Murchison Gold Mineral Resource Grows 44% to +1.1 Million Ounces

Highlights:

- **Global Mineral Resource for Latitude's Murchison Gold Project grows to 13.1Mt @ 2.6.g/t Au for 1,115,000 ounces following 125% increase in Turnberry Mineral Resource to 610,000oz gold**
- **Independent technical experts CSA Global were appointed to conduct a fatal flaw review of the Mineral Resource estimate prior to public release, no fatal flaws identified**
- **The high confidence Indicated classification accounts for 64% of the open pit constrained Turnberry Mineral Resource and 58% of the total Turnberry Mineral Resource**
- **Turnberry has a current strike length of 1.5km and remains open to the north, south and at depth**
- **The Turnberry Mineral Resource averages 1,850 ounces per vertical metre from surface to a depth of 200m where the density of drilling reduces significantly**
- **27 new lodes defined within the mineralised zone at Turnberry following a detailed review and audit of the project drill hole database**
- **Turnberry is shallow and has never been mined by open pit or underground**
- **64,736m of drilling used as the basis for the Turnberry Mineral Resource update, including 3,887m of diamond drilling and 60,849m of RC drilling**
- **Initial assay results from the current 10,000m drilling campaign are expected in early June with results from drilling specifically targeting the 5.5km Turnberry – St Anne's corridor expected in July**

Latitude Consolidated Limited (ASX:LCD) ("**Latitude**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that it has grown its total Mineral Resource to **1,115,000 ounces (13.1Mt @ 2.6.g/t gold)** following a 125% increase to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Turnberry deposit ("**Turnberry**") which now stands at 610,000 ounces (11.3Mt @ 1.7 g/t gold).

Turnberry forms a key part of the Company's broader Murchison Gold Project, which covers 343km² in the Murchison Goldfields in Western Australia. This is the first Mineral Resource update to be completed since May 2019 when it was considered a non-core asset by previous owner Silver Lake Resources Limited (ASX:SLR).

A review of the documents relating to the historical Mineral Resource estimate for Turnberry show that previous modelling of the resource was performed in a manner so as to produce a low tonnage, high grade estimate that could be processed by the low throughput Andy Well mill. Although this approach was strategically valid and also reflective of the gold price environment at the time, it resulted in a large number of mineralised intersections present in drilling being left out of the historical Mineral Resource estimates.

In total the historical Mineral Resource estimate for Turnberry contained only 16 discrete lodes. This update captures all mineralisation present in drill holes resulting in a total of 43 discrete lodes forming the updated Turnberry Mineral Resource.

Importantly, Turnberry remains open at depth, and to the north and south within a broad 5.5km trend of gold anomalism evident in drilling and associated with a similarly geological package and magnetic anomaly.

Commenting on this result, CEO Tim Davidson said: *"We continue to build on our large, existing high grade gold resource and this 125% upgrade at Turnberry is a fantastic outcome for Latitude. In short order, we have been able to clearly demonstrate the true scale and growth potential of our high grade gold projects in the prolific Western Australian gold producing region of the Murchison.*

Turnberry is a shallow, high grade deposit that has significant strike of 1.5km and remains open at depth and along strike. Given the scale of mineralisation at Turnberry the Company is increasingly excited by the St Anne's prospect, which lies 3.5km to the south of Turnberry and displays similar grade and width characteristics to that seen at Turnberry in the limited drilling completed at the prospect to date.

We have a clear plan in place to grow the existing resource base through systematic drilling and with a suite of high grade gold targets outside of the existing resource base we are looking forward to delivering further success."

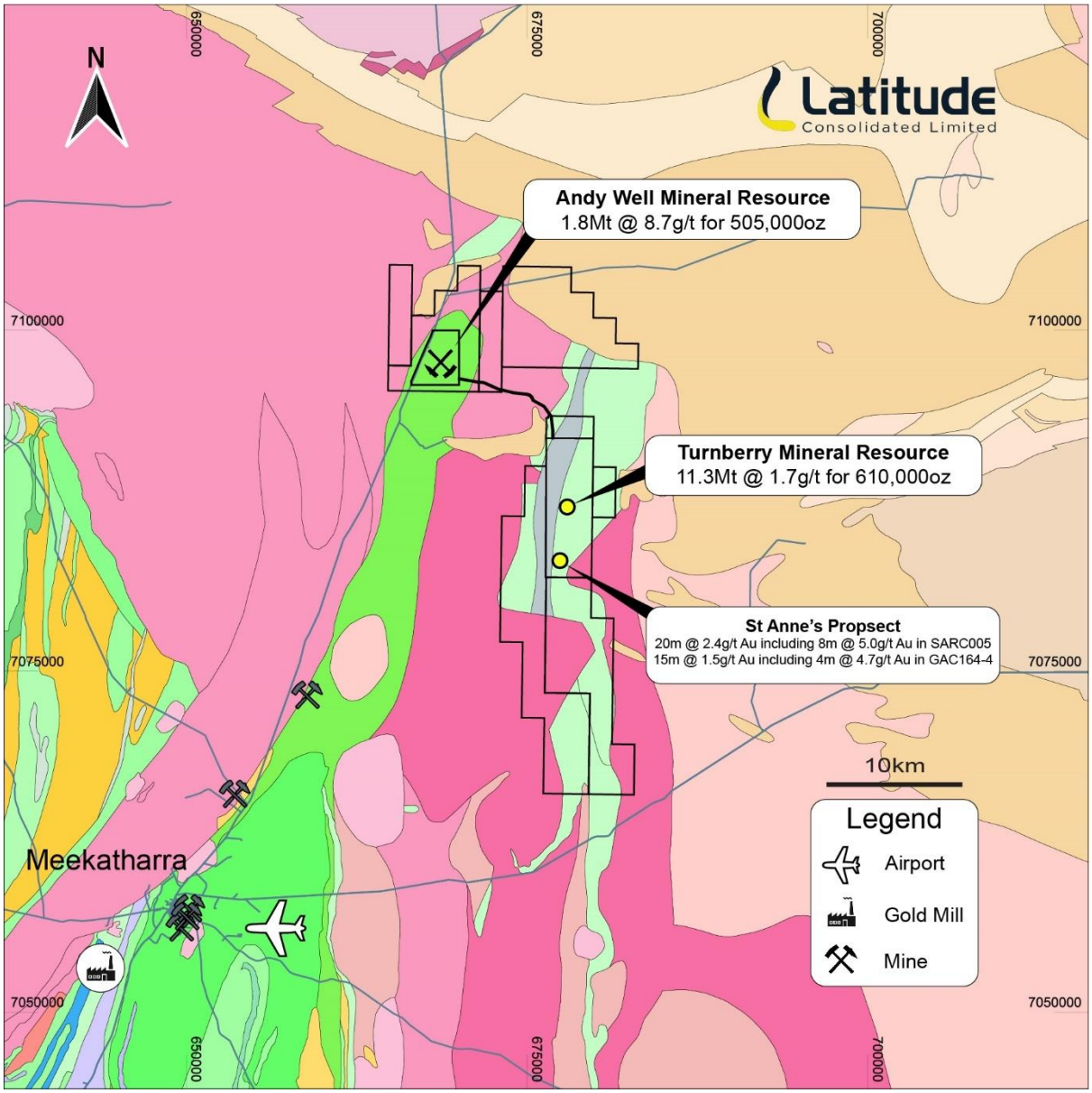

Figure 1: Murchison Gold Project Mineral Resources.

