

WAF intercepts 79m at 2 g/t gold and 22m at 5 g/t gold completes resource definition drilling at Toega

Unhedged gold mining company West African Resources Limited ('West African' or the 'Company', ASX: WAF) is pleased to report resource definition drilling has confirmed the geological model with extensive zones of gold mineralisation intercepted at the Toega deposit, Burkina Faso.

Highlights

- Toega deposit located 14km southwest of Sanbrado
- Resource definition drilling confirms geological model at Toega deposit
- Extensive zones of free-milling gold mineralisation intercepted including;
 - 79m at 2 g/t gold & 56m at 1.6 g/t gold
 - 22m at 5 g/t gold
 - 42m at 2.4 g/t gold
 - 29m at 3.4 g/t gold
 - 41m at 2.3 g/t gold
- Resource estimation studies underway
- Geotechnical and metallurgical test work in progress
- ESIA well progressed for submission by end of year
- Toega feasibility study, updated resource estimate and maiden ore reserve to be reported in Q1 2022

West African Executive Chairman Richard Hyde commented:

"Resource definition drilling at the 1.3Moz gold Toega deposit has confirmed the geological model intercepting extensive zones of free-milling gold mineralisation including 79m at 2 g/t gold and 56m at 1.6 g/t gold in drillhole NAK21-DD014."

"Social and environmental programs are progressing to plan, with the ESIA to be submitted to the government for environmental approval in Q4 2021."

"Geotechnical and metallurgical core samples have also been shipped to Perth for test work. The definitive feasibility study with updated resource estimate and maiden ore reserve for Toega is on track for release in Q1 2022."

Resource Definition Drilling

WAF has completed a resource definition RC and diamond drilling program at the recently acquired Toega Gold Project (Toega) (ASX: 29/4/2020). The program also included diamond core holes to provide geotechnical and metallurgical test works samples. A total of 118 holes were drilled for 15,514m.

Resource definition by WAF drilling has confirmed the geological model developed by previous owners B2 Gold, with multiple holes intercepting mineralisation of similar geometry, grade and tenor. Drilling also intercepted mineralisation near surface, outside the scoping study US\$1400/oz open pit shell, which will be incorporated into future mining studies.

Extensive gold mineralisation was confirmed in the main zone, up to 150m wide and 200m deep with NAK21-DD014 returning 79m at 2 g/t Au from 70m and 56m at 1.6 g/t Au from 159m. Significant results from the Toega resource definition drilling include;

- **NAK21-DD003: 22m at 1.7 g/t Au from 125m**
- **NAK21-DD004: 16m at 2.6 g/t Au from 98m**
- **NAK21-DD004: 29m at 3.4 g/t Au from 125m**
- **NAK21-DD011: 17m at 3.8 g/t Au from 158m**
- **NAK21-DD012: 41m at 2.3 g/t Au from 161m**
- **NAK21-DD014: 79m at 2.0 g/t Au from 70m and 56m at 1.6 g/t Au from 159m**
- **NAK21-DD015: 12m at 4.4 g/t Au from 147m**
- **NAK21-RC024: 12m at 6.1 g/t Au from 108m**
- **NAK21-RC026A: 22m at 5.0 g/t Au from 80m**
- **NAK21-RC052: 20m at 1.9 g/t Au from 84m**
- **NAK21-RC061A: 42m at 2.4 g/t Au from 103m**
- **NAK21-RC063: 29m at 1.3 g/t Au from 80m**
- **NAK21-RC066: 22m at 1.5 g/t Au from 100m**

The Toega deposit is hosted in Paleoproterozoic-aged Birimian rocks and is located close to the intersection of the northeast striking Tenkodogo greenstone belt and the regionally significant, north-northeasterly trending Markoye Fault corridor. The Markoye Fault runs north-northeast over 400km from northern Ghana, through Burkina Faso into southern Mali and Niger and is associated with a number of significant gold deposits including Sanbrado (WAF), Kiaka (B2 Gold), Bombore (Orezone), Tarparko and Bourroum (Nordgold), and Essakane (Iamgold) (Figure 1).

The project area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks which have undergone regional deformation during the Eburean Orogeny (2.2 - 2.0 Ga) and metamorphism to greenschist to lower amphibolite facies. There are three main lithologies including shale, biotite rich psammite and sericite rich psammite (schistose metagreywacke and metasandstone), with the bulk of the ore grade mineralisation (by volume) occurring in the more sericite rich metasediments. Alteration mineralogy comprises silica, potassium feldspar, biotite, sericite and locally epidote. The dominant sulphide associated with gold mineralisation is pyrrhotite (with subordinate pyrite) which can reach up to 5% in mineralised zones.

Structurally, Toega occurs in a much lower strain environment in contrast to Sanbrado, with mineralisation occurring in gently east dipping mineralized packages. The core of the deposit plunges moderately to the north-northeast. Some mineralisation exhibits replacement textures, while there is also evidence of steeper mineralisation associated with quartz-potassium feldspar veining. The majority of gold mineralization in the Toega deposit occurs in fresh rock.

Toega Feasibility Study Progress

WAF commenced the Toega feasibility study in 2020 focussing on the key areas including resource definition drilling and resource upgrade, geotechnical and metallurgical studies as well as advancing environmental and social studies. The Toega feasibility study is progressing to plan and will be reported along with the Company's annual resource and reserve statement in Q1 2022.

WAF plans to truck Toega ore 14km to the Sanbrado process plant from 2023. Toega ore is predominantly fresh, with gold associated with pyrrhotite, which is also the dominant sulphide at Sanbrado. While overall gold recoveries are high at Sanbrado, averaging over 94% project to date, the Company plans to make additional improvements to the process plant ahead of the introduction of Toega ore to the feed blend. Test work is being undertaken to investigate improvements to the leaching circuit at Sanbrado including the addition of a pressure swing adsorption (PSA) oxygen plant to maintain satisfactory dissolved oxygen levels, reducing the current use of peroxide as an oxidant. Since starting operations a higher-than-modelled proportion of gold (40-50%) has been reporting to the gravity circuit, which is significantly higher than estimates from feasibility test work (20-30%). Therefore, WAF is also investigating the addition of a second Knelson concentrator and other improvements to the existing gravity circuit. With an increased component of fresh ore to come from Toega, the feasibility study will investigate increasing base load power through the addition of further medium speed generators and the installation of a solar power plant, which would both reduce the Company's reliance on fossil fuels and reduce operating costs. These plant and powerhouse improvements will be reported in the Toega feasibility study with small capital works programs commencing in late-2021 and continuing into mid-2022.

