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LATIN METALS INC.

TSX.V: LMS

OTCQB: LMSQF

JANUARY 2022

EL QUEMADO

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements

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National Instrument 43-101 Keith Henderson, the President, CEO and Director of the Company, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has approved the scientific and technical information concerning the Company discussed in this presentation

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Currency All amounts in this presentation are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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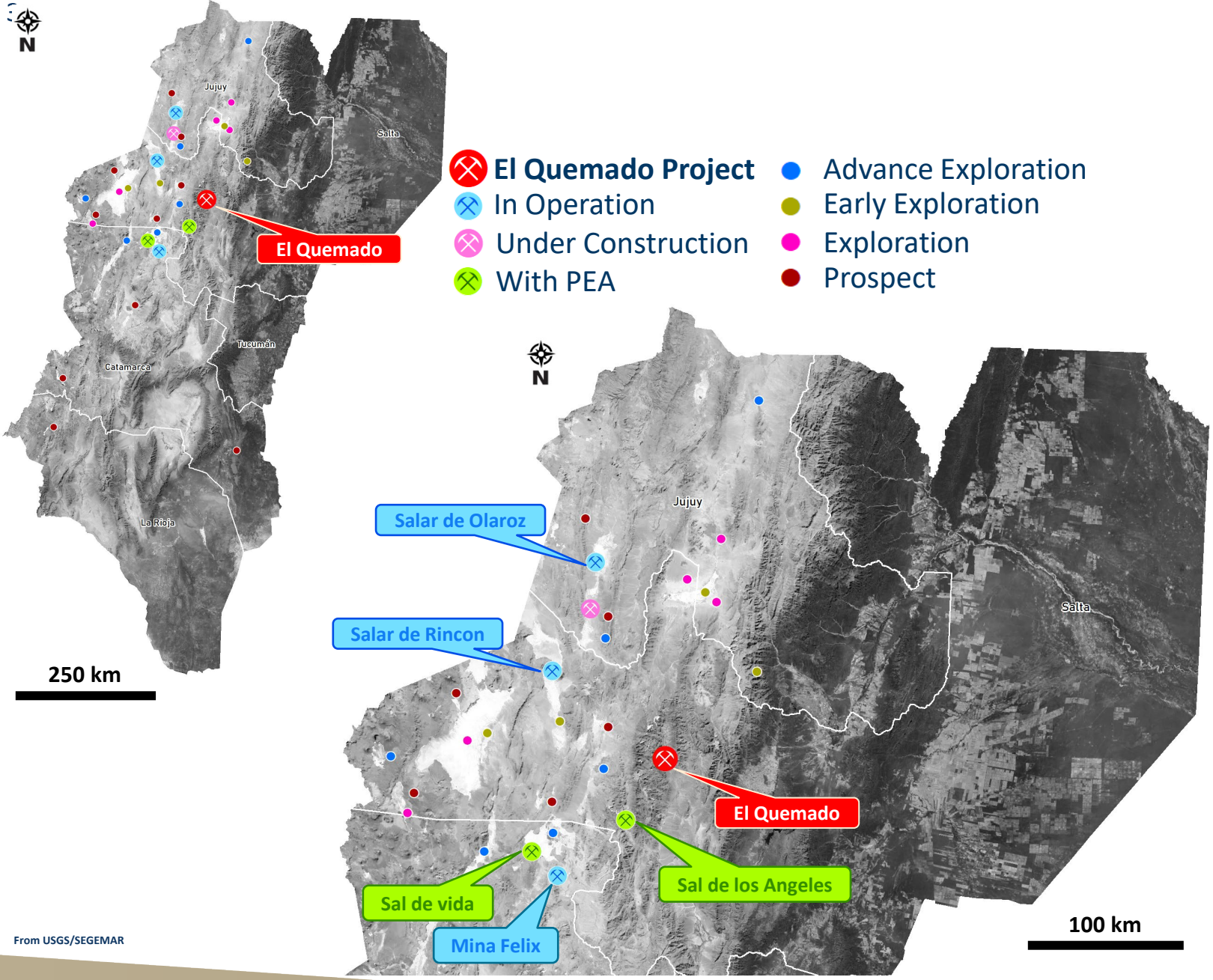
The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and do not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this presentation, which has been prepared by the Company.

LITHIUM PROVINCE

Argentina Mines & Projects



From USGS/SEGEMAR

In northwest Argentina, several lithium mines are currently operating, and several additional projects are advancing through exploration.

