ASX Announcement (ASX: **TSC**) 8 April 2021

Exceptional assays deliver up to 23g/t gold & 33g/t silver at Mt Dimer

- The assays from the final 16 holes from the February 2021 RC drilling campaign at the Mt Dimer Mining Lease continues to deliver shallow, high-grade results with **up to 23g/t gold & 33g/t silver** – the best intercepts comprise:
  - **8m @ 13.55g/t gold from 80m incl. 4m @ 23g/t gold from 80m (21MDRC017)**
  - **6m @ 7.07g/t gold & 6.93g/t silver from 45m Incl. 1m @ 22.90g/t gold from 49m (21MDRC025) – note: finished in mineralisation**
  - **1m @ 6.93g/t gold & 16.5g/t silver from 111m (21MDRC023)**
  - **14m @ 0.53g/t gold & 1.56g/t silver from 14m (21MDRC022)**
  - **17m @ 0.16g/t gold from 29m (21MDRC023)**
  - **1m @ 2.75g/t gold & 9.9g/t silver from 145m (21MDRC012)**
  - **1m @ 1.50g/t gold & 29.2g/t silver from 130m (21MDRC014)**
- Encouragingly, these fresh assays validate legacy results (below) and extend significantly known mineralisation:
  - **7m @ 3.19g/t gold & 14g/t silver from 106m incl. 3m @ 6.5g/t gold & 25.4g/t silver from 106m (21MDRC008)**
  - **1m @ 8.15g/t gold & 26.9g/t silver & 0.60% lead & 0.62% zinc from 84m (21MDRC007)**
  - **4m @ 2.22g/t gold from 160m (21MDRC010)**
  - **1m @ 2.94g/t gold & 5g/t silver from 121m (21MDRC009)**
  - **22m @ 4.98g/t gold from 37m (DRC_023) incl 10m @ 7.55g/t from 44m**
  - **19m @ 3.42g/t gold from 76m (DRC_031) incl 4m @ 12.95g/t from 76m**
  - **8m @ 4.71g/t gold from 72m (DRC_063)**
  - **7m @ 3.72g/t gold from 35m (DRC_036)**
  - **7m @ 3.95g/t gold from 84m (DRC_044)**[1]
- Bundling fresh and historical data, TSC's geology team confirms there is now ample data to expedite the modelling of a JORC compliant resource for the Mt Dimer Mining Lease
- Concurrently, several members of TSC's geology team are now at the adjacent Mt Dimer Exploration Lease, which is immediately west of the mining lease, progressing a comprehensive surface sampling program to identify incremental targets for test-drilling

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CEO Simon Phillips commented: *"Assessing the assays holistically verifies the integrity of legacy data and delivers clear evidence the Mt Dimer Mining Lease is a possible shallow, high-grade gold-silver system. As such, the Board's next goal is to have the geology team model up a JORC compliant resource which will determine next steps for the Mt Dimer Mining Lease. Further, to continue building forward momentum, TSC's geology team are now assessing the gold-silver potential of the Mt Dimer Exploration Lease."*

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Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is delighted the final assays from the February 2021 drilling campaign verified the integrity of legacy data and confirmed the Mt Dimer Mining Lease is a possible shallow, high-grade gold-silver system with up to **23 g/t gold & 33 g/t silver** recorded.

HIGH-GRADE, SHALLOW GOLD-SILVER SYSTEM

To recap, the February 2021 RC drilling campaign comprised 26 drill-holes for a total of 3,367m. Looking at the results holistically, there is clear evidence the Mt Dimer Mining Lease is a possible high-grade, shallow gold-silver system. Moreover, the key insights from the campaign are:

- Gold-silver mineralisation was extended along strike and down dip;
- The geology team now have a comprehensive understanding of the deposit's geochemical signature, while the underlying structural setting is starting to become more apparent; and
- There is now ample current and historical data to commence modelling up a JORC compliant resource.

The best intercepts from the assays received to date and historically include:

- **8m @ 13.55g/t gold from 80m incl. 4m @ 23g/t gold from 80m (21MDRC017)**
- **6m @ 7.07g/t gold & 6.93g/t silver from 45m Incl. 1m @ 22.90g/t gold from 49m (21MDRC025) – note: finished in mineralisation**
- **1m @ 6.93g/t gold & 16.5g/t silver from 111m (21MDRC023)**
- **14m @ 0.53g/t gold & 1.56g/t silver from 14m (21MDRC022)**
- **17m @ 0.16g/t gold from 29m (21MDRC023)**
- **1m @ 2.75g/t gold & 9.9g/t silver from 145m (21MDRC012)**
- **1m @ 1.50g/t gold & 29.2g/t silver from 130m (21MDRC014)**
- **7m @ 3.19g/t gold & 14g/t silver from 106m incl. 3m @ 6.5g/t gold & 25.4g/t silver from 106m (21MDRC008)**
- **1m @ 8.15g/t gold & 26.9g/t silver & 0.60% lead & 0.62% zinc from 84m (21MDRC007)**
- **4m @ 2.22g/t gold from 160m (21MDRC010)**
- **1m @ 2.94g/t gold & 5g/t silver from 121m (21MDRC009)**
- **22m @ 4.98g/t gold from 37m (DRC_023) incl 10m @ 7.55g/t from 44m**
- **19m @ 3.42g/t gold from 76m (DRC_031) incl 4m @ 12.95g/t from 76m**
- **8m @ 4.71g/t gold from 72m (DRC_063)**
- **7m @ 3.72g/t gold from 35m (DRC_036)**
- **7m @ 3.95g/t gold from 84m (DRC_044)**[1]

