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Mark Stowell

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Issued Capital:
92,069,471

Corporate Information:
ASX Code: SUH



Rincon Los Pelambres Copper/Moly/Gold Project - Central Chile

Highlights:

- **Exploration Program for 100% owned Rincon LP Project in Central Chile**
- **Targeting large porphyry Copper/Moly/Gold system**
- **Located 9 km NW of the Antofagasta Minerals Los Pelambres Copper Mine**

Southern Hemisphere Mining (“SUH” or the “Company”)(ASX:SUH) is commencing an exploration program at the 100% owned Rincon Los Pelambres Copper/Moly/Gold project (“Rincon LP”) in central Chile.

The Rincon LP project was acquired by SUH in 2015 and covers an area of approximately 2,750ha shown in the map below (Figure 1), located 9km to the northwest of the Los Pelambres porphyry copper mine owned by Antofagasta Minerals Plc.

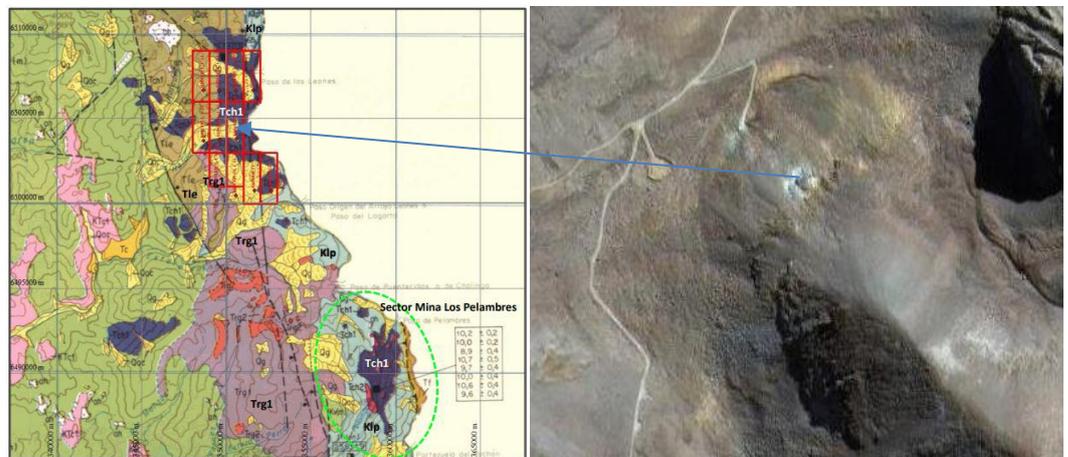


Figure 1: Alteration zone mapped in 2013 and old drill pad located on Rincon LP 7 licence

The exploration program, which is the first on the Rincon LP Project for 2019, will include a site visit to the alteration zone shown in Figure 1 to collect rock chips and map the alteration zone. The rock chip samples will be thin sectioned to identify the alteration assemblages which are well understood in the typical porphyry copper model. Based on the results of the above program, a systematic surface channel sampling program will be undertaken to define the surface extent of any alteration zones to allow better drill hole targeting.

The systematic staged exploration approach is low cost and will be closely managed by company personnel and consultants experienced in porphyry copper systems. The zone

shown in Figure 2 below is a tourmaline cemented breccia with a strike of approx 1 km and variable width between 20 and 50 m. In general, it has sub rounded clasts of various sizes, with strong quartz-sericitic alteration with a black tourmaline matrix. This zone and the drilling pads were noted by a Chilean geologist in 2013. No data on the drilling is available except the geologist noting chalcocopyrite in some of the drillchips from the RC precollar left on site. The tourmaline breccia is similar to the host breccia at Los Pelambres.

