



NI 43-101 Technical Report

**Brassie Creek Porphyry-Skarn Cu-Au Project, Kamloops
Mining District, B.C., Canada**

World Copper Ltd.

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by World Copper Ltd. (the Company) to prepare an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Project (the Project or the Property), located in the Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, Canada. The Report is for use in connection with agreement the Company entered into on February 24, 2026, for an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in and to the mineral claims comprising the Project (World Copper, 2026). This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. SLR visited the Property on March 17, 2026.

The Project is an exploration property prospective for porphyry-style copper-molybdenum (Cu-Mo) mineralization and associated copper-lead-zinc silver (Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag) skarn. Evidence of epithermal-style gold-silver (Au-Ag) mineralization is also present. The Project lies within a well-established, 150 km-long porphyry-skarn metallogenic belt associated with the Late Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith and the Nicola Group volcano-sedimentary sequence, one of Canada's most productive copper belts. The geological setting and mineralization styles are analogous to the Highland Valley Cu-Mo porphyry district, located 15 km south of the Project, operated by Teck Resources Ltd*, and to the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit, located 60 km to the south, and held by Nicola Mining Company.*

The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha, located approximately 60 km west of the city of Kamloops. The claims are held 100% by private prospector Kenneth Ellerbeck (the Vendor), who is independent of the Company. Mr. Ellerbeck acquired the claims between 2011 and 2025. Two of the nine claims are due for renewal on September 15, 2026, and the remaining seven are due for renewal before November 8, 2030. SLR is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure of the Property. The Property is currently not subject to any royalties.

The Company holds no interest presently in the Project. Under the terms of a definitive property option agreement dated February 24, 2026, the Company has been granted an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims, subject to a 2% net smelter returns (NSR) royalty (World Copper, 2026). To fully exercise the option, the Company must issue a total of 900,000 common shares to the Vendor, make aggregate cash payments of C\$440,000, and incur C\$750,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of up to three years, with the ability to accelerate payments and expenditures at its discretion. During the option period, the Company is responsible for maintaining the claims in good standing. Upon exercise of the option, the Vendor will retain the 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% may be re-purchased by the Company for C\$1.5 million, and the Company will also hold a right of first refusal on any future transfer of the royalty. If the Company fails to meet the option terms, the agreement terminates, and it retains no interest in the Project (World Copper, 2026).

Access to the Property is possible year-round via Highway 1 and an extensive network of gravel and forest service roads to, and on, the Property. The region benefits from an established mining support ecosystem in Kamloops, including power, rail, workforce, services, and accommodation. Climate conditions are semi-arid with low annual precipitation (approximately 250 mm), enabling uninterrupted exploration throughout the year. The Property is situated within the Southern Interior with elevations ranging from approximately 400 metres above sea level (masl). The central portion of the Project is located at approximately 50°43'37" N latitude and 121°1'14" W longitude.



Exploration began in the project area more than 100 years ago, with more modern work beginning in 1970. Results of exploration to date have outlined three mineralized targets across an area at least 1 km by 1 km in size:

- Brassie Creek Cu–Fe–Pb–Zn–Ag and polymetallic skarn, occurring along contacts with volcanics of the Nicola Group intruded by Guichon Batholith diorite. Elevated Au and epithermal pathfinder elements (As–Te–Bi–Sb–W) are also present in some samples. Historic diamond drilling returned mineralized intercepts including 13.99 m of 0.24% Cu, 1.90% Zn, 7.25 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au.
- Rattlesnake Creek porphyry Cu–Mo target, centered on a pyritic rhyolite/quartz-porphyry plug with stockwork veining, disseminated sulphides, and elevated epithermal pathfinder elements (As–Hg). Historic percussion drilling in hole W-79-1 intercepted 63.7 m of intrusive quartz porphyry that showed strong pyrite mineralization with trace chalcopyrite and malachite. The highest grades were intercepted near the contact of a quartz-porphyry and mafic volcanics, returning 0.085% Cu over 15 m from 40 to 55 m depth down hole.
- 2020 VLF-EM Intrusive target, defined by a 300 m × 275 m east-dipping resistivity low, coinciding with mineralized Cu–Fe–Pb–Zn–Ag skarn at surface. This geophysical anomaly is interpreted as a target for a buried Cu-mineralized intrusive body.

Mineralization observed at the surface at the Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek targets is structurally controlled along major northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest fault trends and is hosted variously within limestone–volcanic contacts, intrusive breccias, quartz-porphyry plugs, and hornblende diorite. At-surface mineralization is visible in the form of copper oxides, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, and iron-oxide assemblages occurring in veins, stockworks, and skarn pods.

The QP is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure or access to the tenure of the property. The QP has verified with the British Columbia Mineral Tenures Online system that the nine mineral claims are held by the Vendor and are in good standing.

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property, or of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Property. There are no current obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure or other environmental corrective action relating to the mineral claims. No environmental audit or assessment has been conducted.

The Project exhibits a structurally focused, multi-pulse hydrothermal system characterized by polymetallic skarn mineralization, silicified breccias, and early-stage porphyry-style signatures prospective for potentially economic mineralization. To date, the Company has completed no work on the Project.

Recommended further work includes detailed 1:1,000-scale geological mapping with additional rock sampling, structural analysis, and alteration mapping across the mineralized area to refine porphyry copper zonation; digitization and review of all historical geological, sampling, drilling, and geophysical datasets; completion of a new ground magnetic survey with 3D inversion and a due diligence assessment with 3D modeling of the 2020 VLF-EM data; comprehensive multivariate geochemical analysis; and full integration of all new and historical geological, geochemical, and geophysical data into a unified 3D geological model to vector higher-priority drill targets. The estimated total cost for the recommended work plan is C\$220,000. This program does not involve mechanized activities or drilling, therefore no additional permits are



required to conduct the recommended work program. As such, the Company has not yet applied for a NoW permit at this time.

No mineral production has occurred on the Project to date.

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*

1.1.1 Conclusions

- The Project is an early-stage porphyry Cu-Mo and skarn Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag exploration property, also showing evidence of an Au-Ag epithermal mineralized system. The Project hosts prospective lithologies associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith within a prospective and complex structural setting.
- The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1,861.84 ha, located approximately 60 km west of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia.
- Historical exploration work in the Property area reportedly commenced as early as 1883, however modern exploration began in earnest in 1970. Semi-continuous exploration continued until 2023. Historical work programs comprised:
 - Geological mapping and surface sampling;
 - Ground geophysical surveys (induced polarization, magnetics and electromagnetic); and
 - Limited reverse circulation and diamond drilling.
- Historical work has identified three targets that warrant further exploration work:
 - Brassie Creek Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag and polymetallic skarn (with Au-related epithermal signatures in some areas);
 - Rattlesnake Creek porphyry-epithermal Cu-Au-Mo target, centered on a pyritic rhyolite/quartz-porphyry plug with stockwork veining, disseminated sulphides, and elevated epithermal pathfinder elements arsenic (As) and mercury (Hg); and
 - 2020 VLF-EM target - for a buried Cu-mineralized intrusive body characterized by a resistivity low with mineralized skarn outcropping at surface.
- No work has been completed by the Company on the Project.
- The recommended work program for the Project does not involve mechanized activities or drilling, therefore no additional permits are required to conduct the recommended work program. As such, the Company has not yet applied for a NoW permit at this time.
- SLR has not identified any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information reviewed.
- The Qualified Persons (QPs) are of the opinion that the Project is an attractive early-stage exploration project with good potential to host potentially economic porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization and skarn-style Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. There is also geochemical evidence of Au-Ag epithermal style mineralization. The mineralization footprint at surface is continuous across an area of at least 1 km by 1 km and demonstrates Cu grades ranging from 0.004% Cu to 1% Cu, and Au grades ranging from 0.153 g/t Au to 1.54 g/t Au.



- The QP is of the opinion that the Project warrants further exploration work, comprising digitization of historical technical data, additional geological mapping and sampling, additional geophysical surveying and integration of all historical and modern data into a three-dimensional geological model. The results and the model can be used for vectoring to high-priority targets for future drill planning. The estimated total cost for the recommended work plan is C\$220,000.

1.1.2 Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of the exploration results to date and the current stage of the Project, the QPs recommend that additional geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration work be undertaken. This work is recommended in order to improve the understanding of the size of the mineralization footprint(s), to better characterize the nature and distribution of metal assemblages and associated alteration geochemistry, and to map the distribution and timing of the different styles of mineralization. This work, culminating in the integration of all data into a 3D geological model, will assist in vectoring towards high-priority drill targets and may potentially identify new targets. Results of this work can be used to inform more comprehensive work programs in future as warranted.

A recommended work program would comprise the following:

1. Geological mapping across the same region at a 1:1,000 scale, combined with further rock sampling, detailed structural mapping and alteration mapping (Short-Wave Infrared) over the mineralized region to refine the diagnostic zonation of a porphyry copper system;
 - a. Ensure assay methods are appropriate for measuring Au and epithermal system pathfinder elements tellurium (Te), antimony (Sb), selenium (Se), tungsten (W) and arsenic (As).
2. Digitization of all available historical geological mapping, sampling, and drilling information;
3. Complete a new ground magnetic survey and a 3D vector inversion of the results;
4. Complete a due diligence review of all historical geophysical data and creation of a 3D inversion model of the 2020 VLF-EM data;
5. Complete a comprehensive multivariate geochemical analysis and combine results with alteration mapping and metal assemblages to assist in vectoring to high-priority targets;
6. Integration of all new and historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data to create a 3D geological model to use for further exploration and vectoring to high-priority drill targets.

The estimated budget to complete the main activities recommended above is C\$220,000 as outlined in Table 1-1. All costs are estimates and approximate.



Table 1-1: Estimated Budget for Recommended Exploration

Area or Task		Estimated Budget (CAD)
Geology		
	Geological and structural mapping to 1:1,000 scale	40,000
	Surface sampling and SWIR Survey	25,000
	Digitizing historical geology, sampling and drill data	10,000
	Assaying surface rock grab samples	25,000
	Comprehensive multi-variate geochemical analysis	25,000
	Ground Magnetic survey over 2.25 km ² Brassie Creek-Rattlesnake Creek area	70,000
	Integration of all data into 3D Geological & Geophysical Model	25,000
Total Estimated Cost		220,000

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Property Description and Location

The Brassie Creek Cu-Au Porphyry-Skarn Project is an exploration-stage property prospective for porphyry-Cu-Mo mineralization and associated Fe-Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag skarn-style mineralization. There is also evidence of Au-Ah epithermal-style mineralization.

The Project is located within the Kamloops Mining District in British Columbia, an active mining area recognized for its major copper-gold porphyry mines and extensive supporting infrastructure. It is located close to notable facilities, such as the Highland Valley Copper (HVC) mine, a low-grade, high-tonnage porphyry Cu-Mo mine operated by Teck Resources Ltd., which is approximately 15 km to the south*. Also close by is the New Afton Mine (Cu, Au, Ag) operated by Coeur Mining, approximately 36 km to the east. The central portion of the Project is located at approximately 50°43'37" N latitude and 121°1'14" W longitude.

The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha, located approximately 60 km west of the city of Kamloops. The claims are held 100% by private prospector Kenneth Ellerbeck (the Vendor), who is independent of the Company. Mr. Ellerbeck acquired the claims between 2011 and 2025. Two of the nine claims are due for renewal on September 15, 2026, and the remaining seven are due for renewal before November 8, 2030. SLR is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure of the Property. The Property is currently not subject to any royalties.

The Company currently holds no interest in the Project. Under the terms of a definitive property option agreement dated February 24, 2026, the Company has been granted an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims, subject to a 2% net smelter returns (NSR) royalty (World Copper, 2026). To fully exercise the option, the Company must issue a total of 900,000 common shares to the Vendor, make aggregate cash payments of C\$440,000, and incur C\$750,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of up to three years, with the ability to accelerate payments and expenditures at its discretion. During the option period, the Company is responsible for maintaining the claims in good standing. Upon exercise of the option, the Vendor will retain the 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% may be re-purchased by the Company for C\$1.5 million, and the Company will also hold a right of first refusal on any future transfer of the



royalty. If the Company fails to meet the option terms, the agreement terminates, and it retains no interest in the Project (World Copper, 2026).

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*

1.2.2 Land Tenure

The Project is situated within BCGS Maps 0921.075 of the Kamloops Mining Division and is comprised of nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha (Table 1-2 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The mineral claims are 100% held by Ken Ellerbeck and are registered with the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system. All tenures are for subsurface rights only, and all claims are in good standing.

Table 1-2: List of Claims

TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	EXPIRES	AREA (HA)*
1077356	BRASSIE NW	11/8/2030	20.5000
1050121	BRASSIE JOIN	11/8/2030	102.2577
1067655	BRASSIE GOSSAN	11/8/2030	40.8965
1056913	BRASSIE WESTOF	11/8/2030	40.9054
1039494	1014024 East	11/8/2030	81.7907
1039496	1011864 Brassie	11/8/2030	40.9055
1077124	BRASSIE ADD SE	11/8/2030	81.8025
1118810	BRASSIE SOUTH A	9/15/2026	470.5186
1118811	BRASSIE SOUTH B	9/15/2026	982.3127

Source: British Columbia Mineral Titles Online System March 20, 2026. Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding errors.

There are no current obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure or other environmental corrective action relating to the mineral claims. No environmental audit or assessment has been conducted.

The QP is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure or access to the tenure of the property. The QP has verified with the MTO that the nine claims are in good standing with the Company having fulfilled all required payments.

1.2.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Project is accessible year-round and is 60 km west of the city of Kamloops. From Kamloops, the Project is accessed by driving west along the Trans-Canada Highway 1, then on Walhachin Road southwards to Barnes Lake Road, with a total driving distance of 67 km to reach the northernmost claim boundary. From there, access to the rest of the Project is through the forest service road network, which is expansive across the Project and broader region. The



access route along Walhachin Road crosses mainlines for both the Canadian National Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Project is situated within the unceded territory of the Nlaka'pamux Nation, with overlap of portions of the Project with the Stk'emlupsemc Te Secwepemc Nation.

The Project is within a cold semi-arid climate region, characterized by cold winters and warm-to-hot summers. Annual temperatures range from -10°C to 26°C , with approximately 250 mm of precipitation annually. Snow cover is minimal to moderate from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program on the Project. The terrain is moderately rolling hills, with glacial deposits and well-defined valley systems that facilitate access and infrastructure placement. Vegetation is primarily grasses and sagebrush, with forested areas towards the southern half of the property. Commonly exposed bedrock makes it easier to complete geological mapping and sampling. The Property is situated within the Southern Interior with elevations ranging from approximately 400 masl to 1000 masl.

Local resources and infrastructure are exceptional in supporting exploration. With proximity to a large city such as Kamloops and two operating mines, and multiple other active exploration projects, exploration on the Project would be well supported. There is proximal access to basic supplies, fuel, food, skilled labour and a town for staging points for field operations. In addition, Kamloops hosts assay laboratory preparation facilities, an international airport, shipping companies and other logistical supports.

The regional setting is further supported by a strong social and operational environment for mineral exploration. The Kamloops–Walhachin area has a long history of resource development, and Natural Resources Canada highlights the importance of established community engagement frameworks used throughout the region, particularly around existing mines.

1.2.4 History

Exploration in the Project area has occurred intermittently for more than a century, with the earliest documented work dating to 1883 and more modern exploration programs beginning in 1970. Historical investigations consistently recognized polymetallic mineralization linked to intrusive–limestone contacts, skarn alteration, and structurally controlled fracture systems. Early work in the Brassie Creek area established Cu-Fe-Ag fracture-hosted mineralization and Cu-Zn skarn occurrences characterized by magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite, and chalcocite mineralization, indicating a classic skarn-related metal assemblage. These results confirmed the presence of precious- and base-metal mineralization within an intrusion-related skarn system.

In the Brassie Creek area, integrated geological mapping and surface sampling programs conducted from 1970 through 2023 repeatedly confirmed skarn-style Cu-Fe-Zn-Ag-Pb mineralization. Mapping and sampling identified magnetite-rich skarn zones along volcanic–limestone contacts hosting chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite, and azurite mineralization. Soil geochemistry outlined two principal anomaly corridors in the Brassie Creek area, demonstrating a strong geochemical footprint associated with the mapped mineralized contacts. Rock sampling returned consistently elevated base-metal values in skarn zones, including anomalous Cu (100 ppm to 1.0%), Au (0.24 g/t to 1.54 g/t), Ag (100 ppm to 19.8%), and Zn (100 ppm to 1.0%).

Combined mapping and sampling programs in the Rattlesnake Creek area between 1970 and 2023 defined an extensive intrusive-related mineral system with porphyritic intrusive units, hydrothermal breccias, and northwest-trending fault structures. Mapping programs have delineated diorite, quartz monzonite, rhyolite–quartz porphyry plugs, and breccia bodies



exhibiting stockwork veining and strong pyrite alteration. Rock and soil sampling returned Cu-Zn-Mo anomalies and intrusion-related Au-As-Hg pathfinder signatures helping to define a broad geochemical halo around the mineralized intrusive complexes. These reconnaissance and detailed programs collectively support a porphyry–epithermal Cu-Au target model for the area.

Geophysical surveys conducted between 1970 and 1996 identified strong chargeability anomalies, magnetic anomalies, and structural trends consistent with subsurface intrusive bodies associated with skarns. A 2020 VLF-EM and magnetic survey further delineated a 300 m by 275 m east-dipping resistivity low beneath Rattlesnake Creek, interpreted as a potentially mineralized intrusive source directly underlying mapped skarn alteration.

Drilling campaigns conducted intermittently from 1970 to 1999 tested both the Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek areas to a limited extent. Although the earliest programs lacked systematic assays, drill logs document skarn alteration, chalcopyrite-bearing veins, and sulfide-rich breccias. Work completed in 1998 and 1999 provided the first comprehensive analytical dataset and included five diamond drill holes totalling 579.41 m targeting a geochemical–geophysical anomaly in the Brassie Creek area. Drilling intersected a mixed sequence of mafic volcanic rocks and limestone displaying variable hornfels and marble metamorphism, with mineralization localized along volcanic–limestone contacts. Observed mineralization consisted of metre-scale magnetite bands and disseminated to vein/fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite with secondary malachite and azurite.

At Brassie Creek, a mineralized interval in diamond drill hole BR98-01 at the upper limestone–volcanic contact returned 13.99 m grading 0.24 % Cu, 0.23 g/t Au, 7.25 g/t Ag and 1.90 % Zn. Drill hole BR98-02 intersected a narrow carbonate (quartz) veinlet stockwork zone at 37 m that yielded 0.87 % Zn over 0.4 m. In 1999, holes BR99-04 and BR99-05 encountered hornblende–plagioclase porphyry dykes and highly silicified breccia zones containing sphalerite along veinlets and fractures. BR99-04 intersected a 29.45 m zone of mineralized silicified breccia and porphyry dyke near the top of the hole, returning 0.82 % Zn and 4.74 g/t Ag, as well as a 2.76 m interval at a limestone–porphyry dyke contact that returned 1.54 % Zn and 0.21 % Cu. BR99-05 intersected a silicified breccia zone grading 1.14 % Zn over 14.10 m. Collectively, the drilling completed in the late-1990's confirmed the presence of low-tenor Cu mineralization and several Zn-rich breccia intervals exceeding 1 % Zn over multi-metre widths, complementing the broader polymetallic mineralization documented in earlier programs.

Overall, historical work has outlined three priority mineralized centers that are targets for further exploration:

- Brassie Creek Cu-skarn system, characterized by copper-zinc skarn mineralization along intrusive-limestone contacts;
- Rattlesnake Creek porphyry–epithermal Cu-Mo system, defined by intrusion-related breccias and associated multi-element anomalies;
- VLF-EM-defined intrusive–skarn target, marked by a significant resistivity low interpreted as a buried mineralized intrusion.

1.2.5 Geology and Mineralization

Regional Cu-porphyry and skarn systems in the Canadian Cordillera formed during major tectonic transitions that influenced subduction geometry, magmatism, and fluid flux (Cooke et al. 2005; Hildebrand and Whalen 2017). Within this setting, the Quesnel terrane hosts extensive



Late Triassic to Early Jurassic arc rocks of the Nicola Group, a volcanic and sedimentary assemblage deposited along an active plate margin and subsequently intruded by large calc-alkalic plutons, including the Guichon Creek Batholith (Byrne et al. 2020; Owsiacki 2003).

The Guichon Creek Batholith is a zoned, Late Triassic composite intrusion composed of diorite to granodiorite facies that become more felsic toward the interior (Whalen et al. 2017). It hosts several major Cu systems, including the Highland Valley porphyry district and the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn (Wegener 2026). Regional north- and northwest-trending faults, along with earlier compressional and later extensional deformation, strongly influenced batholith geometry and localization of chalcopyrite-bornite-molybdenite mineralization (McMillan et al. 2009; Byrne et al. 2013). Mineralization is concentrated along intrusive contacts and structurally prepared zones where magmatic fluids were focused during cooling (McMillan 2005; Parsons et al. 2025).

The Project lies along the northern margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith and is underlain by Nicola Group mafic volcanics and limestone, which are intruded by diorite to monzonite bodies and overlain by Ashcroft Formation and Kamloops Group strata (Piroshco and Leriche 1996; Wells 2000). The area is structurally complex, with northwest-trending faults, steeply dipping fracture networks, and cross-structures that exert strong control over skarn, breccia, and vein-hosted mineralization.

The Brassie Creek Target comprises the Brassie and Hasso Showings, where Cu-Fe bearing skarn mineralization is hosted within Nicola Group limestone and mafic volcanics intruded by diorite and felsic porphyritic dykes. Mineralization and alteration are structurally focused along marble–volcanic contacts, intrusive margins, and fault-controlled breccia zones. Mineralization is dominated by magnetite-rich Cu skarn occurring as small pods typically less than 2–3 m², metre-scale magnetite bands, and disseminated to vein- and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, accompanied by secondary copper minerals such as malachite and azurite. These features, along with calc-silicate skarn assemblages and structurally controlled alteration, are consistent with intrusive-related skarn systems developed along permeable carbonate–volcanic contacts such as the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit.

Collectively, Brassie Creek hosts a suite of structurally focused, polymetallic skarn and skarn-vein mineralization styles influenced by high structural permeability, reactive carbonate units, and the potential for multiple intrusive pulses. These include:

- Polymetallic fracture-alteration zones within highly altered marble;
- Silicified breccia enriched in Zn–Ag–Au;
- Massive Cu-enriched magnetite skarn developed at marble contacts; and
- Precious metal-enriched garnet skarn lenses.

The Rattlesnake Creek Target comprises a pyrite-rich rhyolite to quartz-porphyry intrusive body emplaced within a 600 m-wide structural corridor that cuts Nicola Group volcanics and hornblende diorite. This corridor hosts intrusive breccias, disseminated copper, and quartz-vein stockworks. Mineralization is dominated by strong silicification and pervasive pyritization with minor chalcopyrite and malachite. Localized higher-grade copper occurs at intrusive–volcanic contacts and in quartz-veined diorite. Geochemical anomalies (Cu, Mo, As, Hg, Au) and coincident geophysical features, including broad IP chargeability highs, magnetic lows, and resistivity lows, define an approximately 800 × 800 m intrusion-centered porphyry target consistent with an early-stage, Highland Valley-type porphyry system.

Exploration work to date at the Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek areas consistently confirmed Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization associated with limestone–volcanic and limestone–intrusive



contacts, skarn zones, and silicified breccias, with the strongest documented intervals coming from a percussion drill program in 1998–1999 (including 13.99 m at 0.23 g/t Au, 7.25 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu, and 1.90% Zn in BR98-01 and multiple zinc-rich breccia zones in BR99-04 and BR99-05). Earlier diamond and percussion drilling (1970–1987) demonstrated widespread pyritic alteration and locally significant copper occurrences—such as chalcopyrite-bearing breccias, malachite/azurite veining, and 63.7 m of intrusive quartz porphyry with low-tenor Cu (0.004% to 0.019%) over 63.7 m depth down hole, suggesting an intrusion-related mineralizing system is present on the Project.

Overall, the Project exhibits a structurally focused, multi-pulse hydrothermal system characterized by polymetallic skarn mineralization, silicified breccias, and early-stage porphyry-style signatures.

1.2.6 Exploration

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, the Company has not completed exploration work on the Property.

1.2.7 Sample Preparation, Analysis, Security, QA/QC and Data Verification

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, the Company has not completed exploration work on the Property.

April Barrios, P.Geo. and Qualified Person (QP), conducted a one-day site visit to the Property on March 17, 2026, to inspect the site, assess access and exploration logistics, confirm the geological setting, and examine known mineralized targets. No active exploration was underway at the time of the visit. Ms. Barrios was granted unrestricted access to the Property and all relevant project data, and no limitations were placed on either the site inspection or subsequent data review carried out by Ms. Barrios and Ms. Fitzgerald. During the visit, Ms. Barrios examined outcrops, historical trenches, and mineral showings in the northern part of the Project, including areas at Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek. Observations included quartz-sericite-pyrite-altered volcanic rocks at Brassie Creek with strong pervasive alteration and high fracture density, while at Rattlesnake Creek, only trace chalcopyrite was identified within bleached and clay-altered volcanic rocks and oxidized, pyrite-altered conglomerate. Historical trenches yielded float material containing chalcopyrite, malachite staining, sphalerite, and possible magnetite-rich skarn with hematite oxidation, supporting the presence of multiple mineralization styles.

Six surface rock grab samples were collected during the visit, securely handled, and submitted to ALS Global in Kamloops, British Columbia, for preparation and analysis using ICP and fire-assay methods consistent with, and complementary to, historical sampling. Results from Brassie Creek skarn samples returned anomalous concentrations of Cu, Au, Ag, Pb and Zn indicating contributions from both porphyry-related and epithermal-related mineralizing fluids, whereas samples from the Rattlesnake Creek area lacked economic grades (samples collected were sedimentary rocks) but displayed gossan development considered a potential pathfinder for mineralization.

Analytical results from the samples collected during the site visit are comparable with historical data reported by the current Project owner and support previously identified anomalous metal ranges and assemblages. A concurrent desktop data review by QP Ms. Fitzgerald, including verification of assay certificates and review of laboratory QA/QC and public assessment reports, identified no significant discrepancies. Based on these findings, the QP's conclude that historical exploration on the Property was appropriate for its time, of sufficient quality to support



current geological interpretations, and provides a sound foundation for planning future exploration programs.



2.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) was retained by World Copper Ltd. (World Copper or the Company) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Porphyry-Skarn Project (the Project or the Property), located in the Kamloops Mining District, of southern British Columbia, Canada. The Technical Report is for use in connection with an agreement the Company entered into on February 24, 2026, for an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in and to the mineral claims comprising the Project (World Copper, 2026). This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. SLR visited the Property on March 17, 2026.

The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha, located approximately 60 km west of the city of Kamloops. The claims are held 100% by private prospector Kenneth Ellerbeck (the Vendor), who is independent of the Company. Mr. Ellerbeck acquired the claims between 2011 and 2025. Two of the nine claims are due for renewal on September 15, 2026, and the remaining seven are due for renewal before November 8, 2030. SLR is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure of the Property. The Property is currently not subject to any royalties.

