Southern Hemisphere Mining Limited

ARBN: 17 140 494 784

Suite 12
11 Ventor Avenue
WEST PERTH, WA
Australia, 6005

Postal Address:
PO Box 1240
West Perth WA 6872

Phone: +61 (0) 8 6245 2050
Fax: +61 (0) 8 6245 2055

Website: shmining.com.au

ASX / Media Announcement **16 March 2020**

Colina2 Gold Project - Central Chile

Highlights:

- **Exploration Program for 100% owned Colina2 Project in Central Chile**
- **Targeting Gold Mineralisation over a 1km strike Au in soil anomaly**
- **Located 8 km NW of Pucobre's "El Espino Copper Mine Development "**

Southern Hemisphere Mining ("SUH") is commencing an exploration program at the 100% owned Colina2 Project in central Chile.

The Colina2 project was acquired by SUH in 2012 and covers an area of approximately 259Ha shown in the map below, located 9km to the northwest of Sociedad Punta del Cobre S.A. (Pucobre) El Espino Copper Mine which is under development.

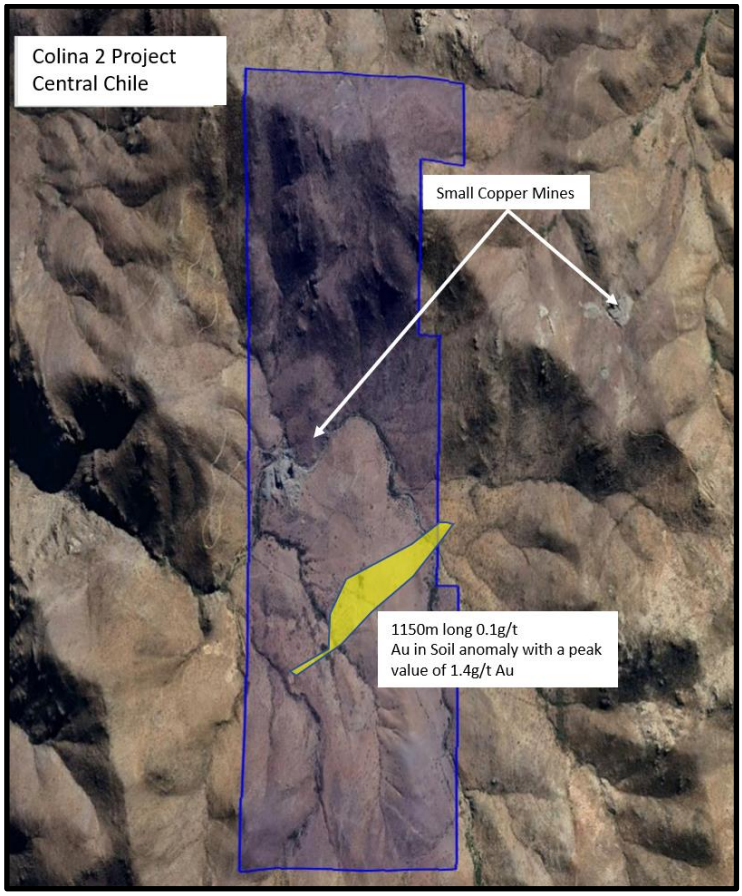

Figure 1: Au in soil anomaly and small copper mines

The exploration program, which is the first on the Colina2 Project for 2020, will include infill soils to better define the soil anomaly followed up by trenching and pitting to determine the source of the gold in soil anomaly.

Following a data review of the soils, drilling and IP data available for Colina2, a reinterpretation of the data suggests the gold in soil anomaly may not have been adequately tested previously. The soil data shows a NE trending robust Au in soil anomaly 1150m long with a peak value of 1.4g/t Au, additionally supported by a 0.9g/t Au rockchip near the southern end of the anomaly. A reinterpretation of the magnetics by a consulting geophysicist shows the anomaly is coincident with a NE-SW trending fault on the eastern side of the anomaly. The soils were collected and assayed back in 2006 and the anomaly was tested with one drillhole but half the samples were not assayed, particularly the bottom third of the drillhole. The drillhole also doesn't intersect the fault position which is interpreted to control the gold anomaly. The drillhole was completed by Minera Fuego prior to SUH obtaining the licence, and as such, the drillcore is not available to assay.

