

St Anne's Drilling Returns 31.2g/t Gold

Highlights:

- Final 1m sample results from Phase 1 drilling at St Anne's returns grade of 31.2g/t gold:
 - 3.0m @ 13.82g/t Au (incl. 1.0m @ 31.20g/t Au) from 103m (21GNRC0010)
- Judy North drilling identified extension of high-grade mineralisation 70m down plunge from historic drilling with intercept:
 - 5.0m @ 2.96g/t Au (incl. 2m @ 5.95g/t Au) from 154m (21AWRC0005)
- Screen fire assay and 1m sample results of Suzie North high-grade intercepts demonstrate the very nuggetty nature of the Andy Well mineralisation with previous reported results upgraded to:
 - 7.0m @ 2.60g/t Au (incl. 1.0m @ 14.45g/t Au) from 121m in 21AWRC0003
 - 1.0m @ 6.69g/t Au from 84m in 21AWRC0003

Latitude Consolidated Limited (ASX:LCD) ("**Latitude**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to report the final assay results from the Phase 1 drill program at the Company's Murchison Gold Project in Western Australia. This release relates to drilling completed at Judy North, Suzie North and results from 1m samples of previously reported 4m composite grades at St Anne's.



Commenting on the final Phase 1 drilling results, CEO Tim Davidson said: *“We are excited by the extremely high grades returned from St Anne’s which is an important exploration target for us. Importantly, St Anne’s is our second drill location during our recently commenced Phase 2 drill program and we look forward to expanding on these results when drilling commences there in the December quarter.*

We are also pleased with the initial results from Judy North where we confirmed the northern extension of the high-grade mineralisation, which currently contains 141,000 ounces of gold in Mineral Resource. The Andy Well results also demonstrate the very high grade, but extremely nuggety nature of the of the mineralisation with screen fire assay results uplifting the grade of one intercept by 50% and the 1m sample for another intercept in the same hole returning a grade of 6.69g/t, significantly higher than would be expected based on the 4m composite grade originally returned from the laboratory. With this in mind, future drilling of the very high-grade mineralisation at Andy Well will primarily be performed with diamond drilling to allow the geology team to better interpret and sample the mineralisation.

With these results in hand we look forward to rapidly progressing our Phase 2 drill program and updating our shareholders as we begin to receive assay results over the coming months.”

ST ANNE’S PROSPECT

The St Anne’s mineralisation consists of quartz veining and pyrite alteration (as seen at Turnberry) and occurs on a geological contact between mafic dolerite and sedimentary shales. Both rock type’s host mineralisation at Turnberry with the dolerite generally hosting better continuity of mineralisation and higher grades.

The final 1m sample results demonstrate the very high-grade nature of the mineralisation which remains open along strike and both up and down dip at St Anne’s. Extensions of this mineralisation will be targeted in the second quarter with the Company’s recently commenced Phase 2 drill program.

Final 1m sample results from Phase 1 drilling at St Anne’s include:

- **3.0m @ 13.82g/t Au** from 103m including **1.0m @ 31.20g/t Au** in 21GNRC0010
- **1.0m @ 3.68g/t Au** from 174m in 21GNRC0002
- **11.0m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 104m including **4.0m @ 1.30g/t Au** in 21GNRC0007

