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24 November 2026

First Cucho Drill Hole Extends Copper System

Highlights

Solis Minerals advances copper and lithium exploration programmes across Peru and Brazil

Peru - Copper

- **Cucho Copper Project:** first drill hole (**SLM26-01**) completed at 497 metres; visual observations indicate widespread presence of sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite and molybdenite) in veinlets and disseminations within the altered granodiorite intrusive rock[1].

  The location and depth of sulphide mineralisation observed in **SLM26-01** indicate that the historically defined **mineralised footprint may continue at depth and extend farther east** (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). This interpretation remains subject to assays and geological modelling[2].

- **Cinto Copper Project:** initial assays returned elevated copper over discrete intervals, including 0.57% Cu over two metres (from 202 metres). Drilling has commenced at the third drill hole. **Assays pending for remainder of drill hole one, plus drill holes two and three (ongoing)**.

Brazil - Lithium

- **Mandacaru Lithium Project:** initial downhole assays from two drill holes of seven returned anomalous lithium grades up to 0.18% Li_2O and LCT pathfinder elements over discrete intervals. **Assays pending for remaining five drill holes.**
- **Brazil Regional Exploration:** field exploration programmes are underway across the ~93,000-hectare Brazil Lithium Project, focused on identifying and advancing new lithium targets.

Solis Minerals Limited (ASX:SLM) ("Solis Minerals" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on its copper and lithium exploration programmes in Peru and Brazil respectively (Figure 1). Further results to be announced in the coming months as assays are received and analysed.

Chief Executive Officer, Mitch Thomas, commented:

"We are very encouraged by what we are seeing in the first hole at the Cucho copper project. Widespread chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralisation associated with quartz veining has been observed through a substantial vertical extent, consistent with our interpretation of a broad Cu-Mo hydrothermal system. Seeing the targeted system expressed so clearly in our first hole is an encouraging start to the 5,000-metre drilling programme, with assays now required to establish the grade, extent and significance of the mineralisation."

"Solis Minerals is well-funded with A$4.0 million cash on hand[3], and Cucho is only one part of a very active exploration programme. Initial Cinto assays have returned discrete copper intervals, whilst substantial assay results remain outstanding. At the Brazil Lithium Project, results from five of the seven drill holes remain outstanding at Mandacaru, while assays are pending for three holes

[1] **Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates:** Visual observations of sulphide minerals should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analyses. The presence and abundance of visually identified sulphide minerals does not necessarily correlate with copper or molybdenum grades. Laboratory assays are required to determine the grade, distribution and significance of the observed mineralisation.
[2] Refer to ASX SLM release dated 21 October 2025 *Acquisition of Highly Prospective Cucho Copper Project, Peru*
[3] Refer to ASX SLM release dated 29 October 2026 *Quarterly Activities Report*

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completed at Campo Grande. Our exploration teams continue to carry out field work to define new drill targets for lithium. Together with assays from Cucho and further results from Cinto, this provides Solis with considerable exploration news flow ahead."



Figure 1: *Solis Minerals' exploration portfolio across Peru and Brazil. The Brazil Lithium Project encompasses Mandacaru and Campo Grande, and a substantial regional exploration programme*

Peru Copper Projects

Cucho Copper Project (up to 100% SLM[4])

Diamond drilling commenced at Cucho in early November 2026 as part of an initial programme comprising approximately 5,000 metres across eight diamond drill holes (Figure 2, Table 1, Appendix 1). The programme is testing three priority target zones defined through historical drilling, geological mapping, surface geochemistry, magnetic surveying and induced-polarisation geophysics.

The first drill hole, SLM26-01 in Target 1, has been completed at 496.7 metres and was designed to test and extend the existing mineralisation footprint of the Southwestern Corridor (Figure 2.1). Geological logging of SLM26-01 has visually identified sulphide mineralisation from approximately 48 metres to near the end of the 496.7-metre hole, with abundance varying substantially throughout the hole. A more consistently developed zone of visually identified chalcopyrite occurs between approximately 105 metres and 338 metres, below which sulphide abundance generally decreases toward the end of the hole.

Sulphides are present within veinlets and disseminations and comprise visually identified pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite, with the abundance and character of mineralisation varying throughout the interval (Figures 3 – 11, Appendix 2).

[4] Refer to ASX SLM release dated 5 February 2026 *Solis Minerals Confirms Due Diligence Completed on Cucho*

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Sulphide occurrence is not continuous throughout the reported downhole range, and visual observations are not a reliable indication of copper or molybdenum grade. Laboratory assays are required to determine the grade, distribution and significance of the observed mineralisation.

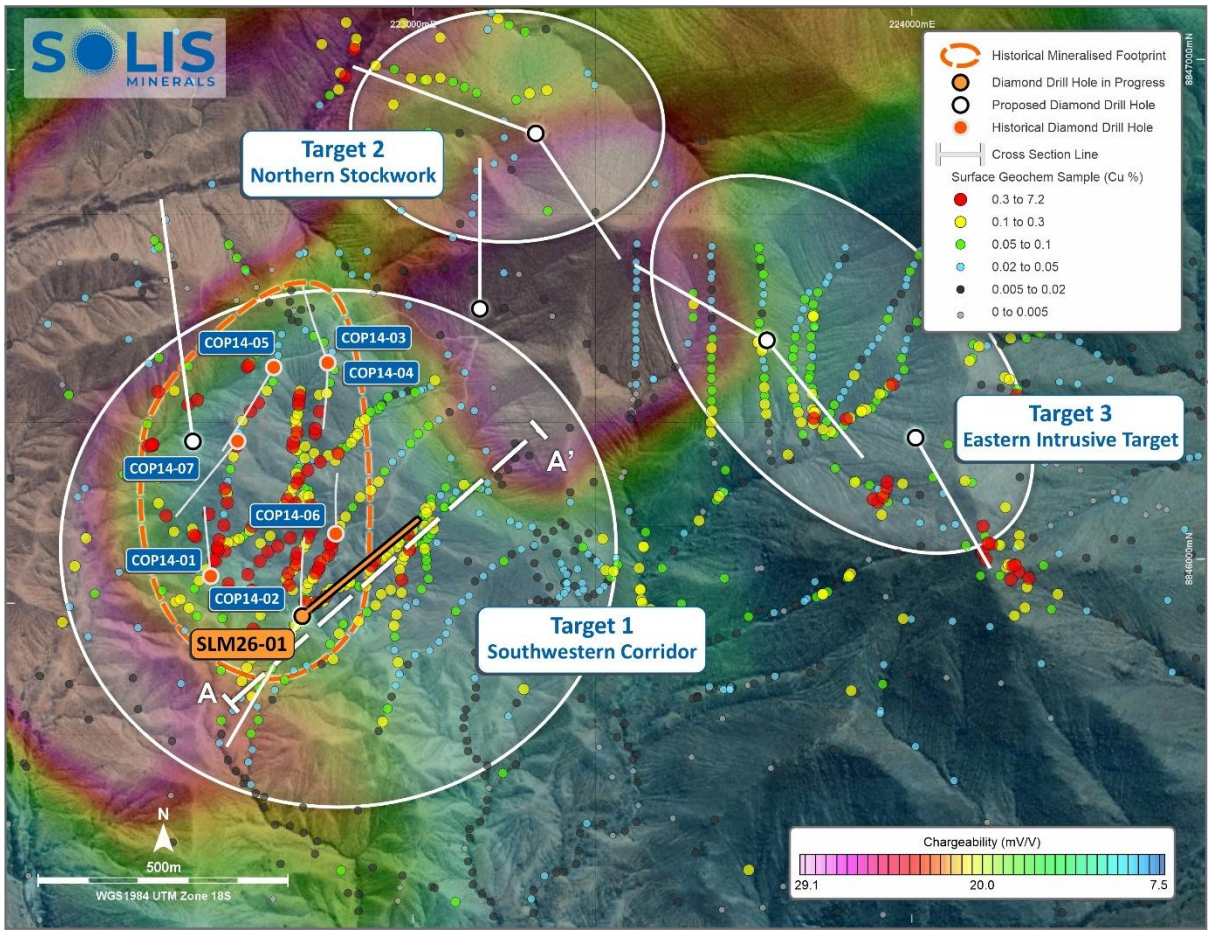


Figure 2.1: *Cucho exploration area showing historical drilling, planned drilling and priority target zones*[5]*. This image shows the drill hole trace for SLM26-01 and a potential extension to the historical mineralised footprint to the east. A-A' – refers to the cross-section view in Figure 2.2*

[5] Refer to ASX SLM release dated 3 November 2026 *Drilling Commenced At Cucho Copper Project, Peru*

