



Salazar Resources Defines 650m x 500m Gold-Bearing Barite Horizon at El Tigre, Ecuador; Surface Sampling Returns 45m at 8.94 g/t AuEq

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, June 16th 2026 - SALAZAR RESOURCES LIMITED (TSXV: SRL, OTCQB: SRLZF, FSE: CCG) (“Salazar” or the “Company”) is pleased to report results from rock chip sampling and geologic mapping at its 100%-owned El Tigre Project in Loja Province, Ecuador. The program builds on previously reported geological, geochemical, and geophysical work and marks a significant step in defining a priority drill target.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **T2 Zone: 45m grading 8.94 g/t AuEq** (weighted average from semi-continuous rock chip samples)
- **T3 Zone: 50m grading 2.02 g/t AuEq** (weighted average from semi-continuous rock chip samples)
- Results define a laterally extensive, gold-bearing barite-rich horizon measuring approximately 650m x 500m at surface
- Geological characteristics show notable similarities to the Tambo Grande district (TG1 deposit, Peru) - a world-class VMS system hosted within correlative Lancones Formation stratigraphy¹
- Mineralization remains open along strike and at depth; scout drilling program now being designed to test both surface and subsurface sulphide targets

Fredy Salazar, President and CEO, commented: *“El Tigre is emerging as a genuinely compelling target. A 650-metre by 500-metre gold-bearing barite horizon at surface, with geological characteristics that echo the Tambo Grande system, is exactly the kind of footprint that warrants aggressive follow-up. We are now designing a scout drill program to test both the surface mineralization and the potential for underlying sulphide mineralization at depth. This is an exciting moment for the project.”*

Sampling and Geological Interpretation

The current program was designed to expand and infill previously identified geochemical anomalies and mapped mineralized zones. When integrated with historical datasets and geological work (see news releases dated July 11, 2019; November 12, 2020; January 14, 2021; and April 13, 2021), the results added more detail to the gold-bearing, barite-rich hydrothermal breccia where the Company previously reported grades of up to 9.94 g/t Au in soil and 29.60 g/t Au in rock samples.

As previously reported (July 11, 2019), the mineralization is hosted in Cretaceous pillow lavas of the Celica formation. The mineralization is associated with hydrothermal breccias and stockworks containing barite veinlets, intense silicification and sporadic silver sulphosalts. This horizon is accompanied by iron oxide staining and elevated gold and silver values. Fifteen of the newer

samples were aligned with historical rock chip samples to form trench-like intervals and the remaining were taken from other sites where the breccia was mapped. (Image1)

As a result, this laterally extensive, gold-bearing, barite-rich horizon is found to be exposed at surface over approximately 650 m by 500 m and locally within a ravine with up to 60 m of vertical relief (see cross-section), providing an excellent natural exposure through the ravine. Although the higher-grade intervals vary within this horizon, its surface footprint has been mapped in detail as seen on Map 1 and Map 2.

A total of 66 rock chip samples were collected between March and June of this year throughout the property, of which, 15 samples returned values above 0.4 g/t Au representing 23% of the total. Those 15 samples are related to hydrothermal breccia. The sampling followed exposed outcrops along small horse trails (T1-T4) and following a ravine (T5), controlled primarily by outcrop exposure. Sampling is non-contiguous and spacing between samples varies. The exception is T1, which represents a continuous trench sampled with 3-meter intervals (Table 1).

Reported intervals do not represent true widths, and the geometry and continuity of mineralization at depth have not yet been established. However, the pervasive alteration and elevated gold values indicate a high-priority exploration target.

Note: The intervals with no samples are not included in the weighted averages. The weighted average grades and the AuEq calculations are made on the Total Sampled Lengths of T1 to T5 (Table 1). These values are projected as the possible grades of the "Overall Surface Length".

The Au-bearing barite zone, based on mapping and sampling, is interpreted to be horizontally continuous in the field (manto-style), and the intersections, at this time, are considered to be possible representative grades.

