



## Press Release

Friday 7 February 2014

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### **16m at 2.58g/t gold from 30m; including 7m at 4.54g/t gold, ending in mineralisation**

West African Resources Limited (ASX, TSXV: WAF) is pleased to report first gold results from a 7,500m reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling program at its 90%-owned Mankarga 5 Deposit located on the Tanlouka Permit, part of the Boulsa Project, in Burkina Faso.

**“The results confirm continuity of strong mineralisation from depth into the oxide zone at Mankarga 5 and validates our decision to acquire the Mankarga 5 Deposit, and focus on a low-cost, heap-leach development target,”** West African Managing Director Richard Hyde said.

**“Our programs are designed to provide rapid assessment of near-surface and high-grade mineralisation at Mankarga 5.”**

Strong oxide gold results been returned from shallow RC drilling on Section SW800, located at the south-western limit of the Mankarga 5 resource area (Figure 1). Significant results include:

**TAC0009: 2m at 1.08g/t Au from surface**

**TAC0009: 4m at 0.53g/t Au from 5m**

**TAC0009: 8m at 1.15g/t Au from 17m; including 1m at 5.6g/t Au**

**TAC0009: 16m at 2.58g/t Au from 30m; including 7m at 4.54g/t Au ending in mineralisation**

**TAC0010: 2m at 0.97g/t Au from 1m**

**TAC0012: 1m at 0.68g/t Au from 2m**

**TAC0012: 1m at 2.48g/t Au from 6m**

These results complement historic diamond drilling and RC results on Section SW800 which include:

**TAN11-RC-72: 16m at 1.89g/t Au from 54m; including 10m at 2.58g/t Au**

**TAN11-RC-72: 18m at 1.68g/t Au from 74m; including 6m at 3.13g/t Au**

**TAN11-DD-17: 18m at 5.01g/t Au from 68m; including 9m at 9.04g/t Au**

**TAN11-DD-17: 27.5m at 1.14g/t Au from 89m; including 3m at 3.64g/t Au, 1.5m at 2.17g/t Au**

**TAN11-DD-17: 4.5m at 2.96g/t Au from 122.5m; including 4.5m at 2.96g/t Au**

**TAN11-DD-20: 24m at 3.23g/t Au from 120.5m; including 3m at 2.82g/t Au, 6m at 3.36g/t Au, 1.5m at 2.21g/t Au, 3.6m at 9.7g/t Au**

WAF's programs have been tailored to improve the oxide and transitional components of the deposit and better define the orientation of high-grade mineralisation in deeper drilling.

Deep diamond drilling is also in progress on SW800 with **TAN13-DD01** nearing completion. TAN13-DD01 is targeting high-grade mineralisation down-dip of TAN11-DD-17 and TAN11-DD-20 which included **18m at 5.01g/t Au from 68m; including 9m at 9.04g/t Au** and **24m at 3.23g/t Au from 120.5m; including 6m at 3.36g/t Au and 3.6m at 9.7g/t Au** respectively. An updated cross-section of SW800 showing results from shallow RC drilling as well as historic drilling is shown below in **Figure 1** with results presented in Table 1 and 2 at the end of this report.

