

Bravo Intercepts High-Grade Magmatic Sulphide Ni/Cu-PGM Mineralization at Luanga

Highlights include 13.4m @ 1.55% Ni, 0.33% Cu and 2.02 g/t PGM+Au, including 6.7m @ 2.25% Ni, 0.55% Cu and 3.14 g/t PGM+Au, and 6.0m @ 6.81 g/t PGM+Au

TORONTO, August 24, 2026 – Bravo Mining Corp. (TSX.V: BRVO, OTCQX: BRVMF), (“Bravo” or the “Company”) is pleased to report assay results from the Babylon target area, located adjacent to the North Sector of its 100%-owned Luanga palladium + platinum + rhodium + gold + nickel deposit (“Luanga Deposit” or “Luanga PGM+Au+Ni Deposit”), located in the Carajás Mineral Province, Pará State, Brazil.

“Follow up drilling to the magmatic Ni/Cu-rich mineralization in the Babylon region continues to show encouragement, with higher grades and mineralized thicknesses than reported in May 2026. These results continue to suggest potential for additional mineralization below the existing Luanga PGM+Au+Ni Deposit,” said Luís Azevedo, Chairman and CEO. “The preliminary interpretation from the recently completed Deep IP survey line that also covers Babylon appears to support the rationale for deeper testing below the known mineralization we have defined to date as well as following up on the high grade PGM+Au mineralization also intersected in this drill hole. Meanwhile, our fully funded Cu/Au-focused exploration activities continue to ramp up, with approximately 7.6km (3 lines) of IP completed to date, out of a planned 50km IP survey program”.

Highlights Include

- DDH26LU347 tested an anomaly generated from Bore Hole Electromagnetics (“BHEM”) on previously reported drill hole, DDH26LU330, successfully intercepting a massive to semi-massive sulphide zone from 205.58m downhole.
- The sulphide zone is associated with a chromitite interval hosted in orthopyroxenites of the Luanga Transition Zone, and consists of pyrrhotite (gangue), pentlandite (primary Ni sulphide mineral) and chalcopyrite (primary Cu sulphide mineral), as shown in polished thin section (Figure 2).
- DDH26LU347 also intersected a separate 6.0m interval grading 6.81 g/t PGM+Au from 122.70m downhole, with low sulphide values.
- BHEM surveying is planned to assist in further follow-up drilling.
- Furthermore, the Deep Induced Polarization (“IP”) survey associated with ongoing Cu-Au exploration, which also covers the Babylon target, has identified a significant IP anomaly (Figures 5 and 6) at depth, which warrants priority drill testing.

Drilling Highlights

HOLE-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	Ni *(%) Sulphide	Cu (%) Sulphide	PGM+Au (g/t)	TYPE
DDH26LU347	122.70	128.70	6.00	0.02	3.84	2.30	0.64	0.01	0.01	6.81	FR/LS
And	205.58	219.02	13.44	0.02	0.77	1.21	0.02	1.55	0.33	2.02	FR
Including	205.58	212.30	6.72	0.03	1.34	1.73	0.04	2.25	0.55	3.14	FR

Notes: All ‘From’, ‘To’ depths, and ‘Thicknesses’ are downhole. Intercepts are estimated at 102% of true thickness.

Type: FR = Fresh Rock. LS = Low Sulphide. Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization.

* Bravo’s nickel grades are sulphide nickel, and do not include non-recoverable silicate nickel.

Luanga Ni/Cu Exploration

The most recent drill hole targeting Ni/Cu sulphides proximal to the Luanga Deposit, DDH26LU347, is in the North Sector, approximately 300m south of the Babylon target (Figure 7) and stratigraphically below and immediately east of the main PGM+Au+Ni mineral resource.

DDH26LU347 was designed to test an Electromagnetic ("EM") plate generated from the BHEM survey conducted on nearby previous hole DDH26LU330 ([reported May 19, 2026](#)) drilled in this area. EM data was processed and interpreted by Bravo's geophysical consultants, delineating a high conductivity plate model, dipping 40 degrees at approximately a 270-dip direction.

