



AMANI GOLD LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 October 2019

PHASE ONE DIAMOND CORE DRILLING COMPLETED AT KEBIGADA DEPOSIT, GIRO GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- **Phase One diamond core drilling operations completed at Kebigada gold deposit, Giro Gold Project (drillholes GRDD034 and GRDD035).**
- **Drilling targeted deeper high-grade sulphide associated gold mineralisation within the central core of Kebigada deposit.**
- **Review of GRDD034 and GRDD035 drill core indicates broad visual intervals of rock type and sulphide mineralisation which is similar to adjacent drillholes GRDD025 and GRDD032 which intersected significant gold mineralisation. Assay results are pending.**
- **Hole GRDD034 completed at 414.9m with core samples submitted to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania). Assay results are expected late-October.**
- **Hole GRDD035 completed at 546.5m with core samples selected for submission to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania). Assay results are expected mid-November.**
- **If significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in Priority One holes, Phase Two drilling may comprise a further 4 core holes, each 500m in length.**

Amani Gold Limited ("Amani") is pleased to announce that Phase One diamond core drilling operations (drillholes GRDD034 and GRDD035) have been completed at the Kebigada gold deposit, Giro Gold Project (see ASX Announcement 22 August 2019).

Drilling targeted deeper high-grade gold mineralisation within the central core of Kebigada deposit.

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

QIJUMING 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



Drillhole GRDD034 was completed at 414.9m with core samples submitted to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania). Assay results are expected late-October. Drillhole GRDD035 completed at 546.5m with core samples selected for submission to SGS Mwanza laboratory (Tanzania). Assay results are expected mid-November. The initial Phase One diamond core drillhole GRDD033 was abandoned at a depth of 74.6m due to significant deflection after crossing a fracture zone. Total drilling completed in Phase One was 1,036m.

If significant gold mineralisation has been intersected in Priority One holes, Phase Two drilling may comprise a further 4 core holes, each 500m in length (see ASX Announcement 22 August 2019, Figure 2).

Drillhole GRDD034 was collared adjacent to section L750N and drilled with an inclination of 70° and an azimuth of 43° (Figure 2, Table 1) and targeted deeper sulphide associated gold mineralisation previously delineated in hole GRDD025 (63m at 2.40g/t Au from 101m; including 16m at 6.58g/t Au from 139m, 69.35m at 1.63g/t Au from 227m; including 5.6m at 3.73g/t Au from 241.4m and 9.2m at 7.33g/t Au from 305.8m; including 0.7m at 87.30g/t Au from 305.8m, see ASX Announcement 26 May 2017). Visual review of cut core of GRDD025 and GRDD034 indicate lithological continuity and style of mineralization. Drillhole GRDD034 has intersected sulphide mineralization in the form of dissemination, quartz/pyrite and pyrite veins, stringers and distinct pyrite laminae all of which may be associated with gold mineralisation (Photos 2 and 3).

GRDD034 intersected broad intervals of pyrite mineralization from 204.00m to 263.50m (59.5m interval containing 2-3% pyrite), from 286.9m to 322.5m (35.6m interval containing 1% pyrite) and from 334.0m to 373.0m (39.0m interval containing 1-2% pyrite). Also typical of the Kibigada gold deposit is that consistently mineralized intervals are separated by narrow non-mineralized zones with weak sulphidation and/or barren mafic dykes varying in width between 0.2m and 4.0m.

The information provided is based on a visual review and interpretation of drillhole GRDD034 and the actual assessment may vary from initial interpretation. Assay results from GRDD034 are pending.

Drillhole GRDD035 (Photo 1) was collared on section L950N and drilled with an inclination of 70° and an azimuth of 43° (Figure 2, Table 1) and targeted deeper sulphide associated gold mineralisation previously delineated in hole GRDD032 (10m at 4.36g/t Au from 102m; including 4.05m at 9.30g/t Au from 103.75m, 88.1m at 2.13g/t Au from 221.4m; including 3m at 35.86g/t Au from 238m, see ASX Announcement 7 August 2017). Review of cut core of GRDD032 and GRDD035 indicate lithological continuity and style of mineralization. Drillhole GRDD035 has intersected sulphide mineralization in the form of dissemination, quartz/pyrite and pyrite veins and thin pyrite stringers all of which may be associated with gold mineralisation (Photos 4 and 5).