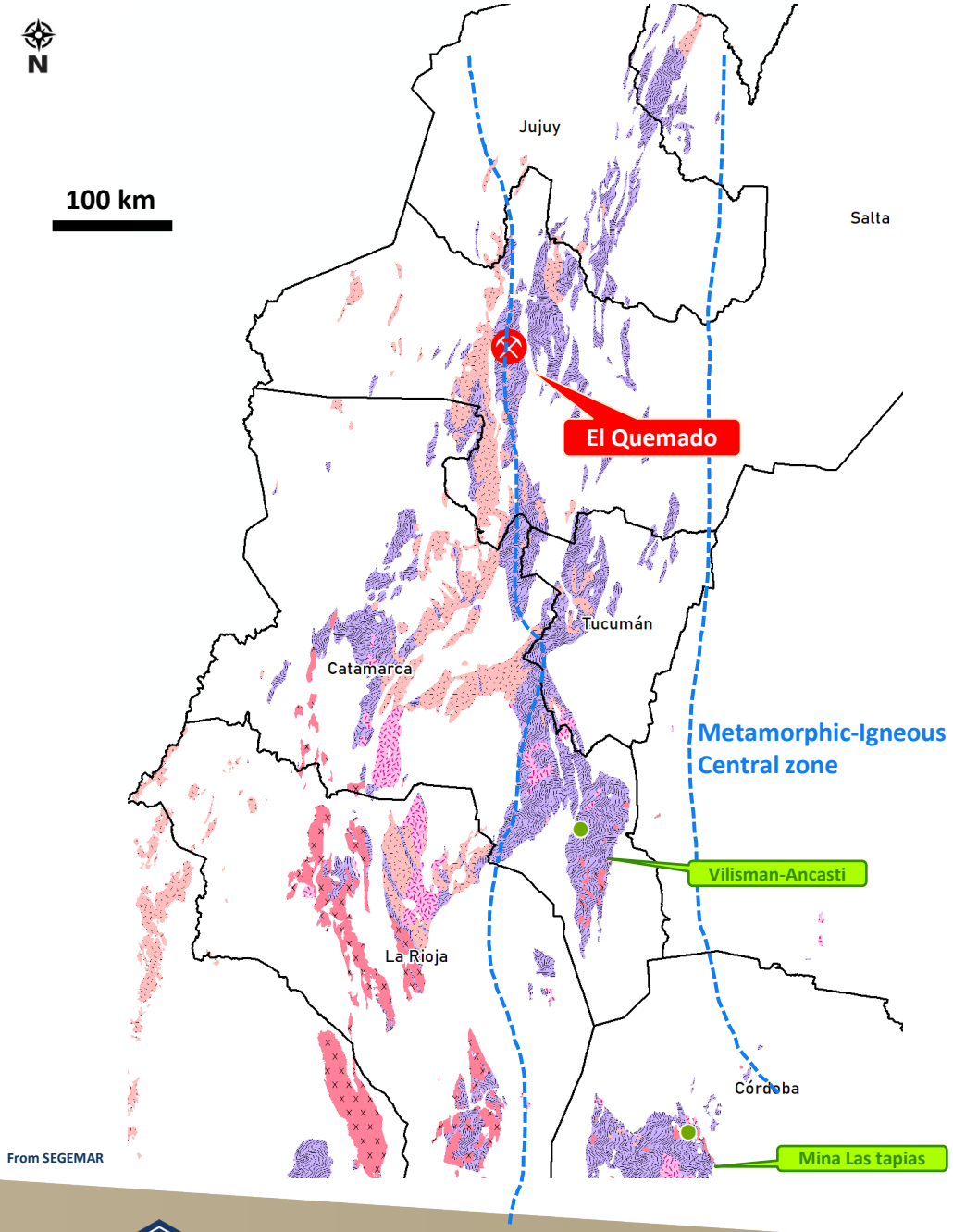
Lithium projects include both lithium hosted in brines (Salars) and lithium hosted in hard-rock (Pegmatites).

El Quemado is located in the northern portion of a pegmatite belt, which includes the Vilisman-Ancasti project in Catamarca Province, Minas Las Tapias project in Cordoba Province and Minas las Cuevas & La Estanzuela-Conlara in San Luis Province.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Pampean Pegmatitic Province

El Quemado project is located in Salta province, at the west flank of the metamorphic-igneous Central Zone, close to the contact between Metamorphic basement and S type Granites.



