SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE mining limited
ACN 140 494 784

ASX Announcement **26 August 2025**

Southern Porphyry Copper-Llahuin, Chile Drill Targets Finalised

Attached is an update by JV partner FMR Resources Limited.

Approved for release by the Chairman.

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

cosec@shmining.com.au
Telephone: +61 8 6144 0590.

Media:

Linked-in: @Southern Hemisphere Mining

X: $SUH.AX

Southern Porphyry Phase I Drill Targets Finalised

HIGHLIGHTS

- **4,000m Phase I drill program to test compelling, large, undrilled copper porphyry system**
- **Program designed to test four high-priority targets (A–D), with scope for directional drilling and daughter holes from parent holes**
- **Drill contract awarded to Big Bear Drilling SpA, mobilisation scheduled for September**
- **Drilling approvals submitted and site preparations well advanced**

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) ("FMR" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has finalised drill targets and formally awarded the drill contract for the maiden Phase I drilling program at the **Southern Porphyry target**, part of the Llahuin Project Joint Venture with Southern Hemisphere Mining Limited (ASX: SUH), Chile.

The contract has been awarded to **Big Bear Drilling**, who bring extensive experience in directional drilling techniques. This capability will enable FMR to extend drilling efficiency by completing daughter holes from parent holes, maximising geological information from each drill platform. Drilling is scheduled to commence in late **September 2025**, following submission of statutory approvals and the completion of site preparation activities, currently underway.

The **Phase I drill program** is designed to test **four high-priority targets (A–D)** defined from recent geophysical remodelling. The program integrates aeromagnetic (MAG), magnetotelluric (MT), and induced polarisation (IP) datasets with surface mapping and re-logging of historical drill holes, which together confirm the presence of alteration and mineralisation signatures typical of large copper porphyry systems.

Managing Director, Oliver Kiddie, commented:

"Awarding the drill contract is another major milestone for FMR. With Big Bear Drilling on board and site preparations advancing, we are now weeks away from drill testing what we believe is one of the most compelling undrilled copper porphyry targets in Chile. The ability to utilise directional drilling techniques will allow us to test this system with greater efficiency and precision."

P. +61 8 9388 8290
E. admin@fmrresources.com.au
W. www.fmrresources.com.au

Suite 8, 110 Hay Street
Subiaco, Western Australia 6008
PO Box 226, Subiaco WA 6904 Australia

The **Phase I drill program** will comprise approximately **4,000 metres** of diamond drilling designed to gain an initial understanding of the scale and geometry of what is interpreted to be an extensive copper porphyry system. **Target A** and **Target D** have been prioritised for first pass testing, with planned hole depths of **1,600 metres** and **1,000 metres**, respectively (see Figure 1). Importantly, if significant mineralisation is intersected at Target A, the program has the flexibility to immediately drill follow-up holes from the same platform, rather than moving directly to Target D. Each drillhole is envisaged to take 3 to 5 weeks to complete , depending on depth of target, with the program expected to take ~3 months to complete. Samples will be submitted to ALS Santiago for assay on completion of each drillhole, with results expected 4 to 6 weeks post submission.

