



27 FEBRUARY 2023

ASX Release

## RC DRILLING INTERSECTS EXTENSION ZONE OF KEBIGADA DEPOSIT

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results have been received for the first 18 RC drillholes at Kebigada South-East.
- Drilling indicates Kebigada South-East mineralisation is an extension of the existing Kebigada deposit.
- Significant intercepts include:
  - **KSERC008**
    - **6m @ 2.06g/t Au from 6m including**
      - 3m @ 3.08g/t Au from 4m
    - **4m @ 5.37g/t Au from 23 including**
      - 1m @ 17.91g/t Au from 23m
      - 3m @ 6.91g/t Au from 23m
  - **KSERC008A**
    - **12m @ 3.84g/t Au from 1m including**
      - 3m @ 13.25g/t Au from 10m
  - **KSERC010**
    - **81m @ 0.79g/t Au from 4m**
  - **KSERC011**
    - **23m @ 0.77g/t Au from 2m**
- Further drilling required to test the extent and grade of potential extensions to the Kebigada deposit.

Amani Gold Limited (ASX: ANL) ("Amani" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results for the first 18 holes of the Kebigada South-East RC drilling program.

The RC drilling at Kebigada SE has targeted the interpreted south-east extensions of the high grade veins and adjacent mineralised host rocks from the Giro vein, Gbaramuta, Bowule, Filon III, V and VI areas through the Giro/Kebigada deposit, towards an untested geophysical and geochemical anomaly.

Drillhole logging, data analysis and preliminary interpretation of the assay results suggest the mineralisation at Kebigada SE is related to either narrow, sub vertical slightly NE dipping NS structures or shallow SW dipping NW-SE structures.

These two interpretations need to be further investigated and confirmed by diamond drilling to provide essential structural information.

#### On the latest drilling results Amani Gold CEO Conrad Karageorge commented:

*"We are very pleased with recent drilling at our Kebigada South East prospect and the potential to define south east extensions to the existing 4.1Moz Kebigada deposit."*



**TABLE 1 - SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
<b>KSERC008</b>	4	10	6	2.06
<i>Including</i>	4	7	3	3.08
<b>KSERC008</b>	23	27	4	5.37
<i>Including</i>	23	24	1	17.91
	23	26	3	6.91
<b>KSERC008A</b>	1	13	12	3.84
<i>Including</i>	10	13	3	13.25
	19	25	6	0.53
<b>KSERC009</b>	72	104	32	0.69
<b>KSERC009</b>	108	130	22	0.73
<b>KSERC010</b>	4	77	81	0.79
<i>Including</i>	24	27	3	1.29
	59	63	4	1.11
	67	71	4	1.24
<b>KSERC011</b>	2	25	23	0.77
<i>Including</i>	2	7	5	1.09
	37	41	4	1.37
<b>KSERC034</b>	29	32	3	0.94
<i>Including</i>	42	47	5	1.06
	80	82	2	0.66
<b>KSERC035</b>	2	4	2	0.61
<i>Including</i>	55	56	1	1.39
<b>KSERC004</b>	26	27	1	1.59
<b>KSERC005</b>	2	9	7	0.56
<b>KSERC005</b>	33	35	2	0.79
<b>KSERC005</b>	104	105	1	0.74
<b>KSERC006</b>	2	11	9	0.72
<i>Including</i>	10	11	1	1.27
<b>KSERC006</b>	31	34	3	0.55
<b>KSERC006</b>	65	74	9	0.52
<b>KSERC006</b>	95	100	5	0.70
<b>KSERC007</b>	17	26	9	0.73
<i>Including</i>	20	22	2	1.38
<b>KSERC007</b>	45	49	4	0.81
<i>Including</i>	45	46	1	1.20



