

19 April 2018

High Grade Gold Drill Hole Assays from Douze Match Prospects - Giro Gold Project

Highlights

- **High grade gold assay results returned from Douze Match drill holes:** 7m at 3.67g/t Au, including 3m at 7.74g/t Au and 4m at 2.95g/t Au, including 1m at 9.45g/t Au
- Combined diamond core and Reverse Circulation drilling campaign completed at Kebigada Satellite targets and Douze Match prospect, Giro Gold Project and all assays results are now to hand (10 diamond core drill holes for 1050m and 120 RC drill holes for 7,024m)

Douze Match

- 3 diamond core drill holes for 357.5m and 59 RC reconnaissance drill holes for 3,574m, 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 3 diamond core and 59 RC drill holes from Douze Match. Significant high-grade gold values include;**
 - **7m at 3.67g/t Au** from 12m, incl. 3m at 7.74g/t Au from 12m (DMRC343)
 - **10m at 2.08g/t Au** from 27m, incl. 6m at 3.19g/t Au from 31m (DMRC344)
 - **4m at 3.11g/t Au** from 98m, incl. 3m at 3.79g/t Au from 98m, (DMRC346)
 - **4m at 3.81g/t Au** from 0m, incl. 2m at 3.81g/t from 2m and **13m at 1.63g/t** from 14m, incl. 2m at 5.78g/t from 14m(DMRC351)
 - **4m at 3.53g/t Au** from 22m, incl. 1m at 9.88g/t Au from 22m, (DMRC352)
 - **4m at 7.03g/t Au** from 51m (DMRC354)
 - **4m at 2.95g/t Au** from 27m, incl. 1m at 9.45g/t Au from 29m, (DMRC385)

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 9 RC drill holes for 477m from Giro Vein and Kebigada East. Significant high grade gold values include;**
 - **3m at 1.22g/t Au** from 12m (GRRC300)
 - **3m at 1.24g/t Au** from 42m (GRRC302)
 - **6m at 0.98g/t Au** from 54m (GRRC306)

- **6m at 0.90g/t Au** from 11m (GRRC307)
- An additional 30,000m of combined RC and diamond drilling is planned at Giro Gold Project in 2018 to increase ore body confidence, fully delineate Congo Ya Sika, Kebigada NW extension targets, Douze Match and test additional prospects as they are defined

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.

The current drilling campaign has been completed (November 2017 – February 2018), and has comprised a total of 10 diamond core drill holes for 1050m and 120 RC drill holes for 7,024m on 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 52 of the 61 RC holes which were completed at Congo Ya Sika and Kebigada Northwest (see ASX Announcements 2 January 2018 and 15 February 2018).

Assay results are now to hand for the final 9 RC drill holes (477m) from Giro Vein and Kebigada East targets (Figure 1, Table 1). Significant high-grade gold values include;

- **3m at 1.22g/t Au** from 12m (GRRC300)
- **3m at 1.24g/t Au** from 42m (GRRC302)
- **6m at 0.98g/t Au** from 54m (GRRC306)
- **6m at 0.90g/t Au** from 11m (GRRC307)

At Douze Match, a total of 10 diamond core drill holes for 1050m and 59 RC drill holes for 3574m have been completed from December 2017 to 1 February 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 2-3, 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 drill tested.

Assay results are now to hand for the final 3 diamond core holes and 59 RC holes from Douze Match prospect (Figures 2-3, Table 2). Significant high grade gold values include;

- **7m at 3.67g/t Au** from 12m, incl. 3m at 7.74g/t Au from 12m (DMRC343)
- **10m at 2.08g/t Au** from 27m, incl. 6m at 3.19g/t Au from 31m (DMRC344)
- **4m at 3.11g/t Au** from 98m, incl. 3m at 3.79g/t Au from 98m, (DMRC346)
- **4m at 2.45/t Au** from 0m, incl. 2m at 3.81g/t from 2m and **13m at 1.63g/t**

from 14m, incl. 2m at 5.78g/t from 14m(DMRC351)

- **4m at 3.53g/t Au** from 22m, incl. 1m at 9.88g/t Au from 22m, (DMRC352)
- **4m at 7.03g/t Au** from 51m (DMRC354)
- **4m at 2.95g/t Au** from 27m, incl. 1m at 9.45g/t Au from 29m, (DMRC385)

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.

