

24 August 2022

POSITIVE TEST WORK CONFIRMS 78.72% RECOVERY WITH HIGH-GRADE 6.57% Li₂O CONCENTRATE FROM SALINAS LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extremely positive first pass sighter metallurgical test work results on the Colina lithium pegmatite sample:
 - high recovery of 78.72% of Li₂O; and
 - production of an extremely high-grade Li₂O concentrate (up to 6.57%) from simple Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS).
- The uncomplicated liberation and high recovery rate of the Colina spodumene, at a relatively coarse crush has potential to drive tremendous positive outcomes for project economics, as a result of potentially eliminating the need for a complex and costly floatation processing to achieve a very high-quality concentrate.
- The very high Li₂O recovery rates from simple HLS, may have significant implication for both the initial project capital requirements, and ongoing operational processing costs.
- Selection and collection of a larger +500kg sample to be completed, with test work to be undertaken at SGS Lakefield Canada as part of the PEA study.

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) (“Latin” or “the Company”) is very pleased to provide the following update on the preliminary “sighter” metallurgical test work completed on drill core from the Company’s 100% owned high-grade Salinas Lithium Project (“Salinas”) (*Appendix 1*).

Colina Prospect – Metallurgical Test Work Results

Latin commissioned SGS GEOSOL laboratories (“SGS”), Belo Horizonte Brazil to undertake a program of “sighter” bench scale metallurgical test work on drill core from its Salinas Lithium Project. Results have been independently reviewed and interpreted by Australian BHM Process Consultants (“BHM”), whose key personnel have significant experience in spodumene processing, metallurgy, and process plant design.

Results of the test work has shown that simple Heavy Liquid Separation (“HLS”), was able to recover **78.72% of the Li₂O** into a concentrate grading a very high **6.57% Li₂O**. A mass balance for the single sample test work results is tabulate below (*Table 1*).



Figure 1: Spodumene concentrate samples from 3.0g/cm³ HLS across the four tested size fractions

For the purposes of summarising and qualifying the HLS data, BHM have provided a mass balance extrapolation to a potential process scenario. BHM have combined the +6.3 and 6.3-1.7mm size fractions to represent a “**Coarse DMS**” process and report the -1.7 – 0.5mm as “**Fines DMS**” processing, and the -0.5mm fraction as “**Sand Processing**” relating to potential Spiral and Tabling recovery.

Table 1: BHM conceptual mass balance and interpretation based on the raw SGS 2.85g/cm³ test work data

Operation	Feed Mass (%)	Mass Yield to Cons	Lithium Grade (Li ₂ O %)	Overall Lithium Recovery (%)
Coarse DMS: (+6.3-1.7mm)	7.05	11.22	6.55	61.332
Fines DMS: (-1.7-0.5mm)	15.2	2.022	6.74	11.372
Sand Processing: (<0.5mm)	13.8	1.121	6.45	6.030
Recovered		14.36	6.569	78.72
DMS Losses	N/A	73.62	0.27	16.58
Fines Losses	N/A	11.96	0.47	4.69
Total	100.5	100.00	1.199	100

This balance only takes into account the “sinks” material recovered at greater than the 2.85 g/cm³ specific gravity mark and may be conservative in relation to overall recovery.

The coarse concentrates that have been generated from this preliminary round of test work are interpreted by BHM to be considered as a widely acceptable industry standard, by which ingress of penalty and deleterious elements such as iron are below cut-off at 0.45 – 0.61% Fe (0.64 – 0.88% Fe₂O₃), well below the tolerable level of 1% Fe contained.

Latin Resources’ Executive Director, Chris Gale, commented:

“These are extremely promising first pass results from our sighter metallurgical test work program. We are seeing lithium recovery rates and concentrate grades from simple HLS processing that are well above industry standards. This points to strong potential for production of a premium Li product and therefore premium pricing for our product.

“While it is still early days, and more test work needs to be completed, the apparent ease of liberation of our spodumene producing such a high lithium concentrate may have significant positive implications for our Salinas Project. This may well mean we will not require the more complex and costly floatation processing to achieve a very high-quality concentrate.

“We will be undertaking additional sighter test work in the coming weeks to further explore the optimal crush size, and additional HLS cut points in order to optimise the larger test work flowsheet for the planned detailed PEA program that is planned to be completed by SGS in the first quarter next year”.

Colina Prospect – Metallurgical Test Work Details

The Company submitted approximately 44 Kg of ½ NTW drill core sourced from the Colina Prospect (“**Colina**”), drill hole SADD023 (26.88m: 94.00-120.88m), which is a twin hole to SADD016 which returned an intersection of 25.24m @ 1.25% Li₂O¹. The sampled intersection represents a complete profile of the Colina pegmatite from the central portion of the current resource definition drilling grid (Figure 2).