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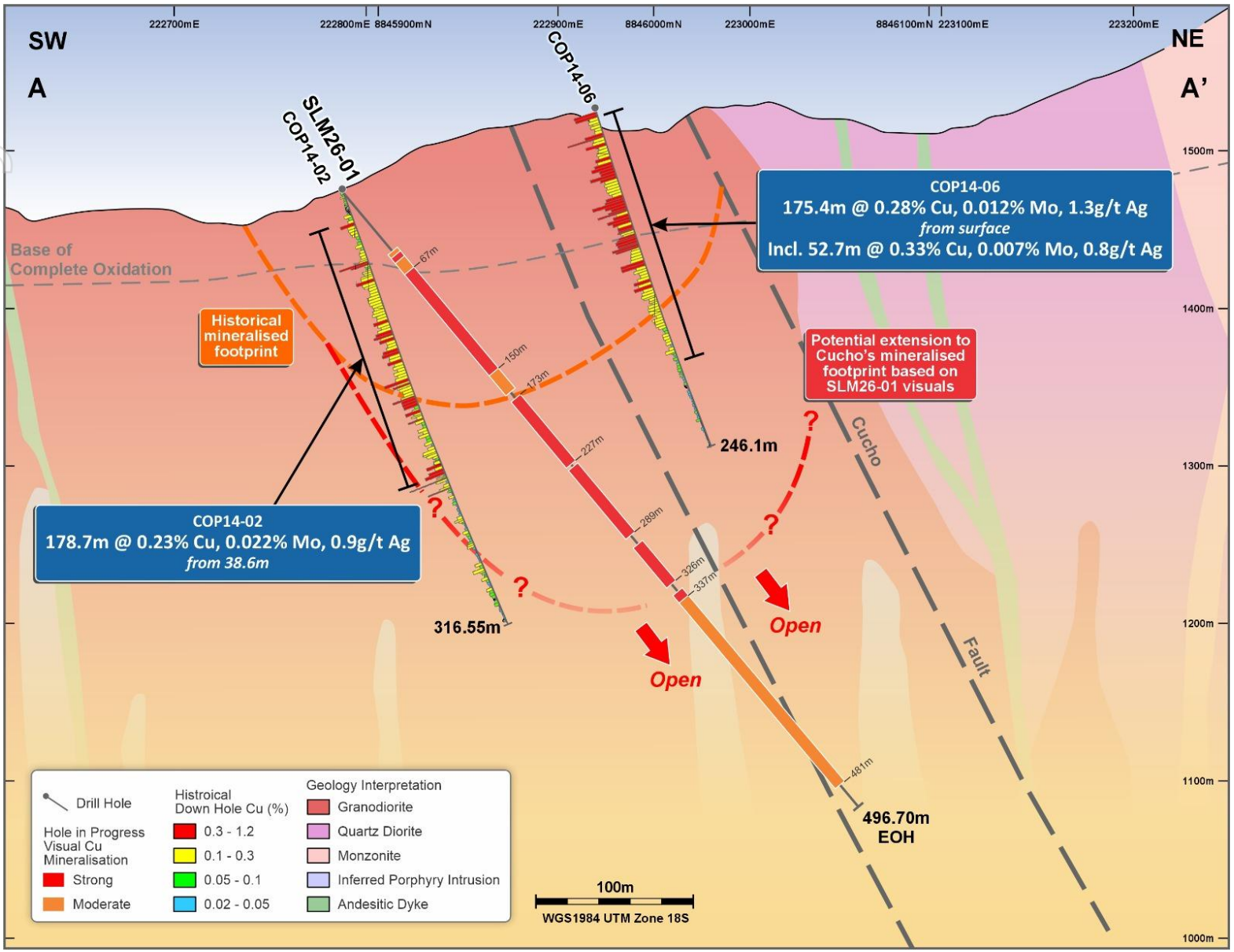


Figure 2.2: *Cucho cross-section through SLM26-01 and relevant historical drilling, showing the drill trace, visually logged sulphide-bearing intervals and the interpreted eastern and depth continuation of the historically drilled Cu-Mo system.*

SLM26-01 indicates a potential extension of the base of Cucho's sulphide-mineralised footprint may continue in a southeasterly- or easterly-plunging "keel" at depth (indicated by red dashed line) that is truncated by the reverse "Cucho Fault" in this Figure. (see also Figure 2.1)

Note: Drill hole trace COP14-06 is projected onto the cross-section as it sits approximately 100m northwest.

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Figure 3: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: 122.0 - 123.5 metres downhole comprising granodiorite, with quartz veinlets associated with visually identified pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite.*

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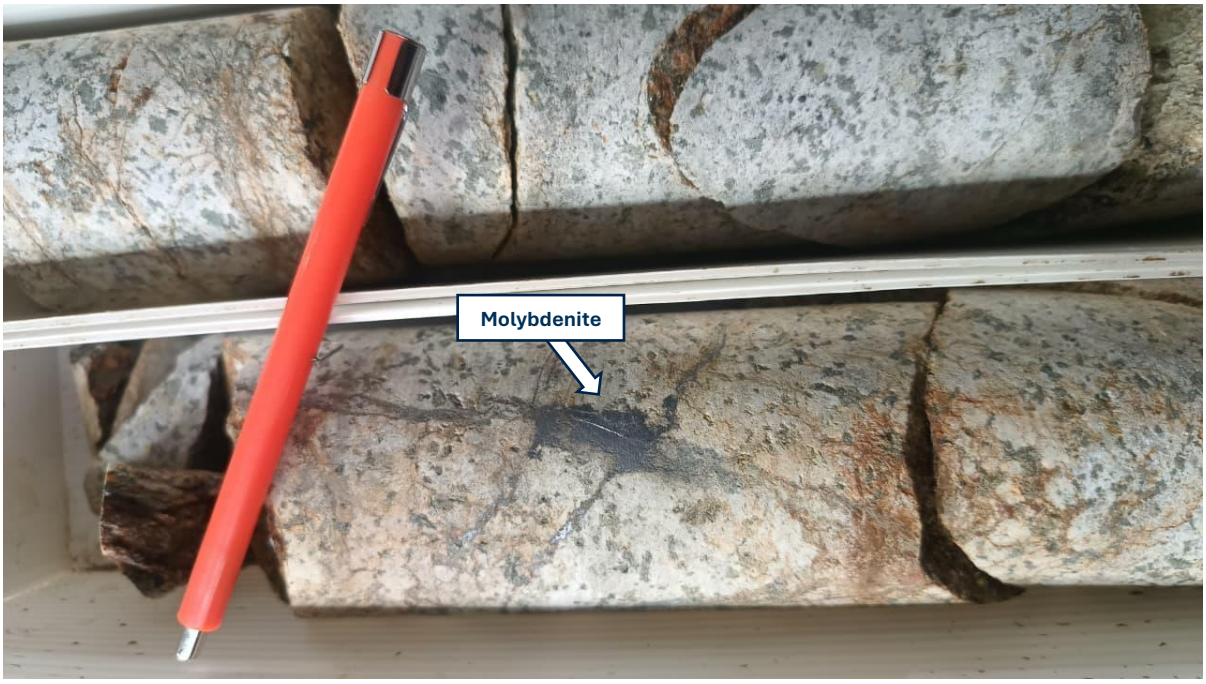


Figure 4: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: 122.00 – 123.00 metres downhole. Quartz veinlet containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite, hosted in granodiorite with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite.*



Figure 5: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: 200.0 metres downhole. Quartz veinlet mineralised with chalcopyrite and molybdenite, hosted in altered granodiorite.*

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

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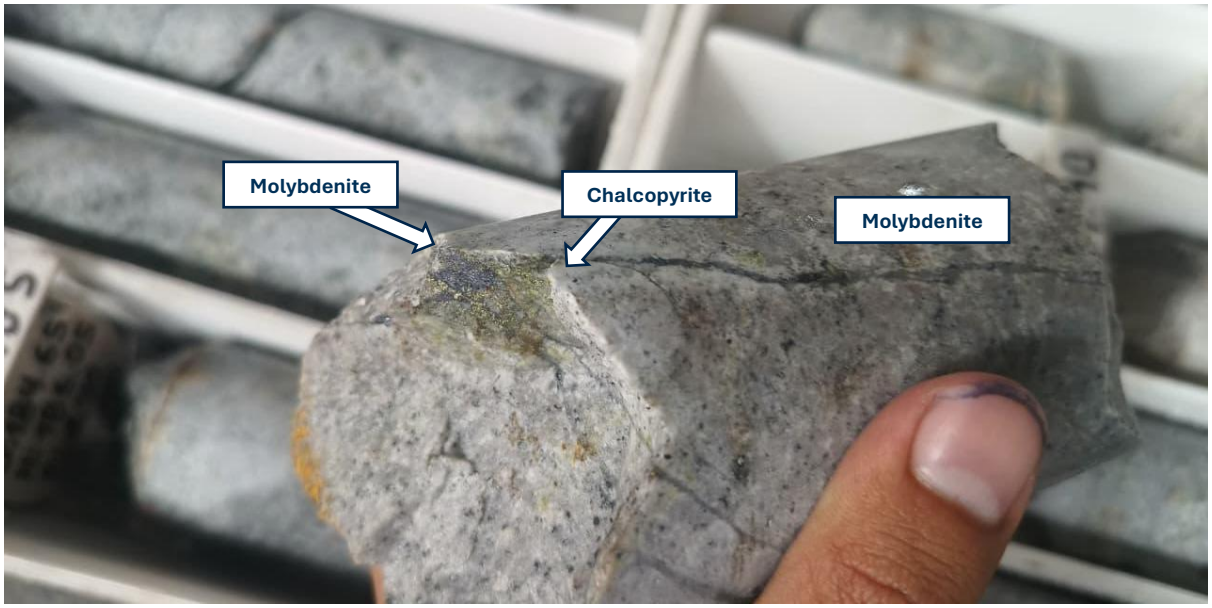