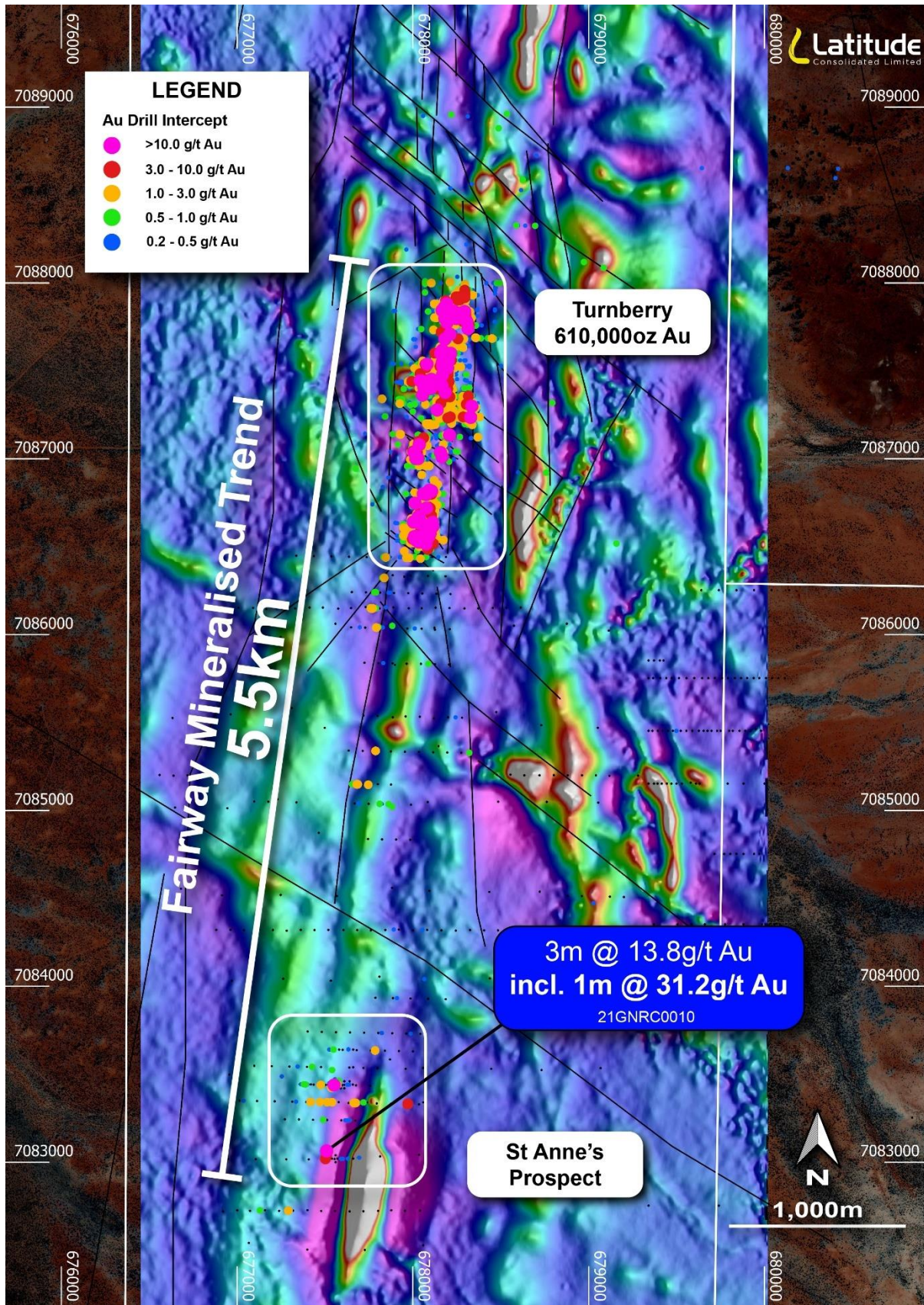


Figure 1: Plan showing the Fairway mineralised trend that extends from the Turnberry Mineral Resource to the St Anne's Prospect, Au drilling intercepts overlaid on aeromagnetic image.

