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The following pages are the slides from a series of presentations that are to be made to groups of sophisticated and professional investors in Perth, Darwin and Sydney starting today and over the coming week.

Michael J Povey
Company secretary





Status Review-A Strategic Perspective

Truscott Mining Corporation Limited
ASX listed Company (Code: TRM)

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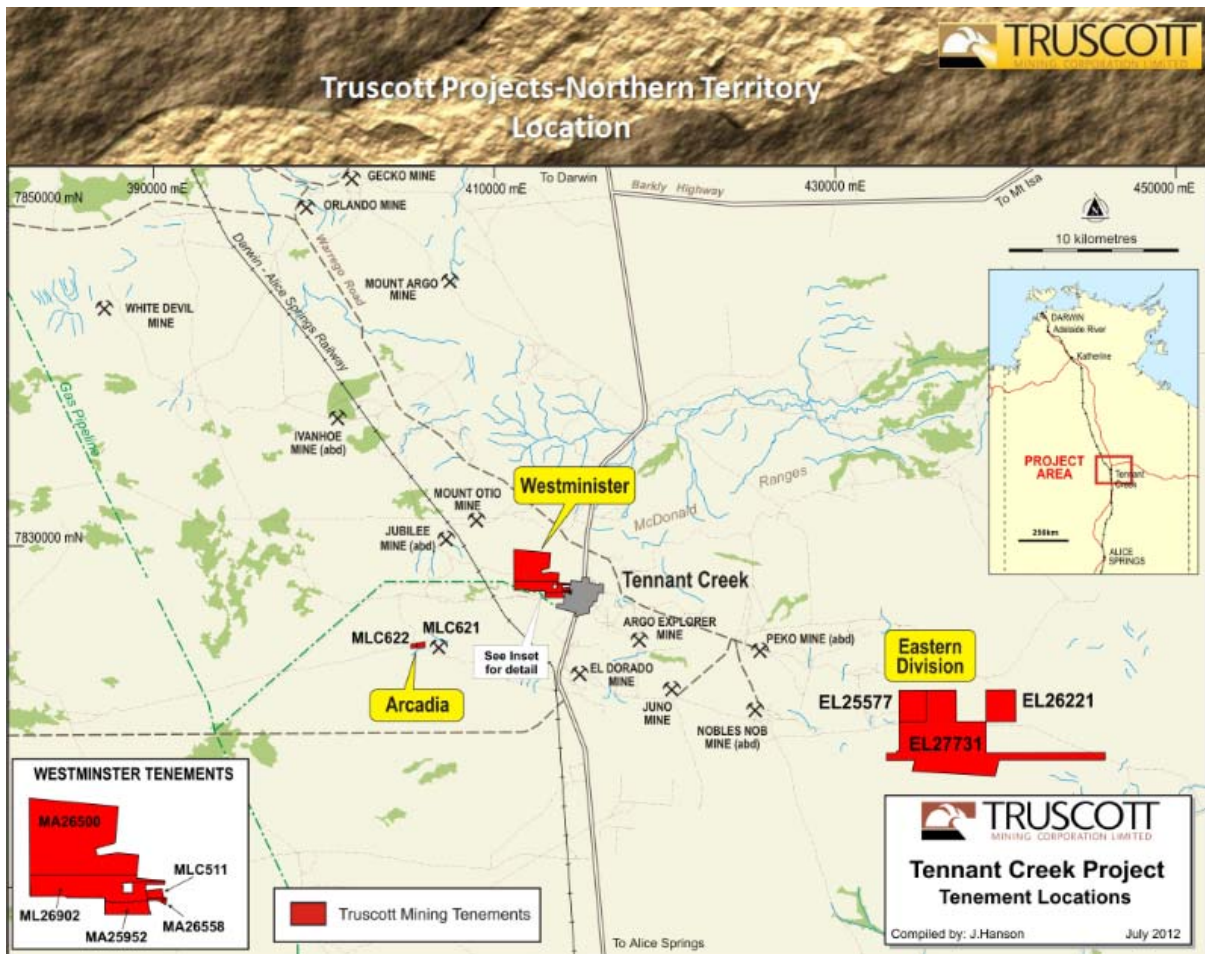


Figure One: Truscott Exploration Tenure – Tennant Creek Mineral Field

The Tennant Creek region (500km N of Alice Springs) in the Northern Territory has had a history of high grade gold production over the last eighty years.

Truscott’s exploration and mining tenements are located (Figure 1), within 25 kilometres of the Tennant Creek service hub, and the Westminister Project Area is in the centre of the Mineral Field.

Following recent work Westminister is now emerging as one of Northern Australia’s leading gold exploration projects.

With mineralisation crossing a number of tenement ownership boundaries this significant target was not effectively explored during the past era of peak production in the 1960-70’s.

