21 April 2026

Solis Minerals Acquires Advanced District Scale Lithium Project from Rio Tinto in Minas Gerais, Brazil

HIGHLIGHTS

- 100% acquisition of a 93-thousand-hectare district scale exploration package from a subsidiary of Rio Tinto PLC (LSE:RIO) ("RT") within the ***Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*, a globally significant hard-rock lithium belt**.
    - **Adjacent to PLS Group Ltd's (ASX:PLS) lithium tenure**, acquired pursuant to the 100% acquisition of Latin Resources via a scheme of arrangement in 2025, a transaction valued at A$0.6 billion[1] and delivered by key members of Solis Minerals' team.
- RT's work shows **significant geochemical anomalies (auger and soil samples > 330 ppm Li[2]; higher than initial Latin Resources' samples that supported the discovery of Colina[3])**.
    - Weathered pegmatites with spodumene pseudomorphs have been noted in float samples recorded in RT data.
    - **Priority targets (Mandacaru and Campo Grande) already possess well-defined geochemical and structural signatures suitable for immediate drill testing.**
    - Solis Minerals is **fully funded for initial drilling program**.
- Low-cost acquisition of US$500,000 with a 1.75% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty.
- **Collaboration Agreement signed with Solis Minerals' largest shareholder and adjacent operator, PLS,** that includes providing PLS with a participation first right in relation to any future transaction involving the tenements on the same terms as any proposed counterparty.
- **Diversifies Solis Minerals' portfolio across energy metals**, complementing the advanced copper strategy in Peru with a high-quality, lithium generative, district scale asset in Brazil.

Solis Minerals Limited ("**Solis Minerals**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the 100%-acquisition of the **Brazil Lithium Project** – a highly prospective 93-thousand hectare exploration district located within the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley* in Minas Gerais, Brazil (Figure 1), one of the most active and rapidly emerging lithium districts globally.

Chief Executive Officer, Mitch Thomas, commented:

"The Brazil Lithium Project gives a substantial and strategic foothold in one of the world's emerging hard rock lithium districts, directly alongside ground where our leadership team has previously delivered major lithium exploration success. This high potential asset complements our copper portfolio and positions us with a diversified pipeline of high-impact energy metal opportunities."

[1] Source: PLS ASX Announcement 4 February 2025 – Latin Resources Acquisition Completed
[2] Conversion factor of 2.1527 is used to convert from Li (element) to Li2O (lithium oxide)
[3] Source: LRS ASX Announcement 26 October 2021 – Assay Results Return High Grade Lithium in the Highly Prospective Jequitinhonha Valley, Brazil

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Chairman, Chris Gale, commented:

"This Brazilian Lithium Project acquisition allows Solis Minerals to potentially provide its shareholders significant upside in the event of a lithium discovery. The timing of the acquisition is outstanding as the lithium price continues to rise with supply weakening and demand strengthening. I have a sense of deja-vu due to the Solis Minerals management team having previously made a significant lithium discovery in the same region."

Background

The Brazil Lithium Project (100%-Solis Minerals) is located in the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*; emerging as one of the world's most prospective hard-rock lithium belts.

