TROY RESOURCES LIMITED

# QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED **SEPTEMBER 2016**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Group gold production totalled 13,329oz just under the budget figure of 14,326oz.
- A number of operating initiatives were implemented in the Quarter. These changes resulted in significant improvements in plant throughput with average rates increasing from 95 dry tonnes/hour in July, to 124 dry tonnes/hour for September (design throughput ~ 114 dry tonnes/hour).
- Quarter-on-Quarter mining performance improvement of 30%.
- Cash costs for the Quarter of US$923/oz and AISC of US$1,316/oz.
- Overall unit costs heavily influenced by productivity factors associated with the severe wet weather, expected lower throughput grades, additional costs incurred in implementing a number of improvement programs and planned maintenance activities in late September.
- Cash Costs and AISC trending downward over the Quarter, with September figures back within budget parameters.
- Positive cash operating margin over the Quarter.
- Group liquidity position of $36.4 million.
- Infill drilling at Hicks confirms continuity of high grade intrusives below the current pit shell, with significant assays to date including 42m @ 3.07g/t, 7m @ 22.89g/t and 20m @ 2.46g/t.
- Regional exploration program gets underway at "Mirror".

## Overview

Commenting on the results, Troy CEO Martin Purvis said:

*"With just under nine month's commercial production under our belt, we are reasonably happy with the performance and progress at Karouni.*

*As expected with a new operation under ramp-up conditions, we have faced a number of teething problems. However, on a positive note, these have all been managed and resolved in a timely fashion by the team on site.*

*The adverse weather has really only been an issue because of the early stage development of most of our pits. As mining progresses and we start to recover and process more fresh rock, this should not present such a significant problem in the future. As such, we expect to see continued improvement in mining, processing and costs as we continue to bed down operations over coming months.*

*Financially we are in a strong position with a solid balance sheet and good cashflow. Notably, Karouni has managed to generate a positive operating margin every month since commercial production was achieved in January 2016.*

*On a further positive note, everyone in the Company is now focused on the opportunity we have been given by our shareholders to implement a rigorous exploration campaign over the exciting regional targets at Karouni."*

# RESULTS

# KAROUNI OPERATION, GUYANA

| Operations | March 2016 Quarter | June 2016 Quarter | September 2016 Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Open Pit Mining*** | | | |
| **Total mined (t)** | 1,327,676 | 1,569,983 | 2,036,657 |
| **Ore Mined (t)** | 153,254 | 173,858 | 202,080 |
| **Mine Grade (g/t)** | 3.77 | 2.97 | 2.27 |
| ***Mill Production*** | | | |
| **Processed (t)** | 195,008 | 161,764 | 199,619 |
| **Head Grade Gold (g/t)** | 3.64 | 3.04 | 2.24 |
| **Recovery Gold (%)** | 88.5 | 92.0 | 92.8 |
| **Gold Produced (oz.)** | 20,195 | 14,545 | 13,329 |
| **Gold Sold (oz.)** | 20,029 | 12,703 | 15,211 |
| **Cash Cost (US$/oz)** | 412 | 658 | 923 |
| **AISC (US$/oz)** | 638 | 1,064 | 1,316 |
| **Gold Price Realised (US$/oz.)** [(1)] | 1,199 | 1,261 | 1,337 |

(1) Before impact of hedging.

## Health and Safety

Three lost time injuries resulting from minor incidents and two medically treated injuries were recorded during the September Quarter.

No environmental incidents were recorded.

## Open Pit Mining

Mining performance improved consistently over the Quarter with the peak wet season in July restricting mining to approximately 600,000 tonnes in that month. This had increased to 800,000 tonnes per month by September, largely as a result of a bigger mining fleet and the onset of drier weather.

Total material movement was 2,037,000 tonnes, an increase of 30% over the June Quarter of 1,570,000 tonnes. This was achieved by increasing access to all mining areas and the implementation of short-term scheduling protocols incorporating water management plans and improved machinery availability and utilisation. Total ore mined was 202,080 tonnes @ 2.27g/t.

Mining in the Hicks Stage 2 pit and the Smarts Stage 4 cutback progressed well with both pits beginning to supply increasing quantities of ore. Excavations for water diversion channels and bunds around the Hicks pits will commence during the December Quarter.

The infill grade control drilling programs were completed in Smarts Stages 2 and 4. The results from these programs are being incorporated into the ore block designs going forward. The rig subsequently moved to Hicks where similar close spaced drilling programs were completed.

In order to improve production efficiency during drier weather, five Caterpillar 775 dump trucks, capable of hauling 70 tonnes per load, were mobilised for trial on site towards the end of the Quarter. After the successful deployment of these trucks, a number of the smaller 40 tonne ADT hire trucks in the fleet were stood down. The change in fleet composition reflects one of the key efficiency improvements designed to assist the operation in preparing for the next wet season.

## Processing and Production

A total of 199,619 tonnes @ 2.24g/t was processed with an average recovery of 92.8%, resulting in 13,329oz being recovered compared to 14,545oz in the June Quarter.

Site management implemented a plan to improve operator training and introduced a continuous improvement approach to the plant circuit. This has helped to overcome the disruptions and teething problems encountered around the end of the June Quarter, resulting in the total ore processed being 23% higher compared to the previous quarter (161,764t).

A number of changes were also made to assist with the handling characteristics of the Saprolitic clay material and this has translated into a significant reduction in the number of stoppages encountered on a day to day basis in the plant. As the pits go deeper into largely fresh rock, the amount of clay in the feed material will reduce significantly.

A plant shutdown took place towards the end of September, primarily to undertake planned maintenance on the cone and jaw crushers, in preparation for an increasing amount of fresh rock feedstock over the coming months. Following the four day shutdown, the plant achieved throughput rates above design capacity. With key essential maintenance undertaken a good run of plant availability is anticipated.

## Costs

Unit cash costs were adversely impacted by a range of factors as detailed below. With weather conditions and mill operations improving significantly over the Quarter, Cash Costs and AISC were back within budget parameters by September.

| | March 2016 Quarter | June 2016 Quarter | September 2016 Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|
| | US$/oz | US$/oz. | US$/oz. |
| **C1 Cash Cost** | 412 | 658 | 923 |
| Refining and transport costs | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Reclamation and remediation – amortisation | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Royalties | 115 | 97 | 143 |
| Insurance | 3 | 13 | 21 |
| Exploration | 50 | 91 | 93 |
| Corporate general and administration costs | 46 | 64 | 73 |
| Capital equipment | - | 127 | 54 |
| **All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)** | **638** | **1,064** | **1,316** |

Cash costs for the Quarter reflect the following:

- Increased material movement adding $125/oz;
- Mobilisation of the larger mining fleet resulting in a short-term impact on costs. The long term benefits of this change are expected to take effect during the December Quarter; and
- Lower grade feed as a result of the need to source ore from the upper benches in Smarts Stages 1 and 4. These sections of the mine contain high strip ratio material (mostly outcrops), as well as lower grades. Whilst intense rainfall limited access to deeper parts of Smarts Stage 3 and Hicks Stage 3, this situation is expected to improve in the December Quarter as a result of better access to deeper, higher grade ore.

Increased gold sales gave rise to higher royalties being payable, resulting in an additional cost of US$46/oz compared with the June Quarter.

## CY 2016 Guidance

Calendar year to date Cash Costs are US$628/oz and AISC of US$955/oz. Based on the Company's current forecasts, it is expected that unit costs will be within the guidance range provided for the 2016 Calendar Year. In terms of production, the Company expects to achieve guidance within the target of 70,000 - 80,000oz, albeit towards the lower end of the range.

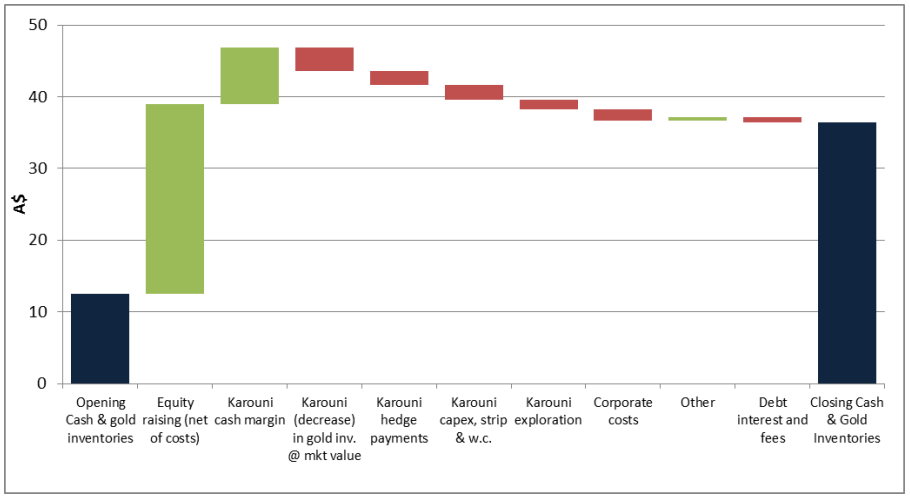
## FY 2017 Guidance

The Company makes no changes to its FY17 guidance of:

| | FY 2017 (Forecast) |
|---|---|
| **Gold production (oz)** | 85,000 - 95,000 |
| **C1 Cash Cost (US$/oz)** | $500 - 600 |
| **AISC (US$/oz)** | $750 - 850 |

# FINANCE

The Company finished the Quarter in a strong financial position with total liquidity of $36.4 million, including available cash of $30.4 million and gold inventories at market value of $6.0 million. Key movements in cashflow are illustrated in the table below.




