ASX: TSC

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 May 2021

Soil Anomalies Highlight Potential to Extend Gold Mineralisation at Mt Dimer Project, WA

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **TSC completes first modern, systematic on-ground reconnaissance exploration program within the 100% owned Mt Dimer Exploration Licence in WA**
- **Program identified three gold in soil anomalies outside of known mineralisation – high priority targets are coincident within favourable lithological units**
- **The largest of these newly identified gold in-soil anomalies is approximately 800m in strike length and up to 500m in width at its widest point**
- **Recent program completed adjacent to the Mt Dimer Mining Licence, where RC drilling has identified shallow, high-grade mineralisation including up to 23g/t Au & 33g/t Ag**
- **Mt Dimer Project remains largely underexplored by modern geochemical techniques – early indications demonstrate strong potential for undercover gold mineralisation to be hosted within the Mt Dimer tenements**
- **Follow-up infill sampling program and regional geological mapping planned**

Commenting on the geochemical program, CEO Simon Phillips said:

"We are very pleased with the indications from the first ever systematic geochemical sampling program to be completed over the Mt Dimer Exploration Licence. Encouragingly, the gold in soil anomalies we have identified appear to coincide with other geological units that are known to host mineralisation within the region. Given the distribution of gold throughout the Mt Dimer Project area, our geological team is very optimistic about the potential for further mineralisation to be identified over this exploration license."

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Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce that it has completed its first soil geochemical program over its 100% owned Mt Dimer Exploration Licence, E77/2383, located 120km NE from Southern Cross in Western Australia.

Importantly, this initial reconnaissance soil geochemical program has successfully identified three gold in soil anomalies throughout E77/2383 confirming the potential for undercover gold mineralisation. The largest of these newly identified anomalies is approximately 800m in strike length and up to 500m in width at its widest point (Figure 4).

The Mt Dimer Project consists of two tenements – the Mt Dimer Mining Licence M77/515 ("**MDML**") within which a maiden RC drill program was recently completed (see ASX announcement dated 8 April 2021), and Exploration Licence E77/2383.

With limited historical full multi-element geochemical data available for a portion of E77/2383, this initial program was designed to provide coverage over the interpreted prospective areas for gold mineralisation, similar to the vein and shear zone hosted gold mineralisation within the MDML, which occurs approximately 700m to the east.

Figure 1: TSC geological team soil sampling on E77/2383

Mt Dimer Soil Sampling Program Summary

TSC's reconnaissance soil sampling program was specifically designed to test and confirm the results of historical geochemical sampling and to focus on Geological Survey of Western Australia ("**GSWA**") mapped and magnetically inferred structures, shear zones and lithological contacts. The historical[1] sampling clearly shows gold in soil anomalisms along strike to the south of MDML (Figure 3).

TSC's soil sampling program has successfully identified three distinct gold (Au), Arsenic (As) and lead (Pb) geochemical anomalisms within E77/2383, within which As and Pb appears to be coincidental with the gold in soil anomalism, see Figures 4-7.

Of these three anomalies, two are higher priority targets and appear to correlate with mapped and interpreted shear zones and geological contacts.

The Company's geology team collected a total of 274 samples covering the SW corner of the tenement. Samples of 500g were collected from an approximate depth of 20cm over a grid spacing ranging from 40m x 200m, to 80m x 800m.

As part of the program, an orientation survey was undertaken to try and replicate and verify the historical soil sample results. The orientation survey shows that results from TSC's program broadly replicate the historical results; in particular, those for Au and As. All samples were assayed at Lab West in Perth using their low-level UltraFine fraction technique which was developed through CSIRO/MRIWA research project M462 and delivers highly sensitive analysis of gold and multi-elements in the ultrafine (<2µm) fraction of soil samples.

Next Steps

Planned exploration activities at Mt Dimer include:

- Follow up and infill sampling program
- A regional geological mapping project to ascertain and map lithologies within the anomalous gold zones
- Identify any potential gold bearing structures

A summary of the relevant project maps has been provided on the below pages.

