

ACTIVITIES REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2021

Summary

The company's advanced high grade gold exploration project Westminster and early exploration gold and base metal projects, North Tennant Creek and Barkly (Figure 1) are all located in the Tennant Creek region of the Northern Territory. Truscott has been a leading participant in the Barkly area, where it continued to undertake ongoing early recognisance work during the quarter.

At the Westminster Project, work focused on acquiring structural observations to better define additional mineralisation targets for exploration in the longer term. In the short term the planning work to undertake drilling during the northern wet season, at Orebody One, remains in place. The drilling program targets increasing ore resources and substantiating the findings of the research and development work completed to date.

During the quarter, field work included the setting out and surveying an increased area for the proposed Westminster Project Mining operations. With sufficient area now defined to encompass all the prospective target zones for the project area, with additional expanse to the north to establish installation of an alternate energy facility (solar) if required.

Truscott completed an initial minor capital raising of \$210,000 before costs during the quarter, with a view to progressively increasing exploration and project development activity against an upturn in gold prices and increased interest in the gold sector.

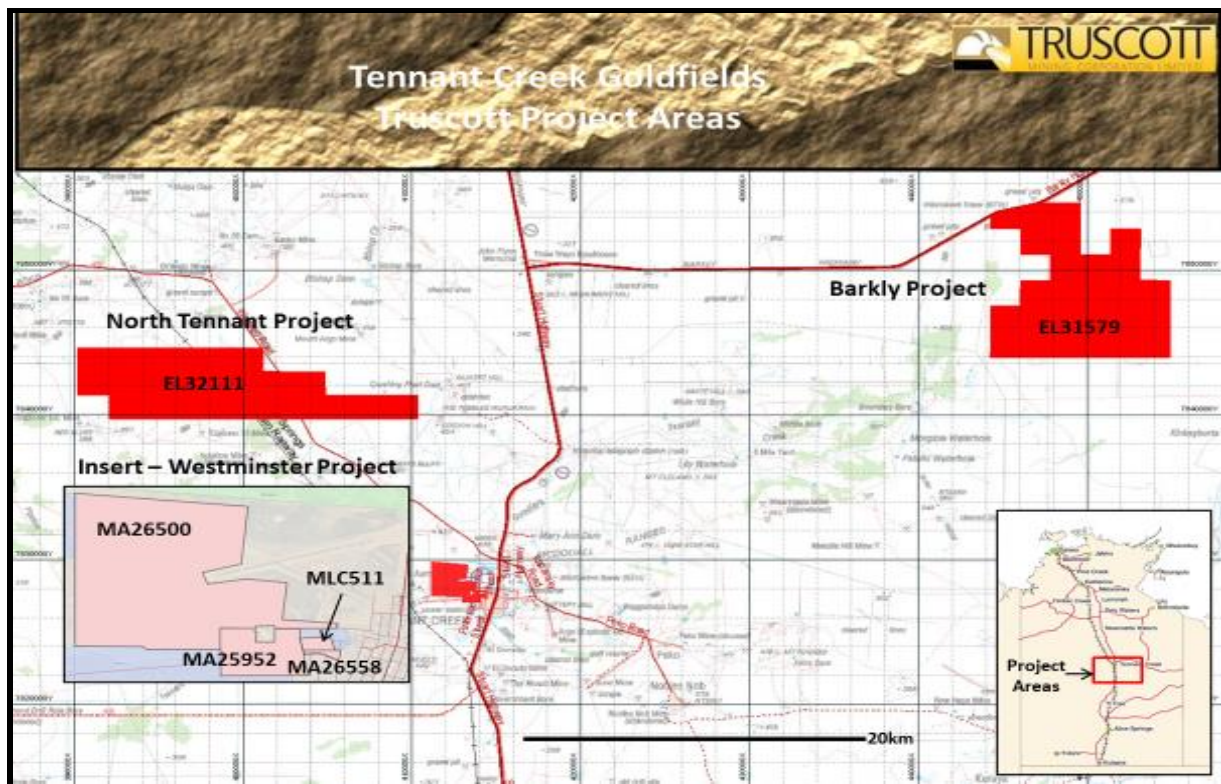


Figure One: Truscott Exploration & Development Projects



Ongoing Research - Regional Context

The opportunity for discovery is often a result of the limitations of previous exploration, and exploiting that potential requires the establishment of a context for new exploration work. Work on development of a context for exploration has followed from first observations on government mapping.

Mapping illustrates (Figure 2) the setting for large-scale tectonic forces, with a primary stress direction (sigma one), aligned to physical landforms, structures, and geological boundaries. With Archean and Proterozoic rocks evident as relative zones of uplift or crustal thinning across the Northern Territory.

The Company interprets the lineation observed on 126° (Sigma 1) as being the principal stress direction that is a consequence of inter-plate collision. Structural theory suggesting that ongoing primary stress (Sigma 1) has the capacity to develop major strike slip corridors which exhibit characteristic structural elements.

