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LIMITED

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LATIN CLAIMS HISTORICAL LITHIUM PEGMATITE MINING CONCESSIONS, CATAMARCA, ARGENTINA.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 31 May 2016 the Company announced it had made claim applications over 70,000 hectares in seven exploration tenements in the Catamarca Province, prospective for Lithium Pegmatites.
- Following extinction of a series of abandoned claims by the Mining Authority of Catamarca, Latin has now applied for additional exploration tenements over 7,051.6 hectares that were surrounded by the initial exploration tenement applications in two areas, Vilisman and Ancasti, each with past Lithium mining activity and that together host in excess of twenty Lithium bearing pegmatite deposits documented by various authors in publications made over the last 50 years.
- Combined estimates of Spodumene content within 15m of surface of 12 of these deposits subject of the latest claim applications are in excess of 120,000 t (Acosta *et al* 1988, Balmaceda & Kaniefsy 1982 and other non-JORC foreign publications).*

** Cautionary Statement: These data are published historical foreign estimates not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify the data in accordance with the JORC code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that these foreign estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.*

- These Lithium bearing pegmatite deposits have a history of small scale past production, having been intermittently exploited for Lithium minerals, and associated Beryl, Tantalum and feldspars during the 1950's and 1970's.
- Analysis of four samples collected by Latin geologists of exposures of spodumene in old mine workings in three pegmatite deposits within the new claim applications reported grades of 6.6%, 7.1%, 6.3% and 4.9% Li₂O respectively.

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) (“Latin” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that, in line with the Company’s joint venture initiative with Lepidico Limited, (announced 09 May 2016), claim applications for 7,051.6 hectares in two exploration tenements have been lodged at the Catamarca Province mines office.

The two tenements cover the Vilisman and Ancasti Pegmatite Groups referred to in the Company’s announcement of 31 May 2016, and each host a number of well documented Lithium bearing pegmatites near the townships of Ancasti and Vilisman (Figure 2), each located on the eastern slopes of the Ancasti Ranges some 40 km from the Provincial Capital, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca (Figure 1).

