CORPORATE INFORMATION

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

FAST FACTS

ASX Code	BSR
Issued Capital	2,304,221,633
No of shareholders	2,317
Top 20	36%

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Mineral tenements over approximately 312km² of prospective Birimian Gold Belt, Senegal.

- Makabingui Gold Project Feasibility Study – Initial high grade open pit project of 1Mt at 5.7g/t for 174,000 oz production inventory, $678/oz cash cost, US$90m pre Capex 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 60km of partially drilled mineralised strike.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT

Alex Mackenzie
Executive Chairman
Peter Spivey
Director
Ian Riley
Director & Company Secretary

CONTACT US

Bassari Resources Limited (*ACN 123939042)*
Suite 1204, 530 Little Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia
T: +61 3 9629 9925
Email: admin@bassari.com.au
Website: www.BassariResources.com

9 December 2019

MAKABINGUI PIT 2 FINAL ASSAY RESULTS

Gold developer, Bassari Resources Limited (ASX: BSR), is pleased to report it has received the balance of assays in relation to the grade control drilling of the high grade pit 2. Assays have now been received for all 3,227 samples sent to Actlabs in Burkina Faso.

The outstanding results of the first batch of 1,894 samples were reported in ASX release of 3 December 2019.

This report covers the balance of 1,433 assays completing the assays of the total samples sent to Actlabs of 3,327.

Highlights

- **These additional assays further confirm the high gold grade, and continuity of the mineralisation in pit 2 and its extension to the west and at depth, which will result in the expansion of pit 2**

  The most significant gold intersections returned are:

  - **9 m at 8.6 g/t from 11 m**
  - **7 m at 6.1 g/t from 9 m**
  - **4 m at 8.1 g/t from 7 m**
  - **9 m at 3.3 g/t from 12 m**
  - **6 m at 3.9 g/t from 0 m**
  - **8 m at 2.2 g/t from 10 m**
  - **6 m at 2.6 g/t from 1 m**
  - **6 m at 2.5 g/t from 1 m**
  - **5 m at 2.2 g/t from 5 m**

- **The multi-million dollar fuel supply tender has been won by VIVO (Shell)**

- **1,500 samples from the grade control drilling at the high grade pit 1 (110,000 oz at 7.5 g/t) (see ASX release 26 June 2014) have been sent to Actlabs for assay.**

1 Grade Control Drilling – Further Significant Results Returned

More significant assay results have been received from the first pass pre-development grade control drilling (10m x 10m) at pit 2 of the Makabingui Gold Project.

In addition to those reported in our ASX Release of 3 December 2019. Further major gold intersections are:

- 9m at 8.6 g/t Au from 11m including 5m at 15.1 g/t (P2GC0035);
- 7m at 6.1 g/t Au from 9m including 3m at 13.5 g/t (P2GC0044);
- 4m at 8.1 g/t Au from 7m (P2GC0034);
- 9m at 3.3 g/t Au from 12m (P2GC0058);
- 6m at 3.9 g/t Au from 0m (P2GC0093);
- 8m at 2.2 g/t Au from 10m (P2GC0102);
- 6m at 2.6 g/t Au from 6m (P2GC0092);
- 5m at 2.2 g/t Au from 5m (P2GC0080);
- 6m at 2.5 g/t Au from 1m (P2GC0073);
- 4m at 2.1 g/t Au from 9m (P2GC0030);
- 2m at 5.1 g/t Au from 5m (P2GC0011);
- 10m at 1.3 g/t Au from 4m (P2GC0065);
- 6m at 1.8 g/t Au from 5m (P2GC0101);
- 6m at 1.7 g/t Au from 1m (P2GC0056);
- 1m at 9.5 g/t Au from 5m (P2GC0095).

As previously reported (ASX announcement 3 December 2019), these results continue to confirm and reinforce the high-grade gold within Pit 2 and also confirm the continuity of the mineralisation between the drilled sections and at depth below the current pit design.

The mineralised lodes are controlled by NNE shear faults defined by tectonic and hydrothermal breccia structures highlighted in the main geological contact between metagabbro and metagraywacke (Figure 1). These shear faults are cross-cut by NNW faults, which increases dilation and fracturing for localising gold mineralisation

2 Fuel Supply Tender

As reported in our ASX release of 3 December a Tender was completed on 29 November 2019 for the multi-million dollar supply of fuel to the Makabingui Development Project.

We are pleased to report that the winning tender was received from VIVO (Shell). VIVO will, in addition to the supply of fuel for the camp, the vehicles, and the mining and gold processing operation, install ten 50 M3 storage tanks, one 30 M3 storage tank and one access tank. They will also provide piping, pumps, meters and on-site pump attendants, making the entire fuel operation self sufficient and operated by VIVO

3 Crane

The crane imported from the USA has been offloaded from the port of Dakar and is en route to the mine site escorted by the Senegal police. See photo (Appendix 3).

Figure 1: Geological map with main gold intercepts

Figure 2: Drillhole Location Map

Appendix 1: Sections from North to South.

Appendix 2: Gold intersections.

Appendix 3: New crane being transported to the Mine site and Section of the haul road linking the plant and the mine site

Appendix 4: Site preparation for CIL plant construction and rom pad and the ongoing grade control drilling in Pit 1