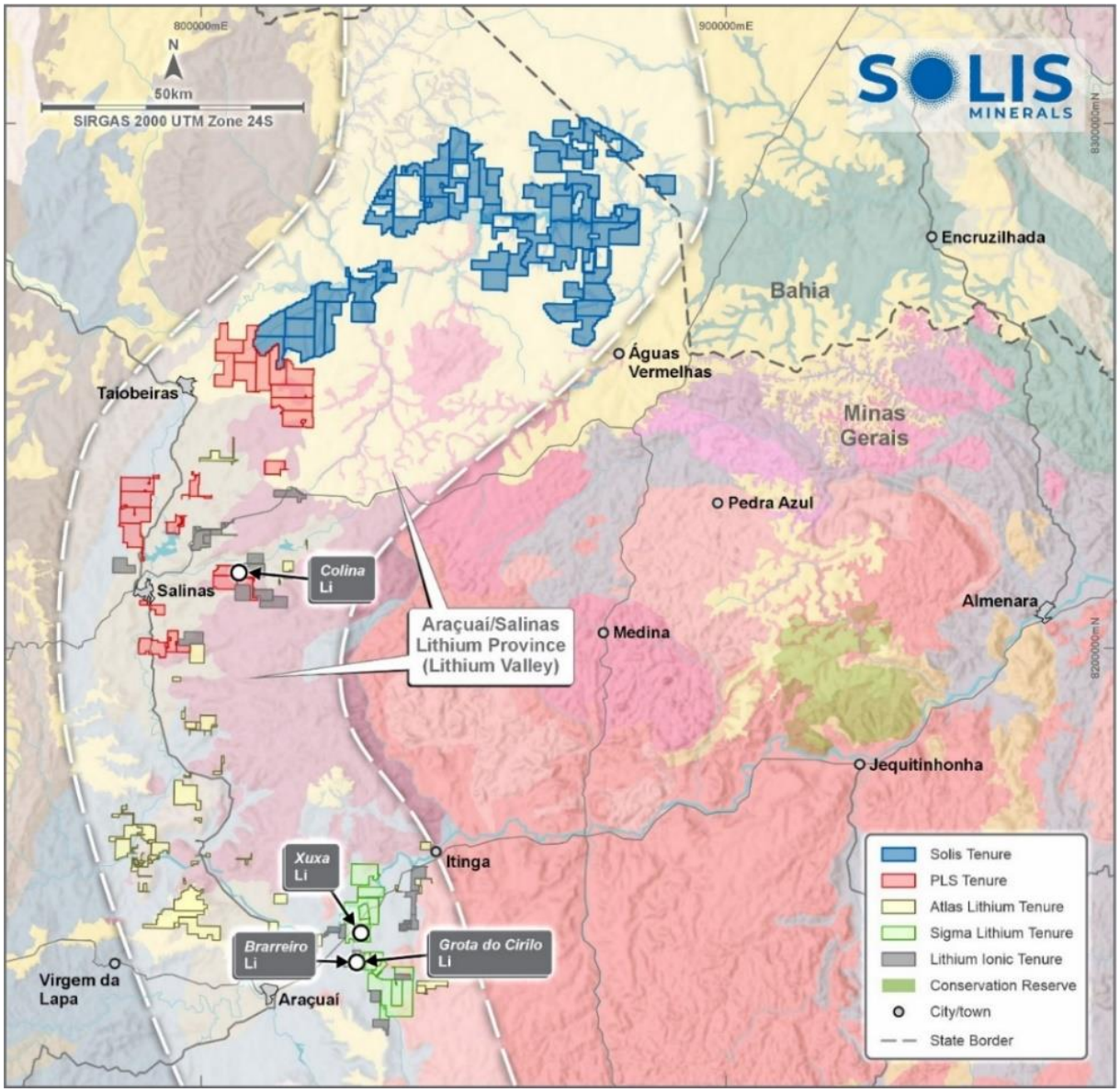

Figure 1. *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley (illustrative). Regional spodumene operations (including Sigma Lithium's Grota do Cirilo) and advanced projects, including PLS' Colina Lithium Project.*

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 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.

The acquisition marks an expansion outside of Peru and provides valuable diversification into another critical metal, complementing Solis Minerals' copper exploration portfolio, including the Cinto and Cucho projects where drilling is planned (Figure 2).

Image 1. *March 2026 – field visit to the Brazil Lithium Project (Mandacaru) led by non-executive director Tony Greenaway and supported by a Brazilian geology team. Pegmatites visible in the target area (circled) of Figure 4.*

The Brazil Lithium Project builds on prior lithium exploration undertaken in Brazil and current work underway at Borborema, Rio Grande do Norte, where more than 200 samples have recently been collected across a broad area, including along sections of large exposed pegmatites. The objectives of the Borborema programme are to assess multi-commodity mineral potential, including lithium, copper, gold and tungsten, with results to be released once available.

Lithium Activity in the Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley

The Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley in Minas Gerais has rapidly emerged as one of the world's most active hard-rock lithium districts, attracting major investment and continuous growth from leading global developers.

The *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley* hosts a cluster of high-grade spodumene deposits within the Salinas Formation metasediments, intruded by fertile Neoproterozoic granites – geology directly comparable to other world-class Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum ("LCT") pegmatite provinces such as the Greenbushes–Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia and Superior Province in Ontario & Manitoba, Canada. The *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*'s mineral endowment, supportive state policies and rapidly expanding infrastructure have created a powerful corridor of lithium exploration, development and production.

1. **Sigma Lithium (NASDAQ:SGML; TSX.V:SGML)**

Sigma Lithium is the most advanced operator in the region and has positioned Brazil as a global leader in sustainable lithium production. The company is producing and exporting spodumene concentrate with a low emission footprint. Sigma has reached full annualised production capacity of 270,000 tonnes of battery-grade lithium with plans to expand to 520,000 tonnes per annum Li_2O spodumene concentrate[4]. Sigma's operations exemplify the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*'s potential to support large-scale, ESG-aligned spodumene production.

2. **PLS Group Limited (ASX:PLS)**

PLS Group Limited entered the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley* in February 2025 through its acquisition of Latin Resources (and its flagship Brazilian lithium asset, the Colina Lithium Project), underscoring the potential of the province. Colina remains a cornerstone discovery within the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley*, acting as a catalyst for global recognition of the district's scale and grade potential.

3. **Lithium Ionic (TSX.V:LTH)**

Lithium Ionic is progressing toward becoming a major lithium producer through its Bandeira Lithium Project in the same district. The company controls 14,668 hectares in the *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley* and completed a Feasibility Study in September 2025, demonstrating an 18.5-year mine life and annual production of 177,000 tonnes per annum of 5.2% Li_2O spodumene concentrate[5]. Lithium Ionic benefits from Priority Status in Minas Gerais and ongoing progress toward environmental licensing for construction.

