3 June 2026

Drilling Confirms Continuity and Resource Growth Potential at Tin Dog

Highlights

- **Final assays received from the Phase 2 RC drilling campaign at the Laverton Gold Project.**
- **Wide and consistent gold mineralisation returned from Tin Dog and Red Dog, including:**
  - **20m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 206m, incl. **6m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 208m, and **7m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 236m (LVRC077)
  - **6m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 34m (LVRC073)
  - **3m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 114m (LVRC078)
- **Mineralisation at The Don Lode now defined over ~500m strike and ~400m down-dip extent, and remains open.**
- **Broad and extensively mineralised zones continue to be intersected at Tin Dog, with several wider intersections occurring well within the syenite intrusive, supporting the interpretation of a larger intrusive mineralised system at depth, with enhanced down-dip growth potential.**
- **Additional parallel mineralised structures identified at Tin Dog highlighting further growth potential.**
- **All drilling results now being incorporated into a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) targeted for release in Q3 CY2026.**
- **Workstreams continue at Red Dog to rapidly advance development pathways.**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) ("**Lat66**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce final gold assay results from the Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at the Tin Dog and Red Dog Prospects, each part of the Laverton Gold Project in Western Australia.

The final 22 holes from the 42-hole Phase 2 program have now been received, comprising 20 holes from Red Dog and 2 holes from Tin Dog. Results from Tin Dog continue to support the scale and continuity of gold mineralisation at the newly discovered Don Lode.

All assay results from drilling completed by Latitude 66 since entering into the Laverton Gold Project Option Agreement in November 2025[1] have now been received. The Company has commenced integration of the full dataset into a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Tin Dog and expansion of the current Red Dog MRE[1], targeted for completion during Q3 CY2026.

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

"These final results continue to demonstrate the consistency, scale and continuity of mineralisation at Tin Dog, strengthening our confidence to define a potential maiden Mineral Resource during Q3 this year.

"Importantly, drilling continues to validate the broader intrusive-hosted and structurally controlled nature of mineralisation at Tin Dog, with several wider intersections occurring away from intrusive margins and supporting the interpretation of a potentially larger mineralised intrusive system at depth.

"The Don continues to grow in scale with mineralisation now defined over substantial strike and vertical extents, while remaining open down dip and along strike.

"As we compile the complete drilling dataset into the upcoming Resource modelling process, we are also identifying additional parallel structures and intrusive-hosted targets that provide significant longer-term growth potential across the broader Tin Dog system."

[1] LAT ASX Announcement 27 November 2025 - Binding Option and JV Agreements over Laverton Gold Project