To provide greater context, Figure 1-4 highlights a cross section of the Mt Dimer Mining Lease showing the recent and historical drilling results.

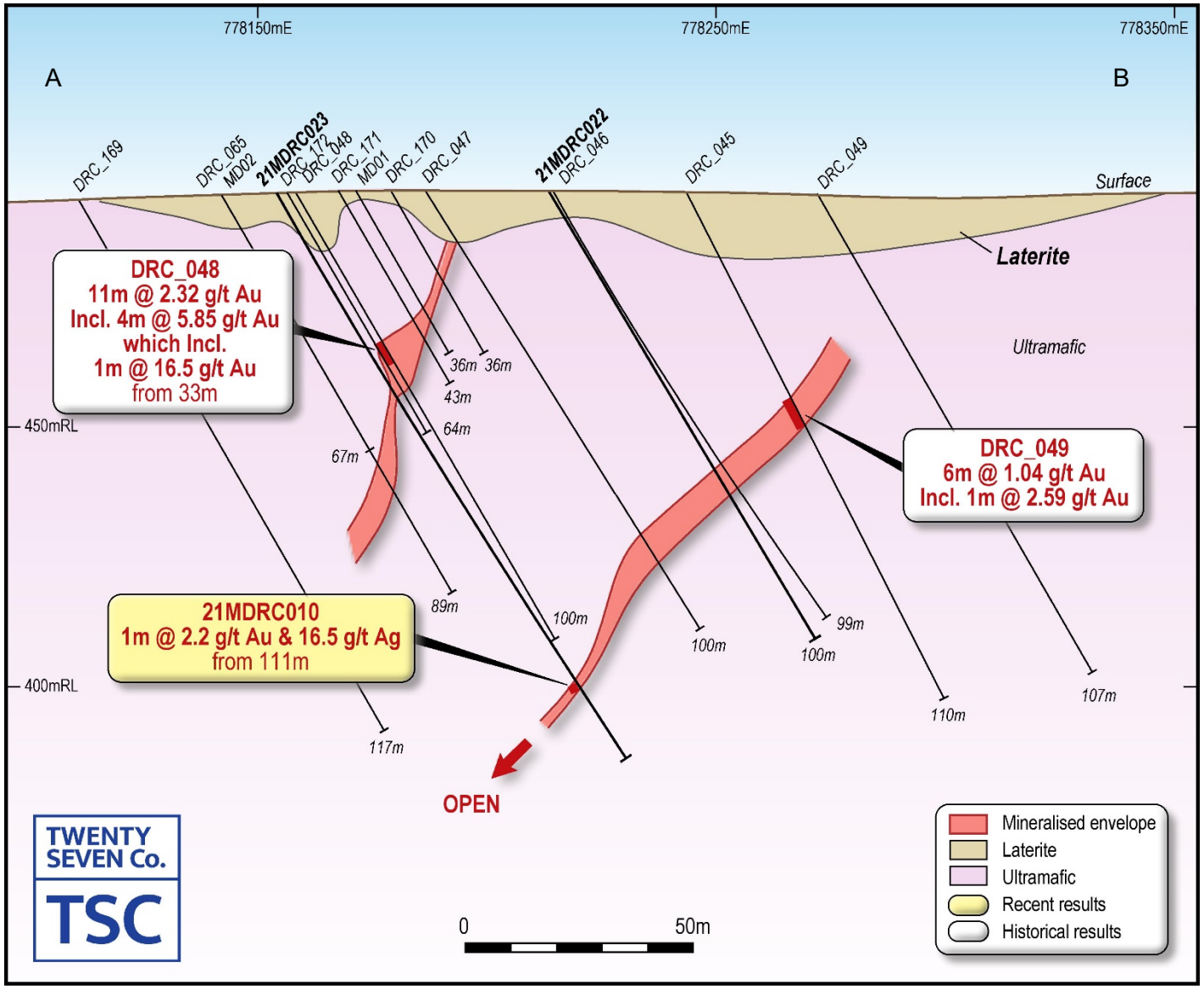

Figure 1: Cross Section showing historical results in white and recent results in yellow

