# Southern Hemisphere Mining (SUH)

## *Finding Elephants in Elephant Country*

*Recommendation: SPEC BUY*

## *Key Points*

Work at Southern Hemisphere Mining's ("Southern Hemisphere" or "the Company") Llahuin Copper Project ("Llahuin", or "the Project" in Chile, has highlighted the potential to expand the current 218.2 Mt Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"), and the discovery of new zones of porphyry copper mineralisation.

The Company has spent ~A$70 million on the Project, largely in drilling, with this reflected in the high confidence in the MRE - ~70% is in the Measured category and 80% is Measured and Indicated.

The most recent drilling has intersected mineralisation outside of the current MRE, highlighting the potential to increase resources – the Company is aiming to define a "mining inventory" of at least 300 Mt, enough to feed a conceptual 25 year, 12 Mtpa operation.

Further drilling has recently commenced at the key 100% owned targets, to further test open areas of the mineralisation defined to date, with more drilling also planned on the high risk/high reward Curiosity target by the earn-in partners.

In addition to those areas currently being tested, the Project contains several other high-quality targets, included in the 262.7 Mt to 339.9 Mt Exploration Target that is additional to the MRE.

The Company also holds the Los Pumas manganese project in Northern Chile, for which it is looking at options, and two exploration tenement licences in the Proterozoic Collier Basin of Western Australia.

- **Value upside:** Southern Hemisphere is currently valued at a discount to peers, and we see significant value upside driven particularly by the exploration and resource upside potential to a size that would potentially support a technically and financially viable operation at Llahuin.
- **Straight forward projects:** Llahuin is a straightforward porphyry project, with near surface, bulk minable, low strip mineralisation, very good metallurgical characteristics (even without optimisation work) and ready access to infrastructure and services. Likewise, Los Pumas enjoys the same advantages.
- **Well located –** Llahuin is located at a low altitude in the Coastal Cordillera of Central Chile, just 375 km by road north of Santiago, and 8 km east of the El Espino development project, held 76.3% by Pucobre (market capitalisation of ~US$2.4 billion)..
- **Quality committed personnel:** Personnel have extensive experience in the resources sector, and they hold some 13.6% of the shares, aligning their interests with those of other shareholders - all shares have been paid for, through placements and on-market buying.
- **Proven Mining Destination –** Chile is a proven mining destination, and the world's largest copper producer. As such it has a well-developed mining law, and ready access to relevant skills and services.
- **Further drilling commencing –** The Company has recently commenced further drilling on the key porphyry resources, which should provide positive news flow over coming months.

Breakaway Research

September 2026

**Resources Team**
**Mark Gordon,** Senior Analyst

**www.breakawayresearch.com**

### Company Information

| **ASX Code** | **SUH** |
|---|---|
| Share Price (September 15, 2026) | A$0.033 |
| Ord Shares (M) | 736.2 |
| Unlisted Options (M) | 15.5 |
| **Market Cap** | **A$24.3 m** |
| Cash (30 June 26) | A$0.11 m |
| (A$0.55 m available for drawdown from debt facility) | |
| Debt (30 June 26) | A$0.45 m |
| **Enterprise Value** | **A$24.6 m** |

### Directors and Management

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairman | Mark Stowell |
| Director | David Frances |
| Director | Richard Caldwell |
| Company Secretary | Keith Bowker |

### Significant Shareholders

| | |
|---|---|
| Pictet Asset Management | 11.27% |
| Merchant Holdings | 9.78% |
| The Coolest | 6.51% |
| Jay Hughes | 5.94% |
| Board | 13.63% |
| Top 20 | 68.04% |

*Source: Company*

### Company Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: | Suite 2, 20 Howard Street, Perth WA 6000 |
| Phone: | ++61 8 6385 2209 |
| Web: | www.shmining.com.au |

### One Year Price Chart

## *OVERVIEW*

### *STRATEGY & BACKGROUND*

Southern Hemisphere's activities are focussed on resource expansion and exploration activities on Llahuin, located in North-Central Chile (Figure 1), and which has total resources (estimated in July 2025, and using a cutoff of 0.22% CuEq) of 218.2 Mt @ 0.38% CuEq, with mineralisation outcropping.


*Figure 1: Southern Hemisphere project locations – Chile. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

An indicative aim of the Company is to define a "mining inventory" of at least 300 Mt, to be able to support a 25 year, 12 Mtpa operation, and then looking to monetise the asset. Exploration, including drilling and geophysics, over recent years has confirmed the upside potential of Llahuin, with the most recent drilling by the Company delineating shallow mineralisation outside, but adjacent to the current MRE, which should result in an increase in resources. The Company also has other targets, both shallow and deep, on the 100% owned areas of the tenements.

**Recent drilling at the Ferro South discovery intersected 241m @ 0.42% CuEq from 18m, including 143m @ 0.51% CuEq from 36m in 24LHRD0067, and 170m @ 0.37%CuEq in 24LHRD048 (both in the new Ferro South discovery) and 154m @ 0.65% CuEq from surface, in hole 24LHRD065 extending the Cerro deposit. Both 24LHRD067 and 065 are the best drill results drilled in the Cerro-Ferro system to date, with feeder zone(s) yet to be intersected.**

**Follow up drilling is commencing before the end of September, targeting feeder zones and extensions.**

Also progressing is work on the deeper "Curiosity" target, located beneath the Southern Porphyry and associated epithermal mineralisation. Southern Hemisphere has entered into an earn-in and JV agreement with Mark Creasy backed FMR Resources (ASX: FMR, "FMR"). To date four holes for over 5,000 m have been drilled, with these intersecting alteration and mineralisation associated with the peripheral zone of a porphyry system. A further program is in planning for later this year by FMR.

Given the scope of this project, being a potential ~ 25 year mine life and ~$500m capex operation, it is in the domain of existing operators to take on and develop, and for SUH investors the value add is a transaction on the asset. This would be by either a complete takeover, or partial acquisition of the Project by a mid-tier or major miner, that has the expertise in-house and a balance sheet to develop such an asset and add to their production base. Given the recent rise in copper price and the dearth of quality do-able assets on the

market with scale growth potential, Llahuin is a solid, advanced exploration target for a mid-tier/major especially if the feeder zones at higher grades can be intercepted in upcoming drilling.

Llahuin's steps for an acquirer or partner to take to feasibility include an estimated $20m drilling program to drill out the Cerro-Ferro-Ferro South deposit (+2km strike) to ~450 m deep and then proceed with feasibility studies. SUH's technical team having 6+ years on the project adds a key ingredient for future exploration success on this large play. Either an attractive take out or holding a stake through to production exposes Company shareholders to the upside, with the potential for a significant~50 ktpa CuEq operation over decades.

There is also the obvious synergy of dealing with Santiago listed Pucobre (market capitalisation of ~US$2.4 billion), which is, in partnership with Resource Capital Funds ("RCF") in developing the nearby El Espino IOCG deposit, 8 km west of Llahuin which is slated to commence production January 2027. El Espino has Measured and Indicated Resources in the order of 145 Mt @ 0.55% Cu and 0.22 g/t Au (within an M I I Resource of 230 Mt @ 0.45% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au).

The Company also holds the Los Pumas Manganese Project, located adjacent to infrastructure in Northern Chile, and which has a total MRE of 30.26 Mt @ 6.24% Mn (2023), with recent work investigating the on-site production of high HPMSM - results of metallurgical test work to date has supported the Company's plans. The Company is looking at options regarding Los Pumas, including a partial sale, development JV or spin-out - any development could involve offtake or joint venture funding for a long life mine to produce agricultural products for soil improvement, electrolytic manganese for steel making or, as mentioned above MPMSM to supply the electric vehicle and energy storage markets.

Los Pumas is located 175 km by road east of the port of Arica in the far north of Chile is ideally located with ready access to infrastructure, personnel and services. Los Pumas has already been the subject, in 2011, of a positive PFS looking at the potential of producing a 38% Mn concentrate to be shipped through Arica, however, as mentioned previously, Los Pumas presents an opportunity to return value to shareholders.

More recently, the Company has applied for two new exploration licences ("EL") over 551 $km^2$ of sedimentary copper prospective Mesoproterozoic rocks of the Collier Basin of Western Australia.

## *FINANCIAL POSITION*

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had A$0.11 million in cash and a A$1 million unsecured debt facility (with annual interest rate of 7.65%) with the Chairman – as of the time of writing some A$450 k had been drawn down. The most recent capital raising was a A$5.10 million placement of 145.7 million shares at A$0.035/share, in the June 2024 quarter. Further funding from management is a possibility whilst the company/asset is in this re-rating stage.

Over the two years to June 30, 2026, the Company spent A$4.48 million on exploration (including on activities under the FMR agreement) and A$2.46 million on staff and administration. A$2.93 million has been received from FMR for expenditure on the earn-in tenements. A large majority (~65%) of money goes into the ground - administration costs are reasonable, and in line with those just to keep the lights on, and particularly that the Company has activities in two jurisdictions.

## *CAPITAL STRUCTURE*

The current capital structure is as follows:

- 736.2 million fully paid ordinary, tradeable shares,
- 14.5 million unlisted 3.5c-priced options expiring on June 30, 2031 (employee); and, 1 million A$0.10 options, expiring on June 17, 2027,
- The Board holds 13.63% of the ordinary shares, with the Top 20 holding 68.04%; and,
- Top holders include Pictet Asset Management, with 10% (consolidated), and Mark Stowell (Chairman) with direct and indirect holdings of 9.78%, with other significant holders including The Coolest (6.51%) and Jay Hughes (5.94%).



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## *Positive Drilling Results, JV in Place, Proven Destination*

The Project has several advantages that should overcome what to some may seem a relatively low-grade resource (although like that of many operations globally, and with upside). These include being located at a low elevation in the Coastal Cordillera of North-Central Chile, close to infrastructure, including road, electricity and ports, and in an active mining district, just 375 km by road from Santiago. It is also located just 8 km from Santiago-listed Pucobre's El Espino IOCG development project.

On the technical front, first pass metallurgy has highlighted excellent flotation characteristics, and the overall resources defined to date include relatively shallow, low strip ratio higher grade cores, that could prove feasible as low-cost starter pits on any future operation. There is also the potential to include molybdenum as a valuable credit to the copper and gold.

Llahuin is located less than 70 km from the 6.1 billion tonne Los Pelambres porphyry deposit in Chile, a very large younger porphyry, with one interpretation being that the Curiosity target may reflect a porphyry of similar age. FMR is testing this target under the earn-in agreement, which presents a high-risk, high-return opportunity at no financial cost to Southern Hemisphere shareholders.

Also, under this agreement, the Company retains 100% of the areas covered by the updated mineral resource estimate ("MRE", from 168.8 Mt @ 0.4% CuEq to 218.2 Mt @ 0.38% CuEq). This is defined over three relatively shallow porphyry centres still open at depth and along strike, and with an associated exploration target of between 62.7 Mt and 339.9 Mt. The exploration target, as well as other geological/geophysical target require drill testing, highlighting the significant upside potential on the 100% owned ground.

## *Llahuin Upside*

The geology, structural setting and mineralisation defined to date points towards significant upside at Llahuin, at all levels in the system(s). Immediate drill targets are the shallow ones, with the recent targeting exercise highlighting areas outside of the drilled resources that have the potential to host significant porphyry mineralisation.

Areas for shallow mineralisation that stand out include the Cerro-Ferro link, and the Southern Porphyry Target - both areas have had only a few drill holes (Figures 4 to 7); however, these have returned porphyry-style mineralisation with tantalising grades and have been highlighted as prospective in the targeting.

One untested area is highlighted by a magnetic zone to the north of Central (Figure 5) - this area is under colluvial cover and hence has seen no work except for the magnetics. Hole DDHLLA021 (336 m @ 1.10% CuEq) highlights the potential for higher grade cores to these systems, that can significantly improve project economics. The feeder zone(s) at Cerro-Ferro-Ferro South has not been intersected in drilling yet and is the target of the upcoming program-noting it is +2km strike (so a large plumbing system to possibly host a large resource.)

One thing that needs to be considered when drilling porphyries is that they are generally large systems (with very extensive alteration zones), with a relatively restricted high-grade core - it is not often that this core is intersected in the first hole, given the scale of strike to drill, with finding this being an iterative process, with significant drilling commonly required.

There is also the potential for discovering deeper mineralisation below the defined resources, including in faulted off blocks, else associated with different mineralising intrusions (including from possibly two entirely separate mineralising events and ages) the larger and high-grade porphyry systems are commonly developed from several overprinting mineralisation events. The potential for deeper mineralisation is also supported by the results of the Fathom work, and the presence of the epithermal mineralisation, and confirmed by the FMR drilling. The shallow systems are commonly genetically and spatially associated with a deeper porphyry system.



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It is also not unknown to have porphyries at different levels in the same complex, part in due to telescoping, else moderate grade mineralisation at higher levels, with a higher-grade core at depth. Although these deeper targets will be relatively expensive to drill, given that the Project is in elephant country, there is every chance to find an elephant.

A case in point is TSX-V listed ATEX Resources (TSX-V: ATX, market capitalisation of C$920 million), owner of the Valeriano Project, in the high Andes of Northern Chile on the Chilean/Argentinean border.

The main porphyry, with an MRE of 2 Bt @ 0.52% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au and 1.22 g/t Ag sits at around 750 m to 1500 m depth below a surficial oxidised high-sulphidation epithermal system with an MRE of 47 Mt @ 0.35 g/t Au and 1.34 g/t Ag. High grade porphyry deposits make compelling block-cave targets by virtue of their large size, and generally consistent grades.

Another deep deposit is Solgold's (LSE: SOLG, taken over for A$755 m) Cascabel Project in Ecuador, and, closer to home, the Ridgeway deposit at Cadia, which is the deepest and highest-grade deposit in a globally significant complex that includes four main deposits at various grades and depths.

Last, but not least, there is the potential for a significant molybdenum credit.

### *Chile – A Proven mining destination:*

Chile, the only South American country with an "A" international credit rating, is a well-recognised mining destination, and the world's number one producer of copper, with most majors operating in the country. There is world-class geology, well developed infrastructure, ready access to the required skills and services, and a well-developed mining law, with good "do-ability" for resource project related activities.

Positive sentiment and stability remained, despite some of the more radical reforms proposed by the prior government for the mining industry not being accepted, and sentiment swinging back to the centre. This was reinforced by the election of the conservative candidate, Jose Kast, in the 2025 election. Given recent Australian ministerial decisions on resources projects and increasing impediments to exploration and mining, Chile could well be considered a lower risk destination than Australia.



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## SWOT ANALYSIS

### Strengths

**Strong copper markets:** Over the past 12 months we have seen a 50% increase in the US denominated copper price. Although this may seem a bit "toppy", various macro-economic and deposit scale factors mean that copper should retain some of these gains. The operating costs are rising too which may work to underpin pricing.

**Proven mining destination:** Chile is a proven mining destination, and the world's top copper producer. Although recent years have seen some political issues, things seem to have settled down, with the populace showing a dislike for radical change. The "A" credit rating (with a steady outlook) also shows market confidence in investing in the country.

