

Copper Infill sampling unlocks potential at Llahuin Project

Highlights:

- The 100% owned Llahuin Copper/Gold/Moly deposits host over 680kt CuEq in Central Chile
- Infill soil sampling has confirmed the Southern Porphyry Copper in soil anomaly in the Southern part of the Llahuin Project, previously reported, with a new peak value of 0.22% Copper and 0.24g/t Gold, so now the Southern Porphyry is a Copper/Gold anomaly
- The Southern Porphyry anomaly sits within a large circular magnetic feature - a classic porphyry style magnetic target



Figure 1 Location Map of Llahuin Project – Chile

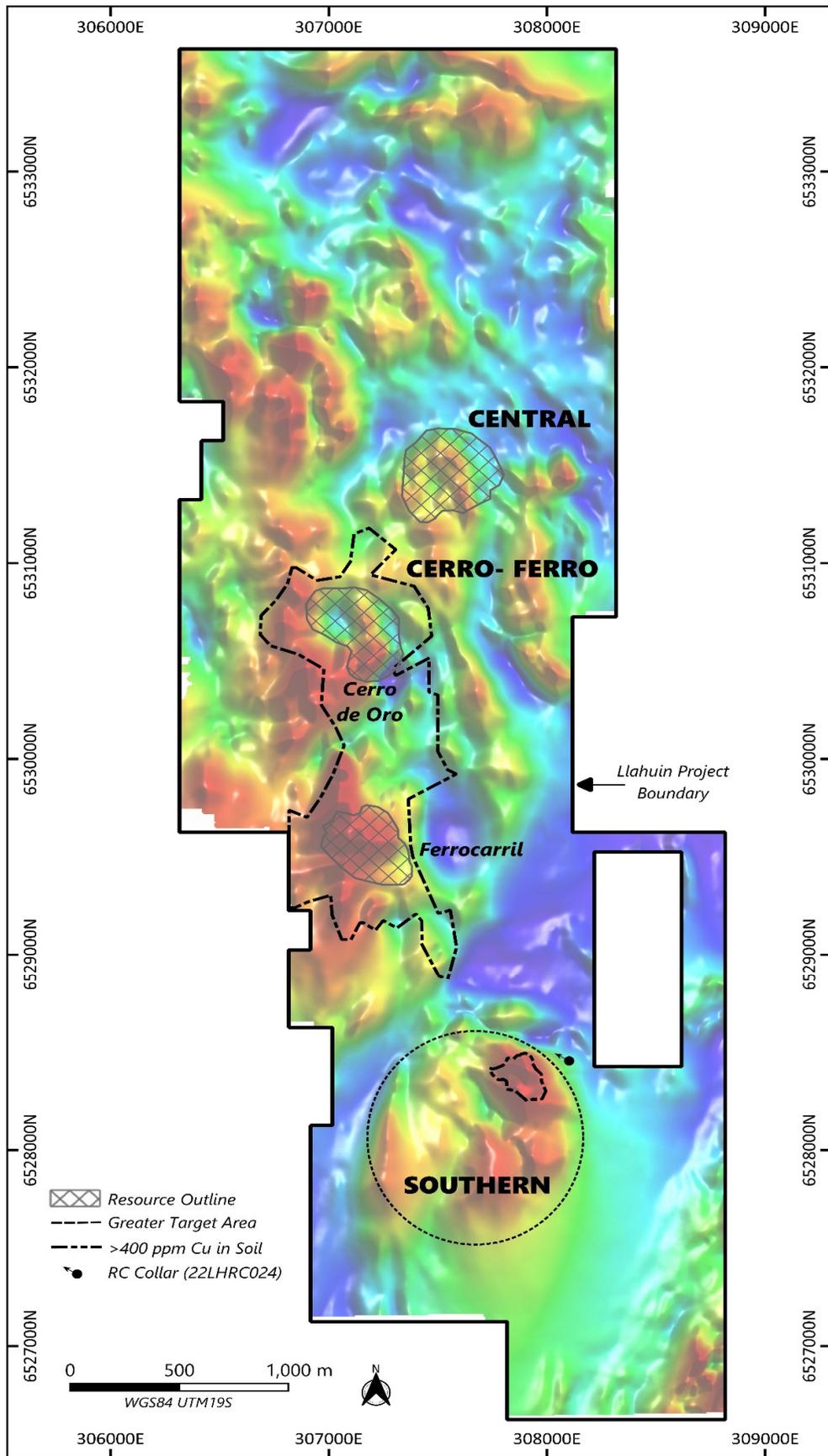


Figure 2 Llahuin Prospect areas with resource outlines, >400ppm Copper in soil contour (simplified) on magnetics

