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ENVIRONMENTAL AND DRILL PERMIT APPROVED AT CATAMARCA LITHIUM PROJECT, ARGENTINA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) including drill permit approved.**
- **Drilling to commence with contractor now appointed.**
- **Mapping combined with rock chips results provide confirmation of drilling targets for the upcoming 3,000m reverse circulation program**
- **Analysis of twenty nine new samples collected by Latin Resources geologists of exposures of pegmatites in old mine workings in seven pegmatite deposits within the claim applications reported grades of up to 4.46 Li_2O**

Latin Resources Limited (ASX: LRS) ("Latin" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) and drill permit for the Catamarca lithium project has been approved with the Catamarca Environmental and Mines department. The final stage of the permitting was to hold a community meeting with the local residents which was completed on the 18th of January with the community approving the exploration works to be carried out on the Catamarca project.

Latin Resources has appointed Major Drilling Company as the contractor to carry out the drilling program at Catamarca with mobilisation to start immediately. The initial exploration drilling program will incorporate a 24 hole Reverse Circulation (RC) program with approximately 3,000 meters to be drilled on 4 prospects. This program will take around 15 to 20 days with assay results commencing to be released in February.

NEW ROCK CHIP ASSAY RESULTS HIGHLIGHT PRESENCE OF ECONOMIC LITHIUM GRADES

Latin Resources would also like to report that their recent field samples taken have continued to produce positive results at their Catamarca exploration tenements in Argentina. The results returned have confirmed that economic grades of lithium are contained within the target prospects with 19 of the 29 samples being 1% Li_2O or higher, best grades showing from 2.02 Li_2O to 4.46 Li_2O, with an average grade of all samples being 1.42% Li_2O.

The samples were taken during a detailed mapping program at the end of 2016 which targeted areas previously mined for the lithium mineral spodumene in both Villisman and Ancasti districts. The aim of the sampling and mapping was to confirm the presence of lithium and to estimate the size and orientation of the pegmatite dykes containing the spodumene mineralisation.

It should be noted that as the pegmatites have been previously mined for spodumene the remaining mineralisation is not necessarily representative due to the high grade zones having been removed.

Latin collected a total of twenty nine rock chip samples from seven prospects. Thirteen samples were taken from Ancasti prospects Ipizca II and Santa Gertrudis and fourteen samples were taken from the Villisman prospects La Herrumbrada, Lay Joyita, Lomo Pelada, Reflejos de Mar and Campo el Abra.

The samples were sent to the internationally recognised laboratory ALS in Mendoza for sample preparation followed by analysis by ALS in Toronto using Multi-Element Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS and Li Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-ES for samples over 2.5% lithium.

Analysis also shows that the pegmatites contain anomalous values of tantalum and niobium with several results being above what may be considered economic grades raising the probability that Tantalum (Ta) and Niobium (Nb) may contribute to the project economics.

Sample locations are shown in Figures 4 and 5 and the results are contained in Table 1.

Managing Director Chris Gale commented, "The imminent commencement of drilling at the Catamarca lithium project takes Latin Resources into one of its most exciting phases since starting exploring in Argentina for lithium pegmatites. The delays in permitting have been overcome and we look forward to releasing some positive assay results in February".

He went on to say, "the 2017 year is shaping up to be extremely positive one with drilling at Catamarca and further exploration work commencing at the San Luis and Ansotana projects in Argentina. We also have a great copper project in Peru that is being actively explored with the final geophysical ground work being completed by our joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals.

