13 July 2026

High-priority gold targets at both KSB and PSB Projects, Finland

Highlights

- **Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys define multiple high-priority drill targets across KSB and PSB Projects in Finland.**
- **Large-loop FLEM confirms and signifcantly strengthens the K1 conductor, increasing modelled conductance from 1,040 S to 2,466 S.**
- **Integrated Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) and FLEM modelling outlines a continuous conductor extending approximately 320m along strike and up to 650m down dip.**
- **Six histrorical anomalous gold intersections, including 5.6m @ 7.3 g/t Au[1], occur around the margins of the K1 conductor, providing strong evidence for a mineralised sulphide target.**
- **K1 conductor lies beyond the current Mineral Resource envelope, hlighlighting potential to materially expand the existing 7.2Mt Resource containing 650,000 oz Au and 5,840t Co.[1]**
- **Large-scale conductor measuring approximately 1,200m x 700m identified at the Reutu Prospect (PSB Project), sub-parallel to the regionally significant Sihtunna Fault, presenting a compelling new drill target.**
- **Multiple drill-ready targets are now defined across both projects, with drill rig procurement underway and drilling planned to commence later this quarter.**

Latitude 66 Limited (ASX: LAT) (“**Lat66**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce exciting Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) survey results from both the KSB and PSB Projects in Finland.

The surveys have identified multiple high-priority conductive targets interpreted to potentially represent sulphide accumulations with the ability to extend known mineralisation at the KSB Project and define entirely new mineralised systems at the PSB Project.

At KSB, the results highlight potential extensions to the K1 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource and reinforce the Company's geological interpretation that mineralisation continues beyond the current resource limits. Success at these targets has the potential to materially increase the existing global Mineral Resource of 7.2 Mt at 2.7 g/t Au and 0.08% Co for 650,000 oz of gold and 5,840 tonnes of cobalt[1].

At the PSB Project, FLEM surveying at the Reutu Prospect identified two compelling conductors, including a large-scale conductor measuring approximately 1,200m by 700m located sub-parallel to the east-west trending Sihtunna Fault. The scale and structural setting of these conductors are considered highly prospective and support the potential for the discovery of additional mineralised systems within the broader project area.

Collectively, the identified conductors represent significant exploration opportunities capable of materially increasing the Company's Finnish mineral resource inventory.

[1] DCX ASX Announcement 26 Apr 2024 – Prospectus. See Appendix 1 for a breakdown of the Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources for the K1, K2 and K3 deposits.

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

"The FLEM results represent another important step in demonstrating the growth potential of our Finnish projects. At KSB, the identification of stronger and more extensive conductors immediately beyond the existing K1 Resource supports our geological model and provides compelling, drill-ready targets with the potential to materially expand the current resource.

"At PSB, the scale of the conductors identified at Reutu is particularly encouraging. Their location along a major regional structure reinforces our view that the project has the potential to host large-scale sulphide mineralisation analogous to other significant deposits in northern Finland.

"With multiple high-priority targets now defined across both projects, we are well positioned to commence the next phase of drilling aimed at growing our resource base and unlocking further value from our Finnish portfolio."

Figure 1: KSB and PSB Project locations (~160km apart)[2]

KSB Project

Two FLEM surveys were completed over potential extensions to the K1 Resource, targeting areas immediately northwest and southeast of the current resource where geological and structural interpretation has identified favourable fold-controlled positions analogous to those hosting the existing K1 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource.

While the broader KSB Project was previously covered by an airborne VTEM survey completed in 2012, airborne electromagnetic methods are inherently constrained by their depth of investigation and are generally most effective at detecting shallow to moderately deep conductors. As mineralisation at K1 is known to extend at depth (>300m) and remains open in several directions, there is increasing potential for conductive sulphide mineralisation to occur beyond the effective detection limits of the historical airborne VTEM survey.

[2] Refer Appendix 2 for third-party external Resource figures

Consequently, the Company completed large-loop FLEM surveys over priority target areas to explore at greater depth with the improved ability to locate conductive sulphide bodies. The large transmitter loops generate a stronger primary electromagnetic field capable of inducing measurable responses from conductors at depths beyond those typically achieved by airborne methods, making FLEM particularly well suited to testing interpreted down-plunge and along-strike extensions to the K1 mineralised system and fold-controlled targets identified through the Company's geological and structural interpretation.

