20 January 2026

Drilling Delivers Wide, High-Grade Gold at Laverton Gold Project

Highlights

- **Drill results from Red Dog and Tin Dog Prospects within the Laverton Gold Project confirm wide high-grade gold mineralisation across multiple lodes.**
- **RED DOG - Extensions to flat-lying high-grade mineralisation, include:**
    - **11m @ 4.6g/t Au from 10m** (25TDRC005)
    - **6m @ 4.2g/t Au from 24m** (25TDRC004)
    - **6m @ 3.2g/t Au from 22m** (25TDRC003)
    - **5m @ 2.3g/t Au from 22m** (LVRC012)
- **TIN DOG – High-grade drill intersections identified a new discovery within NW-SE striking shear zones, validated known syenite hosted mineralisation and include:**
    - **2m @ 12.5g/t Au from 83m** (LVRC021)
    - **4m @ 3.9g/t Au from 54m** *including* **2m @ 7.5g/t Au** (LVRC024)
    - **11m @ 2.3g/t Au from 83m** *including* **8m @ 3.0g/t Au from 83m** (LVRC001)
    - **5m @ 1.9g/t Au from 24m** *including* **2m @ 3.1g/t Au from 27m** (LVRC004)
    - **19m @ 1.1g/t Au from 117m** *including* **4m @ 2.5g/t Au from 119m** (LVRC022)
- **Red Dog and Tin Dog are situated on granted mining leases within a tier-1 gold district with extensive infrastructure including existing haul road network and five[1] gold mills within 100km.**
- **Potential for rapid Mineral Resource growth in line with reported Exploration Targets[2] with follow-up drilling scheduled for February 2026.**
- **Latitude 66 remains well funded with $5m[3] in cash and shares.**

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce high-grade and wide gold intersections from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed in December 2025 on the Laverton Gold Project, located approximately 80km south of Laverton, Western Australia. The Company also announces results from an EIS-funded drilling program completed by the project vendor earlier in 2025.

The drilling program was designed to confirm previously defined syenite-hosted gold mineralisation at the Tin Dog Prospect, while also testing a structural geological model that identified NW–SE striking shear zones as the primary fluid pathways controlling gold mineralisation. Drill results validate this interpretation and highlight previously underexplored structural corridors with strong discovery potential.

[1] Includes Brightstar’s (ASX: BTR) Laverton processing plant, targeted for construction commencement in Q1 2026 (BTR ASX announcement dated 22 September 2025)
[2] ASX Announcement 1 December 2025 – Maiden drilling underway at Laverton Gold Project targeting Resource growth
[3] CNB share price $0.54/share and cash as at 15/01/2026

Additional drilling targeted extensions to the Red Dog Mineral Resource, which currently comprises an Indicated (89%) and Inferred (11%) Mineral Resource Estimate of **231kt @ 1.82g/t Au for 13,500oz of Au**[4], with results supporting both continuity of mineralisation and potential for resource growth.

The Laverton Gold Project is strategically located within a highly endowed gold district, benefiting from established infrastructure, excellent access, and multiple processing facilities within trucking distance, providing clear pathways for rapid development, value creation and potential realisation.

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

"We are excited by the early drilling success at the recently optioned Laverton Gold Project, with these results representing a highly encouraging step forward for Latitude 66.

"At Red Dog, we are seeing strong confirmation of wide, flat-lying high-grade gold mineralisation beyond the existing Mineral Resource, reinforcing our confidence in the continuity and growth potential of the deposit.

"At Tin Dog, the results not only validate historical syenite-hosted mineralisation but also confirm our newly developed structural model, with new high-grade gold discoveries along previously underexplored corridors.

"Importantly, these results demonstrate the clear potential for rapid Mineral Resource growth in line with the reported Exploration Target across both prospects, supported by their location on granted mining leases in a tier-1 gold district with exceptional infrastructure.

"With a strong balance sheet and follow-up drilling scheduled for February 2026, Latitude 66 is well positioned to capitalise on our initial exploration success in the record high gold price environment to unlock further value at the Laverton Gold Project."

Drill Results

In December 2025, Latitude completed a 31-hole RC drilling program for 2,653m at the Red Dog and Tin Dog Prospects under the Option Agreement with Scott Walter Wilson (project vendor)[4]. All assay results from the program have now been received. In addition, the Company has also received results from a drilling program completed by the vendor earlier in 2025. This program included the completion of 7 RC holes for 286m and was partially funded through the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

Results confirm strong continuity of gold mineralisation across the Red Dog-Tin Dog system, with shallow, flat-lying mineralisation continuing to return elevated and consistent gold grades. This near-surface mineralisation remains a key component of the system while also providing a vector toward higher-grade zones at depth.

Importantly, drilling has identified new discovery potential associated with a previously under-recognised NW–SE-trending shear corridor linked to the Laverton Tectonic Zone and between the Stewart and Mount Hornet Faults (Figure 1). This series of structures are interpreted as being the primary control on syenite emplacement and gold mineralising fluid flow. Historical exploration focused on the southern NE-SW trending margin of the intrusion, leaving the main intrusive-parallel structural trend largely untested.

Recognition of this structural control materially expands the prospective footprint of the Project, opening up multiple untested targets along strike and at depth within a setting analogous to major gold systems elsewhere in the Laverton district.

