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	1,918,412,728
No of shareholders	2,349
Top 20	39%

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Mineral tenements over approximately 590km² 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

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9 August 2017

Makabingui Gold Project

Pre-Construction Developments and Further Outstanding Drilling Results

Bassari Resources Limited (ASX: 'BSR', or 'the Company') is pleased to announce significant improvements in project development during the continuation of the pre- construction activities at the Makabingui Gold Project in Senegal, West Africa. These activities include the update of 2014 Feasibility Study operating costs by Australian mining consultants, Mincore, and improvements to the accommodation camp and access / haul roads.

The Company is to commence tendering and awarding engineering and construction contracts.

The results to date of the Mincore study have confirmed the profitable high-grade production from the four high grade open pits in Phase 1 of the Makabingui Gold Project. Bassari released the details of the project development in the original Feasibility Study results in June 2014.

In addition, further outstanding assay results have been received from the ongoing pre-development grade control in-fill drilling at Makabingui.

Highlights

- **The Mincore study confirms the Makabingui Gold Project is a low cost, highly profitable operation with significant free cash flows**
- **A Term sheet for a US$12 million funding with the Senegal division of Coris Bank International agreed and signed in July 2017**
- **The Company is to commence tendering and awarding engineering and construction contracts with immediate effect aiming to deliver first ore to the plant by mid-2018**
- **Assay results received from the expanded infill/grade control drilling confirm the quantity and high grade of pit 1, (110,000 ozs @ 7.6g/tonne) and confirm that the deposit extends to the North and at depth.**

The best gold intersections are:

- 2m at 11.5 g/t Au from 47m (RCS572)
- 9m at 13.3 g/t Au from 55m, including 2m at 56.6 g/t Au (RCS572)
- 1m at 7.0 g/t Au from 5m (RCS586)
- 3m at 9.6 g/t Au from 56m (RCS586)
- 1m at 8.4 g/t Au from 67m (RCS534)
- 1m at 17.9 g/t Au from 87m (RCS534)
- 4m at 5.2 g/t Au from 58m (RCS581)
- 4m at 4.5 g/t Au from 64m (RCS582)
- 1m at 14.5 g/t Au from 88m (RCS535)
- 2m at 6.0 g/t Au from 31m (RCS576)
- 6m at 1.9 g/t Au from 111m (RCS584)
- 3m at 3.4 g/t Au from 48m (RC575)
- 4m at 2.5 g/t Au from 63m (RCS585)

Bassari Executive Chairman Alex Mackenzie said "I am pleased to confirm the completion of a number of key milestone activities, most notably the finalisation of the Government Approvals, completion of funding terms and a successful confirmation and update of the 2014 Feasibility Study. All these achievements combined with the successful drilling program will allow the company to continue pre-construction activities and tendering with immediate effect which is a significant step in delivering shareholder value."

MAKABINGUI RC DRILLING UPDATE

A total of 4,534m has been completed to date (4,107m in Pit 1 and 427m in Pit 2) at Makabingui Gold Deposit. An additional **1,480** samples were sent to Actlabs in Burkina Faso for gold analysis and have returned encouraging results.

Figure 1 shows the location of the drill lines and the best gold intercepts returned at Pit 1 and Figure 2, the location of the drill lines and the completed holes at Pit 2.

The drilling has confirmed the continuity of the lodes on strike to the north (Figure 1) and at depth (Figures 2&3).

The mineralised lodes are controlled by shear faults defined by tectonic and hydrothermal breccia structures highlighted in the main geological contact between metagabbro and metagreywacke (Figure 3). These shear faults are cross-cut by NNW faults (figure 4), which increases dilation and fracturing for localising gold mineralisation.