**Ready access to skilled labour and services:** Given the location of the Company's projects, there is ready access to skilled labour and services.

**Infrastructure:** Projects are close to and have ready access to necessary infrastructure.

**Well understood mineralisation:** Porphyry deposits are well understood mineralised systems, are mined and treated widely, and only require "off the shelf" technology for operations - in short, they are not rocket science.

**Good leverage to copper price rises:** This is maximised with large porphyries, given that a large tonnage of lower grade material becomes economic with rising prices.

**Joint Venture with FMR:** This allows for drilling on an exciting target without diluting shareholders - also, the structure of the deal allows for the Company to keep a meaningful stake.

### Weaknesses

**Grade and Tonnage:** Currently this is a potential weakness at Llahuin, with both market perceptions and project viability. The Project needs more tonnes, and work to date has highlighted the major upside potential. With regards to grade, there are zones of shallower higher-grade mineralisation that could be mined in starter pits - drilling is also targeted at further defining such zones. It needs to be said that there are several operations globally that operate successfully at grades similar to or lower than the Company's overall resource grade, however these need large throughput tonnages to allow them to take advantage of the economies of scale.

**Porphyries:** One issue with porphyry deposits is that they can take a lot of drilling to hit and define the "sweet spot", however the rewards can be very lucrative. It can take the nimbleness of juniors to make the early discoveries, and then the deeper pockets of larger companies to evaluate, and then if viable, develop such deposits.

### Opportunities

**Resource upside:** This is the key technical opportunity at Llahuin, with the geological setting, and recent holistic targeting work, highlighting the potential for the discovery of significant additional mineralisation, both shallow and deep at what we consider a significantly under-explored project. The geology also shows at least two ages or pulses of overprinting mineralisation, a positive feature in the development of major deposits.

**Metallurgy:** Flotation work to date has been successful (good recoveries to a good grade concentrate, relatively low bond work index), however there is the potential for improvements with optimisation work, which should lower costs/increase revenue with any future operation. There is also upside with Mo recovery, as well as looking at sulphide leaching, a technique that has improved significantly in recent years.



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**Forecast supply deficits:** Forecast supply deficits and a dearth of new higher-grade discoveries bodes well for companies with advanced projects, with expected higher prices making lower grade projects viable.

**Cardawan WA:** The key opportunity here is success through relatively cheap, early-stage exploration.

**Corporate activity - Llahuin:** The ideal corporate outcome for Llahuin would be a partial sale (with the Company thus exposed to the upside), rather than a farm out/joint venture, with, in the latter, progress largely being at the whim of the incoming partner, and value being slow to accrete to the party that is farming out the interest. Pucobre would appear to be a natural buyer, given the development of the nearby El Espino project, and the potential to extend the current 20-year project life. However, a sale to any party should attract a premium valuation.

**Corporate activity - Los Pumas:** Southern Hemisphere is also considering options regarding Los Pumas, including a development JV, funding through offtake sales, else an outright sale amongst others. A spin out could also be considered, but not at the moment, given the current manganese price.

## *Threats/Risks*

**Equities and metals markets:** Being a junior, Southern Hemisphere is highly vulnerable to negative changes in the markets. Our analysis of junior exploration stocks indicates that many in the traditional base and precious metals were until recently trading at close to 12-month lows, however we are now seeing improvements in values.

**Lack of exploration success:** This is a key risk for any exploration and evaluation company.



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## LOCATION, GEOGRAPHY AND TENURE

Llahuin is located approximately 375 km north by road from Santiago, with the nearest town being Combarbalá (24 km), with a population of ~13,000 (Figures 1 and 2) - geographically it is located in the Coastal Cordillera of North-Central Chile at an altitude of ~1300 m, and with local relief in the order of 300 m.

The Project is generally coincident with a north-south trending valley, potentially reflecting weathering of more regressive units or a structure.

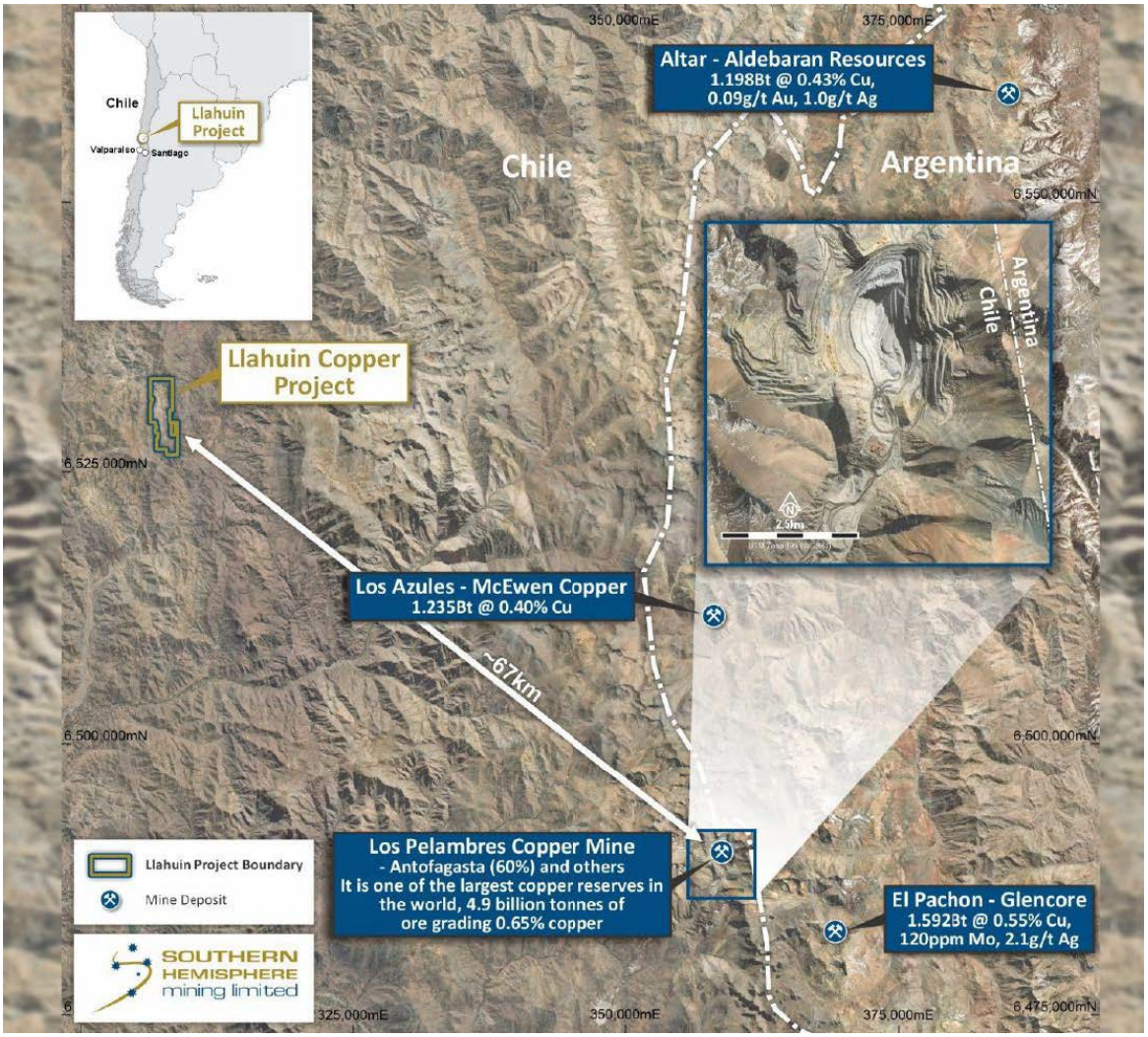


*Figure 2: Llahuin location. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

The region is sparsely populated with "Estancios" largely given to goat shepherding, with some grape growing also undertaken regionally. The region is semi-arid, with annual rainfall of ~200 mm, however this can vary from droughts to periods of heavy rainfall, with rivers fed by both the winter rains and spring thaw.

The Project originally comprised nine 100% owned tenements for 14.55 km$^2$, of which the four northern tenements were initially acquired in July 2011 through an intermediary from Antofagasta plc (announcement of July 13, 2011).

Consideration included:

- Staged cash payments of US$615,000 over twelve months; and,
- Shares in SUH to the value of US$1.2 million after 18 months.



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As mentioned earlier, four Southern tenements excluding all current resources are now under a JV agreement with FMR.

The area is well served by infrastructure, including roads, and is also just 5 km from the electricity grid and 20 km from the nearest sealed airstrip; in addition, a disused railway passes through the property, hence the name of the "Ferrocaril" deposit.

Despite the semi-arid climate, the Project is not in a critical water vulnerable area, and although there has been a severe drought over recent years the Company has been hitting water (non-potable) in all holes at an average depth of ~60 m. We note that Pucobre's plans for the nearby El Espino project includes a 175 km water pipeline from a desalination plant on the coast.

Nearby ports include Coquimbo, some 200 km by road to the NW, and which supports the Andacollo operation of Teck, and Los Vilos, 150 km by road to the south-west, which supports the Los Pelambres mine, owned 60% by Antofagasta plc.

Being in a recognised mining district (and country), there is ready access to skilled services and suppliers, as well as personnel, from unskilled labour to professionals.

Andacollo, a hybrid manto/porphyry operation is located some 120 km north of Llahuin, with the Los Pelambres porphyry open pit and concentrator being located ~70 km SW.

Santiago-listed Pucobre's 76.32% owned El Espino Cu development is based on the El Espino iron oxide copper gold ("IOCG") deposit (Figure 3), with the last publicly released (Explorator, 2010) M-I-I resource of 230 Mt @ 0.45% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au (0.59% CuEq). As mentioned previously, Pucobre currently has a market capitalisation in the order of US$2.4 billion, with El Espino being the principal asset.

El Espino is at the development stage, with Resource Capital Funds ("RCF") having earned 23.68% through the investment of US$90 million towards development, giving the project an EV of US$390 million at the time of the investment. The JV subsequently secured a US$375 m senior debt package, with production due to start in January 2027.

## *GEOLOGY, MINERALISATION AND PROSPECTIVITY*

### Regional Geology

The Project is located over volcano-sedimentary units of the Early Cretaceous Coastal Metallogenic Belt (Figure 3), one of several arc-parallel belts hosting mineralisation in Chile. The coastal belt is the oldest, with these progressively younging to the east - this belt is also characterised by manto-style mineralisation, however none of this style has been recognised at Llahuin to date.

Figure 3 also shows that Llahuin is located on a SE-trending structure that appears to terminate the southern end of the Eocene/Oligocene belt (which hosts Escondida to the north), and the northern end of the Miocene belt, which hosts Los Pelambres to the SE amongst many others.

Los Pelambres, less than 70 km from Llahuin (Figures 2 and 3), has current Resources of 6.13 Bt @ 0.48% Cu, 0.017% Mo and 0.05 g/t Au, with Reserves of ~1.2 Bt @ 0.65% Cu, 0.02% Mo and 0.05 g/t Au, and produces in the order of 300,000 tpa of copper in concentrate. These cross structures are important for localising intrusive complexes and hence mineralisation.

Is there then the potential for Oligocene/Eocene or Miocene intrusives at depth at Llahuin (similar to those hosting Los Pelambres), in addition to the shallower Cretaceous mineralised rocks? This is the concept being tested by the current FMR drilling at the Curiosity target, which has intersected porphyry-style mineralisation and alteration.

There is an epithermal event overprinting the porphyry mineralisation at Llahuin, that could well be due to telescoping of the Cretaceous event, however another possibility could be the shallow expression of a



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Oligocene/Eocene or Miocene porphyry mineralising event. Overprinting relationships indicate at least two stages of mineralisation are present, with at least the Central porphyry also having an epithermal overprint.

The deformed Early Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary rocks include:

- The Arqueros Formation, comprising volcanic flows and andesitic breccias, with interbedded sandstone and epiclastic breccias; and,
- The concordant Quebrada Marquesa Formation, comprising chemical and clastic sediments, including marls, shales, sandstones, conglomerates and gypsum.

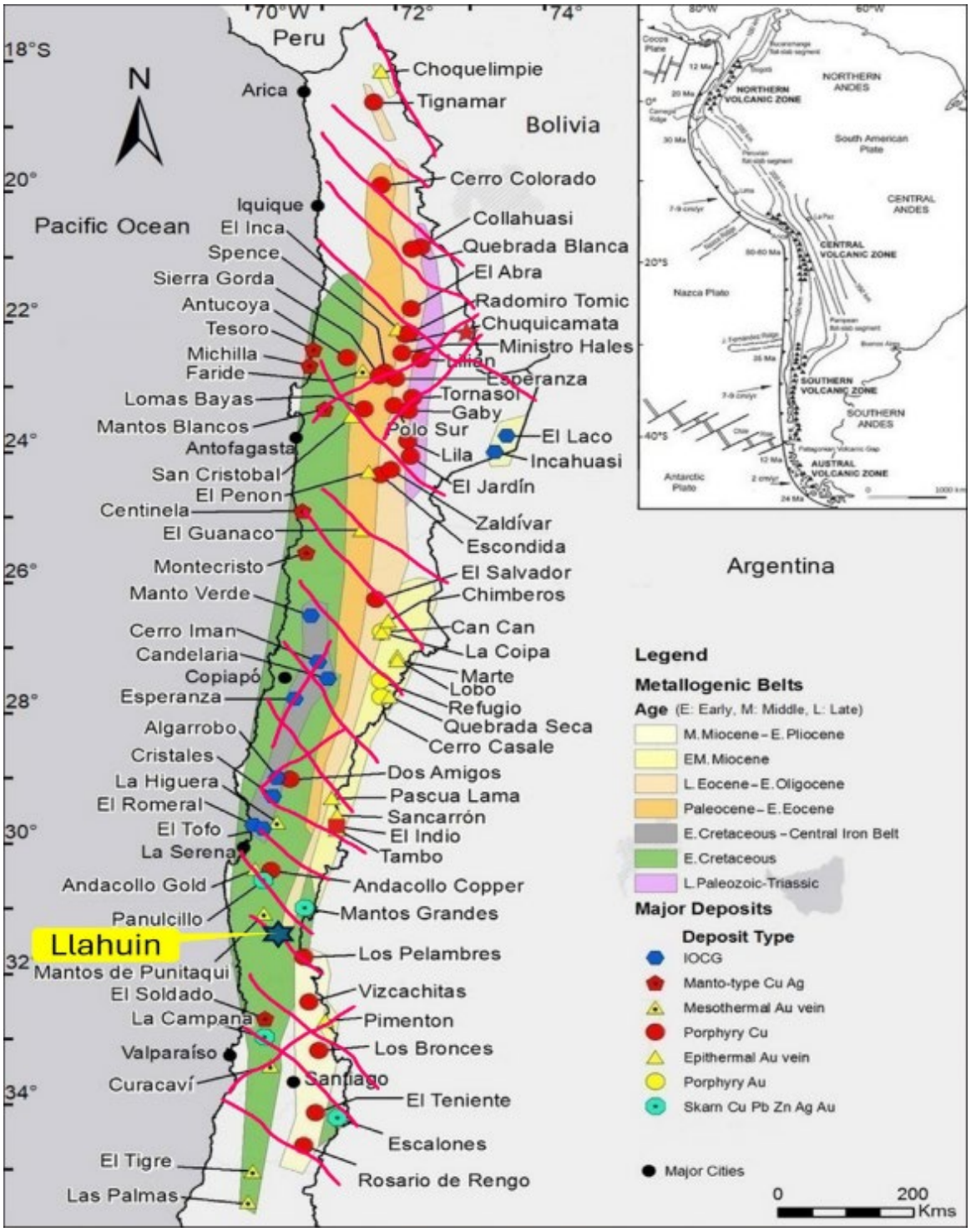


*Figure 3: Northern Chile, showing metallogenic belts, deposits and interpreted structure. Source: Adapted from Southern Hemisphere*

The volcano-sedimentary units form an east-dipping homocline (uniformly trending and dipping strata), and are cut by three main fault sets, namely NE-SW, N-S and NW-SE - these are generally steeply dipping and



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are considered important in that structure has paid a major part in controlling the location of the major intrusives.

