



15 February 2017

## **Reconnaissance Results at Tendao & Update on Resource Estimate at Kebigada, Giro Gold Project**

### **Tendao**

- **Due diligence continuing for the acquisition of 60% of Tendao Project, more than doubling Amani's footprint in DRC**
- **High potential for substantial mineralisation expected to add considerably to Giro inventory**
- **Project area of 1,187km<sup>2</sup> to increase Amani gold province footprint to 1,681km<sup>2</sup>**
- **High grade sampling results provide immediate drill targets**
- **BIF channel sampling at Tendao's Mondial prospect returned;**
  - **1m at 27.6g/t Au from Quartz vein in BIF**
  - **1m at 1.14g/t Au from wallrock**
- **Channel sampling of saprolite at the CPA prospect returned:**
  - **13m at 3.36g/t Au**
  - **3m at 7.14g/t Au**
- **Amani granted further 12 months to complete ongoing due diligence**
- **Diamond drilling planned – results expected early in Q2**
- **Soil sampling programmes planned to better define strike extent of identified mineralised structures**

### **Kebigada**

- **Tighter spaced infill drilling over the area where significant mineralisation has been identified is required to better define high grade zones, to consolidate results and provide resource confirmation in certain areas. This new infill drilling will commence shortly**

- **Maiden resource date rescheduled to maximise data from this new infill drilling**
- **Expected completion of maiden resource calculation before end of Q2**

Amani Gold Limited (ASX: ANL) ("Amani") reports that it has been granted a further 12 months to complete its ongoing due diligence at Tendao. During this period Amani will conduct targeted diamond drilling and soil sampling programmes. Early results from reconnaissance mapping and sampling programmes are highly encouraging and confirm that the Tendao project has potential to host substantial mineralisation. The Tendao workings lie 14km to the south of Amani's Kebabigada Prospect on its Giro Gold Project in the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") where any additional mineral resources discovered on Tendao will potentially be added to the mineral inventory at Giro.

The completion of an inferred mineral resource estimate at Kebabigada has been postponed until completion of additional infill drilling, which is now being planned. This is due to the mixed orientation of controlling structures and poor connectivity between broadly spaced sections which might result in a model that doesn't accurately model the mineralisation and could underestimate the actual inferred mineral resource. Amani's resource consultant has therefore advised that closer spacing is required over the area where significant mineralisation has been identified to better define discrete mineralised zones between sections currently drilled 100m apart.

Commenting on the reconnaissance results of Tendao Project and the deferment of the maiden inferred resource at Kebabigada, Chairman Klaus Eckhof stated: "Amani is taking a key step to accelerate its growth and value along the development path. Giro continues to expand as a major gold discovery in the DRC and now with the prospective addition of the Tendao Project, further exploration could significantly increase the potential for economic mineralisation on the Company's DRC properties."

