

ASX Announcement

17 January 2022

## **RC Drilling - 11m @ 1.54 g/t gold from 12m at the Colina2 Gold Project - Chile**

### **Highlights**

- All assay results have now been received from the 19 hole 2,793m RC powered drill program completed in Q3 2021
- Results include 11m @ 1.54g/t gold and 11m @ 1.53g/t gold from 28m in drillhole 21CLRC013 from 12m depth as well as the previously announced 34m @ 1.39g/t gold in drillhole 21CLRC003 from 24m depth

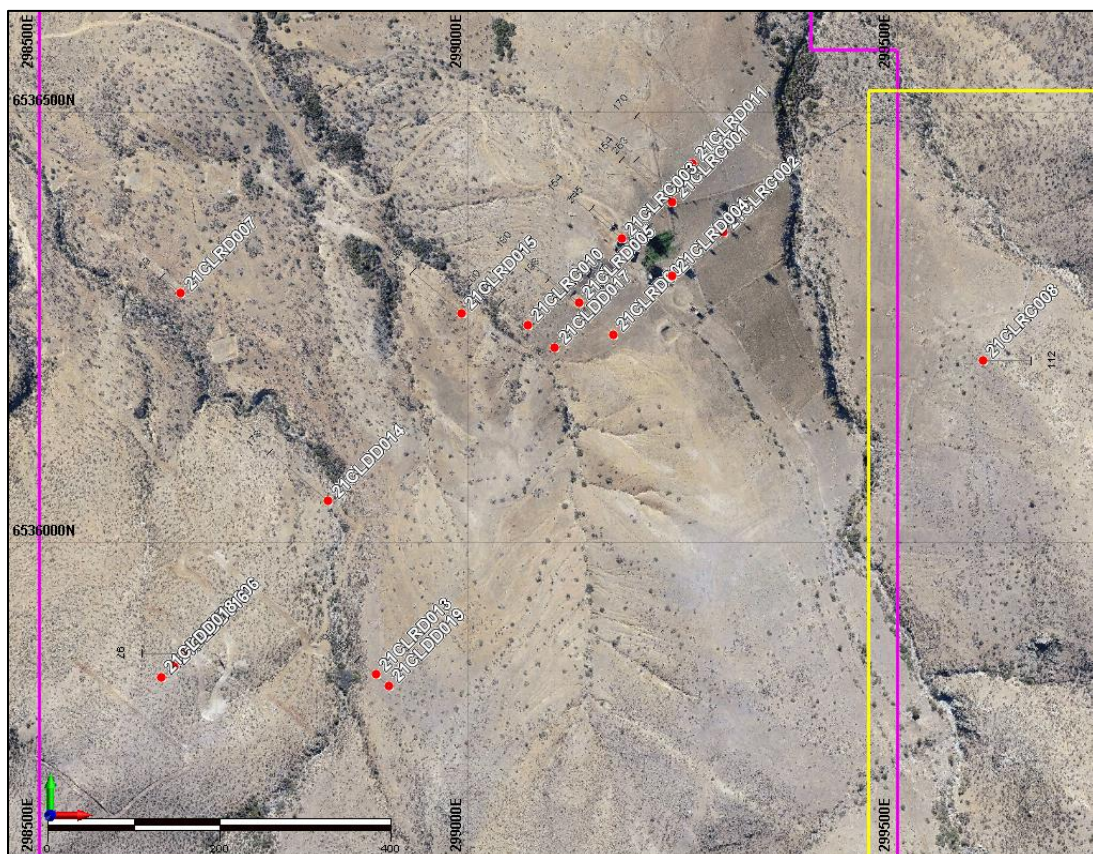
### **Colina 2 Gold Project (100%)**

- 100% of the assay results have now been received from the 19 hole 2,793m RC program completed in Q3 2021.
- Drilling included a result of 34m @ 1.39g/t gold from 24m depth in drillhole 21CLRC003 (ASX release 13 September 2021), 11m @ 1.54 from 12m depth in drillhole 21CLRC013 and 11m @ 1.53g/t gold from 28m in 21CLRC013.
- Significant results from the Colina2 drilling are presented in Table 1.
- A field visit was completed during December by the Exploration Manager which was useful in checking the position of the drillholes, overall geology of the project area and what is required for the next drilling program at Colina2.
- Historical soil data shows the gold in soils has a correlation with bismuth and a soil sampling program for the northern part of the original Colina2 licence and targets in the new Colina2 licences are planned for Q1 2022.
- Further work is also planned at the old Colo copper-gold mine at Colina 2 – see Figure 2 below.

