ASX Announcement 29th January, 2019

ACTIVITIES REPORT – DECEMBER QUARTER 2018

Project Development & Research Activities

In the previous quarter the first steps towards transition to mine development activities commenced and the the area required to establish and support underground mining operations at the Westminster Project determined. The operational area was subsequently set out and surveyed in preparation for making an application to expand the existing central mining lease MLC511.

During this quarter, further detailed work defining the drilling grid for the underground targets along the southern line of mineralisation (Figure 1) was completed. A mine management plan to support future drilling activities was then completed and submitted to the Mines and Energy Department for approval.

Truscott's ongoing research indicates that whilst the Tennant Creek mineral deposits have historically been described as Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) systems, they also exist within a major strike slip shear that is Orogenic in scale and provides a structural setting for mineralisation of considerable extent and depth.

The potential to define a large ore body within the substantial mineralised zone at the Westminster Project is evident, with over two kilometres of strike length and repetitions of lines of mineralisation.

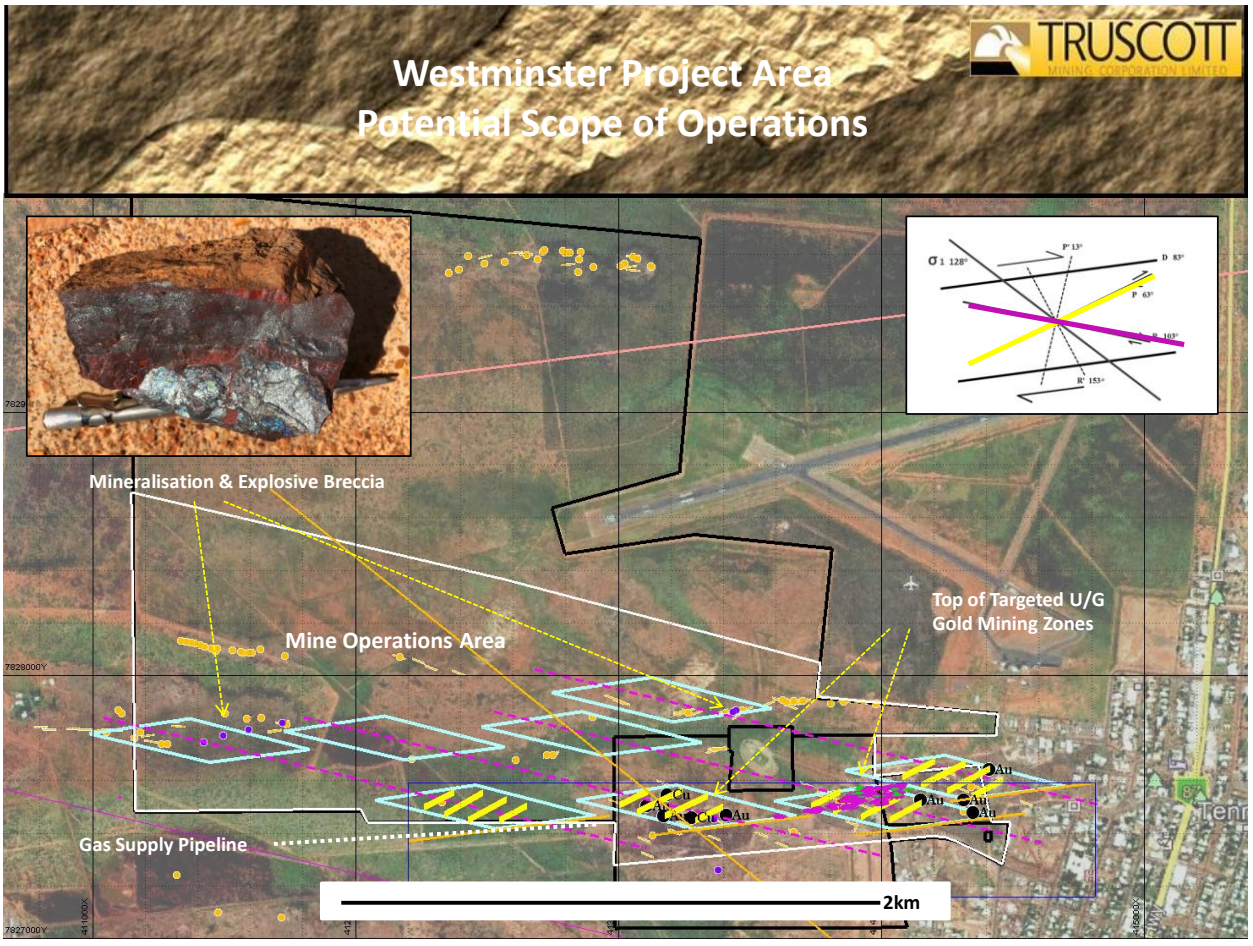


Figure One: Westminster Project – Proposed Mining Operations Area

Truscott Mining Corporation Limited
A.B.N. 31 116 420 378
PO Box 2805 West Perth WA 6872
Phone: 0419 956 232
Website: www.truscottmining.com.au
Email: admin@truscottmining.com.au

Truscott targets locations for focusing exploration by using structural frameworks that describe the dynamic setting into which intrusions occurred and mineralisation may have accumulated.

