ASX Announcement (ASX: **TSC**) 10 August 2020

New gold targets discovered at Rover post assay results

- **Auger drilling and soil sampling campaigns successfully completed at the Rover Project, with circa half the assay results already processed**
- **Encouragingly, the Harmonic target size has more than tripled to ~650m long, with a 1.77g/t Au rock chip sampled 400m north-west along strike from the nearest drill-hole**
  - ❖ **significantly, new soil sampling also confirms a gold anomaly ~650m long at Harmonic**
- **An untested new 600m long, strong gold in soil anomaly, extends north of Red Bush, with a highly anomalous peak soil assay at 85ppb**
  - ❖ **importantly, the new soil anomaly is supported by May 2020 TSC drill-hole 20RVRC045 which tested a bedrock EM conductor at the southern limit of the new anomaly and returned 1m @ 0.97g/t Au**
- **Several new gold anomalies were also found along the Maynard Hills greenstone belt providing additional drilling targets**
- **Further assays are expected shortly for the Mistletoe and Maynard intrusion targets further south along the Maynard Hills greenstone belt**
- **The next RC drilling campaign will test prioritized targets that emerge from the current auger and soil geochemical surveys, coupled with extending known mineralisation around the Creasy 1 and Harmonic prospects, where large gold systems have been discovered**[2]

CEO Ian Warland commented: *"In an exciting development, it is pleasing to report the soil sampling and auger programs have successfully extended known focus areas at the Harmonic and Red Bush prospects while generating new gold targets for priority follow-up. Moreover, with the Rover Project northern extension now granted, increased field work will generate a plethora of high-quality drill targets to complement our more advanced prospects at Creasy 1 and Harmonic. We look forward to updating the market on the results of the rest of the geochemical program and our drilling plans."*

TSC Limited (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to release assay results for the first half of the shallow auger and soil geochemical sampling program undertaken at the Rover Project in July 2020. The campaigns' focus areas were the Harmonic, Creasy 3, Red Bush and Mistletoe prospects, coupled with the Maynard Intrusion target, all located along the 20km long prospective gold strike of the Maynard Hills greenstone belt.

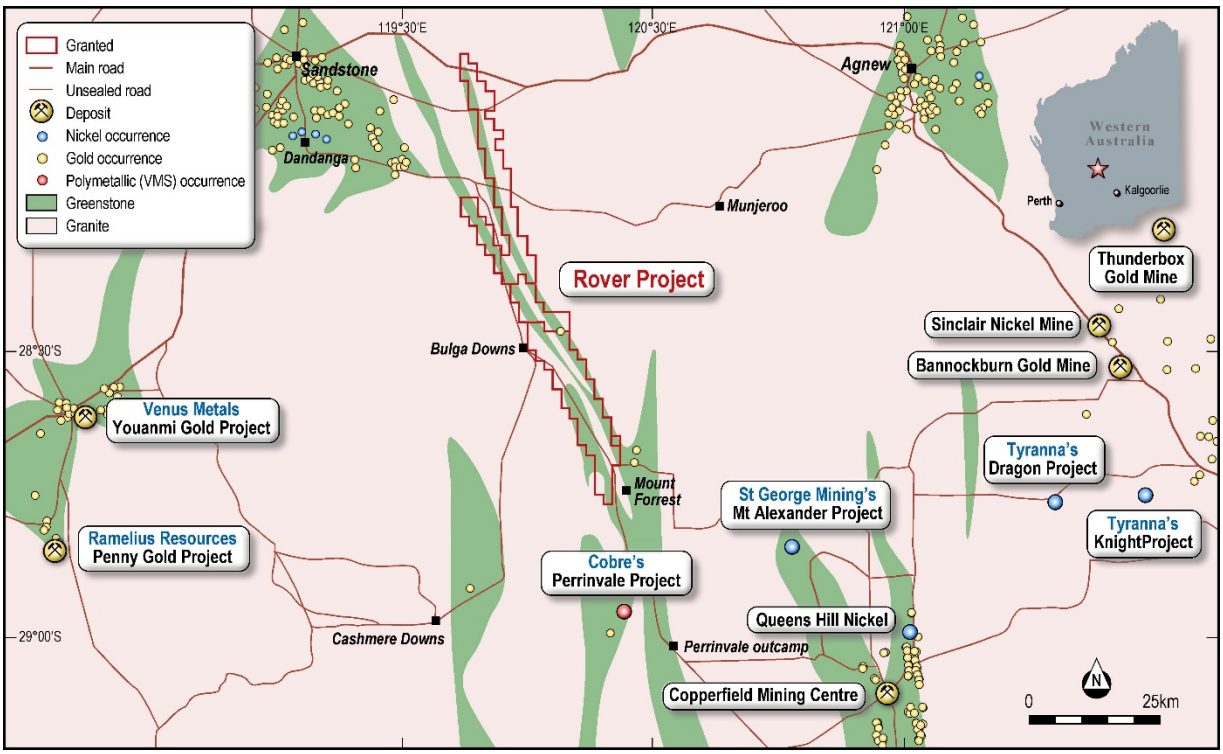

Figure 1: Rover Project relative to greenstone belt & select peers' operations

ASSAYS RESULTS

Harmonic Prospect

Pleasingly, Harmonic's prospective target area has been tripled to ~650m by the discovery of a **1.77g/t Au** rock chip (RVR123) that is ~400m to the northwest of the nearest RC drill-holes. Interestingly, the rock chip was linked to a ferruginous mafic schist near the sheared contact with underlying quartzite. This is significant since TSC's previous RC drilling programs at Harmonic and Creasy 1 intersected high-grade gold on and proximal to the sheared contact between the mafic schist / quartzite. Furthermore, recent detailed mapping and sampling at Harmonic has also returned several additional rock chips with anomalous gold confirming the prospectivity of the area (Figure 2) (Appendix 1).

Equally encouragingly, assays from the recent soil sampling program at Harmonic also returned anomalous gold (> 3ppb Au) over the drilled area and extending 400m to the north-west, mapping the continuation of a mineralised shear zone that is now a priority target for RC drilling.

To recap, Harmonic is circa 350m to the north-west of Creasy 1 and contains gold mineralisation from surface. TSC RC drilling already confirms mineralisation extends for circa 180m and remains open along strike and downdip. Significant intercepts from previously reported drilling earlier in the year, include:

- **10m @ 1.8g/t Au from 44m (20RVRC020) including 1m @ 9.2g/t Au from 46m**
- **13m @ 1.2g/t Au from 58m (20RVRC020) including 1m @ 11.8g.t Au from 59m**
- **8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 0m (20RVRC018) including 1m @ 3.5g/t Au from 2m**
- **10m @ 1.0g/t Au from 71m (20RVRC023) including 4m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 75m**
- **1m @ 11.7 g/t Au from 103m (20RVRC023)**
- **10m @ 0.5g/t Au from 27m (20RVRC022) including 2m @ 1.2g/t Au from 27m**

The 2020 drill intersections compliment the previous significant results from the 2019 including:

- **9m @ 1.4g/t Au including 1m @ 7.25g/t from 58m (19RVRC007); and**
- **14m @ 1.0g/t Au from 19m including 2m @ 3.3g/t Au & 21.2g/t Ag from 26m (19RVRC008)**

