

Press Release
14th October 2014



Outstanding gold recoveries in column test work at West African Resources Mankarga 5 Heap Leach Project

Managing Director Richard Hyde commented on the metallurgical test work:

“The column test work recoveries of up to 90% supports the Company’s heap leach starter project development approach for the Mankarga 5 Project.

“All the columns responded well to the test work, however the leach rate achieved for strongly oxidised ore exceeded expectations, with 75% gold recovered within the first week.

“Importantly, this ore type represents the bulk of the material processed in the early stages of the project, and the accelerated recoveries will significantly enhance project cash flow and reduce working capital requirements.”

Highlights

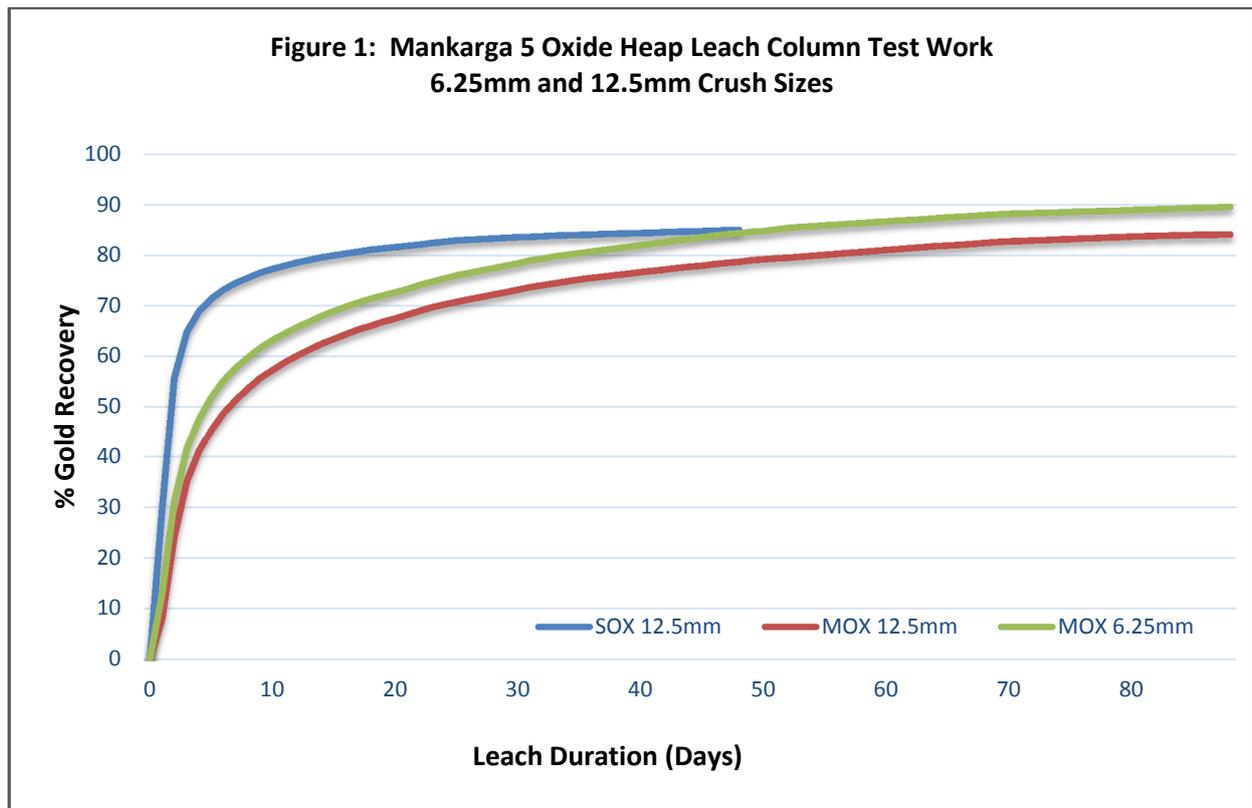
- Gold recoveries of up to 90% and averaging 86% in column test work.
- Gold recoveries from column test work confirm heap leach suitability of oxide ore at the Mankarga 5 deposit, Boulsa Gold Project, Burkina Faso.
- Rapid leach kinetics with strongly oxidised ore gold recoveries of 75% after 7 days.
- Gold recoveries for all ore types more than 50% after 7 days.
- Low to moderate cement addition of 5kg to 10kg per tonne.
- Low cyanide consumption of 0.2 – 0.4 kg/t NaCN.
- High percolation rates with low slumping.
- Very low Abrasion and Ball Mill Work Indices indicate that the wear rates and power consumption will be low to very low by industry standards.

West African Resources Limited (Perth, Australia ASX, TSXV: WAF) is pleased to report metallurgical test work results from the Mankarga 5 Deposit located on the Tanlouka Permit, part of its Boulsa Project, in Burkina Faso.

Three column tests have been completed on oxide ore from the Mankarga 5 deposit. Test work was completed at ALS Global in Perth on oxide composites from four metallurgical drill core holes which were sited at various locations in the Mankarga 5 deposit. One column contained strongly oxidized ore (SOX) at 100% passing 12.5 mm crush at a cement dose of 10 kg/t. Two columns contained moderately oxidized ore type (MOX) at 100% passing 12.5 and 6.25 mm respectively at 5 kg/t cement addition. All columns behaved well, showed rapid leach kinetics, high percolation rates and low slumpage. Based on data obtained from the 14 coarse feed intermittent bottle roll, three column tests and

industry experience cyanide (NaCN) consumption is expected to be in the order of 0.2 - 0.4 kg/t. Details regarding the column tests are summarized in Table 1 below.

