News Release

5 May 2026

Exploration Team Mobilises To Mandacaru and Campo Grande Lithium Prospects, Minas Gerais, Brazil

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Solis Minerals' Brazilian exploration team has mobilised to site** (Image 1), commencing target refinement, land access agreements and planning drill-rig mobilisation.
- **Geochemical and geological data from Rio Tinto ("RT")** (ASX:RIO) **confirm Mandacaru and Campo Grande as priority drill targets**, located in the Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley, Minas Gerais[1]. **Both projects exhibit strong lithium mineralisation at surface.**
- Soil and auger programs completed by RT define strong lithium anomalies and lithium-cesium-tantalum ("LCT") signatures, providing compelling potential discovery vectors at both targets.
- **Both targets display geochemical and structural signatures comparable to early-stage data that supported the Colina lithium discovery**, now owned by PLS (ASX:PLS).
- Surface work at Mandacaru and Campo Grande is advancing in parallel given proximity (18kms)[2].
- **Former senior RT geologist, who supported discovery of Mandacaru and Campo Grande, is consulting to Solis Minerals.**
- **Initial drilling targeted for June 2026[3].** The concessions are permitted for exploration.

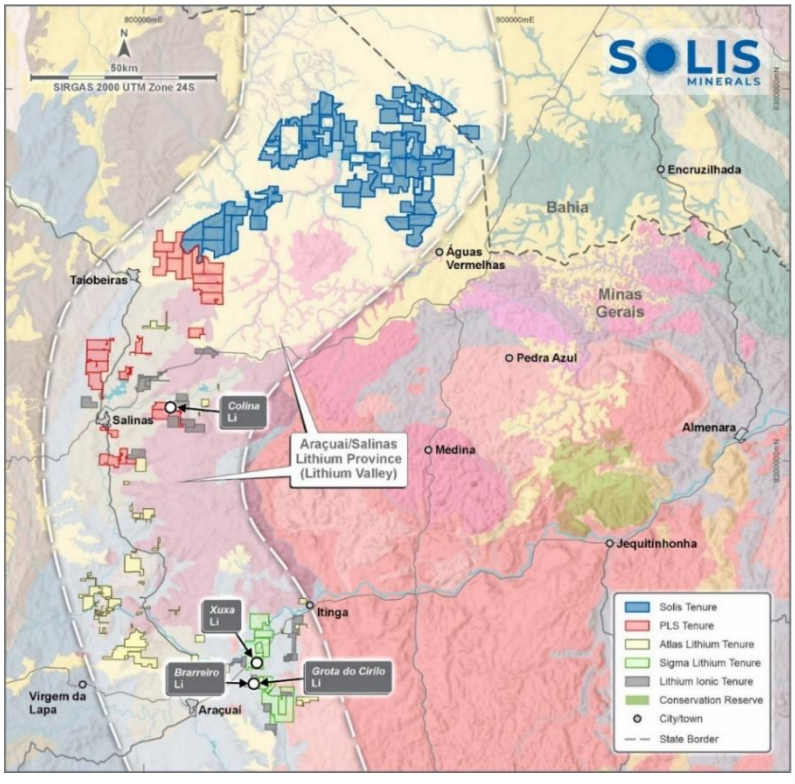


Figure 1. ***Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley located in Minas Gerais, Brazil.***

Regional spodumene operations, including Sigma Lithium's (CVE:SGML) Grota do Cirilo, and advanced projects, including PLS' (ASX:PLS) Colina Lithium Project, overlaid against regional geology.

Other developers in the region include Lithium Ionic (CVE:LTH) and Atlas Lithium (NASDAQ:ATLX).

Solis Minerals' tenure depicted in blue adjacent to the northern concessions of PLS and town of Aguas Vermelhas.

[1] Refer to SLM ASX Announcement *"Acquisition of Advanced Lithium Project, Minas Gerais Brazil"*
[2] Actual sequencing of drilling will be confirmed during May 2026
[3] Subject to surface mapping, land access agreements and rig availability

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Solis Minerals Limited (“**Solis Minerals**” or the “**Company**”) (ASX:SLM) is pleased to provide an update on drilling targets and strategy at the **Mandacaru** and **Campo Grande** lithium prospects (Figure 2), following the acquisition of the Brazil Lithium Project (100% Solis Minerals) from a subsidiary of RT.