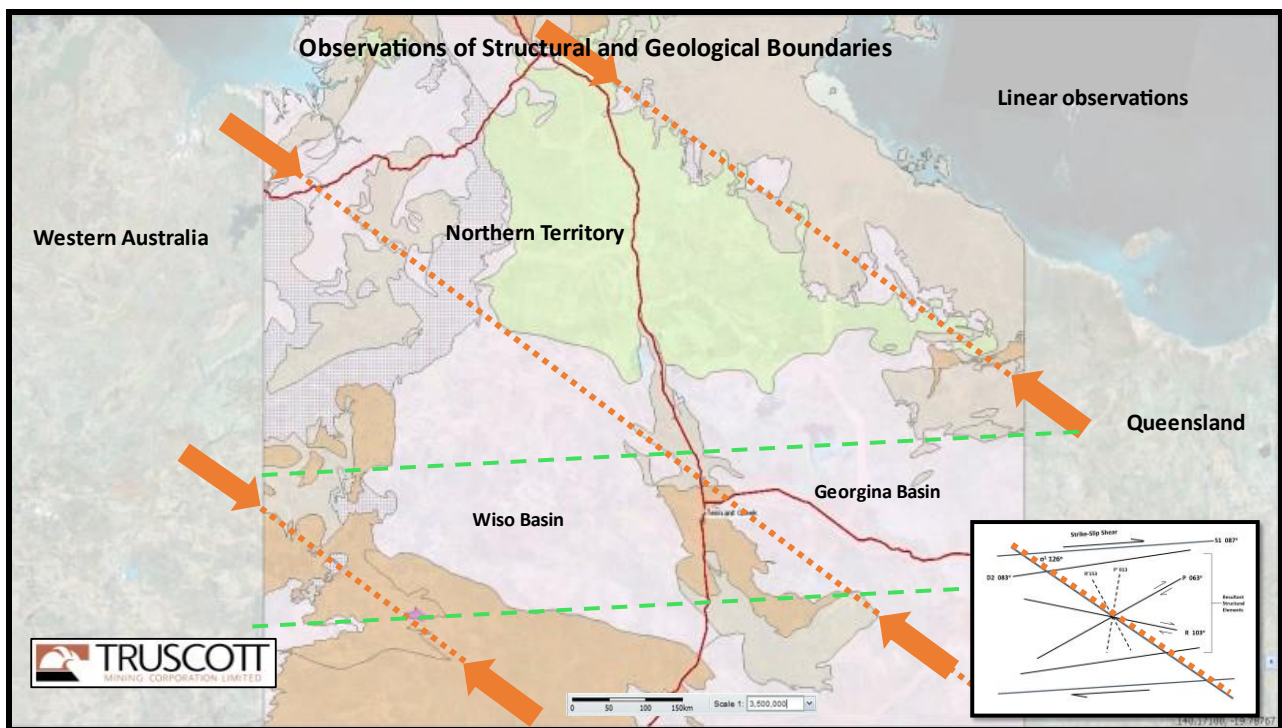


Figure Two: Regional Linear observations on 126° (Sigma 1)

The viewer can see the strike slip corridor on an NT wide TMI image showing primary stress alignment across a centralised corridor $S(087^\circ)$, with repeating elements (Figure 3). The focus of stress development associated with uplift along Sigma 1 provides the environment for rising fluid intrusions.

Patterns of early D2 compression folding, initially aligned with 063° as the strike slip shear corridor develops are also evident to the viewer. Shearing within the central corridor allows for the movement of mineralised fluids, which concentrate in resultant shears R (103°), and late-stage cross shearing on P (063°).

Interest is building cross the corridor, with large exploration and mining companies established in the western section and new entrants rapidly establishing themselves in the central and eastern sections.

Extrapolation of strike slip shear influences across the continent, requires further consideration, with several recent major discoveries in Western Australian exhibiting equivalent structural features.