DDH26LU347 successfully intercepted a massive to semi-massive sulphide zone starting at 205.58m downhole (Figure 1). The sulphide mineralization is associated with a chromitite interval hosted in an orthopyroxenite layer of Luanga's Transition Zone, and consists of pyrrhotite ("Po"), pentlandite ("Pn") and minor chalcopyrite ("Ccp"). Pentlandite is mainly present as fine- to medium-grained crystals, with minor exsolution lamellae in pyrrhotite.

The well-preserved mineral textures and close association of chromite with the sulphide mineralization (figures 3 and 4), indicates that a sulphide liquid pool was segregated and concentrated at this portion of the Luanga Mafic-Ultramafic ("MUM") intrusion. Euhedral chromite crystals with enclosed sulphide blebs and partially corroded faces indicate the coexistence of chromite and the immiscible Ni-PGE bearing sulphide liquid. This supports a magmatic origin to the mineralization, thus clearly related to the Luanga MUM intrusion.

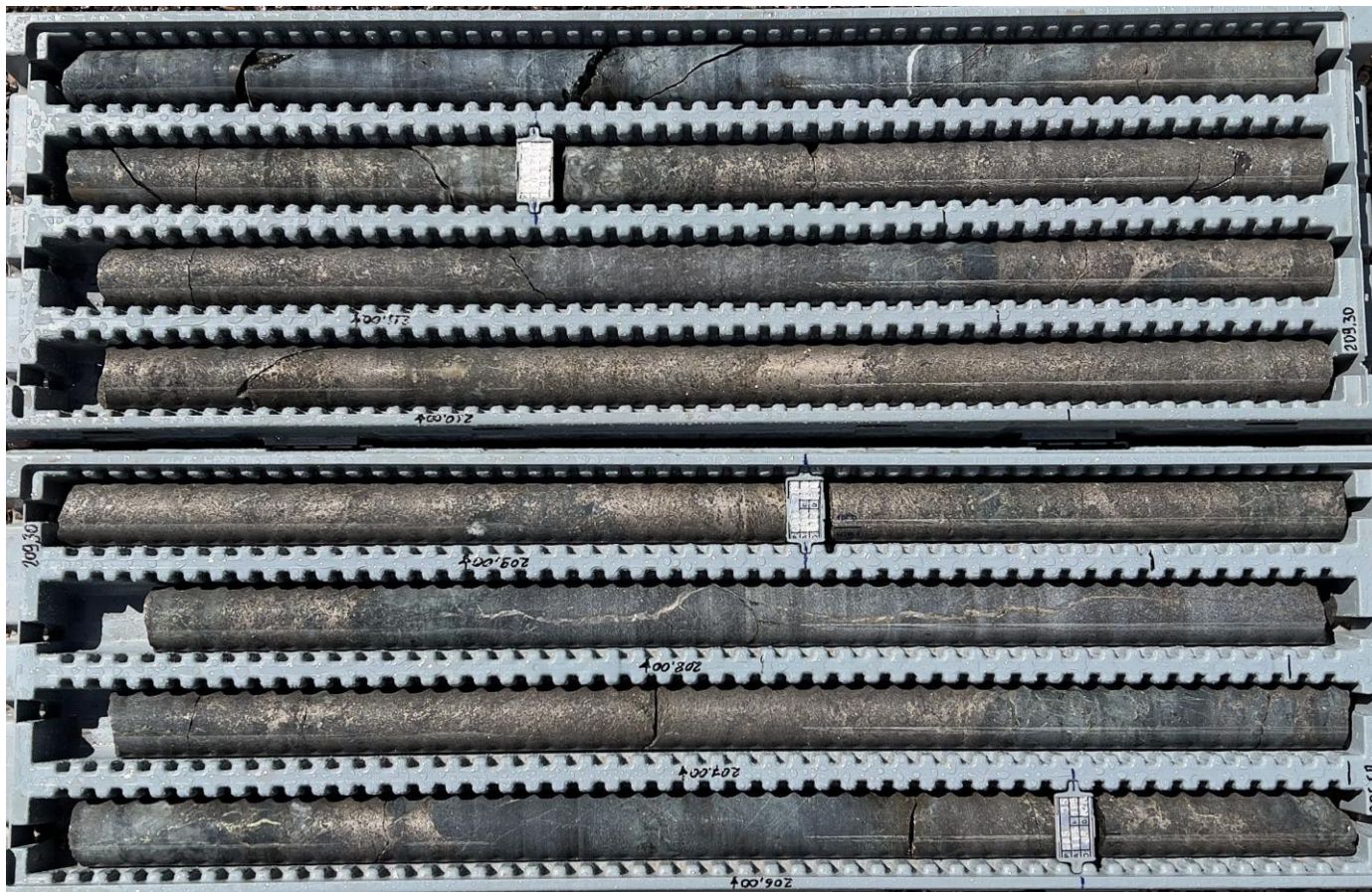