Southern Hemisphere Mining Limited (“Southern Hemisphere” or “the Company”) (ASX: SUH) reports that a second infill program has confirmed and added gold to the new Southern Porphyry target in the South of the project area (Figure 3) as an oblong copper/gold in soil anomaly with a footprint similar to the Central Porphyry and shows a robust +500ppm copper in soil contour with a peak value of 0.22% (2,232ppm) copper in soil. The core 1,000ppm copper contour extends for approximately 200m in a NNW direction.

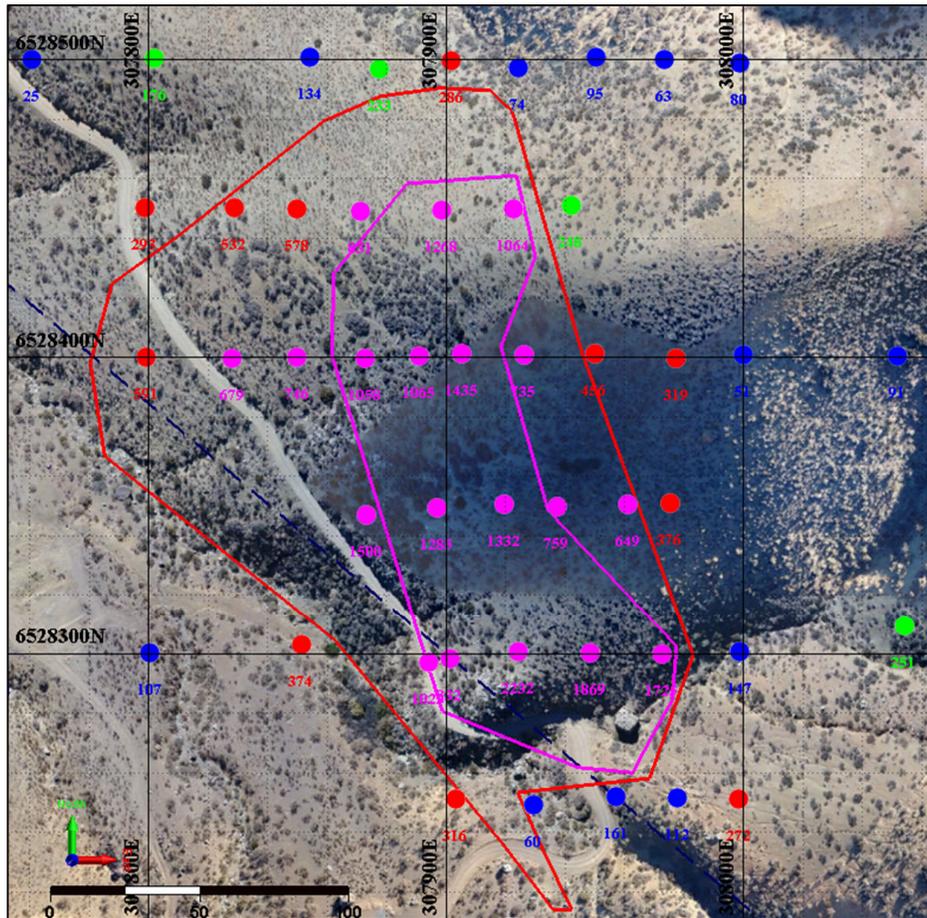


Figure 3 New +500ppm Copper in Soil Anomaly in the Southern part of the Llahuin Project

The Southern Porphyry gold assays show a robust, coincident +40ppb gold in soil anomaly associated with the copper in soil anomaly with a peak value of 240ppb gold. As previously reported the anomaly is spatially associated with a large circular magnetic high which is interpreted to be a porphyry signature.

