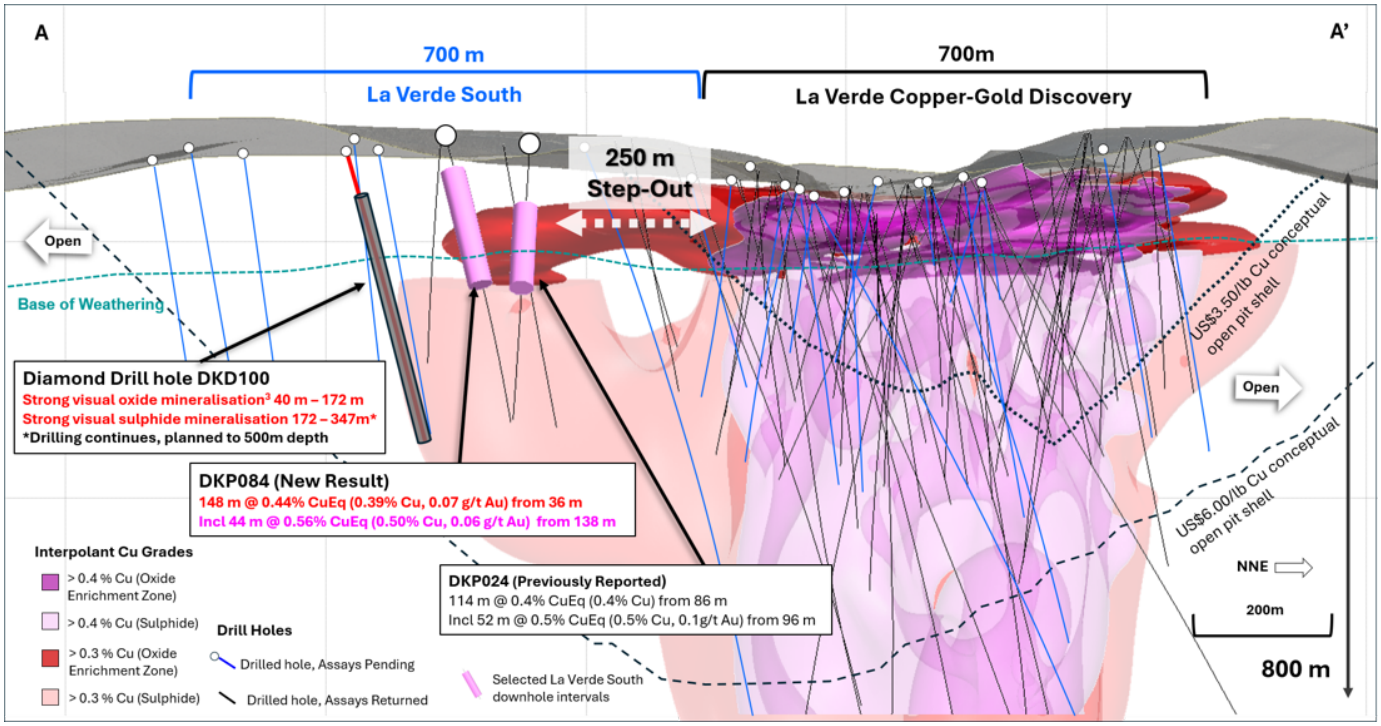
Announcement

Monday, 19 October 2026

Second Porphyry Discovery Confirmed at La Verde



Long section view with locations of DKP084 and DKD100, relative to the La Verde porphyry copper-gold discovery[2]

- **Step-out drilling has confirmed the discovery of a second porphyry centre – La Verde South - near-doubling the growth potential of the La Verde** copper-gold porphyry discovery.
- The Company's rapidly emerging **cornerstone asset is located 30 km south of its Costa Fuego copper-gold (Cu-Au) Project**, located on Chile's coastal range at low elevation.
- **First step-out Reverse Circulation (RC) drill hole DKP084,** located approximately 250 m to the south of La Verde's +0.4% Cu mineralisation footprint, **has delivered:**
  - **148 m grading 0.44% CuEq[1]** (0.39% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au) **from 36 m**
    - Including **44 m grading 0.56% CuEq** (0.50% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au) **from 138 m**
- **First step-out Diamond (DD) drill hole DKD100**, located a further 100 m to the south of DKP084, **has visually recorded a 307 m down-hole** interval of **copper porphyry-style mineralisation[3]**. Diamond drilling is continuing in mineralisation at 347 m and is currently planned to a depth of 500 m.
- The maiden La Verde Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), revised Costa Fuego Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submission all remain on track**.**
- **Four drill rigs operating at La Verde, with assay results pending for 25 drill holes** (6 southern step-out and 19 resource definition drill holes).

[1] Copper Equivalent (CuEq) reported for the drillhole intersections were calculated using the following formula: CuEq% = ((Cu% × Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery) + (Mo ppm × Mo price per g/t × Mo_recovery) + (Au ppm × Au price per g/t × Au_recovery) + (Ag ppm × Ag price per g/t × Ag_recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery). The Metal Prices applied in the calculation were: Cu=4.50 USD/lb, Au=3,150 USD/oz, Mo=20 USD/lb, and Ag=30 USD/oz. The entirety of the intersection is assumed as fresh. The recovery and copper equivalent formula for La Verde uses Cortadera as a proxy, which is considered reasonable given both the similar mineralisation style and amenability testwork completed thus far at La Verde – Recoveries of 83% Cu, 56% Au, 83% Mo and 37% Ag. CuEq (%) = Cu(%) + 0.69 x Au(g/t) + 0.00044 x Mo(ppm) + 0.0043 x Ag(g/t).

[2] See Page 9 of this announcement for detail on the US$3.50 Cu and US$6.00 Cu conceptual open pit shells (Exploration Targets). Any potential tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target shown is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource within the target area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

[3] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are pending and will be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Sampling methodologies are described in the attached JORC Table 1.

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Hot Chili Limited (ASX: HCH) (TSXV: HCH) (OTCQX: HHLKF) ("Hot Chili" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the discovery of a second porphyry centre at its La Verde Cu-Au deposit (La Verde), located 30 km south of the planned central processing hub for the Company's Costa Fuego Cu-Au Project (Costa Fuego) in Chile's coastal Atacama region.

First step-out drilling has unlocked significant growth potential, with near-surface higher-grade copper mineralisation immediately south of, and along strike, from La Verde.

Christian Easterday, Managing Director of Hot Chili, said:

"We are very pleased with the results of our first step-out drilling to the south of La Verde. Drilling has confirmed a second porphyry centre, concealed beneath shallow Atacama gravels, with the potential to be of similar scale to La Verde.

These initial results provide yet another boost to Hot Chili's growth plans for its Costa Fuego copper hub in Chile.

Costa Fuego is already one of the top five independent copper developments by scale. The upcoming addition of a maiden MRE for La Verde, and now confirmation of a much larger discovery than first recognised, is a game changer for the Company."