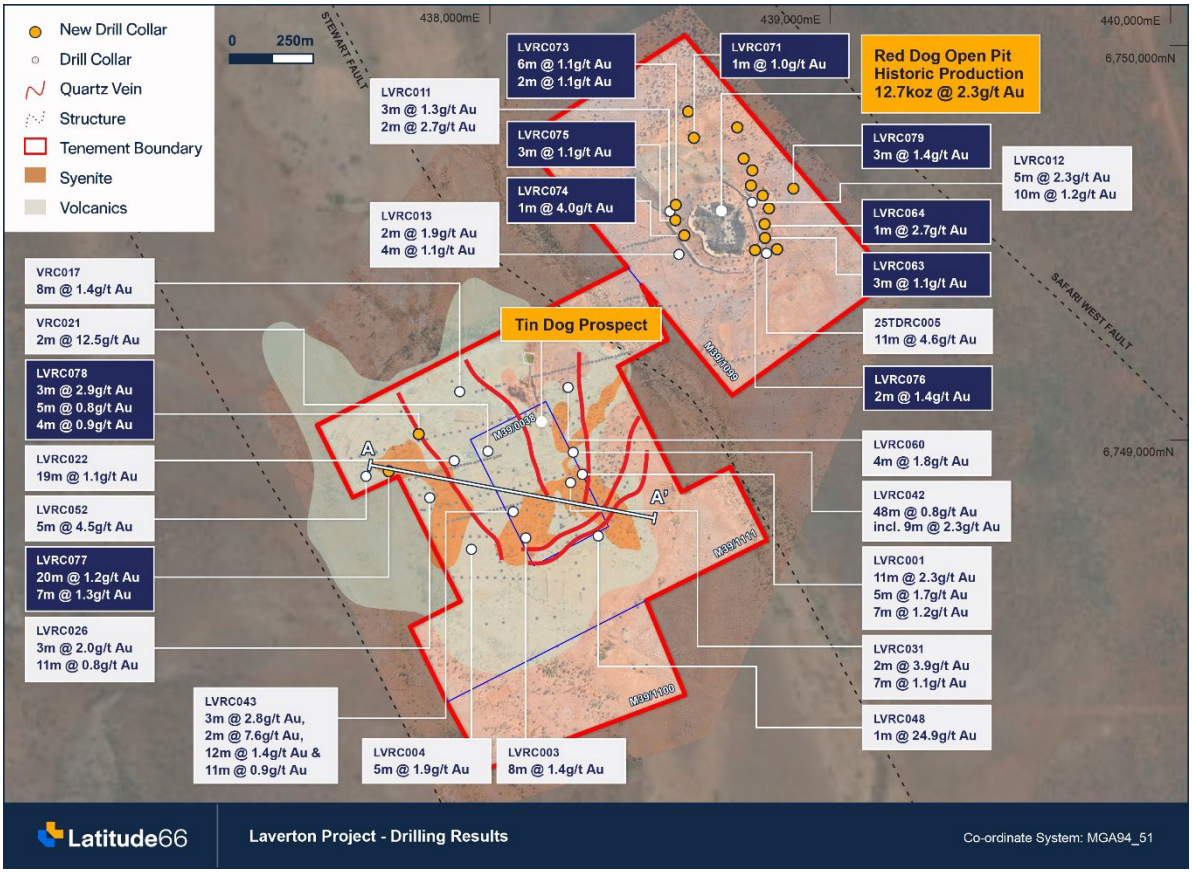


Figure 1: Plan view of the latest drill results from the Laverton Project[2]

Drill Results

The final 22 holes from the 42-hole Phase 2 program have now been received, comprising 20 holes from Red Dog and 2 holes from Tin Dog. Results from Tin Dog continue to confirm coherent mineralisation over approximately 500m of strike, up to 400m down-dip extent and interpreted true widths of up to 22m.

The latest Tin Dog results continue to support the Company's interpretation of a structurally controlled intrusive-hosted gold system associated with NW–SE trending shear corridors. Several of the broader mineralised intersections occur well within the interpreted main syenite intrusive body, while narrower higher-grade intervals are more commonly associated with thinner intrusive splays and structurally complex zones developed proximal to intrusive margins. This interpretation supports the potential for a larger mineralised intrusive system at depth and enhances the down-dip growth potential of the broader Tin Dog system.

Significant Tin Dog intersections from the final Phase 2 results include:

- **20m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 206m *incl.* **6m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 208m *and* **7m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 236m (LVRC077)
- **3m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 114m (LVRC078)
- **5m @ 0.8g/t Au** from 138m (LVRC078)

These results further support the potential for Tin Dog to deliver material gold ounce growth in addition to the existing Red Dog MRE of 231,000t @ 1.82g/t Au for 13,500oz[1].

Mineralisation at The Don Lode remains open to the south-east and down dip. Additional targets have also been identified following integration of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling data, including a parallel target position between The Don and Wilpro structures within an area of limited previous drilling (**Figure 3**).

[2] LAT ASX Announcement 29 April 2026 – Multiple New Discoveries Expand Tin Dog Potential

Further extension potential remains down dip from the Wilpro and Brunswick structures, where historical drilling has only tested parts of the system to shallow vertical depths of approximately 100m.

