TROY RESOURCES LIMITED

QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Attributable gold production for the Group totalled 14,886oz. Au_Eq ~ 12,590oz. for Karouni and 2,296oz. Au_Eq for our share of production from Casposo.
- Best ore production and mill recovery to date of 203,117 tonnes and 94.5% respectively.
- Further improvement in plant availability and performance with throughput exceeding 80,000 tonnes in both February and March. March achieved a monthly record of 88,841 tonnes which was also above nameplate capacity.
- Switch from blast hole grade control drilling to RC grade control now well underway with results from Smarts 3 confirming the high grade, but complex nature of the Smarts orebody.
- First ore grade hits recorded in the Karouni exploration program.
- Investec facility restructured and extended by six months to 31 December 2018.

Overview

Commenting on the results, Troy CEO Martin Purvis said:

"From an operational perspective the key highlights for the Quarter are the substantial effort by the team on site to recover from the wall failure at the end of the 2016 and the first intersection of ore grade mineralisation in the Brownfields exploration program at Goldstar.

Moving forward, with the new Management Team installed at site, the focus is to stabilise and maintain 'steady state' operations and find ways to introduce cost-saving improvements and initiatives throughout the production process."

RESULTS

KAROUNI OPERATION, GUYANA

Operations	September 2016 Quarter	December 2016 Quarter	March 2017 Quarter
Open Pit Mining			
Total mined (t)	2,036,657	1,941,075	1,769,587
Ore Mined (t)	202,080	194,689	203,117
Mine Grade (g/t)	2.27	2.28	1.99
Mill Production			
Processed (t)	199,619	222,281	210,228
Head Grade Gold (g/t)	2.24	2.25	1.97
Recovery Gold (%)	92.8	92.5	94.5
Gold Produced (oz.)	13,329	14,839	12,590
Gold Sold (oz.)	15,211	13,925	11,693
Cash Cost (US$/oz.)	923	953	1,148
AISC (US$/oz.)	1,316	1,352	1,539
Gold Price Realised (US$/oz.) [(1)]	1,337	1,229	1,221

(1) Before impact of hedging.

Health and Safety

Two lost time injuries were recorded during the March quarter. An improvement on the seven lost time injuries recorded during the December quarter.

No environmental incidents were recorded.

Open Pit Mining

As advised in the previous Quarterly Report, wall stability issues in Smarts 3 impacted mining productivity early in the March Quarter. Notwithstanding extensive rehabilitation and remediation work in this area, mining performance steadily improved throughout the Quarter, with total ore mined of 203,117 tonnes being the best performance so far. Accelerated development and increased ore recovery from the upper benches of Smarts 4 impacted average mined grade which was 1.99g/t for the Quarter.

With remediation work being undertaken in Smarts 3, mining was primarily focused on accessing lower grade material from the Smarts 1 and 4 pits where additional quantities of ore were mined from the upper development benches, outside the reserve.

Total movement for the Quarter at 1.84Mt was slightly below Q4 CY16 of 1.94Mt, but an outstanding result given the limited access to Smarts 3. Importantly as mining progresses deeper into Smarts 1 and 4, the strip ratio will decrease rapidly and grades will improve.

Mining in the Smarts pit is now below the weathered horizon with all production subject to drill and blast. Whilst this will result in higher unit mining costs, lower strip ratios combined with higher grade ore from each of the pits will largely off-set this impact. Also, it is anticipated that increased quantities of higher grade ore will become available from Smarts 3.

An RC grade control program in Smarts 3 was completed during the Quarter. An overview has been included below. This program will enable a more detailed grade control model to be constructed leading to substantial improvements in short and medium term mine planning. The drill rig moved into Smarts 1 late in the Quarter to commence another 10m by 5m spaced grade control program. This program, and drilling in Smarts 4, will be completed during the June Quarter with updated grade control block models being constructed.

Mining in Hicks 3 was completed and mining advanced in Hicks 2 with predominantly waste stripping taking place. Diversion of drainage into Hicks 3 is expected to commence during the June quarter enabling the progression of mining in Hicks 2 to access higher grade ore blocks.

With the Smarts pits progressing into fresh rock and the subsequent reduction in strip ratios, a review of mining fleet requirements is underway. Mine planning procedures are also being reviewed due to increased blasting activity and the availability of updated grade control models for forward planning of oreblocks. The different pit stages in Smarts are now close to one level and this will enable much improved water management and mine planning in the upcoming wet season. The availability of crushed waste rock will also assist with mobility and safety on the haul roads and pit ramps during prolonged rainfall.

Processing and Production

A total of 210,228 tonnes at 1.97g/t were processed with an average recovery of 94.5%, resulting in 12,590oz. of gold produced.

Given the challenges presented by the recovery program, gold production was in line with expectations from the revised short term mine plan. With processing rates steadily increasing during the Quarter, March achieved throughput of 88,841 tonnes and recovery rates continue to exceed design with the Quarter average of 94.5%, with both of these results being the best performance to date.

Crushed ore stockpiles will be built up as much as possible ahead of the upcoming wet season. Previously wet weather has hampered crusher throughput, but increased crushed stocks combined with a harder blend should see this issue somewhat resolved in the future.

Costs

The peak impact of the recovery plan due to the pit wall failure in Smarts 3 was evident in the results for January, which together with a major overhaul of the cone crusher, resulted in unit cash costs for that month being ~67% above the remaining months'. Remediation work on Smarts 3 over the Quarter and higher drill and blast costs also resulted in higher costs being incurred. Despite these additional imposts, the underlying costs for the Quarter were in line with December Quarter costs. Going forward, with higher grade material becoming available and better operating practices being applied, unit costs are expected to fall.

	September 2016 Quarter US$/oz.	December 2016 Quarter US$/oz.	March 2017 Quarter US$/oz.
C1 Cash Cost	923	953	1,148
Refining and transport costs	5	5	6
Reclamation and remediation – amortisation	4	6	6
Royalties	143	100	105
Insurance	21	13	21
Exploration	93	91	118
Corporate general and administration costs	73	63	71
Capital equipment	54	121	64
All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)	**1,316**	**1,352**	**1,539**

Grade Control Drilling - Smarts 3 Pit

Recent whole rock geochemistry analysis has allowed for a more robust interpretation of the basalts at Smarts, Hicks, Larkin and Whitehall. It confirms that the majority of the central mafic unit is composed of basalts, but there is also a minor component of sediment within it. Three types of basalt have been identified (see Figure 1):

1. **High MgO/High Cr Basalt**: This unit commonly displays a strong foliation and hosts the main shear zones in Smarts and Hicks deposits. This unit occurs in the major NW-SE trending structures
2. **High Silica Basalt**: This rock type is low in MgO and porphyritic in texture indicative of a volcanic flow and is found in the hanging and footwall of the central mafic unit.
3. **High Ti Basalt:** This unit occurs mainly in the central mafic unit and is the preferred brittle host for gold bearing extensional North-South quartz veins which are the high grade veins at Smarts.