Figure 1: Sulphide-rich interval (205,58 a 213,14 m) in drill hole DDH26LU347

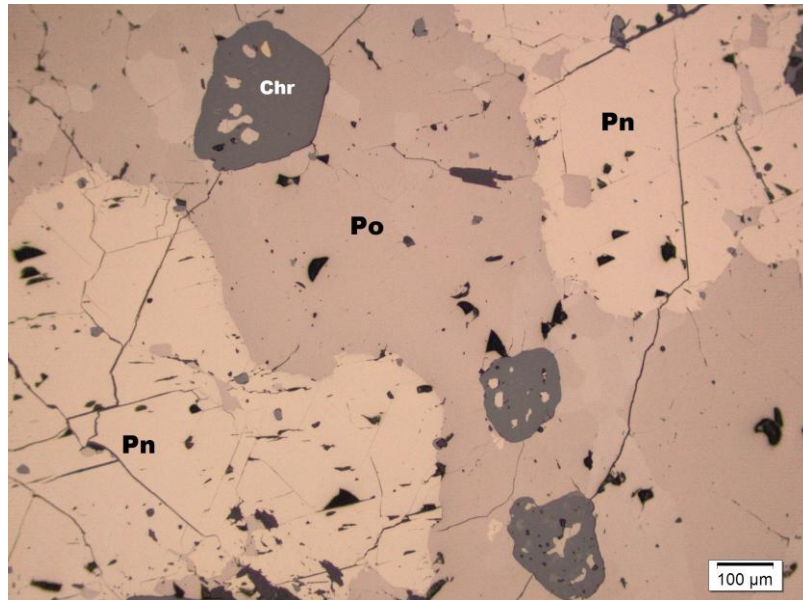


Figure 2: Massive sulphide consisting of Po, Pn and euhedral chromite.



Figure 3: Massive sulphide with chromite (206.90 – 207.05 m)



Figure 4: Banded pods of massive sulphide with chromite (208.45 – 208.55 m).

Deep IP Survey (Cu-Au Exploration)

To date, three lines of IP surveying have been completed as part of the ongoing Cu-Au exploration program. One of these survey lines covers the Babylon target (Figure 7), along an East-West 2km long traverse.

The sections and preliminary interpretations of the IP data at Babylon (Figures 5 and 6) highlight strong chargeability and a low-resistivity anomalies that appear to correspond to the Babylon sulphide mineralization, likely extending deeper and potentially at a higher angle than the current drilling.

Based on this encouraging outcome, the IP data will be integrated with the existing Babylon datasets (geology, drilling and EM) to drill test the deep target.