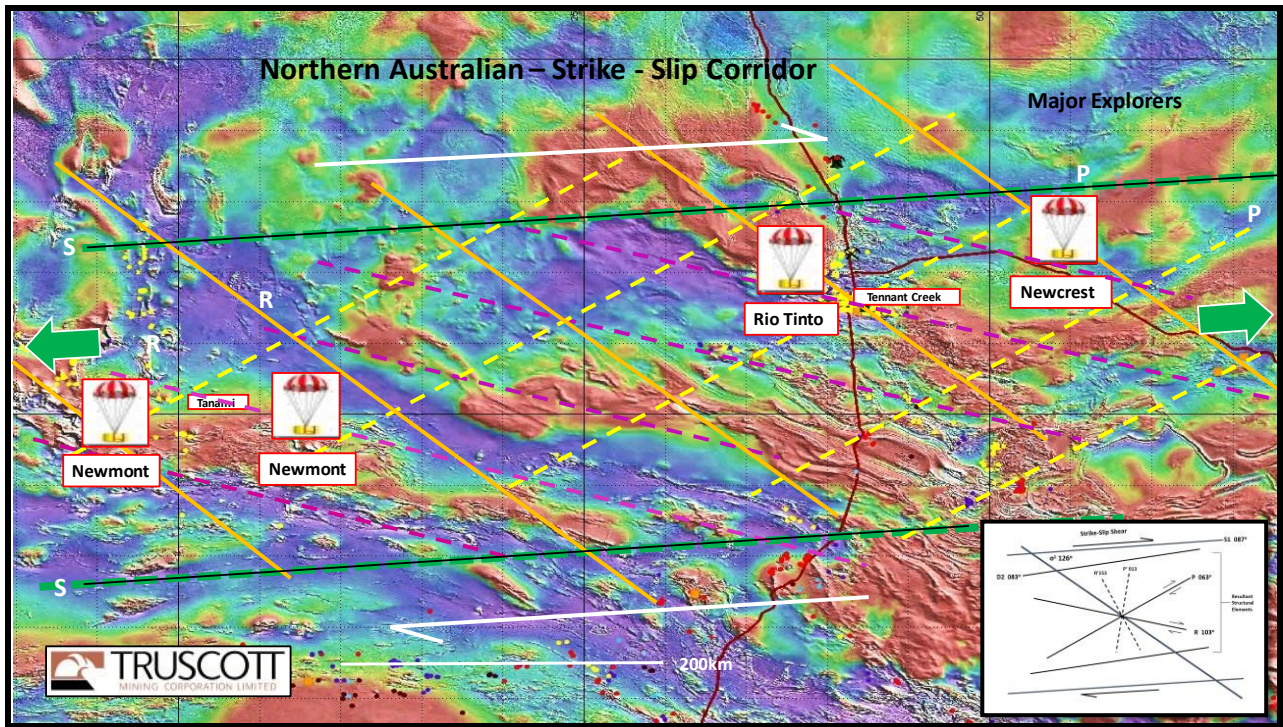


Figure Three: Dextral Shear Corridor, Tanami to Tennant Creek

Identification of Structural Domains

Extensive outcropping of Proterozoic rocks proximal to Tennant Creek has provided the company with an opportunity to study the influence of the stress continuum and the resultant structural elements generated. The viewer can observe the presence (Figure 4) of discrete structural domains in the processed (1VD) image.

The focus of these repeating structures is cross tied by intersection of resultant structural elements on R and R'. The viewer can observe regular domain geometries, with variations in intensity significantly attributed to the extent to which latter geological units and sediments overly the Proterozoic rock.

It is evident, that under the stress continuum the primary structural domains repeat along the sigma one and the sigma three directions. The Company understands the third orthogonal principal stress direction, sigma two, as having an influence on the repeat cycles of structural control over mineralisation with depth.

Truscott has mathematically described these primary (fractal one) structural domains and then written general equations to define other fractal levels or scales of activity. The derived mathematics is currently being subject to application testing at multiple fractal levels on the company's project areas.

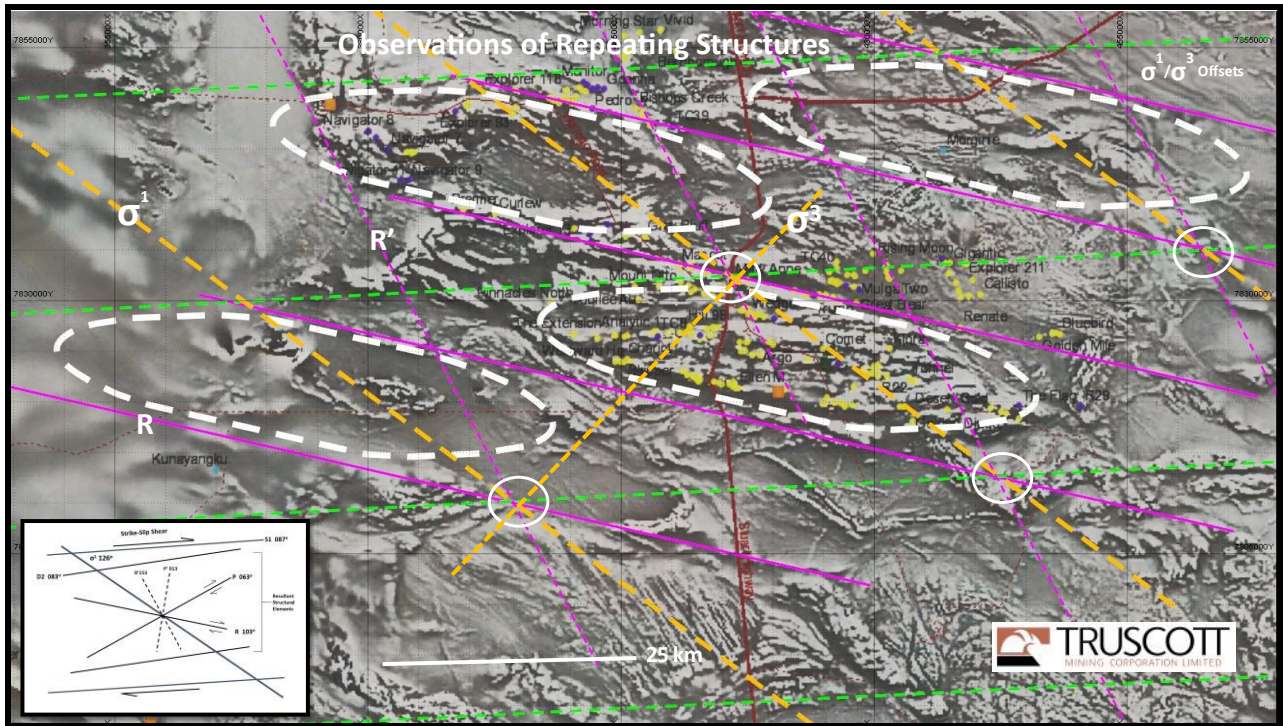


Figure Four: Structural Domains within the Strike-Slip Corridor

Observations At Project Scale (5+ Million Oz Au Targets)

Based on the mathematics derived from the primary structural domains it is possible to make observations at project level or fractal three and to describe the potential for multiple separately identified zones for mineral concentration.

The plan view (Figure 5) illustrates the potential for the distribution of orebodies at the first level, within a stacked sequence of orebodies. Published material describes three to four thousand metres of the Warumungu rocks, providing opportunity for repeat levels of mineralisation. Considering the number of potential sites for mineral precipitation and concentration within the project area at the first level and then the potential for repeats at depth, the aggregate target becomes substantive.

