CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

FAST FACTS

ASX Code	BSR
Issued Capital	572,654,403
Unlisted options	5,800,000
No of shareholders	1,785
Top 20	38%

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration permits cover approx. 850 km² over prospective Birimian Gold Belt, Senegal, West Africa.

- Makabingui Gold Project, Mineral Resource (December 2012) **1.0 million ounces in 11.9 Mt at 2.6 g/t gold at a 0.5 g/t cut-off**, comprising:
  - **Indicated: 336,000 ozs in 2.6Mt at 4.0g/t**
  - **Inferred: 669,000 ozs in 9.3Mt at 2.2g/t**
- Senegal, stable democracy since 1960.
- Quality ground holding in a 50M ounce gold region which hosts a number of world class deposits.
- 13 prospects identified along 80km strike length within Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier.
- Strategic and dominant exploration package.
- Gold intersected over a wide interval at Konkouto Prospect.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

John Ballard
Chairman
Jozsef Patarica
Managing Director/CEO
Chris Young
Non-Executive Director
Ian Riley
Company Secretary/Chief Financial Officer

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ASX Release

30 January 2013

VERY HIGH METALLURGICAL RECOVERIES AT MAKABINGUI GOLD PROJECT, SENEGAL

Bassari Resources Limited (ASX:BSR) is pleased to announce very high metallurgical recoveries from the Makabingui Gold Project, in Senegal, West Africa.

Recent test work from the expanded resource (one million ounces gold) confirms the metallurgical response of the ore is consistent with results from test work undertaken in April 2011.

Highlights

- ***Overall gold recovery from samples >96%***
- ***Free milling gold mineralisation confirmed***
- ***Conventional and straightforward processing method confirmed***
- ***Significant free gold present - gravity gold circuit would be essential in a processing plant***
- ***Rapid gold recovery with >90% extraction in less than 8 hours***
- ***Low reagent consumption***
- ***Flotation tests on gravity tailings resulted in equivalent results to cyanide leach test providing a further processing option***

The Makabingui Gold Project Mineral Resource was upgraded to **1 million ounces of gold in 11.9 million tonnes at 2.6 g/t gold**, at a cut-off of 0.5 g/t gold in December 2012.

ALS Metallurgy in Sydney was then commissioned to undertake additional metallurgical characterisation test work and comminution tests to establish the Ball Mill Work Index (BMWI) of the ore. The objective of the test work is to assist in the conceptual forward planning for the potential development of the Makabingui Gold Project.

“The additional metallurgical results are very encouraging and support the test work carried out in 2011”, Bassari Managing Director Jozsef Patarica said.

“There is no evidence of refractory gold mineralisation with significant amounts of free gold evident, leading to a simple processing method incorporating a gravity circuit.

These results, indicating free milling ore with a high gravity component, in addition to the high gold grade of 2.6 g/t and near surface nature of the mineral resource (80% above 200 metres below surface), augur well for the future development potential of the project.

We have also carried out ore hardness test work to assist with the conceptual planning of the processing facility as we continue to grow the mineral resource and unlock the larger potential within the Makabingui Project area.”

Metallurgical Test Work Results

Two composite 16kg samples of quarter core from diamond drilling (DD) were used to carry out the test work. The samples were split between the Metagabbro (primary focus for 2012 resource drilling program) and Metasediments (focus for 2013 drilling programs targeting near surface, high-grade extensions along strike), Figure 1. The samples were taken from multiple sections and varying depths focused on primary (unoxidised) ore.

Both samples were crushed to minus 2mm, blended and divided into portions. The head grade sample portions were assayed and returned the following results:

sample	g/t Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	% Fe	ppm As	% S
SMBM001	1.12	<1	21	10	70	2.41	2880	0.57
SMBM002	3.43	<1	10	10	130	5.28	5890	0.59

Note:
1. SMBM001 – Composite sample from Metasediments
2. SMBM002 – Composite sample from Metagabbro

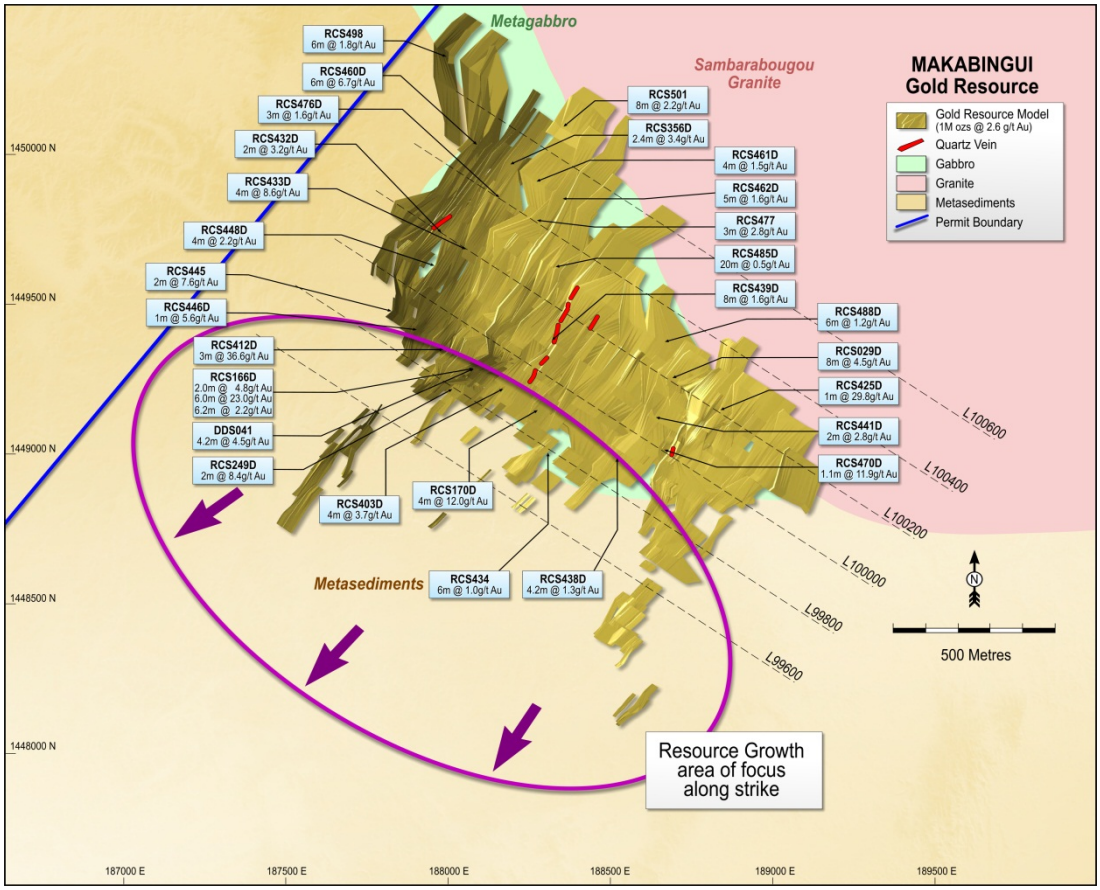

Figure 1 – Makabingui Gold Project Plan

The metallurgical response of the ore on the latest samples was consistent with that previously established in 2011. There was a significant amount of free gold present as flakes up to 1mm diameter with the actual recoveries shown as a percentage of the combined gravity and leach recoveries. Overall recoveries were:

- SMBM001 – **Overall gold recovery of 99.2%**
  - Gravity recovery – 67.6%
  - Leach recovery – 31.6% (97.5% of 32.4)
- SMBM002 – **Overall gold recovery of 96.3%**
  - Gravity recovery – 57.3%
  - Leach recovery – 39.0% (91.3% of 42.7)

Gravity Concentration

Free gold determination was carried out by taking a 2kg portion of ore and grinding it wet in a stainless steel laboratory rod mill to give a nominal P80 = 75 micron grind size. This is a typical grind size used in a majority of gold processing plants.

The ground ore was passed through a Knelson concentrator with the concentrate examined for the occurrence of gold flake and then amalgamated. The amalgam fraction was then assayed. Free gold recoveries were:

- SMBM001 – 67.6%
- SMBM002 – 57.3%

Cyanidation of Gravity Tail

Both the Knelson tailings and the Knelson concentrate minus the removed free gold were recombined and divided into two portions, one for cyanide leaching of gold and the other for flotation tests. Both portions were at a nominal P80 grind of 75 micron.

The cyanide leach was carried out in a mechanically agitated beaker at 40% solids and pH10.5 adjusted with lime. Cyanide was added to give an initial solution strength of 0.1% NaCN and leaching carried out for 24 hours.

Liquor samples were taken for analysis at 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours and assessed for gold content, pH, dissolved oxygen and residual cyanide concentration. No additional cyanide was added with the residual cyanide concentration being around 0.06% NaCN (less than half the cyanide was used). The calculated cyanide consumption was 0.5 kg/t and hydrated lime consumption was 0.4 kg/t, both very low values.

Gold leaching was very efficient at:

- SMBM001 – 97.5%
- SMBM002 – 91.3%

The gold dissolution in cyanide was rapid and complete within 15 hours.

