



Salazar Resources Further Defines Copper-Gold Porphyry Mineralization at Monja Project, Ecuador, with Rock Samples up to 1.71% Cu and Strong Soil Anomalies

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, June 30th 2026 - SALAZAR RESOURCES LIMITED (TSXV: SRL; OTCQB: SRLZF; FSE: CCG) ("Salazar" or the "Company") is pleased to report results from its recent rock and soil sampling program and detailed geological mapping at its 100%-owned Monja Project in Ecuador. These results build upon the Company's previously reported (press release from April 8, 2026) identification of a high-priority copper-gold porphyry target and further demonstrate the scale and continuity of mineralization at surface.

Highlights

- Porphyry-style mineralization confirmed with high-grade rock samples, including:
 - 1.71% Cu, 0.99 g/t Au, 10.3 g/t Ag, 162 ppm Mo (Sample 200101)
 - 1.09% Cu, 0.61 g/t Au (Sample 200079)
 - 1.29% Cu, 0.61 g/t Au, 10.4 g/t Ag (Sample 51744)
- Soil sampling returned 70% of samples >100 ppm Cu, indicating lateral extension of mineralization
- Detailed mapping confirms strong stockwork veining with densities averaging ~10 veins per meter in a 150-meter creek
- Mineralized footprint with porphyry-related alteration defined over an area of approximately 1.5 km by 0.5 km

CEO Commentary

Freddy Salazar, President and CEO, commented: *"These results continue to support our interpretation of Monja as a well-developed copper-gold porphyry system. The consistency of copper values across surface samples, combined with encouraging gold grades and strong veining observed in mapping, provides us with increased confidence in the scale of the system."*

Rock Sampling Results

Following the results reported on April 8, 2026, Salazar has collected a total of 99 rock samples across the Monja Project target area, consisting primarily of rock chip samples with two channel samples. Results show that 64 samples (64%) returned copper values greater than 300 ppm, including 20 samples (20%) exceeding 1,000 ppm Cu. Table 1.

Mineralization is hosted within granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry and occurs as hydrothermal breccias (breccia pipes) and stockwork veining. Observed sulphide mineralization includes chalcopyrite, pyrite, and bornite and is accompanied by silica, mostly in veins type B and D. Alteration is characterized by propylitic assemblages that transition into phyllic and argillic zones, marked by chlorite-rich intervals

grading into silica- and sericite-dominated alteration. Localized occurrences of K-feldspar, magnetite, and green sericite are also present.

The distribution of alteration styles is consistent with a vertically and laterally zoned porphyry system and may represent either a high-level exposure or a structurally complex, telescoped system¹. Further work is required to refine the interpretation.

