

21 November 2012

## **LATIN INCREASES GLOBAL CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION TARGET TO 4.5 BILLION TONNES AT 6.1% HM<sup>1</sup> AT GUADALUPITO, NORTHERN PERU**

### **Highlights**

- **A revised Conceptual Exploration Target of 4.5 Billion tonnes @ 6.1% HM<sup>1</sup> has been estimated for the Guadalupito Project based on a new geological interpretation taking into account new regional drilling and sampling results and other exploration data compiled across the project area to date.**
- **Target estimate *exclusive* of JORC inferred resources of 393Mt @ 4.5% HM already estimated by Snowden and reported (7 August 2012).**
- **High grade results received from 4 regional exploration holes drilled along 7 kilometers of strike extension north of the Los Conchaes deposit support the Target estimate.**
- **Exceptional results from a further 23 drill holes at Los Conchaes received and to be included in a JORC inferred resource estimate expected Q1 2013. Latin reported a conceptual exploration target of 690Mt @ 6.8% HM for the Los Conchaes deposit on 26 July 2012<sup>2</sup> which is included within the global Target.**

Latin Resources Limited (LRS.ASX) is pleased to announce a revised global Conceptual Exploration Target for the Guadalupito Project of 4,480 Mt @ 6.1% HM that takes into account geological and exploration data collected across the project to date including new results from regional exploration drilling and shafts.

The Conceptual Exploration Target for the entire Guadalupito project is ***exclusive*** of the Heldmaier and Tres Chosas JORC inferred resource estimates totalling 393Mt @ 4.5% HM that were reported on 7 August 2012. A detailed explanation of the estimation appears in Appendix 2.

In addition, the Company has received results from a further 23 drill holes that have been completed at the Los Conchaes Deposit for which a Conceptual Exploration Target was reported on 26 July 2012 of 690Mt @ 6.8% HM<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> *The global Conceptual Exploration Target for Guadalupito has been estimated at between 3.9 and 5.1 Billion tonnes with between 3.2% and 8.4% HM (weighted average 4.5 Bt @ 6.1% HM). A detailed explanation of the estimate appears in Appendix 2. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.*

<sup>2</sup> *The Los Conchaes conceptual exploration target of 690Mt @ 6.8% HM is the weighted average figure within the range of 620Mt – 770Mt and 3.6% - 10.1% HM. The target was estimated from 15 contiguous polygons each delineated to provide an approximately representative area for each of 15 drill holes which had results to date drilled within a 1,100 hectare area and displaying continuity of geology. Volumes for the polygons were estimated based on the thickness of >1%HM intersections, and the average measured S.G. of recovered samples assigned to estimate tonnage. Grade variation was estimated using 1 standard deviation variation from the average grade of each drill intersection. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.*

These new results will form part of a new JORC inferred resource estimate for Los Conchaes to be prepared by Snowden Mining Consultants and is expected to be complete in Q1 2013.

Results from the 23 new drill holes in the Los Conchaes area **all** contained significant intersections of HM from surface to between 27 and 62 m depth. All holes ended in mineralisation greater than the nominal cutoff grade of 1% HM (Table 1 and Appendix 1).

Grades are generally higher to the east of the deposit, and of particular significance was the most easterly hole, GUA-BL-214A which intersected the mapped colluvial/aeolian fan material from surface to 16m depth which averaged 9.8% total HM. Below the sand dominated fan material, a sub-angular, unconsolidated pebble conglomerate (clasts generally <20mm) was intersected from 16 to 38m (eoh) which contained an average of 14.1% HM in the sand fraction. Saline groundwater was encountered at 21.8m in this hole which potentially allows access to a very thick mineralised face in a dredge mining scenario.

That this material is mineralised opens up a whole new size potential for Guadalupito as a mineralised system and is part of the reasoning for the increased Conceptual Exploration Target as explained in Appendix 2.

**Table 1 – Average grades of HM intersections from 24 new drill holes from the Los Conchaes area using a cut-off grade of 1% HM *In Situ*.**

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness	Avg Grade %HM <i>In Situ</i>	Avg Grade %HM in Sand	Meters of Internal Waste <sup>#</sup>
GUA-BL-189	27	0	27 eoh	27	3.7%	5.1%	3
GUA-BL-190	39	0	39 eoh	39	5.3%	6.4%	5
GUA-BL-191	33	0	33 eoh	33	6.1%	7.2%	1
GUA-BL-192	39	0	39 eoh	39	6.0%	8.0%	4
GUA-BL-193	36	0	36 eoh	36	7.3%	8.9%	1
GUA-BL-194	45	0	45 eoh	45	6.3%	9.0%	0
GUA-BL-195	42	0	42 eoh	42	6.1%	8.0%	0
GUA-BL-196A	62	0	62 eoh	62	4.1%	6.2%	3
GUA-BL-197	56	0	56 eoh	56	5.1%	7.0%	2
GUA-BL-198	42	0	42 eoh	42	6.4%	7.6%	1
GUA-BL-199	27	0	27 eoh	27	6.6%	7.5%	1
GUA-BL-200	42	0	42 eoh	42	6.7%	11.5%	3
GUA-BL-201	59	0	59 eoh	59	4.4%	5.5%	2
GUA-BL-202	41	0	41 eoh	41	7.1%	9.3%	0
GUA-BL-203	47	0	47 eoh	47	6.9%	8.8%	0
GUA-BL-204	44	0	44 eoh	44	6.9%	10.1%	1
GUA-BL-205	50	0	50 eoh	50	6.0%	7.4%	3
GUA-BL-206	38	0	38 eoh	38	7.1%	9.5%	0
GUA-BL-207	50	0	50 eoh	50	6.2%	8.2%	1
GUA-BL-214A*	38	0	38 eoh	38	6.6%	13.1%	0
GUA-BL-215	35	0	35 eoh	35	6.5%	9.0%	0
GUA-BL-216	32	0	32 eoh	32	8.0%	11.1%	0
GUA-BL-217	49	0	49 eoh	49	5.9%	7.6%	2
GUA-BL-218	47	0	47 eoh	47	4.6%	6.0%	6

\*Hole GUA-BL-214A was part of the regional exploration program, but extends Los Conchaes significantly eastward, and will be included in the Q1 2013 JORC inferred resource estimate in preparation.

<sup>#</sup> Internal waste is <1% total HM but is included in the average grade calculation.

Results from 6 regional drill holes have been received, 4 drilled over 7 km along strike to the north of the Los Conchaes deposit, and 2 drilled in the younger coastal sediments at Blackburn Central where high grade HM was found in pit samples to 1m depth (Table 2 and Appendix 1).

The two drill holes at Blackburn Central (GUA-BL-208A and GUA-BL-210, Appendix 1) encountered a very similar sedimentary sequence to that found at the Heldmaier and Tres Chosas resource areas with fine silts and clay encountered below 15 m depth.

Heavy mineral content is moderate to 15 m and potentially significant gold content was measured in both sand and undersize fractions to this depth.

The four holes drilled in the eastern, older sequence of sediment over 7 km along strike to the north of Los Conchaes (GUA-BL-209, 211, 212 and 213, Appendix 1) all encountered a sedimentary sequence very similar to that found at Los Conchaes with comparable grades.