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First RC Step-out Drilling Delivers Broad Extension of Shallow Oxide Footprint

Step-out drill hole DKP084 was collared along strike, approximately 250 m south of La Verde's existing +0.4% Cu mineralisation footprint, which has been defined by over 40,000 m of RC and DD drilling to date. DKP084 returned a significant intersection of 148 m grading 0.44% CuEq (0.39% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au) from 36 m, including 44 m grading 0.56% CuEq (0.50% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au) from 138 m.

DKP084 was designed to follow-up and test for extensions south of previously reported RC drill hole DKP024, which recorded 114 m grading 0.4% CuEq (0.4% Cu) from 86 m, including 52 m grading 0.5% CuEq (0.5% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au) from 96 m (see announcement dated 19 May 2025).

The intersection in DKP084 is primarily oxide copper porphyry-style mineralisation, commencing immediately below shallow gravel cover.

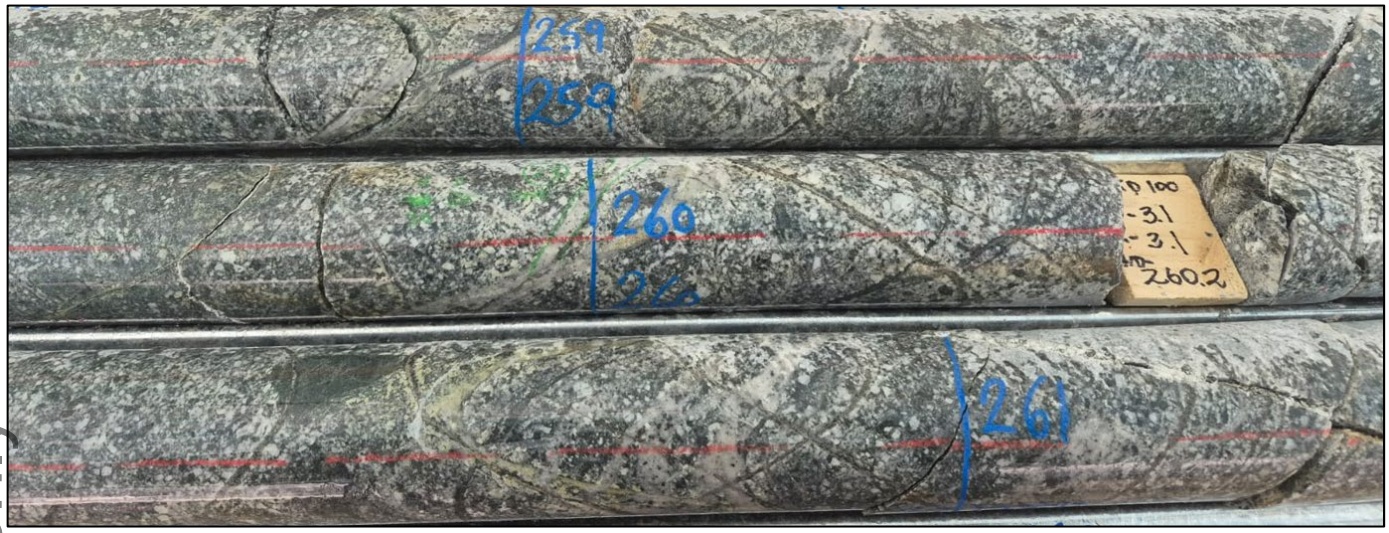
First DD Step-out Drill Hole Confirms Second Porphyry Centre at La Verde South

Building on the initial RC drill results from DKP024 and DKP084, Hot Chili mobilised a diamond drill rig to test the potential for higher-grade copper porphyry-style sulphide mineralisation below the wide zone of oxide mineralisation.

Diamond drill hole DKD100 was collared a further 100 m to the south of DKP084, and like DKP084, has visually recorded a wide zone of strong copper porphyry-style oxide mineralisation (associated with copper clays, malachite and black copper oxide mineralogy) between 40 m and 172 m down hole depth.

Significantly, below this oxide zone, DKD100 has also visually recorded a wide zone of strong porphyry-style sulphide mineralisation (associated with disseminated chalcopyrite and porphyry-style A, B and C veining) between 172 m and 347 m down hole depth (current depth of hole). DKD100 is continuing and currently planned to a depth of 500 m.

Drilling is continuing with two drill rigs (one DD and one RC) testing La Verde South, while the remaining two drill rigs (one DD and one RC) continue infill drilling La Verde ahead of the Company's planned completion of a maiden MRE.



Core photo from DKD100 (259 – 261 m downhole) with vein-hosted and disseminated chalcopyrite (2%) and pyrite (4%) mineralisation in strongly veined tonalite host rock[1]

[1] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are pending and will be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Sampling methodologies are described in the attached JORC Table 1.

Further drill results are expected to be released shortly from La Verde and the newly discovered La Verde South porphyry centre.

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

For more information please contact:

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or visit Hot Chili's website at www.hotchili.net.au

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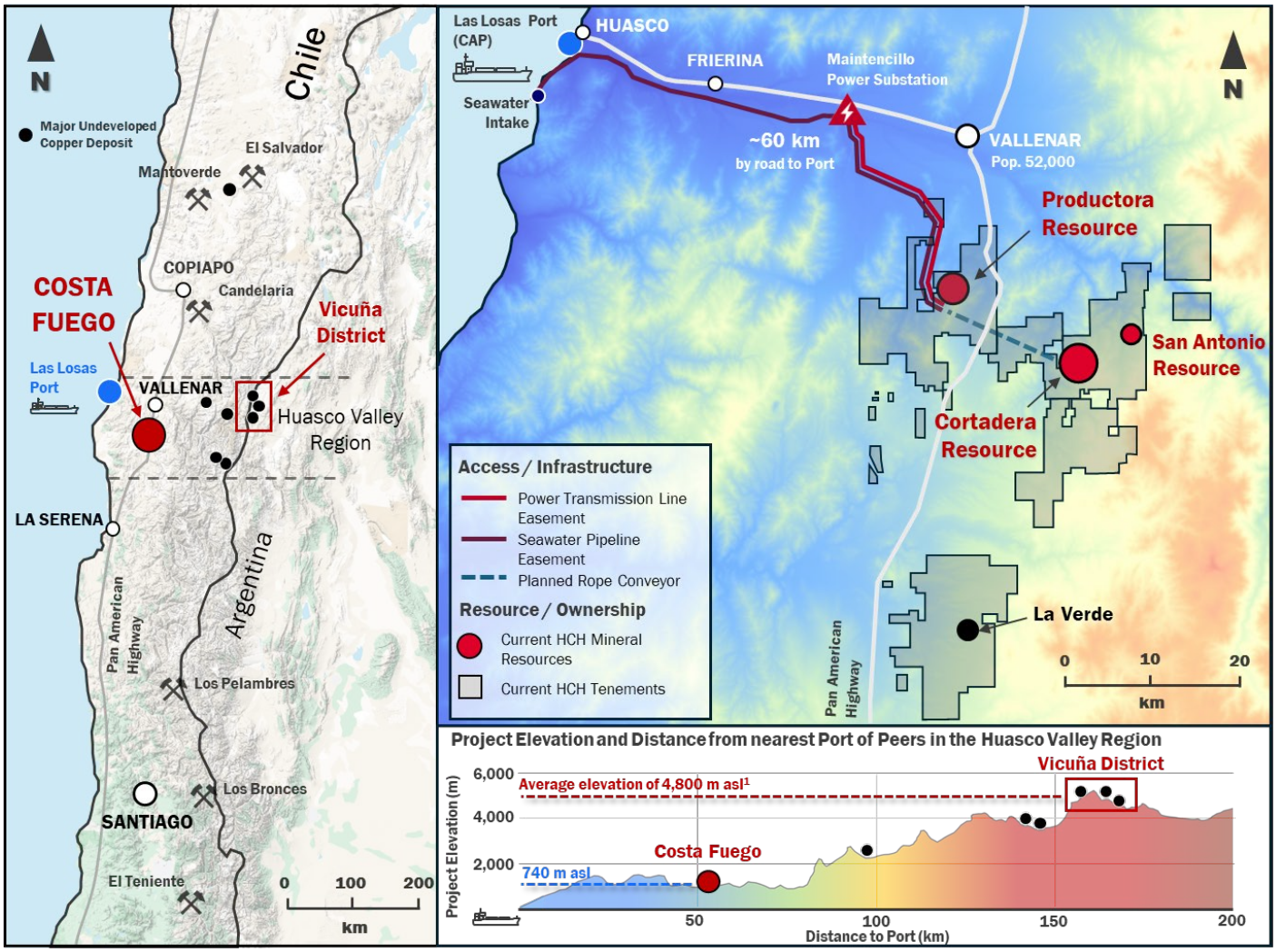
Figure 1. Location of La Verde in relation to Costa Fuego, coastal range Chile



