



5 April 2017

## High grade mineralisation from infill drilling at Kebigada, Giro Gold Project

### Kebigada

- **Results reported for a further 7 RC holes and 6 diamond holes at Kebigada**
- **High grade mineralisation confirmed over central 400m of known mineralisation**
- **Best results include:**
  - GRRC209: 33m at 1.52g/t Au from 81m including **17m at 2.39g/t Au** from 84m (Line 800)
  - GRDD014: 41m at 1.79g/t Au from 261m including **4m at 11.54g/t Au** from 279m (Line 850)
  - GRDD017: 22m at 1.36g/t Au from 64m including **5.5m at 3.28g/t Au** from 65m and **45m at 2.31g/t Au** from 95.35m including **25.65m at 3.52g/t Au** from 95.35m (Line 700)
  - GRDD018: **35m at 3.64g/t Au** from 114m including **6m at 9.2 g/t Au** from 115m and **5m at 10.73g/t Au** from 125m (Line 550)
  - GRDD019: **27m at 4.92g/t Au** from 2m including **12m at 9.93g/t Au** from 8m (Line 900)
- **Results for a further 15 RC and 3 diamond holes to be reported over coming month - Completion of infill drilling and reporting of all results expected by mid-May**
- **Kebigada maiden resource expected before end of Q2**

### Kolongoba

- **New hard rock discovery from regional soil sampling and mapping programmes located 5km north of Douze Match**
- **Quartz veins exposed in mined adits and trenches**
- **Significant channel sample results included:**
  - **2.2m at 6.86g/t Au**
  - **2.2m at 6.11g/t Au**
  - **1.2m at 10.10g/t Au**
- **Infill soil sampling planned to define potential strike extent**

## Douze Match

- **Mapping and sampling programs ongoing at Douze Match**
- **Significant channel sample results from Tango shear extension included:**
  - **0.95m at 27.4g/t Au including 0.25m at 102g/t Au**
  - **12.4m at 1.61g/t Au including 2m at 3.54g/t Au**
- **Tango shear mineralisation associated with 1,500m soil anomaly (>100ppb)**

Amani Gold Limited (ASX: ANL) ("Amani") has received results for a further 6 diamond holes and 7 RC holes from the infill drilling programme which commenced in mid-February 2017 at Kebigada on its Giro Gold Project in the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). The programme was planned to confirm continuity of mineralisation along strike by reducing the drill line spacing to 50m over the main mineralised zone. A number of diamond holes were also planned to confirm continuation of mineralisation down to depths exceeding 200 vertical metres.

Commenting on these additional results at Kebigada, Chairman Klaus Eckhof stated: "We are pleased with these results which have highlighted good grades over 400 metres of the central portion of the main mineralised zone. The infill drilling has certainly increased our confidence in correlating between lines and on section to depths exceeding 200 vertical metres. The northern plunge which we are seeing is interesting as this will increase the potential to identify mineralisation at depths which may be accessed by underground means.

We are confident that these results will make a positive contribution to the grade and tonnage at Kebigada where a maiden mineral resource is expected before the end of the second quarter.

The results from the northern licence area continue to build on the already sizeable gold mineralisation at Giro. It is well known that the Belgians were highly active in the northern licence area and highly encouraging that field crews continue to uncover new areas with potential for gold discovery with ongoing regional soil sampling programmes.

Giro continues to expand as a major gold discovery in the DRC and our infill drilling program will provide us with further confidence in our maiden resource estimate."

## Kebigada

Results have been reported for a further 6 diamond holes for 1,423 metres and 7 RC holes for 806 metres. High grade mineralisation was intersected on all drill lines covering the central 400m of defined mineralisation. Intercepts of >0.5g/t Au are summarised in Table 1 and highlighted in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Best intercepts included:

- GRRC209: 33m at 1.52g/t Au from 81m including **17m at 2.39g/t Au** from 84m (Line 800)
- GRDD014: 41m at 1.79g/t Au from 261m including **4m at 11.54g/t Au** from 279m (Line 850)
- GRDD017: 22m at 1.36g/t Au from 64m including **5.5m at 3.28g/t Au** from 65m and **45m at 2.31g/t Au** from 95.35m including **25.65m at 3.52g/t Au** from 95.35m (Line 700)
- GRDD018: **35m at 3.64g/t Au** from 114m including **6m at 9.2 g/t Au** from 115m and **5m at 10.73g/t Au** from 125m (Line 550)
- GRDD019: **27m at 4.92g/t Au** from 2m including **12m at 9.93g/t Au** from 8m (Line 900)

These high grade results are encouraging and suggest that the closer spaced drilling will positively impact on the tonnage and grade of mineralisation in the maiden mineral resource estimate expected before the end of the quarter. The additional diamond drilling has also allowed for a better understanding of structural controls on the mineralisation at Kebigada.

Detailed core logging of all diamond holes suggests at least three phases of gold mineralisation took place at Kebigada. The first phase involved intense silica alteration and pyrite mineralisation in which measurements of foliation and pyrite laminae show a strong NW trend similar to that of the 35km mineralised corridor which transgresses both licences. Pyrite is either disseminated or occurs as fine pyrite laminae. Gold grades associated with this early mineralised phase are typically between 0.3 - 1g/t although values of up to 3g/t Au were reported.

The second phase of mineralisation is associated with ENE, WE or ESE orientated pyrite and chalcopyrite laminae and quartz stringers and veinlets. High gold grades >50g/t Au are often reported when quartz veinlets with strong pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation have one of these orientations. Sulphide laminae and quartz veins dip to the north at relatively shallow angles (25 – 35 degrees) which steepen northwards. Current drilling has been planned to target the NW trending mineralisation which dips to the SW. One diamond hole will be drilled to the south to determine the true width, grade and frequency of these high grade east-west structures.