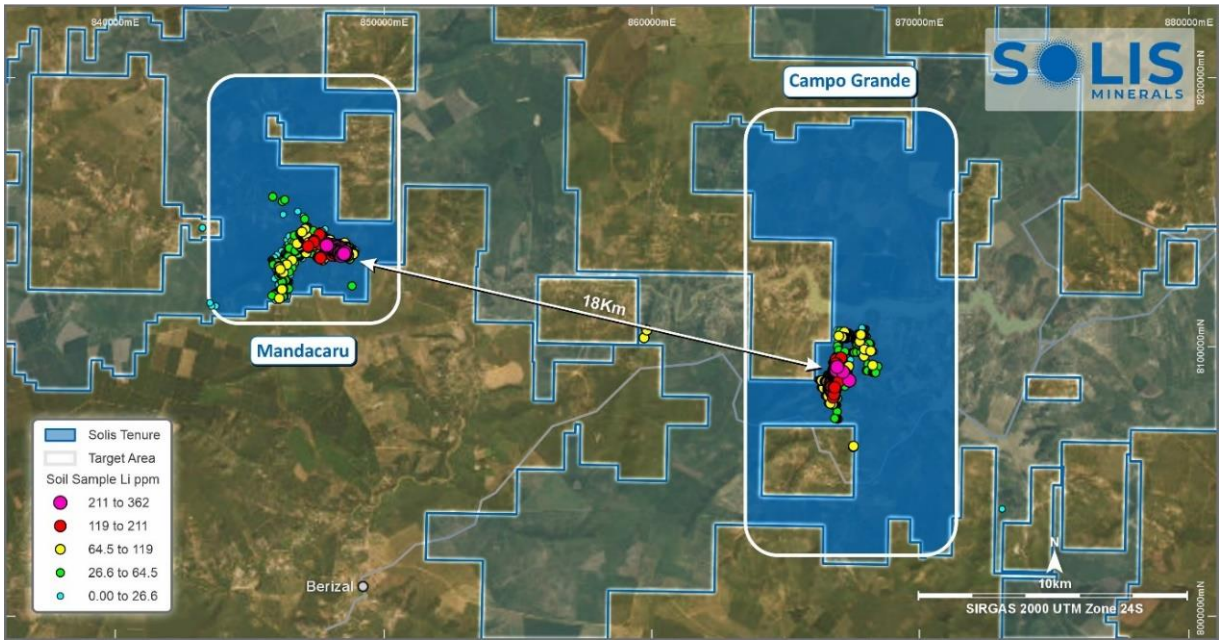


Figure 2. *SLM priority lithium exploration targets, Mandacaru and Campo Grande, overlaid with SLM’s licences and RT soil sample geochemistry assays.*

Chief Executive Officer, Mitch Thomas, commented:

“The quality and scale of the work previously completed by RT gives us a genuine head start. Mandacaru and Campo Grande are well-defined, drill-ready prospects with strong lithium and LCT pathfinder signatures comparable to those seen at Colina before its discovery[4]. In parallel, we are also planning broader regional exploration to identify additional targets to further support in potentially delivering a near-term discovery in one of the world’s most exciting hard-rock lithium districts as lithium prices exceed US$2,500/t SC6[5].”

Background

The Brazil Lithium Project is located in the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*; emerging as one of the world’s most prospective hard-rock lithium belts (Figure 1).

The newly acquired concessions sit directly adjacent to PLS’ tenure, where Solis Minerals executives Chris Gale, Tony Greenaway, and Mitch Thomas delivered major exploration, development and divestment success. This gives Solis Minerals an advantage in the region given its first-hand technical knowledge of the district’s geology, discovery, and exploration pathways, including important governmental, technical and community relationships that can expedite exploration efforts.

Drill-Ready Targets

The Company has completed a detailed technical review of the extensive exploration work undertaken by RT (over the period 2022-2024), including 1,814 soil samples, 18 auger drill-holes (124 samples) and 324 rock-chip samples, which confirm both Mandacaru and Campo Grande as high-confidence, technically drill-ready lithium targets. Results from the exploration work were previously

[4] Refer to ASX:LRS (now delisted) announcement from 26 October 2021 “*Assay Results Return High Grade Lithium in Highly…”*
[5] Source: Fastmarkets (spodumene CIF China), 30 April 2026 – pricing of US$2,520/t SC6

released – in summary form – in the ASX announcement on 21 April 2026. Additional auger assays have been included in this release.

Mandacaru

Mandacaru represents the most advanced target within the project area and will be a primary focus of initial drilling. RT soil sampling defined a coherent lithium anomaly extending over several kilometres, with peak values up to 362 ppm Li, exceeding early soil anomalies reported at Salinas South prior to the Colina discovery (Figure 3).

