**Press Release**
**23rd February 2015**

## WEST AFRICAN RESOURCES DELIVERS OUTSTANDING PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

### *Mankarga 5 Gold Project - All-in site costs of $538/oz for first 3 years*

West African Resources Limited (ASX, TSXV: WAF) is pleased to announce results of its technical and financial assessment of an oxide heap leach starter project on its Mankarga 5 Gold Project, Burkina Faso. This assessment constituted a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) incorporating updated Mineral Resource, mining schedule, column test work and cost inputs. It was prepared in accordance with the requirements of both the Australian 2012 JORC Code and Canadian NI 43-101.

**Highlights**

Base case is stated on a pre-tax basis assuming 100% project at a gold price of $1,300/oz. All amounts are in US dollars.

- Pre-production capital of $46.6 million, including $8.7 million working capital and contingency
- Annual gold production of 69,000 ounces for first three years, 49,000 ounces for life of mine
- Mine life of 7 years
- Cash costs of $428/oz for first 3 years, $635/oz life of mine
- All-in site costs of $538/oz for first 3 years, $749/oz life of mine
- IRR of 63% with a 14 month payback on capital due to strong early project cashflow
- Pre-tax cash flow after initial and sustaining capital costs of $146 million
- Pre-Tax $NPV^{5\%}$ of $117 million, Post-Tax $NPV^{5\%}$ of $86 million
- 59% increase to in-pit inventory now 440,000oz, life of mine strip ratio 2:1
- Indicated resources increased 57% from scoping study to 8.4Mt at 1.8g/t Au (495koz), Inferred resources increased 39% to 15.2Mt at 1.6g/t Au (791koz) at a 1g/t Au cut-off
- Potential to upgrade in-pit Inferred Resources currently treated as waste in mining schedule
- More than one million ounces of Resource remaining, open at depth, beneath oxide starter pit
- Company fully-funded from Macquarie Bank to complete BFS by Q3 2015

Managing Director Richard Hyde said: "The PFS shows the project is robust and generates significant early cashflow, producing an average of 69,000 ounces a year over the first three years, at a cash cost of US$428/oz."

"The project has excellent upside. Inferred Resources in the pit are currently treated as waste in the study mining schedule, and with further drilling should be upgraded. There are also high-grade targets within short trucking distance, and a remaining resource of more than one million ounces beneath the proposed oxide starter pit."

"We are fully-funded to deliver a final feasibility study within six months, and are targeting production in early 2016."

## Mankarga 5 – Positive Pre-Feasibility Study Results

The Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) evaluation was managed by engineering consulting firm Mintrex Pty Ltd based in Perth, Western Australia with input from a range of specialist consultants and was completed to ± 30% input cost estimate. A technical report will be filed on www.sedar.com within 45 days.

The PFS assumes annual throughput of 1.6Mtpa, which is in line with the capacity of the plant the Company purchased in 2014. The base case is stated assuming 100% project basis and a gold price of $1,300/oz. All amounts are in US dollars unless otherwise stated.

| Table 1 - Economic Summary | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pre-Tax (100%)** | **$1100/oz** | **$1300/oz** | **$1500/oz** |
| $NPV^{0\%}$ ($M) | $79 | $146 | $208 |
| $NPV^{5\%}$ ($M) | $60 | $117 | $169 |
| IRR % | 39% | 63% | 81% |
| Payback (Months) | 21 | 14 | 11 |
| **After-Tax (90%*)** | **$1100/oz** | **$1300/oz** | **$1500/oz** |
| $NPV^{0\%}$ ($M) | $58 | $110 | $156 |
| $NPV^{5\%}$ ($M) | $42 | $86 | $125 |
| IRR % | 30% | 50% | 66% |
| Payback (Months) | 26 | 16 | 13 |

* Allows for 10% free carried Government interest

## Changes from 2014 Scoping Study

The PFS evaluation represents an update to the July 2014 Scoping Study. The base case in the Scoping Study and PFS both used a $1300/oz gold price and annual throughput of 1.6Mtpa. The PFS includes a number of significant improvements in comparison with the Scoping Study including:

- Updated resource model incorporating 22,000m of new drilling. Drilling focussed on increasing drill density of shallow oxide material resulting in an overall improvement in grade.
- Optimised mine plan incorporating updated contract mining costs with moderate increase in stripping ratio resulting in more in pit ounces.
- Updated operating costs incorporating contractor quotation for contract mining, reductions in consumables pricing including cement and cyanide. Reduction in diesel price.
- Updated capital costs incorporating preliminary heap leach pad design, preliminary design of the water collection and storage facility, and updated unit rates based on recent tenders in Burkina Faso for civil works costings.
- Updated sustaining capital costs reflecting the longer life and incorporating additions to the crushing circuit to maintain throughput in later years.
- Representative treatment of deferred waste and inventory stockpiles.

| Table 2 - Changes From 2014 Scoping Study to 2015 PFS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **July 2014 Scoping Study** | **2015 PFS** |
| Pre-Tax (100%) | $NPV^{0\%}$ ($M) | $103 | $146 |
| | $NPV^{5\%}$ ($M) | $84 | $117 |
| | IRR % | 57% | 63% |
| | Payback (Months) | 16 | 14 |
| After-Tax (90%*) | $NPV^{0\%}$ ($M) | $80 | $110 |
| | $NPV^{5\%}$ ($M) | $64 | $86 |
| | IRR % | 49% | 50% |
| | Payback (Months) | 18 | 16 |
| Capex (*Including contingency*) ($M) | | $41 | $47 |
| Sustaining Capex ($M) | | $3 | $20 |
| Ave. gold ounces produced Y1-3 | | 59,000 | 69,000 |
| Ave gold ounces produced LOM | | 44,000 | 49,000 |
| Mine Life (Years) | | 5.3 | 7.1 |
| In pit inventory (Oz) | | 278,000 | 440,000 |
| Life of mine recovery | | 85% | 80% |
| Gold ounces produced LOM | | 235,000 | 350,000 |

| Table 3 – PFS Authors | |
|---|---|
| **Consultant** | **Study Item** |
| Mintrex Pty Ltd | Study Manager, process plant design, capital and operating cost estimates |
| International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd | Mineral Resource Estimate |
| Minesure Pty Ltd | Optimisation, mining studies, mining cost estimate |
| Aurifex Pty Ltd, ALS Metallurgy | Metallurgical test work |
| Peter O'Bryan and Associates | Geotechnical Engineering |
| Knight Piesold | Infrastructure, water studies, heap pad design, ESIA |

**Tenure**

West African Resources Ltd holds a 90% interest in the Tanlouka Permit, which hosts the Mankarga 5 Mineral Resource, the subject of this PFS. The Company entered into an agreement in March 2014 to acquire the remaining 10% of the Tanlouka Permit (ASX, TSXV: 5/3/2014) which is conditional on completion of a positive feasibility by September 2015. The Tanlouka Permit (Arrêté No 2012- 000321/ MCE/SG/DGMG) was renewed in 2012 for a further three years. West African Resources Ltd intends to apply for a mining permit in the second half of 2015. The Burkina Faso Government has a right to a 10% free-carried interest in all mining projects. The payment of gross production royalties are payable for gold price ranges from <US$1000 (3%), $1000-1300 (4%) and >$1300 (5%) as defined by the Burkina Faso Mining Code.

