NEWS RELEASE
16 November 2026

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

Highlights include 23.6m @ 0.85% Ni, 0.49% Cu and 1.07 g/t PGM+Au, including 8.4m @ 1.59% Ni, 0.95% Cu and 1.94 g/t PGM+Au

TORONTO, November 16, 2026 – Bravo Mining Corp. (TSX.V: BRVO, OTCQX: BRVMF), ("**Bravo**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report assay results from drill hole DDH26LU373, located in 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 into the magmatic Ni/Cu-rich mineralization in the Babylon target continues to show encouragement, having intercepted higher grades and mineralized thicknesses than reported in May 2026. These results continue to suggest potential for additional mineralization stratigraphically 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, which also covers the Babylon target, appears to support the rational for deeper testing below the known mineralization we have defined to date. Meanwhile, our fully funded Cu/Au-focused exploration activities continue to ramp up, with approximately 18.8km (8 lines) of IP completed to date, out of a planned 50km IP survey program, and drilling expected to commence in November 2026".

Highlights Include

- **DDH26LU373 is the most recent drill hole targeting Ni/Cu sulphides at Luanga, located in the North Sector and proximal to several other highly prospective (previously reported) Ni/Cu drill intersections in the Babylon area.**
- **DDH26LU373 (figure 1), successfully intercepted an approximately 24m interval containing 3 sulphide-rich layers, at the base of the orthopyroxenite unit that is Luanga's Transition Zone ("TZ"). Sulphide-rich zones range from semi-massive to massive sulphide textures.**
- **Pyrrhotite (gangue sulphide) is the main sulphide phase followed by pentlandite (Ni sulphide). There are also significant concentrations of chalcopyrite (Cu sulphide).**
- **Following several significant Ni ± Cu intersections in, or near to, this area, an apparent trend is appearing which vectors towards the east, beyond the current coverage of previously Bravo detailed ground electromagnetics ("EM").**
- **Additional fixed-loop ground EM is planned, to extended detailed coverage to the east, and assist in further drill targeting.**

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
DDH26LU373	**265.98**	**289.60**	**23.62**	**0.03**	**0.30**	**0.68**	**0.06**	**0.85**	**0.49**	**1.07**	**FR**
Including	***271.70***	***275.60***	***3.90***	***0.03***	***0.24***	***1.05***	***0.15***	***1.45***	***0.70***	***1.47***	***FR***
Also Including	***280.23***	***288.64***	***8.41***	***0.06***	***0.59***	***1.24***	***0.05***	***1.59***	***0.95***	***1.94***	***FR***

Notes: All 'From', 'To' depths, and 'Thicknesses' are downhole. Intercepts are estimated at 110% of true thickness.
Type: FR = Fresh Rock. 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.*