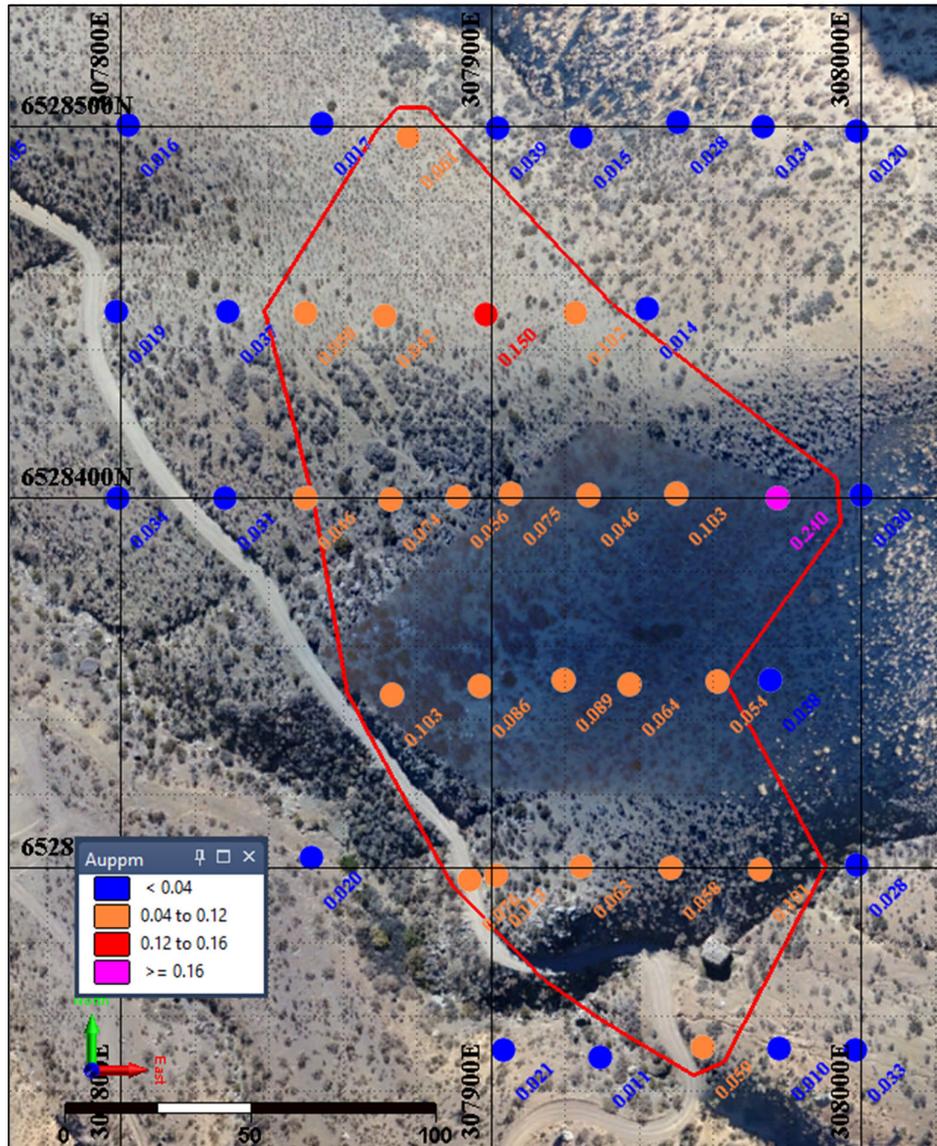


Figure 4 New +40ppb Gold in Soil Anomaly (peak value 240ppb Gold) in the Southern part of the Llahuin Project

Details of the work are as follows:

Infill soil sampling is typically 100m spaced sample lines and 25m sample spacing.

The soils are analysed by an Olympus Vanta "M series" Pxf. A comparison with 210 Laboratory Copper analyses showed excellent agreement with an R^2 value of 0.99. An appropriate standard and blank are analysed for each batch of approximately 20 samples and demonstrate the instrument is reading within acceptable tolerances.

