AMANI GOLD LIMITED

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

**4th November 2019**

# UPDATE TO REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING AT PETEKU PROSPECT, GIRO GOLD PROJECT

### Highlights

- **Update to RC drilling operations at Peteku prospect, Giro Gold Project (drillholes PTRC001 - PTRC004) – specifically alteration and sulphide mineralisation intervals.**
- **Peteku prospect is located approximately 4km southwest of Kebigada gold deposit (PE5046) and is currently an active artisanal gold mining site.**
- **Drilling targeted near-surface gold mineralisation below a regional gold-in-soil anomaly.**
- **Review of PTRC001 - PTRC004 RC rock chips (visual inspection only) has outlined several intervals within each hole of alteration and/or sulphide mineralisation which is typically a good indicator of gold mineralisation at Giro.**
- **Holes PTRC001 - PTRC004 were completed at depths of 77m to 120m with RC rock chip samples already en route to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania) for gold analysis. Assay results are expected in November.**
- **If significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in these initial four holes, further drilling may comprise a further 25 RC holes, each nominally 150m in length.**

Amani Gold Limited ("Amani") is pleased to announce an update to Reverse Circulation drilling operations (drillholes PTRC001 - PTRC004) at Peteku prospect, Giro Gold Project, specifically alteration and sulphide mineralisation intervals.

Peteku prospect is located approximately 4km southwest of Kebigada gold deposit within Exploration Permit PE5046 (Figure 1) and is currently an active artisanal gold mining site.

Peteku pit is located within granite and mafic volcanic rocks. Primary target for the artisanal miners is oxide gold hosted by quartz veins. The Peteku quartz veins and structures strike east-west and dip steeply to the north.


**Amani Gold Limited**
ABN: 14 113 517 203

**CORPORATE DETAILS**
ASX Code: ANL

**DIRECTORS**

**KLAUS ECKHOF**
Chairman

**SIK LAP CHAN**
Managing Director and CEO

**GRANT THOMAS**
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Peteku is currently an active artisanal gold mining site with the pit approximate dimensions of 50m X 40m and 20m deep.

Drilling targeted near surface gold mineralisation below a regional gold in soil anomaly (Figure 1).

Holes PTRC001 - PTRC004 were completed at depths of 77m to 120m with RC rock chip samples already en route to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania) for gold analysis. Assay results are expected in November. Total initial drilling completed for 397m.

If significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in these initial four holes, further drilling may comprise an additional 25 RC core holes, each nominally 150m in length (total 3,750m).

Drillhole PTRC001 was collared in granite and drilled with an inclination of 60° and an azimuth of 180° and targeted near surface gold mineralisation (Figure 1, Table 1). PTRC001 intersected intervals of silica altered granite with pyrite mineralization from 43m to 71m (28m interval containing 1% pyrite) and from 91m to 98m (7m interval containing 1% pyrite) and an interval of quartz vein with pyrite mineralisation from 98m to 103m (5m interval containing 1% pyrite). This style of alteration and sulphide mineralisation of granite and quartz veins are typically good indicators of gold mineralisation at Giro.

Drillhole PTRC002 was collared in granite and drilled with an inclination of 60° and an azimuth of 180° and targeted near surface gold mineralisation (Figure 1, Table 1). PTRC002 intersected intervals of silica altered granite with pyrite mineralization from 54m to 58m (4m interval containing <1% pyrite) and from 62m to 66m (4m interval containing 1% pyrite) and intervals of quartz veins with pyrite mineralisation from 8m to 10m (2m interval containing <1% pyrite) and from 83m to 84m (1m interval containing <1% pyrite). This style of alteration and sulphide mineralisation of granite and quartz veins are typically good indicators of gold mineralisation at Giro.

Drillhole PTRC003 was collared in granite and drilled with an inclination of 60° and an azimuth of 180° and targeted near surface gold mineralisation (Figure 1, Table 1). PTRC003 did not intersect intervals of altered granite or quartz veins.

Drillhole PTRC004 was collared in granite and drilled with an inclination of 60° and an azimuth of 180° and targeted near surface gold mineralisation (Figure 1, Table 1). PTRC004 intersected intervals of carbonate-silica-chlorite altered mafic volcanic with pyrite mineralization from 47m to 49m (2m interval containing <1% pyrite), from 53m to 57m (4m interval containing <1% pyrite), from 60m to 70m (10m interval containing 1-2% pyrite), from 82m to 87m (5m interval containing <1% pyrite) and 96m to 99m (3m interval containing <1% pyrite) and intervals of quartz veins with pyrite mineralisation from 99m to 103 (4m interval containing 1% pyrite) m. This style of alteration and sulphide mineralisation of mafic volcanic and quartz veins are typically good indicators of gold mineralisation at Giro, specifically the Kebigada deposit.

