31 March 2025

KSB North RC Drill Program Intersects Sulphides Related to High-Grade Gold and Copper Surface Samples

Highlights

- **Trial Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program successfully completed at the K6E and K6W Prospects within the KSB North Project in northern Finland**
- **RC drill holes tested combined geophysical (Induced Polarisation) and geochemical targets (surface boulders) at the K6E and K6W Prospects**
- **Disseminated sulphides (pyrite) were intersected at K6W from 4m over a 16m downhole interval in drill hole K6RC009 in close proximity to the previously collected surface boulder samples which returned 8.8g/t Au & 0.6% Cu, 3.7g/t Au & 0.04% Cu and 2.2g/t Au & 0.1% Cu**
- **The intensity and width of sulphides is interpreted as being sufficient to generate the Induced Polarisation(IP) anomaly and are potentially related to the high-grade boulder results**
- **Drilling samples have been sent to the laboratory for assaying with results anticipated in approximately 6 weeks**
- **Methodologies to minimise environmental disturbance, during drilling operations, while optimising productivity , have been identified, which will allow lower cost and more rapid testing of the numerous excellent targets which exist within the KSP North Project area**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) ("**Lat66**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that a maiden RC drilling program has been completed at the KSB North project in northern Finland. Twelve (12) vertical holes were drilled for a total of 315m, with the deepest hole being completed to 40m.

The objectives of the drill program were to test compelling targets identified at the K6E and K6W Prospects, as well as determining the logistical and technical support required to improve the effectiveness of the RC drilling technique in Finland. Both objectives were successfully achieved and the Company will implement further refinements for the next drilling phase, which will further test some of the numerous excellent drill targets which exist within the KSB North Project area. Following analysis of the assay results, Lat66 will plan and implement a follow up drilling campaign.

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

"We are pleased with the successful completion of trial RC drilling on the K6E and K6W Prospects at our flagship KSB North Project in northern Finland, where RC drilling is not widely used outside of mine development drilling.

Previously we had defined drill targets based upon high-grade Au-Cu rock boulder samples, located in close proximity to an Induced Polarisation geophysical anomly. Now we have intersected 16m of sulphides in hole K6RC009, which is highly encouraing and requires further follow up.

"Furthermore, our observations of the drilling operations have identified several opportunities to improve drilling techniques, allowing us to more quickly and cost effectively test more of our high quality drill targets while minimising environmental disturbance.

"Following the robust Scoping Study results released last week, we are committed to developing the KSB Project and demonstrating the potential upside opportunities both in and surrounding the current Mineral Resource. Both the K6E and K6W Prospects form part of this strategy and we look forward to releasing the assay results from this drill program soon."

RC Drilling

Both the K6E and K6W targets were successfully tested with 180m of RC drilling completed at K6E and 135m of RC drilling at K6W. Drilling targeted coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies where surface boulder sampling had returned results up to 460g/t Au[1] (K6E). Both targets are approximately 1km south (**Figure 2**) of the existing Mineral Resource Estimate of **7.2MT @ 2.7g/t Au & 0.08% Co for 650,000oz Au and 5,840t of Co**[2]. Single metre samples from the RC drilling have been submitted to the laboratory in Finland with results anticipated in approximately 6 weeks.

Throughout the drilling process, evaluation of best practice processes and equipment performance was observed with improvements identified that would streamline the process for future drilling programs. Latitude will continue to work closely with the RC drilling contractor in the future to maximise the potential of the technique to deliver lower-cost and more efficient drilling in Finland.

Figure 1: RC drilling at K6E

[1] Previously reported by ASX:LAT on the 29/12/2024 " KSB Project Development Pathway and Exploration Update"
2 Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26/4/2024 "Prospectus"