Auger drilling completed by RT intersected consistent lithium mineralisation within saprolite, returning values up to 338 ppm Li, supported by elevated rubidium, caesium, tin and tantalum. These elements are well-recognised pathfinders for evolved spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatites and provide strong vectoring toward a nearby pegmatite source.

Surface mapping has identified pegmatite and aplitic float, while regional geological interpretation places Mandacaru proximal to fertile S-type leucogranites, the same intrusions associated with major lithium deposits elsewhere in the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*, including Colina.

Initial considerations around drilling strategy

At Mandacaru, auger drilling shows lithium grades increasing with depth, with the strongest results occurring below ~2.0 metres and peaking at 3.0–3.5 metres, supported by elevated rubidium, tin and tantalum. This vertical zonation is interpreted to reflect proximity to bedrock-hosted LCT pegmatite mineralisation rather than reflecting transported surface material.

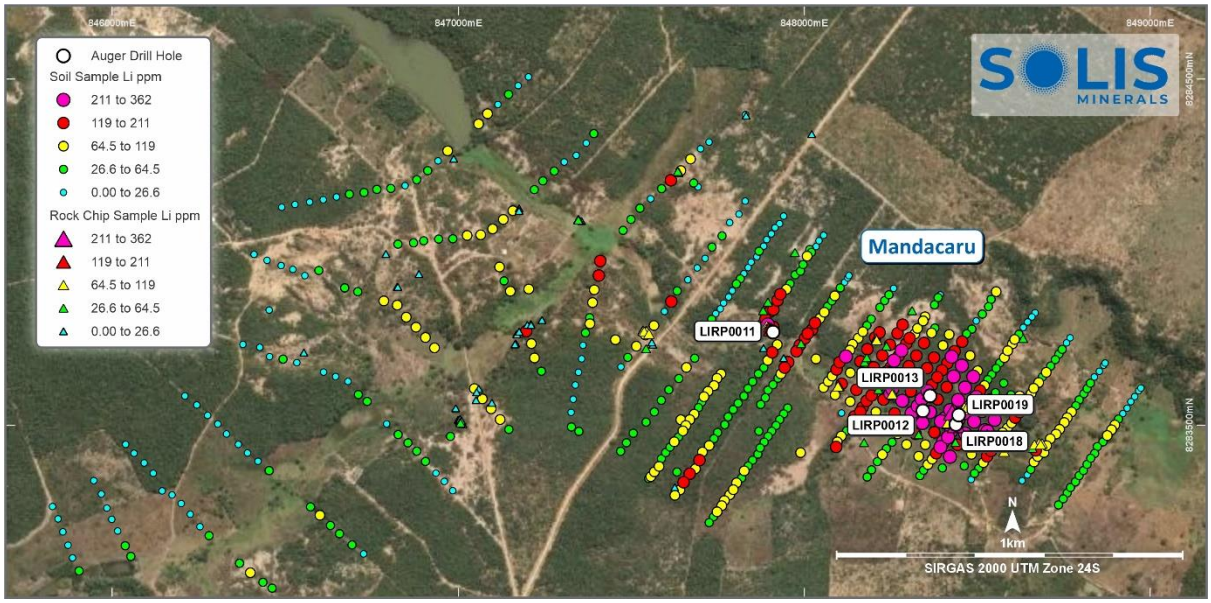


Figure 3. *Mandacaru target, soil samples, rock-chips and auger drill-hole locations and assay results (Table 1).*

Table 1. *Mandacaru auger drill-hole assay results (intervals highlighted that potentially indicate proximity to a spodumene-bearing body)*

HOLE ID	AREA	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	Li PPM	Rb PPM	Sn PPM	Ta PPM
LIRP0011	Mandacaru	51845354	0.00	0.50	102.5	256	5.2	2
LIRP0011	Mandacaru	51845355	0.50	1.00	119.5	320	5.2	2.4
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845356	0.00	0.50	226	242	9.5	2.5
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845357	0.50	1.00	132	127	5.8	2.2
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845358	1.00	1.50	65.7	53.7	3	1.1
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845359	1.50	2.00	191.5	128.5	6.2	2

