



AMANI GOLD LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19th August 2019

AMANI COMPLETES MOU OVER GADA GOLD PROJECT WITH SOKIMO AND COMMENCES EXPLORATION

Highlights

- **Amani has signed a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with project owner SOKIMO to acquire the highly prospective Gada Gold Project, comprising six tenements in the DRC.**
- **Gada Gold Project located approximately 80km west of Amani's Giro Gold Project with similar geology and mineralisation.**
- **Artisanal gold workings stretch across the tenement package with gold extraction from shallow pits by local miners.**
- **Amani's field teams have commenced exploration with prospect visits and rock chip and channel sampling of selected Gada targets. Best results from initial due diligence include:**
 - **Mbugo Pit - 8.99g/t Au (Rock Chip), 2m @ 10.6g/t Au and 1.6m @ 32.1g/t Au (Channel Samples).**
 - **Mabanda Pit (Dubai) - 0.5m @ 47.7g/t Au and 0.5m @ 13.4g/t Au (Channel Samples).**
 - **Mabanda Pit (Dix Huit 18) - 3.2m @ 5.91g/t Au (Channel Sample).**
 - **Munguba Pit - 1.14g/t Au (Rock Chip), 1.5m @ 7.57g/t Au, 1.2m @ 2.14g/t Au and 1m @ 1.44g/t Au (Channel Samples).**
 - **Arikazi Pit - 2m @ 11.16g/t Au (Channel Sample).**
 - **Mangbetu Pit - 5.12m @ 1.27g/t Au, incl. 1m @ 3.8g/t Au (Channel Samples).**
- **Extensive soil sampling and RC drillhole programs planned for Gada tenements PR11816, PR11817 and PR11797 (circa 22,000 samples and 92 holes).**

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

CRAIG MCPHERSON
Company Secretary

CONTACT

Suite 28, 1 Park Road
Milton QLD 4064

1300 258 985

info@amanigold.com

amanigold.com



Amani Gold Limited (ASX: ANL, “Amani” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that it has signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with project owner LA SOCIÉTÉ MINIÈRE DE KILO-MOTO SA (“SOKIMO”), to acquire six (6) highly prospective gold Exploration Permits in the DRC.

LA SOCIÉTÉ MINIÈRE DE KILO-MOTO SA (“SOKIMO”), a company incorporated under the law of the Democratic Republic of Congo, holds 100% of Exploration Permits 11796, 11797, 11798, 11800, 11816 and 11817 (“Gada Gold Project”) located in north-east DRC within the Niangara, Dungu and Rungu Territories of the Haut Uele Province.

The original Memorandum and Understanding (“MoU”) with Bon Génie N. Mining Sarl (“BN Mining”), announced 21 May 2019, has been terminated as a results of due diligence enquiries and substituted with a new MoU with project owner SOKIMO.

The board and management of Amani view the Gada Gold Project as offering a significant opportunity for value enhancement to the Company. Given the location, geology and scale of the tenement package, as well as the early stage assessment carried out across the project, it is clear that the package is highly prospective for gold mineralisation. Local artisanal gold mining has been undertaken for many years within shallow pits of depth to generally less than 10m.

Amani intends to conduct a modern exploration program to determine potential target areas for systematic exploration work.

Amani’s Managing Director; Mr Jacky Chan commented: “Amani has completed due diligence on the Gada Gold Project and we now look forward to aggressively exploring the ground under a new MoU with project owner SOKIMO, our JV partner for Giro. We have already planned extensive soil sampling and RC drilling programs over several of the best prospects at Gada. Field teams have already completed channel and rock sampling of several actively worked artisanal pits, returning exceptional gold assay results”.

The Gada Gold Project consists of six Exploration Permits namely 11796, 11797, 11798, 11800, 11816 and 11817, totalling of 1,831 square kilometres, located in the north east of the Democratic Republic of Congo within the Niangara, Dungu and Rungu Territories of the Haute Uele Province with Isiro as the Provincial Capital (Figure 1).

The Gada Project lies approximately 80km to the west of Amani’s Giro Gold Project, 382km by road. The Gada Project can be accessed by air via an unpaved airstrip at Dungu 50km from the Gada Project. The Dungu airstrip is 3km in length and operated by MONUSCO (United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo). Mobile network communication services with intermittent 3G/2G internet are available with field supplies such as food and fuel available at Dungu.

The material terms and timetable of the MoU with SOKIMO are outlined following:

1. The MoU with SOKIMO is for an initial period of six (6) months from 18 August 2019. This period may be extended by mutual agreement between the parties and also terminated by either party by providing 1 months written notice.



2. During the term of the MoU Amani has exclusive rights to carry out legal and technical due diligence and to explore the Gada tenements.
3. Following the initial 6 months due diligence period, at Amani's discretion, the Parties will negotiate and enter into a definitive agreement within thirty (30) days from expiration of the MoU. The MoU provides that the agreement will be through a corporate vehicle managed by both parties with a shareholding comprising of Amani 70% and SOKIMO 30% with exploration works and costs to be funded by Amani until provision of a bankable feasibility study.
4. The MoU exclusively covers Exploration Permits 11796, 11797, 11798, 11800, 11816 and 11817.
5. On signing the MoU Amani has agreed to settle outstanding Surface Rights payments due to DRC Cadastre Minier (CAMI) of approximately US\$315k.
6. In addition, on signing of the MoU Amani has agreed to pay SOKIMO the sum of US\$300,000 for exploration data, the rights to explore, prospecting authorizations and administrative expenses during the period of the MoU.