Drillhole ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold g/t
21CLRC001	RC	11	13	2	0.41
21CLRC002	RC	5	6	1	1.42
21CLRC003	RC	0	15	15	0.49
Inc		0	2	2	2.27
Inc		24	58	34	1.39
		26	34	8	2.75
		74	81	7	0.93
		88	90	2	0.92
		115	122	7	0.31
21CLRC013		RC	12	23	11
	28	39	11	1.53	

**Table 1 Colina2 Significant results**

- **NB: Results are calculated using a 0.2g/t cutoff for gold and a maximum of 3m internal waste and a minimum grade of final composite of 0.3g/t Au**
- Note there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.



**Figure 1 Colina2 Drillhole Location Plan**





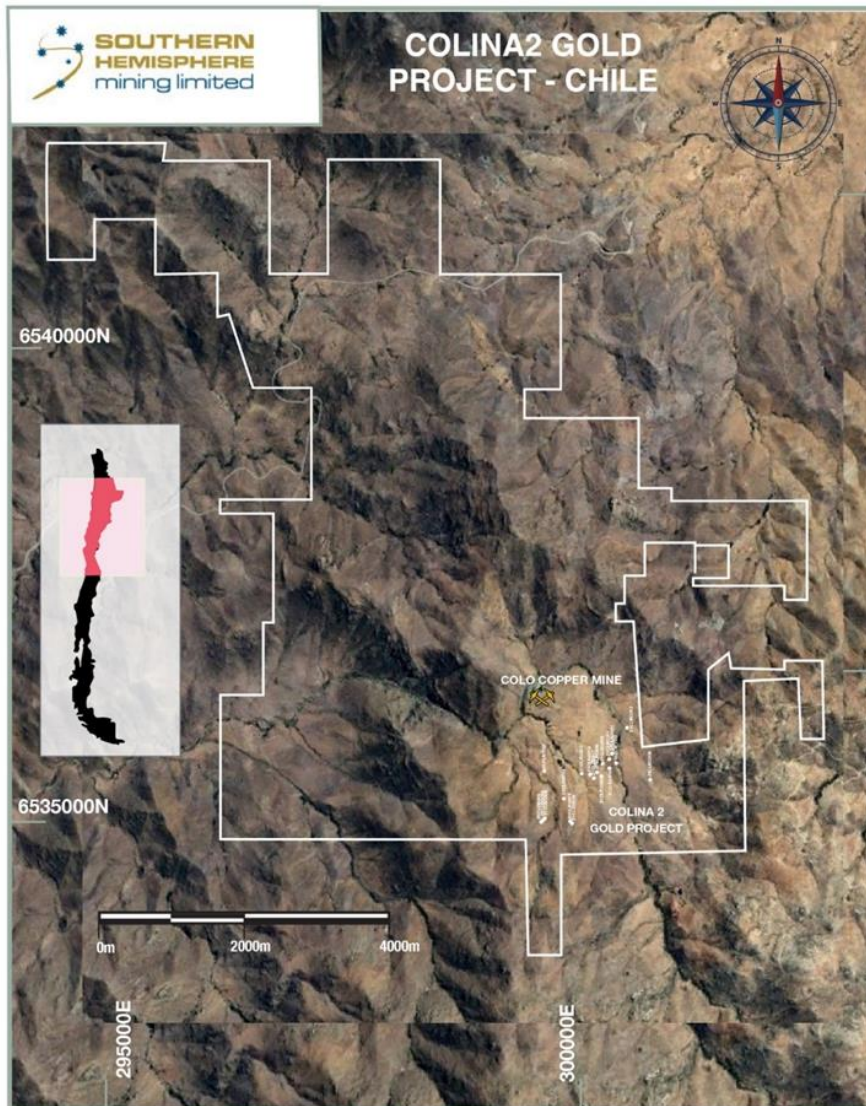
**Figure 2. Diamond drill rig on site at Colina2**