The supplied drill core was stage crushed using 31.5mm, 25.4mm, 12.5mm and 9.5mm jaw crusher openings with the objective to generate 100% of material passing in 9.5mm. Granulometric analysis of the crushed samples proved the following size distributions (Table 2).

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 27 June 2022

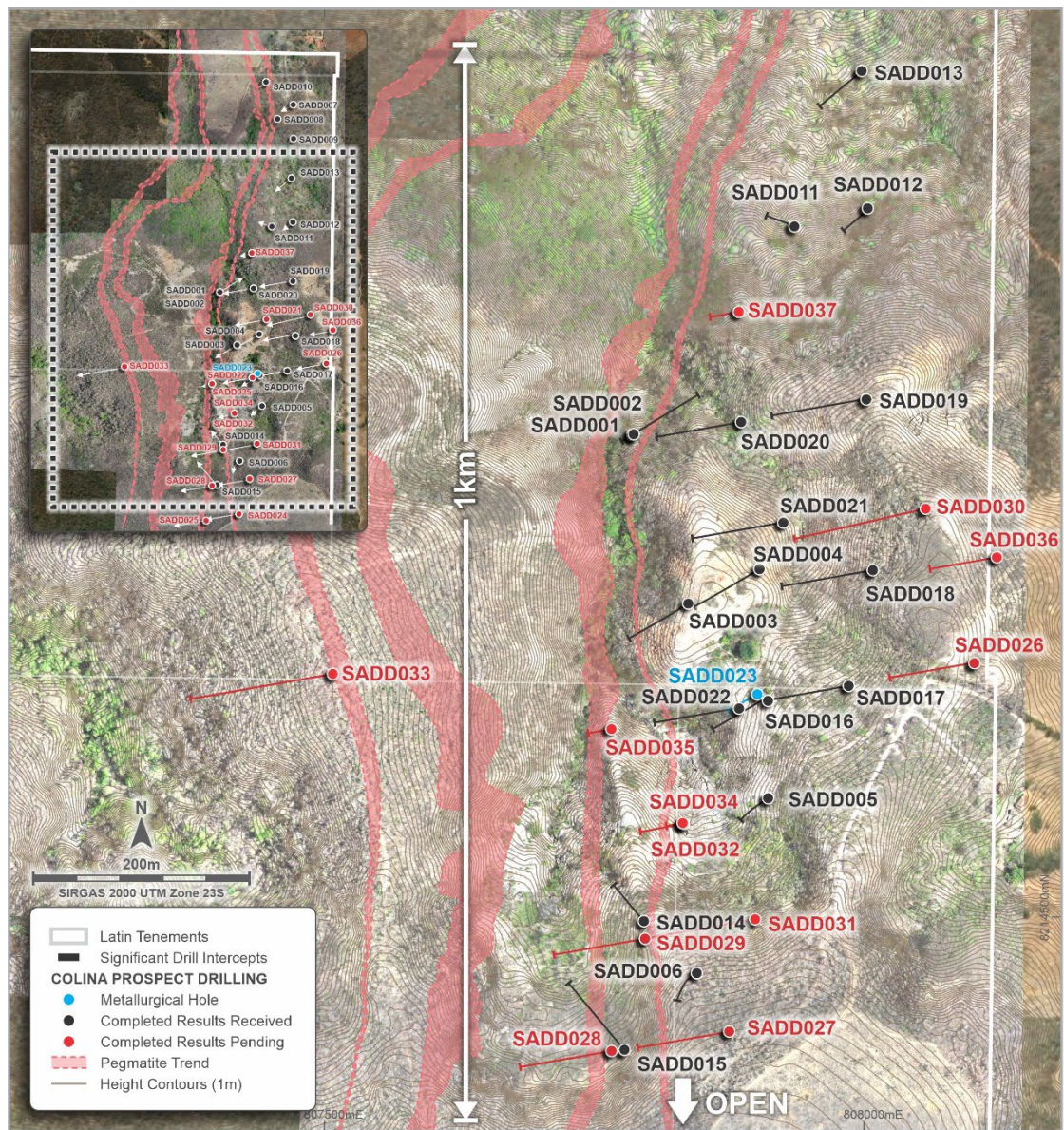


Figure 2: Colina Prospect drill collar plan showing selected

Table 2: Crushed product feed distribution

Size range	Weight (kg)	Weight distribution (%)	Li ₂ O Grade (%)	Li ₂ O Distribution (%)
>9.5mm	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0
9.5 – 6.3mm	11.88	27.07	1.287	29.1
6.3 – 1.7mm	19.50	44.43	1.241	46.1
1.7 – 0.5mm	6.77	15.52	1.066	13.8
<0.5mm	5.74	13.08	1.002	11.0
Total:	43.89	100	1.195	100.0

Following the separation of each size fraction, a 2kg composite sample was prepared for head grade chemical analysis using a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES (ICP90A/ICP90Q). SGS then undertook a staged Heavy Liquid Separation (“HLS”) process on the four separate size ranges, across three separate solutions with specific gravities of 3.0, 2.85 and 2.70 g/cm³. Results obtained are summarised in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below.

