



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2012

INTRODUCTION

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and the results of operations of TriAusMin Limited, ("TriAusMin" or the "Company") for the three and six month period ended December 31, 2012, and its financial position as at December 31, 2012 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual final financial statements as at June 30, 2012 and audited half yearly financial statements as at December 31, 2012, including the accompanying notes thereto. The Company's unaudited interim Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Additional information relating to the Company, including press releases, has been filed electronically with the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com. The date of this management's discussion and analysis is 19 February 2013. Unless otherwise indicated all amounts discussed herein are denominated in Australian dollars. The relevant exchange rates applicable to the three months period and six months periods ended December 31, 2012 are as follows.

	Three months ended December 31, 2012	Six months ended December 31, 2012
AUD/Cdn \$ Closing Rate	1.0341	1.0341
Average Rate	1.0294	1.0323

The Company's common shares trade on the ASX under the trading symbol "TRO", and on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the trading symbol "TOR".

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain information included in this management's discussion and analysis may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of securities laws. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of terms such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "believe", "plan", "scheduled", "intend", "estimate", "forecast", "predict", "potential", "continue", "anticipate" or other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking information may relate to management's future outlook and anticipated events

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or results, and may include statements or information regarding the future plans or prospects of the Company. Without limitation, statements about the Company's planned activities related to exploration or development activities carried out in Australia, constitute forward-looking information. Actual results may vary. See "Risk Factors and Uncertainties".

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions regarding, among other things, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, metal prices, the timing and amount of future exploration expenditures, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour and operating costs, the availability of necessary financing and materials, including financing to conduct any 2013 drilling program and the other activities necessary to continue to explore and develop the Company's properties in the short and long term, the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, and assumptions with respect to environmental risks, title disputes or claims, weather conditions, climate change and other similar matters. While the Company considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect.

Without limitation, in estimating expenditures the Company has assumed, among other things, that metal prices will not change materially from the prices used in its current financial forecasts or those of its affiliate, that it will obtain in a timely fashion all of the financing, regulatory approvals and other authorizations required to enable the continued exploration and development of its properties, and that such activities will proceed in the ordinary course without undue disruption. See "Risk Factors and Uncertainties".

Forward-looking information is subject to certain factors, including risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from what management currently expects. These factors include risks inherent in the exploration and development of mineral deposits, risks relating to changes in metal prices and the worldwide demand for and supply of metal, uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, risks relating to the remoteness of the Company's properties including access and supply risks, reliance on key personnel, construction and operational risks inherent in the conduct of mining activities, including the risk of increases in capital and operating costs and the risk of delays or increased costs that might be encountered during the construction and development process, the risk of fluctuations in the Canadian/Australian and U.S./Australian dollar exchange rates, regulatory risks, including risks relating to the acquisition of the necessary licences and permits, financing, capitalization and liquidity risks, including the risk that the financing necessary to fund the exploration and development activities of the Company may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all, environmental risks, including risks relating to climate change and the potential impact of global warming on project timelines and on construction and operating costs, and insurance risks. See "Risk Factors and Uncertainties".

You should not place undue importance on forward-looking information and should not rely upon this information as of any other date. While the Company may elect to, the Company is under no obligation and does not undertake to update this information at any particular time, except as required by law.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those

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systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management has completed an evaluation of the design effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that as at December 31, 2012, the Company's design internal control over financial reporting was effective. Management has also evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31 2012. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the company under Australian and Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three month period ended December 31, 2012, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

OVERVIEW

TriAusMin was incorporated in New South Wales, Australia in 1993 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of TSX-V listed, Tri Origin Exploration Ltd ("TOE") following that company's exploration success at the Lewis Ponds exploration tenement located near Orange in New South Wales, Australia. TOE managed and funded the Company's activities from inception until TriAusMin's Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of shares in January 2004. The IPO reduced TOE's ownership interest in the Company to 51% and since then the Company has raised additional equity in subsequent secondary offerings, progressively reducing TOE's ownership interest in the Company to approximately 11.64% as at the date of this report (February 19, 2013).

TriAusMin was admitted to the official list of the ASX and commenced trading under the ticker symbol "TRO" on January 9, 2004. On January 22, 2010 TriAusMin was admitted to the official list of the TSX and the Company's ordinary shares commenced trading on the main board of the TSX under the ticker symbol "TOR" as of that date.

