14 August 2024

High grade gold in Historical Drilling confirms Resource Potential at K8 Prospect

Highlights

- **Recently analysed historical data confirms high grade gold mineralisation at the K8 Prospect.**
- **Historical Assay results include[1]:**
    - **19.0 m @ 6.0 g/t Au & 0.04 % Co from 97.5 m (M461184R305)**
    - **6.5 m @ 8.1 g/t Au & 0.01 % Co from 45.1 m (SAY003)**
    - **5.6 m @ 4.9 g/t Au & 0.09 % Co from 58.5 m (M461184R306)**
- **Results compliment previous Latitude 66 assay results including 10.3m @ 4.8g/t Au & 0.04% Co[2].**
- **Follow-up downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) identifies potential extensions to mineralisation.**
- **Significant >650 S conductor defined down plunge from 8.2m @ 2.8g/t Au & 0.03% Co[1].**
- **Lithogeochemistry assessment completed confirming favourable host rocks.**
- **Resource drilling planned for K8 Prospect following resource drilling at K9 Prospect.**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) ("**Lat66**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce the results from the analysis of original drilling data from historic explorers, and follow-up DHEM surveys have confirmed the potential of K8 to deliver additional ounces into the already significant global resource base of **7.2MT @ 2.7g/t Au & 0.08% Co for 650,000oz Au and 5,840t of Co**[2].

The acquired historic data complements existing Lat66 drilling results from 2022 with follow-up DHEM highlighting potential down-plunge extensions to gold and cobalt mineralisation at the K8 Prospect, located within the Kuusamo Schist Belt Project ("**KSB Project**" or "the **Project**") in Finland.

Alongside the geophysics and data acquisition, a lithogeochemistry assessment was completed similar to that recently reported from the K9 Prospect to again determine geological controls on mineralisation.

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

"The presence of high grade gold mineralisation at the K8 Prospect is now confirmed by both historic and Lat66 drilling. The conductive plates identified in the follow-up DHEM further enhance the prospectivity at K8, highlighting the potential for mineralisation to continue at depth.

"The down-plunge potential at K8 will be tested immediately following completion of the imminent K9 drill program. Results from both programs will be used to identify whether maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimates can be calculated and can grow our existing Global Resource base."

[1] Refer Appendix A & B and JORC Table 1 for details.
[2] Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

K8 Prospect

The K8 Prospect is located approximately 3km north-east of K9 and has been the subject of previous drilling campaigns by both the Geological Survey of Finland ("**GTK**") and Belvedere Resources Ltd (previously listed on the TSX:BEL – "**Belvedere**"). This historic data has now been validated for spatial locations, collar orientation measurements and QAQC assessment of original assay files and has been incorporated together with recent Lat66 drilling from 2022. The results of this work have defined a coherent mineralisation trend, which has been identified over 250m, and to date remains open down dip and along strike.

Significant intersections for K8 Prospect (including from Lat66, GTK and Belvedere)[3]:

Hole ID	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (ppm)
M461184R305	19.0	6.0	382
M461184R305	3.5	5.4	147
L66K8DD002	10.3	4.8	405
L66K8DD002	3.8	9.5	245
L66K8DD003	9.3	4.3	341
SAY005	8.2	2.8	326
SAY005	7.3	4.4	183
SAY003	6.5	8.1	77
M461184R306	5.6	4.9	949
L66K8DD001	4.0	4.1	328
M461184R321	8.0	1.6	42
SAY008	3.3	3.8	330