**Mineral Resources**

The Mankarga 5 Mineral Resources estimate used for the PFS was prepared by independent resource consultants International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd (IRS) and was reported in accordance with NI 43-101 standards and JORC (2012) guidelines. The Mankarga 5 Mineral Resource contains:

- Resources at a 0.5g/t cut-off are estimated at 19 million tonnes grading 1.2g/t gold containing 736,000 ounces gold (Indicated), and 40.4 million tonnes grading 1.0 g/t gold containing 1,350,000 ounces gold (Inferred)

- Resources at a 1g/t cut-off are estimated at 8.4 million tonnes grading 1.8g/t gold containing 495,000 ounces gold (Indicated), and 15.2 million tonnes grading 1.6 g/t gold containing 791,000 ounces gold (Inferred)
- 35% of the Mankarga 5 Deposit classified as Indicated and 92% of the oxide and transitional mineralisation classified as Indicated
- Near-surface oxide and transition Indicated Resources (at a 0.5 g/t cut-off) estimated at 9.5 million tonnes at a grade of 1.2g/t gold containing 362,000 ounces gold

**Table 4: Mankarga5 February 2015 Resource**

| | Cut-off (Au g/t) | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz |
| **Oxide** | 0.5 | 7,200,000 | 1.2 | 273,000 | 800,000 | 0.8 | 20,000 |
| | 1 | 3,100,000 | 1.8 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 1.2 | 7,000 |
| **Transitional** | 0.5 | 2,300,000 | 1.2 | 89,000 | 500,000 | 0.9 | 13,000 |
| | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1.9 | 60,000 | 200,000 | 1.3 | 6,000 |
| **Fresh** | 0.5 | 9,500,000 | 1.2 | 377,000 | 39,100,000 | 1.0 | 1,320,000 |
| | 1 | 4,200,000 | 1.9 | 256,000 | 14,800,000 | 1.6 | 778,000 |
| **Total** | 0.5 | 19,000,000 | 1.2 | 736,000 | 40,400,000 | 1.0 | 1,350,000 |
| | 1 | 8,400,000 | 1.8 | 495,000 | 15,200,000 | 1.6 | 791,000 |

**Cautionary Note About Mineral Resources:**
Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred mineral resources will be converted to measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied.

The area of the Mankarga 5 Mineral Resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drill holes (DD) on a nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. A total of 502 AC holes (17,705.5m), 18 DD holes (3,162.5m) and 6 RC drillholes with diamond tails (1,156.6m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) in 2013-2014. 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.

## Mining

The PFS proposes the development of the Mankarga 5 deposit via conventional truck and excavator open pit mining methods, including drill and blast, load and haul, using mining contractors. The mine design was completed in Surpac based on modified Whittle optimisation shells derived from the recent resource model developed by International Resource Solutions Pty Ltd. Various mining rates were considered however the optimal result was achieved based on the assumption of the open pit being mined out over a 50 month period using a mining contractor and a 250 tonne hydraulic excavator. Mining is proposed to advance continuously with ore stockpiled according to gold grade and oxidation state.

The final open pit footprint will be approximately 2,400m long by up to 300m wide and to a maximum depth of 130 vertical metres. Total material movement over the life of mine is estimated at 33.9Mt including 11.2Mt of plant feed for a 2 : 1 LOM waste to ore strip ratio. Over 87% of the plant feed is classified as oxide and transitional material. Strongly oxidised material is expected to be free dig with paddock scale drill and blast required for the remainder of the material. Approximately 13% of the total material is hard fresh rock which will require engineered blasting.

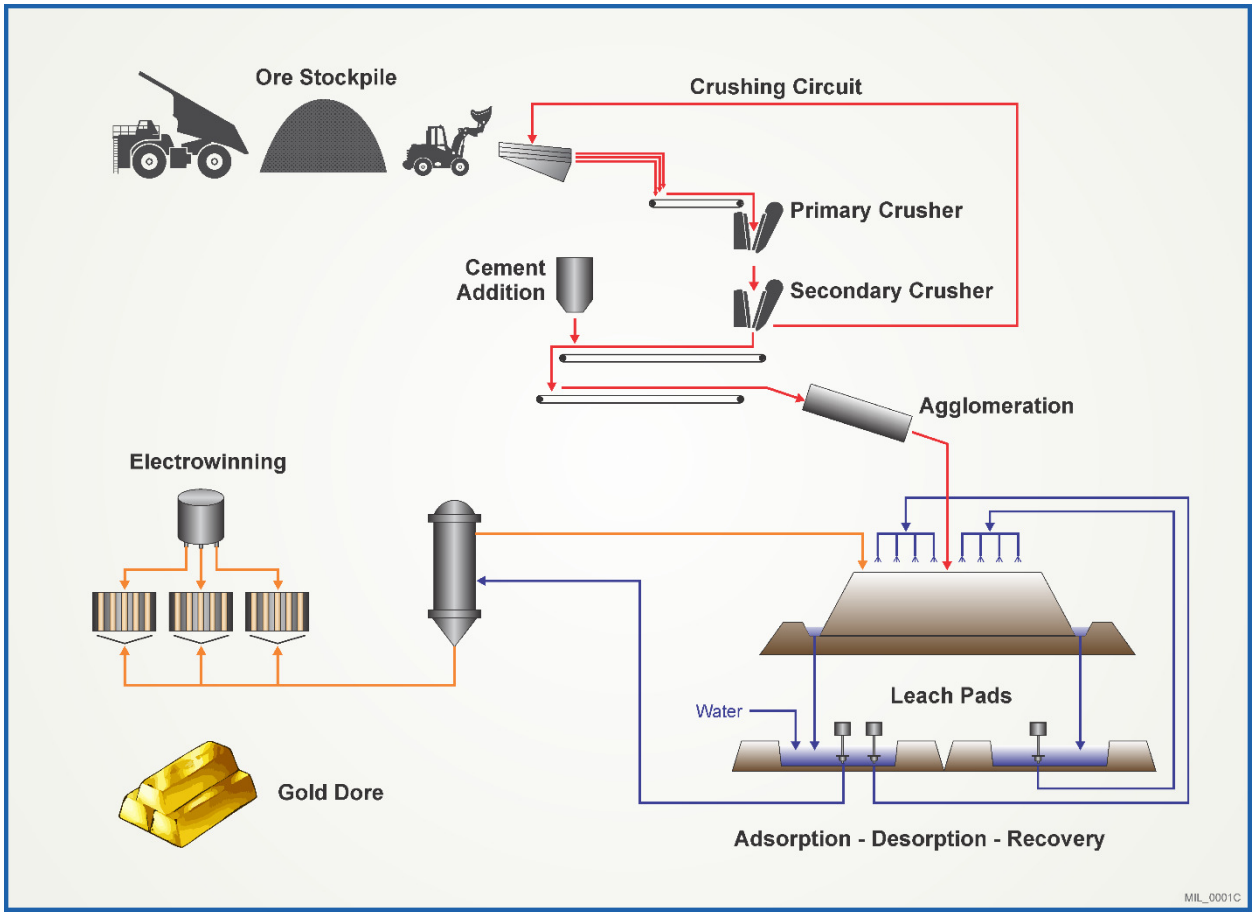
## Processing

The PFS assumes Mankarga 5 material will be processed by conventional heap leach processing with an initial production throughput of 1.6Mtpa (Figure 1). Column heap leach cyanidation test work to date has confirmed heap leach potential (ASX, TSXV: 14/10/2014). Life of mine recoveries average 80%. Test work also demonstrated low cyanide consumption of 0.3-0.5kg/t.

