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BRAZIL JV ADVANCES MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS

International Goldfields Limited (ASX: IGS) ("IGS" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the reports on the Ouro Paz JV resource estimations have been submitted and accepted by Brazil's National Department of Mineral Production ("DNPM") completing the approval process for the application for mining tenure in Brazil. The final exploration reports were filed in late 2013 on four of the five tenements that are host to the maiden mineral resource estimation for the project totalling 690,000oz Au at 2.5g/t Au as announced to the ASX on 19 December 2013.

Acceptance of the final exploration reports is the initial step in the staged process of application for a mining licence in Brazil. Following the DNPM's acceptance of that report, the Ouro Paz JV will have one year to complete and submit an 'Economic Use Plan' ("PAE"), which will focus on early extraction of oxide ore material by low-capex heap leach operations, and allow for further development of sulphide material with strong metallurgical recoveries indicated in preliminary metallurgical work from cyanide processing. The PAE is expected to be completed in conjunction with a planned pre-feasibility study by the Ouro Paz JV and anticipated to be filed with the DNPM before the end of 2014.

A PAE has already been filed on the tenement that is host to the União Prospect mineral resource estimation. The current PAE, which would allow for start-up of heap leach operations targeting up to 100,000 tonne per annum mining, has been accepted by the DNPM and an application for the environmental licence ("LP") is already filed with the Mato Grosso State Agency; Secretaria Estado do Meio Ambiente ("SEMA"), which is responsible for licensing, compliance and regulation of environmental affairs for the Ouro Paz JV Project.

The environmental permitting process is currently advancing as anticipated, with SEMA completing its initial field inspections in April and the Ouro Paz JV is anticipating receiving the LP as early as the September quarter.

With the anticipated receipt of the Environmental license from SEMA, the Ouro Paz JV will then be able to make application to the DNPM for the "Licença de Instalação", (the "LI" or "Construction License"), which would allow the Ouro Paz JV to complete reserve definition work and final engineering design that would lead to commencing construction on heap leach pads pending a final decision to mine by the Ouro Paz JV.

The LI on the initial tenement at União is important, as it will allow construction of the heap leach processing facilities and provides the capability for potential early cash flow in the project. The PAE submittals on the remaining tenements to follow in the process will permit the additional open pit areas to provide continued feed for the heap leach facility and potentially expand operations.

The final outstanding license required to commence production is the Operating License ("LO"), which would be issued following completion of construction of the processing facilities for mining activities in accordance with the parameters

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for mining established under the PAE.

Table 1: Summary Table of Ouro Paz JV applications for Mining Licence

Tenement ID	State	Municipality	Original Area (ha)	Mining Application Area (ha)	Status
866.353 /2003 (Carrapato)	MT	Peixoto de Azevedo	35	35	Mining Application – PAE Filed and being analysed by SEMA for environmental authorisation (LP)
866.357 /2005 (Ney)	MT	Nova Santa Helena / Peixoto De Azevedo / Terra Nova Do Norte	8720	6250	Mining Application – Final Exploration report approved by DNPM
866.377 /2005 (Ana)	MT	Nova Santa Helena / Peixoto De Azevedo / Terra Nova Do Norte	9273	7398	Mining Application – Final Exploration report approved by DNPM
866.688 /2009 (União)	MT	Peixoto de Azevedo	200	200	Mining Application – Final Exploration report approved by DNPM
866.322/ 2005 (Pe Quente)	MT	Peixoto de Azevedo	9870	7067	Mining Application – Final Exploration report approved by DNPM

The DNPM requested reduction of tenements for the 866.357/2005, 866.377/2005, and 866.322/2005 exploration licences in support of the mining application. A reduction in size for the proposed mining application totalling a relinquishment of approximately 7,150ha across the three tenements was submitted to the DNPM and accepted as shown in Figure 1, with proposed size of the revised mining application provided in Table 1.