Three shafts excavated to 4 metres depth, (SH-465 – SH-467, Appendix 1), further east from these four drill holes within the Colluvial/Aeolian unit returned similar characteristics and grades to the equivalent unit mapped in the eastern part of Los Conchaes, further supporting continuity of the depositional regime.

These highly significant results open up a much increased resource potential for Guadalupito reflected in the revised Conceptual Exploration Target discussed in detail in Appendix 2.

**Table 2 – Average grades of HM intersections from 4 new regional exploration drill holes extending 7km north along strike from the Los Conchaes area, and 2 regional drill holes completed in the younger coastal unit at Blackburn Central where high grade pit samples were recovered from 0-1m depth. A cut-off grade of 1% HM *In Situ* has been applied.**

Hole ID	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness	Avg Grade %HM <i>In Situ</i>	Avg Grade %HM in Sand	Meters of Internal Waste <sup>#</sup>
GUA-BL-208A	23	0	15	15	4.4%	4.8%	0
GUA-BL-209	44	0	44 eoh	44	5.9%	12.3%	0
GUA-BL-210	23	0	16	16	2.9%	3.5%	0
GUA-BL-211	35	0	35 eoh	35	7.2%	10.8%	0
GUA-BL-212	32	0	32 eoh	32	5.7%	10.7%	0
GUA-BL-213	32	0	32 eoh	32	4.4%	6.0%	0
GUA-BL-214A*	38	0	38 eoh	38	6.6%	13.1%	0

\*Hole GUA-BL-214A was part of the regional exploration program, but extends Los Conchaes significantly eastward, and will be included in the Q1 2013 JORC inferred resource estimate in preparation.

Latin Resources' Managing Director, Chris Gale is very pleased with these spectacular results that are a significant advance towards demonstrating the enormous potential of Guadalupito. Mr Gale commented, "With these results, the Guadalupito project has demonstrated it's truly world class potential".

He then went on to explain, "We are continually impressed by Guadalupito as its potential has grown beyond our early expectations: Latin's first conceptual exploration target of 1 Billion tonnes was released in March 2011 and was quickly doubled by May 2011 based on evidence from Latin's first drill holes. Then in July 2012, Snowden supported Latin's conceptual target by extrapolating our first JORC inferred resource as far as the overall system's geological limits were then understood.

Now with these results from our recent exploration drilling, our geologists have been able to reinterpret the extents of the system, claim additional mineral rights, and finally increase our conceptual exploration target a further two thirds beyond that estimated by Snowden”.

Mr Gale went on to say, “As our geologists had expected, all the infill holes at Los Conchaes have returned intersections of continuous high grade HM from surface to significant depth. Using these results we look forward to publishing our next JORC compliant inferred resource in Q1 2013 for Los Conchaes which we expect will increase the company’s inferred resource base at Guadalupito considerably”.

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**For further information please contact:**

Chris Gale  
Managing Director  
Latin Resources Limited  
+61 8 9485 0601

David Vilensky  
Chairman  
Latin Resources Limited  
+61 8 9485 0601

David Tasker  
PPR  
+61 8 9388 0944  
[david.tasker@ppr.com.au](mailto:david.tasker@ppr.com.au)

**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, with a specific focus on Peru. The company has a portfolio of projects in Peru and is actively progressing its two main projects: Guadalupito Iron and Heavy Mineral Sands Projects and the Ilo Iron Ore, Copper and Gold Projects.

**Competent person statement**

The information in this report that relates to Geological and Geochemical Data, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Conceptual Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bristow, a full time employee of Latin Resources Limited’s Peruvian subsidiary. Mr Bristow is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the December 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr Bristow consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.



**LATIN RESOURCES**  
LIMITED

info@latinresources.com.au  
www.latinresources.com.au

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**APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE RESULTS FROM REGIONAL EXPLORATION DRILLING, SHAFTS AND INFILL DRILLING AT LOS CONCHALES**

**SAMPLE RESULTS – REGIONAL EXPLORATION DRILLING**

Averaged drill hole results over intervals of like sedimentary unit. Results >10% HM are in **MAGENTA**, <10%>2.5% HM are in **RED**, <2.5%>1.0% **GREEN**, <1.0% **BLACK**.

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-208A	23	0.7	0	14	14	2.4	91.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	0.011	0.027	SAND
			14	23	9	1.3	38.4	60.4	5.7	2.2	0.006	0.011	SILT
GUA-BL-209	44	1	0	9	9	4.9	86.8	8.3	4.1	3.5	0.005	0.009	SAND
			9	29	20	48.9	44.3	6.9	14.3	6.1	0.006	0.011	CONGLOMERATE
			29	31	2	7.9	84.4	7.7	13.6	11.5	0.005	0.010	SAND
			31	44	13	46.5	45.4	8.1	14.7	6.5	0.006	0.011	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-210	23	0.7	0	9	9	13.8	81.2	5.1	4.6	3.9	0.027	0.043	SAND
			9	13	4	1.2	66.8	32	2.4	1.6	0.014	0.023	SILT
			13	16	3	0.3	85	14.7	1.7	1.4	0.005	0.022	SAND
			16	23	7	0.6	15	84.4	2.6	0.3	0.008	0.013	SILT
GUA-BL-211	35	1.2	0	23	23	2.3	89.5	8.2	8.1	7.2		0.006	SAND
			23	35	12	47.2	45.8	7	15.8	7		0.005	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-212	32	1.1	0	20	20	15	79.6	5.4	8.7	6.6		0.004	SAND
			20	32	12	62.2	29.6	8.2	14.2	4.1		0.002	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-213	32	1.2	0	4	4	1.5	92.1	6.4	5	4.6		0.004	SAND
			4	8	4	0.3	33.3	66.4	6.4	2.1		0.004	SILT
			8	32	24	8.2	82.1	9.7	6.1	4.8		0.005	SAND
GUA-BL-214A	38	21.8	0	1	1	38.2	58.1	3.7	13.1	7.6			CONGLOMERATE
			1	16	15	2.6	83.4	14.1	11.8	9.8			SAND
			16	38	22	58.7	31.4	10.0	14.1	4.4			CONGLOMERATE

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The drill holes were sampled every metre interval, with the majority of samples representing all material recovered. In some cases where the nature of the material allowed for halving of the sonic drill core, half core samples were taken. All samples were submitted to the CERTIMIN Peru laboratory in Lima, and were subject to size fractionation (+1mm, -1mm+53µm and -53µm), with the -1mm+53µm fraction subject to dense liquid separation (TBE, SG 2.96) to determine total heavy mineral content, and the -53µm fraction assayed for gold content by fire assay in all samples except those from GUA-BL-214A. The 1mm+53µm fraction of samples from GUA-BL-208A to GUA-BL-210 were analysed for gold content by fire assay.

### SAMPLE RESULTS – REGIONAL EXPLORATION SHAFTS

Averaged shaft results over intervals of like sedimentary unit. Results >10% HM are in **MAGENTA**, <10%>2.5% HM are in **RED**, <2.5%>1.0% **GREEN**, <1.0% **BLACK**.

Shaft ID	Depth	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+6,3mm)	% Oversize (-6.3mm +1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
SH-465	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.1	95.9	2.0	7.6	7.3	0.005	SAND
SH-466	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.7	97.6	1.4	8.1	7.9	0.007	SAND
SH-467	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0.3	1.0	96.7	2.0	7.9	7.6	0.004	SAND

All the material extracted from the shafts was weighed and sieved in the field through a 6.3 mm sieve. The resulting -6.3 mm material was representatively sub-sampled to approximately 25 kg and submitted to the CERTIMIN laboratory in Lima for the same preparation and analytical procedure as the drill samples.

