CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bassari Resources Limited is an Australian ASX-listed company focused on discovering and developing multimillion ounce gold deposits in the Birimian Gold Belt, Senegal, West Africa.

FAST FACTS

ASX Code	BSR
Issued Capital	1,798,725,582
No of shareholders	2,271
Top 20	35%

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Mineral tenements over approximately 794km² of prospective Birimian Gold Belt, Senegal.

- Makabingui Gold Project Feasibility Study – Initial high grade open pit project of 1Mt at 5.7g/t for 171,000 oz production inventory, $680/oz cash cost, US$88m after tax cash flow in first three years, and expansion anticipated from underground and infill drilling of 8km Makabingui South zone.
- Makabingui Gold Project Mineral Resource (Prepared and disclosed under JORC Code 2004 and remains unchanged) **1 Moz in 11.9 Mt at 2.6 g/t gold (0.5 g/t cut-off)** :
  - **Indicated: 336,000 oz in 2.6 Mt at 4.0g/t**
  - **Inferred: 669,000 oz in 9.3 Mt at 2.2g/t**
- Makabingui Gold Project open pit JORC 2012 Probable Ore Reserve:
  - **158,000 oz in 0.86 Mt at 5.7 g/t**
- Senegal, stable democracy since 1960.
- Well located tenements in a +60M ounce gold province hosting world class deposits.
- Multiple prospects identified along 80km of partially drilled mineralised strike.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Alex Mackenzie
Executive Chairman
Philip Bruce
Non-Executive Director
Peter Spivey
Director
Ian Riley
Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer

CONTACT US

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28 November 2016

Senegal Projects Update

Gold developer Bassari Resources Limited (ASX: BSR) is pleased to report on activities at its gold projects in Senegal, West Africa

- **Makabingui Gold Project – Permit Update**
- **Moura Permit – Konkoutou Gold Project**

MAKABINGUI GOLD PROJECT – PERMIT UPDATE

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Mines have completed the Makabingui permit terms as required by the Senegal Mining Code and the final permit draft (Addendum 2) has been prepared for the formal signing by the Minister of Mines.

KONKOUTOU DRILLING PROGRAM

The Konkoutou prospects are located 35 kilometres north of the Makabingui Gold Project on the Moura tenement and have the largest and strongest geochemical gold-in-soil anomaly on the Bassari leases (Figure 1).

Continuity of the gold mineralised structures is confirmed at depth and along strike and excellent assay returns for 1,836m of the 2,400m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Konkoutou Hill Gold Project have been received.

- 15 of 17 RC drill holes to date have intersected gold including:
  - **21m at 3.5g/t Au from 54m including 6m at 9.6 g/t Au (RCM077)**
  - **10m at 5.1g/t Au from 96m including 4m at 9.3 g/t Au (RCM075)**
- diamond tails on two of these RC holes are likely to intersect mineralised structures.

Bassari's Chairman, Alex Mackenzie said "I am extremely happy to report these drilling results which confirm the continuity of the gold mineralised structures and confirm the Konkoutou Hill Gold Project to be highly prospective."