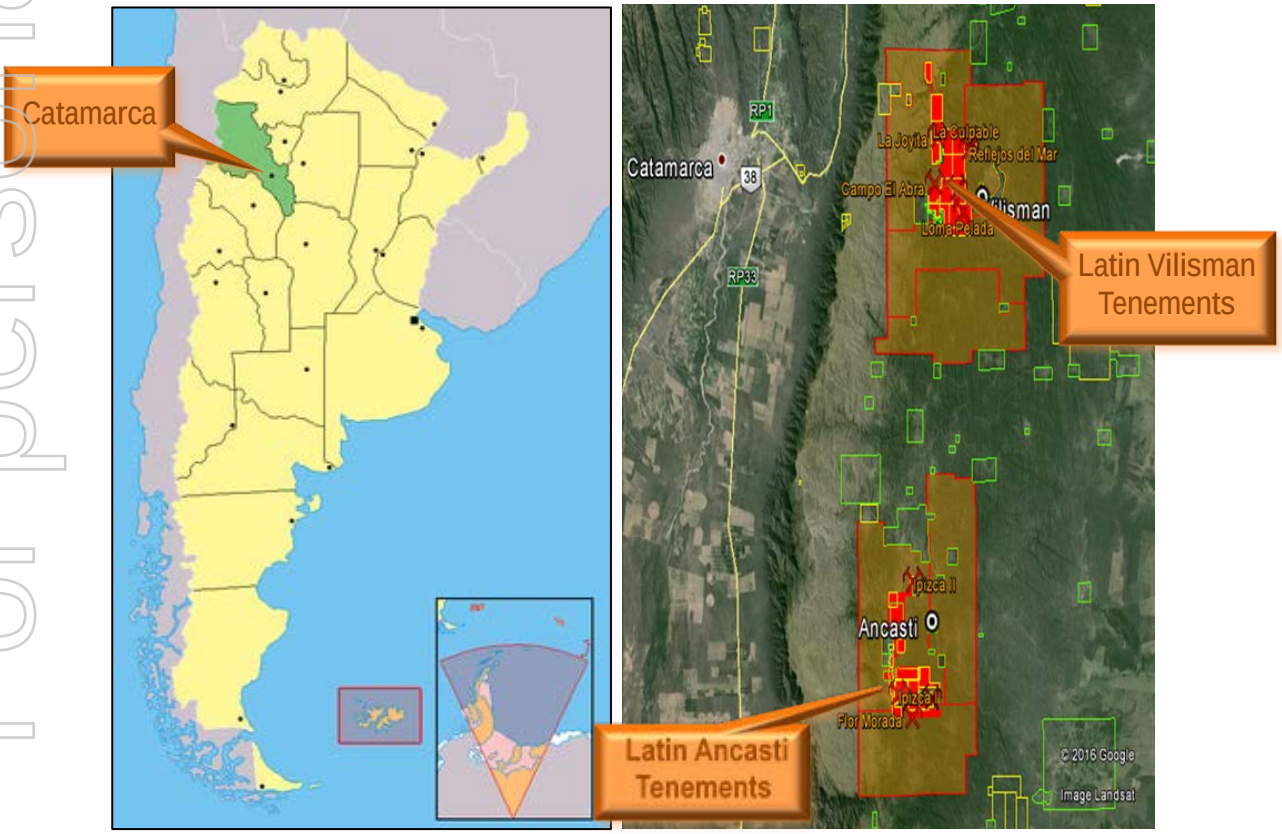

Figure 1- Location of the mining friendly Catamarca Province, its capital, and the Ancasti Ranges in NW Argentina and the Location of the Vilisman and Ancasti Lithium Pegmatite Groups, (Solid red areas), with old mines marked.

Figure 2- Sampling and mapping the wall rocks in old workings at the "Campo el Abra" Deposit.

