EXPLORATION UPDATE

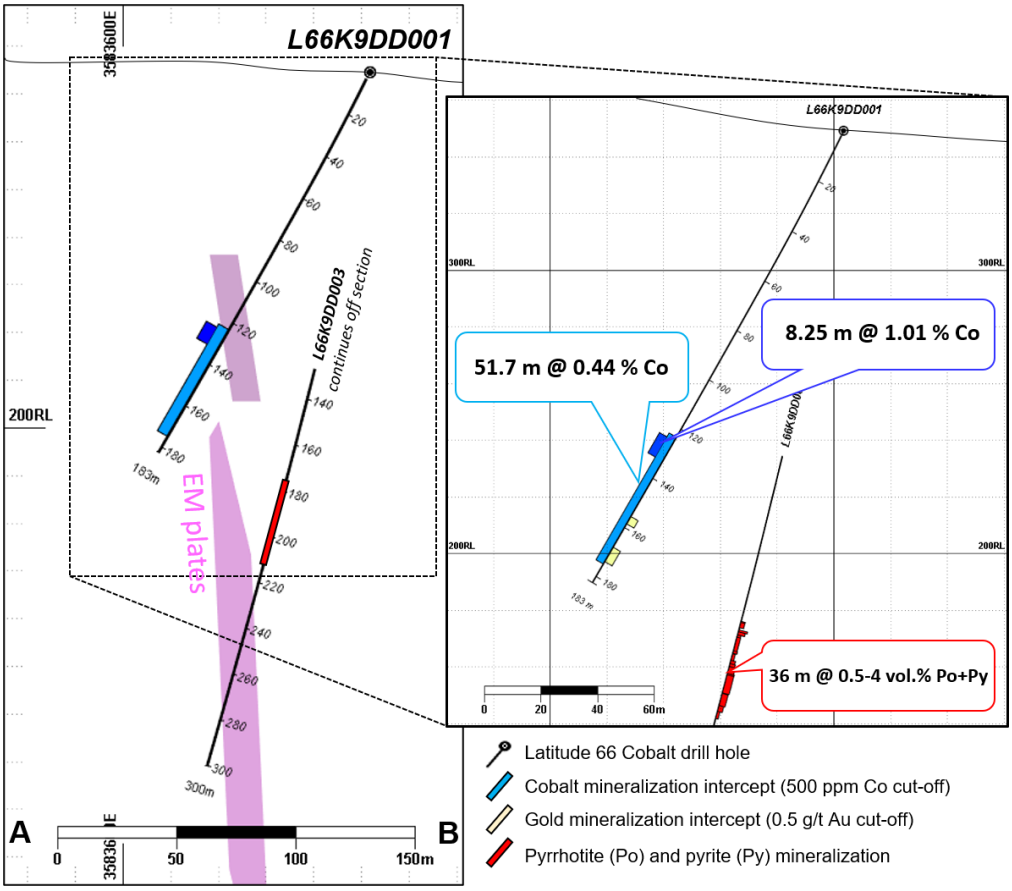
2 December 2021

HIGH-GRADE COBALT INTERCEPTED AT K9 TARGET

Highlights

- Diamond hole L66K9DD001 returned **51.7 metres @ 0.44% Co**, 0.24 g/t Au, 0.07% Cu from 123.2 metres, **including 8.3 metres @ 1.02% Co** from 124.8 metres.
- Thick, shallow, high-grade cobalt mineralization discovered in maiden exploration drilling at the K9 target in the K Camp South area of the KSB Project.
- K9 is located approximately 23 km south-west of the existing K1 resource zone.
- Initial observations indicate similar hydrothermal alteration and structural features to K1, and broad compatibility with hypogene (primary) Au-Co-Cu mineralization defined to date at the KSB Project.
- Downhole electromagnetics (DHEM) to be completed during December, with aggressive follow-up drilling planned at K9 in 2022.
- Two further significant anomalies at K9 remain to be effectively drill tested, one bearing a similar geophysical signature to the current K9 discovery.
- The tenor of the mineralization discovered at K9, combined with the significantly expanded areal extent of the KSB Project, reinforces the emerging Kuusamo Schist Belt as a world-class metallogenic province for cobalt.
- **Cobalt price trading at three year high +US$62,000 / t**

Figure 1: Section view of L66K9DD001 facing north, ±20 m viewing window (Section A-B, Figure 2).