TriAusMin is engaged in the exploration for, and potential development of, base and precious metal deposits located in the Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales, Australia. In particular, the Company's exploration projects include the Woodlawn Project, the Lewis Ponds Project and projects based on other regional exploration land holdings. See "Exploration Properties in Australia".

Selected Annual Financial Information

Set forth below is certain selected financial information expressed in Australian dollars in respect of the seven most recently completed financial years of the Company. This audited data is derived from the Company's full year financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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Financial Year Ended:	Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	Total Assets ⁽²⁾	Shareholders' Equity	Common shares outstanding	Net Gain (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) per Common Share (in cents)
June 30,2012	1,448,575	28,972,040	28,197,956	201,111,240	(1,556,311)	(0.85)
June 30,2011	3,074,711	26,817,206	26,233,209	158,995,945	(1,030,882)	(0.74)
June 30, 2010	434,697	23,312,896	23,030,519	116,724,734	(1,594,239)	(1.47)
June 30, 2009	1,991,909	23,467,836	23,274,823	101,918,234	(1,327,433)	(1.30)
June 30, 2008	5,831,452	25,402,933	24,025,509	101,093,234	(1,718,331)	(1.79)
June 30, 2007	8,039,371	20,573,560	20,007,601	96,308,234	(1,110,774)	(1.35)
June 30, 2006	1,449,691	11,565,072	11,311,676	73,699,510	(679,194)	(0.92)
June 30, 2005	2,767,421	12,018,019	11,803,410	73,699,510	(1,244,430)	(1.69)
June 30, 2004	4,307,041	13,149,594	12,892,656	73,504,510	(376,287)	(0.65)

⁽¹⁾ See Capital Resources and Liquidity for a further discussion of working capital.

⁽²⁾ See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.

⁽³⁾ All amounts shown are expressed in Australian dollars.

Selected Quarterly Financial Information

Set forth below is certain selected financial information expressed in Australian dollars in respect of the nine most recently completed quarters of the Company. This unaudited data is derived from the Company's interim financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Quarter Ended:	Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	Total Assets ⁽²⁾	Shareholders' Equity	Common shares outstanding	Net Gain (Loss)	Net Gain (Loss) per Common Share (in cents)
December 31, 2012	2,297,935	30,314,971	30,119,657	251,389,050	(322,642)	(0.13)
September, 30 2012	648,975	28,457,064	27,737,520	201,111,240	(460,436)	(0.22)
June, 31 2012	1,448,575	28,972,040	28,197,956	201,111,240	(372,788)	(0.19)
March, 31 2012	2,856,942	29,074,695	28,485,614	201,111,240	(347,779)	(0.17)
December 31, 2011	3,715,382	29,207,842	28,833,393	197,170,063	(496,646)	(0.31)
September 30, 2011	1,641,313	26,236,077	25,941,181	158,995,945	(292,028)	(0.18)
June 30, 2011	3,074,711	26,817,206	26,233,209	158,995,945	(203,631)	(0.10)
March 31, 2011	3,526,687	26,822,312	26,419,518	158,514,734	(439,965)	(0.33)
December 31, 2010	1,178,649	24,042,782	23,899,886	138,514,734	(172,155)	(0.13)

⁽¹⁾ See Capital Resources and Liquidity for a further discussion of working capital.

⁽²⁾ See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.

⁽³⁾ All amounts shown are expressed in Australian dollars.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

The Company is involved mainly in the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. It had no revenues from operations in the last quarter/half yearly period. Exploration expenditures on mineral properties are capitalised onto the Balance Sheet. Any income received from Joint Venture parties is offset against expenditure incurred and capitalised on the Balance Sheet. Corporate and administrative expenses are charged to the Income Statement as incurred. Net interest income consists only of interest on short-term invested funds. The Company reported a loss from operations in both the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2012. Retained earnings are in a deficit position. The Company has not paid any dividends since inception.

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The Company recorded a loss for the half-year ended December 31, 2012 of \$783,078 (\$0.0035 per share) compared to a net loss of \$835,744 (\$0.0049 per share) for the corresponding period ended December 31, 2011. The Company recorded a loss for the three months ended December 31, 2012 of \$322,642 (\$0.0013 per share) compared to a net loss of \$496,646 (\$0.0031 per share) for the corresponding period ended December 31, 2011.