Field observations made during the quarter supported the concept of a larger scale synclinal fold of fractal two scale with smaller scale parasitic folding on fractal three scale within Warumungu rocks. Observations on elevated physiography, structural elements, ore body definition and rock chip sampling support the Company’s interpretation. The interpreted core of the major fold is in a part covered by later Ooradidgee rock units and alluvium, requiring drill confirmation.

The standing interpretation being that the formation of the fold sequence occurs with Warumungu rocks in a direction that is sympathetic to P (063°). With subsequent strike slip action on P (063°) setting up loci for mineralisation where the earlier folds are subject to discordant crosscutting dilation shear.

The Company expects to generate sufficient information to assess initial development options by drilling only two target zones, with any strategic objective of establishing long life operations being progressed over a longer period.

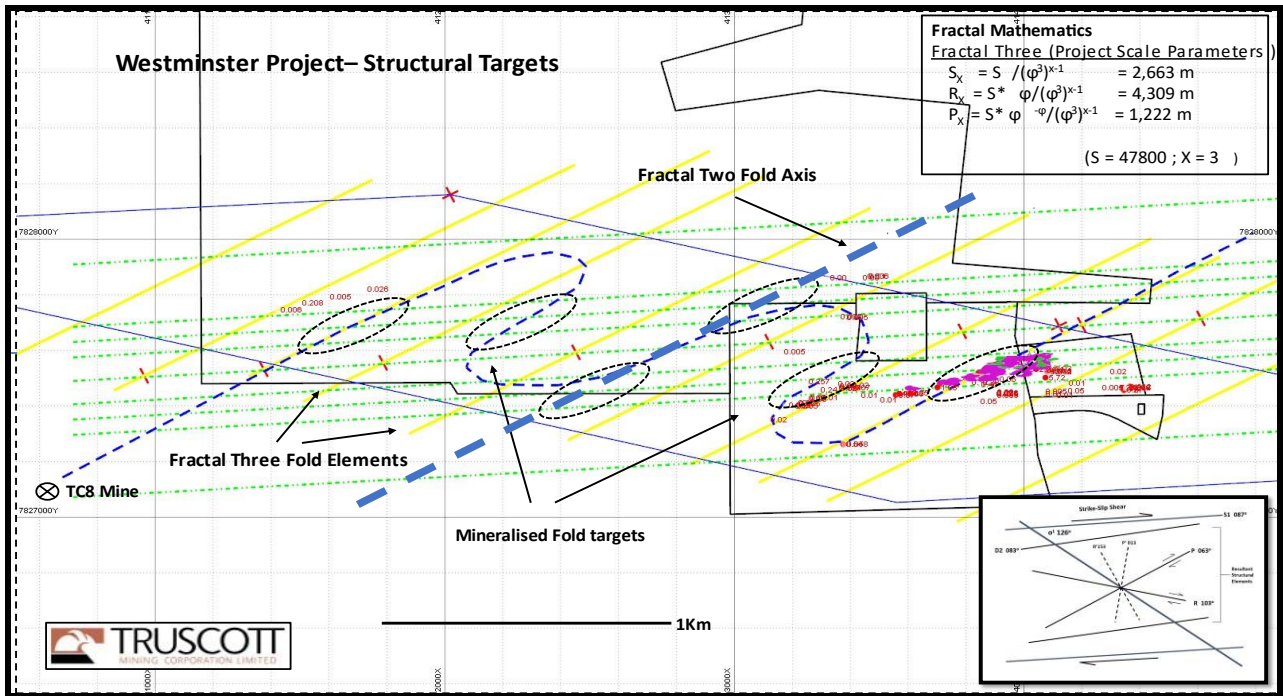


Figure Five: Targets at Project Scale (Fractal three) Westminster Project

Observations At Ore Body Scale (1+ Million Oz Au Targets)

By further mathematical derivation of the primary domain, it is possible to undertake analysis at ore body level or fractal four.

