8 July 2025

Successful Drilling Confirms Gold Target Discovery at Colossus Prospect

Highlights

- **Assays received for the first 36 drillholes of an 88-hole aircore (AC) drilling program designed to test multiple surface gold anomalies across the Edjudina Project, Western Australia**
- **Drilling results at the Colossus Prospect confirm the presence of bottom-of-hole gold mineralisation and reinforces the continuity of previously reported intersections[1].**

  New AC drillhole assays:

  - **1m @ 0.45g/t Au from 78m (EOH - GVAC024)**
  - **4m @ 0.32g/t Au from 68m (EOH - GVAC023)**

  Previously reported AC drillhole assays[1]:

  - **4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 80m (EOH - SPAC150)**
  - **5m @ 0.55g/t Au from 72m (EOH - SPAC218)**
  - **1m @ 0.59g/t Au from 86m (EOH - SPAC219)**
- **Gold mineralisation at Colossus is associated with silica-hematite alteration and quartz veining, suggestive of a nearby primary source located beneath the base of weathering**
- **The weathered bedrock gold anomaly is situated on coincident modern and paleo-topographic highs, with surrounding gold-in-soil anomalies interpreted to reflect physical dispersion of gold-bearing material from Colossus and potentially other proximal mineralised centres along established drainage vectors**
- **The primary source of mineralisation at Colossus remains untested at depth below the aircore defined base of weathering anomaly and warrants follow up exploration**
- **Follow up drill program being developed to test continuation of mineralisation of the Colossus prospect**
- **Assays pending from additional targets, including the Falcon, Hercules, and Hornet South anomalies are expected shortly**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to report the receipt of initial assay results from an aircore (AC) drilling program recently completed at the Edjudina Project, located north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

The program comprised 88 drillholes for a total of 5,093 metres (**Figure 1**), designed to test multiple significant gold-in-soil anomalies identified through previous exploration activities across the project area. Initial results have been received from 36 drillholes completed at the Colossus Prospect. Assays for the

[1] Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 8th of May 2021 “Bedrock gold confirmed at Spartan and Colossus”

remaining 52 holes, which include drilling at the Falcon, Hercules, and Spartan South prospects, are currently pending from the laboratory and expected shortly.

Results returned from Colossus are highly encouraging, particularly given the presence of a consistent alteration assemblage comprising silica-hematite alteration and associated quartz veining observed in end-of-hole drill chips, features indicative of an interpreted nearby primary mineralised source.

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

"These initial results from Colossus are highly encouraging and reinforce our belief in the potential of the Edjudina Project to host a significant gold deposit.

"The confirmation of consistent bottom-of-hole gold mineralisation, coupled with the geological setting, silica-hematite alteration and quartz veining, suggests we are vectoring in on a primary source of gold mineralisation that remains open at depth and has not yet been intersected by drilling.

"We look forward to receiving assays from the remaining targets, including Falcon, Hercules, and Spartan South, which will help refine our next phase of exploration and more focussed reverse circulation or diamond drilling."

