TRUSCOTT
MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

ASX Announcement 31st July, 2020

ACTIVITIES REPORT – JUNE 2020

Status

During the quarter the company maintained its focus on work related to its tenement holdings in the Tennant Creek region. Though the outlying project areas at Barkly & North Tennant Creek both fell within federally controlled bio- security zones remote sensing and analysis work was still possible. The restrictions on entry into these zones have now been lifted.

At the Westminster Gold Project a number of deeper drill holes to target the expected substantive increase in mineralisation at deep were planned. Drill control cross sections have been provided as an indication of the expected concentrations of minerals on planner elements that cross the centre of the structural shear trend at depth.

Truscott's objective of advancing the project under an appropriate commercial framework continues to be further supported by favourable gold price trends. Summary development schedules are expected to be released post any project funding announcement.

Research and development work also focused on forward agendas, with the writing of consulting briefs to undertake new work on procedures relating to the application of ore resource estimation for the purpose of controlling high grade selective mining. The research methodology utilises alternate or dual analysis pathways to support the development of an automated process for delineating ore zones.

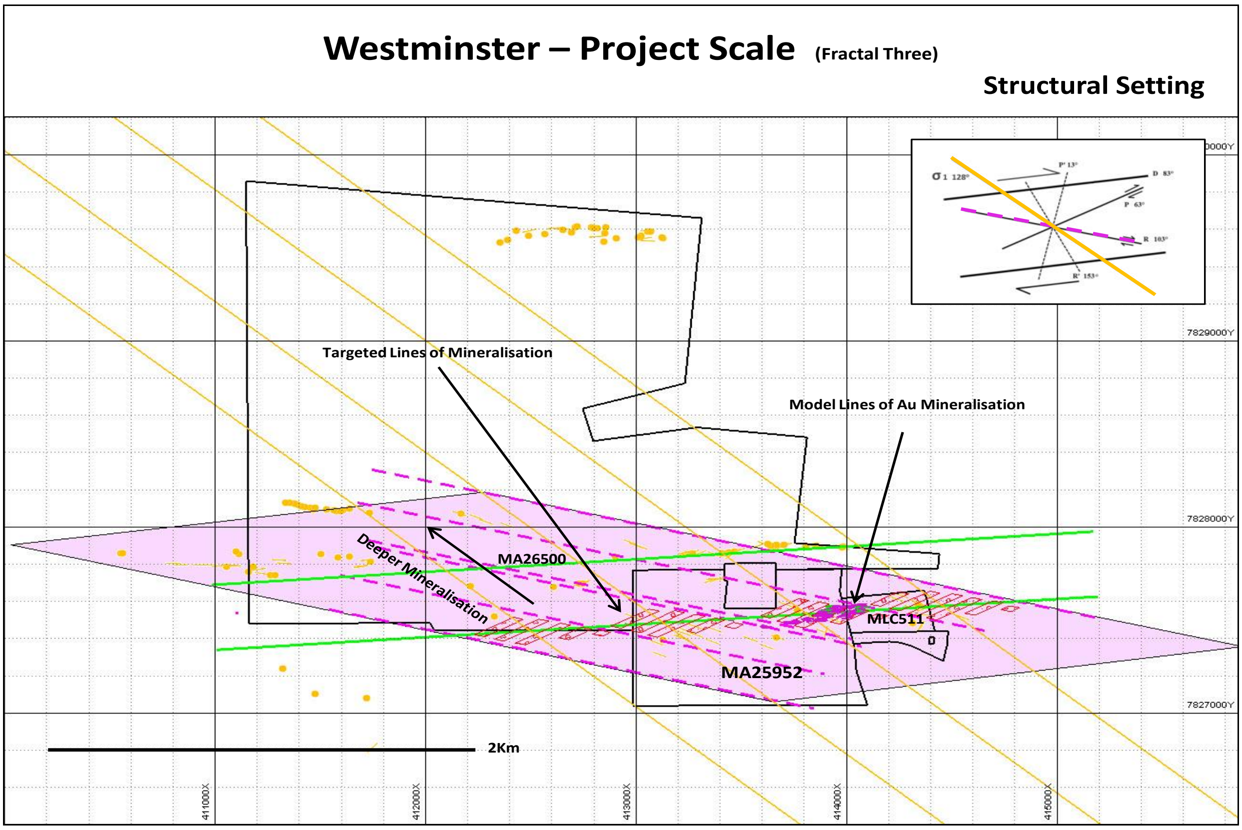


Figure One: Westminster Project – Structural Setting

Westminster Project

Context

The Westminster Project Area (Figure 1) contains a historical mineral resource, the location of which is indicated by the drill intersection pattern in figure two as part of Ore Body One. It can be observed that this Ore Body straddles MA 25952 and MLC 511. 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.

A southern line of mineralisation with structural trend observed on 087^{O} (D) 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.

Planning has commenced to provide for the establishment of an increased mining operations lease holding, sufficient in size (Figure 2) to provide for the area necessary to support mining operations. 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.

The original proposal for the mining lease area extension was principally focused on ensuring adequate coverage for deeper mineralisation to the north of the initial four main targets for underground mining. Subsequent project development considerations have extended the area to ensure sufficient area for ancillary operations, including dewatering dams and the potential establishment of solar power generating arrays.