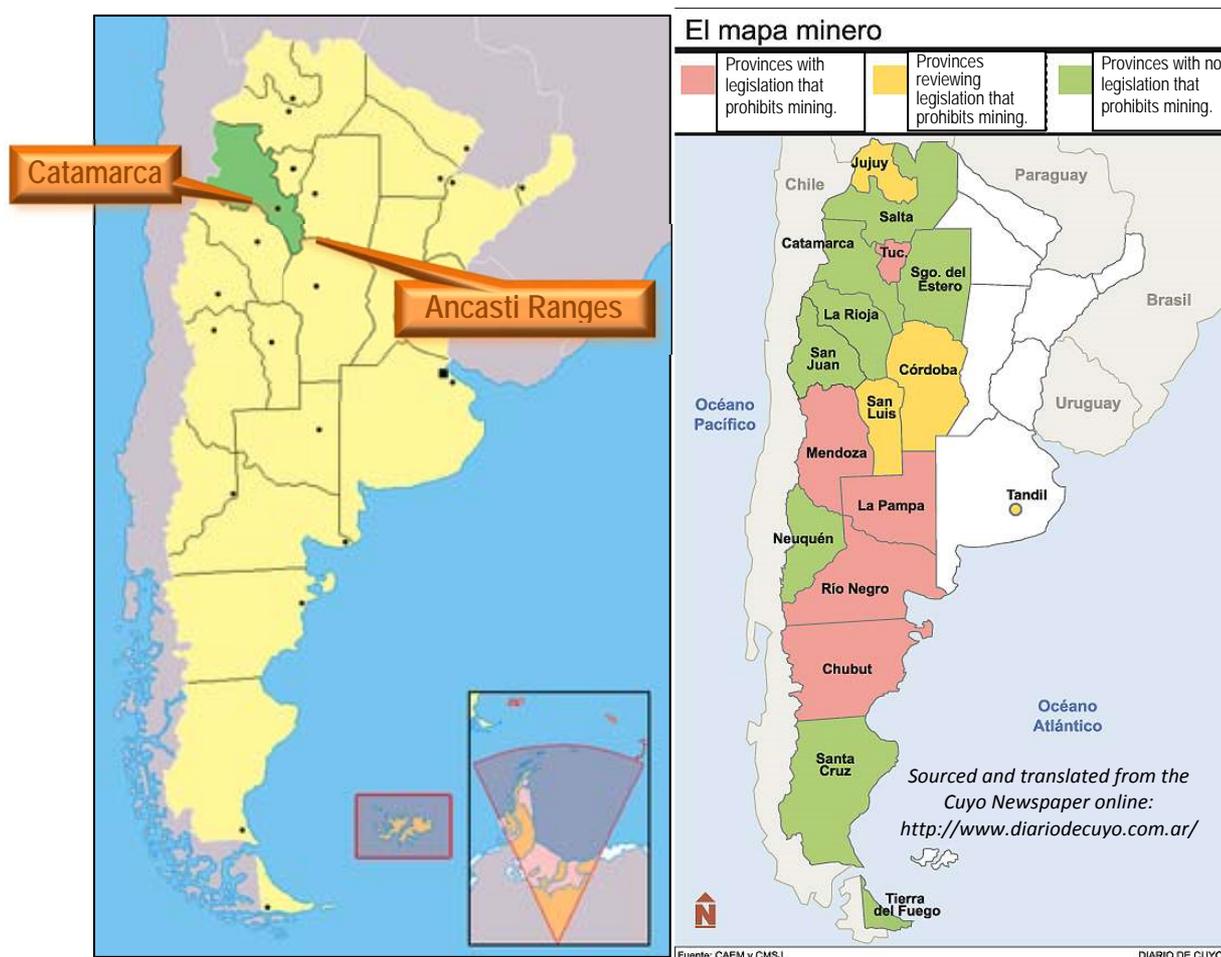


Figure 1: Location of the mining friendly Catamarca Province, its capital, and the Ancasti Ranges in NW Argentina.

These new applications are in addition to seven initial applications totaling 70,000 hectares surrounding the Ancasti and Vilisman Groups subject of the announcement of 31 May 2016. The two new applications were made following extinction of abandoned mining claims by the Catamarca Mining Court.

Pegmatites of the Ancasti Ranges:

Various studies of pegmatites in the Ancasti Ranges have been reviewed: Herrera (1964), Rossi (1965), Fernández Lima et al. (1970), Marconi (1972), Balmaceda (1982), Balmaceda and Kaniefsky (1982), Lottner (1983), Acosta et al. (1988) and Galliski (1992a, 1994a, 1994b).

Acosta *et al* (1988) grouped a series of lithium-bearing pegmatites occurrences in the Ancasti Ranges into two groups, geographically located within several kilometres of each of the Vilisman and Ancasti townships.

The Vilisman group:

- La Culpable
- Reflejos del Mar
- La Herrumbrada
- Loma Pelada
- Campo el Abra
- Juan Carlos
- Joyita
- Pampa El Coco

The Ancasti group:

- Ipizca I
- Ipizca II
- Santa Gertrudis
- Flor Morada

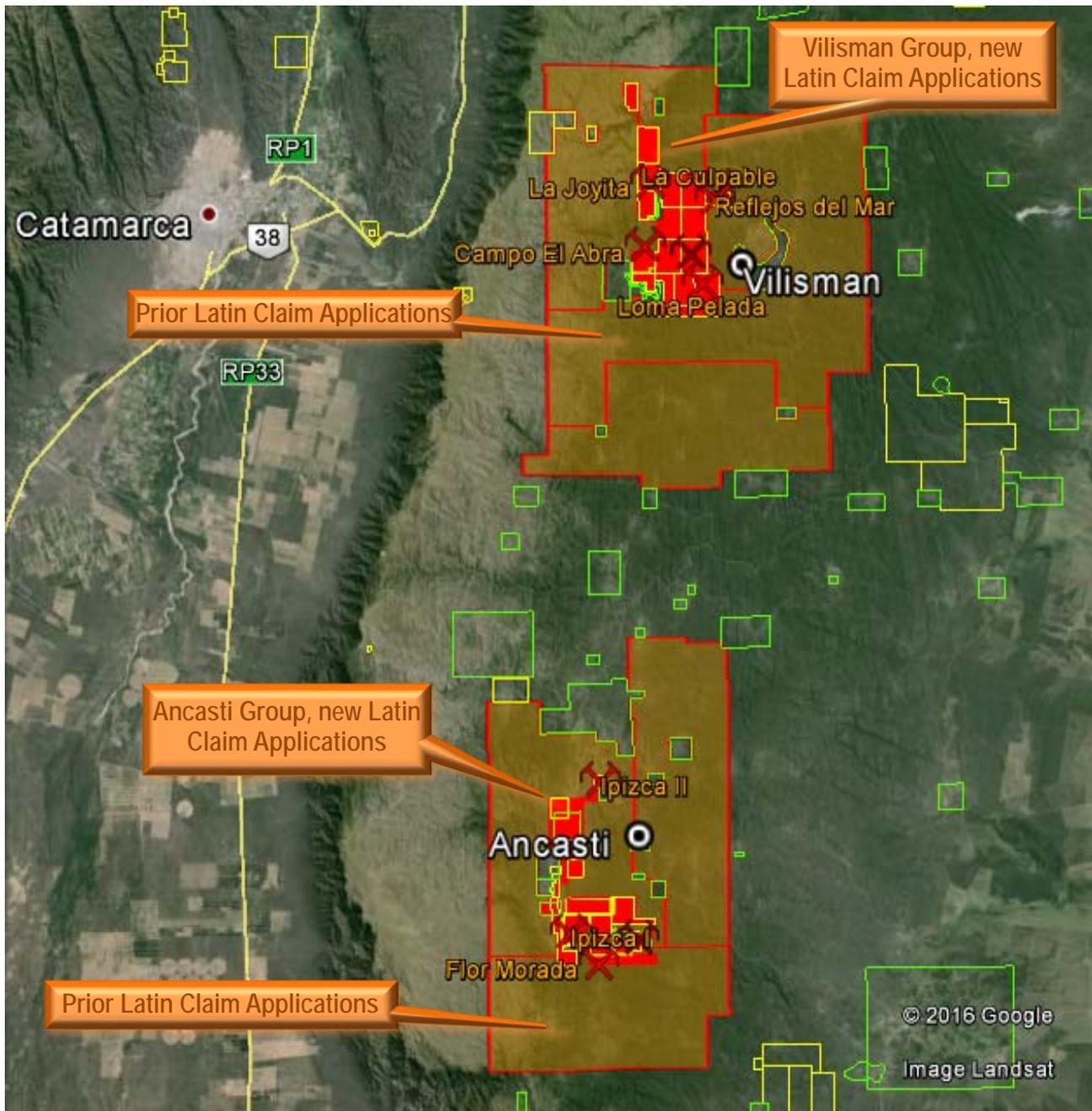


Figure 2: Location of the Vilisman and Ancasti Lithium Pegmatite Groups, (Solid red areas), with old mines marked. Latin's claim applications now cover the orange shaded areas extending outwards from, and also including the known Lithium deposits.

The Vilisman Group hosts at least 8 pegmatite deposits that have evidence of past mining activity. Six of these are individual dykes emplaced along structures in banded mica schists, while two are formed as multiple dykes. Most of the dykes outcrop over at least 100 m of strike length with thicknesses of between 1 m and 5 m (Table 1). Acosta *et al* (1988) mentions 11 other deposits in the Vilisman Group that were visited as part of this work, but cites insufficient data preventing their inclusion in the tabulated list, despite having observed good mineralisation and workings.

Table 1: Dimensions and estimated spodumene content within 15 m of surface in pegmatites from the Vilisman Group (after Acosta et al 1988).

Pegmatite Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth Est. (m)	Spodumene Content (%)	Spodumene Density (ref)	Estimated Spodumene Content (t)
Reflejos del Mar	115	4	15	25	3	5,175
La Herrumbrada	117	1.3	15	12	3	821
	119	2.15	15	23	3	2,648
	41	1.35	15	13	3	324
Loma Pelada	227	5.7	15	18	3	10,481
	137	4.6	15	14	3	3,970
	108	2.4	15	10	3	1,166
	185	4.5	15	14	3	5,245
	78	2.2	15	19	3	1,467
	322	1.7	15	11	3	2,710
	179	1.04	15	9	3	754
	159	2	15	11	3	1,574
	124	1.05	15	8	3	469
	152	2	15	9	3	1,237
	53	0.7	15	10	3	167
	370	1.35	15	8	3	1,798
	225	2.4	15	9	3	1,923
Campo El Abra	240	4	15	24	3	10,368
La Culpable	103	4.25	15	25	3	5,088
Juan Carlos	200	2	15	25	3	4,500
Joyita	180	0.8	15	15	3	972
Pampa El Coco	90	0.85	15	20	3	689
TOTAL	3,524m					63,546t

Cautionary Statement: These data are published historical foreign estimates not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify the data in accordance with the JORC code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that these foreign estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

The Company clearly now has access to a number of mineralised positions, and intends to undertake mapping and sampling of these, employing trenching and drilling techniques with appropriate chemical analysis, and according to the JORC code, prepare mineral resource estimates should the data produced allow such estimates to be prepared. This will occur as permits and funding allows, but it is considered a reasonable to expect significant advance towards these objectives during the remainder of 2016.

