

17 May 2022

LATIN CONTINUES TO EXPAND THE HIGH-GRADE SALINAS LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Latin Resources has secured an additional strategic land holding considered highly prospective for lithium, to the east of its existing position, in the Bananal Valley district in eastern Brazil.
- The Lajinha tenement covers an area of 470 hectares over highly prospective stratigraphy, with known outcropping spodumene occurrences.
- Recent drilling on Latin's existing tenements has confirmed the high-tenor lithium grades of the spodumene pegmatites in this region, with a peak grade of 3.22% Li₂O in early drilling.
- Latin will mobilise its regional mapping team to the new tenement area to begin systematic mapping, outcrop and stream sediment sampling, and to identify potential drill sites.
- Latin's lithium ground position has now expanded to over 6,230 hectares, with multiple drill targets defined within the prospective 'lithium corridor'.

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("Latin" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has secured, through its newly created **100% wholly owned** subsidiary Belo Lithium Mineracao Ltda. ("Belo"), an additional highly prospective tenement to grow the Company's Salinas Lithium Project in Brazil ("Salinas" or the "Project"), expanding its footprint at the project to the east (*Figure 1*) to cover additional strike extensions of the regional prospective host stratigraphy.

Latin has secured an exclusive and binding 24-month option agreement ("**Option**" or "**Agreement**"), over the new concession in the Bananal Valley (831.118/2008) from Mineracao Salinas Ltda. (the "**Vendor**"), whereby Latin may acquire a 100% interest in this tenement to the east of the Company's existing Bananal Valley Project. The Lajinha tenement is highly prospective, with known outcropping spodumene bearing pegmatites, and this addition expands Latin's strategic land package to over 6,230 hectares in the Salinas lithium corridor.

Latin Resources' Managing Director, Chris Gale, commented

"We are very pleased to have secured the Lajinha tenement area, we continue to expand our foothold in this developing regional lithium pegmatite field. Our preliminary reconnaissance mapping and outcrop sampling of this area has confirmed the presence of spodumene pegmatites. Our regional mapping team will now complete a more systematic survey to better understand the extent of the known pegmatite system and select initial drill sites."

"With resource definition drilling underway at our main Bananal Valley area, first pass drilling underway at our Monte Alto area, first pass mapping and sampling completed at our Salinas South area; and now the initial systematic work to commence at the new Lajinha tenement - this provides the Company with a full project lithium development pipeline in the Salinas Region. Now the company has made a significant new lithium discovery, this strategic expansion approach to our exploration is critical for long-term success of developing our first maiden JORC Resource."

