26 August 2026

Exploration Success Delivers 339,000oz Gold Resource at Laverton Gold Project

Highlights

- Following successful exploration drilling at the Laverton Gold Project, Lat66 has delivered Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE's) for the Tin Dog and Red Dog Prospects in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).
  - Tin Dog Maiden MRE - **10Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 309,000oz gold** (approx. 38% Indicated, 62% Inferred)
  - Red Dog Updated MRE - **0.7Mt @ 1.3g/t Au for 30,000oz gold** (approx. 56% Indicated, 44% Inferred)
  - The combined Tin Dog and Red Dog MRE's total **10.7Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 339,000oz gold,** (40% Indicated, 60% Inferred).
- **Tin Dog** – Lat66's new geological interpretation has identified a previously under-recognised NW–SE structural control on gold mineralisation, contributing to a maiden Mineral Resource.
- **Red Dog** – drilling has built on the historical remnant Mineral Resource of 231Kt @ 1.82g/t Au for 13,500 oz Au[1], with the updated Mineral Resource representing an approx. 122% increase in contained gold.
- The MRE is constrained within two optimised open-pit shells using an assumed gold price of A$6,000/oz and reported above a 0.6g/t Au cut-off grade on a 100% basis (LAT 80%).
- Tin Dog and Red Dog MRE's are located on granted Mining Leases in the infrastructure-rich northern Goldfields, with five operating gold processing facilities within 100km, providing future development optionality.
- Multiple extensions and parallel structures remain targets for Mineral Resource growth with RC and Diamond drilling being planned to expand on the material discoveries of The Don and Wilpro.
- **Exceptional exploration and Resource definition** efficiency since execution of the Option Agreement[1], with approximately **$2.61**[2] discovery cost per Mineral Resource ounce.
- Ounces add to the Company's existing Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource in Finland of 7.3Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 650,000 ounces gold[3], resulting in Lat66 having a total **Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 18Mt @ 1.7g/t Au for 918,000oz gold (Laverton ownership weighted as 80%)**.

Latitude 66 Limited (ASX: LAT) ("**Lat66**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for the Tin Dog and Red Dog Prospects at its Laverton Gold Project, with a combined total of **10.7Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 339,000oz of gold**, including 40% in the Indicated category. The MRE represents a significant outcome from Latitude's exploration program at Laverton, following just 6,451m of RC drilling completed by the Company since execution of the Option Agreement[1].

[1] LAT ASX Announcement 27 November 2025 - Binding Option and JV Agreements over Laverton Gold Project
[2] Total Resource used in this calculation excludes the existing Red Dog Mineral Resource of 13,500oz previously reported by Matsa Resources, with total costs used including drilling, assay, field supplies, accommodation and personnel costs during drilling.
[3] Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

Latitude 66's Managing Director, Grant Coyle, commented:

"Delivering a 339,000-ounce Mineral Resource on the Laverton Gold project is a significant milestone for Lat66, taking our global Mineral Resources to more than 900,000 ounces of gold. The result validates our geological model at Tin Dog, where the identification of a previously under-recognised NW–SE structural corridor has contributed to a substantial maiden Mineral Resource, alongside a 122% increase in the Mineral Resource at Red Dog.

"Importantly, these additional ounces have been delivered at a highly competitive discovery cost of approximately $2.61 per resource ounce, reflecting the effectiveness and disciplined approach of our exploration team. The Laverton Mineral Resources are also located on granted Mining Leases and within 100km of five operating gold processing plants in the northern Goldfields, providing Lat66 with considerable flexibility as we assess potential development pathways.

"We see significant further growth potential on the Laverton Gold Project. RC and diamond drilling will continue to test extensions to known mineralisation and parallel structures, including at The Don and Wilpro. With a strengthened resource base and multiple targets yet to be fully tested, we believe Laverton has the potential to continue delivering meaningful resource growth and value for Lat66 shareholders."

The majority of the Mineral Resource is contained at Tin Dog, which hosts a maiden MRE of **10.0Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 309,000oz**. Latitude's drilling has validated a previously under-recognised NW–SE structural control on the gold mineralisation, identifying new shear-hosted lodes alongside the historically recognised syenite-hosted mineralisation. This revised geological interpretation has materially expanded the known mineralised system at Tin Dog and provides a clear framework for targeting further extensions and additional mineralised lodes.

At Red Dog, systematic step-out drilling extended the shallow mineralised system beyond the historically mined open pit and previous Mineral Resource footprint, increasing the Mineral Resource from the historical remnant 13,500oz[1] to 30,000oz. Importantly, mineralisation remains open beyond the current Resource in several areas, providing further opportunities for targeted Mineral Resource growth.

The Laverton Mineral Resource remains open for further growth, with extensions to the existing Tin Dog lodes, multiple interpreted parallel NW–SE structural corridors and the recent The Don and Wilpro discoveries providing clear targets for follow-up drilling. The Mineral Resource is located on granted Mining Leases in an established gold district with multiple processing facilities nearby. Latitude's focus is now on continuing to grow the Mineral Resource base while advancing higher-confidence areas toward development studies.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate for the Laverton Gold Project (>0.6 g/t cut-off)

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Tin Dog	Indicated	3,880	1.0	118,000
	Inferred	6,110	1.0	180,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**9,990**	**1.0**	**309,000**
Red Dog	Indicated	350	1.5	17,000
	Inferred	360	1.2	14,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**710**	**1.3**	**30,000**
GRAND TOTAL		10,700	1.0	**339,000**

Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding

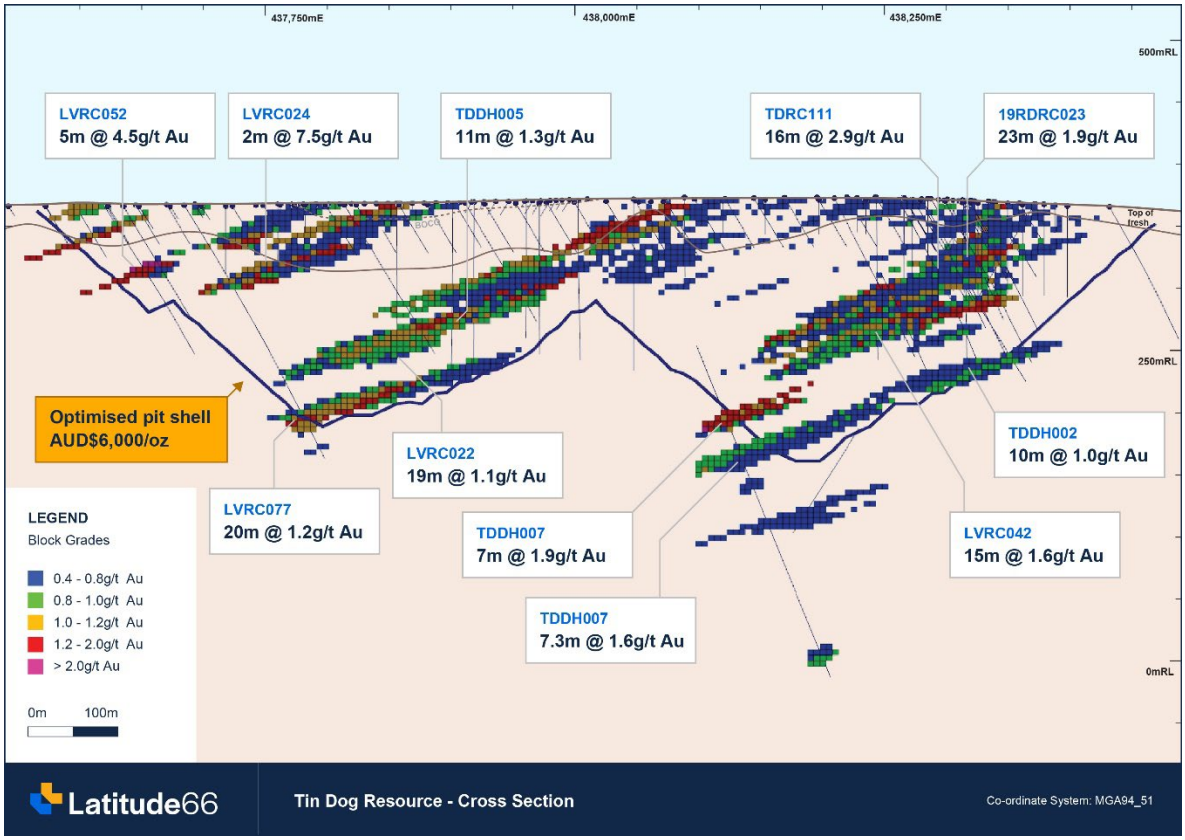

Figure 1: Cross-section B-B' (6,748,750mN +/- 70m) looking north through the Tin Dog Resource – All blocks > 0.6g/t Au displayed [4]. Cross-section location shown in Figure 6

