

Announcement

Monday 19th May 2025

Hot Chili Announces Latest Drill Results for La Verde, Doubling Porphyry Discovery Footprint

Highlights

Rapidly Expanding Discovery, Multiple Higher-Grade Centres Confirmed

- Latest assays from phase-one Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling confirm copper-gold (Cu-Au) mineralisation now extending over 1 km in length and up to 750 m in width, from near surface
- Higher-grade centres confirmed across the extent of the shallow oxide and sulfide discovery
- New significant drill results include:
 - 389 m grading 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 4 m depth to end-of-hole (DKP030)
 - o including 46 m at 0.6% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 238 m
 - o including 34 m at 0.6% Cu and 0.2g/t Au from 322m
 - 120 m grading 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 6 m depth (DKP028)
 - o including 48 m at 0.5% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 26 m
 - And, 114m at 0.3% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from 318m depth to end-of-hole
 - o including 34m at 0.4% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 380 m to end-of-hole
 - 114 m grading 0.4% Cu from 86 m depth (DKP024)
 - o including 52 m at 0.5% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 96 m
 - 286 m grading 0.3% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 4 m depth (DKP027)
 - o including 154 m at 0.4% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from 44 m
 - 228 m grading 0.3% Cu and 0.2 g/t Au from 42 m depth (DKP013)
 - o including 104 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au from 42 m
 - 202 m grading 0.3% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 50 m depth (DKP017)
 - o including 14 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 96 m
 - o including 16 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 180 m
 - 138 m grading 0.3% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 6m depth to end-of-hole (DKP020)
 - o including 24 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 6 m
 - o including 48 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 36 m
 - o including 36 m at 0.4% Cu and 0.1 g/t Au from 102 m

Open Laterally and At-Depth, Larger Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery Emerging

- Over half of Hot Chili's drill holes ended in significant mineralisation at the limit of RC drilling depth capability; deeper diamond drilling planned for phase 2 to extend higher grade centres at depth
- Regulatory application for phase-two drilling access progressing
- Exploration activity streams investigating potential for larger porphyry cluster at La Verde, further updates expected

Potential for Significant Open Pit Mine Life Addition for Costa Fuego Cu-Au Hub Further Development Study Updates Expected for Costa Fuego and Huasco Water





Contact



Hot Chili Limited (ASX: HCH) (TSXV: HCH) (OTCQX: HHLKF) ("Hot Chili" or the "Company") is pleased to report a third round of strong assay results from its La Verde copper-gold (Cu-Au) discovery, located approximately 30km south of the Company's Costa Fuego Cu-Au Project ("Costa Fuego" or "the Project") planned central processing hub at low elevation in the coastal range of the Atacama region, Chile.

The Company concluded a phase-one drilling campaign across the La Verde Cu-Au porphyry discovery on 10 April 2025, with a total of 31 RC drill holes (9,600 m) completed to date. Following a period of delayed laboratory turnaround time, final assay results have been received and compiled.

Initial assay results from the first 12 RC drill holes at La Verde confirmed a 400 m by 550 m discovery footprint, extending from near-surface to approximately 300 m vertical depth (refer to announcement dated 11 February 2025).

Recently returned assay results have now more than doubled the initial discovery footprint, resulting in an extensive +0.2% Cu mineralisation footprint of 1,000 m by 750 m extending up to 400 m vertical depth (Figures 2 and 5) and remaining open laterally and at depth.

Importantly, multiple distinct higher-grade centres have been confirmed from near surface (Figures 2, 3 and 5). Assessment of each of these higher-grade centres indicates:

1. North-East (NE) Higher-Grade Centre

- Located approximately 180 m to the north-east of the historical shallow copper oxide open pit
- Higher-grade Cu-Au zone defined in six RC drill holes
- Current dimensions: 180 m strike by 280 m width by 320 m in vertical extent
- Remains open along strike to the north-east (beneath shallow gravel cover) and at depth

2. South-east (SE) Higher-Grade Centre

- Located approximately 70 m to the south-east of the historical shallow copper oxide open pit
- High-grade Cu-Au zone defined by nine RC drill holes
- Current dimensions: 320 m strike by 340 m width by 400 m in vertical extent
- Remains open to the west beneath the open pit, to the east (beneath shallow gravel cover), and at depth

3. South-west (SW) Higher-Grade Centre

- Located 310 m to the south of the historic open pit
- High grade Cu-Au zone defined by two RC drill holes
- Current dimensions: 90 m strike by 120 m width by 260 m in vertical extent
- Remains open to the south (beneath shallow gravel cover) and at depth

The extent of mineralisation beneath the existing La Verde open pit remains untested at this stage, due to limitations of RC drilling through clay altered structures.

The Company is reviewing multi-element assay results to enhance understanding of the La Verde discovery, validate geological interpretations, and guide four-dimensional modelling and future drilling plans.

Three-dimensional magnetic inversion modelling has revealed a NNE-SSE trending weak magnetic anomaly aligned with the tonalitic porphyry intrusion (Figure 4). This relationship is guiding the evaluation of regional geophysical and geochemical assessments to identify extensions of the La Verde system and new porphyry targets within the broader magnetic destruction zone (Figure 6).

Regulatory applications for further drill access at La Verde are advancing, with phase-two drilling (RC and diamond drilling) planned to commence once approvals are received.













The Company looks forward to providing further updates, including advancements in exploration understanding of La Verde's growth potential, as well as various development study activities related to the current Pre-Feasibility Study optimisation phase for its Costa Fuego and Huasco Water projects.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors for release to ASX and TSXV.