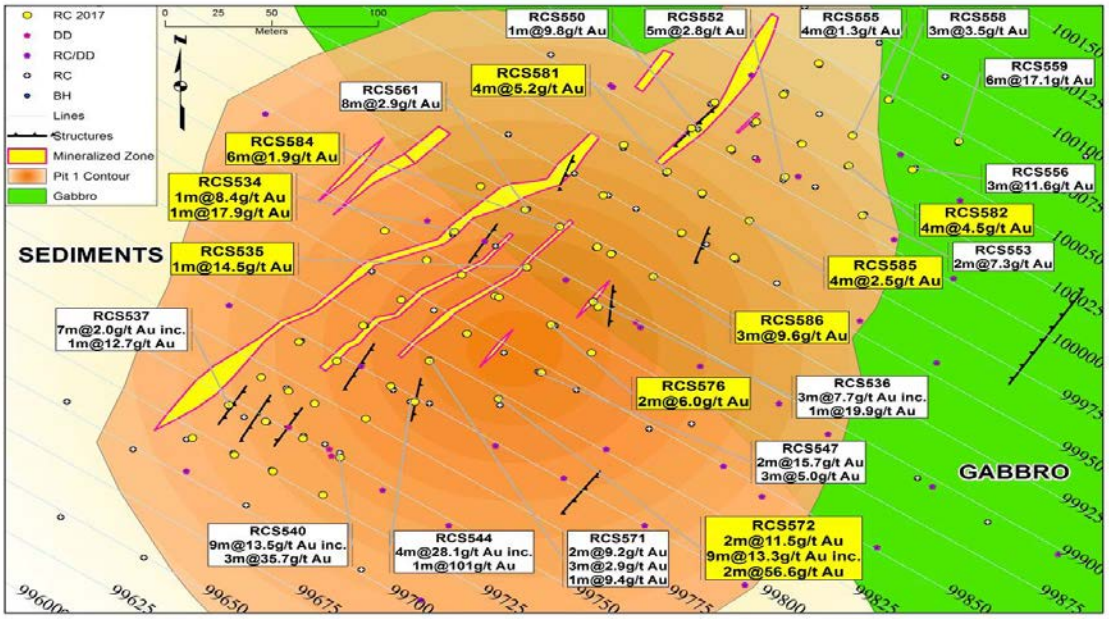

Figure 1. Makabingui Pit 1 location map showing drill lines and best new gold intercepts

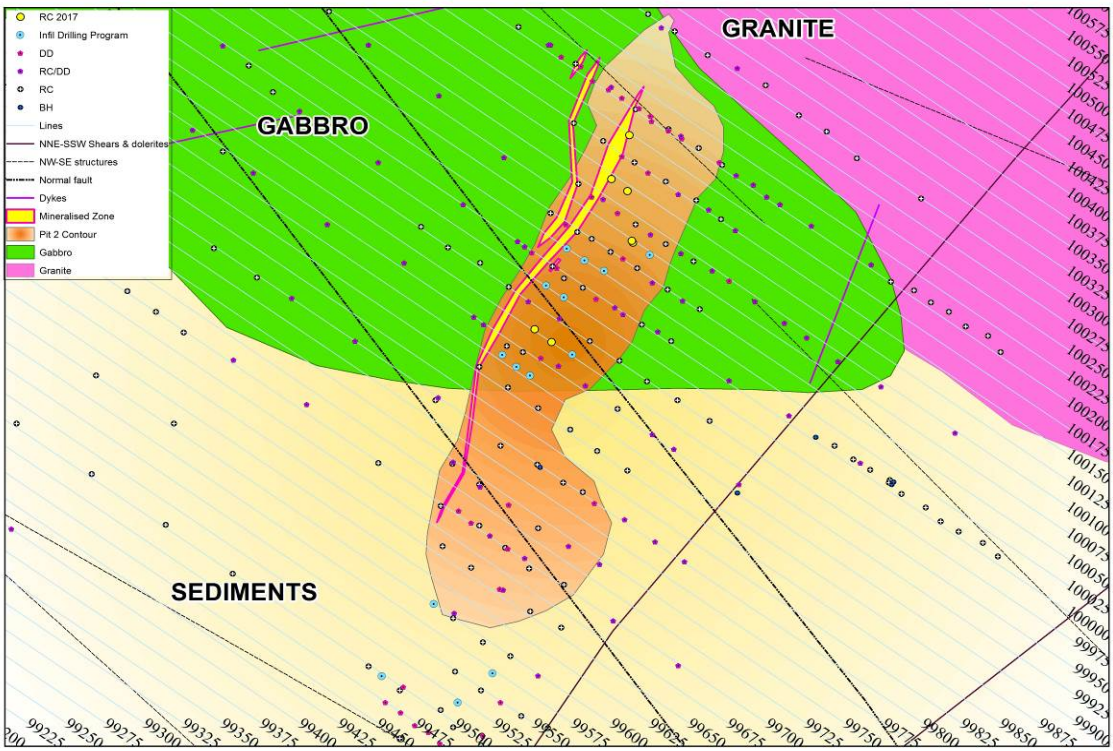

Figure 2. Makabingui Pit 2 location map showing drill lines and newly completed holes (yellow dots)

