9 March 2022

Shanta Gold Limited
("Shanta Gold", "Shanta" or the "Company")

Transformative drilling results deliver 37% increase in West Kenya Resource and confirm confidence in district scale potential

Shanta Gold (AIM: SHG), the East Africa-focused gold producer, developer and explorer, is pleased to announce a maiden resource estimate for the Ramula target at the West Kenya Project ("West Kenya") in Kenya. This maiden resource estimate follows the successful completion of the Company's 2021 drilling programme at West Kenya and the Company expects to announce further updates in relation to Isulu-Bushiangala and Bumbo in the coming weeks.

Eric Zurrin, Chief Executive Officer, commented:
"We are delighted with the transformative drilling results announced at the Ramula target, adding 434k oz grading to 2.08 g/t and increasing total resources at our West Kenya Project by a significant 37% to 1.6 million oz, further strengthening our view that the region is a major new gold district and an area of massive future growth for the Company.

I visited the site with fellow Shanta Board members in March 2022 and witnessed the outstanding potential of the Ramula Region. Situated in close proximity to the Liranda Region which holds the Isulu-Bushiangala resource, we are confident that in time, we will be able to expand Ramula into the second significant resource region in the wider West Kenyan Project.

In the near-term, we are looking forward to updating shareholders on the updated mineral resource estimate at Isulu-Bushiangala as well as the re-estimated historical maiden resource at the Bumbo polymetallic target. The West Kenya Project continues to produce exciting results the more we look, and we are confident that it has the potential to be a multi-million ounce gold district comparable with other prolific greenstone belts in the world."

Ramula Highlights:

- New potential confirmed at the Ramula target and 6 proximal targets ("Ramula Region");
- Results in a 37% increase in total resources at West Kenya to 1.6 million ounces ("oz");
- Ramula target has an inferred unconstrained in-situ resource estimate of 433,900 ounces grading 2.08 g/t, using a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au;
- Ramula target maiden resource was completed using the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 guidelines (NI 43-101);
- Total of 19 mineralised sub-horizontal zones at Ramula modelled to 240 metres depth;
- Several of the 19 zones include high grade inferred resources currently summing to 107,684 ounces grading 6.43 g/t using a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t;
- Preliminary indications of favourable low stripping ratio;
- Ramula target lies in the West Kenya Project, 35 kilometres ("km") from Isulu-Bushiangala (Liranda Region);
- Management reviewing an accelerated timeline to full economic assessment;
- Targeting increased potential of numerous anomalies across the Ramula Region, as Shanta's 2nd project area within the wider West Kenya Project;

- Mineralisation is open at southeast and Shanta drilling to 450 metres depth confirms mineralisation is open at depth;
- Total of 10 holes drilled at Ramula target covering 2,243 metres completed in 2021 costing US$0.36 million; in addition 12 holes drilled by previous owners;
- Considered by Shanta's geologists as analogous to the recent numerous discoveries in the Val d'Or multi-million oz mining district of Abitibi, Canada. Deposits of this style have vertical extents typically over 1,000 metres and gold deposits expected in clusters;
- Expansion drilling planned across the Ramula Region, metallurgical testing, scoping study, and infill drilling for conversion to mineable resources.

Ramula Region

- Located approximately 35 km from the Liranda Region which contains the high grade Isulu and Bushiangala deposits;
- Ramula Region currently holds 7 high priority targets including Ramula, Miruka, Anomaly 22, Ramba-Lumba, Aila, Masumbi, and the former colonial mine Kiboko, all within 1-20 km of Ramula target;
- Miruka and Anomaly 22, located within a 5 km radius from Ramula target are high priority exploration areas;
  - Shanta's first hole drilled at Anomaly 22 confirmed a gold mineralised system, hosted in mineralised porphyry and diorite at the contact with the mafic volcanic rocks with continuous gold mineralisation extending 242 metres from surface;
  - The known strong gold-in-soil anomaly at Anomaly 22 extends across 1.5 km on surface.

- Ramula Mineral Resource Model was independently verified and maiden resource estimated by Adiuvare GE (Cath Pitman P. Geo) and was completed using NI 43-101 reporting standards.

The location of the Ramula Region and its proximity to the Liranda Region can be viewed in the PDF via this link: https://www.shantagold.com/operations/exploration/#gallery

Table 1 – Mineral Resource Estimate – Ramula target

Inferred			
Cut off grade	**Tonnes**	**Grade (Au g/t)**	**Ounces**
0.7	6,490,134	2.08	433,905
1.0	4,591,245	2.60	383,225
1.5	3,083,499	3.27	324,023
2.0	2,221,657	3.86	275,985

Investor conference call

Shanta Gold is also hosting a live investor presentation via the Investor Meet Company platform today, 9 March 2022, at 10:30 am GMT. The presentation is open to all existing and potential shareholders and questions can be submitted any time during the live presentation.

Investors can sign up to Investor Meet Company for free and add to meet Shanta Gold via: https://www.investormeetcompany.com/shanta-gold-limited/register-investor

Investors who already follow Shanta Gold on the Investor Meet Company platform will automatically be invited.

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About Shanta Gold

Shanta Gold is an East Africa-focused responsible gold producer, developer and explorer. The company has an established operational track record, with defined ore resources on the New Luika and Singida projects in Tanzania, with reserves of 666 koz grading 3.0 g/t, and exploration licences covering approximately 1,100 km^2 in the country. Alongside New Luika and Singida, Shanta also owns the high-grade West Kenya Project in Kenya and licences covering approximately 1,162 km^2. With a strong balance sheet, a growing diversified portfolio and a maiden dividend paid in 2021, Shanta offers a resilient investment opportunity for the near and long-term. Shanta is quoted on London's AIM market (AIM: SHG) and has approximately 1,048 million shares in issue.