Summary

The *Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley* is developing into one of the most important hard-rock lithium provinces globally, with four major companies – Sigma Lithium, PLS, Lithium Ionic and Atlas Lithium – all advancing significant projects. Each company reinforces the valley's exceptional geological fertility, strong permitting environment and rapid transition toward large-scale, globally competitive lithium concentrate production. This momentum continues to elevate the region as a premier destination for discovery across the fast-growing global battery materials sector.

Project Overview - Solis Minerals' Brazil Lithium Project

A technical review completed by Solis Minerals confirms that the project area is underexplored yet exhibits multiple indicators consistent with a fertile lithium mineral system, including geochemical anomalies, favourable host lithologies, and structural settings analogous to those seen in nearby discoveries, including the Colina Lithium Project.

The acquisition provides Solis Minerals with:

- **Scale and multiple opportunities:** a large, contiguous landholding in a proven mineral district.
- **Exposure to the fertile Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley**: geophysical interpretation indicates favourable structural corridors, including NE–SW shear zones and extensional structures known to host mineralised pegmatites in the district. The existing Grota do Cirilo operation (100%-Sigma Lithium) and Colina Lithium Project (100%-PLS) demonstrate the regional lithium potential.
- **Proximity to PLS' lithium tenure:** the Brazil Lithium Project is adjacent to where the Company's leadership team delivered strong exploration outcomes. This leverages extensive technical, commercial and regulatory experience of the Solis Minerals' team.

[4] Source: SGML TSX/NASDAQ Release 15 August 2025 - Sigma Lithium Reports 2Q25 Results: Delivers On-Target Production, Further Cost Reductions And Deleveraging
[5] Source: LTH TSX Release 17 September 2025 - Lithium Ionic Announces Definitive Feasibility Study Results for Bandeira Lithium Project, Minas Gerais, Brazil

- **Discovery upside:** complementary opportunities that will be drill-ready alongside the Company's Cinto and Cucho copper projects in Peru. Shareholders will benefit from additional news flow oriented toward exploration discovery.

Figure 2. *Solis Minerals' Brazilian lithium and Peruvian copper projects.*

Exploration Strategy & Targets

Solis Minerals will move immediately to initiate surface exploration, including mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysics, to refine priority drill targets. This first-pass program is designed to rapidly advance the concession package toward scout drilling at key targets, Mandacaru and Campo Grande (Figure 3).

The Company anticipates that early fieldwork will clarify target definition and help prioritise areas demonstrating the strongest potential for lithium-bearing pegmatites.