In addition to the agreement with SOKIMO Amani has also agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to issue 30,000,000 shares as an introduction fee to Mark Gasson and a further 10,000,000 shares to Mazoka Resources (PTY) Limited for assistance in concluding the MoU on the Gada Gold Project.

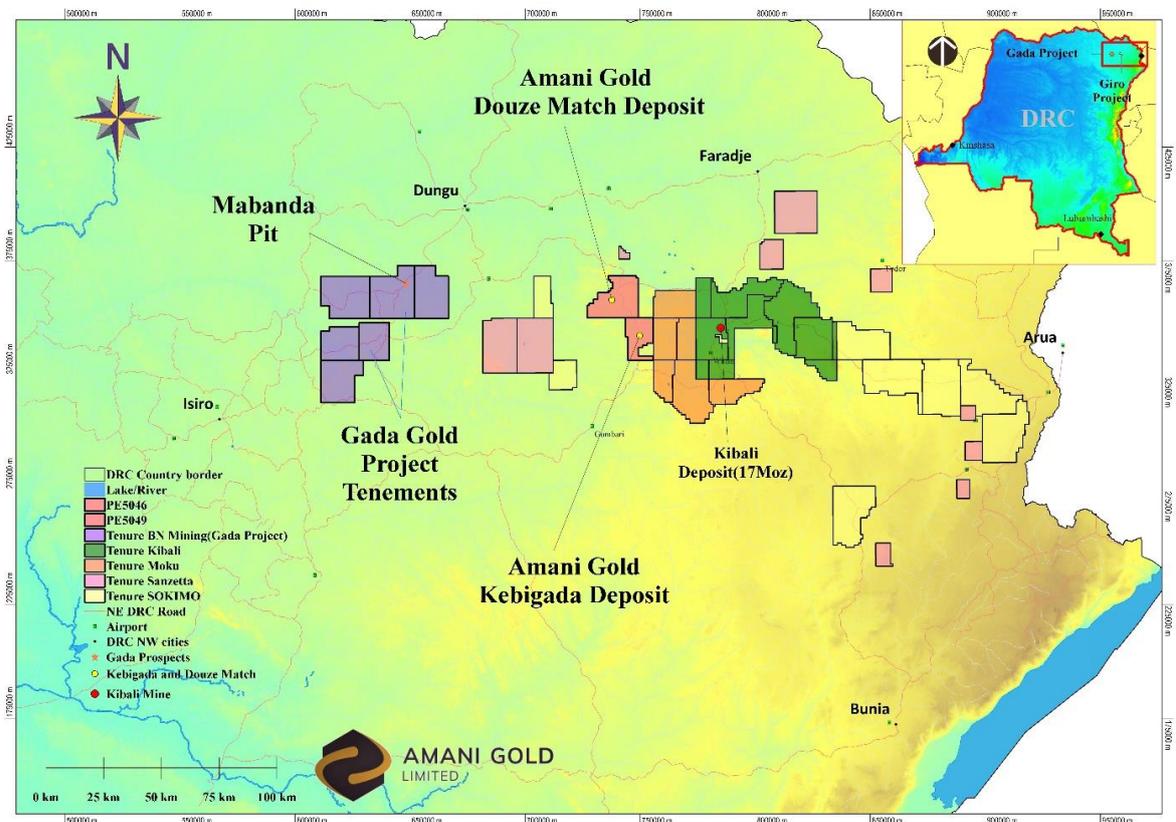


Figure 1. Map of Haute Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo showing the location of the Gada and Giro Gold Projects



Gada Geology

The geology of the Gada Gold Project area consists of porphyritic granites and gneiss intruded by NE-SW trending rocks of the Kibalian volcano-sediments striking between 10 to 55 degrees with mineralised subvertical and occasionally shallow dipping SE structures forming a mineralised open-ended corridor of approximately 10km long and at least 250m wide. In the northern Exploration Permits, there are also variably magnetic outcrops of banded iron formation which trend E-W along the contacts with granites which occur along the eastern contact of Kibalian volcano-sedimentary rocks with the granites.

A second NE-SW trending elongated oval shaped intrusion of Kibalian volcano- sediments also lies within the southern part of the Exploration Permits on either side of the Bomokadi River.