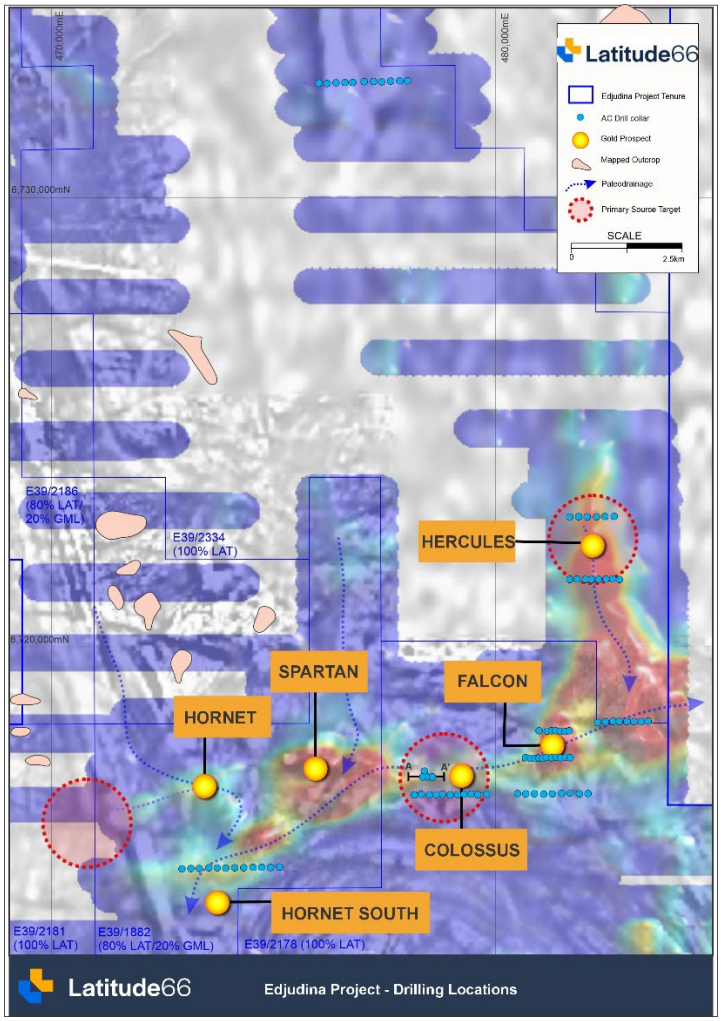

Figure 1: Location of drill areas at Edjudina including interpreted drainage patterns and source locations generated from modelling of current and paleo-topographic trends

Colossus

The Colossus Prospect was originally identified during a regional soil sampling campaign which generated multiple surface gold anomalies, most notably the Spartan anomaly which consists of a 1.8km long +25ppb Au gold-in soil anomaly with results up 0.54g/t Au[2]. These surface anomalies are often coincident within drainage channels (both modern and paleotopographic), suggesting they have been derived from a proximal gold source. Reconstruction of the paleo-topographic surfaces was completed utilising all available drill information to unravel the source(s) of the surface gold, with one of these potential locations interpreted as being Colossus and another potentially being represented by the northern end of Hercules (**Figure 1**).

Subsequent drilling at Colossus has confirmed the presence of weathered bedrock gold mineralisation at the bottom of hole, further supporting this interpretation. Notably, recent assays from a single drill section have defined a mineralised corridor approximately 200m wide (**Figure 2**) and up to 400m long, including:

- **4m @ 0.32g/t Au from 68m (EOH - GVAC023)**
- **1m @ 0.45g/t Au from 78m (EOH - GVAC024)**

The mineralisation is hosted within granitoid lithologies and demonstrates continuity with previously reported end-of-hole intersections[1], including:

- **1m @ 0.59g/t Au from 86m (EOH - SPAC219)**
- **5m @ 0.55g/t Au from 72m (EOH - SPAC218)**
- **4m @ 0.42g/t Au from 80m (EOH - SPAC150)**

