



GALANE GOLD LTD.

Annual Information Form

for the year ended

December 31, 2014

April 7, 2015

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Information Form (“AIF”), and the documents incorporated herein by reference, contain forward-looking statements regarding the future growth, results of operations, performance, business prospects and opportunities of Galane Gold Ltd. (“Galane” or the “Corporation”). Words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “estimates”, or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of Galane set out under “Description of the Business”. These statements are not historical facts but instead represent only Galane’s expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially from what is expressed, implied or forecasted in such forward-looking statements.

Some of the risks which could affect future results and could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained herein include, but are not limited to: the Corporation’s dependence on a single mineral project; gold price volatility; risks associated with the conduct of the Corporation’s mining activities in Botswana; regulatory, consent or permitting delays; risks relating to the Corporation’s exploration, development and mining activities being situated in a single country; risks relating to reliance on the Corporation’s management team and outside contractors including risks related to obtaining and maintaining work permits and visas for the management team in Botswana; risks regarding mineral resources and reserves; the Corporation’s inability to obtain insurance to cover all risks, on a commercially reasonable basis or at all; currency fluctuations; risks regarding the failure to generate sufficient cash flow from operations; risks relating to project financing and equity issuances; risks arising from the Corporation’s fair value estimates with respect to the carrying amount of mineral interests; mining tax regimes; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; the Corporation’s need to replace reserves depleted by production; risks and unknowns inherent in all mining projects, including the inaccuracy of reserves and resources, metallurgical recoveries and capital and operating costs of such projects; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; laws and regulations governing the environment, health and safety; reclamation costs and related liabilities; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; lack of infrastructure; employee relations, labour unrest or unavailability; health risks in Africa; the Corporation’s interactions with surrounding communities and artisanal miners; the Corporation’s ability to successfully integrate acquired assets; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; risks arising from the development of the Corporation’s exploration properties into commercially viable mines; stock market volatility; conflicts of interest among certain directors and officers; lack of liquidity for shareholders of the Corporation; risks relating to the market perception of junior gold companies; and litigation risk.

Details of the risk factors relating to Galane and its business are discussed under the heading “Risks and Uncertainties” in Galane’s annual management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2014 (“MD&A”), a copy of which is available on the Corporation’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. The risk factors contained in the MD&A are incorporated by reference herein.

In addition to the factors set out above and those identified in the MD&A, other factors not currently viewed as material could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. Although Galane has attempted to identify important risks and factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place any undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements in this AIF are based on numerous assumptions regarding Galane’s present and future business strategies and the environment in which Galane will operate in the future,

including, without limitation, assumptions regarding expected gold production, gold prices, business and operating strategies, exploration results, renewal of the Corporation's mining and prospecting licences and Galane's ability to operate on a profitable basis. Galane does not undertake any obligation to update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, except as may be required by law.

The mineral resource figures referred to in this AIF are estimates, and no assurances can be given that the indicated levels of gold will be produced. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling results and industry practices. Valid estimates made at a given time may significantly change when new information becomes available. While the Corporation believes that the resource estimate included in this AIF is well established, by their nature, resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences which may ultimately prove unreliable. If such estimates are inaccurate or are reduced in the future, this could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are estimated on limited information not sufficient to verify geological and grade continuity or to allow technical and economic parameters to be applied. Inferred mineral resources are too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them to enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that mineral resources can be upgraded to mineral reserves through continued exploration.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS, CONVENTIONS AND CURRENCY PRESENTATION

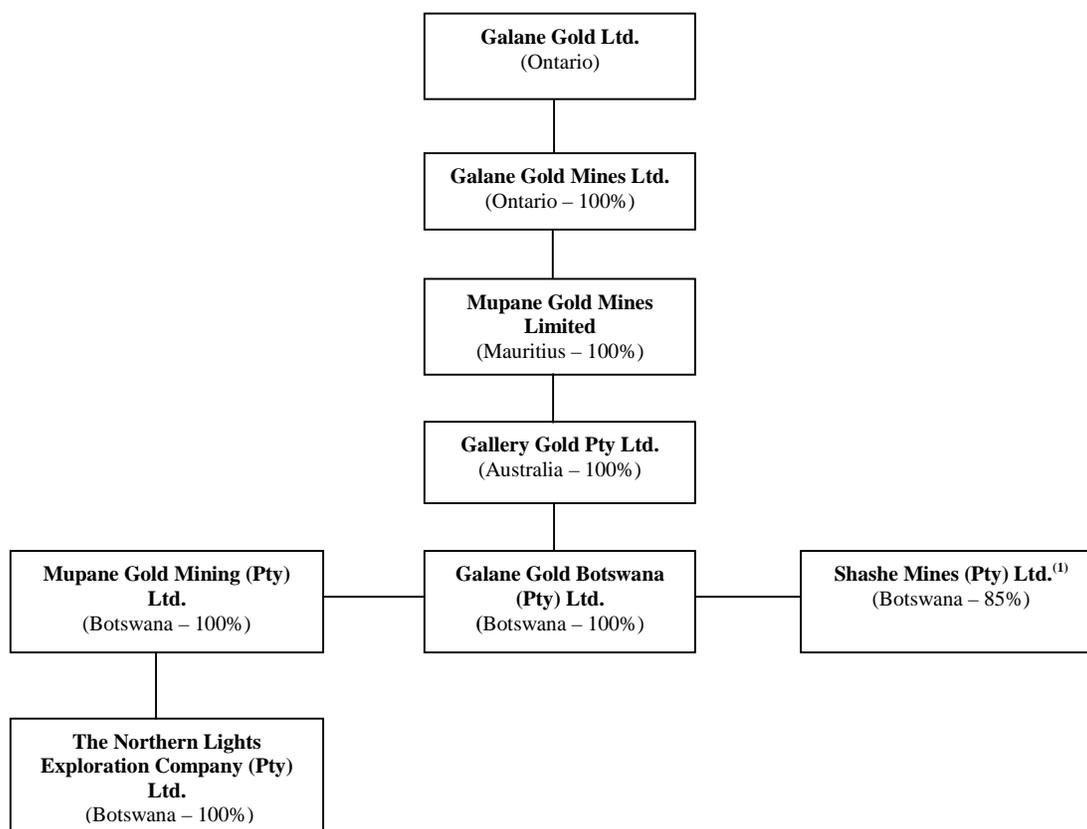
This AIF has been prepared using a number of conventions, which a reader should consider when reading the information contained herein. The term "Corporation" or "Galane", is a reference to Galane Gold Ltd. itself, or to Galane Gold Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this AIF are expressed in Canadian dollars.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The Corporation was incorporated on October 24, 2007 as “Carlaw Capital III Corp.” pursuant to the filing of articles of incorporation under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The articles of incorporation of the Corporation were amended by the filing of articles of amendment dated May 28, 2008, to delete share transfer restrictions. On August 30, 2011, the Corporation’s articles were amended to consolidate its common shares (the “**Common Shares**”) at a ratio of 4:1 (the “**Share Consolidation**”) and to change its name to “Galane Gold Ltd.” (the “**Name Change**”). The registered office of the Corporation is located at 181 Bay Street, Suite 1800, Toronto, ON M5J 2T9 and the head office of the Corporation is located at Farm 75 NQ, North East District, Francistown, Botswana.

The following chart sets out all of the Corporation’s subsidiaries as at the date hereof, their jurisdictions of incorporation and the Corporation’s direct and indirect voting interest in each of these subsidiaries.