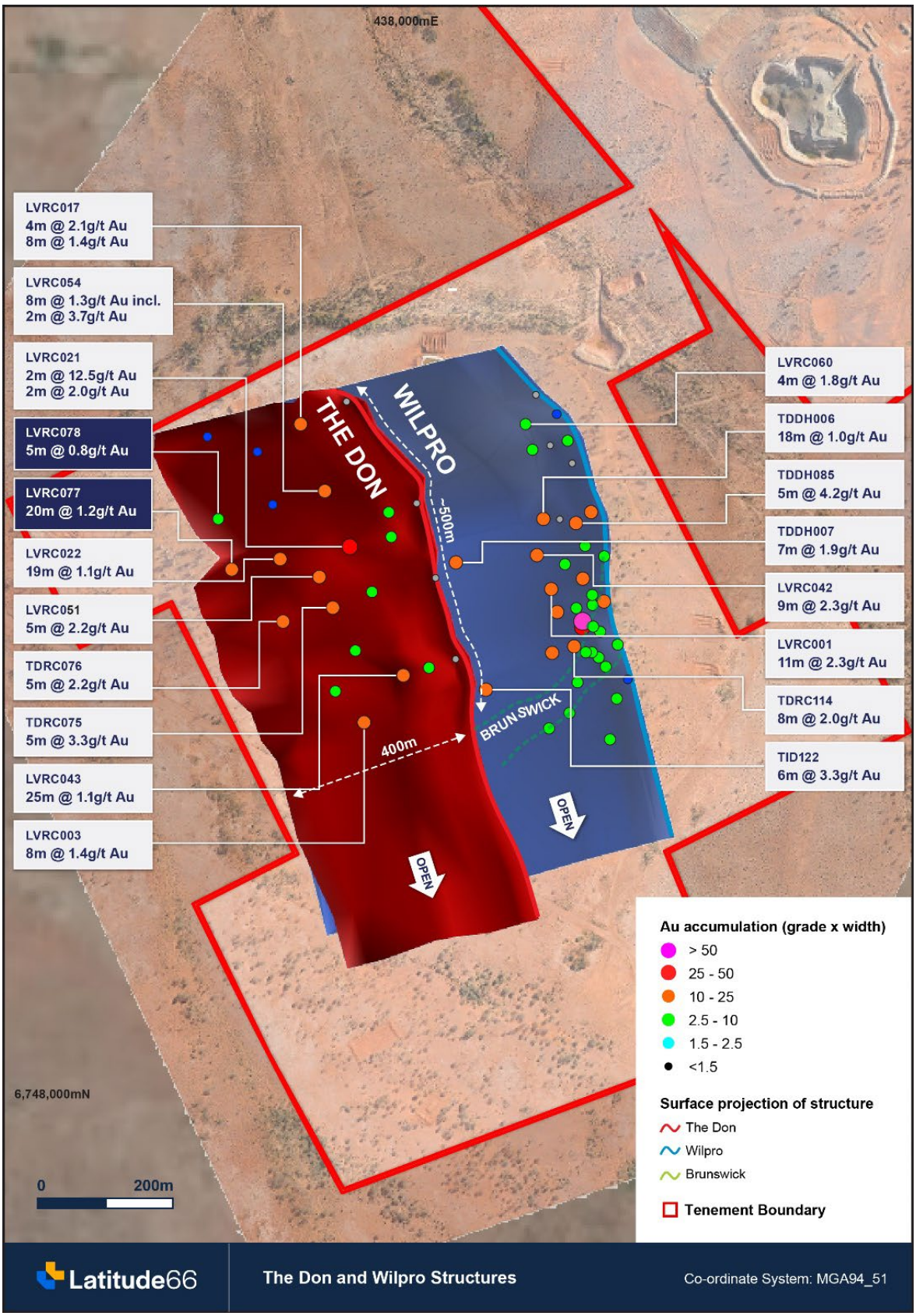


Figure 2: Plan view of the Don and Wilpro structures and individual pierce point locations as drillholes intersect the mineralised plane[1,2]