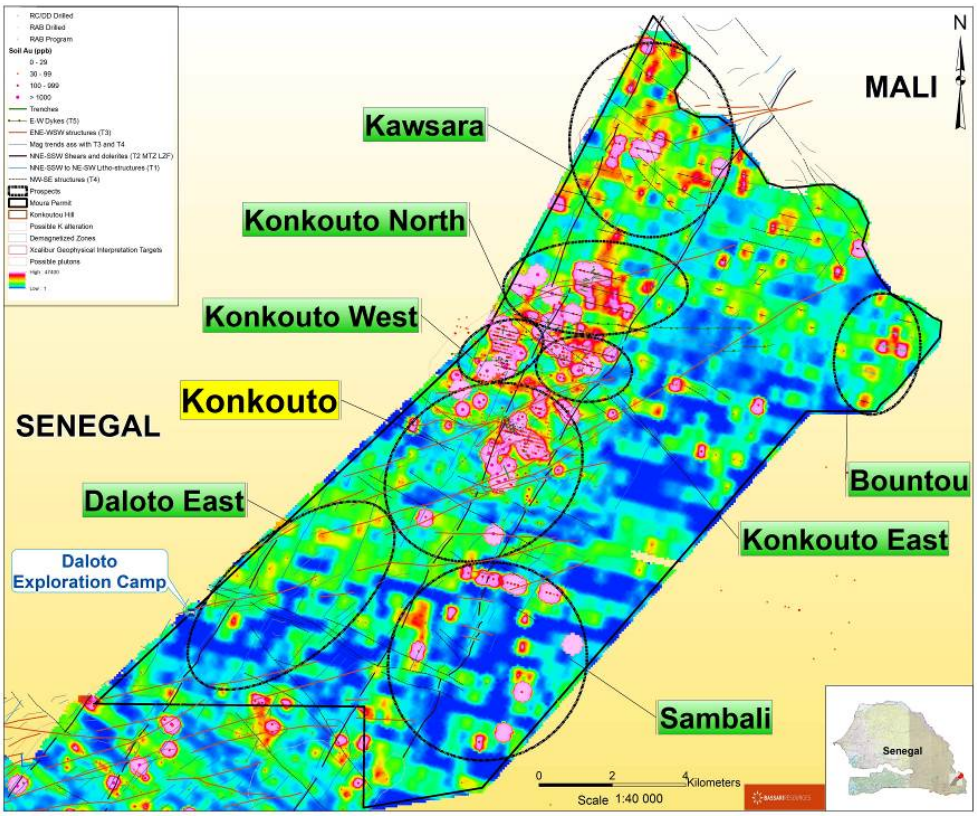

Figure 1 - Konkoutou Prospects Location

KONKOUTOU HILL RESOURCE DRILLING

The current drilling program is delineating resources at the Konkoutou Hill Gold Project over 450 metres strike length and down to approximately 100m below surface.

The latest results from the current reverse circulation (RC) resource drilling at the Konkoutou Hill Gold Project include the following down hole intersections :

- 21m at 3.5g/t Au from 54m including 6m at 9.6g/t Au (RCM077)
- 10m at 5.1g/t Au from 96m including 4m at 9.3g/t Au (RCM075)
- 15m at 1.1g/t Au from 46m (RCM078)
- 4m at 3.6g/t Au from 89m (RCM066)
- 4m at 3.5g/t Au from 76m (RCM069D)
- 3m at 4.2g/t Au from 24m (RCM076)
- 2m at 8.3g/t Au from 83m (RCM079D)

These results confirm the continuity of the high grade gold mineralised structures (Figure 1) together with the strong intersections previously reported (12 January 2012, 7 May 2012, 8 April 2016 and 22 June 2016), which include :

- 27m at 1.7g/t Au including 2m at 10.5g/t (RCM060)
- 22m at 1.5g/t Au including 9m at 3.0g/t (RCM055)
- 9m at 2.2g/t Au (RCM061)
- 12m at 0.9g/t Au (RCM064)
- 9m at 11.5g/t Au including 3m at 33.9g/t Au from 161 metres (DDM003)
- 50m at 2.5g/t Au from 19m (RCM002)
- 20m at 3.0g/t Au from 32m (RCM012)
- 5m at 4.7g/t Au from 34m (RCM025)