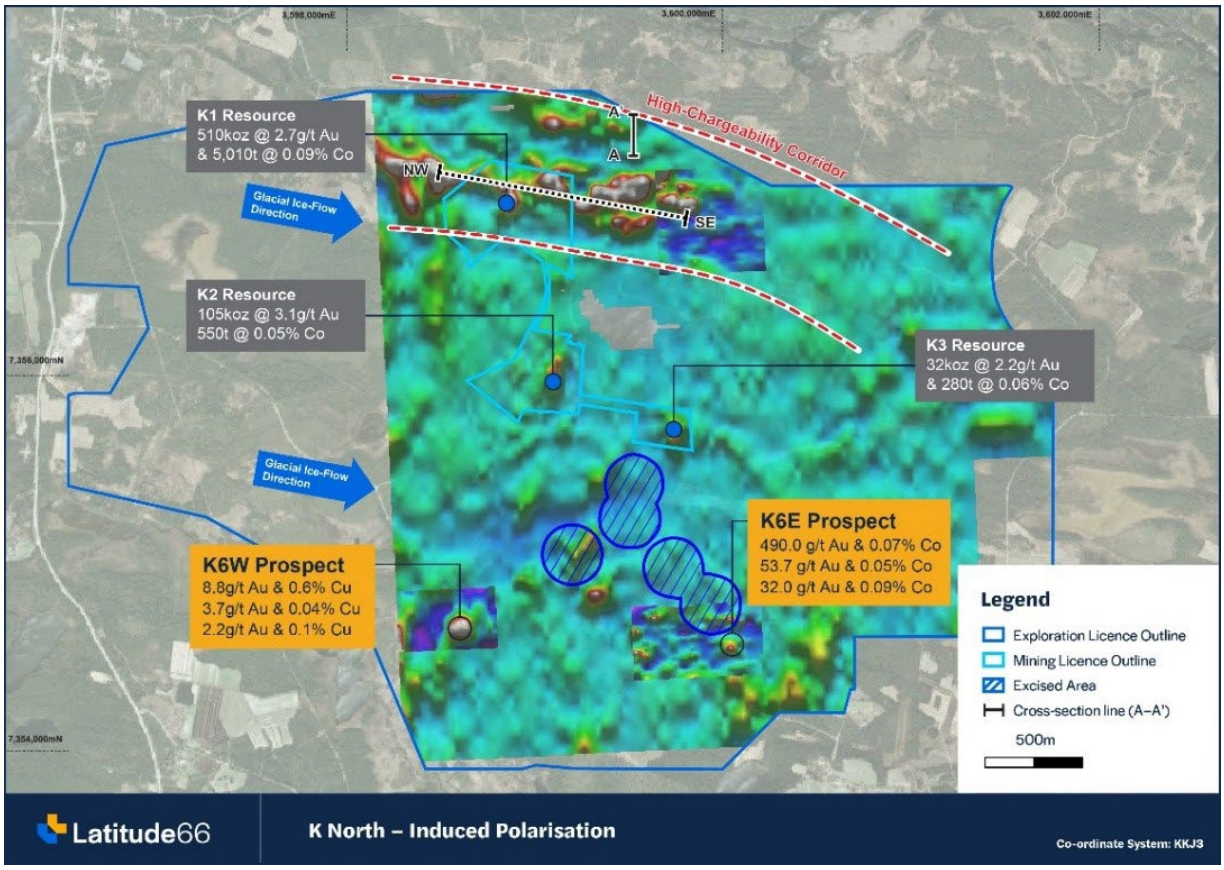

Figure 2: Location of drill areas at K6E and K6W

K6E and K6W Prospects

Visual observation of drill chips at the K6W Prospect has identified disseminated sulphides (pyrite) over a 16m downhole interval, peaking at approximately 8%. The intensity and width of sulphides is interpreted as being sufficient to generate the IP (chargeability) anomaly and confirms the spatial location of the geophyscial signature. The significance of the sulphide interval cannot be confirmed until assay results have been returned, however gold and cobalt mineralisation at the K1, 2 and 3 deposits are associated with sulphides (pyrite and pyhrohtite)

Figure 3: Visual sulphides intersected within K6RC009. A: Interval 4-5m, B: interval 14-15m

A table of estimated sulphide abundance can be found below in Table 1, highlighting the style and species of sulphide.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Table 1: Visually logged downhole estimated pyrite abundance

HoleID	Depth From	Depth To	Pyrite %	Style
K6RC009	4	5	8	Disseminated
K6RC009	5	6	8	Disseminated
K6RC009	6	7	3	Disseminated
K6RC009	7	8	3	Disseminated
K6RC009	8	9	6	Disseminated
K6RC009	9	10	6	Disseminated
K6RC009	10	11	5	Disseminated
K6RC009	11	12	6	Disseminated
K6RC009	12	13	5	Disseminated
K6RC009	13	14	7	Disseminated
K6RC009	14	15	7	Disseminated
K6RC009	15	16	4	Disseminated
K6RC009	16	17	3	Disseminated
K6RC009	17	18	5	Disseminated
K6RC009	18	19	5	Disseminated
K6RC009	19	20	2	Disseminated
K6RC009	20	21	2	Disseminated
K6RC009	21	22	0.5	Disseminated