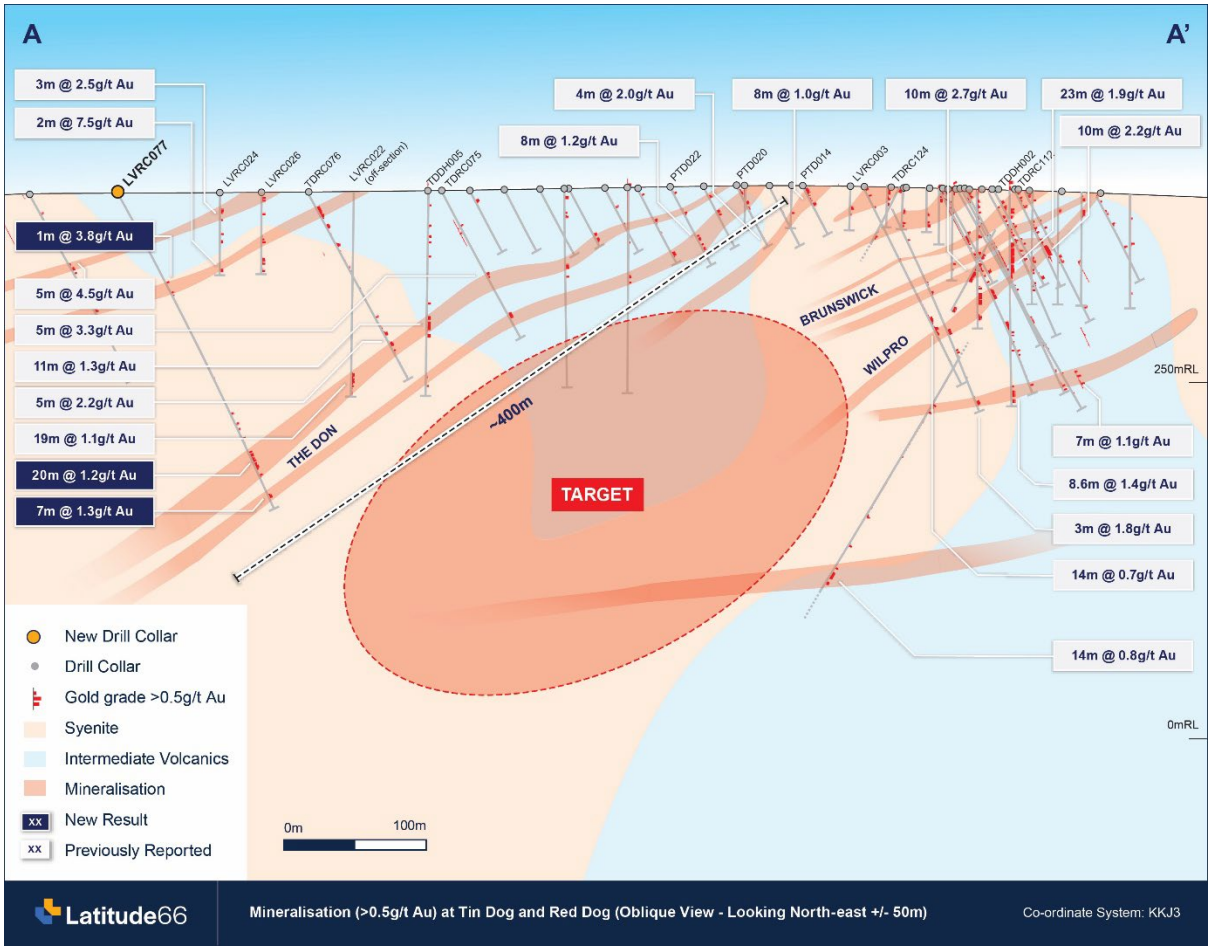


Figure 3: Oblique cross-section through both NW-SE trending structures (The Don and Wilpro) as well as NE-SW trending structures (Brunswick). [1,2]

At the Red Dog Prospect, drilling was designed to test the margins of mineralisation adjacent to and beyond the historically mined 2019 open pit. The program successfully extended mineralisation outside the current MRE[1], with drilling expanding the interpreted mineralised footprint by up to approximately 85m to the north-west.