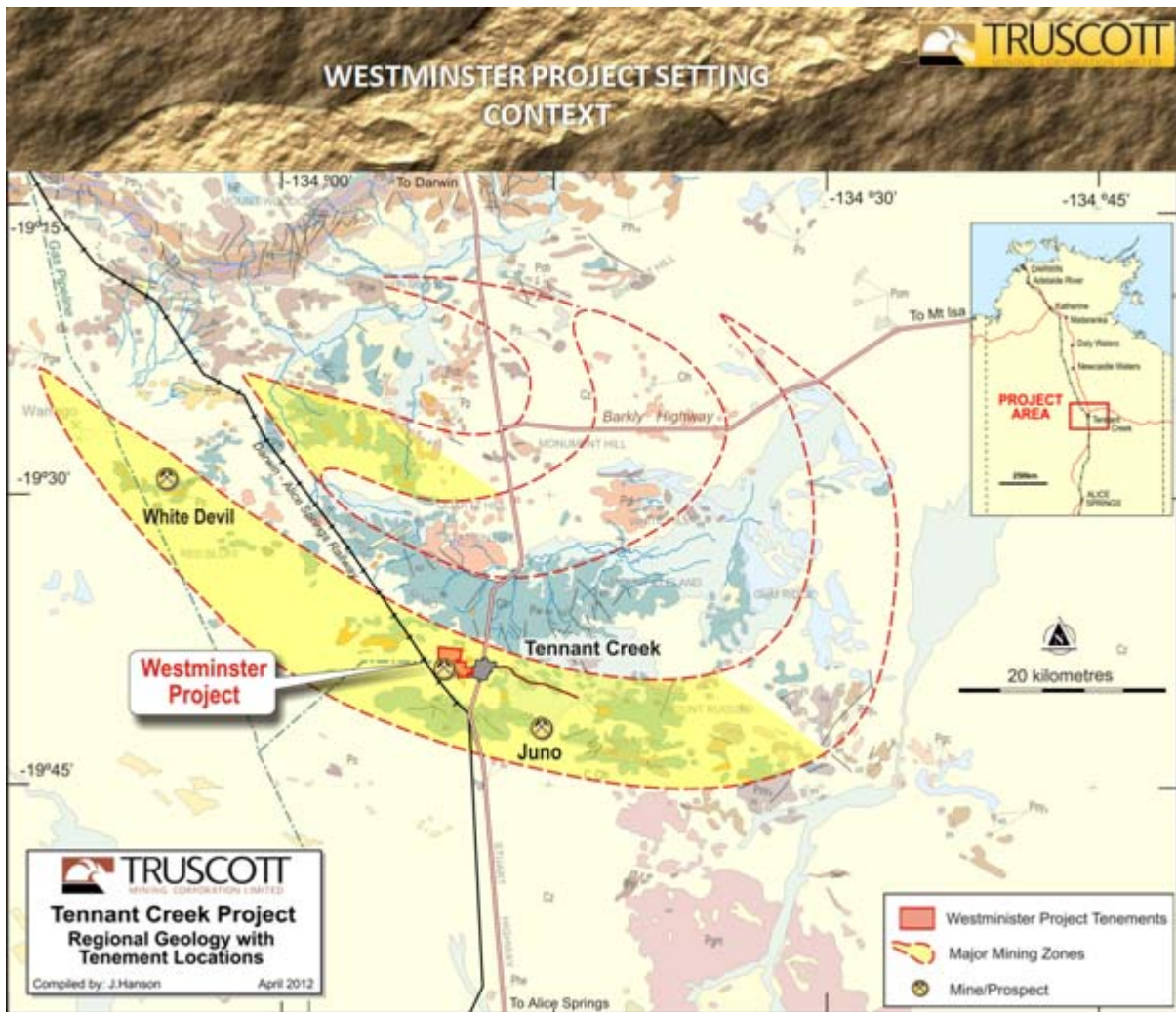


Figure Two: Tennant Creek Gold Field – Structural Setting

The Northern Territory Government 1:500,000 Geological Map Sheet for the Tennant Creek Region (Figure 2) provides a base on which to describe the overall setting for the Tennant Creek gold field.

The main zones, relative to the central granitic mass from within which substantial historical mining has occurred are highlighted in yellow.

The Westminster Project is located in the heart of the major mining zone associated with over ninety percent of the recovered gold.

Emmerson Resources Limited is understood to be also actively exploring the other main mining zone, on the northern flank of the central granitic mass.

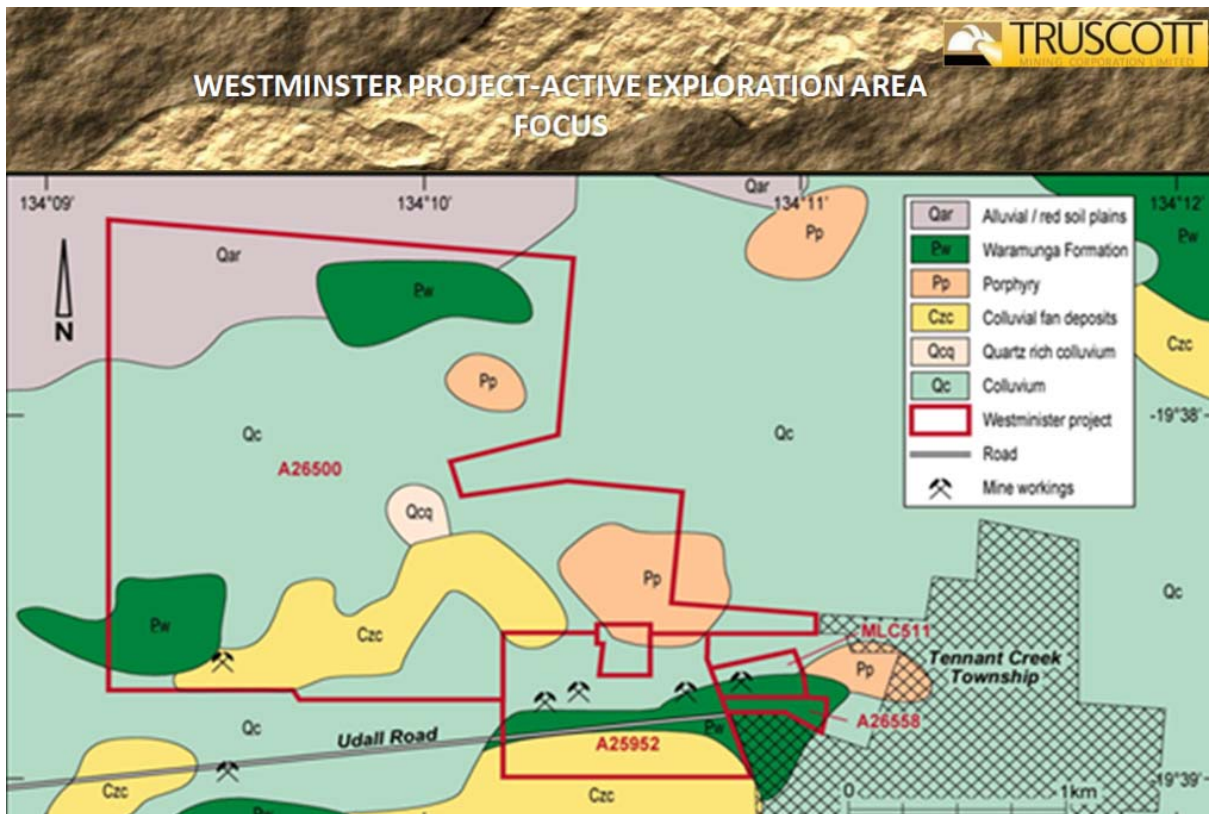


Figure Three: Westminster Project - (Truscott: MLC511, MLA26902, A25952, A26500, A26588 all 100%)

Truscott’s exploration activities are focused on its one hundred percent owned tenements (Figure 3) adjacent to the Tennant Creek Township.