GRDD035 intersected broad intervals of pyrite mineralization from 140.6m to 194.5m (53.9m interval containing 1% pyrite), from 211.5m to 227.0m (15.5m interval containing 1% pyrite), from 252.8m to 281.3m (28.5m interval containing 1% pyrite) from 301.7m to 316.5m (14.8m interval containing 1-2% pyrite), from 379.5m to 428.0m (48.5m interval containing 1% pyrite), from 453.0m to 461.8m (8.8m interval containing 1% pyrite) and from 491.0m to 537.0m (46.0m interval containing 1% pyrite). Also typical of the Kibigada gold deposit is that consistently mineralized intervals are separated by narrow non-mineralized zones with weak sulphidation and/or barren mafic dykes varying in width between 0.2m and 4.0m.

The information provided is based on a visual review and interpretation of drillhole GRDD035 and the actual assessment may vary from initial interpretation. Assay results from GRDD035 are pending.



Of note GRDD035 also intersected pyrite and variable chalcopyrite mineralization from 491.0m to 537.0m (46.0m). Chalcopyrite occurs in fractures filled by blue-greyish quartz and milky whitish quartz veins. In previous drilling campaigns similar quartz/chalcopyrite associations has returned gold grades above 3 g/t (GRDD003).

Giro Gold Project

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploration permits covering a surface area of 497km² and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt of the DRC, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources' 16 million-ounce Kibali group of deposits within 35km of Giro (Figure 1).

The Giro Gold Project area is underlain by highly prospective volcano-sedimentary lithologies in a similar structural and lithological setting as the Kibali gold deposits. Both primary and alluvial gold was mined from two main areas, the Giro and Tora areas, during Belgian rule and today these areas are mined extensively by artisanal miners.

Amani has outlined a gold resource at Kebigada within the Giro Gold Project of 45.62Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 2.14Moz gold at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au (see ASX Announcement 23 August 2017, Figure 1 and Table 1).

