

5 December 2025

Supplementary JORC Disclosure – Compelling Porphyry Copper Targets at Cucho, Peru

Solis Minerals Limited (ASX: SLM) (“Solis Minerals” or “the Company”) refers to the Company’s announcement dated 2 December 2025 “Compelling Porphyry Copper Targets at Cucho, Peru”.

The Company now provides the attached JORC Table 1 disclosure to be read in conjunction with that announcement.

-ENDS-

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.

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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 portfolio. The Company is building a significant copper portfolio around its core tenements of Ilo Este and Ilo Norte and elsewhere in the Southern Coastal Belt of Peru.

The Company is led by a highly-credentialed and proven team with excellent experience across the mining lifecycle in South America. Solis Minerals is actively considering a range of copper opportunities. South America is a key player in the global export market for copper and Solis Minerals, under its leadership team, is strategically positioned to capitalise on growth the opportunities within this mineral-rich region.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>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 a 30 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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For surface geochemical sampling, according to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "Bedrock samples were taken from dug holes, trenches, some outcrops, and along profiles; 1810 samples of stream sediments, the channel, composite channel (up to 8 kg), and point (4 kg) samples (including 331 samples from trenches and dug holes) have been taken. Five dug-hole lines, 20 trenches and strippings 648 m in total length have been sunk and excavated. The dug holes are spaced at a distance of 20 m from one another along the line. The distance between lines is 100–200 m. The point samples consisted of 20–30 chips collected from an area of 1–3 m², up to 4 kg in total weight; composite channel samples were 2–5 m long, no less than 30 chips, up to 8 kg in total weight; channel samples were 1–2 m long, no less than 40 chips, up to 6 kg in total weight. Stream sediments were taken from dry valleys; the weight of sieved material (2 mm) was 0.5–1.0 kg; 231 samples were taken beyond mineralized zones". According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards regarding the drilling program: "The working diameter of HQ drilling and hardness of ore hosted in granodiorite ensured constant recovery of cores with calculated diameter (63.5 mm) and representative section sampling. No special control of selective grinding of ore minerals by means of drill core samples taken in every round-trip was carried out. This procedure was replaced with systematic measurement of core diameter by calipers in all holes with a step of 50 m"
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "Drilling was implemented initially with two and then one Hydeocore 2000 drilling rig (Fig. 9.3) of Terranova Company twenty-four hours a day, using a HQ diamond crown bit 63.5 mm in diameter. In a single case, emergency NQ diameter 47.6 mm was applied to the last 20 m in Hole 7." "Afterward, the drill hole was plugged-back by a special solution. The polyurethane plug in form of a pipe with lid inserted into the hole's mouth. Further, the mouth was concreted and inscription on concrete gives information about drill hole, company-customer, and date of drilling"
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "After drilling, cores were put into plastic boxes (three meters per box), marked, and delivered into the core-classifying workshop. Having fixed information on drilling round trip, box number, and actual core recovery, the cores were carefully washed, photographed, and described"</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although a detailed description of geological logging has not been provided, logging and core handling procedures appear to be subject to standard industry practice. According to According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: “The field data were processed in the camp in parallel with drilling. The computer database was compiled in EXCEL program, and then columns of drill holes were created in STRATER 4 program. A folder for each drill hole contained the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> database for the drill hole; log of sampling with theoretical and actual weights of core samples; core photos; column of drill hole in program Strater 4; data of directional survey; inventory of core boxes; Analytical data on samples taken from this drill hole.”
