ASX Announcement (ASX: **TSC**) 23 December 2019

High-grade shallow gold discovery at Rover Project

- **Assay results for the remaining nine drill-holes from the recent RC drilling campaign at Creasy 1 verify a high-grade shallow gold discovery**
- **TSC's significant drilling results (red) complement the historic results (black) at Creasy 1 including:**
  - **3m @ 20.1g/t Au from 51m (19RVRC006)[1]**
  - **3m @ 14.8g/t Au from 57m (19RVRC001)[1]**
  - **15m @ 1.4g/t Au from 18m (19RVRC008)**
    - **including 3m @ 3.1g/t Au and 16.8g/t Ag**
  - **9m @ 1.8g/t Au from 57m (19RVRC007)**
    - **Including 3m @ 4.0 g/t Au**
  - **3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 36m (19RVRC013)**
  - **3m @ 3.3g/t Au from 102m (19RVRC014)**
  - **6m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 18m (MHC053),**
  - **3m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 53m (MHC038),**
  - **3m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 51m (MHC061),**
  - **3m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 3m (MHR016),**
  - **3m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 18m (MHC048), and**
  - **3m @ 1.3 g/t Au from surface (MHC050)[2]**
- **In addition, high gold and silver grades in 19RVRC008 were accompanied by anomalous base metals mineralisation, which indicates a potential volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) signature north of Creasy 1 at the newly named Harmonic prospect**
- **Gold mineralisation is open in all directions at Creasy 1 and Harmonic. Both prospects will be subject to further RC drilling in order to better define and expand the mineralisation**
- **Creasy 2 assay results and analysis are pending, with reporting expected early in the 2020**

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CEO Ian Warland commented: *"The teams new geological model is paying off, with TSC's inaugural RC drilling campaign delivering outstanding results at Creasy 1: the discovery of shallow high-grade gold and potentially new VMS style mineralisation. The geology team now have substantial gold intersections to build on for follow up RC drilling campaigns in 2020 around Creasy 1, Harmonic and further along the 20km prospective gold strike to Creasy 2 and 3. Overall, the key takeaway from the inaugural drilling campaign is the Rover Project's now demonstrable gold and VMS potential with significant exploration upside moving forward."*

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TSC Limited (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to report more significant gold intersected at Creasy 1 to compliment the standout shallow, high-grade gold results already reported from the inaugural reverse circulation ("RC") drilling campaign at the Creasy 1 prospect, within the Rover Project in WA's goldfields (Figure 1). All drill-holes from Creasy 1 have now been assayed, with Creasy 2 assays still outstanding from the laboratory.