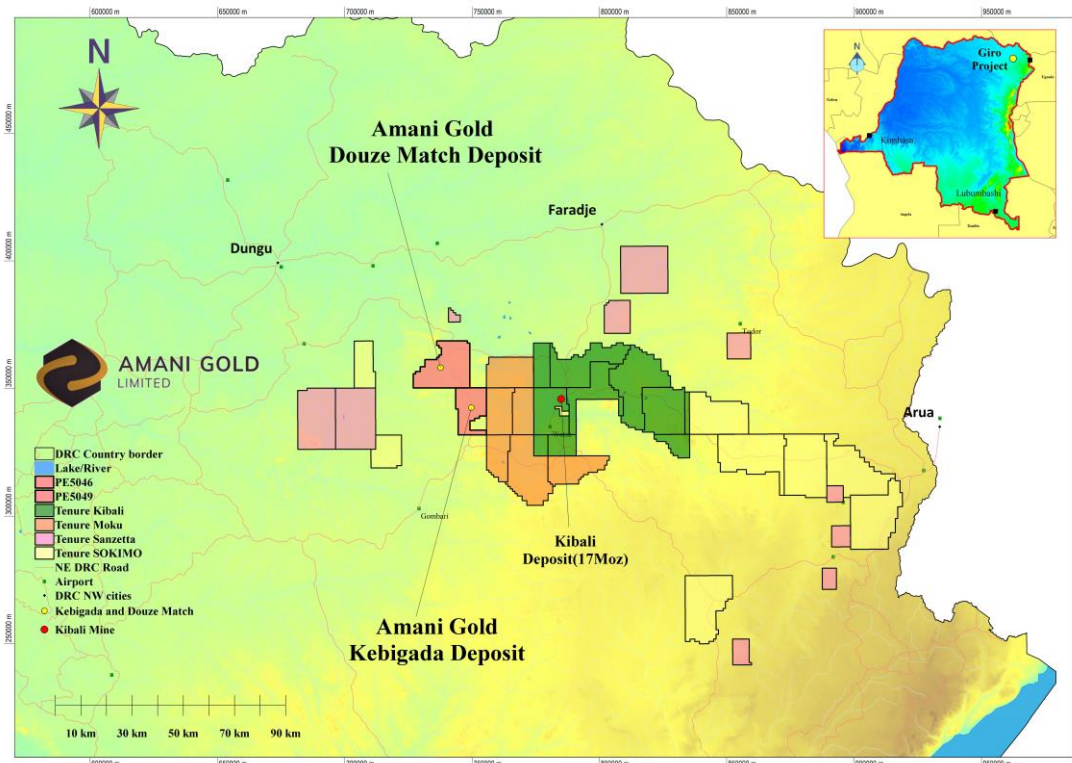


Figure 1. Map of Haute Uele Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, showing the location of