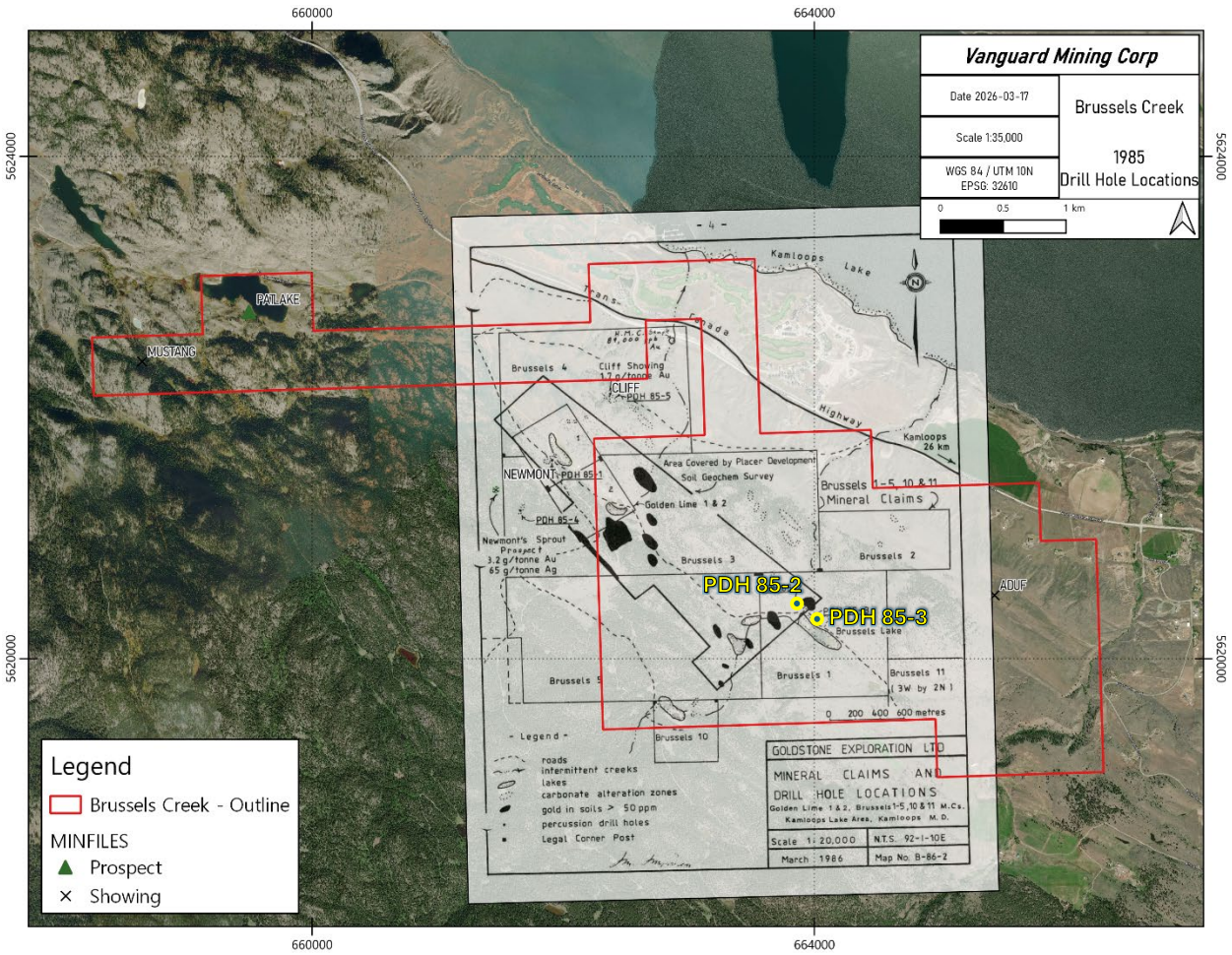

Figure 6-1: 1985 Drill Hole Locations on Brussels Creek Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is underlain primarily by rocks of the Upper to Lower Paleozoic Quesnel Terrane (Figure 7-1, Figure 7-2), an island-arc assemblage that was accreted onto the western margin of the North American continent during the Early to Middle Jurassic. Quesnellia forms part of the Intermontane Belt, along with the Stikine, Kootenay, Slide Mountain, and Cache Creek terranes. The Intermontane Belt extends in a north–south trending band from the United States border through central British Columbia and into the Yukon, and hosts numerous significant porphyry copper deposits including Copper Mountain, New Afton, Highland Valley, Mount Polley, Gibraltar, Kemess, and Galore Creek.

In the Kamloops District, volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group and their spatial and genetic relationship with the Iron Mask Batholith are well recognized and important for mineralization. In this area, the Nicola Group is composed predominantly of plagioclase-phyric andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, interpreted to have formed largely in a submarine volcanic environment. The Iron Mask Batholith was emplaced in a high-level volcanic to subvolcanic setting and is considered

comagmatic with the Nicola volcanic rocks, being broadly coeval with part of the upper Nicola succession. The batholith intrudes volcanic and sedimentary units of the lower Nicola Group and ranges compositionally from gabbro to syenite, although diorite is the dominant lithology. Textures vary from fine-grained and fine porphyritic to coarse-grained, and the intrusive suite is generally silica-poor.

On the southwestern flank of the batholith, Nicola rocks consist mainly of well-indurated, weakly metamorphosed volcanic and volcaniclastic units, including massive and bedded tuffs, volcanic breccias interpreted as possible lahars, and interbedded flows and monomictic flow breccias. These rocks typically display a uniform green to grey coloration, reflecting low-grade alteration and metamorphism. Both the Nicola Group and the Iron Mask Batholith are unconformably overlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kamloops Group.

The close spatial and temporal relationship between the Nicola volcanic sequence and the Iron Mask intrusive complex is considered critical to the development of porphyry-style mineralization in the Kamloops district. Intrusive activity associated with the batholith likely provided the heat and magmatic fluids necessary for hydrothermal circulation, while the permeable volcanic and volcaniclastic units of the Nicola Group acted as favorable host rocks for mineralizing fluids. This geological framework is characteristic of many deposits within the Quesnel Terrane, where calc-alkaline arc magmatism and coeval volcanism form the foundation for significant copper-gold porphyry systems.

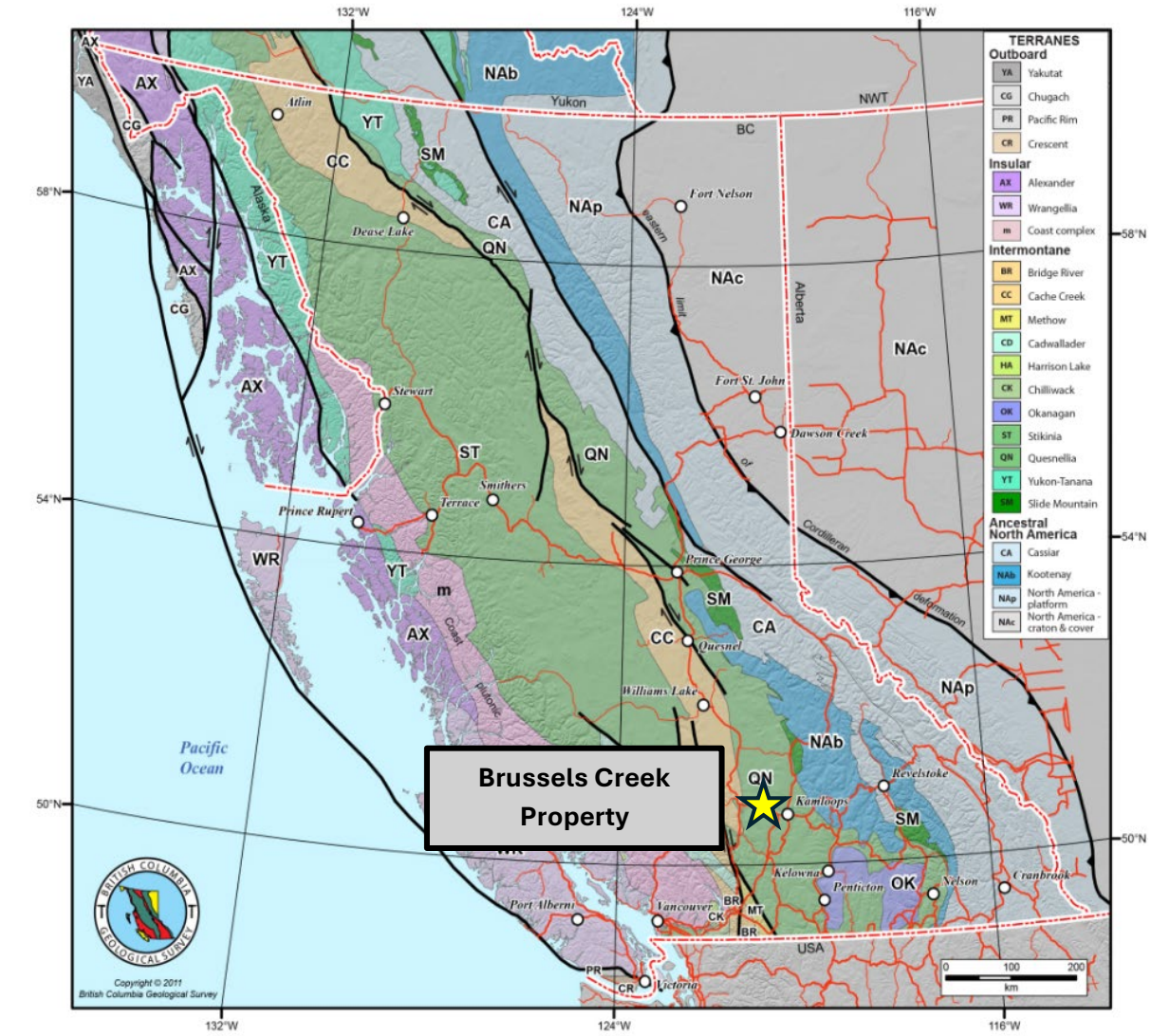

Figure 7-1: Geological Terranes of British Columbia.

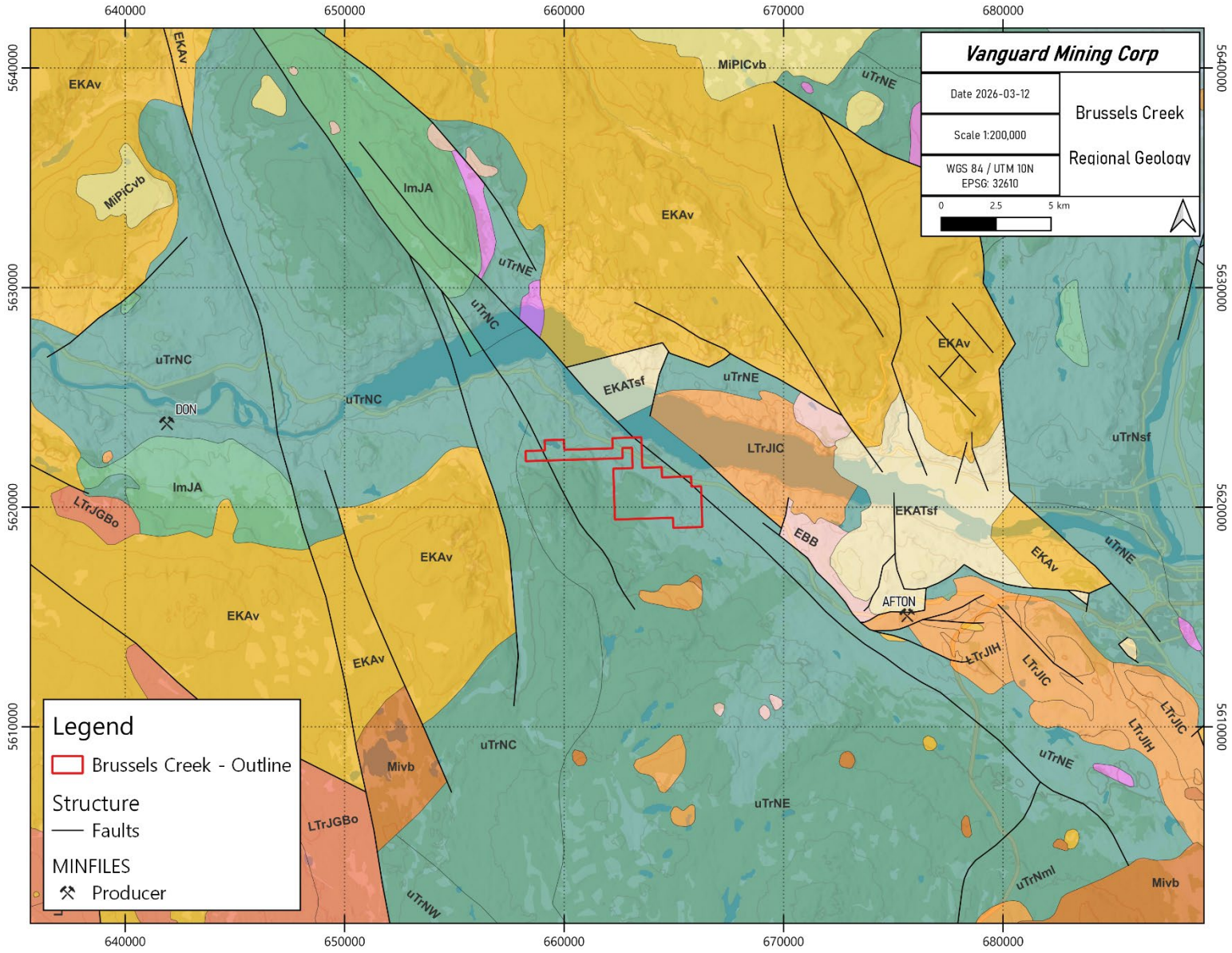

Figure 7-2: Regional Geology setting.