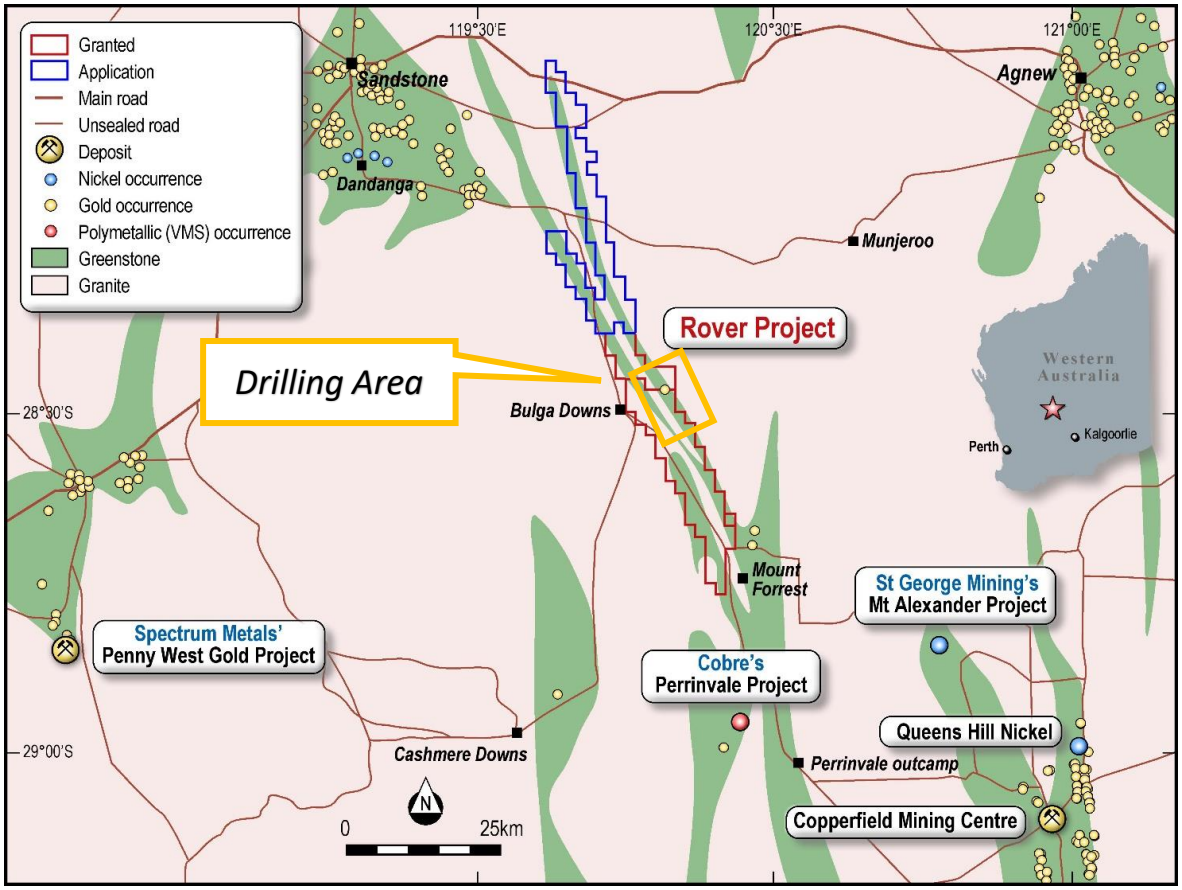

Figure 1: Rover Project relative to greenstone belt & select peers' operations

Creasy 1 RC drilling results

The Creasy 1 target comprises gold mineralisation located along the extensive Illara shear zone which forms part of the 20km prospective gold strike (a component of the Maynard Hills greenstone belt). The Illara shear is between a prominent outcropping quartzite ridge in the east and a package of mafics / metasediments / BIF.

Importantly, the RC drilling campaign has confirmed the presence of shallow, high-grade gold at the Creasy 1 prospect that materially eclipses all historic drill results. Six holes from the recent drilling have intersected gold >1g/t are summarized below:

- **19RVRC001 3m @ 14.8 g/t Au from 57m,**
- **19RVRC006 3m @ 20.1 g/t Au from 51m,**
- **19RVRC007 3m @ 4.0 g/t Au from 57m,**
- **19RVRC008 3m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 24m,**
- **19RVRC013 3m @ 1.5g/t Au from 36m, and**
- **19RVRC014 3m @ 3.3g/t Au from 102m**

At Creasy 1 gold mineralisation has been intersected over 1.2km along strike. There appears to be high grade zones interspersed with lower grade areas, however, the anomalous gold > 0.1g/t is continuous along strike confirming the high prospectivity the Illara shear zone.

Future drill testing will aim for better definition around high grade zones, down dip and along strike (Figure 2). Moreover, some of the more significant drill-holes are shown in cross sections A, B and C (Figures 2,3, & 4).