[4] ASX Announcement 27 November 2025 - Binding Option and JV Agreements over Laverton Gold Project

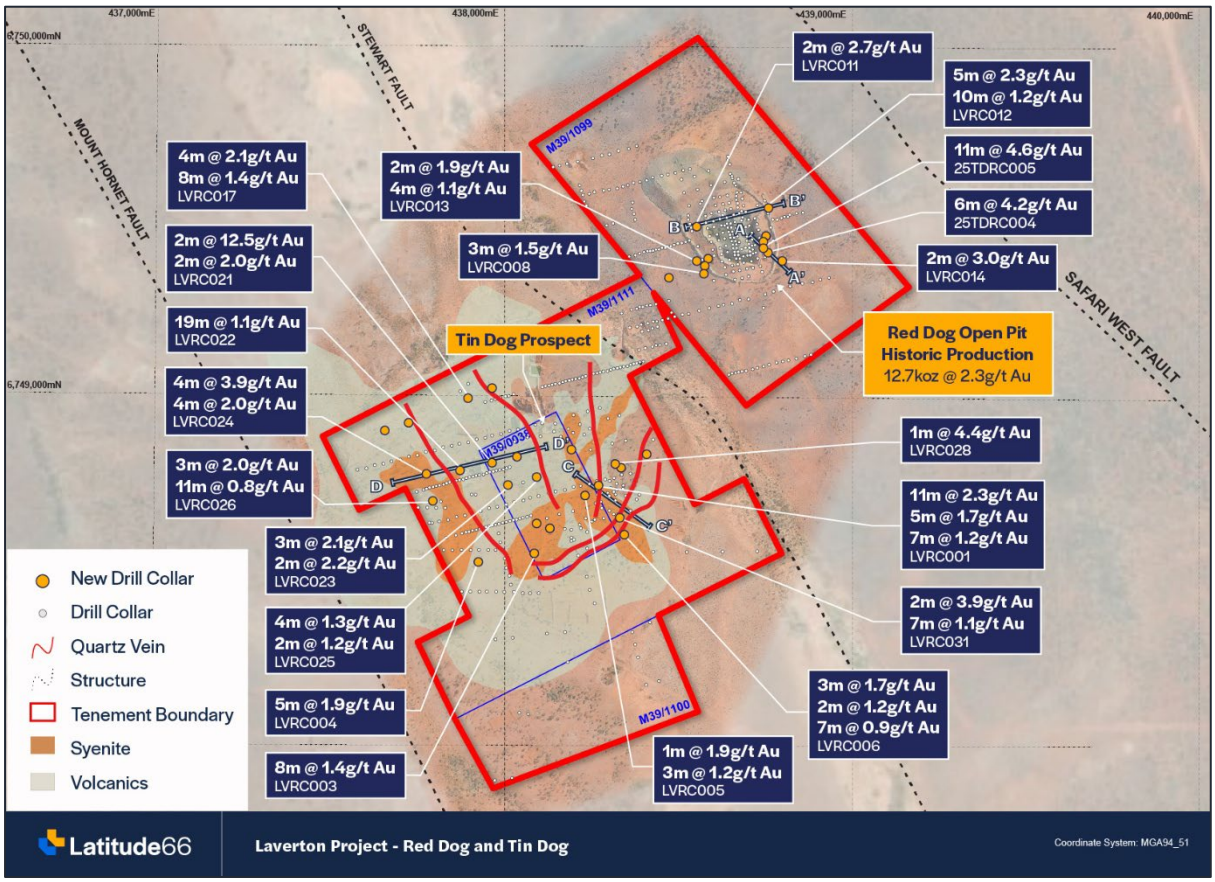

Figure 1: Plan view of the Red Dog and Tin Dog Prospects with significant intersections

Red Dog

Drill testing of the existing margins and extensions to the defined JORC Mineral Estimate[4] was completed with multiple shallow high-grade results returned, including:

- **11m @ 4.6g/t Au** from 10m (25TDRC005)
- **6m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 24m (25TDRC004)
- **6m @ 3.2g/t Au** from 22m (25TDRC003)
- **5m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 22m (LVRC012)
- **8m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 16m (25TDRC002)
- **10m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 13m (25TDRC001)
- **9m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 20m (25TDRC006)
- **2m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 61m (LVRC014)
- **2m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 32m (LVRC011)
- **2m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 37m (LVRC013)
- **3m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 36m (LVRC008)
- **4m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 24m (25TDRC007)
- **3m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 14m (LVRC011)
- **4m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 23m (LVRC013)

