

24 January 2022

Drilling Commences, Mostazal Copper Project Chile

Solis Minerals Ltd. (**ASX: SLM, TSXV: SLMN, FSE: 08W**) (“**Solis Minerals**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce the commencement of diamond drilling operations at the Company’s Mostazal Copper Project in Chile (“**Mostazal**” or “the **Project**”).

The Company recently raised a total of A\$5.5 million through the issue of 27,500,000 Chess Depository Interests (“CDIs”) at A\$0.20; and with over A\$7.0 million cash at bank, is fully funded to undertake this highly anticipated maiden drilling program at the Mostazal Copper Project in Chile, one of the largest copper production nations in the world.

CEO Jason Cubitt commented:

“We are very pleased to be on the ground and drilling at our flagship Mostazal Copper Project in Chile.

“Our initial diamond drill holes are targeting near-surface high-grade manto style copper mineralisation, as well as the interpreted feeder system (porphyry) structures at depth. With the geology and drilling crews mobilising to the site earlier last week, the drill bit has hit the ground, and we are now coring.

“This is an exciting milestone for the Company following our recent, strongly supported capital raising and listing on the ASX. To be up and running so soon after listing reflects the hard work by our Chilean based team. We will continue to keep the market informed of our progress, as we put our first holes into this highly prospective project.”

Mostazal Copper Project Summary

The Mostazal property is located 80 kilometres (km) northeast of Copiapo, Chile (Appendix 1) and within the Domeyko fault — a major structural control for some of the world’s largest and most productive copper mines*, including Chuquicamata and Escondida, and 40 km south of Codelco’s El Salvador mine.

The initial phase of drilling will comprise four holes for an estimated 2,000 metres of drilling and will initially target both porphyry and manto-style copper mineralisation as well as the interpreted feeder system (porphyry) structures at depth. Site preparations commenced in late December, with the mobilisation of earth moving equipment and the construction of suitable drilling platforms and access tracks where required. All planned drill sites have been established, ready for drilling the Phase I and Phase II campaigns.

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Field crews and drilling equipment mobilised earlier last week to set up on the program's first hole (Figure 1), which will target a series of near-surface manto-style copper mineralisation “lenses” defined by historic diamond drilling (Figure 2, Target Area 2).



Figure 1: Mostazal Copper Project –diamond drill rig on site - **MODD001**

The central target (*Target Area 2*) is characterised by a series of known stacked manto copper lenses where historical, relatively shallow drilling to a depth of approximately 150 metres, has encountered wide zones of high-grade copper mineralisation (Table 1). The proposed drilling is planned to penetrate through these lenses to confirm the existing mineralisation models and test for additional stacked manto lenses at depth.

Table 1: Selected significant intersections from historic drilling at the Mostazal Copper Project¹

- DDH-MZ-32: 11m @ 2.52% Cu from 84m
- DDH-MZ-08: 16m @ 1.48% Cu from 56m
- DDH-MZ-30: 16m @ 1.27% Cu from 74m
- DDH-MZ-10: 13m @ 1.23% Cu from 91m
- DDH-MZ-27: 10m @ 1.59% Cu from 40m
- DDH-MZ-13: 8m @ 1.83% Cu from 55m

¹ Refer to Solis Minerals' TSXV announcement dated 26 October 2021; and Appendix 2 in this announcement for details and associated JORC tables. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that affects the information contained in the announcement.

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As well as testing the near-surface copper manto mineralisation, the Company intends to undertake the first-ever drill testing of the interpreted porphyry feeder system at depth. Recent independent geophysical modelling of existing Induced Polarization (“IP”) survey data has highlighted a strong chargeability anomaly extending for over 1.6 km along strike down dip to the west of the surface copper mineralisation. The Company interprets this to represent the potential location of the primary feeder structured for the widespread copper mineralisation.

Following the completion of *MODD001*, Solis has planned three additional holes as part of its Phase I drilling campaign to test this compelling IP geophysical target (Figure 2).