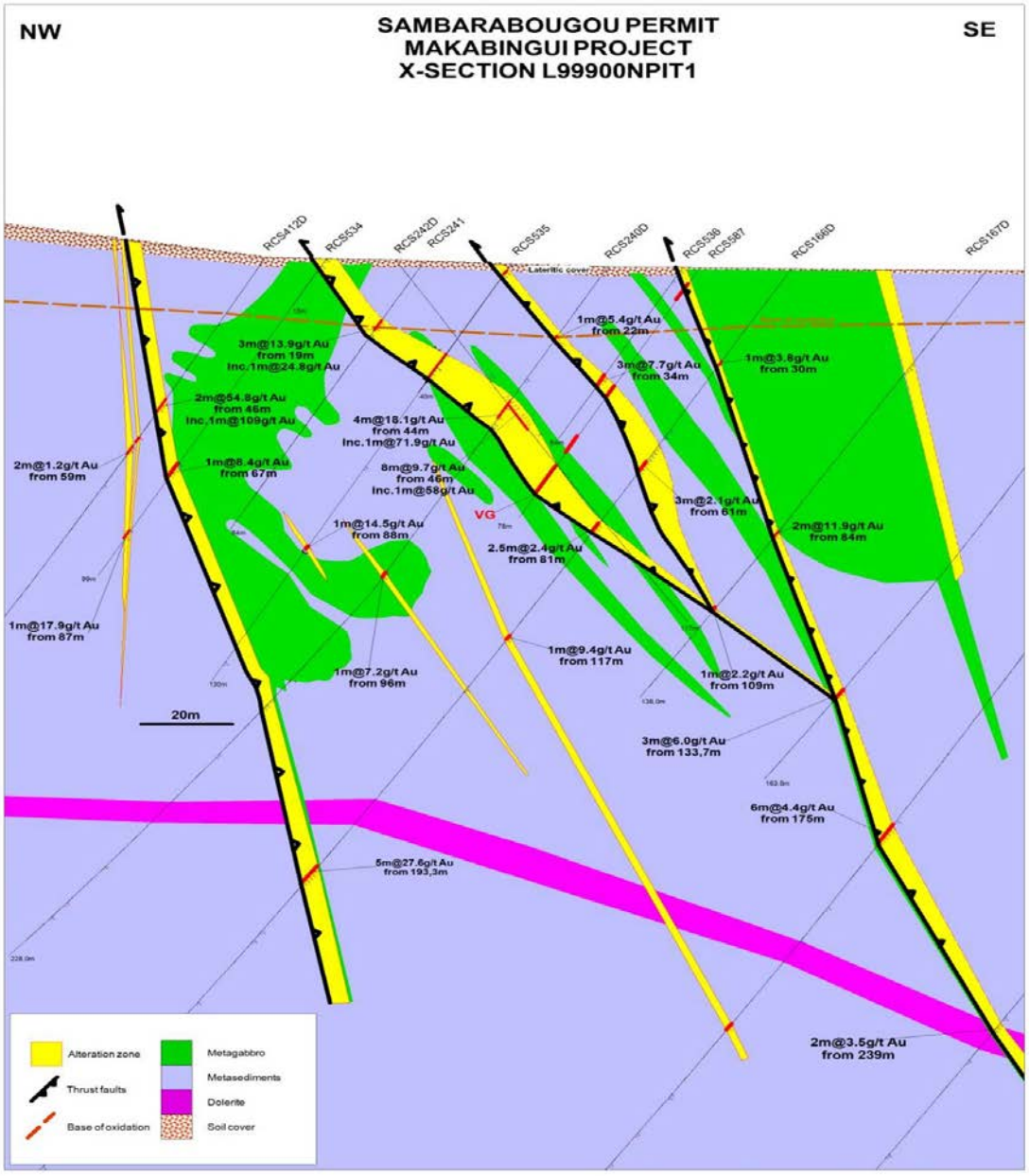

Figure 3. Makabingui Pit 1 with updated X-Section 99,900N showing the shear structures (Thrust Faults) controlling the gold mineralisation with high grade continuity at depth.