Recognised intrusives include plutons of the Ilapel Super Unit and the San Lorenzo Unit - the former includes largely a Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz diorite (unmineralised), and the latter a Late Cretaceous to Paleogene dioritic mineralising porphyry complex.

### Project Geology and Mineralisation

Porphyry-style Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation identified to date is largely hosted in three main mineralised zones - the Central Porphyry Zone ("Central"), Cerro do Oro ("Cerro") and Ferrocarril ("Ferro"), occurring along a +2.2 km N-S strike (open north and south, with a total strike length of up 6 km), with other work, including just four drill holes identifying the potential for an additional significant porphyry mineralised zone below the epithermal mineralisation at the Southern Target (Figures 2 and 4).

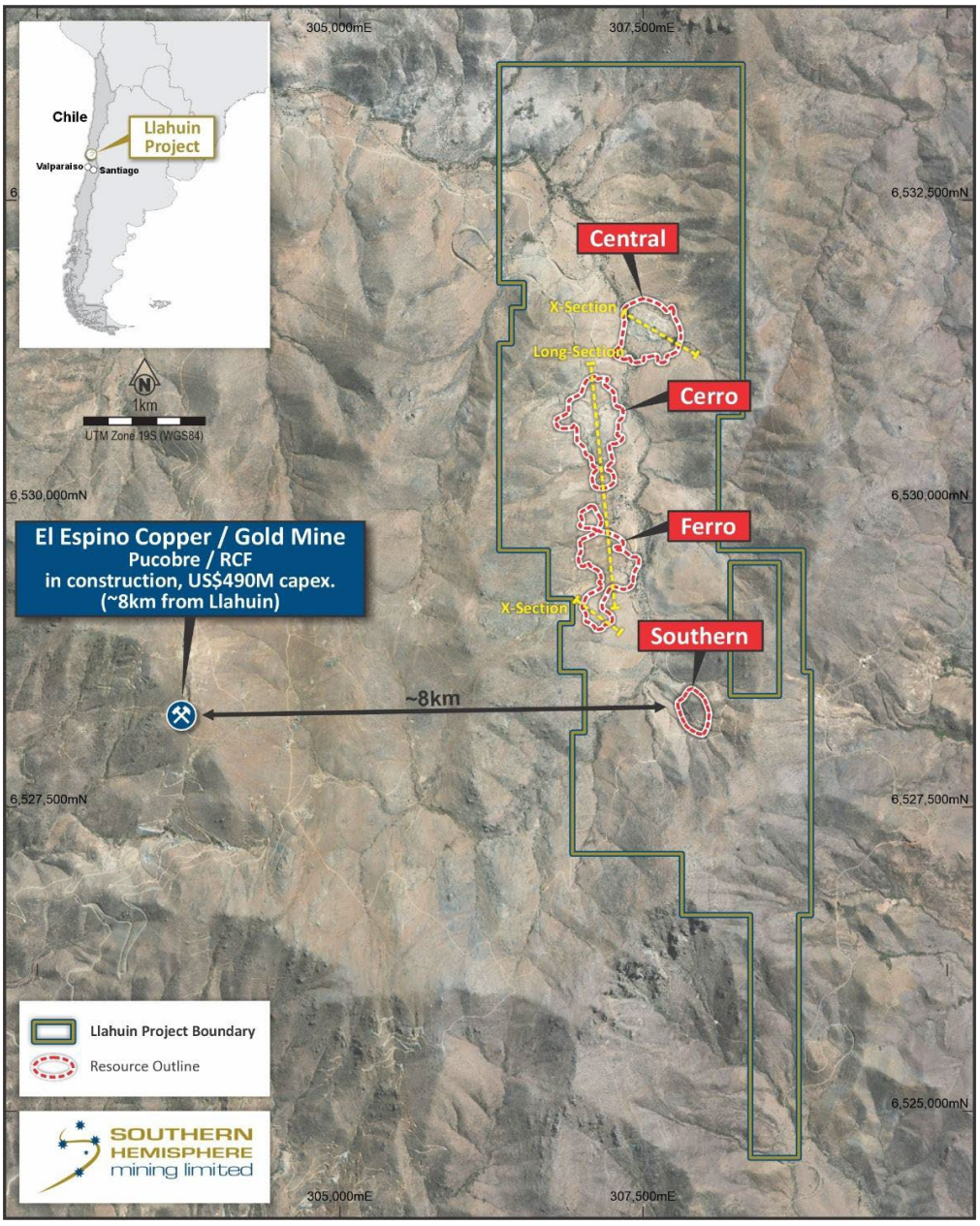


*Figure 4: Llahuin targets and tenements. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

Mineralisation at the defined resources is largely hosted in a series of medium to fine-grained porphyritic diorites to monzonites, with mineralisation also hosted in brecciated, altered and hornfelsed wall rocks. Mineralisation occurs as veining, stockworks and breccia zones, with higher grade mineralisation being associated with strong potassic alteration accompanied by magnetite and quartz stockworks, with the



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potassic alteration characterised by biotite. The higher-grade mineralisation has a chalcopyrite-bornite-molybdenite sulphide assemblage, sometimes accompanied by pyrite.

In addition to the Cu-Au, there are zones of higher grade molybdenum on the periphery of the Cu-Au zones at Central - recent sampling and assaying of historic drilling where Mo was not originally assayed has identified this mineralisation, with intervals of up to 375 ppm Mo being identified.

Mineralisation outcrops, and at Central, has been intersected at up to 600 m below surface, and is still open - grade within the modelled deposits tends to increase with depth. Unlike several other porphyry systems in South America, no material higher grade supergene zone is present at Llahuin.

In addition to the porphyry mineralisation, high (and/or intermediate) sulphidation vein-style epithermal Au mineralisation was recognised in early drilling at Central by Antofagasta, overprinting the pre-existing porphyry mineralisation - higher grade gold assays in drilling would suggest that the overprint is also present at Cerro de Oro ("Golden Hill").

Epithermal mineralisation also outcrops at Santa Maria, near Curiosity, with this epithermal mineralisation indicating telescoping of the Cretaceous event, else, as mentioned earlier, is there the possibility for a separate younger event - both scenarios support the interpretation of mineralised porphyries at depth.

Magnetic inversion modelling has highlighted the presence of interpreted source intrusions at depth (Figure 5) - this highlights one causative stock for Central, Ferro and Cerro, with a separate large stock below the Southern Target.

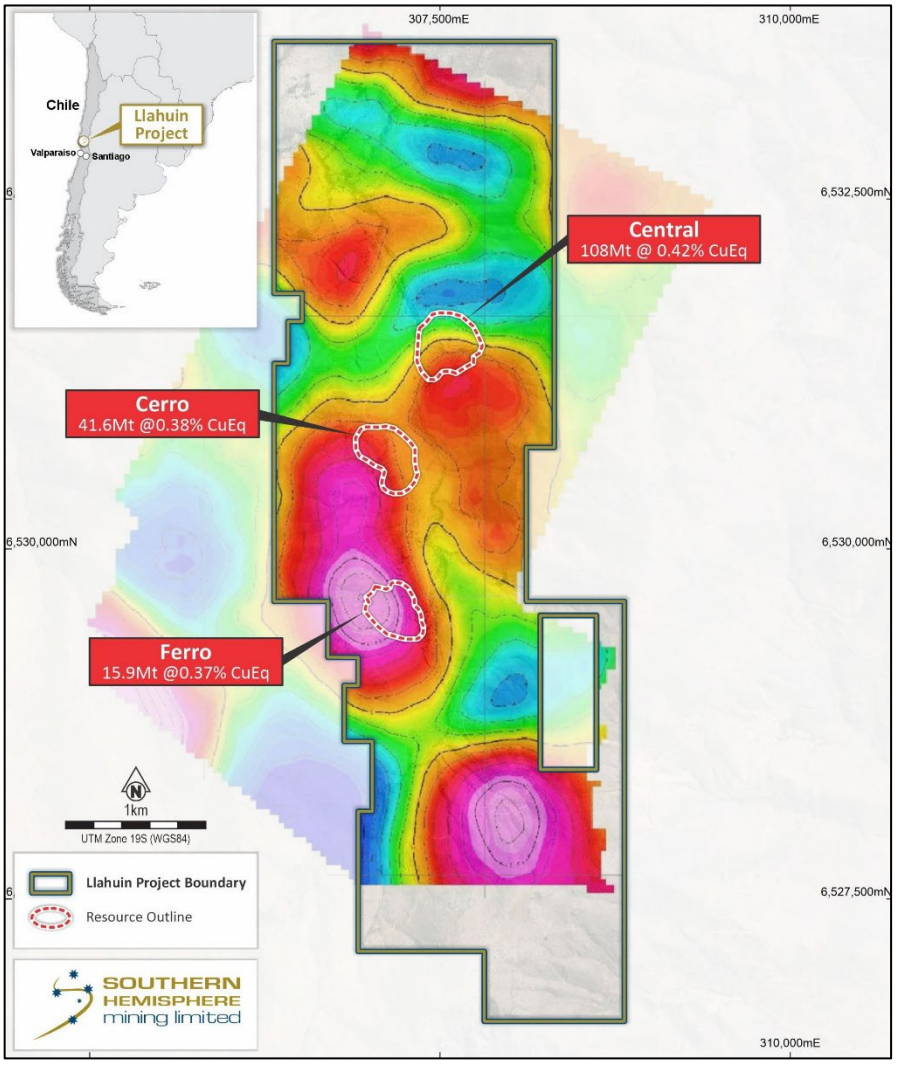


*Figure 5: 500 mRL (700 m depth) magnetic slice - note resources are from the 2013 MRE and thus superseded, and the Southern Porphyry is not labelled – it is associated with the*



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*southern magnetic high. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

What is also shown in Figure 5 is a separate, as yet untested magnetic body to the north of Central - this area is largely under colluvial cover, and as such has not seen any geochemical sampling given the concentration on operating in outcropping areas.

## *EXPLORATION HISTORY, DRILLING AND RESOURCES TO 2026*

The Project has seen extensive work, with an initial phase by Southern Hemisphere in the period 2011 to 2013, at which time the Company's focus was shifted to other projects, and then with a restart of meaningful activities in 2021, with the most recent drilling programme just being completed, and with activities ongoing.

Other than some small-scale mining, the earliest work was undertaken by Antofagasta, with two holes being drilled in 2005.

Key activities and results to date have included:

- Geological mapping and geochemical surveying,
- Extensive drilling, including 73 holes for 19,491 m from 2011 to 2013, and 80 holes for 15,619 m since 2021 – this later work includes 10 diamond tails on pre-existing RC holes, thus the total new holes is 71,
- Metallurgical test work, with closed loop rougher and cleaner tests averaging 84% Cu recovery to a 28%, low deleterious element concentrates, and 47% Au recovery to a grade of 4.9 g/t in the concentrate,
- Several MRE updates, with the most recent being the June 2025 estimation, of 218.2 Mt @ 0.38% CuEq,
- Geophysical surveys, with the most recent being a magneto-telluric ("MT") survey in 2025; and,
- A Fathom Geochemical Footprint targeting exercise.

This period before the restart of activities in 2021 included two joint ventures, firstly with Lundin Mining Corporation (TSE: LUN, "Lundin") from October 2012 to 2015, and then with Hudbay Minerals Inc (TSE: HDB, "Hudbay") from February 2018 to August 2019. Extensive work was carried out under both agreements, however neither company retains any interest in the Project.

Hudbay's bigger plan was to combine El Espino and Llahuin, and as such preliminary JV negotiations were also held with Pucobre, however these did not progress.

More recently, the Company entered into an ongoing earn-in/JV agreement with FMR Minerals (ASX: FMR, "FMR") over the Southern Porphyry or "Curiosity" target, with areas with MREs being excluded from this agreement – agreement details and a map of the earn-in area is presented in Appendix 1.

Several rock chip sampling programmes have been undertaken, including selective sampling of veins and surface mineralisation, grid based sampling, and detailed sampling around the Santa Maria adit. The tenement wide sampling returned high grade copper, gold and silver both over and away from the defined mineralisation, with that at Santa Maria confirming the high sulphidation epithermal nature of that system.

This is also shown in Figure 8, which highlights the close correlation of the anomalies with the existing Cerro and Ferro block models and the potential at deeper levels.

Activities from 2021 to 2026 have included a consolidation/standardisation of previous work and new data collection, including drilling, drone magnetics, rock chip and soil geochemistry, and the Fathom Geochemical Footprint exercise - a holistic approach has been taken to the Project. This has included a standardised relogging of historical drillcore, which, amongst other things, has recognised a mineralised breccia zone at Central, as well as multi-element re-assaying of some of the core.

This has resulted in a much better understanding of the asset as it stands, delivering a new geological model that is being used to guide upcoming activities, and was used in the 2025 updated MRE. The Company is


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continually adding to the knowledge of the Project, with this including site visits and input from global experts on Chilean porphyries.

Drilling to date in this latter period comprises:

- 57 RC holes for 6,277 m,
- 10 diamond holes for 2,055 m,
- 9 diamond tails on existing RC holes for 2,251 m; and,
- 4 diamond holes for 5,066 m, drilled on the Southern Porphyry under the FMR agreement.

The total drilling for this period was therefore 71 new holes, and nine tails on existing holes for 15,619 m.

### Geophysics Including Magneto-Telluric Survey

Recent work has included geophysical surveys and analysis to define drill targets, including:

- Fault zone modelling by Fathom Geophysics, to advance the understanding of the structure of the property, including recognition of mineralising and barren faults; and,
- Extension and infill of the historic MT survey, which has been used for further targeting (including for deep drilling) at Cerro-Ferro and the Curiosity target - the data collection was undertaken by Southern Rock Geophysics.

The Curiosity target is currently being drilled by FMR under the JV agreement (discussed below).