Competent Person Statement

The Ramula mineral resource model was independently verified and the resource estimated by AdiuvareGE (Cath Pitman P.Geo, ON and NL) using Canadian NI 43-101 guidelines.

The technical information contained in this announcement was reviewed by Yuri Dobrotin, P.Geo. Membership No.0702 (Shanta's Group Exploration Manager), who is a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, Canada (PGO).

Mr Dobrotin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined for the purposes of the AIM Guidance Note on Mining and Oil & Gas Companies dated June 2009, and Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (''NI 43-101").

The information contained within this announcement is deemed by the Company to constitute inside information as stipulated under the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 as amended by The Market Abuse (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

Glossary

Glossary of Technical Terms

"Au"	chemical symbol for gold
"cut off grade" (COG)	the lowest grade value that is included in a resource statement. It must comply with JORC requirement 19: "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*" the lowest grade, or quality, of mineralised material that qualifies as economically mineable and available in a given deposit. It may be defined on the basis of economic evaluation, or on physical or chemical attributes that define an acceptable product specification
"g/t"	grammes per tonne, equivalent to parts per million
"Inferred Resource"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
"Indicated Resource"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed
"JORC"	The Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (the "JORC Code" or "the Code"). The Code sets out minimum standards,

	recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
"koz"	thousand troy ounces of gold
"Measured Resource"	that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and grade continuity
"Mineral Resource"	a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories when reporting under JORC
"Mt"	million tonnes
"oz"	troy ounce (= 31.103477 grammes)
"Reserve"	the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource
"t"	tonne (= 1 million grammes)

APPENDIX 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drill core (half) sampled and assayed at 1m interval with max. 1.5m and min. 0.5m intervals based on visually observed geology and mineralisation. • Core samples are processed using industry standard practices of drying, crushing, splitting and Pulverization, then 50g fire assayed with AAS finish for gold at the SGS Mwanza (Tanzania) and ALS Johannesburg (South Africa).
Drilling techniques	• *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 oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond core drilling; All holes are collared using HQ and lately triple tube is used to maximise core recovery in the weathered zone; drill hole diameter is usually reduced to NQ when the hole enters fresh rock. NQ core routinely oriented using Reflex core orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	• *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 may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery is recorded as a measure of the drill run against the actual core in tray, and stored in an acQuire software database. Triple tube is used to maximise core recovery in the weathered zone. The average core recovery equates to approximately 95%.
Logging	• *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*	• The geologist logs the diamond drill core for lithology, alteration, structure, mineralisation and geotechnical parameters. All core is logged and photographed after

	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.*	marking up metre intervals and prior to cutting and sampling. Logging data are entered into the acQuire database via a Panasonic Toughbook laptop computer on site. • All of diamond drill holes are geologically logged in entirety.

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 maximise representivity 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.*
		• Core samples are half core and sawn. Split line is consistent orientation with respect to orientation marks.
		• Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS Mwanza and ALS Jo'burg using industry standard protocols:
		  ○ Kiln dried at 95 deg C.
		  ○ Entire sample crushed to sub 2mm to minimize bias.
		  ○ Riffle split 800g to 1kg sub-sample.
		  ○ Sub-sample pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.
		  ○ Aliquot selection from pulp packet.
		• Aggregated half core; Entire 2-3kg sample pulverized at laboratory, prior to fire assay, in order to minimize bias.
		• Drilling planned orthogonal to the strike of structures / lithologies in order to maximize representativity.
		• Quality Control (QC) samples are inserted at a rate of 1 in 20. All standards used are Certified Reference Materials (CRM). The insertion of QC (CRM, blanks and duplicates) is under the control ofthe geologist after logging.
		• The sampling protocols are adequate to ensure representativity of orogenic, shear-zone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein subtype mineralisation.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All diamond core samples are assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish. • Core samples were shipped for preparation and analysis at SGS Mwanza (2018 to 2021) and ALS Johannesburg SA (2012 to 2018). The documentation regarding sample analyses is well documented. • Given the occurrence of coarse gold, Screen Fire Assays (SFA) or Gravimetric checks are routinely undertaken. • The QA/QC with CRMs, blanks, quartz flush checks and grind checks routinely monitored. The coarse duplicates from crush residue, and pulp duplicates from pulp residues were regularly monitored to test the quality of sub sampling stages. Blank and CRM results are reviewed on receiving assays and any failure triggers investigations. Regular

		communication was had with analytical Laboratories. • The QAQC procedures and results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision, allowing the sample data to be used for the Mineral Resource Estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• There are strong visual indicators for high grade mineralisation observed in drill core at the West Kenya Project and significant intersections are visually validated against drill core, check calculated by alternative company personnel. • To date no holes have been twinned. • All assay data is stored in the acQuire database in an as-received basis from the laboratory, with no adjustment made to the returned data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Drill collars have been surveyed in by differential GPS (Leica GNSS receivers) by a registered survey contractor except for holes after LCD0259, that are recent, or in progress holes that are estimates by handheld GPS only. • Down hole surveys are recorded at 12m intervals by using a Reflex digital downhole survey camera tool, holes drilled in 2018 were gyroscope surveyed. • Drillholes surveyed in UTM Coordinates System Arc 1960. • Surface topography in the West Kenya Project is based on a combination of DGPS surveyed ground pick-ups and DEM data from air surveys. DEM data is levelled by ground surveyed points.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drillhole spacing was generally between 30-100m at the Ramula deposit. • The data spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Inferred Mineral Resource classification. • All samples were composited to 1m length, with a minimum allowable length of 0.5m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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*	• Drill holes are designed to intersect known mineralised features in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable given the availability of drilling platforms. All drill core is oriented to assist with interpretation of mineralisation and structure.

	reported if material.	• There does not appear to be any bias between drilling orientation and assay results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are transported from drill site to the core shed by company personnel, using covered core boxes. On completion of cutting the core, the samples are sealed into bags with cable-tie fastenings and dispatched by hired truck to the SGS Laboratory in Mwanza, Tanzania or by courier to ALS in South Africa Sample dispatches are reconciled against Laboratory samples received and discrepancies reconciled by geology staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.