Details

Latitude 66 Cobalt Limited (**Lat66** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise of the discovery of a new high-grade cobalt zone at its 100%-owned Kuusamo Schist Belt Cobalt-Gold-Copper Project (**KSB Project**) in Finland.

K9 was a Priority 1 drill target defined by the systematic exploration methodology of the Lat66 KSB Co-Au-Cu targeting model. The K9 target is located approximately 23 kilometres south-west of the existing K1 resource zone and within the south-western extensions of the regional Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform structural corridor.

The intercept returned from diamond drill hole L66K9DD001 (51.7 metres @ 0.44% Co, 0.24 g/t Au, 0.07% Cu from 123.2 metres) is thick, relatively shallow and inclusive of a very high-grade zone (8.3 metres @ 1.02% Co). Given this is the discovery hole, this new prospect remains open in all directions.

There are two other significant dual geophysical-geochemical anomalies to the east at K9, one of which is yet to be drilled and the other which appears to have been ineffectively tested with a single drill hole.

With this success at K9, Lat66 has now demonstrated the presence of thick, high-grade hypogene (i.e., primary) Co-Au-Cu mineralisation across a strike extent of approximately 60km – stretching from H Camp in the north through the K1/K2/K3 zones and south-west down to K9. The areal extent of this success only serves to further increase the prospectivity of Lat66's geologically similar belt scale positions in the region.

Figure 2: Plan view of L66K9DD001 and K9 prospect area with associated anomalies annotated. Section A-B shown in Figure 1.