WAF is making good progress with the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Toega, which commenced in January 2021. The ESIA is being prepared to meet the environmental regulatory requirements of Burkina Faso and incorporate the guidelines and standards of the Equator Principles, the IFC Performance Standards, and other international industry standards. Other specialist studies are currently underway to help better understand the local and regional ecological, physical and social setting. This includes on the ground technical and local knowledge surveys, community consultations, focus group discussions, census, model simulations and sample analyses. An additional campaign is currently being conducted during the current wet season to capture information relating to seasonal changes.

Toega is located 14km southwest of Sanbrado, therefore the impact assessments and environmental and social management plans will consider the broader regional context to enable a harmonised and complementary management approach, while acknowledging there will be unique environmental and stakeholder elements to each project.

WAF personnel have conducted a number of community consultations and have set up community relations and environment teams to build a strong relationship with its new host communities. The community relations and environmental teams are actively involved in all aspects of the ESIA to help in the continuity of data gathering, long term monitoring and stakeholder engagement. WAF values the contributions made to the local communities by B2 Gold and intends to continue the social investment projects it has inherited. A provisional site layout has been completed for Toega, as well as a route survey for ore haulage between Toega and Sanbrado (Figure 3). ESIA studies for the Toega mine area and haul routes are planned to be submitted to Burkina Faso authorities in late 2021 which is aligned with the completion of the broader feasibility study by the end of the year.

An updated resource estimate and maiden ore reserve will be reported for Toega along with the Company's annual resource and reserve statement in early 2022. A detailed list of all results from the 2021 resource definition drilling program is presented in Table 1 along with location plans and representative sections below (Figures 1 – 7).

