

Solonópole: Regional Evidence and Title Schedules

Historical and third-party information supporting Spark's exploration rationale. This is not a Company assay dataset or an announcement of new exploration results. The detailed evidence below is reproduced from the governing release draft; retention is not independent verification or technical approval.

Scope and limitations

The pegmatites, workings and concession in Table A2 and Figure 1, and the properties of Oceana Metals Ltd, AMG Brasil S.A., American Salars Lithium Inc. and MISA Minerais Industriais S/A, are held by third parties in which the Company has no interest. Mineralization on neighboring properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's permits. The grades, production, drilling results and reserves quoted for them are historical or third-party figures, unverified by the Company's Qualified Persons, and are not treated by the Company as current mineral resources or reserves.

The Solonópole Project is an exploration-stage property. The Company has not identified tantalum, niobium, beryllium, lithium, cesium or any other mineralization on the permits, has not estimated a mineral resource or reserve, and has not completed a preliminary economic assessment, pre-feasibility study, feasibility study or other economic analysis. The program may not identify pegmatites or mineralization, and any mineralization identified may not prove economic to extract. References to prospectivity reflect the Company's current geological interpretation only.

This news release quotes drilling, sampling, reserve and production figures reported by third parties and Brazilian agencies for third-party properties under Australian, Canadian or Brazilian frameworks that differ from, and may not be comparable to, subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K; the "measured", "indicated" and "inferred" amblygonite figures for the MISA concession are Brazilian categories of 1977, not mineral resources under NI 43-101, the CIM Definition Standards or subpart 1300. No mineral resource or reserve has been estimated on the Company's properties. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that any of the third-party figures quoted is economically or legally mineable.

This news release includes information obtained from public sources, including SGB, the ANM, the U.S. Geological Survey, academic publications and published market prices, and information regarding mineral properties held by third parties, including Oceana Metals Ltd, AMG Brasil S.A., American Salars Lithium Inc. and MISA Minerais Industriais S/A. The Company believes these sources to be reliable but has not independently verified the information and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.

Sources and compilation

Sources: SGB Informe de Recursos Minerais 14 (2025) and 6 (2022); the SGB 1:100,000 Senador Pompeu sheet (2017); Johnston (1945), Geological Society of America Bulletin 56; U.S. Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook (1945, 1949-50); Moreira and Silva (2017), Estudos Geológicos 27; ANM SIGMINE (September 2026); the disclosure of Oceana Metals, AMG Brasil and American Salars; USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026 and the 2025 List of Critical Minerals; and the International Energy Agency's Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2026. Pegmatite coordinates are SGB's, converted to UTM 24S; title outlines are SIGMINE polygons, whose areas match the registered areas within 0.2%.

Regional history, metals and geological rationale

A district with a production history. Solonópole's historical workings produced tantalite, beryl and lithium minerals, establishing a multi-metal exploration context rather than a lithium-only thesis. The historical workings are not on Spark's permits; their production is unverified by the Company's Qualified Persons and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Project.

Minerals recorded in the district. Columbite-tantalite carries tantalum and niobium, beryl carries beryllium, and amblygonite, lepidolite and spodumene carry lithium; lepidolite also carries cesium and rubidium. Tantalum, niobium, beryllium, lithium and cesium are on the 2025 United States List of Critical Minerals.

Road, airport and port access. Paved highways link the Project towns to Fortaleza, 275 km by road to the north-east, with its international airport. The Port of Pecém, Ceará's deep-water port, is about 320 km by road.

An existing land position in an active district. The Project's ANM process numbers date to 2022; Table A1 records eight exploration permits granted in 2023 and one application. AMG Brasil holds ten permits 7.5 km away, and Oceana Metals holds the Bom Jesus de Baixo prospect 8.4 km away. These are separate third-party properties, not Spark exploration results.

Several geological indicators support follow-up. The Geological Survey of Brazil's ("SGB") 2025 study documents highly fractionated lithium-cesium-tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites, meaning pegmatites enriched in rare metals as their parent magma evolved. The host-rock setting, cesium and rubidium enrichment in feldspars, and regional stream-sediment index together underpin the exploration rationale west of the known pegmatite corridor. The regional index does not locate pegmatites, and its underlying public data were not collected on Spark's permits (Figure 2).