For more information please contact:

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Figure 1. Location of La Verde in relation to Costa Fuego, coastal range Chile

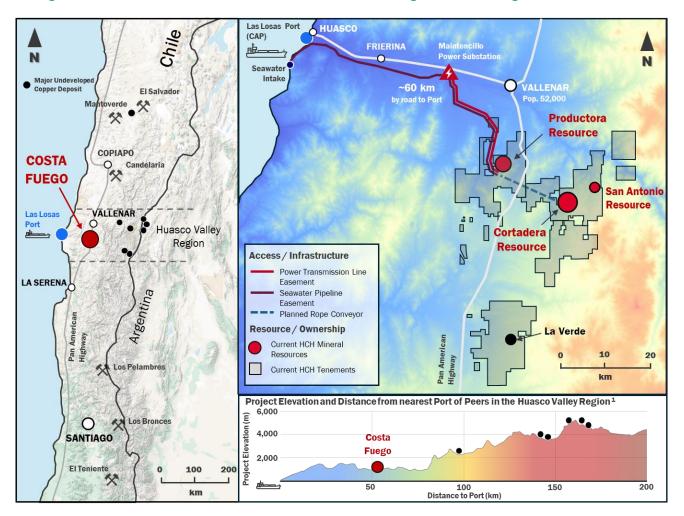














Figure 2. Oblique long-section of La Verde Cu-Au porphyry discovery (facing 335 azimuth +35 plunge) outlining the size potential of the emerging higher-grade centres and the broader copper mineralisation model, which remains open in all directions. Copper interpolants displayed as 3D meshes, drillholes displayed as thin black traces.

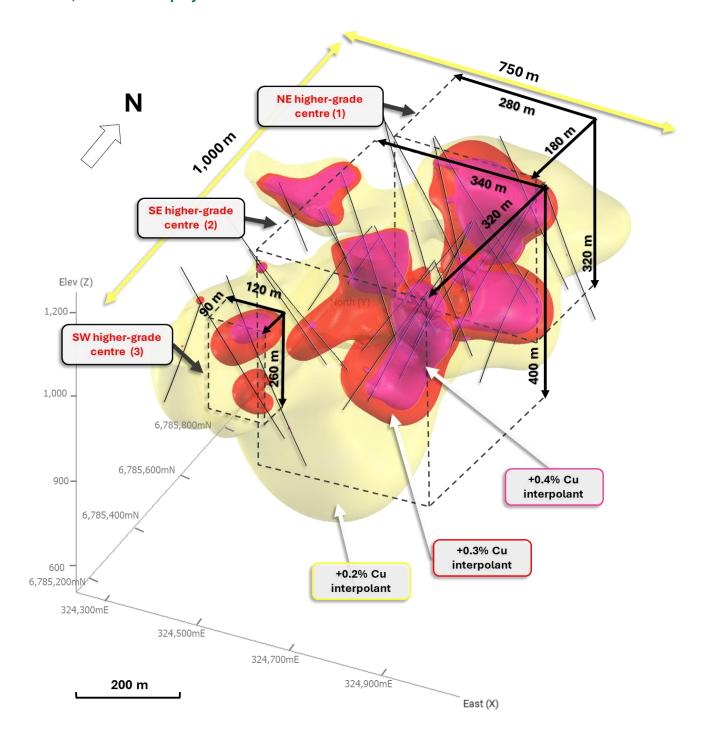












Table 1. New Significant Drilling Intersections from La Verde

		0					Labora			0	0.11	011	
Hole ID	North	Coordinates East	RL	Azim.	Dip	Hole Depth	From	ection To	Interval (m)	Copper (% Cu)	Gold (g/t Au)	Silver (ppm Ag)	Molybdenum. (ppm Mo)
DKP013	6785971	324839	1192	244	-60	437	42	270	228	0.3	0.2	0.3	(ppin ino) 7
		02.1000				Incl	42	146	104	0.4	0.3	0.3	6
						Or Incl	50	116	66	0.5	0.3	0.3	5
							296	437	141	0.2	0.1	0.4	19
						Incl	334	358	24	0.3	0.1	0.7	18
DKP014	6785852	324747	1149	299	-61	444	0	12	12	0.3	0.1	0.3	7
							194	204	10	0.3	0.2	0.4	5
							306	402	96	0.3	0.1	0.6	20
						And incl	340	352	12	0.4	0.1	0.9	14
						And incl	366	376	10	0.4	0.2	0.8	14
							424	444	20	0.2	0.0	0.5	29
DKP015	6786096	324434	1159	130	-60	313	2	34	32	0.3	0.0	0.9	22
							176	313	137	0.2	0.1	0.5	29
						Incl	236	242	6	0.4	0.1	0.9	20
DKP016	6785947	324416	1111	111	-60	360	0	48	48	0.4	0.0	0.6	39
						Incl	0	22	22	0.6	0.0	0.6	23
							286	304	18	0.3	0.1	0.9	52
DKP017	6786094	324685	1184	97	-61	336	50	252	202	0.3	0.1	0.5	31
						Incl	96	110	14	0.4	0.1	0.3	12
						And incl	144	152	8	0.4	0.2	1.2	55
						And incl	180	196	16	0.4	0.1	0.5	55
DKP018	6785835	324429	1094	97	-60	145	16	134	118	0.2	0.0	0.4	24
						Incl	20	46	26	0.3	0.0	0.8	19
DKP019	6785720	324718	1130	253	-61	279.5	106	144	38	0.3	0.1	0.5	16
						Incl	114	122	8	0.5	0.2	0.7	25
							202	279.5	77.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	27
DKP020	6785748	324586	1125	273	-60	144	6	144	138	0.3	0.1	0.9	23
						Incl	6	30	24	0.4	0.1	1.1	6
						And incl	36	84	48	0.4	0.1	0.9	20
						And incl	102	138	36	0.4	0.1	0.8	31
DKP021	6785619	324325	1178	75	-60	402	118	128	10	0.3	0.0	0.4	18
							234	314	80	0.3	0.1	0.4	21
						Incl	284	300	16	0.4	0.1	0.6	13
							324	370	46	0.3	0.1	0.6	14
DKP022	6785527	324414	1184	78	-60	288	44	202	158	0.2	0.0	0.4	18
						Incl	44	66	22	0.4	0.1	0.5	11
							232	288	56	0.2	0.0	0.5	18
						Incl	250	258	8	0.5	0.0	1.6	21
						And incl	282	288	6	0.3	0.1	1.0	24
DKP023	6785421	324320	1181	90	-60	402	74	100	26	0.3	0.1	0.4	21
		+	<u> </u>				172 254	196 366	24 112	0.3	0.0	0.8	38
DVDDC	C705 42 4	224447	1100	111		100							26
DKP024	6785424	324417	1186	111	-59	402	54	360	306	0.3	0.0	0.7	28
		+	1			Incl Or Incl	86 96	200 148	114 52	0.4 0.5	0.0	0.7 0.8	23 16
						And incl	328	334	6	0.5	0.1	1.2	22
DKBOSE	6785313	22//15	1107	270	-74			_			0.0	0.5	
DKP025	0/03313	324415	1187	270	-/4	276 Incl	34 126	162 136	128 10	0.2	0.0	0.3	26 62
DKB036	6705070	22/212	1098	105	-60	147	0	147	147	0.3	0.0	0.3	13
DKP026	6785870	324312	1039	102	-00	Incl	0	147	147	0.2	0.0	0.6	23
DVDC27	6785755	224006	1120	200	60								
DKP027	0/85/55	324906	1139	299	-60	402	4 44	290 198	286 154	0.3	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.5	31 32
			 			Incl Or Incl	64	76	154	0.4 0.5	0.1	0.5	15
DKB030	6705617	22/750	1126	200	60		6	126	120		0.1	0.3	12
DKP028	6785617	324758	1136	300	-60	432				0.4			
			 			Incl And Incl	10 26	20 74	10 48	0.5 0.5	0.1	1.2 0.8	5 13
						And mel	318	432	114	0.3	0.1	0.8	53
		<u> </u>	1			Incl	318	432 414	34	0.3	0.1	0.5	106
	L	l .	l		<u> </u>	IIICI	380	414	34	0.4	0.2	0.9	100