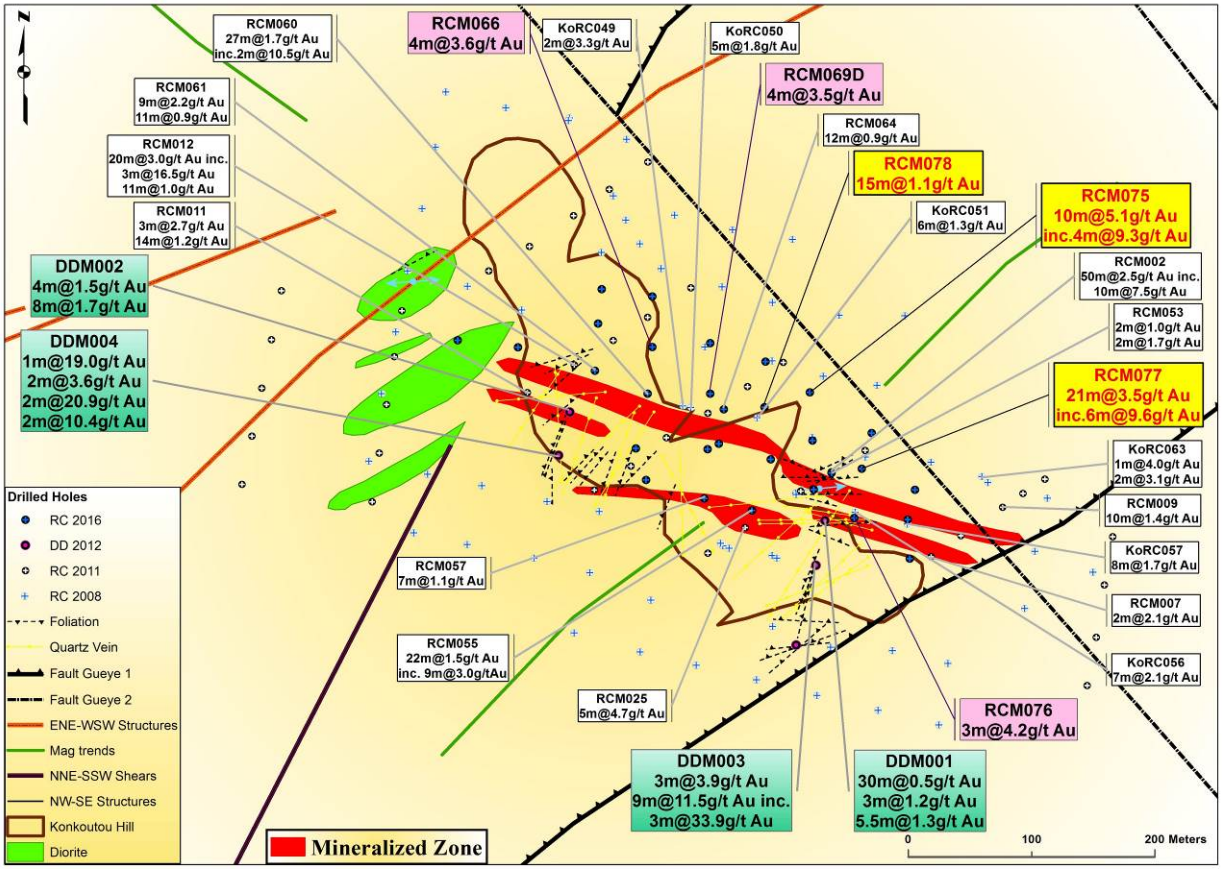

Figure 2 - Konkoutou Hill Gold Project with main Au intersections including new results

RESOURCE DRILLING PROGRESS AT KONKOUTOU HILL

A drilling program totalling 3,000m including 2,400m of RC drilling and 600m of diamond drilling has commenced to delineate the resources at the Konkoutou Hill Gold Project in a grid of 40m x 40m. The drilling is to confirm the continuity of the high grade structures to a relatively shallow depth over a strike length of approximately 450m (Figure 2)

Seventeen RC holes (RCM066 to RCM082D) totalling 1,836m were drilled in six lines. All the holes were drilled towards the south at a dip of -60° in order to intersect perpendicular the structures controlling the gold mineralisation.

Six RC holes were extended by diamond tails (RCM056D, RCM067D, RCM071D, RCM079D, RCM082D and RCM069D) in order to intersect deeper mineralised structures. A total of 498m of diamond drill core spread over these six holes was completed.

The lithology hosting the deposit is mainly foliated greywacke and shale intersected by quartz veins and quartz veinlets. Narrow quartz feldspar porphyry zones (1-2m width) have also been intersected in two holes (RCM071D and RCM082D) and some porphyry diorite has been encountered in hole RCM067D.

A total of 1,841 RC samples including check samples were collected and sent to the SGS laboratory at Bamako in Mali for assaying.

The returned assays have confirmed the continuity of the mineralised structures (Figure 2 and Appendix 1).

The diamond core is being logged and will be sampled and sent to the laboratory this week for assays.

KONKOUTOU AREA PROSPECTS

The Konkoutou group of prospects together have the largest and strongest geochemical gold-in-soil anomaly on the Bassari leases covering an area of 5km x 5km.

Structurally Konkoutou Hill is related to NW-SE thrust zones which are in a NE-SW trending mineralised shear zone and the area includes many mineralised quartz veins. Gold bearing quartz veins occur as fracture filling in a sheared greywacke unit trending NW and dipping to the NE. The mineralised quartz veins have a general NNE-SSW to E-W direction. Quartz veins are sometimes parallel to cleavage and thrust plane and deformed into extensional shear bands (Figure 3).