Figure 6: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: 200.0 metres downhole. Quartz veinlet mineralised with chalcopyrite and molybdenite, hosted in altered granodiorite.*



Figure 7: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: chalcopyrite up to 10 mm within a quartz veinlet at a depth of 281.50 metres.*

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Figure 8: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: 5 mm chalcopyrite veinlet at 300.00 metres depth.*

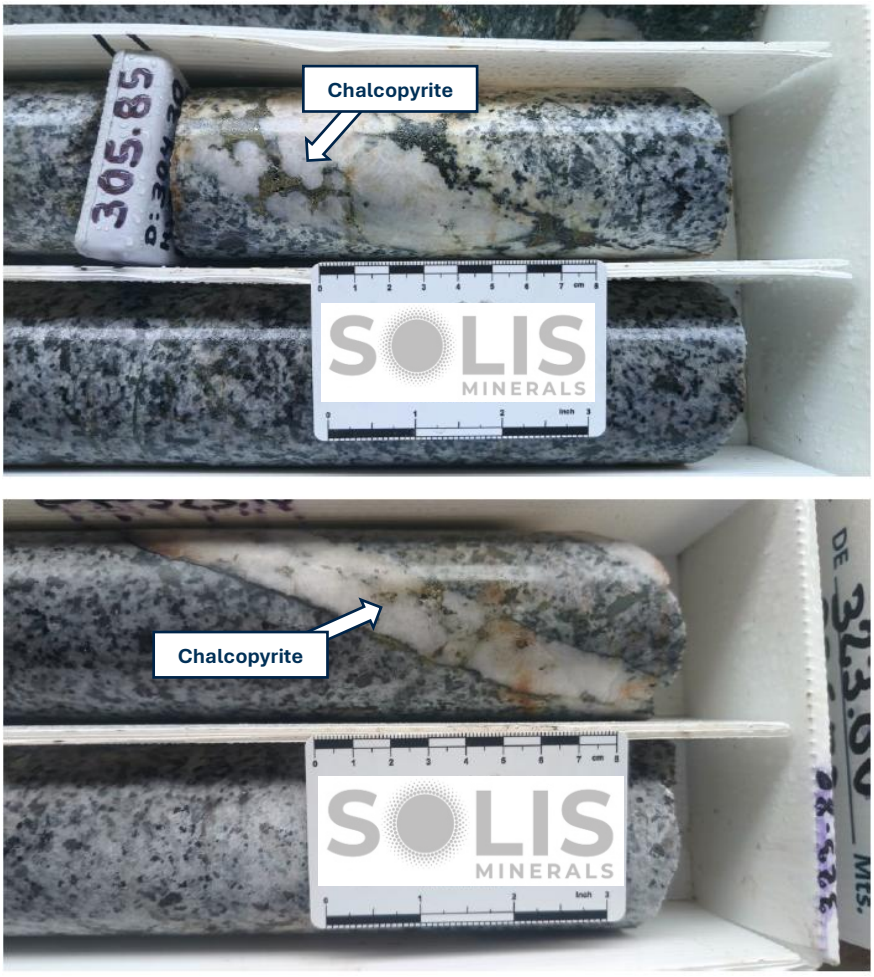


Figure 9: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01: top image: Chalcopyrite veinlet and fracture-fill mineralisation within a 5 cm quartz vein at a depth of 305.85 metres. Bottom image: Chalcopyrite veinlet and fracture-fill mineralisation within a 2 cm quartz vein at a depth of 323.10 metres.*

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates

also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

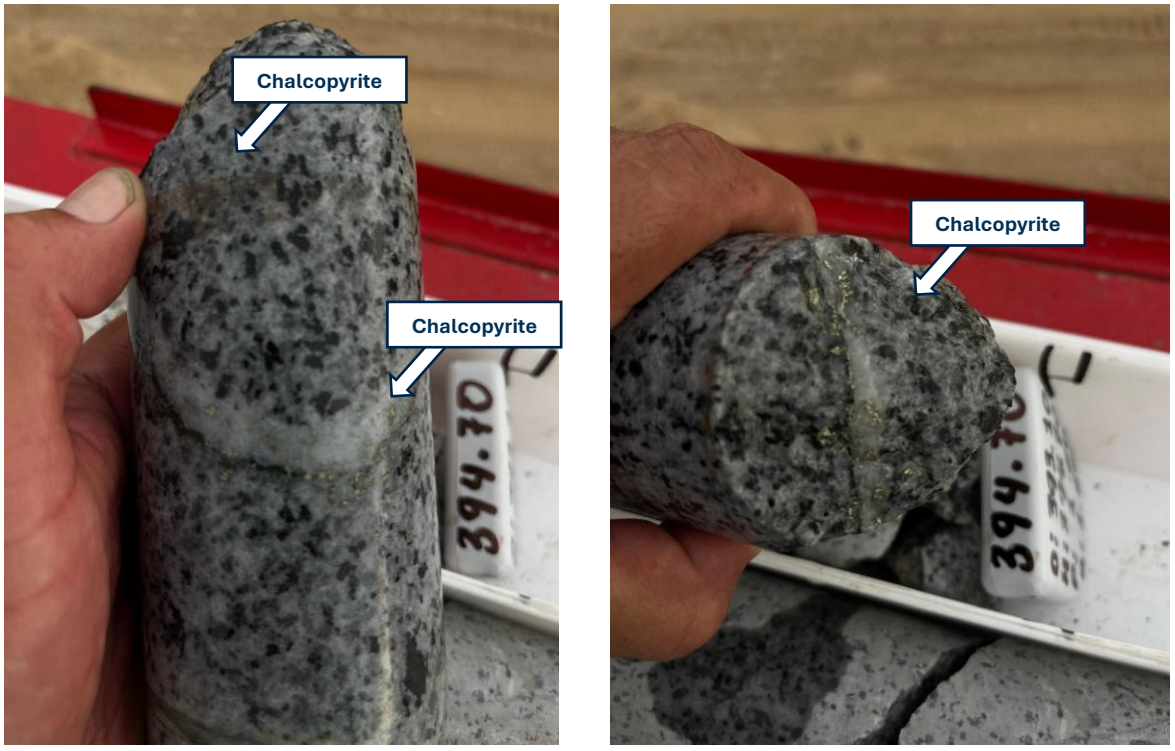


Figure 10: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01 (both LHS and RHS): 394.70 metres downhole, with granodiorite continuing to host quartz veinlets associated with chalcopyrite.*



Figure 11: *Cucho drill core SLM26-01. LHS: visually identified coarse-grained molybdenite associated with a quartz-rich vein at 412.70 metres downhole. RHS: fine-grained, visually identified sulphide mineralisation within quartz veinlets and fractures at 408.05 metres downhole.*

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates

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also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Cucho drilling to-date - Technical Interpretation

Drill core SLM26-01 provides encouraging early evidence that the Cu-Mo hydrothermal system identified through historical drilling and surface exploration at Cucho continues within the granodiorite targeted by the current drilling programme. Geological logging has identified chalcopyrite and pyrite from approximately 48 metres downhole, with mineralisation occurring as both disseminations and vein-controlled sulphides. Molybdenite has also been observed locally within fractures and quartz veinlets.

Table 1: *Drill hole details for Cucho.*

Hole ID	Status	Northing	Easting	RL (mASL)	Azimuth	Dip	Hole depth (m)
SLM26-01	Completed	8,845,884	222,781	1,464	55°	-50°	496.70
-	Planned	8,846,850	223,249	1,686	145°	-65°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,846,436	223,712	1,715	300°	-60°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,846,436	223,712	1,715	140°	-60°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,845,884	222,781	1,460	50°	-50°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,845,884	222,781	1,460	210°	-55°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,846,499	223,137	1,585	0°	-55°	600 planned
-	Planned	8,846,241	224,010	1,756	150°	-50°	600 planned

The character of the mineralisation becomes more developed below approximately 105 metres, where logging records increasing chalcopyrite abundance together with quartz, magnetite and locally molybdenite-bearing veinlets. Quartz veinlets containing chalcopyrite and molybdenite have been recorded at several depths, including around 122-123.5 metres and 128-129 metres.

Below 142 m, mineralisation remains developed within predominantly propylitically and chloritically altered granodiorite. Quartz-sulphide veining and disseminated chalcopyrite persist through this deeper portion of the logged hole.