7.2 Property Geology

Regional mapping indicates that the Property is largely underlain by a northwest trending, moderately southwest dipping sequence of andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. Some massive, well-indurated andesitic flows, flow breccias and agglomerates (Nicola Group) also occur. The Nicola rocks are cut by (Tertiary?) Porphyritic rhyolitic dikes, sills and plugs that are possibly related to the Kamloops Group. See Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4.

Four units have been identified on the Property, as follows:

a) **Nicola Volcanics**: light to dark green, moderately magnetic, weakly propylitized, in places contains disseminated malachite (possibly after chalcopyrite)
b) **Nicola Sediments**: light green, fine to medium grained, non-magnetic.
c) **Quartz Feldspar Porphyry/Quartz Monzonite:** highly altered, light orange to pink, non-magnetic, minor biotite, <1% rounded quartz phenocrysts, contain weak (1-2%) concentrations of primarily pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and secondary malachite, exhibits shear fabric.
d) **Mafic Dikes**: strong magnetic signature, dark green, weak propylitic alteration (incipient epidote).

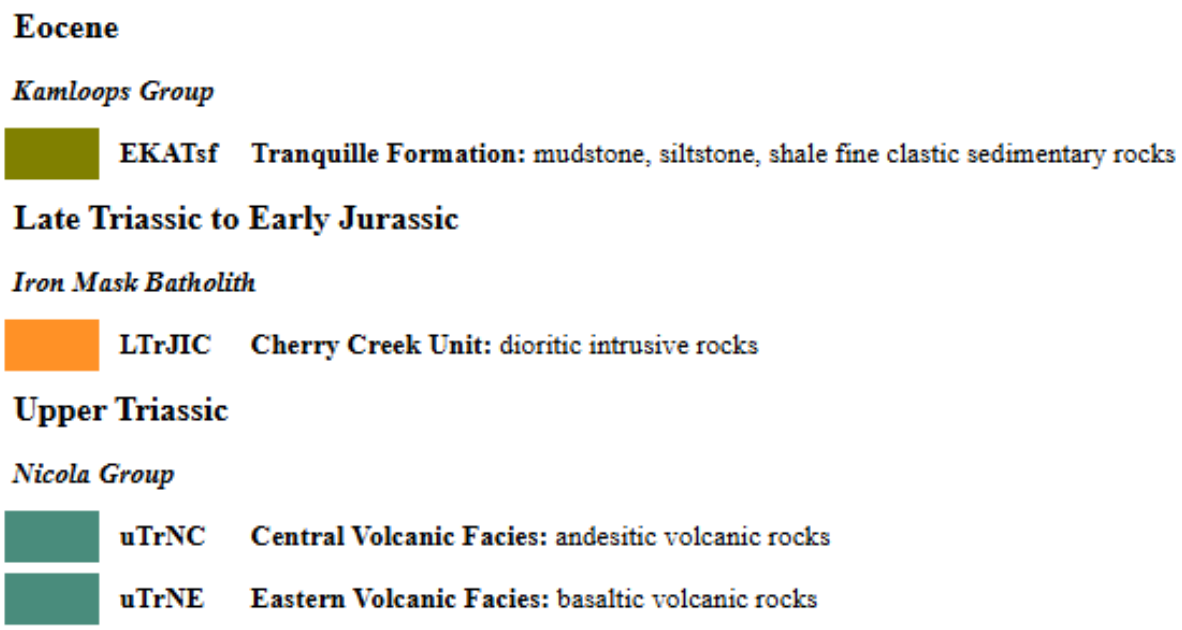

Figure 7-3: Local geology bedrock units.

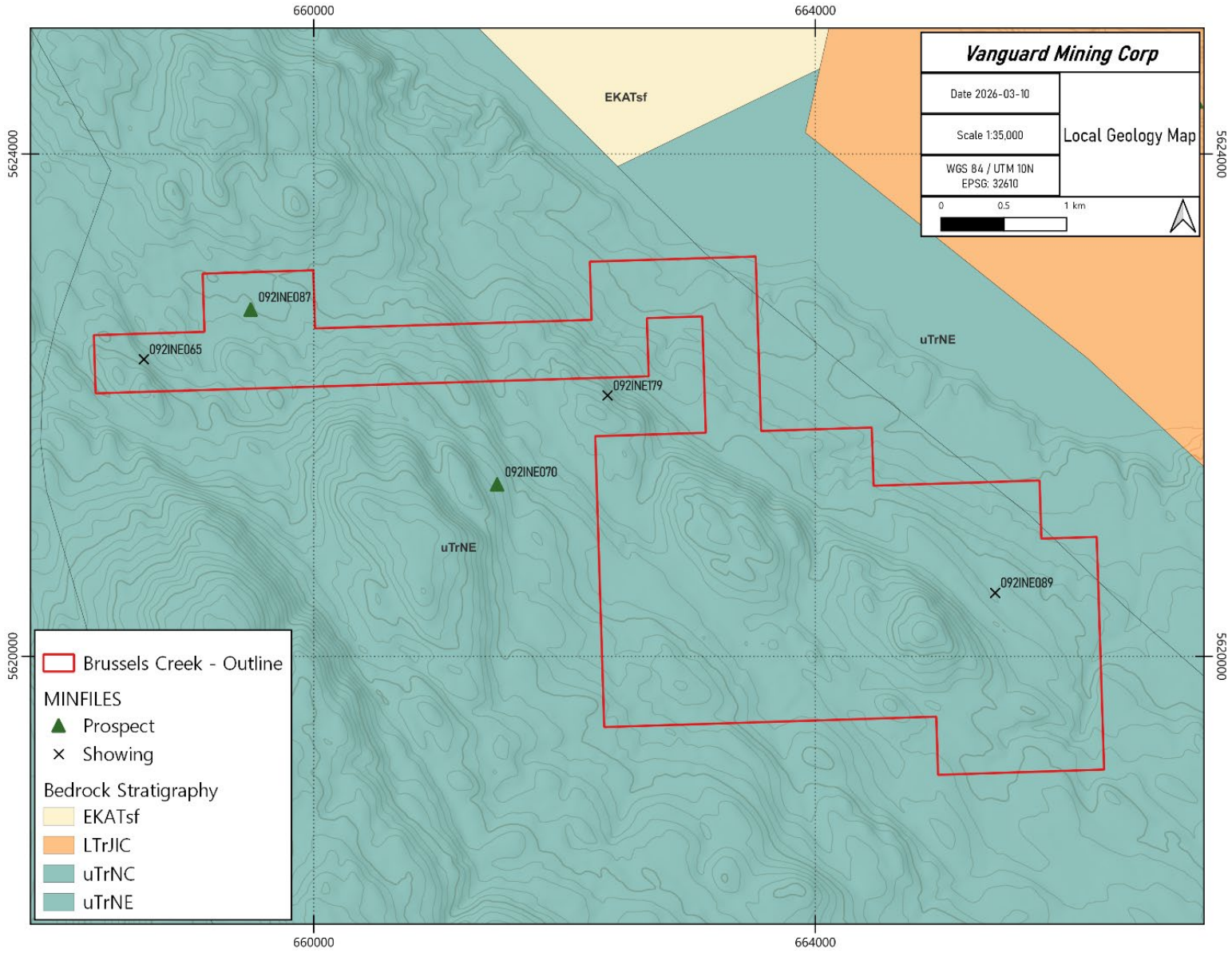

Figure 7-4: Local Geology.

7.3 Structure

Based on the interpretation of the airborne magnetometer surveys, several northwest trending structural features, including the interpreted trace of the Cherry Creek fault (Ewing, 1981) were noted. Additionally, several secondary fault structures trending north northeasterly through the Property. Field measurements recorded show the strongest structural trend measured 315° with a dip of 80° NE. Prominent quartz veins/veinlets trend 245 - 255° with dips ranging from 50 - 70° NW.

7.4 Alteration and Mineralization

In areas of anomalous gold, the rhyolitic rocks are reported to be quartz-sericite altered and country rocks are strongly altered to an assemblage of carbonate (ankerite and calcite), quartz, with sericite near the dike contacts and grading to chlorite further away.

Elsewhere on the Property, calcite, chlorite and locally epidote are observed as a propylitic halo. Up to 5 per cent disseminated pyrite occurs in the altered rhyolite dike rock and adjacent carbonate altered andesitic volcaniclastic. Limonite after pyrite occurs as films on some fractures and as seams and blebs associated with quartz-calcite veins, and opaline silica veins.

Alteration assemblages identified on the Property include potassic, phyllic, and propylitic alteration.

7.4.1 MINFILES

A number of historic MINFILES have been recorded on the Property:

- **Pat Lake** 092INE087: The Pat Lake showings comprise two antimony-bearing silica replacement zones in Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The main showing is described as epithermal Au-Ag-Cu, high sulphidation. A chip sample from a blasted pit with 0.53% antimony (Assessment Report #26597)
- **ADUF** 092INE089 : The ADUF area is largely underlain by a northwest trending, moderately southwest dipping sequence of andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and siltstones of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The showing is described as alkalic porphyry Cu-Au. The file reports a value of 3.5 g/t Au (Gallagher, 1985). Recently Two samples of quartz-feldspar porphyry are reported to have assayed 10.11 and 11.52 grams per tonne gold with up to 1.71 grams per tonne palladium. The exact location of these samples was not reported (Healey, 2021).
- **Mustang** 092INE065: The showing is an epithermal vein, hot spring with associated mercury (cinnabar). The showing is located within Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. A chip sample was reported to grade 1.30% Hg in Assessment Report #15049 (Morrison 1986). However, this was an error, as the original source document reports 13,000 ppb (ie. 13 ppm Hg).

The following MINFILE is located ~150 meters outside the current claim boundary, but included for reference.

- **Cliff** 092INE179: The showing is recorded as epithermal Au-Ag-Cu with high sulphidation. The showing is located on a northeast facing slope, underlain by Upper

Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The MINFILE reports a sample grading 2.40 g/t Au, from a Goldstone Exploration Property file (1984-10-01).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The classification applied to the Brussels Creek Property follows the Arc Low-Sulphidation Epithermal Gold Deposit model (Figure 8-1). Arc low-sulphidation gold deposits are typically associated with intrusive rocks and are spatially zoned with increasing distance from the inferred magmatic source, reflecting progressively shallower crustal levels.