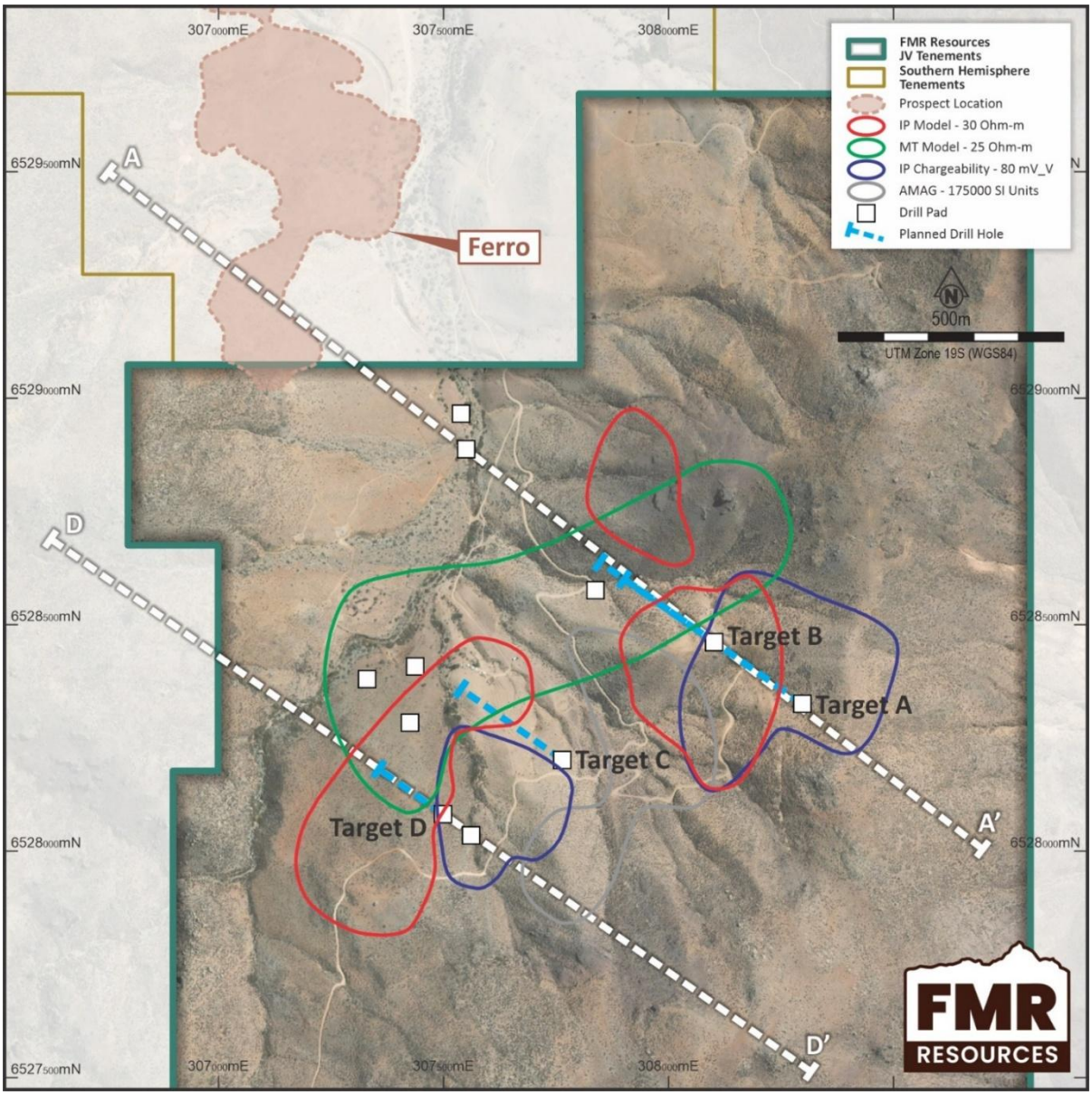

***Figure 1**. Plan view of Southern Porphyry, showing surface projections of geophysical models, and planned drilling.*

Target A

Target A will be the first drill hole of the program, planned to a depth of 1,600 metres downhole (see Figure 2). The hole is designed to test semi-coincident IP chargeability and resistivity features near the surface, interpreted to be associated with the Santa Maria epithermal vein system, before continuing into a large MT high-amplitude anomaly at depth. The results will help assess the relationship between the shallow epithermal system and the deeper porphyry target.