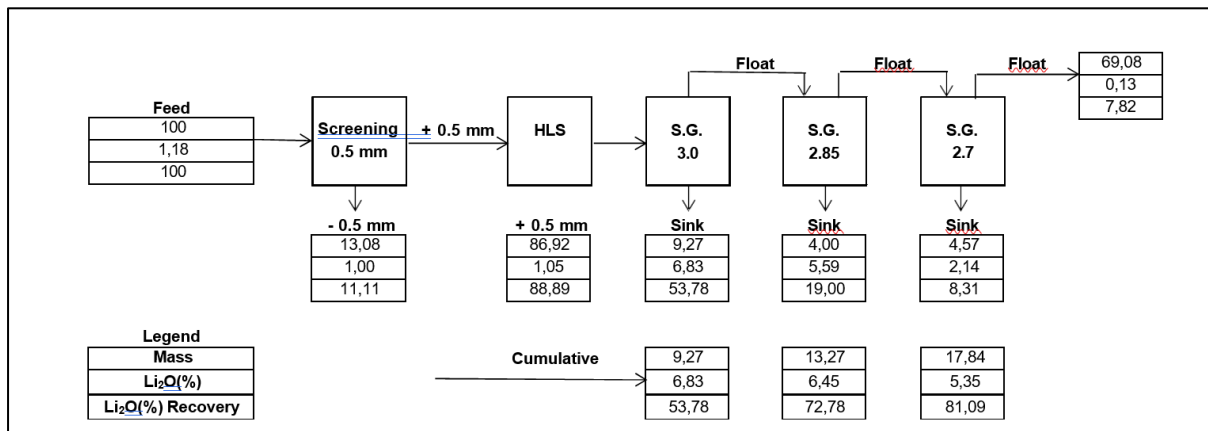


Figure 3: SGS HLS test workflow chart and test work results summary

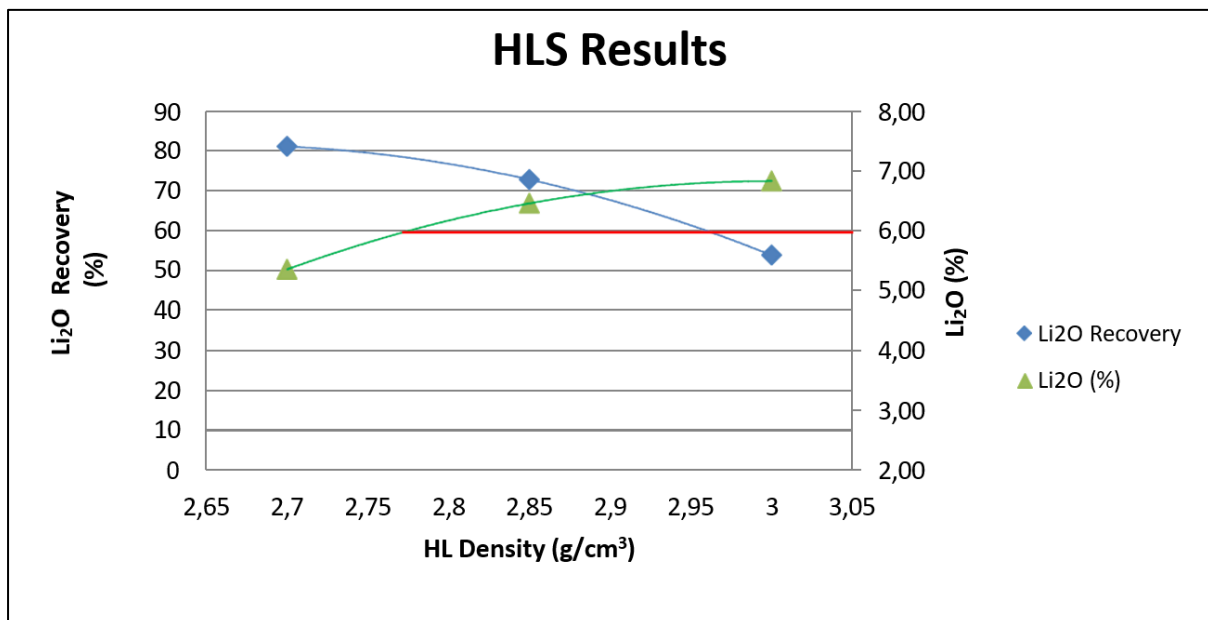


Figure 4: Graphical representation of SGS HLS Test work results

These preliminary results show that it is possible to produce an industry standard spodumene concentrate using simple HLS processing alone, and that the coarse nature of the spodumene at the Salinas Project has resulted in high recovery rates at the higher crush size. Both of these preliminary findings have significant positive implications on potential future operational scale processing options and driving strong economics for the project.

