ABN: 48 119 978 013

ASX Announcement (ASX: TSC) 28 August 2018

High Priority Co Ni Cu targets identified at Kalanbi Project

Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) (Company) is pleased to announce that Exploration Licence (**EL**) 6220 Kalanbi Project (Kalanbi) has been granted to Boston Minerals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Kalanbi is located near Ceduna in South Australia and covers part of the Ceduna Intrusive Mafic Complex located in the prospective Western Gawler Craton, SA (Figure 1). The Company acquired the tenement to explore primarily for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides which often contain Co and PGE's.

The Western Gawler Craton is undergoing a resurgence in exploration activity, with companies such as Western Areas (ASX: WSA) conducting extensive exploration for Ni and Cu around 120km to the west of the Kalanbi Project. WSA recently announced the intersection of anomalous Cu and PGE's at the Thunderdome Prospect[1].

- Kalanbi has similar aged mafic and ultramafic intrusives to other Proterozoic orogenic belts in Australia that host the Nova-Bollinger and Nebo-Babel Ni-Cu-Co deposits.
- Recent reprocessing and interpretation of open file aeromagnetic data at Kalanbi has identified several mafic and ultramafic intrusives prospective for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphides.
- This includes twelve high ranked mafic to ultramafic intrusive targets based on anomaly strength, proximity to major structures and intrusive shape.
- The reprocessed images also highlight a large Hiltaba granite fringed by highly magnetic mafic intrusives that may have potential to host hydrothermal style Ni-Cu (PGE) mineralisation analogous to the Avebury Ni deposit in Tasmania (Figure 2).
- Historic exploration in the area has identified several mafic intrusives including the Kalanbi Prospect, where aircore drilling by Pasminco Exploration intersected up to 2600ppm Ni and 3400ppm Co from 24 to 26m in gabbroic rocks.

The Company believes this area is underexplored and represents an exciting opportunity for relatively shallow Ni, Cu, Co mineralisation associated with mafic and ultramafic intrusives in the area.

Kalanbi is also prospective for structurally controlled Au mineralisation in Archean to Mesoproterozoic basement. Historic aircore drilling by Aurora Gold Ltd intersected up to 185ppb Au from 30 to 32m at the bottom of the hole associated with pyrite and sericite alteration in granodiorite in a significant north easterly trending structure (Figure 2).

Kalanbi has had very limited base metals and gold exploration since the late 1990's and the Company plans to use modern geophysical and geochemical techniques in combination with targeted aircore drilling to test the identified high priority targets.