### SAMPLE RESULTS – INFILL DRILLING AT LOS CONCHALES

Averaged drill hole results over intervals of like sedimentary unit. Results >10% HM are in **MAGENTA**, <10%>2.5% HM are in **RED**, <2.5%>1.0% **GREEN**, <1.0% **BLACK**.

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-189	27.0	0.7	0	10	10	1.4	94.6	4.0	3.0	2.8		0.019	SAND
			10	12	2	77.2	20.0	2.8	6.3	1.3		0.007	CONGLOMERATE
			12	15	3	7.6	84.3	8.0	7.2	5.8		0.007	SAND
			15	18	3	72.8	25.4	1.8	2.0	0.5		0.017	CONGLOMERATE
			18	20	2	49.2	43.8	7.0	10.0	4.4		0.006	CONGLOMERATE
			24	27	3	9.5	85.5	5.0	4.9	4.1		0.008	SAND

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-190	39.0	1.1	0	4	4	0.0	95.9	4.1	9.6	9.3		0.008	SAND
			4	6	2	0.2	67.0	32.7	4.3	2.9		0.003	SILT
			6	8	2	5.2	90.4	4.3	6.1	5.5		0.004	SAND
			8	11	3	86.8	5.5	7.7	4.1	0.2		0.004	CONGLOMERATE
			11	19	8	6.3	82.9	10.8	6.1	5.1		0.007	SAND
			19	24	5	0.8	44.2	55.1	4.0	2.1		0.004	SILT
			24	39	15	2.3	91.3	6.4	7.4	6.7		0.008	SAND
GUA-BL-191	33.0	0.8	0	4	4	5.3	90.0	4.7	6.3	5.6		0.005	SAND
			4	8	4	3.1	48.9	48.0	5.5	2.8		0.004	SILT
			8	19	11	0.6	93.8	5.7	7.1	6.7		0.006	SAND
			19	23	4	2.6	72.5	24.8	7.8	5.8		0.008	SILT
			23	33	10	3.7	87.3	9.0	8.2	7.2		0.009	SAND
GUA-BL-192	39.0	1.4	0	7	7	73.1	21.6	5.3	6.9	1.5		0.017	CONGLOMERATE
			7	14	7	4.5	91.3	4.2	9.1	8.3		0.011	SAND
			14	15	1	87.9	10.8	1.3	7.0	0.8		0.013	CONGLOMERATE
			15	37	22	4.0	88.9	7.0	8.0	7.1		0.008	SAND
			37	39	2	27.7	61.3	11.0	8.5	5.2		0.004	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-193	36.0	1.3	0	4	4	9.6	86.7	3.7	9.3	8.1		0.004	SAND
			4	7	3	52.9	43.7	3.5	5.1	2.3		0.004	CONGLOMERATE
			7	34	27	5.0	88.7	6.3	8.7	7.6		0.007	SAND
			34	36	2	36.0	53.9	10.2	15.9	8.5		0.003	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-194	45.0	1.5	0	14	14	2.0	95.2	2.8	6.1	5.8		0.012	SAND
			14	17	3	37.0	59.6	3.4	21.2	13.3		0.013	CONGLOMERATE
			17	34	17	2.3	91.8	5.8	8.4	7.8		0.009	SAND
			34	45	11	58.0	32.4	9.6	10.0	2.7		0.003	CONGLOMERATE

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-195	42.0	0.9	0	4	4	11.2	81.4	7.4	9.3	7.9		0.008	SAND
			4	5	1	34.1	59.8	6.2	5.1	3.0		0.005	CONGLOMERATE
			5	17	12	8.7	87.0	4.2	5.2	4.5		0.012	SAND
			17	18	1	38.7	57.8	3.6	6.1	3.5		0.007	CONGLOMERATE
			18	40	22	10.1	83.6	6.3	8.8	7.2		0.008	SAND
			40	42	2	73.8	19.5	6.7	15.0	2.9		0.004	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-196A	62.0	0.4	0	13	13	1.3	95.6	3.1	3.5	3.4		0.026	SAND
			13	19	6	9.4	67.9	22.7	5.9	3.8		0.003	SILT
			19	21	2	5.8	85.2	9.0	8.2	7.0		0.005	SAND
			21	26	5	3.4	74.0	22.6	5.5	4.1		0.006	SILT
			26	44	18	2.3	90.0	7.8	5.0	4.5		0.007	SAND
			44	54	10	19.7	54.9	25.4	6.3	3.8		0.004	SILT
			54	62	8	62.2	28.1	9.7	13.3	3.7		0.005	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-197	56.0	1.2	0	17	17	2.0	90.1	7.2	4.4	3.9		0.005	SAND
			17	18	1	54.0	35.8	10.2	5.4	1.9		0.005	CONGLOMERATE
			18	43	25	2.9	87.9	9.2	7.9	6.8		0.006	SAND
			43	49	6	5.1	74.8	20.0	4.6	3.5		0.007	SILT
			49	56	7	62.7	28.3	9.0	12.3	3.3		0.004	CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-198	42.0	1.9	0	2	2	0.5	96.6	2.9	7.3	7.0		0.010	SAND
			2	5	3	59.3	36.7	4.0	7.5	2.7		0.011	CONGLOMERATE
			5	12	7	2.2	92.8	5.0	7.8	7.1		0.009	SAND
			12	15	3	0.9	79.9	19.2	7.0	5.6		0.006	SILT
			15	40	25	4.3	87.9	7.7	7.9	6.9		0.009	SAND
			40	42	2	6.5	71.8	21.6	4.4	3.0		0.003	SILT



HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-199	27.0	1.2	0	13	13	2.8	91.6	5.6	8.6	7.9		0.008	SAND
			13	16	3	54.5	41.9	3.6	3.7	1.5		0.012	CONGLOMERATE
			16	27	11	4.0	91.6	4.4	7.1	6.4		0.009	SAND
GUA-BL-200	42.0	0.9	0	2	2	7.4	79.6	13.0	6.9	5.5		0.005	SAND
			2	9	7	50.2	41.3	8.5	3.7	1.5		0.005	CONGLOMERATE
			9	18	9	10.9	83.2	5.9	7.6	6.3		0.008	SAND
			18	20	2	14.6	63.5	21.9	6.0	3.9		0.003	SILT
			20	28	8	12.4	80.3	7.3	10.5	8.4		0.009	SAND
			28	33	5	37.6	53.4	9.0	11.6	6.0		0.007	CONGLOMERATE
			33	35	2	11.5	79.7	8.8	10.1	8.0		0.006	SAND
35	42	7	52.5	39.8	7.7	28.6	11.8		0.007	CONGLOMERATE			
GUA-BL-201	59.0	0.6	0	12	12	4.5	93.2	2.3	3.5	3.2			SAND
			12	21	9	10.1	73.9	16.0	5.5	3.9			SILT
			21	45	24	5.7	84.8	9.5	7.2	6.1			SAND
			45	59	14	9.6	65.2	25.2	4.1	2.7			SILT
GUA-BL-202	41.0	0.4	0	7	7	4.1	90.6	5.3	8.7	7.9			SAND
			7	9	2	3.5	79.0	17.5	4.4	3.5			SILT
			9	28	19	5.9	85.7	8.4	9.1	7.7			SAND
			28	30	2	33.4	57.0	9.6	11.4	6.5			CONGLOMERATE
			30	36	6	6.4	82.5	11.1	10.8	8.9			SAND
			36	41	5	57.6	30.9	11.6	10.7	3.3			CONGLOMERATE

