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

Yarbu Gold Project expansion over prospective Marda-Diemals greenstone belt

- **TSC has signed a Binding Terms Sheet for the acquisition of two additional licenses that adjoin its existing Yarbu Gold Project on the prospective Marda-Diemals greenstone belt in WA, adjacent to Ramelius Resources (ASX:RMS) Marda Gold Project**
- **The additional licenses (E77/2539 and E77/2540) nearly double the existing Yarbu Gold Project area to circa 223km^2 and significantly increase TSC's strike length along the highly prospective Clampton Fault from 5km to 22km**
- **There is clear evidence the Clampton Fault is prospective for Archean shear-hosted gold deposits, as the historical Clampton Mine is south of TSC's Yarbu Gold Project**
- **Historical RAB drilling in TSC's license E77/2442 over the Clampton Fault intersected up to 1m @ 1.1g/t Au and 1m @ 0.56g/t Au, which has never been followed up with a RC drilling campaign**
- **Further, the Andromeda Gold prospect – which located just outside the Yarbu Gold Project – has significant past drill intersections[2] including 16m @ 3.09g/t Au and 21m @ 1.51g/t Au verifying significant mineralisation is present in the region**
- **Despite the occurrence of large, high magnitude gold soil anomalies and promising historical drill results in the immediate vicinity, the new tenements have not been drill-tested, which presents a blank canvas in the highly prospective Marda-Diemals greenstone belt**
- **Data review over the newly acquired ground is continuing and pending successful due diligence and execution of a Sale Purchase Agreement (SPA), field programs across the expanded Yarbu Gold Project will commence in early 2021**

TSC's CEO Ian Warland commented: *"This exciting new acquisition nearly doubles the size of TSC's Yarbu Gold Project in WA's goldfields. Importantly, the new ground extends TSC's strike extent along the highly prospective Clampton Fault from 5km to 22km. This is an exciting development as the Clampton Fault is associated with significant gold mineralisation along strike from the Yarbu Gold Project which is largely under-explored. Moving forward, TSC is excited about developing the enlarged Yarbu Gold Project, with initial programs to investigate historical gold anomalies and exploring untested portions of the Clampton Fault."*

Twenty Seven Co Limited (ASX: TSC) ("**TSC**") is pleased to advise it has signed a Binding Terms Sheet for the acquisition of two additional exploration licenses, E77/2539 and E77/2540, near the Yarbu Project which is located in the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt.