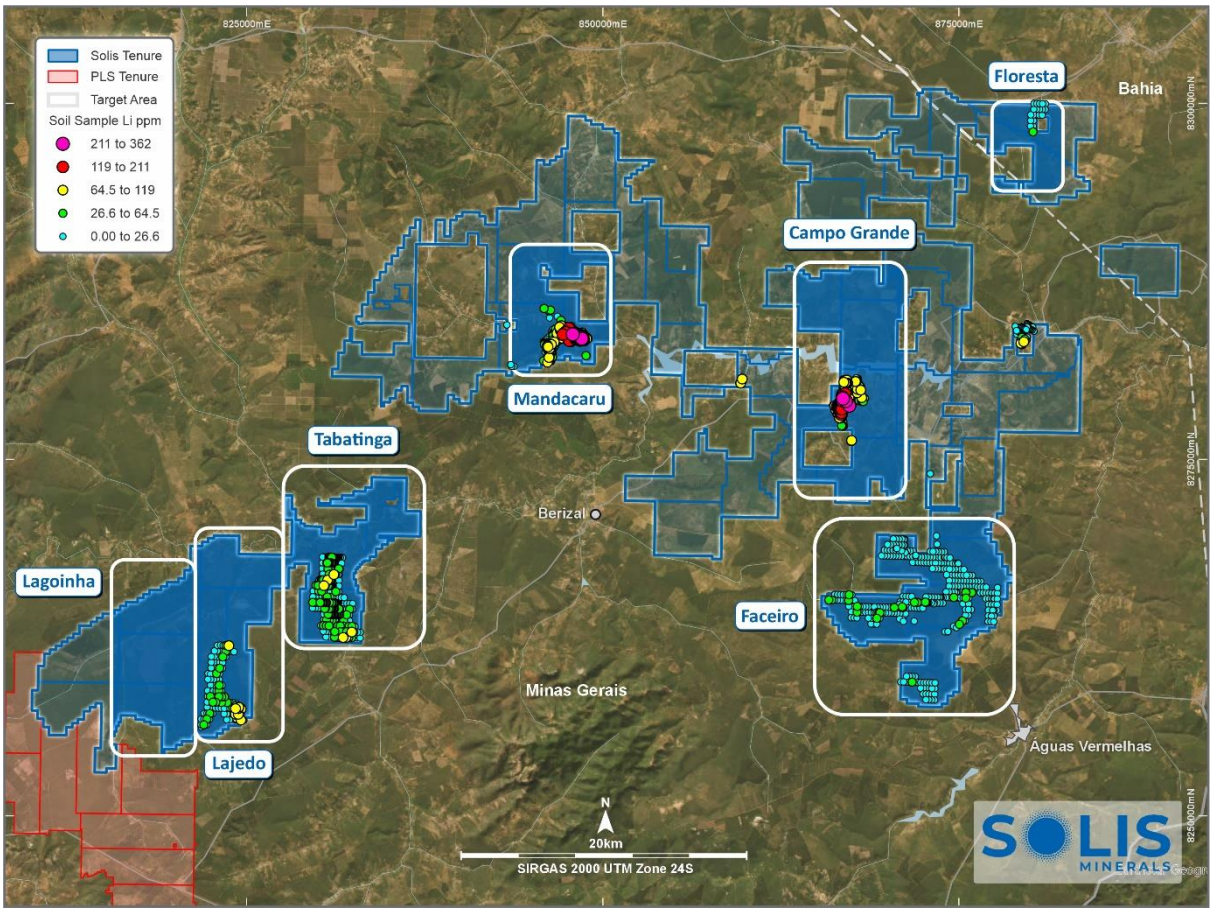

Figure 3. *Targets within the tenement package acquired and RT soil samples (Table 1).*

Across the Brazil Lithium Project licence package, Solis Minerals – leveraging the extensive work performed by RT – has identified a number of priority target areas, with the most prospective being:

1. Mandacaru (High Priority)

- Strongest soil and rock geochemical anomalism in the package. Soil anomalies of up to 362 ppm Li exceed early geochemical anomalies at Salinas South (Table 1, Figures 4, 5).
- Auger drilling returned up to 338 ppm Li (e.g., 3.0–3.5 m in hole LIRP0012), with supporting LCT pathfinders including elevated Rb (190.5 ppm), Cs (29 ppm), Ta (13.45 ppm) and Sn (5.74 ppm), suggesting vectoring toward a pegmatite source and/or proximity to LCT mineralised zones (Table 2).
- Lithium (Li ± Sn, Rb, Ti) dispersion patterns similar to anomalies observed at the Colina Lithium Project and Salinas corridor.
- Pegmatite and aplitic float mapped at surface (Image 1).
- Interpreted proximity to S-type leucogranites, the same fertile source rock that drives LCT pegmatite systems in the Salinas area[6].

[6] **S-type granites** are granitic intrusions derived from the melting of sedimentary source rocks and are widely recognised as the fertile source rocks for LCT pegmatite systems. These granites are typically peraluminous and enriched in lithium and other incompatible elements.
Leucogranites represent the most evolved, highly fractionated phases of S-type granites and are commonly spatially and genetically associated with spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatites in the Araçuaí–Salinas Lithium Valley and comparable hard-rock lithium provinces globally.

- Mandacaru will be the initial focus of Solis Minerals targeting, drill planning and permitting.

