

8 July 2022

LATIN EXERCISES OPTION AGREEMENT OVER THE HIGH-GRADE PEEP O'DAY GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Company has exercised its option to secure 100% ownership over the Peep O'Day gold prospect where previous exploration has confirmed a high-grade gold structure over a strike extent of approximately 1.3km.
- Exploration completed at Peep O'Day by Latin has confirmed high-grade gold at surface with results from outcrop sampling including 9.79 g/t Au, 8.58 g/t Au, 8.41 g/t Au and 7.79 g/t Au.
- Drilling permit applications for first pass RC drill testing have been resubmitted following the change of ownership.
- The Company is currently in discussion with a number of third-party groups in relation to the divestment of the Peep O'Day and other non-core assets.

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("Latin" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has exercised its option to secure 100% ownership of the high-grade gold Peep O'Day prospect in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales.

PEEP O'DAY PROJECT

Following the completion of extensive regional exploration including reprocessing and interpretation of the available airborne geophysical data, on-ground reconnaissance mapping, outcrop sampling and systematic soil sampling; the Company has exercised its right to acquire the southern portion of the original Yarara Tenement (EL8958).

Results from this work highlighted the Peep O'Day prospect located in the southern portion of the original tenement as the most prospective area, returning high-grade gold in outcrop over a strike length of 1.3 kilometres (*Figure 1 and Figure 2*). High-grade gold results from extensive rock-chip sampling included: **9.79g/t, 8.58g/t Au, 8.41 g/t Au and 7.79 g/t Au¹**.



Figure 1: High-grade Peep O'Day gold prospect, NSW

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 24 June 2021 for full details and associated JORC tables

