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25 February 2021 **ASX Announcement**

MORE HIGH-GRADE HALLOYSITE & ULTRA-BRIGHT KAOLIN RESULTS EMPAHSISE POTENTIAL SCALE, NOOMBENBERRY PROJECT WA

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Results from four float samples collected from dam walls at two separate locations within Latin's new tenement applications have confirmed bright white (>74 ISO-B) and ultra-bright white (>84 ISO-B) kaolin up to 15 kilometres along strike to the north east of the Company's main drilling area**
- **Both samples from one dam site sampled approximately 7 kilometres along strike to the north east have returned high-grade (>10%) halloysite, with one sample returning over 25% halloysite**
- **The company has land access agreements in place covering these areas and will progress to systematic drill testing of these new areas as a priority once the new tenements are granted.**

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("**Latin**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to advise that results have been received from four grab/float samples collected as a part of a reconnaissance exercise in consultation with the landholder at the Company's 100% owned Noombenberry Project ("**Noombenberry**" or "the **Project**").

Results have confirmed initial visual observations of bright to ultra-bright white (>84 IOS-B) kaolinitic clays in dam walls up to 15 kilometres along strike to the north east of the Company's current focus for air-core drilling. Both samples collected from one dam site have also returned high-grade halloysite grades. Results from analytical test work for all four samples[1] are presented in **Table 1** below.

Hole ID	-45um (%)	Fe2O3 (%)	Al203 (%)	TiO2 (%)	SiO2 (%)	Kaolinite (%)	Halloysite (%)	Brightness (ISO-B)
WD01-1	55.6	0.54	38.3	0.32	46.55	88.1	**10.8**	**74.6**
WD01-2	56.1	0.45	38.3	0.26	46.55	73.3	**25.4**	**70.2**
WD02-1	28.2	0.71	34.8	0.44	49.94	91.3	0.0	**73.5**
WD02-2	52.9	0.82	36.5	0.99	47.68	95.4	0.0	**84.1**

Table 1: *Results from grab/ float samples collected at 'white dam' locations - Noombenberry Project, Western Australia*

[1] Refer to Appendix 1, Table 2 for sample location details

These exceptional results highlight the potential scale of the high-quality kaolinite and high-grade halloysite mineralisation within the Company 100% owned Noombenberry Project, where the Company is currently engaged with independent consultants to generate its maiden JORC resource for the Project. *(See ASX Announcement dated 24 February 2021)*

