ASX: TSC

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 May 2021

Maiden JORC Resource Defined at Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project in WA

ESTABLISHES SOLID GROWTH FOUNDATION IN WORLD-CLASS SOUTHERN CROSS DOMAIN

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Total Maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project includes 722kt @ 2.10 g/t Au for 48,545 ounces of gold and 3.84 g/t Ag for 89,011 ounces of Silver**
- **Resource includes the low-grade near surface laterite component, as well as the vein hosted Resource**
- **Resource split into above and below 380mRL (surface approx. 500mRL) using two different cut offs to take into account higher potential mining costs (Figure 7)**
- **Resource remains open to the south and down dip, with strong potential to extend the mineralisation along strike to the south**
- **Maiden Resource solidifies TSC's position in the highly prospective Southern Cross Goldfields District in WA and provides strong base for future growth**
- **TSC remains confident additional mineralisation may be defined outside of drilling completed to date either on the mining lease or the exploration license to the west**
- **Planning for follow up work programs is underway on the exploration license which equals approximately 87% of the overall land package at Mt Dimer**

Commenting on the maiden JORC Resource for Mt Dimer, CEO Simon Phillips said:

"We are pleased to report the maiden JORC resource estimate for our Mt Dimer Gold Project. This initial resource validates the Company's recent exploration work and provides a solid platform to unlock further value from our portfolio of WA gold assets. Data generated from the complex JORC resource modelling, together with recently completed geochemical work, indicates that gold mineralisation may be unlocked from across the Mt Dimer tenement package, and we look forward to providing further updates on follow up work programs in due course. TSC is building an exciting pipeline of quality exploration assets and we look forward to systematically unlocking value for our shareholders."

Twenty Seven Co. Limited | ABN 48 119 978 013 ASX: TSC
Suite 17, 145 Stirling Hwy, Nedlands WA 6009 | 08 9385 6911
E: enquiries@twentysevenco.com.au | W: www.twentysevenco.com.au

Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX: TSC) **("TSC"** or **"the Company")** is pleased to report a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at its 100% owned Mt Dimer Gold Project, located in the world-class Marda-Diemals Greenstone Belt WA (refer Figure 1).

The Total Maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mt Dimer Gold and Silver Project includes 722kt @ 2.10 g/t Au for 48,545 ounces of gold and 3.84 g/t Ag for 89,011 ounces of Silver.

The Mt Dimer Gold Resource is the maiden JORC classified mineral resource to be reported at the Mt Dimer Gold Project, and highlights the potential for further gold and silver resources to be identified along the mineralised corridor within Mt Dimer and the surrounding tenements. The Inferred Mineral Resource is summarised in Table 1 below.

Further, recent soil geochemical sampling undertaken (see ASX release dated 13 May 2021) over the exploration licenses to the west of the Mt Dimer Ming Lease ("**MDML**") shows the potential for further mineralisation to be defined within the greater project area.

Table 1:Inferred Resource Classification using a 0.5g/t and 1g/t Au cut-off grades

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t) Au	Tonnes t	Grade (g/t) Au	Au Oz	Grade (g/t) Ag	Ag Oz
Laterite	0.5g/t Au	7,700	0.59	145	0.04	11
Vein system above 380mRL	0.5g/t Au	665,000	2.00	42,700	3.64	77,800
Vein system below 380mRL	1.0g/t Au	50,000	3.59	5,700	6.98	11,200
Total Vein Resource		**715,000**	**2.11**	**48,400**	**3.87**	**89,000**
Total Resource		**722,000**	**2.10**	**48,545**	**3.84**	**89,011**

As displayed in the above table, most of the Mineral Resource is contained within the vein system and not the laterite portion.

A cut off 1.0g/t Au has been applied to the Resource below the 380mRL. In doing this, the author recognises that mining costs increase with depth and as such the cut-off grade has been increased, which takes in to account the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Evaluation ("**RPEEE**") criteria under the JORC code, see Figure 7.

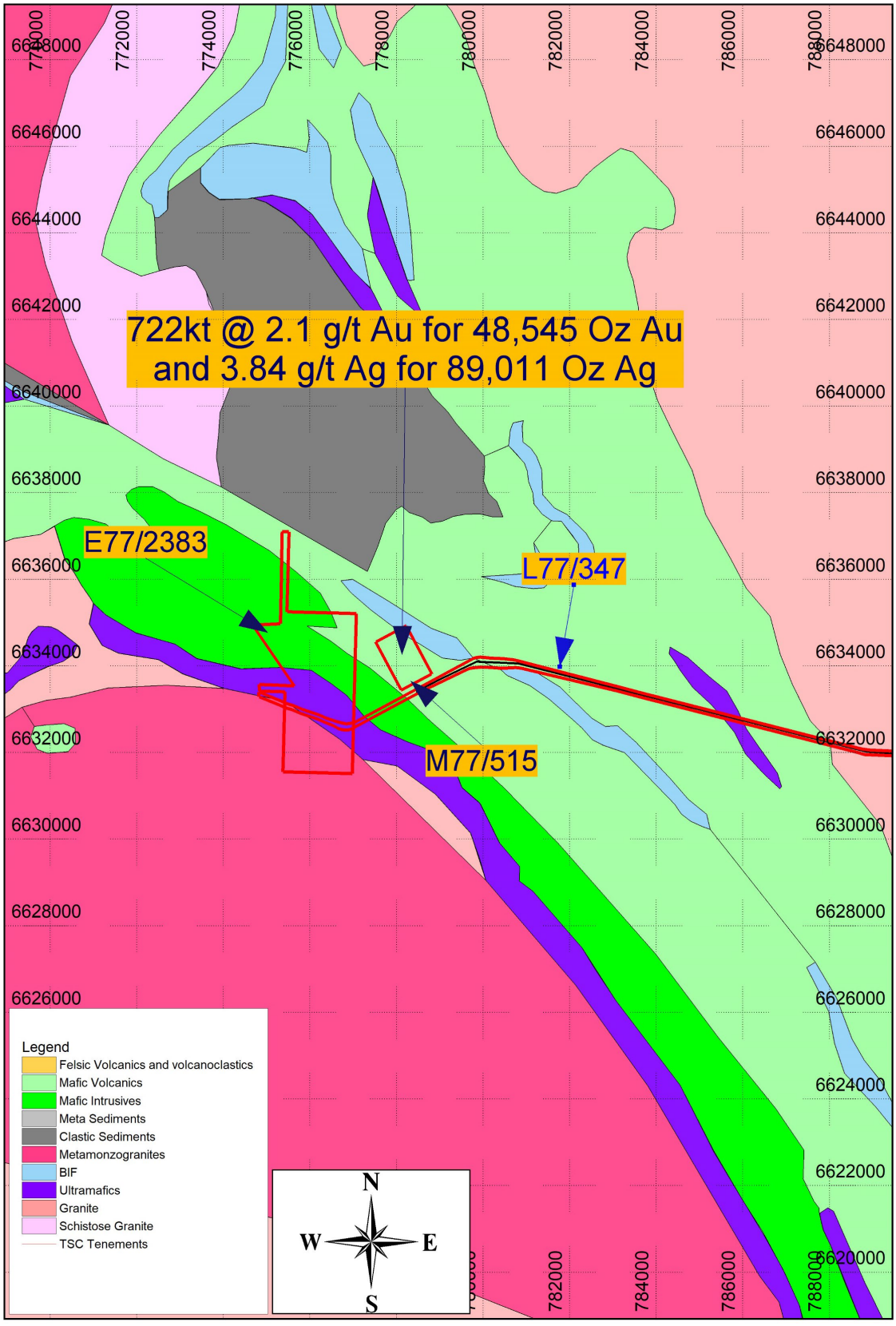


Figure 1: Mt Dimer Gold Project Location Plan

Resource Summary

- The current in-situ, drill defined Mineral Resource has been reported a cut-off of 0.5g/t and 1.0g/t Au.
- The mineralised zones that form the basis of the Inferred Resource show good lateral continuity and are based on data from 2 x diamond drill holes (308m) and 90 x reverse circulation drill holes (10,787m). The total meterage includes holes that have been drilled historically as well as holes that were drilled by Cadre Resources in 2017 and TSC in 2021.
- The mineralisation at Mt Dimer has been interpreted as a series of 7 x discrete mineralised domains with 5 x striking 150 degrees and dipping approximately 75-80 degrees west, a sixth domain also strikes at 150 degrees but has a shallower dip of 47 degrees west, and the final domain encompasses near surface laterite mineralisation, which is sub-horizontal and generally follows the strike of the underlying vein related mineralisation (see figure 2 for the 7 x domain locations).
- The total mineralisation has been delineated over a strike length of approximately 740m with a down dip extent of approximately 190m and an average thickness of anywhere from 1m up to 30m.
- No high-grade mineralising plunge was identified within the Mt Dimer Gold-Silver deposit
- The Mineral Resource has been defined on the following search ellipse parameters:

Table 2: Search ellipse parameters

WF1-5 Au pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	100	150	0
Axis 2	92	240	77
Axid 3	5	60	43

WF1-5 Au pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	200	150	0
Axis 2	184	240	77
Axid 3	5	60	43

WF1-5 Ag pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	100	150	0
Axis 2	92	240	77
Axid 3	5	60	13

WF1-5 Ag pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	200	150	0
Axis 2	184	240	77
Axid 3	5	60	13

WF6 Au pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	140	150	0
Axis 2	74	240	47
Axid 3	5	60	43

WF6 Au pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	280	150	0
Axis 2	184	240	47
Axid 3	5	60	43

WF6 Ag pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	100	150	0
Axis 2	92	240	47
Axid 3	5	60	43

WF6 Ag pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	200	150	0
Axis 2	184	240	47
Axid 3	5	60	43

Laterite Au pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	140	150	0
Axis 2	74	240	0
Axid 3	5	240	90

Laterite Au pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	280	150	0
Axis 2	148	240	0
Axid 3	5	240	90

Laterite Ag pass 1			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	140	150	0
Axis 2	74	240	0
Axid 3	5	240	90

Laterite Ag pass 2			
	Factor	Azimuth	Plunge
Axis 1	280	150	0
Axis 2	148	240	0
Axid 3	5	240	90

- Block model was rotated using the WF1-5 search parameters
- Block sizes were 2m E x 10m N and 1m RL
- Gold grades were top cut to 21 ppm and the silver grades were top cut to 35 ppm
- Any grades within the 1 meter composite file that were less than the detection limit were assigned as half the detection limit
- Any intervals that were not assayed but were within a mineralised wireframe were assigned half the detection limit of the corresponding element
- Discretisation was 1E x 4N x 2RL
- Two search passes were undertaken and includes using a maximum of 20 x informing points and a minimum of 3 for both passes

- A lower cut-off grade for the laterite and resource above the 380mRL was set at 0.5g/t Au giving consideration to the spatial distribution of various grade rages and potential future economic parameters.
- A lower cut-off of 1g/t Au for the resource below the 380mRL level was used to take into account the increased mining costs at deeper levels.
- Most of the Resource at Mt Dimer has been classified as Inferred due to the reliance on predominantly historical drilling and inability to fully validate all of the associated data.

Overview Notes on the Inferred Mineral Resource

- Discrepancy in summation may occur due to rounding.
- Ordinary Kriging has been utilised as the interpolation method for the mineralised domains.
- Modelling and estimations were undertaken using Micromine software.
- Refer to the JORC 2012 Table attached to this announcement and the Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate process for further details.