APPENDIX 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• The Western Kenya Project area is located in the Counties of Kakamega, Vihiga and Siaya in western Kenya. The Ramula prospect is approximately 40 km northwest of Kisumu City (Kenya's third largest City). • Ramula deposit is situated within PL/2019/0222, granted 1st Aug 2019 and covering 241.89 sq km. is wholly owned by Shanta Gold Kenya Ltd. • There are no material issues affecting the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold prospecting and small-scale mining commenced in the area by 1920s, as part of the Kakamega Gold Rush. The focus was on eluvial and alluvial gold and narrow high-grade veins. Most of this activity ceased in the 1950s. Between 1982-2000, the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) carried out gold and base metals exploration. In 2003, AfriOre Ltd took up exploration licences, which included the Ramula prospect. Their exploration focused on investigating known gold occurrences rather than following a grassroots approach. In 2007 Lonmin Plc took over AfriOre Ltd, but exploration work was restricted to regional soil surveys. Aviva Mining Ltd (Aviva) entered into a Joint Venture agreement with AfriOre

		in 2010. Aviva collected and collated all existing data into a single data set. They acquired regional airborne magnetics and radiometrics and combined them with existing BRGM data to create a seamless geophysical dataset. Regional mapping and prospect scale mapping was done and used together with historical data to reinterpret the geology. Extension and infill of existing soil grids was completed followed up by shallow diamond and RC drilling. In late 2012 African Barrick Gold (now Acacia Mining Ltd) purchased Aviva Mining Ltd and commenced exploration activities. Shanta Gold took over the project in August 2020.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Ramula prospect is located within the Busia-Kakamega Greenstone Belt. The prospect lies primarily within a small diorite stock and it's contact zones with adjacent volcanics. The stock has intruded a sequence of intermediate volcanic rocks (breccias, tuffs and lavas). Minor quartz feldspar porphyry intrusives are present. The elongated diorite body is approximately 200 m x 400 m with a northwest-southeast trending long axis. Mineralisation mostly occurs within shallow north-west dipping, stacked quartz veins, hosted in the diorite. However narrow zones of steep mineralised quartz veins also occur within the intermediate volcanics close to the diorite body. The Ramula prospect mineralisation is classified as orogenic, shear-zone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein subtype.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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 Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• For a summary of the drill holes used for this resource estimate see Appendix 4 • The treatment of drill data has been articulated in Section 1.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• The assay high grades used for this estimate were cut to 40 g/t for the mineralised veins and 3 g/t for the background mineralisation. • Cut-off grades were applied after compositing of the raw assay data into 1m lengths. • Blank intervals contained within the mineralisation were treated as zero. Due to selective sampling of the core, blank intervals lying outside of the veins had a grade of 0.001 g/t Au applied to them.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• The holes drilled varied between -38 and -85 degrees from surface, with the mineralisation being sub-horizontal. Intercepts vary between 65% and 97% of their true width, with the average being 80%.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this release; therefore, this section is not relevant.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• See Appendix 5 for significant intercepts table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• From the 25 completed holes a total of 2,937 rock density measurements were recoded and used in the estimate.798 structural measurements of mainly veins, plus faults and contacts were recorded and used in modelling. • Soil geochemistry, geological mapping and airborne magnetic survey completed over Ramula prospect.
Further work	• *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.*	• Approximately 35 holes for +6,000m planned infill drilling for conversion to mineable resources and expansion drilling across the Ramula Region has been budgeted for in 2022. • Metallurgical testing underway and scoping study planned.

APPENDIX 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data are stored in an SQL acQuire database. Assay and geological data are electronically loaded into acQuire and a validation process run. Regular reviews of data quality are conducted by site and management teams prior to resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Although site visits to the West Kenya Project have been completed three times between 2016 and 2019, a site visit specifically for the Ramula Region has not been recently completed due to Covid-19 restrictions. • As a substitute for the site visit a series of video reports on the project area were created at the request of C. Pitman and interactive video conference calls completed via social media.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The level of confidence in the interpretations of the mineralised zones is reflected by the Mineral Resource classification. • Geological data from core drilling provides the information for the deposits. The main mineralisation zones were defined by the presence of gold values at cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au, as well as the presence of other indicators such as shear intensity, brecciation, sulphide content and alteration. The interpretations relied on the structural information collected from orientated core and were completed along sections typically at spacings of 20m. The interpretations were triangulated to form 3D solids (mineralised zones) using Leapfrog software and verified in Datamine software. • The geology has guided the resource estimation, particularly the lithological and structural control. • Grade and geological continuity have been established by the existing 3D data. The continuity is well understood at Ramula especially in relation to structural effects.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main zones of mineralisation at Ramula extend up to 480m along strike. The resource estimate includes mineralisation down to 240m depth. • The deposit remains open along strike and at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme*	Grade estimation for Ramula was carried out using Micromine software to generate a block model; with the individual zones separated out for

	grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	grade interpolation.. The following process was followed. • All the individual mineralisation zone wireframe solids were verified using Micromine® software. • Drill data was de-surveyed and assessed for overlaps and outlier values. • Individual assay samples were selected from within each zone. • The selected samples were composited to 1m intervals. • Statistical analysis was carried out to define capping levels. • Gold values were adjusted for true absent or zero values. • The block model used dimensions of: ○ X = 15 m ○ Y = 15 m ○ Z = 5 m. • Each individual zone was filled with blocks using sub-cells down to 1 m in the north and east directions and 0.5 m in the vertical direction.. • Blocks were estimated for dip and dip direction data based on the geometry of the wireframes constraining the mineralisation. • Block grades and density values were estimated into each parent block within individual zones. • A default specific gravity using a value of 2.75 was used for fresh rock blocks that may not have been estimated. • Adefault specific gravity value of 1.9 was applied to oxide.rock. The model was regularized to 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 m blocks. All samples were composited to 1m length, with a minimum allowable length of 0.5m. Capping of the composites was carried out.The capping levels were assigned using log probability plots for the grade and were assigned at 40 g/t for the veins and 3 g/t for the background mineralisation. Interpolation of the grade was carried out using Ordinary Kriging with dynamic anisotropy. The search ellipses were orientated along the dip and plunge of the mineralisation and aligned for each of the zones. Resource classification was assigned according to the continuity of the mineralization, known geological controls and drill spacing. Each zone was divided into Oxide and Fresh rock and a cut-off value applied. An initial validation comparing the mean raw gold grades and tonnes contained within the wireframe solids to the block model output was made. The model was then validated visually by comparing the block

		model grades and their distribution to the original drill data.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a minimum cut-off grade of 0.7 g/t Au for both the oxidised rock and fresh rock, which was assigned to reflect current commodity prices, geometry of mineralised zones and comparison with the analogous operations. • Additional cut-off values have been included in order to assess the sensitivity of output ounces to change in the cut-off value.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Based on the currently identified mineralisation the probable mining method for the Ramula project would be open pit extraction. • Mining factors such as dilution and ore loss have not been applied.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical assumptions have been built into the resource models.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The Ramula deposit is at an early stage of evaluation and environmental studies have not yet been undertaken.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or*	• Specific gravity sampling has continued through the life of the project, the measurements are carried out in accordance

	dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	with site standard procedures for Specific Gravity. Intervals for bulk density determination are selected according to lithology/ alteration/mineralization type to best represent certain intervals as defined by the geologist. The measurements are performed on site by geologists or geological assistants as part of the logging process. Measurements are generally after every 20 metres or a change in lithology within the 20 metres and 1-metres interval for mineralized zones.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification for the Ramula Mineral Resource is based upon the continuity of geology, mineralisation and grade, using drill hole data spacing, data quality and estimation statistics. • The Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred. • The classification considers all available data and quality of the estimate and reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The resource estimate (Inferred Category) has been reviewed by the Shanta staff Tanzanian Operations.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The assigned classification of Inferred reflects the Competent Person's aassessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the global Mineral Resource estimate. The resource has been assigned as an Inferred Resource contained within the modelled mineralised veins. Waste rock adjacent to these has not been included in this classification as the resource is currently unconstrained by any mining shape. • It is the opinion of the CP that the level of accuracy achieved throughout the modelling of the veins by using both structural information and geological criteria, combined with drill spacing, allows these zones to be classified as Inferred. • The tonnes and grade reported out of the Ramula model take into account both the mineralised and unmineralised portions of the rock mass but as they do not take in to account any dilution that will be generated once a mining shape has been put on to the deposit.

APPENDIX 4: DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth	Intercepts Depth	
							From (m)	To (m)
ANRDD001	671000	487	1442	179.9	-50.2	215.9	32.6	33.6
							42.5	43.5
							47.1	50.4
							49.0	50.4
							63.7	65.2
							72.8	73.8
							79.7	80.4
							102.7	104.4
							108.6	115.6
							169.5	171.6
							185.5	186.5
							192.6	197.3
							201.2	201.7
							205.3	206.3
							211.1	211.9
ANRDD002	670808	367	1452	17.0	-52.6	289.5	47.4	50.2
							92.6	95.5
							98.0	99.0
							104.7	107.4
							111.3	113.7
							117.7	118.5
							129.2	130.5
							143.2	144.2
							197.7	202.4
							218.8	221.1
							237.7	243.1
							254.6	255.4
ANRDD003	671003	395	1450	192.6	-50.9	289.4	10.8	11.8
							44.9	47.2
							52.6	55.9
							58.9	67.9
							74.9	76.0
							79.5	82.6
							94.5	96.5
							105.6	111.0
							125.0	126.0
							129.0	132.0
							144.7	146.7
							151.2	156.0
							170.6	179.1
							182.0	185.0
							194.0	195.0
							199.0	210.6
							213.8	215.0
							233.0	234.0
							251.9	256.0
							261.0	261.8
							269.8	270.8
ANRDD004	671008	263	1449	187.6	-49.6	281.9	19.0	19.9
							70.5	75.1