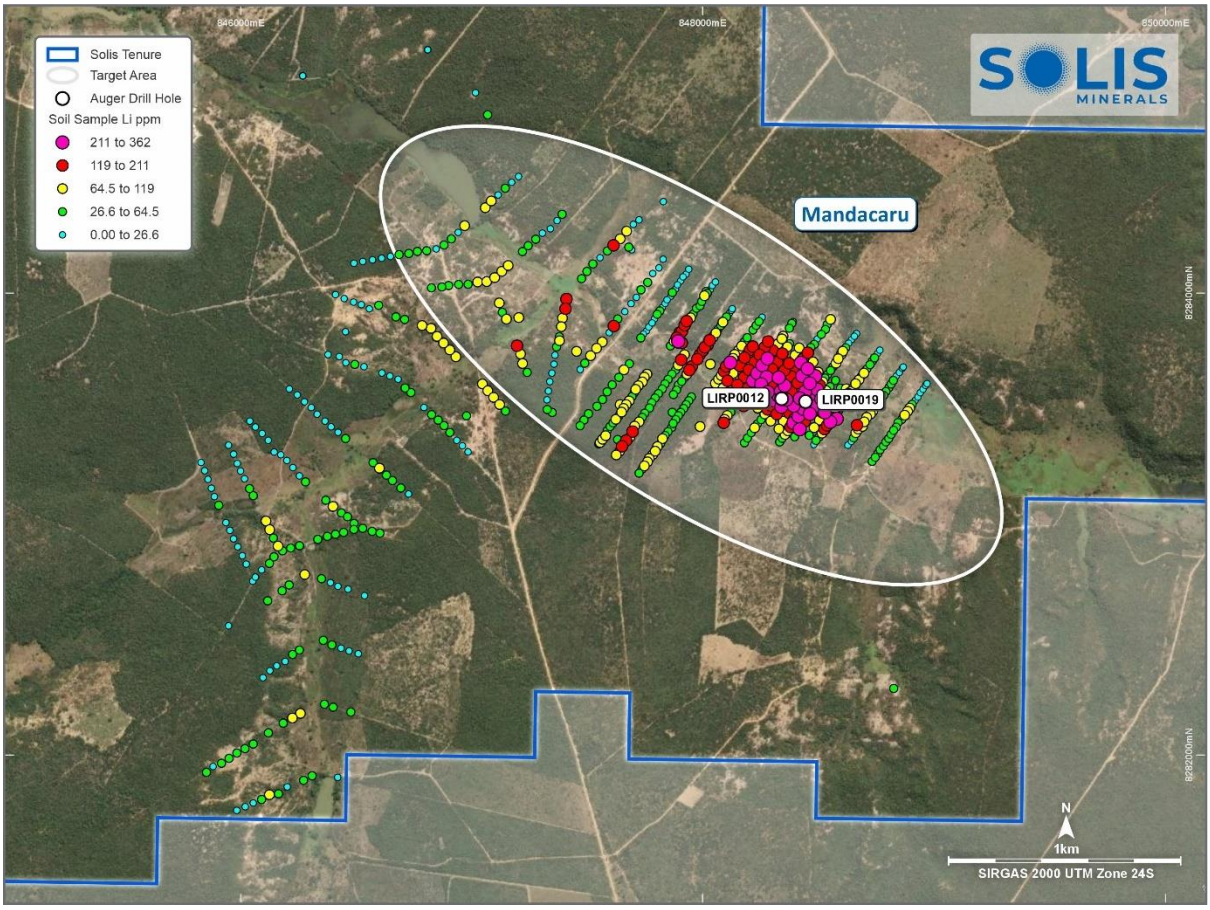

Figure 4. *Mandacaru target, RT soil samples and auger locations (Tables 1, 2).*

2. Campo Grande (High Priority)

- Soil anomalies up to 276 ppm Li and rock-samples of up to 293 ppm Li exceed early geochemical anomalies that led to the discovery of Colina (Table 1, Figure 5).
- Auger drilling returned up to 294 ppm Li (6.0–7.0 m in hole LIRP0032) and is accompanied by strong fractionation indicators including elevated Rb (424 ppm), Cs (65.6 ppm) and Sn (16.75 ppm), consistent with vectoring toward evolved LCT pegmatites and potentially higher-tenor zones along the target trend (Table 2).
- Mapping indicates pegmatite float and fractionated aplites consistent with LCT systems.
- Structural setting (NE-SW trends) mirrors the orientation of productive pegmatites in the Colina Lithium Project.

3. Lagoinha & Lajedo (Moderate Priority)

- Soil anomalism present (up to 114 ppm Li and 106 ppm Li for Lajedo and Lagoinha respectively); interpreted as part of a potential NE-trending corridor linking through to the former Latin Resources tenure.
- Hosted in Salinas Formation metasediments, which form the primary host rocks at Colina Lithium Project.

Aplites are fine-grained, felsic intrusive rocks closely related to granitic magmatism and commonly occur alongside pegmatites and leucogranites in evolved LCT systems, acting as an important vector toward fertile lithium-bearing intrusions.

4. Tabatinga, Floresta & Faceiro (Lower Priority)

- Pegmatite float and Leucogranite-related structures mapped
- Soil anomalism moderate to low, possibly subdued beneath residual cover
- Considered prospective due to fertile granite proximity

The number of targets to be drilled, extent of drilling (equipment and metres) and sequence of drilling will be determined following further surface work outlined in Next Steps section below.

