Press Release
15 March 2024

WAF intercepts 9.5m at 81.91 g/t gold at M1S Northern Shoot

Unhedged gold mining company West African Resources Limited ('West African' or the 'Company', ASX: WAF) is pleased to report high grade gold mineralisation from recent underground diamond drilling within the northern shoot at the M1 South ('M1S') from our Sanbrado Gold Operations ('Sanbrado'), Burkina Faso.

Highlights

- Recent diamond drilling at the M1S northern shoot intercepts high grade mineralisation outside of Ore Reserve
- Significant results from diamond drilling at the M1S northern shoot include:
  - 9.5m at 81.9 g/t Au
  - 8.5m at 41.4 g/t Au
  - 2m at 133.1 g/t Au
  - 4.5m at 54.8 g/t Au
  - 5m at 45.2 g/t Au
- Confirms high potential for an additional mining area at M1S underground, with potential to fast-track into 2024 mine plan
- Significant opportunity for resource extension below the 1780mRL (520mbsl)

West African Executive Chairman Richard Hyde commented:

"Diamond drilling at the M1 South northern shoot has returned outstanding results including 9.5m at 81.9 g/t gold from 62m. WAF will aim to fast-track the area into production during 2024.

"Significant opportunity also exists to extend mineralisation below the 1780mRL (520m below surface). An additional drill drive will provide a position to test the down dip extension of the northern shoot mineralisation in early 2025.

"WAF is on track to produce 4 million ounces over the next decade, with production set to peak in 2029 at 473,000 ounces of gold. Our unhedged resources now stand at 12.8 million ounces and Ore Reserves at 6.1Moz of gold."

M1 South Northern Shoot Drilling

A total of 126 holes for 19,848m of diamond drilling at the M1S Underground targeted mineralisation to the north of the current Ore Reserves between the 2000mRL and the 1780mRL (Figure 2). Drilling was conducted in two phases with 80 holes for 18,300m of resource definition and grade control and 46 holes for 1,548m of infill drilling from the 1920 level after the establishment of the first ore drive. Today's release is reporting the results for all 126 holes.

Diamond drilling has returned some excellent intercepts and has confirmed the presence of economic mineralisation within the northern shoot at M1S (Figure 3). Preliminary modelling indicates high-grade mineralisation of similar continuity and widths to the areas previously mined in the northern portion of the open pit.

Mineralisation is hosted within multiple high-grade lenses (Photos 1 - 4). Observations from the drilling and underground mapping show that mineralisation controls remain consistent with the current geological model at M1S main zone.

Significant results from the underground drilling programs include:

- 9.5m at 81.91g/t Au from 62m including;
  - 3.5m at 211.4 g/t Au from 65m
- 2m at 133.14g/t Au from 18m
- 5m at 45.16g/t Au from 228m including;
  - 1m at 215.7 g/t Au from 231.5m
- 6m at 32.16g/t Au from 5m including;
  - 1.5m at 119.0 g/t Au from 5.5m
- 7m at 24.82g/t Au from 176m including;
  - 1.5m at 106.2 g/t Au from 181m
- 7.5m at 21.79g/t Au from 26m including;
  - 1m at 150.2 g/t Au from 30m
- 5.5m at 29.32g/t Au from 0m including;
  - 1m at 152.6 g/t Au from 1.5m
- 8.5m at 41.36g/t Au from 8m including;
  - 3m at 115.6 g/t Au from 9.5m
- 4.5m at 54.78g/t Au from 2.5m including 3m at 79.0 g/t Au from 2.5m
- 6m at 32.76g/t Au from 15.5m including;
  - 1m at 192.1 g/t Au from 19.5m
- 10m at 17.78g/t Au from 0.5m including;
  - 1m at 163.6 g/t Au from 2m
- 7.5m at 22.67g/t Au from 174m including;
  - 1.5m at 108.5 g/t Au from 175.5m

Photo 1: Coarse visible gold in M1SGC_0682 65-66m

Next Steps

Based on these drilling results the northern shoot demonstrates high potential to become an additional mining area at M1S underground. As the mineralisation is close to existing infrastructure, capital development can be efficiently employed to access the area for future mining. We look forward to reporting our progress on the following planned work programme:

- Additional grade control and infill drilling between the 1945mRL and 1785mRL
- Finalise mine design to allow for the inclusion into the 2024 mine plan
- Resource definition drilling between the 1945mRL and 2170mRL
- Down dip drill testing from the 1770mRL drill drive

Significant results to date from exploration drilling programs at M1S northern shoot are presented in Table 1, along with location plans and representative sections below (Figures 1 – 4 and Photos 2 - 4).

Figure 1: Sanbrado Gold Operation Layout

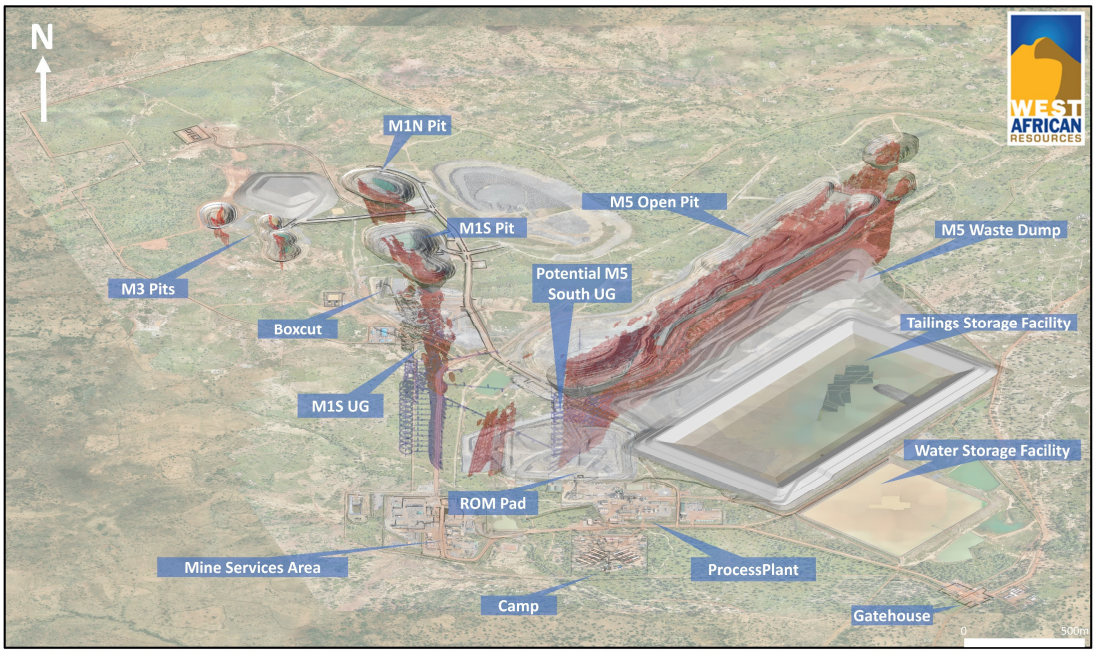


Photo 2: M1SGC_0682 drill core with assays (60.7 – 65.35m)