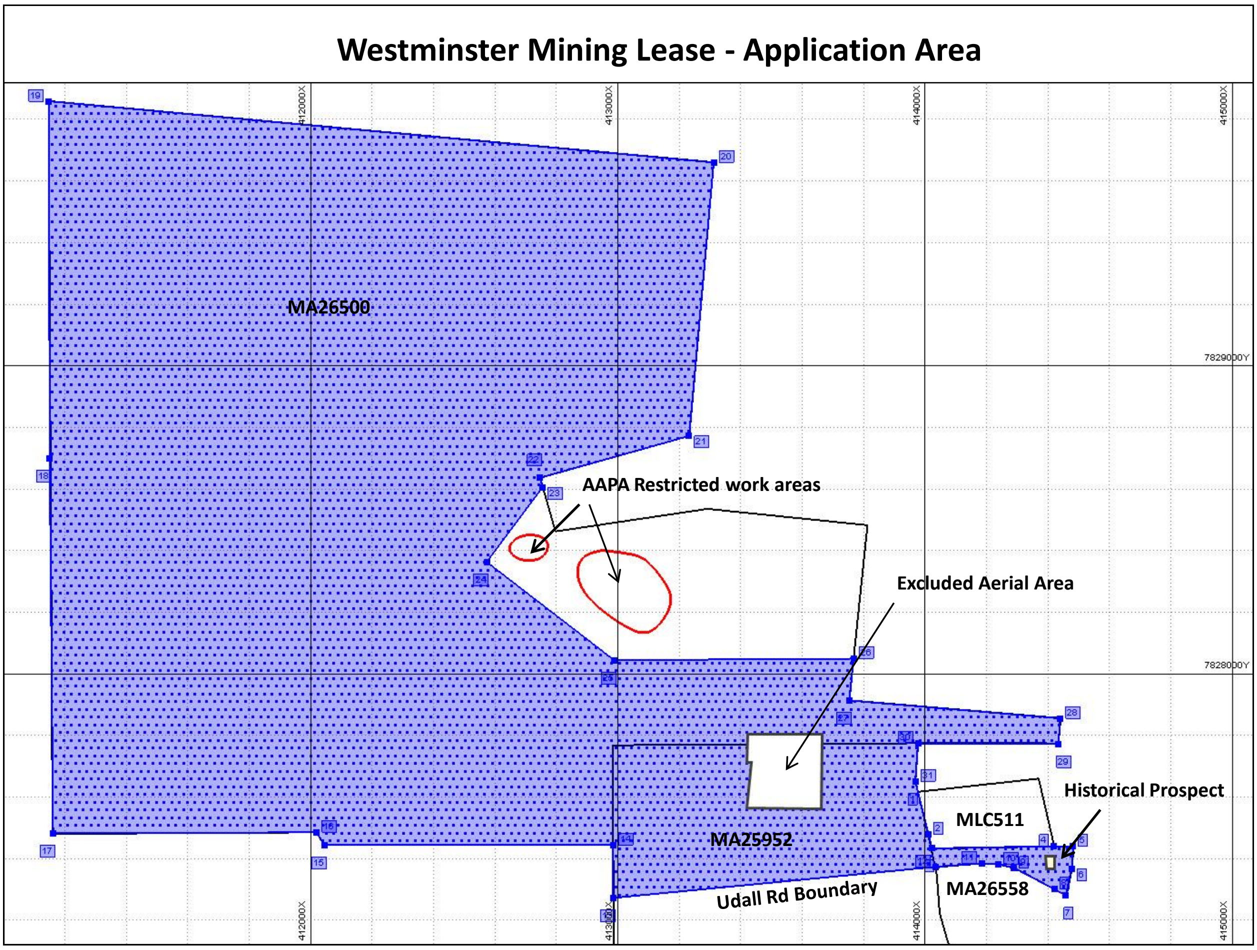


Figure Two: Westminster Project – Proposed Additional Mining Lease Area (blue)

Research Initiatives

A research and development program is being maintained over the project area to generate new knowledge and understanding to support exploration initiatives on other Greenfield project sites, located within the Tennant Creek Mineral Field.

Truscott's work is progressively establishing an understanding of the influence that structural constraints have over the distribution of economic mineralisation. Historical and current exploration in the region has only been partially successful because of a high dependency on utilising geophysics and geochemistry as primary targeting tools.

Ongoing work has also shown that geological observations and correlations relating to bedding and rock units are not uniquely deterministic, with both the channelling and hosting of mineralisation being controlled by elements of shear which are discordant to the geology.

Geophysical and geochemical signatures have generated successful initial discoveries but left other explorers with limited information to direct follow up drilling to expand initial success. This is particularly significant in the Tennant Creek Field where extremely high grade mineralisation is understood to exist at junctions of structural elements.