The structural elements for the Barkly tenement were studied and resulting target locations compared with mineralised locations within the central Tennant Creek Mineral Field. This work has allowed a target zone, similar to that which hosts the Westminster Project, to be defined within the Barkly exploration tenement.

Westminster Project – Potential Scope of Operations

Planning has commenced to provide for the establishment of an increased mining operations lease holding, sufficient in size (Figure 1) to provide for the area necessary to support underground mining operations. The irregular shaped area has dimension that approximates to an area of three kilometres by one kilometre. A natural gas supply pipeline passes through the south western corner of the extended lease and the Tennant Creek power station is a further 500 metres to the south.

A southern line of mineralisation with shear elements oriented on 083^0 (D) parallel to Udall road, hosts the initial four main targets for underground mining. A second line of shear located 300 metres to the north exhibits all the structural elements evident in the southern line of shear. In addition to evidence of fluid channels along structure, it also has significant sections of explosive breccia including zones with large clasts of ironstone.

Refractory metals (W, Mo, Re & Ta) are evident in surface outcrops along the northern shear. There being some potential for this style of mineralisation to be more concentrated at depth within the northern shear zone. The long term scope of the project may be reviewed if accumulations of the strategically important refractory metals provide an indication for more work.

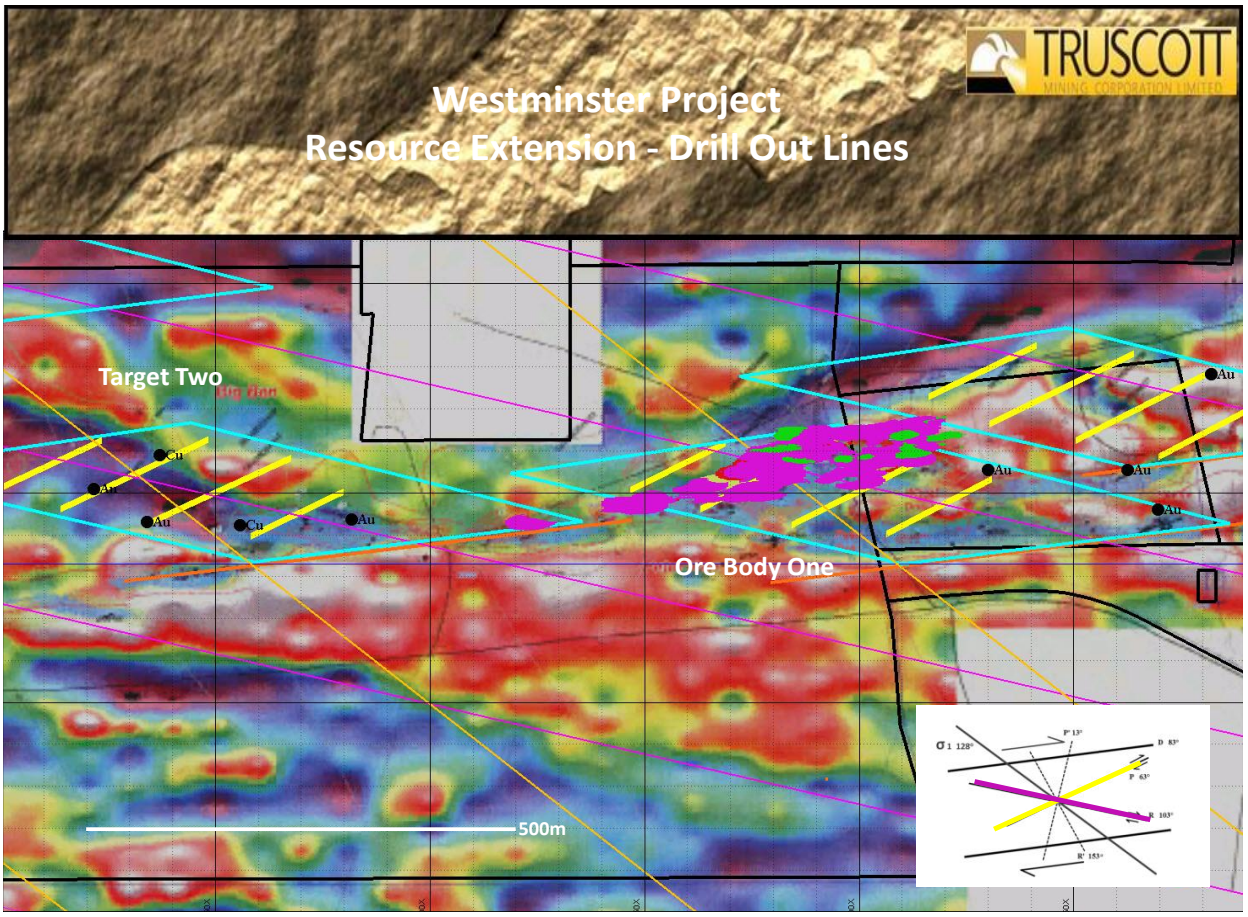


Figure Two Westminster Project – Field of View Two Kilometres

Westminster Gold Project (Southern Shear)