Note:

(1) The remaining 15% of the shares of Shashe Mines (Pty) Ltd. are held by the Government of Botswana.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

August 2011 to Present

Reverse Takeover and Acquisition of Gallery Gold

On August 30, 2011, the Corporation completed a reverse takeover transaction (the “**RTO**”) with Galane Gold Mines Ltd. (“**GGM**”). As a result of the RTO, which constituted the Corporation’s qualifying transaction under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**Exchange**”), the former shareholders of GGM acquired control of the Corporation.

On August 30, 2011, GGM indirectly acquired (the “**Gallery Acquisition**”), through its wholly-owned Mauritius subsidiary Mupane Gold Mines Limited (“**GGM Sub**”), all of the issued and outstanding shares of Gallery Gold Pty Ltd. (“**Gallery Gold**”), an Australian company, from IAMGOLD Corporation (“**IAMGOLD**”). Gallery Gold, through its subsidiaries, owns the rights to conduct activities prescribed under mining and prospecting licences relating to the Mupane mining property (the “**Mupane Property**”) which is located near the town of Francistown in the Republic of Botswana (“**Botswana**”). For additional information regarding the Mupane Property, see below under “Description of the Business – Mupane Property”.

Acquisition of NLE

On April 10, 2012, Galane completed the acquisition (the “**NLE Acquisition**”) of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Northern Lights Exploration Pty. (“**NLE**”), a Botswana company with the rights to several prospecting licences in the Tati Greenstone Belt in Botswana located near to the Mupane Property (the “**NLE Properties**”). For additional information regarding the NLE Properties, see below under “Description of the Business – Exploration”.

As consideration for the NLE Acquisition, Galane issued Common Shares and promissory notes to the shareholders of NLE. The final payment on the promissory notes was completed on October 10, 2012.

The Corporation is also obligated to issue up to 8,750,000 additional Common Shares (the “**NLE Contingent Shares**”) to the shareholders of NLE, on a *pro rata* basis, if by July 27, 2018, exploration work within the NLE Properties confirms a National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“**NI 43-101**”) compliant measured or indicated mineral resource containing the minimum ounces of gold set forth below, or the number of ounces of contained gold that is mined within the NLE Properties exceeds the ounces of gold set forth below (or any combination thereof without duplication). On April 7, 2014, the independent members of the Corporation’s board of directors determined that the first milestone had been reached and approved the issuance of the first 1,375,000 NLE Contingent Shares by the Corporation.

Aggregate Number of NLE Contingent Shares	Ounces of Gold (Resource or Contained Gold Mined)
1,375,000	100,000
3,125,000	250,000
6,250,000	500,000
8,750,000	1,000,000

Listing on Botswana Stock Exchange

On August 20, 2012, the Corporation listed the Common Shares on the Botswana Stock Exchange (the “**BSE**”) under the trading symbol “GG”. The listing serves as a secondary listing for the Common Shares. The listing does not result in any changes to the rights and entitlements of holders of the Common Shares, irrespective of whether they purchase their shares through the Exchange or the BSE.

Management Changes

On November 10, 2014, the Corporation announced the appointment of Nick Brodie as Chief Executive Officer and to the board of directors of the Corporation. Ravi Sood, the Chairman of the Corporation, resigned from his role as the interim Chief Executive Officer and continues to serve as Chairman and a member of the board of directors of the Corporation.

The Corporation also announced the appointment of Wayne Hatton-Jones, General Manager of GGM Sub, as Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation and the appointment of Stephen Doolan as interim Chief Financial Officer.

Corporate Governance

On June 3, 2014, the shareholders of the Corporation approved an amendment of the Corporation’s Bylaw No. 1 to provide for advance notice of nominations of directors in certain circumstances and a deferred share unit plan. See “Market for Securities - Prior Sales”.

Loan Facility and Gold Prepayment Agreement

On August 24, 2014, the Corporation announced that it entered into a secured US\$5 million loan facility (the “**Facility**”) and gold prepayment agreement (the “**Gold Prepayment Agreement**”) with Samsung C&T U.K. Limited (“**Samsung**”).

Pursuant to the Gold Prepayment Agreement, Samsung agreed to provide the Facility in return for the sale and delivery by the Corporation’s Botswana operating subsidiary, Mupane Gold Mining (Pty) Ltd. (“**Mupane**”), of a minimum of 1,607 ounces of gold per month for a period of two years (38,568 ounces in aggregate) payable by Samsung at a fixed discount rate to the then prevailing spot price upon delivery. Samsung was also provided with the further exclusive option to purchase all gold produced by Mupane above 1,607 ounces per month on a non-discounted basis at the then prevailing spot price for such two year period. The Facility is repayable by the Corporation over the two year period by way of 18 equal principal payments commencing seven months after the initial advancement of the Facility. The Facility is secured first by a pledge of the shares of Mupane and then replaced with a first charge against the assets of Mupane.

On September 4, 2014, the Corporation announced the full draw down of the Facility to repay early and in full the outstanding debt and accrued interest owed to IAMGOLD Corporation in the amount of US\$2.73 million. The balance of the proceeds of the Facility was used for general corporate and working capital purposes.

Significant Acquisitions or Dispositions

The Corporation has not completed any significant acquisitions or dispositions during the financial year ended December 31, 2014 for which disclosure is required under Part 8 of National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* (“**NI 51-102**”).

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Summary

The Corporation's principal business activities are the exploration for, development of, and operation of gold mining properties. The Corporation has one material property – the Mupane Property – and several other prospective mineral properties described below under “Exploration”. Galane is committed to operating at the highest standards and is focused on the safety of its employees, respecting the environment, and contributing to the communities in which it operates. For further information regarding the development of the Corporation from inception to the present date, see above under “General Development of the Business”.

Mupane Property

The Mupane Property is an operating gold mining venture situated in the North-East District of Botswana in Southern Africa and comprises four mining licences and one prospecting licence: (i) ML87/3 (valid until December 9, 2024); (ii) ML94/2 (valid until November 6, 2015); (iii) ML2003/26L (valid until September 4, 2023); (iv) ML2010/95L (valid until January 24, 2020); and (v) PL040/2011 (valid until June 30, 2016).

Mining

The following table sets forth certain key mining statistics for the Mupane Property in the calendar years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014:

		2014				2014	2013				2013	FY 2012
		Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1		Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1		
Mupane(Tholo & Tawana)	Ore (t)	47,137	104,597	117,959	102,071	371,764	181,567	171,643	137,451	84,435	575,096	271,736
	Grade (g/t)	1.75	1.68	1.92	2.19	1.91	2.25	2.08	2.11	2.30	2.17	1.92
	Waste (t)	163,120	488,305	436,016	816,759	1,904,200	845,429	1,300,705	1,354,077	1,717,427	5,217,638	9,653,072
Mupane (Tau)	Ore (t)	1,956	2,647	3,384	-	7,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grade (g/t)	3.20	3.27	2.85	-	3.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Waste (t)	30,130	25,627	6,886	-	62,643	-	-	-	-	-	-
Signal Hill	Ore (t)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468,940
	Grade (g/t)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.02
	Waste (t)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,094,795
Golden Eagle	Ore (t)	71,988	64,860	15,100	1,106	153,054	-	5,483	85,959	47,267	138,709	165,493
	Grade (g/t)	1.43	1.64	1.66	1.58	1.54	-	1.50	1.41	1.58	1.47	1.41
	Waste (t)	376,375	649,249	525,005	369,729	1,920,358	62,523	6,856	847,311	902,695	1,819,385	2,623,822
Shashe Pencils	Ore (t)	-	-	671	993	1,664	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grade (g/t)	-	-	2.92	4.04	3.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Waste (t)	-	-	9,019	5,187	14,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailing Dump Material	Ore (t)	-	30,201	12,709	17,270	60,180	34,323	22,320	-	-	56,643	-
	Grade (g/t)	-	1.25	0.70	1.50	1.21	1.40	1.40	-	-	1.40	-
	Waste (t)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Corporation operated the following four mining operations at the Mupane Property during 2014:

- Tholo - for 2014, 371,764 tonnes of ore were mined at 1.91 grams per tonne (“g/t”) with a stripping ratio of 5.12, compared to 575,096 tonnes of ore at 2.17 g/t and a stripping ratio of 9.07 for 2013. This is in line with expectations and the Corporation’s previous disclosure regarding the accelerated stripping completed in Q2 2013. The stripping ratio was expected to decrease to the end of the Tholo pit mine plan.