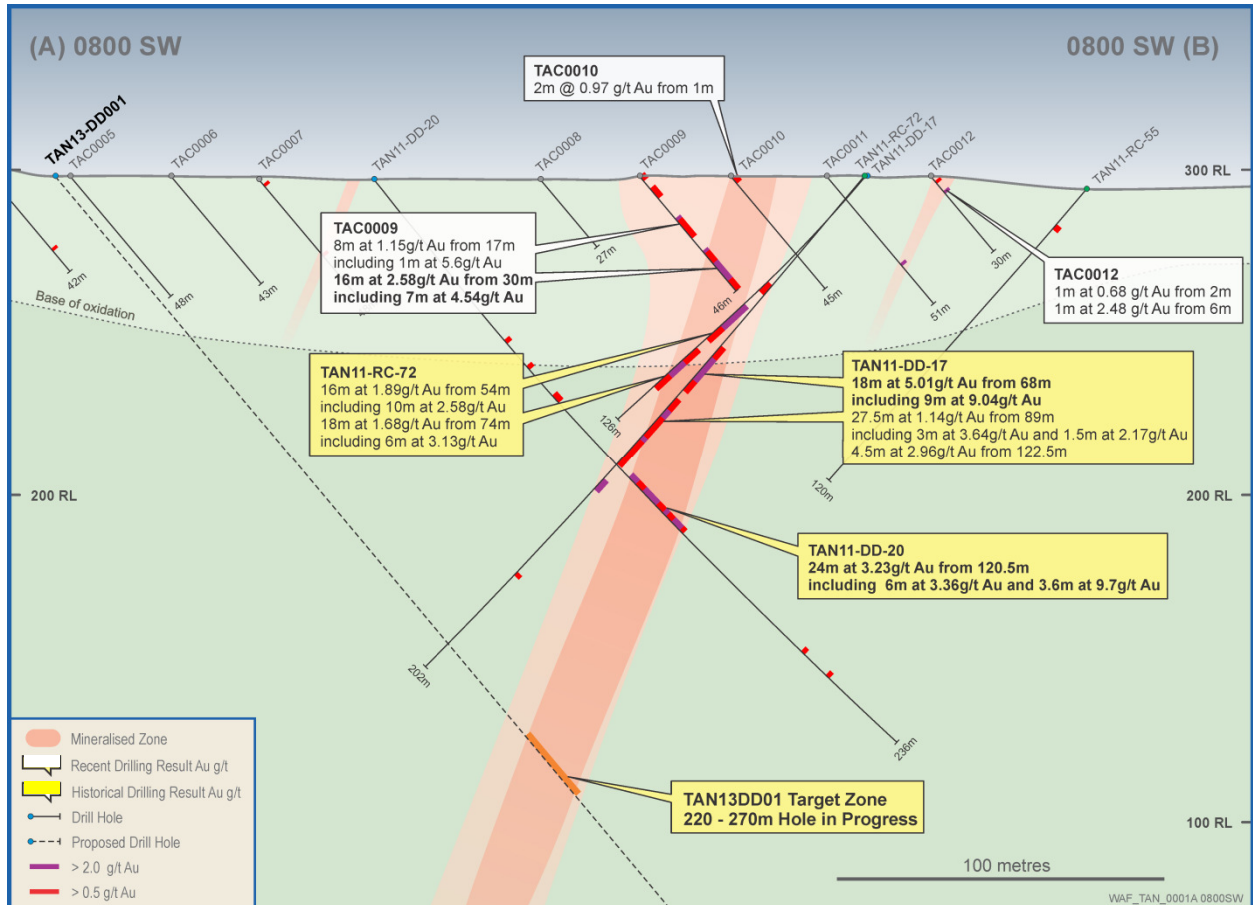