Figure 1: WAF Projects and Regional Geology

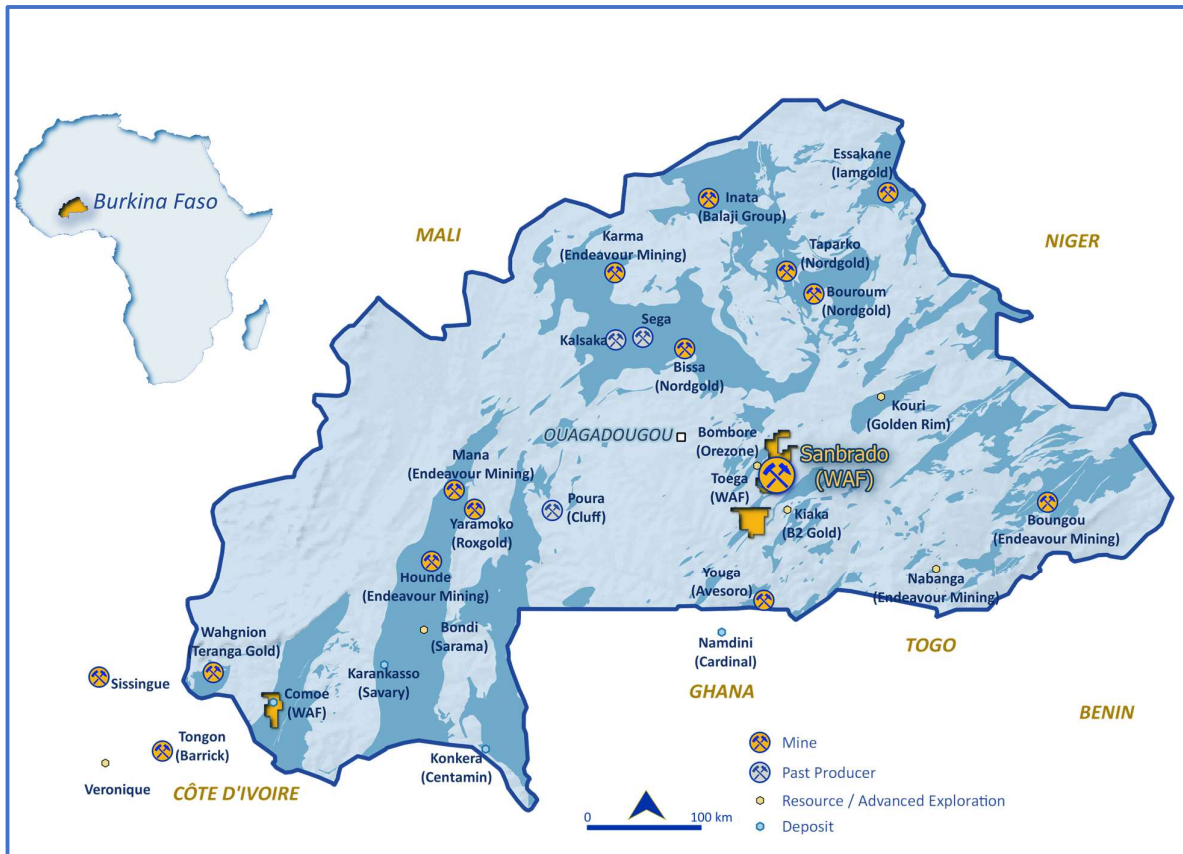


Figure 2: Toega – Proposed Site Layout

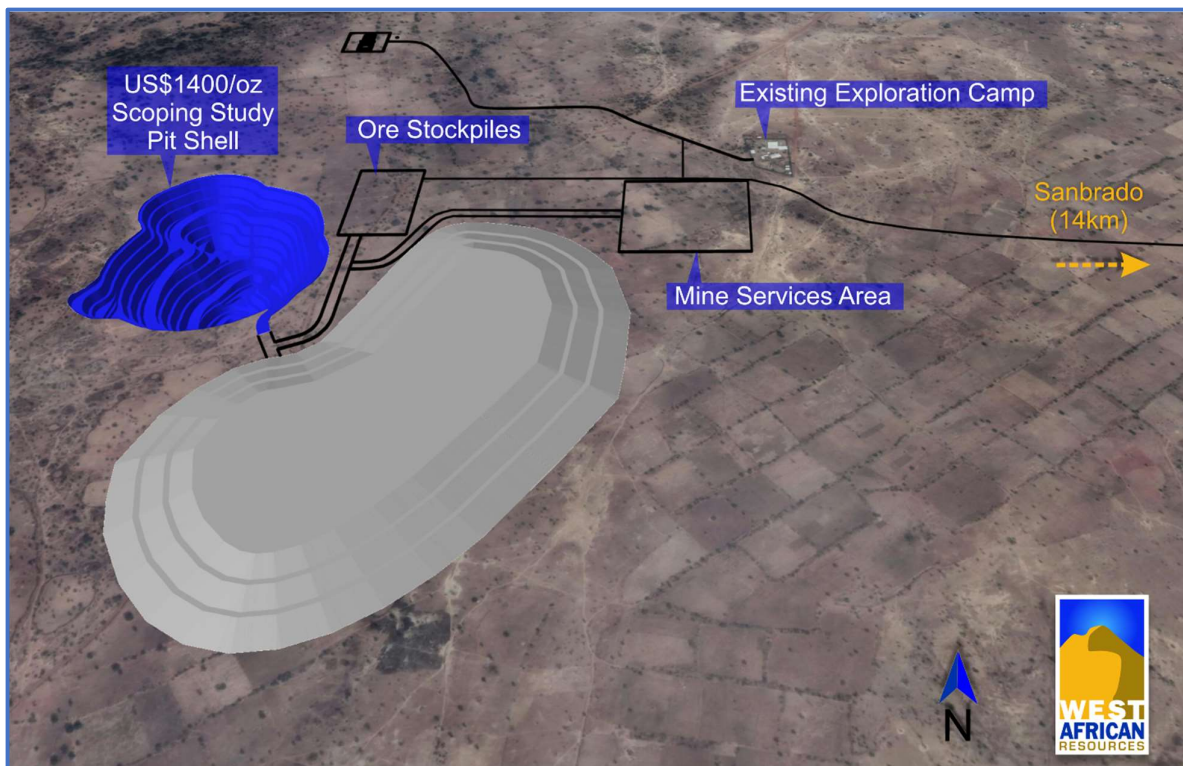


Figure 3: Toega to Sanbrado Proposed Ore Haulage Route

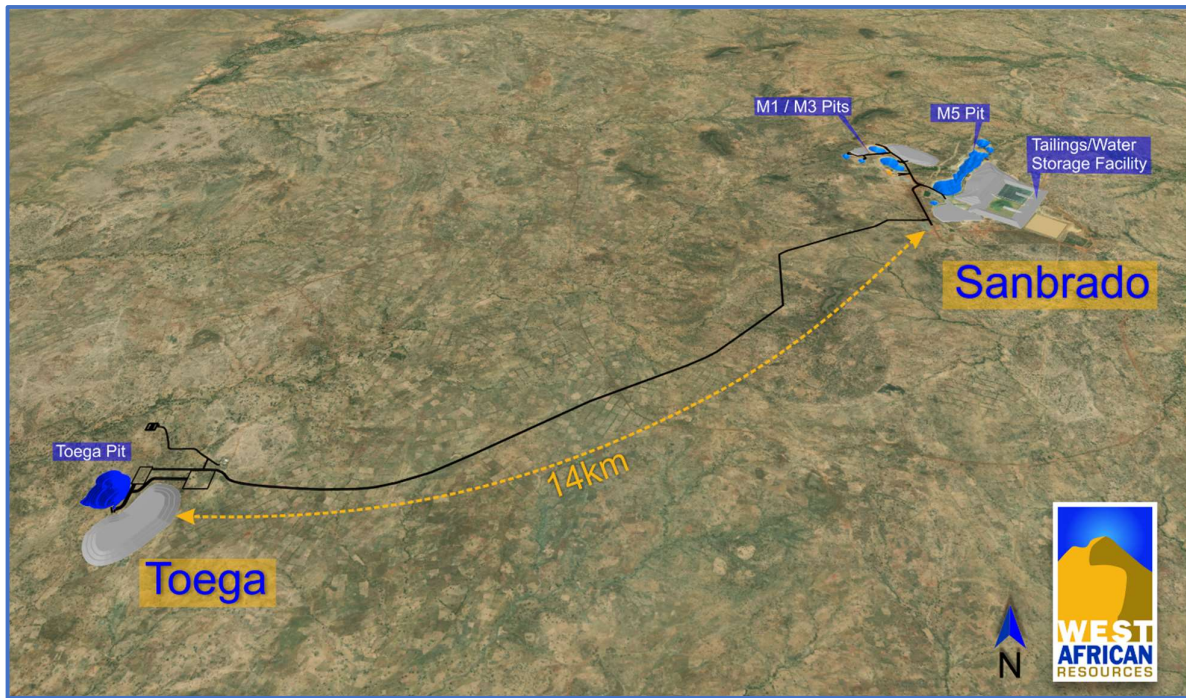


Figure 4: Toega Drill Hole Plan

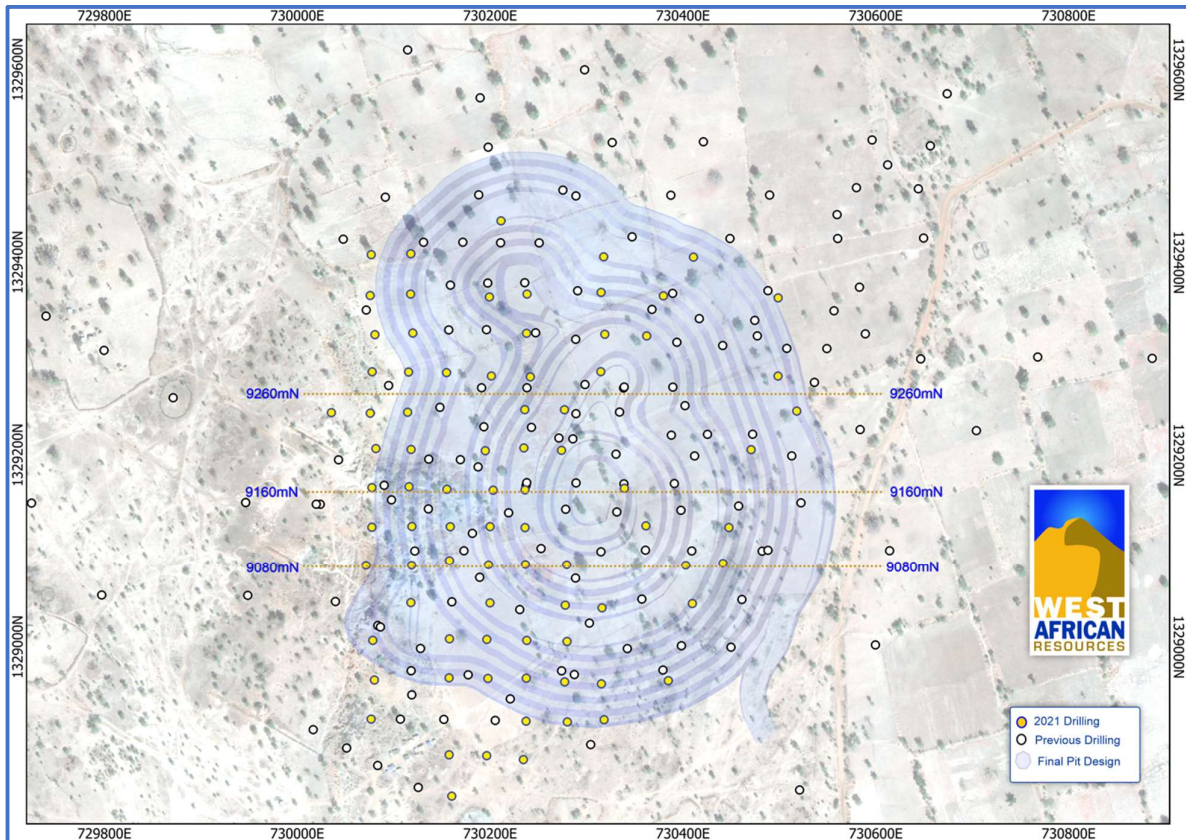


Figure 5: Cross-section 9080mN

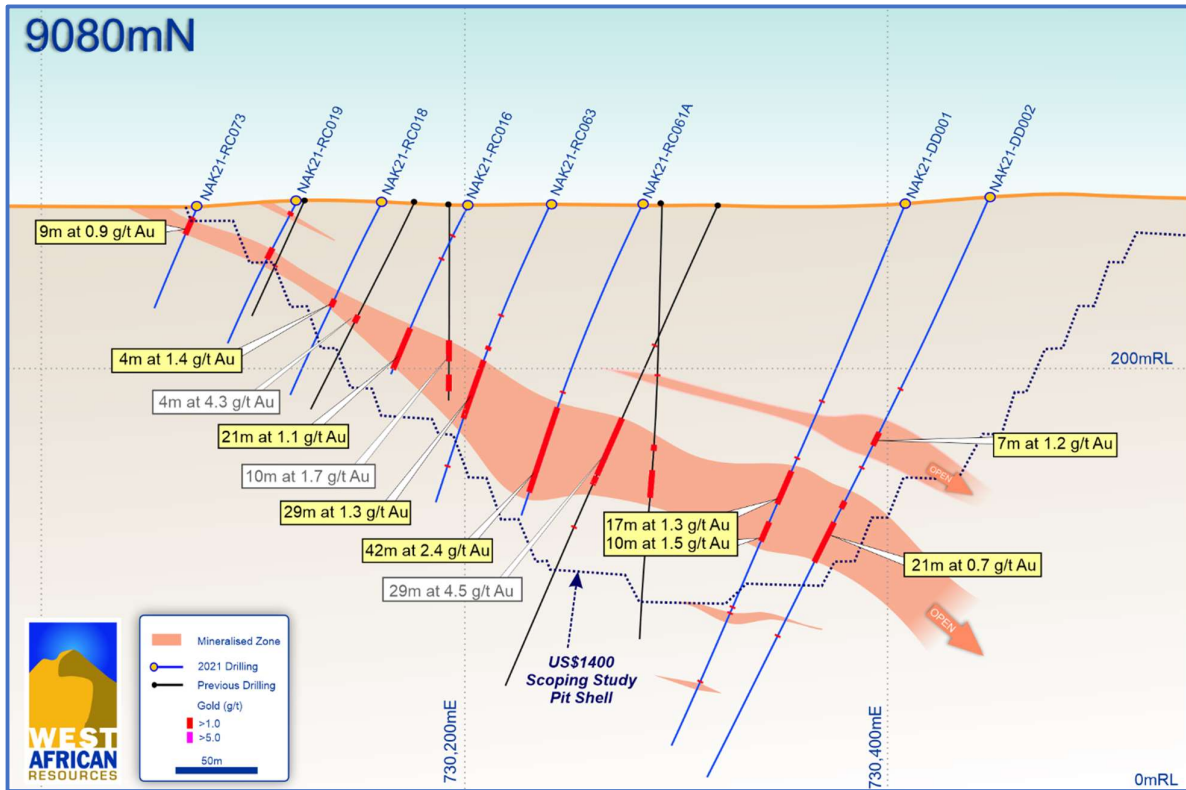


Figure 6: Cross-section 9160mN

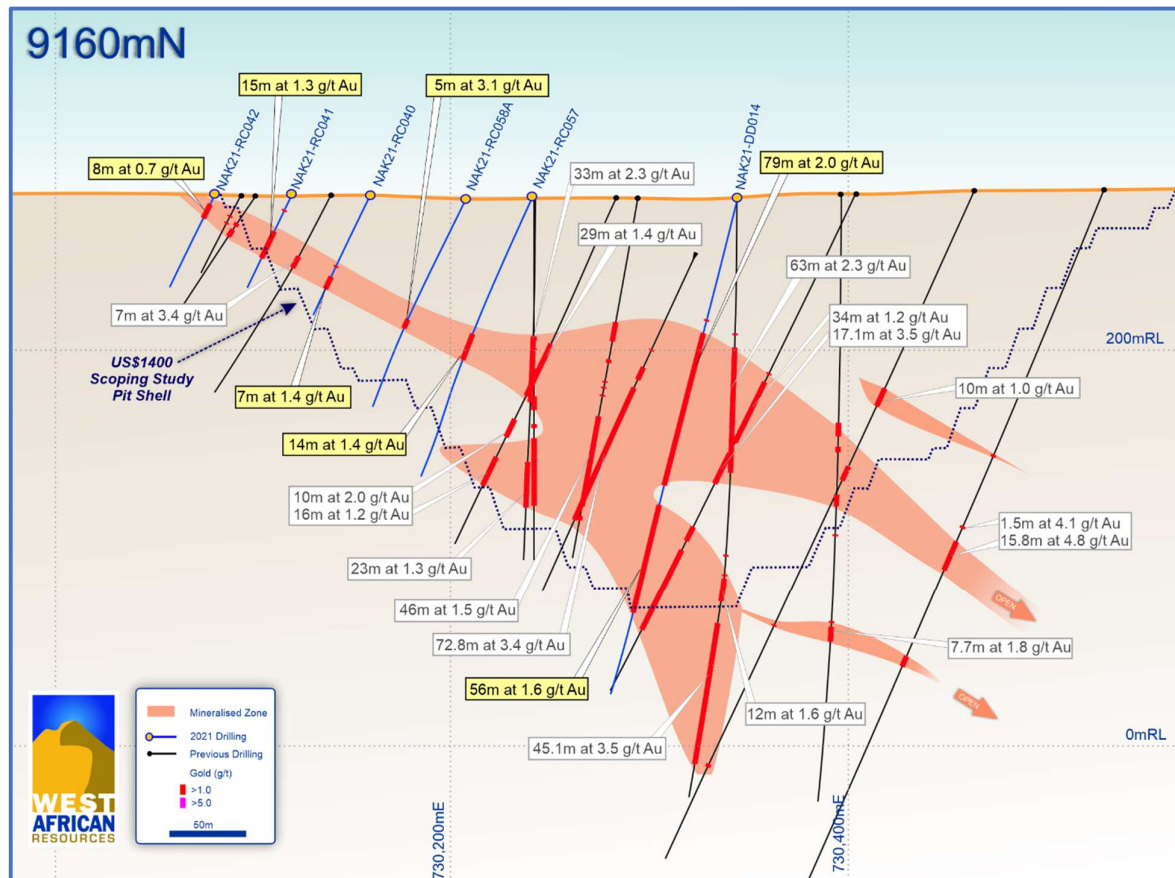


Figure 7: Cross-section 9260mN

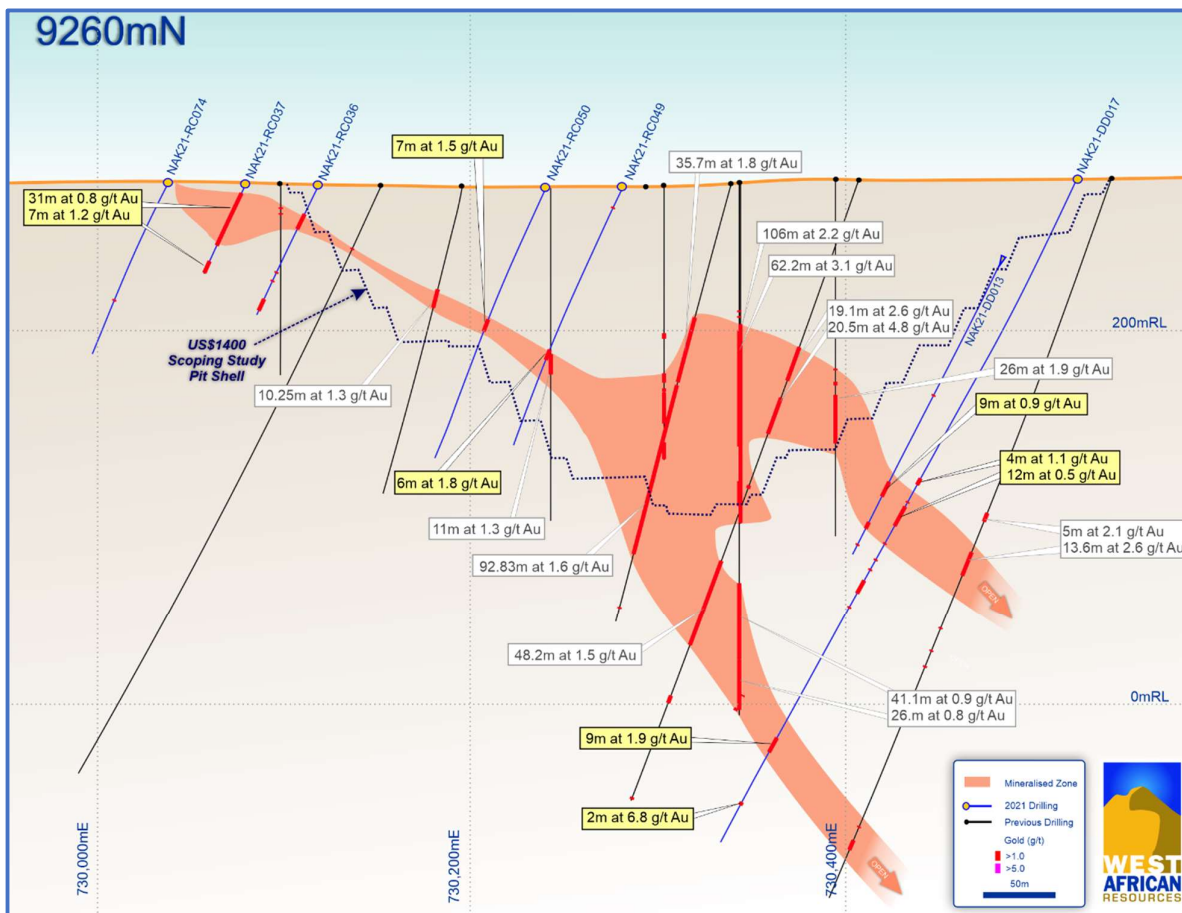


Table 1 Toega Gold Project
2021 Resource Definition Drilling - Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL
NAK21-DD001	137	154	17	1.3	-65	270	277	730405	1329085	274
NAK21-DD001	163	173	10	1.5	-65	270	277	730405	1329085	274