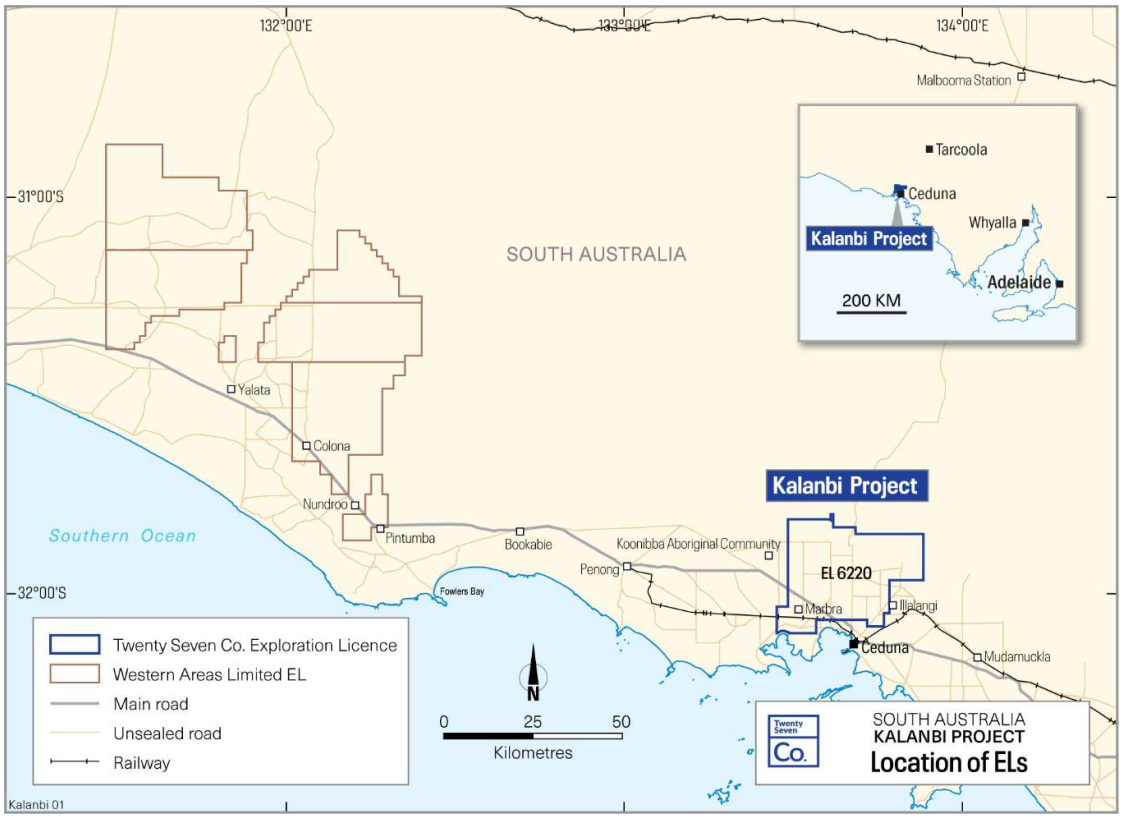

Figure 1: KALANBI PROJECT LOCATION MAP

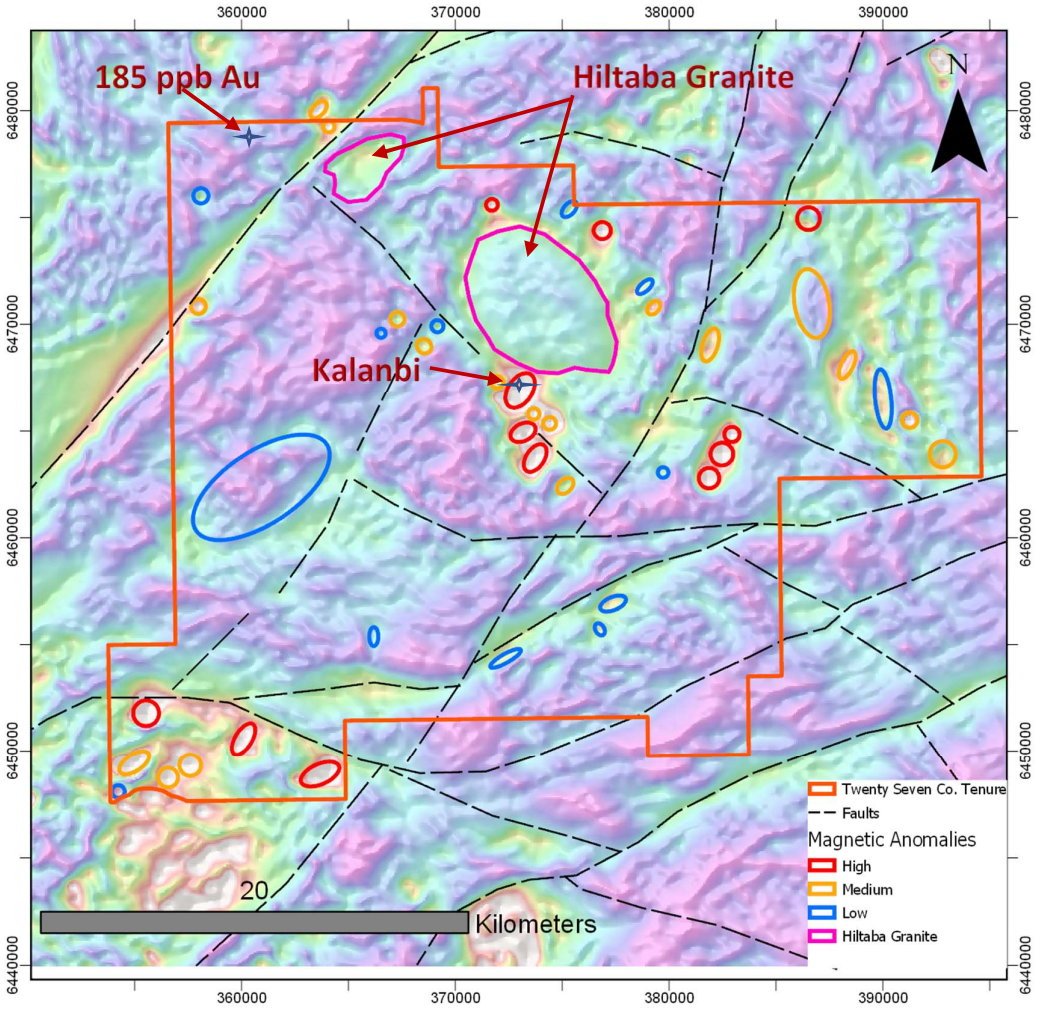

Figure 2: KALANBI PROJECT AEROMAGNETIC TARGETS (VRMI Image Back Ground)

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and Historical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ian Warland, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Warland is employed Twenty Seven Co. Limited. Mr Warland 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 Warland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information and the form and context in which it appears.

Reference:

1. WSA: ASX Activity Report 30th June 2018

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1. APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Kalanbi Project.

