



19 February 2018

## **Giro Gold Project – High Grade Gold Assay Results from Kebigada Satellite Targets and Douze Match Prospects**

### **Highlights**

- **High grade gold assay results returned from Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada East, Kebigada North, Belgians Trench, Kebigada NW extension (“Kebigada Satellite Targets”) and Douze Match drill holes**
- **New high grade gold near surface targets returned significant results at Congo Ya Sika: 3m at 42.11g/t Au, including 2m at 62.56g/t Au**
- **New high grade gold near surface targets returned significant results at Kebigada NW Extension: 5m at 13.74g/t Au, including 2m at 32.36g/t Au**
- A total of 7 diamond core drill holes for 692m and 200 RC drill holes for 11,500m have been completed to date in the drilling campaign on the Kebigada Satellite targets, namely; Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada North and Kebigada NW extension targets and at Douze Match prospect.

### **Kebigada**

- 61 RC reconnaissance drill holes for 3,450m, completed on Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada East, Kebigada North, Belgians Trench, Kebigada NW extension and Giro Vein Satellite targets within the Giro Goldfields tenements
- **Assay results now to hand for 30 RC drill holes from Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada North and Kebigada NW extension targets. Significant high grade gold values include;**
  - ❖ **Kebigada NW Extension**
    - **6m at 4.83g/t Au** from 45m, incl. **4m at 6.72g/t Au** from 45m (GRRRC274)
    - **5m at 1.41g/t Au** from 30m, incl. **1m at 4.13g/t Au** from 30m (GRRRC279)
    - **4m at 5.75g/t Au** from 29m, incl. **2m at 10.10g/t Au** from 29m (GRRRC282)
    - **7m at 2.33g/t Au** from 20m, incl. **1m at 12.8g/t Au** from 20m (GRRRC284)
    - **5m at 13.74g/t Au** from 21m, incl. **2m at 32.36g/t Au** from 22m (GRRRC285)

❖ **Congo Ya Sika**

- **3m at 42.11g/t Au** from 10m, incl. **2m at 62.56g/t Au** from 10m (GRRC297)
- **An additional 30,000m of combined RC and diamond drilling is planned at Kebigada in 2018 to increase ore body confidence, fully delineate Congo Ya Sika and Kebigada NW extension targets and test additional prospects as they are defined**

**Douze Match**

- 8 diamond core drill holes for 692m and 139 RC reconnaissance drill holes for 8,050m completed at Douze Match prospect within the Giro Goldfields tenements to test for extensions of mineralization down plunge and to the SW area which has a coincident gold in soil anomaly
- **Assay results now to hand for 7 diamond core and 8 RC drill holes from Douze Match. Significant high grade gold values include;**
  - **16m at 1.24g/t Au** from 80m, incl. **3.4m at 2.42g/t Au** from 85.5m and **2m at 2.23g/t Au** from 94m (DMDD009)
  - **16m at 1.75g/t Au** from 52.5m, incl. **5.75m at 3.54g/t Au** from 60m and **18.3m at 3.89g/t Au** from 72.7m, incl. **11.3m at 5.68g/t Au** from 72.7m (DMDD010)
  - **12m at 1.95g/t Au** from 110m, incl. **0.85m at 6.05g/t Au** from 111.2m, **0.7m at 9.57g/t Au** from 116.3m and **1.8m at 3.44g/t Au** from 120.2m (DMDD014)
  - **5m at 1.83g/t Au** from 11m, incl. **1m at 6.23g/t Au** from 11m (DMRC321)

Amani Gold Limited ("Amani") is pleased to announce further high grade gold assay results from the current diamond core and Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program at Giro Gold Project.

The Amani Giro Gold Project is located within the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The current drilling campaign at Giro Project aims to expand the global gold resource at Kebigada (see ASX Announcements 7 and 23 August 2017) by delineating satellite ore bodies (i.e. the Satellite targets) and to define a resource at the highly prospective Douze Match prospect.

To date, a total of 7 diamond core drill holes for 692m and 200 RC drill holes for 11,500m have been completed in the drilling campaign (September 2017 – February 2018) on the Kebigada Satellite targets, namely; Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada North and Kebigada NW extension targets and at Douze Match prospect.

At Kebigada, a total of 61 RC drill holes for 3,450m have been completed on Satellite targets which were previously identified from exploration as either soil anomalies, IP/resistivity anomalies or areas of extensive artisanal mining activities. Amani has previously reported high grade gold drill hole assay results from 22 of the 61 RC holes which were completed at Congo Ya Sika, Belgians Trench, Kebigada North, Kebigada Northwest and Kebigada East prospects (Figure 1, see ASX Announcement 2 January 2018).