Table 1 – Global Mineral Resource Summary

Project	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Andy Well	150	11.4	55	1,050	9.3	315	650	6.5	135	1,800	8.7	505
Turnberry				6,800	1.6	355	4,500	1.8	255	11,300	1.7	610
TOTAL	**150**	**11.4**	**55**	**7,850**	**2.7**	**670**	**5,150**	**2.4**	**390**	**13,100**	**2.6**	**1,115**

1. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
2. Andy Well Mineral Resource is reported using 0.1g/t cut-off grade.
3. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
4. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.
5. Numbers in the Mineral Resource table have been rounded.

TURNBERRY MINERAL RESOURCE

Turnberry is located within the Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt on the north-east margin of the Yilgarn Craton within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia. The Mineral Resource sits within a granted Mining Lease (M51/882), extends over a strike length of 1.5km and remains open to the north, south and at depth. Importantly, the resource averages 1,850 ounces per vertical metre (OVM) from the surface to a depth of 200m, at which point the number of drill holes drops off significantly. The resource also demonstrates good vertical grade continuity, suggesting that with further drilling, there is potential for resource growth.

The host geological sequence is largely comprised of fractionated dolerite with an ultramafic base, basalt, felsic volcaniclastics and porphyry surrounded by siliciclastic sediments and shales. Stratigraphy is steeply east to sub-vertically dipping and the area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of approximately 100m.

Mineralisation is widespread, occurs within multiple mineralised envelopes and varies in width from 2 to 25 metres. Mineralisation has developed within a number of stratigraphic units including felsic volcanics and porphyries with strong pervasive sericite-pyrite alteration, which host broad gold mineralisation with local sporadic higher grades. Vein and shear mineralisation is also present at the mafic contact which tends to host narrow, high grades with occasional visible gold in RC chips (Figure 3). The best zones of gold mineralisation occur in the central portion of the resource within a highly magnetic, low chromium fractionated dolerite unit. The mineralisation can often be visually indistinct owing to several styles of mineralisation being present depending on the lithology of the host rock.

Figure 2: Magnetic Gabbro hosted mineralisation in RC chips, TBRC062 165-170m (Turnberry Central). The pictured interval represents 5m @ 14.9g/t Au within a wider 41m @ 4.8g/t Au interval. Alteration is Chlorite-Pyrite(3%)-Epidote-Carbonate.

Figure 3: Visible gold in hole TBRC043, within an interval of 7m @ 41.6g/t Au including 2m @ 137.0 g/t Au.

The updated Turnberry Mineral Resource estimate was compiled by Hawker Geological Services Pty Ltd (HGS), an independent geological consultant to the Company. Further to this and as a matter of good practice, independent technical experts CSA Global (CSA) were appointed to conduct a fatal flaw review of the updated Mineral Resource estimate prior to public release. The fatal flaw review by CSA did not identify any fatal flaws with the Mineral Resource estimate.

Having worked through this review process with experienced consultants in HGS and CSA the Company has a high degree of confidence in the updated geological model. There is strong continuity of mineralisation and Latitude is increasingly confident in the quality of the Murchison Gold Project as the Company moves forward with mining studies due for release to the market later this year.

Table 2 – Turnberry Mineral Resource

	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)
Open Pit	6,450	1.5	305	3,650	1.5	175	10,100	1.5	480
Underground	350	4.1	50	850	3.0	80	1,200	3.4	130
Total	**6,800**	**1.6**	**355**	**4,500**	**1.8**	**255**	**11,300**	**1.7**	**610**

1. Mineral Resources are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012).
2. Turnberry Open Pit Mineral Resource is reported within a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 0.5g/t cut-off grade.
3. Turnberry Underground Mineral Resource is reported outside a A$2,400/oz pit shell and above 1.5g/t cut-off grade.
4. Numbers in the Mineral Resource table have been rounded.