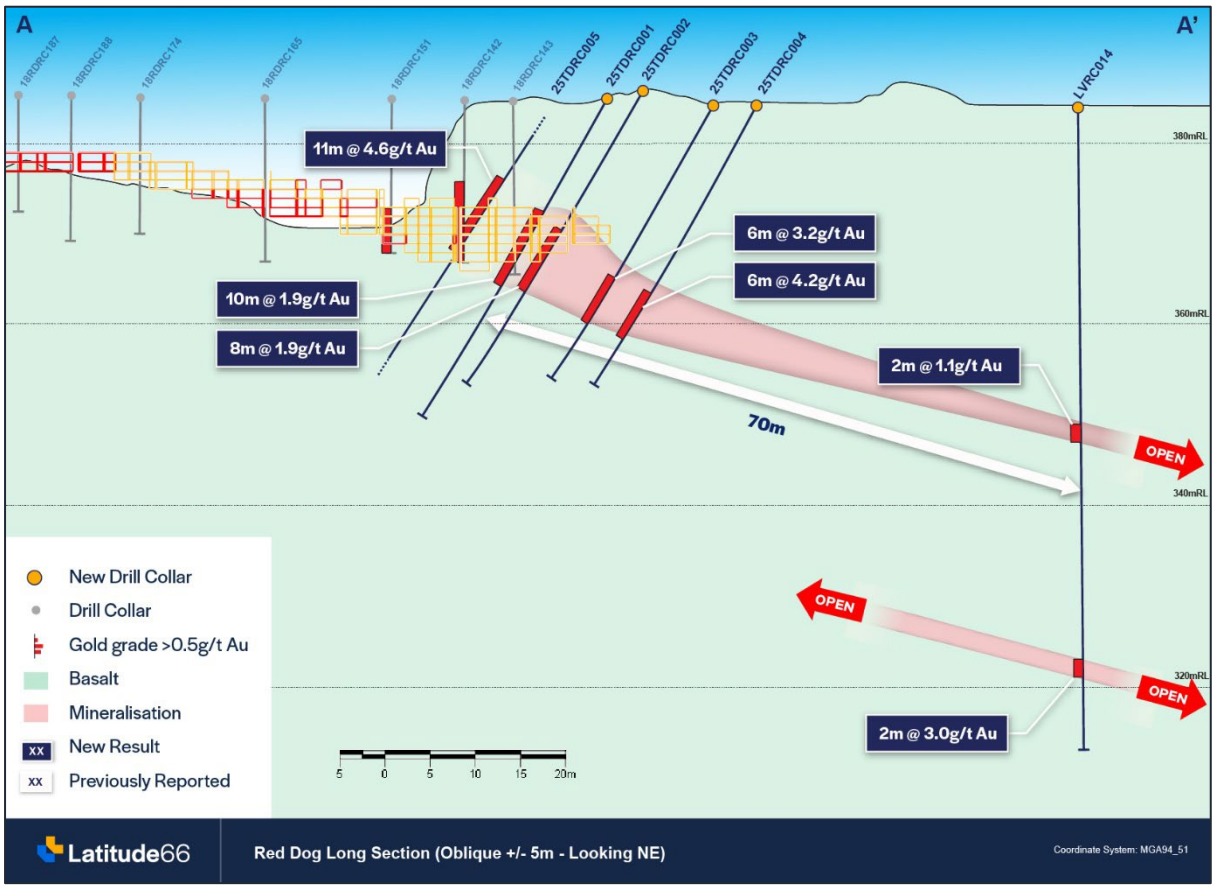

Figure 2: Long Section A-A' (location on Figure 1) through the Red Dog open pit showing the flat orientation of the mineralisation and the potential to extend the Resource to the north and south.

Results have materially extended the mineralised footprint, with mineralisation now defined over an additional approximately 70m across multiple areas (Figure 2), highlighting the scale potential of the system beyond the current Mineral Resource envelope.

These results will directly inform future targeting of drill holes aimed at expanding the known mineralisation and converting into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate. More importantly, these latest results point towards further mineralisation potential down dip from reported intersections, materially impacting the ounce potential and supporting the previously announced Exploration Target of **6.5 – 11Mt @ 1.0-1.3g/t Au for 200 – 450,000oz Au**[2] to a depth of 200m**.**

In parallel, the system continues to demonstrate vertical continuity, with two deeper RC holes (LVRC011 and LVRC012) completed on a parallel flat-lying lode (Figure 3) designed to test down-plunge growth. These holes successfully followed up prior high-grade drilling intersections of **7m @ 4.7g/t Au** and **6m @ 2.3g/t Au**[4] (DDRC012), returning new mineralised intersections including **10m @ 1.2g/t Au** in LVRC012. The results confirm the presence of stacked lodes and reinforce the potential to grow the Resource both laterally and at depth.

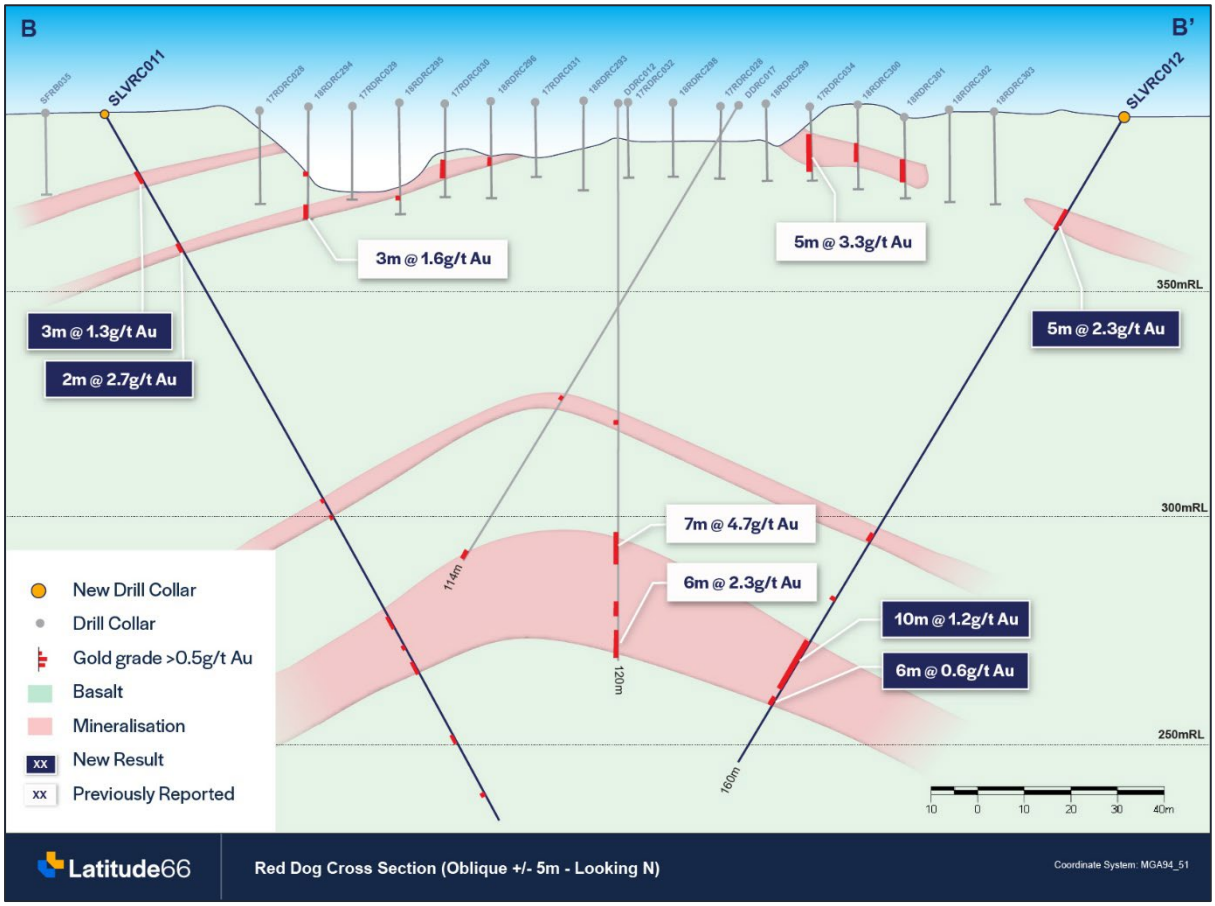

Figure 3: Cross Section B-B' (location on Figure 1) through the northern part of the Red Dog open pit.