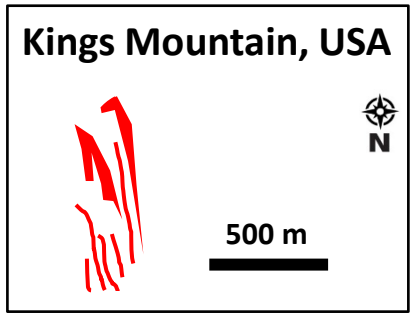
- Post-Famatinianos Granites
- Famatinianos Granites – S type
- Famatinianos Granites – I type
- Metamorphic Basement

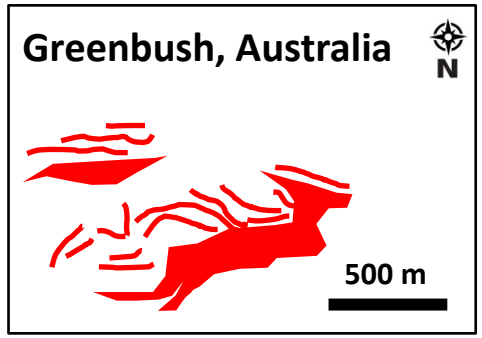
REFERENCE - MODEL

Pegmatites Deposit Footprint

The El Quemado district has a total surface expression of 8km x 22km, within which pegmatites are exposed at surface in multiple areas.

In the companying maps, the extent of mapped pegmatites is shown in red.

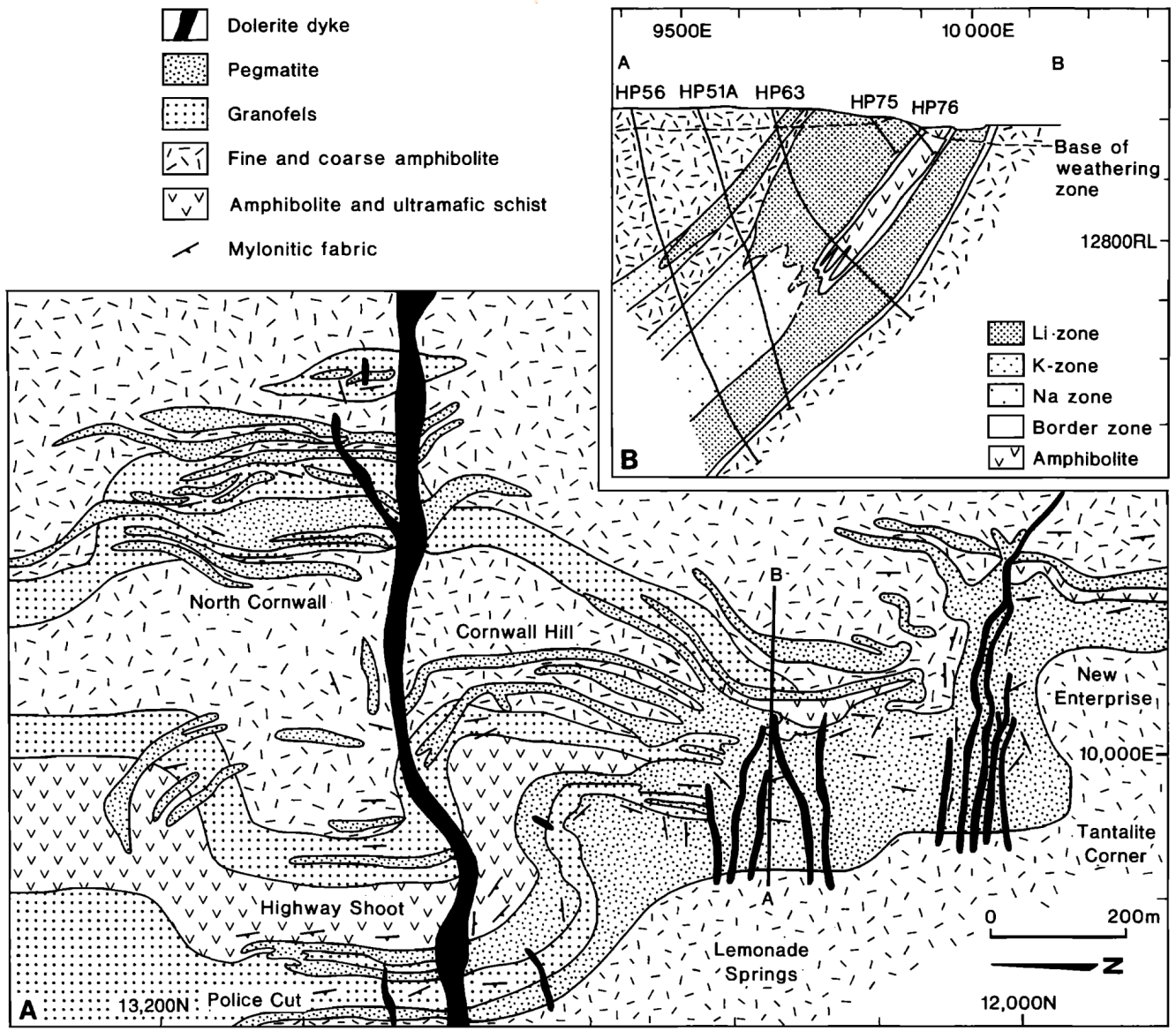




The El Quemado map shows only the central portion of the district (including the Santa Elena and El Quemado lithium occurrences).