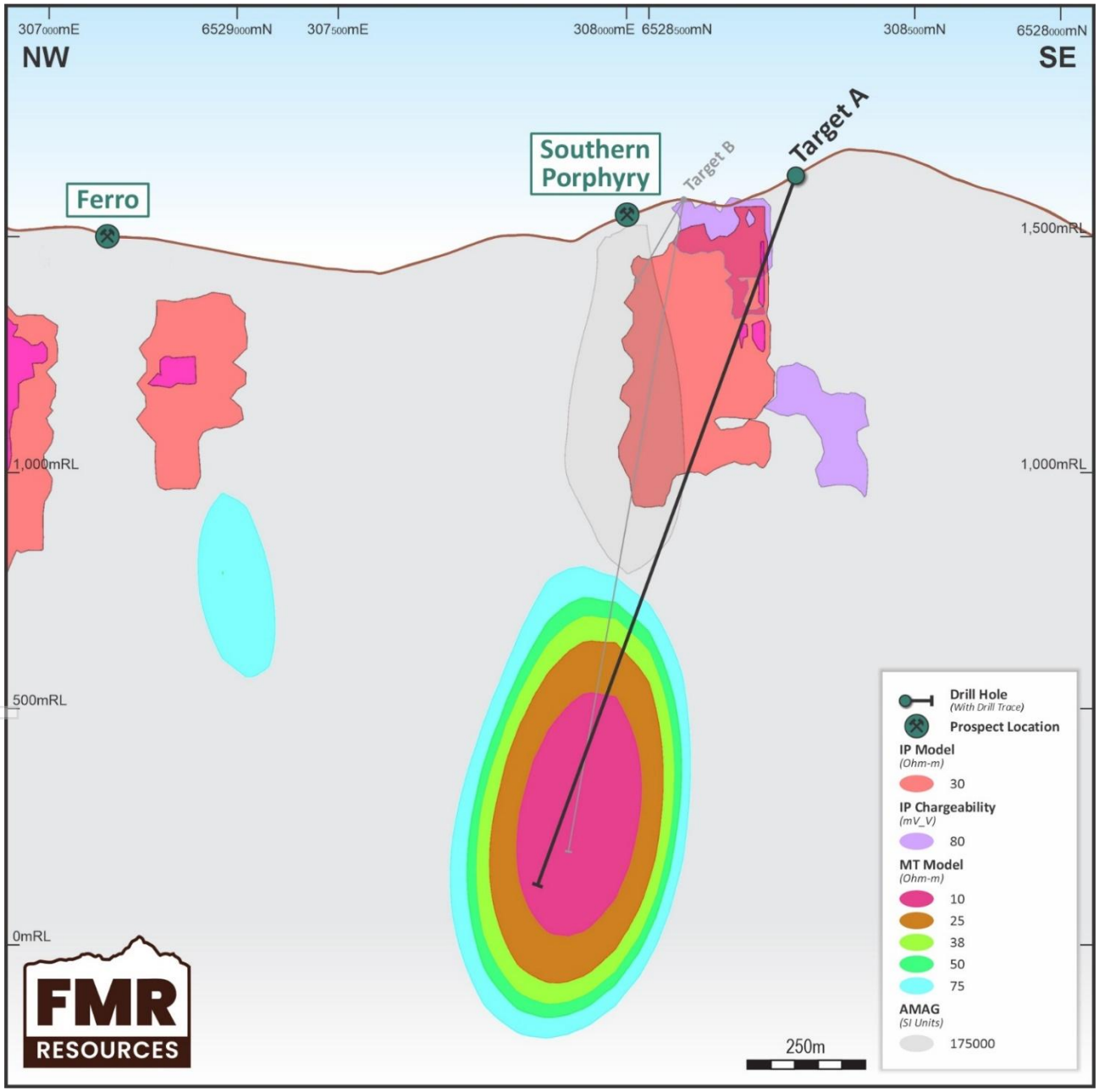

***Figure 2**. Cross section A-A', Target A, showing geophysical models and proposed drillhole, planned to 1600m downhole depth, testing relatively shallow IP-RES features, interpreted to be related to the Santa Maria epithermal vein system, and a large MT high amplitude feature at depth (+/- 10m window).*

Target D

Target D will be tested with a planned drill hole to a depth of 1,000 metres downhole (see Figure 3). The hole is designed to intersect IP and MT anomalies at relatively shallow levels, before continuing to test a larger MT feature at depth. This work will provide an additional test of the Southern Porphyry system along strike from Target A, contributing to understanding the geometry and continuity of the underlying geophysical anomalies.

