ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 October 2017

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVE STATEMENT

Perth, Western Australia: Troy Resources Limited (**ASX:TRY**) (**Troy** or **the Company**) has completed its annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement as of 30 June 2017 which are detailed below.

The Karouni Resources and Reserve Statement for 30 June 2017 has been developed based on the first full year of operational experience, additional drill hole assays and detailed geological mapping which has been used to construct a new geostatistical model which better reflects actual results. The main variation in this new model applies to the Smarts orebodies which exhibits major differences as compared to the original 2014 ore body model. It is considered that the new model for Smarts is more reliable, with higher accuracy and better predictability in terms of inventory, but has resulted in a downgrading of reserves of the Smarts orebodies.

Past and current mining results show a closer relationship with the new model and point to being of higher accuracy.

The model for the Hicks orebody remains unchanged from last year and mining is correlating well to the model.

The current Ore Reserve takes mine life out until 2020 with further work on identifying and testing targets aimed at increasing mineable reserves and hence mine life.

Overall, the change to Resources and Reserves has primarily been from a decrease in attributed grade rather than a loss of tonnes. This grade differential is a factor of more drilling, the first full year of operational experience and then the application of the new geological model.

Table 1: Karouni Ore Reserves [1]

	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Smarts	1,232,000	2.46	97,400	513,000	2.25	37,100	1,745,000	2.40	134,500
Hicks	660,000	2.05	43,500	524,000	1.84	31,000	1,184,000	1.96	74,500
Stocks	11,000	2.95	1,000	-	-	-	11,000	2.95	1,000
Total	**1,903,000**	**2.32**	**141,900**	**1,037,000**	**2.04**	**68,100**	**2,940,000**	**2.22**	**210,000**

[1] Refer to the notes on Reserves at the end of this statement.

Table 2: Karouni Mineral Resources (inclusive of Ore Reserves) [2]												
	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Smarts	1,709,000	2.38	130,800	2,824,000	2.06	187,000	1,206,000	2.03	78,700	5,739,000	2.15	396,500
Hicks	699,000	2.17	48,800	1,880,000	1.84	111,200	1,827,000	2.02	118,700	4,406,000	1.97	278,700
MW	259,500	0.56	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,500	2.97	4,700
Larken	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,000	3.20	31,800	309,000	3.20	31,800
Smarts UG	91,000	6.00	17,600	813,000	3.80	99,300	1,798,000	2.70	156,100	2,702,000	4.20	273,000
Total	**2,758,500**	**2.28**	**201,900**	**5,517,000**	**2.24**	**397,500**	**5,140,000**	**2.33**	**385,300**	**13,415,500**	**2.28**	**984,700**

[2] Refer to the notes on Resources at the end of this statement.

SMARTS

Open pit mining commenced in April 2015 and ore processing commenced in November 2015. Since that time, mining has progressed and additional geological knowledge has been gained based on closer spaced grade control drilling ("GC") and detailed geological mapping. Additional pit mapping and GC drilling in 2016/17 confirmed the existence and the extents of the north-south veins in Smarts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

To further define the extent and grade of the north-south oriented veins the Company undertook a follow-up RC drilling in 2017 concentrating in Smarts 1 and 3 pits. The 2016/17 total drilling by stages is summarized in Table 3.

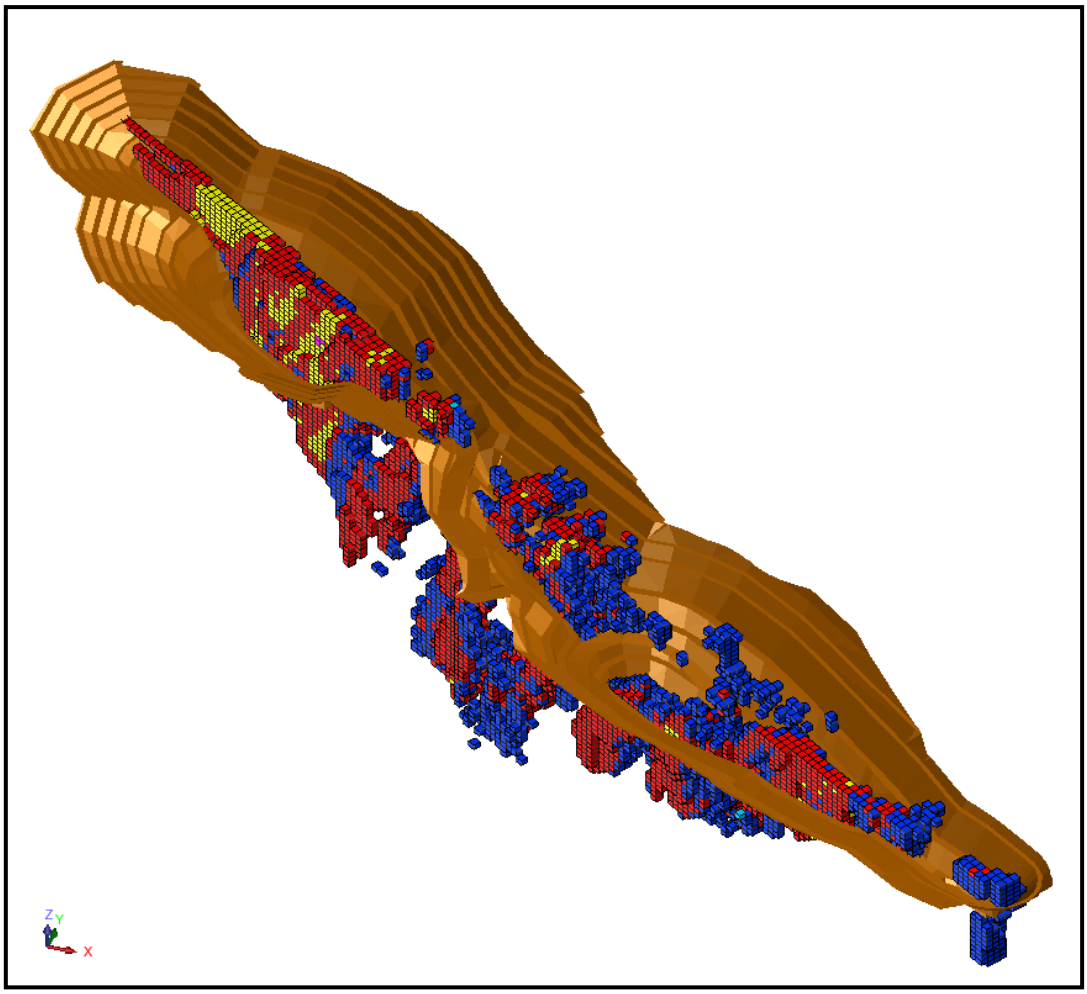
Table 3: 2016/17 GC Drill Program			
Area	**Nbr. Holes**	**Meters**	**Assays**
Smarts 1	139	4,525	4,420
Smarts 2	0	0	0
Smarts 3	70	2,501	2,480
Smarts 4	0	0	0
Total	**209**	**7,026**	**6,900**

