20 December 2024

Multi-Phase Exploration Highlights Potential Scale and Prospectivity of the KSB Project

Highlights

- **Exploration activities continued at the KSB project with drilling and boulder sampling highlighting scale and prospectivity.**
- **Final results returned from the KSB South diamond drilling campaign including K8, K10 and K12.**
- **Mineralisation at the K8 Prospect extended along strike.**
    - **3.1m @ 6.1g/t Au & 0.06% Co from 41.8m (L66K8DD011)**
    - **3.2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 25m (L66K8DD015)**
    - **1.0 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 59.3 m (L66K8DD008)**
    - **Downhole electromagnetic survey highlights additional extension potential.**
    - **Mineralised trend open to the east and west, coincident with magnetic anomalies.**
- **Elevated gold, copper and cobalt values from the K10 and K12 prospects.**
- **Historic exploration data identifies 1km long boulder anomaly at K6E with previous results including:**
    - **490.0 g/t Au & 0.07% Co (OUT20020)**
    - **53.7 g/t Au & 0.05% Co (OUT20049)**
    - **32.0 g/t Au & 0.09% Co (OUT20018)**
- **Results from recently completed boulder sampling confirm the potential at K6W, returning significant gold-copper-cobalt assays:**
    - **8.8g/t Au & 0.6% Cu (24TK0001)**
    - **3.7g/t Au & 0.04% Cu (24TK0002)**
    - **2.2g/t Au & 0.1% Cu (24TK0003)**
- **Follow up drill campaign to be developed on the back of the excellent exploration results from K6 and pending results from the structural geological review**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities within its flagship KSB project in northern Finland. Final assays have now been received from diamond drilling completed at the K8, K10 and K12 prospects. A downhole electromagnetic survey (“DHEM”) was also completed at K8, with conductive anomalies generated both east and west of defined mineralisation. These anomalies have defined a broad east-west trend that extends for several kilometres.

Field crews have continued evaluating and validating historical datasets as part of a regional targeting strategy. This work has defined additional targets for follow up drilling with the identification of the K6E &

K6W prospects, which are proximal to the Company's K1, K2 and K3 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **7.2MT @ 2.7g/t Au & 0.08% Co for 650,000oz Au and 5,840t of Co**[1].

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

"Results from Lat66's recent multi-phased exploration activities, including drilling, boulder sampling and downhole EM surveys, across a number of Prospect areas highlight the potential prospectivity to expand the existing mineral resource base within the broader KSB Project.

The exceptional results from the K6 Prospect will enable us to develop a further drill campaign in the K North area which importantly is in close proximity to the established resource at the KSB Project. The K6 drilling will add to the planned drilling at K1 on the back of the structural geological review results which are expected in the coming weeks.

"Lat66 is committed to advancing the KSB Project towards development with the Scoping Study now underway planned for completion in Q1 next year. We look forward to releasing the Scoping Study results and continuing follow up exploration activities to unlock the full potential of the Project."

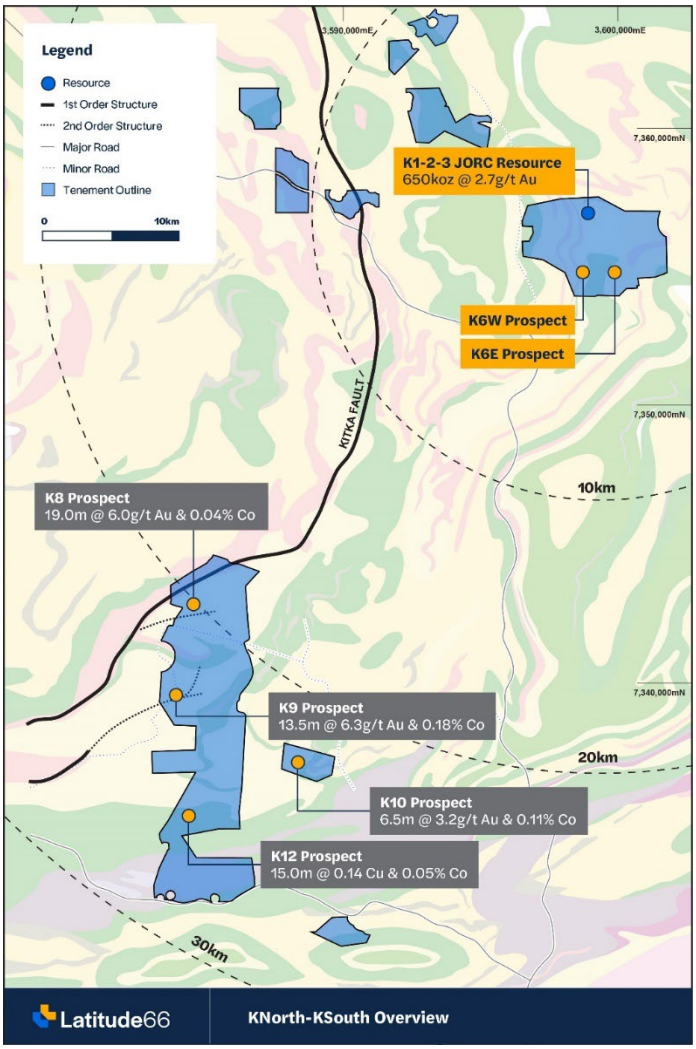

Figure 1: KSB & PSB Project locations in Northern Finland[1].

1 Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

KSB Project

Final results have now been received from a diamond drilling campaign initiated in August and completed in late September, with assays returned from the remaining 13 drillholes (1,473.2m) completed across three prospect areas (K8, K10 and K12). Drill targets were defined following comprehensive evaluation and target ranking of multiple data sets including historic drilling, surface and/or downhole electromagnetics (**EM**), base of till geochemistry and geological/structural interpretation.

Following completion of the drill program, a downhole EM (**DHEM**) survey was completed by Geovista AB, with three holes tested at K8 to determine if additional conductive mineralisation was visible beyond the edges of the drill area.

At the K6E & K6W prospects, located immediately south (~1.5km) of the Company's K1, K2 and K3 Mineral Resource, exploration field crews have generated additional target areas that are prospective for Kuusamo-style gold and cobalt mineralisation. The target identification was guided by a historic Induced Polarisation (**IP**) survey (**Figure 2**), base of till geochemistry and boulder sampling. All datasets indicate a sulphide-rich source may be present proximal to K6E & K6W and justify follow-up field activities to further strengthen the prospectivity of the individual targets.

Diamond Drilling

K8 Prospect

The K8 Prospect was targeted for the potential to extend relatively shallow high-grade gold and cobalt mineralisation, previously defined by historic drilling completed by Geological Survey of Finland (**GTK**) and Belvedere Resources Ltd (**Belvedere**).

Previous mineralised results highlighted the potential of K8 to be extended both down plunge and along strike with proposed drilling designed to extend the existing 250m strike length and 100m down-plunge extent. Previous high-grade results include[2]:

- **19.0m @ 6.0 g/t Au & 0.04 % Co from 97.5 m (M461184R305)**
- **6.5m @ 8.1 g/t Au & 0.01 % Co from 45.1 m (SAY003)**
- **5.6m @ 4.9 g/t Au & 0.09 % Co from 58.5 m (M461184R306)**
- **10.3m @ 4.8g/t Au & 0.04% Co[2] from 89.75m (L66K8DD002)**

In the current program, a total of 9 holes were completed at K8 for 940.35m with mineralisation being extended to the north-east and south-west, significantly increasing the mineralised strike by 32% to approximately 330m. Significant intersections from the 9 holes include:

- **3.1m @ 6.1g/t Au & 0.06% Co from 41.8m**
  - **within 4.1 m @ 4.6 g/t Au & 0.05 % Co from 40.8 m (L66K8DD011)**
- **3.2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 25m**
  - **within 6.1 m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 24 m (L66K8DD015)**
- **1.0 m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 59.3 m (L66K8DD008)**

[2] Previously reported by ASX:LAT on the 14/8/2024 – "High grade gold in historical drilling confirms Resource potential at K8 Prospect"