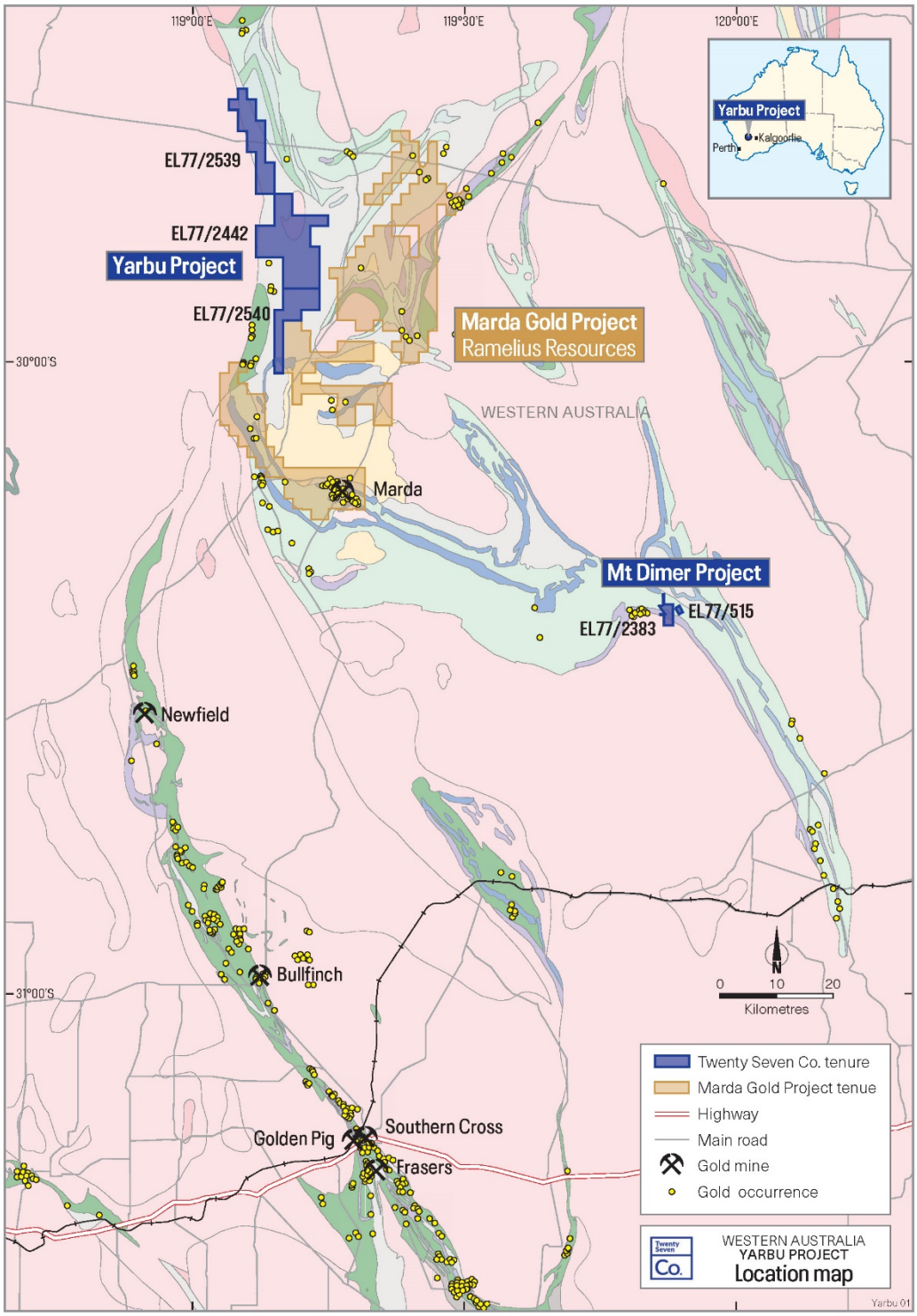

Figure 1: Location Map Yarbu Gold Project and Mt Dimer Project

Yarbu Gold Project (E77/2442, E77/2539, E77/2540)

The acquisition of **E77/2539 and E77/2540** almost doubles the size of the Yarbu Gold Project to ~223km^2. Significantly, the new tenements extend the strike length coverage of the **prospective Clampton Fault from circa 5km to 22km**. Notably, the Clampton Fault is prospective for Archean shear-hosted gold and several prospects associated with the structure have been delineated in the broader area.

The Yarbu Gold Project is circa 80km north-west of TSC's Mt Dimer mining lease and proximal to Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Marda Gold Project which contains a JORC 2012 compliant resource of 280,000oz Au[1] in nine separate deposits.

The Yarbu Gold Project geology is dominated by the Marda-Diemals greenstone belt which comprises an upper sequence of Diemals Formation sediments overlying BIF and mafic rocks (Figure 2). The Clampton Fault, a significant regional structure that runs through the western side of the enlarged tenure, is associated with gold deposits to the south, including the Clampton Mine which produced 7,800 oz Au from 9,534 tonnes grading 25.4g/t Au between 1933 and 1950[1] .

Further, a review of historical exploration data highlighted the Andromeda Gold Prospect is within 500m of E77/2442 – TSC's founding Yarbu Gold Project tenement. Gold mineralisation at Andromeda is hosted in Diemals Formation sediments, with historical RC drill intersections by Southern Cross Goldfields including **16m @ 3.09g/t Au and 21m @ 1.51g/t Au** confirming that significant mineralisation is present in the immediate area[2].

Only very limited historical drilling has been completed within the founding Yarbu Gold Project and none recorded in the newly acquired tenements. Two traverses of RAB holes – spaced 4.7km apart – that targeted the Clampton Fault intersected encouraging indications of mineralisation including **1m @ 1.1g/t Au and 1m @ 0.56g/t Au[1].** Elsewhere, two adjacent holes testing a gold in soil anomaly that is open and trending into E77/2442 intersected mineralisation grading up to 2g/t Au, with these holes within 300m of the founding Yarbu Gold Project boundary.

Limited historical soil sampling recorded on GEOVIEW indicates the presence of significant gold anomalies along the Clampton fault and in the immediate environs of the Yarbu Gold Project.

The Clampton Fault forms an immediate priority target zone at the Yarbu Gold Project, while the success of soil geochemistry to define anomalies sourced by underlying gold mineralisation in the area offers an obvious first pass method to explore the tenure more broadly.

