

Q2 2014 EXPLORATION UPDATE

BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

A total 121 486m of diamond and RC drilling were completed in brownfields exploration during the second quarter on 2014.

In **South Africa**, five deep surface drilling sites were in operation during the quarter, one on the Moab Khotsong Mine and four at Mponeng (WUDLs).

Diamond drilling commenced at MZA10 and the hole is currently at 779.5m. This hole is located to the east of the recently complete holes, MMB 6 and 7, and it is targeted to provide value information in the lower reaches of the early gold portion of Project Zaaiplaats.

UD51 was completed. Plugging of the hole and rehabilitation of the site continues. UD59 advanced well during the quarter and reached a depth of 3,145m in the Allanridge Formation lava's. Redrill at UD60 has advanced to 1,346m after further in hole problems during the quarter. The diamond rig has been erected at UD58A and the hole is currently being straightened and is at a depth of 291m.

In **Tanzania** at Geita Gold Mine exploration focused on infill drilling programs at Geita Hill East (4,691m RC&DD) and Geita Hill West (515m RC) and Advance Grade Control drilling commenced at Star & Comet Cut 2 Pit (286m RC). Mineral Resource extension drilling started at Star & Comet Deeps with 3 holes pre-collared via RC drilling (230m).

Detailed routine geological pit mapping continued to improve the geological model and enhance the understanding of controls on mineralisation at Geita Hill, Nyankanga and Star & Comet pits. Interpretative geological sections are currently being compiled for all known deposits as part of a program to develop 3D geological models over Geita Hill, Star & Comet and Matandani-Kukuluma.

In **Guinea**, at Siguiri Gold Mine, a total of 72 holes were completed with 5,797m drilled during the quarter. This comprised 1,462m diamond and 2,738m RC infill drilling from the Kami Pit Fresh Rock project, and 1,597m RC from the Balato North1 reconnaissance target.

Core processing is completed and detailed logging of 18 diamond drillholes were completed during the quarter, including additional geotechnical DD holes selected to supply additional information to the combination plant expansion project Pre-Feasibility Study.

In **Ghana**, at Obuasi, Gold Mine a total of 2,563m of underground drilling was completed from the Above 50 Level 41S-294W site. The purpose of this infill drilling is to increase confidence in portions of Block 9/Red Zone 6 currently classified as Inferred Mineral Resource.

At Iduapriem, core processing and logging of the backlog Block 7&8 holes was completed. A total of 1,443 samples from 18 drill holes were submitted for assaying.

Drilling was completed in the Block7&8 Footwall area, west of the current pit, to test areas identified in recent field investigation and target generation work. Positive results support the reef identified by field mapping in the northern Bridge area with a potential extension to the

south. The results are still under evaluation and further drilling and field investigation is planned.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo** at Kibali, analysis of the Phase 1 Gorumbwa results have shown considerable variation in relation to the current block model and reinforced concerns on the validity of the historic data in terms of both assay and survey. Generally the intersections are lower in thickness and grade than predicted, although there have been numerous intersections reported outside the block model. The results have also indicated a down-dip extension of the mineralisation to the NW of Gorumbwa. Based on the 12 holes that intersected cavities in the program, the extent of depletion is considerably less than predicted by previous models.

A Phase 2 drilling program was initiated and completed in the quarter that aimed to test and confirm the down-dip continuity with 7 holes, and 5 holes in the centre of the Gorumbwa ore-body to improve definition of the cavities for development of the depletion model wireframes. The results of 5 holes have been received to date.

Regional work took place at several targets within a few km of KCD, comprising mapping, soil, pit and trench sampling. A 19 hole RC drilling program was completed at Memekazi during June. The results are currently being evaluated to assess if further work is warranted. The Rhino-Agbarabo IP survey was completed in the quarter, with an IP gradient array for the area produced and interpreted; 3 broadly NE-trending corridors have been identified for follow-up work. A program of 15 RC holes was completed at the Marakeke-Megi-Gekamine target area and produced mixed results.

In the **Republic of Mali** at Sadiola, 6,262m of RC drilling was completed. Drilling took place at FE4S, Tabakoto, TB6, Antarctica, S2, FE2S, and FE4SE oxide targets. Results were generally disappointing, with FE4S, TB6 and S2 showing low oxide potential. Drilling along Tabakoto strike confirmed thick oxide cover and returned isolated and narrow gold intersections in both sulphide and oxide with mineralisation apparently controlled by folding.

In **Argentina**, drilling continued at Cerro Vanguardia during the quarter with 17,335m drilled to date. Other activities were mainly focused on field work to validate new targets identified by geophysical surveys.