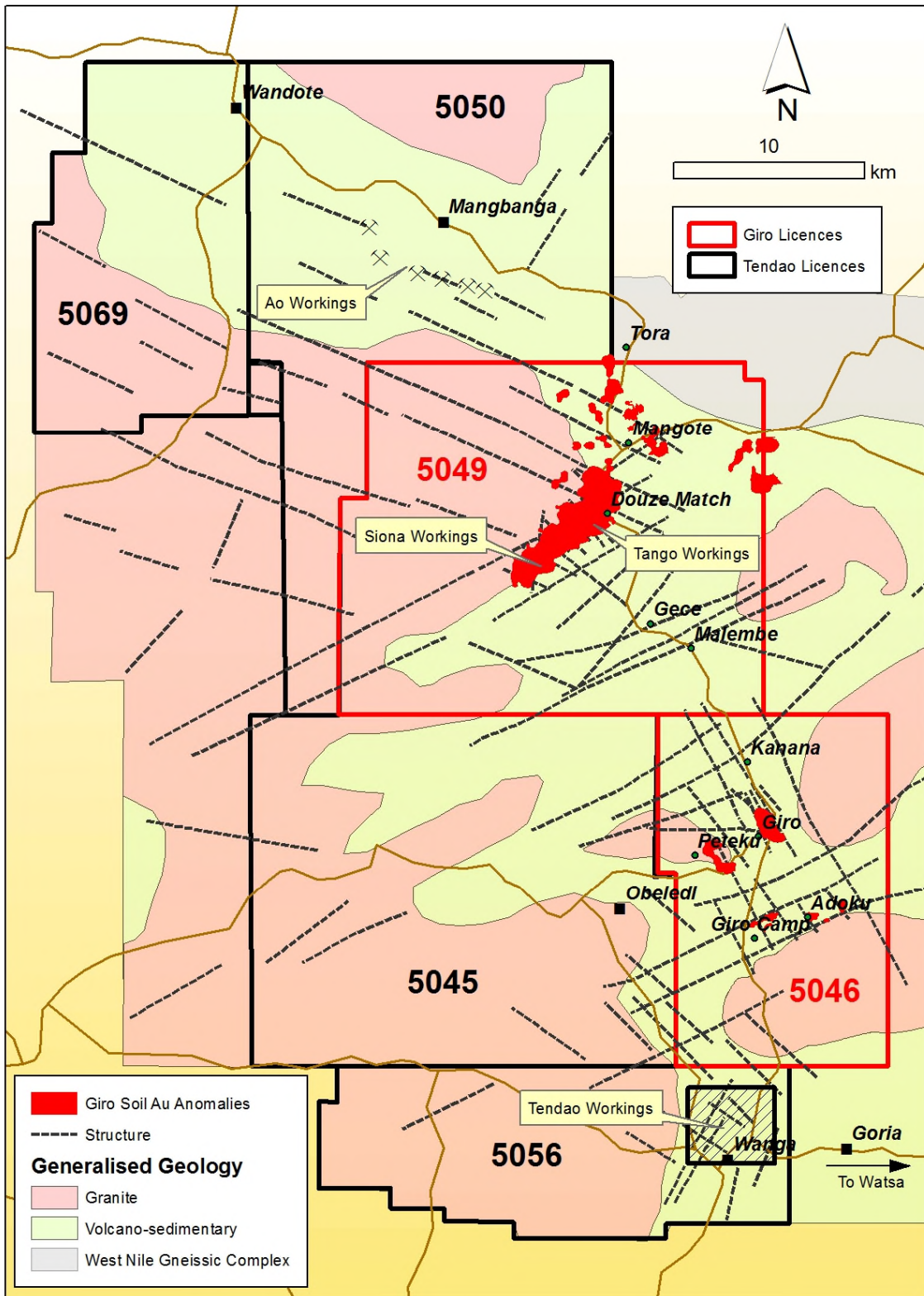
The rescheduling of a maiden resource estimate after further infill drilling is a necessary delay which will result in a more robust and accurate resource estimation, but having worked successfully on mineral projects in the DRC for over 15 years, I view the expanding Giro/Tendao Gold Project as one of the best opportunities I have been involved with particularly at a time when the gold sector generally appears to be picking up strength."