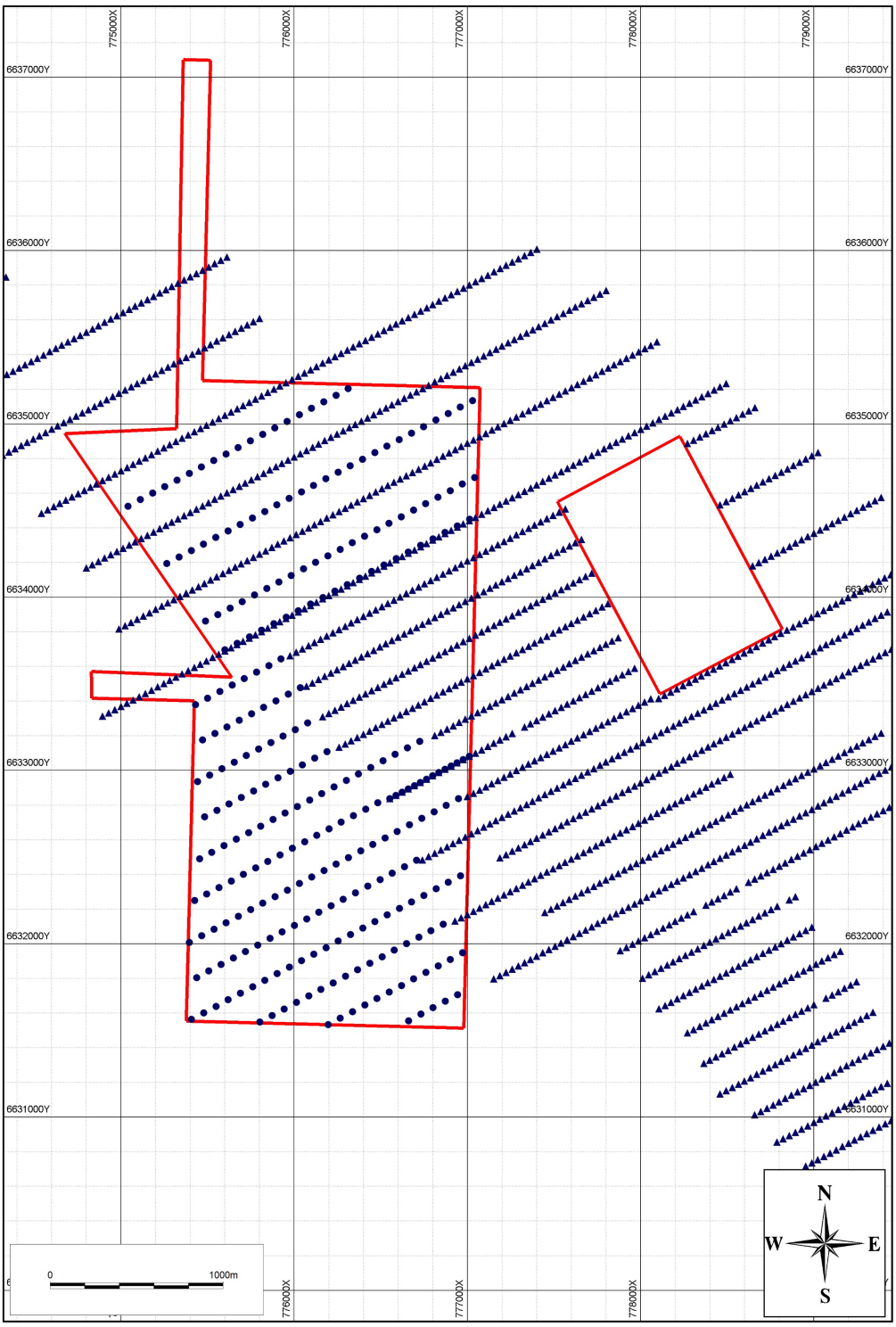

Figure 1: Historical auger points as triangles and TSC recent geochemical points as circles