**September Quarter cash movements**

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

## Capital Raising

The Company raised $40.7 million in new equity by way of an institutional placement and pro rata 1 for 5.5 accelerated non-renounceable entitlement offer (Entitlement Offer) during the Quarter. The institutional placement and accelerated component of the Entitlement Offer were completed on 8 September and raised approximately $27.9 million (before costs) by way of a fixed price bookbuild at an offer price of $0.36. The retail component of the Entitlement Offer closed on 4 October with the Company raising a further $12.8 million (before costs).

## Banking Facility

The Company's original A$100 million debt Facility with Investec currently stands at US$34.2 million (A$44.8 million) following a further repayment of US$5.0 million ($6.5 million) just after quarter end.

## Hedging

A summary of the Company's gold hedging positions at 30 September 2016 are set out in the table below. The average monthly hedge commitment is 4,560 ounces through to October 2017.

| Settlement Period | Gold oz. | US$/oz. |
|---|---|---|
| Dec Qtr. 16 | 13,250 | $1,102.09 |
| Mar Qtr. 16 | 14,500 | $1,102.03 |
| June Qtr. 17 | 13,500 | $1,103.50 |
| Sept Qtr. 17 | 13,500 | $1,103.50 |
| Dec Qtr. 17 | 4,500 | $1,103.50 |
| **TOTAL** | **59,250** | **$1,102.83** |

### Exploration Expenditure

Exploration expenditure incurred in relation to extension drilling at Karouni was $1.3 million.

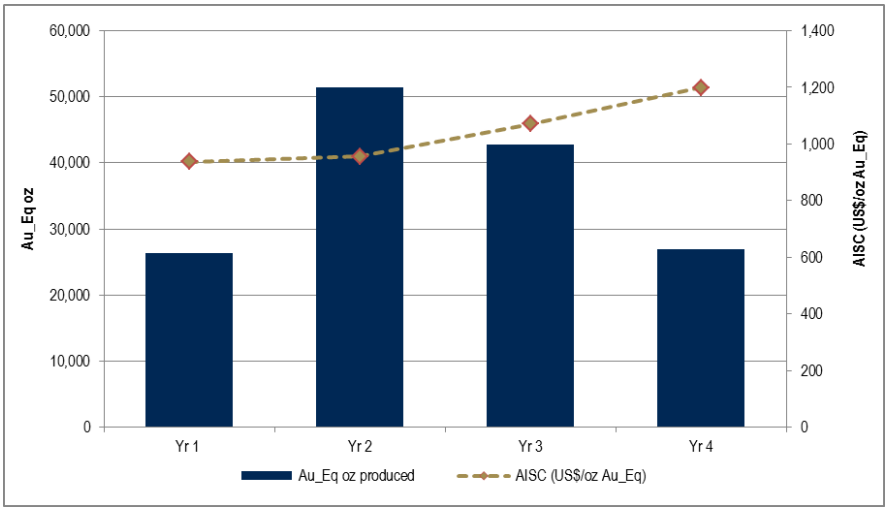
### Capital Expenditure

Expenditure in relation to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment at Karouni was $0.9 million.

## CASPOSO, ARGENTINA (Troy 49% - Austral Gold Limited (ASX:AGD) (Manager) 51%)

In late September, Austral Gold Limited (Austral) announced that it was recommencing full operations at Casposo following receipt of the results of an updated Mineral Resources and Reserve estimate prepared by independent consultants, Roscoe Postle Associates. The updated Mineral Resource estimate has been summarised in a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (Technical Report). The Technical Report confirmed that the changes to smaller scale mining techniques and plant optimisation made by Austral supported continued mining operations.

Based on the current Ore Reserves, operations are expected to continue for the next four years. Estimated annual production and AISC's are shown below:




Gold equivalents (Au_Eq) are calculated using a factor of 1g Au = 81g Ag, and metallurgical recoveries of 92% for gold and 87% for silver.

The table below summarises the operating performance of Casposo during the September Quarter recommissioning period:

| | September 2016 Quarter |
|---|---|
| Ore processed (t) | 68,055 |
| Gold recovery (%) | 90% |
| Silver recovery (%) | 78% |
| Grade (g/t Au) | 2.98 |
| Grade (g/t Ag) | 180.92 |
| Gold produced (oz) | 4,457 |
| Silver produced (oz) | 313,765 |

# EXPLORATION

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

### Karouni Near-mine Extensional Drilling

During the Quarter, Reverse Circulation "RC" infill drilling was completed at both the Smarts and Hicks Deposits. At Hicks (see Figure 1) a total of 6,124m in 74 holes were completed to aid in delineation of high grade intrusives in and beneath the pit designs. The Smarts drilling focussed on the Smarts Stage 4 Pit where 2,720m in 54 holes were completed. These holes were designed to provide additional data for use in mine planning and ore block delineation. Total drilling for the Quarter was 8,844m in 128 holes.

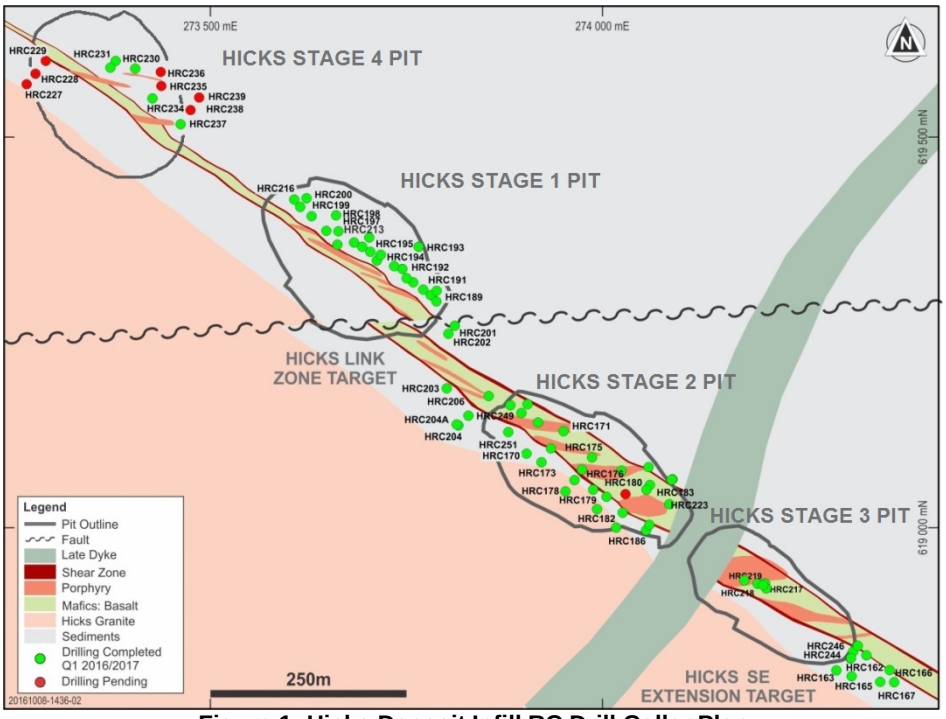



**Figure 1: Hicks Deposit Infill RC Drill Collar Plan**

At Hicks there are two distinct styles of gold mineralisation: gold bearing quartz veins hosted in sheared basalt; and gold bearing quartz veins hosted in altered felsic intrusives/porphyries.

This drilling targeted both styles of gold mineralisation shear hosted NW-SE trending quartz veins in basalt as well as a gold mineralisation associated with extensional N-S striking quartz veins in porphyry.

### Hicks Stage 2 RC Infill Drilling

A total of 30 holes for 2,327m were drilled to better define the gold mineralisation associated with the main shear zone and the porphyries.