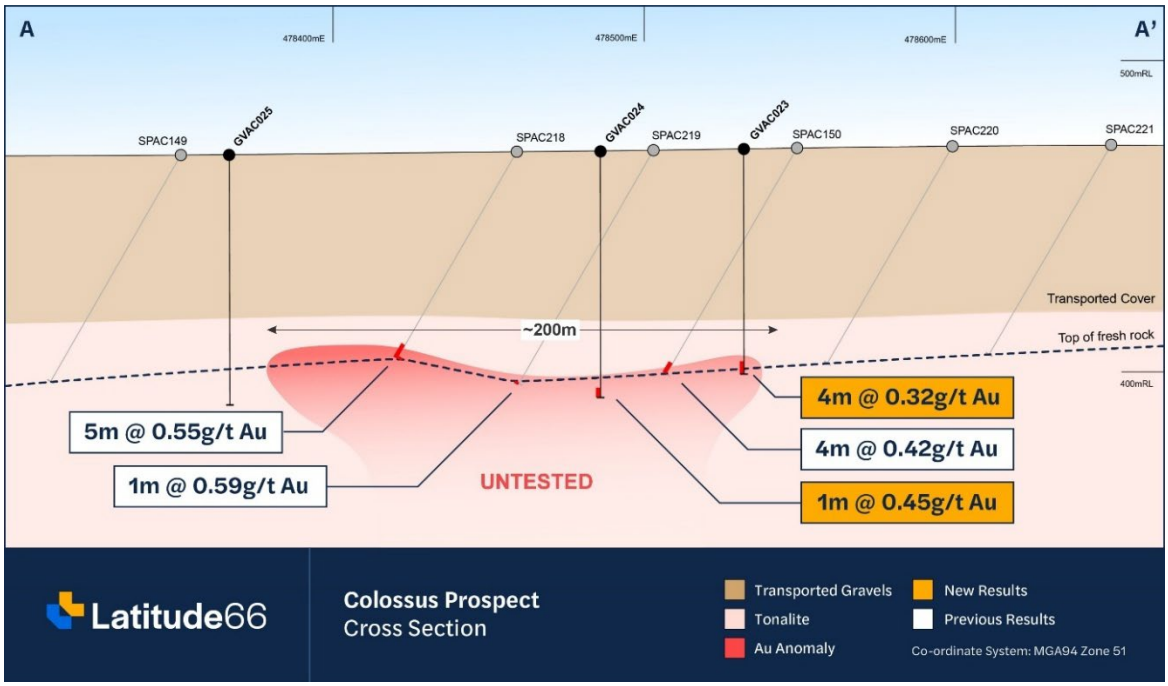

Figure 2: Cross-section view (looking north) of significant top of fresh rock aircore results. Section 6,716,950mN (+/- 50m)

[2] Previously reported by ASX:DCX on the 21st of July 2022 "Infill Surface Sampling upgrades Spartan Anomaly"

The presence of silica alteration, hematite staining, and quartz veining within end-of-hole drill chips (**Figure 3**) is considered highly significant in the context of potential primary gold mineralisation.

These alteration assemblages are typically associated with hydrothermal fluid flow and may represent the proximal expression of a broader mineralised system. Hematite staining, in particular, is interpreted to result from the oxidation of iron-bearing sulphides, further supporting the interpretation of a hydrothermally altered and potentially gold-bearing environment.

Figure 3: Bottom of hole rock chip samples GVAC025 – weakly altered granitoid (left), GVAC024 (middle) and GVAC023 (right) strong hematite-silica alteration.

These features demonstrate strong geological parallels to the Lake Rebecca Gold Project (ASX: RMS), located approximately 75km south of Colossus, where gold mineralisation is hosted within a broad, northeast-trending corridor of structurally deformed felsic intrusives and high-strain granitic gneiss. At Lake Rebecca, mineralisation is closely associated with silica flooding and disseminated sulphide assemblages (pyrite and pyrrhotite), all indicative of a large-scale orogenic gold system. The similarity in alteration style, lithological setting, and structural framework provides a compelling analogue, supporting the interpretation that Colossus may represent a comparable mineral system warranting further exploration.

The Colossus target remains untested at depth and is considered a high-priority drill target for the upcoming next phase exploration program. Deeper reverse circulation (RC) and/or diamond drilling (DD) is planned to evaluate the potential for structurally focused, intrusion-related gold mineralisation at depth, beneath the anomalous end-of-hole intersections.

Results from the remaining 52 holes in the current drilling program are pending, with assays expected from the Falcon, Hercules, and Spartan South prospects in the coming weeks. Upon receipt of these, a follow-up drill program will be proposed to continue the exploration efforts at the Edjudina project.