- Tau Underground – first ore was mined in May 2014. The total ore of 7,897 tonnes at 3.07 g/t in 2014 represents ore mined as part of the development mining being carried out. It is expected that commercial mining will commence in Q3 2015.⁽¹⁾
- Golden Eagle – in Q4 2014, the Corporation halted mining at Golden Eagle to start work on a new pit design and undertake grade control drilling. In Q4 2013, the Corporation had recommenced mining at Golden Eagle on a reduced pit size to reflect the then prevailing gold price. For 2014, 153,054 tonnes of ore were mined at 1.54 g/t, compared to 138,709 tonnes of ore at 1.47 g/t for 2013.
- Tailing Dump Material – during 2014 the Corporation hauled 60,180 tonnes, at an average grade of 1.21 g/t, of tailings material on its mining licenses to the processing plant (2013 – 56,643 tonnes at 1.40 g/t). In Q4 2014 the Corporation did not haul any tailings material as all further sources of tailings material are on exploration licenses and the Corporation has not yet received approval from the Department of Mines to rehabilitate tailings dumps not on the Corporation’s mining licences.

Processing

The following table sets forth certain key processing statistics at the Mupane Property in the calendar years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014:

	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014	2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013	Q2 2013	Q1 2013	2013	2012
Ore milled (000 t)	176	200	181	188	745	225	219	229	213	886	1,084
Head grade (g/t)	1.51	1.68	1.58	1.96	1.69	2.08	1.68	1.65	1.36	1.70	1.70
Recovery (%)	70.6%	76.0%	73.7%	78.8%	76.0%	78.8%	84.0%	78.0%	79.7%	80.3%	82.6%
Gold production (oz.)	6,044	8,206	7,195	9,346	30,791	11,853	9,941	9,530	7,430	38,754	48,940

Processing and gold production in Q4 2014 was effected by the failure of the trunion end on the ball mill in September 2014 which meant it had to be stopped. The ball mill was fully operational again in December 2014. The ball mill creates a fine grind required to assist in recovery of gold from sulphide ores and as such the Corporation saw a fall in the recovery rate.

Gold production in 2014 was 30,791 ounces compared to 38,754 ounces in 2013. The head grade in 2014 of 1.69 g/t was similar to the head grade in 2013 of 1.70 g/t. The reduction in ounces was due to:

- the reduction in milling capacity because of the semi-autogenous grind (“SAG”) mill motor failure, with 745,196 tonnes of ore milled in 2014 compared to 885,848 tonnes of ore in 2013; and
- the ball mill failure meant the recovery in 2014 of 76.0% was lower than in 2013 at 80.3%.

Exploration

The Corporation is conducting an exploration program over a large number of prospects contained within its mining and prospecting licences which cover the bulk of the Tati greenstone belt in Botswana. In addition to the mining and prospecting licences described above under “Mupane Property”, the Corporation acquired the rights to the NLE Properties during 2012, as described above under “General Development of the Business – Acquisition of NLE”.

(1) This is a forward looking statement and is based on a number of assumptions, including gold price volatility, no delays in production, regulatory risk, currency fluctuations and risks and uncertainties inherent with all mining operations. For more details please see above under “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risks Factors”.

The NLE Properties are comprised of four prospecting licences located near to the Mupane Property: (i) PL211/2010 (valid until April 1, 2016); (ii) PL039/2011 (valid until June 30, 2016); (iii) PL101/2011 (valid until June 30, 2016); and (iv) PL002/2012 (valid until December 31, 2014).

An application for the renewal of PL002/2012 has been submitted to the Department of Mines on September 22, 2014. In Botswana, applications for renewals of prospecting licences are due three months prior to the expiry date and can take up to a year to be granted. A prospecting licence is initially granted for three years and two renewals of two years each may be granted. Renewal is subject to completion of the required work and expenditure commitments in respect of the licence.

Exploration at the Mupane Property and the NLE Properties has covered the following areas during 2014:

- Jim's Luck
 - There are three stratabound and parallel gold bearing horizons, two are in banded Ironstone, the third a quartz sericite shear zone - the Western parallel (“**WP**”).
 - Geological mapping and sampling of the WP exposed in trenches and limestone quarries showed continuity.
 - The Environmental Impact Assessment (“**EIA**”) was submitted and approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs (“**DEA**”).
 - The Mining Licence application requires a surface right agreement from the local land authority (the “**Tati Land Board**”), which is underway with a number of factors being addressed.
- Tekwane
 - Sampling of the bedrock underlying the auriferous quartz rubble horizon yielded poor results confirming that the gold is confined to the rubbles which are planned to be strip mined in 2015.
 - The EIA was completed and approved by DEA.
 - A surface right agreement was applied for and granted by the Tati Land Board.
 - The Mining Licence was applied for and granted by Department of Mines.
- Near Mine Exploration
 - Work is planned for 2015 on a number of mined out open pits looking for extensions to ore bodies amenable to underground mining in the future.⁽²⁾
- Tenements
 - A renewal application was submitted and granted for the Molomolo Mining Licence.

(2) This is a forward looking statement and is based on a number of assumptions, including no delays, regulatory risk and risks and uncertainties inherent with all mining operations. For more details please see above under “Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risks Factors”.

- A renewal application was submitted and granted for the Signal Hill Mining Licence.
- Four of the five Prospecting Licences were renewed during 2014 and the fifth renewal is awaited.

On August 30, 2011, the Corporation filed a NI 43-101 compliant technical report in respect of the Mupane Property entitled “Independent Technical Report on the Mupane Gold Mine” dated May 10, 2011 (the “**Mupane Technical Report**”) authored by: Justin Glanvill, BSc. (Hons), GDE, MGSSA, Pr.Sci. Nat.; Joel Mungoshi, HND Met, BSc (Hons), MDP (Mining), MBL, MSAIMM; Markus Tilman Reichardt, M.A, PhD (candidate), John Francis Winchester Sexton, BSc, BCom, MBL and Robert Charles Croll, BSc, MBA on behalf of MSA Geoservices (Pty) Ltd. The summary section from the Mupane Technical Report is reproduced in its entirety at Exhibit “B” of this AIF and the detailed disclosure in the Mupane Technical Report is incorporated by reference herein. The Mupane Technical Report is available on the Corporation’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

On March 18, 2013, the Corporation issued an update to the mineral resources in respect of the Mupane Property with an effective date of December 31, 2012 (the “**Mupane Update**”). The following table summarises the results of the Mupane Update:

Galane Gold Mineral Resource Statement
Effective Date: December 31, 2012

Category	Cutoff grade (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated			Inferred		
		Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)
Deposit													
Jims Luck	0.50	859	1.05	29.0	1,659	1.20	64.0	2,518	1.15	93.0	1,337	1.08	46.4
Tholo	0.50	20	1.14	0.7	926	2.28	67.8	945	2.26	68.6	61	1.53	3.0
Golden Eagle	0.50	516	1.45	24.1	1,087	1.48	51.7	1,603	1.47	75.8	1,637	1.56	82.1
Kwena	0.50	266	0.98	8.4	535	1.19	20.5	801	1.12	28.8	1,642	1.11	58.6
Tau	0.80	578	3.00	55.7	824	2.75	72.8	1,402	2.85	128.6	723	3.05	70.9
Mupane Stockpiles		702	0.97	21.9	-	-	-	702	0.97	21.9	-	-	-
Total		2,941	1.48	139.8	5,030	1.71	276.9	7,971	1.63	416.6	5,401	1.50	261.1

Category	Cutoff grade (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Measured and Indicated			Inferred		
		Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)
Dump													
Mupane Slimes Dump	0.30	7,195	0.40	91.8	-	-	-	7,195	0.40	91.8	-	-	-
Total		7,195	0.40	91.8	-	-	-	7,195	0.40	91.8	-	-	-

Resource tonnages and gold grades were reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade. Resources from contiguous portions of the mineralisation outside of the optimized pit shell, and potentially amenable to underground mining methods, were reported at a cut-off grade of 0.8 g/t Au. A cut-off grade of 0.3g/t Au was used for the slimes dump due to the possible need for a different processing method. All resources were modelled using a 0.5 g/t Au grade cut-off for each mineralised zone, except Tau where a 0.8 g/t Au grade shell was used. A gold price of US\$1,700 was used. The full text of the Mupane Update is available on the Corporation’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. As at December 31, 2014, the spot price for gold was approximately \$1,200 per ounce. See “Risk Factors”.

On October 31, 2013, the Corporation issued an estimation of mineral resources in respect of its Tekwane prospect with an effective date of September, 2013 (the “**Tekwane Update**”). The following table summarizes the results of the Tekwane Update:

Tekwane Mineral Resource Estimate
Effective Date: September, 2013

Category	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred		
		Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tons (000)	AU (g/t)	Au (000 oz)
Tekwane	0.60	168,125	2.36	12,735	151,447	2.35	11,443

The full text of the Tekwane Update is set out in the Corporation’s news release dated October 31, 2013 entitled “Galane Gold Ltd. Announces Mineral Resources at the Tekwane Prospect” and is available on the Corporation’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that any of the mineral resources disclosed in this AIF will be converted to mineral reserves. There is also no guarantee that any of the inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to measured or indicated mineral resources. Information of a technical and scientific nature that forms the basis of the disclosure in this AIF has been approved by Charles Byron Pr. Sci. Nat., MAusIMM., MGSSA and Chief Geologist for Galane Gold, and a “qualified person” as defined by NI 43-101.

Special Skill and Knowledge

Operations in the gold exploration, development and production industry mean that the Corporation requires professionals with skills and knowledge in diverse fields of expertise. In the course of its exploration, development, and production activities, the Corporation requires the expertise of engineers, exploration geophysicists and geologists, among others, and employs, directly and indirectly, such persons as required.

Competition

The mining industry in Botswana and Africa in general is intensely competitive in all of its phases. Galane competes with a number of other entities in the search for and the acquisition of productive mineral properties. As a result of this competition, the majority of which is with companies with greater financial resources than Galane, it may be unable to acquire attractive properties in the future on terms it considers acceptable. Galane competes for funding with other public resource companies, many of whom have greater financial resources and/or more advanced properties and whom are better able to attract equity investments and other capital.

Environmental Matters

Galane’s exploration, development and production activities are subject to various laws and regulations regarding the protection of the environment. If needed, and to the extent that it can be done economically, Galane will make expenditures to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. New environmental laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation, both financially and operationally, by potentially increasing capital and/or operating costs and delaying or preventing the development of mineral properties.

Employees

As of December 31, 2014, the Corporation had approximately 200 full-time employees, all of which are located in Botswana. In addition, Galane engages contractors and consultants from time to time to work on specific properties and for administrative, legal and other services as required.

RISK FACTORS

Details of the risk factors relating to Galane and its business are discussed under the heading “Risks and Uncertainties” in the MD&A, a copy of which is available on the Corporation’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. The risk factors contained in the MD&A are incorporated by reference herein.

DIVIDEND RECORD AND POLICY

The Corporation has never declared nor paid dividends on the Common Shares. Currently, Galane intends to retain its future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of its business, and the Corporation does not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends on the Common Shares in the near future, although it reserves the right to pay dividends if and when it is determined to be advisable by Galane’s board of directors. As a result, shareholders will have to rely on capital appreciation, if any, to earn a return on investment in the Common Shares in the foreseeable future.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Capital

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares of which 52,820,290 Common Shares are issued and outstanding as of the date hereof. The holders of Common Shares are entitled to dividends as and when declared by the board of directors of the Corporation, to receive notice of and one vote per Common Share at meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation and, upon liquidation, to share equally in such assets of the Corporation as are distributable to the holders of Common Shares. There are no pre-emptive, redemption, retraction, purchase or conversion rights attaching to the Common Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed on the Exchange and trade under the stock symbol “GG”. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low prices and the trading volume of the Common Shares on the Exchange:

Calendar Period	High	Low	Trading Volume
January 2014	\$0.19	\$0.085	863,000
February 2014	\$0.29	\$0.16	549,800
March 2014	\$0.285	\$0.20	213,150
April 2014	\$0.25	\$0.16	235,925
May 2014	\$0.245	\$0.17	664,475
June 2014	\$0.225	\$0.19	202,044

Calendar Period	High	Low	Trading Volume
July 2014	\$0.24	\$0.20	320,855
August 2014	\$0.30	\$0.23	1,096,583
September 2014	\$0.285	\$0.225	286,800
October 2014	\$0.23	\$0.095	1,335,113
November 2014	\$0.175	\$0.10	770,635
December 2014	\$0.20	\$0.13	258,364

Prior Sales

The following table sets forth the securities of the Corporation that were issued during the most recently completed financial year but not listed or quoted on a market place:

Issue/Grant Date	Type of Security	Number of Securities	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
June 17, 2014	Options	300,000	\$0.21	June 17, 2016
June 17, 2014	Deferred Share Units	3,942,228 ⁽¹⁾	n/a	n/a
November 28, 2014	Deferred Share Units	513,627	n/a	n/a

Note:

- (1) In accordance with the terms of the Corporation's deferred share unit plan, 406,812 deferred share units were cancelled in November 2014.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

As of December 31, 2014, none of the securities of the Corporation were held in escrow or were subject to contractual restriction on transfer.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The table presented below provides the names of Galane's current directors and executive officers, the offices held by them and the date of their first appointment, as of the date hereof:

Name and Place of Residence	Position(s) Held	Principal Occupation During Previous Five Years	Director Since ⁽¹⁾
Ravi Sood ⁽²⁾ Ontario, Canada	Chairman	Feronia Inc., Interim Chief Executive Officer (Feb/14 to Jan/15) and Executive Chairman (April/12 to present); Transeastern Power Trust, Executive Chairman – Oct/13 to present.	October 24, 2007
Nicholas Brodie United Kingdom	Director and Chief Executive Officer	Galane, Chief Financial Officer (Oct/10 to Nov/14); Metallon Gold, Chief Financial Officer - May/11 to Aug/12; Katanga Mining Limited, Chief Financial Officer - Nov/08 to April/11.	November 10, 2014