REFERENCE - MODEL

Greenbush Deposit Geology



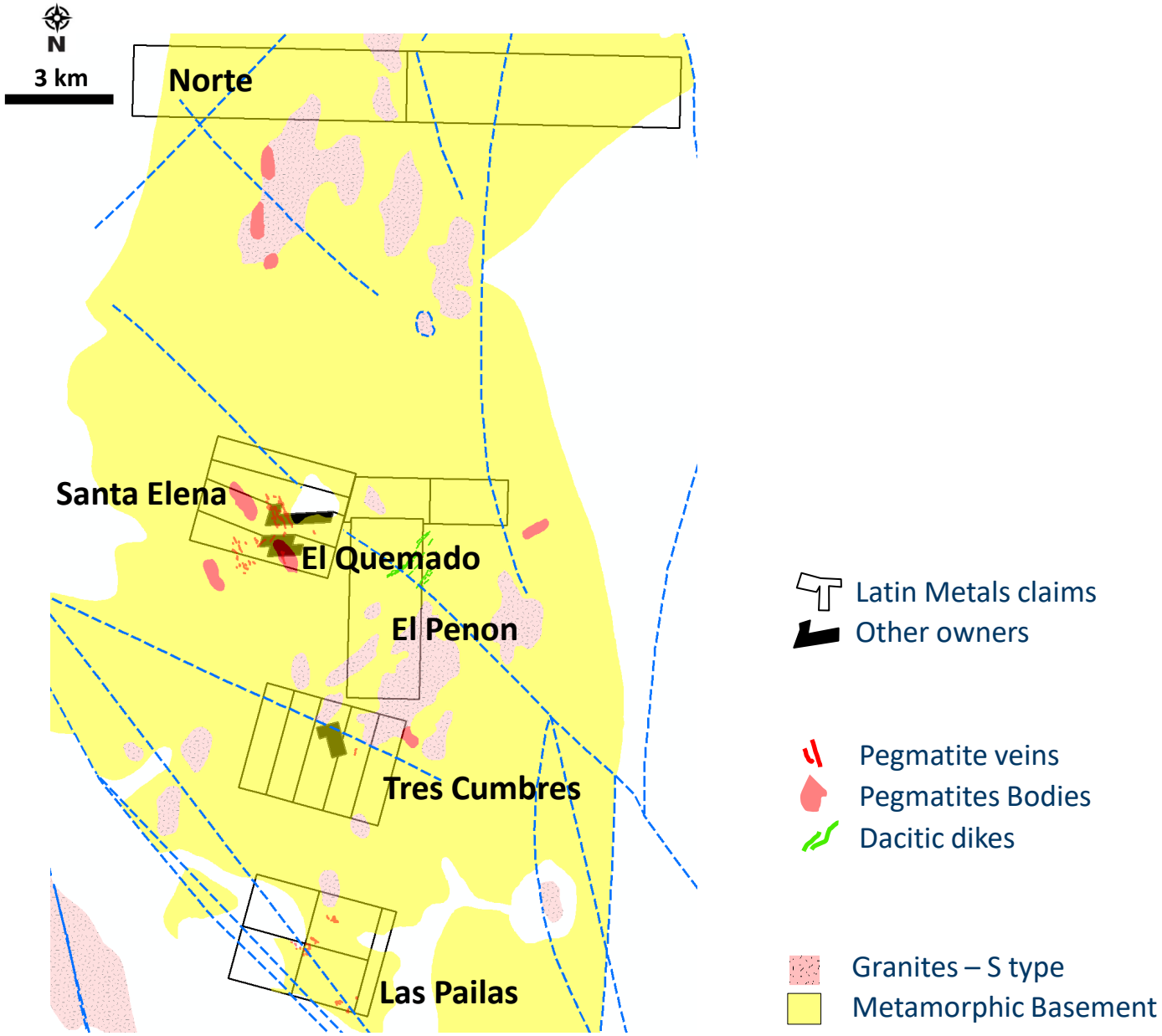
From Gregor Alan Patington, 1995

- The Greenbushes pegmatite is a giant pegmatite dyke of Archean age with substantial Li-Sn-Ta mineralization.
- Ore mineralogical studies have identified more than ten tantallum-bearing phases; cassiterite is the main tin-bearing phase and spodumene is the main lithium-bearing phase.
- The main ore shoots occur exclusively in the albite zones in the pegmatite and generally, within tourmaline-rich subzones.
- Tin and tantalum mineralization appear to have crystallized synchronously with tourmaline in both these zones.
- The lithium ore zones comprise mainly spodumene, apatite, and quartz, with some ore zones returning upward of 5 percent Li20.
- Three mineralizing events are recognized in the pegmatite.