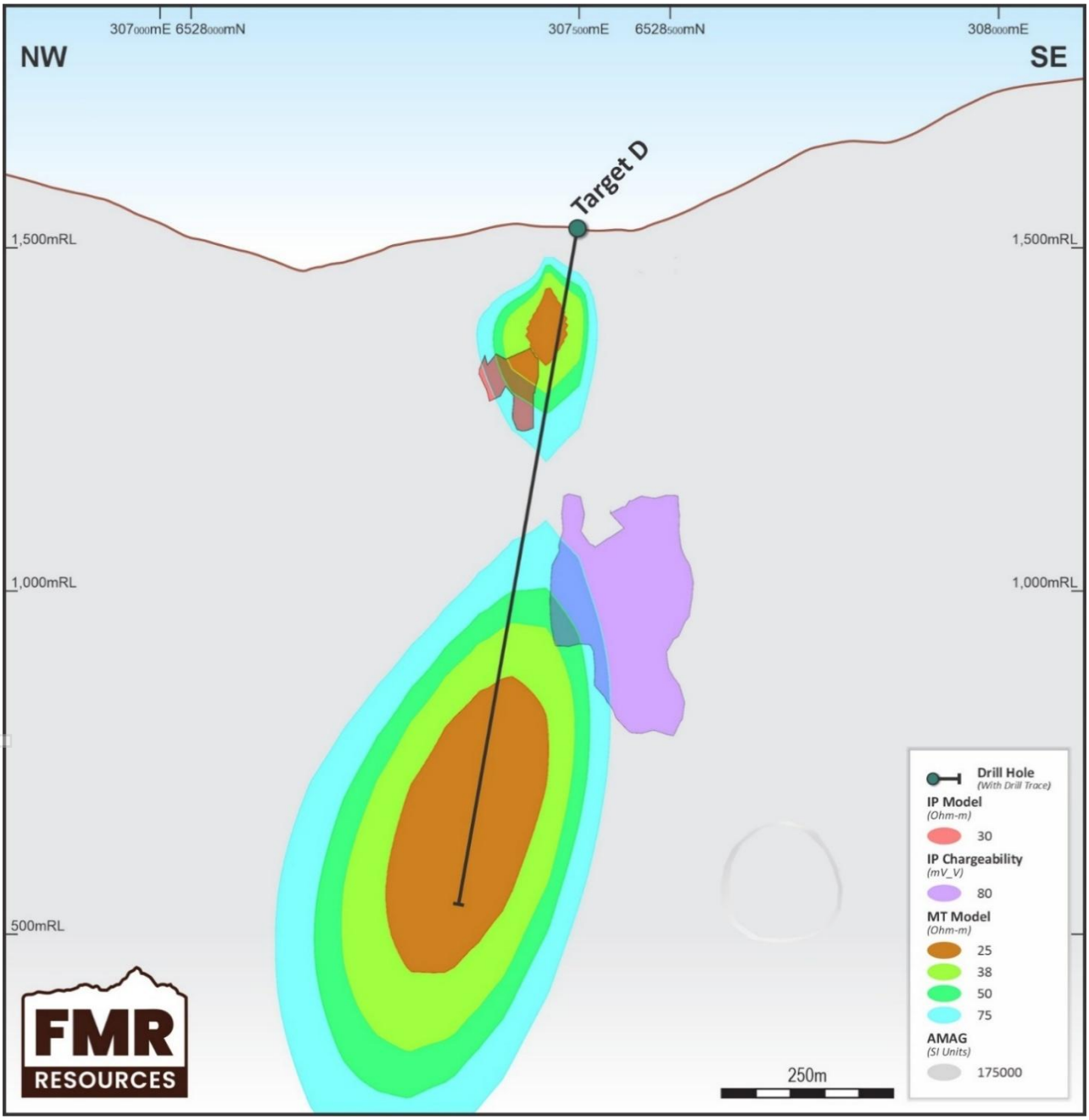

***Figure 3**. Cross section D-D', Target D, showing geophysical models and proposed drillhole, planned to 1000m downhole depth, testing relatively shallow IP and MT features near the surface, and a larger MT feature at depth (+/- 10m window).*

