20 January 2025

KSB Project Scoping Study Update

Highlights

- **The KSB Project Scoping Study, currently underway, is aiming to define a project based on the existing JORC Mineral Resources and enable scale up expansion on exploration success.**
- **Activities are progressing well with continued work being undertaken by Australian and Finnish consulting groups across all major components of the Study, which is on track for completion in Q1 2025.**
- **Key work programs including metallurgy, mine design and scheduling have been completed with processing configuration and estimation nearing completion.**
- **Mineral Resource optimisation work identified ore from the K2 deposit as a prominent option for high-grade feed early in the production schedule.**
- **Very high-grade intersections from the K2 deposit that were received after the 2022 MRE including 27.35m @ 30.56g/t Au & 0.6% Co from 34m and 10.55m @ 16.06g/t Au & 0.04% Co from 75m (L66K2DD004)[1] offer further upside potential.**
- **Future Mineral Resource updates will include K2 drillhole L66K2DD004, with the second interval representing a footwall mineralised zone that has potential to be expanded through further drilling.**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on the progress of Scoping Study activities (“**Study**”) at its flagship KSB project in northern Finland. The Study aims to define a project for the production of gold and cobalt based on the Company’s existing JORC Mineral Resources[2] and enable scale up expansion on exploration success. Several leading Finnish and Australian based consultants are conducting various components for input into the study, which is progressing well and on track for completion in Q1 2025.

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

“I’m pleased with the excellent progress made on the Scoping Study for our flagship KSB Project.

“Optimisation work completed to date as part of the Study has helped further define a clear development pathway with the high-grade nature of the K2 deposit emerging as a prominent starter pit option.

“Lat66 remains on track to deliver the completed Scoping Study later this quarter and I look forward to updating shareholders with the Study outcomes.”

[1] Refer Appendix A & B
[2] Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26/4/2024 “Prospectus"

KSB Project

The KSB Project (Figure 1) is located approximately 710km northeast of Helsinki in northern Finland and is readily accessible via the E63 Highway from the regional centre of Kuusamo and the 950 single carriageway road, which passes within 3km of the Mining Licence.

Lat66 has established two project areas within the KSB region being K North and K South (**Figure 1**). K North includes the K1, K2 and K3 deposits, which contain an existing JORC Mineral Resource of **7.3Mt at 2.7g/t Au for 650,000oz and 0.08% Co for 5,840t**[3] with approximately 85% in the Indicated category.