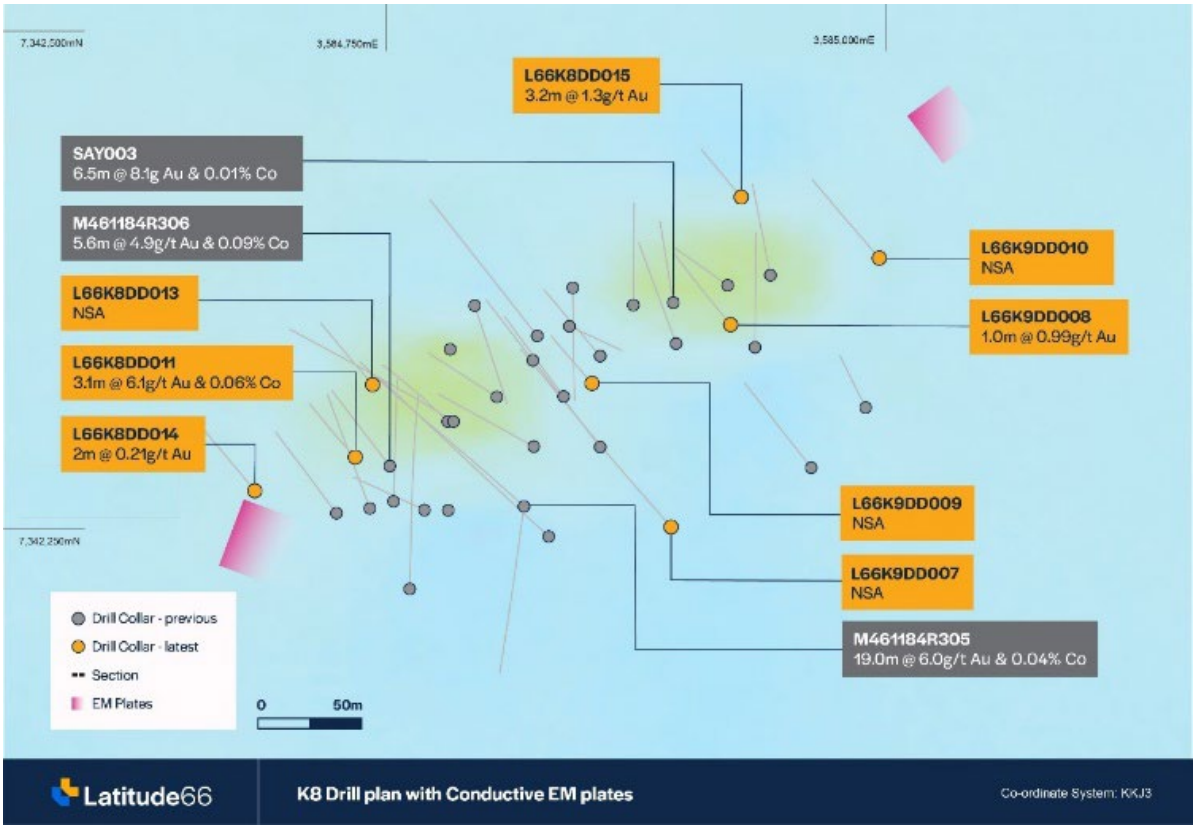

Figure 2: Previous and recent significant drilling results from K8 (background image TMI 1VD – magnetics).

Mineralisation remains open along strike and has been confirmed by two conductivity plates generated by DHEM surveys, located to the north-east and south-west of the mineralisation. Readings from the DHEM conductivity plates are 382 S and 980 S, respectively (**Figure 2**).

The north-eastern most DHEM response (from L66K8DD010) displays a broad off-hole anomaly in the mid channels with a moderately conductive model being generated, located 60m NE of the drill hole.

The south-western most DHEM response (from L66K8DD014) displays a broad off-hole anomaly at approximately 40m that persists through to the last time channel. The U and V component data indicates that the local conductive source is most likely centred below and SW of the drill hole. Modelling of the late channel response indicates the presence of a conductor of limited size and high conductance located about 30m from the drill hole.

Both off-hole conductivity anomalies represent follow up targets that have the potential to build on the shallow mineralised trend defined at K8. In addition to showing proximal target areas, these also highlight the broader, more regional potential of the K8 corridor. Interpretation of reprocessed magnetic data has identified additional targets along this defined trend where multiple magnetic anomalies show similar characteristics to the K8 mineralisation (**Figure 3**).

In addition, the K8 corrridor appears to be related to the regionally significant Kitka Fault, which is interpreted as being a major, deep crustal scale break within the Kuusamo Schist Belt (**KSB**). This major structure, which has been re-activated through belt scale deformation, is likely to be the main pathway for metal-rich fluids] and one of the primary control on mineralisation within the KSB.

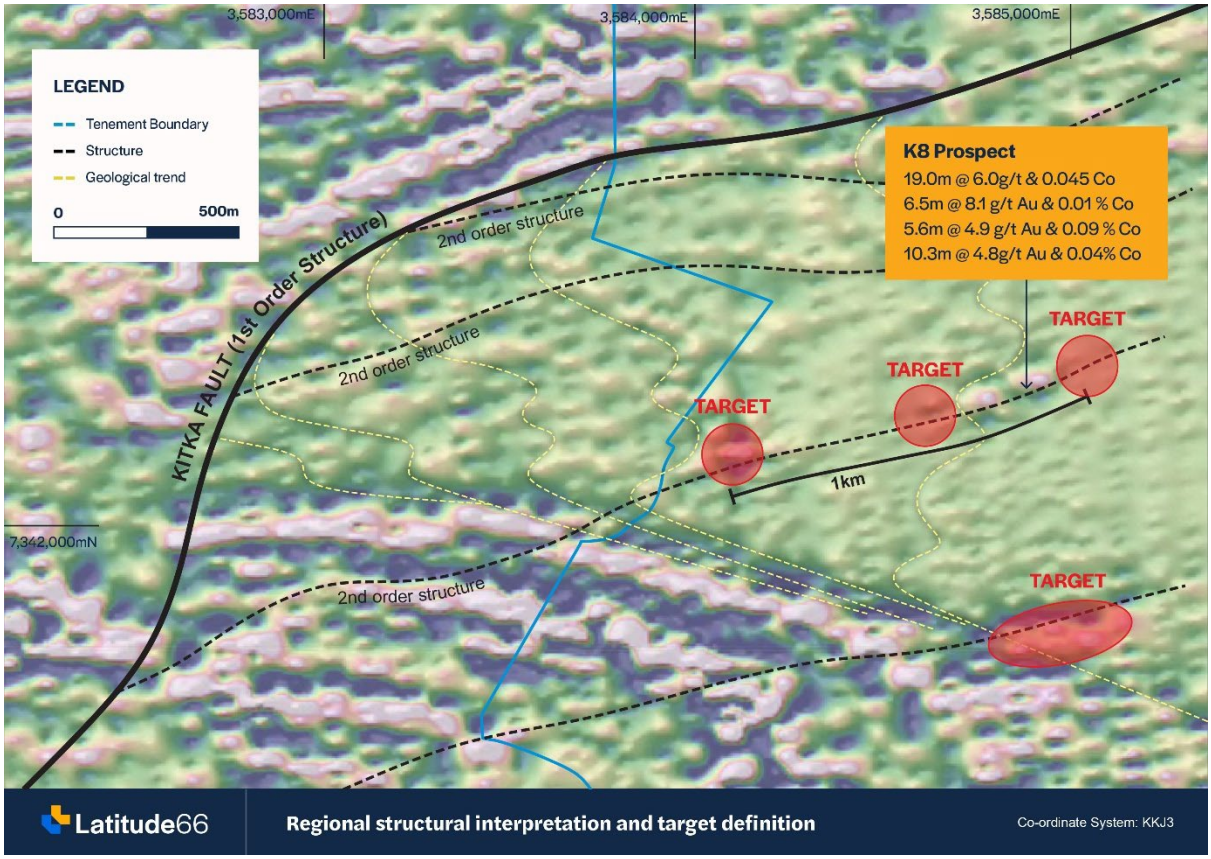

Figure 3: Regional overview of the K8 Prospect and potential extensions to additional target areas (background image is 1VD TMI over 2VD TMI)[3].