This drilling targeted four separate porphyries at the Hicks Stage 2 Pit. The drilling hit the porphyries as predicted by the geological model and yielded significant widths of high grade mineralisation including:

- **7m at 21.80g/t from 74m (including 4m at 37.38g/t from 74m)**
- **12m at 10.4g/t from 44m**
- **37m at 5.43g/t from 8m (including 5m at 15.24g/t gold from 8m)**
- **30m at 3.84g/t from 12m**
- **10m at 3.48g/t from 100m**

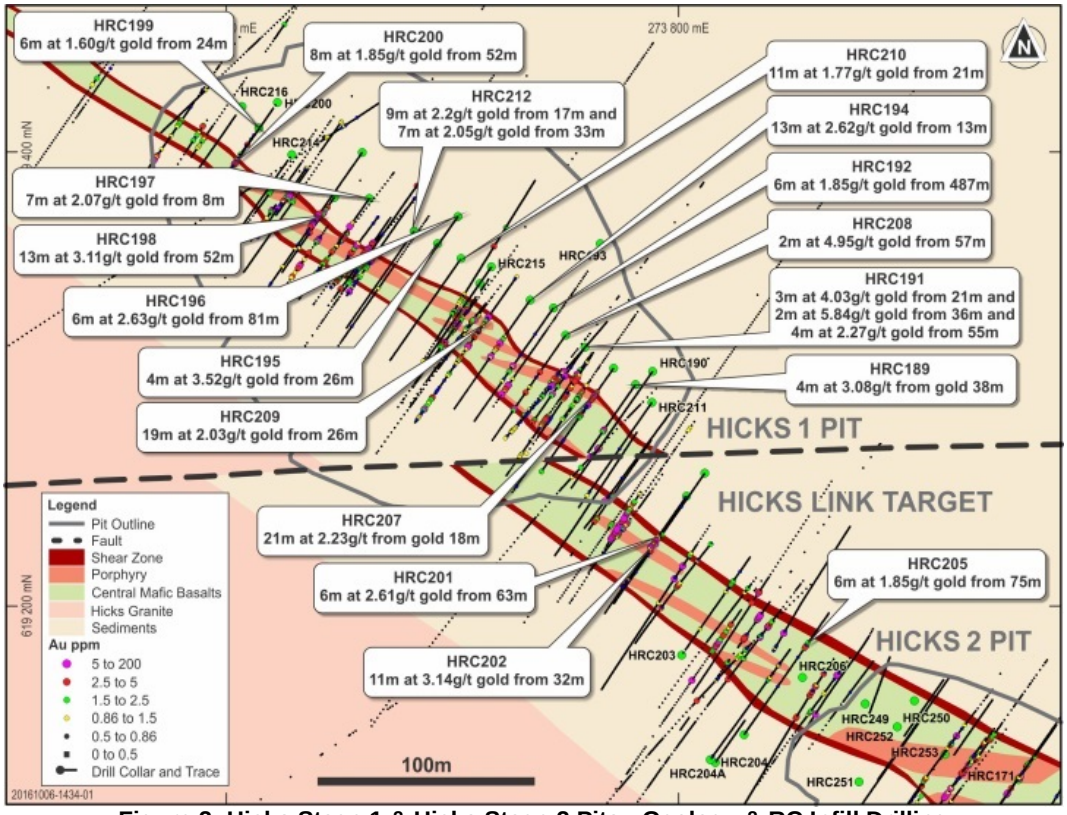



**Figure 2: Hicks Stage 1 & Hicks Stage 2 Pits - Geology & RC Infill Drilling**

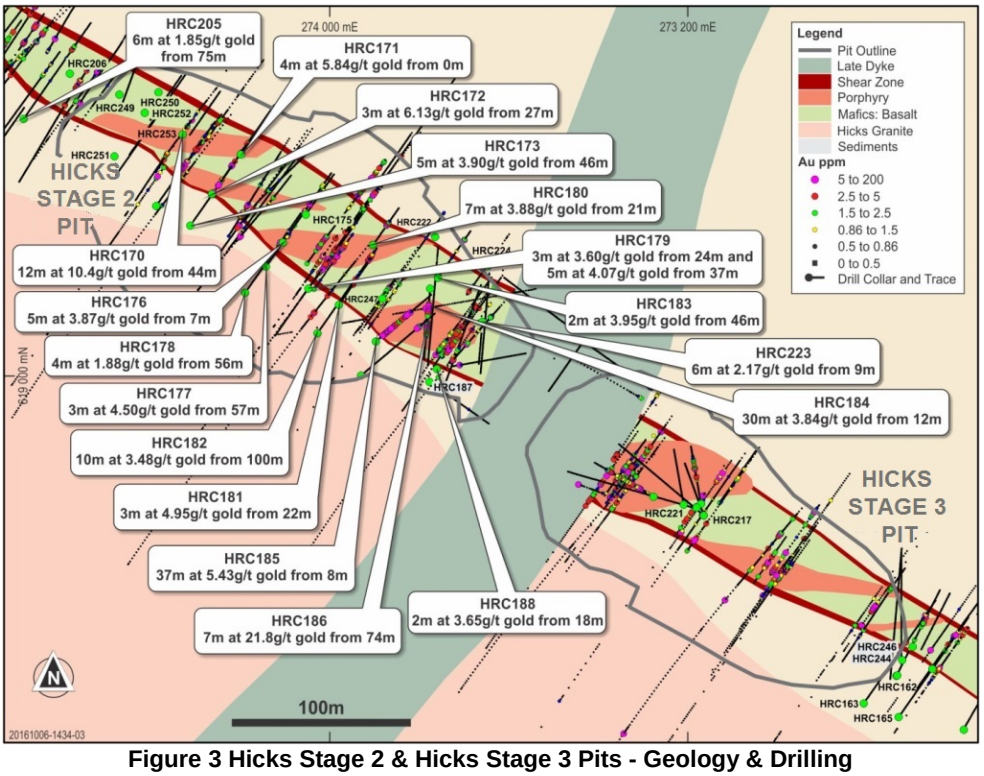



**Figure 3 Hicks Stage 2 & Hicks Stage 3 Pits - Geology & Drilling**

Mineralisation associated with the Main Shear Zone is consistent with the geological interpretation defining structurally controlled, narrow, high grade zones. Other assay highlights received to date include:

- **3m at 6.13g/t from 27m**
- **4m at 5.84g/t from 0m**
- **3m at 4.95g/t from 22m**
- **3m at 4.50g/t from 57m**
- **5m at 4.07g/t from 37m**
- **5m at 3.90g/t from 46m**
- **7m at 3.88g/t from 21m**
- **5m at 3.87g/t from 7m**
- **2m at 3.95g/t from 46m**
- **2m at 3.82g/t from 69m**
- **2m at 3.65g/t from 18m**
- **3m at 3.60g/t from 24m**
- **6m at 2.17g/t from 9m**
- **4m at 2.01g/t from 50m**

A number of results targeting the central porphyries are still pending.

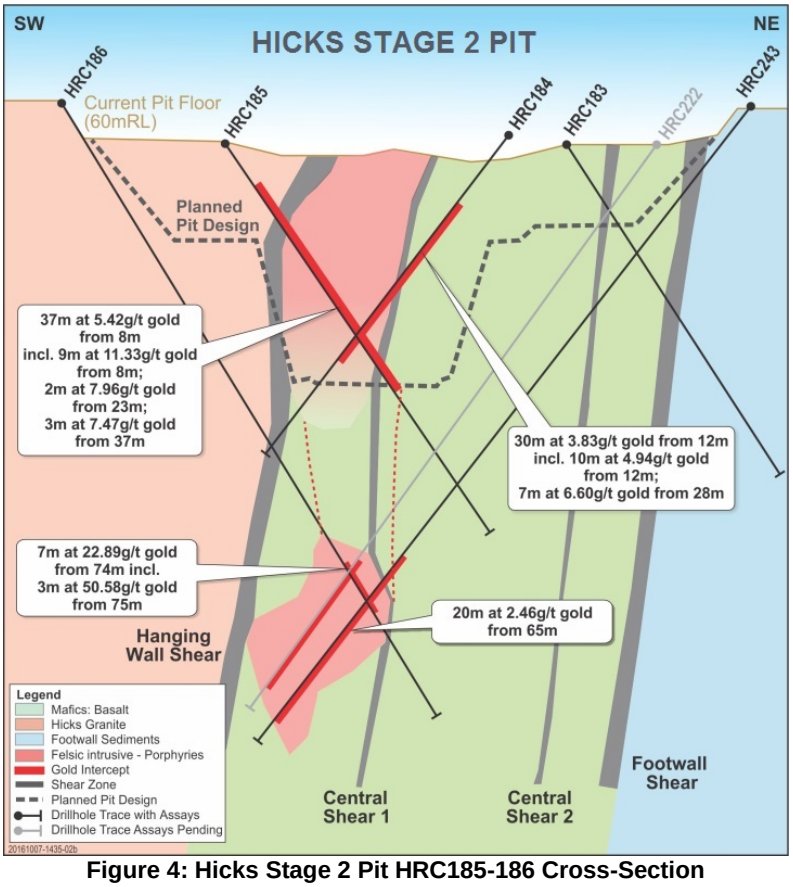



**Figure 4: Hicks Stage 2 Pit HRC185-186 Cross-Section**

## Hicks Stage 3 Pit - Deeps RC Infill Drilling

Six holes for a total of 554m were drilled to complete the Hicks Stage 3 Deeps program which was designed to test for deeper extensions of the north western felsic porphyry pod below the current pit design. All drill holes successfully intercepted porphyry, with HRC219 and HRC217 intersecting wider intersections than expected. Early results are encouraging with high grade intercepts extending 30m below the current pit design. Results for two holes are pending which visually look similar to HRC218, HRC219 and HRC220. Significant assays received to date include:

- **42m at 3.07g/t from 16m** (**including 1m at 21.8g/t from 26m & 1m at 11.62g/t from 53m)**
- **1m at 3.09g/t from 33m**
- **26m at 1.45g/t from 19m**
- **6m at 1.45g/t from 28m**
- **16m at 1.81g/t from 41m**
- **9m at 1.77g/t from 3m**
- **12m at 1.6g/t from 54m**

These holes confirm that the gold bearing porphyries continue at depth and are open at depth.