The Company acknowledges that this bench scale laboratory test work only provides an indication of the expected processing performance. Furthermore, this test work does not account for changes in performance that may occur at a full-scale operational process facility. Additional test work is required before the expected recovery across the deposit for an operating plant to be estimated.

Colina Prospect – Studies

As previously announced², the Company has engaged SGS Geological Services, Canada (“SGS”) to commence and manage a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) on the Company’s Colina Prospect, including:

- Develop the process definition and description based on metallurgical test work results for a process flowsheet
- Prepare mine optimisation parameters for open pit design
- Prepare production schedule
- Define equipment requirements
- Access roads review and upgrade
- Assess power supply and distribution, fuel storage facilities
- Assess water management facilities (reclaim water, fresh water, potable water)
- Estimation of capital expenditure and operational expenditure for the process plant and surface infrastructures, including general and administrative costs, according to an AACE Class 4 estimate with an accuracy of +/-40%
- Produce pre-tax project economic evaluation results (IRR, NPV, payback)

Fast Track Study Timeline

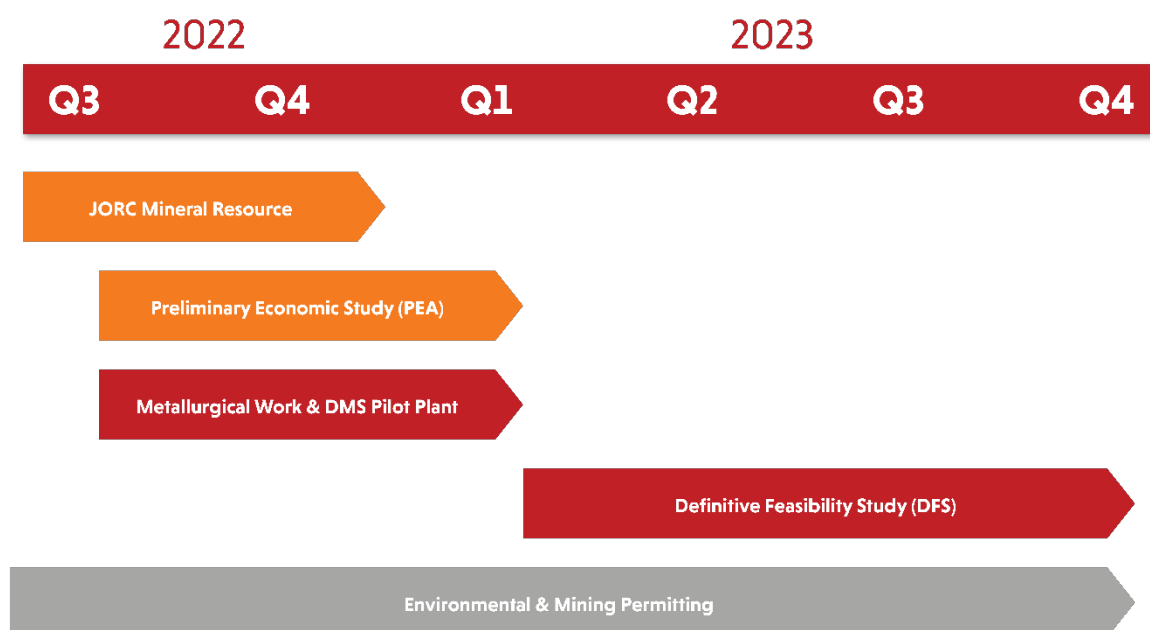


Figure 5: Colina Prospect PEA Study timeline

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

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² Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 August 2022

About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) is an Australian-based mineral exploration company, with projects in South America and Australia, that is developing mineral projects in commodities that progress global efforts towards Net Zero emissions.

The Company is focused on its flagship Salinas Lithium Project in the pro-mining district of Minas Gerais Brazil, where the Company has its maiden resource drilling definition campaign underway. Latin has appointed leading mining consultant SGS Geological Services to establish a JORC Mineral Resource and commence feasibility studies at the Salinas Lithium Project. Latin also holds the Catamarca Lithium Project in Argentina and through developing these assets, aims to become one of the key lithium players to feed the world's insatiable appetite for battery metals.