[4] Significant intersections previously reported by LAT ASX Announcement 3 June 2026 – Drilling confirms Resource growth potential at Tin Dog

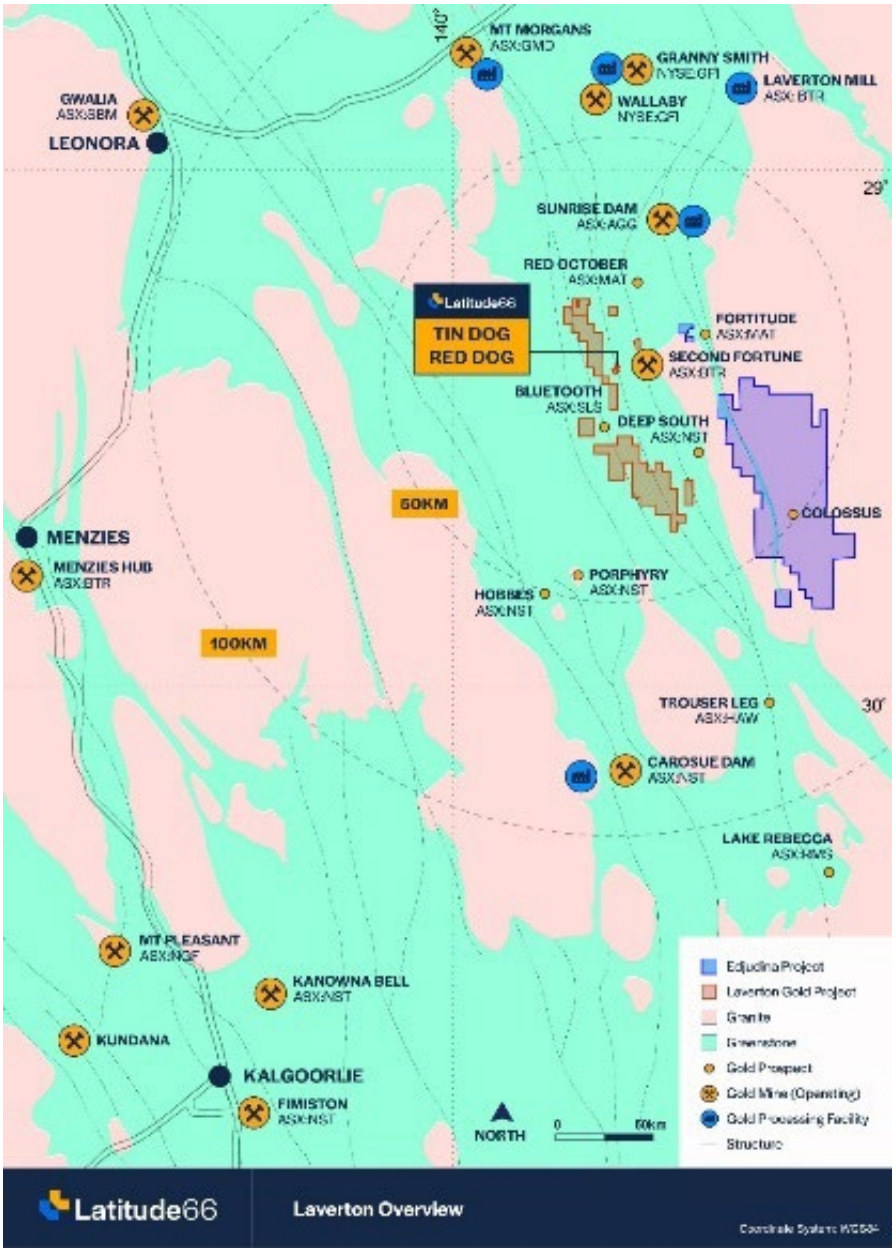

Figure 2: Laverton Project location plan. Tin Dog and Red Dog Resources are located within 100km of 5 operating gold milling facilities

New structural interpretation unlocks Tin Dog Resource

Following execution of the Option Agreement[1] in November 2025, Lat66 completed a detailed technical review of the Tin Dog/Red Dog prospects that identified regional structural controls as a potentially important influence on gold mineralisation. Integration of historical exploration data with field and local landowner observations generated a revised geological model and a series of targeted drill positions across previously underexplored structural corridors.

At Tin Dog subsequent drilling successfully delineated the new The Don and Wilpro lodes and, together with confirmatory drilling around significant historical intersections at the Brunswick lodes, materially expanding the known mineralised system. These exploration successes have contributed directly to the maiden Tin Dog Mineral Resource of **10Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 309,000oz gold**.

At Red Dog, the Mineral Resource has increased to 30koz from the 13.5koz remnant Mineral Resource[1] existing at the time of the Laverton transaction. This followed successful extensional drilling around the historically mined open pit as well as beneath the near surface mineralisation within sub-parallel mineralisation that remains open in all directions.

The Mineral Resource represents a rapid conversion of Latitude 66's exploration strategy into Mineral Resource ounces and validates the structural interpretation developed following acquisition of the Project. Importantly, the same geological framework provides a clear basis for targeting further extensions and additional lodes across the broader Tin Dog system.