Part of the Resource extension drill out grid (Figure 2) for the four major targets along the southern mineralised zone has been illustrated in yellow. The placement of the drill lines for Ore Body One have been supported by ore body modelling and multiple surface observations.

The placement of the drill lines for target two have been supported by a limited number of gold and copper intersections from earlier drilling and by multiple surface observations that are in accordance with the structural setting.

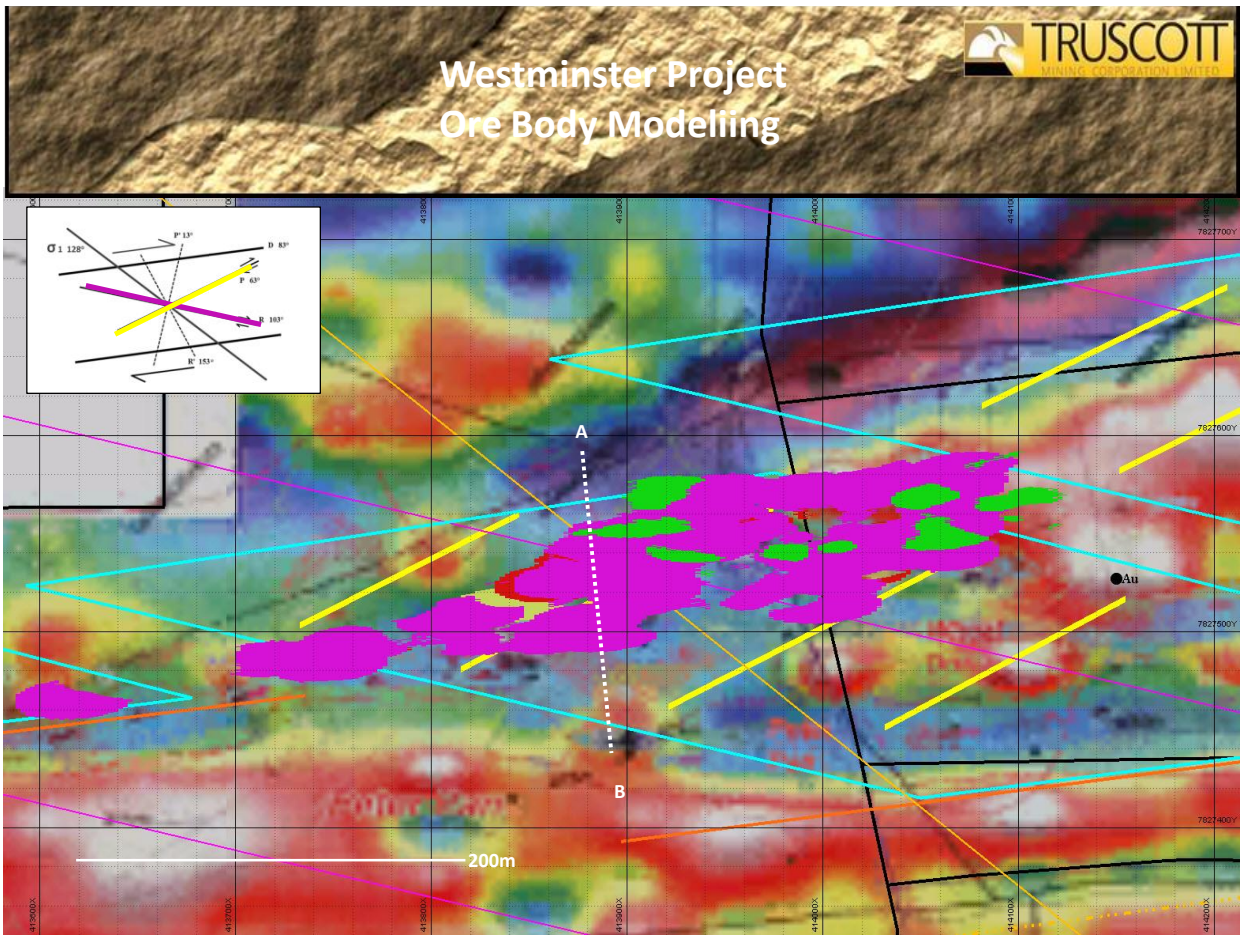


Figure Three: Westminster Ore Body One – Block Model Location

Ore body Modelling

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 framework over the gravity image.