HOLE ID	AREA	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	Li PPM	Rb PPM	Sn PPM	Ta PPM
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845360	2.00	2.50	314	178.5	6.3	1.4
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845361	2.50	3.00	295	179	3.9	1.2
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845362	3.00	3.50	338	190.5	5.7	24.4
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845826	0.00	0.50	146.5	240	5.6	2.9
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845827	0.50	1.00	120	208	6.2	4.1
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845828	1.00	1.50	110	303	6	3.5
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845829	1.50	2.00	89.4	288	5.2	3.8
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845830	2.00	2.50	77.7	304	4.4	3.2
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845831	2.50	3.00	70.1	304	4.3	3
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845832	3.00	3.50	82.7	244	4	3.5
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845833	3.50	4.00	73.8	232	4.3	3.4
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845834	4.00	4.50	75.4	178	6.1	6.1
LIRP0013	Mandacaru	51845835	4.50	5.00	70.5	213	5.2	3.9
LIRP0018	Mandacaru	51854653	0.00	0.50	188.5	202	6.7	3.6
LIRP0018	Mandacaru	51854654	0.50	1.00	113	102	4.4	2
LIRP0018	Mandacaru	51854655	1.00	1.50	82.7	179	7.6	10.6
LIRP0018	Mandacaru	51854656	1.50	2.00	107	191	12.7	9.2
LIRP0018	Mandacaru	51854667	2.00	2.50	196.5	320	13.5	6.3
LIRP0019	Mandacaru	51854657	0.00	0.50	101.5	106.5	3.1	2.1
LIRP0019	Mandacaru	51854668	0.50	1.00	85	82.2	5.1	15.6
LIRP0019	Mandacaru	51854669	1.00	1.50	269	181.5	9.5	2

Campo Grande

Campo Grande is the second high-priority target with compelling technical credentials. Soil sampling outlines lithium anomalism of up to 276 ppm Li, while auger drilling returned values up to 294 ppm Li, including a broad mineralised interval from 6.0–7.0 metres (Figure 4).

Importantly, auger samples show strong fractionation signatures with elevated Rb (up to ~424 ppm), Cs (up to ~66 ppm) and Sn (up to ~17 ppm), likely indicating increasing pegmatite fertility along the interpreted trend.

The target is located along NE–SW structural corridors, consistent with the orientation of productive spodumene pegmatites at Colina and elsewhere in the district. Pegmatite float and evolved aplites[6] mapped at surface further support the interpretation of a fertile LCT system.

Initial considerations around drilling strategy

At Campo Grande, auger drilling defines a broad, coherent lithium anomaly, most strongly developed in hole LIRP0032, where lithium and LCT pathfinder elements increase progressively with depth and peak at 6.0–7.0 metres. This pattern is characteristic of an evolved LCT system and suggests a pegmatite source located upslope of the strongest soil and auger responses.

[6] Aplites fine-grained, light-colored, intrusive igneous rocks, usually of granitic composition (quartz and alkali-feldspar), formed during the final stages of magma crystallization