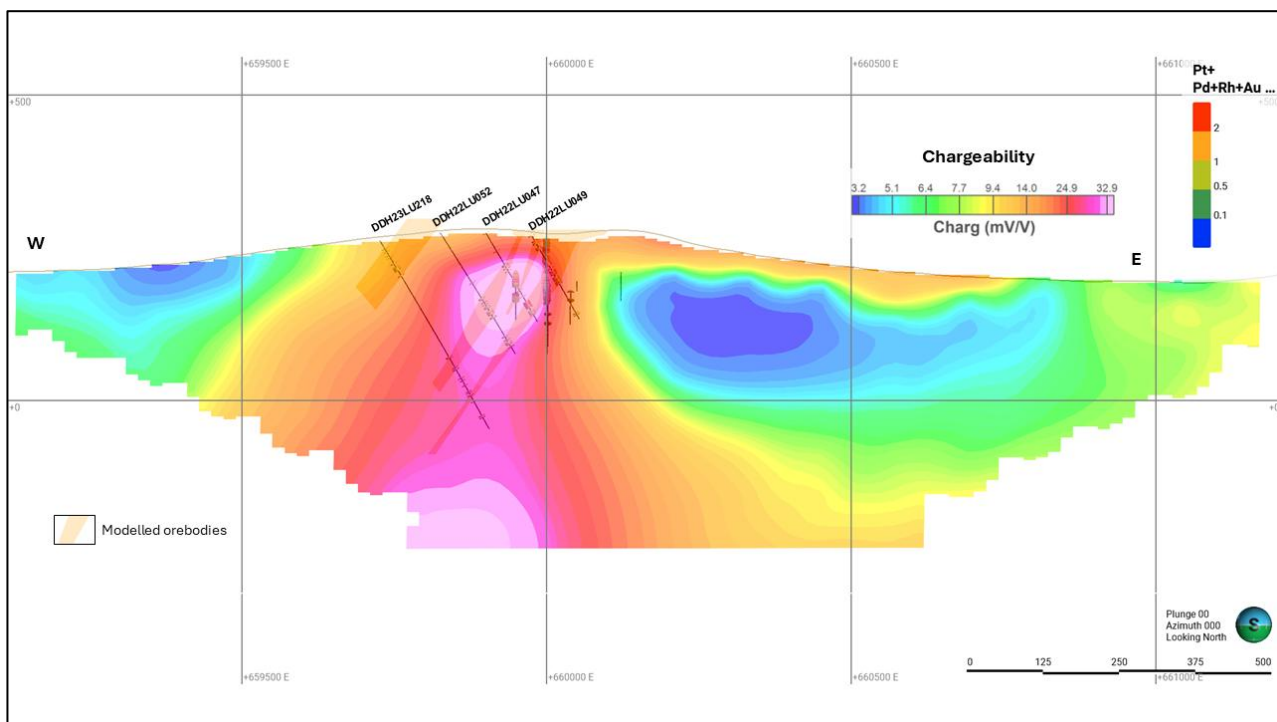


Figure 5: Babylon Deep IP section – Chargeability

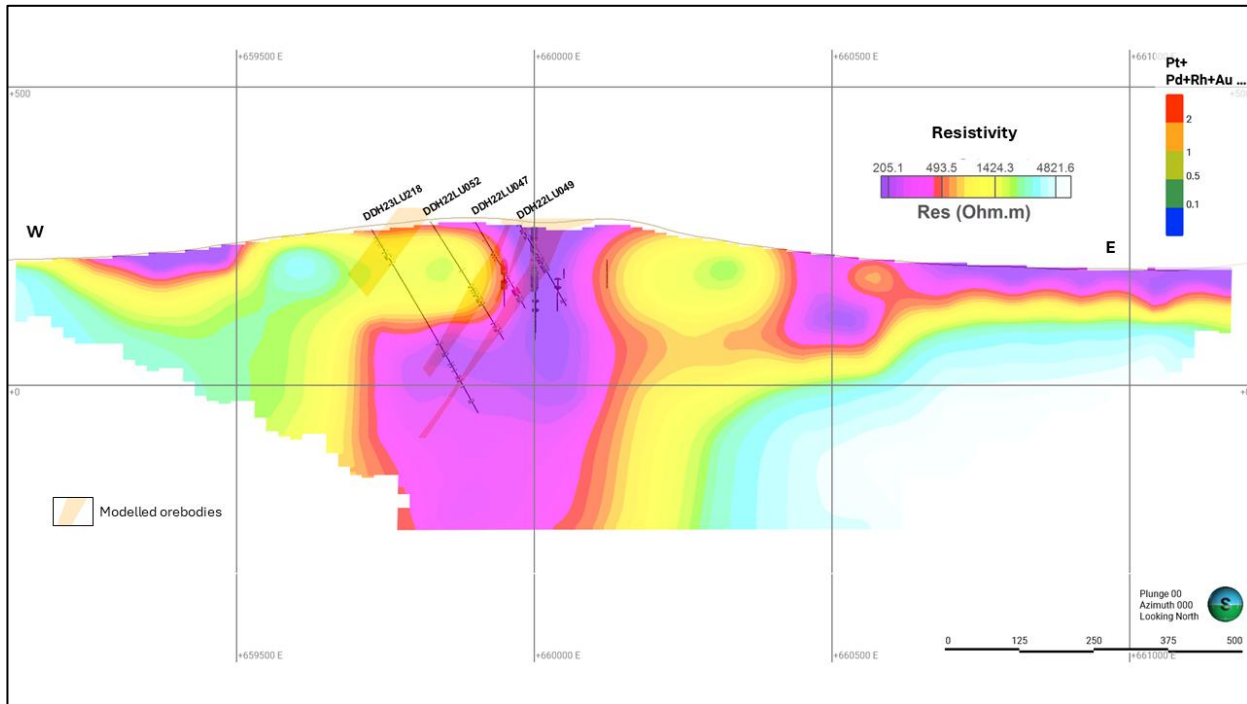


Figure 6: Babylon Deep IP section – Resistivity.

Drilling & Trenching Status Update

A total of 442 drill holes has been completed by Bravo to date, for 96,887 metres, including 8 metallurgical holes (not subject to routine assaying). Results have been reported for 396 Bravo drill holes to date. **Assay results for 46 holes are currently pending** (excluding the metallurgical holes), some of which relate to exploration drilling outside the Luanga PGM+Au+Ni resource area. In total, 58 trenches have been completed to date (for 10,901 metres), with results from 6 trenches currently pending.

Complete Table of Recent Intercepts

HOLE-ID	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Rh (g/t)	Ni *(%) Sulphide	Cu (%) Sulphide	PGM+Au (g/t)	TYPE
DDH26LU347	22.55	27.55	5.00	0.15	1.49	1.00	0.32	NA	NA	2.95	Ox
And	38.70	41.80	3.10	0.45	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.18	0.11	0.85	FR
And	122.70	128.70	6.00	0.02	3.84	2.30	0.64	0.01	0.01	6.81	FR/LS
And	205.58	219.02	13.44	0.02	0.77	1.21	0.02	1.55	0.33	2,02	FR
Including	205.58	212.30	6.72	0.03	1.34	1.73	0.04	2.25	0.55	3,14	FR

Notes: All 'From', 'To' depths, and 'Thicknesses' are downhole. 'NA' Not applicable for Oxide material.

Given the orientation of drilling and mineralization, intercepts are estimated at 102% of true thickness.

Type: Ox = Oxide. FR = Fresh Rock. LS = Low Sulphide. Recovery methods and results will differ based on the type of mineralization.

* Bravo's nickel grades are sulphide nickel, and do not include non-recoverable silicate nickel.

