ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 February 2019

NEW HIGH-GRADE ASSAY RESULTS FROM OHIO CREEK

Troy Resources Limited (**ASX: TRY**) (**Troy** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the receipt of new high-grade assay results from the Company's Phase 1 and Phase 2 reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling campaigns at the Ohio Creek Prospect in Guyana.

Highlights

- **TRC046:**
  - **1 m @ 64.48 g/t Au from 41 m**
  - **4 m @ 5.38 g/t Au from 81 m**
- **TRC052:**
  - **1 m @ 33.42 g/t Au from 7 m**
- **TRC055:**
  - **4 m @ 59.73 g/t Au from 70 m (incl. 1 m @ 221.48 g/t Au from 70 m)**
  - **7 m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 81 m**
- **Gold mineralisation now extends for 800 metres and is interpreted to remain open in all directions**
- **Assay results for a further 27 holes of the 47 hole Phase 2 RC campaign still to be returned. Phase 1 RC campaign now complete**
- **Diamond drilling to commence in February 2019**
- **Construction of a haul road linking Ohio Creek and Karouni Mill underway**

The Ohio Creek Prospect is located on the highly prospective Tallman Corridor, approximately ten kilometers north-north-east of Troy's operating Karouni Mill (refer Figure 1).

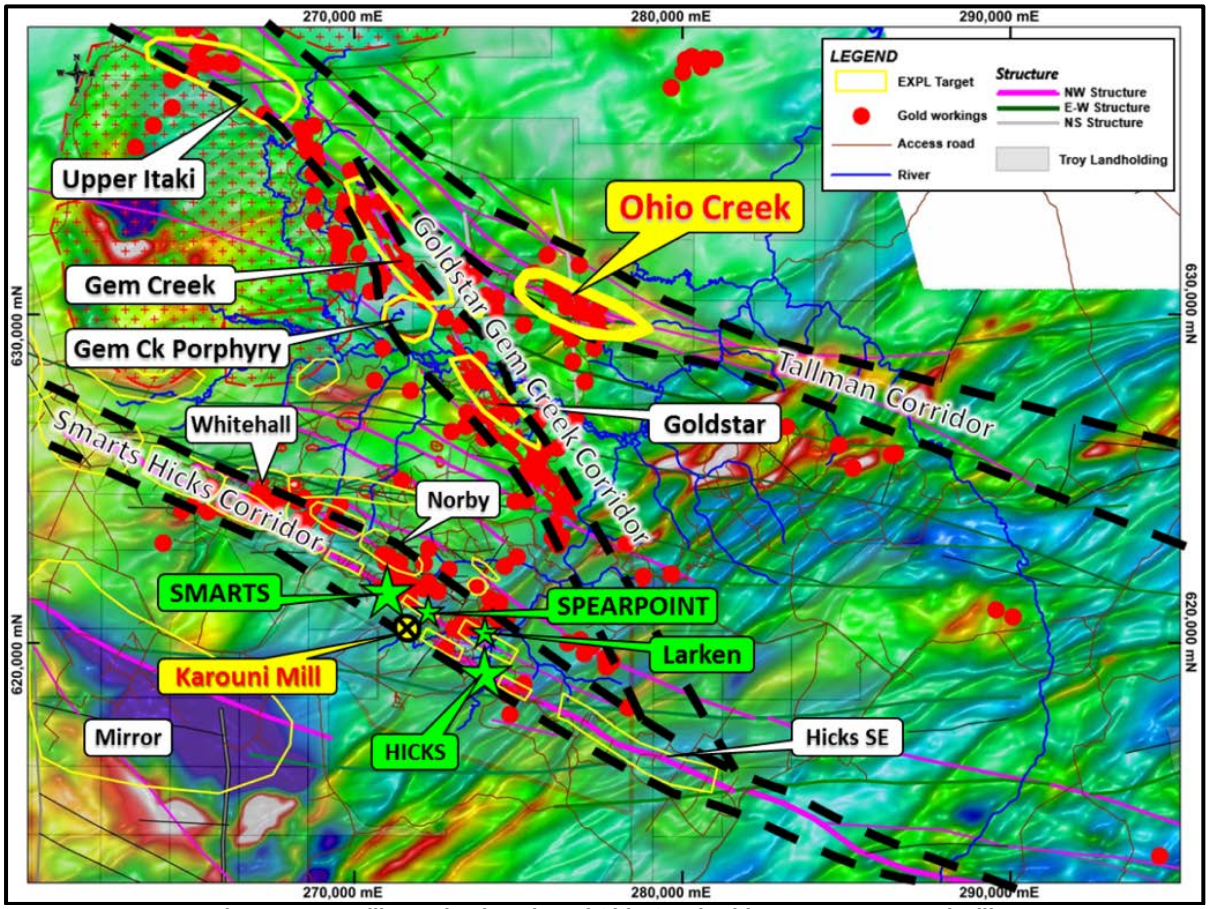

Figure 1 – Map illustrating location of Ohio Creek with respect to Karouni Mill, as well as shear corridors and alluvial workings.