1.1. Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Results in this release and historic and summarised from South Australian SARIG database tenement reports. Location of samples is taken from SARIG online maps. Pasminco Air core (AC) samples from historic tenement Exploration License EL2011, AC holes were drilled in 1995 and drilled to refusal at the bedrock interface, a <50g sample was taken every 2m down hole and a ~1kg sample collected at the end of the hole and selected intervals. ○ AC samples were sent to Amdel for analysis of Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, Ni, Na, K, Ca, Mg, Cr, Ba, U, As and Au to ppm levels for all except % for Na, K, Ca, Mg and Fe. No further details of specific laboratory analysis or preparation was recorded or is known. Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; samples were taken over 1m intervals with 6m composites and submitted to Analabs Adelaide for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, As and Ag analyses. Detection limits and analytical methods are the same as calcrete samples taken by Aurora Gold and Equinox, including; Au(1ppb) analyses using method GG334 (Aqua regia digest with carbon rod finish), Ag (0.1ppm), Cu (0.4ppm), Pb (0.5ppm), Zn (0.5ppm), Ca (0.1%) and in some cases Cr (1ppm) analyses using method GA115 (AAS) and As (1ppm) using method HA 140 (hydride).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Pasminco AC holes; all holes were drilled vertically to blade refusal through the cover sediments and weathered material only. ○ No hole diameter was recoded or other details is known. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000, no core diameter recorded, holes were generally drilled vertically to blade refusal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Pasminco AC samples; the recovery of the sample material is not recorded and is unknown. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; the recovery of the sample material is no recorded and unknown.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Pasminco AC samples were geologically logged in two metre intervals to a detail for suitable for exploration purposes only. ○ Geological logging of the samples was undertaken in a qualitative manner, no chip trays or photography exists. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; samples were geological logged in detail with lithological description, alteration and mineralisation and weathering and is suitable for exploration purposes only.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Pasminco AC Holes; a < 50g sample was taken for analysis every 2m down the hole with a larger ~ 1kg sample taken at selected intervals and at the bottom of the hole. Bottom of hole samples are appropriate for the preparation technique. ○ No QAQC or sampling procedure is recorded and is unknown. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; samples were collected for each metre and composited to 6m, no recorded of compositing method is recorded.
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*	• Pasminco AC samples, laboratory procedures and analysis are unknown and not recorded. ○ Quality control procedures are not recorded or known. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; laboratory procedures and analysis are considered appropriate for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	exploration purposes. ○ Quality control procedures are not recorded or known.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Pasminco AC samples; historic results, no verification of data or adjustments to data have been made. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; no verification or adjustments have been conducted.
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.*	• Pasminco AC Holes were recorded in AMG coordinates, Zone 53; the method of survey is unknown and not recorded. ○ The Pasminco AC drilling was conducted in 1995 and likely to be surveyed with a hand-held GPS with quality and adequacy appropriate for this level of exploration. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; some drill holes are recorded with a handheld GPS and some with a differential GPS, no accuracy is recorded. The coordinate's area recoded in AMG84 Zone 53. Sample locations are appropriate for exploration purposes.
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.*	• Pasminco AC holes were drilled on discrete targets at variable spacing. Samples compositing method was not recorded; a sample was taken representing each 2m down the hole. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; holes were drilled on discrete targets at a spacing appropriate for this level of exploration.
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*	• Pasminco AC drilling, the drilling is testing discrete targets, orientation of any mineralisation or structures is not known at this stage or reported. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000; the drilling is testing discrete targets, orientation of any mineralisation or structures is not known at this stage or reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Pasminco AC drilling, samples collected in individually numbered calico bags, no sample security measures known or recorded. • Aurora Gold (RAB and Air core holes) EL2195 historic results 1998 to 2000, samples collected in individually numbered calico bags, no sample security measures known or recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews undertaken.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement referred to in this release is EL6220 owned by Boston Minerals Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been explored in the past by several companies primarily looking for commodities other than Co, which is the focus of TSC. • Heavy mineral sands were initially targeted by Aberfoyle Resources in 1992 with 97 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes being completed. Granitic basement was noted in various holes at a depth of around 12 metres. Results showed low level heavy minerals. • BHP explored for coal in 1982 by targeting the intersections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between the Corrobinnie Depression and the Lake Acraman lineaments. Six holes were drilled with biotite, quartz granites, granodiorite or leucogranite being intersected at basement. • Mount Isa Mines (MIM) Exploration targeted a gravity anomaly seeking Olympic Dam style mineralisation in 1983-84. Ground magnetics and gravity surveys were completed with 12 successful holes being drilled. The density contrast between the Hiltaba Granite and the granular amphibolite accounted for the gravity anomaly whilst magnetite in the amphibolites accounted for the magnetic anomalies. From 1979 to 1983 and again in 1985 MIM Exploration targeted Uranium in a number of leases. Five kilometre spaced drill holes initially tested for the presence of palaeo-channels. In addition to a further 50,000 metres of drilling, aeromagnetic, radiometric and resistivity surveys were completed. Sub-economic uranium was discovered in Tertiary palaeochannels. • Nickel, Chromium and Cobalt were targeted by CRA Exploration between 1982 and 1983. Ground magnetics and 29 drill holes were completed with no significant sulphides intersected. Petrological results suggested that the rocks intersected represented the upper portion of a layered complex with ultramafics representing the lower portions. • Pasminco and Pima Mining under joint venture undertook exploration for base metals and gold from 1994 to 1999, work included a program of 46 AC holes for 1872m, ground magnetic surveys and calcrete surveys. • From 1997 to 2000, Equinox and Aurora Gold explored for Cu, Au and conducted regional and detailed calcrete sampling, RAB and AC drilling in part of the area that covers TSC's tenure. • Mithril Resources completed some lines of Ground EM over Kalanbi and CED40 in 2003.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Exploration was conducted in the Western Gawler Craton for base metals, IOCG Cu Au systems associated with Hiltaba aged intrusives and shear hosted gold mineralisation. Exploration was also conducted for Ni, Cu sulphides associated with mafic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intrusive rocks.
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.*	• Historic drilling; Collar information is taken form the SARIG website and location off such shown in the Figures of this release. • Refer to this release.
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.*	• No weighting of data has been undertaken; all discussion about sample intervals refers to single metre intervals. • No metal equivalents are being used.
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').*	• Pasminco AC Drilling; all holes drilled vertically testing discrete targets; the geometry of anomalous mineralisation is unknown at this stage. • Aurora Gold RAB and AC Drilling; all holes drilled vertically testing discrete targets; the geometry of anomalous mineralisation is unknown at this stage.
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*	• See main body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• The reporting is considered 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.*	• Considerable historical work was completed with geophysical surveys (magnetics) over the target area to assist in understanding the mineralisation. This work needs review. • Additional regional targets have not been followed up.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Early stage exploration and follow-up of identified Co, base metal and Au anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill/ extensional drilling and geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies.