



Pakieng "Copper Mountain"



AMANTA RESOURCES LTD.

Amanta Resources Limited (TSXV NEX: AMH.H) is focused on mineral exploration and development in Laos. Amanta has been developing its 100% owned Luang Namtha project in northern Laos since 2009. The project is highly prospective for copper-silver and gold-molybdenum mineralization. The Company has an excellent understanding of the Lao minerals industry.

While many of the abundant known mineral occurrences throughout the region have been the scene of small-scale mining of high-grade ore, few have been systematically evaluated for their commercial potential. Southeast Asia is receiving growing attention from the international mining industry, particularly from Australian and Canadian juniors, as the geological potential of the region is increasingly recognized.

STRATEGY

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Historically, regional mineral development has suffered from limitations on capital and technical expertise, outdated minerals legislation and, in some countries, political and civil

strife. Political and economic developments over the past decade have made some countries in the region increasingly attractive as an exploration and development target.

In recent years, a number of precious and base metals mines have been commissioned in Laos. International companies are pursuing a variety of exploration projects in the region and there are excellent opportunities for entrepreneurial companies, such as Amanta, to assume leading roles in the development of a strong regional mining industry.

Amanta's past projects in Thailand included the Langu and Surat gold properties in the southern part of the country and two former high-grade tungsten mines in the northern part of the country, the Mae Lama and Mae Chedi properties. With Amanta's focus on copper-gold and molybdenum exploration in Laos, the Company decided in 2012 to terminate its projects in Thailand.



THE PROJECT

The Amanta Resources Ltd. license in the Lao PDR, Luang Namtha Province, Mueang Long, Lao PDR (200 km²), is now again 100% owned by the Company, after JEA partner JOGMEC (Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation) decided to withdraw and to return its earned interest.

While seriously disturbed by the worldwide financial problems, arising a few months after the Company signed the Investment Agreement with the Government of the Lao PDR, the Company and its former JEA partner have made reasonable efforts to explore the area and get some idea of its potential for further investment. This included license wide mapping and stream sediment surveys by our Vietnamese contractor Intergeo, detailed sampling, mapping and geophysical work in

selected areas as well as limited drilling on some of the perceived more interesting targets.

Although by no means complete, this work uncovered widespread copper/silver indications and occurrences in volcanic rocks over the whole area – in float and in outcrop – with grades of up to 4% copper and several ounces of silver. In some parts of the license area traces of earlier ‘mining’ of these rocks have been reported. Limited shallow drilling of some of these occurrences did intercept some of these indications at depth however no immediate economic size and grade body of this material has been located yet.

Indications of mineralized material with economic molybdenum and gold grades were discovered early on in an area of some 500x500 meters on the so-called peak 1704, the highest in the area. This occurrence has been drilled and several moly/gold mineralized sections were intercepted, generally in volcanic fragmental rock, replaced by pervasive epithermal silicification. Elsewhere within the license chalcopyrite mineralized porphyritic dioritic rocks have been found, but no further detailed work has been done to evaluate these and the area they occur in. In all, the 200 km² appears to be well mineralized and in need of significant financial resources for its further evaluation, resources that are not easily available on the junior market on which Amanta and therefore Amanta Lao Co., rely.

ABOUT LAOS

From the earliest time of French colonial rule, Laos, a land-locked country in Southeast Asia, bounded by Thailand, Myanmar, China, Vietnam and Cambodia, has been known to potentially host a wealth of mineral resources, including copper, gold and gemstones, among many other minerals. For a number of reasons, including lack of infrastructure and political turbulence during the Indo-China conflicts, little attention was paid to this potential.

In 1986 the Lao Government embarked on a series of economic reforms designed to create conditions conducive to private sector activity. The government is promoting infrastructure development, particularly in the mining and hydropower sectors. In 1997, the first Mining Law was enacted in Laos and this has been updated and revised in 2010. During the past decade, two significant copper/gold mines have been constructed (Phu Kham and Sepon) and a

number of hydropower projects have been built, or are under construction.

In the Lao PDR, the government actively promotes foreign investment in nearly all sectors, including mining. The minerals industry is governed by the Mining Act (1997), revised in December 2008. After successful exploration by Rio Tinto and development by Oxiana Ltd., the Sepon gold and copper mine was commissioned in 2001, marking the first modern mine in Laos.

More recently, Pan Australian commissioned a copper-gold mine at Phu Bia and several exploration license applications are presently under consideration by the government. The COW style investment agreements for these mines have been in force since the early 1990s and remain unchanged, indicative of a reliable and long-term investment climate.

Since changing to a market-based economic system, Laos has continued to recognize the importance of developing its mineral resources, including hydro power. Having no industrial base and limited arable land, the value of its mineral resources is increasingly recognized. Due to its recent history, Chinese and Vietnamese interests have enjoyed a significant advantage over western interests and the majority of minerals concessions and licenses are held by companies from these countries, sometimes in conjunction with minority Lao partners.

STOCK INFORMATION

As at November 30, 2016:

Shares Issued: 47,237,642

Warrants: Nil

Options: Nil

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