[1]asl = above sea level

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Table 1. New significant drilling intersections from La Verde

Hole ID	Coordinates			Azim	Dip	Hole Depth	Intersection		Interval	Copper Eq[1]	Copper	Gold	Silver	Molyb.
	North	East	RL				From	To	(m)	(% CuEq)	(% Cu)	(g/t Au)	(ppm Ag)	(ppm Mo)
DKP084	6785322	324417	1186	75	-62	366	36	184	148	0.44	0.39	0.07	1.0	8
						Incl	138	182	44	0.56	0.50	0.06	1.8	8

Notes to Table 1: Significant intercepts for La Verde are reported above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu. Reported intersections may include internal dilution (intervals below 0.20% Cu), including zones exceeding 30 m downhole width, where the overall weighted average grade of the intersection remains above the cut-off grade. Significant intersections are separated where zones of internal dilution result in discrete intervals that do not meet the reporting criteria. The selection of a 0.20% Cu cut-off grade is aligned with a marginal economic cut-off for bulk tonnage polymetallic copper deposits of comparable grade in Chile and globally.

[1] Copper Equivalent (CuEq) reported for the drillhole intersections were calculated using the following formula: CuEq% = ((Cu% × Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery) + (Mo ppm × Mo price per g/t × Mo_recovery) + (Au ppm × Au price per g/t × Au_recovery) + (Ag ppm × Ag price per g/t × Ag_recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery). The Metal Prices applied in the calculation were: Cu=4.50 USD/lb, Au=3,150 USD/oz, Mo=20 USD/lb, and Ag=30 USD/oz. The entirety of the intersection is assumed as fresh. The recovery and copper equivalent formula for La Verde uses Cortadera as a proxy, which is considered reasonable given both the similar mineralisation style and amenability testwork completed thus far at La Verde – Recoveries of 83% Cu, 56% Au, 83% Mo and 37% Ag. CuEq (%) = Cu(%) + 0.69 x Au(g/t) + 0.00044 x Mo(ppm) + 0.0043 x Ag(g/t).

Table 2. Mineral abundance details for DKD100

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Mineral	Mineral %	Description (Mineralisation Mode)	Expected Release of Results
DKD100	40	53.4	lu / oc	2.6% / 1.2%	Oxide copper & copper-hosting limonites in altered wall rock	Dec-26
	53.4	54.3	lu / oc	3.0% / 0.5%	Oxide copper & copper-hosting limonites in intrusive breccia	
	54.3	76.5	lu / oc	2.2% / 1.0%	Oxide copper & copper-hosting limonites in altered wall rock	
	76.5	93.2	cy / lu / oc	0.5% / 2.7% / 0.5%	Oxide copper, copper-bearing clays & limonites in late-mineral porphyry	
	93.2	121	cy / lu / oc	0.3% / 1.9% / 0.6%	Oxide copper, copper-bearing clays & limonites in altered wall rock	
	121	122.2	lu / oc	1.3% / 0.6%	Oxide copper & copper-hosting limonites in intrusive breccia	
	122.2	142	cy / lu / oc	0.7% / 1.8 % / 0.8%	Oxide copper, copper-bearing clays & limonites in late-mineral porphyry	
	142	146	lu / oc / ne	1.3% / 1% / 1.5%	Oxide copper including neotocite & copper-bearing limonites in late-mineral porphyry	
	146	151.9	co / lu / ma / ne / oc	0.2% / 1.3% / 0.2% / 0.8% / 2.2%	Oxide copper including chrysocolla, neotocite, malachite & copper-bearing limonites in late-mineral porphyry	
	151.9	153	lu / ne / oc	2.0% / 0.5% / 0.8%	Oxide copper including neotocite & copper-bearing limonites in altered wallrock	
	153	153.6	lu / ne / oc	2.0% / 0.5% / 1.5%	Oxide copper including neotocite & copper-bearing limonites in late mineral porphyry	
	153.6	158.8	lu / ne / oc	2.0% / 0.5% / 1.3%	Oxide copper including neotocite & copper-bearing limonites in altered wallrock	
	158.8	159	lu / ne / oc	1.0 % / 0.5% / 1.0%	Oxide copper including neotocite & copper-bearing limonites in fault structure	
	159	172	cc / lu / ne / oc	0.2% / 1.4% / 0.5% / 1.8%	Oxide copper including neotocite, transitional sulphides & copper-bearing limonites in altered wallrock	
	172	177.2	cp / py	0.4% / 1.0%	Disseminated cp/py in altered wallrock	
	177.2	178.2	cp / mo / py	0.5% / 0.02% / 1.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py/mo in intramineral porphyry	
	178.2	178.7	cp / mo / py	0.4% / 0.02% / 1.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py/mo in fault structure	
	178.7	179.8	cp / mo / py	0.5% / 0.02% / 1.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py/mo in intramineral porphyry	
	179.8	180.6	sp / mo / py / sp	1.2% / 0.02% / 2.0% / 0.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py/mo/sp in fault structure	
	180.6	201.1	cp / py	1.7% / 3.0%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in intramineral porphyry	
	201.1	202.3	cp / py	0.8% / 2.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in fault structure	
	202.3	213.2	cp / py	0.9% / 3.2%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in intramineral porphyry	