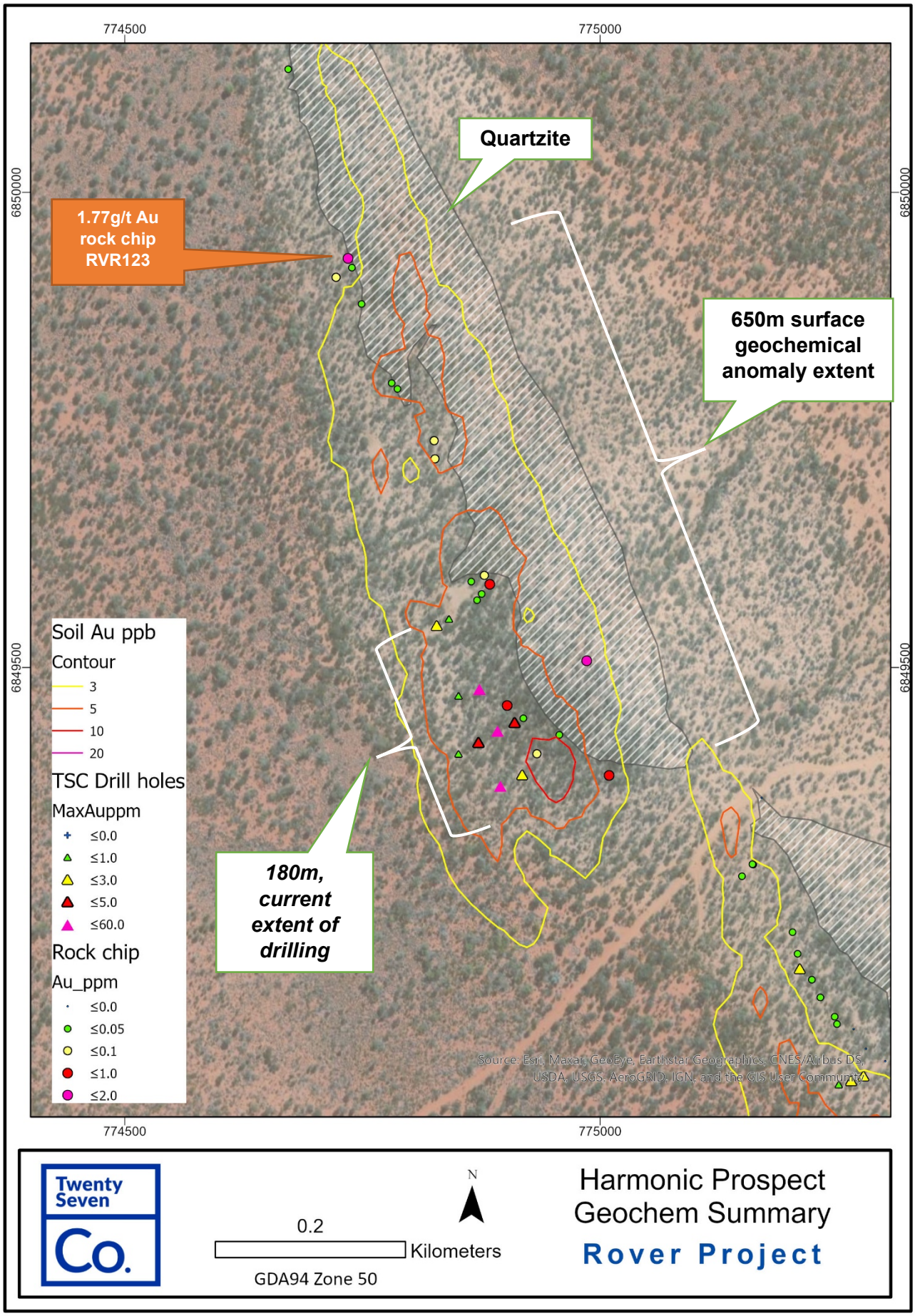

Figure 2: Harmonic geochemical sampling and previous drilling

Regional soil sampling and auger drilling geochemical program

The regional geochemical program is focused on a ~15km length of the Maynard Hills greenstone belt encompassing the Red Bush and Mistletoe prospects and further south to the Maynard intrusion target. Assay results are available for around half of the samples collected (Figure 3). Soil sampling and shallow auger drilling was conducted on east-west orientated lines 400m to 100m apart, with samples collected along-line spacings of 50m to 25m (closer spaced samples were collected over areas of confirmed interest). Further infill sampling is planned in areas of anomalism.

Geochemical program results to date

Results to date confirm a ~600m long high magnitude gold in soil anomaly at the northern edge of Red Bush. Significantly, the new defined soil anomaly commences just north of recent drill-hole 20RVRC045 which tested a moving loop electromagnetic conductor (MLEM) in May 2020 as part of a larger VMS targeting program[1]. Encouragingly, 20RVRC045 returned **1m @ 0.97g/t Au, 13.4g/t Ag and anomalous Pb 0.1% and Zn 0.27% from 126m**.

Adding confidence to the gold soil anomaly is the presence of coincident anomalous pathfinder As. Strongly anomalous As (1.18%) was coincident with the 0.97g/t Au reported in 20RVRC045.

The new gold in soil anomaly supports the mineralisation in 20RVRC045 and indicates a stronger target zone extending to the north. The peak soil assay returned from this area was **85ppb Au** which is considered very highly anomalous (>3ppb Au). Follow-up RC drill-testing is planned to target the stronger part of the gold soil anomaly.

Further, the geochemical program has highlighted some new areas of gold anomalism towards the south of the Red Bush prospect. Encouragingly, the gold is broadly coincident with anomalous pathfinder metals As and Cu in the soils. Recent rock chip samples taken during the geochemical program from the same area returned anomalous gold up to 0.13 g/t Au (RVR179) and strong As to 1545ppm. Further infill sampling in this area is planned.

Anomalous gold intercepted in drill-hole 20RVRC044 (testing a second bedrock EM conductor at Red Bush) was not reflected in the soil sampling, which may bode well for stronger gold anomalies discovered to the north and to the south. To recap, drill-hole 20RVRC044 at Red Bush intersected a pyrite dominated bedrock conductor (RXC08), with strongly anomalous zones of gold. Recent 1m resplit assays of the 3m samples returned:

- **1m @ 0.79g/t Au from 64m and 2m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 92m**

Assay results from the second half of the geochemical program are expected shortly and will cover the Mistletoe and Maynard intrusion Target[2] further south along the Maynard Hills greenstone belt.

Ongoing Exploration and Next Steps

- Assay results for the rest of the geochemical program.
- Finalise drill preparations ahead of next phase of drilling at Creasy 1 and Harmonic prospects.

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

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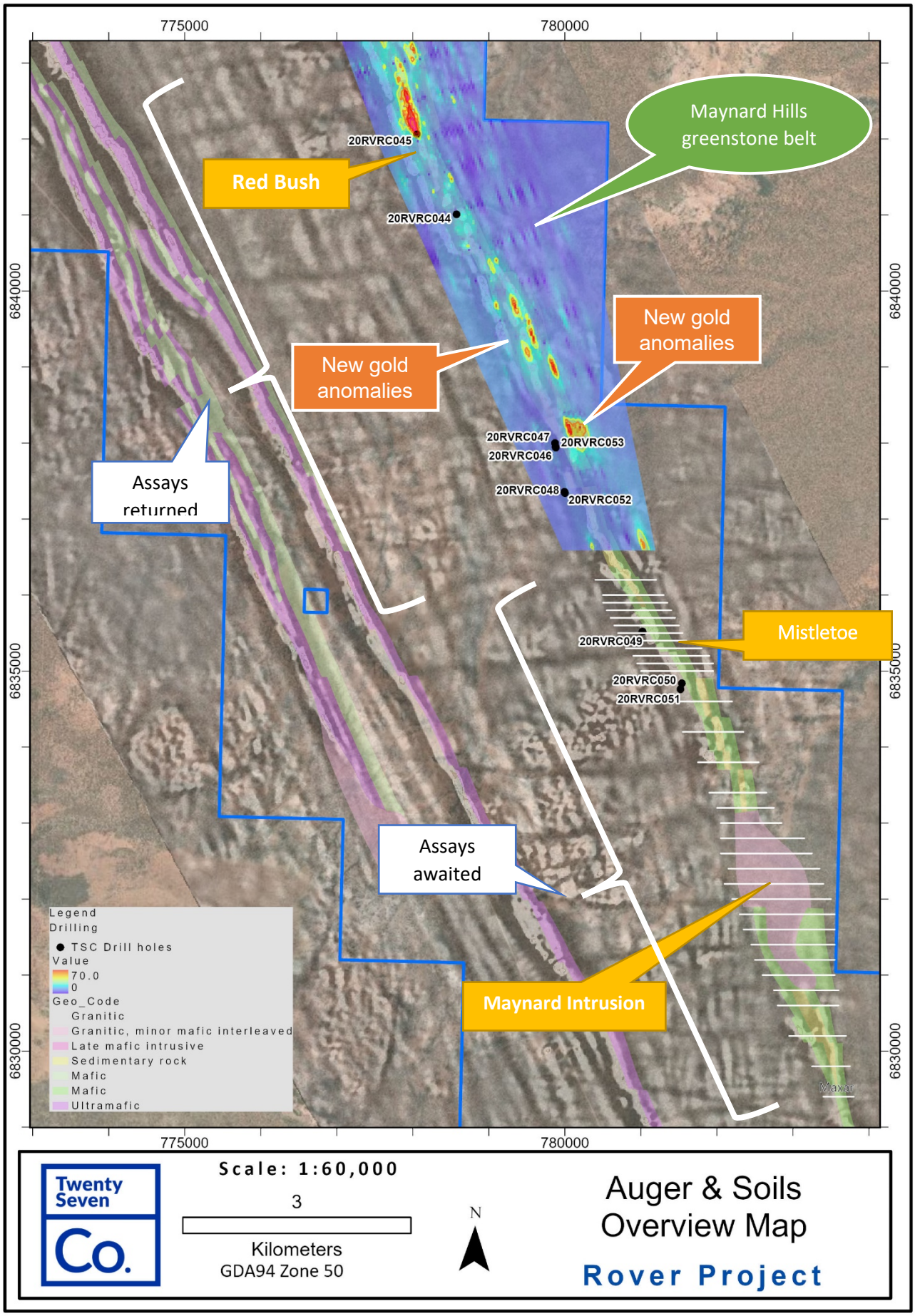

Figure 3: Overview plan of geochemical program against background of 1VD magnetics