The process design proposes utilising existing plant and equipment purchased by West African earlier in 2014 with the installation of a new secondary crusher. The design proposes two stage crushing, cement addition and agglomeration, and overland conveying to heap leach pads. The pad area is designed with full plastic HDPE lining; conveyor stacking in three six metre lifts; and drip irrigation with dilute sodium cyanide solution. The adsorption plant is based on the purchase of new equipment which would be a modular design with gold recovery via elution, electrowinning and smelting to produce gold doré.

All of the plant feed over the LOM is in the Indicated Mineral Resource category. Some 0.7Mt of Inferred material containing 21,000 ounces has been mined but treated as waste for the purposes of this study. With further drilling in-pit Inferred Mineral Resources should be upgraded.

**Figure 1 – Simplified Process Flow Sheet**




## Infrastructure

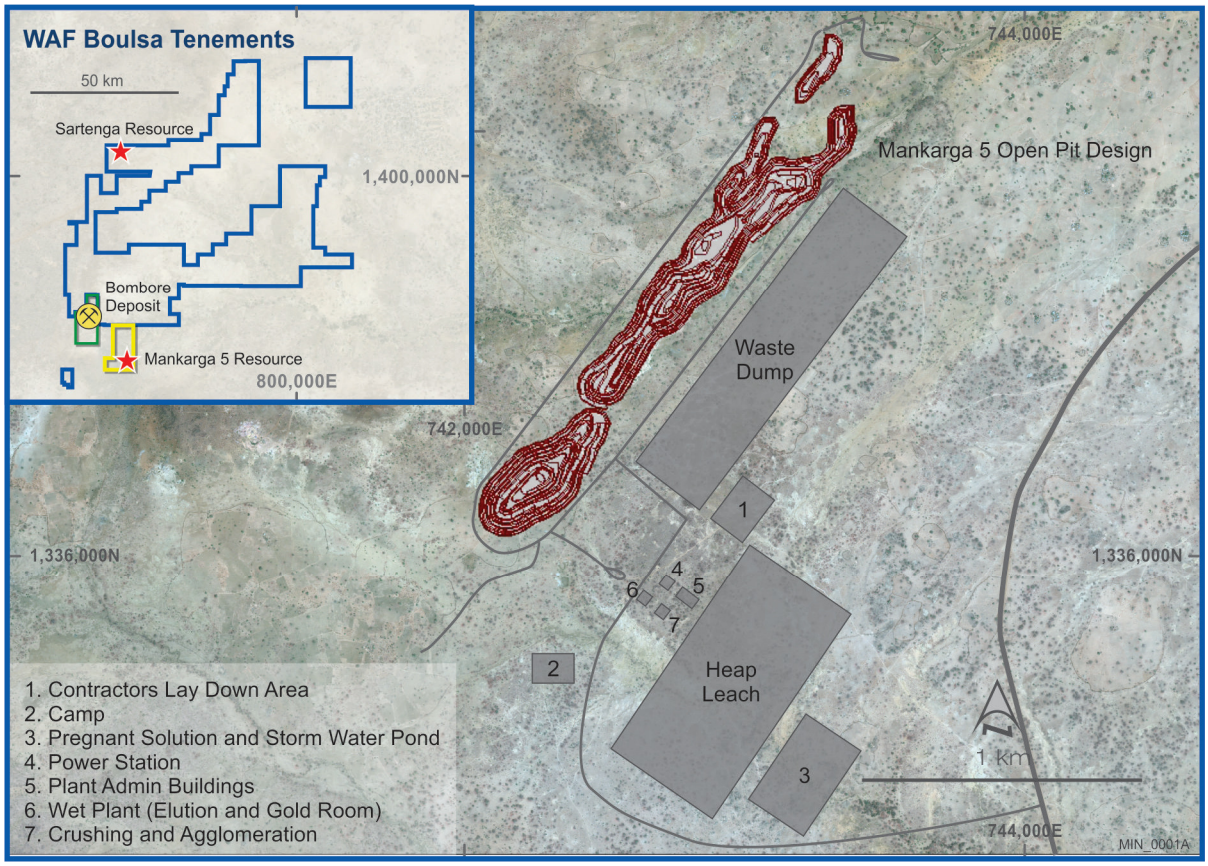
The development project will require investment in the following areas.

*Site Development*

The development plan proposes the plant ROM pad and primary crusher to be located approximately 600m from the northern side of the Heap Pad to minimise conveying distance for the agglomerate. The ADR, reagents, elution and gold room will be located close to the pregnant solution ponds. Pregnant

solution and storm water ponds will be located southeast of the heap utilising natural fall of the surface from northwest to southeast. Plant administration buildings will be located close to the gold recovery plant. The study assumes that the mining contractor will be responsible for establishing all of the facilities required for all mining and maintenance.

**Figure 2 – Project Location and Site Layout**




*Power Supply*

The study proposes 3 x 750kW diesel-fired generators which will be modular and complete with acoustic enclosures and cooling systems. A Build Own Operate (BOO) contract will be adopted for the supply of this facility.

*Operational Water Supply*

The plants raw water will be supplied from a Water Storage Facility (WSF) which will be supplied from rain water runoff into a nearby drainage system. It is intended to construct the WSF prior to the wet season to ensure sufficient water is stored when the plant goes into production. Potable water will be sourced from water bores.

*Accommodation*

The study proposes building a camp suitable to accommodate 65 personnel (with a financing agreement being used for provision of the camp) and assumes that the mining contractor will be responsible for the provision of their own camp.

*Roads*

The project area is located approximately 90km east southeast of the Capital Ouagadougou, and is accessed via bitumen highway (RN4) towards Koupela. Approximately 5km of existing dirt road will

need to be upgraded from the town of Zempasgo to the proposed site. The development plan also accounts for general site access and haul roads.

**Permitting**

WAF has appointed Knight Piesold Pty Ltd (KP) to assist it with the execution of ESIA studies. KP has previous experience in Burkina Faso and will utilise the services of local consultancy INGRID (L'Institut de Gestion des Risques Miniers et du Developpment) in undertaking many of the studies and the preparation of the documents required for the project's approval.

In October 2014 WAF submitted its Project Screening letter to Bureau National des Evaluations Environnmentales (BUNEE) for assessment. In it the Company requested that the mine site and the water storage facility (WSF) be considered separately, so that permitting of the WSF could be fast tracked to allow for the capture and harvesting of wet season runoff prior to the commencement of mining and processing. BUNEE subsequently agreed to this request and assessed the project as follows:

- The mine site and its infrastructure, other than the WSF was assessed as a Category A activity requiring an Etude d'Impact sur l'Environnement) (ESIA).
- The WSF was assessed as a Category B activity requiring a Notice d'Impact sur Environnement (NIE).