Managing Director Chris Gale commented, "These claims now cement the Company's position in this important and known Lithium district and we are still broadening the search for Lithium in other

documented pegmatite fields such as Salta and San Luis.”

He went on to say, “In Catamarca, we can now focus on the next stage of carrying out mapping, trenching and drilling with the aim of proving up a lithium resource.”

Data from Acosta *et al* (1988) and Balmaceda & Kaniefsky (1982) were compiled to prepare a table for the pegmatites of the Ancasti Group (Table 2) comparable to that presented for the Vilisman Group after Acosta *et al* (1988) (Table 1). These are individual dykes emplaced along structures in banded mica schists with well differentiated zoning. There are apparently fewer identified Lithium pegmatite deposits in the Ancasti group but these are relatively larger in terms of strike length and width relative to those of the Vilisman Group.

Table 2: Dimensions and estimated spodumene content within 15 m of surface in pegmatites from the Ancasti Group (after data from Acosta *et al*, 1988 and Balmaceda & Kaniefsky, 1982).

Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth Est. (m)	Spodumene Content (%)	Spodumene Density	Estimated Spodumene Content (t)
Ipizca I	700	3	15	30	3	28,350
Ipizca II	160	5	15	25	3	9,000
Santa Gertrudis	220	7	15	22	3	15,246
Flor Morada	255	7.5	15	15	3	12,909
TOTAL	1,335					65,505

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The Chisel is 20cm long and sits in the characteristic cleavage print left by an excavated spodumene crystal.

Spodumene crystals 0.8m long exposed in an old mine “La Culpable” in the Vilisman Group.

Analytical Results from Latin Sampling

Latin geologists collected 4 samples from spodumene exposures in the intermediate zone of pegmatites exposed in old workings on a visit to the area in May 2016 (Table 3).

Table 3 – Analytical Results of Spodumene samples collected by Latin Geologists from old Mine Workings.

Sample Number	UTM WGS84 N(m)	UTM WGS84 E(m)	Old Working	Li ₂ O (%)
21101	6850161	0260397	La Culpable	6.6
21102	6849190	0259948	Reflejos del Mar	7.1
21103	6849186	0259949	Reflejos del Mar	6.3
21104	6804062	0255986	Santa Gertrudis	4.9

Results confirm Lithium content typical of Spodumene exposed to minor weathering due to surface exposure to the elements.

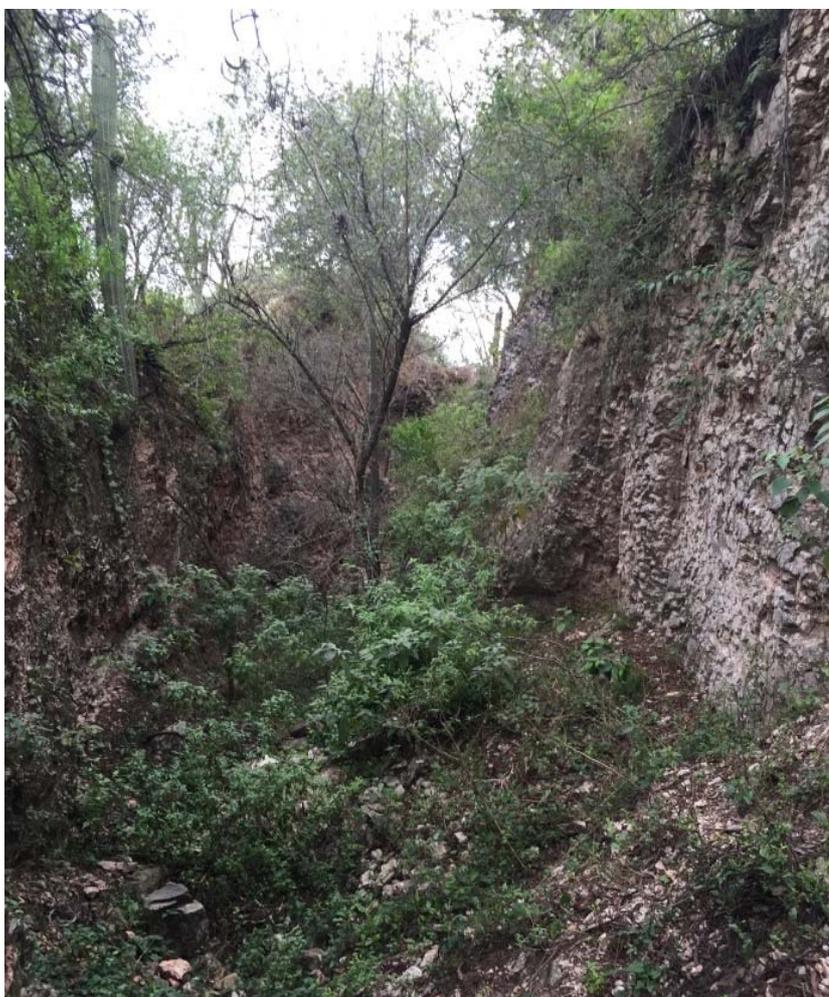
Historical Foreign Estimates of Mineralisation