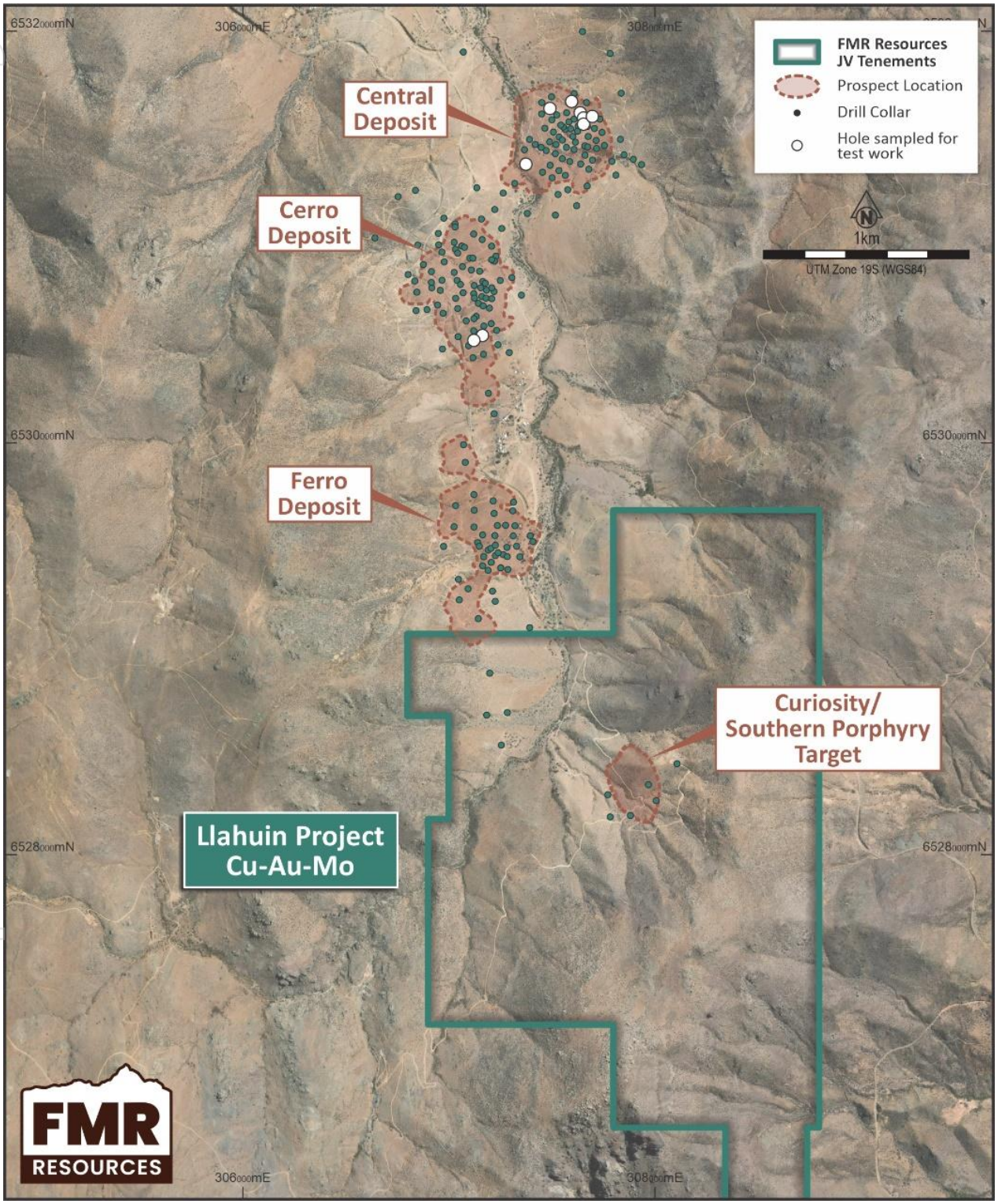

Figure 4. *Southern Porphyry target area within the Llahuin Project Joint Venture concessions**

* Refer to FMR ASX announcement "Phase I Drilling Target Areas Refined at Southern Porphyry" dated 9 July 2025

Geological Setting

The Southern Porphyry target is located within a six kilometer long mineralised corridor with the Llahuin Project, which hosts multiple copper–gold–molybdenum porphyry centres (see Figure 4). Field mapping completed in June and July 2025 identified argillic alteration, silicification and epithermal quartz veining at the surface, along with zones of secondary copper mineralisation assemblages typical of the upper levels of a copper porphyry system.*

Re-logging of historic drillholes confirmed these features at depth, with intervals showing hydrothermal alteration, silicification, and disseminated chalcopyrite–pyrite mineralisation. These observations suggest a telescoped system, characterised by epithermal-style veining and alteration preserved above a deeper porphyry core.*

* Refer to FMR ASX announcement "Phase I Drilling Target Areas Refined at Southern Porphyry" dated 9 July 2025

Next Steps

- Finalise statutory approvals and site preparations
- Mobilisation of Big Bear Drill rig to site
- Commencement of Phase I drilling targeting four key targets (A–D)

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Mr Luke Marshall, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Marshall is a Consultant to FMR Resources Limited. Mr Marshall has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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" (JORC Code). Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from previous ASX Announcements titled "Phase I Drilling Target Areas Refined at Southern Porphyry" dated 9 July 2025, and "Geophysical Remodelling Confirms Compelling Drill Targets at Southern Porphyry" dated 13 August 2025, which are available to view on the Company's website at www.fmrresources.com.au or on the ASX website at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

Information included in this report constitutes forward-looking statements. When used in this announcement, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for products on inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of resources and reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation as well as other uncertainties and risks set out in the announcements made by the Company from time to time with the Australian Securities Exchange. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of the Company that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements. The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this report, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.

ABOUT FMR RESOURCES

FMR Resources Limited (ASX: FMR) is a diversified explorer with a focus on battery and critical minerals exploration and development. Our current Fairfield and Fintry projects are located in Canada, prospective from copper and REE. Our Llahuin Project is located in Chile, prospective for copper, gold, and molybdenite.

FMR Resources is committed to delivering value through strategic exploration and development of critical mineral assets, aiming to contribute to the global transition towards sustainable energy solutions.