	213.2	220.9	cp / py	0.6% / 2.9%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in intrusive breccia	
DKD100	220.9	230.1	cp / py	0.6% / 1.8%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	Dec-26
	230.1	231.3	cp / py	0.3% / 1.0%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in fault structure	
	231.3	232.7	cp / py	0.3% / 1.8%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	232.7	240.4	cp / py	0.4% / 2.1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in intramineral porphyry	
	240.4	244.2	cp / py	0.5% / 1.7%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	244.2	246.9	cp / py	0.9% / 2.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in fault structure	
	246.9	248.8	cp / py	2.0% / 2.3%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	248.8	251.5	cp / ma / oc / py	3.0% / 0.8% / 0.5% / 2.0%	Vein hosted cp/py in quartz vein with oxide copper mineralisation including malachite	
	251.5	254.6	cp / py	2.0% / 4.0%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	254.6	269.3	cp / py	0.8% / 3.6%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in early- and intramineral porphyries	
	269.3	270.6	cp / py	0.8 % / 3 %	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	270.64	271.1	cp / py	0.8% / 10%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in intrusive breccia	
	271.1	299.5	cp / py	0.7% / 1.8%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	299.45	299.7	cp / py	0.7% / 1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in early- and intramineral porphyries	
	299.72	303.5	cp / py	0.9% 2.3%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	303.53	309.9	cp / py	0.7% / 1.9%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in early- and intramineral porphyries	
	309.85	312.4	cp / py	1.5% / 1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	312.43	312.7	cp / py	0.5% / 1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in early- and intramineral porphyries	
	312.74	317	cp / py	0.5% / 1.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	317	321	cp / py	0.4% / 1.5%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	321	334.1	cp / py	0.35% / 1.8%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	334.09	335.6	cp / py	0.3% / 1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in early- and intramineral porphyries	
	335.6	339.4	cp / py	0.3% / 1.3%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	
	339.41	339.8	cp / py	0.3% / 2%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in fault structure	
	339.8	347	cp / py	0.4% / 1.1%	Disseminated and vein hosted cp/py in altered wallrock	

Notes to Table 2: cp = chalcopyrite, py = pyrite, mo = molybdenite, oc = copper oxide/s, lu = copper limonites, cc = chalcocite, ccu = clay with copper oxides, cy = clay, co = chrysocolla, ma = malachite, ne = neotocite, sp = sphalerite.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Assay results are pending and will be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Sampling methodologies are described in the attached JORC Table 1.

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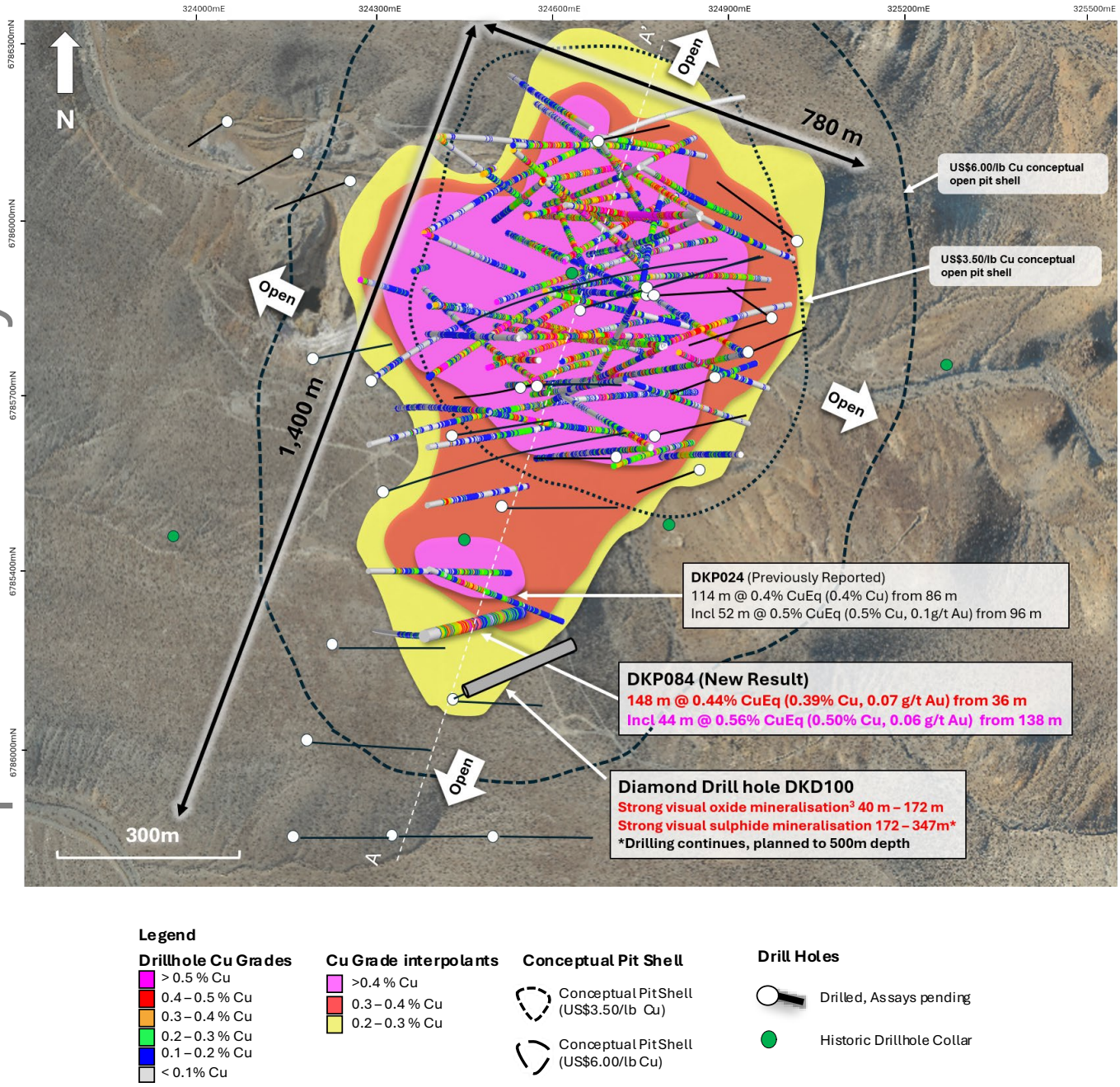
Figure 2. Plan view map of La Verde showing recent drill hole result and +0.2% copper (yellow), +0.3% copper (red), +0.4% copper (magenta) mineralisation interpolants **prior to inclusion of DKP084**. Drilled holes with pending assays are shown in black. Position of A – A' long section (front page figure) annotated with white dashed lines. Conceptual open pit shells[1] displayed for $US3.50/lb Cu (short dash) and $US6.00/lb Cu (long dash) displayed as dashed lines. Returned Cu grades shown on traces, results reported including CuEq[2], visual estimate from DKD100 shown[3].