the Kebigada and Douze Match gold deposits, Giro Gold Project

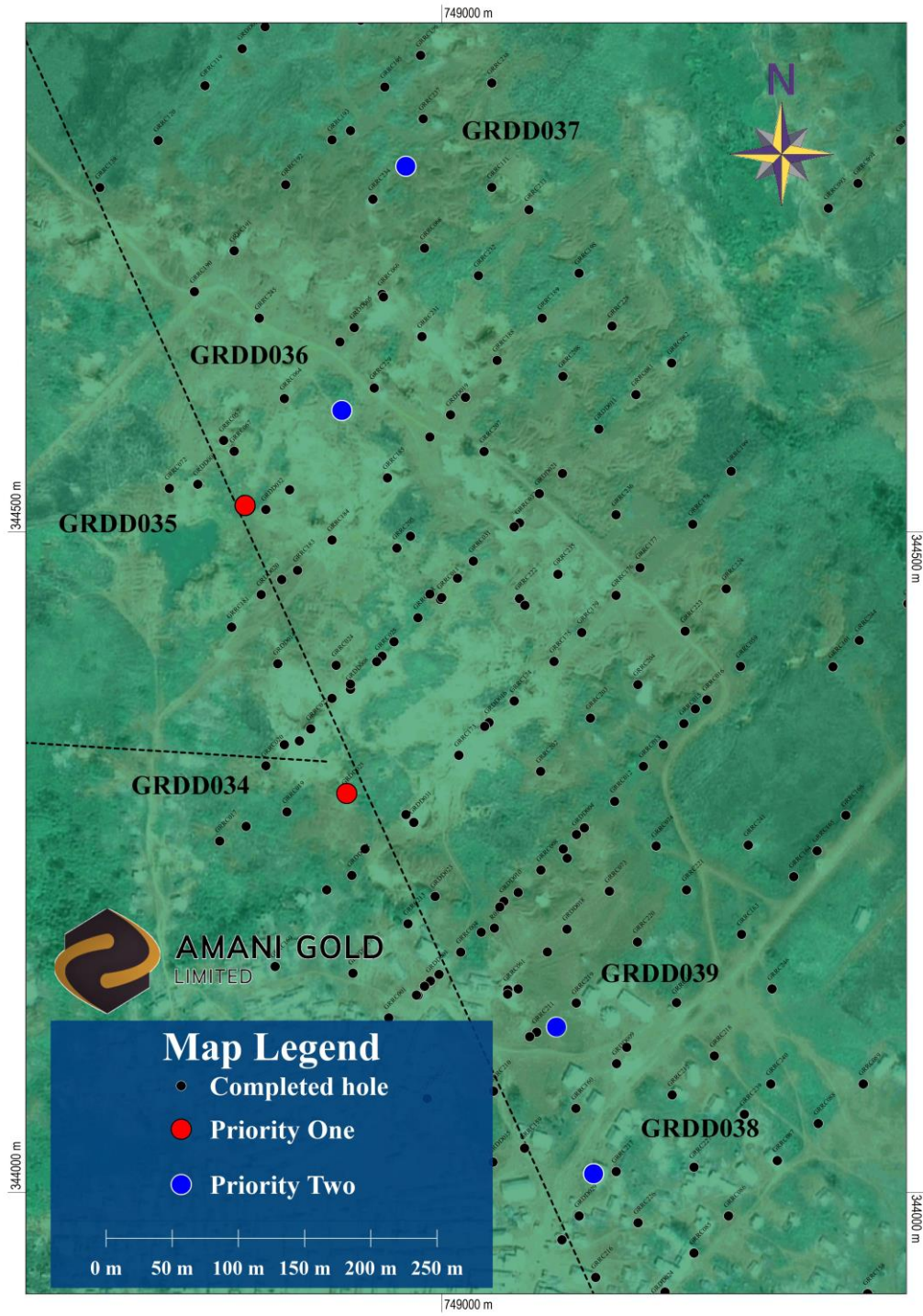
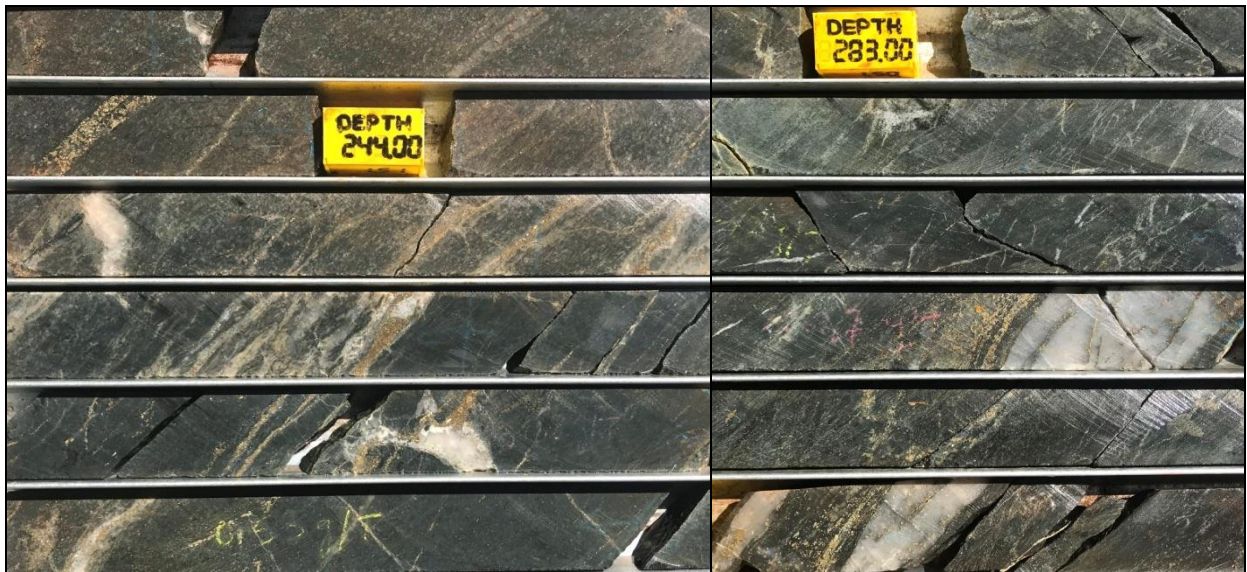