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 that mineralisation is plunging, in order to target future drilling.

The composite picture (Figure 4) includes projection of the block model and a section orthogonal to the strike slip direction 083^0(D) to illustrate the dip of the gold mineralisation. The actual plunge of the subsidiary zones containing the gold mineralisation is however in the direction 063^0 (P) as illustrated in figure three.

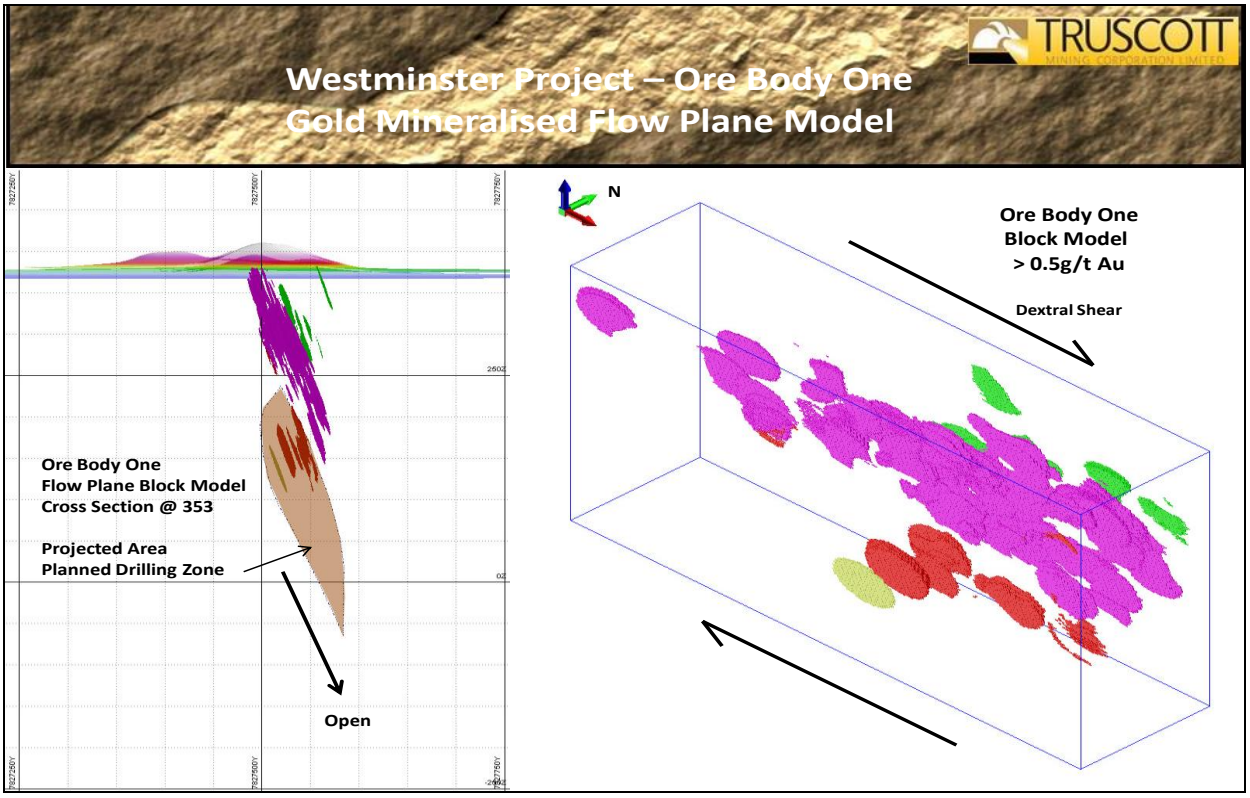


Figure Four: Westminster Ore Body One – Gold Mineralisation. Modelling

Assessment of Drilling to Date

The poly-metallic nature of the mineralisation is demonstrated (Figure 5) 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, and selenium. The principal focus at this time remains justifying project development on the basis of high grade gold mineralisation alone.