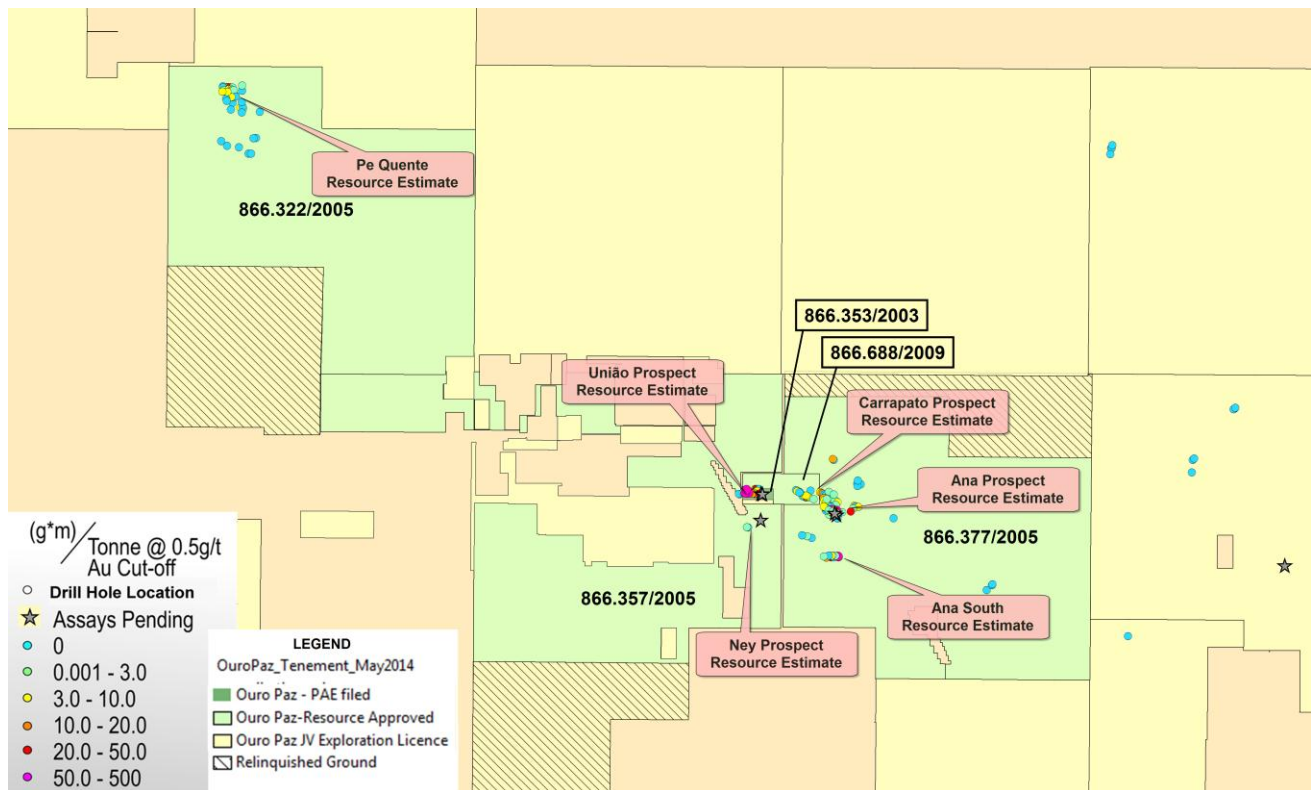


Figure 1: Ouro Paz JV Mining application licence location and drillhole location map

Diamond Drilling Update

The Diamond Drilling campaign has completed the first six holes totalling 588m of drilling, with samples for the first four diamond holes submitted for laboratory analyses, including the first two holes of extension drilling at the União Prospect which extends the strike extent of sulphide mineralisation by nearly 20% to over 600m strike in shallow drill tests, with mineralisation remaining open to the east and at depth requiring further drilling.