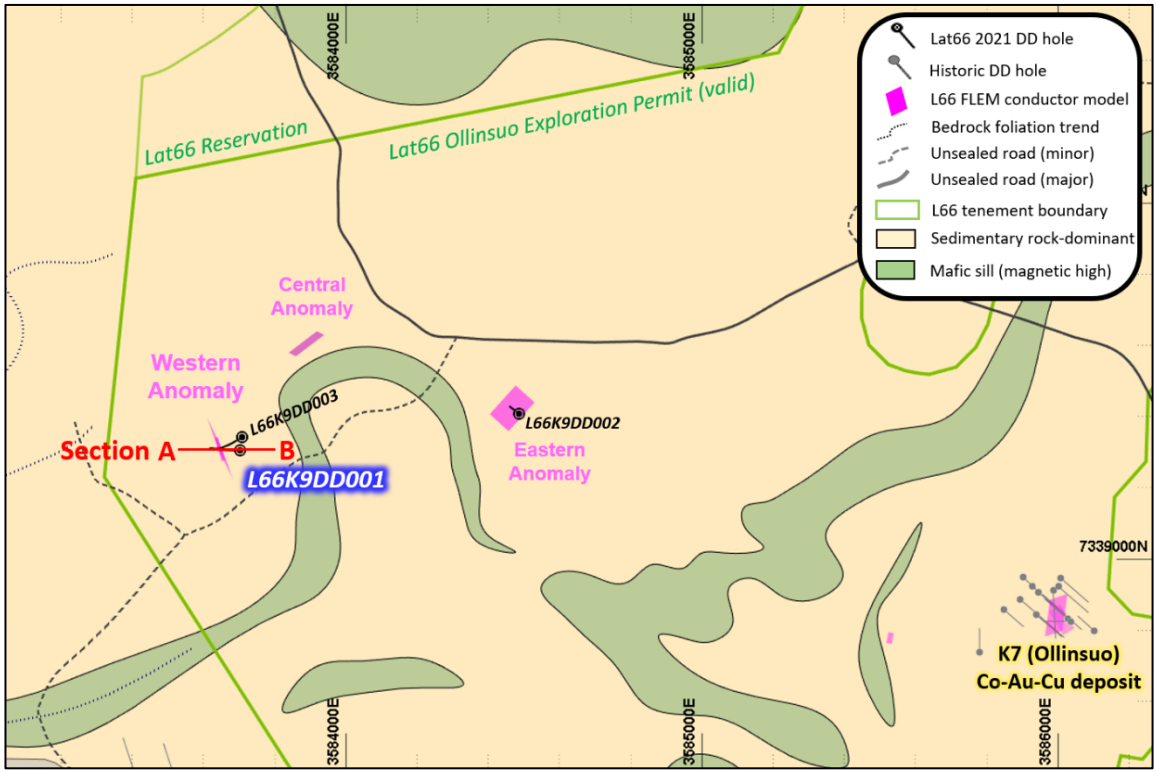


Figure 3: Photographs of drill core samples from the L66K9DD001 cobalt mineralization showing muscovite-pyrrhotite-quartz-rich variant (above, 140.0 m depth) and biotite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-chlorite-rich variant (below, 149.1 m depth).

Lat66 Chief Geologist, Aaron Davies, commented:

"The discovery of high-grade cobalt mineralization at the K9 prospect is attributed to the development of an in-house exploration model that is tailored to the KSB-style Au-Co-Cu mineralizing system. It factors optimal structural and stratigraphic settings with defined geophysical and geochemical signatures specific to ore-grade Au-Co-Cu deposits in the KSB.

"K9 was among several prospects identified in an in-house 2018 desktop prospectivity review of the K Camp South area. During 2019-2021 the site was targeted in soil and base-of-till geochemical surveys and a ground-based electromagnetic survey. The results highlighted the K9 western anomaly as a very high-ranking target and, as such, it was the first to be tested in our maiden drilling at K Camp South.

"The L66K9DD001 intersection verifies that the necessary geological conditions to form high grade cobalt mineralization are present within the K Camp South area, while also giving validation to the Company's exploration model.

"The next steps will aim to constrain the key geological controls on the geometry and direction of strike and plunge continuity of the intersected K9 mineralization. Drill core structural assessments are underway and will be coupled with downhole geophysical surveys completed by our geophysics partners. The results of this work will guide the next phase of drilling at K9.

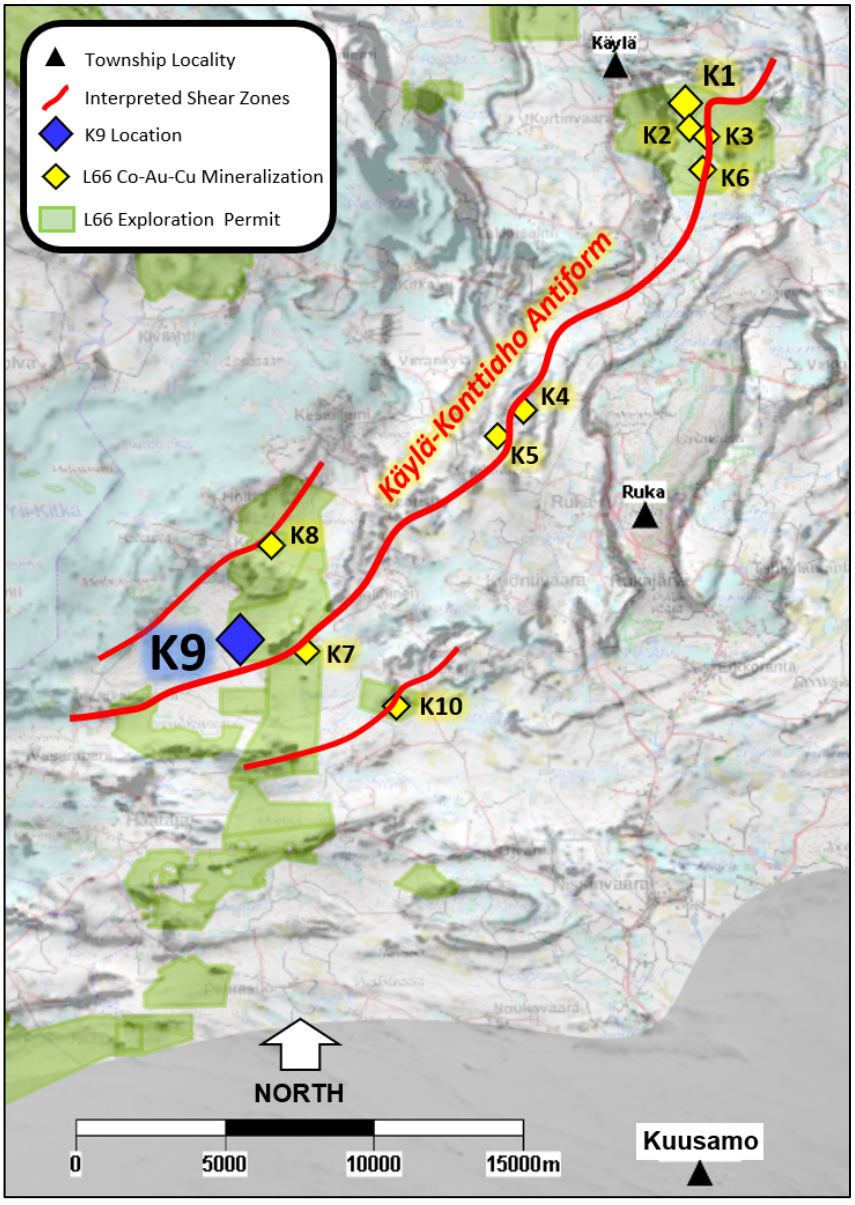
Lat66 Co-Founder and Director, Russell Delroy, also commented:

"I'm incredibly proud of the work done by the technical team led by Aaron Davies and including Professor Steffen Hagemann and former Associate Professor and current Chairman Jeff Foster. This is a fantastic start to the work at K9. The initial result is exciting and highlights the significant potential of the Kuusamo Schist Belt to become a European cobalt production hub, led by the development of Lat66's high grade cobalt-gold assets."

K9 target area and regional context

The K9 target is located in the K Camp South project area, approximately 23 km south-west of the existing K1 resource zone, and 2.5 km west of Lat66's K7 deposit (see Figure 4). The K7 deposit, also known as Ollinsuo, includes historic drilling intercepts of 15m @ 0.32% Co from 146m, and 16m @ 3.0 g/t Au, 0.12% Co from 86m reported by the Geological Survey of Finland. Both K9 and K7 are contained with the 100% owned and fully approved "*Ollinsuo*" exploration permit (Figure 2).

Figure 4: Location of K9 within the interpreted Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform structural corridor.



K9 holds three discrete dual geophysical-geochemical anomalies approximately 300 to 500 metres apart (western, central and eastern anomalies; see Figures 2 and 5). Three diamond drill holes at K9 during the 2021 summer drilling campaign were designed to test the western and eastern anomalies. The western anomaly was considered the better target at K9 based on its combined geochemical and geophysical signature. The central anomaly was not yet permitted at the time of drilling and remains untested (see Table 1 and Figure 2), although it is noted that the geophysical signature of the central anomaly is similar to that of the western anomaly.

Figure 5: Location of anomalies at K9. Annotations of Au and Co concentrations in BOT samples as a multiple above background levels.