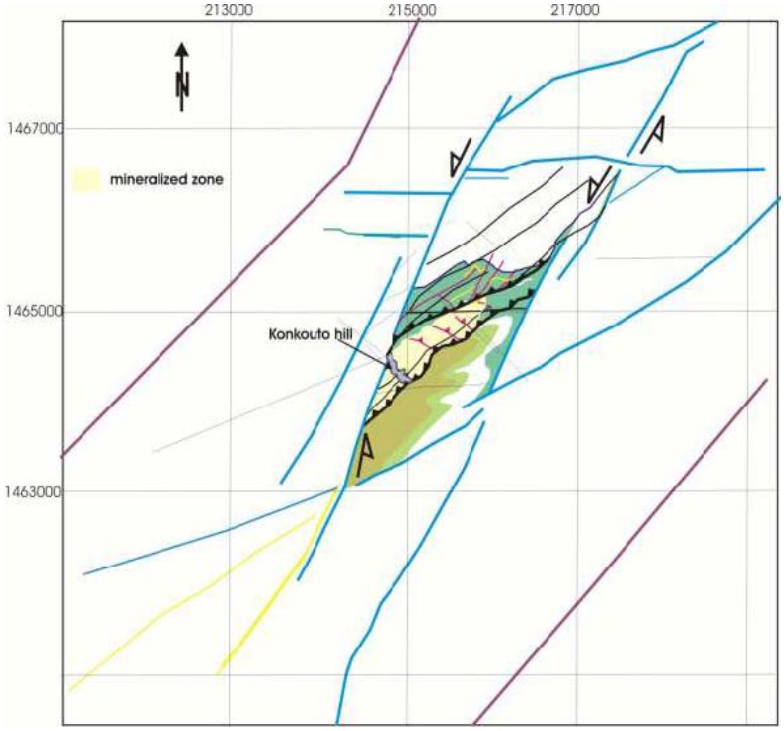

Figure 3 – Konkoutou Hill Structural setting

The Konkoutou Hill Gold Project itself is the most advanced of the eight identified prospects in the Moura Permit and is defined by strong, wide soil anomalies of 2km x 0.5km. The mineralised structures at Konkoutou Hill are part of a much larger zone of gold mineralisation occurring in a series of stacked structures.

Features of the Konkoutou Hill Gold Deposit are as follows:

- A regional NE/SW shear zone controls gold mineralisation
- The deposit is in a NW-trending, slightly NE-dipping gold structure extending over 450 metres strike length
- The deposit is open at depth and mineralisation only limited by the depth of drilling
- Gold is associated with quartz carbonate veins and veinlets with pyrite and arsenopyrite in a fractured and sheared sedimentary sequence
- Gold is also associated with narrow quartz feldspar porphyry zones with pyrite and arsenopyrite
- Metallurgical test work has indicated that the gold is free milling and a high overall processing gold recovery is expected.

At Konkoutou North, surface geochemical surveys and mapping have returned excellent results in trenches, outcrop sampling and soils, which together with a coincident geophysical target, indicate a mineralised zone of about two kilometres strike. The prospect is an area of 2.0km x

0.3km characterised by gold-in-soil anomalies, very encouraging trench intercepts, mapping and a coincident target in the High Resolution Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey conducted in June 2012 by Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics.

The Konkoutou North surface results to date include:

Trench mapping and sampling	Quartz vein/let rock chip sampling
15m at 1.0g/t Au	80.4g/t Au
5m at 2.1g/t Au	65.5g/t Au
2m at 5.5g/t Au	37.6g/t Au

An initial 13 holes totalling 1,000m RC drilling program is planned to follow up these excellent trench results, following the completion of drilling at Konkoutou Hill.

About Bassari

Melbourne - based West African gold developer Bassari Resources Limited (ASX:BSR) has a strategic portfolio of exploration permits focused on the Birimian Gold Belt in Senegal. The permits cover an area of 790 km^2 with 80km of strike along the combined three contiguous permits. The permits are located within the Kenieba Inlier which is a +60M ounce gold region. Bassari's vision is to discover and delineate gold resources which can be developed into profitable operations.

Forward-Looking Statement

This release may include forward-looking statements which are based on assumptions and judgements of management regarding future events and results. Statements regarding Bassari Resources Limited plans with respect to future exploration and drilling are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Bassari Resources Limited that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. Bassari Resources Limited makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resources and Exploration Results has been reviewed and approved by Mr Moussa Diba who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Diba is the chief geologist of Bassari Resources Limited and has over 20 years' experience in the industry and has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation being reported upon and the activity being undertaken 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". Mr Diba consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource information referred to in the announcement was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not changed since it was last reported.