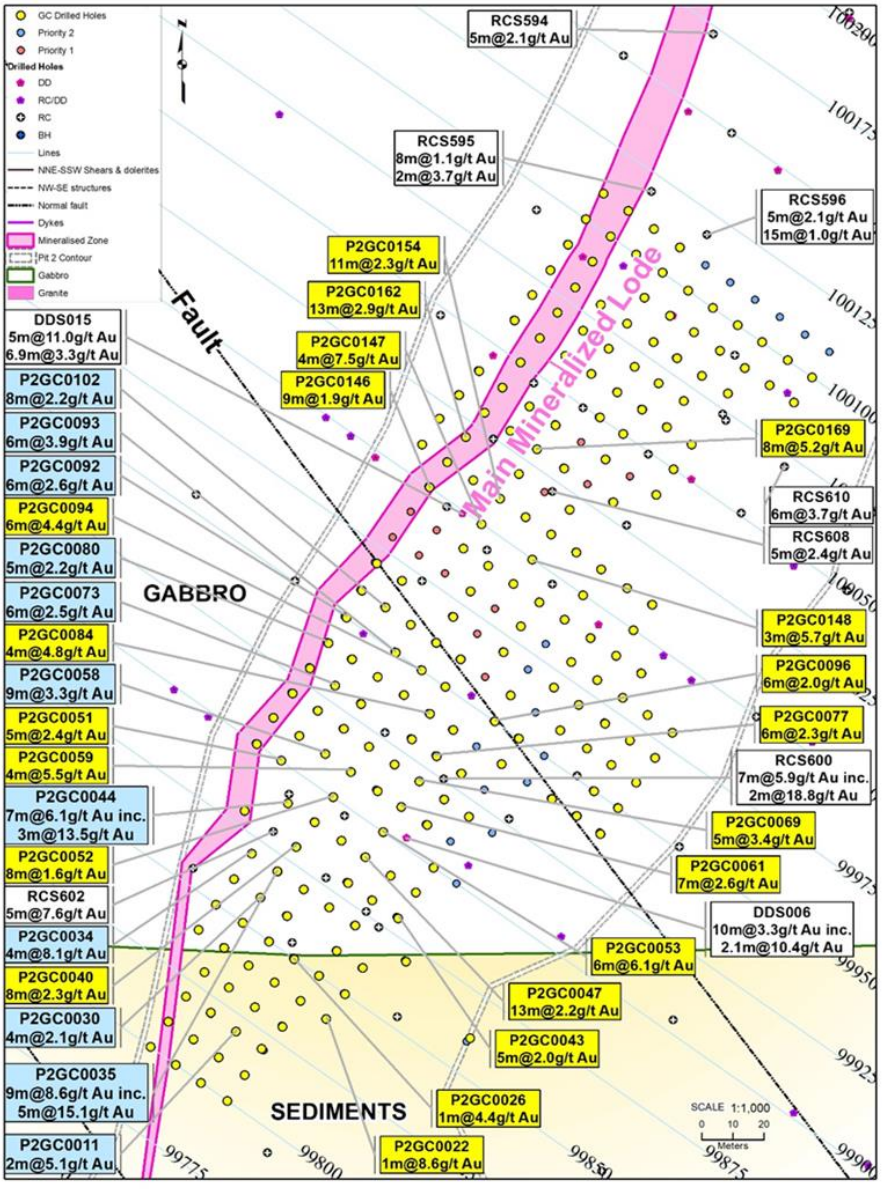


Figure 1: Geological map with main gold intercepts