The Company geologists are currently completing geological/structural mapping in the area of the Copper in soil anomaly to better understand the area.

Further exploration work continues to target new opportunities for copper/gold resource expansion.

Approved by the Board for release.

CONTACTS:

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.shmining.com.au or contact the Company:

cosec@shmining.com.au

Telephone: +61 8 6144 0590

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 Colina 2 Gold/Copper prospect near Llahuin, and the Los Pumas Manganese Project, all of which were discovered by the Company.

Llahuin Copper/Gold/Moly 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
<i>Measured plus Indicated</i>	149	0.29	0.12	0.008	0.41
<i>Inferred</i>	20	0.20	0.19	0.005	0.36
<i>Total M+I</i>	169	0.28	0.128	0.008	0.40

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 ₂ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	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
<i>Measured plus Indicated</i>	18.34	7.58	55.82	2.91	5.62	2.91	0.05
<i>Inferred</i>	5.39	8.59	51.44	2.72	5.49	2.69	0.06
<i>Total</i>	23.73	7.81					

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.

For further information, please refer to the Technical Reports and News Releases on the Company's website at www.shmining.com.au.

JORC Table 1

Appendix 1 Soil Location Data

Sample ID	WGS Easting	WGS Northing	RL	Sample Type
22SLH000888	307821	6528559	1498	SOIL
22SLH000889	307850	6528563	1501	SOIL
22SLH000890	307877	6528562	1502	SOIL
22SLH000891	307902	6528562	1514	SOIL
22SLH000892	307922	6528558	1522	SOIL
22SLH000893	307948	6528559	1525	SOIL
22SLH000894	307974	6528500	1560	SOIL
22SLH000895	307924	6528497	1539	SOIL
22SLH000896	307878	6528497	1528	SOIL
22SLH000897	307942	6528451	1567	SOIL
22SLH000898	307923	6528450	1563	SOIL
22SLH000899	307899	6528449	1552	SOIL
22SLH000900	307871	6528449	1540	SOIL
22SLH000901	307850	6528450	1529	SOIL
22SLH000902	307829	6528450	1518	SOIL
22SLH000903	307799	6528450	1504	SOIL
22SLH000904	307828	6528400	1509	SOIL
22SLH000905	307891	6528400	1540	SOIL
22SLH000906	307977	6528400	1570	SOIL
22SLH000907	307975	6528351	1549	SOIL
22SLH000908	307961	6528350	1547	SOIL
22SLH000909	307937	6528350	1539	SOIL
22SLH000910	307919	6528351	1537	SOIL
22SLH000911	307897	6528349	1536	SOIL
22SLH000912	307873	6528347	1523	SOIL
22SLH000913	307930	6528153	1546	SOIL
22SLH000914	307960	6528150	1545	SOIL
22SLH000915	307989	6528152	1548	SOIL
22SLH000916	308015	6528152	1556	SOIL
22SLH000917	307974	6528200	1534	SOIL
22SLH000918	307929	6528204	1526	SOIL
22SLH000919	307903	6528251	1516	SOIL
22SLH000920	307929	6528249	1516	SOIL
22SLH000921	307957	6528252	1525	SOIL
22SLH000922	307978	6528251	1528	SOIL
22SLH000923	307998	6528251	1529	SOIL
22SLH000924	307973	6528300	1530	SOIL
22SLH000925	307924	6528301	1530	SOIL
22SLH000926	307894	6528297	1517	SOIL