Other previous drilling at the project focused on the copper and IP anomalies on the west side of the licence. The exploration program will include infill soils to better define the soil anomaly followed up by trenching and pitting to determine the source of the gold in soil anomaly.

The program will involve the collection of 30 soil samples to confirm the historical anomaly and sampling of existing pits located across the surface expression of the anomaly. Mapping of the exposed outcrop in the creek which cuts across the northern part of the anomaly will also help in understanding the structure and host rocks.

Targeted RC Drilling of 2-3 holes will follow subject to success of the above exploration work.

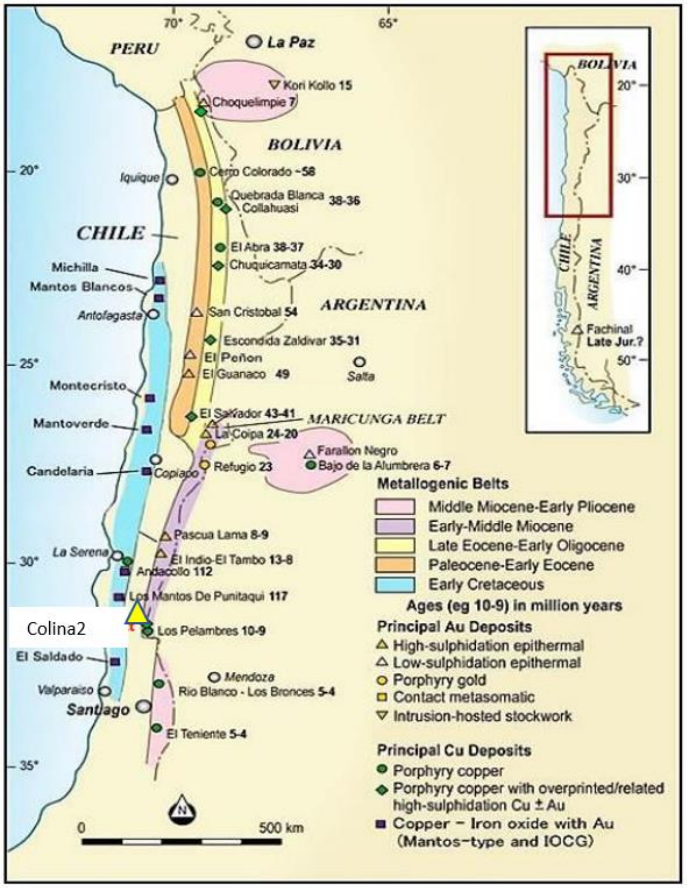

Figure 2: Location map of the Colina2 Project central Chile

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

Investors / Shareholders
Keith Coughlan
Director
Telephone: +61 (0) 419 996 333
Email: kcoughlan@shmining.com.au

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**.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND IMPORTANT NOTICE:
This report contains forecasts, projections and forward looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations, estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of the Company's control. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this presentation. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, the company makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for (1) the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and (2) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

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 also include the Los Pumas Manganese Project and the Llahuin Porphyry Copper-Gold Project, both of which were discovered by SUH.