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-203	47.0	0.4	0	14	14	4.1	90.8	5.1	10.7	9.9			SAND
			14	17	3	57.8	34.9	7.4	3.8	1.3			CONGLOMERATE
			17	37	20	6.5	86.7	6.8	7.5	6.4			SAND
			37	42	5	12.2	68.5	19.3	9.6	6.5			SILT
			42	47	5	49.6	42.4	8.0	10.8	4.0			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-204	44.0	10.5	0	2	2	44.3	51.7	4.1	13.0	6.4			CONGLOMERATE
			2	35	33	3.4	87.2	9.4	8.8	7.7			SAND
			35	44	9	58.5	29.5	12.0	14.1	4.2			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-205	50.0	0.9	0	14	14	1.9	92.5	5.6	10.1	9.4			SAND
			14	18	4	64.3	28.4	7.3	4.6	1.4			CONGLOMERATE
			18	20	2	0.6	95.2	4.2	2.1	2.0			SAND
			20	21	1	35.3	59.7	5.0	0.9	0.5			CONGLOMERATE
			21	40	19	4.5	87.0	8.5	7.2	6.3			SAND
			40	45	5	8.0	74.0	18.0	5.0	3.7			SILT
			45	50	5	40.5	48.3	11.2	8.9	4.2			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-206	38.0	1.0	0	5	5	0.5	93.2	6.3	9.6	9.0			SAND
			5	10	5	1.8	72.9	25.2	7.2	5.3			SILT
			10	33	23	7.2	83.7	9.2	9.1	7.5			SAND
			33	38	5	52.9	35.9	11.2	13.9	4.8			CONGLOMERATE

HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-207	50.0	1.8	0	8	8	58.6	38.1	3.4	5.9	1.8			CONGLOMERATE
			8	20	12	5.3	86.9	7.8	9.7	8.5			SAND
			20	25	5	7.8	62.1	30.2	10.2	6.7			SILT
			25	40	15	5.7	87.9	6.4	9.5	8.4			SAND
			40	44	4	4.2	76.2	19.6	2.3	1.8			SILT
			44	49	5	7.7	81.3	11.0	5.7	4.7			SAND
			49	50	1	55.6	35.0	9.5	13.6	4.8			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-215	35.0	2.8	0	6	6	8.9	85.1	5.9	10.9	9.2			SAND
			6	11	5	0.4	91.8	7.8	2.5	2.2			SAND
			11	20	9	4.2	85.2	10.6	9.5	8.0			SAND
			20	23	3	0.3	72.2	27.6	6.0	4.4			SILT
			23	29	6	4.7	87.5	7.8	9.9	8.7			SAND
			29	35	6	56.8	32.8	10.4	12.5	4.1			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-216	32.0	4.2	0	8	8	6.5	87.1	6.3	10.9	9.5			SAND
			8	9	1	1.3	70.5	28.2	7.8	5.5			SILT
			9	23	14	9.9	84.9	5.2	11.5	9.7			SAND
			23	32	9	50.1	40.9	9.1	11.1	4.3			CONGLOMERATE

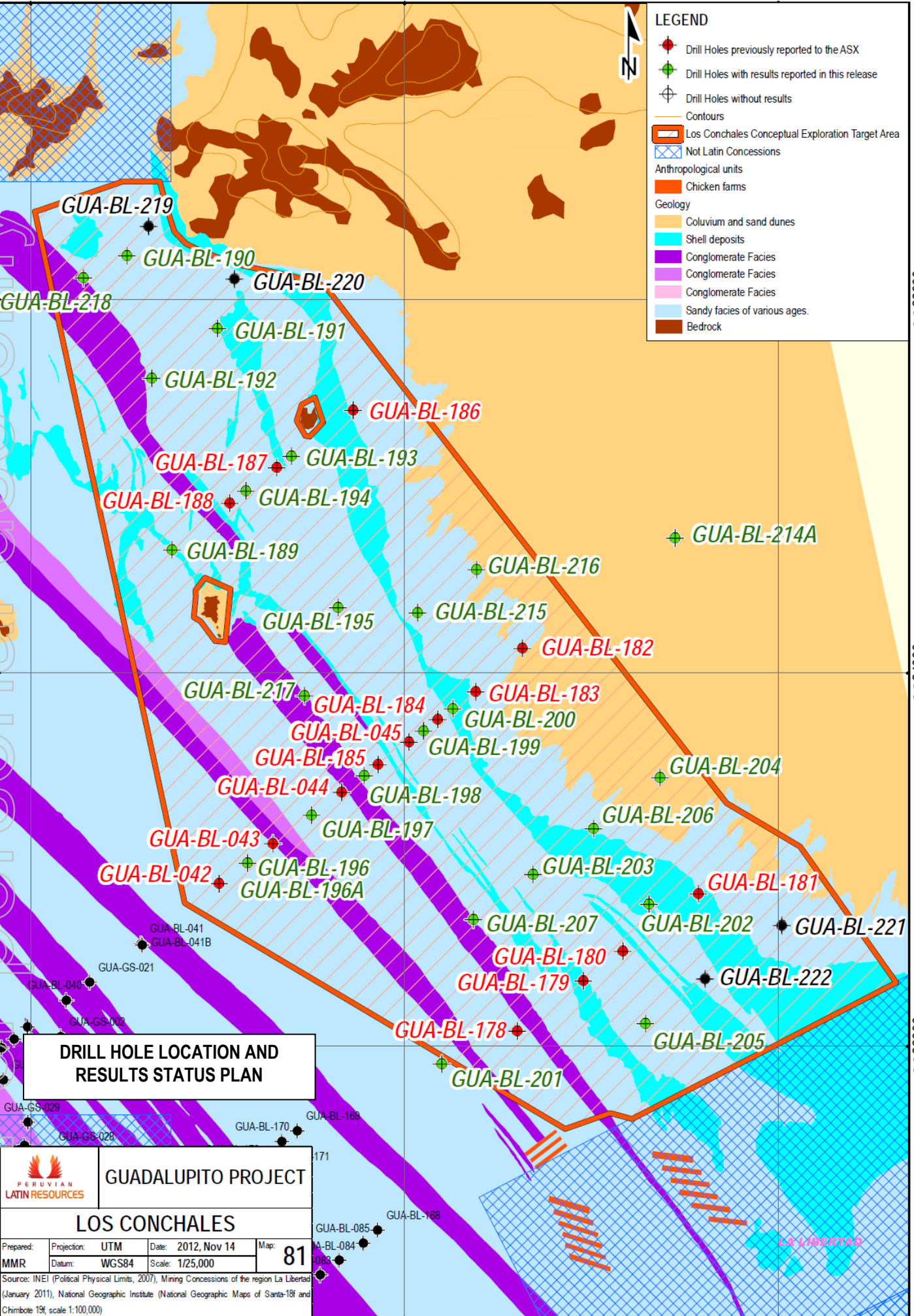
HOLE ID	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	% Oversize (+1mm)	% Sand (-1mm +53µm)	% Undersize (-53µm)	HM (%) in Sand Fraction	HM (%) TOTAL assuming no HM in either OS or US	Au (g/t) in Sand Fraction	Au (g/t) in Undersize	SEDIMENT UNIT
GUA-BL-217	49.0	0.5	0	1	1	1.3	93.3	5.5	5.3	5.0			SAND
			1	4	3	76.9	18.8	4.3	4.3	0.8			CONGLOMERATE
			4	15	11	6.2	87.4	6.4	7.0	6.1			SAND
			15	18	3	2.4	72.3	25.2	7.4	5.6			SILT
			18	22	4	12.8	76.4	10.8	10.5	8.1			SAND
			22	26	4	13.8	60.3	25.9	9.3	5.5			SILT
			26	38	12	5.9	87.1	6.9	9.4	8.1			SAND
			38	46	8	3.3	80.0	16.6	5.4	4.3			SAND
			46	48	2	6.6	83.5	9.9	3.1	2.6			SAND
			48	49	1	64.2	24.3	11.5	13.7	3.3			CONGLOMERATE
GUA-BL-218	47.0	1.4	0	2	2	28.4	63.2	8.4	11.7	8.0			SAND
			2	7	5	82.8	8.9	8.3	3.8	0.4			CONGLOMERATE
			7	15	8	19.2	76.1	4.7	5.5	4.0			SAND
			15	17	2	63.5	28.0	8.5	3.5	1.0			CONGLOMERATE
			17	47	30	3.1	86.9	10.0	6.3	5.5			SAND