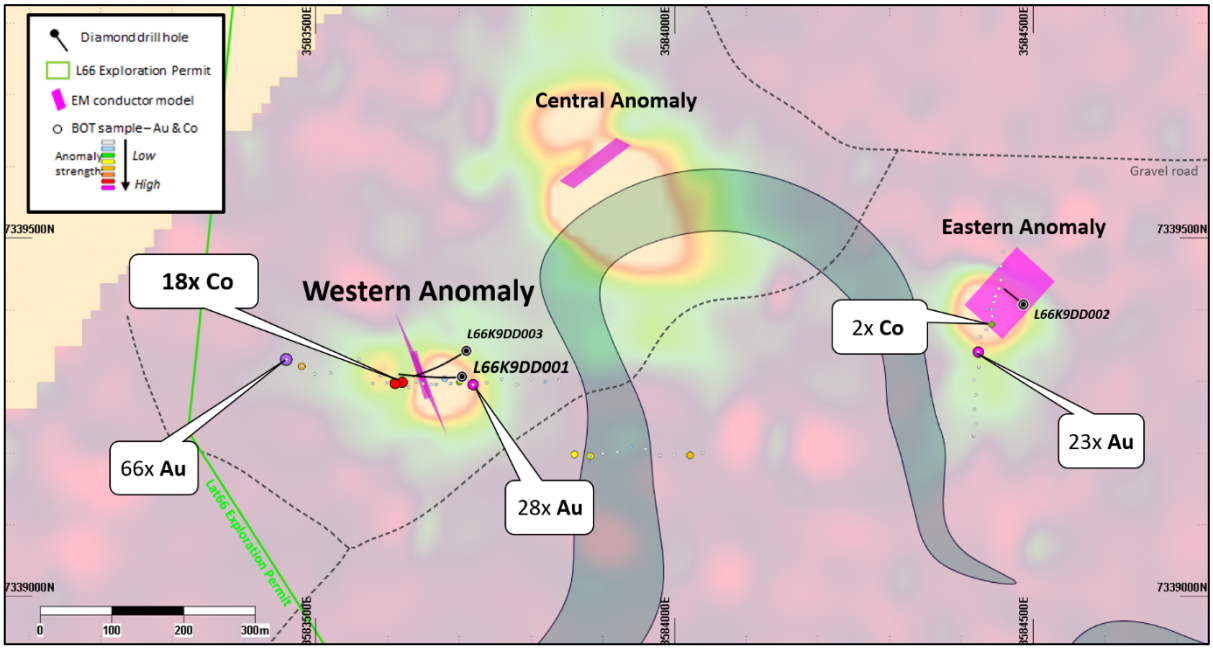


Table 1: Drill holes completed at K9

Hole ID	Target	Anomaly	Contractor	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi.	Depth	Drilling Start	Drilling End
L66K9DD001	**K9**	**Western**	**RE**	**3583703**	**7339306**	**349**	**-64**	**265**	**182.5**	**27/7/21**	**31/7/21**
L66K9DD002	K9	Eastern	KDC	3584486	7339407	286	-63	310	73.2	08/8/21	09/8/21
L66K9DD003	K9	Western	RE	3583710	7339343	347	-74	236	297	04/9/21	09/9/21

Drilling of the western anomaly commenced in late July 2021, with two drill holes testing two separate conductive geophysical plate models at this anomaly site (L66K9DD001, L66K9DD003). L66K9DD001 intersected an approximately 52 meters interval of strong hydrothermal alteration and pyrrhotite-rich mineralization from 123 meters depth at the intersection with the targeted geophysical plate model. Mineralization is hosted by an intensely muscovite-quartz-pyrrhotite-pyrite±chlorite-biotite altered shear zone (4-50 vol.% sulfide, Figure 3) within a dominantly metasedimentary rock package. The abundance of sulfide and drill core petrophysical measurements are compatible with the conductive plate modelled. Assays returned 51.7 metres @ 0.44% Co, 0.24 g/t Au, 0.07% Cu from 123.2 metres, including 8.3 metres @ 1.02% Co from 124.8 metres (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Immediate follow-up downhole geophysics has been completed on L66K9DD001 and preliminary results indicate multiple off-hole conductive anomalies, however final interpretation and modelling will take place following completion of drill core structural analyses and downhole geophysics on L66K9DD003.

Table 2: Assay results from L66K9DD001

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Co %	Cu %
L66K9DD001	**123.20**	**174.90**	**51.70**	**0.24**	**0.44**	**0.07**
including	*124.75*	*133.00*	*8.25*	*0.17*	***1.02***	*0.05*
including	*128.00*	*131.00*	*3.00*	*0.22*	***1.56***	*0.05*

In L66K9DD003, an approximately 36 m interval of disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrrhotite mineralization (0.5-4.0 vol.% sulfide) was intersected from 177 m depth, within an albite-biotite-quartz pyrite-pyrrhotite schist. However, the abundance and texture of the sulfide mineralization intersected in L66K9DD003 is not compatible with the strength or location of the modelled conductor targeted in this hole. No conductive rock body was intersected at the modelled location of the deep conductor, at approximately 255m downhole and 150m beneath L66K9DD001. The deep geophysical target at western K9 is, therefore, considered as yet untested and pending re-modelling following drill core structural analysis and a downhole geophysical survey. Assay results for L66K9DD003 are pending.