For further information please contact:

Oliver Kiddie
Managing Director
admin@fmrresources.com.au

Ian Hobson
Company Secretary
admin@fmrresources.com.au

Appendix 1

Supporting information for Exploration Results from the Llahuin Copper-Gold-Molybdenite Project as prescribed by the JORC Code (2012 Edition)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• No new sampling or drilling reported in this announcement
		• Reprocessing of the geophysical datasets for this announcement was completed by Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and Moombarriga Geoscience as follows:
		  • Drone AMAG processing and 3D inversion completed using Scientific Computing's Windisp and MGINV3D
		  • Induced Polarisation 3D inversion completed with the Aarhus RES3DINVx64.
		  • Magnetotelluric 3D inversion completed with the Viridien RLM-3D

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have*	• No new drilling reported in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged relevant intersections logged.*	• No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No new sampling results are presented in this announcement.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• No new assay results are presented in this announcement.
		• A drone magnetics survey was completed over the project area in 2021 by GFDas UAV Geosciences Santiago Chile. Survey specifications provided below.
		  • Company: GFDAS Drones and Mining Line direction: 90°-270° Line separation: 25m
		  • Tie line Direction: 0-360
		  • Tie lines separation: 250m
		  • Flight Height: around 25m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions)
		  • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone
		  • Registration Platform Topo/ortho: DJI Phantom RTK Pro Drone
		  • Geoidal Model: EGM08
		  • Flight speed: 5-10m/s
		  • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 25 Hz

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 1 m and • Resolution: Orthophoto with 20 cm/pixel • Base sampling: Geometrics magnetometer sampling 30s. Positioning: Phantom 4 RTK • Survey Module: The flight module uses a VTOL drone, powered by rechargeable electric batteries and a positioning system with three GPS antennas. The registration module was miniaturised, simplified and made of low weight components suitable for lifting by the drone. These correspond to the magnetometer, acquirer and analogue-digital converter. • Magnetic Survey: The data was corrected for Diurnal variances, micro levelled with the use of the tie lines by GFDAS Drones and Mining. They also applied the Reduction to the Pole process on the data (inclination -32.3° and 0.4° declination) that was supplied to our company. • Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. These flight heights had a range between 350 m and 460 m (AGL flight height). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight height and detail required. • MT survey parameters and processing: • CHJ # 2424 – Llahuin Audio-frequency Magneto-Telluric Survey • Survey mode: Modified scalar and sparse tensor Audio-frequency Magneto-Tellurics (AMT) • Survey configuration: Twenty-three 200m-spaced survey lines oriented at 116.2°, with a total of 34.7 line-km. Acquired with contiguous 100m Ex-field dipoles and sparse Ey-field dipoles nominally every 500m, and sparse Hx/Hy-field high band induction coils. Total of 347 Zxy|Zxx sites of which 73 also included Zyx|Zyy impedance data. Mutual magnetic field remote referencing. • Data acquisition: Full time series data acquisition, predominantly during daytime, with sampling rates of 32768Hz and 2048Hz, with some data also at sampling rates of 512 and 128Hz. Time series records of up to 222 samples for each, repeated several times in the acquisition schedule. Timing provided by internal GPS-PPS. Impedance data was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		generally obtained between about 0.5 and 8000Hz. • Acquisition system: Advanced Geophysical Technologies' • gDAS32 data acquisition system with Zonge ANT-6 and Geometrics G20k or G100k induction coils. Instrument calibrations and system checks carried out according to manufacturer's recommendations. • Data processing: Advanced Geophysical Technologies' gDASPro v.2.4 used for data management and processing. Processing based on the use of Fast Fourier Transforms with spectral averaging and stacking of cross- and auto-power spectra to enhance the estimations of impedance. Automated rejection of impedance estimates with lower coherency coefficients and data quality weightings is used prior to robust averaging. Data from the overlapping bands is re-sampled to a consistent set of frequencies using a high-order spline. Results are saved to the SQLite database. Following final data review and editing, industry standard EDI format (SEG) files are generated. • Data quality: Zxy component (electric field along survey line) data had a median coherency of 0.96, with estimated errors in apparent resistivity of 0.8% and impedance phase of 0.11°. • Data modelling: 1D and 2D inversion models of the MT data are generated with Viridien's GeotoolsTM v.4.0.4 software. 3D inversion modelling is carried out though Geotools with RLM3D. The inversion model results are imported to Geosoft Oasis Montaj for presentation as sections, plan maps or 3D visualisations. Modelling incorporated Magneto-Telluric data from a previous survey carried out in 2012. • IP Survey parameters and processing • Survey type & contractor: 3D Offset Pole–Dipole IP/Resistivity; Zonge Ingeniería y Geofísica (Chile) S.A. • Acquisition period: 10 Nov – 16 Dec 2012. • Configuration: Six NW–SE oriented receiver lines (20.6 line-km total) read from eight intermediate transmitter lines. • Electrode spacing: 200 m dipoles (a-spacing), n-levels to ~30; depth of investigation ~1,000 m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Transmitter setup: Poles stepped at 200 m intervals, offset configuration; 50% duty cycle square wave at 0.125 Hz (8 s cycle). • Receiver setup: Porous-pot Cu–$CuSO_4$ electrodes in hand-dug pits; transmitter contacts prepared with Al-foil, salted water, backfilled post-use. • Instrumentation: gDAS24 distributed array system, time series at 256 Hz, stacked over ~150 cycles (~40 min per reading). • Data quality: Median errors 0.3% (resistivity) and 0.08 ms (chargeability). • Processing: Data processed and inverted using RES3DINV full 3D inversion to produce resistivity and chargeability models. • Review of QA/QC procedures of geophysical data during collection for MAG, IP, and MT surveys has been completed by Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and Moombarriga Geoscience. Rigorous QA/QC has been completed on MAG, IP, and MT data prior to modelling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	• Grid UTM zone 19S • A licensed surveyor was employed to pick up the 2024 drillhole locations. The survey was performed by Mr. Luciano Alfaro Sanders using a total station instrument. The collars picked up to within 0.1m accuracy. This accuracy was not able to be checked, however the relative positions of the drill holes has been confirmed during the site visits. • The recent (2021-2023) drilling collar surveys were done by Misure a company from La Serena using an RTK total station. Downhole surveys were done by Misure using a downhole gyroscope.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Drone Magnetics Survey: • Line direction: 90°-270° Line separation: 25m • Tie line Direction: 0-360 • Tie lines separation: 250m • Flight Height: around 25m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions) • MT Survey:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Survey configuration: Twenty-three 200m-spaced survey lines oriented at 116.2°, with a total of 34.7 line-km. Acquired with contiguous 100m Ex-field dipoles and sparse Ey-field dipoles nominally every 500m, and sparse Hx/Hy-field high band induction coils. Total of 347 Zxy|Zxx sites of which 73 also included Zyx|Zyy impedance data. Mutual magnetic field remote referencing.
		• IP Survey:
		  • Configuration: Six NW–SE oriented receiver lines (20.6 line-km total) read from eight intermediate transmitter lines.
		  • Electrode spacing: 200 m dipoles (a-spacing), n-levels to ~30; depth of investigation ~1,000 m.
		  • Transmitter setup: Poles stepped at 200 m intervals, offset configuration; 50% duty cycle square wave at 0.125 Hz (8 s cycle).