Additional GC drilling for short-term mine planning is proposed for 2017/18 using the Company's RC drill rig.

Mining in Smarts 3 was suspended because of a major slip that occurred in December 2016, which prevented access to the working benches. The Company consulted with several outside rock mechanics experts and received recommendations on rehabilitation of the affected area of the pit. Work was recommenced in March 2017 and was again suspended due to occurrence of second slip in June of this year. Subsequently, the Company commenced a cut-back along with other additional remediation work. As of September 2017, regular ore mining of the Smarts 3 area re-commenced on a continuous basis. The Company has included resources and reserves from the Smarts 3 pit, but no assurance can be given as to whether 100% of these can ultimately be mined.

Figure 1 shows the ultimate Smarts design pits will all blocks greater than a 0.86 g/t cut-off.

Figure 1: Smarts Pits Showing Ore Blocks > 0.86 g/t



2017 Modelling

In March 2017, the Company engaged an outside consultant to develop a new block model for Smarts deposit using the information developed during the 2016/17 GC drilling program.

The Smarts block model was originally developed in 2014 and was based on 25m spaced drilling. The affect is that this wide-spaced drilling did not identify the importance of the north-south high-grade veins occurring between the NW-SE shears. Revision of the Smarts 1, 2 & 4 block model was completed in June 2017 with the models for Smarts 3 and Hicks having been completed the previous year. Drilling in Smarts 1 has also been completed with some minor assays pending.

The mining practices in use at the Karouni Mine within the Smarts zone indicated a large population of lower grade material along the NW trending shear zone with high-grade north-south veins developed between the shears and in favourable lithologies. These had not been identified and accounted for in the 2014 ordinary Kriged block model. The multiple indicator kriging ("MIK") approach to modelling mineralisation depends upon the estimation of local block neighbourhood sample statistics, class mean grades, distribution correction factors based upon blast hole statistics and the use of the probability of a block exceeding a chosen cut-off. MIK accommodates the use of a chosen selective mining unit ("SMU") for reporting grades above a

cut-off, as well as, bi-modal gold distributions. The SMU is taken to be the smallest mining volume that can be successfully mined or extracted without further dilution or loss. Based on a review of the criteria, the Company developed a new block model for the Smarts 1, 2, and 4 areas using the MIK method of interpolation.

Several different models were developed and it was determined that the MIKv6a gave the best overall performance when compared to historical mining figures. The Company plans further work in 2017 on modelling to enhance its performance related to reconciliations. Work continues completing geological re-interpretation of this area and the new geological model will be incorporated into the block modelling.

During 2017, the Company commenced the work on a new geological model for the Smarts deposit. This is still a work in progress, but the Company expects it to be finished before the end of the year.

The Company will not undertake any additional modelling on Hicks 1, 2 and 3 deposits nor the Smarts 3 model which were updated last year as the mineralisation of the north-south veins has coalesced into a more uniform orebody.

Comparison of 2017 Modelling

Detailed comparisons of the different models were undertaken to determine which model had the best correlation with historical mine. Grade tonnage classifications for the different models are summarised in the Figure 2.

