

ACTIVITIES REPORT – MARCH QUARTER 2018

Strategic Considerations

Truscott continued to expand the reach of its research and development work across the expanse of the central Northern Territory. Within the context of market conditions, an initial step to the broader application of the research findings lead to the acquisition of the larger Barkly Project Area (Figure 1) to the East of Tennant Creek.

The timing for the development of the company's high grade Westminster Gold Project is also being carefully monitored against market conditions, which have now been in consolidation for close to five years. Marketing work has been completed to attract sufficient new capital in the next quarter to allow drilling to be progressed.

Recent analysis and modelling confirms that the Westminster Gold Project has the potential to become a large company operation based on significant mineralisation. The high grade nature of the poly-metallic mineralisation further supports the potential future opportunity to underwrite and expand regional activities.

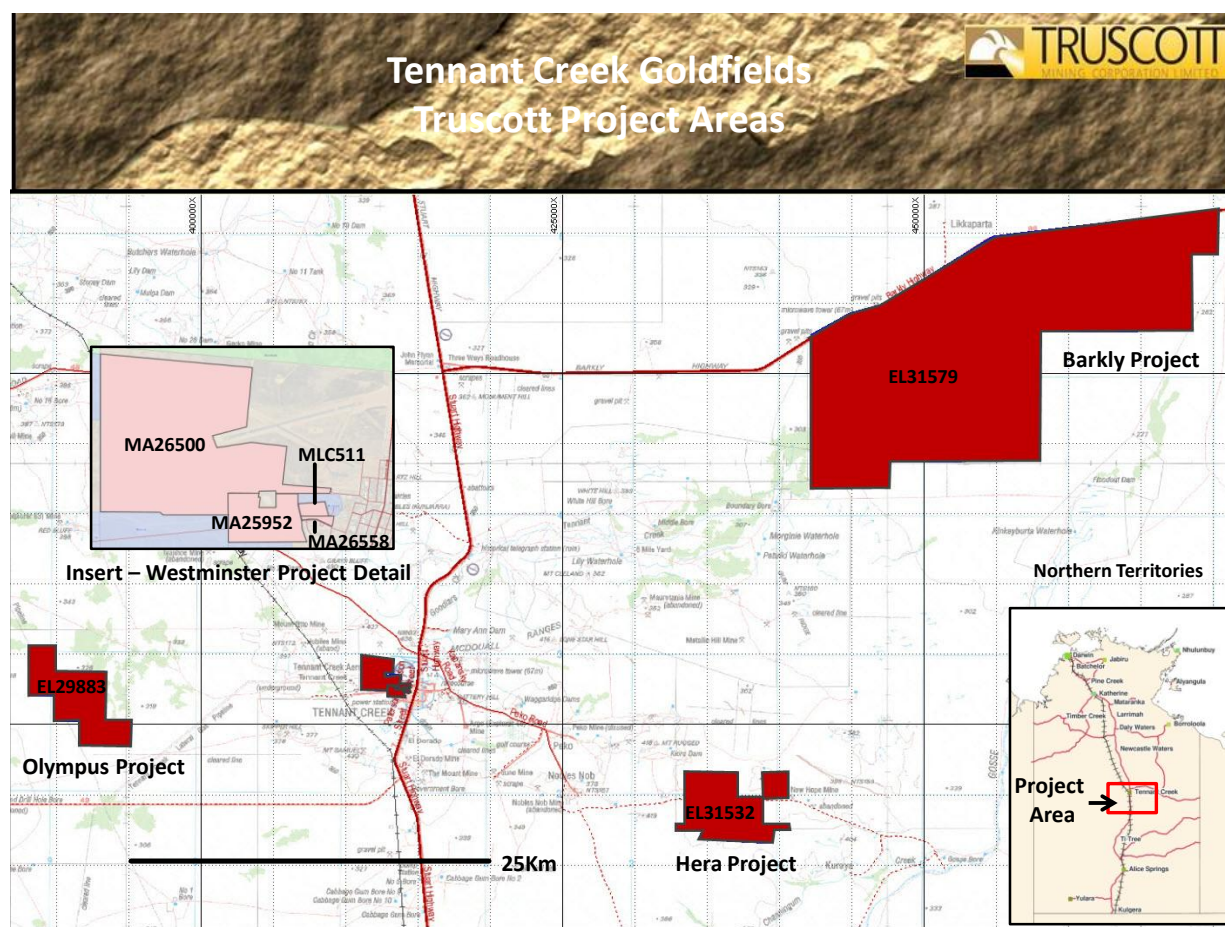


Figure One: Truscott Exploration & Development Projects



The Westminster Project area occupies over two kilometres of a broad strike slip shear zone striking 083° (D) with a true dip of $82 - 85^{\circ}$ to the North. Four discrete magnetic anomalies (Figure 2) provide a focus for targeting mineralisation, with the preferred location being the central zone associated with anomalies one (ore body one) and target two.