Importantly, the observed association of granodiorite + quartz veining + chalcopyrite + molybdenite ± magnetite ± pyrite is consistent with the mineral assemblages documented from historical drilling and surface exploration at Cucho. Historical work identified Cu-Mo mineralisation principally associated with quartz-sulphide veinlets and stockworks hosted in granodiorite, including quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite ± pyrite and quartz-magnetite-chalcopyrite assemblages.

The persistence of sulphides through a substantial vertical extent, together with the presence of molybdenite and widespread quartz-sulphide vein development, supports the interpretation that SLM26-01 has intersected a broad, multi-phase Cu-Mo hydrothermal system developed in external, earlier batholith rocks rather than an isolated mineralised structure. The observations are therefore considered encouraging in the context of the Company's broader geological, geochemical and geophysical model for Cucho. However, the relationship between the mineralisation observed in SLM26-01, historical mineralised zones and the broader interpreted porphyry system remains to be established through further drilling, assays and geological modelling. As a reference, historical drilling at Cucho returned intervals including 269.1 metres @ 0.25% Cu, 0.011% Mo and 1.1 g/t Ag from surface in COP14-07[6] situated approximately 350 metres to the NNW.

The visual observations from SLM26-01 indicate that the historically defined mineralised footprint may continue at depth and extend farther east, with the base of the strongest sulphide mineralisation forming an east to southeasterly-plunging "keel". Post mineral, NW-SE striking, reverse faults such as the "Cucho" fault(s) (Figure 2.2) potentially divide the porphyry system into a

[6] Refer to ASX SLM release dated 3 November 2026 *Drilling Commenced At Cucho Copper Project, Peru*

series of juxtaposed blocks characterized by different structural levels. The block tested by SLM26-01 and the historical drillholes are likely external, distal parts of the system mostly located within the footwall of this important fault system(s). Potentially upthrown, deeper and more proximal levels of the porphyry system may occur to the east of these faults in Target Areas 2 and 3, and are programmed for drill testing. This preliminary interpretation remains subject to laboratory assays and geological modelling.

Laboratory assays are pending and are required to determine copper and molybdenum grades and the economic significance of the observed mineralisation. Visual estimates of sulphide abundance should not be considered a proxy for laboratory assays and may not correlate directly with copper or molybdenum grade.

Regional exploration activity

Cucho is located within an active copper exploration district in west-central Peru, approximately 40 km from Element 29 Resources' (TSXV:ECU) Elida porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag project (Figure 12). Elida hosts an inferred mineral resource of 321.7 Mt grading 0.32% Cu, 0.029% Mo and 2.6 g/t Ag at a 0.20% Cu cut-off. Element 29 Resources is currently undertaking further drilling aimed at expanding the Elida mineralised system, including recent intersections exceeding 1,500 metres of continuous Cu-equivalent mineralisation[7].

The broader district has also attracted significant exploration investment from major international mining companies. Fortescue Ltd (ASX:FMG) holds exploration tenure approximately 1 km northeast of Cucho, Vale S.A. (NYSE:VALE) is exploring approximately 4 km southeast, and Newmont Corporation (NYSE:NEM) holds the Illari copper-gold project approximately 50 km southwest. Fortescue Ltd has further increased its exposure to Peruvian copper through its 2026 acquisition of Alta Copper and the *Cañariaco* porphyry copper project in northern Peru[8].

Against this regional backdrop, Solis Minerals considers the combination of broad historical Cu-Mo-Ag mineralisation, the scale of Cucho's geochemical and geophysical footprint, and the mineralisation observed in current drilling supportive of the potential for a significant porphyry copper system.

[7] Refer to TSXV ECU release dated 13 October 2026 *Element 29 Mobilizes Third Drill Rig to Elida Copper Project, Peru*
[8] Refer to ASX FMG release dated 10 March 2026 *FORTESCUE COMPLETES ACQUISITIONOF ALTA COPPER*

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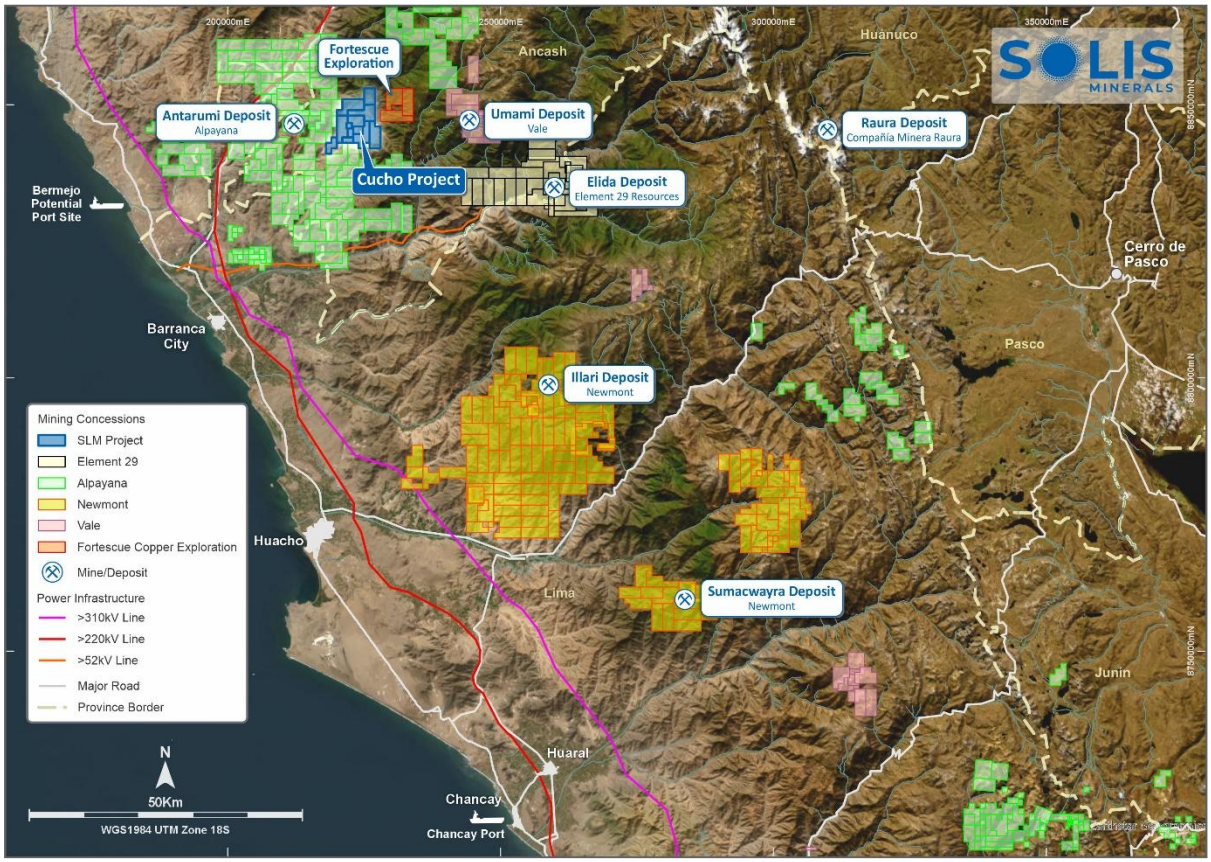


Figure 12: *Regional copper and gold exploration ground held by major explorers in proximity to Cucho. Element 29's Elida project is approximately 40 kilometres from Cucho.*

Cautionary statement: *Comparisons with other projects or mines, including those that are in production or at a more advanced stage of exploration or development, are provided for regional context only and are not intended to imply that the Company will achieve similar exploration results, Mineral Resources, grades, recoveries or economic outcomes. The potential quantity and grade of any mineralisation at Cucho is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Investors should not place undue reliance on such comparisons.*

Cinto Copper Project (100% SLM)

Exploration continues at the 100%-owned Cinto Copper Project, where the Company is drilling its third hole of its initial programme. Assay results have been received for part of the first drill hole, CI-001-2026, with elevated copper values identified over discrete intervals (Figure 13). Assays for the remainder of CI-001-2026, CI-002-2026 and CI-003-2026 (currently being drilled) are outstanding.

Significant results include (Appendices 1 & 3):

- 2.0 metres at 0.57% Cu and 0.049 g/t Au from 202 metres

Reported lengths are downhole widths. True widths are currently unknown.

Results received to date have not defined a broad or continuous zone of copper mineralisation, with higher copper grades occurring instead over discrete, structurally controlled intervals.