Tin Dog

A total of 23 RC holes for 1,780m were completed across the Tin Dog Prospect, with the program designed to both validate historic drilling and test for resource growth potential across the broader mineralised system. The program was highly successful, with 19 of the 23 holes intersecting mineralised intervals above 0.4g/t Au, reinforcing the robustness and continuity of gold mineralisation at Tin Dog. Significant intersection include:

- **2m @ 12.5g/t Au** from 83m (LVRC021)
- **4m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 54m (LVRC024)
- **1m @ 4.4g/t Au** from 38m (LVRC028)
- **2m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 94m (LVRC031)
- **11m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 83m (LVRC001)
- **2m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 6m (LVRC023)
- **4m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 16m (LVRC017)
- **3m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 54m (LVRC023)
- **4m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 11m (LVRC024)
- **3m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 3m (LVRC026)
- **5m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 24m (LVRC004)
- **7m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 40m (LVRC001)
- **8m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 8m (LVRC003)
- **8m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 32m (LVRC017)
- **5m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 2m (LVRC001)
- **19m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 17m (LVRC022)

Drilling targeted two principal mineralisation orientations, a NE–SW trending syenite contact that has been the historical focus of exploration, and a relatively untested NW–SE structural trend associated with the regionally significant Laverton Tectonic Zone.

Both orientations are characterised by surface quartz veining, however previous exploration was largely concentrated on the NE–SW trend, where historic drilling intersected broad, consistent mineralisation including **21m @ 2.5g/t Au** (TDRC111), **23m @ 1.9g/t Au** (19RDRC023) and **10m @ 2.7g/t Au** (TDRC082)[2]. The current program successfully confirmed extensions to mineralisation along this trend.

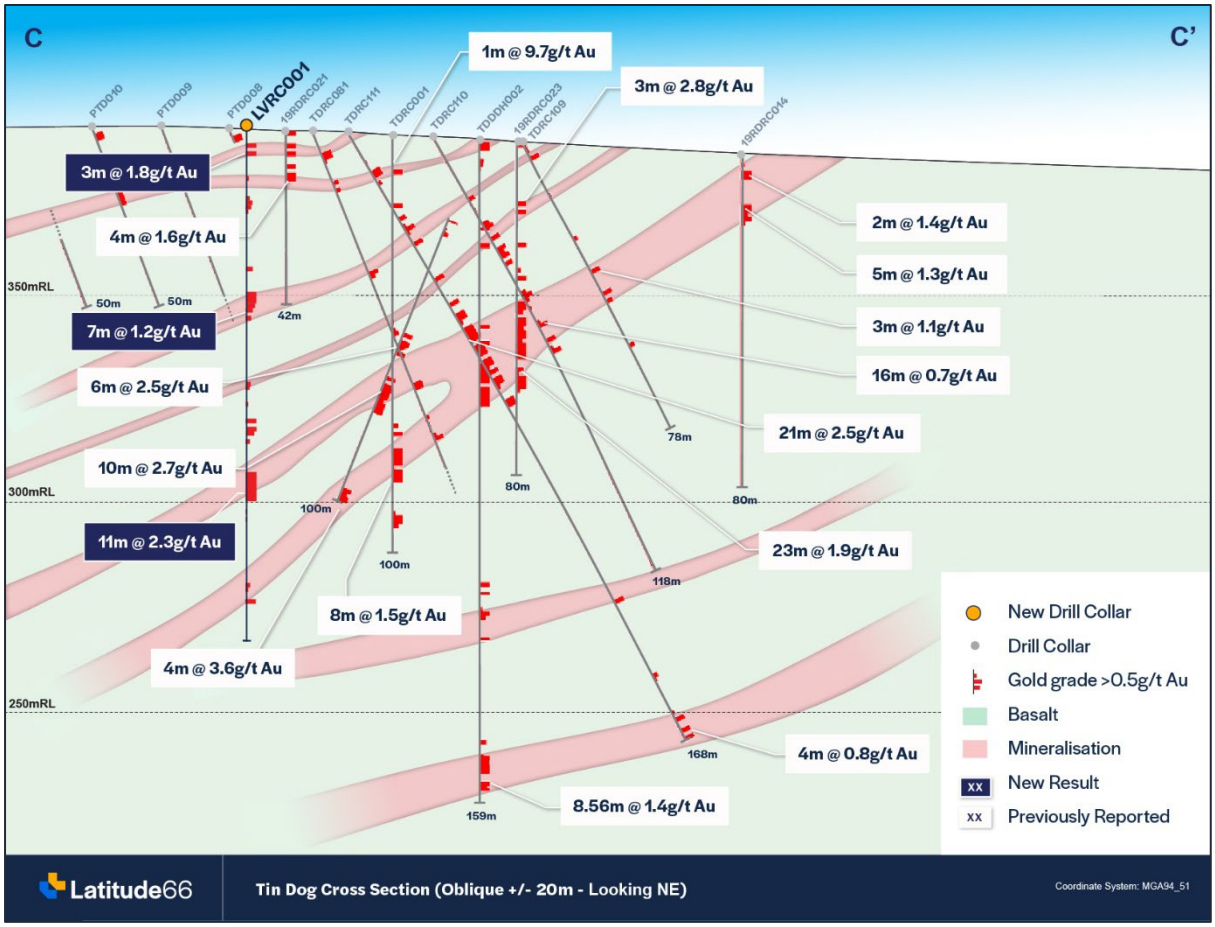

Figure 4: Cross Section C-C' (location on Figure 1) looking north-east through the Tin Dog Prospect[5]

Importantly, drilling has now confirmed that the NW–SE oriented structures are also strongly mineralised. These structures are interpreted as shear zones that transect both the syenite and surrounding volcanic units and are spatially coincident with surface quartz veining and zones of increased alteration intensity. Gold mineralisation associated with these shears appears to be structurally controlled, with higher grades locally developed at syenite contacts and within zones of increased fracturing and veining intensity.

