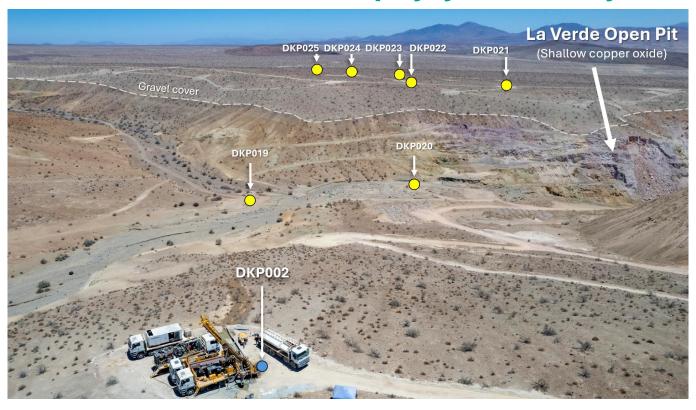


# Hot Chili Drilling Update La Verde Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery



View looking SW across the La Verde copper-gold porphyry discovery – showing collar locations of seven stepout drill holes relative to discovery hole DKP002 and historic copper oxide open pit area.

# **Highlights**

#### Drilling Coverage at La Verde Doubled and Continuing to Expand

- First-pass drill coverage now extends across an area measuring 1,000 m by 550 m: 27 reverse circulation ("RC") holes for 8,162 m drilled to date
- Assay results pending for fifteen drill holes: Assay turnaround time from laboratories slower than usual due to peak summer drilling season in the high Andes
- Shallow porphyry mineralisation remains open in all directions: Drilling planned to continue
- **Deeper diamond drill testing being planned:** 8 of 12 drill RC holes reported to date recorded significant mineralisation to end-of-hole

#### **Development Studies Update**

Pre-Feasibility Studies (PFS) for Costa Fuego and Huasco Water in final stages of completion







Hot Chili Limited (ASX: HCH) (TSXV: HCH) (OTCQX: HHLKF) ("Hot Chili" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on continuing drilling operations at the La Verde copper-gold porphyry discovery ("La Verde"), located approximately 30km south of the Company's Costa Fuego Copper-Gold Project ("Costa Fuego" or "the Project") planned central processing hub at low elevation in the coastal range of the Atacama region, Chile.

The Company previously reported a 400 m by 550 m discovery footprint at the La Verde, extending from shallow depth to approximately 300 m vertically, confirmed by assay results from the first 12 RC drill holes, which all recorded broad zones copper-gold porphyry mineralisation (refer to announcement dated February 11, 2025). Eight of these holes recorded significant mineralisation to end-of-hole, as displayed in figures 2 to 4.

Hot Chili is continuing to undertake systematic step-out drilling at La Verde with 27 RC drill holes (for 8,162 m) completed to date, including seven drill holes to the south of the initial discovery footprint testing potential for "blind" extensions below gravel cover. Surface gravels obscure the underlying geology and appear to be limited to 10 - 15 m vertical thickness in the southern extent of drilling as displayed on page 1 of this announcement.

Drill coverage has more than doubled since mid-February 2025 with first pass drilling extended across an area measuring 1,000 m by 550 m and tested to the depth of RC drilling capability (up to 350 m vertical) as displayed in figure 3. Assay results for fifteen holes are pending.

RC drilling is expected to continue, and the Company is planning an initial phase of diamond drilling to test below broad, higher-grade, copper-gold zones intersected by Hot Chili's drilling and which remain open at depth.

The Company has experienced delays in turn-around time for drill assay results from regional laboratories due to peak summer drilling season in the high Andes. This is expected to moderate over the coming months moving into winter season.

The Company looks forward to releasing further exploration updates and assay results as they become available.

