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MULTIPLE ZONES OF SPODUMENE PEGMATITES INTERSECTED IN FIRST DRILLING AT SALINAS LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The first diamond hole drilled at the Company's Salinas Lithium Project in Brazil has intersected three separate spodumene rich pegmatites down dip from high-grade outcropping lithium.**
- **Potential new lithium discovery in one of the world's best mining jurisdictions.**
- **Priority drill targets were identified through surface sampling which returned high-grade results including 2.71% Li_2O and 1.45% Li_2O from spodumene bearing pegmatites, mapped over a strike length of over 1.2 kilometres.**
- **The Company plans to drill 14 diamond holes for a total of 2,000m of drilling in the first phase of drilling.**
- **The Bananal Valley is located within the Minas Gerais state – a rich mining region of Brazil, and home to the Grota do Cirilio Project under development by CAD $1.3 billion market cap TSX-V listed Sigma Lithium Corporation.**

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("**Latin**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to confirm that drilling has commenced, with the top 90 metres of the first hole intersecting multiple zones of spodumene bearing pegmatites at the Company's Salinas Lithium Project in Brazil ("**Salinas**" or the "**Project**"), where the Company has defined multiple priority drill targets in what has been described as a lithium corridor.

Whilst drilling is ongoing to target depth, the Company is pleased to note that already three separate shallow-dipping spodumene pegmatites have been intersected in the first drill hole *SADD001* (*Appendix 1*) (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1: The light green spodumene crystals in drill core from SADD001, Salinas Lithium Project - Bananal Valley Brazil[2]

The intersection of multiple spodumene pegmatites down dip from the high-grade outcrop (**2.71% Li_2O and 1.45% Li_2O**[1]**)**, in the first hole drilled proves Latin's concept for the region and has greatly enhanced the potential for a significant lithium discovery in the Bananal Valley.

The hole SADD001 intersected a number of spodumene pegmatite up to 5.25m thick (*Figure 2*) and is currently at a drill depth of approximately 90m and is planned to continue to a depth of 120m or when mineralisation finishes. The geological team expect to see thicker zones as these pegmatites are known to pinch and swell as evidenced in the Company's surface mapping and sampling.

Figure 2: SADD001 - 5.25m thick coarse-grained pegmatite (83.85-89.10m), containing light green spodumene crystals, hosted within a biotite-quartz schist (black rock) (Refer Appendix 1)[2]

[1] Refer to ASX Announcement dated 26 October 2021

[2] In relation to the disclosure of visual results, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visual mineralisation in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory results become available.

The drilling will continue over the coming days and field teams will prioritise the logging and sampling of this first hole to get samples to the laboratory for analysis.

The Company will provide additional updates throughout the 14-hole drilling campaign and as assay results are received and interpreted.