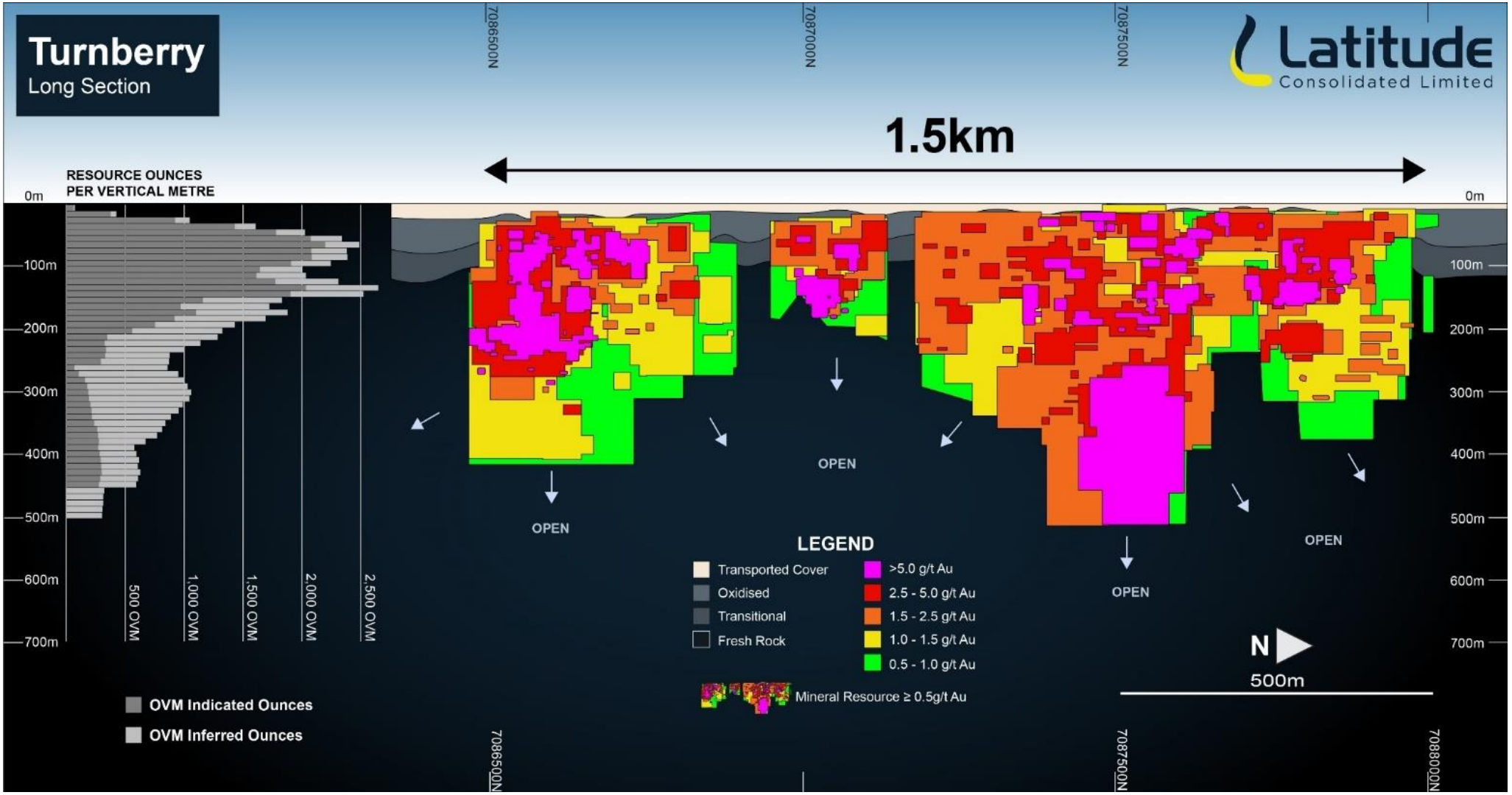

Figure 4: Turnberry Mineral Resource grade contour and OVM's.

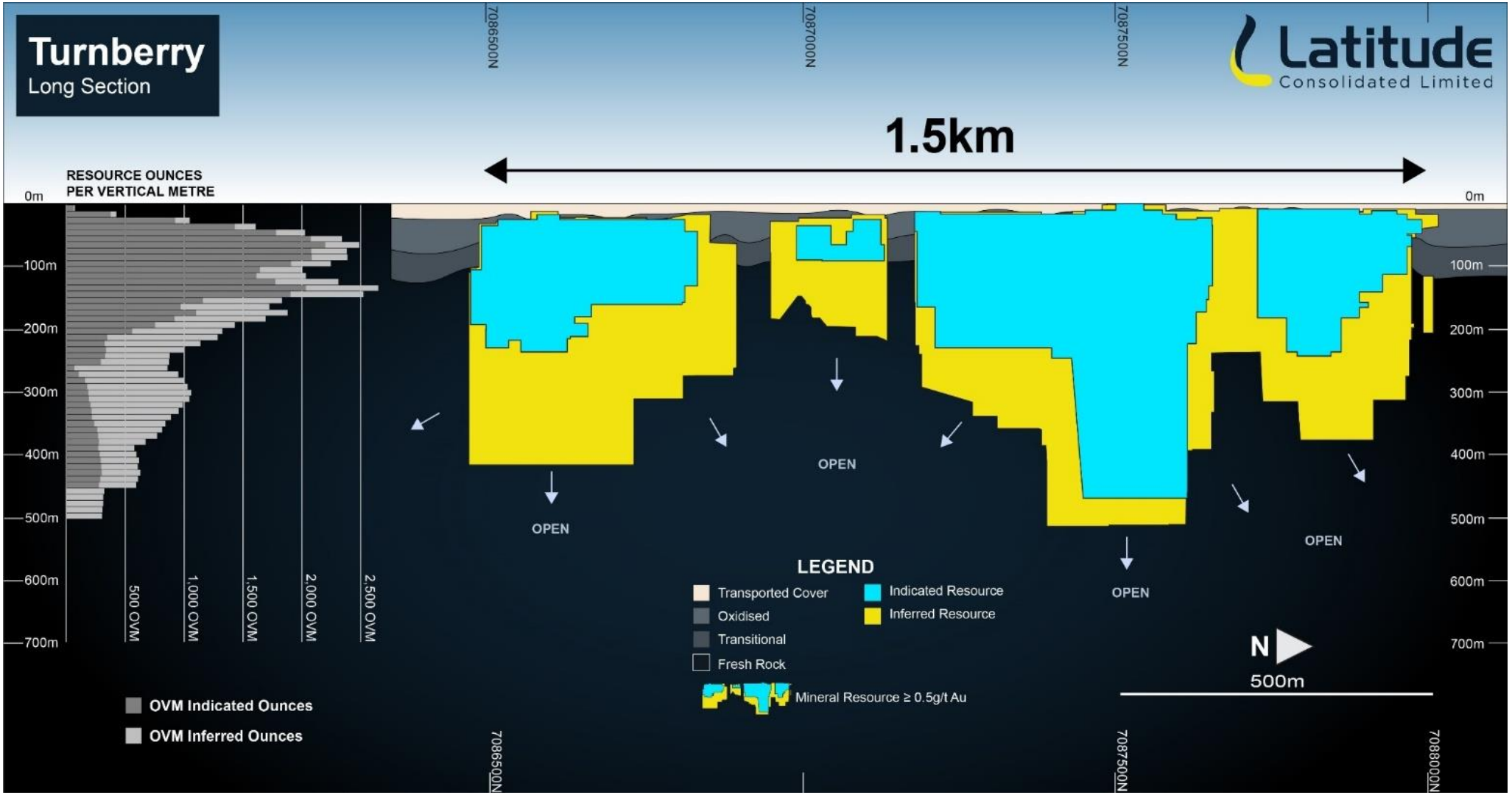

Figure 5: Turnberry Mineral Resource classification contour and OVM's.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Review of the documents relating to the historical Mineral Resource estimate for the Turnberry deposit show that modelling of the resource was performed in a manner so as to produce a low tonnage, high grade estimate that could be processed by the low throughput Andy Well mill. A comparison of the historical 2019 Mineral Resource estimate with the current estimate is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – comparison of the historical (2019) and current (2021) Turnberry Mineral Resource estimate

	2019 Historical Estimate			2021 Current Estimate			Variance		
	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes ('000t)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000oz)	Tonnes %	Grade %	Ounces %
Indicated	2,043	2.2	146	6,800	1.6	355	233%	-27%	143%
Inferred	2,196	1.8	124	4,500	1.8	255	105%	0%	106%
Total	**4,239**	**2.0**	**271**	**11,300**	**1.7**	**610**	**167%**	**-15%**	**125%**

Although this approach was strategically valid and was also reflective of the gold price environment at the time, it resulted in a large number of mineralised intersections present in drilling being left out of the historical Mineral Resource estimates. An example of this can be seen in Figure 6 and Figure 7 which shows northing section 7087840N overlain with historical resource wireframes and the updated resource wireframes respectively.