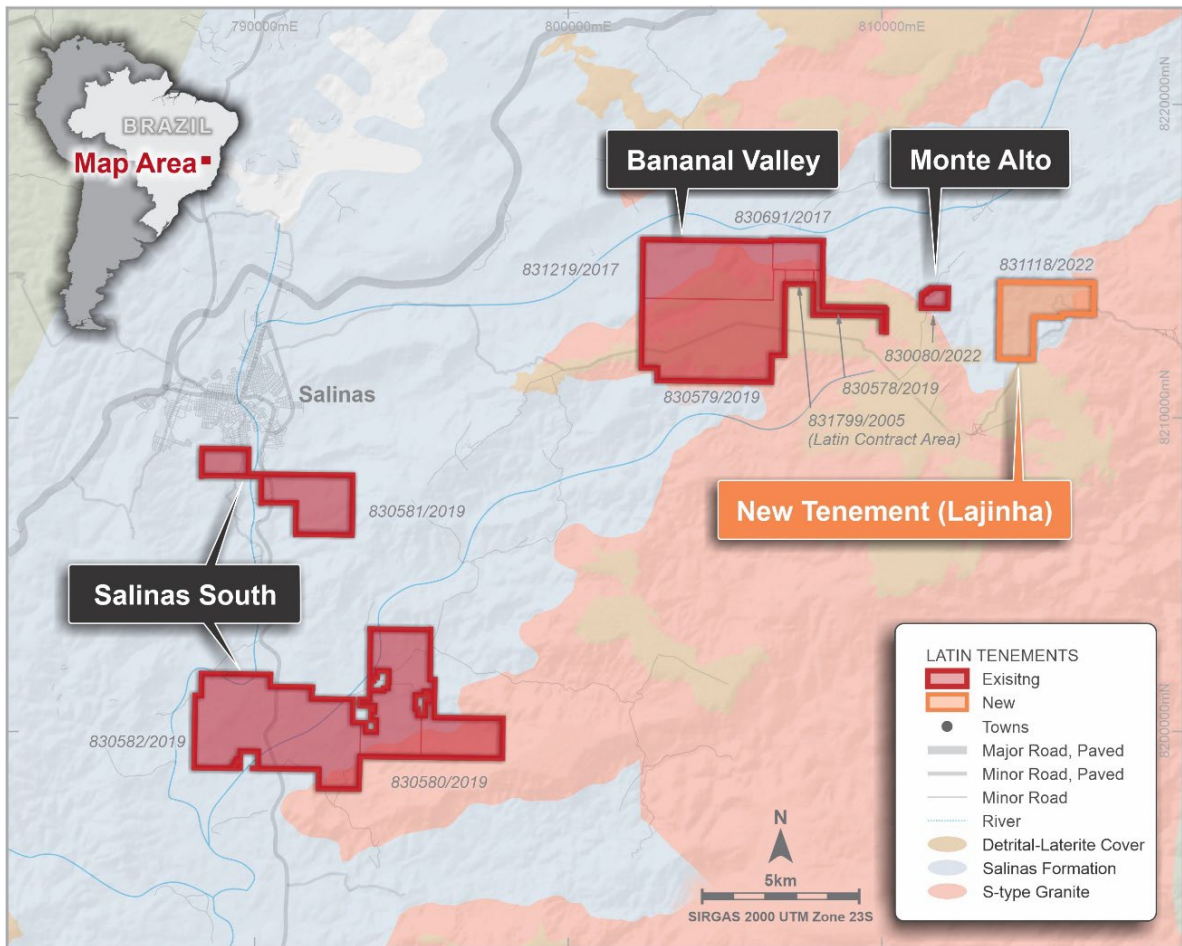


Figure 1: Salinas Lithium Project, new Lajinha tenement location - Minas Gerais District, Brazil



Figure 2: Preliminary reconnaissance mapping – (left), weathered spodumene in outcrop (right) at the new Lajinha tenement - Minas Gerais District, Brazil

The Company is currently undertaking a systematic resource definition drilling campaign approximately 6.3 kilometres to the west of the new *Lajinha* tenement, where results from the Company's maiden diamond drilling campaign confirmed high-tenor lithium, with the Company recently reporting a number of very high-grade results, including¹:

- **SADD001: 4.31m @ 2.22% Li₂O from 83.82m**
Including: 1.13m @ 2.85% Li₂O from 87.0m
- **SADD002: 8.13m @ 2.00% Li₂O from 111.3m**
Including: 1.0m @ 3.22% Li₂O from 112.3m
and: 3.0m @ 2.20% Li₂O from 115.3m
- **SADD003: 17.05m @ 0.95% Li₂O from 65.65m**
Including: 4.00m @ 1.96% Li₂O from 69.65m
and: 5.15m @ 1.31% Li₂O from 98.35m
Including: 1.90m @ 2.13% Li₂O from 98.35m
- **SADD004: 17.38m @ 1.46% Li₂O from 119.80m**
Including: 10.20m @ 2.05% Li₂O from 120.95m
Including: 3.05m @ 2.26% Li₂O from 120.95m
and: 2.00m @ 3.07% Li₂O from 127.00m
- **SADD005: 4.25m @ 1.32% Li₂O from 125.40m**
Including: 1.05m @ 2.65% Li₂O from 127.55m
and: 4.01m @ 1.36% Li₂O from 159.10m
Including: 1.00m @ 1.92% Li₂O from 161.10m
- **SADD006: 21.1m @ 1.20% Li₂O from 208.80m**
Including: 14.00m @ 1.69% Li₂O from 210.90m
Including: 3.00m @ 2.28% Li₂O from 214.90m

Drilling is also underway just 2.3 kilometres to the west of the new *Lajinha* tenement, where the Company is undertaking first pass drill testing of outcropping spodumene bearing pegmatites which has returned high-grade lithium results from outcrop sampling, including 2.30% Li₂O².

OVERVIEW OF EXCLUSIVE CALL OPTION AGREEMENT DATED 25 APRIL 2022 ("AGREEMENT")

Under the terms of the Agreement with the Vendor, Mineracao Salinas Ltda. ("**Vendor**"), Latin Resources Limited ("**Company**") has the option to acquire a 100% interest in tenement 831.118/2008 ("**Call Option**"):

1. To acquire the exclusive rights to the tenement under the Agreement, the Company must pay to the Vendor an amount of BRL3,000 (USD\$600) monthly for a period of 24 months.
2. If the Company exercises the Call Option under the Agreement, it shall pay to the Vendor:
 - a) USD\$30,000 in cash, and
 - b) Shares in LRS to the value of USD\$10,000 at a 30 day VWAP.
3. Within 13 months after the exercise of the Call Option, the Company must pay to the Vendor a further sum of USD\$50,000.