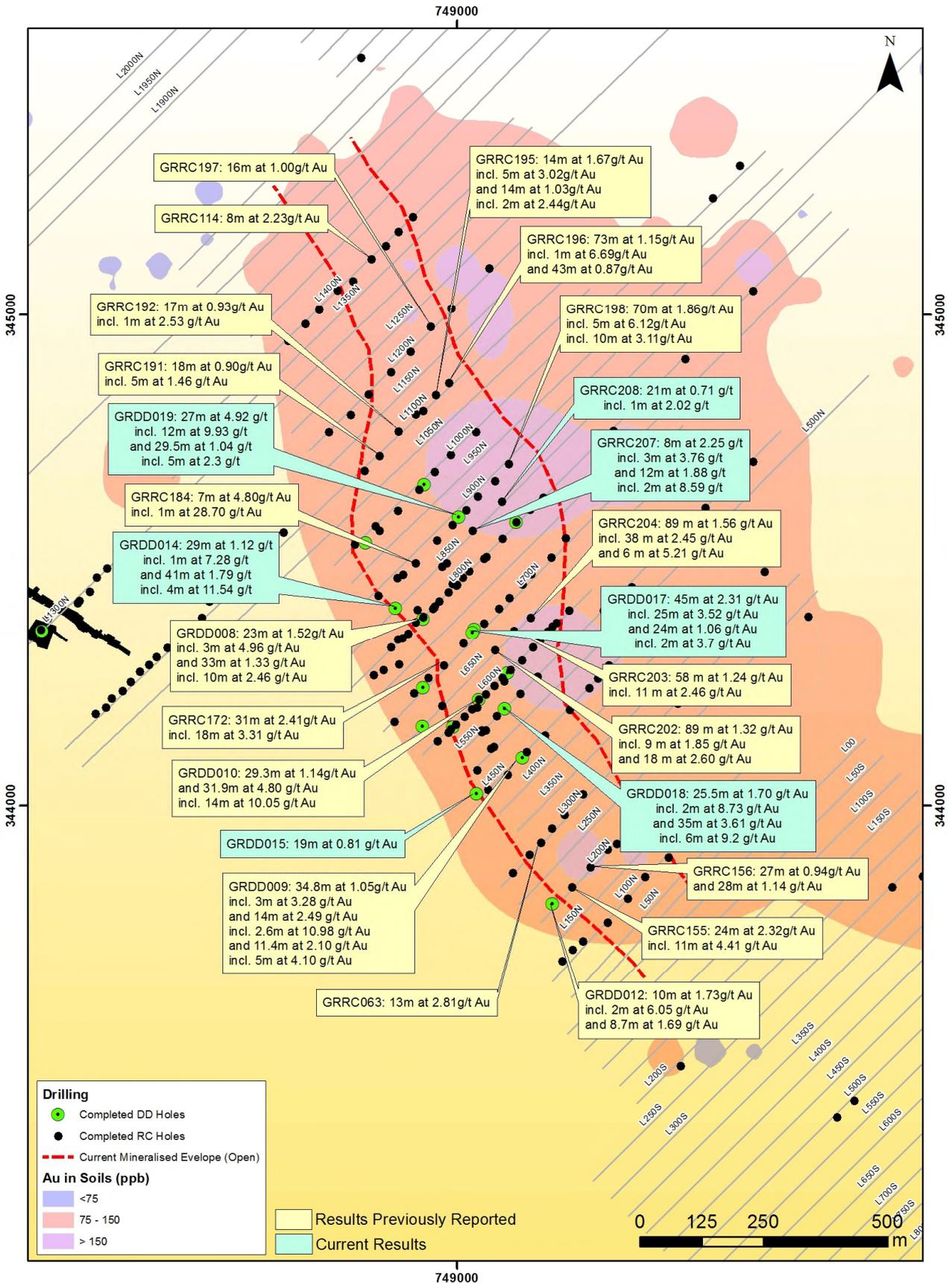
Structural measurements of zones of intense shearing and faulting in the core suggests that the approximately WE trending structures which are evident in the IP survey and the drill core are a result of thrust faulting from approximate N-S compression. Lithologies underlying the apparent basal thrust exhibit strong chlorite and epidote alteration. Core observations and drill results further suggest that high grade lodes plunge to the north and highlight the potential for an underground mining operation.

The third phase of mineralisation is associated with a dioritic intrusion underlying the north-eastern portion of the mineralised lode. Mineralisation is associated with a stockwork of pyrite laminae present throughout the dioritic intrusion which become less evident outside of the unit. The zone is shown in section across Line 900 shown in Figure 5. RC drill holes GRR198 and GRR189 intersected the diorite and reported 70m at 1.86g/t Au and 105m at 1.2g/t Au respectively with both holes ending in mineralisation.

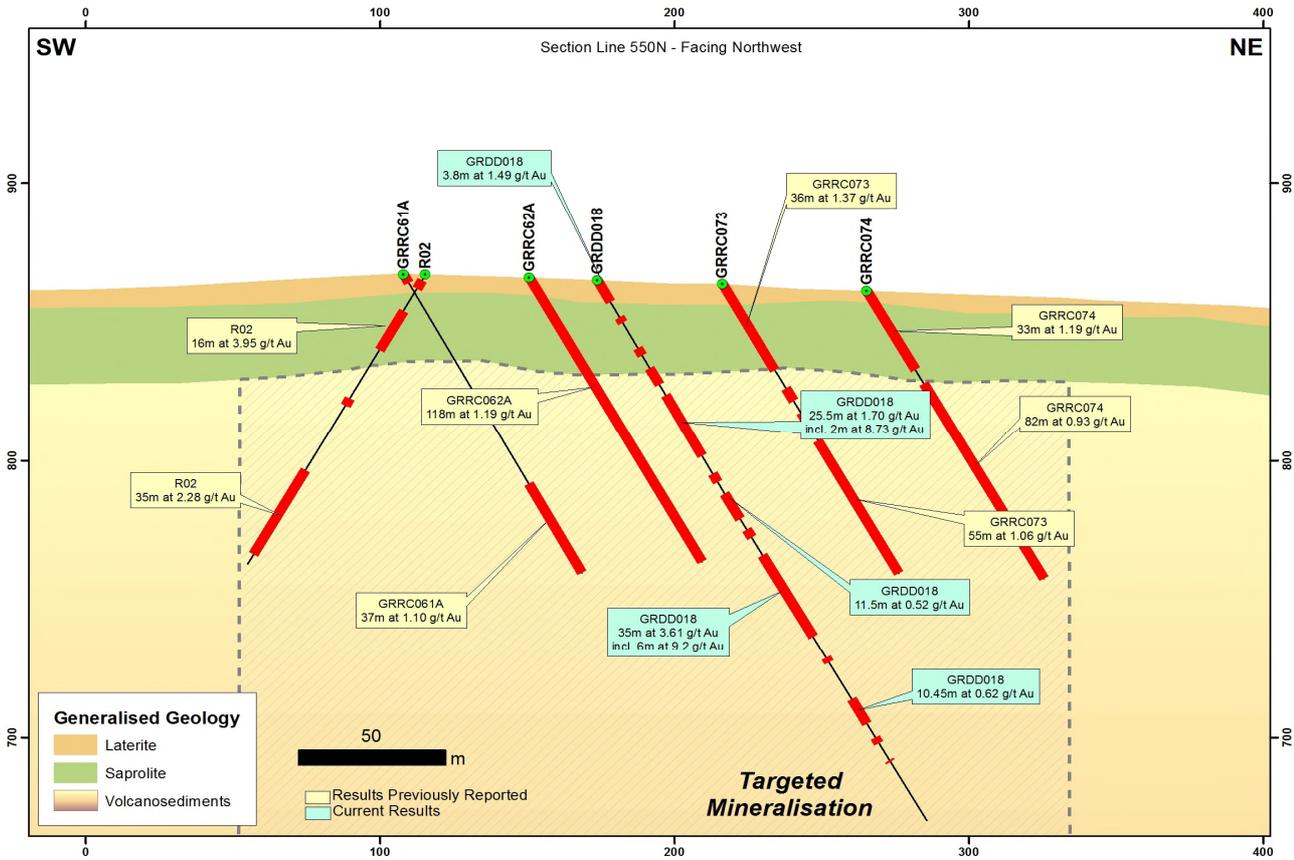
The intrusion typically has a highly irregular geometry. A detailed study has commenced to define the limits of the unit from drill core and RC cuttings which will assist in defining the limits of the mineralised body.

Completion of the infill programme is expected before end of April 2017 as a second RC drill rig has been commissioned, with all results reported by mid-May 2017. The maiden inferred mineral resource estimate is expected in June 2017.