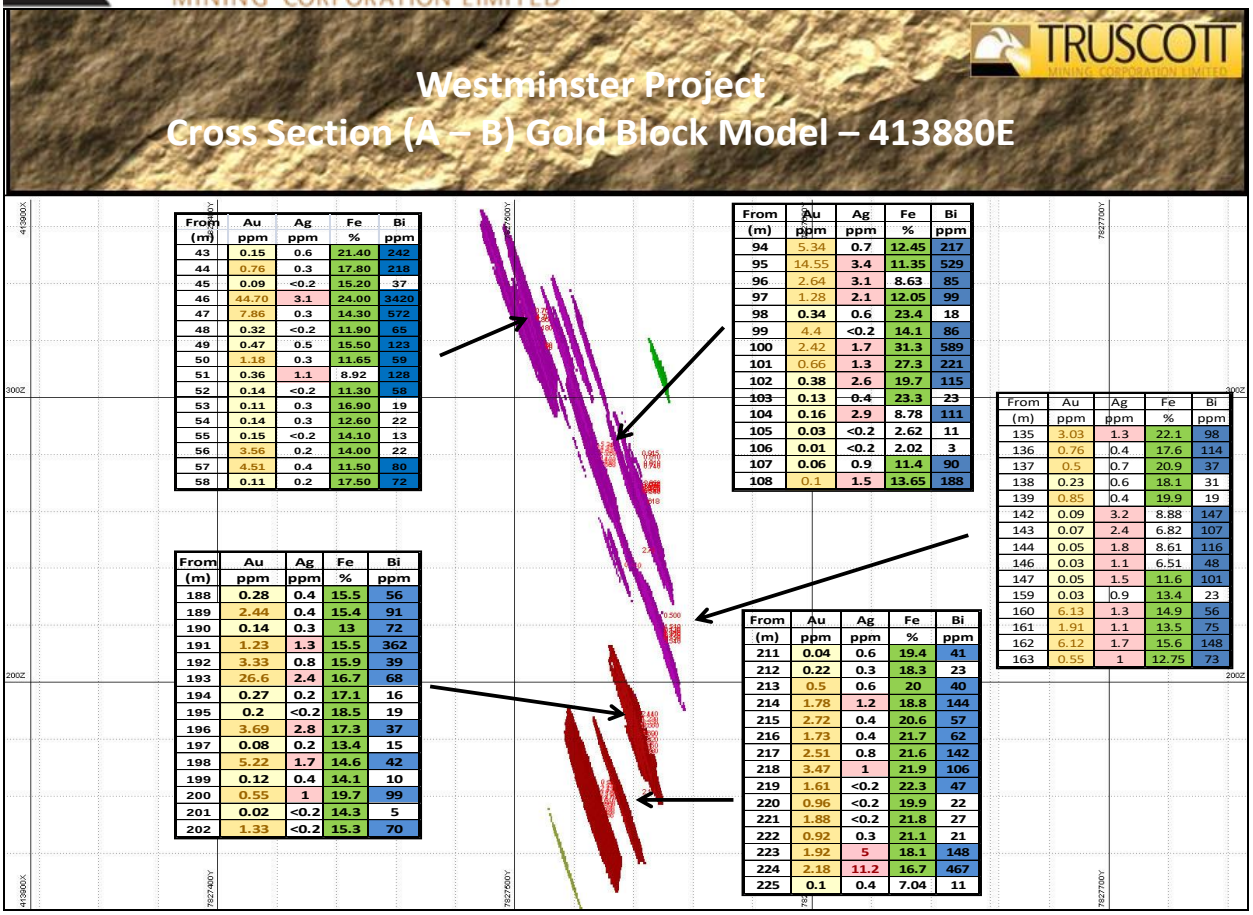
Truscott has already reported drilling wide zones of mineralisation at depths down to 200 metres, however significant parts of the system between 100 and 200 metres are still considered mineral inventory with further drilling required to raise the level of confidence sufficiently to allow conversion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

Further structural assessment indicates that the Westminster Gold Project has the potential to become an even larger deposit, with offset repetitions of ore zones at depth

Future Drilling Initiatives

All future drilling will be conducted in a manner which tests the new knowledge based on the structural disciplines applied in Truscott's research and development work programmes. Research across the mineral field is ongoing and at the appropriate time will be utilised to further expand Truscott's footprint and to endeavour to enhance the performance of other explores in the region.



From (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Bi ppm
43	0.15	0.6	21.40	242
44	0.76	0.3	17.80	218
45	0.09	<0.2	15.20	37
46	44.70	3.1	24.00	3420
47	7.86	0.3	14.30	572
48	0.32	<0.2	11.90	65
49	0.47	0.5	15.50	123
50	1.18	0.3	11.65	59
51	0.36	1.1	8.92	128
52	0.14	<0.2	11.30	58
53	0.11	0.3	16.90	19
54	0.14	0.3	12.60	22
55	0.15	<0.2	14.10	13
56	3.56	0.2	14.00	22
57	4.51	0.4	11.50	80
58	0.11	0.2	17.50	72

From (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Bi ppm
94	5.34	0.7	12.45	217
95	14.55	3.4	11.35	529
96	2.64	3.1	8.63	85
97	1.28	2.1	12.05	99
98	0.34	0.6	23.4	18
99	4.4	<0.2	14.1	86
100	2.42	1.7	31.3	589
101	0.66	1.3	27.3	221
102	0.38	2.6	19.7	115
103	0.13	0.4	23.3	23
104	0.16	2.9	8.78	111
105	0.03	<0.2	2.62	11
106	0.01	<0.2	2.02	3
107	0.06	0.9	11.4	90
108	0.1	1.5	13.65	188