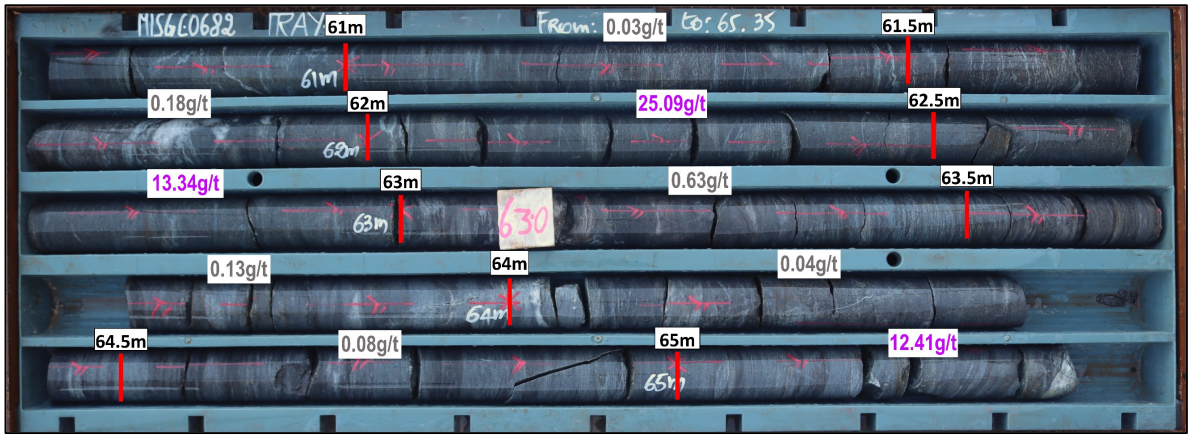


Photo 3: M1SGC_0682 drill core with assays (65.35 – 69.8m)

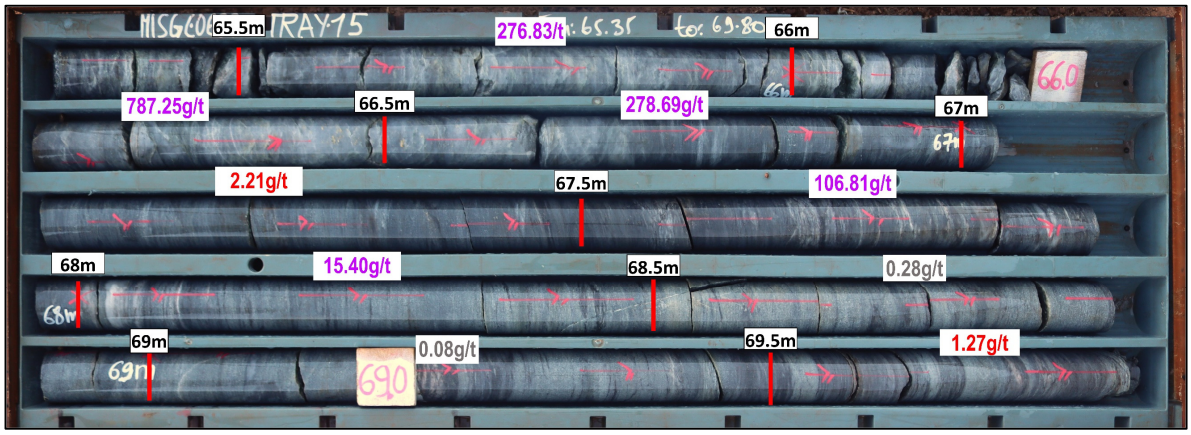


Photo 4: M1SGC_0682 drill core with assays (69.8 – 74.5m)