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 Giro Gold Project in 2018 to increase ore body confidence at the main Kebigada deposit, fully delineate Congo Ya Sika and Kebigada NW extension targets, Douze Match (Figures 1) and test additional prospects as they are defined.

Amani plans to trial hand-held auger drilling (up to 20m depth holes) and sampling over several highly prospective areas, commencing in late May. It is thought 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 be carried out at Giro Project to identify additional gold targets.

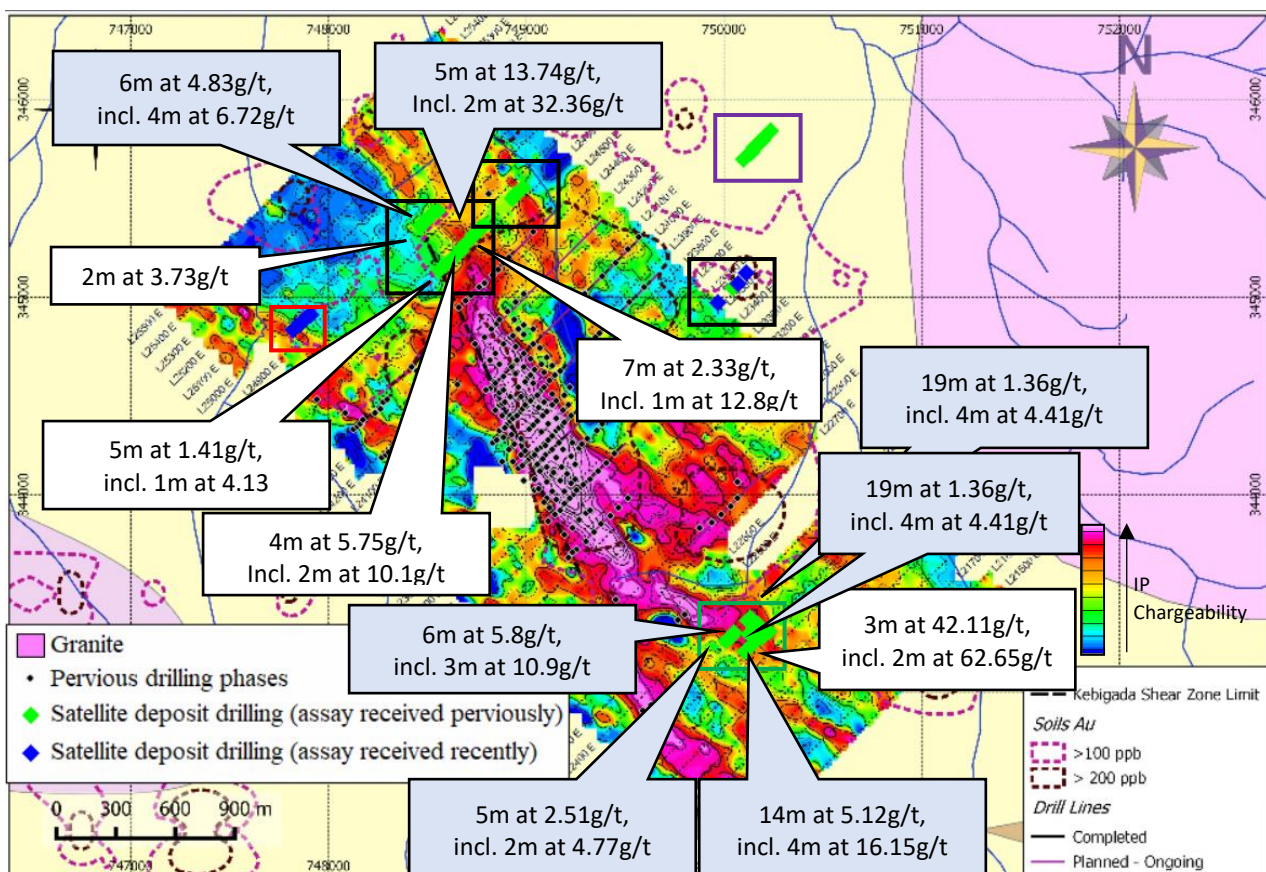


Figure 1. Kebigada Satellite targets selected RC drilling assay results. Map shows both Soil and IP Chargeability anomalies. Anomaly zones are Congo Ya Sika (green frame), Giro Vein (Red frame), Belgians Trench (Purple frame) and Kebigada East, North and Northeast (black frame).

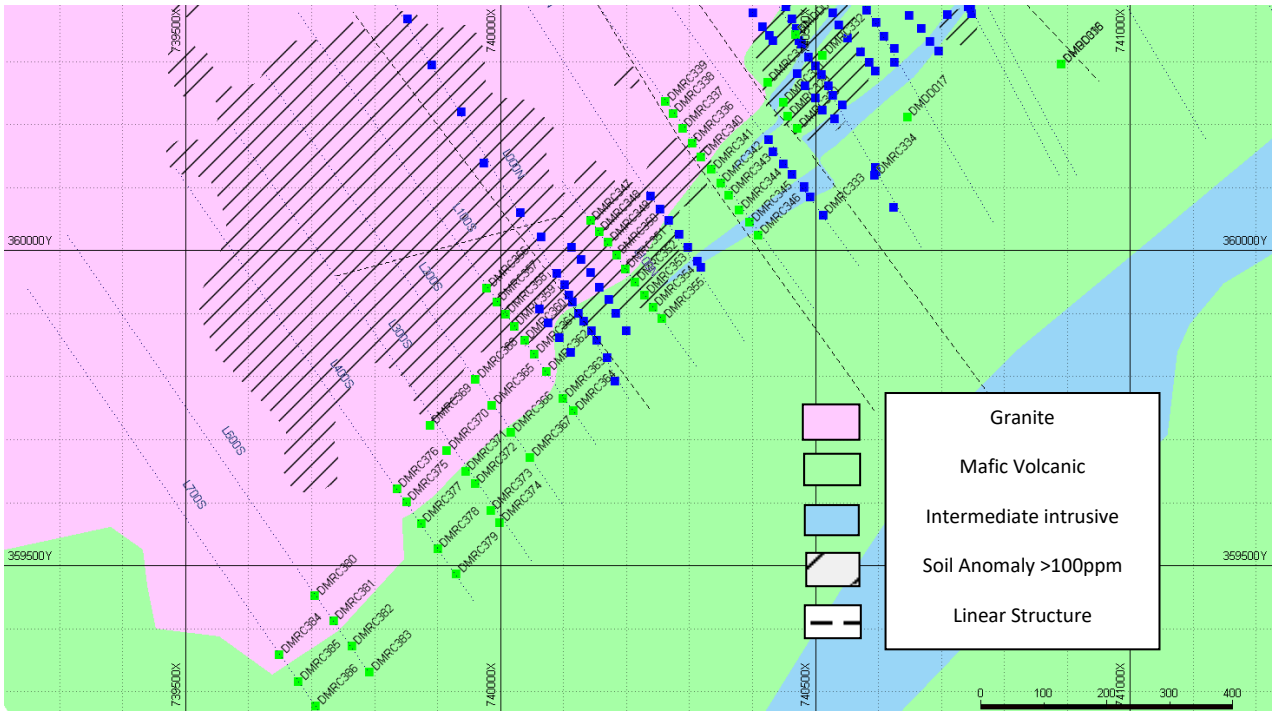


Figure 2. Douze Match SW extension RC drilling program (Green diamond - reported holes this report and Blue diamond previously reported holes).