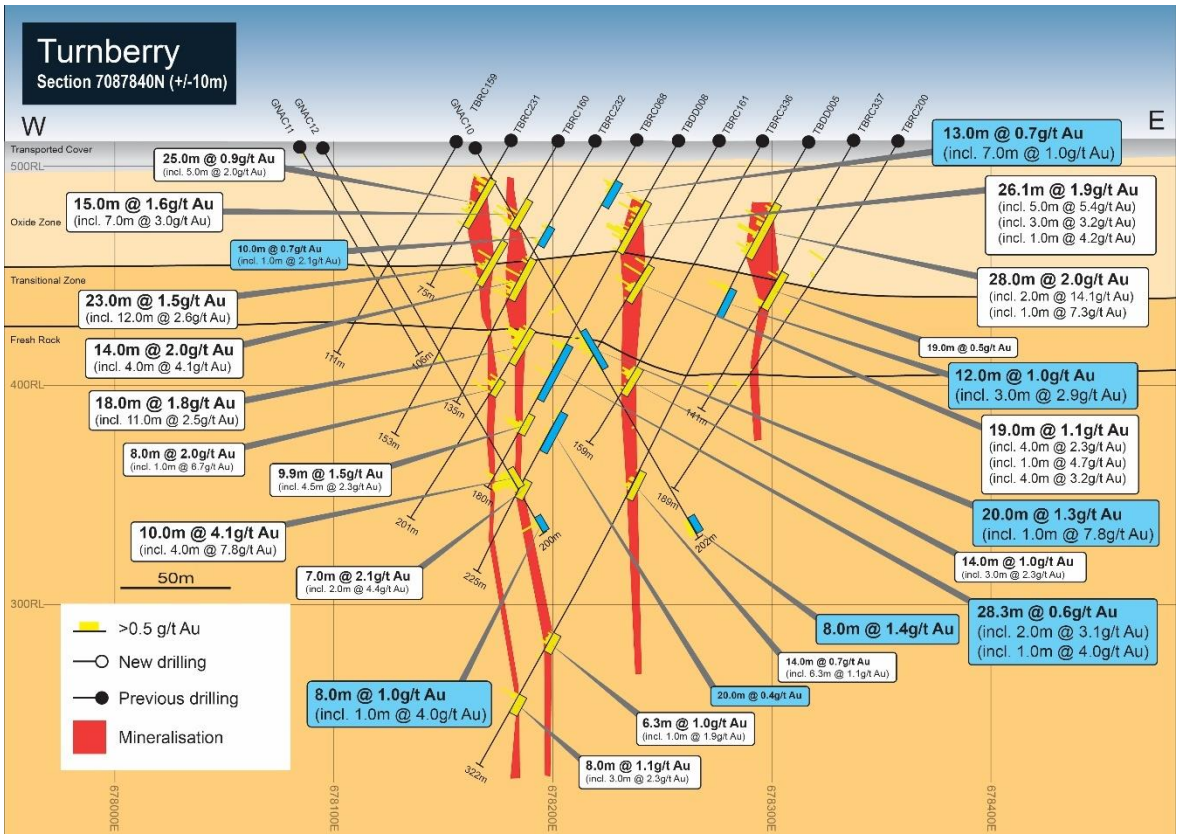

Figure 6: Cross section showing historic resource wireframes and significant number of ore grade intercepts not captured in the historical Mineral Resource estimate.

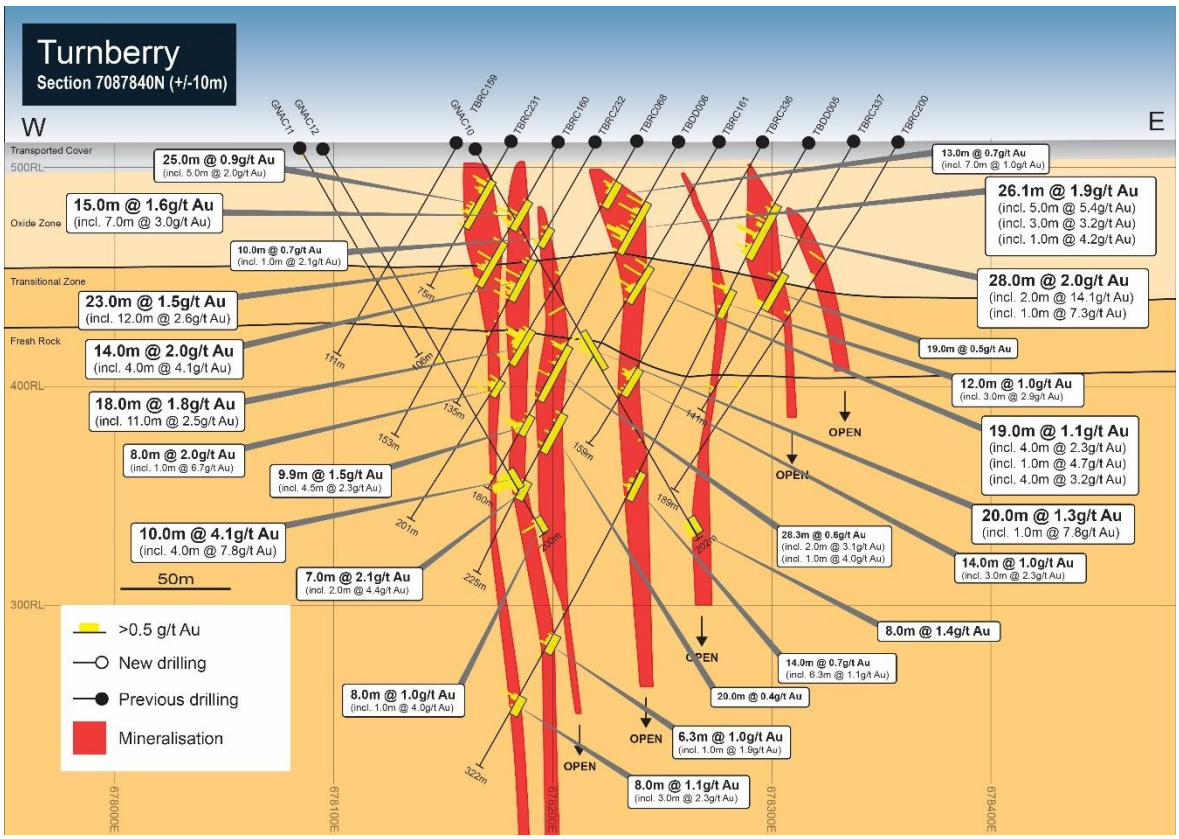

Figure 7: Cross section showing current resource wireframes used for updated 2021 Mineral Resource estimate capturing all mineralised intercepts.

In total the historical Turnberry Mineral Resource estimate contained only 16 discrete lodes as can be seen in Figure 8. The updated Mineral Resource captures all mineralisation present in drill holes resulting in a total of 43 discrete lodes forming the updated Mineral Resource estimate (Figure 9).

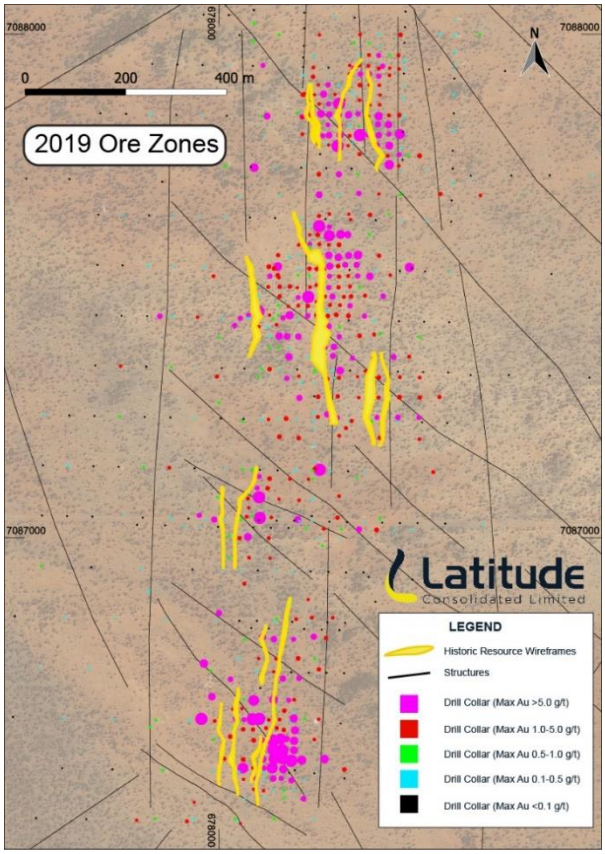

Figure 8: Drill holes and historic resource wireframes.

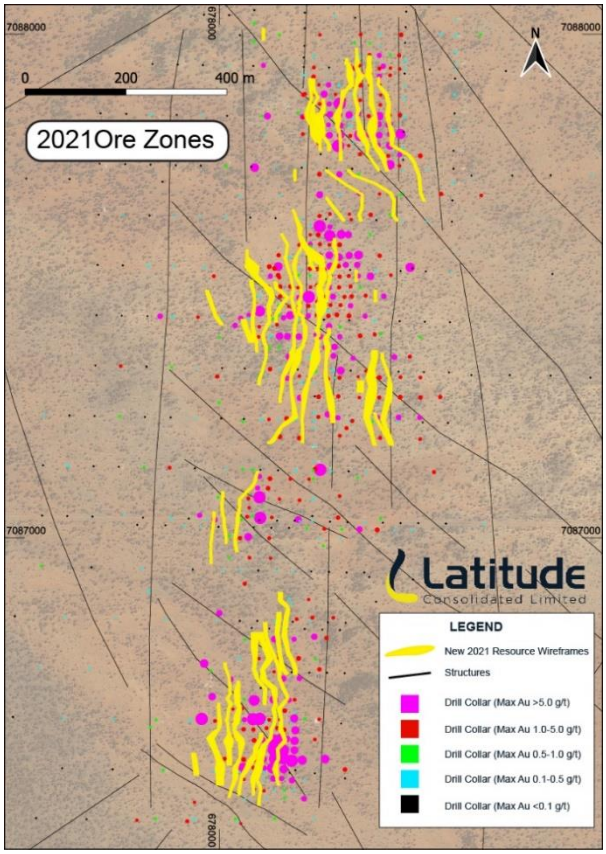

Figure 9: Drill holes and new 2021 resource wireframes.

Additionally, the historical Mineral Resource estimate applied a 1.0g/t gold reporting cut-off grade. Latitude has taken a conservative approach with this update and only reported open pit Mineral Resources as the portion of the resource that is constrained within a A$2,400/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade. The portion of the Mineral Resource Estimate that sits beneath the open pit shell is reported using a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.

RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL

Turnberry remains open to the north and south within a broad 5.5km trend of gold anomalism evident in drilling and associated with a similar geological stratigraphy (Figure 10). Magnetic anomalies along strike of Turnberry which appear to truncate stratigraphy or form discrete bodies are interpreted to be similar in character to the Turnberry magnetic feature and form part of Latitude's targeting strategy. The most advanced of these targets is the St Anne's prospect which displays a similar magnetic signature to Turnberry and similar grade and width intercepts in drilling, including:

- **20m** @ **2.4g/t Au** from 57m including **8m** @ **5.0g/t Au** in SARC005
- **15m** @ **1.5g/t Au** from 104m including **4m** @ **4.7g/t Au** in GAC164-4

