AMANI GOLD LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

6th January 2020

HIGH GRADE GOLD ASSAYS FROM RC DRILLING AT PETEKU PROSPECT

Highlights

- **High grade gold assay results returned form reverse circulation drilling at Peteku prospect, Giro Gold Project.**
- **Significant gold assay results include;**
  - **PTRC004: 3m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 36m, 6m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 62m and 1m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 102m**
  - **PTRC003: 2m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 9m and 1m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 55m**
  - **PTRC002: 2m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 46m and 1m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 80m**
  - **PTRC001: 8m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 63m**
- **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.**
- **As significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in these initial four drillholes, a further drilling program of circa 10 RC holes, each nominally 150m in length is planned. This drilling will target mineralisation along strike and deeper below the Peteku open pit.**

Amani Gold Limited (ASX:ANL, "Amani") is pleased to announce that the Reverse Circulation drilling operations (holes PTRC001 - PTRC004) at Peteku prospect, Giro Gold Project, has returned the following significant high-grade gold assay results (refer ASX Announcement 4 November 2019);

- PTRC004: 3m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 36m, 6m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 62m and 1m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 102m
- PTRC003: 2m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 9m and 1m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 55m
- PTRC002: 2m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 46m and 1m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 80m
- PTRC001: 8m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 63m

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
Technical Director

QIUMING YU
Executive Director

ANTONY TRUELOVE
Non-Executive Director

NICK HARDING
Company Secretary

CONTACT

Suite 6, 149 Brebner Drive
West Lakes SA 5021

1300 258 985

info@amanigold.com

amanigold.com

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

RC holes PTRC001 - PTRC004 were completed at depths of 77m to 120m and all have successfully targeted near surface gold mineralisation below a regional gold in soil anomaly (Figure 1).

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. Best gold assay results; 3m @ 3.18 g/t Au from 36m, 6m @ 1.13 g/t Au from 62m and 1m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 102m (Figure 2, Table 2).

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. Best gold assay results; 2m @ 1.53 g/t Au from 9m Au and 1m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 55m (Figure 2, Table 2).

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. Best gold assay results; 2m @ 3.45 g/t Au from 46m and 1m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 80m (Figure 3, Table 2).

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. Best gold assay results; 8m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 63m (Figure 4, Table 2).

As significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in these initial four drillholes, a further drilling program of circa 10 RC holes, each nominally 150m in length is planned. This drilling will target mineralisation along strike and deeper below the Peteku open pit.