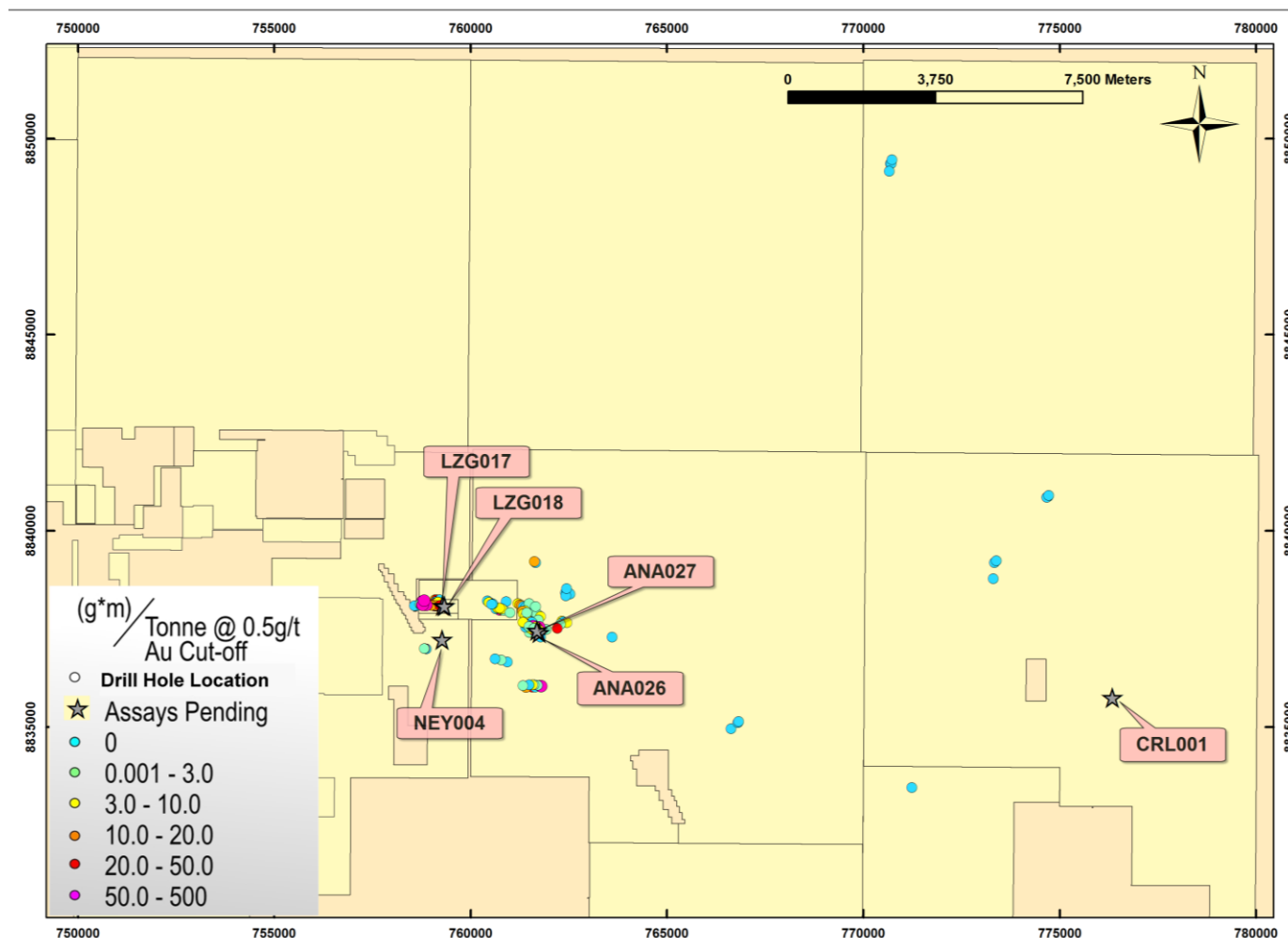


Figure 2: Drill Location map with summary of grade multiplied by thickness of mineralised intercepts >0.5g/t Au

União Prospect

At the União Prospect area, diamond holes LZG017 and LZG018 are completed targeting extensions to mineralisation on 50m offsets, extending mineralisation an additional 100m to the east of diamond hole LZG016, which intersected 7.8m @ 2.09g/t Au, including 1m @ 11.36g/t Au from 45.2m drill depth at the end of last year's drilling program.

The diamond drill-holes have each encountered sulphide mineralisation, anticipated to extend the limits of gold mineralisation for the União Resource, which continues to remain open with the potential for further mineralisation to be identified in the >1km gap in drilling between the União and Carrapato prospects, each host to mineralisation in the current mineral resource estimate.

Hole LZG017 encountered a strong zone of sulphide mineralisation at the transition from oxidized material from approximately 25 to 27m depth and further narrow zones of sulphide mineralisation were intersected to 34m depth.



Figure 3: Banded epithermal quartz vein, portion of 0.65m long vein intercept from 43.6m drill depth in diamond hole LZG018.

LZG018 encountered an extensive zone of hydrothermal alteration with multiple zones containing strong sulphide mineralisation from 22.85m depth to 62.75m depth with traces of chalcopyrite and galena associated with both structurally deformed host rocks and localised quartz veining (refer to Figure 3). Zones of disseminated style sulphide mineralisation (refer to Figure 4) extend into the granodiorite wall rock adjacent to the multiple structural zones, indicating potential for substantial width gold mineralisation associated with the mineralised structures. Minor localised pyrite mineralisation continues down-hole from 62.7m to approximately 81m depth, associated with strong to moderate hydrothermal alteration assemblages.