[3] Refer Appendix A & B and JORC Table 1 for details

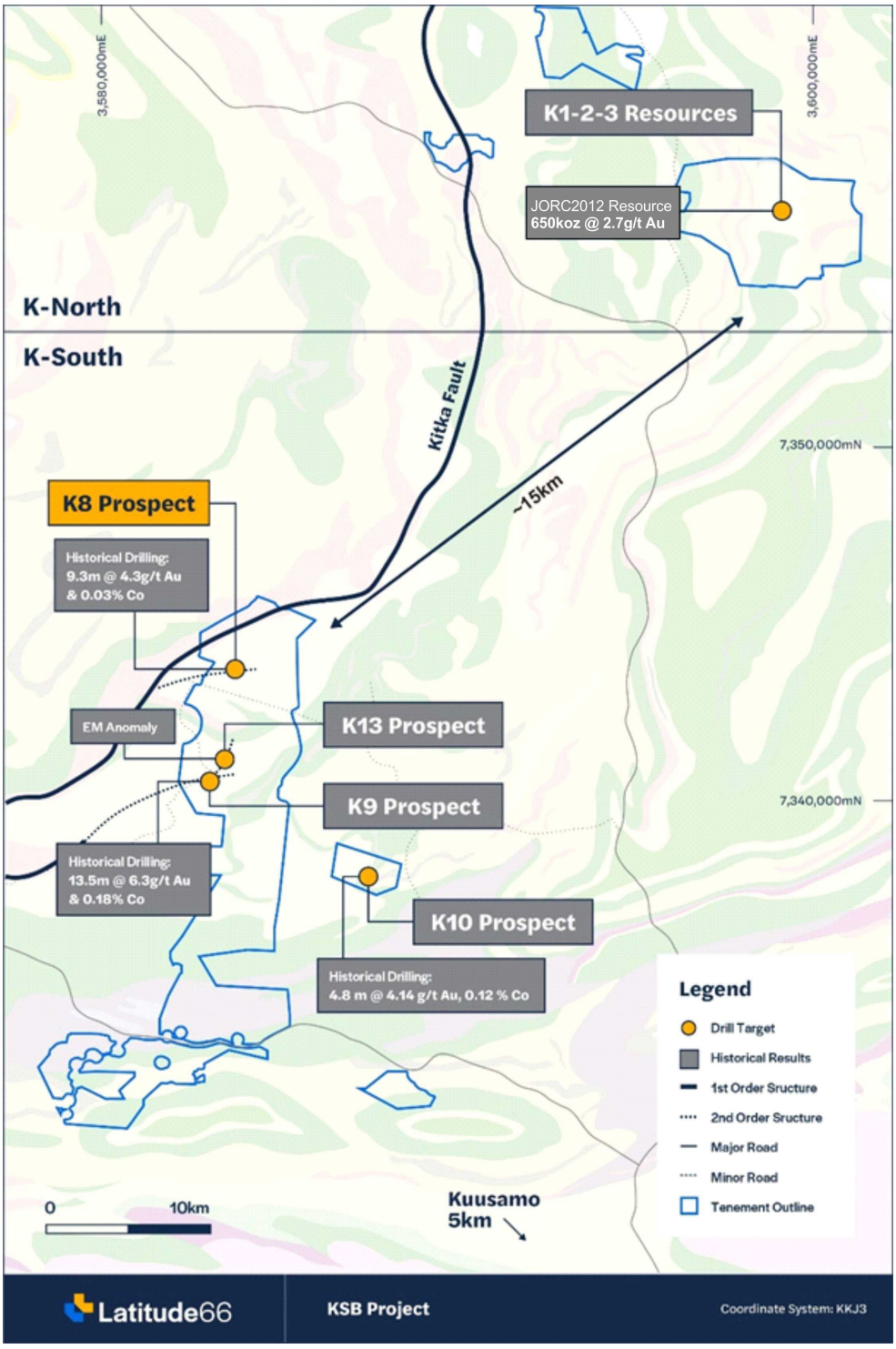

Figure 1: KSB Project tenement areas (incl. K-South and K-North)

Latitude 66 was also able to re-enter two historic Belvedere holes (SAY005 and SAY006 – **Figure 2**) and complete DHEM surveys, to help validate the existing drilling and identify additional drill targets.