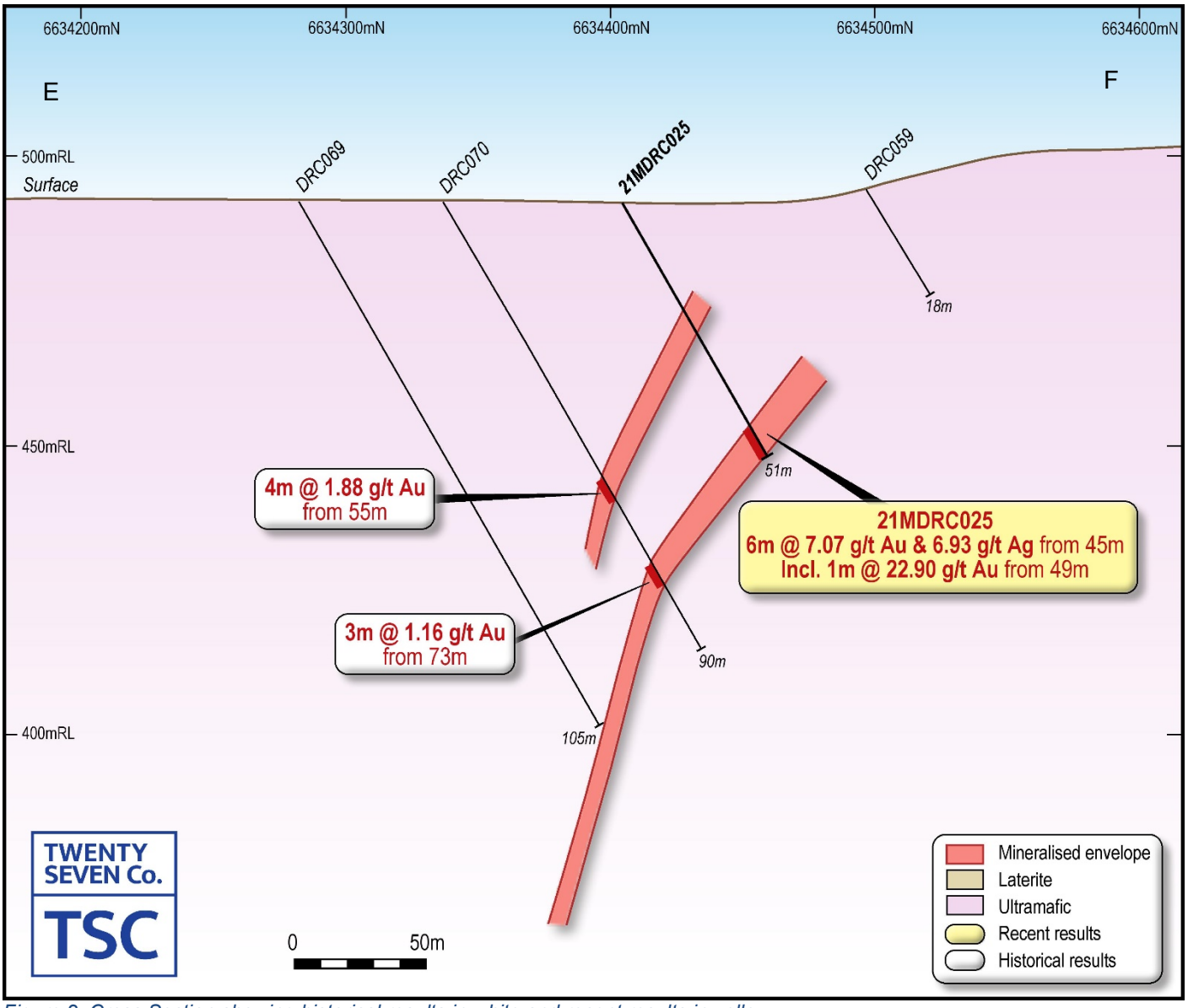

Figure 2: Cross Section showing historical results in white and recent results in yellow