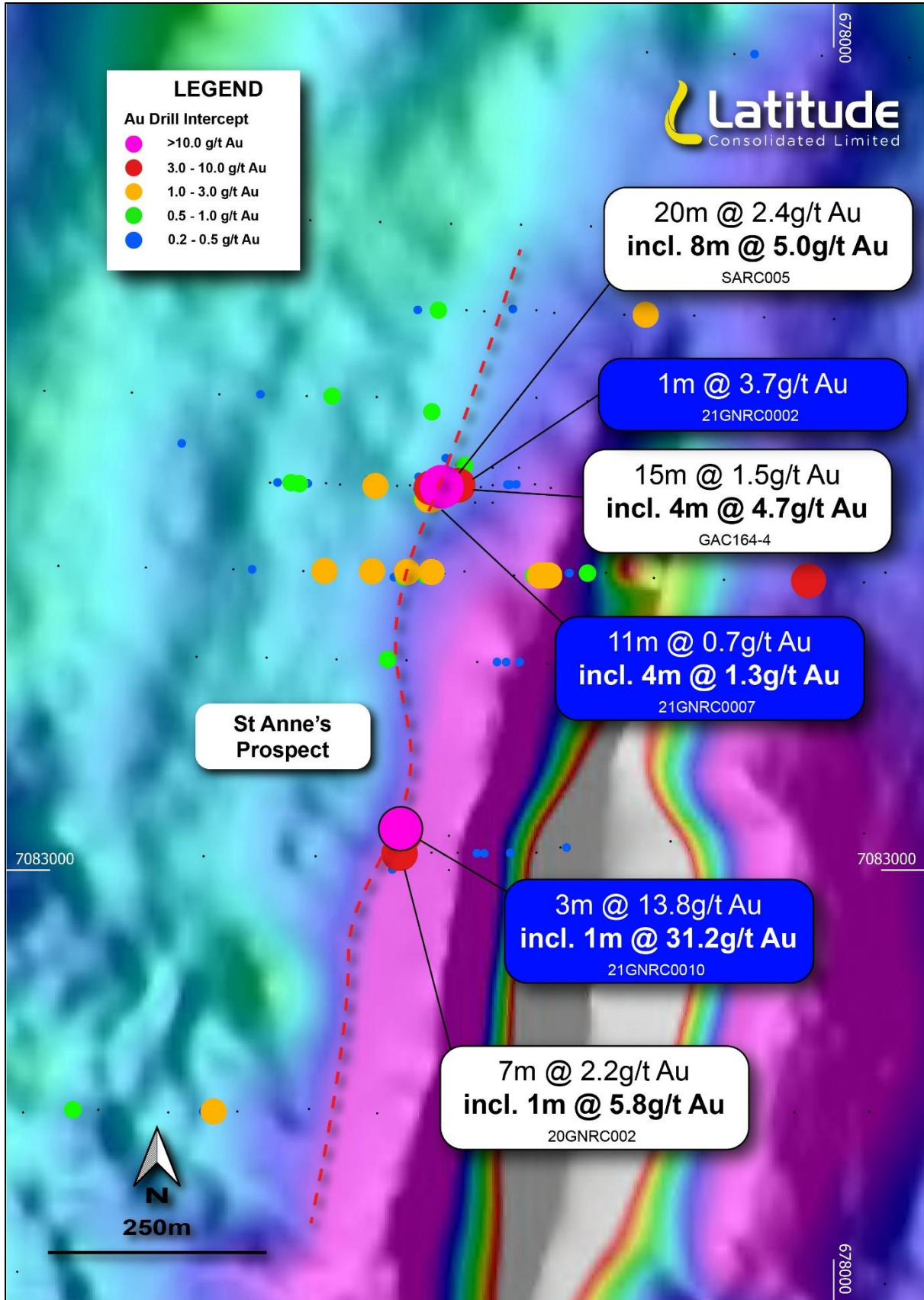


Figure 2: Plan showing St Anne's prospect, Au drilling intercepts overlaid on aeromagnetic image.

JUDY NORTH

The drilling at Judy North tested for the continuation of high-grade mineralisation in an area with limited historical drilling. One of the five holes drilled by the Company intersected a high-grade shoot 70m below and to the north of drilling completed by Doray Minerals Limited during 2015. This indicates a strong northerly plunge component to the mineralisation. The remaining four holes intersected the Judy North lode outside this high-grade shoot. The consistency of width in all five holes from Phase 1 does however demonstrate the continuity of the mineralised structure and provides a strong target for Phase 2 drilling.