The Company holds no interest presently in the Project. Under the terms of a definitive property option agreement dated February 24, 2026, the Company has been granted an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims, subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty (World Copper, 2026). To fully exercise the option, the Company must issue a total of 900,000 common shares to the Vendor, make aggregate cash payments of C\$440,000, and incur C\$750,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of up to three years, with the ability to accelerate payments and expenditures at its discretion. During the option period, the Company is responsible for maintaining the claims in good standing. Upon exercise of the option, the Vendor will retain the 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% may be re-purchased by the Company for C\$1.5 million, and the Company will also hold a right of first refusal on any future transfer of the royalty. If the Company fails to meet the option terms, the agreement terminates, and it retains no interest in the Project (World Copper, 2026).

The Project is an exploration property prospective for porphyry-style copper-gold-molybdenum (Cu-Mo) mineralization and associated copper-lead-zinc silver (Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag) skarn. Evidence of an epithermal-Au-Ag signature is also present. The Project lies within a well-established, 150 km-long porphyry-skarn metallogenic belt associated with the Late Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith and the Nicola Group volcano-sedimentary sequence, one of Canada's most productive copper belts. The geological setting and mineralization styles are analogous to the Highland Valley Cu-Mo porphyry district, located 15 km south of the Project, operated by Teck Resources Ltd*, and to the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit, located 60 km to the south, and held by Nicola Mining Company.*

The Company has completed no work on the Project. Historical work completed, and the results of data verification by the QP's, indicate that further exploration work is warranted on the Project.

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project..*

2.1 Sources of Information

This Technical Report has been prepared by April Barrios, P.Geo., and Catherine Fitzgerald, M.Sc., P.Geo., both qualified persons (QPs) as defined by NI 43-101. Ms. Barrios visited the



Project for one day on March 17, 2026, to assess Project accessibility, geology, mineralization and any other factors that may affect exploration work. Ms. Barrios is responsible for sections 1.2.5, 7 and Section 12 of this Technical Report and is independent of the Company. Ms. Fitzgerald, who is responsible for all other sections of the Technical Report and who is independent of the Company, did not visit the Project.

All aspects that could materially impact the integrity of the data informing the exploration results and future exploration plans at the Project were reviewed by SLR, including outcrop inspection, sampling methods and security, analytical and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures, and database management. SLR was given full access to relevant data and reports and had discussions with relevant personnel to obtain information on exploration work and to understand the procedures used to collect, record, store, and analyze historical and current exploration data.

Discussions were held with the following personnel from the Company:

- Mark Lotz, President;
- Jonathan Lotz, Director; and
- Keith Henderson, Director.

Discussions were also held with the current holder of the mineral claims, Ken Ellerbeck and his business partner Quinn Ellerbeck.

Historical data associated with the Project was provided to the Company, and to the QPs, directly from Ken Ellerbeck. Additional public Assessment Reports were obtained by QP Fitzgerald directly from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this Technical Report in Section 27.0.



2.2 List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this Technical Report conform to the metric system. All currency in this Technical Report is Canadian dollars (C\$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron	kVA	kilovolt-amperes
μg	microgram	kW	kilowatt
a	annum	kWh	kilowatt-hour
A	ampere	L	litre
bbl	barrels	lb	pound
°C	degree Celsius	m	metre
C\$	Canadian dollars	M	mega (million);
cal	calorie	m ²	square metre
cfm	cubic feet per minute	m ³	cubic metre
cm	centimetre	masl	metres above sea level
cm ²	square centimetre	m ³ /h	cubic metres per hour
d	day	mi	mile
dia	diameter	min	minute
dmt	dry metric tonne	μm	micrometre
dwt	dead-weight ton	mm	millimetre
°F	degree Fahrenheit	mph	miles per hour
ft	foot	MVA	megavolt-amperes
ft ²	square foot	MW	megawatt
ft ³	cubic foot	MWh	megawatt-hour
ft/s	foot per second	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
g	gram	oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
G	giga (billion)	ppb	part per billion
Gal	Imperial gallon	ppm	part per million
g/L	gram per litre	psia	pound per square inch absolute
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute	psig	pound per square inch gauge
g/t	gram per tonne	RL	relative elevation
gr/ft ³	grain per cubic foot	s	second
gr/m ³	grain per cubic metre	st	short ton
ha	hectare	stpa	short ton per year
hp	horsepower	stpd	short ton per day
hr	hour	t	metric tonne
Hz	hertz	tpa	metric tonne per year
in.	inch	tpd	metric tonne per day
in ²	square inch	US\$	United States dollar
J	joule	USg	United States gallon
k	kilo (thousand)	USgpm	US gallon per minute
kcal	kilocalorie	V	volt
kg	kilogram	W	watt
km	kilometre	wmt	wet metric tonne
km ²	square kilometre	wt%	weight percent
km/h	kilometre per hour	yd ³	cubic yard
kPa	kilopascal	yr	year



3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

This Technical Report has been prepared by SLR for World Copper in accordance with NI 43-101 standards. The information, conclusions, opinions, and recommendations contained herein are based on:

- Information available to SLR at the time of preparation of this Technical Report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this Technical Report.

SLR has relied on disclosure by World Copper regarding the terms of the option agreement with the current mineral tenure holder. This reliance applies to Sections 1.2.2 and Section 4.0.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.



4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Project Description

The Brassie Creek Cu-Au Porphyry-Skarn Project (the Project or the Property) is located within the South Thompson River area of the Kamloops Mining Division, southwestern B.C., within the Coastal Copper Belt, a metallogenic region known for its prolific porphyry copper and polymetallic mineralization. A north-northeasterly Cu-Au porphyry trend extends for approximately 150 km across the broader Project region, associated with several mineralized prospects and mining projects ranging from exploration stage through to operating.

The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha, currently held by Kenneth Ellerbeck (the Vendor), a private prospector who is arm's-length to, and independent of, the Company. The Company holds no interest presently in the Project. Under the terms of a definitive property option agreement dated February 24, 2026, the Company has been granted an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims, subject to a 2% NSR royalty (World Copper, 2026).

To fully exercise the option, the Company must issue a total of 900,000 common shares to the Vendor, make aggregate cash payments of C\$440,000, and incur C\$750,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of up to three years, with the ability to accelerate payments and expenditures at its discretion. During the option period, the Company is responsible for maintaining the claims in good standing. Upon exercise of the option, the Vendor will retain the 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% may be re-purchased by the Company for C\$1.5 million, and the Company will also hold a right of first refusal on any future transfer of the royalty. If the Company fails to meet the option terms, the agreement terminates, and it retains no interest in the Project (World Copper, 2026).

The Project lies on the northern edge of the Upper Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith, host to the world-class Highland Valley Copper (HVC) Mine* operated by Teck Resources Ltd. Previous exploration work within and around the Project area dates back to 1883, with more modern and fulsome exploration began in 1970, continuing over variably intense, but intermittent periods until the present. Since 1970, work programs have comprised geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys, and limited percussion and diamond drilling. Work to date has demonstrated that the Property hosts multiple prospective mineral targets, including: the Brassie Creek polymetallic skarn, characterized by Cu–Fe–Pb–Zn–Ag, with locally elevated Au and epithermal pathfinder elements; the Rattlesnake Creek porphyry Cu–Mo target, defined by a pyritic rhyolite–quartz porphyry plug with stockwork veining, disseminated sulphides, and anomalous Cu, Au, As, and Hg values in both drilling and surface samples; and the 2020 VLF-EM target, a 200 m by 300 m east-dipping resistivity low coincident with surface skarn mineralization, interpreted as a buried copper-mineralized intrusive target.

The Project exhibits geochemical and geophysical indicators suggesting it is prospective for a classic porphyry Cu–Mo system and associated polymetallic skarns that demonstrate multiple styles of mineralization. It is an early-stage exploration project and no mineral production has occurred on the Project to date.

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*



4.2 Location

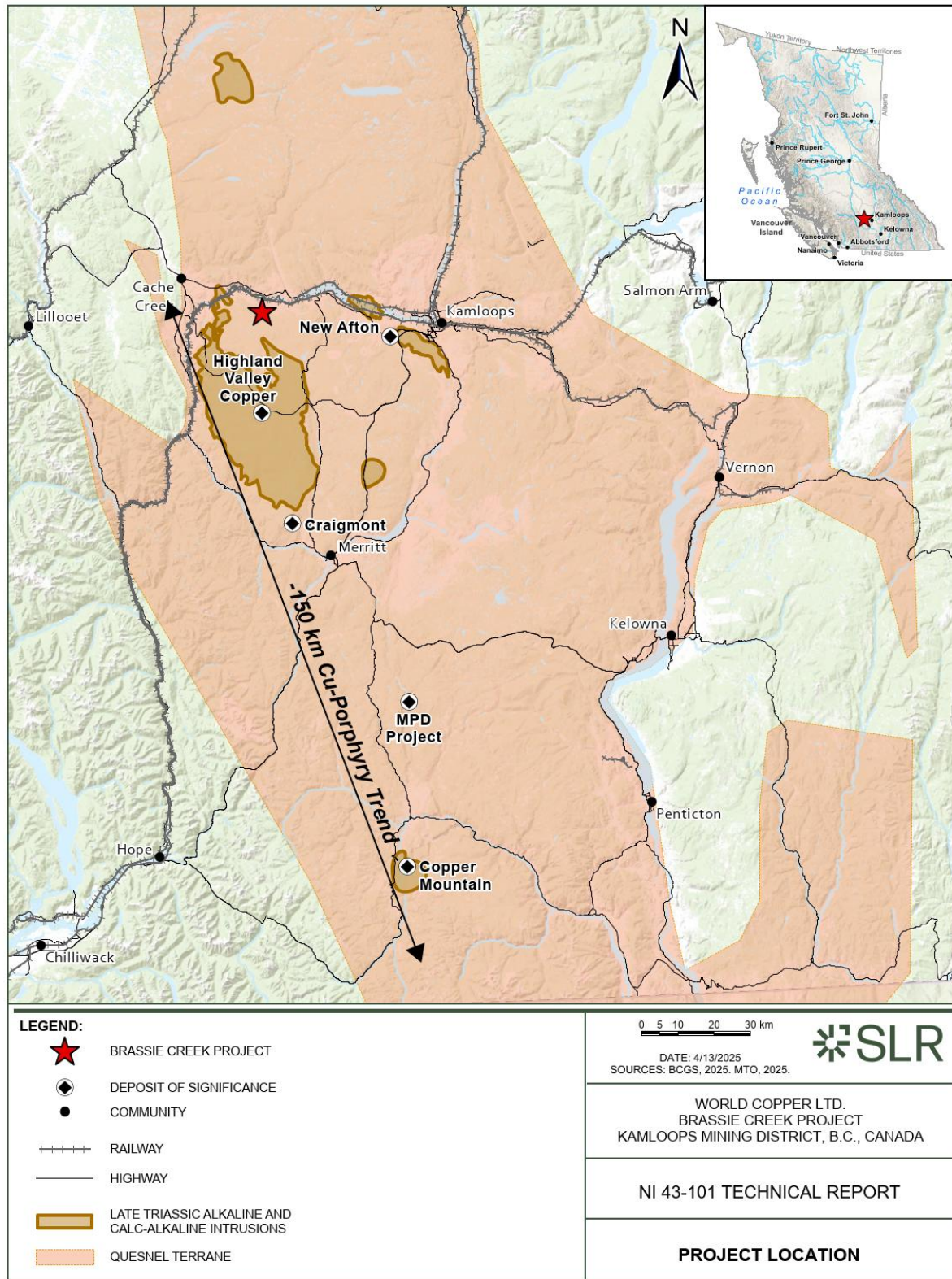
The Project lies approximately 222 km north-northeast of Vancouver, 60 km west of Kamloops, and 15 km north of HVC* (Figure 4-1). In addition to the nearby HVC Mine, the New Afton Gold Mine*, operated by Coeur Mining, is 36 km to the east of the Project.

The central portion of the Project is located at approximately 50°43'37" N latitude and 121°1'14" W longitude within BCGS Maps 092I.075 of the Kamloops Mining Division. The proximity to Kamloops, an urban and industrial center for this interior region of B.C., provides logistical advantages, including access to skilled labour, power infrastructure, and transportation networks. In addition, this region has been subjected to extensive drilling and resource work and has a well-maintained network of service roads.

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*



Figure 4-1: Location Map



4.3 Land Tenure

The Project comprises a contiguous block of nine mineral claims totalling 1,861.84 ha (Table 4-1 and **Error! Reference source not found.**). The mineral claims are 100% held by Ken Ellerbeck and are registered with the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system. All mineral claims are for subsurface rights only.

Table 4-1: Mineral Claims Comprising the Brassie Cu-Au Project

TENURE (CLAIM) NUMBER	TENURE (CLAIM) NAME	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	AREA (HA)
1077356	BRASSIE NW	7/19/2020	11/8/2030	20.4500
1050121	BRASSIE JOIN	2/18/2017	11/8/2030	102.2577
1067655	BRASSIE GOSSAN	4/2/2019	11/8/2030	40.8965
1056913	BRASSIE WESTOF	12/8/2017	11/8/2030	40.9054
1039494	1014024 East	10/27/2012	11/8/2030	81.7907
1039496	1011864 Brassie	10/26/2011	11/8/2030	40.9055
1077124	BRASSIE ADD SE	7/8/2020	11/8/2030	81.8025
1118810	BRASSIE SOUTH A	1/10/2025	9/15/2026	470.5186
1118811	BRASSIE SOUTH B	1/10/2025	9/15/2026	982.3127
Source: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/mineral-titles/mineral-placer-titles/mineraltitlesonline				

Source: British Columbia Mineral Titles Online System March 20, 2026. Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding errors.

To maintain the claims in good standing the value of exploration and development required for one year is at least

- (a) \$5 per ha for each of the first and second anniversary years,
- (b) \$10 per ha for each of the third and fourth anniversary years,
- (c) \$15 per ha for each of the fifth and sixth anniversary years,
- (d) \$20 per ha for each subsequent anniversary year.

As an alternative to the exploration and development requirements, a recorded claim holder may make a payment to maintain a mineral claim for an anniversary year. The payment is double the value of exploration and development that would be required to maintain the claim for the anniversary year. Should a claim not be renewed, the claim would be cancelled at midnight of the "Good Until" date, and the ground which was covered by the claim is available for staking by any person with a Free Miners Certificate at 10:00 am the following day.

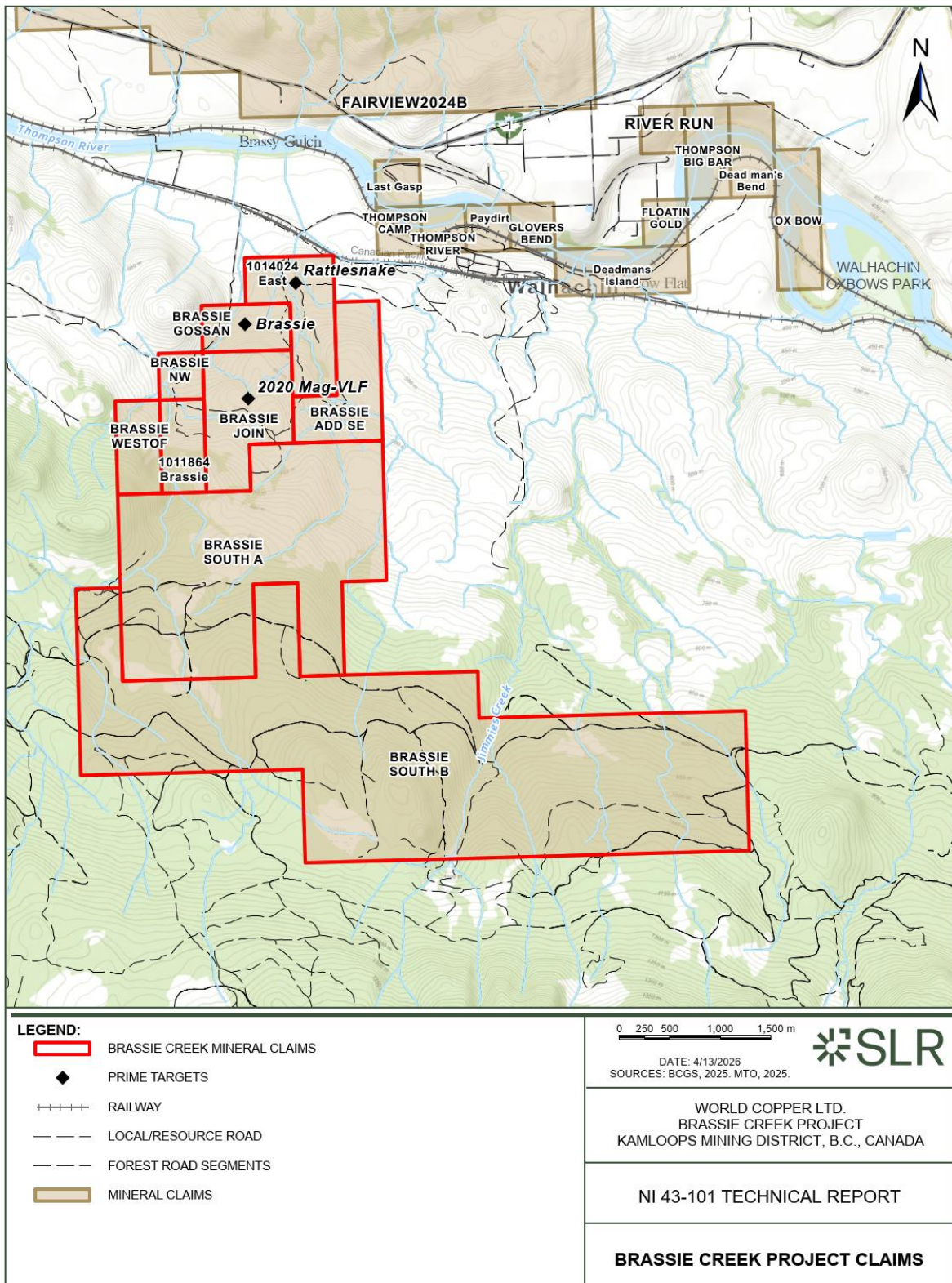


There are no current obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure or other environmental corrective action relating to the mineral claims. No environmental audit or assessment has been conducted.

The QP is not aware of any legal encumbrances, title disputes, or adverse claims that affect the tenure or access to the tenure of the property. The QP has verified with the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system that the nine claims are held by Ken Ellerbeck and are in good standing.



Figure 4-2: Brassie Creek Project Claims



4.4 Encumbrances

The Company currently holds no interest in the Project, and the claims are currently held 100% by the arm's-length Vendor. Under the terms of a definitive property option agreement dated February 24, 2026, the Company has been granted an exclusive option to acquire a 100% interest in the mineral claims, subject to a 2% net smelter returns (NSR) royalty (World Copper, 2026) and Section 4.5 for more information.

To fully exercise the option, the Company must issue a total of 900,000 common shares to the Vendor, make aggregate cash payments of C\$440,000, and incur C\$750,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of up to three years, with the ability to accelerate payments and expenditures at its discretion. During the option period, the Company is responsible for work commitments and/or fees associated with maintaining the claims in good standing (World Copper, 2026). If the Company fails to meet the option terms, the agreement terminates, and it retains no interest in the Project.

4.5 Royalties

Upon exercise of the option, the Vendor will retain the 2% NSR royalty, of which 1% may be repurchased by the Company for C\$1.5 million. The Company will also hold a right of first refusal on any future transfer of the royalty (World Copper, 2026).

4.6 Permitting

Mineral exploration activities in British Columbia are governed by the *Mines Act* and the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines. Surface exploration work resulting in minimal surface disturbance, such as surface sampling and geophysical surveying, is generally exempt from permitting requirements under this legislation.

A *Mines Act* Section 10 Permit is required for all mechanized exploration activities, including exploration drilling. Applications are submitted as a Notice of Work (NoW) to the Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals (MCM) through Front Counter BC. There are two types of NoW authorizations that allow applicants to carry out proposed exploration activities, site-specific authorizations and multi-year area-based (MYAB) authorizations. Site-specific authorizations require applicants to identify exact locations for proposed activities over the authorization period of one to five years. In contrast, MYAB authorizations allow applicants to move exploration activities within a defined work area allowing for flexibility of exploration program design over a five-year term. A summary of exploration activities (ASEA) that outlines activities conducted over the previous year must be submitted annually for both authorizations.

The Project qualifies for a NoW authorization to conduct mechanized exploration activities subject to establishment of a reclamation security bond determined by the MCM. As of April 1, 2026, the MCM will be implementing three streams of application processing with defined review timelines:

Tier 1 (Streamlined): applications for programs with minimal surface disturbance (<25 drill sites) and seasonal camps are targeted for a 40-day decision timeline.

Tier 2 (Standard): applications for programs with Tier 1 activities and activities including bulk fuel storage, stream crossings and permanent structures are targeted for a 90-day decision timeline.

Tier 3 (Enhanced): applications for more complex programs that require coordination of multiple authorizations are targeted for a 140-day decision timeline.



Additionally, Indigenous consultation is a central and mandatory component to the permitting process in British Columbia. The Province of British Columbia has a legal obligation to consult with, and where required accommodate, Indigenous nations when permitting decisions may affect asserted or established Aboriginal or treaty rights. While the legal duty to consult rests with the province, applicants are encouraged to work closely with Indigenous nations throughout the permitting processes.

The recommended work program for the Project does not involve mechanized activities or drilling, therefore no additional permits are required to conduct the recommended work program. As such, the Company has not yet applied for a NoW permit at this time.

4.7 Liabilities and Risks

The QP is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the Property, or of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on the Property.

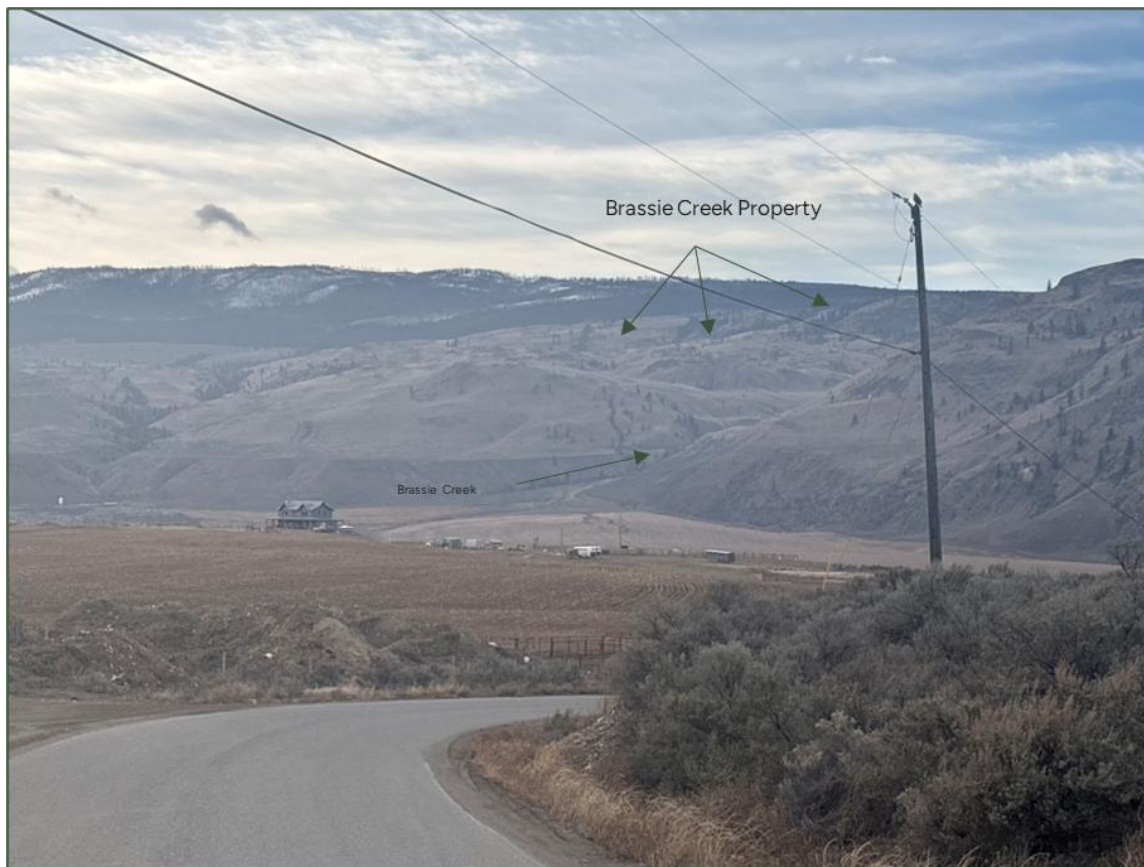


5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is accessible year-round and lies 60 km west of the city of Kamloops. Access from Kamloops is by highway, driving west along the Trans-Canada Highway 1, then on Walhachin Road southwards to Barnes Lake Road, with a total driving distance of 67 km to reach the northernmost claim boundary (Figure 5-1). Access across the rest of the Project is via a forest service road network, which is common on the Project and even more so across the broader region (Figure 5-3). The access route along Walhachin Road crosses mainlines for both the Canadian National Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Figure 5-4 illustrates the local road and rail network relative to the Property boundary.

Figure 5-1: Access from Highway 1.



Source: SLR March 17, 2026. Looking south-southeast.



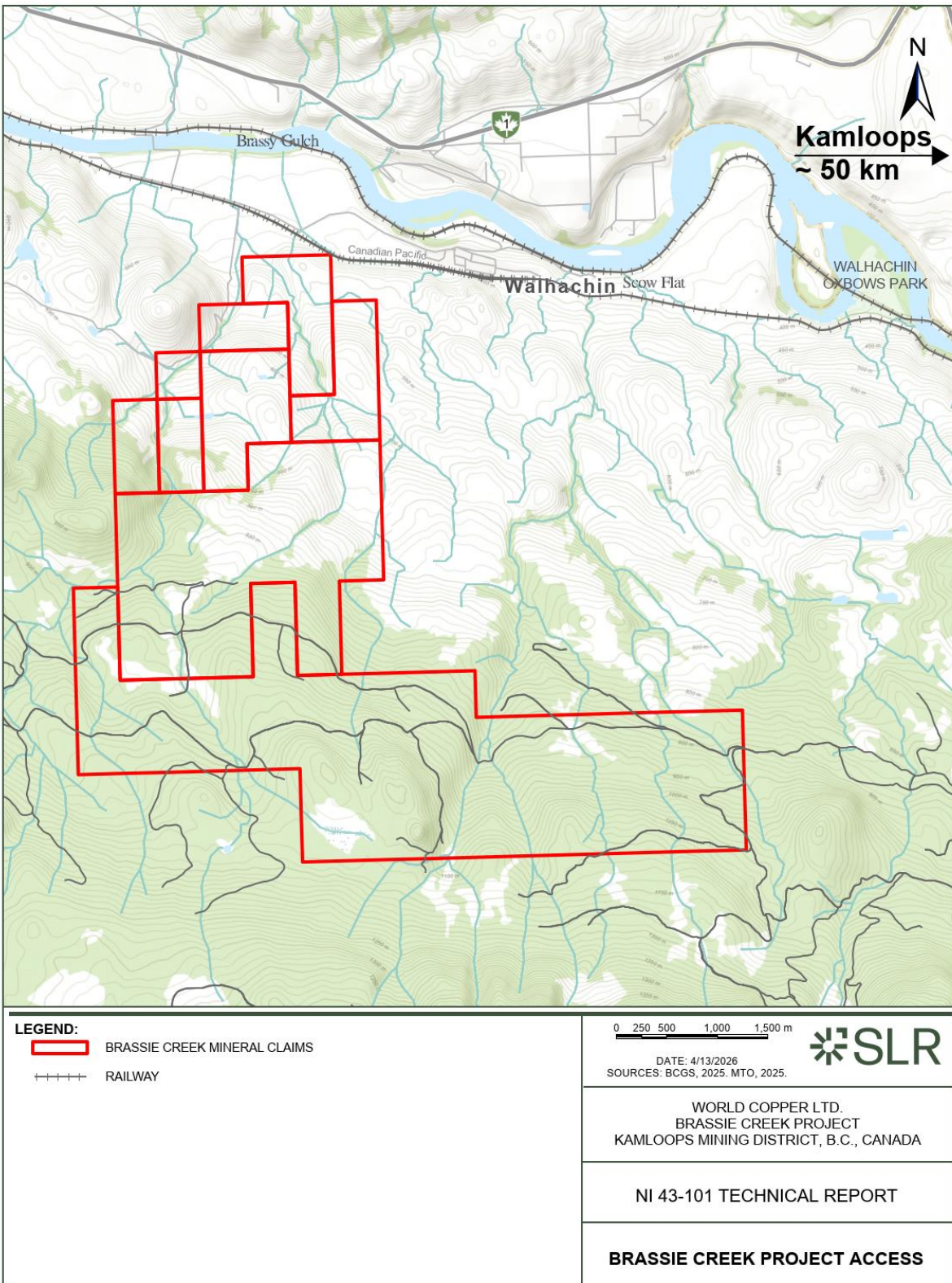
Figure 5-2: Road (dirt) access to northern portion of Project.