- Ends -

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

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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
GVAC001	6716556	478148	466.04044	0	-90	80
GVAC002	6716565	478305	468.55292	0	-90	60
GVAC003	6716552	478482	471.25962	0	-90	51
GVAC004	6716543	478635	471.72117	0	-90	52
GVAC005	6716558	478789	473.46275	0	-90	81
GVAC006	6716550	478949	474.13227	0	-90	63
GVAC007	6716546	479117	474	0	-90	66
GVAC008	6716559	479270	472.82953	0	-90	77
GVAC009	6716555	479424	471.84202	0	-90	64
GVAC010	6716550	479585	470.87615	0	-90	87
GVAC011	6716558	479765	470.65963	0	-90	78
GVAC012	6717350	481664	457.7056	0	-90	55
GVAC013	6717355	481554	457.8494	0	-90	52
GVAC014	6717354	481450	457.31045	0	-90	34
GVAC015	6717355	481347	457.22628	0	-90	54
GVAC016	6717361	481245	456.92413	0	-90	41
GVAC017	6717357	481136	456.86198	0	-90	50
GVAC018	6717355	481033	456.92466	0	-90	50
GVAC019	6717361	480946	456.86498	0	-90	51
GVAC020	6717353	480852	457.60464	0	-90	51
GVAC021	6717353	480753	457.78938	0	-90	51
GVAC022	6717355	480651	458.7514	0	-90	51
GVAC023	6716953	478532	471.8886	0	-90	72
GVAC024	6716950	478486	471.33296	0	-90	79
GVAC025	6716950	478367	469.88544	0	-90	80

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
GVAC026	6717041	478394	470.0744	0	-90	65
GVAC027	6717042	478411	470.28379	0	-90	68
GVAC028	6716554	482052	466.3045	0	-90	46
GVAC029	6716546	481852	465.42001	0	-90	46
GVAC030	6716558	481655	465.33876	0	-90	47
GVAC031	6716557	481455	464.76317	0	-90	47
GVAC032	6716539	481250	464.59591	0	-90	47
GVAC033	6716538	481052	465.3181	0	-90	48
GVAC034	6716547	480851	466.34878	0	-90	51
GVAC035	6716547	480648	466.69437	0	-90	71
GVAC036	6716552	480459	466.89541	0	-90	79
GVAC037	6717956	481645	451.84902	0	-90	40
GVAC038	6717950	481548	452.15014	0	-90	36
GVAC039	6717953	481448	452.22279	0	-90	41
GVAC040	6717961	481341	452.52373	0	-90	48
GVAC041	6717952	481248	453.09311	0	-90	64
GVAC042	6717952	481145	453.68319	0	-90	83
GVAC043	6717953	480956	454.54919	0	-90	54
GVAC044	6718149	482299	448.75804	0	-90	61
GVAC045	6718157	482457	448.26645	0	-90	66
GVAC046	6718145	482625	447.22487	0	-90	75
GVAC047	6718157	482782	446.69096	0	-90	83
GVAC048	6718153	482944	446.58364	0	-90	87
GVAC049	6718162	483101	446.98982	0	-90	83
GVAC050	6718154	483269	447.47551	0	-90	74
GVAC051	6718153	483418	448.30486	0	-90	90
GVAC052	6714942	472909	422.2	0	-90	50
GVAC053	6714951	473100	424	0	-90	48
GVAC054	6714947	473299	424.61	0	-90	45
GVAC055	6714961	473505	425.88	0	-90	60
GVAC056	6714954	473703	426.76	0	-90	53
GVAC057	6714945	473899	428.053	0	-90	102
GVAC058	6714952	474098	428.88	0	-90	81
GVAC059	6714953	474296	429.99	0	-90	74
GVAC060	6714962	474504	430.92	0	-90	83
GVAC061	6714957	474697	430.45	0	-90	55
GVAC062	6714958	474900	431.5	0	-90	50
GVAC063	6714955	475101	431.5	0	-90	47
GVAC064	6722757	481707	472	0	-90	37
GVAC065	6722760	481908	472	0	-90	34
GVAC066	6722755	482099	472	0	-90	54
GVAC067	6722751	482304	472	0	-90	65
GVAC068	6722758	482502	472	0	-90	64
GVAC069	6722761	482701	472	0	-90	63