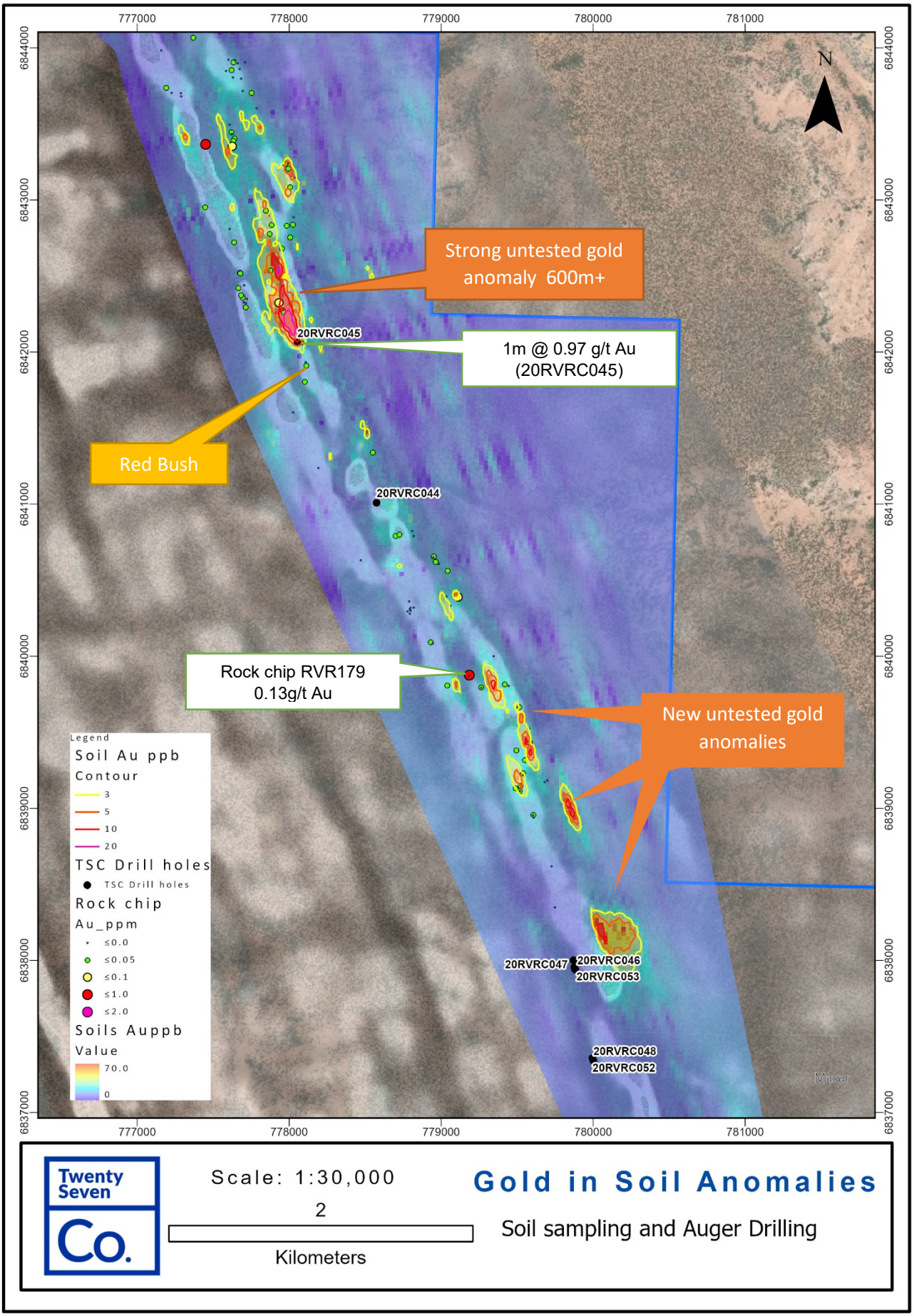

Figure 4: Gold anomalies in soil against 1VD magnetic background

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 25 May 2020 Assays confirm new zones of gold & strongly anomalous base metals at Rover
2. TSC ASX 7 July 2020 Follow-up exploration of gold targets at Rover underway

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 near Sandstone 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:

- The Midas Project is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located 40km NE of Broken Hill.
- TSC owns 33% of the Mundi Mundi Project (MMP) through a binding MOU with Peel Far West Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Peel Mining; PEX) and private group New Zinc Resources Pty Ltd (NZR). This enlarged MMP area which is highly prospective for IOCG / Broken Hill Type lead-zinc-silver mineralisation, comprises TSC's Perseus tenement (EL8778) plus contiguous ground from PEX (EL8877) and NZR (EL8729).

Appendix 1: TSC Rock Chip Results

SampleID	East	North	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Sample Description
			ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
CI1	776081	6846907	**6**	117	210	89	**2.2**	Schist right on qtzite contact
CI2	776072	6846866	**5**	240	30	**415**	-0.5	Gossanous ironstone close to qtzite contact
CI3	776083	6846851	**6**	288	19	186	-0.5	Schist on qtzite contact
CI4	776067	6846832	2	**477**	28	**1210**	-0.5	Gossanous BIF/ironstone
CI5	776066	6846796	3	62	12	143	-0.5	Gossanous BIF/ironstone
CPr10	776938	6834125	3	12	-2	155	-0.5	Green phyllitic chlorite schist
CPr11	776429	6835360	1	6	6	58	-0.5	silicified U/M outcrop
CPr12	776522	6835364	**6**	138	10	145	-0.5	Limonitic U/M?. Poss in-situ
CPr13	776609	6835773	3	60	6	104	-0.5	Material around old drill collar
CPr14	776567	6835756	**17**	36	7	100	-0.5	py casts in qtz vn
CPr15	776541	6835754	**12**	22	4	26	-0.5	py casts in sheared mafic? With vn qtz
CPr16	776544	6835747	3	106	32	172	-0.5	Limonitic shear
CPr17	776521	6835795	1	16	4	21	-0.5	Qtz vn plus silica/sericite altered sheared rock with Py casts
CPr18	776496	6835852	**35**	104	12	23	-0.5	pyritic shear
CPr19	776478	6835918	2	210	17	10	-0.5	Mn plus poss folds. Not outcrop but possibly local
CPr20	776518	6836129	**7**	26	10	44	-0.5	weathered mafic?
CPr21	776398	6836098	2	142	14	14	-0.5	sheared rock with poss ex-pyrite. Interesting
CPr22	776386	6836152	**133**	56	12	2	0.9	qtz vein
CPr23	776376	6836118	2	122	18	58	-0.5	sheared sericite altered mafic
CPr24	776600	6835610	4	36	20	6	-0.5	Qtz with minor Feox after sulphides
CPr25	776618	6835612	1	5	15	23	-0.5	weathered sheared mafic with disseminated ex-pyrite
CPr26	776662	6835598	**6**	98	68	124	-0.5	sheared rock with disseminated ex-pyrite (transported from source?)
CPr27	776648	6835515	2	61	**342**	18	-0.5	Nice vn qtz with Feox
CPr28	776665	6835491	4	262	231	24	-0.5	sheared rock with ex-pyrite casts
CPr29	776669	6835452	2	264	**383**	27	-0.5	sheared, sericite? altered rock with dissem ex pyrite
CPr3	776933	6834157	**10**	3	2	41	-0.5	Chalcedonic U/M
CPr30	776706	6835395	2	13	10	9	-0.5	Laminated qtz lode (Photo)
CPr31	776698	6835388	**5**	120	80	26	0.6	Nice vn qtz in sheared rock with disseminated ex-pyrite
CPr32	776729	6835341	2	12	13	11	-0.5	Laminated qtz
CPr4	776944	6834159	3	10	-2	29	-0.5	Gossanous chalcedonic U/M
CPr5	776945	6834147	**11**	27	2	45	-0.5	Chalcedonic U/M
CPr6	776964	6834136	4	4	-2	46	-0.5	Gossanous chalcedonic U/M
CPr7	776965	6834135	2	9	3	70	-0.5	Gossanous chalcedonic U/M
CPr8	776944	6834118	1	21	-2	71	-0.5	Gossanous chalcedonic U/M
CPr9	776940	6834115	2	9	5	44	-0.5	silicified U/M
CRr10	776704	6845878	1	124	12	77	-0.5	poss. Gossan in qtzite mass. Photo
CRr11	776701	6845889	2	45	9	64	-0.5	Ironstone in qtz
CRr12	775785	6847949	**6**	5	3	-2	-0.5	Limonitic stained vn qtz
CRr13	775700	6847935	**8**	196	6	94	-0.5	BIF
CRr14	775710	6847921	4	164	25	157	-0.5	Ironstone plus qtz - looks interesting
CRr15	775669	6847915	3	12	3	32	-0.5	weathered rock - poss mafic or sedimentary parent
CRr16	777071	6844859	**6**	**319**	26	159	-0.5	weathered rock - poss mafic, with hematite spots
CRr17	777085	6844850	3	**454**	70	57	-0.5	strongly Fe stained weathered gossanous rock. Anom Pb in xrf
CRr18	777107	6844828	4	**449**	38	80	0.5	poss ex-sulphides in fg sheared rock
CRr19	777129	6844787	3	202	3	209	-0.5	Gossanous sheared sediment. May have been a sulphidic facies sediment.
CRr2	776906	6845320	**5**	49	8	23	-0.5	Samples from across BIF-Peg-Qtzite contact
CRr20	777137	6844766	**10**	**420**	14	**389**	-0.5	Gossanous laminated or sheared ironstone.
CRr21	777154	6844717	1	52	2	106	-0.5	Fe stained weathered rock - poss mafic
CRr22	777175	6844693	2	**302**	11	179	-0.5	slightly gossanous BIF
CRr23	777180	6844662	1	28	2	266	-0.5	Gossanous layered sediment/mafic
CRr24	777348	6844237	**53**	130	**339**	**419**	-0.5	ironstone float
CRr25	777381	6844134	**24**	44	10	143	0.6	Gossanous float (transported) as for CRr24
CRr26	777369	6844066	3	104	22	155	-0.5	Gossanous transported float as for CRr24
CRr27	776912	6844946	3	12	36	41	-0.5	outcropping ironstone. Limited (<10m) strike
CRr3	776892	6845324	2	55	2	133	-0.5	Ironstone and vn qtz in poss sericite altered rock
CRr4	776875	6845298	4	22	8	56	-0.5	vn qtz in poss sericite altered rock?
CRr5	776855	6845275	2	20	23	16	-0.5	Sheared amphibolite with qtz stringers
CRr6	776841	6845309	**5**	56	3	26	-0.5	Qtz with Feox on amphibolite
CRr7	776839	6845342	2	29	13	43	-0.5	poss. White mica alteration of amphibolite
CRr8	776763	6845441	3	22	24	33	-0.5	Qtz vn plus host amphibolite. Qtz vn trends 220°
CRr9	776804	6845326	**7**	13	120	9	-0.5	strongly sheared pegmatite/felsic rock
CWr10	770681	6847266	2	5	-2	48	-0.5	porous rock after U/M
CWr11	771251	6847199	4	**740**	8	17	-0.5	Iron-rich qtz in magnetite quartzite
CWr12	771163	6847224	1	9	-2	20	-0.5	BIF