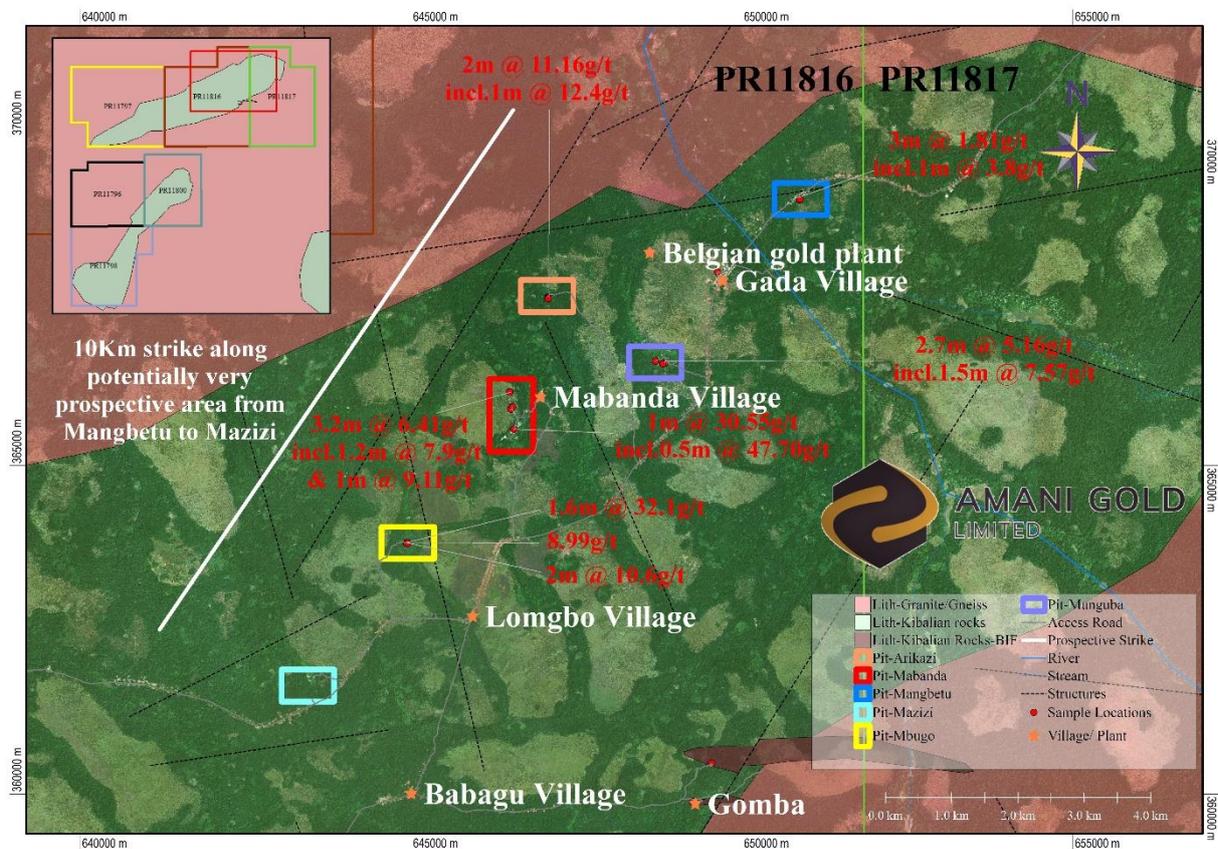


Figure 2. Map showing the potentially prospective strike length of mineralisation and the geology of tenement PR11816 – Gada Gold Project

The Gada Project area has complex with major NE-SW major structures that are cut by NW-SE, NNE-SSW, E-W and ENE-WSW transfer faults which could host gold deposits at the intersections. The porphyritic granites also show some micro-folding and faulting which gives an indication of the general structural setting within the area (Figure 3).

Mineralisation is hosted in quartz veins and structures which are believed to be open at depth. Artisanal miners have mined quartz veins and associated structures at many places within the Gada Project area.



Typically, high gold grades are mined by the artisanal miners, but the miners have been unable to carry out mining below approximately 40m due to flooding and inability to dig through hard fresh rock.

Conventional diamond core and/or RC drilling will adequately determine depth extensions and widths of mineralised veins and structures within fresh rock.