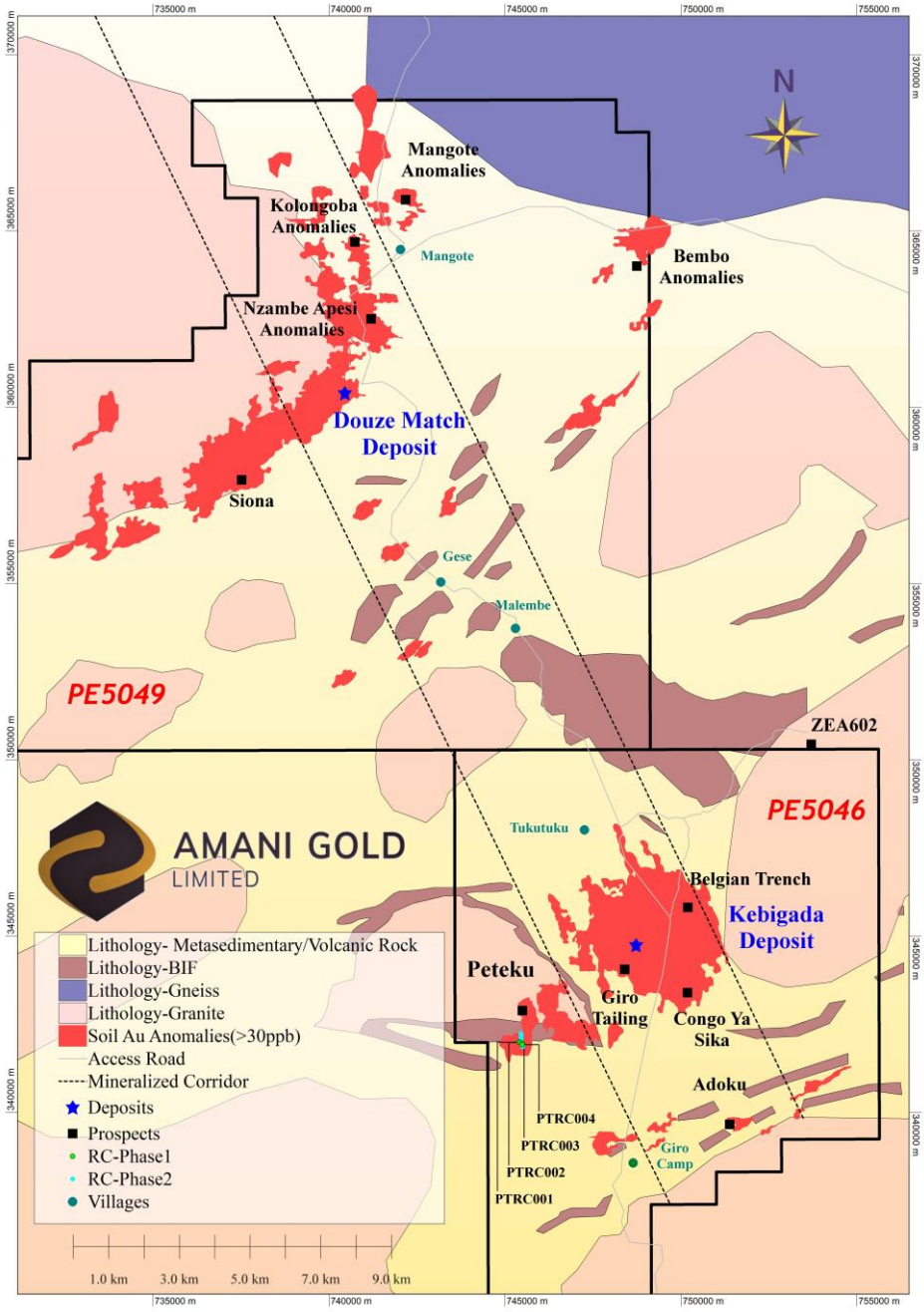

Figure 1. Map of Giro Gold Project, showing surface geology, Kebigada and Douze Match gold deposits, selected prospects, Au in soil anomalies and Peteku RC drillholes PTRC001-PTRC004

Table 1. Peteku 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	745406	341988	856	-60	180	120	12-Oct-19	14-Oct-19
PTRC002	745445	341973	855	-60	180	88	15-Oct-19	16-Oct-19
PTRC003	745494	341976	855	-60	180	77	18-Oct-19	18-Oct-19
PTRC004	745494	341944	853	-60	180	112	19-Oct-19	20-Oct-19

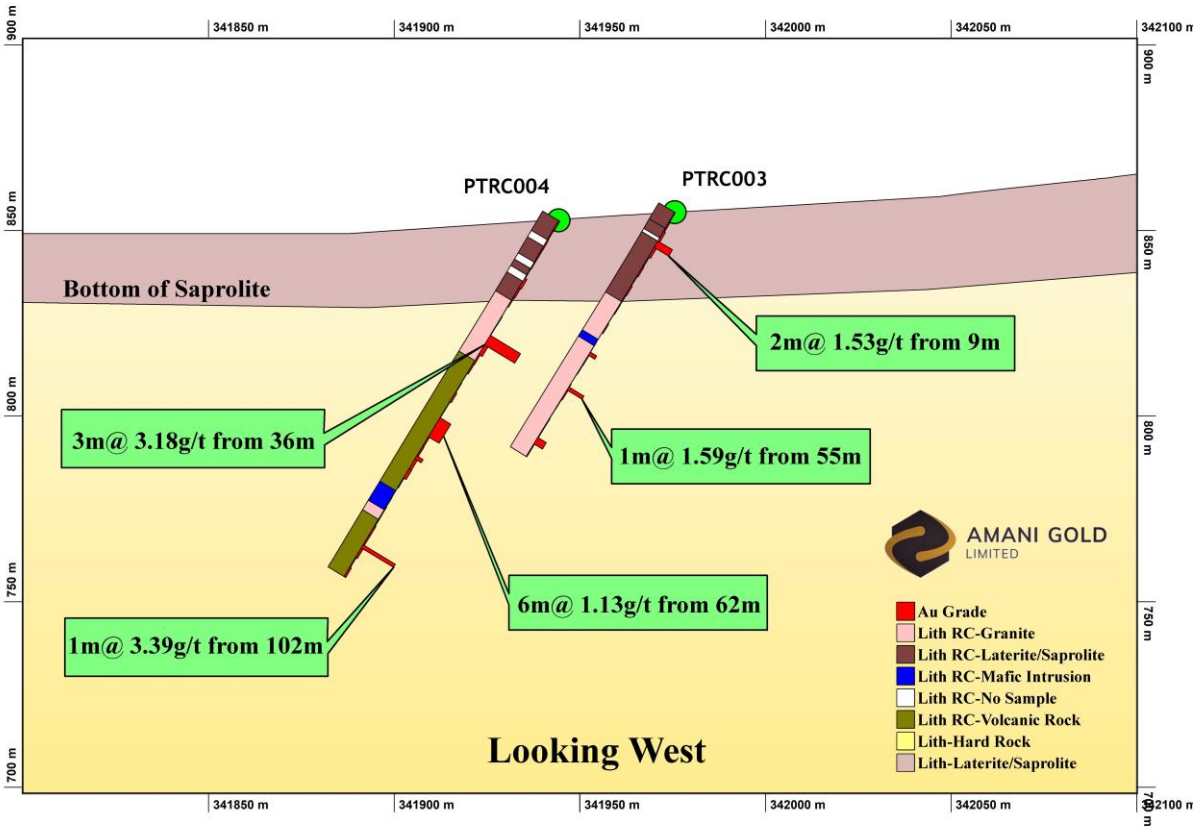

Figure 2. Peteku Prospect drillhole section PTR003 and PTR004, showing lithologies and gold assays

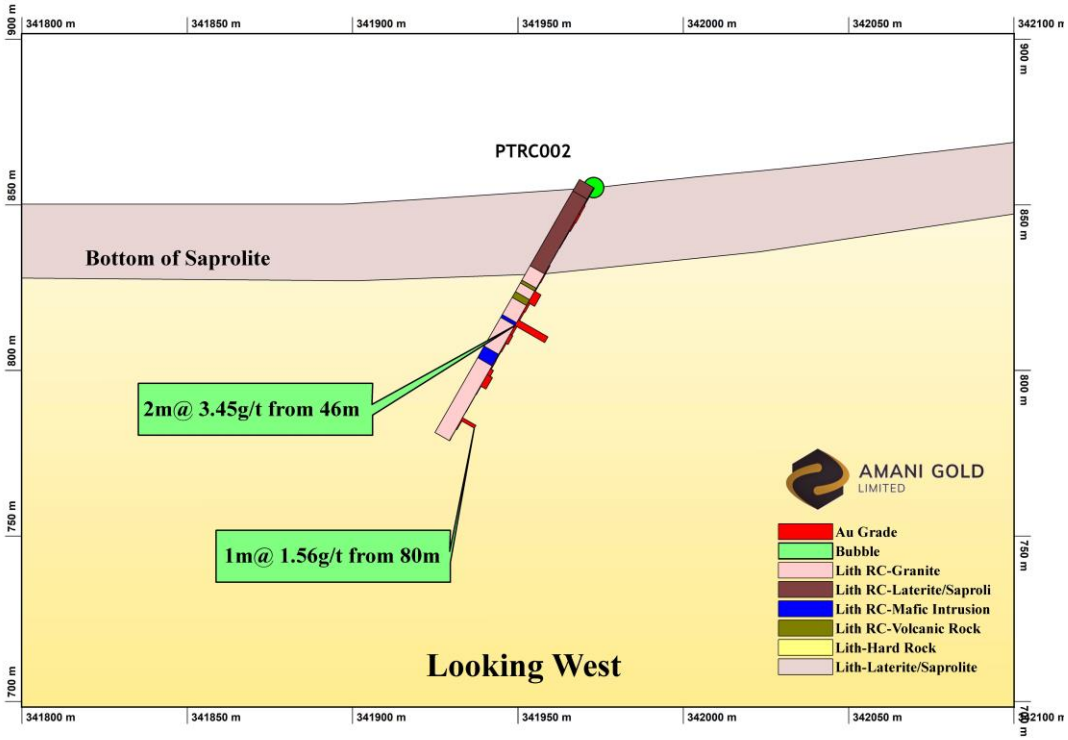

Figure 3. Peteku Prospect drillhole section PTR002, showing lithologies and gold assays