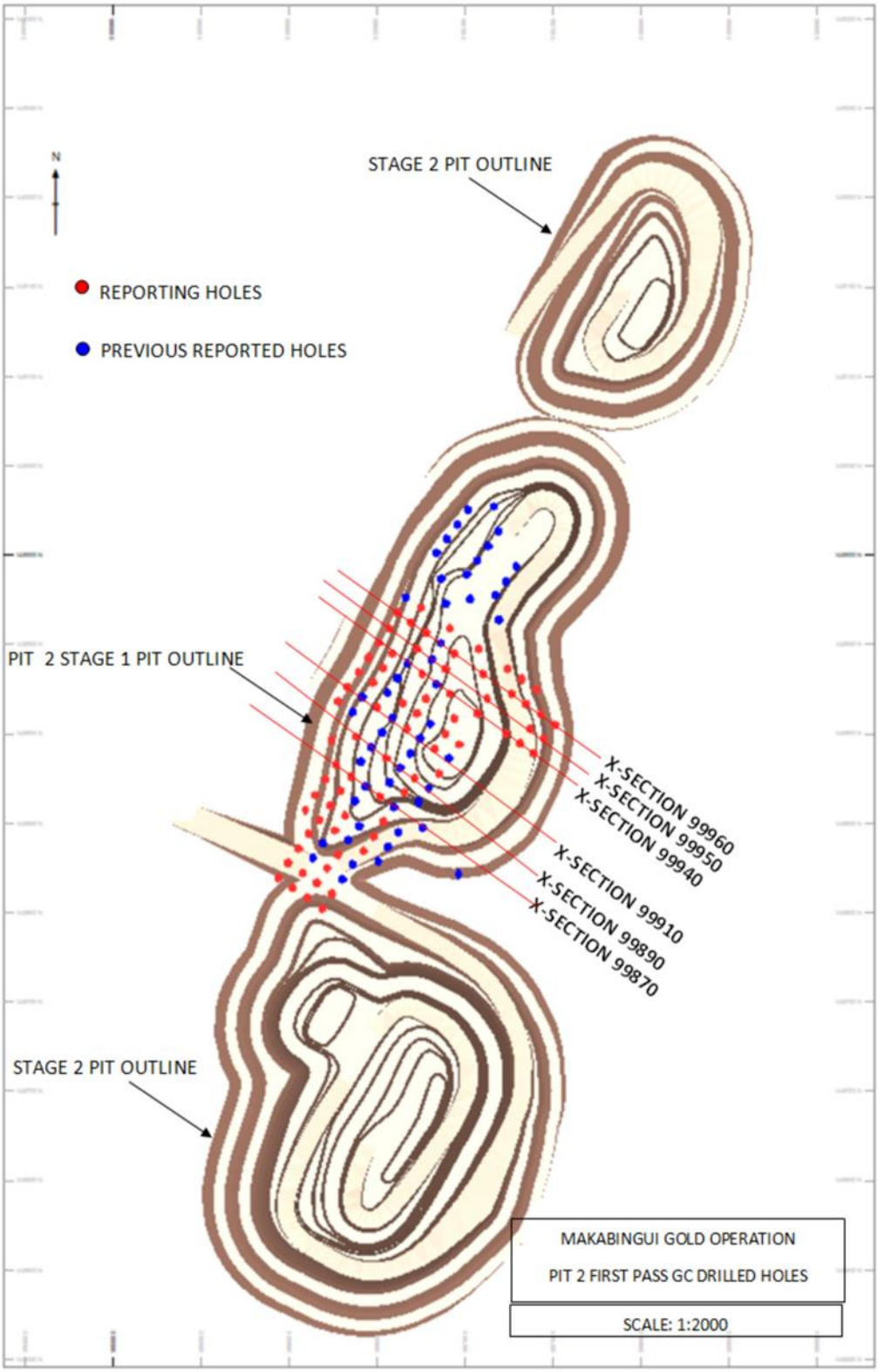
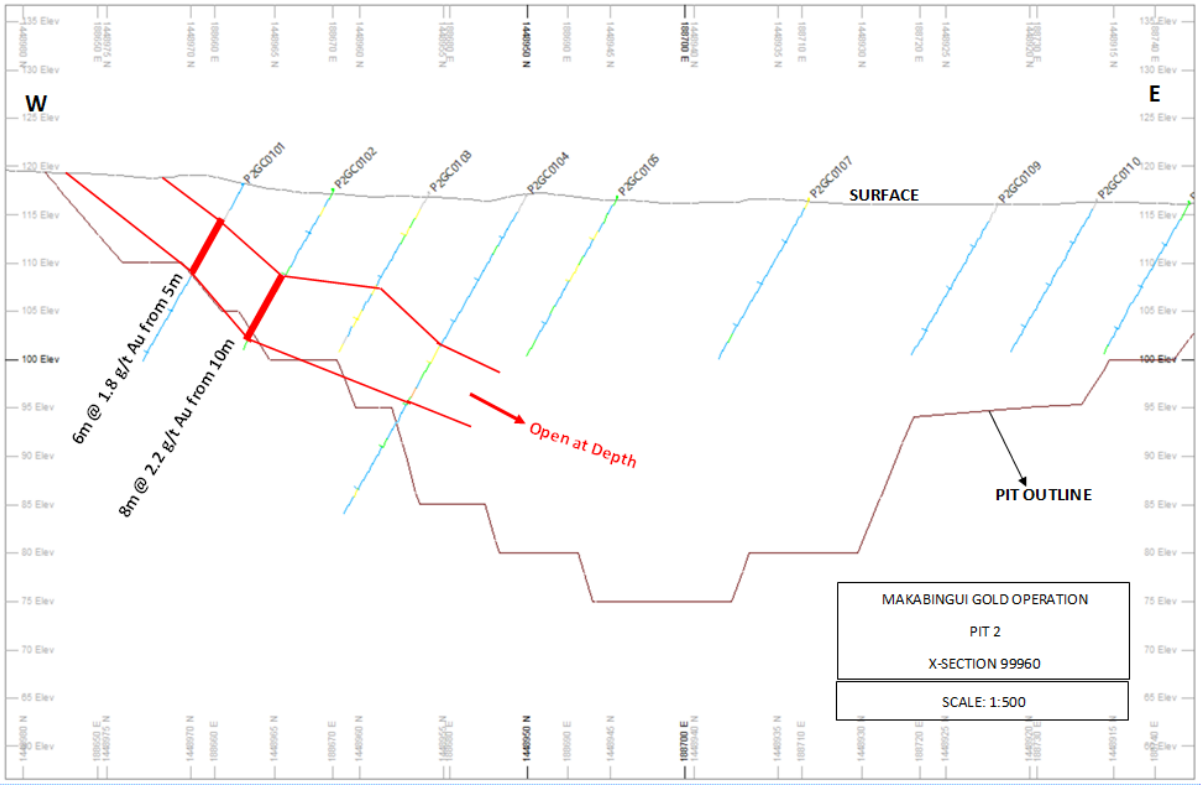