ESIA studies are on-going. The completion of the environmental studies and approval by BUNEE are anticipated to be Q2 and Q3 2015 for the WSF and mine respectively.

**Capital Costs**

The capital cost estimate has been prepared to a level equivalent of a PFS and is presented in US dollars to an accuracy level of ± 30%. The pre-production capital cost for the heap leach starter project is $36.9M plus working capital of $3.6M and contingency of $6.1M, for a total pre-production capital cost of $46.6M. A summary of the capital cost estimate is presented below.

**Table 6 - Capital Cost Estimate**

| Cost Area | Total US$M |
|---|---|
| Process Plant | $24.7 |
| Infrastructure | $4.9 |
| Owner's Costs | $8.4 |
| **Capital Cost** | **$37.9** |
| Working Capital | $2.6 |
| Contingency | $6.1 |
| **Total Pre-production Capital** | **$46.6** |

A further $20.0M in sustaining capital costs are estimated over the LOM, including $11.3M of heap leach pad development.

**Operating Costs**

Mine operating costs for processing, maintenance, mining and administration have been estimated for a number of sources including:

- First principle estimates
- Consumption rates as provided in the Process Design Criteria
- Mintrex database of costs for similar operations in the West African region

The LOM total cash costs for the project are estimated to be $635/oz and a breakdown is presented below in Table 7.

| Table 7 – LOM Operating Costs | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Operating Costs** | **US$/t ore (processed)** | **US$/Oz (produced)** |
| Mining | $10.10 | $323 |
| Processing | $7.48 | $239 |
| G & A | $2.27 | $73 |
| **Cash Operating Cost** | **$19.85** | **$635** |
| Royalties | $1.79 | $57 |
| **Total Cash Cost** | **$21.64** | **$692** |
| Sustaining Capital | $1.78 | $57 |
| **All-in site Cost** | **$23.42** | **$749** |

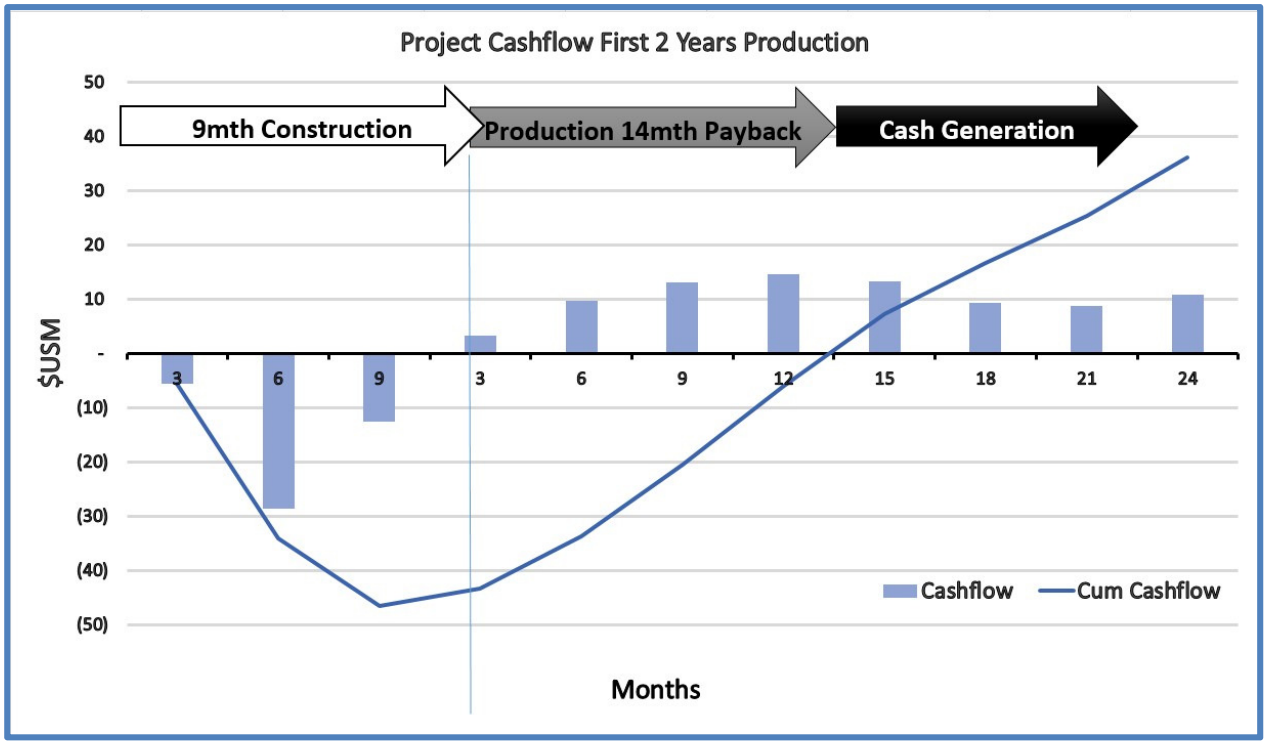
## Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis was completed on the Mankarga 5 starter project based on +/- 10% changes in capital cost, operating cost and gold price.

| Table 8 - Project Sensitivity NPV$^{5\%}$ (Pre Tax) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Item** | **10%** | **0%** | **-10%** |
| **Capital Costs ($M)** | $113 | $117 | $122 |
| **Operating Costs ($M)** | $99 | $117 | $136 |
| **Gold Price ($M)** | $154 | $117 | $80 |

## Cashflow

Cashflow from operations totals $146M over the project life after initial and sustaining capital and royalties. Following a 9 month construction phase the cash generated under the base case assumptions allows a capital payback in 14 months. Importantly, after two years of operations the project has generated $83m in cashflow from operations before tax and capital costs.