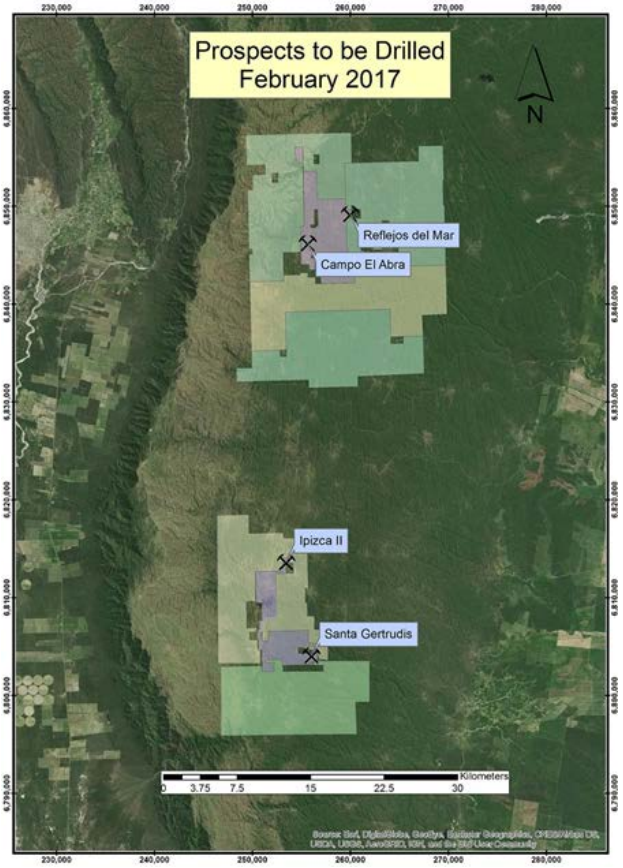

Figure 3- Prospects to be drilled in Catamarca in February 2017

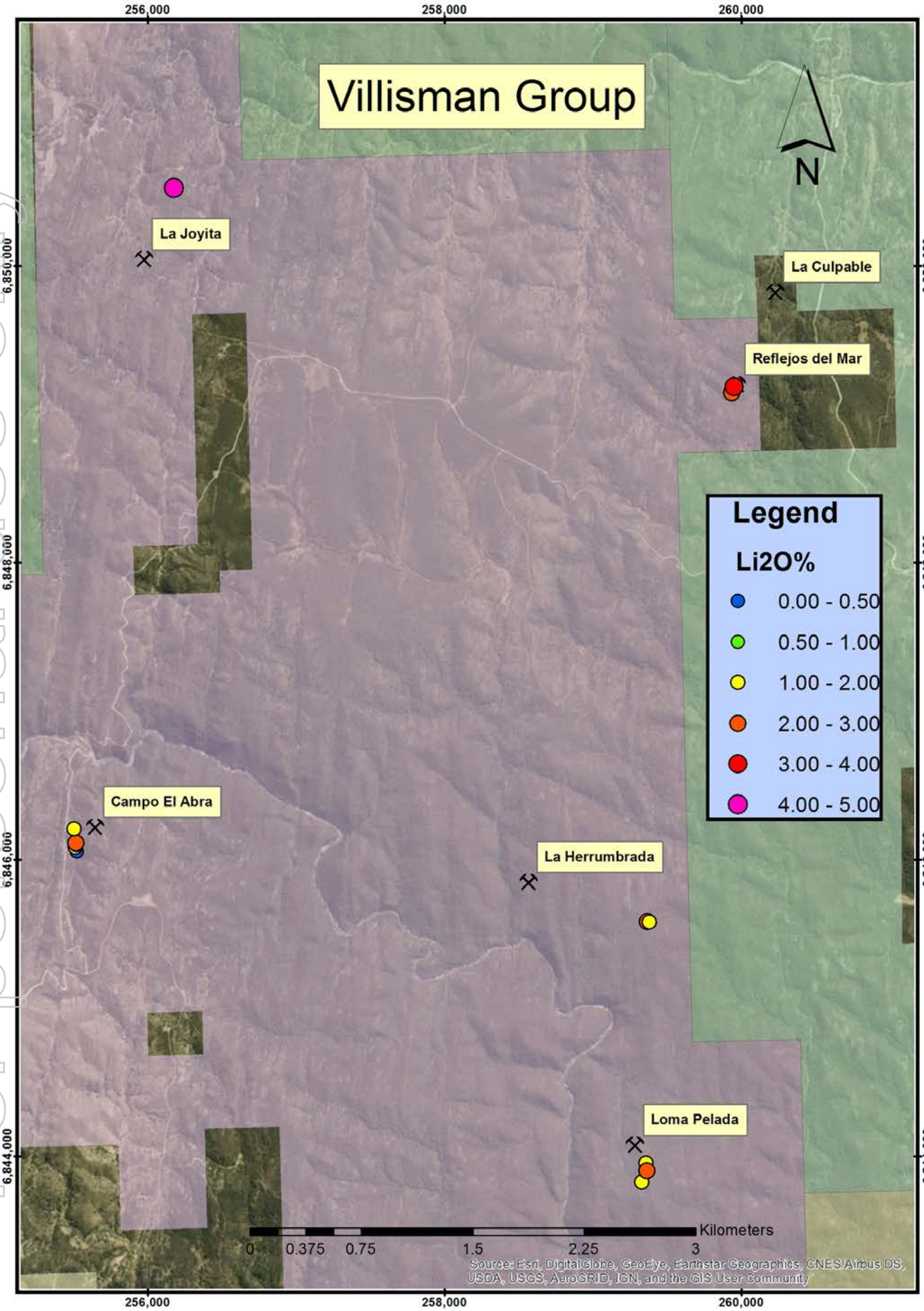

Figure 4- Sample locations at the Villisman Group of Prospects.

