

30 April 2012

**Quarterly Activities Report
for the period ended 31 March 2012**

Highlights

- **Preparations continue for the drilling programme over the Narracoota gold and nickel targets.**
- **Continued review of advanced exploration to existing mining projects for potential acquisition by Latin Gold.**

Background

Latin Gold is the operator of the Narracoota joint venture. The terms of the joint venture are that Latin Gold can earn a 90% equity interest in the project through the expenditure of \$500,000. When that expenditure has been achieved, the tenement holder's (Nevada Iron Ltd) interest will revert to a 10% free carried interest through to completion of a feasibility study or the cumulative expenditure of \$2 million.

During the September 2011 quarter a reconnaissance aircore drilling programme was carried out over part of the Narracoota project area which is interpreted to overlay ultramafic lithologies within a complex structural environment.

The drilling programme also followed up highly anomalous gold results from an aircore drilling programme completed by the tenements holder in 2010.

During the December 2011 quarter the drilling results were collated and interpreted and the Company was successful in receiving a grant of \$59,000 under the Royalties for Region Co-Funded Government-Industry Drilling Programme.

Narracoota (Latin Gold earning 90%)

The Narracoota project is located about 80 kilometres north of Meekatharra, Western Australia. The project covers part of the southern section of the Palaeoproterozoic Bryah Basin (a sub-basin of the Glengarry Basin) and has been explored for epigenetic gold and VHMS-style base and precious metals by previous explorers.

The project area lies some 75 kilometres southwest of the DeGrussa discovery which is hosted by rock units of the Narracoota Volcanics. The Narracoota project contains extensive widths of Narracoota Volcanics which are interpreted to occur in at least three structural repetitions, providing a target zone of approximately 20 kilometres in length.

A drilling programme in 2010 by the tenement owner, Richmond Mining Limited, intersected highly anomalous gold values in an alluvial covered area described as lying over a bullseye magnetic feature which is bounded by a number of prominent magnetic breaks and lineaments.

Hole	Interval	Description	Au	Cu	Ni	Zn
NRC5	10-20m	Mafic dyke?, highly magnetic	0.33	105	74	107
NRC5	20-30m	Mafic dyke?, variably magnetic	0.12	127	96	111
NRC5	40-50m	Mafic dyke?, variably magnetic, minor pyrite	0.35	147	108	80

Au results in g/t, all other results in ppm, Au assayed by FA30, Cu, Ni and Zn assayed by AAS.

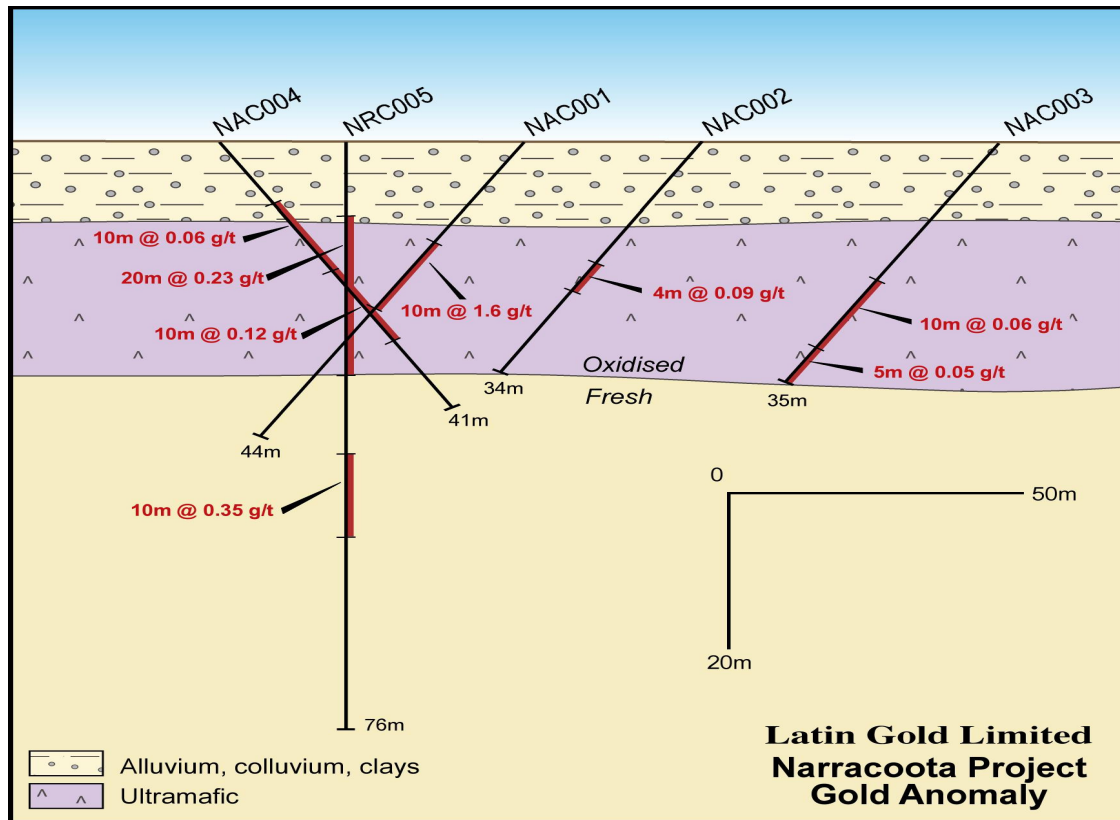
An aircore drilling programme to provide a first pass test of this anomaly was carried out by Latin Gold during the September quarter of 2011. The drilling was designed to test across the gold anomaly to a depth of around 50 metres or drill refusal.

