



ASX Announcement (ASX: TSC)

7 August 2020

## Rover tenure extension has several prominent gold targets

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- **The newly granted tenement at the Rover Project, which increases the footprint by 80% to 461km<sup>2</sup>, contains three historic gold targets:**
  - **Anomaly 1: comprises a 2.7km long gold in soil anomaly with rock chips up to 0.82g/t Au;**
  - **Anomaly 2: a 400m long gold in soil anomaly; and**
  - **Four Corners Quartzite: a 2km long prominent ridge of mapped quartzite outcrop, with similarities to Creasy 1 and Harmonic prospects**
- **TSC's geology team has already started field mapping and sampling work on the new tenement, with the initial focus on the historic gold anomalies**
- **More broadly, the new ground, which expands the tenure to the north-west, covers a material portion of the Cook Well and Maynard Hills greenstone belts:**
  - **this provides TSC significant potential exploration upside for Archean gold and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) style mineralisation following the discovery of gold-copper anomalism at the Creasy 2 prospect<sup>1</sup>**
- **To recap, the Maynard Hills greenstone belt on the eastern boundary, which includes the 20km prospective gold strike, has demonstrable known shallow economic gold intercepts at Creasy 1 and Harmonic prospects<sup>1</sup>**
- **On the western boundary, the largely unexplored Cook Well greenstone belt, which extends from Sandstone's gold region through to Cobre's Perrinvale Project, contains known nickel targets and is now clearly prospective for VMS anomalism**

**CEO Ian Warland commented:**

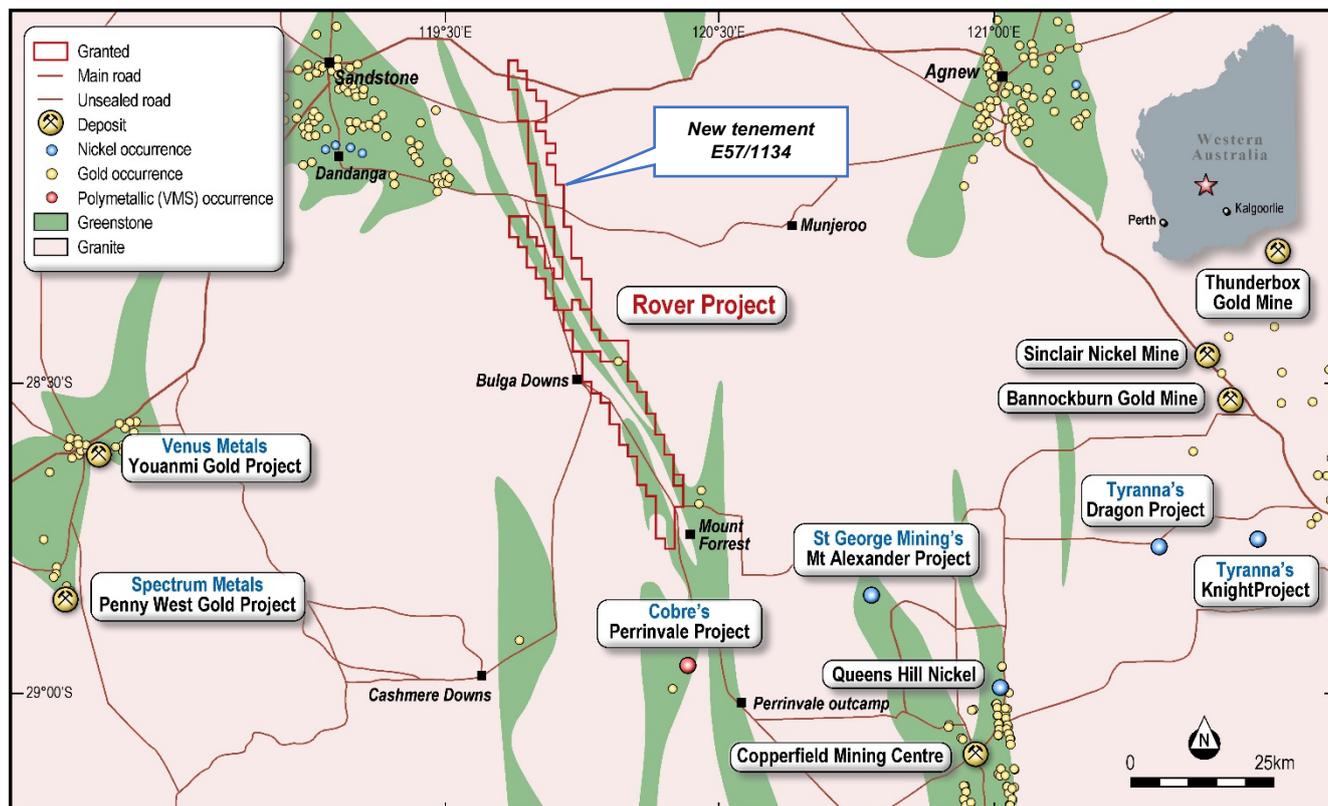
*"This is an exciting development for TSC as the tenure extension nearly doubles the size of the Rover Project and materially enhances the exploration upside for gold and base metal mineralisation. More significantly, we have three historic gold in soil anomalies along the Maynard greenstone belt that require follow-up. Encouragingly, we see evidence for the continuation of the Illaara shear zone into the new ground, which hosts the gold-focused Harmonic and Creasy 1 prospects further south in TSC's existing ground holding. Moving forward, we will leverage the significant learnings gained from TSC's successful exploration program so far, as initial field work commences on the new ground."*

**Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) (“TSC” or “the Company”)** is pleased to announce the grant of wholly-owned tenement E57/1134 which adjoins E57/1120, where the shallow high-grade Creasy 1 and Harmonic gold discoveries are located.

## ENLARGED ROVER PROJECT

### A Commanding Greenstone Position

The extension to the Rover Project in WA’s goldfields expands the tenure in a north-westerly direction by ~80% to 461km<sup>2</sup>. TSC now has a sizeable footprint which covers significant portions of the Maynard Hills (eastern boundary) and Cook Well (western boundary) greenstone belts. Moreover, the extension delivers TSC significant exploration upside for gold/base metal mineralisation.



**Figure 1: Enlarged Rover Project relative to greenstone belt & select peers’ operations**

Several areas for immediate priority follow-up have been identified from reviewing previous historic work, comprising:

- **Anomaly 1** which consists of a circa 2.7km long gold in soil anomaly defined by wide spaced soil sampling conducted in the mid-1990’s by Golden Cross Resources (GCR). Soil sampling has been conducted at a nominal 400m by 50m spacing. Further, historic rock chips up to **0.82g/t Au** (Sample 873302) were collected in the area by GRC but no drilling was conducted as the focus moved away from gold in the late 1990’s (Figure 3).
- **Anomaly 2** is a 400m long gold in soil anomaly within a broader zone of anomalous gold defined by nominal 200m by 50m grid completed by GCR in the mid 1990’s (Figure 4).
- **Four Corners quartzite** located to the south of Anomaly 2 gold anomaly, is a prominent ridge (Figure 4) of quartzite with notable similarities to the quartzite ridge outcropping some 14km to the south-east at Harmonic and Creasy 1. Broad 400m by 100m historic soil sampling grid by GCR has highly anomalous gold values up to 13ppb Au along the shear zone. Notably the gold anomalies appear to be close to the mapped contact between quartzite in the east and mafic rocks to the west. This contact is very important at Harmonic and Creasy 1 because it controls the position of the Illaara shear zone and gold mineralisation.