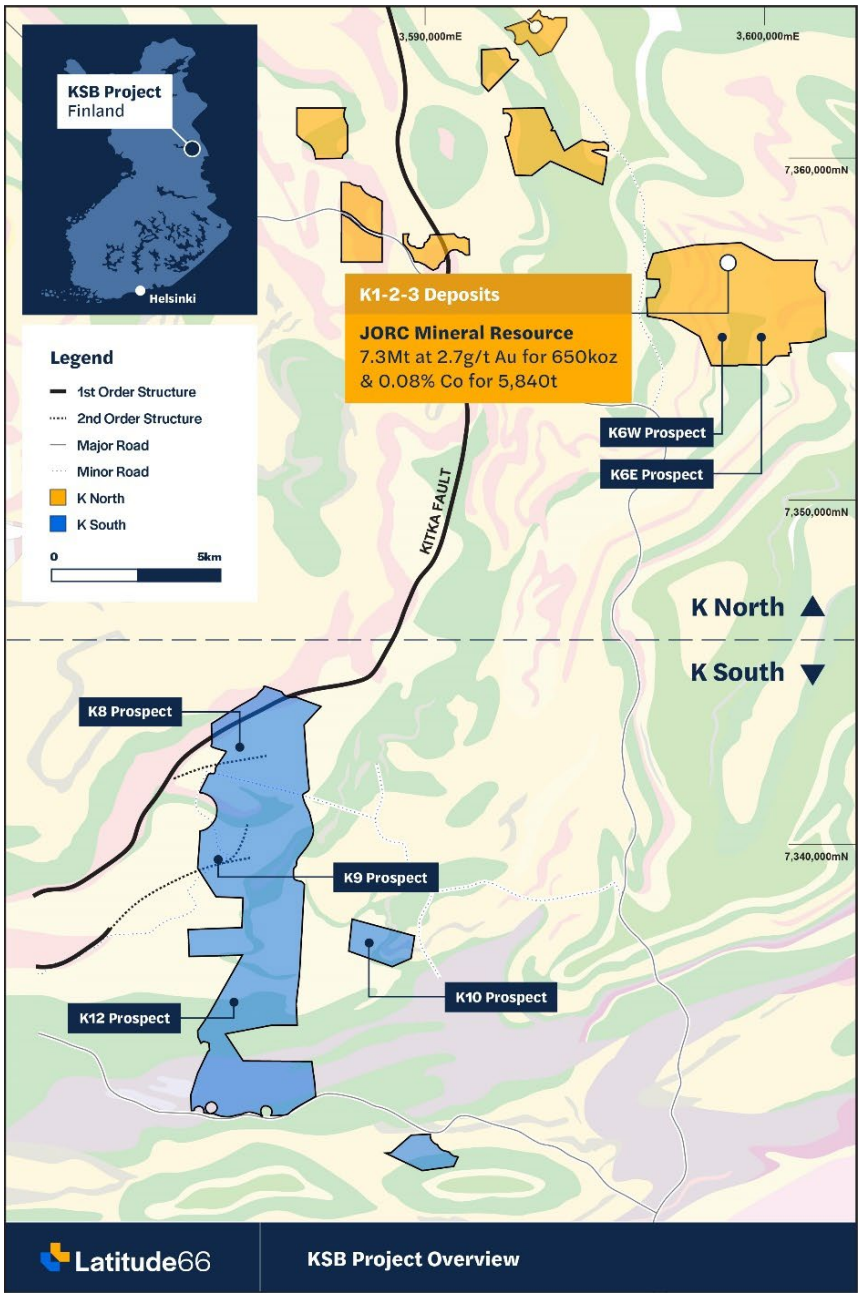

Figure 1: KSB Project in northern Finland showing K North and K South project areas, location of K1-2-3 deposits containing the existing JORC Mineral Resource Estimate, which are the focus of the KSB Project Scoping Study.

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

Scoping Study

Lat66 commenced a Scoping Study[4] on the KSB Project in the December quarter 2024 to define a project to produce gold and cobalt based on the existing JORC Mineral Resources and enable scale up expansion on exploration success. The scoping study is a continuation of prior development study work and is progressing well, with anticipated completion in Q1 2025 on track.

Several Finnish and Australian based consultants have been engaged to complete the works including Como Engineering, Perth Mining Consultants and Model Earth.

Perth Mining Consultants have completed the pit optimisation and designs as well as mine scheduling. Initial evaluation of the optimisation and scheduling of the mining inventory has identified the K2 deposit as being an optimal starter pit due to its high-grade and estimated low strip ratio. By accessing the K2 deposit early in the mining schedule, the Company has the potential to increase upfront cashflow and maximise return on investment.

A structural geology assessment by Model Earth will aid in exploration targeting of untested areas for potential expansion. Como Engineering has completed the flowsheet development and is finalising the conceptual layout as well as estimates for both development capital (capex) and operating costs (opex). Pricing for the scheduled mining activities is being sought from a leading Finnish mining contractor.

K2 Deposit

The K2 deposit (**Fig**ure 2) is located 750m south-east of the K1 deposit and is hosted within the same meta-sedimentary package of rocks that hosts the K1 and K3 Mineral Resources. It has a strike length of 330m, a perpendicular width of up to 57m, is continuous down dip for up to 80m and has a spatial cigar-like shape (Figure 3, 4 & 5), which would be amenable to a low-strip ratio open pit scenario.

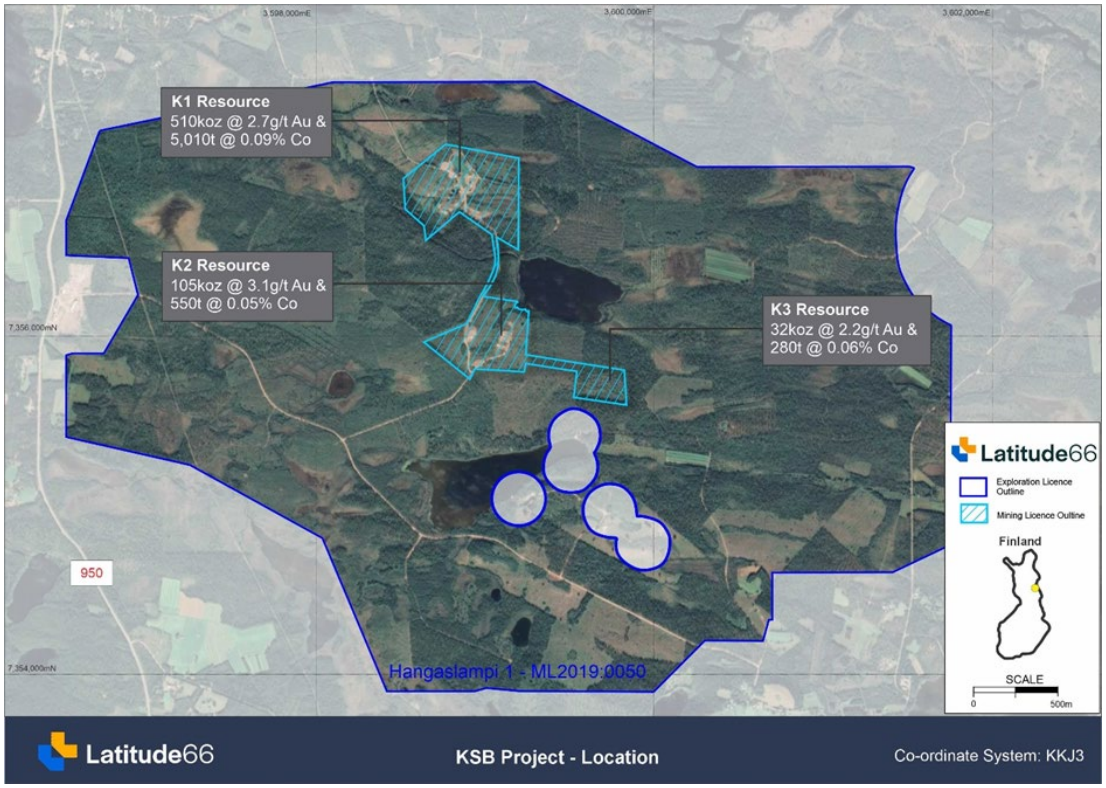

Figure 2: KSB Project showing location of K1, K2 and K3 deposits that contain the existing MRE and are the focus of the KSB Project Scoping Study. High-grade K2 has been identified as a prominent starter pit option.

[4] ASX Announcement 29 November 2024 – KSB Project Development Pathway and Exploration Update

The mineralisation is open down dip (Figure 4 and 5) and potentially along strike to the north (Figure 3) with results from a structural assessment completed by Model Earth to be used to target untested areas that have the potential to extend the mineral resource base. Initial findings suggest the mineralisation is concentrated within fold hinges and that most folds are steeply, south-plunging.