A Tantalum, Beryl and Lithium Mining History

Solonópole's pegmatites were worked for mica, feldspar and tourmaline in the early twentieth century; their life as a source of metals began with the Second World War, when the United States, cut off from its Asian and African suppliers, mapped the pegmatites of north-eastern Brazil and bought their beryl and tantalite through the United States Commercial Company. The Northeast yielded about 600 t of tantalite and 8,000 t of beryl in 1937-44; Ceará shipped about 700 t of beryl, 1,200 t of amblygonite and 14 t of tantalite in 1941-44; and in 1944 alone Brazil exported 1,185 t of beryl and 201 t of tantalite to the United States, bought by the United States Commercial Company for the war effort, from some 400 small mines. The U.S. Geological Survey's wartime report, published in 1945, was the first scientific description of the district and the first record of lithium in Ceará.

Purchases stopped with peace, Brazil set export prices the market would not pay, and the workings were idle by 1945. From the 1950s to the 1980s small artisanal and family operations mined the same three products — tantalite, beryl and lithium minerals — to no more than about 30 m depth, with gemstones, feldspar, quartz and mica in between; the SGB records some fifty named workings, the largest pits 100 m long and 30 m deep, and up to 1,000 kg a month of lithium ore from the Soledade group; a 2006 survey counted 222 workings in the district, 30 of them then active. The last lithium pits closed around 2008 because they lacked a buyer, and no operator in the district has worked below the weathered zone. The tantalum mineral throughout is columbite-tantalite, so every concentrate carried niobium. The production figures and workings described above are historical, were reported by government agencies or their authors for properties the Company does not hold, have not been verified by the Company's Qualified Persons, and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's permits.

Systematic assessment began in 2012, when the DNPM confirmed amblygonite, lepidolite and spodumene as the district's lithium minerals and mapped 47 lithium pegmatites; in 2025 the SGB published the first systematic study of the district, inventorying about 130 pegmatites and 61 lithium-bearing bodies — 51 with amblygonite, 10 with lepidolite, 5 with spodumene — describing them as highly fractionated LCT pegmatites

rich in rubidium, cesium, lithium, phosphorus and tantalum, and ranking the district as Ceará's principal target for tantalum- and lithium-bearing pegmatites. The district's only lithium mining concession, MISA's beryl-amblygonite title of 1977, 8.8 km from the Project, declared 57 t measured, 14 t indicated, and 49 t inferred amblygonite under Brazilian reporting categories and has never produced; that concession is held by a third party and the figures reported for it are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's permits.

District Metals Serve Electronics, Aerospace and Batteries

The metals recorded in the district have the following uses and supply positions. Tantalum goes into the capacitors of phones, computers, cars and aircraft, into cemented carbides and jet-engine superalloys; niobium, its companion in columbite-tantalite, into high-strength steel and superalloys, and Brazil supplies about 93% of the world's niobium, most of it from a single mine in Minas Gerais. In 2025, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda mined 68% of the world's 2,500 t of tantalum; Brazil, with 190 t, was the largest producer outside Africa; the United States, without a tantalum mine since 1959, imported all it used and, in September 2025, contracted through the Defense Logistics Agency for stockpile ingot and for up to US\$100 million over five years to secure tantalum processed from ore. Beryl, the district's largest wartime export and a co-product of every tantalite working, is the ore of beryllium for aerospace, defense, electronics and beryllium-copper alloys; of the 430 t of beryllium mined in 2025, the United States produced 230 t and Brazil 80 t, second in the world, and the United States converts imported beryl alongside its own ore. The supply figures are the U.S. Geological Survey's for 2025.

Lithium was the by-product, mostly as amblygonite — 8.7 to 9.4% Li₂O in samples from the Logradouro, Vertentes and Valdir workings, about twice the lithium of spodumene concentrate, in samples from workings the Company does not hold — with lepidolite, which also carries cesium and rubidium, and minor spodumene; Ceará amblygonite fed Brazil's first lithium-chemicals plant in the 1960s, and lithium was taken from the district only as a by-product of tantalite until the last pits closed. Batteries now take 88% of world lithium, production rose 31% in 2025 to about 290,000 t of lithium content, and spodumene concentrate prices rose through the second half of 2025 on electric-vehicle and storage demand, according to the U.S. Geological Survey; SGB's 2025 mineral analyses show in the district's feldspars the same signs of rare-metal enrichment — high cesium and rubidium, low potassium-to-rubidium — as the Tanco pegmatite and the Quintos pegmatite in Rio Grande do Norte, two reference deposits for cesium and tantalum.