Regional setting and correlations to Tambo Grande, Peru.

The Company considers this a compelling target based on its scale, association with barite-rich mineralization, spatial relationship with hydrothermal brecciation and sulphide mineralization. Zones of oxidation and locally developed gossan occur both directly above the interpreted barite-rich horizon and more broadly across the surrounding area (Map 4).

These features show similarities to the gold-bearing barite cap and oxide zones at the TG1 deposit in the Tambo Grande district of northern Peru, hosted within correlative Lancones Formation stratigraphy¹. In both settings, mineralization is associated with barite-rich horizons, oxidation zones, hydrothermal breccias, and stockwork veining within volcanic sequences².

This comparison remains conceptual, and insufficient work has been completed to confirm a direct analogue. However, the observed similarities provide a useful exploration framework and support the potential for a vertically developed hydrothermal system with possible underlying sulphide mineralization.

Tambo Grande is a giant Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide with an estimated resource of: TG1: 109 Mt tons of 1.6% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au and 22 g/t Ag; and TG3 (Algarrobos): 82 Mt 1.0% Cu, 1.4% Zn, 0.8 g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag³.

Table 1. El Tigre sampling details including historical sampling (SRL).

	2026 Program	Historical Samples	Type	Au (g/t)	Ag g/t	Sample Width	Total Sampled Length (m) discontinuos	Weighted Average Grade Au (g/t)	Weighted Average Grade Ag (g/t)	Weighted Average AuEq* (g/t)	Overall Surface Length (m)	Lithology
T1		50463	Chip	0.30	17.00	2	29	0.26	10.69	0.42	29	Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
	400371		Chip	0.11	3.40	3						
	400372		Chip	0.13	8.20	3						
	400373		Chip	0.19	9.60	3						
	400374		Chip	0.37	14.20	3						
	400375		Chip	0.11	5.40	3						
	400376		Chip	0.31	13.60	3						
	400379		Chip	0.01	0.10	3						
	400382		Chip	0.54	28.80	3						
	400383		Chip	0.50	8.70	3						
T2	700354		Chip	0.14	4.06	3	23.5	6.57	116.79	8.94	45	Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
	700357		Chip	17.50	155.95	2.5						
		NVII-A3-A-BR-014	Chip	11.12	161.00	3						
		NVII-A3-A-BR-012	Chip	14.12	310.10	3						
		NVII-A3-A-BR-003	Chip	0.60	14.48	3						
		50460	Chip	1.24	20.30	3						
		50461	Chip	29.60	512.00	1						
		52126	Chip	10.50	172.20	2						
	NVII-A3-A-BR-013	Chip	7.50	123.50	3							
T3		52090	Chip	0.56	26.00	5	24	1.48	35.24	2.02	50	Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
		NVII-A3-A-BR-017	Chip	0.60	23.50	3						
		50291	Chip	0.03	10.30	4						
		NVII-A3-A-BR-018	Chip	2.70	138.00	3						
		52136	Chip	0.10	2.50	3						
		700356	Chip	7.40	23.77	3						
T4	700352		Chip	0.25	6.30	3	16	3.64	17.14	3.91	25	Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
		52088	Chip	6.50	36.70	7						
	700351		Chip	4.22	6.53	3						
		52089	Chip	0.04	0.70	3						
T5		51103	Chip	0.01	0.40	3	11.5	0.64	7.58	0.76	17	Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
		51104	Chip	1.80	21.60	1						
		51105	Chip	0.01	0.60	1						
		51106	Chip	0.02	0.50	1						
		50455	Chip	0.01	0.60	3						
	400389		Chip	2.20	24.60	2.5						
OTHER RELEVANT SAMPLES		NVIII-A3-A-BR-002	Chip	1.71	22.15	2						Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
		NVIII-A3-A-BR-008	Chip	1.21	8.49	2						
		NVIII-A3-A-BR-015	Chip	7.67	237.80	2						
		NVIII-A3-A-BR-016	Chip	22.56	169.90	2						Pillow Lavas
		50114	Chip	1.15	46.20	4						
		50115	Chip	1.50	128.10	2						
		50457	Chip-Float	0.78	10.50	0.2						Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia
		52099	Chip	0.61	9.10	5						
		52100	Chip	0.89	26.60	5						
		52092	Chip-Float	2.79	116.10	1						
		52097	Chip	3.77	45.80	5						
		52113	Chip	0.62	17.10	4						
		52108	Chip-Float	0.94	126.40	0.5						
		52120	Chip	1.20	9.30	3						
	400356		Chip	0.45	19.50	2.8						
	400370		Chip	0.23	9.10	0.4						

