Press Release
12 October 2017

West African hits 7.5m at 15.2 g/t Au including 2.5m at 37.8 g/t Au at M1 South

Gold developer West African Resources Limited (ASX, TSXV: WAF) is pleased to report further high-grade drilling results from its Sanbrado Gold Project, Burkina Faso.

Highlights

- High-grade results from depth at M1 South include;
  - **7.5m at 15.2 g/t Au from 565.5m, including 2.5m at 37.8 g/t Au**
  - **5.5m at 10.8 g/t Au from 584.5m, including 1m at 41.7 g/t Au**
  - **3m at 9.7 g/t Au from 579.5m**
  - **1.5m at 14.1 g/t Au from 547m**
- Three drill rigs currently on-site double shifting, infilling and extending mineralisation
- Ground geophysical survey completed – data processing in progress
- Resource update completion by end of October and updated Feasibility Study in mid-2018
- Funded to complete all work programs with approximately $26m cash at bank

Managing Director Richard Hyde commented:

"Deep drilling at M1 South has intercepted high grade mineralisation at more than 450 vertical metres below surface. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the northwest and at depth.

"TAN17-DD162 intercepted 5.5m at 10.8 g/t Au from 584.5m, including 1m at 41.7 g/t Au which is the deepest result to date. TAN17-DD165 intercepted 7.5m at 15.2 g/t Au from 565.5m, including 2.5m at 37.8 g/t Au.

"The Company will deliver a resource update in the coming weeks, and an updated Feasibility Study in mid-2018."

M1 South Drilling Program

Deep drilling at M1 South has intercepted high grade mineralisation demonstrating the M1 South structure remains wide open at depth and along strike to the northwest (Figure 1). TAN17-DD162 on section SE400 is the deepest result to date taking mineralisation 450m below surface. TAN17-DD165 intercepted high-grade mineralisation as well 25m along strike to the northwest on section SE375. Drilling is ongoing, infilling and extending mineralisation, with two contract diamond rigs double shifting.

The Company will deliver a resource update in the coming weeks, incorporating results from TAN17-DD162 and TAN17-DD165. The Company will accelerate drilling again with at least 6 drill rigs from early November, for the duration 2017-18 field season (Nov 17-July 18).

Detail ground magnetics and IP surveys have been completed and data is currently being processed.

Drill planning is currently underway and a further exploration and drilling update will be made in early November, once data from the geophysical surveys and a structural study have been reviewed. The Company expects to release an additional resource update in Q2 2018 ahead of completing and an updated Feasibility Study in mid-2018.

Significant results from recent drilling include:

- ✓ TAN17-DD162: 5.5m at 10.78 g/t Au from 584.5m, **including 1m at 41.7 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD162: 2m at 9.02 g/t Au from 611.5m
- ✓ TAN17-DD163: 1m at 7.58 g/t Au from 502m
- ✓ TAN17-DD163: 3m at 9.68 g/t Au from 579.5m
- ✓ TAN17-DD164A: 1.5m at 14.11 g/t Au from 547m
- ✓ TAN17-DD165: 0.5m at 19.9 g/t Au from 548.5m
- ✓ TAN17-DD165: 7.5m at 15.22 g/t Au from 565.5m, **including 2.5m at 37.8 g/t Au**

Previous results from the 2017 drilling program, that commenced after the February resource and open pit Feasibility Study at M1 South include:

- ✓ TAN17-DD104: 11m at 20.4 g/t Au from 286m, **including 2m at 101.71 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD107: 8.5m at 37.98 g/t Au from 296.5m, **including 1m at 260.93 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD109: 29.5m at 20.67 g/t Au from 349.5m, **including 1.5m at 250.29 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD110A: 22m at 10.52 g/t Au from 373.5m, **including 1.5m at 61.71 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD110A: 15m at 12.4 g/t Au from 431.5m, **including 2.5m at 57.6 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD111: 21m at 53.13 g/t Au from 408.5m, **including 0.5m at 1,613.41 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD111: 14.5m at 38.27 g/t Au from 459m, **including 4.5m at 104.16 g/t Au**
- ✓ TAN17-DD128: 2.5m at 58.9 g/t Au from 254m, **including 0.5m at 280.3 g/t Au from 256m**
- ✓ TAN17-DD135: 1.5m at 91.76 g/t Au from 155m, **including 0.5m at 215.6 g/t Au**

A summary long-section through the M1 South is presented as Figure 1, along with a cross-section and drill plan as figure 2.