Source: Kenn Ellerbeck 2026. Note: Dirt road leading south from Highway 1 onto the norther-most Project boundary (distance of 1 km).



Figure 5-3: Brassie Creek Project Access



5.2 Climate

The Project is situated in a semi-arid climate within the rain shadow of British Columbia's Coast Mountains. There is approximately 250 mm of precipitation annually, primarily through rain in spring and fall, supplemented by relatively moderate snows through the winter months. Generally, the weather is conducive to year-round exploration activities.

Summers are warm with the average temperature approximately 28°C during the months of July and August. Recent extreme events such as the 2021 heat dome have seen record-setting highs of 47°C. The area is known for its high sunshine hours, with an average of over 2,000 hours per year (Environment and Climate Change Canada).

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Project lies within a region that has a long history of mining and mineral exploration, and there are ample infrastructure and local resources to support these activities. The proximity to Kamloops and other smaller cities and communities such as Savona and Wallachin provide additional services, supplies and access points along Highway 1, reinforcing the ease of staging and resupply for field programs across the corridor. Additionally, proximity to major transportation corridors such as rail (CN and CP lines), the Trans-Canada Highway and an extensive network of provincial forest service roads, enables efficient mobilization of equipment, supplies and crews to site.

Kamloops serves as the primary logistical hub for the broader South Thompson region and offers year-round and reliable access to fuel, accommodations, transport services, mechanical services, and general supplies. The city also hosts mining-experienced labour, supported in part by long-standing operations such as HVC and New Afton, both of which contribute to the area's mature mining service ecosystem.

Kamloops is also a major flight hub for the interior with regular flights to important logistical hubs such as Vancouver (seven flights daily), Calgary (four flights daily), Edmonton and Victoria. There are additional connections available seasonally and through chartering.

Water for all phases of the exploration and development programs should be available from water courses on or adjacent to the Brassie property. A high-voltage power line is located within 7 km, to the west of the Project.

5.4 Physiography

The Project lies within the Thompson-Okanagan Plateau physiographic region, part of the Interior Plateau of the Canadian Cordillera. This region is a dry interior grassland-forest transition zone characterized by gently rolling terrain, glacial deposits, and well-defined valley systems (Ryan et al., 2022). The Project is situated within a region of moderate topographic relief, with elevations ranging from 400 masl in the northwest to 1,000 masl in the southeast (Figure 5-5). These conditions, combined with the region's infrastructure density and mining-oriented workforce, create a practical and supportive environment for continued exploration.

Vegetation is sparse, consisting primarily of highland grasses and ground shrubs such as sagebrush. Surface exposure is excellent, allowing for effective geological mapping and rock sampling. Drainage is well developed, with seasonal streams and tributaries that have been utilized for stream sediment sampling (Government of British Columbia, 2025).



The region within and around supports a diverse range of wildlife adapted to semi-arid plateau, open forest, and wetland environments. Common large mammals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose, while predators such as black bear, cougar, coyote, and bobcat are widespread across the region. Smaller mammals and furbearers, including American badgers, beavers, martens, minks, and ground squirrels, are also common and play an important ecological role. Avian diversity is high due to varied habitats, with upland birds (e.g., upland and grouse species), raptors (including golden and bald eagles, hawks, and owls), and waterfowl using lakes, wetlands, and reclaimed mine features. The lower-elevation grassland regions support reptiles and amphibians, including the western rattlesnake and the Great Basin spadefoot toad. Other wildlife in the broader region includes ungulates and bats (Teck, 2022 and Government of British Columbia, 2025).

There is no available documentation on wildlife or plant life that may occur specifically on the Project.

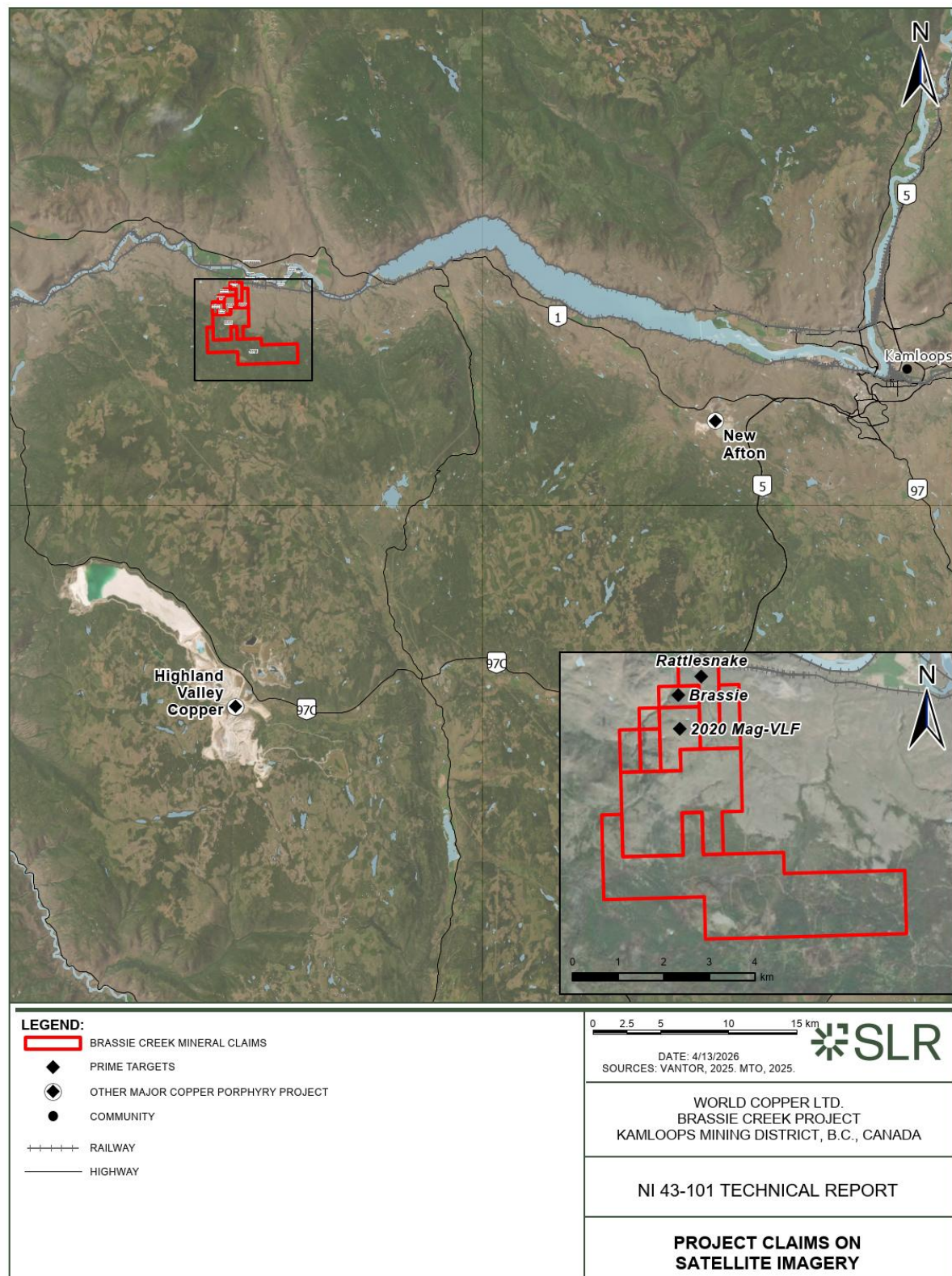
Figure 5-4: General View of the Project Landscape



Source: Ken Ellerbeck, 2026. Note: View looking across the southern area of the mineral claims in wooded and grassy terrain.



Figure 5-5: Project Claims on Satellite Imagery



6.0 History

6.1 Prior Ownership

The exploration history of the Project spans more than a century and has progressed through various distinct ownership periods, each contributing at different scales of work and investment. The earliest recorded activity reportedly dates to 1883 (Sookchoff, 2020a). The size of the Project has changed across this extensive period; the descriptions below document work that has occurred on and near the current Project claim boundary.

Table 6-1 lists previous owners and historical exploration spend by each owner/operator party.

Table 6-1: Project Ownership & Exploration Spend History

Years	Owner/Operator	Exploration Spend (C\$)	Assessment Report Reference No.
1883	Unknown	3,000	n/a
1970-1973	Supertest Investments Ltd.	30,180	2476, 2772, 2773, 3743, 3506
1974-1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	10,238	5730, 6107
1979	Bethlehem Copper	16,535	7531, 7736
1982	Ninja Resources	48,500	10148
1984	GoldQuest	14,781	12258, 13329, 14776
1987	Minequest & QPX Minerals	40,000	16641
1991	Joranex Resources	7,000	21625
1996-2005	Christopher James Gold Corp.	172,547	24809, 25285, 25285A, 25502, 26155
2012-2023	Ken Ellerbeck	19,860	38229, 34217, 35694, 37205, 37582, 39225, 39646, 40693, 41312, 42450, 33229
TOTAL		C\$362,641	

Sources: Assessment reports listed in the table acquired from British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system. Accessed March 2026.

6.2 Exploration History

6.2.1 Regional Exploration History

The Project is located within the Kamloops Mining District, where mineral exploration began in the late 1800s. Historical records indicate that more than 200 claims were staked in the 1890s across an area encompassing Coal Hill, Iron Mask Hill, Sugar Loaf Hill, and Dufferin Hill, located roughly 45 km southeast of the Project near Kamloops, BC (Owsiacki 2003). Early prospecting focused on copper, gold, and silver-bearing showings hosted by the Iron Mask Batholith and the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Nicola Group and helped establish the metallogenic potential of Nicola volcanic rocks and related intrusions throughout the broader district (Hoiles 1978). The importance of these geological relationships were later reinforced by Synder and Russel (1995) through detailed petrogenic research on the Iron Mask Batholith's evolution and mineralizing processes.



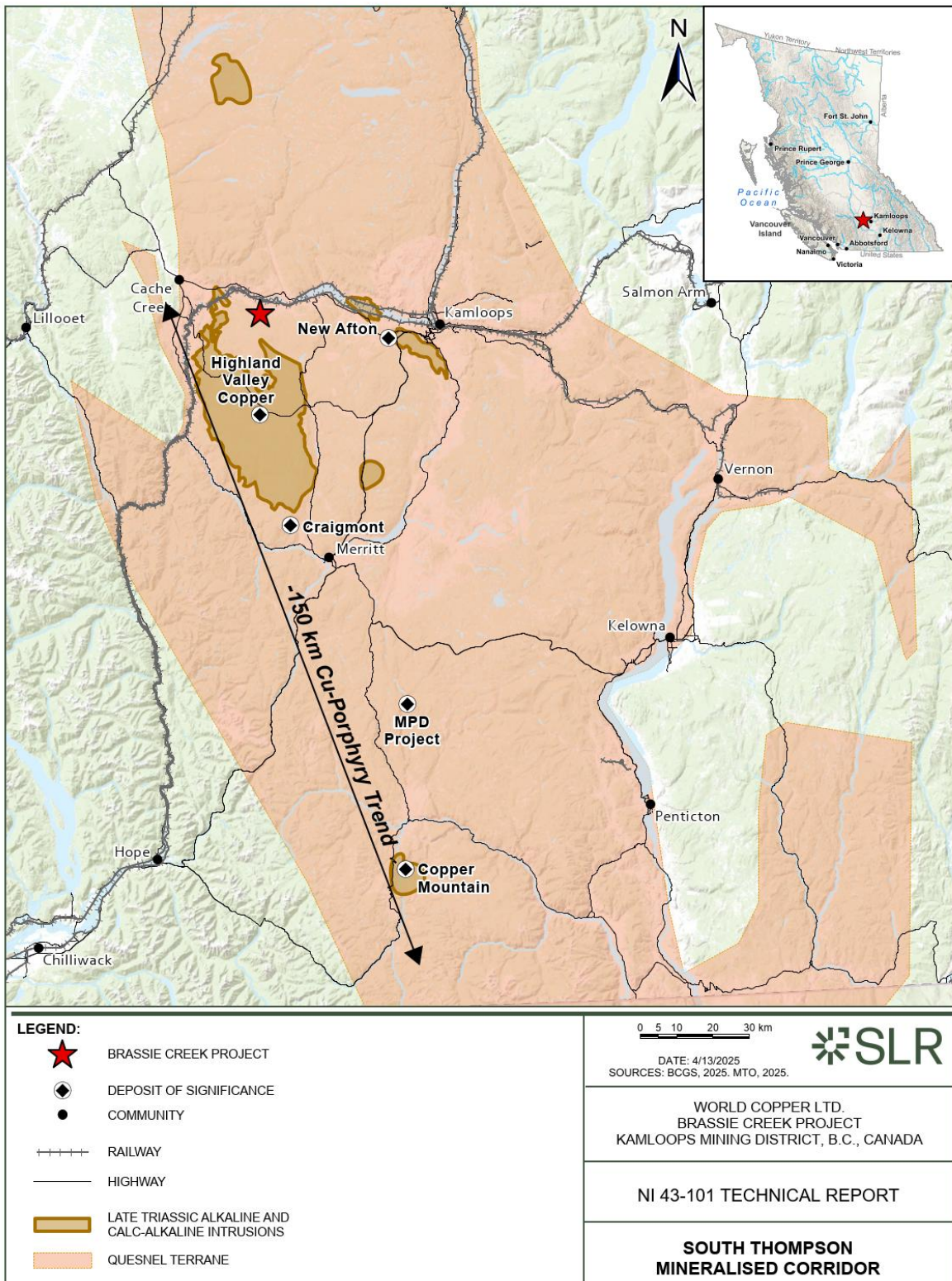
Mining in the Iron Mask area, located approximately 50 km east direction from the Project, began in the early 1900s, with early producers such as the Iron Mask, Python, and Copper King mines contributing modest outputs of copper, gold, and silver. Magnetite was also extracted from the Glen Iron veins between 1891 and 1902, reflecting the area's broader mineral potential. The discovery of the Afton Cu-Au Alkalic porphyry deposit, 37 km east of the Project, in 1971 significantly advanced geological understanding of Canadian Cordilleran porphyry systems and led to major copper-gold production dominated by the Afton mine from 1977 to 1988. After Afton's open-pit reserves were depleted in 1989, mining shifted to the Ajax deposits, which operated intermittently until their final closure in 1997 (Owsiacki 2003). The Afton Mine was redeveloped into the New Afton Mine by New Gold Inc. in 2021. The current underground operation produces approximately 105,000 ounces of gold and 88 million pounds of copper per year and is projected to remain in operation until 2032 (Parsons et al. 2025).

Approximately 15 km southwest of the Project, exploration success expanded into the Highland Valley Copper district, where work identified one of the world's premier porphyry copper camps. Initial discoveries in this region, at the Bethlehem/Jersey areas occurred in the 1880s, with major development accelerating in the 1950s and 1960s through work by Bethlehem Copper and Lornex Mining Corporation (Casselman et al. 1995; Oliver 2001). This period of intensive drilling, mapping, and geophysics led to the delineation of five major porphyry Cu-Mo deposits within a compact 15 km² area, known presently as the Valley, Lornex, Bethlehem, Highmont, and JA deposits (McMillan 2005). Commercial production commenced in 1962, and the district remains active today under Teck Resources, whose Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension (HVC MLE) project is expected to continue operations until at least 2046 (Teck 2026).

The region surrounding the Project has also seen extensive exploration for more than a century. The Getty Copper property, located approximately 20 km south of the Project along the eastern margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith, saw its earliest recorded prospecting around 1898, with subsequent trenching, drilling, and geophysical programs carried out through the 20th century (Oliver 2001, Parkinson and Fayram 2010). Mineralization at the Getty Copper property is associated with the intrusion of the Triassic Guichon Batholith and is characterized by epogene porphyry-style veining and breccia bodies hosting chalcopyrite and minor bornite (Parkinson and Fayram 2010). Farther south, the Craigmont Mine near Merritt is one of British Columbia's most important Cu-Fe skarn producers, discovered in 1951 and later mined for high-grade magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn mineralization along the margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Wells and Gray 2020). Craigmont is particularly relevant to the Brassie Creek setting, as the Brassie Cu skarn mineralization occurs in a comparable geological environment along intrusive contacts within Nicola Group strata, and exhibits similar mineralization and geological features in showings.



Figure 6-1: South Thompson Mineralized Corridor



6.2.2 Project Exploration History

The exploration history of the Project spans more than a century and is characterized by distinct periods of ownership, contributing varying levels of geological work and investment (Table 6-2). Historical exploration work carried out across the Project area since the late nineteenth century consistently documented polymetallic mineralization associated with intrusive–limestone contacts and structurally controlled fracture systems.

Early work in the Brassie Creek prospect area identified Ag-Cu fracture zones and magnetite bearing Cu–Zn-Pb skarn mineralization along mafic volcanic and limestone contacts. Surface sampling and early drill logs report massive magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite, and chalcocite, supporting a skarn-related metal assemblage. In the Rattlesnake Creek prospect area, geological mapping, prospecting and drilling in the confirmed the presence of additional sulfide zones, along with anomalous Au and As values, associated with intrusion-related brecciation. These results suggest an extensive intrusive-related hydrothermal system capable of generating both base-metal and precious-metal mineralization.

Three priority exploration targets associated with these prospect areas have been identified that represent distinct mineralization styles and are described as follows:

1. **Brassie Fe-Cu-Zn-Pb Skarn Target:** The Brassie Creek Target comprises copper-bearing skarn zones hosted by Nicola Group limestone and volcanics intruded by diorite and felsic porphyritic dykes. This target is proposed to be analogous to the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit (60 km to the south) near Merritt, BC, which occurs at the southern edge of the Guichon Creek Batholith. At the Brassie and Hasso occurrences located along Brassie Creek, magnetite pods and lenses occur with associated chalcopyrite mineralization along the volcanic-limestone contacts (Ellerbeck 2017; Wells 1998; Wells 2000).
2. **Rattlesnake Creek Porphyry-Epithermal Cu-Mo Target:** The Rattlesnake Creek Target consists of quartz monzonite, diorite and intrusion-related breccias hosting disseminated and vein-controlled chalcopyrite, locally accompanied by anomalous gold values (Wells, 2000). This target is proposed to be analogous to HVC-style alkalic porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization. The Rattlesnake Creek area also contains structurally localized Au, As and Hg anomalies in areas of faulting interpreted to represent a splay of the Deadman Creek fault-system (Wells 1998; Wells, 2000).
3. **VLF-EM Porphyry Target:** A ground VLF-EM survey in 2020 identified a 300 m wide and 275 m long east-dipping resistivity low underlying the Rattlesnake Creek area. Skarn mineralization is exposed at surface directly above this anomaly. The resistivity low was interpreted as a potentially mineralized intrusive body, representing a plausible subsurface source porphyry for observed skarn alteration and associated metal enrichment (Cook 2020; Sookchoff 2020b).

Details of the focused exploration work are shown in Table 6-2 and discussed below.



Table 6-2: Summary of Historical Exploration Work Completed on the Brassie Creek Property

Years	Companies	Prospect	Adit	Prospecting	Mapping	Rock Samples	Soil Samples	Geophysics	Drilling	Assessment Report Reference No.
1883	Unknown	Brassie	x							2773
1970-1973	Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie		x		x		x	x	2476, 2772, 2773, 3506
1974-1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Brassie		x	x	x	x	x		2730, 5730, 6107
		Rattlesnake							x	
1979	Bethlehem Copper	Rattlesnake		x		x	x	x	x	7531, 7736
1982	Ninja Resources	Rattlesnake						x		10148
1983-1984	GoldQuest & MineQuest	Rattlesnake		x		x	x			12258, 13329
1987	Minequest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake		x		x		x	x	16641
1991	Joranex Resources	Brassie		x		x				21625
1996-2005	C. James. Gold Corp	Brassie		x	x	x		x	x	24809, 25285A, 26155
2012-2023	Ken Ellerbeck	Brassie		x	x	x	x	x		33229, 34217, 35694, 37205, 37582, 39225, 39195, 39646, 40693, 41312
		Rattlesnake								

Source: Assessment reports listed in the table acquired from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online system. Accessed March 2026.



6.2.2.1 Geological Mapping

Geological mapping was first completed in 1970 at a 1:10,000 scale covering 1,450 ha and described a mixed sequence of andesite to basalt volcanic flows and thick limestone beds underlying the Project area. This program identified mineralized limestone fractures along the eastern wall of Brassie Creek as well as massive magnetite zones with associated malachite staining along an andesite-limestone contact containing elevated copper and zinc (Wendeborn 1970).

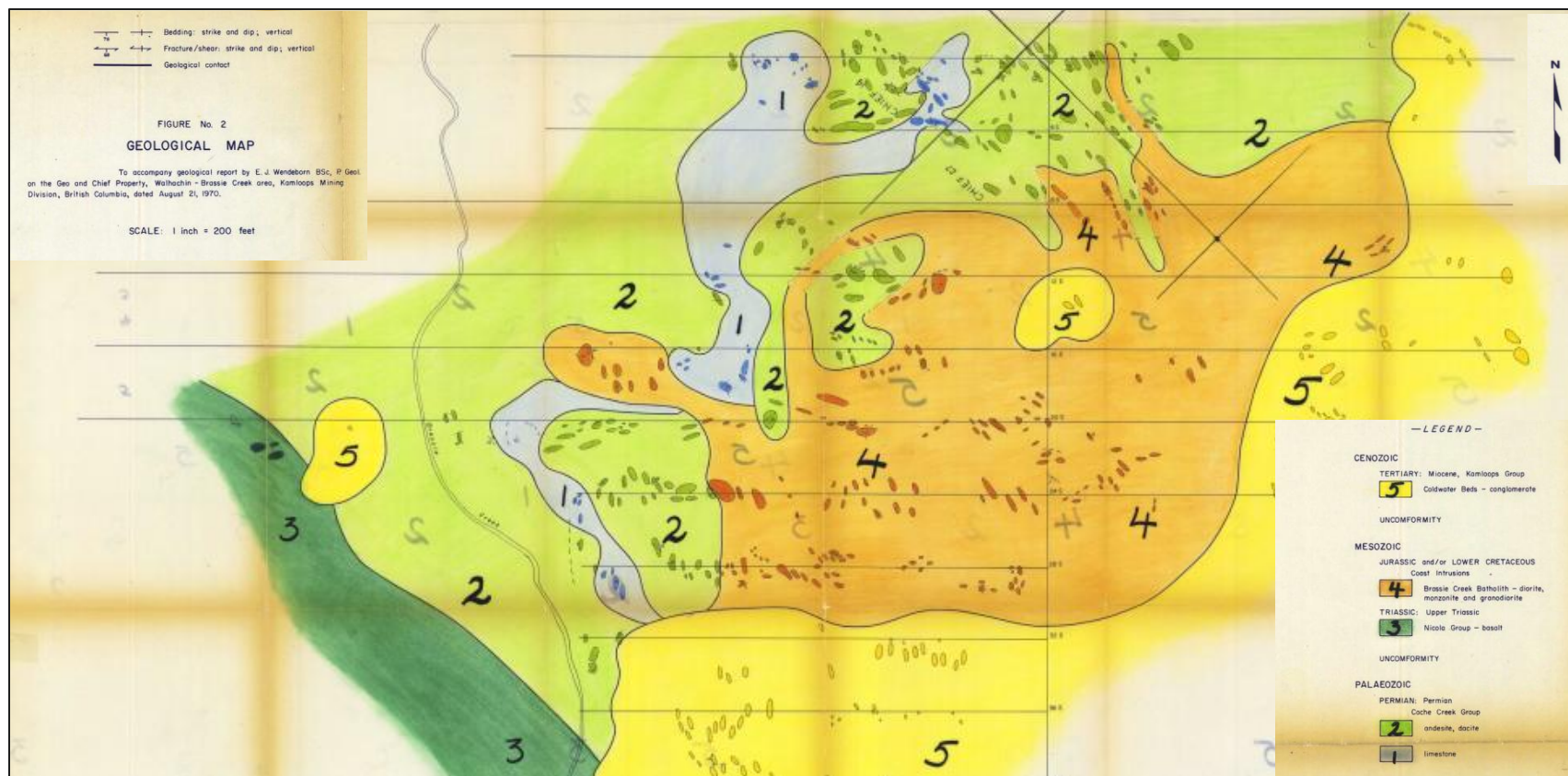
Further detailed geological mapping conducted between 1973 and 1976 identified disseminated copper mineralization hosted by three intrusive breccia bodies at Rattlesnake Creek. These intrusive bodies were described as containing clasts of diorite within a matrix of quartz syenite-quartz monzonite, interpreted as resembling a nearby pluton (Findlay 1975).

More recent mapping programs have confirmed the presence of dioritic stocks throughout the Project area, along with northwest-trending fault zones. These programs also delineated mineralized contact-metamorphosed limestone units in the Brassie Creek area and identified a brecciated rhyolite-quartz porphyry plug containing disseminated copper mineralization at Rattlesnake Creek (Wells, 1998; Wells, 2020; Ellerbeck, 2022; Ellerbeck, 2023).

At this time, there are no digitized local-scale geological maps for the Project.



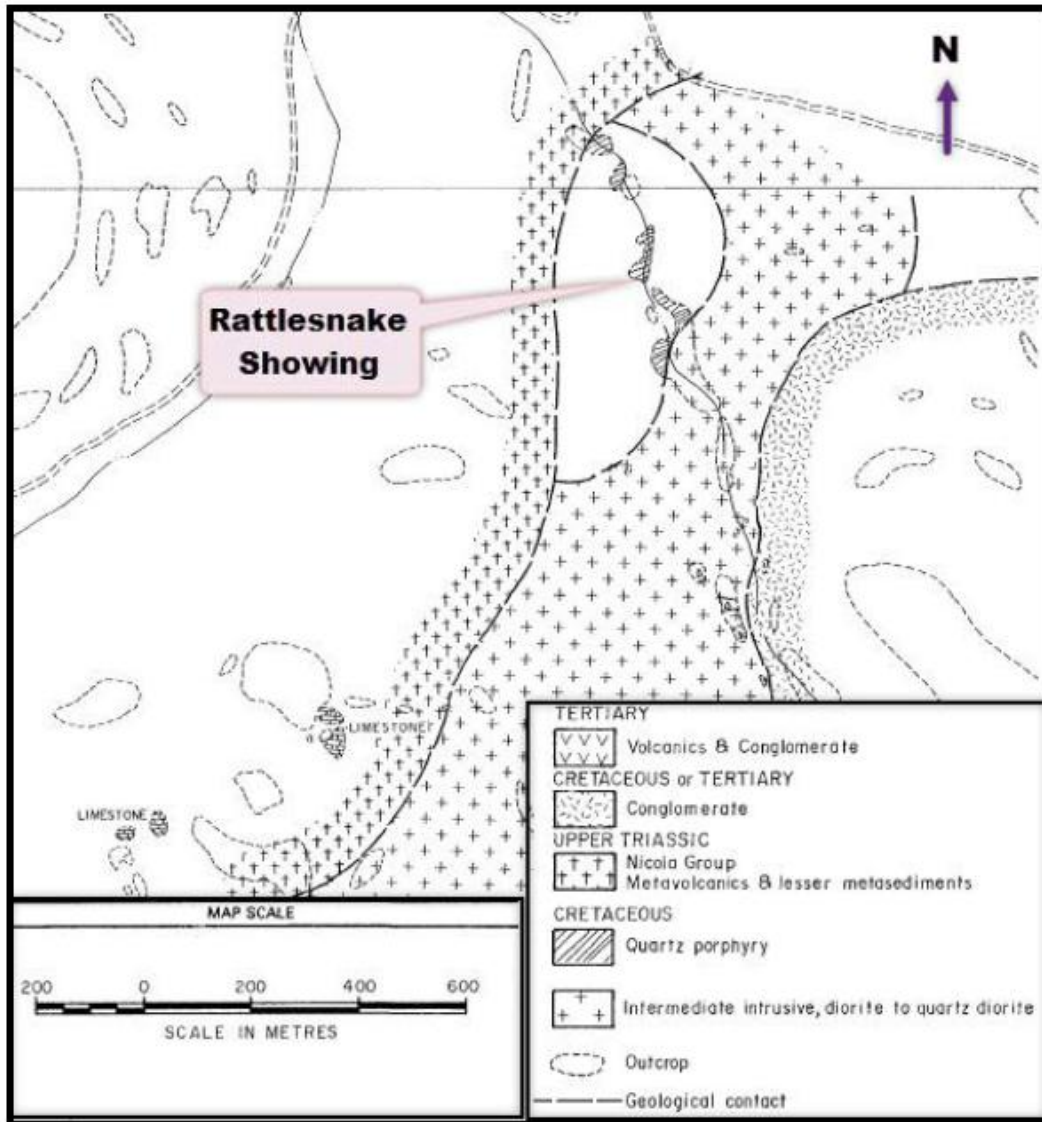
Figure 6-2: Geological Map of the Brassie Creek Skarn Target Area



Source: Modified after Wendeborn, 1970.



Figure 6-3: Geological Map of the Brassie Creek Skarn Target Area



Source: Simpson, 1979 with updates from Sookchoff, 2020.

6.2.2.2 Surface Sampling

Rock Grab Samples

Initial sampling completed in the Project area was conducted in 1970, with a total of 44 surface rock grab samples collected. This initial program led to the identification of the Brassie Target. Results identified mineralized limestone fracture zones along the eastern wall of Brassie Creek containing anomalous Ag (0.61 oz/t Ag to 19.84 oz/t) and Cu (ranging from 0.31% Cu to 1%). One sample from a massive magnetite zone with malachite documented at an andesite-limonite contact returned 1% Zn and 1% Cu. This program identified the presence of precious- and base-metal mineralization (Cu-Ag-Zn) within an intrusively linked skarn system (Wendeborn 1970).



Reconnaissance exploration work conducted in 1979 consisted of 68 rock samples collected over the Project area. At Rattlesnake Creek, samples collected along the contact of a mapped intrusive pluton and diorite returned anomalous concentrations of Cu (ranging from 200 ppm to 600 ppm), Zn (ranging from 230 ppm to 1,700 ppm) and Mo (ranging from 10 ppm to 37 ppm). Samples along the limestone and volcanic contacts in the Brassie Creek area returned anomalous Cu (ranging from 261 ppm to 2,630 ppm) and anomalous Zn (ranging from 250 ppm to 6,500 ppm) (Simpson and Netherly, 1979).

Between 1983 and 1987, a total of 107 rock samples collected in the Rattlesnake Creek area returned anomalous Au ranging from 10 ppb to 780 ppb, and elevated key pathfinder elements associated with epithermal-style gold mineralization including As (10 ppm to 410 ppm); Ag (0.5 ppm to 29 ppm) and Hg (10 ppb to >5,000 ppb). Mineralized outcrops were described as altered intrusive units containing stockwork quartz-carbonate veining and pyrite stringers (Ridley, 1984; Hodgson, 1984).

In 1999, a total of 69 rock samples were collected across the Project area. Samples returned anomalous Cu (ranging from 110 ppm to 0.29%), Au (ranging from 15 ppb to 1.54 g/t) Zn (ranging from 93 ppm to 19.8%) and Ag (ranging from 1.6 g/t to 94 g/t) hosted in fractured limestone within the Brassie Creek area. Chip sampling of an outcrop west of the Brassie Creek identified a garnet-copper skarn showing that returned anomalous Au (0.24 g/t to 1.54 g/t), Cu (21 ppm to 2930 ppm) and Ag (2.0 g/t to 4.2 g/t) with strongly anomalous As (55 to 1,175 ppm) and Co (129 ppm to 663 ppm) (samples S.06619 to S.06622). The 3.3 m sample section averaged 0.91 g/t Au and was described as open under talus (Wells, 2000).

From 2012 to 2023, an additional 29 rock samples were collected over the Project area. A highly altered limestone with visible malachite staining from the Brassie Creek area returned 8,020 ppm Cu, 3,040 ppm Zn, 599 ppm Pb and 0.153 g/t Au. The results of this period are illustrated in Figure 6-4 through to Figure 6-8.



Figure 6-4: 2012-2023 Surface Rock Sample Results for Gold

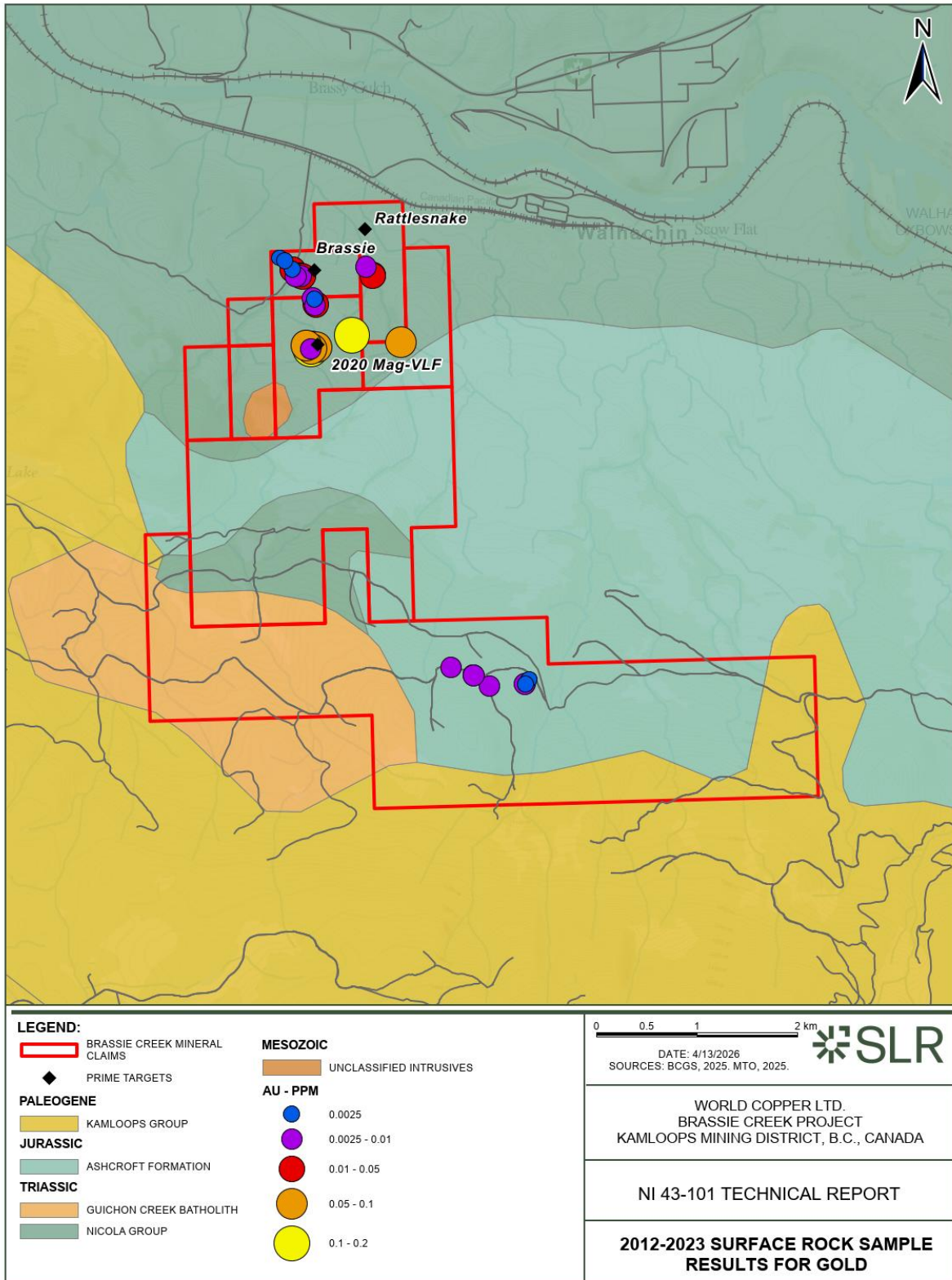


Figure 6-5: 2012-2023 Surface Rock Sample Results for Copper

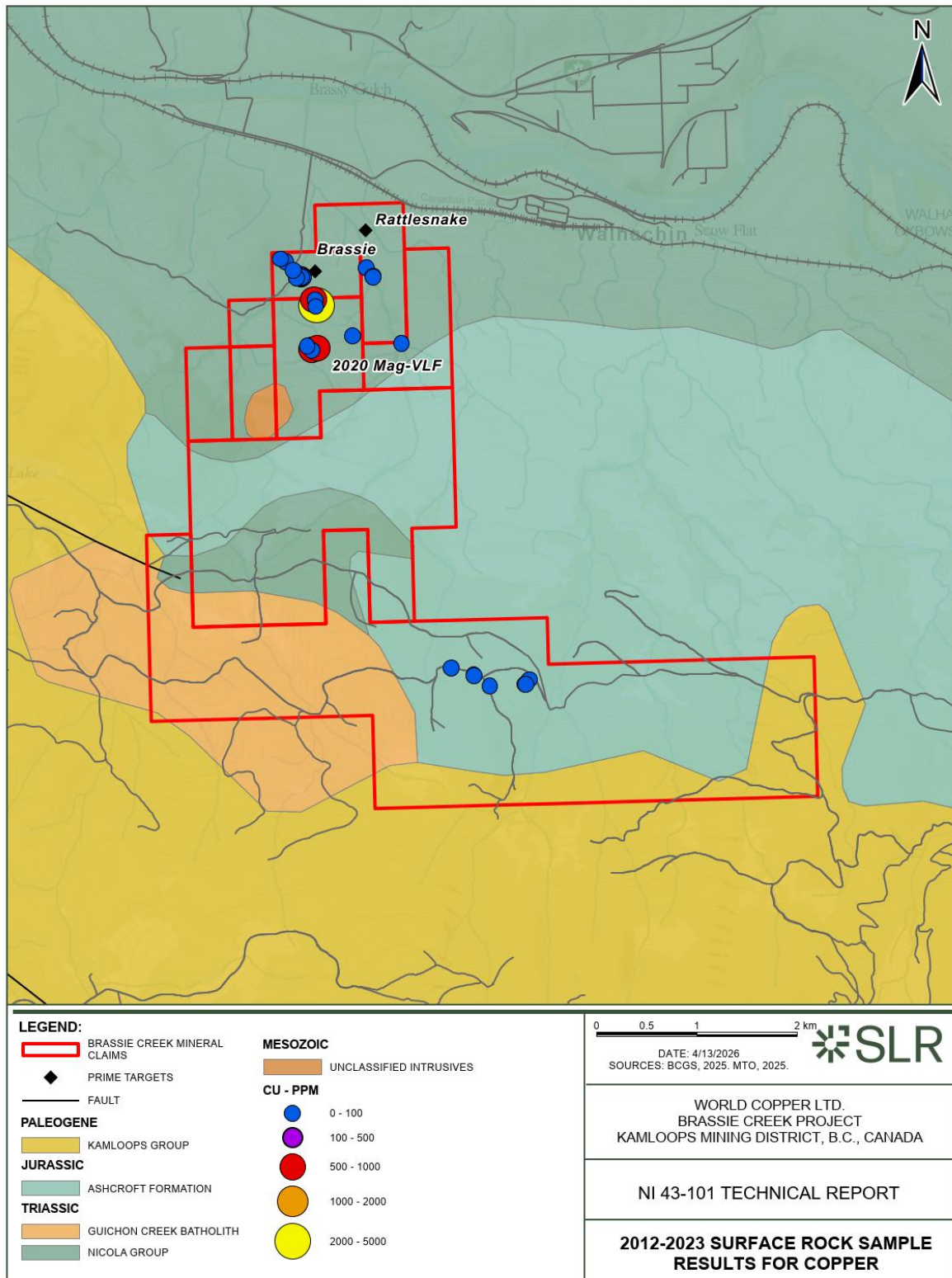


Figure 6-6: 2013-2023 Surface Rock Sample Results for Lead

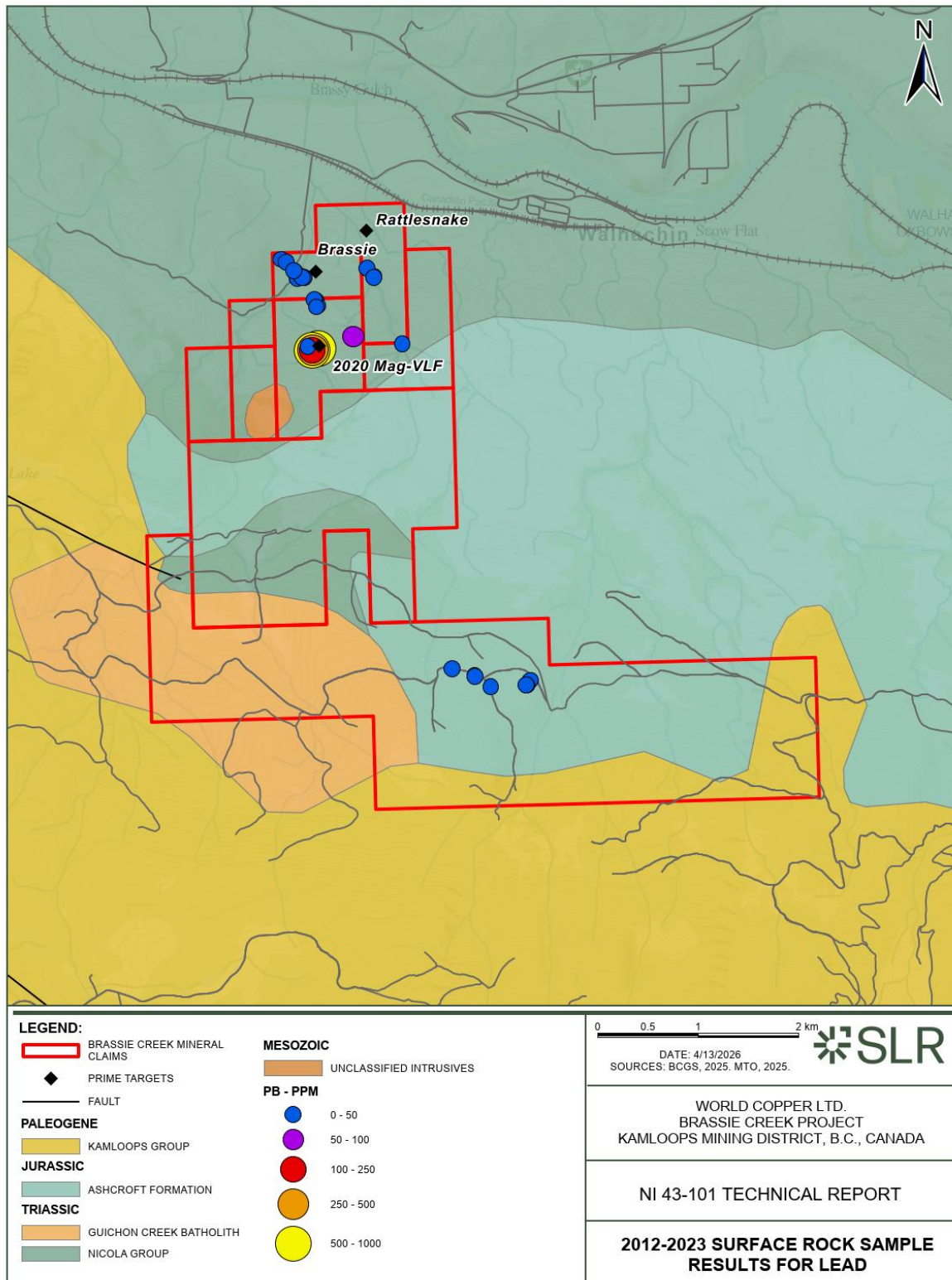


Figure 6-7: 2013-2023 Surface Rock Sample Results for Zinc

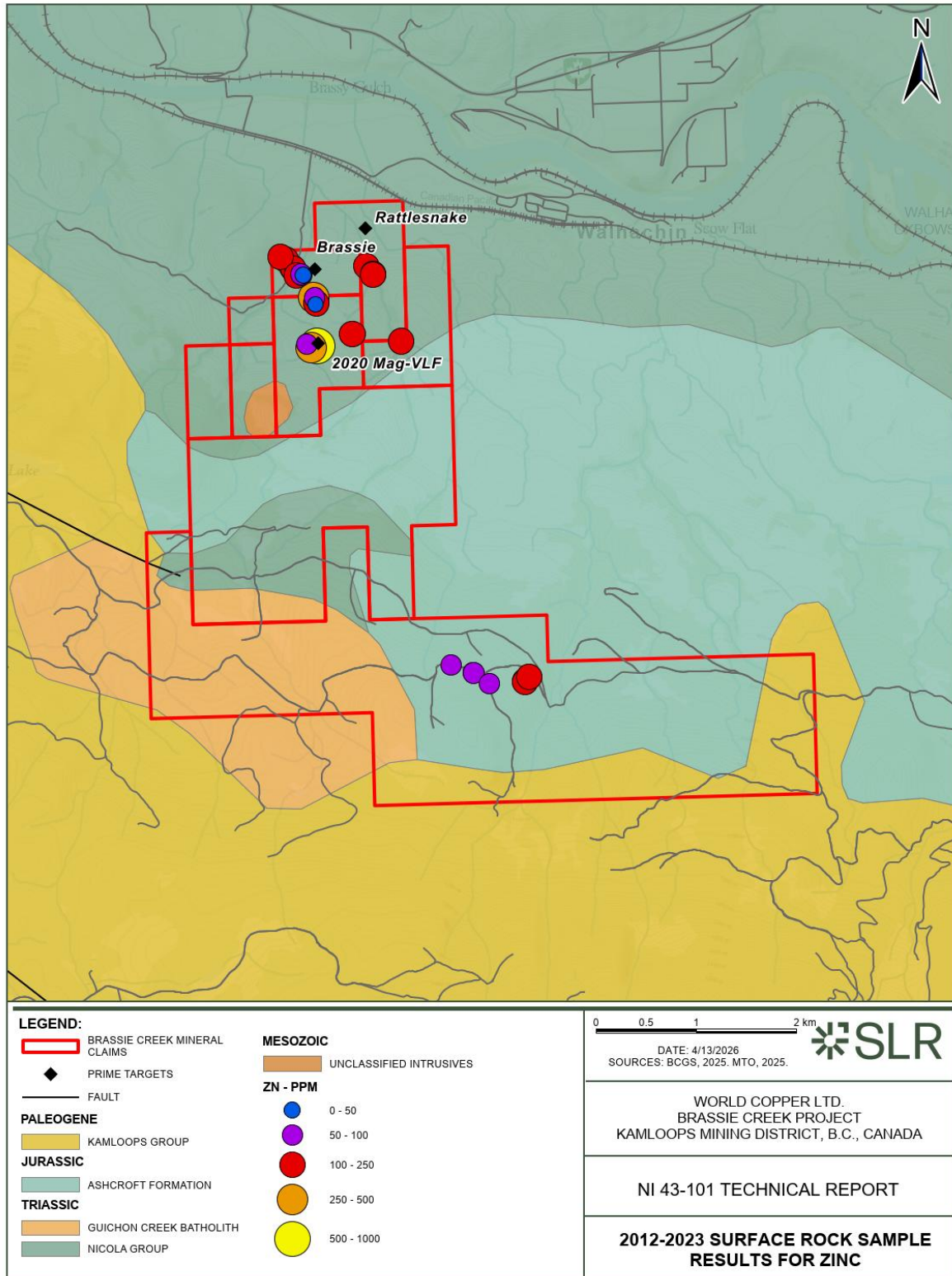
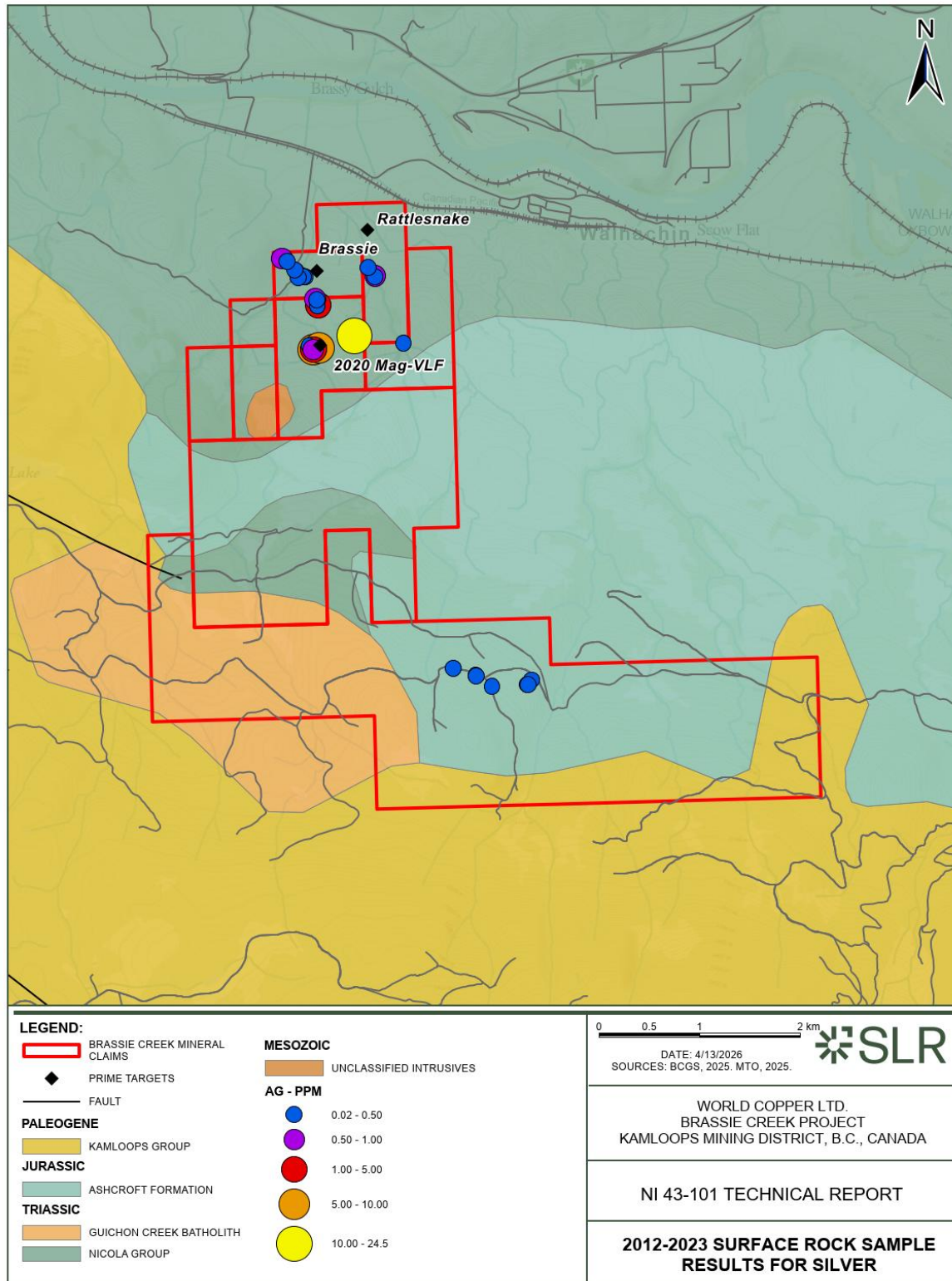


Figure 6-8: 2013-2023 Surface Rock Sample Results for Silver



Soil Samples

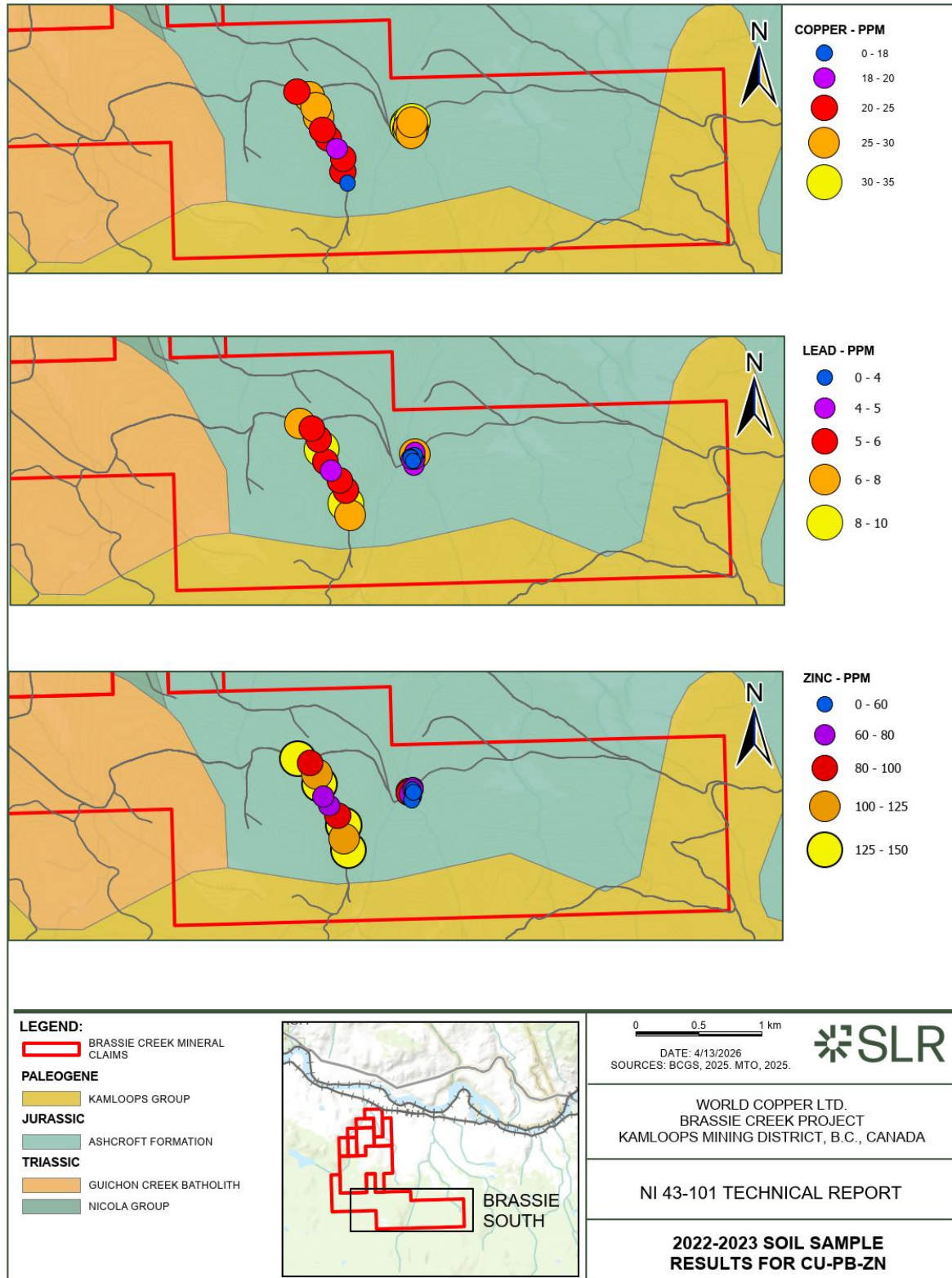
Reconnaissance exploration in 1979 included 60 soil samples from the Rattlesnake Creek area, returning anomalous Cu (ranging from 111 ppm to 557 ppm) and Zn (ranging from 106 ppm to 1,700 ppm) (Simpson and Netherly, 1979). Geological work from 1983 to 1987 identified anomalous gold and arsenic in creek sediments, establishing the first gold-pathfinder signal on the property (Ridley, 1984; Hodgson, 1984).