The information provided is based on a visual review and interpretation of drillholes PTRC001 – PTRC004 and the actual assessment may vary from initial interpretation. Assay results from PTRC001 – PTRC004 are pending.

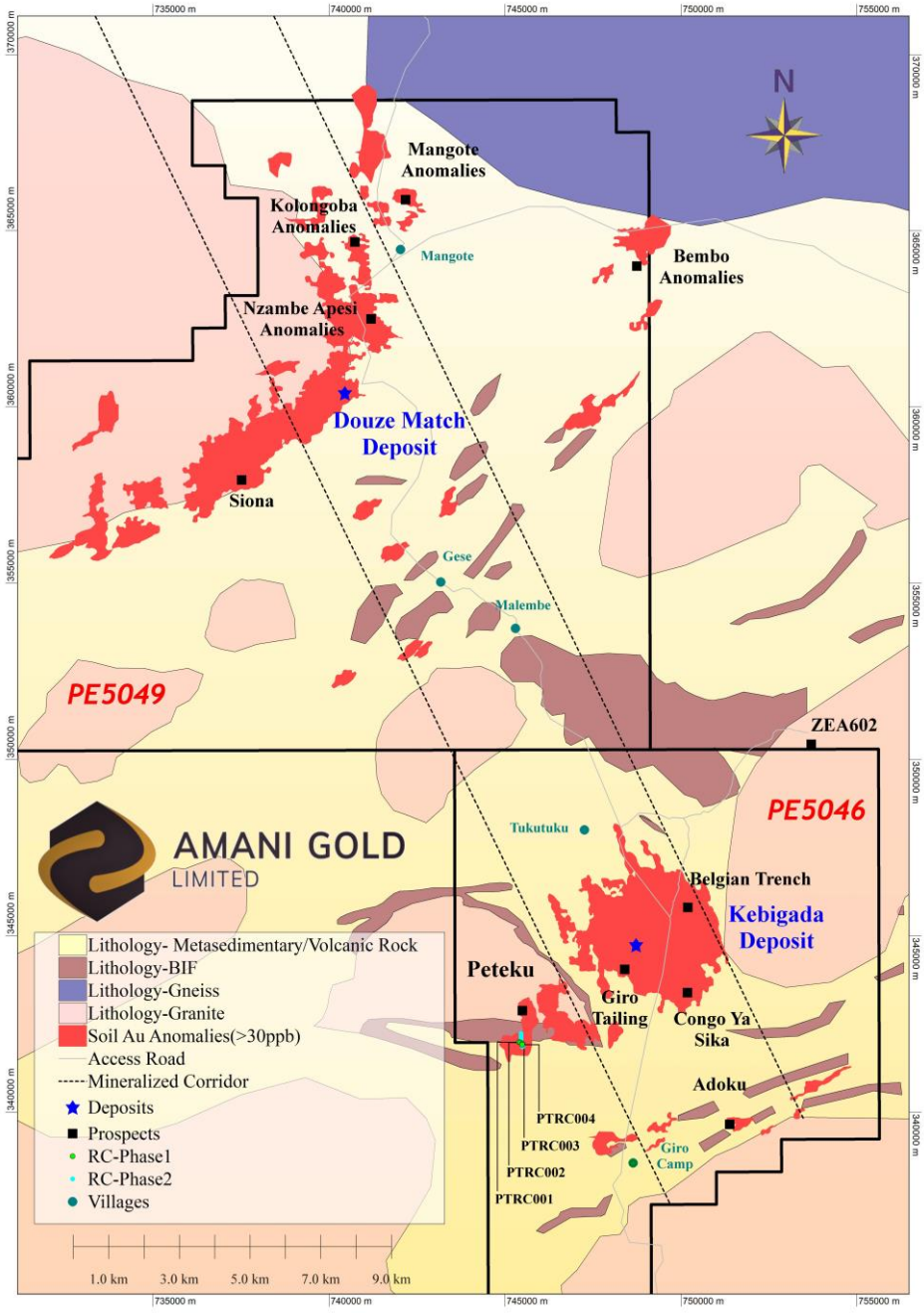


**Figure 1. Map of Giro Gold Project, showing surface geology, Kebigada and Douze Match gold deposits, selected prospects, Au in soil anomalies and Peteku RC drillholes PTRC001-PTRC004**