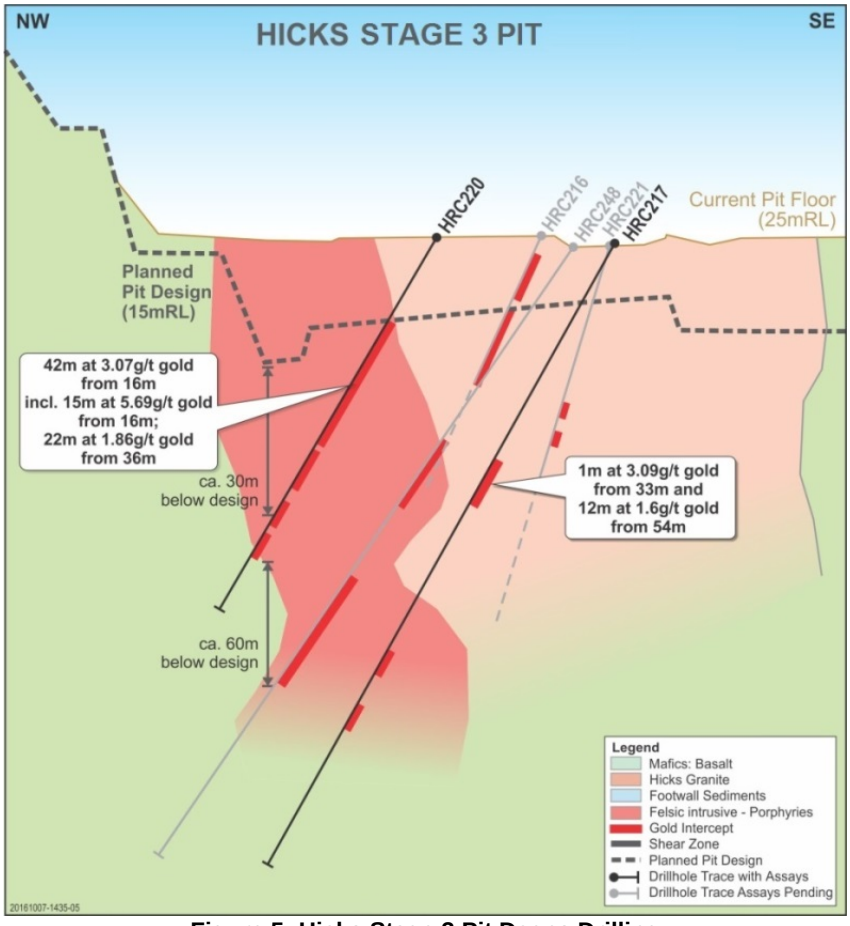



**Figure 5: Hicks Stage 3 Pit Deeps Drilling**

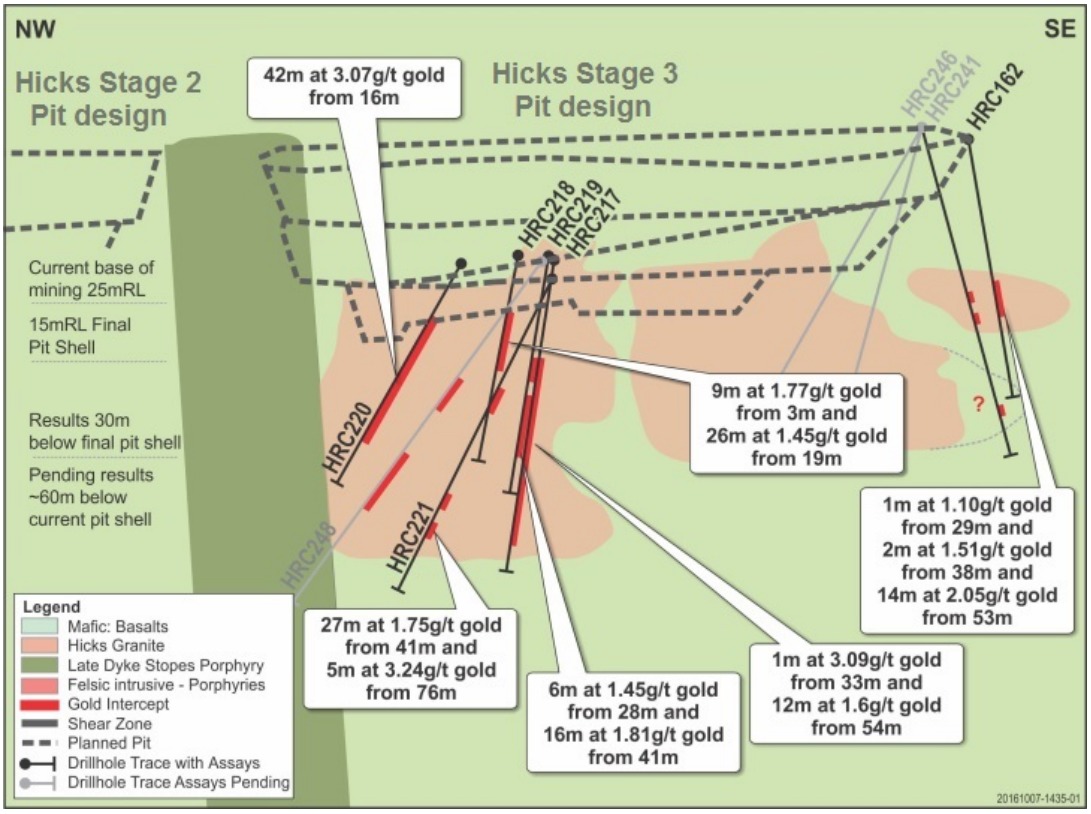



**Figure 6: Hicks Stage 3 Pit Longitudinal Section with Geology & Drilling**

## Smarts Stage 4 Pit RC Infill Drilling

All final assays for the Smarts Stage 4 RC Infill drilling (54 holes for 2,720m) were received during this Quarter.

Assay highlights include:

- **5m at 11.26g/t from 13m**
- **5m at 9.34g/t from 17m**
- **7m at 5.05g/t from 0m**
- **3m at 5.52g/t from 15m**
- **7m at 4.76g/t from 21m**
- **4m at 4.29g/t from 35m**
- **9m at 3.86g/t from 33m**
- **6m at 3.54g/t from 28m**
- **9m at 3.12g/t from 0m**
- **8m at 2.78g/t from 36m**
- **9m at 2.72g/t from 3m**
- **7m at 2.66g/t from 19m**
- **2m at 8.79g/t from 13m**
- **2m at 4.82g/t from 32m**
- **3m at 4.43g/t from 1m**
- **3m at 4.15g/t from 10m**
- **2m at 4.10g/t from 46m**

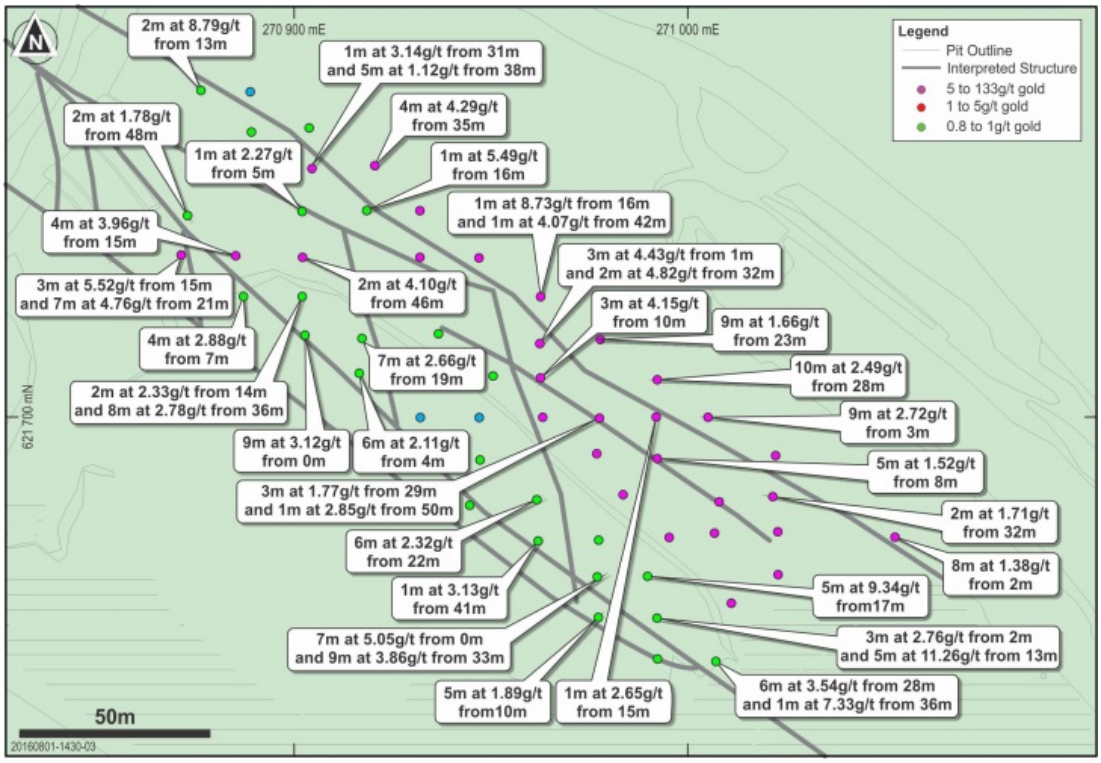



**Figure 7: Smarts Stage 4 Infill RC Grade Control Collar Plan**

This drilling has confirmed and clearly delineated the Main Shear Corridors and a number of N-S veins. Drilling was staged from the 67.5mRL and 70mRL of the pit. Drilling intersected the central basalt corridor with narrow sheared intervals occurring in the high chrome basalt in the expected positions.