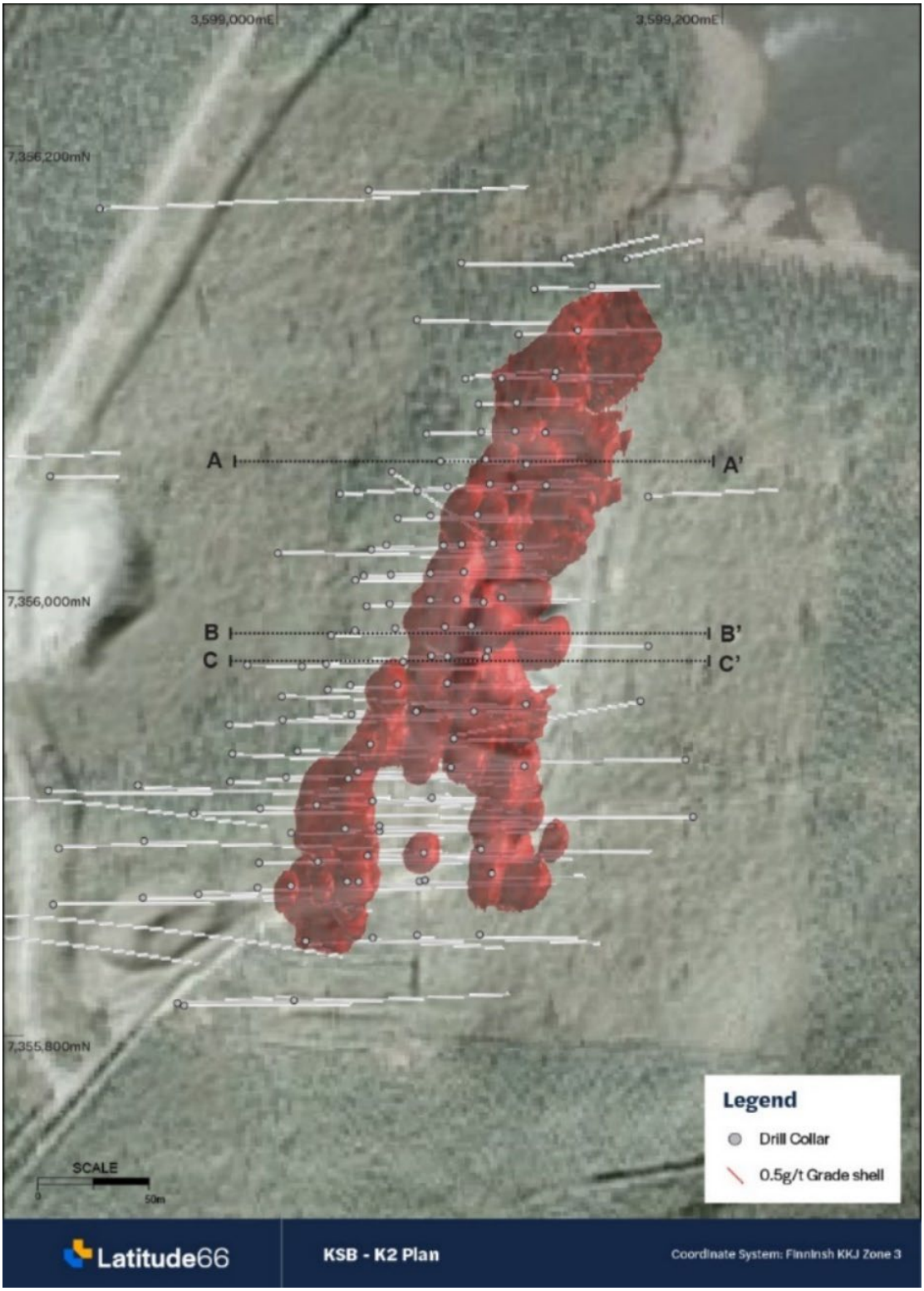

Figure 3: Plan view representation of the K2 orebody showing location of cross sections

Significant K2 results[1] included in the existing MRE[3] that highlight the high-grade nature of the K2 orebody include:

- **5.1m @ 78.36g/t Au & 0.10% Co** (KS/HL-109)
- **4.5m @ 57.90g/t Au & 0.06% Co** (KS/HL-27)
- **2.4m @ 29.09g/t Au & 0.09% Co** (KS/HL-31)
- **12.2m @ 22.40g/t Au & 0.02% Co** (KS/HL-73)
- **13.0m @ 20.41g/t Au & 0.04% Co** (KS/HL-29)
- **9.3m @ 14.28g/t Au & 0.02% Co** (KS/HL-4)
- **22.1m @ 13.11g/t Au & 0.07% Co** (KS/HL-7)
- **8.0m @ 12.76g/t Au & 0.04% Co** (KS/HL-2)
- **25.5m @ 12.26g/t Au & 0.04% Co** (KS/HL-8)

In addition to the results listed above, additional K2 intersections which were previously unreported and received after the completion of the 2022 MRE, including:

- **27.35m @ 30.56g/t Au & 0.6% Co** from 34.25m (L66K2DD004)
- **10.55m @ 16.06g/t Au & 0.04% Co** from 74.65m (L66K2DD004)

Both intervals returned in drillhole L66K2DD004 (details in Appendices A-C) will be included in future Mineral Resource updates, with the second interval representing a footwall mineralised zone that has the potential to be expanded through further drilling.