Hole ID	Coordinates			Azim.	Dip	Hele Doubh	Intersection		Interval	Copper	Gold	Silver	Molybdenum.
поје јр	North	East	RL	AZIIII.	Dib	Hole Depth	From	То	(m)	(% Cu)	(g/t Au)	(ppm Ag)	(ppm Mo)
						Or Incl	384	396	12	0.5	0.2	1.1	221
DKP029	6785615	324758	1136	265	-60	366	6	102	96	0.3	0.1	0.9	19
						Incl	54	64	10	0.4	0.1	0.8	27
							112	206	94	0.2	0.0	0.3	44
							252	264	12	0.4	0.0	1.6	33
							304	366	62	0.2	0.0	0.3	43
DKP030	6785770	324774	1133	275	-60	393	4	393	389	0.4	0.1	0.9	21
						Incl	20	30	10	0.5	0.2	0.5	4
						And incl	186	286	100	0.5	0.1	0.9	35
						Or Incl	238	284	46	0.6	0.2	0.9	49
						And incl	322	356	34	0.6	0.2	0.9	28
DKP031	6785789	324564	1129	279	-60	279	Mineralised, No significant result						

Notes to Table 1: Significant intercepts for La Verde are calculated above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. Where appropriate, significant intersections may contain up to 30m down-hole distance of internal dilution (less than 0.2% Cu). Significant intersections are separated where internal dilution is greater than 30m down-hole distance. The selection of 0.2% Cu for significant intersection cut-off grade is aligned with marginal economic cut-off grade for bulk tonnage polymetallic copper deposits of similar grade in Chile and elsewhere in the world.

For previously released significant intercepts see announcement dated 18th December 2024 and 11th February 2025.













Figure 3. Plan view map of the La Verde porphyry system showing significant intercepts compared with +0.1% copper (light blue outline), +0.2% copper (yellow), +0.3% copper (red), +0.4% copper (Magenta) mineralisation interpolants from returned assay results. A - A' indicates position of long section in Figure 4.

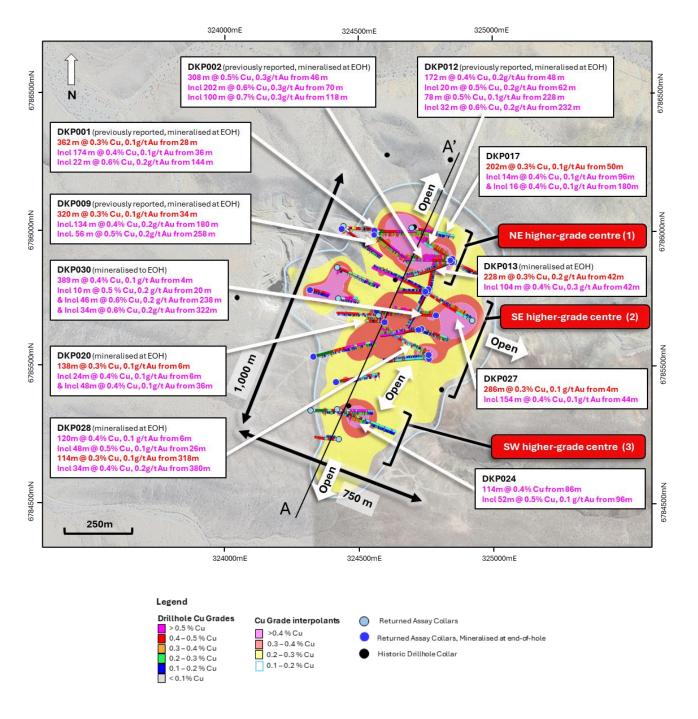














Figure 4. Plan view slice at 950 RL (± 50 m clipping) of tonalitic (pink polygon) and dioritic porphyry (red polygon) intrusions compared to the footprint of the +0.2% Copper interpolant (yellow outline). Returned Cu grades graphed downhole.