The Australian projects include the Cloud Nine Halloysite-Kaolin Deposit. Cloud Nine Halloysite is being tested by CRC CARE aimed at identifying and refining halloysite usage in emissions reduction, specifically for the reduction in methane emissions from cattle.

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

The information in this report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Anthony Greenaway, who is an employee of Latin resources and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Fonseca consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, and information presented to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Mr Steven Hoban. Mr Hoban is not an employee of the company but is employed by BHM Process Consultants who are providing services as a contract consultant. Mr Hoban is a member of the AusIMM he has sufficient experience with the style of processing response and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Mr Hoban consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURE 6
SALINAS LITHIUM PROJECT GEOLOGY AND TENURE

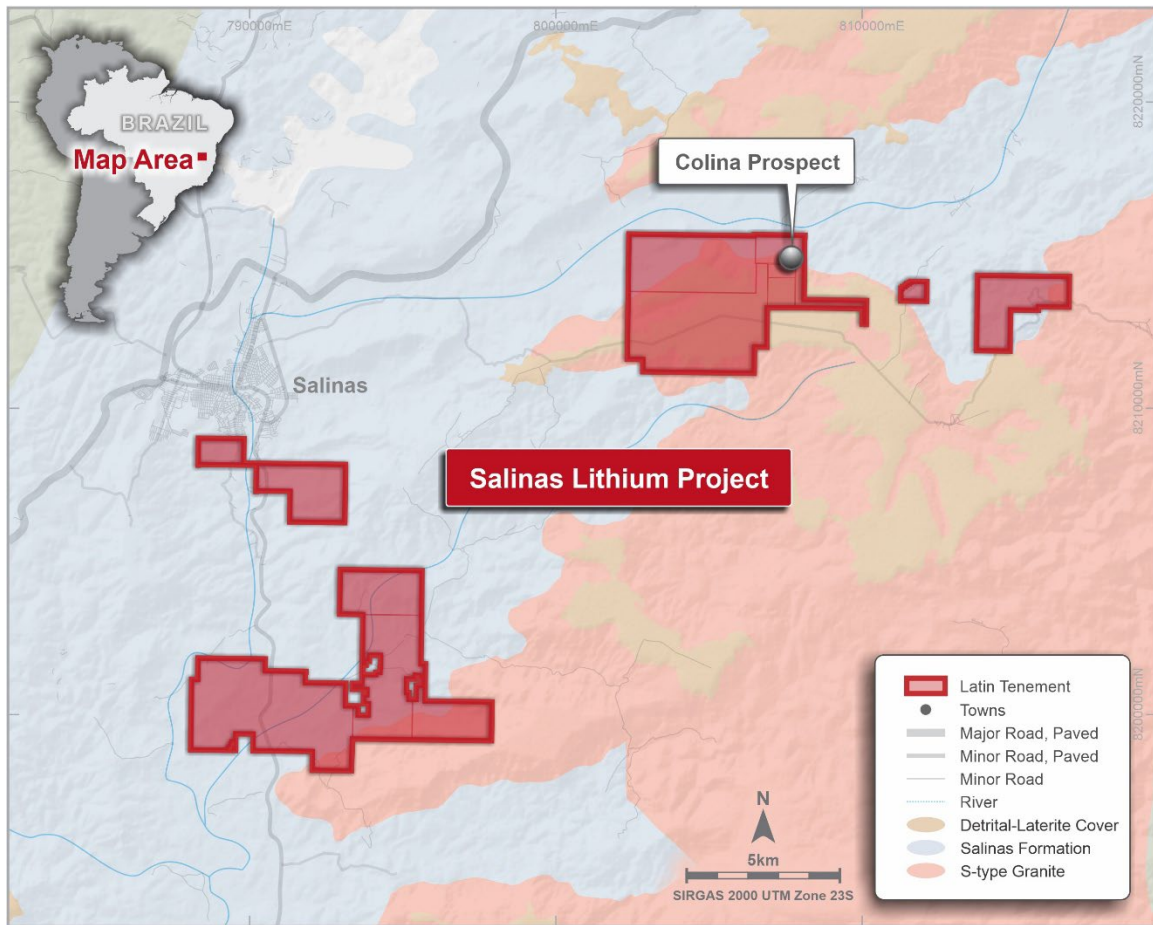
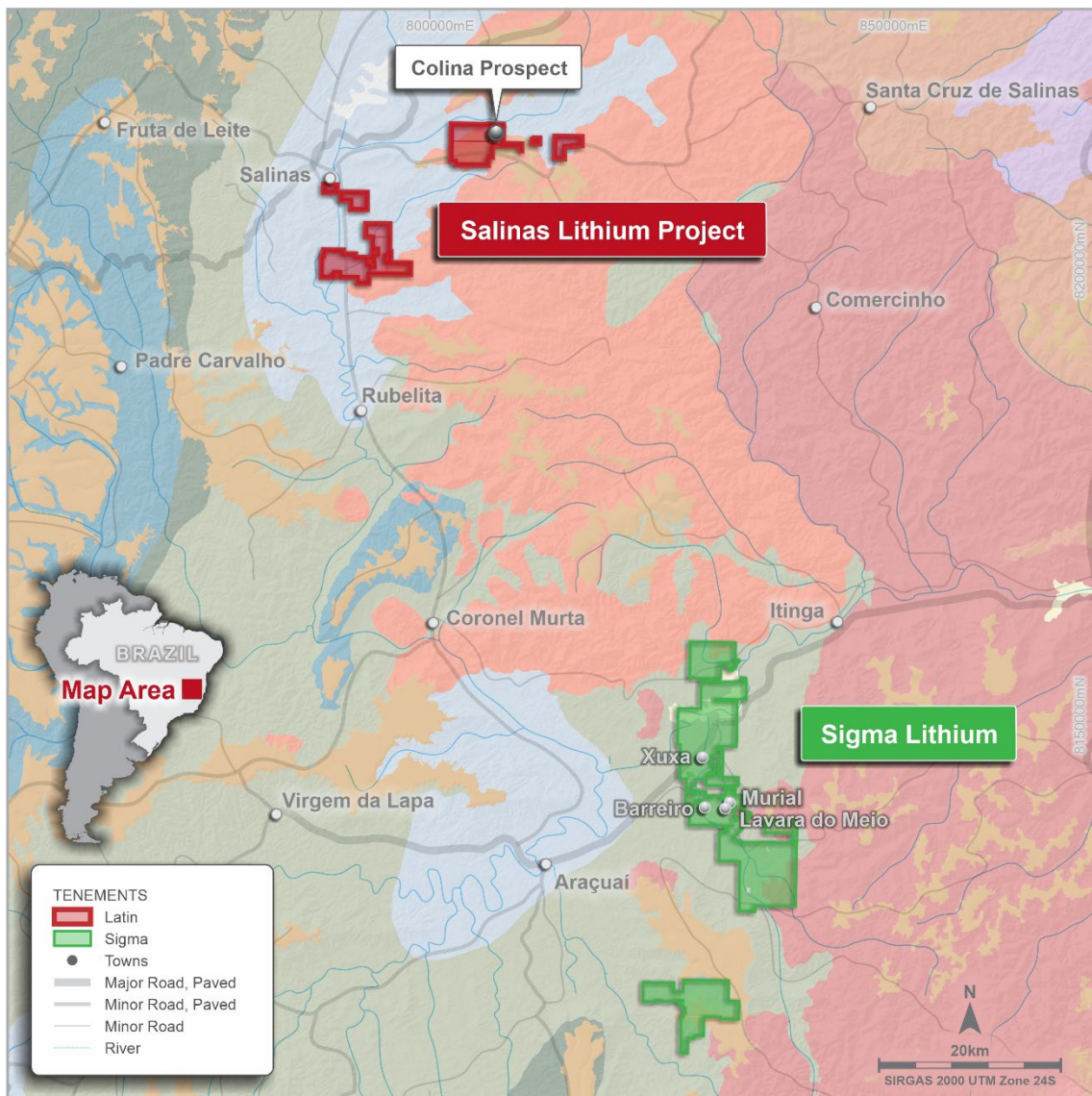