REFERENCE - MODEL

Comparison with Greenbush Geology

Greenbush mine site and El Quemado lithium mineral occurrences presented at same scale, for potential size comparison.



LOCAL GEOLOGY

Pegmatites

El Quemado pegmatitic district has a total footprint of 8km x 22km, with pegmatites exposed at various prospects within the greater footprint.

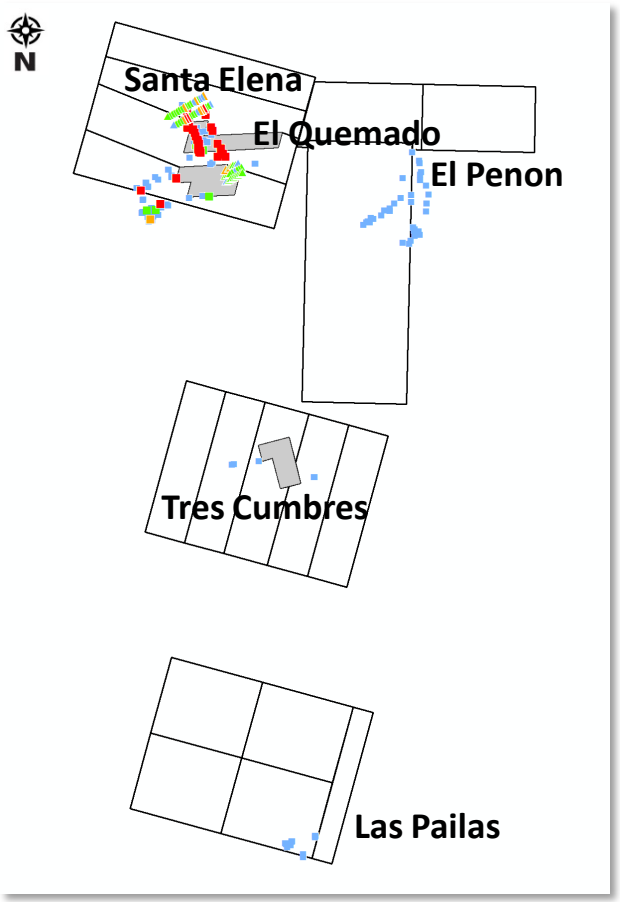
There is potential for additional pegmatites to be discovered within the district.

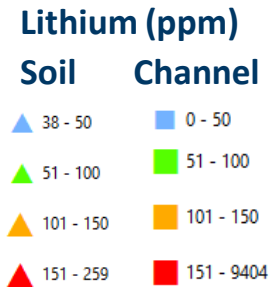
The principal pegmatites occurrences are in the forms of bodies and dykes.

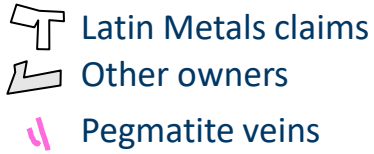
The Central zone including Santa Elena and El Quemado have historically been exploited for small-scale tantalum production (early 20th century), but no modern exploration or mining has taken place.