Figure 1: M1 South – Long Section

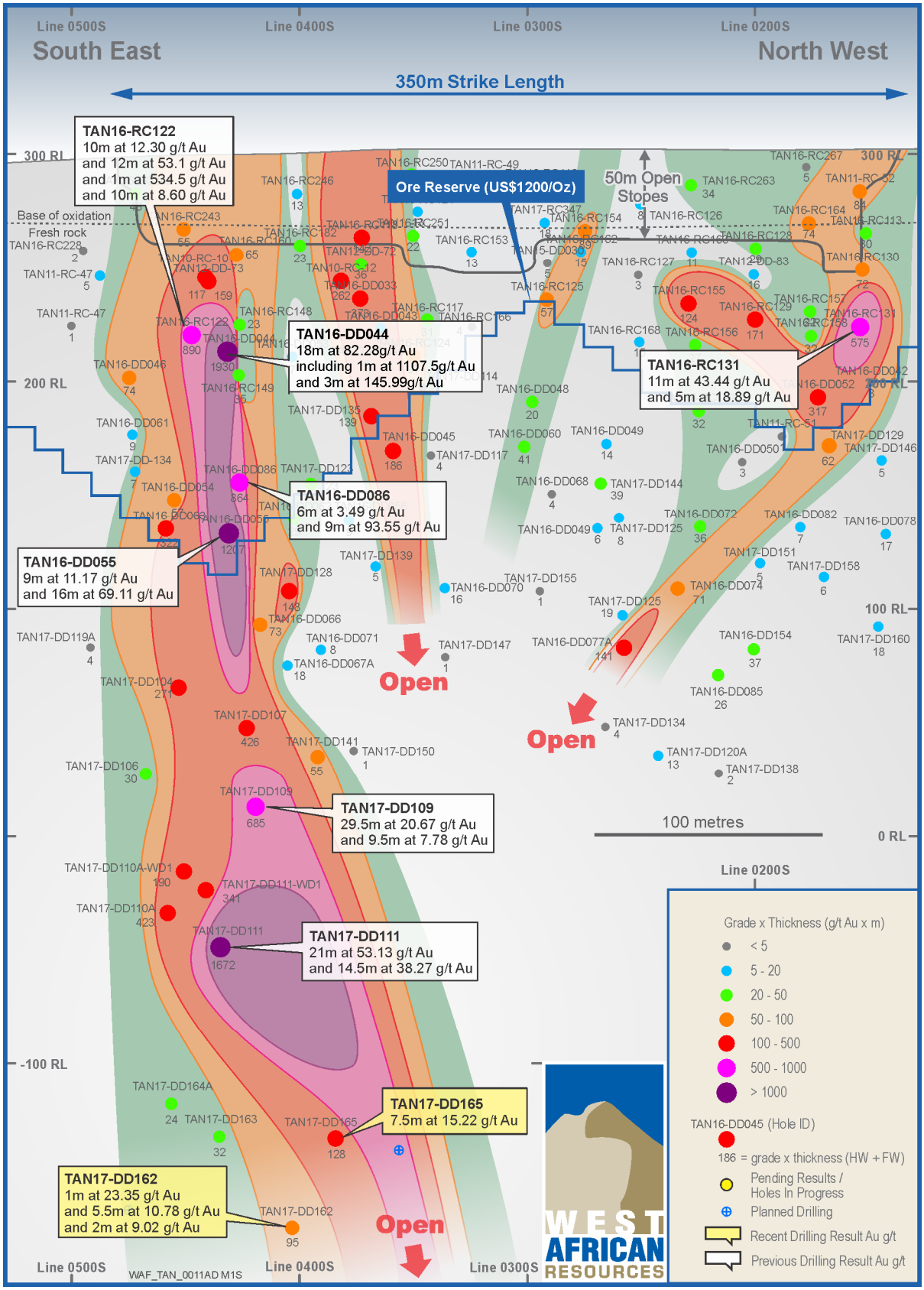

Figure 2: M1 South – Section SE375

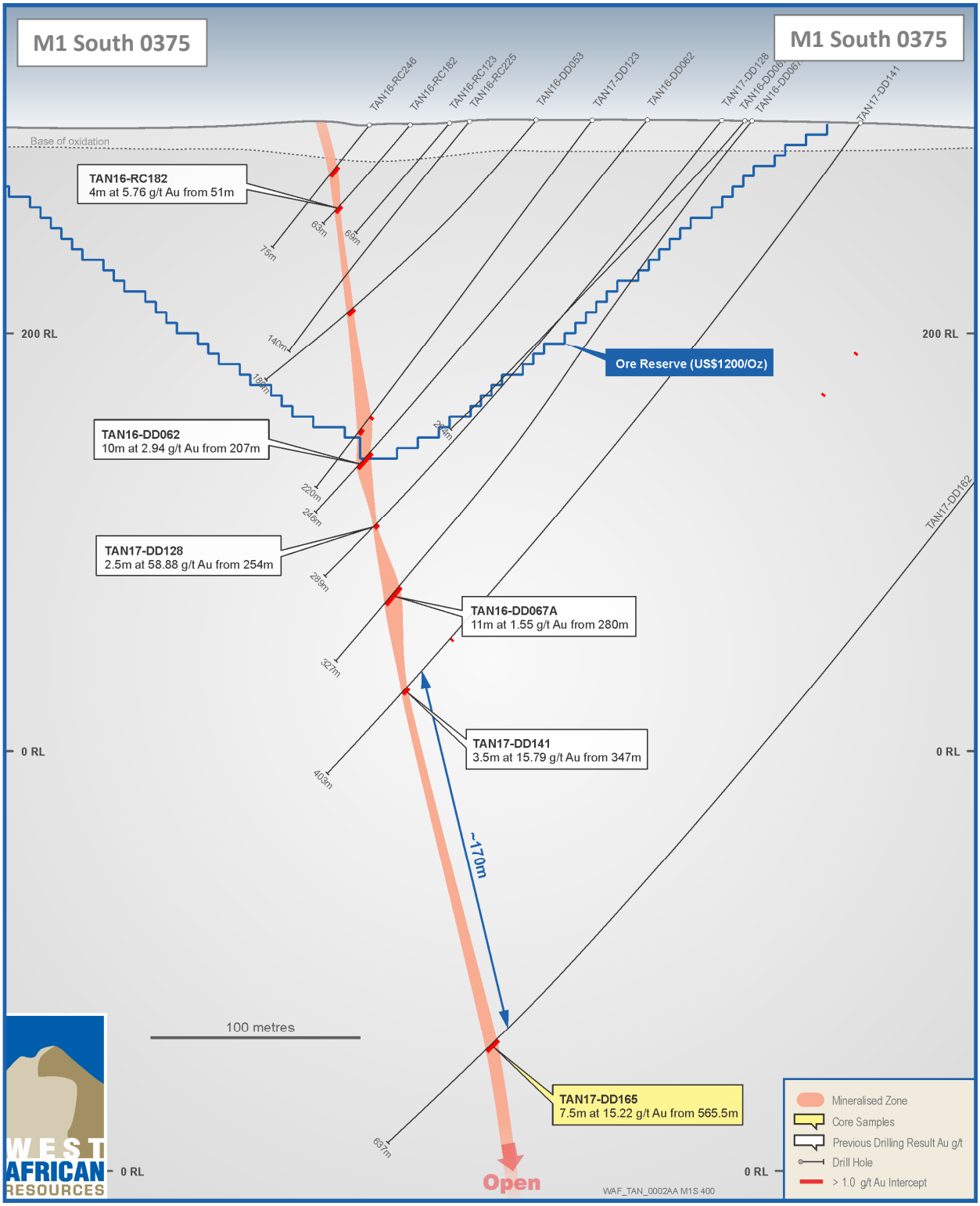

Figure 3: Sanbrado Gold Project – Mineralised Trends and Prospect Locations

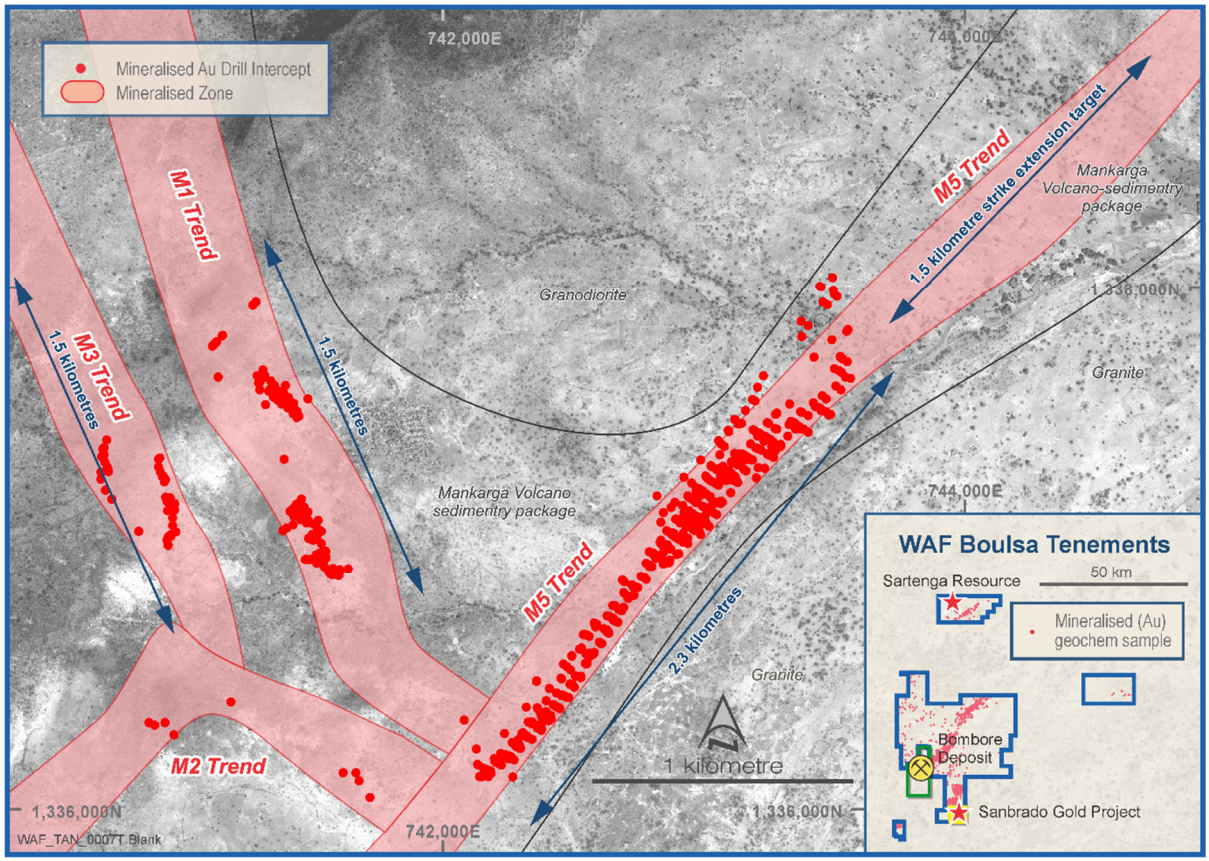

Table 1 Significant Intercepts 1g/t Cut Off												
Hole ID	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Section**	**Prospect**
TAN17-DD102	353	379	26	12.71	-50	120	477	742057	1336386	296	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD102	400	429	29	2.45	-50	120	477	742057	1336386	296	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD103	20	28	8	2.15	-50	120	191	742408	1336529	294	SW0350	M5
TAN17-DD104	286	297	11	20.4	-50	225	354	741725	1337044	301	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD104	315	323	8	5.14	-50	225	354	741725	1337044	301	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD105B	66	73	7	1.45	-50	120	218	742503	1336693	294	SW0150	M5
TAN17-DD105B	140	148	8	1.34	-50	120	218	742503	1336693	294	SW0150	M5
TAN17-DD105B	179	186	7	3.3	-50	120	218	742503	1336693	294	SW0150	M5