Figure 2. Map of central Kebigada gold deposit, showing the location of diamond core drillholes GRDD034 and GRDD035 and planned drillhole locations (Priority One holes in RED)

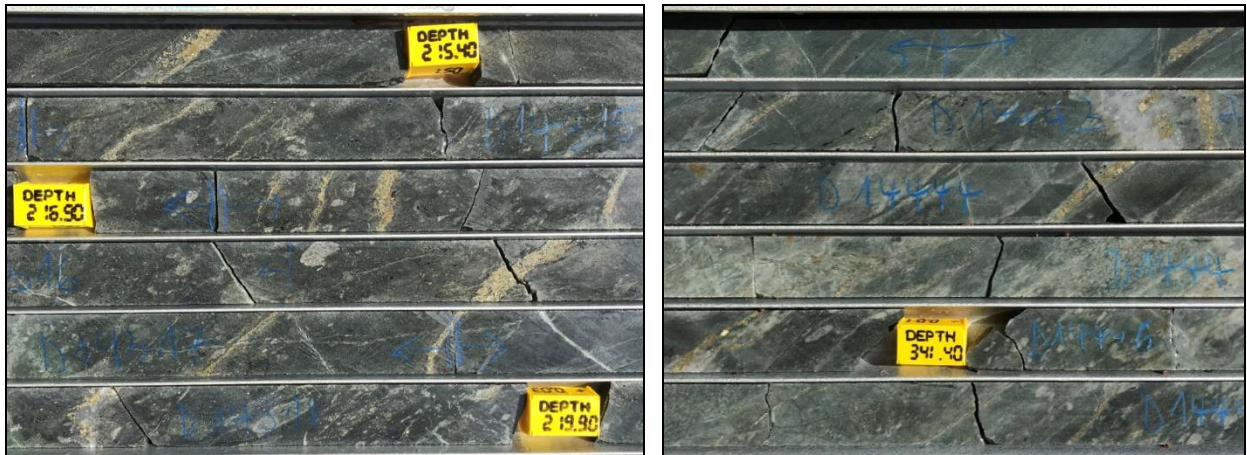


Photograph 1. Diamond core drill rig in operation at drillhole GRDD035

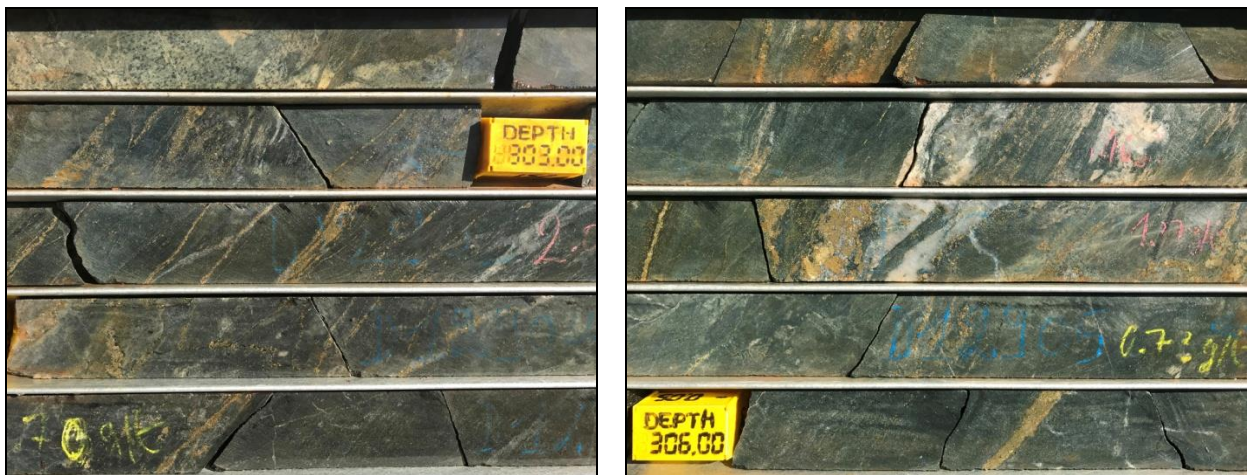


Photograph 2. Diamond core GRDD025 (see ASX Announcement 26 May 2017) showing greenish-grey, strongly foliated and slightly sheared mafic volcanic rock with 2-3% disseminated pyrite, a series of quartz and pyrite veins averaging 5 mm width (running N300/85SW) as well as thin pyrite laminas. These rocks returned grades of 2m @ 8.59g/t Au within a mineralized interval of 70m @ 1.76g/t Au from 227m to 296m.