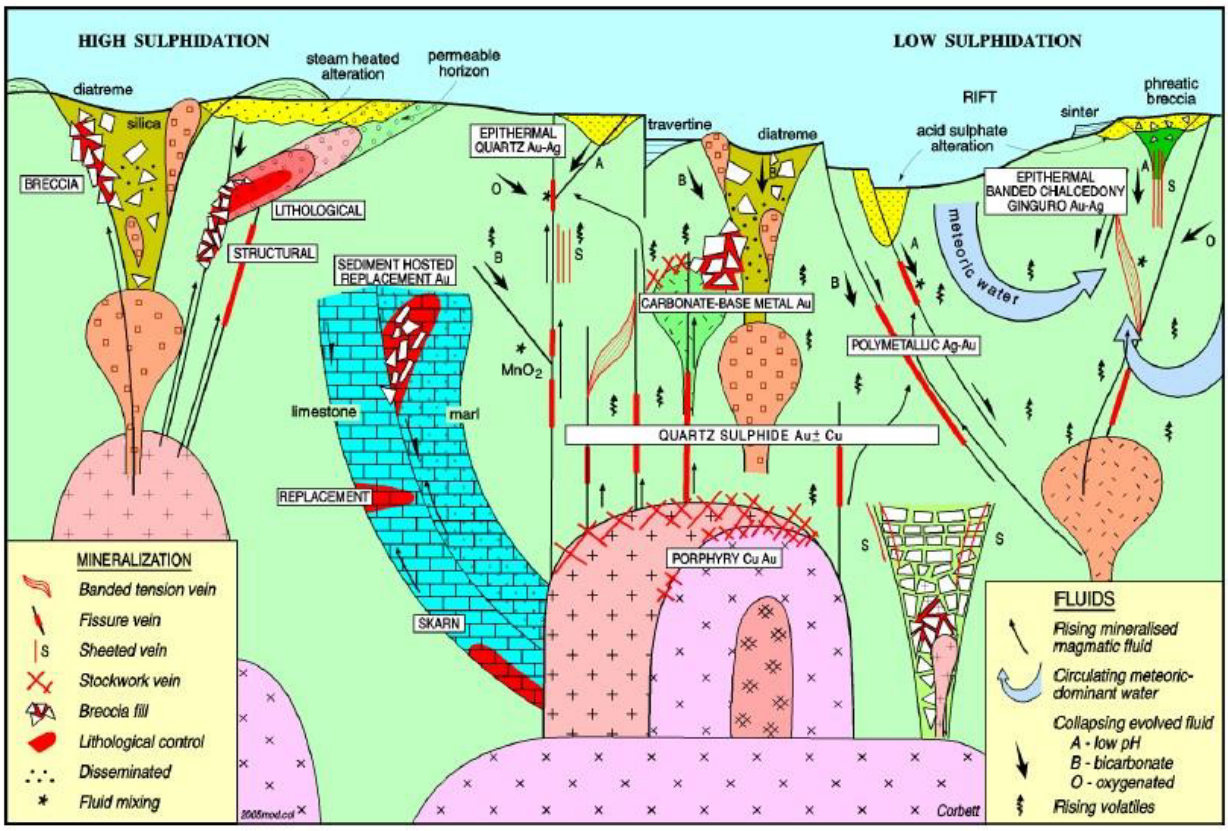

Figure 8-1: Model for high and low sulphidation (Corbett, 2002).

Quartz–sulphide gold ± copper deposits form at deeper crustal levels proximal to porphyry intrusions. These deposits are dominated by quartz and iron sulphides, occurring mainly as veins and vein-breccia systems. Pyrite is the most common iron sulphide, although pyrrhotite may occur under higher temperature conditions at deeper levels. Arsenopyrite is also present and grades upward into marcasite and arsenian pyrite under cooler conditions at higher crustal levels. In high-level epithermal environments, quartz–sulphide fluids may show anomalous concentrations of As, Hg, and Sb. Copper may occur as chalcopyrite in systems formed at deeper crustal levels, and anomalous bismuth is commonly present. Minor galena and sphalerite may appear at higher crustal levels, representing a transition toward carbonate-base metal gold and polymetallic gold–silver systems. Quartz is the dominant vein mineral in most cases; however, in strongly alkaline, silica-

poor rocks, K-feldspar may dominate. Crystalline comb quartz typically characterizes deeper vein systems, while chalcedony and opal are more common at higher crustal levels.

Fluid inclusion data often indicate strongly saline conditions, suggesting a significant magmatic fluid component, although circulating meteoric waters may contribute more dilute fluids. Wall-rock alteration is generally dominated by retrograde sericite–illite–pyrite assemblages with local chlorite–carbonate alteration. These alteration assemblages typically form halos around veins and grade from sericite-rich assemblages at deeper, more proximal levels to illite–smectite clays at higher crustal levels and more distal positions relative to vein systems.

Gold grades in vein systems formed peripheral to intrusions commonly range from 1–3 g/t Au, where mineral deposition occurs primarily through fluid cooling. Higher grades may develop in settings that enhance metal deposition, such as fluid mixing or repeated mineralization events. Metal zonation is typically expressed as higher copper contents in deeper systems, while systems formed at higher crustal levels tend to be more gold-rich.

Quartz–sulphide gold ± copper vein systems commonly exploit pre-existing, throughgoing regional fault structures, where local flexures may produce thicker vein intersections and higher metal grades. Other mineralized veins may occur within the fractured carapace of larger intrusions or in association with subvolcanic breccia systems.

The features described above are consistent with the style of gold–copper mineralization recognized in the Kamloops area. The Brussels Creek Property lies immediately west of, and directly adjacent to, New Gold's New Afton mine in the Kamloops Mining District of British Columbia. Accordingly, exploration at Brussels Creek is guided by a deposit model analogous to the New Afton alkalic porphyry–related gold–copper system.

Regional geology maps indicate that Nicola Group rocks underlie the Brussels Creek Property. However, the geology of the Property is significantly more complex than depicted on published maps. Field examinations have identified a large, possibly northwest-trending, weakly mineralized quartz–feldspar porphyry or quartz monzonite intrusion up to approximately 100 m wide cutting Nicola Group rocks. Field observations suggest that this intrusive body may occur in tabular form, similar to the geometry observed at the nearby New Afton deposit.

Numerous 1–3 mm grey quartz veinlets containing minor pyrite and chalcopyrite have also been observed, consistent with mineralization typical of porphyry copper systems. In addition, quartz–carbonate veins of variable thickness have been identified, displaying epithermal textures and locally containing malachite, azurite, and chalcocite.

Alteration assemblages identified on the Property include potassic, phyllic, and propylitic alteration, further supporting the presence of a porphyry-style hydrothermal system.

9 EXPLORATION

The following describes the three-day geochemical work conducted by Hardline Exploration Corp, on behalf of Vanguard Mining Corp in 2025. A total of 127 B-horizon soil samples and 21 rocks were collected from the Brussels Creek Property. Soil grids were designed to test eTh/K targets identified on the Property.

A three-person field crew mobilized to Kamloops, BC to conduct exploration work on the Brussels Creek Property. Planned field work included soil sampling along three predefined grids across prospective geophysical targets, in addition to reconnaissance rock sampling. Rock samples were collected based on exposed outcrops during traverses. Soil sample lines and grids were designed with 50 to 100m spacing along various orientations and length of survey lines (See Figure 9-1 Below). Sample locations and field data were recorded at each site, and sample locations were flagged. Fieldwork was conducted from October 22nd to October 24th, with demobilization completed on October 25th 2025.

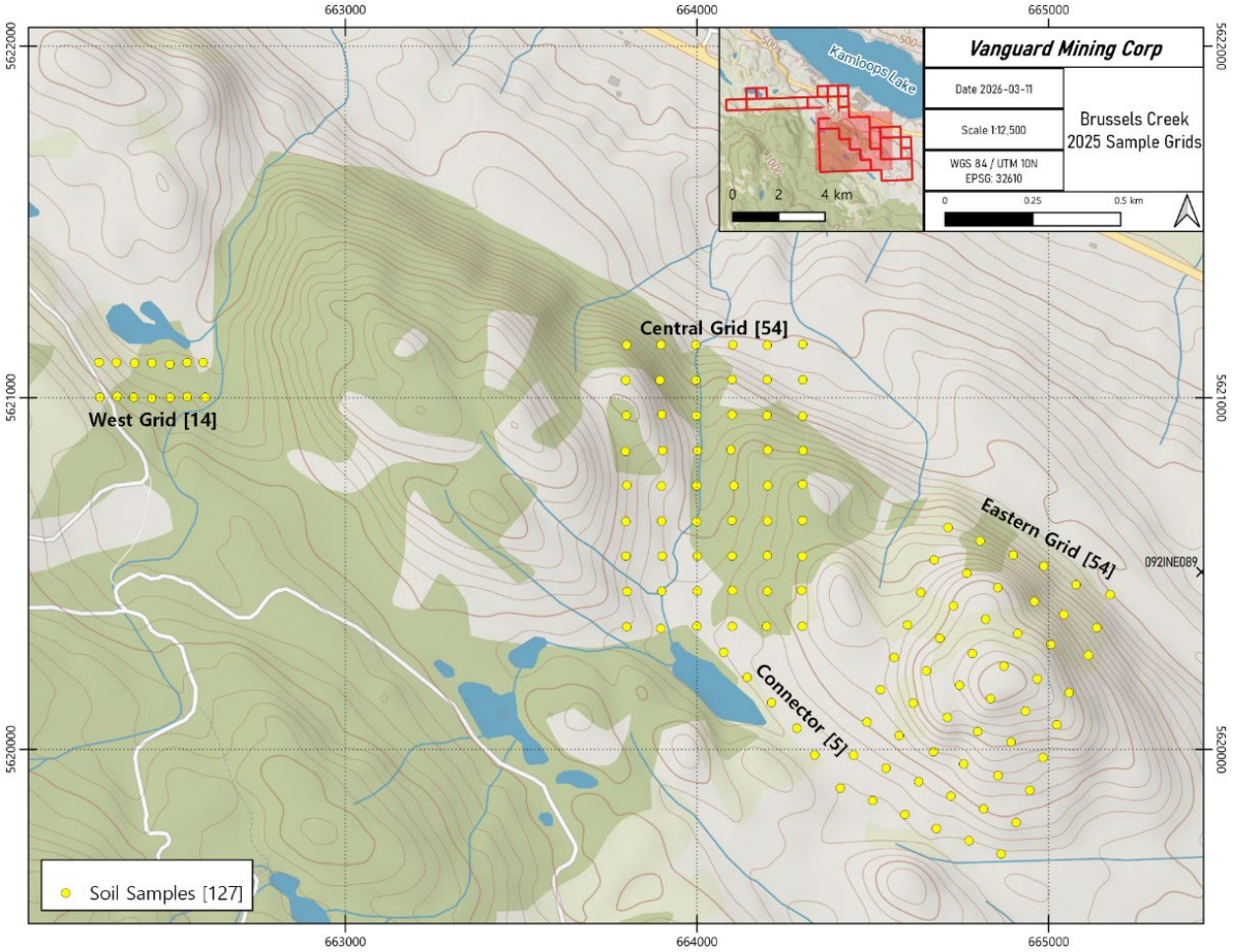

Figure 9-1: 2025 Soil Grids.

Samples were shipped to SGS in Burnaby, BC, via Bandstra Transportation Systems. In-house chain of custody and sample security measures were implemented for all sample shipments. There were

no known issues with chain of custody during transportation. SGS analytical packages used included GE_ IMS21B20 and FAI30V5 for soils, and GE_ICP40Q12 and GE_FAI30V5 for rocks.

The 2025 geochemical program comprising 127 soil samples and 21 rock samples, was filed as assessment work (SoW Event #6098349) on BC Mineral Titles Online.

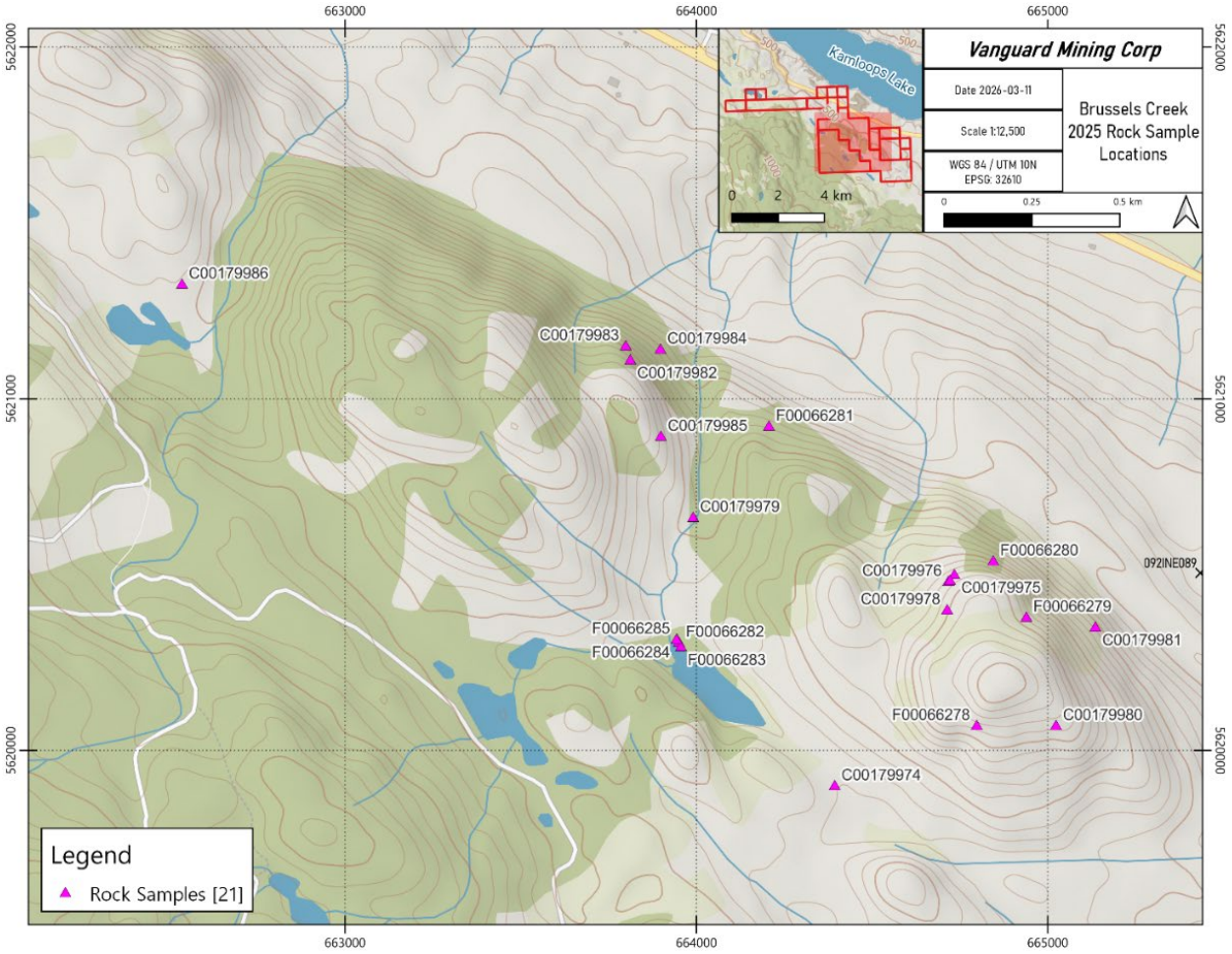

Figure 9-2: 2025 Rock Sample Locations.