## **Tendao Project**

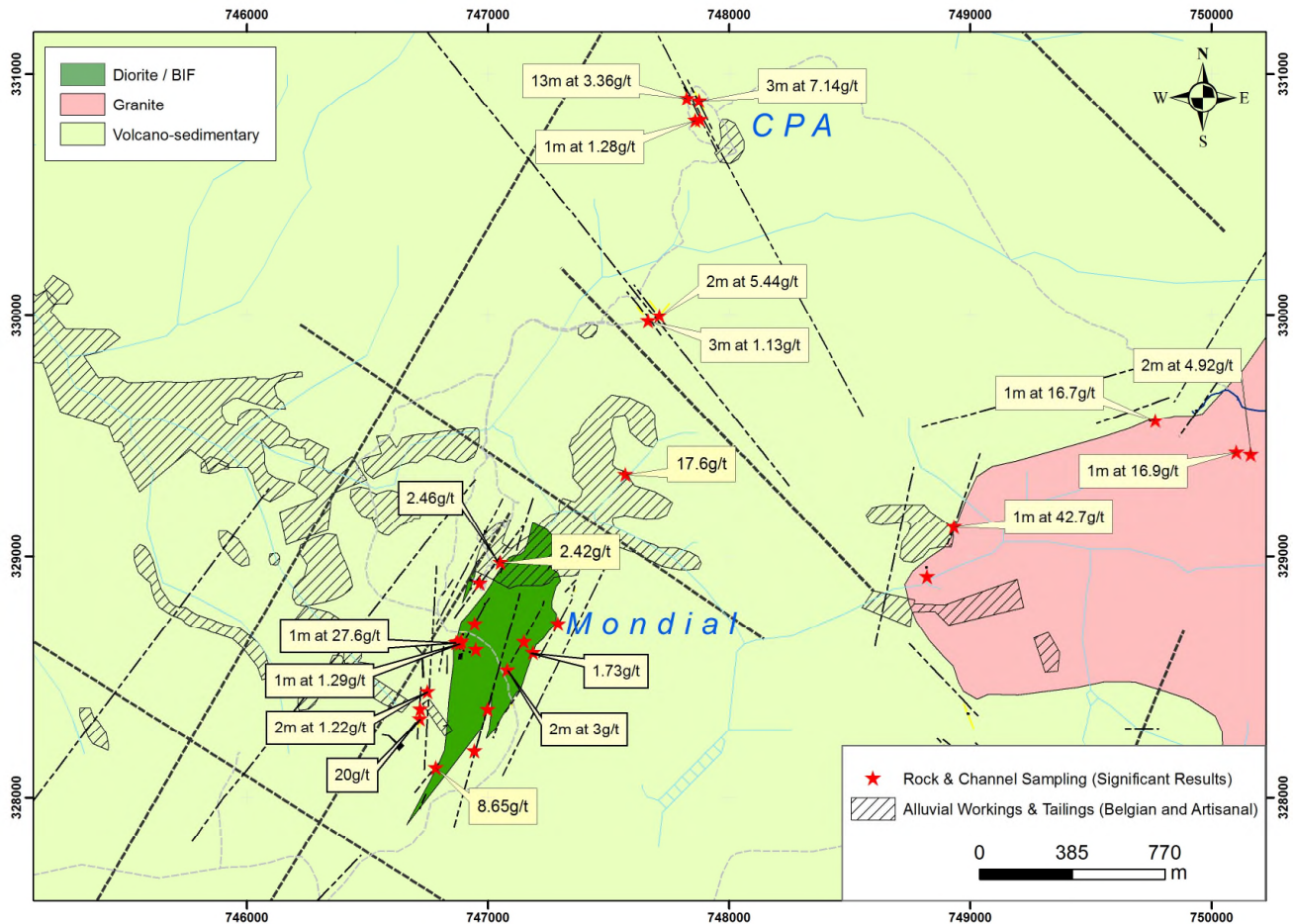
Upon completion of due diligence and finalisation of a detailed agreement, Amani will secure a 60% interest in 4 exploitation permits ("Tendao Project") which cover 1,187km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground. The Tendao project borders Giro to the west and will give Amani a substantial footprint of 1,681km<sup>2</sup> in the Haut Uele Province, northeast Democratic Republic of Congo. Amani entered into an agreement with Dubai-based private company, Medidoc FZE ("Medidoc") as announced 3 November 2016. The initial agreement between Medidoc and Societe Miniere De Kilo-Moto's (SOKIMO) expired in December 2016. Medidoc and SOKIMO have since entered into a preliminary agreement for a 12-month period from 7 February which allows Amani to complete its due diligence including a short diamond drilling programme and soil sampling programmes to prove continuity of identified mineralisation.

Reconnaissance mapping and sampling programmes conducted within the southeast portion of PE5056 shown in Figures 1 and 2 confirmed that reported Belgian and more recent artisanal workings cover a minimum of 4km within a broad WNW trending zone between two granite intrusions at Tendao. Bedrock mining is focused within two broad structural domains, namely the NNE trending Mondial workings and the NW trending CPA workings. Grab and channel samples were also collected from a number of artisanal

pits where quartz veins were mined in granites or banded iron formation ("BIF") identified within the granite contact zone.



**Figure 1: Tendao Project area on interpreted geology bordering on Amani’s Giro Gold Project showing known target areas**