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>According to According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: “The sampling was continuous, including loose sediments, throughout the column of the drill hole. The length of sections (ordinary samples) varied from 0.5 to 2.0 m (1.8 m, on average) was determined by internal structure and composition of ore-bearing and wall-rocks and by degree of mineralization homogeneity. These features were established visually in the course of core documentation. In total, 1958.35 m of cores have been documented and 1113 core samples have been taken in total. Cores 63.5 mm in diameter were an initial material for ordinary samples, except for the last 20 m in COP 14-07 Hole drilled by diameter of 47.6 mm. Half of core column sawed along its long axis was delivered into the sample bag. At the mean density of rocks throughout the prospect (2.66 g/cm³), an approximate weight of sample material varies from 2.0 to 8.4 kg. Later on, samples are packed in plastic bags and delivered to the Inspectorate Services Peru S.A.C. Laboratory for comminution and analytical procedures.”</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: “All samples taken in the course of drilling have been analyzed at the certified laboratory of Inspectorate Services Peru S.A.C. in July–September 2014. The samples were prepared following PRP70-250 flow sheet (Fig. 10.1) and analyzed with ICP-OES (44 elements), AAS for Cu and Mo, and fire assay (30 g) with ASS ending for Au” According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: “In accordance with QA/QC procedures, the quality control of sampling was implemented in the course of drilling. This control was performed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 9 ordinary samples; 2. 1 standard sample; 3. 9 ordinary samples; 4. 1 blank sample; 5. 9 ordinary samples;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. 1 duplicate sample (a quarter of core) of the last ordinary sample (a quarter of core)." <p>"The convergence of the results obtained at the basic Inspectorate laboratory and the controlling ALS for blank samples is good. The control results are also above the maximum permissible error by five times. This implies that the work of the basic Inspectorate laboratory does not rouse censure and that overestimation of Cu contents in blank samples does not take place."</p>
Verification of Sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent verification of results is documented
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "Localization of drill holes at the spot and topographic tie-in of them was carried out using a Garmin 60CSx satellite navigator in projected coordinate system WGS 1984 UTM, Zone 18S." The Company has independently field verified the position of a number of drillhole collars and found their positional accuracy to be adequate. <p>According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "In order to monitor hole deviation, the inclinometric logging was performed using a Reflex EZ-Trac apparatus, a magnetic device for multipoint and orienting survey on the basis of magnetic and gravimetric sensors, which ensure correct measurements of azimuth deviations and zenith angles in any medium. The results have shown that azimuth and zenith deviations are insignificant and do not exert influence on the persistence of the accepted network of evaluative observations."</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "The limitation of drilling depth was caused by technical reasons and specific geological setting. In general, a depth interval down to 280 m has been penetrated. The total meterage of seven drilled holes is 1958.35 m" According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report, prepared under NI-43-101 standards: "A distance between the drilling lines is reduced from 200 m in the south to 100 m in the north. A distance between drill hole collars along the line varies from 150 to 250 m. Because of the limited meterage (2000 m), inclination of drill holes varies from 45° to 60° and their depths range from 246.1 to 316.55 m. Such an arrangement of drill holes ensures maximal intersections of the upper part of stockwork and provides insight into its internal structure." <p>Sample compositing has not been applied</p>