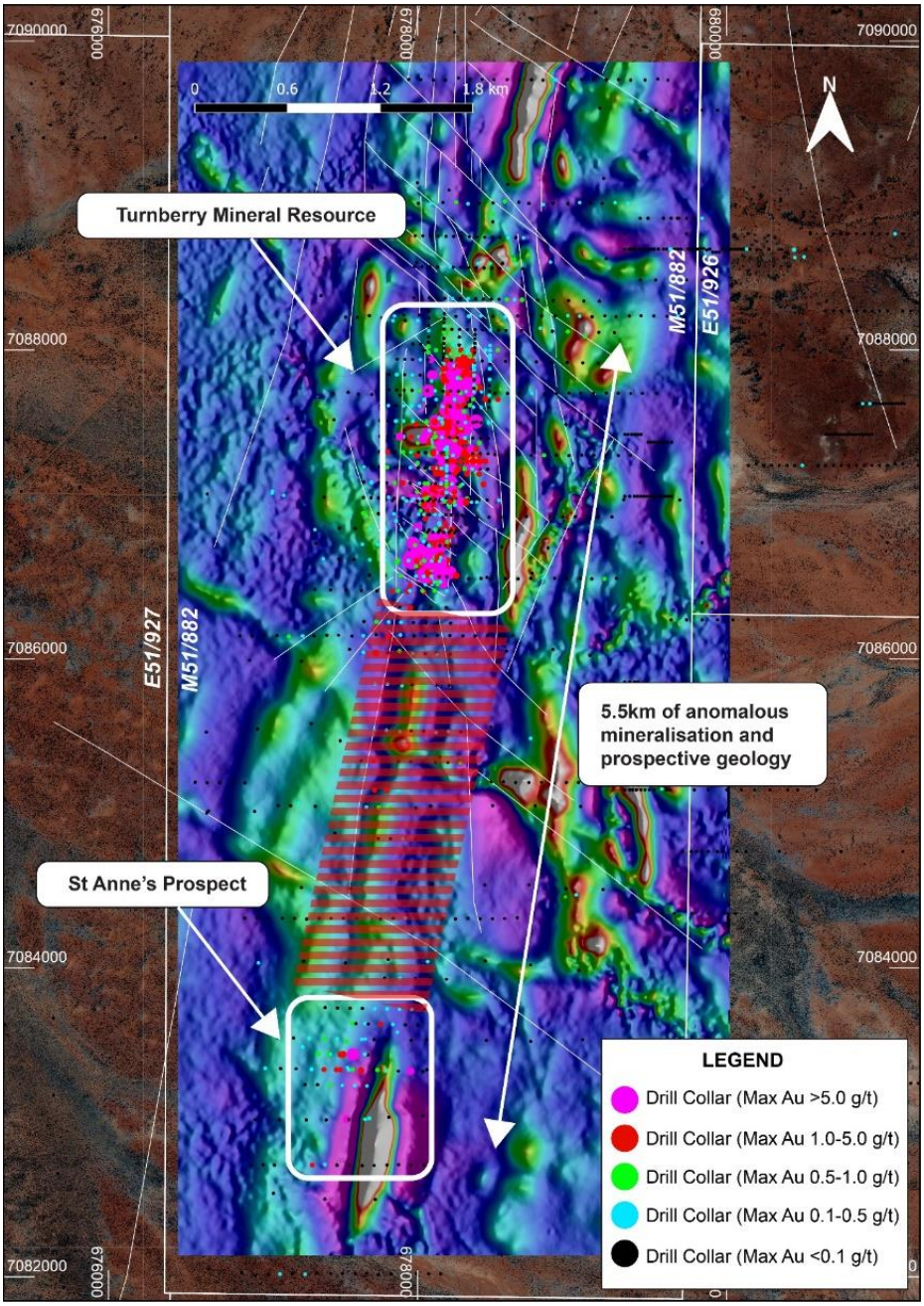

Figure 10: Turnberry – St Anne's mineralised corridor in plan view.

The St Anne's corridor presents a significant exploration opportunity for the Company given the limited drilling completed along the 3.5km strike south of the Turnberry Mineral Resource and the anomalous gold observed in this drilling. The corridor has not been effectively drill tested with limited broadly spaced lines of aircore and RC holes. Spacing between sections varies from 100m up to 300m and holes on the same section are spaced from 80m up to 200m between collars. Given the large number of anomalous gold results within this corridor the company intends to drill test the magnetic anomalies and existing identified mineralisation.

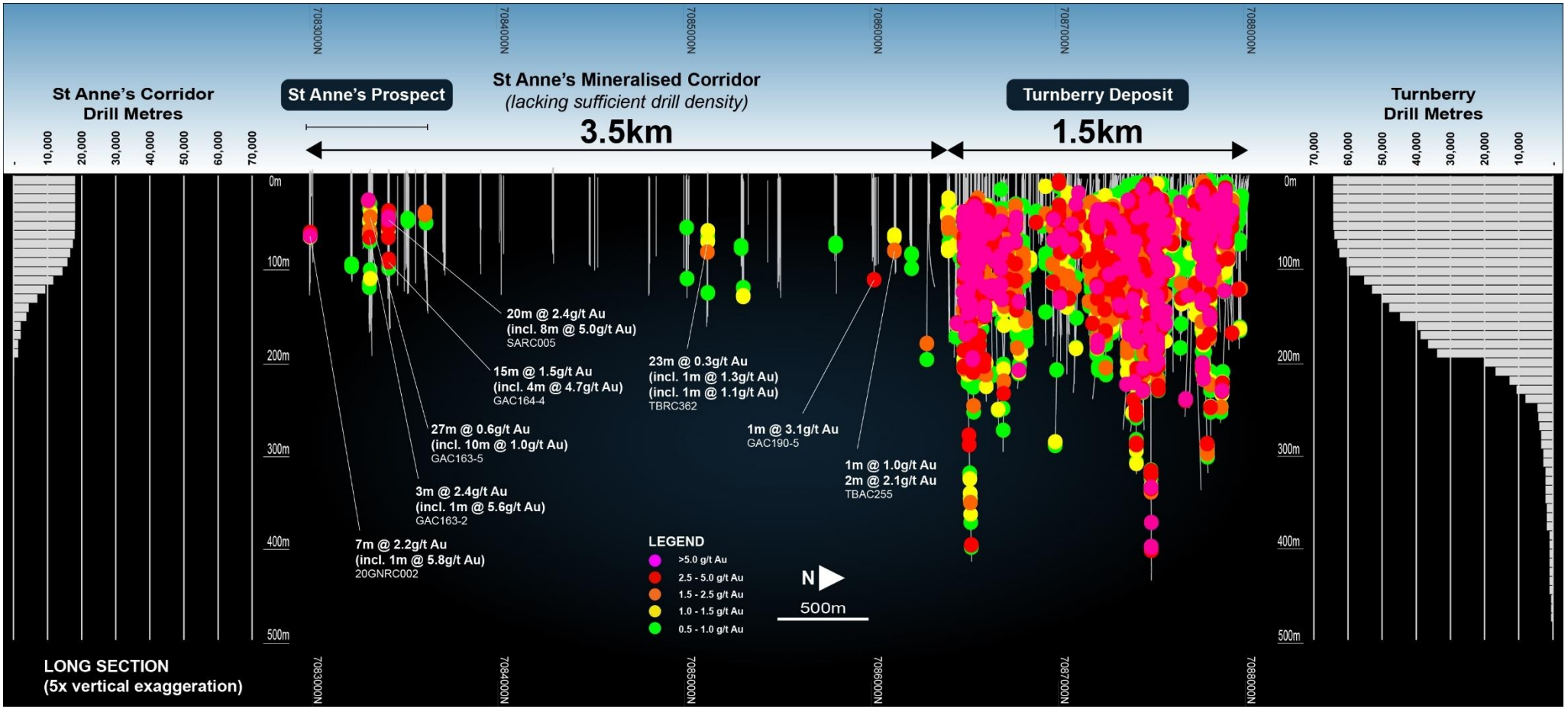

Figure 11: Turnberry – St Anne's mineralised corridor with drilling in section view (5x vertical exaggeration).

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

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results as those terms are defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve", is based on information reviewed by Mr Andrew Hawker, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hawker is an independent consultant to Latitude Consolidated. Mr Hawker has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hawker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Andy Well deposit is based upon information reviewed by Mr Andrew Hawker, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hawker is an independent consultant to Latitude Consolidated. Mr Hawker has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hawker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Turnberry deposit is based upon information compiled by Mr Andrew Hawker, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hawker is an independent consultant to Latitude Consolidated. Mr Hawker has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hawker consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

TURNBERRY MINERAL RESOURCE – SUMMARY OF MATERIAL INFORMATION

GEOLOGY AND GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Turnberry is located at the northernmost end of the north-south trending Archaean Gnaweeda Greenstone Belt (GGB), a narrow belt of Archaean volcano-sedimentary rocks up to ten kilometres wide in the northern half and decreasing to less than one kilometre in the south. GGB is separated from the adjacent sub-parallel Meekatharra-Widgie Greenstone Belt located 7km to the east by an envelope of gneiss and massive granitoid. At Turnberry the GGB comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic, felsic and metasedimentary rocks with minor felsic to intermediate intrusives interpreted to belong to the Norie Group, formerly Luke Creek, within the Murchison Supergroup.