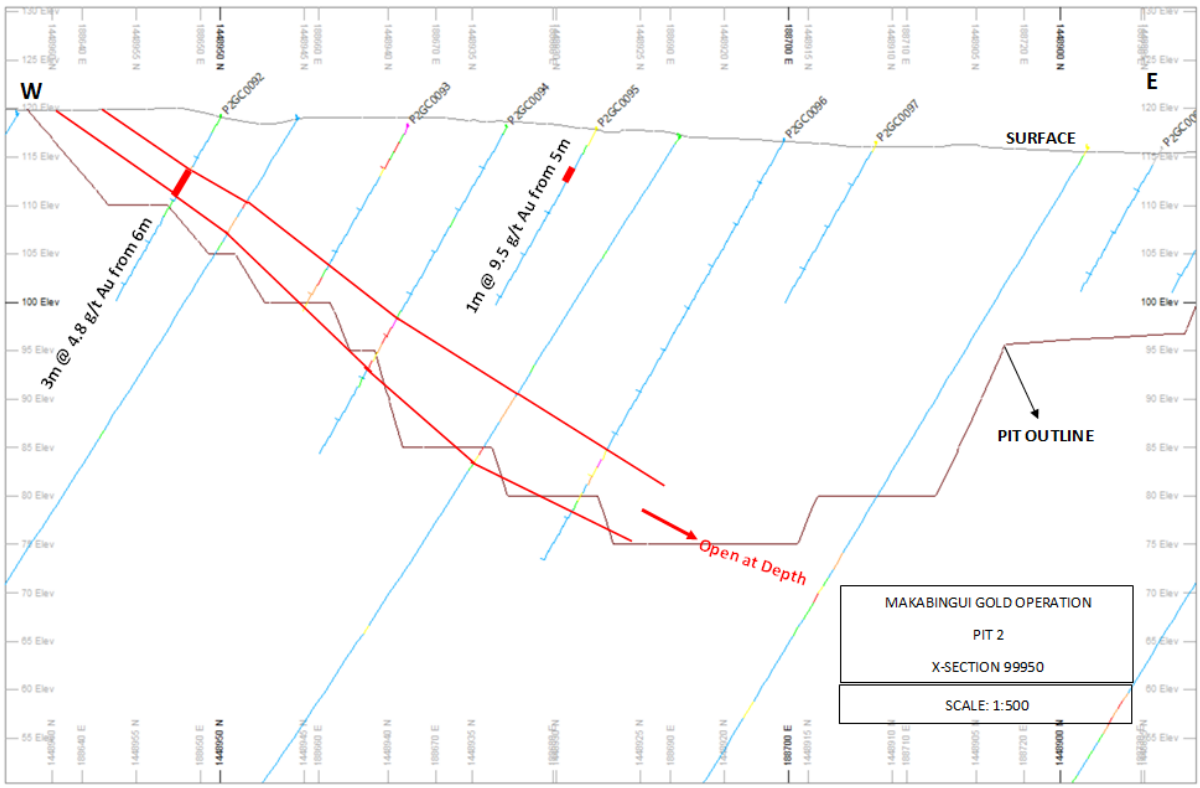
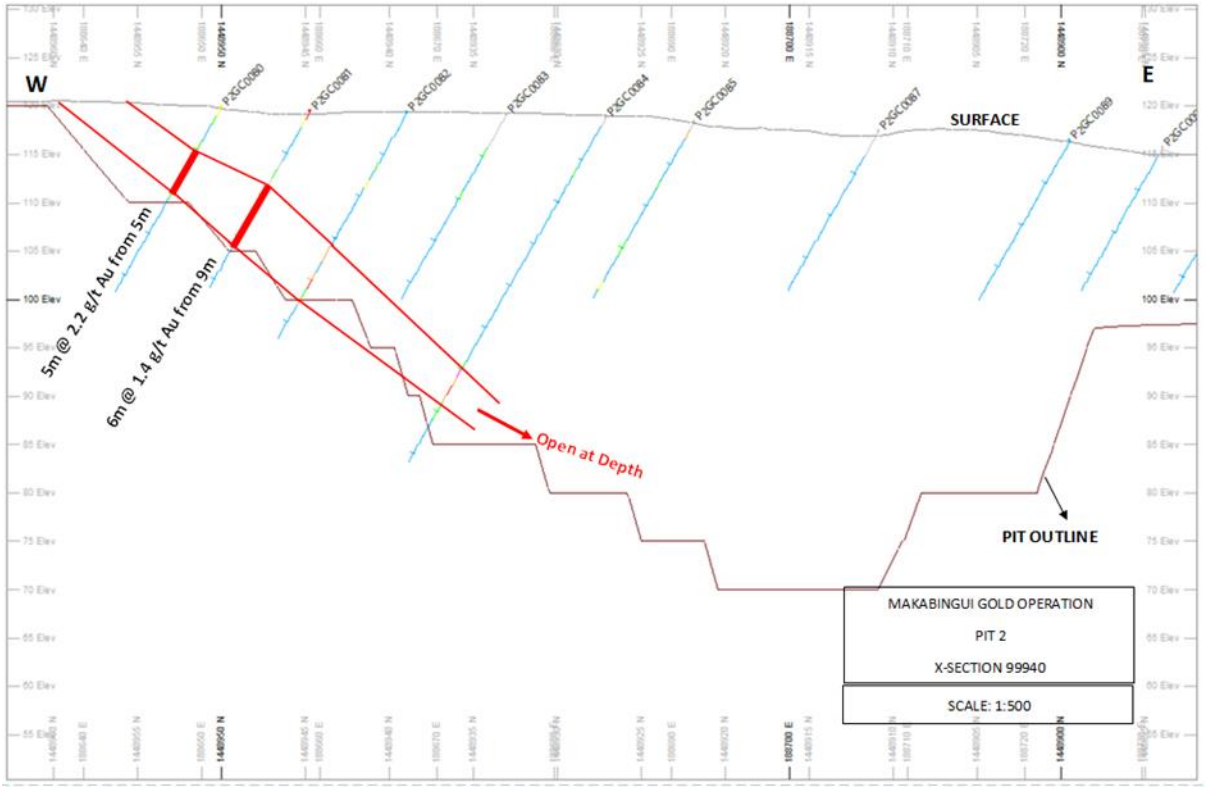