Name and Place of Residence	Position(s) Held	Principal Occupation During Previous Five Years	Director Since ⁽¹⁾
Stephen Doolan Queensland, Australia	Interim Chief Financial Officer	G Resources, Consultant (May/13 to Sept/13); St Barbara Mines, Administration/Finance Manager (Jan/11 to Apr/13); Rio Tinto Coal, Senior Cost Controller (Mar/11 to May /11); Brunel Energy PNG, Logistics Manager (Sept/10 to Dec/10).	-
Wayne Hatton-Jones Queensland, Australia	Chief Operating Officer	Galane, General Manager (July/13 to present); Allied Gold, General Manager (Dec/11 to Mar/13); Galaxy Gold, Chief Operating Officer (Jan/09 to Dec/11).	-
Charles Byron Francistown District, Botswana	Director and Chief Geologist	The Northern Lights Exploration Co. (Pty) Ltd., Consulting Geologist.	August 30, 2011
Amar Bhalla ⁽²⁾ Ontario, Canada	Director	President, Capit Investment Corp.	October 24, 2007
Ian Egan ⁽²⁾ Victoria, Australia	Director	Soria Moria Pty Limited, Managing Director.	August 30, 2011

Notes:

- (1) All of the Corporation's directors serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until such director's successor is duly elected or appointed.
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee.

Shareholdings

As of the date hereof, Galane's directors and executive officers as a group beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly 6,532,499 Common Shares, representing approximately 12.37% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES OR SANCTIONS

Other than as set forth below, no director or executive officer of the Corporation is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the last ten years, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation) that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, and which in all cases was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (an "**Order**"), which Order was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of such company; or
- (b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an

event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of such company.

Other than as set forth below, no director or executive officer of the Corporation or any shareholder holding a sufficient number of Common Shares to affect materially the control of the Corporation:

- (a) is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the last ten years, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
- (b) has, within the last ten years, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his assets;
- (c) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (d) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision regarding the Corporation.

Each of Amar Bhalla and Ravi Sood was a director of TriNorth Capital Inc. (now Difference Capital Funding Inc.), a reporting issuer that became subject to a cease trade order issued by the Ontario Securities Commission on May 19, 2010 as a result of the failure to file audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2009, the related management's discussion and analysis and the certification of the foregoing filings when due as required by National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*. The order was revoked on July 6, 2010.

The foregoing information, not being within the knowledge of the Corporation, has been furnished by the respective directors and executive officers.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

To the best of the Corporation's knowledge, other than as disclosed herein, there are no known existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Corporation and any directors or officers of the Corporation, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors, officers, promoters and members of management of other public companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Corporation and their duties as a director, officer, promoter or member of management of such other companies.

Charles Byron, a director and the Chief Geologist of Galane, was the managing director, consulting geologist and a principal shareholder of NLE at the time of the NLE Acquisition. See below under "Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

The directors and officers of the Corporation are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest and the Corporation will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors and officers conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

To the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Corporation, there are no legal proceedings material to Galane to which Galane or its subsidiaries, are or were a party to, or of which any of their respective property is or was the subject matter of, during the financial year ended December 31, 2014, nor are any such proceedings known to be contemplated.

To the knowledge of the directors and officers of Galane, no penalties or sanctions have been imposed against Galane or its subsidiaries by a court or by a regulatory authority during the financial year ended December 31, 2014, no penalties or sanctions have been imposed against Galane by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision in respect of Galane, and no settlement agreements have been entered into by Galane before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during Galane's financial year.

In March 2015, Mupane paid a fine of P50,000 (\$4,900) to the Botswana Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources for mining in an area covered by its prospecting license.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed below, none of the directors or executive officers of the Corporation, or persons or companies that beneficially own, or control or direct, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares, or any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions in which the Corporation has participated since January 1, 2011, which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation.

Charles Byron, a director and Chief Geologist of the Corporation, was a shareholder of NLE at the time of the NLE Acquisition. In connection with the NLE Acquisition, Mr. Byron received 1,500,000 Common Shares and a promissory note of the Corporation with a principal amount of \$192,000, bearing interest at a rate of 6% per annum. The final payment of principal and accrued interest on the promissory note was completed on October 10, 2012. Mr. Byron has also received 660,000 NLE Contingent Shares pursuant to the NLE Agreement and is entitled to receive an additional 3,540,000 NLE Contingent Shares upon the completion of certain milestones disclosed above under "General Development of the Business – Acquisition of NLE".

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares is Equity Financial Trust Company at its principal offices in the city of Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only contracts that are material to the Corporation that were entered into either (i) during the year ended December 31, 2014; or (ii) prior to January 1, 2014 that are still in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, are:

- (a) the NLE Agreement; and
- (b) the Gold Prepayment Agreement.

Particulars of the NLE Agreement and the Gold Prepayment Agreement are disclosed under the heading “General Development of the Business” above.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The auditors of the Corporation are KPMG LLP. The Corporation’s consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014, and for the year then ended have been filed under NI 51-102 in reliance on the report of KPMG LLP, given their authority as experts in auditing and accounting. The Corporation have been advised that KPMG LLP is independent in accordance with the rules of professional conduct which govern its professional activities in the Province of Ontario in connection with their audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The authors of the Mupane Technical Report are listed under “Description of the Business – Mupane Property” above. As a group, such authors beneficially own, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any class of the Corporation’s outstanding securities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee’s Charter

The charter (the “**Audit Committee Charter**”) of the Corporation’s Audit Committee is reproduced as Exhibit “A”.

Composition of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed of Ravi Sood, Ian Egan and Amar Bhalla, each of whom is a director of the Corporation. In accordance with Exchange Policy 3.1, the majority of the Audit Committee are not employees, Control Persons (as defined by the rules and policies of the Exchange) or officers of the Corporation.

A majority of the members of the Audit Committee are “independent” as such term is defined in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* (“**NI 52-110**”). Mr. Sood is an executive officer of the Corporation and is not considered to be independent under NI 52-110. The Corporation is of the opinion that all three members of the Audit Committee are “financially literate” as such term is defined in NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

All the members of the Audit Committee have the education and/or practical experience required to understand and evaluate financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

Ravi Sood was educated at the University of Waterloo (B. Mathematics) where he was a Descartes Fellow and the recipient of numerous national awards. From 2001 to 2010, he led the investment activities of Navina Asset Management Inc. and its predecessor company, Lawrence Asset Management Inc. He currently serves as an officer or director of several public and private companies operating in the agriculture, energy, mining and oil & gas sectors.

Ian Egan has held senior management positions at BHP Limited, Mineral Deposits Limited, Utah Mining Australia Limited and NL Industries Inc. He has considerable experience in the areas of financial and operational controls, joint ventures and mergers and acquisitions. He is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a Fellow of CPA Australia (FCPA). He holds a BEc in Accounting and Law from the University of Sydney and an MEc in Industry Economics from the University of Sydney.

Amar Bhalla is the President of Capit Investment Corp., an investment management firm focused on private equity and venture capital. He has also served as a member of the audit committee of a number of other reporting issuers. Mr. Bhalla received his C.F.A. designation in September 2004 and received his B.A. degree from McGill University in June 1999.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of Galane's most recently completed financial year have any recommendations by the Audit Committee respecting the nomination and/or compensation of Galane's external auditors not been adopted by the board of directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year has the Corporation relied on exemptions in relation to "*De Minimis Non-audit Services*" or any exemption provided by Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Pursuant to the terms of the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee shall pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities by the Corporation's external auditor.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

Audit Fees – Galane's external auditors billed approximately \$205,000 and \$162,638 during the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, for audit fees.