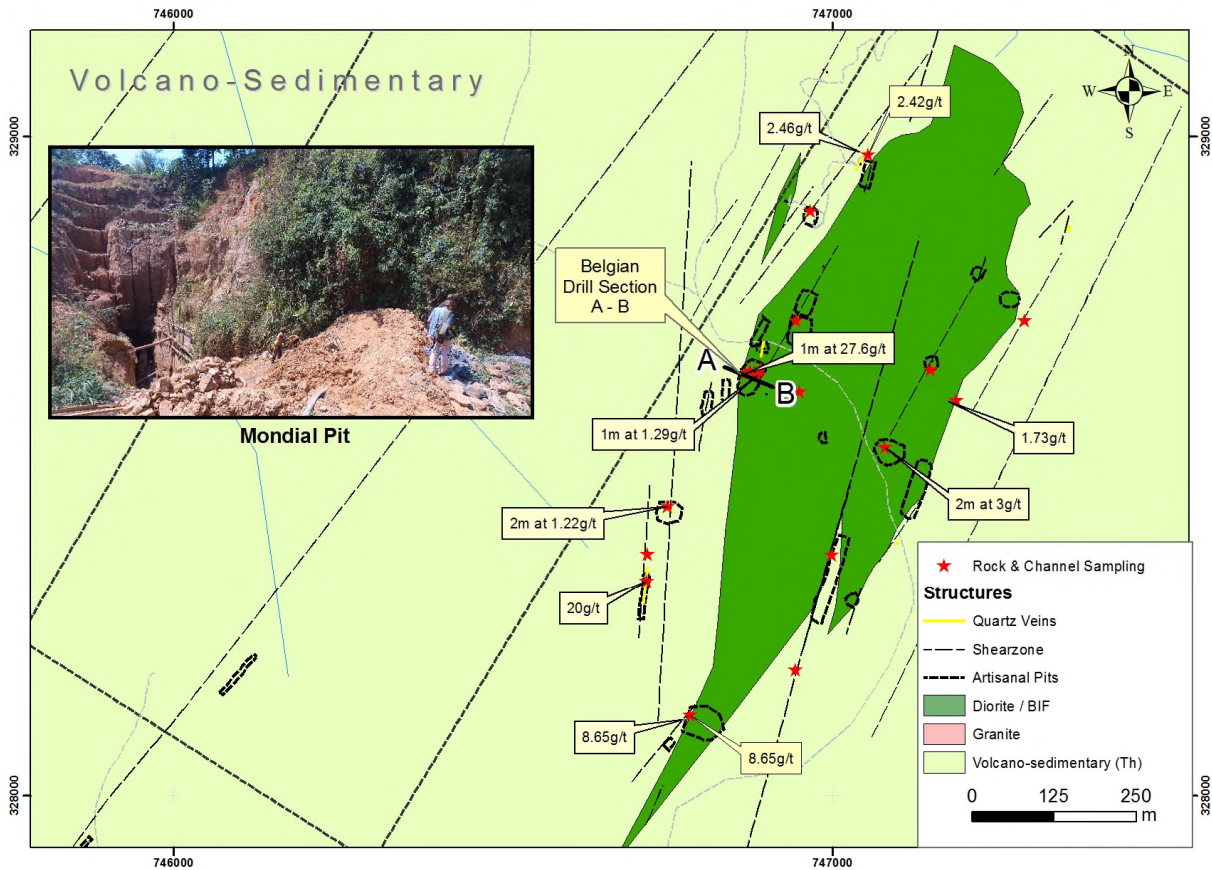
**Figure 2: Tendao Prospect area showing results of Amani’s reconnaissance channel and grab sampling programme**

### *Mondial Workings*

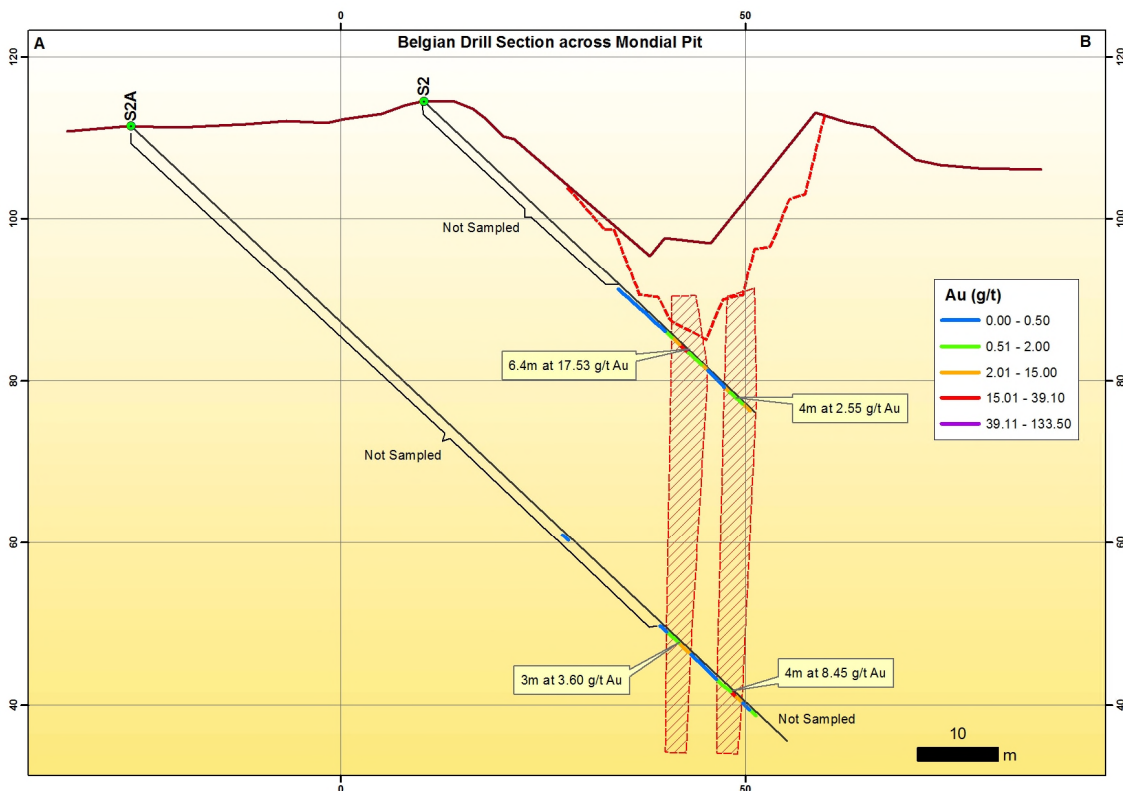
The Mondial primary workings are focused on the western and eastern flanks of a BIF and dioritic sequence although additional workings over the central portion suggest the entire diorite/BIF body is potentially mineralised. At least 3 separate exposures of BIF were observed in artisanal workings. Recently collected channel samples and a plot of a drill section recovered from work carried out during the Belgian era showed high grades were reported from quartz veined BIFs’ while lower grades were also reported from the limited diorite wallrock exposures. A significant intersection from channel sampling of one BIF pit reported 1m at 27.6g/t Au. The Belgian drilling results over the same pit reported 6.4m at 17.53g/t Au, 4m at 2.55g/t Au, 3m at 3.60g/t Au and 4m at 8.45g/t Au from a drill section as shown in Figure 4. Only zones with visible mineralisation in quartz veins were sampled and the wallrock which has shown to be mineralised was not sampled routinely by the Belgians.