K10 Prospect

Two diamond holes were completed at the K10 prospect for a total of 221.8m, to investigate previous results including **4.8m @ 4.1g/t Au, 0.12% Co from 322.7m** (L66K10DD005)[4]. Mineralisation is hosted within a magnetite rich rock, which is bound on the hanging-wall side by a carbonate rock. Due to the competency contrast between these two rock types as well as preferential weathering of the carbonate unit to vertical depths of approximately 200m, drilling difficulties were highlighted as being potentially challenging for future drilling with additional care taken whilst approaching the contact zone. Despite efforts to minimise impact on drilling, significant core loss (>85%) was observed prior to, and within the magnetite unit.

Significant assays include:

- **5.0m @ 0.29g/t Au & 0.43% Co from 88.8m (L66K10DD009)**

[3] Airborne magnetics results previously reported by ASX: DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

[4] Previously reported by ASX: DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

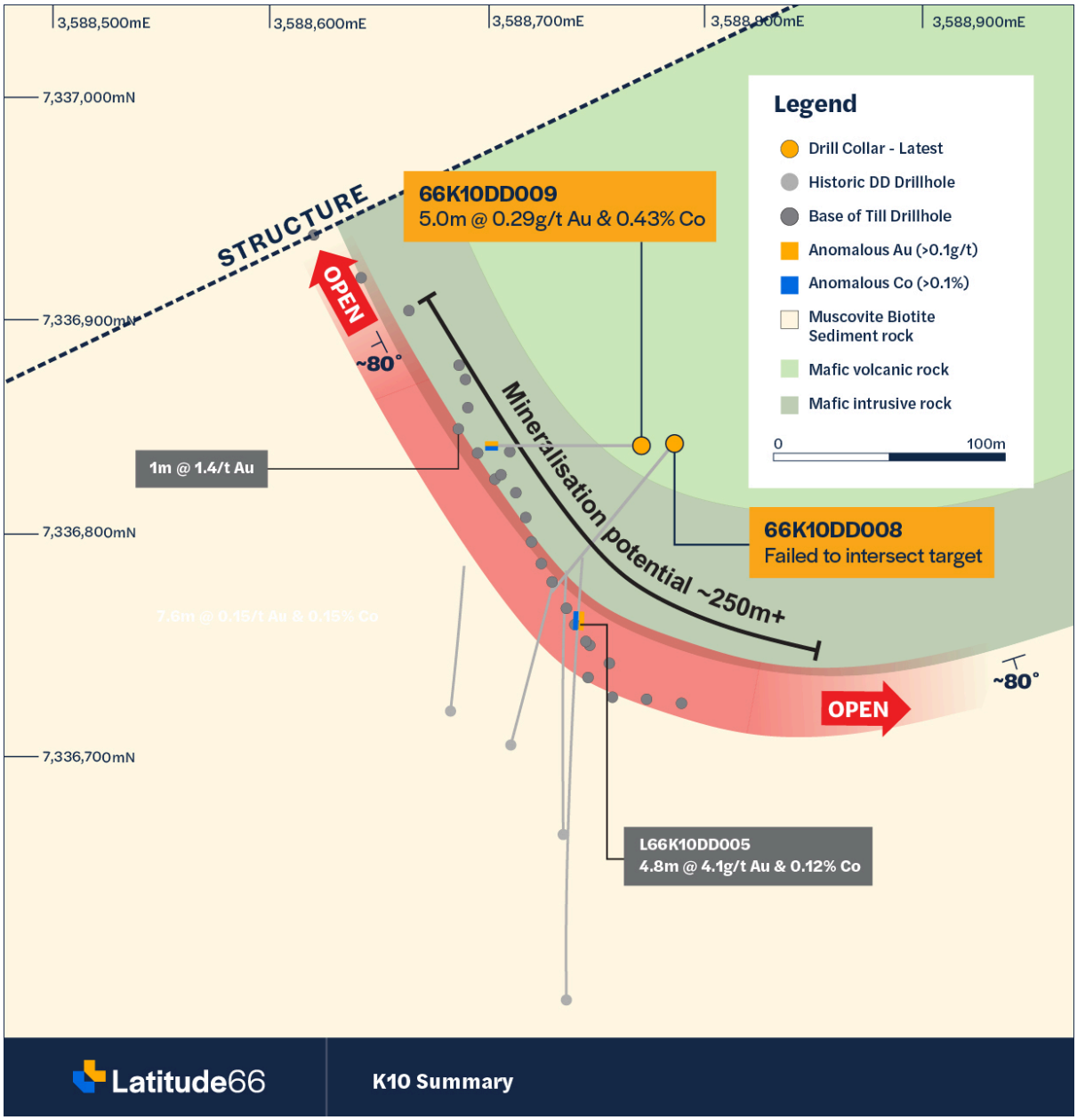

Figure 4: Plan view of the K10 prospect.

K12 Prospect

Results have been received from the K12 prospect, where 2 holes were completed for a total of 311.05m. Drilling targeted an airborne EM anomaly, which had been further assessed by a fixed loop EM survey and generated a 1100 x 170m high conductivity (3,900 S) plate. Both drillholes intersected massive pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite mineralisation over significant widths and is open in all directions. Significant intersections include:

- **15.0m @ 0.14% Cu & 0.05% Co from 88.0m** (L66K12DD002)
- **5.0m @ 0.19% Cu & 0.05% Co from 159.0m** (L66K12DD001)

Boulder Sampling

K6E Prospect

Data review of the K6E prospect has identified a spectacular boulder fan originally discovered by Outokumpu Oy in 1977 and later investigated by Dragon Mining in 2013. The boulder fan has been defined over a lateral extent of approximately 1km with exceptional results including **490.0g/t Au** (OUT-20020), **53.7g/t Au** (OUT-20049), **32.0g/t Au** (OUT-20018) and **15.2g/t Au** (DRA-201344257). The Latitude 66 exploration team completed confirmatory sampling through the same area and returned additional boulder results of **3.1g/t Au & 0.03% Co** (K6RC021) and **1.6g/t Au & 0.01% Co** (24TK0007), with the general trend of the boulders being consistent with the local ice-flow direction (north-west to south-east).

When following the boulder fan in the up-ice direction, there is an abrupt end to the mineralised boulder distribution that is coincident with a chargeability high modelled from the IP data. This anomaly is undrilled and is likely to be the source of the mineralised boulder fan. Given the abundance, grade and sulphide signature (pyrite + sericite/albite alteration +/- chalcopyrite) of the samples, the K6E prospect represents a significant exploration target that will be tested within the next drill campaign.