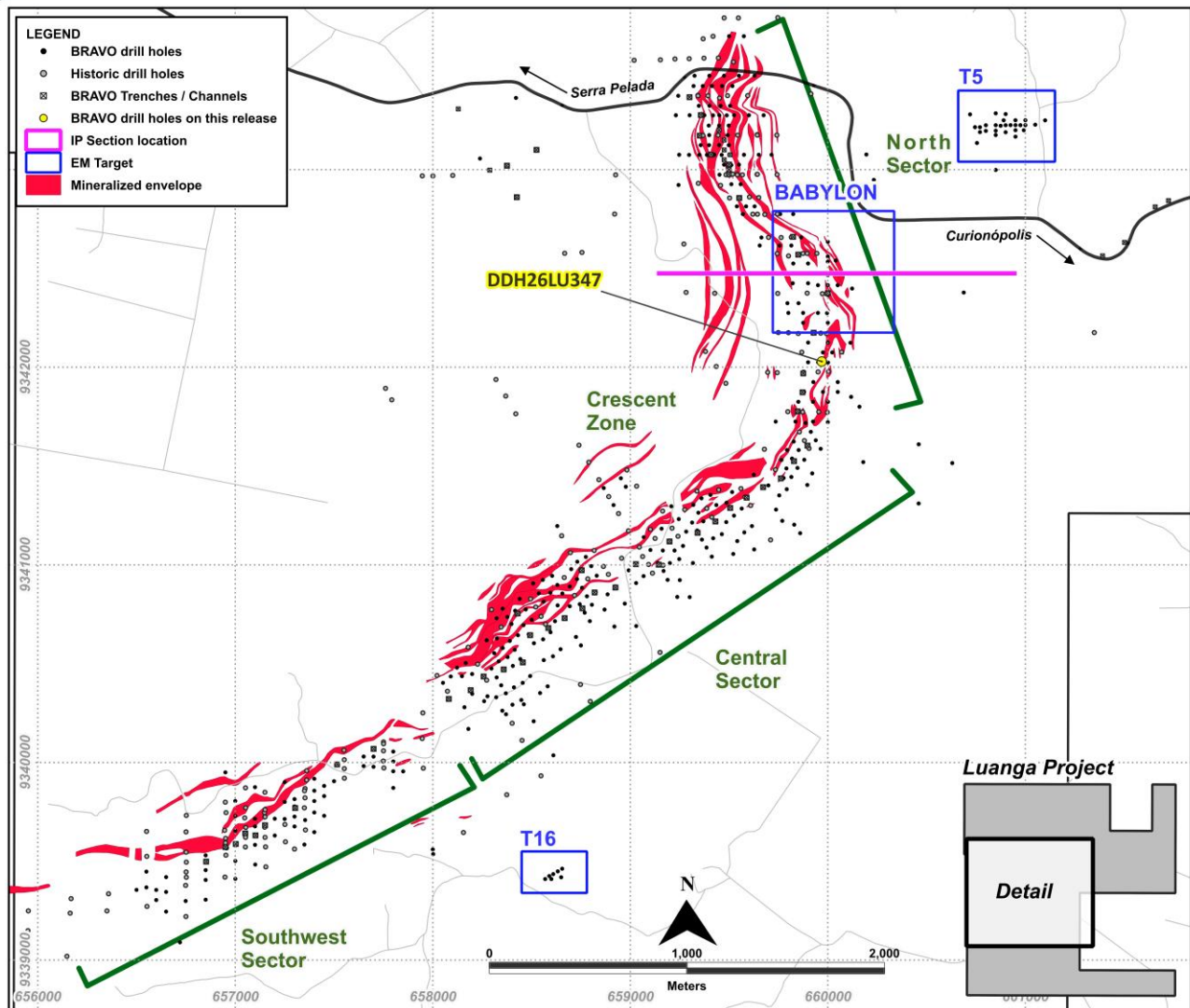


Figure 7: Drilling proximal to Babylon, with the Babylon Deep IP survey line shown in magenta, as reported in this News Release.

About Bravo Mining Corp.

Bravo is a Canadian and Brazil-based mineral exploration and development company focused on advancing its PGM+Au+Ni deposit while also exploring for IOCG-style Cu+Au and magmatic-style Ni+Cu+/-PGM+/-Au mineralization within its Luanga Project in the Carajás Mineral Province, Pará State, Brazil. Bravo is one of the most active explorers in Carajás.

The team, comprising of local and international geologists, has a proven track record of PGM, nickel, and copper discoveries in the region. They have successfully taken a past IOCG greenfield project from discovery to development and production in the Carajás while defining other significant deposit types in the region.

The Luanga Project is situated on mature freehold farming land and benefits from being located close to operating mines and a mining-experienced workforce, with excellent access and proximity to existing infrastructure, including road, rail, and hydroelectric grid power. Bravo's current Environmental, Social and Governance activities include planting more than 56,000 high-value trees in and around the project area and hiring and contracting locally.

Technical Disclosure

Technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Simon Mottram, F.AusIMM (Fellow Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy), President of Bravo Mining Corp. who serves as the Company's "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Mottram has verified the technical data and opinions contained in this news release.

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

Forward Looking Statements.