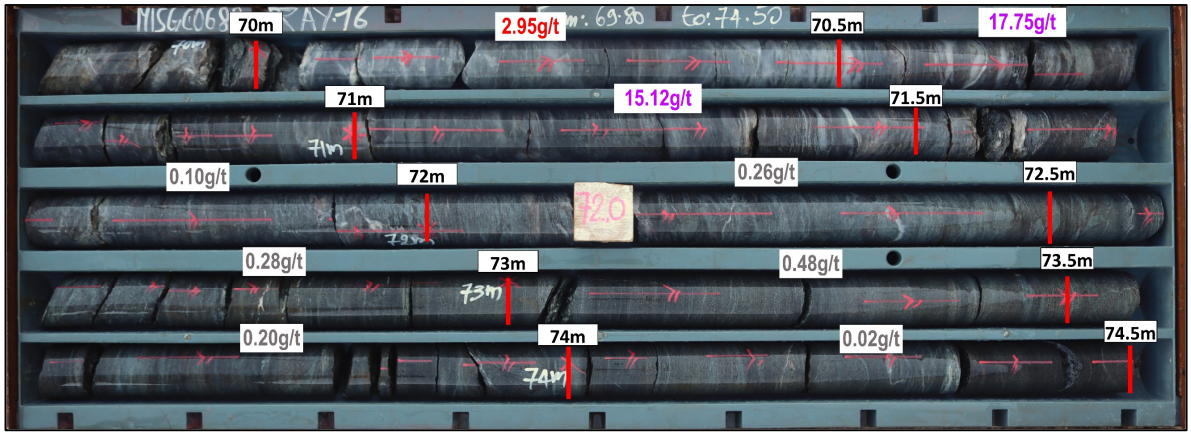


Figure 2: M1S Underground Long Section

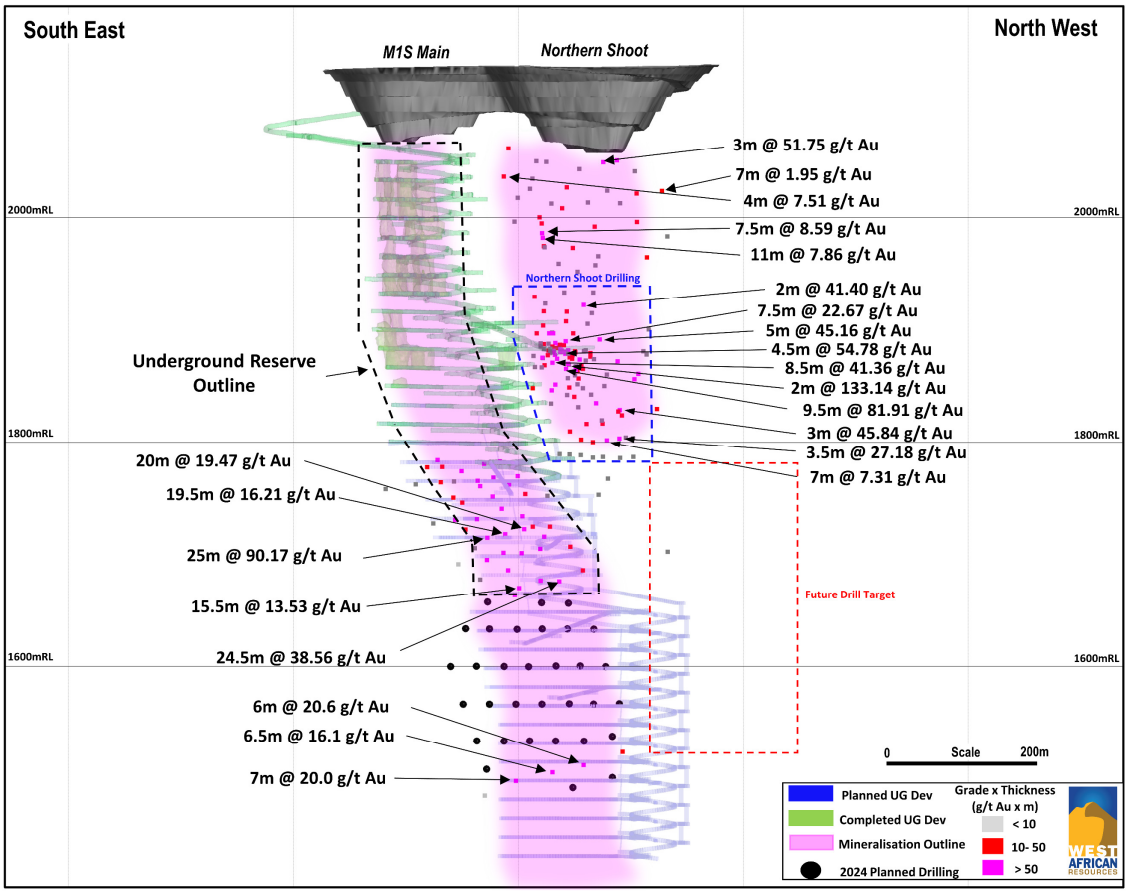


Figure 3: Long Section of M1S Northern Shoot Drilling

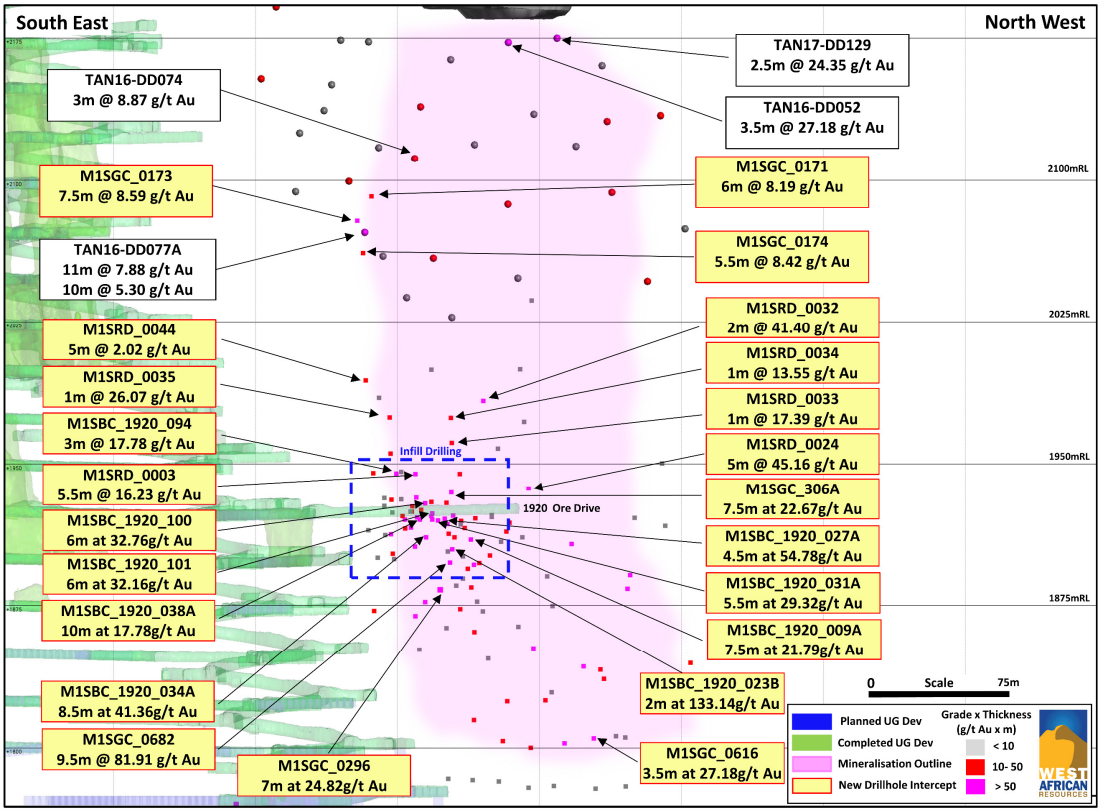
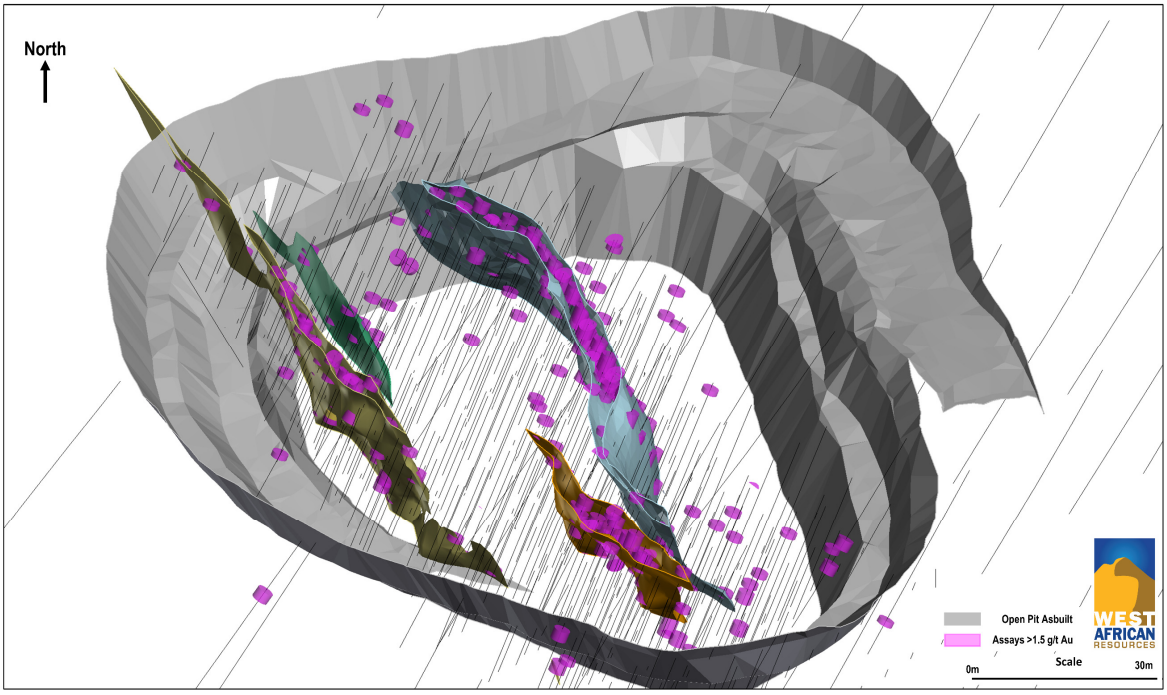