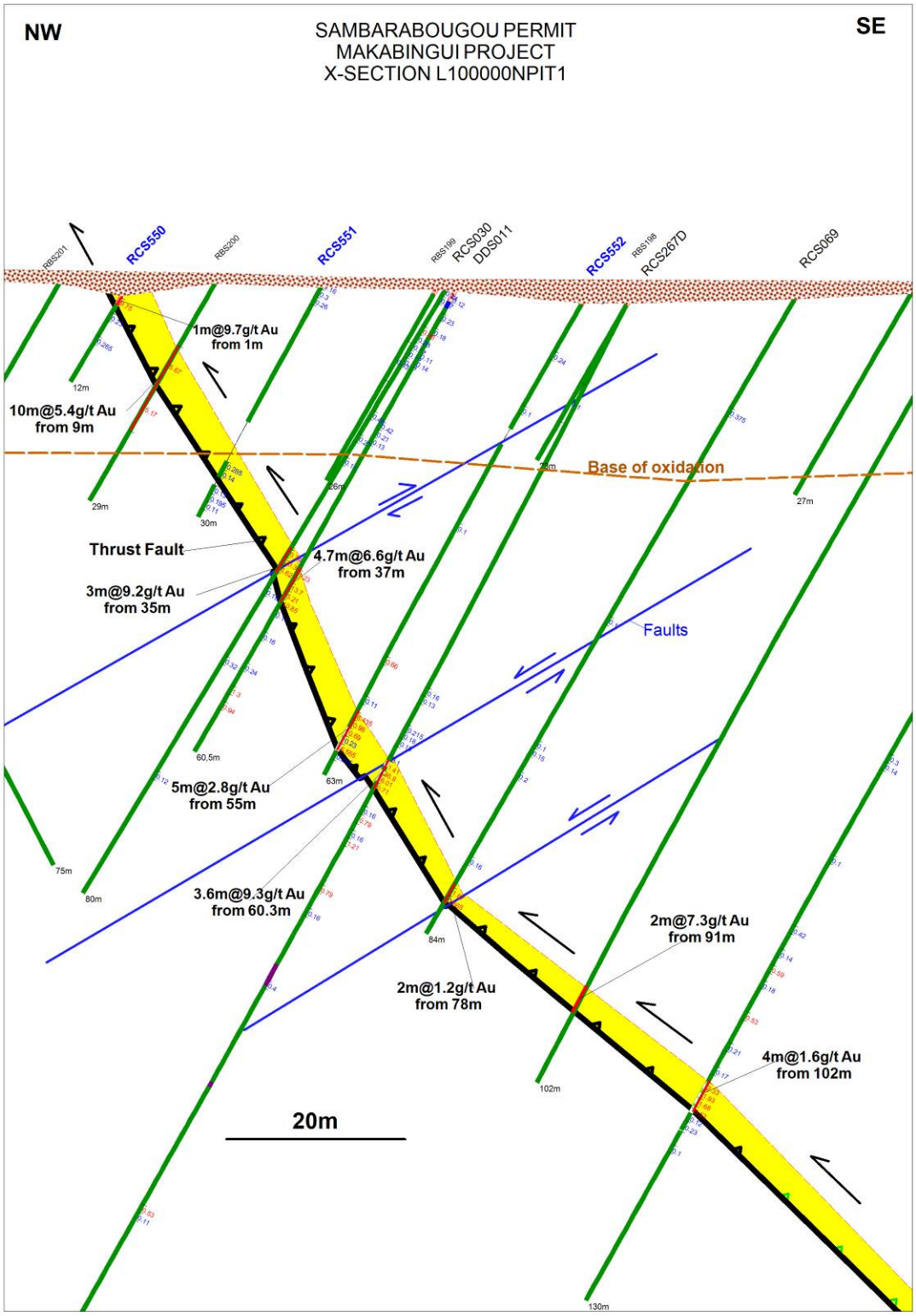

Figure 4. Makabingui Pit 1 with updated X-Section 100,000N showing the shear structures (Thrust Faults) and cross structures (blue) controlling the gold mineralisation with high grade continuity at depth and along the plunge line of intersection of the structures.