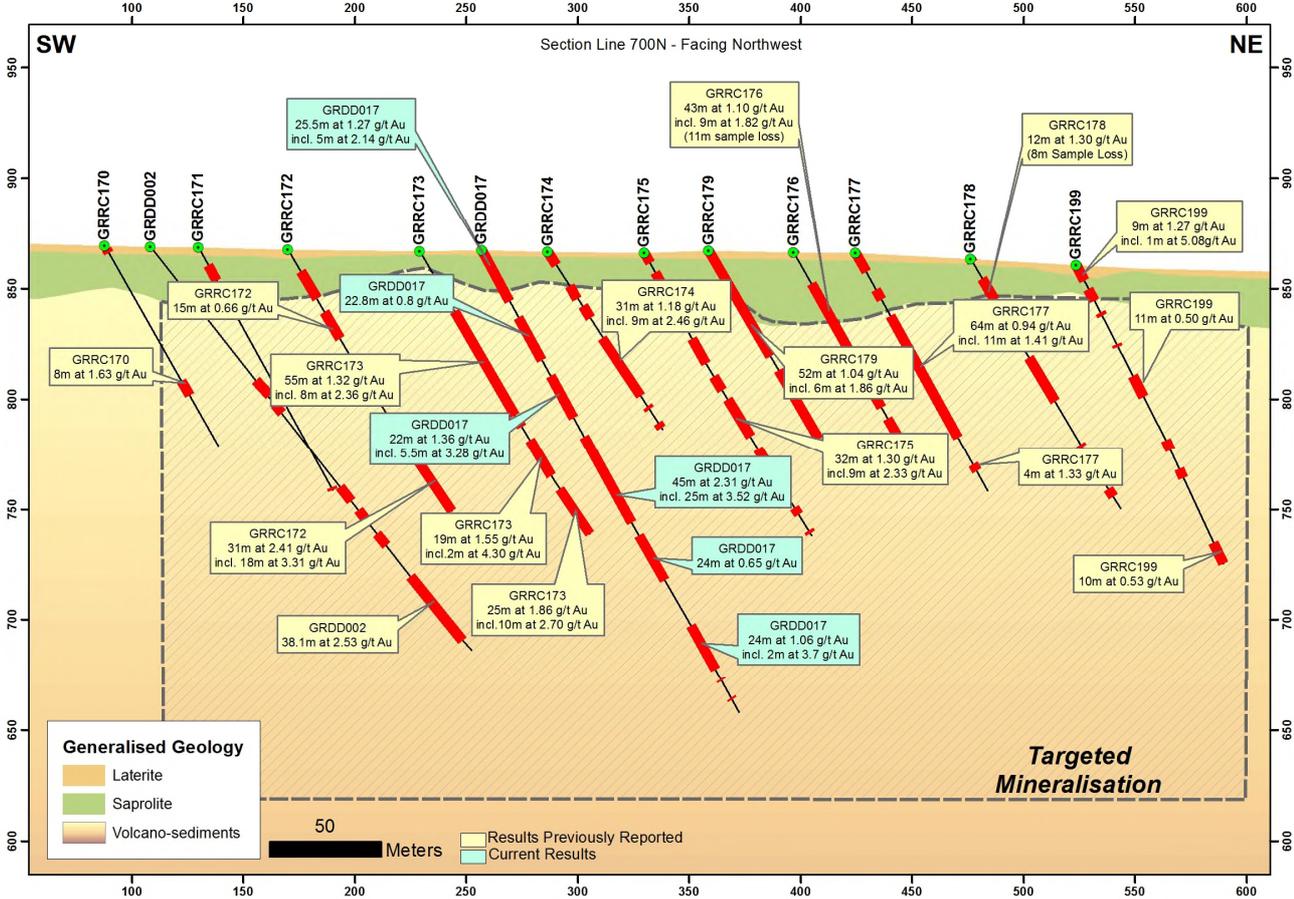
Amani has planned a 3,500m shallow scout RC drilling program to follow up on high-grade soil anomalies in the immediate surrounds at Kebigada. Significant new discoveries will be followed up with further drilling to delineate potential satellite resources which could add materially to the Kebigada resource.



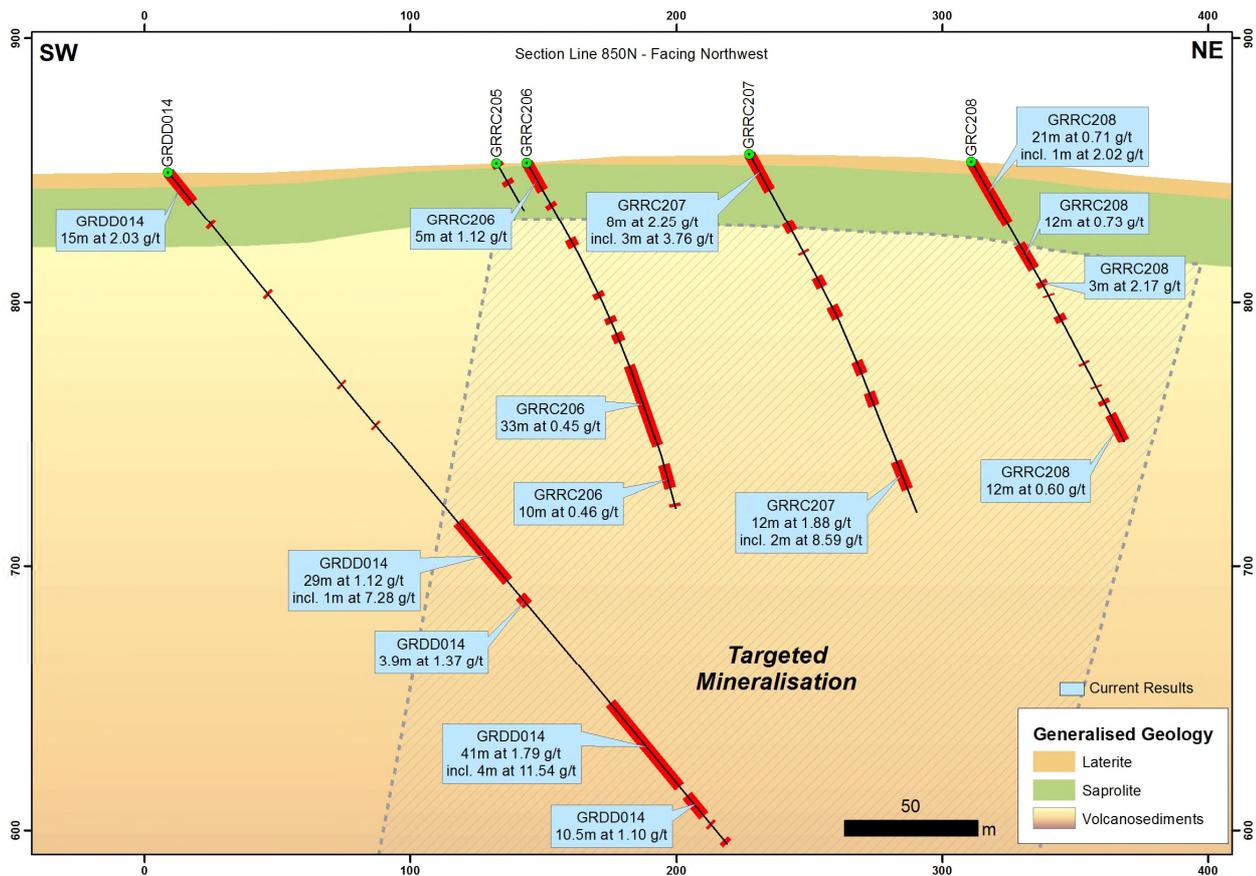
**Figure 1: RC and diamond drill hole locations and significant mineralised intercepts at Kebigada.**