**Figure 3. Historic Colo Copper-Gold Mine at Colina2 with visible malachite**





**Fig 4. Colina2 Concession. The Colo Copper Mine (historic) and Colina2 Gold Project shown and drill hole locations**

**Approved by the Board of Directors**

#### **CONTACTS:**

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at [www.shmining.com.au](http://www.shmining.com.au) or contact the company :

Luke Abbott – Company Secretary

Telephone: +61 8 6144 0590

Email: [cossec@shmining.com.au](mailto:cossec@shmining.com.au)

## Appendix 1 Colina2 Drill Collars

Drillhole	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
21CLRCO01	299238.714	6536396.788	1278.25	154	-60	310
21CLRCO02	299297.009	6536361.436	1277.14	263	-60	310
21CLRCO03	299179.902	6536353.533	1285.44	154	-60	310
21CLRDO04	299238.923	6536310.217	1283.38	245	-60	310
21CLRCO05	299129.814	6536279.808	1277.54	180	-60	310
21CLRCO06	298668.769	6535870.548	1349.25	97	-60	270
21CLRCO07	298665.937	6536290.579	1248.16	59	-60	310
21CLRCO08	299600.521	6536211.555	1299.06	112	-60	90
21CLRDO09	299169.576	6536242.505	1279.86	198	-60	310
21CLRCO10	299069.998	6536253.878	1265.26	80	-60	310
21CLRDO11	299261.109	6536441.862	1275.87	170	-60	310
21CLRCO12	299401.509	6536670.877	1259.71	200	-60	310
21CLRCO13	298892.73	6535846.614	1307.29	93	-60	310
21CLDDO14	298837.361	6536048.132	1274.45	178	-60	310
21CLRDO15	298992.676	6536267.91	1257.94	149	-60	310
21CLDDO16	298668.769	6535870.548	1349.25	25	-60	310
21CLDDO17	299101.541	6536227.776	1267.85	200	-60	225
21CLDDO18	298645.42	6535841.16	1359.25	50	-60	50
21CLDDO19	298909.22	6535831.04	1311.70	95	-60	50

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MINING:

Southern Hemisphere Mining Limited is an experienced minerals explorer in Chile, South America. Chile is the world's leading copper producing country and one of the most prospective regions of the world for major new copper discoveries. The Company's projects include the Llahuin Porphyry Copper-Gold Project, the recently identified Colina 2 Gold project nearby, and the Los Pumas Manganese Project all of which were discovered by the Company.

**Llahuin Copper Project: Total Measured and Indicated Resources - JORC (2004) Compliant.** As announced to the market on 18 August 2013.

Resource (at 0.28% Cu Equiv cut-off)	Tonnes Millions	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo %	Cu Equiv*
<i>Measured</i>	112	0.31	0.12	0.008	0.42
<i>Indicated</i>	37	0.23	0.14	0.007	0.37
<b><i>Measured plus Indicated</i></b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.41</b>
<i>Inferred</i>	20	0.20	0.19	0.005	0.36

**Note: \*Copper Equivalent ("Cu Equiv"):** The copper equivalent calculations represent the total metal value for each metal, multiplied by the conversion factor, summed and expressed in equivalent copper percentage. These results are exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually result. It is the Company's opinion that elements considered have a reasonable potential to be recovered as evidenced in similar multi-commodity natured mines. Copper equivalent conversion factors and long-term price assumptions used are stated below:

Copper Equivalent Formula= Cu % + Au (g/t) x  
0.72662 + Mo % x 4.412 Price Assumptions- Cu  
(\$3.40/lb), Au (\$1,700/oz), Mo (\$15/lb)

**Los Pumas Manganese Project: Total Measured and Indicated Resources - JORC (2004) Compliant.** As announced to the market on 25 March 2011.