9.1 Rock Results

A total of 21 rock samples were collected during the 2025 field program at the Brussels Creek Property. Samples were collected from a range of lithologies including mafic intrusive rocks, silicified and cherty breccias, and strongly carbonaceous limestone, as well as areas of intense silicification and quartz veining.

Many samples exhibit strong silica alteration, locally forming silicified breccias and cherty textures, and several samples contain quartz-carbonate veining. Mafic intrusive rocks displaying porphyritic textures with hornblende phenocrysts. These rocks commonly show chlorite alteration, consistent with propylitic alteration typical of porphyry-related hydrothermal systems.

Gold values in the rock samples range up to 24 ppb Au, with the highest value occurring in a strongly carbonaceous limestone sample (C00179981). Additionally, 21 ppb Au occurred within a foliated quartz-carbonate veined volcanics, from sample C00179982. Both of the high gold values occurred along similar vertical extents, on northwest facing slopes.

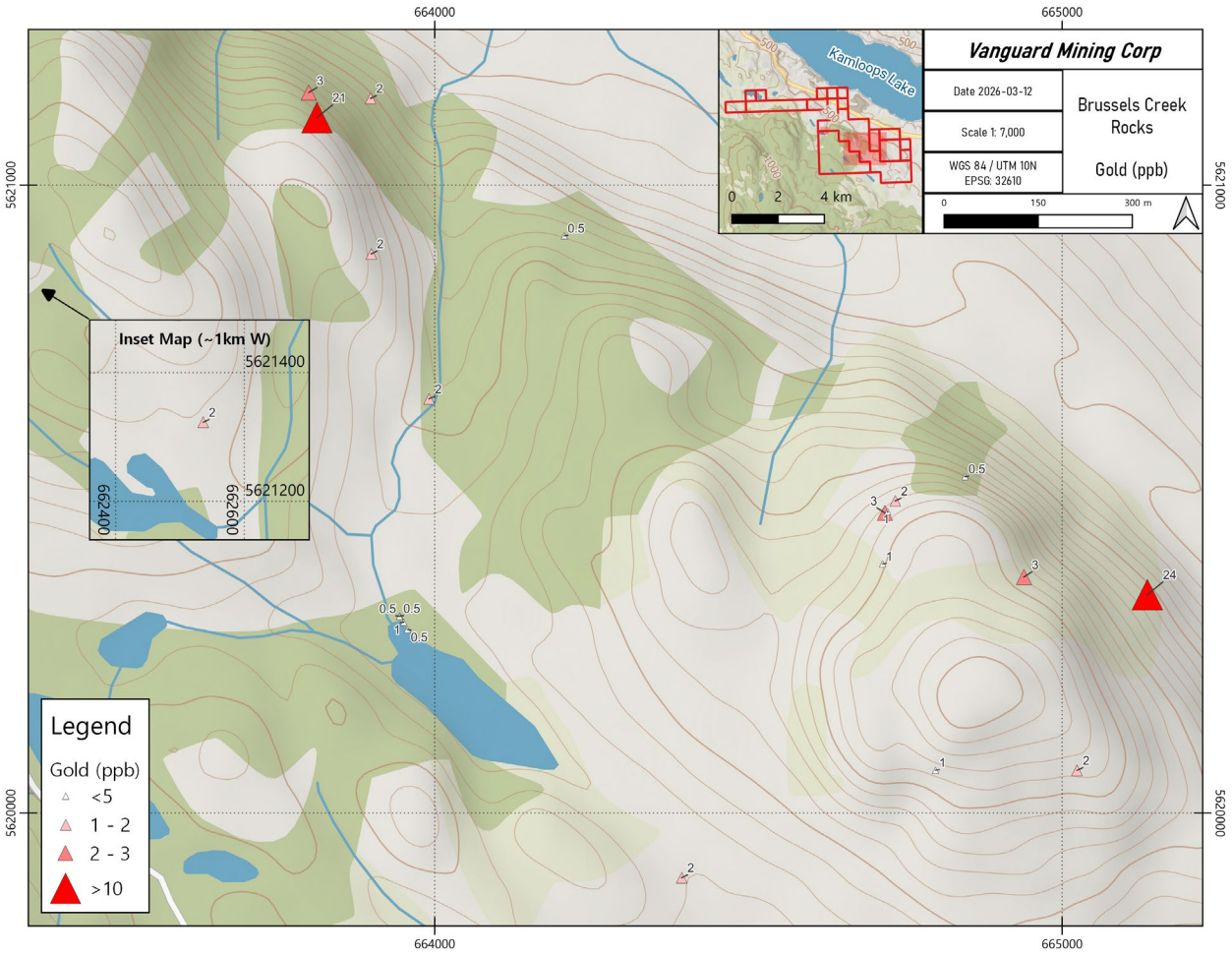

Figure 9-3: Gold in rock results, 2025.

Copper values up to 183 ppm Cu in a fine-grained mafic intrusive rock showing moderate chlorite alteration. Elevated copper values are consistent with the presence of chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veinlets observed in the field.

Table 9-1: 2025 Rock Statistics

Element	n=	Mean	Median	StdDev	Min	Max
Au (ppb)	21	3.55	2.0	5.23	0.5	24.0
Cu (ppm)	21	61.26	43.5	53.96	6.9	183.0
Sb (ppm)	21	10.31	4.4	15.36	2.5	63.0

Other pathfinder elements are locally elevated. Antimony values reach 63 ppm Sb, also in the carbonaceous limestone sample that returned the highest gold value. Lead values reach 20 ppm Pb in a highly silicified and cherty rock, while zinc values reach 83 ppm Zn in a silicified breccia with carbonate veining. Platinum group elements are generally low; however, palladium values up to 8 ppb Pd were recorded in mafic intrusive rocks.

Overall, the rock geochemistry results show localized enrichment in Cu, Sb, and Au associated with silicified rocks, carbonaceous units, and intrusive lithologies, consistent with porphyry-related hydrothermal alteration and mineralization observed elsewhere in the Kamloops mining district.

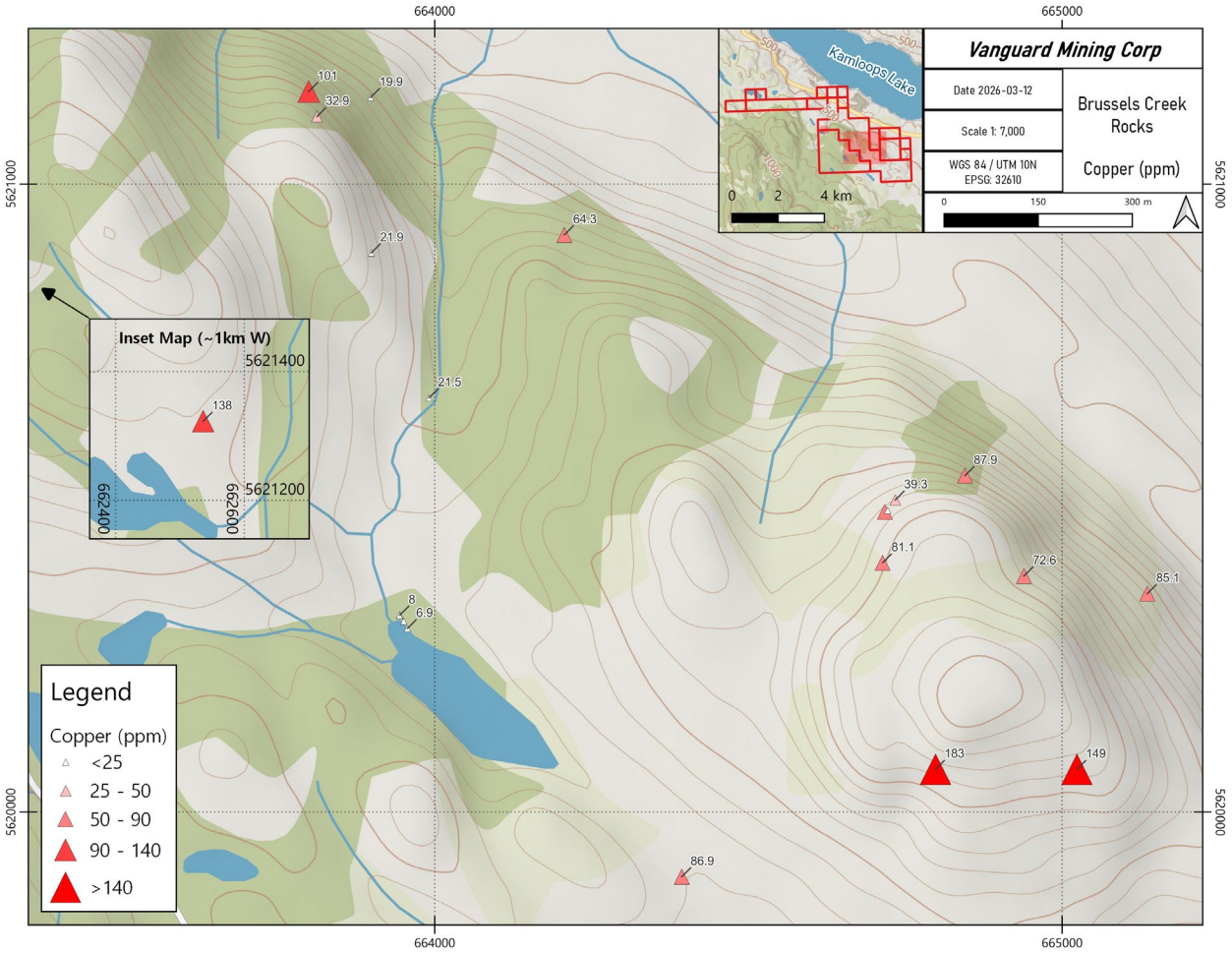

Figure 9-4: Copper in rock results, 2025.

9.2 Soil Results

A total of 127 soil samples were collected during the 2025 field program at the Brussels Creek Property. Samples were collected on systematic traverses across the Property to evaluate potential geochemical anomalies associated with the interpreted intrusive and vein systems. Three areas tested the geophysical derived target zones. One small two-line grid to the West, 500m x 800m Central grid, and 500m x 800m NE aligned Eastern grid. Additionally, five soil samples were collected along a connection line between the Central and Eastern grids.

Gold values in soils ranged up to 88 ppb Au (sample MFBC1677). Several samples returned moderately elevated gold values, suggesting localized dispersion halos possibly related to underlying mineralization. Elevated gold values are commonly associated with increased antimony and mercury, which are typical epithermal pathfinder elements. The best gold values were located in the Central soil grid.

Copper values reach 221 ppm Cu (sample BLRD05). Elevated copper values occur locally within the survey area and may reflect proximity to copper-bearing quartz–sulphide vein systems or intrusive-related mineralization identified during mapping. The Eastern grid displayed three copper in soil values in excess of 140ppm.

Pathfinder elements show several notable anomalies. Antimony values reach 13.7 ppm Sb, coincident with the highest gold sample (MFBC1677), suggesting a potential hydrothermal association. Mercury values reach 2.71 ppm Hg (sample MFBC1657), which is relatively high for soils and may indicate high-level epithermal fluid activity. Lead and zinc values reach 19.1 ppm Pb and 132 ppm Zn (both in sample BKS31), respectively, which may reflect polymetallic mineralization or dispersion from sulphide-bearing veins.