Audit-Related Fees – Galane's external auditors billed approximately \$4,500 and \$4,500 during the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively for audit-related fees.

Tax Fees – Galane's external auditors billed approximately \$43,801 and \$18,375 during the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively for tax fees.

All Other Fees – Galane did not pay any other fees during the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively, for services other than those reported above.

Venture Issuer Exemption

The Corporation is relying upon the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information relating to the Corporation, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Corporation's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Corporation's management information circular for the most recent annual meeting of shareholders.

Additional financial information is provided in Galane's consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the most recently completed year ended December 31, 2014.

EXHIBIT "A"
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

(Implemented pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*)

National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* (the “**Instrument**”) relating to the composition and function of audit committees was implemented for reporting issuers and, accordingly, applies to every TSX Venture Exchange listed company, including the Corporation. The Instrument requires all affected issuers to have a written audit committee charter which must be disclosed, as stipulated by Form 52-110F2, in the management information circular of the Corporation wherein management solicits proxies from the security holders of the Corporation for the purpose of electing directors to the board of directors. The Corporation, as a TSX Venture Exchange-listed company is, however, exempt from certain requirements of the Instrument.

This Charter has been adopted by the board of directors in order to comply with the Instrument and to more properly define the role of the Committee in the oversight of the financial reporting process of the Corporation. Nothing in this Charter is intended to restrict the ability of the board of directors or Committee to alter or vary procedures in order to comply more fully with the Instrument, as amended from time to time.

PART 1

Purpose:

The purpose of the Committee is to:

- (a) improve the quality of the Corporation’s financial reporting;
- (b) assist the board of directors to properly and fully discharge its responsibilities;
- (c) provide an avenue of enhanced communication between the directors and external auditors;
- (d) enhance the external auditor’s independence;
- (e) increase the credibility and objectivity of financial reports; and
- (f) strengthen the role of the directors by facilitating in depth discussions between directors, management and external auditors.

1.1 Definitions

“**accounting principles**” has the meaning ascribed to it in National Instrument 52-107 *Acceptable Accounting Principles, Auditing Standards and Reporting Currency*;

“**Affiliate**” means a Corporation that is a subsidiary of another Corporation or companies that are controlled by the same entity;

“**audit services**” means the professional services rendered by the Corporation’s external auditor for the audit and review of the Corporation’s financial statements or services that are normally provided by the external auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements;

“**Charter**” means this audit committee charter;

“**Committee**” means the committee established by and among certain members of the board of directors for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Corporation and audits of the financial statements of the Corporation;

“**Control Person**” means any individual or company that holds or is one of a combination of individuals or companies that holds a sufficient number of any of the securities of the Corporation so as to affect materially the control of the Corporation, or that holds more than 20% of the outstanding voting shares of the Corporation except where there is evidence showing that the holder of those securities does not materially affect the control of the Corporation;

“**financially literate**” has the meaning set forth in Section 1.2;

“**immediate family member**” means a person’s spouse, parent, child, sibling, mother or father-in-law, son or daughter-in-law, brother or sister-in-law, and anyone (other than an employee of either the person or the person’s immediate family member) who shares the individual’s home;

“**Instrument**” means National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*;

“**MD&A**” has the meaning ascribed to it in National Instrument 51-102;

“**Member**” means a member of the Committee;

“**National Instrument 51-102**” means National Instrument 51-102 - *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*; and

“**non-audit services**” means services other than audit services.

1.2 Meaning of Financially Literate

For the purposes of this Charter, an individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

PART 2

2.1 Audit Committee

The board of directors has hereby established the Committee for, among other purposes, compliance with the Instrument.

2.2 Relationship with External Auditors

The Corporation will require its external auditor to report directly to the Committee and the Members shall ensure that such is the case.

2.3 Committee Responsibilities

1. The Committee shall be responsible for making the following recommendations to the board of directors:

- (a) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; and
 - (b) the compensation of the external auditor.
2. The Committee shall be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting. This responsibility shall include:
- (a) reviewing the audit plan with management and the external auditor;
 - (b) reviewing with management and the external auditor any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the presentation and impact of significant risks and uncertainties, and key estimates and judgements of management that may be material to financial reporting;
 - (c) questioning management and the external auditor regarding significant financial reporting issues discussed during the fiscal period and the method of resolution;
 - (d) reviewing any problems experienced by the external auditor in performing the audit, including any restrictions imposed by management or significant accounting issues on which there was a disagreement with management;
 - (e) reviewing audited annual financial statements, in conjunction with the report of the external auditor, and obtaining an explanation from management of all significant variances between comparative reporting periods;
 - (f) reviewing the post-audit or management letter, containing the recommendations of the external auditor, and management's response and subsequent follow up to any identified weakness;
 - (g) reviewing interim unaudited financial statements before release to the public;
 - (h) reviewing all public disclosure documents containing audited or unaudited financial information before release, including any prospectus, the annual report and management's discussion and analysis;
 - (i) reviewing the evaluation of internal controls by the external auditor, together with management's response;
 - (j) reviewing the terms of reference of the internal auditor, if any;
 - (k) reviewing the reports issued by the internal auditor, if any, and management's response and subsequent follow up to any identified weaknesses; and
 - (l) reviewing the appointments of the chief financial officer and any key financial executives involved in the financial reporting process, as applicable.
3. The Committee shall pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities by the issuer's external auditor.

4. The Committee shall review the Corporation's financial statements, MD&A, and annual and interim earnings press releases before the Corporation publicly discloses this information.
5. The Committee shall ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, and shall periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
6. When there is to be a change of auditor, the Committee shall review all issues related to the change, including the information to be included in the notice of change of auditor called for under National Instrument 51-102, and the planned steps for an orderly transition.
7. The Committee shall review all reportable events, including disagreements, unresolved issues and consultations, as defined in National Instrument 51-102, on a routine basis, whether or not there is to be a change of auditor.
8. The Committee shall, as applicable, establish procedures for:
 - (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the issuer regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the issuer of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
9. As applicable, the Committee shall establish, periodically review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the issuer, as applicable.
10. The responsibilities outlined in this Charter are not intended to be exhaustive. Members should consider any additional areas which may require oversight when discharging their responsibilities.

2.4 De Minimis Non-Audit Services

The Committee shall satisfy the pre-approval requirement in subsection 2.3(3) if:

- (a) the aggregate amount of all the non-audit services that were not pre-approved is reasonably expected to constitute no more than five per cent of the total amount of fees paid by the issuer and its subsidiary entities to the issuer's external auditor during the financial year in which the services are provided;
- (b) the Corporation or the subsidiary of the Corporation, as the case may be, did not recognize the services as non-audit services at the time of the engagement; and
- (c) the services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved by the Committee or by one or more of its members to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee, prior to the completion of the audit.

2.5 Delegation of Pre-Approval Function

1. The Committee may delegate to one or more independent Members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services in satisfaction of the requirement in subsection 2.3(3).
2. The pre-approval of non-audit services by any Member to whom authority has been delegated pursuant to subsection 2.5(1) must be presented to the Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.

PART 3

3.1 Composition

1. The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three Members.
2. Every Member shall be a director of the issuer.
3. The majority of Members shall not be employees, Control Persons or officers of the Corporation.
4. If practicable, given the composition of the directors of the Corporation, each Member shall be financially literate.
5. The board of directors of the Corporation shall appoint or re-appoint the Members after each annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation.