Flotation

Flotation was examined as a possible upgrading step ahead of cyanidation. Concentrates of between 10 to 20% by weight were recovered carrying respectively 97% and 92% of the contained gold leaving flotation tailings of 0.10 and 0.12 g/t gold, nearly equivalent to the cyanide leach tails assays. Thus, there is potential for the use of flotation concentration as an option for processing.

Comminution Tests

After crushing the samples to minus 3.35mm a standard Bond ball mill work index test was carried out on each sample, using a 106 micron closing screen for 6 cycles. The results of the test work were:

- SMBM001 (Metasediments) – 18.7 kWh/t
- SMBM002 (Metagabbro) – 20.8 kWh/t

Note: kWh/t = Kilowatt hours per tonne

Makabingui Gold Project – Location & Geology

Makabingui is located within the Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier, Eastern Senegal, where multi-million ounce gold deposits are being mined and developed (Figure 2).

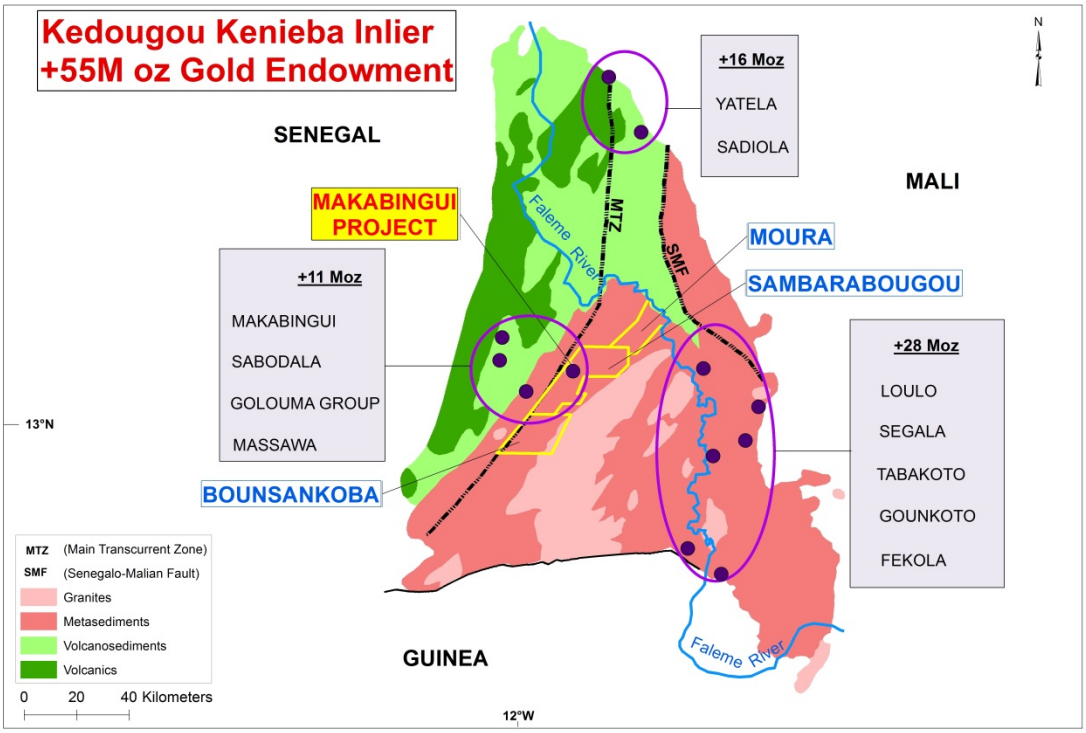

Figure 2 – Project Location Map

Regional Geology

The resource is located in the Palaeoproterozic Birimian volcano-sedimentary sequence and the intrusives of the Diale Formation. The Diale Formation lithologies commonly comprise chlorite-sericite schists and phyllites derived from the metamorphism of greywackes and argillaceous sediments.

The Makabingui deposit is located near the southern margin of a syntectonic granite (Sambarabougou Granite). The deposit comprises a large number of generally shallow east dipping lodes and quartz veins ranging in thickness from 8 metres down to less than 1 metre width and hosted by a gabbroic intrusive and contact metasediments. Mineralised structures have been identified over an area of some 1.7 kilometres by 1.2 kilometres to date. The Sambarabougou Granite and host gabbro lie within the east-west trending crustal fracture zone identified by the presence of a major diorite dyke which extends from the Makana area to the west through to the Loulo-Gounkoto project area in nearby Mali, eastwards to Sitakil; a newly discovered “porphyry” gold deposit.