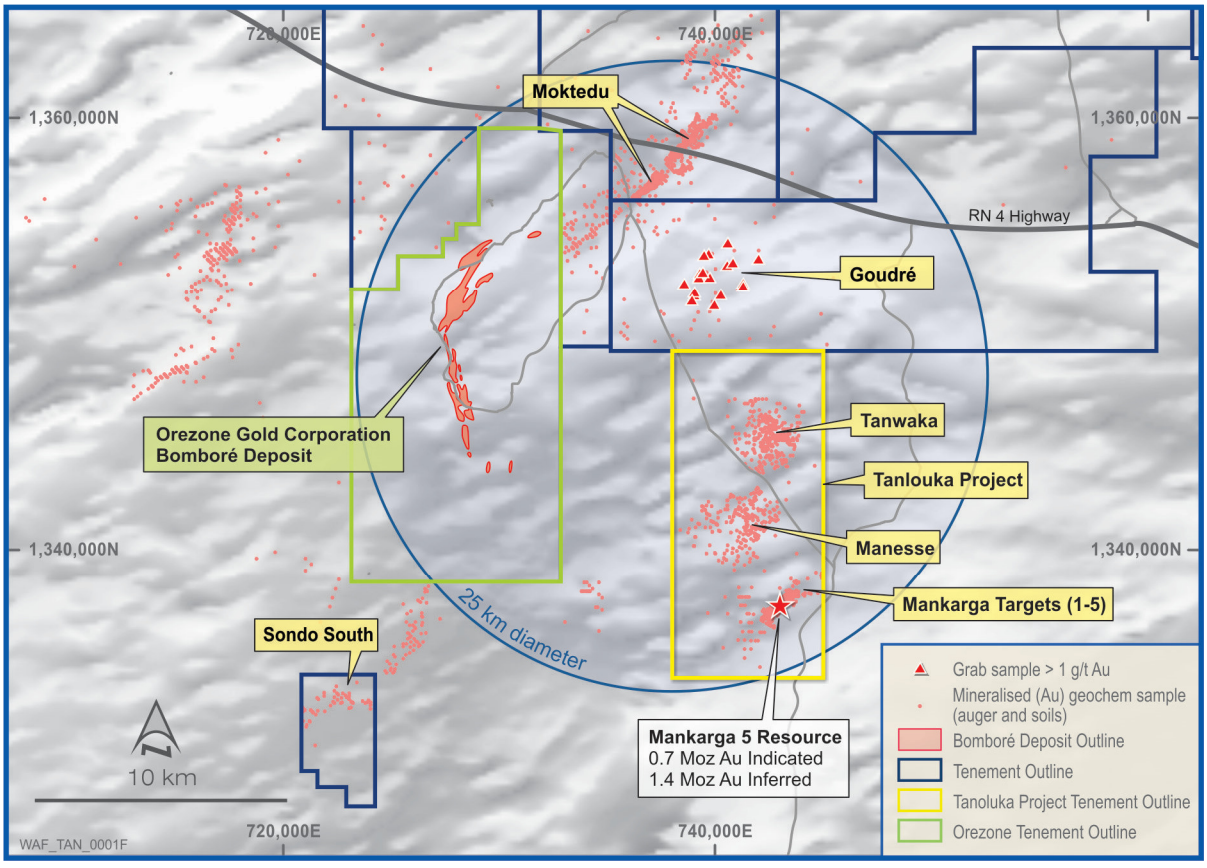
## Growth Potential

There are a number of drill-ready targets within a short trucking distance from the starter project which have potential to add further plant feed to the starter project, including Mankarga 1, Manesse, Tanwaka, Goudré and Moktedu (Figure 3). Currently some 0.7Mt of Inferred Mineral Resource is treated as waste in the study mine schedule. With infill drilling this material should be upgraded to Indicated category and treated as plant feed. At the end of the proposed starter project a significant resource will remain beneath the open pit comprising Indicated Resources of 3.1Mt at 1.7g/t Au (173koz) and Inferred Resources of 14.9Mt at 1.6g/t Au (779koz) at a 1g/t Au cut-off (Table 9). Test work reported in July 2014 (ASX, TSXV: 9/6/14) confirmed mineralisation is non-refractory and amenable to conventional milling and CIL processing with recoveries of up to 98.5% and averaging 93.8% in direct cyanidation test work. This resource is open at depth and along strike to the northeast.

**Table 9: Mankarga5 February 2015 Sulphide Resource after Starter Project**

| | Cut-off (Au g/t) | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz |
| **Remaining Resource** | 0.5 | 8,700,000 | 1.1 | 298,000 | 39,700,000 | 1.0 | 1,329,000 |
| | 1 | 3,100,000 | 1.7 | 173,000 | 14,900,000 | 1.6 | 779,000 |

**Figure 3 – Project Location surrounding exploration targets and deposits**



## Project Timeline

An updated project timeline is presented below.

| Timeline of Key Deliverables for the Mankarga 5 Project | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2016 | | | |
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Drilling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scoping Study Heap Leach (Stage 1) | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Resource upgrade / PFS | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Metallurgical Tests | | ✓ | | | | • | | | | | | |
| Bankable Feasibility Study | | | | | | • | • | | | | | |
| Permitting | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Project Financing | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | • | | |
| Production | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Updated Mankarga 5 Resource Estimate

A summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is presented below in accordance with JORC reporting guidelines. A more detailed description is contained in Appendix 1.

### Geology and Geological Interpretation

Rocks in the Mankarga 5 area comprise metasediments and volcanosedimentary units which have been intruded by diorite and granodiorite. The project area hosts shear zone type quartz-vein gold mineralisation. Gold mineralization at Mankarga 5 is associated with quartz veining with silica, sulphide and carbonate-albite, tourmaline-biotite alteration. The mineralised shear hosting mineralisation can be traced on 50m spaced sections over approximately 3km. The mineralisation interpretation utilised a 0.3 g/t Au edge cut-off for overall shear zone mineralisation.

### Drilling Techniques

The area of the Mankarga 5 Mineral Resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drill holes (DD) on a nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. A total of 502 AC holes (17,705.5m), 18 DD holes (3,162.5m) and 6 RC drillholes with diamond tails (1,156.6m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) in 2013-2014. 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.

### Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

WAF and CHU RC samples were split and sampled at 1m and 2m intervals respectively and WAF aircore samples were split and sampled at 1m intervals 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. QAQC procedures were completed as per industry standard practices.

**Sample analysis method**

Historic and recent RC and 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.

**Estimation Methodology**

Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with change of support was selected as the most appropriate method for estimating Au for the Mankarga 5 deposit. A block size of 10m E x 25m N x 10m RL was selected as an appropriate block size for estimation given the drill spacing (50m strike spacing), mineralisation geometry and the likely potential future selective mining unit or SMU (i.e. appropriate for potential open pit mining). An SMU dimension of 10m E x 25m N x 10m RL was selected as appropriate for support correction investigation. An indirect lognormal support correction was applied to emulate mining selectivity for the above SMU dimension. A number of zones of interpreted mineralisation exist where it has been determined that MIK is not appropriate given the data spacing and total numbers. These areas are minor in the context of the total mineralisation and have been estimated via Ordinary Kriging (OK).

**Classification**

Resource classification was based on geological confidence and spatial review of estimation result parameters which reflected the quality of the estimate for each block. Areas that had high confidence estimate values, had sufficient drilling density (<50m spaced drilling) or were proximal to 50m by 25m spaced drill lines were assigned as Indicated Resources. The remainder was classified as Inferred.

**Reporting Cut-off grades**

The Mineral Resources are reported at cut-offs of 0.5 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Au which were considered reasonable and reflect that the final cut-off determination will be dependent on the scale of any potential future operation.

**Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters and other material modifying factors**

The most likely development scenario for the deposit is as an open cut (pit) mine. No additional mining dilution has been applied to the reported estimate as the estimation method can be considered to incorporate dilution. Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed in 2012, with excellent results. Gold recoveries are up to 95% from oxide bottle roll tests, and up to 92% for sulphide bottle roll tests and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. Further column test work was completed in 2014. Results showed that oxide material is amenable to conventional heap leach processing. Recoveries of between 84% and 90% were achieved. More detailed metallurgical heap leach test work is currently underway at ALS Ammtec in Perth. Results are expected by June this year.