Figure 2: Grade Tonnage Classification Comparison of Models Remaining May Surface - Feb 2017 Ult Pit

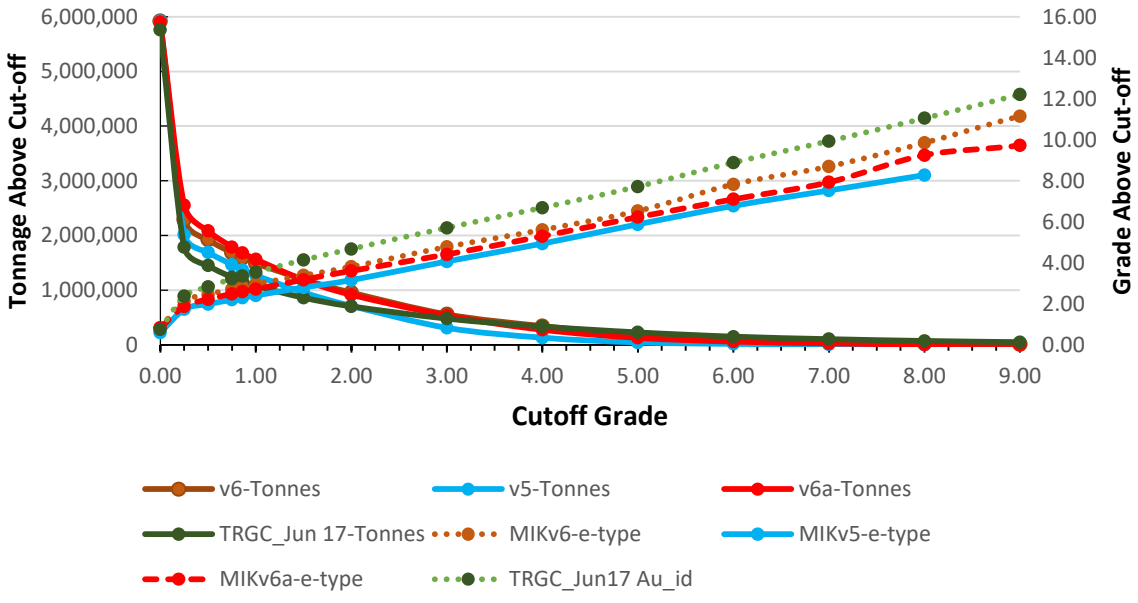
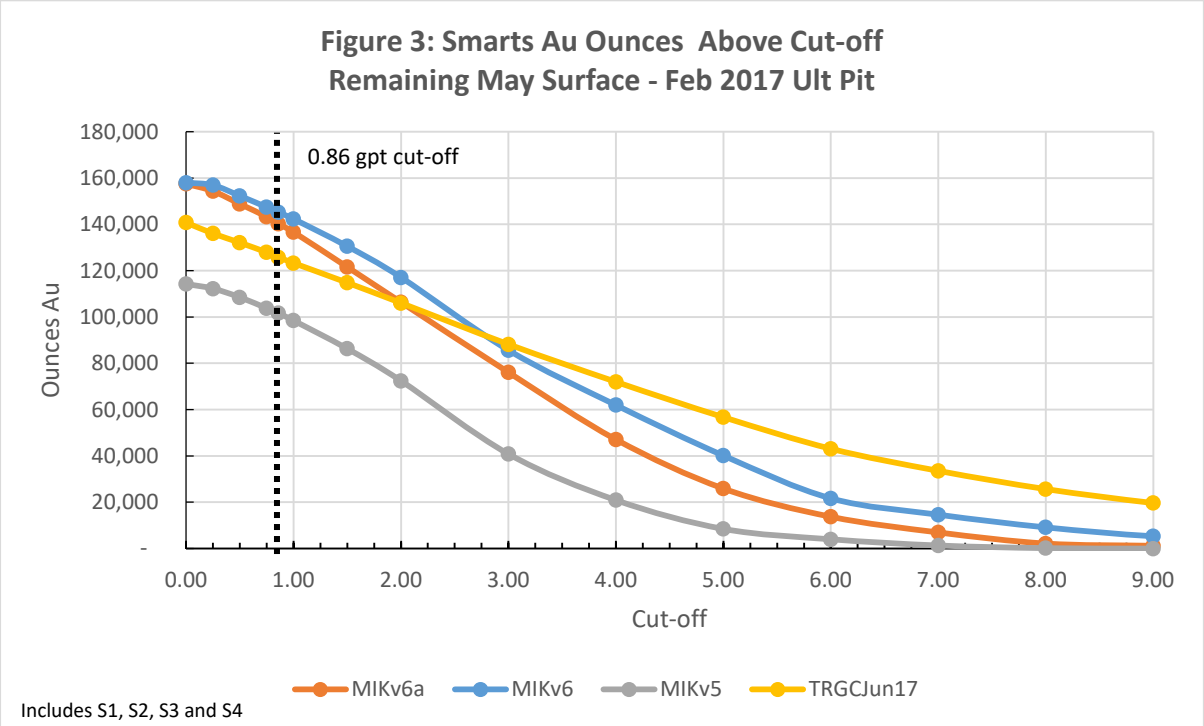


Figure 3 shows a comparison of remaining ounces above cut-off for the various models based on the February 2017 mining surface.



Resources within the Smarts Pits

Table 4 shows Mineral Resources (including reserves) within the designed Smarts pit at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t. The grade of 0.5 g/t represents the current marginal cut-off grade used to stockpile mineralised waste. The ore reserve cut-off is 0.86 g/t and currently used as the in-pit cut-off.