							83.5	89.5
							94.6	95.8
							106.1	109.8
							113.7	114.5
							123.2	135.4
							142.7	145.3
							151.5	153.0
ANRDD005	671202	533	1441	204.5	-48.7	281.9	259.0	259.8
ANRDD006	670963	557	1435	180.6	-49.8	277.9	2.4	4.7
							23.8	24.6
							53.2	54.2
							57.6	58.3
							96.0	97.0
							106.7	109.1
							119.7	122.7
							144.6	145.7
							148.8	153.5
							163.0	164.0
							172.0	173.1
							177.5	178.5
							199.3	200.3
							221.1	227.9
							233.8	238.8
							253.1	258.8
ANRDD007	670907	406	1448	209.0	-47.0	280.7	2.6	11.8
							53.7	57.0
							66.0	70.0
							80.9	82.0
							88.9	89.8
							93.2	94.2
							103.2	104.8
							108.8	109.8
							134.2	134.8
							147.4	148.4
							161.5	165.3
							182.2	185.2
							199.1	201.6
ANRDD008A	671144	457	1446	199.5	-50.0	59.8	No significant intercepts	
ANRDD008B	671144	375	1447	199.5	-50.0	281.8	77.5	78.6
							92.4	98.5
							110.0	111.0
							244.0	244.6
ANRDD009	670872	292	1453	201.9	-53.0	179.9	4.8	10.0
							50.0	53.0
							84.0	90.0
							99.0	100.1
							126.0	129.0
							163.0	164.0
ANRDD010	671024	457	1447	195.0	-50.0	455.7	59.0	65.0
							70.0	71.0
							77.0	78.0
							90.0	92.2
							125.0	128.0
							146.0	147.0
							156.0	157.0

							173.0	174.0
							184.0	186.0
							189.0	191.0
							194.0	197.0
							201.0	208.0
							212.0	218.0
							221.0	227.0
							231.0	232.0
							235.0	236.0
							239.3	243.0
							249.0	250.0
							253.0	263.0
							266.0	274.0
							277.5	284.0
							301.0	302.0
							332.0	333.0
							359.8	361.0
							372.0	373.0
							381.0	382.0
ANRDD011	671086	226	1440	200.0	-56.0	257.8	0.0	0.5
							32.0	33.0
							51.0	55.0
							65.0	66.0
							73.0	78.0
							85.0	88.0
							91.0	95.5
							101.0	104.0
							114.0	115.0
							121.0	122.0
							131.0	134.0
							139.0	143.0
							148.0	149.0
							154.0	160.0
							166.7	169.0
							243.0	244.0
RMD0001	670941	225	1451	225.0	-50.0	195.7	74.0	75.0
							137.8	138.8
							166.7	167.2
RMD0002	671005	284	1450	225.6	-50.0	336.8	66.9	68.4
							73.5	74.5
							90.9	91.4
							95.4	99.0
							114.2	114.7
							122.4	123.0
							143.6	144.1
							153.0	164.7
RMD0005	670737	397	1440	14.8	-50.0	255.3	201.3	201.8
							209.8	210.3
							228.8	229.5
							234.2	235.0
RMD0010	671014	143	1445	331.8	-49.1	450.6	8.0	17.0
							28.5	30.0
							54.0	55.0
							64.0	66.0
							87.0	90.0

							108.6	110.7
							128.0	130.0
							133.7	136.6
							150.0	152.0
							155.8	163.0
							167.2	167.8
							175.2	175.7
							181.6	182.6
							187.9	203.5
							209.0	216.6
							226.7	227.3
							235.7	236.9
							240.0	241.0
							253.0	254.0
							257.0	259.0
							278.0	285.0
							287.9	292.0
							297.0	304.0
							320.0	323.0
							326.0	327.0
							329.9	342.6
							352.7	353.7
							376.0	377.0
							386.1	390.0
							411.0	417.0
							420.4	421.1
							427.0	428.0
							431.0	438.8
							449.8	450.6
RMD0011	671059	236	1444	209.6	-60.3	150.0	0.0	8.1
							27.6	29.1
							33.6	35.1
							42.6	47.0
							53.0	53.7
							59.0	64.0
							70.5	73.6
							78.7	79.2
							86.0	86.6
							94.0	95.0
							99.0	101.0
							103.6	111.9
							121.2	121.7
							133.0	135.2
							139.9	140.6
RMD0012	671089	323	1449	180.2	-59.4	136.0	6.7	8.2
							11.2	12.7
							36.7	39.7
							60.0	66.0
							76.3	77.2
							83.0	84.0
							89.0	89.5
							113.0	114.0
							120.0	121.0
							124.8	125.6
							130.0	131.0

RMD0013	671045	317	1450	201.2	-59.8	233.3	14.2	15.7
							43.5	47.2
							50.0	52.0
							57.8	58.8
							63.8	64.7
							69.0	71.0
							82.8	91.0
							109.5	110.0
							118.5	119.5
							130.5	133.0
							139.7	144.0
							148.0	148.7
							156.0	156.8
							160.0	161.7
							164.3	175.0
							181.0	185.0
							194.0	198.0
							207.0	207.9
							214.5	215.0
							222.3	223.1
RMD0014	670943	270	1451	303.8	-74.8	242.3	0.9	2.4
							15.9	17.4
							29.4	38.4
							48.0	52.8
							57.3	58.3
							64.0	69.6
							76.0	83.0
							123.0	125.5
							131.0	139.0
							143.7	144.3
							153.8	154.3
							156.8	157.3
							163.0	172.3
							188.0	189.0
							200.0	201.0
							218.0	219.0
							233.0	237.0
							240.0	242.3
RMD0015	670940	269	1451	239.7	-59.2	164.2	15.7	17.2
							26.2	27.7
							33.7	35.2
							38.2	39.7
							42.7	46.0
							53.0	55.0
							60.0	62.1
							83.6	84.2
							87.0	90.0
							93.0	94.7
							97.9	98.5
							106.0	107.0
							127.0	130.0
							136.5	143.0
RMD0016	670978	350	1451	239.2	-59.6	214.6	6.7	8.2
							41.0	43.0
							55.0	64.0