The Westminster Project covers an area of 5.96 km² that includes some of the earliest workings and discoveries in the field that date from the mid 1930’s.

Truscott has successfully consolidated a number of these historical workings and mining leases along 2 km of strike.

The numerous shallow high grade gold historical workings are located in sheared ironstone outcrop and sub outcrop with sulphide mineralisation also evident at surface.

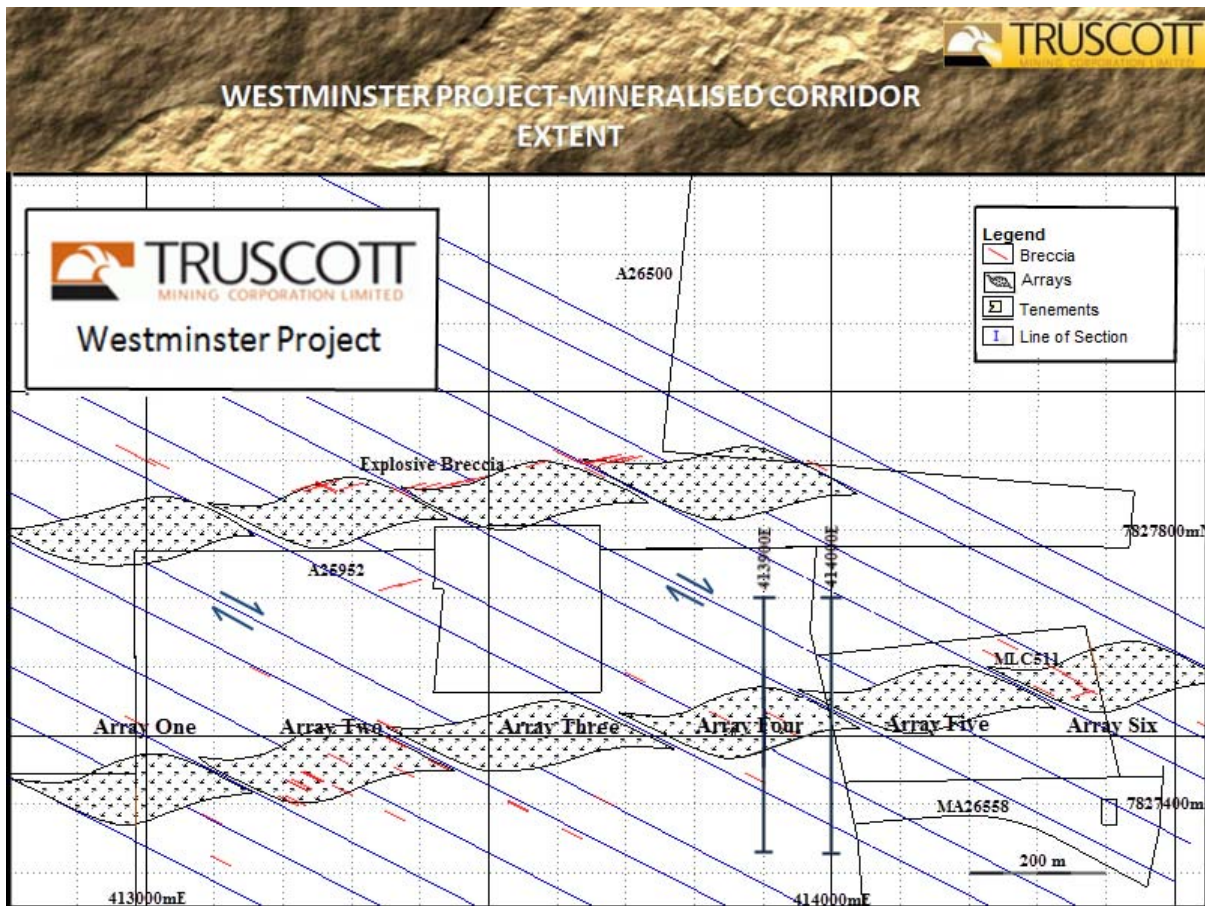


Figure Four: Westminster Project - Mineralised Corridor

A series of stacked Ironstone arrays are mapped (Figure 4) as outcropping along the extent of the Westminster active exploration area.

Each of the mineralised arrays has the potential to host a significant Tennant Creek style ore body at depth and accordingly they are each currently being assessed as such.

The mineralised arrays themselves appear to be offset under a later phase dextral stress regime as indicated by the arrows on the 297° direction of shear.

The sense of the offset can be interpreted by considering the intersection of breccia ironstone outcrops, located 300 metres to the north of the mineralised arrays, with the 297° shear structures.



WESTMINSTER PROJECT-CROSS SECTION ARRAYS FOUR & FIVE MINERALISATION

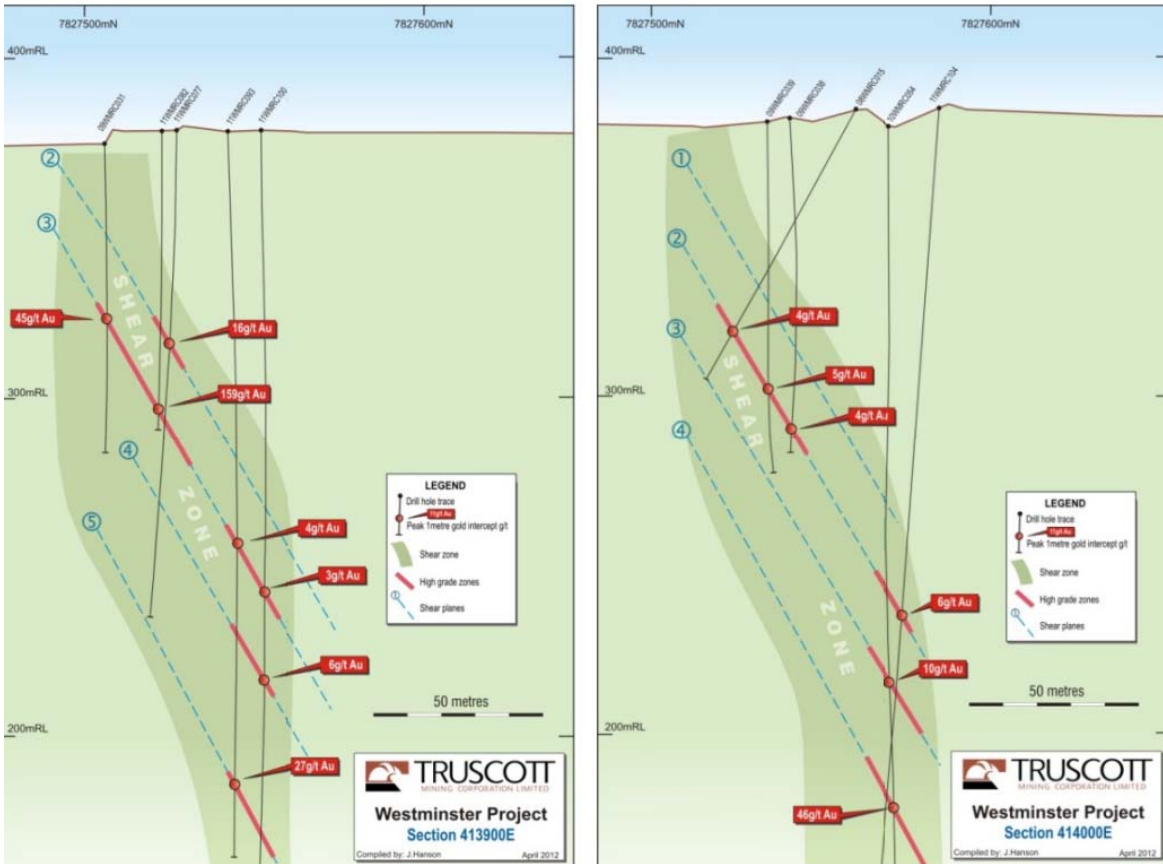


Figure Five: Cross Sections – 413900 E, 41400 E - Mineralised Array Four & Five

Cross sections from array four demonstrate where gold has precipitated (Figure 5) as mineralising fluids have moved into sheared zones within the host ironstone arrays.

Systematic drilling tracking down the plunge of the ironstone array is progressively delineating new ore pods where the mineralised fluids have intersected the iron rich zones.

Depth of drilling within the mineralised shear has been limited to approximately 200 metres below surface with a number of shallower drill-holes that intersected upper gold zones yet to be extended.

The northwards extent of the mineralised arrays remains untested; however the line of explosive breccia outcrops 300 meters to the north (Figure 4) provides an initial structural framework.