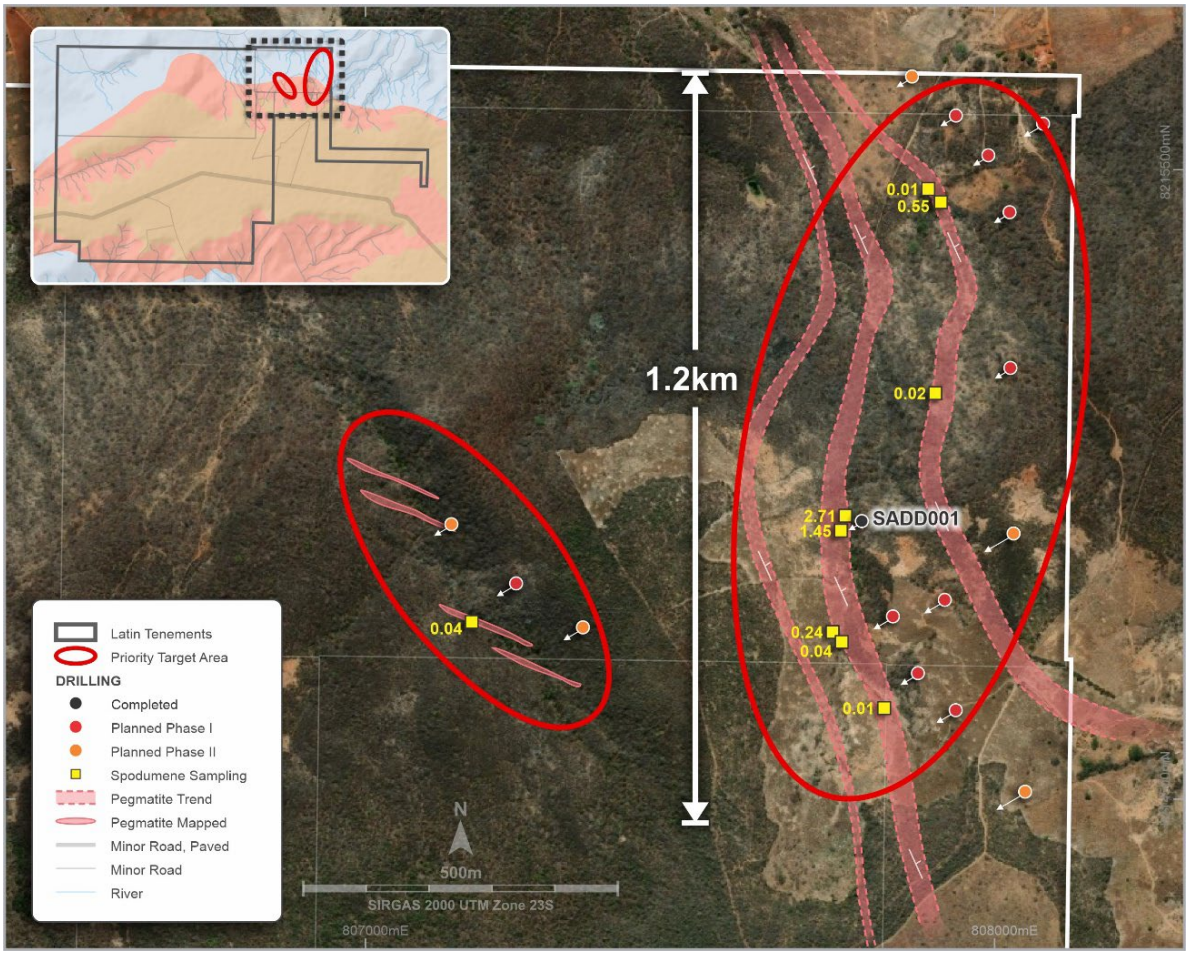

Figure 3: Bananal Valley Project and the lithium corridor – Planned Phase I and Phase II drill sites

Latin Resources' Managing Director, Chris Gale, commented: *"This is a very good start to our drilling campaign with our first hole at our Salinas Project intersecting three separate spodumene bearing pegmatites.*

"Our previous mapping and sampling has shown us that there is high-grade lithium in the mapped pegmatites within the project area over a strike extent of 1.2km, and this drilling has now confirmed the presence of additional thick pegmatites at depth.

"Our team in Brazil have proved the concept of lithium bearing pegmatites so Latin Resources could now potentially be on the cusp of a major new lithium discovery in the Bananal Valley.

"We have a total of 14 diamond holes and 2,000m planned at this location, and will be testing the full strike extent of the mapped pegmatite occurrence over the coming weeks. Our field team will prioritise the logging and sampling of this first hole, so that we can confirm the lithium grades of these spodumene pegmatites."

ABOUT LITHIUM IN MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

Latin Resources' neighbour Sigma Lithium discovered the Grota do Cirilio lithium deposit in 2017 and is listed on the TSX-V exchange in Toronto. Sigma currently has a market capitalisation of CAD$1.3 billion.

Sigma Lithium Resources (TSXV: SGMA) is the most active lithium explorer in the region with a world-class lithium resource base which currently stands at 45.7Mt @1.38% Li_2O[3]. Sigma is focused on 10 high-grade hard-rock lithium pegmatites, nine of which were past-producing lithium mines, yet have reported over 200 pegmatites within their tenure. Sigma is now in pre-construction of its large-scale lithium concentration commercial production plant in Minas Gerais. Based on the Feasibility Study Report[4] the Commercial Production Plant will contemplate a capacity of 220,000 tonnes annually of battery-grade "green" lithium concentrate and Sigma will be amongst the lowest-cost producers of lithium concentrate globally.