Platinum group elements are generally low in soils; however, palladium values up to 16 ppb Pd were recorded (sample MFBC1676), surrounded by other elevated Pd in soil values ranging from 7 to 12ppb.

Overall, the soil geochemistry results identify localized anomalies in Au, Cu, Sb, and Hg, which are consistent with porphyry-related and epithermal-style mineralization models previously proposed for the Property. The distribution of these pathfinder elements supports the interpretation that hydrothermal mineralization associated with intrusive activity may occur beneath portions of the surveyed area.

Table 9-2: 2025 Soil Statistics

Element	n=	Mean	Median	StdDev	Min	Max
Au (ppb)	127	13.56	8.0	14.64	1.0	88.0
Cu (ppm)	127	83.46	79.1	31.21	28.2	221.0
Hg (ppm)	127	0.233	0.14	0.33	0.03	2.71
Sb (ppm)	127	2.62	2.03	2.27	0.28	13.7

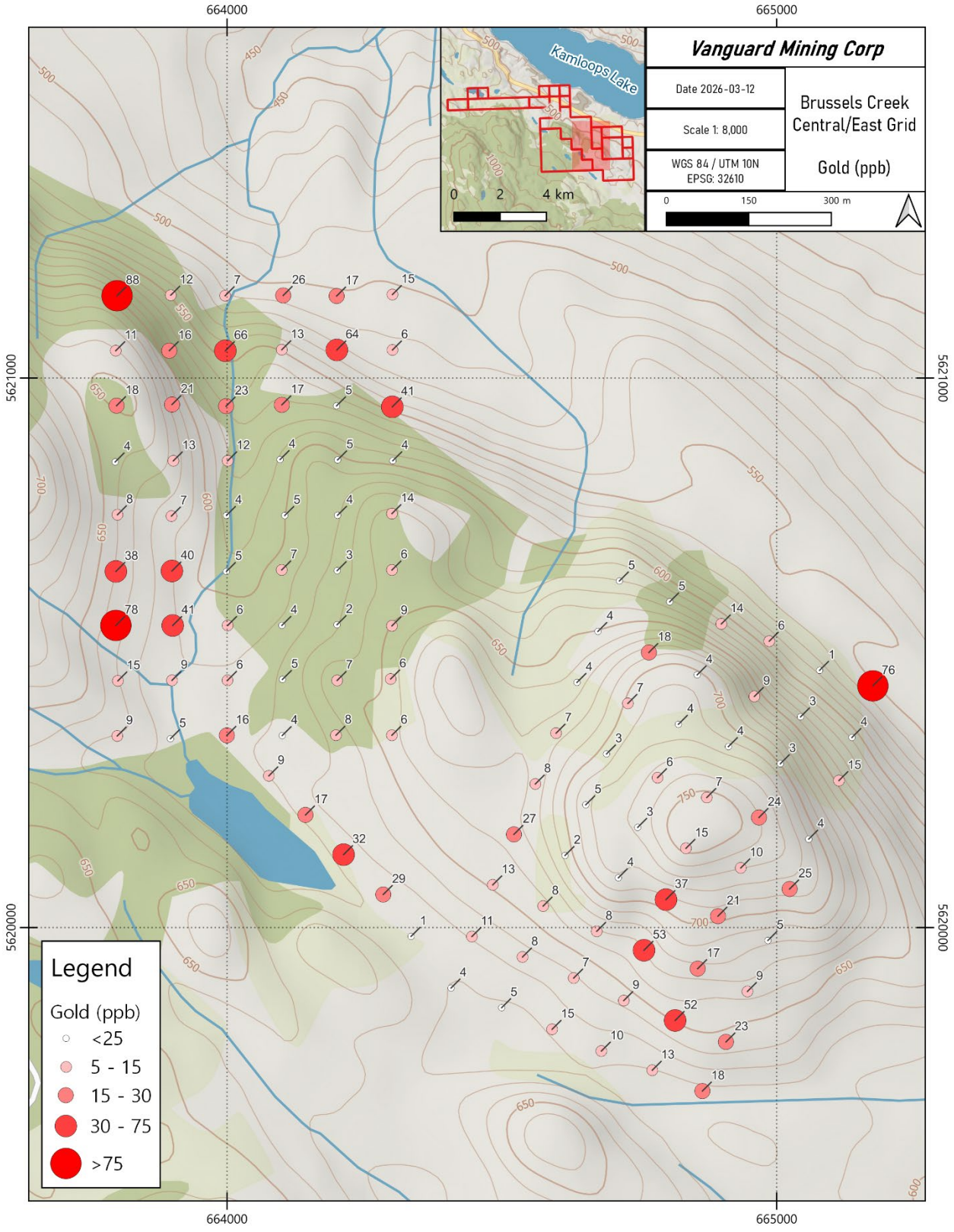

Figure 9-5: Gold in soil results, 2025.

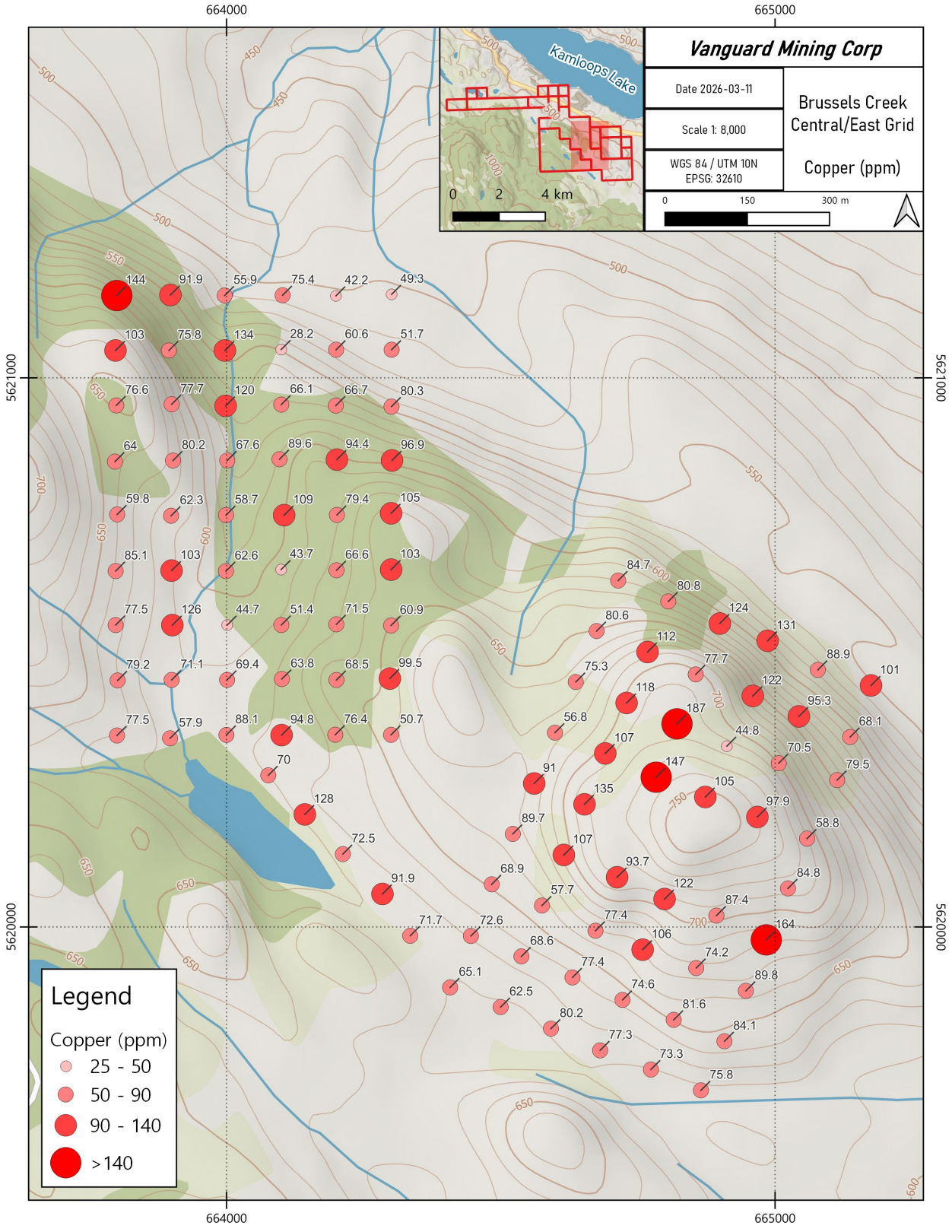

Figure 9-6: Copper in soil results, 2025.

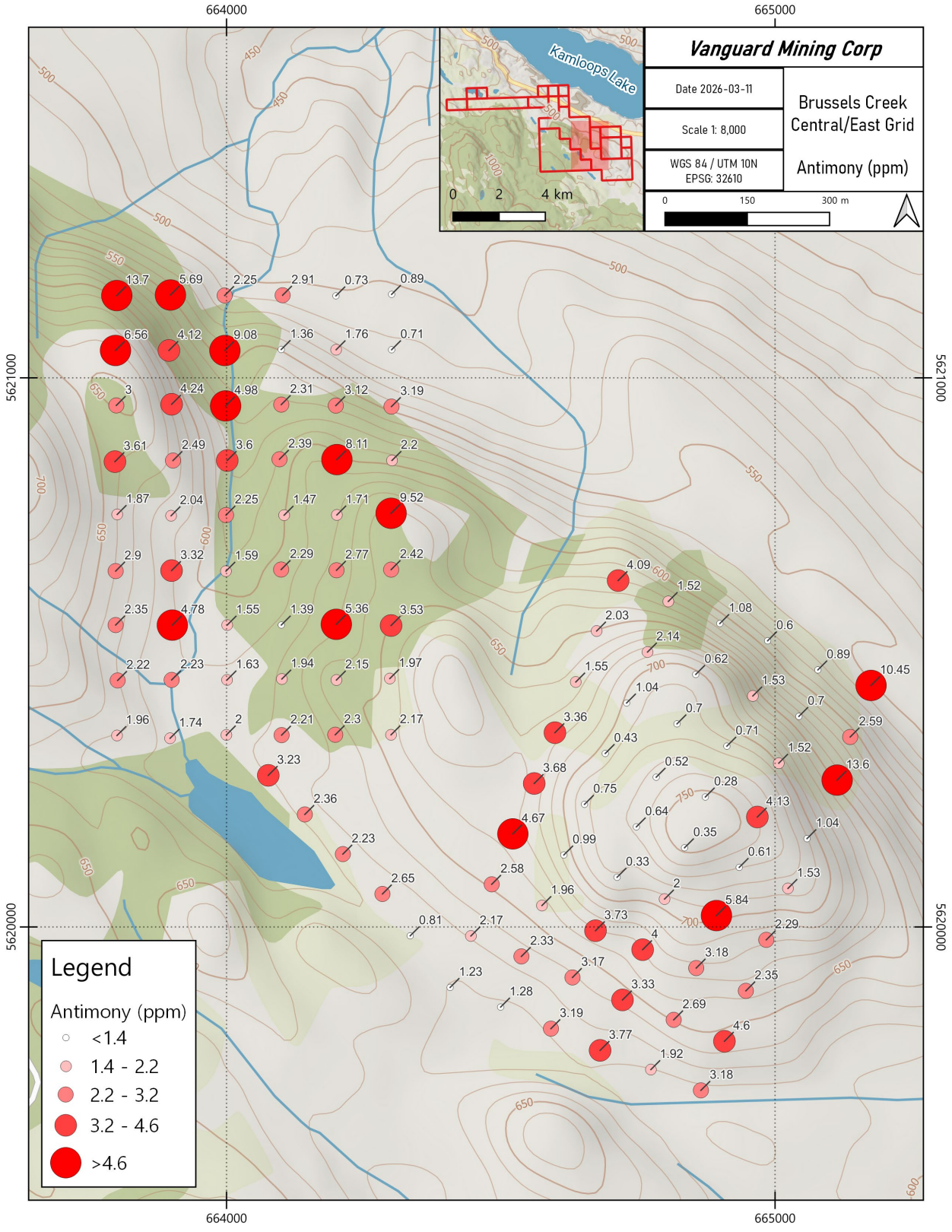

Figure 9-7: Antimony in soil results, 2025.

10 DRILLING

In 2023, Vanguard Mining Corp (formerly Recharge Resources Ltd. (or "Recharge") completed a limited diamond drilling program on the Property between April 15 and May 8, 2023.

Drilling was carried out by Paradigm Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops, British Columbia, utilizing a Boyles 37 diamond drill rig, a conventional surface-mounted system suitable for mineral exploration drilling to moderate depths. Diamond drilling was conducted NQ-size.

