LATIN RESOURCES LIMITED
ACN: 131 405 144

Unit 3, 32 Harrogate Street
West Leederville, Western Australia, 6007.
P 08 6181 9798
F 08 9380 9666
E info@latinresources.com.au

16 February 2017

ROCK CHIP ANALYSIS CONFIRM PRESENCE OF ECONOMIC LITHIUM GRADES, MARIA DEL HUERTE MINE, SAN LUIS, ARGENTINA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Analysis of twenty samples collected by Latin Resources geologists of exposures of pegmatites in old mine workings and adjacent outcrops in three sub-parallel pegmatites within the mining tenement have reported grades of up to 1.93% Li_2O**
- **The EIA drill permit will be completed and submitted in March**
- **Exploration and resource development drilling to commence in April / May**
- **Resource estimate to be completed 2nd Quarter of 2017 with mining studies to follow**
- **Initial drilling at Catamarca project displays visual spodumene at depth**

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("Latin" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that recent field samples taken have produced positive results at their Maria del Huerto mining tenements in San Luis, Argentina.

The samples were taken during a first pass mapping and sampling field program at the end of January, 2017. A total of twenty samples were taken from three pegmatites within and adjacent to the old mine workings. Pegmatites one and two occur as outcrop and subcrop and have not been mined to any great extent. Only the external and marginal zones of the pegmatites are exposed and they are heavily weathered. These zones in many of the San Luis pegmatites normally do not contain spodumene (Angelelli. V., and Rinaldi, C. A., 1963 Yacimientos de Minerales de Litio de las Prov. de San Luis y Cordoba). Pegmatite three has previously been mined to a depth of approximately ten meters and is exposed for approximately 110m within the mine workings. Here the spodumene bearing intermediate zone and nucleus is well exposed. It has also undergone only limited weathering.

The results returned have confirmed that economic grades of lithium are contained within one of the target prospects with 5 of the 20 samples being 1% Li_2O or higher with the highest grade of all samples being 1.93% Li_2O.

The samples were sent to the internationally recognised laboratory ALS in Mendoza for sample preparation followed by analysis by ALS in Toronto using Multi-Element Analysis by Sodium Peroxide

Fusion and ICP-MS and Li Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-ES for sample over 2.5% lithium.

The results returned have confirmed expectations that economic grades of lithium are contained within the mine exposure with adjacent pegmatite outcrops showing elevated lithium grades in the outer zones despite being heavily weathered.

Sample locations are shown in Figure 2 and the results are contained in Table 1.