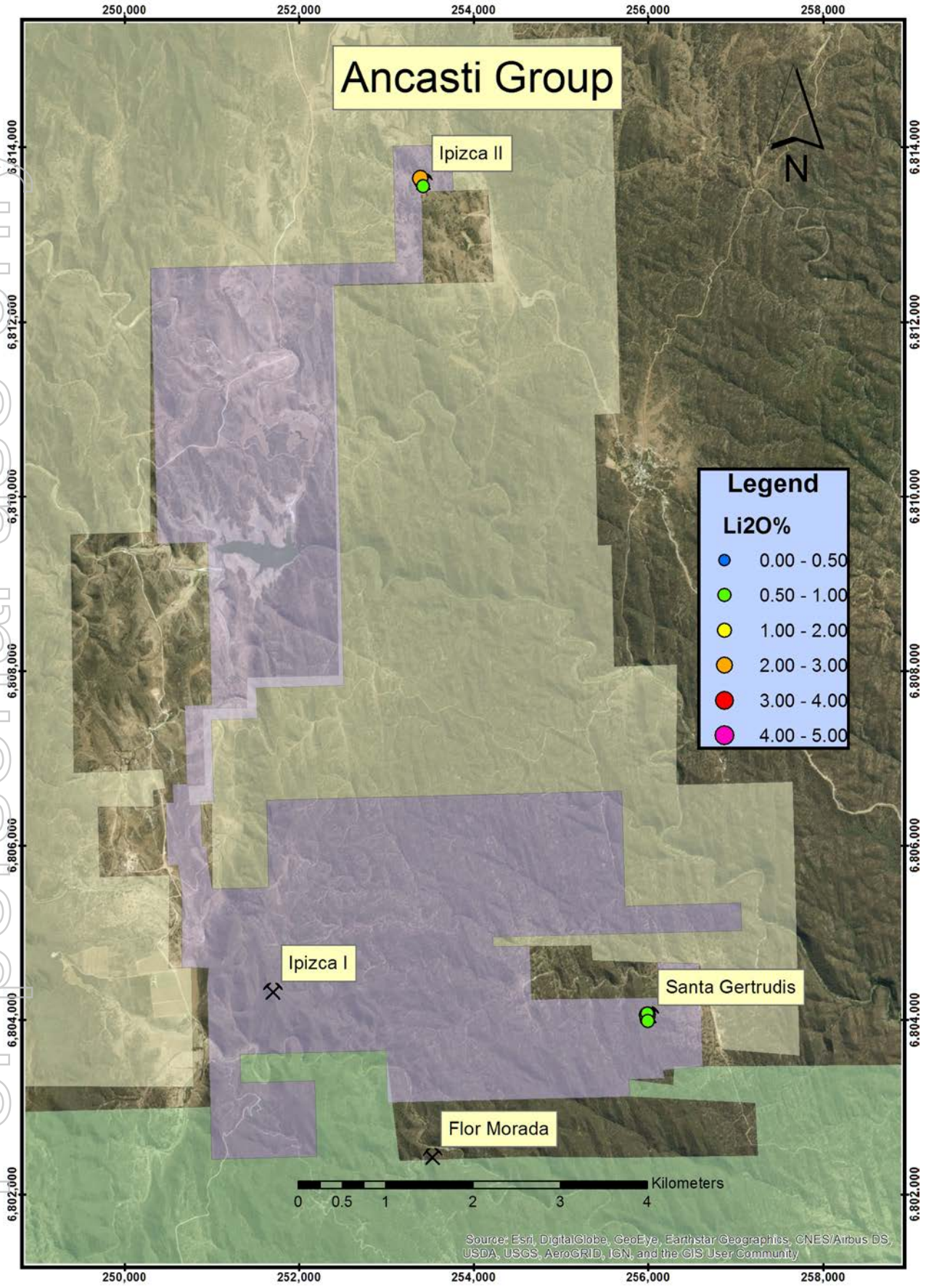

Figure 5- Sample locations at the Ancasti Group of Prospects.