NAK21-DD001	130	131	1	4.1	-65	270	277	730405	1329085	274
NAK21-DD002	168	189	21	0.7	-65	270	301	730442	1329087	288
NAK21-DD002	121	128	7	1.2	-65	270	301	730442	1329087	288
NAK21-DD002	157	161	4	0.8	-65	270	301	730442	1329087	288
NAK21-DD003	125	147	22	1.7	-65	270	172	730364	1329323	278
NAK21-DD003	48	49	1	10.9	-65	270	172	730364	1329323	278
NAK21-DD004	125	154	29	3.4	-65	270	241	730365	1329126	277
NAK21-DD004	98	114	16	2.6	-65	270	241	730365	1329126	277
NAK21-DD004	169	175	6	1.5	-65	270	241	730365	1329126	277
NAK21-DD004	89	91	2	4.1	-65	270	241	730365	1329126	277
NAK21-DD004	180	181	1	3	-65	270	241	730365	1329126	277
NAK21-DD005				NSV	-65	270	172	730319	1328924	277
NAK21-DD006				NSV	-65	270	180	730390	1328965	280
NAK21-DD006	167	168	1	2.9	-65	270	180	730390	1328965	280
NAK21-DD007	126	135	9	0.6	-65	270	180	730320	1329039	282
NAK21-DD007	79	84	5	0.7	-65	270	180	730320	1329039	282
NAK21-DD008	156	166	10	1.7	-65	270	202	730412	1329044	278
NAK21-DD008	118	128	10	1.6	-65	270	202	730412	1329044	278
NAK21-DD008	148	150	2	4.3	-65	270	202	730412	1329044	278
NAK21-DD008	65	66	1	2.1	-65	270	202	730412	1329044	278
NAK21-DD009	203	212	9	2.4	-70	270	226	730500	1329364	282
NAK21-DD009	219	221	2	1.3	-70	270	226	730500	1329364	282
NAK21-DD010	134	153	19	1.4	-75	270	211	730381	1329364	275
NAK21-DD011	158	175	17	3.8	-70	270	253	730413	1329404	275
NAK21-DD012	161	202	41	2.3	-70	270	253	730213	1329442	272
NAK21-DD012	212	220	8	1.6	-70	270	253	730213	1329442	272
NAK21-DD013	180	189	9	0.9	-65	270	223	730500	1329281	278