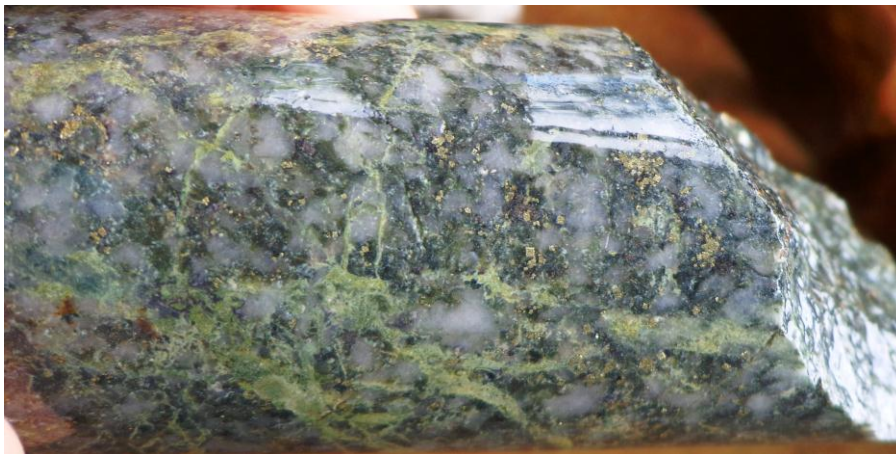


Figure 4: Portion of disseminated sulphide mineralisation zone extending for approximately 1.5m from 36m depth in diamond hole LZG018.

Ana Prospect

Two infill holes, ANA026 and ANA027, have been completed at the ANA Prospect resource area to improve confidence category of the mineralisation and to recover metallurgical test material from within the currently modelled mineral resource estimate of ANA PF zone.

Each of the holes has intersected extensive mineralised zones in correlation with the modelled mineralisation. Both holes have been sawn and ½ core shipped for fire assay analysis, and ¼ core intervals are being prepared for shipment for metallurgical analysis.

Carlinhos Prospect

In the initial drill test of the Carlinhos Prospect, diamond hole CRL001 has intersected multiple, narrow zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation up to 30cm in width associated with narrow 2-3cm quartz veinlets. The multiple mineralised zones are located within a 27m wide drilled interval and further work on the prospect will be assessed following completion of gold analyses.



Figure 5: CRL001 – 66.65m drill depth, pyrite mineralisation associated with quartz and haematite veining and phyllic (quartz-sericite) alteration



Figure 6: CRL001 – 75.5m drill depth, pyrite mineralisation associated with quartz and haematite veining offset by post-mineralisation structure for fault contact with strongly altered (propylitic) granodiorite host rock

About the Ouro Paz JV

The Ouro Paz Gold Project is located in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, held in Joint Venture between IGS' 93% owned subsidiary Latin Gold Ltd, and Brazil-based Biogold Investment Fund. The project is 100% held by the Brazilian entity CIA Mineradora Ouro Paz S.A., which is 35% owned by Latin Gold Ltd.

The Ouro Paz JV Project is host to a maiden Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE) of 3.4M tonne Measured & Indicated Resource averaging 2.55g/t gold, and a 5.1M tonne Inferred resource averaging 2.48g/t gold for a total of 700koz Au of contained metal.

The MRE for the Ouro Paz JV was completed by independent consultant Coffey Consultoria e Serviços Ltda (Coffey), a Brazilian subsidiary of Coffey International Ltd in accordance with the principles of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012

edition (JORC Code), and based on documentation prepared by a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code. The MRE was prepared based on data acquired through 22 November 2013 and released to the ASX on 19 December 2013.

Resignation of Joint Company Secretary

Ms Sara Kelly has resigned as Joint Company Secretary. The Board would like to thank Ms Kelly for her contribution. Jane Flegg will continue as Company Secretary and no new appointment is planned at this time

ENDS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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Competent person statements:

The information included in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Travis Schwertfeger, B.Sc, M.Sc., MAIG, a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Schwertfeger is a full-time employee of the Company in the role of Managing Director for International Goldfields Ltd, with a related party holding securities in International Goldfields. Mr Schwertfeger has worked as a geologist in regional exploration, mine evaluation, resource estimation and mineral production roles for over 15 years in precious and base metal deposits. Mr. Schwertfeger has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Travis Schwertfeger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement:

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that the Company's plans for development of its mineral properties will proceed as currently expected. There can also be no assurance that the Company will be able to confirm the presence of additional mineral deposits, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic or that a mine will successfully be developed on any of the Company's mineral properties.