Appendix 1 : Makabingui Grade Control RC Drilling Results

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Intercepts_cut-off 0.5g/t
RCS534	1449343	188006	99	-60	305	67	68	1	8.41	1m @8.4 g/t Au from 67m
						87	88	1	17.9	1m @17.9 g/t Au from 87m
RCS535	1449322	188038	130	-60	305	88	89	1	14.5	1m @14.5 g/t Au from 88m
RCS572	1449245	188025	123	-60	305	39	40	1	1.21	1m @1.2 g/t Au from 39m
						47	48	1	22	2m @ 11.5 g/t Au from 47m
						48	49	1	0.95	
						55	56	1	0.99	9m @ 13.3 g/t Au from 55m including 2m@ 56.6 g/t Au
						56	57	1	0.04	
						57	58	1	0.06	
						58	59	1	28.3	
						59	60	1	85	
						60	61	1	0.25	
						61	62	1	0.04	
						62	63	1	3.83	
						63	64	1	1.1	
RCS573	1449370	188016	99	-60	305	0	1	1	5.43	1m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 0m
						67	68	1	2.14	1m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 67m
RCS574	1449331	188078	45	-60	305	43	44	1	2.43	1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 43 m
RCS575	1449305	188023	83	-60	305	3	4	1	0.5	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 3 m
						48	49	1	8.14	3m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 48 m
						49	50	1	0.23	
						50	51	1	1.75	
						81	82	1	0.78	1m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 81 m
RCS576	1449288	188051	53	-60	305	31	32	1	9.36	2m @ 6.0 g/t Au from 81 m
						32	33	1	2.71	
RCS577	1449419	188124	51	-60	305					No significant intercept
RCS578	1449407	188144	78	-60	305	13	14	1	0.47	
						17	18	1	0.46	4m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 17 m
						18	19	1	1.59	
						19	20	1	0.51	
						20	21	1	1.13	

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Intercepts_cut-off 0.5g/t
RCS579	1449396	188166	81	-60	305	0	1	1	1.62	1m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 0m
						40	41	1	3.08	5m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 40m
						41	42	1		no sample
						42	43	1		no sample
						43	44	1	3.89	
						44	45	1	0.58	
						49	50	1	2.58	1m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 49m
						56	57	1	4.83	1m @ 4.8 g/t Au from 56m
RCS580	1449393	188083	54	-60	305	18	19	1	1.50	1m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 18m
RCS581	1449378	188103	81	-60	305	11	12	1	1.08	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 11m
						19	20	1	1.12	5m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 19m
						20	21	1	0.47	
						21	22	1	0.38	
						22	23	1	0.79	
						23	24	1	2.17	
						37	38	1	0.58	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 37m
						42	43	1	1.09	1m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 42m
						45	46	1	6.24	1m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 45m
						58	59	1	2.21	4m @ 5.2 g/t Au from 58m
						59	60	1	0.48	
						60	61	1	0.03	
						61	62	1	18.1	
						65	66	1	1.14	2m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 65m
						66	67	1	0.69	
RCS582	1449382	188188	82	-60	305	21	22	1	1.92	1m @1.9 g/t Au from 21 m
						64	65	1	0.53	4m @ 4.5 g/t Au from 64 m
						65	66	1	0.03	
						66	67	1	8.78	
						67	68	1	8.52	

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Au Intercepts_cut-off 0.5g/t
RCS583	1449365	188120	87	-60	305	4	5	1	6.24	1m @ 6.2 g/t Au from 4m
						42	43	1	0.63	2m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 42m
						43	44	1	1.74	
RCS584	1449347	188053	123	-60	305	3	4	1	0.47	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 3m
						8	9	1	0.49	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 8m
						20	21	1	0.48	1m @ 0.5 g/t Au from 20m
						97	98	1	3.32	1m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 97m
						111	112	1	3.13	6m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 111m
						112	113	1	3.54	
						113	114	1	0.35	
						114	115	1	1.17	
						115	116	1	2.55	
						116	117	1	0.75	
						121	122	1	0.59	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 121m
RCS585	1449350	188142	75	-60	305	63	64	1	0.61	4m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 63m
						64	65	1	0.67	
						65	66	1	1.18	
						66	67	1	7.64	
RCS586	1449317	188097	135	-60	305	1	2	1	0.99	1m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 1m
						5	6	1	6.97	1m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 5m
						43	44	1	0.63	1m @ 0.6 g/t Au from 43m
						56	57	1	2.27	3m @ 9.6 g/t Au from 56m
						57	58	1	21.4	
						58	59	1	5.14	

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 Statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning Bassari Resources Limited planned operation program and other statements that are not historic facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although BSR believes its expectations reflected in these are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward looking statements. BSR confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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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Company Secretary
Mr Ian Riley
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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 pulverising 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 pulverised 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 drilling 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.

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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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