Judy North remains open to the north and the Company intends to further test this high-grade mineralisation during the Phase 2 drilling program.

Phase 1 Judy North high grade drill intercept:

- **5.0m @ 2.96g/t Au** from 154m including **2.0m @ 5.95g/t Au** in 21AWRC0005

Phase 1 Judy North drill intercepts outside of the high-grade shoot:

- **5.0m @ 0.42g/t Au** from 165m in 21AWRC0004
- **5.0m @ 0.26g/t Au** from 155m in 21AWRC0006
- **6.0m @ 0.25g/t Au** from 209m in 21AWRC0007
- **4.0m @ 0.14g/t Au** from 192m in 21AWRC0018

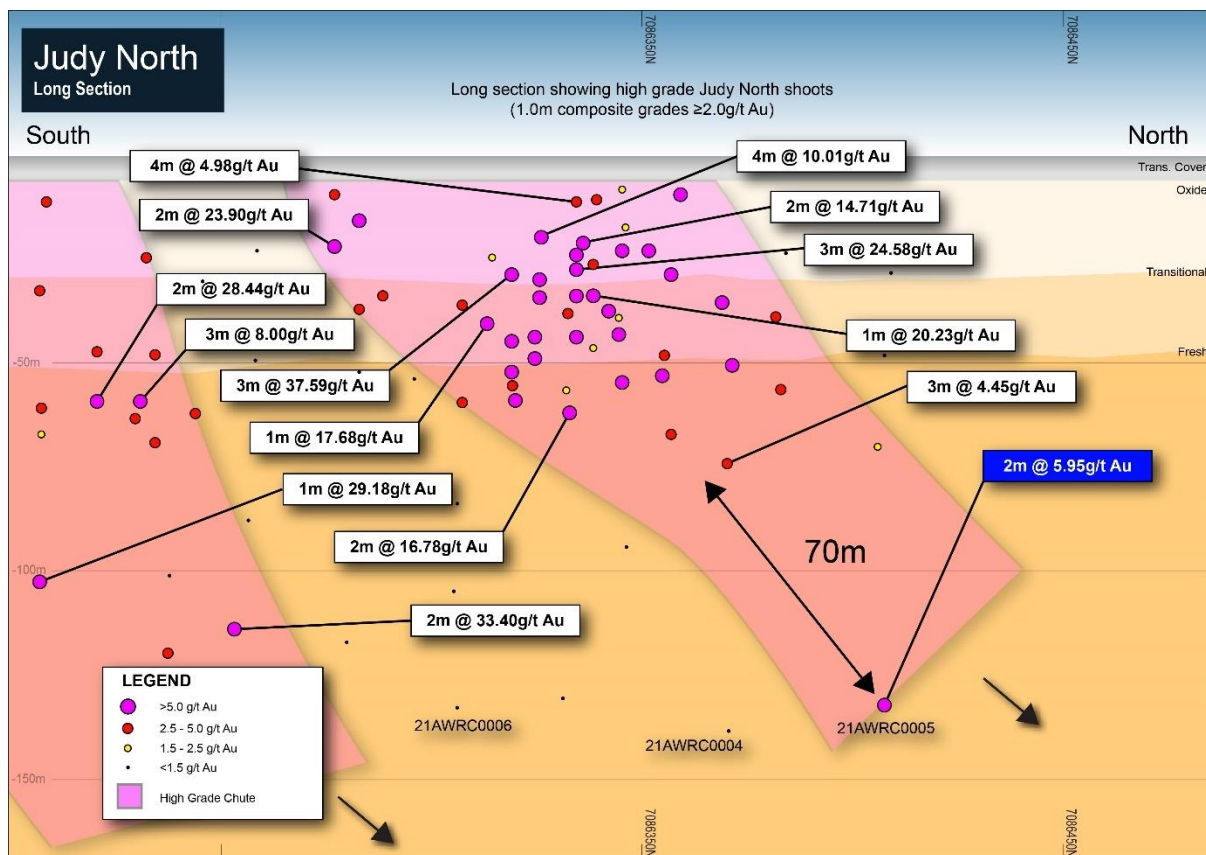


Figure 3: Section showing Judy North Au drilling intercepts and high-grade northerly plunging shoots.

SUZIE NORTH

The 1m assay results for previously reported composite grades returned a significantly higher grade for hole 21AWRC0003 than was expected given the composite grade. This demonstrates the nuggety nature of the mineralisation at Andy Well. As a result, the Company also completed screen fire assays for a number of higher-grade results. This confirmed the nuggety nature of the mineralisation with the result for the 1m interval from 122 to 123 metres down hole returning a grade of 1.0m @ 14.45g/t Au, which was 50% higher than the previously reported standard fire assay result (1.0m @ 9.59g/t Au).

Assay result from 1m sample:

- **1.0m @ 6.69g/t Au** from 84m in 21AWRC0003 (original results 4.0m @ 0.66g/t Au from 84m)

Screen fire assay results:

- **7.0m @ 2.60g/t Au** from 121m including **1.0m @ 14.45g/t Au** in 21AWRC0003 (original result 7.0m @ 1.90g/t Au from 121m including 1m @ 9.59g/t Au)

(The screen fire assay result was composed of a grade of 87.90 g/t Au from the plus fraction and 7.82 g/t Au from the minus fraction)