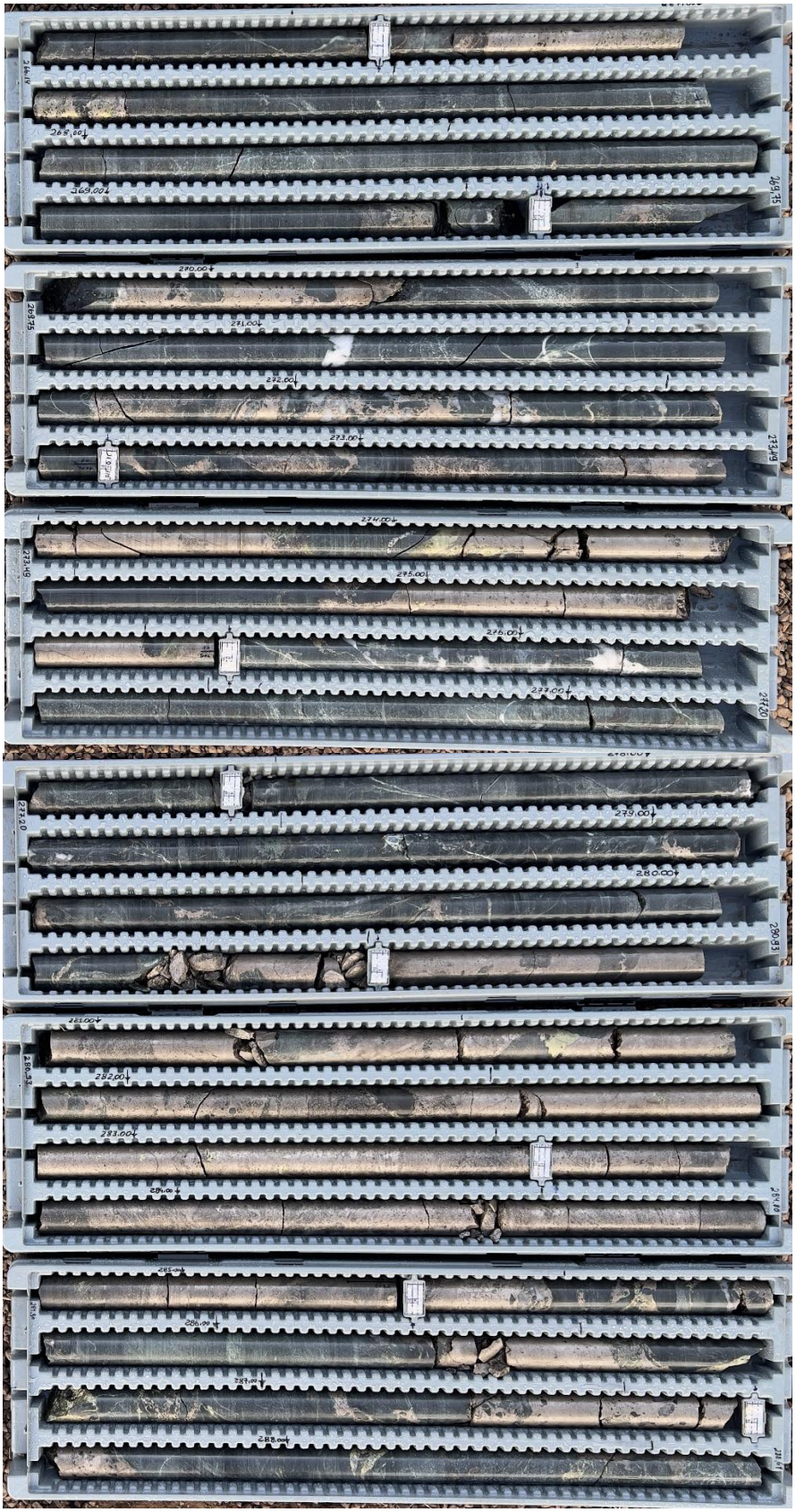


Figure 1: Sulphide-rich interval (266.14 to 288.69 m) in drill hole DDH26LU373

Luanga Ni/Cu Exploration

The most recent drill hole targeting Ni/Cu sulphides proximal to the Luanga Deposit, DDH26LU373, is in the North Sector, located approximately 170m to northwest of hole DDH22LU047 (11.04m @ 2.04% Ni, 1.23% Cu, from 131.11m downhole), on the eastern edge of the Babylon target area (Figure 2), stratigraphically below the main Luanga PGM+Au+Ni mineral resource.

DDH26LU373 follows up on previous drilling, in the area which has intersected Ni sulphide mineralization in a number of previously reported drill holes, including DDH22LU347 (reported August 24, 2026), DDH26LU330 (reported May 19, 2026), and DDH22LU047 (reported October 17, 2022).

DDH26LU373 intercepted three sulphide-rich layers at the base of the orthopyroxenite unit of the Transition Zone ("TZ"). The basal contact of the TZ is truncated by a later dioritic intrusion associated with strong metasomatic alteration. Within the diorite, several sulphide-rich zones occur, ranging from semi-massive to massive sulphide textures.

Pyrrhotite (gangue sulphide) is the main sulphide phase followed by pentlandite (Ni sulphide). There are also significant concentrations of chalcopyrite (Cu sulphide).

Following several significant Ni ± Cu intersections in the Babylon area, or in close proximity to it, a trend is appearing which vectors towards the east. This is beyond the current coverage of previously completed detailed ground EM carried out by Bravo.

Additional fixed-loop ground EM is planned, to extended detailed EM coverage to the east to assist in targeting further drilling.

Drilling & Trenching Status Update

A total of 471 drill holes has been completed by Bravo to date, for 105,958 metres, including 8 metallurgical holes (not subject to routine assaying). Results have been reported for 397 Bravo drill holes to date. **Assay results for 66 holes are currently outstanding** (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
DDH26LU373	**265.98**	**289.60**	**23.62**	**0.03**	**0.30**	**0.68**	**0.06**	**0.85**	**0.49**	**1.07**	**FR**
Including	***271.70***	***275.60***	***3.90***	***0.03***	***0.24***	***1.05***	***0.15***	***1.45***	***0.70***	***1.47***	***FR***
Including	***280.23***	***288.64***	***8.41***	***0.06***	***0.59***	***1.24***	***0.05***	***1.59***	***0.95***	***1.94***	***FR***
And	298.20	301.15	2.95	0.02	0.16	0.57	0.01	0.43	0.17	0.75	FR

Notes: All 'From', 'To' depths, and 'Thicknesses' are downhole. Intercepts are estimated at 110% of true thickness.
Type: FR = Fresh Rock. 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.*