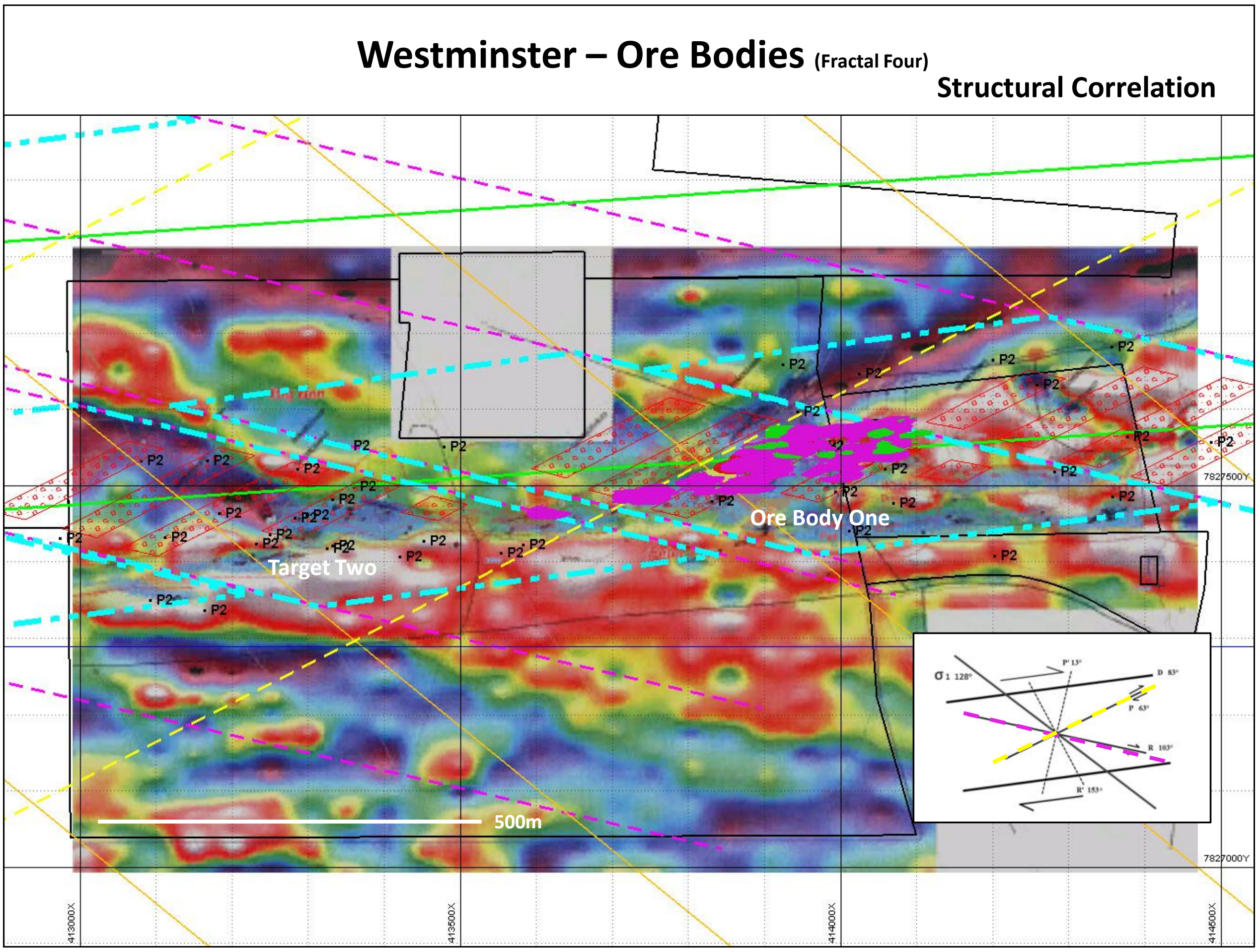


Figure Three: Westminster Ore Body One – Block Model Location

Initial Ore body Modelling

Initial Ore body Modelling

Previous work has concentrated on providing a three dimensional model to describe the distribution of gold mineralisation. The location of the model (Figure 3), describing the top part of ore-body one of the Westminster Project, can be referenced relative to the structural framework over the gravity image.

The initial block model for Ore Body One has been developed utilising the structural constraints defined by Truscott as is part of the procedure for confirming the direction mineralisation is plunging. A more detailed plan view of the block model (Figure 4) indicates the location of the modelled cross section A-B (413880E).

At this level of detail ore zones which are the consequence of interaction of multiple structural elements becomes evident. The interaction between shearing on 063^{O} (P) and 103^{O} (R) provides the nuclei about which zones of high grade gold mineralisation are concentrated.

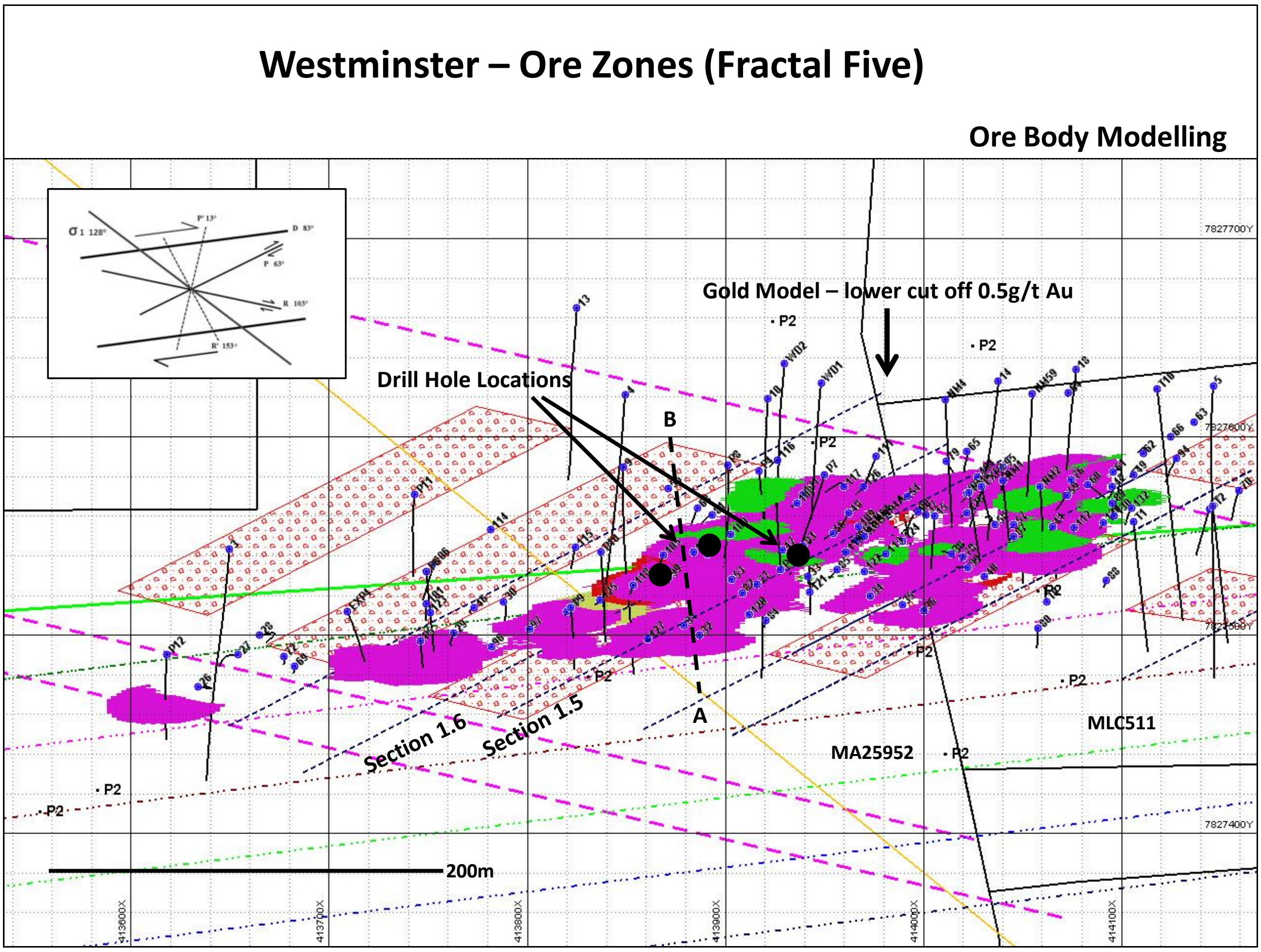
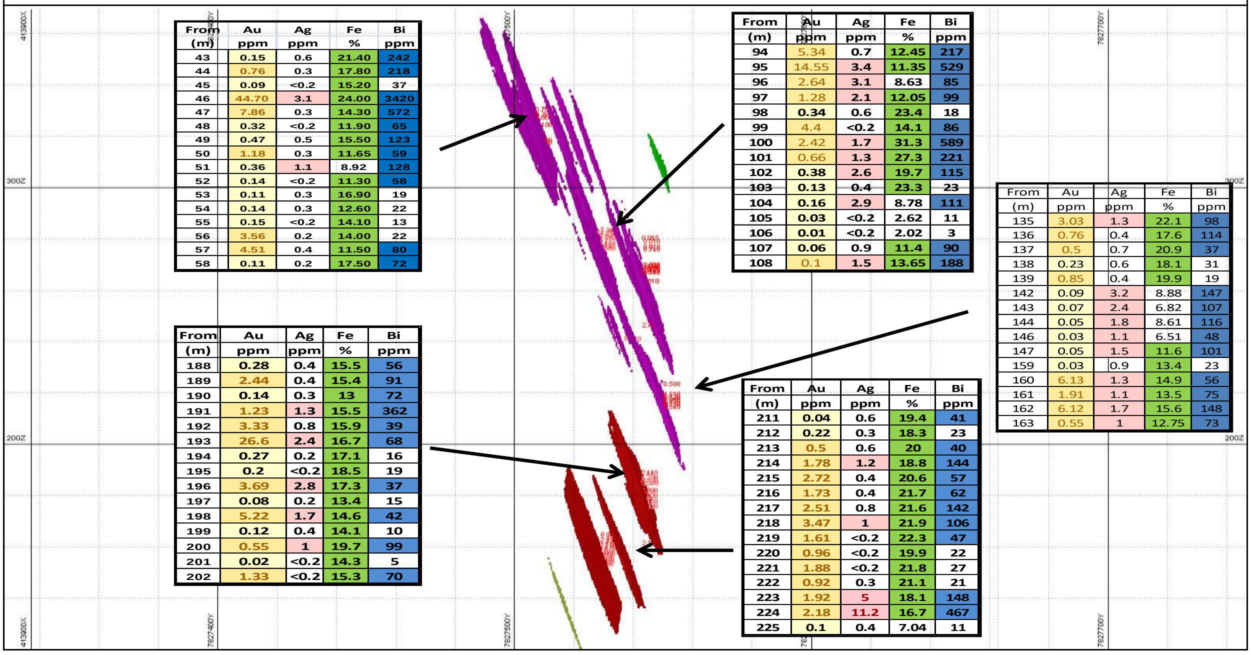