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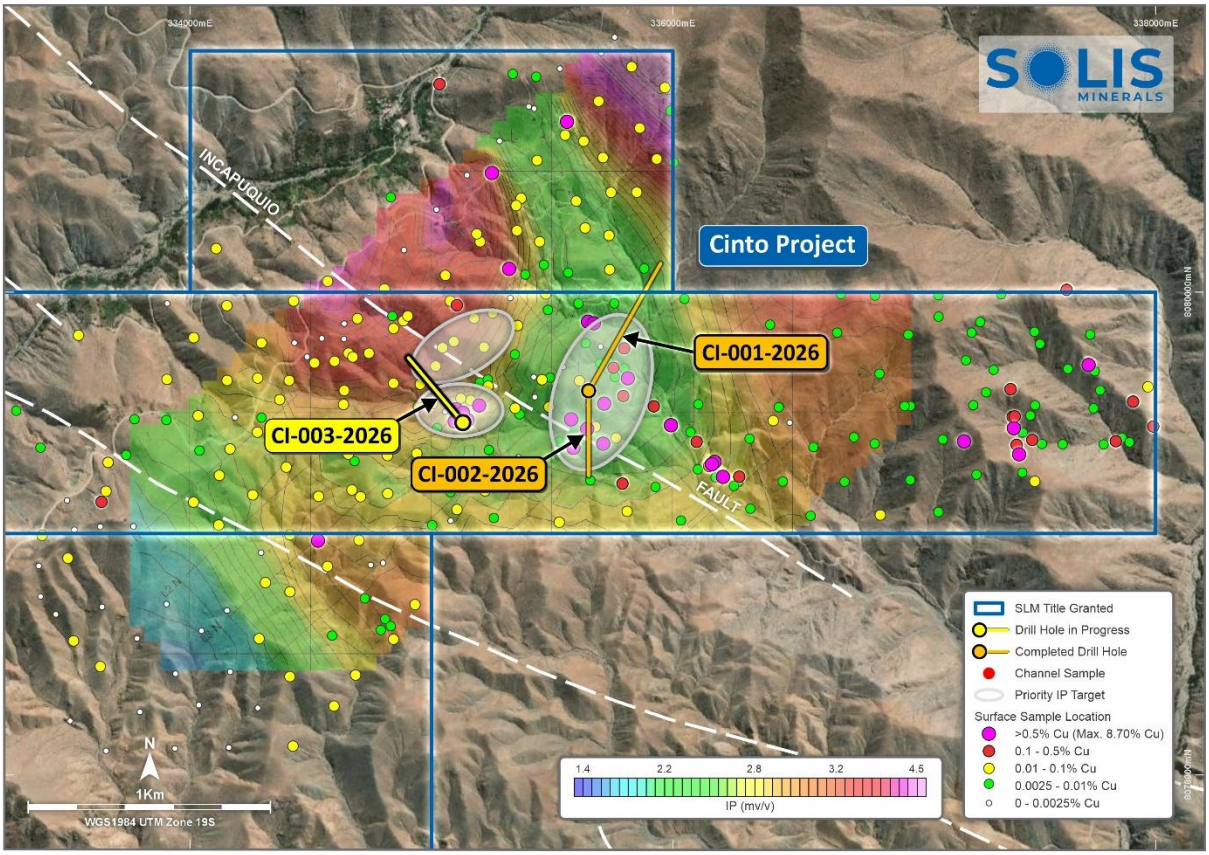


Figure 13: *Cinto drill hole locations overlaid with surface sample geochemistry and IP.*

Brazil Lithium Projects

Mandacaru Lithium Project (100% SLM)

Solis Minerals completed seven diamond drill holes at Mandacaru for approximately 1,454 metres. Drilling tested an approximately 800 metre long LCT pegmatite corridor identified through geological mapping and multi-element surface geochemistry (Figure 14).

The Company has received results for two drill holes (DDHMAN0001 and DDHMAN0003), representing approximately 29 per cent of the primary drill samples submitted for Mandacaru (Appendices 1 & 3). Results from the remaining five drill holes are pending.

Results received to date include anomalous lithium values over discrete intervals (up to 0.18 per cent Li_2O), together with elevated caesium, rubidium, tantalum and niobium in a number of samples. No significant lithium-mineralised interval has been identified from the results received to date, and no significant spodumene-bearing interval has been visually identified in the corresponding drill core.

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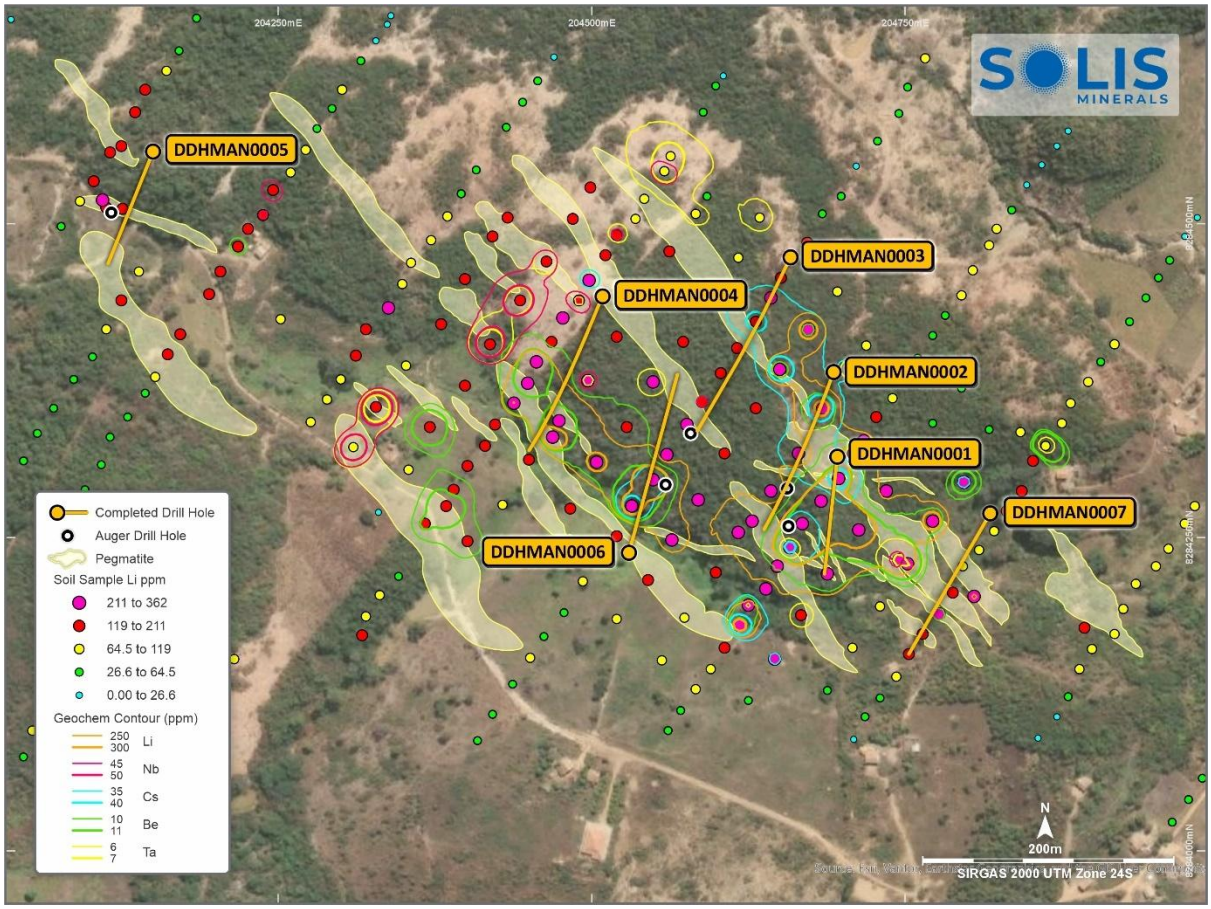


Figure 14: *Mandacaru drill hole locations, interpreted pegmatites and assay status.*

Campo Grande Lithium Project (100% SLM)

Diamond drilling at Campo Grande tested priority pegmatite targets defined by historical auger drilling, surface geochemistry and geological mapping. A total of four holes for 782 metres were completed (Figure 15, Appendices 1 & 3).

Initial assays have been received from the first of four drill holes completed at Campo Grande. No broad or continuous lithium-mineralised interval has been identified from the results received to date. Assays from the remaining three drill holes are pending and will be integrated with geological logging and multi-element geochemistry to assess the significance of the results and refine potential follow-up targets.