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
GVAC070	6721351	481698	472	0	-90	43
GVAC071	6721350	481854	472	0	-90	35
GVAC072	6721345	482041	472	0	-90	24
GVAC073	6721340	482177	472	0	-90	35
GVAC074	6721355	482334	472	0	-90	51
GVAC075	6721354	482500	472	0	-90	51
GVAC076	6721351	482660	472	0	-90	60
GVAC077	6721351	482820	472	0	-90	45
GVAC078	6732303	478001	472	0	-90	62
GVAC079	6732306	477798	472	0	-90	38
GVAC080	6732305	477601	472	0	-90	54
GVAC081	6732310	477399	472	0	-90	48
GVAC082	6732316	477197	472	0	-90	63
GVAC083	6732309	477008	472	0	-90	69
GVAC084	6732306	476805	472	0	-90	38
GVAC085	6732307	476604	472	0	-90	66
GVAC086	6732306	476402	472	0	-90	39
GVAC087	6732307	476201	472	0	-90	34
GVAC088	6732305	476003	472	0	-90	43

Appendix B – Significant Drill Result Details (>0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GVAC020	36	40	4	0.191
GVAC023	68	71	3	0.225
GVAC023	71	72	1	0.590
GVAC024	78	79	1	0.448

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.	A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop, achieving a weight between 2kg - 4kg. Drilling samples were collected by an in-house field crew, with drilling operations performed by an external contractor (Raglan Drilling).
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).	AC drilling with a face sampling blade.
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.	Drilling intervals were assessed to determine the approximate recovery as a percent. Recovery and condition of samples were recorded. The cyclone was also kept balanced to prevent potential build up and contamination. No bias between sample recovery and grade has been identified.
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.	Drill chips were washed, 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.	No diamond core was drilled A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop and placed into a calico. Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Samples were then pulverised, collected and assayed at ALS. Composite samples were assayed for gold using Aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest. The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration. Sample preparation will include PRP-940 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) 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 representing 1:25 samples were 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.	Submitted to ALS (Perth). Samples were assayed for gold using aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest. Aqua regia is considered a partial 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.	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: Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:25. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. 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.	No twinning of holes was completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data is stored within a suitable database. No assay adjustments have been made.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No twinning of holes was completed.
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.	Sample and drill locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.
	Specification of the grid system used	Grid System – MGA94 zone 51
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 has been completed on varied spacing including 25m, 50m, 100m or 200m hole spacing.
	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 (AC) of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the mineralisation.
	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.	Holes were drilled vertically and given the early-stage nature of the program, it is difficult to determine if there has been a drill orientation bias.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were placed in bulka bags at ALS Kalgoorlie, delivered directly by LAT staff.
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 and logging 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.	Exploration activities were conducted within tenements E39/1882, E39/2334 and E39/2178. DCX holds an 80% interest in E39/1882 with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd. A 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000 oz of gold or equivalent is also in place over E39/1882. E39/2178 and E39/2334 are owned 100% by LAT with no royalties.
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.	All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Dominion Mining, Arimco Mining Limited and Delta Gold. This work was largely limited to surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and shallow aircore and RAB drilling with only minor deeper RC drilling being undertaken. No historic work has been completed specifically at the Colossus Target.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Exploration is for shear hosted gold, intrusion related gold and komatiitic nickel deposits typical of the Yilgarn Region of Western Australian
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	Hole details can be found in Appendix A.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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').	Given the early-stage nature of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the mineralization although given it is located at the base of weathering, it is interpreted as being related to supergene and is flat in orientation.
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 >0.1 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.	A full assessment of the information will be completed following the receipt of all assay results from the pending drill holes. A program of RC would be the next phase in the exploration process to adequately test the target further.