Mineralisation at K1 is closely associated with sulphide-rich horizons, with the highest-grade gold and cobalt occurring in association with pyrrhotite, a highly conductive and magnetic sulphide mineral. Electromagnetic surveying therefore provides an effective method for identifying potential extensions to known mineralisation.

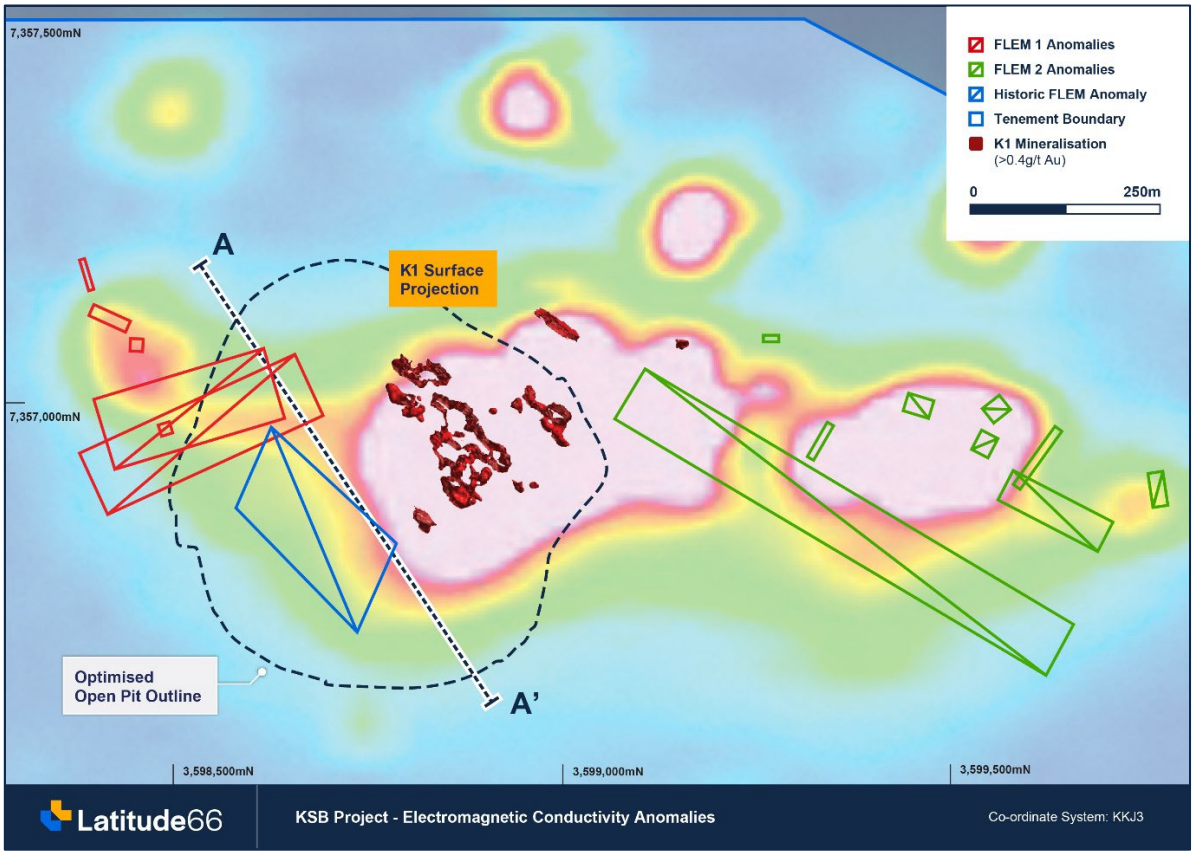

Figure 2: Plan view of the K1 Resource area and defined conductive plates generated from previous and current surveys. Background image is a conductivity heat map from an airborne EM survey.

Both surveys identified multiple conductive targets, with the highest-priority conductor located immediately northwest of a previously defined DHEM anomaly. The historical DHEM survey identified a conductor with a conductance of 1,040 siemens (S)[3], interpreted to represent a significant accumulation of pyrrhotite.