TAN17-DD106	327.5	338	10.5	2.28	-50	225	399	741754	1337075	300	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD107	296.5	305	8.5	37.98	-50	225	369	741720	1337074	301	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD107	315.5	342.5	27	3.73	-50	225	369	741720	1337074	301	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD109	349.5	379	29.5	20.67	-50	225	450	741756	1337108	300	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD109	385	394.5	9.5	7.78	-50	225	450	741756	1337108	300	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD110A	373.5	395.5	22	10.52	-50	225	486	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD110A	431.5	446.5	15	12.4	-50	225	486	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD111	237	238	1	5.43	-50	225	508	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111	408.5	429.5	21	53.13	-50	225	508	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111	459	473.5	14.5	38.27	-50	225	508	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD112	162	172	10	1.5	-50	120	200	742548	1336739	294	SW0100	M5
TAN17-DD113	102	110	8	2.06	-50	120	212	742563	1336784	293	SW0050	M5
TAN17-DD113	164	169	5	1.35	-50	120	212	742563	1336784	293	SW0050	M5
TAN17-DD116	178	198	20	2.09	-50	120	247	742701	1336992	291	NE0200	M5
TAN17-DD118	320	356.5	36.5	2.53	-50	120	399	741975	1336274	296	SW0800	M5
TAN17-DD120A	335	337	2	4.18	-50	225	391	741654	1337253	301	SE0250	M1S
TAN17-DD121	107.5	109	1.5	5.53	-50	120	240	742907	1337224	290	NE0500	M5
TAN17-DD121	154	155	1	8.47	-50	120	240	742907	1337224	290	NE0500	M5
TAN17-DD121	187	207	20	1.52	-50	120	240	742907	1337224	290	NE0500	M5
TAN17-DD122	240	280.5	40.5	1.39	-50	120	301	742056	1336276	295	SW0750	M5
TAN17-DD123	176.5	178	1.5	6.48	-50	225	220	741631	1337020	302	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD123	184	187	3	4.11	-50	225	220	741631	1337020	302	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD124	291	294	3	1.83	-50	120	361	742013	1336302	296	SW0750	M5
TAN17-DD124	329	338	9	1.3	-50	120	361	742013	1336302	296	SW0750	M5
TAN17-DD125	212	213	1	7.98	-50	225	319	741618	1337188	301	SE0275	M1S
TAN17-DD125	265.5	267	1.5	9.18	-50	225	319	741618	1337188	301	SE0275	M1S
TAN17-DD126	211	223	12	3.35	-50	120	239	742119	1336285	295	SW0700	M5
TAN17-DD127	298.5	335.5	37	2.4	-50	120	387	742089	1336366	296	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD127	341.5	367	25.5	1.92	-50	120	387	742089	1336366	296	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD128	254	256.5	2.5	58.88	-50	225	289	741676	1337063	302	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD129	162	164.5	2.5	24.35	-50	225	244.2	741549	1337252	302	SE0175	M1S
TAN17-DD135	155	156.5	1.5	91.76	-50	225	223.1	741625	1337051	302	SE0375	M1S
TAN17-DD140	115	116	1	8.52	-50	120	330.1	742218	1336458	296	SW0500	M1S
TAN17-DD140	262	265	3	2.62	-50	120	330.1	742218	1336458	296	SW0500	M1S
TAN17-DD141	347	350.5	3.5	15.79	-50	225	402.8	741721	1337112	301	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD144	174	179.5	5.5	5.81	-50	225	231.9	741580	1337148	303	SE0275	M1S
TAN17-DD146	179.5	182	2.5	3.03	-50	225	252.9	741549	1337286	303	SE0150	M1S
TAN17-DD110A-WD1	421.5	425.5	4	21.45	-50	225	458.5	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD110A-WD1	434	437	3	29.52	-50	225	458.5	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD111-WD1	404.5	408.5	4	11.02	-50	225	483.3	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111-WD1	417	420	3	14.49	-50	225	483.3	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111-WD1	446.5	463	16.5	14.78	-50	225	483.3	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD148	116	119	3	6.11	-55	120	496.9	741932.9	1336347	298.3	SW0750	M5