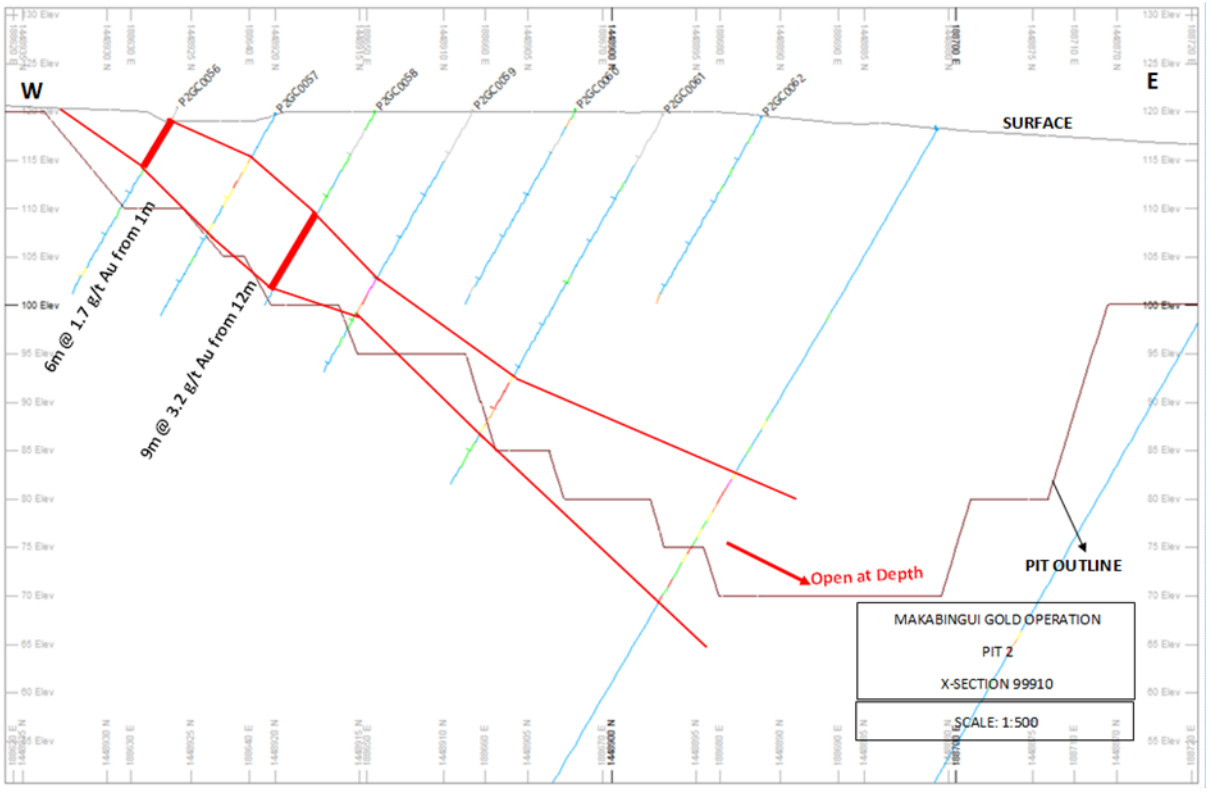
Figure 2 – Drillhole location map

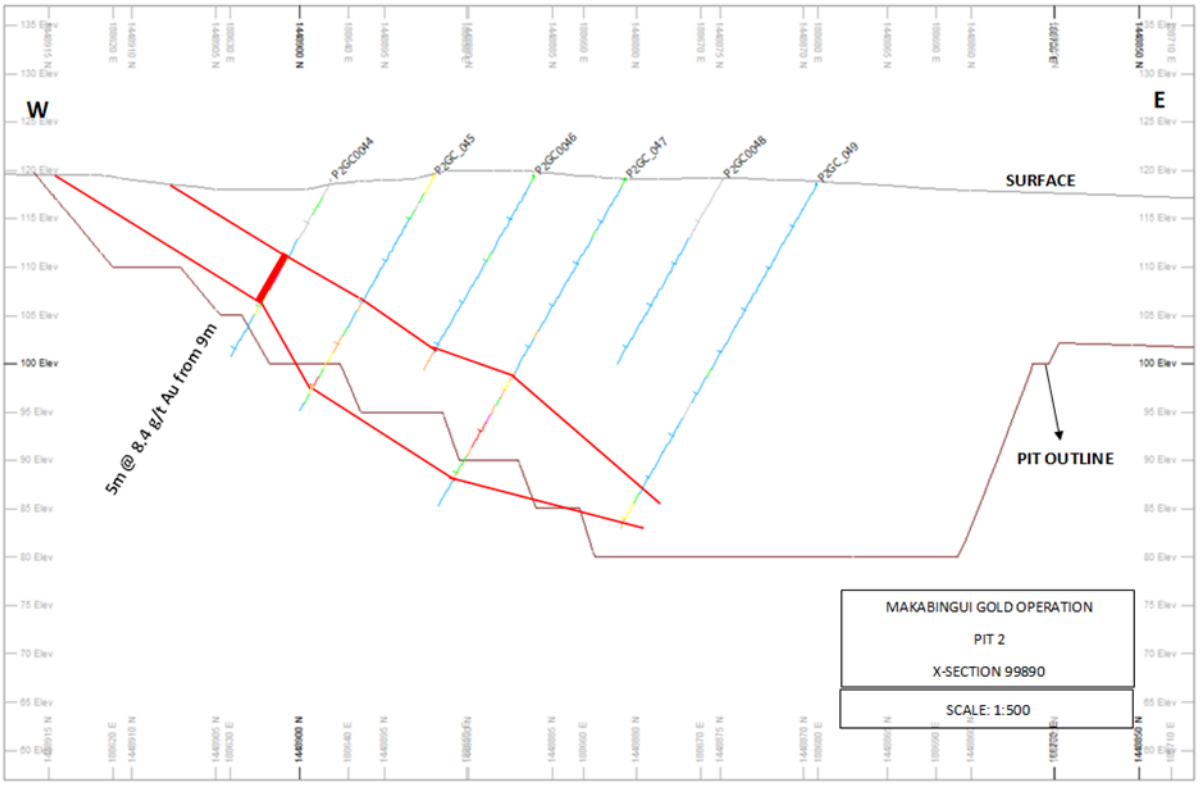
Appendix 1: Sections from North to South