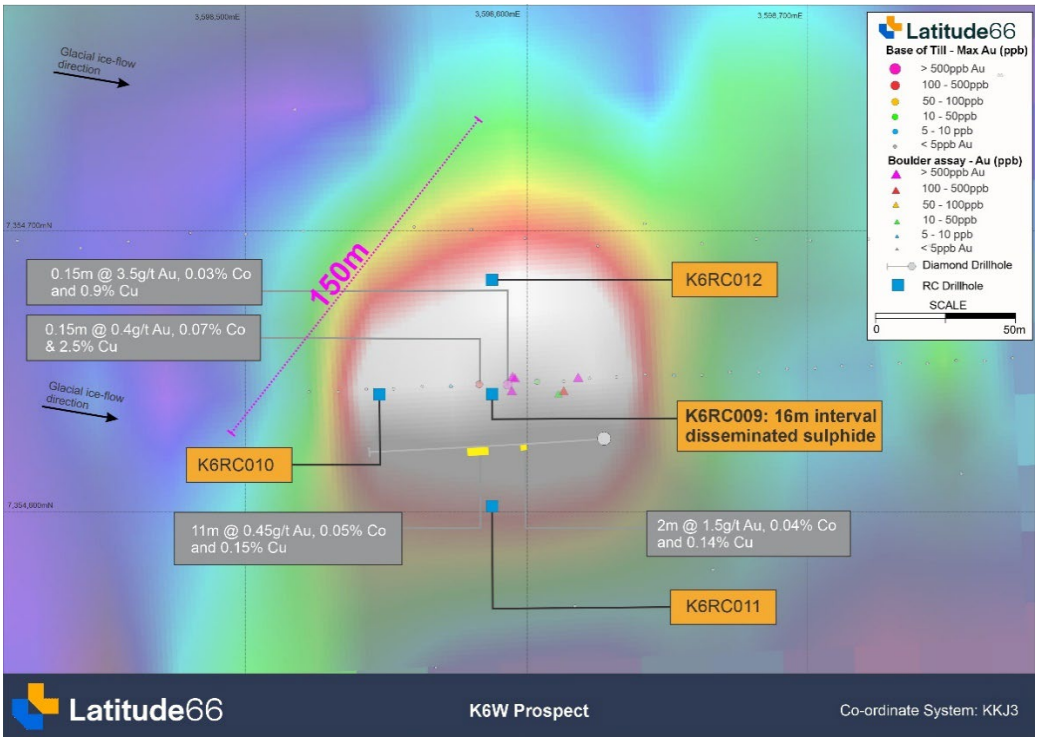

Figure 4: Completed RC holes at K6W in relation to IP chargeability anomaly and previous boulder/base of till results[3]