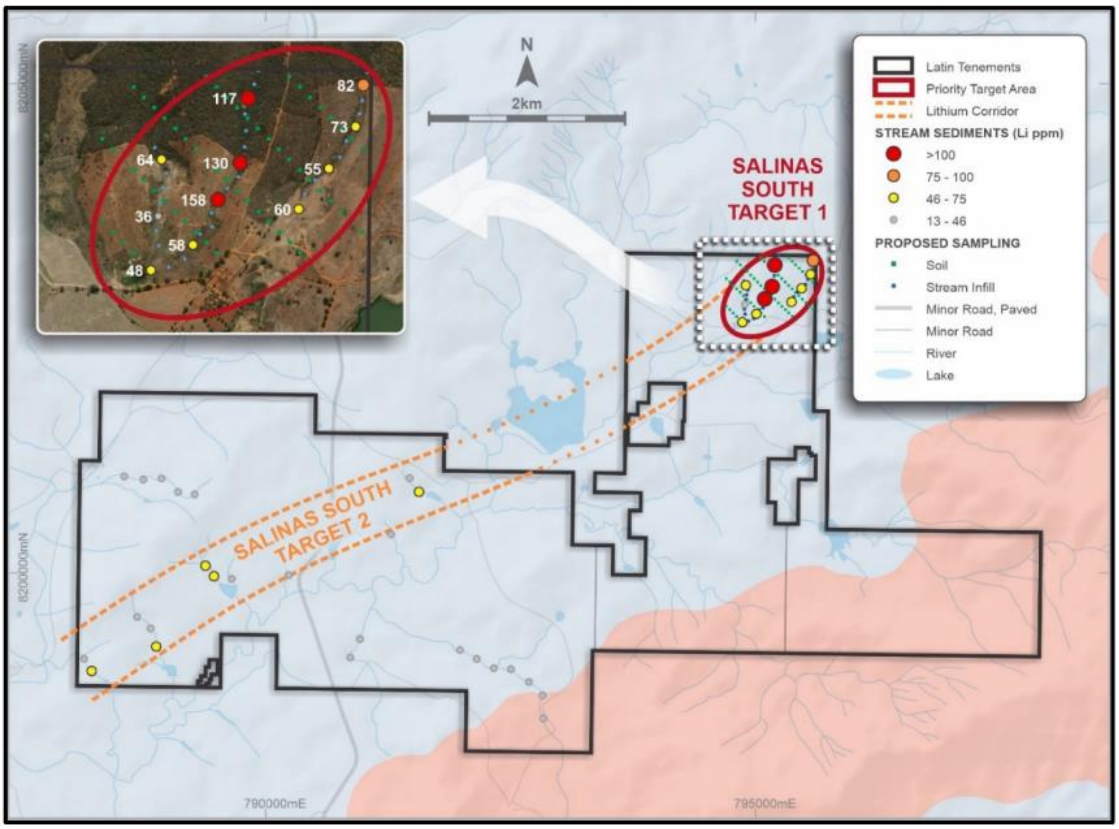

Figure 5. ***Historical ASX announcement for Latin Resources (previously ASX:LRS)*** *- Salinas South sampling that supported identification of the Colina Lithium Project located 30kms North-East of the Target 1 area depicted above[2]. Highlighted stream samples of between 36 and 158ppm Li.*

Due diligence

Solis Minerals has completed a thorough review of the RT lithium tenement package, incorporating all available technical data, geochemistry, mapping, and structural interpretation undertaken. The work confirms a highly prospective early-stage opportunity supported by multiple encouraging indicators:

Comprehensive Technical Dataset

- RT completed 18 auger drill-holes (124 samples), 1,814 soil samples and 324 rock-chip samples, generating a robust geochemical dataset across the Mandacaru, Campo Grande, Lagoinha, Lajedo and Tabatinga target areas (Tables 1, 2).
- Soil samples of up to 362 ppm Li and rock-chip samples of up to 359 ppm Li, 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 pegmatite systems.

Strong Geological Context

- The concession package is underlain predominantly by Neoproterozoic metasediments of the Salinas Formation, the same host sequence associated with significant lithium pegmatites at Latin Resources' former Colina Lithium Project.
- Pegmatites are interpreted by management to be related to S-type granites, recognised as the fertile parental intrusions for spodumene-bearing LCT systems in the region.

Positive Development Setting

- The area is not subject to environmental conservation restrictions, facilitating a streamlined pathway for exploration permitting.
- Tenements are located far from populated centres, within regions dominated by agricultural and eucalyptus plantation land use, reducing surface-access complexity.
- Large parts of the ground remain underexplored due to thin residual cover, meaning prospectivity is not yet fully tested and substantial upside remains.

Exploration Readiness

- Data quality is considered high, with RT employing standardised sampling, ALS laboratory analysis and modern geophysical interpretation workflows.
- Priority targets (Mandacaru and Campo Grande) already possess well-defined geochemical and structural signatures suitable for immediate drill testing.
- The package presents excellent generative potential, adding meaningful early-stage pipeline growth to Solis Minerals' broader critical-minerals strategy.

Table 1. *Summary of soil samples across Mandacaru and Campo Grande (200ppm Li cut-off applied, presented in descending Li grade).*

SAMPLE ID	AREA	POINTEAST	POINTNORTH	Li PPM
51841476	Mandacaru	204549	8284296	362
51841436	Mandacaru	204469	8284330	361
51845500	Mandacaru	204658	8284242	349
51845479	Mandacaru	204668	8284261	338
51854956	Mandacaru	204673	8284416	331
51854951	Mandacaru	204772	8284263	329
51845498	Mandacaru	204618	8284180	326
51841475	Mandacaru	204532	8284275	325
51845481	Mandacaru	204709	8284317	324
51854948	Mandacaru	204713	8284256	323
51854935	Mandacaru	204504	8284310	315
51845480	Mandacaru	204683	8284279	313
51845541	Mandacaru	204697	8284297	313
51854958	Mandacaru	204684	8284353	313
51845387	Mandacaru	204438	8284357	301
51854964	Mandacaru	204688	8284221	289
51845478	Mandacaru	204648	8284227	286
51845369	Mandacaru	204449	8284373	285
51841445	Mandacaru	204745	8284232	283
51854940	Mandacaru	204650	8284384	283
51845388	Mandacaru	204456	8284390	279
51845542	Mandacaru	204717	8284327	277