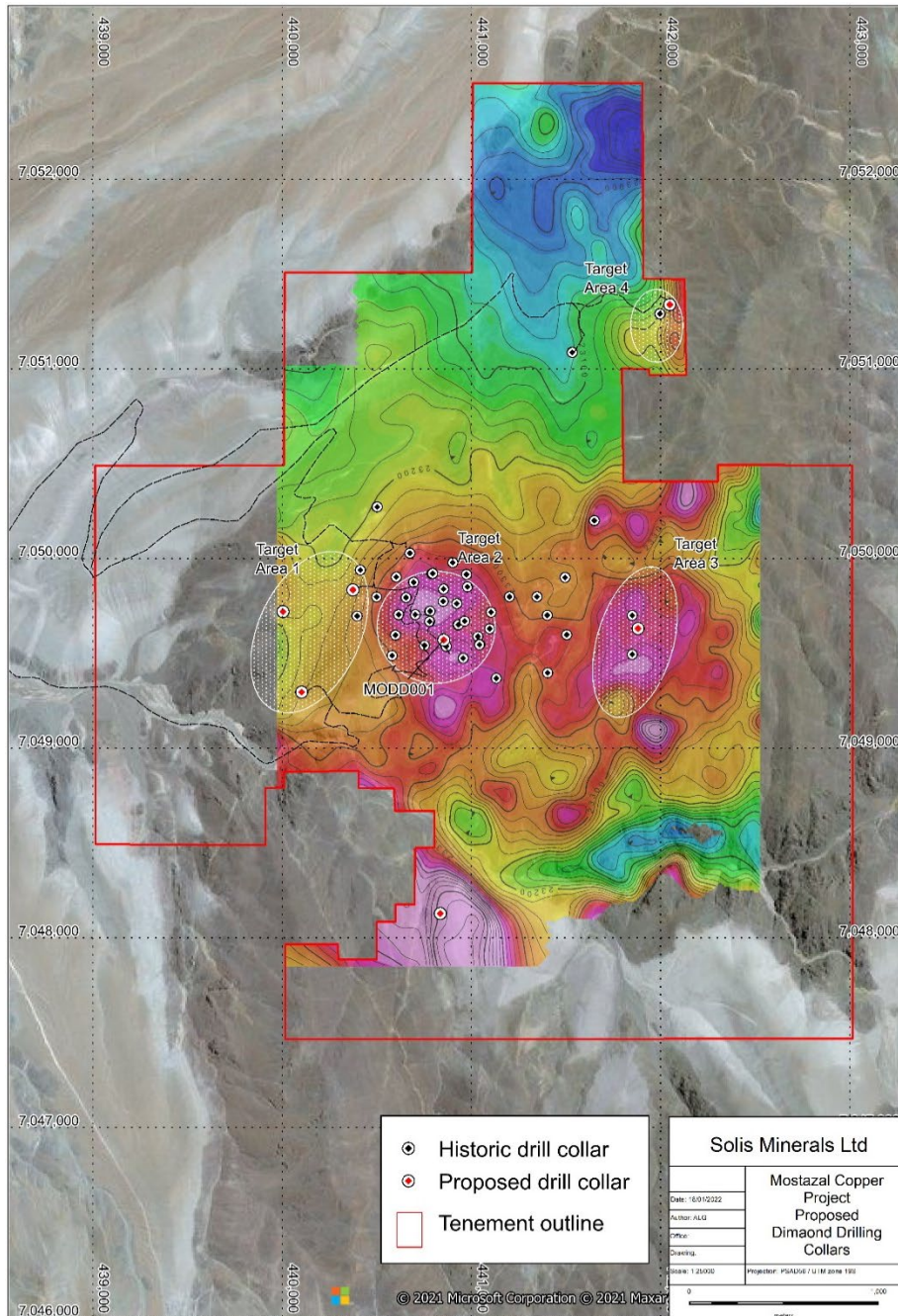


Figure 2: Mostazal Copper Project - initial diamond drilling target locations over TMI magnetic image and showing historic drill collar locations

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About Solis Minerals Ltd.

Solis Minerals is a Latin American-focused mining exploration company. The Company is earning into a 100% interest in the Mostazal Copper Project in Chile's Atacama Desert, one of the world's premier copper production jurisdictions. The Company also holds a 100% interest in a package of highly prospective IOCG (iron oxide copper/gold) and porphyry copper projects in southwestern Peru within the country's prolific coastal copper belt — a source of nearly half of Peru's copper production.