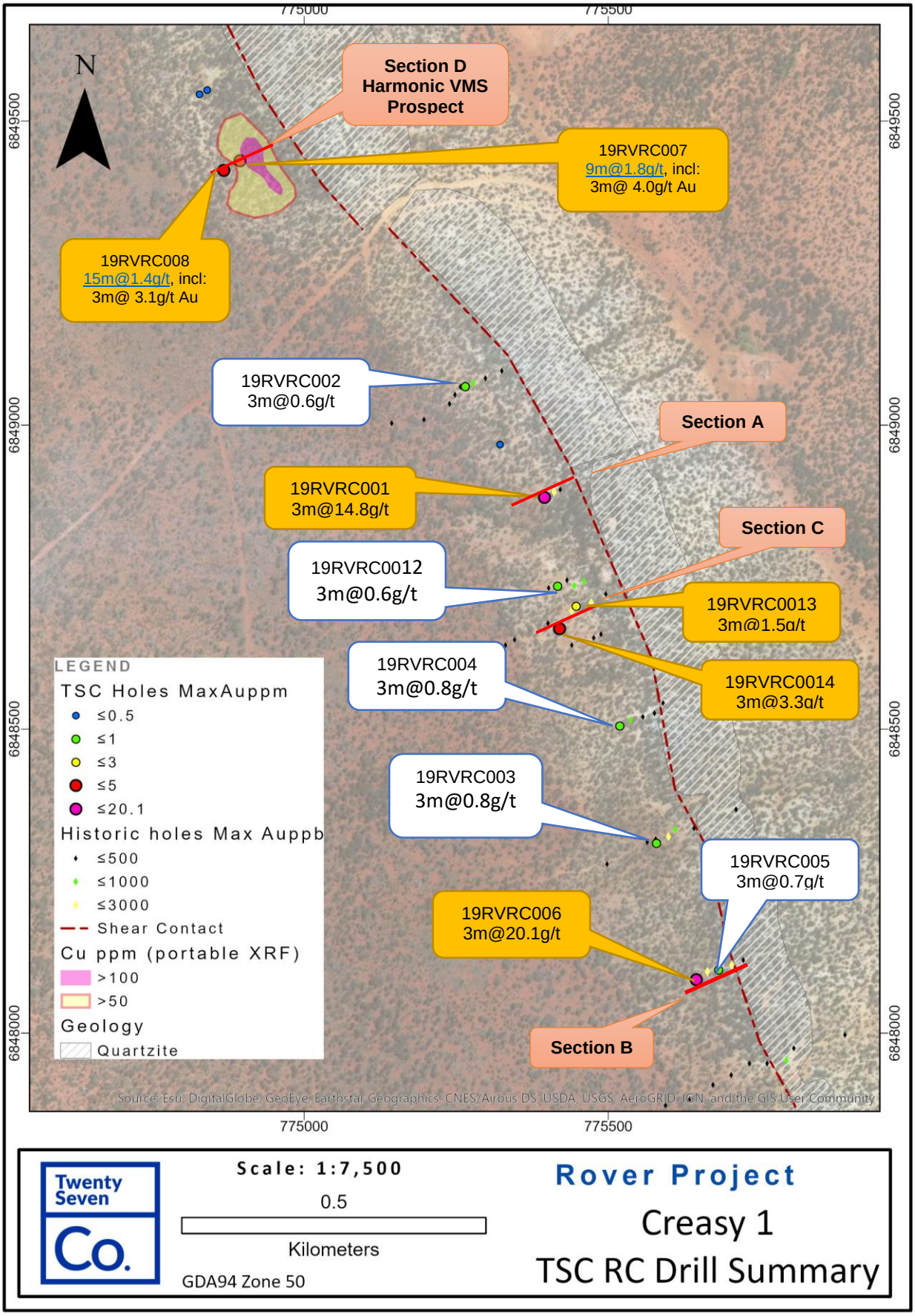

Figure 2: TSC Drilling Summary

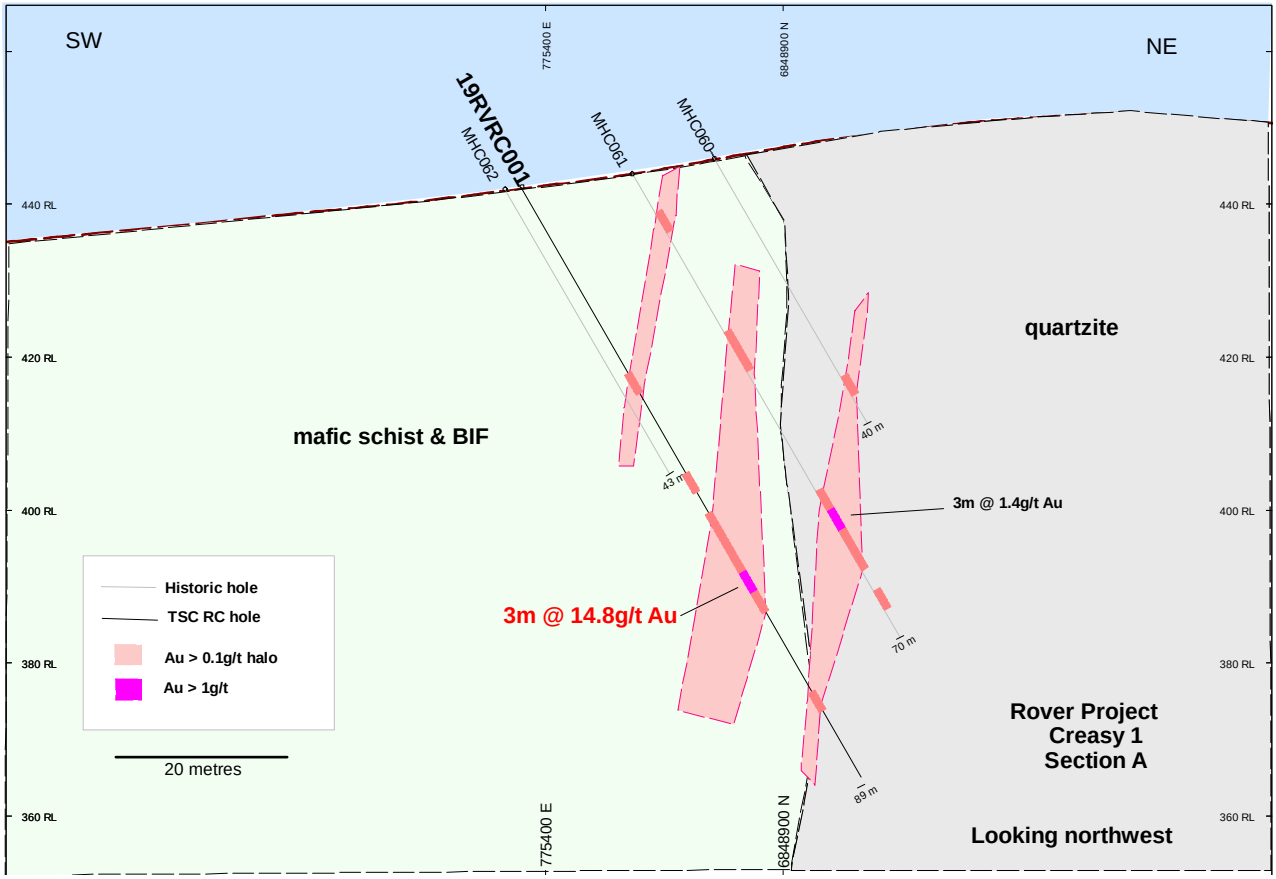

Figure 3: Cross section A TSC RC hole 