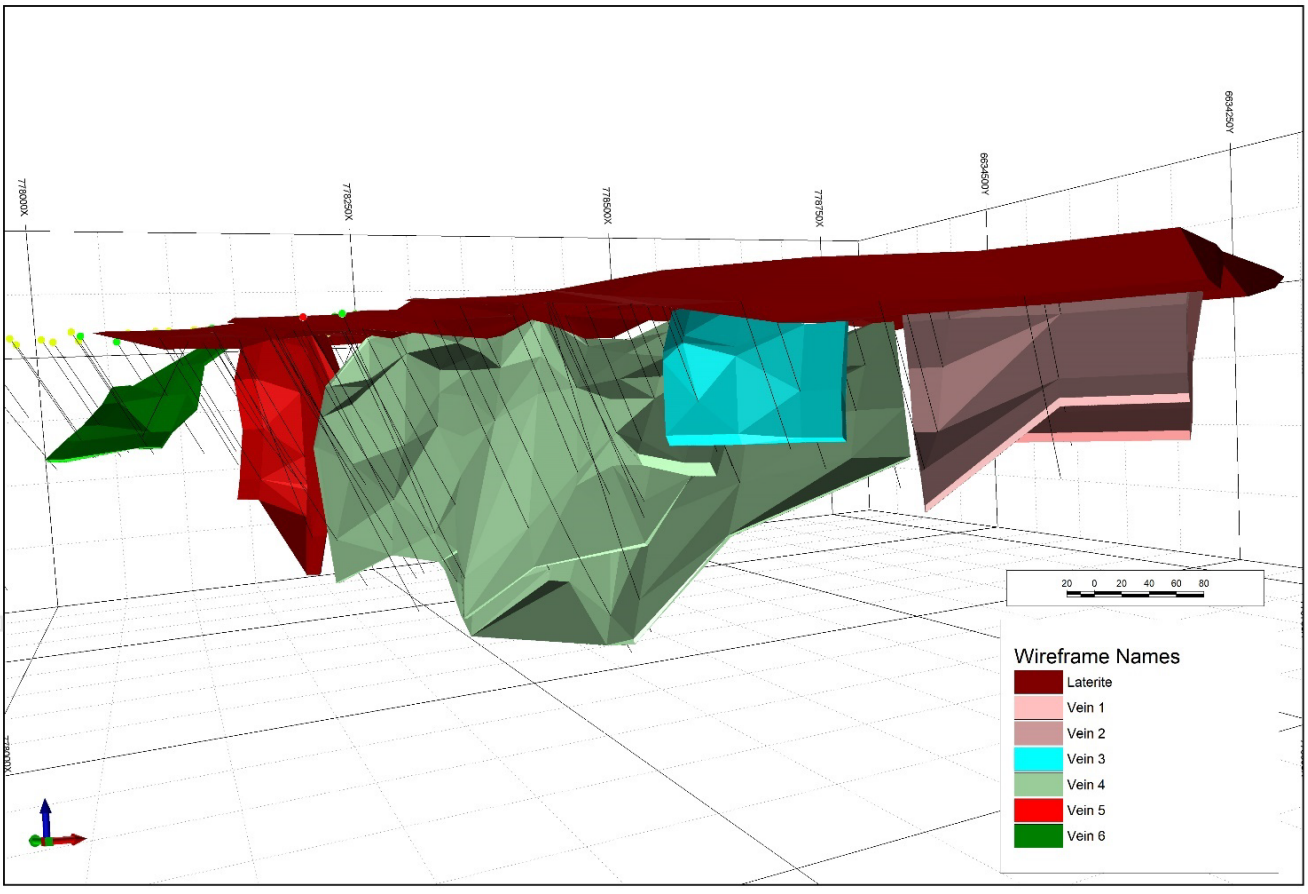


Figure 2: Mt Dimer Wireframes coloured by code – Looking North East

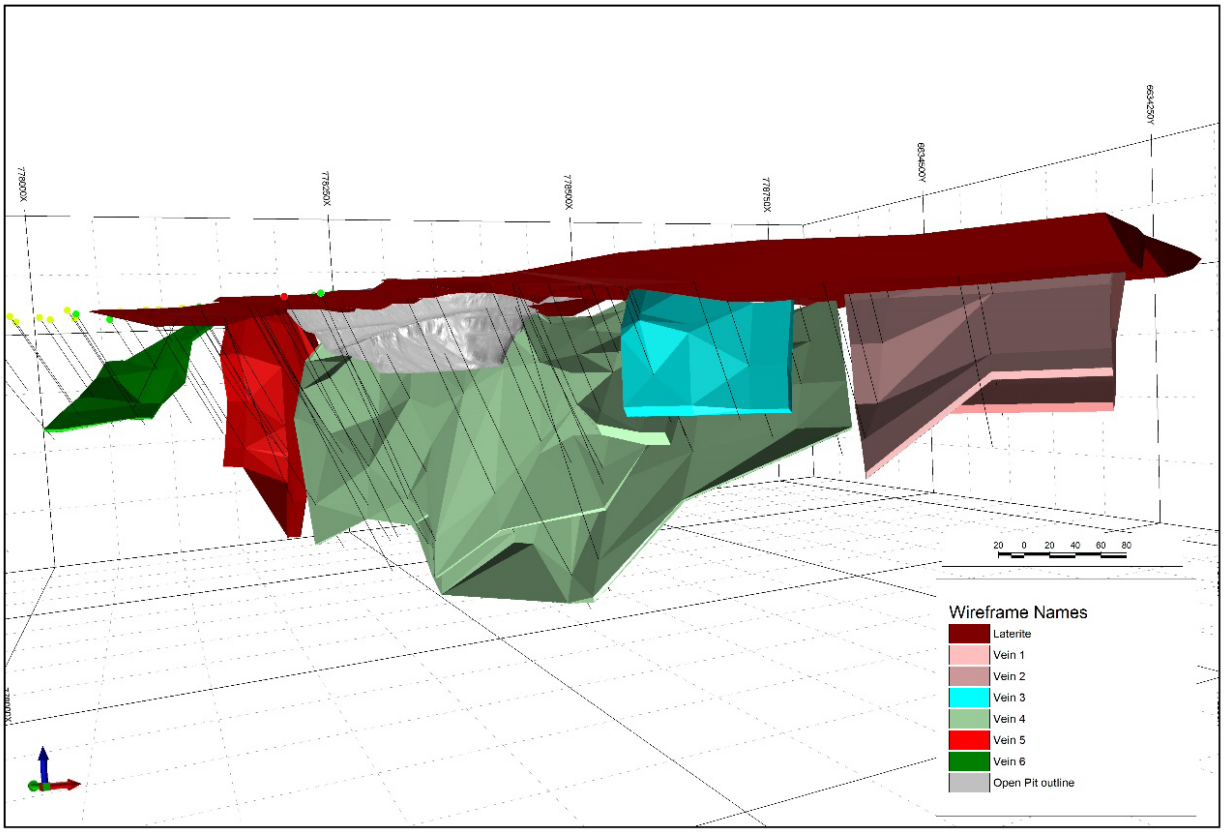


Figure 3: Mt Dimer Wireframes coloured by code with the open pit shell – Looking North East