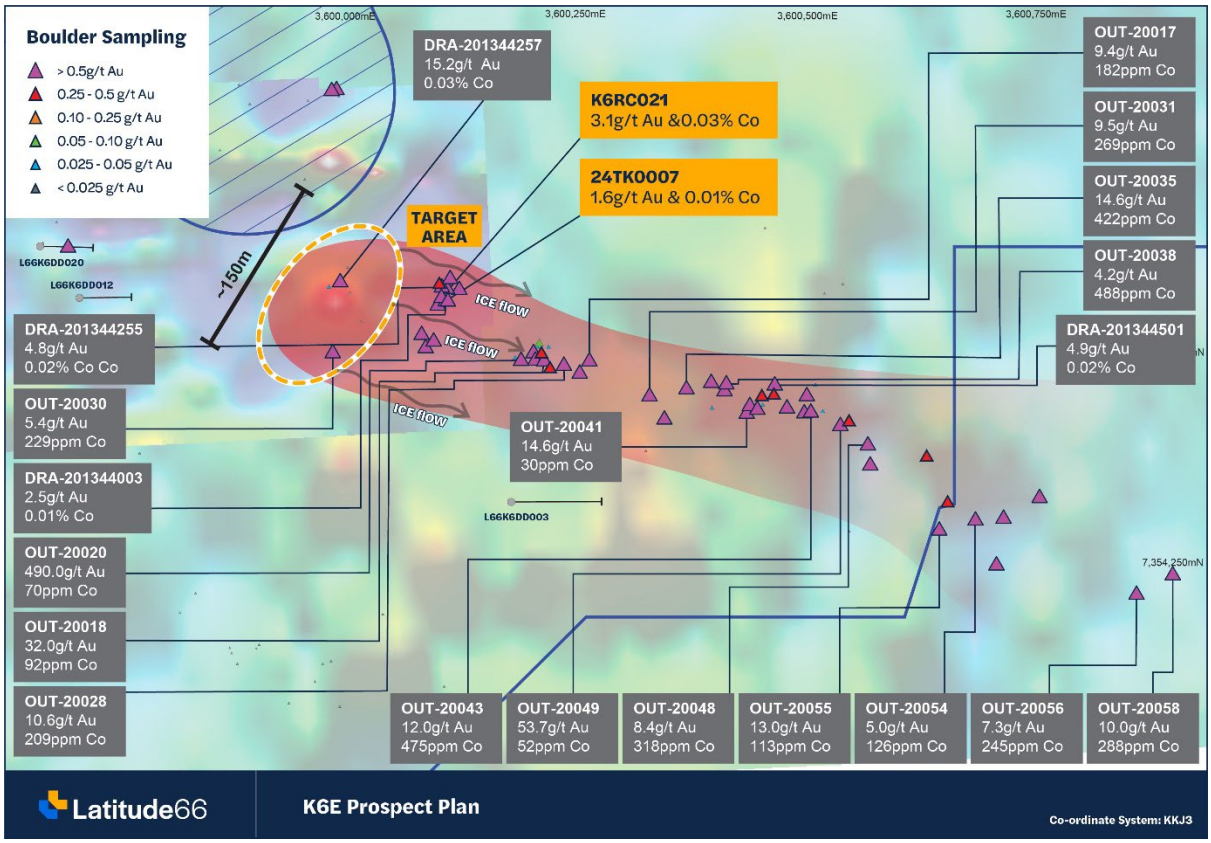

Figure 5: Boulder fan discovered at the K6E Prospect with IP image as background.

K6W Prospect

Prospecting, mapping and rock chip/boulder sampling has identified multiple mineralised boulders with associated disseminated sulphides (pyrite +/- chalcopyrite) and importantly, all mineralised samples are spatially located above an IP chargeability anomaly. Individual boulder samples are large (>0.5m) and angular, suggesting they have not travelled far from the source with many returning elevated gold, copper and cobalt results including **8.8g/t Au & 0.6% Cu** (24TK0001), **3.7g/t Au** (24TK0002), **2.2g/t Au & 0.1% Cu** (24TK0003), **0.8g/t Au & 0.3% Cu** (24TK0006), **0.2g/t Au & 0.3% Cu** (24TK0005)[2] (**Figure 3**).

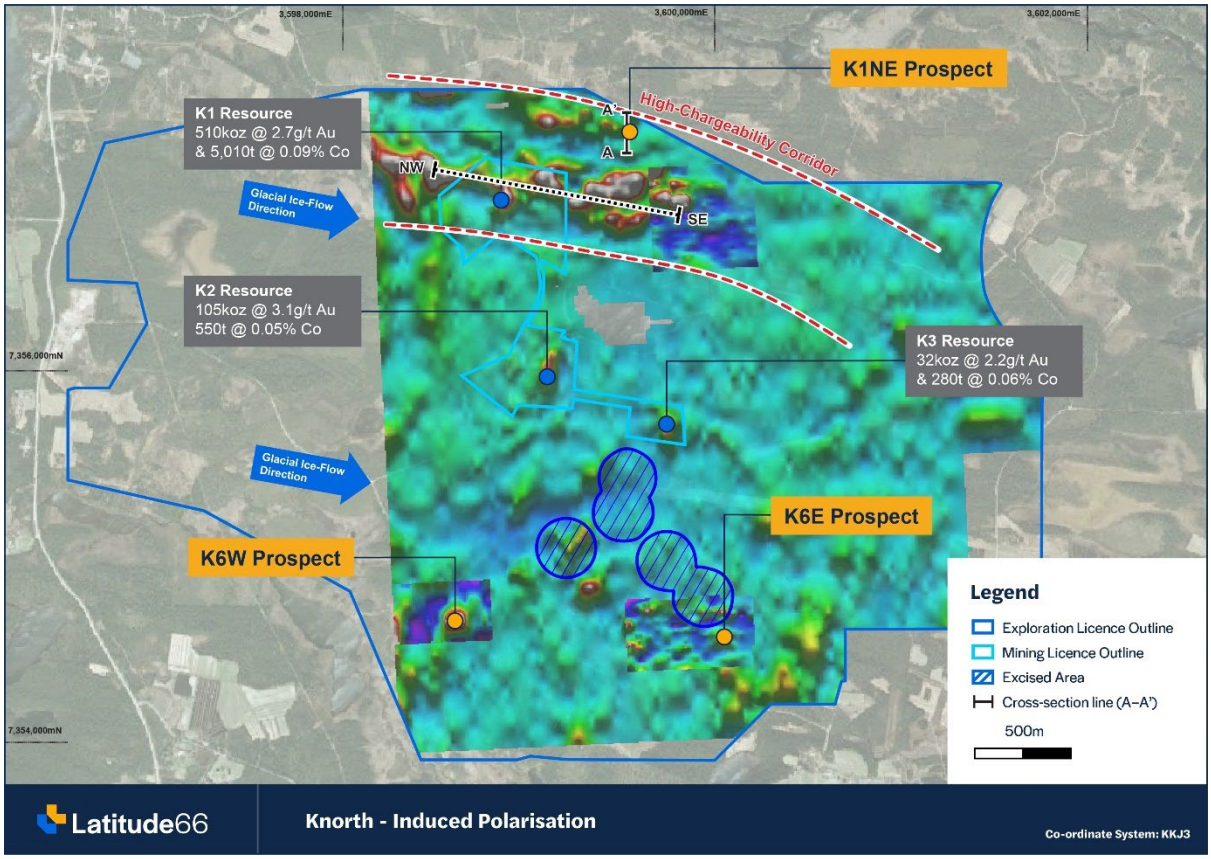

Figure 6: Plan view of chargeability anomalies defined from a historic Induced Polarisation survey[5].

During prospecting for boulders, field crews identified an historic, previously unknown GTK (Geological Survey of Finland) drillhole south of the chargeability anomaly. Additional investigation of department records identified that the location of the drillhole had been recorded incorrectly (originally 1km to the east) and the results listed showed mineralisation of **2m @ 1.5g/t Au, 0.04% Co & 0.14% Cu** from 37m and **11m @ 0.45 g/t Au, 0.05 % Co and 0.15 % Cu** from 53m (M461391R381[2]). The location of the drillhole is to the south-east of the new gold, copper and cobalt boulder anomalies and has likely not tested the core of the anomaly, but incidentally provides encouragement that the area is prospective (**Figure 3**).

[5] GTK has the rights for the information presented on GTKs drill holes as stated in GTKs Basic licence version 1.1 TERMS OF USE OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES RELATED TO THEM (LICENCE) (GTK/973/02.00/2016). Link to GTKs basic licence 1: http://tupa.gtk.fi/paikkatieto/lisenssi/gtk_peruslisenssi_grundlicens_basic_licence_1.pdf. Drilling data, target moraine geochemistry data and geophysical measurement data (IP) from the report: Vanhanen E. 1997. RESEARCH REPORT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KUUSAMO IN THE OCCUPATION AREA POHJASLAMPI 1, KAIV. Reg. NO 4807/1 ON ORE EXPLORATIONS CARRIED OUT. (REPORT M06_4613_97_1_10). GTK detailed till data acquired/bought by Lat66 with GTK Journal number GTK/47/03.04.15/2021.

A historic base of till line of drilling had also been completed across the top of the chargeability anomaly (**Figure 3**) with best results of **3.5g/t Au & 0.9% Cu** (9070820033T[7]) and **0.4g/t Au & 2.55% Cu** (9070821048T)[6]. Both results were returned from the bottom of hole and logged as weathered bedrock, indicating they are close to the source of the mineralisation.