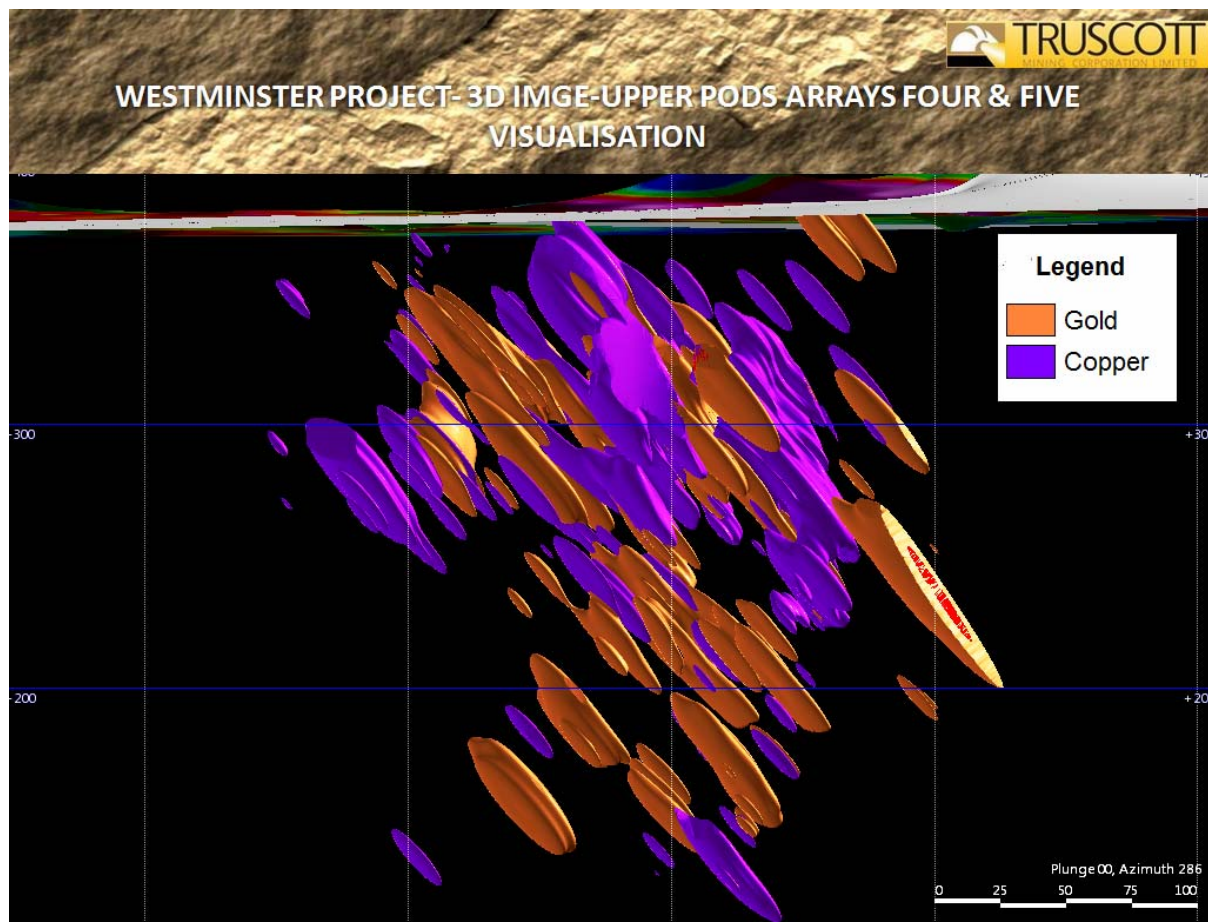


Figure Six: 3D Image- Part of Number Four and Number Five Mineralised Arrays

For the upper part of number four and five arrays, a 3D Image (Figure 6) based on structural control and drill-hole grade intercepts demonstrates zoning of mineralisation.

The bimodal character of the gold and copper mineralisation is evident with the brown shapes representing gold mineralisation and the surrounding purple representing copper mineralisation.

The character of the poly-metallic mineralisation is such that ongoing research into methods for constraining and modelling the system for mineral resource estimation purposes is ongoing. Further drilling and structural analysis is now proposed to support this work.

Initial review work indicates that a change to applying top cutting to higher gold grades is likely, and this will act to reduce value. Ongoing work on the addition of Copper, Silver and Bismuth inventories, for the first time, will act to increase value.

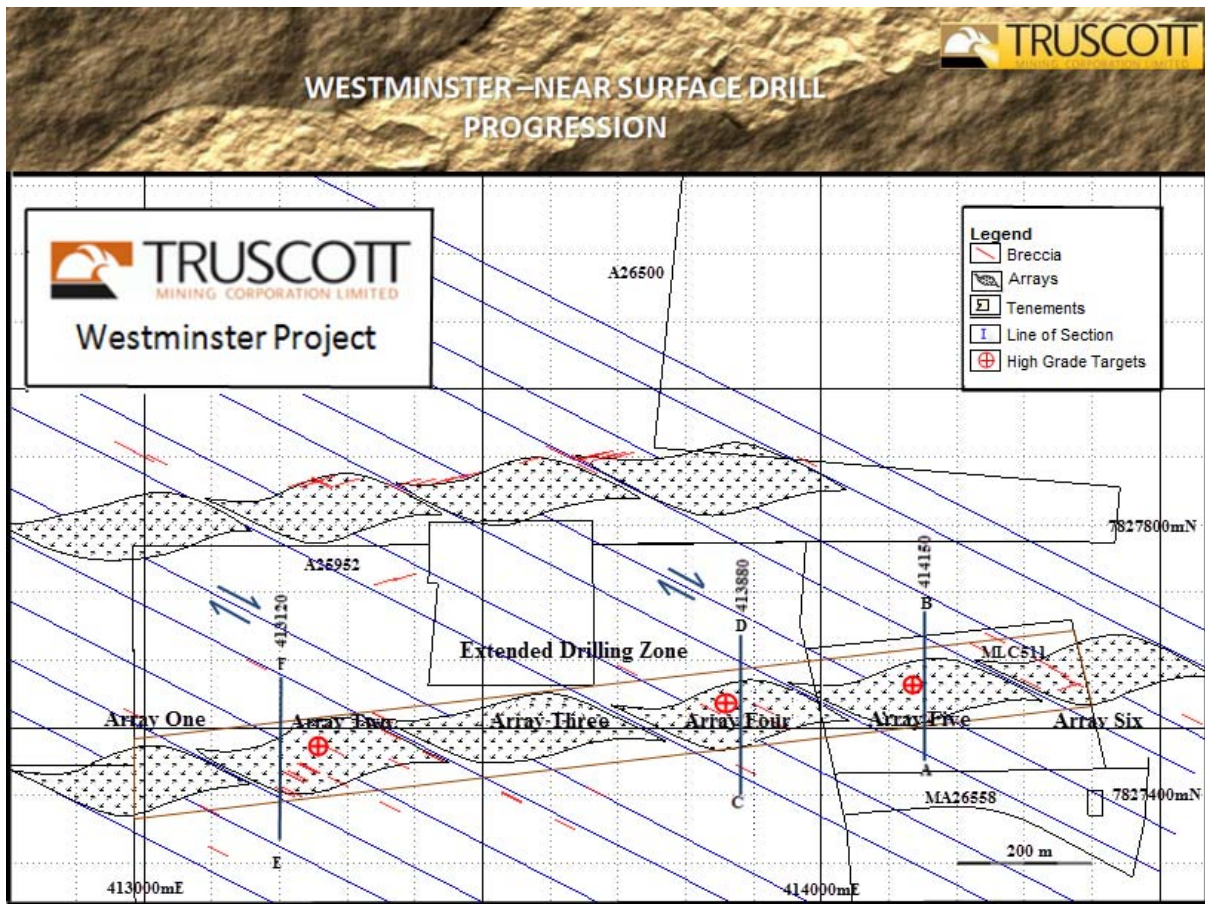


Figure Seven: Extended Drilling Zone

Future drilling to support resource estimation work and, to target deeper high grade mineralisation is being planned with a further 10,000 metres (50 holes) of drilling proposed.

The resource estimation drilling will also provide additional data to assess the potential for exploitation of the upper part of the resource as either an underground or open pit mining operation.

Further wider spaced drilling will also be required to delineate the extent of mineralisation across mineralised arrays one through five (Figure 7), a combined strike extent of 1.4 kilometres.