**TABLE 2 - DRILLHOLE SUMMARY**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	End-of-Hole (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Line
<b>KSERC001</b>	749602	343845	859	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC002</b>	749634	343880	858	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC003</b>	749672	343917	854	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC004</b>	749704	343952	854	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC004A</b>	749711	343950	854	25	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC005</b>	749740	343988	855	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC006</b>	749770	344017	856	125	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC007</b>	749468	343710	852	120	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC008</b>	749501	343743	853	120	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC008A</b>	749495	343745	853	28	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC009</b>	749793	344041	857	130	43	-55	50S
<b>KSERC010</b>	749813.4	344063	857	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC011</b>	749839	344085	858	115	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC027</b>	749435	343676	851	125	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC028</b>	749535	343777	854.5	125	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC029</b>	749572	343812	856	120	43	-60	50S
<b>KSERC034</b>	749410	343774	862	145	43	-55	50N
<b>KSERC035</b>	749437	343810	863	120	43	-60	50N



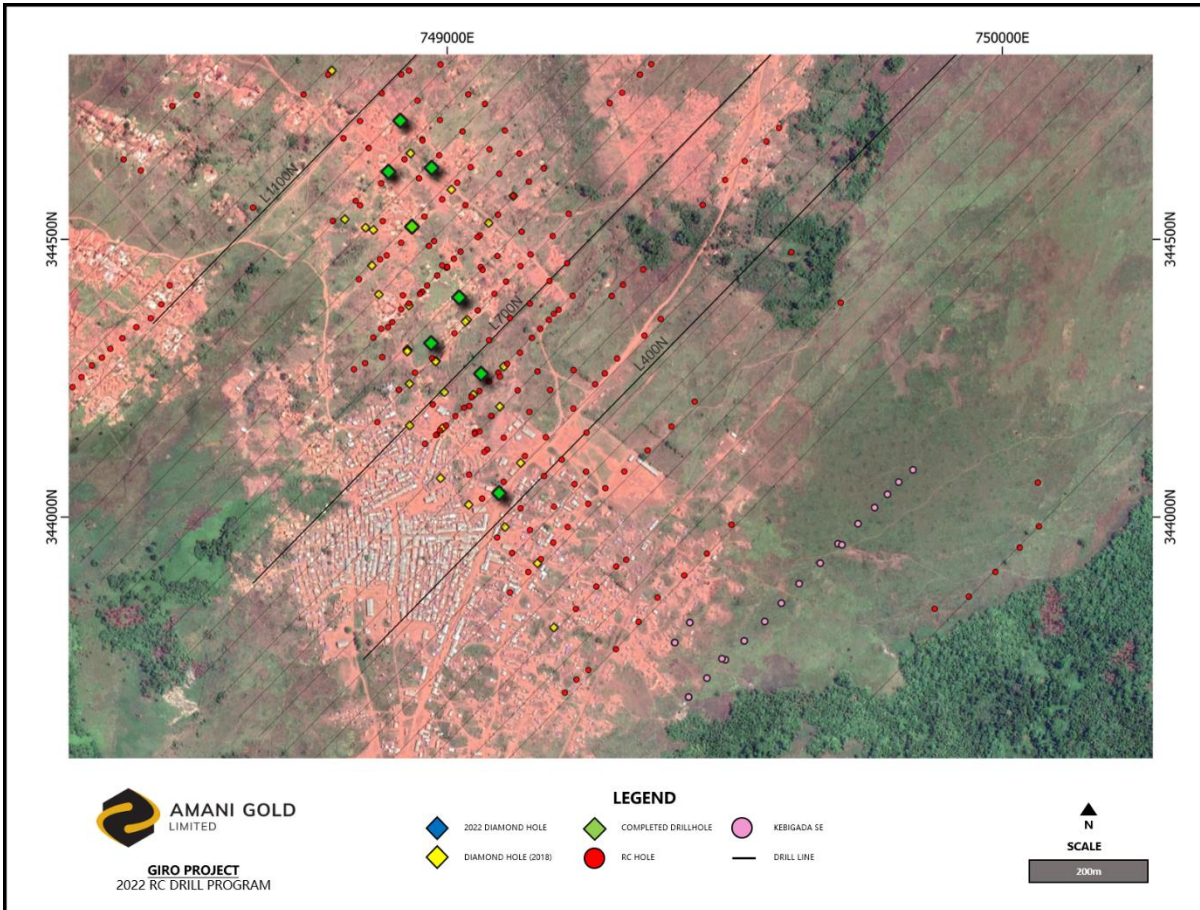


Figure 1 –Kebigada RC and Diamond Drilling Map

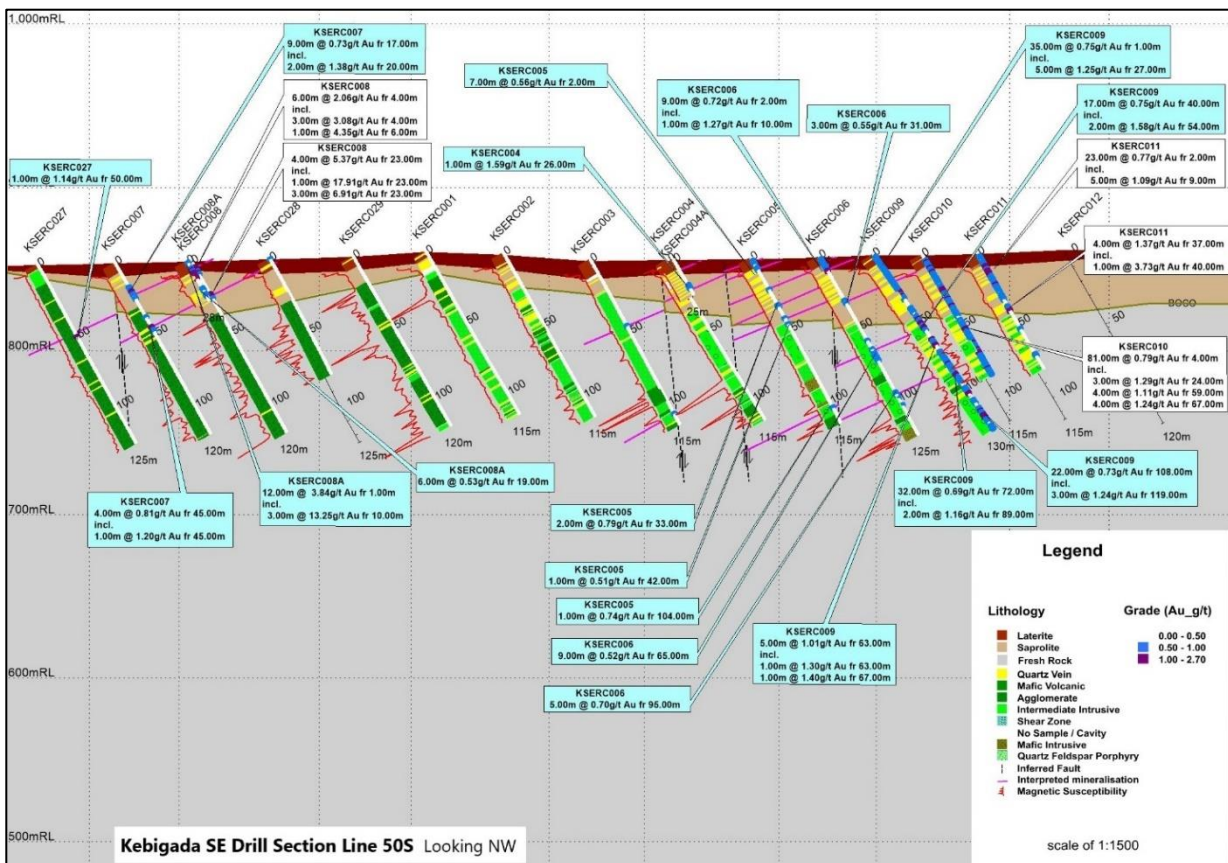


Figure 2 –Kebigada South-East Drill Section Line 50S

**Drilling Progress**

RC Drilling

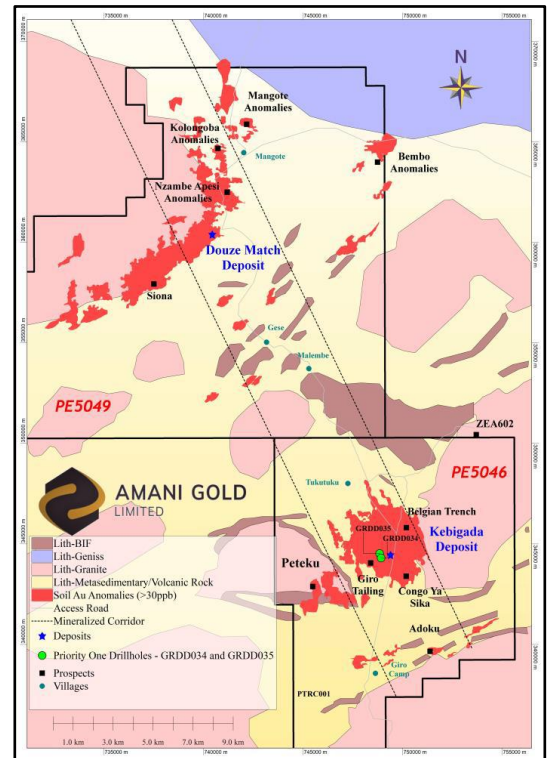
The Company commenced RC drilling at its Kebabada South-East prospect on 5 September 2022.

The RC drill program at the Kebabada South-East Prospect will be targeted geophysical and geochemical anomalies in the area. Previous IP surveys have outlined an anomaly area with a high chargeability and low resistivity. Soil sampling has also revealed an in-situ gold anomaly of >200ppb. The drill program targeted high grade mineralisation on this untested anomaly.