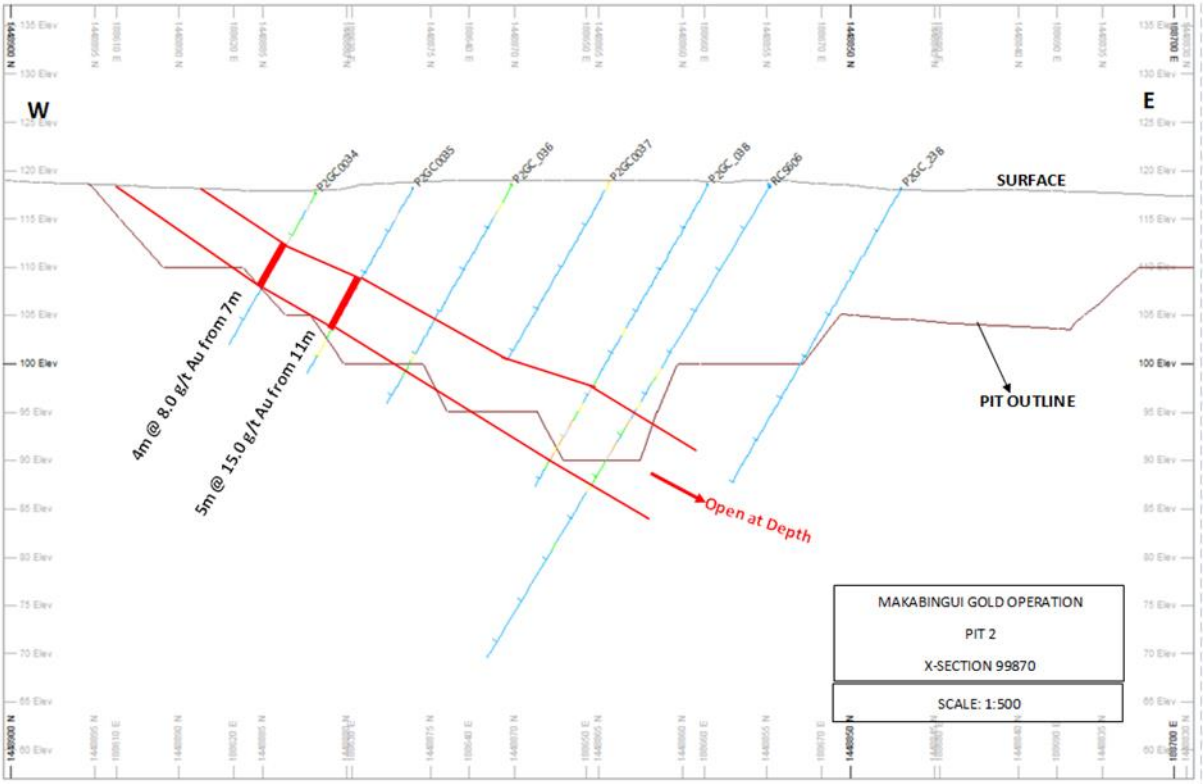





W
E
SURFACE
5m @ 2.2 g/t Au from 5m
6m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 9m
Open at Depth
PIT OUTLINE
MAKABINGUI GOLD OPERATION
PIT 2
X-SECTION 99940
SCALE: 1:500


W
E
SURFACE
6m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 1m
9m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 12m
Open at Depth
PIT OUTLINE
MAKABINGUI GOLD OPERATION
PIT 2
X-SECTION 99910
SCALE: 1:500


W
E
P2GC0044
P2GC_045
P2GC0046
P2GC_047
P2GC0048
P2GC_049
SURFACE
5m @ 8.4 g/t Au from 9m
PIT OUTLINE
MAKABINGUI GOLD OPERATION
PIT 2
X-SECTION 99890
SCALE: 1:500


W
E
P2GC0034
P2GC0035
P2GC_036
P2GC0037
P2GC_038
RC9606
P2GC_236
SURFACE
4m @ 8.0 g/t Au from 7m
5m @ 15.0 g/t Au from 11m
PIT OUTLINE
Open at Depth
MAKABINGUI GOLD OPERATION
PIT 2
X-SECTION 99870
SCALE: 1:500

Appendix 2: Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0175	1449026	188717	38	-60	305	3	4	1	1.05	2m@1.0g/t Au from 3m
						4	5	1	0.873	
						12	13	1	0.463	2m@0.5g/t Au from 12m
						13	14	1	0.573	
						17	18	1	0.502	3m@0.6g/t Au from 17m
						18	19	1	0.634	
						19	20	1	0.533	
						23	24	1	0.847	6m@0.8 g/t Au from 23m
						24	25	1	1.14	
						25	26	1	0.49	
						26	27	1	0.231	
						27	28	1	0.402	
						28	29	1	1.53	
P2GC0114	1448970	188675	18	-60	305	13	14	1	0.862	1m@0.9g/t Au from 13m
P2GC0115	1448959	188692	18	-60	305	5	6	1	1.1	1m@1.1g/t Au from 5m
						13	14	1	3.77	1m@3.8g/t Au from 13m
						15	16	1	0.591	1m@0.6g/t Au from 15m
P2GC0101	1448967	188663	21	-60	305	5	6	1	0.538	6m@1.8g/t Au from 5m
						6	7	1	0.257	
						7	8	1	3.63	
						8	9	1	0.047	
						9	10	1	3.45	
						10	11	1	3.1	
P2GC0102	1448962	188670	19	-60	305	2	3	1	0.881	1m@0.9g/t Au from 2m
						10	11	1	10.5	8m@2.2g/t Au from 10m
						11	12	1	1.56	
						12	13	1	NS	
						13	14	1	1.71	
						14	15	1	0.301	
						15	16	1	0.056	
						16	17	1	2.67	
						17	18	1	1.06	

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0103	1448955.9	188678	19	-60	305	2	3	1	0.563	3m@0.5g/t Au from 2m
						3	4	1	0.4	
						4	5	1	0.508	
						11	12	1	0.598	8m@0.4g/t Au from 11m
						12	13	1	0.104	
						13	14	1	0.107	
						14	15	1	0.558	
						15	16	1	0.753	
						16	17	1	0.054	
						17	18	1	NS	
						18	19	1	0.835	
P2GC0105	1448944.7	188694	19	-60	305	4	5	1	0.66	1m@0.6g/t Au from 4m
						8	9	1	0.554	2m@0.5g/t Au from 8m
						9	10	1	0.55	
P2GC0107	1448933.1	188711	19	-60	305	0	1	1	0.794	1m@0.8g/t Au from 0m
P2GC0111	1448910.5	188743	18	-60	305	17	18	1	0.478	1m@0.5g/t Au from 17m
P2GC0092	1448958.1	188658	22	-60	305	1	2	1	0.455	1m@0.5g/t Au from 1m
P2GC0092						6	7	1	1.56	6m@2.6g/t Au from 6m
						7	8	1	3.47	
						8	9	1	9.63	
						9	10	1	0.162	
						10	11	1	0.341	
						11	12	1	0.469	
P2GC0093	1448946.9	188673	22	-60	305	0	1	1	11.6	6m@3.9g/t Au from 0m
						1	2	1	0.446	
						2	3	1	4.43	
						3	4	1	0.314	
						4	5	1	5.93	
						5	6	1	0.919	
						18	19	1	3.98	4m@1.9g/t Au from 18m
						19	20	1	1.54	
						20	21	1	1.39	
						21	22	1	0.901	