Whilst not far away, Brazilia company **Companhia Brasileira de Lítio (CBL**) is actively mining spodumene pegmatites, producing a spodumene concentrate which is then transferred to a chemical plant in Divisa Alegre, Minas Gerais, where it is transformed into industrial grade lithium hydroxide.

Latin Resources is particularly excited by the opportunities this may present in the future for battery grade lithium hydroxide production.

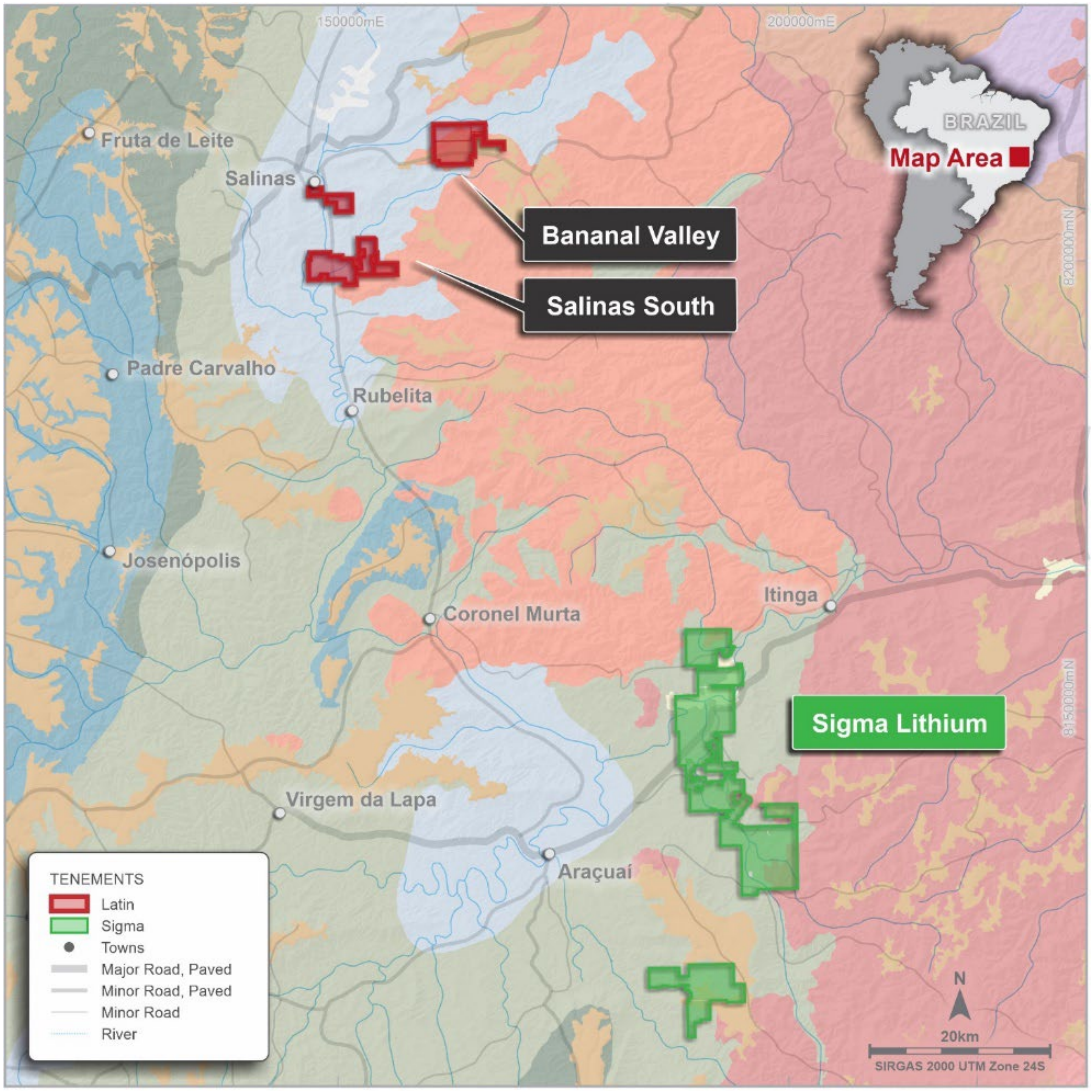

Figure 4: Salinas Project location, Jequitinhonha Valley district of Minas Gerais Province of eastern Brazil