Drilling under the Hangingwall Shear outcrop on the 67.5mRL has intersected strong quartz veining in the lower saprolite at the contact with the Hangingwall volcanic sediments.

Results confirm that there is a clear grade transition between the mafic stratigraphy and the footwall sediments. The footwall shear is interpreted to run along a lithological contact but due to depth of weathering it is difficult to distinguish in the chips which are mostly saprolite in this area.

Integration of this recent drilling data with the existing exploration and grade control drilling will form the basis for a revised grade control model.

## Regional Exploration Drill Program

Following completion of the equity raising, the exploration team has recommenced the regional exploration program with drilling now underway at the first target in the pipeline, Mirror, which is located within the Saintes Shear.

# CORPORATE

## Capital Structure

| Issued Capital (as at 28 October 2016) | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary Shares | 453,822,307 |
| Employee Share Appreciation Rights | 963,000 |
| Investec Bank Plc Options | 10,000,000 |

## Appointment of Non-Executive Director

The Company announced the appointment of experienced resources industry executive Mr David Southam as an independent Non-Executive Director with effect from 29 July 2016. Mr Southam recently became Chairman of the Audit Committee and is a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

For further information please contact:

**Stacey Apostolou**, Company Secretary Troy Resources Limited

T: +61 8 9481 1277 | E: troy@troyres.com.au

**Martin Purvis**, CEO Troy Resources Limited

T: +61 8 9481 1277 | E: troy@troyres.com.au

## Directors

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

### *Competent Person's Statements*

*The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results for the Karouni project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Peter J Doyle, Vice President Exploration and Business Development of Troy, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Doyle 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 Doyle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Doyle is a full time employee of Troy.*

*The information relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for Casposo is extracted from the ASX Announcement entitled 'Austral Gold announces restart of Casposo Gold-Silver Mine Operations following Release of an Updated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Estimate' released on 27 September 2016 and available to view on the Austral Gold website, www.australgold.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and 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. That 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: Hicks Stage 2 Drilling Summary Results | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hole** | **Easting (m)** | **Northing (m)** | **Elevation (m)** | **Depth (m)** | **Azimuth** | **Dip** | **Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold)** |
| HRC170 | 273903.1 | 619094.8 | 60.38 | 106 | 35 | -55 | 12m at 10.4g/t gold from 44m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 16.79g/t gold from 47m |
| | | | | | | | and including: 1m at 85.56g/t gold from 54m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 0.79g/t gold from 63m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 3.82g/t gold from 69m |
| | | | | | | | 7m at 0.87g/t gold from 83m |
| HRC171 | 273950.3 | 619123.6 | 59.22 | 49 | 35 | -55 | 4m at 5.84g/t gold from 0m |
| | | | | | | | including 2m at 8.93g/t gold from 1m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.84g/t gold from 20m |
| HRC172 | 273934.2 | 619101.5 | 59.16 | 91 | 35 | -55 | 8m at 1.52g/t gold from 8m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 6.13g/t gold from 27m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 8.94g/t gold from 28m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 4.83g/t gold from 33m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 2.01g/t gold from 50m |
| HRC173 | 273922.1 | 619083.9 | 59.11 | 100 | 35 | -55 | 1m at 5.73g/t gold from 38m |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 3.90g/t gold from 46m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 7.03g/t gold from 46m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.24g/t gold from 85m |
| HRC175 | 273986.6 | 619090 | 59.58 | 50 | 35 | -55 | NSR |
| HRC176 | 273973.8 | 619074.5 | 59.38 | 79 | 35 | -55 | 5m at 3.87g/t gold from 7m |
| | | | | | | | including 2m at 7.64g/t gold from 7m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.21g/t gold from 19m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 1.11g/t gold from 63m |
| HRC177 | 273964.4 | 619061 | 59.41 | 76 | 35 | -55 | 3m at 4.50g/t gold from 57m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 11.74g/t gold from 58m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 7.02g/t gold from 65m |
| HRC178 | 273952.8 | 619046.4 | 60.25 | 94 | 35 | -55 | 4m at 1.88g/t gold from 56m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 5.49g/t gold from 59m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.11g/t gold from 73m |
| HRC179 | 273988.1 | 619048.7 | 59.45 | 58 | 35 | -55 | 3m at 3.60g/t gold from 24m |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 4.07g/t gold from 37m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 3m at 5.15g/t gold from 38m |
| HRC180 | 274024.2 | 619073.1 | 59.83 | 43 | 35 | -55 | 7m at 3.88g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | including 2m at 9.4g/t gold from 22m |
| HRC181 | 274005.1 | 619039.7 | 59.32 | 58 | 35 | -55 | 3m at 4.95g/t gold from 22m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 11.23g/t gold from 23m |
| HRC182 | 273993.1 | 619023.8 | 59.51 | 119 | 35 | -55 | 2m at 2.61g/t gold from 72m |
| | | | | | | | 10m at 3.48g/t gold from 100m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 7.29g/t gold from 100m & |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 7.45g/t gold from 104m |
| HRC183 | 274060.4 | 619054.8 | 59.59 | 58 | 35 | -58 | 1m at 1.08g/t gold from 33m |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 2m at 3.95g/t gold from 46m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 5.71g/t gold from 46m |
| HRC184 | 274056.1 | 619048.8 | 59.56 | 60 | 185 | -50 | 30m at 3.84g/t gold from 12m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 6.62g/t gold from 14m & |
| | | | | | | | including; 4m at 6.45g/t gold from 17m & |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 15.39g/t gold from 28m & |
| | | | | | | | including 4m at 6.13g/t gold from 31m |
| HRC185 | 274025.7 | 619019.3 | 59.52 | 70 | 50 | -55 | 37m at 5.43g/t gold from 8m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 5m at 15.24g/t gold from 8m & |
| | | | | | | | Including; 3m at 7.49g/t gold from 14m & |
| | | | | | | | including 2m at 6.39g/t gold from 18m & |
| | | | | | | | including 2m at 7.96g/t gold from 23m & |
| | | | | | | | including; 3m at 8.55g/t gold from 37m |
| HRC186 | 274017.4 | 619000.2 | 59.86 | 100 | 50 | -55 | 7m at 21.80g/t gold from 74m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 4m at 37.38g/t gold from 74m |
| HRC187 | 274055.7 | 618996.7 | 57.4 | 63 | 125 | -50 | NSR |
| HRC188 | 274059.8 | 619003.9 | 57.56 | 70 | 80 | -50 | 2m at 3.65g/t gold from 18m |
| HRC222 | 274058.9 | 619077.6 | 63.37 | 108 | 185 | -50 | Results Pending |
| HRC223 | 274085.3 | 619030.2 | 57.46 | 34 | 185 | -50 | 6m at 2.17g/t gold from 9m |
| HRC224 | 274089.4 | 619062.2 | 57.77 | 94 | 185 | -50 | Results Pending |
| HRC243 | 274088 | 619602.7 | 58.42 | 118 | 200 | -55 | 20m at 2.46g/t gold from 65m |
| HRC250 | 273904.3 | 619158.2 | 60.2 | 88 | 215 | -55 | Results Pending |
| HRC252 | 273896.7 | 619146.8 | 62.2 | 52 | 35 | -55 | Results Pending |
| HRC253 | 273921.7 | 619134.3 | 58.51 | 52 | 35 | -55 | Results Pending |
| HRC249 | 273884.4 | 619152.7 | 60.18 | 52 | 20 | -60 | Results Pending |
| HRC251 | 273888 | 619123.3 | 62.57 | 88 | 35 | -50 | Results Pending |

**Table 2: Hicks #3 Pit Deeps Drilling Summary Results**

| Hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth | Azimuth | Dip | Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HRC217 | 274208.9 | 618922.3 | 27.73 | 96 | 340 | -70 | 1m at 3.09g/t gold from 33m |
| | | | | | | | 12m at 1.6g/t gold from 54m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 2.8g/t gold from 55m |
| HRC218 | 274197.7 | 618928.3 | 27.5 | 64 | 330 | -60 | 9m at 1.77g/t gold from 3m |
| | | | | | | | 26m at 1.45g/t gold from 19m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 5.09g/t gold from 26m |
| HRC219 | 274207.4 | 618928.7 | 27.66 | 73 | 350 | -60 | 6m at 1.45g/t gold from 28m |
| | | | | | | | 16m at 1.81g/t gold from 41m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 5.37g/t gold from 43m |
| HRC220 | 274180.8 | 618932.7 | 27.42 | 73 | 300 | -60 | 42m at 3.07g/t gold from 16m |
| | | | | | | | including 4m at 12.20g/t gold from 16m & |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 21.8g/t gold from 26m & |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 11.62g/t gold from 53m |
| HRC221 | 274208.9 | 618922.3 | 27.73 | 124 | 310 | -65 | 27m at 1.75g/t gold from 41m<br>5m at 3.24g/t gold from 76m |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HRC248 | 274204.9 | 618926.7 | 27.65 | 124 | 286 | -55 | Results Pending |