### Comparison with Previous Estimate

Tables 10 and 11 shows the historic Mineral Resource for the Mankarga 5 deposit tabulated at the same cut-offs.

| Table 10: Mankarga5 February 2015 Resource | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cut-off (Au g/t) | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | |
| | | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz |
| Oxide | 0.5 | 7,200,000 | 1.2 | 273,000 | 800,000 | 0.8 | 20,000 |
| | 1 | 3,100,000 | 1.8 | 180,000 | 200,000 | 1.2 | 7,000 |
| Transitional | 0.5 | 2,300,000 | 1.2 | 89,000 | 500,000 | 0.9 | 13,000 |
| | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1.9 | 60,000 | 200,000 | 1.3 | 6,000 |
| Fresh | 0.5 | 9,500,000 | 1.2 | 377,000 | 39,100,000 | 1.0 | 1,320,000 |
| | 1 | 4,200,000 | 1.9 | 256,000 | 14,800,000 | 1.6 | 778,000 |
| Total | 0.5 | 19,000,000 | 1.2 | 736,000 | 40,400,000 | 1.0 | 1,350,000 |
| | 1 | 8,400,000 | 1.8 | 495,000 | 15,200,000 | 1.6 | 791,000 |

| Table 11 : Mankarga5 April 2014 Resource | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cut-off (Au g/t) | Indicated Resource | | | Inferred Resource | | |
| | | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz | Tonnes | Grade (Au g/t) | Au Oz |
| Oxide | 0.5 | 5,500,000 | 1.2 | 214,000 | 2,000,000 | 0.8 | 52,000 |
| | 1 | 2,700,000 | 1.7 | 145,000 | 400,000 | 1.5 | 17,000 |
| Transitional | 0.5 | 1,100,000 | 1.1 | 38,000 | 700,000 | 1.1 | 23,000 |
| | 1 | 500,000 | 1.6 | 23,000 | 200,000 | 2.2 | 13,000 |
| Fresh | 0.5 | 4,200,000 | 1.4 | 184,000 | 30,000,000 | 1.0 | 974,000 |
| | 1 | 2,600,000 | 1.7 | 146,000 | 10,800,000 | 1.5 | 538,000 |
| Total | 0.5 | 10,800,000 | 1.3 | 437,000 | 32,700,000 | 1.0 | 1,050,000 |
| | 1 | 5,700,000 | 1.7 | 315,000 | 11,400,000 | 1.6 | 568,000 |

### Figures

**Figure 4: Mankarga 5 Resource Model (isometric northeast view)**

Block model contoured by grams gold per block at 0.5g/t lower cutoff.

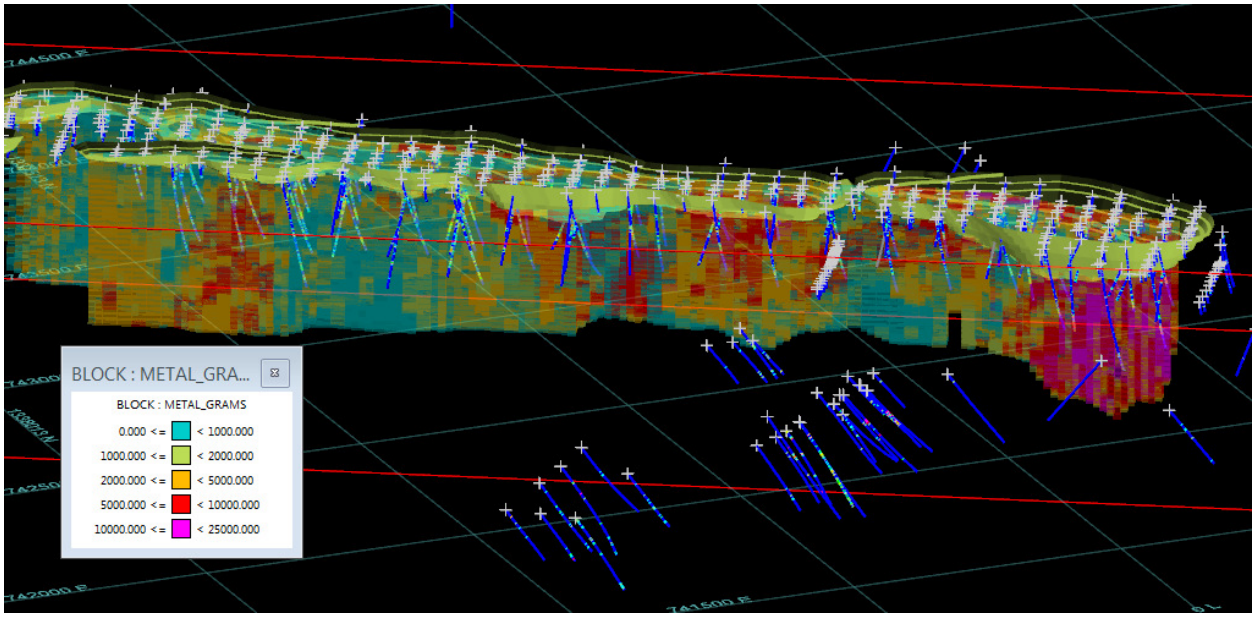


**Figure 5: Mankarga Block Model Cross-Section – Section 800SW**

Block model contoured by grams gold per block at 0.5g/t lower cutoff.