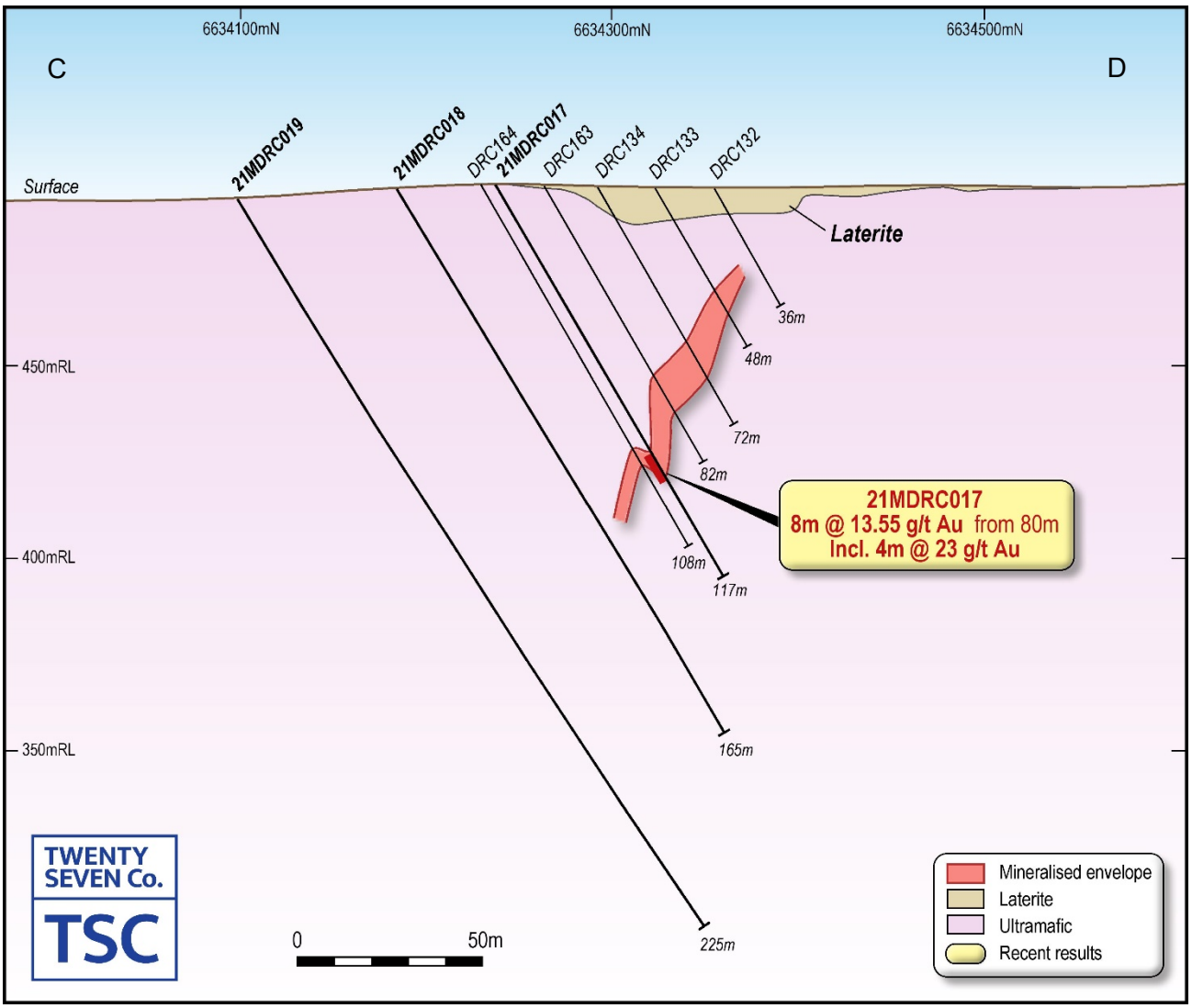

Figure 3: Cross Section showing historical results in white and recent results in yellow