**Table 1 Toega Gold Project
2021 Resource Definition Drilling - Significant Intercepts**

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL
NAK21-DD014	70	149	79	2	-75	270	256	730341	1329164	275
NAK21-DD014	159	215	56	1.6	-75	270	256	730341	1329164	275
NAK21-DD015	107	119	12	0.5	-65	270	250	730449	1329124	278
NAK21-DD015	147	159	12	4.4	-65	270	250	730449	1329124	278
NAK21-DD015	165	190	25	1	-65	270	250	730449	1329124	278
NAK21-DD016	142	147	5	1.6	-70	270	361	730473	1329205	279
NAK21-DD016	164	185	21	0.6	-70	270	361	730473	1329205	279
NAK21-DD017	197	209	12	0.5	-65	270	400	730520	1329245	278
NAK21-DD017	338	347	9	1.9	-65	270	400	730520	1329245	278
NAK21-DD017	377	379	2	6.8	-65	270	400	730520	1329245	278
NAK21-RC001				NSV	-65	270	129	730317	1328961	278
NAK21-RC002				NSV	-65	270	150	730279	1328963	277
NAK21-RC003	86	97	11	1.5	-65	270	126	730239	1328967	277
NAK21-RC004				NSV	-65	270	100	730199	1328966	277
NAK21-RC005	41	43	2	2.9	-65	270	100	730159	1328967	277
NAK21-RC005	49	53	4	1.4	-65	270	100	730159	1328967	277
NAK21-RC006				NSV	-65	270	51	730082	1328965	279
NAK21-RC007				NSV	-65	270	125	730282	1329005	276
NAK21-RC008	86	102	16	1.3	-65	270	139	730240	1329006	276
NAK21-RC009				NSV	-65	270	126	730198	1329007	276
NAK21-RC010	38	47	9	0.8	-65	270	100	730160	1329007	277
NAK21-RC010	12	17	5	1.1	-65	270	100	730160	1329007	277
NAK21-RC012	12	21	9	1.2	-65	270	51	730080	1329006	279
NAK21-RC013	16	21	5	2.7	-65	270	75	730119	1329045	278
NAK21-RC013	28	37	9	1.5	-65	270	75	730119	1329045	278
NAK21-RC014	60	78	18	1.1	-65	270	102	730202	1329045	276
NAK21-RC015A				NSV	-65	270	150	730119	1329408	271
NAK21-RC016	64	85	21	1.1	-65	270	87	730200	1329085	275
NAK21-RC017	171	175	4	1.1	-65	270	204	730320	1329405	273
NAK21-RC017	116	121	5	0.8	-65	270	204	730320	1329405	273
NAK21-RC018	51	55	4	1.4	-65	270	100	730160	1329089	277
NAK21-RC019	26	32	6	0.8	-65	270	75	730120	1329084	278
NAK21-RC019	7	9	2	1	-65	270	75	730120	1329084	278
NAK21-RC020				NSV	-65	270	51	730079	1329124	282
NAK21-RC021	35	38	3	0.7	-65	270	75	730121	1329125	277
NAK21-RC022	117	121	4	2.4	-65	270	200	730317	1329368	273
NAK21-RC022	162	168	6	1.2	-65	270	200	730317	1329368	273
NAK21-RC023	50	60	10	1.7	-65	270	91	730160	1329125	277
NAK21-RC024	108	120	12	6.1	-65	270	151	730240	1329366	281
NAK21-RC024	76	79	3	2.8	-65	270	151	730240	1329366	281
NAK21-RC025	67	76	9	0.9	-65	270	100	730202	1329125	275
NAK21-RC026A	80	102	22	5	-65	270	151	730201	1329363	275
NAK21-RC029	14	19	5	0.5	-65	270	75	730082	1329324	272
NAK21-RC030	28	47	19	1.5	-65	270	100	730121	1329326	272
NAK21-RC031				NSV	-65	270	51	730079	1329285	272
NAK21-RC032	57	59	2	1.2	-65	270	75	730117	1329285	273
NAK21-RC033	36	39	3	1	-65	270	75	730157	1329284	272
NAK21-RC034	60	68	8	1.8	-65	270	100	730203	1329281	275
NAK21-RC035A	81	84	3	1.9	-65	270	126	730243	1329280	273
NAK21-RC036	16	25	9	0.6	-65	270	75	730116	1329243	273
NAK21-RC036	66	73	7	0.5	-65	270	75	730116	1329243	273
NAK21-RC037	4	35	31	0.8	-65	270	51	730077	1329242	274
NAK21-RC037	44	51	7	1.2	-65	270	51	730077	1329242	274
NAK21-RC038	22	29	7	1	-65	270	51	730120	1329205	274
NAK21-RC039A	8	12	4	0.7	-65	270	65	730083	1329206	274
NAK21-RC040	45	52	7	1.4	-65	270	66	730157	1329163	276
NAK21-RC041	20	35	15	1.2	-65	270	51	730118	1329166	276
NAK21-RC042	5	13	8	0.7	-65	270	51	730079	1329165	276
NAK21-RC043				NSV	-65	270	100	730120	1328804	278
NAK21-RC044				NSV	-65	270	51	730076	1328805	277
NAK21-RC045				NSV	-65	270	51	730057	1328762	276
NAK21-RC046				NSV	-65	270	100	730098	1328766	278
NAK21-RC047	111	129	18	1.5	-65	270	140	730317	1329285	275
NAK21-RC048				NSV	-65	270	93	730098	1328726	277
NAK21-RC049	96	102	6	1.8	-65	270	150	730279	1329246	274
NAK21-RC050	77	84	7	1.5	-65	270	156	730238	1329246	273
NAK21-RC051	28	32	4	0.5	-65	270	100	730102	1328688	277
NAK21-RC052	84	104	20	1.9	-65	270	180	730277	1329206	274
NAK21-RC053				NSV	-65	270	150	730237	1329206	274
NAK21-RC054				NSV	-65	270	98	730098	1328645	277
NAK21-RC055A	59	66	7	1.2	-65	270	100	730197	1329203	274
NAK21-RC057	74	88	14	1.4	-65	270	150	730239	1329163	276
NAK21-RC058A	67	72	5	3.1	-65	270	114	730205	1329162	274
NAK21-RC060	78	86	8	0.6	-65	270	150	730238	1329124	275