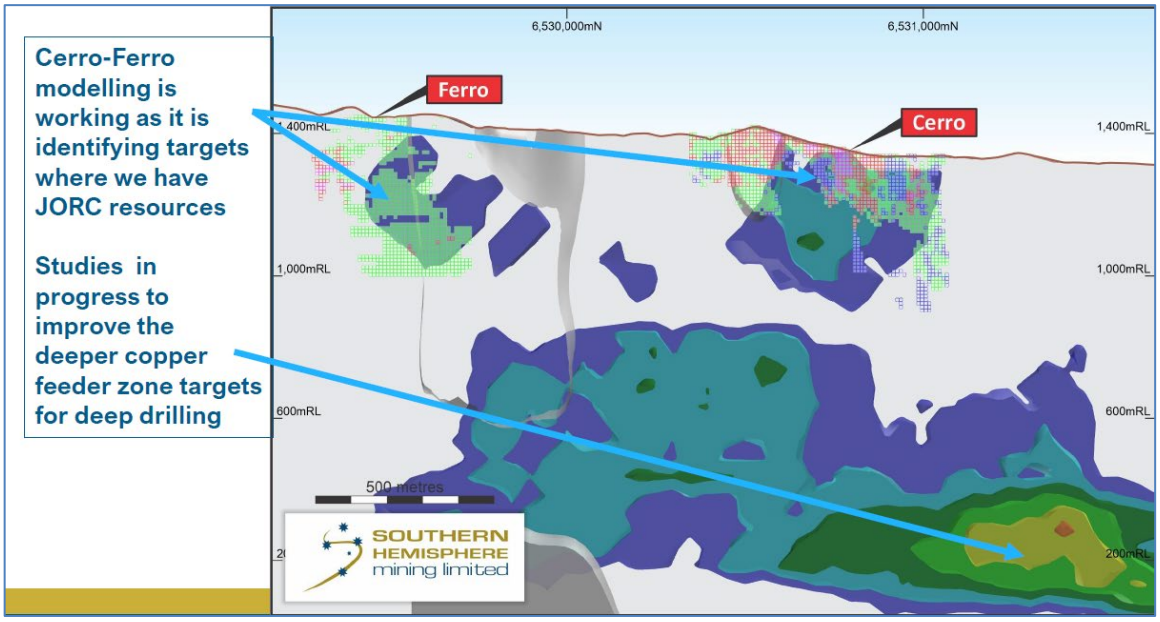


*Figure 6: 2025 Fathom litho-geochemical targets looking west - highlights the deep target below Cerro-Ferro. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

### Drilling

Drilling by Southern Hemisphere has largely concentrated on the Central, Cerro De Oro and Ferrocarril deposits, with only limited RC holes being drilled outside of these areas -this has resulted in the current resource being of a high confidence. FMR has drilled four holes for 5,066 m into the Southern Porphyry, discussed below.

Hole collars are presented in Figure 7, with the positions of the recently completed diamond tails highlighted. This also shows gaps in the drilling, including over the "Cerro Ferro Link", a geochemical anomaly between the Cerro and Ferro deposits – this is also marked by a large anomalous MT zone (Figure 7).

Table 1 presents a list of intersections sorted by the tenor of mineralisation, calculated by multiplying the intersection length by the CuEq grade. Note that these are overall intersection only – these will contain higher grade zones.

Note that holes 24LHRD048 and 067 are on the new Ferro South discovery, with the overall intersection in 24HLDD067 in Table 1 including 143 m @ 0.51$ CuEq from 35 m. Also, holes 24LHRD065 and 067 have returned the best intersections in the Cerro-Ferro system. Hole DDLLA021, which was drilled at Central, confirms the presence of high grade mineralisation.

The drilling has continued to deliver strong intercepts, with the most recent drilling, a nine-hole, 2,251 m programme of diamond tails on existing RC holes, extending the known mineralisation as included in the 2025 MRE. An example is shown in Figure 8, with the tail of hole 24HLRD067extending mineralisation for over 100 m below the latest MRE.

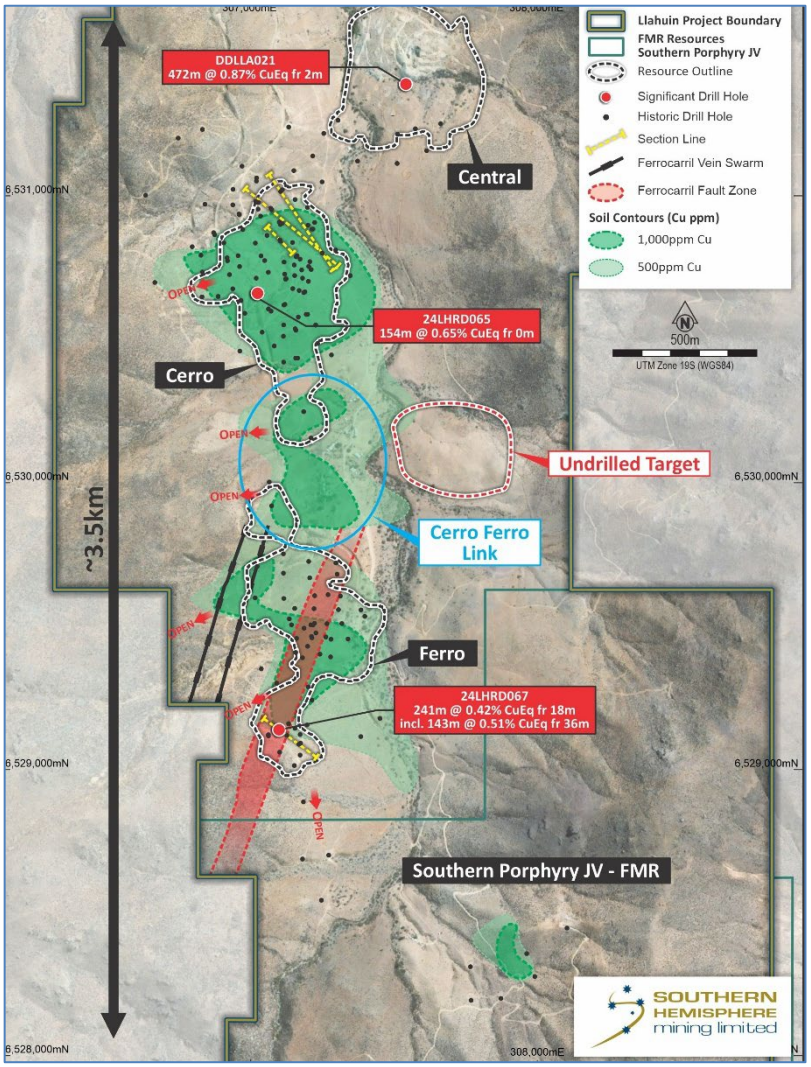


*Figure 7: Map showing deposits, targets and drill collars. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

| Hole_ID | From_m | To_m | Width_m | CuEq_pct | Length x Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DDLLA021 | 2 | 474 | 472 | 0.87 | 410.64 |
| DDLLA032 | 0 | 354 | 354 | 0.48 | 169.92 |
| DDLLA038 | 0 | 341 | 341 | 0.46 | 156.86 |
| RCLLA001 | 0 | 172 | 172 | 0.71 | 122.12 |
| DDLLA037 | 0 | 332 | 332 | 0.33 | 109.56 |
| RCLLA011 | 0 | 220 | 220 | 0.49 | 107.8 |



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| Hole_ID | From_m | To_m | Width_m | CuEq_pct | Length x Grade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RDLLA001 | 208 | 352 | 144 | 0.74 | 106.56 |
| RCLLA166 | 0 | 186 | 186 | 0.56 | 104.16 |
| 24LHRD067 | 18 | 259 | 241 | 0.42 | 101.2 |
| 24LHRD065 | 0 | 154 | 154 | 0.65 | 100.1 |
| DDLLA012 | 90 | 294 | 204 | 0.48 | 97.92 |
| 23LHRD027 | 0 | 156 | 156 | 0.56 | 87.4 |
| DDLLA044 | 0 | 248 | 248 | 0.35 | 86.8 |
| RCLLA016 | 0 | 166 | 166 | 0.52 | 86.32 |
| DDLLA041 | 0 | 158 | 158 | 0.52 | 82.16 |
| 23LHRD028 | 42 | 178 | 136 | 0.58 | 78.9 |
| 24LHRC065 | 0 | 105 | 105 | 0.71 | 74.6 |
| RCLLA133 | 10 | 204 | 194 | 0.38 | 73.72 |
| RCLLA165 | 0 | 196 | 196 | 0.37 | 72.52 |
| 24LHRD056 | 0 | 180 | 180 | 0.39 | 70.2 |
| 24LHRC058 | 0 | 132 | 132 | 0.53 | 70.0 |
| RCLLA152 | 6 | 196 | 190 | 0.36 | 68.4 |
| 24LHRD055 | 2 | 158 | 156 | 0.43 | 67.1 |
| RCLLA020 | 0 | 194 | 194 | 0.33 | 64.02 |
| 23LHRD041 | 0 | 219.8 | 219.8 | 0.29 | 63.7 |
| 24LHRD048 | 4 | 174 | 170 | 0.37 | 62.9 |
| RCLLA134 | 8 | 204 | 196 | 0.32 | 62.72 |
| DDLLA043 | 88 | 246 | 158 | 0.39 | 61.62 |

*Table 1: Significant drill intersection selection. Source: Southern Hemisphere - "CuEq" figures are as per the company releases.*

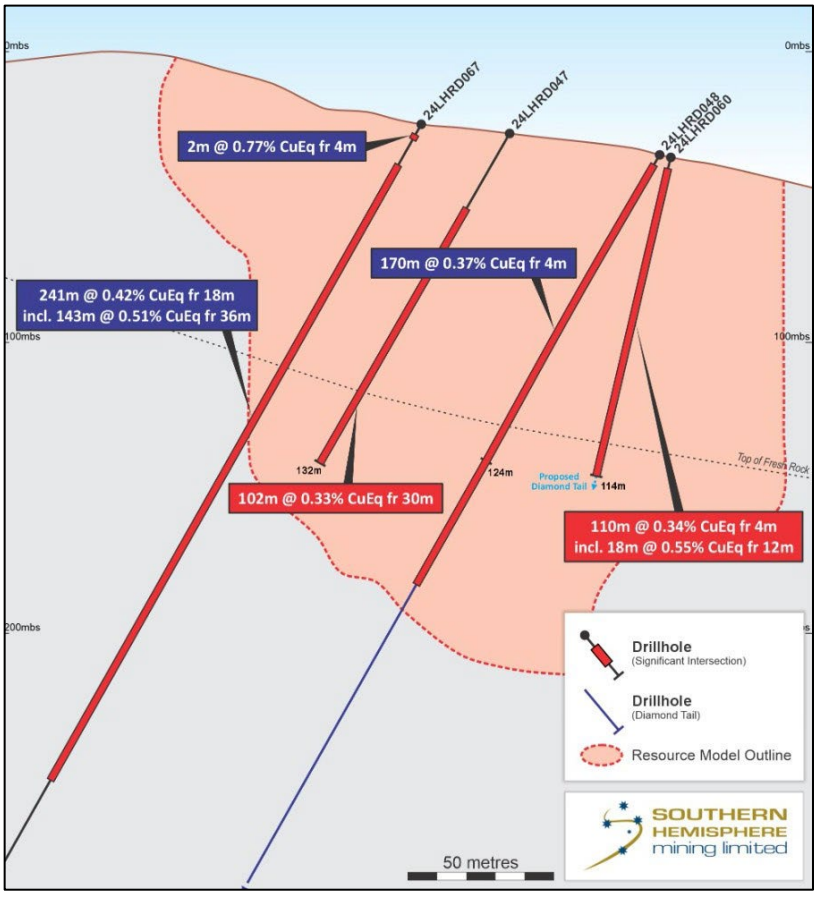


*Figure 8: Section through the southern end of the Cerro porphyry, showing intersection in hole 24LHRD067tail extending below MRE. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

**FMR – Southern Porphyry Drilling**

FMR has completed four deep diamond holes for 5,066 m, targeting the deep MT anomaly below southern porphyry, and associated epithermal mineralisation (Figure 9).

Results have been very encouraging, with porphyry-style mineralisation and alteration being intersected, with the interpretation being that the holes have intersected the peripheral zones of a deeper system, as shown in Figure 10 – this is still very much a work in progress.

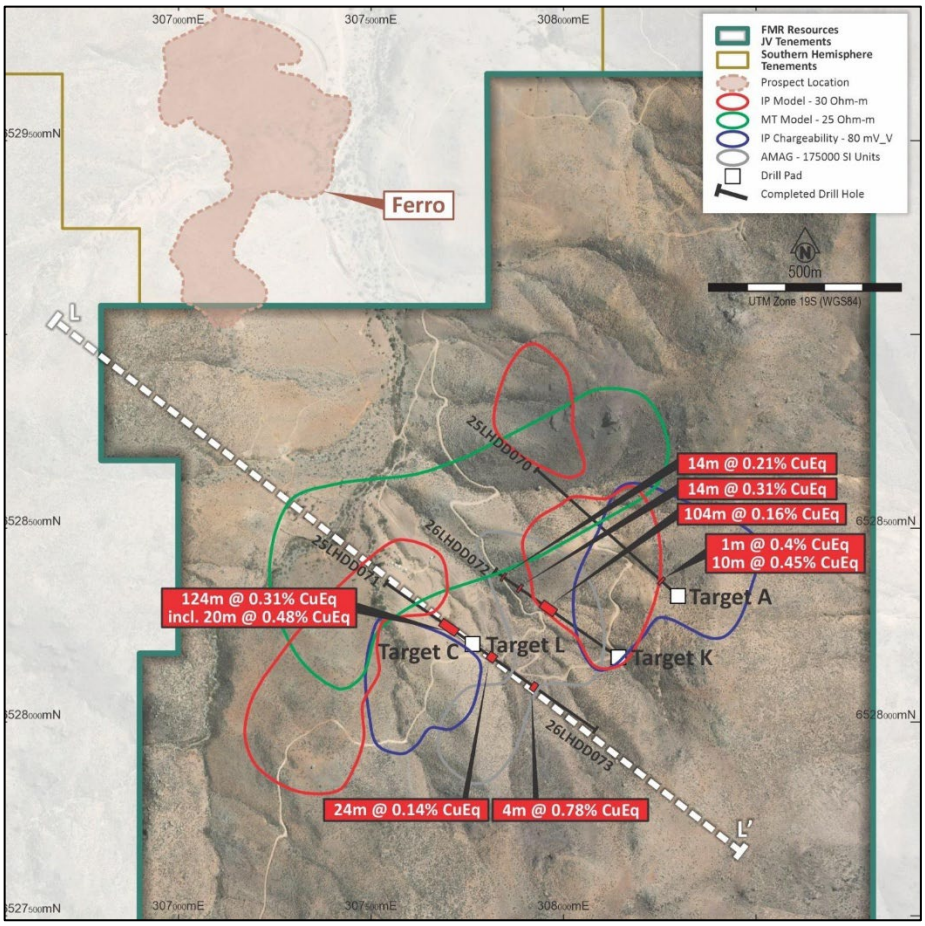


*Figure 9: Plan view of the Curiosity targets, drillholes and intersections. Source: FMR Resources*