For Further Information Contact:

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Appendix 1: Konkoutou Hill RC Drilling Partial Results

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	Au intercepts _Cut-off grade 0.5g/t
RCM066	49	50	1	**0,79**	4m@1.2g/t Au from 49m
RCM066	50	51	1	0.05	
RCM066	51	52	1	0.05	
RCM066	52	53	1	**3.74**	
RCM066	65	66	1	**1.60**	1m@1.6g/t Au from 65m
RCM066	73	74	1	**1.24**	1m@1.2g/t Au from 73m
RCM066	77	78	1	**0.62**	4m@1.0g/t Au from 77m
RCM066	78	79	1	**1.21**	
RCM066	79	80	1	0.05	
RCM066	80	81	1	**1.97**	
RCM066	89	90	1	**3.65**	4m@3.6g/t Au from 89m
RCM066	90	91	1	**8.73**	
RCM066	91	92	1	**0.62**	
RCM066	92	93	1	**1.33**	
RCM067D	46	47	1	**0.60**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 46m
RCM068	36	37	1	**0.96**	1m@1.0g/t Au from 36m
RCM069	31	32	1	**0.46**	1m@0.5g/t Au from 31m
RCM069	36	37	1	**2.72**	1m@2.7g/t Au from 36m
RCM069	46	47	1	**0.63**	4m@0.6g/t Au from 46m
RCM069	47	48	1	**0.11**	
RCM069	48	49	1	**0.12**	
RCM069	49	50	1	**1.54**	
RCM069	69	70	1	**1.27**	2m@0.9g/t Au from 69m
RCM069	70	71	1	**0.51**	
RCM069	76	77	1	**10.75**	4m@3.5g/t Au from 76m
RCM069	77	78	1	**1.15**	
RCM069	78	79	1	**0.87**	
RCM069	79	80	1	**1.43**	
RCM071D	82	83	1	**2.73**	4m@1.0g/t Au from 82m
RCM071D	83	84	1	**0.18**	
RCM071D	84	85	1	**0.34**	
RCM071D	85	86	1	**0.78**	

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	Au intercepts _Cut-off grade 0.5g/t
RCM072	66	67	1	**2.40**	1m@2.4g/t Au from 66m
RCM072	76	77	1	**0.59**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 76m
RCM072	84	85	1	**0.94**	1m@0.9g/t Au from 84m
RCM073	33	34	1	**1.10**	
RCM073	34	35	1	**0.63**	4m@0.8g/t Au from 33m
RCM073	35	36	1	**0.86**	
RCM073	36	37	1	**0.53**	
RCM073	55	56	1	**0.69**	
RCM073	56	57	1	0.06	
RCM073	57	58	1	0.02	6m@0.9g/t Au from 55m
RCM073	58	59	1	**0.75**	
RCM073	59	60	1	**3.45**	
RCM073	60	61	1	**0.52**	
RCM073	66	67	1	**0.96**	1m@1.0g/t Au from 66m
RCM074	30	31	1	**1.00**	
RCM074	31	32	1	**0.10**	
RCM074	32	33	1	**1.54**	
RCM074	33	34	1	**2.18**	
RCM074	34	35	1	**1.25**	
RCM074	35	36	1	**0.42**	
RCM074	36	37	1	**0.69**	
RCM074	37	38	1	**1.53**	16m@0.9g/t Au from 30m
RCM074	38	39	1	**0.54**	
RCM074	39	40	1	**1.30**	
RCM074	40	41	1	**1.45**	
RCM074	41	42	1	**0.30**	
RCM074	42	43	1	**0.24**	
RCM074	43	44	1	**0.70**	
RCM074	44	45	1	**0.24**	
RCM074	45	46	1	**0.53**	
RCM074	56	57	1	**2.72**	1m@2.7g/t Au from 56m
RCM074	65	66	1	**1.68**	
RCM074	66	67	1	**0.71**	
RCM074	67	68	1	0.04	5m@0.7g/t Au from 65m
RCM074	68	69	1	0.01	
RCM074	69	70	1	**1.27**	
RCM074	100	101	1	**0.59**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 100m