*No information was made available with respect to type of drilling which is assumed to be diamond drilling due to the drill core found at the drill site, exact drill hole locations other than reference to the Mondial mined pit, procedures for sample collection, whether half core or the whole sample, sample preparation or assay methods used. There is no assurance that these drilling results will be repeated in any future drilling programmes conducted by Amani.*

Two diamond holes totalling 400m have been planned with full coverage across the diorite/BIF sequence.



**Figure 3: Zoom of Mondial workings showing grab and channel results and the Belgian section line A-B.**



**Figure 4: Belgian diamond drill section across a Mondial pit.**

**Note: Only the immediate area surrounding quartz veins was sampled.**

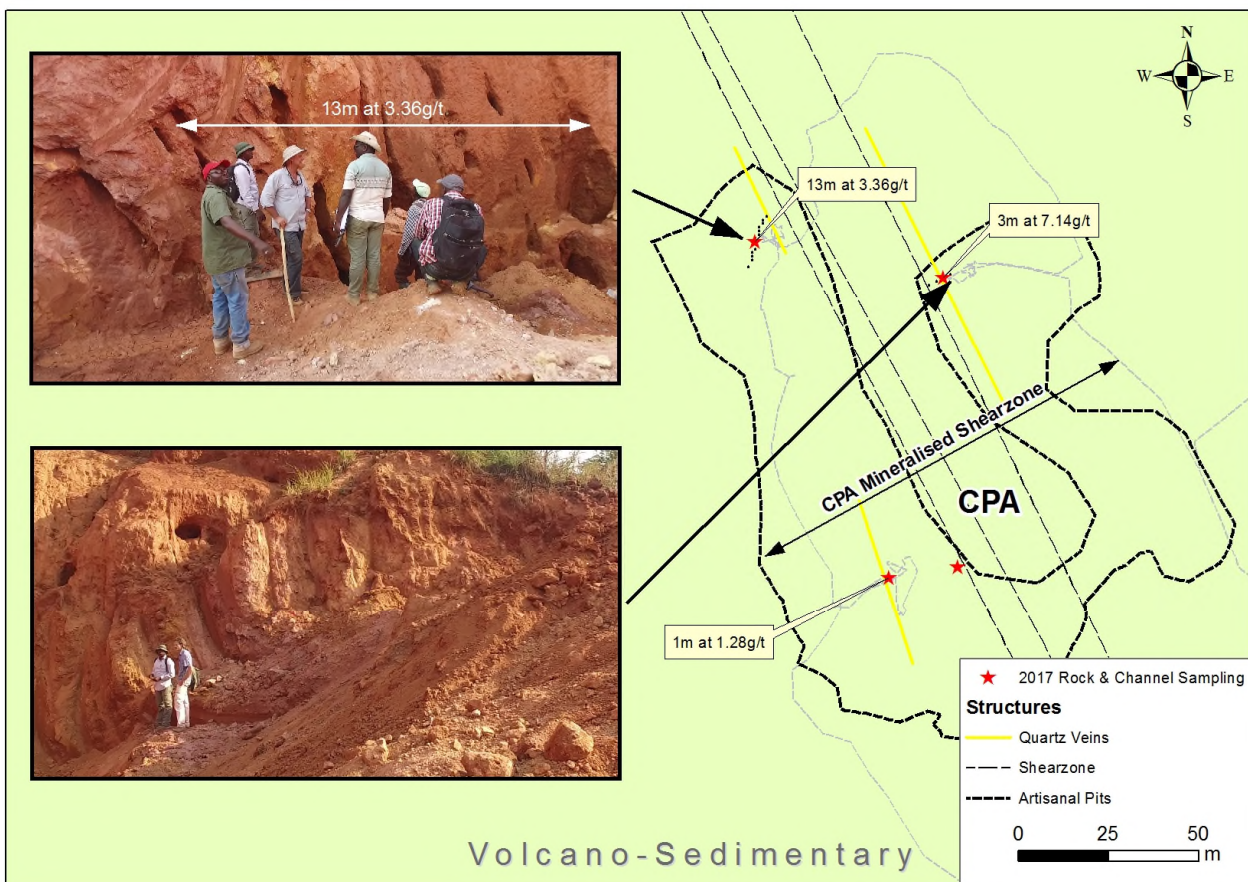
*CPA Open Pit*

Artisanals are currently mining a broad NW trending shear zone to the north of Mondial as shown in Figures 2 and 5. The exposure is similar to Kebigada in character where gold is concentrated in a close spaced network of several mm width quartz and ferrigenous stringers in an iron rich saprolite. Artisanal mining is focused over a width of approximately 50m across the structure. Sampling by Amani geologists has returned highly significant results from saprolite exposed in the workings which including:

- 13m at 3.36g/t Au
- 3m at 7.14g/t Au
- 1m at 1.28g/t Au.

All samples collected were mineralised with one single metre from 17 samples reporting <1g/t Au.

Mineralisation has only been exposed in the area shown in Figure 5 at CPA. A soil sampling programme has been planned which will confirm the true strike potential of the shear zone along which there is no artisanal activity. Two diamond holes have been planned across the workings exposed by artisanal miners.



**Figure 5: Reconnaissance results across the CPA open pit workings**

Drilling at both prospects will commence during the current quarter with results expected within 2-3 months.

### *Granites*

Three samples collected from granites east of the Tendao workings reported significant results of **1m at 16.9g/t Au**, 2m at 4.92g/t Au and **1m at 16.7g/t Au** as shown in Figure 2. A fourth sample collected from BIFs' adjacent to the granite contact reported **1m at 42.7g/t Au**. A soil sampling programme has been planned to follow up to the north of this highly significant result where the BIF has a NNE orientation similar to the Mondial workings.

### **Giro Project**

All outstanding results have been reported for drilling at both Kebigada and Douze Match as announced in the December 2016 Quarterly report.

### *Kebigada*

The consultant working on the resource calculation at Kebigada has recommended that the final inferred resource estimate be delayed until tighter infill drilling is conducted along a number of select 50m spaced drill lines in order to better define and quantify higher grade zones. The resource consultant believes that any resource announced with current drilling data could be perceived as less robust at the inferred level for the following reasons:

- The current drillhole sections are 100m apart with holes spaced 40-50m apart on sections.
- Given the geological complexity, it is not possible to confidently link higher grades between sections with the current line spacing (in certain areas)
- Connectivity on sections reasonable where there is sufficient drilling, however, there are a number of gaps, which if addressed should better define and quantify the resource model
- Due to the ambiguity in the interpretation between sections, high and low grades are combined in the estimate resulting in a poor separation between high and low grades. This creates a smoothed estimate which will result in a poor reflection of the tonnage above cut-off grades, particularly when considering relatively high cut-off grades (0.6 - 1 g/t)

MSA consultants have therefore recommended a programme of infill drilling between section lines as well as a number of targeted holes on sections to fill in gaps and to test for depth extensions of higher grade lodes.

A programme of approximately 3,500m of diamond drilling is planned to confirm continuity of mineralisation at depth and 3,500m of RC drilling to show continuity of mineralisation on strike and on individual section lines will commence shortly. All structural information from the diamond drilling will be used to better understand the mineralised model at Kebigada. Drilling is expected to be completed and all assays reported with 3-4 months with an inferred mineral resource estimate now scheduled before the end of the second quarter 2017.