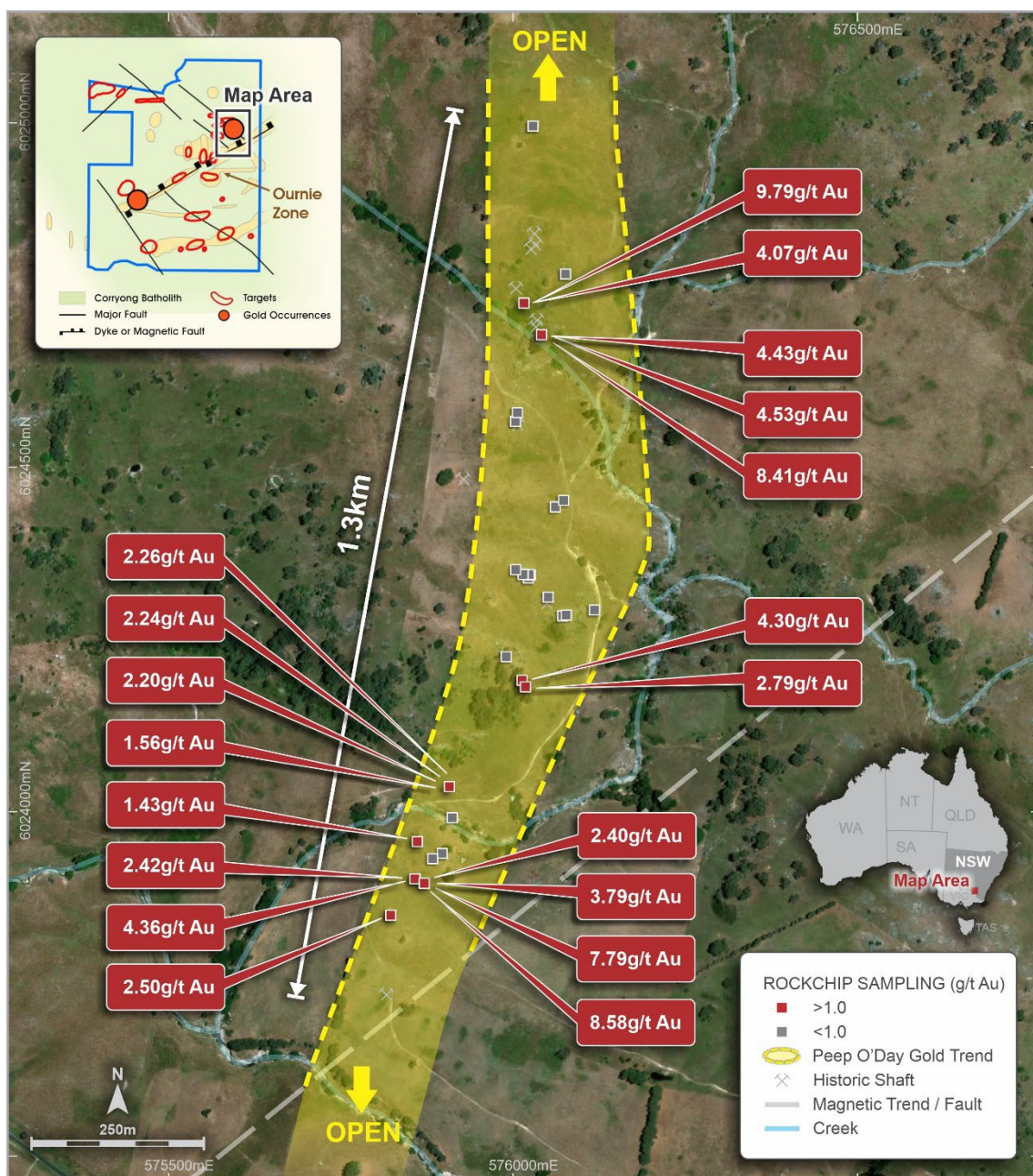


Figure 2: Latin Resources Limited – Peep O'Day Prospect map showing recent surface sampling high-grade gold results¹

Exploration over the northern portion of the original Yarara Tenement (EL8958) did not return any anomalous results from the extensive mapping, outcrop sampling or systematic soil sampling completed by the Company and as such this area has been returned to the Vendor, with the Company securing a new 100% owned tenement (EL9412), covering only the prospective Peep O'Day prospect area (Figure 3).

PEEP O'DAY ACQUISITION DETAILS

Latin has secured 100% of the new tenement EL9412 which comprises the Peep O'Day prospect only ("Tenement") which is now registered in the name of Latin from Mining and Energy Group Pty Ltd ("MEG" or "Vendor"). The key terms of the acquisition are as follows:

1. The Purchase Price payable by Latin to MEG was 6 million fully paid shares in LRS to be issued upon the grant of the Tenement to Latin which has now occurred;
2. A \$15,000 contribution by Latin towards the security deposit required by the Department for Regional NSW ("Department") is being refunded to Latin;

3. The acquisition included all Mining Information in the possession of MEG in relation to the Peep O'Day prospect;
4. The acquisition was subject to the approval of the Department which has been obtained and Latin has full rights to explore, prospect, sample and drill for all minerals on the Tenement;
5. Latin has full and exclusive control and discretion in the exploration, prospecting, investigation, development and exploitation of the Tenement;
6. The balance of EL8958, that is after the carve out of EL9412 in respect of the Peep O'Day prospect, has been returned to MEG with no further obligations in relation to EL8958;
7. MEG no longer has any right or entitlement to any milestone payments or royalty payments in respect of the Peep O'Day prospect.

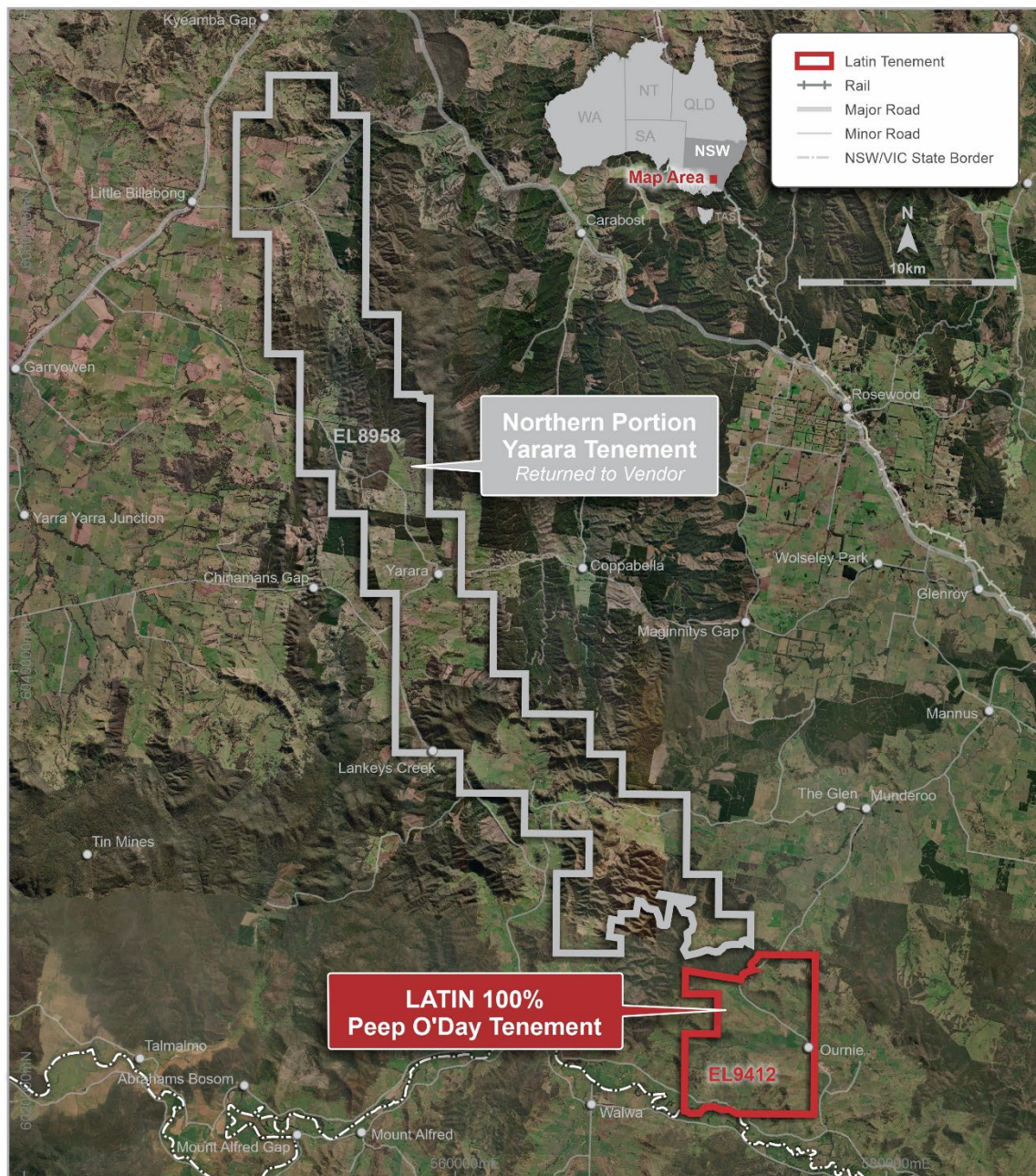


Figure 3: Latin Resources Limited – New Peep O'Day (EL9412) tenement location map

NSW LACHLAN FOLD BELT PROJECTS

The Company's portfolio of NSW projects comprises five separate granted, 100% owned tenements covering a total of approximately 751 square kilometres in the central and southern Lachlan Fold Belt, which are highly prospective for copper-gold and Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation (*Figure 3*).

Work completed by the Company and previous explorers has highlighted multiple priority target areas, several of which are at a drill ready status, including²:

- The Peep O'Day Gold Prospect;
- The Mackey's Copper Prospect;
- The Gosper Mine Copper Prospect; and
- The Dairy Hill Copper (Porphyry) Prospect.

The Company has adopted a divestment strategy for these non-core project, while it focuses its efforts on progressing two core projects: the high-grade hard-rock lithium Salinas Project in Brazil toward a maiden JORC Resource by the end of the year; and the high-purity Cloud Nine Halloysite-Kaolin Project in Merredin, WA.

The Company is currently in discussion with several third-party groups in relation to the potential divestment of the non-core NSW Lachlan Projects.

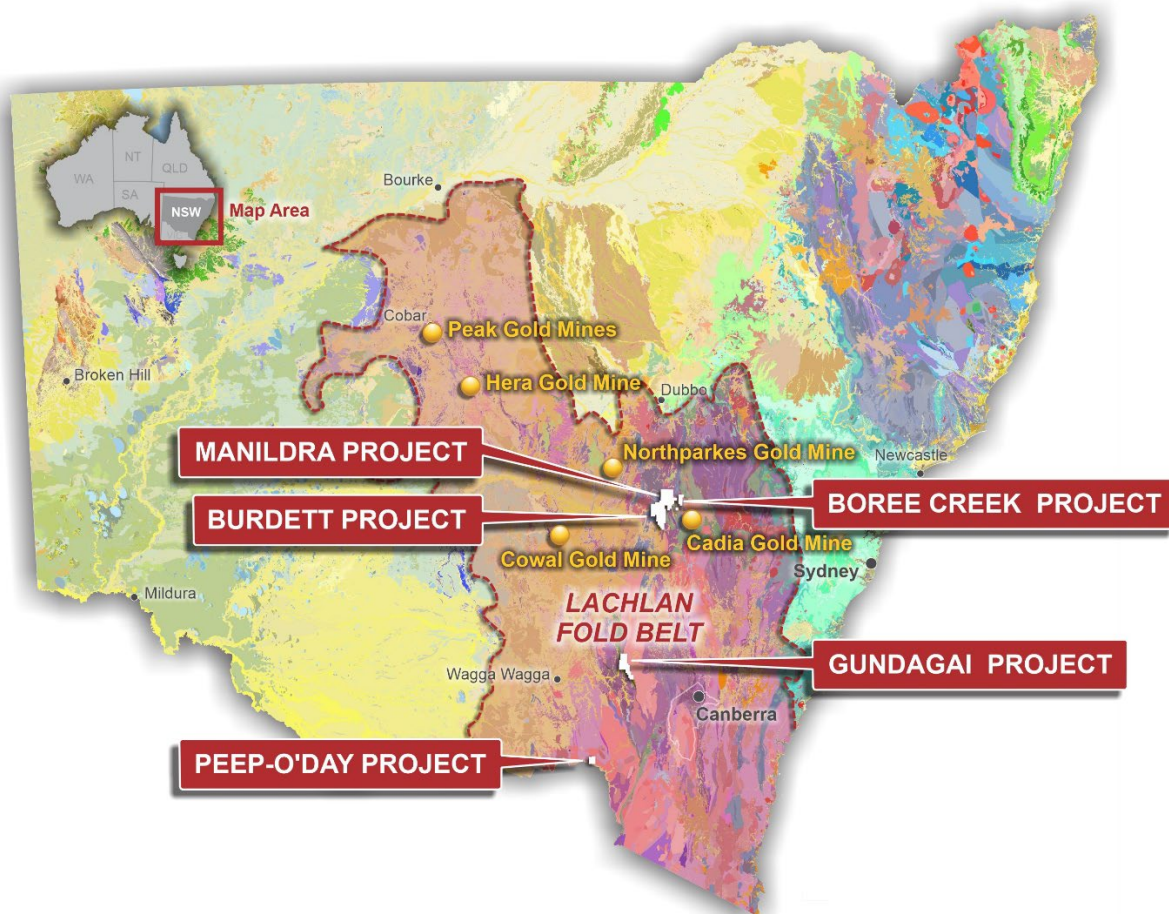


Figure 4: Latin Resources Limited – NSW Lachlan Fold Belt Project, tenement location map

² Refer to ASX Announcements dated: 5 November 2020, 17 June 2021 and 24 June 2021

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

For further information please contact:

Chris Gale
Executive Director
Latin Resources Limited
+61 8 6117 4798

Fiona Marshall
Senior Communications Advisor
White Noise Communications
+61 400 512 109

info@latinresources.com.au
www.latinresources.com.au

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 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

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 2021 reconnaissance outcrop and soil sampling program were completed by LRS. LRS rock chip Sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken in the field by LRS geologists during field inspection Rock samples were collected from surface outcrop and float Outcrop samples are considered to be in situ resistant portions of the geology. Float samples are not in situ but are interpreted to have been sourced from the local geology. Samples weighing between 0.49kg and 3.02kg were collected All sample locations were collected using a hand-held GPS with +/-5m accuracy using MGA zone 55 (GDA94) coordinate system. LRS Soil Sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 20cm x 20cm x 10-30cm deep hole was dug using a handheld drill with auger attachment. All surface organic matter and soil was removed from the hole, then a small hand shovel was used to collect a sample of primarily B-horizon soil. The sample was screened using a 2mm stainless steel sieve. A sub-sample of >200g of the -2mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis. Duplicate samples were taken every 50 samples by digging a duplicate sample within 50cm of the primary soil sample using the above method. External certified reference standards were submitted every 50 samples for QAQC purposes. Soil sample locations were collected in the field using a hand-held GPS with +/- 5m accuracy using MGA zone 55 (GDA94) coordinate system. The 2016 Drilling campaign was undertaken by Prodrill, with drilling and sampling techniques detailed in historic reportsⁱ. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual 1m samples were collected from the drilling rig into bulk sample bags, with 4m composite samples