Table 4: Resources (Including Reserves) within Smarts pit design, 0.50g/t cut-off

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Measured	1,347,235	2.33	100,900
Indicated	510,692	2.20	36,100
Total	**1,857,927**	2.29	**137,000**

The Smarts pit depth is largely driven by high grade zones at the base of Smarts Stages 3 and 4. An assessment of the pit using the current models, current costs and gold price has not been undertaken and the current design remains unchanged. The Company plans to undertake this assessment later in 2017 as there may be the potential to expand the pits based on the current gold price and new modelling incorporating the recent GC drilling. (See “Ongoing Work” below).

The resources beneath the Smarts pit are reported at a 1.0 g/t cut-off grade and are referred to as the Smarts UG resource. There has been no change in the UG resource from last year. The UG resource at Smarts is detailed in “Other Resources”.

The total resource for Smarts reported in Table 4 above includes material within and outside of the Smarts pits, but does not include the Smarts UG

HICKS

During the year mining commenced in the Hicks 1 and Hicks 2 pits. No mining was undertaken in Hicks 3 during last year as the Company focused on the higher-grade Smarts 3 and Smarts 4 deposits, as well as, developing the new Hicks pits. The Hicks 1 and 2 pits are new development in saprolite and the Company is encountering high grade mineralisation outside of the block model. In 2017, the ore mined outside the Hick's models totalled 41,695 tonnes at a grade of 1.99 g/t containing 2,700 ounces of gold.

No further drilling is planned for the Hick's deposits in 2017.

Table 5 shows Mineral Resources (including reserves) within the designed Hicks 1, 2, and 3 pits at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t. The grade of 0.5 g/t represents the current marginal cut-off grade used to stockpile mineralised waste for Hicks. The ore reserve cut-off is 0.86 g/t for both the Hicks and Smarts pits which is currently used as the in-pit cut-off.

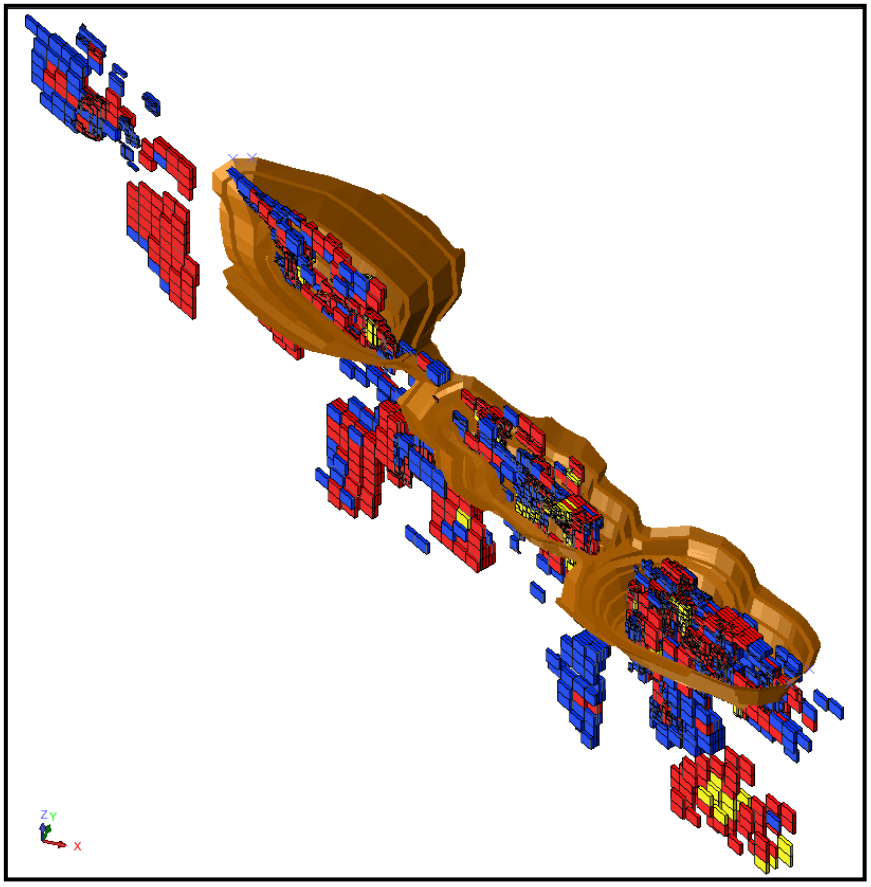
Table 5: Resources (Including Reserves) within Hicks pit designs, 0.50g/t cut-off

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Measured	796,200	1.92	49,100
Indicated	617,400	1.63	32,400
Total	1,413,600	1.79	81,500

The total resource for Hicks reported includes material within and outside of the Hicks pits.

Figure 4 shows the ultimate Hicks design pits with all ore blocks greater than 0.86 g/t.

Figure 4: Hicks Pits Showing Ore Blocks > 0.86 g/t



OTHER RESOURCES

The Karouni project lies on the Guyana Greenstone terrain within the Mazarouni Belt. The Mazarouni belt consist of mainly NW and EW trending major structures and hosts a several known gold deposits such as historical Omai Mine, Toroparu and Eagle Mountain. In the Karouni area thus far four NW trending structures have been identified. Along these structures more than 10 targets have been identified of which 5 have been drill tested. Currently only the Larkin prospect has a calculated resource. Other prospects such as Spearpoint and NW Smarts, located along the main Smarts-Hicks-Shear, need further drilling to define a resource.