Appendix A: Drill Collar Table

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Inclination	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (percent)
CRL001	Carlinhos	776336	8835746	385	55	180	101.15			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LZG017	União	759280	8838086	274	55	0	130.2			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LZG018	União	759325	8838080	275	55	0	84.3			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANA026	Ana PF	761669	8837403	322	-55	0	80.3			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ANA027	Ana PF	761710	8837452	322	-60	180	61.75			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEY004	Ney	759270	8837225	313	-55	180	130			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

APPENDIX B – JORC 2012 edition TABLE 1, Sections 1-2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Drilling is being utilised for sub-surface sampling in the current exploration results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations surveyed using a GPS/GNSS TOPCON model ES-105 HiPer receiver with base station for all drill holes and other located data included in the resource estimation datasets. refer to Section 1 Criteria: Location of Data Points below for additional survey information) Diamond drill-holes utilise a Tropari single-shot, micro-mechanical borehole surveying instrument operated by a timing device. Borehole direction is measured from the earth's magnetic field. The Tropari provides both direction and inclination which can be used to define the attitude of the borehole at the survey depth to provide control on modelling the geometry of mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond samples assayed are ½ NQ2 diamond core which is cut by diamond saw, and ½ HQ diamond core in weathered profile sampled by splitting. All samples are shipped for analysis by an independent laboratory who crushes the entire cut core sample to passing 2mm, then splits a 250 to 300g sample and pulverises to 95% passing a 150 mesh to prepare a 50g charge for fire assay and multi-element analysis by 4 acid digest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diamond drilling throughout various programs is consistently drilled HQ diameter in weathered material and reduced to NQ diameter in fresh rock using standard tubes with wire-line extraction to recover core. Down-hole surveys completed on all diamond holes with a Tropari single shot survey tool at 25m to 40m down-hole spacing. ○ No oriented diamond core has been collected to date.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diamond core recovery was logged and recorded by company technicians at the drill rig measuring recovered core lengths compared against driller's downhole advance marked with stamped aluminium plates attached to wood spacers which are secured to the wood core storage boxes with nails.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overall, core recovery in the granitic host rocks is very high, with rare occurrences of very minor core loss. Core is aligned prior to cutting and a cut line is marked perpendicular to the dominant orientation of mineralising structures in the core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The core sample recoveries are of an acceptable level and no bias is expected from sample losses. Significant core loss rarely encountered in mineralised zones.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All core material recovered from Diamond drilling logged in detail for lithology, structure, alteration, and mineralisation type and photographed for archive.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Logging of lithology types is quantified in petrographic work completed on several "type" sections for the project. A substantial proportion of the Lithology logging dataset available is qualitative based on relative association with charts and petrology descriptions generated from localised petrology studies. ○ Logging of geological characteristics includes qualitative estimates for various alteration types salient to the mineralisation style. ○ Quantitative estimates of quartz veining and sulphide content are made from visual