							73.0	73.6
							91.0	92.0
							101.7	102.8
							129.0	130.0
							144.0	152.0
							167.8	168.3
							173.0	175.3
							180.7	181.3
							184.0	190.2
RMD0017	670859	364	1451	350.2	-70.0	230.5	45.9	49.9
							87.0	94.0
							101.0	102.0
							108.0	109.5
							126.0	126.5
							137.0	138.0
							140.6	144.0
							152.0	153.0
							158.0	159.0
							175.8	176.5
							201.0	208.0
RMD0018	670930	388	1449	251.0	-80.0	179.3	41.0	45.0
							48.0	49.0
							74.0	74.5
							104.0	104.5
							112.0	113.2
							141.1	141.7
							161.0	162.0
							178.0	179.3
RMD0019	670973	393	1449	239.6	-84.8	215.2	30.9	41.0
							69.0	69.5
							84.7	85.7
							100.5	101.6
							136.0	137.0
							174.0	177.0
							187.7	190.0
							199.0	204.0

APPENDIX 5: SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS TABLE

Drill Hole	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Prospect
ANRDD001	1.0	0.64	32.6	33.6	Ramula
	1.0	1.62	42.5	43.5	
	3.4	0.71	47.1	50.4	
	including:				
	1.5	1.35	49.0	50.4	
	3.4	0.71	47.1	50.4	
	1.5	1.35	49.0	50.4	
	1.4	1.44	63.7	65.2	
	1.0	0.74	72.8	73.8	
	0.6	4.72	79.7	80.4	
	1.7	5.19	102.7	104.4	
	7.0	2.00	108.6	115.6	
	including:				
	0.8	8.30	114.8	115.6	
	2.1	0.73	169.5	171.6	
	1.0	0.57	185.5	186.5	
	4.6	1.41	192.6	197.3	
	0.4	1.33	201.2	201.7	
	1.0	1.71	205.3	206.3	
	0.8	0.86	211.1	211.9	
ANRDD002	2.8	1.28	47.4	50.2	Ramula
	2.9	1.41	92.6	95.5	
	including:				
	1.0	3.25	92.6	93.6	
	1.0	1.45	98.0	99.0	
	2.8	10.86	104.7	107.4	
	including:				
	0.9	23.70	106.5	107.4	
	2.4	1.13	111.3	113.7	
	0.9	1.48	117.7	118.5	
	1.2	0.63	129.2	130.5	
	1.0	0.99	143.2	144.2	
	4.7	1.00	197.7	202.4	
	2.3	0.68	218.8	221.1	
	5.4	0.77	237.7	243.1	
	including:				
	1.0	2.63	239.2	240.2	
	0.8	1.67	254.6	255.4	
ANRDD003	1.0	0.79	10.8	11.8	Ramula
	2.3	2.43	44.9	47.2	
	3.3	5.19	52.6	55.9	
	including:				
	0.6	26.20	54.2	54.7	
	9.0	1.12	58.9	67.9	
	1.1	0.68	74.9	76.0	
	3.0	1.02	79.5	82.6	
	2.0	0.83	94.5	96.5	

	5.5	0.86	105.6	111.0	
	including:				
	1.0	3.05	110.0	111.0	
	1.0	0.52	125.0	126.0	
	3.0	0.61	129.0	132.0	
	2.0	1.16	144.7	146.7	
	4.8	0.87	151.2	156.0	
	8.5	5.05	170.6	179.1	
	including:				
	0.5	52.50	177.6	178.1	
	3.0	1.47	182.0	185.0	
	1.0	0.54	194.0	195.0	
	11.6	5.25	199.0	210.6	
	including:				
	3.0	15.16	206.7	209.7	
	1.2	1.61	213.8	215.0	
	1.0	0.55	233.0	234.0	
	4.1	10.41	251.9	256.0	
	including:				
	1.2	28.50	251.9	253.2	
	0.8	0.56	261.0	261.8	
	1.0	0.52	269.8	270.8	
ANRDD004	0.9	3.72	19.0	19.9	Ramula
	4.6	1.35	70.5	75.1	
	6.0	2.76	83.5	89.5	
	including:				
	1.0	12.90	83.5	84.5	
	1.2	2.48	94.6	95.8	
	3.7	15.30	106.1	109.8	
	including:				
	1.0	57.80	108.9	109.8	
	0.8	1.94	113.7	114.5	
	12.2	4.27	123.2	135.4	
	including:				
	1.9	21.47	133.5	135.4	
	2.6	12.24	142.7	145.3	
	including:				
	0.5	52.60	142.7	143.3	
	1.5	1.63	151.5	153.0	
	including:				
	0.2	9.43	153.9	154.0	
ANRDD005	0.8	1.08	259.0	259.8	Ramula
ANRDD006	2.3	1.13	2.4	4.7	Ramula
	0.8	3.61	23.8	24.6	
	1.0	1.36	53.2	54.2	
	1.0	1.07	96.0	97.0	
	2.4	2.47	106.7	109.1	
	3.0	3.89	119.7	122.7	
	including:				
	1.1	9.20	120.7	121.8	