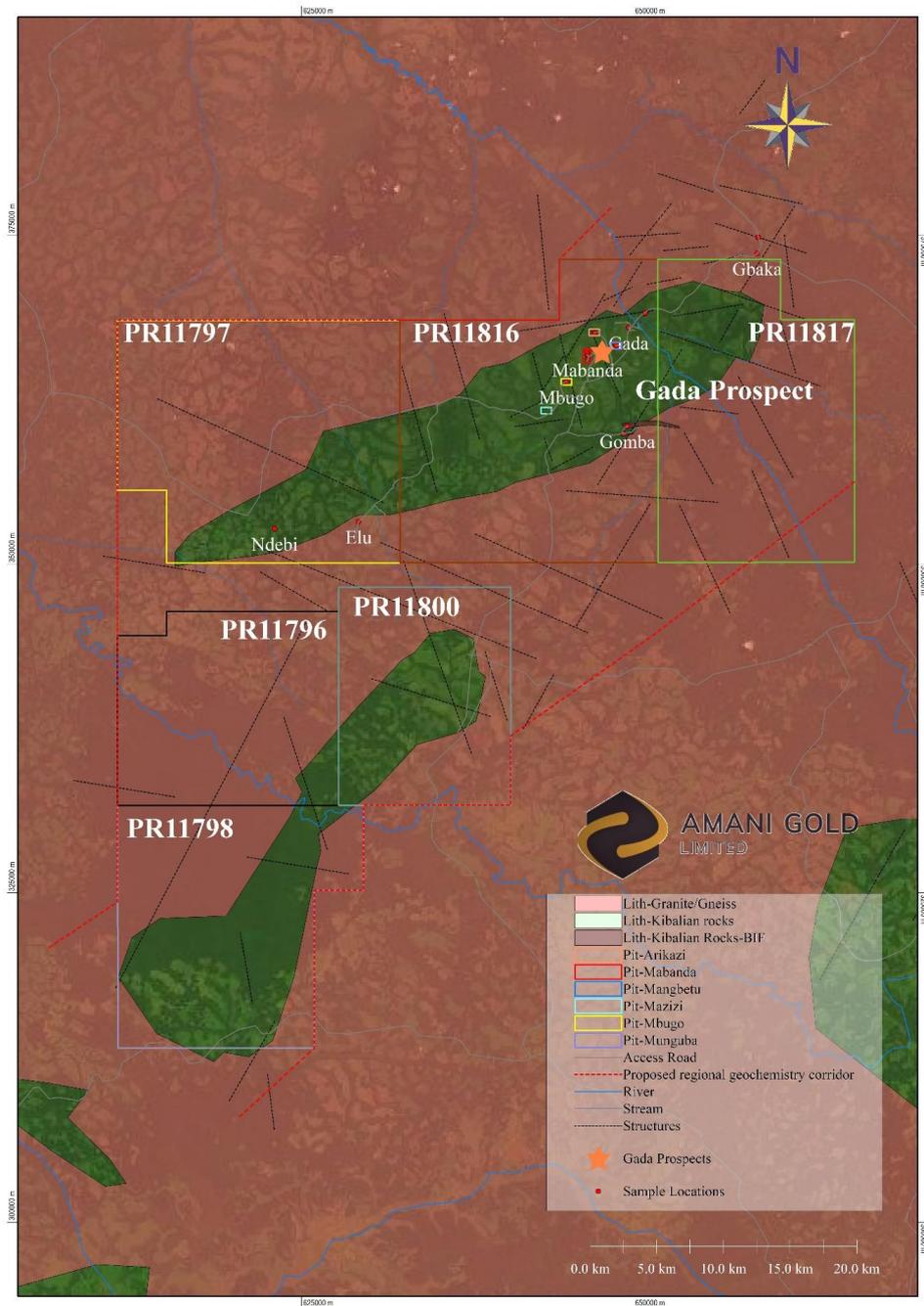


Figure 3. Map showing Exploration Permits, geology and structure of selected tenements - Gada Gold Project



Gada Exploration and Technical Due Diligence

Tenement PR11816

As part of the initial technical due diligence of the Gada tenements site visits and rock chip and channel sampling of known gold occurrences, artisanal pits and mineralised outcrops were completed within tenement PR11816.

The following prospects and artisanal pits were visited; Mazizi, Mbugo, Mabanda, Munguba, Arakaki, Mundial, Mangbetu, Gada, Medi Medi, Gbaka, Ndebi, Elu and Gomba and a total of 51 rock chip and channel samples were collected and assayed (Figure 2, Appendix 1 and JORC Table 1). Best assay results include:

- **Mbugo Pit** - 8.99g/t Au (Rock Chip), 2m @ 10.6g/t Au and 1.6m @ 2.1g/t Au (Channel Samples).
- **Mabanda Pit (Dubai)** - 0.5m @ 47.7g/t Au and 0.5m @ 13.4g/t Au (Channel Samples).
- **Mabanda Pit (Dix Huit 18)** - 3.2m @ 6.41g/t Au (Channel Sample)..
- **Munguba Pit** - 1.14g/t Au (Rock Chip), 1.5m @ 7.57g/t Au, 1.2m @ 2.14g/t Au and 1m @ 1.44g/t Au (Channel Samples).
- **Arikazi Pit** - 2m @ 11.16g/t Au (Channel Sample).
- **Mangbetu Pit** - 5.12m @ 1.27g/t Au, incl. 1m @ 3.8g/t Au (Channel Sample).

Mbugo Pit

Mbugo is an actively mined open pit approximately 50m x 40m x 18m in size with gold mineralisation hosted in grey to glassy grey subvertical 50cm to 2.5m thick quartz veins which strike between 40 to 55 degrees and dipping 70 to 85 degrees to the SE. The quartz veins are hosted within a felsic intrusive rock exposed at about 6 to 8m deep in the pit. Six channel samples (1.6-2m), namely C0521, C0522, C0523, C0525, C0572 and C0573, were collected across the quartz vein and adjacent host rock. One rock chip sample C0524 was also collected from the pit (Figure 2). Significant assay results include; 8.99g/t Au (Rock Chip), 2m @ 10.6g/t Au and 1.6m @ 32.1g/t Au (Channel Samples).

Mabanda Pit

The area known as Mabanda consists of several open pits from the southernmost at Kilo – Moto to the northernmost pit at Dix Huit (18) a total strike of 900m. Gold mineralisation is mainly contained in subvertical massive brown to glassy grey black 5cm to 2.5m thick quartz veins hosted within brown to purple felsic intrusive. The veins pinch and swell and are occasionally faulted and folded within a shear zone generally NNE trending. Artisanal pits have depths between 3m to 20m.

