

8 September 2025

Air core results expand Edjudina potential as Greater Duchess JV sale nears completion

Highlights

- Assays received from the final 52-hole air core (AC) drilling program at the Edjudina Project.
- First pass drilling results at the Hornet South Prospect returned:
 - 2m @ 0.36g/t Au (GVAC059 – EOH) within a mafic granite
 - Associated vein-hosted sulphides observed in adjacent drill hole
- Observed sericite-silica alteration overprint and vein sulphides consistent with an Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS) style mineralisation.
- Geophysical data indicates coincident magnetic low and gravity high anomalies, supporting interpretation of a buried mineralised felsic intrusive.
- Base of weathered bedrock mineralisation intersected at the Hercules Prospect including:
 - 4m @ 0.54g/t Au from 44m (GVAC068)
 - 4m @ 0.14g/t Au from 72m (GVAC049)
 - 2m @ 0.12g/t Au from 48m (GVAC075)
- Mineralised intervals spatially associated with increased weathering intensity, indicative of a large-scale structurally controlled gold system.
- Falcon returned base of transported overburden results of 12m @ 0.21g/t Au from 28m (GVAC042).
- Binding Agreement executed for \$6 million sale of Greater Duchess JV interest to Carnaby Resources (ASX: CNB), tenement transfer underway with completion anticipated shortly.

Latitude 66 Limited, ACN 115 768 986 (ASX: LAT) (“Lat66” or “the Company”) is pleased to report final assay results from its recent aircore drilling campaign across the Hornet South, Hercules and Falcon prospects, all located within the broader Edjudina Project in Western Australia plus a progress update on the \$6 million sale of the Greater Duchess JV interest to Carnaby Resources (ASX:CNB).

Encouraging results were received from Hornet South, where drilling has intersected a zone of gold mineralisation characterised by significant hydrothermal alteration, with a best result of 2m @ 0.36 g/t Au from the end of hole (GVAC059). This interval is hosted within a mafic granite and is proximal to zones of pervasive sericite, chlorite and silica alteration, associated with vein-hosted pyrite mineralisation.

Further east, at the Hercules and Falcon prospects, shallow aircore drilling has confirmed the presence of bedrock gold mineralisation beneath a regionally significant soil anomaly. Drilling across this corridor returned several anomalous gold intercepts, including **4m @ 0.54 g/t Au**, **4m @ 0.14 g/t Au**, and **2m @ 0.12 g/t Au**. These intercepts occur beneath discrete geochemical anomalies associated with a 7-kilometre-long surface gold-in-soil trend, where peak values reach up to 92 ppb Au.

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

"The final assays from our air core drilling program confirm the emergence of Hornet South as a credible IRGS-style target, underpinned by encouraging alteration and geophysical responses.

"In addition, the mineralisation intersected beneath the Hercules-Falcon soil trend demonstrates that significant shear-hosted gold systems also operate across the project.

"These results reinforce our broader exploration thesis and open up a range of follow-up drill targets to advance in upcoming programs.

"At the same time, the \$6 million sale of the Greater Duchess JV interest is on track for completion this quarter with binding agreements executed and the transfer of tenements now underway. Completion of the sale will streamline our portfolio and provide significant non-dilutive capital to accelerate exploration at Edjudina and our other high-quality projects."