Figure Four: Westminster Ore Body One – Gold Mineralisation. Modelling

Westminster Gold Block Model - Cross Section (A–B) – 413880E

Mineralisation



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

Deeper Drilling

Strike slip action and resultant dilation and shear that constrain mineralisation within corridors have been described within the Westminster Project area. The discordant nature of these constraining structural elements has set the circumstances for poor exploration outcomes for earlier explorers.

Historical exploration has utilised angle drilling targeted under non-sheared ironstone masses, when they are erosion resistant outcrops at the edge of shear corridors and only host lower levels of gold mineralisation. Multiple components of discrete ore shoot plunges within corridors have also contributed to angle holes passing below and above mineralised positions, without effectively testing for mineralisation at depth.

Truscott has refined the exploration drilling techniques being utilised to ensure that drilling occurs within defined shear corridors, where it is further constrained by referenced resultant cross shearing elements. To date, drilling within the shear corridor at Westminster has tested two levels of mineralisation to an effective depth of 210 metres.

Deeper than the current level of drilling, ductility is expected to be higher along with consequent increases in both the extent and grade of mineral deposition. Modelling referenced to outcrop and surface shear indicates mineralisation is expected to continue to repeat at depth intervals.

Three vertical drill holes have been planned to verify the mineralisation at deeper levels than have been previously tested. The first drill hole to a depth of 295 metres targets mineralisation at a structural intersection on a third level. The second and third drill holes to a depth of 445 metres targeting mineralisation on a fourth level. Both discrete targets at these levels are considered to each 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 previously, this first corridor of strike slip shear and mineralisation is also expected to repeat multiple times and provide for multiple lines of mineralisation at substantial depths.

Local Structural Controls

Mapping within the Westminster Project has found some evidence of an eroded F2 fold. Truscott generally accords this finding as being a consequence of a large F2 fold structure.

The F2 fold structure is a component of the strike slip system and is sympathetic to the later stage cross linking dilation on P (063^{o}) that provides the strongest influence on the deposition of structurally controlled gold mineralisation.

The strain analysis model for the environment defines a discordant shear trend D (087^{o}). Within this shear corridor mineralised flow plains exist with a strike of D´ (083^{o}) and a true dip of $65\text{-}70^{0}$ N. The intersection of these flow plains and the vertical P (063^{o}) dilation sets, generates mineralisation trends with a plunge of 041^{o}.

Drilling control cross sections (Figures 6 & 7) aligned to P (063^{o}) have been produced for each of the proposed drill holes. The cross sections demonstrate a number of levels or flow plain intersections plunging at 041^{o}. The vertical spacing between flow plain sets of 105 metres also follows from the earlier modelling of the existing drill-hole database. The location of the drill holes (Figure 4) in control sections 1.5 and 1.6 are close to the core of the shear trend D (087^{o}).

Highly crystalline and non-sheared ironstone is evident where these flow plains come to surface, supporting a number of the 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.