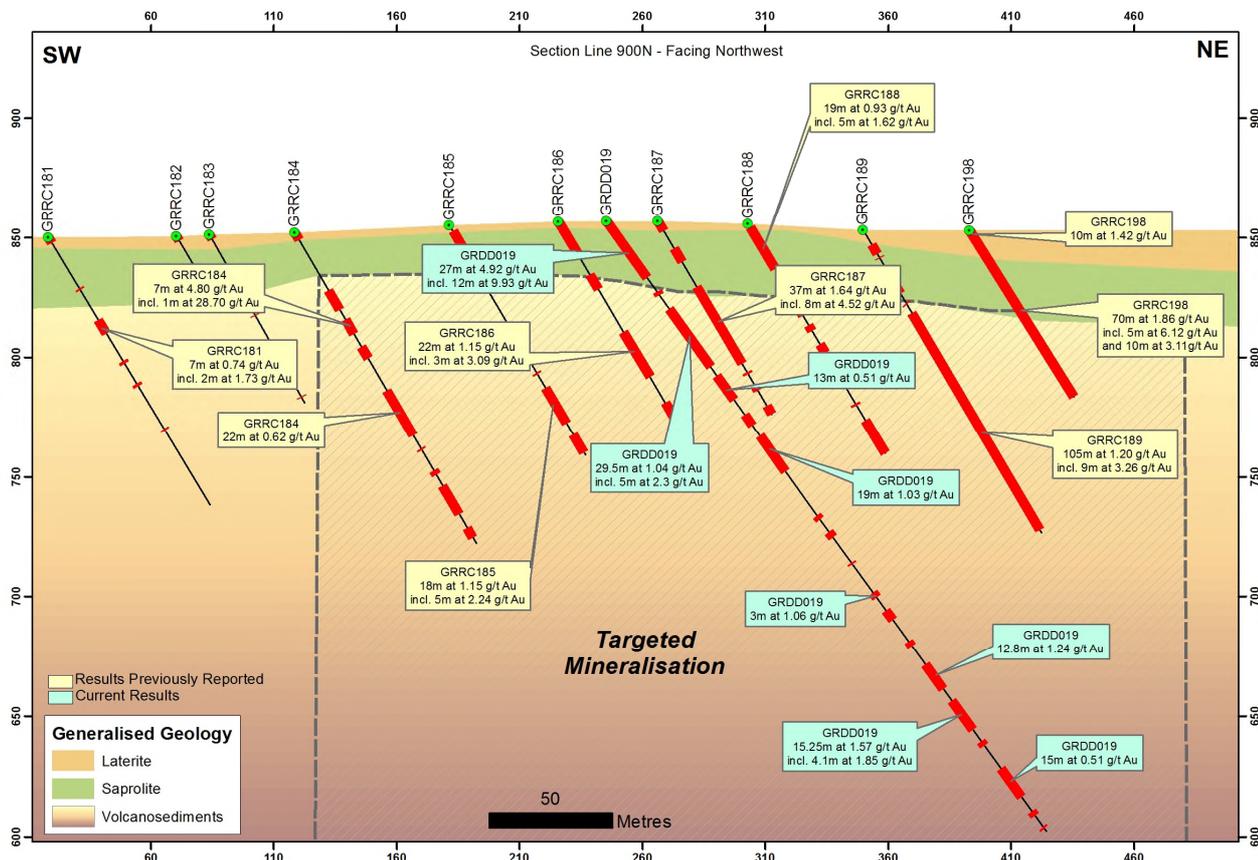
**Figure 2: Section across Line 550N showing the main mineralised intercepts**



**Figure 3: Section across Line 700N showing the main mineralised intercepts**



**Figure 4: Section across Line 850N showing the main mineralised intercepts**



**Figure 5: Section across Line 900N showing the main mineralised intercepts**

## Regional Exploration

A new area of Belgian trenches and adits was discovered to the northeast of Douze Match at Kolongoba while conducting regional soil sampling programmes. Significant grades from quartz veins and wall rock sampled in the workings included **2.2m at 6.86g/t Au**, **2.2m at 6.11g/t Au** and **1.2m at 10.10g/t Au**.

The programme at Douze Match was planned to better understand the controls on mineralisation at Douze Match which appears more complex than initially thought. One trench was excavated across an exposure of the Tango shear adjacent to Line 3 located 300m west of the Tango adit and reported 12.4m at 1.61g/t Au including 2m at 3.54g/t Au. A channel sample across the same flat lying structure 100m to the east reported **0.95m at 27.4g/t Au** including **0.25m at 102g/t Au**.

Commenting on the regional upside potential on the Giro project, Chairman Klaus Eckhof stated: "These significant results continue to build on the already extensive gold mineralisation at Giro. It is well known that the Belgians were highly active in the northern licence area and highly encouraging that field crews continue to uncover new areas with potential for gold discovery with ongoing regional soil sampling programmes.

Douze Match continues to produce high grade results from outcrop in areas of strong soil anomalism which require follow up to fully understand the complexities of the mineralisation over the target area.

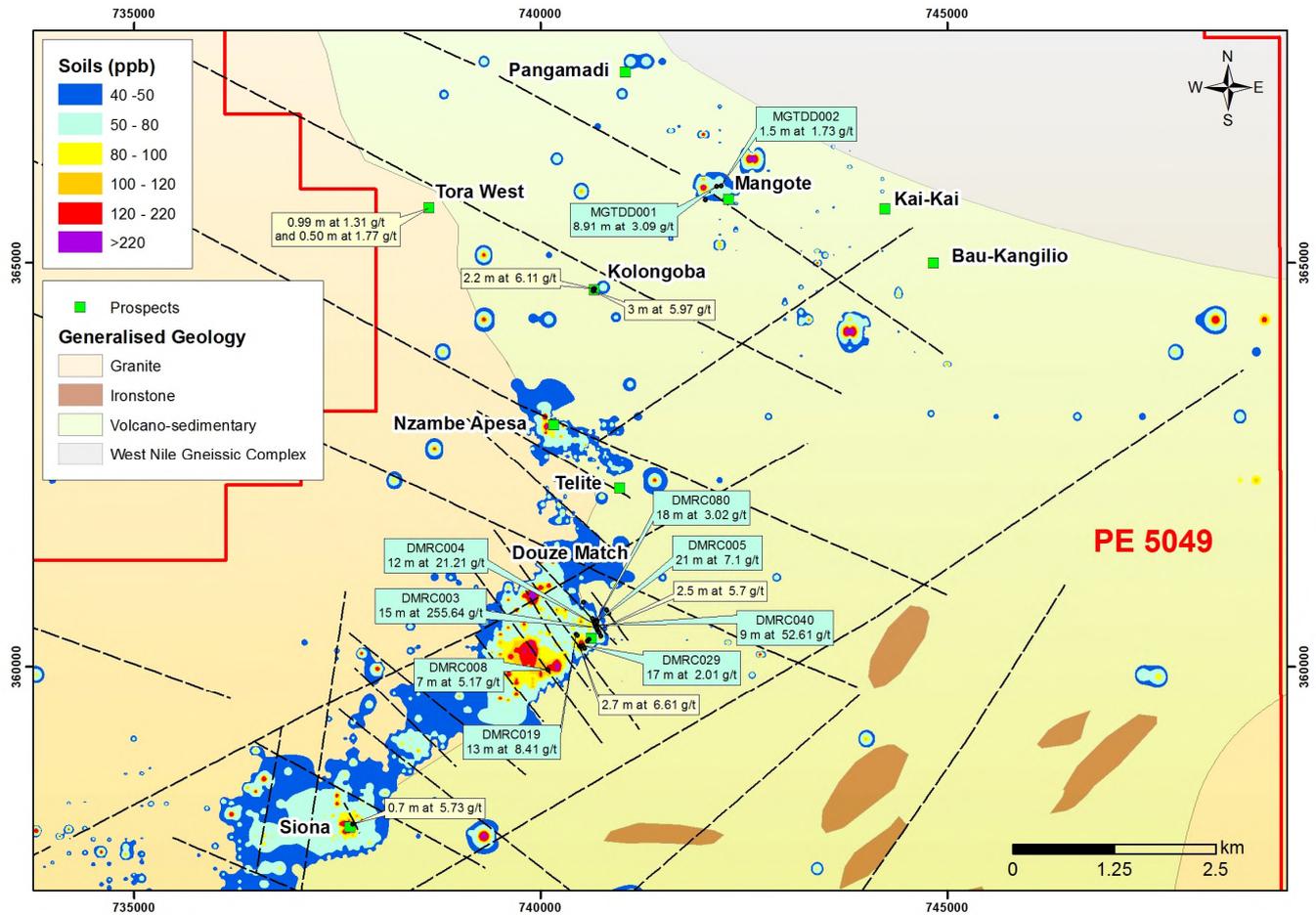
Newly discovered and known target areas in the northern project area may provide a material boost to the gold discovery currently being drilled out at Kebabada".