Results continue to demonstrate continuity of the shallow, flat-lying sulphidised lodes that characterise the Red Dog system, while also highlighting potential for additional mineralised repetitions below the current resource envelope.

The latest drilling reinforces the Company's interpretation that mineralisation remains open along strike and that additional shallow ounces may exist outside the previously mined pit limits. The shallow geometry, consistent alteration assemblage and continuity of mineralisation continue to support the potential for near-term resource growth at Red Dog.

Significant intersections from the latest drilling include:

- **6m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 34m (LVRC073)
- **2m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 40m (LVRC076)
- **1m @ 4.0g/t Au** from 32m (LVRC075)

The reported intersections are highly encouraging given their position outside the existing resource envelope and their association with the same shallow mineralised horizons previously mined at Red Dog. The results also provide additional confidence in the continuity of mineralisation along the north-west trend and support further follow-up drilling targeting extensions to the flat-lying lode system.

Technical Discussion

Geological interpretation of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programs continues to refine the Company's understanding of the controls on gold mineralisation at Tin Dog. Drilling has confirmed that gold mineralisation is associated with NW–SE trending shear corridors developed within and adjacent to the syenite intrusive complex.

Importantly, several of the broader mineralised intersections returned from recent drilling occur well within the syenite intrusive rather than immediately adjacent to intrusive contacts. This observation supports the interpretation that the currently mapped near-surface syenite bodies may represent thinner intrusive offshoots extending from a larger intrusive system at depth.

The Company considers this interpretation significant as it enhances the potential for broader intrusive-hosted mineralisation to persist down dip beneath the current drilling extent. Mineralisation remains associated with quartz veining, silica–sericite alteration and disseminated sulphides developed within structurally prepared zones.

While intrusive contacts and local structural complexity may still influence the distribution of higher-grade zones, the current drilling dataset suggests that mineralisation is not restricted to intrusive margins and may remain continuous through substantial portions of the syenite body.

This evolving interpretation is being incorporated into ongoing geological modelling and future drill planning, with follow-up drilling designed to test:

- down-dip extensions of defined mineralisation beneath current drilling;
- interpreted thicker intrusive positions at depth;
- parallel NW–SE shear corridors.

Forward Work Program

Latitude 66 intends to rapidly advance the Laverton Gold Project toward maiden Resource definition and evaluation of development opportunities through the following work programs:

- Completion of geological interpretation and three-dimensional modelling across the Tin Dog and Red Dog prospects
- Delivery of a maiden MRE for Tin Dog and updated MRE assessment for Red Dog in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), targeted during Q3 CY2026
- Follow-up drilling targeting down-dip extensions, parallel lodes and structurally complex intrusive positions identified through recent drilling interpretation
- Advancement of permitting activities at Red Dog to support evaluation of near-term development pathways