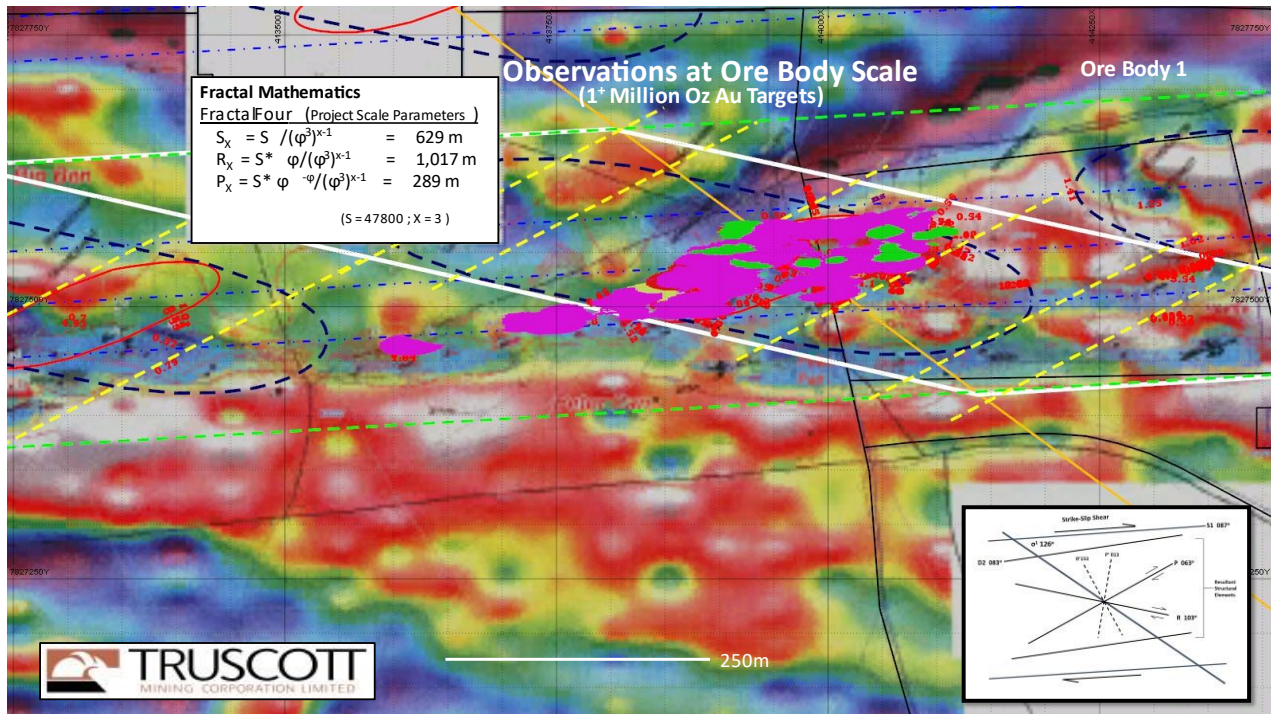


Figure Six: Observations at Ore Body Level (Fractal Four) Westminster – Gold Block Model & Gravity Image

The initial reference observation set for undertaking analysis at ore body level or fractal four is ore body one within the Westminster project area.

The gravity image (Figure 6) and the block model for ore body one at Westminster are set in alignment with a structural domain at fractal four, with the structural elements S, R, P also in evidence with ore constrained within shear corridor S (087°).

It being clear that the upper ore gold zones drilled and modelled to date sympathetically align with the dilation P (063 deg), a reoccurring observation at multiple other historical mines that becomes a determinant for planning and orienting future drilling programs.

Modelling Mineral flow & Dilation Interactions

Analysis and modeling of the upper part of orebody one at Westminster

The Cross section (Figure 7) of Ore body One – Westminster, illustrates the intersection of modelled flow plains and dilation on P (063°), where pregnant fluids precipitate gold within the constraining shear corridor S (087°).

With the cross section aligned perpendicular to the constraining shear S (087°) the dip of the mineralization is higher than the apparent dip observed the cross sections of figure eight.

Based on historical observations of other deposits and mineralisation along strike, substantial high-grade gold has typically existed at depths that correlate with the untested green horizon.

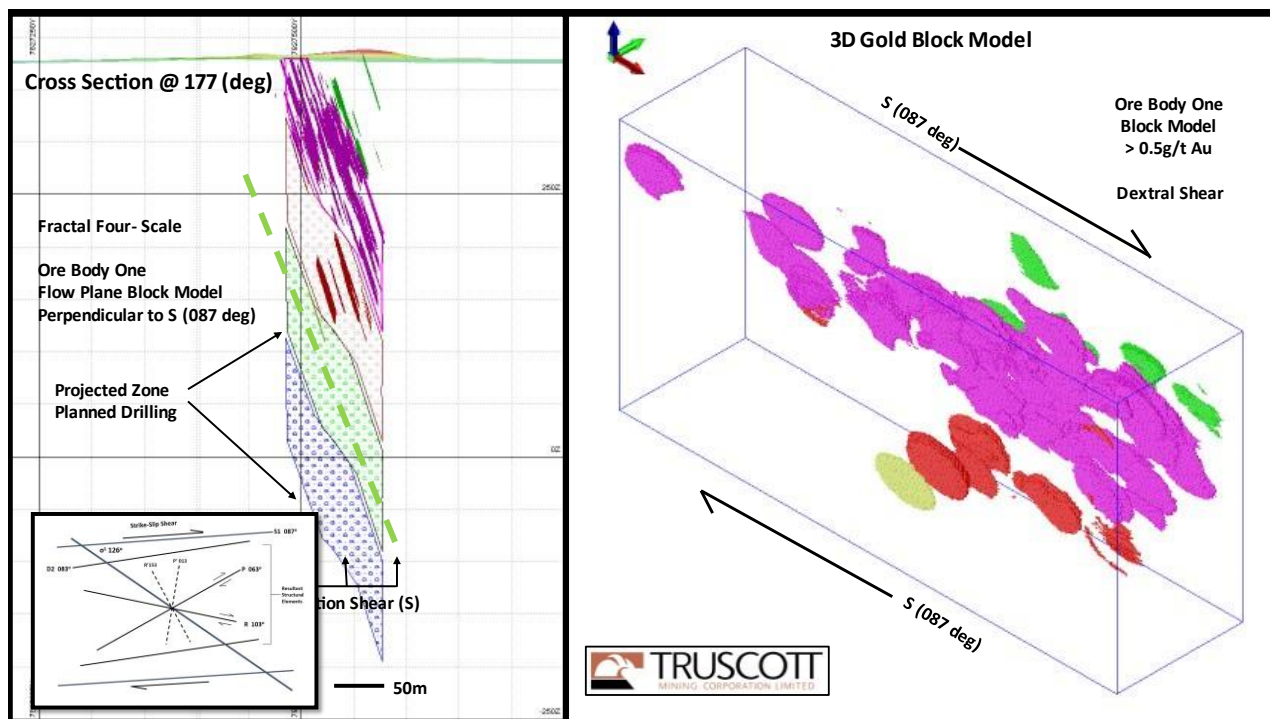


Figure Seven: Modelling Mineralising fluid flows and Dilation Shear Interaction – Westminster Project

Work Programs -Diamond Core Drilling Controls

Modelling has defined discordant strike slip- shear corridors striking S (087°). Aligned within these corridors planner elements tilt at 10 degrees to the east and dip 65-70° N resulting in a surface strike trace of (083°). These elements acting as flow plains for mineralisation.