The drill holes were sampled every metre interval, with the majority of samples representing all material recovered. In some cases where the nature of the material allowed for halving of the sonic drill core, half core samples were taken. All samples were submitted to the CERTIMIN Peru laboratory in Lima, and were subject to size fractionation (+1mm, -1mm+53µm and -53µm), with the -1mm+53µm fraction subject to dense liquid separation (TBE, SG 2.96) to determine total heavy mineral content, and the -53µm fraction assayed for gold content by fire assay in all samples except those from GUA-BL-214A. The 1mm+53µm fraction of samples from GUA-BL-208A to GUA-BL-210 were analysed for gold content by fire assay.

753000

755000


757000



LEGEND

- ◆ Drill Holes previously reported to the ASX
- ◆ Drill Holes with results reported in this release
- ◆ Drill Holes without results
- Contours
- Los Conchaes Conceptual Exploration Target Area
- Not Latin Concessions
- Anthropological units
- Chicken farms
- Geology
- Coluvium and sand dunes
- Shell deposits
- Conglomerate Facies
- Conglomerate Facies
- Conglomerate Facies
- Sandy facies of various ages.
- Bedrock

DRILL HOLE LOCATION AND RESULTS STATUS PLAN



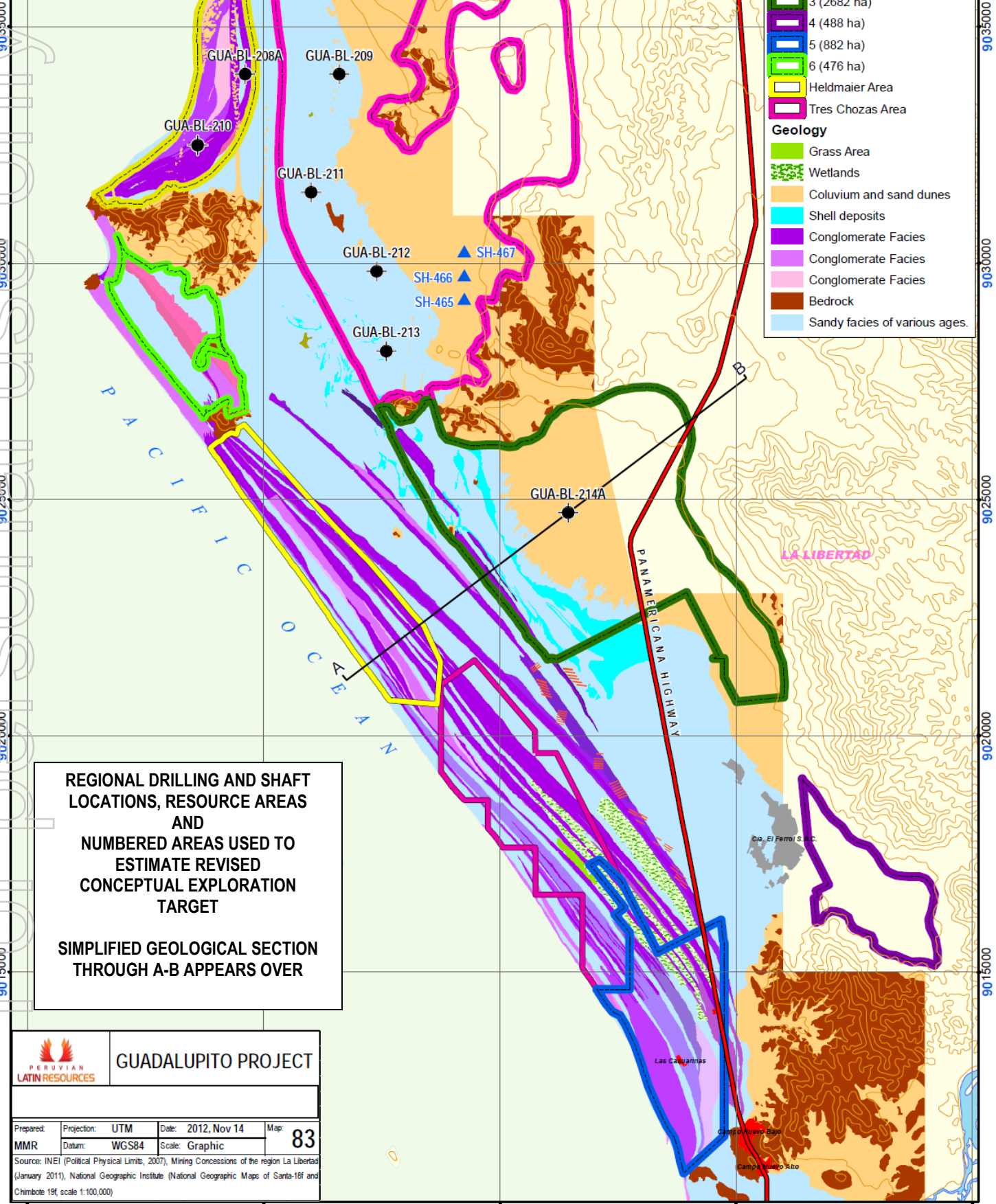
**GUADALUPITO PROJECT**

**LOS CONCHAES**

Prepared:	Projection: UTM	Date: 2012, Nov 14	Map: 81
MMR:	Datum: WGS84	Scale: 1/25,000	

Source: INEI (Political Physical Limits, 2007), Mining Concessions of the region La Libertad (January 2011), National Geographic Institute (National Geographic Maps of Santa-18f and Chimbote 19f, scale 1:100,000)





**LEGEND**

- Drill Holes
- ▲ Shafts
- Section Line
- Contours
- Panamericana Highway
- 1 (764 ha)
- 2 (4372 ha)
- 3 (2682 ha)
- 4 (488 ha)
- 5 (882 ha)
- 6 (476 ha)
- Heldmaier Area
- Tres Chozas Area

**Geology**

- Grass Area
- Wetlands
- Coluvium and sand dunes
- Shell deposits
- Conglomerate Facies
- Conglomerate Facies
- Conglomerate Facies
- Bedrock
- Sandy facies of various ages.