Mabanda (Dubai) Pit

Mabanda (Dubai) is an actively mined open pit by artisanal miners where the main lithology and structures being mined are 5cm to 2.5m thick brown to grey black saccharoidal quartz veins striking 40 to 70 degrees with a dip of 75 to 85 degrees within a host of felsic intrusive volcano-sedimentary rock of the Kibalian volcano-sediments.



Two channel samples (1.6-2m), namely C0538 and C0539, were collected along the quartz veins and adjacent host rock at the top and bottom of the exposure in the NE wall of the active pit wall (Figure 2).

Significant assay results from channel samples include; 0.5m @ 47.7g/t Au (top exposure) and 0.5m @ 13.4g/t Au (lower exposure).

Mabanda (Don de Dieu) Pit

Mabanda (Don de Dieu) is a pit which was flooded at the time the field crew visited, as a result no samples were taken (Figure 2).

Mabanda (Sieze 16), (Gecamine) and (Golgota) Pits

Mabanda (Sieze), (Gecamine) and (Golgota) are previously mined open pits by artisanal miners that are located within a NW trending shear envelope with subvertical quartz veins trending between 350 to 65 degrees. Four channel samples, namely C0541, C0542, C0543 and C0544 were collected across the veins and adjacent wall rock on the NE wall of the Sieze pit and two channel samples, namely C0545 and C0546 collected from the Golgota pit (Figure 2). No significant gold mineralisation was reported.

Mabanda (Dix Huit 18) Pit

Mabanda (Dix Huit 18) is an actively mined open pit by artisanal miners where the main lithology observed was weathered yellowish brown to purple brown felsic intrusive with a series of subvertical parallel 50cm to 2.5m thick pinch and swell white to grey black smoky quartz veins and veinlets. The veins strike between 10 and 65 degrees and dip between 70 and 85 degrees within a shear structure exposed from a depth of approximately 13m. The upper portion of the pit displays collapsed non mineralised massive milky quartz veins.

Four channel samples, namely C0547, C0548, C0549 and C0550 were collected across the vein and adjacent wall rock on the NE wall of the pit (Figure 2). Significant assay results from channel samples include; 3.2m @ 5.91g/t Au.

Mangbetu Pit

Mangbetu is an actively mined open pit by artisanal miners approximately 90m x 50m x 10m adjacent to the Gada to Dungu road. The north eastern end of the pit is flooded with majority of the artisanal mining activities currently concentrated at the south western portion of the pit. Gold mineralisation is mainly confined to smoky quartz veins which strike of 40 degrees and dip 85 degrees. The veins are hosted within a ferruginous felsic intrusive rock. The quartz veins range in thickness from small veinlets of 5cm to a maximum of 80cm thick massive major vein and are crosscut by a series of younger shallow dipping structures with attitude 135 degrees strike and 15 to 25 degrees dip.

Seven channel samples, namely C0551, C0552, C0553, C0554, C0555, C0556 and C0567 were collected from the south western wall of the pit (Figure 2). Significant assay results from channel samples include; 5.2m @ 1.27g/t Au.

Gbaka, Medi Medi and Ndebi Prospects

Gbaka, Medi Medi and Ndebi prospects were visited and nine channel samples collected, namely C0558, C0559, C0561, C0562, C0563, C0564, C0565, C0566, C0569 and two rock samples, namely C05067 and C0568 from various outcropping rock types. No significant gold mineralisation was reported.



Outlook and Planned Exploration

Gada Tenements PR11816, PR11817 and PR11797

Initial exploration activities have been planned for Gada tenements PR11816, PR11817 and PR11797 to cover the known prospects from Mazizi Pit in the south, through Mbugo, Mabanda, Munguba, Arakaki and Mundial to Mangbetu Pits in the north (Figure 4).

Conventional soil sampling will be carried out over the prospect areas on a nominal 400 X 100m grid for a planned total of 22,904 samples. Priority soil sampling will target gold mineralisation at Mazizi, Mbugo and Mabanda areas and will be completed first, for a planned total of 1,193 samples (Figure 4).

The priority soil sampling program is anticipated to take up to eight weeks to complete, with final multi-element laboratory assay results available shortly thereafter.