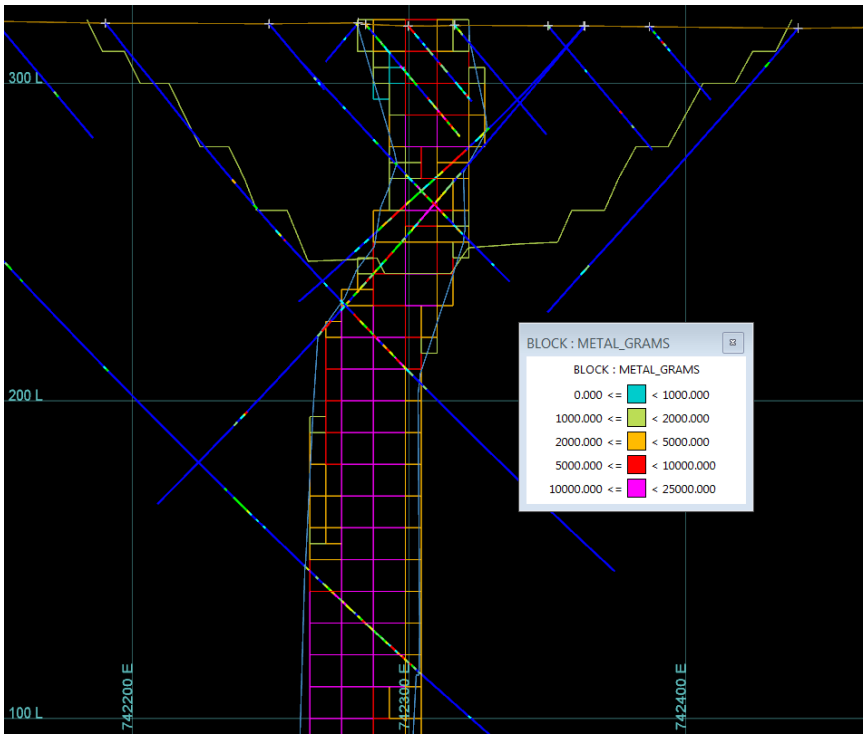
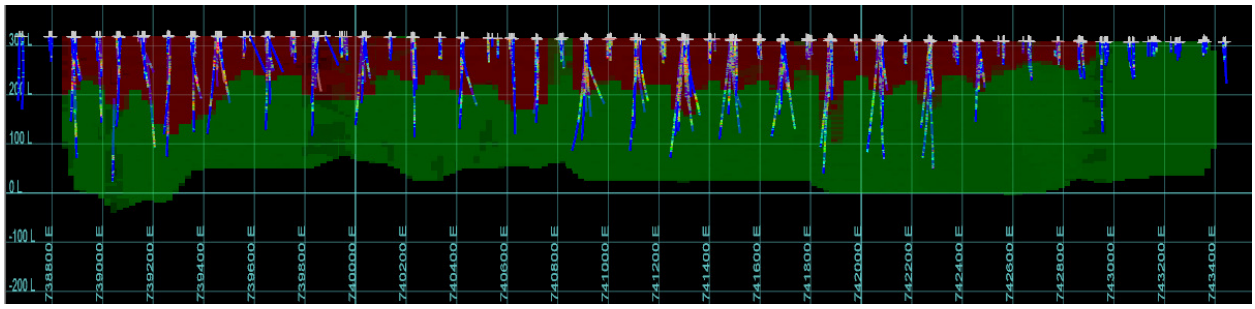



**Figure 6: Mankarga Block Model Long-Section -** Looking grid SE showing resource category Indicated Resource (red) and Inferred Resource (green) classification.




**For further information contact:**

Richard Hyde
Managing Director
Ph: 08 94817344

Nathan Ryan
Investor Relations
Ph: 0420 582 887

Email: info@westafricanresources.com

**Qualified/Competent Person's Statement**

Information in this announcement relating to the Pre-Feasibility Study has been prepared by and compiled under the supervision of Dr Leon Lorenzen, an Independent Consultant and Director of Mintrex Pty Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP) and Fellow of the Institution of Engineers Australia. Dr Lorenzen has sufficient experience which is relevant to and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (or "CP") 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 Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Dr Lorenzen has reviewed the contents of this news release 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.

Information in this announcement that relates to mineral resources is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brian Wolfe, an independent consultant specialising in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Mr Wolfe is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wolfe 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 (or "CP") 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 Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mr Wolfe has reviewed the contents of this news release 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.

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Vincent Morel, an employee of the Company, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Morel 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 (or "CP") 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 Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mr Morel has reviewed the contents of this news release 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.

Information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical test work results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stuart Smith, a Director of metallurgical consulting firm Aurifex, who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Smith 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 (or "CP") 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 Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mr Smith has reviewed the contents of this news release 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.

**Regulatory Disclaimer and Related Information**

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. This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition, the ASX Listing Rules and Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (*Disclosure Standards for Mineral Projects*). The information relating to the historic Mankarga 5 Mineral Resource Estimate is extracted from Channel's NI43-101 report dated August 17, 2012 and is available to view on www.westafricanresources.com and on profile of Channel Resources Ltd (now a subsidiary of the Company) on www.sedar.com .

**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 the potential economic feasibility of a principal mineral project, 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 ability to secure additional funding, 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: gold price volatility, investor interest in financing of junior resource issuers, exploration hazards and risks; risks related to exploration and development of natural resource properties; uncertainty in West African's ability to obtain funding on reasonable terms or any terms at all; financial market 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.

## APPENDIX 1 - JORC 2012 TABLE "1"

## 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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *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 Mankarga 5 resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC), Aircore (AC) and Diamond drill holes (DD) on a nominal 50m x 25m grid spacing. A total of 502 AC holes (17,705.5m), 18 DD holes (3,162.5m) and 6 RC drill holes with diamond tails (1,156.6m) were drilled by West African Resources (WAF) in 2013-2014. 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.<br>• 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).<br>• 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 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 13m to 204m and DD depths range from 49.5m to 410.2m. WAF Diamond core was oriented using an orientation spear with >50% of orientations rated as "confident". 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier splitter. All samples were dry.<br>• 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.<br>• Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:20.<br>• Field duplicates were taken on 1m and 2m composites for WAF and CHU RC samples respectively, using a riffle splitter.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Resource Estimate.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *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.<br>• Six RC holes and one diamond holes were twinned by diamond holes (2 drilled by WAF, 5 by CHU). Results returned from the twins were consistent with original holes.<br>• Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel™ templates on ToughbookT™ 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.<br>• The results confirmed the initial intersection geology.<br>• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | data used in this estimate. |
| *Location of data points* | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drill holes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid WGS84 Z30N. WAF DD down hole surveys were completed every 25m and at the end of hole using a Reflex down hole survey tool. CHU DD down hole 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.<br>• 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<br>• DGPS was used for topographic control. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The nominal drill hole spacing is 50 m (northeast) by 20 m (northwest).<br>• 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.*<br>• *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, 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.<br>• 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 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.*<br>• *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 Tanlouka Permit covers 78km2. The Company currently owns 90% of the permit and has a right to acquire the remaining 10% of the permit following the completion of a positive feasibility study, and making cash and share payments. The Tanlouka Permis de Recherche arrêté No 2012 000321/MCE/SG/DGMG, covers 78km2 and is valid until 27 January 2016. 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 ranges from 3% (<US$1300), 4% (US$1300-1500) and 5% (>US$1500). |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Exploration activities on the 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Tanlouka 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 characterized by metasedimentary and volcanosedimenatry rocks, intruded by mafic, diorite and granodiorite intrusions. The Mankarga 5 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 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 mineralization at Mankarga 5 appears associated with quartz vein and veinlet arrays, silica, sulphide and carbonate-albite, tourmaline-biotite alteration. Gold is free and is mainly associated with minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite disseminations and stringers. |
| *Drill hole Information* | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• A complete listing of all drill hole details is not necessary for this report which describes the Mankarga5 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole 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. However, due to topographic limitations some holes were drilled from less than ideal 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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this document |
| *Balanced* | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all* | • All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *reporting* | *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.* | "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.* | • Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed in 2012, with excellent results. Gold recoveries are up to 95% from oxide bottle roll tests, and up to 92% for sulphide bottle roll tests and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. Further column test work was completed in 2014. Results showed that oxide material is amenable to conventional heap leach processing. Recoveries of between 84% and 90% were achieved. |
| *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).*<br>• *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 drill holes has commenced. Some grade control pattern test work is planned prior to commencing mining. |