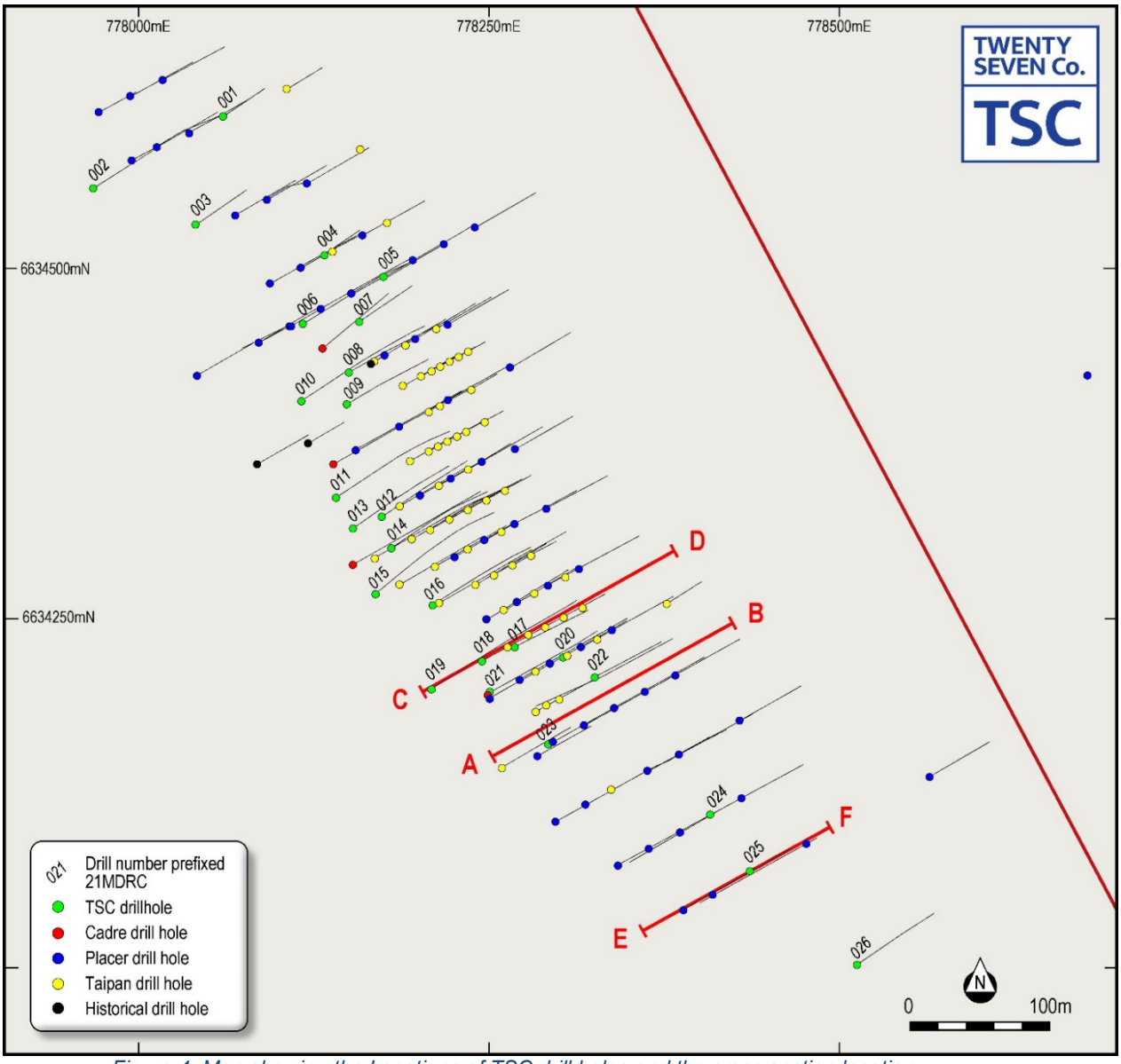

Figure 4: Map showing the Locations of TSC drill holes and the cross section location

Ongoing Exploration and Next Steps

With the assays now complete, the immediate priority is for the geology team to digest the results then commence building up a JORC compliant resource.

In addition, with a comprehensive soil sampling program over the adjacent exploration license to the west of the mining lease now underway, report on findings as they materialise.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report relates to historical mineral exploration results and is based on work reviewed and compiled by Mr. Stephen F Pearson, a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Pearson is a Senior Geologist for GEKO-Co Pty Ltd and contracted to the Company as Exploration Manager and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking 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. Pearson consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in 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.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

- Historical exploration results reported in this announcement are based on data reported in historical reports rather than data that has been produced by Twenty Seven Co. Limited;
- Historical exploration results have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012;
- A Competent Person has not done sufficient work to disclose the historical exploration work in accordance with JORC 2012;
- It is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the historical exploration results may be reduced when reported under JORC Code 2012;
- Nothing has come to the attention of the acquirer that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the former owners' historical exploration results, but
- The acquirer has not independently validated the former owners' historical exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those historical results.

Reference:

Further details relevant to this announcement can be found in ASX releases below:

1. TSC: ASX 11 September – Option & placement for exciting gold projects

About Twenty Seven Co Ltd

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 M77/515 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 consists of three exploration licenses (E77/2442, E77/2540 and E77/2539) which cover approximately 223sq km and are 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. Historically 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 acquired from Oz Gold Pty Ltd is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located ~35km north-east of Broken Hill

HOLE_ID	Easting_MGA94	Northing_MGA94	RL	Depth_From	Depth_to	Column1	Sample_Type	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
				Mt Dimer with 0.1g/t Cut off					
21MDRC011	778140.867	6634335.558	496.96	0	188		RC sample	NSR	
				188	189		RC sample	0.15	1.3
				189	201		RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC012	778173.135	6634322.067	497.99	0	36		RC sample	NSR	
				36	40		RC sample	0.16	
				40	60		RC sample	NSR	
				60	64		RC sample	0.18	
				64	76		RC sample	NSR	
				76	80		RC sample	0.11	
				80	144		RC sample	NSR	
				144	145		RC sample	0.63	33.1
				145	146		RC sample	2.75	9.9
				146	152		RC sample	NSR	
				152	153		RC sample	0.11	3.9
				153	154		RC sample	0.02	-0.5
				154	155		RC sample	0.2	1.7
				155	156		RC sample	0.1	1.9
				156	157		RC sample	1.05	2.7
				157	159		RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC013	778152.773	6634313.663	496.36	0	171		RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC014	778180.32	6634299.558	497.29	0	4	4	RC sample	0.05	
				4	8	4	RC sample	0.24	
				8	127	119	RC sample	NSR	
				127	128	1	RC sample	0.47	1.1
				128	129	1	RC sample	0.02	-0.5
				129	130	1	RC sample	0.01	-0.5
				130	131	1	RC sample	1.5	29.2
				131	132	1	RC sample	0.05	3
				132	133	1	RC sample	0.06	6
				133	134	1	RC sample	0.11	7.4
				134	142	8	RC sample	NSR	