Assay results are now reported for a further 30 RC drill holes from Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada North and Kebigada NW extension targets (Figures 1-3, Table 1). Significant high grade gold values include;

❖ **Kebigada NW Extension**

- **6m at 4.83g/t Au** from 45m, incl. **4m at 6.72g/t Au** from 45m (GRRRC274)
- **5m at 1.41g/t Au** from 30m, incl. **1m at 4.13g/t Au** from 30m (GRRRC279)
- **4m at 5.75g/t Au** from 29m, incl. **2m at 10.10g/t Au** from 29m (GRRRC282)
- **7m at 2.33g/t Au** from 20m, incl. **1m at 12.8g/t Au** from 20m (GRRRC284)
- **5m at 13.74g/t Au** from 21m, incl. **2m at 32.36g/t Au** from 22m (GRRRC285)

❖ **Congo Ya Sika**

- **3m at 42.11g/t Au** from 10m, incl. **2m at 62.56g/t Au** from 10m (GRRRC297)

Remaining drill hole samples from Kebigada East and Giro vein targets (9 RC drill holes) have been submitted to SGS laboratory in Mwanza, Tanzania for assay. Assay results are expected in late February 2018.

Due to the success of the current drill hole campaign to outline significant gold mineralization at multiple prospects, an additional 30,000m of combined RC and diamond drilling is planned at Kebigada Shear Zone in 2018 to increase ore body confidence at the main Kebigada deposit, fully delineate Congo Ya Sika and Kebigada NW extension targets (Figures 1-3) and test additional prospects as they are defined.

At Douze Match, a total of 7 diamond core drill holes for 692m and 139 RC drill holes for 8,050m have been completed as at the end of January 2018. The RC reconnaissance and infill drilling aims to delineate continuity along strike of the NE-trending and SE-dipping Douze Match gold mineralization at the granite – volcanic contact and the diamond core drilling aims to extend mineralization at depth (Figures 4-5, see ASX Announcements 11 October 2017 and 2 January 2018). To date, less than 1.5km of the 6km long NE-trending gold in soil anomaly at Douze Match has been adequately drilled.

Assay results now to hand for 7 diamond core and 8 RC drill holes from Douze Match prospect (Figures 4-5, Table 2). Significant high grade gold values include;

❖ **Douze Match**

- **16m at 1.24g/t Au** from 80m, incl. **3.4m at 2.42g/t Au** from 85.5m and **2m at 2.23g/t Au** from 94m (DMDD009)
- **16m at 1.75g/t Au** from 52.5m, incl. **5.75m at 3.54g/t Au** from 60m and **18.3m at 3.89g/t Au** from 72.7m, incl. **11.3m at 5.68g/t Au** from 72.7m (DMDD010)
- **12m at 1.95g/t Au** from 110m, incl. **0.85m at 6.05g/t Au** from 111.2m, **0.7m at 9.57g/t Au** from 116.3m and **1.8m at 3.44g/t Au** from 120.2m (DMDD014)
- **5m at 1.83g/t Au** from 11m, incl. **1m at 6.23g/t Au** from 11m (DMRC321)

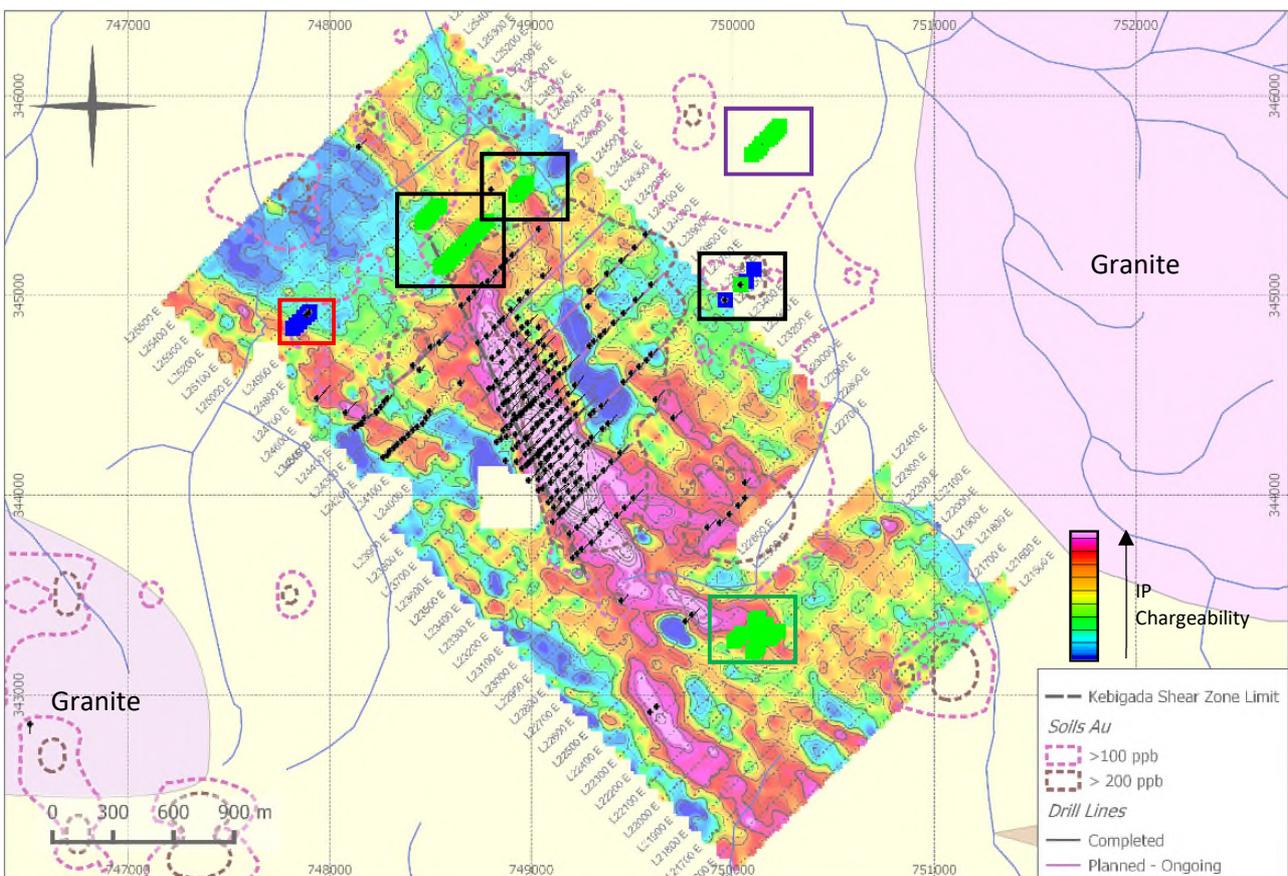
Remaining drill hole samples from Douze Match prospect (1 diamond core and 53 RC drill holes) have been submitted to SGS laboratory in Mwanza, Tanzania for assay. Assay results are expected in late February 2018.

