



News Release

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Vanguard Mining Engages Qualified Person to Update NI 43-101 Technical Report for Redonda Copper-Molybdenum Project, British Columbia

Vancouver, BC – January 16, 2026 – Vanguard Mining Corp. ("Vanguard" or the "Company") (CSE: UUU | OTC: UUUFF | Frankfurt: SL51) is pleased to announce the Company has engaged W.B. Lennan, P.Geo to update the March 15th, 2024 technical report titled "*Technical Report on the Redonda Property*" By W.B. Lennan, P.Geo. at its 100%-owned Redonda Copper-Molybdenum Project (the "**Project**"), located in the Vancouver Mining Division near Campbell River, British Columbia.

The Report will be updated to include the last two drill campaigns, including the assays that are pending from the Company's 2025-2026 drill campaign, updated geophysical data along with historical data from Teck Resources Ltd. (formerly Teck Corp.), which completed nine NQ-diameter diamond drill holes totaling 1,681 metres in 1979.

To execute the recently completed drill program, Vanguard engaged Paradigm Drilling Ltd. ("**Paradigm Drilling**"), which will deploy a Boyles T-75 hydraulic, track-mounted diamond drill equipped with NQ tooling and capable of testing targets to depths exceeding 600 metres.

The Project was previously explored by Teck Resources Ltd. (formerly Teck Corp.), which completed nine NQ-diameter diamond drill holes totaling 1,681 metres in 1979. More recent follow-up drilling was completed in 2023, consisting of five drill holes totaling 799.81 metres. Historical drilling encountered copper-molybdenum mineralization; however, the historical results referenced herein in part are historical in nature. The Company has not independently verified these results and is not treating them as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

However, the author of the 2024 Redonda NI 43-101 Technical Report does note: "The remaining drill core from 1979 drill-hole R-79-2 was located and the core was quartered and the 2023 assays compared closely with the 1979 results."



Figure 1: Molybdenite observed in drill core (M0S2) florets-tourmaline on fracture



Figure 2: Chalcopyrite observed in fractures.



Figure 3: Molybdenite observed in drill core.

Table 1: 2023 Exploration Program

2023 Exploration Program					
Hole #	From / To	Core Length	Cu %	Mo %	Re (ppm)
Hole Red-23-04 – Mineralization starts from surface	3.1 – 18.2 m	15.2 m	0.452	0.0265	0.1053
Hole Red-23-04	25.5 – 97.5 m	72.0 m	0.235	0.0228	0.1106
Hole Red-23-04 – Hole ended in mineralized intervals.	147.8 – 163.1 m	30.3 m	0.212	0.0154	0.0514
Hole Red-23-03 – Mineralization starts from surface	3.1 – 48.0 m	45.0 m	0.329	0.0265	0.1111
Hole Red-23-03	68.8 – 141.0 m	77.3 m	0.323	0.0197	0.0791
Hole Red-23-03 – Hole ended in mineralized intervals.	199.5 – 210.0 m	10.5 m	0.174	0.0117	0.0563
Hole Red-23-05 – Mineralization starts from surface	2.7 – 33.0 m	30.3 m	0.213	0.0192	0.0749
Hole Red-23-05 – Hole ended in mineralized intervals.	39.3 – 182.0 m	142.6 m	0.279	0.0281	0.0927
Hole Red-23-02 – Mineralization starts from surface	3.1 – 111.0 m	108.0 m	0.251	0.0250	0.1025
Hole Red-23-02 – Hole ended in mineralized intervals.	158.5 – 169.2 m	10.7 m	0.375	0.1377	0.5871
Hole Red-23-01 – Confirmation hole collared outside potassic zone	60.0 – 67.0 m	7.0 m	0.136	0.0023	0.0167

Table 2: 1979 Drilling Completed By Teck Corp.

Historic Holes (1979)					
Historic Hole #	From / To	Core Length	Cu %	MoS₂ %	Re (ppm)
DOH R79-2	110.0 – 200.0 m	90.0 m	0.21	0.019	—
DOH R79-2	3.4 – 27.5 m	24.1 m	0.42	0.075	—
DOH R79-3 – Mineralization starts from surface	35.0 – 60.0 m	25.0 m	0.19	0.024	—
DOH R79-3	67.5 – 97.5 m	30.0 m	0.17	0.120	—

DOH R79-3	140.0 – 152.5 m	12.5 m	0.30	0.015	—
DOH R79-5	2.7 – 55.8 m	53.1 m	0.33	0.025	—
DOH R79-5 – Mineralization starts from surface	92.5 – 135.0 m	42.5 m	0.20	0.038	—
DOH R79-5	155.0 – 172.5 m	17.5 m	0.37	0.010	—
DOH R79-5	182.5 – 210.0 m	27.5 m	0.22	0.021	—
DOH R79-6 – Mineralization starts from surface	2.5 – 30.0 m	27.5 m	0.23	0.058	—
DOH R79-6	142.5 – 155.5 m	10.0 m	0.10	0.045	—
DOH R79-7	30.0 – 37.5 m	7.5 m	0.20	0.004	—
DOH R79-8	125.0 – 135.0 m	10.0 m	0.06	0.034	—
DOH R79-9 – Mineralization starts from surface	5.0 – 15.0 m	10.0 m	0.16	0.014	—
DOH R79-9	97.5 – 110.0 m	12.5 m	0.19	0.011	—
DOH R79-9	175.0 – 210.0 m	35.0 m	0.09	0.27	—