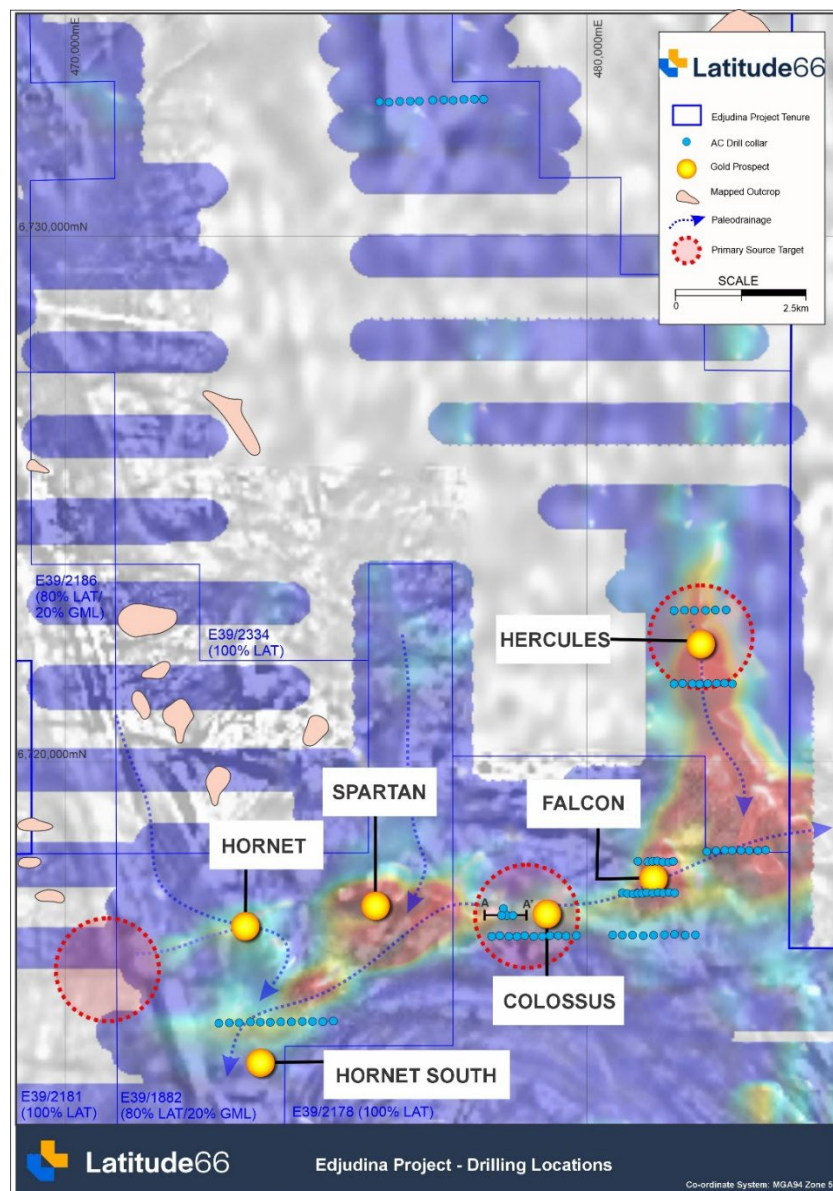


Figure 1: Location of drill areas at Edjudina including interpreted drainage patterns and source locations generated from modelling of current and paleo-topographic trends

Hornet South

Recent aircore drilling at Hornet South has delineated a significant zone of gold mineralisation, including a notable intersection of **2m @ 0.36 g/t Au** (GVAC059 – EOH) within a mafic granite. This mineralisation occurs adjacent to two drillholes exhibiting vein-hosted pyrite (up to ~8%) accompanied by pervasive sericite, chlorite, and silica alteration—an assemblage consistent with hydrothermal systems linked to Intrusion-Related Gold Systems (IRGS).

Geophysical interpretation supports this model, revealing a coincident magnetic low and gravity high anomaly. This signature is indicative of a buried, non-magnetic, moderately dense felsic intrusive—commonly associated with IRGS centres. Drill holes were completed on 200m spaced centres defining a +600m zone of alteration and associated gold anomalism. The mineralised system remains open in all directions, with notable untested areas to the south and limited coverage to the north.