**Photograph 1. Reverse Circulation drill rig setting up at drillhole PTRC002**

**Table 1. Phase One Drillhole Summary**

| Drillhole No. | Easting UTM WGS85 Zone 35N | Northing UTM WGS84 Zone 35N | Elevation (m) | Dip (Degrees) | Azimuth (Magnetic) | EoH (m) | Commenced Date | Completed Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PTRC001 | 745407 | 341988 | 868 | -60 | 180 | 120 | 12-Oct-19 | 14-Oct-19 |
| PTRC002 | 745445 | 341974 | 866 | -60 | 180 | 88 | 15-Oct-19 | 16-Oct-19 |
| PTRC003 | 745495 | 341975 | 866 | -60 | 180 | 77 | 18-Oct-19 | 18-Oct-19 |
| PTRC004 | 745495 | 341943 | 863 | -60 | 180 | 112 | 19-Oct-19 | 20-Oct-19 |

## Giro Gold Project

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploration permits covering a surface area of 497km² and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt of the DRC, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources' 16 million-ounce Kibali group of deposits within 35km of Giro (Figure 2).

The Giro Gold Project area is underlain by highly prospective volcano-sedimentary lithologies in a similar structural and lithological setting as the Kibali gold deposits. Both primary and alluvial gold was mined from two main areas, the Giro and Tora areas, during Belgian rule and today these areas are mined extensively by artisanal miners.

Amani has outlined a gold resource at Kebigada within the Giro Gold Project of 45.62Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 2.14Moz gold at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au (see ASX Announcement 23 August 2017, Figure 2 and Table 1).

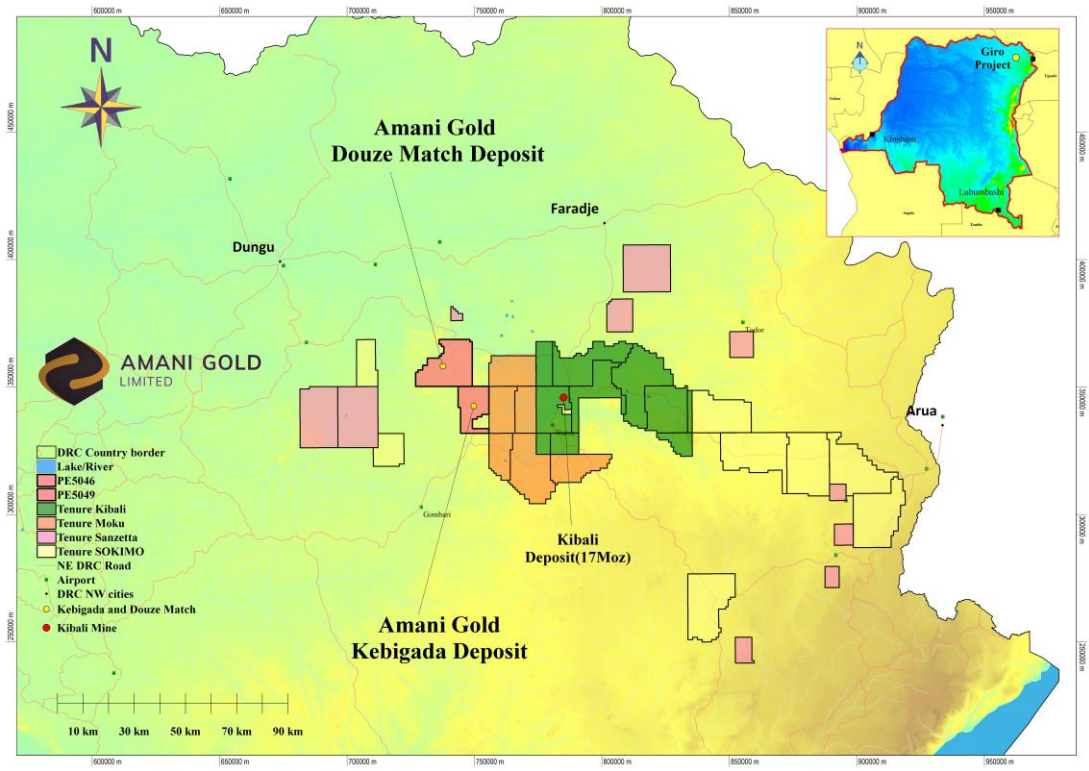


**Figure 2. Map of Haute Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, showing the location of the Kebigada and Douze Match gold deposits, Giro Gold Project**