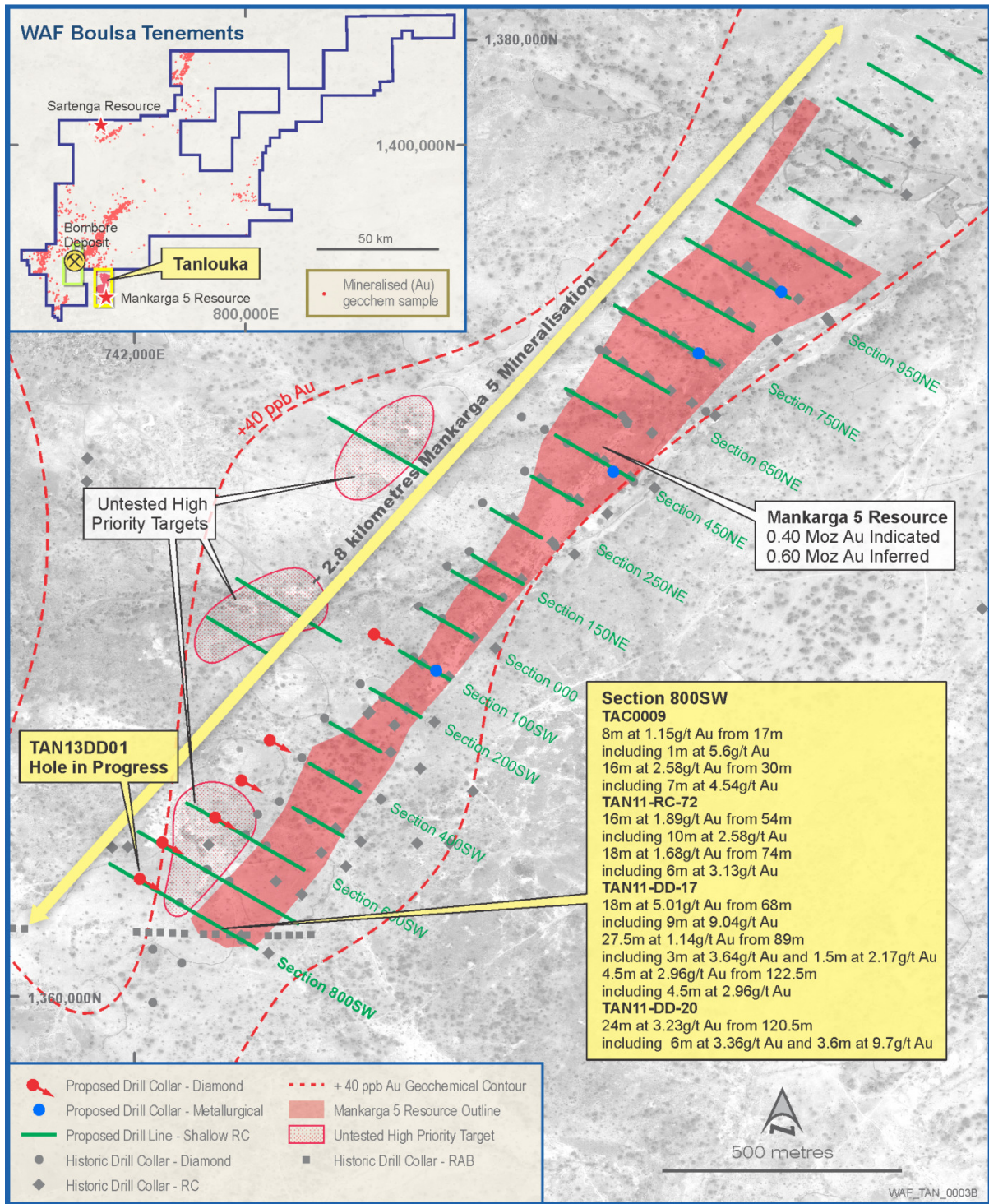