**REGIONAL DRILLING AND SHAFT LOCATIONS, RESOURCE AREAS AND NUMBERED AREAS USED TO ESTIMATE REVISED CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION TARGET**

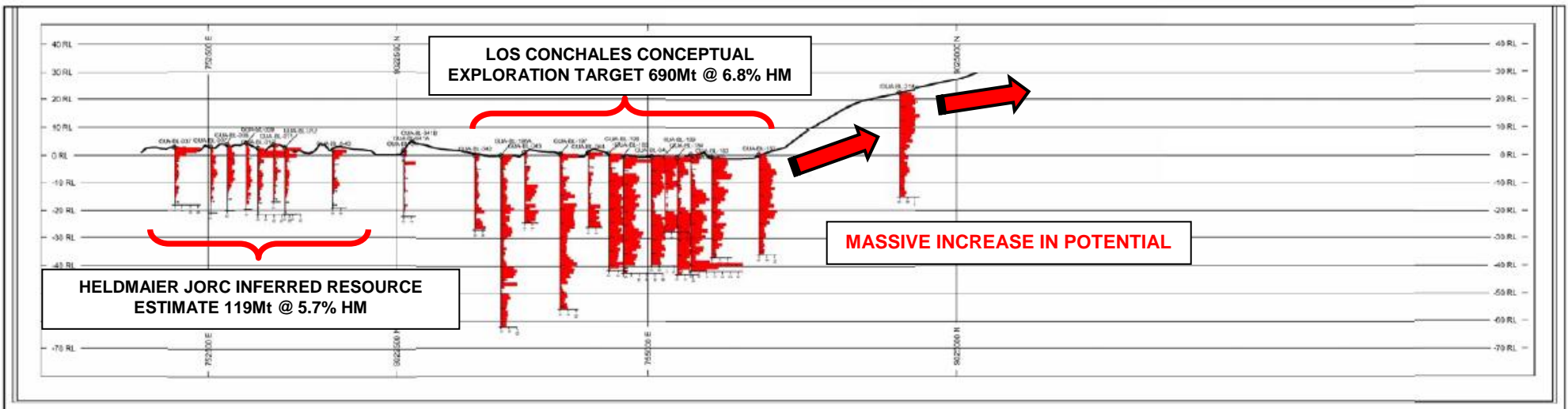
**SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL SECTION THROUGH A-B APPEARS OVER**

**PERUVIAN LATIN RESOURCES**

**GUADALUPITO PROJECT**

Prepared:	Projection: UTM	Date: 2012, Nov 14	Map: 83
MMR	Datum: WGS84	Scale: Graphic	

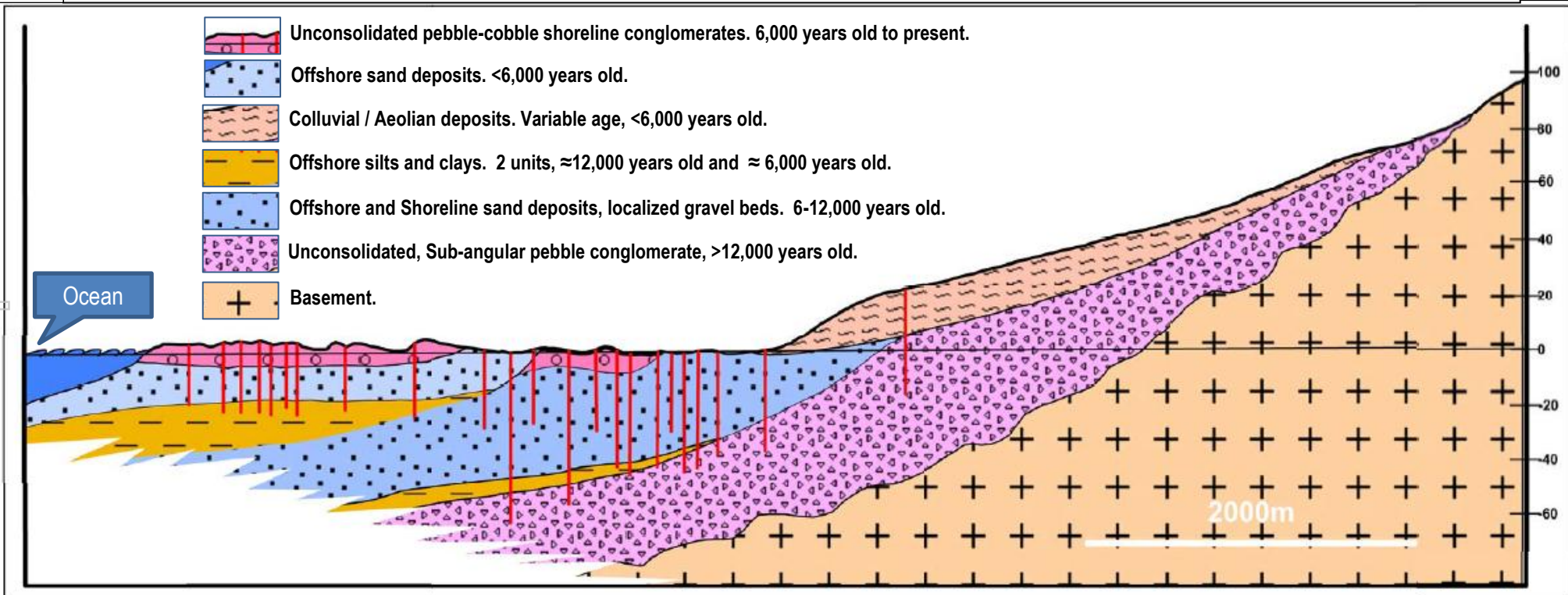
Source: INEI (Political Physical Limits, 2007), Mining Concessions of the region La Libertad (January 2011), National Geographic Institute (National Geographic Maps of Santa-18f and Chimbote 18f scale 1:100,000)



**A**

The section above shows total HM% in samples from the drill section A-B marked on the map on the previous page. The section below is the same section showing a simplified geological interpretation with drill hole traces overlain. Vertical exaggeration on both sections is 1:20.

**B**





## APPENDIX 2: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTIMATION OF THE REVISED GLOBAL CONCEPTUAL EXPLORATION TARGET FOR GUADALUPITO.

A Global Conceptual Exploration Target of 3,880Mt - 5,080Mt @ 3.2%-8.4% HM (weighted average 4,480Mt @ 6.1% HM) was estimated to provide a scope for the scale of the Guadalupito Project, taking into account the significant amounts of exploration data now produced by the Company and the evolution of geological understanding of the sedimentary system that has resulted. The JORC inferred resources of 393Mt @ 4.5% HM from the Heldmaier and Tres Chosas areas **are not included** in this target.

***The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.***

### Geological Model

The sediments that comprise the Guadalupito project are of offshore and shoreline marine and aeolian and colluvial origin with a variety of age relationships, but importantly all sediments encountered to date are geologically very young (<20,000 years before present). Both the offshore and shoreline marine sediments were sourced from outflow from the Santa River to the immediate South of the project area.

The Santa River is the largest Pacific draining river in Peru with a catchment area of some 11,600 km<sup>2</sup> across diverse geological terrain.