Structurally the GGB is situated along the northernmost extent of two main structural lineaments bounding the Murchison and Southern Cross Domains, the Evanstone-Edale and the Youanmi shear zones. Regionally both lineaments are associated with several other gold occurrences in the Sandstone greenstone belt sequence.

The Turnberry area is covered with transported colluvium to a depth of ~10-25m overlying a laterally extensive leached profile approximately ~10-20m thick. The area is highly weathered with a depth to fresh rock of approximately 100m.

The geological package is largely comprised of fractionated dolerite with an ultramafic base, basalt, felsic volcaniclastics and porphyry surrounded by a package of siliciclastic sediments and shales. Stratigraphy is steeply east to sub-vertically dipping which is interpreted from portable XRF analysis to be isoclinally folded along a north-northeast fold axis with a north-northeast trending foliation.

Lithologies at Turnberry are dominated by dolerites with the best section of mineralisation hosted within a magnetic quartz dolerite which forms a discrete ‘double bullseye’ aeromagnetic anomaly. The magnetic dolerite is likely to represent a fractionated portion of a layered dolerite sill with a contribution of magnetite from alteration creating the anomaly within the hinge of the folded mafic. This mineralisation style is the most well developed at Turnberry as it hosts the highest and most consistent grades and widths.

Preliminary structural interpretation suggests that the mineralisation may be aligned along north-northeast trending interpreted fold axes and sub parallel to the regional fabric. The northern part of Turnberry is defined by a folded, differentiated mafic sill that is younging south as determined by interpretation of Chromium (Cr) by portable XRF and has a sharp, often sheared, contact with lower felsic volcanic units. Folds are interpreted to plunge steeply North in the northern part of Turnberry and more sub-vertical in the southern part. Several northwest-southeast structures are interpreted from geophysical imagery to crosscut the stratigraphy and appear to offset both lithology and mineralisation.

Mineralisation at Turnberry forms a 1.5km north-northeast trending gold anomalous corridor which is broadly defined into three zones, Turnberry South, Central and North. Mineralisation is widespread and occurs within multiple mineralised envelopes but predominantly concentrated in interpreted fold closures with a probable sub-vertical plunge. Mineralisation can often be visually indistinct owing to several styles of mineralisation being present and manifested differently depending on the lithology of the host rock. There are a number of

unrelated shearing and veining events however gold is usually accompanied by an increase in disseminated pyrite.

SAMPLING AND SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Diamond Drilling HQ3 size core collected in sample trays, core is marked and cut in half. Diamond core samples are collected on a nominal 1m interval, but based on geology. Minimum sample width of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.

RC chips are collected through a cyclone and cone split and sampled dry where possible in 1m intervals. RC chip recovery is logged and recorded in the database. The sample splitter is cleaned at the end of every rod to minimise contamination.

All drillholes are logged by geology staff to a level of detail that supports resource estimation. This includes lithology, structure, veining, alteration and mineralisation. All RC chip trays are archived.

All samples are bagged in a calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed in larger bulka bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment notes and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and dispatched from Andy Well mine site directly via Coastal Midwest Transport. The bags are delivered directly to Minanalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.

DRILLING TECHNIQUES

Since 2015 396 RC drillholes (60,849m) and 12 RC/ Diamond drill holes (3,887.3m) have been completed for a total of 408 drillholes (64,736.3m). This includes a 20,878m RC and 1,997.5m diamond drilling programme which was conducted between April and August 2017.

SAMPLE ANALYSIS METHOD

All samples pulverized to 75µm and all samples analysed by 25g Fire Assay and AAS finish.

ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The raw assay data for each domain was composited to 1m intervals (the dominant sample size due to 94% of the deposit being RC drilled) within the interpreted domain. Top-cuts were applied where population outliers were identified.

Gold grade was estimated using Ordinary Kriging into 2mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent blocks and sub-celled to 0.5mE x 2.5mN x 1.25mRL.

The model was validated through a series of swath plots and visual comparisons of drillholes to block model grades in section view.

CLASSIFICATION

A proposed Indicated or Inferred classification has been applied to all estimated blocks. The classification is determined by drill spacing, estimation attributes and overall geological confidence in the block grade.

CUT-OFF GRADES AND OTHER PARAMETERS

The Turnberry Mineral Resource is reported using both open pit and underground mining constraints.

The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that is constrained within a A$2,400/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade. The optimised open pit shell was generated using:

- Mining practices and costs assumptions in line with from similar scale open pit mining operations in Western Australia;
- Processing costs in line with similar scale processing operations in Western Australia; and,
- Pit slope angels determined from geotechnical studies completed for the project, ranging from 45º to 60º and applied based weathering profile.

The underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that sits beneath the open pit shell and is reported using a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade. This is deemed suitable for the style of mineralisation and scale of deposit being evaluated.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL FACTORS OR ASSUMPTIONS

Mining and metallurgical factors are applied in determining the potential for economic extraction, however no mining or metallurgical factors have been applied to the resource estimate as reported.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: TURNBERRY

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at the rig in 1 metre intervals via cone splitter • Diamond Drilling (DD) HQ3 size core collected in sample trays, core is marked and cut in half. • Diamond core samples are collected on a nominal 1m interval, but based on geology. Minimum sample width of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• RC chips undergo a mass decrease through cone splitting to approximately 3kg. Splitter is levelled at the beginning of each hole. • DD core is cut in half, with half submitted for assaying.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay.
	• *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.*	• All samples pulverized to 75µm and all samples analysed by 25g Fire Assay and AAS finish. • When visible gold is observed in RC chips or diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
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).*	• RC drilling collected using a face sampling hammer and 127mm (5") bit. • DD drilling collected at HQ3 size.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC drill chip recoveries recorded at the time of logging and stored in a database. • DD core recovery data is recorded on core blocks each core run.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative*	• Sample splitter is cleaned at the Sample bag weights are recorded and

