

28 April 2022

Assay Results Show Potential for Large Copper Mineralised System at Mostazal Copper Project, Chile

- **Assay results from the first two holes completed at the Mostazal Copper Project in central Chile indicate the presence of an extensive copper manto system.**
- **Results include a 4-metre interval grading 1.06% copper.**
- **Detailed surface structural mapping and deeper-penetrating geophysical survey currently underway.**
- **Next phase of drilling scheduled to target interpreted high-grade structures within the broader copper manto mineralisation.**

Solis Minerals Ltd. (ASX: SLM, TSXV: SLMN, FSE: 08W) ("**Solis Minerals**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce it has received the assay results from the first two holes (*MODD001* and *MODD002*) of the Company's first phase of drilling at the Mostazal Copper Project in Chile ("**Mostazal**" or "**the Project**"). A total of four holes were drilled, with results from holes *MODD003* and *MODD004* pending.

All drill holes encountered widespread alteration with core logging highlighting widespread sulphide mineralisation from traces to +1% sulphides. The sulphide minerals observed include chalcopyrite, bornite, primary chalcocite and lesser pyrite¹.

CEO Jason Cubitt commented:

"This first phase of drilling was primarily designed to test the type of mineralisation, as well as the preliminary lateral and vertical extent of copper mineralisation at Mostazal. The first two holes encountered "mantos" style disseminated sulphides, extending from surface to the end of the hole at a depth of 362m in hole 1, and from surface to at least 444m in hole 2.

"Our geological interpretation indicates that the copper observed at surface, and in artisanal workings over a ten square kilometre area, is an expression of a potentially much larger copper-bearing mineralised system at depth. Analysis of the drill data, together with geological mapping, has identified several faults that crosscut and terminate mineralisation and others that control the emplacement of mineralisation. More field work is in progress to analyse these structural controls on the emplacement of mineralisation and vector in on the interpreted high-grade source of copper."

¹ Refer to ASX announcements dated 8 February 2022, 24 February 2022, and 7 April 2022

ASX: SLM

TSX.V: SLMN

OTC: WMRSF

FRA: 08W

Address: 595 Burrard Street, Suite 3043
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V7X 1L

Phone: (604) 209-1658 for Canada office /
08 6117 4798 for Australia office.

www.solisminerals.com

Email: jcubitt@solisminerals.com

Media Contact:

Stephen Moloney
stephen@corporatestorytime.com
Phone: +61 403 222 052

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Results from sampling of holes *MODD001* and *MODD002*, have confirmed the presence of broadly anomalous copper mineralisation across both holes, with intersections including:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
MODD001	10	40	30	0.12
<i>Including:</i>	30	40	10	0.17
	136	138	2	0.76
	258	260	2	0.11
	304	306	2	0.26
MODD002	148	150	2	0.25
	218	222	4	1.06
	240	256	16	0.32
<i>Including:</i>	244	246	2	0.68
	292	294	2	0.16
	328	332	4	0.13
	342	358	16	0.11
	378	380	2	0.11
	446	448	2	0.48
	470	474	4	0.52

Table 1: Mostazal Copper Project - significant copper intersections (nominal >0.1% Cu)

Holes *MODD001* and *MODD002* aimed to test the southern and down-dip extensions respectively, of a near surface copper manto system (refer to Figure 1 and Appendix 1, Table 1 for collar location details). Drilling showed an extensively altered system characterised by chlorite + epidote + albite +/- hematite, with copper mineralisation represented by chalcopyrite, bornite and primary chalcocite sulphides.



Figure 1: Mostazal Copper Project – Solis Minerals Ltd. diamond drill hole location plan

Initial observations from the detailed structural surface mapping program have identified a large asymmetrical anticline with an NNW-SSE trending axis, plunging due south. This mega structure is defined by thick, well-stratified violet-coloured porphyry lavas, massive greenish aphanitic lavas, and minor reddish tuffs from the Jurassic Sierra de Fraga formation.

A second-order system has been mapped at Mostazal, defined by a series of NNW-SSE faults and veins, which sections the large structure mainly along its axis and in the west limb. A third system has also been identified, comprising a series of WNW-SSE dextral faults.

The NNW-SSE and WNW-ESE faults show carbonate, opal silica or carbonate, opal silica fracture fill, with some copper oxide (green) and sulphides (primary chalcocite) observed. The significance of these initial observed structures, and their significance to the wider mineralised system at Mostazal is still to be fully understood. Once the mapping has been completed, this data will be integrated with the historic and new drilling information (including assay results for MODD003 and MODD004 which are yet to be received from the laboratory), enabling the reinterpretation of the Mostazal system.