These assay results confirmed the NE-SW trending nature of the gold mineralization at Douze Match. It is also interpreted that the NE-SW trending mineralisation at Douze Match may have a shallow NE-dipping plunge which may be tested by several diamond core drill holes in follow-up drill campaigns.

Amani plans to trial hand-held auger drilling (up to 20m depth holes) and sampling over several highly prospective areas, commencing around mid-March 2018. It is believed that auger drilling may be an effective exploration technique to locate gold mineralization beneath areas of laterite cover which can be widespread at Giro Project. Detailed geological and structural mapping programs will be carried out in conjunction with the auger programs (i.e. gold mineralization is dominantly structurally controlled).

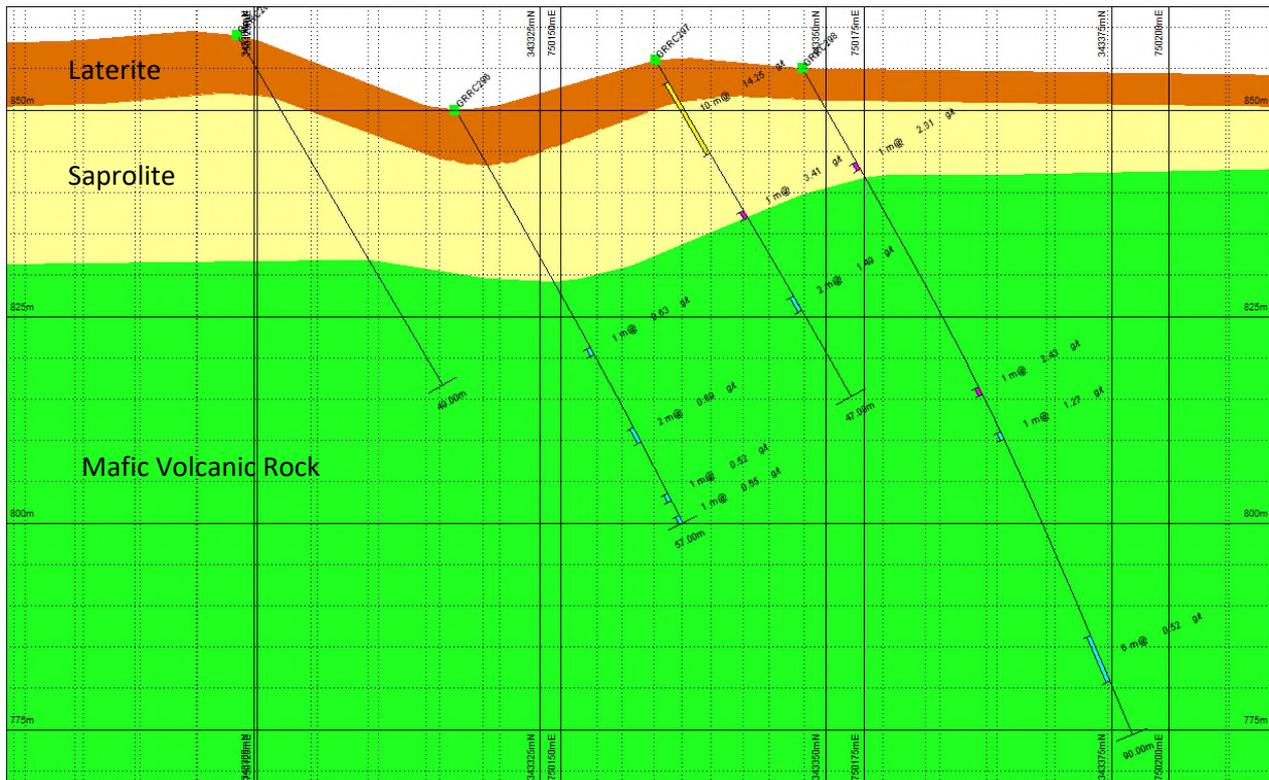
Exploration programs such as conventional soil sampling, will also carried out at Giro Project to identify additional gold targets.