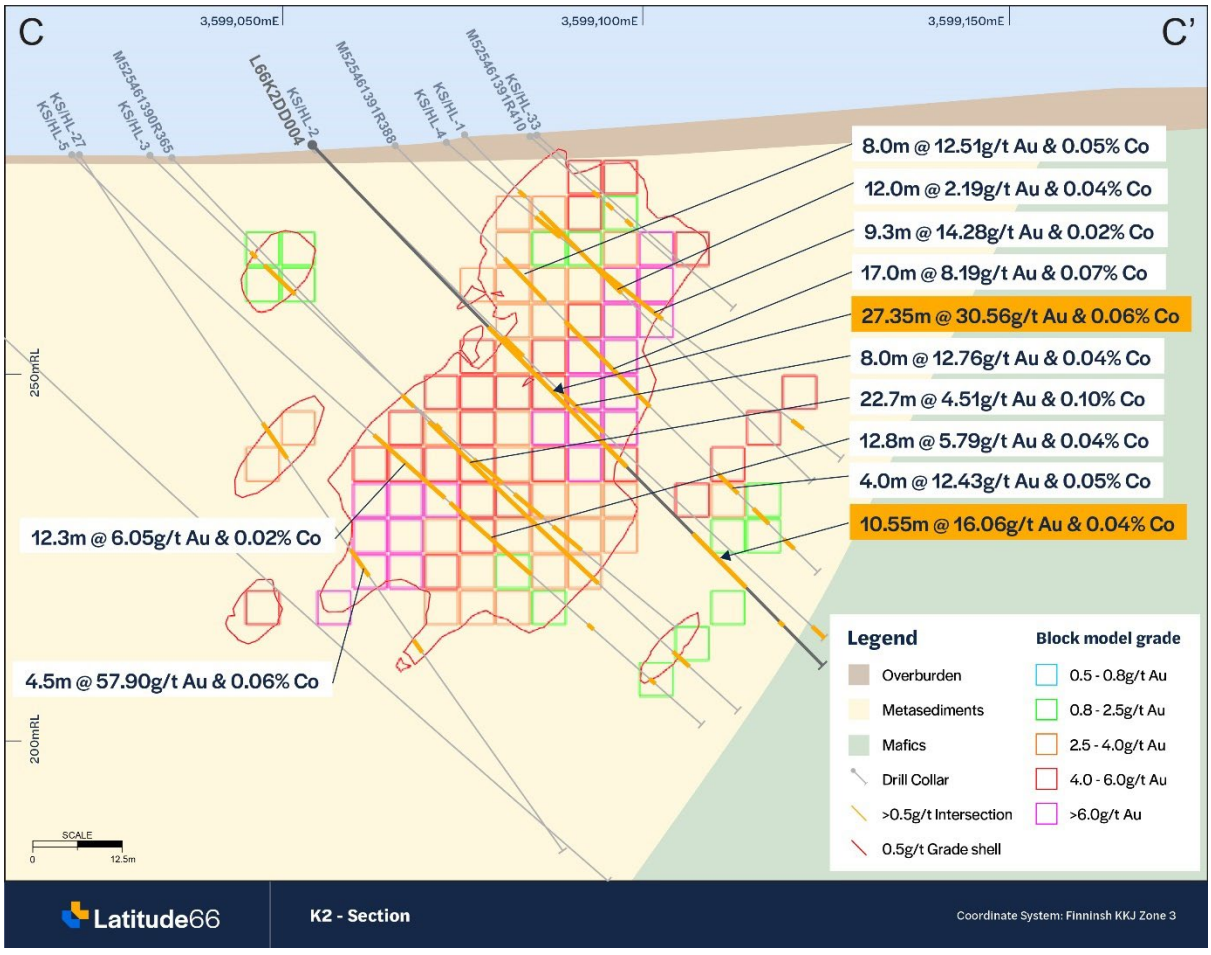

Figure 4: Cross section C-C' through the K2 Deposit (7355965mN +/- 10m) including results from two intersections returned from drillhole L66K2DD004, which are currently not included in the MRE.

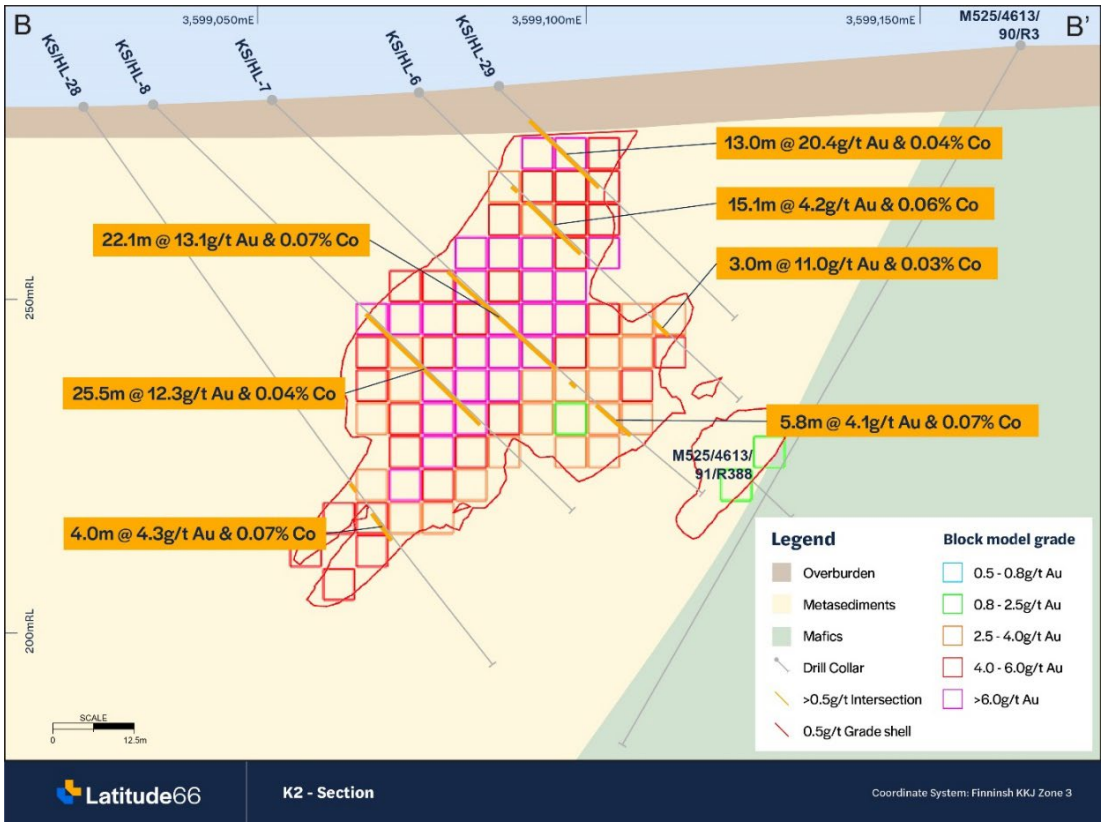

Figure 5: Cross section B-B' through the K2 Deposit (7355985mN +/- 10m)