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Database integrity* | • *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br>• *Data validation procedures used.* | • WAF's have a central database with data templates set up with lookup tables and fixed formats are used for logging, spatial and sampling data. Data transfer is electronic via e-mail. Sample numbers are unique and pre-numbered bags are used. WAF project geologists also regularly validate assays returned back to drill core intercepts and hard copy results.<br>• Data was further validated on import into Vulcan™ mining software. Random checks of assay data from drill hole to database were completed. |
| *Site visits* | • *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | • The Competent Person (CP) for the resource estimate, Mr Brian Wolfe, visited the Mankarga5 prospect in May 2014. This visit included inspection of drilling, drill sites, viewing local surface geology, and a review of drill core from several diamond holes drilled at Mankarga5 that form part of the resource estimate. |
| *Geological interpretation* | • *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | • The geological interpretation was based on geological information obtained from WAF's and Channel Resources Aircore, RC and diamond drilling programs. This included lithological, alteration, veining and structural data. WAF carried out a substantial drill hole relogging program of Channel's drilling to improve consistency of logging.<br>• The mineralised shear hosting mineralisation can be traced on 50m spaced sections over approximately 3km. The mineralisation interpretation utilised a 0.3 g/t Au edge cut-off for overall shear zone mineralisation.<br>• A 3D geological model of the major lithologies and alteration was constructed and used to assist in guiding the mineralisation interpretation<br>• The interpretation was developed by Mr Chris Hughes of WAF and reviewed and refined by the CP.<br>• No alternate interpretations were considered as the model developed is thought to represent the best fit of the current geological understanding of the deposit and is supported by surface mapping.<br>• In the CP's opinion there is sufficient information available from drilling/mapping to build a reliable geological interpretation that is of appropriate confidence for the classification of the resource (Indicated/Inferred). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Dimensions* | • *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | • The resource extends over an area of approximately 3,000m of strike, 200m width and is interpreted to a depth of 300m below surface. |
| *Estimation and modelling techniques* | • *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*<br>• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*<br>• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*<br>• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*<br>• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*<br>• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*<br>• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.* | • Geological and mineralisation constraints were constructed in cross section in Micromine and then imported and refined in Vulcan. The constraints thus developed were subsequently used in geostatistics, variography, block model domain coding and grade interpolation.<br>• Multiple indicator kriging was selected as the most appropriate method for estimating Au, the main element of economic significance. Some minor domains were estimated via ordinary kriging due to paucity of data and 3D data configuration. Samples were composited to 3m, which is the most common sample interval<br>• A block size of 10m E by 25m N by 10m RL was selected as an appropriate block size for estimation given the drill spacing (50m strike spacing) and the likely potential future selective mining unit (i.e. appropriate for potential open pit mining).<br>• Variography from the main domains indicated a moderate nugget of approximately 30% to 40%, with maximum range of 100m to 200m (strike), intermediate range of (dip) 50m to 100m and minor axis of 10m to 20m. Elliptical search neighbourhoods within domains were used orientated parallel to the orientation of the shear. Search ranges were based on the variograms and were typically 150m along strike, 1500m down dip and 30m across strike. Indicator variography was modelled for input to MIK grade estimates. Typically 17 grade cutoffs were chosen per domain and every second indicator variogram calculated and modelled. Intermediate indicator variogram parameters were interpolated based on the bounding modelled variograms.<br>• Wireframed mineralisation domains were used as “hard boundaries” for estimation. Oxide and transitional mineralisation were estimated together with the fresh/sulphide mineralisation.<br>• high grade cutting is not a necessary process in the context of MIK grade estimation, however high grade cutting was undertaken prior to the experimental variogram calculations. High grade cuts were typically light and were considered to have a negligible effect on the overall mean grades. High grade cutting was used in calculation to the conditional grade statistics as input to the change of support process.<br>• The block model estimates were validated by visual comparison of whole block grades (etype) to drill hole composites, comparison of composite and block model statistics, generating grade shells and visually assessing them and swath plots of composite versus whole block model grades. |
| *Moisture* | • *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.* | • The tonnages in the estimate are for dry tonnage with no factoring for moisture. |
| *Cut-off parameters* | • *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.* | • The most likely development scenario for the deposit is as an open cut (pit) mine. Based on this assumption reporting cut-offs of 0.5 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Au are appropriate with the cut-off dependent on the scale of any potential future operation. |
| *Mining factors or assumptions* | • *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may* | • open pit mining is assumed and this has been factored into the grade estimates. A selective mining unit dimension of 5m E by 12.5m N by 5m RL has been selected as appropriate and used as input to the change of support process.<br>• No additional mining dilution has been applied to the reported estimate as the estimation method can be considered to incorporate dilution |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | • There are minor artisanal gold workings in the project area. Production from these is understood to be minimal so no mining depletion has been applied to the model. |
| *Metallurgical factors or assumptions* | • *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | • Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed in 2012, with excellent results. Gold recoveries are up to 95% from oxide bottle roll tests, and up to 92% for sulphide bottle roll tests and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. Further column test work was completed in 2014. Results showed that oxide material is amenable to conventional heap leach processing. Recoveries of between 84% and 90% were achieved. |
| *Environmental factors or assumptions* | • *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | • The prospect is at early stage of assessment and no environmental factors have considered in this model estimate. These factors will be evaluated as part of a future study<br>• It is the CP's understanding that no environmental factors have currently been identified which would impact the resource estimate reported here. |
| *Bulk density* | • *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*<br>• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | • The prospect area is moderately to deeply weathered /oxidised with the top of fresh rock over mineralised zones around 50 to 60 metres below surface.<br>• Bulk densities are based upon 5,198 density measurements completed by WAF (carried out internally) and Channel Resources (carried out by SGS laboratories). Both utilised industry standard immersion techniques.<br>• Sufficient bulk density data exists to enable estimation of bulk density via ordinary kriging. Average densities as reported from the model are 2.67, 2.44, 2.25 and 2.0 for the fresh, transition, weakly oxidised and strongly oxidised respectively<br>• All are dry densities and void spaces in core are understood to be negligible. |
| *Classification* | • *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | • The quality of estimate criteria were reviewed spatially and used to assist in resource classification. Areas within the Hanging Wall and Footwall zones that had high confidence estimate values, had sufficient drilling density (<50m spaced drilling) or were proximal to 50m by 25m spaced drill lines were assigned as Indicated Resources. The remainder was classified as Inferred.<br>• Based upon the drill spacing, quality of data, current confidence in the geological understanding of the deposit, continuity of mineralisation and grade it is the Competent Person's opinion that the resource estimate meets the JORC 2012 Guidelines criteria to be classified as an Indicated and Inferred Resource. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | • N/A |
| *Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence* | • *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* | • The quality of estimate as used to assist in resource classification reflects the number of samples used to estimate a block, the distance a block is from a sample, slope of regression and the kriging error (for ordinary kriged estimates). Blocks which were assigned to the Indicated Category typically were informed by at least 4 drill holes, were less than 50m from the nearest composite, had low kriging errors and had drilling spacing of approximately 50m by 25m. The remainder was classified as Inferred. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br>• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | • The relative accuracy of the estimate is reflected in the Resource Classification of deposit as per the JORC 2012 Code and is deemed appropriate by the CP.<br>• At this stage the bulk estimate is considered to be a global estimate<br>Artisanal mining production is very small and not well documented so reconciliation with the resource estimate reported here is not practical |