Critical-Mineral Status and Rising Prices

Tantalum, niobium, beryllium, lithium and cesium are all on the U.S. Geological Survey's 2025 List of Critical Minerals (Federal Register, 7 November 2025). Among the minerals the International Energy Agency tracked from January 2025 to April 2026, tantalum almost tripled — the second-largest gain after tungsten, which rose more than sixfold — and lithium more than doubled, with strategic minor minerals as a group more than doubling on new export controls and demand. Tantalite averaged US\$180 per kilogram of Ta₂O₅ in November 2025, against US\$167 for 2024, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

Geology and Regional Geochemistry Point Beyond the Old Workings

The Project lies in the Ceará Central Domain of the Borborema Province, between the Senador Pompeu shear zone and the Orós belt (Figure 1). The basement is the Paleoproterozoic Acopiara Complex — migmatitic paragneiss, schist, quartzite, marble and calc-silicate rock — intruded by Brasileiro granites: the porphyritic Itaporanga Suite and the Banabuiú Suite, two-mica ± garnet leucogranites melted from the metasediments (579 and 620 Ma, U-Pb zircon) that SGB's 2025 lithogeochemistry shows to be strongly peraluminous, rich in rubidium and cesium, low in K/Rb and depleted in Ba, Sr, Eu, P and Ti — the fractionation it considers favorable to LCT pegmatites. The pegmatites are Cambrian (530–500 Ma), tabular, discordant, N70E to E-W and NNE, mostly under 100 m long and 10 m wide; 60 of the 61 lithium bodies sit in the Acopiara Complex or

on its contacts with the Banabuiú Suite, mineralized bodies in the supracrustals and barren ones in the granites. Spark's permits lie 9 to 23 km west of the documented pegmatite corridor, on the Acopiara Complex and the granite belts continuing south and west.

The district's pegmatites are zoned, and the SGB records the same sequence in the bodies it visited: a fine-grained border zone; a coarse wall zone of muscovite, quartz and potassium feldspar; an intermediate zone of quartz, microcline, muscovite and albite that carries the amblygonite, beryl, columbite-tantalite and phosphates; and a quartz core with spodumene at its margin. Because amblygonite and spodumene are pale and the pegmatites do not stand out in the landscape, identification in the field relies on the associated tantalite, colored tourmaline and albite and on portable-XRF measurement of rubidium and cesium in feldspar and mica — the same indices the SGB used to rank the district's bodies.

SGB's stream-sediment survey covers seven 1:100,000 sheets, with one station per 11 km²; 50 elements by aqua regia ICP-OES/MS, with panned concentrates at the same stations; the Senador Pompeu and Quixeramobim sheets cover the Project. Applying SGB's anomaly classes (threshold at Q3 + 1.5 IQR; third, second and first order above 3, 4.5 and more than 4.5 IQR) to its published statistics, lithium in stream sediment is background to 21.5 ppm (median 6) and anomalous above 21.5, 32 and 42.5 ppm (maximum 126); cesium background to 3.6 ppm (median 0.85), anomalous above 5.5 and 7.3 (maximum 28.6); beryllium 1.2, 1.8 and 2.4 ppm; rubidium 75, 112 and 150 ppm.

SGB's multivariate index of rubidium, cesium, potassium, lithium and beryllium in the same samples detected 65 of the 68 lithium pegmatites visited; on its published map both Spark blocks lie within the belt of high values west of the pegmatite corridor (Figure 2). The index is a regional product and does not locate pegmatites. The public data were not collected on the permits and are not necessarily indicative of mineralization on them; the Company is finalizing initial prospecting on its permits and awaiting sample results from SGS.

Work Programme

The Company is finalizing initial prospecting and awaiting sample results from SGS. The broader exploration program includes mapping of pegmatite dykes and host rocks, a census of old workings with former miners, stream-sediment and panned-concentrate sampling of every drainage on the permits, and rock-chip and mica sampling of any pegmatite found, all assayed for tantalum, niobium, beryllium, tin, lithium, cesium and rubidium at an accredited laboratory with full QA/QC, plus processing of SGB's airborne radiometrics for the K_eU/eTh parameter that discriminates the district's pegmatites. Further sampling will follow the Company's QA/QC protocols, with certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates inserted in every batch, and any pegmatite identified will be mapped, sampled across its width and, where warranted, trenched before drill planning.