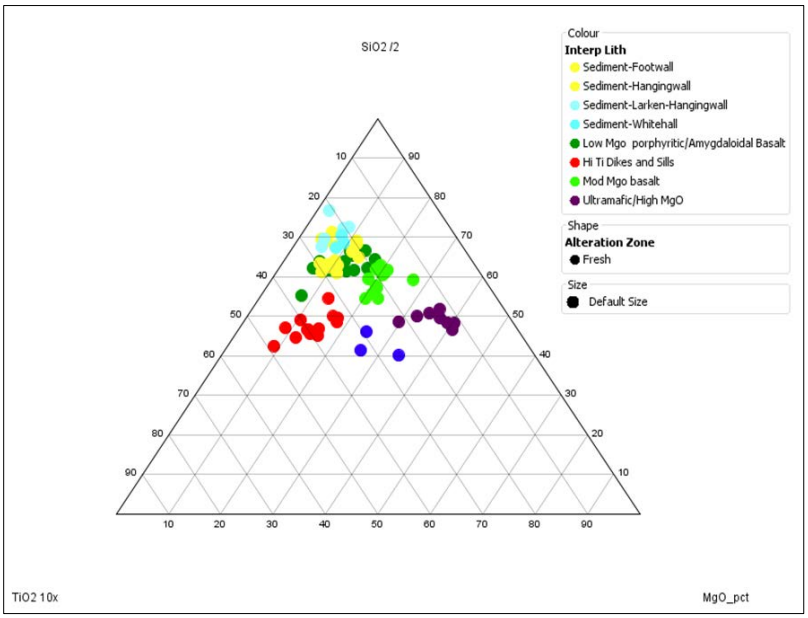

Figure 1: Basalt Geochemistry - Smarts, Hicks and Larken

This identification shows that the veins tend to occur at geochemical breaks, i.e. contacts between high to moderate MgO basalts and the high Ti basalts, confirming what has been seen in the pits.

At Smarts, geological mapping of the pit walls and floor has identified these various basalts and confirmed the high Ti basalt is the preferred host rock for the higher grade extensional veins.

In January, RC grade control drilling commenced in Smarts 3 to better define mineralisation between the 40m and 10m RL. This close spaced drilling was completed on a 10m by 5m pattern resulting in 70 holes amounting to 2,501m (see JORC Section 1 and Section 2, Figure 2 and Table 1).

This recently acquired high density drill data has been used to develop a new geological model for Smarts 3. The relationship between the high Ti basalt as the preferred host rock and the high grade extensional veins, should greatly enhance our ability to model the high grade zones as a tool for future mining controls.

As expected, the drilling encountered numerous NW-SE striking shear vein sets and N-S striking extensional quartz veins. Visible gold was noted along vein margins.

The following significant higher grade downhole intercepts were recorded:

- **5m at 23.31g/t from 11m**
- **10m at 19.62g/t from 4m**
- **11m at 17.67g/t from 0m**
- **5m at 16.77g/t from 43m**
- **5m at 15.37g/t from 43m**
- **5m at 15.30g/t from 4m**
- **6m at 15.11g/t from 18m**
- **6m at 13.32g/t from 2m**
- **6m at 13.09g/t from 27m**
- **10m at 12.38g/t from 0m**
- **14m at 11.54g/t from 34m**
- **12m at 10.95g/t from 9m**
- **20m at 10.71g/t from 23m**
- **15m at 10.67g/t from 1m**

- **10m at 10.61g/t from 0m**
- **24m at 10.43g/t from 5m**

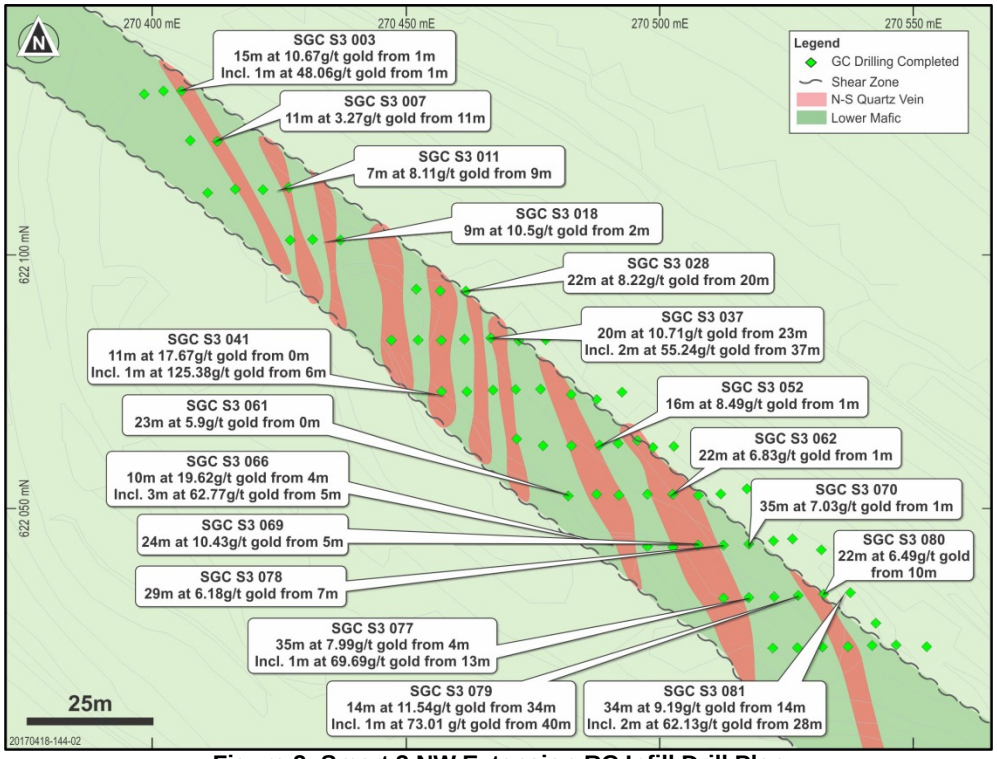

Figure 2: Smart 3 NW Extension RC Infill Drill Plan

Grade Control Drilling - Smarts 1

RC grade control drilling on the 45mRL was completed at a 10m by 5m drillhole spacing in March.

Drilling confirms the preliminary geology wireframes made from pXRF data. The drilling confirms at least 3 mafic and 2 sediment units juxtaposed against one another in Smarts 1. The number of mineralised lodes and their geometry is complex, with several NW-SE trending lodes surrounded by the high MgO Basalt and formed of high-Ti basalt with N-S veining along the contacts. Geological pit mapping identified a large 10m-15m thick dolerite sill that dips to the east and truncates the mineralisation.

Downhole gold intercepts reported to date include (see JORC Section 1 and Section 2, Figures 3 and 4 and Table 2):

- **2m at 47.26g/t from 18m**
- **5m at 17.82g/t from 8m**
- **2m at 16.67g/t from 22m**
- **4m at 12.36g/t from 24m**
- **19m at 11.17g/t from 9m**
- **5m at 8.71g/t from 4m**
- **2m at 6.69g/t from 10m**
- **4m at 6.30g/t from 0m**
- **9m at 4.77g/t from 39m**
- **4m at 4.60g/t from 26m**
- **26m at 4.22g/t from 10m**
- **5m at 4.19g/t from 31m**
- **14m at 2.56g/t from 6m**

- **23m at 2.67g/t from 25m**
- **15m at 1.68g/t from 1m**

The bulk of the assay results are pending and once all results are received and assessed a revised grade control model will be developed.