### *Kolongoba*

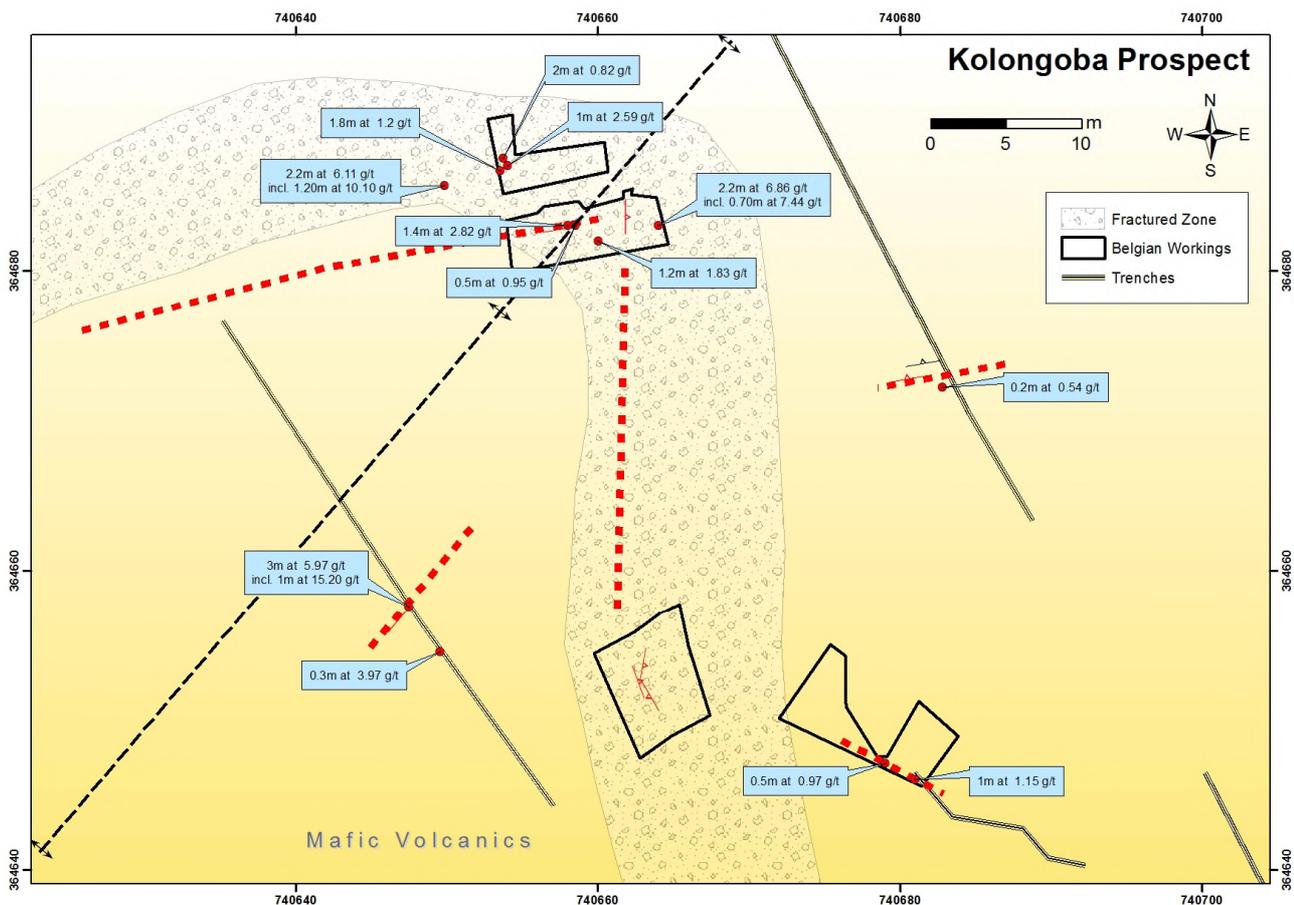
Regional soil sampling programs over the north-eastern licence area have uncovered a number of exploration targets with artisanal workings at locations shown in Figure 6. Known targets included Mangote and Kai-Kai where the Belgians conducted open pit and underground mining operations. Today both primary and alluvial gold is mined extensively by artisanal means confirming the potential of the area.

A new discovery, Kolongoba, was made during the soil sampling campaign. Mapping and sampling of quartz veins and wallrock exposed in a number of deep pits and trenches returned results of 2.2m at 6.86g/t Au, 2.2m at 6.11g/t Au and 1.2m at 10.10g/t Au as shown in Figure 7 and Table 2. Early indications are that mineralisation is concentrated along a fold closure which needs to be verified from additional trenching and mapping.

A close spaced infill soil sampling program has been planned over the area to determine the potential strike extent of the Kolongoba mineralisation for further follow-up exploration.