Resource (at 4% Mn cut-off)	Tonnes Millions	Mn %	SiO <sub>2</sub> %	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> %	Al %	K %	P %
<i>Measured</i>	5.27	7.39	57.85	2.78	5.62	2.88	0.05
<i>Indicated</i>	13.06	7.65	55	2.96	5.64	2.92	0.05
<b><i>Measured plus Indicated</i></b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>55.82</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<i>Inferred</i>	5.39	8.59	51.44	2.72	5.49	2.69	0.06
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>7.81</b>					

Metallurgical studies have demonstrated greater than 38% Mn concentrates are achievable by DMS with low impurities and high silica product.

In relation to the above resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the announcements, and all material assumptions and technical parameters in the announcements underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

## Competent Person / Qualified Person Statement:

The information in this report that relates to copper and gold exploration results for the Company's Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Adam Anderson, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Anderson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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". Mr Anderson is a consultant for the Company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Table 1**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																		
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i></li><li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li><li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li><li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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.</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Riffle split RC samples were collected for each metre of drilling to obtain 1m samples from which approx. 6kg was split and sent to the ALS laboratory in Chile. The 6kg sample is crushed to -2mm from which a 1kg sample is split and pulverized to 85% passing -75µm and a 30g charge is taken for standard fire assay with AAS finish. Any mutli-element assays are done using Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Elements and detection limits are presented below. Drillcore is cut in half with a diamond saw and half the core is sampled on a metre by metre basis.</li></ul> <p><b>REPORTABLE ELEMENTS AND RANGES</b></p> <table><tr><th>Method Code</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Unit</th><th>Lower Limit</th></tr><tr><td>Au-AA23</td><td>Au</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.0</td></tr></table> <p>ME-MS61 Analytes and Reporting Ranges</p> <table><tr><th>Analyte</th><th>Units</th><th>Lower Limit</th><th>Upper Limit</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Units</th><th>Lower Limit</th><th>Upper Limit</th><th>Analyte</th></tr><tr><td>Ag</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.01</td><td>100</td><td>Al</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>50</td><td>As</td></tr><tr><td>Ba</td><td>ppm</td><td>10</td><td>10000</td><td>Be</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.05</td><td>1000</td><td>Bi</td></tr><tr><td>Ca</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>50</td><td>Cd</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.02</td><td>1000</td><td>Ce</td></tr><tr><td>Co</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.1</td><td>10000</td><td>Cr</td><td>ppm</td><td>1</td><td>10000</td><td>Cs</td></tr><tr><td>Cu</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.2</td><td>10000</td><td>Fe</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>50</td><td>Ga</td></tr><tr><td>Ge</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.05</td><td>500</td><td>Hf</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.1</td><td>500</td><td>In</td></tr><tr><td>K</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>10</td><td>La</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.5</td><td>10000</td><td>Li</td></tr><tr><td>Mg</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>50</td><td>Mn</td><td>ppm</td><td>5</td><td>100000</td><td>Mo</td></tr><tr><td>Na</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>10</td><td>Nb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.1</td><td>500</td><td>Ni</td></tr></table>	Method Code	Analyte	Unit	Lower Limit	Au-AA23	Au	ppm	0.0	Analyte	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Analyte	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Analyte	Ag	ppm	0.01	100	Al	%	0.01	50	As	Ba	ppm	10	10000	Be	ppm	0.05	1000	Bi	Ca	%	0.01	50	Cd	ppm	0.02	1000	Ce	Co	ppm	0.1	10000	Cr	ppm	1	10000	Cs	Cu	ppm	0.2	10000	Fe	%	0.01	50	Ga	Ge	ppm	0.05	500	Hf	ppm	0.1	500	In	K	%	0.01	10	La	ppm	0.5	10000	Li	Mg	%	0.01	50	Mn	ppm	5	100000	Mo	Na	%	0.01	10	Nb	ppm	0.1	500	Ni
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<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RC drilling was completed using a Schramm RC drilling rig using a face sampling hammer with a 5.25inch diameter bit. HQ core drilling using a diamond rig and the core was not orientated for this program of drilling.</li></ul>																																																															
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li><li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RC Samples were weighed and weights recorded to ensure recovery is good. RC driller lifts off between each metre to ensure sample separation between each metre. There doesn't appear to be a relationship between sample recovery and grade as sample recovery is excellent.</li></ul>																																																															
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li><li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The samples were geologically logged on site and photographs of core samples were provided. Logging was both qualitative and quantative in nature</li></ul>																																																															
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li><li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li><li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li><li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li><li>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.</li><li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>RC samples were collected into a green plastic bag which is then riffle split into a numbered calico bag for each metre of drilling. The majority of the RC samples were dry as holes were stopped if the RC went wet. Field duplicates were not collected but can be split later to confirm results.</li><li>There is no relationship between the sample size and the grain size of the material being sampled</li></ul>																																																															
<b>Quality of assay data and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The assay technique utilized is "industry Standard" fire assay with AAS finish for gold which is a total digestion technique.</li><li>Appropriate industry standard CRM' s and blanks</li></ul>																																																															