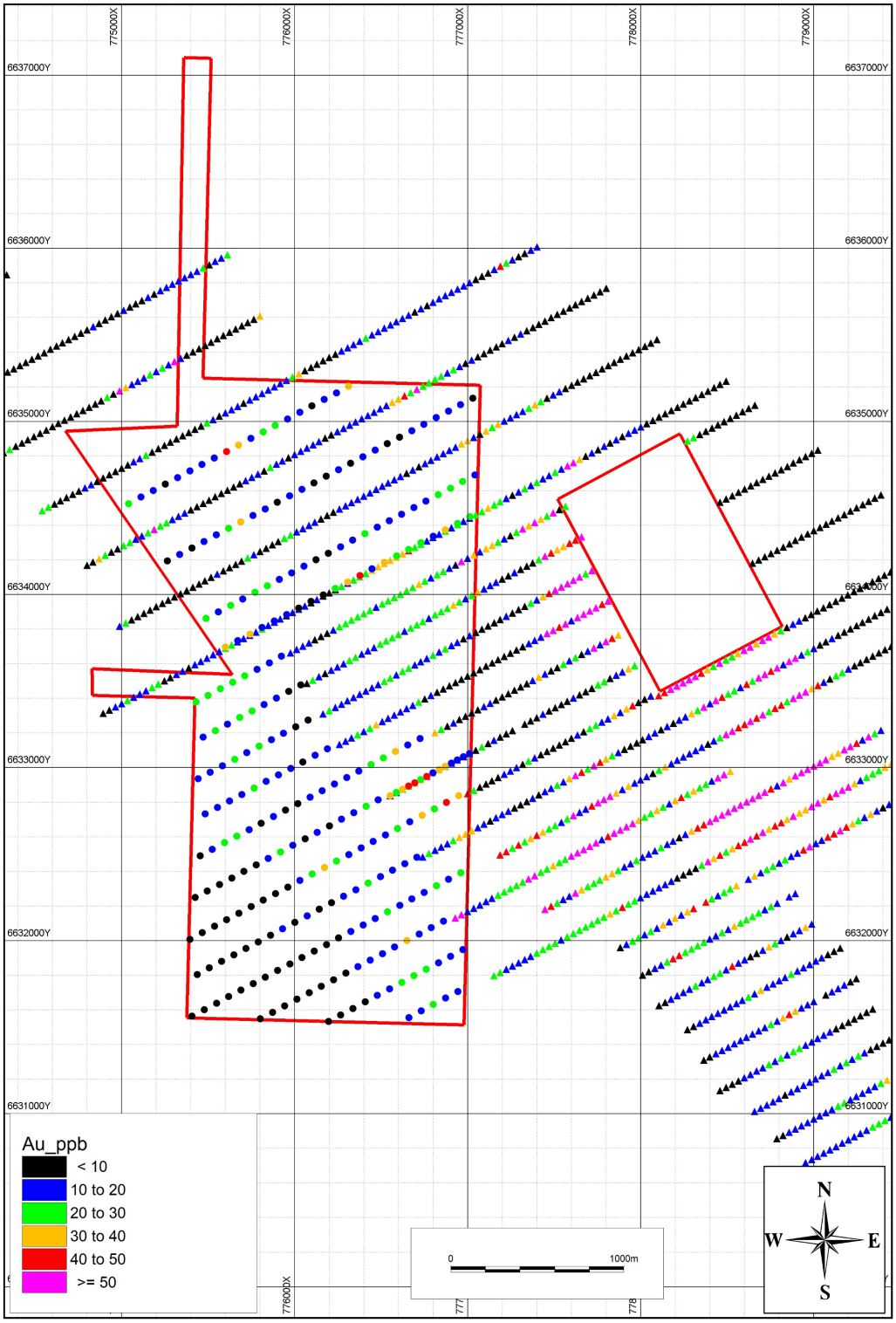

Figure 2: Historical auger points and recent geochemical points clearly show the Au in soil mineralisation along strike from the Mt Dimer Gold Project