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		<p>observations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colours of chips are also logged. Colour logging is subjective with no standardised colour schemes or standardised colour charts utilised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core hole are logged in their entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples assayed are ½ NQ2 diamond core cut by diamond saw and ½ HQ diamond core drilled predominantly in the weathered profile is sampled by hand-splitting where easily split, and sawn where required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core sampling referenced in applicable exploration results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For diamond, ½ core material was shipped for analysis by an independent laboratory who crushes the entire sample to passing 2mm, then splits a 250 to 300g sample and pulverises to 95% passing a 150 mesh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) protocols for drilling outline in the 'Quality of assay data and laboratory tests' Criteria Section
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates collected for RC drilling on a regular basis, returning repeatable values within acceptable ranges Samples shipped for metallurgical test work taken as ¼ core, and assayed to compare to ½ core analysis prior to test work, with repeatability values within acceptable ranges.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both petrographic studies and metallic screen analyses of crushed ½ core samples have been undertaken to assess the project for potential A nomogram charting the sampling protocol utilised for ½ diamond core from previous drill campaigns was developed to assess the sizing of samples at the various stages of sample preparation and it was determined that the standard lab protocols being utilised are appropriate for sample weights initiated from sawn NQ diameter core.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified reference materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted into sample streams to assess the accuracy, precision and methodology of the external laboratories utilised. In addition duplicate samples were inserted to assess the variability of the gold mineralisation. Over 4% of all assays were related to quality assurance (QA) checks. In addition the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>laboratories utilised undertook their own duplicate sampling as part of their own internal QA processes. Examination of the QAQC sample data indicates satisfactory performance of field sampling protocols and assay laboratories providing acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the case of RC sampling, In addition to CRM and blanks inserted into the sample stream, the QAQC protocols also included inserting field duplicates into the sample stream, to compare variance in field duplicates to lab duplicates and assess potential error introduced in the field sampling methodology.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No geophysical methods or handheld XRFs were utilised to estimate or ascertain gold grades or any other physical properties from direct measurement of core or RC sample material.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quality Control Procedures for a substantial portion of the drill database has targeted 5% of samples submitted to the lab to include various external laboratory checks. Diamond drilling protocol consisted of one CRM every 25th sample with the sample stream and one blank per hole or per 100 samples, inserted at the geologist's discretion targeting insertion just after the sample visually logged to have the best gold mineralisation potential for the hole.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant intercepts shipped to 3rd party lab for metallic screen analysis and petrographic work of mineralised zone confirming gold content, and indicating relatively fine grained gold hosted in mineralised zone.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No twin holes completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All geologic and sample assaying datasets are collected on paper forms designed by the Company at the logging site. Scribed data is hand entered into digital spreadsheets by the project geologist completing and/or supervising the lithologic logging and assay sampling activities. Excel spreadsheets are digitally transferred to a database administrator with original paper and digital files archived at field site. ○ The database administrator validates datasets for accuracy and consistency and merges all digital spreadsheets' info into central database software. The database administrator also tracks sample submissions and is responsible for receiving lab certificates and digital assay results from the laboratory and merges the assay results based on a combination of matching records including the hole name, the sample ID and depth of sample.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular database updates are sent to each of the Joint Venture partners ○ With regards to reporting of exploration results, no adjustment is made to original assay results were a pulp/lab duplicate is presented by the lab. ○ Where the lab has reported an over limit value, and no additional analysis has been completed to quantify the metal content. The upper limit of the analysis used is taken as the assay value for calculation of significant intercepts
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveying completed post completion of drilling using a GPS/GNSS TOPCON model ES-105 HiPer receiver with base station and prism accessories and data processed with SISTEMA TOPOGRAPH version 4.03 software ○ Surface contours covering block model polygon of resource areas collected, including detailed contouring of existing shallow artisanal workings collected with planialtimetric survey equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The GPS receiver collects data in SIRGAS 2000 datum, and data is translated for reporting, plotting, and field work into datum SAD69.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Topography for the project area is available at two scales. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>For the implementation of regional mapping at 1:10,000 scale Surface contours generated from SRTM (Shuttle Radar Thematic Mapping)</i> ○ <i>For detailed mapping and resource calculation, a second set of contours is collected in the field using planialtimetric survey equipment described above providing 1m contour datasets.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data spacing for initial drill tests is complete on nominal 80 to 100m spaced section along projected strike of mineralisation. With confirmation of mineralisation for a prospect, infill drilling is completed to 40m x 30m spacing or 50m x 30m spacing depending on original section spacing. Several prospects have included substantial infill along strike to 20m spacing. ○ Historic Drilling at União completed on 10m spacing for 150m of strike provides a high drill density demonstrating continuity of mineralisation for the system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sufficient continuity in both geology and mineralisation has been established to support the classification of Company's existing JORC Reported Mineral Resources as defined in the 2012 JORC Code. As the Company progresses resources to higher levels of confidence in the JORC classification, it will collect appropriate data to ensure compliance with any new

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	<p><i>classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>classification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With regards to the previously announced mineral resource estimation, Coffey generated a histogram of sample lengths in datasets and determined a nominal length of 1.0 m for compositing of samples, with composited samples to contain more than 70% of the total value and the average length of the samples. ○ Domains within the resource model based on grade shells with cut-off grade of 1.0 g / t, and cut-off grade of 0.3 g / t Au were composited separately.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trend of gold mineralisation varies with differing styles and geologic controls for the mineralisation type. Drilling is consistently targeted to be orthogonal to the general strike and dip of gold mineralisation respective to each prospect targeted. Changes in drilling orientation within each prospect are completed with increasing understanding of gold mineralisation geometry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No sampling bias determined in relationship between drilling orientation and orientation of mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chain of custody is managed by the Company's project geologists managing drilling activities. Samples are transported from the drill site by company vehicle to a secure sample preparation yard where samples are prepared for dispatch. ○ For diamond drilling, sample preparation and logging areas are at secure locations. Samples are delivered by Company vehicle to the laboratory or by consignment. Sample submission forms are sent in paper form with the samples as well as electronically to the laboratory. Reconciliation of samples occurs prior to commencement of sample preparation of dispatches. ○ Sample material for audit, including remaining cut core stored in wooden boxes, and remaining crushed and pulverised lab material is kept in locked storage facilities.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All (Quality Assurance & Quality Control) QAQC data is reviewed in an ongoing basis and reported internally in summary reports with the completion of each drill campaign. ○ Coffey Mining completed a review of sampling techniques and QAQC protocols and found that the current QAQC program is effective for the monitoring precision and accuracy of sampling and chemical analysis of samples of the Gleba União Project. Coffey considers