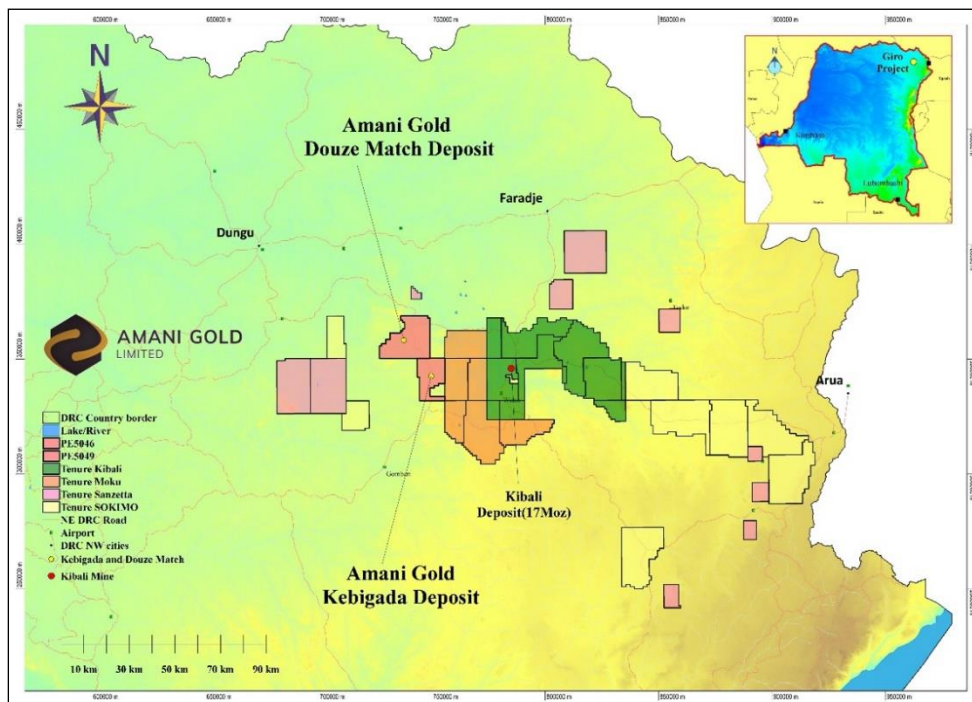
**About Giro Gold Project**

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploration permits covering a surface area of 497km<sup>2</sup> 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. The nearby Kibali Gold Project produces more than 600,000oz gold per annum.

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. Giro Gold Project global resource for Kebabada and Douze Match deposits exceeds 4.4Moz contained gold; with a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 132Mt @ 1.04g/t Au, for 4.4Moz gold (0.5g/t Au cut-off grade). The Kebabada resource followed diamond core drilling results which successfully targeted deeper high-grade sulphide associated gold mineralisation within the central core of the Kebabada deposit. Drillholes GRDD034 and GRDD035 are 240m apart and both outlined high-grade gold mineralisation deeper than previously intersected at the Kebabada deposit. These gold assay results and the current Kebabada MRE indicate the potential for the Kebabada deposit to substantially grow via targeted deeper drilling along the entire strike of the orebody.