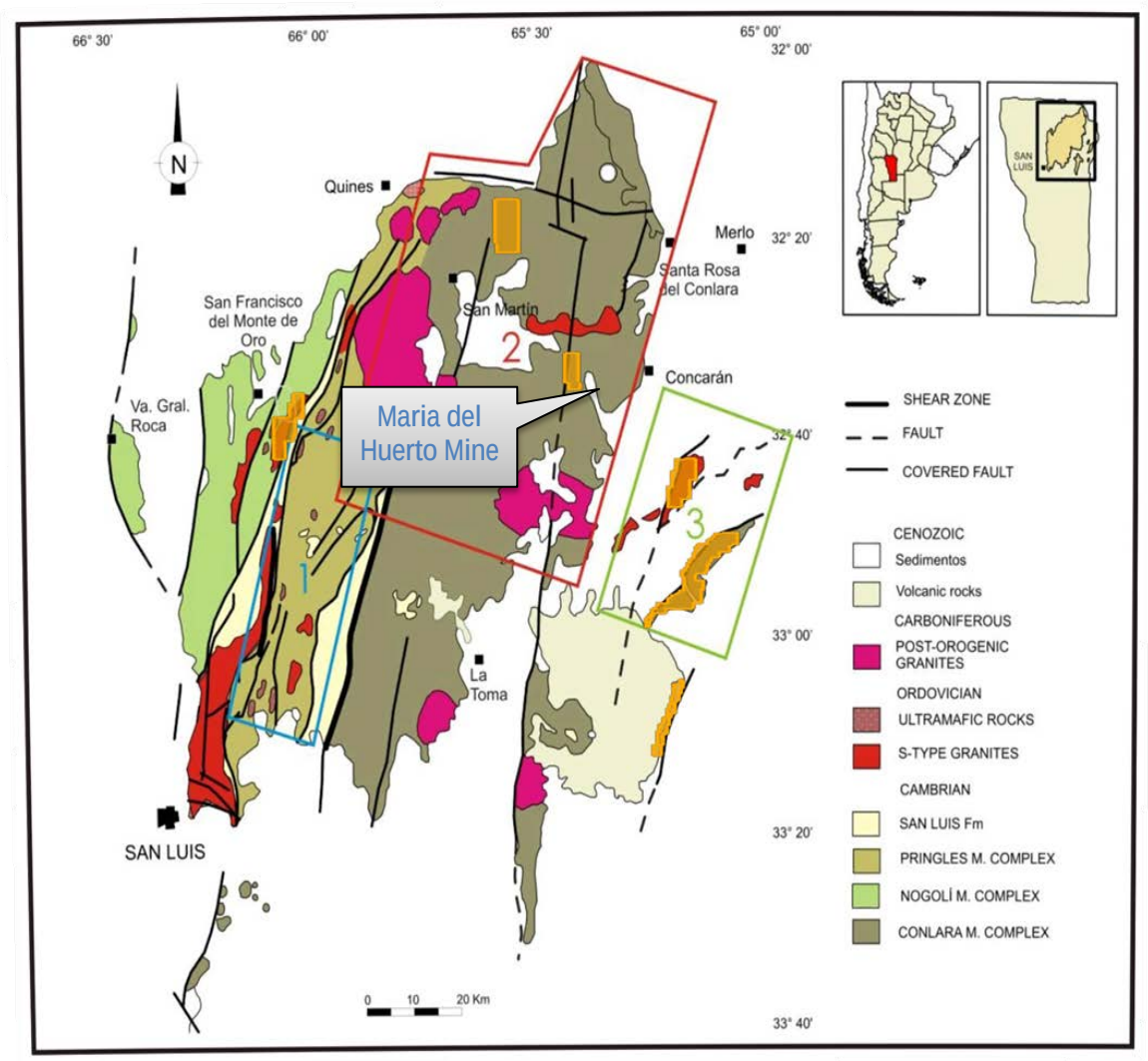

Figure 1: Location of Maria del Huerte Mine, San Luis Argentina. The base map is a schematic geological map of the San Luis ranges showing the location of the 1: El Totoral, 2: Conlara and 3: La Estanzuela pegmatite fields. (After Galliski & Márques-Zavilía, 2011). Latins claims are outlined with the orange polygons.

Figure 2. Samples locations at the Maria del Huerto mine.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Drill permitting for San Luis

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Maria del Huerto lithium project will be completed and lodged with the San Luis Environmental and Mining Department in March. Latin Resources is expecting the approval and signing of the EIA in approximately 4-6 weeks after the submission date. Once the EIA is approved Latin will be able to mobilise suitable equipment to trench pegmatites one and two and the extensions of pegmatite three which will allow more detailed mapping and sampling of the exposed pegmatites beyond the current limited exposures. A broader assessment of the complete mining concession and the surrounding exploration concession will be completed prior to mobilisation of drilling equipment and personnel.

The initial exploration and resource development drilling program at Maria del Huerto will incorporate approximately 40 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes and 10 diamond core holes with approximately 6,000 meters in total to be drilled. This program will take around five to six weeks to complete. Following the return of all assays the decision will be made which of its two lithium projects, Catamarca or San Luis, will become the focus for the follow up infill drilling required to produce the companies maiden JORC Resource in Argentina. This resource model will then be used to undertake the required mining studies to advance the project towards operations.

Catamarca Drilling Update

The first 400 metres of drilling has been completed at the Ipizca II concession at the Catamarca project. There are clear visual signs of spodumene from the RC drilling program with the first round samples having now been lodged at the ALS laboratories for analysis. The drill has now moved to the Reflejo del Mar prospect in the north of the project area. This prospect is highly ranked in the Vilisman Group pegmatites as the mine contains abundant evidence of lithium mineralisation and the orebody appears to have the potential to thicken with depth. There are eight holes planned for Reflejo del Mar but more will be added as required depending on initial results and assessment.

Managing Director Chris Gale commented, "The encouraging assay results from the San Luis project has now proven Latin Resources strategy of exploring known lithium occurrences to enable a fast track process to proving up a JORC Resource."