				142	143	1	RC sample	0.39	12.6
				143	144	1	RC sample	0.72	1.8
				144	145	1	RC sample	0.27	1
				145	153	8	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC015	778168.288	6634266.399	494.93	0	168	168	RC sample	NSR	
				168	172	4	RC sample	1.73	
				172	176	4	RC sample	-0.01	
				176	180	4	RC sample	0.02	
				180	184	4	RC sample	0.27	
				184	188	4	RC sample	0.53	
				188	189	1	RC sample	0.08	-0.5
				189	190	1	RC sample	0.16	2.3
				190	210	20	RC sample	NSR	
				210	211	1	RC sample	0.15	-0.5
				211	213	2	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC016	778209.52	6634258.91	496.44	0	138	138	RC sample	NSR	
				138	139	1	RC sample	0.52	8.3
				139	140	1	RC sample	0.02	0.7
				140	141	1	RC sample	0.01	-0.5
				141	142	1	RC sample	0.3	3.6
				142	153	11	RC sample	NSR	
				153	154	1	RC sample	0.45	9.4
				154	163	9	RC sample	NSR	
				163	164	1	RC sample	0.36	-0.5
				164	167	3	RC sample	NSR	
				167	168	1	RC sample	0.85	1.4
				168	171	3	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC017	778268.164	6634228.68	496.57	0	76	76	RC sample	NSR	
				76	77	1	RC sample	0.14	0.7
				77	78	1	RC sample	0.13	-0.5
				78	79	1	RC sample	0.05	-0.5
				79	80	1	RC sample	0.03	-0.5
				80	84	4	RC sample	23	
				84	88	4	RC sample	4.1	

				88	96	8	RC sample	NSR	
				96	97	1	RC sample	0.1	0.9
				97	103	6	RC sample	NSR	
				103	104	1	RC sample	0.1	0.5
				104	105	1	RC sample	0.12	0.8
				105	117	12	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC018	778244.399	6634218.522	496.24	0	165	165	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC019	778208.395	6634198.231	493.7	0	44	44	RC sample	NSR	
				44	48	4	RC sample	0.15	
				48	108	60	RC sample	NSR	
				108	112	4	RC sample	0.1	
				112	180	68	RC sample	NSR	
				180	184	4	RC sample	0.19	
				184	189	5	RC sample	NSR	
				189	190	1	RC sample	0.13	-0.5
				190	196	6	RC sample	NSR	
				196	197	1	RC sample	0.31	4.9
				197	225	28	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC020	778302.624	6634221.471	496.54	0	4	4	RC sample	0.12	
				4	40	36	RC sample	NSR	
				40	41	1	RC sample	0.34	-0.5
				41	46	5	RC sample	NSR	
				46	47	1	RC sample	0.15	-0.5
				47	48	1	RC sample	0.77	-0.5
				48	49	1	RC sample	0.01	0.6
				49	50	1	RC sample	-0.01	-0.5
				50	51	1	RC sample	0.26	-0.5
				51	52	1	RC sample	1.42	-0.5
				52	53	1	RC sample	0.85	0.5
				53	54	1	RC sample	0.32	0.5
				54	55	1	RC sample	2.47	1
				55	56	1	RC sample	0.07	-0.5
				56	57	1	RC sample	1.04	1
				57	58	1	RC sample	0.88	1

				58	59	1	RC sample	0.52	0.9
				59	60	1	RC sample	0.78	1
				60	61	1	RC sample	0.16	-0.5
				61	62	1	RC sample	0.17	0.7
				62	76	14	RC sample	NSR	
				76	77	1	RC sample	0.15	0.6
				77	84	7	RC sample	NSR	
				84	85	1	RC sample	0.45	-0.5
				85	99	14	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC021	778249.835	6634196.069	495.07	0	124	124	RC sample	NSR	
				124	128	4	RC sample	0.17	
				128	132	4	RC sample	0.02	
				132	136	4	RC sample	0.05	
				136	140	4	RC sample	0.39	
				140	141	1	RC sample	0.28	10.1
				141	142	1	RC sample	0.21	14.7
				142	143	1	RC sample	0.7	5
				143	146	3	RC sample	NSR	
				146	147	1	RC sample	0.22	1.6
				147	148	1	RC sample	0.44	5
				148	159	11	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC022	778325.428	6634207.346	495.93	0	4	4	RC sample	0.17	
				4	36	32	RC sample	NSR	
				36	37	1	RC sample	0.3	1.8
				37	38	1	RC sample	0.06	1
				38	39	1	RC sample	0.08	-0.5
				39	40	1	RC sample	0.12	-0.5
				40	41	1	RC sample	0.16	0.6
				41	42	1	RC sample	0.04	-0.5
				42	43	1	RC sample	0.28	-0.5
				43	44	1	RC sample	0.73	-0.5
				44	45	1	RC sample	1.6	1.4
				45	46	1	RC sample	0.93	1
				46	47	1	RC sample	0.6	1.3