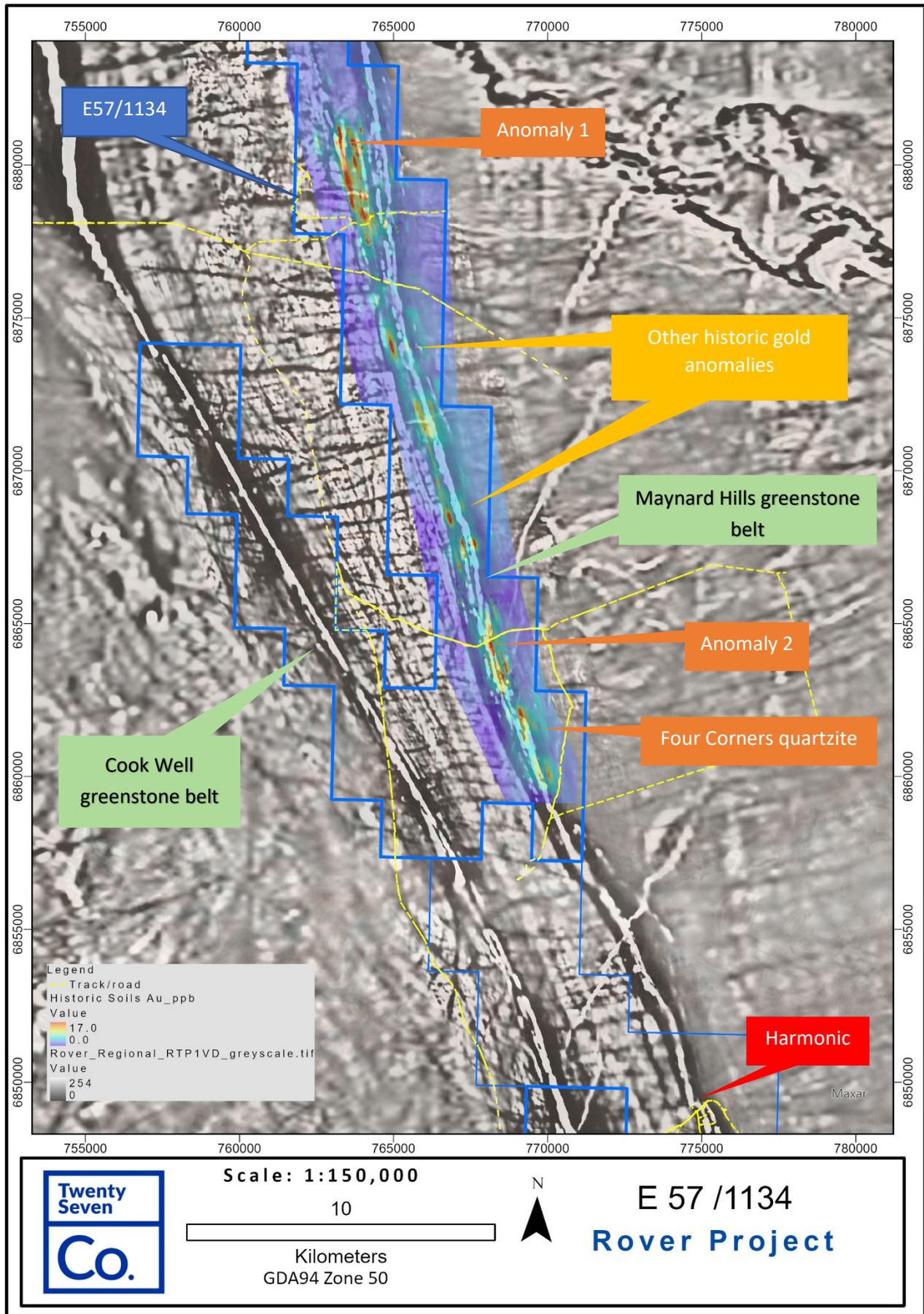


Figure 2: Historic gold soil anomalies in coloured grid over 1VD greyscale magnetics