The new FLEM survey has not only confirmed this anomaly but has demonstrated that it extends beyond the limits of the previous survey and exhibits a substantially stronger conductance of up to 2,466 S. The increase in conductance, together with the larger interpreted extent, significantly enhances the prospectivity of the target and elevates it to one of the highest-priority drill targets within the KSB Project.

[3] DCX ASX Announcement 26 Apr 2024 – Prospectus.

The combined FLEM and DHEM modelling defines a continuous conductor extending approximately 320m along strike and up to 650m down dip. The significance of this target is further reinforced by five anomalous historical drill intersections located around the margins of the conductor, including **5.6m @ 7.3 g/t Au** (KS/JS-274), **2.3m @ 4.1 g/t Au** (KS/JS-224) and **3.5m @ 2.6 g/t Au** (KS/JS-246).

The spatial coincidence of high-grade gold mineralisation surrounding a large, highly conductive body strongly supports the interpretation that the anomaly represents an extension of the K1 pyrrhotite-bearing mineralised system.

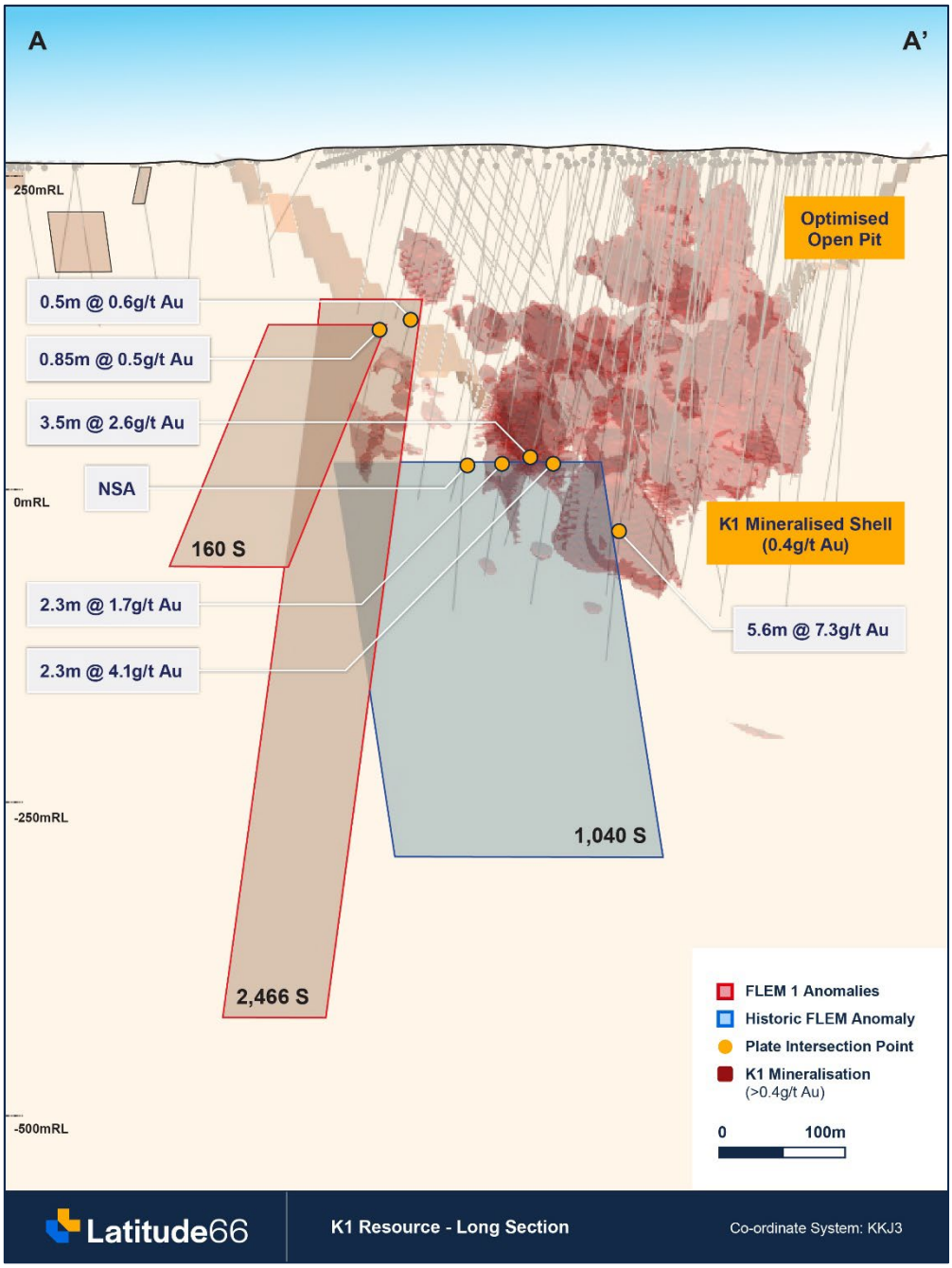

Figure 3: Long-section view of the generated conductive plates relative to the 0.4g/t Au mineralised shell of the K1 Indicated and Inferred Resource.

PSB Project

Regional exploration activities continued across the Peräpohja Schist Belt (PSB) Project with the completion of three large-loop FLEM surveys, confirming the presence of a large-scale, high-priority conductive anomaly at the Reutu Prospect.

The surveys were designed to follow up conductive anomalies identified from the 2012 airborne VTEM survey and provide improved definition of the geometry, depth and conductance of the targets ahead of drill testing. While the historical airborne VTEM survey successfully identified conductive responses, the higher-powered FLEM surveys provide greater resolution and depth penetration, allowing more accurate modelling of the conductive bodies and improving drill targeting confidence.

Both conductors are considered highly prospective given their scale and their close spatial association with the regionally significant Sihtunna Fault, a major crustal-scale structure interpreted to have acted as a key pathway for mineralising fluids.

Modelling of the Reutu 1 anomaly defined a conductive plate broadly consistent with the original VTEM response, extending for approximately 1.1km along strike and to a depth of approximately 680m down dip. The conductor exhibits smooth and laterally continuous electromagnetic decays along its entire strike length, consistent with a laterally continuous stratigraphic horizon.