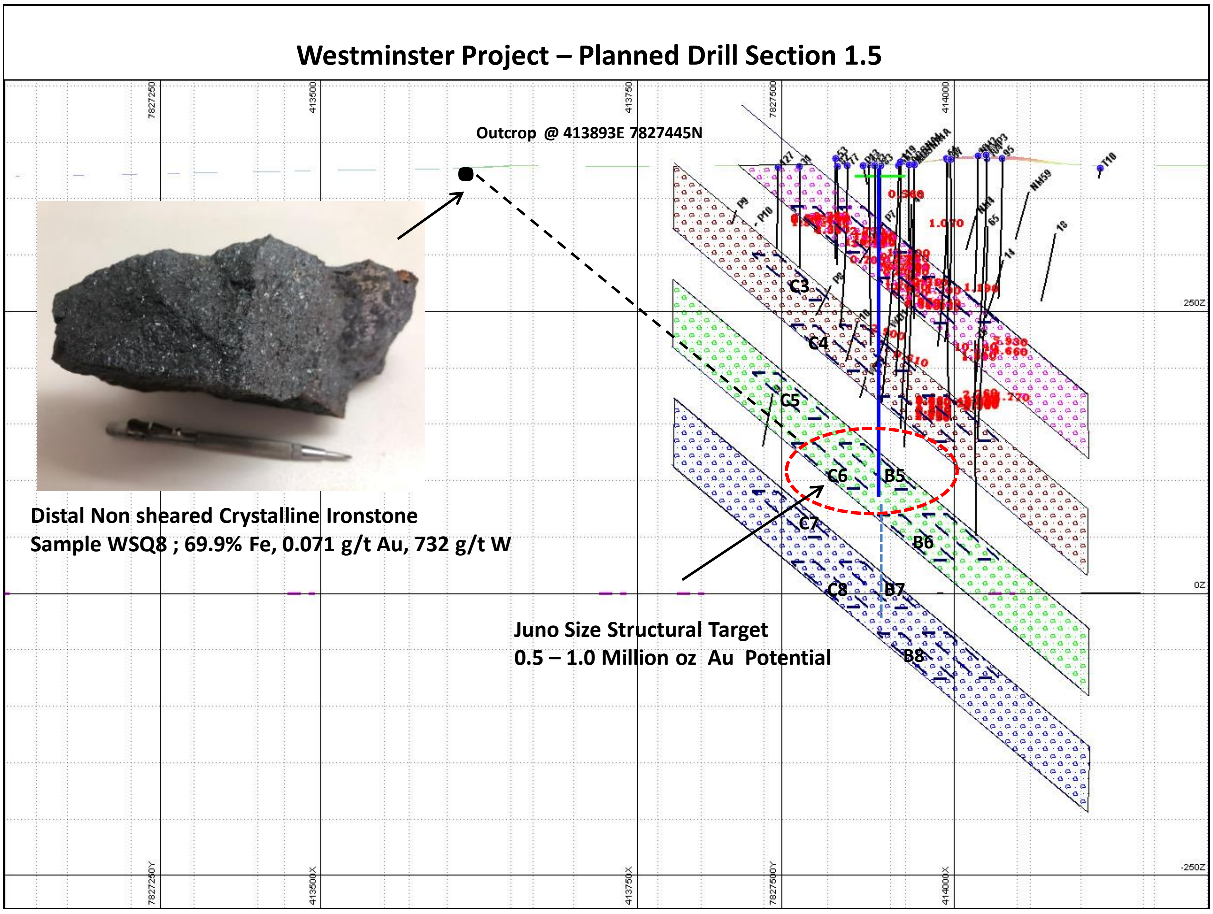


Figure Six: Westminster Project – Drill Section 1.5

Photographs of these crystalline outcrops are provided as inserts to the cross sections. They are considered to relate to distal parts of the dilated opening of first phase iron deposition. Their chemistry exhibits almost pure iron oxide levels with background gold mineralisation and significantly elevated levels of anomalous wolframite.

Paragenesis provides that gold mineralisation has been delivered by these flow plains and preferentially concentrated in the zones of highest shear within the strike slip corridors at junctions of earlier ironstone formation on R (103^{o}) and later cross linking shear on P (063^{o}).

Drill Control Section Targets

The sites of known and projected junctions are illustrated in both cross sections. They are consistent with the more than sixty mineralised lenses of mineralisation described in publications (Geology of Australian Mineral Deposits – Monograph 22 AusIMM) for the White Devil Deposit.

Truscott has been able to confirm the distribution of mineralisation by drilling the relatively narrow near-surface accumulations of gold. Larger mineralised intersections are expected with increased ductility at depth and those mineralised lenses that are located within the core of the shear corridor have substantive potential.

Drill control section 1.5 includes one drill hole (H3) with the first intersection targeting mineralisation in the red flow plain at a depth centred on 65 metres, the second intersection in the brown flow plain at a depth centred on 170 metres.

The proposed drill hole then progresses deeper than has been drilled to date to test for a third intersection in the green flow plain at a depth centred on 275 metres. This depth accords strongly with the best mining levels at the smaller deposits along strike at TC8, and Chariot Mines. It is also close to the centre of extraction levels at the Juno Mine.