Table 1 Significant Intercepts 1g/t Cut Off												
Hole ID	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Section**	**Prospect**
TAN17-DD148	131	132	1	5.83	-55	120	496.9	741932.9	1336347	298.3	SW0750	M5
TAN17-DD148	454	469	15	1.09	-55	120	496.9	741932.9	1336347	298.3	SW0750	M5
TAN17-DD149A	185	196	11	1.29	-55	120	495.5	741963.6	1336377	297.9	SW0700	M5
TAN17-DD149A	447	457	10	1.8	-55	120	495.5	741963.6	1336377	297.9	SW0700	M5
TAN17-DD154	222	223	1	15.4	-53	225	381.3	741627.8	1337292	301.9	SE0200	M1S
TAN17-DD154	277	278.5	1.5	22.83	-53	225	381.3	741627.8	1337292	301.9	SE0200	M1S
TAN17-DD156A	452	460	8	17.5	-55	120	545.1	741993	1336422	298	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD156A	492	497	5	2.07	-55	120	545.1	741993	1336422	298	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD156A	504	509	5	1.75	-55	120	545.1	741993	1336422	298	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD157	380	383	3	3.93	-55	120	481.8	742069.3	1336429	297.3	SW0600	M5
TAN17-DD157	409	410	1	5.36	-55	120	481.8	742069.3	1336429	297.3	SW0600	M5
TAN17-DD157	436	440	4	1.47	-55	120	481.8	742069.3	1336429	297.3	SW0600	M5
TAN17-DD159A	330	331	1	18.9	-55	120	420.1	742130.2	1336434	296.6	SW0550	M5
TAN17-DD159A	368	372	4	1.37	-55	120	420.1	742130.2	1336434	296.6	SW0550	M5
TAN17-DD160	272.5	273.5	1	10.53	-52	225	312.5	741602.9	1337340	302.9	SE0150	M1S
TAN17-DD162	525	526	1	23.35	-55	230	666.6	741880	1337215	299.8	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD162	584.5	590	5.5	10.78	-55	230	666.6	741880	1337215	299.8	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD162	611.5	613.5	2	9.02	-55	230	666.6	741880	1337215	299.8	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD163	502	503	1	7.58	-55	230	639.5	741893	1337194	299.6	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD163	579.5	582.5	3	9.68	-55	230	639.5	741893	1337194	299.6	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD164A	547	548.5	1.5	14.11	-55	230	646.1	741910	1337178	299.3	SE0475	M1S
TAN17-DD165	565.5	573	7.5	15.22	-55	230	636.9	741859	1337232	300.1	SE0400	M1S