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riffle split RC samples were collected for each metre of drilling to obtain 1m samples from which approx. 4kg was split and sent to the ALS laboratory in Chile. The 4kg 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 multi-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. • Historical RC samples are collected at 1m intervals from RC-LLA-001 to RC-LLA-014 and then 2m intervals in RC holes numerically thereafter. Historical RC drilling samples were collected on a 2m basis and split to around 3kg using a single tier riffle splitter and sent to ALS Chile for sample preparation and analysis. Samples are dried at 70 degrees Celsius for up to 24hrs then the entire sample is crushed to -2mm and a 1kg sample is split and pulverized to 80% passing 150mesh. A 400 gram pulp is split off and a 30gram charge taken for Fire Assay and Cu and Mo with all assays by AAS. The AAS analytical procedures are ISO 9001:2008 certified and are in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 • Samples of the historical drillcore recently sampled were half HQ core samples on a one metre basis and were submitted to ALS in La Serena. Samples are dried at 70 degrees Celsius for up to 24hrs then the entire sample is crushed to -2mm and a 1kg sample is split and pulverized to 80% passing 150mesh. A 400 gram pulp is split off and a 30gram charge taken for Fire Assay and multi element assays using ICPMS and OES. • Soils were collected by clearing topsoil then digging to the “B-Horizon” is collected and passed through a -1mm sieve to collect approximately 600grams into a paper Geochem sample bag. A reference sample of approximately 100grams is put into labelled RC chip trays for future reference and the remaining 500gr is sent to the ALS laboratory in La Serena. The lab takes the entire sample which is pulverized to 85% passing

-75µm and a 30gram charge is taken for fire assay then dissolved in a 4-acid digest with gold read by Atomic Absorption (Au-AA23). Silver and copper were analysed by AA technique. The first 210 samples were analysed for copper at the ALS La Serena laboratory and in house using an Olympus Vanta "M series" Pxf. Results were compared between the laboratory and the Pxf and showed an R² value of 0.999. After sample 210 the Cu assays are done solely using the Pxf machine.

- Rockchips are collected by taking a sample using a geological hammer to take an in situ sample of material from the rockface and at Llahuin are assayed for Au (AA23), Ag(AA62) and Cu(AA62)

REPORTABLE ELEMENTS AND RANGES

Method Code	Analyte	Unit	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au-AA23	Au	ppm	0.005	10.0

ME-MS61 Analytes and Reporting Ranges

Analyte	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Analyte	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Analyte	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Ag	ppm	0.01	100	Al	%	0.01	50	As	ppm	0.2	10000
Ba	ppm	10	10000	Be	ppm	0.05	1000	Bi	ppm	0.01	10000
Ca	%	0.01	50	Cd	ppm	0.02	1000	Ce	ppm	0.01	500
Co	ppm	0.1	10000	Cr	ppm	1	10000	Cs	ppm	0.05	500
Cu	ppm	0.2	10000	Fe	%	0.01	50	Ga	ppm	0.05	10000
Ge	ppm	0.05	500	Hf	ppm	0.1	500	In	ppm	0.005	500
K	%	0.01	10	La	ppm	0.5	10000	Li	ppm	0.2	10000
Mg	%	0.01	50	Mn	ppm	5	100000	Mo	ppm	0.05	10000
Na	%	0.01	10	Nb	ppm	0.1	500	Ni	ppm	0.2	10000
P	ppm	10	10000	Pb	ppm	0.5	10000	Rb	ppm	0.1	10000
Re	ppm	0.002	50	S	%	0.01	10	Sb	ppm	0.05	10000
Sc	ppm	0.1	10000	Se	ppm	1	1000	Sn	ppm	0.2	500
Sr	ppm	0.2	10000	Ta	ppm	0.05	500	Te	ppm	0.05	500
Th	ppm	0.01	10000	Ti	%	0.005	10	Tl	ppm	0.02	10000
U	ppm	0.1	10000	V	ppm	1	10000	W	ppm	0.1	10000
Y	ppm	0.1	500	Zn	ppm	2	10000	Zr	ppm	0.5	500