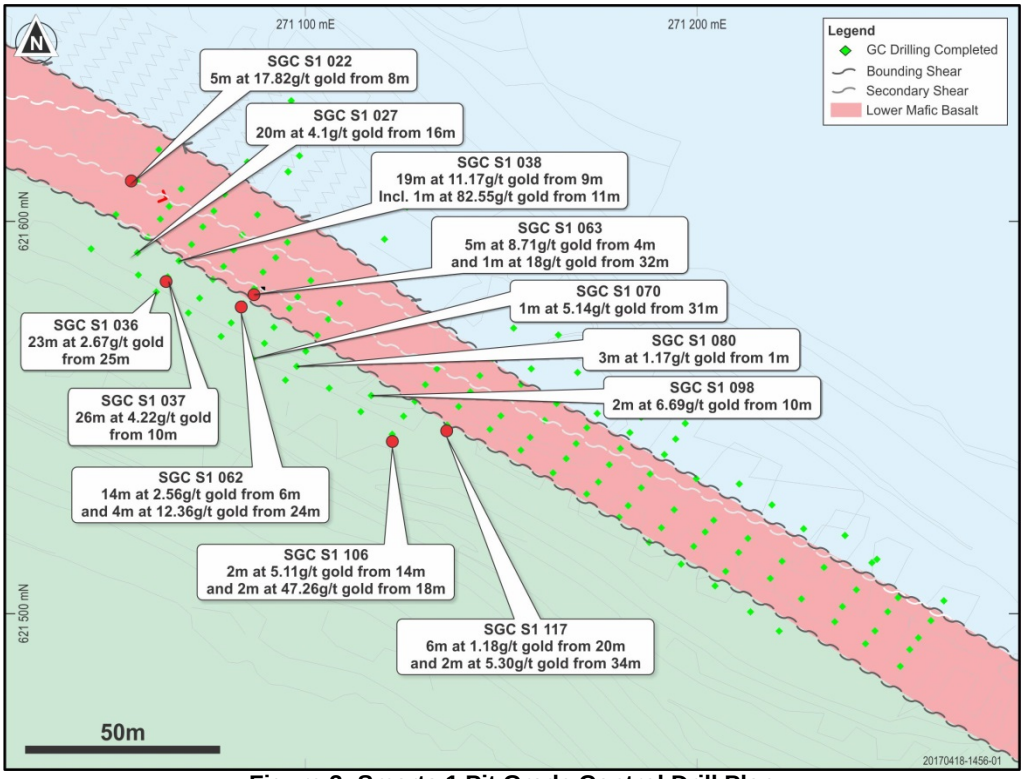

Figure 3: Smarts 1 Pit Grade Control Drill Plan

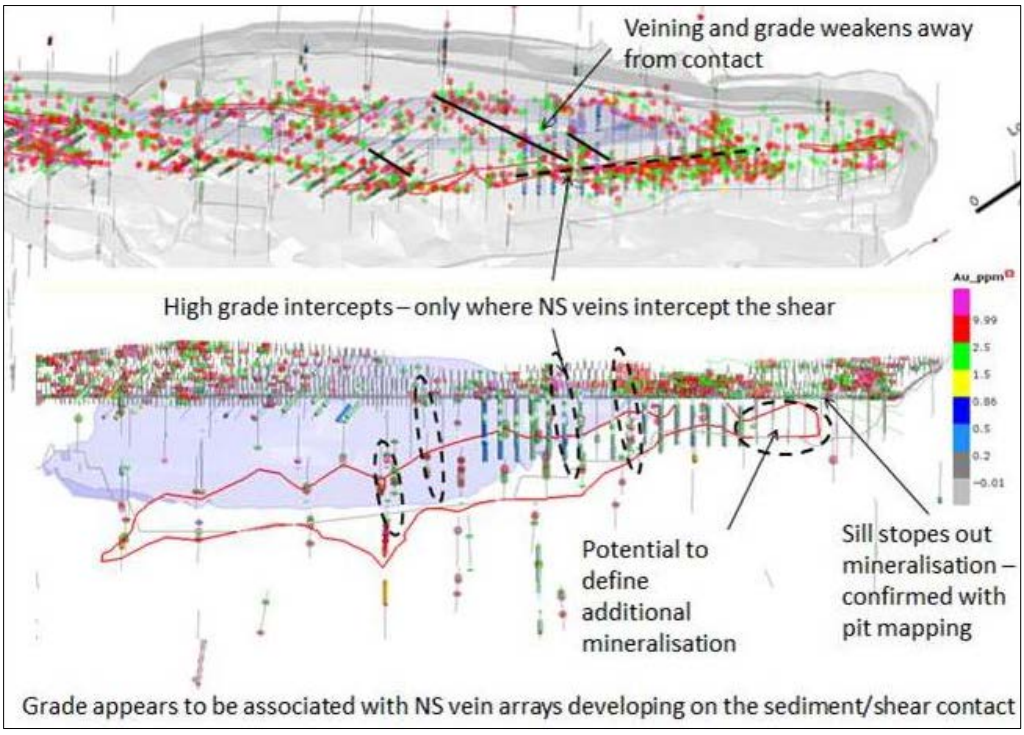

Figure 4: Longitudinal Section & Plan View of High Grade Plunge the Result of N-S Veins - Intersecting the Shear

FINANCE

The Company finished the Quarter with total liquidity of $21.2 million, including available cash of $12.9 million and gold inventories at market value of $8.3 million. Key movements in cashflow are illustrated in Figure 5 and include A$2.6 million (US$2 million) received pursuant to the sale agreement for Casposo and A$1.3 (US$1 million) remaining from the sale of the Andorinhas plant.

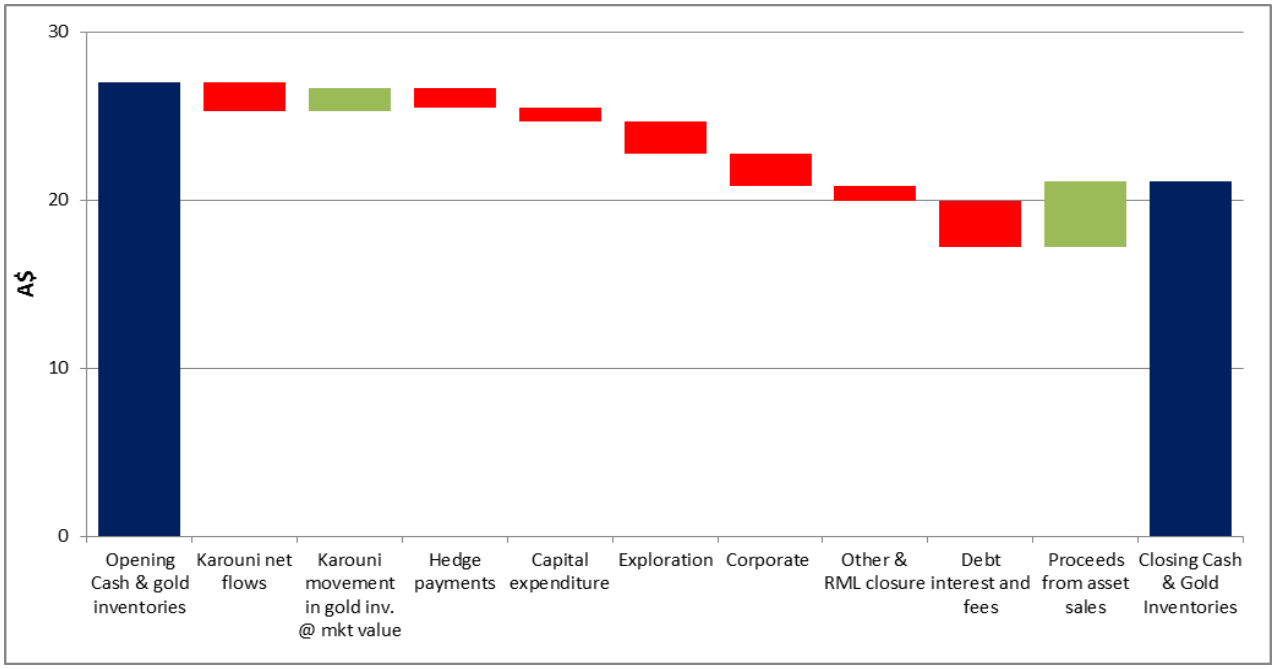

Figure 5: March Quarter cash movements

Notes:
1. Key movements - unaudited
2. Liquid assets include cash, gold dore and GIC at market value

Banking Facility

The Company's US$71.6 million debt Facility with Investec was restructured and extended during the Quarter to take account of the various economic impacts of the Smarts wall failure. The key variations included:

1. A reduction in the March and June quarter repayments resulting in the following repayment schedule:

Date	Loan Repayment (US$)
31 March 2017	2,000,000
30 June 2017	3,000,000
30 September 2017	3,000,000
31 December 2017	3,000,000
31 March 2018	3,000,000
30 June 2018	5,000,000
30 September 2018	5,000,000
31 December 2018	5,192,000

3. A reduction in the mandatory hedging requirements to 40,000oz over a 12 month period.

4. A reduction in the minimum liquidity requirement to A$7.5 million until 31 July 2017 after which time it will be restored to A$10.0 million, unless otherwise agreed.