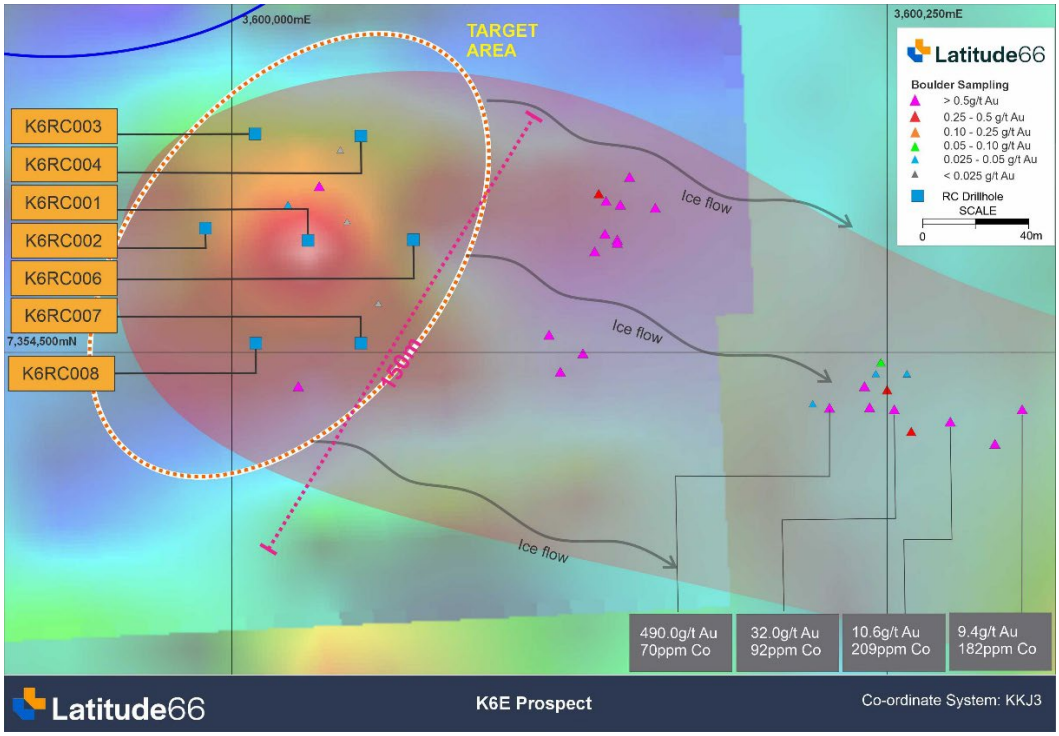

Figure 5: Completed RC holes at K6E in relation to IP chargeability anomaly and previous boulder results[3]

[3] Previously reported by ASX:LAT on the 29/12/2024 " KSB Project Development Pathway and Exploration Update"

- 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	4,440
	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 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
K6RC001	7354543	3600029	270.1	0	-90	30	RC
K6RC004	7354583	3600049	271.9	0	-90	20	RC
K6RC003	7354583	3600009	272.5	0	-90	25	RC
K6RC002	7354547	3599990	270.7	0	-90	21	RC
K6RC006	7354543	3600069	270.1	0	-90	20	RC
K6RC007	7354503	3600049	269.8	0	-90	21	RC
K6RC005	7354603	3600089	271.7	0	-90	23	RC
K6RC008	7354503	3600009	269.8	0	-90	20	RC
K6RC009	7354642	3598588	253.9	0	-90	40	RC
K6RC010	7354642	3598548	253.5	0	-90	25	RC
K6RC011	7354602	3598588	254.5	0	-90	35	RC
K6RC012	7354682	3598588	253.9	0	-90	35	RC

Appendix B – 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.	2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was collected directly from the cyclone in an inline collection box with independent upper and lower shutters. Once the metre was completed, the drill bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole, to create a gap between samples, when the gap of air came into the collection box the top shutter was closed off. Once the top shutter was closed, the bottom shutter was opened, and the sample was dropped under gravity thorough a riffle splitter sourced from Rig Sales Australia.
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).	Juvatec Oy was used. The rig consisted of a Boart Longyear RC rig with a 363psi auxiliary compressor.
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.	During the RC sample collection process, visual estimate of recoveries were recorded within the logging template on a metre by metre basis. This process showed that the majority of samples had recoveries greater than 90%. Material drilled from the overlying till layer was not sampled. At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. The majority of samples were of good quality with no ground water intersected, resulting in good sample quality and recovery.
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.	Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Core 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.	No diamond core was drilled For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a riffle splitter directly from the cyclone Sample preparation will include PRP-940 (CRS-MSALABS) which includes LM5 pulverising to 85% passing at -75um QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 2 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 2 blanks • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic 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.	No field duplicates taken by Latitude
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.	No assays reported within the announcement
	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: • 2 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • 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 RC chips is made by senior members of the technical team (either in person or via photographs)
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at either K6E or W.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All sampling data is recorded in the company database from digital data loggers.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assays reported within the announcement
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. As all holes were drilled vertically, no downhole surveys were completed.
	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.	Data spacing at K6E & W has been completed on a staggered 40 x 40m 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.	Sample spacing is insufficient to establish geological continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No assays reported within the announcement

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Given the early-stage nature and drill type (RC) of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the sulphide intersection. It should be noted that K1 dips steeply to the west and K2 dips shallowly to the south.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Personnel collected the RC chips are brought back to the Company's storage area within a fenced off area after every drill shift. Sample transportation to the laboratory was handled by official transportation companies. Employees do not handle the chip samples after 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. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, chip photos relative to mineralised intervals, logging and spatial continuity of the mineralisation and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately. 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.	K6E & W is located in the area of granted Exploration concession HANGASLAMPI (number ML2019:0050-01, 1305ha). 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 tenements within the KSB are granted and is 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy, a subsidiary of Latitude 66 Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Dragon Mining historically conducted a geophysical IP survey, boulder sampling and BoT drilling. Latitude have completed boulder sampling.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.	No assays reported within the announcement 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').	Given the early-stage nature and drill type (RC) of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the sulphide intersection. It should be noted that K1 dips steeply to the west and K2 dips shallowly to the south.
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.	No assays reported within the announcement
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All exploration data has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Further work will be assessed following the return of all assay results.