In its announcements *"Outstanding First-Pass Assay Results at Ohio Creek"* released to the ASX on 7 November 2018 and *"Further High Grade Assay Results at Ohio Creek"* released on 12 December 2018, Troy announced assay results from the first 31 holes of the Company's 39 hole Phase 1 RC drilling campaign at Ohio Creek.

Troy advises that all assay results from its Phase 1 RC drilling campaign at Ohio Creek, which involved the drilling of 39 holes with hole depths of between 70 and 140 metres and with aggregate meterage of 3,917 metres, have now been returned.

Troy is progressing with the Phase 2 drilling campaign, designed to encompass 47 holes for an aggregate 4,365 metres, with assay results for 20 holes also reported in this announcement.

Key assay results since the 12 December announcement have been received from three new holes.

In hole TRC046, significant mineralisation was encountered in two zones:

- **1 metre @ 64.48 g/t Au from 41 metres;** and
- **4 metres @ 5.38 g/t Au from 81 metres**

In hole TRC052, a result was returned of:

- **1 metre @ 33.42 g/t Au from 7 metres**

In hole TRC055, significant mineralisation was again encountered in two zones:

- **4 metres @ 59.73 g/t Au from 70 metres (incl. 1 metre @ 221.48 g/t Au from 70 metres)** and
- **7 metres @ 4.18 g/t Au from 81 metres**

The further significance of holes TRC052 and TRC055 is that they extend the known mineralisation by a further 140 metres in a NW direction along the Tallman Corridor from previously known mineralisation at TRC029 (5 metres @ 13.94 g/t Au from 34 metres).

As such, mineralisation at Ohio Creek is now known to extend along strike for approximately 800 metres.

That said, as is the case for the Smarts-Hicks corridor, it would appear that mineralisation along strike is variously offset in an east-west direction by late stage (post mineralisation) faults resulting in movement of up to 100 metres in some places.

This would suggest that Ohio Creek might encompass a series of mineralised sections which are thus not contiguous, and hence development might well involve a series of pits (as for Smarts and Hicks) rather than one large pit.

The east-west offsets may also indicate why certain holes – located along the interpreted strike – carry no apparent mineralisation having been drilled in locations where the mineralisation has been offset.

Interpreted faults along the mineralised corridor are illustrated in Figure 2.