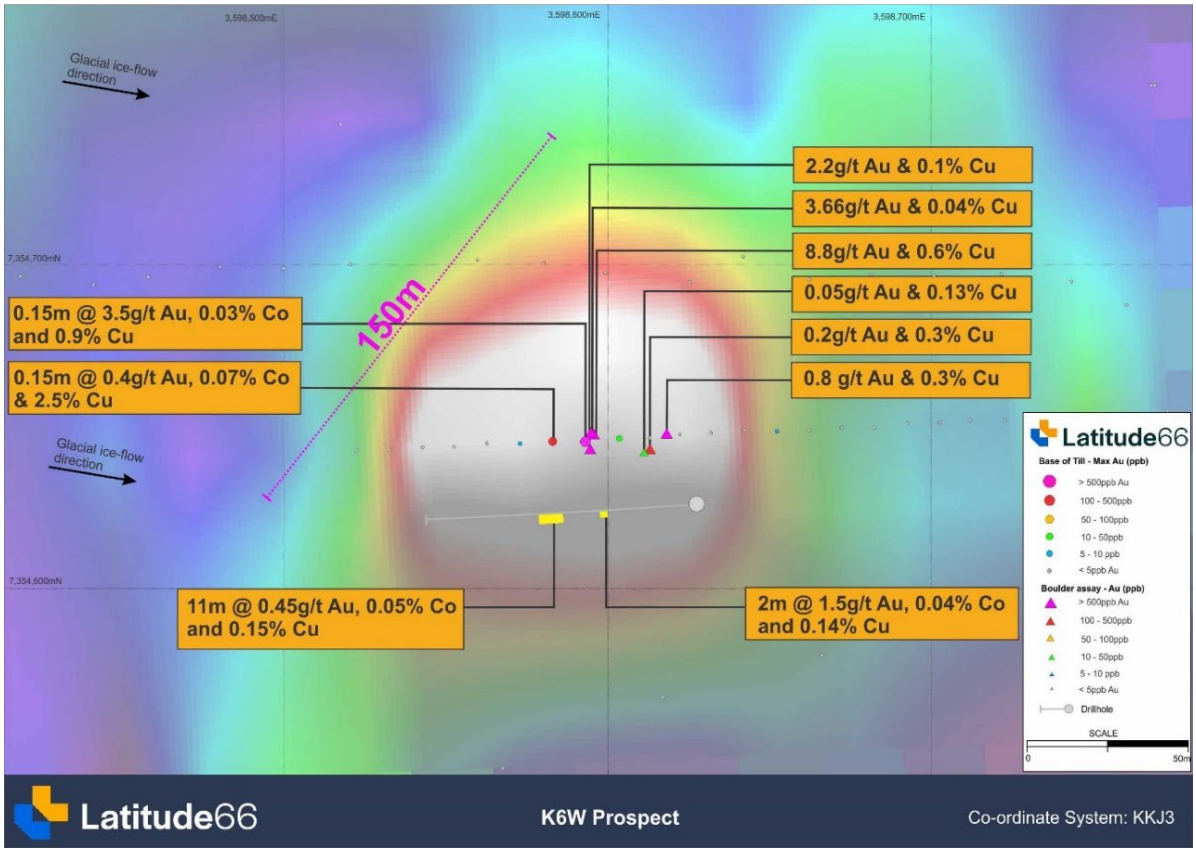

Figure 7: Plan view of the K6W chargeability anomaly relative to boulder sampling and base of till geochemical anomalies[2].

Next Steps

Future activities will be centred on progressing the Scoping Study planned to be delivered in the first quarter of the 2025 calendar year plus a planned drilling campaign at K North, following the analysis of the structural geological review currently underway.

- Ends -

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

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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	4,400
	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**

About Latitude 66

Latitude 66 is a Finnish and Australian based company, focusing on the exploration and development of gold and critical minerals. The Company's primary focus lies in the Kuusamo Schist Belt Project (KSB Project) situated in Northern Finland. This flagship project boasts a substantial high-grade gold-cobalt mineral resource, with over 85% categorised as Indicated, totalling 650,000 ounces of gold at 2.7 grams per tonne (g/t) and 5,800 tonnes of cobalt at 0.08%. The information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources estimates for the K1-3 projects are extracted from the Company's previous announcement on 26 April 2024 titled "Prospectus". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this previous market announcement and the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resources estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Beyond the KSB, Latitude 66 is conducting regional exploration activities in Finland at the highly prospective Peräpohja Schist Belts (PSB), Kainuu Schist Belts (Kainuu) and Central Lapland Greenstone Belt (Kola and Kolari).

Latitude 66 holds a 17.5% free-carried interest in Carnaby Resources' Greater Duchess Project, strategically located in the Mt Isa Copper district in Australia. Furthermore, Latitude 66 is actively engaged in the exploration of two promising gold projects in Western Australia: the Sylvania and Edjudina Projects.

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

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 A – Drill Collar Details[6]

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
L66K8DD007	7342250.8	3584892.5	274.9	320	-55	199.7	Diamond
L66K8DD008	7342352.5	3584922.3	273.8	320	-65	101.55	Diamond
L66K8DD009	7342322.5	3584852.9	272.7	320	-60	62.5	Diamond
L66K8DD010	7342385.1	3584996.9	275.9	320	-60	104.3	Diamond
L66K8DD011	7342285.6	3584733.9	269.2	320	-55	61.5	Diamond
L66K8DD012	7342028.5	3584791.2	270.1	0	-60	191.3	Diamond
L66K8DD013	7342322.3	3584743.1	269.6	320	-55	71.4	Diamond
L66K8DD014	7342268.5	3584684.7	267.5	320	-60	86.2	Diamond
L66K8DD015	7342416.0	3584928.2	272.3	320	-60	61.9	Diamond
L66K10DD008	7336844.8	3588782.0	289.9	220	-44.5	127.9	Diamond
L66K10DD009	7336843.5	3588763.0	290.2	273	-48.8	93.9	Diamond
L66K12DD001	7333204.1	3583639.3	261.0	180	60	191.6	Diamond
L66K12DD002	7333156.0	3583635.1	261.6	180	60	119.45	Diamond
M461391R381	7354626.1	3598630.5	290	267	-37.2	106.5	Diamond
9070820033T	7354645.59	3598592.64	290	0	-90	3.3	Base of Till
9070774064T	7354912.7	3598939.78	290	0	-90	6.4	Base of Till
9070821048T	7354645.59	3598582.64	290	0	-90	4.8	Base of Till
9070819053T	7354646.59	3598602.64	290	0	-90	5.3	Base of Till
9071161025P	7354492.53	3598529.61	290	0	-90	2.5	Base of Till
9070898024T	7354406.5	3598813.73	290	0	-90	2.4	Base of Till
9071157020P	7354991.74	3598505.61	290	0	-90	2.0	Base of Till

Appendix B – Significant Drill Assay Results (>0.1 Au or >0.1% Cu)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)
L66K8DD008	59.3	60.3	1	0.991	0.002	0.00
L66K8DD011	27.3	28.35	1.05	0.022	0.017	0.00
L66K8DD011	28.65	29.5	0.85	0.024	0.017	0.00
L66K8DD011	29.5	30.5	1	0.033	0.033	0.00
L66K8DD011	31.2	32.2	1	0.047	0.034	0.01

[6] GTK has the rights for the information presented on GTKs drill holes as stated in GTKs Basic licence version 1.1 TERMS OF USE OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES RELATED TO THEM (LICENCE) (GTK/973/02.00/2016). Link to GTKs basic licence 1:. GTKs drill hole information and original assay files are from the attachments of H. Pankan tutkimustyöselostus (report M06/4522,4611/99), modified data © Geological Survey of Finland [1999]