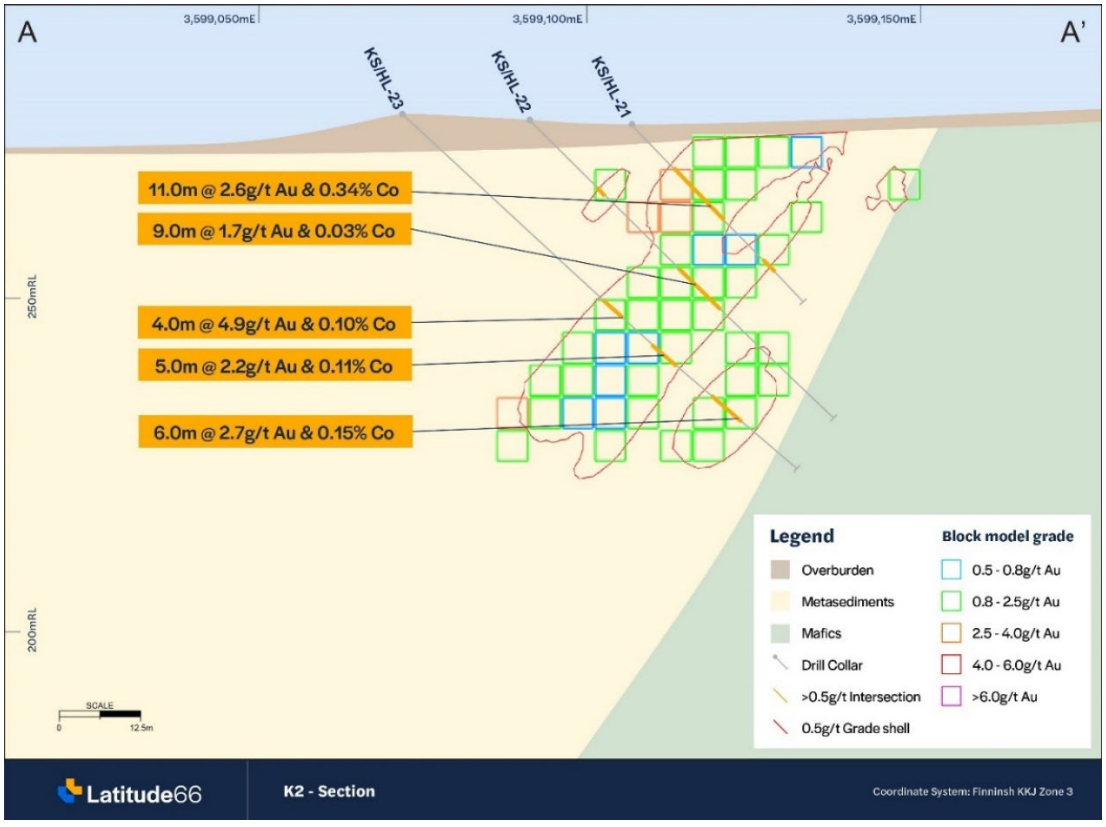

Figure 6: Cross section A-A' through the K2 Deposit 7356060mN +/- 10m)

Next Steps

KSB Project Scoping Study activities are continuing with key focus areas aimed at finalising:

- Opex and capex estimates
- Conceptual layouts of the process plant and project site
- Logistics solutions
- Financial analysis
- Integration of the K North structural assessment to aid in targeting extensions to known resources.

Inputs finalised from these activities will be incorporated into the Scoping Study document anticipated to be released later in Q1 2025.

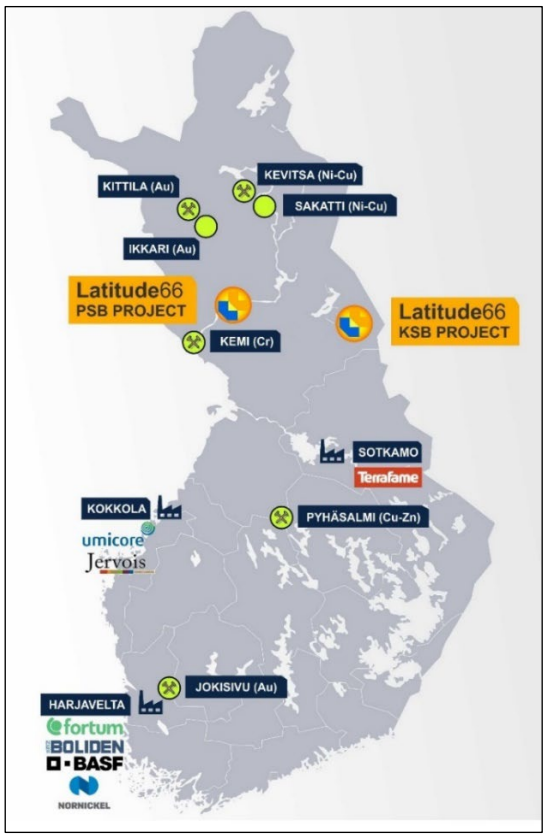

Figure 7: KSB & PSB Project location map

- 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.