Legend

Drillhole Cu Grades
- > 0.5 % Cu
- 0.4 – 0.5 % Cu
- 0.3 – 0.4 % Cu
- 0.2 – 0.3 % Cu
- 0.1 – 0.2 % Cu
- < 0.1% Cu

Cu Grade interpolants
- >0.4 % Cu
- 0.3 – 0.4 % Cu
- 0.2 – 0.3 % Cu

Conceptual Pit Shell
- Conceptual Pit Shell (US$3.50/lb Cu)
- Conceptual Pit Shell (US$6.00/lb Cu)

Drill Holes
- Drilled, Assays pending
- Historic Drillhole Collar

[1] See Page 9 of this announcement for detail on the US$3.50 Cu and US$6.00 Cu conceptual open pit shells (Exploration Targets). Any potential tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target shown is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource within the target area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

[2] Copper Equivalent (CuEq) reported for the drillhole intersections were calculated using the following formula: CuEq% = ((Cu% × Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery) + (Mo ppm × Mo price per g/t × Mo_recovery) + (Au ppm × Au price per g/t × Au_recovery) + (Ag ppm × Ag price per g/t × Ag_recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery). The Metal Prices applied in the calculation were: Cu=4.50 USD/lb, Au=3,150 USD/oz, Mo=20 USD/lb, and Ag=30 USD/oz. The entirety of the intersection is assumed as fresh. The recovery and copper equivalent formula for La Verde uses Cortadera as a proxy, which is considered reasonable given both the similar mineralisation style and amenability testwork completed thus far at La Verde – Recoveries of 83% Cu, 56% Au, 83% Mo and 37% Ag. CuEq (%) = Cu(%) + 0.69 x Au(g/t) + 0.00044 x Mo(ppm) + 0.0043 x Ag(g/t).

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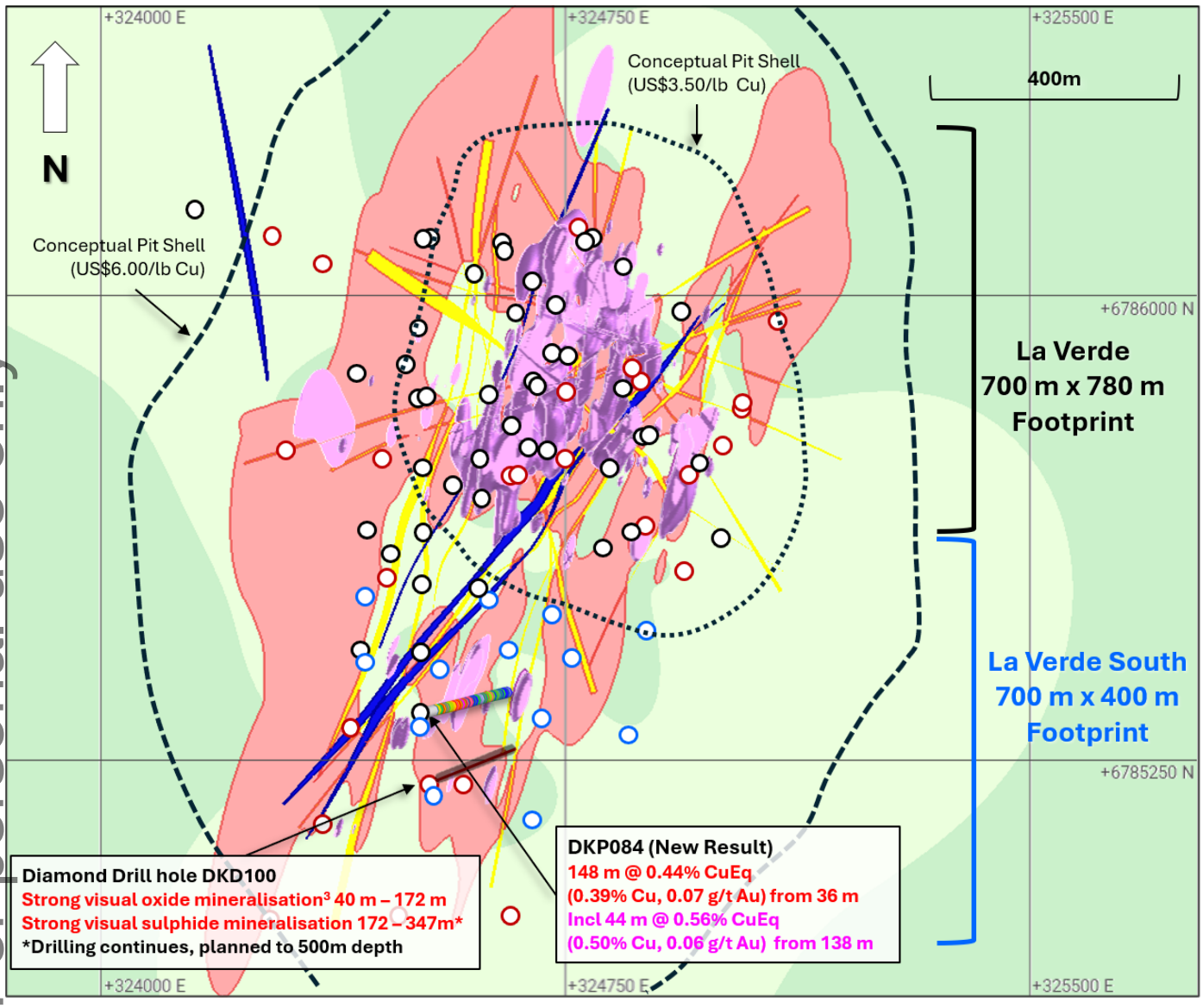
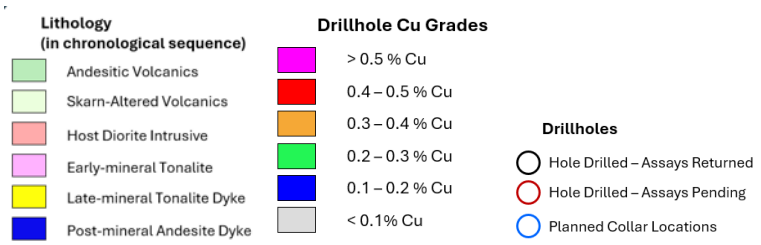
Figure 3. Plan view slice at 950 mRL (+- 150 m) with La Verde showing geological model. Collar locations for existing drillholes (black outline where assays have been received, red outline where assays are pending) and planned drillholes (blue outline) are included. Conceptual open pit shells[1] displayed for $US3.50/lb Cu (short dash) and $US6.00/lb Cu (long dash) displayed as dashed lines. Returned Cu grades shown on traces, results reported including CuEq[2], visual estimate from DKD100 shown[3].





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Qualifying Statements

Conceptual Open Pit Shells

Conceptual open pit shells represent Exploration Targets as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). They are based on completed exploration activities reported in the announcement released 19 May 2025 (*'Hot Chili Announces Latest Drill Results for La Verde, Doubling Porphyry Discovery Footprint'*).

The conceptual open pit shells were generated using copper (Cu) prices of US$3.50/lb Cu and US$6.00/lb Cu on a series of nested Cu grade shells. Other input parameters informing the conceptual open-pit shells (pit slope angles, mining cost, processing cost, etc.) were derived from values reported in the March 2025 Costa Fuego Pre-Feasibility Study and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation encountered at the La Verde Cu-Au porphyry discovery.

Any potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target shown is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource within the target area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Further exploration activities are detailed in this announcement and include (but may not necessarily be limited to) a program of diamond drillholes aiming to extend the mineralised footprint at La Verde. Drilling commenced on 22 September 2025, with the length of the program dependent on a number of considerations including (but not limited to) the results of the exploration activities and regulatory applications and approvals.