The following information was available in Assessment Report #42048 (Shearer, J.T., 2024). The program comprised two (2) NQ-sized diamond drillholes totaling 646.78 meters completed by Vanguard. The report references Hole 1 which completed earlier in March 2023, but not claimed for assessment report. There is no drilling information available to the author pertaining to the lithologies encountered, or results from this hole. The author relies on the maps from Shearer (2024) for the collar location of Hole 1.

Table 10-1: 2023 Drill Hole Collar Information.

Hole ID	UTM E	UTM N	Elevation	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
1	668978	5620198	506	*No information available*		
2	665866	5619789	541	300	-60	358.44
3	665866	5619789	541	320	-60	288.34

The objective of the 2023 drill program was to test targets generated from the interpretation of a prior geophysical survey. The survey identified areas of interest characterized by geophysical responses interpreted to reflect:

- Structural complexity (e.g., faulting and fracturing), and
- Potential zones of potassic alteration (eTh/K)

The drilling was aimed to test these hypotheses, but due to the unforeseen delays, only two drill holes were reported and tested during the 2023 program.

The results of the 2023 drilling did not return any significant results for copper-gold-palladium. Several well-developed fault zones were intersected, and varying degrees of silicification, and chlorite alteration were noted from logging.

Hole 2 and 3 were drilled from the same drill site, with a change in azimuth. Drill collars were recorded using a handheld GPS, and compass to align the setup. No downhole survey tools were used. Core logging was completed by the supervision of a Professional Geologist, assaying was performed by ALS Canada Ltd Laboratories in North Vancouver, B.C. Core was geologically examined, logged and marked for sampling by a Professional Geologist. Core samples were split using an electric core saw.

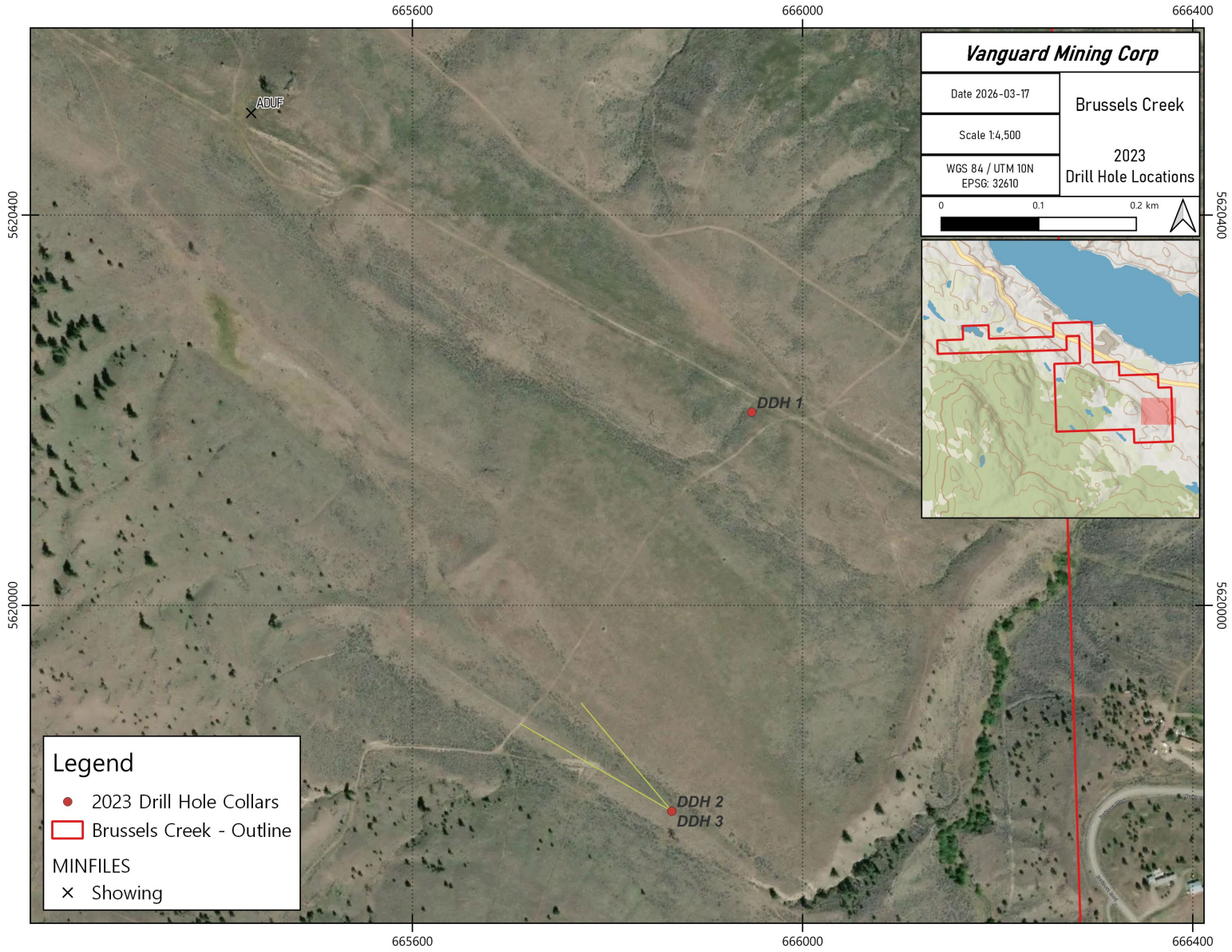

Figure 10-1: 2023 Drill Hole Locations.

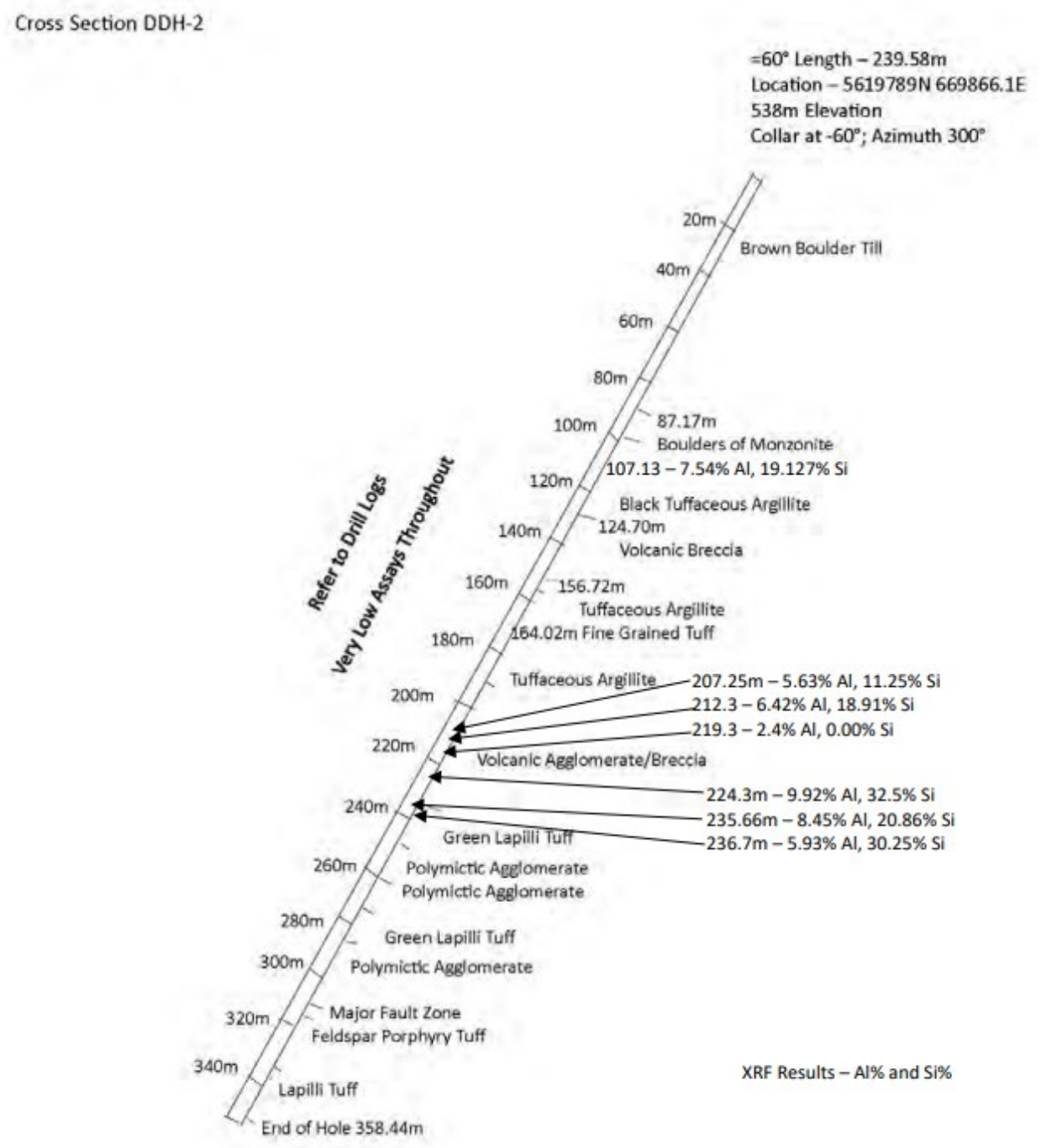

Figure 10-2: Cross Section DDH-2, 2023.

Hole 2 – Encountered semi-consolidated overburden to 120m, then a variable sequence of tuffaceous argillite interbedded with volcanic agglomerate/breccia down to End of Hole at 358.44m. All assays are low in Au and Cu.

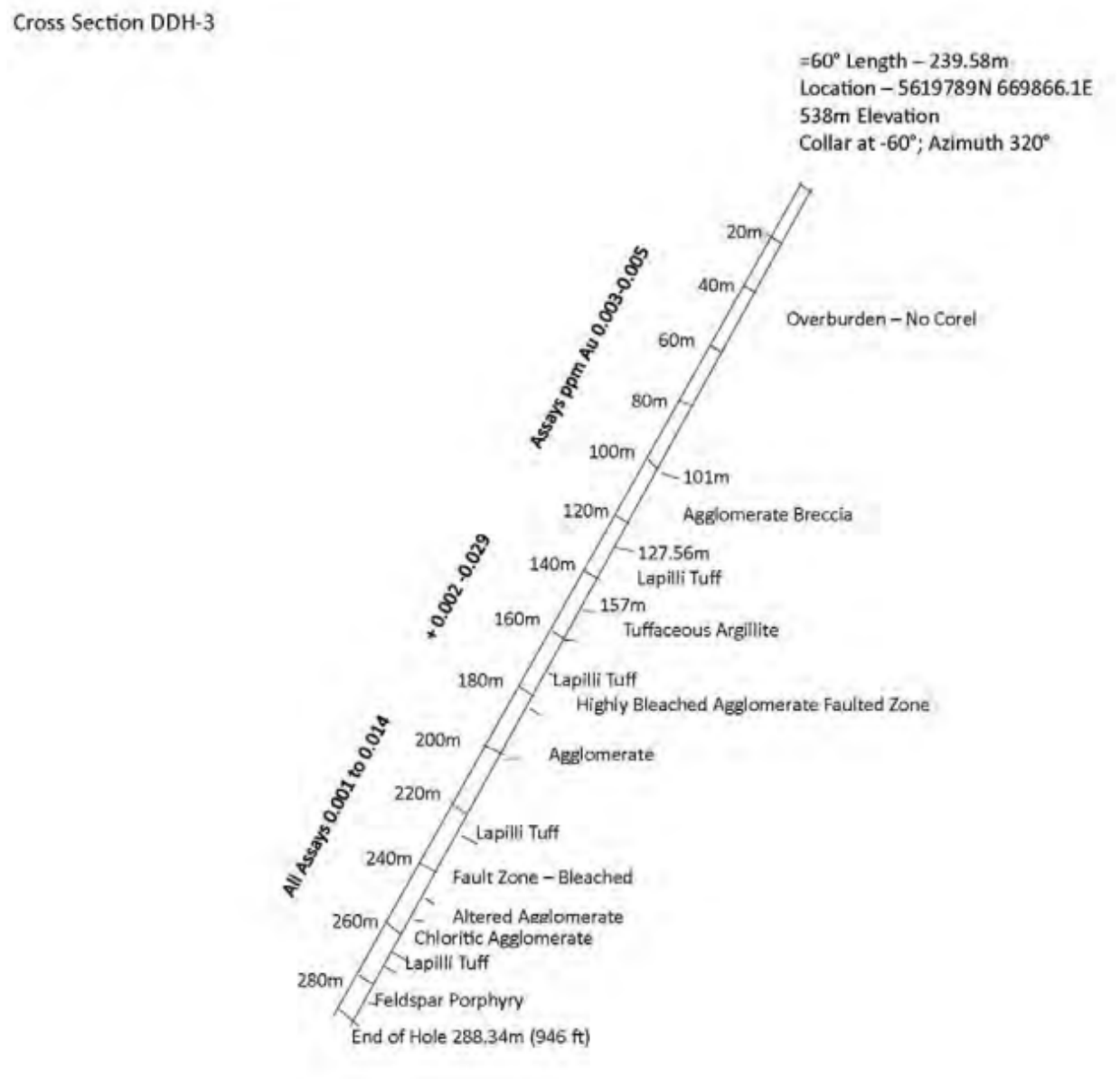

Figure 10-3: Cross Section DDH-3, 2023.