19RVRC001 and historic holes

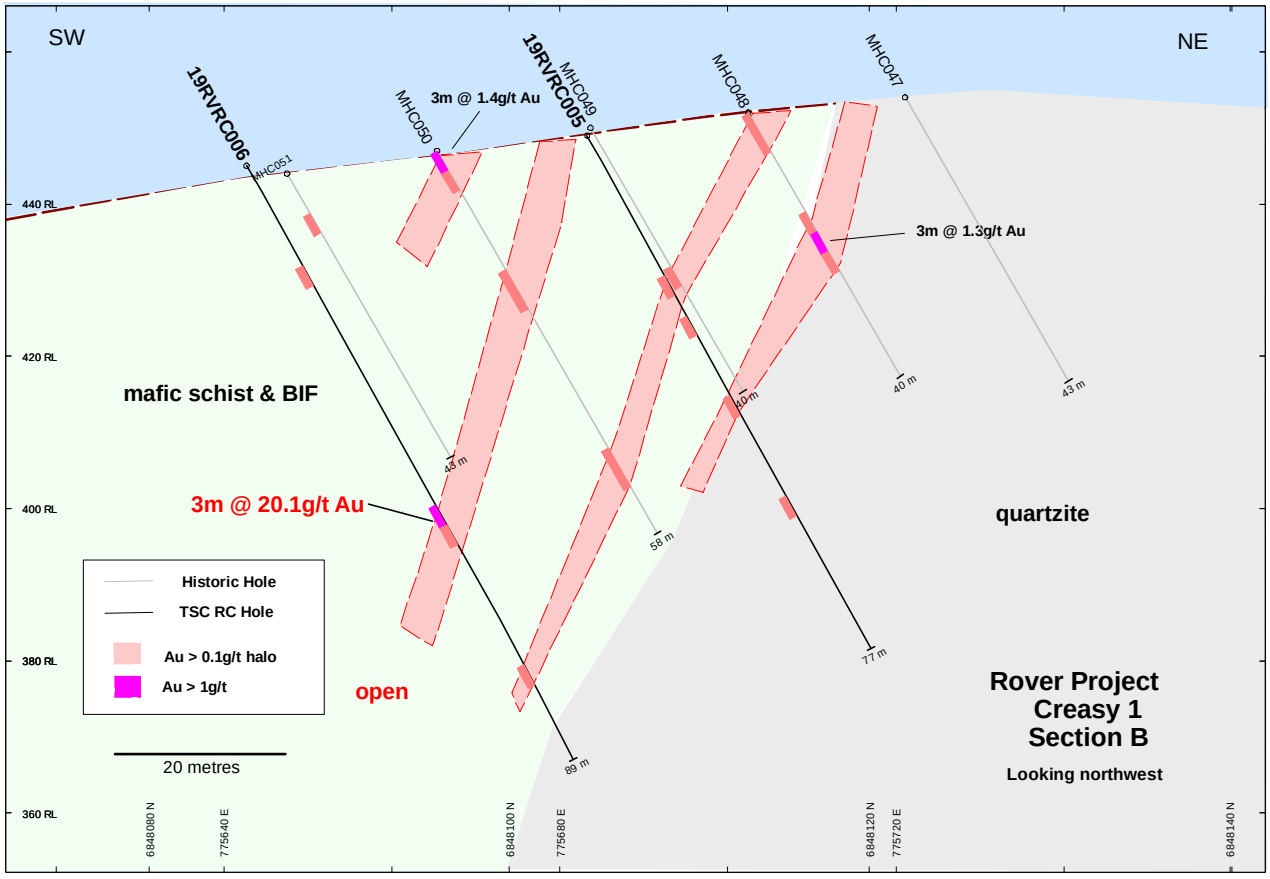

Figure 4: Cross section B with TSC holes 19RVRC005 and 19RVRC006 and historic holes