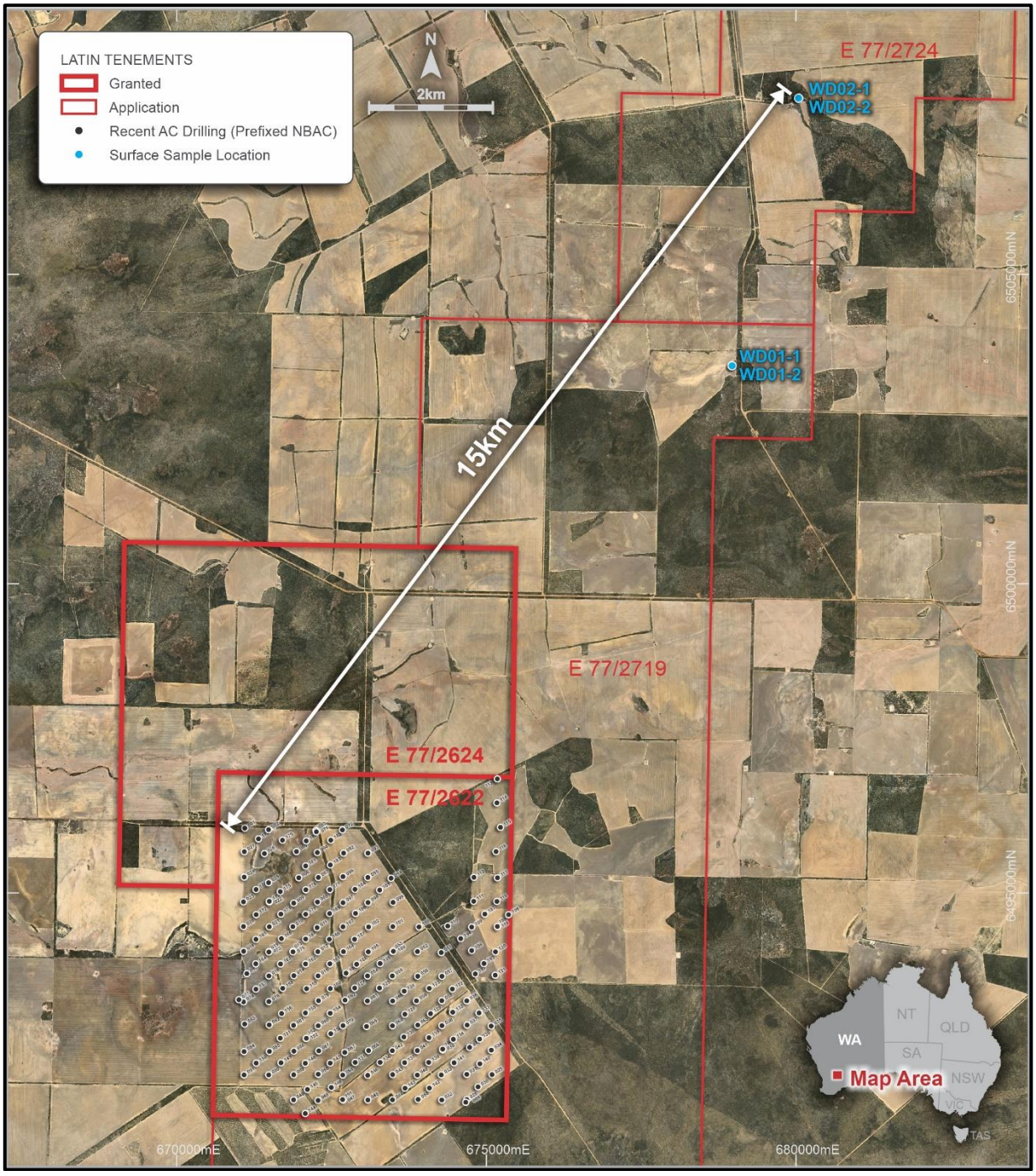

***Figure 1**: Noombenberry Project showing completed air-core drill sites, and the location reconnaissance grab/ float samples*

The JORC resource estimate will be based on an area of approximately 4.0 x 4.5 kilometres (18 km^2), where the Company has completed air-core drilling on a nominal 200m x 200m grid pattern (**Figure 1**). With results from analysis of drill samples still coming in, the Company's immediate focus is generating the geological wireframes to enable the fast tracking of the estimation process once all results have been received.

In parallel with this the Company is preparing to extend the current drilling pattern immediately to the north within it 100% owned and granted tenements, where new land access agreements have recently been executed. Work programs have been submitted to DMIRS, with the Company planning to commence drilling as soon as possible upon receipt of approvals. The Company will then turn its attention to these newly identified areas of high-quality kaolinite and high-grade halloysite along strike to the north-east and then further afield within the Company extensive tenement package which extends over a 100-kilometre strike length (**Appendix 2**).

Latin Resources Executive Director, Chris Gale commented, "These results from the reconnaissance sampling of the white dams along strike from our current drilling area are exceptional. They are not only significant in their own right, showing high-quality kaolinite and high-grade halloysite outside of our current area of drilling, but moreover they highlight the potential to significantly grow the exciting Noombenberry project.

These samples are up to 15 kilometres along strike from our main drilling area where we are undertaking a maiden JORC resource and is the first location sampled as part of our regional reconnaissance program. Latin's tenement applications extend over a strike length of 100km where our exploration team have identified many more of these white dam locations. We are extremely confident that as we continue to expand our reconnaissance sampling into our new tenement areas, we will continue to highlight more high-grade zones like this."

This Announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Latin Resources

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LATIN RESOURCES
LIMITED

About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) *is an Australian-based mineral exploration company with several mineral resource projects in Latin America and Australia. The Australian projects include the Yarara gold project in the NSW Lachlan Fold belt, Noombenberry Halloysite Project near Merredin, WA, and the Big Grey Project in the Paterson region, WA.*

The company is also actively progressing its Copper Porphyry MT03 project in the Ilo region with its joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals Ltd. The Company recently signed a JV agreement with the Argentinian company Integra Capital to fund the next phase of exploration on its lithium pegmatite projects in Catamarca, Argentina.

Forward Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Latin Resources Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Latin Resources Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Latin Resources Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Latin Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Latin Resources Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this ASX release that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information completed by Mr Anthony Greenaway, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway is a full-time employee of Latin Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Greenaway consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

Noombenberry Project Drill Collar and Assay Information

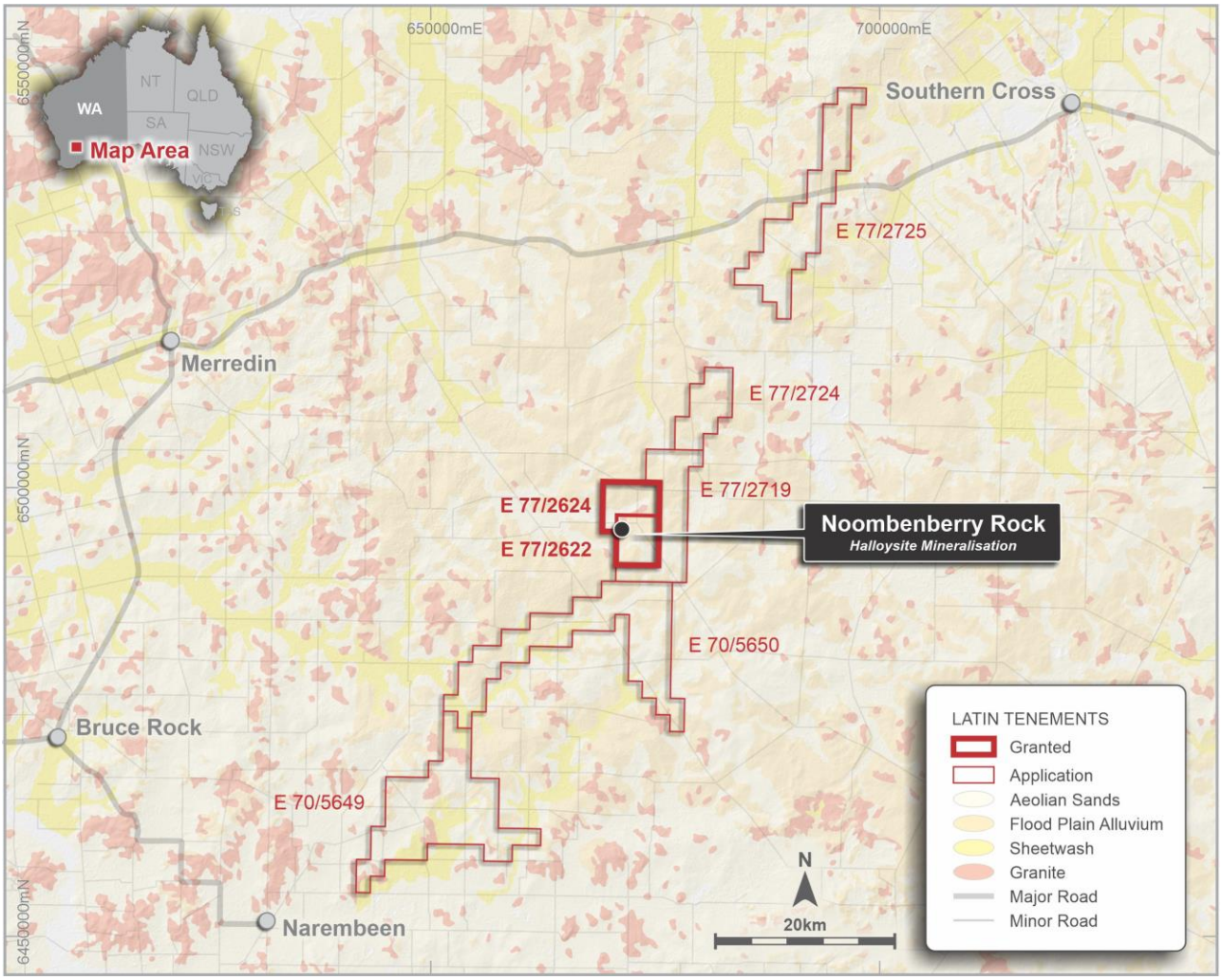
Table 2 – *Surface Sample location details, Noombenberry Project, WA*