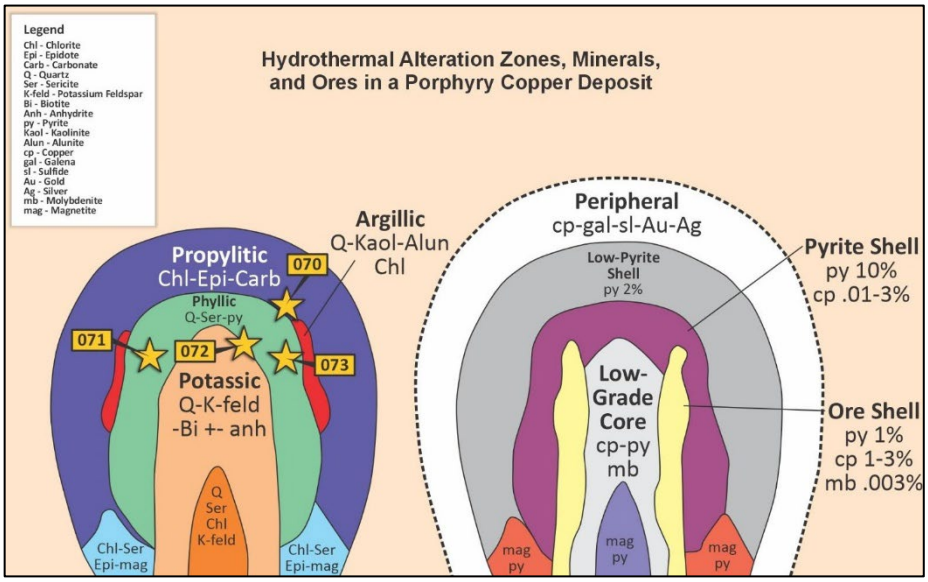


*Figure 10: Conceptual model - Curiosity target drilling: FMR Resources*



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**Mineral Resource Estimations**

Three MREs were published prior to the most recent 2025 upgrade, with these as follows:

- April 2012 - Total resources of 118.4 Mt @ 0.30% Cu and 0.09 g/t Au, Central Zone, using a 0.24% Cu cutoff - 54.8% Measured, 34.9% Indicated and 10.3% Inferred, with Mo only estimated for Measured and Inferred Resources,
- October 2012 - Total resources of 161.6 Mt @ 0.30% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au and 0.004% Mo, using a 0.28% CuEq cutoff over all deposits - 55% Measured, 35.7% Indicated and 9.3% Inferred,
- August 2013 - Total resources of 168.8 Mt @ 0.277% Cu, 0.132 g/t Au and 70 ppm Mo, using a 0.28% Cu cutoff over all deposits - 66.4% Measured, 21.9% Indicated and 11.7% Inferred; and,

The initial upgrade largely increased resources and included Cerro and Ferro, with the latest incrementally increasing resources and upgrading a further proportion to Measured.

A key advance is the updated MRE of the Cerro, Ferro and Central deposits, released to the market on July 30, 2025 (Table 2, Appendix 2). The resources and exploration target are shown graphically in Figures 11 to 13.

| Zone | Measured Resources | Indicated Resources | Measured and Indicated Resources | Inferred Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Porphyry | 90.9 @ 0.42% | 10.2 @ 0.33% | 101.1 @ 0.41% | 24.5 @ 0.31% |
| Cerro | 41.9 @ 0.40% | 4.9 @ 0.32% | 46.8 @ 0.39% | 13.7 @ 0.32% |
| Ferro | 19.1 @ 0.32% | 7.1 @ 0.34% | 26.2 @ 0.32% | 5.9 @ 0.32% |
| **Total (rounded)** | **151.9 @ 0.40%** | **22.2 @ 0.33%** | **174.1 @ 0.39%** | **44.1 @ 0.31%** |
| **Total Measured, Indicated & Inferred (Mt) (CuEq%)** | | | | **218.2 @ 0.38%** |

*Table 2: Llahuin JORC 2025-Compliant MRE by Zone Source: Southern Hemisphere.*

The MRE (MI&I) contains 496,600 t of Cu, 654,900 oz of Au and 12,500 t of Mo (830,000 t of CuEq). This compares to the previous (2013) MRE (MI&I) of 168.8 Mt @ 0.403% CuEq (using a CuEq% cutoff of 0.28%), containing 468,500 T of Cu, 717,600 oz of Au, and 11,400 t of Mo, or 680,000 t of CuEq.

A key difference between the 2025 and 2013 estimates has been the lowering of the cut-off grade due to increased metal prices, increasing tonnage and the contained copper and molybdenum, but decreasing the gold content. The difference in contained gold is due to the grade, which is 0.93 g/t in the current MRE, and 0.13 g/t in 2013 - this reflects different estimation parameters including top cuts.

The Resources have not been constrained by an optimised pit; however a visual comparison of the current and 2013 Central block models indicates that most of the 2025 material falls within the previous pit shell, which was calculated at lower prices, and we may expect a larger pit shell from a new optimisation.

In addition to the MRE, the Company has released an Exploration Target of between

- 262.7 Mt and 339.9 Mt @ 0.2% to 0.3% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au and 0.01% Mo (Figure 13).



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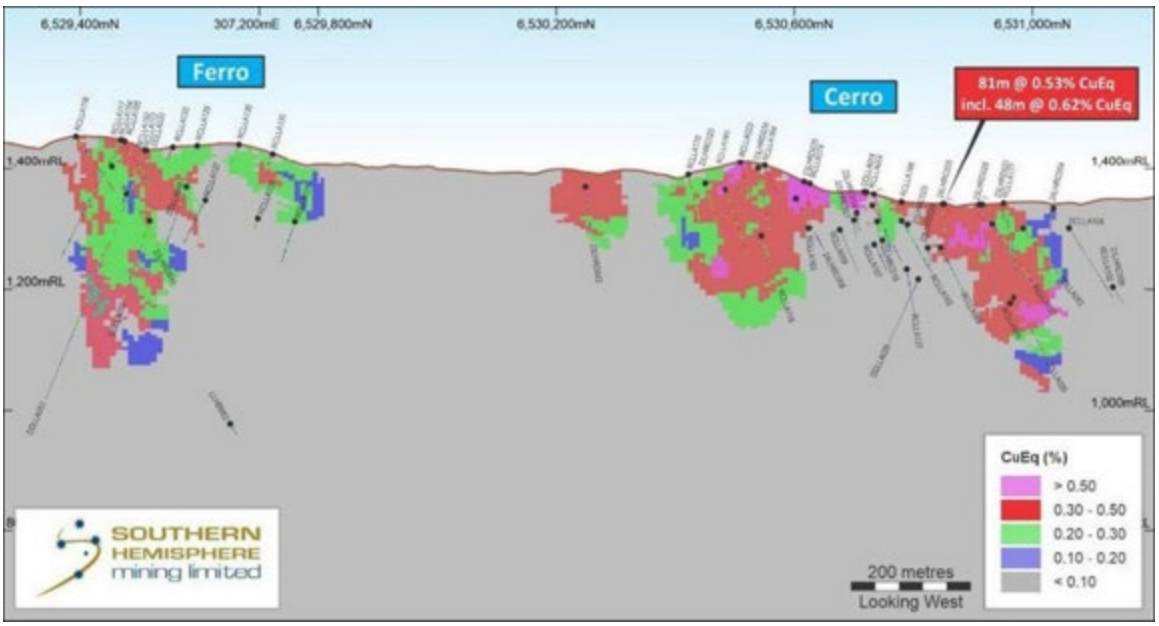


Figure 11: Long section, looking west, of the updated Cerro and Ferro block models. Source: Southern Hemisphere

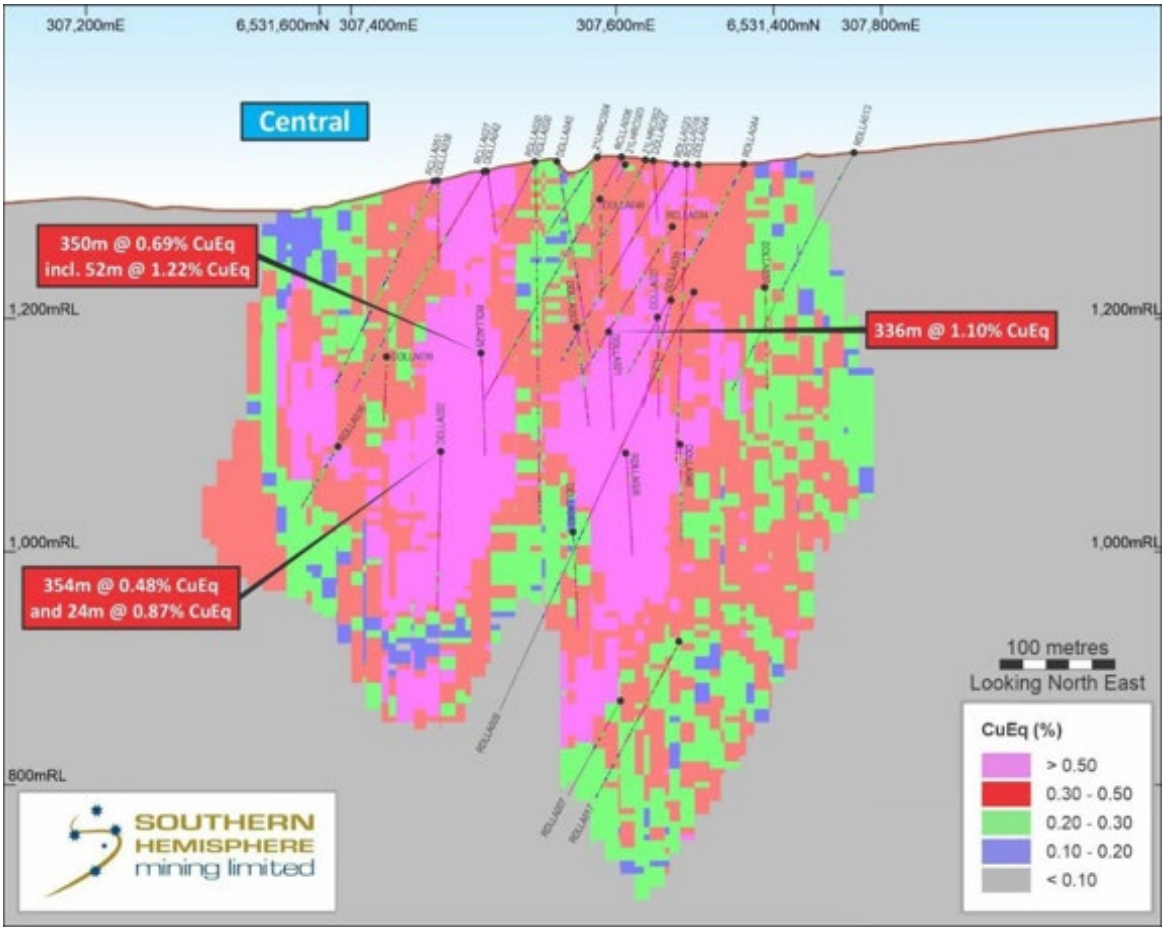


*Figure 12. Shows a section through the Central block model, highlighting the higher-grade core zone - note that resources are not constrained by the optimised pit, although the 2013 pit would incorporate the majority of this material. Source: Southern Hemisphere*



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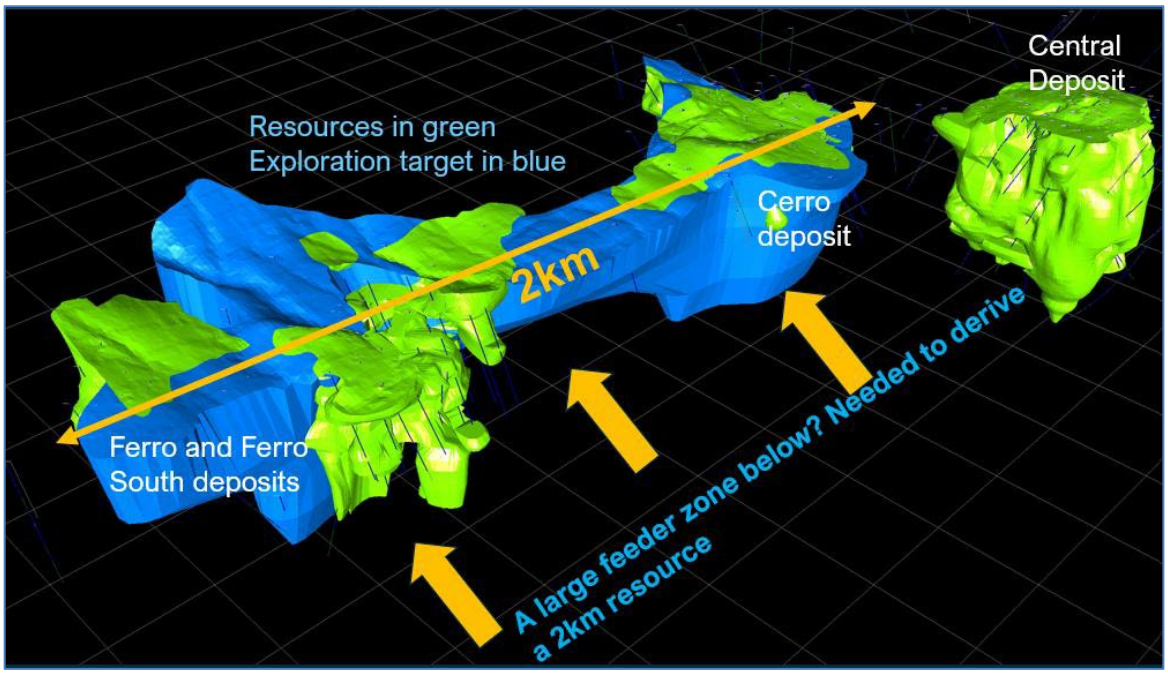


*Figure 13: 2025 resource and exploration target shapes, looking to the NW. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

**Metallurgy**

The Project has seen first-pass metallurgical testwork, demonstrating excellent metallurgical properties, with good potential for improvement through optimisation work - nevertheless, porphyry mineralisation is generally "well-behaved" metallurgically (Table 4). This work included testing the work index and flotation characteristics, with the latter including rougher and cleaner cells, and closed loop flotation.

The work index tests on six samples indicated power consumption of between 11.74 kWh/t and 14.84 kWh/t, with the majority below 12.49 kWh/t, indicating a low to moderate consumption.

A summary of results of the flotation testwork is shown in Table 3, with the resource weighted average showing a copper recovery of 84% to a high grade 28% concentrate, and 47% Au recovery to 4.9 g/t in the concentrate. Further work has shown a constant tail for gold in the flotation, hence higher-grade mineralisation will result in higher recoveries.