High-grade intersections such as **2m @ 12.5g/t Au** (LVRC021) and **4m @ 3.9g/t Au** (LVRC024) occur at or proximal to syenite contacts within the NW–SE shear framework, while broader, lower-grade mineralisation including **19m @ 1.1g/t Au** (LVRC022) appears to be hosted within the syenite body itself and remain open down dip. The recognition of this mineralised NW–SE structural orientation is significant, as multiple parallel structures of similar orientation are evident at surface, to both the east and west of current drilling, all of which remain largely untested.

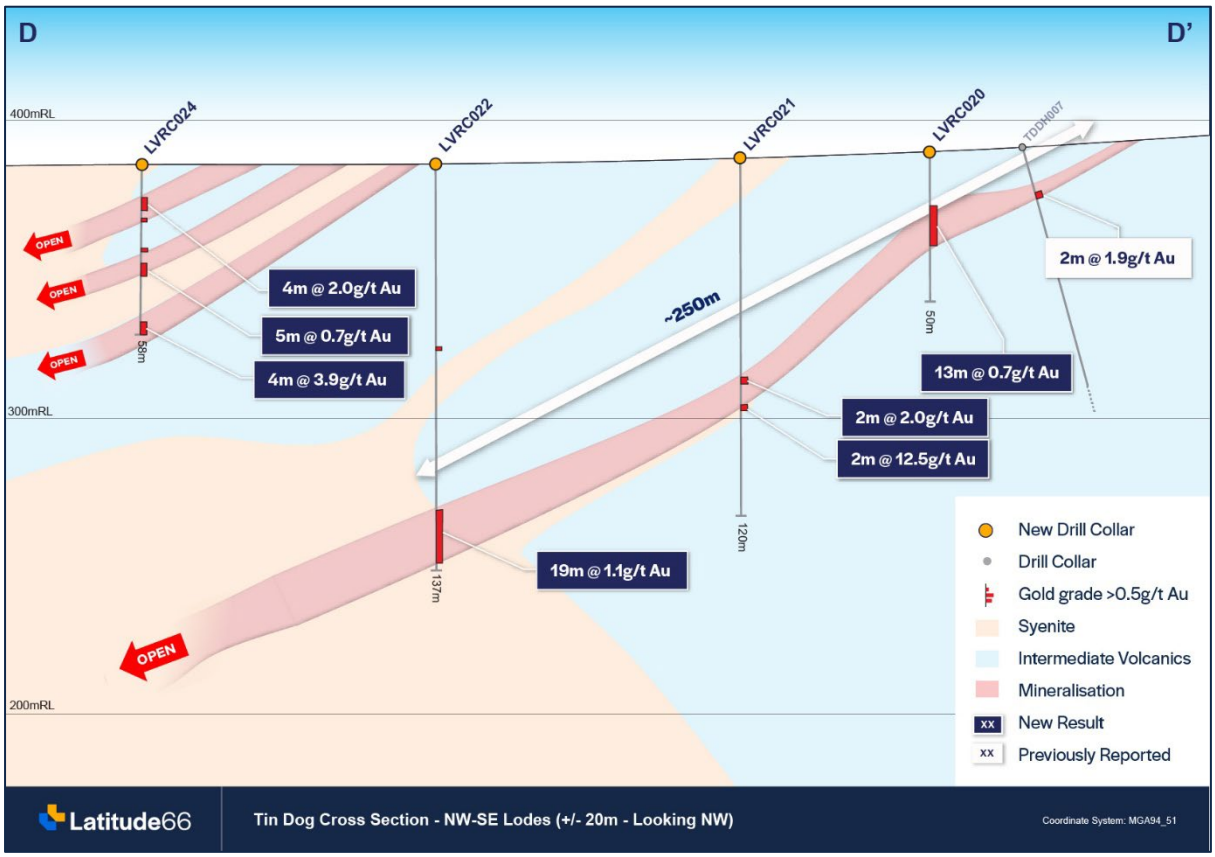

Figure 5: Cross Section D-D' (location on Figure 1) showing NW oriented mineralised lode

The confirmation of mineralisation along both NE–SW and NW–SE orientations support a multi-phase mineralising system, with syenite emplacement providing a favourable rheological and chemical trap for gold-bearing fluids migrating along regional shear structures. This structural architecture provides clear vectors for follow-up drilling and highlights the potential to expand the existing Mineral Resource through targeted step-out and down-dip drilling along these newly recognised trends.

Forward Work Program

Latitude 66 is well funded and intends to rapidly advance the Laverton Gold Project towards Mineral Resource definition and development with the immediate commencement of the following work programs:

- Follow-up drilling campaign to begin in February, primarily to extend defined mineralisation and expand on resource potential.
- Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysics at Red Dog and re-processing of previous surveys at Tin Dog.
- Progress permitting across the Red Dog and Tin Dog prospects to enable near term development options for the Laverton Gold Project.