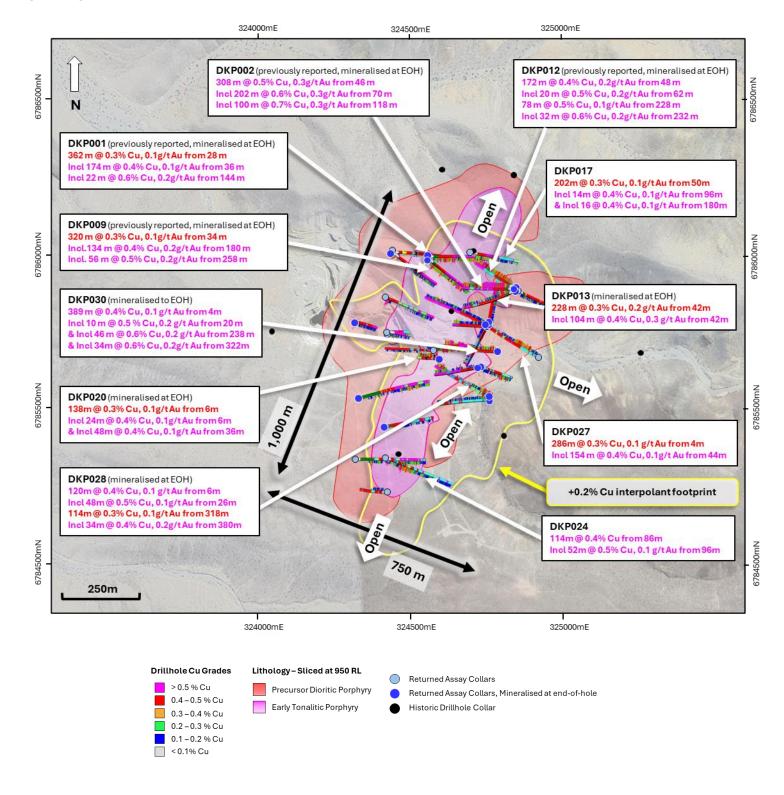












Figure 5. NNW facing longitudinal section (A - A') of the La Verde porphyry system showing significant intercepts compared to +0.2% copper (yellow), +0.3% copper (red), +0.4% copper (Magenta) mineralisation interpolants from returned assay results. Weathering profile displayed as top of fresh material (black line). Returned Cu grades graphed downhole along hole traces (grey).

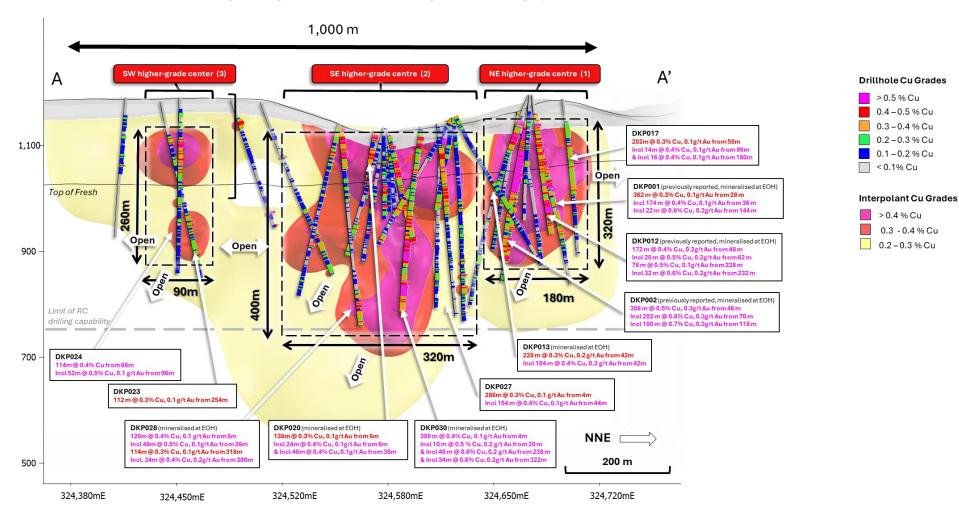




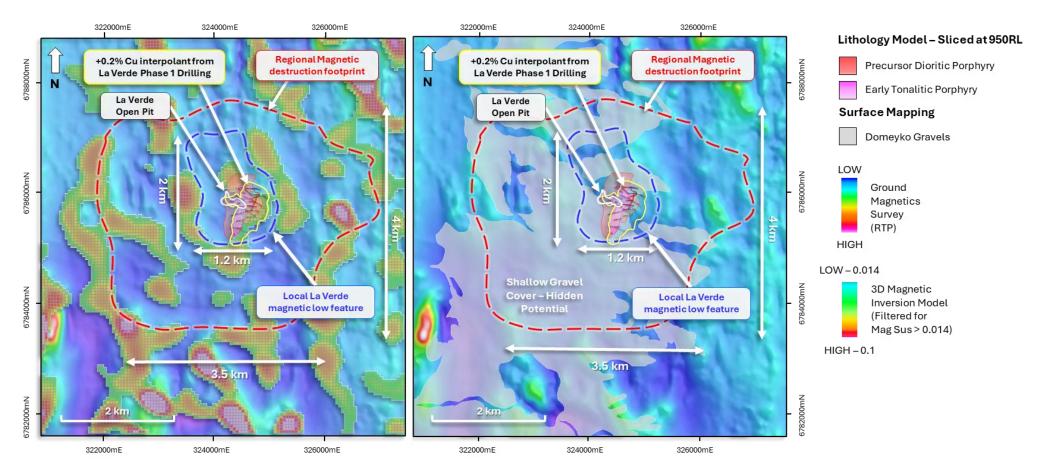








Figure 6. La Verde porphyry intrusions and +0.2% Cu interpolant (yellow line) from Phase 1 drilling displayed in relation to the interpreted regional magnetic destruction footprint of La Verde porphyry system (dashed red line) and local La Verde magnetic low feature (dashed blue line) defined from ground magnetic survey (RTP) and the 3D magnetic inversion model. 3D inversion model shown on left hand side (displayed as blocks & sliced at 950 RL), and extent of gravel cover displayed on right hand side.