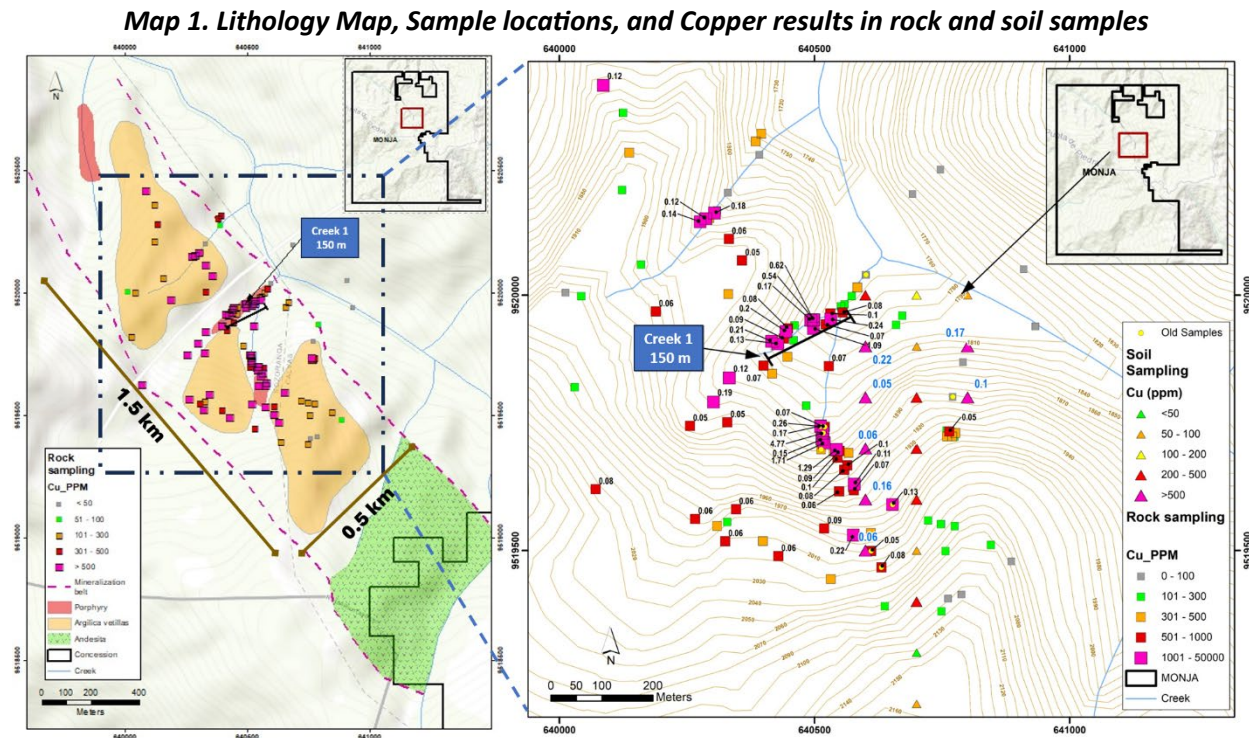


Table 1. Rock Samples with values > 1,000 ppm Cu

SAMPLE	TYPE	WIDTH	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
51744	Chips	3	0.608	10.4	12910	9
51748	Chips	5	0.644	1.5	6250	4
54238	Chips	4	0.04	1.4	1741	109
200073	Chips	4	0.081	0.9	2354	28
200079	Chips	4	0.613	2.7	10940	10
200098	Chips	3	0.028	0.6	1058	31
200101	Chips	3.5	0.989	10.3	17070	162
200113	Chips	3	0.054	1.2	1222	3
200237	Chips	2.5	0.024	0.9	1529	11
700154	Channel	3	0.252	1.2	5363	4
700155	Channel	3	0.143	0.5	1719	4
700156	Chips	3	0.064	0.4	1751	34
700157	Chips	3	0.05	0.2	1233	13
700162	Chips	3	0.061	0.4	1959	130

SAMPLE	TYPE	WIDTH	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
700166	Chips	3.5	0.04	0.5	1317	18
700167	Chips	3	0.043	0.9	2094	112
700222	Chips	4	0.061	1.3	2227	44
700228	Chips	4	0.012	0.4	1245	47
700229	Chips	2.5	0.012	0.6	1888	47
700246	Chips	3	0.053	0.4	1441	3

Note: The rock chip samples described in this release are selective in nature and are taken to identify the presence of mineralization.

Soil Sampling

A total of 23 soil samples were collected along three north-south oriented lines on a 100 m by 100 m grid pattern. Sampling targeted a soil-covered topographic high located east of a previously reported high-grade copper occurrence, including a sample grading 4.7% Cu (press release from April 8, 2026).

Samples were collected from soil B at depths ranging from 0.5 to 2.5 meters using an auger. Sixteen samples (70%) returned copper values exceeding 100 ppm. Table 2.

These results are considered encouraging and suggest the presence of copper mineralization over an area of approximately 180,000 m². Follow-up work will include additional infill soil sampling to better define this target.