Figure 2: Inspection of mine working developed on shallow dipping copper manto structures

Geophysical Survey

Southernrock Geophysics has commenced on-ground data collection, consisting of 12.9 line kilometres of Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation ("PDIP") and Magnetotellurics ("MT"), and an additional 10.5 line kilometres of MT over previously surveyed IP lines. The program will provide resistivity and chargeability sections to an effective depth of investigation well below 500m from surface, while the MT will allow much deeper resistivity sections.



Figure 3: Geophysical crew and equipment on site at Mostazal

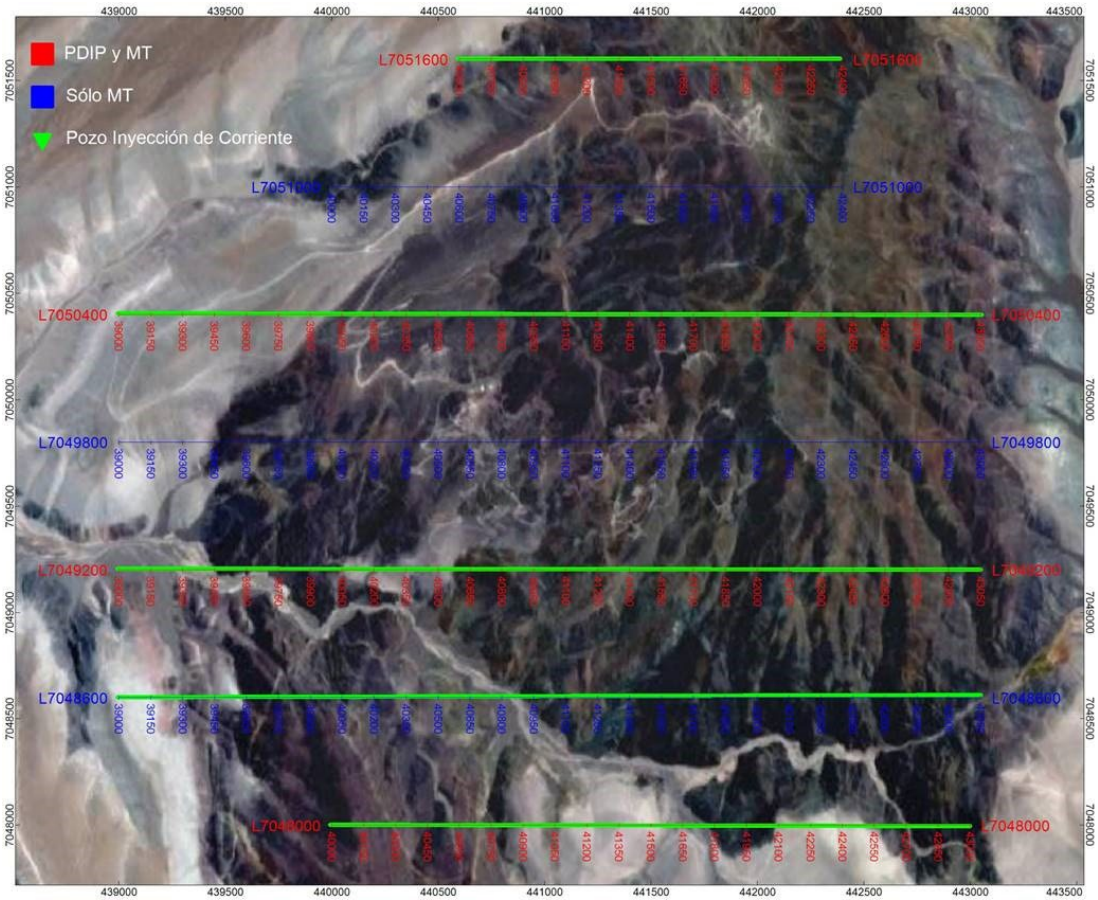


Figure 4: Mostazal Copper Project area, with proposed PDIP-MT survey lines (green), MT only lines (blue), property outline (in red)

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This survey is designed to produce higher-fidelity modelling of the interpreted deep mineralised feeder system along the 1.6 kilometre northeast trending IP chargeability zone identified in historic work². The survey will also provide a more comprehensive and deeper penetrating data set for the entire project area which will enhance the identification of both existing and new deep targets. Solis expects the survey results to be delivered to the Company in May.

About Solis Minerals Ltd.

Solis Minerals is a Latin American-focused mining exploration company. The Company may earn up to 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.

For further information please contact:

Jason Cubitt
President and CEO
Solis Minerals Ltd.
+01 (604) 209 1658

Stephen Moloney
Investor Relations
Corporate Storytime
+61 (0)403 222 052

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.

² Refer to ASX announcement dated 24 January 2022

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, 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.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

Fred Tejada, P. Geo. (30021), is a qualified person and a consultant to the Company and has reviewed and approved the technical content of this news release.

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.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1
Mostazal Copper Project Drill Collar Table

Hole ID	Hole Status	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Planned (m)	EOH (m)	DIP	AZI
MODD001	Complete	440,853	7,049,571	2748	500	362.0	-90	0
MODD002	Complete	440,374	7,049,835	2760	500	494.7	-65	90
MODD003	Complete	440,103	7,049,295	2521	500	528	-90	0
MODD004	Complete	441,881	7,049,630	2949	500	446.1	-90	0



Figure 4: Mostazal Copper Project location

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. Solis Minerals is completing a diamond drilling program at Mostazal, comprising up to 4,000m of diamond drill core.
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 historical drilling completed to date at the Mostazal Copper Project has been diamond drilling. 60 diamond drill holes were completed by previous explorers for a total of 11,381m. Historical 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. Solis Minerals is completing HQ2 (63.5mm core diameter) diamond drilling utilising wirelines drilling techniques.
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. 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 was recorded for each sample interval by measuring the recovered core against the drill depth. Diamond core recovery varied between 0.25% and 100%, but typically averaged 95%. There is no apparent relationship between core recovery and grades from historical data. There is no apparent sample bias due to preferential loss/ gain of fine/ coarse material.

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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. Historical 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. Solis Minerals has logged all current drill holes in detail including lithology, colour, mineralogy, texture, alteration, structure, mineralisation and RQD.
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 historical 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 historical 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. Solis Minerals drill core is being cut using a core saw and sampled as half core. Solis Minerals samples are being sent to ALS in La Serena Chile for sample preparation including crushing (70% <2mm), riffle splitting 1kg sub sample and fine pulverisation (85% <75um). 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. 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, 	<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 for copper, soluble copper, solvent copper extraction from pregnant solution, gold silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum arsenic and iron. The analytical method is not recorded. Rock and soil samples collected by IMT Exploraciones were assayed for 39-

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	<p>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>elements using Inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Solis Minerals drill core samples are being assayed for a 33-element suite via 4 acid digestion with ICP-AES finish, as well as gold by 50gm fire assay/AAS. • Solis Minerals routinely inserts reference standards and blanks and duplicates into the sampling system at a 1:25 frequency.
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"> • Reported significant intersections have been calculated as length weighted averages by Solis Minerals. • There have been no twin drill holes completed. • There have been no adjustments made to the historical assay data.
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"> • 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 survey in 2012, however the underground workings have not been surveyed. • Solis Minerals has located initial drill site via a hand held GPS, and will have final hole locations survey by an independent contractor. • Solis Minerals reports all coordinates in PSAD56 - 19S.

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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"> • Geological sampling (rock and soil) has been completed on a nominal 200m x 200m grid over the entire project area. • Diamond drilling was previously 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. • Solis Minerals is undertaking selected drilling at this stage, with no set drill spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 historical 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. • Solis Minerals is drilling both vertical and angled holes designed to test specific targets. Drilling is designed to intersect the planned targets at a perpendicular angle.
Sample security	<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 for historical programs. • Remnant drill core is securely stored at Sociedad Legal Minera Mostazal's property in Copiapo. • Solis Minerals staff and contractors manage the movement on site, including the transport of cut samples from site to the laboratory in La Serena.
Audits or reviews	<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 historical or recent sampling techniques. • Solis Minerals has conducted an internal technical review of the historical Mostazal Copper Project data.

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 area 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 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. 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

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		strike to the north-northwest and dip to the west, subparallel to the host andesite flow banding.
Drill hole 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"> A summary of the current Mostazal drilling data/ hole locations is included in Table 1 of this document.
Data aggregation methods	<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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated intersections are reported as down-hole widths. There is insufficient data at this to enable to calculation of true width intersections.
Diagrams	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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"> Significant copper intersections have been reported for holes MODD001 and MODD002, with a minimum intersection selection criteria of >0.1% Cu over 1 meter, and a maximum internal dilution of 3 meters.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results for Solis Minerals' drilling holes MODD003 and MODD004 are pending.
Other substantive exploration data	<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.
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"> 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 and structural mapping and geophysics. Solis Minerals is currently undertaking a geophysical survey at Mostazal.