The historical foreign estimates of mineralisation in Tables 1 & 2 are modified from data published in Acosta et al (1988) and Balmaceda & Kaniefsk (1982), both Spanish language publications translated as follows:

Acosta *et al* (1988): “Goeconomic Study of Pegmatites” and was undertaken by the Provincial Government of Catamarca as part of an agreement between the Department of Mines and the [Argentine] Federal Council of Investment.

Balmaceda & Kaniefsky (1982): “Characterisation of two Spodumene Pegmatites located in Catamarca and San Luis, Argentina” published in the Acts of the Fifth Latin American Geology Congress in Argentina in 1982.

These authors undertook field work including descriptions and mapping of the geology, mineralogy and measurements of size of the Lithium bearing pegmatite dykes and their internal structure where these were encountered within the Vilisman and Ancasti Groups, within the tenement areas that have now been applied for by the Company. The works also included details of trenching and modal estimates of spodumene (lithium silicate) content within the different mineralised zones of each pegmatite. This method of estimation of spodumene mineral content is considered



Santa Gertrudis Mine Workings (Ancasti Group)

These authors undertook field work including descriptions and mapping of the geology, mineralogy and measurements of size of the Lithium bearing pegmatite dykes and their internal structure where these were encountered within the Vilisman and Ancasti Groups, within the tenement areas that have now been applied for by the Company. The works also included details of trenching and modal estimates of spodumene (lithium silicate) content within the different mineralised zones of each pegmatite. This method of estimation of spodumene mineral content is considered

appropriate considering the large size (up to 1 m) of the spodumene crystals and subsequent difficulty in obtaining representative samples to estimate grade through chemical analysis.

The historical foreign estimates as presented do not use categories of mineralisation and are considered by the Company to be only indicative of the mineralisation style and estimated according to the terms presented: considering strike length and thickness of the respective pegmatite bodies, qualified by a modal estimate of spodumene content to a relatively conservative depth extent. Tonnages are arrived at by calculating a volume of spodumene within the overall pegmatite body by simple mathematics and then applying a nominal and theoretical density to the volume of Spodumene estimated.

Cautionary Statement: The estimates of mineralisation in this report are regarded as historical foreign estimates and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. The Competent Person for this market release has not done sufficient work to classify the historical foreign estimates as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code; and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical foreign estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code. The Competent Person for this market release has visited four of the occurrences included in the historical foreign estimates (La Culpable, Reflejos del Mar, Santa Gertrudis and Ipizca II), and was able to verify evidence of spodumene at these pegmatite occurrences in the form and approximate modal content as described by the source authors.

The Company clearly has access to a number of mineralised positions, and intends to undertake mapping and sampling of these, employing trenching and drilling techniques with appropriate chemical analysis, and according to the JORC code, prepare mineral resource estimates should the data produced allow such estimates to be prepared. This will occur as permits and funding allows, but it is considered a reasonable to expect significant advance towards these objectives during the remainder of 2016.

Managing Director Chris Gale commented, "These claims now cement the Company's position in this important Lithium district and we are still broadening the search for Lithium in other documented pegmatite fields such as Salta and San Luis."

He went on to say, "In Catamarca, we can now focus on the next stage of carrying out mapping, trenching and drilling with the aim of proving up a lithium resource."