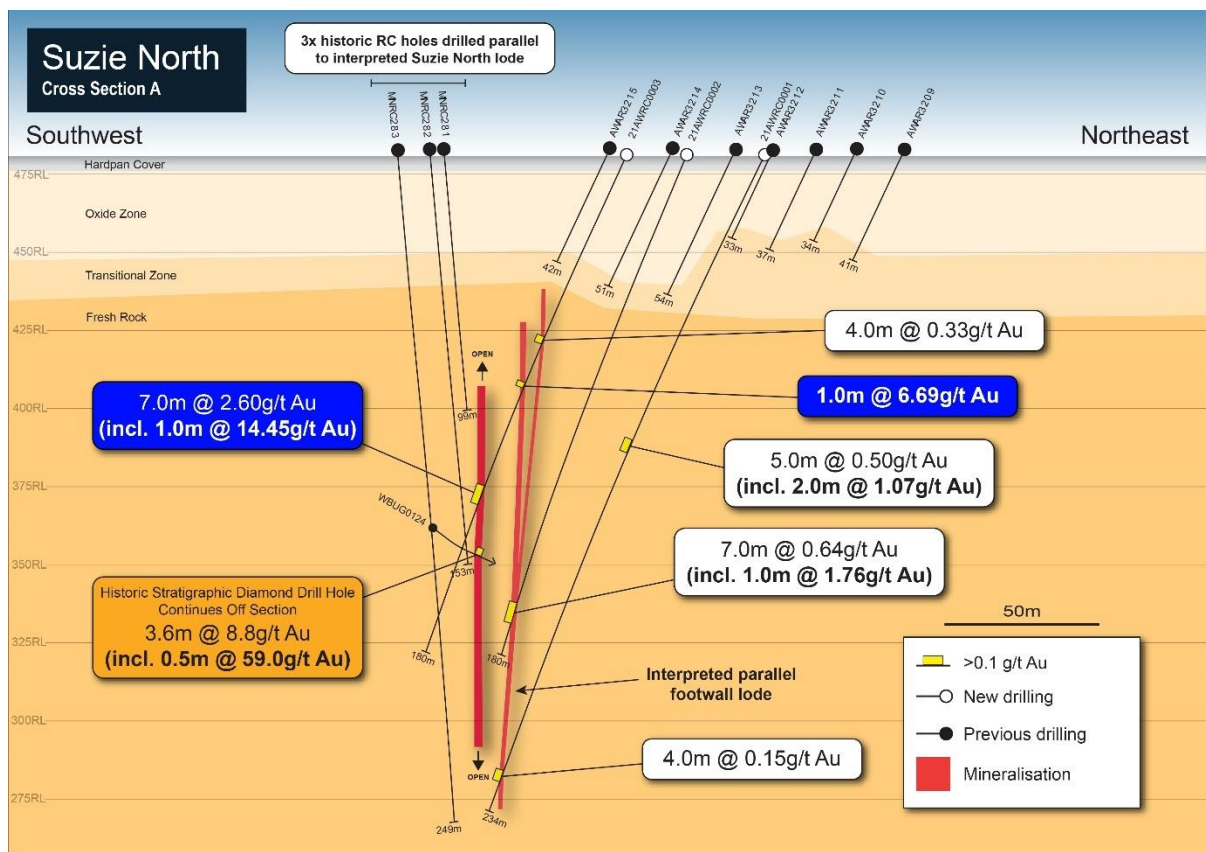


Figure 4: Section showing Suzie North Au drilling intercepts.

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

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ABOUT LATITUDE CONSOLIDATED

Latitude Consolidated (ASX:LCD) is a junior gold explorer with a portfolio of exploration projects across Western Australia.

Latitude’s flagship Murchison Gold Project has a combined 343km² landholding in the prolific Murchison Gold Fields of Western Australia and hosts a large high grade 1.1Moz Mineral Resource. The company is actively exploring on this tenure while also progressing mining studies to determine the best pathway to production.

The Circle Valley project in southern WA sits in the Albany Fraser mobile belt. This belt is also home to the Tropicana gold mine (3Moz past production). Primary gold mineralisation has been identified in two separate locations at Circle Valley and presents an exciting exploration opportunity for Latitude.

Global Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.6	505
Turnberry				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	150	11.4	55	7,850	2.7	670	5,150	2.4	390	13,100	2.6	1,115

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources previously reported to the ASX on 18th May 2021 in announcement titled “Murchison Gold Mineral Resource Grows 44% to +1.1 Million Ounces”. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.
2. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
3. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
4. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A\$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
5. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A\$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.
6. Numbers in the Mineral Resource table have been rounded.

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

The company continues to progress exploration and mining study work across its portfolio of gold projects, with the following activities planned for the remainder of 2021 and early 2022:

Planned Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022
Murchison Gold Project - Western Australia						
Phase 2 Drilling						
Phase 2 Assay Results						
Mine Scoping Study						
Pre-feasibility Study						
Circle Valley Gold Project - Western Australia						
EIS co-funded drilling						
Assay Results						

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information reviewed by Mr Duncan Franey, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Franey is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Franey has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Franey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources was first reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18th May 2021. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report relate to the future, including forward looking statements relating to the Company's financial position, strategy and expected operating results. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement and deviations are both normal and to be expected. Other than required by law, neither the Company, their officers nor any other person gives any representation, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements will actually occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on those statements.