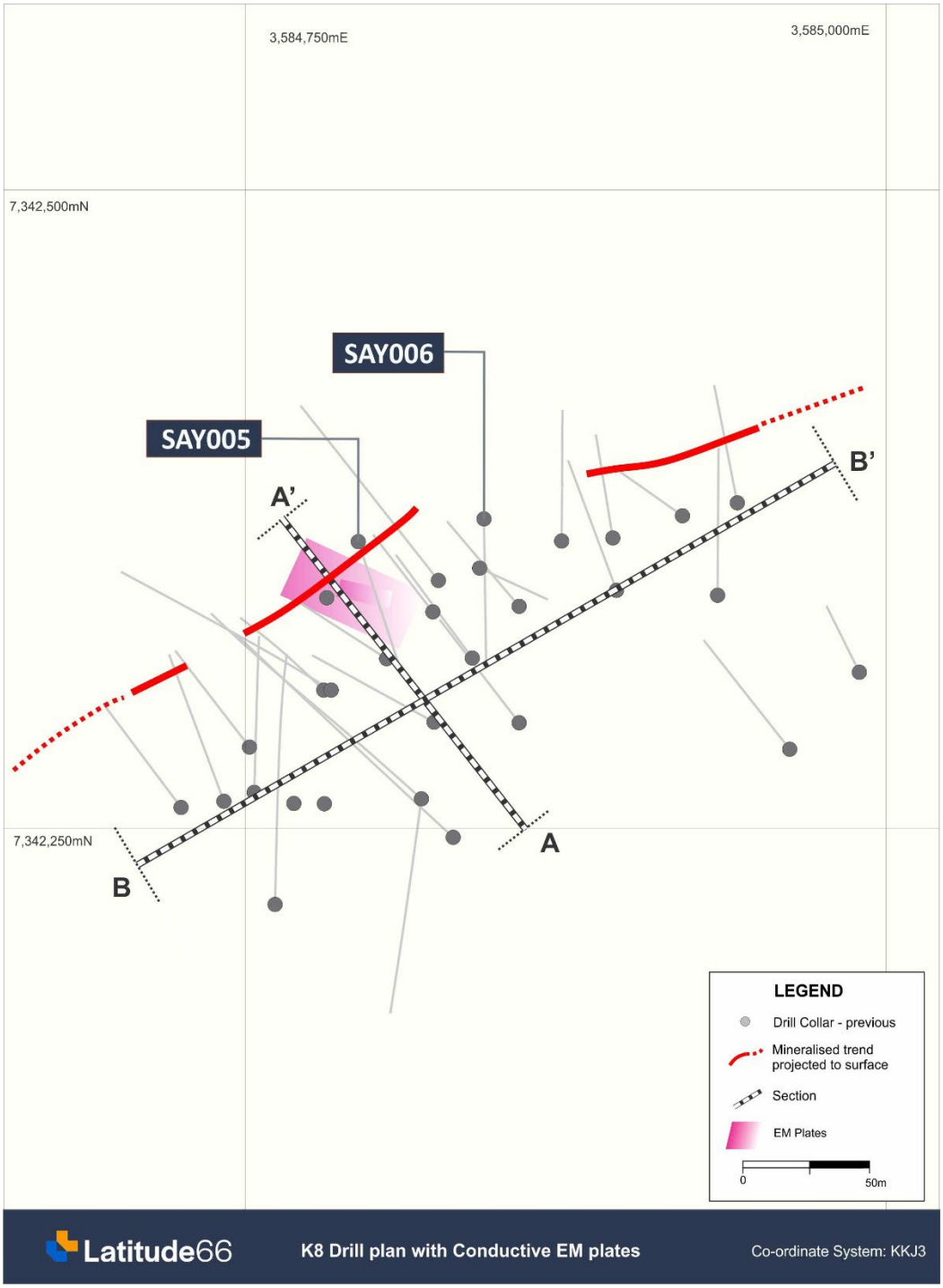

Figure 2: Plan view of the K8 Prospect showing all drillholes relative to EM plates and those holes re-entered to complete the survey.

SAY005 returned an in-hole and an off-hole conductive plate with results of 652S and 437S respectively. The conductive plates are interpreted as being significant considering the in-hole response relates to a downhole intersection of **8.2m @ 2.8g/t Au from 55.05m**[4] and **7.3m @ 4.4g/t Au from 76.3m (Figure 3)**. No conductivity response was received from SAY006.