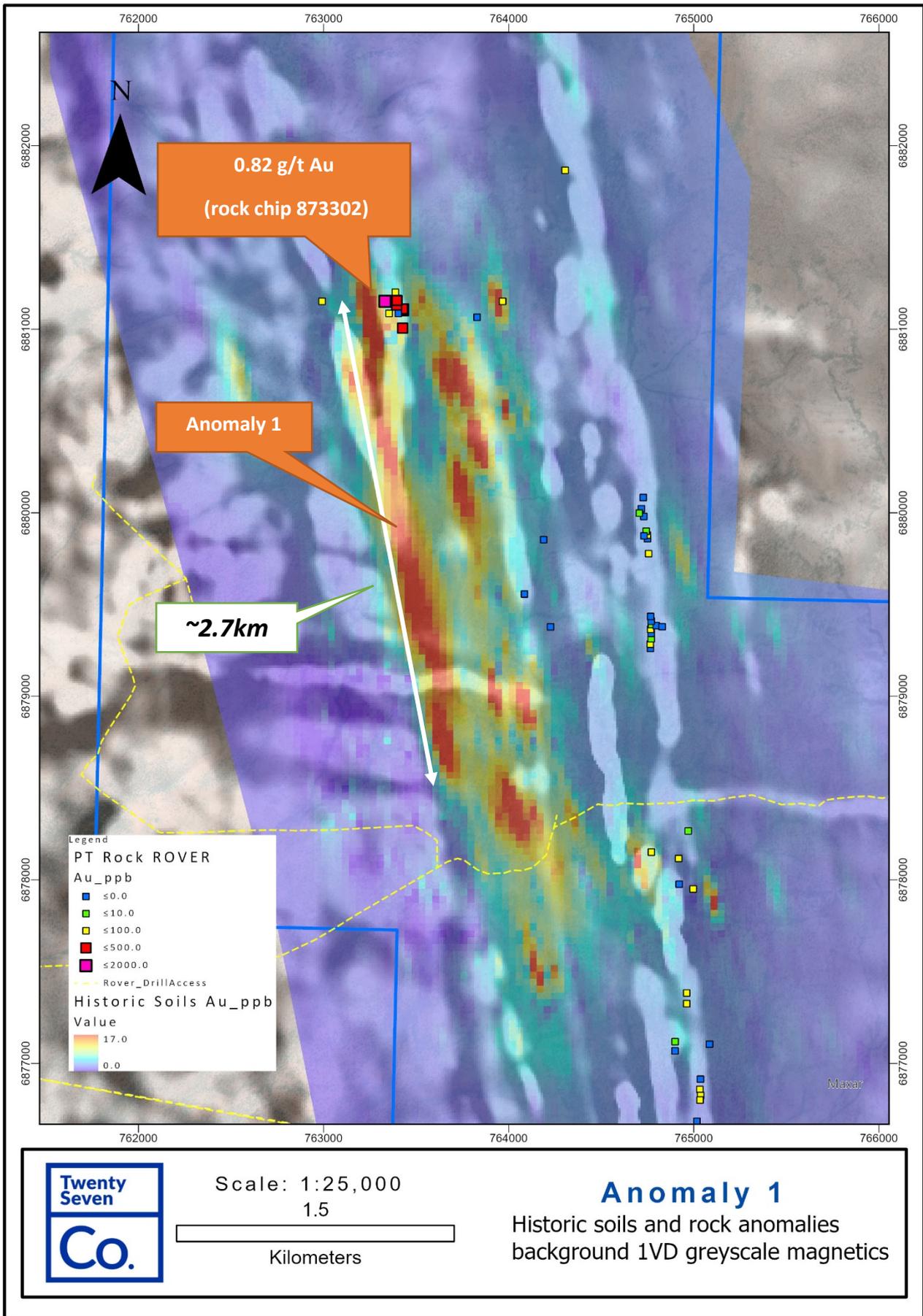


Figure 3: Anomaly 1 area, historic soil and rock chip samples over 1VD greyscale magnetics