Figure 1 | Regional setting

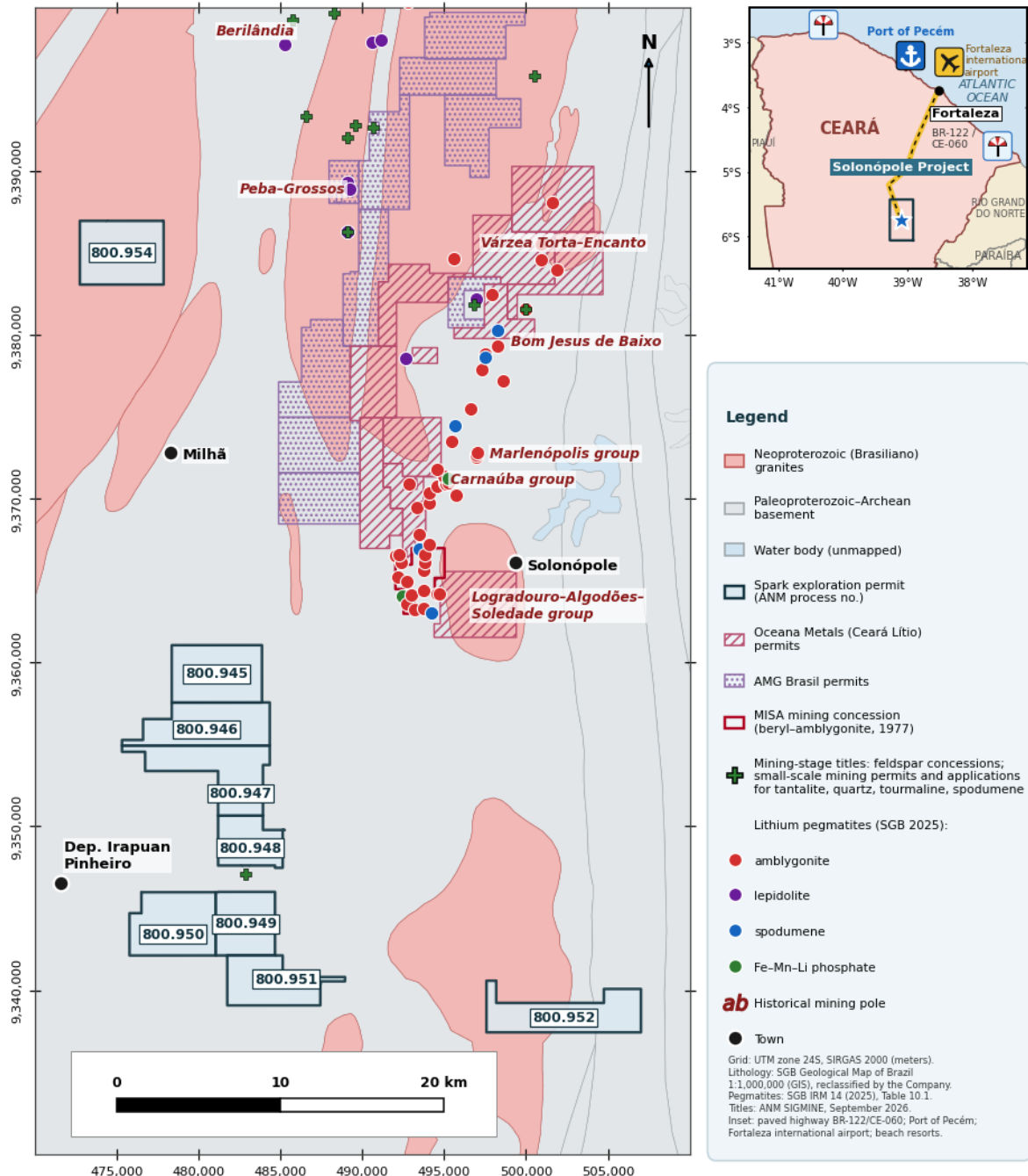


Figure 1. Solonópole Project: Spark's nine titles (pale blue, labeled by process number) on the SGB 1:1,000,000 geological map reclassified by the Company (Brasiliano granites red; older basement grey; unmapped water light blue); the 61 lithium pegmatites visited by SGB (colored by lithium mineral; SGB 2025, Table 10.1) with their historical mining poles; Oceana Metals and AMG Brasil permits (hatched); the MISA beryl-amblygonite concession (red outline); other mining-stage titles — feldspar concessions and small-scale permits and applications for tantalite, quartz, tourmaline and spodumene (green crosses); and towns. Inset: Ceará (outlines traced from SGB 2025, Figure 1.1; south-west generalized), Fortaleza and its airport, the Port of Pecém and the highway to the Project. Mineralization shown is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's permits. Grid: UTM zone 24S, SIRGAS 2000 (meters).