Larken is located 1.5km north of the Hicks deposit along the NW trending Larken structure, which is parallel to main Smarts-Hicks-Shear. Mineralisation is associated with the contact of high MgO Basalt and Ti-rich Basalt. The Larken resource is calculated at a 1.0 g/t cut-off.

In 2015 the Company completed a scoping study on the underground potential beneath the Smarts 4 area. The recent modelling confirms the high-grade nature of the area and the potential to further expand this resource. The Company did not undertake any work on the Smarts UG in 2016/17 and has no plans to work on the project in 2017/18. The next phase would be additional deep drilling designed to expand the resource. The resources for the Smarts UG are calculated at a 1.0 g/t cut-off.

Mineralised Waste ("MW") is material mined from both the Smarts and Hicks pits and stockpiled for later processing, if the economics warrant. The MW is calculated at a cut-off between 0.50 g/t and 0.86 g/t, the latter being the current in-pit cut-off for Karouni.

Table 6: Other Karouni Gold Mineral Resources

	Measured Resources			Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources			Total		
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Larken	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,000	3.20	31,800	309,000	3.20	31,800
MW	259,500	0.56	4,700	-	-	-				259,500	0.56	4,700
Smarts UG	91,000	6	17,600	813,000	4	99,300	1,798,000	2.70	156,100	2,702,000	3.14	273,000
Total	**350,500**	**15.93**	**179,537**	**4,704,000**	**1.97**	**298,251**	**3,342,000**	**2.13**	**229,155**	**3,270,500**	**2.94**	**309,500**

ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS

GC drilling was completed in the third quarter to generate the assays and updated geology necessary to complete the re-estimation of Smarts 1, 2, and 4. The Company plans to finish the GC drilling in 2017/18, subject to drill-rig availability. The re-interpretation of the Smarts geology continues and is expected to be complete by March 2018.

Work continues developing a grade control model to be used in day-to-day planning. This model is based on blast hole information and updated geology, including daily pit mapping. The Company believes that a reliable GC model will offer a better prediction of grades and will be used for short to medium term planning. The grade control model is based on a 2m x 2m x 2.5m block which will give the required definition to properly assess the narrow and high-grade north-south veins, as well as, the main shear structure.

Work on the underground scoping was suspended by the Company to focus on the Smarts GC program an updated modeling for the area. The results of the recent GC modelling and updated Smarts 1,2, and 4 block model suggest there is both open-pit and underground upside potential in the area which requires additional deep diamond drilling.

Preliminary pit optimisations suggest the possibility of expanding the current Smarts pits based on current gold prices and updated resources. The Company plans to undertake an assessment of this potential later in 2017/18 financial year.

Additional notes to Resource and Reserve Estimates

The notes should be read in conjunction with the Resource and Reserve tables above and thus forms an integral part of the Resources and Reserves.

Classification is based on the confidence of the geological interpretation. The variable nature of the north-south veins determines that Inferred is the appropriate category for most of this vein material. The veins are generally narrow, of variable thickness from a few centimeters to tens of centimeters and also of variable strike length.

Resources

1. Resources for Smarts are calculated at a cut-off of 0.86 gm/t.
2. Resources for Hicks are calculated at a cut-off of 0.86 gm/t.
3. Resources for Larken are calculated at a cut-off of 1.00 gm/t.
4. Resources for Smarts UG are calculated at 1.00 gm/t.
5. The MW is calculated at a cut-off of 0.5 gm/t.
6. Source is Troy updated internal modelling and actual sampling of MW.
7. Resources include material from Smarts 3 slip area. No assurances can be given that all of this material can be mined.
8. Differences may occur due to rounding.

Reserves

1. Reserves calculated at a gold price of USD $1,300 per ounce.
2. Reserves for Smarts are calculated at a cut-off of 0.86 gm/t.
3. Reserves for Hicks are calculated at a cut-off of 0.86 gm/t.
4. Ore loss attributed to both Hicks and Smarts of 5%.
5. Dilution of 10% at a gold grade of 0.00 gm/t added to both Hicks and Smarts after ore loss.
6. Stockpiles include ROM and Fine Ore crushed as of June 30, 2017 based on survey and sampling. Included are 7,200 tonnes of ROM (run-of-mine) at 2.82 gm/t and 3,900 tonnes of crushed fine ore at 2.80 gm/t.
7. Source is Troy updated internal modelling and actual sampling of stockpiles.
8. Reserves include material from Smarts 3 slip area. No assurances can be given that all of this can be mined.
9. Differences may occur due to rounding.

RESERVE TO MINING RECONCILIATION

Table 7 summarises the reserve to mining reconciliation.

Table 7: Karouni Project-Reconciliation

	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Reserve 30 June 2016 *Ore Reserve reported last year*	3,015,000	3.40	330,200
Mined in 2016/17 *Mine production reconciled to mill production*	(783,291)	2.17	(54,600)
Processed 2016/17	828,893	2.24	56,200
Stock 30 June 2017 *Surveyed ore stockpiles on ROM pad*	11,000	2.95	1,000
Change in Stock 2017	(43,217)	1.58	(2,200)
Ore Mined Outside Reserve	41,695	1.99	2,700
Smarts Reconciliation	226,288		(22,500)
Hicks Reconciliation	32,244		(2,900)
Smart Modelling & Other	440,281		(41,700)
In situ Reserve 30 June 2016	**2,940,000**	**2.22**	**210,000**

CASPOSO - ARGENTINA

Underground mining and processing ceased in February 2016 and the project was placed on care and maintenance.

In March 2016, the Company announced it was disposing of a 70% controlling interest in the subsidiary that was operating the Casposo Project to Austral Gold Limited (Austral). Austral has an option to acquire the remaining 30% interest over a 3-year period commencing in December 2018 for a total consideration of US$7 million. The Company does not calculate Reserve and Resources for this project and due to the granting of the option for full disposal has removed Casposo from its Reserve and Resources Statement.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statement

Information of a scientific or technical nature that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared under the supervision of Mr A.E. Olson. Mr. Olson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a "competent person" as defined under the Australian JORC Code as per the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Olson has reviewed and approved the information contained in this announcement. Mr. Olson:-

- *Is a full-time consultant to Troy Resources Limited*
- *Has sufficient experience which is relevant to the 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'*
- *Is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*
- *Has consented in writing to the inclusion of this data*

The information relating to exploration results for the Karouni project is extracted from various Troy ASX Announcements and Quarterly Reports previously released to the ASX.

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 drill results, mineral resource estimates or studies and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the drill results and estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Appendix 1 – Assessment and Reporting Criteria - Karouni

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Sampling Technique	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The area of the Smarts Resource was sampled using Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core drill holes (DC) on nominal 100m x 50m, 50m x 25m and 25m x 25m grid spacing. A total of 594 RC holes (46,954m) and 234 DC holes (45,661m) were drilled. Holes were angled towards 050° or 230° magnetic at declinations of between -050 and -60°, to optimally intersect mineralised zones. 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. Diamond core is a combination of PQ and HQ sizes and all Diamond Core was logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, specific gravity and other attributes. Half-core sampling was completed at a maximum of 1m intervals in the mineralised zones, and 4m quarter-core composites in visually non-mineralised zones. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling). Samples were despatched to Actlabs in Georgetown, Guyana for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Prior to January 2012 this sub-sample was despatch to Actlabs in Santiago, Chile, where they were analysed for gold by 30g fire assay method with a gravimetric finish. Actlabs installed a fire assay facility in Georgetown in January 2012 where 30g fire assays, gravimetric finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted since
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond Core drilling in the Smarts Resource area comprises PQ and HQ sized core. Reverse Circulation "RC" Pre-collar depths range from 0m to 151m and Diamond Core "DC" holes are a combination of diamond tails (extensions of RC pre-collars) and diamond from surface with EOH depths ranging from 79m to 480m. The core was oriented using either an orientation spear, the EasymarkTM system for the pre-2013 drilling. All the diamond drilling completed in 2013 utilized the ACTTM core orientation system. Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the resource area comprises 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer drilling and hole depths range from 36m to 199m.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Diamond Core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for the DC and >75% for the RC; there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the core-rig to monitor and record recovery and RQD data. DC is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle- iron ledge at the core-yard for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers and the Company's geologists and technicians. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The Smarts 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 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.	Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes 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/Geotech table of the database. 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 techniques 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 maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Core was cut in half on site 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 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 pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing, followed by total pulverisation 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. No field duplicates were collected from diamond core. Six pairs of twinned diamond and RC holes were drilled. These holes supported the location of the geological intervals intersected 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	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay for 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 and assaying conducted by Actlabs Guyana Inc. -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 despatched) and no duplicates. QA/QC protocol: For RC samples we insert one blank, one standard and one duplicate for every 17 samples (3 QA/QC within every 20 samples or 1 every 8.5 samples).

Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes Discuss any adjustment to assay data	Troy's QP has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core as part of the Resource Estimation process Six sets of twin diamond and RC drill holes have been drilled within 5m of each other. The consistency of the results are acceptable for this type of deposit containing abundant coarse gold. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate. Two holes contained intersections at the end of hole that were excluded due to likelihood of downhole contamination, SRC319 and SRC660. Primary data was collected using a set of company standard ExcelTM templates on ToughbookTM 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 Acquire database by the company's database manager based in Georgetown, Guyana.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control	All drill holes 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. Lidar data was used for topographic control.
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	The nominal drill hole spacing is 100m,50m or 25m (northwest) by 50m or 25m (northeast). 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 generally been taken on one metre intervals, some areas logged as waste have had four or three meter composite samples taken.
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 050° or 230° orientations, which is orthogonal/perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. 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	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.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Karouni Project tenements cover an aggregate area of 253,538 acres (102,605ha), granting the holders the right to explore for gold or gold and diamonds. The tenements have been acquired by either direct grant to Pharsalus Gold (25,990 acres /10,518ha) or by contractual agreements with tenement holders (227,548 acres 92,087ha). Apart from the Kaburi Agreement (29,143 acres 11,794ha), which provides for Pharsalus Gold to earn a 90% interest, all other vendor agreements provide Pharsalus Gold with the right to obtain an ultimate interest of 100%. The Karouni Project comprises a single (large scale) mining license, 94 (small scale) claim licences, 217 (medium scale) prospecting and mining permits, and 6 (large scale) Prospecting Licences. All licences, permits and claims are granted for either