[3] Refer to Sigma Lithium TSX announcement "Sigma Lithium Triples Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at Grota do Cirilo" - Dated 10.01.2019

[4] Refer to Sigma Lithium TSX announcement "Sigma Lithium Announces a Positive Feasibility Study with forecast LOM Net Revenue of US$1.4 billion and EBITDA of US$ 690 million for the high-grade, low-cost Xuxa Deposit" - Dated 01.10.2019

This Announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Latin Resources.

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About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) is an Australian-based mineral exploration company, with projects in Australia and South America, that is developing mineral projects in commodities that progress global efforts towards Net Zero emissions. The Australian projects include the Cloud Nine Halloysite-Kaolin Deposit. Cloud Nine Halloysite is being tested by CRC CARE aimed at identifying and refining halloysite usage in emissions reduction, specifically for the reduction in methane emissions from cattle.

In Latin America the Company focus is on its two Lithium projects, one in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil and the other, the Catamarca Lithium Project in Argentina in which lithium is highly sought after as critical mineral for electric vehicles and battery storage.

Forward-Looking Statement

This ASX announcement may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Latin Resources Ltd.'s current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Latin Resources Ltd operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Latin Resources Ltd.'s future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Latin Resources Ltd. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this ASX announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Latin Resources Ltd does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Anthony Greenaway, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Greenaway sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Greenaway consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, and information presented to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

All information relating to exploration results has been previously released to the market and is appropriately referenced in this document.

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1
BANANAL VALLEY DRILL COLLAR TABLE

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azi (deg)	Dip (deg)	Target Depth (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Hole Status	Comment
SADD001	807789	8214942	240^0	-85^0	120		in progress	South Target
	807838	8214790	240^0	-80^0	120			South Target
	807878	8214700	240^0	-80^0	100			South Target
	807938	8214641	240^0	-80^0	120			South Target
	807921	8214817	240^0	-80^0	135			South Target
	807990	8215523	240^0	-80^0	75			North Target
	808024	8215432	240^0	-80^0	80			North Target
	807938	8215586	240^0	-80^0	80			North Target
	808077	8215573	240^0	-80^0	120			North Target
	807239	8214843	240^0	-80^0	120			North Target
	808025	8215185	240^0	-80^0	80			

TABLE 2
VISUAL ESTIMATES OF SPODUMENE MINERALISATION

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Description	Visually estimated Spodumene %
SADD001	23.45	26.90	3.45	Coarse grained pegmatite with partially weathered elongate light green spodumene crystals.	5-7%
SADD001	83.86	89.10	5.35	Coarse grained pegmatite with abundant fresh elongate light green spodumene crystals.	18-20%
SADD001	94.28	95.56	1.28	Coarse grained pegmatite with sparse fresh elongate light green spodumene crystals.	2-3%

Cautionary note:

The Company stresses that the reported visually estimated percentages in Table 2 above, relate specifically to the abundance of spodumene crystals logged in the drill core and is not estimated lithium grade for the interval.

In relation to the disclosure of visual results, the Company cautions that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for a laboratory analysis. Assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visual mineralisation in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory results become available.