He went on to say, "The drilling at Catamarca has shown signs of spodumene at depth this is a very positive step forward for the company .We are now in a envious position that two of our projects have compelling results to continue the push towards our first maiden resource".

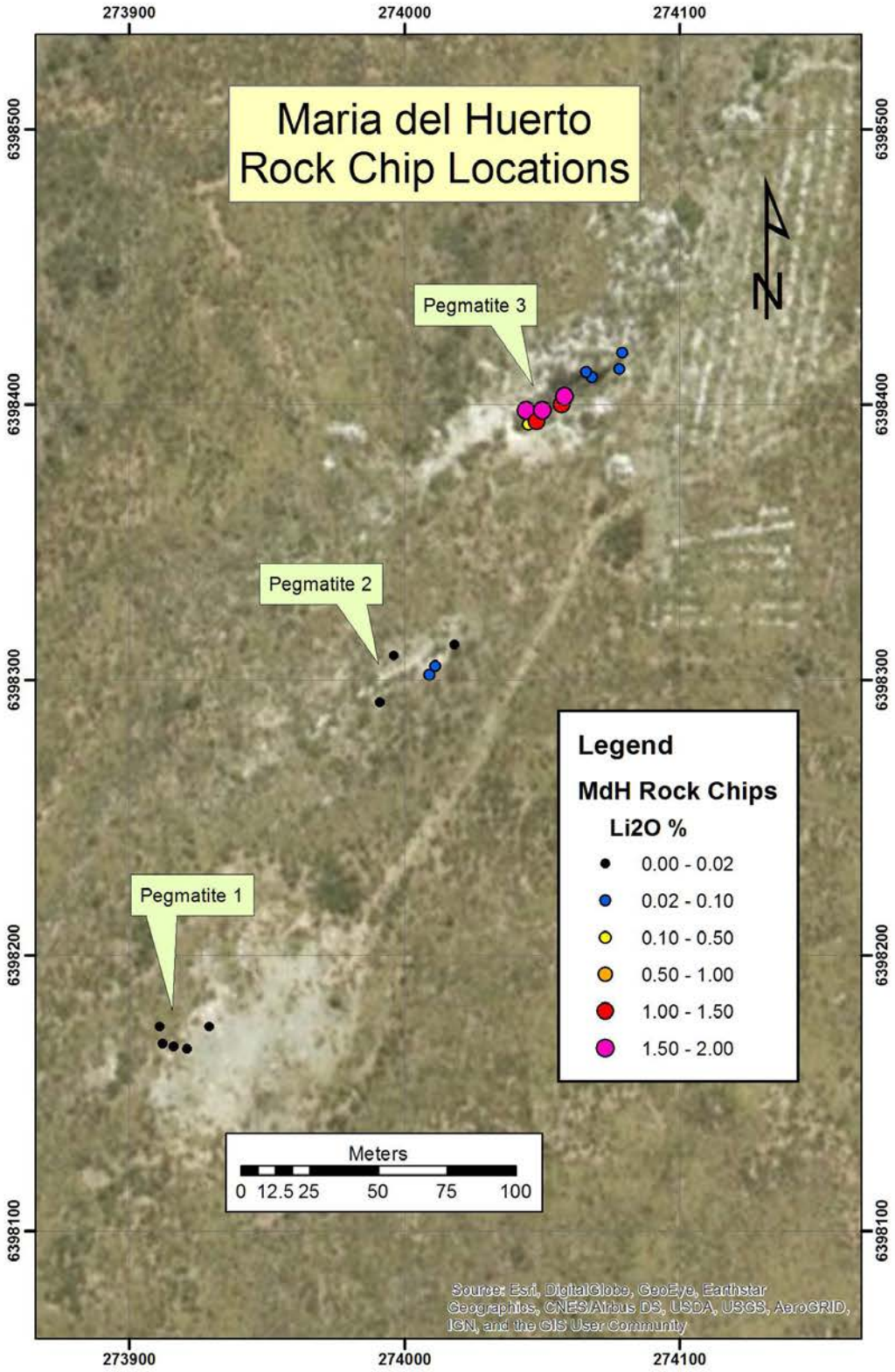

Figure 3. Sample locations at the at Maria del Huerto Mine Project, San Luis, Argentina