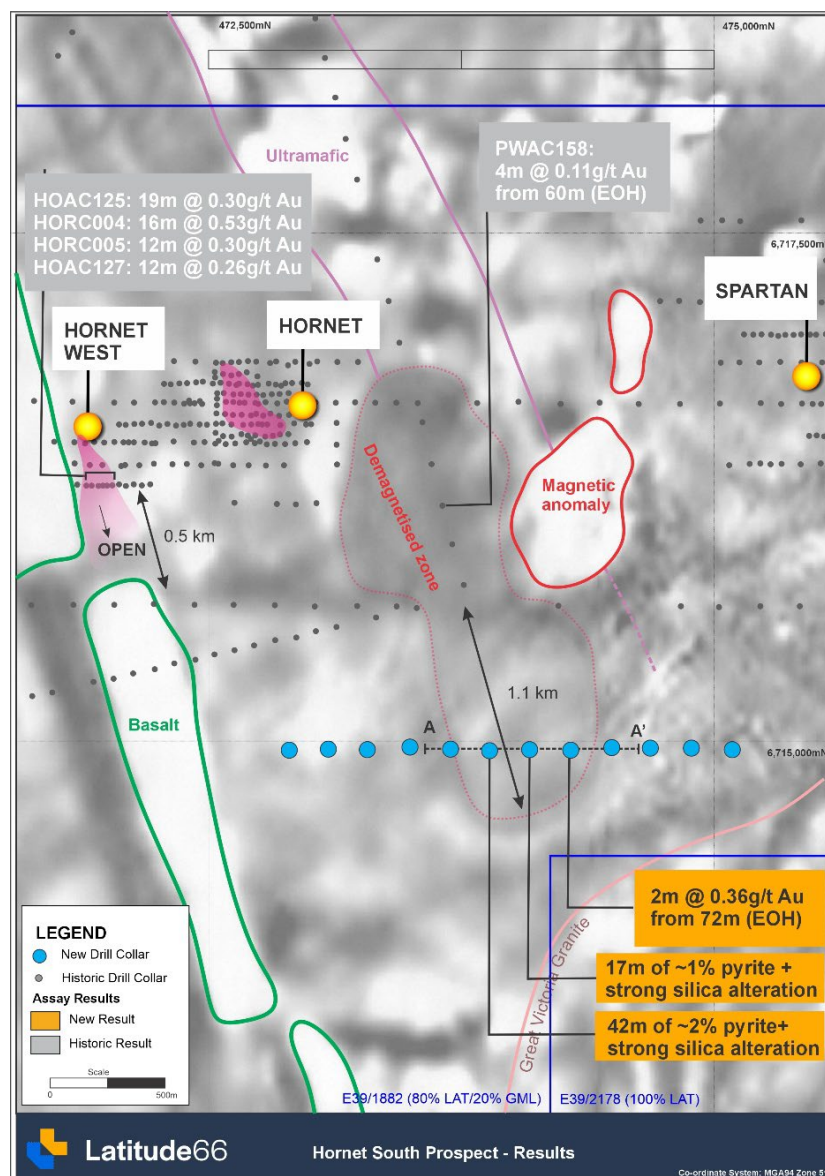


Figure 2: Plan view of hole locations at Hornet South where gold mineralisation is hosted close to an intrusive contact interpreted from 1VD magnetics.