Qualifying Statements

Qualified Person - NI 43-101

The technical information in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Christian Easterday, MAIG, Hot Chili's Managing Director and a qualified person within the meaning of NI43-101.

Competent Person – JORC

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the La Verde project is based upon information compiled by Mr Christian Easterday, the Managing Director and a full-time employee of Hot Chili Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Easterday has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Easterday consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources and Competent Persons – JORC and ASX

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Costa Fuego Project was previously reported in the Company's announcements released to ASX on 26 February 2024 'Hot Chili Indicated Resource at Costa Fuego Copper-Gold Project Increases to 798 Mt", which is available to view on the Company's website at www.hotchili.net.au/investors/asx-announcements/. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Disclaimer

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

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that are "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and Australian securities legislation (each, a "forward-looking statement"). Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current expectations, forecasts, and projections with respect to future events, many of which are beyond the Company's control, and are based on certain assumptions. No assurance can be given that these expectations, forecasts, or projections will prove to be correct, and such forward-looking statements included in this announcement should not be unduly relied upon. Forward-looking information is by its nature prospective and requires the Company to make certain assumptions and is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "estimate", "expectations", "may", "plan", "potential", "project", "reinforce", "unlock", "large-scale", "could", "should", "will", "would", variants of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements within this announcement are based on information currently available and what management believes are reasonable assumptions. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this announcement.











In this announcement, forward-looking statements relate, among other things, to: the potential of the La Verde discovery; regulatory applications and approvals; the timing and results of future economic studies; and the Company's future exploration and other business plans.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking statements in this announcement, including, but not limited to, the following material factors: the ability of drilling and other exploration activities to accurately predict mineralisation; operational risks; risks related to the cost estimates of exploration; sovereign risks associated with the Company's operations in Chile; changes in estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves of properties where the Company holds interests; recruiting qualified personnel and retaining key personnel; future financial needs and availability of adequate financing; fluctuations in mineral prices; market volatility; exchange rate fluctuations; ability to exploit successful discoveries; the production at or performance of properties where the Company holds interests; ability to retain title to mining concessions; environmental risks; financial failure or default of joint venture partners, contractors or service providers; competition risks; economic and market conditions; and other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this announcement and elsewhere in the Company's public disclosure record.

Although the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are based upon assumptions which the Company believes to be reasonable, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this announcement, the Company has made assumptions regarding: future commodity prices and demand; availability of skilled labour; timing and amount of capital expenditures; future currency exchange and interest rates; the impact of increasing competition; general conditions in economic and financial markets; availability of drilling and related equipment; effects of regulation by governmental agencies; future tax rates; future operating costs; availability of future sources of funding; ability to obtain financing; and assumptions underlying estimates related to adjusted funds from operations. The Company has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking information provided in this announcement to provide investors with a more complete perspective on the Company's future operations, and such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Company will derive therefrom.

For additional information with respect to these and other factors and assumptions underlying the forwardlooking statements made herein, please refer to the public disclosure record of the Company, including the Company's most recent Annual Report, which is available on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) under the Company's issuer profile. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all those factors or to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement.

The forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are expressly qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements and are made as of the date of this announcement. Except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise. Investors should read this entire announcement and consult their own professional









advisors to ascertain and assess the income tax and legal risks and other aspects of an investment in the Company









JORC Code Table 1 for Domeyko Project

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

The follow list provides the names and the sections for Competent Person responsibilities:

Section 1 and 2: C. Easterday - MAIG (Hot Chili Limited)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Drilling All drilling undertaken by Hot Chili Limited ("HCH" or "the Company") is Reverse Circulation (RC). Drilling has been carried out under Hot Chili (HCH) supervision by an experienced drilling contractor (BlueSpec Drilling). The RC drilling produced a 1m bulk sample and representative 2m samples (nominally a 12.5% split) were collected using a cone splitter, with sample weights averaging 5 kg. Geological logging was completed, and mineralised sample intervals were determined by the geologists to be submitted as 2m samples for RC. In RC intervals assessed as unmineralised, 4m composite (scoop) samples were collected for analysis. If these 4m composite samples return results with anomalous grade the corresponding original 2m split samples are then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Both RC samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with up to 1kg pulverised, and a 50g pulp sample analysed by industry standard methods - ICP-OES (33 element, 4 acid digest) and Au 30-gram fire assay. Every 50th metre downhole was also assayed by ME-MS61 (48 element, 4 acid digest) for exploration targeting purposes. Sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for exploration and resource estimation purposes for this style of deposit and mineralisation. Historical Drilling: Existing drilling at the Domeyko project comprises eight Reverse Circulation (RC) holes drilled for a total of 2,299 m (drilled in 2010), and twelve Diamond Core (DD) holes drilled for a total of 5,774 m (drilled between 2012 and 2014). Available data pertaining to these campaigns of drilling is incomplete and unverifiable; as such HCH due diligence is continuing, and results of these drill holes are considered to be of low confidence and not presently material. Surface Geochemistry A 400 m x 200 m grid spaced soil program has been undertaken by HCH across the broader project area, with infill soil sampling on a 200 m x 100 m grid over the La Verde open pit area, for a total of 1181 samples taken. Soil samples at Domeyko were col