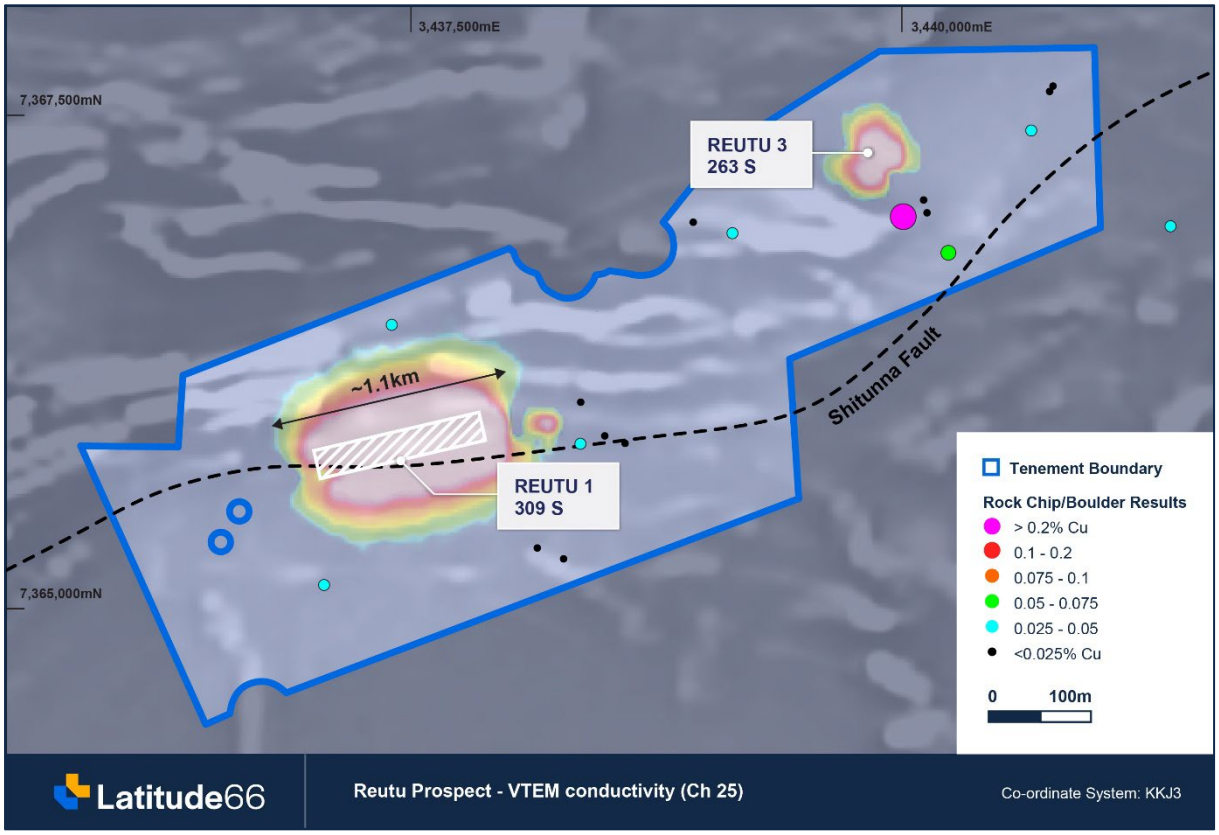

Figure 4: Plan view of the Reutu Prospect with defined conductive plates. Background image is a conductivity heat map from an airborne EM survey.

The character of the EM response is interpreted to be consistent with a graphitic or graphitic-sulphidic unit. However, the coincidence of the conductor with a prominent east-west magnetic high, together with its favourable structural setting adjacent to the Sihtunna Fault, indicates that a sulphide-bearing or mineralised horizon remains a credible geological interpretation.

While electromagnetic data alone cannot distinguish between graphite and sulphide mineralisation, the size of the conductor, its structural setting and the coincident geophysical signatures combine to define a compelling target requiring follow-up drill testing.

Next Steps

The Company will continue to advance both exploration and development activities across its Finnish projects during the second half of 2026, with a focus on resource growth and progression of the KSB Project towards development.

Key activities will include:

- **Drilling:** Commence a targeted diamond drilling program in Q3 2026 to test the priority FLEM and DHEM conductors at the KSB and PSB Projects, including the high-priority K1 resource extension target and the newly defined Reutu conductors.
- **Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS):** Continue technical workstreams supporting the PFS, including mine design optimisation, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations, environmental baseline studies and infrastructure assessments.
- **Environmental Approvals:** Advance Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) activities, including ongoing environmental baseline monitoring, specialist technical studies and stakeholder engagement to support future permitting.
- **Project Development:** Integrate the results from exploration, metallurgical testing and engineering studies into the broader development strategy aimed at advancing the KSB Project towards future development decisions.