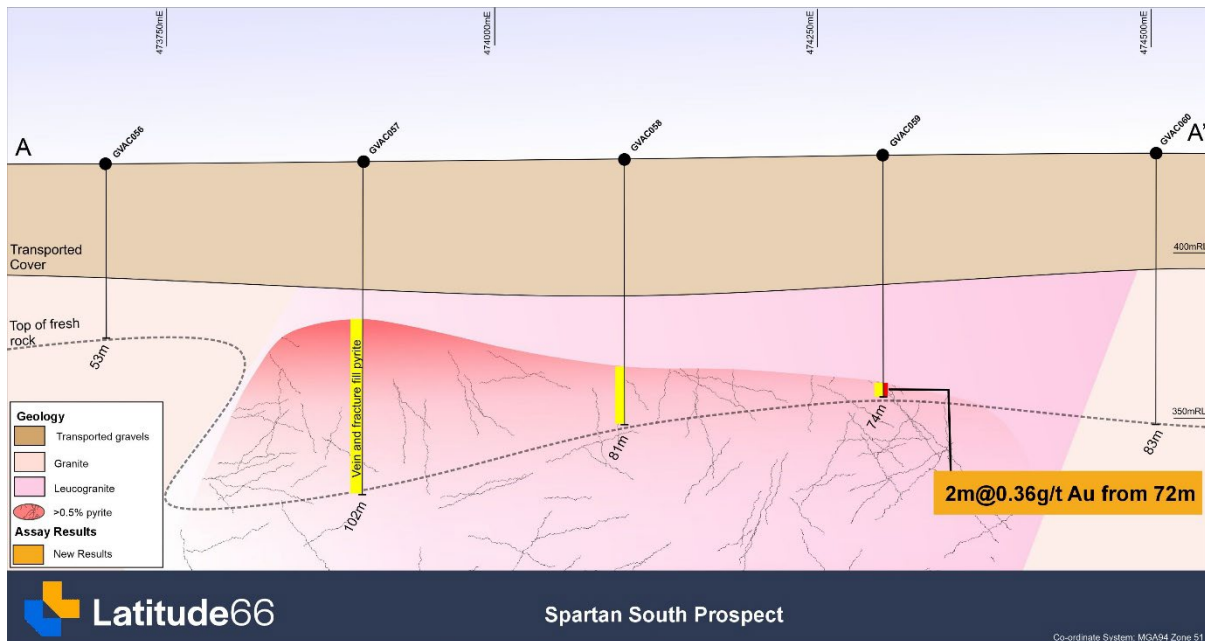


Figure 3: Cross-section through the Spartan South gold-pyrite anomaly (vertical exaggeration 2.5x)

Petrographic analysis of end-of-hole chips from GVA058 (**Figure 4**) confirms that the observed sulphide mineralisation comprises exclusively pyrite, likely present as vein or fracture-fill. However, due to the fragmented nature of aircore drill chips, this interpretation remains broad and indicative rather than definitive.

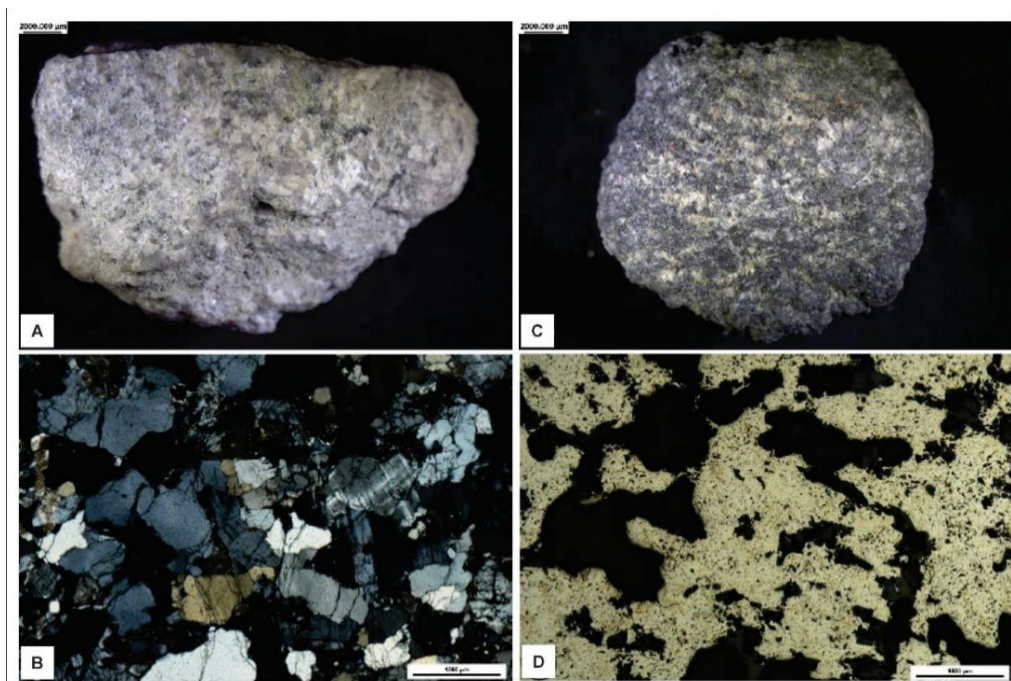


Figure 4: Stereo photomicrographs (a, c) and thin section photomicrographs (b, d) of GVA058 – 80-81m. (a) Chip sample overview image showing prominent clear quartz and dominantly sericitic/alterd groundmass (0.75x objective magnification). (b) Fine to medium grained, equigranular, anhedral-granular groundmass with dominant irregular quartz and roughly equal plagioclase and microcline (XPL, 2.5x). (c) Chip sample overview image showing prominent clear quartz and slightly altered blocky-white feldspars (0.75x objective magnification). (d) Massive pyrite overprint with granular and microeuhedral alteration along grain boundaries and fractures (RL, 2.5x).

Bottom-of-hole multi-element geochemistry did not identify any clear pathfinder elements (Bi, Te, Mo, As, Cu), apart from gold. Further drilling to the north and south is warranted to assess potential metal zoning, which could signify proximity to a higher-grade mineralised core.