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The first 10 to 15 cm of organic matter and soil were removed before residual soil was then placed through a 2mm sieve, with a ~500 g sample of the fine fraction collected in a pre-labelled calico bag.
		At each sampling point an excel spreadsheet was populated with the sample type e.g. Regolith, Colluvium or Alluvium.
		All samples were tested by HCH personnel using an Olympus "Vanta" portable XRF and their magnetic susceptibility measured with an industry standard KT-10 magsus meter. Each sample underwent subsequent multielement analysis by ALS laboratories.
		Rock chip samples have been collected sporadically across the project areas by HCH geologists during geological mapping activities. These samples have been taken from locations of interest as hand gathered float samples, or as fresh chips broken from outcrop with a hammer. In all cases a sample of around 2kg has been taken in a calico bag, geologically described and the GPS location recorded.
Drilling	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole	HCH drilling consisted of RC with face sampling bit (143 to 130mm diameter) ensuring minimal contamination during sample extraction.
techniques	hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or	2012 to 2014 DD drilling by Hudbay Minerals Inc. used HQ3 bits (61.1 mm internal diameter). Drill core was not oriented.
	standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	No information is available regarding the conduct of the 2010 RC drilling campaign.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	HCH Drilling: Drilling techniques to ensure adequate RC sample recovery and quality included the use of "booster" air pressure. Air pressure used for RC drilling was 700-800psi.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Logging of all samples followed established company procedures which included recording of qualitative fields to allow discernment of sample quality. This included (but was not limited to) recording: sample condition (wet, dry, moist), sample recovery (poor, moderate, good), sample method (RC: scoop, cone).
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain	The majority of HCH drilling had acceptable documented recovery and expectations on the ratio of wet and dry drilling were met, with no bias detected between the differing sample conditions.
	of fine/coarse material.	Historical Drilling: No information is available on historic RC drill sample recovery. Diamond core recovery was recorded in a provided spreadsheet, which HCH has reviewed against the core photographs. Overall, good core recovery is observed.
		At the current early project stage, it is unclear whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level	HCH Drilling: Detailed descriptions of RC chips were logged qualitatively for lithological composition and texture, structures, veining, alteration, and copper speciation. Visual percentage estimates were made for some minerals, including sulphides.
	of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	Geological logging was recorded in a systematic and consistent manner such that the data was able to be interrogated accurately using modern mapping and 3D geological modelling software programs. Field logging templates were used to record details related to each drill hole.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in	Historical Drilling: Geological logs were provided as part of the data package for all drilling (DD and RC).
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	For DD, these logs have been reviewed against core photographs and are deemed to be of a reasonable standard for an early exploration target.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	For RC, as chips and chip tray photographs are not available, no validation has been completed.









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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Prilling RC drilling was sampled at two metre intervals by a fixed cone splitter with two nominal 12.5% samples taken: with the primary sample submitted to the laboratory, and the second sample retained as a field duplicate sample. Cone splitting of RC drill samples occurred regardless of the sample condition. RC drill sample weights range from 0.3kg to 17kg, but typically average 4kg. All HCH samples were submitted to Copiapó ALS Lab (Chile) for sample preparation before being transferred to ALS Lima (Peru) for multi-element analysis and ALS Santiago (Chile) for Au and Cu overlimit analysis. RC samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm and then split using a rotary splitter to produce a 1kg sub-sample. The crushed sub-sample was pulverised with 85% passing 75 µm using a LM2 mill and a 110 g pulp was then subsampled, 20 g for ICP and 90g for Au fire assay analysis. ALS method ME-ICP61 involves a 4-acid digestion (Hydrochloric-Nitric-Perchloric-Hydrofluoric) followed by ICP-AES determination. Samples that returned Cu grades >10,000ppm were analysed by ALS "ore grade" method Cu-AA62, which is a 4-acid digestion, followed by AES measurement to 0.001%Cu. Samples determined by geologists to be either oxide or transitional were also analysed by Cu-AA05 method to determine copper solubility (by sulphuric acid). Pulp samples were analysed for gold by ALS method Au-AA23 (Au 30g FA-A4 finish) and Au-GRA21 for Au overlimit (Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30g). ALS method ME-MS61 is completed on pulps for every 50th metre downhole, it involves a 4-acid digestion (Hydrochloric-Nitric-Perchloric-Hydrofluoric) followed by ICP-MS determination. Field duplicates were collected for RC drill samples at a rate of 1 in 50 drill metres i. e. 1 in every 25 samples (when 2m sampling intervals observed). The procedure involves placing a second sample beg on the cone splitter to collect a duplicate sample. For historic drilling competed at La Verde no information is available on sub-sampling techniqu











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All HCH drill samples were assayed by industry standard methods through accredited ALS laboratories in Chile and Peru. Typical analytical methods are detailed in the previous section and are considered 'near total' techniques. HCH undertakes several steps to ensure the quality control of assay results. These include, but are not limited to, the use of duplicates, certified reference material (CRM) and blank media: Routine 'standard' (mineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material (CRM) was inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 25 samples. Routine 'blank' material (unmineralised quartz) was inserted at a nominal rate of 3 in 100 samples at the logging geologist's discretion - with particular weighting towards submitting blanks immediately following mineralised field samples. Routine field duplicates for RC samples were submitted at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. Routine field duplicates for RC samples were submitted at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. Analytical laboratories provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices. No significant issues have been noted. All results are checked in the acQuire™ database before being used, and analysed batches are continuously reviewed to ensure they are performing within acceptable tolerance for the style of mineralisation. HCH has not completed a comprehensive review of QA/QC data from historical drilling. Surface Geochemistry All soil samples collected at Domeyko were scanned using an Olympus "Vanta" portable XRF and tested for magnetic susceptibility with a portable KT-10 meter. Routine QA/QC standards are used at the beginning and end of each XRF campaign in addition to every 50 XRF measurements recorded. Standards have been selected to represent typical multi-element distribution for the style of deposit being analysed. Routine comparison of soil sample XRF and assay results is completed at the end of each soil geochemical campaign. Soil and rock chip samples were also submitted to ALS for multielement analysis involves HNO ₂ -HClO ₂ -HF acid d