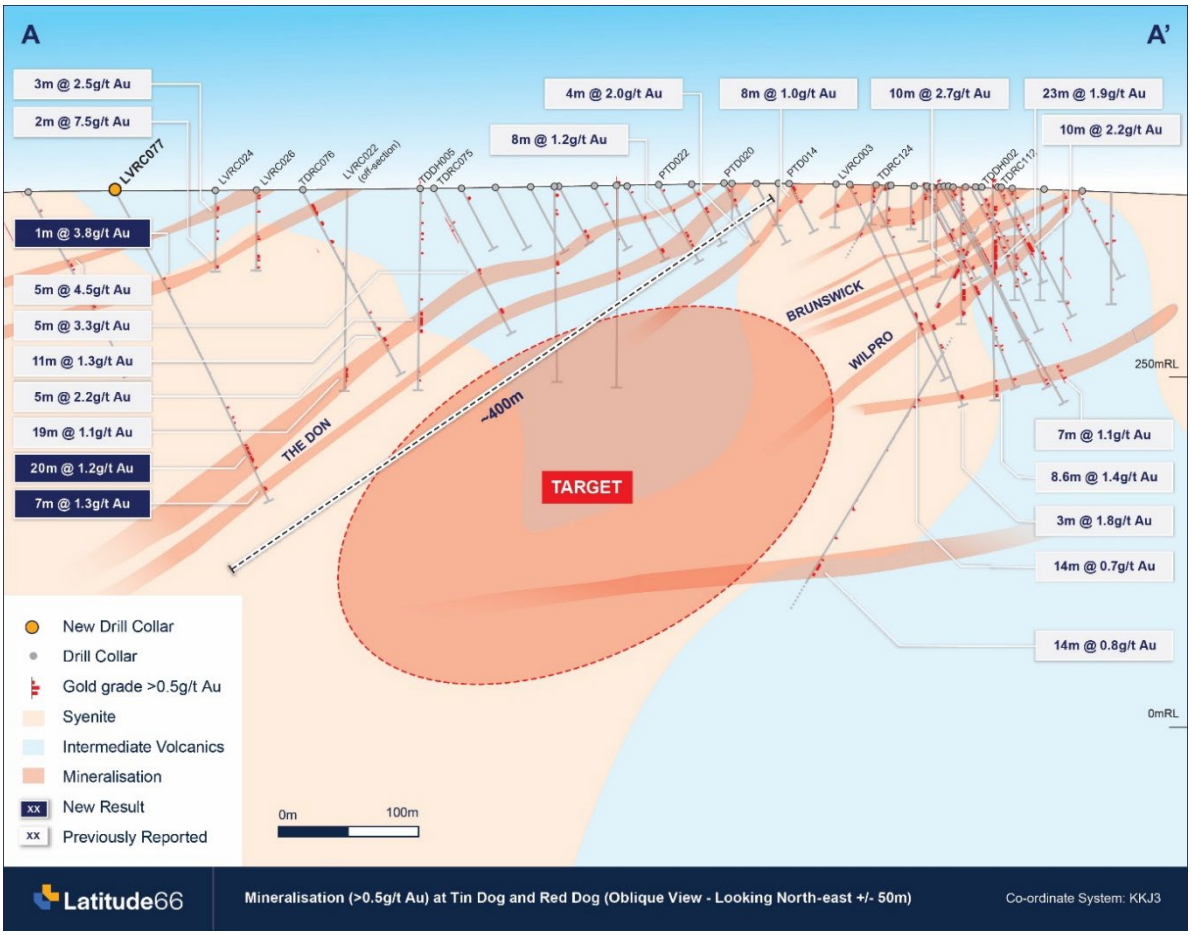

Figure 3: Cross-section view of the Tin Dog Prospect with significant intersections[5] reported from The Don and Wilpro mineralised wireframes

Laverton Mineral Resource Estimate

The following information is provided in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 and should be read in conjunction with the JORC Code Table 1 (Sections 1-3) provided in Appendix 1.

Brian Wolfe of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd ("IRS") as competent person for the Mineral Resource Estimate has confirmed that the Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code 2012").

The Mineral Resource Estimate is reported above a lower cutoff grade of 0.6 g/t Au. This cut-off has been selected having regard to the style and geometry of the mineralisation, potential mining and processing methods, historical mining performance and the Project's proximity to established regional infrastructure.

[5] LAT ASX Announcement 3 June 2026 – Drilling Confirms Resource Growth Potential at Tin Dog

Historical metallurgical test work and previous mining provide supporting evidence that the mineralisation is amenable to conventional gold processing methods. At Red Dog, preliminary metallurgical test work completed in 2016 indicated gold recoveries of approximately 90% using conventional gravity and cyanide leach methods, while metallurgical recoveries of 92.5% were subsequently reported during historical mining operations. Historical open-pit mining at Red Dog was completed by Matsa Resources Limited, with production completed in 2018[6].

The Laverton Gold Project is located within an established gold mining district in the northern Goldfields of Western Australia and is within economic trucking distance of existing regional infrastructure and processing facilities. Kalgoorlie, approximately 300km south-west of the Project, is a major regional mining centre providing access to engineering and mining services, transport infrastructure and a major regional airport. The Project also benefits from established local road and haulage infrastructure and proximity to multiple gold processing facilities (Figure 2).

Geology and geological interpretation

Both Tin Dog and Red Dog deposits are located within the northern extension of the Edjudina Terrane, which is made up of felsic to mafic volcanic and meta volcaniclastic rocks with intercalated banded iron formations (BIF).

Both the Tin Dog and Red Dog deposits are hosted within the north-northwesterly trending Mount Hornet Shear Zone (which is interpreted to be 1 km wide) or associated splay faults. The Mount Hornet Shear Zone is a complex zone of ductile deformation marked by mylonitization, sheared lithological contacts, and syenite intrusions, notably the Tin Dog Hill Syenite, which hosts a significant portion of the Mineral Resource.

Mineralisation is associated with NW–SE trending shear corridors (330-360° strike) developed within and adjacent to the syenite intrusive complex and is generally associated with quartz veining, haematite/sericite alteration and sulphide mineralisation including pyrite.

Drilling techniques

A total of 646 holes were used to inform the estimate, including 633 reverse circulation holes, 12 diamond holes, and 1 aircore hole. Drilling was completed by multiple parties including Latitude 66 Ltd, Saracen Mineral Holdings (Saracen), Matsa Resources Limited (Matsa), Goldfields Exploration Pty Limited (GEX), Sons of Gwalia NL (SOG), Newmont Australia Limited (Newmont), Billiton Australia (Billiton) and Scott Wilson. The majority of drilling was completed vertically (-90°), with additional holes drilled at approximately -60° on various orientations. The combination of vertical and angled drilling reflects the variable geometry and orientation of mineralisation across the Project.

[6] MAT ASX Announcement 11 January 2019 – Successful mining completed at Red Dog

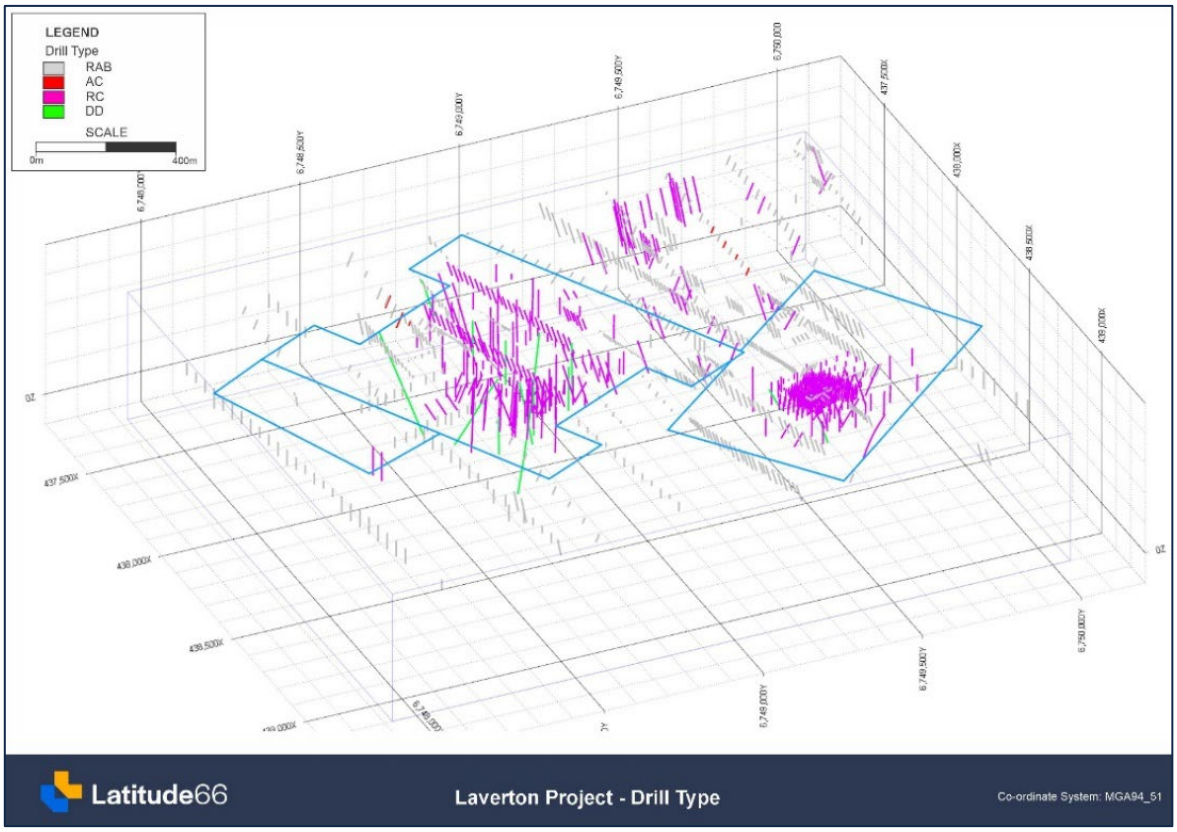

Figure 4: Oblique view looking NW displaying holes type coverage across the tenement

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Samples from Lat66's RC programs were collected at 1m downhole intervals using a static cone splitter operated by Strike Drilling. Field duplicates were collected at a frequency of approximately 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. Quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC") procedures included the insertion of OREAS certified reference materials ("CRMs") at a frequency of approximately 1:50. CRM grade ranges were selected to represent the expected grade populations and mineralisation grades encountered within the Project. Blank material was also inserted at a frequency of approximately 1:50. Field duplicates, blanks and CRMs were assigned unique sample identification numbers and submitted to the laboratory with the routine drill samples.