Figure 2 | Regional setting

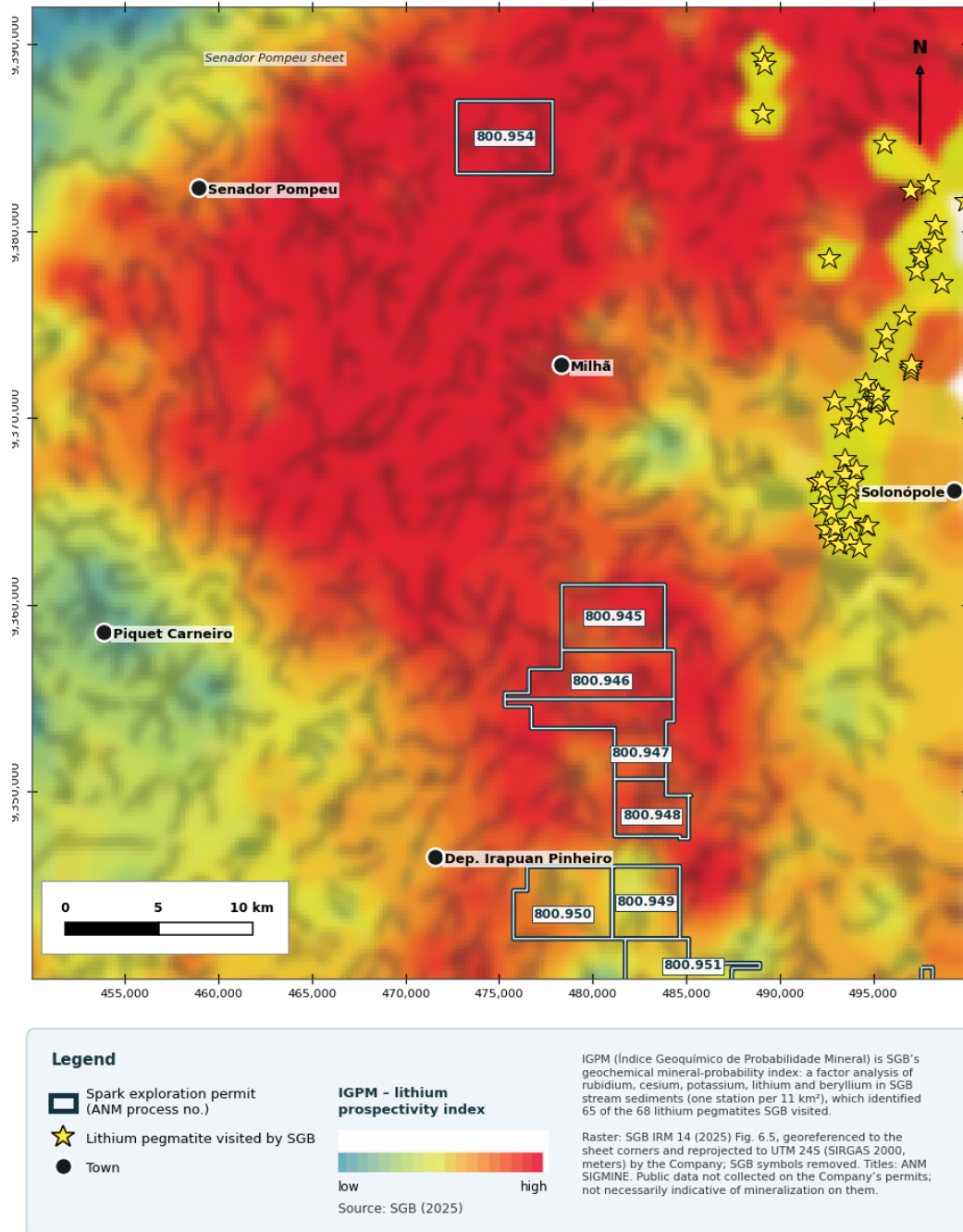


Figure 2. SGB lithium probability index (IGPM) over the Senador Pompeu 1:100,000 sheet (SGB 2025, Figure 6.5), reprojected to UTM zone 24S, with Spark's titles (navy) and the lithium pegmatites visited by SGB (stars). The index is a staged factor analysis of rubidium, cesium, potassium, lithium and beryllium in stream sediments (one station per 11 km²) and detected 65 of the 68 pegmatites visited; red is high probability, blue low. Raster georeferenced by the Company to the sheet corners, checked against the published pegmatite coordinates, with the SGB station and pegmatite symbols removed. Public data not collected on the Company's permits and not necessarily indicative of mineralization on them. Grid: UTM zone 24S, SIRGAS 2000 (meters).