51845978	Campo Grande	223400	8280369	276
51854944	Mandacaru	204617	8284254	273
51854938	Mandacaru	204564	8284248	271
51854928	Mandacaru	204474	8284343	269
51841446	Mandacaru	204628	8284263	265
51842387	Mandacaru	204805	8284203	255
51854968	Mandacaru	204752	8284229	253
51845477	Mandacaru	204625	8284196	251
51845963	Campo Grande	223645	8280057	248
51854965	Mandacaru	204735	8284287	244
51841478	Mandacaru	204576	8284340	243
51854451	Campo Grande	223186	8280541	241
51841477	Mandacaru	204560	8284316	239
51841499	Mandacaru	204338	8284433	236
51854910	Mandacaru	204497	8284375	233
51854943	Mandacaru	204665	8284317	233
51845499	Mandacaru	204639	8284209	232
51845389	Mandacaru	204477	8284425	231
51845440	Mandacaru	204777	8284189	228
51845969	Campo Grande	223154	8280419	227
51854959	Mandacaru	204643	8284287	226
51845390	Mandacaru	204498	8284455	225
51842039 (-75)	Mandacaru	204110	8284519	224
51854942	Mandacaru	204707	8284385	223
51854934	Mandacaru	204549	8284374	221
51854967	Mandacaru	204797	8284294	220
51854954	Mandacaru	204585	8284280	218
51854963	Mandacaru	204646	8284153	218
51841489	Mandacaru	204643	8284441	213
51842037 (-75)	Mandacaru	204113	8284513	211
51845370	Mandacaru	204468	8284406	208
51842300	Mandacaru	204103	8284534	205
51845989	Campo Grande	223169	8280672	204
51854916	Mandacaru	204528	8284338	202
51854921	Mandacaru	204433	8284505	201
51845953	Campo Grande	223108	8280174	200

Table 2. *Summary of auger samples across Mandacaru and Campo Grande (200ppm Li cut-off applied, presented in Li grade by auger drill hole).*

HOLEID	AREA	SAMPLEID	FROM	TO	Li PPM
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845356	-	0.5	226
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845360	2.0	2.5	314
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845361	2.5	3.0	295
LIRP0012	Mandacaru	51845362	3.0	3.5	338
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853370	2.0	3.0	252
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853371	3.0	4.0	243
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853372	4.0	5.0	278
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853374	6.0	7.0	294

LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853375	7.0	8.0	216
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853377	9.0	10.0	247
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853378	10.0	11.0	276
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853379	11.0	12.0	249
LIRP0032	Campo Grande	51853381	13.0	14.0	232
LIRP0019	Mandacaru	51854669	1.0	1.5	269

Transaction terms

Solis Minerals has executed a binding letter of intent agreement with *Rio Tinto Desenvolvimentos Minerais Ltda* (a subsidiary of RT) for the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Brazil Lithium Project.

Under the agreement, Solis Minerals will acquire all exploration concession rights listed in Appendix I comprising the Brazil Lithium Project for a total purchase price of US$500,000 on the day of the signing of binding definitive agreements. RT will retain a 1.75% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty over the project area on standard NSR terms.

A 14-day legal due diligence period has been agreed to enable the Company to complete its due diligence. Completion is expected within 60 days following the expiry of the due diligence period, subject to standard statutory and regulatory approvals. At completion, legal ownership of the concessions (and concession applications) will transfer to Solis Minerals.

PLS Group Limited (PLS)

The opportunity to acquire the Brazil Lithium Project was identified through Solis Minerals' industry relationships, including with PLS (SLM's largest shareholder at 5.1%) and its recently acquired subsidiary, Latin Resources. The Brazil Lithium Project is located proximal to the Colina project (Figure 1), and, in the event of a resource discovery, PLS may represent a potential strategic or commercial counterparty in the region.

Solis Minerals has entered into a collaboration agreement with PLS that includes providing PLS with a participation right in relation to any future transaction involving the tenements on the same terms as any proposed counterparty. Any such right is subject to Solis Minerals receiving a bona fide third-party offer and PLS electing to match or exceed the terms of that offer. The Board of Solis Minerals retains full discretion to determine whether to pursue any transaction and on what terms.

The Board considers that the existence of this framework does not restrict Solis Minerals' ability to pursue alternative strategic outcomes and may, if exercised, provide a potential pathway to value realisation given PLS' established operating presence in Minas Gerais, Brazil, and its position as a leading global lithium producer.

The participation right is triggered only upon SLM finalising binding transaction documentation with a third-party counterparty, at which point PLS has 40 business days to elect to match the terms of the proposed transaction.

Next Steps

Within the next six months, Solis Minerals intends to advance the Brazil Lithium Project to targeted drill testing of the highest-priority lithium anomalies, with an initial focus on Mandacaru and Campo Grande.

Planned work includes:

- Detailed geological mapping to refine pegmatite trends, lithological contacts and structural controls associated with the lithium anomalies.
- Potential drone-based magnetic and topographic surveys to improve definition of subsurface structures, intrusive bodies and potential pegmatite controls.

- Initial scout diamond drilling (man-portable) targeting main anomalies to:
    - determine the nature of the underlying geology;
    - assess the source of the surface lithium geochemical anomaly; and
    - provide vectoring information to guide follow-up drilling.

The initial program is expected to comprise approximately 13 shallow diamond drill holes for a total of ~2,000 metres at Mandacaru and Campo Grande, with hole depths of approximately 100–150 metres. Drilling is anticipated to be conducted along one initial traverse across the core of the anomaly, followed by step-out lines informed by geological observations from the first holes.

Drilling will be designed to utilise man-portable diamond rigs, consistent with standard early-stage exploration practices in Brazil, and will be undertaken with appropriate engagement and permissions from local landholders.

Subject to the results of this initial drill program, Solis Minerals will assess the scope and timing of follow-up drilling later in 2026 to further test and prioritise targets across the project area.