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 National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. For further information, please refer to the Company's technical report titled "Costa Fuego Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Feasibility Study", with an effective date of 27 March 2025, a copy of which is available for review under the Company's issuer profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca).

Competent Person – JORC

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets 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.

The information in this announcement relating to previously reported Exploration Results for La Verde was previously reported in the Company's announcements 'Hot Chili Confirms Major Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery at La Verde', 'Hot Chili Announces Latest Drill Results for La Verde, Doubling Porphyry Discovery Footprint', 'District-Scale Porphyry Cluster Potential Emerging at La Verde Cu-Au Discovery', 'First Diamond Drillhole Confirms Gold-Rich Major Copper Discovery in Coastal Chile', 'Near-Surface Higher-Grade Core Confirmed at La Verde', 'Rapid Growth of High Grade Core Continues at La Verde', 'Shallow High Grade Results Continue at La Verde', 'Hot Chili Confirms Major High-Grade Extension at La Verde', 'Latest Drilling Lifts HG Core Potential of La Verde', 'Strong Copper-Gold Results Continue at La Verde', 'La Verde Emerging as Cornerstone Asset for HCH', 'Hot Chili Delivers More Copper-Gold at La Verde', 'HG Enrichment Zone Extends at La Verde' and 'Shallow Cu-Au Intersections Grow La Verde Final' released to ASX on 26 February

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2024, 19 May 2025, 29 May 2025, 27 November 2025, 10 December 2025, 20 January 2026, 16 February 2026, 8 April 2026, 5 May 2026, 16 June 2026, 28 July 2026, 24 August 2026, 7 September 2026 and 8 October 2026, respectively, which are available to view on the Company's website at www.hotchili.net.au/investors/investor-centre/market-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.

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 announcement.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain statements that are "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Australian securities regulation (collectively, the "forward-looking statements"). 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", "expansion", "expand", "expected", "likely", "may", "momentum", "plan", "potential", "project", "large-scale", "should", "will", 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 technical and economic studies, including the completion of a maiden MRE for La Verde; the potential incorporation of La Verde into a revised Costa Fuego Pre-Feasibility Study and any effect on the Costa Fuego Project; the timing of submission of the Costa Fuego EIA in Q2 2027; the results of pending assays; 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.

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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; the timely receipt of permits and approvals; metallurgical recoveries for La Verde based on Cortadera as a proxy; that pending assays will be received and reported on anticipated timelines; that drill density will be sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate; future tax rates; future operating costs; availability of future sources of funding; and 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 forward-looking 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.

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Appendix 1. JORC Code Table 1 for Domeyko Project (including the La Verde Porphyry)

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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

The following 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*** *Drilling undertaken by Hot Chili Limited ("HCH" or "the Company") includes both Diamond (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC). Drilling has been carried out under Hot Chili (HCH) supervision by an experienced drilling contractor (BlueSpec Drilling).* *RC drilling completed by HCH reached an average depth of approximately 320 metres.* *Three pre-collars were drilled PQ-diameter DD from surface to an average depth of 67m. RC and PQ-diameter DD pre-collars are followed by a combination of HQ- or NQ-diameter (depending on hole conditions) DD core to an average depth of 476m, up to 834.1m.* *RC drilling produced a 1m bulk sample and representative 2m samples (nominally a 12.5% split) using a rig-mounted 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.* *PQ-diameter DD core was drilled on a 1.5m run, HQ-diameter and NQ2-diameter were drilled on a 3m run unless ground conditions allowed for a 6m run in the NQ2-diameter. The core was cut using a manual core-saw and half core samples were collected at 1m intervals.* *Sampling techniques are deemed appropriate for exploration and Mineral Resource definition 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 1,181 samples taken.* *Soil samples at Domeyko were collected at a pre-determined sampling point by navigating to the WGS84 UTM co-ordinates with hand-held GPS, then digging a hole 30 cm x 30 cm and 20 cm deep.* *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 independent laboratory ALS Chile.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	*HCH RC drilling used a face sampling bit (143 to 130mm diameter) ensuring minimal contamination during sample extraction.* *HCH diamond drilling uses NQ2 bits (50.5mm internal diameter), HQ bits (63.5mm internal diameter) and PQ bits (85mm internal diameter). DD core was oriented using a Reflex ACT III RD tool. At the end of each run, the low side of the core was marked by the drillers and this was used at the site for marking the whole drill core with a reference line.* *2012 to 2014 DD drilling by Hudbay Minerals Inc. used HQ3 bits (61.1 mm internal diameter). Drill core was not oriented.* *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.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*HCH Drilling: Core recovery was measured and recorded continuously from the start of core drilling to the end of the hole for each drill hole. The end of each 1.5m, 3m or 6m length run was marked by a core block which provided the depth, the core drilled and the core recovered.* *There are areas of poor core recovery near surface, due to drilling though historic waste dumps and alluvial cover. This is not considered material as these areas are not mineralised. In areas of mineralisation, the core recovery was >99%.* *All DD drilling utilised PQ, HQ and NQ2 core with sampling undertaken via half core cutting and 1m sample intervals.* *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.* *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).* *No bias has been detected between the differing sample conditions (i.e., wet vs. dry).* *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 of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*HCH Drilling: Detailed descriptions of RC chips and diamond core were logged qualitatively for lithological composition and texture, structures, veining, alteration, and copper speciation. Visual percentage estimates were made for some minerals, including sulphides.* *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.* *Core reconstruction and orientation was completed where possible prior to structural and geotechnical observations being recorded. The depth and reliability of each orientation mark is also recorded.* *Historical Drilling: Geological logs were provided as part of the data package for all drilling (DD and RC).* *For DD, these logs have been reviewed against core photographs and are deemed to be of a reasonable standard for an early exploration target.* *For RC, as chips and chip tray photographs are not available, no validation has been completed.*