In **Brazil**, exploration work for AGABM continued at the Cuiaba, Lamego and Córrego do Sítio production centers. 20,170m were drilled collectively in the surface and underground drilling programs during the quarter. Geological modelling continued for near mine exploration targets.

At Serra Grande, 12,935m of drilling were completed to infill and extend ore bodies near mine infrastructure.

In **Colombia**, drilling and Mineral Resource modelling to support the Pre-Feasibility Study continued at the Gramalote Joint Venture. This included 2,135m completed for Mineral Resource infill drilling and testing opportunities for possible Mineral Resource addition.

At La Colosa, drilling activities included 6,295m completed for Mineral Resource infill and extension. Site investigation, hydrology and geotechnical drilling programs continued.

In the **United States**, 7,855m were drilled as part of the ongoing programs designed to confirm high grade mineralisation areas within the current life of mine plan, to support open pit design work and test high grade targets outside of existing pit designs.

At Sunrise Dam in **Australia**, exploration was focussed on Mineral Resource definition and extension work, utilising two underground diamond drill rigs (8,960m) and one RC drill rig (5,574m). RC drilling was focussed on Sunrise Shear Zone Panel 4 and Sunrise Shear South, while diamond drilling focussed on Vogue, Midway Shear Zone and Cosmo East. At Tropicana, design, permitting and site preparation for the 3D seismic survey to image the mineralised zone down dip of Tropicana continued. The survey is planned to start in the third quarter and the results should help inform targeting of thicker zones of mineralisation below the current open pit designs and extents of existing drilling.

During the quarter, aircore drilling at the Tumbleweed prospect, 15km north of Tropicana Gold Mine was completed. A limited campaign of RC drilling at the Highball prospect, 2km west of the mine, was also completed.

GREENFIELDS EXPLORATION

During the second quarter of 2014, focussed greenfields exploration activities were undertaken in three countries; Australia, Colombia and Guinea, while minor work was also completed in Brazil. Greenfields exploration completed 13,624m of diamond and RC drilling.

In **Colombia**, exploration success continued at the Nuevo Chaquiro project, in joint venture with B2Gold (AGA 86.8%). During the quarter 5,558m of diamond drilling, in six holes was carried out with two drill rigs. AGA has been successful in discovering a significantly higher grade zone at Nuevo Chaquiro. After intersecting some good grades in hole CHA-39 last year, holes CHA-48 and CHA-50 intersected the same high grade zone. Hole CHA-048 intersected **852m @ 1.19% Cu and 0.61 g/t Au** and hole CHA-050 intersected **810m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.78 g/t Au**. The discovery and confirmation of this higher grade zone is considered a major milestone for the project. Drilling is now underway to define the dimensions of the high grade zone. A release of a maiden resource is expected in the last quarter of the year. A detailed update on Nuevo Chaquiro can be found in Appendix 1 below. Regional evaluations and reconnaissance continues on AngloGold Ashanti's large and very prospective tenement package in Colombia.

In **Australia**, 29,948m of aircore drilling tested various Greenfields targets at the Tropicana JV (TJV). 1,218m of RC and diamond drilling was completed at the Madras prospect to follow-up encouraging aircore results. At the Belvedere prospect, ground electromagnetic (EM) geophysical surveying commenced at end of the second quarter, with 9.6 line kilometers completed and follows up on targets generated from the airborne EM survey completed last quarter. A joint venture, the Beachcomber JV, was signed with Independence Group (JV partner at Tropicana) to explore for base metals on five exploration licenses at the southern end of the TJV. At the Nyngan JV in New South Wales (AGA earning 70%), induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveying was completed over two additional targets during the quarter, for a total of 8 line kilometers.

In **Guinea**, exploration work continued in Blocks 2,3 and 4 (AGA 85%). On the Kounkoun trend (Block 3) 1,374m of RC drilling was completed to infill the southern part of KK1-KK2 gap to test the continuity of mineralisation over 3km between the two prospects. Initial results from this drilling are encouraging and may potentially result in the increase of resources. At the newly discovered Gueleni prospect (Block 2), 5,474m of RC drilling was completed to test a 3km x 2km zone of geochemical anomalism and outcropping quartz veins with wall-rock alteration. At Foulata North (Block2), 2,435m of AC drilling were completed. Most assay results are pending for Foulata and Gueleni. IP surveys were completed at Kouremale (Block 4) with 14.2 line kilometers achieved during the quarter.