CWr4	770676	6847100	2	9	7	23	-0.5	resample of old gold anomalous site. Porous cg vuggy silica saturated rock (U/M parent?)
CWr5	770651	6847082	1	10	3	17	-0.5	similar material to CWr4 to south
CWr6	770693	6847112	1	8	4	20	-0.5	small float north of vehicle
CWr7	770724	6847114	4	66	8	121	-0.5	Ironstone from costean
CWr8	770695	6847163	3	66	3	240	-0.5	Ironstone
CWr9	770608	6847211	1	17	-2	83	-0.5	Chlorite rich rock with fine specks of oxide
PBr1	783865	6822349	**5**	30	-2	35	-0.5	Complexly folded BIF
PBr2	783877	6822399	2	22	3	16	-0.5	More planar BIF (photo)
PBr3	783830	6822458	**6**	155	-2	253	-0.5	BIF with limonite
PBr4	783795	6822450	3	182	4	136	-0.5	Manganiferous BIF
PBr5	783820	6822369	2	27	-2	26	-0.5	BIF with vn qtz (only local)
RVF012	776561	6835215	1	25	8	67	-0.5	Basalt looking, rugged and vesicular , calcite veining possible Komatiite ,
RVR001	775682	6847936	**10**	34	7	36	-0.5	~ 6m wide BIF, strike 335 degrees, subvertical
RVR002	775659	6848093	**81**	27	8	48	-0.5	BIF subvertical and strike of 3560 degrees
RVR003	775675	6848007	**10**	11	5	53	-0.5	BIF, limonitic
RVR004	775614	6848321	**6**	99	8	98	-0.5	Mafic, fresh
RVR005	776002	6847604	2	4	5	4	-0.5	Mica Schist, strike 342 degrees steep dip west
RVR006	775867	6847391	**10**	63	6	33	-0.5	BIF contact to Mafic
RVR007	776004	6847005	**886**	34	20	106	-0.5	BIF thin band in quartzite
RVR008	776060	6846796	2	83	90	227	-0.5	BIF strike 350 degrees, gossanous and limonitic
RVR009	776001	6846841	4	24	8	106	-0.5	Gossanous and limonitic
RVR010	776036	6846609	2	15	25	14	-0.5	BIF and pegmatite outcrop, with qtz veining
RVR011	776134	6846620	**39**	53	3	58	-0.5	Gossanous and limonitic
RVR012	776219	6846397	2	46	10	45	-0.5	Gossanous and limonitic
RVR013	774986	6849507	**1735**	30	84	31	0.7	Fe rich qtz vein in qtzite
RVR014	776350	6846218	4	65	5	34	-0.5	BIF 10 to 20m wide strike 311 degrees
RVR015	776323	6846210	4	178	8	47	-0.5	Dark crystalline rock with pegmatite, Mn staining
RVR016	776328	6846021	**5**	21	-2	5	0.5	Qtz veining in BIF, gossanous, thin 30cm wide, strike of BIF 335 degrees
RVR017	776318	6846026	**79**	38	15	73	**2.2**	Qtz veining in BIF, gossanous, haematite and possibly sulphur
RVR018	776619	6846015	**8**	59	3	121	-0.5	Laminated BIF near qtzite contact, strike 335 degrees
RVR019	776539	6845789	**15**	57	64	**977**	-0.5	Gossanous BIF , with qtz vein nearby
RVR020	776601	6845598	**11**	**740**	**3870**	**2850**	-0.5	BIF with qtz veining and fe oxide rich, extensive BIF outcrop
RVR021	776545	6845670	**12**	95	255	**658**	0.6	BIF and qtz veining near MHR009 drill hole
RVR022	776634	6845533	2	46	13	71	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining and Fe oxide gossanous, striking 325 degrees
RVR023	776634	6845356	**8**	77	18	63	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining and Fe oxides along strike from RVR022, strike 350 degrees
RVR024	776672	6845327	2	66	111	160	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining and Fe oxides near MHR006
RVR025	777983	6843198	4	120	12	53	-0.5	BIF with Mn rich
RVR026	777993	6843206	2	39	7	106	-0.5	BIF gossanous plus qtz veining and Mn rich
RVR027	778006	6843083	**5**	19	3	44	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining and Mn stain, almost brecciated
RVR028	777846	6842930	2	97	34	266	-0.5	BIF gossanous in laminated BIF, qtz veining
RVR029	777884	6842834	**5**	67	9	23	-0.5	BIF qtz veining and Fe oxide gossanous, strike 230 degrees, narrow veins
RVR030	777954	6842679	**5**	26	12	42	-0.5	BIF plus qtz veining and gossanous
RVR031	777621	6843445	**8**	**344**	126	80	-0.5	Laminated BIF, gossanous, qtz veining
RVR032	777621	6843445	2	**445**	135	97	-0.5	Laminated BIF, gossanous, qtz veining
RVR033	777621	6843445	3	68	45	34	-0.5	Laminated BIF, gossanous, qtz veining
RVR034	777752	6843704	1	47	35	12	-0.5	Laminated BIF, gossanous, qtz veining, strike 320 degrees
RVR035	776709	6845230	**5**	121	32	30	-0.5	BIF, Mn rich and qtz veining
RVR036	776501	6844989	1	164	3	60	-0.5	BIF with extensive qtz veining and Mn rich
RVR037	776503	6844988	-1	**398**	18	29	-0.5	BIF , haematite and Mn rich, heavy
RVR038	776508	6844991	2	222	-2	21	-0.5	BIF with qtz vein breccia
RVR039	776511	6844990	2	115	-2	35	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining, cherty red pink layers
RVR040	776511	6844990	1	149	4	71	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining, cherty red pink layers
RVR041	776816	6845005	**6**	**314**	**433**	**1560**	-0.5	BIF, gossanous, Mn, Fe rich
RVR042	777005	6845002	-1	111	6	-2	-0.5	Qtzite, cherty layer in qtzite rock , Fe, Mn staining
RVR043	776863	6844787	3	60	166	**329**	-0.5	BIF Mn and Fe rich , pegmatite in area
RVR044	776596	6844846	-1	11	5	15	-0.5	Mafic, black, fine grained, aphanitic, dolerite?
RVR045	776573	6844827	1	200	3	193	-0.5	BIF with brecciated qtz veining, haematite
RVR046	777632	6843905	**5**	75	13	64	-0.5	Red cherty layer in basalt, with limonitic alteration
RVR047	777632	6843904	1	152	6	151	-0.5	Limonitic veins near cherry layers, glassy black rock
RVR048	777226	6843703	-1	184	11	72	-0.5	Basalt with gossanous looking red chert layers
RVR049	777785	6843603	-1	160	12	132	-0.5	Basalt with gossanous looking red chert layers
RVR050	777620	6843852	**15**	183	11	52	-0.5	Gossanous basalt , Mn and limonite rich
RVR051	777450	6843366	**149**	69	**437**	180	**2.4**	BIF siliceous with Mn and haematite
RVR052	777978	6843241	3	**332**	11	208	-0.5	Qtz vein in BIF, gossanous
RVR053	777973	6843236	**6**	126	4	137	-0.5	BIF, qtz veining, haematite, limonite, brecciated
RVR054	777637	6842721	1	110	46	34	-0.5	Qtz vein, minor sulphides
RVR055	777872	6842777	**5**	15	12	6	-0.5	Qtz vein 2m wide minor limonite, Mn, weathered sulphides ?
RVR056	778007	6842753	2	174	**938**	94	-0.5	Basalt, Mn rich , 40m wide