Test No	Crush Size P100 (mm)	Oxidation State	Cement Addition Kg/t	Overall % Gold Extraction	Leach Duration	Head Au (ppm)	Leach Residue Au (g/t)
JR1093	12.5	MOX	5	84.18	81	0.90	0.14
JR1094	12.5	SOX	10	85.06	41	1.05	0.16
JR1095	6.25	MOX	5	89.61	81	0.93	0.10



A series of percolation and agglomeration tests were also carried out on the SOX and MOX samples in preparation for column leach testing. Table 2 below provides a summary of the results.

Sample	Crush	Cement kg/t	Slump %	Pellet Quality	pH of drainage	Percolation L/m2/h
SOX	12.5	5	9.8	Fail	9.75	1,300
SOX	12.5	7	5.3	Fair	9.48	18,750
SOX	12.5	10	0	Good	9.55	21,500
MOX	12.5	5	8.9	Good	9.55	27,000
MOX	6.25	5	7	Good	9.75	20,350

Based on this test work SOX sample requires more than 5kg/t of cement for adequate agglomeration whilst the MOX sample presented good characteristics at 5 kg/t. The 10 kg/t cement addition to the

SOX material provided very good agglomerates and zero slump suggesting 10 kg/t is in excess of what would be required. All samples reported very high percolation rates after appropriate cement dosage.

Abrasion indices (Ai) and Ball Mill Work Indices (BWI) were determined for the MOX and fresh (FRS) samples. The MOX values can be expected to be higher than the SOX material whilst the FRS results higher than the other three ore types as the FRS composition has not been compromised by oxidation. The results are summarised in Table 3 below.

Sample	Abrasion Index	Ball Mill Work Index kWh/t (at 106 µm closing size).
Moderately oxidised (MOX)	0.0071	7.9
Fresh (FRS)	0.0997	11.9

Both samples provided very low Abrasion and Ball Mill Work Indices. This suggests that the all ore types will be able to be processed with conventional heap leach processing using the 1.6Mtpa heap leach plant as part purchased by the Company in February this year. Test work shows that equipment wear rates and power consumption associated with processing will be low to very low by industry standards.

In July, the Company delivered positive results from a Scoping Study which demonstrated a low capital cost, high margin, heap leach starter project (ASX,TSXV: 29/7/14).

The Company is focussed on near-term production with its immediate attention on the Mankarga 5 deposit and existing nearby gold prospects. The Company aims to be a +50,000oz per annum gold producer by the end of 2015 via a low-cost heap leach starter project.

The proposed project development schedule for Mankarga 5 and surrounding prospects is shown below in Table 4.

	2014				2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Drilling								
Resource upgrade	✓			•				
Scoping Study Heap Leach (Stage 1)			✓					
Metallurgical Tests		✓			•			
Feasibility Study				•				
Permitting					•			
Scoping Study CIL (Stage 2)						•		
Construction								•
Production								•

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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.

Cautionary Statement regarding Scoping Study

The Company advises the Scoping Study results and production targets reflected in this announcement are preliminary in nature as conclusions are drawn partly from Indicated Mineral Resources (77%) and Inferred Mineral Resources (23%) that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

The Scoping Study is based on lower-level technical and economic assessments, and is insufficient to support estimation of Ore Reserves or to provide assurance of an economic development case at this stage, or to provide certainty that the conclusions of the Scoping Study will be realised. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

In discussing 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' in Clause 20, the Code requires an assessment (albeit preliminary) in respect of all matters likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction including the approximate mining parameters by the Competent Person. While a Scoping Study may provide the basis for that assessment, the Code does not require a Scoping Study to have been completed to report a Mineral Resource.

Scoping Studies are commonly the first economic evaluation of a project undertaken and may be based on a combination of directly gathered project data together with assumptions borrowed from similar deposits or operations to the case envisaged. They are also commonly used internally by companies for comparative and planning purposes. Reporting the general results of a Scoping Study needs to be undertaken with care to ensure there is no implication that Ore Reserves have been established or that economic development is assured. In this regard it may be appropriate to indicate the Mineral Resource inputs to the Scoping Study and the processes applied, but it is not appropriate to report the diluted tonnes and grade as if they were Ore Reserves.

While initial mining and processing cases may have been developed during a Scoping Study, it must not be used to allow an Ore Reserve to be developed.

Additional details will be provided in NI 43-101 technical report to be filed on SEDAR.

Forward Looking Information

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

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information, including, without limitation: exploration hazards and risks; risks related to exploration and development of natural resource properties; uncertainty in West African's ability to obtain funding; gold price fluctuations; recent market events and conditions; risks related to the uncertainty of mineral resource calculations and the inclusion of inferred mineral resources in economic estimation; risks related to governmental regulations; risks related to obtaining necessary licenses and permits; risks related to their business being

subject to environmental laws and regulations; risks related to their mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title; risks relating to competition from larger companies with greater financial and technical resources; risks relating to the inability to meet financial obligations under agreements to which they are a party; ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel; and risks related to their directors and officers becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect West African's forward-looking information. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information.

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

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