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All geophysical surveys were done perpendicular to the interpreted strike. • The orientation was designed by geophysical contractors and is considered appropriate for the district.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reprocessing of the geophysical datasets for this announcement was completed post QA/QC by Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and Moombarriga Geoscience. The review of all geophysical datasets found that all geophysical data is of good quality.

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	• *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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Llahuin Project is 100% owned by SUH. • The security of tenure is considered excellent and has been independently verified in legal due diligence. • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

P. +61 8 9388 8290
E. admin@fmrresources.com.au
W. www.fmrresources.com.au
Suite 8, 110 Hay Street
Subiaco, Western Australia 6008
PO Box 226, Subiaco WA 6904 Australia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration is reported in the body of this announcement and in ASX Announcements released by FMR and SUH.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration is targeting porphyry Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry style mineralisation hosted in Cretaceous intrusives (diorite) at Llahuin.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	• No new drilling information provided. See previous FMR ASX announcements for detailed description of all historic exploration across the Llahuin Project including drilling information.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No new drilling assays or metal equivalent values have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there*	• No new drilling or surface sampling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See relevant maps in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All available data has been presented in tables and figures.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• A drone magnetics survey was completed over the project area in 2021 by GFDas UAV Geosciences Santiago Chile. Survey specifications provided below. • Company: GFDAS Drones and Mining Line direction: 90°-270° Line separation: 25m • Tie line Direction: 0-360 • Tie lines separation: 250m • Flight Height: around 25m AGL following topography (according to operational safety conditions) • Registration Platform Mag: DJI M300 Drone • Registration Platform Topo/ortho: DJI Phantom RTK Pro Drone • Geoidal Model: EGM08 • Flight speed: 5-10m/s • Mobile sampling: Fluxgate magnetometer, 25 Hz • Resolution: Digital Elevation Model 1 m and • Resolution: Orthophoto with 20 cm/pixel • Base sampling: Geometrics magnetometer sampling 30s. Positioning: Phantom 4 RTK • Survey Module: The flight module uses a VTOL drone, powered by rechargeable electric batteries and a positioning system with three GPS antennas. The registration module was miniaturised, simplified and made of low weight components suitable for lifting by the drone. These correspond to the magnetometer, acquirer and analogue-digital converter. • Magnetic Survey: The data was corrected for Diurnal variances, micro levelled with the use of the tie lines by GFDAS Drones and Mining. They also applied the Reduction to the Pole process