Detailed sampling and sub-sampling records for some historical aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling are incomplete. Available historical records indicate that drilling and sampling were undertaken by established exploration and mining companies; however, the absence of complete documentation has been considered when assessing the reliability of the historical data and the classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Drill hole collar locations for Lat66 drilling were initially recorded using handheld GPS and subsequently surveyed by Element Geospatial using differential GPS ("DGPS"). Final collar positions were surveyed to centimetre-level accuracy, including elevation. Available historical drill hole collars identifiable in the field were also surveyed by DGPS as part of Lat66's collar verification and survey program.

Downhole directional surveys were completed using north-seeking gyroscopic survey equipment. Most RC drill holes were surveyed following completion of drilling.

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Classification reflects the Competent Person's assessment of confidence in the geological interpretation and grade estimate, including consideration of drill hole spacing, data quality and the demonstrated geological and grade continuity of the mineralisation.

A distance of less than approximately 30m to the nearest informing composite was used as a guide when considering areas for classification as Indicated. This criterion was applied in conjunction with geological and grade continuity, drill coverage and the overall confidence in the underlying data and Mineral Resource estimate. Areas where geological or grade continuity is less well established, or where drill spacing and data support are insufficient for Indicated classification, have been classified as Inferred.

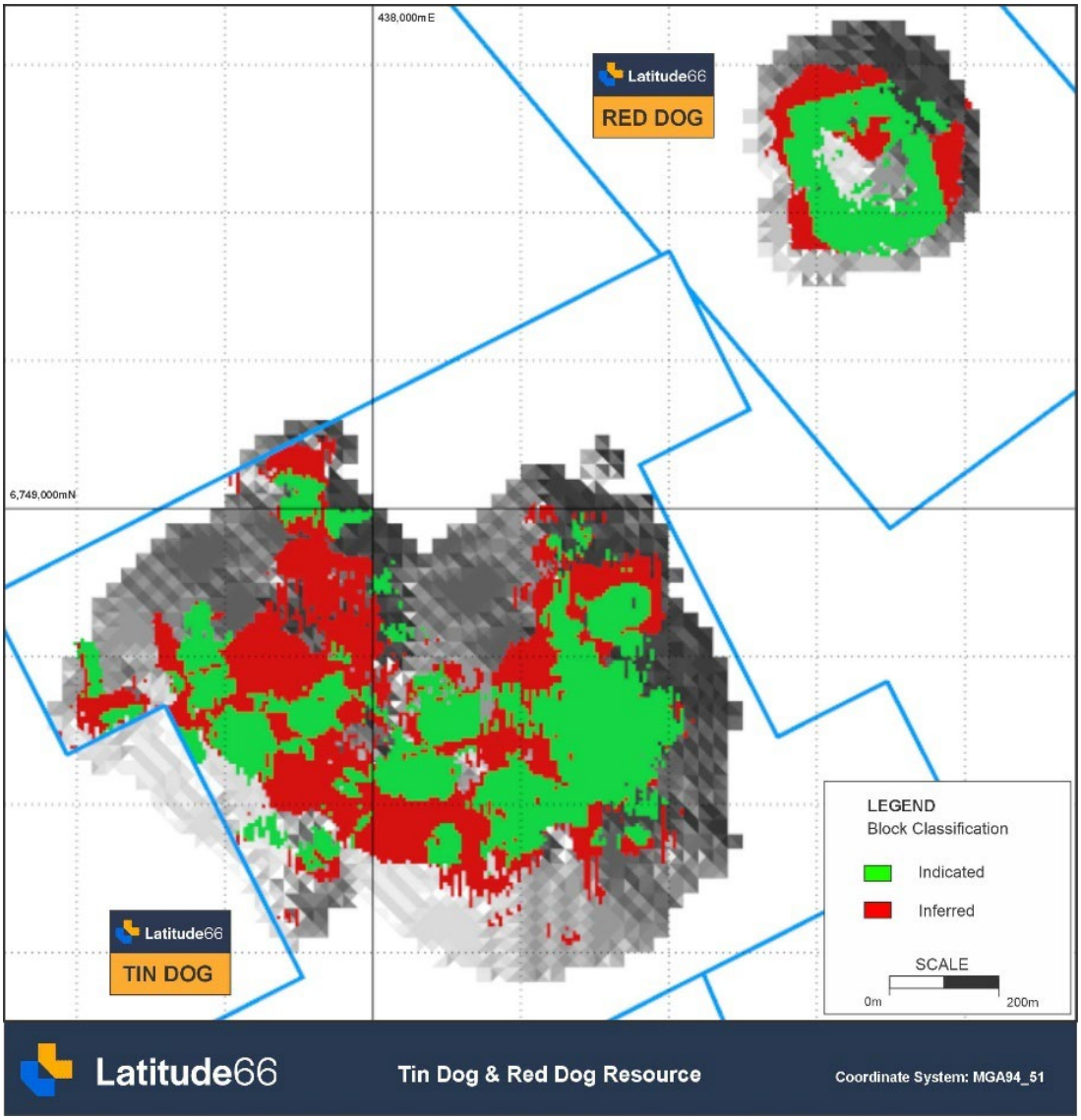

Figure 5: Plan view of Resource areas showing Mineral Resource classification and optimised pit shells

Sample Analysis Method

Lat66 RC chip samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie, where the samples were oven dried at 105°C. After drying, the chips were crushed to a nominal 2mm and then pulverised in LM5 mills to achieve 85% passing 75µm to provide a pulp sample for analysis. Pulp material was then sent to Perth where samples were analysed for Au using the Au-AA25 technique, which is a 30g fire assay. The RC samples submitted by Saracen were analysed by Genalysis via FA50/AA which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. The RC and DD samples submitted by Matsa were analysed by ALS via FA50_AAS which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. The RC and DD samples submitted by SOG were analysed by Ultratrace via FA002 which is a 50g lead collection fire assay. The DD samples submitted by Newmont were analysed by Genalysis via fire assay. The RC samples submitted by Billiton were analysed by unknown laboratory via AAS. The RC samples submitted by GEX were analysed by ALS via P209 which is a fire assay methodology.

Estimation Methodology

Latitude provided IRS with mineralisation and weathering wireframes digitised in Micromine. The mineralisation wireframe models were built using sectional interpretation and visualization of the mineralisation in three-dimensions. The sectional mineralisation strings were defined with a cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au. IRS used these wireframes as a guide to inform the creation of an implicit model in Vulcan. IRS used this implicit model to construct 3D block models and constrain the grade estimates and informing composites.

Block models were created for both the Red Dog and Tin Dog deposits. A block model with a parent cell size of 5X x 5Y x 2.5Z was created for Red Dog and a block model with a parent cell size of 5X x 5Y x 5Z was created for Tin Dog. The block model grades were estimated using ordinary kriging grade interpolation constrained within the implicit model mineralisation wireframes.