				47	48	1	RC sample	1.07	1.2
				48	49	1	RC sample	0.59	1.5
				49	50	1	RC sample	0.25	1.9
				50	51	1	RC sample	0.13	1
				51	52	1	RC sample	0.12	1.1
				52	53	1	RC sample	0.07	2.5
				53	54	1	RC sample	0.64	5.7
				54	55	1	RC sample	0.25	2.7
				55	56	1	RC sample	0.15	1.6
				56	99	43	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC023	778291.88	6634159.639	495.52	0	29	29	RC sample	NSR	
				29	30	1	RC sample	0.16	-0.5
				30	31	1	RC sample	0.04	-0.5
				31	32	1	RC sample	0.02	-0.5
				32	33	1	RC sample	0.17	-0.5
				33	34	1	RC sample	0.06	-0.5
				34	35	1	RC sample	0.2	-0.5
				35	36	1	RC sample	0.24	0.7
				36	37	1	RC sample	0.07	0.8
				37	38	1	RC sample	0.05	0.7
				38	39	1	RC sample	0.12	0.7
				39	40	1	RC sample	0.11	0.5
				40	41	1	RC sample	0.14	-0.5
				41	42	1	RC sample	0.31	-0.5
				42	43	1	RC sample	0.13	-0.5
				43	44	1	RC sample	0.18	-0.5
				44	45	1	RC sample	0.06	0.5
				45	46	1	RC sample	0.7	0.5
				46	47	1	RC sample	-0.01	-0.5
				47	48	1	RC sample	0.1	-0.5
				48	107	59	RC sample	NSR	
				107	108	1	RC sample	0.14	0.9
				108	111	3	RC sample	NSR	
				111	112	1	RC sample	6.93	16.5

				112	113	1	RC sample	0.3	6.5
				113	114	1	RC sample	0.03	0.9
				114	115	1	RC sample	0.01	1.6
				115	116	1	RC sample	0.13	6
				116	129	13	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC024	778408.015	6634108.987	493.05	0	21	21	RC sample	NSR	
				21	22	1	RC sample	0.12	-0.5
				22	51	29	RC sample	NSR	
21MDRC025	778435.854	6634068.967	492.18	0	22	22	RC sample	NSR	
				22	23	1	RC sample	0.1	-0.5
				23	24	1	RC sample	0.25	-0.5
				24	25	1	RC sample	0.09	-0.5
				25	26	1	RC sample	0.55	-0.5
				26	27	1	RC sample	0.08	-0.5
				27	28	1	RC sample	0.08	-0.5
				28	29	1	RC sample	0.16	-0.5
				29	43	14	RC sample	NSR	
				43	44	1	RC sample	0.29	0.7
				44	45	1	RC sample	0.09	1.4
				45	46	1	RC sample	1.38	2.6
				46	47	1	RC sample	8.02	2.5
				47	48	1	RC sample	2.91	5
				48	49	1	RC sample	4.11	7
				49	50	1	RC sample	22.9	22
				50	51	1	RC sample	3.13	2.5
21MDRC026	778512.451	6634001.445	490.59	0	4	4	RC sample	0.16	
				4	131	127	RC sample	NSR	

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1) – Mt Dimer Gold RC Drilling March 2021