[4] Refer Appendix A & B and JORC Table 1 for details

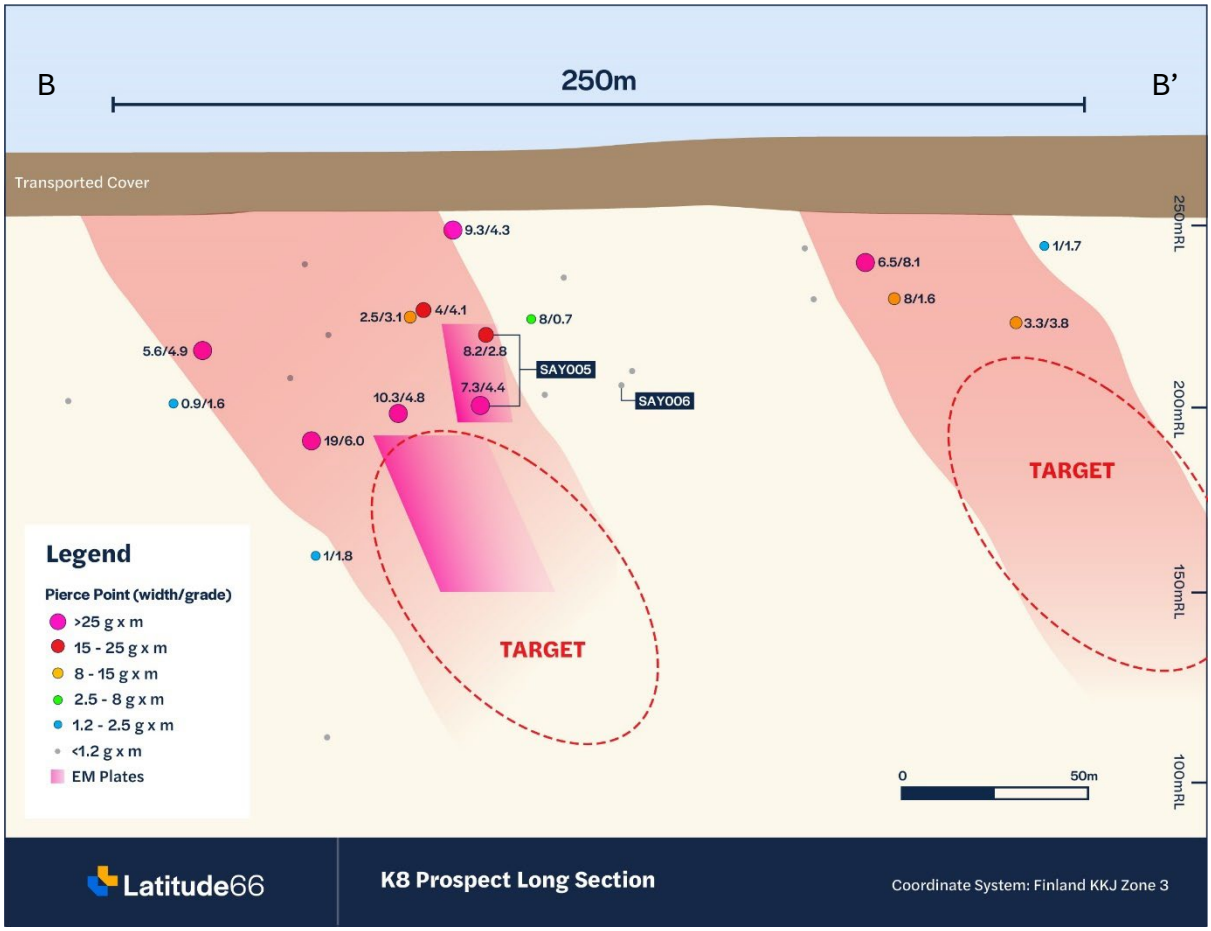

Figure 3: Long-section (B-B') showing the steep plunge of two high-grade gold-cobalt ore shoots at the K8 prospect. Dots represent drillhole pierce points through the mineralised plane.

Figure 3 above shows a long-section of all drill intersections projected onto a NE trending plane approximately parallel to the projected mineralisation trend. Results to date, coloured by accumulated grade (i.e. thickness x gold grade), are highly encouraging and show two interpreted mineralised plunge orientations, that are open down plunge (to the east). Each mineralised "shoot" is approximately 100m in strike length, with potential for additional shoots to be delineated along strike. The down dip EM conductive plate delineated below the SAY005 intersections will be tested following completion of a drilling program at K9, scheduled to begin in mid-August.

Continuity of gold mineralisation is interpreted as being constrained to an intermediate metavolcanic unit, which strikes east-west and dips to the south. This favourable unit has been identified from a recent lithogeochemcial assessment which has also identified a second litho-chemically identical hanging wall unit, as well as a felsic volcaniclastic unit and a dolomitic unit (**Figure 4**). Despite gold mineralisation being constrained to the intermediate volcanics, the cobalt (+/- copper) mineralisation is interpreted as having an affinity with both the dolomitic unit and the intermediate volcanic unit, potentially suggesting, in combination with the fertile shear zones, a second fluid event that caused alteration and Co introduction separate to the gold mineralisation event (i.e. an Au + Co event and a separate Co event).