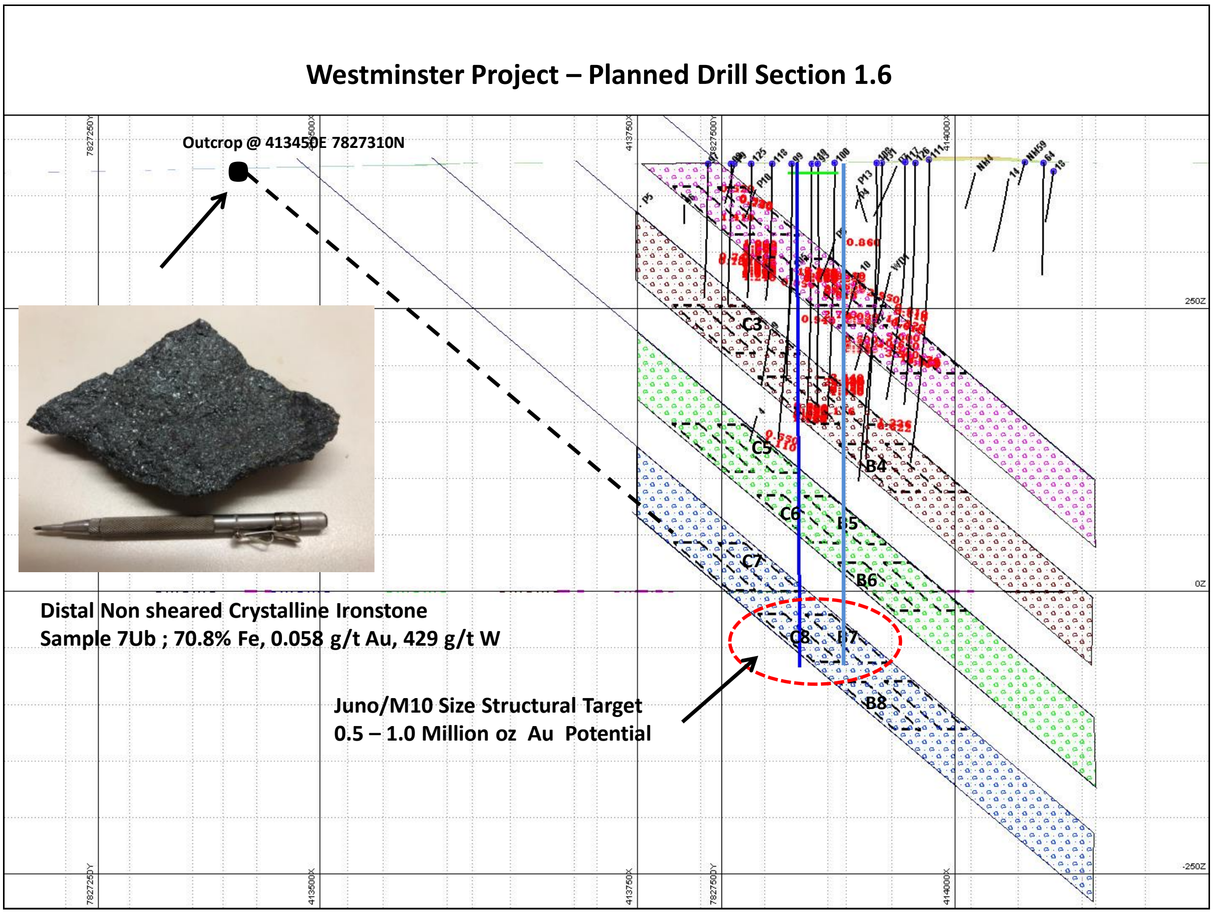


Figure Seven: Westminster Project – Drill Section 1.6

Drill control section 1.6 includes for two deeper holes. The first drill hole (H01) targets a first intersection of mineralisation in the red flow plain at a depth centred on 110 metres, the second intersection in the brown flow plain at a depth centred on 215 metres. The proposed hole then progresses deeper than has been drilled to date to test for a third intersection in the green flow plain at a depth centred on 320 metres and then further to a fourth intersection in the blue flow plain at a depth centred on 425 metres.

The second hole (H02) targets a first intersection of mineralisation at lens B1 in the red flow plain at a depth centred on 110 metres, the second intersection in the brown flow plain at a depth centred on 215 metres. The proposed drill hole then progresses deeper than has been drilled to date to test for a third intersection in the green flow plain at a depth centred on 320 metres and then further to a fourth intersection in the blue flow plain at a depth centred on 425 metres.

Again, the existence of the deepest blue flow plain is supported by surface outcrop of highly crystalline iron, a photograph of which is inserted in figure 7. The push to depths of 425 metres is not unprecedented with the centre of the significant M10 level of mineralisation intersected below the Juno Mine at that level, along with the main gold concentration at Warrego Mine.

It appears that the significant historical mines in the mineral field have the potential to be developed further once a better understanding of their structural context is achieved. Truscott is of the view that the findings from this work program will generate the understanding necessary to effectively target additional resources at known mining centres.