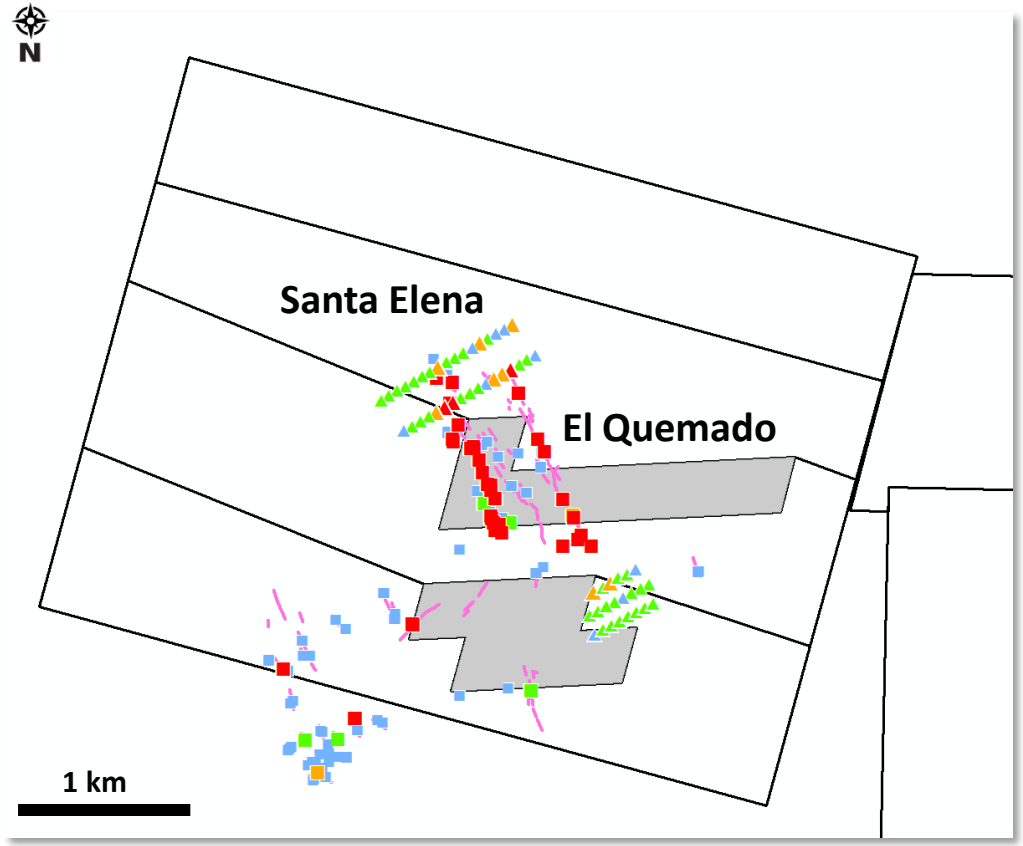
GEOCHEMISTRY

Lithium Geochemistry





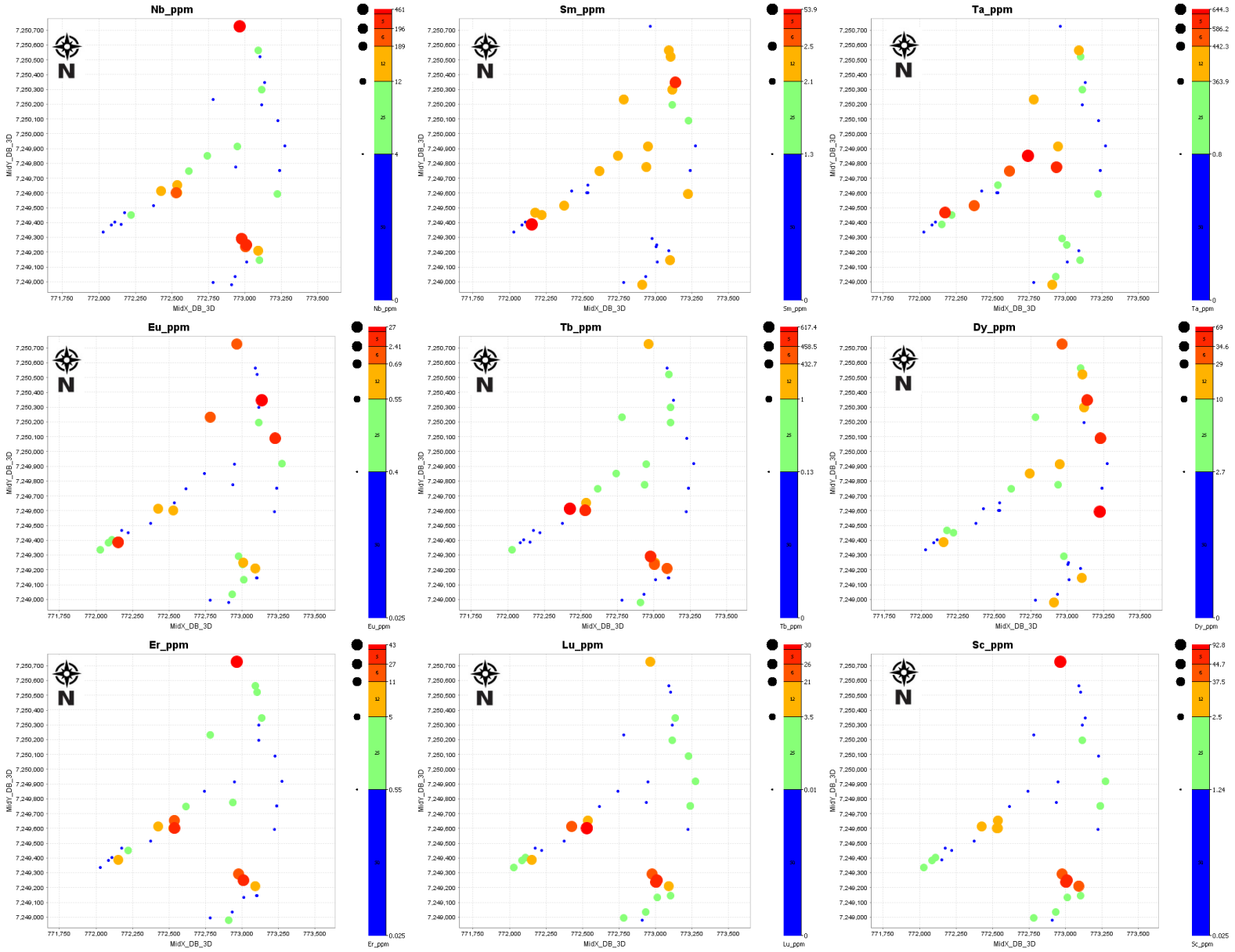




Geochemical surveys and initial exploration were carried out by Latin Metals throughout the district, with a principal focus on the more advanced Santa Elena and El Quemado areas.

The majority of channel and soil samples were taken at these two principal areas.