PART 4

4.1 Authority

Until the replacement of this Charter, the Committee shall have the authority to:

- (a) engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- (b) set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee;
- (c) communicate directly with the internal and external auditors; and
- (d) recommend the amendment or approval of audited and interim financial statements to the board of directors.

PART 5

5.1 Disclosure in Information Circular

If management of the Corporation solicits proxies from the security holders of the Corporation for the purpose of electing directors to the board of directors, the Corporation shall include in its management information circular the disclosure required by Form 52-110F2 (Disclosure by Venture Issuers).

PART 6

6.1 Meetings

1. Meetings of the Committee shall be scheduled to take place at regular intervals and, in any event, not less frequently than quarterly.
2. Opportunities shall be afforded periodically to the external auditor, the internal auditor and to members of senior management to meet separately with the Members.
3. Minutes shall be kept of all meetings of the Committee.

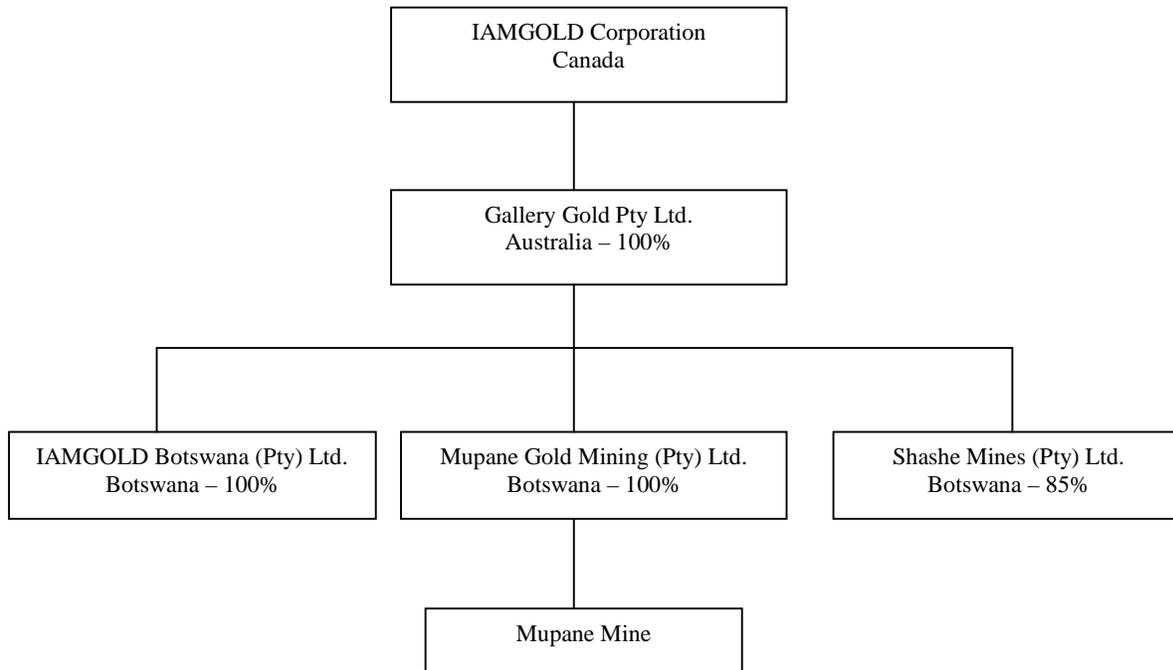
EXHIBIT "B"
SUMMARY FROM TECHNICAL REPORT

1. SUMMARY

The Mupane Gold Mine is an operating gold mining venture owned by IAMGOLD Corporation (IAMGOLD) and situated in the Northeastern Province of Botswana, in southern Africa. Botswana has among the highest economic growth and literacy rates in Africa, and has remained stable since independence from Britain in 1966.

The mine has been in operation since 2004 and produced over 468 000 oz of gold up to the end of 2010 at an average grade of 2.19 g/t Au. It currently has a mining plan to mid-2013 based on NI43-101 compliant mineral reserves.

The corporate ownership structure of the mine is as follows:



Carlaw Capital III Corp. (Carlaw) intends to acquire the mine from IAMGOLD through its subsidiary Galane Gold Mines Ltd, by acquiring 100% of Gallery Gold (Pty) Ltd (Gallery Gold) for a net price of USD 33.5 million. The share purchase agreement was signed on 6th May 2011. The main assets of Gallery Gold are as follows:

- 100% of Mupane Gold Mining (Pty) Ltd. (MGM). MGM is a Botswana registered company which owns three mining licenses (ML87/3, ML2003/26L and ML2010/95L) and a prospecting license (section 4.1). It also owns the treatment plant and associated infrastructure.
- 85% of Shashe Mines (Pty) Ltd. (SM). SM is a Botswana registered company. The other 15% of SM is owned by the Botswana Government.

- 100% of IAMGOLD Botswana (Pty) Ltd. This is a Botswana registered company which was previously used as a vehicle for IMG's exploration activities in Botswana. It holds the mining license ML94/2L.

The mine produced 57 000 oz of gold in 2010. The gold is exported as doré bars to Rand Refineries Ltd in South Africa, from where it is sold.

The mine is situated on the Tati Greenstone Belt, a NNW-striking belt of Archaean metavolcanic, metasedimentary and intrusive rocks up to 20km in width and striking over 65km.

Mining activity is conventional open pit mining exploiting the Tau, Kwena and Tholo deposits in the immediate vicinity of the processing plant, and the remote Signal Hill, Molomolo and Golden Eagle gold deposits.

The Mupane processing plant uses conventional carbon-in-leach ("CIL") processing to recover gold and produce gold bullion after grinding in a two stage circuit with one SAG mill and one ball mill. The plant has been designed at a nominal throughput of 1.2 million tonnes per annum for oxide ores. For primary (sulphide) ores, a combination of flotation and CIL processing is used at a designed nominal throughput of 1.0 million tonnes per annum.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

The mineral resources as at 31 December 2010 were as follows (100% basis):

MINERAL RESOURCES		Measured			Indicated			Measured + Indicated*			Inferred**		
Deposit	Cut-off grade Au g/t	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)
Kwena	0.8	97	1.41	4	254	1.58	13	351	1.51	17	47	2.00	3
Golden Eagle	0.9				1 805	1.98	115	1 805	1.98	115	68	3.21	7
Molomolo	0.9	8	2.52	1	113	1.83	7	121	2.06	8	7	1.89	
Signal Hill	0.9	521	2.21	37	549	2.10	37	1 070	2.15	74	173	2.27	13
Tau	0.8	579	3.22	60	810	2.98	78	1 389	3.09	138	47	2.93	4
Tawana					122	1.80	7	122	1.78	7			
Tholo	0.8				161	2.03	11	161	2.13	11	584	2.72	51
Stockpiles		745	1.20	29				745	1.21	29			
Total		1 950	2.09	131	3 814	2.19	268	5 764	2.15	399	926	2.62	78

*UNCONSTRAINED

**CONSTRAINED WITHIN A USD 1000 PIT SHELL

Mineral reserves have been defined by Whittle analysis of the measured and indicated mineral resources, assuming a gold price of USD 1 200 per oz. However, the pit shells themselves were designed in 2008 with an assumed gold price of USD 850 per oz. Significant upside potential therefore exists to increase the pit shells based on the current elevated gold price. Exploration drilling is underway to define the mineral resources at depth.