A 1996 soil sampling program collected 1,594 samples, outlining two major areas of anomalous base metal values returning anomalous Cu (ranging from 117 ppm to 381 ppm), Pb (ranging from 57 ppm to 902 ppm), Zn (ranging from 205 ppm to 839 ppm) and Au (ranging from 5 ppb to 0.9 g/t). The first anomaly correlated with the known skarn occurrence at Brassie Creek and returned elevated Cu, Pb and Zn samples over a 200 m zone. A second, 200 m wide anomaly correlated with a diorite-basalt contact 80 m to the west of the known Brassie Creek occurrence (Piroshco and Leriche 1996).

Between 2022 and 2023, a total of 20 soil samples were collected to evaluate the mineralization potential along a potential structural feature in the southern portion of the Project area (on the Brassie South claim). Analytical results returned background values, with maximum values of 150 ppm Zn, 35 ppm Cu, and 10 ppm Pb (Sookochoff, 2022 and 2023) (Figure 6-9).



Figure 6-9: 2022-2023 Soil Sample Results for Cu-Pb-Zn



6.2.2.3 Geophysical Surveying

Geophysical programs conducted between 1970 and 1987 included 38 km of induced polarization (IP), 20 km of very low frequency electromagnetics (VLF-EM), and 4 km of ground magnetics. These surveys collectively identified strong chargeability anomalies, magnetic highs, and structural features consistent with the presence of a mineralizing pluton beneath the Brassie Creek area (Wendeborn 1971; DePaoli and Mustard 1975). Along Rattlesnake Creek, areas of low resistivity and magnetics were also that are consistent with mapped mineralized intrusive breccias and fault-related structures (DePaoli and Mustard 1975; Gourlay 1987) (Figure 6-10).

In 1996, an additional 45 km of ground IP and magnetics outlined two magnetic anomalies in the Brassie Creek area. The first, a significant north-trending magnetic high along the limestone-diorite contact, corresponds to the Brassie Creek Showing. A second magnetic high anomaly was noted that did not correlate to mapped geology. This anomaly was coincident with soil geochemical copper anomalies and the chargeability highs and was suggested to represent skarn mineralization at depth (Piroshco and Leriche 1996) (Figure 6-11).

More recent geophysical work in 2020 comprised a ground-based very low frequency electro magnetics (VLF-EM) and total field magnetics completed over six separate grids distributed across the northeastern portion of the Property. The survey was conducted using a GEM Systems GSM-19 magnetometer/VLF unit, which collected both magnetic data and VLF in-phase/out-of-phase data simultaneously. A total of 65 individual survey lines were recorded across the property, with 25-metre station spacing, accumulating 46.15 km of total line-kilometres across a total area of ~55 ha. These 65 lines were grouped into six discrete survey grids, each with its own geometry and line orientation. The grids were laid out with varying widths and lengths, ranging from narrow (50–100 m) test grids to larger survey blocks up to ~900 m × 250 m in area (e.g., Grid 3) (Cook, 2020). This survey identified a 300 m wide and 275 m long east-dipping resistivity low (Figure 6-12 and Figure 6-13) underlying the Rattlesnake Creek area. This feature was interpreted as a potentially mineralized intrusive body (Cook 2020; Sookochoff 2020b).



**Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT**
No. 5730 LEGEND 8

INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALY
APPARENT RESISTIVITY CHANGE
APPARENT RESISTIVITY LINEAR
MAGNETIC BOUNDARY
MAGNETIC ANOMALY
MAGNETIC LINEAR
POSSIBLE FAULT
COPPER OCCURRENCE

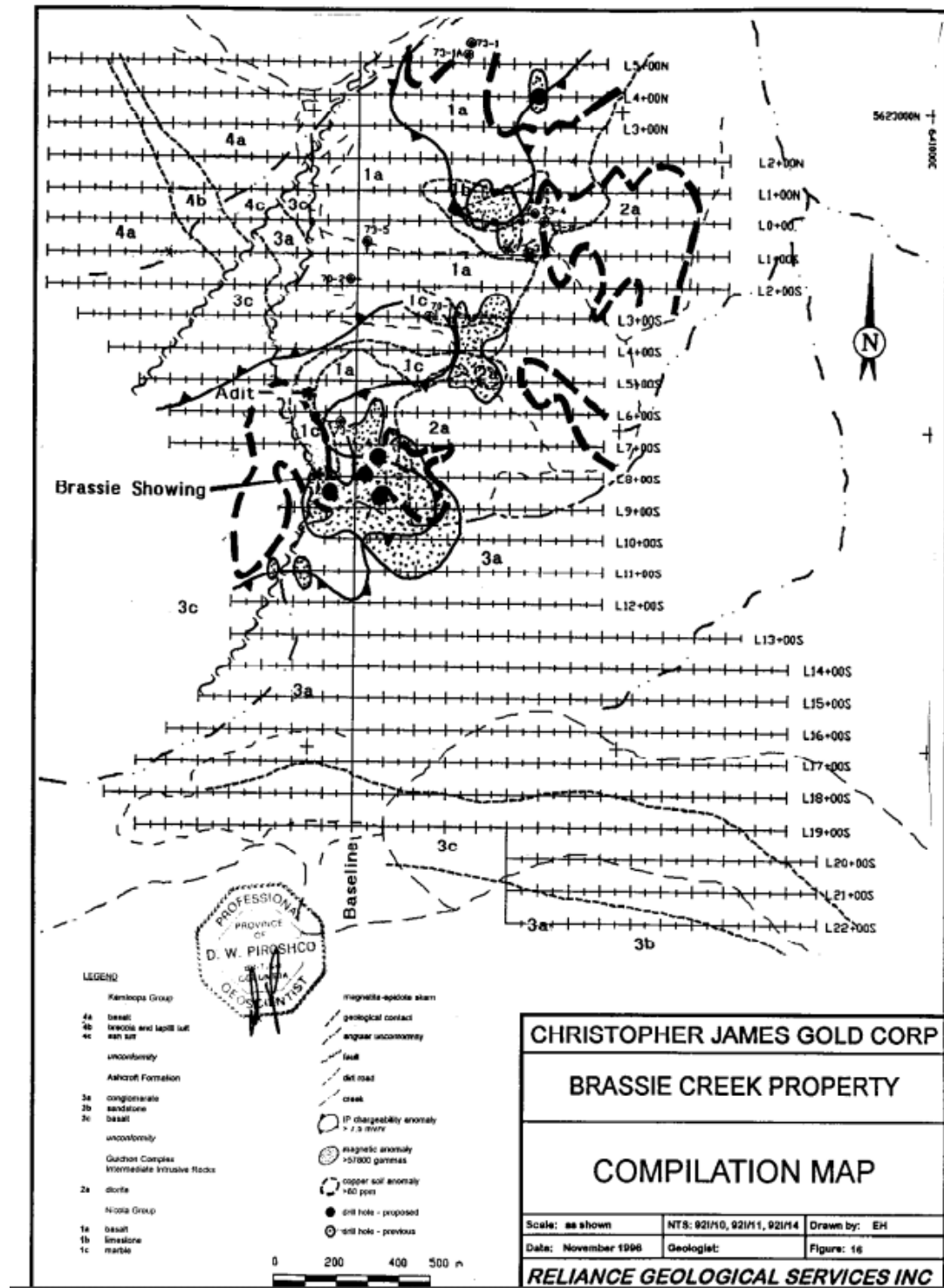
**Rattlesnake Showing B
and general location of
cross-structure #1**

**Area for a potential
mineral controlling
cross-structure #2**

BP Minerals Limited
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION
CHIEF CLAIMS
WALHACHIN PROPERTY, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

SCALE 0.5 shown
DATE OCT. 1975
PROJ. 505
NTS SE 1:1
FIG. 8

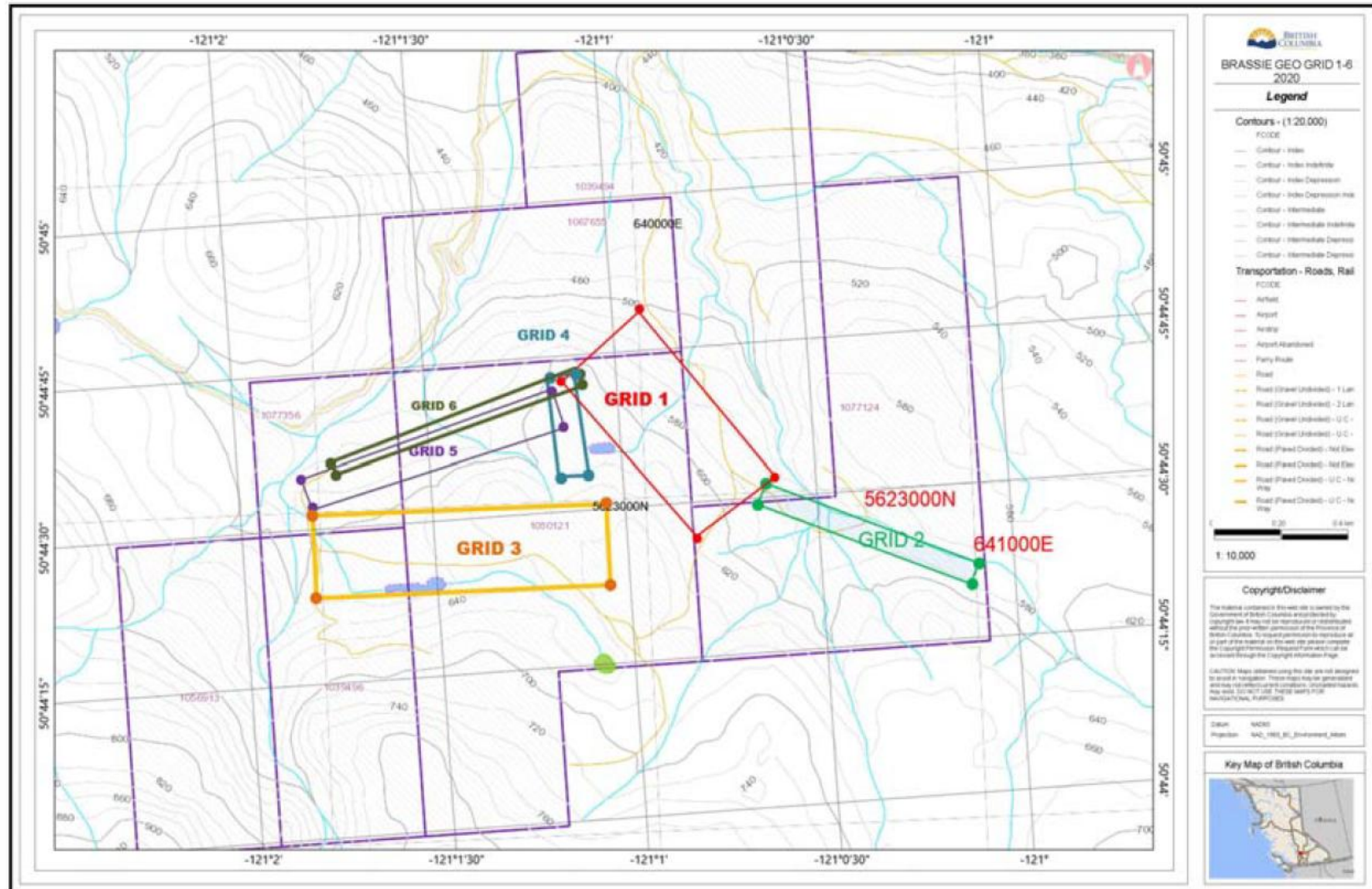
Figure 6-11: Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek Compilation Map of 1996 Geophysics and coincident soil geochemical anomalies



Source: Piroshco and Leriche, 1996.



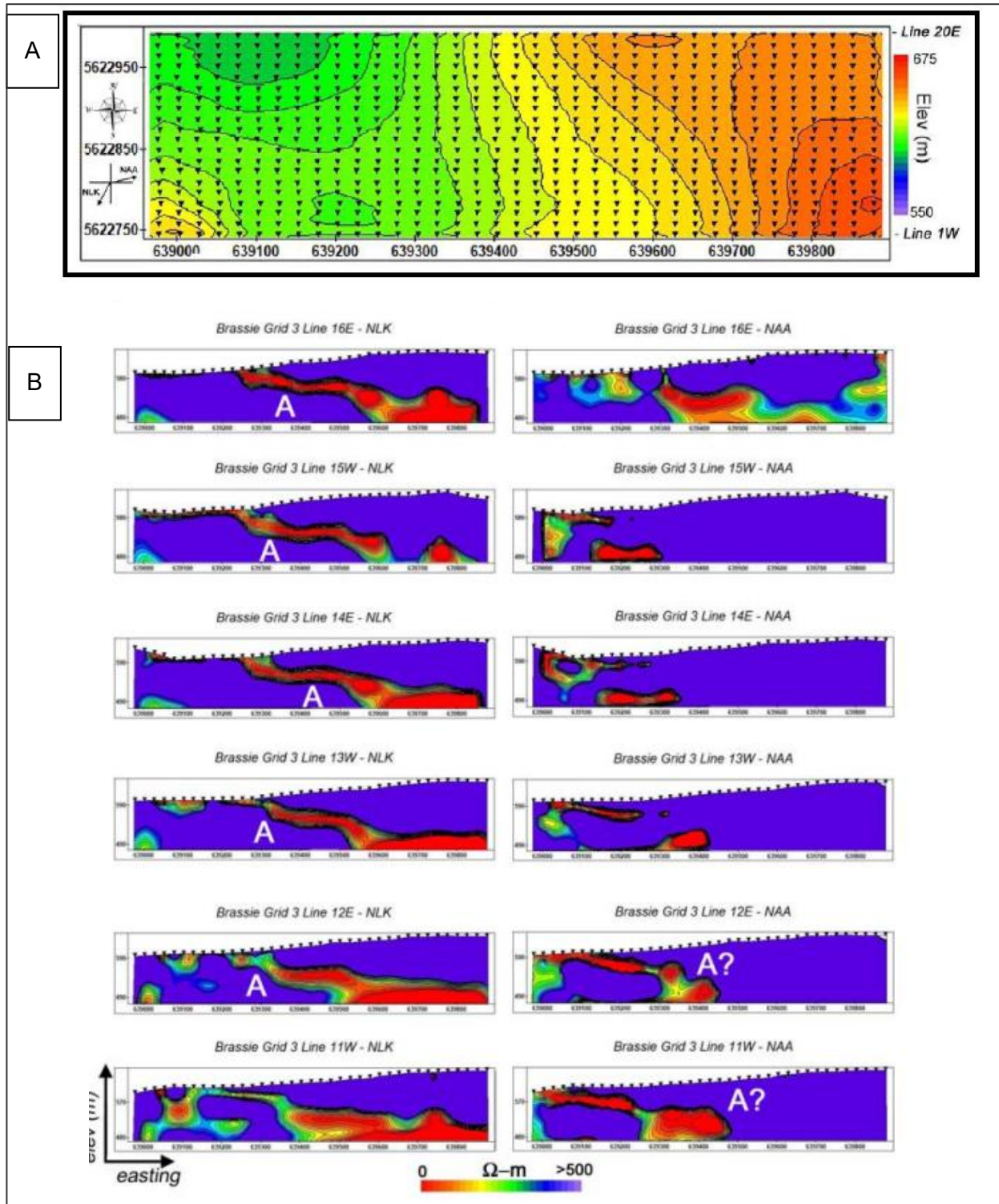
Figure 6-12: 2020 VLF-EM Geophysical Survey Grids



Source: Sookchoff, 2020a. The geophysical survey grids are located on and around the Brassie Creek Target area.



Figure 6-13: VLF Inversion Showing East-Dipping Resistivity Low (“A”)



Source: Cook 2020. Note. Cross sections are oriented West to East – looking North.



6.2.2.4 Drilling

Early exploration drilling in 1970 consisted of three diamond drill holes targeting IP anomalies in the Brassie Creek area. While assay results from this program were not recorded in the filed assessment report, hole 70-3 was reported to have encountered malachite and sphalerite within intercalated limestone–andesite units, confirming the presence of subsurface copper–zinc mineralization (Wendeborne 1971).

Follow-up work in 1973 included five diamond drill holes totalling 668 m. Although a formal assay was never submitted with assessment reports from this period, geological logs document malachite and azurite-stained near-surface veining, a brecciated andesite zone with disseminated chalcopyrite in hole 73-1A, and siliceous green skarn containing chalcopyrite and chalcocite at a limestone–diorite contact in hole 73-4 (Lane 1973). According to Wells (2000), these holes were drilled on the bench area northeast of Brassie Creek.

Further work between 1976 and 1987 consisted of 894 m of percussion drilling in 11 holes and 645 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in seven holes targeting the mineral potential of the brecciated intrusives in the Rattlesnake Creek area. The majority of holes encountered strong pyrite mineralization within diorite and quartz porphyry units. Percussion drill hole W-79-1 intercepted 63.7 m of intrusive quartz porphyry that showed strong pyrite mineralization with trace chalcopyrite and malachite. Copper content in this intercept ranged from 0.004% Cu to 0.019% Cu. The highest grades were intercepted near the contact of a quartz-porphyry and mafic volcanics, returning 0.085% Cu over 15 m from 40 to 55 m depth down hole (Simpson, 1980). Drill location data was not provided in the historical assessment report beyond locations on a map with grid coordinates (Simpson, 1980). Digitization and rectifying the historical map would be required to generally locate the drill hole collars. Reverse circulation drilling in 1987 delineated a pyrite halo associated with the intrusive body along Rattlesnake Creek (Gourlay 1987).

Drilling in 1998 and 1999 comprised five diamond drill holes totalling 579.41 m targeting a geochemical-geophysical anomaly in the Brassie Creek area. Drill holes intersected a mixed sequence of mafic volcanic rocks and limestone exhibiting variable hornfels and marble metamorphism. Mineralization was observed along the volcanic-limestone contact and consisted of 1) local metre-scale magnetite bands, and 2) disseminated and vein/fracture controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite with secondary copper minerals (malachite, azurite).

In the 1998 diamond drilling, a mineralized interval was encountered in BR98-01 at the upper limestone-volcanic contact that returned 13.99 m of 0.23 g/t Au, 7.25 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu and 1.90% Zn from 64.03 to 78.02 m depth down hole. A narrow carbonate (quartz) veinlet stockwork zone at 37 m returned 0.87% Zn over 0.40 m in BR98-02 (Wells, 1998). Holes BR99-04 and BR99-05 were crosscut by hornblende-plagioclase porphyry dykes and highly silicified breccia zones containing sphalerite along veinlets and fractures. Drill hole BR99-04 intersected a 29.45 m zone of mineralized silicified breccia and porphyry dyke near the top of the hole, returning 0.82 % Zn and 4.74 g/t Ag. Additionally, a 2.76 m interval at a limestone–porphyry dyke contact returned 1.54 % Zn and 0.21 % Cu. Drill hole BR99-05 intersected a silicified breccia zone that returned 1.14 % Zn over 14.10 m (Wells, 2000). In the drilling completed in 1998 and 1999, drill location data was provided but in local grid coordinates. Digitization and rectifying the historical map would be required to generally locate the drill hole collars.

Between 1970 and 1999 a total of 31 drill holes were completed on the Project: 13 in the Brassie Creek area (total 1495.6m) and 18 in the Rattlesnake Creek area (total 1539.3 m). Drill holes were not longer than 185 m, and the average hole length was 98 m. A summary of



historical drilling is presented in Table 6-3, and a detailed summary of historical drilling is presented in Appendix 1.

For historical drilling information discussed, all intercepts were reported as down-hole intercepts, with true thickness not reported in historical assessment reports. Additionally, drill hole collar locations were either not provided or were provided in grid coordinates that are not possible to translate to UTM coordinates accurately.

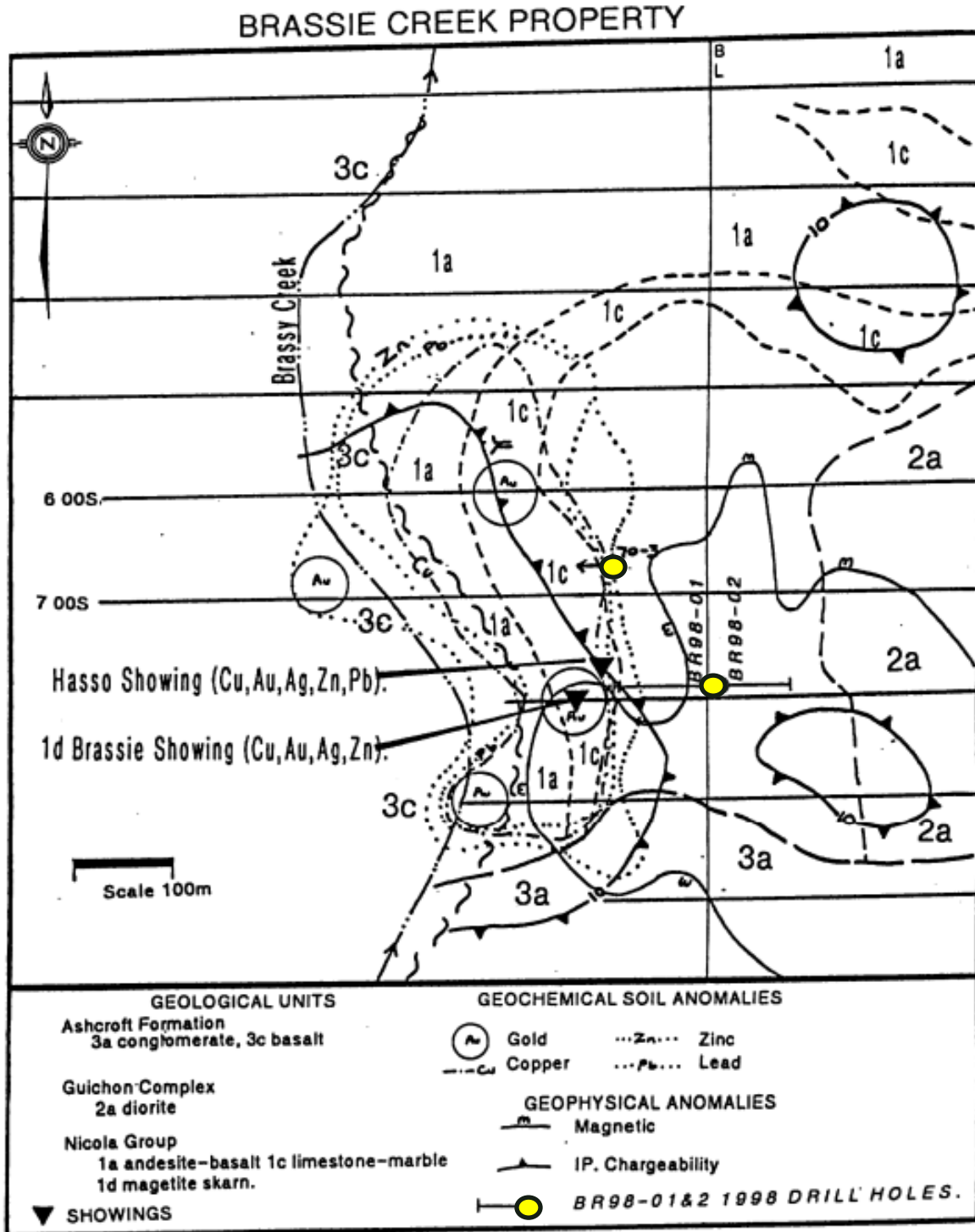
In summary, drilling at the Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek areas consistently confirmed Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization associated with limestone–volcanic and limestone–intrusive contacts, skarn zones, and silicified breccias, with the strongest documented intervals coming from the 1998–1999 program (including 13.99 m at 0.23 g/t Au, 7.25 g/t Ag, 0.24% Cu, and 1.90% Zn in BR98-01 and multiple zinc-rich breccia zones in BR99-04 and BR99-05). Earlier drilling (1970–1987) demonstrated widespread pyritic alteration and locally significant copper occurrences—such as chalcopyrite-bearing breccias, malachite/azurite veining, and 63.7 m of intrusive quartz porphyry with low-tenor Cu (0.004% to 0.019%) over 63.7 m depth down hole, suggesting an intrusion-related mineralizing system is present on the Project.

Table 6-3: Summary of Drilling at the Brassie Creek Project Area

Year	Company	Type	Total Length (m)	No. of Holes
1970	Supertest Investments Ltd.	Diamond	230	3
1973	Ursus Minerals & Supertest Investments	Diamond	688	5
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Percussion	303	5
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Percussion	591	6
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	RC	645	7
1998	C. James Gold Corp.	Diamond	254.8	2
1999	C. James Gold Corp	Diamond	323.4	3
Total			3,035.20	31



Figure 6-14: Example of drill hole collar map at Brassie Creek Target



Source: Modified after Wells, 1998.



6.3 Historical Resource Estimates

There are no historical resource estimates for the Project.

6.4 Past Production

There is no past production for the Project.