**Figure 6: Historic workings, significant drill results and gold in soil anomalies in the northern licence area**



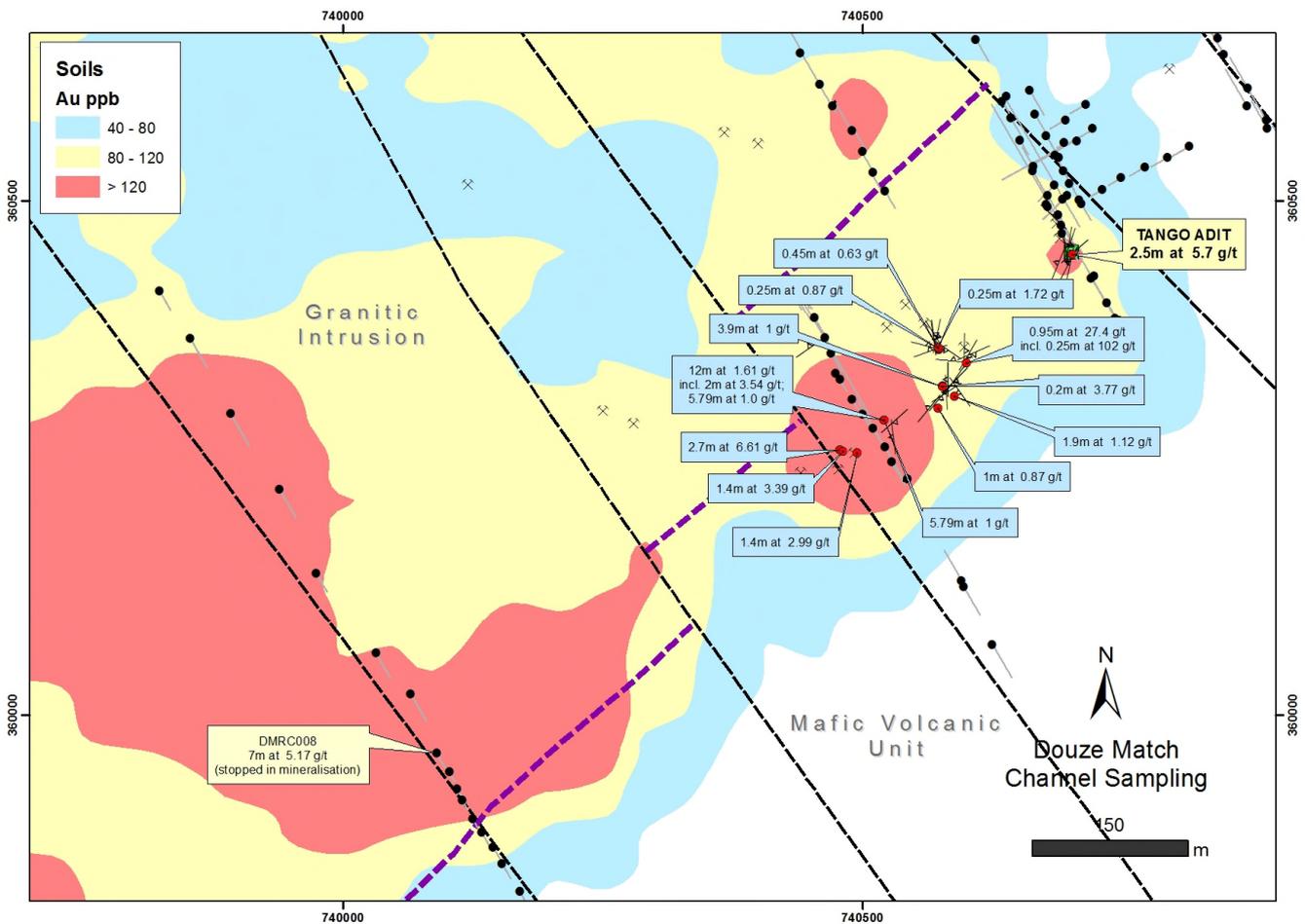
**Figure 7: Channel sampling results and interpreted geology at Kolongoba**

### *Douze Match*

Trenching and channel sample results confirm continuity of a northeast-southwest trending zone of mineralisation mined by the Belgians in the Tango adit. An associated soil anomaly of >100ppb continues for at least 1,500m to the southwest of Tango. Interpretation of all results and structural measurements to date indicate that the Tango shear is potentially developed along the southern limb of an anticlinal fold. The shear is flat dipping at 25-35 degrees to the south and has only been drill tested in the upper 50m vertically from surface.

Results of channel sampling include **2.5m at 5.70g/t Au**, **0.95m at 27.4g/t Au** including **0.25m at 102g/t Au**, **2.7m at 6.61g/t Au** and 12.4m at 1.61g/t Au including **2m at 3.54g/t Au** as shown in Figure 8 and summarised in Table 2.

Further trenching along the 1,500m Tango shear anomaly has been planned prior to drill testing. A programme of deep RC and diamond drilling is warranted to test the grade and width of mineralisation at depth.



**Figure 8: Channel sample results at the Tango adit and from exposures along the Tango trend on the soil anomaly map.**

In addition to the NE trending Tango shear target, shallow scout RC hole DMRC008 intersected 7m at 5.17g/t Au at the end of hole in granite which potentially coincides with a NW structure evident in the plot of the magnetic susceptibility. This NW trend is supported by a coherent, >120ppb gold in soil anomaly, which was defined over 500m to the northwest.

To date exploration has been focused on selected areas covering the 6km soil anomaly where drill fences were planned to identify underlying mineralisation adjacent to the granite contact zone and extensions of the Tango shear. The priority going forward will be to better understand the mineralised potential of the 1.5km high grade soil anomaly associated with the Tango shear at surface and with drilling at depth. The potential of the NW structures which control mineralisation at Kebigada will also be investigated.

Future work will be focused on trenching assuming a thin lateritic cover and follow-up shallow scout RC drilling. Defined mineralisation will be followed up at depth with conventional RC and diamond drilling where appropriate.

**Table 1: Summary of infill RC and diamond drill holes and significant intersections received at Kebigada Shear Zone on the Giro Gold Project, DRC**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
GRRC205	748970	344488	871	43	-60	21	0	2	2	1.22 <sup>1</sup>
							7	10	3	0.59
GRRC206	748979	344495	868	43	-60	143	0	5	5	1.12 <sup>1</sup>
						including	0	1	1	2.28 <sup>1</sup>
							5	13	8	0.64
							18	20	2	1.05
							33	37	4	0.52
							56	59	3	0.47
							66	69	3	0.46
							73	77	4	8.88
						including	75	76	1	33.3
							86	119	33	0.45
							126	136	10	0.46
							141	143	2	2.58
GRRC207	749031	344561	869	43	-60	150	0	8	8	2.25 <sup>1</sup>
						including	2	5	3	3.76 <sup>1</sup>
							8	16	8	0.61
							29	34	5	0.9
						including	30	31	1	2.15
							42	43	1	3.09
							53	58	5	0.55
							65	71	6	0.98
						including	65	66	1	2.31
							88	94	6	0.7
						including	93	94	1	2.04
							101	107	6	0.85
							129	141	12	1.88
						including	133	135	2	8.59
GRRC208	749091	344620	864	43	-60	121	0	7	7	1.25 <sup>1</sup>
							7	28	21	0.71
						including	24	25	1	2.02
							36	48	12	0.73
							52	55	3	2.17
						including	54	55	1	5.09
							59	60	1	0.6
							67	70	3	0.56
							87	88	1	0.57
							97	98	1	0.89
							103	105	2	0.69
							109	121	12	0.6

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
GRRC209	748890	344341	866	43	-60	150	0	3	3	1.19 <sup>1</sup>
							35	41	6	0.93
						including	35	36	1	2.61
							45	59	14	1.62
						including	45	53	8	2.2
							75	76	1	0.76
							81	114	33	1.52
						including	84	101	17	2.39
							118	122	4	0.58
							129	133	4	1.53
						including	131	133	2	2.31
							137	140	3	0.9
GRRC210	749041	344072	874	43	-60	150	0	5	5	0.73 <sup>1</sup>
							27	28	1	3.06
							32	34	2	4.62
							47	48	1	0.59
							56	58	2	1.04
							63	70	7	3.16
						including	64	70	6	3.41
							84	89	5	1.2
						including	84	85	1	3.21
							124	128	4	0.45
							147	150	3	0.92
GRRC211	749074	344120	875	43	-60	71	0	8	8	0.66 <sup>1</sup>
							9	22	13	1.01
						including	15	17	2	3.78
							27	41	14	1.42
						including	28	30	2	2.45
						including	38	39	1	4.04
							63	64	1	1.52
GRDD014	748876	344403	863	43	-60	330	0	3	3	1.86 <sup>1</sup>
							3	15	12	2.08
						including	4	5	1	14.1
							25	26	1	0.55
							59	60	1	0.77
							103.1	104	0.9	2.5
							123.1	124	0.9	3.3
							161.65	162.3	0.65	0.54
							172	201	29	1.121
						including	179	180	1	4.522
						including	200	201	1	7.28
							208	211.9	3.9	1.366

