16 June 2025

Successful RC drill program confirms bedrock anomalism and prospectivity at K6

Highlights

- **Recently completed RC drilling program at the K6 propsect successfully tested gold/cobalt prospective targets and demonstrated the viability of RC drilling for the KSB Project**
- **Drilling results have confirmed the extention of the mineralised gold trend from the K1 deposit to the K6 prospects a distance of approximately 2.5km**
- **Intersected mineralisation and associated albite alteration suggests drilling has intersected the margin of a mineralised system**
- **Substantial targets exist along the 2.5km trend that sit within granted exploration licenses and are yet to be tested, which have the ability to further expand the Mineral Resource for the KSB Project**
- **The successful use of RC drilling to test geologically/geophysically/geochemically defined targets will be further used to test the numerous targets which exist within the KSB North Project area and allow for more effcient target testing**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to report the receipt of final assay results from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the K6 Prospect which is located on a granted exploration license, located in northern Finland. The program comprised 12 vertical RC drill holes, totalling 315 metres, and was designed to test the K6E and K6W Prospects. Drilling focused on zones defined by discrete induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomalies coincident with surface boulder samples returning upto 8.8 g/t Au and 0.6% Cu[1].

RC drilling intersected zones of anomalous gold (Au), cobalt (Co), and copper (Cu) mineralisation across both targets and confirms the presence of a chargeable source close to surface. The tenor and distribution of mineralisation suggests the intersected mineralisation may represent a distal expression of a more robust, deeper mineralised system. Latitude will look to follow up on these targets in future drilling programs.

A secondary objective of the program was to evaluate RC drilling as a lower-cost, higher-productivity alternative to diamond core drilling for early-stage exploration in the Finnish environment. RC drilling, though uncommon in European terrains, achieves significantly fastre drilling rates and is approximately half the cost of comparable diamond core drilling. The drilling at the K6E and K6W prospects demonstrated RC's effectiveness for shallow target testing, confirming its suitability for rapid first-pass exploration across the broader KSB project area.

Latitude is currently in discussions with several groups in Europe to assist in the ongoing development of the RC drilling operations adpated to the Finnish environment. This includes the potential for funding to support further RC drill rig development and test programs across the KSB Project.

[1] Previously reported by ASX:LAT on 20th December, 2024 “Multi-Phase Exploration Highlights Potential Scale and Prospectivity of the KSB Project”

Latitude will integrate these results with ongoing geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets to refine drill targeting and assess deeper or structurally controlled mineralisation potential within the broader K6 corridor.

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

"The trial of RC drilling has proven successful 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.

"This is an exciting step forward in improving efficient early-stage drilling that has the potential to accelerate exploration and resource growth for the KSB Project.

"The results from this program have provided valuable information to understand the characteristics of mineralisation and will guide our future follow up work on the K6 Prospect area nearby to the K1, K2 and K3 deposits."