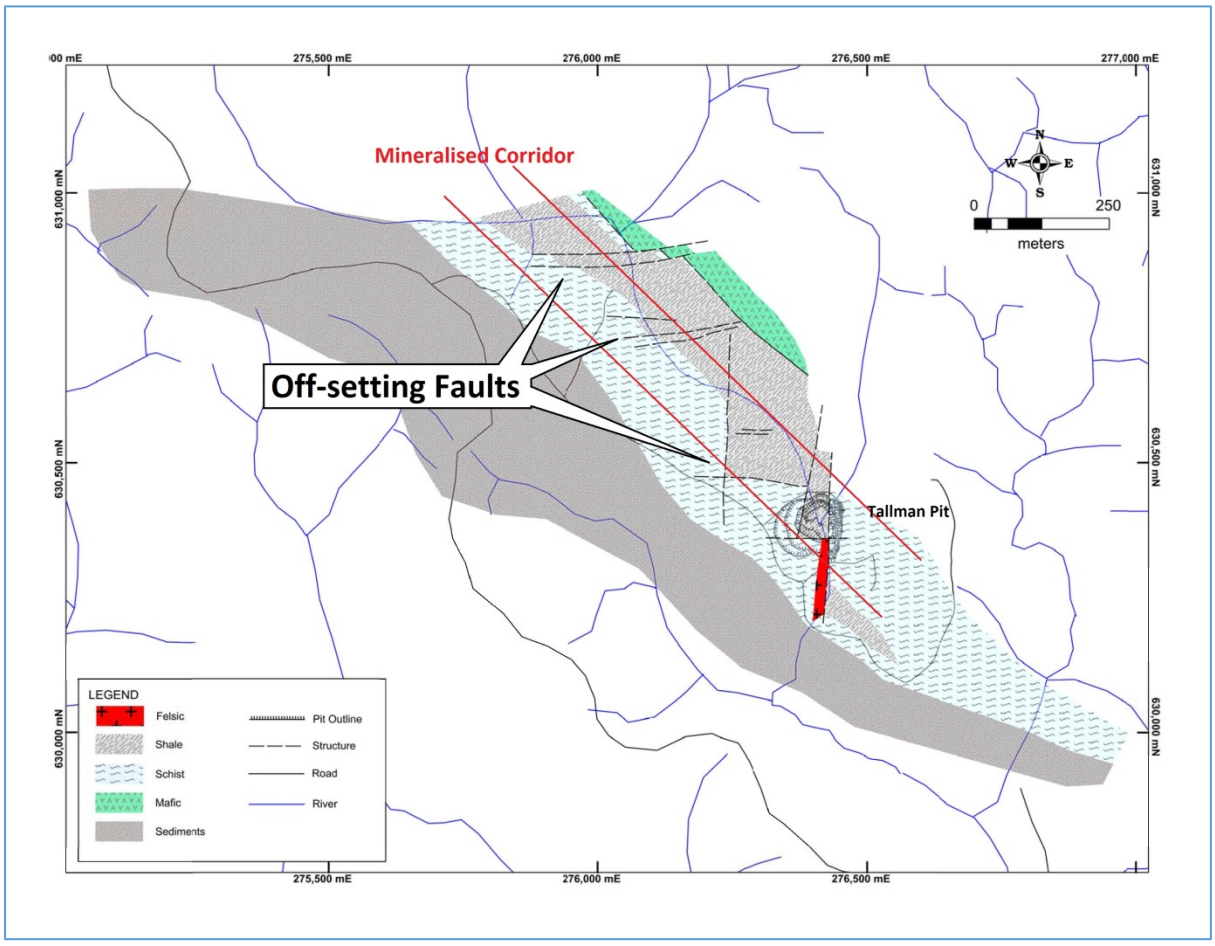

Figure 2 – Map illustrating interpreted fault offsets within the mineralised corridor.

For now, mineralisation is interpreted to remain open in all directions.

In conjunction with previously reported high grade intersections including:

- **TRC001 16 m @ 10.07g/t Au from 2 m**
- **TRC013 9 m @ 40.52 g/t Au from 89 m**
- **TRC025 2 m @ 39.56 g/t Au from 99 m**
- **TRC029 5 m @ 13.94 g/t Au from 34 m**

the potential for the presence of a significant high grade gold system is becoming apparent.

A map illustrating drill hole locations and key assay results for all holes drilled thus far is set out as Figure 3.

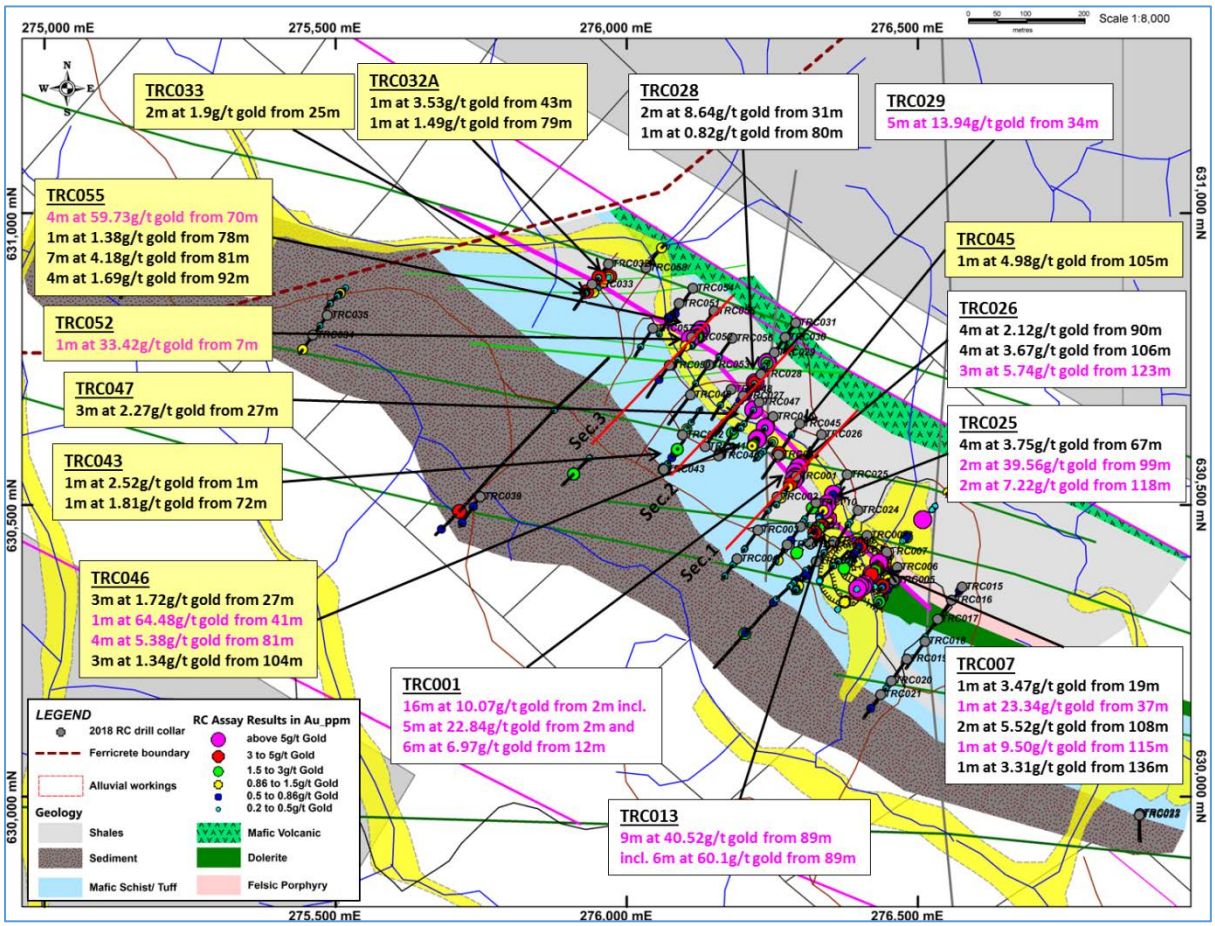

Figure 3 – Map illustrating drill hole locations and assay results.