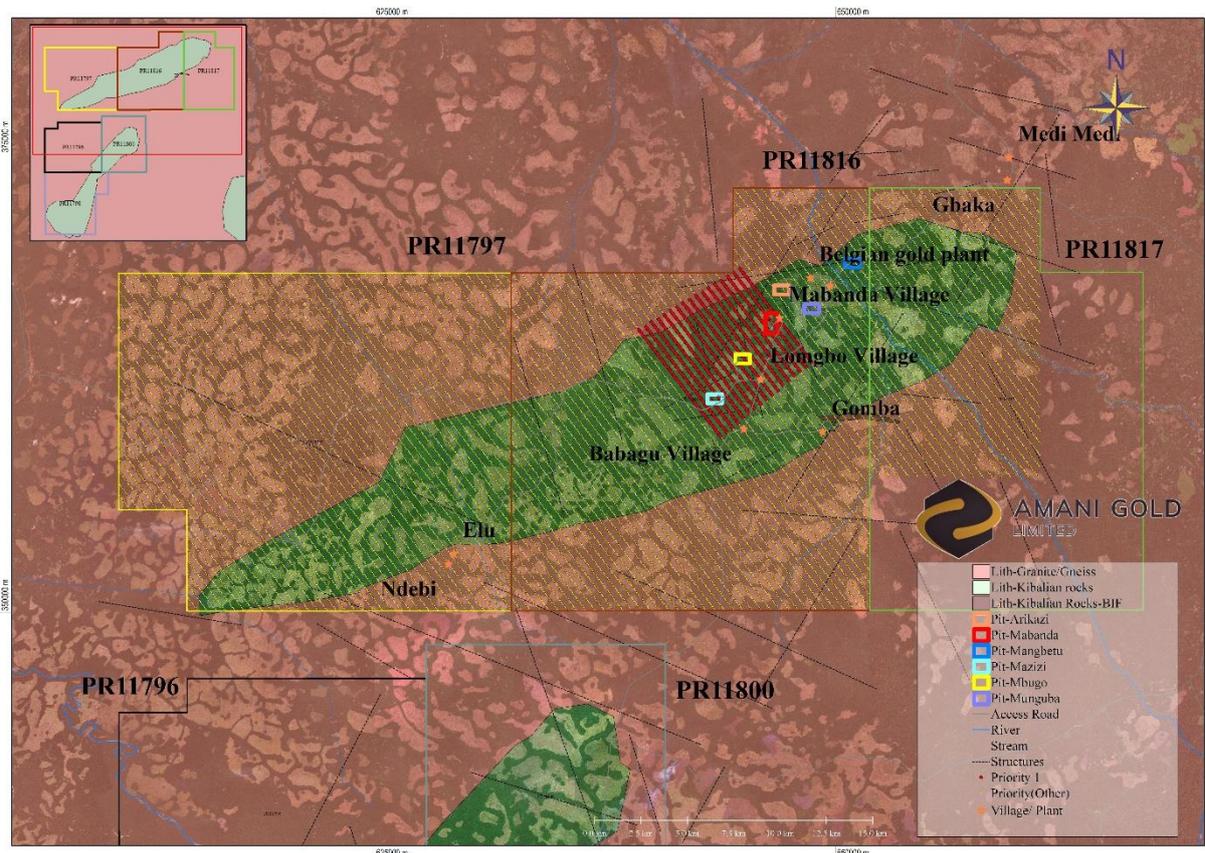


Figure 4. Map showing the location of proposed soil sampling locations Gada Gold Project (priority one soil sampling locations in Red, tenement boundaries and selected artisanal pits also shown)

Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling operations over Mazizi, Mbugo, Mabanda, Munguba, Arakaki and Mangbetu Pit prospect areas will comprise a planned total of 92 holes for approximately 5,060m. Initial priority RC drilling will target near surface gold mineralisation at Mabanda Pits for a planned total of 21 holes for approximately 1,155m (Figure 5).



Bridges at Matoko, Lianva and Tobho are being repaired and upgraded for drill rig access.

The initial priority RC drilling program is anticipated to take up to two weeks to complete, with final multi-element laboratory assay results available shortly thereafter. The initial drill program is expected to commence in November. All drilled intervals will initially be analysed on site using portable XRF to guide ongoing drilling operations.