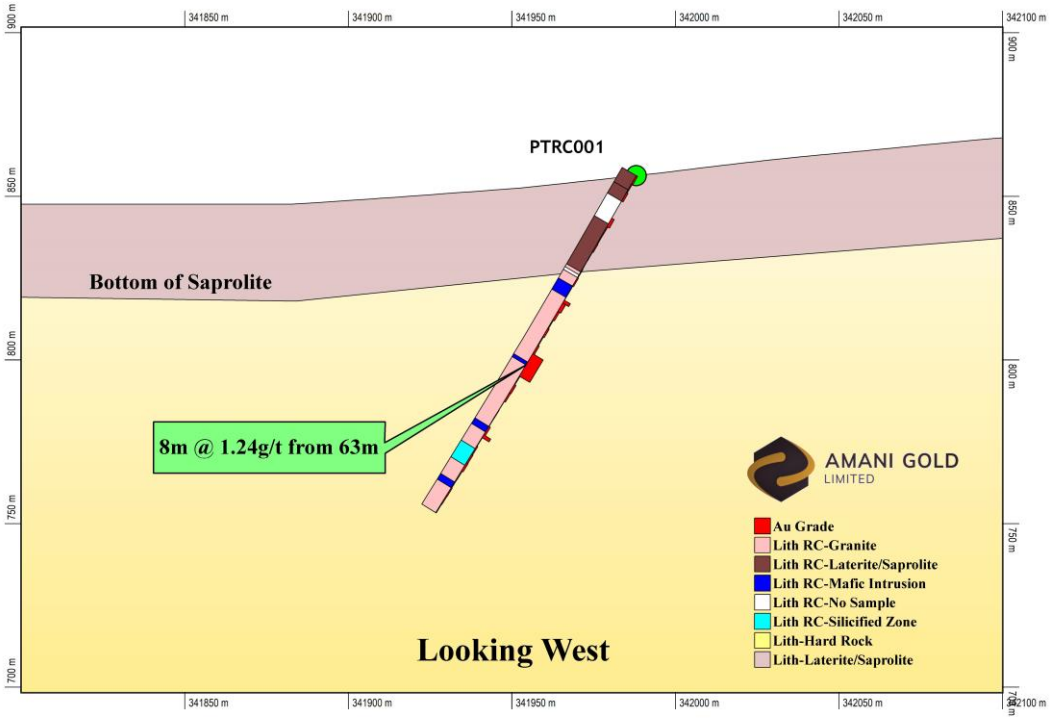

Figure 4. Peteku Prospect drillhole section PTR001, showing lithologies and gold assays

Table 2: RC Drillholes PTRC001 to PTRC004 - Gold Assays

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
PTRC001	745406.17	341987.99	856.352	180	-60	120	0	1	1	0.33
							1	2	1	0.07
							2	3	1	0.06
							3	4	1	0.07
							4	5	1	0.06
							5	6	1	0.13
							6	7	1	0.08
							7	8	1	0.19
							8	9	1	0.27
							9	10	1	No Sample
							10	11	1	No Sample
							11	12	1	No Sample
							12	13	1	No Sample
							13	14	1	No Sample
							14	15	1	No Sample
							15	16	1	No Sample
							16	17	1	No Sample
							17	18	1	0.3
							18	19	1	0.13
							19	20	1	0.08
							20	21	1	0.08
							21	22	1	0.06
							22	23	1	0.11
							23	24	1	0.07
							24	25	1	0.18
							25	26	1	0.09
							26	27	1	0.07
							27	28	1	0.03
							28	29	1	0.04
							29	30	1	0.05
							30	31	1	0.02
							31	32	1	0.04
							32	33	1	0.01
							33	34	1	0.09
							34	35	1	0.05