RVR057	778701	6840790	**14**	46	3	63	-0.5	BIF subcrop, weak qtz and limonite
RVR058	779100	6840416	4	111	23	183	-0.5	BIF with Mn alteration, possible basalt
RVR059	777877	6842535	**7**	120	20	248	-0.5	BIF haematite, rich minor qtz
RVR060	777677	6842520	4	219	18	28	-0.5	Metasediments, bluey grey metallic mineral, qtz and mica
RVR061	777680	6842516	2	174	15	15	-0.5	Metasediments, bluey grey metallic mineral, qtz and mica
RVR062	777703	6842327	-1	281	11	75	-0.5	Foliated metasediments gossanous, py pits, limonite
RVR063	777932	6842324	**108**	77	32	103	**1**	BIF with qtz veining, limonite and haematite alteration
RVR064	776888	6845496	-1	49	3	50	-0.5	Metasediments , gossanous looking rock , Mn rich
RVR065	776584	6845698	2	86	**402**	205	**4.7**	BIF with qtz haematite breccia 1m wide
RVR066	776452	6845696	**25**	53	12	24	**4.6**	BIF with qtz veining , Mn rich and gossanous
RVR067	776668	6845916	**39**	91	8	124	-0.5	Narrow gossanous BIF with qtz breccia near qtzite contact
RVR068	776709	6845923	-1	**382**	8	142	-0.5	Gossanous metasediments Mn an FE rich
RVR069	776610	6845600	**11**	186	**3760**	**2900**	**1.6**	BIF , dark aphanitic rock, near qtz breccia and pegmatite
RVR070	776585	6845679	3	169	241	235	-0.5	BIF with qtz veining and breccia , Mn rich
RVR071	776575	6845725	**34**	124	55	189	-0.5	Laminated BIF, with Mn, Fe and qtz
RVR072	776451	6845781	**9**	16	39	87	-0.5	BIF with Mn and qtz breccia near granite
RVR073	776553	6845697	3	149	48	132	-0.5	Foliated metasediments with Fe, Mn rich layers
RVR074	776004	6847002	**1160**	52	15	106	-0.5	BIF, narrow vein in qtzite, Mn and Fe rich, minor qtz veining
RVR075	775977	6847116	**5**	85	5	93	-0.5	BIF Mn and Fe rich with minor qtz
RVR076	775961	6847149	-1	18	-2	73	-0.5	Laminated BIF , Mn, Fe rich with minor Qtz
RVR077	775984	6847199	3	203	24	231	-0.5	Laminated BIF , Mn, Fe rich
RVR078	775902	6847406	**7**	41	-2	22	-0.5	BIF aphanitic (mafic dyke?)
RVR079	776051	6846964	3	58	92	180	-0.5	BIF, massive looking rock, black similar to RVR007, sulphur rich
RVR080	776054	6846867	2	63	20	**699**	-0.5	BIF massive to laminated
RVR081	776104	6846663	2	13	-2	28	-0.5	Laminated BIF, large area of folded and faulted BIF outcrop
RVR082	776096	6846873	4	28	-2	41	-0.5	BIF narrow qtz vein with Mn and haematite
RVR083	776231	6846655	1	229	25	110	-0.5	Metasediments gossanous on east side of quartzite
RVR084	774986	6849507	**1400**	31	93	62	0.5	Qtz vein with Mn, limonite within qtzite ridge outcrop, vein cant be traced far
RVR085	774957	6849429	**5**	14	10	9	-0.5	Qtz vein with haematite, possible float from upslope
RVR086	775658	6848094	**7**	30	18	87	-0.5	Gossanous BIF
RVR087	775350	6848941	**7**	25	2	155	-0.5	Gossanous BIF
RVR088	776449	6835863	**29**	23	3	4	-0.5	Qtz hematite veining in foliated metasediments , strike 156
RVR089	776381	6836152	**5**	9	2	3	-0.5	subcrop, qtzvein with Fe
RVR090	775249	6849125	1	17	49	35	-0.5	Gossanous BIF , hematite and goethite
RVR091	775408	6848898	**16**	**644**	219	91	-0.5	Mafic schist sulphides 10-15% pyrite
RVR092	775408	6848898	**26**	4	4	3	-0.5	Mafic schist sulphides 10-15% pyrite , sample of qtz vein , boudinaged and blue
RVR093	779583	6839431	1	89	4	45	-0.5	Gossanous BIF Mn rich
RVR094	778103	6841804	3	9	2	5	-0.5	BIF subcrop, qtz and limonite
RVR095	778080	6842063	4	23	16	85	-0.5	Dark glassy BIF
RVR096	778070	6842077	**5**	31	14	144	-0.5	Gossanous BIF
RVR097	779524	6839147	**5**	181	20	190	-0.5	weathered gossanous mafic schist, goethite with possible pits after sulphide
RVR098	779537	6839230	**7**	193	21	100	-0.5	Gossanous bands in brecciated schistose rock
RVR099	779551	6839318	3	36	13	54	-0.5	Laminated haematite rich goethite rock
RVR100	779495	6839380	1	49	-2	54	-0.5	Quartz haematite breccia in Mafic schist
RVR101	779515	6839664	2	80	6	86	-0.5	Gossanous BIF
RVR102	778965	6840620	2	178	10	49	-0.5	BIF with qtz veining and Mn, haematite
RVR103	778951	6840656	2	244	204	**383**	**1**	Mafic schist, Mn rich and gossanous
RVR104	778551	6841338	**12**	47	7	34	-0.5	Mafic schist
RVR105	777957	6842276	**38**	100	86	35	0.6	BIF with qtz veining and brecciation
RVR106	777963	6842264	**22**	61	41	10	-0.5	BIF with qtz veining and brecciation
RVR107	778025	6842837	3	79	19	104	-0.5	Basalt Mn rich
RVR108	777984	6842830	2	109	130	61	-0.5	Basalt gossanous looking
RVR109	778114	6841910	**6**	66	61	144	-0.5	BIF gossanous
RVR110	779043	6840563	4	31	5	65	-0.5	BIF gossanous
RVR111	778793	6840307	-1	15	6	14	-0.5	BIF gossanous
RVR112	779112	6840388	**69**	30	2	55	-0.5	BIF and quartz
RVR113	778932	6840092	1	8	4	16	-0.5	BIF , blocky, pits after S?.
RVR114	779041	6839807	2	64	16	20	-0.5	BIF
RVR115	779264	6839795	4	44	34	11	-0.5	BIF, laminated and tightly folded
RVR116	779419	6839815	**6**	10	3	22	-0.5	Gossanous BIF and quartz
RVR117	774826	6849739	**60**	95	70	47	-0.5	Iron rich float in quartzite
RVR118	774787	6849793	**18**	42	39	52	-0.5	Iron rich veins in quartzite
RVR119	774781	6849799	**43**	215	265	132	-0.5	Iron rich veins in quartzite
RVR120	774749	6849883	**45**	101	63	36	-0.5	Local? Float of mod-st ferruginous material likely shedding from qtzite contact ~5m to east
RVR121	774722	6849910	**80**	53	36	28	-0.5	Local? Float of mod-st ferruginous material likely shedding from qtzite contact ~5m to east
RVR122	774672	6850130	**6**	44	6	13	-0.5	Qtz and ferruginous material with poss. py casts
RVR123	774735	6849931	**1775**	63	57	22	-0.5	Moderately ferruginous material with qtz grains to 2mm