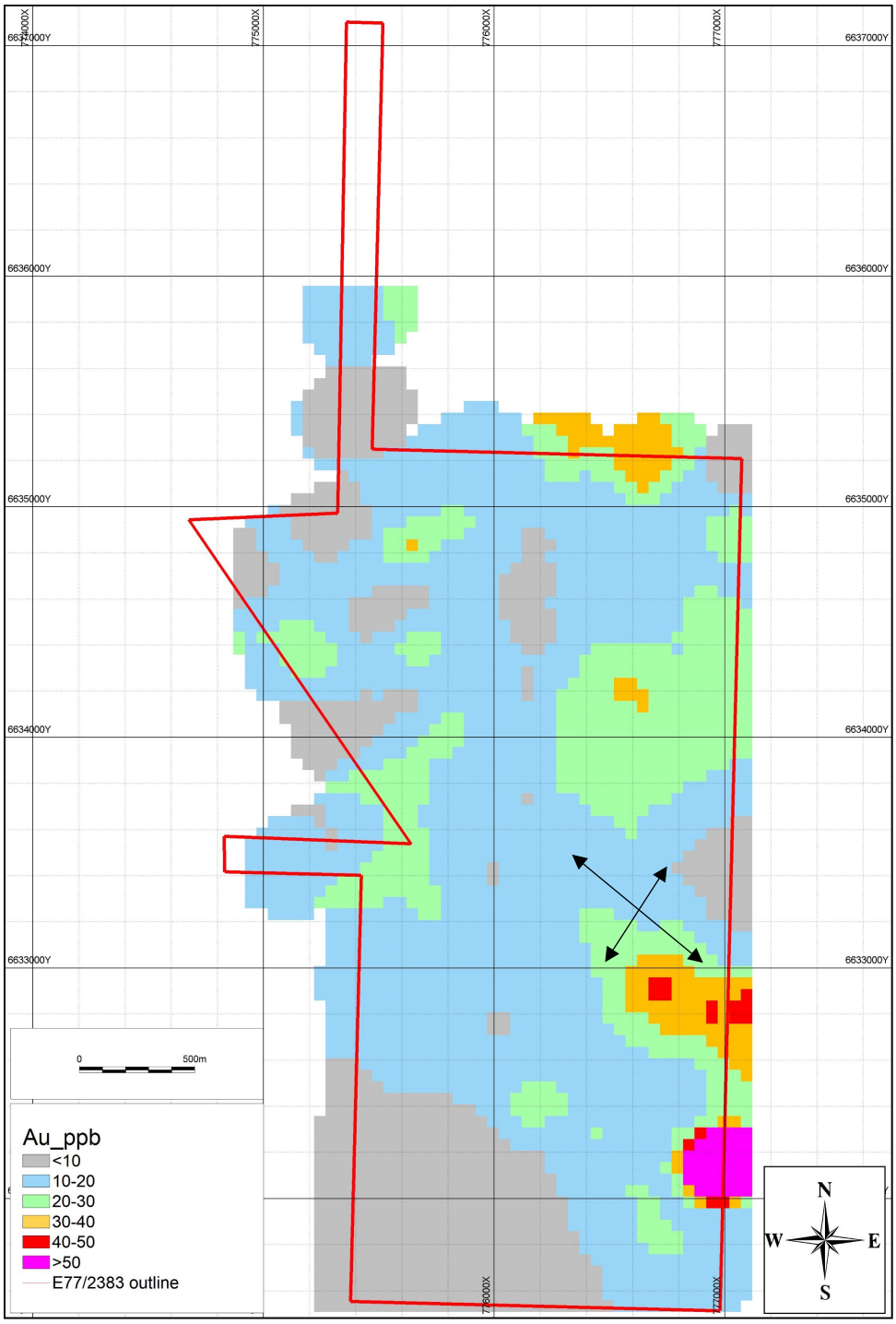

Figure 3: Soil geochemical map colored by Au ppb showing anomalism which is approximately 800x500m