Deleterious elements are low, and thus these results are considered to be very positive, particularly that they are preliminary only, with mineralisation yet to be subject to optimisation work. In addition, test work needs to be undertaken on molybdenum mineralisation, which is a common by-product of similar mineralised systems.

| Sample | % of Resource | Feed Grade % Cu | Feed Grade g/t Au | Cu Recovery % | Au Recovery % | Concentrate Grade % Cu | Concentrate grade g/t Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UGM-01 | 37 | 0.46 | 0.142 | 85 | 47 | 32 | 6.1 |
| UGM-02 | 11 | 0.44 | 0.15 | 91 | 57 | 31 | 8.8 |
| UGM-03/06 | 11 | 0.28 | 0.067 | 75 | 52 | 16 | 2.6 |
| UGM-04 | 13 | 0.33 | 0.046 | 81 | 41 | 28 | 2.3 |
| UGM-09 | 16 | 0.33 | 0.066 | 88 | 41 | 26 | 3.4 |
| **TOTAL/WT AV.** | **88** | **0.39** | **0.106** | **84** | **47** | **28** | **4.9** |

*Table 3: Metallurgical flotation test work results. Source: Southern Hemisphere*



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## BACKGROUND

The Company was listed on the back of Los Pumas, which was the focus of activities from 2009 to 2011, after which the focus moved to Llahuin. A positive PEA/PFS, based on producing ~300,000 tpa of concentrate for export, was delivered in 2011, however further work was not undertaken until 2021, with Southern Hemisphere then looking at the potential to produce battery grade HPMSM.

As mentioned previously, the Company is considering options for Los Pumas, including those required for funding a development, else a sale, or, when the time is right, a spin-out.

## LOCATION, GEOGRAPHY AND TENURE

Los Pumas is located in the extreme north of Chile, close to the Peruvian border, and 175 km by Ruta 11 and A-23 from the port city of Arica (14, pop. 300,000), and also adjacent to the recently reopened La Paz to Arica railway line.


*Figure 14: Los Pumas location. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

The nearest town is Putre (pop. 2,500, 35 km), the capital of the Parinacota Province of the Arica-Parinacota Region. Geographically Los Pumas is located in the Altiplano of the High Andes, at an altitude of 3,800 m, on the eastern bank of the ~250 m deep Rio Lluta valley, and within 10s of km of six volcanic complexes, including the 5,800 m Holocene aged Taapaca volcano. The climate at Putre is cold semi-arid, with average annual precipitation of 376 mm.

The Project is located 55 km from the 10.2 MW Chapiquina hydroelectric power station, which feeds into the ~4,500 MW "Sistema Interconectado del Norte Grande" grid system. The main industries include tourism, and grazing and farming on areas irrigated from the Rio Lluta and Rio Putra, fed largely by snow melt from the Andean Cordillera.

The tenements include seven 100% exploitation and exploration tenements, and one tenement application, with a total area of 1,209 ha.



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## *GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION*

### Regional and Project Geology

The regional (and project) geology is characterised by volcano-sedimentary rocks of Oligocene to Quaternary age, related to the latest episodes of Andean volcanism. Volcanics include flat-lying to gently dipping flows and pyroclastics, with compositions ranging from basaltic to rhyolitic, and related to the strato-volcanos in the region. There are also some intercalated sedimentary sequences sourced from the volcanics.

The Project geology is dominated by volcanic rocks of the Upper Miocene Huaylas Formation, and the overlying Upper Pliocene Lauca Ignimbrite (Figure 15) - these are overlain by Pleistocene intermediate to acid volcanic and volcanic-derived units. Another unit is a dacitic-andesitic flow sourced from the Taapaca volcano, which bisects the main Los Pumas manto mineralisation.

**Figure 7.2_2**
**Los Pumas Project – South Hemisphere Mining**
**Schematic Stratigraphic Column with the Typical Manganese Mineralization**

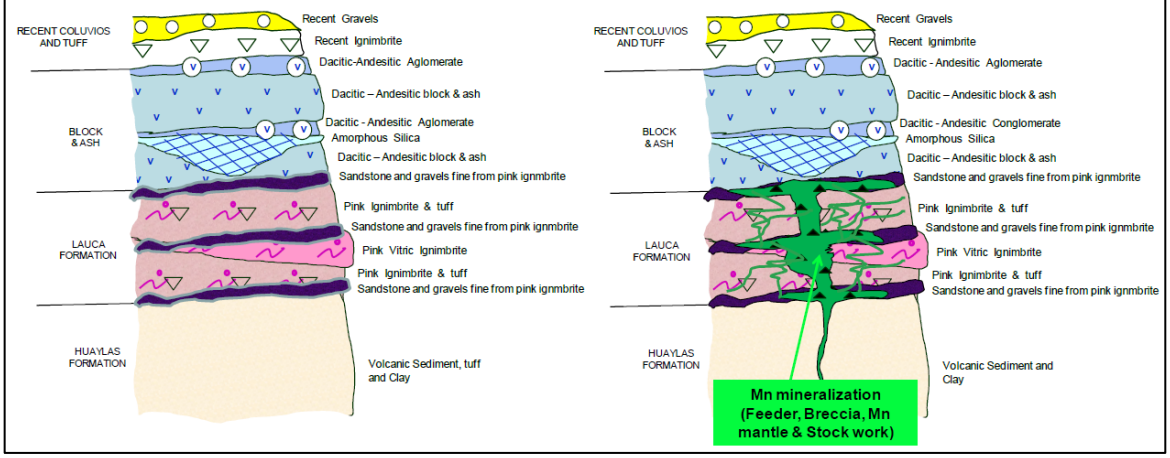


*Figure 15: Los Pumas and regional stratigraphy. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

### Mineralisation

Mineralisation is manto in style (Figures 15 and 16), with the main manganese mineral being cryptomelane ($K(Mn4+, Mn2+)_8O_{16}$).

Mineralisation has been defined in four lithologic units, each with different characteristics, including metallurgical performance:

- UG1 - block and ash,
- UG 2/3 - ignimbrite - Lauca Formation; and UG 4 - volcanic sediment - Huaylas Formation.

The main sub-horizontal, stratabound mineralisation is between 3 m and 15 m in thickness, is largely hosted in the Lauca Ignimbrite, and forms two targets - the northern which covers an area of 1.7 km x 0.6 km, and the southern covering 1 km x 0.2 km - as mentioned these are separated by a later, but still pre-mineralisation lava flow.

Mineralisation has been defined to an average depth of ~30 m - drilling was undertaken to a depth of ~ 5 m below the base of the ignimbrite. The bisecting flow, and more ductile footwall contain narrow veinlets and stockworks of high-grade mineralisation.

The hydrothermal mineralisation has been introduced into the flat ignimbrite layer through sub-vertical feeders - given that all drilling has been vertical these feeders have not been adequately tested. The feeders, located within both the Huaylas and Lauca Formations, have the potential to host higher grade mineralisation, and thus provide upside.



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Mineralisation is visual, with the dark cryptomelane contrasting with the light-coloured host rocks, with there also being a distinct density difference between host and mineralisation.

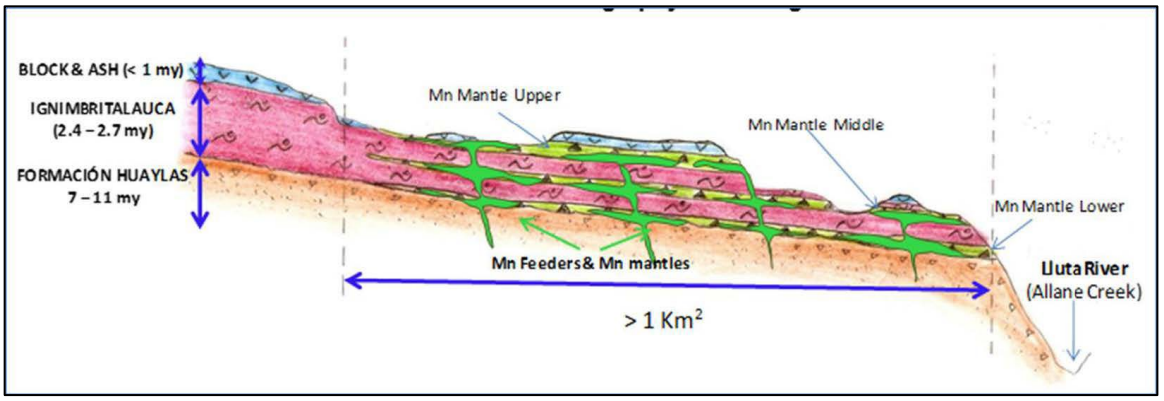


*Figure 16: Los Pumas mineralisation. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

## EXPLORATION HISTORY AND RESOURCES

Significant work, which we will describe briefly, has been undertaken on the Project, initially from 2008 to 2010 (the Company's IPO was based on Los Pumas), with this culminating on a Preliminary Economic Assessment - the Project was revisited in 2022-2023.

Exploration work undertaken up until the 2010 PEA included:

- Geological mapping, Rock chip grab sampling,
- Drilling of 32 DD holes for 651 m,
- Drilling of 487 RC holes for 14,204 m (largely on 50 m x 50 m centres); and, Sinking of four winzes (bulk metallurgical sampling) for 62 metres.

Other work included metallurgical testwork, with further work completed recently, and the estimation of an MRE, with this also recently updated.

### Resource Estimations

The initial MRE of 13.21 Mt @ 8.24% Mn was released in May 2010, with this upgraded in October 2010 (14.30 Mt @ 7.89% Mn) and March 2011 (23.73 Mt @ 7.85% Mn).

This was updated in May 2023 to 30.26 Mt @ 6.24% Mn, largely through decreasing the cutoff grade from 4% Mn to 2.5% Mn - 2.5% Mn was the economic cutoff grade in the March 2023 estimation. The JORC 2004-compliant 2010 MRE included a significantly larger, but lower grade resource of 264 Mt @ 2.40% Mn.

The current MRE is presented in Table 5, which updated the previous JORC 2004-compliant MRE to JORC 2012-compliance.

There is significant upside to this - logging was done on a meter by metre basis, and not to geological boundaries (which are clear with this style of mineralisation), which should increase grade, and as well, the feeders have not been adequately tested.

| Resource | Tonnes | Mn % | Al % | $Fe_2O_3$ % | K % | P % | $SiO_2$ % | SG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicated | 23,324,038 | 6.21 | 5.71 | 2.78 | 2.98 | 0.05 | 57.07 | 2.15 |
| Inferred | 6,940,715 | 6.34 | 5.85 | 3.05 | 2.83 | 0.05 | 54.61 | 2.14 |
| **Total** | **30,264,753** | **6.24** | **5.74** | **2.84** | **2.95** | **0.05** | **56.50** | **2.15** |

*Table 5: Los Pumas JORC 2012-compliant MRE. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

## Metallurgical Testwork

Two phases of metallurgical testwork have been completed – an initial dense media separation ("DMS") programme completed for the PEA, and leaching testwork undertaken in 2023, looking at the potential for on-site chemical production for the EV battery market.

The DMS work was positive, highlighting the potential to produce a high Mn grade concentrate - results are presented in Table 6. However, one recommendation from the PEA was that the flow-sheet be optimised to increase the recovery of Mn units.

We have seen no results for the deleterious or other elements in the concentrate, however the PEA raised the potential that the concentrate would be suitable for the production of silica-manganese, given a high silica content.

| Lithology | % of Resource | Recovery % | Conc. Grade % Mn |
|---|---|---|---|
| UG1 | 29.0 | 60.0 | 38.0 |
| UG2/3 | 49.0 | 63.0 | 41.5 |
| UG4 | 22.0 | 55.0 | 30.0 |
| **Total** | **100** | **60.4** | **38.0** |

*Table 6: Los Pumas DMS testwork results. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

More recent work has concentrated on investigating the on site production of high purity manganese sulphate monohydrate ("HPMSM", MnSO4.H2O, 32.5% Mn) for use in the battery industry.

Initial investigations looked at the conventional production route, which includes an initial reducing roast stage and several hydro metallurgical stages - this is a relatively complex, energy intensive process, however has the potential to produce by-products, including electro-manganese metal, agricultural manganese sulphate ("MSM") and agricultural sulphate of potash ("SOP").

However, several reagents are required, including coal (or another reducing agent), limestone, hydrated lime and ammonium sulphide.

More recently the Company has undertaken first stage leach testwork on Los Pumas concentrate, teaming up with Mn Energy Limited ("Mn Energy") using a patented SO2 leach process, that has several fewer steps than the standard roast/leach path , particularly the roasting.

Initial work has shown that the leaching the concentrate can produce a 80 g/L Mn solution.

This recovered 99% of Mn under "standard" conditions, although "standard"is not defined in the release - we assume that this is at room temperature and pressure.

A benefit of the leach, rather than the concentrate route, is that there is the potential to economically treat the broad zones of lower grade mineralisation.

## Pre-Feasibility Study/PEA

In short, the 2011 study produced positive results, based on a 2.5 Mtpa mining operation, producing 300,000 tpa of a 38% Mn concentrate over a seven year mine life. This was based on a FOB Arica Port price of US$7.40/dmtu, operating costs of US$3.50/ dmtu and up-front capital costs of US$74.3 million.

The current price of 38% Mn FOB South Africa is ~US$3.10/dmtu.



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On April 29, 2025, Southern Hemisphere announced the application for two ELs located over Mesoproterozoic units of the Collier Basin (formerly the Bangemall Basin) north of Meekatharra in Western Australia (Figures 17 and 18).

