



COPAYAPU PROJECT

**Cu-Au-Mo PORPHYRY UNDER A
HIGH-SULFIDATION LITHOCAP**

EXPLORATION OPPORTUNITY

Coquimbo Region, Chile • 2026



Disclaimer: Forward-Looking Statements



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Technical information in this presentation is derived from the report “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Copayapu Project, Coquimbo Region, Chile” (Effective Date: April 2026), prepared by José Pablo Astudillo Rodríguez, Qualified Person registered with the Chilean Mining Commission, on behalf of Andina Minery SpA, LUMAX S.A. and Ingeniería e Inversiones Cerro Dorado Limitada. The Copayapu Project is at an early exploration stage: no drilling has been carried out and no mineral resources or reserves have been estimated. References to neighboring projects are based on their owners’ public disclosures and do not imply that similar mineralization exists at Copayapu.

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Executive Summary

Copayapu is a large-scale, well-preserved high-sulfidation lithocap system in the high Andes of the Coquimbo Region, Chile, adjacent to the Argentine border, within the Vicuña metallogenic belt, one of the most prospective porphyry Cu-Au districts in the Andes, centered between Los Azules (McEwen Copper) and La Coipita (AbraSilver).

Field mapping, remote sensing and geochemical surveys have defined a 6 km long, 100 – 500 m wide N-S corridor of advanced argillic alteration with vuggy silica, alunite and strong structural control, a 267-hectare lithocap footprint consistent with the upper expression of a porphyry system at depth.

Dacitic porphyry intrusions with quartz eyes, together with secondary biotite and magnetite, confirm a fertile magmatic-hydrothermal engine. Surface geochemistry shows a classic leached cap: gold and silver below detection, while immobile pathfinders, Mo up to 22 ppm, Cu 41–53 ppm and Ba over 1,000 ppm, vector toward a concealed mineralized source.

The property comprises 4,000 ha of exploitation concessions held 100% by Andina Minergy SpA, LUMAX S.A. and Ingeniería e Inversiones Cerro Dorado Limitada, free of liens, with mining patents fully paid.

No drilling has ever been performed: the potential for a concealed porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposit remains completely untested, an early-stage opportunity with clear geological vectors, a defined primary target and a staged program positioned for a first-pass drilling campaign.

Project Overview



Andean Location & Infrastructure

- High Andes of the Limarí Province, 65 km east of Monte Patria, adjacent to the Chile–Argentina border.
- Ovalle (100 km) and Monte Patria (75 km) as service hubs; La Florida airport (~200 km) with daily flights.
- ENAMI “Planta Delta” in Ovalle for early ore commercialization; Port of Coquimbo 180 km for exports.
- Los Molles hydro plant and a 110 kV line in the access valley, future grid connection nearby.
- October – April exploration window; year-round road maintenance to Los Molles and permanent police post at Las Tórtolas.

A Giant, Untested Lithocap

- 6 km x 100–500 m N-S advanced argillic corridor; 267 ha lithocap footprint with vuggy silica and alunite.
- Fertile dacitic porphyry with quartz eyes, secondary biotite and magnetite, a telescoped porphyry-epithermal system.
- Mo up to 22 ppm (Sillitoe’s “smoking gun” for a proximal porphyry), with coherent Cu and Ba halos.
- Three targets defined: North (primary), Central and South.
- Never drilled, the porphyry core remains untested at depth.

Consolidated Tenure & Clean Setting

- 4,000 ha of exploitation concessions (“mensuras”) held 100% by Andina Minergy SpA, LUMAX S.A. and Cerro Dorado Ltda. (1/3 each).
- Certificates from the Custodian of Mines of Monte Patria (Nov 2025): no mortgages, liens or prohibitions; patents paid.
- No indigenous or agricultural communities within or around the project.
- No historical workings, a genuinely virgin exploration ground.