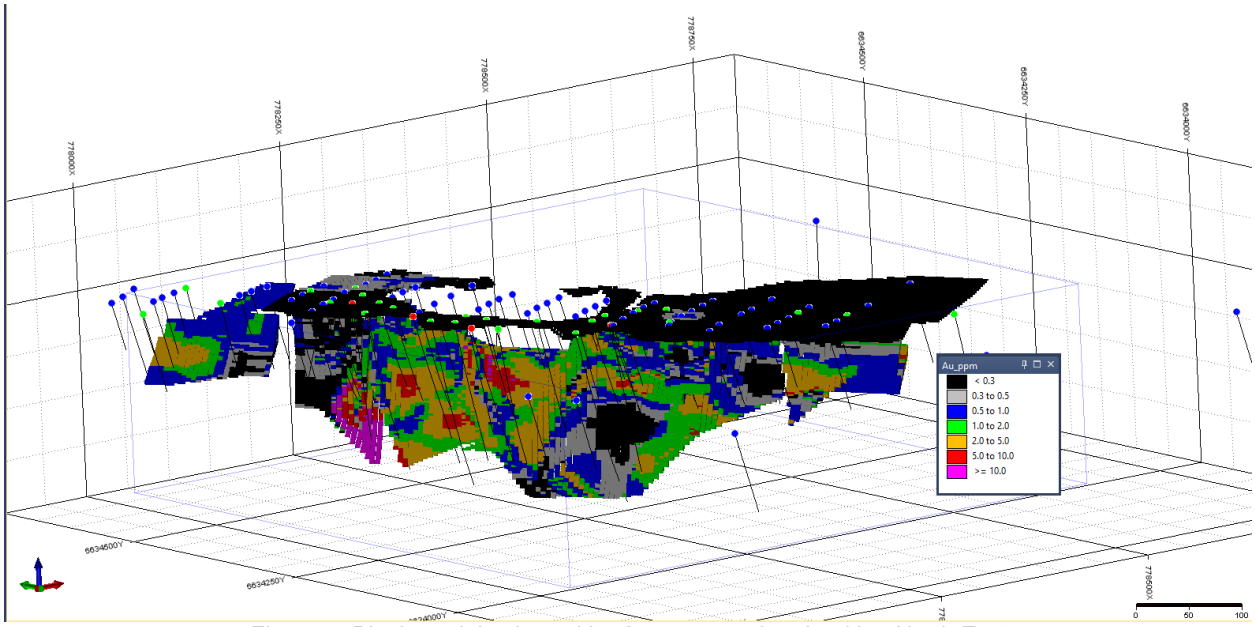


Figure 4: Block model coloured by Au_ppm grade – Looking North East

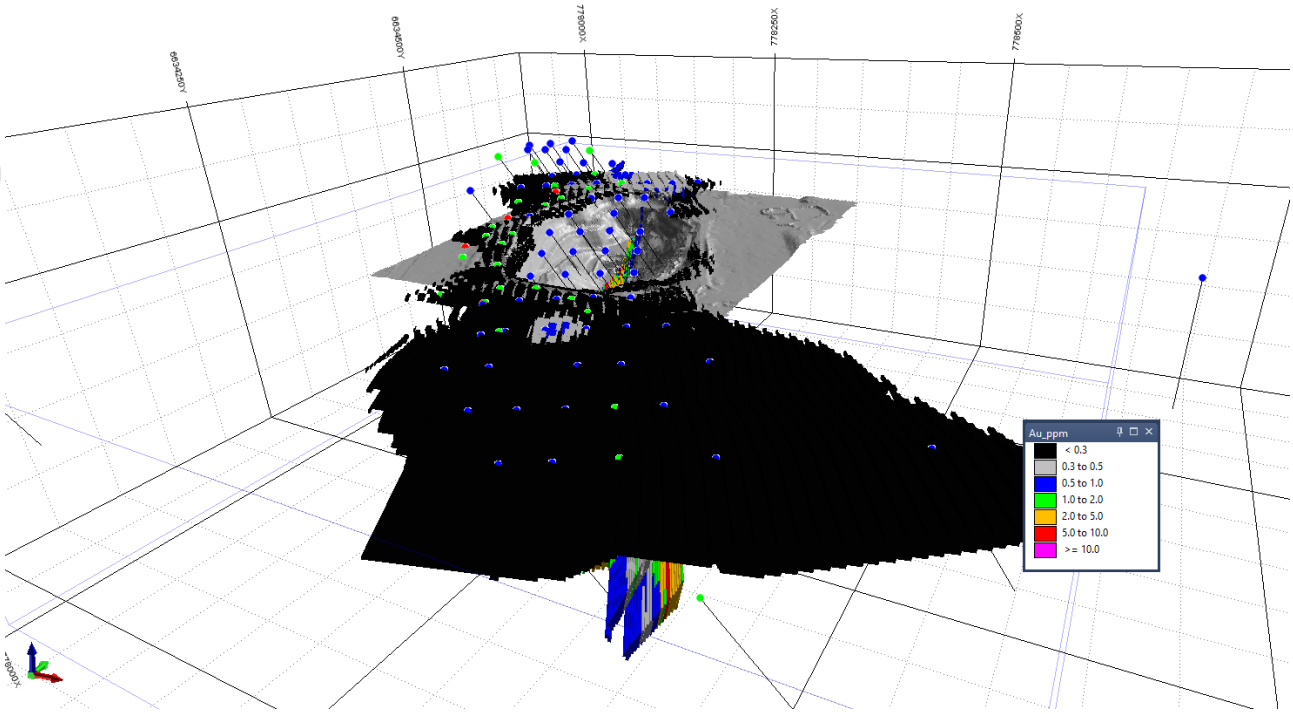


Figure 5: Mt Dimer oblique BM coloured by Au_ppm – Looking North East

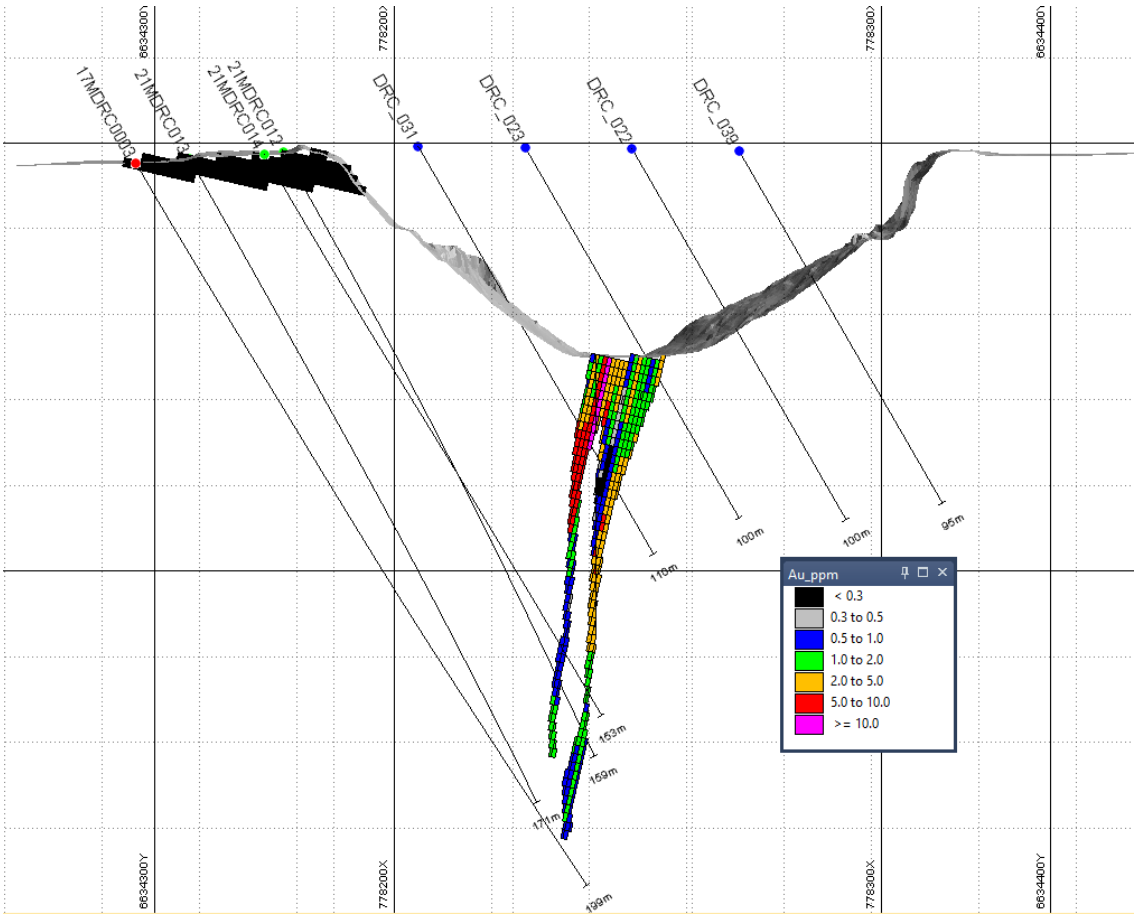


Figure 6: Mt Dimer cross Section with the block model coloured by Au_ppm

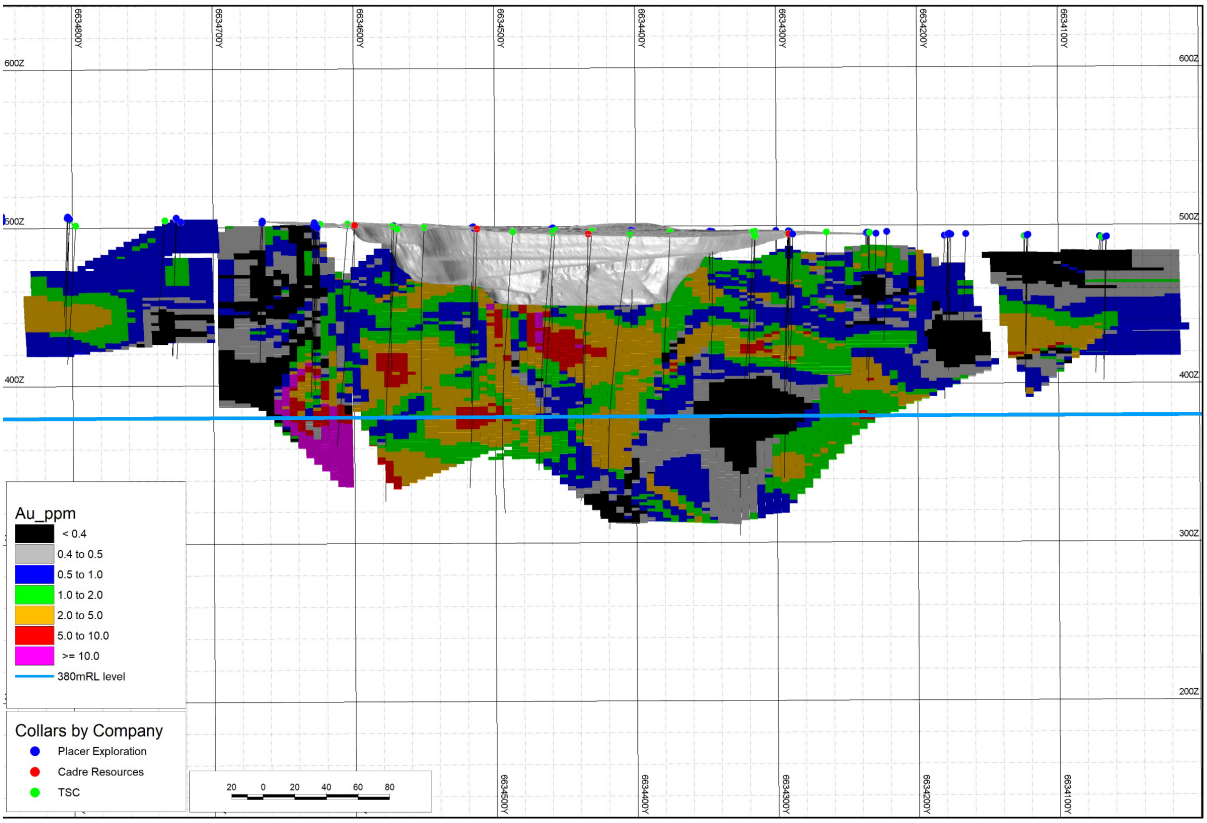


Figure 7: Block coloured by grade. The blue line represents the 380mRL line whereby the Resource has been split to take in to account higher mining costs at depth

Summary of Mt Dimer Mineral Resource Estimate

Geology, Geological Interpretation and Mineralisation

The Mt Dimer Gold Project is hosted within quartz veins which are themselves hosted within a sheared ultramafic which is heavily talc ± Chlorite ± actinolite altered and which is all contained within the Marda Greenstone Belt.

Gold mineralisation is interpreted as steep westerly-dipping quartz veins which to date has been delineated over a strike length of approximately 740m, a down dip extent of approximately 190m and an average thickness of between 5 to 30m.