SUH Resources Table:

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 cutoff)	Tonnes Millions	Cu %	Au g/t	Mo %	Cu Equiv*
Measured	112	0.31	0.12	0.008	0.42
Indicated	37	0.23	0.14	0.007	0.37
Measured plus Indicated	**149**	**0.29**	**0.12**	**0.008**	**0.41**
Inferred	20	0.20	0.19	0.005	0.36

***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 cutoff)	Tonnes Millions	Mn %	SiO_2 %	Fe_2O_3 %	Al %	K %	P %
Measured	5.27	7.39	57.85	2.78	5.62	2.88	0.05
Indicated	13.06	7.65	55	2.96	5.64	2.92	0.05
Measured plus Indicated	**18.34**	**7.58**	**55.82**	**2.91**	**5.62**	**2.91**	**0.05**
Inferred	5.39	8.59	51.44	2.72	5.49	2.69	0.06

Concession Schedule

Mining Property List as at 30 June 2019

Minera Hemisferio SUR S.C.M

Los Pumas Project

Mining Properties	Type	Area (ha)	Location	% Interest
AWAHOU 1 AL 20	Exploitation	200	GENERAL LAGOS	100
EMANUEL 1 AL 20	Exploitation	200	GENERAL LAGOS	100
LLUTA I 1 AL 54	Exploitation	249	PUTRE	100
LLUTA II 1 AL 285	Exploitation	285	PUTRE	100
PUTRE 6 1 AL 11	Exploitation	65	PUTRE	100
PUTRE I 1 AL 20	Exploitation	86	PUTRE	100
PUTRE II 1 AL 20	Exploitation	124	PUTRE	100

Rincon Project

Mining Properties	Type	Area (ha)	Location	% Interest
RINCÓN 1, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 2, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 3, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 5, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 6, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 7, 1 AL 30	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 9, 1 AL 20	Exploitation	200	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 10, 1 AL 20	Exploitation	200	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 4, 1 AL 300	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 11, 1 AL 300	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100
RINCÓN 12, 1 AL 300	Exploitation	300	SALAMANCA	100

Minera Llahuin S.C.M
Llahuin Project

Mining Properties	Type	Area (ha)	Location	% Interest
AMAPOLA 1, 1 al 20	Exploitation	200	COMBARBALÁ	100
AMAPOLA 2, 1 al 20	Exploitation	196	COMBARBALÁ	100
AMAPOLA 3, 1 al 20	Exploitation	195	COMBARBALÁ	100
AMAPOLA 4, 1 al 18	Exploitation	180	COMBARBALÁ	100
AMAPOLA I, 1 al 228	Exploitation	228	COMBARBALÁ	100
AMAPOLA II, 1 al 256	Exploitation	256	COMBARBALÁ	100

Colina 2 Gold Project

Mining Tenements	Kind	Area (blocks)	Location	% Interest
COLINA 2, 1 al 30	Exploitation	259	CANELA	100

Minera Fuego will obtain a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty on revenue generated from any production from the La Colina 2 license area.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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 (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.*	• A total of 506 Soil samples on a 200m by 50m grid were taken by Minera Fuego collected from near surface material with some screening (actual screen size is not mentioned in the report) The quality and nature of the samples cannot be determined as they were collected in 2006 by a different company.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• The drilling results are not discussed only that a portion of the drillhole mentioned was not sampled.
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.*	• No logging was recorded by the company

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The Competent Person cannot reliably confirm the specific sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation used to generate samples to be sent for assay from the data available. It is not known whether a sub-sample was retained as a geological record. No review of historic sampling practices has been completed nor possible from the data available.
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.*	• It is the Competent Person's opinion that there was sufficient confidence that the assaying was appropriate for the geochemical program and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. • Handheld XRF's did not exist at the time of the sampling program. • The competent person cannot ascertain if there was any QAQC completed for the sampling program as there is no mention of any in the report where the data was sourced. • Samples assayed at ActLabs La Serena Chile, who are ISO 9001(2008) accredited.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Samples were collected by Minera Fuego who are a mining and Metals company in Santiago Chile. • Data was obtained from Minera Fuego.
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.*	• GPS sample points in UTM

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• The auger samples were collected on a 50m sample spacing along 200m spaced EW orientated lines. • No sample compositing is mentioned in the historical report.
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.*	• There is no relationship between the drilling orientation and structures as the data is point data only ie surface geochemistry data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person cannot verify any sample security procedures.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews were conducted.