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent RC drilling was completed using a Schramm 685 RC drilling rig using a face sampling hammer with a 5.25inch diameter bit by R Muñoz drilling. • Historical Drilling across the Llahuin Project area has been completed by three different drilling companies. They include HSB Sondajes, Geosupply and R Muñoz Ltd for both RC drilling and diamond drilling. Historical diamond drilling was HQ core size and was not orientated.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent RC Samples were weighed and weights recorded to ensure recovery is acceptable. 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. A booster and auxiliary compressor were utilized to keep all RC samples dry. • Historical RC drilling encountered water table ie wet samples between 20 to 100m depth. The water table is generally encountered between 20m and 100m from surface. Where the water table is encountered, a rotary splitter is used to assist with RC sample quality. Approximately sixty percent (60%) of the RC samples are reported to be wet. This issue has been partially remediated by using diamond drilling in preference to RC drilling for all further historical resource definition drilling. AMS concluded no significant bias in using the wet RC drill holes. • Historical RC and DC drilling and data collection methods applied by SHM have been reviewed by AMS during successive site visits for the historical drilling.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were geologically logged on site. Logging was both qualitative and quantative in nature for both recent drilling and historical drilling. All drillcore and RC drillholes were logged in entirety. All core was photographed and the photographs catalogued. • Soil data capture sheets are handwritten recoding the GPS location, sample number, the GPS point number, Depth of sample and colour.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and sample preparation</i>	<p><i>whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>RC samples were dry as holes were stopped if the RC drilling went wet. If significant groundwater was encountered an auxiliary compressor and booster were utilized to keep the sample dry. Field duplicates were not collected but can be split later to confirm results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical DC samples are taken on 2m intervals. In some places, this sample interval overlaps lithological contacts, although contacts are hard to determine in places due to pervasive alteration. Drill core has not been orientated for structural measurements. The core is cut lengthways with a diamond saw and half-core is sent for assay. The half-core is bagged every 2m and sent for preparation, while the remaining half-core is returned to the labelled cardboard core box. A cardboard lid is placed on the box, and it is stored in a newly constructed weatherproof storage facility (warehouse) for future reference • There is no relationship between the sample size and the grain size of the material being sampled
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay technique utilized is “industry Standard” fire assay with AAS finish for gold which is a total digestion technique. • For the Recent Drilling appropriate industry standard CRM’ s and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1:10 samples for both standards and blanks. This is considered above industry standard for the recent drilling and there is no apparent bias of any significance. • Historical drilling - Blanks and field duplicates are inserted at irregular intervals, at a range of between 1:20 and 1:50. • A total of 1,738 laboratory standards have been analysed in a large variety of Cu and Au grade ranges, and there is no apparent bias of any significance (AMS June 2013) • A total of 462 blanks have been inserted into the sample stream (RC and DDH). • Soil samples are analysed by a handheld Olympus Vanta “M series” Pxf instrument using a 90 second read time for all samples using the three beam method. No calibration factors have been used with the Pxf. • The Olympus supplied standard and blank is read approximately every 20 samples and this data is entered into an appropriate spreadsheet. No obvious problems are apparent in the QAQC data for the Pxf.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company's exploration manager (QP) has made a site visit and inspected the sampling methods and finds them up to industry standard for the recent drilling. • Prior to March 2012, DDH was performed predominantly as tails at the termination of some of the RC holes. DDH performed from April 2012 has been from the surface with a total of 4 diamond drill holes twinned to pre-existing RC drill holes. Twin hole drilling was completed across the Central Porphyry and Cerro De Oro zones. AMS concluded that there is insufficient data to make a definitive comparison, and that the twins are sufficiently far enough apart to explain some of the grade differences. No new drilling has been twinned yet. • Logging is completed into standardized excel spreadsheets which can then be loaded into an access front end customized database for all sample types. • There have been no adjustments to the assay data. • Historical sampling and assaying techniques were independently verified by Mr. Bradley Ackroyd of Andes Mining Services who undertook a site visit to the Llahuin Copper-Gold Project between 5 th and 8 th of May 2013. He inspected the drill sites, drill core and chips, logging, sample collection and storage procedures as well as the office set-up and core processing facilities. Mr. Ackroyd also observed all the available surface exposures of the deposit across the Llahuin project area. In addition, Mr. Ackroyd undertook a short review of the quality control and assurance procedures employed at the project site.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>The precision of the standard hand held GPS units is poor in this region of Chile so a licensed surveyor was employed to pick up the new drillhole locations and the topography. The survey was performed by Mr. Luciano Alfaro Sanders using a total station instrument. The collars picked up to within 0.1m accuracy. This accuracy was not able to be checked, however the relative positions of the drill holes has been confirmed during the site visits.