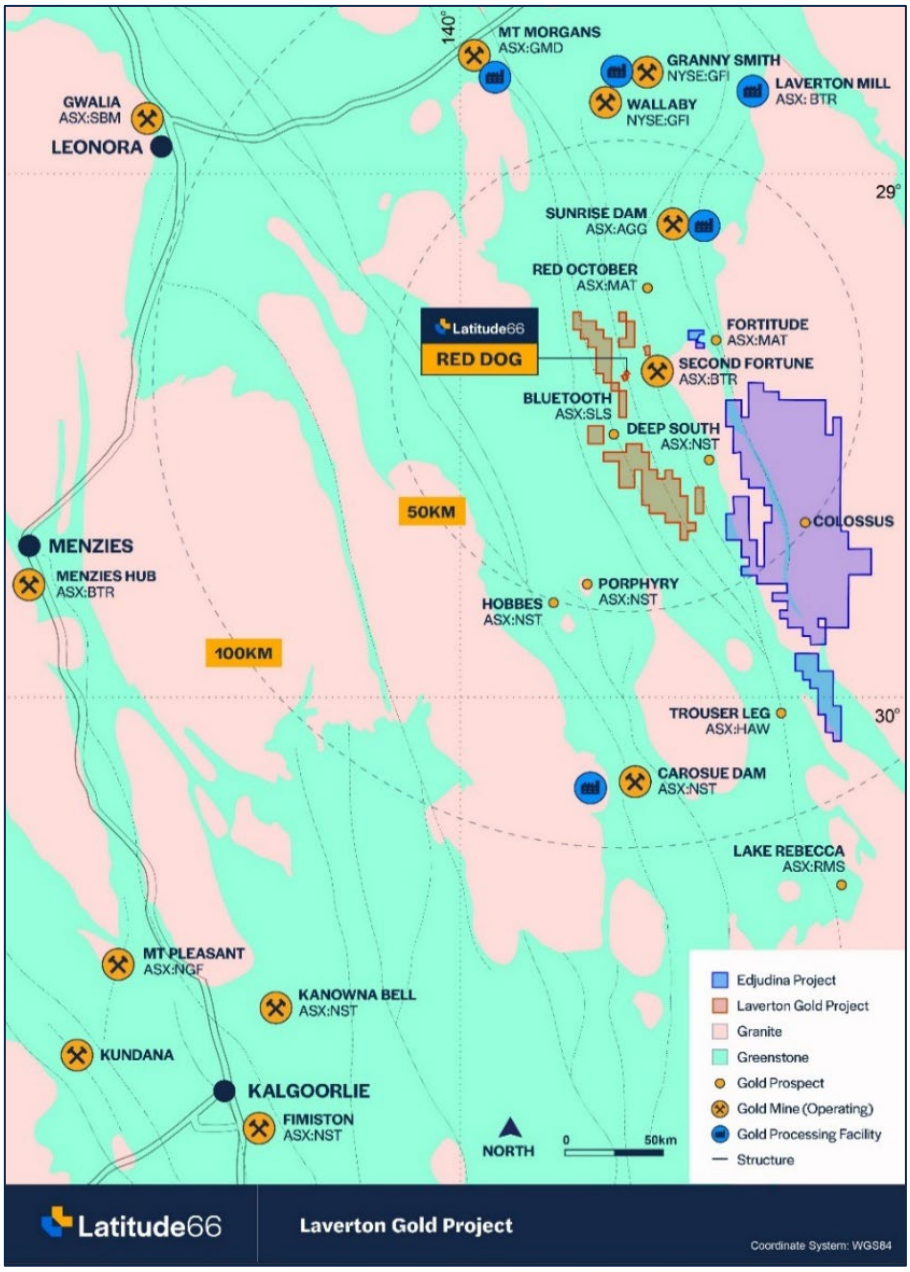


Figure 4: Regional map showing location of the Laverton Gold Project tenement package being acquired and LAT's nearby existing Edjudina Project, regional deposits/mines and processing infrastructure

- Ends -

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

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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.

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled by Ms Susan Havlin MAusIMM, a full-time employees of Optiro Pty Ltd. Both Competent Persons have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code, and both have consented to the inclusion of their respective information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 encompassing the advanced Red Dog and Tin Dog targets, 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