Following repayment of US$2.0 million (A$2.6 million) during the Quarter, the amount outstanding at 31 March was US$27.2 million (A$35.9 million), down from US$39.2 million at 30 June 2016.

Hedging

A summary of the Company's gold hedging positions at 31 March 2017 are set out in the table below. The average monthly hedge commitment is 4,560 ounces through to November 2017.

Settlement Period	Gold oz.	US$/oz.
June Qtr. 17	13,500	$1,103.50
Sept Qtr. 17	13,500	$1,103.50
Dec Qtr. 17	9,500	$1,095.20
TOTAL	**36,500**	**$1,101.34**

Exploration Expenditure

Exploration expenditure incurred was $1.95 million.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure incurred in relation to the plant and equipment and sustaining capital at Karouni was $0.77 million.

CASPOSO, ARGENTINA (Troy 30% - Austral Gold Limited (ASX:AGD) (Manager) 70%)

The table below summarises the recent operating performance of Casposo:

	September 2016 Quarter	December 2016 Quarter	March 2017 Quarter
Ore processed (t)	68,055	66,328	48,602
Gold recovery (%)	90%	91%	89%
Silver recovery (%)	78%	83%	85%
Grade (g/t Au)	2.98	2.30	2.50
Grade (g/t Ag)	180.92	245.55	217.70
Gold produced (oz.)	4,457	4,489	3,487
Silver produced (oz.)	313,765	434,607	288,327
Gold equivalent produced (oz.)	9,071	10,599	7,652
Cash cost (US$/oz. Au_Eq)	N/A[1]	969	1,058
AISC (US$/oz Au_Eq)	N/A[1]	1,200	1,353

[1] During commissioning period.

EXPLORATION

KAROUNI, GUYANA (Troy 100% through Troy Resources Guyana Inc.)

Regional Exploration Drill Program

The exploration highlight during the Quarter was the first intercept of ore grade mineralisation at Karouni in the Goldstar target. During the Quarter, drill testing of the Goldstar, Dominica Shear, Norby and IP focussed Targets (see Figure 6) was undertaken. Although progress on the regional exploration program was delayed due to the RC grade control program being conducted within the pits, 127 holes were drilled for 11,747m. Overall the grade control drilling accounted for more than 50% of the metres drilled in the Quarter.

Details of the recent exploration programs can be found in the ASX announcement dated 26 April 2017 titled Exploration Update.

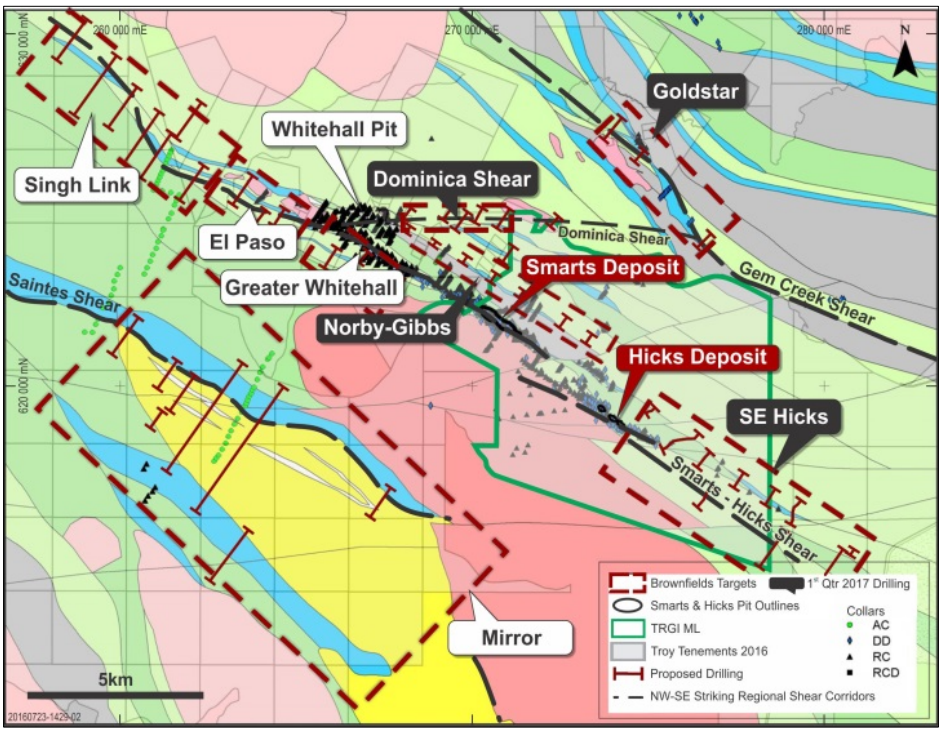

Figure 6: Brownfields Target Location Plan

At Goldstar a follow-up phase of wide-spaced infill drill traverses were completed. First pass wide spaced drilling at the Dominica Shear and Norby targets commenced.

A total of 7 holes for 868m were drilled on IP geophysical targets after reprocessing of the existing IP and magnetics data.

Goldstar Target

As a follow-up to the success of initial wide spaced drilling an infill drill program (77 holes/6,698m) was completed with the best intercept of 13m at 2.04g/t gold from 58m Including 7m at 3.31g/t gold. This target is a laterite, saprolite & sand covered 10km zone underlain by MgO high chrome basalt bedrock corridor with outcropping quartz veins & significant alluvial workings (Figure 7).

Drilling targeted the high chrome basalt corridor that has been intruded by narrow granitic and porphyritic intrusions.

The high Ti basalt, which is the main host for high grade gold mineralisation in Smarts, was intersected within a sheared high chrome basalt unit. The unit hosts gold bearing pyritic quartz veining