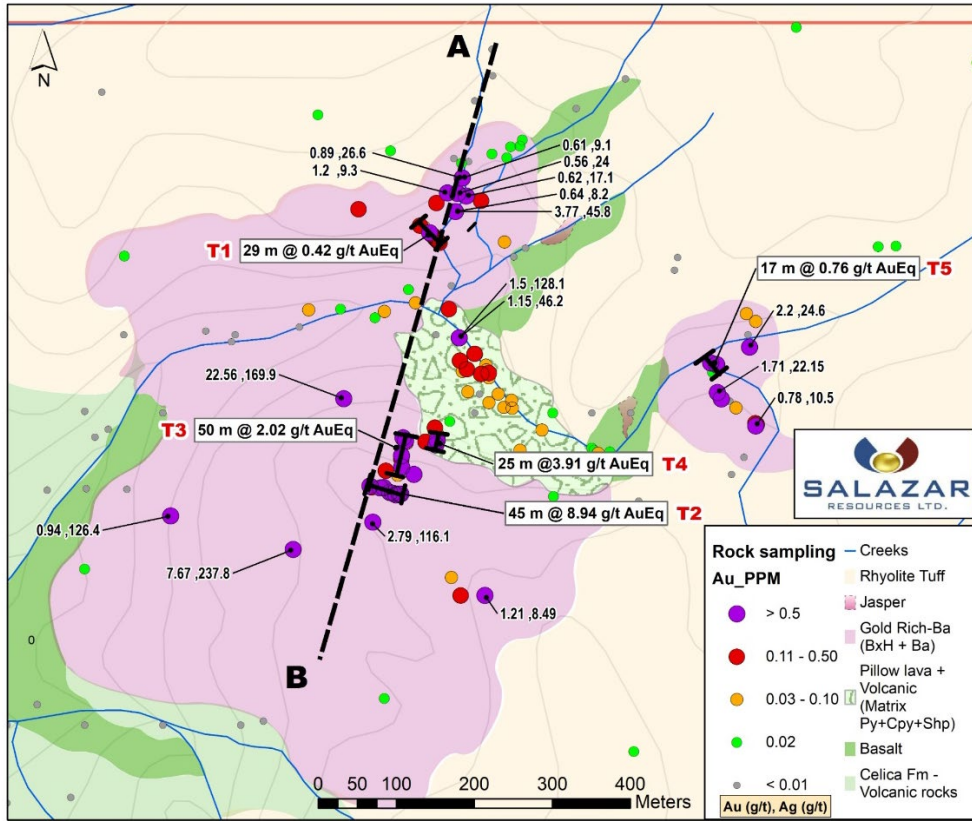
Notes:

*AuEq values were calculated using June 9, 2026 spot prices: Au: US\$ 4,278.1/oz and Ag: US\$65.58/oz. Source:

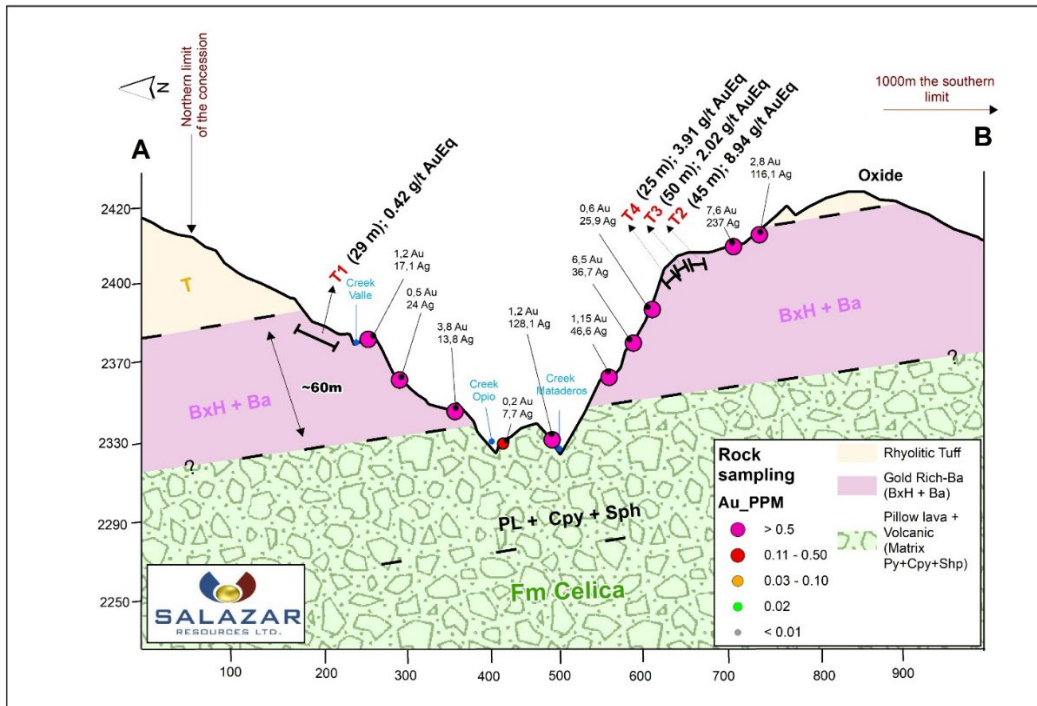
-Bold/highlighted rows indicate exceptional-grade samples. Samples are rock chip samples. The rock chip samples described in this release are selective in nature and are taken to identify the presence of mineralization. The results are not necessarily representative of the overall grade or extent of the mineralization on the property.

-"Total Sampled Length" represents the sum of the width of the samples and "Overall Surface length" represents the total length from the beginning of the first sample to the end of the last sample.