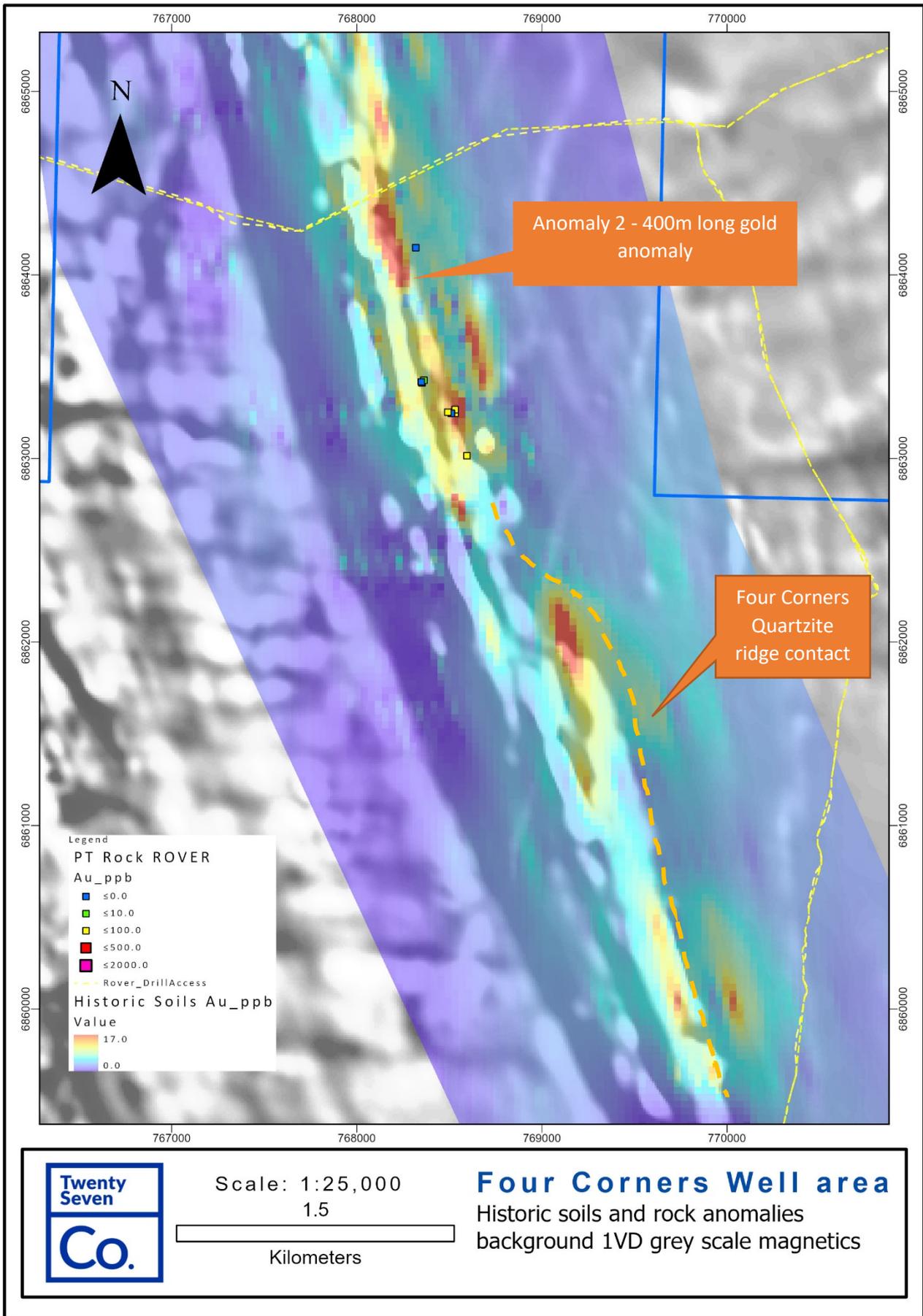


Figure 4: Anomaly 2 – historic soil & rock chip samples over 1VD greyscale magnetics

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## Next Steps E57/1134

Initial field mapping and sampling has commenced on the new tenement, while exploration targeting is well underway as the geology team assess available legacy geochemical and geophysical data sets.

The Board of Twenty Seven Co. Limited authorised this announcement to be given 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.*

## Reference:

1. TSC: ASX 20 May 2020; Significant gold discovery confirmed at Harmonic and Creasy 1

## About Twenty Seven Co. Limited

Twenty Seven Co. (ASX: TSC) is an ASX-listed explorer. In brief, TSC's Australian assets are 100% owned and comprise two tenure groupings detailed briefly as follows:

**WA assets:** TSC's Rover project is located TSC's 140km west of Leonora in a base metals and gold mineral-rich area associated with mafic and ultramafic rocks. Historically the area is underexplored and is currently undergoing a resurgence in exploration.

**NSW assets:** TSC's two NSW projects – Midas and Perseus are targeting the prospective Thackaringa Group Rocks. TSC's Midas Project is located 40km NE of Broken Hill adjacent to Silver City Minerals (ASX: SCI) Yalcowinna Tenement. The Perseus Project is located 20km west of Broken Hill and is north of Alloy Resources (ASX: AYR) Ophara Project and to the east is the adjacent Havilah Resources (HAV.ASX) Kalkaroo Project.