Figure 1: Mankarga Cross-Section SW800



**Figure 2: Mankarga Summary Plan**

The current work program includes shallow RC drilling (5,000m), deep oriented diamond drilling (2,100m) and a metallurgical test work drilling (400m). Previous test work by Channel returned excellent results including up to 95.3% gold recovery from oxide and up to 92.3% gold recovery from sulphide mineralization in bottle roll tests.

The drilling programs in conjunction with a reinterpretation of the Mankarga 5 deposit will lead to resource update studies towards the end of Q1 2014. West African geologists are currently re-logging key drill holes as part of this process. The combination of the results of the work programs will enable West African to complete a Preliminary Economic Analysis (PEA) or Scoping Study in the first half of

2014. The Company's technical team is currently preparing a more detailed timeline of key deliverables over the next 12 months and we look forward to updating the market on this and new drilling results as they are received. Proximity to the Moktedu and Goudré prospects shown below in Figures 3 and 4.

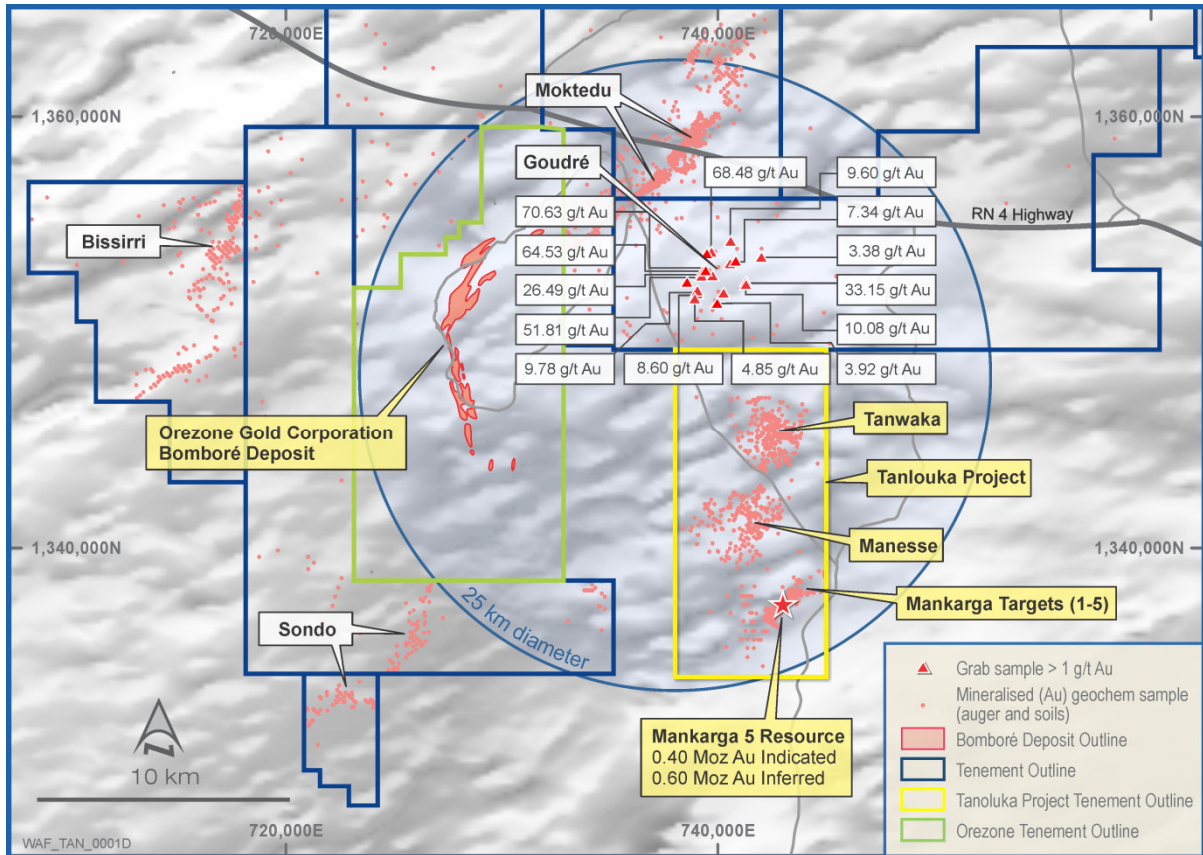


Figure 3: Southwest Boulsa Project

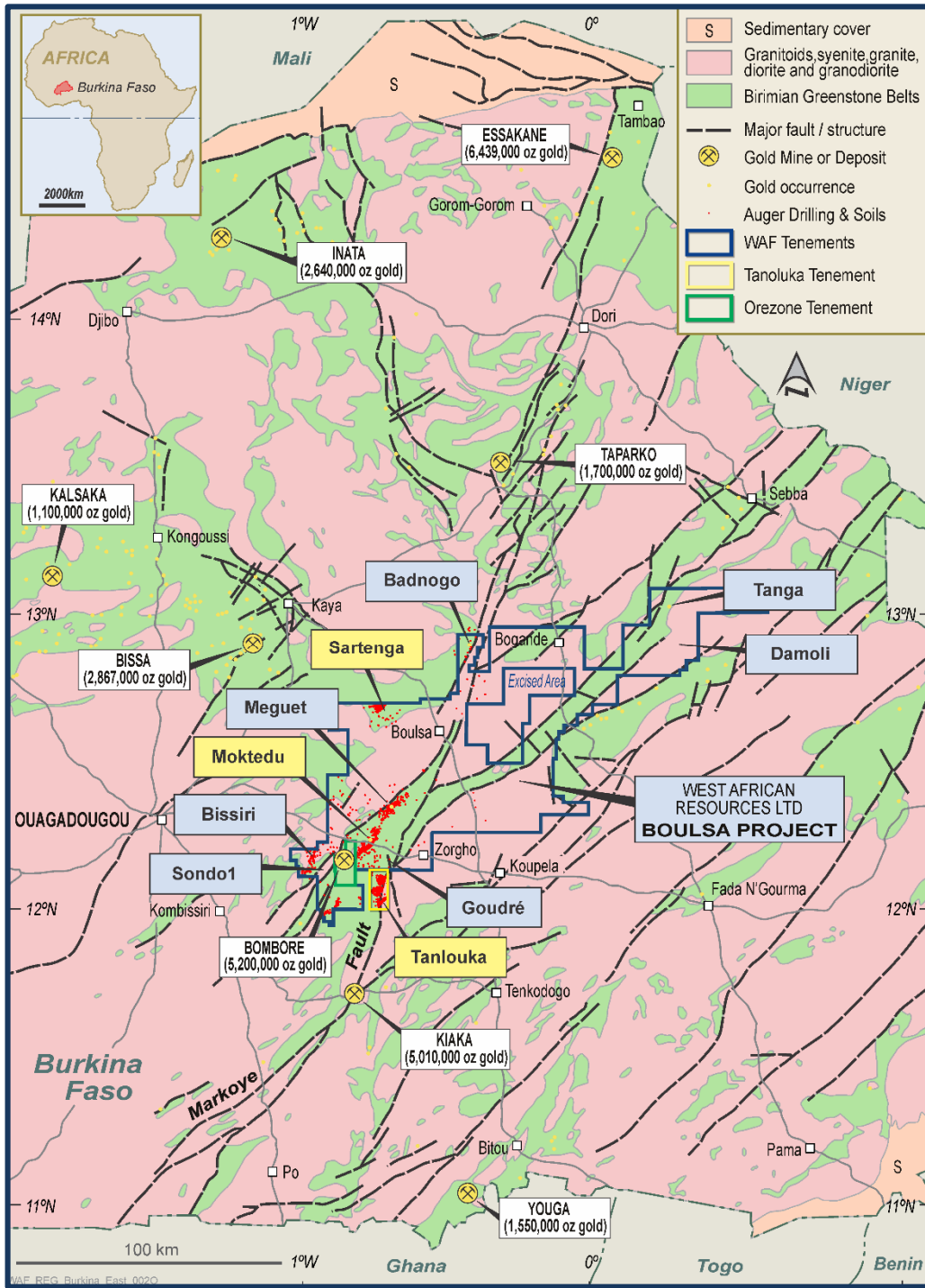


Figure 4: Project Location and Regional Geology

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Section
TAC0001	16	17	1	0.55	741947	1336288	301	120	-50	28	SW800
TAC0002	15	17	2	0.94	741958	1336275	301	120	-50	32	SW800
TAC0004	33	34	1	0.53	741991	1336256	301	120	-50	42	SW800
TAC0007	2	3	1	0.55	742063	1336211	297	120	-50	48	SW800
TAC0007	30	31	1	0.96							
TAC0009	0	2	2	1.08	742163	1336151	298	120	-50	46	SW800