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
						including	211	211.9	0.9	3.46
							261	302	41	1.786
						including	279	283	4	11.535
							306	316.45	10.45	1.181
						including	308	309	1	4.65
							319.9	321	1.1	0.52
							328	330	2	0.78
GRDD015	749039	344025	849	43	-60	284.5	1	4	3	0.56 <sup>1</sup>
							31	32	1	1.13
							71	74.5	3.5	2.13
						including	72.45	73	0.55	10.3
							93	94	1	7.71
							137.5	139	1.5	0.62
							145	164	19	0.812
							183	189	6	0.567
							196.2	197	0.8	30.7
							205.4	206	0.6	4.64
							210.35	212	1.65	3.54
						including	211	212	1	4.56
							216	217	1	0.58
							221.15	232	10.85	0.485
							246	247	1	3.13
							264	265	1	0.95
							272	273.4	1.4	0.664
							277	278	1	0.65
GRDD016	749035	344360	855.7	43	-60	33	0	2.1	2.1	1.23 <sup>1</sup>
							2.1	21.8	19.7	1.03
						including	7	8	1	2.04
						including	21.48	21.8	0.32	3.79
							25.5	33	7.5	0.765
GRDD017	749096.8	344198.1	865.1	43	-60	225	0	25.5	25.5	1.27
						Including	18	23	5	2.14
							33.5	56.3	22.8	0.8
							64	86	22	1.36
						Including	65	70.5	5.5	3.28
							95.35	140.4	45.05	2.31
						Including	95.35	121	25.65	3.52
							147	171	24	0.65
							194	218	24	1.06
						Including	202	204	2	3.7
							222	223	1	0.5
							232	233	1	1.63

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
GRDD018	749006	344588	856.7	43	-55	310.5	1	4.8	3.8	1.49 <sup>1</sup>
							4.8	9	4.2	0.97
							15	18	3	2.46
						Including	15	16	1	6.35
							28	31	3	0.53
							36	43.5	7.5	0.33
							47	72.55	25.55	1.7
						Including	47	49	2	8.73
							80.3	84	3.7	0.93
							87.5	99	11.5	0.52
							103	107	4	0.72
							114	149	35	3.64
						Including	115	121	6	9.2
						Including	125	130	5	10.73
							156.5	159	2.5	0.61
							174.55	185	10.45	0.62
							190	193	3	0.77
							200	201	1	1.92
GRDD019	749031	344353	869	43	-60	240	0	2	2	3.66 <sup>1</sup>
							2	29	27	4.92
						Including	8	20	12	9.93
							36	38	2	0.89
							44.5	74	29.5	1.04
						Including	60	65	5	2.3
							78	91	13	0.51
							98	104	6	0.48
							109	128	19	1.03
						Including	125	126	1	8.25
							150	152.1	2.1	0.67
							158	161.46	3.46	0.83
							174	175	1	0.83
							189	192	3	1.06
							198	203.5	5.5	0.52
							207.2	208	0.8	0.74
							214	217	3	0.4
							226.15	239	12.85	1.24
						including	238	239	1	2.41
							244.6	259.85	15.25	1.57
						including	248.55	252.65	4.1	1.85
							265.35	268	2.65	0.52
							279	294	15	0.51
							301	303	2	0.95
							309	310	1	1.9

**<sup>1</sup> - Laterite Intersections**

**<sup>2</sup> - Incomplete Intersection, Cavity Intersected**

**NSR - No Significant Results**

**A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept**

**Table 2: Trench and channel sample results at Kolongoba and Douze Match, Giro Project, DRC.**

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
KOL001	740666	364652	804	NSR	
KOL002	740664	364683	805	2.20	6.86
			including	0.70	7.44
KOL003	740660	364682	804	1.20	1.83
KOL004	740658	364683	806	1.40	2.82
KOL005	740658	364683	804	0.50	0.95
KOL006	740658	364683	805	NSR	
KOL007	740650	364685	805	NSR	
KOL008	740650	364686	805	2.20	6.11
			including	1.20	10.10
KOL009	740654	364687	806	1.00	2.59
KOL010	740654	364687	807	1.80	1.20
KOL011	740654	364688	807	2.00	0.82
KOL012	740674	364690	804	NSR	
KOL013	740675	364690	803	NSR	
KOL014	740682	364675	806	NSR	
KOL015	740684	364673	806	NSR	
KOL016	740683	364672	806	0.20	0.54
KOL017	740690	364664	807	NSR	
KOL018	740655	364647	807	NSR	
KOL019	740650	364655	806	0.30	3.97
KOL020	740647	364658	806	3.00	5.97
			including	1.00	15.20
KOL021	740647	364659	804	NSR	
KOL022	740681	364646	807	1.00	1.15
KOL023	740679	364647	807	0.50	0.97
DM001	740702	360448	860	2.50	5.70
DM002	740600	360342	858	0.95	27.40
			including	0.25	102.00
DM003	740577	360320	857	0.20	3.77
DM004	740577	360319	856	3.90	1.00
DM005	740574	360355	867	0.45	0.63
DM006	740574	360356	867	0.25	0.87
DM007	740573	360357	867	0.25	1.72
DM008	740573	360359	867	NSR	
DM009	740478	360258	860	2.70	6.61

Sample No	Easting	Northing	RL	Interval (m)	Grade (Au g/t)
DM010	740481	360256	865	1.40	3.39
DM011	740495	360255	862	1.40	2.99
DM012	740573	360298	865	1.00	0.87
DM013	740589	360310	859	1.90	1.12
DM014	740521	360287	865	12.40	1.61
			including	2.00	3.54
			including	5.79	1.00
DM015	740663	364652	808	NSR	

Note: Sample numbers with prefix KOL were collected at Kolongoba  
 Sample numbers with prefix DM were collected at Douze Match

### Project Background and Potential – Giro

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 reduce 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.

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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 9 March 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 Kebigada Prospect Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<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>	<p><b>RC - Kebigada</b></p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain a 2kg sample for every 1m drilled which was sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza. Samples were homogenised 3 times before splitting off the 2kg sample. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples were then prepared to produce a 50g subsample from each 2kg sample for fire assay with AA finish in an accredited laboratory.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Sampling of diamond core was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. Sampling was carried out according to lithological/structural boundaries having a minimum sample width of 40cm and a maximum sample width of 2m. HQ and NQ samples were split with the same half consistently submitted for assay. The samples which had an average weight of roughly 3-4kg were then crushed and split in an accredited laboratory to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AA finish.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>For channel samples 1 metre or close to one metre of representative sample was collected using a hammer and</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		<p>chisel across potentially mineralised outcrop exposed by recent artisanal miners or by the Belgians historically.</p>
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<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>	<p><b>RC – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling of holes with an 11.1cm diameter hammer was employed to drill oriented holes. The holes were oriented with a compass. Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>HQ core drilling down to fresh rock after which the hole was cased off before changing to NQ. A triple tube core barrel was used in the weathered profile after which a standard or double tube core barrel was used to ensure maximum core recovery. The holes were oriented with a compass, and surveyed with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera with a survey recorded every 30m. Core was orientated using a spear.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<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> <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><b>RC – Kebigada</b></p> <p>All samples were weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. As poor recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. However, intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled as such (see drill results Table 1). During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss were encountered and recorded.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>All core is fitted and measured at the drill site and core gains or recoveries recorded against the driller's depths. Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. Core recoveries were generally better than 80% in the weathered zone greater than 95% in the intermediate and</p>