This emerging mineralisation strengthens earlier findings from the Colossus Prospect, several kilometres to the east, where anomalous gold was intersected within silica-hematite altered zones. Notable intercepts from Colossus include 5m @ 0.55g/t Au, 4m @ 0.42g/t Au, and 4m @ 0.32g/t Au. Collectively, these results highlight the potential for multiple mineralised centres within the broader Edjudina Project area.

Hercules

Drilling at the Hercules Prospect, situated approximately 4km east of Colossus, has intersected broad, low-tenor gold mineralisation beneath a previously defined 7km long soil anomaly with multiple discrete +25 ppb Au zones. Key assay highlights include:

- 4m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 44m (GVAC068)
- 4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 72m (GVAC049)
- 2m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 48m (GVAC075)

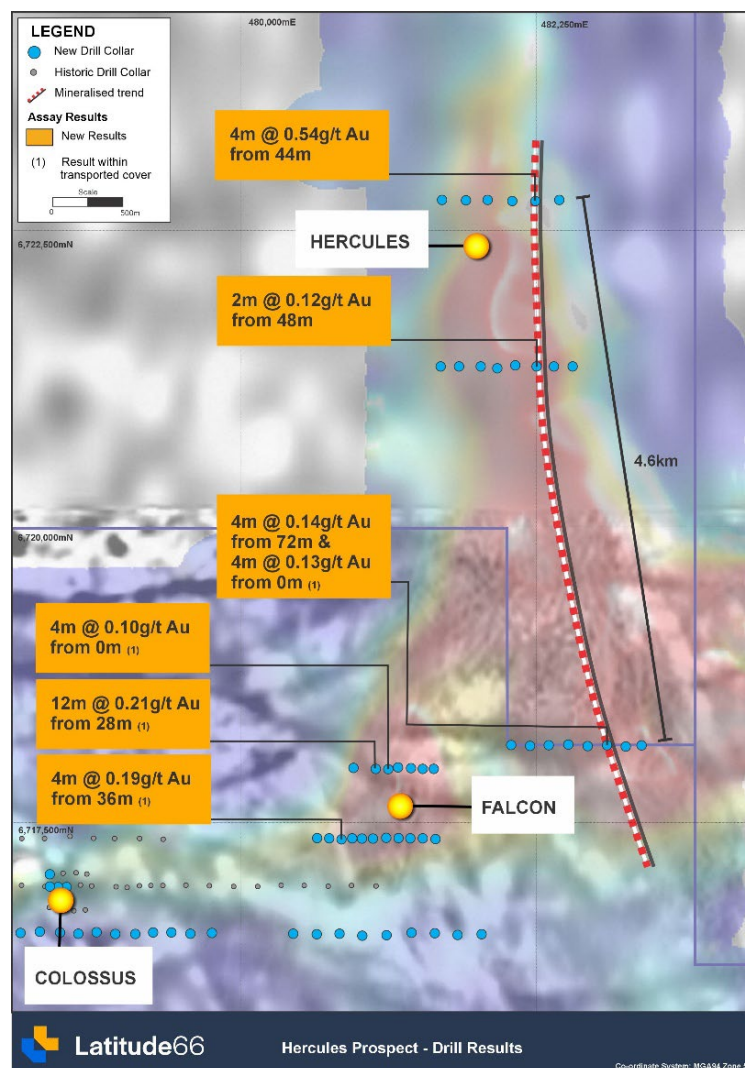


Figure 5: Drilling results from the Hercules and Falcon Prospects. Background image of gridded gold in soil results on top of 1VD TMI

The soil anomaly, which extends over a 7km strike length and includes peak values up to 92 ppb Au, was tested by three widely spaced drill lines, located 3.2km and 1.4km apart, on 200m drill centres. These recent bedrock intersections confirm the presence of gold mineralisation beneath the anomaly, validating the Hercules area as a priority target for further exploration.

Mineralisation is associated with weakly sheared granite gneiss and zones of enhanced weathering, features indicative of a large-scale, structurally controlled gold system. While assay grades to date are low tenor, the results are considered highly encouraging given the scale of the defined anomaly (4.6 km of strike tested) and the fact that it remains open both to the north and south. Infill aircore drilling is planned to refine vectors to higher-grade zones, prior to deeper RC or diamond drilling.