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Lithology	Pegmatite Zonation	Visible Spodumene	Li ppm	Li2O %	Be ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Description
MH1-S1	273916	6398167	Pegmatite 1	External	None	53	0.01%	9	23	4	Feldspar crystals of 25 -35 cm length containing small grains of quartz. Moderate presence of muscovite books.
MH1.S2	273912	6398168	Pegmatite 1	External	None	33	0.01%	11	15	2	Feldspar crystals 20 cm length with quartz veinlet 1 cm width, forming graphic texture. Scarce muscovite.
MH1-S3	273921	6398166	Pegmatite 1	External	None	16	0.00%	7	8	1	Feldspar crystals in a quartz and plagioclase matrix. Scarce muscovite.
MH1-S4	273929	6398174	Pegmatite 1	External	None	18	0.00%	16	7	1	Quartz and plagioclase crystals. No mica and spodumene identification.
MH1-S5	273911	6398174	Granite	NA	None	39	0.01%	7	9	2	Very fine grained quartz containing green muscovite (80% - 20%). Apparently this is the granite.
MH2-S6	274009	6398302	Pegmatite 2	Marginal	None	128	0.03%	49	69	18	Big quartz crystals (10 – 12 cm) associated with feldspar and some zones containing abundant green muscovite books.
MH2-S7	274011	6398305	Pegmatite 2	Marginal	None	148	0.03%	102	70	16	Quartz crystals in a green muscovite zone. Minor feldspar.
MH2-S8	273996	6398309	Pegmatite 2	Marginal	None	57	0.01%	7	10	1	Fine grained quartz forming matrix with green muscovite crystals. Minor plagioclase.
MH2-S9	273991	6398292	Pegmatite 2	External	None	41	0.01%	9	7	2	Big crystals of feldspar, quartz and green muscovite.
MH2-S10	274018	6398313	Pegmatite 2	External	None	77	0.02%	42	27	7	Quartz veinlets 5-7 cm in a matrix of feldspar. Moderate presence of green muscovite.
MH3-S11	274045	6398393	Pegmatite 3	External	Minor	627	0.13%	18	90	13	Grey and green muscovite sector in the intermediate zone. All books are dipping in different angles. Minor quartz crystals.
MH3-S12	274044	6398398	Pegmatite 3	Intermediate	High	8880	1.91%	98	3	3	Quartz, spodumene crystals (6 cm width), plagioclase and mica from intermediate zone. High abundance of spodumene.
MH3-S13	274048	6398394	Pegmatite 3	Intermediate	Moderate	5880	1.27%	214	6	10	Quartz, spodumene crystals (8 cm width), plagioclase and mica from the intermediate zone.
MH3-S14	274050	6398398	Pegmatite 3	Nucleus	High	7770	1.67%	173	5	2	White crystals of quartz, very solid, with highly weathered pink spodumene crystals and mica.
MH3-S15	274057	6398400	Pegmatite 3	Intermediate	Moderate	6420	1.38%	549	10	4	White crystals of quartz, some feldspar and moderate presence of spodumene. Accessory minerals are apatite and tourmaline.
MH3-S16	274058	6398403	Pegmatite 3	Intermediate	High	8980	1.93%	526	5	2	White crystals of quartz, plagioclase and moderate presence of mica. Green spodumene, apparently not weathered. Some apatite.
MH3-S17	274068	6398410	Pegmatite 3	Marginal	None	282	0.06%	495	25	7	Crystals of quartz and plagioclase forming a hard matrix. High abundance of mica and some apatite.
MH3-S18	274066	6398412	Pegmatite 3	External	None	201	0.04%	534	35	10	Grey and green mica zone.
MH3-S19	274078	6398413	Pegmatite 3	Marginal	None	172	0.04%	1550	31	24	Plagioclase crystals and quartz containing grey muscovite.
MH3-S20	274079	6398419	Pegmatite 3	Marginal	None	267	0.06%	58	43	17	Crystals of quartz and mica

Table 1. Assay and location table of rock chip samples taken in January 2017

For further information please contact:

Chris Gale
Managing Director
Latin Resources Limited
+61 8 6181 9798

Brooke Picken
Pac Partners
Melbourne
+61 3 8633 9866

About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited is a mineral exploration company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the identification and definition of mineral resources in Latin America. The Company has secured over 101,450 hectares of exploration concessions in the lithium pegmatite districts of Catamarca and San Luis Provinces, Argentina.
The company also has a portfolio of projects in Peru and is actively progressing its Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold and Copper Porphyry projects in the Ilo region with its joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals Ltd.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Kerry Griffin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Griffin has sufficient experience which 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'. Mr Griffin is the Exploration and Development Manager of Latin Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, and information presented to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

info@latinresources.com.au

www.latinresources.com.au

LATIN RESOURCES
LIMITED

APPENDIX

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above exploration results at the Maria del Huerto Lithium Mine Project in San Luis Province, Argentina. The project comprises the San Luis mining tenement number 134-Q-1936 which is within the Puerta Colorada exploration tenement number 85-C-2016.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 20 rock chip samples taken from the pit walls and outcrop are the subject of this announcement. • Visual estimates of lithium minerals are contained in Table 1 of the press release • The rock chip sample locations were measured with a hand held GPS and can be considered accurate to within 5m which is considered sufficient for the scope of the sample results.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.
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*	• There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Samples were collected from in and around old mine workings and outcrops and were logged on logging sheets as such.
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 representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples as described above were submitted to laboratory without subsampling. • Samples are logged into the lab tracking system, weigh the sample as received, crush 70% <2mm, split off 1000g approx. then pulverize split to >85% -75 microns (>85% -200#). Aliquots of pulverized samples were subject Multi-Element Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS (ME-MS89L) and Li Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-ES for sample over 2.5% lithium (ME-ICP82b) • Sample sizes were appropriate for grain size of material sampled considering the specific targeted nature of the sampling for spodumene.
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Peroxide Fusion digestion is a specialized and appropriate method for accurately measuring ore grade Lithium content. • No standards, blanks or duplicates were submitted with the samples for analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sample data were recorded on field logging sheets and data entered into a digital MS Access database. • Assay data were incorporated into the database using sample number matching.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Sample locations were measured using hand held GPS. Coordinates of samples were recorded in UTM WGS 84.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control was using handheld GPS and SRTM data. It is considered adequate for this application
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chip samples were collected from specific outcrops of pegmatite and were not collected on a regular spacing. The nature of the sampling was to assess lithium and other element contained in the pegmatites in and around old mine workings and adjacent outcrops. • No sample compositing occurred.
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.*	• Samples were collected within pegmatite dykes. Where possible samples were collected across the strike of the dykes in order to be representative
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-assay sample security was managed by the Company using industry standard chain of custody procedure. Company geologists, directors and consultants and licensed couriers transported the samples from the field to the ALS laboratory for reception.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has been undertaken beyond that of normal internal Company procedures and that of the respective Competent Persons in the compilation of this and supporting, separate reports.

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.*	• The Maria del Huerto Mine project comprises the San Luis mining tenement number 134-Q-1936 within the Puerta Colorada exploration tenement number 85-C-2016: totaling 1,990 hectares. The concessions are located as a block on the map in the body of the announcement (Figure 1). The company is in the process of determining surface land ownership.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 claim applications have been approved
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposit types are pegmatite dykes of intrusive origin resulting in the crystallization and differentiation of a number of mineral species including Spodumene and to a lesser extent other Lithium species. These dkyes are lenticular having up to several hundred metres of strike and several metres width. They appear to have been emplaced along favorable structures within granodiorites in the vicinity (+/- km's) of larger intrusive bodies.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• There are no drilling data reported or to the knowledge of the company pre-existing within the project area and none are referred to in the extensive literature. • The material data regarding the 20 samples reported have been provided on the body of the release and in the tables in Appendix 1.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable, all available information has been provided above.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Not applicable – no weighted average grades or intersections are subject of this announcement.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable – no aggregate intersections are subject of this announcement.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable – no metal equivalents were mentioned in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No intercept lengths or mineralisation widths were reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the body of the announcement to show the location from where the samples were collected.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reporting of the results from 20 samples in this announcement is considered balanced.
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.*	• To the extent possible in such an announcement, the exploration data generated by Latin is meaningfully represented and has been related in an integral fashion. Relationships of the data have been made to past exploration data that is available, ie sample results corroborate the previously published occurrences of spodumene at seven old mines.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 mapping, surface sampling and drilling are planned to estimate resources according to JORC. • A map showing the locations of the principle studied known deposits has been included in the body of the report. Subsequent work by the company will provide more detail of each of these, and also exploration results aimed at locating more lithium bearing pegmatites within the project area.