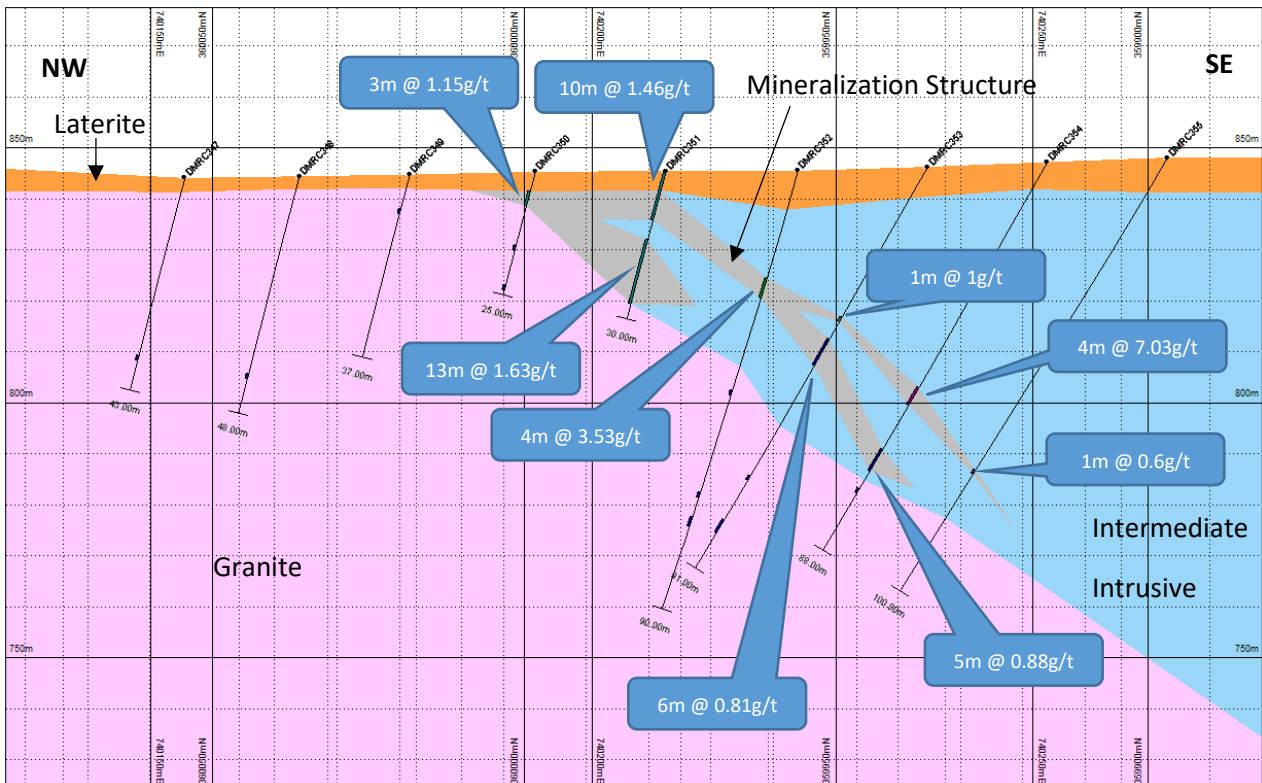


Figure 3. Section L300N of Douze Match – selected Au assay results shown (looking NE).

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

Hole ID	Line	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade Au g/t
GRRRC300		344973	749968	852	43	-60	51	12	15	3	1.22
GRRRC301		345070	750067	851	43	-60	45				NSR
GRRRC302		345128	750107	863	43	-60	51	42	45	3	1.24
GRRRC303		344851	747834	848	43	-60	60				NSR
GRRRC304		344867	747854	849	43	-60	51				NSR
GRRRC305		344888	747874	851	43	-60	54				NSR
GRRRC306		344904	747891	852	43	-60	60	39	40	1	0.77
								54	60	6	0.98
GRRRC307		344904	747891	852	43	-60	60	11	17	6	0.90
GRRRC308		344835	747818	848	43	-60	45				NSR