**1. APPENDIX 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with JORC Code (2012) requirements for exploration results for the Rover Project in WA.**

**1.1. Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data to update**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rover project, WA Exploration License E57/1134 Samples from the following historic tenements have been included in this report with all details summarized in the Western Australian Mineral WAMEX Database reports:</li> <li>Data includes regolith mapping, laterite sampling, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and RAB drilling on Golden Cross tenement E57/221 from 1994 to 1998. Drilling is not reported in this report</li> <li>Data includes soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock chip sampling, high definition airborne magnetic and radiometric survey by Mindax on E57/556 from 2004 to 2009.</li> <li>Stream sediment samples from E57/556 were taken from a depth of at least 20cm and sieved to &lt;3.5mm until ~2kg was obtained. Sample were sent to Ultra trace laboratories in Perth. Samples underwent a 24hr agitated leach by 1000ppm cyanide solution buffered to pH of &gt; 10 at ambient temperature. Determination of Au, Ag, Cu was by ICP-MS.</li> <li>Soil sampling for E57/556 was taken from a depth of 10 to 20cm was collected. This material was coarse sieved to &lt;2mm and about 0.25kg was bagged for assay. and sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canning Vale. All samples underwent Aqua Regia analysis. Au to 0.2ppb was determined by ICP-MS. Ag, As, Cu, Pb &amp; Ni were determined by ICP-MS.</li> <li>Rock samples were taken in areas of interest, ~ 1 to 1.5kg f samples was sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canningvale WA, and analysed for Au , Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn</li> <li>Soil sampling for E57/221 by Golden Cross from 1994 to 1997 forms the bulk of the historic soil samples analysed in this report. The sample material was coarse sieved to &lt;2mm taking around 0.3kg of sample between 10 and 50cm deep. Lines were completed initially at 800m with 100m sample spacing then progressively infilled to lines 400, 200 and 100m apart in areas of interest. One soil program took around 1kg of &lt; 6mm samples due to wet ground conditions. Samples were submitted to Genalysis laboratories in Perth for gold (B/ETA) and arsenic (B/AAS) determination.</li> <li>Rock Chip sampling for E57/221 by Golden Cross were submitted to Amdel laboratories in Perth for gold and multi element analysis.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drilling reported in this release</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rover project, WA - No chip sample recovery reporting could be in the Open file tenure reporting, it is assumed 100% sample recovery was achieved as the Competent Person has no reason to believe otherwise.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drilling reported in this release</li> <li>historic rock chips sometimes have basic lithology description</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drilling reported in this release</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drilling reported in this release</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no drilling is reported in this report</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/221, indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil sampling, the reports indicate that sample material was coarse sieved to &lt;2mm taking around 0.3kg of sample between 10 and 50cm deep. One soil program took around 1kg of &lt; 6mm samples due to wet ground conditions. Samples were submitted to Genalysis laboratories in Perth for gold (B/ETA) and arsenic (B/AAS) determination.</li> <li>Rock Chip sampling were submitted to Amdel laboratories in Perth for gold and multi element analysis. Rock chips were generally analysed for Au and As, some rock chips were analysed for Au, Cu, Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, P, Sb, V, Zn.</li> </ul> <p>Rover project, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/556 indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stream sediment samples underwent a 24hr agitated leach by 1000ppm cyanide solution buffered to pH of &gt; 10 at ambient temperature. Determination of Au, Ag, Cu was by ICP-MS.</li> <li>soil samples were sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canning Vale. All samples underwent Aqua Regia analysis. Au to 0.2ppb was determined by ICP-MS. Ag, As, Cu, Pb &amp; Ni were determined by ICP-MS.</li> <li>Rock samples were taken in areas of interest, ~ 1 to 1.5kg f samples was sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Canningvale WA, and were pulverised then analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, Au by aqua regia and ICPMS and Ag, Cu, ni, Pb and Zn by aqua regia and ICP-AES.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the early stage of exploration no verification of significant results has been completed at this time.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported in this report</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E57/221 data is with pdf report submitted to the WA government</li> <li>E57/556 data is within pdf reports and as digital files submitted to the WA government.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No adjustments to the assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E57/221 early soil sample lines were located with a gps then a pace compass along the line, later soil sampling was located with a GPS. Soil data points was digitised from a georeferenced map. The original map was in AMG coordinates. Data was transformed to GDA94 coordinates. The competent person considers the level of error associated with the sample point location is appropriate for the level of reporting of historic exploration results.</li> <li>E57/221 rock chip locations were recorded by GPS using AMG coordinates. Coordinates were transformed to GDA94 and stored in TSC database.