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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 sub-sampling 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.*	***Drilling*** *PQ (85mm), HQ (63.5mm) and NQ2 (50.5mm) diamond core was sawn in half, with half core collected in a bag and submitted to the laboratory for analysis, the other half was retained in the tray and stored. All DD core was sampled at 1m intervals.* *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.* *HCH is currently utilising two assay laboratories, with submissions to either:* *1) 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.* *2) Coquimbo AGS COTECNA Lab (Chile) for sample preparation, multi-element analysis, and Au.* *Across both independent labs, DD and RC samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 70% passing 2 mm and then split using a rotary or riffle 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.* *The following analytical procedures are in place at ALS:* *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 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-AA 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.* *The following analytical procedures are in place at Cotecna:* *As COTECNA is a new laboratory for HCH, each sample is split using a riffle splitter prior to crushing to create a duplicate sample. This preserves a sub-sample which can be reanalysed should any QAQC issues arise with the new laboratory. HCH is in the process of completing a confirmatory assaying campaign using a recognised third-party laboratory which will be completed ahead of the Mineral Resource Estimate for La Verde. ~1,000 sub-samples will be submitted to the third-party laboratory, with sample preparation and analyses completed to confirm the reliability of the Cotecna results.* *Cotecna method OES-TD36 involves a 4-acid digestion (Hydrochloric-Nitric-Perchloric-Hydrofluoric) followed by ICP-OES determination (equivalent to ICP-AES).* *Pulp samples were analysed for gold by Cotecna method Au-FA30 (Au 30g FA-AA finish) and Au-GRA30 for Au overlimit (Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish, 30g).* *Cotecna method ME-TD60 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 bag on the cone splitter to collect a duplicate sample.* *Duplicates for DD samples were submitted at a rate of 1 in 50 drill metres. The half core was sampled, and the lab (instructed by Hot Chili) collected a second coarse duplicate sample after the initial crushing process of the original sample. Crushed samples were split into two halves, with one half flagged as the original sample and the other half flagged as the duplicate sample.* *For historic drilling competed at La Verde no information is available on sub-sampling techniques, other than the sub-sampling being completed at 2 m intervals for DD and 1 m intervals from the bulk sample for RC.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Limited information is available regarding the sample preparation and assaying methodology of the DD and RC samples, it appears that multiple methods have been used and compiled into the available assay tables without supporting documentation available for verification. ***Surface Geochemistry*** *Each sample underwent multielement analysis by ALS laboratories.* *ALS Soil sample preparation included drying samples at <60°C/140°F, then sieving samples to -180 micron (80 mesh). Each sample was then analysed by ALS method ME-MS61 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS determination, with gold analysis by Au-ICP21 (30 g Fire Assay ICP-AES finish).* *Rock chip samples submitted to ALS were dried, crushed to a nominal 20mm size and split, with around 400g pulverised and a subsequent pulp sub-sample analysed by ALS method ME-MS61 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS determination, with gold analysis by Au-ICP21 (30 g Fire Assay ICP-AES finish).*
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.*	***Drilling*** *All HCH drill samples were assayed by industry standard methods through accredited ALS or AGS Cotecna 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.* *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 by ME-MS61 method. This method provides 48 element analysis at very low detection limits, suitable for mapping lithology from geochemistry. Analysis involves HNO_3-$HClO_4$-HF acid digestion, HCl leach, dissolving nearly all minerals, this is paired with ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. This technique is appropriate for this type of sample and is considered total.* *The analytical laboratories provided routine quality controls within their own practices. No significant issues have been noted. No company standards or blanks are submitted by HCH.* *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.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*All DD sample intervals were visually verified using high quality core photography. All assay results have been compiled and verified to ensure veracity of assay results and the corresponding sample data. This includes a review of QA/QC results to identify any issues prior to incorporation into the Company's geological database. As detailed in the section above, HCH QA/QC procedures identified two batches requiring further investigation by the laboratory, these results are not expected to materially impact reported significant intercepts.* *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.* *The capture of drill logging data was managed by a computerised system and strict data validation steps were followed. The data is stored in a secure acQuire™ database with modification access restricted to a dedicated database manager.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage protocols have all been validated through internal database checks and by a third-party audit completed in 2022.* *Visualisation and validation of drill data was also undertaken in 3D using multiple software packages - Datamine and Leapfrog with no errors detected.* *Two HCH RC drillholes have been validated with twin DD drillholes, returning comparable results suggesting no material bias is present.* *Historical Drilling: One historic drillhole has been validated, returning comparable copper results. Further validation and twin holes are required before these assays can be reported.* *DD and RC sampling and assay results have been supplied as basic compiled spreadsheet format. The lack of information regarding sample chain of custody procedures and analytical methods has limited the use of the data to exploration targeting until a future verification campaign with remaining available core samples and/or twinning of existing holes.* *No adjustment has 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: 6814387.779 / Easting: 335434.643 / RL: 970.49 **Coordinate Datum WGS-84** Northing: 6814009.615 / Easting: 335250.244 / RL: 1003.611 *Historic diamond drill holes have documented DGPS/ Total Station survey collar pickups, these are situated satisfactorily on the supplied DTEM and commercial satellite imagery. Several holes have questionable locations on satellite imagery with no supporting documentation available to satisfactorily resolve the error. Eight historic diamond drill collars were located by HCH and have been surveyed using the same method as HCH drilling.*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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*** *No Mineral Resource has been completed for the La Verde Project.* *The drill spacing required to establish geological and grade continuity is constantly under review by the Company, and all drill planning accounts for this.* ***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 the interpreted style of mineralisation at this stage of the Project. No sampling bias is inferred from drilling completed.*
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*For HCH data, a strict chain of custody procedure 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.*

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	*The Domeyko landholding comprises the following permits:*

License ID	Area (Ha)
INES 1/40	200
ANTONIO 1/40	200
ANTONIO 1 1/56	280
ANTONIO 5 1/40	200
ANTONIO 9 1/40	193
ANTONIO 10 1/21	63
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 parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	*Previous exploration across the Domeyko project includes:* • *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 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 km^2 of ground magnetic surveys, 67.2 line km of Titan IP/MT surveys (final images and reports supplied to HCH)*

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	*Surface mapping is ongoing across the Domeyko project, which will increase understanding of the individual prospects contained within.* *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 primary porphyry mineralisation is not yet understood.* *These porphyries have intruded into, and the vein systems cut through, the Cretaceous Bandurrias and Chañarcillo Formations (variously stratified agglomerates, volcanic breccias, dacitic tuffs and limestones). Most of the western portion of the project area is overlain by eroded Atacama Gravel sequences, with elongate fingers of the gravels extending across to the eastern boundary.*
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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	*The coordinates and orientations for HCH holes at La Verde are tabulated below:*

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth
DKP001	324551	6786082	1153	89	-59	390
DKP002	324837	6785976	1192	270	-60	354
DKP003	324840	6785971	1192	117	-59	282
DKP004	324423	6785836	1095	90	-60	120
DKP005D	324564	6785789	1124	91	-60	441.2
DKP006D	324727	6785721	1131	110	-60	384.2
DKP007	324742	6785854	1147	270	-60	204
DKP008	324748	6785855	1150	5	-60	324
DKP009D	324552	6786075	1153	131	-60	555.3
DKP010	324742	6785851	1147	209	-60	276
DKP011	324429	6786096	1159	91	-60	326
DKP012D	324839	6785977	1192	300	-60	590.7
DKP013	324839	6785971	1192	244	-60	437
DKP014	324747	6785852	1150	299	-61	444
DKP015	324434	6786096	1160	130	-60	313
DKP016	324416	6785947	1110	111	-60	360
DKP017	324685	6786094	1184	97	-61	336
DKP018	324428	6785834	1094	97	-60	145
DKP019	324720	6785721	1130	253	-61	279.5
DKP020	324588	6785751	1125	273	-60	144
DKP021D	324319	6785616	1177	75	-60	834.1
DKP022	324415	6785528	1184	78	-60	288
DKP023	324326	6785423	1182	90	-60	402
DKP024	324416	6785423	1186	110	-60	402
DKP025	324415	6785313	1187	270	-75	276
DKP026	324312	6785870	1098	105	-60	147
DKP027	324906	6785755	1139	299	-60	402
DKP028D	324758	6785617	1136	300	-60	866.1
DKP029	324758	6785615	1136	265	-60	366
DKP030	324774	6785770	1132	275	-60	393
DKP031	324564	6785789	1129	279	-60	279
DKD032	324839	6785976	1192	270	-60	569.9
DKD033	324783	6785774	1131	275	-60	543
DKD034	324432	6785839	1095	100	-60	713.9
DKD035	324596	6786019	1153	80	-60	278.5
DKD036	324596	6786019	1153	130	-55	371.9
DKD037	324527	6785842	1122	69	-63	321.1
DKD038	324685	6786088	1185	149	-65	306.4
DKD039	324414	6785711	1154	55	-60	840
DKD040	324629	6785901	1139	60	-59	381
DKP041	324560	6785786	1124	54	-70	390