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0095	1448935.8	188690	21	-60	305	0	1	1	0.553	2m@0.5g/t Au from 0m
						1	2	1	0.551	
						5	6	1	9.5	1m@9.5g/t Au from 5m
P2GC0080	1448950	188652	22	-60	305	0	1	1	0.524	1m@0.5g/t Au from 0m
						5	6	1	3.86	5m@2.2g/t Au from 5m
						6	7	1	4.74	
						7	8	1	1.76	
						8	9	1	0.284	
						9	10	1	0.594	
P2GC0081	1448944.7	188659	21	-60	305	0	1	1	3	2m@1.9g/t Au from 0m
						1	2	1	0.71	
						9	10	1	1.34	4m@1.9g/t Au from 9m
						10	11	1	5.28	
						11	12	1	0.375	
						12	13	1	0.628	
P2GC0085	1448921.8	188692	21	-60	305	1	2	1	1.01	1m@1.0g/t Au from 1m
P2GC0073	1448941.8	188646	22	-60	305	1	2	1	2.8	6m@2.5g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	4.96	
						3	4	1	2.43	
						4	5	1	3.86	
						5	6	1	0.487	
						6	7	1	0.63	
P2GC0074	1448936.2	188654	22	-60	305	5	6	1	0.732	7m@1.2g/t Au from 5m
						6	7	1	0.637	
						7	8	1	0.632	
						8	9	1	0.385	
						9	10	1	0.887	
						10	11	1	1.93	
						11	12	1	2.99	
P2GC0097	1448919.1	188713	19	-60	305	0	1	1	0.857	1m@0.9g/t Au from 0m

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0121	1448924	188741	19	-60	305	1	2	1	3	1m@3.0g/t Au from 1m
P2GC0064	1448934	188640	22	-60	305	1	2	1	2.43	4m@1.2g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	1.41	
						3	4	1	0.498	
						4	5	1	0.541	
P2GC0065	1448928	188648	22	-60	305	4	5	1	0.935	10m@1.3g/t Au from 4m
						5	6	1	3.32	
						6	7	1	0.193	
						7	8	1	0.091	
						8	9	1	0.636	
						9	10	1	3.23	
						10	11	1	1.92	
						11	12	1	0.7	
						12	13	1	0.938	
						13	14	1	0.811	
P2GC0067	1448916	188665	23	-60	305	22	23	1	5	1m@5.0g/t Au from 22m
P2GC0056	1448926	188634	22	-60	305	1	2	1	1.08	6m@1.7g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	0.5	
						3	4	1	0.593	
						4	5	1	0.469	
						5	6	1	0.239	
						6	7	1	7.37	
						19	20	1	0.543	1m@0.5g/t Au from 19m
P2GC0058	1448914	188651	23	-60	305	5	6	1	0.467	1m@0.5g/t Au from 5m
						12	13	1	1.98	9m@3.3g/t Au from 12m
						13	14	1	3.6	
						14	15	1	8.3	
						15	16	1	7.09	
						16	17	1	2.59	
						17	18	1	1.21	
						18	19	1	2.25	
						19	20	1	0.818	
						20	21	1	1.46	

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0121	1448924	188741	19	-60	305	1	2	1	3	1m@3.0g/t Au from 1m
P2GC0064	1448934	188640	22	-60	305	1	2	1	2.43	4m@1.2g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	1.41	
						3	4	1	0.498	
						4	5	1	0.541	
P2GC0065	1448928	188648	22	-60	305	4	5	1	0.935	10m@1.3g/t Au from 4m
						5	6	1	3.32	
						6	7	1	0.193	
						7	8	1	0.091	
						8	9	1	0.636	
						9	10	1	3.23	
						10	11	1	1.92	
						11	12	1	0.7	
						12	13	1	0.938	
						13	14	1	0.811	
P2GC0067	1448916	188665	23	-60	305	22	23	1	5	1m@5.0g/t Au from 22m
P2GC0056	1448926	188634	22	-60	305	1	2	1	1.08	6m@1.7g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	0.5	
						3	4	1	0.593	
						4	5	1	0.469	
						5	6	1	0.239	
						6	7	1	7.37	
						19	20	1	0.543	1m@0.5g/t Au from 19m
P2GC0058	1448914	188651	23	-60	305	5	6	1	0.467	1m@0.5g/t Au from 5m
						12	13	1	1.98	9m@3.3g/t Au from 12m
						13	14	1	3.6	
						14	15	1	8.3	
						15	16	1	7.09	
						16	17	1	2.59	
						17	18	1	1.21	
						18	19	1	2.25	
						19	20	1	0.818	
						20	21	1	1.46	

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0121	1448924	188741	19	-60	305	1	2	1	3	1m@3.0g/t Au from 1m
P2GC0064	1448934	188640	22	-60	305	1	2	1	2.43	4m@1.2g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	1.41	
						3	4	1	0.498	
						4	5	1	0.541	
P2GC0065	1448928	188648	22	-60	305	4	5	1	0.935	10m@1.3g/t Au from 4m
						5	6	1	3.32	
						6	7	1	0.193	
						7	8	1	0.091	
						8	9	1	0.636	
						9	10	1	3.23	
						10	11	1	1.92	
						11	12	1	0.7	
						12	13	1	0.938	
						13	14	1	0.811	
P2GC0067	1448916	188665	23	-60	305	22	23	1	5	1m@5.0g/t Au from 22m
P2GC0056	1448926	188634	22	-60	305	1	2	1	1.08	6m@1.7g/t Au from 1m
						2	3	1	0.5	
						3	4	1	0.593	
						4	5	1	0.469	
						5	6	1	0.239	
						6	7	1	7.37	
						19	20	1	0.543	1m@0.5g/t Au from 19m
P2GC0058	1448914	188651	23	-60	305	5	6	1	0.467	1m@0.5g/t Au from 5m
						12	13	1	1.98	9m@3.3g/t Au from 12m
						13	14	1	3.6	
						14	15	1	8.3	
						15	16	1	7.09	
						16	17	1	2.59	
						17	18	1	1.21	
						18	19	1	2.25	
						19	20	1	0.818	
						20	21	1	1.46	