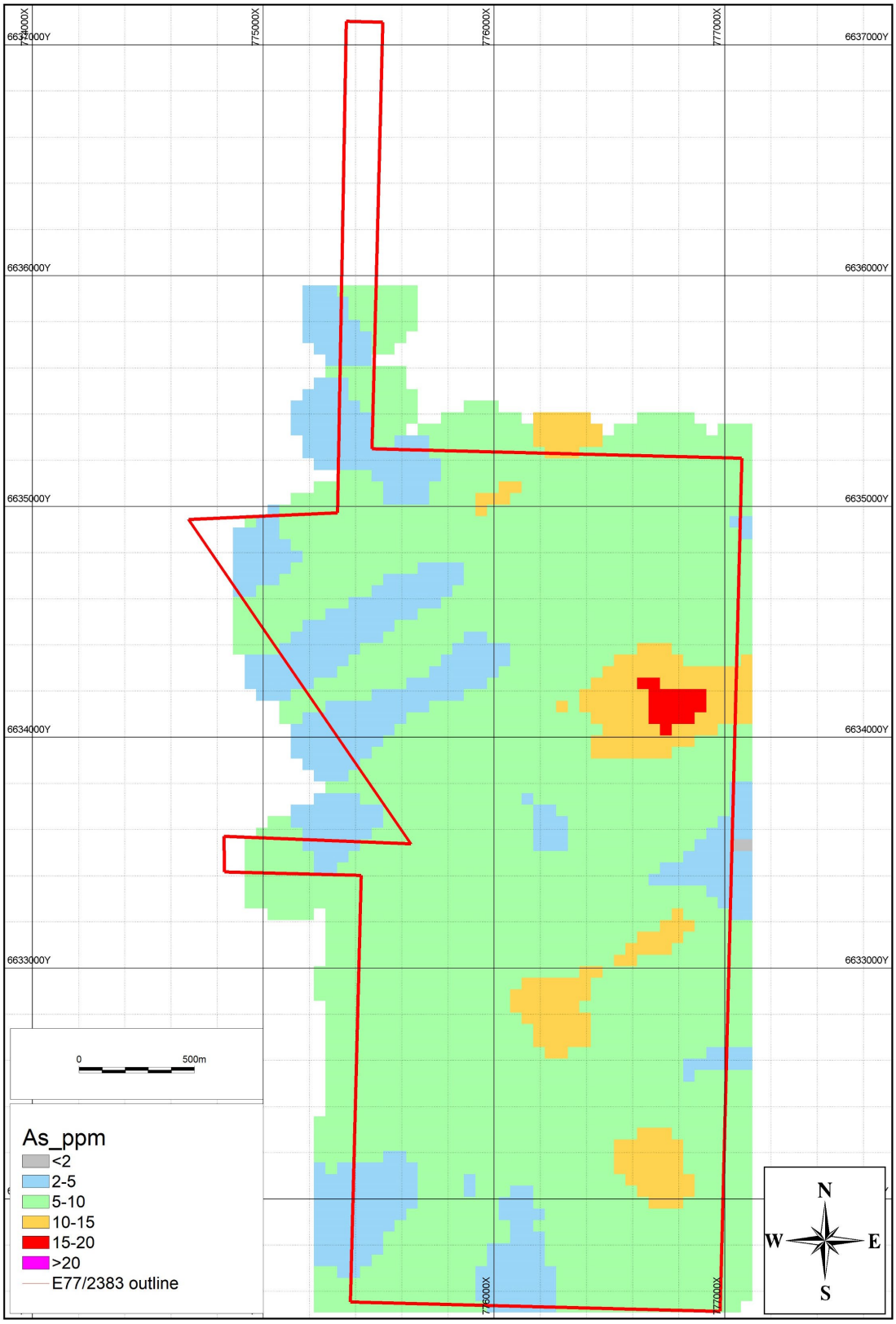

Figure 4: Soil geochemical map colored by As ppm

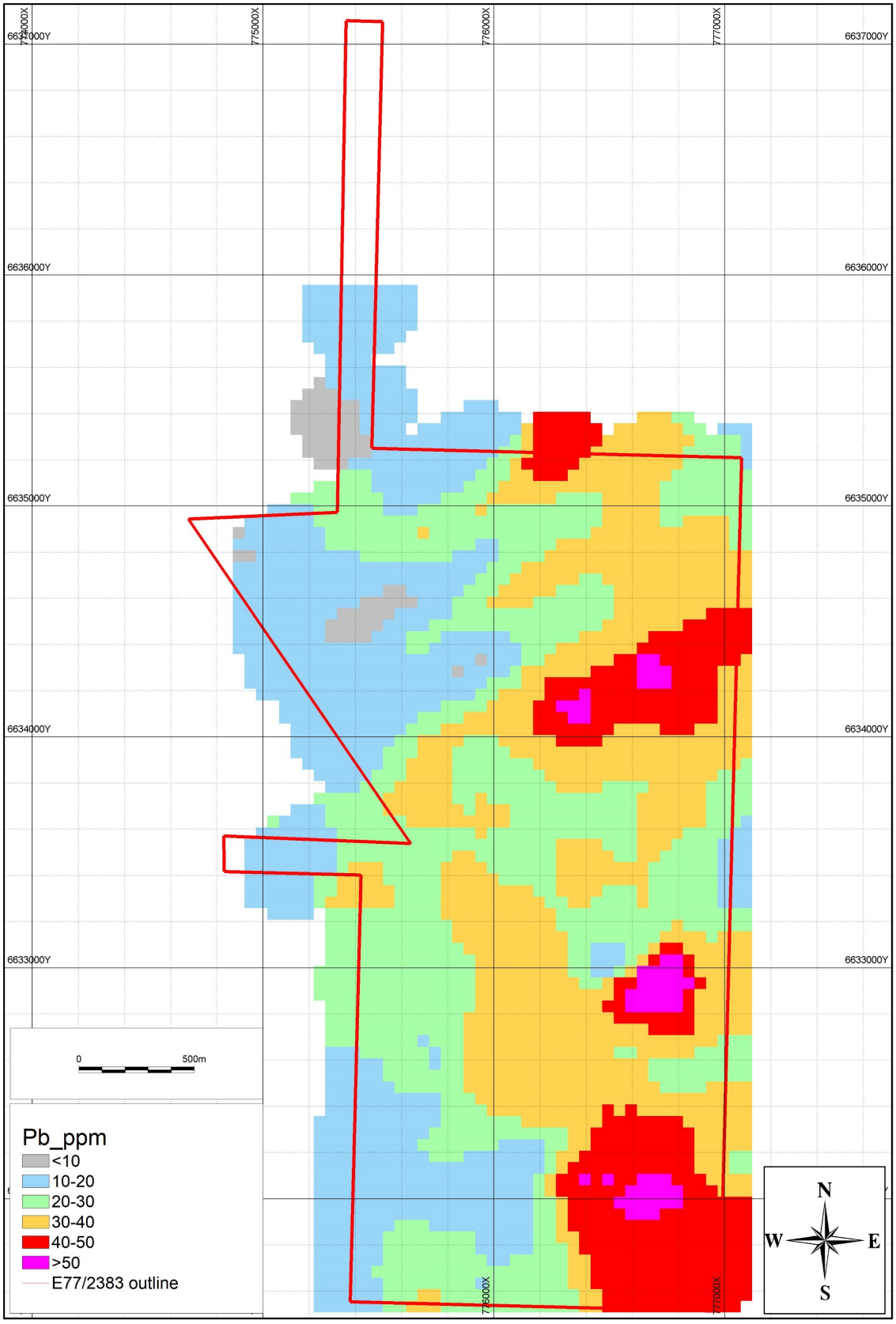

Figure 5: Soil geochemical map colored by Pb ppm