7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Major Cu-porphyry and skarn systems developed in the Pacific Ring of Fire arc environments during the Miocene are widely interpreted to reflect major tectonic change within the associated subduction zone (Cooke et al. 2005; Hildebrand and Whalen 2017). Tectonic events, such as ridge subduction or terrane accretion, can alter sub-arc melting processes and magma compositions in ways that promote metal-rich magmas and the development of large hydrothermal systems (Whalen et al. 2017). As a result, certain periods in an arc's evolution are more favourable for the formation of economic porphyry and skarn deposits.

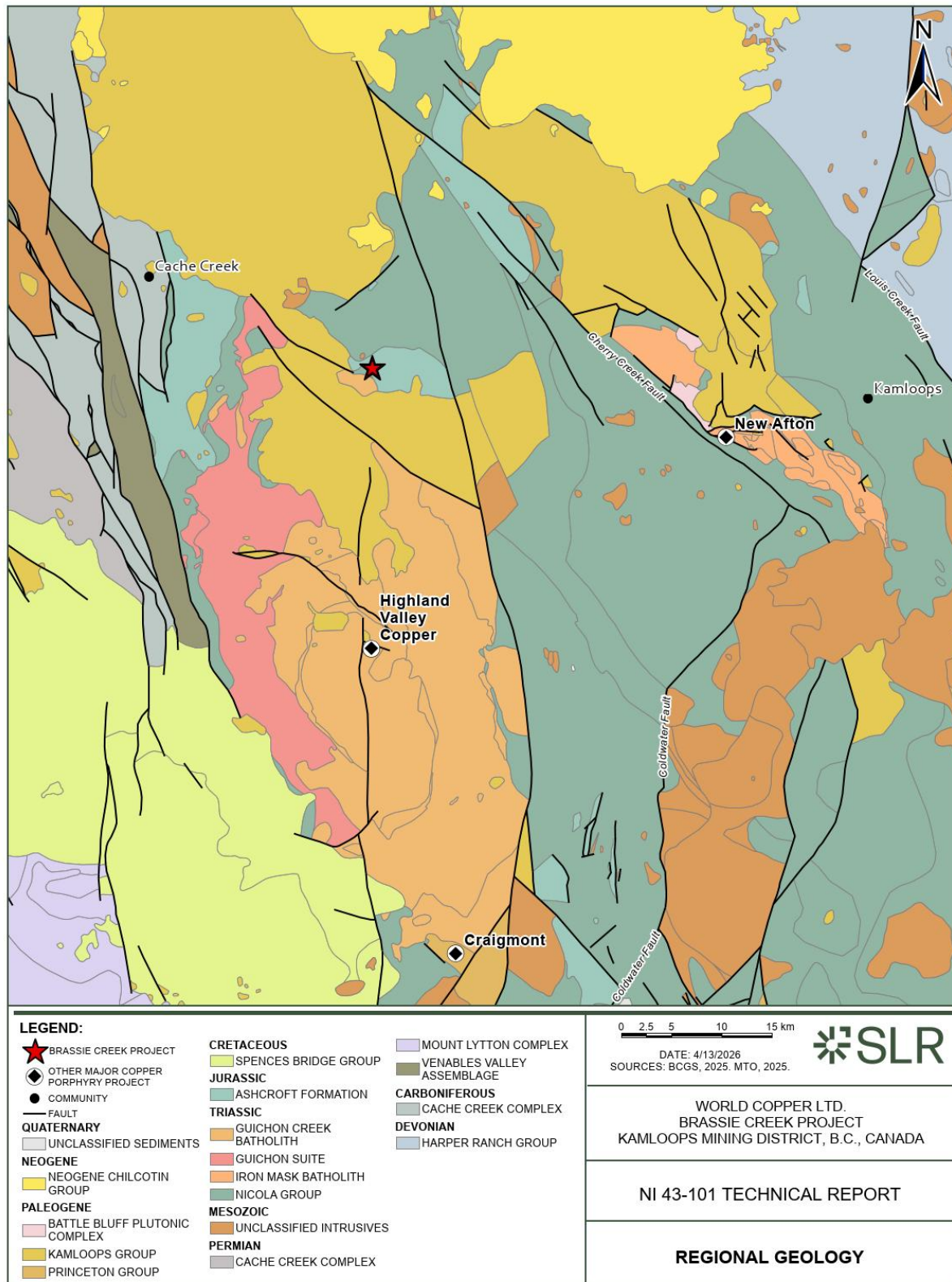
Within this broader framework, the Canadian Cordillera hosts an extensive endowment of Cu porphyry and skarn deposits extending from southern British Columbia to the western Yukon. These systems are genetically linked to Late Devonian to Permian subduction-related accretion of the Quesnel and Stikinia volcanic arc terranes to ancestral North America (Logan and Mihalynuk, 2014). The terranes form part of the Intermontane Belt and are characterized by Permian to Jurassic subduction-related volcanic and plutonic assemblages (Riddell 2011).

The Brassie Creek Cu-Au Porphyry-Skarn Project is located within the Quesnel terrane of southeastern British Columbia. The regional geology is dominated by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic arc assemblage rocks of the Nicola Group (Byrne et al. 2020; Whalen et al. 2017). The Nicola Group is composed of interbedded mafic to intermediate volcanoclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks deposited in a submarine setting along with sandstone, limestone, layered siltstone, calcareous siltstone, and several chert horizons (Byrne et al. 2020; Owsiacki 2003).

The active tectonic margin during Nicola Group deposition created a crustal-scale structural corridor that controlled the emplacement of major intrusive bodies, such as the 1500 square kilometer Guichon Creek Batholith (Byrne et al. 2020; Wegener 2026). The Guichon Creek Batholith is concentrically zoned, calc-alkalic pluton which hosts significant Cu porphyry and skarn deposits in southern British Columbia including the Highland Valley Porphyry District and Craigmont skarn deposit (Wegener 2026).



Figure 7-1: Regional Geology



7.2 Local Geology

The Project is situated along the northern margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith and is underlain by the volcano-sedimentary units of the Nicola Group volcanic arc assemblage. These Nicola Group rocks represent the oldest lithologies on the property (Piroshco and Leriche 1996). The Guichon Creek Batholith is a composite intrusive complex ranging from diorite to granodiorite that intruded into the Nicola Group rocks during the Late Triassic, producing thermal metamorphism along its contacts (Whalen et al. 2017). The batholith is comprised of five main intrusive facies that young and become more felsic toward the interior:

- Border facies;
- Highland Valley facies (subdivided into the Guichon and Chataway);
- Bethlehem facies;
- Skeen facies; and
- Bethsaida facies (Wegener 2026).

Regionally, the batholith is bounded to the west by the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group and the Fraser Valley Fault, and to the east by the Nicola volcanic belt and the Guichon Creek Fault (Byrne et al., 2013). The region has experienced Cretaceous shortening followed by Tertiary extension, producing folded Nicola Group rocks and several significant cross-cutting structures. Major faults trend north (Lornex, Guichon Creek) and northwest (Barnes Creek, Highland Valley, Skuhun Creek), controlling both batholith geometry and mineralization patterns (McMillan et al. 2009; Byrne et al. 2013).

Mineralization associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith occurs predominantly in the core of the intrusion or along its contacts with Nicola Group basalts and carbonate-bearing units (Parsons et al. 2025). Across the batholith, mineralization comprises calc-alkaline porphyry Cu-Au-Mo systems (e.g., Highland Valley porphyry district, Getty) and contact-related Cu-Fe skarns (e.g., Craigmont), with associated structurally focused fracture-fill and polymetallic mineralization developed along major fault and breccia corridors. Magmatic fluid exsolution during crystallization is interpreted to have scavenged metals and focused mineralization into structurally prepared zones (McMillan 2005).

The Highland Valley porphyry district is hosted in the younger granite to granodiorite facies associated with the core of the Guichon Creek Batholith and has two distinct mineralizing events (McMillan 2005; Byrne et al. 2013). The first event followed emplacement of the Bethlehem facies to produce the Bethlehem, Getty North, and Getty South deposits (McMillan 2005; Byrne et al. 2020). A second, more extensive mineralizing event occurred after emplacement of the Bethsaida facies, forming the Valley, Lornex, Highmont and JA deposits (McMillan 2005; Byrne et al. 2020). Both events were coincident with dyke formation and brecciation (McMillan 2005). Across the district, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite mineralization throughout the district is largely structurally controlled, with major north- and north-west trending faults such as the Lornex and Highland Valley faults, playing a key role in focusing mineralization (Robb et al. 2023).

The Craigmont deposit is a Cu-Fe skarn formed within carbonate-rich Nicola Group rocks adjacent to the Guichon Creek Batholith, where calcsilicate skarn alteration developed in response to Border facies intrusions (Wegener 2026). A recent study by Wegener (2026) proposes a two-phase genetic model for mineralization in which early skarn mineralization was later overprinted by porphyry-style chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralization genetically linked to the nearby Highland Valley porphyry district. Mineralization is present as chalcopyrite,

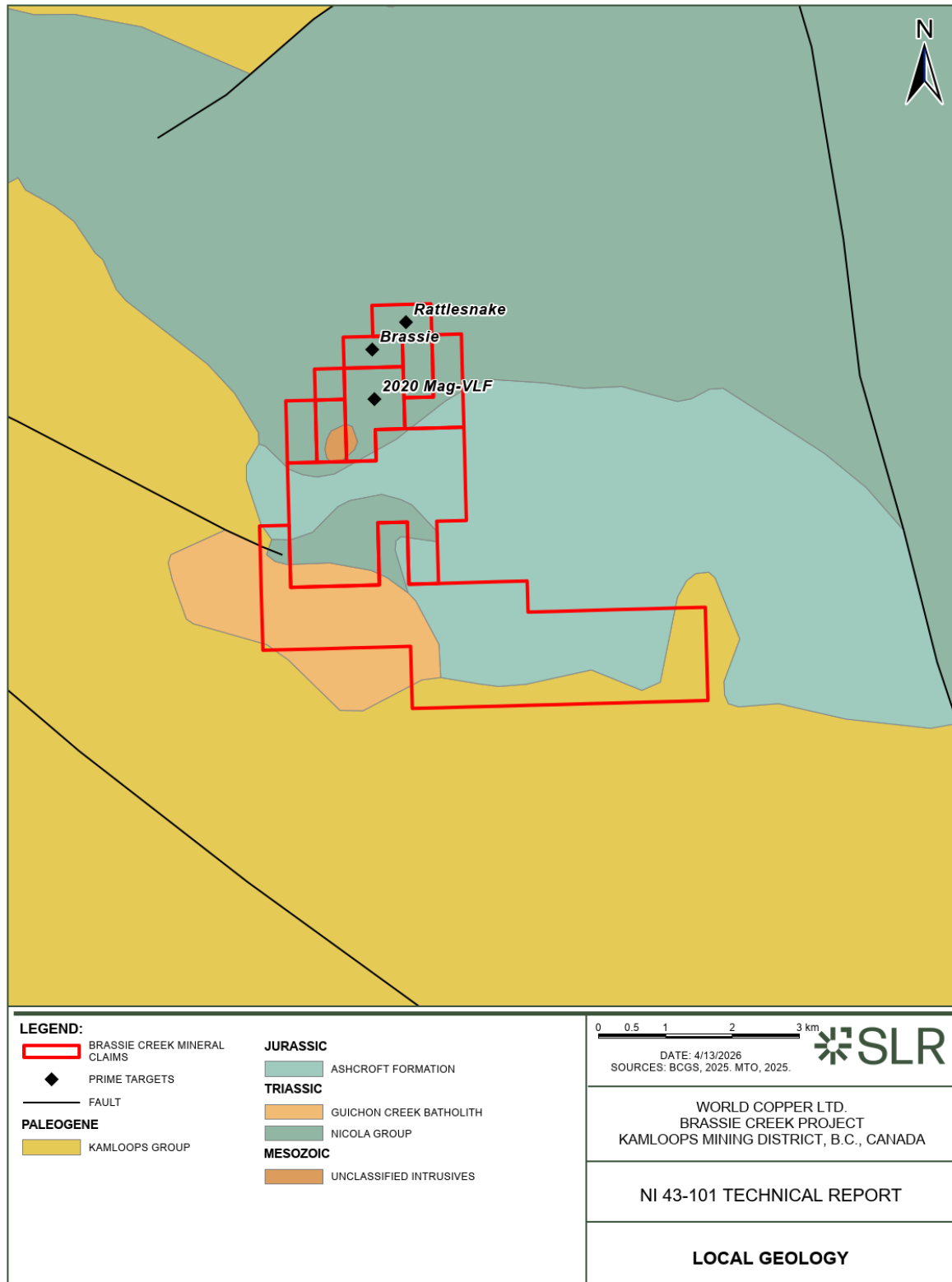


magnetite, specularite, and minor bornite whose distribution roughly defines an east-west trending fold (Wells and Gray 2020).

Taken together, the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn and the multi-phase mineralization of the Highland Valley District reflect a contiguous magmatic–hydrothermal system in which evolving intrusive phases, fluid saturation, and structural permeability governed the distribution and intensity of copper mineralization. This progression from early skarn formation to later porphyry overprinting highlights the integrated nature of mineralizing processes across the Guichon Creek Batholith.



Figure 7-2: Local Geology



7.3 Property Geology

The Project area is underlain by a mixed assemblage of Nicola Group andesitic basaltic mafic volcanics and limestone units intruded by dikes, sills, and small stocks of diorite to monzonite composition. These Triassic units are unconformably overlain by Jurassic Ashcroft Formation clastic sediments and basal conglomerates. To the west and south, Tertiary Kamloops Group basaltic flows and volcanoclastic units form a younger cover sequence.

The terrain between Permie Lake and Rattlesnake Creek is structurally complex, characterized by discontinuous outcrop and 2 km-scale diorite stocks interpreted as part of the roof-zone environment of border-phase intrusions of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Wells, 2000). Contact metamorphism is widespread across this area, producing marble from limestone and variably magnetic hornfels from mafic volcanic rocks, with local epidote alteration.

Northwest-trending fault zones crosscut these assemblages, contributing to the geological complexity in the Project area. Structural mapping indicates the Nicola volcanic units and limestone beds have been displaced by major northwest-trending faults, accompanied by numerous late-stage secondary faults and fracture zones trending west, northwest, and northeast. Mineralization has been identified along limestone contacts and breccia zones proximal to these structural features, indicating strong structural control over skarn and fracture-hosted mineralization throughout the Property (Wells 2000).

Several magnetite-bearing skarn lenses have been identified along marble–volcanic contacts near Brassie Creek, including the Brassie and Hasso occurrences. These skarn zones contain polymetallic chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite, and azurite mineralization. In the Rattlesnake Creek area, disseminated copper and gold mineralization hosted within intrusive breccias has been documented where dioritic stocks have been intruded by later quartz monzonite and porphyry bodies (Findlay 1975). South of the property, thick Kamloops Group volcanic flows around Mount Fehr obscure underlying Guichon Batholith intrusions and no mineralization has been recorded (Wells 2000).

Brassie Creek may represent a structurally focused, polymetallic skarn–porphyry environment that differs from the larger, intrusion-centered Highland Valley porphyry district and more classic Cu-Fe skarn environment at Craigmont. Brassie Creek hosts localized skarn and breccia-related mineralization linked to fault zones, limestone contacts, and smaller intrusive bodies. Its broader polymetallic signature (Cu–Au–Ag–Zn–Pb) suggests a more complex hydrothermal regime, potentially influenced by multiple intrusive pulses, overprinting alteration events, and variable fluid pathways. Exploration to date has delineated three priority targets within the Brassie Creek area, each representing a distinct mineralization style that are discussed in Section 7.4.

Please see Section 6.2.2.1 for historical property scale geological maps. No recent geological mapping has been completed on the Project.



7.4 Mineralization and Alteration

Exploration work completed to date on the Project has identified two primary styles of mineralization:

- Skarn type - Structurally focused, polymetallic precious-metal (Au-Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb) enriched skarn and Cu-Fe skarn vein mineralization associated with limestone–volcanic contacts intruded by Guichon Batholith diorite; and
- Porphyry–epithermal type - Intrusion-centred, Highland Valley–type Cu porphyry target, with quartz-vein stockwork and As–Hg anomalies marking the inferred porphyry core (stockwork and breccias characterized by a pyritic rhyolite–quartz porphyry plug).
 - Together, the pyrite-rich halos, quartz stockworks, strong silicification, and pathfinder enrichment (As–Hg–Au) indicate a porphyry core with outward-leaking hydrothermal fluids

The geological setting and mineralization styles are interpreted to be analogous to the Highland Valley Cu–Mo porphyry district*, located 15 km south of the Project and the Craigmont Cu–Fe skarn deposit*, located 60 km to the south. These styles of mineralization are observed across three target areas: Brassie Creek Target (Cu–Fe skarn and precious metal-enriched polymetallic skarn), the Rattlesnake Creek Target (Cu–Au porphyry) and the VL/EM Target (low resistivity geophysical target associated with skarn at surface). Each target is described here in detail.

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*

7.4.1 Brassie Creek Target (Cu–Fe Skarn, Pb–Zn skarns)

The Brassie Creek Target includes the Brassie and Hasso showings, comprised of Cu-bearing skarn zones hosted by Nicola Group limestone and volcanics intruded by diorite and felsic porphyritic dykes. Mineralization and alteration are localized along marble–basalt contacts, intrusive margins, and fault-hosted breccia zones, reflecting the structural control characteristic of intrusive-related skarn systems (Pirosko Leriché 1996).

Mineralization is dominated by magnetite-rich Cu skarn occurring in small pods generally less than 2–3 m² in size. This is manifested as local metre-scale magnetite bands as well as disseminated and vein/fracture-controlled chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite with secondary copper minerals (malachite, azurite). The Hasso Showing consists of hematitic–limonitic quartz–carbonate veinlets with galena, sphalerite, and malachite. Alteration associated with this style of mineralization includes epidote–garnet–calcite skarn and magnetite–specular hematite–calcite assemblages forming distinct pods near marble contacts (Wells 2000).

A major northwest-trending silicified limestone breccia body associated with a steeply dipping fault was noted 150 m from the skarn mineralization at the Brassie Showing. The limestone breccia is up to 35 m wide and over 200 m long and hosts anomalous polymetallic Au–Ag–Zn–Cu–Pb (Wells 2000). Diorite and basalt exhibit epidote–chlorite–K-feldspar and hematite–limonite alteration halos, while retrograde actinolite and quartz–carbonate veining is present in garnet skarn exposures, including a precious-metal enriched garnet skarn grading up to 1.54 g/t Au across 3.3 m (Wells, 2000).

Collectively, Brassie Creek hosts structurally focused, polymetallic skarn and skarn-vein mineralization influenced high structural permeability and reactive carbonate units with the potential for multiple intrusive pulses. The mineralization styles include:

- Polymetallic fracture-alteration zones in marble;



- Silicified breccia with Zn–Ag–Au enrichment;
- Massive Cu-enriched magnetite skarn at marble contacts; and
- Precious metal-enriched garnet skarn (Wells 2000; Sookchoff 2020).

Refer to **Figure 7-3** images of samples from the Brassie Creek target with copper mineralization present.

Figure 7-3: Surface Copper Mineralization at the Brassie Creek Target



7.4.1.1 Comparison to Craigmont Cu-Fe Skarn System

Brassie Creek shares key features with the Craigmont Cu–Fe skarn deposit*, including magnetite-dominant Cu skarn hosted in Nicola Group carbonates near the margins of the Guichon Creek Batholith, strong structural control, and calc-silicate alteration assemblages (Wendeborn 1970). Given the similar geology, magnetite-rich diorite intrusions, and polymetallic skarn textures, the Brassie Creek target may represent the upper or distal expression of a Craigmont-type porphyry-linked skarn system, with potential for more substantial, intrusion-related mineralization at depth (Piroshco and Leriche, 1996).

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*

7.4.2 Rattlesnake Creek Target

The Rattlesnake Creek Target is a pyrite-rich rhyolite/quartz porphyry intrusive unit hosting intrusive breccias and disseminated copper mineralization, emplaced within the 600 m wide Rattlesnake Creek structural zone (Hodgson, 1984). This intrusive unit cuts Nicola volcanics and hornblende diorite, forming a structurally prepared corridor that focused veining, alteration, and sulphide emplacement (Simpson, 1979). Surface mapping, geochemistry, and geophysics consistently identify this corridor as an intrusion-centred, Highland Valley–type porphyry* target,



with quartz-vein stockwork and As–Hg–Au anomalies marking the inferred porphyry core (Hodgson, 1984).

Mineralization at Rattlesnake Creek is dominated by pervasive pyritization with trace chalcopyrite and malachite in the rhyolite/quartz porphyry and associated breccias (Simpson 1979; Hodgson 1984). Surface geochemistry highlights a broad Cu-anomalous zone and multielement signatures including Au, As, and Hg which are consistent with porphyry–epithermal fluids associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith in the Nicola arc belt (Simpson 1979; Hodgson 1984; Gourlay 1987). Localized higher-grade copper occurs at the rhyolite–Nicola volcanic contact and in quartz-vein stockworks within diorite (Simpson 1980; Sookochoff 2020a).

Alteration is extensive and diagnostic of a porphyry system. The rhyolite/quartz porphyry and hornblende diorite exhibit strong silicification and pyritization, forming prominent gossans along Rattlesnake Creek (Simpson, 1979; Hodgson, 1984). The porphyry commonly contains 1–5% disseminated pyrite with 20% quartz–feldspar phenocrysts in a silicified groundmass, while reverse-circulation logs describe similar pyritic silicified rhyolite (Gourlay, 1987). Beyond the intrusive plug, silicified Ashcroft conglomerate hosts up to 335 ppb Au, and auriferous quartz veinlets in diorite assay up to 780 ppb Au (Hodgson, 1984). Together, the pyrite-rich halos, quartz stockworks, strong silicification, and pathfinder enrichment (As–Hg–Au) indicate a porphyry core with outward-leaking hydrothermal fluids (Hodgson 1984; Simpson 1979, 1980).

Geophysical datasets strongly support a porphyry interpretation. Induced polarization (IP) surveys (1975–1987) outline a broad, open chargeability high (to ~40 ms) east of Rattlesnake Creek, attributed to abundant disseminated pyrite in diorite and quartz porphyry (Mustard 1973; Gourlay 1987). Magnetic lows track the Rattlesnake Creek Fault and its splays, with subtle WNW lows suggesting intrusive breccias extend up to ~180 m west of the creek (Mustard, 1975). Resistivity lows west of the structure correlate with phyllic alteration, while Cu–Mo soil anomalies overlap magnetic lows and mapped phyllic alteration zones (Sookochoff 2020b). Collectively, the geophysical and geochemical datasets outline an ~800 × 800 m porphyry target envelope, with chargeability highs, resistivity lows, and Cu–Mo anomalies forming a coherent porphyry signature (DePaoli and Mustard 1975; Gourlay 1987; Sookochoff 2020b).

**Mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Porphyry-Skarn Project.*

7.4.2.1 Comparison to Highland Valley Copper Porphyry System

The Rattlesnake Creek Target area shares several characteristics with the HVC district, located within the same Guichon Creek Batholith metallogenic framework. At Rattlesnake Creek, a rhyolite/quartz porphyry plug, intrusive breccias, quartz stockworks, and pyrite-rich alteration halos parallel the intrusive centres at Lornex, Valley, and Bethlehem (McMillan 2005; Byrne et al. 2013—context references). The As–Hg–Au anomalies, structurally focused mineralization, and Cu enrichment along cross-structures resemble early-stage porphyry centres in the HVC camp, where intrusive phases, structural corridors, and brecciation strongly influenced porphyry Cu–Mo emplacement. However, unlike HVC where deep, well-preserved batholithic porphyry centres developed into large, economic Cu–Mo deposits, the Rattlesnake system is currently exposed at a higher erosional level, with pyritic, low-grade copper mineralization indicating the upper shell or shoulder of a porphyry system rather than its high-grade core. Despite this, the 600 m wide structural corridor, strong IP response, magnetic lows, and Cu–Mo anomalies suggest that a concealed, HVC-style porphyry* centre may exist at depth beneath the Rattlesnake Creek structure (Simpson 1979, 1980; DePaoli and Mustard 1975; Hodgson 1984; Sookochoff 2020b).



**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*

7.4.3 2020 VLF-EM Target

A ground VLF-EM survey in 2020 identified a 300 m wide and 275 m long east-dipping resistivity low underlying the Rattlesnake Creek area. Skarn mineralization is exposed at surface directly above this anomaly at surface. The resistivity low was interpreted as a potentially mineralized intrusive body, representing a plausible subsurface source for observed skarn alteration and associated metal enrichment (Cook 2020; Sookochoff 2020b).

The program comprised combined VLF-EM and total-field magnetic surveying across six separate grids in the northeastern portion of the Property

The VLF-EM survey delineated laterally continuous, moderately to steeply dipping conductors, most commonly dipping east to southeast and striking north to northwest. Where data quality allowed, these conductors were traceable across multiple lines and between VLF transmitters, indicating coherent subsurface structures (Cook 2020).

Magnetic data revealed high-contrast, linear anomalies consistent with the regional structural fabric. A prominent magnetic high was identified on Grid 1, with the southwestern portion of the grid exhibiting stronger magnetic responses relative to the northeast. On Grid 3, reduction-to-pole and tilt-derivative processing defined a set of southwest–northeast linear magnetic trends that parallel the dominant structural trend mapped historically in the district (Cook 2020).

The coincidence of magnetic highs, VLF-EM conductors, and surface skarn occurrences, together with increasing magnetic intensity at depth, indicates strong potential for additional magnetite-rich skarn mineralization below current exposures.



8.0 Deposit Types

8.1 Overview

The Project is interpreted to be prospective for both porphyry- and skarn-style mineralization, consistent with systems found throughout the Nicola Volcanic Arc within the Quesnel Terrane of British Columbia. These systems are typically associated multi-phase Triassic calc-alkalic and alkalic pluton emplacement into the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group (Parsons et al., 2025; Hercun et al., 2025).

In the Project area, the Guichon Creek Batholith is interpreted to be the causative intrusion for porphyry and skarn deposit, hosting copper, gold, and iron mineralization within the central core and along intrusive contacts with the adjacent Nicola Group units (Hercun et al., 2025; Wells, 2020). The proximity of mineralization at Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek to the Guichon Creek Batholith suggest a spatial and genetic relationship analogous that observed in nearby deposits, including the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn and Highland Valley Cu-Au-Mo porphyry systems.