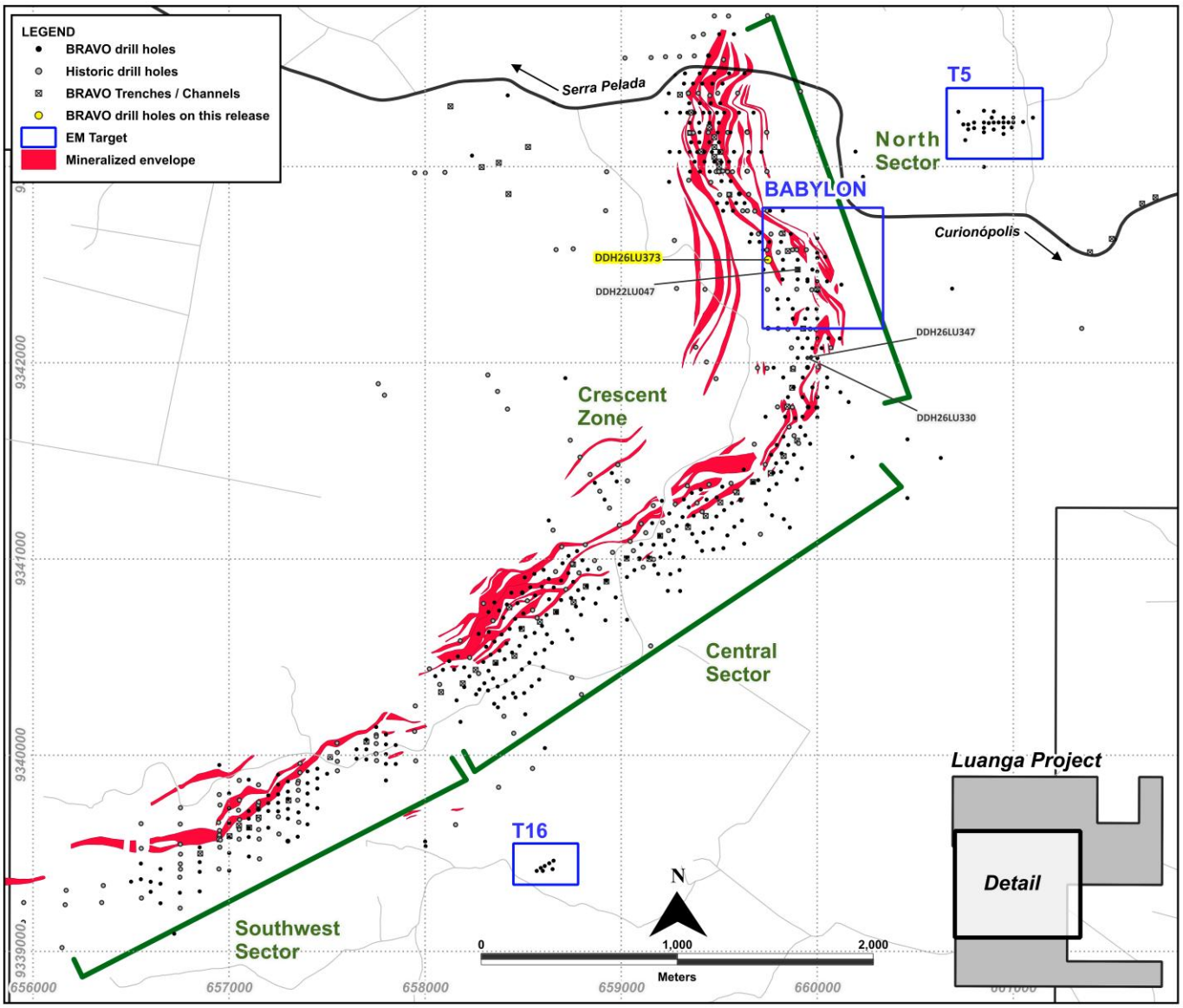


Figure 2: Drilling reported in this News Release.

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", "significant", "high-grade", "encourage", "planned", "target", "interpretation", "appears", 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, including the interpreted eastward trend of Ni/Cu mineralization in the Babylon area; 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, including the preliminary interpretation of the recently completed Deep IP survey line covering the Babylon area, point to or represent economically significant mineralization; the prospectivity of the Babylon area, including the potential for additional mineralization below the existing Luanga PGM+Au+Ni Deposit, 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 planned EM surveying, including the extension of detailed fixed-loop ground EM coverage to the east of the Babylon area, will identify mineralization and, if so, whether such mineralization will be of economic interest; the commencement, execution, timing, scope, cost and results of current and future exploration programs, including EM and IP surveying and drilling activities, particularly the planned 50km IP survey program and the expected commencement of Cu/Au-focused exploration drilling in November 2026, 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 assay results and future drilling will support the interpreted continuity of mineralization 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
DDH26LU373	Bravo	659749.66	9342524.96	276.410	SIRGAS2000 UTM22S	341.55	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