Regional Research & Strategic Initiatives

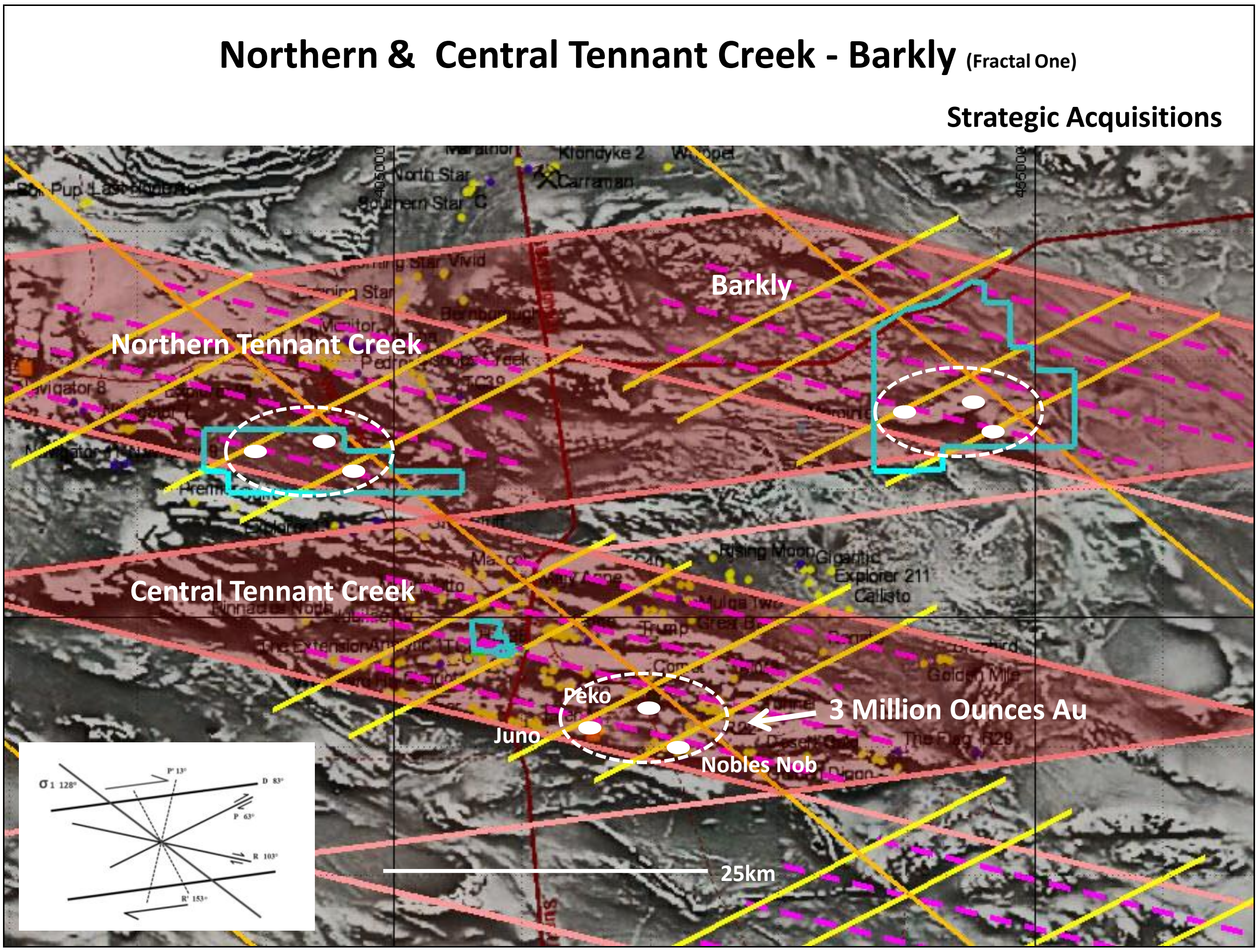


Figure Eight: Early Target Generation – 1VD Magnetic Image

Truscott previously observed the concordant geological and geographical linear structures can be observed throughout the Central Northern Territory. The lineation observed on 128^{O} (Sigma 1) was treated as being the principal stress direction that is a consequence of inter-plate collision.

Crustal thinning appears evident on the Sigma 1 lineament passing through Tennant Creek, with basement rocks closer to surface and adjacent basin development. The focus of stress development associated with uplift along Sigma 1 (128^{O}) provides the potential for rising fluid intrusions.

Theory describes that ongoing primary stress (Sigma 1) has the capacity to develop major strike slip corridors which exhibit characteristic resultant structural elements. Early F2 compression folding is initially aligned with 063^{O} (P) as the strike slip shear corridor develops. Ongoing dynamic action within the central corridor allows for the movement of mineralised fluids, which concentrate in resultant reidel shears 103^{O} (R) and late stage cross shearing that is sympathetic to the earlier folding on 063^{O} (P).

Fractal observations point to a stress continuum that has preconditioned the older rocks and subsequently been a controlling influence focusing mineral flows and later ore deposit formation. It follows that the shearing and fluid pathways set up by the stress regime will commonly be discordant to later geological formations

For the Tennant Creek region, the spatial arrangement of repeating patterns of sets of characteristic structural elements is clearly observable against the first vertical derivative of the magnetic image. For the purposes of analysis these discrete observational windows are described as fractal one of the stress continuum that has preconditioned basement rocks.

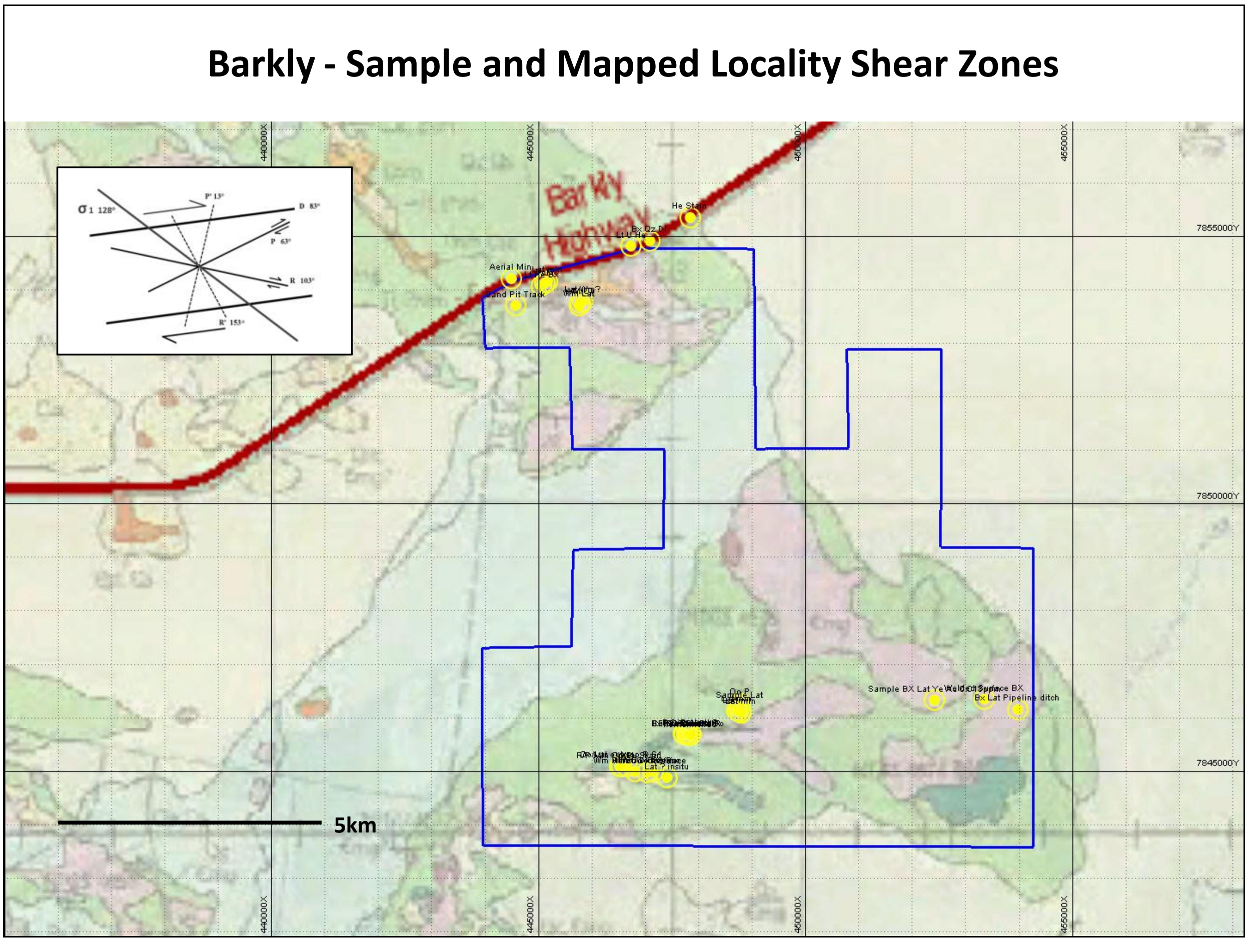


Figure Nine: Barkly Project – Early Recognisance

Utilising a fractal one scale of reference window, a review of Central Tennant Creek was undertaken. This demonstrated that the most mineralised quadrant of the window was the Juno, Peko, Nobles Nob cluster (Figure 8) with ore resources of circa three million ounces of gold.