Figures 4 to 6 represent a series of interpreted cross sections across strike from the south-east to the north-west, with locations as indicated in Figure 3.

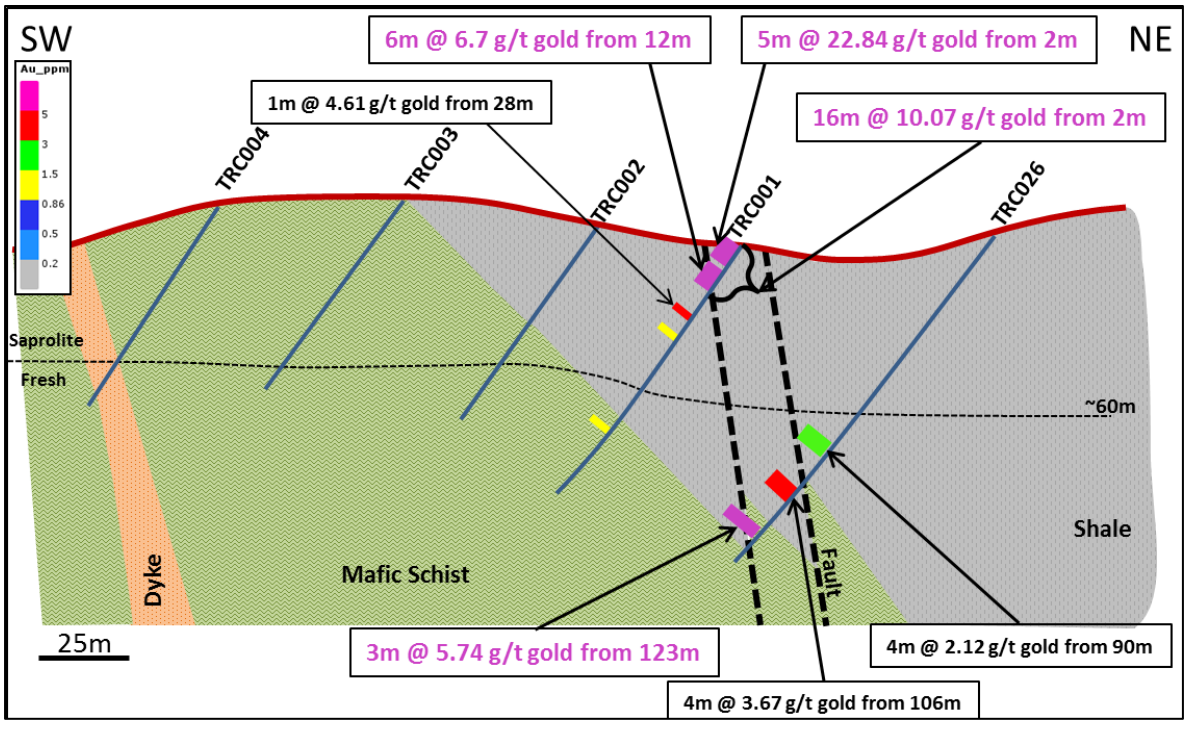

Figure 4 – Section 1 looking NW.