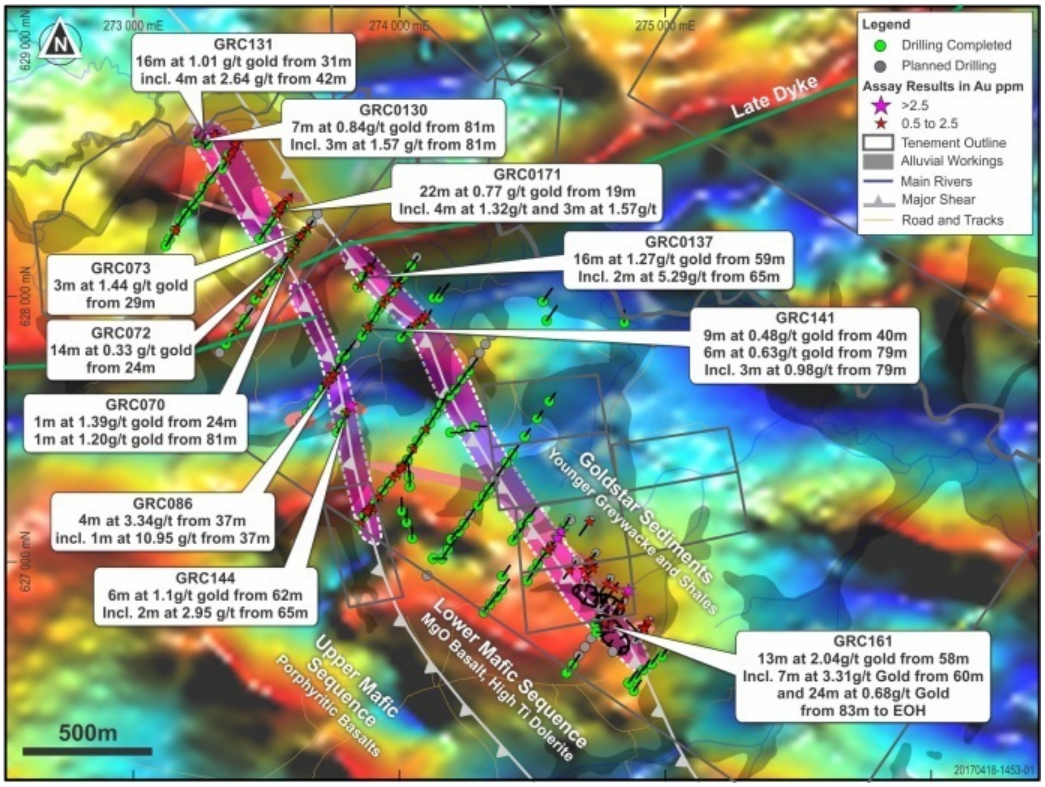

Figure 7: Goldstar Target Summary on Magnetics

Both phases of Goldstar drilling have confirmed a strong regional shear within favourable host rocks with the expected quartz-carbonate veining and associated pyrite alteration and anomalous gold mineralisation. Follow-up drilling is being planned to better define the anomalous trends and intersection.

Dominica Shear Target

At the Dominica Shear target a first pass drilling program consisting of a series of wide spaced drill traverses commenced in January. A total of 38 holes for 3745 meters were drilled before the rig was repositioned to the Smarts Pit.

The drilling focused on a 6km long strike length of the E-W striking Dominica Shear Zone east of the Whitehall target.

Norby Target

Drilling at the Norby target successfully intersected a weak shear with a felsic porphyry intrusion with strong quartz veining, disseminated pyrite and carbonate alteration. Five holes were drilled at Norby for 436 metres.

CORPORATE

Capital Structure

Issued Capital (as at 28 April 2017)	
Ordinary Shares	453,822,307
Employee Share Appreciation Rights	672,000
Investec Bank Plc Options	27,780,000

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Directors

Fred Grimwade, Non-Executive Chairman
Martin Purvis, CEO and Managing Director
Ken Nilsson, Executive Director
John Jones, Non-Executive Director

Competent Person's Statements

The information relating to exploration results from the Karouni Gold project is extracted from the announcement titled Exploration Update dated 26 April 2017 and available to view at www.troyres.com.au.

The information relating to the results of the geophysical review for the Karouni Gold project is extracted from the announcement titled Independent Geophysical Review Identifies New Targets at Karouni dated 30 January 2017 and available to view at www.troyres.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements relating to the drill results or geophysical review and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the drill results and geophysical review in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings as presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results for the Karouni project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Maddocks has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to 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 Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Maddocks is a full time employee of Troy

Table 1: Smarts Stage 3 RC Grade Control Drilling - Summary Of Results

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Gold Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold)
SGC_S3_001	270398.4	622131.7	40.1	12.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_002	270402.2	622132.3	40.1	24.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_003	270405.8	622132.3	40.1	48.0	270	-55	15m at 10.67g/t from 1m Including 1m at 48.06g/t from 1m
							1m at 1.09g/t from 41m
SGC_S3_005	270412.9	622122.7	40.1	18.0	270	-55	1m at 1.69g/t from 11m
SGC_S3_006	270417.2	622122.7	40.0	24.0	270	-55	6m at 13.32g/t from 2m Including 1m at 68.98g/t from 7m
SGC_S3_007	270421.8	622122.4	40.0	48.0	270	-55	11m at 3.27g/t from 11m
SGC_S3_010	270421.8	622112.9	39.9	24.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_011	270426.9	622113.3	40.0	30.0	270	-55	5m at 1.46g/t from 0m
							7m at 8.11g/t from 9m
SGC_S3_016	270427.2	622102.9	40.0	12.0	271	-56	NSR
SGC_S3_017	270431.6	622103.0	39.9	24.0	270	-55	5m at 15.30g/t from 4m Including 1m at 45.72g/t from 6m
SGC_S3_018	270437.1	622102.9	39.8	24.0	270	-54	9m at 10.50g/t from 2m
							1m at 1.15g/t from 21m
							1m at 30.98g/t from 23m
SGC_S3_027	270452.1	622093.2	40.4	36.0	270	-56	10m at 8.02g/t from 3m
							6m at 15.11g/t from 18m
							1m at 1.40g/t from 27m
SGC_S3_028	270456.8	622092.9	39.9	48.0	270	-55	3m at 0.62g/t from 11m
							22m at 8.22g/t from 20m
SGC_S3_029	270461.9	622092.9	39.9	36.0	270	-55	12m at 8.42g/t from 2m Including1m at 55.55g/t from 7m
SGC_S3_032	270447.1	622083.2	39.8	18.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_033	270452.4	622083.2	39.8	24.0	270	-56	5m at 10.66g/t from 0m
							5m at 1.40g/t from 8m
SGC_S3_034	270457.0	622083.1	39.8	36.0	270	-56	7m at 10.19g/t from 1m
SGC_S3_035	270461.5	622083.4	39.8	42.0	270	-56	9m at 2.84g/t from 10m
SGC_S3_036	270466.754	622083.581	39.7	36.0	270.4	-55	3m at 25.36g/t from 5m
							4m at 7.57g/t from 25m
							2m at 4.27g/t from 32m
SGC_S3_037	270472.3	622083.1	40.8	48.0	270	-56	5m at 4.90g/t from 3m
							1m at 22.78g/t from 13m
							1m at 2.48g/t from 18m
							20m at 10.71g/t from 23m Including 2m at 55.24g/t from 37m
SGC_S3_038	270477.6	622083.3	40.0	36.0	270	-55	3m at 1.95g/t from 16m
							12m at 3.75g/t from 22m
SGC_S3_040	270457.1	622073.1	39.5	12.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_041	270462.0	622073.0	39.7	18.0	270	-55	11m at 17.67g/t from 0m Including 1m at 125.38g/t from 6m
SGC_S3_042	270467.2	622073.3	39.8	36.0	270	-56	9m at 7.78g/t from 1m
							1m at 4.15g/t from 15m
							6m at 3.14g/t from 17m