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							35	36	1	No Sample
							36	37	1	0.13
							37	38	1	0.14
							38	39	1	0.09
							39	40	1	0.03
							40	41	1	0.03
							41	42	1	0.03
							42	43	1	0.02
							43	44	1	0.03
							44	45	1	0.72
							45	46	1	0.43
							46	47	1	0.47
							47	48	1	0.17
							48	49	1	0.11
							49	50	1	0.42
							50	51	1	0.05
							51	52	1	0.03
							52	53	1	0.03
							53	54	1	0.2
							54	55	1	0.36
							55	56	1	0.06
							56	57	1	0.09
							57	58	1	0.07
							58	59	1	0.03
							59	60	1	0.11
							60	61	1	0.18
							61	62	1	0.07
							62	63	1	0.28
							63	64	1	2.81
							64	65	1	1.41
							65	66	1	0.36
							66	67	1	0.29
							67	68	1	0.75
							68	69	1	0.2
							69	70	1	2.91
							70	71	1	1.19
							71	72	1	0.1

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							72	73	1	0.04
							73	74	1	0.08
							74	75	1	0.07
							75	76	1	0.04
							76	77	1	0.49
							77	78	1	0.06
							78	79	1	0.39
							79	80	1	0.02
							80	81	1	0.03
							81	82	1	0.01
							82	83	1	0.02
							83	84	1	0.05
							84	85	1	0.04
							85	86	1	0.04
							86	87	1	0.02
							87	88	1	0.05
							88	89	1	0.03
							89	90	1	0.05
							90	91	1	0.05
							91	92	1	0.47
							92	93	1	0.84
							93	94	1	0.05
							94	95	1	0.03
							95	96	1	0.02
							96	97	1	0.03
							97	98	1	0.19
							98	99	1	0.14
							99	100	1	0.23
							100	101	1	0.09
							101	102	1	0.17
							102	103	1	0.47
							103	104	1	0.1
							104	105	1	0.02
							105	106	1	0.11
							106	107	1	0.04
							107	108	1	0.11
							108	109	1	0.06

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							109	110	1	0.06
							110	111	1	0.08
							111	112	1	0.05
							112	113	1	0.19
							113	114	1	0.15
							114	115	1	0.09
							115	116	1	0.1
							116	117	1	0.1
							117	118	1	0.11
							118	119	1	0.04
							119	120	1	0.03
PTRC002	745445.3	341972.91	855.209	180	-60	88	0	1	1	0.11
							1	2	1	0.06
							2	3	1	0.05
							3	4	1	0.06
							4	5	1	0.08
							5	6	1	0.11
							6	7	1	0.18
							7	8	1	0.16
							8	9	1	0.14
							9	10	1	0.42
							10	11	1	0.11
							11	12	1	0.04
							12	13	1	0.06
							13	14	1	0.34
							14	15	1	0.03
							15	16	1	0.03
							16	17	1	0.05
							17	18	1	0.08
							18	19	1	0.08
							19	20	1	0.02
							20	21	1	0.02
							21	22	1	0.02
							22	23	1	0.01
							23	24	1	<0.01
							24	25	1	<0.01
							25	26	1	<0.01

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							26	27	1	<0.01
							27	28	1	<0.01
							28	29	1	0.13
							29	30	1	0.12
							30	31	1	0.07
							31	32	1	0.18
							32	33	1	0.05
							33	34	1	0.08
							34	35	1	0.05
							35	36	1	0.07
							36	37	1	1.67
							37	38	1	0.13
							38	39	1	0.14
							39	40	1	1.05
							40	41	1	0.11
							41	42	1	0.04
							42	43	1	0.47
							43	44	1	0.13
							44	45	1	0.23
							45	46	1	0.08
							46	47	1	5.18
							47	48	1	1.72
							48	49	1	0.33
							49	50	1	0.21
							50	51	1	0.11
							51	52	1	0.44
							52	53	1	0.38
							53	54	1	0.15
							54	55	1	0.18
							55	56	1	0.06
							56	57	1	0.15
							57	58	1	0.15
							58	59	1	0.04
							59	60	1	0.05
							60	61	1	0.02
							61	62	1	0.05
							62	63	1	0.26