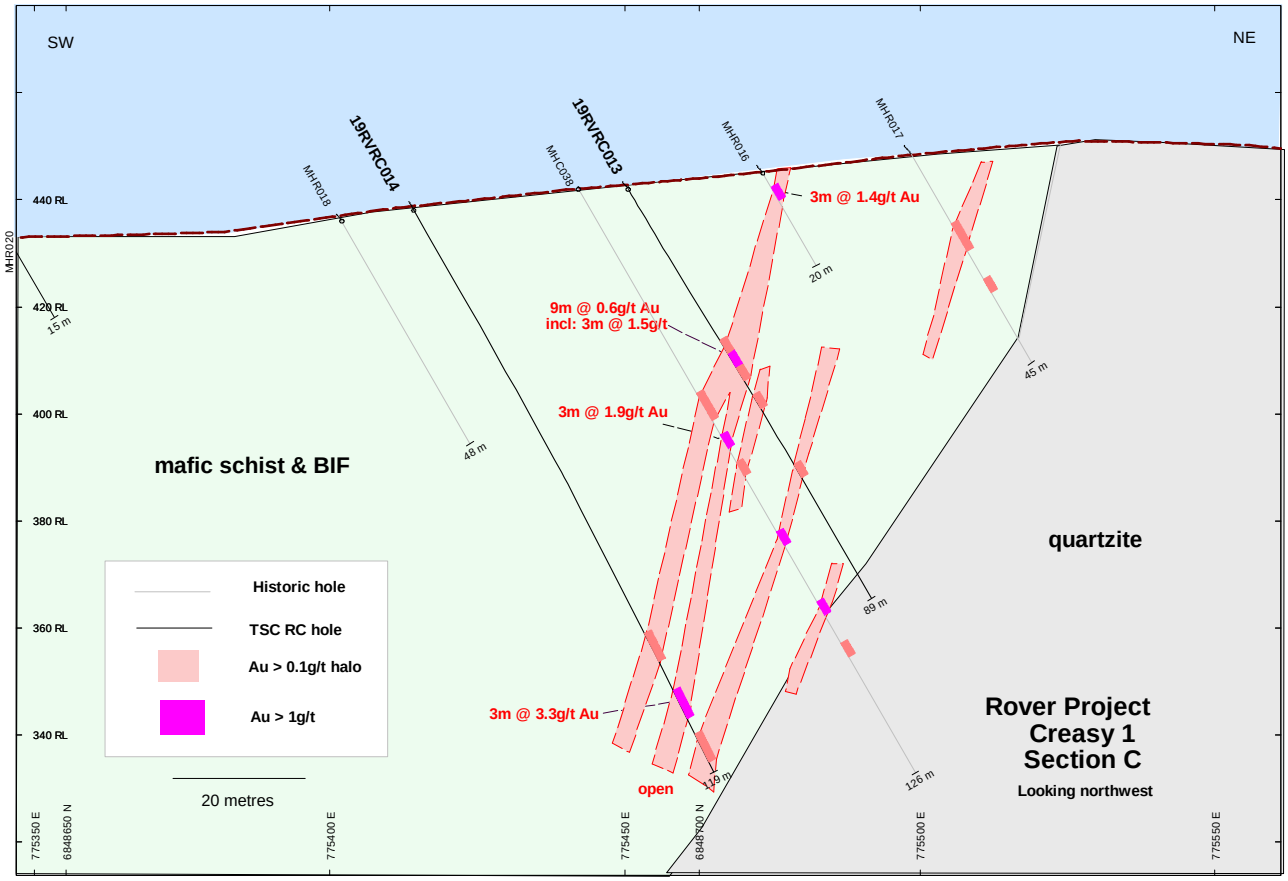

Figure 5: Cross section C with TSC holes 19RVRC013 and 19RVRC014 and historic holes

Harmonic VMS mineralisation

RC drilling under the copper soil anomaly (named the "Harmonic Prospect") recently defined by TSC's geology team by portable XRF[1] returned highly encouraging gold and silver intersections including:

- **15m @ 1.4g/t Au, including 3m @ 3.1g/t Au and 16.8g/t Ag (19RVRC008)**
- **9m @ 1.8g/t Au, including 3m @ 4g/t Au (19RVRC007)**

Along with the gold, high grade silver and anomalous base metals was intersected in 19RVRC008 which may indicate a VMS signature. The mineralisation is hosted in weathered mafic schist and metasediments and is open down dip and to the south (Figure 2 and Figure 6). More drilling is required to test the mineralization's orientation; however, one interpretation is shown in Section D where evidence supports a folded sequence plunging gently to the south. Follow up drilling will focus on testing this model and look for continuation of mineralisation down dip and along strike to the south towards Creasy 1 gold prospect.

The portable XRF has proven itself as a rapid low-cost tool capable of finding valid VMS style drill targets at Rover. The portable XRF work will be extended in 2020 in suitable areas for rapid drill targeting.