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 battery material opportunities. South America is a key player in the global export market for copper and lithium. 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

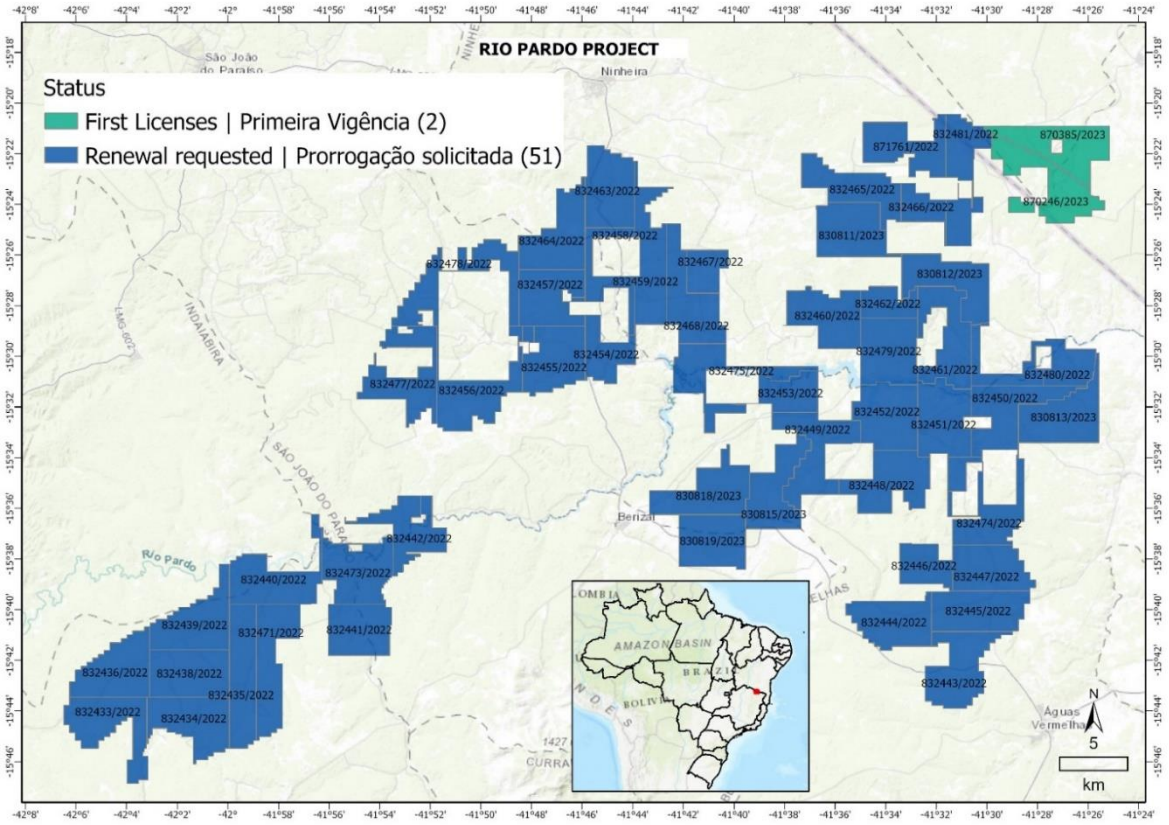
The information in this ASX release concerning Geological Information and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Dr Paul Pearson, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Pearson is Head of Exploration of Solis 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 I

Permit	Area (ha)
830.811/2023	1,876
830.812/2023	1,834
830.813/2023	1,993
830.815/2023	1,755
830.818/2023	1,936
830.819/2023	1,789
832.433/2022	1,970
832.434/2022	1,942
832.435/2022	1,957
832.436/2022	1,957
832.438/2022	1,957
832.439/2022	1,957
832.440/2022	1,957
832.441/2022	1,632
832.442/2022	1,625
832.443/2022	1,961
832.444/2022	1,806
832.445/2022	1,921
832.446/2022	988
832.447/2022	1,705
832.448/2022	1,938
832.449/2022	1,985
832.450/2022	1,922
832.451/2022	1,940
832.452/2022	1,974
832.453/2022	1,067

Permit	Area (ha)
832.454/2022	1,082
832.455/2022	1,923
832.456/2022	1,922
832.457/2022	1,766
832.458/2022	961
832.459/2022	1,920
832.460/2022	1,794
832.461/2022	1,904
832.462/2022	810
832.463/2022	1,924
832.464/2022	1,923
832.465/2022	1,705
832.466/2022	688
832.467/2022	806
832.468/2022	1,955
832.471/2022	1,992
832.473/2022	1,940
832.474/2022	1,879
832.475/2022	1,715
832.477/2022	1,922
832.478/2022	1,922
832.479/2022	1,925
832.480/2022	1,816
832.481/2022	1,787
870.246/2023	1,975
870.385/2023	1,912
871.761/2022	1,675

APPENDIX I (continued)



APPENDIX 2

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 4.0x 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 packge, 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 Rio Tinto 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 Solis, 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 will move immediately to initiate surface exploration, including mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysics, to refine priority drill targets.* • *This first-pass program is designed to rapidly advance the concession package toward scout drilling.*