Table 2 Significant Intercepts +50g/t Cut Off												
Hole ID	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Au g/t**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**EOH**	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Section**	**Prospect**
TAN17-DD104	295	297	2	101.71	-50	225	354	741725	1337044	301	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD107	296.5	297.5	1	260.93	-50	225	369	741724	1337072	301	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD107	299	299.5	0.5	55.12	-50	225	369	741724	1337072	301	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD107	335	335.5	0.5	63.45	-50	225	369	741724	1337072	301	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD109	350	351.5	1.5	250.29	-50	225	486	741789	1337107	298	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD109	370	371	1	149.61	-50	225	486	741789	1337107	298	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD109	385.5	386.5	1	61.14	-50	225	486	741789	1337107	298	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD110A	383.5	384	0.5	72.31	-50	225	450	741757	1337107	300	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD110A	394	395.5	1.5	61.71	-50	225	450	741757	1337107	300	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD110A	437	439.5	2.5	57.60	-50	225	450	741757	1337107	300	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111	414	415	1	1,071.9	-50	225	508	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111	464.5	469	4.5	104.2	-50	225	508	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD128	256	256.5	0.5	280.31	-50	225	289	741676	1337063	302	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD129	163.5	164	0.5	64.85	-52	225	244	741549	1337252	302	SE0175	M1S
TAN17-DD135	155.5	156	0.5	215.598	-51	225	223.1	741625	1337051	302	SE0375	M1S
TAN17-DD141	347.5	348	0.5	64	-54	225	402.8	741721	1337112	301	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD110A-WD1	422.5	423	0.5	79.7	-50	225	458.5	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD110A-WD1	434.5	435	0.5	127	-50	225	458.5	741789	1337109	299	SE0450	M1S
TAN17-DD111-WD1	417	417.5	0.5	73.9	-50	225	483.3	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD111-WD1	456.5	459	2.5	79.9	-50	225	483.3	741793	1337143	297	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD156A	458	459	1	116	-55	120	545.1	741993	1336422	298	SW0650	M5
TAN17-DD162	584.5	585	0.5	71.4	-55	230	666.6	741880	1337215	299.8	SE0425	M1S
TAN17-DD165	566	566.5	0.5	104	-55	230	636.9	741859	1337232	300.1	SE0400	M1S
TAN17-DD165	568	568.5	0.5	51.6	-55	230	636.9	741859	1337232	300.1	SE0400	M1S

- * denotes ending in mineralisation

- All holes are RC and diamond holes.
- All reported intersections from the current 2017 program are assayed at 1m intervals for M5 and 0.5m for M1 where possible.
- Sample preparation and Fire Assay conducted by BIGS Ouagadougou or SGS Ouagadougou. Assayed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. All samples >5 g/t Au are checked by 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish.
- Mineralised intervals for RC reported >1g/t Au with a maximum of 5 m of internal dilution of less than 0.5/t gold. No top cut applied.
- Mineralised intervals for DD reported >1g/t Au with a maximum of 5 m of internal dilution of less than 1/t gold. No top cut applied. Higher grade intervals reported >50 g/t Au with a maximum of 1 m of internal dilution of less than 50g/t Au.
- Sample preparation and Fire Assay conducted by BIGS Ouagadougou. Assayed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
- QA/QC protocol: For RC samples we insert one blank, one standard and one duplicate for every 17 samples (3 QA/QC within every 20 samples).

Competent Persons and Qualified Persons Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration targets or mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Hyde, a Director, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101. Mr Hyde consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Information

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian and Australian securities legislation, including information relating to West African's future financial or operating performance may be deemed "forward looking". All statements in this news release, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that West African 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 the words "expects", "does not expect", "plans", "anticipates", "does not anticipate", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "scheduled", "forecast", "budget" 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 opinions and estimates of the relevant management as of the date such statements are made and are subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, many of which are beyond West African's ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In the case of West African, these facts include their anticipated operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, and plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. This information relates to analyses and other information that is based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs. Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking information to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if a mineral property is developed.

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information, including, without limitation: exploration hazards and risks; risks related to exploration and development of natural resource properties; uncertainty in West African's ability to obtain funding; gold price fluctuations; recent market events and conditions; risks related to the uncertainty of mineral resource calculations and the inclusion of inferred mineral resources in economic estimation; risks related to governmental regulations; risks related to obtaining necessary licenses and permits; risks related to their business being subject to environmental laws and regulations; risks related to their mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title; risks relating to competition from larger companies with greater financial and technical resources; risks relating to the inability to meet financial obligations under agreements to which they are a party; ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel; and risks related to their directors and officers becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect West African's forward-looking information. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information.