							2m at 3.77g/t from 26m
SGC_S3_043	270471.7	622073.4	39.9	48.0	270	-55	10m at 4.58g/t from 5m
							1m at 6.94g/t from 25m
							10m at 1.45g/t from 28m
SGC_S3_044	270476.5	622073.5	40.0	36.0	270	-54	2m at 12.87g/t from 20m
SGC_S3_045	270482.6	622072.5	40.5	48.0	270	-56	8m at 4.89g/t from 0m
							2m at 8.87g/t from 12m
							5m at 6.77g/t from 27m
SGC_S3_046	270487.6	622071.5	40.7	36.0	270	-55.2	2m at 3.89g/t from 1m
							11m at 4.24g/t from 13m
							1m at 1.83g/t from 35m
SGC_S3_047	270492.6	622072.9	41.0	48.0	270	-56	5m at 1.86g/t from 7m
							1m at 2.26g/t from 14m
							1m at 6.01g/t from 25m
							1m at 1.97g/t from 29m
							4m at 1.03g/t from 38m
SGC_S3_048	270471.8	622063.7	39.9	20.0	270	-56	NSR
SGC_S3_049	270477.1	622062.4	40.0	36.0	270	-56	10m at 12.38g/t from 0m including. 1m at 80.69g/t from 3m
SGC_S3_050	270482.6	622062.3	39.9	48.0	270	-55	1m at 4.59g/t from 10m
							2m at 3.95g/t from 13m
							3m at 4.4g/t from 19m
							10m at 8.63g/t from 26m
SGC_S3_051	270488.2	622062.5	40.1	36.0	270	-56	9m at 10.81g/t from 1m
							1m at 7.20g/t from 18m
							1m at 2.83g/t from 27m
							2m at 11.82g/t from 34m
SGC_S3_052	270491.8	622062.8	40.1	48.0	270	-56	16m at 8.49g/t from 1m
							1m at 1.17g/t from 20m
							3m at 4.89g/t from 24m
							4m at 1.59g/t from 29m
							1m at 2.14g/t from 35m
							2m at 3.07g/t from 41m
SGC_S3_053	270495.6	622063.4	40.2	36.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_053A	270498.7	622062.1	40.3	48.0	270	-56	1m at 1.01g/t from 1m
							1m at 11.18g/t from 31m
							4m at 0.58g/t from 38m
SGC_S3_054	270502.9	622062.3	40.4	48.0	270	-56	3m at 3.50g/t from 4m
							2m at 3.00g/t from 13m
							1m at 2.17g/t from 18m
							2m at 7.04g/t from 22m
							1m at 1.13g/t from 28m
							1m at 1.62g/t from 38m
SGC_S3_057	270482.0	622052.5	39.7	24.0	270	-55	NSR

SGC_S3_058	270487.6	622052.8	40.0	48.0	270	-55	1m at 25.78g/t from 3m
SGC_S3_059	270492.0	622052.6	39.8	36.0	270	-57	2m at 15.28g/t from 0m
							16m at 7.90g/t from 9m Including 1m at 87.11g/t from 9m
							4m at 16.02g/t from 32m
SGC_S3_060	270497.6	622052.8	40.0	48.0	270	-56	21m at 4.32g/t from 1m
							1m at 3.17g/t from 24m
							1m at 14.77g/t from 30m
							5m at 15.37g/t from 43m Including 1m at 48.66g/t from 44m
SGC_S3_061	270502.6	622052.8	40.0	36.0	270	-55	23m at 5.90g/t from 0m
							5m at 3.22g/t from 27m
SGC_S3_062	270507.6	622052.6	40.4	48.0	270	-55	22m at 6.83g/t from 1m
							8m at 8.14g/t from 26m
							5m at 7.71g/t from 38m
							1m at 1.18g/t from 47m
SGC_S3_063	270512.1	622052.9	40.2	36.0	270	-54	1m at 1.05g/t from 0m
							7m at 4.26g/t from 13m
							7m at 3.37g/t from 27m
SGC_S3_064	270517.3	622053.9	40.4	48.0	270	-54	3m at 4.33g/t from 3m
							2m at 11.88g/t from 14m
							4m at 5.46g/t from 29m
							1m at 12.87g/t from 37m
							5m at 16.77g/t from 43m Including 1m at 58.01 g/t from 46m
SGC_S3_066	270497.6	622042.5	39.9	48.0	270	-55	10m at 19.62g/t from 4m Incl. 3m at 62.77g/t from 5m
							1m at 1.29g/t from 18m
SGC_S3_067	270502.6	622042.4	39.9	36.0	270	-55	1m at 1.10g/t from 0m
							5m at 22.10g/t from 4m Including 1m at 71.63g/t from 5m
							3m at 0.67g/t from 12m
SGC_S3_068	270507.6	622042.8	39.4	48.0	270	-57	6m at 2.79g/t from 0m
							7m at 8.87g/t from 9m
							2m at 3.09g/t from 19m
							6m at 13.09g/t from 27m Including 1m at 56.97g/t from 31m
							1m at 2.16g/t from 38m
SGC_S3_069	270512.6	622042.8	40.0	36.0	270	-55	24m at 10.43g/t from 5m
							2m at 11.37g/t from 34m
SGC_S3_070	270517.6	622043.0	39.9	48.0	270	-54	35m at 7.03g/t from 1m
SGC_S3_071	270522.4	622043.6	39.8	36.0	270	-56	4m at 18.99g/t from 4m Including 1m at 66.23 g/t from 5m
							8m at 8.1g/t from 15m
							1m at 20.83g/t from 29m
SGC_S3_072	270526.2	622044.0	40.2	48.0	270	-55	5m at 3.98g/t from 0m
							17m at 7.93g/t from 11m Including 1m at 77.03g/t from 19m
							4m at 19.49g/t from 32m Including 1m at 65.82g/t from 31m
							2m at 8.78g/t from 46m

SGC_S3_073	270531.9	622041.8	40.4	36.0	270	-57	20m at 9.64g/t from 8m Including 1m at 54.02 g/t from 20m
							4m at 2.06g/t from 32m
SGC_S3_075	270512.6	622032.3	40.0	24.0	270	-56	7m at 2.1g/t from 0m
SGC_S3_076	270517.6	622032.5	40.0	36.0	270	-56	4m at 10.35g/t from 5m
							5m at 23.31g/t from 11m Including 1m at 83.43g/t from 12m
							4m at 17.66g/t from 19m
SGC_S3_077	270522.6	622032.6	40.1	48.0	270	-56	1m at 1.92g/t from 1m
							35m at 7.99g/t from 4m Including 1m at 69.69g/t from 13m
							2m at 9.52g/t from 41m
SGC_S3_078	270527.3	622032.9	40.2	36.0	270	-55	29m at 6.18g/t from 7m
SGC_S3_079	270532.3	622033.1	40.3	48.0	270	-55	10m at 10.61g/t from 0m
							3m at 23.18g/t from 17m Including 1m at 54.44 g/t from 19m
							1m at 3.3g/t from 23m
							3m at 22.58g/t from 27m
							14m at 11.54g/t from 34m Including 1m at 73.01 g/t from 40m
SGC_S3_080	270537.6	622033.4	40.4	36.0	270	-55	5m at 9.17g/t from 0m
							22m at 6.49g/t from 10m
							2m at 2.84g/t from 34m
SGC_S3_081	270542.6	622027.4	40.2	48.0	270	-56	34m at 9.19g/t from 14m including 2m at 62.13g/t from 28m
SGC_S3_083	270522.3	622022.5	40.2	30.0	270	-56	1m at 2.10g/t from 10m
SGC_S3_084	270527.2	622022.5	40.2	39.0	270	-56	1m at 1.25g/t from 10m
							9m at 4.86g/t from 16m
SGC_S3_085	270532.1	622022.7	40.2	36.0	270	-58	11m at 9.14g/t from 11m
							2m at 6.55g/t from 25m
							5m at 21.35g/t from 30m Including 1m at 52.86 g/t from 30m and 1m at 48.95g/t from 33m
SGC_S3_086	270537.1	622022.8	40.3	48.0	270	-55	2m at 4.58g/t from 2m
							16m at 5.02g/t from 16m
							9m at 4.52g/t from 35m
SGC_S3_087	270541.9	622023.0	40.4	36.0	270	-56	15m at 3.22g/t from 5m
							1m at 1.87g/t from 22m
							2m at 1.94g/t from 30m
							4m at 9.53g/t from 34m
							6m at 8.31g/t from 41m
SGC_S3_088	270546.6	622023.1	40.5	48.0	270	-56	15m at 3.22g/t from 5m
							1m at 1.87g/t from 22m
							2m at 1.94g/t from 30m
							4m at 9.53g/t from 34m
							6m at 8.31g/t from 41m
SGC_S3_089	270552.6	622022.8	40.9	36.0	270	-55	12m at 10.95g/t from 9m
							3m at 2.25g/t from 31m
SGC_S3_103	270410.9	622112.2	41.2	12.0	270	-55	NSR
SGC_S3_104	270416.4	622113.0	39.9	6.0	270	-55	NSR