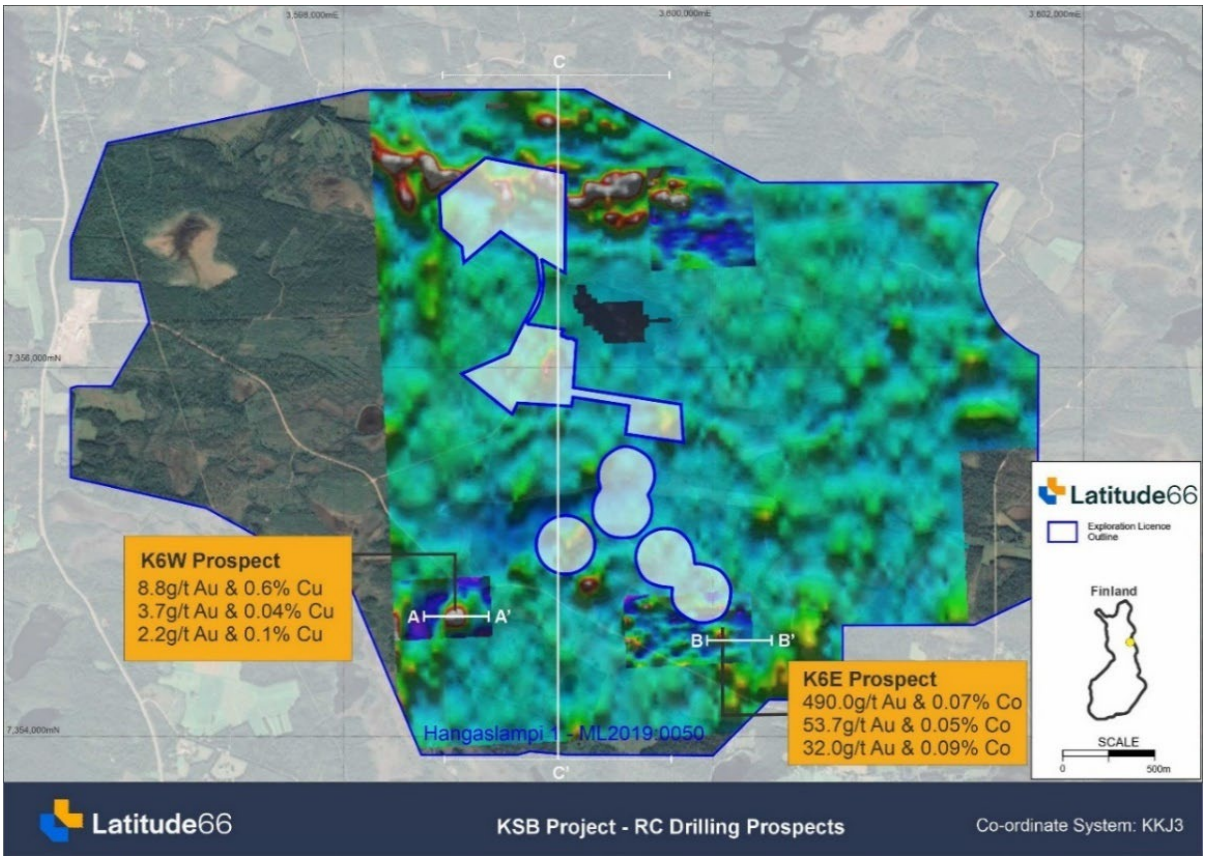

Figure 1: Location of drill areas at K6E and K6W[2]

[2] 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. Drilling data, target moraine geochemistry data and geophysical measurement data (IP) from the report: Vanhanen E. 1997. RESEARCH REPORT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KUUSAMO IN THE OCCUPATION AREA POHJASLAMPI 1, KAIV. Reg. NO 4807/1 ON ORE EXPLORATIONS CARRIED OUT. (REPORT M06_4613_97_1_10). GTK detailed till data acquired/bought by Lat66 with GTK Journal number GTK/47/03.04.15/2021. Base of Til Results Previously reported by ASX:LAT on 20th December, 2024 "Multi-Phase Exploration Highlights Potential Scale and Prospectivity of the KSB Project"

K6E and K6W Prospects

All assay results have been received for drilling at K6W, where previously reported visual sulphide mineralisation was intersected (refer to ASX release dated 2 May 2025), which corresponded to a best intersection of **2m @ 0.27 g/t Au, 0.13% Co, and 0.35% Cu** from K6RC009 (Figure 2) within a broader lower-tenor cobalt-only mineralised halo of 17m @ 0.17% Co.

The elevated copper concentrations within the higher-grade interval suggest an analagous source to previously identified mineralised boulders with results up to **8.8 g/t Au**[1]. However, discrepancies in gold tenor and alteration mineralogy (Figure 3) between the boulder samples and the drill intercept indicate that K6RC009 likely intersected a distal or peripheral portion of the mineralising system, rather than its high-grade core.

This interpretation is further confirmed by adjacent base-of-till (BoT) geochemical anomalies, which exhibit comparable gold metal tenor to the mineralised boulders, including a peak assay of **3.53 g/t Au**[1]. These findings imply that higher gold tenor mineralisation may be present in the vicinity but remains untested by current drilling.