In **Brazil**, minor exploration continued during the second quarter with 100 line kilometres of high resolution ground magnetic geophysical survey completed at the Pe Quente Project, part of the Graben Joint Venture in Mato Grosso State. New targets were developed from the modelling and interpretation of results from this survey. Drill testing of these new targets is anticipated to commence during the third quarter of the year.

APPENDIX 1

QUEBRADONA: UPDATE ON 2014 Q2 EXPLORATION

HIGHLIGHTS

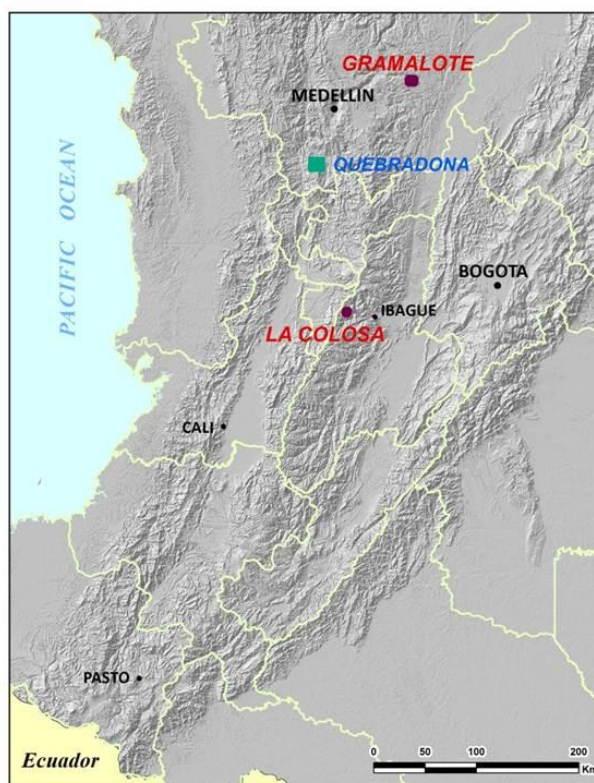
- Multiple intersections in a high grade intrusive with >1% Cu
- Hole CHA-048 intersects 852m @ 1.19% Cu and 0.61 g/t Au
- Hole CHA-050 intersects 810m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.78 g/t Au
- Continued long intersections of copper mineralization with gold credits indicating good continuity between drillholes at depth.

AngloGold Ashanti Limited (AGA) is pleased to announce new intersections of higher grade Cu-Au mineralization associated with the Nuevo Chaquiro porphyry system at the Quebradona Project in Colombia. The Quebradona project is a Joint Venture between AGA (86.8%) and B2Gold (13.2%). B2Gold is not participating in the exploration expenditure and its interest in the project is being diluted.

AGA has been successful in discovering a significantly higher grade zone at Nuevo Chaquiro. After intersecting some good grades in hole CHA-39 last year, holes CHA-48 and CHA-50 intersected the same high grade zone. Hole CHA-048 intersected **852m @ 1.19% Cu and 0.61 g/t Au** and hole CHA-050 intersected **810m @ 1.65% Cu and 0.78 g/t Au**. The discovery and confirmation of this higher grade zone is considered a major milestone for the project.

The Quebradona Project is situated in the Middle C uca region of Colombia, in the Department of Antioquia, 60 km southwest of Medellin (Figure 1). Nuevo Chaquiro, a significant porphyry-style mineralized system, is one of five known porphyry centers on the property and has been the focus of exploration activities since the beginning of 2012.

Mineralization at Nuevo Chaquiro is hosted in volcanic tuffs and dioritic intrusions. It occurs within a large zone of strong potassic alteration, with secondary biotite and magnetite beneath overlying phyllic alteration. Mineralization is temporally related to the emplacement of multi-phase, calc-alkaline porphyry dykes and stocks, generally of quartz-diorite composition. The mineralized zone is characterized by fine stockworks, disseminations and veinlets of magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.



Drilling completed in 2014 has intersected the highest grade intervals to date in holes CHA-048 and CHA-050 (Figure 2, 3). This mineralization is continuous over very long intervals both within the tuffs and intrusions. The highest grades are, however, mainly within a distinctive early quartz diorite intrusive unit. Other holes completed this year include CHA-049 and CHA-051, drilled outside of the high grade zone they did not intersect the distinctive early quartz diorite intrusive unit. CHA-049 and CHA-51 intersected mainly tuff with long intervals of mineralization at more modest grades consistent with previously completed holes. Hole CHA-049 intersected mineralization from 322m to 1112m in 2 zones separated by 14m; 450m @ 0.44% Cu and 0.21 g/t Au and 326m @ 0.39% Cu and 0.14 g/t Au. Hole CHA-051 intersected 660m @ 0.42% Cu and 0.23 g/t Au. Complete results are in Table 1.