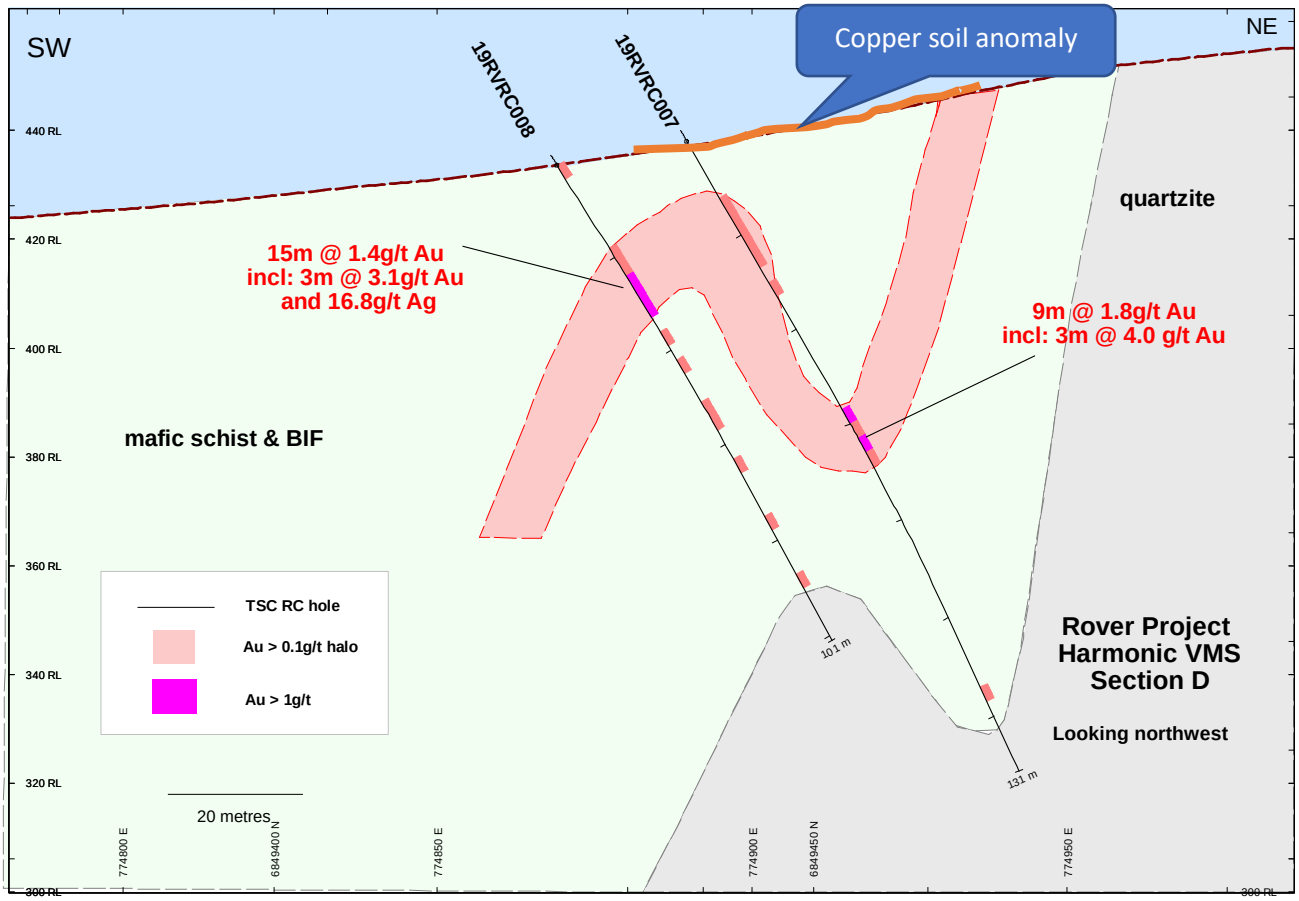

Figure 6: Cross section D Harmonic Prospect with TSC holes 19RVRC007 and 19RVRC008 and copper soil anomaly

Ongoing Exploration and Next Steps

Following the completion of this campaign, TSC now has a full agenda moving into 2020, which includes:

- Awaiting assays for the RC drilling completed at Creasy 2 to test the 200m long zinc-lead anomaly in soils / rock-chips within a broader copper-gold soil anomaly. As coincident zinc-copper-gold mineralisation is typically common in VMS systems, drilling will test for mineralisation underneath this anomaly.
- Follow up RC drilling is planned for Q1 2020.

The Board of Twenty Seven Co. Limited authorised this announcement to be given to the ASX.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Geological Interpretation and 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. TSC: ASX 9 December 2019
2. TSC: ASX 8 April 2019

About Twenty Seven Co. Limited

Twenty Seven Co. (ASX: TSC) is an ASX-listed explorer. In brief, TSC's Australian assets are 100% owned and comprise two tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

WA assets: TSC's Rover project is located TSC's 140km west of Leonora in a base metals and gold mineral-rich area associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks. Historically the area is underexplored and is currently undergoing a resurgence in exploration.

NSW assets: TSC's two NSW projects – Midas and Perseus are targeting the prospective Thackaringa Group Rocks. TSC's Midas Project is located 40km NE of Broken Hill adjacent to Silver City Minerals (ASX: SCI) Yalcowinna Tenement. The Perseus Project is located 20km west of Broken Hill and is north of Alloy Resources (ASX: AYR) Ophara Project and to the east is the adjacent Havilah Resources (HAV.ASX) Kalkaroo Project.

Table 1a: Summary of TSC drill assay Intervals from the Rover Project

Drill Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Comment
19RVRC001	Creasy 1	57	3	14.8	
19RVRC002	Creasy 1	78	3	0.6	
19RVRC003	Creasy 1	27	3	0.7	
19RVRC004	Creasy 1	72	3	0.8	
19RVRC005	Creasy 1	54	3	0.7	
19RVRC006	Creasy 1	51	3	20.1	
19RVRC007	*Harmonic*	*57*	*9*	1.8	
including		*57*	*3*	4.0	
19RVRC008	*Harmonic*	*18*	*15*	1.4	
including		*24*	*3*	3.1	
19RVRC009	*Creasy 1*	*18*	*3*	0.5	
19RVRC010	*Creasy 1*	*45*	*3*	0.2	
19RVRC011	*Creasy 1*				*no significant assay*
19RVRC012	*Creasy 1*	*90*	*3*	*0.6*	
19RVRC013	*Creasy 1*	*36*	*3*	*1.5*	
19RVRC014	*Creasy 1*	*102*	*3*	*3.3*	
19RVRC015	*Creasy 1*				*no significant assay*
19RVRC016	*Creasy 2*				*assay awaited*
19RVRC017	*Creasy 2*				*assay awaited*