The eastern anomaly was probe-drilled (L66K9DD002) and intersected minor disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization (0.5-4.0 vol.% sulfide) over 20 m from 49 m depth. However, the intersected geology and petrophysical measurements of drill core also do not explain the geophysical conductor modelled at the eastern anomaly, suggesting the geophysical modelling here may be inaccurate, and the target, therefore, remains to be effectively tested. Similarly, structural information from drill cores and remodelling of geophysical data will assist in vectoring towards the source of the eastern K9 anomalism. Assay results for L66K9DD002 are pending.

Appendix A: JORC Technical Reporting Requirements

The information in this relates that relates to Exploration Targets or Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Aaron Davies, Exploration Manager for Latitude 66, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Aaron Davies 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'. Aaron Davies consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- Target mineralized bedrock is sampled by Lat66 using surface diamond core drill holes. Drill core diameter is 50.7mm (NQ2). - Exploration drill holes are designed to drill at a high angle to the proposed strike orientation of the target mineralization based on geological factors and geophysical models. The inclination of drill holes are adjusted to optimize intersection of the modelled or interpreted target mineralization and range from -45 to -80°. - Planned collar locations are initially pegged using handheld Garmin GPS (64s or eTrex) under the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ3). Upon completion of drilling, accurate coordinate locations of the drilled hole collars are collected using Differential GPS services provided by survey service contractor KimmoKaava Tmi. Guideline pegs are placed using Suunto line-of-sight compass. Drill holes are aligned at the commencement of drilling using non-magnetic True North-based GPS orientation devices (Devico DeviAligner). Drill holes are accurately surveyed using non-magnetic deviation or MEMS-based down-hole survey equipment DeviGyro, or Reflex Gyro. - Drill samples are taken based on geological boundaries. Target mineralized zones are typically sampled on a basis of 0.5 – 1.5m intervals, and non-target mineralized, or unmineralized zones sampled at 1.5 – 4m intervals. - Core samples for 2021 drilling campaign are cut using CT-56 manual core saw from Several and NTT automatic core saw. Core for L66K9DD001 was cut using the CT-56. Target mineralized zones are sampled as half-cores. Non-target mineralized zones or unmineralized zones are sampled as a combination of half-core and quarter-core. - Exploration drilling half-core samples are sent to ALS Laboratories (Outokumpu or Sodankyla). At these laboratories, samples are dried, fine crushed to >70% passing 2mm, then 250g is rotary split off and pulverized to >85% passing 75 micron. This pulverized sample is then shipped to ALS Ireland (Loughrea) for multi-element analysis of a 25g aliquot by Aqua Regia digest and a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish (AuME-TL43 method). Samples with concentrations of 1% Co or more are reanalysed with additional pulp using OG46 Aqua Regia overlimit Co method. Overlimits of gold (>1

		g/t) are reanalysed by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25).
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).	- Diamond core drilling is the standard technique by Lat66 for mineral exploration drilling of bedrock. Core diameter for reported drilling is 50.7mm (NQ2). - Conventional diamond core drilling process involves drilling through the glacial till overburden and emplacing a wider-diameter steel casing that prevents the unconsolidated overburden from collapsing in on the hole while drilling. These casings are sealed with a cap and left in place after completion of drilling. - Core recoveries/loss and quality (RQD) are routinely collected for all drill holes completed. Drill cores are also routinely orientation marked by the drilling contractor using Reflex ACT II/III or DeviCore core orientation tools. Orientation marks are then extended along reconstructed drill cores and noted as low, medium or high confidence depending on the quality and continuity of the orientation mark along the reconstructed drill core length. - Drilling was carried out by Finnish drilling service providers RE Drilling (RE) and Karelia Drilling Company (KDC).
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.	- All diamond core is marked with an orientation line and reconstructed into continuous runs in purpose-made 3-12m lengths of plastic-coated steel core holders for orientation marking, with depths checked against core blocks meterage and documented core loss from the drillers. Core loss observations are recorded by geologists during the logging process. - No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade. The mineralised zones have predominantly been intersected by diamond core with generally good core recoveries. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- All drill hole cores are logged for lithology and sulfide mineralization by company geologists to a high level of detail at Lat66 Posio core logging facility. - Diamond holes drilled by Lat66 are logged for recovery, RQD, hardness, number and type of defects. Structural observations and measurements are made relating to geotechnical and mineralization controlling factors, recorded as alpha/beta/delta angles, dips, azimuths, true dips, plunges and plunge directions. The amount and type of ore textures and ore minerals are also recorded. - Drill samples for Lat66 are logged for lithology, rock type, colour, mineralisation, alteration, and texture. Logging is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. - Lat66 carry out drill core petrophysical measurements (magnetic susceptibility, conductivity and density). - Lat66 routinely photograph drill cores. - All drill hole cores were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	- Diamond core is cut in half using an CT-56 manual core saw (L66K9DD001) or NTT automatic core saw (drill holes cut after October 1st 2021) with half-core submitted for assay in target mineralized