8.2 Porphyry Deposits

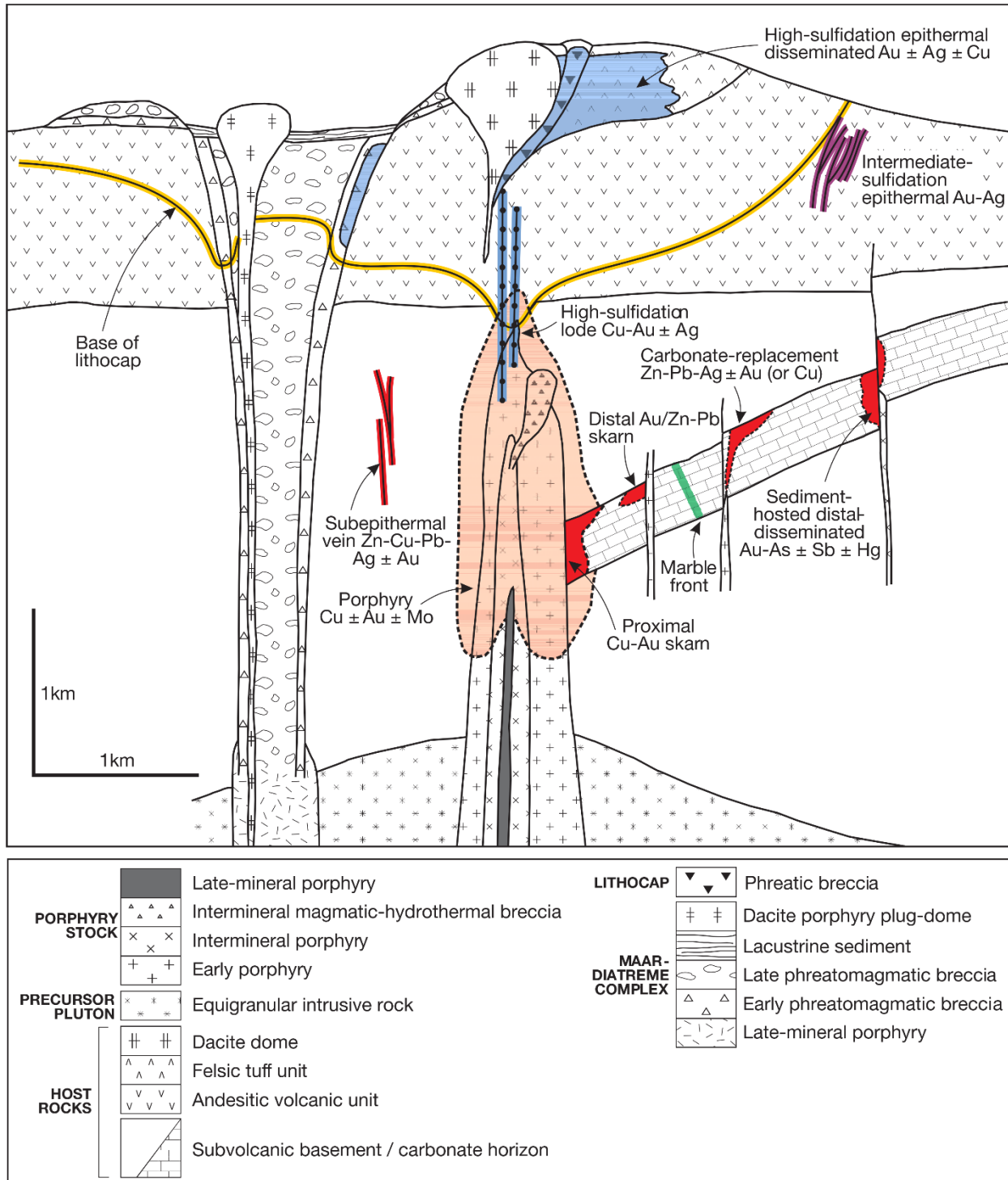
Porphyry deposits are typically associated with calc-alkaline intrusive rocks emplaced in convergent tectonic settings, and are characterised by large, low- to medium-grade mineralized systems with significant vertical and lateral extent (Figure 8-1).

In general, porphyry deposits are large magmatic-hydrothermal systems in which hypogene sulphide minerals occur as disseminations and networks of veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, “crackled zones,” and breccia pipes. They are spatially and genetically linked to felsic to intermediate porphyritic intrusions and are distinguished from related peripheral deposit types such as skarns, high-temperature mantos, breccia pipes, geothermal veins, and epithermal precious-metal deposits (Seedorf et al. 2005). Typical porphyry systems contain tens of millions to billions of tonnes of mineralized rock, with average grades commonly less than 1% Cu and 1 g/t Au. In porphyry copper deposits, Cu grades typically range from 0.2% to >1%, Mo from approximately 0.005% to 0.03%, Au from 0.004 to 0.35 g/t, and Ag from 0.2 to 5 g/t (Sinclair, 2007).

Porphyry copper systems associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith in the Project area, such as those in the Highland Valley Copper district, are defined by multiple magma pulses that produced fertile, hydrous, and oxidized magmatic-hydrothermal systems capable of generating extensive Cu-Mo mineralization (Whalen et al., 2017). These deposits are typically characterized by disseminated and vein-controlled sulphides, abundant stockwork veining, and breccia bodies spatially linked to structural segmentation along major north- and northwest-striking faults (Byrne, 2019; Hercun et al., 2025).



Figure 8-1: Schematic of a Porphyry Copper Deposit



Source: Sillitoe 2010.



8.3 Skarn Deposits

Skarn deposits form through high-temperature magmatic fluid interaction with carbonate-rich host rocks, triggering contact metasomatism that produces garnet- and pyroxene-rich calc-silicate assemblages (Meinert et al., 2005). Sulfide deposition largely occurs during retrograde alteration, characterized by epidote, amphibole, chlorite, and other hydrous minerals, as fluids cool and evolve undergoing phase separation (Wegener 2026; Meinert et al. 2005).

Economic skarn mineralization may host copper, iron, zinc-lead, tungsten, molybdenum, or gold, with mineralization commonly occurring as massive to semi-massive replacements, vein networks, or disseminations within calc-silicate assemblages near intrusive contacts. These deposits are typically well-zoned relative to the intrusion and display systematic alteration gradients reflecting temperature, permeability, and fluid-flow pathways (Wegener, 2026).

In many magmatic-hydrothermal systems, skarn and porphyry mineralization are genetically linked and may form contemporaneously through multiple pulses of magmatic activity. Studies from global districts show that Cu-rich skarns commonly develop adjacent to mineralized porphyry intrusions with shared magmatic fluid sources driving ore deposition in both environments (Porter et al. 2012) Some of the world's largest Cu skarns occur within these porphyry-skarn systems, with combined ore bodies exceeding one billion tonnes and skarn components alone contributing several million tonnes of copper (Meinert et al., 2005).

Skarns associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith in the Project area, such as the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn, are defined by early, unoxidized hydrous intrusions generating calc-silicate skarns overprinted by later, vein-hosted Cu-Au porphyry mineralization from oxidized intrusives (Wegener, 2026). This genetic relationship indicates skarns along the Guichon Creek Batholith margin may reflect proximal, partially concealed porphyry centers (Wegener, 2026).



9.0 Exploration

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, World Copper has not completed exploration work on the Property.



10.0 Drilling

No current drilling has been completed on the Project.



11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security and QA/QC

No exploration or sampling has been completed by the Company on the Project.



12.0 Data Verification

April Barrios, P.Geo., QP, visited the Property for one day on March 17, 2026. At the time of the visit, no exploration activities were occurring. The purpose of the visit was to inspect the Property, assess logistical aspects relating to access and conducting exploration work in the area, to confirm the geological setting and visit known mineralized targets. SLR was given full access to the Project and associated project data prior to the site visit, and no limitations were placed on Ms. Barrios with respect to the site visit or either Ms. Barrios or Ms. Fitzgerald with respect to data review.

Ms. Barrios examined and sampled various outcrops across the northern portion of the Project, including historical trenches, and showings in both Brassie Creek and Rattlesnake Creek (

Figure 12-1). In the Brassie Creek area, quartz ($\pm$ sericite)+ pyrite (QSP) altered fine-grained volcanic rocks were exposed in the roadcut and in Brassie Creek. These rocks exhibit moderate to strong pervasive alteration and high fracture density (Figure 12-2). At the Rattlesnake Creek area, a showing was not obvious, having identified trace chalcopyrite in bleached and clay-altered volcanic rocks. A second drainage in this area was also visited, where a sample of oxidized and pyrite-altered conglomerate (possibly the Ashcroft formation) was sampled.

At historical reclaimed trenches A-A1, and B, several float samples with clots of chalcopyrite, malachite staining, and dark brown sphalerite were observed in marble and hornfelsed volcanic rocks (Figure 12-3). Possible magnetite ($\pm$ garnet) skarn exhibiting strong hematite oxidation was also observed. Historical Trench C has been reclaimed; however exposures of hornfelsed fine-grained volcanic rock or siltstone was observed. Several magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn float samples were present adjacent to this trench and were sampled (Figure 12-4).

A total of six surface rock grab samples were collected by Ms. Barrios during the site visit. Each rock sample was placed into individual sample bags that were labeled, with a unique ID written on the bag (BC-001 to BC-006). Samples were personally delivered to ALS Global Limited (ALS) in Kamloops, B.C., for preparation and assaying on March 17, 2026. The rock samples were analysed using a method similar to that used by the Vendor in historical exploration sampling programs: for trace elements, method ME-ICP41 was used which analyses 36 elements with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) spectrometry with an Atomic Emission Spectroscopy finish after an aqua regia digestion; and gold was analysed using method Au-AA23 – fire assay with atomic absorption finish on a 30g aliquot. Additionally, samples were analysed using the ME-ICP61 method which analyses 48 elements with ICP-Mass Spectrometry using a more complete four-acid digestion. The purpose of the second analytical method was to evaluate a more comprehensive pathfinder element suite and validate the historical suggestions of an epithermal-style mineralization signature being present.

ALS laboratories are accredited for technical competence under the international standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017, which governs the quality and reliability of testing and calibration. ALS is independent of the Company and the Vendor.

In addition, a desktop data review by Ms. Fitzgerald. This involved a review of the database of geochemical data and of assay certificates for all sampling work completed by the current Project owner, with a comparison of approximately 10% of assay results for Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, Pb and Zn completed between the assay certificates and sample database. Laboratory QA/QC was reviewed for sampling completed by the Vendor and no major discrepancies were identified. Further, all public assessment reports associated with exploration work on the Project were reviewed, including a review of any assay certificates included in these reports.



Figure 12-1: Location of Site Visit Stops

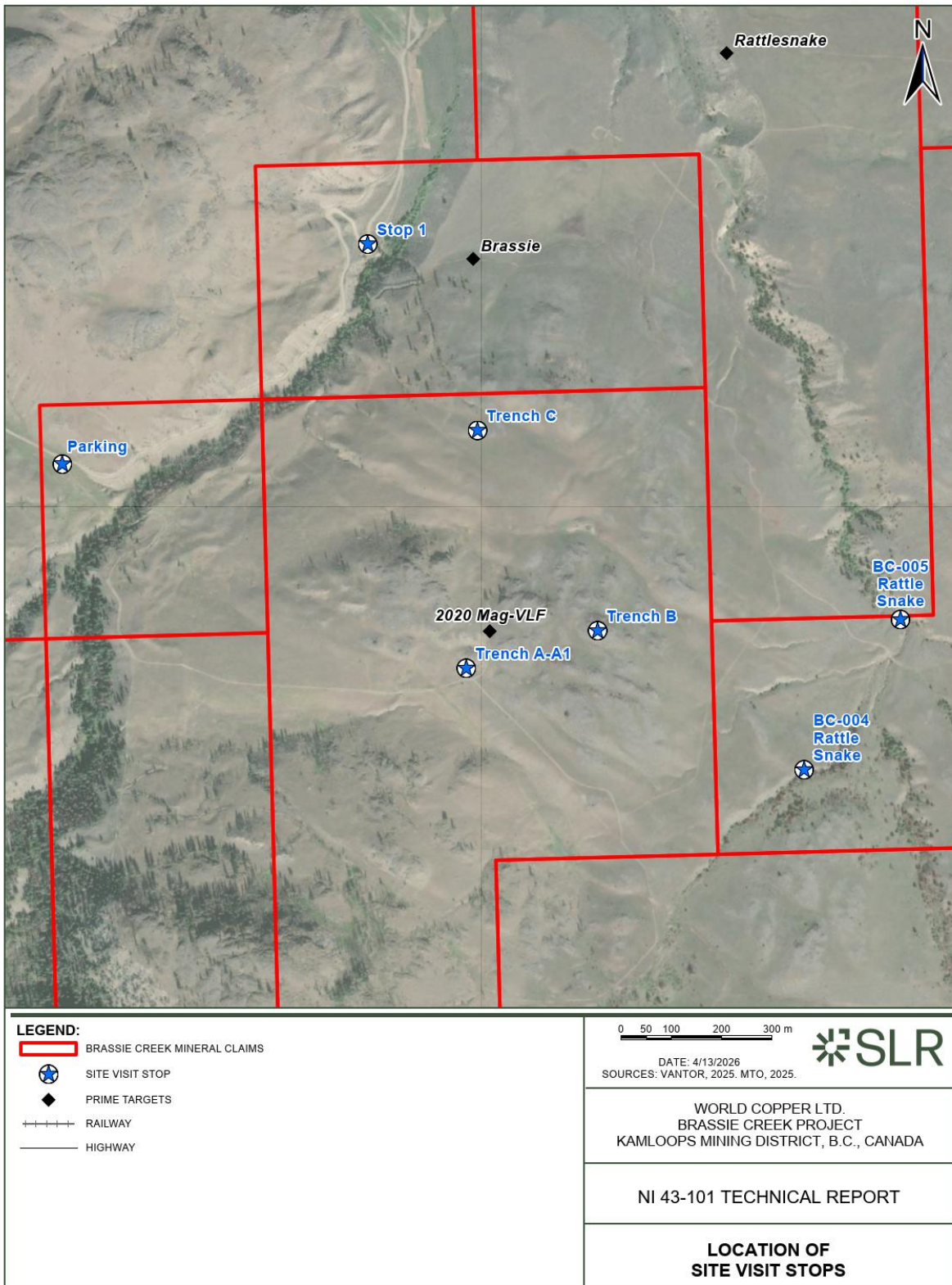


Figure 12-2: Altered Volcanic Rocks in Brassie Creek Area



Source: SLR March 17, 2026

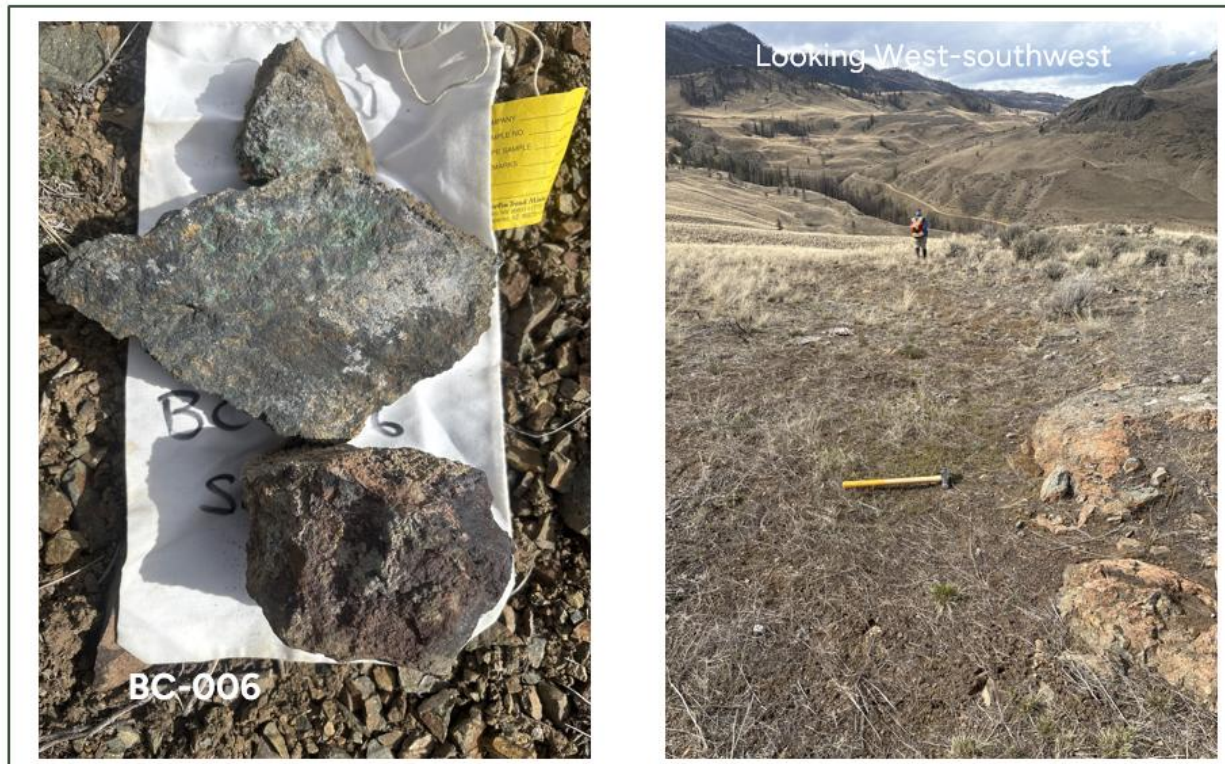
Figure 12-3: Samples from Reclaimed Trench A-A1



Source: SLR March 17, 2026



Figure 12-4: Samples from Reclaimed Trench C



Source: SLR March 17, 2026

Descriptions of samples collected during the site visit are shown in Table 12-1 **Error! Reference source not found.** and assay results in Table 12-2. The assay certificate is shown in Appendix 1, Section 30.3.

Results for sampling by the QP during the site visit in the Brassie Creek target area show anomalous metal assemblages in skarn: Cu ranging from 826 to 5,790 ppm; Au ranging from 0.027 to 0.135 ppm; Ag ranging from 2.3 to 6.5 ppm; Pb from 208 to 1,155 pm; and Zn from 203 to 835 ppm. Mo values were low, ranging from 0.5 ppm to 10 ppm. Metal assemblages show there is evidence of both porphyry-related and epithermal-related mineralizing fluids. Results from the volcanic and/or sedimentary rocks collected in the Rattlesnake Creek target showed no economic-related mineralization in assays, but showed heavy gossan-like mineralization, which itself can be a pathfinder to mineralization.

Results were comparable to those reported by the current Project owner (the Vendor) in assessment reports, as discussed in Section 9.2.3 and validated historical anomalous ranges for potentially economic metals. Additionally, metal assemblages noted as being anomalous and associated with various styles of mineralization (porphyry and epithermal fluid sources) were also confirmed.

The QP is of the opinion that the historical work on the Project demonstrates the prospectivity of the Project, and a good understanding of the geology, alteration, structure, social and environmental setting. The QP is also of the opinion that the historical exploration work completed on the Property was suitable for its time and is of good enough quality to inform the current interpretations of the style of mineralization and potential for further exploration. Further,



it is sufficiently comprehensive and of adequate quality to inform the design of future exploration programs.

Table 12-1: Site Visit Rock Grab Sample Descriptions

Sample ID	Site	Easting (m, WGS84)	Northing (m, WGS84)	Description
BC-001	Trench A-A1	639630.6132	5622893.312	sample from red hematite altered, garnet-rich, hard aphanitic rock no sulphides observed, boulder sampled exposed near reclaimed trench A.
BC-002	Trench A-A1	639632.1589	5622901.594	Sugary textured marble with few malachite +/- chalcopryite +/- sphalerite clots, float bolder from near reclaimed trench
BC-003	Trench A-A1	639668.595	5622881.337	Magnetite rich skarn subcrop sample, disseminated trace of chalcopryite +/- sphalerite, limonite and hematite boxworks.
BC-004	Rattlesnake Creek	640360.0831	5622673.351	oxidized volcanic or sedimentary fine-grained host rock exposed in gully; <1% disseminated ox py pseudomorphs, rare orange-brown calcite/clay veins rarely see trace of malachite
BC-005	Rattlesnake Creek	640503.3992	5622994.362	Weathered FeOx altered conglomerate (supposedly nearby to the Rattlesnake Showing?). Did not find any intrusive rocks or silicified volcanic rocks in this location.
BC-006	Trench C	639679.1956	5623339.878	Magnetite + chalcopryite + malachite skarn float rock at east end of reclaimed trench C.

Table 12-2: Site Visit Rock Grab Sample Assay Results

Sample ID	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
BC-001	<0.005	0.4	125	3	208	403
BC-002	0.027	2.3	2360	1	1155	570
BC-003	0.088	6.5	826	10	710	835
BC-004	0.135	3.2	5790	4	15	203
BC-005	0.007	0.1	53	0.5	12	134
BC-006	0.008	0.1	27	0.5	10	103



13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section is not applicable.



14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

This section is not applicable.



15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

This section is not applicable.



16.0 Mining Methods

This section is not applicable.



17.0 Recovery Methods

This section is not applicable.



18.0 Project Infrastructure

This section is not applicable.



19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not applicable.



20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

This section is not applicable.



21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable.



22.0 Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable.



23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Project area lies on the northern edge of the Upper Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith, which hosts the world-class Highland Valley Copper (HVC) Mine*, operated by Teck Resources Ltd. This operation is located 15 km to the south of the Project, and a geology and mineralization similar to that at HVC has been identified on the Project.* The mine exploits a low-grade, large-tonnage copper porphyry deposit where mineralization is hosted within the Late Triassic calc-alkaline Guichon Creek Batholith, with copper and molybdenum occurring as disseminations and stockwork veining, locally associated with skarn development along intrusive–volcanic contacts. The operation currently exploits multiple pits, including the Valley and Lornex pits, which together form one of the largest porphyry copper systems in Canada. The project is currently undergoing a brownfield expansion (the HVC Mine Life Extension Project), which will extend the operating life to 2046 (Teck Resources Limited 2022 and 2026).

Located approximately 60 km to the south of the Project and 14 km north of the town of Merritt, is the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit*, currently held by Nicola Mining Inc., (Nicola Mining, 2026). The deposit is situated along the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith, where Upper Triassic, carbonate-rich sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks of the Nicola Group are intruded by dioritic to quartz-dioritic Border Phase intrusions. Skarn development is concentrated within the batholith contact aureole and is dominated by exoskarn hosted in receptive calcareous Nicola Group units (Wells & Gray, 2020). Geochronological and geochemical work indicates that the Craigmont skarn formed during multiple pulses of Late Triassic magmatism linked to the Border Phase of the Guichon Creek batholith. Historically mined mineralization totalled approximately 34 Mt to 36 Mt grading approximately 1.3% Cu, occurring as a series of stratabound but structurally thickened lenses extending hundreds of metres along strike and down plunge. Both drill data and alteration footprints suggest that mineralization extends beyond the limits of historic mining, with potential for additional skarn and related porphyry-style mineralization at depth and along strike within the broader New Craigmont system (Wells & Gray, 2020; Wegener, 2026).

The New Afton Mine* is an underground alkalic porphyry Cu–Au deposit located approximately 10 km west of Kamloops, British Columbia, and approximately 50 km east of the Project. The mineralization at New Afton lies within the Iron Mask batholith of the Quesnel terrane, hosted by altered porphyritic monzonite intrusions and adjacent Nicola Group volcanic rocks. Cu and Au occur primarily as chalcopyrite ± bornite in stockwork veinlets, disseminations, and breccias associated with potassic and calcic alteration. The deposit plunges to the southwest and extends for approximately 1.5 km beneath the historic Afton open pit, which previously exploited near-surface mineralization. New Afton is part of a broader Iron Mask alkalic porphyry district that includes multiple Cu–Au systems, and mineralization is structurally controlled by regional fault zones and dilatational jogs that focused magma emplacement and hydrothermal fluid flow (Tolman, 2016; New Gold Inc., 2025).

New Afton has been in commercial production since 2012 and is currently Canada’s only operating block cave mine, producing Cu and Au concentrates through an underground mass-mining operation with a mine life to 2031. Ongoing underground exploration has defined additional mineral resources in the K-Zone and other nearby targets, indicating strong potential for further mine-life extension beyond the current reserve horizon (New Gold Inc., 2025).

**The QP has not independently verified this information, and this information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Brassie Creek Project.*



24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

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



25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The QP makes the following interpretations and conclusions:

- The Project is an early-stage porphyry Cu-Mo and skarn Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag exploration property, also showing evidence of an Au-Ag epithermal mineralized system. The Project hosts prospective lithologies associated with the Guichon Creek Batholith within a prospective and complex structural setting.
- The Project comprises nine contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 1,861.84 ha, located approximately 60 km west of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia.
- Historical exploration work in the Property area reportedly commenced as early as 1883, however modern exploration began in earnest in 1970. Semi-continuous exploration continued until 2023. Historical work programs comprised:
 - Geological mapping and surface sampling;
 - Ground geophysical surveys (induced polarization, magnetics and electromagnetic); and
 - Limited reverse circulation and diamond drilling.
- Historical work has identified three targets that warrant further exploration work:
 - Brassie Creek Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag and polymetallic skarn (with Au-related epithermal signatures in some areas);
 - Rattlesnake Creek porphyry-epithermal Cu-Au-Mo target, centered on a pyritic rhyolite/quartz-porphyry plug with stockwork veining, disseminated sulphides, and elevated epithermal pathfinder elements arsenic (As) and mercury (Hg); and
 - 2020 VLF-EM target - for a buried Cu-mineralized intrusive body characterized by a resistivity low with mineralized skarn outcropping at surface.
- No work has been completed by the Company on the Project.
- The recommended work program for the Project does not involve mechanized activities or drilling, therefore no additional permits are required to conduct the recommended work program. As such, the Company has not yet applied for a NoW permit.
- SLR has not identified any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information reviewed.
- The QPs are of the opinion that the Project is an attractive early-stage exploration project with good potential to host potentially economic porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization and skarn-style Cu-Fe-Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. There is also geochemical evidence of Au-Ag epithermal style mineralization. The mineralization footprint at surface is continuous across an area of at least 1 km by 1 km and demonstrates Cu grades ranging from 0.004% Cu to 1% Cu, and Au grades ranging from 0.153 g/t Au to 1.54 g/t Au.
- The QP is of the opinion that the Project warrants further exploration work, comprising digitization of historical technical data, additional geological mapping and sampling, additional geophysical surveying and integration of all historical and modern data into a three-dimensional geological model. The results and the model can be used for vectoring to high-priority targets for future drill planning. The estimated total cost for the recommended work plan is C\$220,000.



26.0 Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of the exploration results to date and the current stage of the Project, the QPs recommend that additional geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration work be undertaken. This work is recommended in order to improve the understanding of the size of the mineralization footprint(s), to better characterize the nature and distribution of metal assemblages and associated alteration geochemistry, and to map the distribution and timing of the different styles of mineralization. This work, culminating in the integration of all data into a 3D geological model, will assist in vectoring towards high-priority drill targets and may potentially identify new targets. Results of this work can be used to inform more comprehensive work programs in future as warranted. A recommended work program would comprise the following:

- Conduct geological mapping across the same region at a 1:1,000 scale, combined with further rock sampling, detailed structural mapping and alteration mapping (Short-Wave Infrared) over the mineralized region to refine the diagnostic zonation of a porphyry copper system;
 - Ensure assay methods are appropriate for measuring Au and epithermal system pathfinder elements (Te-Sb-Se-W-As).
- Digitize all available historical geological mapping, sampling, and drilling information;
- Complete a new ground magnetic survey and a 3D vector inversion of the results;
- Complete a due diligence review of all historical geophysical data and creation of a 3D inversion model of the 2020 VLF-EM data;
- Complete a comprehensive multivariate geochemical analysis and combine results with alteration mapping and metal assemblages to assist in vectoring to high-priority targets;
- Integrate all new and historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data to create a 3D geological model to use for further exploration and vectoring to high-priority drill targets.



26.1 Estimated Budget for Recommended Further Work

The estimated budget to complete the main activities recommended above is C\$220,000 as outlined in Table 26-1



Table 1-1. All costs are estimates and approximate.