Local Geology

The project is focused on the contact zone between metasediments and an oval shaped metagabbroic intrusive. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and stockworks with silica, sericite, biotite and carbonate alteration together with variable amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite.

The mineralising events typically involved hydrothermal fluids depositing gold, quartz and sulphides in structurally controlled features formed after the metamorphic belt had undergone some uplift into a brittle region of the crust.

Strategic Exploration Package

The Company's exploration permits cover an area of approximately 850 km^2 over the highly prospective Birimian Gold Belt. The Makabingui Gold Project area is centrally located within the three contiguous permits and is approximately 25 kilometres from the Sabodala Gold Operation (Figure 3).

Recent artisanal activity established within the Makabingui Project area south of the existing resource (refer ASX announcement 11 October 2012) has identified potential for new lodes within a significant NE trending shear zone, and further highlights the prospectivity of Makabingui.

Interpretation of the high-resolution aeromagnetic survey across the Company's permits, completed in June 2012, has identified several highly prospective targets which will be the subject of further work through 2013 to identify high-grade resources.

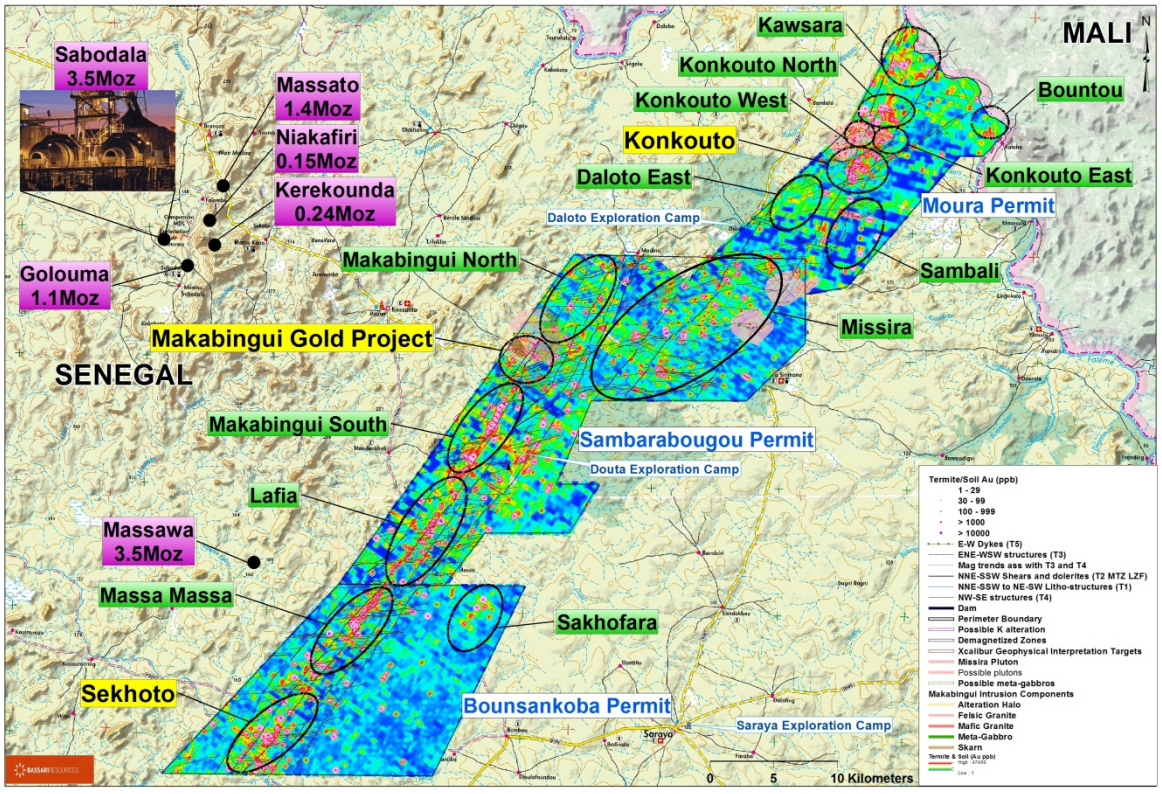

Figure 3 – Exploration Permits – Moura, Sambarabougou & Bounsankoba

About Bassari

Melbourne - based West African gold explorer 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 850 km^2 with 80 km of strike along the combined three contiguous permits. The permits are located within the Kedougou Kenieba Inlier which is a +55M 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.

Technical Information Statement

The technical information in this report relates to metallurgical test work and comminution test work which has been sourced from ALS Metallurgy (New South Wales – Sydney) Report M2736 and reviewed by Mr S Rayner of ALS Metallurgy.

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