Figure 4: Oblique view of the M1S Open Pit Northern Shoot Model



This announcement was authorised for release by Mr Richard Hyde, Executive Chairman and CEO.

Further information is available at www.westafricanresources.com

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Richard Hyde, an employee and Director of the Company. Mr Hyde is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hyde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Hyde has reviewed the contents of this announcement and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Information

This release contains "forward-looking information" including information relating to the Company's future production impacting its financial or operating performance. All statements in this announcement, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that the Company expects to occur are "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words "anticipates", "does not anticipate", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "does not expect", "intends", "plans", "potential", "scheduled", "forecast", "budget", "projects", and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could", "should" or "might" occur.

All such forward-looking statements are based on the reasonable beliefs, expectations, opinions and estimates of the relevant management on the date the statements are made and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place. Forward-looking information is necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information contained in this announcement will actually occur. The Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise forward-looking information if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions change, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by applicable law.

For the reasons set out above, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information in this announcement.

Table 1 WAF M1 South northern shoot drilling - Significant Intercepts >1g/t Au											
Hole ID	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Prospect**
M1S_RCDT_001	206	207	1	3.3	-51	226	290.0	741532	1337326	2301	M1S
M1S_RCDT_001	216	223	7	2.0							
M1S_RCDT_002	285	286	1	1.4	-55	226	350.1	741575	1337366	2303	M1S
M1SBC_1920_001A	2	2.5	0.5	3.6	-42	49	29.0	741531	1337180	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_002A	0	0.5	0.5	1.4	-72	228	22.0	741527	1337177	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_002A	7	12.5	5.5	3.2							
M1SBC_1920_003A	9	9.5	0.5	2.0	-18	48	20.0	741534	1337177	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_004A	0.5	2	1.5	4.2	-66	49	32.7	741533	1337176	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_005A	36	38	2	8.1	-45	228	39.7	741530	1337173	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_006A	10	11	1	9.7	-11	228	29.4	741530	1337173	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_008A	1	2	1	3.1	-84	228	19.5	741534	1337170	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_009A	7	9	2	2.9	-28	229	38.8	741533	1337169	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_009A	26	33.5	7.5	21.8							
M1SBC_1920_009A	35	35.5	0.5	1.0							
M1SBC_1920_011A	0	2	2	1.6	-71	48	35.3	741540	1337168	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_011A	7	10	3	5.5							
M1SBC_1920_011A	20	26	6	3.3							
M1SBC_1920_012A	7	8	1	3.0	-43	229	37.5	741536	1337165	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_012A	31	35	4	1.5							
M1SBC_1920_013A	5	6	1	4.0	-10	229	37.0	741536	1337165	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_013A	16	17	1	3.5							
M1SBC_1920_013A	23	31	8	2.6							
M1SBC_1920_016A	2.5	5	2.5	1.2	-29	228	35.1	741539	1337161	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_016A	26	27	1	49.4							
M1SBC_1920_017A	6	10.5	4.5	1.4	-20	49	20.1	741547	1337161	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_019A	0	12	12	2.1	-84	229	28.4	741544	1337158	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_020A	0	2	2	1.1	-43	228	42.0	741543	1337157	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_020A	28	30	2	3.1							
M1SBC_1920_021A	0	7	7	1.5	-8	229	29.8	741542	1337157	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_021A	23	28	5	23.7							
M1SBC_1920_023B	0	11	11	7.8	-73	228	20.6	741547	1337154	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_023B	12.5	13	0.5	3.5							
M1SBC_1920_023B	18	20	2	133.1							
M1SBC_1920_024A	0	5.5	5.5	22.8	-27	229	38.1	741546	1337153	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_024A	36.5	37.5	1	3.2							
M1SBC_1920_026	0	8	8	1.2	-67	228	30.0	741562	1337135	1922	M1S
M1SBC_1920_027A	2.5	7	4.5	54.8	-79	228	32.2	741550	1337151	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_027A	20.5	28.5	8	6.5							
M1SBC_1920_028A	0	7.5	7.5	14.3	-40	228	40.7	741549	1337150	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_028A	24	24.5	0.5	29.3							
M1SBC_1920_028A	29	32	3	1.6							
M1SBC_1920_029A	2	7	5	10.8	-6	228	39.1	741549	1337150	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_029A	10	12	2	3.1							
M1SBC_1920_029A	17	23	6	12.6							
M1SBC_1920_030	11	14	3	3.4	-6	228	36.0	741562	1337135	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_030	20	20.5	0.5	2.8							
M1SBC_1920_030	29	30	1	1.3							
M1SBC_1920_031A	0	5.5	5.5	29.3	-68	228	24.6	741553	1337146	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_032A	0	0.5	0.5	1.0	-22	229	47.6	741552	1337146	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_032A	5.5	11.5	6	11.9							
M1SBC_1920_032A	28.5	29	0.5	1.7							
M1SBC_1920_032A	34.5	35.5	1	9.8							
M1SBC_1920_033	24	24.5	0.5	44.0	-55	229	27.0	741565	1337131	1922	M1S
M1SBC_1920_034A	1	4	3	1.9	-70	229	29.8	741556	1337142	1922	M1S
M1SBC_1920_034A	8	16.5	8.5	41.4							
M1SBC_1920_034A	18	21.5	3.5	9.5							
M1SBC_1920_034A	26	26.5	0.5	45.0							
M1SBC_1920_035A	0.5	1.5	1	2.0	-6	228	44.8	741555	1337142	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_035A	7	7.5	0.5	1.1							
M1SBC_1920_035A	12.5	19.5	7	5.0							
M1SBC_1920_035A	29	34	5	12.9							
M1SBC_1920_036	10.5	11	0.5	1.3	-25	228	44.4	741565	1337131	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_036	25.5	26.5	1	2.2							
M1SBC_1920_037A	0.5	4.5	4	22.7	-56	228	24.6	741559	1337138	1923	M1S
M1SBC_1920_037A	10	14	4	1.1							
M1SBC_1920_037A	16	16.5	0.5	1.3							
M1SBC_1920_038A	0.5	10.5	10	17.8	-21	228	39.3	741559	1337138	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_038A	14	15.5	1.5	2.2							
M1SBC_1920_086	7.5	14	6.5	8.5	-62	228	32.0	741568	1337127	1922	M1S
M1SBC_1920_088	20	20.5	0.5	3.1	33	224	30.0	741568	1337126	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_090	12.5	15	2.5	5.8	26	223	27.0	741565	1337130	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_091	10	12.5	2.5	1.0	2	223	36.0	741565	1337130	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_091	26	27	1	2.5							
M1SBC_1920_092	0	0.5	0.5	1.2	23	230	29.4	741562	1337134	1925	M1S