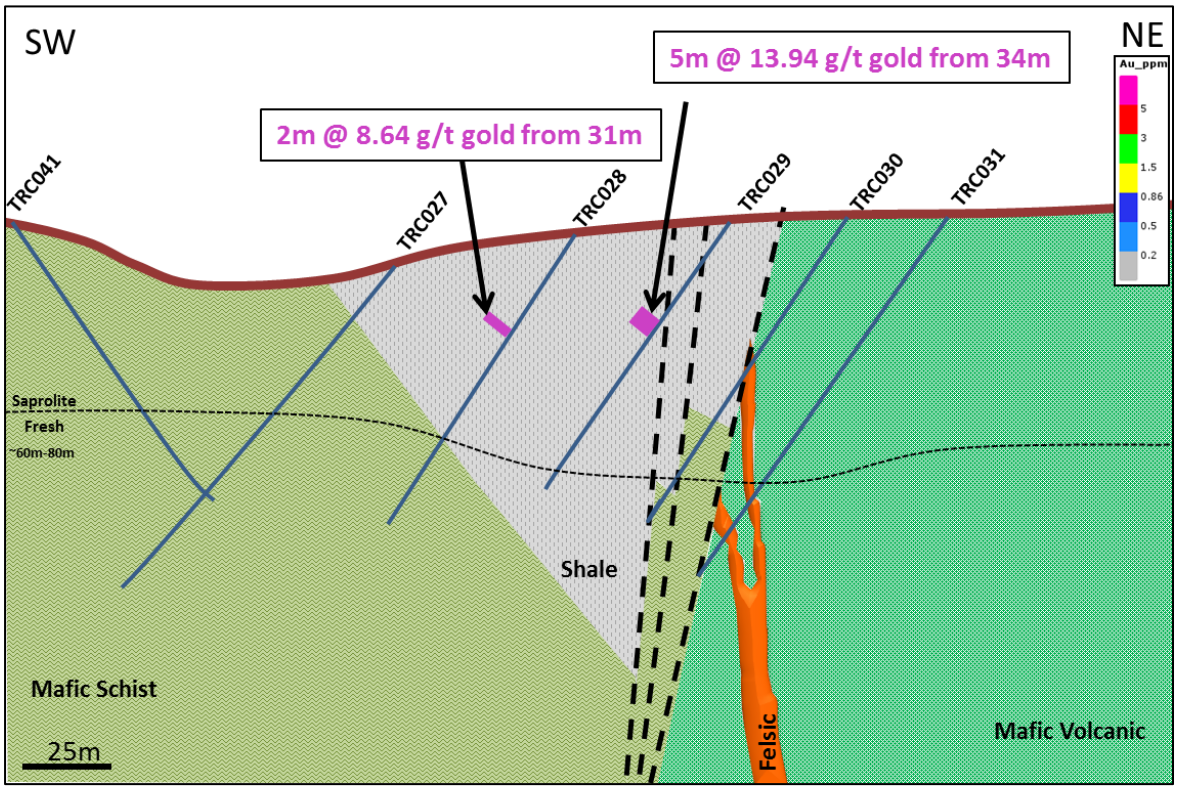

Figure 5 – Section 2 looking NW.

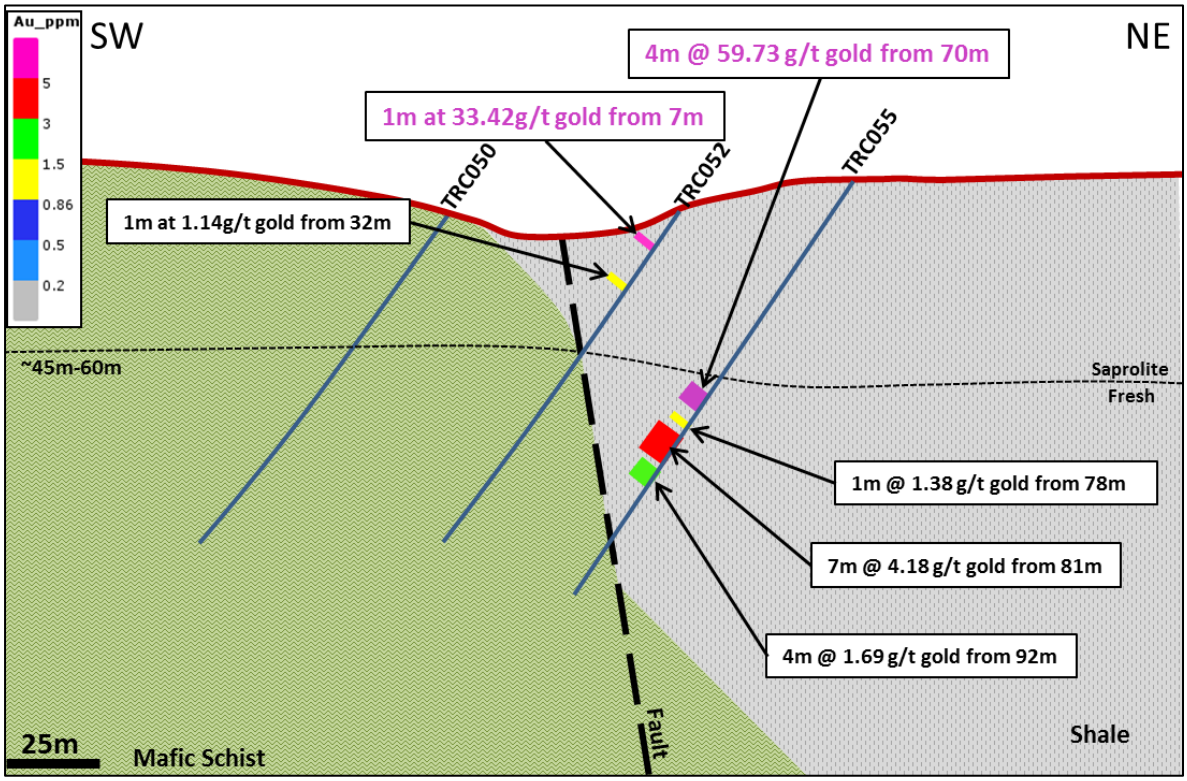

Figure 6 – Section 3 looking NW.