Appendix A – Significant Drill Result Details (>0.4g/t Au 2m max. internal dilution)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)		Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
LVRC062	29	30	1	0.66		LVRC077	82	83	1	0.68
LVRC063	19	20	1	0.59		LVRC077	148	149	1	0.60
LVRC063	28	29	1	0.41		LVRC077	166	167	1	0.47
LVRC063	29	30	1	2.41		LVRC077	176	177	1	0.93
LVRC063	41	42	1	1.38		LVRC077	184	185	1	1.36
LVRC064	22	23	1	2.73		LVRC077	185	186	1	0.30
LVRC064	66	67	1	0.81		LVRC077	186	187	1	0.42
LVRC065	23	24	1	1.06		LVRC077	187	188	1	0.36
LVRC065	24	25	1	0.11		LVRC077	188	189	1	0.79
LVRC065	25	26	1	0.14		LVRC077	195	196	1	0.95
LVRC065	26	27	1	0.56		LVRC077	196	197	1	0.23
LVRC065	27	28	1	1.03		LVRC077	197	198	1	0.11
LVRC065	27	28	1	0.82		LVRC077	198	199	1	0.58
LVRC073	19	20	1	1.48		LVRC077	199	200	1	0.05
LVRC073	32	33	1	0.43		LVRC077	200	201	1	0.43
LVRC073	34	35	1	2.39		LVRC077	206	207	1	1.59
LVRC073	35	36	1	2.04		LVRC077	207	208	1	0.27
LVRC073	36	37	1	0.2		LVRC077	208	209	1	6.05
LVRC073	37	38	1	0.04		LVRC077	209	210	1	2.12
LVRC073	38	39	1	0.71		LVRC077	210	211	1	0.66
LVRC073	39	40	1	1.01		LVRC077	211	212	1	0.94
LVRC073	110	111	1	1.35		LVRC077	212	213	1	0.83
LVRC073	111	112	1	0.91		LVRC077	213	214	1	2.87
LVRC073	118	119	1	0.70		LVRC077	214	215	1	0.57
LVRC073	123	124	1	0.61		LVRC077	215	216	1	0.91
LVRC073	132	133	1	1.34		LVRC077	216	217	1	0.79
LVRC073	161	162	1	1.84		LVRC077	217	218	1	1.24
LVRC074	32	33	1	3.95		LVRC077	218	219	1	1.04
LVRC075	22	23	1	1.10		LVRC077	219	220	1	0.76
LVRC075	23	24	1	0.63		LVRC077	220	221	1	0.46
LVRC075	37	38	1	0.85		LVRC077	221	222	1	0.15
LVRC075	38	39	1	0.09		LVRC077	222	223	1	0.41
LVRC075	39	40	1	0.03		LVRC077	223	224	1	0.23
LVRC075	40	41	1	1.00		LVRC077	224	225	1	1.06
LVRC075	41	42	1	0.51		LVRC077	225	226	1	0.66
LVRC075	42	43	1	1.78		LVRC077	236	237	1	0.56
LVRC076	26	27	1	0.59		LVRC077	237	238	1	0.36
LVRC076	40	41	1	0.90		LVRC077	238	239	1	0.44
LVRC076	41	42	1	2.02		LVRC077	239	240	1	0.78
LVRC077	72	73	1	3.75		LVRC077	240	241	1	2.92
LVRC077	80	81	1	0.88		LVRC077	241	242	1	1.33
LVRC077	81	82	1	0.30		LVRC077	241	242	1	2.78
						LVRC077	249	250	1	0.41

Appendix B – JORC Resource Red Dog (0.5g/t cut-off)

Red Dog			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
Indicated	196,000	1.90	12,000
Inferred	35,000	1.38	1,500
Total	231,000	1.82	13,500

Appendix C – 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 66 Drilling (LVRC):* RC drilling sampled as drill chips. Bulk samples laid out in 1m intervals together with a single 1m cone split calico bag of 2-3kg.
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).	RC drilling used a face-sampling hammer.
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.	Recoveries visually assessed for weight consistency
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. 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. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	No diamond core was drilled *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. Sample preparation included LM5 pulverising to 85% passing at -75um. This is appropriate for the style of mineralisation. *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. *Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Field duplicates were taken on a 1:20 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.
	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
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.
	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.
	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).
	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
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 5m x 5m 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%.
	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.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, logging and spatial continuity of the mineralisation and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately. 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Holder</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1099</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1111</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/38</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1100</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
</table>
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.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The granted tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The deposit type being explored for is interpreted to comprise structurally controlled gold mineralisation associated with syenite intrusions and regional shear zones. Gold is associated with major NW striking shear zones and flat lying localised shearing and alteration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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.</td><td>Hole details can be found in Appendix A.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report 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.
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 are close to being true width.
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 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.	All 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.	Forward activities include a further phase of drilling prior to an estimation of a Mineral Resource for both the Red Dog and Tin Dog areas.