Details and co-ordinates of grab/ float samples collected from the Noombenberry Halloysite-Kaolin Project WA.

Sample ID	**Grid ID**	**East (m)**	**North (m)**	Sample Type	Comment
WD01-1	MGA94 Z50	678,915	6,503,494	Grab	White Dam Location 1
WD01-2	MGA94 Z50	678,965	6,503,508	Grab	White Dam Location 1
WD02-1	MGA94 Z50	680,065	6,507,839	Grab	White Dam Location 2
WD02-2	MGA94 Z50	680,032	6,507,815	Grab	White Dam Location 2

APPENDIX 2

Noombenberry Project Location Map



APPENDIX 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *2020-21 LRS: Aircore drilling consisted of vertical holes to industry standard completed by independent Drilling contractors generating individual 1m samples. A total of 197 holes for 4,430m were completed at the Noombenberry Project in late 2020/ early 2021. Sample compositing was carried out on site by LRS's representative's* • *Aircore 1m samples were composited based on perceived reflectance levels. Composite intervals range from 1-4m* • *Outcrop grab samples collected via random chips collected from representative material*
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).*	• *Latin resources have completed air-core drilling, using industry standard techniques.* • *All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• *Individual 1-meter samples are collected into plastic sample bag and are retained on site, with smaller samples recorded in drill logs.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• *Weights of samples sent for detailed analysis are recorded and reported by the laboratory* • *No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established.*
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.*	• *LRS geological logging is completed for all holes and is representative across the ore body. The lithology, alteration, and characteristics of drill samples are logged on hard copy logs and entered in excel using standardised geological codes.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.* • *All drill-holes are logged in full.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *Spear sample compositing consisted of contiguous 1m drill samples up to 5m in total length, based on drill logs and visual estimation of whiteness of material. Sample composites were prepared with the aim of including kaolinised saprolite of similar quality within each composite, although in some cases narrow bands of discoloured kaolinised saprolite were included in the composite.* • *Composite Sampling took place on site by LRS representatives* • *Drilling and rock samples were processed by laboratory Bureau Veritas. Sample weights were recorded before any sampling or drying. Samples are dried at low temperature (60C) to avoid destruction of halloysite. The dried sample was then pushed through a 5.6mm screen prior to splitting.* • *A small rotary splitter is used to split an 800g sample for sizing.* • *The 800g split is then wet sieved at 180µm and 45µm. The +180 and +45µm fractions are filtered and dried with standard papers then photographed. The -45µm fraction is filtered and dried with 2micron paper.* • *A small portion of the -45µm material is split for XRF, XRD and Brightness analysis and*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reserves are retained by LRS. • *At CSIRO, Division of Land and Water, South Australia testing was conducted on selected -45µm samples by the method below.* • *The dried -45µm sample was analysed for quantitative elemental and mineralogical testing by XRD. A 2-gram subsample was micronised, slurried, spray dried and a spherical agglomerated sample prepared for XRD. Quantitative analysis of the XRD data was performed by CSIRO using SIROQUANT and Halloysite: Kaolinite proportions determined using profile fitting by TOPAS, calibrated by SEM point counting of a suite of 20 standards.* • *Selected samples are submitted for SEM analysis for qualitative mineral identification* • *ISO Brightness and L*a*b* colour of the dried -45micron kaolin powder were determined according to TAPPI standard T 534 om-15 using by the University of South Australia, using a Hunter lab QE instrument.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make*	• *The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration and are appropriate at the time of undertaking.* • *The Company has collected several individual field duplicate samples and has drilled and sampled several twin holes. This is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration. The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample stream the results of which are reported to the Company.* • *The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the XRD and XRD instrumentation. Analytical work was completed by an independent analytical laboratory.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independentor alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Sample and assay data from aircore drilling have been compiled and reviewed by the LRS Exploration Manager, who was involved in the logging and sampling of the drilling at the time. No independent intercept verification has been undertaken.* • *Primary data is on paper drill logs and entered in excel and stored in an access database.* • *Hole and sample location are captured with a hand-held GPS* • *Assay data and results is reported by the laboratory, unadjusted as contained in the original laboratory reports*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Drill collar locations were captured using a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy* • *The grid system used is UTM GDA 94 Zone 50*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Nominal first pass drill spacing is 400m x 400m, with off-set infill to a nominal 200m x 200m.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops.* • *Drill holes are vertical as the predominant geological sequence is a flat lying weathering profile* • *Drill intersections are reported as down hole widths*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples are collected and stored on site, prior to being transported to the laboratory by LRS personnel and contractors*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *None undertaken at this stage*