Consideration of the total Westminster system and the current structural model suggests that only a minor percentage (less than ten) of the potential target zones may have been drill tested to date.

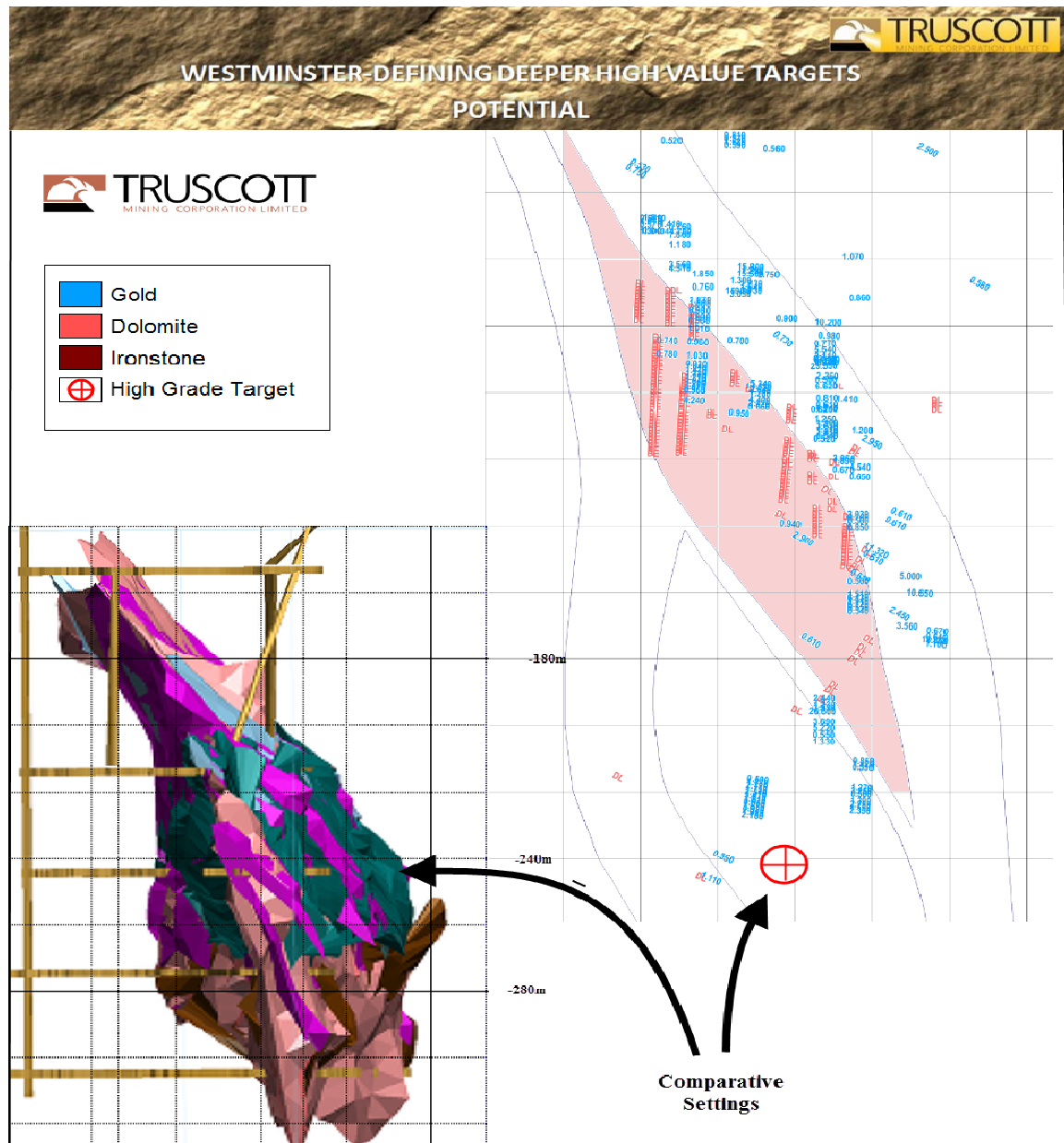


Figure Eight: Mineral Zoning Comparison for Array four and Juno Deposit

Drilling to date has broken through to the top of what is potentially the primary high grade target zone for underground mining, with the peripheral drill holes intersecting gold mineralisation.

Importantly peripheral intersections (WMRC 105, 11m @ 2.0g/t Au from 213m; WMRC 93, 3m @ 10.4 g/t Au from 191m), are from part of anomalous gold zones that are fourteen and fifteen metres in width.

Distinct vertical and lateral zonation of mineralisation is well documented for most of the major Tennant Creek ore bodies with high grade gold commonly located below dolomite zones.

The development of mineral zoning for array four (Figure 8) at Westminster (Section location C-D, Figure 7) is compared with that of Juno Mine (as provided by Excalibur Mining Limited).