“The current drill campaign results are very encouraging and indicate the potential for identifying additional high grade gold resources at Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada NW extension and Douze Match prospects. There is plenty of prospective areas in which to increase the global resource at our Giro Project. In 2018, our target is to substantially increase the resources of Amani via focused and extensive exploration within the Giro Goldfields tenement, and possibly via acquisitions in the region if an opportunity presents.” said Chairman Yu Qiuming.

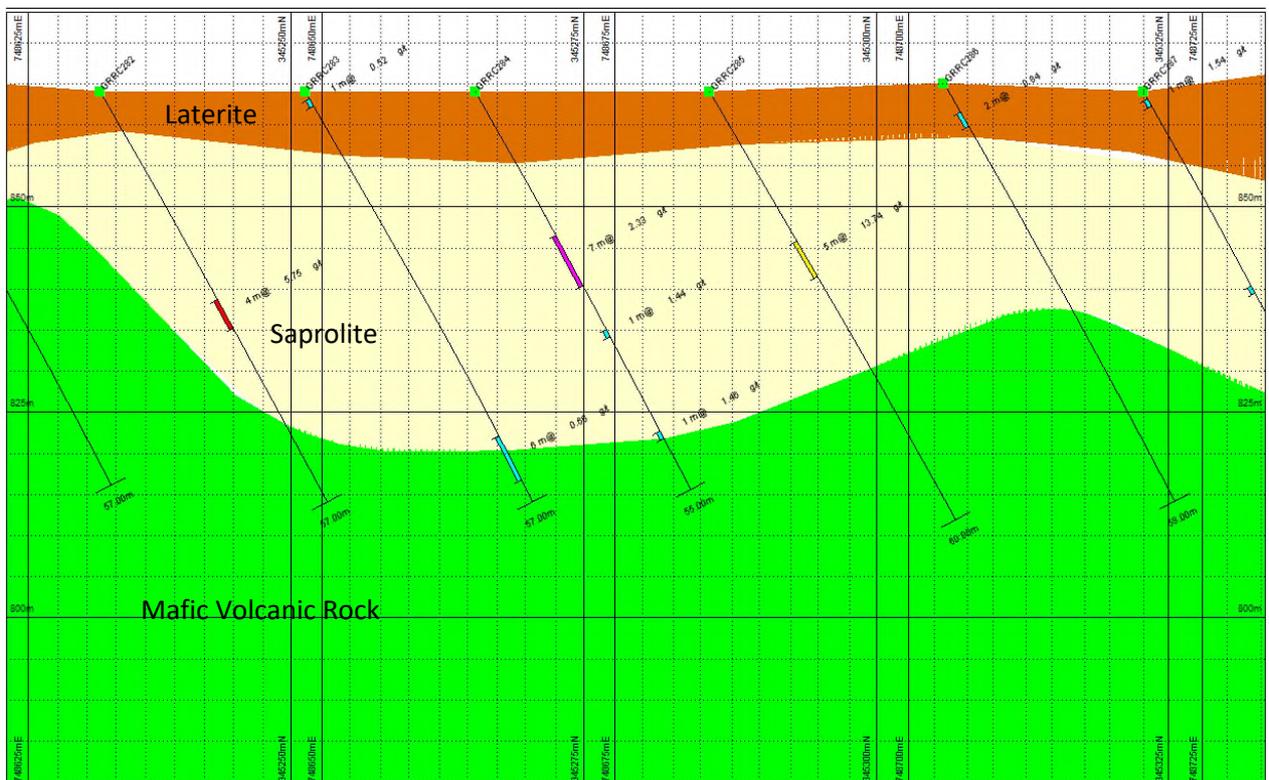


**Figure 1.** Satellite targets explored with RC drilling program on zones of gold soil anomaly and IP Chargeability anomaly. Map shows both Soil and IP Chargeability anomalies. Diamond green = assay result received, Diamond blue = assay result yet to be received. Anomaly zones are Congo Ya Sika (green frame), Giro Vein (Red frame), Belgians Trench (Purple frame) and Kebigada East, North and Northeast (black

frame).