Note: all samples reported in Table 1a are 3m composites

Table 1b: TSC drill collar information for Rover Project

Drill Hole ID	Prospect	Drill Type	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (deg)	Total Depth (m)
19RVRC001	Creasy 1	RC	775395	6848890	441	-60	67	89
19RVRC002	Creasy 1	RC	775264	6849065	435	-60	67	95
19RVRC003	Creasy 1	RC	775576	6848333	442	-60	67	71
19RVRC004	Creasy 1	RC	775518	6848512	423	-60	67	89
19RVRC005	Creasy 1	RC	775682	6848107	442	-60	67	77
19RVRC006	Creasy 1	RC	775641	6848089	440	-60	66	89
19RVRC007	Creasy 1	RC	774892	6849434	434	-60	62	131
19RVRC008	Creasy 1	RC	774872	6849421	430	-60	57	101
19RVRC009	Creasy 1	RC	774841	6849551	429	-60	67	71
19RVRC010	Creasy 1	RC	774828	6849544	423	-55	87	65
19RVRC011	Creasy 1	RC	775322	6848968	423	-60	67	83
19RVRC012	Creasy 1	RC	775417	6848735	429	-60	67	95
19RVRC013	Creasy 1	RC	775447	6848702	423	-60	75	89
19RVRC014	Creasy 1	RC	775420	6848665	438	-60	67	119
19RVRC015	Creasy 1	RC	775986	6846994	443	-60	67	59
19RVRC016	Creasy 2	RC	776584	6845608	446	-60	67	59
19RVRC017	Creasy 2	RC	776525	6845656	448	-55	67	100

Notes to Tables 1a and 1b

1. The dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are unconfirmed at this stage and the true width of mineralisation remains to be determined
2. All drilling is RC, all samples are 3 metre composite samples collected and analysed for gold while individual 1 metre samples will be collected and analysed pending 3m composite results
3. g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), NSI (no significant intercept)
4. Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA zone 50

1. **TABLE 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Rover Project in WA.**

1.1. **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

1.2. (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.*	TSC Drill Program • RC samples are composited at 3m intervals and collected via a cone splitter on the base of the drill cyclone. A sample is also collected for every single metre from the same cone splitter. • Samples are split to to~3kg on the drill rig cone splitter • A Olympus Delta portable XRF is available at the drill rig to aid geological interpretation. No XRF results are reported for drilling. • 19RVRC001 was analysed at Bureau Veritas in Perth WA, a ~ 3kg sample was pulverised to produce a 40g charge fire assay with a ICP-AES (FA002) finish for Au, Pt and Pd, a Mixed acid digest with a ICP-MS (MA200) finish was used to assay for Ag, As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, S, Sc, Zn. • All other TSC RC holes were analysed by ALS in Perth, WA. A ~3kg sample was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay and ICP-AES (ICP22) finish. A four acid digest was used for digestion with a ICP finish (ME-ICP61) to assay for Ag, AL, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mb, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn
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).*	TSC RC Drilling Program • A UDR650 drill rig, with maximum air 700psi/1100cfm was used to drill holes reported herein. • Drilling diameter is 5.75-inch RC hammer. • Face sampling bits are used.
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.*	TSC RC Drilling • Sample recovery, moisture content and contamination are noted in a Toughbook computer by TSC field personnel. • TSC drill contractors and TSC personnel monitor sample recovery, size and moisture, making appropriate adjustments as required to maintain sample quality, such as using compressed air to keep samples dry. • A cone splitter is mounted beneath the cyclone to ensure representative samples are collected. • The cyclone and cone splitter are cleaned as necessary to minimise contamination. • No significant sample loss, contamination or bias has been noted in the current drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the RC chips is undertaken for every 1m samples drilled • The level of logging is considered appropriate for early exploration.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, veining, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the RC chips is qualitative and undertaken on a routine basis. Data is logged into a Toughbook on site and backed up each day. • All drill samples are measured for magnetic susceptibility and analysed on-site using a portable XRF instrument, with these logs quantitative. • Representative 1m RC chip samples are sieved, washed and collected and stored in chip trays for all TSC drill holes. All chip trays are photographed for reference.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Every metre sample of RC drilling is logged by the geologist on site. For each metre RC chips are sieved and washed before logging by TSC geologist.
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.*	• RC samples are collected at 3m and 1m intervals via the cone splitter underneath the cyclone on the drill rig. • Sample preparation is undertaken at the laboratory. • For 19RVRC001 Bureau Veritas in Perth WA, use method PR001 and PR00, dry the 3kg sample and pulverise to 95% passing 106 microns. • For the other TSC RC holes ALS in Perth WA, use method PUL23 samples to 3kg are pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. • TSC field QC procedure include the use of certified reference standards (1:100), duplicates (1:50), blanks (1:100) at appropriate interval considered for early exploration stage. High, low and medium gold and base metal standards are used. • Both laboratories introduce QAQC samples and complete duplicate check assays on a routine basis • Duplicates are collected by TSC personnel with the use of a riffle splitter. • Field QC is checked after analysis. • Sample size is considered appropriate to the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures*	• Bureau Veritas and ALS laboratories are both registered laboratories. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • The methods are considered appropriate for base metal and gold mineralisation at the exploration phase. • No geophysical results are reported in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	release. • TSC field QC procedure include the use of certified reference standards (1:100), duplicates (1:50), blanks (1:100) at appropriate interval considered for early exploration stage. High, low and medium gold and base metal standards are used. • Field QC is checked after analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant results has been completed at this time.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin drilling has been conducted by TSC during this program.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All drilling data is collected in a series of templates in excel including geological logging, sample information, collar and survey information. • All data is digitally recorded in the company's electronic database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments are made to the assay data recorded.
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.*	• TSC drill hole collars are recorded by handheld GPS with accuracy of +/- 3m. • The drill collar is located with a handheld gps, then orientated with a handheld compass for azimuth, and a clinometer for drill dip. • TSC uses procedure to achieve an accurate azimuth for hole set up including adjusting for magnetic declination and grid convergence. • Downhole surveys have been undertaken every 60m with a digital downhole camera within the rods. Azimuth is unreliable and dip is reliable. No significant hole deviation was encountered. • UTM Grid GDA94 Zone 50. • Topographic control is via handheld GPS to +/- 3m accuracy and appropriate for this level of regional exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Variable hole spacing is used to adequately test targets and considered appropriate for early stage exploration.
	• *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.*	• Drill hole spacing is appropriate for regional exploration results
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 3m compositing of samples was done via a cone splitter attached to the cyclone on the drill rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Dill holes were orientated at 65 degrees which is perpendicular to the strike of the geology and expected strike of the mineralisation. • The dip of the drill holes is -60 degrees which is thought to be appropriate for early stage exploration. The orientation of the mineralisation is not confirmed at this stage. • No orientation sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by TSC personnel. Samples are collected at the drill rig in numbered calico bags, the details of each sample is recorded by TSC personnel in the Toughbook computer. • Samples are bagged into labelled polyweave bags and transported by TSC personnel to the laboratories in Kalgoorlie WA, who then send them onto Perth WA for analysis. A sample submission form is sent to the lab outlining the sample numbers and requested sample preparation and analysis. • Registered laboratories use industry standard procedures to maintain sample security at the laboratory.
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 tenement referred to in this release is E57/1085 is owned by TSC Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited. • E57/1085 was granted on 12/12/2018 and consists of 70 blocks. • Tenement E57/1120 was granted on 16/9/19 to Twenty Seven Co. Limited. • Tenement E57/1134 is in application and owned by TSC Exploration Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited.
	• *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 tenements are secure under WA legislation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Rover Project, WA – The historic tenure reports indicated that: ❖ Austminex NL held the historic tenement EL57/223, E7/224 E57/357 between 1996 and 1998. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; regolith mapping, laterite sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, RAB drilling, aero-magnetics. ❖ Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/534 between 20 November 2004 and 19 November 2008. During that time the Bulga