L66K8DD011	32.2	33.2	1	0.073	0.045	0.01
L66K8DD011	33.2	34.2	1	0.085	0.042	0.01
L66K8DD011	34.2	35.2	1	0.154	0.035	0.01
L66K8DD011	35.2	35.8	0.6	0.071	0.050	0.01
L66K8DD011	35.8	36.8	1	0.01	0.009	0.00
L66K8DD011	36.8	37.8	1	-0.005	0.002	0.00
L66K8DD011	37.8	38.8	1	0.03	0.014	0.00
L66K8DD011	38.8	39.8	1	-0.005	0.001	0.00
L66K8DD011	39.8	40.8	1	0.038	0.003	0.00
L66K8DD011	40.8	41.8	1	0.12	0.039	0.01
L66K8DD011	41.8	42.8	1	6.16	0.065	0.03
L66K8DD011	42.8	43.8	1	5.476	0.051	0.03
L66K8DD011	43.8	44.9	1.1	6.378	0.054	0.03
L66K8DD014	66	67	1	-0.005	0.003	0.02
L66K8DD014	67	68	1	0.206	0.003	0.06
L66K8DD014	68	69	1	0.211	0.002	0.05
L66K8DD014	69	70	1	0.089	0.007	0.03
L66K8DD014	70	71	1	0.012	0.001	0.04
L66K8DD014	71	72	1	0.008	0.002	0.02
L66K8DD015	24	25	1	0.347	0.002	0.00
L66K8DD015	25	26	1	1.828	0.004	0.01
L66K8DD015	26	27	1	1.516	0.001	0.00
L66K8DD015	27	28.21	1.21	0.699	0.006	0.03
L66K8DD015	28.36	29.25	0.89	0.092	0.006	0.03
L66K8DD015	29.25	30.25	1	0.237	0.009	0.02
L66K8DD015	30.25	31.5	1.25	0.025	0.002	0.01
L66K8DD015	31.5	32.5	1	-0.005	0.002	0.00
L66K8DD015	32.5	33.5	1	0.216	0.011	0.00
L66K10DD008	77.6	78.35	0.75	0.14	0.017	0.01
L66K10DD009	88.8	93.8	5	0.285	0.427	0.04
L66K12DD001	159	160	1	-0.005	0.034	0.11
L66K12DD001	160	161	1	-0.005	0.036	0.13
L66K12DD001	161	162	1	0.006	0.051	0.21
L66K12DD001	162	163	1	-0.005	0.065	0.24
L66K12DD001	163	164	1	-0.005	0.046	0.24
L66K12DD002	88	89	1	0.005	0.035	0.10
L66K12DD002	89	90	1	-0.005	0.014	0.06
L66K12DD002	90	91	1	0.009	0.082	0.16
L66K12DD002	91	92	1	-0.005	0.019	0.12
L66K12DD002	92	93	1	-0.005	0.044	0.14
L66K12DD002	93	94	1	0.007	0.028	0.10
L66K12DD002	94	95	1	-0.005	0.027	0.15
L66K12DD002	95	96	1	0.015	0.096	0.07
L66K12DD002	96	97	1	-0.005	0.033	0.12
L66K12DD002	97	98	1	-0.005	0.057	0.10
L66K12DD002	98	99	1	0.007	0.068	0.14

L66K12DD002	99	100	1	0.009	0.096	0.22
L66K12DD002	100	101	1	-0.005	0.047	0.31
L66K12DD002	101	102	1	-0.005	0.063	0.22
L66K12DD002	102	103	1	0.005	0.014	0.11
M461391R381	23	25	2	0.63	0.005	0.13
M461391R381	25	27	2	0.15	0.003	0.03
M461391R381	27	29	2	0.66	0.006	0.11
M461391R381	37	38	1	1.01	0.044	0.13
M461391R381	38	39	1	1.92	0.030	0.16
M461391R381	39	40	1	0.39	0.043	0.01
M461391R381	40	41	1	0.18	0.020	0.07
M461391R381	41	42	1	0.05	0.009	0.02
M461391R381	42	43	1	0.02	0.007	0.02
M461391R381	43	44	1	0.04	0.011	0.01
M461391R381	44	45	1	0.36	0.076	0.14
M461391R381	45	46	1	0.03	0.026	0.018
M461391R381	46	48	2	0.08	0.027	0.013
M461391R381	48	50	2	0.01	0.034	0.01
M461391R381	50	52	2	0.02	0.044	0.0003
M461391R381	52	53	1	0.01	0.046	0.0004
M461391R381	53	54	1	0.24	0.220	0.12
M461391R381	54	55	1	0.44	0.016	0.13
M461391R381	55	56	1	0.19	0.008	0.04
M461391R381	56	57	1	0.4	0.094	0.16
M461391R381	57	58	1	1.01	0.011	0.20
M461391R381	58	59	1	1.02	0.069	0.40
M461391R381	59	60	1	0.54	0.021	0.24
M461391R381	60	62	2	0.25	0.054	0.03
M461391R381	62	64	2	0.29	0.011	0.14

Appendix C – Significant Boulder Assay Results

Boulder ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)	Cu (%)	Type
24EC0003	7358945	3588713	290	0.12	0.03	28.8	0.0004	Outcrop
24JUT009	7354832	3424124	290	0.16	0.18	91.2	0.236	Boulder
24JUT012	7352308	3423093	290	0.42	0.04	17.5	0.009	Boulder
24TK0001	7354647	3598596	290	8.75	0.33	548.6	0.594	Boulder
24TK0002	7354648	3598594	290	3.66	0.06	170.3	0.037	Boulder
24TK0003	7354643	3598595	290	2.16	0.08	218.6	0.121	Boulder
24TK0005	7354643	3598613	290	0.16	0.04	66.5	0.299	Boulder
24TK0006	7354648	3598618	290	0.79	0.06	178.4	0.278	Boulder
24TK0007	7354541	3600151	290	1.62	0.03	93.5	0.001	Boulder
24TK0054	7374593	3593663	290	0.19	0.02	91.2	0.120	Boulder

24TK0071	7354811	3424888	290	0.14	0.40	7.6	0.016	Boulder
24TK0083	7352461	3423095	290	0.11	0.02	94.8	0.0003	Boulder
24TK0088	7354016	3424016	290	1.15	0.58	109.6	0.497	Boulder
24TK0097	7364648	3413289	290	0.24	0.66	48.8	0.232	Boulder
24TK0100	7364891	3413243	290	3.21	3.14	6.2	0.167	Outcrop
24TK0101	7364812	3413256	290	0.32	0.32	566.5	0.135	Outcrop
24TK0105	7355373	3421544	290	0.51	2.96	1182.9	2.01	Boulder
24TK0108	7355251	3422204	290	0.26	0.98	119.5	0.329	Boulder
24TK0114	7355128	3422456	290	0.28	1.36	366.4	1.292	Boulder
24VN0041	7354544	3424236	290	0.32	0.06	8.2	0.010	Boulder
24VN0057	7364095	3413387	290	11.3	33.26	14.1	10.334	Outcrop
24VN0058	7364135	3413357	290	1.20	26.76	17.9	13.03	Outcrop
24VN0059	7364168	3413348	290	3.61	61.37	38.5	20.10	Outcrop
24VN0070	7354026	3422151	290	4.14	1.05	4.5	0.023	Outcrop
24TK0007	7354541	3600150	290	1.62	0.03	93.5	0.00108	Boulder
K6RC020	7354546	3600143	290	1.86	0.005	190	0.00038	Boulder
K6RC011	7354770	3600025	290	18.9	0.01	114	0.00031	Boulder
K6RC010	7354770	3600030	290	21.6	0.005	395	0.00093	Boulder
K6RC022	7354546	3600143	290	2.78	0.005	395	0.00064	Boulder
K6RC021	7354546	3600143	290	3.1	0.005	314	0.00058	Boulder
KU4ML007	7355042	3599877	290	0.12	-	7.03	0.14	Boulder
K6_AD_6	7354770	3600030	290	0.9	-	14.7	0.04	Boulder
K6_AD_11	7354546	3600143	290	0.42	-	5.88	0.01	Boulder
K6_AD_10	7354546	3600143	290	0.24	-	2.92	0.01	Boulder
19AD_004A	7354626	3599727	290	0.49	-	5.56	0.005	Boulder
K6_AD_9	7354546	3600143	290	0.31	-	3.8	0.01	Boulder
K6_AD_7	7354770	3600025	290	0.46	-	6.04	0.04	Boulder
K6_AD_4	7354763	3600033	290	0.12	-	1.45	0.005	Boulder
19AD_005	7354650	3599728	290	1.05	-	5.14	0.005	Boulder
K6_AD_2	7354763	3600033	290	0.92	-	3.97	0.005	Boulder
K6_AD_3	7354763	3600033	290	0.86	-	2.93	0.005	Boulder
K6_AD_1	7354763	3600033	290	1.12	-	4	0.005	Boulder
OUT-20016	7354976	3599770	290	8	-	57	-	Boulder
OUT-20017	7354477	3600304	290	9.4	-	182	-	Boulder
OUT-20018	7354478	3600255	290	32	-	92	-	Boulder
OUT-20019	7354478	3600245	290	1.4	-	77	-	Boulder
OUT-20020	7354479	3600231	290	490	-	70	-	Boulder
OUT-20021	7354481	3600223	290	0.05	-	147	-	Boulder
OUT-20022	7354485	3600251	290	0.3	-	82	-	Boulder
OUT-20023	7354485	3600243	290	3.4	-	360	-	Boulder
OUT-20024	7354492	3600248	290	0.05	-	46	-	Boulder
OUT-20025	7354496	3600250	290	0.2	-	347	-	Boulder
OUT-20026	7354492	3600259	290	0.05	-	72	-	Boulder
OUT-20027	7354463	3600294	290	1.5	-	321	-	Boulder
OUT-20028	7354472	3600276	290	10.6	-	209	-	Boulder
OUT-20029	7354468	3600261	290	0.6	-	250	-	Boulder