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specificspecialised 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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cycloneand cone splitter at 1m intervals. • Where mineralisation was unlikely, 4x1m samples were composited by scooping. Where mineralisation was known or suspected then 1m samples were taken.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and theappropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Splitter is cleaned regularly during drilling. • Splitter is cleaned and levelled and the start of each hole.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to thePublic Report.*	• Mineralisation determined qualitatively through rock type, vein style and type, alteration, minerals present, sulphides present, weathering, colour, foliation, texture and grain size. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via assay (1m or 4m intervals) splitand pulverised before using a 50g Fire assay with AAS for gold and ICP-AES for mulit element analysis. Full list includes: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.
	• *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 warrantdisclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kgwas pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay'. • RC samples pulverized to 75 µm
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 standardtube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was completed using a DRA RC600 Truck mounted drill rig with an external booster, a 146-147mm diameter face sampling bit was used.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries andresults assessed.*	• RC drill chip recoveries recorded at the time of logging and stored indatabase. Samples have also been weighted at the lab
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representativenature of the samples.*	• RC Drilling: sample splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure nosample contamination. • Wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. Sample recovery was good for the entire drill program with the average sample weight being 2.95kg. When grade is plotted against sample size there is no obvious relationship
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnicallylogged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support future Mineral Resource Estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill hole logging is qualitative. • All RC holes are chipped and archived.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes are logged for the entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whethersampled wet or dry.*	• RC drill utilised a cone splitter. • Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging. All samples were recorded as being dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the samplepreparation technique.*	• Industry standard practices were applied. The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing).
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximiserepresentivity of samples.*	• Blanks were inserted in to the sampling sequence at 20 bag intervals. • All 1meter RC samples were sampled on a dual cone splitter with 1 calico on each side of the splitter and labeled bag “A” and bag “B”. • If mineralisation was identified or suspected then the “A” calico was sampled. • If mineralisation was not identified or suspected then a “C” composite bag was used and 4m comps were taken. • If mineralisation is identified within the “A” bag then the “B” bag will be sampled which will become a duplicate sample. • If mineralisation is identified in the 4m “C” composite sample then the corresponding 4x1m “A” bags will be picked up. • Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeatsconducted at the laboratories discretion.
	• *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.*	• Duplicate samples taken ever meter (bag “A” and bag “B”) however no duplicate samples taken at the time of drilling. If any mineralisation is identified from the assays then the “B” bag will be sampled
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material beingsampled.*	• Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.

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.*	• Fire assay with AAS finish by ALS Perth was used, which and is a total digest technique.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make andmodel, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No geophysical instruments used.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels ofaccuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Blanks are inserted in the field at approximately 1 ever 20 samples • The duplicate "B" samples will be taken where deemed appropriate • Lab pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples. • Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory afteranalysis of these QAQC samples.
Verification of Sampling andassaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent oralternative company personnel.*	• All significant intercepts have been verified by two people within the Company.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes were drilled during this drill program.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification,data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Holes are digitally logged in the field and data is collected in auto validating spreadsheets. These sheets were loaded into an Access Database and further validation steps were taken. • The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are corrected in the database immediately. • Visual checks of data are completed within micromine software by company geologists.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
Location of datapoints	• *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.*	• All drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control by an outside contractor. • All down hole surveys are collected using downhole gyro surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• Holes are located in MGA94 Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Estimated RLs were assigned during drilling and were corrected after the holes were picked up by the survey contractor.

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Holes were drilled on a variable collar 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.*	• At the current stage of exploration, drill spacing is suitable to give confidence in the position of mineralisation, however the area is not yet progressed to the point of Resource Estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples taken on a 1m basis. Sample composites (4m) taken in material that is not expected to be mineralised. Should composites return > 0.5 ppm Au then the 1m samples will be analysed.
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.*	• The drilling is orientated orthogonal to the interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation and is considered to give unbiased sampling.
	• *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.*	• No orientation bias is evident
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are selected and bagged in sequentially numbered calico bags and grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are then placed into larger bulka bags with a sample submission sheet place inside and within the sample sleeve on the outside of the bulka bag and then tied shut. Company details and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and were driven to either the Kalgoorlie or Perth labs by company personnel and a third sample submission sheet was emailed to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits have been completed to date.

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 results reported in this report are all located on M77/515 which is owned by Oz Gold a subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co Pty Ltd.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with anyknown impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Currently the tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done byother parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and drilling by other parties has been reviewed and used for target generation. Previous parties have completed diamond and RC drilling. Companies include Placer Exploration, Taipan Resources, Cadre Resources and Sons of Gwalia
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Dimer Project is an Archean aged gold project with common host rocks including komatiite, heavily sheared and talc altered ultramafics, as well as the quartz veins which host the mineralisation.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for allMaterial drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) ofthe drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
		• Please refer to Table 1 which can be found in the main body of the text.

	• *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.*	• All current holes are addressed in Table 1.

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.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results.
	• *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.*	• Length weighted averaging is used to determine intercept grades. Intercepts include all assays above 0.1 g/t with a maximum 2 meters included waste.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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').*	• The exact geometry and thickness of the mineralisation is variable due to the nature of the deposit, however the deposit has a reasonably consistent dip around 70 degrees. Holes are close to perpendicular to the strike and at -60 dip would result in intercepts slightly longer than perpendicular/true thickness.
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.*	• Refer to body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are included on the plans and/or cross-sections. All drill holes are tabulated, including reference to intercepts or comments on lack of significant mineralisation.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text. • No metallurgical assessments have been completed at the date of this 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work mainly comprises of further drilling programs. No details or diagrams are attached for this announcement.