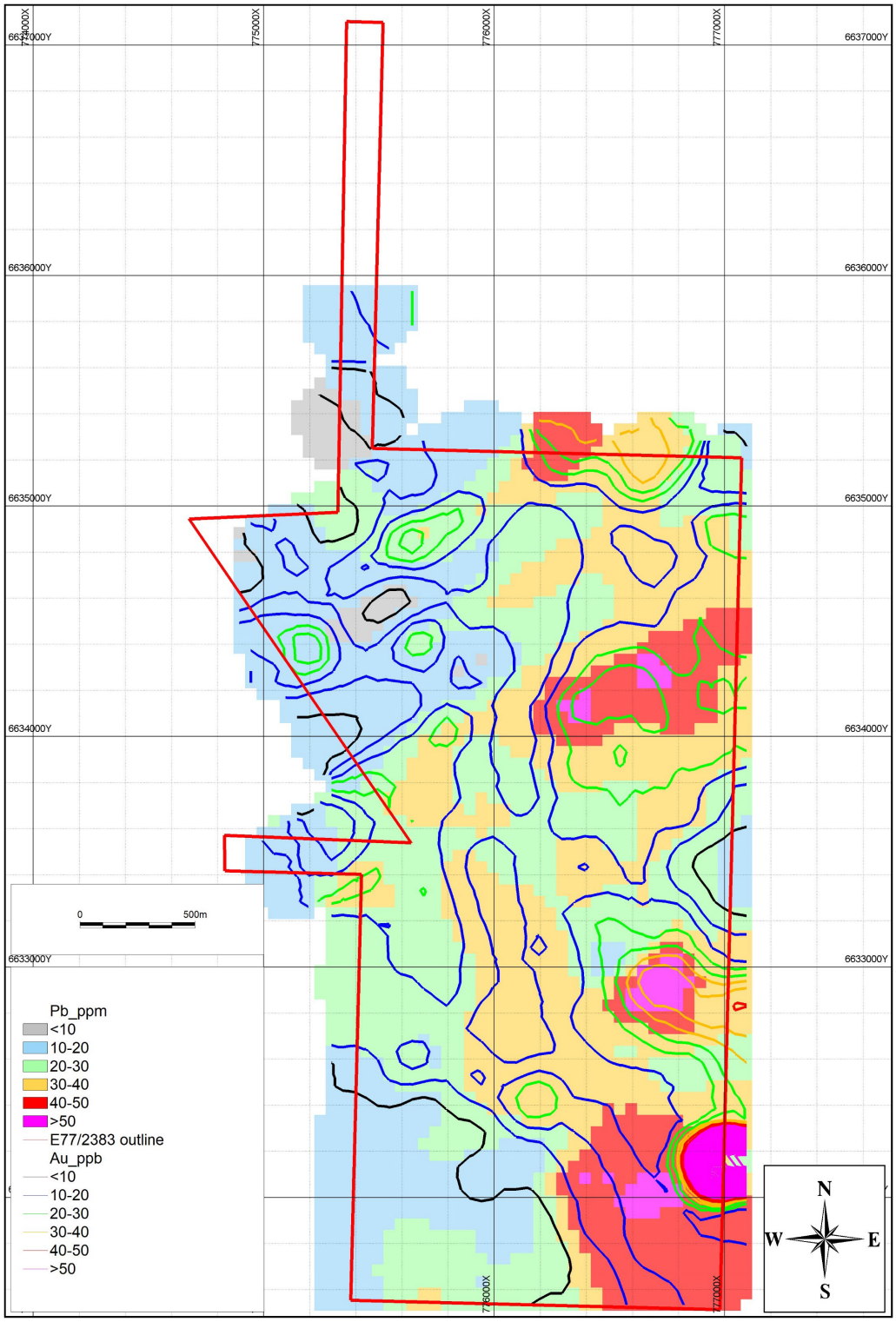

Figure 6: Geochemical map showing tenement outline with the base map coloured by Pb and the line contours coloured by Au