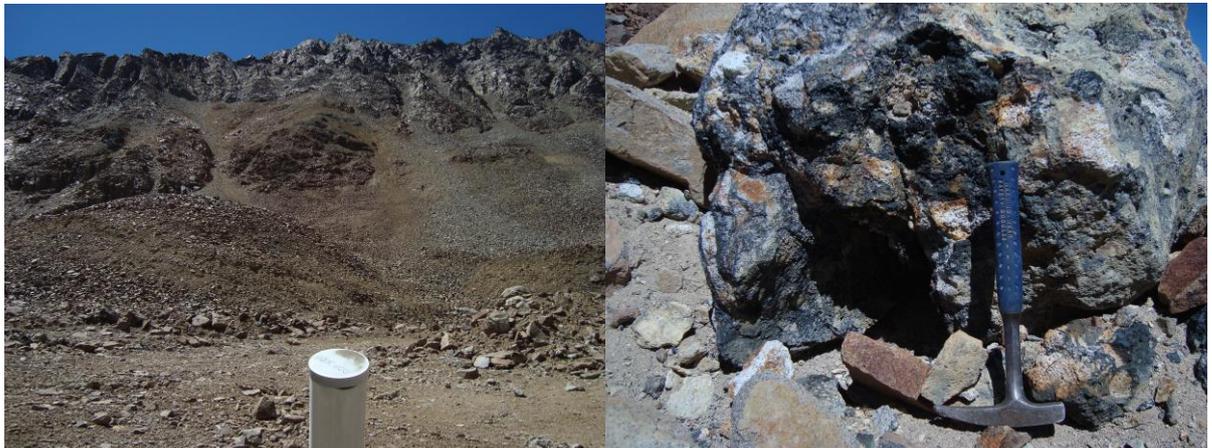


Figure 2: Photos of the historical drill collar and the breccia zone described above

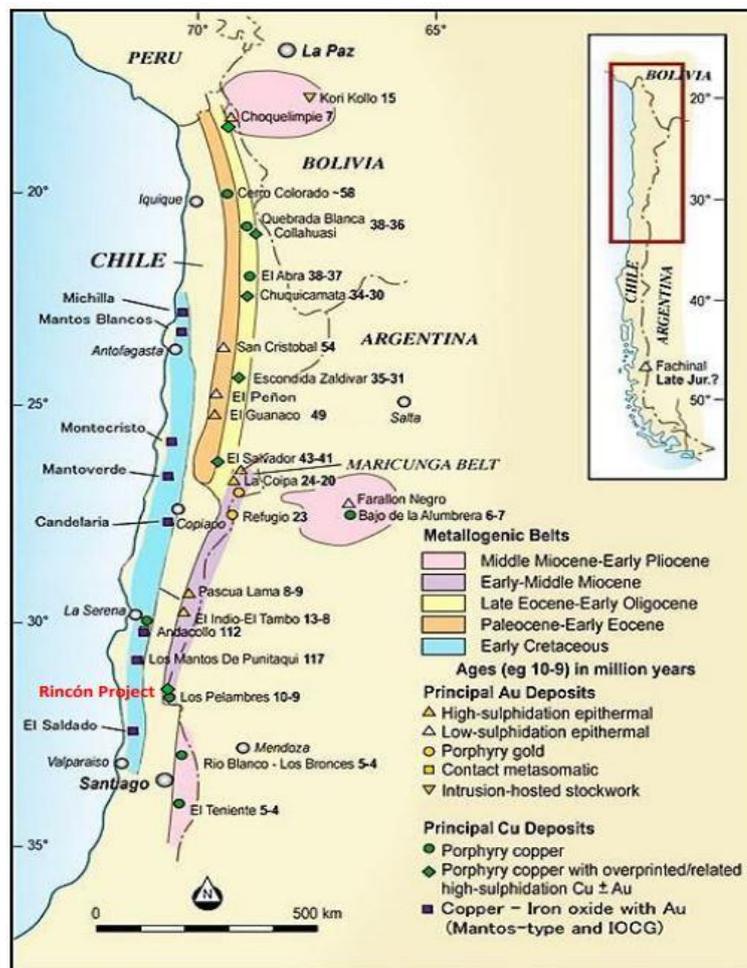


Figure 3: Location map of the Rincon Project central Chile

The geological map above (Figure 3) shows the licence contains the same host rocks as the Los Pelambres Mine. Los Pelambres is a typical porphyry copper deposit in which the Upper Miocene tonalite stock intruded into overlying andesite is a north-south oriented oval 4.5km by 2.4km in size, which has undergone hydrothermal alteration. Los Pelambres displays a typical zonal pattern of hydrothermal alteration centred on the Tonalite stock which has a core of potassium silicate alteration surrounded by an annular zone of feldspar destructive alteration which grades outwardly to propylitic alteration. The potassic core is characterised by hydrothermal biotite, K-feldspar, quartz, anhydrite and sulphides including chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite and lesser quantities of molybdenite which comprise the mineralisation at Los Pelambres.