		gold or gold and diamonds. The (large scale) prospecting licences include three licences won by Pharsalus Gold at open auction on 22 November 2007 (GS14: P-18, P-19 and P-20) which are owned 100% by Pharsalus Gold. 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 Troy 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 is provided for by the Act and the amount of royalty to be paid for mining licences 5%, however recent mineral agreements entered stipulate a royalty of 8% if the gold price is above US$1,000 per ounce. The tenure and land status is in good condition,
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Very little exploration has been carried out over the tenement prior to Azimuth's involvement which commenced in 2011. Portions of the Karouini 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. In 2002, Cathedral Gold became a service company to the oil and gas sector and spun its gold and base metals assets into a new company called Imperial Metals Inc. Imperial Metals has maintained an interest in the Hicks Project to the present day and, under its agreement with Pharsalus, still retain a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in the project, applicable after the initial 200,000oz of gold production. Available historic records and data were reviewed by both Troy during Due Diligence prior to the takeover and 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 Palaeoproterozoic 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 and Hicks Zones is

		associated with a shear zone that transects a sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanic, volcaniclastic 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. 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 magnesian 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.	Significant intercepts that form the basis of this Resource estimate have been released to the ASX in previous announcements by Azimuth Resources and Troy Resources, with appropriate tables incorporating Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany all previous exploration announcements. Complete detailed data on all drilling is included in the NI-43101 Tech Reports available on the Company's website with the current report dated February 28, 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	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

	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the text of this document.
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.	Preliminary metallurgical test work has been completed, with excellent results. Gold recoveries of 95% from CIL tests, and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration. Karouni is in operation and confirms metallurgical work.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	The property is in production and no further work is necessary.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	Field checks of drill hole collar position were conducted. Spot checks of database entries against original files were also conducted. An electronic database storage facility with restricted write access is used to store all drilling data.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The Competent Person is based at the mine site.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The mineralised shear zone containing the Smarts and Hicks Deposits is a continuous zone that is traceable over many drill sections for several kilometres. Mineralised shapes are interpreted based on geology and are constrained to geological contacts. The distribution of some higher grade zones is controlled by the geometry of the main shear zone and subsidiary shears. Where this relationship is well understood resources have been categorised as Measured, where it is less understood or there is lower drill density

	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	resources have been categorised as Indicated, areas that are poorly understood have been classified accordingly as Inferred. A fault zone is interpreted to have caused a displacement between Hicks and Smarts Deposits. Subsequent to mining commencing the presence of an additional, previously unknown vein orientation was discovered. These veins are generally of a north-south strike with surface drilling at an oblique angle. These veins are constrained within bounding shears which represent the hanging and footwall of the majority of the Smarts mineralisation.
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The Smarts Mineral Resource estimate block model has the following extents: Along strike 2500m, across strike 270m and a vertical extent of 350 m extending to a depth of about 250 m below surface. Hicks block mode has following extents Along strike 1500m, across strike 150m and a vertical extent of 350m
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domains, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Multiple Indicator kriging was used for estimation of Smarts and Ordinary kriging for Hicks Mineral Resources. The domains for the deposits were based on geological continuity of mineralised structures. Top cuts were applied based on statistical analysis of data within each domain. A top cut of between 10g/t and 100g/t was applied to each domain. Variography was used to determine search directions and extents. Some domains contained insufficient data to enable meaningful variograms, in such cases the smaller domains were assumed to have the same geostatistical parameters are the larger domain. The maximum search distance was 360m along strike however most mineralised domains do not have a strike length of this extent. For Measured and Indicated resources the maximum along strike search distance is 50m. North-south veins beneath the Smarts pit have been modelled as multiple solid shapes. There has been no recorded mining production at Smarts. There has been small scale artisanal mining but no production records exist. No assumptions have been made regarding by-products. There are no material by-products assumed to be produced. There has been no sampling of deleterious elements. Geological logging of RC chips and diamond drill core has indicated no such elements exist. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide in the mineralised zone and this will be processed and tails stored in a secure tailings facility. The block size has been selected based on an approximate half drill spacing along strike with other dimensions selected to achieve adequate resolution of the geological interpretation. Nominal drill spacing is 100m X 50m, 50m x 25m or 25m x 25m. The block size within the pit is 7.5m x 7.5m x 5m for Smarts and to better represent the narrow nature of north-south veins in Hicks a minimum block size of 1m x 5m x 2.5m was used. Estimation was conducted on a parent block size of 4m x 20m x 10m at Hicks. For the Smarts MIK model, an SMU size of 3m x 3m x 2.5m is used (roughly same as blast hole spacing). No assumptions regarding SMU size for Hicks was made. For Grade control, ore sampling every 2.5m on 5m depth holes with drilling partners of 2m x 2m are taken. Composite bench elevations are created and two composites to represent a mining bench are used in the delineation of ore production polygons. No assumptions have been made about correlation between variables. The only variable modelled was gold. The gold grades are constrained by geological shear structures. This structure provided a hard boundary which was used to constrain the estimation of grades. There are several mineralised shear structures but