ACQUISITION AGREEMENT

TSC has executed a Binding Terms Sheet with Revolution Mining Pty Ltd (Revolution) to acquire 100% interest in each of E77/2539 and E77/2540. Following the execution of an SPA, at completion acquisition consideration will comprise:

Initial consideration:

- TSC will issue to Revolution Mining (or its nominee) $40,000 worth of TSC fully paid ordinary shares

Milestone consideration:

- Within 7 days of the announcement by TSC of a JORC compliant inferred resource of at least 50,000 ounces of gold from within the Tenements, TSC will pay consideration of:

  (i) $250,000; and

  (ii) $5 for every ounce over 50,000 announced in the JORC Announcement (up to a maximum of 100,000 ounces),

The parties have agreed each use respective reasonable commercial endeavors to negotiate and execute the SPA within 30 days following the date of the Binding Terms Sheet. The SPA will contain the usual provisions found in agreements of a similar type.

Next Steps

Next steps for TSC include the following priority tasks:

- Completion of data compilation, due diligence, and SPA over new tenements E77/2539 and E77/2540.

- Planning and approvals for exploration at Yarbu Gold Project, commencement of on ground geochemistry and mapping in preparation for drill testing.

The Board of Twenty Seven Co Ltd have authorised the release of this announcement 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.

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

References:

1. ASX: TSC: 30 September 2020, Strong gold potential at Mt Dimer
2. KUEHNAPFEL C , SIMMONS R, 2009; CLAMPTON PROJECT, E77/1102, E77/1423, E77/1424, P77/3468, P77/3469, COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 18 DECEMBER 2007 TO 17 DECEMBER 2008. Annual report submitted by Southern Cross Goldfields Ltd, 2008 (A-81969).

About Twenty Seven Co Limited

Twenty Seven Co. (ASX: TSC) is an ASX-listed explorer. TSC's Australian assets comprise two tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

WA Archaean Gold assets:

- **Mt Dimer Project:** is made up of mining lease M 77/515 and exploration license E77/2383. The project is highly prospective for Archean gold.
- **Yarbu Project:** This project is located on the Marda Greenstone belt ~ 80km to the northwest of the Mt Dimer Project. Yarbu is an exploration license highly prospective for Archean gold deposits.
- **Rover Project:** TSC's 100% owned Rover project is located TSC's near Sandstone in a base metals and gold mineral-rich area associated with Archean greenstone belts. Rover Project is a large 460sqkm tenure package covering two linear Archean greenstones, with a combined length of around 160km. Historical the area is underexplored and is currently undergoing a resurgence in exploration.

NSW Iron Oxide Copper Gold 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). The MMP area is highly prospective for IOCG / Broken Hill Type lead-zinc-silver mineralisation, and comprises TSC's Perseus tenement (EL8778) plus contiguous ground from PEX (EL8877) and NZR (EL8729).
- The Trident Project is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located ~35km north-east of Broken Hill.