Table 1 Toega Gold Project 2021 Resource Definition Drilling - Significant Intercepts										
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	Easting	Northing	RL
NAK21-RC060	71	73	2	1.3	-65	270	150	730238	1329124	275
NAK21-RC061A	103	145	42	2.4	-65	270	156	730281	1329085	275
NAK21-RC062	59	63	4	2.2	-65	270	120	730236	1328882	279
NAK21-RC062	95	97	2	1.5	-65	270	120	730236	1328882	279
NAK21-RC063	80	109	29	1.3	-65	270	150	730240	1329086	272
NAK21-RC063	132	133	1	2	-65	270	150	730240	1329086	272
NAK21-RC064	75	78	3	1.8	-65	270	100	730198	1328886	279
NAK21-RC065	57	63	6	0.6	-65	270	81	730159	1328887	280
NAK21-RC066	100	122	22	1.5	-65	270	150	730280	1329042	276
NAK21-RC067	19	20	1	3	-65	270	51	730078	1328924	279
NAK21-RC068	83	89	6	1.5	-65	270	162	730240	1329325	274
NAK21-RC069	64	66	2	1.3	-65	270	126	730239	1328922	278
NAK21-RC070	118	136	18	1.2	-65	270	150	730321	1329324	274
NAK21-RC071A	115	116	1	4.5	-65	270	136	730282	1328921	278
NAK21-RC072	45	48	3	1.2	-65	270	57	730162	1328844	280
NAK21-RC073	5	14	9	0.9	-65	270	51	730073	1329084	274
NAK21-RC074	69	70	1	0.9	-65	270	100	730037	1329243	276

Table 2 – Sanbrado Mineral Resources by deposit, 31 December 2020													
	Cutoff	Measured Resource			Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
		Tonnes	Grade	Contained Au	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Au	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Au	Tonnes	Grade	Contained Au
	g/t	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz
M1 South	0.5	260,000	2.7	23,000	510,000	6.3	100,000	10,000	3.5	1,000	780,000	5.1	130,000
M1 South UG	1.5	410,000	15.1	200,000	1,200,000	14.1	540,000	140,000	4.4	20,000	1,700,000	13.6	760,000
M1 South Deeps	1.5							2,100,000	12.4	820,000	2,100,000	12.4	820,000
M5	0.5	110,000	1.8	6,000	35,000,000	1.2	1,400,000	17,000,000	1.1	580,000	52,000,000	1.2	2,000,000
M1 North	0.5	140,000	1.6	7,000	640,000	2.1	42,000	400,000	2.0	26,000	1,200,000	2.0	75,000
M3	0.5				170,000	2.0	11,000	190,000	1.5	9,000	360,000	1.7	20,000
Stockpile		1,000,000	1.2	38,000							1,000,000	1.2	38,000
Toega	0.5							22,000,000	1.9	1,300,000	22,000,000	1.9	1,300,000
Total		1,900,000	4.4	270,000	37,000,000	1.7	2,100,000	41,000,000	2.1	2,800,000	81,000,000	2.0	5,100,000
1 Tonnes, grade and contained metal have been rounded to 2 significant figures to reflect the accuracy of the estimates. Rounding errors may occur.													

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, exploration targets or mineral resources is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Hyde, a Director, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hyde has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101. Mr Hyde consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Information

This news release contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian and Australian securities legislation, including information relating to West African's future financial or operating performance that may be deemed “forward looking”. All statements in this news release, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that West African expects to occur, are “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words “expects”, “does not expect”, “plans”,

“anticipates”, “does not anticipate”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “projects”, “potential”, “scheduled”, “forecast”, “budget” and similar expressions, or that events or conditions “will”, “would”, “may”, “could”, “should” or “might” occur. All such forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of the relevant management as of the date such statements are made and are subject to important risk factors and uncertainties, many of which are beyond West African’s ability to control or predict. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

In the case of West African Resources Ltd, these facts include their anticipated operations in future periods, the expected enhancement to project economics following optimisation studies, planned exploration and development of its properties, and plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future, including the availability of future funding for the development of the project. This information relates to analyses and other information that is based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs. Statements concerning mineral resource and ore reserve estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking information to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralisation that will be encountered if a mineral property is developed.

As well, all of the results of the feasibility study constitute forward-looking information, including estimates of internal rates of return, net present value, future production, estimates of cash cost, assumed long term price for gold, proposed mining plans and methods, mine life estimates, cashflow forecasts, metal recoveries, and estimates of capital and operating costs. Furthermore, with respect to this specific forward-looking information concerning the development of the Sanbrado Gold Project, the company has based its assumptions and analysis on certain factors that are inherently uncertain. Uncertainties include among others:

- i. the adequacy of infrastructure;
- ii. unforeseen changes in geological characteristics;
- iii. metallurgical characteristics of the mineralization;
- iv. the price of gold;
- v. the availability of equipment and facilities necessary to complete development and commence operations;
- vi. the cost of consumables and mining and processing equipment;
- vii. unforeseen technological and engineering problems;
- viii. accidents or acts of sabotage or terrorism;
- ix. currency fluctuations;
- x. changes in laws or regulations;
- xi. the availability and productivity of skilled labour;
- xii. the regulation of the mining industry by various governmental agencies;
- xiii. political factors; and
- xiv. global pandemics.

This release also contains references to estimates of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The estimation of Mineral Resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective judgments about many relevant factors. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation (including estimated future production from the project, the anticipated tonnages and grades that will be mined and the estimated level of recovery that will be realized), which may prove to be unreliable and depend, to a certain extent, upon the analysis of drilling results and statistical inferences that may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. Mineral Resource estimates may have to be re-estimated based on:

- i. fluctuations in gold price;
- ii. results of drilling;
- iii. metallurgical testing and other studies;
- iv. proposed mining operations, including dilution;
- v. the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimates; and
- vi. the possible failure to receive, or changes in, required permits, approvals and licenses.