Expenditures on exploration and evaluation in the three month period ended December 31, 2012 of \$200,323 decreased when compared to expenditures in the three month period ended September 30, 2012 (\$514,337). The higher level of expenditure in the same corresponding 2011 period reflects the level of drilling at Lewis Ponds and the cost associated with the WRP EA and FEED studies during that time. Refer to Note 3 in the Unaudited Quarterly Financial Report to December 31, 2012 for further information on the quarterly exploration expenditure incurred and the quarterly cash payments made for exploration activities.

The Company's general and administration expenses of \$767,435 in the December 2012 half year were \$119,432 lower than the \$886,867 incurred in the December 2011 half year. Employee benefits expense and travel and accommodation expenses were in line with corresponding prior period.

Professional and legal expenses were higher in the half year period ended December 31, 2012 relative to the previous corresponding half year period due to the additional expenses related to the Rights Offering completed in November 2012. These professional and legal fees have now been capitalised on to the Balance Sheet following the successful closing of the Rights Offer.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Mineral property and exploration and evaluation expenditures were \$200,323 during the three month period ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$639,316 incurred in the three month period ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in 2012 reflects a lower level of field work activity during the period.

Exploration Properties in Australia

The Company's exploration properties are located in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales and include the Woodlawn exploration tenements, the Lewis Ponds exploration tenement and other regional exploration land holdings. The projects which are based on these land holdings are more fully described in the Company's Annual Report which is available from the Company on request or which may be accessed from the Company's website, www.triausmin.com

Woodlawn Project (100%)

The Woodlawn tenements cover 551 km² and host the former Woodlawn Mine, located 200 kilometres southwest of Sydney, Australia. The mine operated from 1978 to 1998 and produced approximately 13.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.6% copper, 3.6% lead, 9.1% zinc, 74 g/t silver and 0.5 g/t gold from open pit, underground and two small satellite deposits. The closure of the mine was related to insolvency issues of its previous owners and not directly related to

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the Woodlawn Mine. The right to acquire the mineral rights and certain surface rights for the project were acquired by the Company in 1999.

The Woodlawn Project is comprised of the Woodlawn Tailings Retreatment Project, the Woodlawn Underground Project and the Woodlawn Exploration Project.

The Woodlawn Tailings Retreatment Project (the "WRP") is expected to process approximately 11 Mt of tailings that remain from previous mining and processing operations at the former Woodlawn Mine to produce zinc, copper and lead concentrates containing by-product silver and gold. The WRP's planned production rate is approximately 1.5 Mt per annum with an expected mine life of 7.5 years. A feasibility study completed in 2008 and NI 43-101 report in 2009 confirmed an economically attractive project at forecasted long term metal prices.

The Woodlawn Underground Project (the "WUP") involves the evaluation of the potential to re-establish underground mining operations at Woodlawn to complement the WRP and sustain production for the longer term.

Regional and near-mine exploration is focused on the discovery of additional Mineral Resources adjacent to and along strike from the Woodlawn deposit which could be developed independently or in conjunction with the WRP and WUP. The Company's objective is to expand its current inventory of identified Mineral Resources in the Woodlawn exploration tenements to provide long life, profitable mineral production.

Woodlawn Retreatment Project ("WRP") (100%)

The WRP feasibility study was successfully completed in July 2008 with post feasibility work continuing during the balance of 2008. These studies evaluated the potential to retreat approximately 11 million tonnes of tailings that are contained within the three tailings ponds (North, South and West) located at the former Woodlawn Mine. The proposed production rate was approximately 1.5 million tonnes per annum to produce zinc, copper and lead concentrates containing by-product silver and gold.

An independent Technical Report on the WRP which conformed to Canadian NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), was completed on January 14, 2010 by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Inc ("Scott Wilson")^{1a} and subsequently filed on SEDAR by the Company. The Technical Report confirmed the existence of 5.3 Mt of Proven Ore Reserves^(1a) grading 0.52% copper, 1.33% lead, 2.33% zinc, 30.57g/t silver and 0.30g/t gold and a further 5.94 of MT of Probable Ore Reserves^(1a) grading 0.49% copper, 1.36% lead, 2.25% zinc, 31.05g/t silver and 0.28g/t gold, and determined that the WRP is economically attractive at forecasted long term metal prices.