With all drilling to date undertaken by way of RC rather than diamond drilling, it is not yet possible to obtain structural measurements. However, the geological interpretation at this stage indicates a 50 to 70 degree dip of mineralisation towards the NE with possible high grade, flat dipping tensional veins.

The sections illustrate that high grade gold mineralisation is generally contained within the shale package and in association with later stage felsic intrusives.

Across lithology from the SW to the NE, there is a lower volcanic sediment sequence of sandstones, followed by mafic schist and intercalated minor early mafic dykes. The schists are in contact with dark black carbonaceous shales. The shales outcropping in the Tallman Pit are laminated and show strong pyrite. In most parts, the pyrite intervals do not carry gold. Within the shales are altered cherty intervals, strong silica and pyrite, with quartz veining, which is mineralised for gold.

Gold mineralisation appears related to coarse gold in quartz veins within the carbonaceous shales and on the contact to mafic schist. Where mineralisation occurs, silica and pyrite alteration is common and, in some parts, the rock has a cherty character.

Mapping in the Tallman Pit indicates that the quartz veins carrying the gold are generally flat dipping (10 to 15 deg to NNE), as depicted schematically in Figure 7.

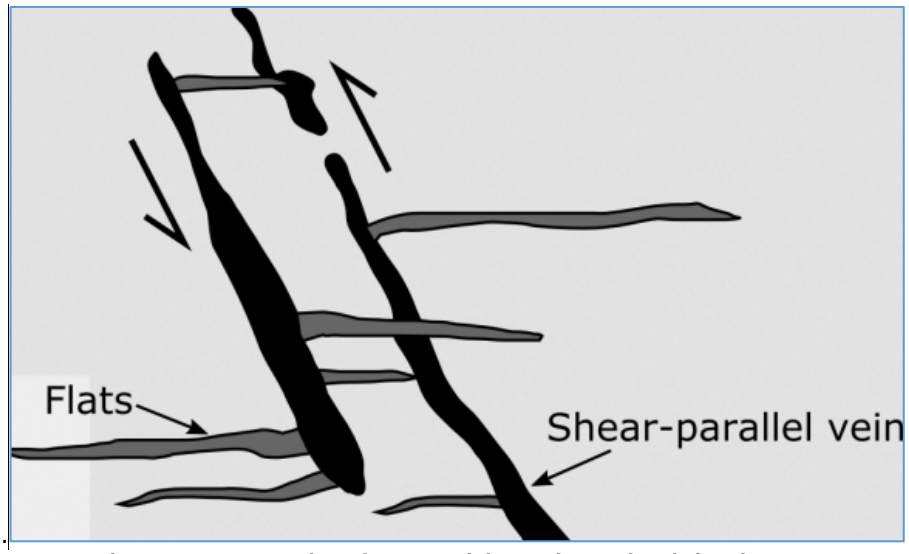

Figure 7 – Interpretation of quartz veining and associated shearing.

Meanwhile, Troy is pleased to report that a diamond drill rig is due on site in February.

With the geology at Ohio Creek being complex, the key purpose of diamond drilling is to better understand structural controls on mineralisation as well as to supply samples for metallurgical testing.

In other developments, construction of a haul road linking Ohio Creek with the Karouni Mill is underway.

The proposed route represents a distance of approximately 12 kilometres, as illustrated in Figure 8.

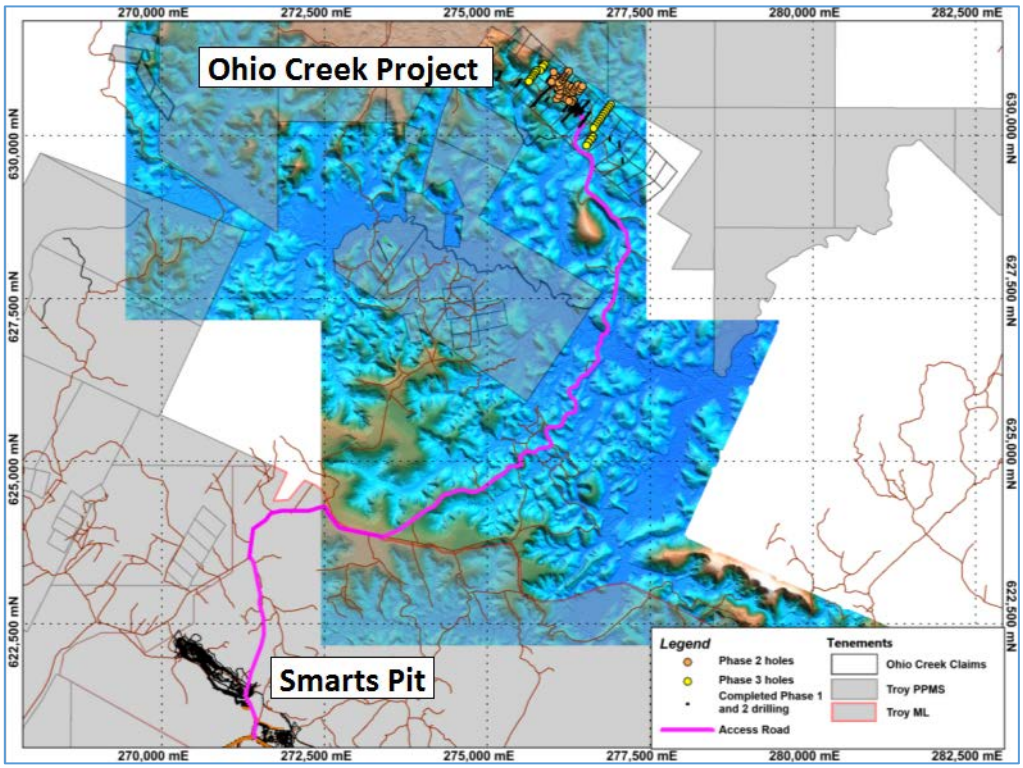

Figure 8 – Proposed access road between Ohio Creek and Karouni Mill.

So far, one of the two creek crossings has been upgraded with the second expected to be completed by the end of next week.

Construction of the actual road, commencing from the Karouni Mill has also commenced.

Construction of the remainder of the road is likely to be imminent, with the approval of both the Government and two tenement holders anticipated shortly.

Construction of a satellite camp at Ohio Creek will commence in February.

Troy Managing Director, Mr Ken Nilsson, said today:

"Our evaluation of Ohio Creek continues to progress in the right direction.

"There is no doubt that, given the strike metres, depth, width and grade, the prospect hosts very significant gold mineralisation.

"However, with the local geology obviously complex, diamond drilling, due to commence shortly, will add significantly to our understanding of the controls on mineralisation.

"Accordingly, there is every reason to believe that Ohio Creek will become the site of a future mining operation."

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Maddocks is employed as an independent consultant to the Company. 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.

The information contained in this report referring to Exploration Results is extracted from the reports entitled 'Acquisition of Ohio Creek Prospect in Guyana' released on September 12 2018, 'Outstanding First-Pass Assay Results at Ohio Creek' released to the ASX on 7 November 2018 and 'Further High Grade Assay Results at Ohio Creek' released on 12 December 2018, all available to view on www.troyres.com.au or the ASX website under the code TRY. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates 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 are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1 – Ohio Creek Drilling Results

Ohio Creek Drilling results							
Hole	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elevation (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Azimuth**	**Dip**	**Peak Gold Assay Intervals**
TRC032A	275968	630913	62	102	215	-50	1m at 3.53g/t gold from 43m
							1m at 1.49g/t gold from 79m
TRC033	275940	630878	70	84	215	-50	2m at 1.9g/t gold from 25m
TRC035	275485	630825	83	87	215	-55	NSR
TRC036	275163	630900	83	102	215	-55	NSR
TRC037	275198	630944	83	99	215	-55	NSR
TRC038	275210	630986	92	82	215	-55	NSR
TRC039	275748	630514	74	96	215	-50	1m at 0.85g/t gold from 32m
							1m at 0.85g/t gold from 83m
TRC040	276157	630584	88	111	35	-55	4m at 0.99g/t gold from 5m
							2m at 1.15g/t gold from 78m
TRC041	276134	630600	87	96	35	-55	NSR
TRC042	276096	630620	91	100	35	-55	1m at 1.01g/t gold from 22m
TRC043	276063	630561	94	108	35	-55	**1m at 2.52g/t gold from 1m**
							1m at 1.81g/t gold from 72m
TRC044	276261	630586	72	84	215	-55	1m at 0.88g/t gold from 7m
TRC045	276297	630639	74	108	215	-55	**1m at 4.98g/t gold from 105m**
TRC046	276251	630651	77	108	215	-55	3m at 1.72g/t gold from 27m
							1m at 64.48g/t gold from 41m
							4m at 5.38g/t gold from 81m
							3m at 1.34g/t gold from 104m
TRC047	276227	630676	75	99	215	-55	3m at 2.27g/t gold from 27m
TRC048	276179	630698	75	108	215	-55	NSR
TRC049	276109	630689	96	108	215	-55	NSR
TRC050	276073	630739	72	111	215	-55	1m at 0.63g/t gold from 51m
TRC051	276090	630845	69	105	215	-55	2m at 1.04g/t gold from 52m
TRC052	276111	630787	72	110	215	-55	**1m at 33.42g/t from 7m**
TRC053	276141	630740	75	99	215	-55	NSR
TRC054	276101	630889	65	99	215	-55	2m at 1.04g/t gold from 52m
TRC055	276132	630829	74	132	215	-55	**4m at 59.73g/t gold from 70m**
							incl. 1m at 221.48g/t Gold from 70m
							1m at 1.38g/t gold from 78m
							7m at 4.18g/t gold from 81m
							4m at 1.69g/t gold from 92m
							1m at 0.7g/t gold from 125m
TRC056	276172	630781	75	108	215	-55	NSR
TRC057	276047	630812	65	96	215	-55	NSR