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>the results of QAQC within the acceptance limits, and sampling techniques and analytical results have resulted in data suitable for incorporation into the Mineral Resource Estimation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The results of a QAQC audit showed the proportion of duplicate samples within the limits of acceptance slightly lower than expected due the use of two laboratories for the implementation of this program, However, Coffey recommends for future work using a single laboratory for testing sample duplicates.</i> ○ <i>Coffey also recommends increasing the use of blank samples in future resource delineation drilling programs.</i> ○ <i>The QAQC analysis of samples from 2010 -2011 drilling campaigns was made possible through technical report submitted for QAQC by Amazongold.</i>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The MRE is located within 5 tenements are either 100% held by the Ouro Paz JV or 100% held by way of agreement. The four tenements 866.322/2005, 866.357/2005, 866.377/2005, and 866.688/2009 have had final exploration reports submitted and accepted by the DNPM and are formally applications for mining tenement pending filing of a PAE “Economic Use Plan” report to advance towards an operational mining licence. The fifth tenement, process number 866.353/2003, also has had its final exploration report accepted and PAE report filed and accepted and is currently in the process of attaining an environmental permit for grant of an installation licence to initiate development on the project. ○ Ouro Paz JV is 35% owned by Latin Gold Ltd and 65% owned by Biogold Investment Fund and managed under an incorporated Joint Venture agreement. ○ A contingent liability remains with Latin Gold Ltd on a subset of tenements within the Ouro Paz Gold Project tenement group, which pertains to 3 of the 5 tenements host to mineralisation in the MRE. Tenements with ID’s 866.357, 866.377/2005 and 866.322/2005 which are host to the Ney, Ana PF, Ana South, and Pé Quente portions of the total MRE. The contingent liability relates to a milestone payment in the original vendor’s agreement to Latin Gold: <i>If a proven and probable reserve in excess of 1,500,000 ounces is discovered on tenements formerly held by Latin Gold Ltd’s subsidiary Amazongold Pesquisas Mineraiis</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Ltda, then £1,200,000 is payable by Latin Gold Limited in cash or the allotment and issue of ordinary shares in Latin Gold Limited with a market value equal to this amount is due to the original vendor of the project.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Company has completed a review of available digital datasets from State and Federal agencies, including the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (IBAMA) and searched the tenement area for any form of Conservation area, Natural Heritage Reserves, Units of Integral Protection Conservation and has found no cultural or environmental restrictions at the state or federal level outside the standard environmental permitting process outlined under Brazilian Mining law that could prevent or hinder development of a mining operation over any of the tenements host to resource estimation. ○ The mining tenements host to the MRE are located within a “Garimpo Reserve”, where small miners (Garimpeiros) retain preference to be awarded ground in the application process for mineral rights extending up to 30m in depth. There are no Garimpeiro tenements overlying the extent of the MRE Prospect areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ouro Paz Joint Venture has lodged “positive reports” over the five tenements hosting the JORC compliant MRE, which initiates the application for mining tenement, environmental permitting and trial mining approval process. All positive reports have been accepted by the DNPM. A brief overview of required steps to advance towards grant of mining licence is outlined below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The positive reports are filed with the National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM) with the acceptance and approval of those reports pending a field review by the DNPM.</i> - <i>With acceptance and approval of the positive report by the DNPM, the Ouro Paz JV will have one year to file a Preliminary Use Plane (PAE Report) then seek to obtain the Preliminary Environmental License (“LP”), issued by the competent environmental agency and submit the LP to the DNPM. The LP is obtained at the planning stage of the mining project, and an Environment Impact Assessment (“EIA”) and a plan for the restoration of degraded areas will also be prepared.</i> - <i>The second stage of the environmental licensing process is the Installation Licence (“LI”) where the JV will produce an Environmental Control Plan (“PCA”), among other documents and submit it to the environmental authorities. Once the PCA is approved, the LI is granted and filed with the DNPM.</i> - <i>Pursuant to completion of the environmental and reporting obligations and other basic conditions met, a request for a mining concession is made to the Ministry of Mines and</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p><i>Energy through an application by the holder of the exploration authorisation licence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work within the broader area was undertaken by Geological Service of Brazil (CPRM) from 1995 to 2001, with a 1:250,000 scale geology compilation published in 2005. The CPRM completed additional metallogenic reporting including regional geochemistry and geophysical datasets as part of a program in 2008. ○ Exploration activities completed by Cougar Metals NL between 2002 and 2007 resulted in 52 drill holes (19 holes totalling 2,728m diamond drilling and 32 holes totalling 32 RC holes) completed on nominal 10m spacing defining a zone of mineralisation with 150m strike extent. Exploration work was completed in accordance with industry standard and reported by a competent person in adherence with 2004 edition of the JORC code in the area that are. ○ Cougar geology, style of mineralisation, tenor of assay results are consistent in nature with recent exploration observations and results. Cougar exploration results are taken as acceptable for inclusion in generating mineral resource estimation.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project is located on the Vila Guarita geologic quadrangle (1:250,000 scale mapping – Sheet: SC.21-Z-B, 2005) . The area comprises the south-southeast sector of the Amazon Craton and occupies the greatest part of the Juruena Magmatic Arc, Cordani (1979) and Cordani and I Crush Snow (1982) The Juruena Magmatic Arc is host to rocks aging from 1.75 to 1.82Ga following a NW-SE general structural trend. In the current model it would have amalgamated into several arches, with an Archean central nucleus and younger ages from east to west. ○ Refer to Main body of ASX release date 19 December 2013 for description of regional and local scale geology and style of mineralisation.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> 	<p>Tabulation of information relating to exploration results from drilling can be found in this report listed in Appendix A annexed to this report.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> 	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> ○ <i>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.</i> ○ <i>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.</i> ○ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This information has been included ○ Average grades of previously reported significant intercepts for Ouro Paz drill results are weight averaged by the down-hole length of the sample. High grades for purpose of reporting exploration results only occurs where samples exceed upper limit of analysis method utilised by the laboratory, with no follow-up assay with alternate method to quantify sample, and upper limit of the analysis method is taken as the value of the sample (see notes below significant intercept table) ○ High Grade cut-off values for the purpose of reporting significant intercepts are related to upper limits imposed by analytical techniques used in assay analysis (refer to foot notes in Appendix C). High Grade cut-offs for the purpose of the MRE taken from statistical analysis of datasets (refer to Section 3 below) ○ Reported intersections are based on a 0.5 g/t gold lower cut-off, no upper-cut applied and maximum 2m internal dilution on nominal 1m interval sampling, with sample intervals varied to match geologic contacts where required. ○ No new drilling assay exploration results are included in this announcement. All mineralised and non-mineralised drill-holes within the resource area have previously been reported. ○ No metal equivalent values reported, and no metal equivalency used in economic factors of MRE cut-off estimation or scoping study. Economic factors on a gold-only basis.