A shallow scout RC drilling programme of 3,500m has also been planned to follow up on high grade soil anomalies in the immediate surrounds at Kebigada. Significant new discoveries will be followed up with further drilling in order to delineate potential satellite resources which could add materially to the Kebigada resource.

### **Project Background and Potential – Giro and Tendao**

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploitation permits covering a surface area of 497km<sup>2</sup> and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources'

17-million ounce Kibali group of deposits, lying within 30km of Giro. Kibali produced 642,720 ounces of gold in 2015 and was targeting production of 610,000 ounces for 2016, confirming a favourable mining environment in the region.

Historically, the Belgians mined high grade gold veins and laterite at Giro, Peteku, Douze Match, Mangote and Kai-Kai, all of which lie within an interpreted 30km structural corridor which transgresses both licenses from the SE to the NW. Initial focus was at Giro where Amani's exploration was concentrated on drilling and geochemical sampling in the area mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Drilling under Amani's >200ppb gold-in-soil anomaly which extends over 2,000m x 900m, defined a significant zone of mineralisation over 1,400m x 400m which is open at depths exceeding 150m. Highly significant diamond and RC drilling results included 97m at 2.56g/t Au from surface, 47m at 4.13g/t Au from 25m, incl. 29m at 5.93g/t Au from 25m and 38.1m at 2.53g/t Au from 191m including 30.6m at 3.00g/t Au from 198.5m. The Giro Prospect is cross-cut by numerous high-grade ENE-trending structures currently mined by artisanal miners and identified in the diamond drilling. One such vein at Peteku reported 4m at 21.7g/t Au.

The Company has completed soil sampling programmes for complete coverage of the corridor and is in process of sampling the remaining areas of both licences for new discovery or to assist with identifying areas to be dropped off to save on licence fees. Highly significant soil anomalies were defined at Douze Match and Adoku where shallow scout drilling at Douze Match returned exceptional results of 2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 1,260g/t Au from 15m. Mineralisation at Douze Match is more complicated than expected and the Amani is doing follow up work to better understand controls on mineralization.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960s. These were the Mangote open pit where historic drilling results included 0.6m at 37g/t Au and 0.35m at 485g/t Au and the Kai-Kai underground workings. There is no record of methods used to obtain these results. Only quartz veins were sampled historically by the Belgians although recent diamond drilling reported a best intersection of 8.91m at 3.09g/t Au from 78.05m confirming potential for a broader zone of mineralisation surrounding high grade quartz veins. Both deposits are associated with a 1km long soil anomaly.

At Tendao, gold was mined historically by the Belgians and more recently by artisanal means in two areas, namely the Tendao workings in the south of the project area and the Ao workings on the northern licence. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling has confirmed the potential in two main areas at Tendao. Belgian tailings and alluvial workings cover 4km in the Tendao area where both primary and alluvial gold was mined.

Little data is available on exact areas sampled and mined by the Belgians in historical reports held by the current licence holder, DRC Government owned entity, Societe Miniere De Kilo-Moto's (SOKIMO) Watsa offices. One report, however, refers to drilling activities, within the Tendao area which took place between November 1949 and May 1951. There is no record of sampling or methods used to determine gold content. More significant results in the report are summarized in Table 1:

**Table 1: Summary of historic drill results reported by SOKIMO**

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Assay (g/t)
2/24/11/1949	51.00	55.20	4.20	1.95
2A/06/10/1949	72.00	73.00	1.00	4.60
And	88.00	93.00	5.00	2.75
And	100.00	102.00	2.00	15.80
1A/AA/1950	124.00	128.00	4.00	3.65
III/23/02/1950	56.00	85.00	30.00	1.96
IIIA/24/05/1950	21.00	36.00	16.00	1.73



IIIB/17/06/1950	37.00	58.00	22.00	1.67
IV/06/07/1950	31.00	38.00	8.00	1.41
XIX/25/01/1951	9.40	9.80	0.40	43.30

*No information was made available with respect to type of drilling which is assumed to be diamond drilling, actual drill hole locations other than reference to Tendao, procedures for sample collection, whether half core or the whole sample, sample preparation or assay methods used. There is no assurance that these drilling results will be repeated in any future drilling programmes conducted by Burey.*

The Tendao Prospect has potential to host a significant number of mineralised structures with an apparent variation of structural orientations from NW through to NNE. Initial field work supports the potential for broad zones of mineralization similar to those currently being drilled at Kebigada on the Giro Project. Systematic field mapping and sampling during the due diligence period will better define these mineralised zones for follow up with future drilling.