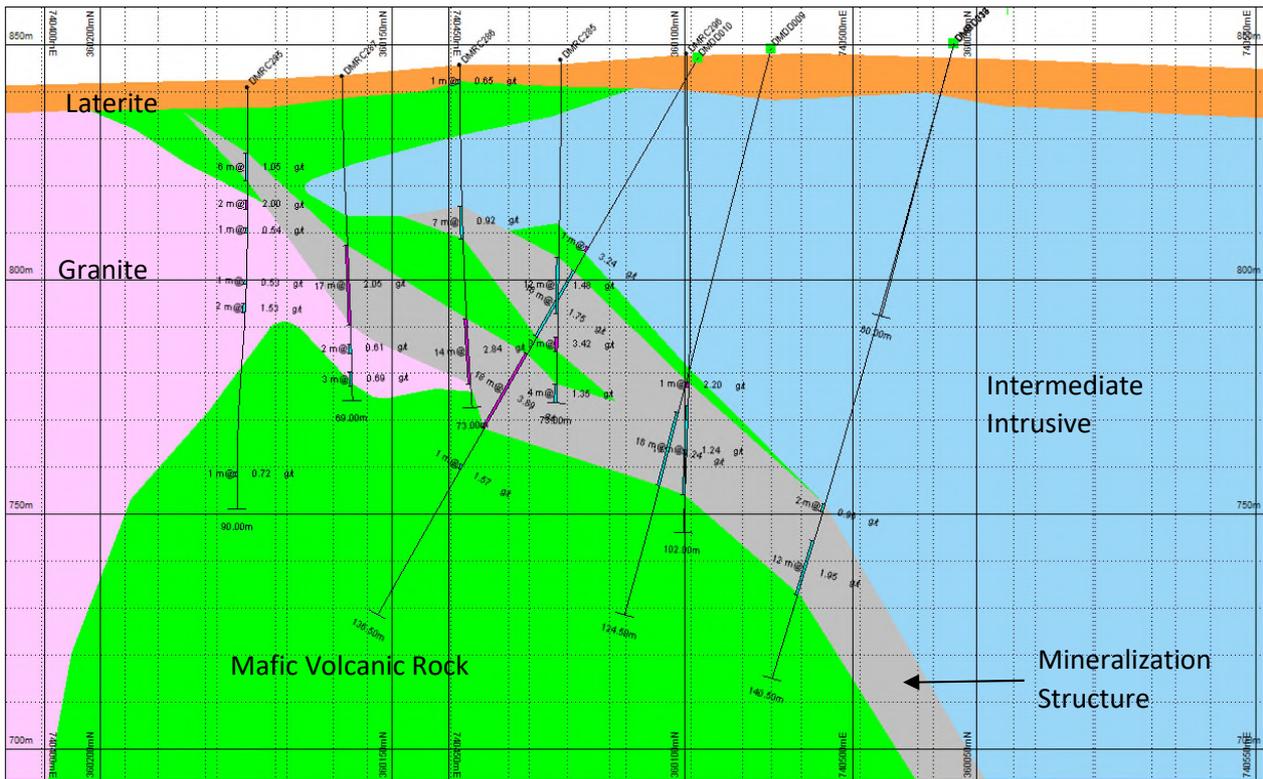
**Figure 2.** Section Kebigada SE, Congo Ya Sika, L800S. Looking NW



**Figure 3.** Section at Kebigada NW extension, L1600N. Looking NW



**Figure 4.** RC Drilling Program in Douze Match on SW extension. Mineralisation structure is correlated to 100ppb Soil Anomaly (Shadow area). Green diamond = current reported holes; Blue diamond= infilled RC holes or scout RC hole on SW extension; black spot = Previous phase drilling.



**Figure 5.** Section L400N of Douze Match, Mineralization structure dipping toward SE, intercepted thickness ranged from 6m to 18m, grade up to 3.89g/t Au. Looking NE.