In addition, holes were also drilled to refusal to the west and south east of the area to test lithologies interpreted to be ultramafic within a complex structural zone.

The drilling across the gold anomaly confirmed the previous anomalous results with a best intersection of 6 metres grading 2.35g/t. Initial petrological work suggests the host rock to this gold anomaly could be a high magnesium ultramafic rather than a mafic intrusive as originally identified.

Hole	Co-ordinates	Azimuth/Inclination	Interval	Au assay (g/t)
NRC 5	66100mE 7133990mN	Vertical	10-20m	0.33
			20-30m	0.12
			40-50m	0.35
NAC 001	661605mE 7134004mN	60/180	15-17m	0.41
			17-23m	2.35
			23-25	0.52
NAC 002	661604mE 7134019mN	60/180	18-22m	0.09
NAC 003	661605mE 7134044mN	60/180	20-30m	0.06
			30-35m	0.05
NAC 004	661616mE 7133979mN	60/360	12-20m	0.06
			20-30m	0.12

These drill results are very encouraging as the intersection in NAC 001 which bulks out at 10 metres grading 1.6g/t is open along strike and down dip. It also appears to be surrounded by a wide but low grade halo which could indicate a larger mineralised zone is present.



As discussed, a large part of the 25 hole aircore programme was directed towards providing stratigraphic information in areas of transported alluvial cover. In the central part of the Narracoota project area there is zero outcrop over the interpreted and prospective Narracoota Volcanics.

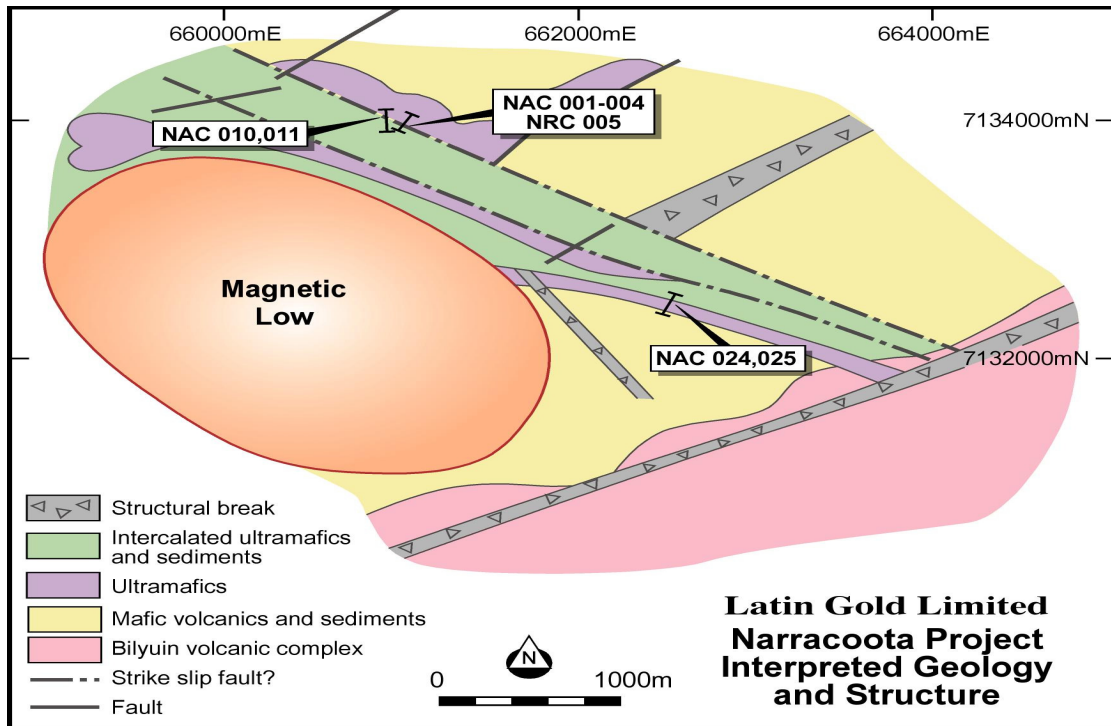
As a first pass regional test of this area and prospective lithologies, vertical aircore holes to blade refusal were drilled across 2.5 kms of strike focusing on areas where the magnetic suggested significant structural dislocation and/or possible magnetite destruction.

Subject to final petrological examination the large majority of these regional holes bottomed in ultramafic rocks with a number of intersections returning highly anomalous nickel values. These values ranged as high as 3113 ppm Ni (0.31%) and were all in the saprolite zone or weathered basement rocks where there were no obvious signs of any secondary enrichment.

Hole	Interval	Description	Nickel assay (ppm)
NAC 006	23-33m	Saprolite clay, minor ultramafic chips	1003
	33-43m	Ditto	1026
NAC 010	40-47m	Ditto	3009
NAC 011	37-54.5m	Ditto	1313

NAC 024	40-50m	Ditto	1091
	50-60m	Ditto	1965
	60-63m	Ditto	1346
NAC 025	20-30m	Ditto	1369
	30-35m	Ditto	3113

From the assay data the background nickel values for the ultramafics in this part of the project area are in the range 250-300ppm.



New Projects

In addition to the existing exploration activities Latin Gold continues to seek the acquisition of projects with established resources and near term development potential. During the March 2012 quarter over 20 gold, copper, and coal projects were reviewed but failed to reach either the Company's technical or financial hurdles.

Of note, however, is that the inflated prices for projects, that have dominated the industry for the past 3 years, are starting to reduce to a more commercial level.

Cash Reserves

The Company had cash holdings of approximately \$3.3 million as at 31 March 2012.

Information in this report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Howard Dawson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Dawson is an officer of the Company, is self-employed and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Dawson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.