Table 26-1: Estimated Budget for Recommended Exploration

Area or Task		Estimated Budget (CAD)
Geology		
	Geological and structural mapping to 1:1,000 scale	40,000
	Surface sampling and alteration sampling and mapping	25,000
	Digitizing historical geology, sampling and drill data	10,000
	Assaying surface rock grab samples	25,000
	Comprehensive multi-variate geochemical analysis	25,000
	Ground Magnetic survey over 2.25 km ² Brassie Creek-Rattlesnake Creek area	70,000
	Integration of all data into 3D Geological & Geophysical Model	25,000
Total Estimated Cost		220,000



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28.0 Date and Signature Date

This report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Project, Kamloops Mining District, B.C., Canada” with an effective date of April 15, 2026, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) Catherine Fitzgerald

Catherine Fitzgerald, M.Sc., P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, BC

April 15, 2026

(Signed & Sealed) April Barrios

April Barrios, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, BC

April 15, 2026



29.0 Certificate of Qualified Person

29.1 Catherine Fitzgerald

I, Catherine Fitzgerald, M.Sc., P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Project, Kamloops Mining District, B.C., Canada" with an effective date of April 15, 2026, prepared for World Copper Ltd. do hereby certify that:

1. I am Mining Sector Lead-Americas and a Principal Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave, Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., Canada, in 2004 with an M.Sc. in Geology, and Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in 2001, with a B.Sc. in Geology with Honours.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 45178). I have worked as a geologist for 21 years since graduating. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes:

Qualified Person for the N.I. 43-101 Technical Report for the Para Cu-Au Porphyry Project, an exploration-stage project near Lima, Peru

Leading the exploration for porphyry and epithermal style mineralization for four projects in Papua New Guinea using surface geochemistry, geological mapping and various geophysical methods;

Due diligence (technical evaluations) of various exploration and development-stage porphyry copper and related skarn and manto style deposits globally (USA, Australia, South America). Evaluations included analysis of exploration data, drilling data, geological model and resource estimates;

Lead multi-year exploration programs using geochemistry, geophysics and satellite alteration data for porphyry copper deposits across the western U.S.A.; and

Developed complex 3D geological models integrating extensive geophysical, geological, and geochemical datasets for various porphyry-style and related carbonate replacement deposit and manto-style mineralization for projects in USA, Colombia and Peru.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I did not visit the Brassie Creek Project.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of, and content of, all sections of the Technical Report with the exception of Section 1.2.5, Section 7, and Section 12.
7. I am independent of the Issuer and the Brassie Creek Porphyry-Skarn Cu-Au Project, applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.



10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, 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.

Dated 15th day of April 2026

***(Signed & Sealed)* Catherine Fitzgerald**

Catherine Fitzgerald, M.Sc., P.Geo.



29.2 April Barrios

I, April Barrios, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Brassie Creek Cu-Au Project, Kamloops Mining District, B.C., Canada" with an effective date of April 15, 2026, prepared for World Copper Ltd., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of 887 Great Northern Way, Vancouver BC V5T4T5.
2. I graduated from the University of Victoria in 2004 with a Bachelor of Science in Earth and Ocean Science.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 35736). I have worked as a professional geologist for over 20 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

Mineral Resource estimation and preparation of NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Black Pine gold deposit, Idaho.

Geologic mapping, planning and execution of mineral exploration programs for various commodities, including Cu-Au porphyry deposits, and Cu-Pb-Zn skarn deposits across several jurisdictions, including British Columbia, Argentina, and Türkiye, from 2003 to 2025.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Brassie Creek Project on March 17, 2026.
6. I am responsible for sections 7, 12, subsection 1.2.5 and related disclosure in section 27 of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated 15th day of April, 2026

(Signed & Sealed) April Barrios

April Barrios, P.Geo



30.0 Appendix 1

30.1 Historical Rock Grab Sample Results

Table 30-1: Historical Rock Grab Sampling Results

Sample No.	X (m, WGS84)	Y (m, WGS84)	Z (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
R11512	340,884.39	8,626,007.23	1,628.12	1	Quartz Diorite	1,979.7	74.38
R11513	340,806.71	8,626,123.92	1,589.03	1	Quartz Diorite	1,830.5	6.24
R11514	340,961.51	8,626,102.17	1,646.01	1	Granodiorite	928.6	28.90
R12708	341,051.29	8,626,586.48	1,602.31	2	Granodiorite	123.9	2.61
R12709	341,162.72	8,626,601.67	1,637.46	1.5	Granodiorite	390.3	17.31
R12710	341,228.77	8,626,560.54	1,685.61	1	Diorite	12.3	0.23
R12711	341,245.97	8,626,501.87	1,715.31	2	Rhyodacite	9.1	0.30
R12712	341,270.89	8,626,370.32	1,687.26	2	Granodiorite	144.9	6.30
R12713	341,169.51	8,626,311.99	1,641.28	1.5	Granodiorite	109.6	3.60
R12714	341,195.49	8,626,387.58	1,690.40	1.5	Granodiorite	341.4	4.52
R12715	341,208.02	8,626,461.63	1,728.89	1	Rhyodacite	344.8	0.62
R12716	341,110.06	8,626,510.72	1,665.80	1	Rhyodacite	116.4	4.07
R12717	341,097.10	8,626,326.08	1,629.27	1.5	Granodiorite	275.2	2.55
R12718	341,092.40	8,626,416.36	1,645.45	1	Granodiorite	163.9	1.36
R12719	341,016.31	8,626,487.30	1,625.29	2	Granodiorite	57.2	2.36
R12720	340,971.86	8,626,309.26	1,599.82	2	Granodiorite	1,593.4	130.03
R12721	340,985.76	8,626,415.84	1,603.15	1.5	Granodiorite	218.2	3.84
R12722	340,884.07	8,626,503.74	1,571.33	3	Granodiorite	80.9	2.72
R12723	340,796.88	8,626,283.03	1,561.19	1	Granodiorite	724.2	19.18
R12724	340,876.92	8,626,198.04	1,631.64	1.5	Gabbrodiorite	39.9	0.47
R12725	341,005.35	8,626,217.70	1,641.56	1	Rhyodacite	455.3	6.10
R12726	341,066.59	8,626,207.31	1,654.57	0.5	Granodiorite	1,937.8	2.00
R12727	340,888.29	8,626,131.22	1,615.47	1	Granodiorite	1,313.8	2.89
R12728	340,992.08	8,626,141.74	1,662.64	1	Gabbrodiorite	189.5	0.42
R12729	341,083.34	8,626,087.56	1,703.29	1	Gabbrodiorite	240.8	0.39
R12730	341,029.80	8,626,008.34	1,654.81	1.5	Granodiorite	62.4	1.76
R12731	341,172.30	8,625,952.24	1,727.02	1	Granodiorite	251.5	3.88
R12732	341,122.50	8,625,922.42	1,721.36	2	Granodiorite	54.1	11.23
R12733	340,199.70	8,626,696.68	1,480.63	2	Granodiorite	698.2	13.55
R12734	340,068.50	8,626,527.34	1,420.00	2	Granodiorite	1,486.2	14.75
R12735	340,035.69	8,626,491.85	1,410.47	2	Granodiorite	71.1	9.07
R12736	340,134.67	8,626,465.57	1,426.33	2	Granodiorite	225.7	90.01
R12737	340,237.20	8,626,556.99	1,439.23	2	Granodiorite	206.6	5.86



Sample No.	X (m, WGS84)	Y (m, WGS84)	Z (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
R12738	340,217.88	8,626,456.32	1,435.18	2	Andesite	37.2	0.31
R12739	340,274.16	8,626,487.05	1,442.51	2	Granodiorite	373.1	19.54
R12740	340,321.60	8,626,427.15	1,457.68	2	Granodiorite	270.6	2.74
R12741	340,315.50	8,626,480.70	1,448.37	2	Granodiorite	144.1	6.78
R12742	340,311.25	8,626,544.59	1,449.98	2	Granodiorite	346.6	35.83
R12743	340,369.40	8,626,495.66	1,456.35	2	Diorite	56.1	0.68
R12744	340,768.10	8,625,643.16	1,697.03	1.5	Granodiorite	56.9	2.14
R12745	340,768.91	8,625,784.67	1,701.61	1	Granodiorite	90.6	0.92
R12746	340,902.77	8,625,794.13	1,730.30	1	Granodiorite	304.7	2.51
R12747	340,764.50	8,625,902.93	1,689.50	1	Granodiorite	1,170.2	1.23
R12748	340,890.63	8,625,923.41	1,659.61	1	Granodiorite	480.5	8.71
R12749	340,727.92	8,625,979.90	1,642.36	1	Rhyodacite	573.0	22.64
R12750	340,793.85	8,625,981.73	1,686.25	1	Granodiorite	1,888.8	31.64
R13703	340,339.46	8,626,000.50	1,573.72	1	Granodiorite	543.0	5.57
R13704	340,297.29	8,625,878.18	1,577.49	1	Granodiorite	6,798.1	10.83
R13705	340,489.40	8,625,957.91	1,563.50	1	Granodiorite	675.8	6.19
R13706	340,519.07	8,625,842.19	1,592.91	1	Dacite	1,716.9	10.44
R13707	340,496.71	8,625,725.63	1,622.55	1	Granodiorite	194.1	46.04
R13708	340,505.99	8,625,589.73	1,656.65	1.5	Granodiorite	57.6	2.44
R13709	338,840.16	8,628,340.94	1,372.78	0.4	Andesite	640.3	0.69
R13710	338,794.10	8,628,597.01	1,309.68	2	Andesite	10,710.0	461.96
R13711	340,776.33	8,626,546.06	1,552.15	1	Rhyodacite	51.0	5.72
R13714	339,485.99	8,628,438.34	1,668.76	1	Andesite	17,090.0	10.64
R13900	340,734.99	8,626,065.84	1,616.25	1	Rhyodacite	367.2	12.13
R13901	340,792.19	8,626,059.16	1,640.83	1	Rhyodacite	2,843.6	18.60
R13902	340,669.32	8,626,189.12	1,561.22	1	Granodiorite	710.7	14.29
R13903	340,727.92	8,626,251.21	1,577.37	1	Granodiorite	313.3	9.98
R13904	340,718.60	8,626,306.86	1,545.81	1	Granodiorite	363.1	8.37
R13905	340,557.22	8,626,279.61	1,527.20	1	Diorite	818.8	17.43
R13906	340,583.24	8,626,372.35	1,527.92	1	Granodiorite	491.4	6.57
R13907	340,620.05	8,625,671.55	1,631.30	1	Granodiorite	66.0	4.28
R13908	340,609.59	8,625,828.03	1,593.94	1	Granodiorite	732.8	32.40
R13909	340,551.52	8,625,893.79	1,576.43	1.5	Rhyodacite	686.8	33.16
R13910	340,549.31	8,626,001.23	1,555.34	1	Rhyodacite	376.6	3.77
R13911	340,495.58	8,626,052.50	1,543.41	1	Rhyodacite	305.8	16.80
R13912	340,448.39	8,626,180.21	1,514.00	1	Granodiorite	373.6	11.70
R13913	340,397.61	8,626,266.19	1,499.06	1	Granodiorite	378.0	22.20
R13914	340,411.22	8,626,808.63	1,538.90	2	Granodiorite	10.3	4.98



Sample No.	X (m, WGS84)	Y (m, WGS84)	Z (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
R13915	340,526.31	8,626,811.17	1,533.00	1	Granodiorite	66.6	0.92
R13916	340,417.50	8,626,716.42	1,493.04	2	Granodiorite	84.9	2.64
R13917	340,520.61	8,626,710.40	1,509.80	2	Granodiorite	33.4	3.66
R13918	340,411.82	8,626,578.86	1,469.96	2	Granodiorite	261.0	3.78
R13919	340,463.97	8,626,649.20	1,487.92	2	Granodiorite	56.3	2.16
R13920	340,519.09	8,626,658.20	1,506.54	2	Rhyodacite	10.3	8.18
R13921	340,496.55	8,626,575.46	1,482.75	2	Granodiorite	10.9	88.04
R13922	340,562.53	8,626,626.38	1,491.91	2	Granodiorite	46.1	3.71
R13923	340,660.35	8,626,715.48	1,544.75	2	Dacite	17.9	1.67
R13924	340,715.87	8,626,639.95	1,522.68	2	Granodiorite	49.9	1.92
R13925	340,012.64	8,626,400.62	1,410.73	2	Granodiorite	79.9	26.08
R13926	340,044.54	8,626,332.39	1,424.87	1	Granodiorite	40.3	1.20
R13927	340,110.80	8,626,315.18	1,437.77	1	Granodiorite	187.8	3.43
R13928	340,278.08	8,626,340.01	1,451.15	2	Diorite	361.0	49.72
R13929	340,401.52	8,626,365.85	1,471.53	2	Diorite	35.7	1.26
R13930	340,470.44	8,626,349.58	1,483.33	2	Granodiorite	376.9	22.64
R13931	340,393.10	8,626,426.20	1,464.06	2	Granodiorite	228.2	8.28
R13932	340,543.86	8,626,409.00	1,490.93	2	Granodiorite	325.4	7.59
R13933	340,443.88	8,626,492.56	1,472.56	2	Granodiorite	103.9	38.68
R13934	340,596.82	8,626,519.67	1,497.57	2	Granodiorite	348.1	8.40
R13935	340,725.62	8,626,512.35	1,516.13	2	Granodiorite	192.3	4.90
R13936	339,937.32	8,626,218.93	1,447.36	1	Granodiorite	331.6	5.08
R13937	340,023.96	8,626,216.44	1,506.11	1	Granodiorite	35.9	0.37
R13938	339,947.86	8,626,138.38	1,462.96	1	Granodiorite	27.4	2.48
R13939	339,975.86	8,626,039.90	1,483.29	1	Granodiorite	151.2	0.57
R13940	340,042.69	8,626,130.18	1,532.91	1	Granodiorite	106.2	0.55
R13941	339,985.31	8,625,902.28	1,517.51	1	Diorite	120.9	0.86
R13942	340,103.83	8,626,016.97	1,568.69	1	Gabbrodiorite	10.3	0.34
R13943	340,117.37	8,626,078.85	1,541.67	1	Andesite	96.8	0.21
R13944	340,116.49	8,626,207.99	1,487.26	1	Granodiorite	152.0	1.32
R13945	340,204.36	8,626,258.18	1,487.23	1	Granodiorite	83.9	4.51
R13946	340,259.12	8,626,213.15	1,496.92	1	Granodiorite	139.8	7.59
R13947	340,284.75	8,626,145.42	1,507.32	1	Granodiorite	404.7	4.57
R13948	340,306.20	8,626,066.90	1,530.77	1	Rhyodacite	567.2	5.72
R13949	340,238.97	8,626,031.99	1,533.25	1	Granodiorite	219.1	3.27
R13950	340,257.32	8,625,955.25	1,553.77	1	Granodiorite	879.7	14.86
R13715	standard				OREAS506	4692.6	91.85



30.2 Historical Drilling Data

YEAR	COMPANY	TARGET AREA	TYPE	HOLE NO.	AZIMUT H	DIP	LENGT H (m)
1970	Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	Chief 1	Unknown	-45	32.3
1970	Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	Chief 2	Unknown	-45	119.8
1970	Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	Chief 3	Unknown	-45	77.7
1973	Ursus Minerals Ltd. & Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	DDH 1	270	-55	29.6
1973	Ursus Minerals Ltd. & Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	DDH 1A	260	-60	155.4
1973	Ursus Minerals Ltd. & Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	DDH 2	135	.65	164.6
1973	Ursus Minerals Ltd. & Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	DDH 3	210	-65	185
1973	Ursus Minerals Ltd. & Supertest Investments Ltd.	Brassie	DDH	DDH 4	270	-55	153
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	PDH76-1	-	-90	60.6
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	PDH76-2	-	-90	60.6
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	PDH76-3	-	-90	60.6
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	PDH76-4	-	-90	60.6
1976	BP Minerals Ltd.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	PDH76-5	-	-90	60.6
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-1	-	-90	106.7
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-2	-	-90	106.7



YEAR	COMPANY	TARGET AREA	TYPE	HOLE NO.	AZIMUT H	DIP	LENGT H (m)
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-3	-	-90	106.7
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-4	-	-90	54.9
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-5	-	-90	109.7
1979	Bethlehem Copper Corp.	Rattlesnake	Percussion	W-79-6	-	-90	106.7
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870001	-	-90	93.9
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870002	250	-70	48.1
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870003	150	-65	100
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870004	260	-65	109.1
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870005	180	-60	96.9
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870006	260	-60	100
1987	MineQuest & QPX Minerals	Rattlesnake	RC	TFP 870007	-	-90	96.9
1998	C. James Gold Corp	Brassie	DDH	BR 98-01	270	-50	1524
1998	C. James Gold Corp	Brassie	DDH	BR 98-02	90	-50	102.4
1999	C. James Gold Corp	Brassie	DDH	BR99-03	270	-62	150.27
1999	C. James Gold Corp	Brassie	DDH	BR99-04	270	-47	147.82
1999	C. James Gold Corp	Brassie	DDH	BR99-05	90	-55	25.3



30.3 QP Site Visit Rock Grab Sample Assay Certificate



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To: SLR CONSULTING CANADA LTD.
SUITE 1700, 750 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T8

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Plus Appendix Pages
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This copy reported on
2-APR-2026
Account: CAVASLR

CERTIFICATE KL26095018

Project: Brassie Creek
P.O. No.: 201.089782.00001
This report is for 6 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Kamloops, BC, Canada on 17-MAR-2026.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:
APRIL BARRIOS CATHY FITZGERALD

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
WSH-21	"Wash" crushers
WSH-22	"Wash" pulverizers
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	36 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature: 
Paul Zhu, Vancouver Hub Operations Manager





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Project: Brassie Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL26095018

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1
BC-001		0.78	<0.005	0.4	0.44	549	40	510	<0.5	6	24.3	4.0	6	1	125
BC-002		0.79	0.027	2.3	0.12	68	<10	40	<0.5	9	>25.0	44.3	1	1	2360
BC-003		1.08	0.088	6.5	0.06	87	10	170	<0.5	3	8.36	23.4	3	13	826
BC-004		1.49	0.007	<0.2	0.74	17	20	220	<0.5	3	7.30	1.1	9	3	53
BC-005		1.15	0.008	<0.2	0.64	4	10	280	<0.5	4	12.20	0.6	15	12	27
BC-006		1.03	0.135	3.2	0.54	85	20	160	<0.5	5	2.47	3.8	35	<1	5790
															>50

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL26095018

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
		ppm 10	ppm 1	% 0.01	ppm 10	ppm 10	% 0.01	ppm 5	ppm 1	% 0.01	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2	% 0.01	ppm 2	ppm 1
BC-001		10	<1	0.01	10	<10	0.11	7100	3	<0.01	6	320	208	0.01	24	3
BC-002		<10	8	0.07	10	<10	0.05	2250	1	<0.01	2	360	1155	0.29	5	1
BC-003		<10	3	<0.01	<10	<10	0.01	808	10	<0.01	6	230	710	0.03	27	2
BC-004		<10	1	0.18	10	10	2.02	838	<1	0.01	10	780	12	<0.01	<2	4
BC-005		<10	<1	0.08	10	10	4.51	1050	<1	0.03	17	610	10	0.01	<2	6
BC-006		20	3	0.01	<10	<10	0.31	977	4	<0.01	7	270	15	0.02	<2	7

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL26095018

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
		Sr ppm 1	Th ppm 20	Ti % 0.01	Ti ppm 10	U ppm 10	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2	Ag ppm 0.01	Al % 0.01	As ppm 0.2	Ba ppm 10	Be ppm 0.05	Bi ppm 0.01	Ca % 0.01
BC-001		151	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	37	<10	403	0.21	0.49	501	480	0.38	0.06	22.0
BC-002		111	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	570	2.08	0.78	65.1	90	0.10	1.01	32.3
BC-003		28	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	90	10	835	6.38	0.25	74.5	170	0.30	0.18	7.68
BC-004		95	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	54	<10	134	0.04	6.94	20.4	230	0.45	0.02	6.64
BC-005		265	<20	<0.01	<10	<10	76	<10	103	0.06	4.51	8.1	760	0.52	0.03	11.50
BC-006		48	<20	0.02	<10	10	114	<10	203	2.72	0.67	79.9	150	0.52	0.13	2.27

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL26095018

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
		Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg
		ppm 0.02	ppm 0.01	ppm 0.1	ppm 1	ppm 0.05	ppm 0.2	% 0.01	ppm 0.05	ppm 0.05	ppm 0.1	ppm 0.005	% 0.01	ppm 0.5	ppm 0.2	% 0.01
BC-001		4.44	13.55	5.2	1	13.25	109.0	13.50	4.86	0.06	0.1	0.326	0.02	8.3	5.1	0.12
BC-002		50.2	15.05	1.9	2	1.63	2100	0.68	3.50	<0.05	0.2	0.243	0.36	7.6	3.0	0.10
BC-003		24.9	3.65	2.6	23	0.13	743	4.29	1.81	<0.05	<0.1	0.107	0.01	2.4	11.9	0.02
BC-004		1.07	31.9	8.8	7	4.49	50.6	2.98	15.30	<0.05	1.5	0.039	1.09	15.0	65.9	1.90
BC-005		0.60	16.85	14.8	20	2.49	26.9	4.59	9.39	<0.05	1.0	0.038	1.07	7.9	22.1	4.48
BC-006		3.96	11.15	30.8	<1	0.29	5100	>50	20.5	0.21	0.1	0.885	0.01	5.5	10.8	0.34

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To: SLR CONSULTING CANADA LTD.
SUITE 1700, 750 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER BC V6C 2T8

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Plus Appendix Pages
Finalized Date: 1-APR-2026
Account: CAVASLR

Project: Brassie Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS KL26095018

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
		Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2
BC-001		7040	3.01	0.01	0.1	2.6	290	181.5	4.9	0.002	0.01	29.6	2.4	1	0.6
BC-002		2200	1.21	0.01	0.3	1.0	350	1085	16.5	0.002	0.28	7.42	1.9	14	0.2
BC-003		788	9.95	0.01	<0.1	5.0	210	641	0.5	0.002	0.03	32.7	2.4	6	0.5
BC-004		841	0.69	0.03	3.1	9.8	920	30.5	33.7	0.002	0.02	6.49	6.5	1	0.7
BC-005		1085	0.43	0.98	2.0	16.4	620	10.8	26.6	<0.002	0.02	2.09	8.0	1	0.5
BC-006		1045	4.94	0.01	0.1	6.9	260	13.7	0.4	0.011	0.03	9.16	6.6	4	1.5

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****





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		Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn
		ppm 0.05	ppm 0.05	ppm 0.01	% 0.005	ppm 0.02	ppm 0.1	ppm 1	ppm 0.1	ppm 0.1	ppm 2
BC-001		<0.05	<0.05	0.05	<0.005	0.09	2.4	34	7.2	15.2	407
BC-002		<0.05	2.54	0.24	0.035	0.10	2.9	37	0.6	16.5	582
BC-003		<0.05	5.95	0.17	<0.005	<0.02	1.6	86	14.6	7.1	825
BC-004		0.23	<0.05	4.40	0.287	0.17	1.5	91	2.7	10.4	146
BC-005		0.14	<0.05	1.49	0.196	0.17	0.7	99	0.6	10.6	107
BC-006		<0.05	<0.05	0.17	0.026	<0.02	4.1	118	0.9	13.8	419

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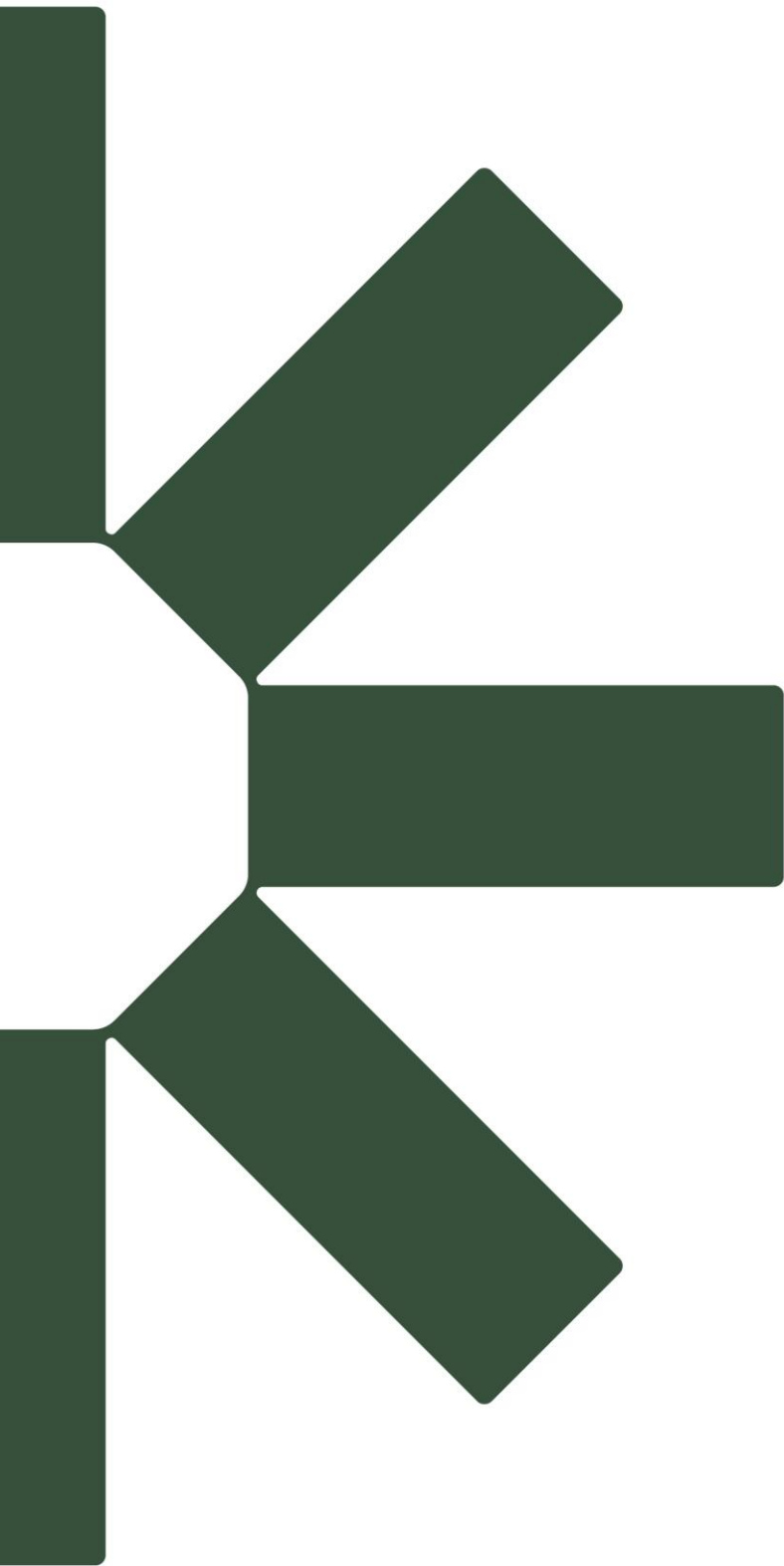
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	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
	ANALYTICAL COMMENTS Applies to Method: REEs may not be totally soluble in this method. ME-MS61 LABORATORY ADDRESSES Processed at ALS Kamloops located at 2953 Shuswap Drive, Kamloops, BC, Canada. Applies to Method: CRU-31 CRU-QC DISP-01 LOG-22 PUL-31 PUL-QC SPL-21 WEI-21 WSH-21 WSH-22 Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada. Applies to Method: Au-AA23 ME-ICP41 ME-MS61





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