Sale of Greater Duchess JV Interest^{1,2}

On 2 July 2025, Lat66 announced that it had entered into a non-binding term sheet for the sale of its entire 17.5% joint venture interest in the Greater Duchess Copper Gold Joint Venture to Argonaut Partners Pty Ltd and Neon Space Pty Ltd. The transaction was conditional on JV partner Carnaby Resources Limited (ASX: CNB) (“Carnaby”) not exercising its right of first refusal under the Joint Venture Agreement.

On 31 July 2025, Lat66 subsequently announced that Carnaby had notified the Company that, pursuant to the terms of the Greater Duchess Joint Venture Binding Heads of Agreement, CNB is exercising its Right of First Refusal (“ROFR”).

Formal documentation for a binding agreement has now been executed between Lat66 and Carnaby. The transfer of tenements is currently in progress and anticipated to be completed in the coming weeks. The transaction, including CNB’s payment of the cash consideration and issue of CNB shares to Lat66, is on track for completion in the current September quarter.

Consideration

The consideration for the sale of the Great Duchess Joint Venture interest which includes the tenements comprising the Greater Duchess Joint Venture is payable to Lat66 upon completion of the Transaction being:

- a) A\$2,000,000 cash consideration; and
- b) A\$4,000,000 satisfied by the issue of fully paid ordinary shares in CNB at a deemed issue price equal to the 30 day VWAP prior to 31 July 2025.

- Ends -

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Latitude 66 Limited.

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¹ ASX Announcement 2 July 2025 – Sale of Non-Core Interest in Greater Duchess Copper Gold Joint Venture

² ASX Announcement 31 July 2025 – Lat66 to receive A\$6m in sale of Greater Duchess JV int.

Forward Looking Statement

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Technical Director of Latitude 66 Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix A – Significant Drill Result Details (>0.1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
GVAC041	0	4	4	0.10
GVAC042	28	32	4	0.12
GVAC042	32	36	4	0.28
GVAC042	36	40	4	0.23
GVAC049	4	8	4	0.13
GVAC049	72	76	4	0.14
GVAC059	72	73	1	0.52
GVAC059	73	74	1	0.19
GVAC068	44	48	4	0.54
GVAC075	48	50	2	0.12

Appendix B – Estimated sulphide abundance

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Pyrite (%)	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Pyrite (%)
GVAC057	60	61	1	GVAC057	90	91	0.5
GVAC057	61	62	0.5	GVAC057	91	92	1
GVAC057	62	63	8	GVAC057	92	93	0.5
GVAC057	63	64	5	GVAC057	93	94	4
GVAC057	64	65	3	GVAC057	94	95	1
GVAC057	65	66	0.5	GVAC057	95	96	0.5
GVAC057	66	67	2	GVAC057	96	97	0.5
GVAC057	67	68	0.5	GVAC057	97	98	0.5
GVAC057	68	69	0.5	GVAC057	98	99	1
GVAC057	69	70	1	GVAC057	99	100	1

GVAC057	70	71	1		GVAC057	100	101	1
GVAC057	71	72	1		GVAC057	101	102	1
GVAC057	72	73	1		GVAC058	64	65	1
GVAC057	73	74	1.5		GVAC058	65	66	1
GVAC057	74	75	3		GVAC058	66	67	1
GVAC057	75	76	2		GVAC058	67	68	1
GVAC057	76	77	1		GVAC058	68	69	0.5
GVAC057	77	78	1		GVAC058	69	70	0.5
GVAC057	78	79	1		GVAC058	70	71	2
GVAC057	79	80	1		GVAC058	71	72	0.5
GVAC057	80	81	1		GVAC058	72	73	0.5
GVAC057	81	82	1		GVAC058	73	74	0.5
GVAC057	82	83	3		GVAC058	74	75	2
GVAC057	83	84	3		GVAC058	75	76	1
GVAC057	84	85	3		GVAC058	76	77	8
GVAC057	85	86	1		GVAC058	77	78	0.5
GVAC057	86	87	1		GVAC058	78	79	1
GVAC057	87	88	0.5		GVAC058	79	80	0.5
GVAC057	88	89	0.5		GVAC058	80	81	1
GVAC057	89	90	0.5					

Appendix C – JORC Table 1

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop, achieving a weight between 2kg - 4kg. Drilling samples were collected by an in-house field crew, with drilling operations performed by an external contractor (Raglan Drilling).
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).	AC drilling with a face sampling blade.
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.	Drilling intervals were assessed to determine the approximate recovery as a percent. Recovery and condition of samples were recorded. The cyclone was also kept balanced to prevent potential build up and contamination. No bias between sample recovery and grade has been identified.