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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
Verification of sampling	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company				ure veracity of assay results and the corresponding sample data. This includes a review of into the Company's geological database.						
and assaying	personnel. The use of twinned holes.	No adjustment has been made to assay data following electronic upload from original laboratory certificates to the database. Where samples returned values below the detection limit, these assay values were set to half the lowest detection limit for that element.									
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.				nterised system and strict data validation steps were followed. The data is stored in a secure a dedicated database manager.						
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.		primary data, data e hird-party audit comp		ta verification and data storage protocols have all been validated through internal database						
		Visualisation and	validation of drill data	a was also undertake	en in 3D using multiple software packages - Datamine and Leapfrog with no errors detected.						
		Historical Drilling:	No assays are being	g reported as the qu	ality of supplied drill data cannot be verified.						
		One historic drillho	ole has been validate	ed, returning compa	rable copper results. Further validation and twin holes are required.						
		of custody proced		nethods has limited t	ied as basic compiled spreadsheet format. The lack of information regarding sample chain the use of the data to exploration targeting until a future verification campaign with remaining						
		No adjustment ha	s been made any of	the provided assay	data.						
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drilling The WGS84 UTM zone 19S coordinate system has been used. HCH drill hole collar locations were surveyed on completion of each drill hole using a handheld Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/-5 m. An independent survey company was contracted to survey drill collar locations using a CHCNAV model i80 Geodetic GPS, dual frequency, Real Time with 0.1cm accuracy. Downhole surveys for HCH drilling were completed by the drilling contractor every 30m using an Axis Champ Navigator north seeking gyroscope tool and Reflex GYRO north seeking gyroscope tool. Historic drill hole collar co-ordinates were supplied in either PSAD or WGS coordinate system. Where necessary, a translation has been applied to transform to WGS84 UTM zone 19S coordinate system. This translation is as follows: Coordinate Datum PSAD-56 Northing Easting RL 6814387.779 335434.643 970.49 Coordinate Datum WGS-84 Northing Easting RL 6814009.615 335250.244 1003.611 Historic diamond drill holes have documented DGPS/ Total Station survey collar pickups, these are situated satisfactorily on the supplied DTEM and									
		- Commorcial Gaton	agory. Octore	aoroo riavo quoc	stionable locations on satellite imagery with no supporting documentation available to						











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		satisfactorily resolve the error. Eight historic diamond drill collars were located by HCH and have been surveyed using the same method as HCH drilling. Downhole surveys for historical drilling were completed every 10m by gyroscope. Exact specifications for the gyroscope tool are unknown. The topographic model used at Domeyko is deemed adequate for topographic control. Drillhole collar locations have been validated against the topographic model. Surface Geochemistry
		Soil samples at Domeyko were collected at a pre-determined sampling point by navigating to the WGS84 UTM co-ordinates with hand-held GPS. Rock chip samples have been collected at the discretion of the mapping geologist, sample locations have been recorded from handheld GPS set to the WGS84 UTM datum.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drilling Drill spacing is not considered at this stage of the project. Surface Geochemistry A 400 x 200 m grid spacing soil program with a total of 1181 samples has been taken across the Domeyko leases. The soil sample lines were designed on E-W grid with WGS84 UTM 19S point locations. This sample spacing is considered appropriate for first pass soil geochemical sampling. Rock chips have been collected in a non-representative spacing, and do not reflect the character of the wider project area. This sampling cannot be relied upon to imply geological or grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The majority of drilling was oriented from -60° toward the east or west. In addition, some other drill orientations were used to ensure geological representivity and to maximise the use of available drill platforms. The orientation of drilling is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation, and no sampling bias is inferred from drilling completed as. In addition, copper-gold porphyry mineralisation is typically homogenous meaning a limited chance of bias is likely to be caused from drilling orientation
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	For HCH data, a strict chain of custody procedures was adhered to. All samples have the sample submission number/ticket inserted into each bulk polyweave sample bag with the id number clearly visible. The sample bag is stapled together such that no sample material can spill out and no one can tamper with the sample once it leaves Hot Chili custody. The measures taken to ensure sample security for drilling completed by Hudbay Minerals Inc. are unknown.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None completed.











Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material	The Domeyko landholding comprises the following permits:								
land tenure	issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	License ID Area (Ha)								
status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title	INES 1/40 200								
314143	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national	ANTONIO 1/40 200								
	park and environmental settings.	ANTONIO 1 1/56 280								
	The security of the tenure held at the time of	ANTONIO 5 1/40 200								
	reporting along with any known impediments to	ANTONIO 9 1/40 193								
	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	ANTONIO 10 1/21 63								
	3	ANTONIO 19 1/30 128								
		ANTONIO 21 1/20 60								
		CERRO MOLY 1 300								
		CERRO MOLY 2 300								
		CERRO MOLY 3 300								
		CERRO MOLY 4 300								
		PRIMO 1 1/6 36								
		LORENA 1 AL 2 2								
		EMILIO 1 1/8 38								
		EMILIO 3 1/9 45								
		SANTIAGUITO 5 1/24 114								
		MERCEDITA 1 AL 7 22								
		CAZURRO 1 200								
		CAZURRO 2 200								
		CAZURRO 3 300								
		CAZURRO 4 300								
		CAZURRO 5 100								
		CAZURRO 6 200								
		CAZURRO 7 200								
		CAZURRO 8 200								
		DOMINOCEROS 1/20 20								
Exploration done by other	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration across the Domeyko project includes:								
parties	•	Cominco Resources – Seven RC holes of unknown length completed, soil sampling. No data available								
·		BHP and Teck Cominco – Geological mapping and soil sampling. No data available								
		Rio Tinto – site visit and project appraisal. Report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International Company for a project appraisal report supplied to HCH International								
		 International Copper Corporation – geological mapping, trenching, rock chip sampling, final report available without raw data Hudbay Minerals Inc – geological mapping, 116 rock chip samples taken (no data available), 3.4 km² of ground magnetic surveys, 67.2 line km of Titan IP/MT surveys (final images and reports supplied to HCH) 								
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of	Surface mapping is ongoing across the Domeyko project, which will increase understanding of the individual prospects contained within.								
		20								