</li> <li>E57/556 soil sample, rock chip samples and stream sediment samples were recorded by handheld GPS to accuracy of +/- 5m. Sample locations were recorded in GDA94 zone 50.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic reports indicate that rock chips samples were collected based on variable rock distribution.</li> <li>Historic reports indicate soil samples were completed on variable spaced grids</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>		<p>from 800m by 50m down to 100m by 50m on grids orientated east west.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The competent person regards this sample spacing as appropriate for early stage exploration</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No mineral resources or reserves have been estimated, the competent person considers the results of further exploration, drilling, sampling and laboratory analysis, trenching for bulk samples, etc., would be required to establish the geological, grade continuity and an understanding of the metallurgical properties for each of the project areas.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E57/221 report indicates some rock chip samples were taken as composites from a 25m linear area.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic reports indicate that soil sample lines were orientated east-west, geology strikes in a north westerly direction. Orientation of the grid is considered appropriate for exploration.</li> <li>Historic reports E57/556 indicate stream sediments sample sites were sited from aerial photography as identification of the predominantly wide, shallow watercourses proved difficult from available topographical mapping</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample security, due care and chain of custody are expected to have followed leading practice at the time of each drilling campaign, in the review of the available historical open source information the competent person has encountered no reason to have questioned this assumption.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews undertaken.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement referred to in this release is E57/1134 is owned by TSC Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Twenty Seven Co. Limited.</li> <li>E57/1134 was granted on 5/08//2020 for 5 years and consists of 70 blocks</li> <li>Tenement E57/1120 was granted on the 16/9/2019 and owned by Twenty Seven Co. Limited</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenements are secure under WA legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Rover project, WA – The historical tenure reports indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baranco Resources N.L owned licence E57/221 from 1993 o 1998. In that time, they has a JV with Golden Cross Resources. The parties completed soil and rock chip sampling, mapping, RAB and RC drilling.</li> <li>Mindax limited held the historic tenement E57/556 between 2004 to 2009. During that time the Rocky Creek Project consisted of; soil sampling, steam sediment sampling, airborne magnetic-radiometric, rock chip sampling and RC and RAB drilling.</li> <li>Historic reports mention previous explorers such as Mt Isa Mines. Little information has been found regarding their activities.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of previous exploration is ongoing.</li> </ul> <p>The Rover project is located in southern Western Australia within the Archean Yilgarn Craton and is prospective for both gold and base metals within Archean greenstone belts. The project area is dominated by two parallel narrow Archean greenstone belts. The Cook Well belt is on the west side of the tenure and the Maynard Hills greenstone belt is on the eastern side of the tenure. The rocks in these greenstone belts are comprised of amphibolite facies equivalents of komatiitic basalts, sediments, felsic volcanics, BIF, quartzites and cherts, and a narrow unit of ultramafics. The stratigraphic sequences are strongly foliated. The Edale Fault forms the western margin to the Cook Well Belt and the Illara Fault the eastern margin to the Maynard Hills Belt. The two belts are separated by the White Cloud Gneiss Zone, which occupies the central portion of the tenement. The main style of mineralisation sought is Archean gold and volcanic massive sulphide (VMS). The areas is also prospective for Ni laterites and sulphides.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>➢ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>➢ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>➢ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>➢ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ This report does not report on previous drilling</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unless stated otherwise in the announcement all grades were reported as certified by the laboratory for the sample length as taken in the field.</li> <li>• No metal equivalents used</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation on widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rover, WA - Historic tenure reporting for E57/556 indicated that the historic soil sampling from this report followed up on a previous soil sampling program. Spacing was reduced from 50m x 400m to 50m x 100m. The historic rock chip sampling was over prospective iron formation lithologies, striking NNW. T</li> <li>• No drilling reported in this release</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See main body of this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reporting is considered balanced and appropriate for early stage exploration activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considerable historical work was completed with mapping sampling and geophysics. This work needs further review.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early stage exploration and follow-up of identified Au and base metal anomalies including additional interpretation of geophysical data, reviews and assessments of regional targets and infill geochemical sampling of ranked anomalies in preparation for future drill testing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to figures in this report.</li> </ul>