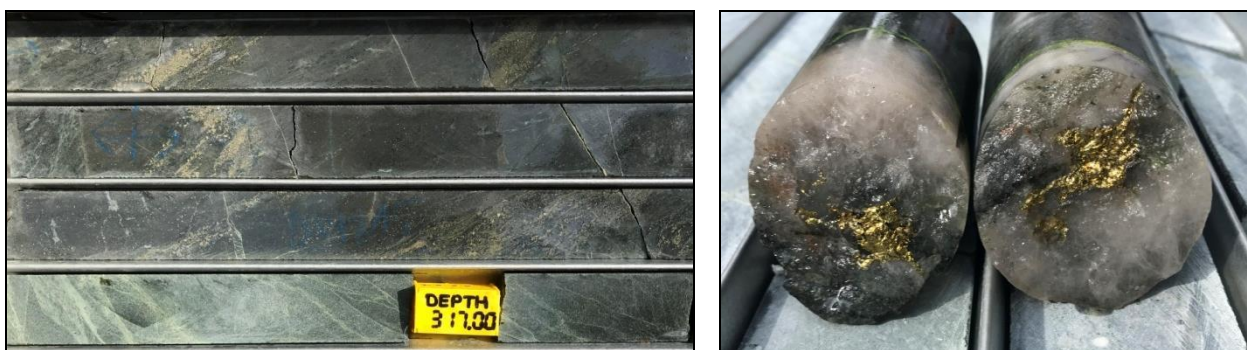
For personal use only



Photograph 3. Diamond core GRDD034 showing light grey-greenish, foliated mafic volcanic agglomerate with disseminated pyrite as well as pyrite related to stringers and quartz veins between 215.00m and 219.90m (left) and 337.00m and 342.00m (right). The information provided is based on a visual review and interpretation of drillhole GRDD034 and the actual assessment may vary from initial interpretation. Assay results are pending.



Photograph 4. Diamond core GRDD032 (see ASX Announcement 7 August 2017) showing greenish grey, fine to medium grained, moderately fractured to massive agglomerate with 2-3% disseminated pyrite, pyrite stringers and quartz/pyrite veins with grades of 3.00m @ 5.17g/t Au (from 275.7m to 278.5m) and 2.6m @ 2.33g/t Au (from 301.9m to 304.5m) within a mineralized interval of 84.6m @ 2.35g/t Au from 221.4m to 306.0m.



Photograph 5. Diamond core GRDD035 showing grey-greenish, foliated mafic volcanic agglomerate with disseminated pyrite as well as pyrite related to stringers and quartz veins between 314.0m and 316.5m (left) and milky-whitish quartz vein with irregular chalcopyrite mineralization at 512.7m (right). The information provided is based on a visual review and interpretation of drillhole GRDD035 and the actual assessment may vary from initial interpretation. Assay results are pending.

For personal use only

**Table 1. Phase One Drillhole Summary**

Drillhole No.	Easting UTM WGS85 Zone 35N	Northing UTM WGS84 Zone 35N	Elevation (m)	Dip (Degrees)	Azimuth (Magnetic)	EoH (m)	Commenced Date	Completed Date
GRDD034	748928.2	344302.0	852.64	-70	43	414.9	25-Aug-19	12-Sep-19
GRDD035	748927.7	344298.3	846.95	-70	43	546.5	13-Sep-19	3-Oct-19
GRDD033	748928.2	344302.0	852.64	-70	43	74.6	21-Aug-19	24-Aug-19

Giro Gold Project Global Resource Estimates

Amani has previously outlined a gold resource at Kebigada within the Giro Gold Project of 45.62Mt @ 1.46g/t Au for 2.14Moz gold at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au. (see ASX Announcement 23 August 2017, Figure 1 and Table 2).

In addition, Amani has also previously outlined a gold resource at Douze Match within the Giro Gold Project. The Giro Gold Project global resource now exceeds 3Moz gold; as combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for the Kebigada and Douze Match deposits is 81.77Mt @ 1.2g/t Au, for 3.14Moz Au at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au. Combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimates for Kebigada and Douze Match deposits is 49.62Mt @ 1.49g/t Au, for 2.37Moz Au at a cut-off grade of 0.9g/t Au (see ASX Announcement 10 December 2018, Figure 1 and Table 1).

Table 2

Classification	Cut-off Au (g/t)	Kebigada			Douze Match			Total		
		Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
		Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz	Mt	g/t	Moz
Indicated	0.6	24.76	1.27	1.01	1.86	1.36	0.08	26.62	1.28	1.09
Inferred	0.6	50.4	1.14	1.84	4.76	1.38	0.21	55.16	1.16	2.05
Total	0.6	75.16	1.18	2.85	6.61	1.38	0.29	81.77	1.20	3.14
Indicated	0.9	16.48	1.53	0.81	1.13	1.76	0.06	17.61	1.54	0.87
Inferred	0.9	29.14	1.42	1.33	2.87	1.81	0.17	32.01	1.46	1.50
Total	0.9	45.62	1.46	2.14	4.00	1.80	0.23	49.62	1.49	2.37

For more information contact:

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

Website: www.amanigold.com



Previous Disclosure - 2012 JORC Code

Information relating to Mineral Resources, Exploration Targets and Exploration Data associated with previous disclosures relating to the Giro Goldfields Project in this announcement has been extracted from the following ASX Announcements:

- ASX announcement titled “Diamond Core Drilling Commenced at Kebabada Deposit, Giro Gold Project” dated 22 August 2019.
- ASX announcement titled “Giro Gold Project Exceeds 3Moz gold, with Douze Match Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 320koz gold” dated 10 December 2018.
- ASX announcement titled “Giro Gold Project – Revision to Maiden Resource Estimate” dated 23 August 2017.
- ASX announcement titled “35.9 g/t Gold Intercept from deep Diamond Drilling opens new drilling campaign at Amani’s Giro Gold Project” dated 7 August 2017.
- ASX announcement titled “Diamond drill results from depth add to Maiden Resource model at Kebabada, Giro Gold Project” dated 26 May 2017.

Copies of reports are available to view on the Amani Limited website www.amani.com.au. These reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person’s Statement

Exploration Results

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

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Kebigada Gold Deposit Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>• <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg</i>	Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada <p>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 approximately 2-3kg were then crushed and split in an accredited laboratory to produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AA finish.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<i>submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>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 Devishot EMS System single shot camera with a survey recorded every 30m. Core was orientated using a spear in HQ core and Devicore BBT Electronic core orientation System in NQ core.</p>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>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>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>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</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>length of all drill holes was logged recording lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation and quartz veining.</p>
<p><i>Subsampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>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 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 approximately 2-3kg of diamond core sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		<p>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>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample or standard sample.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</p> <p>No holes were twinned.</p> <p>Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is done according to standardised header, lithological and structural information. Data is then input into EXCEL spreadsheets which are then emailed to the database manager for input into Access. Data is then interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Drill hole collars were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing relative error to less than 1metre along each drill line. The holes were surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>The diamond drilling program is designed to delineate the down-dip extensions of the mineralised zones. It is envisaged to drill at least one to two diamond hole per section</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this</i> 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted strike of the mineralised zone already drill delineated by the first phase of drilling. However, holes were drilled oblique to the dip of mineralisation to achieve maximum depths to compensate for the rig limit of 500m.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i> 	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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i> 	The Company's sampling techniques and data were reviewed and audited by MSA's resource geologist. All sampling techniques and procedures for data capture were deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory, being 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	Comment
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 	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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<p>The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in 1960. Two field visits were conducted in the area, the first in 2010 by the "Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto" (OKIMO), and the second in December 2011 by Universal Consulting SPRL, working for Amani Consulting.</p> <p>Following a review of historical and previous exploration data, Panex Resources Inc. conducted a first RC drilling campaign at the Giro prospect between December 2013 and February 2014, completing 57 holes for 2,888m.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Kebigada</p> <p>At Giro Gold Project, the main lithologies hosting the mineralisation are saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcano-sediments. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.</p>
Drill hole Information	<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: 	Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the programme was completed all drill hole collars were surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</p>
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 	<p>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>Each sample generally represented 1m of diamond drilling however lithological and structural contacts are taken in consideration and intervals adjusted accordingly.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p>examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
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>Diamond Core Drilling – Kebigada</p> <p>The drill holes were drilled with dips of -70°.</p> <p>Drilling has indicated that the drill holes were drilled normal to the foliation but structural logging suggests mineralisation is associated with multiple structural orientations which makes it difficult to ascertain the true structural orientation controlling mineralisation</p> <p>True widths could not be determined as dip of mineralisation is still not clear with limited overlap in drill holes but is estimated to be 50-60% when using the dip of the regional foliation.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Figure 1 shows the drill collar positions, Figures 2, 3 and 4 cross sections with reported results. All mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1.</p>
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 	<p>Drill holes drilled in the completed program are shown in Figures 1 - 4 for all the results received for Kebigada which are reported in Table 1, according to the data aggregation method described previously. All high grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	
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. 	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions 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 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. A number of significant soil anomalies in the immediate area of the main Kebigada mineralised structure will be tested with shallow RC drilling.</p>