Table 2. Soil Samples with values > 100ppm Cu

SAMPLE	DEPTH (m)	Au (ppm)	Mo(ppm)	Cu(ppm)
53501	1.2	0.026	9	244
53502	0.6	0.035	4	2242
53503	1.5	0.033	12	543
53504	1	0.005	2	572
53505	0.8	0.016	5	1599
53506	0.9	0.102	133	573
53507	1.9	0.013	2	197
53509	1.95	0.020	6	217
53511	1	0.007	2	218
53512	0.5	0.054	16	398
53514	1.1	0.018	7	255
53518	2.5	0.033	2	403
53519	1.8	0.020	2	246
53521	2.3	0.010	2	116
53524	0.85	0.018	16	1720
53525	1.2	0.028	3	996

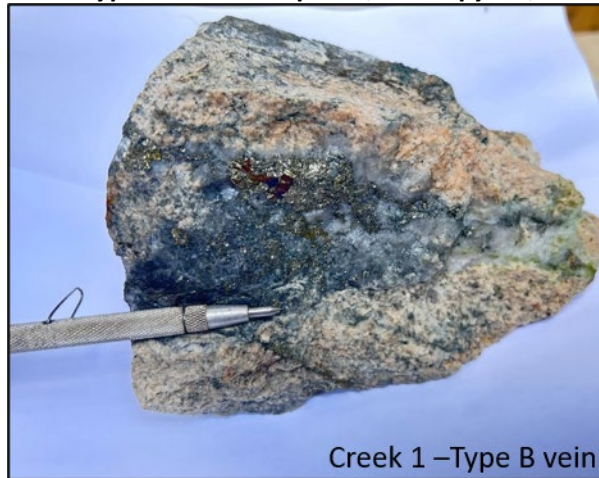
Detailed Geological Mapping -Creek 1

Detailed mapping along a southwest-to-northeast trending creek (“Creek 1”), measuring approximately 150 m, has provided continuous exposure of the mineralized system.

Mapping identified well-developed stockwork veining, with densities averaging approximately 10 veins per meter. The dominant structural orientation is northwest-southeast.

Most observed veins are quartz-rich and contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite, Type B. Some veins exhibit sericite alteration halos, proposing an overprinting of phyllic alteration with Type D veins². Image1.

Image 1. Creek 1 – Type B vein with quartz, chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite.



These observations enhance the Company’s understanding of the structural controls and mineralization style within the system. A detailed geologic map of Creek 1 is available on Salazar’s website: <https://salazarresources.com/projects/100-salazar-owned/monja/>

Interpretation and Next Steps

This recent geochemical and mapping campaign focused on the central area of the previously reported 2km by 1km porphyry core (press release from April 8, 2026). This recent work confirms copper and gold mineralization in the focused 1.5 by 0.5 km area km.

The boundaries of the mineralization are not defined yet; thus, the Company plans to continue surface geochemical work and mapping in the remaining parts of the porphyry core while further planning future geophysical surveys to refine possible drill targets.

Monja Project

The 100%-owned Monja Project is located in Loja Province, Ecuador, and covers 9,088 ha across two mineral concessions. For a location map, please refer to the Company’s website.

Reference

¹Lowell, J.D., and Guilbert, J.M., 1970. *Lateral and vertical alteration-mineralization zoning in porphyry ore deposits*. *Economic Geology*, 65(4), 373-408. <https://doi.org/10.2113/gsecongeo.65.4.373>

²Candela, P. A., & Piccoli, P. M. (2005). Magmatic processes in the development of porphyry-type ore systems. In J. W. Hedenquist, J. F. H. Thompson, R. J. Goldfarb, & J. P. Richards (eds.), *Economic Geology: One Hundredth Anniversary Volume* (pp. 25-37). Society of Economic Geologists

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/>.

QA/QC Program

Rock samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Ecuador, an independent accredited laboratory, for analysis and were prepared in Quito and sent to be analyzed in Lima using 44-multielement analysis by aqua regia digestion and Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) while Ag, Cu,Pb, Zn, As, Ni, Co determination was done by Aqua Regia Digestion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy(AAS). Gold analysis was completed by lead collection fire assay fusion with AAS finish (<10 g/t Au) and the overlimits were completed by fire assay fusion with gravimetric finish. Soil samples were prepared in Burea Veritas, Quito, an independent accredited laboratory, by drying and pulverizing to 95% 150 mesh then sent to Bureau Veritas, Callao to be analyzed using 44 elements aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish. Gold analysis for soil samples was done using Lead Collection Fire -Assay with AAS finish. The Company implements a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program that includes chain of custody and the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates.

Qualified Person

Mr. Kieran Downes, 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. Downes is independent of the Company (as defined under NI 43-101).