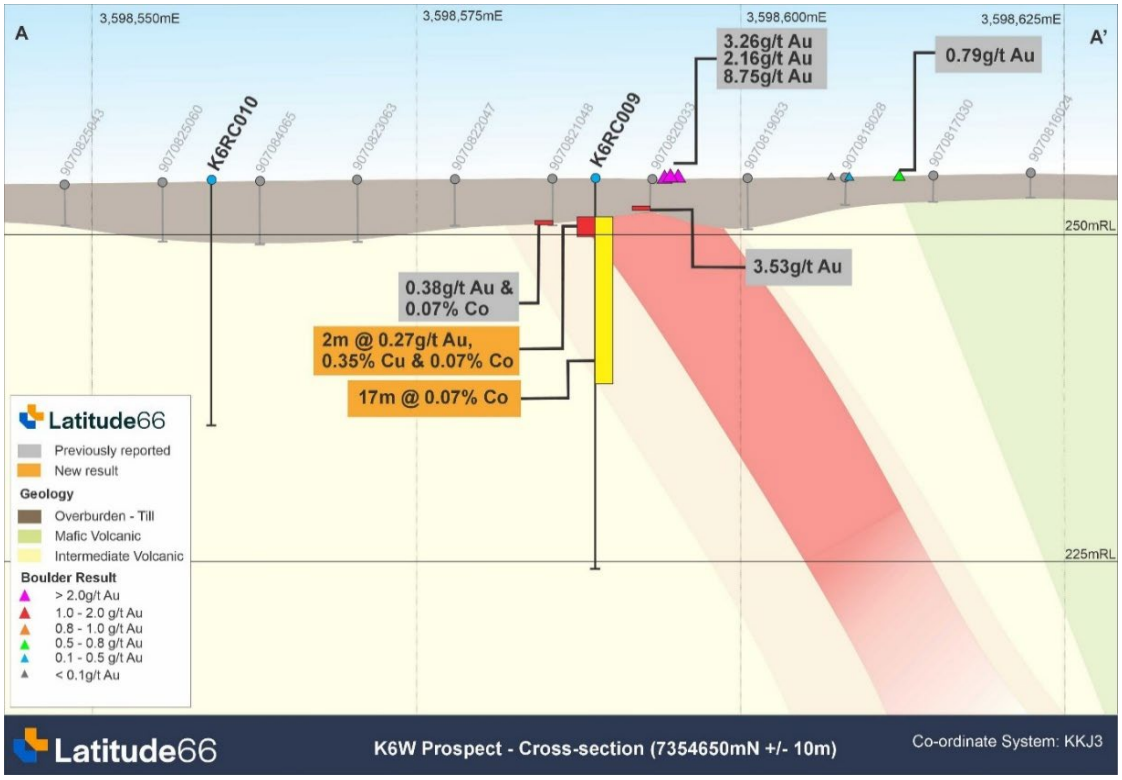

Figure 2: Cross-section view (looking north) of completed RC drilling beneath anomalous boulder and base of till results

A comprehensive geochemical review incorporating additional pathfinder elements is planned to assist in vectoring towards potential mineralisation centres both within the K6 Prospect areas, and the broader KSB North Project area (Figure 5). This work will help to better constrain the spatial relationships between lithology, structural architecture, and metal distribution, therby enabling more effective targeting of both deeper extensional targets as well as shallower targets suitable for RC drilling