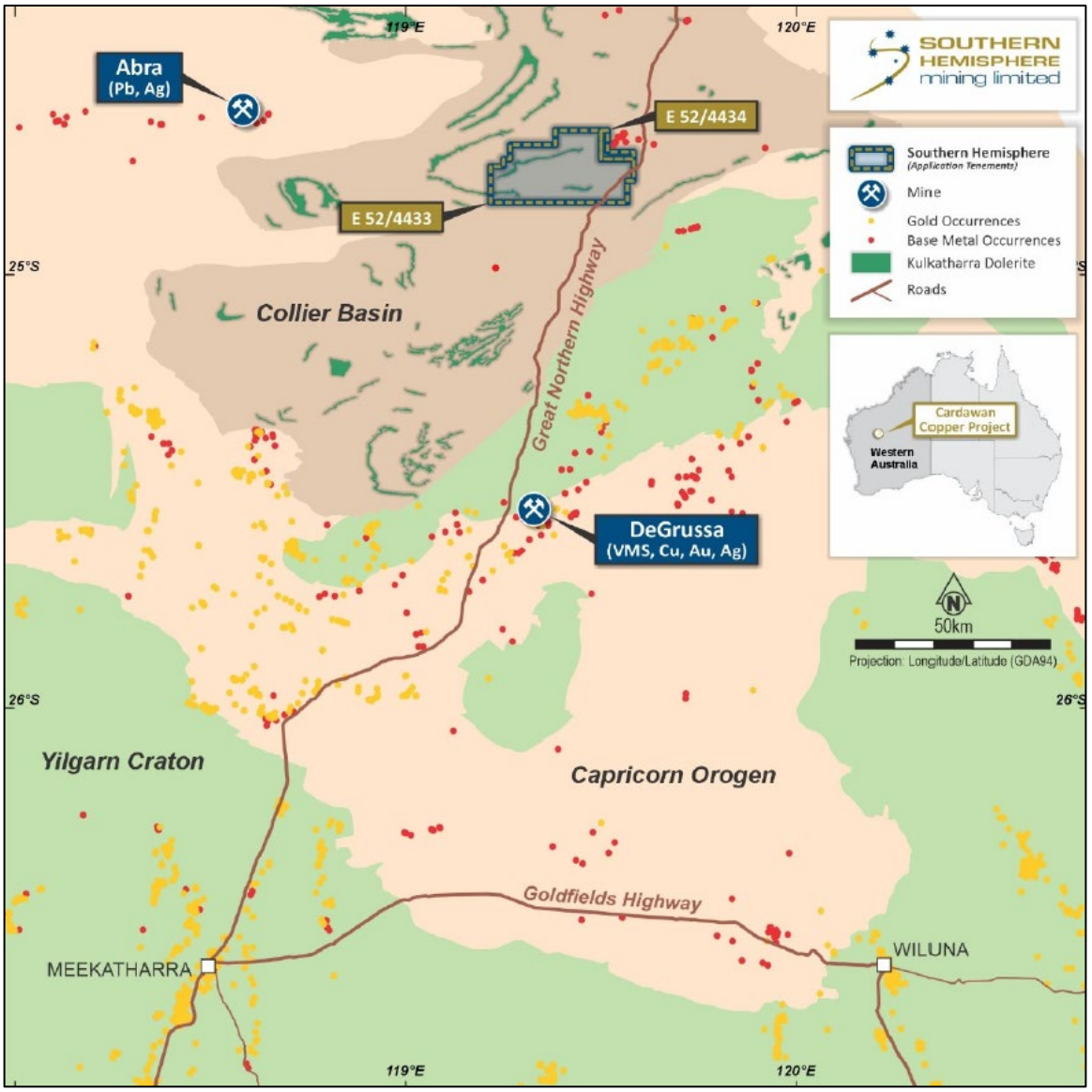


*Figure 17: Cardawan applications. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

The applications cover 177 subblocks (551 km2) of prospective rocks and are located over and to the west of the Great Northern Highway, 240 km north of Meekatharra, and 90 km north of the DeGrussa VMS Cu-Au mine. The target mineralisation style is sedimentary copper, with the historic Kumarina Group of copper deposits being located to ENE of the applications (Figures 9 and 10).



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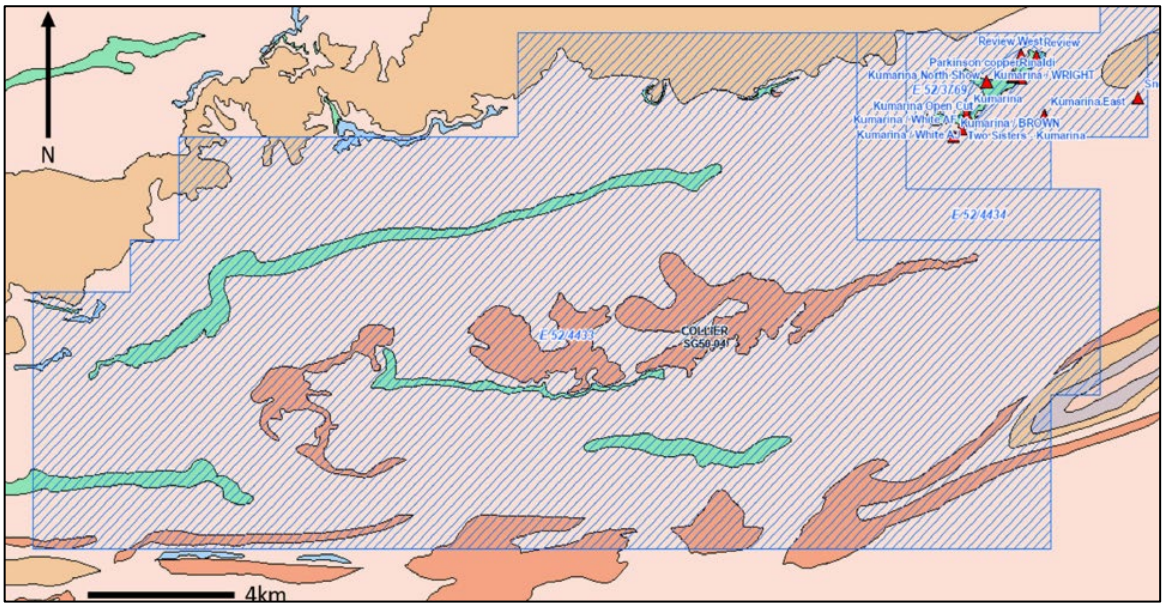


*Figure 18: Cardawan geology - sedimentary siliciclastic rocks are brown and tan, and the Kulkatharra Dolerite in green. Source: Southern Hemisphere*

The Kumarina deposits produced copper intermittently from their discovery in 1913 until the 1970s, however production records are incomplete - the workings include a series of small pits and shafts over a strike of some 5 km (source: Horseshoe Metals website, extracted 1/10/25). Horseshoe currently has an MRE over the Rinaldi deposit of 835 Kt @ 1.3% Cu.

However, the Collier Basin is best known for Sandfire's 2009 high grade Cu-Au VMS DeGrussa discovery, followed in 2015 by the nearby Monty discovery in the same host sequence.

The tenements are considered prospective for, amongst others, Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation related to the Capricorn Orogen aged Kulkatharra Dolerite, which intrudes the sedimentary package.

Known mineralisation in the area is hosted in shears and quartz veins, and there has been now reported drilling in the tenement area - given the rock types and geological history, there is also the potential for sedimentary hosted copper mineralisation.

Cardawan provides an early stage, relatively low cost exploration play, with significant upside leverage in an underexplored area.



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# BENCHMARKING AND PEER GROUP COMPARISON

## BENCHMARKING

Southern Hemisphere is one of several listed companies, mainly on the ASX and TSX, looking at large tonnage, relatively low-grade styles of deposits, including porphyry and IOCG mineralisation.

Investors at the junior end are generally cautious of deposits with grades of below say around 0.8% CuEq, however there are several deposits globally that operate at lower grades (Table 6), and several exploration/evaluation companies with significantly higher valuations than Southern Hemisphere that have deposits with similar or lower global grades than that of Llahuin (Table 7).

Such deposits require large tonnages to allow for the combination of throughput and mine life that can take advantage of economies of scale and pay back the significant capital.

Several factors can allow for a relatively lower grade hurdle for a potentially viable operation through decreased costs and hence higher margins, including, amongst others:

- Close to infrastructure, including utilities and transport, Reasonable electricity costs,
- Good metallurgy (higher grade concentrates result, amongst others, in lower overall transport and smelter costs, and higher recoveries result in higher revenue),
- Potential for a higher-grade starter pit; and,
- Low strip ratio.

Given relatively low operating and AISC margins, even incremental decreases in costs, and/or increases in revenue can have a significant effect on overall project economics.

Table 7 presents a summary list of a selection of generally large-scale, low-grade copper mines producing concentrates, highlighting that lower grades are manageable and can deliver a reasonable operating margin - costs are for H1, 2025.

Here we have presented metrics in terms of CuEq grades, with this based on US metals prices of $12,500/t Cu, $4,500/oz Au, $80/kg Mo and $70/oz Ag - we have also applied a generalised recovery of 85% to the CuEq Reserve grade, to get recovered grade to compare to the C1 operating costs presented in terms of CuEq.

That being said, some, but not all, of these are old operations, and had paid off capital with higher grade starter mineralisation, however, one exception is Gibraltar, for which Taseko spent ~C$800 million refurbishing the as then mothballed operation.

| Operation | Owner | Location | Mill T'put Mtpa | C1 Opex USD | C1 Opex CuEq @ $12,000/t | CuEq Grade - Reserves | CuEq Grade Recovered @ 85% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gibraltar | Trekor | BC | 24 | $13.21 | 0.11% | 0.25% | 0.21% |
| Constancia | Hudbay | Peru | 29 | $14.06 | 0.12% | 0.28% | 0.24% |
| Mount Milligan | Centerra | BC | 20 | $15.58 | 0.13% | 0.45% | 0.38% |
| Copper Mountain | Hudbay | BC | 13 | $18.47 | 0.15% | 0.38% | 0.32% |
| Highland Valley | Teck | BC | 49 | $14.43 | 0.12% | 0.34% | 0.29% |
| Sierra Gorda | KGHM/ S32 | Chile | 43 | $18.90 | 0.16% | 0.63% | 0.54% |

| Operation | Owner | Location | Mill T'put Mtpa | C1 Opex USD | C1 Opex CuEq @ $12,000/t | CuEq Grade - Reserves | CuEq Grade Recovered @ 85% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mina Ministro Hales | Codelco | Chile | 19 | $35.00 | 0.29% | 0.72% | 0.61% |
| Red Chris | Newmont/ Imperial | BC | 8 | $30.00 | 0.25% | 1.14% | 0.97% |
| Salobo | Vale | Brazil | 32 | $12.34 | 0.10% | 0.96% | 0.82% |

*Table 7: Global examples of low-grade copper mining operations. Source: Figures are as at H1, 2025. C1 costs are sourced from company releases, however previous data has been used for Ministro Hales and Salobo, where operation specific costs are not readily available.*

The througput weighted average of the above is US$17.30/tonne, although this is skewed by the higher grade Mina Ministro Hales and Red Chris deposits.

A 2024 analysis included a review of development studies for several porphyry projects globally with throughputs of between 20 Mtpa and 52 Mtpa, with the following outcomes:

- Average net revenue of US$25.72/tonne milled (0.30% CuEq recovered grade, assumed 5% Ad Valorem royalty, not accounting for smelter costs),
- Average site operating costs of US$11.17/tonne milled, Average strip ratio of 1.45:1; and,
- Average site operating margin of US$14.56/tonne milled.

Amortisation of capex (including up-front, expansion, sustaining and closing) is in the order of US$4/RoM tonne for a normalised 20-year operation, thus overall margins, excluding head office and financing is in the order of US$11/tonne milled.

These projects are all well situated with regards to infrastructure, so in these respects we consider them similar to Llahuin.

A near development project included in the above is Zafranal in Peru, owned 80% by Teck and 20% by Mitsubishi - applicable figures, largely from the 2016 Pre-Feasibility Study include:

- Open pit Reserves of 440 Mt, with a 19 year mine life and average throughput of 21.5 Mtpa,
- Strip ratio of 1.46: 1,
- LoM grades of 0.38% Cu and 0.07% Au (0.43% CuEq), with grades of 0.63% Cu for the first five years,
- Variable metallurgical recoveries of up to 89.5% for Cu and 56% for Au - our calculations from LoM production figures indicate average recoveries of ~85% for Cu and ~48% for Au,
- LoM C1 costs of US$10.50/tonne milled,
- Pre-start capex of US$1,157 million (more recent news has suggested that this could reach US$2,000 million), sustaining capex of US$236 million and closure costs of US$136 million; and,
- 150 km by road to port, 96 km to grid power and 35 km to an aquifer.

Another example, although not included in the above due to lack of published data, is El Espino, with the last publicly released resource of 240 Mt @ 0.59% CuEq, although we would expect that this may have changed considerably since Explorator's 2010 estimate.

Pucobre completed a friendly takeover of Explorator in May 2011, acquiring the ~83% of Explorator which it didn't already own for ~C$55 million.

As mentioned previously El Espino is currently being developed.



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## Llahuin Advantages

Below we discuss key positive parameters that could have a positive effect on revenue and costs as they relate to Llahuin - just to reiterate, at current, parameters relating to Llahuin are:

- MRE of 218.2 Mt @ 0.38% CuEq,
- Near surface, low strip ratio, with potential for higher grade starter pits,
- Good metallurgy including a low to moderate bond work index, an average of - 84% Cu recovery to a 28% Cu concentrate, 47% Au recovery to 4.9 g/t in the Cu concentrate; and,
- At low altitude and well served by infrastructure.

We note that the metallurgical results are preliminary and not optimised and thus may expect improvements with ongoing work.

**Infrastructure**

Installing, and/or connecting to the necessary infrastructure (predominantly power, water, transport) has the potential to add up to many $100's of millions to the capital cost of a major mining project, having a significant affect on investment hurdles and the ability to obtain financing.

This can also significantly affect operating costs, including amongst others power (site generated vs grid, running a desalination plant and water pumping) and, if remote, transport costs for consumables, products, equipment and materials during construction for example.

Power is a critical cost, commonly comprising over 30% of the total operating cost of a mine; and, in Chile water is critical, particularly in the Atacama, where water is commonly piped from coastal desalination plants, which themselves need considerable power to operate.

As mentioned earlier Llahuin is well placed with respect to infrastructure (as is Los Pumas), with the potential positive effect on costs.

**Metallurgy**

The predominant effects of metallurgy are on revenue, however, can also affect capital and operating costs.

On the revenue side, good recoveries to a high-grade concentrate increase direct revenue through more metal being recovered, as well as obviating smelter penalties and higher costs per unit of metal from lower grade concentrates.

Higher grade concentrates also result in lower transport costs (operating and capital) as well as the potential for lower mine site capital, should metal output rather than RoM throughput, be the key design parameter.

Softer ore (as is the case at Llahuin), can also result in lower operating (electricity, wear and tear) and capital (mill size) costs, as can mineralisation that is amenable to coarser grinding.

**Higher Grade Starter Pit**

A higher-grade starter pit has the benefits of increasing revenue at the critical pay-back period of an operation, as well as, with a low strip ratio, having decreased costs.

Higher grade near surface mineralisation may also lend itself to a staged operation, with lower up-front capital and overall costs, with higher revenue.

**Strip Ratio**

The strip ratio of an open cut operation has a major effect on costs, both capital and operating - resources are commonly defined by their "break-even strip ratio", which defines whether a block of mineralisation is economic or not with all other factors being equal.

On the operating cost side, given that a ball-park figure for moving a tonne of dirt is in the order of US$2.00 to US$3.00, an operation with a strip ratio of say 1: 1 (Waste: Ore) has up to a US$3.00/ROM tonne cost


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(and hence EBITDA) advantage over one with a strip ratio of 2: 1 - this is significant given potential margins as discussed above.

This can also affect capital costs, with, for owner operated mining, a larger fleet being required for a higher strip ratio, and also on the capital front, the requirement for pre-stripping or cut-backs will add capital.

### General Comments

Given a dearth of higher-grade discoveries, will we see more market acceptance, including risk funding for exploration/evaluation through to development funding, of the lower grade deposits to meet forecast shortfalls in supply?

On the development side, these will generally give lower returns than higher grade operations, however porphyries have the potential, with proper cost management, to give acceptable and steady returns over many years.