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
	mineralisation.	The copper mineralisation at the La Verde prospect is associated with multiple porphyry intrusions, with historical mining activity confined to a zone of overlying supergene copper oxides. The relationship between this supergene zone and the suspected primary porphyry mineralisation is not yet understood.							
		agglomerates,	volcanic breccia	as, dacitic tuff	s and lime	estones).	Most of		s Bandurrias and Chañarcillo Formations (variously stratified ion of the project area is overlain by eroded Atacama Gravel y.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:				•		evious ani	nouncements are	ated in table 1 of the announcement text.
	waterial utili Holes.	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	DKP001	324551	6786082	1153	89	-59	390	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation	DKP002	324837	6785976	1192	_	-60	354	
	above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	DKP003	324840	6785971	1192	_	-59	282	
	above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	DKP004	324423	6785836	1095	90	-60	120	
	dip and azimuth of the hole	DKP005	324564	6785789	1124	91	-60	248	
	down hole length and interception depth	DKP006	324727	6785721	1131	110	-60	199.5	
	down noie length and interception depth	DKP007	324742	6785854	1147	270	-60	204	
	hole length.	DKP008	324748	6785855	1150	5	-60	324	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on	DKP009	324552	6786075	1153	131	-60	354	
	the basis that the information is not Material and	DKP010	324742	6785851	1147	209	-60	276	-
	this exclusion does not detract from the	DKP011 DKP012	324429 324839	6786096 6785977	1159 1192	91 300	-60 -60	326 306	-
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	L.	<u> </u>					I.	J ion was available) are tabulated below:
	3337	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	
		DCH001-001	324610	6786359	1132	117	-56	250	
		DCH001-002	325488	6785703	1169	166	-61	250	
		DCH001-003	325557	6785770	1179	125	-55	250	
		DCH001-004	325297	6785746	1155	266	-75	700.95	
		DCH001-005	324799	6785171	1174	34	-70	150	
		DCH001-006	324671	6786105	1185	270	-84	533.35	
		DCH001-007	324058	6786138	1105	71	-52	400	
		DCH001-006A	324671	6786105	1185	270	-85	634	
		DCH001-008	324618	6785893	1139	270	-58	900	
		DCH001-009	324030	6785840	1139	100	-50	406.6	
		DCH001-010	324440	6785434	1188	270	-58	598.35	
		DCH001-011	324840	6786221	1176	270	-56	700.75	
		RC-01	324848	6786349	1197	260	-75	306	
		RC-02	324599	6785162	1205	270	-60	242	
		RC-03	324903	6785757	1136	270	-80	300	
		RC-04	326212	6785560	1210	240	-75	306	
		RC-05	324794	6785470	1147	270	-75	218	
		RC-06	324919	6785170	1166	240	-70	251	
ı		RC-07	325944	6780670	1268	270	-80	276	











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary					
		RC-08 326394 6780670 1283 270 -80 400 Note that all drillhole collars from previous owners were provided in the PSAD_56 co-ordinate system. A translation has been applied by HCH to transform to WGS_84_19S.					
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. In reported exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths and rounded to one decimal place. Significant intercepts for La Verde are calculated above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. Where appropriate, significant intersection sample lengths and rounded to one decimal place. Significant intercepts for La Verde are calculated above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. Significant intersection sample lengths. Length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu. Where appropriate, significant intersection sample lengths of 0.2% Cu. Vision for a supplication for a supplication for an						
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The relationship of mineralisation widths to the intercepts for historic drilling is unknown.					
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to figures in the announcement.					
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The coordinates and orientations for all HCH drill holes at La Verde have been reported either in the announcement text or Table 1. No historical drilling information has been verified to the satisfaction of the company. All drill hole locations are reported as supplied to the company.					











Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	A ground magnetic survey was conducted in June and July 2024 by Argali Geofisica Chile E.I.R.L. (Argali) on behalf of Hot Chili Limited. The survey was conducted on north-south lines with a spacing of 100 m for a total of 1791 km. Readings were acquired as a continuous profile once every 1 second or an approximate station spacing of approximately 0.5 to 1.5 m. The survey was competed in WGS84, Zone 19S and has been visualised as a pole reduced magnetic map (RTP). A 3D magnetic inversion model was created by Terry Hoshke on behalf of Hot Chili Limited in April 2025 using the 2024 surface ground magnetic data. Available historical data from previous exploration includes surface mapping, surface geochemical surveys and geophysical surveys (Ground magnetics and Induced Polarisation surveys). Historic surface geochemical sampling programs of both rock chip and soil samples have been undertaken over the project, however, the inconsistent distribution, presence of extensive later cover sequences and questionable QA/QC status of the data has led the company to consider the results unreliable. A Titan-24 IP/MT survey was conducted in April and June 2008 by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. on behalf of Hudbay Minerals Inc. (as then subsidiary Minera Quebrada de Oro S.A.). The survey was conducted in two grids of 300 m separated east-west oriented lines of 100 m spaced stations, reflecting the separated tenement holdings at that time. Seven section lines were acquired in the western grid, and twenty-one section lines in the eastern grid. MAPING Ltda. of Santiago was contracted by Hudbay during June 2012 to complete a ground magnetometry survey over three separate areas. The larger area covered the La Verde mine area with 65 east-west oriented, 25 m spaced lines. A smaller area over the San Antonio deposit was covered with seven east-west lines at a 50 m spacing. Further to the south, in the area referred to by the company as Panacea, a similar size area was covered by eight east-west 50 m spaced lines. Magnetometry data on all
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Additional work currently being undertaken across the Domeyko Project includes (but is not limited to) detailed litho-structural mapping, additional extensional and infill soil geochemistry, twinning of existing drillholes and further exploration drilling.