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 a promising gold project in Western Australia: the Edjudina Project.

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

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
L66K2DD004	7354626.1	3598630.5	290	267	-37.2	106.5	Diamond

Appendix B – Drill Assay Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)
L66K2DD004	34.25	35.15	0.9	1.36	0.06
L66K2DD004	35.15	36.1	0.95	2.33	0.08
L66K2DD004	36.1	37.1	1	3.66	0.01
L66K2DD004	37.1	38	0.9	549.90	0.15
L66K2DD004	38	39.2	1.2	5.92	0.03
L66K2DD004	39.2	40.5	1.3	0.38	0.02
L66K2DD004	40.5	41.3	0.8	60.60	0.01
L66K2DD004	41.3	42.3	1	94.10	0.05
L66K2DD004	42.3	43.2	0.9	41.90	0.14
L66K2DD004	43.2	44.1	0.9	4.80	0.17
L66K2DD004	44.1	45.1	1	1.79	0.11
L66K2DD004	45.1	45.9	0.8	3.20	0.02
L66K2DD004	45.9	46.7	0.8	0.86	0.03
L66K2DD004	46.7	47.7	1	0.94	0.04
L66K2DD004	47.7	48.6	0.9	1.17	0.03
L66K2DD004	48.6	49.6	1	13.50	0.03
L66K2DD004	49.6	50.5	0.9	23.90	0.09
L66K2DD004	50.5	51.3	0.8	7.02	0.09
L66K2DD004	51.3	52.4	1.1	1.42	0.09
L66K2DD004	52.4	53.35	0.95	20.10	0.11
L66K2DD004	53.35	54.45	1.1	9.87	0.05
L66K2DD004	54.45	55.2	0.75	28.70	0.05
L66K2DD004	55.2	56.2	1	27.60	0.06
L66K2DD004	56.2	57.35	1.15	4.44	0.06
L66K2DD004	57.35	58.3	0.95	3.30	0.03
L66K2DD004	58.3	59.4	1.1	0.65	0.05
L66K2DD004	59.4	60.6	1.2	0.38	0.03
L66K2DD004	60.6	61.6	1	4.04	0.04
L66K2DD004	61.6	63	1.4	0.13	0.00
L66K2DD004	73.6	74.65	1.05	0.01	0.00
L66K2DD004	74.65	75.8	1.15	14.50	0.02
L66K2DD004	75.8	76.8	1	25.90	0.04
L66K2DD004	76.8	77.75	0.95	38.30	0.06
L66K2DD004	77.75	79	1.25	33.70	0.05
L66K2DD004	79	80.25	1.25	24.50	0.05

L66K2DD004	80.25	81.1	0.85	0.18	0.01
L66K2DD004	81.1	82.2	1.1	5.33	0.03
L66K2DD004	82.2	83	0.8	0.84	0.01
L66K2DD004	83	83.8	0.8	0.14	0.01
L66K2DD004	83.8	85.2	1.4	7.80	0.05
L66K2DD004	85.2	86.5	1.3	0.01	0.00
L66K2DD004	86.5	87.4	0.9	0.02	0.00
L66K2DD004	87.4	88.3	0.9	0.01	0.00
L66K2DD004	88.3	89.75	1.45	0.12	0.01
L66K2DD004	89.75	90.85	1.1	0.11	0.01
L66K2DD004	90.85	91.6	0.75	0.01	0.00
L66K2DD004	91.6	92.7	1.1	0.85	0.07

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.	Half drill core – The selection of mineralised intervals for sampling was based on visible sulphide mineralisation. Sampling was usually extended 4 to 6 m past visually logged mineralised intervals to the weakly or non-mineralised country rocks for better overall coverage. Sampling intervals ranged from 0.5m – 2.0m with an average sample length being 1.0m. Sampling was adjusted to geological boundaries. Sampling is consistent with industry standards.
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).	Latitude 66 engaged diamond drilling company MK Core Drilling to complete the diamond drilling programs. 50.7 mm (NQ2) diamond core was utilized throughout the drilling programs. Drill core orientation is captured with Reflex ACT III and a DeviGyro tool. The used drilling technique is adequate for the explored mineralisation type and the stage of exploration.
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.	Core recoveries/loss and quality (RQD) are routinely collected for all drill holes and presented in a table format. The data collected is consistent and follows common practice of the exploration companies. Core-loss recorded within sample process. In general, core recovery through the mineralised zone is close to 100%.
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.	All drill intervals were qualitatively logged for pertinent relevant features like lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structures, color and alteration and qualitatively by mineralization percentage, vein percentages and structural thicknesses. Data was collected into a table format using library defined codes. Geotechnical logging included alpha, beta and gamma (linear features) angle measurements of structures All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Core and boulder photography taken for all drill metres. Entire length of hole is logged.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	Drill core was cut in half by a diamond core saw with half core submitted for assay. All drilling is core drilling. Sample preparation composed of PRP-920 (MSALABS). QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 5 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 5 assay duplicates • 2 blanks • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic mineralisation interval an additional blank sample was inserted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly

		represent the style and thickness of mineralization.
	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.	Field duplicates taken by Latitude at a frequency of 1:20.
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.	MSALABS in Langley, Canada. Au was analysed with Fire Assay with AAS finish from 30g Fusion Size. Multi-element analysis was done from 0.25g sub-sample with IMS-230 method with near total four-acid digestion followed by ICP-MS. Overlimits of gold (>10 g/t) were reanalysed by 30 g Fire Assay with Gravimetric finish (FAS-415). Overlimits for Cu (>1 %) and Co are reanalysed from 0.2 g subsample with 4-acid digestion and ICP-ES finish by ICF-6Cu and ICF-6Co methods.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools 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.	QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 5 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 5 assay duplicates • 2 blanks • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic mineralisation interval an additional blank sample was inserted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Visible verification of drill core is made and compared to assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinning of holes at K2 returned grade results with variability consistent with the deposit in question. Widths of mineralisation correlated between twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All assay data is recorded in the company database from original assay results received from laboratory with assay certificates linked to all results. Sampling and laboratory quality are recorded with every received assay batch. QAQC samples are reviewed and if there are assays exceeding acceptable control values these are reported.
	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 a differential GPS. Drill hole collar azimuth and dips have been measured at surface by field geologist using a handheld compass. Down-hole survey equipment used - Reflex Gyro.
	Specification of the grid system used	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.	Drill spacing ranges from 12m along strike by 12m across strike in the central portion of the resource, to 25m along strike by 40m across strike on the periphery of the mineralized zones. The main mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to 1m lengths using

		'best fit' techniques.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Sample spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Weighted averages have been used when calculated grade intervals. Lower cut off of 0.5g/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.	Drill holes are orientated predominantly to an azimuth of 90° or 270° and drilled at an angle of between 40° and 60° to the east which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trends.
	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.	There is no sampling bias related to the drilling orientation and/or structural orientation.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Personnel collected the core after every drill shift, or the core was stored in a locked container at the drill sites designated parking area. Core has been kept in Latitude 66 custody including being locked close to drill site storage to the company main core logging facility in Posio. Sample transportation to the laboratory was handled by official transportation companies. Employees do not handle the drill core samples after cutting as they are shipped directly to the designated laboratory of choice for analysis.
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.
	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.	K2 is located in the area of granted Mining concession JUOMASUO (number 3965, 54.2ha). The tenement is located approximately 30km 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 mining concession is valid and in full force, however on the 15th November 2024, the Administrative Court of Northern Finland issued a decision upholding an appeal concerning mining rights over the Juomasuo mining zone. This decision has been appealed by the Company. During this process and until further notice, the mining concession remains valid.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The K2 deposit was discovered by GTK in 1988 as a follow-up to exploration at the nearby Juomasuo prospect. It was detected as a weak electric and magnetic anomaly by ground geophysical survey. GTK conducted detailed bedrock mapping, geological, geophysical and geochemical studies and drilled 42 diamond drill holes between 1989 and 1991 for a total of 3,025.05m. Outokumpu bought the property in 1992 and drilled a further 63 diamond holes totalling 5,335.40m between 1992 and 2003. DRA assumed control of the property in 2003 and completed further diamond drilling (50 diamond drill holes totalling 6,231.25m) from surface to test extensions of the existing lodes.
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. 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. Drillholes were accurately surveyed using non- magnetic deviation or MEMS-based down-hole survey equipment such as the DeviGyro, or Reflex Gyro.

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').	LAT drill intersections within the drill program related to this announcement are perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralisation and are 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 >0.5 g/t cut-off grade with no top cut. A maximum of 2 samples of internal dilution was included where applicable. Additional assays were reported for cobalt grades in excess of 0.1% Co. All results considered significant to the relevant document are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	As mineralisation is associated with sulphides, the use of geophysical tools such as EM and IP has been useful.
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.	The Scoping Study currently underway at the KSB project is expected to be completed within Q1 of the 2025 calendar year.