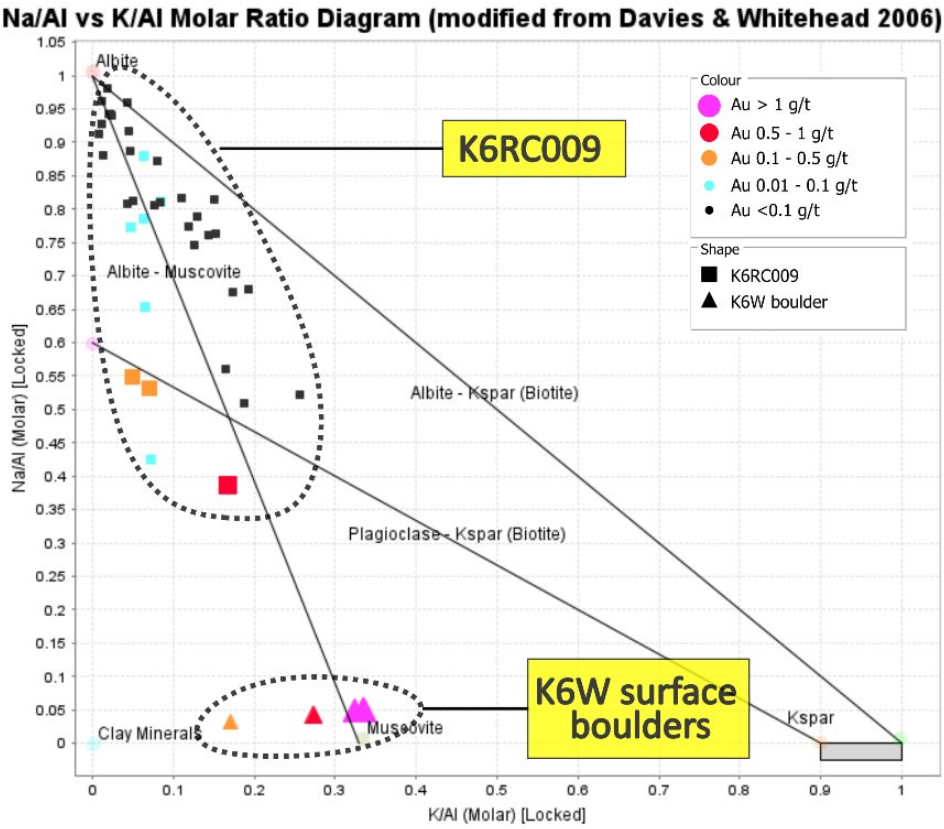

Figure 3: K6W geochemistry. Surface rock-chip samples represent the gold dominant muscovite (sericite) altered end member and K6RC009 intersections represents the hydrothermally albite altered halo (Co-zone).