Table 1 WAF M1 South northern shoot drilling - Significant Intercepts >1g/t Au											
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Prospect
M1SBC_1920_092	9	9.5	0.5	1.3							
M1SBC_1920_092	15.5	16.5	1	1.9							
M1SBC_1920_093	0	4.5	4.5	1.0	10	231	38.7	741562	1337134	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_093	8	8.5	0.5	1.7							
M1SBC_1920_093	28	28.5	0.5	4.3							
M1SBC_1920_094	38	41	3	17.8	30	230	42.0	741559	1337138	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_095	0.5	1	0.5	1.1	15	230	43.0	741559	1337138	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_095	2	2.5	0.5	1.1							
M1SBC_1920_095	10	15	5	3.4							
M1SBC_1920_095	21.5	22	0.5	1.9							
M1SBC_1920_095	28.5	29	0.5	3.6							
M1SBC_1920_095	33.5	36.5	3	1.1							
M1SBC_1920_096	1	5.5	4.5	3.1	3	230	39.0	741559	1337138	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_096	9	16.5	7.5	5.8							
M1SBC_1920_097	0	5	5	2.8	22	230	42.5	741555	1337142	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_097	7	11.5	4.5	1.4							
M1SBC_1920_097	14.5	25	10.5	5.9							
M1SBC_1920_097	29.5	31	1.5	1.1							
M1SBC_1920_097	37	38	1	7.3							
M1SBC_1920_098	0	7.5	7.5	1.9	9	230	40.0	741555	1337142	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_098	9	14.5	5.5	4.1							
M1SBC_1920_098	21.5	22.5	1	3.6							
M1SBC_1920_098	34	34.5	0.5	3.6							
M1SBC_1920_099	7.5	14	6.5	6.2	29	231	44.8	741552	1337146	1925	M1S
M1SBC_1920_099	24.5	28.5	4	3.3							
M1SBC_1920_099	38.5	39	0.5	1.5							
M1SBC_1920_100	0.5	9	8.5	9.1	15	230	41.5	741552	1337146	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_100	10	12.5	2.5	1.0							
M1SBC_1920_100	15.5	21.5	6	32.8							
M1SBC_1920_100	36.5	38	1.5	5.8							
M1SBC_1920_101	5	11	6	32.2	2	230	39.7	741552	1337146	1924	M1S
M1SBC_1920_101	17.5	18.5	1	11.7							
M1SBC_1920_101	28	28.5	0.5	2.7							
M1SBC_1920_101	33	34	1	2.8							
M1SGC_0171	101	101.5	0.5	1.3	16	12	138.0	741495	1336975	2053	M1S
M1SGC_0171	112.5	113	0.5	1.2							
M1SGC_0171	130.5	136.5	6	8.2							
M1SGC_0173	105.5	113	7.5	8.6	13	356	153.6	741494	1336975	2053	M1S
M1SGC_0173	146.5	147	0.5	13.3							
M1SGC_0174	107.5	113	5.5	8.4	4	357	142.9	741494	1336975	2052	M1S
M1SGC_0174	118	119	1	10.3							
M1SGC_0174	129	130	1	5.4							
M1SGC_0291	169	171	2	3.6	-19	47	201.0	741458	1337008	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0291	175.5	176	0.5	14.7							
M1SGC_0292	163	169	6	14.7	-18	35	210.1	741457	1337008	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0292	169.5	177.5	8	4.6							
M1SGC_0293	151	151.5	0.5	1.6	-11	42	186.0	741458	1337008	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0293	157	157.5	0.5	1.2							
M1SGC_0293	167.5	173	5.5	2.6							
M1SGC_0294	174.5	175	0.5	1.8	-26	36	219.0	741457	1337008	1952	M1S
M1SGC_0294	181.5	190.5	9	9.3							
M1SGC_0294	193	194	1	4.4							
M1SGC_0294	206	206.5	0.5	1.0							
M1SGC_0295	189	191.5	2.5	6.5	-27	49	207.1	741458	1337008	1952	M1S
M1SGC_0296	176	183	7	24.8	-25	36	201.0	741457	1337008	1952	M1S
M1SGC_0296	184	190.5	6.5	2.5							
M1SGC_0296	191	191.5	0.5	7.6							
M1SGC_0297	127.5	131	3.5	1.9	-4	33	201.0	741457	1337008	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0297	151.5	156	4.5	1.3							
M1SGC_0297	160	165	5	1.1							
M1SGC_0297	194	195	1	1.1							
M1SGC_0302	167	167.5	0.5	1.5	-27	24	219.0	741457	1337009	1952	M1S
M1SGC_0302	189	194.5	5.5	1.0							
M1SGC_0302	200	200.5	0.5	2.0							
M1SGC_0302	213	213.5	0.5	8.8							
M1SGC_0303	166	168	2	9.3	-21	23	228.0	741457	1337009	1952	M1S
M1SGC_0303	176	176.5	0.5	1.5							
M1SGC_0303	201.5	207.5	6	2.0							
M1SGC_0303	225.5	226	0.5	1.1							
M1SGC_0304	154	156	2	1.8	-13	22	221.8	741457	1337009	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0304	172	173	1	15.2							
M1SGC_0304	181.5	185.5	4	1.0							
M1SGC_0304	189	191	2	19.6							
M1SGC_0304	201	202	1	1.4							
M1SGC_0305	131	133	2	10.6	-9	33	210.2	741457	1337009	1952	M1S