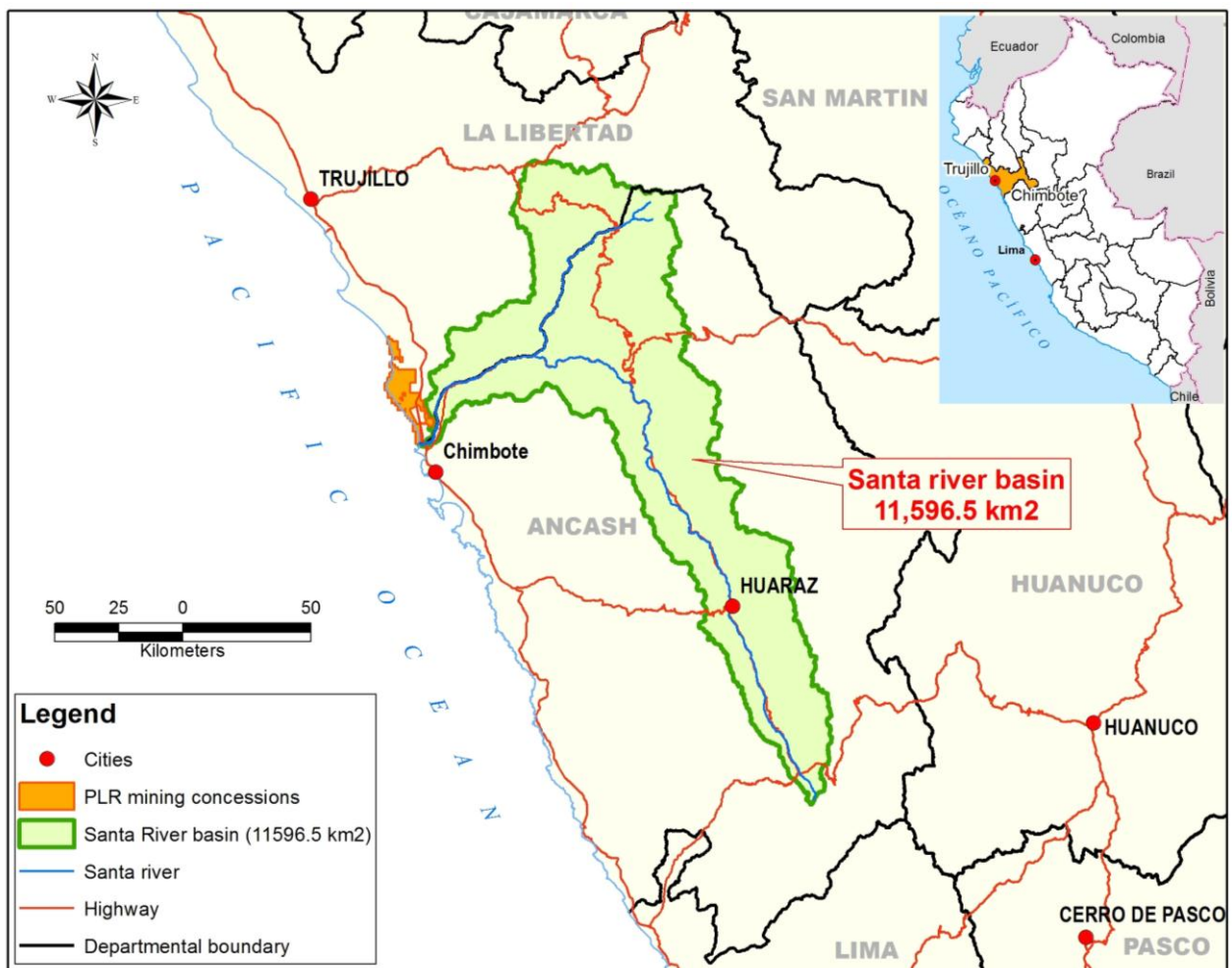
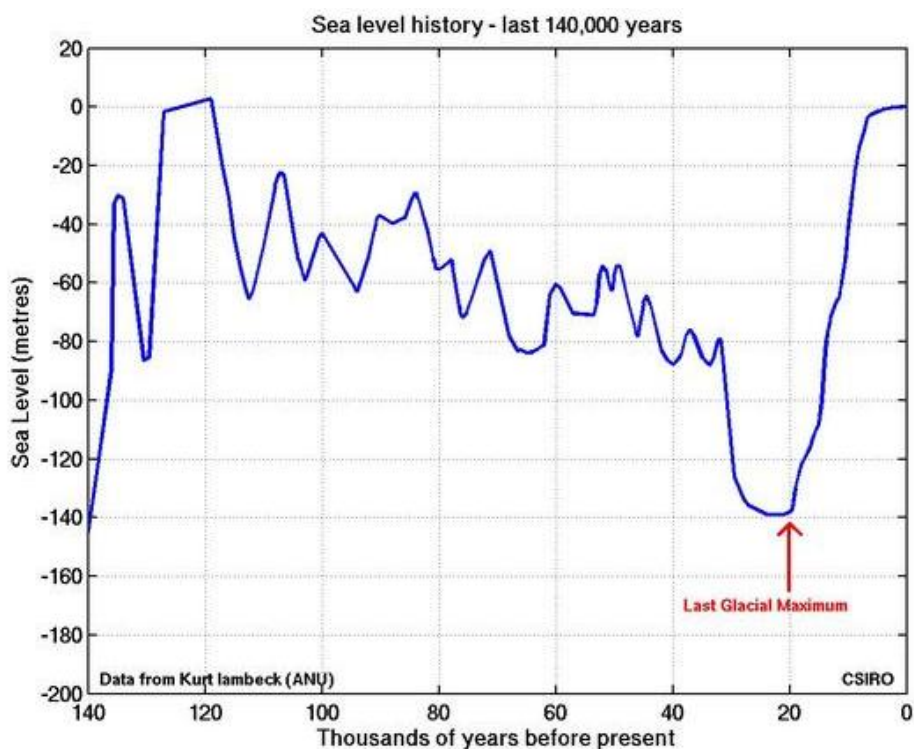


Figure 1 – Catchment of the Santa River in Northern Peru – the Source of HM Bearing Sediments at Guadalupito.



Sediment load from the river enters the Pacific Ocean and is carried northward in the Ocean by the Humbolt current where it is progressively deposited offshore. Wave action, and in particular during storm events, is the driving force for depositing sand and gravel on the shoreline, where heavy mineral is selectively retained and concentrated. Successive depositional events result in a pro-grading shoreline during periods of static sea level. Aeolian deposits are made up of shoreline sand deposited material subsequently transported by wind and mixed with scree slope colluvium sourced from Andean foothills flanking the coastal plain to the east.

Sea level is fundamental to shallow marine and shoreline sedimentary process. CSIRO has published extreme sea level changes since the last glacial maximum 20,000 years ago (Figure 2), showing a rapid sea level rise of almost 140 m to near its present day level within about 14,000 years, with the last few meters of rise occurring over the last 6,000 years. The rapid sea level rise was the result of widespread glacial melt, mostly in polar regions, but also from high altitude glaciers in the Andes, which would have resulted in a much greater water and sediment load in the Santa River than is observed at present.