OUT-20030	7354486	3600026	290	5.4	-	229	-	Boulder
OUT-20031	7354439	3600369	290	9.5	-	269	-	Boulder
OUT-20032	7354414	3600385	290	4.9	-	263	-	Boulder
OUT-20033	7354426	3600437	290	0.05	-	79	-	Boulder
OUT-20034	7354440	3600504	290	0.7	-	143	-	Boulder
OUT-20035	7354447	3600408	290	14.6	-	422	-	Boulder
OUT-20036	7354454	3600436	290	1.2	-	470	-	Boulder
OUT-20037	7354445	3600450	290	1.2	-	506	-	Boulder
OUT-20038	7354453	3600452	290	4.2	-	488	-	Boulder
OUT-20039	7354439	3600491	290	0.8	-	313	-	Boulder
OUT-20040	7354429	3600478	290	2.2	-	384	-	Boulder
OUT-20041	7354421	3600475	290	14.6	-	30	-	Boulder
OUT-20042	7354429	3600491	290	0.05	-	336	-	Boulder
OUT-20043	7354422	3600544	290	12	-	475	-	Boulder
OUT-20044	7354422	3600537	290	1.5	-	709	-	Boulder
OUT-20045	7354426	3600518	290	5.7	-	347	-	Boulder
OUT-20046	7354424	3600487	290	1.4	-	521	-	Boulder
OUT-20048	7354386	3600606	290	8.4	-	318	-	Boulder
OUT-20049	7354407	3600575	290	53.7	-	52	-	Boulder
OUT-20050	7354364	3600608	290	1.5	-	34	-	Boulder
OUT-20051	7354324	3600692	290	0.3	-	305	-	Boulder
OUT-20052	7354373	3600669	290	0.4	-	175	-	Boulder
OUT-20053	7354256	3600745	290	1.4	-	245	-	Boulder
OUT-20054	7354305	3600723	290	5	-	126	-	Boulder
OUT-20055	7354293	3600683	290	13	-	113	-	Boulder
OUT-20056	7354224	3600897	290	7.3	-	245	-	Boulder
OUT-20057	7354307	3600752	290	1.2	-	366	-	Boulder
OUT-20058	7354245	3600936	290	10	-	288	-	Boulder
OUT-20059	7354498	3600135	290	7.8	-	150	-	Boulder
OUT-20060	7354492	3600127	290	3.2	-	280	-	Boulder
OUT-20061	7354506	3600121	290	37.6	-	155	-	Boulder
DRA-201344001	7354411	3600584	290	0.54	-	236	-	Boulder
DRA-201344002	7354539	3600140	290	1.75	-	178	-	Boulder
DRA-201344003	7354544	3600148	290	2.46	-	105	-	Boulder
DRA-201344006	7354558	3600148	290	1.19	-	267	-	Boulder
DRA-201344007	7354556	3600163	290	1.4	-	645	-	Boulder
DRA-201344008	7354568	3600152	290	1.64	-	251	-	Boulder
DRA-201344255	7354556	3600143	290	4.79	-	206	-	Boulder
DRA-201344256	7354561	3600141	290	0.76	-	407	-	Boulder
DRA-201344257	7354563	3600034	290	15.15	-	275	-	Boulder
DRA-201344501	7354452	3600505	290	4.88	-	246	0.02	Boulder
DRA-201344502	7354292	3600586	290	0.01	-	750	0.01	Boulder
DRA-201344503	7354440	3600539	290	1.04	-	95.1	-	Boulder
DRA-201344504	7354331	3600792	290	1.76	-	467	-	Boulder

Appendix D – JORC Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Half drill core – The selection of mineralised intervals for sampling was based on visible sulphide mineralisation. Sampling was usually extended 4 to 6 m past visually logged mineralised intervals to the weakly or non-mineralised country rocks for better overall coverage. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.5m – 2.0m with an average sample length being 1.0m. Sampling was adjusted to geological boundaries. Sampling is consistent with industry standards. **Geological Survey of Finland (GTK)** drilling data presented herein was completed by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK). Past exploration activities were completed prior to Latitude 66 Limited (ASX:LAT) involvement and have been purchased from GTK. Diamond drilling used 31.7mm core diameter with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Boulder samples are typically hand specimen size (300g – 1kg) and collected by rock hammer and secured in a 2L plastic zip lock bag or calico bag. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** Boulder sampling was completed in 1974 and reported by J Reino in 1977. No mention of the sampling technique was described in the historic report hence it is unknown how selective the sampling was. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** Boulder sampling was completed in 2013 and saved within the Dragon company database. No mention of the sampling technique was described in the database hence it is unknown how selective the sampling was.
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).	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Latitude 66 engaged diamond drilling company MK Core Drilling to complete the diamond drilling programs. 50.7 mm (NQ2) diamond core was utilized throughout the drilling programs. Drill core orientation is captured with Reflex ACT III and a DeviGyro tool. The used drilling technique is adequate for the explored mineralisation type and the stage of exploration. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** Drill type is recorded as diamond core and was not oriented. As drilling activities were completed 1997, orientation of drill core was not standard practice.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Core recoveries/loss and quality (RQD) are routinely collected for all drill holes and presented in a table format. The data collected is consistent and follows common practice of the exploration companies. Core-loss recorded within sample process. In general core recovery through the mineralised zone is close to 100%, however as noted in the text, the core recoveries encountered at K10 were impacted by poor ground conditions. Recoveries through the ore zone had up to 85% core loss. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** From digital records, recoveries were not recorded. It is unknown why drill recoveries were not recorded.
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.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** All drill intervals were qualitatively logged for pertinent relevant features like lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, color and alteration and qualitatively by mineralization percentage, vein percentages and structural thicknesses. Data was collected into a table format using library defined codes. Geotechnical logging included alpha, beta and gamma (linear features) angle measurements of structures **GTK Diamond Drilling:** Each drill hole was logged for lithology, rock

		type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Boulder samples were logged for geology, structure, alteration and veining with information stored in the company database. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** Boulder samples were logged for geology and boulder size with information translated and stored in the Latitude company database. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:**
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling & Boulders:** All drilling/boulders logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Core and boulder photography taken for all drill metres. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** All drill holes were logged in full. As drilling activities were completed 1997, photography of drill core was not standard practice. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** no photos of the boulders were taken **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** All boulders logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. no photos of the boulders were taken
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Entire length of hole is logged.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Drill core was cut in half by a diamond core saw with half core submitted for assay. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** based on the digital records, it is not known whether the drill core was cut in half by a diamond core saw or with a rock splitter, however it is known that half core was assayed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All drilling is core drilling.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Sample preparation composed of PRP-920 (MSALABS). **GTK Diamond Drilling:** Sample preparation composed of drying of sample at <70°C (if required), crushing with jaw crusher, and grinding in tempered carbide steel grinding vessel. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Sample preparation composed of drying of sample at <70°C (if required), crushing with jaw crusher, and grinding in tempered carbide steel grinding vessel. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** due to the age of the sampling and the lack of detail regarding sampling technique, it is unknown how representative the sampling is. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** Sample preparation composed of drying of sample at <70°C (if required), crushing with jaw crusher, and grinding in tempered carbide steel grinding vessel.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 5 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 5 assay duplicates • 2 blanks • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic mineralisation interval an additional blank sample was inserted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** From digital records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** No standards, blanks or duplicates are completed for boulder sampling **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** From paper records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** No standards, blanks or duplicates