Project Overview: Location & Access

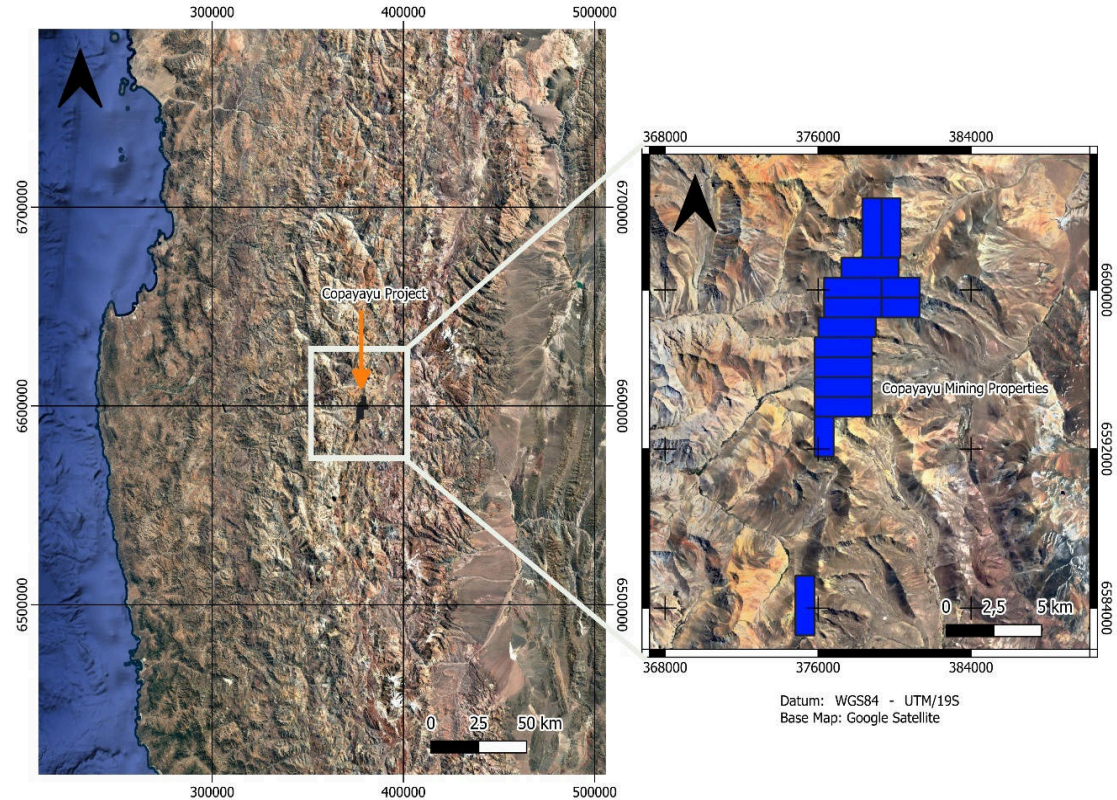
Copayapu lies in the Principal Cordillera of the Coquimbo Region, commune of Monte Patria, adjacent to the Chile–Argentina frontier. Central coordinates: UTM N 6,599,347 / E 378,009 (WGS-84, 19S); Santiago is ~480 km to the south-southwest.

Access from Monte Patria: 8 km on Route D-597 to Las Juntas, 32 km on Route D-557 to the Las Tórtolas police outpost, a 20 km dirt road to the Bocatoma Los Molles intake, and a final 15 km on mule tracks to the concessions.

High-altitude tundra climate (mean 3.3 °C); the exploration season runs October–April. Road maintenance for the Los Molles plant and the permanent police post keep the lower valley open year-round.



Figure 1: Location map. Figure 2: Access reference points (NI 43-101).



A World-Class Belt: The Copayapu District

Copayapu sits in the prolific Miocene epithermal-porphyry belt of Chile and Argentina (Vicuña belt / southern El Indio corridor), centered between two of the region's flagship systems.