Hole 3 – Encountered 101m of overburden (by Tricone) then into a variable sequence of agglomerate and lapilli tuff ending in feldspar porphyry. All assays are low in Au and Cu. Several well-developed bleached fault zones were noted.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

This section summarizes the procedures for sample collection, preparation, analysis, and security, and outlines the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures implemented to ensure the reliability and integrity of the analytical data.

The author has reviewed available data associated with historical exploration programs at the Brussels Creek Property. Where analytical certificates were available, the sampling, sample preparation, analytical methods, and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures are considered appropriate for their time and are consistent with industry best practices. However, portion of the historical exploration data predates modern reporting standards and lacks supporting analytical certificates or detailed QA/QC documentation. As a result, the historical data should be considered historical in nature and is used primarily for geological context and target generation rather than as a basis for resource estimation.

More recent programs, for the most part, include verifiable analytical certificates and documented QA/QC procedures and are considered reliable for guiding current and future exploration.

11.1 2023 Drill Program

Drill core was logged and sampled under the supervision of a Professional Geologist. Core samples were selected based on geological intervals and cut longitudinally using an electric core saw. One half of the core was retained for reference, while the other half was placed into labeled sample bags for analysis.

Samples were bagged and shipped to ALS Canada Ltd in North Vancouver, BC, Canada, an independent ISO 9001 certified laboratory. Upon receipt at ALS Canada Ltd., samples were dried, crushed to appropriate grain size, and pulverized to produce a homogeneous pulp suitable for geochemical analysis. Sample preparation procedures followed industry-standard protocols employed by ALS laboratories. ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISI 9001:2015

Prepared samples were analyzed using the following methods:

- **Au-ICP21**: Fire assay with ICP-AES finish for gold
- **Au-GRA21**: Fire assay with gravimetric finish for high-grade gold samples
- **ME-ICP-61**: Multi-element analysis by four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish

Limited information regarding the insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks, or field duplicates was available from 2023 drilling program. Several blanks and standards were inserted into the sample stream, but the author is unable to verify the material of standards used. However, it is the author's opinion that the adequacy of the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used best practices and result in accurate and reliable data.

Additionally, ALS Canada Ltd. performs internal quality control procedures as part of its accredited laboratory practices. There were no reported issues regarding sample testing adequacy.

Assay certificates are available in assessment report #42048 (Shearer, J.T., 2024).

11.2 2025 Exploration

The following sampling procedures were observed by the author for exploration work conducted on behalf of the Company. In the author's opinion, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are appropriate and consistent with industry best practices, and the resulting data are considered sufficiently accurate and reliable for the purposes of this Technical Report..

11.2.1 Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected from the B-horizon using a soil auger and placed in kraft paper bags with unique sample and station identification numbers. Station coordinates were recorded using Garmin 64s handheld GPS, stations were preselected prior to field work to merge into the previous grid spacing.

Samples were shipped to SGS Canada in Burnaby, BC, an independent ISO 9001 certified lab, via Bandstra Transportation Systems; in-house chain of custody and sample security measures were implemented for all sample shipments. The author inspected the samples prior to shipment and ensured proper handling and bagging was implemented. There were no known issues with chain of custody during transportation.

Soils were analyzed by SGS Canada for 37 elements by 2-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (lab code GE_IMS21B20) and 3 elements by fire assay (GE_FAI30V5) for gold, platinum and palladium determination, finished with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). SGS performs internal QAQC verification, and no quality issues were noted from the blanks, standards and duplicates analyzed.

The assay certificate BBM25-53943 was provided by the Company for verification.

11.2.2 Rock Samples

Rock samples were collected from the Property and placed in poly bags with unique sample and station identification numbers. Station coordinates were recorded using Garmin 64s handheld GPS.

Samples were shipped to SGS Canada in Burnaby, BC, an independent ISO 9001 certified lab, via Bandstra Transportation Systems; in-house chain of custody and sample security measures were implemented for all sample shipments. The author inspected the samples prior to shipment and ensured proper handling and bagging was implemented. There were no known issues with chain of custody during transportation.

Rocks were analyzed by SGS Canada for 37 elements by 2-acid digest with ICP-MS finish (lab code GE_IMS21B20) and 3 elements by fire assay (GE_FAI30V5) for gold, platinum and palladium determination, finished with Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES). SGS performs internal QAQC verification, and no quality issues were noted from the blanks, standards and duplicates analyzed.

The assay certificate BBM25-54011 was provided by the Company for verification.

12 Data Verification

Before, during and after the site visit the author has verified the data for this report by:

- Confirming access to the Brussels Creek Property and verifying the ownership and expiry dates of the mineral titles comprising the Property.
- Verifying existing road networks within the Property.
- Reviewing and assessing historical exploration literature, assessment reports, and technical data relevant to the Property.
- Conducting field verification of surface outcrops and recording geological observations.

12.1 Author Site Visit

The author visited the Brussels Creek Property on November 24th, 2025. The Author drove to the mineral claims following the route given in Section 5. The purpose of the site visit confirmed access along the roads as described to the Property, collected geological data, and other technical observations and to assess the potential of the Property.

Figure 12-1: Existing access roads at the site during the author's visit.

The author recorded and examined geological units exposed and collected a total of two representative rock samples from roadside accessible outcrops.

Table 12-1: Author Rock Descriptions

Station ID	Type	UTM_E	UTM_N	Description
A002005	Grab	662065	5622370	Weathered pale orange, fresh pale orange, fine grained ash-crystal tuff. Feldspar grains strongly altered to limonite, groundmass strongly sericite altered, mafic grains weakly chlorite altered, nonmagnetic. Rare fractures with sub millimeter scale Fe-carbonate.
A002006	Grab	662219	5622307	Weathered pale grey, brown fresh grey brown, fine grained ash-crystal tuff. Feldspar grains moderately sericite altered, mafic grains weakly chlorite altered, groundmass weakly sericite altered, weakly magnetic. Rare millimeter scale carbonate veins.

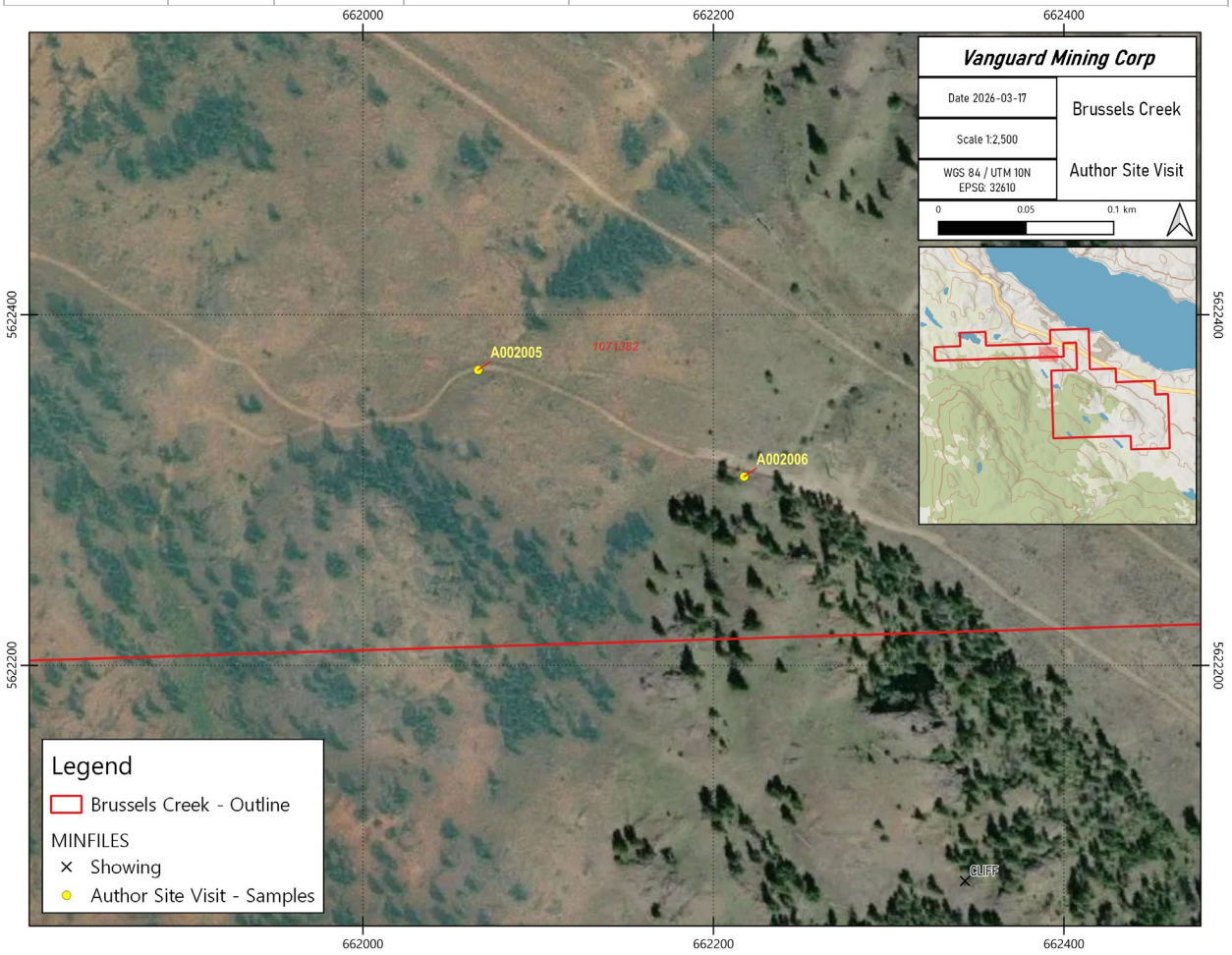

Figure 12-2: Author verification stations.

Figure 12-3: Property visit. Station ID A002005.

Figure 12-4: Hand sample AA002005.

Figure 12-5: Property visit. Station ID A002006.

Figure 12-6: Hand sample AA002006.

12.2 Historical Data Verification

The author verified the digital assay database for the historical exploration programs and compiled sample data and geophysical maps into a QGIS project. The author was successfully able to reproduce maps referenced in previous reports where required. The authors found no material errors within the database nor its products. It is the qualified person's opinion that the data used is adequate for the purposes of this technical report.

The author did an independent internal audit of roughly 25 % of the data reported in the figures, maps and report from the most recent assessment report (#42048), and compared the values and locations to the plotted results in tables, figures and verbiage. A spot check of 35 samples matching assay values for gold to reported gold values in Appendix III from the report. Only one minor discrepancy was noted for Sample #15 which reported 0.005 ppm Au, was incorrectly written; whereby, the correct value for gold was 0.008 ppm Au. This was likely human error when transcribing the data and does not materially impact the interpretation of the results or conclusions of the report.

Sample values for elements of interest were noted in core logs for the two holes. The sample IDs from logs were matched the sequencing submitted to the labs. The author identified Sample sequence 1 to 63 were taken from Hole 3, while 11S171951 thru 11S172980 were from Hole 2. It is uncertain where 11S172981 thru 11S172989 are from, but based on the weights presented they are likely standard or blanks associated with QAQC by the operator.

The author plotted the drill hole locations and was able to recreate the "Figure 9: 2023 Drillhole Locations" from assessment report #42048 as shown in Figure 10-1.

The author was successfully able to reproduce maps referenced in previous reports where required. It is the author's opinion that the data from historic and current work is adequate for the purposes of this Technical Report and sufficient quality and detail to support further exploration.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried on the Project.

14 Mineral Resource Estimate

There are no current Mineral Resources on the Project.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current Mineral Reserves on the Project.

16 Mining Method

The Brussels Creek Project is not an "advanced Property" as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

17 Recovery Methods

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

18 Project Infrastructure

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

22 22.0 Economic Analysis

The Brussels Creek Project is not an “advanced Property” as defined by NI 43-101, therefore this section is not applicable.

23 23.0 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Ellerbeck - Six Mile Claim Group

This 300 ha group of claims lies immediately adjacent to the Brussels Creek Property, on its southwest side. Ellerbeck has publicly disclosed this information in BC Assessment Report #38227 (Ellerbeck, 2019) which details work carried out in 2019. Mapping and prospecting were carried out in the vicinity of the Cliff showing (INFILE Number 092INE179 (UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, 5622077N, 662344E). All four showed weak anomalies in Cu, Zn, Co and Ba. No elevated Au was detected. The Qualified Person has not been able to independently verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Brussels Creek Property.