</p> <p>Soil samples are located using a Garmin GPS78 handheld unit which is typically accurate to 3m. Sample locations are also checked by comparing the GPS location to the Orthophoto where possible. A GPS location point is recorded in the GPS for every sample location and also in a handwritten</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>data capture sheet. The GPX file is then downloaded from the GPS and visually checked for spatial accuracy in appropriate spatial software either QGIS or Micromine.</p> <p>Rockchip locations are recorded using a handheld GPS and a written sample date entry sheet which is then transferred in to a data loading sheet. The GPX file from the GPS is then checked spatially against the data sheet using QGIS.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent drillhole spacing is approx. 20 to 40m spaced holes in various locations. • Drilling was completed within an existing resource and scout type drilling was completed in previously undrilled areas. • Historical drilling was completed at The Central Porphyry, Cerro de Oro and Ferrocarril zones have been drilled on a nominal spacing of 50m by 50m in the upper portions and 100m x 100m in the lower portions of the deposits. • No sample compositing has been applied in the recent drilling and 2m composites were taken in part of the historical drilling. • Soil samples were collected on a nominal 200m line spacing with 50m sample spacing along lines. Infill soils are collected on a nominal 100m line spacing and 25m sample spacing. The sample line spacing was designed using the Central Porphyry surface footprint as a guide. No sample compositing has been used. • Rockchips have no grid spacing.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling was done perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation to reduce sampling bias. • Soil samples are collected across the interpreted strike of the geology ie on east-west orientated lines.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Soil samples are placed into sealed plastic bags for transport by either company personnel or courier. The large plastic bags are stapled shut and the laboratory is aware to inform us if they have been opened during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transport by the courier but no issues have arisen from this procedure,
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andes Mining Services completed an external audit and review in 2013 of the historical drilling and sampling procedures. No external audit or review has been conducted on the recent sampling procedures, partly due to COVID travel restrictions.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Llahuin Project is 100% owned by SUH. The security of tenure is considered excellent as the licence is 100% owned by SUH.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous drilling on the licence before SUH has been done to industry standard as per AMS report (SUH press release 19th August 2013).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting porphyry Cu-Au style-gold style mineralization hosted in intrusives and breccias.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation methods have been used. A copper equivalent was reported using the following metal prices Cu \$3.20, Au \$1700/oz, Ag \$20/oz and Mo \$30/kg.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling was targeting near surface material in a porphyry Cu-Au system. Therefore the mineralised widths are much greater than the drillhole depths for the Central Porphyry. Drilling at Cerro De Oro is partly infilling historical drilling so therefore downhole widths have been reported and true widths are not established yet as the historical drilling appears to be too widely spaced. Drilling in all areas has been conducted perpendicular to the regional trend observed in outcrop.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps have been included in the release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of grades were included in the release.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drone magnetics survey was completed over the project area in 2021 by GFDas UAV Geosciences Santiago Chile. Survey specifications provided below. Company: GFDAS Drones and Mining Line direction: 90°-270° Line separation: 25m Tie line Direction: 0-360 Tie lines separation: 250m Flight Height: around 25m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions) Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone Registration Platform Topo/ortho: DJI Phantom RTK Pro Drone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Geoidal Model: EGM08 Flight speed: 5-10m/s Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 25 Hz Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 1 m and Resolution: Orthophoto with 20 cm/pixel Base sampling: Geometrics magnetometer sampling 30s. Positioning: Phantom 4 RTK</p> <p>Survey Module: The flight module uses a VTOL drone, powered by rechargeable electric batteries and a positioning system with three GPS antennas. The registration module was miniaturized, simplified and made of low weight components suitable for lifting by the drone. These correspond to the magnetometer, acquirer and analogue-digital converter.</p> <p>Magnetic Survey: The data was corrected for Diurnal variances, micro levelled with the use of the tie lines by GFDAS Drones and Mining. They also applied the Reduction to the Pole process on the data (inclination -32.3° and 0.4° declination) that was supplied to our company.</p> <p>Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. These flight heights had a range between 350 m and 460 m (AGL flight height). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight height and detail required.</p>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional soil sampling is planned for the Llahuin Project. • Additional rock chip sampling is planned. • Re-logging of historical drillcore is in progress • Sulfide mapping of the pulps is also planned to assist with the new geological model currently in development