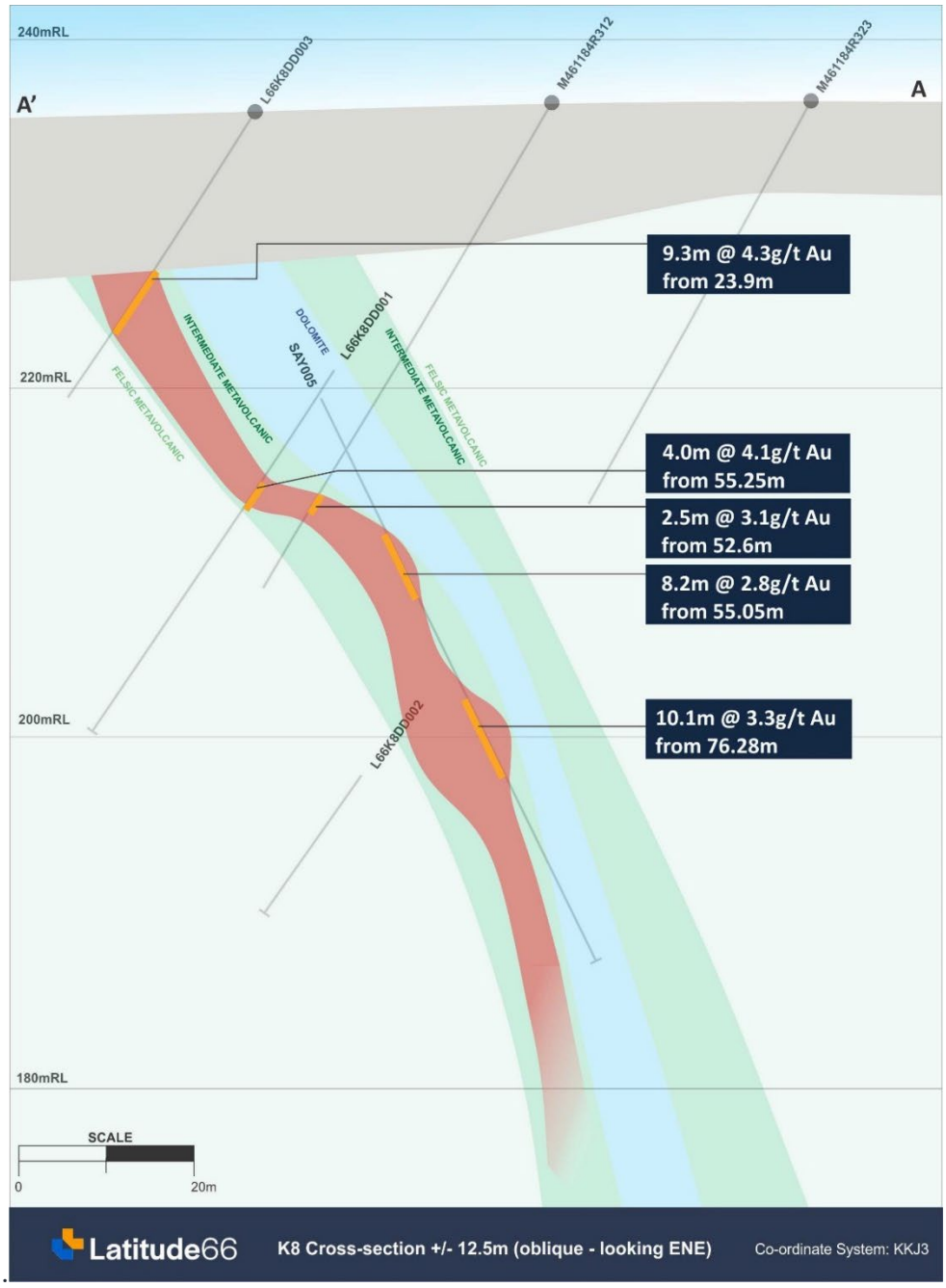

Figure 4: Cross-section through the K8 Prospect showing the steep variable dip of the ore body (red) located within the intermediate volcanic rocks.

Next Steps

Approximately 500m of diamond drilling has been proposed at the K8 Prospect and will follow the planned drilling at the K9 Prospect (anticipated to begin in mid-August). Once all results have been received from both programs, these will be used to seek to produce maiden JORC Mineral Resource estimates for K8 and K9 Prospects that will be incorporated into the existing global resource base of 7.2MT @ 2.7g/t Au & 0.08% Co for 650,000oz Au and 5,840t of Co[5].

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

Figure 5: KSB Project location map

- Ends -

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

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KSB Project - JORC Mineral Resource Statement

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Co (t)
K1	Indicated	4,600	2.9	0.10	430,000	4,400
	Inferred	1,200	2.1	0.05	80,000	570
	SUB-TOTAL	**5,800**	**2.7**	**0.09**	**510,000**	**5,010**
K2	Indicated	960	3.2	0.05	100,000	500
	Inferred	90	1.7	0.05	5,000	50
	SUB-TOTAL	**1,050**	**3.1**	**0.05**	**105,000**	**550**
K3	Indicated	340	2.2	0.06	24,000	210
	Inferred	120	2.0	0.06	8,000	70
	SUB-TOTAL	**450**	**2.2**	**0.06**	**32,000**	**280**
GRAND TOTAL		**7,300**	**2.7**	**0.08**	**650,000**	**5,840**

About Latitude 66

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

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

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

Forward Looking Statement

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Technical Director of Latitude 66 Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix A – Drill Collar Details and significant intersections[6]

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
M461183R301	7342305	3584784	271.7	299	-44.8	135.4
M461184R305	7342261	3584820	273.0	311	-47	158.2
M461184R306	7342281	3584752	270.3	322	-59.6	90.1
M461184R307	7342335	3584824	272.5	322	-60	75.4
M461184R308	7342337	3584858	273.3	319	-57.3	77.9
M461184R312	7342316	3584806	272.3	303	-60	79.4
M461184R316	7342316	3584839	273.1	322	-60	107.2
M461184R317	7342304	3584785	271.7	308	-62	95.5
M461184R321	7342372	3584921	274.5	305	-61.7	66.6
M461184R322	7342347	3584826	272.4	322	-60.4	154.3
M461184R323	7342292	3584824	272.9	299	-60.1	104.1
SAY001	7342260	3584742	270.3	339	-60	120
SAY002	7342377	3584943	275.0	348	-45	67
SAY003	7342363	3584894	273.8	350	-45	60
SAY005	7342362	3584795	271.7	162	-60	110
SAY008	7342340	3584935	275.3	0	-45	83.2

[6] GTK has the rights for the information presented on GTKs drill holes as stated in GTKs Basic licence version 1.1 TERMS OF USE OF PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES RELATED TO THEM (LICENCE) (GTK/973/02.00/2016). Link to GTKs basic licence 1: http://tupa.gtk.fi/paikkatieto/lisenssi/gtk_peruslisenssi_grundlicens_basic_licence_1.pdf. GTKs drill hole information and original assay files are from the attachments of H. Pankan tutkimustyöselostus (report M06/4522,4611/99), modified data © Geological Survey of Finland [1999]

Appendix B – Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (ppm)
L66K8DD001	55.25	59.2	3.95	4.11	328
L66K8DD002	74.35	74.7	0.35	1.34	607
"	77.9	81.7	3.8	9.48	245
"	84.8	86.7	1.9	0.86	876
"	89.75	100	10.25	4.8	405
L66K8DD003	23.9	33.2	9.3	4.32	341
L66K8DD004	61.8	62.8	1	NSA	148
L66K8DD005	63.55	69.55	6	0.56	762
"	78.3	79.3	1	0.47	1098
L66K8DD006	141	142	1	1.78	314
M461183R301	42.6	46.6	4	0.42	1957
M461184R305	91	94.5	3.5	5.44	147
"	97.5	116.5	19	5.95	382
M461184R306	58.5	64.1	5.6	4.9	949
M461184R307	37.6	41.6	4	1.495	160
"	48	56	8	0.647	480
M461184R308	-	-	-	NSA	NSA
M461184R312	52.6	55.1	2.5	3.13	450
M461184R316	-	-	-	NSA	NSA
M461184R317	-	-	-	NSA	NSA
M461184R321	46	54	8	1.625	42
M461184R322	-	-	-	NSA	NSA
M461184R323	67.2	68.9	1.7	3.38	1310
SAY001	77.75	78.61	0.86	1.61	623
SAY002	41.83	42.83	1	1.67	625
SAY003	45.05	51.57	6.52	8.144	77
SAY005	55.05	63.23	8.2	2.8	326
"	76.28	83.55	7.3	4.4	183
SAY008	72.65	75.97	3.32	3.82	330