FIGURE 5
SALINAS PROJECT TENURE

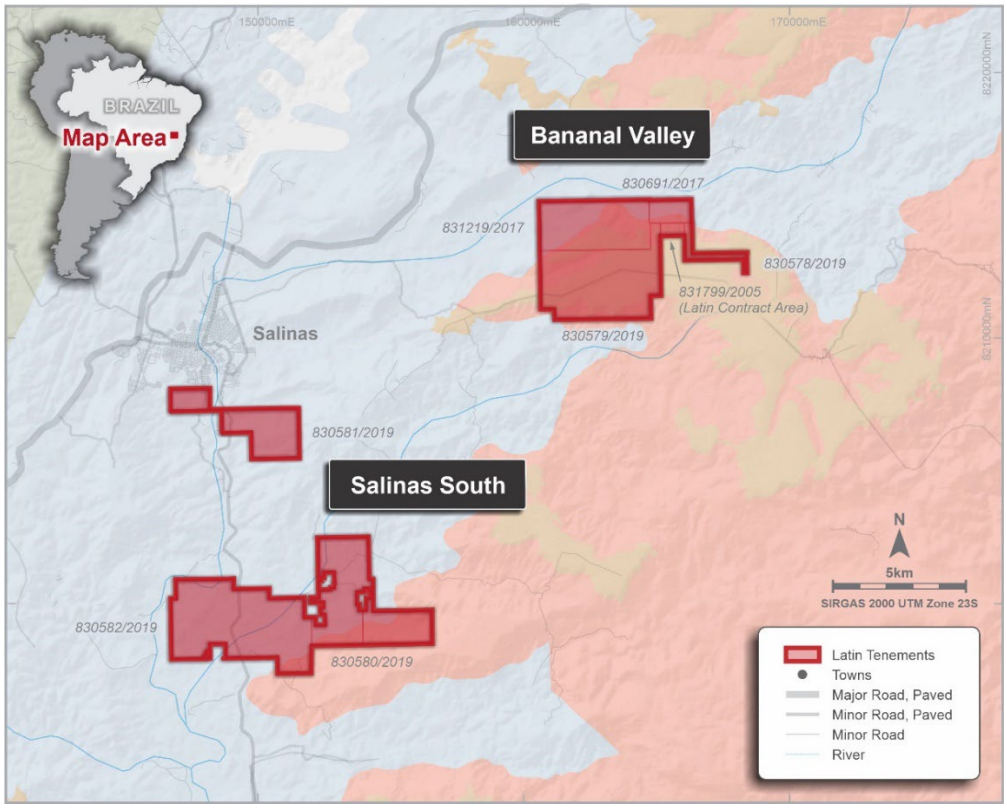
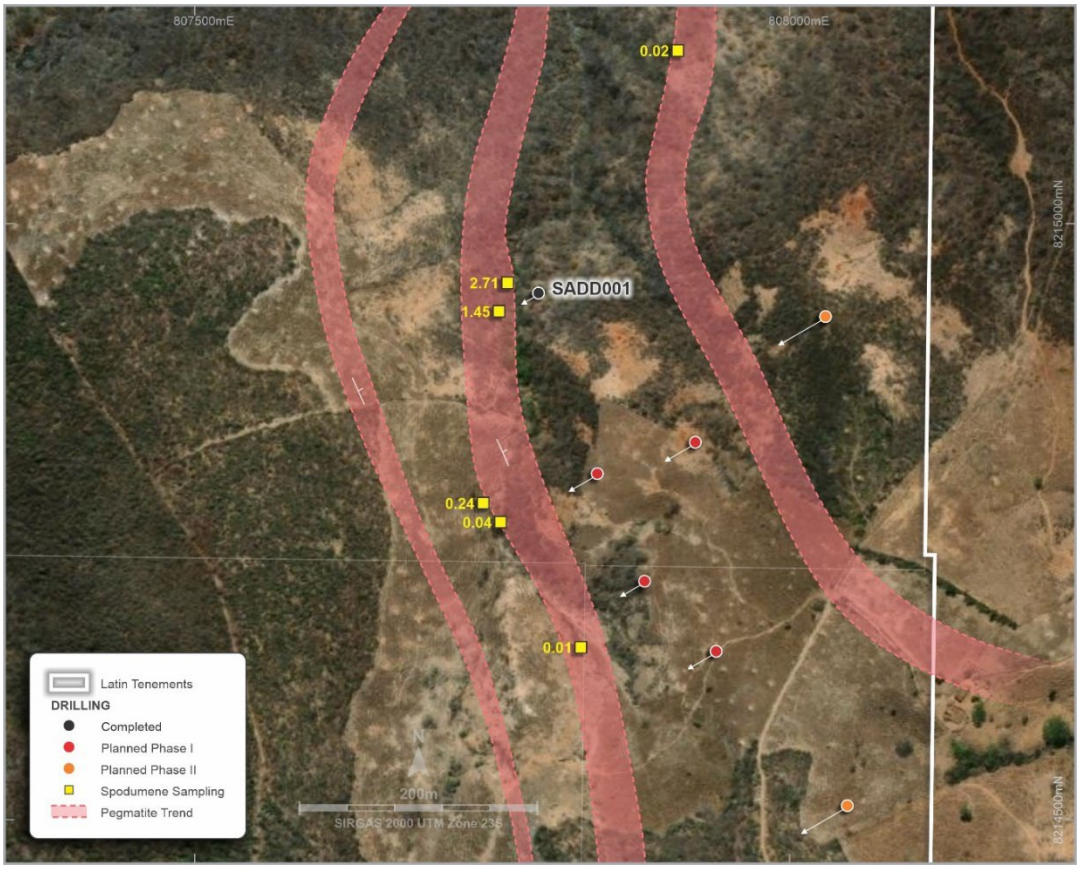