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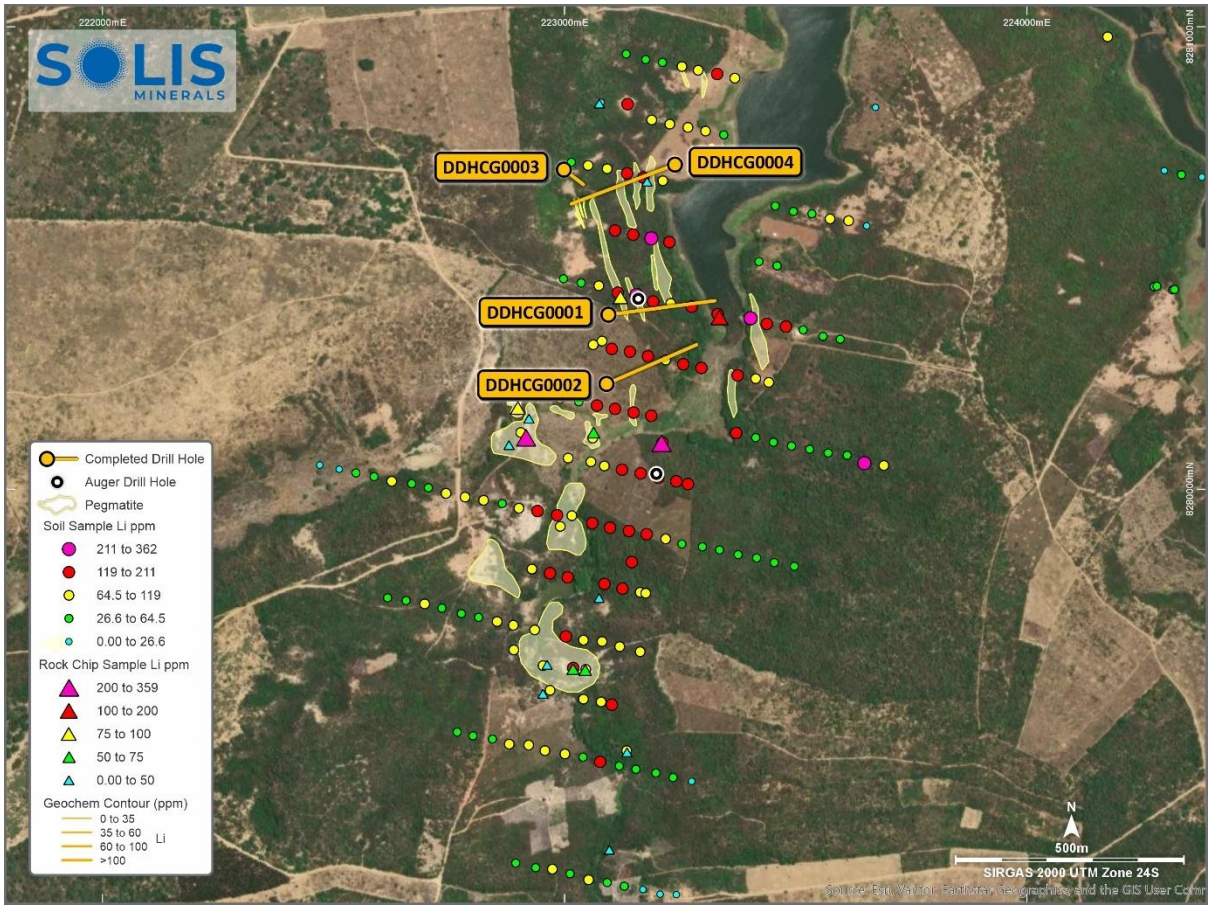


Figure 15: *Campo Grande drill hole locations and principal pegmatite targets.*

Regional Exploration, Brazil (100% SLM)

Regional exploration was undertaken across the approximately 93,000 hectare Brazil Lithium Project in parallel with drilling at Mandacaru and Campo Grande. More than 170 regional samples were collected during the September quarter.

Initial results include anomalous lithium, gold, copper and rare earth values. No result is presently considered sufficiently material to report as a standalone discovery. The Company is reviewing the regional geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to rank targets for potential follow-up work.

Forward Exploration Programme

1. Additional drilling updates and initial assays from Cucho.
2. Outstanding assays and drilling updates from Cinto.
3. Remaining Mandacaru assays and final programme interpretation.
4. Outstanding assays from Campo Grande.
5. Final regional results and target ranking in Brazil.

Corporate

The Company held A$4.0 million in cash at 30 September 2026 and continues to manage exploration expenditure across its copper and lithium portfolio.

ENDS

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This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of Solis Minerals Limited.

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About Solis Minerals Limited

Solis Minerals is an emerging exploration company, focused on unlocking the potential of its South American copper and lithium portfolio. The Company is building a significant copper and lithium portfolio in Peru and Brazil. The Company is led by a highly-credentialled and proven team with excellent experience across the mining lifecycle in South America. Solis Minerals is actively considering a range of copper and lithium opportunities. South America is a key player in the global export market for metals and Solis Minerals, under its leadership team, is strategically positioned to capitalise on growth opportunities within this mineral-rich region.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains certain forward-looking statements that relate to future events or performance and reflect management's current expectations and assumptions. Such forward looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on assumptions made and information currently available to the Company. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are neither promises nor guarantees and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause future results to differ materially from those expected, including, but not limited to, market conditions, availability of financing, actual results of the Company's exploration and other activities, environmental risks, future metal prices, operating risks, accidents, labour issues, delays in obtaining governmental approvals and permits, and other risks in the mining industry. All the forward-looking statements made in this news release are qualified by these cautionary statements and those in our continuous disclosure filings. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof, and the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances save as required by applicable law.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX release concerning Geological Information and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Paul Pearson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Paul Pearson is Head of Exploration of Solis Minerals Ltd. and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the exploration activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Paul Pearson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Paul Pearson has provided his prior written consent regarding the form and context in which the Geological Information and Exploration Results and supporting information are presented in this Announcement.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have

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been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

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Appendix 1 – Drill hole Information

Project	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Final depth (m)	Status	Assay results
Cucho	SLM26-01	222,781	8,845,884	1,464	55°	-50°	496.70	Complete	Pending
Cinto	CI-001-2026	335,641	8,079,587	2,332	30°	-60°	608.9	Complete	**In this release**
	CI-002-2026	335,639	8,079,585	2,332	180°	-75°	327.0	Complete	Pending
	CI-003-2026	335,121	8,079,470	2,370	320°	-60°	In progress	In progress	Pending
Mandacaru	DDHMAN0001	204,695	8,284,315	714	191°	-49°	199.99	Complete	**In this release**
	DDHMAN0002	204,696	8,284,383	721	201°	-49°	208.89	Complete	Pending
	DDHMAN0003	204,656	8,284,479	729	202°	-49°	219.46	Complete	**In this release**
	DDHMAN0004	204,510	8,284,445	725	198°	-49°	201.32	Complete	Pending
	DDHMAN0005	204,160	8,284,583	717	197°	-54°	206.43	Complete	Pending
	DDHMAN0006	204,530	8,284,238	699	2°	-48°	217.86	Complete	Pending
	DDHMAN0007	204,811	8,284,261	695	213°	-49°	200.08	Complete	Pending
Campo Grande	DDHCG00001	223,094	8,280,377	724	83°	-52°	266.19	Complete	**In this release**
	DDHCG00002	223,090	8,280,227	709	67°	-50°	206.17	Complete	Pending
	DDHCG00003	222,994	8,280,691	724	125°	-50°	50.26	Terminated	Pending
	DDHCG00004	223,240	8,280,700	694	250°	-50°	259.29	Complete	Pending

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Appendix 2 – Cucho diamond drilling logged sulphide summary

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Logged CPY Mineral %	Logged PY Mineral %	Logged Mo Mineral %
SLM26-01	48.1	50.8	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	50.8	52.2	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	52.2	57.8	NR*	NR*	-
SLM26-01	57.8	68	>0.5% - 2%	~1.0%	-
SLM26-01	68	82.7	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	-
SLM26-01	82.7	87.1	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	Tr
SLM26-01	87.1	89	NR*	NR*	-
SLM26-01	89	95.4	NR*	NR*	-
SLM26-01	95.4	97.2	NR*	NR*	Tr
SLM26-01	97.2	100.4	NR*	NR*	Tr
SLM26-01	100.4	101.9	NR*	NR*	Tr
SLM26-01	101.9	105.1	NR*	NR*	-
SLM26-01	105.1	116	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	116	122	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	122	123.5	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	123.5	128	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	128	129	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Present
SLM26-01	129	136	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	136	142.3	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	Tr
SLM26-01	142.3	150.1	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.10%
SLM26-01	150.1	167.4	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	167.4	172.8	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.20%
SLM26-01	172.8	181.65	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.01%
SLM26-01	181.65	183.8	>0.5% - 2%	-	-
SLM26-01	183.8	186.4	>0.5% - 2%	Present	-
SLM26-01	186.4	187.5	Present	-	Present
SLM26-01	187.5	194.7	>0.5% - 2%	Present	-
SLM26-01	194.7	201	>0.5% - 2%	-	Present
SLM26-01	201	209.8	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.10%
SLM26-01	209.8	217.4	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.20%
SLM26-01	217.4	217.8	0.10%	-	-
SLM26-01	217.8	228	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.10%
SLM26-01	228	230	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	0.10%
SLM26-01	230	234	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	234	236	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.30%
SLM26-01	236	240	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.20%
SLM26-01	240	242.5	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	242.5	253.65	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	253.65	260.9	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	260.9	262.9	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.50%
SLM26-01	262.9	267.6	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	267.6	273.7	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	273.7	277.3	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	277.3	278.1	-	-	-
SLM26-01	278.1	281.2	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	281.2	281.3	-	-	-
SLM26-01	281.3	281.8	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	281.8	285.6	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	285.6	287.9	-	-	-
SLM26-01	287.9	289.2	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	289.2	293.1	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	293.1	298.1	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	298.1	300.25	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	300.25	300.35	Present	-	-
SLM26-01	300.35	305.7	>0.5% - 2%	-	0.10%