AGA is now drilling to define the dimensions of the high grade zone. A release of a maiden resource is expected in Q4 this year.

Table 1: Significant results received in the first half of 2014 from the Nuevo Chaquiro Prospect*

Drillhole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
CHA-048	418085	634946	50	70	326	1178	852	0.61	1.19
CHA-049	418085	634946	230	70	322	772	450	0.21	0.44
and					786	1112	326	0.14	0.39
CHA-050	418085	634946	65	70	400	1210	810	0.78	1.65
CHA-051	418285	635327	230	80	376	1036	660	0.23	0.42

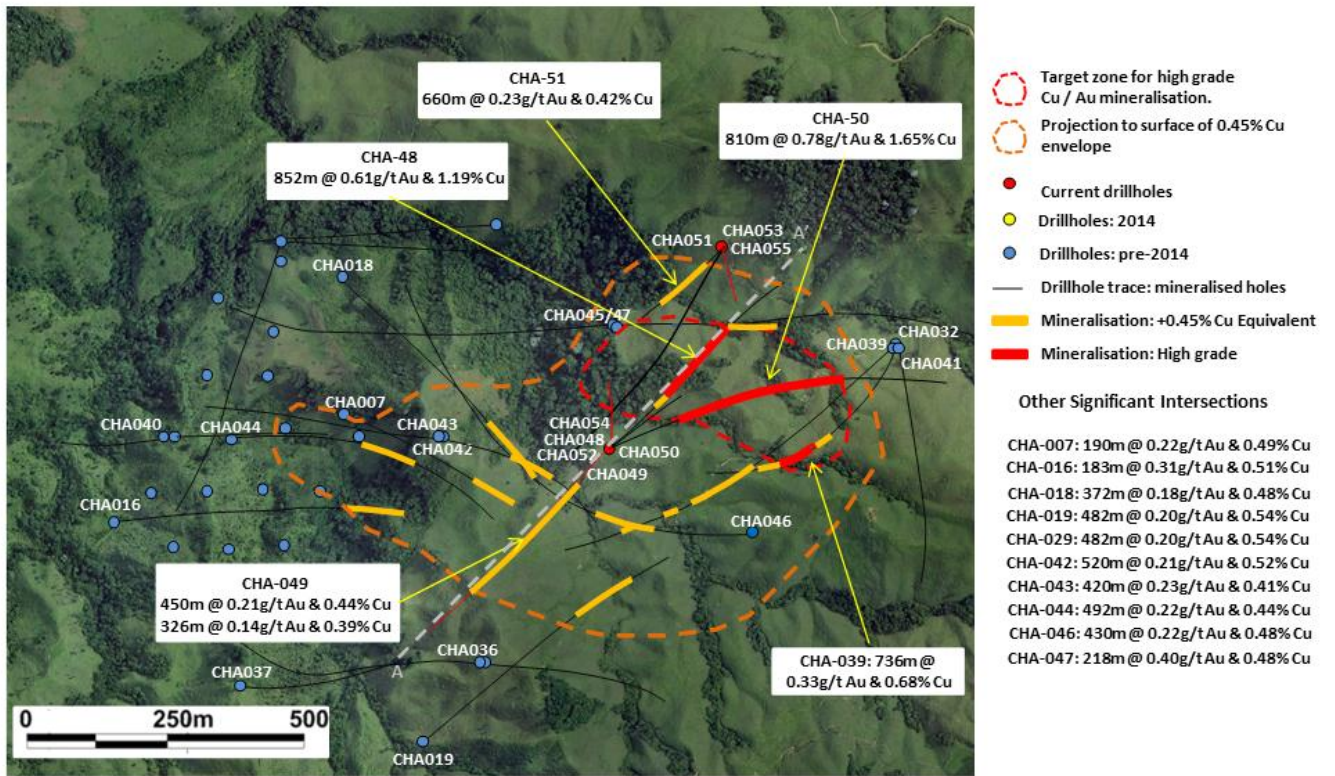


Figure 2: Drillhole locations and significant results in 2014 from the Nuevo Chaquiro prospect. The mineralization envelope is based on current drilling results.