APPENDIX 1 – NEW DRILLING RESULTS

Drill Hole ID	Type	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21AWRC0004	RC	7097700	667470	481	-60	135	180	165	170	5	0.42	Judy North Lode
21AWRC0005	RC	7097733	667493	481	-60	135	180	154	159	5	2.96	
								inc. 155	157	2	5.95	Judy North Lode
21AWRC0006	RC	7097667	667448	480	-60	135	180	155	160	5	0.26	
21AWRC0007	RC	7097686	667429	480	-60	135	234	201	206	5	0.18	
								209	215	6	0.25	Judy North Lode
21AWRC0018	RC	7097719	667452	480	-60	135	250	192	196	4	0.14	Judy North Lode
								20	24	4	0.11	
21AWRC0019	RC	7097795	668004	487	-60	230	250	120	124	4	0.13	
								128	132	4	0.43	
								176	180	4	0.12	
								223	224	1	0.10	
21AWRC0020	RC	7097763	668032	483	-60	230	250	12	16	4	0.15	
								20	24	4	0.30	
								108	112	4	0.29	
								188	189	1	0.12	
								228	232	4	0.11	
21AWRC0021	RC	7097707	668027	487	-60	230	180	24	32	8	0.16	
								80	84	4	0.10	
								104	112	8	0.28	
								124	128	4	0.20	
21AWRC0022	RC	7097733	668058	485	-60	230	232	68	72	4	0.22	
								164	168	4	0.39	
								188	192	4	0.13	
								229	232	3	0.16	
21AWRC0023	RC	7097800	667947	485	-60	230	160	8	16	8	0.11	
								60	68	8	0.14	
								40	44	4	0.12	
21AWRC0024	RC	7097826	667978	487	-60	230	250	48	52	4	0.10	
								60	64	4	0.97	
								172	176	4	0.30	
								200	201	1	0.19	
								208	209	1	0.18	
								212	214	2	0.12	
21AWRC0013	RC	7097352	668451	488	-60	270	250	89	91	2	0.19	

APPENDIX 2 – ANDY WELL UPDATED RESULTS

Drill Hole ID	Type	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21AWRC0003	RC	7097695	668014	480	-60	270	180	84	85	1	6.69	1m resplit
								121	128	7	2.60	
								inc. 122	123	1	14.45	Screen fire assay result

APPENDIX 3 – ST ANNE'S UPDATED RESULTS

Drill Hole ID	Type	Northing	Easting	RL	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Degrees)	End of Hole (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
21GNRC0002	RC	7083440	677610	515	-60	270	198	174	175	1	3.68	resplit - 1m samples
21GNRC0010	RC	7083039	677560	514	-60	270	200	103	106	3	13.83	resplit - 1m samples
								inc. 104	105	1	31.20	resplit - 1m samples

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: ANDY WELL

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. Diamond core (HQ, NQ, LTK-60) sampled half core, 0.1m to 1.3m. Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. RC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. When visible gold is observed in RC chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. 150mm reverse circulation drill chips.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. Visual estimate of RC drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. RC chips, minimize drill water use.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry. All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core sawn half and quarter core from pre-2014 diamond drilling. All current underground diamond drilling is whole core sampled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) Gold analysis is determined by either 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate. Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay, total technique, appropriate for gold Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements AAS appropriate for gold. ICPOES for trace elements. No geophysical data used in estimation. Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush Duplicates: Field: RC – re-split residual sample, core – every 50th sample quarter cored Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. A single diamond hole (MNDD064) was drilled immediately adjacent to a RC hole (MNRC038) but was not sampled as it was for geotechnical purposes. Visual inspection of the diamond hole correlates well with the intersection returned from the RC hole. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Surpac by company geologists. No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Location of data points	<i>to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA94 - Zone 50; Wilber Local grid, rotated 45° east, along strike of Wilber deposit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of sampling and QAQC procedures and data by Cube Consulting in November 2011.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M51/870 is 100% owned by Andy Well Mining Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of SLR. M51/870 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. Gold production royalties of 2.5% to the WA State Government and 1% to a private entity are applicable to all production from M51/870 M51/870 Heritage surveys have been conducted over active mining and exploration areas M51/870 is valid until 2033
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic exploration was carried out on Wilber by Dominion Mining, Western Mining Corporation and Australasian Gold Mines, including geophysics, soil mapping and sampling, and drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project scale geology consists of Archean aged high Mg Basalt units intruded by north-south striking porphyry intrusives. These are cross cut by east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The mineralized quartz vein cross cuts the Archean units but not the Proterozoic dykes.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See table of significant intercepts in this release. Previous drillholes have been periodically released to the ASX since 2010.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. Au1 from the interval in question is reported Intercepts are reported on a geological basis (i.e. where quartz veining is present). Significant grade intervals are