	1.1	1.05	144.6	145.7	
	4.7	1.00	148.8	153.5	
	including:				
	1.0	3.29	152.5	153.5	
	1.0	0.51	163.0	164.0	
	1.0	4.05	172.0	173.1	
	1.0	2.54	177.5	178.5	
	1.0	3.54	199.3	200.3	
	6.8	4.73	221.1	227.9	
	including:				
	1.2	25.14	225.6	226.8	
	5.0	1.00	233.8	238.8	
	including:				
	2.1	2.10	236.7	238.8	
	5.7	0.85	253.1	258.8	
	including:				
	0.6	4.86	258.3	258.8	
ANRDD007	9.2	0.76	2.6	11.8	Ramula
	including:				
	3.2	1.19	2.6	5.8	
	including:				
	1.0	1.13	9.9	10.9	
	3.3	7.71	53.7	57.0	
	including:				
	0.8	22.00	55.4	56.2	
	4.0	0.85	66.0	70.0	
	including:				
	1.0	2.54	69.0	70.0	
	1.1	0.51	80.9	82.0	
	1.0	25.40	88.9	89.8	
	1.0	2.10	93.2	94.2	
	1.6	8.27	103.2	104.8	
	including:				
	0.8	15.05	104.0	104.8	
	1.0	1.45	108.8	109.8	
	0.6	4.71	134.2	134.8	
	1.0	32.30	147.4	148.4	
	3.8	0.97	161.5	165.3	
	including:				
	0.9	2.92	164.4	165.3	
	3.0	0.37	182.2	185.2	
	2.5	18.83	199.1	201.6	
	including:				
	0.8	62.10	200.9	201.6	
ANRDD008A			No significant intercepts		Ramula
ANRDD008B	1.1	0.52	77.5	78.6	Ramula
	6.1	0.71	92.4	98.5	
	1.0	1.80	110.0	111.0	
	5.1	0.54	233.9	239.0	
ANRDD009	5.2	0.48	4.8	10.0	Ramula

	3.0	5.05	50.0	53.0	
	including:				
	1.0	13.65	50.0	51.0	
	0.9	0.89	66.0	66.9	
	6.0	2.63	84.0	90.0	
	including:				
	1.0	13.55	89.0	90.0	
	1.1	2.60	99.0	100.1	
	3.0	60.10	126.0	129.0	
	including:				
	2.0	89.70	126.0	128.0	
	1.0	0.74	163.0	164.0	
ANRDD010	0.8	0.86	26.4	27.2	Ramula
	1.0	0.53	39.0	40.0	
	1.0	0.64	51.0	52.0	
	6.0	3.44	59.0	65.0	
	including:				
	1.0	19.05	62.0	63.0	
	1.0	0.51	70.0	71.0	
	1.0	3.36	77.0	78.0	
	2.2	3.79	90.0	92.2	
	including:				
	1.0	7.59	90.0	91.0	
	3.0	5.61	125.0	128.0	
	including:				
	1.0	13.90	127.0	128.0	
	1.0	1.20	146.0	147.0	
	1.0	0.93	156.0	157.0	
	1.0	0.71	173.0	174.0	
	2.0	0.68	184.0	186.0	
	2.0	2.33	189.0	191.0	
	3.0	0.59	194.0	197.0	
	7.0	0.56	201.0	208.0	
	6.0	0.81	212.0	218.0	
	6.0	2.43	221.0	227.0	
	including:				
	3.0	4.33	221.0	224.0	
	1.0	3.74	231.0	232.0	
	1.0	0.95	235.0	236.0	
	3.7	1.36	239.3	243.0	
	1.0	0.58	249.0	250.0	
	10.0	1.13	253.0	263.0	
	including:				
	3.0	1.74	257.0	260.0	
	8.0	0.78	266.0	274.0	
	6.5	1.04	277.5	284.0	
	1.0	2.13	301.0	302.0	
	1.0	0.83	332.0	333.0	
	1.2	0.80	359.8	361.0	
	1.0	0.53	372.0	373.0	

	1.0	4.55	381.0	382.0	
	1.0	3.35	413.0	414.0	
ANRDD011	0.5	1.42	0.0	0.5	Ramula
	1.0	11.00	32.0	33.0	
	4.0	0.69	51.0	55.0	
	including:				
	1.0	1.78	51.0	52.0	
	1.0	0.60	65.0	66.0	
	5.0	1.18	73.0	78.0	
	including:				
	2.0	2.70	76.0	78.0	
	3.0	1.74	85.0	88.0	
	4.5	1.28	91.0	95.5	
	including:				
	2.5	2.09	93.0	95.5	
	3.0	0.46	101.0	104.0	
	1.0	0.94	114.0	115.0	
	1.0	0.74	121.0	122.0	
	3.0	1.25	131.0	134.0	
	4.0	0.63	139.0	143.0	
	including:				
	1.0	1.81	142.0	143.0	
	1.0	0.50	148.0	149.0	
	6.0	1.48	154.0	160.0	
	including:				
	4.0	2.03	156.0	160.0	
	2.3	7.96	166.7	169.0	
	including:				
	0.8	20.70	166.7	167.5	
	1.0	0.50	243.0	244.0	
RMD0001	1	4.97	74	75	Ramula
	1	2.26	137.8	138.8	
	0.5	2.35	166.7	167.2	
RMD0002	1.5	2.09	66.9	68.4	Ramula
	1	1.41	73.5	74.5	
	0.5	21.7	90.9	91.4	
	3.6	2.85	95.4	99	
	including:				
	1.1	3.95	95.4	96.5	
	including:				
	1	5.29	98	99	
	0.5	1.27	114.2	114.7	
	0.6	24.9	122.4	123	
	0.5	1.05	143.6	144.1	
	11.7	3.61	153	164.7	
	including:				
	2	12.1	153	155	
	including:				
	0.5	18.6	164.2	164.7	
RMD0005	0.5	1.95	201.3	201.8	Ramula