From (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Bi ppm
135	3.03	1.3	22.1	98
136	0.76	0.4	17.6	114
137	0.5	0.7	20.9	37
138	0.23	0.6	18.1	31
139	0.85	0.4	19.9	19
142	0.09	3.2	8.88	147
143	0.07	2.4	6.82	107
144	0.05	1.8	8.61	116
146	0.03	1.1	6.51	48
147	0.05	1.5	11.6	101
159	0.03	0.9	13.4	23
160	6.13	1.3	14.9	56
161	1.91	1.1	13.5	75
162	6.12	1.7	15.6	148
163	0.55	1	12.75	73

From (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Bi ppm
188	0.28	0.4	15.5	56
189	2.44	0.4	15.4	91
190	0.14	0.3	13	72
191	1.23	1.3	15.5	362
192	3.33	0.8	15.9	39
193	26.6	2.4	16.7	68
194	0.27	0.2	17.1	16
195	0.2	<0.2	18.5	19
196	3.69	2.8	17.3	37
197	0.08	0.2	13.4	15
198	5.22	1.7	14.6	42
199	0.12	0.4	14.1	10
200	0.55	1	19.7	99
201	0.02	<0.2	14.3	5
202	1.33	<0.2	15.3	70

From (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	Bi ppm
211	0.04	0.6	19.4	41
212	0.22	0.3	18.3	23
213	0.5	0.6	20	40
214	1.78	1.2	18.8	144
215	2.72	0.4	20.6	57
216	1.73	0.4	21.7	62
217	2.51	0.8	21.6	142
218	3.47	1	21.9	106
219	1.61	<0.2	22.3	47
220	0.96	<0.2	19.9	22
221	1.88	<0.2	21.8	27
222	0.92	0.3	21.1	21
223	1.92	5	18.1	148
224	2.18	11.2	16.7	467
225	0.1	0.4	7.04	11

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

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.

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.

Application of Strategic Initiatives for Exploration

The progression of elements (Figure 6) of dynamic change within a strike-slip corridor is well documented in academic literature where it has been supported by fundamental laboratory experiments and field observations.

It appears that a strike slip corridor driven by activity of Orogenic scale has acted on the Tennant Creek Gold Field. From an exploration targeting perspective, the interaction of these elements has the potential to determine where zones of dilation, shearing and mineral concentration are more likely to occur.

Awareness of the scale and character of the framework of interaction of these discrete elements is critical to its application in the field. This knowledge can then refined as a tool of primary importance for focusing exploration initiatives when other approaches for targeting exploration have failed to be diagnostic.