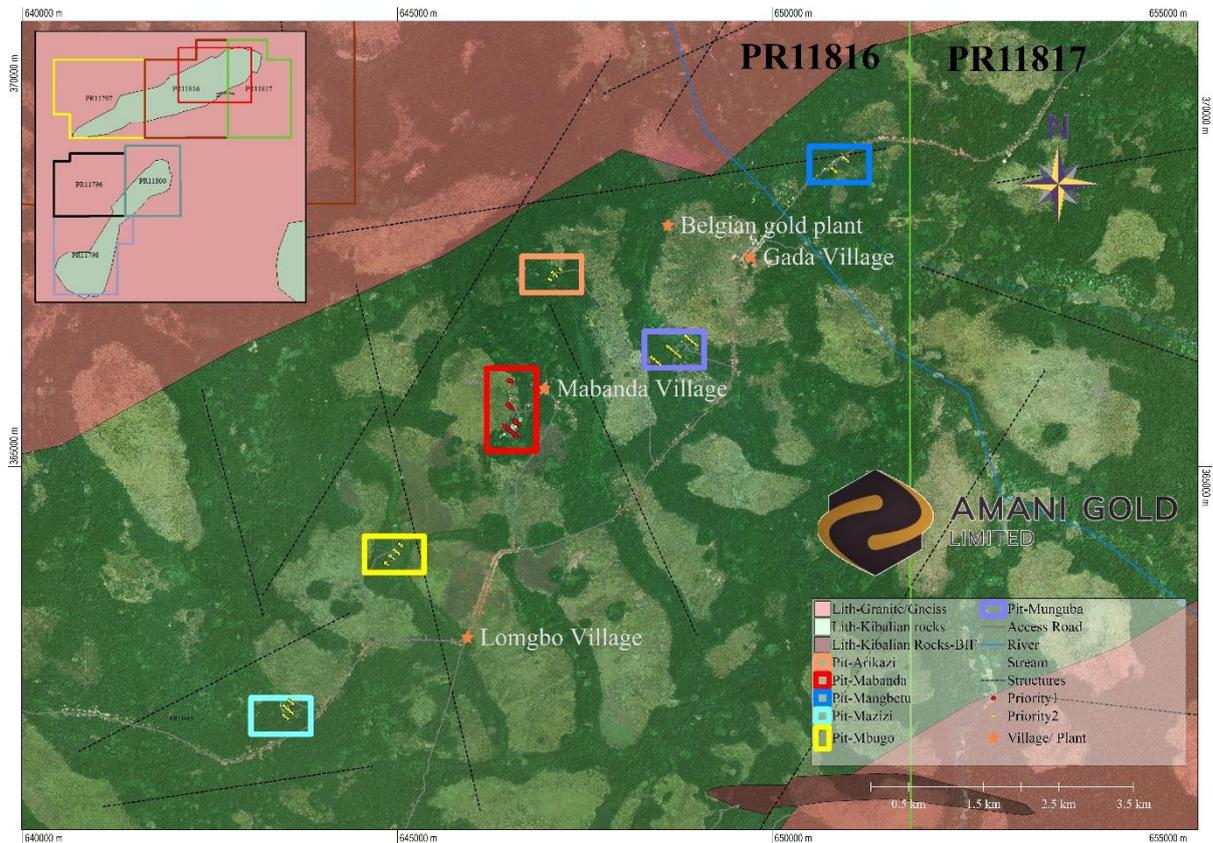


Figure 5. Map showing the location of proposed Reverse Circulation drillhole locations Gada Gold Project (priority one RC drillhole locations in RED, tenement boundaries and selected artisanal pits also shown)

For more information contact:

Mr. Grant Thomas
Technical Director
info@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 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.

Appendix 1. Rock and Channel Sample Results Tenement PR11816 (< 0.01 – Below Detection Limit)

Sample No.	Easting UTM WGS85 Zone 35N	Northing UTM WGS84 Zone 35N	Au ppm	Target Area	Target Type	Sample Length (m)	Sample Type
C0521	644950	363829	10.6	Mbugo	Open Pit	2	Channel Sample
C0522	644952	363827	0.07	Mbugo	Open Pit	2	Channel Sample
C0523	644955	363824	0.05	Mbugo	Open Pit	2	Channel Sample
C0524	644944	363836	8.99	Mbugo	Adit		Rock Sample
C0525	649636	367948	0.06	Gada	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0526	648840	366564	1.14	Munguba	Open Pit		Rock Sample
C0527	648809	366551	1.44	Munguba	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0528	648699	366592	7.57	Munguba	Outcrop	1.5	Channel Sample
C0529	648699	366593	2.14	Munguba	Outcrop	1.2	Channel Sample
C0530	647069	367564	0.04	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0531	647070	367562	0.11	Arikazi	Open Pit	1.5	Channel Sample
C0532	647071	367560	12.4	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0533	647072	367558	9.91	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0534	647072	367556	0.22	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0535	647073	367554	0.23	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0536	647074	367552	0.25	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0537	647075	367550	0.26	Arikazi	Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0538	646556	365560	47.7	Mabanda	Dubia Open Pit	0.5	Channel Sample
C0539	646556	365560	13.4	Mabanda	Dubia Open Pit	0.5	Channel Sample
C0541	646509	365866	0.09	Mabanda	Seize Open Pit	1.25	Channel Sample
C0542	646509	365864	0.05	Mabanda	Seize Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0543	646510	365863	0.45	Mabanda	Seize Open Pit	1.25	Channel Sample



Sample No.	Easting UTM WGS85 Zone 35N	Northing UTM WGS84 Zone 35N	Au ppm	Target Area	Target Type	Sample Length (m)	Sample Type
C0544	646510	365861	0.36	Mabanda	Seize Open Pit	1.25	Channel Sample
C0545	646534	365898	0.11	Mabanda	Golgota Outcrop	1.5	Channel Sample
C0546	646535	365895	0.1	Mabanda	Golgota Outcrop	1.5	Channel Sample
C0547	646494	366124	7.9	Mabanda	Dix Huit Open Pit	1.2	Channel Sample
C0548	646495	366123	1.91	Mabanda	Dix Huit Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0549	646496	366122.5	9.11	Mabanda	Dix Huit Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0550	646497	366122	0.18	Mabanda	Dix Huit Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0551	650873	369056	1.11	Gada/Mangwetu	Open pit	1	Channel Sample
C0552	650874	369055	3.8	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0553	650875	369054	0.52	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0554	650876	369053	0.13	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit	1	Channel Sample
C0555	650877	369052	0.86	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit	1.2	Channel Sample
C0556	650874	369055	0.31	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit		Rock Sample
C0557	650879	369057	0.4	Gada	Mangbetu Open Pit	1.5	Channel Sample
C0558	659309	373590	<0.01	Gbaka	Quartz Vein	1.4	Channel Sample
C0559	659406	374811	<0.01	Medi Medi	Outcrop	3	Channel Sample
C0561	659408	374808	0.02	Medi Medi	Outcrop	3.1	Channel Sample
C0562	659410	374806	0.01	Medi Medi	Outcrop	2.8	Channel Sample
C0563	659408	374804	0.02	Medi Medi	Outcrop	2.9	Channel Sample
C0564	659414	374802	0.01	Medi Medi	Outcrop	2.5	Channel Sample
C0565	659416	374796	0.04	Medi Medi	Outcrop	3	Channel Sample
C0566	659413	374773	0.04	Medi Medi	Outcrop	2.3	Channel Sample
C0567	659402	374830	<0.01	Medi Medi	Outcrop		Rock Sample
C0568	622955	352675	0.01	Ndebi	Outcrop		Rock Sample
C0569	629287	353203	0.11	Elu	Outcrop	1.3	Channel Sample
C0570	649544	360470	<0.01	Gomba	Outcrop		Rock Sample
C0571	649261	359887	<0.01	Gomba	Outcrop		Rock Sample
C0572	644938	363814	32.1	Mbugo	Open Pit	1.6	Channel Sample
C0573	644957	363822	0.03	Mbugo	Open Pit	2	Channel Sample