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<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No information on the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is documented.</i>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>According to a 2014 Cucho Technical Report prepared under NI-43-101 standards: “Cores were transported by pickup truck, delivered to the core-classifying workshop for documentation and density measurement, then sawed, sampled, and transported to the bus station of the town of Barranca, from where Paramonga Transport Company passed them to the Inspectorate Services Peru S.A.C. in Lima.”</i> • <i>No details of measures taken to ensure sample security are documented.</i>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No documentation is provided as to any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is located over the Choque Community, in the district of San Pedro, province of Ocos, department of Ancash. The project area covers 7 mineral “concessiones”, Cayan 21, Cayan 23, Cayan 2, Cayan 22, Cayan 2105, Cayan 2109 and Cayan 2506 for an effective area of 3,600 ha, plus one underlying mining claim of 100 ha (La obra de Dios). “Two (02) mining concessions (Cayan 21 and Cayan 23) do not overlap with any other mining concessions. Three (03) mining concessions (Cayan 2, Cayan 22, and Cayan 2105) partially overlap with two (02) mining concessions. Two (02) mining concessions (Cayan 2109 and Cayan 2506) partially overlap with one (01) mining concession. The Cayan 2 mining concession filed an initial request for an area of 500 ha, through Report No. 3567-2009-INGEMMET-DCM-UTN dated March 13, 2009. The area was reduced to 400 ha by Presidential Resolution No. 1487-2009-INGEMMET/PCD/PM dated May 26, 2009, granting the title to the Cayan 2 metallic mining concession to the mining company QUIPPU EXPLORACIONES S.A.C. On December 5, 2023, a Transfer Agreement was signed, with the holder, QUIPPU EXPLORACIONES S.A.C., transferring 100% of the shares and rights of the mining concession to ORE RESOURCES S.A.C., through Registry Record (12499149). Similarly, there is one (01) mining petition in process (Cayan 2506), which was filed on September 26, 2023, by the person, Carlos Ernesto Belevan Sanchez. Two (02) mining concessions (Cayan 2105, Cayan 2109) in the area under consultation belong to the natural person Carlos Ernesto Belevan Sanchez. Two (02) mining concessions (Cayan 21 and Cayan 22) in the area under consultation belong to the mining company Quippu Exploraciones S.A.C. Two (02) mining concessions (Cayan 2 and Cayan 23) in the area under consultation belong to the mining company ORE Resources S.A.C. The La Obra de Dios mining concession overlaps three (03) of the mining concessions with the following codes (010305222, 010158122, 010252822). Which belongs to the mining company ORE RESOURCES S.A.C.”
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was offered for studying to Upstream Mining S.A.C. by Quippu Exploraciones S.A.C. in October 2008. Quippu had previously taken ~15 samples from bedrock outcrops, debris falls, and transported fragments with visible oxidized copper mineralization. A decision to advance the project occurred in 2008 following inspection of copper oxide occurrences associated with stockworks and quartz veinlet zones.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed work in 2010–2011 included geological mapping at multiple scales, stream sediment and bedrock geochemical sampling, ground magnetics and radiometrics; and IP, magnetometry and resistivity surveys. Later surface rock sampling confirmed widespread anomalous copper and molybdenum, outlining a mineralised footprint of 3 x 1.8 kilometres. <p>A scout diamond drilling program in 2014 comprised seven diamond drill holes for 1958.35 metres, designed to test near-surface oxide copper mineralisation.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cucho is hosted within the Cretaceous to Palaeocene-age Coastal Batholith of Peru, U/Pb and Re-Os dating confirms Cucho's mineralisation at ~56 Ma, coincident with the age of Peru's largest copper deposits. The Project hosts a alteration-mineralisation anomaly footprint of 3 x 1.8 kilometres. The anomaly is defined by coincident copper-molybdenum geochemistry, surface mineralisation, and strong peripheral induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies. Mineralisation is hosted in batholithic granodiorite, with stockwork veining and copper oxide staining at surface within the surficial exposed oxide zone, transitioning to primary chalcopyrite-molybdenite sulphides at depth. A separate granitic porphyry body intersected in drilling is interpreted as the potential source of the broader mineralising system.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the historic drilling program, including collar positions, dip and azimuth of holes, hole lengths etc. is hosted in the body of the document and in Appendix 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Historical drillhole downhole intervals stated are defined by a 0.10 % Cu cutoff limit unless otherwise stated. A general statistical analysis of Cu% distribution indicated that it was not necessary to apply a top cut limit to the calculations.”</i>
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The lengths reported from historical drill holes are down-hole lengths and true width is not known.</i> <i>True widths may become discernible with the completion of more drilling.</i>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Information on the historic exploration results, including drilling, is hosted in the body of the document and in Appendix 2</i>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historical exploration data only is being reported that will be subject to due diligence and verification as part of the Company’s evaluation process.</i>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Historical exploration data only is being reported that will be subject to due diligence and verification as part of the Company’s evaluation process.</i> <i>Val’Dor Geophysical del Perú S.A.C. (VDG) completed a ground geophysical campaign on the project during the period April to May 2010, including Magnetic, Gamma Spectrometry and Induced Polarization surveys.</i> <i>A magnetic survey was completed over the twenty-five (25) lines for a total of 32.50 line-km.</i> <i>A ground Gamma Ray Spectrometry survey covering a total of twenty-five (25) lines were completed, for a total of 43.00 line-km.</i> <i>An IP survey was completed on fifteen (15) lines, for a total surveyed length of 30.0 Km. A Pole-Dipole configuration was used with an acquisition sequence of 15 points every 100 meters, and expanding dipole length (a) of 100 to 400 m.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The estimated depth of penetration was between 52.0 and 527.4 meters below the surface. • Inversions of the historic IP data were carried out by VDG in 2010 using RES3DINV software, developed by Geotomo Software (2004). The software perform 3D inversion process of the chargeability data in tandem with the resistivity data, taking into account the topographic relief, through the algorithm of minimum squares. • Subsequent reprocessing and inversion modelling of the magnetic and IP data was later completed by Deep Sounding Geophysics SAC of Lima, Peru during November 2025.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A staged approach for due diligence is designed to de-risk the Project, with technical milestones and investment thresholds at each stage. Milestones and timelines have been established to ensure a disciplined, value-driven approach to project advancement: • Due Diligence • Surface work and permitting • First round drilling (5,000 metres) • Resource Definition and Initial Studies • Second round drilling (10,000 metres) and Pre-feasibility Studies