RVR124	774739	6849921	**12**	17	4	5	-0.5	strongly ferruginous ironstone - possibly a milled breccia
RVR125	774826	6849720	**93**	64	109	228	-0.5	No field description recorded
RVR126	775161	6849293	**33**	30	11	33	-0.5	saprolite after angular mafic breccia?
RVR127	775389	6848835	4	11	13	59	-0.5	Laminated qtz vein with high ironstone content possibly after sulphides
RVR128	776003	6847321	**33**	**410**	15	82	-0.5	variably ferruginised mafic? with some ironstone and qtz veins
RVR129	775855	6847600	**70**	**396**	**337**	**884**	0.6	Massive ironstone shedding from the contact - some possibly gossanous
RVR130	775926	6847461	**13**	66	-2	58	-0.5	Laminated BIF. Doesn't look that good.
RVR131	775902	6847496	**8**	24	22	37	-0.5	Ironstone varying from massive to qtz banded. Poss. some ex sulphides
RVR132	775952	6847402	**19**	85	3	46	-0.5	saprolite after mafic? Rock
RVR133	775964	6847373	**21**	191	15	118	-0.5	Ferruginous saprolite after mafic rock
RVR134	775923	6847405	**16**	133	-2	74	-0.5	saprolite with ferruginous bands. Parent unknown.
RVR135	775925	6847433	2	30	-2	36	-0.5	possibly amphibolitic BIF with some Feox.
RVR136	780651	6836617	**90**	120	28	151	-0.5	Collection of rare surface float in first (incorrect) reported location of David's Gossan
RVR137	780803	6836205	**25**	**360**	**1130**	**1660**	-0.5	Massive heavy ironstone with interesting cavities.
RVR138	776047	6846966	**11**	90	135	205	-0.5	50% purple black massive ironstone powdery on breaking (poss. Mn). 50% gossanous ironstone.
RVR139	780751	6836373	**8**	48	43	290	-0.5	scattered ironstone and rare qtz float.
RVR140	780774	6836363	**16**	73	25	191	-0.5	Ironstone and siliceous float.
RVR141	780775	6836343	3	121	40	226	-0.5	scattered float of ironstone and ferruginous silicic material - some poss. BIF.
RVR142	780744	6836318	2	97	49	145	-0.5	scattered float with poss. some mafic.
RVR143	780733	6836295	1	61	26	36	-0.5	Lag and float. Mostly siliceous material.
RVR144	780785	6836241	3	171	31	**346**	-0.5	scattered float of siliceous material and ironstone.
RVR145	780797	6836241	**31**	132	60	**345**	-0.5	Gossan float plus poss. BIF.
RVR146	780809	6836196	**5**	71	99	**826**	-0.5	Float incl. gossanous ironstone and moderately ferruginous material.
RVR147	780797	6836219	**174**	104	92	**452**	-0.5	outcrop of gossan/BIF. Probably ~ 2-3m wide. GPS places sample ~10m west of first pickup so drifting a bit.
RVR148	775792	6847889	**22**	181	4	**313**	-0.5	Massive ironstone with poss. gossanous textures. In-situ
RVR149	775802	6847885	**9**	26	12	**598**	-0.5	Massive ironstone band. In-situ
RVR150	775818	6847887	**259**	176	46	**462**	-0.5	Massive ironstone band - part has botryoidal texture and some poss. gossanous. Qtzite contact ~ 4m east. In-situ
RVR151	775778	6847862	**7**	129	-2	224	-0.5	Massive ironstone band - some interesting cavities. In-situ
RVR152	775748	6847860	**105**	254	12	233	-0.5	Massive laminated ironstone band but more BIF like than samples to east. In-situ
RVR153	776008	6847462	**9**	164	20	134	-0.5	scattered ironstone float between qtzite outcrops.
RVR154	776036	6847130	**6**	91	18	261	-0.5	subcropping moderate-strongly ferruginous ironstone. Several local outcrops included in sample
RVR155	776167	6846603	2	41	11	82	-0.5	Qtz-ironstone and massive ironstone probably in tight synclinal fold hinge. In-situ
RVR156	776137	6846671	**11**	80	-2	89	-0.5	Massive ironstone plus weathered oxidised material. BIF to west. In-situ
RVR157	775703	6848026	**331**	65	132	**350**	0.8	Hematite altered (red) poss. mafic plus minor ironstone. In-situ
RVR158	775718	6848010	**390**	**712**	68	33	-0.5	strongly weathered mafic? With Fe oxide staining and minor qtz (poss shear/vein). In situ
RVR159	775713	6847999	**31**	**491**	113	85	-0.5	thin band of qtz with significant Fe oxides (vein/shear?), some poss. after sulphide
RVR160	775718	6847982	**97**	**819**	108	101	-0.5	Massive ironstone with sheared/boudinaged qtz clasts. In-situ
RVR161	775734	6847917	**61**	**529**	180	98	-0.5	Ironstone with clots of weathered material. In-situ
RVR162	775467	6847762	**55**	63	48	13	0.5	Highly gossanous ironstone with significant
RVR163	775486	6847735	**15**	60	14	13	0.5	Strongly gossanous ironstone/BIF/Chert with some milled qtz as for RVR161. Looks pretty good. In-situ
RVR164	775724	6847857	**29**	206	2	229	-0.5	BIF, sulphide pits
RVR165	774864	6849590	**49**	235	149	107	-0.5	Highly ferruginous strongly sheared mafic. With ironstone and qtz veins in probable shear zone. In-situ
RVR166	774878	6849597	**98**	168	68	98	-0.5	Folded, strongly ferruginous mafic with semi-ironstone. In-situ
RVR167	774884	6849588	**131**	222	138	213	-0.5	Massive, dark black hard ironstone. In -situ
RVR168	774875	6849578	**32**	**358**	228	**416**	-0.5	Moderately ferruginous clay-rich rock with goethite and rare ironstone. Rotten looking. In-situ
RVR169	774871	6849571	**27**	135	250	238	-0.5	thin, moderate-strongly ferruginous band with some massive ironstone. In-situ
RVR170	774902	6849460	**746**	239	65	54	0.7	Cherty ironstone
RVR171	774919	6849447	**47**	**408**	39	8	**3.9**	Gossanous chert. Possible small syncline. Silica plus Feox. Even some poss secondary sulphide. In-situ
RVR172	774933	6849409	**100**	61	26	27	0.7	extremely hard chert/BIF with minor ironstone. In-situ.
RVR173	781950	6834200	3	95	32	214	-0.5	ironstone, sulphide pits
RVR174	782028	6834500	**8**	101	29	136	-0.5	Gossanous ironstone
RVR175	782050	6834200	**7**	152	77	107	-0.5	ironstone
RVR176	779519	6839113	3	225	70	230	-0.5	Ironstone
RVR177	779490	6839132	**29**	102	26	79	0.8	Possible ferricrete - qtz grains cemented with iron plus some massive Feox veins. In-situ
RVR178	779606	6838956	**22**	11	3	51	-0.5	Cherty BIF
RVR179	779186	6839876	**130**	60	100	120	-0.5	Cherty BIF
RVR180	778724	6840801	**31**	30	2	56	-0.5	BIF

RVR181	775010	6849386	**462**	210	32	138	-0.5	Ironstone/gossan with mixed hematite/goethite. Small outcrop but in-situ
RVR182	775160	6849293	**30**	21	15	31	-0.5	Sheared rotten mafic? With qtz veins. In-situ
RVR183	775149	6849280	**27**	214	62	136	-0.5	Moderately ferruginous yellow-brown rotten saprolite/mafic. In-situ
RVR184	777715	6842321	-1	37	3	103	-0.5	possible gossanous material on western side of larger BIF outcrop. In-situ
RVR185	777694	6842357	3	74	11	**694**	-0.5	gossanous ironstone
RVR186	777715	6842294	2	154	13	22	-0.5	Fractured qtz with possible weathered sulphides. In-situ.
RVR187	777683	6842373	2	190	44	213	-0.5	Gossan/ironstone. Some good looking cavities but trending to more massive ironstone. In-situ
RVR188	777666	6842420	**26**	68	2	112	-0.5	Gossan/ironstone with some bands of silica/qtz. Possible fold hinge as end of outcrop. In-situ
RVR189	777642	6843404	**8**	152	**511**	117	-0.5	Gossanous looking ironstone with qtz/silica. In-situ
RVR190	777633	6843388	**6**	117	230	134	-0.5	Gossanous very locally derived float of ironstone plus sil/qtz. Possible mafic parent?
RVR191	777626	6843353	**74**	273	256	282	0.5	Gossanous qtz and ironstone. Almost certainly had sulphides as nice gossan texture. In-situ
VBr1	784535	6816576	1	52	7	65	-0.5	vn qtz and Feox in BIF
VBr2	783829	6815400	1	8	10	20	-0.5	BIF
VBr3	783840	6815407	1	7	36	4	-0.5	Qtz vein
VBr4	782920	6816752	1	5	9	8	-0.5	Qtz vn trending 050°. Looks uninteresting but is strike extensive
VBr5	784017	6819250	1	113	-2	28	-0.5	BIF and vn qtz float
VBr6	784188	6818936	**6**	173	10	276	-0.5	Gossanous U/M outcrop near costean.