Table 1 WAF M1 South northern shoot drilling - Significant Intercepts >1g/t Au											
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL	Prospect
M1SGC_0305	156.5	157.5	1	6.4							
M1SGC_0305	162.5	169	6.5	1.7							
M1SGC_0305	174.5	178	3.5	11.2							
M1SGC_0306A	142	147	5	5.0	-8	28	221.0	741457	1337009	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0306A	174	181.5	7.5	22.7							
M1SGC_0306A	206.5	207	0.5	1.6							
M1SGC_0307	145	149	4	10.3	-5	43	195.0	741458	1337008	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0308	134.5	141	6.5	2.2	-5	24	222.0	741457	1337009	1953	M1S
M1SGC_0308	158.5	159	0.5	31.7							
M1SGC_0308	215.5	220	4.5	1.1							
M1SGC_0609	98	106	8	2.5	-1	25	126.0	741507	1337117	1802	M1S
M1SGC_0609	109	116	7	7.3							
M1SGC_0614	88.5	89	0.5	1.7	0	43	128.7	741507	1337117	1802	M1S
M1SGC_0614	92.5	93	0.5	2.7							
M1SGC_0614	98.5	104	5.5	3.2							
M1SGC_0615	100	108.5	8.5	4.7	-1	34	135.0	741507	1337117	1802	M1S
M1SGC_0615	111.5	112.5	1	18.5							
M1SGC_0616	73	74	1	1.0	0	17	150.0	741506	1337117	1802	M1S
M1SGC_0616	117.5	121	3.5	27.2							
M1SGC_0619	108	108.5	0.5	1.0	-12	26	168.0	741506	1337117	1801	M1S
M1SGC_0619	131.5	132	0.5	1.9							
M1SGC_0628	103	107	4	1.6	-16	13	155.1	741514	1337100	1872	M1S
M1SGC_0628	122.5	123.5	1	4.1							
M1SGC_0628	137	145	8	3.0							
M1SGC_0628	146.5	149	2.5	12.0							
M1SGC_0670	56	57	1	1.1	-12	22	120.0	741512	1337104	1872	M1S
M1SGC_0670	94.5	95	0.5	4.9							
M1SGC_0670	100.5	111.5	11	13.9							
M1SGC_0670	113.5	114.5	1	2.2							
M1SGC_0673	92	92.5	0.5	3.6	-17	32	113.0	741513	1337103	1872	M1S
M1SGC_0674	76.5	78.5	2	15.9	-9	32	105.0	741513	1337103	1873	M1S
M1SGC_0677	59.5	60	0.5	1.9	10	36	91.3	741513	1337103	1873	M1S
M1SGC_0677	65.5	71.5	6	1.4							
M1SGC_0678	45	46	1	2.1	12	8	63.2	741512	1337104	1874	M1S
M1SGC_0678	50.5	54	3.5	5.7							
M1SGC_0679	47	54	7	1.2	17	12	119.1	741512	1337104	1874	M1S
M1SGC_0679	80.5	85.5	5	1.5							
M1SGC_0680A	30	30.5	0.5	1.1	9	51	89.4	741515	1337098	1873	M1S
M1SGC_0680A	61	66.5	5.5	17.0							
M1SGC_0680A	88.5	89.35	0.85	1.6							
M1SGC_0682	33	34	1	48.8	22	36	100.0	741512	1337103	1874	M1S
M1SGC_0682	62	71.5	9.5	81.9							
M1SGC_0682	84	86	2	1.2							
M1SGC_0684	75.5	80	4.5	1.6	-16	53	101.4	741515	1337098	1872	M1S
M1SRD_0001	244	245.5	1.5	1.4	-19	42	384.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0001	260	260.5	0.5	1.0							
M1SRD_0001	284	284.5	0.5	1.5							
M1SRD_0001	294.5	295	0.5	1.5							
M1SRD_0003	110.5	116	5.5	4.6	6	39	194.6	741464	1337030	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0003	127.5	128.5	1	3.4							
M1SRD_0003	133.5	139	5.5	16.2							
M1SRD_0004	347	348	1	1.1	-37	44	405.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0004	358	359	1	2.0							
M1SRD_0016	223	224	1	2.4	-21	46	290.8	741360	1337016	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0016	266	266.5	0.5	1.4							
M1SRD_0016	273.5	275.5	2	1.3							
M1SRD_0016	284.5	285	0.5	1.5							
M1SRD_0018	249.5	255.5	6	23.3	-23	58	291.0	741361	1337015	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0019	264	265	1	1.2	-23	62	297.4	741361	1337015	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0024	215	215.5	0.5	23.4	-6	43	262.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0024	228	233	5	45.2							
M1SRD_0024	236	237	1	54.1							
M1SRD_0024	256	261	5	1.6							
M1SRD_0025	224.5	225	0.5	4.5	-1	48	258.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0027	218	219	1	2.4	11	57	272.9	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0029	257	257.5	0.5	2.1	16	46	276.0	741351	1337026	1960	M1S
M1SRD_0029	272.5	273	0.5	1.6							
M1SRD_0029	275	276	1	1.1							
M1SRD_0030	224.5	225	0.5	1.0	9	47	270.0	741351	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0030	251	251.5	0.5	6.6							
M1SRD_0031	215	215.5	0.5	3.1	1	50	270.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0031	268	268.5	0.5	12.5							
M1SRD_0032	213	215	2	41.4	5	49	270.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0032	233.5	235.5	2	16.7							
M1SRD_0033	197	197.5	0.5	3.8	-1	59	264.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S