23.2 New Gold - New Afton Mine

The New Afton Mine, operated by New Gold Inc., is located approximately 10 km west of Kamloops, British Columbia, and is immediately adjacent to the Brussels Creek Property. The operation occupies the site of the historic Afton open pit mine, which was in production from 1977 to 1997. The current underground mine and concentrator commenced commercial production in July 2012 and utilizes block caving as the primary mining method.

Mineralization at New Afton is classified as an alkalic porphyry gold–copper deposit hosted within the Quesnel Terrane of the Intermontane Belt. The deposit is spatially and genetically associated with intrusive phases of the Late Triassic Iron Mask Batholith, which intrudes volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Nicola Group. Mineralization is primarily hosted in dioritic to monzonitic intrusive rocks and adjacent volcanic units, and is characterized by disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite and bornite with associated gold.

Hydrothermal alteration at New Afton is typical of alkalic porphyry systems and includes potassic, propylitic, and locally phyllic assemblages. Mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs within a series of subvertical to moderately dipping zones associated with intrusive contacts and breccia bodies. The deposit is interpreted to have formed in a Late Triassic island-arc setting, consistent with other porphyry copper–gold systems within the Quesnel Terrane.

The New Afton deposit has been the subject of multiple technical studies and resource estimates. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the Property have been publicly disclosed in technical reports prepared for New Gold Inc., including the “Technical Report on the New Afton Mine, British Columbia, Canada” with an effective date of December 31, 2024 (New Gold, 2025). According to this disclosure, Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves are reported to total approximately 830,000 ounces of gold, 2.3 million ounces of silver, and 631 million pounds of copper. These estimates were prepared using modern estimation methods consistent with NI 43-101 standards, including geological modelling, grade interpolation, and classification criteria based on drill spacing and data confidence. Key assumptions include metal prices, cut-off grades, metallurgical recoveries, and mining parameters appropriate for an underground block caving operation.

The Qualified Person has not independently verified the Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates reported for the New Afton Mine. The information is derived from publicly available technical reports and disclosure by New Gold Inc. The Qualified Person considers the information to be relevant as it provides context for the style and scale of mineralization present in the district; however, the reliability of the information has not been independently confirmed. Additional work, including independent review of the original data, geological models, estimation methodologies, and supporting technical studies, would be required to verify these estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates reported for the New Afton Mine use classification categories consistent with those set out in NI 43-101.

A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the reported estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves for the purposes of this Technical Report, and the issuer is not treating these estimates as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. The mineralization at the New Afton Mine is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Brussels Creek Property.

23.3 Tower Resources - Rabbit North Property

The Rabbit North project, which covers 16,400 ha, lies immediately adjacent to, and to the southwest of, the Brussels Creek Property. The project is considered to be an under-explored copper-gold porphyry. The Property hosts nine known Cu-Au occurrences within an area of approximately 4 by 4 km, with porphyry related alteration and mineralization. The best drill hole to date is hole RN-008 which intersected 220 m averaging 0.30% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au.

(https://www.towerresources.ca/index.php/projects/rabbit-north/2016-2017-diamond-drill-results).

This information has been publicly disclosed by the owner. The Qualified Person has not been able to independently verify the information and notes that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Brussels Creek Property.

24 Other Relevant Data

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretations and Conclusions

The 2025 exploration program on the Brussels Creek Property consisted of rock sampling, and systematic soil geochemical sampling around Target A, identified as an eTh/K target from previous exploration interpretation. The results confirm the presence of multi-element (Au-Cu-Hg-Sb) geochemical anomalies associated with intrusive rocks and hydrothermal alteration, consistent with the exploration model adopted for the Property.

Soil geochemical sampling identified two principal anomalous zones, located within the Central Grid and Eastern Grid areas of the Property. The results from the West grid returned no anomalous values for the elements of interest.

The Central Grid anomaly is characterized by elevated gold values up to 88 ppb, accompanied by elevated copper values exceeding 140 ppm, as well as enrichment in nickel, antimony, mercury, and palladium. The spatial coincidence of these elements suggests a hydrothermal system associated with intrusive activity, consistent with the geological observations of silicified intrusive rocks and quartz-sulphide veining in this area.

The Eastern Grid anomaly is characterized by elevated copper values up to 187 ppm, along with anomalous gold (up to 76 ppb), nickel, antimony, mercury, and palladium. The alignment of these

anomalies suggests the presence of a structurally controlled mineralized zone, possibly related to faulting or intrusive contacts.

Rock sampling results further support the soil geochemical anomalies. Several rock samples returned elevated values in gold, copper, nickel, antimony, and palladium, including copper values exceeding 180 ppm and gold values up to 24 ppb. These results are spatially associated with areas of strong alteration, silicification, and quartz-carbonate veining.

The distribution of anomalous elements suggests a porphyry-epithermal system, where copper enrichment may represent deeper porphyry-style mineralization, while gold, antimony, and mercury enrichment may represent more epithermal-style mineralization at higher crustal levels. This metal zonation is consistent with exploration models for porphyry copper-gold systems peripheral to intrusive centers.

The proximity of the Property to the New Afton Cu-Au porphyry deposit, located immediately to the east, further supports the potential for similar mineralizing systems on the Brussels Creek Property. The geological setting, alteration assemblages, and geochemical anomalies identified during the 2025 program are consistent with the exploration model adopted for the Property.

26 Recommendations

The author recommends that the exploration program be advanced through targeted exploration approach designed to manage technical risk while maximizing information gain to develop the Property.

Review of available data for the Brussels Creek Property has identified numerous areas of interest from geophysical surveys, geological units, and geochemical results. To better understand the subsurface geometry and zones of potential sulphide mineralization or altered intrusive units, a detailed induced polarization (IP) survey which encompasses the recent area of soil geochemistry is proposed. The IP grid is approximately 0.5 km x 1.8 km and extends WNW-ESE between Target A and Target B. The IP survey is designed to delineate deep resistivity contrasts, identify hydrothermal alteration zones, and evaluate the vertical continuity of the mineralized system, providing guidance for Phase 2 drill planning. The survey specifics should consult with geophysics providers to finalize total line-kilometers and survey design shape.

The results of Phase 1 will be compiled into a comprehensive report to generate prioritized drill targets, and combined with other geophysical results from previous programs.

Additionally, soil geochemistry was identified to be a successful tool for preliminary exploration; therefore additional soil and rock sampling are recommended to test the area of Target D, located SW of Target A. This would consist of 2-3 days of soil sampling along predefined grid locations.

It is also recommended Phase 1 include application for a Notice of Work permit to allow the use of mechanical methods where permitted, ensuring the ability to advance targets efficiently.

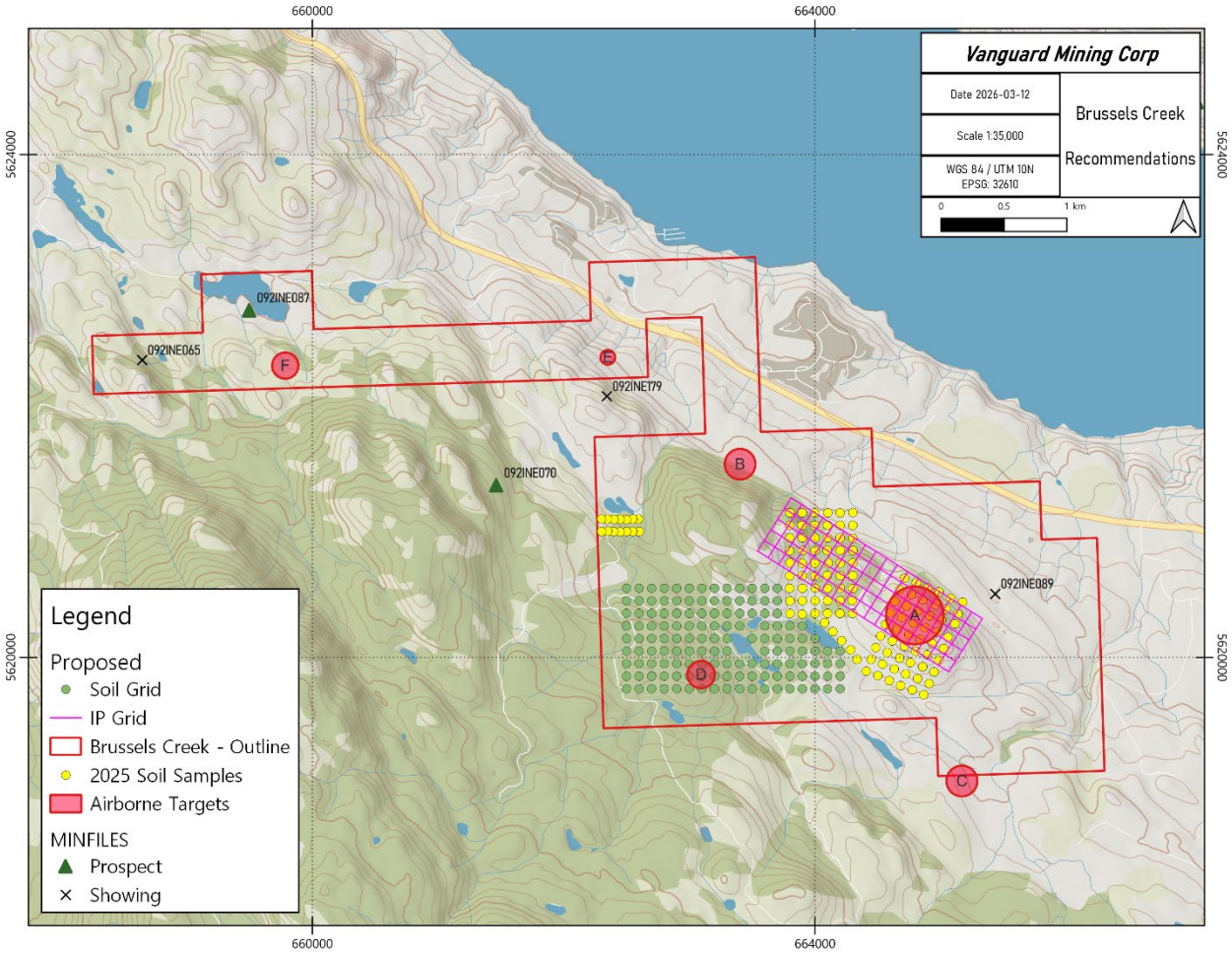

Figure 26-1: Proposed work program.

The following budget is recommended by the author to proceed with the proposed exploration program at the Brussels Creek project.

Table 26.1 Recommended Budget

Phase 1	*Description*	*Estimate*
Office & Pre-fieldwork	Office & Preparatory Studies; permitting	$36,000
Post Season reporting	Database update, assessment reports	$5,000
Subcontractors	3D IP, line cutting	$93,000
Taxes and Fees	Applicable taxes and fees	$21,000
Total (CAD)		**$155,000**

27 References

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28 Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo, of 7351 Cedar Road, Smithers B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of the consulting business Hardline Exploration Corp, at 7351 Cedar Rd, Smithers BC, V0J2N2, Permit to Practice Number 1002230.
2. This certificate applies to this report titled “NI 43 - 101 Technical Report on the Brussels Creek Property, Kamloops Mining Division, South Central British Columbia” dated April 8th, 2026
3. I graduated from Simon Fraser University in 2013 with a B.Sc. (Hons) with distinction in Earth Sciences and have been employed continuously in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2010 and have been practising as a professional geoscientist continuously since 2017.
4. I am a Qualified Person with over five years of professional experience as defined in National Instrument 43-101.I have relevant experience through 8 years of professional practise, exploring and managing mineral exploration projects from grass roots to advanced stage drilling programs throughout British Columbia. I have worked as a professional geoscientist on porphyry deposits, intrusion related gold, magmatic Ni-Cu PGE, volcanic hosted massive sulphide, sediment hosted deposits and ultramafic nickel mineral systems.
5. I am a Professional Geoscientist in good standing with Engineers and Geoscientist B.C., registration number 45904 and am a “qualified person” for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I visited the Brussels Creek Property on the 24th of November, 2025 to conduct the site visit described in this report.
7. I am responsible for all items in this technical report.
8. I am independent of Vanguard Mining Corp as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. The author’s consulting company, Hardline Exploration Corp, completed a geochemical sampling program on the Property in 2025; this prior involvement does not affect the authors independence with respect to this Technical Report.
10. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument; and
11. That at the effective date of the technical report, I have read the document and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed this 8th day of April, 2026.

Jeremy Hanson, P.Geo