**Table 3: Hicks Stage 4 Target Drilling Summary Results**

| Hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip | Peak Gold Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HRC230 | 273372.5 | 619588.9 | 67.5 | 67 | 215 | -55 | 8m at 1.91g/t gold from 24m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 7.62g/t gold from 25m |
| HRC231 | 273379.3 | 619597.5 | 67.4 | 106 | 215 | -57 | 25m at 1.79g/t gold from 48m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 4m at 5.15g/t gold from 66m |
| HRC233 | 273404.1 | 619587.8 | 65.7 | 100 | 215 | -53 | 3m at 1.89g/t gold from 60m |
| HRC234 | 273426.1 | 619549.5 | 64.1 | 70 | 215 | -55 | 1m at 1.22g/t gold from 30m |
| HRC237 | 273462.1 | 619516.4 | 62.4 | 80 | 215 | -55 | Results Pending |

**Table 4: Hicks Stage 1 Drilling Summary Results**

| Hole | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | Elevation (m) | Depth (m) | Azimuth | Dip | Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HRC189 | 273781 | 619297.6 | 76.35 | 60 | 215 | -45 | 4m at 3.08g/t gold from 38m |
| HRC190 | 273788.6 | 619303.3 | 76.51 | 106 | 215 | -54 | NSR |
| HRC191 | 273758.7 | 619314 | 75.43 | 60 | 215 | -45 | 3m at 4.03g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.63g/t gold from 30m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 5.84g/t gold from 36m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 2.27g/t gold from 55m |
| HRC192 | 273744.7 | 619331.3 | 75.4 | 94 | 215 | -50 | 6m at 1.85g/t gold from 48m |
| HRC194 | 273712.2 | 619342.1 | 72.99 | 49 | 215 | -45 | 13m at 2.62g/t gold from 13m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 6m at 4.58g/t gold from 20m |
| HRC195 | 273693.5 | 619359.6 | 72.26 | 62 | 215 | -55 | 4m at 3.52g/t gold from 26m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 8.45g/t gold from 28m |
| HRC196 | 273702.5 | 619371.6 | 72.4 | 112 | 215 | -55 | 3m at 1.19g/t gold from 55m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 1.50g/t gold from 66m |
| | | | | | | | 6m at 2.63g/t gold from 81m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 5.98g/t gold from 84m |
| HRC197 | 273647.9 | 619380 | 61.88 | 64 | 215 | -52 | 7m at 2.07g/t gold from 8m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 2.21g/t gold from 30m |
| HRC198 | 273660.2 | 619399.8 | 63.9 | 115 | 215 | -50 | 13m at 3.11g/t gold from 52m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 5.54g/t gold from 56m & |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 5.54g/t gold from 61m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.35g/t gold from 83m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.1g/t gold from 98m |
| HRC199 | 273614.5 | 619410.6 | 60.52 | 64 | 215 | -47 | 2m at 2.01g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | 6m at 1.60g/t gold from 24m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.74g/t gold from 33m |
| HRC200 | 273622.7 | 619421.8 | 61.1 | 97 | 215 | -55 | 8m at 1.85g/t gold from 52m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 5.11g/t gold from 57m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.43g/t gold from 88m |
| HRC201 | 273811.6 | 619258.5 | 78.05 | 124 | 215 | -55 | 1m at 1.53g/t gold from 58m |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 6m at 2.61g/t gold from 63m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 12.46g/t gold from 67m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 2.01g/t gold from 74m |
| HRC202 | 273803.5 | 619248.4 | 78.2 | 94 | 215 | -50 | 11m at 3.14g/t gold from 32m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 8.8g/t gold from 35m & |
| | | | | | | | Including; 2m at 9.13g/t gold from 40m |
| HRC203 | 273801 | 619178 | 80.9 | 82 | 35 | -50 | 1m at 1.35 g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 0.90 g/t gold from 52m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 1.73 g/t gold from 58m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 0.66 g/t gold from 69m |
| HRC204A | 273814 | 619132 | 79.4 | 109 | 36 | -55 | 1m at 0.52 g/t gold from 3m |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 0.99 g/t gold from 76m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 0.74 g/t gold from 84m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 0.83 g/t gold from 91m |
| HRC205 | 273829 | 619143 | 77.7 | 106 | 35 | -55 | 1m at 0.54 g/t gold from 42m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 0.78 g/t gold from 67m |
| | | | | | | | 6m at 1.85g/t gold from 75m |
| HRC207 | 273771.3 | 619304 | 76.1 | 82 | 215 | -45 | 21m at 2.23g/t gold from 18m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 9.01g/t gold from 21m & |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 7.68g/t gold from 28m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.12g/t gold from 80m |
| HRC208 | 273750.1 | 619319 | 75.6 | 82 | 215 | -45 | 1m at 4.88g/t gold from 28m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 3.12g/t gold from 44m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 4.95g/t gold from 57m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 8.23 g/t gold from 57m |
| HRC209 | 273734.4 | 619335 | 74.86 | 82 | 215 | -45 | 19m at 2.03g/t gold from 26m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 11.95g/t gold from 32m & |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 9.34 g/t gold from 42m |
| HRC210 | 273703.9 | 619353 | 72.6 | 79 | 215 | -45 | 11m at 1.77g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 8.0g/t gold from 22m |
| HRC211 | 273788.2 | 619289.6 | 77.34 | 82 | 215 | -45 | 1m at 1.04g/t gold from 72m |
| HRC212 | 273683.1 | 619365.1 | 68.3 | 70 | 215 | -45 | 9m at 2.2g/t gold from 17m |
| | | | | | | | 7m at 2.05g/t gold from 33m |
| HRC213 | 273663.3 | 619379.5 | 65.7 | 78 | 215 | -45 | 4m at 2.64g/t gold from 18m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 7.56g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.27g/t gold from 36m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 2.03g/t gold from 39m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 2.69g/t gold from 46m |
| HRC214 | 273629.1 | 619398.8 | 61.82 | 70 | 215 | -45 | Results Pending |
| HRC215 | 273717.3 | 619349.4 | 72.7 | 82 | 215 | -52 | 6m at 1.88g/t gold from 29m<br>3m at 1.11g/t gold from 49m |
| HRC216 | 273607 | 619420 | 60.4 | 76 | 215 | -50 | Results Pending |

| Table 5: Hicks Stage 3 Pit SE Extension Drilling Summary Results | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hole** | **Easting (m)** | **Northing** (m) | **Elevation (m)** | **Depth (m)** | **Azimuth** | **Dip** | **Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold)** |
| HRC162 | 274316.5 | 618832.8 | 62.89 | 94 | 35 | -55 | 1m at 1.10g/t gold from 29m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.51g/t gold from 38m |
| | | | | | | | 14m at 2.05g/t gold from 53m |
| | | | | | | | Including: 1m at 8.03g/t gold from 58m |
| HRC163 | 274298.2 | 618817.4 | 63.72 | 118 | 35 | -55 | 1m at 1.21g/t gold from 61m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 2.63g/t gold from 68m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 5.88g/t gold from 100m |
| HRC164 | 274336.6 | 618836.7 | 62.33 | 55 | 27 | -50 | 2m at 1.89g/t gold from 18m |
| HRC165 | 274317.8 | 618809.8 | 64.54 | 112 | 35 | -54 | 5m at 2.03g/t gold from 94m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 5.19g/t gold from 94m |
| HRC166 | 274366.1 | 618817.8 | 63.4 | 76 | 27 | -55 | Results PENDING |
| HRC167 | 274354.2 | 618802.8 | 63.93 | 106 | 30 | -55 | Results PENDING |
| HRC169 | 274371.9 | 618802.4 | 63.75 | 90 | 35 | -55 | Results PENDING |
| HRC244 | 274319.7 | 618841.6 | 63.41 | 97 | 5 | -55 | Results PENDING |
| HRC245 | 274317 | 618833.1 | 63 | 130 | 0 | -60 | Results PENDING |
| HRC246 | 274325.6 | 618849 | 62.85 | 58 | 27 | -55 | Results PENDING |

