ASX: TSC

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

24 October 2022

# MT EDON ROCK CHIP SAMPLING INDICATES FERTILE WELL DEVELOPED RARE ELEMENT PEGMATITE STRUCTURE

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- **9 rock chip samples taken from 4 pegmatites indicate a highly fertile (fractionated) pegmatite for rare elements such as tantalum, lithium and cesium.**
- **Lithium grades of up to 2.7% ($Li_2O$) are associated with tantalum grades up to 1046ppm ($Ta_2O_5$) and cesium grades of up to 5057ppm ($Cs_2O$).**
- **The average Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum ("LCT") grade of the rock chip samples taken is 1.0% $Li_2O$; 1106ppm ,$Cs^2O$ and 211ppm $Ta_2O_5$.**
- **Sampling confirms the Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum fertility of the pegmatite field which consists of at least 6 pegmatites with a mapped surface outcrop strike length of ~6.4km.**
- **The highly anomalous samples support the identified 14 drill targets over 8 drill fence lines.**
- **Drilling depth of 30m to 60m will target the outcrop of the fractionated LCT pegmatites to identify zonation development of the pegmatites**
- **All approvals under current POW in place; access tracks and fence drill lines have been constructed and cleared.**
- **Drilling commenced on Phase 1 due diligence reconnaissance drilling programme.**

**Twenty Seven Co. Limited** (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to announce that drilling of its Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum pegmatite targets at the Mt Edon Project has started.

Rock chip samples taken on 20 September 2022 have been analysed by ALS laboratory services and have confirmed the prospective nature of the Mt Edon pegmatite field near Paynes Find in Western Australia (Fig. 1).

As per Table 1, the average LCT grade of the latest rock chip samples taken is 1.0% $Li_2O$; 1106ppm $Cs^2O$ and 211ppm $Ta_2O_5$ which might reflect on the general mineralised nature of some zones in the pegmatites. The Company cautions that the average mineralisation of the pegmatites has to be confirmed through detailed drilling and resource assessment. The potential quantity and grade of the pegmatite is therefore conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource. It is therefore uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a mineral resource.

The Potassium / Rubidium (K/Rb) ratio in Table 1 reflects the degree of substitution of Rb for K in the mica's crystal structure. A ratio of below 150 indicates a fractionated pegmatite and below 15 a highly fractionated pegmatite. All the samples except one are indicative of highly fractionated, and therefore high Li-fertility, pegmatites.

Also of geological interest is the high occurrence of cesium which further indicates the distal nature of the pegmatite from its source granite and therefore a higher potential to host rare elements.

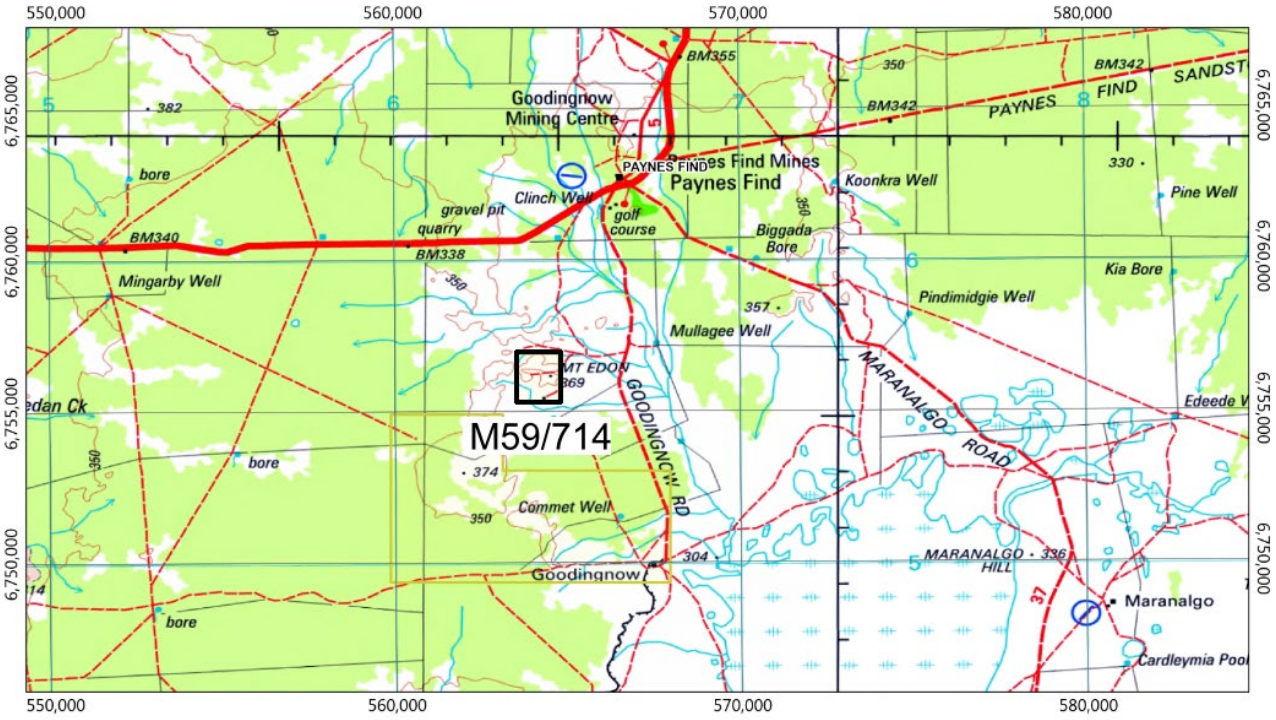


*Figure 1: Mt Edon project location just south of Paynes Find*

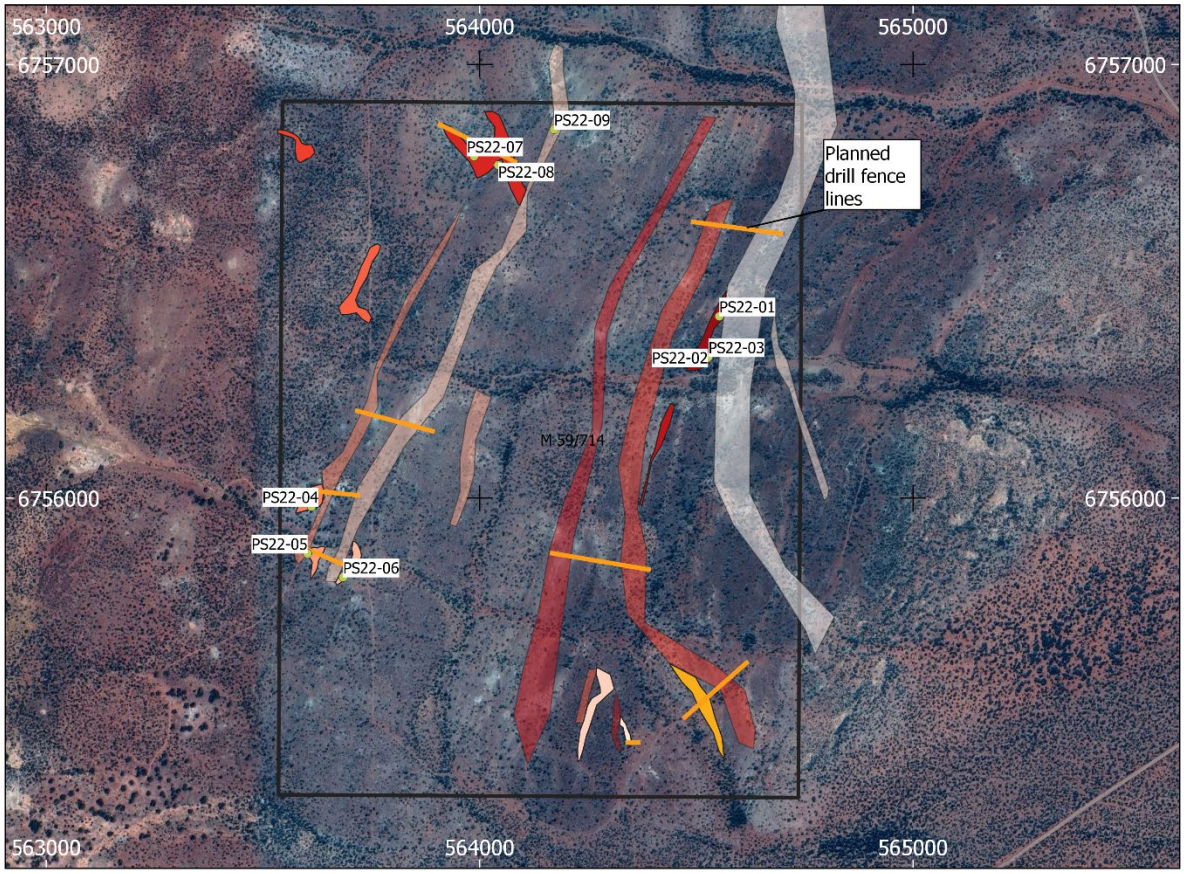


*Figure 2 : Rock chip sample and planned drill fence line locations*

## Table 1: Chemical analysis results of rock chip samples

| X Coordinate GDA94 MGA Zone 50 | Y Coordinate GDA94 MGA Zone 50 | Sample Number | $Cs^2O$ ppm | $Li^2O$ % | $Nb^2O^5$ ppm | $Rb^2O$ ppm | $Ta^2O^5$ ppm | K/Rb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 564553 | 6756419 | PS22-01 | 1,537 | 3.0 | 104 | 23,731 | 156 | 3 |
| 564527 | 6756323 | PS22-02 | 5,057 | 2.7 | 90 | 26,246 | 1,046 | 3 |
| 564528 | 6756325 | PS22-03 | 176 | 0.2 | 10 | 4,517 | 22 | 9 |
| 563612 | 6755980 | PS22-04 | 1,150 | 0.2 | 57 | 13,834 | 305 | 7 |
| 563603 | 6755872 | PS22-05 | 501 | 0.3 | 30 | 7,054 | 78 | 4 |
| 563685 | 6755817 | PS22-06 | 1,399 | 2.0 | 92 | 19,521 | 190 | 5 |
| 563987 | 6756788 | PS22-07 | 24 | 0.1 | 122 | 807 | 61 | 9 |
| 564043 | 6756768 | PS22-08 | 40 | 0.1 | 123 | 2,209 | 36 | 14 |
| 564172 | 6756850 | PS22-09 | 71 | 0.1 | 19 | 1,941 | 3 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | **Average** | **1,106** | **1.0** | **72** | 11,096 | **211** | |