TAC0009	5	9	4	0.53							
<b>TAC0009</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.15</b>							
<b>TAC0009</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.58</b>							
TAC0010	1	3	2	0.97	742186	1336135	298	120	-50	45	SW800
TAC0011	35	36	1	2.63	742213	1336123	298	120	-50	51	SW800
TAC0012	2	3	1	0.68	742240	1336106	298	120	-50	30	SW800
TAC0012	6	7	1	2.48							
TAN10-RC-04	42	44	2	0.71	741955	1336303	301	90	-50	86	SW800
TAN10-RC-05	38	40	2	0.58	741988	1336305	301	90	-50	90	SW800
TAN10-RC-05	62	64	2	0.53							
TAN10-RC-05	66	68	2	0.63							
TAN10-RC-05	74	76	2	2.32							
<b>TAN11-DD-17</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>742222</b>	<b>1336116</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>SW800</b>
<b>TAN11-DD-17</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1.14</b>							
<b>TAN11-DD-17</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.96</b>							
TAN11-DD-17	161.5	163	1.5	3.10							
TAN11-DD-20	63.5	65	1.5	1.82	742094	1336194	297	120	-50	236	SW800
TAN11-DD-20	74	75.5	1.5	0.66							
TAN11-DD-20	86	89	3	0.89							
<b>TAN11-DD-20</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.23</b>							
TAN11-DD-20	195.5	197	1.5	1.05							
TAN11-DD-20	206	207.5	1.5	1.36							
TAN11-RC-55	14	16	2	0.81	742282	1336083	294	300	-50	120	SW800
TAN11-RC-72	44	48	4	1.03	742225	1336119	298	300	-50	126	SW800
TAN11-RC-72	54	70	16	1.89							
TAN11-RC-72	74	92	18	1.68							

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH	Section
TAC0009	17	18	1	5.6	742163	1336151	298	120	-50	46	SW800
TAC0009	30	31	1	3.26							
<b>TAC0009</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.54</b>							