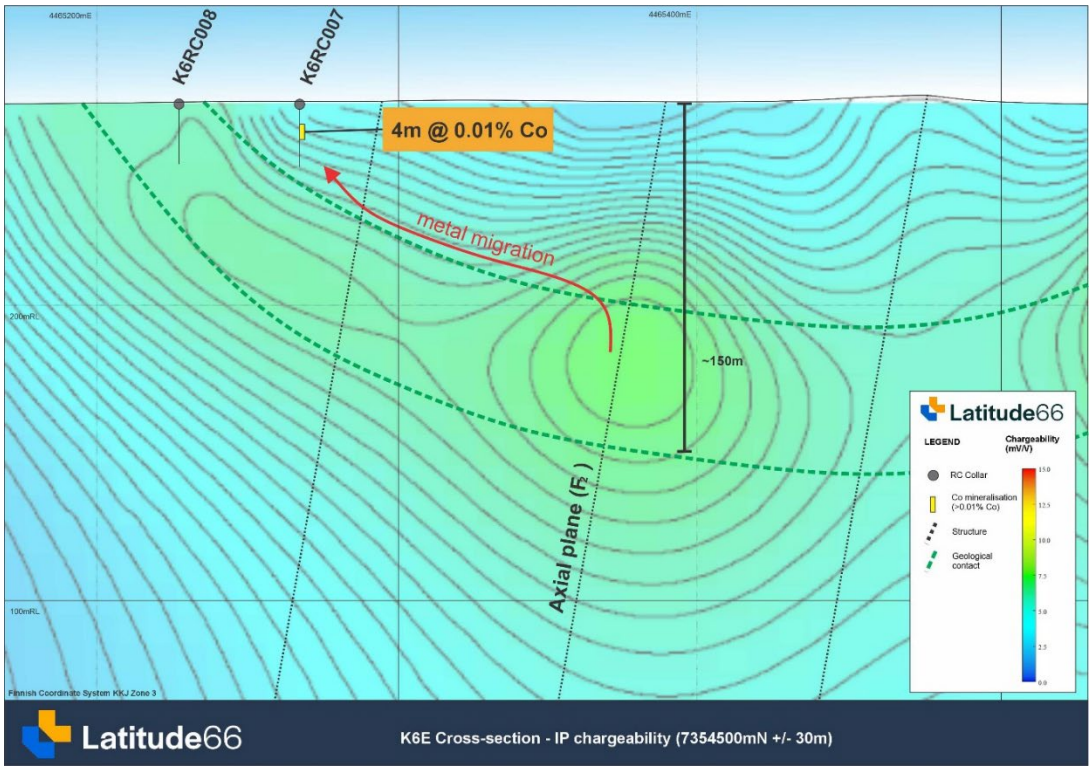

Figure 4: Cross section through the K6E prospect, showing IP chargeability response relative to drilling position

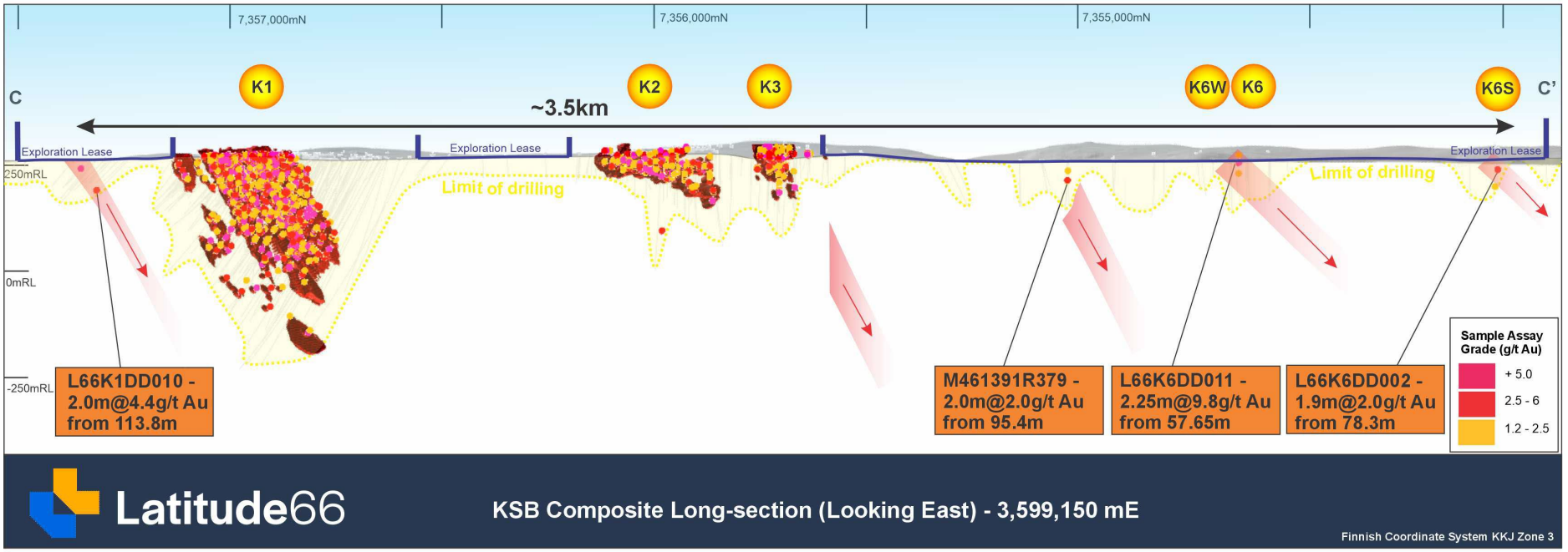

Figure 5: Composite long-section view (C-C'), looking east through the KSB Project area (+/-650m). All highlighted intersections are located within the Hangaslampi Exploration lease and currently remain open down dip and down plunge.[3]