SGC_S3_105	270407.5	622122.6	39.9	24.0	270	-55	NSR

Table 2: Smarts Stage 1 RC Grade Control Drilling - Summary Of Results

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Gold Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold)
SGC_S1_021	271051.7	621601.7	45.1	48.0	035	-55	4m at 6.3g/t from 0m
							2m at 0.84g/t from 25m
							1m at 2.68g/t from 38m
							1m at 3.13g/t from 45m
SGC_S1_022	271057.1	621610.1	45.4	36.0	035	-55	5m at 17.82g/t from 8m Including 2m at 43.51g/t from 8m
SGC_S1_027	271057.4	621586.2	45.1	36.0	035	-55	20m at 4.1g/t from 16 m* Pending Re-assay (QAQC Failure)
SGC_S1_036	271062.0	621581.9	45.6	48.0	035	-55	1m at 1.52g/t from 6 m
							2m at 1.02g/t from 15 m * Pending Re-assay (QAQC Failure)
							23m at 2.67g/t from 25 m
SGC_S1_037	271064.9	621585.7	45.6	36.0	035	-55	26m at 4.22g/t from 10m
SGC_S1_038	271067.7	621589.8	45.2	48.0	035	-55	1m at 1.44g/t from 4 m
							19m at 11.17g/t from 9 m Including 1m at 82.55g/t from 11m
SGC_S1_040	271073.8	621598.5	45.0	24.0	035	-55	2m at 5.32g/t from 19m
SGC_S1_042	271079.4	621606.9	44.7	12.0	035	-55	3m at 2.83g/t from 5m
SGC_S1_060	271078.5	621570.5	45.9	36.0	035	-55	1m at 1.4g/t from 27 m
SGC_S1_062	271084.2	621578.8	45.5	36.0	035	-55	14m at 2.56g/t from 6m
							4m at 12.36g/t from 24m Including 2m at 20.56g/t from 24m
SGC_S1_063	271087.0	621582.8	45.8	48.0	035	-55	2m at 1.18g/t from 0m
							5m at 8.71g/t from 4m
							1m at 3.69g/t from 15m
							1m at 18.03g/t from 32m
SGC_S1_070	271086.6	621564.8	46.0	36.0	035	-55	1m at 5.14g/t from 31 m
SGC_S1_079	271094.9	621559.3	46.0	48.0	035	-55	2m at 0.75g/t from 44m
							1m at 1.73g/t from 47m
SGC_S1_080	271097.8	621562.9	45.9	36.0	035	-55	3m at 1.17g/t from 1 m* Pending Re-assay (QAQC Failure)
SGC_S1_089	271106.1	621557.3	45.7	36.0	035	-55	2m at 2.23g/t from 21m
							5m at 4.19g/t from 31m
SGC_S1_098	271116.8	621555.4	45.4	36.0	035	-55	2m at 6.69g/t from 10 m
							3m at 0.94g/t from 15 m
							2m at 1g/t from 34 m
SGC_S1_106	271122.2	621545.5	45.3	36.0	035	-55	2m at 5.11g/t from 14m
							2m at 47.26g/t from 18m Including 1m at 92.54g/t from 18m
SGC_S1_107	271125.1	621550.1	45.5	48.0	035	-55	15m at 1.68g/t from 1m
							1m at 1.26g/t from 18m
							2m at 16.67g/t from 22m

							4m at 4.6g/t from 26m
							9m at 4.77g/t from 39m
SGC_S1_117	271136.2	621547.9	45.6	36.0	035	-55	6m at 1.18g/t from 20m
							1m at 1.18g/t from 31m
							2m at 5.3g/t from 34m

NSR: No Significant Assay Results
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Guyana Karouni Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized 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 (submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The Smarts & Hicks Resource is being infill drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Total drilling completed during the period was 330 holes for 18,595m with 203 holes for 6,848m drilled at Smarts Grade Control and Brownfields Drilling of 127 holes for 11,747m. A sample interval of 1m has been selected for the RC and Diamond Core drilling with proximity to gold mineralisation (buffer zone). This sample spacing ensures a representative sample weight is collected at a scale sufficient to define geological and mineralisation boundaries. The 1m samples are assayed at 1m intervals in visibly conspicuous mineralisation or otherwise composited to 3m intervals before assay. Any low grade internal zones are also assayed at 1m intervals and a sample buffer is placed before and after the mineralisation boundary to ensure the assays do not begin or end within high-grade mineralisation. The original 1m samples are sent for assay where any significant gold assay grades are recorded for the 3m composite samples. The use of a 1m sample interval was selected after consideration of the following: • Consideration of previous sampling methodology. • The RC drilling method and sample collection process for current drill campaigns. • A representative sample weight suitable for transport, laboratory preparation and analysis. • The lithological thickness of the White Sands Formation and underlying basement lithology. • A mineralisation zone thickness ranging from several metres to tens of metres. • Suitability for statistical analysis. A standard sample length ensures all assay results are treated on equal support when reviewing assay statistics (before sample compositing for geostatistical analysis and resource estimation). • The Diamond Core and RC drilling method will in general provide superior sample collection compared to open-hole drill methods (e.g. auger or RAB) and reduce the possibility of down-hole grade smearing or contamination. All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. Zones that appeared visually non-mineralised were sampled as 3m composites. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling). Samples were dispatched to Actlabs in Georgetown, Guyana for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverized to produce a sub sample for analysis. Actlabs has a fire assay facility in Georgetown where 30g fire assays, gravimetric finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted.
Drilling	Drill type (core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (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).	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling comprises 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer drilling and drillhole depths range from 40m to 76m. Aircore/Reverse Circulation Rig supplied and operated by Major Drilling of Suriname.

Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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.	RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >75% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The Bulk of the Resource is defined by DC and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. The style of mineralisation, with frequent high-grades and visible gold, require large diameter core and good recoveries to evaluate the deposit adequately. The consistency of the mineralised intervals is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical 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/Trench, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form. All drilling has been logged to standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation	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 maximize 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.	RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier riffle splitter. All samples were dry. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. Actlabs in Georgetown, Guyana for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverized to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverization LM2 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 microns. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards, blanks, and duplicates for the RC samples only. The insertion rate of these averaged 2:20 for core and 3:20 for RC. Field duplicates were taken on for both 1m RC splits and 3m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (lack of bias) and precision have been established.	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 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QA/QC 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 shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits. Sample preparation conducted by ActLabs Guyana Inc. and fire assay performed by ActLabs Chile -Assayed by 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish. QA/QC protocol: For diamond core one blank and one standard inserted for every 18 core samples (2 QA/QC samples within every 20 samples dispatched or 1 QA/QC sample per 10 samples dispatched) and no duplicates.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Troy's QP R. Maddocks has visually verified significant intersections in RC drill chips. Primary data was collected using a set of company standard ExcelTM templates on Toughbook laptop computer using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into a final database.