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							63	64	1	0.31
							64	65	1	0.43
							65	66	1	1.51
							66	67	1	0.15
							67	68	1	0.21
							68	69	1	0.62
							69	70	1	0.03
							70	71	1	0.14
							71	72	1	0.02
							72	73	1	0.03
							73	74	1	0.02
							74	75	1	0.02
							75	76	1	0.02
							76	77	1	0.07
							77	78	1	0.01
							78	79	1	0.02
							79	80	1	0.02
							80	81	1	1.56
							81	82	1	0.09
							82	83	1	0.19
							83	84	1	0.06
							84	85	1	0.03
							85	86	1	0.01
							86	87	1	0.02
							87	88	1	0.04
PTRC003	745494.13	341975.52	854.907	180	-60	77	0	1	1	0.07
							1	2	1	0.07
							2	3	1	0.08
							3	4	1	0.1
							4	5	1	0.07
							5	6	1	0.17
							6	7	1	0.2
							7	8	1	0.21
							8	9	1	No Sample
							9	10	1	2.45
							10	11	1	0.61
							11	12	1	0.28

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							12	13	1	0.27
							13	14	1	0.14
							14	15	1	0.09
							15	16	1	0.08
							16	17	1	0.05
							17	18	1	0.23
							18	19	1	0.12
							19	20	1	0.05
							20	21	1	0.04
							21	22	1	0.07
							22	23	1	0.04
							23	24	1	0.28
							24	25	1	0.05
							25	26	1	0.06
							26	27	1	0.06
							27	28	1	0.03
							28	29	1	0.11
							29	30	1	0.07
							30	31	1	0.15
							31	32	1	0.03
							32	33	1	<0.01
							33	34	1	0.03
							34	35	1	0.04
							35	36	1	0.02
							36	37	1	0.01
							37	38	1	0.26
							38	39	1	0.01
							39	40	1	0.01
							40	41	1	<0.01
							41	42	1	0.03
							42	43	1	0.01
							43	44	1	0.03
							44	45	1	0.68
							45	46	1	0.12
							46	47	1	0.03
							47	48	1	0.06
							48	49	1	0.03

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							49	50	1	0.08
							50	51	1	0.08
							51	52	1	0.03
							52	53	1	<0.01
							53	54	1	0.01
							54	55	1	0.05
							55	56	1	1.59
							56	57	1	0.27
							57	58	1	0.08
							58	59	1	0.01
							59	60	1	0.02
							60	61	1	<0.01
							61	62	1	0.1
							62	63	1	0.06
							63	64	1	0.02
							64	65	1	<0.01
							65	66	1	0.07
							66	67	1	0.09
							67	68	1	0.02
							68	69	1	0.04
							69	70	1	0.01
							70	71	1	0.1
							71	72	1	0.79
							72	73	1	1.02
							73	74	1	0.03
							74	75	1	0.06
							75	76	1	0.13
							76	77	1	0.07
PTRC004	745493.88	341944.24	852.689	180	-60	112	0	1	1	0.16
							1	2	1	0.1
							2	3	1	0.14
							3	4	1	0.08
							4	5	1	0.06
							5	6	1	0.08
							6	7	1	No Sample
							7	8	1	No Sample
							8	9	1	0.12

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							9	10	1	0.12
							10	11	1	0.1
							11	12	1	0.11
							12	13	1	0.08
							13	14	1	No Sample
							14	15	1	No Sample
							15	16	1	0.04
							16	17	1	0.04
							17	18	1	No Sample
							18	19	1	No Sample
							19	20	1	0.29
							20	21	1	0.18
							21	22	1	0.23
							22	23	1	0.17
							23	24	1	0.07
							24	25	1	0.13
							25	26	1	0.12
							26	27	1	0.01
							27	28	1	0.02
							28	29	1	0.01
							29	30	1	0.02
							30	31	1	0.06
							31	32	1	0.1
							32	33	1	0.01
							33	34	1	<0.01
							34	35	1	0.07
							35	36	1	0.04
							36	37	1	2.25
							37	38	1	6.69
							38	39	1	0.61
							39	40	1	0.31
							40	41	1	0.42
							41	42	1	0.39
							42	43	1	0.14
							43	44	1	0.23
							44	45	1	0.12
							45	46	1	0.11