[3] Listed intersections (L66K2DD003, L66K6DD011, L66K6DD002) previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 26th April 2024 – "Prospectus"

Drilling at the K6E prospect returned a notable intersection of **4m @ 0.01% Co** (K6RC007), which is interpreted as being significant as it relates to the rocks that host the mineralisation. The elevated cobalt result is interpreted as being associated with a lithological contact between felsic metavolcanic rocks (footwall) and a distinct, compositionally different geological unit characterised by elevated chromium (Cr), magnesium (Mg), and nickel (Ni) concentrations (hangingwall). The geochemical signature of this unit suggests a probable mafic origin. This contact, identified in only one of the twelve drill holes, is of particular interest as it is interpreted to correlate with a weak but continuous induced polarisation (IP) chargeability response that dips moderately to the east (Figure 4:)[4].

Importantly, the chargeability response increases significantly down-dip, with values peaking at 9 mV/V approximately 100 metres to the east. This anomaly is situated within an interpreted fold hinge. The association of elevated chargeability within a structurally favourbale fold hinge is considered highly significant, as it reflects potential for sulphide accumulation within a structural trap.

This interpretation is supported by previous structural analyses of the nearby K1, K2, and K3 prospects, where mineralisation has been shown to be spatially controlled by D3 folding of D2 fold hinges. This structural position, and the axial planar trends that intersect them are understood to act as key fluid pathways and depositional sites, contributing to enhanced metal concentration. The geometry and geophysical response observed at K6E suggest a similar structural regime may be present, strengthening the case for deeper or structurally focused mineralisation at this prospect.

The geological and structural context of the minerlisation intersected during the RC drilling program, suggests a potentially more significant mineralised system at depth or along strike. The down-dip IP anomaly, combined with favourable structural positioning, and analogous controls observed at established deposits, provides a compelling target for further investigation.

Future work at K6E will focus on refining the structural model through detailed mapping and reprocessing of geophysical datasets to further understand the interpreted fold hinge and associated lithological contacts. This next phase of exploration aims to determine whether the down-dip chargeability anomaly corresponds to a more robust zone of mineralisation and to assess the broader mineral potential of the K6 corridor.

- Ends -

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

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

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to previous Exploration Results is extracted from the Company's previous announcements on 20 December 2024 titled "Multi-Phase Exploration Highlights Potential Scale and Prospectivity of the KSB Project" and 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 these previous announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the previous competent person's findings are presented have not been material modified from those previous announcements.

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
L66K1DD010	7357233	3599532	264.8	10	-45	154.4	DD
M461391R379	7355025	3599119	256.000	87	-60	135.2	DD

Appendix B – Significant Drill Result Details (>0.1g/t Au, 0.01% Co or 0.1% Cu)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Cu (%)
K6RC007	5	6	1	-0.005	0.009	0.011
K6RC007	6	7	1	-0.005	0.010	0.024
K6RC007	7	8	1	-0.005	0.011	0.002
K6RC007	8	9	1	-0.005	0.012	0.001
K6RC007	9	10	1	-0.005	0.014	0.001
K6RC007	10	11	1	-0.005	0.010	0.000
K6RC009	4	5	1	0.236	0.138	0.361
K6RC009	5	6	1	0.297	0.132	0.330
K6RC009	6	7	1	0.01	0.075	0.027
K6RC009	7	8	1	0.091	0.063	0.144
K6RC009	8	9	1	0.025	0.060	0.021
K6RC009	9	10	1	0.008	0.076	0.012
K6RC009	10	11	1	0.014	0.059	0.016
K6RC009	11	12	1	0.01	0.055	0.012
K6RC009	12	13	1	0.048	0.063	0.015
K6RC009	13	14	1	-0.005	0.038	0.003
K6RC009	14	15	1	-0.005	0.039	0.002
K6RC009	15	16	1	-0.005	0.037	0.002
K6RC009	16	17	1	0.005	0.090	0.001
K6RC009	17	18	1	-0.005	0.080	0.001
K6RC009	18	19	1	0.006	0.082	0.001
K6RC009	19	20	1	0.007	0.084	0.001
K6RC009	20	21	1	-0.005	0.013	0.001
K6RC011	15	16	1	-0.005	0.009	0.044
L66K1DD010	113	113.8	0.8	0.177	0.007	0.03
L66K1DD010	113.8	114.8	1	4.612	0.102	0.80
L66K1DD010	114.8	115.8	1	4.17	0.153	1.45
L66K1DD010	115.8	116.8	1	0.398	0.291	0.29
L66K1DD010	116.8	117.8	1	0.735	0.105	0.08
L66K1DD010	117.8	118.9	1.1	0.142	0.049	0.02
M461391R379	69.7	70.7	1	1.49	0.141	0.004
M461391R379	76.7	78.7	2	0.27	0.028	0.001
M461391R379	95.4	96.4	1	2.61	0.243	0.018
M461391R379	96.4	97.4	1	1.44	0.177	0.027