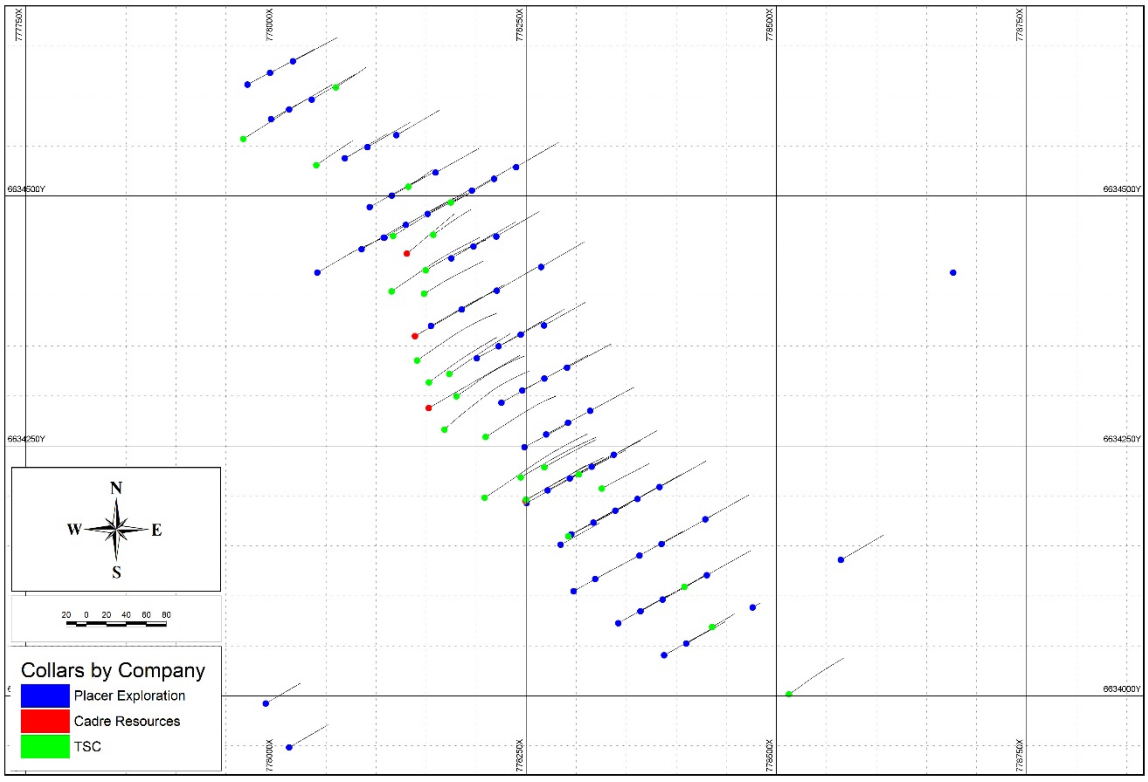
Gold (Au) mineralisation is also associated with elevated Silver (Ag), Lead (Pb), Arsenic (As), Sulphide (S) and Zinc (Zn). Only the Gold and Silver has been interpolated within the resource.

Drill Hole Database

The drillhole database created for the Mt Dimer region contains data for 656 individual drillholes. A Subset has been applied to the database for the estimation of Mt Dimer, whereby only drill holes with data that can be verified against historical records have been used. The most recent drill holes by a previous explorer in 2017 and the 2021 reverse circulation holes drilled by TSC have also been used in the interpolation of the Resource.

In total, 2 x diamond drill holes for 308m, and 90 x reverse circulation drill holes for 10,787m have been used in the Resource Estimation. The total meterage includes holes that have been drilled historically as well as holes that were drilled by a recent previous explorer in 2017 and TSC in 2021.

Drillhole sections have been predominately drilled on an azimuth of ~062 degrees, with a general dip of -60 degrees, with 2 x holes being drilled in the opposite direction but still at -60 degrees.



Sampling

Sampling for the 2021 drilling was predominantly taken on 1m intervals using a cone splitter and assayed for a full 33 multi-element suite plus Au within the mineralised zone and 4m composites when outside the mineralised zone which was only assayed for Au. All samples were weighed when they were received at the lab. If any 4m composites came back with >0.5ppm Au then the secondary corresponding samples were picked-up and sent to the lab for Au+48 elements, (see JORC table 1 for full explanation on sampling).

The 2017 drilling was selectively assayed in zones of interest and only for Au. The method of sampling is unknown.

The historical drilling was routinely assayed on either 1m intervals in areas of interest and 4m or 5m in the rest of the hole. The samples were sampled via Riffle Split.

Sampling and logging during 2021 was supervised by a qualified geologist who was competent in the style of mineralisation, it is unknown what level of supervision was used for the logging of the historical holes.

Assaying

The 2021 samples have been analysed via a 50g fire assay with AAS finish and a 33-multi element suite using ICP-AES. The 2017 samples were assayed using 50g fire assay with AAS finish. The historical holes were assayed using the lab technique Au (313) (30g fire assay with AAS finish) and 4 other elements Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn, using an unknown assay technique.

Resource Estimation

(a) Geological Modelling

Twenty Seven Co has undertaken a Mineral Resource of the Mt Dimer Deposit by importing the most recent and the historical drilling data from MS access into Micromine 3D geological software. The data was then validated for major errors such as, but not limited to; overlapping intervals, intervals beyond hole depth and erroneous survey details. Mineralisation wireframes have been generated by creating lithology and gold grade wireframes and applying a cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au.

Table 3: Block model dimensions

Block Mode Dimensions			
Name	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**
Minimum Co-Ords	778009.463	6633965.645	312.566
Maximum Co-Ords	778639.229	6634630.808	504.557
Parent Block size	2	10	1
Sub-cell	2	5	0.5

Table 4: Wireframe vs Block model volumes

Wireframe Name	**Volume in M^3 of the Wireframes**	**Volume in m^3 of the BM**	**Difference in M^3**
Laterite	986,394	985,400	-994
Vein 1	26,076	25,830	-246
Vein 2	20,068	20,100	32
Vein 3	24,363	24,300	-63
Vein 4	340,993	339,630	-1,363
Vein 5	47,505	47,855	350
Vein 6	33,499	33,125	-374
Total Volume	**1,478,898**	**1,476,240**	**-2,658**

The reason for the difference in the wireframes vs the block model volumes is that the vein gets thin towards the periphery of the deposit and at depth.

Laterite, completely/highly weathered, transitional and fresh oxidation surfaces have been created using weathering data contained within the drillhole lithology table.

(b) Variography

Each of the 7 x domains (Figure 2) were independently flagged within the assay data file and each of the domains had variography undertaken separately to see if any grade continuity could be seen. It was noticed that 5 of the domains were comparable (Veins 1-5) to each other, whereas vein 6, due to its differing dip had separate variography parameters. The laterite domain utilizing the same variography as veins 1-5. The variograms parameters that were used were nugget of zero, range of 140 and partial sill of 24.7.

(c) Kriging

Determining the optimal block size is the first step in the Kriging process. A block sizes of 2m E x 10m N x 1m RL was used.

Various search ellipse distances have been tested for each of the 7 x domains at the various proportions in order to determine the optimal search. A search ellipse of each of the domains is as follows:

	Search distance (m)			Search ellipse		
WF Name	Along Strike	Down dip	Down hole	Strike	Dip	Plunge
Laterite	140	74	5	150	-77	0
WF 1-5	140	74	5	150	-77	0
WF 6	100	92	5	150	-47	0

Figure 8: Search ellipse parameters

The final block model included discretisation parameters of 1E x 4N x 2RL.

(d) Block Model Construction

A block model has been created encompassing the Mt Dimer mineralisation. The block model has been constructed using a parent block size of 2m E by 10m N by 1m RL with sub-blocking down to 2m E by 5m N by 0.5m RL for effective boundary definition. All sub-cells have been estimated at the scale of the parent block and therefore have the same estimated grade.

Ordinary Kriging has been utilised as the interpolation method for the mineralised domains. The interpolations have been undertaken using hard boundaries.

Mining by Taipan Resources was undertaken at the Mt Dimer Deposit in the mid 1990s. Blocks that are contained within the open pit, and hence have already been mined were flagged within the block model and interpolated along with the rest of the block model.

On completion of the model the “mined” blocks were flagged within the block model and then reported out.

Visual comparison of composite sample grade and block grade has been conducted in cross section and in plan. Results show the majority of domains display a good comparison between the input composites and corresponding block grades.

No density data was supplied within the drill hole database, although the density applied to the Resource estimate is within an acceptable range, 2.1cm^3 for Laterite, 2.0 cm^3 for Oxide material, 2.5 cm^3 for Transitional material and 2.7 cm^3 for Fresh material, is it strongly recommended that any future drilling or site visit undertake density measurements to better define the true density nature of the Mt Dimer deposit.