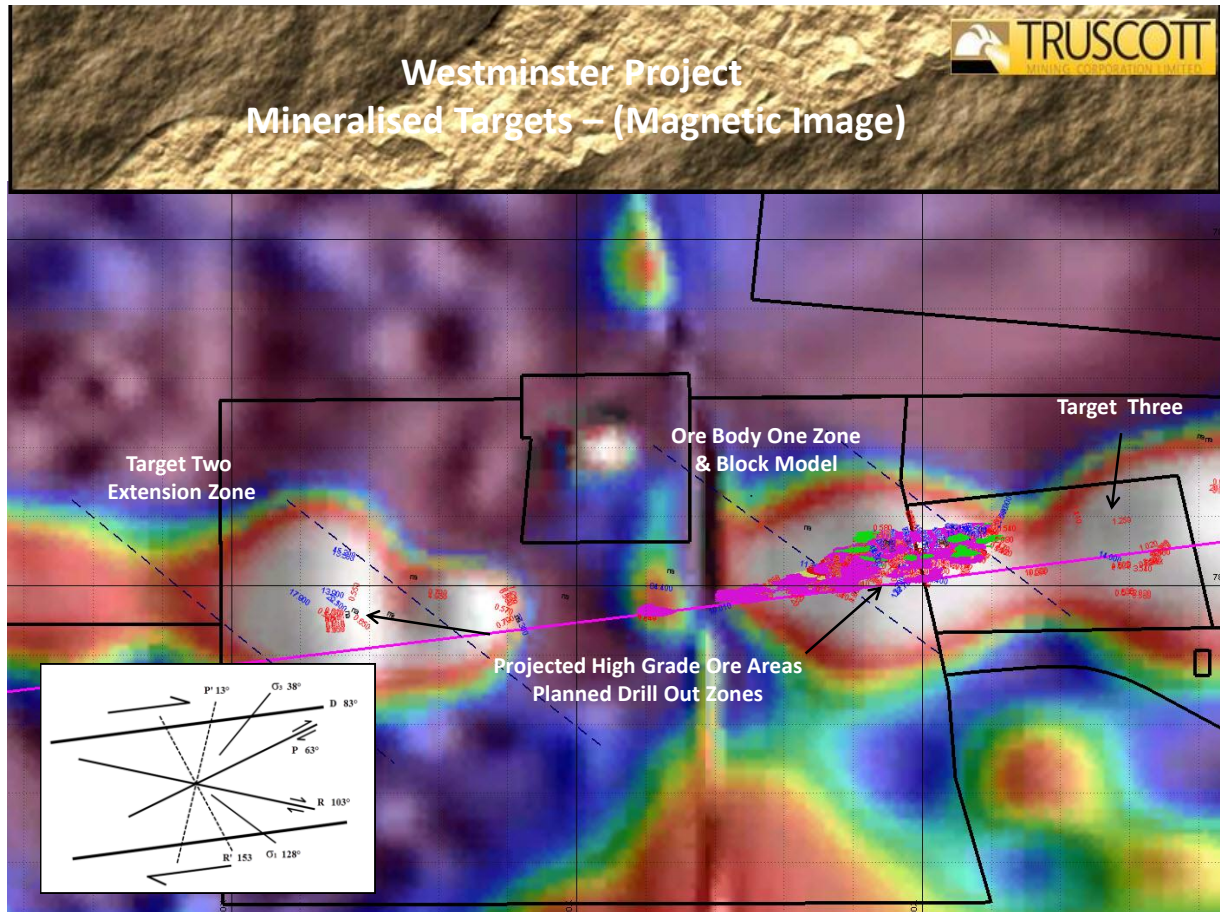


Figure Two: Westminster Project – Field of View Two Kilometres

The location of the detailed three dimensional model (Figure 3) describing ore-body one of the Westminster Project can be referenced relative to the structural elements demonstrated in the gravity image.