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	Au intercepts _Cut-off grade 0.5g/t
RCM075	0	1	1	**1.03**	1m@1.0g/t Au from 0m
RCM075	60	61	1	**0.47**	
RCM075	61	62	1	**0.84**	3m@0.9g/t Au from 60m
RCM075	62	63	1	**1.25**	
RCM075	77	78	1	**1.17**	
RCM075	78	79	1	**0.52**	
RCM075	79	80	1	**1.47**	
RCM075	80	81	1	**4.09**	
RCM075	81	82	1	**0.45**	9m@1.4g/t Au from 77m
RCM075	82	83	1	**0.51**	
RCM075	83	84	1	**2.43**	
RCM075	84	85	1	**1.20**	
RCM075	85	86	1	**0.67**	
RCM075	96	97	1	**1.62**	
RCM075	97	98	1	**4.39**	
RCM075	98	99	1	**9.34**	
RCM075	99	100	1	**19.95**	
RCM075	100	101	1	**3.47**	10m@5.1g/t Au from 96m
RCM075	101	102	1	**1.09**	
RCM075	102	103	1	**0.52**	
RCM075	103	104	1	**2.51**	
RCM075	104	105	1	**6.78**	
RCM075	105	106	1	**0.88**	
RCM076	24	25	1	**1.51**	
RCM076	25	26	1	**9.45**	3m@4.2g/t Au from 24m
RCM076	26	27	1	**1.60**	
RCM076	33	34	1	**0.81**	
RCM076	34	35	1	**0.91**	
RCM076	34	35	1	**0.88**	5m@1.5g/t Au from 33m
RCM076	35	36	1	**0.23**	
RCM076	36	37	1	**4.44**	
RCM076	47	48	1	**1.16**	2m@1.2g/t Au from 47m
RCM076	48	49	1	**1.30**	

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	Au intercepts _Cut-off grade 0.5g/t
RCM077	0	1	1	**0.83**	1m@0.8g/t Au from 0m
RCM077	54	55	1	**2.38**	
RCM077	55	56	1	**1.71**	
RCM077	56	57	1	0.05	
RCM077	57	58	1	**1.06**	
RCM077	58	59	1	**2.43**	
RCM077	59	60	1	0.05	
RCM077	60	61	1	**1.30**	
RCM077	61	62	1	**2.65**	
RCM077	62	63	1	0.05	
RCM077	63	64	1	**0.60**	
RCM077	64	65	1	**0.79**	21m@3.5g/t Au from 54m
RCM077	65	66	1	**3.55**	
RCM077	66	67	1	**18.87**	
RCM077	67	68	1	**22.30**	
RCM077	68	69	1	**6.96**	
RCM077	69	70	1	**1.96**	
RCM077	70	71	1	**3.72**	
RCM077	71	72	1	**1.28**	
RCM077	72	73	1	**1.07**	
RCM077	73	74	1	**0.59**	
RCM077	74	75	1	**0.50**	
RCM077	81	82	1	**1.19**	1m@1.2g/t Au from 81m
RCM077	117	118	1	**0.90**	2m@0.8g/t Au from 117m
RCM077	118	119	1	**0.64**	

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Interval(m)	Au_g/t	Au intercepts _Cut-off grade 0.5g/t
RCM078	0	1	1	**0.58**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 0m
RCM078	46	47	1	**1.29**	
RCM078	47	48	1	0.05	
RCM078	48	49	1	0.05	
RCM078	49	50	1	**0.53**	
RCM078	50	51	1	**0.60**	
RCM078	51	52	1	0.05	
RCM078	52	53	1	**0.78**	
RCM078	53	54	1	**2.25**	15m@1.1g/t Au from 46m
RCM078	54	55	1	**2.55**	
RCM078	55	56	1	**1.11**	
RCM078	56	57	1	**2.72**	
RCM078	57	58	1	0.05	
RCM078	58	59	1	**2.64**	
RCM078	59	60	1	**1.66**	
RCM078	60	61	1	**0.55**	
RCM078	69	70	1	**0.60**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 68m
RCM078	74	75	1	**0.72**	
RCM078	75	76	1	**4.23**	
RCM078	76	77	1	**2.90**	5m@2.0g/t Au from 74m
RCM078	77	78	1	**1.10**	
RCM078	78	79	1	**1.02**	
RCM078	83	84	1	**0.66**	
RCM078	84	85	1	**0.29**	
RCM078	85	86	1	**0.80**	6m@1.0g/t Au from 83m
RCM078	86	87	1	**3.11**	
RCM078	87	88	1	**0.33**	
RCM078	88	89	1	**0.53**	
RCM078	94	95	1	**0.62**	1m@0.6g/t Au from 94m
RCM079D	83	84	1	**0.91**	2m@8.3g/t Au from 83m
RCM079D	84	85	1	**15.75**	
RCM081	11	12	1	**0.48**	1m@0.5g/t Au from 11m
RCM081	17	18	1	**0.51**	1m@0.5g/t Au from 17m
RCM081	31	32	1	**0.63**	
RCM081	32	33	1	**1.75**	3m@1.1g/t Au from 31m
RCM081	85	86	1	**1.00**	
RCM082D	76	77	1	**2.29**	
RCM082D	77	78	1	**0.01**	3m@0.9g/t Au from 76m
RCM082D	78	79	1	**0.51**	
RCM082D	82	83	1	**0.90**	2m@0.8g/t Au from 82m