FIGURE 7
SALINAS LITHIUM PROJECT REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TENURE



**TABLE 3
COLINA PROSPECT DRILL COLLAR TABLE**

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	EOH Depth (m)	Hole Status
SADD001	807785	8214946	725	240	-84	120.68	Complete
SADD002	807786	8214947	725	60	-65	170.42	Complete
SADD003	807837	8214790	770	240	-65	157.25	Complete
SADD004	807903	8214822	765	240	-65	170.00	Complete
SADD005	807911	8214610	783	240	-80	201.60	Complete
SADD006	807845	8214448	813	240	-84	265.85	Complete
SADD007	808003	8215500	582	240	-80	173.92	Complete
SADD008	807957	8215458	584	230	-80	62.82	Complete
SADD009	808004	8215400	603	230	-80	59.77	Complete
SADD010	807923	8215567	564	230	-80	81.12	Complete
SADD011	807936	8215139	688	290	-84	160.42	Complete
SADD012	808004	8215155	690	230	-80	134.50	Complete
SADD013	807998	8215283	629	230	-65	131.45	Complete
SADD014	807796	8214496	799	320	-75	169.35	Complete
SADD015	807778	8214377	800	320	-65	216.30	Complete
SADD016	807905	8214700	773	240	-80	300.70	Complete
SADD017	807986	8214714	783	260	-70	229.05	Complete
SADD018	808008	8214821	780	260	-70	271.65	Complete
SADD019	808002	8214979	767	260	-70	275.60	Complete
SADD020	807886	8214958	742	260	-80	261.10	Complete
SADD021	807925	8214865	754	260	-65	267.60	Complete
SADD022	807884	8214693	770	240	-80	141.70	Complete
SADD023	807901	8214706	773	260	-70	133.05	Complete
SADD024	807843	8214294	829	260	-70	331.90	Complete
SADD025	807747	8214275	828	260	-67	283.94	Complete
SADD026	808102	8214735	791	260	-70	360.35	Complete
SADD027	807875	8214394	822	260	-70	325.90	Complete
SADD028	807766	8214376	810	260	-70	198.40	Complete
SADD029	807797	8214480	801	260	-65	233.60	Complete
SADD030	808057	8214878	786	257	-69	348.35	Complete
SADD031	807899	8214498	797	260	-70		In-Progress
SADD032	807833	8214586	771	260	-70	120.00	Complete
SADD033	807508	8214725	807	260	-70	339.35	Complete
SADD034	807832	8214587	771	260	-70	45.00	Complete
SADD035	807766	8214674	760	260	-80	126.95	Complete
SADD036	808114	8214836	781	260	-70		In-Progress
SADD037	807901	8215065	713	260	-75		In-Progress

APPENDIX 2

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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The July 2021 stream sediment sampling program was completed by Latin Resources. • Latin Resources stream sediment sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stream sediment samples were taken in the field by Latin’s geologists during field campaign using pre-set locations and procedures. ○ All surface organic matter and soil were removed from the sampling point, then the active stream sediment was collected from five holes spaced 2.5 m using a post digger. ○ Five subsamples were collected along 25 cm depth, homogenised in a plastic tarp and split into four parts. ○ The chosen part (1/4) was screened using a 2 mm stainless steel sieve. ○ A composite sample weighting 350-400g of the <2 mm fraction was poured in a labelled zip lock bag for assaying. ○ Oversize material retained in the sieve was analyzed with hand lens and discarded. ○ The other three quartiles were discarded, sample holes were filled back, and sieve and canvas were thoroughly cleaned. ○ Photographs of the sampling location were taken for all the samples. ○ Sample book were filled in with sample information and coordinates. ○ Stream sediment sample locations were collected in the field using a hand-held GPS with +/-5m accuracy using Datum SIRGAS 2000, Zone 23 South) coordinate system. ○ No duplicate samples were taken at this stage. ○ No certified reference standards samples were submitted at this stage. • Latin Resources Diamond Drilling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diamond core has been sampled in intervals of ~ 1 m (up to 1.18 m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1 m have been selected based on geological boundaries. Geological boundaries have not been crossed by sample intervals. ○ ½ core samples have been collected and submitted for analysis, with regular field duplicate samples collected and submitted for QA/QC analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Latin Resources drilling is completed using industry standard practices. Diamond drilling is completed using HQ size coring equipment. Drilling techniques used at Salinas Project comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTW Diamond Core (64.2mm diameter), standard tube to a depth of ~200- 250 m. Diamond core holes drilled directly from surface. Down hole survey was carried out by Reflex EZ-TRAC tool. Core orientation was provided by an ACT Reflex (ACT III) tool. All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin Resources core is depth marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database. Zones of significant core loss may have resulted in grade dilution due to the loss of fine material.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill cores have been geologically logged. Sampling is by sawing core in half and then sampling core on nominal 1m intervals. All core sample intervals have been photographed before and after sawing. Latin's geological logging is completed for all holes, and it is representative. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged. All drill-holes are logged in full. Geological structures are collected using Reflex IQ Logger. All cores are digitally photographed and stored.
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples collected from field were dry due to dry season. To maximise representativeness, samples were taken from five holes weighting around 3 Kg each for a total of 15 Kg to be reduced to 350-400 g. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized 250g to 95% at 150#. Any samples requiring splitting were split using a Jones splitter. For the 2022 diamond drilling program:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Samples were crushed in a hammer mill to 75% passing -3mm followed by splitting off 250g using a Jones splitter and pulverizing to better than 95% passing 75 microns. Duplicate sampling is carried out routinely throughout the drilling campaign. The laboratory will carry out routine internal repeat assays on crushed samples. The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
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"> For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stream sediment samples were assayed via ICM90A (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP-MS/ICP-OES) for a 56-element suite at the SGS Geosol Laboratorios located at Vespasiano/Minas Gerais, Brazil. No control samples have been used at this stage. The internal laboratory controls (blanks, duplicates and standards) are considered suitable. For the 2022 diamond drilling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples are assayed via ICM90A (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP-MS/ICP-OES) for a 56-element suite at the SGS Geosol Laboratorios located at Vespasiano/Minas Gerais, Brazil. If lithium results are above 15,000ppm, the Lab analyze the pulp samples just for lithium through ICP90Q (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP/OES).
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"> Selected sample results which are considered to be significant will be subjected to resampling by the Company. This can be achieved by either reassaying of sample pulps, resplitting of coarse reject samples, or resplitting of core and reassaying. All Latin Resources data is verified by the Competent person. All data is stored in an electronic Access Database. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data and results is reported, unadjusted. Li₂O results used in the market are converted from Li results multiplying it by the industry factor 2.153.
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream sediment sample locations and drill collars are captured using a handheld GPS. Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS. All GPS data points were later visualized using ESRI ArcGIS Software to ensure they were recorded in the correct position. The grid system used was UTM SIRGAS 2000 zone 23 South.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stream sediment samples were taken every 200m between sampling points along the drainages which is considered appropriate for a first stage, regional work.</i> • <i>Every sampling spot had a composite sample made of five subsamples spaced 2.5 m each other along a channel for a 10 m length zone or a cross pattern with the same spacing of 2.5 m for the open valleys and braided channels.</i> • <i>Due to the preliminary nature of the initial drilling campaign, drill holes are designed to test specific targets, with not set drill spacing.</i>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralised outcrops.</i> • <i>Drilling has been designed to intersect the mapped stratigraphy as close to normal as possible.</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At all times samples were in the custody and control of the Company's representatives until delivery to the laboratory where samples were held in a secure enclosure pending processing.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Competent Person for Exploration Results reported here has reviewed the field procedures used for sampling program at field and has compiled results from the original sampling and laboratory data.</i> • <i>No External audit has been undertaken at this stage.</i>