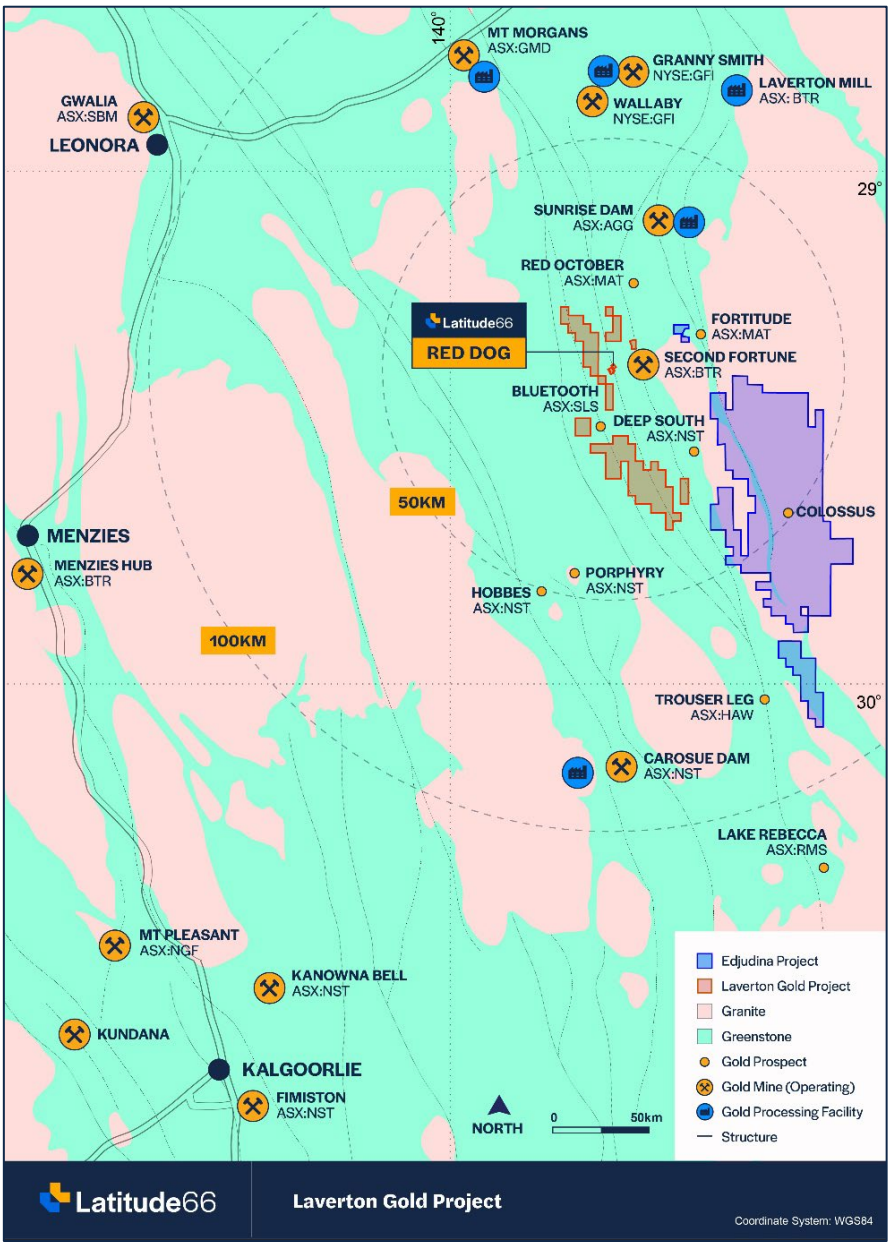

Figure 6: Regional map showing location of the Laverton Gold Project tenement package being acquired and LAT's nearby existing Edjudina Project, regional deposits/mines and processing infrastructure

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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.

The information that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate is based on information compiled by Ms Susan Havlin MAusIMM, a full-time employees of Optiro Pty Ltd. Both Competent Persons have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code, and both have consented to the inclusion of their respective information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
25TDRC001	438751	6749419	384.1	-60.6	324	40	RC
25TDRC002	438753	6749416	384.1	-59.9	324	36	RC
25TDRC003	438761	6749412	384.1	-60.4	324	36	RC
25TDRC004	438764	6749408	384.1	-60.5	324	36	RC
25TDRC005	438751	6749428	384.1	-55	280	36	RC
25TDRC006	438760	6749454	384.1	-89.1	325.4	60	RC
25TDRC007	438755	6749438	384.1	-59.6	210	42	RC
LVRC001	438280	6748752	390.1	-90	0	125	RC
LVRC002	438095	6748638	386.3	-90	0	40	RC
LVRC003	438094	6748554	384.0	-90	0	40	RC
LVRC004	437936	6748533	389.0	-90	0	35	RC
LVRC005	438223	6748713	390.0	-60	120	160	RC
LVRC006	438353	6748608	383.1	-90	0	90	RC
LVRC007	438136	6748628	387.0	-90	0	89	RC
LVRC008	438579	6749357	383.9	-90	0	77	RC
LVRC009	438577	6749376	384.0	-90	0	60	RC
LVRC010	438586	6749404	383.0	-90	0	5	RC
LVRC011	438553	6749494	385.9	-60	80	181	RC
LVRC012	438765	6749546	384.0	-60	260	160	RC
LVRC013	438563	6749393	384.0	-60	260	53	RC
LVRC014	438792	6749386	384.0	-60	260	71	RC
LVRC015	438475	6749343	380.0	-90	0	150	RC
LVRC016	437727	6748928	384.1	-90	0	20	RC
LVRC017	437905	6748997	385.1	-90	0	60	RC
LVRC018	437972	6749030	385.5	-90	0	35	RC
LVRC019	437657	6748909	383.8	-90	0	60	RC
LVRC020	438039	6748831	389.9	-90	0	50	RC
LVRC021	437977	6748815	387.3	-90	0	120	RC
LVRC022	437875	6748798	385.6	-90	0	137	RC
LVRC023	438017	6748752	388.1	-90	0	140	RC
LVRC024	437777	6748780	386.0	-90	0	58	RC
LVRC025	438103	6748770	390.6	-90	0	70	RC
LVRC026	437796	6748707	383.5	-90	0	55	RC
LVRC027	438416	6748843	383.5	-90	0	40	RC
LVRC028	438330	6748818	387.6	-90	0	50	RC
LVRC029	438355	6748819	386.3	-60	120	30	RC
LVRC030	438201	6748843	392.3	-90	0	170	RC
LVRC031	438335	6748657	385.0	-60	120	106	RC
25TDRC001	438751	6749419	384.1	-60.6	324	40	RC
25TDRC002	438753	6749416	384.1	-59.9	324	36	RC
25TDRC003	438761	6749412	384.1	-60.4	324	36	RC
25TDRC004	438764	6749408	384.1	-60.5	324	36	RC
25TDRC005	438751	6749428	384.1	-55	280	36	RC