- Ends -

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

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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.

Figure 5: KSB Project location map

Appendix 1

KSB Project - JORC Mineral Resource Statement

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (kt)	Au (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Co (t)
K1	Indicated	4,600	2.9	0.10	430,000	4,400
	Inferred	1,200	2.1	0.05	80,000	570
	SUB-TOTAL	**5,800**	**2.7**	**0.09**	**510,000**	**5,010**
K2	Indicated	960	3.2	0.05	100,000	500
	Inferred	90	1.7	0.05	5,000	50
	SUB-TOTAL	**1,050**	**3.1**	**0.05**	**105,000**	**550**
K3	Indicated	340	2.2	0.06	24,000	210
	Inferred	120	2.0	0.06	8,000	70
	SUB-TOTAL	**450**	**2.2**	**0.06**	**32,000**	**280**
GRAND TOTAL		**7,300**	**2.7**	**0.08**	**650,000**	**5,840**

Appendix 2 – External Third-party Resources

Zone	Cut-off (AuEq[1])	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Co (ppm)	AuEq[2] (g/t)	Au (koz)	Co (tonnes)	AuEq[2] (koz)
Palokas	1.1	5612	2.8	475	3.1	501	2664	562
Raja	1.1	2702	3.1	385	3.3	271	1040	288
East Joki	1.1	299	4.5	363	4.6	43	109	44
Hut	1.1	831	1.3	428	1.6	36	355	44
Rumajärvi	1.1	336	1.4	424	1.7	15	142	19
Total Inferred Resources		9780	2.8	441	3	867	4311	958

Figure 6: Goldsky Resources (TSXV:GSKR) Rajapalot Inferred Resource (Company Presentation – June 2026)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Palladium g/t	Platinum g/t	Gold g/t	Nickel %	Copper %	Contained Pd (koz)	Contained Pt (koz)	Contained Au (koz)	Contained Ni (kt)	Contained Cu (kt)
Measured	52.93	1.49	0.37	0.15	0.10	0.23	2,539	627	249	50	122
Indicated	150.97	0.91	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.18	4,418	1,045	403	104	270
M + I	203.90	1.06	0.25	0.10	0.08	0.19	6,958	1,672	651	154	392
Inferred	137.39	0.94	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.16	4,135	1,031	330	101	224