(e) Resource Classification

Classification of the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Mt Dimer has been completed in accordance with the *Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code), as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserve Committee of the AusIMM, and AIG.

All classifications and terminologies have been adhered to. All directions and recommendations have been followed, in keeping with the spirit of the code. The categories of Mineral Resource as outlined by the code are as follows:

- *Measured* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence.
- *Indicated* - tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence.
- *Inferred* - tonnage, grade, and mineral content can be estimated with a reduced level of confidence.
- *Exploration Target* - an Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a tonnage of grade (or quality), relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource.

The Resource Classification of Inferred has been applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate based primarily on the number of informing points for each block however the drilling data spacing, grade and geological continuity, data integrity, and lack of reliable density date has also been taken into account. Only the Inferred Resource has been reported here.

The method to generate the classification within the block model is as follows:

- *Pass priorities* - 'first pass' is prioritised over 'Second pass'.
- *Class 1* - a block with a minimum of 10 informing sample points in the first pass estimation.
- *Class 2* - a block with less than 10 informing sample points in the first pass estimation and a minimum of 10 informing sample points in the second pass estimation.
- *Class 3* - a block with less than 10 informing sample points in the first pass estimation and less than 10 informing sample points in the second pass estimation.

A class is assigned independently for Au and for Ag due to the fact that a proportion of drilling has Au but not Ag assay data. In some instances, a block will have a classification of 3 but will not have grade this effectively represents any block that had no informing sample points in the second pass estimation.

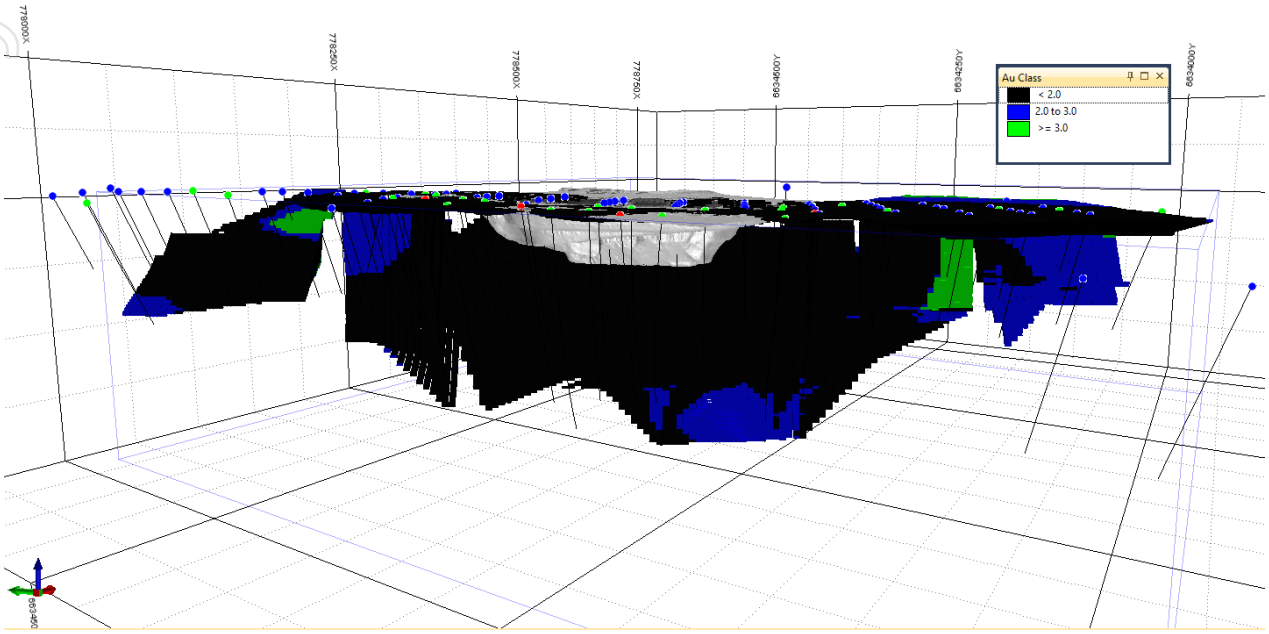


Figure 9: Classification of each block

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

For further information please contact:

Simon Phillips
CEO

Phone: (08) 9385 6911
Mobile: + 61 411 883 450
Email: sphillips@twentysevenco.com.au

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:

<u>WA Archaean Gold assets:</u>

- **Mt Dimer Project**: is made up of mining lease M77/515 and exploration license E77/2383. The project is highly prospective for Archean gold. The recent soil geochemical sampling undertaken over the exploration license to the west of the MDML shows the potential for further mineralisation to be defined within the greater project area.

- **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 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 RC Drilling 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 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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and cone splitter at 1m intervals. • For current drilling 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 the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• No sample representivity is present for historical holes • Splitter was cleaned regularly during drilling. • Splitter was cleaned and levelled and the start of each hole.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public 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) split and pulverised before being assayed via FA50 or Aqua regia for historical drilling and FA50 plus ICP-AES for 2021 drilling. Full assay 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 warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Mineralisation was determined by assays from RC drilling initially composited as 3 or 5m intervals and then re-sampled at one-meter intervals in anomalous mineralisation. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was 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 standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Majority of historical drilling referred to in this report was carried out using RC drilling methods in which approximately 1kg samples per meter were riffle split. • A 4 to 5.25" crossover bit was used for RC drilling from 1988 - 90. • 2 holes have diamond tails which were drilled NQ and half core sampled. These were surveyed with downhole camera shots but no records of orientation are recorded • 2021 drilling was completed using a DRA RC600 Truck mounted drill rig with an external booster, a 146-147mm diameter face sampling bit was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No recoveries recorded historical drilling • Diamond core recovery is unknown but presumed to be satisfactory in lieu of no remarks to the contrary. • For the 2021 RC drill chip recoveries recorded at the time of logging and stored in the database. Samples have also been weighted at the lab which were then imported in to the database along with the assays
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not recorded for historical drilling • For 2021 drilling sample splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure no sample contamination. • For the 2021 drilling, wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present.
	• *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 recoveries recorded for historical drilling • For 2021 drilling there is no known relationship between sample recovery. Sample recovery was good for the entire drill program with the average sample weight being 3.06kg.
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.*	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource Estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill hole logging is qualitative. • All 2021 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 andsample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Any diamond drilling samples were obtained via half core - cut in single meter intervals and taken for laboratory analysis.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• For the historical RC drilling it was riffle split every meter and combined into 5m samples for composites. Re-sampling of anomalous material at 1m intervals were also riffle split • RC drilling utilised a cone splitter. • For 2021 drilling sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Historical data shows an initial 5m composite which was riffle split and sent for analysis. Samples returning results over 0.2ppm Au were then resampled and riffle split and again sent for analysis. • Industry standard practices were applied. • For 2021 drilling any samples that returned >0.1ppm Au were resampled
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Historical RC drilling employed QC in the composite phase of drilling with duplicates taken every 20 samples and standards inserted every 50. However not all the historical data is available and STD grades

		cannot be located to verify quality control procedures. For 2021 drilling • 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 after assaying and greater than 0.1ppm Au 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. • Lab duplicates taken at the crushing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's 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 was sampled
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay dataand laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Historical samples used in the resource calculation were dried, split, pulverized to 75 microns, and the analysed by 50g fire assay and fusion AAS. Some follow up drilling was analysed by aqua regia with fusion AAS. Initial drilling was also often analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, and Cr. • 2021 drilling was assayed via Fire assay with AAS finish by ALS Perth was used, which and is a total digest technique. Multi element samples were assayed via ICP-AES
	• *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.*	• Historical RC drilling employed QC in the composite phase of drilling with duplicates taken every 20 samples and standards inserted every 50 although results are not verifiable. • Diamond drilling had check samples sent to external laboratories every 10th split but also cannot be verified.