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>often intercepted external to quartz veining but are not included in the released figures, only those that have quartz veining associated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit where possible, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Strike of Wilber and Judy Lodes is 45° dipping to the west at 80°. Strike of Suzie Lode is 45° dipping 70° to the west. Strike of Suzie North Lode is 125°. True width for surface RC and Diamond intercepts are approximately 60% of intercept width.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided in the announcement.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes drilled have been reported since 2010.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material data is reported.
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is currently ongoing to test both extensions of existing mineralisation and potential new mineralisation.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: ST ANNE'S

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at 1 or 4 metre intervals, cone split or spear sampled. Diamond core (HQ, NQ, LTK-60) sampled half core, 0.1m to 1.3m. Diamond core (BQ) sampled whole core, 0.1m to 1.3m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riffle and cone splitting; spear sampling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide and visible gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay and aqua regia assay methods.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm. RC samples 1m analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS. When visible gold is observed in RC chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PQ, HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core, oriented by Reflex system. Underground NQ, LTK-60 and BQ sized diamond drill core, not oriented. 150mm reverse circulation drill chips.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core, assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks, logged by geologist. Visual estimate of RC drill chip recovery recorded in database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core: use of drilling fluid to minimize wash out. RC chips, minimize drill water use.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical; structural. Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry. All holes logged for entire length of hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation. Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, arsenic, copper, iron, nickel; density from downhole gamma ray logging (6 holes), water displacement (11 holes); Core photographed wet and dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core sawn half and quarter core from pre-2014 diamond drilling. All current underground diamond drilling is whole core sampled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips cone and riffle split, sampled dry where possible, and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) Gold analysis is determined by either 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical pre-2017) 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (Minanalytical 2017) 30g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (SGS 2017-2020). 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish (ALS 2021).

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. RC chips: field duplicates from re-split residual sample. Core: quarter or half core taken as duplicate. Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay, total technique, appropriate for gold Aqua regia digest, partial assay, appropriate for gold and trace elements AAS appropriate for gold. ICPOES for trace elements. No geophysical data used in estimation. Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples Blanks: CRM blank, field blank; lab - barren quartz flush Duplicates: Field: RC – re-split residual sample, core – every 50th sample quarter cored Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. A single diamond hole (MNDD064) was drilled immediately adjacent to a RC hole (MNRC038) but was not sampled as it was for geotechnical purposes. Visual inspection of the diamond hole correlates well with the intersection returned from the RC hole. Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Surpac by company geologists. No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars: surveyed with RTK GPS. Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool; conventional or north-seeking gyro tool, in-rod or open hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA94 - Zone 50; Wilber Local grid, rotated 45° east, along strike of Wilber deposit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topographic data generated using high resolution photogrammetric techniques.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing is nominally 25 x 50m at shallow depths (0-175m) and 50x50m to 50m x 100m at deeper depths (>175m)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal 20m spacing on 25m section in mineralized area, 50m x 50m along strike and down dip.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to ALS in Perth, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of sampling and QAQC procedures and data by Cube Consulting in November 2011.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latitude Consolidated Limited controls a 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. Teck holds an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Latitude Consolidated Limited. Milestone payments of \$5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at \$1m.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within a moderate shear zone(s) +/- stringer quartz veins within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Some supergene mineralisation is developed locally and defined by ferruginous red saprolite clays.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. First assay from the interval in question is reported. Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted. Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees. Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-south in the Fairway Trend and at Far East Prospect. Strike of mineralisation is approximately north-northwest at Bunarra Prospect.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up work at Fairway trend will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<p><i>large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>continue to develop the resource potential.</p>