TAC0011	35	36	1	2.63	742213	1336123	298	120	-50	51	SW800
TAC0012	6	7	1	2.48	742240	1336106	298	120	-50	30	SW800
TAN10-RC-05	74	76	2	2.32	741988	1336305	301	90	-50	90	SW800
<b>TAN11-DD-17</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>742222</b>	<b>1336116</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>SW800</b>
TAN11-DD-17	93.5	96.5	3	3.64							
TAN11-DD-17	104.5	106	1.5	2.17							
TAN11-DD-17	122.5	127	4.5	2.96							
TAN11-DD-20	120.5	123.5	3	2.82	742094	1336194	297	120	-50	236	SW800
TAN11-DD-20	126.5	132.5	6	3.36							
TAN11-DD-20	135.5	137	1.5	2.21							
TAN11-DD-20	139.4	143	3.6	9.7							
<b>TAN11-RC-72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>742225</b>	<b>1336119</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>SW800</b>

- All holes are either Reverse Circulation (RC) or Diamond Core Drill Holes.
- All reported intersections from the current 2014 program are assayed at 1m intervals. Historic diamond drilling by Channel was sampled generally on 1.5m lengths, historic RC was sampled on 2m intervals.
- Mineralised intervals reported with a maximum of 2 metre of internal dilution of less than 0.50g/t gold (Table 1) and 2g/t gold (Table2). No top cut.
- Sample preparation and Fire Assay conducted by BIGS Ouagadougou. Assayed by 30 gram (Historically) or 50g (Currently) fire assay with AAS finish.
- QA/QC protocol: For diamond core one blank and one standard inserted for every 18 core samples (2 QA/QC samples within every 20 samples dispatched, or 1 QA/QC sample per 10 samples dispatched) and no duplicates.
- 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 or 1 every 8.5 samples).