SLM26-01	305.7	306.2	>0.5% - 2%	0.50%	0.10%
SLM26-01	306.2	308.4	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	308.4	310.2	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	310.2	314.3	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	314.3	314.75	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	314.75	316.75	-	-	-
SLM26-01	316.75	320.3	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	320.3	323.1	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	323.1	325.1	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	325.1	326.1	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	326.1	332.9	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	332.9	337.8	>0.5% - 2%	1.00%	-
SLM26-01	337.8	350.8	<1.0%	-	0.10%
SLM26-01	350.8	369.1	≤1.0%	Present	-
SLM26-01	369.1	382.2	≤1.0%	Present	-
SLM26-01	382.2	394.7	≤1.0%	Present	Present
SLM26-01	394.7	404.75	Present	Present	Present
SLM26-01	404.75	405.95	-	-	-
SLM26-01	405.95	413.95	Present	Present	Present
SLM26-01	413.95	431.10	Present	Present	Present
SLM26-01	431.10	481.35	~0.25%	Present	Tr
SLM26-01	481.35	485.20	-	-	-
SLM26-01	485.20	488.30	0.20%	-	-
SLM26-01	488.30	496.70	Present	-	-

Data shown are visual observations from preliminary geological logging and are not analytical assay results. NR* = mineral present but individual abundance was not separately estimated; the source log reports a combined chalcopyrite and pyrite abundance. Tr = trace; Present = mineral recorded without a percentage estimate; blank = not recorded in the source interval. Downhole lengths are not necessarily representative of true widths. Assay results are pending.

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Appendix 3 – Select drill assay results

Project	Hole / Sample ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu	Au	Li_2O	Other
Cinto	CI-001-2026	179	185	6	0.08%	–	–	Includes 1.0 metres @ 0.18% Cu and 0.020 g/t Au from 182 m
	CI-001-2026	202	204	2	0.57%	0.049 g/t	–	3.5 g/t Ag
Mandacaru	DDHMAN0001	115.87	117.12	1.25	–	–	0.095%	47.5 ppm Cs, 1,054 ppm Rb, 1.09 ppm Ta and 20 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	121.85	122.23	0.38	–	–	0.109%	52.1 ppm Cs, 1,672 ppm Rb, 1.35 ppm Ta and 26 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	206.39	206.55	0.16	–	–	0.178%	49.4 ppm Cs, 801 ppm Rb, 0.77 ppm Ta and 28 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	207.15	207.85	0.70	–	–	0.123%	52.9 ppm Cs, 564 ppm Rb, 0.80 ppm Ta and 15 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	209.78	210.38	0.60	–	–	0.109%	51.4 ppm Cs, 523 ppm Rb, 0.67 ppm Ta and 18 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	210.82	212.31	1.49	–	–	0.095%	43.2 ppm Cs, 721 ppm Rb, 0.71 ppm Ta and 17 ppm Nb
	DDHMAN0003	218.47	219.46	0.99	–	–	0.092%	39.3 ppm Cs, 537 ppm Rb, 0.84 ppm Ta and 14 ppm Nb
Campo Grande	DDHCG00001	28.00	29.06	1.06	–	–	0.080%	38.4 ppm Cs, 631 ppm Rb, 0.53 ppm Ta and 24 ppm Nb
	DDHCG00001	39.00	39.48	0.48	–	–	0.062%	23.1 ppm Cs, 754 ppm Rb, 0.92 ppm Ta and 15 ppm Nb
	DDHCG00001	48.00	48.41	0.41	–	–	0.069%	16.0 ppm Cs, 651 ppm Rb, 0.88 ppm Ta and 15 ppm Nb
	DDHCG00001	49.39	49.71	0.32	–	–	0.079%	15.8 ppm Cs, 447 ppm Rb, 0.84 ppm Ta and 18 ppm Nb

Assays are outstanding for Cinto (remainder of CI-001-2026 and CI-002-2026 and CI-003-2026), Mandacaru (DDHMAN0002, 04, 05, 06 and 07) and Campo Grande (DDHCG0002, 03, 04).

Brazil assay results: five ITAK standards fell outside the ±3 SD acceptance criterion. Blanks and pulp duplicates passed. The affected batches have been referred to SGS Geosol for review and re-analysis, and results remain provisional.

Appendix 4

JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA		
(Criteria listed in Section 1 also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary - consolidated by project**
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling; measures to ensure representivity; material aspects of mineralisation determination; description of industry-standard sampling where applicable.	Mandacaru: Diamond core was sampled at nominal 1metre intervals through visible or otherwise important zones and nominal 2 metre intervals through background zones. Core was sawn and half core submitted for analysis. Certified reference materials, blanks and quarter-core duplicates were inserted. Campo Grande: Diamond drilling tested mapped pegmatites and coincident Li-Cs-Ta-Be soil, rock-chip and historical auger anomalies. Diamond core was sampled using the same general procedures as Mandacaru. Cinto: Diamond drilling tested targets defined by mapping, surface grab/channel sampling, magnetometry and induced polarisation. Historical surface samples comprised continuous 1-2 metre channel samples or composite outcrop point samples. Cucho: Diamond drilling tested extensions to broad historical Cu-Mo-Ag mineralisation and integrated geochemical, magnetic and IP targets. This announcement reports preliminary geological logging and visual mineral observations from SLM26-01. Visual observations are qualitative in nature and are not analytical results. Core samples have been or will be submitted for laboratory analysis; assays are pending.
Drilling techniques	Drill type and details, including core diameter, orientation and survey methods where relevant.	Mandacaru: Wireline diamond drilling using NQ-diameter, oriented core. Campo Grande: Diamond drilling using NQ-diameter core. Cinto: Diamond drilling using HQ/NQ-diameter core. Cucho: Diamond drilling was undertaken. Drill-hole collar, azimuth, dip, depth and status are reported in the announcement. Core orientation and diameter will be confirmed against the final drilling database before release.

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Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing recovery; measures to maximise recovery; relationship between recovery and grade or potential bias.	Mandacaru: Core runs were nominally 3 m. Advance and depths were checked against physical core. Reported recovery exceeded 95% and was maximised through appropriate drilling practices, including pull frequency and additives. No material recovery-related sampling bias was identified. Campo Grande: Core recovery was recorded during drilling. One historical programme hole, DDHCG00003, was terminated at 50.26 metres in a highly fractured fault zone after equipment became stuck. No relationship between recovery and grade is asserted. Cinto: Core recovery was monitored during drilling. No relationship between recovery and grade is asserted in the absence of reported assay results. Cucho: Core recovery was monitored during drilling and geological logging. No relationship between recovery and grade can be assessed from visual mineral estimates. Any zones of poor recovery will be disclosed if material.
Logging	Whether core was geologically and geotechnically logged; qualitative or quantitative nature; photography; proportion logged.	Mandacaru: Core was geologically and geotechnically logged, including RQD, geology, alteration and visible minerals, and was photographed. The full length of each hole was logged. Campo Grande: Core was geologically logged and photographed to support the exploration programme. Cinto: Core was geologically logged and photographed as part of the maiden drilling programme. Cucho: The full available length of SLM26-01 was geologically logged and photographed. Logging recorded lithology, alteration, structures, veins and visually estimated sulphide species and abundance, including chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite. Mineral observations are preliminary visual estimates and are not a substitute for laboratory assays.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core cutting and sample split; preparation method; QC procedures; representivity; sample-size appropriateness.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Core was sawn and half core submitted. Samples were crushed to 75% passing 3 mm; a 250 g riffle split was pulverised to better than 95% passing 150 mesh. Certified reference materials, coarse blanks and duplicates were inserted. Cinto: Drill-core sampling and preparation followed Company procedures appropriate for diamond core. Historical surface samples were bagged and sealed without field splitting and prepared using ALS PREP-31. Cucho: Core intervals were selected from geological boundaries and marked for cutting. Half core is retained and half core submitted for analysis, subject to confirmation against the final sample register. Sample preparation and laboratory methods will be updated in the final table from the laboratory submission documentation.