The intersection of these flow plains and the resultant vertical P (063°) dilation direction generated by the strike-slip action, determines the dominant trend for gold mineralisation, being a direction of P (063°) with a plunge of 041°.

The later stage cross-linking shear and dilation on P (063°) providing the strongest influence on the local distribution of structurally controlled gold mineralisation.

The company has planned a series of vertical drill holes to verify the mineralisation at deeper levels than have been previously tested. Discrete targets in these systems at these depths have 500,000 plus ounces of gold potential.

This proposed drilling, targets mineralisation to depth at one of four enrichment zones along a 2.5 km long strike shear corridor at the Westminster Project. As indicated in figure five, this first corridor of strike slip shear and mineralisation repeats multiple times and provide for multiple lines of mineralisation at substantial depths.

A typical drill control cross section (Figure 8) aligned to P (063°) demonstrate multiple levels or flow plain intersections plunging at 041°. The vertical spacing between flow plain sets of 105 metres follows from the earlier modelling of the existing drill-hole database.

Highly crystalline and non-sheared ironstone, with background gold mineralisation and elevated levels of anomalous wolframite, is evident where these flow plains come to surface, supporting precepts relating to the structural model. Of specific importance is the observation that only highly sheared ironstones with iron levels moderated by subsequent events demonstrate high concentrations of gold mineralisation.

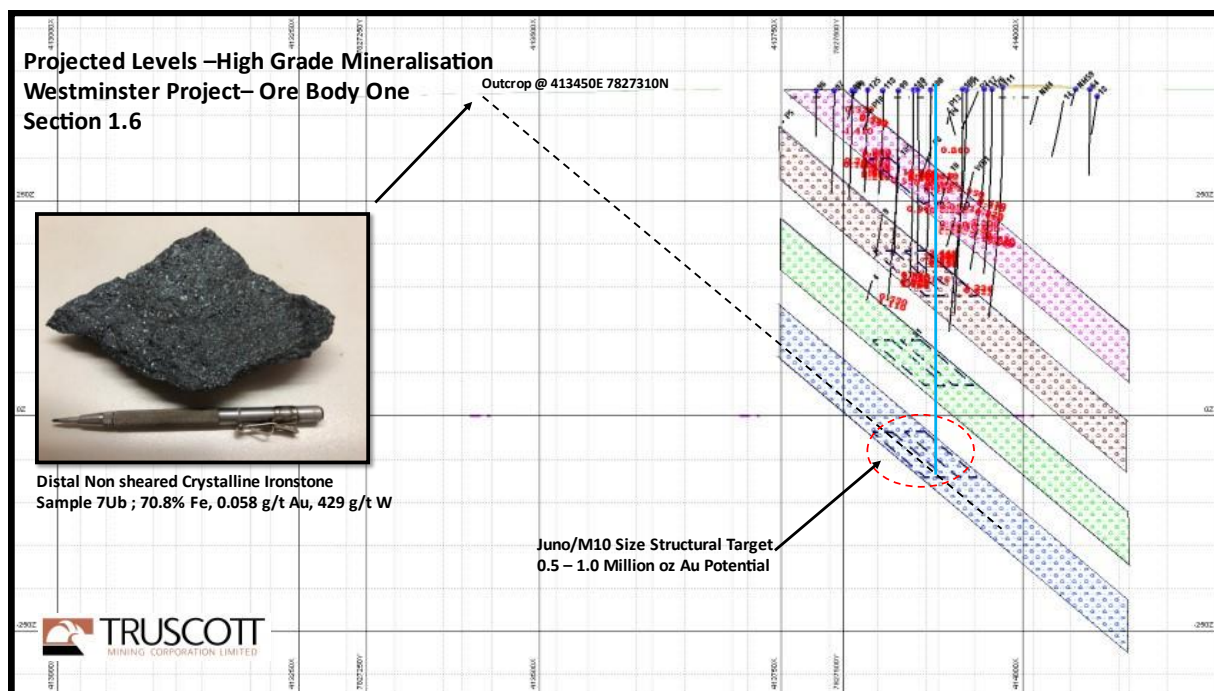


Figure Eight: Westminister Project – Drill Section 1.6

Work Programs - Project Development & Operations

Truscott has now completed a development schedule for the Westminster Project that encompasses all activities from project initiation through to first gold pour, which runs for a period of three years. For conceptual purposes, the time of project initiation, will coincide with time at which the company makes an application for the extended mining lease area for the project area.

During the last quarter, the company undertook the pegging and initial surveying (Figure 9) of the proposed mining operations area in preparedness for facilitating any Board decision to move to the first stage in advancing the application for the mining lease extension.