Senegal Project - JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	Sub surface samples have been collected by a variety of different drilling techniques (see below). Samples either comprise chips or core. Termite samples are approximately 2-3kg composite samples collected as discrete samples from regular intervals around the mounds at a height of 1.5m from the ground. Trench samples are collected as continuous 1m channel samples along walls perpendicular to the structures with selective sample of quartz veins. Where interpretations are confirmed, the drill holes and trenches are oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend. Rock samples comprise multiple chips considered to be representative of the horizon or outcrop being sampled. Samples submitted for assay typically weigh 2-3kg. RAB samples are collected as 1m samples from which grab samples are taken to produce a 5m composite weighing 2- 3kg. RC samples are homogenised by riffle splitting prior to sampling and then assayed as 1m intervals with 2-3kg submitted for assay. Diamond core is split by a core saw with half the core submitted for assay and the other half stored in trays on site. Samples are typically submitted as 1m intervals although within the mineralised zones irregular lengths are collected to reflect rock type and alteration intensity.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	Drilling techniques used in Senegal comprise: • Reverse Circulation (RC)/4.5-5.5", face sampling hammer • Rotary Air Blast (RAB)/3.5-4.5" bit, open hole blade or hammer • Diamond Core/HQ diameter in the oxidized zone and NQ in the fresh rock, standard tube with all core oriented when feasible. Diamond tails NQ are also drilled to extend RC holes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	To provide an indication of recovery, the most appropriate means is to weigh each bag as it comes off the cyclone using scales. The expected volume of material is estimated by confirming the bit (or hole) diameter with the driller and multiplying the area of the hole by 100 cm (length of interval). Each sample should have a similar weight unless there is a good geological reason. To date sample recoveries have averaged >95%. Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and percussion holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results. No sample recovery / grade relationship noted as yet.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	In conjunction with sampling, the geologist carries out geological logging of drill chips. A handful of metre sample is sieved in water to clean the drill chips to be logged geologically on on paper log sheets. All drill holes are logged on 1 metre intervals and the following observations recorded: Recovery, quality (i.e. degree of contamination), wet/dry, hardness, colour, grainsize, texture, mineralogy, lithology, structure type and intensity, vein type and %, sulphide type and %, alteration assemblage and magnetic susceptibility. The depth of the water table is recorded. RQD and structural orientation data are collected for diamond core. Logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates. All drill core is oriented, photographed dry and wet prior to cutting. All holes are logged from start to end.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half core is taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Core is sawn and half or quarter submitted for assay Non-core samples are collected as 1 metre samples, riffle split and then composited by tube sampling the bags. Samples are typically dry. Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognized laboratories, including oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverizing so that 85% passes - 75 microns. All sample batches include duplicates (1:40), blanks (1:80) and certified standards (1:80). Measures taken include: • regular cleaning of cyclones, splitters and sampling equipment to prevent contamination; • statistical comparison of duplicate samples; and • statistical comparison of anomalous 5m composite assays versus average of follow up 1m assays. Comparison of anomalous duplicates shows excellent repeatability indicating sample size is appropriate to the grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories *(SGS and ALS Laboratories)*. The techniques used for gold are total. After weighing, drying, fine crushing of entire sample to better than 70% passing 2mm, a split of 1.5 kg is pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Gold grade is determined by Fire Assay with Flame-AAS finish. A 50g nominal sample weight with method precision of +/- 10% and reporting limit of 0.01 – 100 ppm. If visible gold is identified in the sample then Screen Fire Assaying is used. Up to 1kg is wet screened at 75 microns, the oversize is completely fused with sieve cloth in lead and the undersize is assayed with duplicate Fire Assay /AAS finish. Multiple certified standards with varying gold assay are selected randomly and submitted every 80 samples. Barren granitic material from a road quarry at Saraya is submitted every 80 samples. Duplicates are collected every 40 samples and assayed. Comparison of results indicates good levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	None undertaken. No twinned holes. All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into an Acquire database. (NB data cannot be loaded into Acquire unless it is validated first) Hard copies are stored in the site office at Douta Camp and electronic data is stored on the Database server in Dakar Office. Data is exported from Acquire for processing by a number of different software packages. All electronic data is routinely backed up. No adjustment to assay data required.