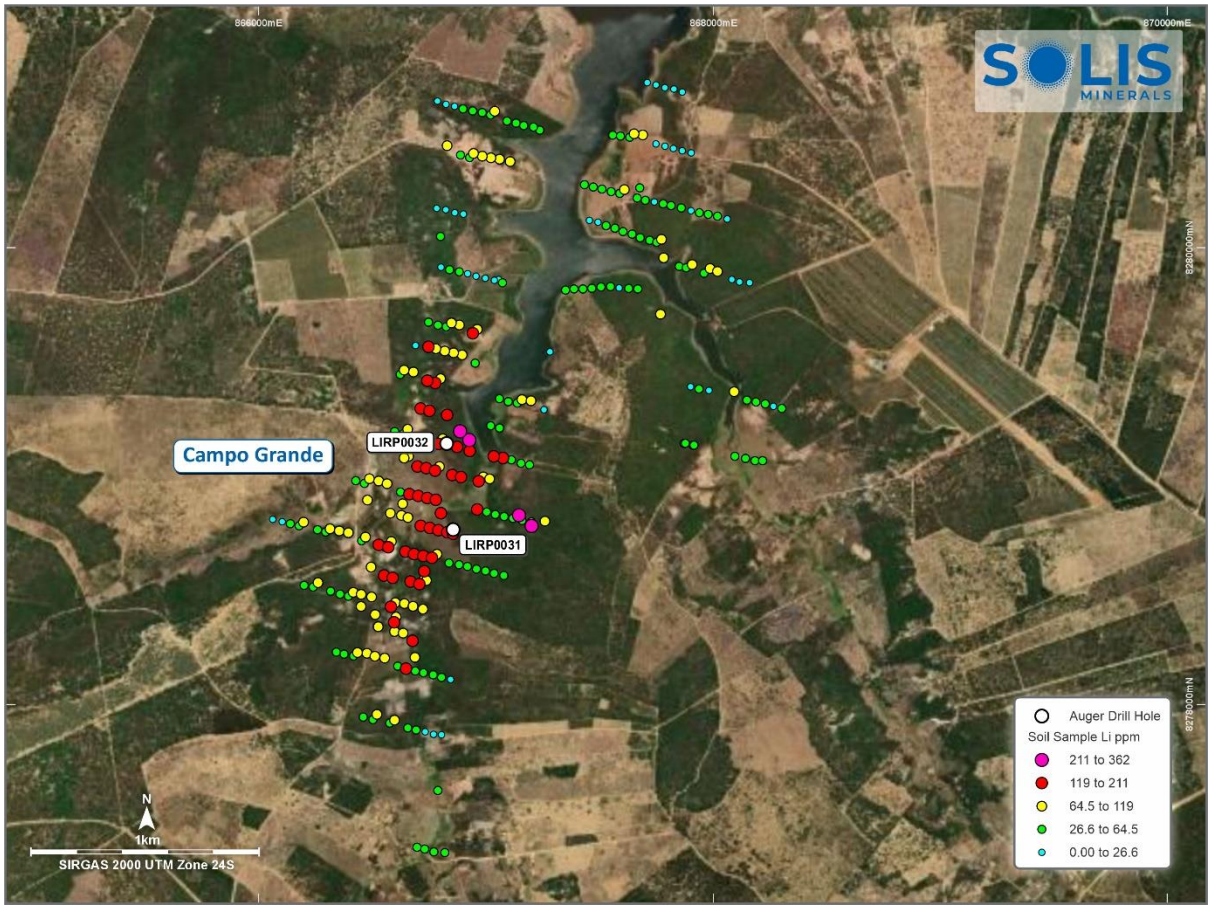


Figure 4. *Campo Grande target, soil samples and auger drill-hole locations and assay results (Table 2).*

Table 2. *Campo Grande auger drill-hole assay results (intervals highlighted that potentially indicate proximity to a spodumene-bearing body).*

HOLE ID	AREA	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	Li PPM	Rb PPM	Sn PPM	Ta PPM
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853358	0.00	1.00	72	282	7.5	2.2
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853359	1.00	2.00	83.2	243	9.3	4.7
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853360	2.00	3.00	88.1	225	8.4	2.8
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853361	3.00	4.00	169.5	324	8.5	3.3
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853362	4.00	5.00	171	334	7.6	3.1
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853364	5.00	6.00	113	207	11.4	3.8
LIRP0031	Campo Grande	51853365	6.00	7.50	122	242	11.1	3.1
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853367	0.00	1.00	138	184.5	8.9	4
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853368	1.00	2.00	176.5	203	8	2.4
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853370	2.00	3.00	252	312	6.8	1.5
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853371	3.00	4.00	243	273	9.9	4
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853372	4.00	5.00	278	447	12.2	2.1
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853373	5.00	6.00	115	281	17.4	3.1
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853374	6.00	7.00	294	424	17.9	3.7
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853375	7.00	8.00	216	309	5.5	2.7
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853376	8.00	9.00	163	312	2.7	5.4
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853377	9.00	10.00	247	255	4.2	1.4
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853378	10.00	11.00	276	263	7	1.2
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853379	11.00	12.00	249	280	6.4	2.5

HOLE ID	AREA	SAMPLE ID	FROM	TO	Li PPM	Rb PPM	Sn PPM	Ta PPM
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853380	12.00	13.00	195	175.5	3.7	2.2
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853381	13.00	14.00	232	159.5	2.8	1.8

Drilling Strategy

Solis Minerals intends to execute an initial scout diamond drilling program at Mandacaru and Campo Grande, subject to surface mapping, land access agreements and rig availability.

Drilling will be designed to:

1. Test the core of the strongest geochemical anomalies;
2. Confirm the presence, thickness and orientation of pegmatite bodies; and
3. Provide geological and geochemical vectoring to guide follow-up drilling.

Drilling across two advanced targets is expected to generate consistent exploration news flow and maximise the potential for an early discovery within the Brazil Lithium Project. Drilling sequence will be confirmed in May 2026.



Image 1: *Solis Minerals' exploration team commencing field activities at Mandacaru, Brazil.*

Regional Exploration – Additional Target Generation

In parallel with drilling at Mandacaru and Campo Grande, Solis Minerals will undertake a regional exploration programme across the broader Brazil Lithium Project concession area to expand target generation and identify additional drill-ready prospects.