Notes: Results > 5ppb Au, or 300ppm Cu, 300ppm Pb, 300ppm Zn are highlighted

1. APPENDIX 2: 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 ➢ An 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 Historic sampling ➢ Rover project, WA Exploration License E57/1085 – Samples from the following historic tenements have been included in this report with all details summarized in the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX Database reports: ➢ Data includes regolith mapping, laterite sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RAB drilling. The drilling preferentially sampled laterite and saprolite horizons and were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for gold by B-ETA method to LLD 1ppb, with additional elements by AQR digest/AAS to ppm levels; soil samples analysed the -5mm fraction in Analabs Perth using digest B and ICPMS for historic tenements E57/223, E57/224, & E57/357. ➢ Data includes soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RC drilling. Soil samples were sieved to 2.5mm, transferred to a 500g packet, then assayed through Ultra Trace laboratories in Canning Vale Perth. They were pulverized, underwent AQR analysis (analysis not listed for rock chips and RC drilling) for historic tenements E29/534. ➢ Data includes soil sampling with assay through Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories via Aqua Regia digest; rock chip sampling; RC drilling (analysis not listed for rock chips and drilling) for historic tenements E29/533. ➢ Data includes rock chip sampling and RC drilling (analysis not listed) for historic tenements E57/803-I. ➢ Data includes RC, RAB and Soil results from E57/551, done through Ultra Trace Analytical in Canning Vale Perth WA. ➢ RAB sampling for E57/551 RAB chip samples were collected directly from the collar "T" piece every metre and were laid out on the ground in the nearest available space. 3m composite samples were then taken using a sugar scoop and bagged, sample weights were estimated to be approximately 5kg. ➢ Soil sampling for E57/551 was taken from a depth of 2 to 10cm was collected. This material was coarse sieved to <2mm and about 0.25kg was bagged for assay. Brief descriptions of each sample site were made. ➢ TSC Rock chip samples were collected predominantly on outcrop where there were signs of mineralisation or alteration of interest. • All samples were submitted to ALS in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation and then forwarded to ALS in Perth for analysis. • Rock samples preparation completed by ALS using method CRU-21 crush of 70% passing 6mm, then PUL-23 pulverise to nominal 85% passing 75 microns. • Rocks were analysed at ALS Perth using method ME-ICP61 for 33 element four acid ICP-AES. Au was by 50g charge ICP-AES finish code a-Au-ICP22. TSC Auger samples were collected by a two man team of contractors using a Landcruiser mounted open flight auger rig. Auger drilling was conducted in areas of cover. Holes were drilled to refusal and on average were 2 to 3m deep. A sample was taken at the bottom of the hole and sieved to -2mm. Samples were treated the same laboratory process as the soil samples described below. TSC Soil and auger drilling samples were collected on variable grid size from 400m by 50m down to 100m by 25m in areas of infill. Soil samples were collected from around 0.2m depth in the sieved to -2mm. About 500g of The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		-2mm fraction was collected in an individually numbered calico bags and sent to ALS laboratories in Kalgoorlie. • The soil sampling program avoided creeks and outcrop. Soil depth was taken around 20cm deep in the top of the C horizon and designed to avoid aeolian contamination. • At the Lab soil samples were sorted and dried with pulverising to 250g of soil to 85% < 75 microns (PIL 31-L) • Soil samples were analysed at ALS Perth using Super Trace Au - ST43 analysis for Au. A 25g sample was subjected to an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. If Au >0.1ppm then run method Au-AROR43. • 12 additional elements were analysed using method ICP43 using AES read of aqua regia for Ag, As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, 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).*	➢ Rover project, WA License E 57/1085 – includes RAB and RC drilling: ➢ Historic tenure reporting for E57/223, E57/224 and E57/357 indicated RAB drilling for a total of a) 161 holes for 1744m @ 90 degrees and b) angled RAB drilling for a total of 12 holes for 193m @ 60 degrees ➢ Historic tenement reporting for E29/534 indicated 9 RC holes drilled for a total of 588m. ➢ Historic tenement reporting for E29/533 indicated 9 RC holes for a total of 493m ➢ Historic tenement reporting for E57/803-I indicated 5 holes drilled for a total of 752m drilling. Spacing was 250m x 50m, and all holes were drilling with an azimuth of 90 degrees and a dip of 60 degrees. ➢ Historic tenement reporting E57/551 indicated 35 RAB holes 1236m and 33 RC holes for 1852m dipping 60 degrees. 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.*	➢ Historic Rover project, WA - No chip sample recovery reporting could be in the Open file tenure reporting, it is assumed 100% sample recovery was achieved as the Competent Person has no reason to believe otherwise. 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.
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.*	➢ Historic Rover project, WA – All RC holes were lithologically logged in all historical tenure reports. ➢ TSC rocks have been described in detail and photographed ➢ TSC soil samples included description of the landform, vegetation cover and regolith. Depth of sample collection was recorded. TSC Drilling • 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.*	➢ All field descriptions are qualitative in nature TSC Drilling • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	➢ Drilling information is historic and not all details are available ➢ TSC Drilling - 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.*	➢ The historical tenure reports contained no indication that there was core sampling within any of the project areas. ➢ no explicit statement of quality control procedures could be located within the historical tenure reporting. It is anticipated by the Competent Person that appropriate quality control procedures were utilised at the time of sampling and assaying ➢ TSC rocks - sample preparation was appropriate for the level of reporting. No duplicates were submitted. ➢ TSC rock chips were taken by geologist to be representative of the subcrop or outcrop sampled. ➢ TSC rock samples of ~1kg are appropriate for style of mineralisation and regional exploration. TSC Soil samples • TSC Soil sample size was a <2mm sieved portion of around 0.5kg and is considered appropriate for the level of reporting and regional exploration. • At the Lab soil samples were sorted and dried with pulverising to 250g of soil to 85% < 75 microns (PIL 31-L) • Soil samples were analysed at ALS Perth using Super Trace Au -ST43 analysis for Au. A 25g sample was subjected to an aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish. If Au >0.1ppm then run method Au-AROR43. • 12 additional elements were analysed using method ICP43 using AES read of aqua regia for Ag, As, Ba, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sb, Zn. TSC Drilling • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/223, E57/224, E57/357 indicated: ➢ Historic laterite samples and RAB samples were analysed by Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for Au by atomic absorption mass spectroscopy to 1ppb. Additional elements Ag, As, Zn, Cu and Ni were determined by Aqua Regia digest with flame atomic absorption mass spectroscopy (AAS) to ppm levels. ➢ Historic soil samples analysed the -5mm fraction at Analabs Perth using digest B and ICPMS to determine elements Au_ppb, Ag_ppb, Ni_ppb, Pd_ppb and Co_ppb. Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E29/534 indicated: ➢ The historic soil samples went to Ultra Trace laboratories in Canning Vale, Perth where they went Aqua Regia analysis. Analytical results are not included in this report, they will be investigated as part of future desktop studies. ➢ There was no descriptive laboratory testing program for rock chip samples in the open file reporting. ➢ The historic results for rock chips reported on: Ag_ppm, Al2O3_pct, As_ppm, Au_ppb, Ba_ppm, Bi_ppm, CaO_ppm, Co_ppm, Cr_ppm, Cu_ppm, Fe_pct, MgO_pct, Mo_ppm, Ni_ppm, LOI_pct, P_pct, Pb_ppm, SiO2_pct, TiO2_pct, V2O5_pct and Zn_ppm. ➢ There was no descriptive laboratory testing program for RC chip samples in the historical tenure reporting. ➢ The historic results for the RC chips reported on Ag_ppm, As_ppm, Au_ppb, Bi_ppm, Cu_ppm, Ni_ppm, Pb_ppm, Zn_ppm, Zr_ppm. Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E29/533 (WAMEX: A88633) indicated: ➢ The historic geochem samples were sent to Ultra Trace Analytical Laboratories (location not specified) where they underwent Aqua Regia digest before analysis. ➢ For the RC data no descriptive laboratory testing program could be located in the open file tenure reporting. ➢ The historic results for RC chips reported on Ag_ppm, As_ppm, Au_ppb, Ba_ppm, Bi_ppm, CaO_ppm, Co_ppm, Cr_ppm, Cu_ppm, Fe_pct, LOI_pct, Ni_ppm, Pb_ppm, S_ppm, V2O5_pct, Zn_ppm, Al2O3_pct, K2O_pct, MgO_pct, MinO_pct, Na2O_pct, SiO_pct and TiO. ➢ The historic results for the surface geochemistry soil samples reported on Ag_ppm, Al2O3_pct, As_ppm, Au_ppb, Ba_ppm, Bi_ppm, CaO_ppm, Co_ppm, Cr_ppm, Cu_ppm, Fe_pct, LOI_pct, MgO_pct, Mn_ppm, Mo_ppm, Ni_ppm, P_pct, Pb_ppm, S_ppm, SiO2_pct, TiO_pct, V2O5_pct amd Zn_ppm. Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/803-I indicated: ➢ For the historic geochem and RC data no descriptive laboratory testing program could be located in the historical tenure reporting for geochemistry or the RC chip drilling samples. ➢ The historic results for the surface geochemistry soil samples reported on CaO_pct, LOI950_pct, SiO2_pct, Pb_pct, Zn_pct, Ni_pct, MgO_pct, As_pct, Co_pct, Cr_pct, TiO2_pct, Mn_pct, K2O_pct, P_pct, Zr_pct, Cu_pct, V_pct, Al2O3_pct, S_pct, Fe_pct ➢ The historic results for the RC drilling reported on Fe_pct, MgFe_pct, SiO2_pct, Al2O3_pct, P_pct, P2O5_pct, LOI_pct, LOI1000_pct, LOI371_pct, LOI950_pct, MgO_pct, TiO2_pct, Mn_pct, MnO_pct, CaO_pct, K2O_pct, S_pct, V_pct, V2O5_pct, As_pct, Co_pct, Cu_pct, Cr_pct, Cl_pct, Ni_pct, Pb_pct, Zn_pct, Zr_pct. ➢ The historic results for the RC drilling reported on Fe_pct, MgFe_pct, SiO2_pct, Al2O3_pct, P_pct, P2O5_pct, LOI_pct, LOI1000_pct, LOI371_pct, LOI950_pct, MgO_pct, TiO2_pct, Mn_pct, MnO_pct, CaO_pct, K2O_pct, S_pct, V_pct, V2O5_pct, As_pct, Co_pct, Cu_pct, Cr_pct, Cl_pct, Ni_pct, Pb_pct, Zn_pct, Zr_pct. Rover Project, WA Historic tenure reporting for E57/551 indicated ➢ RC Drilling samples were sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canningvale WA. Au was done by Fire Assay (FA002), the other elements by ICP302. ➢ RC drilling reported on Au_ppb, Pt_ppm, Pd_ppm, Ag_ppm, Ba_ppm,Bi_ppm,Cr_ppm,Cu_ppm,Mo_ppm,Ni_ppm,Pb_ppm,Sb_ppm,W_ppm, Zn_ppm ➢ RAB Drilling samples were sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canningvale WA. A 40g (approx) portion was then split off and fired. This process gives total separation of Au, Pt and Pd in the sample and these elements have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrography (OES). The samples have then been digested with a mixture of acids including Nitric, Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric, this gives a digest that approaches total for most elements. The exception is that some refractory oxides are not completely attacked. As,Mo, Pb, Sb have been determined by ICP Mass Spectrometry (MS). Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		determined by ICP OES ➢ Soil samples were dispatched in one lot to the laboratory where they were sorted, dried and the entire sample pulverised in a ring pulveriser. The samples have been digested with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids. This digest approaches a total digest for many elements, however some refractory oxides are not completely attacked. Au, Ag, As, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Results were reported by UltraTrace as U58488, U58490, U58506 and U58511. • No geophysical tools were encountered in the reports • TSC Rock chips - No duplicates, standards or blanks were submitted with rock chip samples. The laboratory has its own QAQC system for standards, repeats and duplicates. • TSC soil samples - No duplicates, standards or blanks were submitted with rock chip samples. The laboratory inserted standards, repeats and duplicates as part of their QAQC system. QAQC is considered appropriated for regional exploration. TSC Drilling • 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 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 twinned holes encountered in historic driling • No twin drilling by TSC
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Historic data is digitally recorded in exploration report to WA government TSC Data • 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 to the data.
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.*	• The drillhole information for the historical exploration results is sourced from historical tenure reports available on the WA Geoview website: ➢ WA: https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/GeoViews/?Viewer=GeoVIEW • The Competent Person considers the level of error associated with the borehole collar survey methods and the historical borehole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of the mineralisation prospectivity for the mineral tenements. • TSC rock chips - Location of samples by hand held Garmin GPS to +/- 5m accuracy, GDA94 Zone 50. • 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.*	• The competent person considers the level of error associated with the borehole collar survey methods and the historical borehole spacing to be appropriate for the reporting of exploration results and as an indication of mineralization prospectivity for the mineral tenements. • TSC rock chips - Rock Chips samples were collected based on variable rock distribution. • TSC Soil samples were completed on a grids from 400m to 100m down to 100m by 25. All soil lines were orientated east west. • Variable hole spacing is used to adequately test targets and considered appropriate for early stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No mineral resources or reserves have been estimated, the competent person considers the results of further exploration, drilling, sampling and laboratory analysis, trenching for bulk samples, etc., would be required to establish the geological, grade continuity and an understanding of the metallurgical properties for each of the project areas.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Rover project, WA – The historical tenure reporting for E29/534 included 1m, 2m and 4m composites for RC drilling as stated in the historical tenure reports. The Competent Person is of the opinion that for the reporting of historical exploration results presenting composited values is appropriate, given all considerations for the historical data. • TSC Drilling - 3m compositing of samples was done via a cone splitter attached to the cyclone on the drill rig.
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.*	➢ Rover project, WA – Historical tenure reporting for E57/223, E57/224, E57/357 indicated that the soil had been sampled from erosional areas determined from aerial photography and restricted to corridors interpreted to contain greenstone remnant of the Cook Well belt and adjacent gneiss zones. RAB drilling targeted interpreted greenstones and was restricted by access. Angled RAB was to test soil anomalies. The targeting of erosional features to potentially collect material from lateritic profiles deeper within the deposits appropriate to provide targets for the follow-up exploration investigative drilling program. ➢ Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E29/534 indicated that the historic soil sampling from this report followed up on a previous soil sampling program. Spacing was reduced from 50m x 400m to 50m x 100m. The historic rock chip sampling was over prospective iron formation lithologies, striking NNW. The RC drilling targeted gold in soil anomalies following the same strike as the rock chip samples. This is appropriate given the exploration investigation nature of the drilling for mining of the deposit. ➢ Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E29/533 indicated that the historic rock chip samples targeted an iron rich formation along an 850m strike length (NNW/SSE); and laterised iron from aeromagnetic response. RC drilling was also oriented NNW/SSE to test the targets from rock chip sampling. Soil sampling targeted drainage patterns from satellite imagery. This is appropriate given the exploration investigation nature of the drilling for mining of the deposit. ➢ Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/803-I indicated that the historic rock chip samples were from two NNW striking linear magnetic anomalies interpreted to be prospective for BIFS. RC drilling was over an anonymously demagnetized zone at 250 x 50m spacing. This is appropriate given the exploration investigation nature of the drilling for mining of the deposit. ➢ Rover Project, WA – Historic RC sampling indicated drilling over “ridges” orientated NNW and drilled on sections perpendicular to strike at around 70 degrees orientation. ➢ TSC soil sample lines were orientated east west, geology strikes in a north westerly direction. Orientation of the grid is considered appropriate for exploration. ➢ TSC Drill 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.*	➢ Sample security, due care and chain of custody are expected to have followed leading practice at the time of each drilling campaign, in the review of the available historical open source information the competent person has encountered no reason to have questioned this assumption. ➢ TSC rock chips, RC samples and soil samples are collected in individually numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags and cable tied. Samples were collected and stored at a secure location at Bulga Downs and transported to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by TSC personnel along with appropriate identification and paperwork
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 the 16/9/2019 and owned by Twenty Seven Co. Limited ➢ The tenement E57/1134 is 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 historical 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, aeromagnetics. ➢ Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/534 between 20th November 2004 and 19th November 2008. During that time the Bulga Downs Project consisted of; soil sampling, airborne magnetic-radiometric, rockchip sampling and RC drilling. ➢ Mindax limited held the historic tenement E29/533 between 21st February 2005 and 15th 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 and 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 historical 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. The project also has potential for sulphide hosted mineralisation, historical exploration dominantly focused on the nickel component of the sulphides over a minimum depth range of 30-50m. The project is located near the St George Mining (SQQ) Mt Alexander project and the Talisman Mining (TLM) Sinclair project and operational TLM 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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	➢ Rover Project, WA – The historical tenure reports indicated that: ➢ Drill hole details are publicly available via WAMEX (report numbers: A54119, A85400, A88633, A71450 & A102954): ➢ The reporting of previous drill results is appropriate for level of reporting of previous exploration results. ➢ For TSC RC Drilling reported refer to this referenced release for Table 1a and b