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							46	47	1	0.09
							47	48	1	0.19
							48	49	1	<0.01
							49	50	1	<0.01
							50	51	1	0.03
							51	52	1	<0.01
							52	53	1	0.02
							53	54	1	0.13
							54	55	1	0.36
							55	56	1	0.07
							56	57	1	0.04
							57	58	1	0.03
							58	59	1	0.03
							59	60	1	0.03
							60	61	1	0.02
							61	62	1	0.03
							62	63	1	0.76
							63	64	1	0.89
							64	65	1	2.23
							65	66	1	0.84
							66	67	1	1.45
							67	68	1	0.61
							68	69	1	0.23
							69	70	1	0.07
							70	71	1	0.05
							71	72	1	0.06
							72	73	1	0.06
							73	74	1	0.3
							74	75	1	0.65
							75	76	1	0.25
							76	77	1	0.35
							77	78	1	0.13
							78	79	1	0.23
							79	80	1	0.2
							80	81	1	0.41
							81	82	1	0.06
							82	83	1	0.04

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH(m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au (g/t)
							83	84	1	0.07
							84	85	1	0.02
							85	86	1	0.02
							86	87	1	<0.01
							87	88	1	0.02
							88	89	1	0.03
							89	90	1	0.05
							90	91	1	0.05
							91	92	1	0.07
							92	93	1	0.08
							93	94	1	0.06
							94	95	1	0.06
							95	96	1	0.09
							96	97	1	0.3
							97	98	1	0.09
							98	99	1	0.03
							99	100	1	0.06
							100	101	1	0.05
							101	102	1	0.29
							102	103	1	3.39
							103	104	1	0.39
							104	105	1	0.16
							105	106	1	0.06
							106	107	1	0.05
							107	108	1	0.09
							108	109	1	0.07
							109	110	1	0.08
							110	111	1	0.11
							111	112	1	0.36

- A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept
- <0.01 = Below Detection

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' 17 million-ounce Kibali group of deposits within 35km of Giro (Figure 5).

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 1 and Table 3).

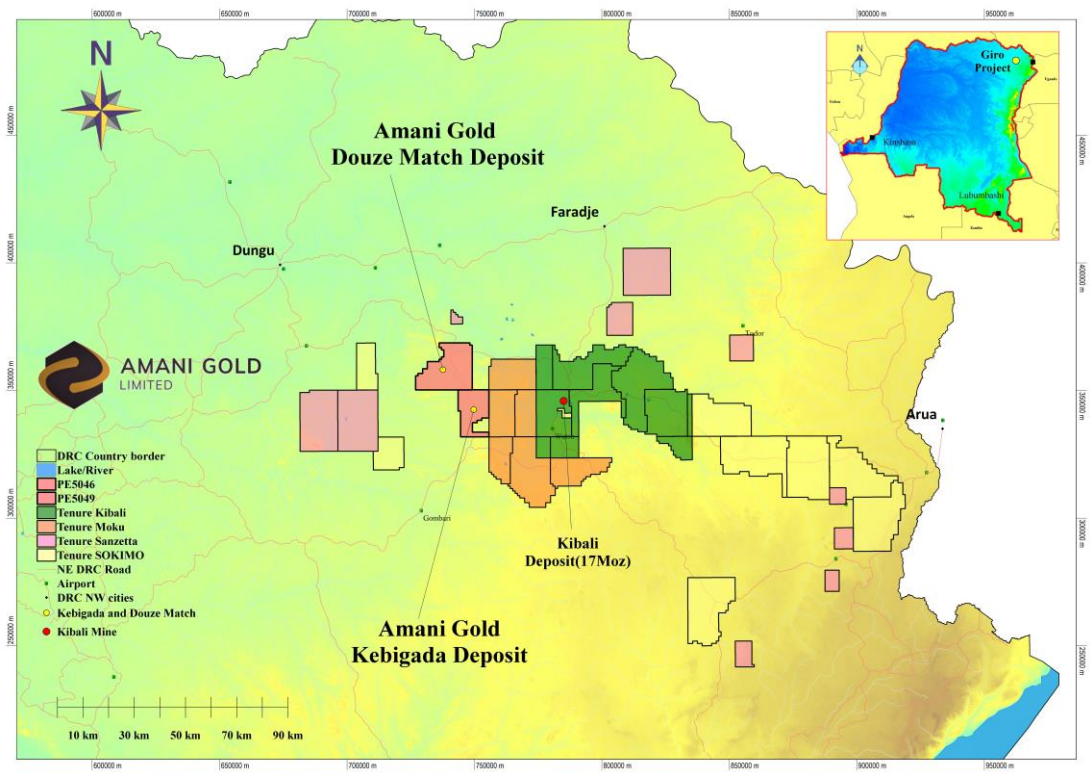

Figure 5. Map of Haute Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, showing the location of the Kebigada and Douze Match gold deposits, Giro Gold Project

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 5 and Table 3).