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 gold intersections from Douze Match Shear Zone, Giro Gold Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC328	360266	740425	846	360	-90	48.00	9	14	5	0.85
DMRC329	360213	740460	852	90	-90	48.00	13	15	2	1.29
							38	39	1	0.58
DMRC330	360192	740474	867	145	-90	54.00	0	1	1	3.01
							28	32	4	1.72
						<i>including</i>	30	31	1	3.92
							42	43	1	0.51
DMRC331	360240	740454	870	270	-60	38.00	0	7	7	1.05
DMRC332	360311	740518	869	145	-90	51.00	6	8	2	3.73
							10	20	10	0.55
DMRC333	360054	740513	869	325	-75	60.00	1	2	1	0.92 ¹
DMRC334	360122	740595	869	325	-70	60.00				NSR
DMRC335	360296	740890	852	325	-60	87.00				NSR
DMRC336	360170	740306	849	325	-60	60.00				NSR
DMRC337	360194	740288	849	325	-60	57.00	3	4	1	1.74
DMRC338	360218	740277	849	325	-60	51.00	31	33	2	0.91
DMRC339	360233	740264	849	325	-60	60.00				NSR
DMRC340	360146	740320	848.7	325	-60	48.00	5	6	1	1.83
							10	16	6	1.04
						<i>including</i>	10	11	1	2.55
							36	39	3	0.56
DMRC341	360128	740336	849	325	-60	37.00	23	24	1	1.64
DMRC342	360107	740352	850	325	-60	61.00	52	53	1	1.20
DMRC343	360085	740366	851	325	-60	85.00	12	19	7	3.67
						<i>including</i>	12	15	3	7.74

DMRC344	360063	740381	852	325	-60	79.00	0	1	1	0.55 ¹
							27	37	10	2.08
						<i>including</i>	31	37	6	3.19
							46	47	1	1.52
							70	75	5	0.81
DMRC345	360045	740397	853	325	-60	95.00	54	56	2	1.06
							85	89	4	1.71
						<i>including</i>	87	88	1	4.64
DMRC346	360024	740409	855	325	-60	103.00	55	57	2	1.40
							70	75	5	1.97
						<i>including</i>	74	75	1	6.77
							98	102	4	3.11
						<i>including</i>	98	101	3	3.79
DMRC347	360047	740143	847	325	-75	43.00	36	37	1	0.56
DMRC348	360030	740158	847	325	-75	48.00	40	41	1	0.76
DMRC349	360013	740171	847	325	-75	37.00	7	8	1	0.67
DMRC350	359991	740185	848	325	-75	25.00	4	7	3	1.15
							15	16	1	0.55
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
							23	24	1	0.57
DMRC351	359971	740201	848	325	-75	30.00	0	4	4	2.45 ¹
						<i>including</i>	2	4	2	3.81 ¹
							5	10	5	0.67
							14	27	13	1.63
						<i>including</i>	14	16	2	5.78
DMRC352	359950	740214	848	325	-75	90.00	22	26	4	3.53
						<i>including</i>	22	23	1	9.88
							45	46	1	0.94
							66	67	1	0.53
							71	73	2	0.59
DMRC353	359929	740229	849	325	-60	91.00	34	35	1	1.00
							39	45	6	0.81
						<i>including</i>	40	41	1	2.10
							70	71	1	0.53
							80	83	3	0.58
DMRC354	359908	740242	850	325	-60	88.00	51	55	4	7.03
							65	70	5	0.88
						<i>including</i>	69	70	1	2.69
							74	75	1	0.52
DMRC355	359889	740256	851	325	-60	100.00	72	73	1	0.60
DMRC356	359938	739980	837	325	-75	33.00	14	15	1	0.92
DMRC357	359920	739996	837	325	-75	31.00	15	16	1	2.60
DMRC358	359896	740005	838	325	-75	39.00	19	22	3	1.04
						<i>including</i>	19	20	1	2.01
DMRC359	359879	740020	839	325	-75	39.00	19	20	1	0.70
DMRC360	359857	740039	839	325	-75	39.00	27	28	1	0.55
							36	37	1	1.39
DMRC361	359835	740056	840	325	-75	25.00	12	16	4	0.78