FIGURE 6
SALINAS PROJECT
DRILL COLLAR LOCATION PLAN



APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(CRITERIA IN THIS SECTION APPLY TO ALL SUCCEEDING SECTIONS)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.* • *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *The July 2021 stream sediment sampling program was completed by LRS.* • *LRS stream sediment Sampling:* ○ *Stream Sediment samples were taken in the field by LRS geologists during field campaign using pre-set locations and procedures.* ○ *All surface organic matter and soil were removed from the sampling point, then the active stream sediment was collected from five holes spaced 2.5 m using a post digger.* ○ *Five subsamples were collected along 25 cm depth, homogenised in a plastic tarp and split into 4 parts.* ○ *The chosen part (1/4) was screened using a 2 mm stainless steel sieve.* ○ *A composite sample weighting 350-400g of the <2 mm fraction was poured in a labelled zip lock bag for assaying.* ○ *Oversize material retained in the sieve was analyzed with hand lens and discarded.* ○ *The other 3 quartiles were discarded, sample holes were filled back, and sieve and canvas were thoroughly cleaned.* ○ *Photographs of the sampling location were taken for all the samples.* ○ *Sample book were filled in with sample information and coordinates.* ○ *Stream sediment sample locations were collected in the field using a hand-held GPS with +/-5m accuracy using Datum SIRGAS 2000, Zone 23 South) coordinate system.* ○ *No duplicate samples were taken at this stage.* ○ *No certified reference standards samples were submitted at this stage.*
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).*	• *Latin Resources drilling is completed using industry standard practices. Diamond drilling is completed using HQ size coring equipment.* • *Core is not oriented.* • *All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.*
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.*	• *LRS core is depth marked and orientated to check against the driller's blocks, ensuring that all core loss is taken into account. Diamond core recovery is logged and captured into the database.*

	• *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.*	• *Zones of significant core loss may have resulted in grade dilution due to the loss of fine material.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *All drill cores have been geologically logged.* • *Sampling is by sawing core in half and then sampling core on nominal 1m intervals.* • *All core sample intervals have been photographed before and after sawing.* • *Latin geological logging is completed for all holes, and it is representative. The lithology, alteration, and structural characteristics of drill samples are logged following standard procedures and using standardised geological codes.* • *Logging is both qualitative and quantitative depending on field being logged.* • *All drill-holes are logged in full.* • *All cores are digitally photographed and stored.*

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• *For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program:*
		  ○ *All samples collected from field were dry due to dry season*
		  ○ *To maximise representativeness, samples were taken from five holes weighting around 3 Kg each for a total of 15 Kg to be reduced to 350-400 g.*
		  ○ *Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized 250g to 95% at 150#. Any samples requiring splitting were split using a Jones splitter.*
		• *For the 2022 diamond drilling program:*
		  ○ *Samples were crushed in a hammer mill to 70% passing -2mm followed by splitting off 250gm using a Boyd rotary splitter and pulverizing to better than 85% passing 75 microns.*
		  ○ *Duplicate sampling is carried out routinely at a nominal frequency of 1 in 20 samples. The laboratory will carry out routine repeat assays.*
		  ○ *The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.*