This news release contains forward-looking information which is not comprised of historical facts. Forward-looking information is characterized by words such as “potential”, “greater”, “significant”, “high-grade”, “encouraging”, “planned”, “target”, “interpretation”, “appears”, “likely”, variants of these words and other similar words, phrases, or statements that certain events or conditions “may” or “will” occur. This news release contains forward-looking information and interpretations pertaining to the Company’s ongoing drill programs and the results thereof; the potential for new and/or different styles of mineralization in some areas, including magmatic Ni/Cu (+/- PGM) mineralization and IOCG style, the presence of which is publicly well documented in the Carajás mineral province; whether or not, were a magmatic sulphide mineral reserve to be defined, such magmatic sulphides could be processed in the same flotation plant as the PGM+Au+Ni sulphides comprising the mineral resource, and the recoveries, and capital and operating cost of such; the potential continuity of mineralization between holes and across target areas; the potential for economically significant Ni/Cu (+/- PGM), PGM+Au+Ni and/or Cu/Au mineralization; the interpretation of sulphide mineralization, visual mineral identification, geological observations and geophysical responses, including magnetic, EM, IP, gravity and BHEM survey results, and whether such observations are indicative of mineralization; whether mineralization identified as magmatic is indeed so, or some other style of mineralization, whether the mineralization identified is open to expansion or not; whether the other anomalies are related to mineralization; whether current and future interpreted geophysical anomalies point to or represent economically significant mineralization; the prospectivity of the Babylon target and other Luanga-related exploration targets; the Company’s ability to identify, prioritize and advance additional exploration prospects beyond the current Luanga PGM+Au+Ni deposit; whether the planned IP program will identify mineralization and, of so, whether such mineralization will be of economic interest; the commencement, execution, timing, scope, cost and results of current and future exploration programs, including the IP survey, BHEM surveying and Cu/Au focused exploration activities, and the Company’s plans in respect thereof. Forward-looking information involves risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events, results, and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, unexpected results from exploration programs, changes in the state of equity and debt markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in obtaining required regulatory or governmental approvals, environmental risks, limitations on insurance coverage; and other risks and uncertainties involved in the mineral exploration and development industry. Forward-looking information in this news release is based on the opinions and assumptions of management considered reasonable as of the date hereof, including, but not limited to, the assumption that the assay results confirm that the interpreted along strike and up and down dip; that activities will not be adversely disrupted or impeded by regulatory, political, community, economic, environmental and/or health and safety risks; that the Luanga Project will not be materially affected by potential supply chain disruptions; and general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and factors used in preparing the forward-looking information in this news release are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on such information. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

Schedule 1: Drill Hole Location Details

HOLE-ID	Company	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Datum	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Sector
DDH26LU347	Bravo	659969.10	9342029.00	270.880	SIRGAS2000_UTM_22S	290.75	90.00	-60.00	North

Schedule 2: Assay Methodologies and QAQC

Samples follow a chain of custody between collection, processing, and delivery to the SGS laboratory in Parauapebas, state of Pará, Brazil. The drill core is delivered to the core shack at Bravo's Luanga site facilities and processed by geologists who insert certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates into the sampling sequence. Drill core is half cut and placed in secured polyurethane bags, then in security-sealed sacks before being delivered directly from the Luanga site facilities to the Parauapebas SGS laboratory by Bravo staff. Additional information about the methodology can be found on the SGS Geosol website ([SGS](#)) in their analytical guides. Information regarding preparation and analysis of historic drill core is also presented in the table below, where the information is known.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QAQC") is maintained internally at the lab through rigorous use of internal certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates. An additional QAQC program is administered by Bravo using certified reference materials, duplicate samples and blank samples that are blindly inserted into the sample batch. If a QAQC sample returns an unacceptable value an investigation into the results is triggered and when deemed necessary, the samples that were tested in the batch with the failed QAQC sample are re-tested.

Bravo SGS Geosol				
Preparation	Method	Method	Method	Method
For All Elements	Pt, Pd, Au	Rh	Sulphide Ni, Cu	Trace Elements
PRPCLI (85% at 200#)	FAI515, FAI34V	FAI30V	AA04B	ICP40B