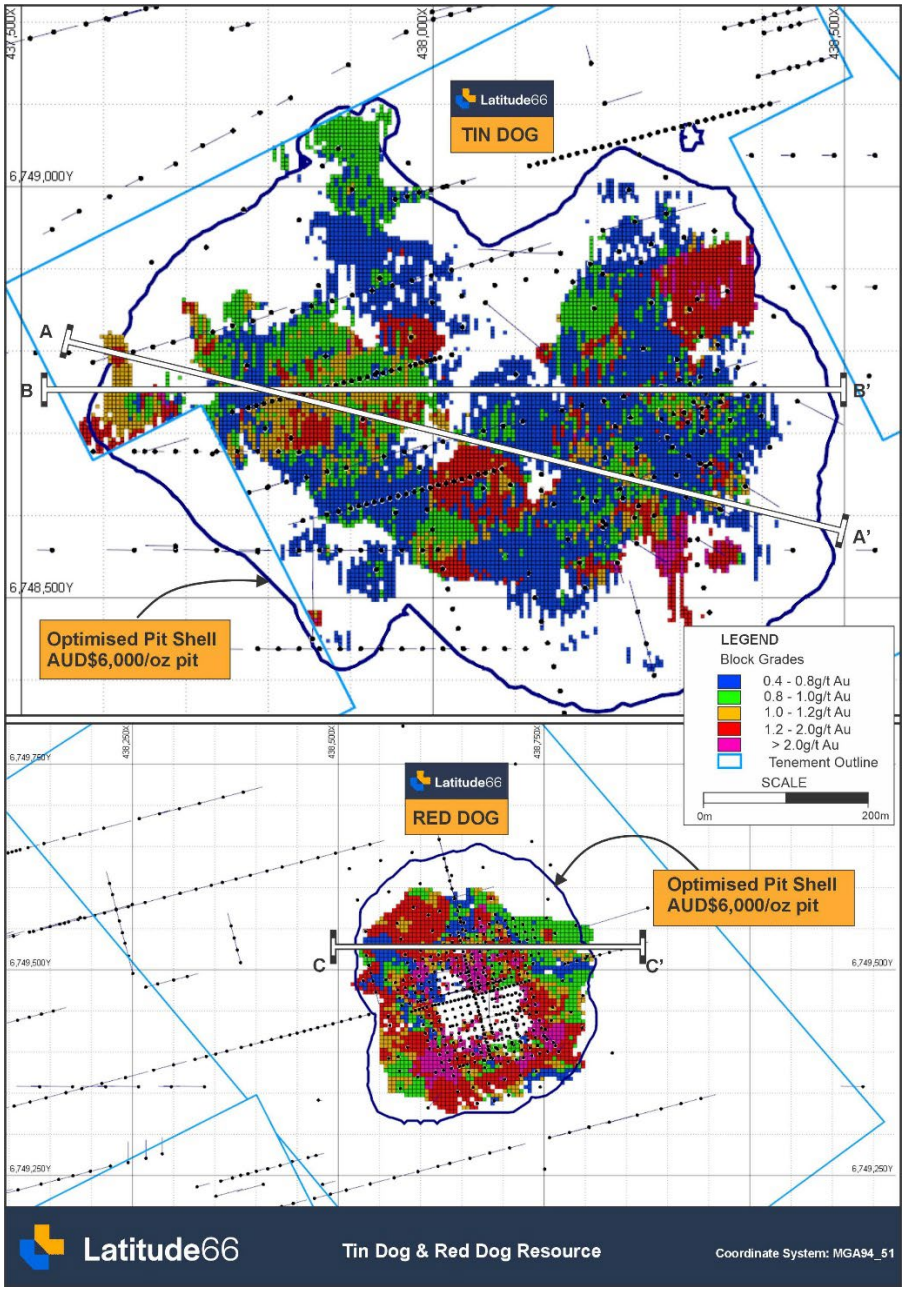

Figure 6: Plan view of Tin Dog (top) and Red Dog (bottom) block models coloured by gold grade. Note the Red Dog block model has been depleted by previous mining. Image also displays density of drilling and cross section lines for Figures 1, 3, 7 and 8

Dry bulk density values were assigned to the block model by weathering domain: 2.0 t/m^3 in oxide, 2.4 t/m^3 in transitional and 2.7 t/m^3 in fresh material. Densities have been calculated based on 76 pycnometer measurements across both the Red Dog (42) and Tin Dog (34) deposits. Density was assigned as a constant value per weathering domain.

Reporting cut-off grade

The Resource has been reported using a lower cut-off grade of 0.6 g/t Au, which is considered appropriate for assessing the potential for a bulk-tonnage open-pit mining operation. Tin Dog mineralisation is surrounded by a substantial lower-grade mineralised halo that adds significant volume to the mineralised system and contributes to a broad geometry well suited to bulk-tonnage open-pit mining.

Importantly, the optimised pit shell also captures a substantial inventory of mineralisation below the 0.6 g/t Au reporting cut-off, demonstrating the potential economic contribution of this lower-grade material. As shown in Table 2 below, approximately 260,000 additional ounces of gold are contained within the 0.2–0.6 g/t Au grade range which fall within the optimised pit shell (31.4Mt @ 0.6g/t Au for 595,000oz Au at a 0.2g/t Au lower cut – N.B. the reported Mineral Resource is included within this broader lower-grade total). This material therefore represents a potentially significant contribution to the overall project economics and provides considerable leverage to the scale of any future mining operation.

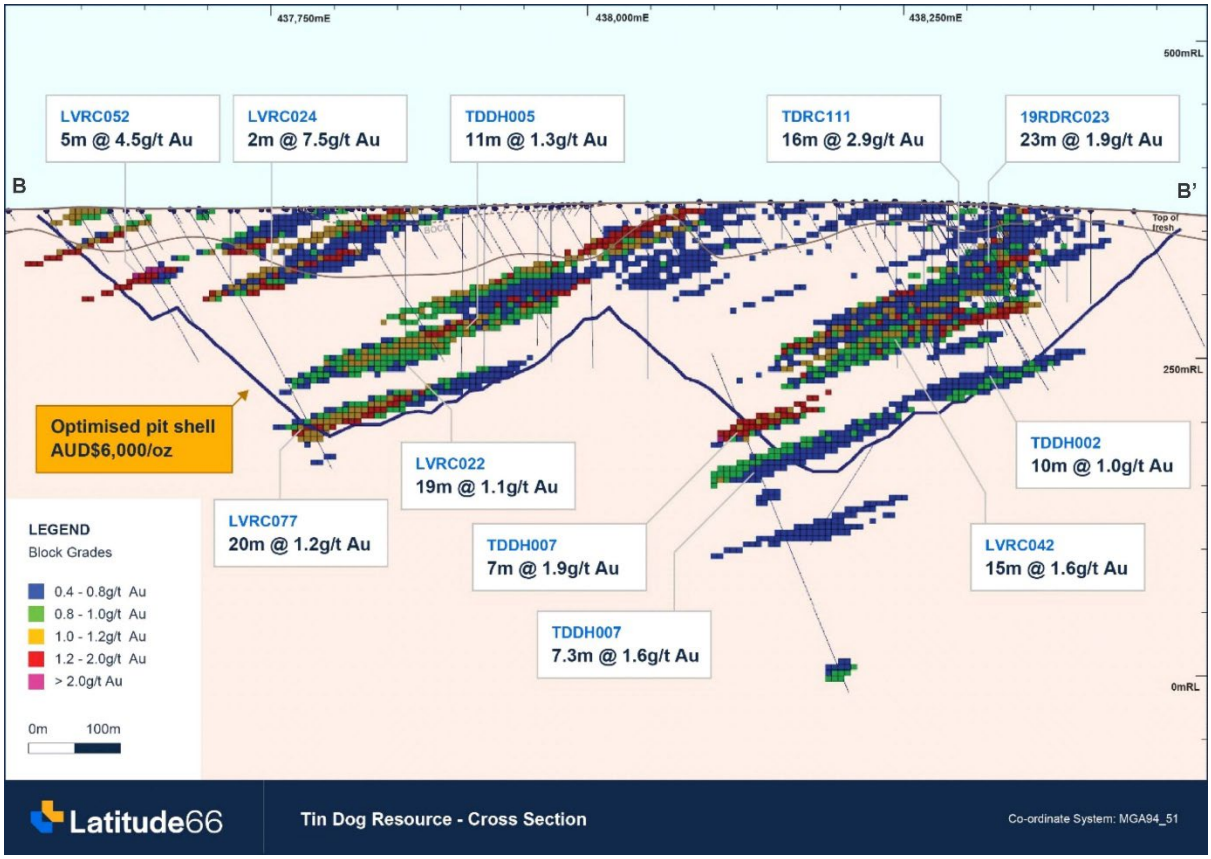

Figure 7: Cross-section B-B' (6,748,750mN +/- 70m) looking north through the Tin Dog Resource – All blocks > 0.6g/t Au displayed [7]

The final operating cut-off grade will ultimately be determined through future mining studies and will depend on factors including the scale and configuration of the operation, prevailing gold prices, metallurgical recoveries and operating cost assumptions.