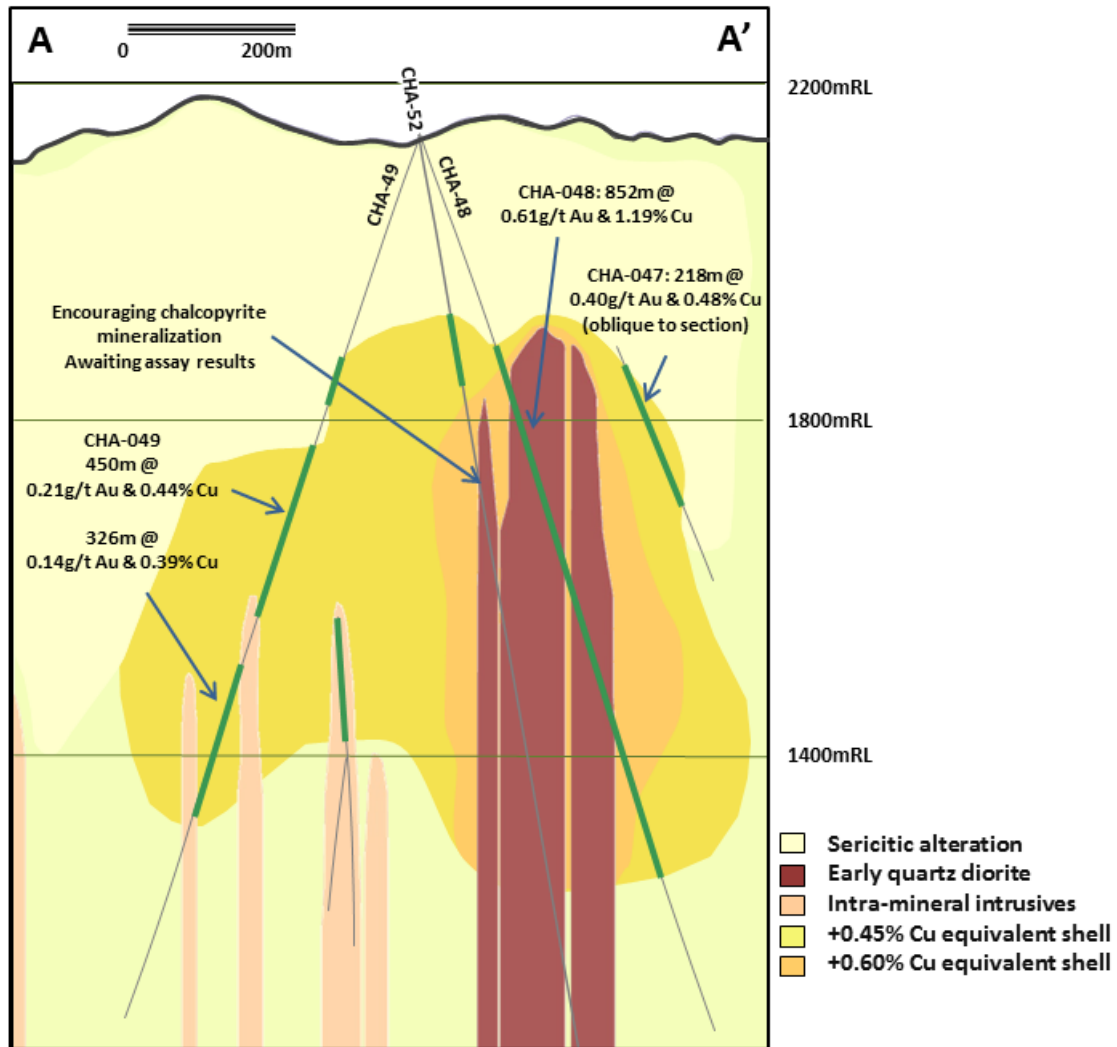


Figure 3: Southwest-northeast oblique section (A – A') showing geology and gold-copper intersections at the Nuevo Chaquiro prospect.

***Reporting Criteria:**

1. The following criteria are applied to calculating significant intersections; minimum grade of 0.5g/t Au equiv., no zones of internal waste of greater than 4 meters (consecutive), grade x interval sum of at least 125g*m., minimum interval width 75m, Au price: US\$1,325/oz., Cu price: \$3.00/lb.
2. Co-ordinates are in UTM grid (WGS 84, Zone 19N) and have been measured by GPS (+/- 5m accuracy).
3. Samples at 2m intervals.
4. Intervals are all down-hole length.
5. Assaying conducted by ALS Labs in Peru using industry standard 50g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish for Au and ICP analyses for Cu. Values over 10,000ppm Cu re-analyzed using AAS.
6. Reference standards, field duplicates and blank samples are routinely inserted; quality control samples are routinely monitored.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report is compiled by Mr. Rex Brommecker who is a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) which is a member of Canadian Council of Professional Geoscientists (CCPG). Mr. Brommecker has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2004 edition of the JORC Code. Rex Brommecker is a full-time employee of the company and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.