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

For more information please contact:

Christian Easterday

Tel: +61 8 9315 9009

Managing Director – Hot Chili

Email: admin@hotchili.net.au

Carol Marinkovich

Tel: +61 8 9315 9009

Company Secretary – Hot Chili

Email: admin@hotchili.net.au

Graham Farrell

Email: graham@hotchili.net.au

Investor & Public Relations

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







Huasco Las Losas Mantos Escondida Port (CAP) O **Pan American** Freirina Power Transmission Line Easement Highway 0 Intake N water Pipeline Easement Maintencillo Vallenar Power Pop. 52,000 El Salvador Costa Mantoverde 💸 **Fuego Productora** (Copper Super-Hub) Copiapo Rope Resource La Candelaria San Antonio Resource allenar Josemaria Filo Del Sol 80 Cortadera S Resource La Serena Current HCH Mineral Resources Current HCH Tenements Elevation La Verde (metres above sea level) Discovery Domeyko 0-600 Landholding 600-1,200 1,200-1,800 1,800-2,400 10km >2,400 Santiago A Filo Del Sol A' **El Teniente** 5,500m 4,000m Costa Fuego ~740m asl 2,500m Chile Chile Argentina 0km 50km 100km 150km 200ki

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







Figure 2. Plan view map of the La Verde porphyry system showing significant intercepts compared to recent drill hole collars (yellow circles), planned drill collars (white circles) historic drill collars (black circles), +1% A+B vein footprint from mapping and drillholes (blue outline) and copper mineralisation interpolants from returned assay results. For full details of the drilling intercepts and assay results to date, refer to the Company's announcement "Hot Chili Confirms Major Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery at La Verde" dated February 11, 2025.

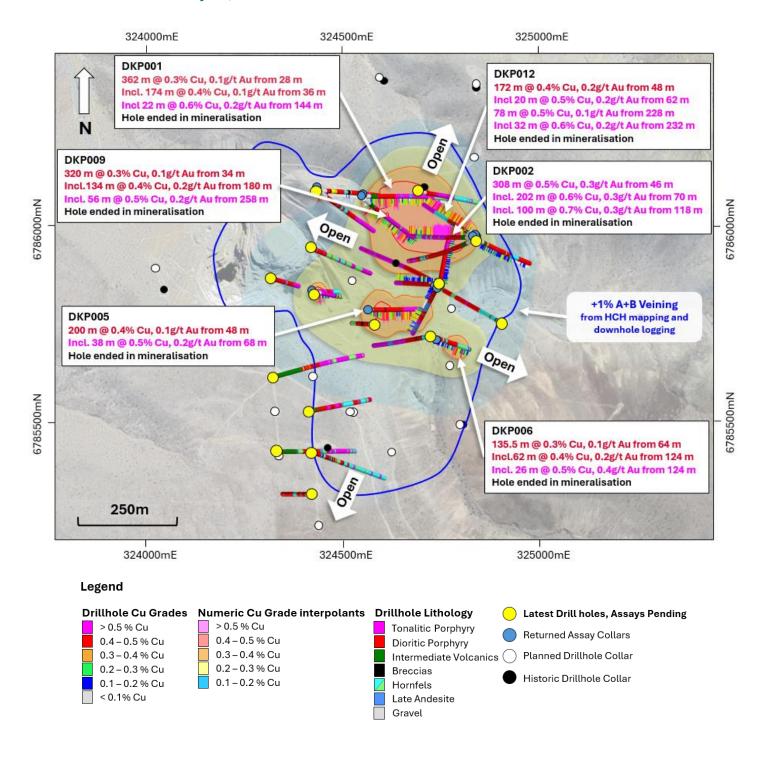
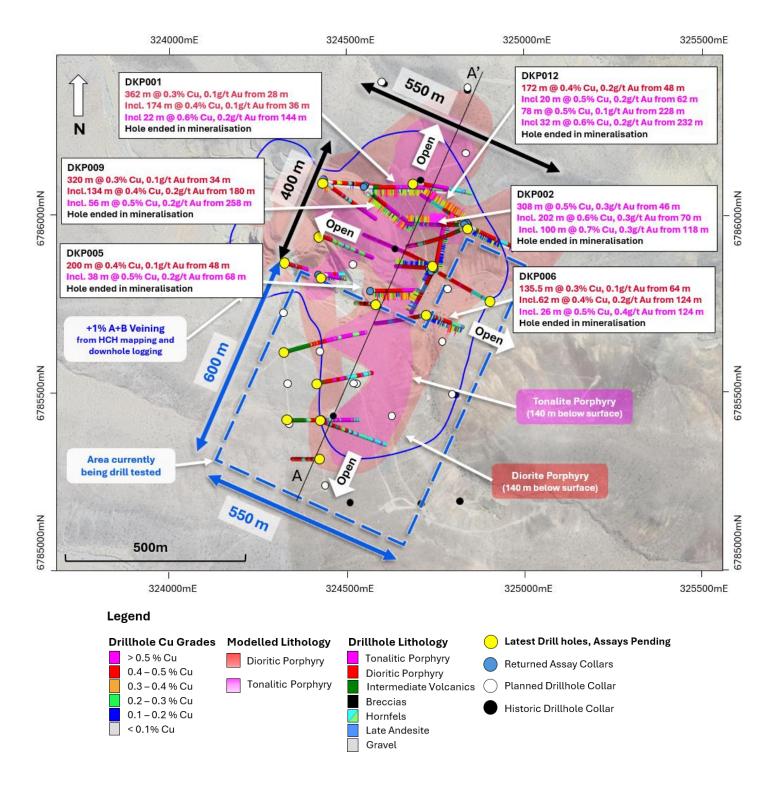