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<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ○ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ○ <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The orientation of mineralisation is primarily east-west and predominantly sub-vertical to steeply north or south dipping within to project area, with geometry of mineralisation controlled by several structural settings including but not exclusively related to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>east-west enechelon quartz veins and quartz healed hydrothermal breccias within northwest to west-northwest trending regional scale sheared structures,</i> ○ <i>east-west flexures in northwest trending regional scale structures</i> ○ <i>Narrow northeast trending vein sets on high frequency brittle style faults.</i> ○ <i>Plunging shoots of gold mineralisation at the intersection of northeast trending vein sets and northwest trending regional scale shears.</i> ○ All mineralised and non-mineralised drill-holes within the resource area have been previously reported and all assay numbers have been reported as un-cut and all averaged mineralised intercepts reported as drilled thickness and are not to be interpreted as true thickness unless otherwise indicated. ○ All intercepts included in the MRE have been appropriately constrained by drilling and true thickness of the mineralisation is appropriately accounted for in geologic modelling and used in the mineral resource estimation. ○ Generally holes are drilled on north-south orientations to test east-west mineralisation, with allowance made to also test continuation of mineralisation along northwest shear zones and splays of mineralisation along northeast trending vein sets.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate diagrams in relation to the deposit, including plans, cross sections and long section also accompany previous exploration results announcements to the ASX by IGS related to the project.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reporting of results above the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Included as deemed appropriate by the CP
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed Work is included in body of this report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Included in this report as deemed appropriate by the CP