Issued on the directive of the board of Solis.

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Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Service Provider (as the term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy of accuracy of this news release.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains certain forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or future performance and reflect management's current expectations and assumptions. Such forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on assumptions made by 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, labor 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.sedar.com. 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

Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. (1000315), is a qualified person and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this news release. *The qualified person has been unable to verify the information on the adjacent properties. Mineralisation hosted on adjacent and/or nearby and/or geologically similar properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralisation hosted on the Company property.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX release in relation to Geological Information and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represent information compiled by Mr Anthony Greenaway, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is an employee 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". Mr Greenaway consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Greenaway has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Geological Information and Exploration Results and supporting information are presented in this Announcement.

All information relating to exploration results that have been previously released to the market is appropriately referenced in this document.

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APPENDIX 1



Figure 3: Mostazal Copper Project location.

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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	<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 representivity 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling across the project has included rock chip sampling of open pit exposure, trenches, rock outcrops, soil sampling and diamond drilling. Soil, trenching and outcrop sampling was undertaken by Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal between 2005 and 2008, Galileo Minerals Ltd in 2008, and IMT Exploraciones between 2011 and 2013. Diamond drilling was undertaken by IMT Exploraciones between 2012 and 2013. Soil sampling and rock chip sampling was used to identify zones of potential mineralisation. There is no detailed record of how outcrop sampling was completed or the size of the samples. Trenches were sampled on 1m intervals; however the size of the sample is not recorded. Diamond drill holes were sampled on either 1 m, 3 m or 4 m, intervals as half core samples.
Drilling techniques	<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"> All drilling completed to date at the Mostazal Copper Project has been diamond drilling. 60 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 11,381m. Diamond drilling was undertaken using a Boart Longyear LF-900 drilling rig. Drill holes were completed as HQ size (63.5mm core diameter). There is no record of the drill tube type used, i.e. triple tube or standard tube.
Drill sample recovery	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery was recorded for each sample interval by measuring the recovered core against the drill depth.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core recovery varied between 0.25% and 100%, but typically averaged 95%. • There is no apparent relationship between core recovery and grades. • There is no apparent sample bias due to preferential loss/ gain of fine/ coarse material.
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"> • Rock chip and soil sampling was usually completed as part of a geological mapping campaign. • Diamond drill holes were geologically logged at varying intervals based on lithology. Logging included, lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, alteration, structure, mineralisation and RQD. All diamond drill core has been logged.
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 representivity 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core was cut using a core saw and sampled as either half core or quarter core. • Soil and rock chip samples collected by Galileo Minerals Ltd were sent to Vigalab laboratory in Copiapo, whereas samples collected by IMP Exploraciones were sent to Andes Analytical Assay Ltda in Santiago for sample preparation and analysis. There are no records for rock chip samples and soil samples collected by Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal. • There is no detailed description of the sample preparation methods for the soil and rock chip samples. • Diamond drill core was sent to Andes Analytical Assay Ltda in Santiago for sample preparation and analysis. • There is no detailed description of sample preparation methods used for diamond drill core. • Quality control samples were inserted into each of the soil, rock chip and diamond drilling sample batches and included field duplicates, blanks and certified reference material samples. There is no record of any internal laboratory quality control sampling. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no assay records for rock chip and soil samples for samples collected by Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal. • Rock chip and soil samples collected by Galileo Minerals Ltd were assayed

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>for copper, soluble copper, solvent copper extraction from pregnant solution, gold silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum arsenic and iron. The analytical method is not recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock and soil samples collected by IMT Exploraciones were assayed for 39-elements using Inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Diamond core samples were assayed for a 39-element suit using Inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). • Quality control samples were inserted into each of the soil, rock and diamond drilling sample batches and included field duplicates, blanks and certified reference materials. There is no record of any internal laboratory quality control sampling. • ICP-MS is considered to be a total assay method. • 6,830 diamond core samples ranging in length from 0.04m to 20m were submitted for SG analysis using Archimedes method.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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"> • Reported significant intersections have been calculated as length weighted averages by Soils Minerals. • There have been no twin drill holes completed. • There have been no adjustments made to the assay data.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<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"> • Drill holes have been located using a handheld GPS (model unknown). • Down hole surveys were conducted for each diamond drill hole on 50m intervals. There is no description of the survey tool used. • All data has been collected in UTM zone 19S coordinates. • The topography was surveyed on 1-5m contours intervals in 2012 over the entire project area by contract surveyors (method unknown). • Artisanal open cut and underground mining occurred throughout the project area between 1950s and 2006. Sociedad Legal Minera Ltda then conducted a small scale open cut surface and room and pillar underground mining between 2006 and 2008. The surface mining has been surveyed during the topographic