RTX's historical work demonstrates that large portions of the concession package remain underexplored despite favourable geology, providing significant scope to define new targets through systematic surface exploration (Figure 5).

Programme Focus

The regional programme will focus on:

1. Reconnaissance geological mapping to identify pegmatites, aplites and fractionated granitic intrusions within Salinas Formation metasediments.
2. Targeted soil and rock-chip sampling across favourable structural corridors and areas of prospective geology.
3. Pathfinder-based targeting, integrating lithium with key LCT indicators including rubidium, caesium, tin and tantalum to assess pegmatite fertility.
4. Structural interpretation, particularly along NE–SW trends consistent with the orientation of productive pegmatite systems elsewhere in the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*.
5. Systematic target ranking to prioritise areas for follow-up auger drilling and potential diamond drilling.

Colina-Style Targeting Approach

Early exploration success at Colina was driven by recognition of coherent lithium soil anomalies supported by elevated LCT pathfinder elements, prior to drilling.

Solis Minerals' regional programme is designed to replicate this approach by prioritising consistent anomalous trends linked to favourable geological and structural controls, rather than just isolated high values.

This work is expected to progressively build a pipeline of additional targets to complement drilling at Mandacaru and Campo Grande.

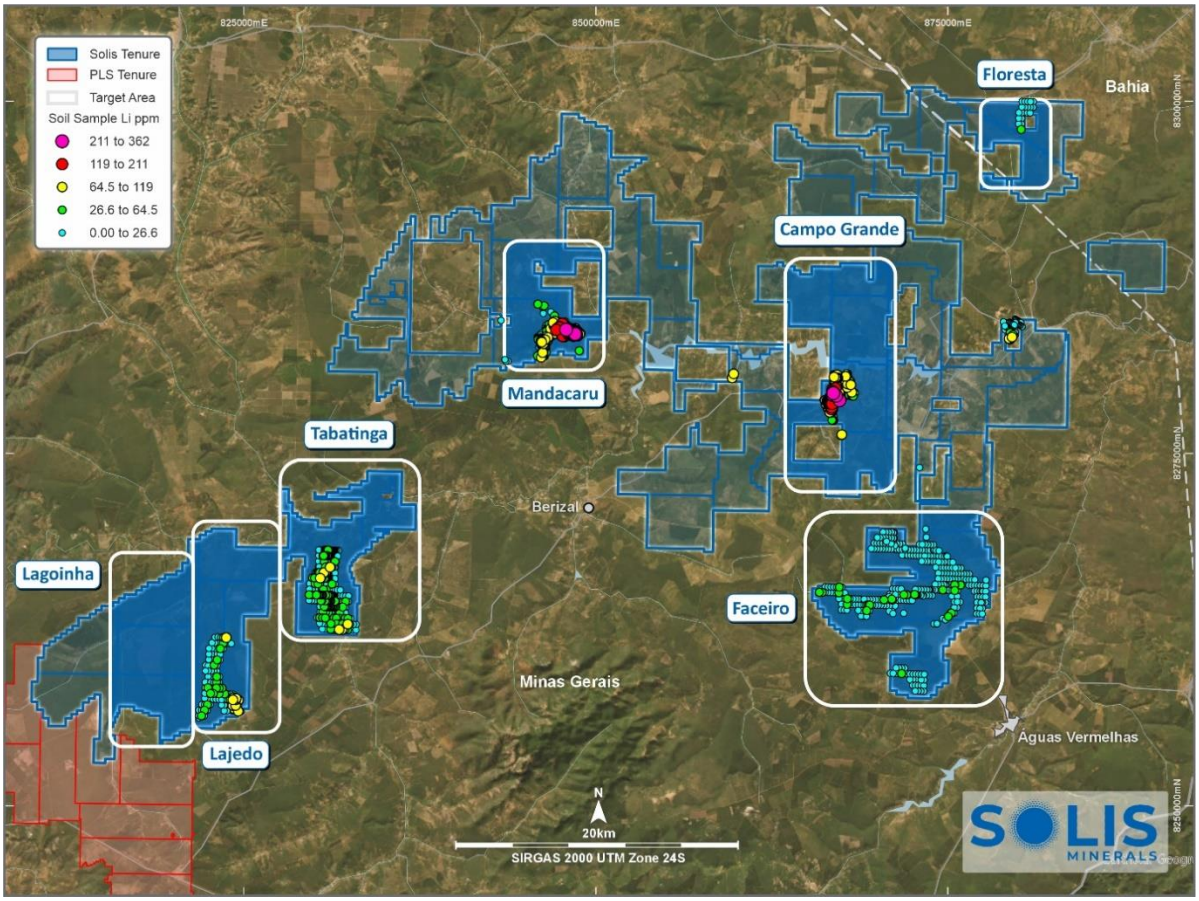


Figure 5. *Targets within the Brazil Lithium Project tenement package, soil sample locations and assays overlaid.*