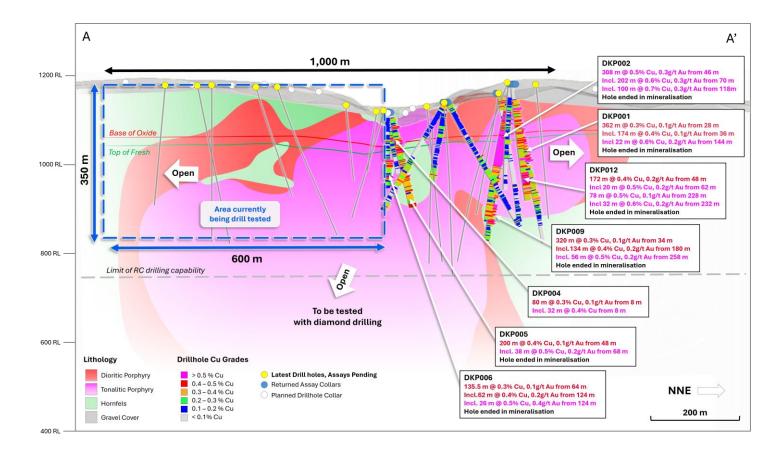
Figure 3. Plan view slice at 950 RL (± 50 m clipping) of modelled tonalitic (pink polygon) and dioritic porphyry (red polygon) intrusions. Returned Cu grades graphed downhole. Area currently being drill tested is outlined by the dashed blue box. For full details of the drilling intercepts and assay results to date, refer to the Company's announcement "Hot Chili Confirms Major Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery at La Verde" dated February 11, 2025.



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Figure 4. NNW facing longitudinal section (A - A') of the La Verde porphyry system showing significant intercepts compared to the modelled tonalitic (pink) and dioritic (red) porphyry intrusions interpreted from down hole geological logging. Weathering profile displayed as base of oxide (red line) and top of fresh (green line) material. Returned Cu grades graphed downhole along hole traces (grey). Area currently being tested outlined by the dashed blue box. Recent drill hole collars highlighted with yellow circles. For full details of the drilling intercepts and assay results to date, refer to the Company's announcement "Hot Chili Confirms Major Cu-Au Porphyry Discovery at La Verde" dated February 11, 2025.