The mineral reserves as at 31 December 2010 were as follows (100% basis):

MINERAL RESERVES		Proven			Probable			Total		
Deposit	Cut-off grade Au g/t	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)	Tonnes (000)	Au (g/t)	Au (000 oz)
Kwena	0.8	9	1.55		80	1.61	4	89	1.61	4
Golden Eagle	0.9				677	1.87	41	677	1.87	41
Signal Hill	0.9	521	2.02	34	353	2.04	23	874	2.03	57
Molomolo	0.9	8	2.35	1	62	2.20	4	70	2.22	5
Stockpiles		745	1.20	29				745	1.20	29
Total		1 283	1.55	64	1 172	1.91	72	2 455	1.72	136

Financial Analysis

MSA has produced a cash flow model using cost parameters based on the current mine plan. The outputs of the cash flow model are as follows:

PROJECT (100%) from May 2011		
REAL	Disc Rate	US\$'000s
NPV's	0.0%	50 531
	5.0%	47 176
	8.0%	45 354
	10.0%	44 210
	12.0%	43 118
	15.0%	41 571
	20.0%	39 212
	IRR=	No IRR

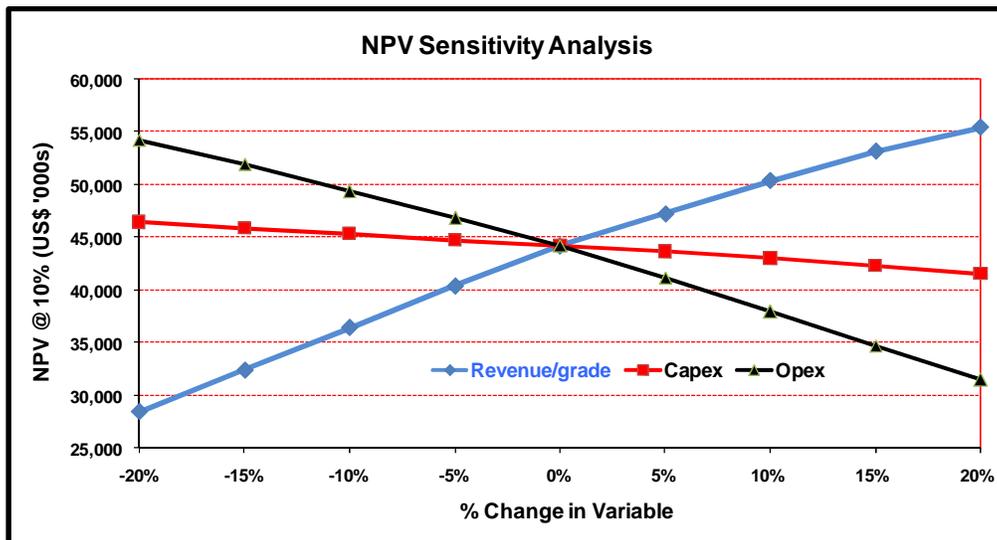
NPV's are at 1 January 2011

From an investor's perspective, and based on a net acquisition price of USD 33.5 million (as per the sales agreement), the outputs of the cash flow model are as follows:

PROJECT (100%) from May 2011		
INVESTOR RETURN		
REAL	Disc Rate	US\$'000s
NPV's	0.0%	23 146
	5.0%	20 063
	8.0%	18 406
	10.0%	17 372
	12.0%	16 390
	15.0%	15 009
	20.0%	12 923
	IRR=	76.7%

NPV's are at 1 January 2011

The project is profitable and is most sensitive to changes in the gold price or grade.



A number of risks and opportunities have been identified on the mine.

Risks

The current mineral reserve will be fully depleted in mid-2013. The addition of further mineral reserves in the short term is an urgent priority. Additional mineral reserves could potentially derive from an increase in depth of the existing pit shells. The current high gold price creates the opportunity to significantly deepen the current open pits. However, this will require that the mineral resources at depth are identified to the “indicated” confidence level (at least), before a revised Whittle shell can be produced based on a higher gold price. It would also involve a capital expenditure of pre-stripping prior to mining of the additional mineral reserve. MGM has budgeted USD 2.5 million for exploration work in 2011.

There also exists a potential risk related to recoveries. The current plant design for the recovery of gold from primary sulphide ore is based on sample test work conducted during feasibility. The parameters used in the plant design might not be optimal for the actual sulphide ores now being mined. There is currently ongoing test work being conducted at COREM (Canada) involving all present and future feed material to address this.

The project is exposed to the volatility of the Botswana Pula relative to the USD. However, the project will remain profitable even with a significant strengthening of the Pula against the USD.

The future gold price may be regarded as a risk or an opportunity, depending upon whether it decreases or increases over the life of mine. However, the gold price is currently at its highest ever level and all independent forecasts viewed by MSA expect the gold price to fall by between 12% and 40% over the next four years.

Mupane is unusual in that to calculate a net closure liability it is assumed that income from salvage and sale of redundant equipment will cover the cost. This is not standard industry practice and creates a risk that there may be an ultimate shortfall. The closure plan and its methodology are otherwise robust.

The project draws electrical power from the Botswana power grid, which in turn draws some of its supply from ESKOM, the parastatal electricity supplier in South Africa. The project is therefore potentially impacted by changes in the power supply provided by ESKOM. ESKOM has given notice of price increases of 25% per annum commencing in 2011. This will have an effect on the cost of power supply to the mine. The financial model suggests that the project can absorb these cost increases and remain profitable.

The project draws water from a pump station constructed on the Shashe Dam, approximately 30km from the process plant. Botswana is an arid country and water throughput has been restricted occasionally due to water shortage. There is a risk that production could be severely affected by drought. There is a project currently underway to tap into a nearby mines raw water supply to supplement Mupane’s needs by an additional 1 000 m³/day which combined with the current line supply capacity will be sufficient for operational needs plus provide partial supply redundancy.

Opportunities

The high current gold price remains a very good opportunity for the mine. The high revenues currently being generated can help fund ongoing exploration to expand the existing mineral resources. New mineral resources may potentially be defined beneath and adjacent to the existing resources, and within the new PL.

Plant availabilities have ranged from 3% to 5% below budget targets indicating an opportunity to increase throughput with improvement in availability. The below budget availability has been due largely

to the lack of electrical diagrams to assist with fault-finding, and periodic water shortages. All of the observed issues impacting on plant availability can be addressed relatively easily.

MSA recommends that focus is placed on exploration work to develop the mineral resources, and on completion of metallurgical testwork to optimise the plant for recovery of primary sulphide ores, as the mine transitions from processing mainly oxide ore, to a mix of oxide and sulphide ores.

Recommendations

MSA's review of the Mupane Gold Mine makes the following recommendations:

- The mine is profitable and it is recommended that mining should continue until reserves are depleted, particularly in view of the very high current gold price.
- The mineral reserves need to be complemented by new reserves urgently. This may be achieved either through a new Whittle analysis of current resources or by exploration for new resources. A total budget (funded out of Mupane operational cash flow) of USD1.8 million has been made available for exploration drilling during 2011 in the 400 x 50 m area immediately south of the Tholo pit to confirm the down-dip extension of the Tholo orebody.
- The ongoing metallurgical test work to optimise processing of sulphide ore is a necessary project and should be completed with urgency. The cost benefit of implementing any changes recommended by the test work should be examined prior to implementing any changes.
- Plant availability issues should be addressed.
- Mine closure funding should be revisited based on the validity of the current funding plan.