Table A1 | Spark title schedule

Title	Municipality	Area (ha)	Status	Granted
800.945/2022	Deputado Irapuan Pinheiro	1,928.97	Exploration permit; extension applied for	26 Jan 2023
800.946/2022	Deputado Irapuan Pinheiro	1,899.85	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.947/2022	Deputado Irapuan Pinheiro	1,973.24	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.948/2022	Solonópole	1,105.56	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.949/2022	Solonópole	1,403.87	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.950/2022	Deputado Irapuan Pinheiro	1,946.63	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.951/2022	Acopiara	1,471.17	Application	—
800.952/2022	Solonópole	1,970.50	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
800.954/2022	Quixeramobim	1,991.45	Exploration permit	7 Dec 2023
Total		15,691.24	8 permits, 1 application	

Table A1. Solonópole Project titles, as registered in the ANM cadastre (SIGMINE, September 2026).

Table A2 | Third-party properties and historical workings

The source table is presented as labelled records to retain every field without shrinking a wide table. All records concern third-party properties or historical workings, not Spark results.

Property (municipality) — commodity	Solonópole Project — Bom Jesus de Baixo, Soledade West, Nira (Solonópole) — lithium, tantalum
Holder	Oceana Metals Ltd (ASX: OCN)
Status	Exploration; 11 titles, 13,800 ha; scout RC drilling 2023; trenching 2025, assays pending
Reported results and history	About 20 km of outcropping pegmatite corridor and more than 20 historical workings; 30 RC holes (~2,000 m): up to 0.95% Li ₂ O and 380 ppm Ta, best 7 m at 0.49% Li ₂ O including 3 m at 0.69% (Zilcar II) and 15 m at 0.34% Li ₂ O (BJdB pit); grab samples to 4.25% Li ₂ O; more than 10,000 XRF soil samples, 383 above 100 ppm Li (max 631 ppm)
Source	Oceana Lithium ASX releases 2023–2024; Oceana Metals 2026

Property (municipality) — commodity	Tin-tantalum permits (Quixeramobim-Banabuiú) — tin, cassiterite
Holder	AMG Brasil S.A.
Status	Exploration; 10 permits, 13,957 ha, granted 2018–2021
Reported results and history	No public results. AMG operates the Mibra (Volta Grande) tantalum-niobium-tin-lithium pegmatite mine in Minas Gerais
Source	ANM SIGMINE register

Property (municipality) — commodity	Jaguaribe Project (Jaguaribe-Solonópole) — lithium
Holder	American Salars Lithium Inc.
Status	Exploration; 18,083 ha; phase 2 sampling 2025
Reported results and history	Grab samples to 3.72% Li ₂ O; one sample 1.58% Li ₂ O with 554 ppm Cs, 135 ppm Ta and 177 ppm Nb
Source	Company release, May 2025

Property (municipality) — commodity	Concession 801.984/1977 (Solonópole) — beryl, amblygonite
Holder	MISA – Minerais Industriais S/A
Status	Mining concession granted 1977; active file; not producing
Reported results and history	Amblygonite 57,296 kg measured, 14,174 kg indicated and 49,006 kg inferred in two pegmatites (Brazilian categories, final exploration report); no recorded sales
Source	ANM; SGB 2025

Property (municipality) — commodity	Historical workings — Logradouro, Algodões, Soledade, Carnaúba, Marlenópolis, Bom Jesus and Vargem Torta groups — tantalite, beryl, amblygonite, spodumene, lepidolite
Holder	Artisanal miners; areas now under third-party titles
Status	Closed 15–50 years; pits flooded or backfilled
Reported results and history	Ceará 1941–44: about 700 t beryl, 1,200 t amblygonite, 14 t tantalite; Soledade group about 1,000 kg/month lithium ore; pits to 100 m × 30 m; amblygonite 8.7–9.4% Li ₂ O, lepidolite 1.0–4.8% Li ₂ O
Source	Johnston 1945; Souza 1985; Medeiros 2006; Moreira and Silva 2017; SGB 2025

Table A2. Third-party properties and historical workings of the Solonópole Pegmatite District, from public sources. Third-party results were reported under Australian (JORC) or Canadian disclosure for those companies; historical and MISA figures under Brazilian categories, which are not CIM categories. None has been verified by the Company's Qualified Persons, none is a current mineral resource or reserve, and none is necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Company's permits.