	- 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	zones (0.5-1.5m sample intervals) and half- and quarter-core for non-targeted zones (2-4m composite samples). - Sampling of diamond core uses industry standard techniques. After drying, the sample was subject to a primary crush to <2mm (>70% passing), then pulverised to pass 85% through -75um sieve. - Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the locally nugget gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
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.	- Following sample preparation, the pulverized sample is shipped to Ireland (Loughrea) division of ALS Laboratories, a global leader in geochemical analyses, for multi-element analysis of a 25g aliquot by Aqua Regia digest and a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish (AuME-TL43 method). Overlimits of gold (>1 g/t) are reanalysed by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25). Target commodity metals Au, Co, and Cu are hosted within or associated with sulfide minerals – for which the Aqua Regia digest method is appropriate and an industry standard. - Sampling QAQC of 2021 diamond core drilling: Every 50th sample (sample ID ending in -00, -50) is submitted as a standard, and every 25th sample (sample id ending in -25, -75) is inserted as a pulp duplicate (with the original sample id ending in -24, -74). - Standards and blanks used for QAQC are OREAS 22e, OREAS 522, and OREAS 523. - Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of internal procedures to ensure the grind size of more than 85% passing 75µm was being attained. Laboratory QAQC includes the use of internal standards using certified reference material, and pulp replicates. - Results show that the sample assays are accurate, showing no obvious bias. - Pulp duplicate analyses honour the original assay but do not test the accuracy of the core sampling repeatability. For future resource drill programs, quarter core is submitted as field duplicates.
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.	- Verification of the drill hole/s here reported have been carried out by Lat66 Chief Geologist Aaron Davies. This included visual inspection of the drill cores with comparative assessment of logged drilling and geological data collected by Lat66 exploration geologists. - There has not yet been any twinned holes completed at the targets here reported. - Primary data capture by Lat66 is done using Microsoft Excel data entry sheets, that upon completion are reviewed by supervising geologists.

		Digital files are stored on shared document storage platforms (e.g. Microsoft OneDrive). Upon import to geological software, all drill hole data is checked and validated process prior to display. Structural data is plotted, interrogated and re-checked against drill cores in the core yard. - Assay data adjustment is limited to null or zero values (below detection) in assay data sheets, whereby the value is changed to half of the analytical detection limit.
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. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Planned collar locations are initially pegged using handheld Garmin GPS (64s or eTrex) under the Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ3). Upon completion of drilling, accurate coordinate and elevation locations of the drilled hole collars are collected using Differential GPS services provided by survey service contractor KimmoKaava Tmi. Guideline pegs are placed using Suunto line-of-sight compass. Drill holes are aligned at the commencement of drilling using non-magnetic True North-based GPS orientation device (DeviAligner). Drill holes are accurately surveyed using non-magnetic deviation or MEMS-based down-hole survey equipment (DeviGyro, or Reflex Gyro).
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.	- The spacing of Lat66 first-pass exploration drill holes are reconnaissance probe drill holes with a design optimized to intersect the central part of a mineralization target (e.g. targeting highly-ranked geophysical-geochemical anomalies), with consideration of the local geology based on outcrop mapping and airborne geophysical imagery.
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.	- In reconnaissance/probe drilling areas drill hole are designed to optimize intersection with the central part of a mineralization target (e.g. targeting perpendicular to modelled geophysical-geochemical anomalies), with consideration of the local geology based on outcrop mapping and airborne geophysical imagery. The reported drill holes were drilled at an azimuth approximately perpendicular the trend of the modelled geophysical target. - There is as yet insufficient drilling at the reported drilling sites to confidently infer an orientation of the mineralized structures intersected in reported drill holes. - No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	- The measures taken to ensure sample security	- Chain of custody of samples at Lat66 drilling operations is as follows: (1) drill cores from each drill shift are stored under cover within privately-owned and secured (locked gated) Lat66 exploration base in Kayla, Kuusamo, (2) drill cores are collected by Lat66 exploration personnel within 24 hours and transported by van to secured (locked door) Lat66 exploration drill core storage warehouse facility in Posio, (3) Logging, cutting, sampling, and organization into sample dispatch takes place at Lat66 Posio facility, (4) Sample dispatches are contained in wooden crates sealed with steel