DMRC362	359808	740075	842	325	-75	31.00	3	4	1	0.58 ¹
DMRC363	359766	740100	844	325	-60	102.00	46	47	1	0.53
							80	81	1	0.51
DMRC364	359745	740117	843	325	-60	108.00	42	45	3	0.74
							68	70	2	0.97
							96	97	1	1.92
							103	104	1	0.52
DMRC365	359754	739988	839	325	-60	30.00	21	24	3	0.54
DMRC366	359710	740017	840	325	-60	66.00	48	49	1	0.61
DMRC367	359671	740050	839	325	-60	81.00				NSR
DMRC368	359795	739962	838	325	-60	45.00	1	2	1	0.51 ¹
							7	8	1	0.63
DMRC369	359722	739891	836	325	-60	60.00				NSR
DMRC370	359683	739918	837	325	-60	51.00	10	11	1	0.52
DMRC371	359653	739951	838	325	-60	67.00	7	8	1	0.83
							25	27	2	2.86
							33	34	1	0.59
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC372	359631	739962	838	325	-60	57.00	40	41	1	1.50
DMRC373	359587	739985	839	325	-60	90.00	72	73	1	0.78
DMRC374	359570	740002	838	325	-60	89.00	74	75	1	0.94
							87	88	1	0.77
DMRC375	359601	739853	830	325	-60	42.00	1	2	1	0.56 ¹
DMRC376	359622	739836	830	325	-75	42.00				NSR
DMRC377	359567	739876	830	325	-60	63.00	5	6	1	0.93
							10	11	1	0.96
DMRC378	359527	739904	824	325	-60	54.00	28	30	2	0.58
							35	36	1	0.55
DMRC379	359488	739932	825	325	-60	84.00	74	78	4	1.86
						<i>including</i>	76	77	1	4.20
DMRC380	359453	739706	835	325	-60	33.00				NSR
DMRC381	359412	739738	835	325	-60	99.00				NSR
DMRC382	359371	739764	835	325	-60	45.00				NSR
DMRC383	359330	739794	835	325	-60	105.00				NSR
DMRC384	359356	739650	845	325	-60	43.00	37	38	1	1.68
DMRC385	359316	739679	835	325	-60	57.00	14	15	1	0.59
							27	31	4	2.95
						<i>including</i>	29	30	1	9.45
DMRC386	359280	739706	845	325	-60	90.00	57	60	3	1.13
						<i>including</i>	58	59	1	2.05
DMDD016	360342	740469	850	325	-60	100.50	92	93	1	0.64
DMDD017	360210	740645	864	325	-60	117.00	73.5	74	0.5	1.06
							85	86	1	0.95
							109	110	1	0.67
DMDD018	360295	740892	852	325	-60	227.00	177	179	2	1.31

¹ - 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

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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 "High Grade Gold Assay Results from Kebigada Satellite Targets and Douze Match Prospects" dated 15 February 2018,
- 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.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Grant Thomas, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Thomas is an executive director and the Chief Technical Officer of Amani Gold Limited. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match Reverse circulation (RC drilling)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10th sample is a quality control sample. 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. <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"> 50g subsample from each 2kg sample sending to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza is collected for fire assay with AA finish. <p>Douze Match</p>

		<p>Diamond Core Drilling (DD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</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 DMRC328 to DMRC 386 and GRRC248 to GRRC308, downhole survey had been conducted for every 30m and at the end of hole.</p> <p>Douze Match</p> <p>DIAMOND CORE DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating

	<p>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>mineralised intervals. Intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled. During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss were encountered and recorded.</p> <p>Douze Match DIAMOND DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core is fitted and measured at the drill site and core gains or recoveries recorded against the driller's depths. • 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.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Douze Match DIAMOND DRILLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core was logged geologically, geotechnically and structurally at industry standard levels. Core is marked with meter marks every meter 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.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.
- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representativity of samples.
- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling

- Each meter 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.
- The final sample was crushed to >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.
- Crushing and pulverizing were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.
- Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples.
- In the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Laterite intervals will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.