[7] Significant intersections previously reported by LAT ASX Announcement 3 June 2026 – Drilling confirms Resource growth potential at Tin Dog

Table 2: Mineral Resource Sensitivity to Lower Cut-Off Grade

Lower Cut	Gold Price	Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes	Contained Ounces
0.2	$6,000	0.59	31,411,438	594,629
0.3	$6,000	0.67	25,208,125	542,970
0.4	$6,000	0.76	19,496,738	479,057
0.5	$6,000	0.87	14,719,256	409,927
0.6	$6,000	0.99	10,698,675	339,337
0.7	$6,000	1.08	8,382,513	291,235
0.8	$6,000	1.16	6,761,813	252,401
0.9	$6,000	1.25	5,204,025	209,833
1.0	$6,000	1.34	4,031,119	174,141
1.1	$6,000	1.44	3,074,694	141,937
1.2	$6,000	1.53	2,311,619	113,723

There was no top cut applied to the estimate as analysis of the assay histogram highlighted there was no major skew in the data and there was reasonably continuous grade distribution. There were also no major outliers observed.

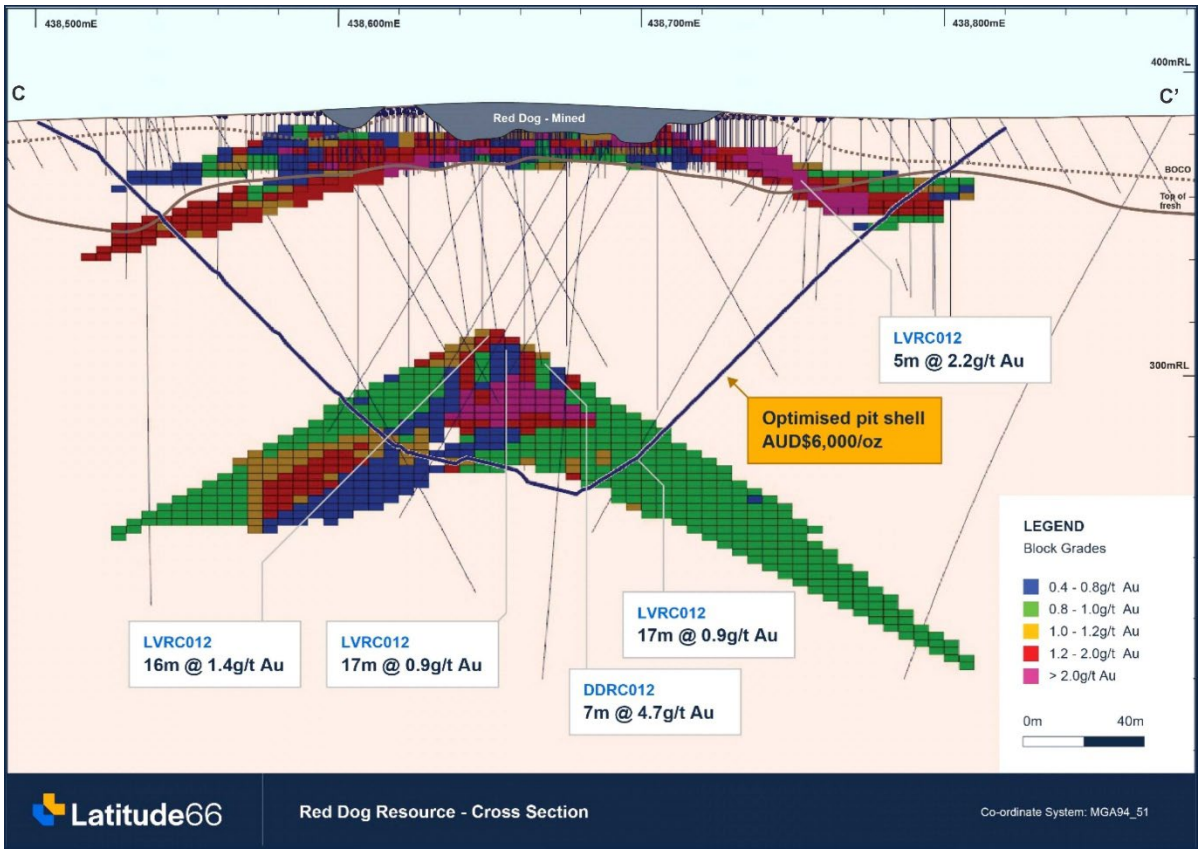

Figure 8: Cross-section C-C' (+/- 100m) looking north through the Red Dog Resource – All blocks > 0.6g/t Au displayed[5]

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

The Tin Dog and Red Dog Deposits are considered amenable to conventional open-pit mining methods.

No assumptions regarding minimum mining width, mining dilution or ore loss were applied, and the Mineral Resources were reported in situ.

Historical recoveries from the Red Dog open pit mining campaign have been assumed with gold recoveries above 92% expected. No metallurgical test work was completed on material from the current drilling programme and no metallurgical recovery factors were applied to the Mineral Resource estimates.

No waste rock or tailings characterisation studies were completed. The Mineral Resource estimates incorporate geological and estimation factors only, with no environmental modifying factors applied.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) have been addressed by carrying out Pit Optimisation using mining costs, processing costs and recoveries typical for West Australian gold deposits. A gold price of $A6,000 has been used. A base mining cost of A$5 per BCM has been used, with a processing cost of A$35 per tonne and pit wall angles of 45°. For both deposits the shallow depth of mineralisation, grade tenor and proximity to third-party processing facilities support reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

Next Steps

The Company will continue to advance both exploration and development activities within its Laverton Gold Project during the second half of 2026, with a focus on resource growth and progression of the Red Dog Prospect towards development.

Key activities will include:

- **Drilling:** Diamond drilling has been planned at Tin Dog to confirm controls on interpreted high-grade shoot orientations. Additional RC drilling will also be considered to expand on the current resource in an effort to upgrade and extend both The Don and Wilpro mineralised structures.
- **Project Development:** Integrating the results from exploration and metallurgical testing into the broader development strategy aimed at advancing the Laverton Gold Project towards future development decisions.

- Ends -

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Latitude 66 Limited

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About Latitude 66

Latitude 66 Limited (ASX:LAT) is a mineral exploration and development company focused on advancing gold and critical mineral projects within the Tier 1 jurisdictions of Finland and Western Australia.

The Company's flagship asset is the Kuusamo Schist Belt (KSB) Project in Northern Finland, an advanced gold-cobalt development project with a Mineral Resource Estimate of 650koz gold and 5,840t cobalt. Backed by a highly economic Scoping Study and a clear permitting pathway, Latitude 66 is advancing development activities at the KSB Project, which is strategically positioned to supply the critical mineral cobalt to the European market.

In Western Australia, Latitude 66 is advancing a portfolio of assets led by its primary focus on the Laverton Gold Project. Located within a world-class gold district, this near-term development opportunity encompasses the advanced Red Dog and Tin Dog Prospects with a combined Mineral Resource Estimate of 339koz gold, and benefits from granted mining leases, extensive historical drilling, and proximity to multiple operating plants and established haul road networks.