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.	RC Drilling: 2kg - 3kg samples were split from dry 1m bulk samples. The sample was collected directly from the riffle splitter sourced from Rig Sales Australia. Diamond Drilling: Drill samples are taken based on geological boundaries. Target mineralized zones are typically sampled on a basis of 0.5 m to 1.5 m intervals, and non-target mineralized, or unmineralized zones sampled at 1.5 m to 4 m intervals. Core samples are cut using NTT or Almonte core saw producing an accurate half-core sample. Target mineralized zones are sampled as half-core. Non-target mineralized zones or unmineralized zones are sampled as a combination of half-core and quarter-core.
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).	RC Drilling: Juvatec Oy was used. The rig consisted of a Boart Longyear RC rig with a 363psi auxiliary compressor. Diamond Drilling: Latitude 66Co used NQ2 sized (50.7mm) diamond drilling for bedrock sampling. Otherwise, methodology is similar to previous years. NQ2 core size is suitable for the mineralization types the company is exploring.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC Drilling: 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. Diamond Drilling: Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks and documented core loss from the drillers. Core loss observations are recorded by geologists during the logging process.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC Drilling: At the end of each metre the bit was lifted off the bottom to separate each metre drilled. Diamond Drilling: All percussion samples drilled by Dragon Mining were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination and no recovery problems were reported.
	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.	RC Drilling: The majority of samples were of good quality with no ground water intersected, resulting in good sample quality and recovery. Diamond Drilling: No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralized zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralized intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
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.	RC Drilling: 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. Diamond Drilling: Diamond drillholes drilled by Latitude 66Co

		were logged for recovery, RQD, hardness, and number and type of defects. Structural observations and measurements are made relating to geotechnical and mineralization controlling factors, recorded as alpha/beta/delta angles, dips, azimuths, true dips, plunges and plunge directions. The amount and type of mineralization textures and minerals are recorded.
	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 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.	Diamond Drilling: Diamond core is cut in half using an Almonte or NTT core saw with half core submitted for assay in target mineralized zones (0.5 m to 1.5 m sample intervals) and half- and quarter-core for non-targeted zones (2 m to 4m composite samples).
	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.	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
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	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.	All samples have been sent to MSALABS (Canada). Multi-element analyses by four-acid digest and a ICP-MS analysis (IMS-230). Gold results have been analysed by a 30g Fire Assay with an AA finish (FAS-111). Overlimit multielement analysis includes ICP-240. The gold analysis is considered a total digest. The nature and quality of sampling procedures and analyses adopted are of industry standard.
	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 & diamond core 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 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. 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 compositing 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.	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.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Personnel collected RC chips and/or core trays 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.	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.
	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.	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. GTK conducted BoT sampling and drilled a single diamond hole. Historical IP-survey by Outokumpu Oy
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.
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	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report are sample length weighted averages of sample grades. No metal equivalents are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	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. 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.	All exploration data has been reported.
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.	Investigation of multi-element geochemistry and geological mapping will be used to vector into the core of the interpreted mineralisation.