Definition of Mineralisation Flow Channels

The Westminster project appears to be located on the northern side of a large anticline fold such that the sediment bedding plains to the depths currently drilled are observed to be linear. The bedding plains are measured as dipping $65-70$ degrees to the North with a plunge of $12-15$ degrees to the West. Discordant shear has interacted with the bedding to develop flow plains for mineralisation.

Detailed logging of drill data indicates that the preferred mineral flow planes are in the sediment profile and exhibit a vertical separation of 35 metres with true widths of up to seven metres. Pairs of flow channels also exhibit a larger vertical separation of 105 metres.

The parallel flow channels described above can be utilised as an outer or primary constraint set, in that all the targeted economic mineralisation is included within their parallel boundaries.

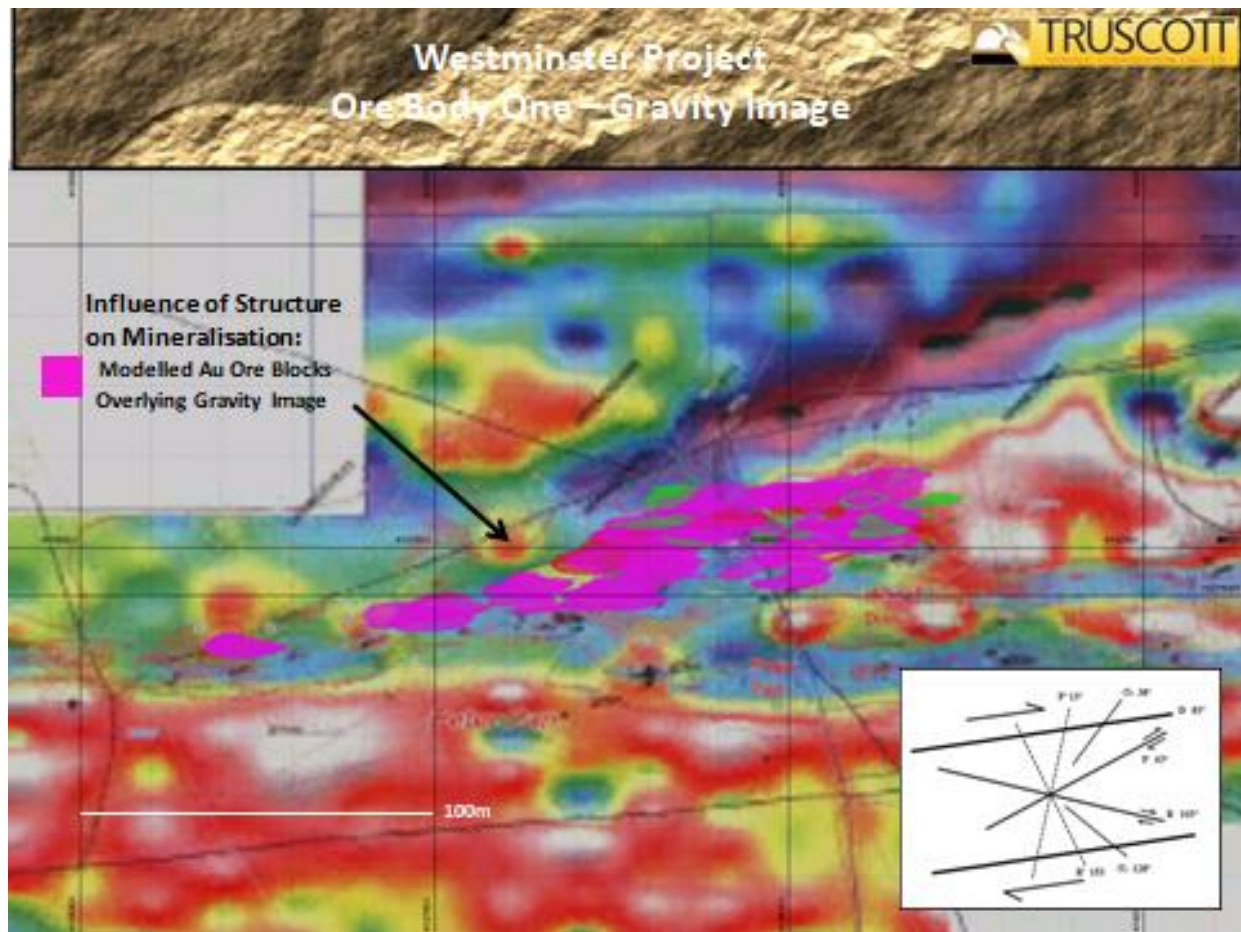


Figure Three: Westminster Ore Body One – Block Model Location

Definition of High Grade Ore Zones

The targeted ore zones that exist within the outer constraint set can be further delineated by introducing secondary and tertiary constraint sets that are a consequence of later stage dilation and shearing.

Describing the secondary constraint sets that act to delineate the high grade ore zones requires an understanding of both the elements of a series of shearing and dilation events and the order in which they occurred, their paragenesis. Truscott has described the expected resultant shear and dilation elements that would be produced during the action of strike slip shear. The application of the theoretical model to actual findings has been confirmed by mapping the discrete resultant elements within the project area.

Ore body Modelling

An initial block model for ore body one has been developed utilising the structural constraints defined by Truscott for the primary purpose of determining the direction the mineralisation is plunging to depth, in order to target and control future drilling.

The long section view of the block model (Figure 5) when considered in conjunction with the cross section view (Figure 6) provides an overall sense of movement that is towards the north-west. This overall direction is assessed as being related to the primary stress direction for the dextral stress regime.

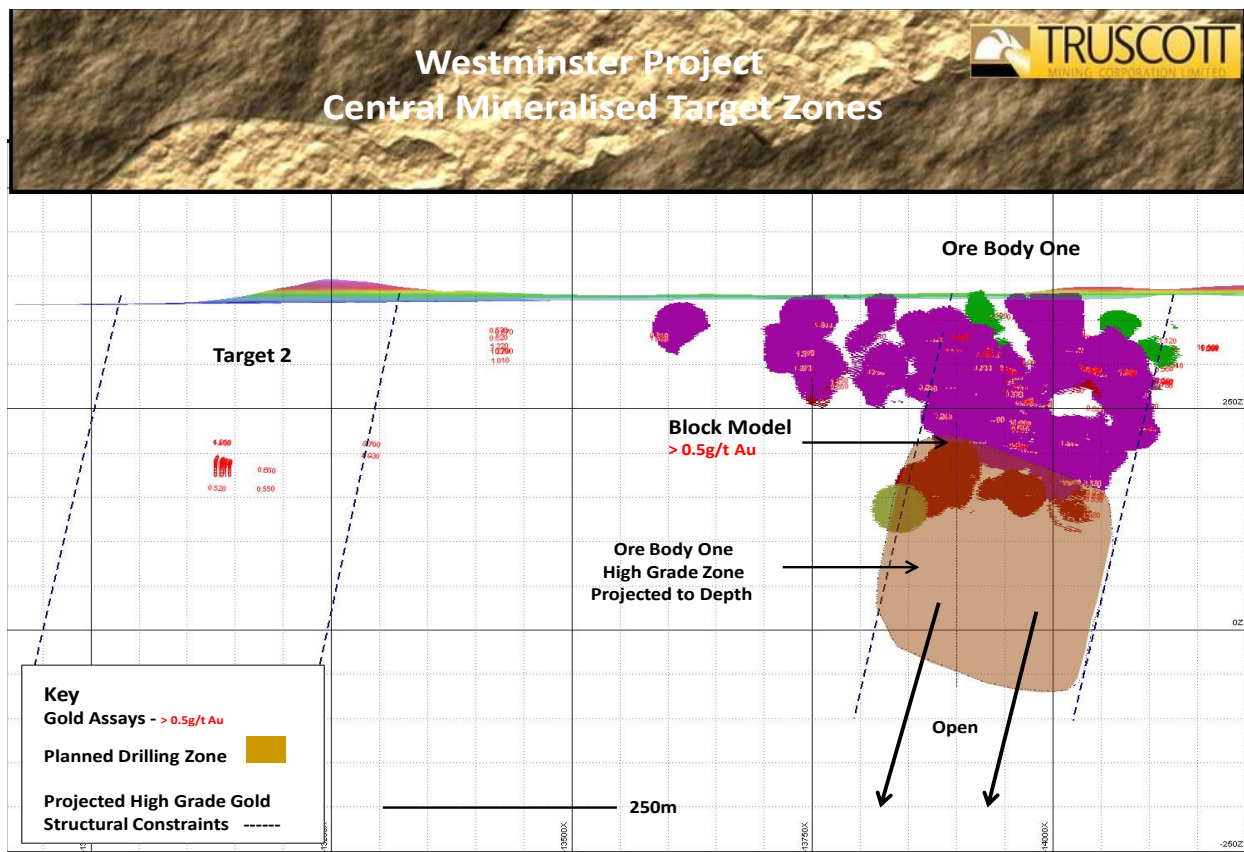


Figure Four: Westminster – Ore Body One, Target Two – Projections to Depth

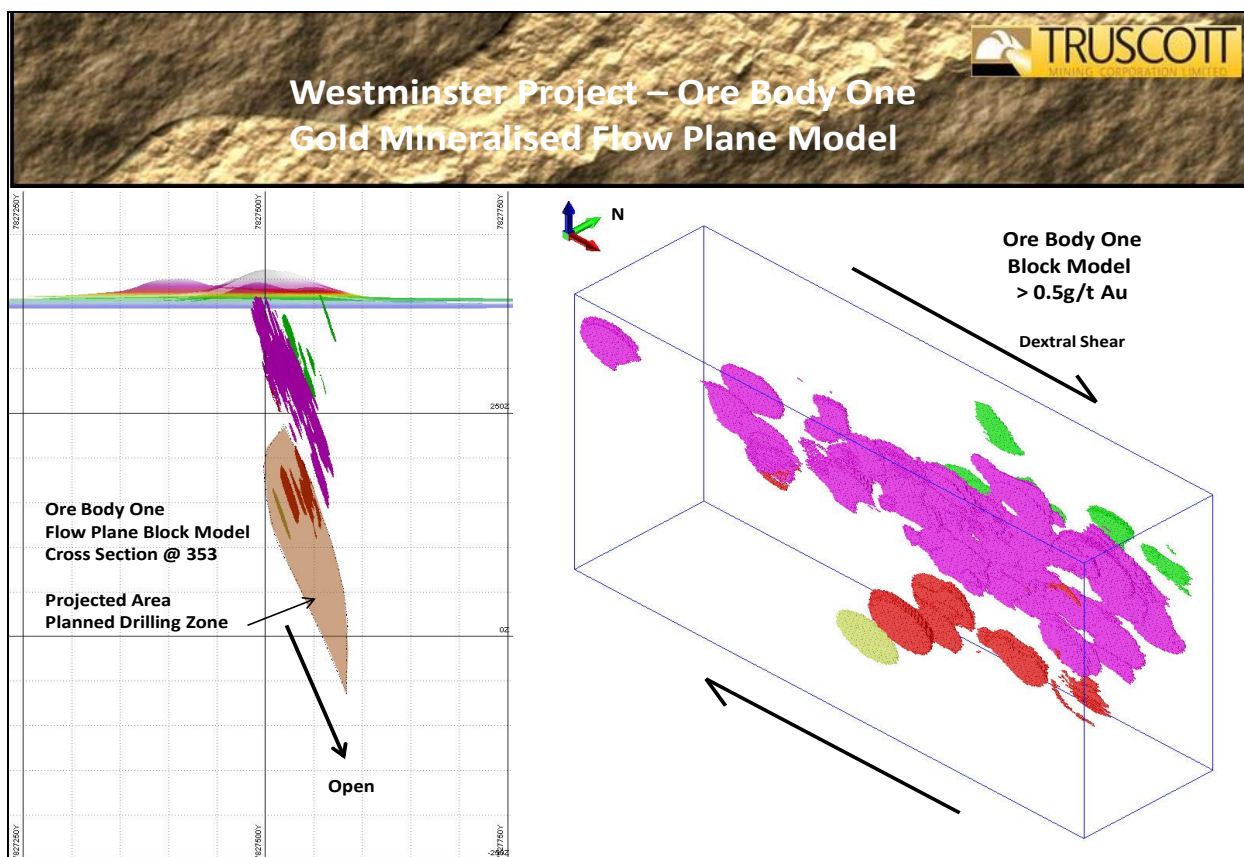


Figure Five: Westminster Ore Body One – Gold Mineralisation. Modelling

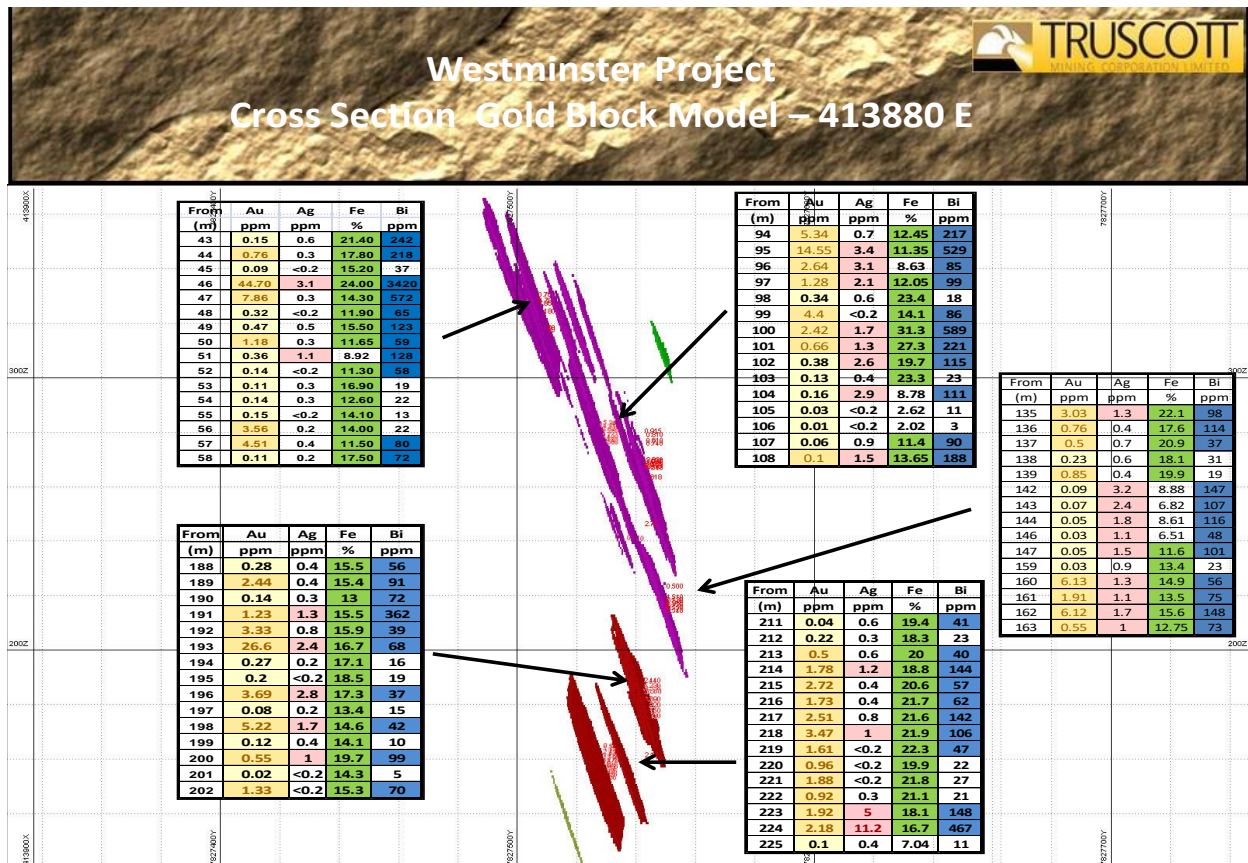


Figure Six: Westminster Ore Body One – Poly-Metallic Mineralisation

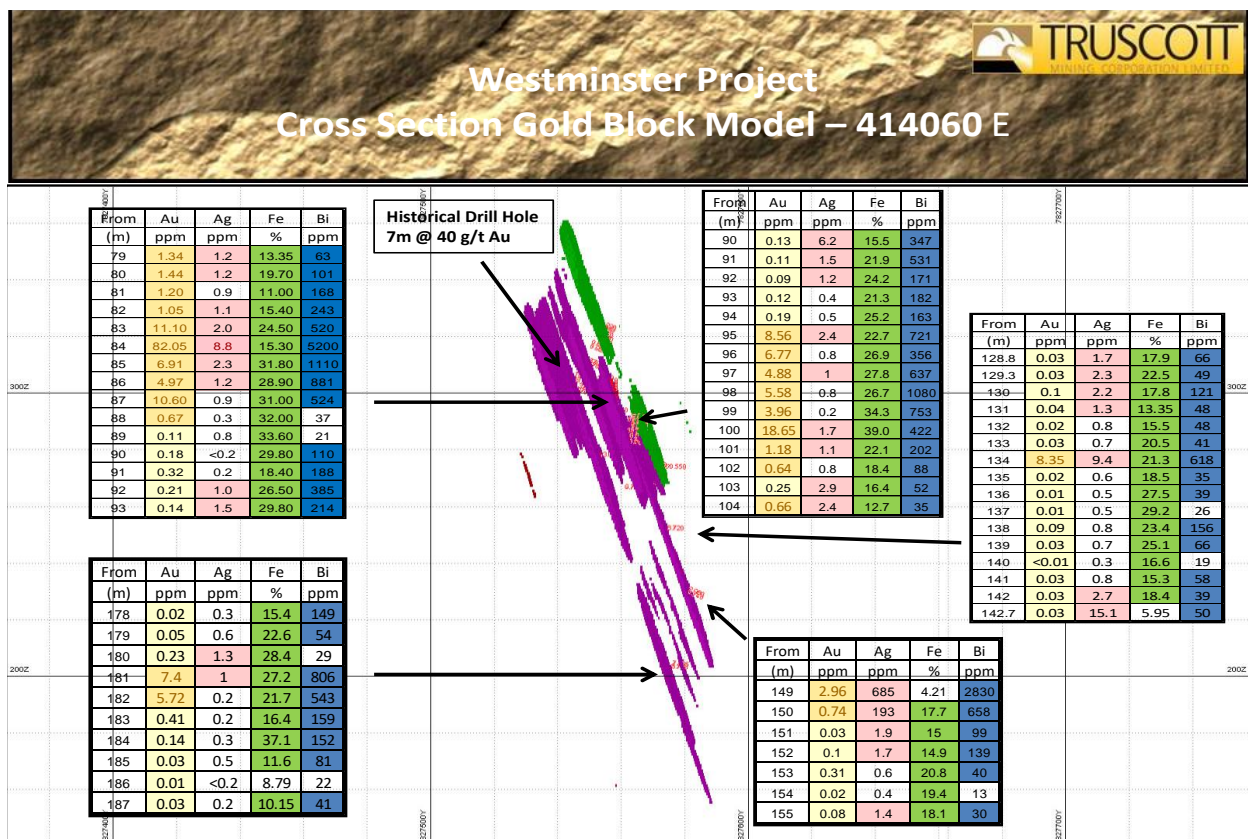


Figure Seven: Westminster Ore Body One – Poly-Metallic Mineralisation

Assessment of Drilling to Date

The poly-metallic nature of the mineralisation is demonstrated (Figures 6 & 7) from a number of intersections from within cross sections of ore body one. Other minerals assayed, which may become significant in some parts of the system, include cobalt, copper, molybdenum and selenium. The principal focus at this time remains justifying project development on the basis of high grade gold mineralisation alone.

Truscott has already reported drilling wide zones of mineralisation at depths down to 200 metres, however significant parts of the system between 100 and 200 metres are still considered mineral inventory with further drilling required to raise the level of confidence sufficiently to allow conversion to resource status.

Based on the widths of mineralisation returned from deeper drilling within the ore zone to date, historical mining operations along strike, and in other parts of the mineral field, the preferred target depth for the next level of high grade mineralisation is between 200 and 350 metres below surface.

Future Drilling Initiatives

The potential to add further resources with deeper drilling has been illustrated in figure five. The next stage of drilling will therefore target mineralisation between 200 and 350 metres below surface. A number of shallower intersections will also result in those circumstances where these holes are drilled vertically through the overlying mineralisation