		strapping, and collected and transported by weekly transport/freight service sub-contracted by ALS Laboratory, (5) Transport to ALS Laboratory (Sodankyla) for sample preparation, Finnish ALS laboratories retain reject and pulps samples and return to Lat66 upon completion of program, (6) prepared sample pulps for assay are transported from Finnish ALS laboratory to ALS Ireland (Loughrea) for analyses. Analytical results from ALS database are sent to Lat66 with QAQC reports and invoice in an automated computer generated process.
Audits or reviews	- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- For the reported drilling, there have not been any third party audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The KSB project comprises Mining Concessions, Exploration Permits, Exploration Permit Applications, and Reservations presented in the Lat66 Tenement Schedule. The entire package of tenure is 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy. The K9 target area is situated within the Ollinsuo (ML2011:0022) exploration permit that is, as of October 2021, fully approved and permitted under Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy. Approval is provided by Tukes, the Finnish mining, chemicals and safety authority. Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy operated drilling at the K9 target in 2021 with full approval from the property owner. There are no known impediments that exist on the tenement being actively explored.
Exploration done by other parties	- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The K9 target was generated and advanced by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy and is a new discovery of KSB-style Co-Au-Cu mineralization.
Geology	- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Preliminary observations of the mineralization style compatible similar examples of Paleoproterozoic greenschist metasedimentary rock- and shear zone-hosted Au-Co-Cu mineralization in the Kuusamo Schist Belt. Mineralization is hosted by a pyrrhotite-(pyrite)-rich brittle-ductile deformation zone with intense muscovite-quartz±chlorite-biotite alteration. Preliminary structural observations indicate mineralization has formed within a intersection zone of oblique structures related to district scale folding and brittle-ductile shear zone deformation. The structural setting, host rocks and hydrothermal alteration style shows similarities with the K1 (Juomasuo) deposit located 22km northeast.
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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 –	See in text table 1 drill hole summary. Reported assay results are for L66K9DD001, located: Easting: 3583703.484 Northing: 7339306.314 RL: 349.211 Depth (m): 182.5 Dip: 63.8 Azimuth: 265.4 Intercepts: Described in in document text.

	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.	
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.	- All intercepts reported are calculated as length weighted averages. - High grade intervals are reported as "included" intervals within the broader intercepts which are calculated as follows: - Intercepts for cobalt mineralized zones (unless otherwise specified): 500 ppm Co lower cut, no top cut, maximum 2m consecutive internal dilution. - Intercepts for gold mineralized zones (unless otherwise specified): 0.5 g/t lower cut, 100 g/t top cut, max. 2m consecutive internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralization 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').	- The results reported are associated with first-pass probe drill hole/s. It is not yet known with a sufficient level of confidence whether or not the downhole intercepts represent true widths.
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	- Refer to figures in the body of text.

	appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	- 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. - 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.	- All results considered significant are reported here within.
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.	- Additional datasets relevant to the K9 target zone that Lat66 have collected and used to guide the exploration drilling reported include: in-house desktop geological interpretations, airborne geophysical survey data, soil and till geochemical sampling, ground-based geophysical survey data. Data related to these surveys has contributed to localizing design of drill holes here reported, however details of individual surveys are outside the scope of this document.
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.	- Detailed structural geological analysis in conjunction with remodeling of DHEM and FLEM geophysical data is ongoing. - Follow-up DHEM in drill holes L66K9DD002-003 will add further constraint to the orientation of conductive bodies representing potential mineralization continuities. - Results of this work will guide the design of follow-up step-out diamond core drilling scheduled dependent on drill rig availability.