Next Steps

- **Week commencing 27 April 2026:** SLM Brazil exploration team mobilised to the projects to commence:
    - Land access agreements.
    - Surface mapping to support drill collar positioning.
    - Finalisation of drill contracts and logistics.
- **June 2026:** Targeted commencement of initial diamond drilling at Mandacaru and / or Campo Grande, subject to outcomes of the steps above.
- **July 2026 onwards:** Assays from drilling to be released, subject to assay lab timing.
- **Q3 2026:** Updates on regional target generation.

ENDS

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board.

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About Solis Minerals Limited

Solis Minerals is an emerging exploration company, focused on unlocking the potential of its South American battery materials portfolio. 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 energy material opportunities. South America is a key player in the global export market for lithium and copper. 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 available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. 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.

Qualified Person Statement

The technical information in this news release was reviewed by Dr. Paul Pearson, a Fellow of the Australian institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Paul Pearson is the Head of Exploration for the Company.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX release concerning Geological Information and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Dr Paul Pearson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr 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". Dr Pearson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr 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.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *For the Brazil Lithium Project, located in the Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley in Minas Gerais State of Brazil, according to technical documentation provided by the vendors of the project, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto PLS or "RT", sampling standards such as representativeness, proportionality, homogeneity, and sample cleanliness were adhered to in all samples extracted.* • *For the surface geochemical sampling program a total of 324 bedrock samples taken from road cuts, creeks or outcrops, along profiles across the prospective zones. Average sample weight was 4.0 kg.* • *In the case of outcrops, composite rock samples consisted of chips collected from an area of 4-9 m^2.* • *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, 1,882 B-horizon soil samples were taken along profiles perpendicular to the geological trend of prospective zones, from shallow pits excavated to an average depth of 0.1-0.3 metres, then sieved to minus 2 mm using an appropriate stainless-steel sieve, for an average sample weight of 4.0 kg.* • *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, some 124 shallow auger drill samples were taken from 18 drillholes drilled to a depth of 1.0-14.0 metres, at regular intervals of 0.5-1.0 metres downhole and an average sample weight of 4.0-5.0 kg.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, shallow auger drilling was completed using a mobile mechanical rotary machine, but precise details / technical specifications are not documented.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, control of recovery of samples obtained from the shallow auger drilling was not completed.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, basic lithologic logging of auger hole samples was completed in the field.* • *Logging information recorded included*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*differentiation of soil, saprolite, and transition zones, including details of lithology, colour, texture, alteration and mineralogy.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, for each sample interval a representative auger hole sample was split from the total sample recovered in the field.* • *Samples were prepared according to RT's **RIOSEDPUL** procedure, which involves:* • *RT auger (pulverized) with Archive Split.* • *Weighing & reporting weight (WEI-21); Dryat <60°C (DRY-22); Archive Split (SPL-28X) prior to sieving;* • *Riffle split 250g for pulverizing (SPL-21) and pulverizing to >85%-75mm (PUL-31).* • *Reporting fineness tests 1/40 add RIOPREPQC.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *For the surface geochemical sampling program of 324 rock samples taken from road cuts, outcrops and along creek profiles, samples were simply bagged and sealed, and no splitting, sub-sampling or other related techniques were applied.* • *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, for the surface rocks, soils and auger geochemistry sampling program samples were sent to the ALS laboratory where they were prepared and analysed. ALS Laboratories are internationally renowned for its geochemical analysis used in the mining industry.* • ***RIOLiE XPAE** were the preferred analysis package, which includes MEMS61L & MEMS81 (ALS codes).* • *Sample analysis at ALS included: 1) super trace multi-element package for 51 elements by a four - acid digestion and ICP-MS multi-collector determination; 2) for Au > 35 p pb, a gold analysis by lead collection fire assay using a 30g charge; 3) Ag, As, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, S. Zn over limits via OG62, all others via X-ICPDIL and 4) full suite trace elements including REE by lithium borate fusion prior to acid dissolution and ICP-MS. All samples reporting >4500ppm Li were reported by Li-ICPDIL and re-analysed by RIOLi (Li-ICP82b) According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, the Company followed rigorous QC/QA procedures for the surface geochemical sampling program. As a rule, regardless sample quantity or survey type, each batch of samples submitted contained at least 1 CRM (standard), 1 blank sample and 1 field duplicate sample. In addition, ALS laboratories prepared duplicate samples at*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the crushing and milling stages to test precision in the sample preparation line and used a variety of reagent blanks and CRMs during analysis to ensure analytical accuracy • *Medium Lithium grade CRM's were regularly inserted in all batches -> 2% or 1 every 50 samples or 1 per batch* • *No issues relating to sample contamination, analytical accuracy, sampling error or repeatability were detected.*
Verification of Sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, no detailed verification of data, data entry procedures, data verification or data storage (physical and electronic) protocols for drill-derived samples has occurred or at least been documented.* • *Assay data was sourced directly from RT excel records.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *For the rock and soil sample stations, and shallow auger drillhole collars, location of waypoints were located using a hand-held Garmin GPS unit in the WGS 1984 UTM, Zone 24S projection.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Being an early-stage exploration project, no systematically positioned, deep drill holes yet exist on the project. Only shallow, vertically oriented auger drilling has been executed in a limited number of locations.* • *Issues of data spacing and distribution pertinent to establishing the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications are therefore not applicable.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Being an early-stage exploration project, no systematically positioned, deep drill holes yet exist on the project. Only shallow, vertically oriented auger drilling has been executed in a limited number of locations.* • *Issues related to the orientation of sampling in achieving unbiased sampling of possible structures are therefore not applicable.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, surface rock and soil, plus auger drilling geochemical samples were transported in sealed bags and sacks from the project by pickup truck, then transported directly for submission to the ALS Brazil laboratories.* • *All precautions were taken to secure security of samples in an orderly chain of custody.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *According to technical documentation provided by the vendors RT, no audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have yet been conducted.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The 93,000 ha Brazil Lithium Project area is located in the State of Minas Gerais of Brazil. The project comprises 53 granted exploration claims. The claims are held 100% by a 100% owned Brazilian subsidiary of RT.* • *According to due diligence conducted by the Company, all 53 claims are fully granted and gazetted by the Brazilian state, being in good standing. Rental payments are currently up to date for the current fiscal year.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *RT completed 18 auger drill-holes, 1,882 soil samples and 324 rock-chip samples, generating a robust geochemical dataset across the Mandacaru, Campo Grande, Lagoinha, Lajedo and Tabatinga target areas.* • *Soil samples of up to 362 ppm Li2O and rock-chip samples of up to 359 ppm Li2O, comparable to early-stage anomalies at nearby discovery areas within the Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley.* • *Mapping identified pegmatite float, aplitic units and fractionated lithologies, consistent with LCT-style (Lithium- Cesium-Tantalum) pegmatite systems.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The concession package is underlain predominantly by Neoproterozoic metasediments of the Salinas Formation, the same host sequence associated with significant lithium pegmatites at the nearby Latin Resources' Salinas Project.* • *Pegmatites are interpreted to be related to S-type granites and leucogranites, recognised as the fertile parental intrusions for spodumene-bearing LCT systems in the region.*

Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• *Being an early-stage exploration project, no systematically positioned, deep drill holes yet exist on the project. Only shallow, vertically oriented auger drilling has been executed in a limited number of locations.*
		• *Issues related to the material nature of these shallow drilling results are therefore not applicable.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Being an early-stage exploration project, no systematically positioned, deep drill holes yet exist on the project. Only shallow, vertically oriented auger drilling has been executed in a limited number of locations.* • *Issues related to the weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are therefore not applicable.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *Being an early-stage exploration project, no systematically positioned, deep drill holes yet exist on the project. Only shallow, vertically oriented auger drilling has been executed in a limited number of locations.* • *Issues related to the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths are therefore not applicable.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Being an early-stage exploration project, only the preparation of plan view maps is appropriate at this stage. The preparation of sections based on the current scant and shallow drill-derived information is not yet possible.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Exploration data derived at the Brazil Lithium Project by the Company will be reported as it becomes available, and will be subject to due diligence and verification as part of the Company's evaluation process.*

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Apart from regional geologic and geophysical studies conducted by RT, the Company is not aware of any other substantive exploration data available for the project.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *A staged approach for exploration will be designed to de-risk the Brazil Lithium Project, with technical milestones defined at each stage. Milestones and timelines will be established to ensure a disciplined, value-driven approach to project advancement:* • *Solis Minerals plans to move immediately to surface exploration.* • *This first-pass program is designed to rapidly advance the concession package toward scout drilling.*