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		<p>fresh profile. In instances where recoveries were consistently less than 80%, holes were re-drilled. Where losses were noted in the saprolitic interval sample widths were limited to the width of the run with a maximum of 1.5m which was the length of the core barrel. As poor recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals.</p>
<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><b>RC – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Each metre of drill sample has been logged, recording its lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation, quartz veining and water content. The total length of all drill holes was logged.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>All core was logged geologically, geotechnically and structurally at industry standard levels. Core is marked with metre marks every metre and orientation and cut lines marked on every hole according to a fixed procedure. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative with core photographed for both wet and dry sample before being split. The total length of all drill holes was logged recording lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation and quartz veining.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>Each sample has been logged, recording its lithology, position, orientation, and visible 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> </ul>	<p><b>RC - Kebigada</b></p> <p>Each metre sample was thoroughly homogenised by running the sample through the splitter 3 times before splitting off 2kg from each 1m sample, a sample of roughly 2kg was bagged in a clear plastic bag with pre-printed sample ticket. Sampling was carried</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The sample bags containing 2kg of RC drill sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania in a sealed vehicle.</p> <p>The final 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 obtained for fire assay at SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.</p> <p>Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</p> <p>Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>The highly weathered saprolitic zone was split using a bladed instrument. As soon as core had sufficient strength to withstand cutting using a diamond saw the cutting method was changed to the latter. All core was halved with the same half selected for sampling according to procedure. Sampling was then conducted according to geology or structure generally having a maximum sample width of 50cm for HQ core and 1m for NQ core although there were exceptions which were largely a result of core losses. Half core samples were then bagged in clear plastic bags with pre-printed sample tickets. Sampling</p>

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		<p>was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples bags containing roughly 3-4kg of diamond core sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.</p> <p>The final sample was crushed to &gt;70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1kg 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 assay at SGS Laboratories.</p> <p>Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</p> <p>Sample sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect is likely to occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <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>

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		<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 analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <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><b>RC - Kebigada</b></p> <p>The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited method). This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample is re-assayed using Fire Assay gravitational method (non-accredited method). In addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample.</p> <p>In total, 895 samples were submitted for assay, including 89 QAQC samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 certified standards with known gold content were inserted in the series. All return acceptable values.</li> <li>- 30 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. All returned acceptable values below 0.02 g/t.</li> <li>- 29 duplicate samples were re-assayed for gold. 8 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample. These failed duplicates are generally of higher grade and denotes moderate nugget effect.</li> </ul> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an</p>

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		<p>appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample or standard sample.</p> <p>1749 samples were submitted which included 59 blanks and 58 standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- of the 58 standards, only one returned a failed value and re-assay was requested.</li> <li>- all 59 blank samples returned acceptable values below 0.02 g/t.</li> <li>- 58 Duplicate drill core samples were also submitted, only 1 sample fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample.</li> </ul> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <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 169 (including QC) samples were submitted. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, 9 QC samples were inserted in the series, 4 blanks and 5 standards. All those analysis returned expected results.</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><b>RC – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</p> <p>Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is done according to standardised header, lithological and structural information. Data is then input into EXCEL spreadsheets which are then emailed to the database manager for input into Access. Data is then interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated</p>

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		<p>and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</p> <p>No holes were twinned.</p> <p>Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is done according to standardised header, lithological and structural information. Data is then input into EXCEL spreadsheets which are then emailed to the database manager for input into Access. Data is then interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <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>Drill hole collars were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing relative error to less than 1metre along each drill line. The holes will be surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre 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> </ul>	<p><b>RC - Kebigada</b></p> <p>The program is considered to be "infill" drilling between the 100 - 200m spaced existing drill lines. This additional drilling will reduce the drill lines spacing to between 50 - 100m, for possible inferred resource</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>estimation. The average depth of the RC holes is 130m</p> <p><b>Diamond - Kebigada</b></p> <p>The diamond drilling program is designed to delineate the down-dip extensions of the mineralised zones. It is envisaged to drill at least one to two diamond hole per section.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>Not Applicable as rock chip channel samples were only collected where the potentially mineralised host rock was exposed. Results will not be used in Mineral Resource estimations</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><b>RC and Diamond - Kebigada</b></p> <p>Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted strike of the mineralised zone already drill delineated by the first phase of drilling.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>The orientation of channel samples was recorded with regard to the mineralisation, with samples both parallel and perpendicular to it.</p>
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i></li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Company's sampling techniques and data were reviewed and audited by MSA's resource geologist. All sampling techniques and procedures for data capture were deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory, being supervised by the Company's senior and experienced geologists.</p>

## 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>	<p>The project comprises two Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), PE5046 and PE5049. These are owned by a joint venture company Giro Goldfields sarl formed between Amani Consulting sarl (65%) and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto sa (SOKIMO) (35%), both DRC registered entities. Amani Gold holds 85% of Amani Consulting. Tenure is in good standing.</p>
<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. Two field visits were conducted in the area, the first in 2010 by the "Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto" (OKIMO), and the second in December 2011 by Universal Consulting SPRL, working for Amani.</p> <p>Following a review of historical and previous exploration data, Panex Resources Inc. conducted a first RC drilling campaign at the Giro prospect between December 2013 and February 2014, completing 57 holes for 2,888m.</p>
<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><b>Kebigada</b></p> <p>On the Giro prospect, the main lithologies hosting the mineralisation are saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcano-sediments. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. Generally higher gold grades are</p>

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<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<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>	<p>associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.</p> <p>Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1.</p> <p>Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</p>
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<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 examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>RC - Kebigada</b></p> <p>Each sample represented 1m of RC drilling.</p> <p>To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at &lt;0.5g/t Au.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>Each sample generally represented 1m of diamond drilling however lithological and structural contacts are taken in consideration and intervals adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at &lt;0.5g/t Au.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		<p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>To calculate intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over intervals.</p>
<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><b>RC – Kebigada</b></p> <p>All drill holes were inclined at -60° from horizontal</p> <p>Generally drilling is perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralised zones. Down hole lengths are reported since difficulty in determining true widths from RC drilling.</p> <p><b>Diamond – Kebigada</b></p> <p>The drill holes were drilled with dips of -50° and -60° generally at -55°</p> <p>Drilling has indicated that the drill holes were drilled normal to the foliation but structural logging suggests mineralisation is associated with multiple structural orientations which makes it difficult to ascertain the true structural orientation controlling mineralisation</p> <p>True widths could not be determined as dip of mineralisation is still not clear with limited overlap in drill holes but is estimated to be 80-85% when using the dip of the regional foliation.</p> <p><b>Channel Sampling – Douze Match/Kolongoba</b></p> <p>Most channel samples were collected perpendicular to the mineralised structure. In instances where samples were collected parallel to the structure to understand the gold distribution along the strike orientation, samples were recorded as being parallel to the structure.</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</i></li> </ul>	<p>Figure 1 shows the drill collar positions, Figures 2-5 are cross sections of lines with reported results, Figure 6 shows prospectivity of the northern licence and Figure 7 shows channel sample</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<i>of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	values and location at Douze Match. All mineralised intervals are reported in Tables 1 and 2.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>Drill holes drilled in the completed program are shown in Figures 1 - 5 for all the results received Kebabada which are reported in Table 1, according to the data aggregation method described previously. All high grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.</p> <p>All channel sampling results are shown in Figures 5 and 6 and Table 2, and all the latest results received to date are reported according to the data aggregation method described previously.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	Regional and infill soil sampling and geological mapping and sampling is ongoing on mining licences PE 5046 and 5049, with infill soil sampling ongoing where significant soil anomalies have been previously identified in the regional soil sampling programme.
<i>Further work</i>	<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>Kebabada results are being assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes planned and drilled when deemed necessary.</p> <p>Regional soil sampling programmes, including mapping and channel sampling of all exposures are currently underway in areas not yet sampled and infill sampling in areas where anomalous gold was identified previously on both licences (PE's 5046 and 5049).</p>