Appendix 2 Gold intersections

HOLE-ID	Northing	Easting	Depth (m)	Dip (degree)	Azimuth (degree)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Au g/t	Au intercepts (cut-off grade 0.5g/t)
P2GC0021	1448834	188643	32	-60	305	10	11	1	0.697	1m@0.7g/t Au from 10m
						19	20	1	1.8	11m@1.1g/t Au from 19m
						20	21	1	0.128	
						21	22	1	0.067	
						22	23	1	3.6	
						23	24	1	0.153	
						24	25	1	0.764	
						25	26	1	0.703	
						26	27	1	0.311	
						27	28	1	1.77	
						28	29	1	0.074	
						29	30	1	2.69	
P2GC0013	1448844	188612	9	-60	305	0	1	1	0.69	1m@0.7g/t Au from 0m
						5	6	1	6.58	2m@3.6g/t from 5m
						6	7	1	0.624	
P2GC0015	1448832	188628	23	-60	305	9	10	1	0.452	2m@0.5g/t Au from 9m
						10	11	1	0.61	
						17	18	1	3.08	1m@3.1g/t Au from 17m
P2GC0011	1448824	188622	21	-60	305	5	6	1	9.64	2m@5.1g/t Au from 5m
						6	7	1	0.581	
						12	13	1	0.655	1m@0.7g/t Au from 12m
						19	20	1	2.74	1m@2.7g/t Au from 19m
P2GC0008	1448810	188625	25	-60	305	10	11	1	0.528	2m@2.5g/t Au from 10m
						11	12	1	4.38	
						20	21	1	1.21	2m@1.1g/t Au from 20m
						21	22	1	0.983	
P2GC0003	1448808	188611	18	-60	305	3	4	1	2.35	1m@2.4g/t Au from 3m
						12	13	1	1.3	2m@1.0g/t Au from 12m
						13	14	1	0.777	
P2GC0004	1448802	188619	21	-60	305	17	18	1	0.711	1m@0.7g/t Au from 17m

PS: NS = No sample; 0.0025 = below detection limit

Appendix 3: New crane being transported to the mine site and section of the haul road linking the plant and the mine site

Crane

Haul road

Appendix 4: Site preparation for CIL plant construction and ongoing grade control drilling in Pit 1

Site Preparation for CIL Plant Construction and Rom Pad

Ongoing Grade Control Drilling at Pit 1

Melbourne – based West African gold developer Bassari Resources Limited (ASX:BSR) has a strategic portfolio of exploration and exploitation permits focussed on the Birimian Gold Belt in Senegal. The permits cover an area of 312 km2 with 60km of strike along the two adjoining permits. The permits are located within the Keneiba 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. 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 Ore Reserves, 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. Bassari Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and, in the case of mineral resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. This information 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 materially changed since it was last reported. 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.

For Further Information Contact:

Executive Chairman
Mr Alex Mackenzie
Ph: +61 3 9629 9925

Director and Company Secretary
Mr Ian Riley
Ph: +61 3 9629 9925

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.*	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 1-2m chip samples along walls 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.
	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.*	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 deeper RC holes
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	To provide an indication of recovery, the most appropriate means is to weigh each bag as it comes off the cyclone using bathroom scales or suspected 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%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drill collars are sealed to prevent sample loss and holes are normally drilled dry to prevent poor recoveries and contamination caused by water ingress. Wet intervals are noted in case of unusual results.
	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.	None noted as yet.
Logging *geologically*	*Whether core and chip samples have been* *and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	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. It is carried out 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates All drill core is photographed dry and wet prior to cutting.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged from start to finish.
Sub-sampling	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half*	Core is sawn with half submitted for assay. Or all core taken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation		
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Non core samples are collected as 1 metre samples, riffle split and then composited by tube sampling the bags. Samples are typically dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised laboratories; i.e. Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so that 85% passes -75microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All sample batches include duplicates (1:40), blanks (1:80) and certified standards (1:80)
	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.	Measures taken include: • regular cleaning of cyclones, splitters and sampling equipment to prevent contamination; • statistical comparison of duplicate samples; and • statistical comparison of anomalous 4m composite assays versus average of follow up 1m assays.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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.*	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%, -2mm, split of 1.5 kg and pulverized split to better than 85% passing 75 micron. The Au grade is determined using Au Fire Assay: Ore grade Au by Fire with Flame-AAS finish. 50g nominal sample weight with method precision of +/- 10% and the reporting limit is 0,01 – 100 ppm If visible gold is identified the Au grade is determined using Screen Fire assay. Up to 1000g of the residue are weighed. Sieve weighed sample at 75um. Fuse 100% of oversize (~50g) with the sieve cloth in lead collection fire assay. Duplicate fire assay on undersize. Calculate weighted average gold content. Det. Limit 0.01ppm
	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.	None used
	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	Multiple certified standards with varying gold contents have been purchased. Different ones 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.*	None undertaken None undertaken

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	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.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	None 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.*	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 either a down hole camera.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used	The grid system used is WGS 84 Zone 28N and zone 29N; however, for reporting purposes, and to maintain confidentiality, local coordinates are sometimes used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Nominal RLs based on regional topographic datasets are used initially; however, these are updated if Station Total coordinates are collected.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Varies up to 400m spacing for soil /termite geochemistry, trenching and RAB drilling and up to 50m for RC and diamond drilling.
	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.	Data spacing is appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations at Makabingui and Konkoutou Hill and not yet for other areas.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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.*	At konkouto Hill, drillholes are perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralization and sampling is unbiased to the extent practically possible. Previous drilling was not necessarily in the same orientate on. At other prospects (as konkouto North) drilling and trenching are perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralization.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been recognized, 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 Actlabs Ouagadougou in Burkina via Mali or SGS Laboratory at Bamako in Mali and receive an official receipt of delivery.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	[EXTRACT OF AMC MAKABINGUI REPORT HERE]. 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 Senegal Project comprises 2 granted exploration licences (Moura: 157 sqkm) and Lafia (Remaining Sambarabougou Permit: 279 sqkm) and 1 granted exploitation permit (Makabingui Gold Project: 127 sqkm). Bassari has 63/27/10 joint ventures on the two exploration licences with local companies and the Senegal government 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.
	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.	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 no intense exploration activities were not completed on the tenements prior to Bassari's involvement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 mineralization occurring in association with quartz veins in metagabbro, granite and adjacent sediments. All known economic mineralization is structurally controlled by secondary and tertiary splays along major regional mineralized 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.
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.*	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.
	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.	Short intervals of high grade that have a material impact on overall intersection are highlighted separately (see attached appendices)
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	None 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 mineralization depend on the angle of the drill hole and the dip of the mineralization.
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 the this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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