		<p>collected via unknown methods for submission to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No details of repeat/ duplicate sampling is contained in the historical reports. ○ No details of the reference standards used in the QA/QC protocols by Prodrill in the historical reports. ○ There is no evidence of coarse gold sampling problems on any of the properties sampled.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling has been undertaken by Latin Resources Limited. • Historic drilling by Prodrill WA in 2016 is completed using industry standard practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RC drilling was completed with a RC hammer fitted with a crossover sub. ○ All drill collars are surveyed using handheld GPS.
Drill sample recovery	<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"> • Historic drilling reports containing drill collar assay and survey information are available in the NSW DPIE Digs reporting system (RE0009084). • No indication of sample bias with respect to recovery has been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRS recorded a short geological description of each sample location including lithology, alteration, veining, and mineralization. • Summary down hole lithological logs are provided in the historic Prodrill reporting available in the NSW DIGS reporting system (RE0009084).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the 2021 soil sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samples were dried, crushed and pulverized 1000g to 85% < 75 µm. Any samples requiring splitting were split using a riffle splitter. • For the 2021 Rock Chip sampling program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Samples were crushed and pulverized 1000g to 85% < 75 µm. Any samples requiring splitting were split using a riffle splitter. • For the 2016 Drilling campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Composite samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Orange, with an ALS Au-AAS25 preparation code, including fine pulverization to a minus 75µm.

	<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"> A 25gm sub-sample was subjected analysis via aqua-regia digest with an AAS finish for gold. 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"> The analytical method and procedures are considered appropriate for the nature and style of the mineralisation. Rock chip samples were analysed via ME-MS61 (four acid digest with ICP-MS Finish) for a 48 element suite; and Au - AAS24 (50g Fire Assay with AAS Finish). Soil samples were analysed via a ME-MS41 (aqua regia digest with ICP-MS Finish) for a 51 element suite. Historic reporting by Prodrill does not contain details for the nature of what quality control procedures that were implemented as part of the drilling campaign. Analytical work was completed by an independent analytical laboratory.
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"> All LRS data is verified by the Component person. All data is stored in an electronic Access Database. Historic data is recorded in historical reports available on the NSW DPIE DGIS system. No residual drill samples are available for independent repeat analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No primary data, survey, geological or analytical data is available for validation by the company. Assay data and results is reported, unadjusted as contained in the historical reports.
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"> Drill historic collar locations were captured using a handheld GPS. Soil and rock chips sample location were captured using a handheld GPS. All GPS data points were later visualised using MapInfo Discover software to ensure they were recorded in the correct position. The grid system used is UTM GDA 94 Zone 55.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Sampling was completed on an 50m x 100m sample grid along the interpreted strike of the mineralised structure. As this is early-stage exploration sample density is controlled by the frequency of outcrop and access to old workings. Individual bulk samples from the 2016 drilling were composited into 4m composite samples for analysis.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is preferentially across the strike or trend of mineralized outcrops. Drill intersections are reported as down hole widths.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and rock chip samples collected by LRS were collected and stored on site, prior to being transported to the laboratory by LRS personnel. No information in respect to sample security is contained in the historical Prodrill reports available on the NSW DPIE DGIS system.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person for Exploration Results reported here has visited the site where sample has taken place and has reviewed and confirmed the sampling procedures. 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	<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, EL9148, EL9172, EL9273, EL9274 and EL9412, have been granted, with LRS holding a 100% interest in the tenements 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 carried out on the project area comprises RC and RAB drilling, mapping and surface geochemical sampling. Details of historic work is detailed in historic reporting available on NSW DPIE DIGS reporting system.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yarara, Manildra, Burdett and Boree Creek Project geology comprises Silurian age Silurian age sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Gold mineralisation is related to structural controlled vein hosted orogenic settings. In addition to this, a series of several intrusive bodies mapped in the north-west region of EL9148 Manildra and within ELA6292 Boree Creek, with adjacent reactive limestone and other sedimentary units. This geological setting is highly prospective for copper-gold skarn mineralisation. The Gundagai Project geology comprises highly prospective for ultramafic layered intrusive nickel-copper-platinum group element style mineralisation, orogenic gold mineralisation, and skarn type mineralisation.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement contains no new drilling information. All references to original source information are included as end-note references as indicated throughout the presentation where required.

	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or averaging techniques have been applied to the sample assay results. Selected assay results are reported above a nominal intersection grade cutoff of >0.5g/t Au.
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 reported to have been carried out at right angles to targeted controlling structures and mineralised zones where possible. Drilling intervals and interactions are reported as down hole widths. Insufficient information is available at this stage to report true widths.
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, figures and sections showing the sample results 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 gold, silver, base metals and selected trace elements 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 rock-chip sampling results, geological context and mineralisation controls 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin plans to undertake additional reconnaissance mapping, soil sampling and airborne geophysical surveys at the Manildra and Burdett projects prior to defining drill targets.

	<i>main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Latin plans to undertake RC drilling at the Peep O'Day Project.</i>
--	--	--