Peak lithium values of 9,404 ppm lithium were returned from channel samples taken in this priority area.



GEOCHEMISTRY

REE Geochemistry

Principal REE mineralization at the area is represented by Tantalum, Terbium and Neodymium and Scandium reaching up to 644 ppm of Ta , 617 ppm of Tb ,461 Nb ppm and 93 ppm Sc in surface samples.

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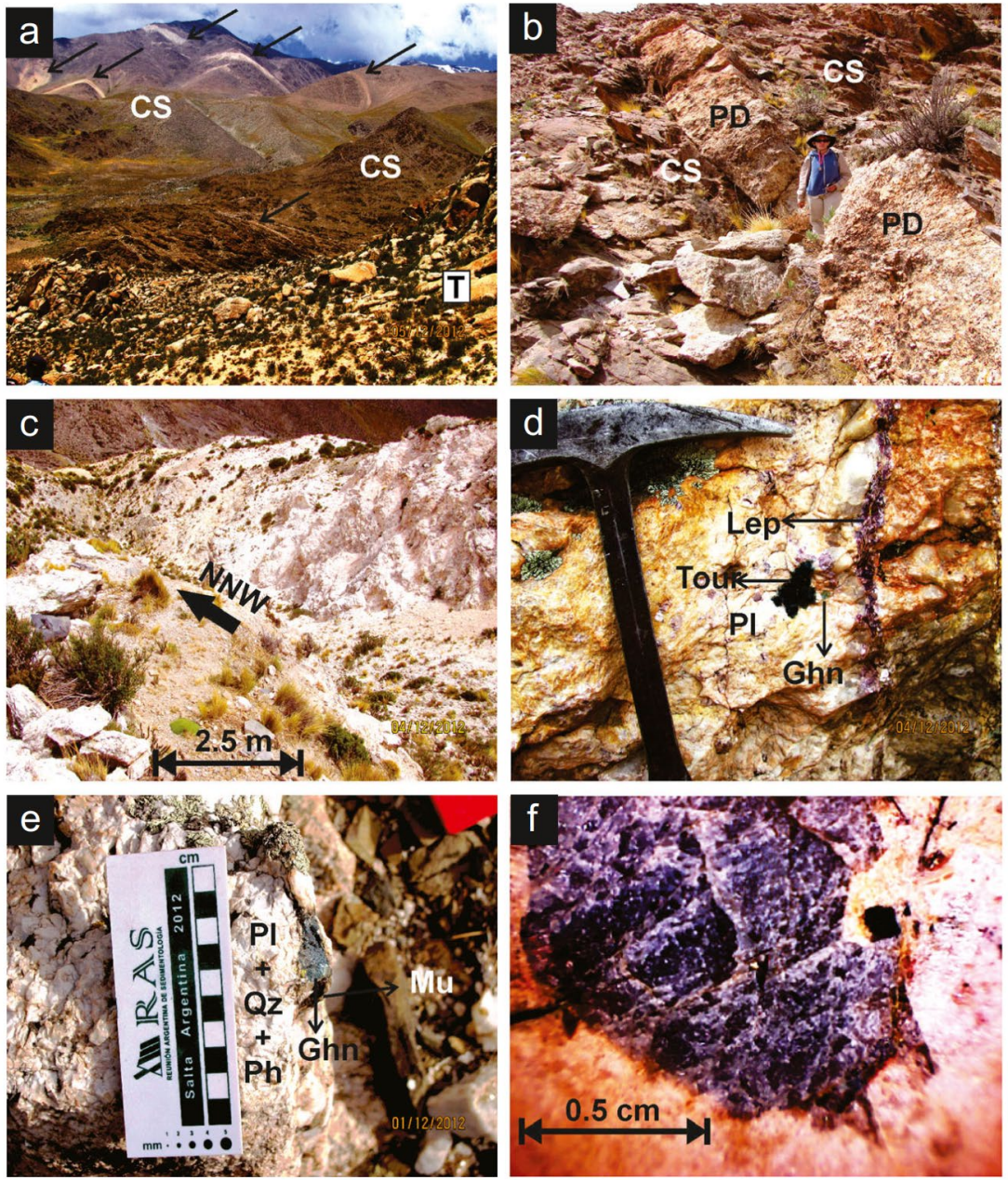
MINERALIZATION