**About West African Resources and the Boulsa Gold Project**

The Boulsa Project in Burkina Faso covers over 6,000km<sup>2</sup> and 200km of strike length of early Proterozoic Birimian greenstone belts which are highly prospective for gold mineralisation. In January 2014 West African Resources Ltd acquired Channel Resources Ltd, which owned the Tanlouka Permit hosting the Mankarga 5 deposit.

The company is focussed on near term production through the addition of the Tanlouka Permit with existing nearby gold prospects. Mankarga 5 contains 11,544,000 tonnes of Indicated Resources at a grade of 1.06 g/t Au (395,000 ounces gold) and 19,278,000 tonnes of Inferred Resource at a grade of 0.97 g/t Au (604,000 ounces gold) at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade for oxide and sulphide mineralisation (extracted from Channels' NI 43-101 Technical Report, August 17, 2012). The deposit currently contains an oxide resource of 1,647,260 tonnes of Indicated Resources at a grade of 1.09 g/t Au (58,000 ounces gold) and 4,605,838 tonnes of Inferred Resource at a grade of 0.99 g/t Au (147,000 ounces gold) at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. With further drilling these resources can be upgraded considerably both in terms of tonnes and grade.

West African Resources Ltd is focused on cost-effective copper-gold exploration, by keeping our administration and corporate costs to a minimum and exploring as expeditiously as possible. We own and operate a fleet of six drill rigs which are working continuously on the Boulsa Gold Project. Our drill fleet includes three auger rigs, one RAB rig and two multi-purpose RC-diamond rigs. In Burkina Faso we have a local exploration, drilling and support team of more than 50 people. West African Resources is committed to the training and development of our local workforce.

The information relating to the 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](http://www.westafricanresources.com) and on Channel Resources Ltd's profile on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Supplementary information about the Mangarga 5 Mineral Resource is also included in the Company's December 2013 Quarterly Report.

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**Competent Person's 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 announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition, the ASX Listing Rules and NI43-101. This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian and Australian securities legislation, including information relating to West African's or Channel'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 or Channel 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 or Channel's ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions (including that the Transaction will be completed successfully on the terms agreed upon by the parties and that the business of Channel will be integrated successfully into the West African organization) 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 Channel and 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 or Channel'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 our financial statements and related MD&A, all of which are filed on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).



Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling Technique</b>	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	<p>The Mankarga Resource is being drilled using Diamond Core Drilling (DD) and Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. The drill spacing is being in-filled to a nominal 100m x 20m grid spacing. A total program of 7500m is proposed. Holes were angled towards 120° magnetic where possible at declinations of -50°, to optimally intersect mineralised zones. All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling).</p> <p>Samples were despatched to BIGS in Ouagadougou for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. BIGS has a fire assay facility in Ouagadougou where 50g fire assays, AAS finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted. Historic sampling preparation and assaying was completed at Abilabs and SGS laboratories located in Ouagadougou. Historic samples were analysed by Fire Assay method with AAS finish.</p>
<b>Drilling</b>	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).</p>	<p>Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the resource area comprises 4.5 inch diameter face sampling aircore blade drilling and hole depths range from 13m to 60m. Diamond drilling in progress comprises both NQ and HQ diameter core, at holes between 75m and 350m depth.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are &gt;75% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery.</p> <p>RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination.</p> <p>The bulk of the Resource is defined by DD and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. The style of mineralisation, with common higher-grades, require large diameter core and good recoveries to evaluate the deposit adequately. The consistency of the mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to prevent any sample bias issues due to material loss or gain.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval).</p> <p>Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/Geotech table of the database.</p> <p>Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.</p> <p>All drilling has been logged to standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.</p>
<b>Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier riffle splitter. All samples were dry.</p> <p>The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. BIGS in Ouagadougou for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks, and duplicates for the RC samples only. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:20 for RC. Field duplicates were taken on for both 1m RC splits 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.</p>