| **Table 6: Smarts Stage 4 Drilling Summary Results** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hole** | **Easting (m)** | **Northing (m)** | **Elevation (m)** | **Depth (m)** | **Azimuth** | **Dip** | **Assay Intervals (m at g/t gold)** |
| SGC001 | 270875.9 | 621782.1 | 70.41 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 8.79g/t gold from 13m |
| | | | | | | | including; 1m at 14.07g/t gold from 13m |
| SGC003 | 270889.2 | 621771.5 | 70.11 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC004 | 270903.9 | 621772.4 | 70.12 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 1.38g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.69g/t gold from 31m |
| SGC005 | 270904.5 | 621762.5 | 69.84 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 3.14g/t gold from 31 |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 1.12g/t gold from 38m |
| SGC006 | 270920.3 | 621763.1 | 70.03 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.21g/t gold from 27m |
| | | | | | | | 4m at 4.29g/t gold from 35m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.74g/t gold from 41m |
| SGC007 | 270872.7 | 621750.7 | 69.98 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 1.88g/t gold from 2m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.78g/t gold from 48m |
| SGC008 | 270902 | 621751.6 | 69.84 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 2.27g/t gold from 5m |
| SGC009 | 270918.2 | 621751.8 | 69.56 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 5.49g/t gold from 16m |
| SGC010 | 270932.1 | 621751.9 | 70.18 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 1.4g/t gold from 5m |
| SGC019 | 270902.6 | 621720.9 | 67.36 | 40 | 270 | -50 | 9m at 3.12g/t gold from 0m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 10.46g/t gold from 2m |
| SGC022 | 270962.3 | 621718.8 | 69.87 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 4.43g/t gold from 1m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 10.42g/t gold from 3m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 4.82g/t gold from 32m |
| SGC021 | 270936.4 | 621721.1 | 69.98 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC023 | 270977.8 | 621719.7 | 69.77 | 55 | 270 | -50 | 9m at 1.66g/t gold from 23m |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SGC026 | 270962.5 | 621710.1 | 69.71 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 1.88g/t gold from 3m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 4.15g/t gold from 10m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.97 g/t gold from 30m |
| SGC027 | 270992.2 | 621709.6 | 69.94 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 10m at 2.49g/t gold from 28m |
| | | | | | | | Including; 1m at 10.18g/t gold from 37m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.5g/t gold from 46m |
| SGC011 | 270871.5 | 621740.8 | 69.69 | 40 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 5.52 g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 12.83g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | 7m at 4.76g/t gold from 21m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 19.13g/t gold from 24 |
| SGC012 | 270885.2 | 621740.8 | 69.99 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 4m at 3.96g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 10.55g/t gold from 16m |
| SGC013 | 270902.1 | 621740.5 | 69.75 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 2.13g/t gold from 23m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 4.1g/t gold from 46m |
| SGC014 | 270931.9 | 621740.3 | 70.19 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.92g/t gold from 34m |
| SGC015 | 270946.9 | 621739.9 | 69.67 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.22g/t gold from 21m |
| SGC016 | 270887.2 | 621730.4 | 67.36 | 43 | 270 | -50 | 4m at 2.88g/t gold from 7m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.73g/t gold from 36m |
| SGC017 | 270902.1 | 621730.1 | 67.32 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 2.33g/t gold from 14m |
| | | | | | | | 8m at 2.78g/t gold from 36m |
| | | | | | | | including 1m at 12.45g/t gold from 37m |
| SGC018 | 270962.6 | 621730.3 | 69.88 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 8.73g/t gold from 16m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 4.07g/t gold from 42m |
| SGC020 | 270917.1 | 621719.8 | 67.44 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 7m at2.66g/t gold from 19m |
| SGC024 | 270916.4 | 621711.2 | 67.44 | 31 | 270 | -50 | 6m at 2.11g/t gold from 4m |
| SGC025 | 270950.4 | 621710.5 | 69.85 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC030 | 270963 | 621700.3 | 69.94 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.65g/t gold from 3m |
| SGC031 | 270977.5 | 621700 | 69.95 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 2.08g/t gold from 26m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 1.77g/t gold from 29m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.85g/t gold from 50m |
| SGC032 | 270991.9 | 621700.6 | 70.4 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 2.65g/t gold from 15m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.32g/t gold from 18m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.18g/t gold from 44m |
| SGC033 | 271005 | 621700.4 | 69.99 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 9m at 2.72g/t gold from 3m |
| | | | | | | | including; 1m at 11.42g/t gold from 7m |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 1.34g/t gold from 15m |
| SGC034 | 270947.1 | 621689.5 | 67.37 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC035 | 270976.7 | 621691.2 | 69.79 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 3.63g/t gold from 20m |
| SGC036 | 270992.2 | 621690 | 70.07 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 5m at 1.52g/t gold from 8m, including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 5.84g/t gold from 10m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.31g/t gold from 46m |
| SGC037 | 271022.2 | 621690.9 | 69.77 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC038 | 270944.7 | 621678.5 | 67.18 | 40 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.14g/t gold from 0m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 2.49g/t gold from 33m |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SGC040 | 270983.5 | 621680.9 | 69.93 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC039 | 270961.4 | 621679.8 | 67.33 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 6m at 2.32g/t gold from 22m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.16g/t gold from 41m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.59g/t gold from 49m |
| SGC041 | 271007.8 | 621679.4 | 70.12 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC042 | 271021.6 | 621680.6 | 70 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 1.71g/t gold from 32m |
| SGC043 | 271040.9 | 621680.2 | 69.99 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC045 | 270961.9 | 621669.5 | 67.4 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 3.13g/t gold from 41m |
| SGC046 | 270977.4 | 621669.7 | 67.92 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.11 g/t gold from 21m |
| SGC047 | 270995.3 | 621670.4 | 70.22 | 52 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC048 | 271006.6 | 621671.3 | 70.2 | 51 | 270 | -50 | NSR |
| SGC049 | 271022.7 | 621671.9 | 70.05 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.0g/t gold from 15m |
| SGC050 | 271052.6 | 621670.5 | 70.16 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 8m at 1.38g/t gold from 2m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 5.82g/t gold from 9m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.3g/t gold from 27m |
| | | | | | | | 2m at 1.12g/t gold from 49m |
| SGC051 | 270976.8 | 621660.7 | 67.89 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 7m at 5.05g/t gold from 0m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 13.23g/t gold from 2m |
| | | | | | | | 9m at 3.86g/t gold from 33m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 11.38g/t gold from 35m |
| SGC052 | 270989.7 | 621660.8 | 67.99 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 5m at 9.34g/t gold from 17m including |
| | | | | | | | 3m at 14.22g/t gold from 18m |
| SGC053 | 271022.8 | 621661 | 70.22 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.06g/t gold from 31m |
| SGC054 | 270976.6 | 621650.8 | 67.71 | 40 | 270 | -50 | 6m at 1.28g/t gold from 0m |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 1.89g/t gold from 10m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 5.7g/t gold from 10m |
| SGC055 | 270991.2 | 621651.4 | 67.74 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 2.76g/t gold from 2m |
| | | | | | | | 5m at 11.26g/t gold from 13m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 51.53g/t gold from 16m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 1.04g/t gold from 41m |
| SGC056 | 271011.1 | 621654 | 70.07 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 2m at 1.05g/t gold from 40m |
| SGC057 | 270992 | 621640.9 | 67.74 | 40 | 270 | -50 | 3m at 1.45g/t gold from 11m |
| SGC058 | 271006.1 | 621639 | 68.23 | 52 | 270 | -50 | 1m at 1.53g/t gold from 25m |
| | | | | | | | 6m at 3.54g/t gold from 28m including; |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 16.14g/t gold from 33m |
| | | | | | | | 1m at 7.33g/t gold from 36m |

Notes for Tables:
All holes are either Reverse Circulation (RC) or Aircore (AC) Drill Holes.
All reported intersections assayed at 1m downhole intervals.
Mineralised intervals reported as weighted averages; simply width multiplied by grade.
Sample preparation and Fire Assay conducted by ActLabs Guyana Inc. Assayed by 30 gram (Historically) or 50g (Currently) fire assay with gravimetric finish.
QA/QC protocol: For diamond core one blank and one standard inserted for every 18 core samples (2 QA/QC samples within every 20 samples dispatched or 1 QA/QC sample per 10 samples dispatched) and no duplicates.
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).
NSR: No Significant Assay Results