Table 1: Los Pelambres Resource (Antofagasta Annual Report 2018)

Category	Tonnes (Millions)	Cu %	Mo%	Gold g/t	Cu Tonnes	Moly Tonnes	Gold ozs
Measured & Indicated	3,294	0.54	0.017	0.05	17,787,600	559,980	5,295,220
Inferred	2,819	0.46	0.016	0.06	12,967,400	451,040	5,437,970

Similar host rocks exist at the Rincon LP Project and it is expected that the geological mapping/rock chip sampling program will be able to identify any alteration zones as described above.

SUH's exploration target as demonstrated by the Los Pelambres resource is a large porphyry copper system. Results from this phase of exploration will be reported in due course.

CONTACTS:

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

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COMPETENT PERSON / QUALIFIED PERSON STATEMENT:

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Trevor Tennant, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tennant 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 Tennant is a Director of the Company and consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release 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 release 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 is advancing the highly prospective Rincon LP Copper/Gold project in central Chile 9km from Antofagasta Minerals Plc Los Pelambres Copper mine. The Company’s projects also include the Los Pumas Manganese Project and the Llahuin Porphyry Copper-Gold Project, both of which have significant resources defined as below.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE MINING 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*
<i>Measured</i>	112	0.31	0.12	0.008	0.42
<i>Indicated</i>	37	0.23	0.14	0.007	0.37
<i>Measured plus Indicated</i>	149	0.29	0.12	0.008	0.41
<i>Inferred</i>	20	0.20	0.19	0.005	0.36

***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	Mn %	SiO ₂ %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	Al %	K %	P %
	Millions						
<i>Measured</i>	5.27	7.39	57.85	2.78	5.62	2.88	0.05
<i>Indicated</i>	13.06	7.65	55	2.96	5.64	2.92	0.05
<i>Measured plus Indicated</i>	18.34	7.58	55.82	2.91	5.62	2.91	0.05
<i>Inferred</i>	5.39	8.59	51.44	2.72	5.49	2.69	0.06

This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Concession Schedule

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
COLINA 2, 1 al 30	Exploitation	259	CANELA	100
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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no sampling is mentioned.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One historical diamond core hole is mentioned but the Competent Person has not been able to review any data.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling results are not known. Drill recoveries were not known. It is not possible to confirm the relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No logging data is available

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Competent Person has not been able to access the data and results are not mentioned. • No Handheld XRF results are mentioned. • The competent person cannot ascertain if there was any QAQC completed for the sampling program as the historical data is not available. • Unknown and results are not mentioned.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not possible to verify the sampling and results are not mentioned. • Not applicable.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Not applicable.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no relationship between the drilling orientation and structures as the data is not available.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent person cannot verify any sample security procedures.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews were conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rincon properties are 11 contiguous exploitation licences 100% owned by SUH through its 100% owned subsidiaries in Chile (Rincon1 to Rincon7 and Rincon 9 to 12). The security of tenure is considered excellent as they are all 100% owned and up to date as per table in the release.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration is targeting porphyry copper-molybdenum+-gold style mineralization hosted in Miocene intrusives (quartz diorites, monzonites).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data for the drilling is available.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation methods have been used. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No map is required as we are not reporting results and the location of the hole is not known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable no results are being reported or known.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further mapping and reinterpretation of the data will be completed. Rock chip and surface channel sampling to identify potential drilling targets is planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable.
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site visit has not yet been undertaken by the Competent Person as only recently appointed to oversee the exploration work.
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is at a very early stage and no deposits have been discovered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	