### Giro Gold Project Global Resource Estimates

Amani has previously outlined a gold resource at Kebigada within the Giro Gold Project of 45.62Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 2.14Moz gold at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au. (see ASX Announcement 23 August 2017, Figure 1 and Table 2).

In addition, Amani has also previously outlined a gold resource at Douze Match within the Giro Gold Project. The Giro Gold Project global resource now exceeds 3Moz gold; as combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for the Kebigada and Douze Match deposits is 81.77Mt @ 1.2g/t Au, for 3.14Moz Au at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au. Combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for Kebigada and Douze Match deposits is 49.62Mt @ 1.49g/t Au, for 2.37Moz Au at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au (see ASX Announcement 10 December 2018, Figure 2 and Table 1).

**Table 2**

| | | Kebigada | | | Douze Match | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Classification | Cut-off | Tonnes | Au | Au | Tonnes | Au | Au | Tonnes | Au | Au |
| | Au (g/t) | Mt | g/t | Moz | Mt | g/t | Moz | Mt | g/t | Moz |
| Indicated | 0.6 | 24.76 | 1.27 | 1.01 | 1.86 | 1.36 | 0.08 | 26.62 | 1.28 | 1.09 |
| Inferred | 0.6 | 50.4 | 1.14 | 1.84 | 4.76 | 1.38 | 0.21 | 55.16 | 1.16 | 2.05 |
| **Total** | **0.6** | **75.16** | **1.18** | **2.85** | **6.61** | **1.38** | **0.29** | **81.77** | **1.20** | **3.14** |
| Indicated | 0.9 | 16.48 | 1.53 | 0.81 | 1.13 | 1.76 | 0.06 | 17.61 | 1.54 | 0.87 |
| Inferred | 0.9 | 29.14 | 1.42 | 1.33 | 2.87 | 1.81 | 0.17 | 32.01 | 1.46 | 1.50 |
| **Total** | **0.9** | **45.62** | **1.46** | **2.14** | **4.00** | **1.80** | **0.23** | **49.62** | **1.49** | **2.37** |

**For more information contact:**

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**Previous Disclosure - 2012 JORC Code**

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with previous disclosures relating to the Giro Goldfields Project in this announcement has been extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled "Initial Reverse Circulation Drilling Completed AT Peteku Prospect,
- Giro Gold Project" dated 25 October 2019.
- ASX announcement titled "Diamond Core Drilling Commenced at Kebigada Deposit, Giro Gold Project" dated 22 August 2019.
- ASX announcement titled "Giro Gold Project Exceeds 3Moz gold, with Douze Match Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 320koz gold" dated 10 December 2018.
- ASX announcement titled "Giro Gold Project – Revision to Maiden Resource Estimate" dated 23 August 2017.

Copies of reports are available to view on the Amani Limited website www.amani.com.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

**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 Grant Thomas, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Thomas is an executive director and the Chief Technical Officer of Amani Gold Limited. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Thomas consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | • Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.<br>• 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 30g 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. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**Reverse circulation (RC drilling)**<br>• RC drilling is being used to obtain a 2kg sample for every 1m drilled which will be sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza. Samples were homogenized 3 times before splitting off the 2kg sample. Sampling are 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 10$^{th}$ sample is a quality control sample.<br>• A 5kg sample are also collected from every metre of RC drilling and retained at a sample farm at the camp in case re-sampling would be required in later months.<br>• 50g subsample from each 2kg sample sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza is collected for fire assay with AA finish.<br>• |
| **Drilling techniques** | • Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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). | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>RC drilling is being conducted with an 11.1cm diameter hammer employed to drill oriented holes. The holes are oriented with a compass before the commencement of drilling on each drill hole |