Appendix C – JORC Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	**Belvedere Resources Ltd. (Belvedere)** Data presented herein for holes with prefix SAY were drilled by previously listed TSX explorer Belvedere Resources Ltd (TSX:BEL). Past exploration activities were completed prior to Latitude 66 Limited's (ASX:LAT) involvement. Information regarding drilling data has been taken from original records. Drill core was logged and cut with a diamond saw. **Geological Survey of Finland (GTK)** drilling data presented herein for holes with prefix M4611 were completed by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK). Past exploration activities were completed prior to Latitude 66 Limited (ASX:LAT) involvement and have been purchased from GTK. Diamond drilling used 31.7mm and 41.7mm core diameter with sampling at varying intervals based on geological boundaries.
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).	**Belvedere:** From digital data records and review of drill core photography, the drilling technique was 50.7mm (NQ) diamond core and the core was oriented. **GTK:** Drill type is recorded as diamond core and was not oriented. As drilling activities were completed ~1984, orientation of drill core was not standard practice.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**Belvedere:** From digital records, core quality (RQD) was routinely collected for all drill holes and presented in a table format. There is no relationship between sample recovery and grade. Average RQD through ore zone = 69%, average RQD through non-ore = 62%. **GTK:** From digital records, recoveries were not recorded. It is unknown why drill recoveries were not recorded.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Belvedere:** From digital records, drill samples were logged for structure, texture, alteration and mineralogy. **GTK:** Each drill hole was logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. **Belvedere-GTK:** Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. **Belvedere:** All diamond core has been photographed and all drill holes were logged in full. **GTK:** All drill holes were logged in full. As drilling activities were completed ~1984, photography of drill core was not standard practice.
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.	**Belvedere:** Diamond core was cut in half by a diamond core saw with half core submitted for assay. **GTK:** based on the digital records, it is not known whether the drill core was cut in half by a diamond core saw or with a rock splitter, however it is known that half core was assayed. All drilling is core drilling. **Belvedere:** Half core was sent to ALS Chemex in Sweden for processing. The rest of the core was stored for permanent record. Due to a recognised coarse gold problem, the whole sample was crushed at the laboratory and a 50g Au fire assay taken. For all gold anomalous samples, a 500g rapid cyanide leach was applied and