Ongoing Research and Development Initiatives

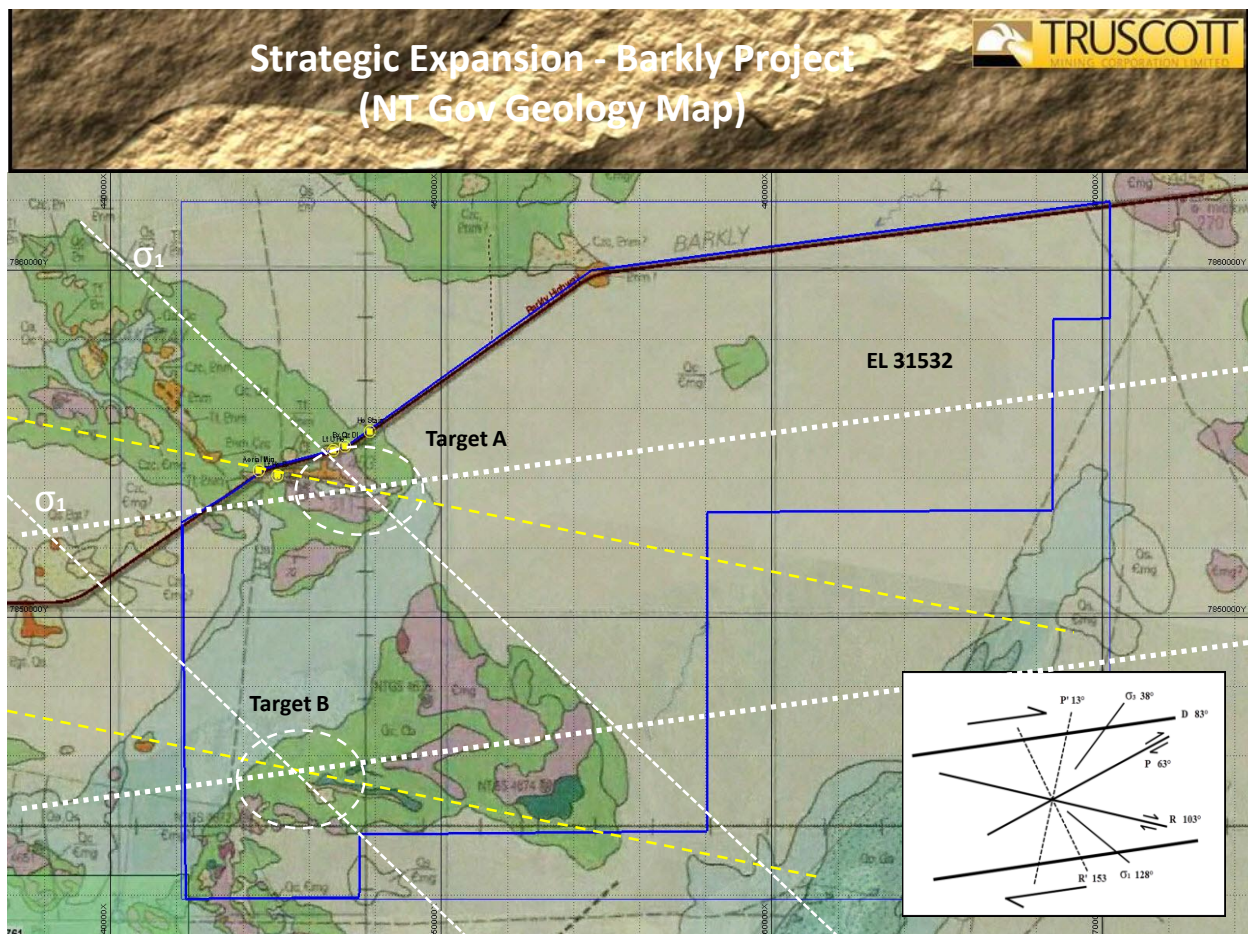


Figure Eight: Barkly Project Area.

Research findings point to the structural elements observed at Westminster being more widely applicable across the mineral field on a larger scale.

These larger scale structural elements are now being utilised to provide frameworks for targeting and acquiring new project areas within the goldfield.

Truscott acquired the new Barkly Project Area (Figure 8) during the quarter and has commenced a review of historical exploration data. It is already evident that limited past exploration work, conducted in the project area, was focused on different objectives and in different locations than those that will be supported by the structural knowledge that is available to Truscott.

First field recognisance activities will likely commence during the 2018 dry season in conjunction with the timing of drilling activities on the Westminster Project

Project Scheduling

Westminster Project Area (Truscott: MLC511, MA25952, MA26500, MA26588 all 100%)

Project Status: *Planning for a further drilling program in second/third quarter 2018.*

Proposed expenditure and earn-in schedule for the drill out and bankable feasibility study work set out.

Discussions with interested parties, on the commercial requirements to support project development, ongoing.

Detailed work for development of three dimensional modelling ongoing.

Further drilling of the potential ore bodies within the larger Westminster extension/compression system scheduled to follow the finalisation of a commercial agreement.

Hera Project Area (Truscott: EL 31352 100%)

Project Status: *Clearance Certificates issued by AAPA for exploration and mining activities.*

Acquisition of geophysical information over the northern part of the project area planned.

Extensive field work program to support completion of the description for structural controls is ongoing.

Targeted scout drill planned and MMP submitted.

Peter N Smith
Executive Chairman

Competent Person's Statement: The contents of this report, that 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 Westminster Project area. The company cautions investors against using this announcement solely as a basis for investment decisions without regard to this disclaimer

Appendix 1

Mining Tenements Held at 31 March 2018 (Table 1)

Project		Interest at	Interest at	Acquired	Disposed
Tenement		Beginning	End		
Westminster	Northern Territory				
MLC 511		100%	100%		
MA25952		100%	100%		
MA26500		100%	100%		
MA26558		100%	100%		
Hera	Northern Territory				
EL 31352		100%	100%		
Barkly	Northern Territory				
EL 31579			100%	100%	
Olympus	Northern Territory				
EL29883		100%	100%		