		<p>survey in 2012, however the underground workings have not been surveyed.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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"> • Geological sampling (rock and soil) has been completed on a nominal 200m x 200m grid over the entire project area. • Diamond drilling was completed over the central parts of the project area on a nominal 150m x 100m grid. • The sampling data is sufficient to establish the general extents and orientation of the near surface manto copper-silver style mineralisation, however the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth. • Sample compositing has not been applied.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diamond drilling was completed in three phases. The initial phase of drill holes were angled to the southwest and were fanned off drilling platforms spaced approximately 100m apart on a northwest-southeast line. The subsequent drilling programs were drilled steeply towards the east or northeast to intersect the manto structures at a perpendicular angle.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no detailed record of sample chain of custody between the project site and the assay laboratories • Remnant drill core is securely stored at Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal's property in Copiapo.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no detailed audits or reviews of the sampling techniques • Solis Minerals has conducted an internal technical review of the Mostazal Copper Project data.

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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	<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 Mostazal Copper Project is located in the commune of Diego de Almagro, in the Chañaral Province of the Third Atacama Region, Chile approximately 80km northeast of the city of Copiapo. The Mostazal Copper Project consists of eight Exploitation Mining Concessions covering an area of 1,317 ha that were constituted in accordance with the Chilean mining Code 1993. The eight concessions are currently 100% owned by a series of legal Mining Companies (Sociedad Legal Minera), each of which are owned by two shareholders, who are also the owners of Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal completed reconnaissance sampling and mining activities at the project between 2005 and 2008. Galilea Minerals conducted trench and outcrop sampling in 2008 and produced an exploration target for the M-01 mineralised lens based upon previous geological mapping and surface sampling. IMT Exploraciones completed soil, trench and outcrop sampling, diamond drilling, and ground magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys between 2011 and 2013. APGC Corp Chile Spa produced a foreign estimate for the Mostazal Copper Project in 2015 using the diamond drilling data, surface sampling and mapping. Santiago Metals Limitada completed geological mapping over the project area in 2016.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mostazal Copper Project reas consists of fine grained to porphyritic andesite lava flows and breccias of the Jurassic – lower Cretaceous age Sierra Fraga Formation, that are locally interbedded with volcanoclastic sediments. The andesites are intruded by a series of dacite porphyry dykes of Paleocene to Eocene age that typically trend northeast – southwest. The western and

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		<p>southeastern portions of the project area covered by late-stage Tertiary Atacama gravels with thicknesses ranging from a few metres to a few tens of metres. More recent Quaternary age sediments including sand, gravel, colluvium, and silt cover occurs throughout the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation identified at the Mostazal Copper Project consists of several stacked stratified and discontinuous copper-silver (Cu-Ag) mineralised lenses or 'mantos' within the andesitic volcanic rocks that strike to the north-northwest and dip to the west, subparallel to the host andesite flow banding.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<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"> A summary of the Mostazal drilling data is included in Appendix 2 of this document.
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection have been calculated as length weighted averages. Selected intersections are reported above a nominal intersection grade cutoff of >0.5% Cu, with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. No metal equivalent values have been used.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated intersections are reported as down-hole widths. There is

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<p>n widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<p>insufficient data at this to enable to calculation of true width intersections.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has included various maps and figures showing the sample results and geological context.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All analytical results for copper and silver, have been reported.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMT Exploraciones completed ground magnetic and Induced polarization surveys over the project area.
<p>Further work</p>	<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"> • Solis Minerals will undertake extensive validation and field confirmation of the various targets identified from the historical data at the Mostazal Copper Project. • A comprehensive work program for the Mostazal Copper Project has been proposed and will include additional diamond drilling, relogging and sampling of the existing diamond drill core, geological mapping and down-hole geophysics.