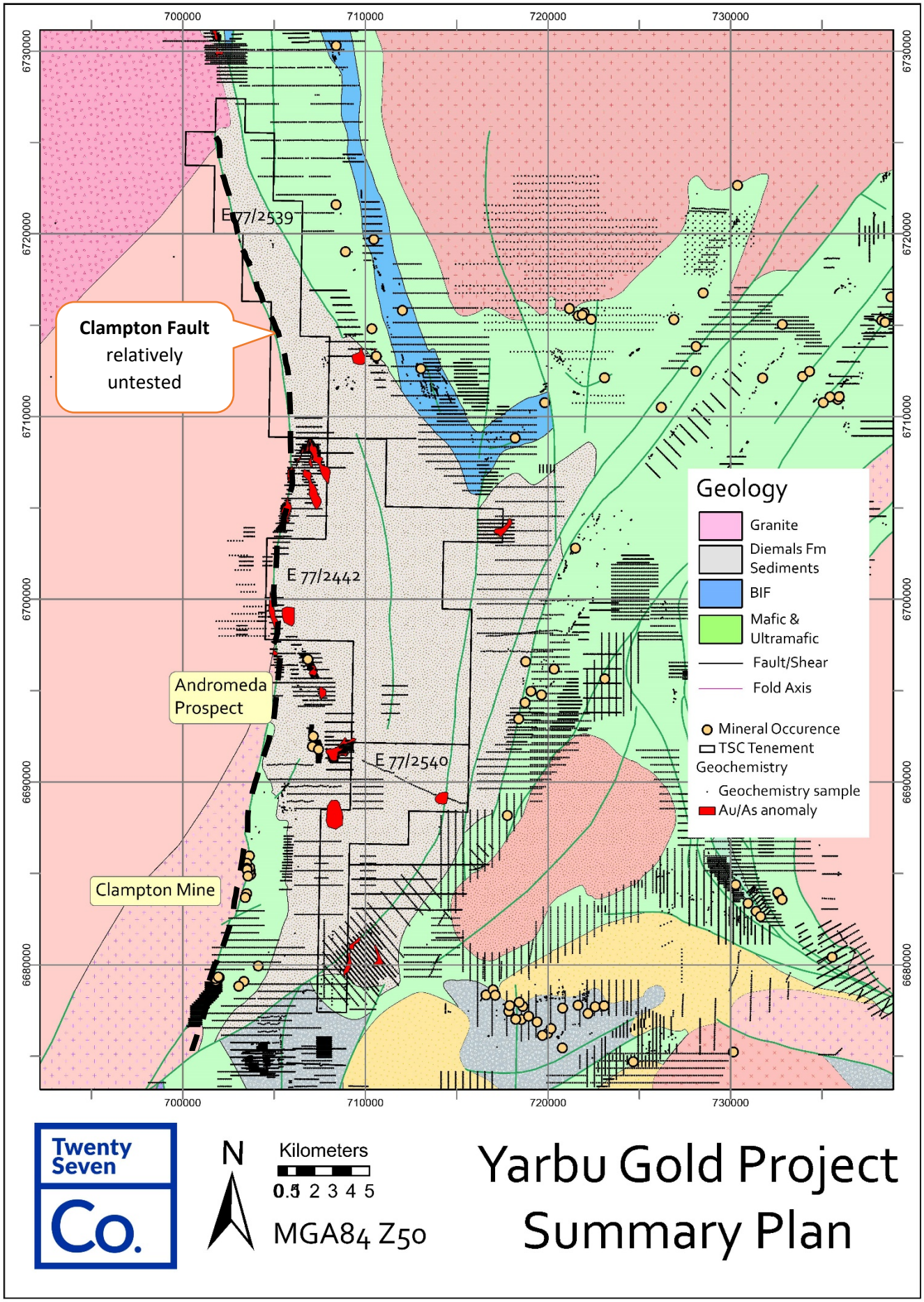

Figure 2: Yarbu Project with simplified geology and historical exploration results

APPENDIX A: TABLE 1 – THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH JORC CODE (2012) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS FOR THE YARBU 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.*	Yarbu • Soil geochemistry. Various methods employed by past explorers including conventional soil sampling, shallow auger sampling and pXRF in-situ soil sampling. • RAB Drilling. RAB drilling was used to obtain composite samples with intervals based on lithology and averaging ~4.5m. Re-split 1m samples were taken if composite samples indicated the presence of gold. • Samples were taken by grabbing one or two handfuls of hand-mixed cuttings from each pile, with sample weights averaging ~2kg. • Sample were dispatched to Genalysis Laboratories in Perth for gold and arsenic assaying by B/AAS method with detection limits of 0.01 ppm Au and 10 ppm As. Drillhole collar locations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit with a five metre accuracy and a WGS84 datum. There are no records of the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. SGX - RC Drilling completed by Orbit Drilling, with 4inch rods. Samples collected at 1m intervals, with 1m sample piles speared and the spear samples composited into 4m, then sent to Genalysis laboratories in Perth
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).*	Yarbu • Rotary Air Blast drilling method was employed. Other details unknown. • SGX -RC Samples Reverse Circulation drilling using 4inch rods
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.*	Yarbu • Not recorded in WAMEX Reports

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.*	Yarbu • RAB holes logged with records of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering recorded. • SGX-RC Samples logged with records of lithology, alteration, mineralisation and weathering recorded. •
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	Yarbu • RAB and RC logging is qualitative.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Yarbu • All drilled intervals were logged.
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.*	Yarbu • RAB - drill samples collected by hand grabbing from surface piles. • No sub sampling or in-field sample preparation were employed. Lab sample preparation methods unknown. • Sample size of 2kg is considered adequate for clay to sand sized material. • SGX RC 1m sample piles speared and the spear samples composited into 4m
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.*	RAB • Each sample was dried, split to 5 kg, 100% crushed and a 1 kg split was Yarbu • All drill samples were prepared and analysed in Perth by an independent laboratory. • Elements analysed were Au, As and in some cases also Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn. • Analytical method used (B/AAS) is considered to be partial. • Records of the introduction of duplicate samples into the sample stream have been seen. • Unknown whether acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established SGX RC Samples • The samples, dried, crushed and pulverised to -75µ with a minimum passing of 85%, were then assayed for Au using an Aqua Regia digest and flame AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01ppm Au (method B/AAS). Additionally, Cu (1ppm), Ni (2ppm), Pb (5ppm) and Zn (1ppm) were also assayed using a 4 acid digest and flame AAS finish (method AT/AAS). Once the mineralised intervals were identified the corresponding 1m splits were collected in the field then sent to Genalysis and