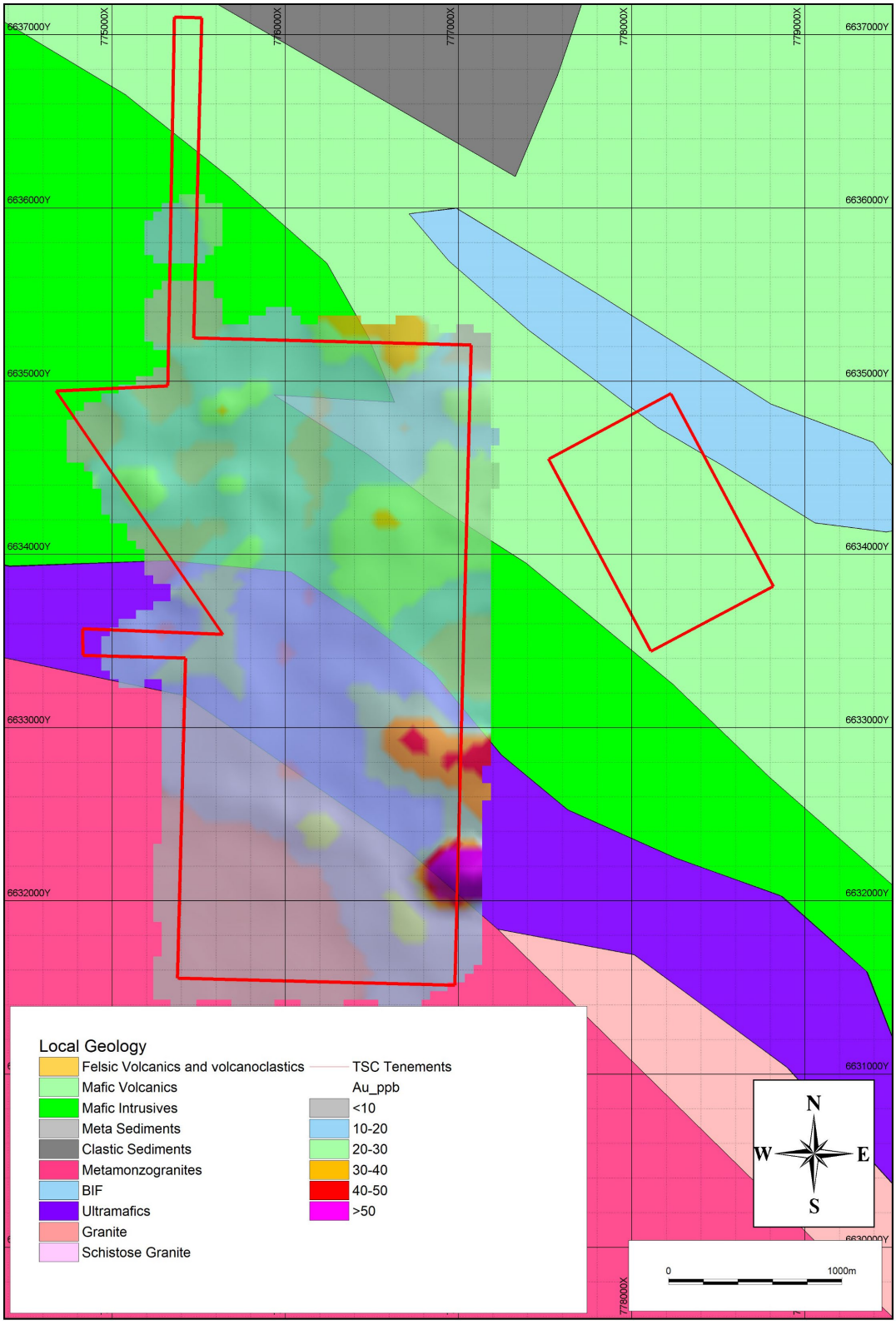

Figure 7: Au ppb overlain by the local geology. As can be seen the gold anomalisms occur within the ultramafic unit (purple) as well as the mafic intrusives (dark green)

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

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Reference

1. Please refer to JORC Table 1 for details on the historical sampling.

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 beneficiary of a trust which is shareholder of TSC. 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.

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 licence 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 near Sandstone in a base metals and gold mineral rich area associated with Archean greenstone belts. The Rover Project is a large 460sq km 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 is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located ~35km north-east of Broken Hill.

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1) – Mt Dimer Geochemical program

