AMANTA RESOURCES LIMITED (TSX-V: AMH)

(Briefing Note: March 2012)

Exploring a new metals province in northern Laos

Introduction. Amanta Resources Ltd. holds mineral exploration properties in the Lao PDR and Thailand. Its main interest is in Laos where, in June 2008, the Company signed an Exploration Agreement for a 200 km^2 concession in the Northern Province of Luang Namtha, the first, and to date, the only Canadian company with such a license in Laos.

Laos is a country with proven good mineral potential, illustrated by two large producing copper/gold mines, the Sepon mine in the centre of the country, now owned by China Minmetals, and the Phu Bia mine, majority owned by Pan Australian. The large body of colonial geological literature and the later COMECON (former Soviet, Vietnamese) work are responsible for most of the knowledge base, and indeed the existing mines were first reported as occurrences in those old reports. The fact that the development of the first major mines took so long is due to a long political struggle as well as the Indochina war during which the country was devastated by intensive bombing.

Laos is land-locked between Thailand, Myanmar, China, Vietnam and Cambodia, and its infrastructure is under development. The country is mountainous and the population is small by Asian standards. The main economic potential is in hydropower resources and minerals and successive governments have continued to emphasize the development of these economic sources. One large hydropower plant has been operating for a decade and a second plant is under construction, with most of the power exported to Thailand, across the Mekong River. When it comes to mining, the government maintains a stable investment regime; witness the two producing mines that operate 'Indonesian style' Contracts of Work, negotiated in the early 1990s, and which have not been changed in almost 20 years. Today, the country invites investment under a modern mining law, first promulgated in 1997 and recently amended.

Amanta's principals have a long record of acquisition and development of mineral properties in Southeast Asia. Their knowledge of the resource potential and their industry and government contacts are invaluable in acquiring projects. The Company's technical team consists mainly of experienced Thai, Vietnamese, and Lao geologists, essential for smooth operations in the field.

Amanta has now operated in Laos for three field seasons and has good relationships with central and provincial governments and local communities. A review of the performance of all 150 companies active in exploration and/or mining in the country puts Amanta in the top bracket of just four license holders. The Company has one active project in Luang Namtha and has applied for a second concession in the same province. The Company has also a JV agreement with a small Lao company for an area in the nearby Oudom Xai province.

The Luang Namtha Project. The Luang Namtha project is a multi-commodity copper, silver, molybdenum and gold project with huge potential. The area of 200 km^2 in northern Laos is underlain by Devonian volcanic rocks and Triassic sediments. Intrusive diorite plugs had been mapped, occurring mainly in the Triassic, but recent mapping by the Company uncovered intrusive diorite and andesite in the volcanic zone. The area lies between two large regional strike-slip faults. These dominate the structural setting and have created a pull apart basin allowing mineralizing solutions to circulate.

Mineralization is characterized by three styles. The work in the first exploration year targeted primarily the numerous float and outcrop indications of high grade copper/silver in volcanics. Over 100 outcropping

occurrences of this material have been found. The material assays typically 1-4% copper and up to 4 oz silver. Chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite are the main minerals along with sulfosalts carrying the silver.

This mineralization style has been mapped in detail and sampled over a 30 km² area in the centre of the concession, where initially the largest concentration of mineralized float and outcrop had been observed. The detailed work showed some locations with a very high mineralized outcrop density and sometimes long stretches of the copper/silver bearing rock, effectively reflected in the geochemical results as well. There is some clear evidence of pre-colonial small scale 'mining'. Reconnaissance drilling of these surface indications successfully intercepted high grade ore material such as in an 4 meter interval with a grade of 3% copper and 99 g/t silver and other intersections of lower but still attractive grades and considerably wider, such as a 17 meters section with 0.6% copper and 23 g/t silver. These ore grades have now been drilled to depths of up to 150 meters.

From an economic point of view, it is easy to see how a drilled out resource of just a few million tons of high grade material could represent 'in-the-ground' values of between 0.5 and 1 billion dollars. It is the Company's aim to try and drill out one or more minable orebodies. Given the now known extent of copper/silver mineralized indications over the whole concession, including beyond the 30 km² originally mapped in detail, Amanta management and technical staff are confident this is possible.

A second style of mineralization is a high sulphidation molybdenum, gold, silver occurrence. It has also been drilled recently as part of the reconnaissance work. The occurrence shows large tonnage potential. Molybdenum equivalent values of 0.15% over 32 meters and of 0.22% over 18 meters have been drilled. The best gold interval is 18 meters of 1 g/t average. The significance of these results is underpinned by the fact that these intervals occur at the bottom of two drill holes, at some 160 meters depth, the small, man-portable drill used in the work not having the capacity to drill deeper. The apparent economic mineralization is hosted in a breccia pipe, where surface indications suggest an extent of several hundred meters, both in length and in width. The possibility of a swarm of these mineralized breccias occurring in close proximity is suggested by a wide argillic alteration zone. The Company is confident that further drilling, using better capacity rigs, will confirm the bulk tonnage moly/gold/silver potential of this target.