Mineral Reserves are also disclosed in this release. Mineral Reserves are those portions of Mineral Resources that have demonstrated economic viability after taking into account all mining factors. Mineral Reserves may, in the future, cease to be a Mineral Reserve if economic viability can no longer be demonstrated because of, among other things, adverse changes in commodity prices, changes in law or regulation or changes to mine plans. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this and other documents may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

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

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

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

JORC Table 1, Sections 1-2

JORC 2012 Table 1: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area of the Toega resource was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drillholes (DD) on a nominal 40m x 40m grid spacing. A total of 17 DC holes (4,155m) and 78 RC holes (8,555m) were drilled by WAF during 2021. Holes were angled towards 270° magnetic at declinations of between -65° and -75°, to optimally intersect the mineralised zones. The 2021 drilling program has been drilled to intercept the mineralised zone at 40m spacings from surface to a vertical depth of 350m. The majority of these holes were planned as infill to historical drilling. Previous drilling by B2Gold was carried out from 2014 to 2018, using a combination of RC, DD and diamond tails (DT). A total of 101 DD holes (33,962m), 105 RC holes (18,015m) and 7 combined RC/DT holes (1780m) were drilled on 40-100m spacings. Holes were angled towards 270° or 300° magnetic, at declinations of -55° to -90°. Diamond core is a combination of PQ at surface and HQ sizes and all Diamond core and RC chips were logged for lithological, alteration, geotechnical, density and other attributes. In addition, WAF Diamond core was logged for structural attributes. Half-core and RC chip sampling was completed at 1m intervals. QAQC procedures were completed as per industry standard practices (i.e., certified standards, blanks and duplicate sampling were sent with laboratory sample dispatches). Samples from WAF were dispatched to SGS Burkina Faso SA (SGS) in Ouagadougou. The diamond core and RC chip samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis for gold by 50g standard fire assay method (FA) followed by an atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) finish. Samples that returned results over 5 g/t Au were checked using 50g standard fire assay method (FA) followed by gravimetric finish. B2Gold samples were analysed primarily ALS Ouagadougou, and Veritas in Abidjan.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling in the area comprises PQ or HQ sized core. RC depths range from 38m to 381m and DD depths range from 33m to 699m. Diamond core was oriented using Reflex ACT III system and Coretell® ORIsht orientation system.
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for the diamond core and >85% for the RC in fresh material; there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. The resource is defined by DD and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. No relationship between sample recovery and grade have been identified at the project. The consistency of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		mineralised intervals and density of drilling is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure/geotechnical table of the database. Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet.
Sub-Sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut in half onsite using a CM core cutter. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier splitter. All samples were dry. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry standard practice. The samples were dispatched to the laboratory (as per section 'Sampling Techniques') where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involved oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks and duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 3:20. Field duplicates were taken on 1m and 2m composites for WAF and CHU RC samples respectively, using a riffle splitter. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Resource Estimate. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Certified reference materials, having a good range of values, were inserted blindly and randomly. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. For WAF samples, one blank, one standard and one duplicate is inserted every 17 samples. B2 Gold QC inserted one standard every 15 samples, and one blank every 30 samples.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAF senior geological personnel have visually verified significant intersections in diamond core and RC drilling as part of the supervision process. Three RC holes and two diamond holes were twinned by diamond holes (3 drilled by WAF, 2 by B2 Gold). Assay results returned from the twins were consistent with original holes. Primary data was collected using a set of company standard Excel™ templates on Toughbook™ laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into a final database by the company's database manager. The results confirmed the initial intersection geology. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report
Location of Data Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid WGS84 Z30N. WAF DD and RC downhole surveys were completed at least every 24m and at the end of hole using a Reflex EZ gyro survey tool. B2 Gold DD downhole surveys were completed every 30m with a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool. The grid UTM Zone 30 WGS 84 was used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground DGPS, Real time topographical survey and a drone survey was used for topographic control
Data Spacing and Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drillhole spacing is 40m north by 40m east within the Toega resource area. The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the data is drilled to 270° magnetic, which is orthogonal/perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend, or vertically. The bulk of the drilling is almost perpendicular to the mineralised domains. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that the main mineralisation controls are largely perpendicular to drill direction. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by WAF. Samples are stored on site and delivered by WAF personnel to SGS Ouagadougou for sample preparation. Whilst in storage, they are kept under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAF is in the process of updating Mineral Resources for the Toega Gold Project. Update resources will be reported in conjunction with WAF's annual resource and reserve statement.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Toega deposit lies within the Nakomgo permis de recherche, currently granted to Kiaka Gold SARL (B2 Gold), and is valid until 23/10/2023 (Arrêté No 2021-187/MEMC/SG/DGCM). All licences, permits and claims are granted for gold. All fees have been paid, and the permits are valid and up to date with the Burkinabe authorities. The payment of gross production royalties is provided for by the Mining Code and the amount of royalty to be paid is 3% up to \$1000/oz, 4% up to \$1300/oz and >\$1300/oz 5%
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration activities have included geological mapping, rock and chip sampling, geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and drilling, both reverse circulation and core. This work was undertaken by B2 Gold personnel and their consultants from 2014 to 2018
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Toega Project is hosted in the Paleoproterozoic-aged Birimian Supergroup (2150 – 2100 Ma) and is located close to the intersection of the northeast striking Tenkodogo greenstone belt and the regionally significant, north-northeasterly trending Markoye Fault corridor. The Toega Prospect area is underlain by metasedimentary rocks which have been affected by greenschist to lower amphibolite facies regional metamorphism. Alteration mineralogy comprises potassium feldspar, quartz and white mica. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are the dominant sulphide mineral phases and sulphide content is typically less than 5% in mineralized zones. Locally, visible gold is observed in association with quartz veins and rarely, as intrafolial grains in the metasedimentary rocks. The majority of gold mineralization in the Toega deposit occurs in unweathered rock
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts included in the release are reported in tables incorporating Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay Data. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this Resource Estimate announcement. A summary of previous work is included the announcement reported on the ASX on 29 April 2020 titled "WAF to Acquire 1.1Moz Toega Gold Deposit from B2Gold".

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information is also contained with WAF's annual resource update and guidance statement released on the ASX 9 March 2021. A complete listing of all drillhole details is not necessary for this report which describes
Data Aggregation Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cutoff 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intersections sampled by B2 Gold were taken at a range from 0.05m to 4.20m, with the vast majority at 1.0m. WAF drilled intersections are assayed on 1m intervals. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 5m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t Au. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the majority of the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner or as close as practicable.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this document.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.
Other Substantive Exploration Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed metallurgical test work has been carried by B2 Gold which indicated a gold recovery of 87% through a conventional milling and CIL circuit. WAF is continuing metallurgical test work as part of ongoing feasibility studies. Results will be reported in early 2022.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A program of dedicated metallurgical and geotechnical drillholes has been completed, and studies are ongoing.