**Figure 3 - Map of Giro Gold Project, showing Kebabada and Douze Match deposits, tenement, surface geology, prospect locations and diamond core drillholes GRDD034 and GRDD035 (Green).**



**Figure 4 - Map of Haut Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, showing the location of the Kebabada and Douze Match gold deposits and tenement, Giro Gold Project.**

**TABLE 3 - GIRO GOLD PROJECT GLOBAL MRE AT 0.5 G/T AU CUT-OFF GRADE (H&SC)<sup>1</sup>**

Classification	Kebigada Deposit			Douze Match Deposit			Combined		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
<b>Indicated</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Inferred</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>4.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> See ASX Announcement titled "Kebigada Mineral Resource Estimate Exceeds 4Moz Gold Milestone" dated 19 March 2020. (significant figures do not imply precision and rounding may occur in totals)

**TABLE 4 - GRADE TONNAGE DATA FOR KEBIGADA MRE (H&SC)<sup>1</sup>**

Cut-off (Au g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)
<b>0.0</b>	429.6	0.45	<b>6.19</b>
<b>0.3</b>	205.8	0.78	<b>5.13</b>
<b>0.4</b>	158.8	0.90	<b>4.61</b>
<b>0.5</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>4.10</b>
<b>0.6</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3.65</b>
<b>0.7</b>	78.4	1.29	<b>3.24</b>
<b>0.8</b>	62.8	1.42	<b>2.86</b>
<b>0.9</b>	50.5	1.56	<b>2.53</b>
<b>1.0</b>	41.0	1.70	<b>2.24</b>
<b>1.2</b>	27.9	1.98	<b>1.78</b>
<b>1.3</b>	23.4	2.12	<b>1.60</b>
<b>1.5</b>	17.0	2.40	<b>1.31</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>0.85</b>

<sup>1</sup> See ASX Announcement titled "Kebigada Mineral Resource Estimate Exceeds 4Moz Gold Milestone" dated 19 March 2020. (significant figures do not imply precision and rounding may occur in totals)

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the board of Amani Gold Limited.

**-ENDS-**

For more information contact:  
 Mr Conrad Karageorge  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 +61 8 8186 3002  
[conrad@amanigold.com](mailto:conrad@amanigold.com)  
 Website: [www.amanigold.com](http://www.amanigold.com)



### 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 Ross Corben, a Competent Person who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Corben is an independent consultant. 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 Corben takes responsibility for the drill hole data that underpins the Mineral Resource estimate. Mr Corben consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resource Estimates for the Kebigada deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden, who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd and released on the ASX Platform on 19 March 2020.

Mr. van der Heyden has sufficient experience 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 Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. van der Heyden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

### Forward Looking Statements

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

### 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 "*Project and Operations Update*" dated 20 December 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "*Diamond Drilling commenced at 4.1Moz Kebigada Gold Deposit*" dated 16 December 2021.
- ASX announcement titled "*Kebigada Mineral Resource Estimate Exceeds 4Moz Gold Milestone*" dated 19 March 2020.
- ASX announcement titled "*High Grade Gold Results from Deeper Diamond Core Drilling at Kebigada Deposit Opens Up Mineralisation Model*" dated 31 October 2019.
- ASX announcement titled "*Phase One Diamond Core Drilling Completed at Kebigada Deposit, Giro Gold Project*" dated 11 October 2019.
- ASX announcement titled "*Amani Completes MOU over Gada Gold Project with SOKIMO and Commences Exploration*" dated 19 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 "*Significant results from further infill drilling at Kebigada, Giro Gold Project*" dated 17 May 2017.

Copies of reports are available to view on the Amani Limited website [www.amanigold.com](http://www.amanigold.com). 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.



**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**
**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East Reverse circulation (RC drilling)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was used to obtain a 2kg sample for every 1m drilled which was sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza, Tanzania. Samples were homogenized 3 times before splitting off into 2kg samples. 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 10<sup>th</sup> sample is a quality control sample.</li> <li>5kg samples were 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.</li> </ul> <p>The individual samples of 1m long intervals from which splits of 2kg were obtained and submitted to SGS in Mwanza, was used to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AAS finish.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p>



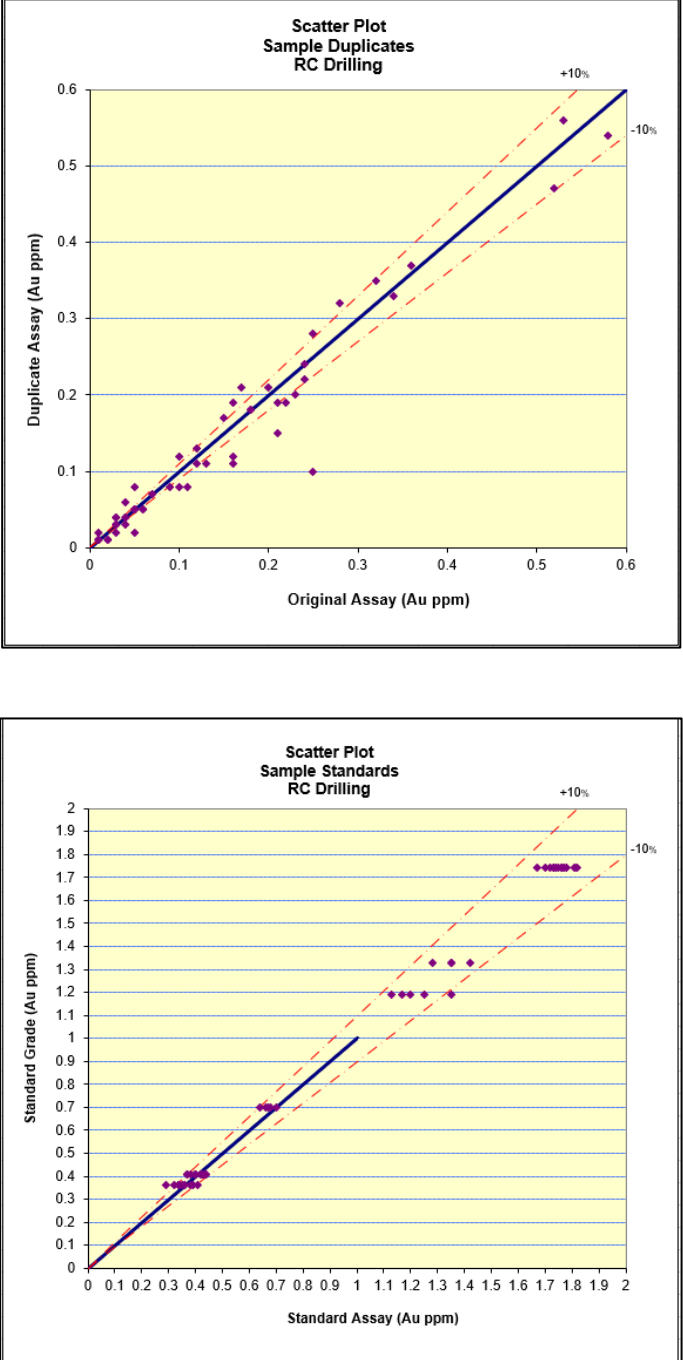


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</p>	<p>RC drilling was conducted with a 14.0cm diameter hammer employed to drill oriented drill holes. The drill holes are oriented with a handheld compass before the commencement of drilling on each drill hole with azimuth of 43 degrees and inclination of -60/-55 degrees. Downhole surveys were conducted for every 30m and at the end of hole using a Reflex EZ-Trac instrument.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All RC samples were weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery and sample loss are recorded in the drill logs. Poor recovery affected a minority of the samples (3 samples out of 2,058 samples) and was therefore not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. Sample loss affected a total of 16 intervals of 1m length and was taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals (drill holes KSERC004 and KSERC008). Intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each metre of RC sample was 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 and all drill chips photographed and stored in plastic chip boxes. 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.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <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 representivity 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>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 roughly 2.0kg of RC drill sample was submitted to the SGS Laboratories (African Assay Laboratories) in Mwanza, Tanzania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another 5kg sample was also obtained through the splitter and kept at a sample farm for feature re-sampling when required.</li> <li>• The final sample was crushed to &gt;75% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1.5kg of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverized until 85% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was selected for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.</li> <li>• Crushing and pulverizing were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</li> <li>• 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 laterite will thus be treated separately in any resource estimations.</li> </ul>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</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,</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AAS finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every tenth field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample.</li> <li>• Altogether, the 18 RC drill holes produced 2,058 samples, including 205 QAQC samples (69 standards, 69 blanks and 67 field duplicates).</li> <li>• All of the standards and blanks showed excellent accuracy and the duplicates showed good precision.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	 <p>The top scatter plot, titled 'Scatter Plot Sample Duplicates RC Drilling', shows Duplicate Assay (Au ppm) on the y-axis (0 to 0.6) and Original Assay (Au ppm) on the x-axis (0 to 0.6). A solid blue line represents the 1:1 relationship, flanked by dashed red lines representing a ±10% deviation. Data points are purple diamonds, mostly falling within the 10% deviation range.</p> <p>The bottom scatter plot, titled 'Scatter Plot Sample Standards RC Drilling', shows Standard Grade (Au ppm) on the y-axis (0 to 2) and Standard Assay (Au ppm) on the x-axis (0 to 2). A solid blue line represents the 1:1 relationship, flanked by dashed red lines representing a ±10% deviation. Data points are purple diamonds, showing a strong correlation but with some scatter, particularly at higher grades.