Recorded on Property



From Vanina López de Azarevich, 2020

Examples of the pegmatite dykes in the field and of the mineral assemblage:

a) Panoramic view of pegmatite dykes (arrows) emplaced in cordierite schists (CS) of the La Paya Formation and trondjemites of the Cachi Formation (T).

b) Pegmatite dyke (PD) in the Santa Elena zone.

c) Santa Elena historical mining; mine waste on right and fragmented blocks of mineralization on the left.

d) Santa Elena pegmatitie dyke mineral association; plagioclase (Pl) + lepidolite (Lep) + gahnite (Ghn) + tourmaline (Tour).

e) Gahnite (Ghn) crystal from Tres Cumbres pegmatite, accompanied by phosphates (Ph) + muscovite (Mu) + plagioclase (Pl) + quartz (Qz).

f) Gahnite crystal.

MINERALIZATION

Principal Expression

Principal minerals containing Lithium and REE mineralization in the El Quemado district.

Accessory minerals accompanying quartz, albite, microcline and muscovite in the Santa Elena and Tres Cumbres pegmatite dykes

Group	Mineral	Characteristics	Tres Tetas	Santa Elena
Oxides	Tantalite **Ta**	Tabular, reddish-brown	X	X
	Columbite **Nb**	Prismatic, sometimes developing chains or nests formed by crystals up to 5 mm-long	X	X
	Ixiolite	Fine, tabular, black, diamond-bright	X	–
	Gahnite	Sub-euhedral to euhedral, dark blue to turquoise coloured, up to several cm- crystals	X	X
	Uraninite	Black, short tabular; green to yellow colours	X	X
	Hematite	Globular aggregates or euhedral crystals formed after pyrite	X	–
Silicates	Beryl	Fibrous, apple green	X	X
	Spodumene **Li**	White to light grey	X	X
	Lepidolite **Li**	Pink to violet, associated to muscovite and subordinate garnet	X	X
	Garnet	Sub-euhedral, up to 3 mm diameter, reddish-brown, sometimes developing aggregates	X	X
	Schorl	Prismatic, black	X	X
	Elbaite **Li**	Prismatic, blue violet	–	X
Phosphates	Amblygonite-Montebrasite	White, prismatic	X	X
	Triplite	Reddish-brown, vitreous	–	X
Fluorides	Fluorite	Violet, sometimes associated to lepidolite	–	X
Sulphides	Molybdenite	Fine-grained, blueish grey	X	–
	Pyrite	Pseudomorphically replaced by hematite	X	–

Minerals identified by petrographic and/or SEM-EDS analysis of thin sections and XRD.

		SANTA ELENA											TRES TETAS	
Sample		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q14	Q12	Q13
Fundamental and accessory primary minerals														
Silicates	Quartz	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	X	X	X	–
	Albite	X	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	X	X	X	X
	Microcline	–	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tourmaline	–	–	X	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	X	X	–
	Micas	–	X	X	X	X	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	–
	Spodumene **Li**	X	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	–	–
	Beryl	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
	Zircon	–	–	X	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
	Cs-silicate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
Phosphates	Apatite (Mn)[1]	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
	Al-phosphate (amblygonite-montebrasite)	X	–	–	X	–	X	X	–	X	X	X	–	X
	Mn-Fe phosphate (triplite group)	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	X	X
	Xenotime **Yb**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
Oxides	Columbite-tantalite **Nb Ta**	–	–	X	X	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
	Gahnite	–	–	–	–	–	X	X	–	–	X	–	–	–
	W-oxide **W**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X
	Uraninite	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
Sulphides	Pyrite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X
	Sphalerite	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–
Secondary minerals														
Phosphates (U) [2]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–
Chlorite		–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baryte		–	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clays		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	X	–	–	–

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