La Coipita (AbraSilver), 20 km northeast: hole DDIC 22-004 intercepted 694.3 m grading 0.16% Cu and 81 ppm Mo, confirming a substantial porphyry system adjacent to the Copayapu border.

Los Azules (McEwen Copper), 37 km south-southeast: one of the world's largest undeveloped open-pit copper projects, hosting 10.9 B lb indicated and 26.7 B lb inferred contained copper.

Osiris (Mirasol Resources), 21 km SSW: a direct lithocap analog whose advanced argillic zonation and pathfinder geochemistry mirror the North Target at Copayapu.

Bornita Project (Minera Bornita SpA) with hydrothermal breccias and primary Cu sulfides nearby, and the Mantos Grandes Cu-Au-Ag mine 30 km west as the local mid-scale operating benchmark.

Active, well-funded neighbors on both sides of the border validate the address and the district-scale potential of the Copayapu lithocap.

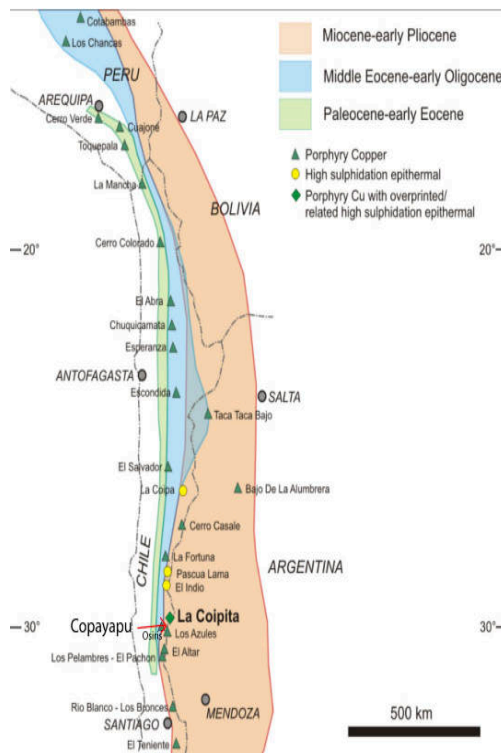


Figure 3: Adjacent projects in the belt (NI 43-101).



Figure 4: Nearest mines and exploration projects (NI 43-101).

Project Overview: Mining Property

The Copayapu Project comprises a consolidated block of exploitation mining concessions (“mensuras”) covering approximately 4,000 hectares under the Chilean Mining Code, currently valid and in force.

Andina Minería SpA, LUMAX S.A. and Ingeniería e Inversiones Cerro Dorado Limitada are the exclusive registered owners, holding 100% of the project in equal parts (1/3 each).

Certificates issued by the Custodian of Mines of Monte Patria (November 2025) confirm ownership with no registered mortgages, liens or prohibitions of any nature; mining patents are paid in all concessions.

There are no indigenous or agricultural communities within or around the project, and no evidence of previous mining workings, a clean, unencumbered exploration position.