**Figure 2 – Graph of Sea Level over the last 140,000 years. Drilling at Guadalupito has encountered sediments at depths of up to 60m below current sea level, and likely to be around 12,000 years old.**  
[http://www.cmar.csiro.au/sealevel/sl\\_hist\\_intro.html](http://www.cmar.csiro.au/sealevel/sl_hist_intro.html)

The depositional regime that gave rise to the Sedimentary Sequence observed at Guadalupito can be divided into two main periods (see simplified section on p15):

1. An older period corresponding to the rapid sea level rise from about 12,000 years to 6,000 years before present during which a 40+ meter thick pile of HM enriched sands and gravels were deposited most likely in a shoreline environment, which because of rapid sea level rise, allowed for sediment deposition to continue in a vertical sense, younger on top of older.
2. A younger period corresponding to a relatively static sea level from about 6,000 years before present which resulted in a rapidly westward pro-grading shoreline as progressive storm deposition events created successive bars, or strand line deposits enriched in HM, but immediately overlying sands deposited offshore in a lower energy environment and hence containing lower concentrations of HM.

The contribution of aeolian process at Guadalupito has also been significant with strong onshore winds characteristic of the current and past climate, as evidenced by extensive coastal and inland dunefields of substantial size.

Steep hills with abundant outcrop flank the eastern margin of the coastal plain at Guadalupito, and are characterised by surrounding scree slopes made up of angular rock fragments derived from the outcrop higher up the slopes. There is strong evidence that this scree has over time combined with aeolian sands, enriched in HM by winnowing. Unconsolidated, sub-angular pebble conglomerates found below the older shoreline sands commonly contain around 50% sand fraction, which itself contains more than 10%HM. The size of the sub-angular clasts observed to date are typically <20mm.

### **The Target Estimate**

The map on p14 outlines 6 numbered areas that have been interpreted for a variety of reasons to be significantly mineralised with HM. The resulting ranges of calculated HM contents for each area is then summed and a grade range back calculated for the sum of the tonnages from each area: (N.B. The Heldmaier and Tres Chosas Resource Areas are **EXCLUDED** from this target).

Numbered Area	Area (ha)	Minimum Thickness (m)	Maximum Thickness (m)	Min. Grade (%HM)	Max. Grade (%HM)	Low Range Tonnes (t) (S.G. 1.8)	High Range Tonnes (t) (S.G. 1.8)	Low Range HM (t)	High Range HM (t)
1 - Blackburn Central	764	12	15	1.5	5.7	165,024,000	206,280,000	2,475,360	11,757,960
2 - Blackburn Central East	4372	25	35	3.6	8.4	1,967,400,000	2,754,360,000	70,826,400	231,366,240
3 - Los Conchales	2682	30	35	2.7	9.5	1,448,280,000	1,689,660,000	39,103,560	160,517,700
4 - Behind Salt Mine	488	3	7	3.15	8.95	26,352,000	61,488,000	830,088	5,503,176
5 - Casuarinas	882	12	15	3.9	3.9	190,512,000	238,140,000	7,429,968	9,287,460
6 - Puerto Perdido	476	10	15	5.5	5.5	85,680,000	128,520,000	4,712,400	7,068,600
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>3,883,248,000</b>	<b>5,078,448,000</b>		
<b>Grade</b>						<b>3.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>		

**Weighted average 4,480,848,000 tonnes @ 6.1% HM**

Each numbered area was assigned a range of possible tonnage and grade based on criteria that are described for each area as follows:

#### **1 - Blackburn Central**

Originally identified as an active coastal shoreline deposition system, this area has been intensively worked in the past by informal gold miners and has high HM content in pit samples to 1 m throughout the delineated area with associated gold in -53um material. Two drill holes (GUA-BL-208A and GUA-BL-210, Appendix 1) reveal a very similar sedimentary sequence to that observed at both Tres Chosas and Heldmaier resource areas, with higher grades as surface, and moderate grades to 15 m before silt and clay bearing sediments are encountered.

Maximum estimated thickness of mineralised sediment of 15 m was assigned to this area based on the two regional drill holes with a conservative adjustment to 12 m assigned as the minimum.

Maximum and minimum grades were assigned based on the average grade to 15 m in the drill samples plus and minus 1 standard deviation from that average respectively.

## *2 - Blackburn Central East*

The largest of the numbered areas delineated, this area corresponds to the northern strike extension of the Los Conchaes deposit which has now been more extensively drilled and geology better understood.

This area together with Los Conchaes offers a number of geologically distinct materials with HM mineralisation including significant colluvial and aeolian materials.

The area was delineated taking into account the evidence of widespread mineralisation demonstrated by 4 regional drill holes along the general strike of the unit and three shafts consistently mineralised within the colluvial / aeolian component.

The area was extended towards the east based on geomorphological criteria that best approached the concept of an old coastline filled with shoreline sediment and/or partially covered by colluvial and/or aeolian materials.

Thickness was estimated in a conservative range from 25 m to 35 m considering that evidence from drilling demonstrates mineralisation from surface and open at depth in all four drill holes within the area that reached depths ranging from 32 m to 44 m.

Maximum and minimum grades were assigned based on the average grade from all samples from the four drill holes and three shafts plus and minus one standard deviation from that average respectively.

## *3 - Los Conchaes*

Not to be confused with the area of the previously reported Los Conchaes Conceptual Exploration Target, this area was delineated to the full interpreted potential of this part of the Guadalupito deposit and occupies more than twice the area of the original Los Conchaes deposit as reported.

Drill results for GUA-BL-214A greatly expand the potential mineralized area at Los Conchaes and this is demonstrated by the size of this numbered area which was extended to the east based on geomorphological criteria, and to the south as far as mineral rights holdings would allow.

Thickness was estimated conservatively at between 30 and 35 m considering the average depth of mineralisation from drilling of 39 holes to date is greater than 40 m with the deepest hole (GUA-BL-196) having a drilled depth of 62m and all holes ending in mineralization above the nominated cutoff of 1% HM.

Maximum and minimum grades were assigned based on the average grade from all samples from all 39 drill holes (un-cut grades) plus and minus one standard deviation from that average respectively.

## *4 - Behind Salt Mine*

The area that contributes least to the Target estimate, primarily because less is known about the area other than that based on geomorphological criteria and geological evidence from further along strike that suggests this area should host Los Conchaes style mineralisation.

Due to the lack of real data from this area a highly conservative thickness range of 3 to 7 m was assigned, with maximum and minimum grades representing the average of each of the maxima and minima from the Los Conchaes and Blackburn Central East estimates.

### *5 – Casuarinas*

While access to this area for drilling is still being considered, the southern strike extension of the Tres Chosas resource area represents a valid and relatively predictable geological terrain.

A conservative thickness range was assigned from 12 to 15 m (compared with 15 m average depth of the Tres Chosas resource), and the grade of the Tres Chosas resource was also assigned to this numbered area.

### *6 - Puerto Perdido*

The Puerto Perdido area is the northern strike extension of the Heldmaier resource area and has been the focus of extensive informal gold mining activity in the past. Pit sampling confirmed the potential for gold mineralisation and also the presence of significant HM in the first meter.

Much of the Puerto Perdido area is lower lying than the Heldmaier area and as such a more conservative thickness range was applied to this area from 10 to 15 m (the Heldmaier resource averages 15 m depth). Geological continuity from the south would suggest a continuation of the same sedimentary sequence at Heldmaier, and considering the positive pit results, the same grade as the Heldmaier resource has been assigned to this numbered area.

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