Figure 5. Historical Core Boxes From Project

David Greenway, CEO of Vanguard Mining Corp., commented: "Vanguard is progressing the update of the NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Redonda

Copper-Molybdenum Project to incorporate data from the recently completed 2025–2026 drill program, along with historical and previously reported information. The drill campaign was designed to test targets beyond the limits of historical drilling and to further refine the geological model at Redonda. Drilling was completed as planned, and all core has been logged and submitted for laboratory analysis.

During logging, alteration and sulphide mineralization consistent with the known Redonda system were observed; however, visual observations are qualitative in nature and are not indicative of mineralization grades or economic significance. Assay results are required to determine the presence, extent, and continuity of mineralization. The results from this program, together with historical data and previous drilling, will be evaluated and used by the Company and its Qualified Person in preparing the updated NI 43-101 Technical Report and in considering future exploration programs.”

No assay results have been received for the 2025 drill program at the time of this release. Visual observations of drill core, including the presence of alteration or sulphide mineralization, are qualitative in nature and should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analytical results. There is no assurance that visual observations will correlate with assay results.

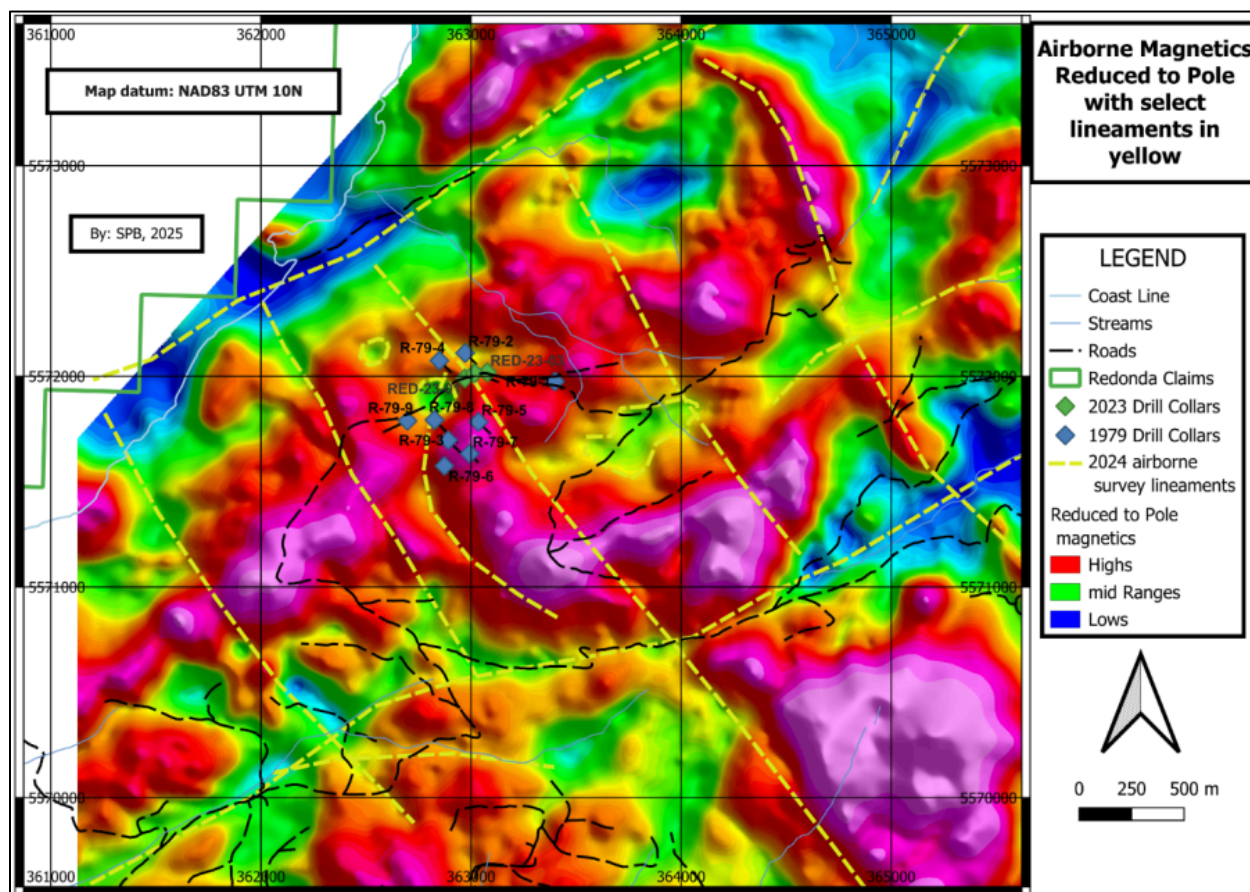


Figure 4: 2024 Airborne Magnetics (RTP) with lineaments – [See release](#)