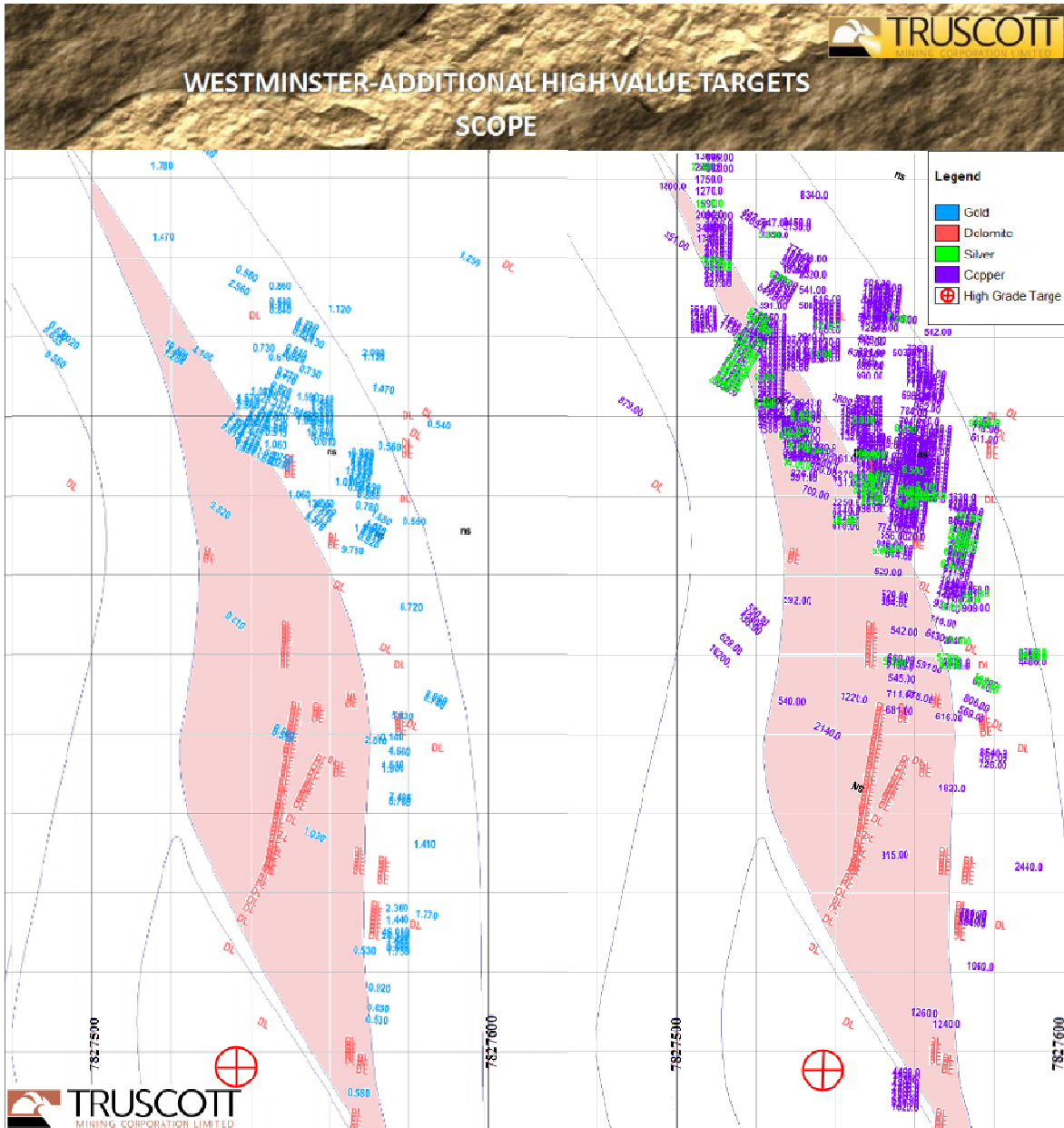


Figure Nine: Development of High Grade target Zones for Mineralised Array Five

The geological logs from past drill programs indicate that target depth for a high grade pod located in the heart of the number four mineralised array is at approximately 240 metres below surface.

Drilling to date has also located potential deeper high grade target zones for array five (Figure 9) and array two for inclusion in the next program (Section locations A-B & E-F, Figure 7).

The typical mineral zoning relationships including the more widely dispersed copper and associated silver zones can be clearly seen within array five. (Right hand side of Figure 9)

These deeper high grade targets have been able to be defined due to the commitment of significant capital on early drilling programs and the subsequent development of structural models.

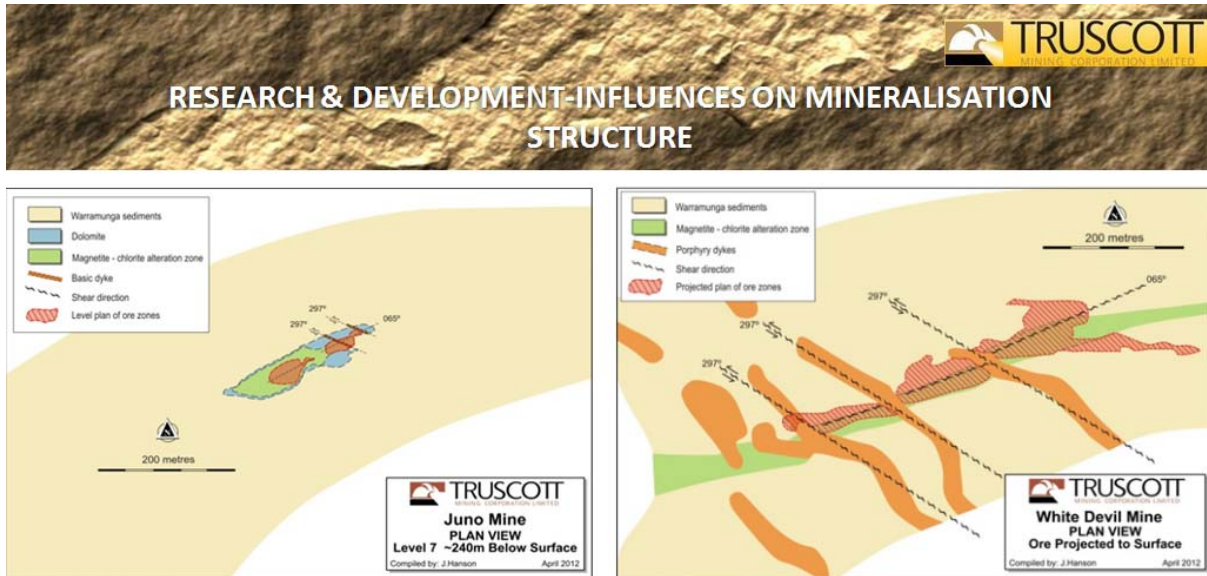


Figure Ten: Juno & White Devil Mines– Map Grid Re-orientated to True North

Both local and regional scale research initiatives directed towards better describing the structural setting for the Tennant Creek mineral deposits are ongoing.

Definition of the orientation of the host ironstone pods provides critical information for planning effective drilling programs to extend known mineralisation or delineate new deposits.

The structural elements observed for ironstones at Westminster are also observed at deposits that are located up to 40 kilometres from Westminster, once their historical local grids are re-orientated.