Sample ID	Project	Easting	Northing	Li %	Li2O	Be ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Description
CEA-M1	Campo el Abra	255,521	6,846,058	0.03	0.07	61	1.4	0.29	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content is very low
CEA-M2	Campo el Abra	255,513	6,846,085	0.63	1.35	62.5	22	36.7	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh green and altered white spodumene content is moderate
CEA-M3	Campo el Abra	255,519	6,846,100	0.29	0.62	228	11.1	0.57	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh green spodumene content low
CEA-M4	Campo el Abra	255,516	6,846,114	0.94	2.02	205	5.5	<0.04	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh green spodumene content is moderate
CEA-M5	Campo el Abra	255,504	6,846,210	0.72	1.56	451	9.2	0.35	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Tabular crystals of altered white spodumene content is moderate
IP2-ZN-M1	Ipizca II	253,396	6,813,618	0.27	0.57	18.6	55.2	53.2	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Highly altered white spodumene content is low
IP2-ZN-M2	Ipizca II	253,394	6,813,621	0.67	1.43	143	96.9	166	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Highly altered white spodumene content is moderate
IP2-ZN-M3	Ipizca II	253,392	6,813,628	0.07	0.14	552	289	100	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content very low
IP2-ZN-M4	Ipizca II	253,391	6,813,645	0.02	0.05	13.9	90.7	9.18	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content very low
IP2-ZN-M5	Ipizca II	253,387	6,813,649	1.14	2.44	458	101	95.2	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh light green and altered white spodumene content is moderate
IP2-ZS-M1	Ipizca II	253,411	6,813,572	0.04	0.09	8.7	74.7	33.6	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. No visible spodumene
IP2-ZS-M2	Ipizca II	253,416	6,813,560	0.41	0.88	33.6	143.5	88.9	Rock chip taken from heavily oxidised pegmatite in the pit wall. White altered spodumene content is low
LH-M1	La Herrumbrada	259,366	6,845,583	1.38	2.96	4.7	9.3	2.81	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content moderate
LH-M2	La Herrumbrada	259,379	6,845,581	0.53	1.15	109	9.4	3.25	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Light green large prismatic spodumene content is moderate
LJ-M1	La Joyita	256,174	6,850,510	0.43	0.92	22.2	180	536	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content is moderate
LJ-M2	La Joyita	256,177	6,850,528	2.07	4.46	26.2	22.9	41.8	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Prismatic green spodumene content is high
LP-M1	Loma Pelada	259,278	6,843,647	0.93	2.00	118.5	60	41.9	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Altered white spodumene content is very low
LP-M2	Loma Pelada	259,356	6,843,956	0.63	1.35	180.5	23.9	11	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Altered white spodumene content is moderate
LP-M3	Loma Pelada	259,361	6,843,907	0.47	1.01	126	7.7	2.87	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Altered white s podumene content is low-moderate
LP-M4	Loma Pelada	259,361	6,843,907	1.08	2.33	133	11.7	4.99	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content very low
RM-M1	Reflejos de Mar	259,939	6,849,149	0.93	2.00	366	10.6	31.4	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh pale green spodumene content is moderate
RM-M2	Reflejos de Mar	259,935	6,849,148	1.06	2.27	356	39.4	36.3	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content is moderate
RM-M3	Reflejos de Mar	259,950	6,849,188	1.41	3.02	6.9	9.6	17.75	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh prismatic green spodumene content is moderate - high
SG-M1	Santa Gertrudis	255,990	6,804,006	0.24	0.52	198.5	105.5	41.8	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Altered white spodumene content low
SG-M2	Santa Gertrudis	255,989	6,804,009	0.48	1.04	209	63.9	43	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content very low
SG-M3	Santa Gertrudis	255,991	6,804,018	0.27	0.59	156.5	8.4	4.14	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Spodumene content low
SG-M4	Santa Gertrudis	255,986	6,804,062	1.03	2.22	140	24.4	13.9	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Fresh green and altered white spodumene content is moderate
SG-M5	Santa Gertrudis	255,986	6,804,078	0.47	1.00	198	26.3	4.57	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Highly altered white spodumene content is low
SGMC-M1	Santa Gertrudis	255,993	6,803,990	0.46	1.00	139	48	17	Rock chip taken from pegmatite in the pit wall. Altered white spodumene content is low

Table 1- Assay and location table of rock chip samples taken in November-December 2016

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About Latin Resources

Latin Resources Limited is a mineral exploration company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the identification and definition of mineral resources in Latin America. The Company has secured over 94,000 hectares of exploration concessions in the lithium pegmatite districts of Catamarca and San Luis Provinces, Argentina.
The company also has a portfolio of projects in Peru and is actively progressing its Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold and Copper Porphyry projects in the Ilo region with its joint venture partner First Quantum Minerals Ltd.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Kerry Griffin, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Griffin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Griffin is the Exploration and Development Manager of Latin Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information, and information presented to him, in the form and context in which it appears.