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 (e.g. standards, blanks,*
		• *For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program:*
		  ○ *The stream sediment samples were assayed via ICM90A (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP-MS/ICP-OES) for a 56-element suite at the SGS Geosol Laboratorios located at Vespasiano/Minas Gerais, Brazil.*
		  ○ *No control samples have been used at this stage. The internal laboratory controls (blanks, duplicates and standards) are considered suitable.*

	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• *For the 2022 diamond drilling program:* ○ *Core samples are assayed via ICM90A (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP-MS/ICP-OES) for a 56-element suite at the SGS Geosol Laboratorios located at Vespasiano/Minas Gerais, Brazil.*

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.*
		• *Selected sample results which were considered to be significant will be subjected to resampling by the Company. This can be achieved by either reassaying of sample pulps, resplitting of coarse reject samples, or resplitting of core and reassaying.*
		• *All LRS data is verified by the Competent person. All data is stored in an electronic Access Database.*
		  ○ *Assay data and results is reported, unadjusted.*
		  ○ *Li2O results used in the market are converted from Li results multiplying it by the industry factor 2.153.*

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.*	• *Stream sediment sample locations and drill collars are captured using a handheld GPS.* • *Drill collars are located using a handheld GPS.* • *All GPS data points were later visualized using ESRI ArcGIS Software to ensure they were recorded in the correct position.* • *The grid system used was UTM SIRGAS 2000 zone 23 South.*
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.*	• *Stream sediment samples were taken every 200m between sampling points along the drainages which is considered appropriate for a first stage, regional work.* • *Every sampling spot had a composite sample made of five subsamples spaced 2.5 m each other along a channel for a 10 m length zone or a cross pattern with the same spacing of 2.5 m for the open valleys and braided channels.* • *Due to the preliminary nature of the initial drilling campaign, drill holes are designed to test specific targets, with not set drill spacing.*
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops.* • *Drilling has been designed to intersect the mapped stratigraphy as close to normal as possible.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *At all times samples were in the custody and control of the Company's representatives until delivery to the laboratory where samples were held in a secure enclosure pending processing.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *The Competent Person for Exploration Results reported here has reviewed the field procedures*

		used for sampling program at field and has compiled results from the original sampling and laboratory data. • *No External audit has been undertaken at this stage.*

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(CRITERIA LISTED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION ALSO APPLY TO THIS SECTION.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *Exploration Licenses 830.578/2019, 830.579/2019, 830.580/2019, 30.581/2019 & 830.582/2019 are 100% fully owned by Latin Resources Limited.* • *LRS has entered in separate exclusive option agreement to acquire 100% interest in 830.691/2017.* • *The Company is not aware of any impediments to obtaining a licence to operate, subject to carrying out appropriate environmental and clearance surveys.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *No historic exploration was carried out on the project area.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Salinas Project geology comprises Neoproterozoic age sedimentary rocks of Araçuaí Orogen intruded by fertile Li-bearing pegmatites originated by fractionation of magmatic fluids from the peraluminous S-type post-tectonic granitoids of Araçuaí Orogen. Lithium mineralization is related to discordant swarms of spodumene-bearing tabular pegmatites hosted by biotite-quartz schists.*

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.*
		• *Not applicable.*

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*	• *No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.*

	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.*	
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').*	• *Drilling is carried out at right angles to targeted structures and mineralised zones where possible.*
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.*	• *The Company has released various maps and figures showing the sample results in the geological context.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All analytical results for lithium have been 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 information that is considered material has been reported, including stream sediment sampling results, Drilling results geological context, etc.*
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.*	• *Latin plans to undertake additional reconnaissance mapping, infill stream sediment and soil sampling at Salinas South Prospect (Salinas South Target 2).* • *Follow-up drilling will be undertaken based on results.*