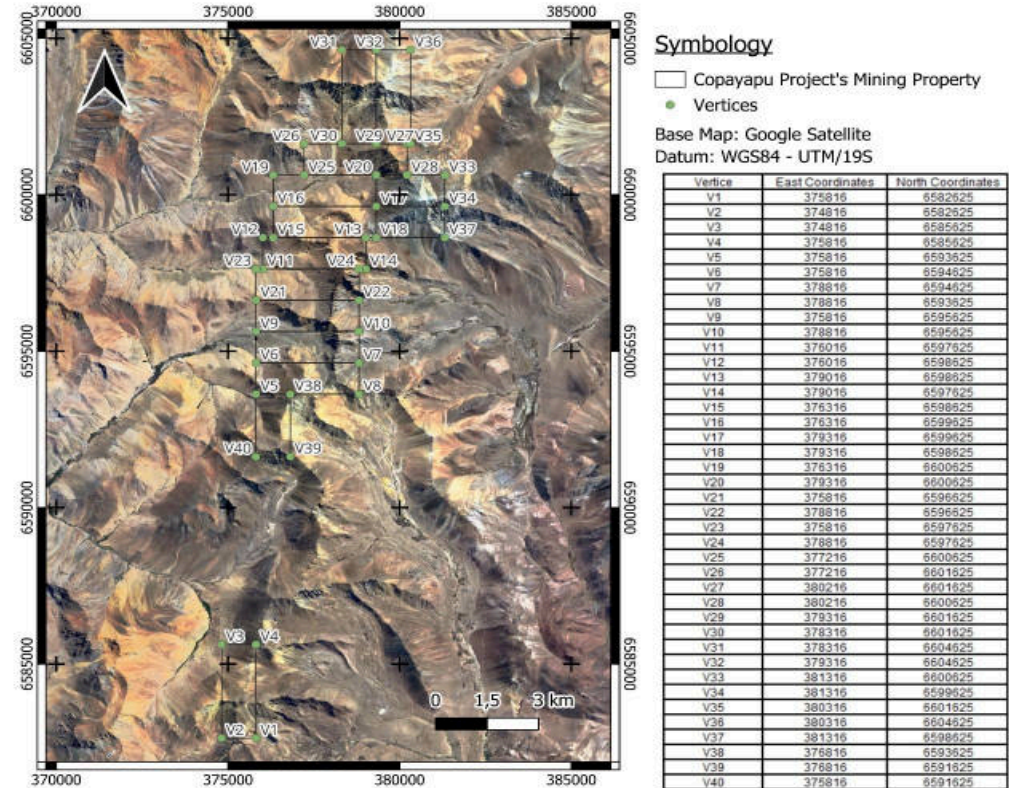


Figure 5 / Table 1: Mining properties of the Copayapu Project with registration information (NI 43-101).

Geology & Mineralization

Southern extension of the El Indio–Pascua belt: Carboniferous El Volcán Granite and the Oligo-Miocene Doña Ana Formation, intruded by Dioritas Infiernillo stocks (20–14 Ma) and Miocene dacitic porphyries (13–10 Ma).

A 6 km x 100–500 m N-S advanced argillic corridor (267 ha) with pervasive silicification, vuggy silica, disseminated and veinlet alunite, hematite-goethite-jarosite, and disseminated to boxwork pyrite.

The dacitic porphyry carries 3–5% quartz eyes, the classic signature of fertile porphyry-style intrusions, while mafic dikes show secondary biotite and up to 15% magnetite.

Two N-S normal faults bound the quartz-alunite corridor and acted as the plumbing system for magmatic volatiles; intersections with NW-SE structures controlled porphyry pulses.

A telescoped system where the HS lithocap is the upward expression of a deeper porphyry center, world-class lithocap architecture (Sillitoe, Hedenquist).



Figure 6: Alteration styles in outcrop (NI 43-101).

Remote Sensing & Target Definition

January 2026: ASTER-based spectral study using diagnostic band ratios for sericite-illite, alunite-kaolinite-pyrophyllite, ferric iron and propylitic assemblages.

The alteration mapping defines a roughly circular core of concentrated phyllic, ferric and advanced argillic assemblages in the central concessions, with propylitic margins and secondary clusters to the south.

A regional N-S structure and subordinate NW-SE features intersect over the property, the structural traps that localize the hydrothermal system.

February 2026 field campaign: 1,280 ha mapped in detail, 35 laboratory samples, 138 described hand samples and 231 pXRF analyses, integrated in QGIS.

Three priority targets defined, North, Central and South, close enough to share logistics in a single campaign.