| Guyana Karouni Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Criteria** | **JORC Code Explanation** | **Commentary** |
| Sampling Technique | Nature and quality of sampling (cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.<br><br>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.<br><br>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. | The Smarts & Hicks Resource is being infill drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Total drilling completed during the program was 128 RC holes for 8,844m.<br>A sample interval of 1m has been selected for the RC and Diamond Core drilling with proximity to gold mineralisation (buffer zone). This sample spacing ensures a representative sample weight is collected at a scale sufficient to define geological and mineralisation boundaries. The 1m samples are assayed at 1m intervals in visibly conspicuous mineralisation or otherwise composited to 3m intervals before assay. Any low grade internal zones are also assayed at 1m intervals and a sample buffer is placed before and after the mineralisation boundary to ensure the assays do not begin or end within high-grade mineralisation. The original 1m samples are sent for assay where any significant gold assay grades are recorded for the 3m composite samples.<br>The use of a 1m sample interval was selected after consideration of the following:<br>• Consideration of previous sampling methodology.<br>• The RC drilling method and sample collection process for current drill campaigns.<br>• A representative sample weight suitable for transport, laboratory preparation and analysis.<br>• The lithological thickness of the White Sands Formation and underlying basement lithology.<br>• A mineralisation zone thickness ranging from several metres to tens of metres.<br>• 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).<br>• The Diamond Core and RC drilling method will in general provide superior sample collection compared to open-hole drill methods (e.g. auger or RAB) and reduce the possibility of down-hole grade smearing or contamination.<br><br>All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All potentially mineralised zones were then split and sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. Zones that appeared visually non-mineralised were sampled as 3m composites. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling).<br><br>Samples were dispatched to Actlabs in Georgetown, Guyana for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverized to produce a sub sample for analysis. Actlabs has a fire assay facility in Georgetown where 30g fire assays, gravimetric finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted. |
| Drilling | Drill type (core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling comprises 5.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer drilling and drillhole depths range from 40m to 76m.<br>Aircore/Reverse Circulation Rig supplied and operated by Major Drilling of Suriname. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drill Sample Recovery | Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br><br>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br><br>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >75% for the RC; there are no significant sample recovery problems. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery.<br>RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The Bulk of the Resource is defined by DC and RC drilling, which have high sample recoveries. The style of mineralisation, with frequent high-grades and visible gold, require large diameter core and good recoveries to evaluate the deposit adequately. The consistency of the mineralised intervals is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. |
| Logging | Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.<br>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean/Trench, channel, etc) photography.<br>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | Logging of diamond core and RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural (DDH only), weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.<br><br>All drilling has been logged to standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported. |
| Sub-Sampling Technique and Sample Preparation | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br><br>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br><br>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.<br><br>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.<br>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | RC samples were collected on the rig using a three tier riffle splitter. All samples were dry.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Field duplicates were taken on for both 1m RC splits and 3m composites for RC, using a riffle splitter. |
| Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests | The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.<br>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.<br><br>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (lack of bias) and precision have been established. | The laboratory used an aqua regia digest followed by fire assay with an AAS finish for gold analysis.<br><br>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this Resource Estimate.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.<br><br>Sample preparation conducted by ActLabs Guyana Inc. and fire assay performed by ActLabs Chile -Assayed by 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish.<br><br>QA/QC protocol: For diamond core one blank and one standard inserted for every 18 core samples (2 QA/QC samples within every 20 samples dispatched or 1 QA/QC sample per 10 samples dispatched) and no duplicates. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Verification of Sampling and Assaying | The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br><br>The use of twinned holes The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | Troy's QP P. Doyle has visually verified significant intersections in RC drill chips.<br><br>Primary data was collected using a set of company standard ExcelTM templates on Toughbook laptop computer using lookup codes. The information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then merged and validated into a final database. |
| Location of Data points | Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | All drillholes have been located by DGPS in UTM grid PSAD56 Zone 21 North.<br>Downhole surveys were completed at the end of every hole where possible using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey tool, taking measurements every 5m. |
| Data Spacing and Distribution | Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br><br>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.<br><br>Whether sample compositing has been applied. | The nominal RC/DC drillhole spacing within the Resource areas is 50m by 50m and in places 25m (northwest) by 25m (northeast). This infill program was drilled at 30m by 10m spacings<br><br>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.<br><br>Samples have been composited to one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit). |
| Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure | Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.<br><br>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 090° or 270° orientations, which is orthogonal / perpendicular to the orientation of the N-S Vein orientations. The bulk of the drilling is almost perpendicular to the mineralised domains.<br>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.<br><br>Samples are stored on site and delivered by Troy personnel to Actlabs, Georgetown, for sample preparation.<br><br>When applicable the sample pulps for assay are then delivered to DHL and freighted to Actlabs, Santiago assay laboratory. |
| | JORC Code Explanation | Whilst in storage, they are kept under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used to track the progress of batches of samples |

**Section 2 Karouni Reporting Of Exploration Results**

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status | Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.<br><br>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. | The Karouni Project tenements cover an aggregate area of 238,281 acres (96,429ha), granting the holders the right to explore for gold or gold, diamonds or precious stones.<br><br>The tenements have been acquired by either direct grant to Troy Resources Guyana Inc. (15,160 acres/6,135ha) or by contractual agreements with Guyanese tenement holders (223,121 acres/90,294ha). Apart from the Kaburi Agreement (28,089 acres/11,367ha) which provides for the Company to earn a 90% interest, all other vendor agreements provide the Company with the right to obtain an ultimate interest of 100%.<br><br>The Karouni Project comprises a single (large scale) mining Licence, 40 (small scale) claim licences, 200 (medium scale) prospecting permits and 37 (medium scale) mining. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | All licences, permits and claims are granted for either gold or gold, diamonds or precious stones.<br><br>The various mining permits that cover the Smarts Deposit were originally owned by L. Smarts and George Hicks Mining.<br><br>The permits were purchased by Pharsalus Gold (a wholly owned subsidiary of Azimuth Resources) in 2011.<br><br>Troy Resources acquired the permits with the acquisition of Azimuth Resources in August 2013. All transfer fees have been paid, and the permits are valid and up to date with the Guyanese authorities. The payment of gross production royalties are provided for by the Act and the amount of royalty to be paid for mining licences 5%, however recent mineral agreements entered into stipulate a royalty of 8% if the gold price is above US$1,000 per ounce. |
| Exploration Done by Other Parties | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | Very little exploration has been carried out over the tenement prior to Azimuth's involvement which commenced in 2011.<br><br>Portions of the Karouni Project have been held more or less continuously by small family gold mining syndicates (locally termed 'Pork Knockers') since the 1960's. This situation persists to the present day.<br><br>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).<br><br>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.<br><br>Available historic records and data were reviewed by both Troy during Due Diligence prior to the takeover and by Runge as part of the Resource modelling and estimation work. |
| Geology | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | Primary gold mineralisation is exposed at several localities within the Karouni Project, the most notable being the Hicks, Smarts and Larken Prospects along the northern extremity of the Project. Here the White Sand Formation cover has been removed by erosion to expose the underlying mineralised Paleoproterozoic Greenstone successions of the Trans- Amazonian Barama-Mazaruni Group..<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>The mineralisation at the Smarts, Hicks and Larken Zones is associated with a shear zone that transects a sequence of mafic to intermediate volcanic, volcanoclastics and pyroclastic rocks. The shear zone dips steeply towards the southwest, strikes northwest to southeast, and is characterized by intense brittle-ductile deformation and carbonate alteration plus quartz veining and abundant pyrite.<br><br>The high grade gold mineralisation is usually associated with zones of dilational and stockworks quartz veining within and adjacent to the shear zone.<br><br>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.<br><br>Gold mineralisation at the Smarts /Hicks Deposits are hosted by a northwest trending, sub-vertical to steeply southwest dipping shear zone some 2,500m in strike length and up to 60m wide in places. The shear zone has developed within basalts and andesites comprising the footwall greenstone succession along the north-eastern limb of a shallowly northwest plunging anticline. Auriferous mineralisation is also noted at the contacts of porphyry-granite intrusives. The shear zone is comprised of semi-continuous zones of quartz lenses and quartz-carbonate veining or brecciating.<br><br>Visible gold and the majority of gold values typically occur within and along margins of quartz veins, in silicified granitic dykes, and in adjacent, pyritic, often sheared meta-andesite. Pyrite is common at up to 3% by volume, with local, trace amounts of Molybdenite, galena and sphalerite, associated with auriferous quartz veins. Mineralisation is variously accompanied by silica- sericite-chlorite-carbonate-pyrite-tourmaline alteration, while fuchsite is developed within porphyry intrusives in contact with high magnesium basalts and along shear zones. |
| Drill Hole Information | A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:<br><br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length<br>• 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 Tables 1 – Table 6 in the body of the announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement. Complete detailed data on the project is included in the NI-43101 Tech Reports available on the Company's website with the current report dated September 8, 2014. |
| Data Aggregation Methods | In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | All intersections are assayed on one meter intervals.<br>No top cuts have been applied to exploration results.<br>Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t.<br>Mineralised intervals are reported on a weighted average basis. |
| Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths | These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.<br>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (downhole length, true width not known'). | The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the majority of the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. However, due to topographic limitations some holes were drilled from less than ideal orientations. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diagrams | Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. | The appropriate plans and sections have been included in the text of this document as Figure 1 to Figure 7. |
| Balanced Reporting | Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown. |
| Other Substantive Exploration Data | Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.<br><br>The Ground Magnetics survey work was performed on a grid cut at 100m line separation with 10m station intervals. Sufficient repeat readings and tie lines will be surveyed to level the magnetic data with historic ground magnetic data. Survey crews and equipment supplied by Quantec International Geophysical Contractors. A total of four GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometers (1 base station unit, 2 rover units) will be used to complete the survey. | Metallurgical testwork has been completed, with excellent results. Gold recoveries exceed 95% from CIL tests, and a significant proportion of the gold is recoverable by gravity concentration.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>Once the main field and the minor source effects are removed from the observed magnetic field data via various data reduction and processing methods, the processed data serve as an indicator of the spatial distribution and concentration of the magnetically significant minerals. The ground magnetic data will be incorporated and levelled with the existing geophysical data from past surveys. Final data will be presented in digital format, including colour ground magnetic plan maps. |
| Further Work | The nature and scale of planned further work (tests for lateral extensions or large scale step out drilling.<br><br>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | Further exploration "First pass" recon drilling is ongoing, aimed at identifying new potential open cut Resources. |