		there is one dominant one at Smarts. Geostatistical analysis indicated that Smarts required top cutting of outlying assay results. Visible gold is seen in drill core and it is common for orebodies such as these to cut high grade assays in order to reduce their impact and influence on the grade estimation procedure. Log probability plots and coefficient of variation analysis was used to determine top cuts. Swath plots on both a RL and easting basis were plotted to compare the block model grades to the raw composite grades.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnages are determined on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Cut off grades are quoted at 0.5g/t for open pit resources above the base of the pit and 1g/t for resources below the base of the Smarts pit. Cut off grades are quoted at 0.5g/t for open pit resources above the base of the pit and 0.5 g/t for resources below the base of the Hicks pit. These grades have been adopted based on open pit mining scenario at potential different mining and processing rates. The cut-off for ore is 0.86 g/t for both Hicks and Smarts pits.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Both the Smarts and Hicks pits are in operation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	The Karouni project is in operation. All actual operating parameters and costs have been considered
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	All operating permits have been received and the Company is in compliance.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different	Bulk densities were based on measurements taken from diamond drill core. Measurement was by the water immersion and displacement method. Several thousand measurements have been taken (4,366 in Smarts). Densities were assigned to weathering domains, Overburden (1.82t/m3), Oxidised (Mineralised 1.82t/m3, Waste 1.71t/m3) Transitional (Mineralised 2.29t/m3, Waste 2.43t/m3) and Fresh (Mineralised 2.76t/m3, Waste 2.86t/m3).

	materials.	
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	Classification is based on confidence of the geological interpretation. The variable nature of the north-south veins determines that Inferred is the appropriate category. The veins are generally narrow, of variable thickness from a few centimeters to tens of centimetres and of variable strike length. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors. The result appropriately reflects the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates	The Hicks 1, 2, 3 and Smarts 3 was carried out and verified by Company personnel. Smarts 1, 2, & 4 was carried out by a consultant and verified by the Company
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The accuracy and confidence level of this Mineral Resource estimate for Smarts and Hicks deposits is evident in the classification and reporting as per the 2012 JORC Code and is deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. The statement relates to global estimates. Relevant tonnages have been stated separately. Historically, the Hicks deposits have reconciled well with the estimates. On the other hand, the previous modelling of Smarts has underestimated the ounces and overestimated the tonnes by a significant amount on a consistent basis.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	The Mineral Reserve estimate is based on the Mineral Resource estimate completed by Troy Resources for Smart 3, Hicks 1, 2, & 3, the details of which have been released with this announcement. Smarts 1,2, & 4 were completed by an outside consultant, the details of which have been released with this document. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The competent person/s have visited the site numerous times and inspected the proposed mine site area.
Study status	The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	Karouni is in operation

Cut-off parameters	The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	Cut off grades for mining were determined from actual operating costs. These were based on operating experience Ore is above 0.86g/t for both Hicks and Smarts. and mineralised waste is above 0.5g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design). The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre- strip, access, etc. The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre- production drilling. The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate). The mining dilution factors used. The mining recovery factors used. Any minimum mining widths used. The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion. The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.	Karouni is in operation. Results disclosed are based on actual mining and geotechnical parameters. Mining dilution is 10% Mining recovery is 95% The minimum mining width considered was 2m Inferred Resources are not considered in mining. All infrastructure is in-place.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	Karouni is in operation. The metallurgical performance of the plant has generally exceeded the pre-productions studies Actual operating costs and recoveries used in determining the cut-off.
Environmental	The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	Site is in operation and has all permits required to operate. The operation is in compliance with all major permit requirements.
Infrastructure	The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	The infrastructure has been built.

Costs	The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The methodology used to estimate operating costs. Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements. The source of exchange rates used in the study. Derivation of transportation charges. The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.	Operating costs are based on historical costs. All costs are in US dollars An 8% NSR royalty is payable to the Government of Guyana. In addition some parts of the leases also have a 2% NSR royalty payable to other parties. Production has been shipped to refiners without any reported problems.
Revenue factors	The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co- products.	Reserves calculated at $1,300 per ounce.
Market assessment	The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	Gold is a fungible commodity. No assessment required.
Economic	The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	No economic analysis provided. Project is in operation.
Social	The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	No agreements required. Company enjoys excellent relationship with local communities.
Other	To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: Any identified material naturally occurring risks. The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	The site is in a tropical location with occasional very high rainfall. It is possible that heavy rain events could result in disruptions to mining outside of normally scheduled disruptions. to the Company tries to maintain ore stockpiles at levels to minimise disruptions to processing should this occur. All necessary permits and approvals have been received and are in good standing.

Classification	The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	The Measured Mineral Resource estimate within the Open Pit has been converted to Proven Ore Reserves with the application of appropriate modifying factors. The Indicated Mineral Resources within the Open Pit have been converted to Probable Ore Reserves with the application of appropriate modifying factors. Inferred Mineral Resources have not been considered. Ore stockpiles and mineralised waste stockpiles have been included as Proven Ore Reserves. These reserves are based on actual tonnages and sampling.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates	Internal and external reviews have been carried out and agree with previous results. The new models have not been reviewed nor audited by independent consultants/experts.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The accuracy of the estimates is indicated by the Ore Reserve classification. Troy has drilled a considerable number of diamond and RC drill holes into the Open Pit areas and has defined high grade mineralisation for which there is a very good understanding of geological controls and grade distribution. High grade mineralisation had a high degree of predictability during the most recent drilling campaign. Several hundred measurements have been taken of bulk density of mineralisation of varying grades and waste rock of all types. The widths of the ore zones (generally >5m) and the dip (generally >60°) are such that dilution levels of 10% and ore mining loss of 5% are appropriate levels to apply.