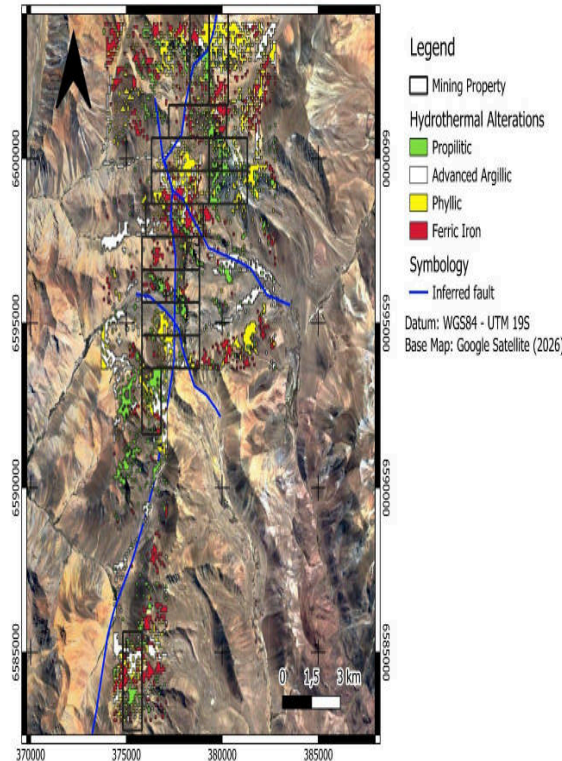


Figure 7: Alterations and faults from remote sensing (NI 43-101).

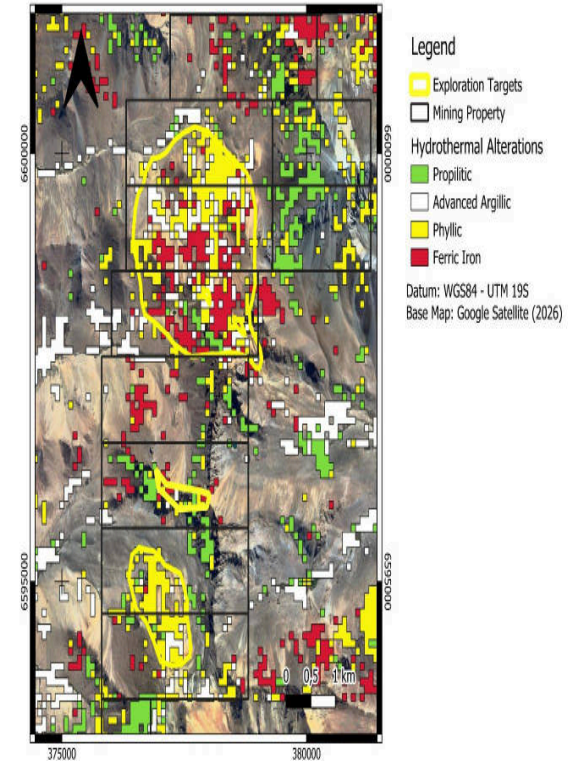


Figure 8: Exploration targets defined (NI 43-101).

Geochemistry: The Molybdenum Vector

Gold and silver at surface sit below detection limits, the diagnostic signature of a preserved, barren leached lithocap where mineralized bodies are blind at depth, exactly as in the discovery histories of La Coipa, Alturas and Salares Norte.

Pathfinder anomalies of As, Sb and Pb define the upper epithermal halo, while Cu (41–53 ppm), Mo (12–22 ppm) and Ba (1,030–1,585 ppm) trace the hydrothermal corridor across all three targets.

Per the Sillitoe (2010) model, Mo above 10 ppm inside an advanced argillic zone is the “smoking gun” of a proximal porphyry engine, Mo is immobile in the acidic lithocap environment. The Ba enrichment marks the peripheral barite halo of the transition to the epithermal environment.

The vertical zonation, metal-depleted cap with As-Sb-Pb over a Mo-anomalous root, mirrors the profiles of Vicuña Belt giants such as Filo del Sol and Valeriano, with the North Target concentrating the Cu-Mo anomalies.