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 5 and Table 3).

Table 3. Giro Gold Project Global Resource Estimates

		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:

Mr. Grant Thomas
Technical Director
Tel: +61 0437553531
Email: grant.thomas@amanigold.com

Website: www.amanigold.com

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 Announcement:

- ASX announcement titled "Update to Reverse Circulation Drilling at Peteku Prospect, Giro Gold Project" dated 4 November 2019.
- 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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 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** **Reverse circulation (RC drilling)** • RC drilling was used to obtain a 2kg sample for every 1m drilled which were sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza. Samples were homogenized 3 times before splitting off the 2kg sample. Sampling were carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates were each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. • A 5kg sample were also collected from every meter of RC drilling and retained at a sample farm at the camp in case re-sampling would be required in later months. • 50g subsample from each 2kg sample sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza is collected for fire assay with AA finish.
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** **RC Drilling** RC drilling was 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

		with azimuth of 180 degree and inclination of -60 degree. From hole PTRC001 to PTRC004. Downhole surveys were conducted for every 30m and at the end of hole using a Devishot EMS System single shot camera. •
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • 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** **RC Drilling** • All RC samples weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery and sample loss were 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. •
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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** **RC Drilling** • 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. •

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representatively of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** **RC Drilling** • 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 were 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 was sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania. • Another 5kg sample was also obtained through the splitter and has been kept at a sample farm for feature re-sampling when required. • 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. • Crushing and pulverizing were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory. • Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. • In the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Laterite intervals will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.
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. • For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation,	**Peteku-Djalasiga** • 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, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate and

	etc. • 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.	standard samples were inserted. • A total of 423 RC samples were submitted which included 14 standards, 14 blanks and 14 duplicates. - of the 14 standards, 12 returned acceptable values except two standards which failed. - All 14 blank samples returned acceptable values below or not higher than 0.02 g/t. - All 14 Duplicate RC chip samples were also submitted none of the duplicates exceeded the acceptable 20% margin compared to the original samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** **RC Drilling** • Log and sampling data have been entered into spreadsheets, after checking for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database. • Holes were logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is carried out according to standardized header, lithological and structural information. Data were 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.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** **RC Drilling** • Holes collars were 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. At the end of the drill program all RC holes were surveyed using a DGPS with centimeter accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.
Data spacing	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration • Results.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** **RC Drilling**

and distribution	• 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The program was 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 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. • 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** **RC Drilling** • 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** **RC Drilling** • 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 before transporting to the laboratory. Samples were 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** **RC Drilling** • 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. • 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.	**Peteku-Djalasiga** • 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. • 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 cut by mafic sills and or dykes both 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, with occasional stockwork patterns as exposed and observed in the Djalasiga 2 artisanal mining pit. • The reported assay results have confirmed the existence of a potentially prospective series of parallel, 1m to 8m wide mineralised intervals over the entire 100m strike length tested during this initial Djalasiga RC drilling

		program.
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: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. • 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.	• Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1. • Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the programme was completed all drill hole collars were surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.
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. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal	• Each sample generally represented 1m of RC drilling. • To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.

	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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** **RC Drilling** • All drill holes were inclined at -60°. Generally drilling is perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralised zones. • Down hole lengths have been 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** • 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** • Results for all RC drill samples which were sub-mitted to SGS laboratory towards the end of October, have been reported.
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.	

Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • 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** • The reported results have confirmed the existence of a potentially prospective series of parallel, 1m to 8m wide mineralised intervals over the entire 100m strike length tested during this initial Djalasiga RC drilling program. They mainly consist of several East - West trending and steeply dipping mineralised quartz veins and veinlets with occasional stockwork patterns as exposed and observed in the Djalasiga 2 artisanal mining pit. The results warrants further exploration follow up work along the 1km stretch of the Djalasiga trend parallel to the BIF – granite contact.