		For 2021 drilling • Blanks are inserted in the field at approximately 1 ever 20 samples • The duplicate "B" samples will be taken where deemed appropriate (see previous note on Quality control procedures) • Lab duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 20 samples. • Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QAQC samples.
Verification of Sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative 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.*	• The historical dataset was provided in local grid with all assays, collars, and surveys incorporated into an Access database. So far, the primary raw data has been located for the '88-90 drilling and is stored as scanned copies of the original WAMEX annual reports. For 2021 drilling • 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 available drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control by an outside contractor via a Topcon Hiper XT, RTK DGPS. • For 2021 holes 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. Any holes that could not be located their RLs were adjusted to the DTM
Data spacing anddistribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Holes were drilled on a variable collar spacing but were approximately drilled on a grid pattern which was 50m x 50m.
	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 > 0.1 ppm Au then the 1m samples will be re sampled.
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 good 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.*	• No records exist for the historical drilling For the 2021 drilling • 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 the lab 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 Mt Dimer gold project tenement is located approximately 155km west of Kalgoorlie. • The 100.7Ha mining lease M77/515 is owned by Twenty Seven Co. Limited (ASX code: TSC) following purchase form Cadre Resources Pty Ltd in 2020. • The company has 100% of the mineral rights on M77/515.
	• *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.*	• Currently the tenement is in good standing. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical exploration and evaluation of the Mt Dimer project was carried out by the previous owners of the tenements (incl. Placer Exploration, Taipan Resources NL, Yilgarn Independent Mineral Processors, Gold Winners Pty Ltd and various private owners). • The initial exploration work and resource development by Placer Exploration generated a non JORC reserve of approximately 137,000 tonnes at 4.0 g/t Au. This was later partially mined by Taipan resources which extracted approximately 70-84,000 tonnes at 4-4.6 g/t Au from the oxide zone via open pit methods before abandoning production. • Cadre Resources drill 4 RC holes in 2017
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold mineralisation is an Archaean-aged, orogenic (sheared-hosted) gold system. • Geological interpretation indicates that the general local stratigraphy consists of mafic and ultramafic volcanics with greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism. • Gold mineralisation is hosted within the talc-chlorite and amphibolite chlorite schists and increase in quartz/ quartz veins. • The ore zone is shear controlled and follows the regional strike of stratigraphy running North-North West and dipping at about 65-80° to the west

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*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
		• This information is fully set out in Appendix 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *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.*	• Holes DRC007, DRC024, DRC025, DRC027, DRC038, DRC056, DRC053, and 21MDRC026 have not been used in the resource do to their position being away from the resource area
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.*	• High grades were not cut in the reporting of weighted averages during exploration but were cut (as required) for the mineral resource estimation phase (see Section 3 in table below for explanation).
	• *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.*	• N/A not used
	• *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 drill holes are oriented approximately perpendicular to the gold mineralisation which runs approx. 330 degrees (NNW). • The true width is generally within 10% of true intersection width. • Internal structural geometry of mineralisation is not specifically known with insufficient diamond drilling and structural analysis available
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.*	• Pre drilling exploration activities including geophysical and geochemical surveys were used to locate anomalies for drilling. • A 2kg sample from the NQ drilling was sent for cyanide extractable gold analysis and fire assay of the residue in 1991. The report concluded that the primary mineralisation is free-milling and requires crushing/pulverizing to <100-micron particle size to achieve a gold recovery of approximately 90%. • Bottle roll and leach test work was carried out by numerous operators since mining, but details in reports appear sparse.

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).* • *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 may comprise further drilling programs. No details or diagrams are attached for this announcement. • Further SG work is required to validate the SG numbers used in the Resource • Structural information from core drilling should also be undertaken

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes*	• Assay data can be cross checked to historical reports for the 88- 90 RC and diamond drilling. • The Access drill hole database was supplied in local grid with the acquisition of the Mt Dimer Project and was transformed to MGA and then all available holes DGPS-ed and used for modelling and estimation. It shows good correlation to the existing open pit both in location and approximate grade/tonnage of production.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• All drill holes and their assays within the database were plotted into the Micromine software and reviewed in three-dimensional space. • This process performs an internal check of the data and lists any areas where there are overlapping samples or inconsistent sample intervals. This process did not identify any issues which may have a material effect on the result
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits*	• The competent person has visited the project area and was involved in the 2021 drilling
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case*	• N/A
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The geological model for Mt Dimer is well accepted with significant historical work as well as open pit mining operations defining lithology units and mineralisation controls. Additional drilling, notably diamond, will aid in continuing the geological model at depth and aid in the structural interpretation
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Main assumption made is that mineralisation is shear hosted and as such, is defined 100% by assay boundaries, rather than, for instance, lithology
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• None known to exist due to high level of confidence in current interpretation.
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• General regional and local geological / structural settings incorporated into interpretation of mineral resource domains.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology*	• It is possible that additional structural features unidentified by current drilling, could exist, which may result in restrictions or extensions to the observed mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource*	• A total of 7 domains of mineralisation have been modelled at Mt Dimer, (Veins 1-6 and laterite). These mineralised envelopes dip between 47-80° to the west and strike approximately north-north west. • Envelopes vary in width from one to thirty meters, with a strike length of approx. 730m. Mineralisation currently extends to depths of 180m below the natural surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Grade estimation was completed using ordinary Kriging (OK). Micromine software was used to generate the resource block model and to estimate the gold and silver grades. • Drill hole sample data was flagged within the micromine database with the corresponding mineralisation envelopes (Veins 1-6 and laterite). Sample data was composited to 1m intervals within each of the flagged domains and investigated for the application of top-cuts. • Grade was estimated into each of the mineralisation objects, each flagged as a unique domain within the block model to allow appropriate constraint of the composite data and estimation
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• A review of the historical mine production was compared against the OK estimate from within the pit boundaries and shown to be comparable, although historical figures appear to vary this is acceptable given the inferred nature of this estimate.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding the recovery of byproducts.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Estimates of potentially deleterious elements have not been completed therefore considered not applicable
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed*	• A parent block size of 2mE x 10mN x 1mRL was chosen for the Mt Dimer resource estimate. The model was rotated using the same parameters as the Vein1-5 search ellipse so that the Y axis blocks are parallel to the mineralised lodes. The parent blocks were then sub blocked down to 2mE x 5mN x 0.5mRL for accurate volume representation of the lodes. • The resulting block model volumes vs wireframe volumes are reported in the main body of the report. • Two search passes were run. The size of the initial anisotropic search ellipsoid was based on the variogram ranges. The searches were oriented in the same directions as the variograms i.e. parallel to the individual vein geometries. The search parameters for each pass are provided in the main body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• Smallest block size in Z dimension used to replicate likely mining bench height
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• There appears to be a correlation between gold and silver grades
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The resource model sits within regional extents of known geological controls and therefore had minimal effect on the resource estimate.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• The selection of the top-cut was completed using both disintegration point of the composited data. Gold was cut to 21g/t and silver was cut to 35g/t
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Validation of the block model involved graphical review of the assay data against the block grades. Overall, this showed that generally the block grades reflected the assay grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Interpretation was carried out at a nominal 0.1g/t cut off. The reporting of mineral resources was completed at 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Given the existing open pit at Mt Dimer, future mining methods could work to initially expand the open pit and eventually move underground. • A higher cut off has been applied to the Resource below the 380mRL level to take in to account increased mining costs at depth. The cut off above the 380mRL is 0.5g/t Au and below the 380mRL is 1g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Various conflicting numbers have been reported for the recovery of gold mined and stockpiles leached at Mt Dimer but none can be verified. • In 1991 a 2kg sample from the NQ drilling was sent for cyanide extractable gold analysis and fire assay of the residue. The report concluded that the primary mineralisation is free-milling and requires crushing/pulverizing to <100-micron particle size to achieve a recovery of approximately 90%. • Further metallurgical work needs to be undertaken
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Given the existing open pit historical operations, areas of waste storage have been established and remain adequate for initial future use with sufficient room for expansion.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Assignment of bulk density values to the block model were assumed based on regionally accepted values. Bulk densities are assigned based on assumed weathering boundaries from surface to base of pit (base of oxidation), transitional and fresh rock below. The assignment of SG in this model is considered appropriate for the confidence level of the estimate (inferred).
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• Bulk density determinations have not yet been completed and instead use assigned values. Drilling has not identified the presence of any voids nor significant differences between lithologies and alteration zones but further test work is required.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Application of bulk density values were based on a series of surfaces representing the topography, base of complete oxidation transitional zone and fresh rock.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Classification of the mineral resource considered the historical database attributes, interpretation confidence, drilling density and integrity, demonstrated continuity, estimation statistics, estimation search pass, QAQC, informing points and block model validation review results
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• Account of all relevant factors have been considered in the classification of the current resource estimate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The assignment of the mineral resource classifications reflects the Competent Person's view of the Mt Dimer gold deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or review have been completed for the mineral resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate*	• The relative accuracy of the mineral resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the mineral resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and gold grades of the unmined portion of mineralisation at Mt Dimer.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The historical mining at Mt Dimer is reported to have contained 137,000 tonnes at 4g/t to be mined in a two-stage process which wasn't wholly completed. Reports vary from producing 77,000 - 84,159 tonnes mined at 3.44 to 4.61g/t Au respectively. The now depleted mineable portion was estimated using the current database and OK estimation method and showed comparable results