Little is known about the Ao areas mined by the Belgians within the northern licence, PE5050, where artisanal mining activities are currently ongoing. A number of pits were mined along a WNW trending structure over several kilometres. The area will be visited and mapped during the due diligence period to better understand the mineralised potential of the area.

In addition to known mineralisation at Tendao and Ao, it is highly likely that new areas with good potential for discovery will be identified in soil sampling programmes, especially along the eastern areas where the Tendao project borders on the Giro licences. The areas west of Giro and Douze Match are particularly interesting as there is good potential for the NE structures which influence mineralisation at both prospects to likely continue onto the Tendao Project.

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## **Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results**

*The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Klaus Eckhof, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Eckhof is a director of Amani Gold Limited. Mr Eckhof has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Eckhof consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*The information in this report that relates to the Giro Gold Project, other than the new results the subject of this report, has been previously reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in various market releases, with the last one being dated 31 January 2017. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier market announcements.*

## Appendix A

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Tendao Prospect Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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 warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	For channel samples 1 meter or close to one meter of representative sample was collected across the mineralised structure exposed in outcrop. Grab samples were collected in areas where the mineralised structure was not exposed over any widths of <50cm.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	Not Applicable
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> </ul>	Not Applicable

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Each sample has been logged, recording its lithology, position, orientation, and its mineralisation.</p>
<p><i>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The quality of channel samples is considered appropriate as a fully representative sample was collected over the full exposure. Sample sizes varied depending on sample medium. No mechanical saws were used to cut slots therefore the method of collecting samples with a hammer and chisel would introduce a human error. Samples are considered to give a good indication of areas worthy of follow up with drilling but will not be used in any resource estimation.</p> <p>Samples were collected in labelled plastic bags and sent to the SGS Laboratories in Mwanza, Tanzania.</p> <p>The sample was crushed to &gt;70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1000g of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was selected for fire.</p> <p>Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the</i></li> </ul>	<p>The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. A total of 105 (including QC) samples were submitted. In addition to the</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>laboratory's internal QC procedure, 5 QC samples were inserted in the series, one blank, one standard and two duplicate. All those analysis returned expected results except for one duplicate sample. This could be due to moderate nugget effect.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Sample positions were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.</p>
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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 classifications applied.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>Where possible channel samples were collected perpendicular to the dominant structural orientation. All structures were measured and recorded in the field. The orientation of channel samples was recorded with regard to its orientation relative to the dominant structures, both oblique and perpendicular to it.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i></li> </ul>	Samples were collected under strict supervision of the Senior Exploration Geologist. Bagged samples were then labelled and sealed and stored on site in a locked dwelling for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i></li> </ul>	The Company's sampling techniques and data have not to date been the subject of any 3 <sup>rd</sup> party audit or review. However, they are deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory and supervised by the Company's senior and experienced geologists.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	The project comprises four Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), covering 1,187km <sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground. The Company is currently undergoing a due diligence to confirm the merit in continuing with the acquisition.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i></li> </ul>	<p>The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in 1960. Previous owners, Wanga Mining were focused on defining alluvial resources without any systematic exploration other flying an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over the entire project area. Field visits were conducted in the area in 2016/17 by Amani geologists.</p> <p>Following a review of historical data Amani Gold conducted limited channel sampling across known artisanal workings.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The geological setting is comprised mostly of volcano-sedimentary rocks from the Kibalian complex, with multiple granites and granitoid intrusions. A network of faults seems to have been reactivated at different intervals.</p> <p>The main lithologies hosting the mineralisation are saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcano-sediments. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification and Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF) within the host rocks.</p>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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"> <li>o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>o <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	Not applicable.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	Not applicable.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p><i>examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>Figures 2, 3 and 5 shows the channel sampling positions.</p> <p>Figure 4 shows a Belgian drill section below the Mondial Pit with results reported for the interval around the quartz veins. No information was made available with respect to type of drilling which is assumed to be diamond drilling due to the drill core found at the drill site, exact drill hole locations other than reference to the Mondial mined pit, procedures for sample collection, whether half core or the whole sample, sample preparation or assay methods used. There is no assurance that these drilling results will be repeated in any future drilling programmes conducted by Amani.</p>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<p>All channels sampling are shown in Figures 2, 3 and 5, and all the latest results received to date are reported according to the data aggregation method described previously.</p>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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;</i></li> </ul>	<p>Regional geophysical survey.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p><i>metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>Detailed geological mapping and channel sampling of the existing artisanal and historic Belgian pits is currently underway. A short diamond drilling and soil sampling programme will commence during the quarter as part of the ongoing due diligence.</p>