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	nature of the samples.	in general should be approximately 3kg. • Wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present.
	• *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.*	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, veining, alteration utilising standard logging code library.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Diamond drill core is routinely orientated, and structurally logged. • Diamond drill core trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for reference. All RC holes are chipped and stored in trays for reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet, or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes logged for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Diamond core is half-core sampled and submitted for analysis. Diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with the same half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For RC and diamond cores, regular duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination or repeatability.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival at the laboratory to ensure they are free of moisture prior to crushing/pulverising. • For RC and diamond cores, the entire sample is crushed to nominal 3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulp duplicates and repeats are taken at the pulverising stage at the laboratory's discretion.
	• *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.*	• Duplicates are taken at the coarse crush stage on diamond core selected by the geologist. Results show that there is acceptable grade variability between original and duplicates samples.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is appropriate for grain size of samples material. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for.
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.*	• Samples were analysed by MinAnalytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • Gold analysis is determined by a 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. • Standards, blank, and duplicates were inserted throughout the drilling operations. • Certified reference material was inserted by the geologist at a rate of 1 in 20 to test for accuracy. • Blanks (unmineralised material) were inserted by the geologist after predicted high-grade samples to test for contamination.
	• *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.*	• RT90 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter used.
	• *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.*	• Repeat pulp assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of MinAnalytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All sampling and significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• There is no use of twinned holes.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data is stored in Data Shed (SQL database) on an internal company server, with logging performed in Logchief and synchronised to Data Shed. Assay results are merged into the database when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. Data is validated by the database administrator, with import validation protocols in place. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Micromine by company geologists. • 2% of samples returned >0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. First gold assay is utilised for any Resource estimation. • Historical drillhole data unable to be verified was excluded from the estimation process
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.*	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drillholes are surveyed with differential GPS. • Downhole surveys are with Reflex tool.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• MGA94 - Zone 50
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control uses flight data obtained from data capture conducted by Fugro Spatial Solutions PTY LTD in September 2011. Resolution has produced 0.5m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project.
	• *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.*	• Nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples were composited for each drillhole intersection within a geological domain for the resource modelling process. Compositing including both 1m composites, and single composites within a geological domain depending

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		on the resource estimation method utilised.
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.*	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable.
	• *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.*	• No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Performance meetings held between company and MinAnalytical representative are conducted quarterly. QAQC data are reviewed with each assay batch returned, and on regularly monthly intervals (trend analysis).

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.*	• Latitude Consolidated Limited controls a 100% interest in M51/882 and the tenement is in good standing. • M51/882 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. • Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. • Teck hols an 8.8% net profit interest which is paid only after all expenses incurred by the project (including historical exploration expenses) are recovered by Latitude Consolidated Limited. • Milestone payments of $5/oz produced are to be paid to Archean Star Resources Australia Pty Ltd, capped at $1m.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration was carried out at Turnberry by ASRA, Teck and Newcrest including drilling and geophysics
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within a moderate shear zone(s) +/- stringer quartz veins within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Some supergene mineralisation is developed locally and defined by ferruginous red saprolite clays.

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.*
		• All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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.*	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Strike of mineralisation is approximately 005 deg dipping to the west and East at 080 deg, based on lode geometry.
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.*	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements.
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
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 meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow up work at Turnberry will comprise of further infill and extensional drilling programs to continue to develop the resource potential.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Geological data is stored in a Data Shed SQL server database. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data using Logchief software on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Administrator who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, and quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• The Competent Person for this update is a contractor to the company and has undertaken site visits ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model estimation.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• N/A
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Due to the amount of data sourced from drill programs and consistent geologically logging, there is a high degree of confidence in the geological interpretation of the Turnberry Deposit. • Uncertainty inevitably increases as the drill spacing increases which is reflected in the classification of the Resource from Indicated (average 20m x 20m) to Inferred (generally 40m x 40m).
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• The dataset (geological mapping, RC and diamond core logging and assays etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Alternative interpretations have been investigated as larger tonnage and lower grade domains (based on a 0.5g/t cut-off for interpretation). The overall effect is lower grade, more tonnes but a comparable amount of contained metal.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• The geological package is largely comprised of three main units; a dominantly mafic package containing a differentiated basalt and gabbro, a felsic volcaniclastic, a siliciclastic

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		siltstone/shale unit. The units strike approximately N-S and are dominated by similarly trending shearing which is cross cut by several N-SE structures which appear to offset both lithology and mineralisation. • Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be hosted within moderate to strongly developed shear zones with stringer quartz veins, within both mafic and felsic lithologies. Higher grade mineralisation appears to be associated within a more favourable zone of the differentiated basalt unit, which has been subjected to regional scale folding. • Mineralised domains are interpreted to be striking north-south with a near vertical dip with one zone of supergene enrichment.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Continuity of geology and grade can be generally be traced from section to section using geochemical and visual attributes. Grade continuity follows the overall structural NNE trend.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Resource extends over 1,500m strike, from 10m to 300m below surface and remains open at depth. These extents host 43 known ore zones (ore domains). The ore zones vary between 2m to 25m in width.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Ordinary Block Kriging of 1m composites was used for the grade estimation of gold. • A 3D block model consisting of 2mE x 10mN x 5mRL parent blocks and subcelled to 0.5mE x 2.5mN x 1.25mRL. • Data spacing, geometry of mineralised zones and volume fill were the primary considerations taken into account when selecting an appropriate estimation block size. • Surpac was used in the construction of wireframes and for grade interpolation. • Statistical analysis and variogram modelling were carried out. Domains with limited sample numbers utilised variogram models derived from similar geological and mineralogical domains. • Kriging Neighborhood Analysis was used to aid the selection of relevant estimate and search parameters.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes*	• The estimate was checked against previous estimates.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	appropriate account of such data.	
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions made.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No deleterious elements estimated.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• Block size was deemed appropriate for the drill spacing and thickness and geometry of the orebody, and search ellipse employed.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No assumptions made regarding mining of selective mining units.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions made regarding correlation of variables, only gold was estimated in model.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Grade was estimated within the modelled mineralization lode wire frames.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• Top-cuts were reviewed and assigned for each domain and generally represent the 99th percentile of the composite distribution.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grade estimation is validated visually on a section by section review; statistically by comparison of input drillhole data against estimated grade and by swath plots of northing, easting and RL to composite data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open pit Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that is constrained within a A$2,400/oz optimised pit shell and above a 0.5g/t gold cut-off grade. • The underground Mineral Resource is only the portion of the resource that sits beneath the open pit shell and is reported using a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral*	• Due to the width and grade of the resource, and its position relative to the surface, it has been assumed potential mining of the Turnberry deposit would initially be via open pit with underground mining potentially beneath the pit.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Preliminary environmental studies have been completed at Turnberry, including native flora and fauna surveys, subterranean fauna surveys, topsoil and waste rock characterisation studies and preliminary hydrogeological and dewatering studies. • To date studies have not presented any issues that will impact on potential mining of ore from the deposit.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed on drill core for selected material types.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• The ISBD determination method includes a combination of downhole gamma and a water immersion techniques.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Densities are assigned according to lithology and weathering horizon interpretations.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The models and associated calculations utilized all available data. • Those areas of the deposit that have

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		demonstrated relatively high continuity of grade from the 20m x 20m drilling, with and associated robust geological interpretation have been classified as Indicated. • Those areas where the geological interpretation is strong, but continuity of grade is less clear from the 40m x 40m drilling have been classified as Inferred.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors in determining classification.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource was compiled by third party consultancy HGA Australia. • The Mineral Resource was externally reviewed by third party consultancy CSA Global, no issues found. • An internal peer review has been completed prior to this release, no issues found.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The confidence in the estimate is supported by slope of regression values calculated during estimation, in conjunction with domain by domain swath plots of composite vs block grades, and analysis of grade tonnage curves.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for open pit and underground mining scenarios.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No production data is available.