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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 a portfolio of projects in Peru and is actively progressing its Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold and Copper Porphyry projects in the Ilo region. The Company is also identifying and securing Lithium projects in Argentina and Peru.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to geological data, exploration results and historical foreign estimates of mineralisation is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bristow, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of Latin Resources Limited's Peruvian subsidiary. The historical foreign estimates of mineralisation are an accurate representation of available data and studies. Mr Bristow has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Bristow consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above exploration results at the Ancasti Ranges Lithium Project, comprising the Catamarca exploration concession applications: No. 36/16, No. 37/16, No.38/16, No.39/16, No.40/16, No.41/16, No.42/16, No.56/16 and No.57/16 totalling 77,051 hectares.

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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 4 rock chip samples are the subject of this announcement. • Rock chip samples were collected from exposures of Spodumene crystals within the intermediate zone of three different pegmatite dykes exposed in old mine workings. Individual crystals ranged from approximately 5-20cm in length with approximate diameter of 2-10 cm. 1-2 kg was collected for each sample. Spodumene crystals were specifically targeted for the samples and as such the analytical results are representative of a number of individual crystals of Spodumene, and are not representative of the pegmatite dyke as a whole. • The rock chip sample locations were measured by hand held GPS using a 1 minute average.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were of spodumene crystals exposed in old mine workings and were logged on sample tickets as such.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples of soil and rock chips as described above were submitted to laboratory without subsampling. • Rock chips samples were dried, jaw crushed and riffle split to obtain 250g of sample which were pulverized to 95% passing 75um. Aliquots of pulverized samples were subject to a four acid digest and analysis by ICP-MS for Lithium and 50 other elements. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four acid digest is considered near total and the analytical technique for Lithium (ALS Li-OG63) is a specialized and appropriate method for high grade Lithium ores. • No standards, blanks or duplicates were submitted with the samples for analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample data were recorded on field sheets and data entered into a digital data base according to industry standard practice. • Assay data were incorporated into the database using sample number matching.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations were measured using hand held GPS with 1 minute data averaging. Coordinates of samples were recorded in UTM WGS 84 and stored in digital database. • Topographic control was using handheld GPS, but is not relevant for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	nature of the sampling undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected from specific outcrops of spodumene and were not collected on a regular spacing. The nature of the sampling was to confirm Lithium content of spodumene encountered in old mine workings only. A number of individual crystals were sampled and composited in each of the four samples reported. Results are indicative and confirm expected Lithium content of Spodumene encountered in the workings.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected targeting spodumene crystals within pegmatite dykes. The orientation of the sampling beyond this scope is not relevant.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-assay sample security was managed by the Company using industry standard chain of custody procedure. Company Geologists transported the samples from the store to the ALS laboratory for reception.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ancasti Ranges Lithium project comprises the Catamarca exploration concession applications: No. 36/16, No. 37/16, No.38/16, No.39/16, No.40/16, No.41/16, No.42/16, No.56/16 and No.57/16 totalling 77,051 hectares. The concessions are located as a block on the map in the body of the announcement (Figure 2). While the concessions are yet to be granted, the Company's knows of no cause for granting not to occur according to regular procedure, and with the applications presented, the areas requested are exclusive to the Company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>The company is in the process of determining surface land ownership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claim applications have been lodged with the approval and registration process expected to take 6-8 weeks.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of Exploration as defined by a systematic search process within the concession application areas by other parties is very limited. Specific detailed study, including mineralogical, geological and pseudo economic estimates of mineral content within discrete pegmatite bodies has been undertaken by numerous scientific studies within the list of publications referenced. The work is considered to be of good quality considering the age of the work and technology available to the authors at the time of publication.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mica schists in the vicinity (+/- km's) of larger intrusive bodies.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 four samples reported have been provided on the body of the release and in the tables in Appendix 1. Not applicable, all available information has been provided above.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no weighted average grades or intersections are subject of this announcement. Not applicable – no aggregate intersections are subject of this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>announcement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – no metal equivalents were mentioned in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No intercept lengths or mineralisation widths were reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in the body of the announcement to show the location of the old mine workings from where the samples were collected.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting of the results from four samples in this announcement is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 three old mines.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further mapping and surface sampling are planned to corroborate and update the published historical foreign estimates mentioned in this report. Drilling is also planned to allow for testing of targets. A map showing the locations of the principle published historical estimates 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.