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Downs Project consisted of; soil sampling, airborne magnetic-radiometric, rock chip sampling and RC drilling. ❖ Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/533 between 21 February 2005 and 15 November 2010. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; aeromagnetic survey, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RC drilling. ❖ Mindax Limited held historic tenement E57/551 from 2003 to 2008. Work completed included soil and rock chip sampling, RAB / RC drilling. ❖ Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Limited held the historic tenement E57/803-I between 31 May 2010 and 25th June 2014. During that time the Maynard Project consisted of; RC drilling, geological mapping and rock chip sampling tenements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Rover Project, WA – The historic tenure reports indicated that: The Rover Project is located in southern Western Australia within the Archean Yilgarn Craton and prospective for both laterite and sulphide hosted mineralisation, over a probable depth range of 0-30m. The Greenstone belts of the craton are well known for gold, and contain other mineralisation, these are dominantly north-south belts within the granitic craton. The project area contains greenstones, laterites and dykes associated with known mineralisation. Geophysical anomaly, laboratory analytical results and borehole lithological logs in the project area reveal Co-Ni laterite mineralisation. In addition, the project has potential for sulphide hosted mineralisation, historic exploration dominantly focused on the nickel component of the sulphides over a minimum depth range of 30-50m. The tenure is located near St George Mining's (SQQ) Mt Alexander project and Saracen Mineral's (SAR) Sinclair project and operational nickel sulphides mines, which host cobalt sulphide mineralisation, up to depths of 200m.
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*	• For TSC RC Drilling reported refer to this release Table 1a and b

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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*	• No averaging or sample aggregation has been conducted for this release.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents 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').*	• Mineralisation orientation and dip is not yet confirmed due to the early stage of exploration. • Drilling designed to test the mineralised target perpendicular to strike.
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.*	• See main body of this release.
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. • Higher grade historical intervals are reported in this release to highlight areas of priority follow-up. • Lower grade but anomalous gold (>0.1g/t Au) has been reported along with the higher-grade intercepts and considered balanced reporting by the competent person.
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*	• Considerable historic work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics. TSC have reported on historic work in the past and referenced previous releases where appropriate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Early stage exploration and follow-up of identified gold, and base metal anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures in this report.