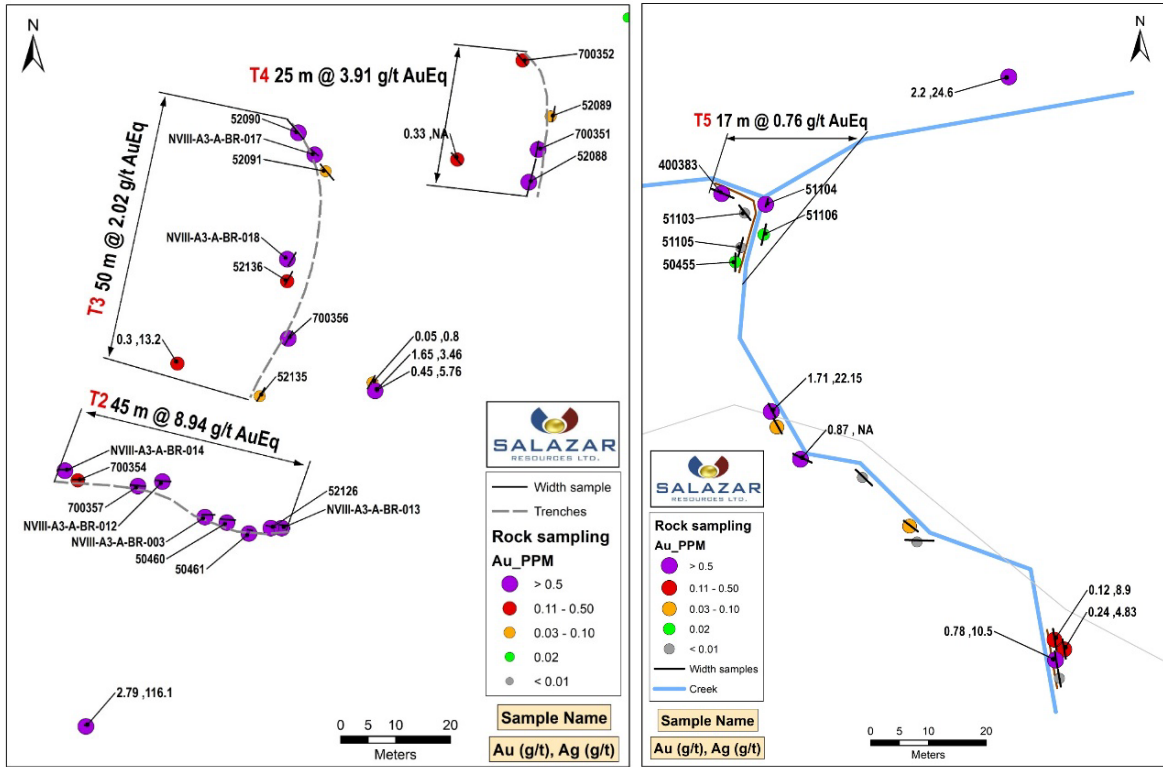
Map 1. El Tigre mineralized intervals and rock chip samples.



Map 2. El Tigre Cross-section with vertical exaggeration



Map 3. Detailed map of semi-contiguous trench-like intervals

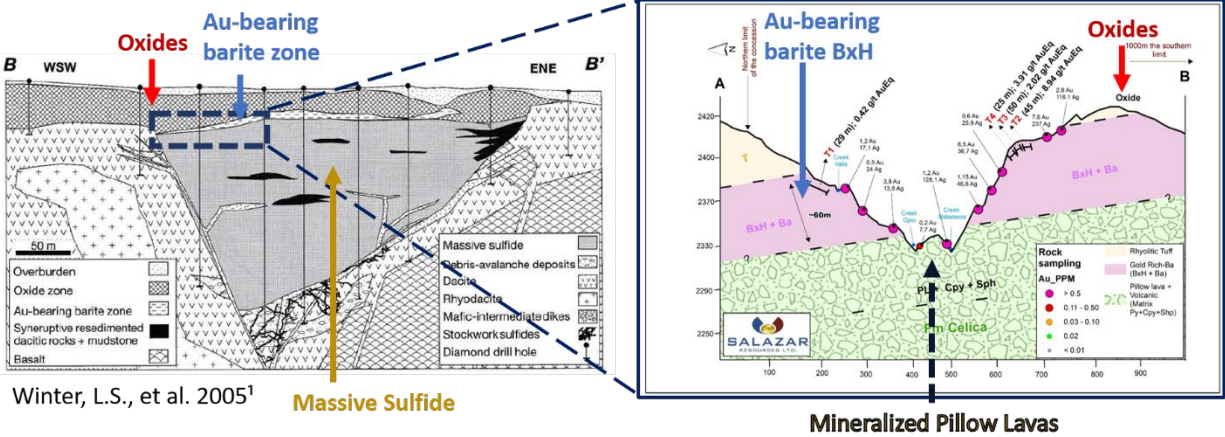


Map 4. Interpretative correlations to Tambo Grande VMS deposit

TG1 - Tambo Grande VMS Deposit

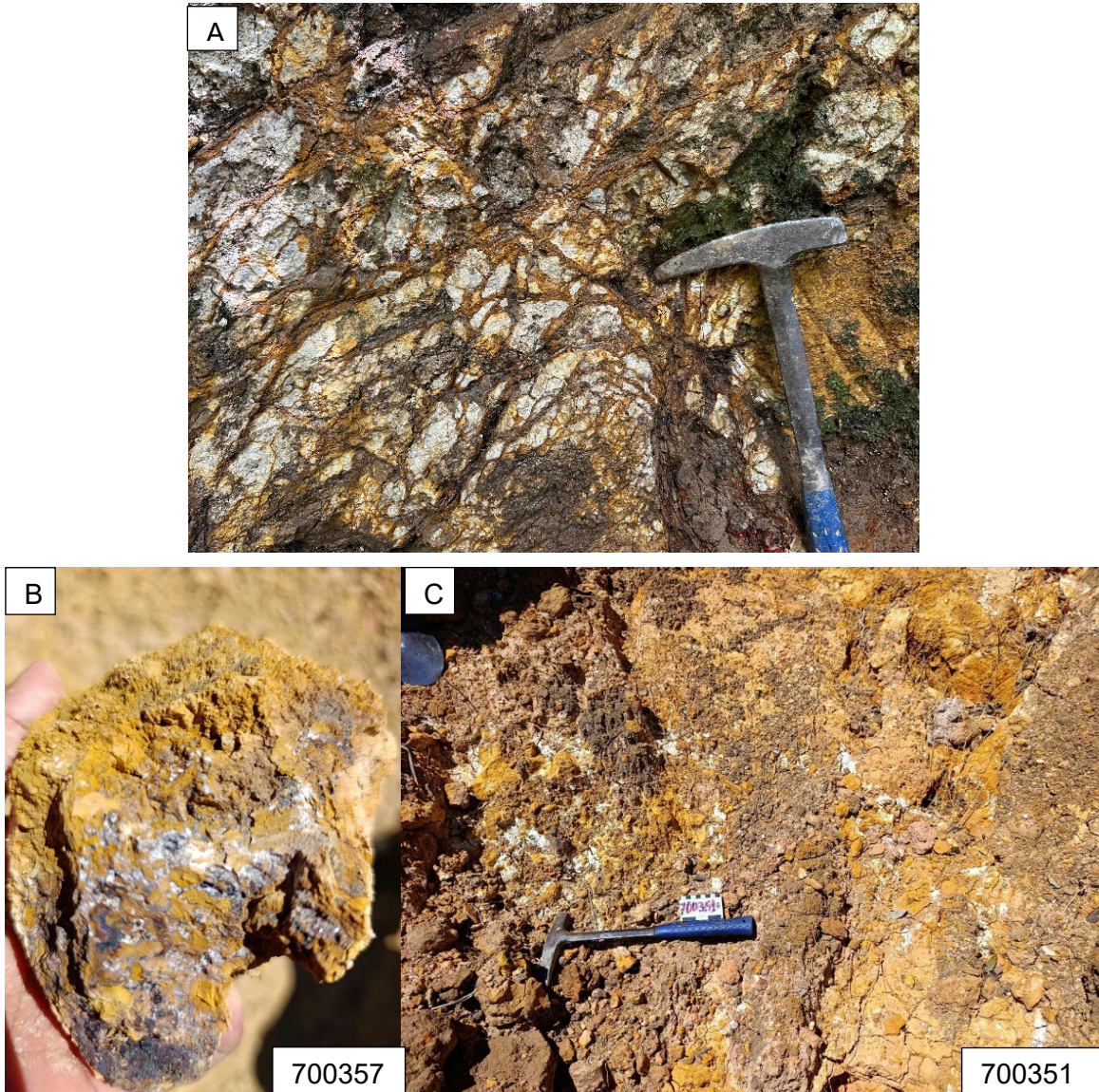
TG1: 109 Mt tons of 1.6%Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.5 g/t Au and 22 g/t Ag
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El Tigre Au-bearing barite hydrothermal breccia



Winter, L.S., et al. 2005¹

Image 1. a) Au-bearing Barite Hydrothermal Breccia; b) Sample 700357 – 17.50 g/t Au and 155.95 g/t Ag; c) Sample 700351 – 4.22 g/t Au and 6.53 g/t Ag;



Integration with Geophysics

The geological model is supported by ground-based magnetic and gravity surveys completed in late 2020 (see January 14, 2021 and April 13, 2021 news releases). Magnetic data define an anomaly underlying the central portion of the property, spatially associated with gold-in-soil anomalies and interpreted as a potential structural or hydrothermal feature.

Gravity data outline a relative low-density zone coincident with mapped hydrothermal brecciation and surface geochemical anomalies, supporting the presence of alteration and potential fluid pathways. These geophysical features are considered preliminary and require further validation.

Exploration Upside and Next Steps

The identification of a large-footprint, gold-bearing barite horizon provides a well-defined target for both continued surface work and drill testing. Planned activities include:

- Additional mapping and systematic channel sampling where outcrop exposure permits
- Refinement of priority drill targets
- Design of a scout drilling program to test surface mineralization and potential subsurface sulphide mineralization at depth

About the El Tigre Project

The El Tigre Project comprises a 288-hectare concession in southern Ecuador, located within the Alamor-Lancones Basin - a region prospective for epithermal gold and VMS-style mineralization. The Alamor-Lancones Basin hosts other recognized projects including Sunstone Metals' Bramaderos Porphyry project and Tierras Coloradas' epithermal gold vein system.

About Salazar Resources Limited

Salazar Resources Limited (TSXV: SRL, OTCQB: SRLZF, FSE: CCG) is a Canadian junior exploration company focused on the discovery and development of mineral deposits in Ecuador. The Company's strategy combines in-house geological expertise with a disciplined, systematic approach to project generation and advancement. For further information, please contact Nick DeMare, Director, at ndemare@chasegmt.com or at 604-685-9316. Please also visit our website at <https://salazarresources.com/>.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

All samples were analyzed by Inspectorate Services Perú S.A.C. (Bureau Veritas), a laboratory certified to ISO 17025:1999 and ISO 9001:2000 standards. The laboratory maintains an internal QA/QC program incorporating blanks, standards, and duplicate reanalysis of selected samples. Gold was analyzed by fire assay - atomic absorption spectroscopy (FA-AAS). Silver, copper, zinc, and other elements were analyzed by aqua regia extraction with an Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish.

The Company implemented a QA/QC program incorporating systematic insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks, and field duplicates, along with a documented chain of custody, to ensure the integrity and reliability of analytical results.

Qualified Person

Mr. Kieran Dowes, the Company's Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, has reviewed and approved the technical content of this news release. In accordance with TSX Rules and Policies, Part 1, Section 1.5, the Company further clarifies that Mr. Dowes is independent of the Company (as defined under NI 43-101).

References

¹ Romero Córdor, C.W. et al., 2023. "El origen del intrusivo Potrerillos (Macará, Ecuador)". Acta Geológica Lilloana 34(1).

² Winter, L.S., Tosdal, R.M., Franklin, J.M., Tegart, P., 2005. A reconstructed cretaceous depositional setting for giant volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits at Tambogrande, northwestern Peru. In: Johnson, L.E., McClay, K.R. (Eds.), Andean Metallogeny, Society of Economic Geologists Special Publication.

³ Winter, L. S. (2008). The genesis of 'giant' copper-zinc-gold-silver volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits at Tambogrande, Perú: age, tectonic setting, paleomorphology, lithogeochemistry, and radiogenic isotopes (T). University of British Columbia. Retrieved from <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/ubctheses/24/items/1.0052903>

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