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| | | with azimuth of 180 degree and inclination of -60 degree. From hole PTRC001 to PTRC004. Downhole surveys are conducted for every 30m and at the end of hole using a Devishot EMS System single shot camera.<br>• |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• All RC samples are being weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery and sample loss are recorded in the drill logs. Poor recovery only affected a minority of the samples, and the poor recovery will not be taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. Intervals containing lateritic lithologies are labelled. During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss was encountered in hole PTRC001 and was recorded.<br>• |
| **Logging** | • 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Each metre of RC sample has been logged against its lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation, quartz veining and water content. The total length of all drill holes was logged. Magnetic susceptibility was also recorded for every meter using KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter instrument by zapping on 3 sides of the plastic sample bag containing the sample and each reading is recorded on a log sheet.<br>• |

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| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representatively of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Each meter sample was thoroughly homogenized by running the sample through the splitter repeatedly until a 2kg sample was obtained from each 1m sample, the 2kg was bagged in a clear plastic bag with a pre- printed sample ticket. 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 bags containing 1.8kg to 2.1kg of RC drill sample which will be sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.<br>• Another 5kg sample was also obtained through the splitter and has been kept at a sample farm for feature re-sampling when required.<br>• The final sample should be crushed to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm.1000g of sample, split from the crushed sample and pulverized until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample would be obtained for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.<br>• Crushing and pulverizing were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.<br>• Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples.<br>• In the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Laterite intervals will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.<br>• |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>• For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>• The laboratory used 50g of each sample and analysed it by Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited Method). This technique was 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 was re-assayed using Fire Assay gravitational method (non-accredited method). In an addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, |

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| | calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.<br>• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard samples.<br>- |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Log and sampling data will be entered into spreadsheets, after checking for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.<br>• Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is carried out according to standardized header, lithological and structural information. Data are then input into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets which are then emailed to the Database Manager for input into a Microsoft Access database. Data are interrogated by the Database Manager and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data are stored in the Access database.<br>• |
| **Location of data points** | • 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Holes collars are recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions were marked using tape and compass reducing relative error to less than 1 meter along each drill line. The holes would be surveyed using a DGPS with centimeter accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration<br>• Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• The program has been designed to test both the saprolite and bedrock to enable identification of the bedrock lithology, mineralised structures and or quartz veins and veinlets which is a significant source of gold for the artisanal miners in the area. Holes were not drilled for resource purposes although all QAQC procedures were applied. All sampling have been done as 1m samples. The average depth of the holes is about |

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| | | 90m. |
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br>• 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. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Holes have been oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural strike and visual vein exposures mapped from artisanal pit which reflect the strike of mineralization. |
| **Sample security** | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• Samples were collected under strict supervision of the Senior Exploration Geologist. Bagged samples are then labelled and sealed and stored on site in a locked dwelling for transport to the laboratory. Samples would be transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• The Company's sampling techniques and data have not to date been the subject of any 3rd 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 | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenure status | • 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.<br>• 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. | • 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. |
| Exploration done by other parties | • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties | • 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. |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • 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.<br>**Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>• At Djalasiga artisanal pit, the mineralisation is predominantly hosted in quartz veins and veinlet hosted highly weathered and sheared saprolite. The current drilling has revealed the bedrock bellow 30m of the saprolite to be silicified medium grained granite consisting of pyrite dissemination. The mineralised main veins and or veinlet are oriented E-W and steeply dipping towards N other veinlets were found to run NW-SE, moderately dipping towards NE. |

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| Drill hole Information | • 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:<br>- easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>- elevation or RL (Reduced Level –<br>- elevation above sea level in<br>metres) of the drill hole collar dip<br>and azimuth of the hole<br>- down hole length and interception depth<br>- hole length.<br>• 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. | |
| Data aggregation methods | • 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal | |

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| | equivalent values should be clearly stated. | |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths | • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.<br>• 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'). | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>**RC Drilling**<br>• All drill holes were inclined at -60°. Generally drilling is perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralised zones.<br>• Down hole lengths will be reported since difficulty in determining true widths from RC drilling. |
| Diagrams | • 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. | **Djalasiga**<br>• Figure 1 shows the currently drilled holes collar positions for Peteku Djalasiga. |
| Balanced reporting | • 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. | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>• All RC drill samples are expected to be sub-mitted to SGS laboratory towards the end of October, results are expected mid-November. |
| Other substantive exploration data | • 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. | |

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| Further work | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive | **Peteku-Djalasiga**<br>• Depending on the results of the current reconnaissance RC drilling programme, if positive, more holes will be planned along strike and drilled to delineate the full strike extent of Djalasiga target. |