		was used as the final gold value. **GTK:** Sample preparation composed of drying of sample at <70°C (if required), crushing with jaw crusher, and grinding in tempered carbide steel grinding vessel.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	**Belvedere:** From obtained records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **GTK:** From digital records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. Review of adjacent Latitude 66 drillholes suggests assay accuracy is acceptable however twinning of significant results is required to further confirm there are no bias issues in the historical data.
	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.	**Belvedere:** From digital records, no duplicates were taken. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **GTK:** From digital records, no duplicates were taken. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented.
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.	**Belvedere:** Due to a recognised coarse gold problem, the whole sample was crushed at the laboratory and a 50g Au fire assay taken (Au-AA24) with an AAS finish. For all gold samples over 10g/t Au, a 50g fire assay with a gravity finish was applied and used as the final gold value (Au-GRA22) or an ore grade fire assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26). Both techniques are considered a total digest. For multi-element assaying, a four acid digestion followed by an ICP-MS measurement was completed (ME-MS61). This is considered a total digest. For copper results above 1%, an ore grade assay was completed (Cu-AA62). **GTK:** Samples have been analysed in the laboratory of the Department of Geochemistry. Au, Pt, Pd was analysed with aqua regia leach and Hg-coprecipitation (A80) and analysed via AAS. This is considered a partial digest. Multi-element analysis for Ag, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, Mn, Fe with FAAS (511A). This is considered a total digest.
	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.	**Belvedere:** Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken using a KT-10 instrument. **GTK:** No geophysical tools or handheld instruments used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	**Belvedere:** From digital records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. **GTK:** From digital records, no company specific QAQC or laboratory QAQC was completed. It is unknown why QAQC protocols were not implemented. Review of adjacent Latitude 66 drillholes suggests assay accuracy is acceptable however twinning of significant results is required to further confirm there are no bias issues in the historical data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	**Belvedere:** Visible verification of drill core photos has been made by the competent person and compared to assay results. **GTK:** No access to original drill core is available hence no visible verification has been made by the competent person.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at the K8 Prospect however future drilling will incorporate this into the planning.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	**Belvedere:** All assay data is recorded in the company database from original assay results. **GTK:** All assay data is recorded in the company database from original assay results received from the GTK. Data has been delivered in both pdf and excel format.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to the assay data have been made
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Accurate coordinate locations of the drill hole collars have been collected by Latitude 66 using differential GPS services provided by a contracted surveyor. Drill holes collar azimuth and dips have been measured at surface by field geologist using a handheld compass and validated against obtained data files.
	Specification of the grid system used	Collar locations were surveyed using differential GPS provided by a contracted surveyor using the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ3).
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	dGPS coordinates of hole collars are used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing at K8 has been completed on a rough 20 x 20m pattern.
	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.	Geological and grade continuity is at a sufficient level to establish a maiden resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Weighted averages have been used when calculated grade intervals. Lower cut off of 0.4g/t Au with maximum 2 samples of internal dilution has been used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Due to the mineralisation being folded and faulted, the orientation of drillholes is often not at an optimal intersection angle. Future drilling will be optimised to intersect the mineralisation at an appropriate angle.
	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.	SAY005 is drilled parallel with the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation and has over-estimated the thickness of the mineralisation. L66 prefix holes have been drilled oblique to the mineralisation and have overestimated the thickness of the mineralisation by approximately 25%. M4611 prefix holes are drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and with reported mineralisation thickness considered true width.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	It is unknown what the sample security protocols were, given the results are historical and this information was not documented.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, core photos relative to mineralised intervals, logging and spatial continuity of the mineralisation and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately. Future works to further validate assay in relation to the lack of QAQC will be completed in the future, particularly as it relates to twinning of significant intersections.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Nothing further to add.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	K8 is located in the area of Exploration concession SAYNAJAVAARA (number ML2019:0074-01, 44.5ha). The tenement is located approximately 20km from the regional centre of Kuusamo in central Finland. It is 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Latitude 66 Limited.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in application and there are no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	GTK historically conducted a geophysical EM survey prior to completing drill activities in the period of 1985-1989. Belvedere Resources also completed drilling activities in 2004.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rock and shear zone-hosted Au-Co-(Cu) mineralisation, form a unique "KSB-style" deposit type (KSB, Kuusamo Schist Belt). The type example is the K1 Juomasuo deposit hosted primarily in intensely hydrothermally altered and sulphidised, tightly folded sequence of metasedimentary rocks of the Sericite Quartzite Formation The structural setting is within the eastern boundary of a major regional antiform, the Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform. The Ollinsuo project (K9) permit area covers the central and western parts of the interpreted Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform trending N-NE to S-SW in this area. Local rock types are early quartzites interbedded with biotite-white mica schists and later or coeval mafic volcanic rocks and dolerite dykes, which have intruded into these volcano-sedimentary rocks.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Hole details can be found in Appendix A. These locations have been confirmed by Latitude 66 geologists through survey pickups of collars and measurements of hole azimuths and dips using a handheld compass at surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report are sample length weighted averages of sample grades. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Due to the mineralisation being folded and faulted, the orientation of drillholes is often not at an optimal intersection angle. Future drilling will be optimized to intersect the mineralisation at right angles. SAY005 is drilled parallel with the interpreted orientation of the mineralisation and has over-estimated the thickness of the mineralisation. L66 prefix holes have been drilled oblique to the mineralisation and have overestimated the thickness of the mineralisation by approximately 25%. M4611 prefix holes are drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and with reported mineralisation thickness considered true width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps, sections and intercepts are reported in this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Significant intersections are reported for gold >0.4 g/t cut-off grade with no top cut. A maximum of 2 samples of internal dilution was included where applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	As the mineralisation is associated with sulphides, the use of geophysical tools such as EM and IP has been useful. No metallurgy, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics have been completed.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Future work includes proposed drilling to be started in early September. Additional DHEM surveys may be required to identify extensions to mineralization.