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary						
		DKD042	324634	6785902	1140	299	-70	258.1
		DKP043	324593	6785848	1130	104	-56	342
		DKD044	324508	6785738	1126	71	-65	711.4
		DKP045D	324410	6785944	1109	60	-60	840.5
		DKP046	324591	6786015	1153	230	-60	184
		DKP047	324380	6785872	1090	70	-65	60
		DKP048D	324740	6785847	1151	80	-65	418
		DKD049	324600	6785852	1132	80	-62	779.9
		DKP050	324625	6785739	1127	75	-60	354
		DKP051	324325	6785713	1170	55	-65	372
		DKP052	324756	6786024	1188	245	-60	354
		DKP053	324570	6785969	1174	75	-65	408
		DKP054	324756	6786024	1188	60	-63	216
		DKP055	324499	6786032	1165	60	-58	42
		DKP056	324756	6786024	1188	118	-62	402
		DKP057	324674	6786107	1182	300	-62	330
		DKP058	324784	6785774	1134	70	-58	402
		DKP059	324867	6785715	1140	65	-60	120
		DKD060	324908	6785763	1139	260	-60	772.7
		DKP061	324900	6785600	1147	270	-60	300
		DKP062	324762	6785618	1136	80	-58	300
		DKP063	324564	6785708	1134	65	-70	417
		DKP064	324508	6785669	1157	100	-58	324
		DKP065	324194	6785745	1152	75	-60	204
		DKP066	324564	6785708	1134	255	-60	342
		DKP067	324785	6785774	1134	114	-60	300
		DKD068	324318	6785526	1179	70	-60	865
		DKP069	324665	6786107	1182	77	-69	378
		DKP070	324512	6785670	1154	271	-58	324
		DKP071	324567	6785704	1135	90	-60	397
		DKP072	324776	6785767	1133	244	-59	408
		DKP073	324865	6785718	1139	249	-64	231
		DKP074	324700	6785580	1141	270	-60	282
		DKP075	324631	6785983	1152	99	-57	333
		DKD076	324638	6785831	1135	75	-58	618.5
		DKP077	324420	6785616	1177	80	-58	324
		DKP078	324659	6785893	1142	332	-70	324
		DKP079	324520	6785514	1187	90	-60	360
		DKP080	324051	6786126	1103	240	-60	126
		DKP081	324705	6785590	1138	70	-60	30
		DKP082	324705	6785590	1138	70	-60	288
		DKP083	324171	6786088	1100	245	-60	216
		DKP084	324417	6785322	1186	75	-62	366
		DKP085	324253	6786038	1105	250	-60	132
		DKD086	324503	6785736	1125	35	-60	770.6
		DKP087	324908	6785762	1139	70	-58	204
		DKP088	324424	6785223	1189	90	-60	174
		DKD089	324952	6785832	1144	262	-58	162
		DKP090	324252	6785300	1178	90	-60	396
		DKP091	325002	6785948	1173	300	-59	360
		DKP092	324203	6785147	1175	90	-60	402
		DKP093	324952	6785816	1141	308	-60	162
		DKP094	324691	6785656	1135	270	-60	174
		DKP095	324346	6784997	1163	90	-60	351

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DKP096	324727	6785532	1140	70	-65	186
DKP097	324507	6784997	1186	90	-60	204
DKP098	324626	6785743	1127	100	-60	408
DKP099	324152	6785001	1150	90	-60	402
DKD100	324422	6785216	1196	68	-60	Drilling
DKP101	324999	6786104	1200	255	-57	252
DKP102	324595	6785161	1199	90	-60	231

The coordinates and orientations for all holes drilled by previous owners (where information was available) are tabulated below:

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
RC-07	325944	6780670	1268	270	-80	276
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.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated*	*In reported exploration results, length weighted averages are used for any non-uniform intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum product of interval x corresponding interval assay grade), divided by sum of interval lengths and rounded to one decimal place.* *Significant intercepts for La Verde are reported above a nominal cut-off grade of 0.20% Cu. Reported intersections may include internal dilution (intervals below 0.20% Cu), including zones exceeding 30 m downhole width, where the overall weighted average grade of the intersection remains above the cut-off grade. Significant intersections are separated where zones of internal dilution result in discrete intervals that do not meet the reporting criteria. The selection of a 0.20% Cu cut-off grade is aligned with a marginal economic cut-off for bulk tonnage polymetallic copper deposits of comparable grade in Chile and globally.* *No top cuts have been considered in reporting of grade results, nor was it deemed necessary for the reporting of significant intersections.* *Copper Equivalent (CuEq) reported for the drillhole intersections were calculated using the following formula:* *CuEq% = ((Cu% × Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery) + (Mo ppm × Mo price per g/t × Mo_recovery) + (Au ppm × Au price per g/t × Au_recovery) + (Ag ppm × Ag price per g/t × Ag_recovery)) / (Cu price 1% per tonne × Cu_recovery).* *The Metal Prices applied in the calculation were: Cu=4.50 USD/lb, Au=3,150 USD/oz, Mo=20 USD/lb, and Ag=30 USD/oz.* *The entirety of the intersection is assumed as fresh. The recovery and copper equivalent formula for La Verde uses Cortadera as a proxy, which is considered reasonable given both the similar mineralisation style and amenability testwork completed thus far at La Verde – Recoveries of 83% Cu, 56% Au, 83% Mo and 37% Ag. CuEq (%) = Cu(%) + 0.69 x Au(g/t) + 0.00044 x Mo(ppm) + 0.0043 x Ag(g/t).*

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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 between mineralisation widths and drillhole intersections are currently being assessed using geological interpretations from current DD drilling. The current DD program including holes drilled across multiple orientations. Drill intersections are currently reported as downhole length.*
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.*
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 lines was acquired at 1 second intervals, equivalent to a lateral spacing of approximately 1.4 m.* *3D geochemical modelling completed independently by Fathom Geophysics in April 2025 following the geochemical element zoning models for the Yerington porphyry copper deposit in Nevada (Halley et al., 2015)* *Halley, S., Dilles, J.H, and Tosdal, R.M., 2015, Footprints: Hydrothermal alteration and geochemical dispersion around porphyry copper deposits, Society of Economic Geologists Newsletter v. 100, p 1, 12-17.* *Cohen, J.F., 2011, Mineralogy and geochemistry of alteration at the Ann-Mason copper deposit, Nevada: Comparison of large-scale ore exploration techniques to mineral chemistry: M.Sc. thesis, Corvallis, Oregon, Oregon State University, 112 p.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*

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