Several other mineralized occurrences have been recorded in the license area, which as a whole is still relatively under explored. One of the more significant targets for further detailed mapping is a recently located outcropping porphyritic diorite mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite. The discovery was made during very recent monsoon season reconnaissance and needs to be further evaluated as soon as possible, but the potential of the concession to host intrusive hosted copper clearly adds to its overall significance.

The Company has planned intensive drilling and further mapping for the 2011-12 field season, with priority on the potential bulk tonnage moly/gold/silver target and further detailed mapping and sampling of the porphyry hosted copper occurrence. Also planned is the continued drilling of the copper/silver occurrences, as well as further reconnaissance.

JOGMEC. In April, 2009 the Company signed a Joint Exploration Agreement (JEA) with Japan Oil, Gas, and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC) for the Luang Namtha project. Under the terms of the JEA, JOGMEC would have a 51% option in the project by investing US$ 3 million in direct exploration expenses, while Amanta continues to be the project operator.

In October 2011, JOGMEC completed its 'earn-in' obligations and confirmed its continuing participation in the project. In a recently held Operating Committee Meeting JOGMEC and the Company completed the planning for the next phase of work in the project, and agreed on a pro-rata funded budget of US$ 2.9 million. This budget covers a six-month period ending on March 31, 2012, the end of the current Japanese fiscal year.

The Nam Kong Project. The 500 km² large Nam Kong area lies immediately north of the Luang Namtha project. The geology is similar and mineral occurrences are known. Ancient mining and smelting sites have also been found there. Nam Kong has been mapped and prospected by Intergeo of Hanoi, Vietnam, during a 7-year bilateral Vietnam-Lao PDR project.

Intergeo reports, and this is confirmed in discussions with Intergeo staff in Hanoi, that there are strong indications of gold, copper and silver mineralization, some of it possibly similar to what has been found in the Luang Namtha area. During informal traverses through Nam Kong, Amanta field staff has recognized some of these occurrences, including a massive sulphide occurrence and shear-hosted copper/silver.

The Company recently completed the application process for an exploration agreement covering the Nam Kong area and it is expected that, with the support of the Luang Namtha provincial authorities, this application will be accepted and approved by the Government. In the application, the Company offers a 10% project interest to the Province, in exchange of provincial support and as a contribution to industrial development plans.

Following prescribed practice and as a follow-up to the application, the Company requested permission for a month long reconnaissance survey in Nam Kong. This permission was granted in October 2011 and the reconnaissance will be conducted in November 2011. This project is not part of the JEA with JOGMEC.

The Oudom Xai Project. In July 2010, the Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a small Lao construction company for a Joint Venture to explore a 450 km² area in Oudom Xai Province, located in North-central Laos. Amanta prospected the application area in 2008-09 and located some high grade, sediment-hosted mineral occurrences and numerous historic Chinese small scale workings. In one of these workings the Company channel-sampled a 14 meter long section of an abandoned tunnel. The results show these 14 meters having an average grade of 10% copper and 33 g/t silver.

In the JV, the Lao company is responsible for the completion of all the licensing and application documentation and submission and is entitled to 20% while Amanta (80%) will be responsible for the initial exploration expenditure and project implementation. The application for the Oudom Xai project is being processed by the Ministry of Planning and Investment. This project is not part of the JEA with JOGMEC.

Amanta Projects in Thailand. Prior to its involvement in Laos, Amanta was active in Thailand, where it has been developing two projects, the Langu gold project and the Lanna tungsten project.

The Langu Gold Project currently comprises one Special Prospecting License (SPL) and covers an area of 4000 rai, approximately 640 hectares. Amanta completed a number of exploration programs including mapping, sampling, trenching and geophysics and these led to the identification of a strongly anomalous, 6 km long, gold trend. Surface rock samples returned assays up to 180 g/t Au, while trenching revealed high grade intersections. A total of about 3,000 meters of diamond drilling, from a proposed 20,000 meter program, has been completed in the northern part of the property and initial results have been encouraging.

The Lanna Tungsten Project includes two former tungsten producing properties, in northern Thailand, Mae Chedi and Mae Lama, in which the company holds 100% interests. Only limited work has been completed at the **Mae Chedi** project, a former tungsten/tin mine in Chiang Rai Province, which Amanta holds under a SPL. The Mae Chedi deposit includes scheelite and cassiterite.

At **Mae Lama** the production grade (wolframite) from the former mining operation was reported at 2.0% WO_3. Amanta completed geological mapping and sampling over the area, identifying a number of mineralized quartz veins on the property. Previous production was from only one of these, the Mae Lama vein, which has a width of between 1.0 and 1.5 meters. The Mae Lama vein can be traced along a strike length of some 800 meters. Amanta also completed a 3,500 meter initial drilling program, which demonstrated mineralization to a depth of at least 200 meters.

With Amanta's focus on becoming a significant copper/silver and molybdenum exploration company in Laos, the Thai projects are no longer considered core projects and the Company is considering ways to realize the value of its Thai assets, either through Joint Ventures or sales.