Table 1: RC drill hole summary and significant intersections from Kebigada Shear Zone, Giro Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
GRRC270	345844	750233	863	43	-60	54				NSR
GRRC271	345362	748461	869	43	-60	66	42	43	1	0.57
							59	60	1	0.68
							64	66	2	1.52
						<i>incl.</i>	65	66	1	2.25
GRRC272	345378	748479	867	43	-60	51	41	43	2	3.73
						<i>incl.</i>	41	42	1	6.27
GRRC273	345394	748494	866	43	-60	55	44	45	1	1.40
GRRC274	345410	748510	865	43	-60	55	45	51	6	4.83
						<i>incl.</i>	45	49	4	6.72
GRRC275	345433	748531	863	43	-60	57				NSR
GRRC276	345443	748547	860	43	-60	60				NSR
GRRC277	345138	748556	871	43	-60	58				NSR
GRRC278	345152	748570	867	43	-60	55				NSR
GRRC279	345168	748590	866	43	-60	59	30	35	5	1.41
						<i>incl.</i>	30	31	1	4.13
GRRC280	345189	748608	866	43	-60	67				NSR
GRRC281	345202	748626	866	43	-60	57				NSR
GRRC282	345223	748642	864	43	-60	57	29	33	4	5.75
						<i>incl.</i>	29	31	2	10.10
GRRC283	345238	748662	864	43	-60	57	1	2	1	0.52 <sup>1</sup>
							48	54	6	0.66
GRRC284	345255	748674	864	43	-60	55	20	27	7	2.33
						<i>incl.</i>	20	21	1	12.80
							33	34	1	1.44
							47	48	1	1.46
GRRC285	345276	748693	864	43	-60	60	21	26	5	13.74
						<i>incl.</i>	22	24	2	32.36
GRRC286	345296	748713	865	43	-60	58	4	6	2	0.85 <sup>1</sup>
GRRC287	345315	748728	864	43	-60	60	1	2	1	1.54 <sup>1</sup>
							27	28	1	0.86
GRRC288	345331	748746	863	43	-60	60				NSR
GRRC289	345348	748760	862	43	-60	60				NSR
GRRC290	345367	748783	860	43	-60	68	46	47	1	1.39
GRRC291	345519	748940	855	43	-60	57	45	46	1	0.89
GRRC292	345536	748958	855	43	-60	45	31	38	7	0.70
GRRC293	345547	748972	852	43	-60	57	12	14	2	1.58
							18	24	6	0.68
						<i>incl.</i>	22	23	1	2.09
GRRC294	345559	748983	850	43	-60	43	21	22	1	0.59
GRRC295	345502	748925	863	43	-60	57	31	32	1	2.92

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t	
GRRC296	343319	750140	850	43	-60	57	33	34	1	0.57	
							45	46	1	0.86	
							53	57	4	0.30	
GRRC297	343336	750157	856	43	-60	47	5	6	1	0.51 <sup>1</sup>	
							10	13	3	42.11	
								10	12	2	62.65
								21	22	1	3.41
								33	35	2	1.49
											<i>incl.</i>
GRRC298	343348	750170	855	43	-60	90	13	14	1	2.31	
							44	45	1	2.43	
							50	51	1	1.27	
							77	83	6	0.52	
GRRC299	343299	750123	859	43	-60	49				NSR	

<sup>1</sup> - Laterite Intersections

NSR - No Significant Result

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

Table 2: RC drill hole summary and significant intersections received from Douze Match Shear Zone, Giro Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northin g	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interva l (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC320	360378	740530	872	0	-90	51				NSR
DMRC321	360400	740569	869	0	-90	49	11	16	5	1.83
						<i>incl.</i>	11	12	1	6.23
DMRC322	360374	740582	867	0	-90	42	8	9	1	1.07
DMRC323	360365	740604	865	0	-90	32				NSR
DMRC324	360337	740612	864	0	-90	38	1	2	1	0.52
DMRC325	360319	740628	862	0	-90	60	12	15	3	0.74
DMRC326	360298	740644	862	0	-90	49	37	39	2	0.92
DMRC327	360425	740432	848	150	-60	98	15	16	1	0.58
							23	24	1	0.70
DMDD009	360085	740490	868	325	-75	124.50	73.5	76.5	3	0.48
							80	96	16	1.24
						<i>incl.</i>	85.5	88.9	3.4	2.42
						<i>incl.</i>	94	96	2	2.23
DMDD010	360099	740483	866	325	-60	136.50	46.5	47.58	1.08	3.24
							52.5	68.5	16	1.75
						<i>incl.</i>	60	65.75	5.75	3.55
							72.7	91	18.3	3.89
						<i>incl.</i>	72.7	83	10.3	6.06
						<i>incl.</i>	90	91	1	2.02
							100	101	1	1.57
DMDD011	360432	740792	854	0	-90	100	84	88	4	0.50
DMDD012	360485	740572	879	330	-75	142.50	15	21	6	0.73
						<i>incl.</i>	15	16	1	2.36
							39	39.5	0.5	0.81
DMDD013	360475	740577	878	0	-90	102.60				NSR
DMDD014	360054	740513	869	325	-75	140.50	101.75	103.5	1.75	0.96
							110	122	12	1.95
						<i>incl.</i>	111.2	112.0	5	0.85
						<i>incl.</i>	116.3	117	0.7	9.57
						<i>incl.</i>	120.2	122	1.8	3.44
DMDD015	360122	740595	869	325	-75	130.50	108	114.6	5	6.65
						<i>incl.</i>	108	112	4	1.09

NSR - No Significant Result

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

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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 "Significant RC drill results from Giro Gold Project" dated 2 January 2018, and
- ASX announcement titled "Amani Gears up following Maiden Mineral Resource at Giro" dated 11 October 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.