### **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 National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*.

#### **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.

#### **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**

Statements in this announcement that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and Australian securities legislation. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "expect", "imminent", "opportunity", "planned", "potential", "projected", "upcoming", "would be", "should be", "will", variants of these words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

In this announcement, forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to: the Company's plans with respect to continued drilling and drill testing; the anticipated timeline for receiving assay results and completion of the PFS for the Costa Fuego and Huasco Water projects; the timing prospects, and projections related to the Company's business and projects and the anticipated success thereof.

In preparing the forward-looking information herein, the Company has applied several material assumptions, including, but not limited to assumptions: that the Company's ongoing drilling, economic studies (including the Costa Fuego PFS and the PFS-level study for the Huasco Water joint venture project) and other programs will proceed as planned and that the results thereof will be consistent with the Company's expectations; that the Company will have, or will be able to obtain, sufficient funding to finance the foregoing; that the foregoing will be funded and completed on the expected timeline; that all requisite information, including assay results, will be available in a timely manner; that the current exploration, development, environmental and other objectives concerning the Costa Fuego Project can be achieved and that its other corporate activities will proceed as expected; that the current price and demand for gold and copper will be sustained or will improve; that general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner and that all necessary governmental approvals for planned activities on the Costa Fuego Project will be obtained in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; that permitting and operations costs will not materially increase; the continuity of the price of gold, copper and other metals, economic and political conditions and operations; that drilling and related equipment will be available as required and on reasonable terms; the continuity of tax rates and







operating costs; and the assumptions set out in the technical report titled "Costa Fuego Copper Project – NI 43-101 Technical Report Mineral Resource Estimate Update" dated 8 April 2024, with an effective date of 26 February 2024 (the "Technical Report"), a copy of which is available on the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at <a href="https://www.sedarplus.ca">www.sedarplus.ca</a>, in the Company's public filings with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and the Company's Canadian public disclosure record.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from a conclusion, forecast or projection contained in the forward-looking information in this announcement, include, among others: operational risks and contractual obligations; the industry-wide risks and project-specific risks identified in the Technical Report and the Company's public filings; changes in exploration programs based upon results of exploration; sovereign risks associated with the Company's operations in Chile; recruitment and retention of qualified and/or key personnel; future financial needs and availability of adequate financing; fluctuations in mineral prices, currency and exchange rates; market volatility and economic conditions; ability to exploit successful discoveries and retain title to mining concessions; environmental risks; financial failure or default of joint venture partners, contractors or service providers; changes in estimated mineral resources or unexpected variations in quantity of mineralized material, grade, or recovery rates; the nature of mineral exploration and mining and uncertainty of commercial viability; the Company's lack of operating revenues; risks related to governmental regulations, the ability to obtain necessary licenses and permits, prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and other defects in title to mineral projects; risks to employee health and safety or disruption to operations in the event of an outbreak of disease; estimates used in budgeting and economic analyses proving to be incorrect; risks that necessary financing will be unavailable when needed; and other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this announcement and in the Company's public filings with the ASX and the Company's Canadian public disclosure record.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from those projected in such forward-looking information, there can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

The forward-looking information in this news release is based on plans, expectations, and estimates of management as at the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update such forward-looking information, other than as required by applicable law.







# **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





First Floor, 768 Canning Highway, Applecross, Western Australia 6153 PO Box 1725, Applecross, Western Australia 6953

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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 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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	HCH drilling consisted of RC with face sampling bit (143 to 130mm diameter) ensuring minimal contamination during sample extraction.  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: 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).  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.  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 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.  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.