Figure 7: Suhanko Arctic Platinum Oy (https://www.suhanko.com/what)

Appendix 3 – 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.	The downhole electromagnetic geophysical survey was conducted by GRM and processed by Core Geophysics. Instruments used included EMIT SMARTem24+ EMIT Fluxgate receiver and Zavet GTE-4 (4 kW) (20-40 A) transmitter.
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).	No drilling was completed.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling was completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was completed.
	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.	
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.	No drilling was completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No drilling was completed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling was completed.
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No drilling was completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling was completed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No drilling was completed.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	No drilling was completed.
	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 drilling was completed.
Quality of assay data and	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	No drilling was completed.

laboratory tests	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.	Survey Type: Fixed Loop EM Station Spacing: 25-50 m RECEIVER Receiver: SMARTem 24 RX Senso: Fluxgate Components: Z, X, Y TRANSMITTER Transmitter: Zamet Frequency: 1 Hz Loop Size: 400 x 550m (Reutu 3), 600 x 1200m (Reutu 1), 400 x 350m (K1NW), 700 x 600m (K1E) Tx Turns: 1 Tx Current: ~21.7 – 22.167A (Reutu1), ~30.133 – 31.4A (Reutu 3), ~33.1 – 33.2A (K1NW), ~25.6-25.9A (K1E) Ramp: 0.550ms (Reutu 1), 0.45ms (Reutu 3), 0.45ms (K1NW), 0.53ms (K1E)
	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.	No drilling was completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No drilling was completed.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No drilling was completed.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No drilling 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.	Upon completion of drilling, accurate coordinate locations of the drilled hole collars are collected using Differential GPS services provided by contracted surveyor. The coordinate system is KKJ3 and is accurate to +/- 0.1m.
	Specification of the grid system used	Finnish National Grid System (FIN KKJ3).
Location of data points	Quality and adequacy of topographic control	dGPS coordinates of hole collars are used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling was completed.
	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.	No drilling was completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No drilling was completed.
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.	The loop was position above the interpreted extension 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.	Not applicable as no drilling was completed in relation to this announcement.

Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No drilling was completed hence no sampling conducted.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No drilling was completed hence no sampling conducted.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Nothing additional 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. 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.	K1 conductive anomalies are located in the area of granted Exploration concession HANGASLAMPI (number ML2019:0050-01, 1305ha). The tenement is located approximately 30km from the regional centre of Kuusamo in central Finland. It is 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Latitude 66 Limited. Reutu conductive anomalies are located in the area of granted Exploration concession REUTU (number ML2021:0096, 12.2km2). The tenement is located approximately 15km south from the regional centre of Rovaniemi in central Finland. It is 100% owned by Latitude 66 Cobalt Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Latitude 66 Limited.
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.	This tenement is in good standing and there are no impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Dragon Mining historically conducted a geophysical VTEM survey within the KSB project. No historical works have been completed within eh bounds of the Reutu Prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rock and shear zone-hosted Au-Co-(Cu) mineralisation, form a unique “KSB-style” deposit type (KSB, Kuusamo Schist Belt). The type example is the K1 Juomasuo deposit hosted primarily in intensely hydrothermally altered and sulphidised, tightly folded sequence of metasedimentary rocks of the Sericite Quartzite Formation The structural setting is within the eastern boundary of a major regional antiform, the Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform. The Ollinsuo project (K9) permit area covers the central and western parts of the interpreted Käylä-Konttiaho Antiform trending N-NE to S-SW in this area. Local rock types are early quartzites interbedded with biotite-white mica schists and later or coeval mafic volcanic rocks and dolerite dykes, which have intruded into these volcano-sedimentary rocks.
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:	No drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	
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.	No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling was completed and no mineralized intervals were received.
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 and sections 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.	All defined FLEM plates are displayed within the announcement.
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.	As the mineralisation is associated with sulphides, the use of geophysical tools such as EM and IP has been useful.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Future work includes extension drilling which will be started in late_August.