#### **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 Jacky CHAN Sik-Lap, 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 Jacky CHAN 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 deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Jacky CHAN 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match 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. Samples were homogenized 3 times before splitting off the 2kg sample. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates were each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10<sup>th</sup> sample is a quality control sample.</li> <li>600g to 700g of sample was collected from every metre of RC drilling initially. They were then composited to 3m composites for assay. Each composite weighed 2kg. Provided that positive assay results were obtained from the composites, 2kg would be collected for each metre from those composites for re-assaying.</li> </ul> <p>During the recent RC drilling program, as soon as the samples are visualized as mineralised during logging, 2kg sample for every 1m drilled is collected from these sections. For other sections, 3-metre composites are sampled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50g subsample from each 2kg sample sending to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza is collected for fire assay with AA finish.</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Douze Match Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling of diamond core was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. Sampling was carried out according to lithological/structural boundaries having a minimum sample width of 40cm and a maximum sample width of 2m. HQ and NQ samples were split with the same half consistently submitted for assay. The samples which had an average weight of roughly 3-4kg were then crushed and split in an accredited laboratory to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AA finish.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Drilling techniques</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</b></p> <p>RC drilling with an 11.1cm diameter hammer is employed to drill oriented holes. The holes are oriented with a compass before the commencement of drilling on each drill hole. From DMRC242 to DMRC 327, downhole survey had been conducted for every 30m and at the end of hole.</p> <p><b>Douze Match Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HQ core drilling down to fresh rock after which the hole was cased off before changing to NQ. A triple tube core barrel was used in the weathered profile after which a standard or double tube core barrel was used to ensure maximum core recovery. The holes were oriented with a compass, and surveyed with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera with a survey recorded every 30m. Core was orientated using a spear.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Drill sample recovery</b></p>	<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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match 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 were recorded in the drill logs. Poor recovery only affected a minority of the samples, and</li> </ul>

	<p>recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. Intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled. During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss were encountered and recorded.</p> <p><b>Douze Match</b> <b>Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All core is fitted and measured at the drill site and core gains or recoveries recorded against the driller's depths.</li> <li>• Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. Core recoveries were generally better than 80% in the weathered zone, greater than 95% in the intermediate and fresh profile. In instances where recoveries were consistently less than 80%, holes were re-drilled. Where losses were noted in the saprolitic interval sample widths were limited to the width of the run with a maximum of 1.5m which was the length of the core barrel. As poor recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<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 and Douze Match</b> <b>RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Douze Match</b> <b>Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All core was logged geologically, geotechnically and structurally at industry standard levels. Core is marked with metre marks every metre and orientation and cut lines marked on every hole according to a fixed procedure. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative with core photographed for both wet and dry sample before being split. The total length of all drill holes was logged recording lithology, alteration, weathering, color, grain size, strength, mineralisation and quartz veining.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<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, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representatively of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each metre sample was thoroughly homogenized by running the sample through the splitter 3 times before splitting off 600g or 700g from each 1m sample, which were combined into 3m composite samples. Following this, a sample of roughly 1.8kg or 2.1kg 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 were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.</li> <li>• The final sample was crushed to &gt;70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1000g of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverized until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was obtained for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.</li> <li>• Crushing and pulverizing were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</li> <li>• Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples.</li> <li>• In the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Laterite intervals will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Douze Match Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The highly weathered saprolitic zone was split using a bladed instrument. As soon as core had sufficient strength to withstand cutting using a diamond saw the cutting method was changed to the latter.</li> <li>• All core was halved with the same half selected for sampling according to procedure. Sampling was then conducted according</li> </ul>
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		<p>to geology or structure generally having a maximum sample width of 50cm for HQ core and 1m for NQ core although there were exceptions which were largely a result of core losses. Half core samples were then bagged in clear plastic bags with pre-printed sample tickets. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples bags containing roughly 3-4kg of diamond core sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The final sample was crushed to &gt;70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1kg of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was selected for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.</li> <li>• Crushing and pulverising 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 laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.</li> <li>• □ 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard samples.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC drilling</b></p> <p>From DMRC242 to DMRC327, 4586 samples were submitted for</p>