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.*	• *Exploration license applications E77/2624 and E77/2622 are granted exploration licenses.* • *E77/2719, E77/2725, E70/5650 and E70/5649 are tenement application lodged with WA DMIRS* • *The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a license to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *No historic exploration has been completed on the tenement areas*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Noombenberry Project area is dominated by Granite lithologies which have undergone variable weathering. The simplified geological succession comprises:* ○ *approximately 3-8m of surficial cover including sand/ soils and cemented (ferruginous) material* ○ *Variably weathered granite – kaolinitic clays and quartz fragments* ○ *Basement granite* • *Kaolin occurrences, such as that seen on the Noombenberry Project, developed in situ by weathering of the feldspar-rich basement.* • *The resultant kaolin deposits are sub-horizontal zone of kaolinised granite resting with a sharp contact on unweathered basement. The kaolinised zone is overlain by loosely consolidated Tertiary and Quaternary sediment and silcrete.* • *Halloysite is a rare derivative of kaolin where the mineral occurs as nanotubes. The kaolin encountered at the Noombenberry Project contain variable amounts of naturally occurring halloysite within the kaolinite saprolite.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• *Drill holes are located by handheld GPS and details are reported in the text of this ASX release.*
		• *Drill hole and grab sample locations are reported in Tables contained in the body of the report where required.*

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.*	• *Reported summary intercepts are weighted averages based on length.* • *No maximum or minimum grade truncations have been applied.* • *No metal equivalent values have been quoted.* • *Significant intersections are calculated on a nominal >70 ISO-B brightness, or >5% halloysite*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• *Drilling is reported to have been carried out at right angles to targeted controlling structures and mineralised zones where possible.* • *Drilling intervals and interactions are reported as down hole widths. Insufficient information is available at this stage to report true widths*
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.*	• *The Company has released various maps, figures and sections showing the sample results geological context.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting ofall Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reportingof both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All analytical results have been reported or appropriately referenced.*
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 information that is considered material has been reported, including drilling results, geologicalcontext and mineralisation controls etc*
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 drillingareas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Latin will carry out follow-up drilling at Noombenberry Project depending on the results of this initial drilling*