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Type
25TDRC006	438760	6749454	384.1	-89.1	325.4	60	RC
25TDRC007	438755	6749438	384.1	-59.6	210	42	RC

Appendix B – Significant Drill Result Details (>0.4g/t Au 2m max. internal dilution

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)		Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
25TDRC001	13	23	10	1.91		LVRC012	119	120	1	1.27
25TDRC002	13	14	1	0.83		LVRC012	130	140	10	1.15
25TDRC002	16	24	8	1.93		LVRC012	141	147	6	0.58
25TDRC003	22	28	6	3.18		LVRC013	23	27	4	1.06
25TDRC004	24	30	6	4.15		LVRC013	37	39	2	1.87
25TDRC005	10	21	11	4.59		LVRC013	44	45	1	1.89
25TDRC006	11	12	1	0.83		LVRC014	35	37	2	1.12
25TDRC006	20	29	9	1.46		LVRC014	61	63	2	2.98
25TDRC007	24	28	4	1.40		LVRC015	12	13	1	0.67
LVRC001	2	7	5	1.67		LVRC015	60	61	1	1.07
LVRC001	11	13	2	0.53		LVRC015	77	78	1	0.47
LVRC001	17	21	4	0.72		LVRC015	112	113	1	0.80
LVRC001	31	35	4	0.43		LVRC015	135	136	1	0.56
LVRC001	40	47	7	1.18		LVRC017	16	20	4	2.05
LVRC001	61	68	7	0.49		LVRC017	28	29	1	0.54
LVRC001	71	77	6	0.70		LVRC017	32	40	8	1.40
LVRC001	83	94	11	2.30		LVRC017	44	45	1	2.32
LVRC001	95	99	4	0.33		LVRC019	45	46	1	0.43
LVRC001	111	116	5	0.83		LVRC020	19	24	5	0.75
LVRC002	7	8	1	0.56		LVRC020	29	32	3	1.23
LVRC002	10	16	6	0.67		LVRC021	74	76	2	1.95
LVRC002	26	38	12	0.57		LVRC021	83	85	2	12.47
LVRC003	8	16	8	1.38		LVRC022	62	63	1	0.80
LVRC003	22	24	2	0.73		LVRC022	117	136	19	1.11
LVRC004	24	29	5	1.87		LVRC023	6	8	2	2.18
LVRC005	2	5	3	1.22		LVRC023	17	21	4	0.62
LVRC005	9	10	1	1.89		LVRC023	54	57	3	2.09
LVRC005	15	19	4	0.41		LVRC023	62	63	1	1.25
LVRC005	24	25	1	0.47		LVRC024	3	4	1	0.55
LVRC005	29	30	1	0.44		LVRC024	11	15	4	1.97
LVRC005	36	37	1	0.42		LVRC024	19	20	1	0.87
LVRC005	57	64	7	0.46		LVRC024	29	30	1	1.96
LVRC005	84	85	1	0.58		LVRC024	34	39	5	0.66
LVRC005	102	103	1	0.45		LVRC024	47	48	1	0.45
LVRC005	107	125	18	0.66		LVRC024	54	58	4	3.9
LVRC005	143	144	1	0.56		LVRC025	1	2	1	0.44
LVRC006	14	17	3	1.05		LVRC025	23	25	2	1.13
LVRC006	25	27	2	1.21		LVRC025	33	37	4	0.69
LVRC006	31	32	1	0.48		LVRC025	51	55	4	1.33
LVRC006	48	55	7	0.94		LVRC025	66	68	2	1.16

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)		Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
LVRC006	66	69	3	1.72		LVRC026	3	6	3	1.98
LVRC007	14	17	3	0.62		LVRC026	11	15	4	0.56
LVRC007	27	34	7	0.62		LVRC026	25	26	1	0.51
LVRC007	42	44	2	0.72		LVRC026	29	37	8	0.66
LVRC007	53	55	2	0.56		LVRC026	44	55	11	0.84
LVRC007	59	60	1	0.43		LVRC028	7	8	1	0.46
LVRC007	63	64	1	0.41		LVRC028	38	39	1	4.36
LVRC007	70	71	1	0.43		LVRC029	1	4	3	0.57
LVRC008	5	6	1	0.66		LVRC029	8	16	8	0.62
LVRC008	36	39	3	1.47		LVRC029	19	22	3	0.38
LVRC008	42	43	1	0.42		LVRC029	24	25	1	0.57
LVRC008	57	58	1	0.48		LVRC030	2	3	1	0.68
LVRC009	17	19	2	0.87		LVRC030	29	30	1	0.51
LVRC009	38	41	3	0.76		LVRC030	39	41	2	0.65
LVRC009	52	54	2	0.89		LVRC030	97	102	5	0.67
LVRC009	59	60	1	0.46		LVRC030	144	145	1	1.01
LVRC011	14	17	3	1.31		LVRC030	148	149	1	0.89
LVRC011	32	34	2	2.67		LVRC030	161	162	1	1.72
LVRC011	95	96	1	0.94		LVRC031	3	6	3	0.80
LVRC011	99	101	2	0.62		LVRC031	22	25	3	0.56
LVRC011	124	127	3	0.88		LVRC031	30	31	1	1.02
LVRC011	131	132	1	0.89		LVRC031	43	44	1	0.68
LVRC011	135	138	3	0.88		LVRC031	52	59	7	1.10
LVRC011	153	155	2	1.19		LVRC031	72	76	4	0.34
LVRC011	165	168	3	0.35		LVRC031	94	96	2	3.87
LVRC012	22	27	5	2.25		LVRC031	104	105	1	0.45
LVRC012	103	105	2	0.77						
LVRC012	112	113	1	0.48						