Douze Match

Diamond Core Drilling

- 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.
- All core was halved with the same half selected for sampling according to procedure. Sampling was then conducted according to geology or structure generally having a maximum sample width

		<p>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"> • The final sample was crushed to >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. • Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory. • 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.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laboratory used 50g of each sample and analysed it by Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited Method). This technique was considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample was re-assayed using Fire Assay gravitational method (non-accredited method). In an addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard samples. <p>RC drilling Kebigada</p> <p>From GRRC248 to GRRC308, 2818 samples were submitted for</p>

assay:

- 94 certified standards with known gold grade were inserted in the series. 1 Standard samples failed, 99% passing rate. 4 standard sample submitted insufficient sample for assay.
- 94 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. Among of them, 1 sample higher than 0.02g/t. 99% passing rate.
- 93 duplicate samples for gold. Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 89% data lie within 20% error. 32 pair duplicate samples for grade $>0.1\text{g/t}$, Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 100% data lie within 20% error. Low grade ($<0.1\text{ g/t}$) dominated the deviation.

From DMRC328 to DMRC386, 3015 samples were submitted for assay:

- 100 certified standards with known gold grade were inserted in the series. 100% passing rate.
- 101 blank samples were inserted in the series. 2 sample higher than 0.02g/t. 98% passing rate.
- 101 duplicate samples, both RC drilling, were re- assayed for gold. Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 82% data lie within 20% error. 28 pair duplicate samples for grade $>0.1\text{g/t}$, Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 100% data lie within 20% error. Low grade ($<0.1\text{ g/t}$) dominated the deviation.

Douze Match

Diamond Core Drilling

- From DMDD009 to DMDD018, 1074 samples were submitted for assay:
- 36 certificate standard with known gold grade were inserted in the series, 100% passing rate.
- 36 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. Among of them, no sample higher than 0.02g/t.
- 35 duplicate samples for gold. Scatterplot of original and duplicate

		sample shows very good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 82% data lie within 20% error. 7 pair duplicate samples for grade $>0.1\text{g/t}$, Scatterplot of original vs duplicate sample shows very good correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.99$. HARD plot shown 100% data lie within 20% error. Low grade ($<0.1\text{ g/t}$) dominated the deviation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database. 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. No Hole were twinned with DIAMOND DRILLING
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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



		<p>holes is about 50m.</p> <p>Douze Match</p> <p>Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <p>RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <p>RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <p>RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <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 the Company's senior and experienced geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project comprises two Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), PE5046 and PE5049. These are owned by a joint venture company Giro Goldfields sarl formed between Amani Consulting sarl (65%) and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto sa (SOKIMO) (35%), both DRC registered entities. Amani Gold holds 85% of Amani Consulting. Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in 1960. Two field visits were conducted in the area, the first in 2010 by the "Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto" (OKIMO), and the second in December 2011 by Universal Consulting SPRL working for Amani.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Douze Match 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/

		<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>Kebigada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation. Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1 and 2.

	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <p>RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each sample represented 3m or 1m of RC drilling. • To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. • The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals. <p>Douze Match</p> <p>Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each sample generally represented 1m of diamond drilling however lithological and structural contacts are taken in consideration and intervals adjusted accordingly. • To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. • The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <p>RC Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Down hole lengths are reported since difficulty in determining true widths from RC drilling.

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 1 shows the holes collar positions for Kebigada. Figures 2, 3 show cross sections and hole plan with reported results in Douze Match. All mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes drilled in the completed program are shown in Figures 1 - 3 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.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extension or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive 	<p>Kebigada and Douze Match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Kebigada Satellite mineralized targets are being assessed on an ongoing basis and additional holes planned and drilled when deemed necessary. The Company is currently planning a further scout drilling programme on

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• A number of significant soil anomalies in the immediate area of the main Kebigada mineralised structure will be tested with shallow RC drilling.
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