*Values in red are highly anomalous*

*Figure 3: Photo or rock chip sample PS22-02*

**Commenting on the start of drilling, COO Simon Phillips said:**

*"The reported results further confirm the geological setting of highly fertile untested (fractionated) pegmatite for rare elements such as tantalum, lithium and cesium. These identified targets will be tested immediately with our planned drilling reconnaissance program commencing next week. The Mt Edon project adds further exposure with the recently announce RTX Joint Venture to drill untested identified lithium targets at the Rover project near Sandstone. "*

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

## For further information please contact:

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## Competent Person's Statement

Information in this release that relates exploration work being planned were reviewed by Adriaan du Toit, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is currently an independent consultant to TSC. Mr du Toit is the Director and Principal Geologist of AEMCO Pty Ltd. He has over 30 years of exploration and mining experience in various mineral deposits and styles which includes LCT pegmatite deposits in Australia, South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mexico. Mr du Toit has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Edition. Mr du Toit consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on this information in the form and context it appears. Mr du Toit further confirms that the exploration information in this market announcement provided under listing rule 5.7 is an accurate representation of the available information.

## Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

This report may contain forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs based on information currently available to management and are based on what management believes to be reasonable assumptions. It should be noted that a number of factors could cause actual results, or expectations to differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

## About Twenty Seven Co. Limited

Twenty Seven Co. Limited (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 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 and Tin assets:

- **Midas Project:** is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and is located 40km NE of Broken Hill.
- **Perseus Project:** is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and historically has been underexplored and is located ~50km west of Broken Hill.

- **Trident Project:** is prospective for iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and Tin and is located ~35km north-east of Broken Hill.

# Appendix 1: JORC (2012) Table 1 Report

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • The rock chip samples were collected as ~1kg field samples from representative areas of surface outcrop pegmatites over the tenement area. |
| ***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).* | • No drilling was undertaken. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • No drilling was undertaken and no drill samples recovered. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Qualitative field logging and photo's of the rock-chip samples were taken. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All rock chip samples were submitted to external contract analytical laboratory, ALS – Perth laboratory.<br>• Sample preparation by ALS involved pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into smaller sub–sample/s for analysis (with sub sample size of up to 30g depending on the technique).<br>• No field duplicates were taken.<br>• The ~1kg sample were considered appropriate sample size for the analysis of LCT anomalism in rock chip samples. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Rock chip samples were analysed for a suite of elements by ALS using lithium suite peroxide fusion method (ICP and MS).<br>• Sample preparation checks were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures.<br>• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report.<br>• Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.<br>• ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Sample location and number data is captured digitally on GPS system and then uploaded into TSC's sample database system (which is backed up daily).<br>• Assay data is provided as .csv/xls files from ALS and into the TSC sample database. Spot checks are made against the laboratory certificates.<br>• No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.<br>• No twinned samples were completed |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The locations of all samples were recorded using a handheld GPS and averaging for 90 seconds. Expected accuracy is ±4m for easting and northing.<br>• The grid system is GDA94/MGA Zone 50.<br>• Topographic control not relevant for surface samples. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Figure 2 shows the surface sample locations.<br>• No Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are being reported.<br>• Sample compositing has not been applied (as geochemical surface samples). |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable, this is early-stage geochemical sampling designed to assess whether there is any surface anomalism of interest for further exploration work. The possibility of bias in relation to orientation of geological structure is currently unknown. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • All samples were assigned a unique sample number in the field. Samples were placed in sample bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number and transported by company transport to Perth and then by couriered to the ALS sample preparation facility in Wangara, Perth, Western Australia.<br>• Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process.<br>• The laboratory uses a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of results. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.<br>• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

*(Criteria listed in the preceding section apply to this sections)*

| Criteria | Statement | 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.*<br>• *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 rock chip sampling is located within Mining Lease M59/714 located ~6km Southwest of Paynes Find in central Western Australia. Refer Figure 1 in the body of this report. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Pancontinental -1980's<br>• Haddington Resources -2002-2003<br>• MRC : 2019-2021 |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Numerous pegmatites are found located within the southern portion of the Paynes Find greenstone belt, South Murchison. These pegmatites have not been previously assessed for their lithium potential but have been prospected for tantalum. |
| ***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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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 – no drilling has been done |

| Criteria | Statement | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No data aggregation was undertaken. |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Not applicable – no drilling has been done |
| ***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.* | • A relevant map is included in the body of this report. |
| ***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 information considered material to the reader's understanding has been reported. |
| ***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 information considered material to the reader's understanding has been reported. |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Drilling to test the identified pegmatite unit is currently being planned. Indicatively this might initially comprise 14 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 500m of drilling. |