The drill program was guided by targets and structural corridors interpreted from a previously announced airborne geophysical survey conducted by Precision GeoSurveys, Inc. ("**Precision**"), integrated with historical drilling data and surface sampling. As reported by the previous operator, Stamper Oil & Gas Corp., ("**Stamper**") in the [January 25, 2024](#), news release, drilling at Redonda returned intervals of up to 142.6 metres (467.8 feet) grading **0.279% Cu** and **0.0281% Mo**, while surface sampling yielded near-surface intervals ranging from 3.1 metres (10.17 feet) to 48 metres (157.4 feet) grading **0.529% CuEq**. These results are historical in nature and should not be relied upon as an indication of current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Copper equivalent ("CuEq") values are provided for illustrative purposes only and are calculated using metal prices and recovery assumptions disclosed in the Stamper January 25, 2024, news release.

Copper equivalent ("**CuEq**") values were calculated using metal prices and recovery assumptions disclosed in the Stamper news release dated January 25, 2024.

Core logging for the 2025 drill program was conducted by an independent, certified senior geologist, and samples have been submitted to ALS Canada Ltd. ("**ALS Laboratories**"), for analysis using industry-standard quality

assurance and quality control procedures, including the insertion of blanks and standards. Assay results are pending.

Vanguard further announces the Company has made it a priority to work in close collaboration with the Klahoose First Nation ("**Klahoose**") throughout the campaign, prioritizing local labour, training opportunities, and the use of Klahoose-affiliated service providers for logistics where practicable. The Company will maintain ongoing engagement throughout the program, including regular updates on work plans and timelines, incorporation of feedback into field operations, and adherence to cultural heritage protocols and environmental best practices within Klahoose Traditional Territory. Vanguard will coordinate site access, safety, and environmental monitoring with Klahoose representatives and will continue to explore additional opportunities for additional capacity-building and economic-participation

Target Generation from 2024 Airborne Geophysics

Drill hole locations have been selected using a combination of historical datasets and results from the Company's late-2024 airborne geophysical survey, which integrated total magnetic intensity, gradient magnetics, and radiometrics. The survey delineates strong correlations with mapped geological domains, including a northeast-southwest-trending fault system displaying right-lateral offset and several circular magnetic lows interpreted as potential intrusive centres. Radiometric potassium anomalies define arcuate potassic-alteration zones—key vectors in porphyry copper-molybdenum systems—focusing priority targets both adjacent to historical drilling and along newly defined structural corridors. The full airborne data package, including GeoTIFF magnetic and radiometric maps, will be made available on the Company's website for reference only and should not be relied upon for investment decisions to illustrate the scale and quality of the Redonda exploration opportunity.

About Redonda

The Redonda Project comprises nine mineral claims totaling 2,746.46 ha, located approximately 40 km northeast of Campbell River, British Columbia. The property is accessible year-round via scheduled barge service from Campbell River (e.g., MarineLink or other contract barges), with on-site access provided by 5 km of recently upgraded logging road from Redonda Bay. Active forestry maintains an extensive network of forest service roads across the claims. Field work in 2021 was conducted under a Letter of Support from the Klahoose First Nation within their Traditional Territory, together with a Free Use Permit, Drill Permit, and IP Exemption issued by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (EMLI). Consultation with the Homalko First Nation has concluded, and a permit for additional drill sites has been issued.

Redonda lies within the Coast Suture Zone between the Wrangellia Terrane and the Coast Plutonic Complex. Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex are cut by at least three later intrusive phases: (i) a quartz plug; (ii) a wide, hornblende-rich dike locally brecciated over ~600 metres of exposed length; and (iii) several smaller feldspar dikes near the southwestern margin of the hornblende body. Copper-molybdenum mineralization is most concentrated along the hornblende dike, particularly within brecciated zones. The geological setting shares several characteristics with nearby porphyry systems, including the OKover copper-molybdenum deposit located ~34 km to the southeast (north of Powell River) and the Gambier Copper deposit in Howe Sound.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., D.I.C., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario), a consulting geologist who is a “Qualified Person” as defined under National *Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43- 101**”). Mr. Shearer is not at arm’s length with Vanguard Mining, as he has provided consulting geological services to the Company.

About Vanguard Mining Corp.

Vanguard Mining Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the discovery and development of high-value strategic minerals. The Company is currently advancing exploration projects in Argentina, Canada and Paraguay, with a focus on identifying and developing assets critical to the global energy transition. Vanguard is committed to responsible exploration and value creation through the acquisition and advancement of highly prospective uranium properties.

All Stakeholders are encouraged to follow the Company on its social media profiles on [LinkedIn](#), [X.com](#), [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) and sign up for updates at [Vanguardminingcorp.com](#)

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

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