	0.5	1.56	209.8	210.3	
	0.7	1.24	228.8	229.5	
	0.8	27.0	234.2	235	
RMD0010	9	1.37	8.0	17.0	Ramula
	1.5	4.74	28.5	30.0	
	1	3.23	54.0	55.0	
	2.1	1.57	108.6	110.7	
	2.9	1.37	133.7	136.6	
	2	1.13	150.0	152.0	
	60.8	3.75	155.8	216.6	
	including:				
	7.2	8.31	155.8	163.0	
	including:				
	15.6	9.37	187.9	203.5	
	including:				
	7.6	1.04	209.0	216.6	
	1.2	2.07	235.7	236.9	
	1	1.33	253.0	254.0	
	2	1.33	257.0	259.0	
	7	1.08	297.0	304.0	
	3	1.89	320.0	323.0	
	12.7	1.46	329.9	342.6	
	including:				
	1.5	5.12	341.1	342.6	
	1	5.44	352.7	353.7	
	6	1.99	411.0	417.0	
	including:				
	1	10.20	413.0	414.0	
	0.7	3.04	420.4	421.1	
	7.8	2.86	431.0	438.8	
	including:				
	0.8	13.90	438.0	438.8	
	0.8	2.36	449.8	450.6	
RMD0011	8.1	1.17	0.0	8.1	Ramula
	including:				
	0.6	7.96	0.0	0.6	
	1.5	2.62	27.6	29.1	
	4.4	1.27	42.6	47.0	
	3.1	3.22	70.5	73.6	
	0.5	9.83	78.7	79.2	
	2.0	1.27	99.0	101.0	
	8.3	3.08	103.6	111.9	
	including:				
	2.5	3.84	103.6	106.1	
	including:				
	3.5	4.40	108.4	111.9	
	0.5	5.82	121.2	121.7	
	0.7	1.56	139.9	140.6	
RMD0012	1.5	2.17	6.7	8.2	Ramula
	0.5	6.31	89.0	89.5	

	1.0	1.59	113.0	114.0	
	1.0	1.81	120.0	121.0	
RMD0013	1.5	14.90	14.2	15.7	Ramula
	3.7	4.48	43.5	47.2	
	including:				
	1.1	11.40	44.6	45.7	
	2.0	1.17	50.0	52.0	
	2.0	2.14	69.0	71.0	
	8.2	1.00	82.8	91.0	
	0.5	5.29	109.5	110.0	
	4.3	1.05	139.7	144.0	
	10.7	3.44	164.3	175.0	
	including:				
	0.8	27.40	173.2	174.0	
	4.0	2.03	181.0	185.0	
	4.0	1.83	194.0	198.0	
	0.5	2.24	214.5	215.0	
	0.8	1.04	222.3	223.1	
RMD0014	9.0	2.37	29.4	38.4	Ramula
	including:				
	1.5	12.50	35.4	36.9	
	4.8	23.40	48.0	52.8	
	including:				
	0.5	220.00	48.5	49.0	
	1.0	2.65	57.3	58.3	
	7.0	0.70	76.0	83.0	
	including:				
	0.5	2.24	82.5	83.0	
	2.5	9.86	123.0	125.5	
	8.0	4.12	131.0	139.0	
	including:				
	2.5	11.78	136.5	139.0	
	0.5	7.69	153.8	154.3	
	0.5	1.26	156.8	157.3	
	9.3	6.35	163.0	172.3	
	including:				
	1.0	44.50	171.3	172.3	
	1.0	2.39	188.0	189.0	
	2.3	1.46	240.0	242.3	
RMD0015	3.0	1.24	87.0	90.0	Ramula
	1.7	2.21	93.0	94.7	
	6.5	1.10	136.5	143.0	
	including:				
	0.5	5.30	140.0	140.5	
RMD0016	1.5	3.29	6.7	8.2	Ramula
	9.0	18.90	55.0	64.0	
	including:				
	0.6	240.00	62.8	63.4	
	0.6	19.30	73.0	73.6	
	1.0	1.42	91.0	92.0	

	1.0	1.00	129.0	130.0	
	8.0 *including:* 3.6	3.35 6.08	144.0 144.0	152.0 147.6	
	0.5	1.78	167.8	168.3	
	2.3	5.42	173.0	175.3	
	0.6	1.79	180.7	181.3	
	6.2 *including:* 1.6	5.86 15.10	184.0 187.0	190.2 188.6	
RMD0017	7.0 *including:* 0.8	2.07 14.00	87.0 93.2	94.0 94.0	Ramula
	1.0	1.23	101.0	102.0	
	1.5	2.22	108.0	109.5	
	0.5	1.40	126.0	126.5	
	1.0	1.18	137.0	138.0	
	3.4	1.74	140.6	144.0	
	1.0	1.36	152.0	153.0	
	1.0	3.66	158.0	159.0	
	0.7	1.25	175.8	176.5	
	7.0 *including:* 0.5	0.67 3.50	201.0 203.9	208.0 204.4	
RMD0018	4.0 *including:* 0.9	13.90 56.20	41.0 43.6	45.0 44.5	
	1.0	1.55	48.0	49.0	
	0.5	1.66	74.0	74.5	
	0.5	3.28	104.0	104.5	
	1.2	3.16	112.0	113.2	
	0.6	7.15	141.1	141.7	
	1.0	3.14	161.0	162.0	
	1.3	1.06	178.0	179.3	Ramula
RMD0019	10.1 *including:* 3.0	1.71 2.55	30.9 30.9	41.0 33.9	Ramula
	1.0	4.01	84.7	85.7	
	1.1	6.95	100.5	101.6	
	3.0	4.17	174.0	177.0	
	2.3	3.49	187.7	190.0	