## *PEERS*

Table 8 presents a selected group of Southern Hemispheres peers, ranked on enterprise value ("EV") per tonne of CuEq metal in equity resources.

| Company | Project | EV Undiluted (A$m) | Global Resource (kt) | Global CuEq Grade | Contained CuEq kT, Equity Share | EV/T CuEq% equity share | Project Stage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marimaca | Marimaca, Chile | $893.3 | 234,700 | 0.39% | 912 | $1,111 | DFS Complete |
| Rex Minerals | Hillside SA, Hog Ranch Nevada | $349.9 | 501,500 | 0.68% | 3,389 | $103 | Takeover Value |
| Atex Resources | Valeriano, Chile | $801.9 | 2,033,000 | 0.83% | 8,298 | $90 | Resource Expansion/Update Drilling |
| Hot Chili | Costa Fuego, Chile | $287.8 | 1,001,000 | 0.47% | 4,170 | $59 | Development Studies |
| Xanadu Mines | Kharmatgai, Mongolia | $178.1 | 2,200,000 | 0.41% | 3,428 | $52 | Development Studies |
| Caravel | Caravel, WA | $152.0 | 1,277,000 | 0.24% | 3,038 | $45 | DFS commencement |
| Alma Metals | Briggs, Qld | $22.7 | 415,000 | 0.27% | 566 | $43 | Drilling, Resource Expansion |
| Sunstone Metals | Bramaderos, Al Palmar, Ecuador | $45.2 | 294,000 | 0.55% | 1,372 | $32 | Drilling, Development Studies |
| Southern Hemisphere | Llahuin, Chile | $24.92 | 218,000 | 0.37% | 813 | $30 | Resource Expansion, exploration |
| Celsius Resources | MCB - Philippines, Opuwa, Namibia | $11.4 | 880,000 | 0.68% | 5,933 | $1.50 | Permitted, Detailed Design - MCB, Looking to Dispose of Namibia |

*Table 8: Southern Hemisphere peer group comparison. Source: Excel Stock Data, Company reports, Breakaway analysis , EV as at COB September 15, 2026). Non-AUD figures converted to AUD using current exchange rates.*

We have used this to present the relative value between the different companies, however this figure will be affected by numerous factors, both technical and market, and should be used with caution, and as a



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guide only. The EV is the undiluted market capitalisation, less cash, plus debt - in the case of Solgold debt includes the current value of royalty sales that have been entered into.

All figures have been converted to Australian Dollars at current exchange rates.

The CuEq metal content has been calculated using the same prices as those used in Table 7 - again, metallurgical recoveries have not been taken into account.

The contained metal includes that for all deposits - in the case of Rex Minerals, Hog Ranch is included, and for Celsius, the Opuwa Project in Namibia is included, although Celsius is looking to dispose of the asset - should Opuwa not be included, the metal inventory will decrease by ~40% and the EV/T CuEq will increase accordingly.

Companies presented include those with large, relatively low-grade deposits, including porphyry and IOCG, with all generally having reasonable access to infrastructure, and in known mining jurisdictions.

We would expect the metric to increase with in an increase in the resource tonnage to a size that would be considered to support a viable operation - as mentioned before something in the order of 300 Mt may meet these criteria - in addition to the multiple increasing it would also apply to more tonnes of contained copper.

The one outlier here is Marimaca - one key technical difference is that it is looking at a potentially lower cost heap leach, SXEW IOCG operation, with over half of the copper content being acid soluble, and with the project being within 50 km of all required utilities and infrastructure.

Also, the value for Rex is that for the completed Scheme of Arrangement - this was priced at around a 100% premium to the then prevailing share price, with Rex also holding the Hog Ranch Gold Project.

The other takeover value is for Xanadu, which was acquired by a Mongolian group through an off-market takeover at A$0.08/share - prior to the announcement of the deal Xanadu had been trading at around A$0.05/share, with the deal being done at a 60% premium.



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**Mr Mark Stowell – Chartered Accountant - Chairman** - Mr Stowell is a Chartered Accountant with over 20 years of corporate finance and resource business management experience. He served as manager in the corporate division of Arthur Anderson and subsequently in the establishment and management of a number of successful ventures as principal, including resource companies operating in Australia and internationally.

Mr Stowell was a founder of Anvil Mining Ltd (DRC), a DRC copper explorer and developer, and on its board for seven years until 2000. He was a founder and Non-Executive Director of Incremental Petroleum Limited, an oil and gas producer with operations in Turkey and the USA, until its takeover by a USA operator. He was Chairman and founder of Mawson West Ltd, a copper producer and explorer which completed an IPO on the Toronto Stock Exchange in one of the largest base metal IPO's of 2011.

Mr Stowell was Chairman of Kula Gold through its successful gold discovery and subsequent takeover in 2026 by Forrestania Resources Ltd, and is Chairman of Sentinel Exploration Ltd, an NSX listed Western Australian gold exploration company with a recently announced gold discovery near Southern Cross WA.

**Mr David Frances - BSc (Geol) – Director** - Mr Frances is an international mining executive with a track record of developing and or transacting on assets in multiple countries. Most recently he was Executive Chairman at Tiger Resources (Democratic Republic of Congo) where he completed the restructure of both the Corporate and Operational teams.

Mr Frances also led Mawson West (TSX: MWE) from 2006 – 2012. He developed MWE from a Western Australian gold hopeful into a significant international copper producer, developer and explorer in the DRC. After delisting the Company from the ASX when it had a market capitalisation of ~$3 million then successfully completing a transaction with Anvil Mining and subsequently recommissioning and restarting the Dikulushi copper-silver mine as an unlisted public company. Mawson then listed on the TSX in one of the largest base metals IPOs in the world for 2011 with a market capitalisation of approx. $250 million.

Mr Frances also managed the South Australian office for Dominion Mining during the development of the structurally complex, high-grade Challenger gold mine.

**Mr Richard Caldwell - Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Economics and Post Grad-Diploma in Finance** – Mr Caldwell has a strong background in advising many successful natural resource and high-tech Australian companies and assisting with public listing, equity capital markets and project development financing. Mr Caldwell was formerly Head of Corporate Finance and Equity Capital Markets at StoneBridge, Head of Equity Capital Markets at Burdett Buckeridge and Young, and held a number of senior management positions at Citibank in Sydney and JP Morgan in London.

Mr Caldwell holds a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Economics from Sydney University. Until recently he was a Fellow of Macquarie University where he conceived and taught the Masters subject of Equity Capital Markets. He also has a Post Graduate Diploma in Finance from Finsia. In 2012, he was appointed as Chairman of the Ascham School Foundation, an unlisted public company. He retired from that role in 2019.

Mr Caldwell has also chaired and managed Greatcell Solar Limited, a high-tech solar company, from 2005 to 2018 in both executive and non-executive capacities.

**Mr Keith Bowker – Company Secretary -** Mr Bowker is a qualified Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce with Curtin University. Mr Bowker has experience in company secretarial, corporate compliance and financial accounting matters. Mr Bowker was also Company Secretary of ASX listed Kula Gold Limited, a gold explorer in Western Australia through to takeover in 2026

**Mr Adam Anderson - B.Sc Geol (Hons) MAusIMM - Exploration Manager** - Mr Anderson has extensive Australian and international expertise including being in the discovery team of the Golden Cities gold project in Australia, taking the project to prefeasibility. Internationally he was responsible for planning and drilling the discovery hole at the Certej Deeps Gold Porphyry in Romania, which ultimately saw the resource increase from 2 Mozs to over 4 Mozs; and responsible for seven JORC compliant copper resources in the DRC for Mawson West and others.



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## *Appendix 1 – FMR Agreement*

On June 16, 2025, the Company announced that it had signed a term sheet for a JV agreement over the four southern tenements (including the Curiosity Southern Porphyry but excluding all current MRE areas) with the Mark Creasy backed FMR Resources (Figure A1) - due diligence was successfully completed and the agreement entered into as announced on August 5, 2025.

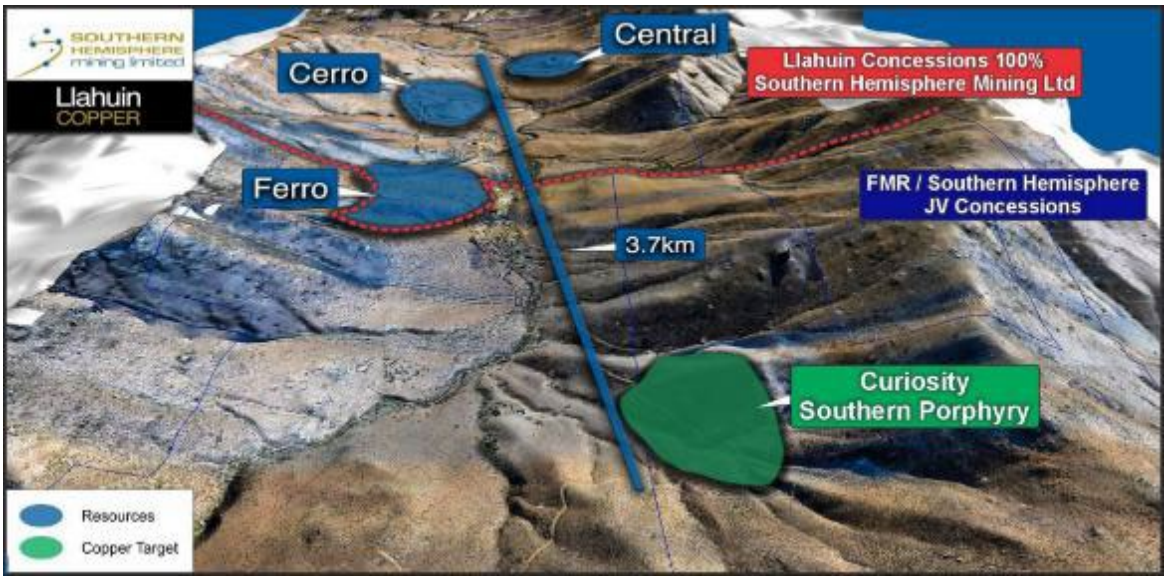


Figure A1: View looking north, showing resources, targets and concession status. Source: Southern Hemisphere

In brief, the terms of the agreement allow for FMR to earn up to 60% of the relevant tenements, through the staged expenditure of up to A$13 million, and the payment of A$2.67 million, with work including the requirement to drill at least 1,400 m into the Curiosity target.

Key terms of the agreement include:

- SUH grants to FMR the right to earn up to a 60% legal and beneficial interest in the JV Tenements, excluding SUH's Ferrocarril deposit, Ferro South and Ferro West Target as set out in the map that accompanies this announcement.
- The earn-in rights and obligations do not come into effect and are not binding on either party until FMR completes to its sole satisfaction legal and technical due diligence on the Concessions (Condition). FMR has 60 days to satisfy the Condition.
- In consideration for the grant of exclusivity and entitlement to conduct due diligence FMR must pay SUH A$20,000 cash.
- Upon satisfaction of the Condition (Satisfaction Date), FMR shall issue 937,500 Shares to SUH (Consideration Shares). These Shares shall be subject to a voluntary 6-month escrow.
- FMR has the right to earn a 50% legal and beneficial interest in the JV Tenements by expending A$3,000,000 on the JV Tenements including by drilling not less than 6,000m. (Stage 1 Earnin) over a 2-year period.
- The Stage 1 Earn-in includes a mandatory minimum expenditure requirement whereby FMR must expend a minimum of A$1,000,000 on the JV Tenements including drilling at least one drill hole of not less than 1,400m within a 1-year period.
- During the Stage 1 Earn-in, the parties will collaboratively work towards the exploration and mining of minerals in relation to the JV Tenements, including by FMR engaging, on standard commercial terms, as required and subject to availability, SUH's Llahuin exploration manager, site and expatriate contract geological team and site compliance team for technical work specific to those skill sets required.



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- FMR may elect within 30 days after completing the Stage 1 Earn-in (Stage 1 Completion) to earn an additional 10% legal and beneficial interest (60% interest in aggregate) in the JV Tenements by:
    - paying SUH $2,500,000 in cash and/or scrip (calculated on a 20-day VWAP) at FMR's election within 60 days; and,
    - Sole funding a further A$10,000,000 of expenditure over a 3-year period.
- With effect from Stage 1 Completion Date, the parties will establish a joint venture for the exploration and mining of all minerals in relation to the JV Tenements.



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## *APPENDIX 2 - 2025 LLAHUIN MRE*

| Llahuin MRE by confidence, at different cutoff grades | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CuEq % Cut-off | Tonnes million | Cu % | Au g/t | Mo % | CuEq % |
| **TOTAL MEASURED RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| 0.20 | 160.1 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.39 |
| 0.22 | 151.9 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.40 |
| 0.25 | 137.0 | 0.26 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.42 |
| **TOTAL INDICATED RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| 0.20 | 25.9 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.31 |
| 0.22 | 22.1 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.33 |
| 0.25 | 17.1 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.36 |
| **TOTAL MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| 0.20 | 186.1 | 0.23 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.38 |
| 0.22 | 174.0 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.39 |
| 0.25 | 154.1 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.41 |
| **TOTAL INFERRED RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| 0.20 | 50.9 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.30 |
| 0.22 | 44.0 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.31 |
| 0.25 | 33.0 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.34 |

*Table A1: Llahuin MRE by confidence, at different cutoff grades*

| Llahuin JORC 2012-Compliant MRE by Zone | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Measured Resources | Indicated Resources | Measured and Indicated Resources | Inferred Resources |
| Central Porphyry | 90.9 @ 0.42% | 10.2 @ 0.33% | 101.1 @ 0.41% | 24.5 @ 0.31% |
| Cerro | 41.9 @ 0.40% | 4.9 @ 0.32% | 46.8 @ 0.39% | 13.7 @ 0.32% |
| Ferro | 19.1 @ 0.32% | 7.1 @ 0.34% | 26.2 @ 0.32% | 5.9 @ 0.32% |
| **Total (rounded)** | **151.9 @ 0.40%** | **22.2 @ 0.33%** | **174.1 @ 0.39%** | **44.1 @ 0.31%** |
| **Total Measured, Indicated & Inferred (Mt) (CuEq%)** | | | | **218.2 @ 0.38%** |

*Table A2: Llahuin JORC 2012-Compliant MRE by Zone*

| Llahuin metal content | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category | Tonnage (Mt) | Copper (t) | Cu (%) | Gold (oz) | Au (g/t) | Moly (t) | Mo (%) |
| Measured | 151.9 | 371,800 | 0.24 | 494,500 | 0.10 | 8,700 | 0.006 |
| Indicated | 22.2 | 43,100 | 0.20 | 55,400 | 0.08 | 1,400 | 0.006 |
| Inferred | 44.1 | 81,700 | 0.19 | 105,000 | 0.07 | 2,400 | 0.005 |
| **Total** | **218.2** | **496,600** | | **654,900** | | **12,500** | |

*Table A3: Llahuin metal content*



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**Analyst Verification**

I, **Mark Gordon**, as the Senior Analyst, hereby certify that the views expressed in this research accurately reflect our personal views about the subject securities or issuers and no part of analyst compensation is directly or indirectly related to the inclusion of specific recommendations or views in this research.

**Disclosure**

Breakaway Research Pty Ltd (AFSL 503622) and its associates, or consultants may hold direct and indirect shares in Southern Hemisphere Mining. Breakaway Research has also received a commission on the preparation of this research note.

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