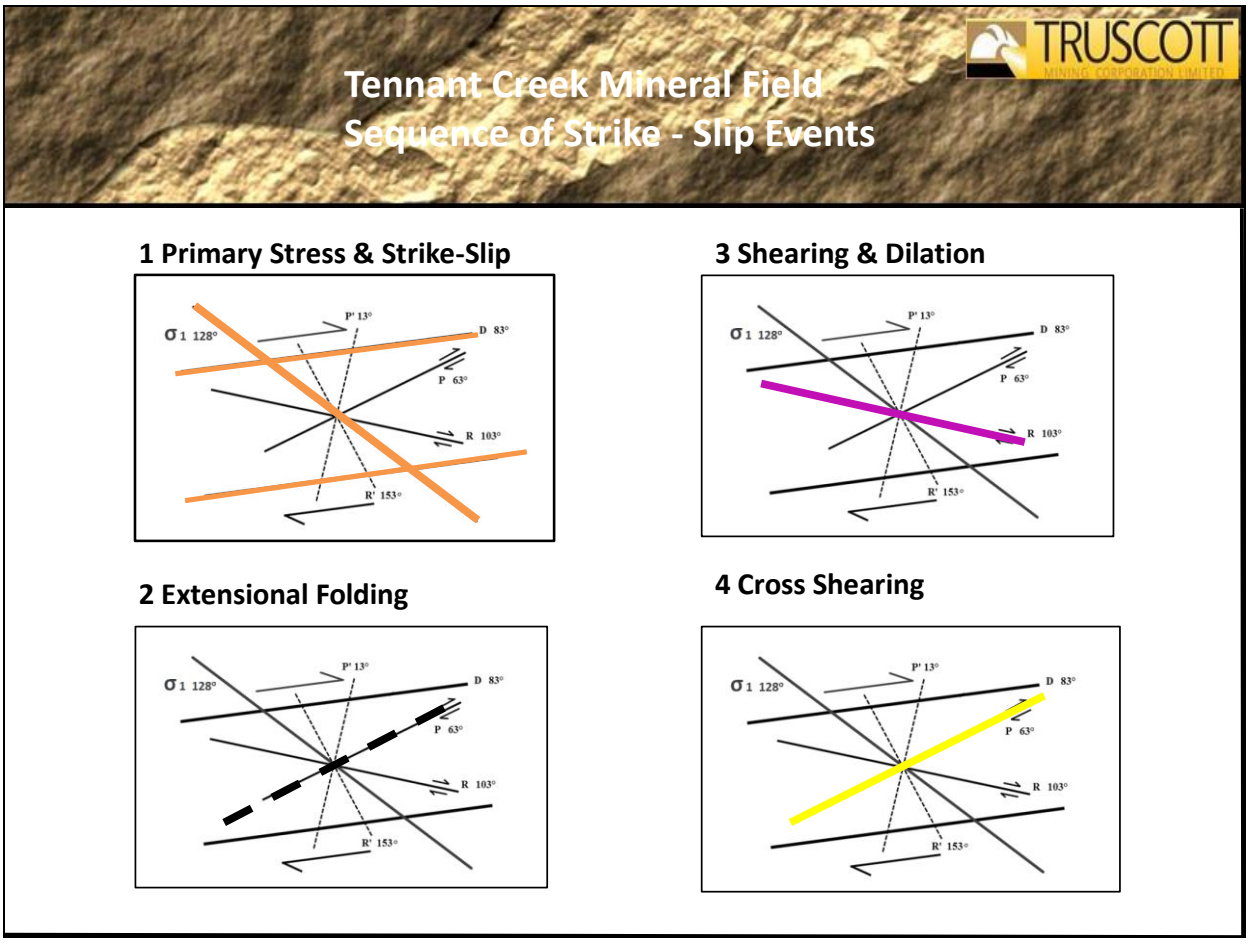


Figure Six: Strike- Slip Paragenesis

Barkly Project – Targeting Exploration

Truscott's knowledge of the structural framework for the Orogenic scale strike slip corridor for the region was applied to the company's Barkly Project area in an attempt to better focus exploration on areas of enhanced prospectivity.

Following a review of the structural framework across the central Tennant Creek Mineral Field for comparative analysis (Figure 7) it became evident that a target zone, similar to that which hosts the Westminster Project was indicated.