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.	Drill chips were washed, visually inspected and logged to record lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. All drilling logged in detail. Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. Core photography taken for all drill metres. Entire length of hole is logged.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. 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.	No diamond core was drilled A cyclone was provided by the contracted drilling company to ensure the reliability and accuracy of samples collected. In-house field personnel then collected the samples using a clean scoop and placed into a calico. Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Samples were then pulverised, collected and assayed at ALS. Composite samples were assayed for gold using Aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest. The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration. Sample preparation will include PRP-940 (CRS-MSALABS) which includes LM5 pulverising to 85% passing at -75um QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: • 2 OREAS certified reference material (CRM) • additionally, after each visually logged sulphidic interval an additional blank sample was inserted. The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization. No field duplicates taken by Latitude
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, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (e.g., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Submitted to ALS (Perth). Samples were assayed for gold using aqua regia with an ICP-MS finish, except for the last metre of every hole, which was assayed for gold using aqua regia and multi-elements using four-acid digest. Holes GVAC057 and GVAC058 which contained sulphide mineralisation, gold and multi-element analysis was completed for the in-situ length of the hole. Aqua regia is considered a partial digest. No geophysical tools or handheld instruments used. QAQC procedure consisted of insertion of suitable certified reference material, blank or assay duplicates. For each 100 samples: Duplicates were inserted with a frequency of 1:50. Standards were

		inserted with a frequency of 1:50.
		The sample sizes are believed to be appropriate to correctly represent the style and thickness of mineralization.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No twinning of holes was completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data is stored within a suitable database. No assay adjustments have been made.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No twinning of holes was completed.
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.	Sample and drill locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.
	Specification of the grid system used	Grid System – MGA94 zone 51
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	Airborne magnetics survey mRL data was used topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing has been completed on varied spacing including 25m, 50m, 100m or 200m hole spacing.
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Sample spacing is insufficient to establish geological continuity.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing of gold results was completed as a length-weighted result
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.	Given the early-stage nature and drill type (AC) of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the mineralisation.
	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.	Holes were drilled vertically and given the early-stage nature of the program, it is difficult to determine if there has been a drill orientation bias.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were placed in bulka bags at ALS Kalgoorlie, delivered directly by LAT staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The competent person has reviewed the assay techniques, chip photos relative to mineralised intervals and logging and has concluded the results have been validated appropriately.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Nothing further to add.

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.	Exploration activities were conducted within tenements E39/1882, E39/2334 and E39/2178. DCX holds an 80% interest in E39/1882 with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd. A 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000 oz of gold or equivalent is also in place over E39/1882. E39/2178 and E39/2334 are owned 100% by LAT with no royalties.
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration has been undertaken by several companies over time including but not limited to Dominion Mining, Arimco Mining Limited and Delta Gold. This work was largely limited to surface geochemistry, surface geophysics and shallow aircore and RAB drilling with only minor deeper RC drilling being undertaken.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Exploration is for shear hosted gold, intrusion related gold and komatiitic nickel deposits typical of the Yilgarn Region of Western Australian
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole. • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Hole details can be found in a previously released announcement dated 8/7/2025 “Drilling confirms gold target discovery at Colossus Project”.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	The metal concentration averages of mineralised intercepts presented in this report are sample length weighted averages of sample grades. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	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.	Given the early-stage nature of the program, it is difficult to determine the orientation of the mineralization although given it is located at the base of weathering, it is interpreted as being related to supergene and is flat in orientation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	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').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps, sections and intercepts are reported in this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Significant intersections are reported for gold >0.1 g/t cut-off grade with no top cut. A maximum of 2 samples of internal dilution was included where applicable. All results considered significant to the relevant document are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All exploration data has been reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Given the significance of the sulphide mineralisation in GVAC057 & 058, infill AC drilling is required to determine the extent of the sulphide mineralisation and how this relates to zonation of pathfinder elements such as Mo, Te, Bi and As.