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• Unless stated otherwise in the announcement all grades were reported as certified by the laboratory for the sample length as taken in the field.
	• *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').*	• Rover, WA – Historic tenure reporting for E57/223, E57/224, E57/357 that the lateritic soils were sampled from erosional areas determined from aerial photography and restricted to corridors interpreted to contain greenstone remnant of the Cook Well belt and adjacent gneiss zones. RAB drilling targeted interpreted greenstones and was restricted by access. Angled RAB was to test soil anomalies. This is appropriate given the exploration investigation nature of the drilling for mining of the deposit. • Rover, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E29/534 indicated that the historic soil sampling from this report followed up on a previous soil sampling program. Spacing was reduced from 50m x 400m to 50m x 100m. The historic rock chip sampling was over prospective iron formation lithologies, striking NNW. The RC drilling targeted gold in soil anomalies following the same strike as the rock chip samples. This is appropriate given the exploratory investigative nature of the historical drilling program. • Rover, WA: - Historic tenure reporting for E29/533 indicated that the historic rock chip samples targeted an iron rich formation along an 850m strike length (NNW/SSE); and laterised iron from aeromagnetic response. RC drilling was also oriented NNW/SSE to test the targets from rock chip sampling. Soil sampling targeted drainage patterns from satellite imagery. This is appropriate given the exploratory investigative nature of the historical drilling program. Rover, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/803-I indicated that the historic rock chip samples were from two NNW striking linear magnetic anomalies interpreted to be prospective for BIFS. RC drilling was over an anonymously demagnetized zone at 250 x 50m spacing. This is appropriate given the exploratory investigative nature of the historical drilling program. • Rover WA: E57/551: RAB drilling was following Au soil anomalies completed by previous explorers. RAB drilling planned on 400m by 80m grid. RC drilling to follow-up RAB drilling results was completed on 250m sections orientated around 70 degrees. Drill spacing along lines was not found in the report. This is appropriate given the exploratory investigative nature of the historical drilling program.
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
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 mapping sampling and geophysics This work needs further review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Co, 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.