	<p>precision have been established.</p>	<p>assay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 96 certified standards with known gold grade were inserted in the series. 1 Standard samples failed, 99% passing rate.</li> <li>- 95 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. Amongst these, no sample higher than 0.02g/t.</li> <li>- 95 duplicate samples for gold. Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient <math>R^2 = 0.99</math>. HARD plot shown 95% data lie within 20% error.</li> </ul> <p>From GRRC270 to GRRC299, 1903 samples were submitted for assay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 59 certified standards with known gold grade were inserted in the series. 100% passing rate.</li> <li>- 60 certified standards with known gold grade were inserted in the series. 1 sample higher than 0.02g/t.</li> <li>- 59 duplicate samples, both RC drilling, were re- assayed for gold. Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows good correlation coefficient <math>R^2 = 0.99</math>. HARD plot shown 90% data lie within 20% error. Low grade (&lt;0.01 g/t) dominated the deviation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Douze Match</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From DMDD009 to DMDD015 721 samples were submitted for assay:</li> <li>- 24 certificate standard with known gold grade were inserted in the series, 1 Standard samples failed, and possible miss labelling is being investigated, 96% passing rate.</li> <li>- 24 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. Among of them, no sample higher than 0.02g/t.</li> <li>- 24 duplicate samples for gold. Scatterplot of original and duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient <math>R^2 = 0.99</math>. HARD plot shown 80% data lie within 10% error. Low grade (&lt;0.01 g/t) dominated the deviation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</li> </ul>

	<p>procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holes were logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging was carried out according to standardized header, lithological and structural information. Data were then input into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets which were then emailed to the Database Manager for input into a Microsoft Access database. Data were interrogated by the Database Manager and all discrepancies were communicated and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data were stored in the Access database.</li> <li>• No Hole were twinned with DIAMOND DRILLING</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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 and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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. The holes would be surveyed using a DGPS with centimeter accuracy. Coordinates were reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<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 and Douze Match RC Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The program has been designed to test the saprolite and 6m of bedrock to enable identification of the bedrock lithology and mineralised structures which sourced a significant gold in soil anomaly. Holes were not drilled for resource purposes although all QAQC procedures were applied. Reported samples were either from 3m composite samples, with 1m resample if mineralised, or 1m samples. The average depth of the holes is about 50m.</li> </ul> <p><b>Douze Match Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diamond drilling program is designed to delineate the down-dip extensions of the mineralized zones. It is envisaged to drill at least one to two diamond hole per section.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation</b>	<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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</b></p>



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<b>to geological structure</b>	the deposit type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><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 if material.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural strike, strike or on the Au in soil anomaly and IP anomaly, interpreted to reflect the strike of mineralization.</li></ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li></ul>	<b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core 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 dwelling for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.</li></ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li></ul>	<b>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Company's sampling techniques and data have not to date been the subject of any 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit or review. However, they are deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory and supervised by the Company's senior and experienced geologists.</li></ul>

## 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	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</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. <b>Douze Match</b></li> <li>On the Douze Match prospect, the mineralisation is predominantly hosted in sulphide rich (pyrite and pyrrhotite) sheared mafic volcanics, network of quartz veins and stringers. Mineralisation is mostly associated with visible gold, disseminated sulphides, quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NE trending shear zone. NE mineralisation is also evident along the granite/</li> </ul>

		<p>Mafic Volcanic contact zone and within a sulphide rich mineralized load. Generally higher gold grade are associate with greater percentage of sulphide (pyrite and Quartz veining).</p> <p><b>Kebigada</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the Giro prospect, the main lithologies hosting the mineralisation are saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcano-sediments. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.</li> </ul>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <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 dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</li> <li>Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1 and 2.</li> </ul>

	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match</b></p> <p><b>RC drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each sample represented 3m or 1m of RC drilling.</li> <li>• To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at &lt;0.5g/t Au.</li> <li>• The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Douze Match</b></p> <p><b>Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each sample generally represented 1m of diamond drilling however lithological and structural contacts are taken in consideration and intervals adjusted accordingly.</li> <li>• To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at &lt;0.5g/t Au.</li> <li>• The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</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 and Douze Match</b></p> <p><b>RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill holes were inclined from -60° to -90° (vertical). Generally drilling is perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralised zones, on the Au soil anomaly and IP anomaly.</li> <li>• Down hole lengths are reported since difficulty in determining true widths from RC drilling.</li> </ul>

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 and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figure 1 and 4 shows the holes collar positions for Kebigada and Douze Match Respectively, Figures 2, 3 and 5 cross sections with reported results. All mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.</li> </ul>
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 and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes drilled in the completed program are shown in Figures 1 - 5 for all the results received for Kebigada and Douze Match which are reported in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively, according to the data aggregation method described previously. All high grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.</li> </ul>
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>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and infill soil sampling, geological mapping and sampling is ongoing on mining licenses PE 5046 and 5049, with infill soil sampling ongoing where significant soil anomalies have been previously identified in the regional soil sampling programme.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive</li> </ul>	<p><b>Kebigada and Douze Match</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kebigada results are being assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes planned and drilled when deemed necessary. The Company is currently planning a further infill programme intended to convert the high grade portion of the Indicated Resources to Measured Resources.</li> <li>• Kebigada Satellite mineralized targets are being assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes planned and drilled when deemed necessary.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Douze Match results are being assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes planned and drilled when deemed necessary. The company is currently planning a further exploration programme on SW extension.</li><li>• A number of significant soil anomalies in the immediate area of the main Kebigada mineralised structure will be tested with shallow RC drilling.</li></ul>
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