Table 1 WAF M1 South northern shoot drilling - Significant Intercepts >1g/t Au											
Hole ID	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH (m)**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Prospect**
M1SRD_0033	220	220.5	0.5	1.4							
M1SRD_0033	221.5	222	0.5	1.1							
M1SRD_0033	239	240	1	17.4							
M1SRD_0034	185	186	1	10.0	2	59	265.4	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0034	206	207.5	1.5	4.9							
M1SRD_0034	225.5	227.5	2	1.9							
M1SRD_0034	233.5	234.5	1	13.6							
M1SRD_0035	192	193	1	3.3	3	65	272.8	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0035	221	222	1	26.1							
M1SRD_0035	235.5	237.5	2	3.5							
M1SRD_0036	185	186	1	1.7	-2	64	270.0	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0036	228	229	1	10.3							
M1SRD_0039	289	293	4	3.9	-28	42	342.0	741360	1337016	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0039	296.5	297	0.5	2.7							
M1SRD_0039	300.5	302.5	2	4.0							
M1SRD_0039	315.5	317.5	2	4.4							
M1SRD_0039	327	327.5	0.5	1.5							
M1SRD_0040	290	291	1	23.3	-29	47	333.0	741360	1337015	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0041	292.5	293.5	1	1.6	-31	53	369.0	741361	1337015	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0041	298	298.5	0.5	1.2							
M1SRD_0041	308.5	309	0.5	64.8							
M1SRD_0044	220.5	225.5	5	2.0	8	67	341.6	741352	1337026	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0061	335	335.5	0.5	1.0	-28	41	366.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0065	283.5	284	0.5	1.0	-26	46	345.0	741352	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0065	306	307	1	7.2							
M1SRD_0066	272	276.5	4.5	5.5	-26	41	360.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0066	283	283.5	0.5	1.2							
M1SRD_0066	308	310.5	2.5	3.4							
M1SRD_0066	322.5	328	5.5	4.8							
M1SRD_0066A	276	279	3	45.8	-30	38	359.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0066A	324	325	1	1.3							
M1SRD_0066A	356	357	1	14.9							
M1SRD_0069	326.5	333	6.5	2.3	-24	32	347.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0069	346.5	347	0.5	8.1							
M1SRD_0070	266	266.5	0.5	1.2	-20	36	336.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S
M1SRD_0070	287	288	1	88.3							
M1SRD_0071	255	255.5	0.5	4.0	-9	37	345.1	741351	1337027	1959	M1S
M1SRD_0071	304	308.5	4.5	1.0							
M1SRD_0073	143.5	144	0.5	1.7	-7	54	171.0	741451	1337033	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0074	119	124.5	5.5	1.2	-6	47	171.0	741451	1337033	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0074	127	127.5	0.5	1.6							
M1SRD_0074	138.5	144	5.5	1.7							
M1SRD_0074	145.5	153.5	8	2.0							
M1SRD_0074	157	157.5	0.5	7.1							
M1SRD_0075	118.5	125.5	7	9.8	-7	39	197.5	741451	1337034	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0075	132	132.5	0.5	15.3							
M1SRD_0075	150	157.5	7.5	5.3							
M1SRD_0075	158.5	159	0.5	44.3							
M1SRD_0075	173.5	174.5	1	2.6							
M1SRD_0077	149	149.5	0.5	1.3	-12	46	177.0	741465	1337030	1927	M1S
M1SRD_0077	152	152.5	0.5	2.1							
M1SRD_0077	167.5	168	0.5	1.0							
M1SRD_0079	166	167	1	4.4	-18	50	183.0	741451	1337033	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0080	170	175	5	2.3	-21	38	192.0	741451	1337033	1927	M1S
M1SRD_0081	132	134	2	21.4	-8	32	176.8	741450	1337034	1928	M1S
M1SRD_0081	165	166	1	2.1							
M1SRD_0081	176	176.8	0.8	1.9							
M1SRD_0083	468.5	469	0.5	1.3	-44	33	495.0	741351	1337027	1958	M1S

- All reported intersections from the drilling program are assayed at either 0.5m or 1m intervals.
- Sample preparation and fire assay conducted by Intertek Site Laboratory. Assayed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
- Mineralised intervals for drilling reported with a maximum of 4 m of internal dilution of less than 0.7g/t gold. No top cut applied.
- QA/QC protocol: one blank, one standard and one duplicate are inserted for every 17 samples (3 QA/QC within every 20 samples).

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 Sanbrado

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The area of the M1 resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 25 m x 20 m grid spacing. A total of 777 DC and DT holes (160,215 m) and 2,198 RC holes (89,640 m) were drilled by WAF between 2015 and 2023. A total of 23 RC holes (3,060 m) and 7 DD holes (1,199 m) were drilled by Channel Resources (CHU) in 2010-2012. Surface holes were angled towards 020°, 045°, 180°or 225° magnetic at declinations of between -50° and -60°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. WAF and CHU RC samples were split and sampled at 1 m and 2 m intervals respectively using a three-tier riffle splitter or a cyclone mounted rotary cone splitter. Diamond core is a combination of HQ, NQ2 and NQ3 sizes and all Diamond core was logged for lithological, alteration, geotechnical, density and other attributes. In addition, WAF Diamond core was logged for structural attributes. Half-core and whole core sampling was completed at 0.5m, 1 m and 1.5 m intervals for WAF and CHU respectively. The majority of underground diamond drilling was whole core sampled. QAQC procedures were completed as per industry standard practices (i.e., certified standards, blanks and duplicate sampling were sent with laboratory sample dispatches). CHU RC samples were dispatched to Abilab Burkina SARL (ALS Laboratory Group) in Ouagadougou. CHU DD samples were dispatched to SGS Burkina Faso SA (SGS) in Ouagadougou and WAF RC and DD samples were dispatched to BIGS Global Burkina SARL (BIGS) in Ouagadougou until July 2017. As a result of slow turnaround, samples from the WAF drilling programs were collected and submitted to SGS since July 2017. Up to the 17th December 2018, a total of 235 AC samples, 4,184 RC samples, and 24,747 DC samples (all excluding QAQC samples) have been submitted to SGS. From 2020 onwards, all samples are processed at the Sanbrado onsite laboratory which is managed by Intertek. The Diamond core samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis for gold by 50 g standard fire assay method (FA) followed by an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. WAF and CHU RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m and 2 m composite samples respectively from which 3 kg was pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as above.
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Diamond drilling in the resource area comprises NQ2, NQ3 or HQ sized core. RC depths range from 13 m to 204 m and DD depths range from 49.5 m to 1000.8 m. WAF Diamond core was oriented using a combination of orientation spear with >50 % of orientations rated as "confident", Reflex ACT II system and Coretell© ORIshot orientation system. RC and AC drilling within the resource area comprises 5.5 inch and 4.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer and aircore blade drilling.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >90 % for the diamond core and >70 % for the RC; there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The resource is defined by DD and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. No relationship between sample recovery and grade have been identified at the project. The consistency of the mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database. Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (WAF DD only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. All drilling has been logged to standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	Core was cut in half onsite using a CM core cutter. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier splitter or a cyclone mounted rotary cone splitter. All samples were dry. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry standard practice. The samples were dispatched to the laboratory (as per section 'Sampling Techniques') where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involved oven drying, coarse