Appendix C – JORC Resource Red Dog (0.5g/t cut-off)

Red Dog			
Classification	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
Indicated	196,000	1.90	12,000
Inferred	35,000	1.38	1,500
Total	231,000	1.82	13,500

Appendix D – 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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* RC drilling sampled as drill chips. Bulk samples laid out in 1m intervals together with a single 1m cone split calico bag of 2-3kg. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* RC drilling sampled as drill chips. Bulk samples laid out in 1m intervals together with a single 1m cone split calico bag of 2-3kg. Outside of anticipated mineralised intervals, 4m composites were collected as spear samples.
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 used a face-sampling hammer.
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.	Recoveries visually assessed for weight consistency
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.	Chips were visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Entire length of hole is logged.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	No diamond core was drilled *Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. Splitter regularly checked for cleanliness and correct operation. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* For RC drilling, samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a cone splitter directly from the cyclone. Splitter regularly checked for cleanliness and correct operation. Composite samples taken via a spear on 4m composite intervals. Sample preparation included LM5 pulverising to 85% passing at -75um. This is appropriate for the style of mineralisation. *Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material and blank material at a frequency rate of 1:25. No significant bias noted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization.

		Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): Standard and blanks were inserted by the laboratory on a 1:25 basis.
	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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Field duplicates were taken on a 1:20 basis. Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): No field duplicates were taken however the lab completed replicates on a 1:30 basis
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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* All samples have been analysed by 25g Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is industry standard. The gold analysis is considered a total digest. The nature and quality of sampling procedures and analyses adopted are of industry standard. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* All samples have been analysed by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish which is industry standard. 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 used. Handheld magnetic susceptibility was taken on a metre basis using at KT-10 instrument.
	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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material and blank material at a frequency rate of 1:25. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization. Duplicates were taken at a frequency of 1:20 *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Standard and blanks were inserted by the laboratory on a 1:25 basis. No field duplicates were taken however the lab completed replicates on a 1:30 basis
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Visible verification of RC chips is made by senior staff members. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Visible verification of RC chips is made by senior staff members. Composites validated by 1m splits.
	The use of twinned holes.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* No holes were twinned, however the continuity of mineralisation between holes suggests the historical information is spatially located in the correct position. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* 25TDRC001 was drilled ~4m from 18RDRC143 with comparable results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data logged electronically on site with automated validation procedures and data entry checks. Data transferred to company database on completion of program.
	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.	Holes marked out prior to drilling using a handheld GPS (+/- 3m).
	Specification of the grid system used	MGA94 zone 51.
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Elevation taken from a Lone Star drone survey (+/- 0.05m) completed by Scott Wilson
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing at Tin Dog is at > 20m x 40m, surrounded by 40m x 40m and 80 x 80m away from mineralised area. The Red Dog Resource was completed on 5m x 5m centres. Extensional drilling was completed between 40-80m away from known mineralisation.

	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 sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity. Appropriate classification has been applied to the Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples have been composited for reporting using a 0.4g/t Au lower cut, with a maximum 2m internal dilution allowable.
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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* RC drilling was predominantly vertical and tested a relatively flat mineralised target (~30 degrees). Mineralised widths are therefore over-estimated by approximately 10%. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC): Angled drilling was completed at the Red Dog target with approximate overestimation of mineralised widths of approximately 10%.*
	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.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* No bias, apart from that mentioned above is thought to have occurred.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	*Latitude 66 Drilling (LVRC):* Samples transported by Latitude 66 staff to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie. *Scott Wilson Drilling (25TDRC):* Samples transported to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, 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 other than a site visit has been completed to confirm location of drillholes and visual observation of mineralisation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement ID</th><th>Holder</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1099</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1111</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/38</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>M39/1100</td><td>Scott Wilson</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
</table>
A gross smelter royalty payment exists for M39/38, M39/1099 and M39/1100 including total production milestones of:
- 10,000 – 50,000oz gold: 1.5% gross smelter royalty
- >50,000oz gold: 1% gross smelter royalty
- N.B. 12,704oz of gold have already been produced from the tenements.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land</td><td>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.</td><td>The granted tenements are in good standing.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tenure status		
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous explorers include CSR, Pennzoil-Van JV, Shell Company Australia, Billiton Australia (1985-1990), Billiton0Newmont Australia JV (1990-1992), M Hodges – Welcom Stranger mining (1993), M. Hodges (1994-1998), Goldfields Kalgoorlie (1999), Sons of Gwalia (2000-2003), Wilson (2004-2011), Saracen Resources (2021-2015), M. Hodges (2015-2017), Matsa Resources (2017-2019), Wilson (2019-2025).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The deposit type being explored for is orogenic syntectonic gold mineralisation. Gold is associated with major NW striking shear zones and flat lying localised shearing and alteration.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Hole details can be found in Appendix A.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report are sample length weighted averages of sample grades (>0.4g/t Au) with a maximum internal dilution of 2 samples. 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').	All intercepts reported relate to downhole depth. Given the mineralised unit is flat lying, it is assumed the reported intervals are close to being true width.
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	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 were included where applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.	Forward activities include a second phase of RC drilling prior to an estimation of a Mineral Resource for both the Red Dog and Tin Dog areas. Induced Polarisation (IP) lines will be planned and proposed over the Red Dog area.