Truscott took the strategic initiative to acquire tenure (Figure 10) that covers similar structural settings to the core mineralised quadrant at Central Tennant Creek. The extent to which the two new zones (North Tennant & Barkly) demonstrate the structural similarities to the Central Tennant Creek cluster is illustrated in figure ten.

Fundamental research work continues in association with these recently acquired project areas at Barkly and Northern Tennant Creek. This work considers the influence of forces on ore-body formation by investigating the expected equilibrium established between incoming linear stresses and the dissipation of energy.

Observations and samples from an earlier recognisance exercise (Figure 9) have however confirmed the existence of the expected structural elements with associated mineralisation. A review of aerial photography also provided confirmation of structural breaks in the landform along the D, P & R directions as described in the strike slip model.

It is apparent that the local character of the terrain generates different responses to the strike slip regime with coherent rock units demonstrating the propagation of the expectant resultant shearing and sandy alluvial areas generating more linear features in accordance with the overall structural shear trend.

This work has further enhanced the prospect and confirmed the focus for further planned work on the core of the tenement area retained. Logistical constraints mean that the primary target area has not yet been visited on foot, its zone of modelled shear supported by a large magnetic anomaly, is of significant interest.

Authorised by: By the Board

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.*

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Appendix 1

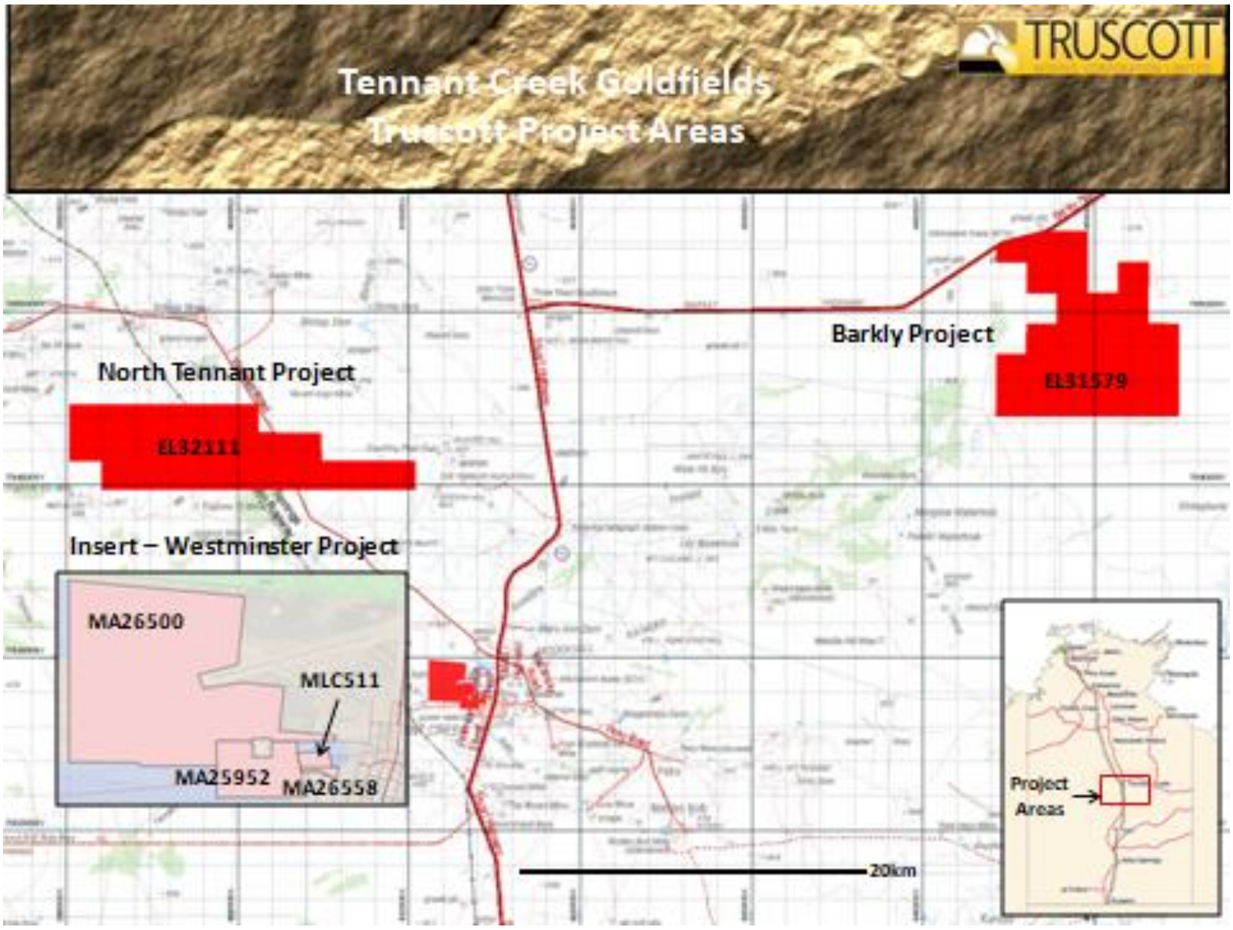

Figure Ten: Truscott Exploration & Development Projects

Mining Tenements Held at 30 June 2020 (Table 1)

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				
ELA 32111		100%	100%		