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(CRITERIA LISTED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION ALSO APPLY TO THIS SECTION.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exploration Licences 830.578/2019, 830.579/2019, 830.580/2019, 30.581/2019, 830.582/2019, 830.691/2017 and 832.515/2021 are 100% fully owned by Latin Resources Limited.</i> • <i>Latin has entered in separate exclusive option agreement to acquire 100% interest in the areas: 830.080/2022, 831.118/2008, 831.219/2017, 831.799/2005 (northern part).</i> • <i>The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.</i>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Historic exploration was carried out on the area 830.080/2022 (Monte Alto) with extraction of gems (tourmaline and lepidolite), amblygonite, columbite and feldspar.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Salinas Lithium Project geology comprises Neoproterozoic age sedimentary rocks of Araçuaí Orogen intruded by fertile Li-bearing pegmatites originated by fractionation of magmatic fluids from the peraluminous S-type post-tectonic granitoids of Araçuaí Orogen. Lithium mineralisation is related to discordant swarms of spodumene-bearing tabular pegmatites hosted by biotite-quartz schists.</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All drill hole summary location data is provided in Appendix 1 to this report and is accurately represented in appropriate location maps and drill sections where required.</i>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sample length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.</i> • <i>Where duplicate core samples have been collected in the field, results for duplicate pairs have been averaged</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nominal minimum Li₂O grade of 0.4% Li₂O has been used to define a 'significant intersection'. No grade top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is carried out at right angles to targeted structures and mineralised zones where possible. Drill core orientation is of a high quality, with clear contact of pegmatite bodies, enabling the calculation of true width intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has released various maps and figures showing the sample results in the geological context.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All analytical results for lithium have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information that is considered material has been reported, including stream sediment sampling results, Drilling results geological context, etc. Sighter metallurgical test work was undertaken on approximately 44kg of drill core sourced from drill hole SADD023 (26.99m: 94.00-120.88m) and submitted to independent laboratories SGS GEOSOL Laboratories in Belo Horizonte Brazil. Test work included crushing, size fraction analysis and HLS separation to ascertain the amenability of the Colina Project spodumene pegmatite material to DMS treatment routes.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin plans to undertake additional reconnaissance mapping, infill stream sediment and soil sampling at Salinas South Prospect. Follow-up infill and step-out drilling will be undertaken based on results. Additional metallurgical processing test work on drill core from the Colina Prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	