¹ Refer to ASX Announcements dated 30 March 2022, 11 April 2022 and 26 April 2022 for full details and JORC tables

² Refer to ASX Announcement dated 6 April 2022

4. The Vendor retains a net smelter royalty of 3% - to be subject to a separate net smelter royalty agreement to be calculated in accordance with an agreed net smelter royalty formula with a buyout sum.
5. In addition to the sums referred to above, after the Call Option is exercised, if the Company defines a minimum of 10 million tonnes at 1.3% lithium in any JORC Code resource category, the Company must pay to the Vendor, an additional USD\$50,000 and USD\$50,000 worth of LRS shares within 30 days of declaration of the JORC Resource. These are milestone payments which are dependent upon a JORC Resource being established.

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.

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 a critical mineral for electric vehicles and battery storage.

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.

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 Pedro Fonseca, who is an employee of Latin resources and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fonseca 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 Fonseca 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The July 2021 stream sediment sampling program was completed by Latin Resources. Latin Resources stream sediment sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream sediment samples were taken in the field by Latin's 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 four 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 three 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. Latin Resources Diamond Drilling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core has been sampled in intervals of ~ 1 m (up to 1.18 m) where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1 m have been selected based on geological boundaries. Geological boundaries have not been crossed by sample intervals. ½ core samples have been collected and submitted for analysis, with regular field duplicate samples collected and submitted for QA/QC analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin Resources drilling is completed using industry standard practices. Diamond drilling is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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).</i>	<p>completed using H/NTW size coring equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling techniques used at Salinas Project comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core, standard tube to a depth of ~200- 250 m. Diamond core holes drilled directly from surface. Core orientation was provided by an ACT Reflex (ACT III) tool. Downhole survey was carried out by Reflex EZ-TRAC tool. All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin Resources 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. Zones of significant core loss may have resulted in grade dilution due to the loss of fine material.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sawing. Latin's 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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were crushed in a hammer mill to 75% passing -3mm followed by splitting off 250g using a Jones splitter and pulverizing to better than 95% passing 75 microns. Duplicate sampling is carried out routinely throughout the drilling campaign. The laboratory will carry out routine internal repeat assays on crushed samples. The selected sample mass is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the 2021 stream sediment sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. For the 2022 diamond drilling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. If lithium results are above 15,000ppm, the Lab analyze the pulp samples just for lithium through ICP90Q (fusion by sodium peroxide and finish with ICP/OES).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Latin Resources data is verified by the Competent person. All data is stored in an electronic Access Database. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 GIS Software to ensure they were recorded in the correct position. The grid system used was UTM SIRGAS 2000 zone 23 South.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Stream sediment samples were taken every 200m between sampling points along the drainages which is considered appropriate for a first stage, regional work.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Due to the preliminary nature of the initial drilling campaign, drill holes are designed to test specific targets.</i>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops.</i> <i>Drilling has been designed to intersect the mapped stratigraphy as close to normal as possible.</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>No External audit has been undertaken at this stage.</i>

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licenses 830.578/2019, 830.579/2019, 830.580/2019, 830.581/2019, 830.582/2019 & 830.691/2017 are 100% fully owned by Latin Resources Limited. Latin has entered in separate exclusive option agreements to acquire 100% interest in the areas: 831.219/2017, 831.798/2015 830.080/2022 and 831.118/2008. Latin has entered in separate exclusive option agreements to acquire 100% interest in a portion of: 831.799/2005 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic exploration was carried out on the area 830.080/2022 (Monte Alto) with extraction of gems (tourmaline and lepidolite), amblygonite, columbite and feldspar.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salinas Lithium 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new drill hole data, including summary location data is provided in Appendix 1 to this report, and is accurately represented in appropriate location maps and drill sections where applicable.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample length weighted averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nominal minimum Li₂O grade of 0.4% Li₂O has been used to define a 'significant intersection'. No grade top cuts have been applied. Core duplicate samples have been averaged with their pair of original sample which has the same length.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is carried out at right angles to targeted structures and mineralised zones where possible. Drill core orientation is of a high quality, with clear contact of pegmatite bodies, enabling the calculation of true width intersections.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company has released various maps and figures showing the sample results in the geological context.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All analytical results for lithium have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information that is considered material has been reported, including stream sediment sampling results, Drilling results geological context, etc.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin plans to undertake additional reconnaissance mapping, infill stream sediment and soil sampling at Salinas South Prospect (Salinas South Target 2). Follow-up infill and step-out drilling will be undertaken based on results.