Figure 10 highlights the host ironstones associated with the gold mineralisation of the White Devil and the Juno Mines and demonstrate characteristic trends in the 065° direction.

Both deposits also have cross cutting structural elements at the same 297 degrees to those observed to interact with the mineralised arrays within the Westminster Project area.



Figure Eleven: Application of New Capital – Direct Exploration

Establishing significant gold resource projects in complex geological environments such as the Tennant Creek Mineral Field requires persistent effort and continued innovation over time.

Given the long term nature of the challenge Truscott has ensured that seventy percent (Figure 11) of all new capital raised is being applied to direct exploration expenditure and share issues minimised.

As an explorer Truscott recognises that fundamental value for shareholders is driven by the number of shares on issue, the number of resource ounces defined and the price of those resource ounces.

Since listing Truscott has issued new shares at an average rate of 8% per annum at a time when the average price of gold has compounded at rates of approximately 20% per annum.

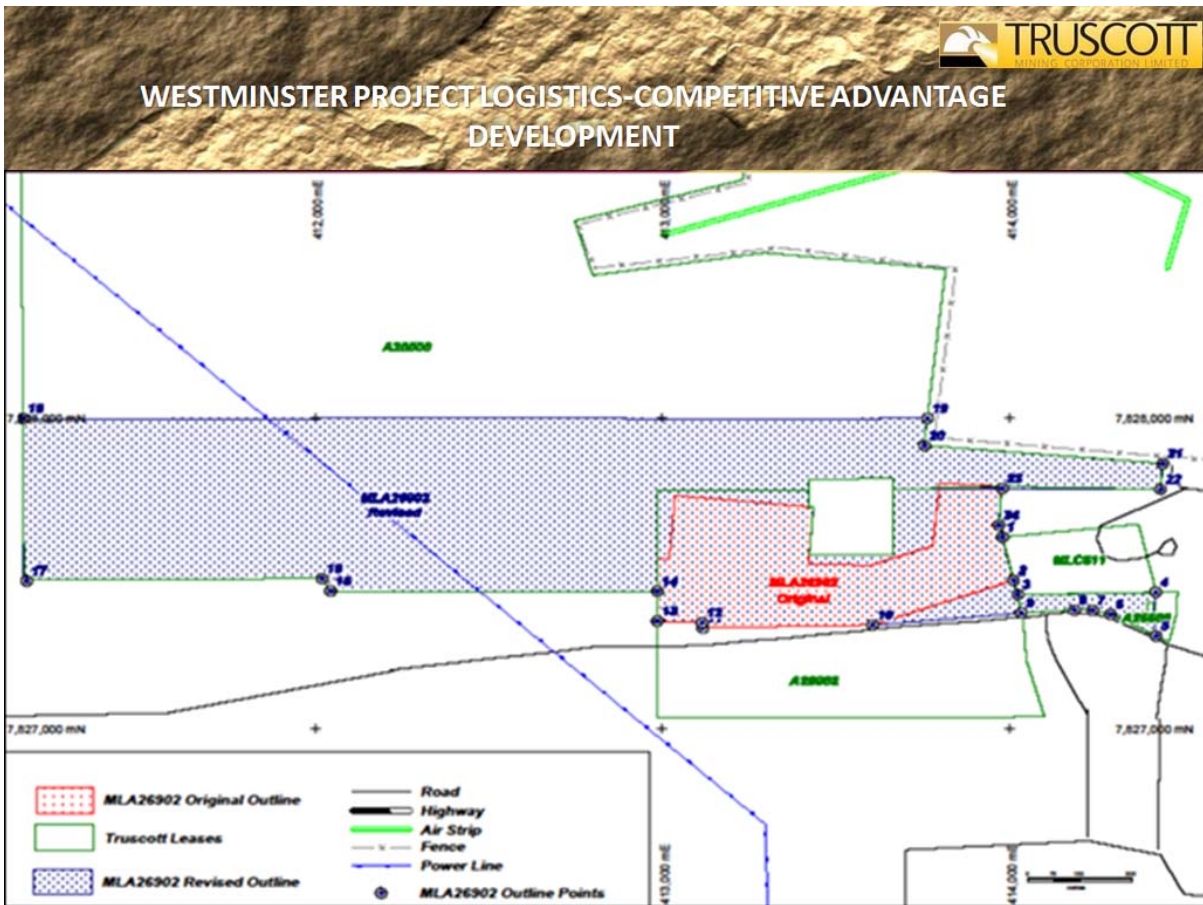


Figure Twelve: Mining Leases MLC 511 & MA 2692

The project area is traversed by a sealed road and is ideally located close to service connections of power, natural gas and potable water, and within 500m of the local airport and rail line.

The mineralisation at Westminster is now well enough understood to provisionally define an additional mining lease area MA 2692 to accommodate development requirements (Figure 12).

The larger operational area of approximately 3.0 by 0.5 kilometres is expected to be sufficient to provide for the facilities necessary to support significant mining operations.

Due to its proximity to Tennant Creek and infrastructure access, Truscott Mining has created a unique project which will have significantly reduced establishment costs.

**PROGRESS & MARKET CONSIDERATIONS-POSITIONING
TIMING**





Figure Thirteen: Nearly Twelve Months consolidation for Gold Prices

<u>Shares on Issue (June 2012)</u>	73.7m	<u>Range -June 2011 -June2012</u>	
Directors & Founders	39%	Price/ordinary share	\$0.087 - \$0.250
Top Twenty	69%	Market Capitalisation	\$6.4m – \$18.4m

Truscott has demonstrated the discipline to contain the number of shares issued over time whilst technical programs and increasing gold price act to compound underlying shareholder value.

Further resource increases are targeted utilising an exploration strategy defined within an increasingly well researched technical framework.

The company is planning to initiate the next major round of drilling activity to coincide with conclusion of the recent gold price consolidation (Figure 13, after StockCharts.com).

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 full time employee of 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 2004 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.*