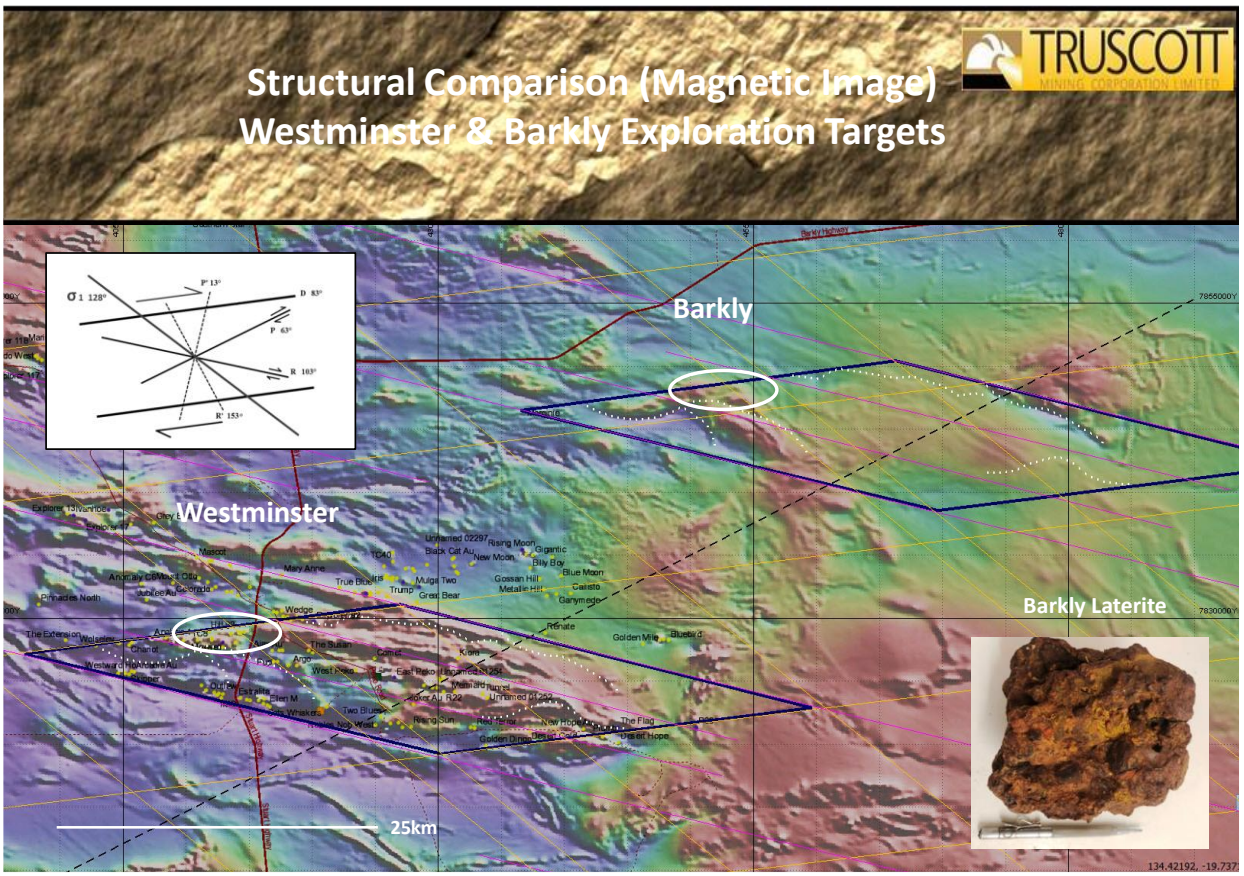


Figure Seven: Comparative Analysis Barkly & Central Tennant Creek.

Earlier field recognisance by Truscott has confirmed that the structural elements observed throughout the central Tennant Creek Mineral Field are still in evidence in this region. A mineralised lateritic profile that is commonly associated with Tennant Creek ore systems was also observed.

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

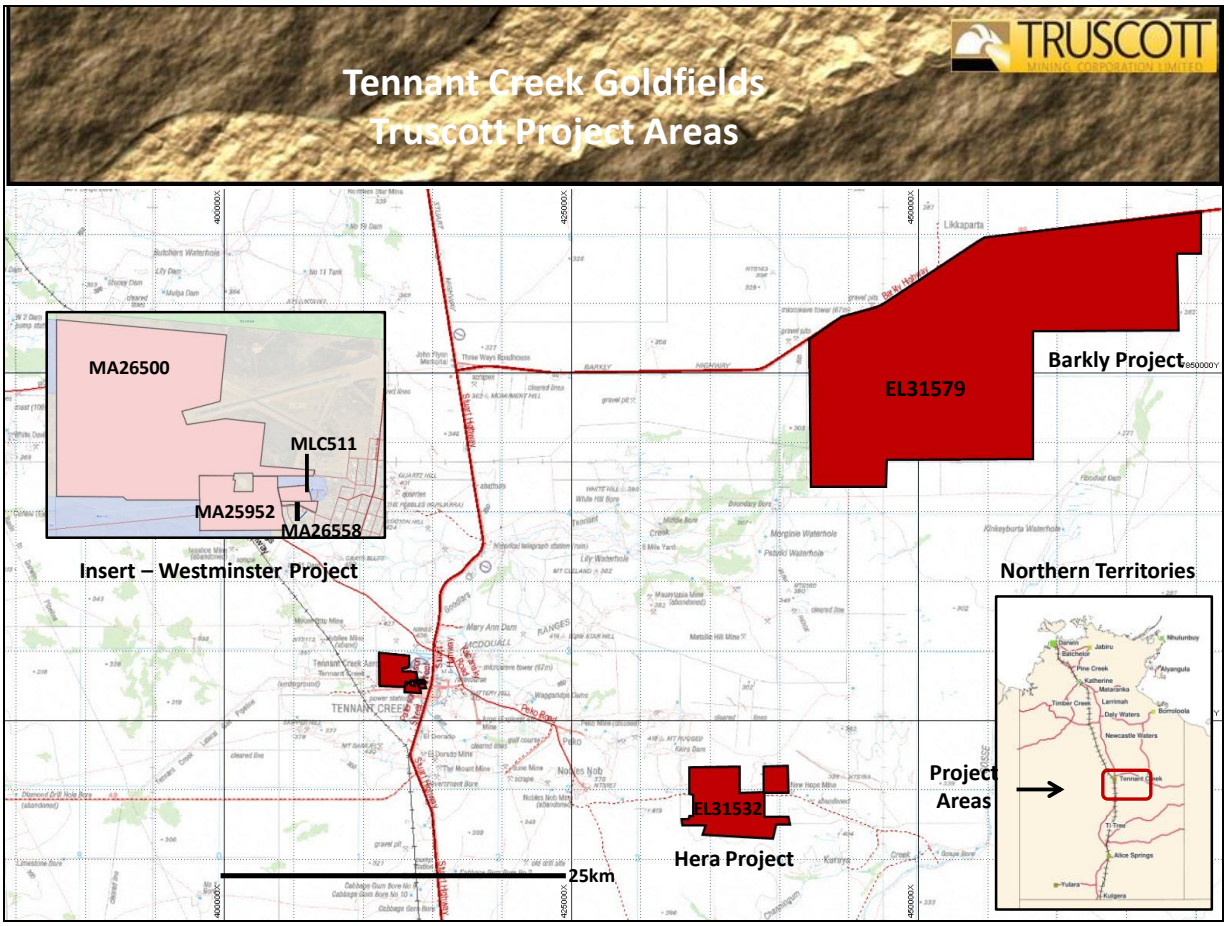


Figure Eight: Truscott Exploration & Development Projects

Mining Tenements Held at 31 December 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%