<p><b>Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests</b></p>	<p>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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	<p>The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay for 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 QA/QC 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 shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. Sample preparation conducted and fire assay performed by BIGS SARL -Assayed by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. QA/QC protocol: For diamond core one blank and one standard inserted for every 18 core samples (2 QA/QC samples within every 20 samples despatched, or 1 QA/QC sample per 10 samples despatched) and no duplicates. 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 or 1 every 8.5 samples).</p>
<p><b>Verification of Sampling and Assaying</b></p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>WAF's QP R. Hyde has verified significant intersections in diamond core and RC drilling.  Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel™ templates on Toughbook™ I a pt op 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.</p>
<p><b>Location of Data points</b></p>	<p>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. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control</p>	<p>All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid WGS84 Z30N. Downhole surveys were completed at the end of every hole where possible using a Reflex downhole survey tool, taking measurements every. DGPS was used for topographic control.</p>
<p><b>Data Spacing and Distribution</b></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The nominal drillhole spacing is 20m (northwest) by 100m (northeast). The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Historic samples have been composited to three metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit). WAF intends to update the Mankarga 5 Reosurce following the current work programs, in the first quarter of 2014.</p>
<p><b>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.</p>
<p><b>Sample Security</b></p>	<p>The measures taken to ensure sample security</p>	<p>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 track the progress of batches of samples</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</b>	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 Boulsa Project tenements covers over 6,000km <sup>2</sup> , granting the holders the right to explore for gold. The tenements have been acquired by either direct grant to WAF or it's subsidiaries or by contractual agreements with tenement holders. Apart from the Tanlouka Agreement where Tanlouka SARL holds a 90% interest, all other vendor agreements provide WAF with the right to obtain an ultimate interest of 100%. 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% (\$1300-1500) and 5% (>\$1500).
<b>Exploration Done by Other Parties</b>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Very little exploration has been carried out over greater project the tenement prior to WAF's involvement which commenced in 2008, with the exception of the Tanlouka Permit. The area comprising the Tanlouka Permit has been held by Channel Resources Ltd since the early 1990's. Work recommenced in earnest on the Tanlouka Permit in 2010. WAF acquired Channel Resources Ltd on January 17th 2014. Available historic records and data were reviewed by both WAF during Due Diligence prior to the acquisition.

### Technical Terms

Ag	Chemical symbol for silver.
Aircore Drilling	Reverse Circulation drilling method, using a blade bit. A drilling method in which the sample is brought to the surface inside the drill rods using compressed air, reducing contamination.
Au	Chemical symbol for gold.
Auger Drilling	A drilling method in which the sample is brought to the surface via a helical or spiral rods.
Cu	Chemical symbol for copper.
Diamond Drilling (DD)	A rotary drilling method with diamond impregnated bits to produce a solid, continuous core sample of the rock.
g/t	grams per tonne.
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)
MAD	Mixed acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This extended digest approaches a total digest for many elements however some refractory minerals are not completely attacked.
Mo	Chemical symbol for molybdenum.
MS	Mass Spectrometry
OES	Optical Emission Spectrometry
ppb	parts per billion, e.g. 1000 ppb Au equals 1 ppm Au, or 1 g/t Au.
ppm	parts per million, equivalent to g/t.
RAB Drilling	Rotary Air Blast drilling. A drilling method in which the sample is brought to the surface outside of the drill rods using compressed air.
RC Drilling	Reverse Circulation drilling. A drilling method in which the sample is brought to the surface inside the drill rods using compressed air, reducing contamination.
Re	Chemical symbol for Rhenium.
Rhenium	Rhenium is a rare metal that is highly resistant to heat and wear. Rhenium resembles manganese chemically and is obtained as a by-product of molybdenum and copper ore.
XRF	X-ray fluorescence (XRF) is the emission of characteristic "secondary" (or fluorescent) X-rays from a material that has been excited by bombarding with high-energy X-rays or gamma rays. The phenomenon is widely used for chemical analysis.