Location Map of Latitude 66's Projects in Finland and Western Australia

Forward Looking Statement

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources for the Tin Dog and Red Dog mineral deposits is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brian Wolfe, principal consultant of International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Mr Wolfe is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wolfe 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 (or "CP") as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Wolfe has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Technical Director of Latitude 66 Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1

KSB Project - JORC Mineral Resource Statement

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Co (t)
K1	Indicated	4,600	2.9	0.10	430,000	4,440
	Inferred	1,200	2.1	0.05	80,000	570
	SUB-TOTAL	**5,800**	**2.7**	**0.09**	**510,000**	**5,010**
K2	Indicated	960	3.2	0.05	100,000	500
	Inferred	90	1.7	0.05	5,000	50
	SUB-TOTAL	**1,050**	**3.1**	**0.05**	**105,000**	**550**
K3	Indicated	340	2.2	0.06	24,000	210
	Inferred	120	2.0	0.06	8,000	70
	SUB-TOTAL	**450**	**2.2**	**0.06**	**32,000**	**280**
GRAND TOTAL		**7,300**	**2.7**	**0.08**	**650,000**	**5,840**

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
Tin Dog	Indicated	3,880	1.0	118,000
	Inferred	6,110	1.0	180,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**9,990**	**1.0**	**309,000**
Red Dog	Indicated	350	1.5	17,000
	Inferred	360	1.2	14,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**710**	**1.3**	**30,000**
GRAND TOTAL		10,700	1.0	**339,000**

Appendix 2 – JORC Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling Techniques</td><td>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. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</td><td>Samples from Latitude's RC programs were collected by Strike Drilling using a static cone splitter at 1 m downhole intervals. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:50 and collected at the same time as the original sample through the B chute of the cone splitter. OREAS certified reference material (CRM) were inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The grade ranges of the CRMs were selected based on grade populations and economic grade ranges. Blank material was inserted at a ratio of 1:50. The duplicates, blanks and CRMs were submitted to the lab using unique sample IDs.
Historical sampling records are incomplete for AC, RC and DD drilling, but Latitude considers that accepted industry practices were used by previous operators and are broadly consistent with current Company standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling Techniques</td><td>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).</td><td>Drilling was completed by multiple parties including Latitude 66 Ltd, Saracen Mineral Holdings (Saracen), Matsa Resources Limited (Matsa), Goldfields Exploration Pty Limited (GEX), Sons of Gwalia NL (SOG), Newmont Australia Limited (Newmont), Billiton Australia (Billiton) and Scott Wilson.
Drilling completed within the tenement bounds is shown below
<table>
<tr><th>Hole Type</th><th>No_Holes</th><th>Total metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>DD</td><td>12</td><td>2,512.24</td></tr>
<tr><td>RC</td><td>633</td><td>25,409</td></tr>
<tr><td>AC</td><td>1</td><td>32</td></tr>
<tr><td>RAB</td><td>332</td><td>7,692</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill Sample Recovery</td><td>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</td><td>For Latitude drilling, visual estimates of sample weights are recorded as a range between 0-100% within the database.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Rig and splitter are checked as being level prior to commencement of drilling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Logging</td><td>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.</td><td>Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</td><td>All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</td><td>Entire length of hole is logged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</td><td>No diamond core was drilled</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</td><td>Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC): For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. Splitter regularly checked for cleanliness and correct operation.
Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. Splitter regularly checked for cleanliness and correct operation. Composite samples taken via a spear on 4m composite intervals.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation included LM5 pulverising to 85% passing at -75um. This is appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material and blank material at a frequency rate of 1:25. No significant bias noted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Standard and blanks were inserted by the laboratory on a 1:25 basis.
	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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Field duplicates were taken on a 1:20 basis. Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): No field duplicates were taken however the lab completed replicates on a 1:30 basis
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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* All samples have been analysed by 25g Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is industry standard. The gold analysis is considered a total digest. The nature and quality of sampling procedures and analyses adopted are of industry standard. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* All samples have been analysed by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is industry standard. The gold analysis is considered a total digest. The nature and quality of sampling procedures and analyses adopted are of industry standard.
	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.	No geophysical tools used. Handheld magnetic susceptibility was taken on a metre basis using at KT-10 instrument.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material and blank material at a frequency rate of 1:25. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization. Duplicates were taken at a frequency of 1:20 *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Standard and blanks were inserted by the laboratory on a 1:25 basis. No field duplicates were taken however the lab completed replicates on a 1:30 basis
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Visible verification of RC chips is made by senior staff members. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Visible verification of RC chips is made by senior staff members. Composites validated by 1m splits.
	The use of twinned holes.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* No holes were twinned, however the continuity of mineralisation between holes suggests the historical information is spatially located in the correct position. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* 25TDRC001 was drilled ~4m from 18RDRC143 with comparable results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data logged electronically on site with automated validation procedures and data entry checks. Data transferred to company database on completion of program.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to the assay data have been made.
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.	Holes marked out prior to drilling using a handheld GPS (+/- 3m) and subsequently picked up post drilling by a certified surveyor (Elemental Geospatial)
	Specification of the grid system used	MGA94 zone 51.
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Elevation taken from a Lone Star drone survey (+/- 0.05m) completed by Scott Wilson

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing at Tin Dog is at > 20m x 40m, surrounded by 40m x 40m and 80 x 80m away from mineralised area. The Red Dog Resource was completed on 10m x 10m centres. Extensional drilling was completed between 40-80m away from known mineralisation.
	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.	Sample spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. Appropriate classification has been applied to the Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited for reporting using a 0.4g/t Au lower cut, with a maximum 2m internal dilution allowable.
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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* RC drilling was predominantly vertical and tested a relatively flat mineralised target (~30 degrees). Mineralised widths are therefore over-estimated by approximately 10%. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): Angled drilling was completed at the Red Dog target with approximate overestimation of mineralised widths of approximately 10%.*
	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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* No bias, apart from that mentioned above is thought to have occurred.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Samples transported by Latitude 66 staff to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Samples transported to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Sample security of historical drilling is unknown, but Latitude considers that accepted industry practices were used by previous operators and are broadly consistent with current Company standards.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, logging and spatial continuity of the mineralisation and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Nothing further to add other than a site visit has been completed to confirm location of drillholes and visual observation of mineralisation.

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 licence to operate in the area.	**Tenement ID** / **Holder** / **Status** M39/1099 / Scott Wilson / Granted M39/1111 / Scott Wilson / Granted M39/38 / Scott Wilson / Granted M39/1100 / Scott Wilson / Granted A gross smelter royalty payment exists for M39/38, M39/1099 and M39/1100 including total production milestones of: - 10,000 – 50,000oz gold: 1.5% gross smelter royalty - >50,000oz gold: 1% gross smelter royalty N.B. 12,704oz of gold have already been produced from the tenements.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	The granted tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous explorers include CSR, Pennzoil-Van JV, Shell Company Australia, Billiton Australia (1985-1990), Billiton0Newmont Australia JV (1990-1992), M Hodges – Welcom Stranger mining (1993), M. Hodges (1994-1998), Goldfields Kalgoorlie (1999), Sons of Gwalia (2000-2003), Wilson (2004-2011), Saracen Resources (2021-2015), M. Hodges (2015-2017), Matsa Resources (2017-2019), Wilson (2019-2025).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit type being explored for is orogenic syntectonic gold mineralisation. Gold is associated with major NW striking shear zones and flat lying localised shearing and alteration.
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 drill information announced within this document. Previous drill hole information reported within: • 20/01/2026 – "Drilling Delivers Wide, High-Grade Gold at Laverton Gold Project" • 29/04/2026 – "Multiple New Gold Discoveries Expand Tin Dog Potential" • 03/06/2026 – "Drilling Confirms Continuity and Resource Growth Potential at Tin Dog"
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	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented previously are sample length weighted averages of sample grades (>0.4g/t Au) with a maximum internal dilution of 2 samples. No metal equivalents are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intercepts reported relate to downhole depth. Given the mineralised unit is flat lying, it is assumed the reported intervals overestimated by up to 10%.
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.	Maps, sections and intercepts are reported in this report.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Significant intersections are reported for gold >0.4 g/t cut-off grade with no top cut. A maximum of 2 samples of internal dilution were included where applicable. All results considered significant to the relevant document have been previously reported.
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.	All known exploration data has been reported.
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.	Future work includes extensional drilling