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 90 % passing 75 microns. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:20. Field duplicates were taken on 1 m and 2 m composites for WAF and CHU RC samples respectively, using a riffle splitter. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Resource Estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90 % passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, were inserted blindly and randomly. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. For Diamond core, one blank and one standard is inserted every 18 core samples and no duplicates. For RC samples, one blank, one standard and one duplicate is inserted every 17 samples.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The CP has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core and RC drilling as part of the Resource Estimation process. Six RC holes and one diamond hole were twinned by diamond holes (2 drilled by WAF, 5 by CHU) for the M5 prospect. Four RC holes were twinned by RC holes and two further RC holes were twinned by diamond holes (all drilled by WAF) at the M1 prospect. Results returned from the twins were consistent with original holes. Primary data was collected using Max Geo Logchief Software on Toughbook™ laptop computers. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into an SQL database by the company's database manager. The results confirmed the initial intersection geology. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
Location of Data Points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid WGS84 Z30N for surface drilling and Leica Total Station for underground drilling. WAF DD downhole surveys were completed at least every 24 m and at the end of hole using a Reflex gyro downhole survey tool. CHU DD downhole surveys were completed every 3 m with a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool and CHU RC holes were surveyed every 5 m using a GYRO Smart survey instrument. The grid UTM Zone 30 WGS 84 was used. Ground DGPS, Real time topographical survey and a drone survey was used for topographic control.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The nominal drillhole spacing is 25 m (northwest) by 20 m (northeast) for the M1 prospect. The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The majority of the data is drilled to either magnetic 120° or 300° orientations for M5 and magnetic 045° or 225° orientations for M1 and M3, magnetic 270° orientation for MV3 which is orthogonal/perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. The bulk of the drilling is almost perpendicular to the mineralised domains. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that the main mineralisation controls are largely perpendicular to drill direction. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by WAF. Samples are stored on site and delivered by WAF personnel to BIGS Ouagadougou for sample preparation. The Sanbrado Intertek laboratory is located within the security parameter of the process plant. Whilst in storage, they are kept under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or Reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	WAF personnel completed site visits and data review during the due diligence period prior to acquiring Channel Resources Ltd. No material issues were highlighted. During 2012 AMEC completed a site visit and data review as part of the NI43-101 report dated 29 July 2012. No material issues were noted. between May 2014 and May 2017 the CP has completed several site visits and data review as part of this Resource Estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The original Tanlouka Permit covered 115 km². The Company owned 100 % of the Tanlouka Permis de Recherche arrêté No 2013 000128/MCE/SG/DGMG, which covered 115 km² and was valid until 27 January 2016. In October 2015, the Company applied for the Sanbrado Mining license which covers the south eastern corner of the Tanlouka permit over a 26 km² area. The Sanbrado Mining Permit application was passed by the Council of Ministers in January 2017. Furthermore, the Company also applied for the Manesse permis de recherche which covers the residual area of the expired Tanlouka permit; this permit was granted in January 2017 (Arrêté No 7/014/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM). The Sanbrado Mining Permit was issued by ministerial decree on March 2017 No 2017 – 104/PRES/PM/MEMC/MINEFID/MEEVCC. An updated Mining Permit was issued in June 2018 incorporating changes to mining and processing (open-pit and underground mining, and CIL processing) from the original permit. The renewal of the Sanbrado mining permit is currently underway. All licences, permits and claims are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid and up to date with the Burkinabe authorities. Government Royalties are payable as per the Mining Code of Burkina Faso. The payment of gross production royalties is provided for by the Mining Code and the amount of royalty to be paid is 3 % up to $1000/oz, 4 % up to $1300/oz, 5% up to $1500/oz, 6% up to $1700/oz, 6.5% up to $2000/oz and >$2000/oz 7 %. An additional 1 % community development levy is also payable.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration activities on the original Tanlouka permit by previous workers have included geological mapping, rock and chip sampling, geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and drilling, both reverse circulation and core. This work was undertaken by Channel Resources personnel and their consultants from 1994 until 2012.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is located within a strongly arcuate volcano-sedimentary northeast-trending belt that is bounded to the east by the Tiébélé-Dori-Markoye Fault, one of the two major structures subdividing Burkina Faso into three litho-tectonic domains. The geology of the Tanlouka area is characterised by metasedimentary and volcanosedimenatry rocks, intruded by mafic, diorite and granodiorite intrusions. The Mankarga prospect area (M1, M3 and M5) is characterised by a sedimentary pile which is mostly composed of undifferentiated pelitic and psammitic metasediments as well as volcanosedimentary units. This pile has been intruded by a variably porphyritic granodiorite, overprinted by shearing and mylonites in places, and is generally parallel to sub-parallel with the main shear orientation. In a more regional context, the sedimentary pile appears "wedged" between regional granites and granodiorites. The alteration mineralogy varies from chloritic to siliceous, albitic, calcitic and sericite-muscovite. Gold mineralisation in the project area is mesothermal orogenic in origin and structurally controlled. The project area is interpreted to host shear zone type quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Observed gold mineralisation at the Mankarga prospects appears associated with quartz vein and veinlet arrays, silica, sulphide and carbonate-albite, tourmaline-biotite alteration. Gold is free and is mainly associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite disseminations and stringers.
Drillhole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Significant intercepts that form the basis of this Resource Estimate have been released to the ASX in previous announcements (available on the WAF website) with appropriate tables incorporating Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay Data. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this Resource Estimate announcement. A complete listing of all drillhole details is not necessary for this report which describes the M1 Gold Resource and in the Competent Person's opinion the exclusion of this data does not detract from the understanding of this report.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All intersections are assayed on one meter intervals. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 2 m of internal dilution of less than 0.5 g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the majority of the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner or as close as practicable. Topographic limitations were evident for some holes and these were drilled from less than ideal

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Widths and Intercept Lengths	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	orientations. However, where possible, earthworks were carried out in order to accomplish drill along optimum orientations.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this document.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Detailed metallurgical test work has been carried out as part of the FS. Test work shows that the ore is amenable to conventional crushing, grinding and CIL processing. LOM recoveries have been determined to be 92.9 %.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A program of dedicated metallurgical and geotechnical drillholes has been completed. Some grade control pattern test work is planned prior to commencing mining.