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<b>laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1:10 samples for both standards and blanks. This is considered above industry standard.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company's exploration manager (QP) has made a site visit and inspected the sampling methods and finds them up to industry standard.</li> <li>No twinned holes have been completed as exploration is at an early stage.</li> <li>Logging is completed into standardized excel spreadsheets which can then be loaded into an access front end customized database.</li> <li>There have been no adjustments to the assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill collars were surveyed by a licensed Chilean surveyor using a Total station: Geodimeter 3600 instrument in UTM grid WGS84 19S datum. The topographic survey was carried out from two points known and approved by the National Service of Geology and Mining (Sernageomin), these points are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Point East Cota</li> <li>HM Hill 2 6,537,206,951 298,961,400 1,247,590</li> <li>HM Colo 6.537.219,357 298.503,531 1.267,142</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole spacing is approx. 40m spaced holes on 80m spaced sections which is considered by the QP to be good enough for a first pass exploration drilling program.</li> <li>Not applicable too early stage of exploration to complete a resource estimate.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling was done perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation to reduce sampling bias. There is not enough information at this early stage of exploration to define the orientation of key mineralised structures.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were collected by a qualified consulting geologist and the samples were delivered to the lab by a company employee. Competent Person Reg No 0336.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audits or reviews were conducted.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Colina2 Project is 100% owned by SUH and there is a 1.5% NSR to Minera Fuego Limitada on the COLINA 2 1 AL 30 licence. The security of tenure is considered excellent as the licence is 100% owned by SUH. Additional licences have been applied for and granted in the project area</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous drilling on the licence before SUH has been done to industry standard.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration is targeting epithermal style-gold style mineralization hosted in Miocene intrusives (quartz diorites).</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix 1</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data aggregation methods have been used.</li> <li>No metal equivalents have been used.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration is at an early stage and it is not possible to establish any relationship</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	between mineralised widths and intercept widths.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps have been included in the release. (Refer ASX release 13<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021)</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A range of gold grades were included in the release (Refer ASX release 13<sup>th</sup> September 2021)</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary Leachwell cyanidation tests were completed on 16 five metre composites of samples from two drillholes (21CLRC003 and 21CLRC013) with gold intercepts contained in the release. Metallurgical QP is reviewing.. Further testwork is required to provide estimates of potential recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional soil sampling is planned for the Colina2 Project.</li> <li>Further drilling is planned for the project.</li> <li>Screen fire assays will be completed on all the 16 composite samples to determine the amount of coarse gold present in the material. Results from this will determine what other testwork is required.</li> </ul>