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All drill holes, trenches, workings and geochemical samples are initially located using a hand held GPS. Drill holes that will be used in Mineral Resource estimation are accurately located using a Total Station or DGPS. All RC and diamond holes have been surveyed by a down hole digital survey camera. The grid system used is WGS 84 Zone 28N, however, for reporting purposes, and to maintain confidentiality, local coordinates are sometimes used. Nominal RLs based on regional topographic datasets are used initially and updated if Station Total coordinates are collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether 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.*	Varies up to 400m spacing for soil/termite geochemistry, trenching and RAB drilling and up to 50m for RC and diamond drilling. Data spacing is appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations at Makabingui and Konkoutou Hill and not yet for other areas. Some RAB drill samples are initially collected as 5 metre intervals which have been composited from 1 metre intervals. 1 metre samples are submitted at a later date if the results from 5 metre samples are considered significant based on grade and setting.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Current program for Kontoutou Hill is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation and sampling is unbiased to the extent practically possible. Previous drilling was not necessarily in the same orientation. At other prospects drilling and trenching are perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. No orientation based sampling bias has been recognised, however, it is possible that earlier drilling at Konkoutou Hill has drilled down and sub parallel to mineralised structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Company geologists supervise all sampling and subsequent storage in field and deliver samples to ALS lab in Burkina Faso via Mali or to SGS Laboratory at Bamako and receive an official receipt of delivery.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	AMC Makabingui Resource Estimation Report February 2013: • RC samples show low bias compared to diamond drill samples above 11g/t Au • Standard assay results indicate some quality issues with laboratory procedure (SGS Kayes and ALS Bamako, Mali) though 2012 infill drilling confirmed earlier results. None completed for other areas.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Senegal Project comprises 3 granted prospecting licences (Sambarabougou, Moura and Bounsankoba) and 1 mining application (Makabingui Gold Project) that is being processed through the final stages of granting. The tenement package comprises a contiguous, 800 km^2 area located ~700km ESE of Dakar, Senegal. Bassari have 70/30 joint ventures on the three exploration licences with local companies holding the licences. Bassari has previously mined an alluvial source at Douta and operated a gravity recovery processing plant. On the grant of a mining tenement, royalties are payable to the Senegal government (5% NSR), which has a right to obtain up to 25% of the project by contributing a market purchase price. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Senegal Project has been held by Bassari since 2004. There were no intense exploration activities completed on the tenements prior to Bassari's involvement. Some areas have been mined to shallow depths by artisanal miners.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Senegal Project has gold mineralisation occurring in association with quartz veins in metagabbro, granite and adjacent sediments. All known economic mineralisation is structurally controlled by secondary and tertiary splays along major regional mineralised structures. Gold is structurally controlled but hosted in a number of different settings and lithologies similar to Archaean lode style gold systems mined in Western Australia and Canada.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	See body of report.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Intercepts are calculated using lower cuts of 0.2 and 0.5g/t gold. No top cuts used to date. Internal waste (i.e. <cut off) is limited to two samples between mineralised samples that exceed cut off grades. Short intervals of high grade that have a material impact on overall intersection are highlighted separately (see attached appendices). No metal equivalents reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	True widths of the mineralisation depend on the angle of the drill hole and the dip of the mineralisation.
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.*	See Figures in body of this release
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Comprehensive reporting has been undertaken with both mineralised and unmineralised holes/trenches listed in previously reported ASX releases and for the current program in the body of this release.
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.*	All meaningful and material data reported
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).*	Pending future funding