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on the data (inclination -32.3° and 0.4° declination) that was supplied to our company. • Topographic flight plan: Due to the strong differences in the elevations of the terrain, it was flown from different points within the north-south polygons with differentiated flight height, to achieve a pixel resolution as requested. These flight heights had a range between 350 m and 460 m (AGL flight height). The overlaps of flight lines were between 75% and 80%, this was done depending on the flight height and detail required. • MT survey parameters and processing: • CHJ # 2424 – Llahuin Audio-frequency Magneto-Telluric Survey • Survey mode: Modified scalar and sparse tensor Audio-frequency Magneto-Tellurics (AMT) • Survey configuration: Twenty-three 200m-spaced survey lines oriented at 116.2°, with a total of 34.7 line-km. Acquired with contiguous 100m Ex-field dipoles and sparse Ey-field dipoles nominally every 500m, and sparse Hx/Hy-field high band induction coils. Total of 347 Zxy|Zxx sites of which 73 also included Zyx|Zyy impedance data. Mutual magnetic field remote referencing. • Data acquisition: Full time series data acquisition, predominantly during daytime, with sampling rates of 32768Hz and 2048Hz, with some data also at sampling rates of 512 and 128Hz. Time series records of up to 222 samples for each, repeated several times in the acquisition schedule. Timing provided by internal GPS-PPS. Impedance data was generally obtained between about 0.5 and 8000Hz. • Acquisition system: Advanced Geophysical Technologies' • gDAS32 data acquisition system with Zonge ANT-6 and Geometrics G20k or G100k induction coils. Instrument calibrations and system checks carried out according to manufacturer's recommendations. • Data processing: Advanced Geophysical Technologies' gDASPro v.2.4 used for data management and processing. Processing based on the use of Fast Fourier Transforms with spectral averaging and stacking of cross- and auto-power spectra to enhance the estimations of impedance. Automated rejection of impedance estimates with lower

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		coherency coefficients and data quality weightings is used prior to robust averaging. Data from the overlapping bands is re-sampled to a consistent set of frequencies using a high-order spline. Results are saved to the SQLite database. Following final data review and editing, industry standard EDI format (SEG) files are generated. • Data quality: Zxy component (electric field along survey line) data had a median coherency of 0.96, with estimated errors in apparent resistivity of 0.8% and impedance phase of 0.11°. • Data modelling: 1D and 2D inversion models of the MT data are generated with Viridien's GeotoolsTM v.4.0.4 software. 3D inversion modelling is carried out though Geotools with RLM3D. The inversion model results are imported to Geosoft Oasis Montaj for presentation as sections, plan maps or 3D visualisations. Modelling incorporated Magneto-Telluric data from a previous survey carried out in 2012. • IP Survey parameters and processing • Survey type & contractor: 3D Offset Pole–Dipole IP/Resistivity; Zonge Ingeniería y Geofísica (Chile) S.A. • Acquisition period: 10 Nov – 16 Dec 2012. • Configuration: Six NW–SE oriented receiver lines (20.6 line-km total) read from eight intermediate transmitter lines. • Electrode spacing: 200 m dipoles (a-spacing), n-levels to ~30; depth of investigation ~1,000 m. • Transmitter setup: Poles stepped at 200 m intervals, offset configuration; 50% duty cycle square wave at 0.125 Hz (8 s cycle). • Receiver setup: Porous-pot Cu–$CuSO_4$ electrodes in hand-dug pits; transmitter contacts prepared with Al-foil, salted water, backfilled post-use. • Instrumentation: gDAS24 distributed array system, time series at 256 Hz, stacked over ~150 cycles (~40 min per reading). • Data quality: Median errors 0.3% (resistivity) and 0.08 ms (chargeability). • Processing: Data processed and inverted using RES3DINV full 3D inversion to produce resistivity and chargeability models. • Reprocessing of the geophysical datasets for this announcement was as completed by Spinifex GPX Pty Ltd and Moombarriga Geoscience as follows:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drone AMAG processing and 3D inversion completed using Scientific Computing's Windisp and MGINV3D • Induced Polarisation 3D inversion completed with the Aarhus RES3DINVx64. • Magnetotelluric 3D inversion completed with the Viridien RLM-3D
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.