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
Database integrity	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.	Historical data was provided by Scott Wilson in the form of an Access database generated by Matsa Resources. Data from this source was cross-referenced against wamex digital logs and results and investigated for any discrepencies. Where potential material errors were found, RC drilling was completed by Latitude as confirmation of spatial locations and tenor of mineralisation. Geological and sampling data was entered directly into a field computer and emailed to the supervising geologist in Perth in .csv format. Analytical data was received from the laboratories in electronic ASCII files of varying format and were merged with sampling data already present in the database. Assays received from laboratories were imported by the Database Administrator into the database. Any data files which did not validate were investigated and rectified by field staff or Database Administrator. All drillhole data was validated in Micromine including: • Duplicate Hole_Id's • Checks for missing samples • Checks for overlapping samples • Checks for samples beyond hole depths
Site visits	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.	No site visit was completed by the competent person. All exploration drilling programmes are subject to review by the Technical Director and competent person for Exploration results – Mr Toby Wellman.
Geological interpretation	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 estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	Both the Tin Dog and Red Dog deposits are hosted within the north-northwesterly trending Mount Hornet Shear Zone (which is interpreted to be 1 km wide) or associated splay faults. The Mount Hornet Shear Zone is a complex zone of ductile deformation marked by mylonitization, sheared lithological contacts, and syenite intrusions, notably the Tin Dog Hill Syenite which hosts a significant portion of the Mineral Resource. Confidence in the geological interpretation at Tin Dog is moderate, given the irregular nature of the syenite intrusion relative to the surrounding andesite host rock. Geological logging, magnetic susceptibility, induced polarisation surveys and downhole XRF data has been used to refine the syenite interpretation. The structural model requires additional diamond holes to be completed before any certainty can be attributed to it, however the spatial continuity of mineralisation in a north-west orientation is compelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	Tin Dog: made up of multiple shear/quartz vein/sulphide zones over an along strike projection of ~500m and down dip extent of ~400m (The Don). The Wilpro Lode has similar dimensions whilst Brunswick is interpreted as being a series of up to 5 stacked lodes over ~280m strike (NE-SW) and down dip extent up to ~250m. Red Dog: the deposit extends approximately 240m in a grid N-S direction and 200m in an E-W direction. The mineralisation is flat-lying and extends from just below surface to a depth of at least 30m below the surface. Mineralisation is typically 3-14m thick. A secondary sub-parallel mineralised zone exists in similar dimensions to the near surface mineralisation, but 70m below.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The MRE has been estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) in Vulcan. The OK estimation was constrained within Au mineralisation implicit domains generated in Vulcan. These were defined from the resource drilling and guided by a geological model created in Micromine. OK is considered an appropriate grade estimation method for both the Tin Dog and Red Dog deposits given drilling density and mineralisation style. The grade estimate is based on 3m down-hole composites of the resource dataset created in Vulcan each located by their mid-point co-ordinates and assigned a length weighted average gold grade. Statistical analysis identified a high-grade population within the Tin Dog deposit which was flagged in the model. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was completed on the domain coded composite file (3m composites). The variography applied to grade estimation has been generated using Isatis. These investigations have been completed on each ore domain separately. The original Matsa Resources Red Dog resource was used as a check estimate against this most recent version which compared within acceptable levels to the original Matsa model. Metal content is within 10% between the two models at multiple scales of reporting. No by-products are present or modelled. No deleterious elements have been estimated. Two separate block models were created for both the Red Dog and Tin Dog deposits. A block model with a parent cell size of 5X x 5Y x 2.5Z was created for Red Dog and a block model with a parent cell size of 5X x 5Y x 5Z was created for Tin Dog. The block model grades were estimated using ordinary kriging grade interpolation techniques constrained within the implicit mineralisation wireframes.
		No selective mining units were assumed in this estimate however the parent cell dimensions may be correlated to an approximate SMU dimension. No correlated variables have been investigated or estimated. The grade estimate is based on mineralisation constraints which have been interpreted based on a nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut-off grade. The mineralisation constraints have been used as hard boundaries for grade estimation wherein only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as within that domain.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The Resource has been reported with an applied lower cut of 0.6g/t Au which is interpreted as being a suitable cut off for bulk-tonnage open pit operations. The Tin Dog mineralisation is supplemented by a significant low-grade halo that adds volume and contributed to an overall geometry with characteristics suitable for bulk tonnage open pit mining. The final cut-off determination will be dependent on the scale of any potential future operation, the prevailing gold price and cost inputs into the financial model. As shown in Table 1 below, there are substantial gold ounces between the 0.2-0.6g/t Au cut off range.
<table>
<tr><th>Lower Cut</th><th>Grade (g/t Au)</th><th>Tonnes</th><th>Ounces</th></tr>
<tr><td>0.2</td><td>0.59</td><td>31,411,438</td><td>594,629</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.3</td><td>0.67</td><td>25,208,125</td><td>542,970</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.4</td><td>0.76</td><td>19,496,738</td><td>479,057</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5</td><td>0.87</td><td>14,719,256</td><td>409,927</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.6</td><td>0.99</td><td>10,698,675</td><td>339,337</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7</td><td>1.08</td><td>8,382,513</td><td>291,235</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.8</td><td>1.16</td><td>6,761,813</td><td>252,401</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.9</td><td>1.25</td><td>5,204,025</td><td>209,833</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.0</td><td>1.34</td><td>4,031,119</td><td>174,141</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.1</td><td>1.44</td><td>3,074,694</td><td>141,937</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.2</td><td>1.53</td><td>2,311,619</td><td>113,723</td></tr>
</table>
There was no top cut applied to the estimate as analysis of the assay histogram highlighted there was no major skew in the data and there was reasonably continuous grade distribution. There were also no major outliers observed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>The Tin Dog and Red Dog Deposits are considered amenable to conventional open-pit mining methods.
No assumptions regarding minimum mining width, mining dilution or ore loss were applied, and the Mineral Resources were reported in situ.
No waste rock or tailings characterisation studies were completed. The Mineral Resource estimates incorporate geological and estimation factors only, with no environmental modifying factors applied.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of
the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>Historical recoveries from the Red Dog open pit mining campaign have been assumed with gold recoveries above 92% expected. No metallurgical testwork was completed on material from the current drilling programme and no metallurgical recovery factors were applied to the Mineral Resource estimates.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	No assumptions regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options have been made, although an existing waste dump area already exists to the north of the existing Red Dog open pit. It is assumed that such disposal will not present a significant hurdle to exploitation of the deposit and that any disposal and potential environmental impacts would be correctly managed as required under the regulatory permitting conditions.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Dry bulk density values were assigned to the block model by weathering domain: 2.0 t/m^3 in oxide, 2.4 t/m^3 in transitional and 2.7 t/m^3 in fresh material. Densities have been calculated based on 76 pycnometer measurements across both the Red Dog (42) and Tin Dog (34) deposits. Density was assigned as a constant value per weathering domain.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Indicated and Inferred classification reflects the relative confidence in the estimate, the confidence in the geological interpretation, the drilling spacing and the continuity of the mineralisation. The strategy adopted uses distance to the nearest composite of less than 30m to guide interpretation of whether Indicated classification should be applied. The relatively tight drilling grid of 10 m by 10 m at Red Dog provides excellent confidence regarding grade continuity. The distribution of the classification zones reflect the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	The resource model has been reviewed for fatal flaws internally, although no audit has been completed on the MRE. Subsequent resource estimates will be compared for variation in metal endowment.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach	The confidence level is reflected in the classification of the estimate.