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Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Nature and appropriateness of assay methods; geophysical instruments; QA/QC procedures and analytical performance.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Belo Horizonte using preparation PRP70J_A2 and analysis ICM90A. ITAK and OREAS standards, blanks and field duplicates were inserted. Five ITAK standards fell outside the ±3 SD acceptance criterion. Blanks and pulp duplicates passed. The affected batches have been referred to SGS Geosol for review and re-analysis, and results remain provisional. Cinto: Historical surface samples were prepared by ALS Chemex Peru using PREP-31 and analysed by Au-AA23 and ME-ICP61, with blind blanks, standards and duplicates. Cucho: No new laboratory assay results are reported in this announcement. Visual mineral observations have not been used to calculate copper or molybdenum grades. Laboratory, analytical method, detection limits and QA/QC performance are to be reported with assay results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Verification of significant intersections; twinned holes; data procedures and storage; adjustments to assay data.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Logging and sampling were undertaken in a dedicated core facility and reviewed by experienced Company geologists. Data were documented and stored digitally. No adjustment to assay data is reported and no twinned holes are reported. Cinto: Collar, progress and geological data were compiled from Company records. No adjustment to assay data is applicable where assays are not reported. Cucho: Geological logging and visual mineral estimates were recorded by site geologists and reviewed by Company technical personnel. No assay grades or significant assay intersections are reported. No adjustments have been made to analytical data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of collar and down-hole surveys; grid system; topographic control.	Mandacaru: Collars were set out by conventional GPS and compass methods and were to be surveyed after the campaign. Down-hole deviation was measured with a Master Gyro every 3 m. Grid: SIRGAS 2000 / UTM Zone 24S. Campo Grande: Collar coordinates, RL, azimuth, dip and final depth are reported in SIRGAS 2000 / UTM Zone 24S. Cinto: Collar coordinates, RL, azimuth, dip and depth are reported. Historical surface stations used WGS 1984 / UTM Zone 19S. Cucho: Collar coordinates, RL, azimuth, dip and depth are tabulated in the announcement. The grid and down-hole survey method will be confirmed against the current drill database before release.

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Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing; adequacy for geological and grade continuity; compositing.	Mandacaru: Drill fences tested pegmatite geometry and strike continuity. Sampling was nominally 1 metres in visible/important zones and 2 metres in background zones. Campo Grande: Four holes tested part of an approximately 1,000 metres prospective corridor. Cinto: Maiden holes tested discrete geological, geochemical and IP targets. Cucho: Current drilling tests three principal target zones and extensions to historical drilling. SLM26-01 is an exploration hole and, by itself, is insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity. No assay compositing is reported. The drill spacing is not sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether sampling orientation is unbiased; assessment of any orientation-related bias.	Mandacaru: Holes were designed to intersect mapped or interpreted planar pegmatites at a high angle. True orientation and thickness remain uncertain. Campo Grande: Holes were oriented to test mapped pegmatites beneath coincident anomalies. True widths are not established. Cinto: Holes were oriented to test the down-dip continuation of mineralised breccia and related IP/geochemical targets. True widths are not established. Cucho: SLM26-01 was oriented to test the interpreted intrusive-hydrothermal system and extensions to historical mineralisation. The geometry and true width of mineralisation are not yet established. Reported intervals are downhole lengths and no orientation-related sampling bias can yet be assessed.
Sample security	Measures taken to ensure sample security.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Marked core boxes were received by Company personnel and transported to the Berizal core facility. Samples remained in Company custody until delivery to SGS. Cinto: Historical surface samples were transported in sealed bags from site to ALS Peru in Lima under chain of custody. Current drill core and samples were handled under Company chain-of-custody procedures. Cucho: Core was or will be transported from the drill site to the Company core facility under Company supervision. Samples were or will be bagged, sealed and dispatched under documented chain of custody. Final laboratory and transport details will be confirmed before release.
Audits or reviews	Results of audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Standard industry sampling and logging procedures were applied under Company oversight. No external audit of the current programmes is reported. Internal reviews have been completed by Company technical personnel.

JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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(Criteria listed in Section 1 also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary - consolidated by project**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference, location and ownership; agreements and third-party issues; tenure security and known impediments.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Part of the approximately 93,000 ha Brazil Lithium Project in Minas Gerais, comprising 53 granted exploration claims acquired from Rio Tinto and reported as 100% Solis Minerals. Claims were reported granted, in good standing and with rental payments current. Cinto: Located in Ilabaya district, Jorge Basadre province, Tacna department, Peru. The programme relates to seven granted concessions, SOLIS02A, SOLIS02, SOLIS03, SOLIS04, SOLIS05, SOLIS06 and SOLIS07, held by Westminster Peru S.A.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Solis Minerals. Cucho: Located in Peru and subject to the project acquisition/earn-in terms disclosed by Solis Minerals on 21 October 2025; including concessions and key transaction terms.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Rio Tinto completed regional auger drilling, soil and rock-chip sampling and mapping. Solis incorporated these datasets with its own mapping, geochemistry and drilling. Cinto: No documented historical drilling was identified before Solis. Minor artisanal workings occur on copper-oxide outcrops. Solis completed remote sensing, mapping, magnetometry, surface sampling and IP before drilling. Cucho: Discovered by Quippu Exploraciones in 2008. Historical work included mapping, stream-sediment and bedrock geochemistry, petrography, magnetics, radiometrics, IP/resistivity and seven diamond holes drilled in 2014. Solis reviewed supplied logs, laboratory reports and stored core and completed additional mapping, sampling, drone magnetics and integrated interpretation.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mandacaru: Neoproterozoic metasediments of the Salinas Formation intruded by pegmatites interpreted to be associated with S-type granites/leucogranites prospective for LCT mineralisation. Campo Grande: Highly fractionated LCT pegmatites in the Aracuai-Salinas Lithium Valley, defined by mapped pegmatites and coincident Li-Cs-Ta-Be anomalies. Cinto: Cenozoic porphyry belt along the Incapuquio Fault Zone. Mineralisation includes structurally controlled quartz stockwork and intrusive-hydrothermal breccia with copper oxides at surface and coincident magnetic-low and IP chargeability targets at depth. Cucho: Copper-molybdenum-silver porphyry-style system hosted by intrusive rocks of the Coastal Batholith. Granodiorite, diorite and monzonite phases show propylitic/phyllic alteration, quartz stockwork, oxide copper near surface and chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralisation at depth.

Drill hole Information	Material collar coordinates, RL, dip, azimuth, downhole length, intercept depth and hole length.	Material current drill-hole collar and survey information is tabulated in the announcement. Mandacaru, Campo Grande and Cinto drilling details were previously reported in the 29 October 2026 Quarterly Activities Report. Historical Cucho collar data and material intercepts have been reported in prior Solis Minerals announcements.
Data aggregation methods	Weighting and averaging; grade truncations and cut-offs; treatment of high and low grades; metal-equivalent assumptions.	Mandacaru, Campo Grande and Cinto: Reported assay results are based on individual laboratory samples or length-weighted averages over stated downhole intervals, where applicable. No top cuts, grade truncation or metal-equivalent calculations have been applied. Cucho: No assay grades, aggregated assay intercepts, top cuts, lower cut-offs or metal-equivalent values are reported for SLM26-01. Logged mineral observations are preliminary visual estimates over geological intervals and must not be interpreted as grade. Historical Cucho intersections are reproduced exactly from the original disclosure, including cut-off and aggregation parameters where applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Relationship between drill angle and mineralisation geometry; statement where true width is unknown.	All reported drill depths and intervals are downhole lengths unless stated otherwise. Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Pegmatite geometry and true widths are not fully established. Cinto: The geometry and true width of mineralisation are not established. Cucho: The geometry and true width of the disseminated and vein-hosted Cu-Mo mineralisation are not yet established. Downhole intervals are not necessarily representative of true widths.
Diagrams	Appropriate plans, sections and intercept tables for significant discoveries.	The announcement includes regional location plans, project-scale geology and target plans, current drill-hole collar locations and traces, and appropriate core photographs or sections for the results discussed. Scales, north arrows, legends and coordinate grids are shown where relevant.
Balanced reporting	Representative reporting of both low and high grades or widths where comprehensive reporting is impracticable.	The announcement reports the material status and results of the referenced programmes. For Cucho, the complete logged mineralised sequence is presented in a table. Barren or weakly mineralised interruptions and the weathered/oxidised upper zones are disclosed. Visual estimates are not assay results and assays are pending.
Other substantive exploration data	Other material geological, geophysical, geochemical, metallurgical, density, groundwater, geotechnical or deleterious-element information.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Targeting integrates mapping, soil/rock geochemistry and historical auger data. Cinto: Targeting integrates mapping, surface geochemistry, drone/ground magnetics and IP. Cucho: Targeting integrates historical drilling, surface Cu-Mo-S geochemistry, geological structures, drone magnetics and IP chargeability. SLM26-01 logging records disseminated and vein-hosted chalcopyrite with widespread molybdenite and local pyrite through intrusive rocks. No metallurgical, density or deleterious-element results are reported.

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Further work	Nature and scale of planned further work; diagrams showing possible extensions and future drilling areas.	Mandacaru and Campo Grande: Assays and geological interpretation will guide follow-up mapping, target ranking and drilling. Cinto: Results from the initial programme will guide testing from permitted pads and any follow-up drilling. Cucho: Drilling will continue to test lateral and depth continuity across the principal target zones. Laboratory assays from SLM26-01 and subsequent holes will be integrated with geological logging, geochemistry and geophysics to refine the porphyry model and plan step-out drilling.

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