Appendix 1

Hole ID	MGA_Easting	MGA_Northing	RL	Azi	Dip
17MDRC0001	778130.586	6634442.552	501.438	60	-70
17MDRC0002	778138.857	6634359.879	498.976	60	-60
17MDRC0003	778152.459	6634287.902	495.393	60	-60
17MDRC0004	778249.178	6634195.192	495.028	60	-70
DRC_001	778120.333	6634560.762	503.952	60	-60
DRC_002	778068.742	6634537.595	506.572	60	-60
DRC_003	778239.885	6634528.952	500.204	60	-60
DRC_004	778195.741	6634505.473	501.014	60	-60
DRC_005	778151.597	6634481.992	503.214	60	-60
DRC_006	778085.381	6634446.773	500.929	60	-60
DRC_007	778041.237	6634423.293	500.122	60	-60
DRC_008	778107.453	6634458.513	502.107	60	-60
DRC_009	778217.813	6634517.213	500.215	60	-60
DRC_010	778264.773	6634428.924	499.011	60	-60
DRC_011	778220.629	6634405.445	499.777	60	-60
DRC_013	778035.707	6634596.442	506.198	60	-60
DRC_014	778013.105	6634586.458	506.806	60	-60
DRC_015	778091.311	6634548.873	505.675	60	-60
DRC_016	778159.485	6634523.411	502.923	60	-60
DRC_017	778115.565	6634500.361	504.532	60	-60
DRC_019	778197.16	6634449.487	500.935	60	-60
DRC_020	778175.136	6634437.658	501.134	60	-60
DRC_021	778185.581	6634386.512	500.263	60	-60
DRC_022	778244.479	6634361.391	498.653	60	-60
DRC_023	778222.455	6634349.561	499.04	60	-60
DRC_024	777989.714	6633992.48	496.471	60	-60
DRC_025	778013.04	6633948.41	494.942	60	-60
DRC_026	778564.263	6634135.862	492.666	60	-60
DRC_027	778416.636	6633829.543	489.528	60	-60
DRC_028	778016.757	6634634.717	507.963	60	-60

DRC_029	777994.012	6634622.996	505.993	60	-60
DRC_030	777971.425	6634611.484	504.649	60	-60
DRC_031	778200.431	6634337.732	499.294	60	-60
DRC_032	778268.139	6634317.343	497.43	60	-60
DRC_033	778246.115	6634305.513	497.531	60	-60
DRC_034	778291.798	6634273.295	496.712	60	-60
DRC_035	778269.774	6634261.465	496.795	60	-60
DRC_036	778315.457	6634229.247	496.767	60	-60
DRC_037	778293.433	6634217.418	496.629	60	-60
DRC_038	778707.855	6633815.696	486.221	60	-60
DRC_039	778267.923	6634370.578	498.191	60	-60
DRC_040	778290.636	6634328.292	497.176	60	-60
DRC_041	778313.822	6634285.125	496.431	60	-60
DRC_042	778248.223	6634248.755	496.547	60	-63
DRC_043	778337.481	6634241.076	495.914	60	-60
DRC_044	778271.409	6634205.588	495.946	60	-60
DRC_045	778361.141	6634197.028	495.613	60	-63
DRC_046	778339.117	6634185.199	495.452	60	-60
DRC_047	778317.093	6634173.37	495.666	60	-58
DRC_048	778295.069	6634161.54	495.403	60	-60
DRC_049	778383.165	6634208.858	495.266	60	-60
DRC_050	778363.244	6634140.387	494.419	60	-60
DRC_051	778318.967	6634116.887	494.725	60	-60
DRC_052	778385.361	6634152.076	493.937	60	-60
DRC_053	778676.652	6634423.254	496.607	360	-90
DRC_054	778220.131	6634459.556	500.553	60	-60
DRC_055	778386.334	6634096.323	493.417	60	-60
DRC_056	778043.362	6633742.561	485.932	60	-60
DRC_057	778428.848	6634176.64	493.542	60	-60
DRC_058	778430.484	6634120.763	492.966	60	-60
DRC_059	778476.167	6634088.544	491.716	60	-60
DRC_060	777995.059	6634576.848	507.588	60	-60
DRC_061	778093.589	6634488.989	503.82	60	-60

DRC_062	778129.692	6634471.115	501.643	60	-60
DRC_063	778225.095	6634293.315	497.32	60	-60
DRC_064	778250.263	6634192.821	494.701	60	-60
DRC_065	778284.485	6634151.209	494.968	60	-60
DRC_066	778297.278	6634104.678	494.28	60	-60
DRC_067	778364.078	6634084.624	493.742	60	-60
DRC_068	778341.945	6634072.799	493.953	60	-60
DRC_069	778387.733	6634040.539	492.56	60	-60
DRC_070	778409.929	6634052.398	492.484	60	-60
DRCT_012	778154.748	6634369.95	499.331	60	-60
DRCT_018	778108.31	6634458.52	502.151	60	-60
21MDRC001	778059.756	6634608.555	505.318	56.53	-59.54
21MDRC002	777967.35	6634557	501.898	57.32	-59.01
21MDRC003	778040.331	6634530.963	505.009	55.74	-59.81
21MDRC004	778132.271	6634509.293	503.987	55.02	-60.95
21MDRC005	778174.556	6634493.416	501.942	58.46	-61.04
21MDRC006	778116.909	6634460.038	502.225	59.94	-59.39
21MDRC007	778157.049	6634461.228	502.267	56.25	-60.49
21MDRC008	778149.438	6634425.556	500.897	58.09	-59.69
21MDRC009	778147.988	6634402.158	500.007	59.22	-60.41
21MDRC010	778115.5	6634404.491	499.086	53.21	-59.89
21MDRC011	778140.867	6634335.558	496.956	55.92	-60
21MDRC012	778173.135	6634322.067	497.991	56.3	-59.9
21MDRC013	778152.773	6634313.663	496.358	53.8	-60
21MDRC014	778180.32	6634299.558	497.291	55.3	-59.4
21MDRC015	778168.288	6634266.399	494.929	47.2	-59.8
21MDRC016	778209.52	6634258.91	496.442	57.3	-60.4
21MDRC017	778268.164	6634228.68	496.572	60.4	-60.3
21MDRC018	778244.399	6634218.522	496.241	59.5	-60.4
21MDRC019	778208.395	6634198.231	493.704	57.7	-60.1
21MDRC020	778302.624	6634221.471	496.536	57.7	-58.9
21MDRC021	778249.835	6634196.069	495.072	60.4	-60.2
21MDRC022	778325.428	6634207.346	495.934	61.8	-59.6

21MDRC023	778291.88	6634159.639	495.52	60.93	-60.29
21MDRC024	778408.015	6634108.987	493.051	61.27	-60.17
21MDRC025	778435.854	6634068.967	492.184	59.18	-59.87
21MDRC026	778512.451	6634001.445	490.592	56.72	-59.72