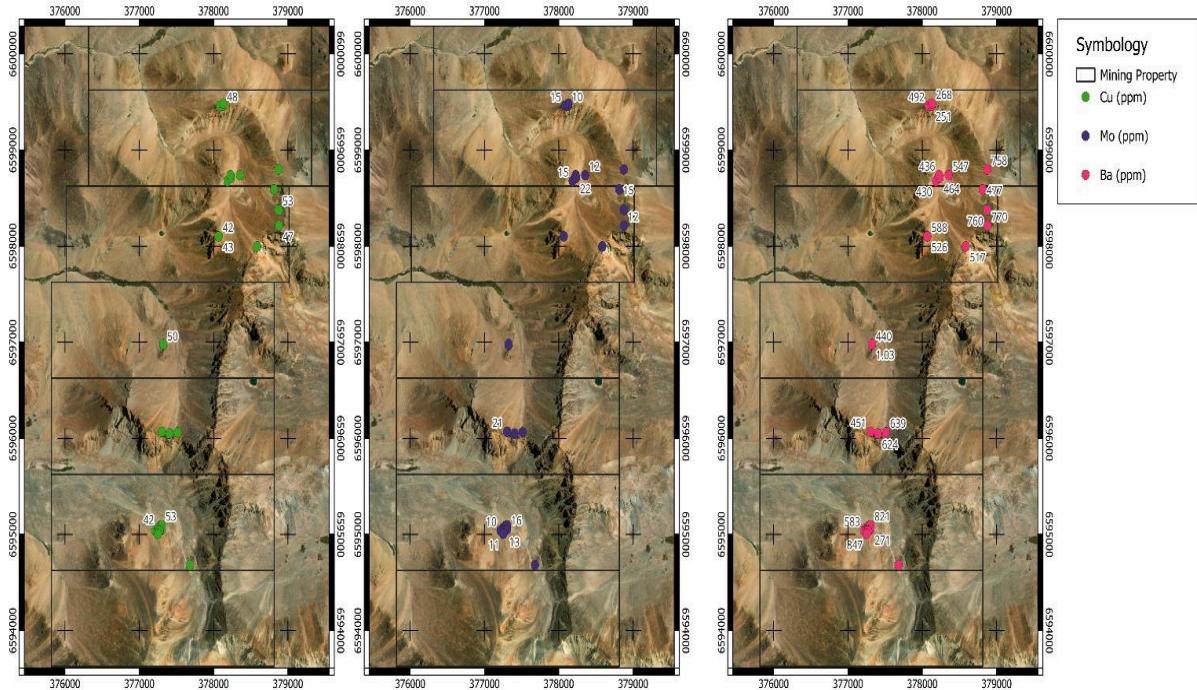


Figure 9: Laboratory sample distribution (NI 43-101).

North Target: Primary Exploration Priority

The North Target is the primary exploration priority, sustained by a unique convergence: the most intense vuggy silica of the project, direct contact with the fertile dacitic porphyry, the widest E-W extension of the altered zone and the peak Cu-Mo geochemical signature.

Lithology: El Volcán Granite cut by N-S mafic dikes, with the dacitic porphyry contact to the east; the highest fracture density and silicification of the property.

Alteration: pervasive silicification with disseminated alunite, sectors of clear vuggy silica dominance and the only target with parallel quartz veinlet swarms.

Mineralization: multidirectional hematite-goethite-jarosite veinlets; pyrite boxworks in the altered intrusive, and leached plus preserved pyrite (cubes to 2 mm) in the dacitic porphyry, the strongest sulfide system of the study area.