The area of the proposed mining operations area captures the core of the four main 087° (S) shear zones for the project area and provides for an additional area to establish installation of alternate energy (solar) sources if required.

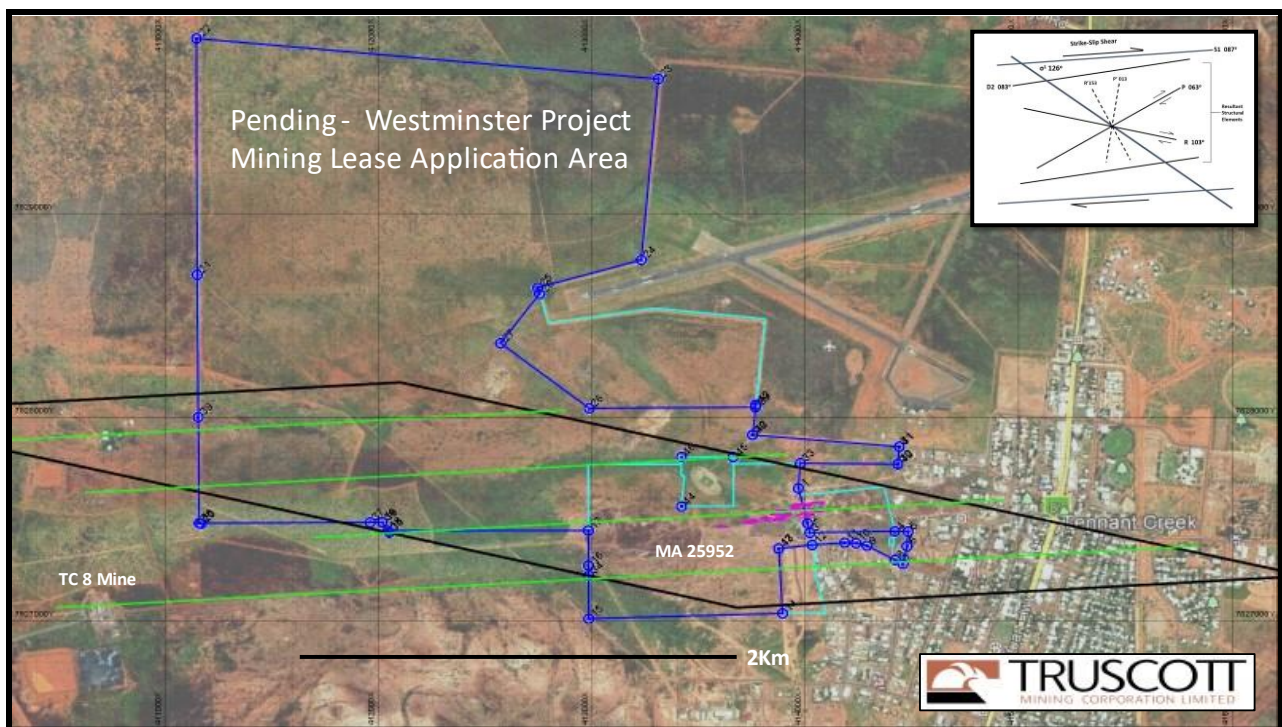


Figure Nine: Westminister Project- Proposed Operations Area

Work Programs - Targeting New Project Scale Domains (5+ Million Oz Au Targets)

Selecting new project scale fractal three domains within larger tenement holdings requires the establishment of key reference observations.

Truscott as a first step is establishing the location of significant lines of strike- slip shear S (087°) and undertaking back tests them against fractal models.

Further field reconnaissance then targets identifying other resultant elements of resultant shear that provide a signature for the multiple interactions that occur in association with mineralisation.

Overlays within the reference framework of fractal one domains also allow for the consideration of spatial equivalence of locations with other known ore systems.

The Company advanced recognizance work, during the quarter, on the Barkly Project Area (Figure 10), identifying shear zones and rock chip sampling mineralised zones of interest. The laboratory is yet to return the initial assay results.