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APPENDIX

The following information is provided to comply with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the above exploration results at the Ancasti Ranges Lithium Project, comprising the Catamarca exploration tenements: 36M2016, 37M2016, 38M2016, 39M2016, 40M2016, 41M2016, 42M2016, 56M2016and 57M2016totalling 77,051 hectares.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 28 rock chip samples taken from the pit walls and 1 grab sample from a mullock dump are the subject of this announcement. • Visual estimates of lithium minerals are contained in Table 1 of the press release • The rock chip sample locations were measured with a hand held GPS and can be considered accurate to within 5m which is considered sufficient for the scope of the sample results.
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.).*	• There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.
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*	• There are no drilling results reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Samples were collected from in and around old mine workings and were logged on logging sheets as such.
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 representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples as described above were submitted to laboratory without subsampling. • samples are logged into the lab tracking system, weigh the sample as received, crush 70% <2mm, split off 1000g approx. then pulverize split to >85% -75 microns (>85% -200#). Aliquots of pulverized samples were subject Multi-Element Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-MS (ME-MS89L) and Li Analysis by Sodium Peroxide Fusion and ICP-ES for sample over 2.5% lithium (ME-ICP82b) • Sample sizes were appropriate for grain size of material sampled considering the specific targeted nature of the sampling for spodumene.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The Peroxide Fusion is a specialized and appropriate method for accurately measuring ore grade Lithium content. • No standards, blanks or duplicates were submitted with the samples for analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sample data were recorded on field logging sheets and data entered into a digital MS Access database. • Assay data were incorporated into the database using sample number matching.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Sample locations were measured using hand held GPS. Coordinates of samples were recorded in UTM WGS 84.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control was using handheld GPS, but is not relevant for the nature of the sampling undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rock chip samples were collected from specific outcrops of spodumene and were not collected on a regular spacing. The nature of the sampling was to confirm Lithium content of spodumene and other materials encountered in and around old mine workings only. • No sample compositing occurred.
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.* • *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.*	• Samples were collected within pegmatite dykes and one mullock dump. Where possible samples were collected across the strike of the dykes in order to be representative
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pre-assay sample security was managed by the Company using industry standard chain of custody procedure. Company geologists, directors and consultants transported the samples from the field to the ALS laboratory for reception.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques or data has been undertaken beyond that of normal internal Company procedures and that of the respective Competent Persons in the compilation of this and supporting, separate reports.

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 Ancasti Ranges Lithium project comprises the Catamarca exploration tenements: 36M2016, 37M2016, 38M2016, 39M2016, 40M2016, 41M2016, 42M2016, 56M2016 and 57M2016 totalling 77,051 hectares.. The concessions are located as a block on the map in the body of the announcement (Figure 1). The company is in the process of determining surface land ownership.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All claim applications have been approved
	• *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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Not applicable
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Deposit types are pegmatite dykes of intrusive origin resulting in the crystallization and differentiation of a number of mineral species including Spodumene and to a lesser extent other Lithium species. These dkyes are lenticular having up to several hundred metres of strike and several metres width. They appear to have been emplaced along favorable structures within mica schists in the vicinity (+/- km's) of larger intrusive bodies.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• There are no drilling data reported or to the knowledge of the company pre-existing within the project area and none are referred to in the extensive literature. • The material data regarding the 29 samples reported have been provided on the body of the release and in the tables in Appendix 1.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable, all available information has been provided above.
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.*	• Not applicable – no weighted average grades or intersections are subject of this announcement.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable – no aggregate intersections are subject of this announcement.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable – no metal equivalents were mentioned in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No intercept lengths or mineralisation widths were reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Appropriate maps are included in the body of the announcement to show the location from where the samples were collected.
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.*	• The reporting of the results from 29 samples in this announcement is considered balanced.
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.*	• To the extent possible in such an announcement, the exploration data generated by Latin is meaningfully represented and has been related in an integral fashion. Relationships of the data have been made to past exploration data that is available, ie sample results corroborate the previously published occurrences of spodumene at seven old mines.
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.*	• Further mapping, surface sampling and drilling are planned to estimate resources according to JORC. • A map showing the locations of the principle studied known deposits has been included in the body of the report. Subsequent work by the company will provide more detail of each of these, and also exploration results aimed at locating more lithium bearing pegmatites within the project area.