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Samples taken by TSC were soil samples and were dug to approximately 20cm in depth and then a 500g sample taken and placed in to a paper geochemical sample bag. • Historical samples are contained within WAMEX report A55698 and consisted of Auger samples.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• TSCs soil samples were dispatched to Lab West Laboratories in Perth. All samples were analysed using Lab wests UltraFine technique, where by the sub 2 micro clay fraction is separated and analysed with the latest microwave technique and ICP-MS machines. • The historical geochemical information for the Mt Dimer project has been compiled by TSC in 2021. Sampling data has been sourced from data files within WAMEX reports and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are not known.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to thePublic Report.*	• Exploration is at an early stage so the possible style(s) of gold mineralisation is not yet known but is expected to be similar to the mineralisation within M77/515, TSCs Mt Dimer mining lease.
	• *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.*	• TSCs soil samples were taken by locating the sample points on the pre-loaded GPS, removing the organic layer on surface, digging a 20cm by 20cm deep hole and clearing the material away to ensure that no "surface" material was present in the bottom of the hole, the bottom of the hole was loosened and then placed in to a sieve where by the sample was sieved to minus 2mm and then placed in to a paper geochemical bag. Once at Lab West the sample was re-sieved to sub 2 microns and then analysed. • Historical geochemical samples referred to in this announcement were collected by Sons of Gwalia Ltd. Information on sample analysis and preparation is limited but samples appear to have been assayed by Ultratrace labs and assayed for gold by Aqua Regia and As, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, W and Zn using a mixed acid digest and then ICP-AES finish.
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).*	• TSCs data relates to soil sample results and is therefore not applicable • All historical data relates to auger drilling there is no mention of the process by which these samples have been taken in historical the WAMEX report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries andresults assessed.*	• Not applicable for TSC samples. • Historical auger drilling does not mention recoveries.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representativenature of the samples.*	• Not applicable for TSC samples. • Historical auger drilling does not mention recoveries.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable for TSCs samples. • No relationship is noted for historical samples.
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.*	• Both the TSC and historical samples have not been geologically logged.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests*** ***Quality of assay data and laboratory tests***	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whethersampled wet or dry.*	• TSCs samples were sampled via a plastic scoop and then sieved • Historical sampling techniques have not been recorded.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the samplepreparation technique.*	• TSCs soil sample size was a <2mm sieved portion of around 500g and is considered appropriate for the level of reporting and regional exploration. • Unable to verify from historical geological reports.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximiserepresentivity of samples.*	• TSCs samples were pre-loaded in to a GPS in the office to reduced input errors and the sample was placed in pre numbered paper bags • Unable to verify from historical geological reports.
	• *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.*	• No field duplicated were taken for TSCs samples • Unable to verify from historical geological reports.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material beingsampled.*	• Sample size is appropriate for the material being tested.
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.*	• All TSC samples were analysed using Lab wests UltraFine technique, where by the sub 2 micro clay fraction is separated and analysed with the latest microwave technique and ICP-MS machines. • Historical samples have been assayed via Aqua Regia and ICP-AES which is seen as a good assay technique for the material taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• No geophysical instruments used.
	• *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.*	• No STDs or Blanks were inserted by TSC however internal lab standards were used. • No information is available in the historical reports on laboratory QAQC procedures.
Verification of Sampling andassaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Not applicable.
Verification of Sampling and assaying	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not applicable.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification,data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets, and transferred to pre-formatted excel tables and loaded into the project specific database. • Assay data is provided as .csv/xls files from the laboratory and entered into the project specific database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates. • Primary data for the reported historical geochemical sampling at the Mt Dimer Project was collated from historical WAMEX reports by TSC. Historical procedures are unknown.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to TSC data. • No known adjustments have been made to historical 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.*	• TSCs geochemical samples were located via a hand held GPS. • The nature of the surveying systems used to locate the historical geochemical samples could not be determined from the historical records.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic control is judged as adequate for geochemical samples.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Geochemical samples are on grid system of orientated lines of 060 degrees and are on a grid pattern of 40mx300m for historical results and 80mx200m for TSCs samples.
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish thedegree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling results.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable for the reporting of geochemical sampling results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Not applicable, this is early-stage exploration geochemical sampling and the orientation of sampling to the mineralisation is not known.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this shall be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• TSC samples were taken in the field by TSCs geological staff and stored on site in a locked unit, and then transported to the lab in Perth when the program was completed. • The chain of custody of the samples taken was not detailed in the historical reports.
	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No QAQC or sample audits have been undertaken on TSC samples. • No QAQC or sample audit information was found in the historical WAMEX report

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.*	• E77/2383 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.
	• *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.*	• All tenements are current with no known impediments to operate a license in the area.
Exploration done byother parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical geochemical samples referred to in this announcement were collected by Sons of Gwalia.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Archaean Yilgarn Greenstone Belt of WA, more specifically within the Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt. The geology comprises Archaean mafic to ultramafic lithology's bounded by granitic intrusions with clastic sediments, and the region has been metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies with higher grades adjacent to the granitoid rocks. Much of the project area is covered by colluvial and alluvial deposits.

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) ofthe drill hole collar*
		• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.

	• *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.*	• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximumand/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling 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.*	• Not applicable.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported*	• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
	• *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').*	• Not applicable for the reporting of soil sampling results.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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 or mineralogical assessments have been completed.
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).*	• The next phase of exploration is yet to be decided.
	• *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 body of report