West African's forward-looking information is based on the reasonable beliefs, expectations and opinions of their respective management on the date the statements are made and West African does not assume any obligation to update forward looking information if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions change, except as required by law. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. For a complete discussion with respect to West African, please refer to West African's financial statements and related MD&A, all of which are filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

JORC Table 1, Sections 1-2

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 representivity 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 Mankarga 5 resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. A total of 675 AC holes (22,088.4m), 40 DD holes (7,480m) and 31 RC drillholes (3,514.7m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) between 2013 and 2016 (as at 11 December 2016). A total of 60 RC holes (7,296.2m) and 71 DD holes (15,439.6m) were drilled by Channel Resources (CHU) in 2010-2012. Holes were angled towards 120° or 300° magnetic at declinations of between -50° and -60°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. ▪ The area of the Mankarga 1 resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 25m x 20m grid spacing. A total of 360 AC holes (6,950.2m), 53 DD holes (11,440.65m) and 148 RC drillholes (15,319.6m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) in 2015-2016 (as at 11 December 2016). A total of 23 RC holes (3,060.0m) and 7 DD holes (1,199.0m) were drilled by Channel Resources (CHU) in 2010-2012. Holes were angled towards 020°, 045°, 180°or 225° magnetic at declinations of between -50° and -60°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. ▪ The area of the Mankarga 3 resource was drilled using Aircore (AC), RC drilling (RC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 20m x 20m grid spacing. A total of 269 AC holes (9,007.8m), 4 DD holes (384.2m), and 9 RC holes (962m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) in 2015-2016. Holes were angled towards 090° or 225° magnetic at declinations of -50°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. ▪ All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. WAF and CHU RC samples were split and sampled at 1m and 2m intervals respectively using a three-tier riffle 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 sampling was completed at 1m and 1.5m intervals for WAF and CHU respectively. 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. The Diamond core samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis for gold by 50g standard fire assay method (FA) followed by an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. WAF and CHU RC drilling was used to obtain 1m and 2m composite samples respectively from which 3kg 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 13m to 204m and DD depths range from 49.5m to 486m. 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,

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		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 representivity of samples.* ▪ *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.*	▪ 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. 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 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 1m and 2m 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 Mankarga 5 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 Mankarga 1 prospect. Results returned from the twins were consistent with original holes. ▪ Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel™ templates on Toughbook™ laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into a final Access™ database by the company's database manager.

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		▪ 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. WAF DD downhole surveys were completed at least every 24m and at the end of hole using a Reflex downhole survey tool. CHU DD downhole surveys were completed every 3m with a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool and CHU RC holes were surveyed every 5m using a GYRO Smart survey instrument. ▪ The grid UTM Zone 30 WGS 84 was used. A local grid orientated parallel to the strike of Mankarga (bearing 030 UTM) has recently been implemented and will be used for future work ▪ 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 50m (northeast) by 20m (northwest) for the Mankarga 5 prospect, 25m (northwest) by 20m (northeast) for the Mankarga 1 prospect and 20m (northwest) by 20m (northeast) for the Mankarga 3 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 Mankarga 5 and magnetic 045° or 225° orientations for Mankarga 1 and Mankarga3, 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. 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. In May 2014 and Nove IRS completed a site visit 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 115km². The Company owned 100% of the Tanlouka Permis de Recherche arrêté No 2013 000128/MCE/SG/DGMG, which covered 115km² 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 26km² 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 17/014/MEMC/SG/DGCMIM). ▪ 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. The payment of gross production royalties are provided for by the Mining Code and the amount of royalty to be paid for is 5%.
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,

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		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 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. ▪ Drilling completed by Channel Resources is documented in the publically available report "NI 43-101 Technical Report on Mineral Resources for the Mankarga 5 Gold Deposit Tanlouka Property, Burkina Faso for Channel Resources Ltd" prepared by AMEC Consultants and dated 17 August 2012. ▪ A complete listing of all drillhole details is not necessary for this report which describes the Mankarga5 and Mankarga 1 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 cut off 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 2m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	▪ *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ▪ *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').*	▪ 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. Topographic limitations were evident for some holes and these were drilled from less than ideal 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	▪ *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material,* should	▪ Detailed metallurgical test work has been carryout as part of the

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Substantive Exploration Data	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.	FS. Test work shows that the ore is amenable to conventional crushing, grinding and CIL processing. LOM recoveries have been determined to be 90.7%
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.