TRC058	276039	630905	61	100	35	-55	1m at 1.15g/t gold from 70m

** Notes to table above:*

1. *Intervals calculate at a cut-off grade 0.5g/t gold with a maximum of 2m internal dilution*
2. *Intercepts are not true widths.*
3. *All holes are Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Holes.*
4. *All reported intersections assayed at 1m sampled downhole intervals*
5. *NSR – No Significant Result*

Appendix 1: JORC Table

Guyana 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 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 50 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 Drilling program at the Ohio Prospect was commenced in September 2018 and is continuing. To the date of this announcement a total of 58 holes for 5,907m have been completed. A sample interval of 1m has been selected for the RC drilling. This sample spacing ensures a representative sample weight is collected at a scale sufficient to define geological and mineralisation boundaries. The use of a 1m sample interval was selected after consideration of the following: • Consideration of previous sampling methodology. • The AC/ 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). All AC/ RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. 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 50g fire assays, gravimetric finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted.
Drilling	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).	Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the prospect area comprises 5.0-inch diameter face sampling hammer drilling and hole depths range from 36m to 120m. Reverse Circulation Rig supplied and operated by Orbit Garant Drilling of Canada.
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 AC/ 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 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 RC samples recorded regolith, lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Chips are taken and stored in plastic chip trays.
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 representability 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.	AC/ RC samples were collected on the rig using a three-tier riffle splitter. Wet samples were initially speared to produce a preliminary sample. The remainder of the wet sample is to be dried and then put through a three-tier splitter for a final sample. 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 AC/ RC samples only. The insertion rate of these averaged 2:20 for core and 3:20 for RC. Field duplicates were taken for 1m AC/ RC splits using a riffle splitter. The sample sizes are 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 a fire assay analytical method for detection of 5 – 10,000ppb gold with an AAS finish samples exceeding 10,000ppb. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this report. 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 microns 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 Guyana by 50g fire assay with gravimetric finish for samples greater than 10g/t. QA/QC protocol: For AC/ 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. The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The Company's exploration manager has verified significant intersections and the competent person visited the site during August 2018. Primary data was collected using a set of company standard ExcelTM templates and Logchief on Toughbook laptop computer using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database officers and then merged and validated into a final data shed database. Review of raw assay data indicated that some missing intervals resulted from low to no recovery it is not necessarily an indication of grade not been present.

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 50m to 100m. Samples have been composited to one-meter 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.	Most of the data in is drilled to either magnetic 215° orientations, which is orthogonal/ perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. 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. Whilst in storage, they are kept under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.

Section 2 Karouni Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral Tenement and Land 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 211,013 acres (85,394ha), 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 (195,853acres/79,259ha). 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, 164 (medium scale) prospecting permits and 44 (medium scale) mining permits. 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 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. Troy acquired the Ohio tenements in September 2018 from the Kaburi Development Company
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 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. In 1995, on the Ohio Creek prospect, Cathedral Gold Corporation ("Cathedral"), the Canadian listed company that first drilled out and then delineated a mineral resource at the (now) Troy-owned Hicks deposit, undertook a 200 metre x 40 metre auger drilling program. Achieving encouraging results, this program was immediately followed up by Cathedral with a diamond drilling program encompassing 11 diamond holes for an aggregate 1,364 metres drilled (for an average of approximately 124 metres per hole)

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, where 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 and sedimentary volcanoclastics. 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 either silicified granitic porphyries, and in adjacent, carbonate altered and pyritic sheared basalt or in coarser mafic dyke lenses with intensive pyrite alteration. Pyrite is common at up to 5% by volume associated with auriferous quartz veins. Mineralisation is variously accompanied by silica-albite- sericite-chlorite-carbonate-pyrite-tourmaline alteration, while fuchsite is developed within porphyry intrusives in contact with high magnesium basalts and along shear zones. Gold mineralisation at Ohio Creek is associated with an interpreted north west trending shear zone and strong quartz veining in the weathered saprolite profile. The outcropping saprolite on the prepared drill pad shows foliation which is probably derived from sediment. It also confirms the in-situ nature of the formation. The saprolite profile tested during the drilling is typically 50 to 60 metres deep
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 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.

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 on a weighted average basis. The cut-off grade for mineralization is 0.5g/t gold.
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, sections and 3D views have been included in the text of this document.
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 "drill hole identification" shown. Reporting is balanced
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.	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. The Ground Magnetics survey work was performed on a grid cut at 100m line separation with 10m station intervals. 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) was used to complete the survey. The ground magnetic data was incorporated and levelled with the existing geophysical data from past surveys.
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.	Further work program includes additional drilling, geological modelling, block modelling and ultimately resource estimation depending on the results received.