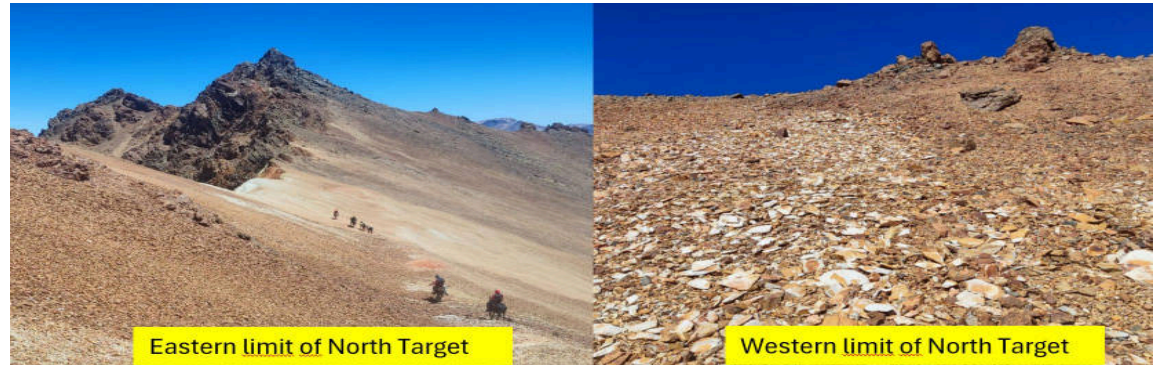
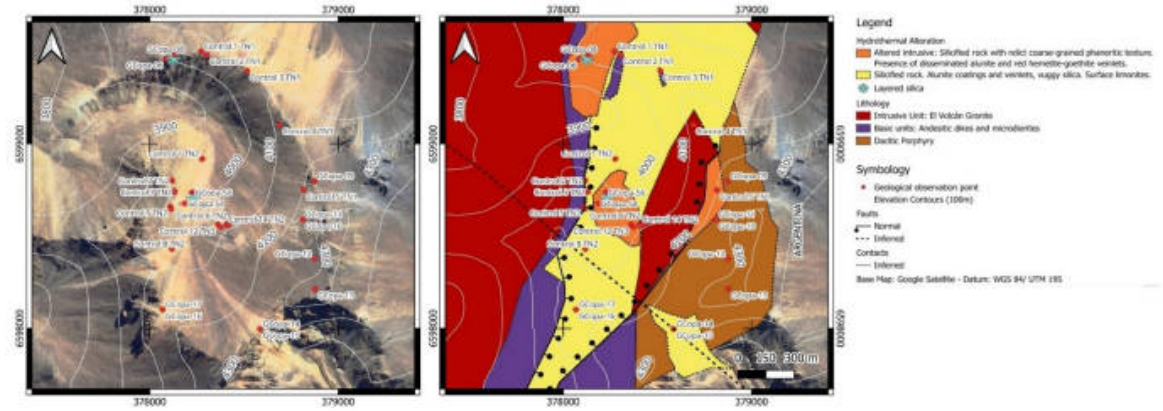


Figure 10: North Target geology. Figure 11: eastern and western limits of the alteration zone (NI 43-101).

Path Forward: A Staged, Drill-Ready Program

The NI 43-101 recommends a four-phase sequence designed to reduce geological risk and vector directly toward the porphyry core:

Phase I – Focused vectoring: detailed mapping of vuggy silica and residual quartz zones, structural refinement and vector-oriented surface geochemistry to identify the feeder conduits.

Phase II – Integrated geophysics: Induced Polarization to detect the chargeable sulfide (phyllic) halo beneath the lithocap, plus ground magnetometry to identify blind causative stocks.

Phase III – Data integration: synthesis of geology, geochemistry and geophysics to finalize drill pad locations and orientations.

Phase IV – Scout diamond drilling: maiden holes at the North Target designed to cross the advanced argillic zone into the mineralized Cu-Au (Mo) core.

Andina Minergy and its partners are open to earn-in, joint-venture or purchase-option structures to fund this program, the chance to make the first drill hole ever into a 6 km lithocap between Los Azules and La Coipita.



Figure 15: Findings in the North Target — the first sector to be drilled (NI 43-101).



Copayapu Project

Thank you for learning more about the Copayapu Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Project. We are seeking a partner to drill-test this giant, untouched lithocap in the heart of the Vicuña belt. For more information and access to the NI 43-101 Technical Report and data room, contact us at Andina Minería. Together we can unlock this district-scale potential!