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logging and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, then checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</li> <li>• Two drill holes KSERC008 and KSERC004 were twinned (KSERC008A and KSERC004A) and the top 28m of KSERC008 was re-sampled and re-assayed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<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 spread sheets 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>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collars were recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS with an error margin of less than 5m. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing relative error to less than 1 metre along each drill line. The holes are surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RC drilling program is designed to test an outlined geophysical anomaly characterized by high chargeability / low resistivity as well as a &gt;200ppb gold in soil anomaly. Furthermore, the program is designed to test interpreted south-east extensions of high grade veins and adjacent mineralised host rocks from the Giro vein, Gbaramuta, Bowule, Filon III, V and VI areas through the main Giro/ Kebigada deposit.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted strike of mineralised zones already delineated by previous drilling and ground geophysics.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 building for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Person for the Exploration Results has not visited the site due to Covid-19 travel restrictions. However, the Competent Person has reviewed all of the historical QAQC data and checked assays with the original laboratory reports and is satisfied that the exploration work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</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>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Consulting.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and February 2014, completing 57 holes for 2,888m</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kebigada South East</b></p> <p>At the Giro Gold Project, 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 associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification. Kebigada SE geology however consists of mainly quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) with quartz veins, veinlets and pyrites occurring as dissemination and as seledges along quartz veinlets</p>
Drill hole Information	<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>◦ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>◦ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>◦ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>◦ hole length.</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1.</li> <li>• Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the programme is completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each sample generally represented 1m of reverse circulation drilling.</li> </ul> <p>The intersections reported were weighted by length to calculate the mean grades.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill holes were drilled with azimuths of 43° and dips of -60°/-55°.</li> </ul> <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 50-60% when using the dip of the regional foliation.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <p>Figure 1 and Table 1 shows the drill collar positions, Figure 2 shows cross sections of Lines 50S with reported results. All mineralised intervals are reported in Table 2, according to the data aggregation method described previously. All high grade intercepts are also reported as included intervals in Table 2.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <p>All RC drill samples were submitted to SGS laboratory in early October, November and towards the end of December, 2022.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada South East RC Drilling</b></p> <p>The results reported from the current reconnaissance RC drilling programme at Kebigada SE were assessed on an ongoing basis and additional drill holes were planned and drilled when deemed necessary. It will be</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	prudent to complete the remaining planned drill holes on drill fence lines 50S, 150S and the NE end of line 50N to confirm the continuity along strike of the significant intervals of wide gold mineralisation discovered in drill holes KSERC006, KSERC009, KSERC010 and KSERC 011. A number of significant soil anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the main Kebabada ore body will also be tested with shallow RC drilling.