		assayed using the same assay techniques described above. It must be noted that the composite sampling procedure was bypassed for certain samples as some of the 1m splits were initially collected based on the mineralisation logged in RC chips.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Yarbu – All significant intersections reported by past explorers have been recalculated from data submitted to the WA Mines Dept by an independent senior consultant geologist.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Yarbu – There are no records of any hole twins.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Yarbu – no records sited.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Yarbu- no adjustments noted
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.*	Yarbu RAB holes • RAB collars located using 12 channel GPS receiver with estimated accuracy of +/-5m. • No downhole surveying completed • WGS84 datum. • No topographic control reported. Collar RLs all set at 485m. SGX RC Holes • RC Holes, collars located with handheld GPS, MGA94 Zone 50. • Down hole surveys taken with a single shot survey camera
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Yarbu – RAB holes on east-west lines with a long line hole spacing being 20, 40 or 80m SGX- RC holes drilled on east west lines at variable spacing.
	• *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.*	Yarbu – data spacing is not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Yarbu –RAB - no compositing. SGX RC holes , samples collected on 1m basis and composited to 4m using spear sampling
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*	Yarbu – all RAB holes were inclined at -60° to the west. The Clampton Fault is interpreted to dip steeply to the east, however the orientation of individual mineralised structures associated with the fault is unknown. SGX RC holes - all holes inclined at -60^0 and drilled to the west

	material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Yarbu – not recorded
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Yarbu – there is no evidence of any audits or reviews being completed.

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.*	E77/2442 is registered to Cadre Resource Pty Ltd , the tenement is in the process of being Transferred to OzGold Group Pty Ltd a 100% owned entity of Twenty Seven Co Limited E772539 and E77/2540 are owned by Revolution Mining Pty Ltd and are subject to to a Binding Terms Sheet with Twenty Seven Co Limited (see details in this announcement)
	• *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.*	• Yarbu - All 3 tenures are current with no know impediments to operate a licence in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Yarbu – • The area has been explored for gold and base metals in the past by companies including Western Mining Corporation, Carpentaria Exploration, Sirius Corporation, Broken Hill Metals, Roebuck Resources, Golden Cross Resources, Golden State Resources, Artimas Resources, Black Oak Resources and Polaris Metals. • Work completed within the area of E77/2442 comprises limited soil geochemical surveys completed by Broken Hill Minerals, Western Mining Corp, Golden State Resources, and Polaris Resources. • The CSIRO collected lag samples, while airborne magnetic-radiometric and ground gravity surveys were completed by GSWA-GA.. • Titan Resources flew an airborne mag-rad-dtm survey the area of E77/2442 in 1997 with line spacing at 100m and bird height at 50m MTC. • Polaris drilled 11 RAB holes within the area of E77/2442 with results reviewed. WMC are known to have drilled a small number of holes however this data is not readily available so has not been reviewed. • Surface geochemical results accessible on GEOVIEW have been reviewed.

		Soil sampling that particularly targeted pedogenic calcrete appears to have been the most successful in anomaly definition.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Yarbu • Deposit style can be defined as Archaean Lode Gold hosted in structural sites within the Diemals Formation metasediments.
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.*	Yarbu – No tabulation of drillhole information is presented as the results are historical and the omission of such detail does detract from an investor's understanding of the report. Specifically, the drill results, which, in all but two cases, are from holes near, but not within E77/2442, are included to illustrate the widespread presence of gold mineralisation in the broader district, and to include these in tabulated form might be misconstrued by investors as indicating they are from past holes within the tenement. The summary plan included in the report is presented in a way that aims to make this clear.
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*	Yarbu – intersections were calculated using simple arithmetic averaging of 1m samples, with no top cut applied.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There are no metal equivalent values to be reported.
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').*	Yarbu – the geometry of mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	Please refer to accompanying diagrams.

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.*	• Yarbu – the report is summarising publicly available past explorer results, not new results.
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.*	Yarbu – Results of geochemical surveys are summarised on the plan in the report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Yarbu – • geochemical sampling targeting pedogenic calcrete media focused as follows 1. Along the strike extensive Clampton Fault structure in the west of the tenement 2. Located to test for the extension into E77/2442 of open geochemical anomalies or anomalous trends defined close to the tenement boundary 3. The remainder of the tenement area 4. Shallow RAB/aircore drill testing of anomalies generated.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Please refer to accompanying diagrams.