JORC Table 1 – Gada Gold Project PR 11816 – Geochemical Sampling

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data – PR 11816

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel rock samples were collected during visits to prospects and artisanal pits. Typical channel samples were 1.0-3.0m in length. • Channel and rock samples obtained using geo-pick and collected in plastic bag. Typically channel and rock samples each weighed 3-5Kg. • Channel and rock samples were collected from mineralised structures being actively mined by artisanal miners or outcrops.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples sent for laboratory analysis to SGS, Tanzania (African Assay Laboratories Ltd) in Mwanza (ISO17025 accredited by SANAS). • PRP87 preparation method – samples are dried, then crushed to 75% passing 2 mm, then split, then up to 1.5 kg are pulverized to 85% passing 75 um. • A 50g sample was analysed for Au using Fire Assay with an AA finish (FAA505 – Fire Assay); detection limit Au 0.01 ppm – 100 ppm. • Assays were conducted using standard procedures and standard laboratory checks. • The nature and quality of the sample preparation is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style. • The samples sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled. • The entire individual sample was bagged in clear plastic bag with pre-printed sample tickets.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures used is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory results and associated QAQC documentation is stored digitally. • In addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 20th field sample comprised a blank sample or certified reference material sample. One blank sample inserted with assay value <0.01g/t. No contamination was detected. • Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample was re-assayed using Fire Assay gravitational method.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of all samples recorded by handheld Garmin GPS device. • Grid system WGS84, UTM Zone 35N. • Refer to Table 1 for location of channel and rock samples.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel and rock samples were collected from mineralised structures being actively mined by artisanal miners or outcrops.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channel samples were collected across mineralised structures and zones. • Rock samples collected at points of geological interest and from mineralised structures and zones.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected under strict supervision of the Amani Gold Senior Exploration Geologist. Bagged samples were then labelled and sealed and stored for transport to the laboratory. • Channel and rock samples were packed into polyweave bags for transport (individual samples were packed in plastic bags). • Samples were transported to SGS, Mwanza Tanzania by sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Amani Gold Senior and experienced geologists. • Standard laboratory procedure and QAQC for laboratory samples.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results – PR 11816

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amani Gold Limited has signed an Agreement with Bon Génie Mining (BN Mining) Sarl, to acquire ten (10) highly gold Exploration Permits in the DRC. • BN Mining has an option agreement with LA SOCIÉTÉ MINIÈRE DE KILO-MOTO SA ("SOKIMO"), over Exploration Permits, 11796, 11797, 11798, 11800, 11801, 11804, 11816, 11817, 11820 and 11832 ("Gada Gold Project"), located in north-east DRC within the Niangara, Dungu and Rungu Territories of the Haut Uele Province. See Figure 1 for location.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The permit areas have reportedly been prospected and exploited for alluvial deposits during the Belgian colonial era (up to 1963). Various remnants of these activities; including alluvial diggings, trenches and adits were observed in the Gada Gold Project during filed inspections. • There are several actively worked small scale alluvial gravels in streams and hard rock mineralisation in pits, refer to text. • No known systematic exploration for in situ mineralisation has been undertaken on the permits. • For additional information, refer to the Amani Gold website (http://www.amanigold.com).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geology of the Gada Project area consists of porphyritic granites and gneiss intruded by NE-SW trending rocks of the Kibalian volcano-sediments striking between 10 to 55 degrees with mineralised subvertical and occasionally shallow dipping SE structures forming a mineralised open-ended corridor of approximately 10km long and at least 250m wide. In the northern Exploration Permits, there are also variably magnetic outcrops of banded iron formation which trend E-W along the contacts with granites which occur along the eastern contact of Kibalian volcano-sedimentary rocks with the granites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second NE-SW trending elongated oval shaped intrusion of Kibalian volcano-sediments also lies within the southern part of the Exploration Permits on either side of the Bomokadi River.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole data not being reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole data not being reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to body of report for diagrammatic information.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole data not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to body of report for additional geological observations.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to body of report for further work plans.