		were completed for boulder sampling.
	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 Diamond Drilling:** Field duplicates taken by Latitude at a frequency of 1:20. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** From digital records, no duplicates were taken. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** No duplicates are taken during the boulder sampling process. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** From paper records, no duplicates were taken. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** From digital records, no duplicates were taken.
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 Diamond Drilling:** MSALABS in Langley, Canada. Au was analysed with Fire Assay with AAS finish from 30g Fusion Size. Multi-element analysis was done from 0.25g sub-sample with IMS-230 method with near total four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS. Overlimits of gold (>10 g/t) were reanalysed by 30 g Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish (FAS-415). Overlimits for Cu (>1 %) and Co are reanalysed from 0.2 g subsample with 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish by ICF-6Cu and ICF-6Co methods. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** Samples have been analysed in the laboratory of the Department of Geochemistry. Au, Pt, Pd was analysed with aqua regia leach and Hg-coprecipitation (A80) and analysed via AAS. This is considered a partial digest. Multi-element analysis for Ag, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, Mn, Fe with FAAS (511A). This is considered a total digest. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** All samples have been sent to MSALABS (Canada). Multi-element analyses by four-acid digest and a ICP-MS analysis. Gold results have been analysed by a 30g Fire Assay with an AA finish (FAS-111). Overlimit multielement analysis includes ICP-240. The gold analysis is considered a total digest. The nature and quality of sampling procedures and analyses adopted are of industry standard. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** From paper records, there is no mention of assaying technique. It is whether the nature and quality of the technique was appropriate. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** All samples were sent to ALS (Canada). Multi-element analyses by aqua regia digest (ME-MS41) and a ICP-MS analysis. Gold results have been analysed by a 30g Fire Assay with an AA finish (Au-AA25). Overlimit gold analysis includes Au-GRA22 which is a fire assay and gravimetric finish. 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.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** No geophysical tools or handheld instruments used. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** No geophysical tools or handheld instruments used. **GTK IP survey:** Dipole-dipole IP survey completed using a Scintrex IPR-10. Survey was completed on the 2/11/1990
	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 Diamond Drilling:** QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 5 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 5 assay duplicates • 2 blanks • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic mineralisation interval an additional blank sample was inserted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization.

		GTK Diamond Drilling: From digital records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** From paper records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** No QAQC is documented for the boulder sampling completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Visible verification of drill core is made and compared to assay results. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** No access to original drill core is available hence no visible verification has been made by the competent person. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Significant results were visually checked from photos taken by field geologists. **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling**: Due to the age of the results, the competent person has been unable to verify the results however replication of the anomaly has been confirmed by both Dragon Mining boulder sampling results and again replicated by Latitude boulder sampling. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** Due to the age of the results, the competent person has been unable to verify the results however replication of the anomaly has been confirmed by Latitude boulder sampling.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at either K8, K10, K12 or K6W.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Latitude assay data:** All assay data is recorded in the company database from original assay results received from laboratory with assay certificates linked to all results. Sampling and laboratory quality are recorded with every received assay batch. QAQC samples are reviewed and if there are assays exceeding acceptable control values these are reported. **GTK assay data:** All assay data is recorded in the company database from original assay results received from the GTK. Data has been delivered in both pdf and excel format.
	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.	**Latitude and GTK drilling:** Accurate coordinate locations of the drill hole collars have been collected by Latitude 66 using a differential GPS. Drill hole collar azimuth and dips have been measured at surface by field geologist using a handheld compass. Down-hole survey equipment used - Reflex Gyro. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Sample locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). **Outokumpu Boulder Sampling:** Location of sampling sites has been obtained from paper records. Accuracy and quality of survey information is unknown however due to the first pass nature of the sampling, and the replication of the anomaly by both Dragon Mining and Latitude sampling, sample locations are estimated to be correct to +/- 20m. **Dragon Boulder Sampling:** Sample locations recorded with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m).
	Specification of the grid system used	Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ3).
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	dGPS coordinates of hole collars are used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Data spacing at K8 has been completed on a rough 20 x 20m pattern. Hole locations are roughly 50m apart at K10 and K12. **Boulder Sampling:** Boulder sampling is completed where available sampling media is present, hence is not completed on a

		regular sampling grid. This may inadvertently create a bias in the assay distribution.
	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 insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Weighted averages have been used when calculated grade intervals. Lower cut off of 0.1g/t Au with maximum 2 samples of internal dilution has been used
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 Diamond Drilling:**. LAT drill intersections within this program is roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralisation however may over-estimate the widths by ~10%. **GTK Diamond Drilling:** Only a single drillhole was completed at K6W with no structural measurement recorded. The hole was not oriented either, so orientation of drillhole relative to mineralisation cannot be determined. **Boulder Sampling:** Boulder sampling is completed where available sampling media is present, hence is not completed on a regular sampling grid. This may inadvertently create a bias in the assay distribution.
	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.	The is no sampling bias related to the drilling orientation and/or structural orientation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	**Latitude Diamond Drilling:** Personnel collected the core after every drill shift, or the core was stored in a locked container at the drill sites designated parking area. Core has been kept in Latitude 66 custody including being locked close to drill site storage to the company main core logging facility in Posio. Sample transportation to the laboratory was handled by official transportation companies. Employees do not handle the drill core samples after cutting as they are shipped directly to the designated laboratory of choice for analysis. **Latitude Boulder Sampling:** Chain of custody of boulder/rock chip samples is as follows: (1) samples are hand collected, carried and transported by company vehicle from the field to the Lat66 regional field base where they are stored under cover in a locked shed, (2) at the end of each day, samples are counted, and data entry is carried out to verify there are no errors in sample numbering, (3) individual samples are grouped into 20L plastic bags of 20 samples and then transported by Lat66 personnel to Lat66 Posio or Kuusamo base, (4) samples dispatched from base in enclosed within a wooden crate sealed with steel strap, ready for dispatch (5) samples are collected and transported by sub-contracted freight company organised by MSALABS, (5) samples arrive at MSALABS are registered to their system. **GTK Diamond Drilling & Outokumpu boulder sampling:** It is unknown what the sample security protocols were, given the results are historical and this information was not documented
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, core photos relative to mineralised intervals, 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.

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.	K8 is located in the area of Exploration concession application Säynäjävaara (number ML2019:0074, 44.5ha). The tenement is located approximately 25km from the regional centre of Kuusamo in central Finland. K10 and K12 exploration targets are located in the area of granted Exploration concession OLLINSUO (number ML2011:0022-01, 1427.7ha). K6 is located in the area of Exploration concession HANGASLAMPI (number ML2019:0050-01, 1305ha). The tenement is located approximately 30km from the regional centre of Kuusamo in central Finland.
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 tenements within the KSB are 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy, a subsidiary of Latitude 66 Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Dragon Mining historically conducted a geophysical VTEM survey. All prospects have been generated by Latitude 66 Cobalt through FLEM surveys and base of till drilling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rock and shear zone-hosted Au-Co-(Cu) mineralisation, form a unique "KSB-style" deposit type (KSB, Kuusamo Schist Belt). The type example is the K1 Juomasuo deposit hosted primarily in intensely hydrothermally altered and sulphidised, tightly folded sequence of metasedimentary rocks of the Sericite Quartzite Formation The structural setting is within the eastern boundary of a major regional antiform, the Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform. The Ollinsuo project (K9) permit area covers the central and western parts of the interpreted Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform trending N-NE to S-SW in this area. Local rock types are early quartzites interbedded with biotite-white mica schists and later or coeval mafic volcanic rocks and dolerite dykes, which have intruded into these volcano-sedimentary rocks.
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.	Hole and boulder details can be found in Appendix A. These locations have been confirmed by Latitude 66 geologists through survey pickups of collars and measurements of hole azimuths and dips using a handheld compass at surface.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report are sample length weighted averages of sample grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metal equivalents are used.
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').	Due to the mineralisation being folded and faulted, the orientation of drillholes was previously not at an optimal intersection angle however this has now been optimised. LAT drill intersections within this currently program are roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralisation however may over-estimate the widths by ~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 >0.1 g/t cut-off grade with no top cut. A maximum of 2 samples of internal dilution was included where applicable. Additional assays were reported for cobalt grades in excess of 0.1% Cu. All results considered significant to the relevant document are 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.	As mineralisation is associated with sulphides, the use of geophysical tools such as EM and IP has been useful. No metallurgy, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics have been completed.
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.	The K6 area will be added to the Company's prospecting pipeline and considered for drill testing in 2025.Base of till or slimline RC drilling will be evaluated for testing for the strike extension of the K6 mineralisation.