Location of Data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid PSAD56 Zone 21 North. Downhole surveys were completed at the end of every hole where possible using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey tool, taking measurements every 5m.
Data Spacing and Distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Brownfields RC drilling consists of wide spaced up to 1km apart with overlapping angle holes on each section line drilled to a maximum of 120m. The nominal RC/DC drillhole spacing within the Resource areas is 50m by 50m and in places 25m (northwest) by 25m (northeast). This infill program was drilled at 30m by 10m spacings The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The majority of the data is drilled to either magnetic 035, 090°, 215, & 270° orientations, which is orthogonal / perpendicular to the orientation of the N-S Vein orientations. The bulk of the drilling is almost perpendicular to the mineralised domains. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security	Chain of custody is managed by Troy. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Troy personnel to Actlabs, Georgetown, for sample preparation. When applicable the sample pulps for assay are then delivered to DHL and freighted to Actlabs, Santiago assay laboratory.
	JORC Code Explanation	Whilst in storage, they are kept under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples

Section 2 Karouni Reporting Of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The Karouni Project tenements cover an aggregate area of 238,281 acres (96,429ha), granting the holders the right to explore for gold or gold, diamonds or precious stones. The tenements have been acquired by either direct grant to Troy Resources Guyana Inc. (15,160 acres/6,135ha) or by contractual agreements with Guyanese tenement holders (223,121 acres/90,294ha). Apart from the Kaburi Agreement (28,089 acres/11,367ha) which provides for the Company to earn a 90% interest, all other vendor agreements provide the Company with the right to obtain an ultimate interest of 100%. The Karouni Project comprises a single (large scale) mining Licence, 40 (small scale) claim licences, 200 (medium scale) prospecting permits and 37 (medium scale) mining. All licences, permits and claims are granted for either gold or gold, diamonds or precious stones. The various mining permits that cover the Smarts Deposit were originally owned by L. Smarts and George Hicks Mining. The permits were purchased by Pharsalus Gold (a wholly owned subsidiary of Azimuth Resources) in 2011. Troy Resources acquired the permits with the acquisition of Azimuth Resources in August 2013. All transfer fees have been paid, and the permits are valid and up to date with the Guyanese authorities. The payment of gross production royalties are provided for by the Act and the amount of royalty to be paid for mining licences 5%, however recent mineral agreements entered into stipulate a royalty of 8% if the gold price is above US$1,000 per ounce.

Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Little modern exploration has been carried out over the tenement prior to Azimuth's involvement which commenced in 2011. Portions of the Karouni Project have been held more or less continuously by small family gold mining syndicates (locally termed 'Pork Knockers') since the 1960's. This situation persists to the present day. Portions of the current project area were variously held under option to purchase agreements by Cominco (1974-75), Overseas Platinum Corporation (1988) and Cathedral Gold Corporation (1993-2002). In 1999, Cathedral Gold joint ventured the property to Cambior, then owner and operator of the Omai Gold Mine located 40km to the east, with a view to processing the Hicks mineralisation through the Omai processing facility. Cambior intended to use its existing mining fleet, rather than road trains, to haul mill feed from the Hicks Deposit. Execution of this approach proved uneconomic and disruptive to the mining schedule at Omai itself. No further work was undertaken and the joint venture was terminated in 2000. Available historic records and data were reviewed by both Troy during Due Diligence prior to the takeover and by Runge as part of the Resource modelling and estimation work.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Primary gold mineralisation is exposed at several localities within the Karouni Project, the most notable being the Hicks, Smarts and Larken Prospects along the northern extremity of the Project. Here the White Sand Formation cover has been removed by erosion to expose the underlying mineralised Paleoproterozoic Greenstone successions of the Trans-Amazonian Barama-Mazaruni Group. Extensive superficial cover of White Sand Formation within the central and southern portions of the Project tenements masks the basement lithology and conceals any gold mineralisation. The evaluation of airborne geophysical data has however indicated that the Barama-Mazaruni Greenstone Belts and associated syntectonic intrusives persist at shallow depth beneath this cover. The mineralisation at the Smarts, Hicks and Larken Zones is associated with a shear zone that transects a sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanic, volcanoclastics and pyroclastic rocks. The shear zone dips steeply towards the southwest, strikes northwest to southeast, and is characterized by intense brittle-ductile deformation and carbonate alteration plus quartz veining and abundant pyrite. The high grade gold mineralisation is usually associated with zones of dilational and stockworks quartz veining within and adjacent to the shear zone. At the Smarts Deposit gold is hosted by a northwest trending, sub-vertical to steeply southwest dipping shear zone 2,800m in strike length and up to 60m wide. The shear zone has developed within basalts and andesites comprising the footwall greenstone succession along the north-eastern limb of a shallowly northwest plunging anticline. Auriferous mineralisation is also noted at the contacts of porphyry-granite intrusives. The shear zone is comprised of semi- continuous zones of quartz lenses and quartz-carbonate veining or brecciation. Numerous, moderately well-defined gold-rich lenses, up to 15m wide, occur within the shear zone and are characterized by anomalous quartz veining, quartz flooding, shearing, chloritization, seritisation and pyritisation . Visible gold and the majority of gold values typically occur within and along margins of quartz veins, in silicified granitic dykes, and in adjacent, pyritic, often sheared meta-andesite. Pyrite is common at up to 3% by volume associated with auriferous quartz veins. Mineralisation is variously accompanied by silica-sericite-chlorite-carbonate- pyrite-tourmaline alteration. Gold mineralisation at the Smarts /Hicks Deposits are hosted by a northwest trending, sub-vertical to steeply southwest dipping shear zone some 2,500m in strike length and up to 60m wide in places. The shear zone has developed within basalts and andesites comprising the footwall greenstone succession along the north-eastern limb of a shallowly northwest plunging anticline. Auriferous mineralisation is also noted at the contacts of porphyry-granite intrusives. The shear zone is comprised of semi-continuous zones of quartz lenses and quartz-carbonate veining or brecciating.

		Visible gold and the majority of gold values typically occur within and along margins of quartz veins, in silicified granitic dykes, and in adjacent, pyritic, often sheared meta-andesite. Pyrite is common at up to 3% by volume, with local, trace amounts of Molybdenite, galena and sphalerite, associated with auriferous quartz veins. Mineralisation is variously accompanied by silica- sericite-chlorite-carbonate-pyrite-tourmaline alteration, while fuchsite is developed within porphyry intrusives in contact with high magnesium basalts and along shear zones.
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 • 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.	Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are tabulated in Table 1 and 2 in the body of the announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement. Complete detailed data on the project is included in the NI-43101 Tech Reports available on the Company's website with the current report dated September 8, 2014.
Data Aggregation Methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	All intersections are assayed on one meter intervals. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t. Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis.
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 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 (downhole length, true width not known').	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. However, due to topographic limitations some holes were drilled from less than ideal orientations.
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.	The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the text of this document as Figures 1 to Figure 4 and Figure 6 & Figure 7.'
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.	All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "drillhole identification" shown.

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. The Ground Magnetics survey work was performed on a grid cut at 100m line separation with 10m station intervals. Sufficient repeat readings and tie lines will be surveyed to level the magnetic data with historic ground magnetic data. Survey crews and equipment supplied by Quantec International Geophysical Contractors. A total of four GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometers (1 base station unit, 2 rover units) will be used to complete the survey.	Metallurgical testwork has been completed, with excellent results. Gold recoveries exceed 95% from CIL tests, and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. Magnetics is a geophysical survey technique that exploits the considerable differences in the magnetic properties of minerals with the ultimate objective of characterizing the Earth's sub-surface. The technique requires the acquisition of measurements of the amplitude of the magnetic field at discrete points along survey lines distributed regularly throughout the area of interest. It is the induced and remnant fields that are of particular interest to the geoscientist because the magnitudes of these fields are directly related to the magnetic susceptibility, spatial distribution and concentration of the local crustal materials. Fortunately only a few minerals occur abundantly enough in nature to make a significant contribution to the induced and remnant fields. Once the main field and the minor source effects are removed from the observed magnetic field data via various data reduction and processing methods, the processed data serve as an indicator of the spatial distribution and concentration of the magnetically significant minerals. The ground magnetic data will be incorporated and levelled with the existing geophysical data from past surveys. Final data will be
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (tests for lateral 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.	Further exploration drilling is ongoing, aimed at identifying new potential open cut Resources.