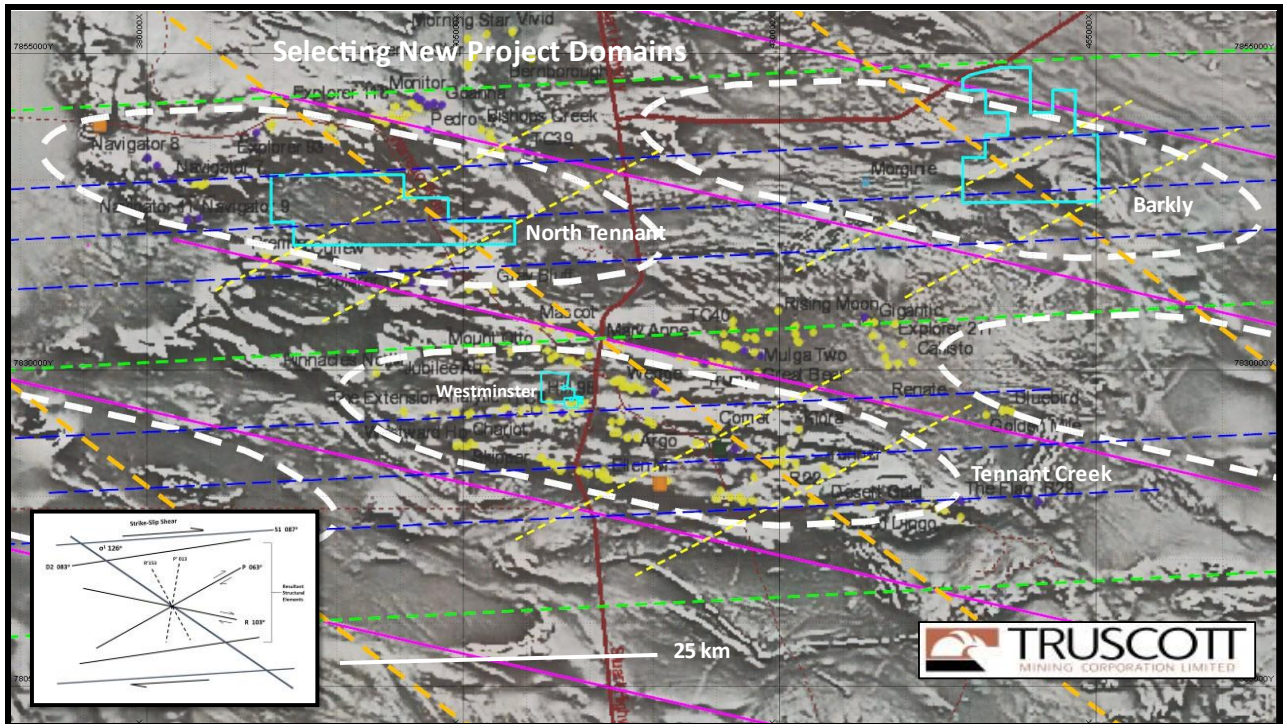


Figure Ten: Targeting New Project Scale Domains (5+ Million Oz Au Targets)

Exploration Paradigms

Truscott is working to building knowledge and recognition of the potential a continental scale strike-slip shear zone. Outcrops of Proterozoic rock proximal to Tennant Creek have provided a window into a near basement environment that has provided an understanding of structural events. After an initial phase of sedimentation and folding a discordant strike slip event appears to have been a determinant for controlling both later intrusions and mineralising flows.

An increased understanding by explorers of this orogenic scale strike slip activity will lead to the onset of a major rush of exploration activity for company's seeking to exploit previously unrecognized potential. The successful newcomers will understand and account for the influence of discordant strike slip activity, when targeting mineralisation.

Truscott's research and development studies use current structural models for prioritising and acquiring exploration areas. The knowledge provided by the structural modelling, is the key to the future development of the mineral field. A change in thinking will occur as a wider understanding of structural controls is integrated with historical geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques.

Peter N Smith
Executive Chairman

Authorised by: By the Board

Competent Person's Statement: *The contents of this report, which relate to geology and exploration results, are based on information reviewed by Dr Judith Hanson, who is a consultant engaged by Truscott Mining Corporation Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. She has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types 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. Dr Hanson consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters compiled by therein in the form and context in which they appear.*

Regulatory Information: *The Company does not suggest that economic mineralisation is contained in the untested areas, the information relating to historical drilling records have been compiled, reviewed, and verified as best as the company was able. The company is planning further exploration drilling programs to confirm the geology, structure, and potential of untested areas within the company's tenements. The company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard to this disclaimer.*

Forward-Looking Statements: *This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Truscott Mining Corporations Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may" "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Truscott believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

Appendix 1

Mining Tenements Held on 30 September 2021 (Table 2)

Project Tenement			Interest at Beginning	Interest at End	Acquired	Disposed
Westminster	Northern Territory					
MLC 511			100%	100%		
MA25952			100%	100%		
MA26500			100%	100%		
MA26558			100%	100%		
Barkly	Northern Territory					
EL 31579			100%	100%		
North Tennant	Northern Territory					
EL 32111			100%	100%		

Appendix 2

The Quarterly Cashflow Report (“Appendix 5B”) for the reporting period ending 30 September 2021 was released to the ASX the same day as this report and provides an overview of the company’s financial activities. An extract of Items relevant to this Quarterly Activities Report are tabled below.

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	5
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	20

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Payments to directors and director related entities for professional services at less than market rates.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

TRUSCOTT MINING CORPORATION LTD

ABN

31 116 420 378

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2021

Statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation		
(b) development		
(c) production		
(d) staff costs	(4)	(4)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(46)	(46)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4 Interest received		
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		
1.6 Income taxes paid		
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives		
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	0	0
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(50)	(50)
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities		
(b) tenements		
(c) property, plant and equipment	(2)	(2)
(d) exploration & evaluation	(24)	(24)
(e) investments		
(f) other non-current assets		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment		
	(d) investments		
	(e) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other (provide details if material) Refund of security deposit		
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(26)	(26)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	210	210
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(15)	(15)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	0	0
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	(20)	(20)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	175	175

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	62	62
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(50)	(50)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(26)	(26)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	175	175

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held		
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	161	161

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts		Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	18	18
5.2	Call deposits	143	143
5.3	Bank overdrafts		
5.4	Other (provide details)		
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	161	161

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates		Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	5
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	20
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Payments to directors and director related entities for professional services at less than market rates.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	250	177
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	0	0
7.3 Other (please specify)	87	0
7.4 Total financing facilities	337	177
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		160
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
7.1 Loan is an unsecured interest free loan facility from a director and his related entity.		
7.3 Net BAS refund and R&D tax offset received after 30 September.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(25)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(35)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(60)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	161
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	160
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	321
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	5.35
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: N/A	
8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?	
Answer: N/A	
<i>Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.</i>	

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 September 2021

Authorised by: By the Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.