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-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.  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.  For historic drilling competed at La Verde no information is available on sub-sampling technique





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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.  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 litholog





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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary								
Verification of sampling	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company	All assay results have been compiled and verified to ensure veracity of assay results and the corresponding sample data. This includes a review QA/QC results to identify any issues prior to incorporation 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	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.								
	(physical and electronic) protocols.  Discuss any adjustment to assay data.		primary data, data e hird-party audit com		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	ed 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 + independent survey company was contracted to survey drill collar locations using a CHCNAV model i80 Geodetic GPS, dual frequency, is with 0.1cm accuracy.  Downhole surveys for HCH drilling were completed by the drilling contractor every 30m using an Axis Champ Navigator north seeking gyros 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 a transform to WGS84 UTM zone 19S coordinate system. This translation is as follows:								
		Northing	Easting	RL						
		6814387.779	335434.643	970.49						
			Coordinate Datum WGS-84							
		Northing	Easting	RL						
		6814009.615	335250.244	1003.611						







Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.  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.	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.





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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.	License ID
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>Previous exploration across the Domeyko project includes:</li> <li>Cominco Resources – Seven RC holes of unknown length completed, soil sampling. No data available</li> <li>BHP and Teck Cominco – Geological mapping and soil sampling. No data available</li> <li>Rio Tinto – site visit and project appraisal. Report supplied to HCH</li> <li>International Copper Corporation – geological mapping, trenching, rock chip sampling, final report available without raw data</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>







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 suspected 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	A summary of all information material to the	The coordinate	s and orientatio	ns for HCH ho	les are tab	ulated b	pelow:		
Information	understanding of the exploration results including	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi	Dip	Hole Depth	
	a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:	DKP001	324551	6786082	1153	89	-59	390	
		DKP002	324837	6785976	1192	270	-60	354	
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	DKP003	324840	6785971	1192	117	-59	282	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation	DKP004	324423	6785836	1095	90	-60	120	
	above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar	DKP005	324564	6785789	1124	91	-60	248	
	,	DKP006	324727	6785721	1131	110	-60	199.5	
	dip and azimuth of the hole	DKP007	324742	6785854	1147	270	-60	204	
	down hole length and interception depth	DKP008	324748	6785855	1150	5	-60	324	
	dominio longar and intercoption dopar	DKP009	324552	6786075	1153	131	-60	354	
	hole length.	DKP010	324742	6785851	1147	209	-60	276	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on	DKP011	324429	6786096	1159	91	-60	326	
	the basis that the information is not Material and	DKP012	324839	6785977	1192	300	-60	306	
	this exclusion does not detract from the	DKP013	324839	6785971	1192	244	-60	437	
	understanding of the report, the Competent	DKP014	324747	6785852	1150	299	-61	444	
	Person should clearly explain why this is the	DKP015	324434	6786096	1160	130	-60	313	
	case.	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	
		DKP021 DKP022	324319	6785616	1177	75	-60	402	
		DKP022 DKP023	324415 324326	6785528 6785423	1184 1182	78 90	-60 -60	288	
		DKP023	324326	6785423	1186	110	-60	402 402	
		DKP024 DKP025	324415	6785313	1187	270	-75	276	
		DKP025 DKP026	324312	6785870	1110	105	-60	147	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						on 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	







Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
Data aggregation methods	gregation averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum		oration results, al x correspond cepts for La Verhole distance once. The selector deposits of	length weigh ding interval a orde are calcu of internal dilu tion of 0.2% ( similar grade	ted averagessay gradulated about tion (less Cu for sign en Chile a	ges are u le), divide ve a nom than 0.25 ificant ind	used for a ed by sur ninal cut- % Cu). So tersection where in a	any non-uniform in of interval length of grade of 0.2% ignificant intersection cut-off grade is the world.	nordinate system. A translation has been applied by HCH to intersection sample lengths. Length weighted average is (sum his and rounded to one decimal place.  Cu. Where appropriate, significant intersections may contain tions are separated where internal dilution is greater than 30m aligned with marginal economic cut-off grade for bulk tonnage esary for the reporting of significant intersections.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.  The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated  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	The relationship	of mineralisati	on widths to t	he interce	ots for hi	istoric dril	lling is unknown.	







Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	
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).  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.
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.