In January 2011, the Company approved a \$1.4 million evaluation program to re-activate the WRP with the objective of moving it toward a development decision. The main requirements to achieve development-ready status were the completion of engineering and design work in order to update and optimize the economics of the project and the completion of the documentation required for the statutory approval process. Parsons Brinckerhoff were appointed in February 2011 to undertake the Environmental Assessment study (EA) as required by the NSW Department of Planning & Infrastructure for the Part 3A development approval process. In addition, in May 2011 GR Engineering Services were appointed to undertake the Front End Engineering and Design study to provide the final engineering review and update the capital and operating cost estimates to a +/- 10% level of certainty.

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The Front End Engineering Design (FEED) study was completed during the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and the Board gave approval to proceed with the development of the WRP pending satisfactory financing arrangements and receipt of statutory approvals.

Environmental Assessment

The Environmental Assessment (EA) document was lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (D.PI) in March 2012. The EA went on 'public exhibition' in April 2012 for wider community review and the Company received comments, from the various statutory bodies and the community. The Company submitted its Submissions Report in response to the comments made during exhibition period prior to year end and on January 8, 2013 received draft Conditions of Consent from D.PI which are currently being reviewed.

Woodlawn Underground Project (100%)

A Measured and Indicated Resource^{1(b)} of 8.6 million tonnes grading 10.28% zinc, 4.00% lead, 1.8% copper, 84 g/t silver and 0.5 g/t gold and Inferred Resources of 1.5 million tonnes grading 9.6% zinc, 4.1% lead, 1.7% copper, 87 g/t silver and 0.6 g/t gold has been calculated to exist within and around the former underground workings to a depth of approximately 630 metres below surface. The quantity of these resources that may be converted to reserves is not known at this time. The WUP involves, firstly, the discovery of further resources down dip/plunge below the previous mine workings where a number of historical drill holes have intersected high grade base metal mineralization over mineable widths indicating that there is good potential for deposit extensions to depth.

During the quarter ended December 31 2011, the Company finalised a drilling program designed to continue to evaluate the down dip extensions to a number of the main lenses that make up the Woodlawn ore body.

On February 9 2012, the company announced that it had finalised terms and executed a work contract to undertake a series of diamond drill holes in support of the targeting exercise and on April 3 2012, the company announced that its first drill hole had intersected high- grade mineralisation (refer to ASX/SEDAR release on April 3 2012).

The Company completed this diamond drilling program in May 2012. Four holes were drilled for a total of 3,024 metres. The program consisted of two parent holes and two wedges that were navi-drilled off the parent hole.

The drill program was highly successful and confirmed that the I, D, B, J and C mineralised lenses extend below the previously mined areas.

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Significant results from the drilling program included:

WLTD011:

9.9m @ 1.64% Cu, 1.22% Pb, 6.09% Zn, 14.13g/t Ag, 0.72g/t Au from 543m I Lens
 15.0m @ 0.17% Cu, 1.94% Pb, 5.04% Zn, 22.13g/t Ag, 0.19g/t Au from 676m D Lens
 4.0m @ 3.31% Cu, 12.84g/t Ag from 849m B Lens
 12.1m @ 4.84% Cu, 14.87g/t Ag from 870m B Lens

WLTD011W1:

14.5m @ 3.66% Cu, 3.71% Pb, 11.72% Zn, 121g/t Ag, 1.92g/t Au from 551m I Lens
 7.3m @ 1.86% Cu, 1.82% Pb, 6.08% Zn, 54g/t Ag, 2.89g/t Au from 631m I2 Lens
 8.0m @ 1.18% Cu, 3.88% Pb, 10.67% Zn, 57g/t Ag, 0.60g/t Au from 700m D Lens

WLTD011W2:

9.0m @ 2.92% Cu, 4.64% Pb, 8.61% Zn, 167g/t Ag, 2.07g/t Au from 564m I Lens
 8.9m @ 2.70% Cu, 3.02% Pb, 6.34% Zn, 71g/t Ag, 1.24g/t Au from 648m I2 Lens

WLTD012:

4.0m @ 3.07% Cu from 804m J Lens

The drilling program extended the B Lens vertically by 125m, the I Lens by 230m and the D Lens by 350m below the deepest previously mined stopes in the respective lenses. J lens was extended significantly to the south (80m) of the previously defined mineralisation below the former workings. These significant intersections add support to the belief that additional high grade resources below the former operations exist and have provided solid evidence in support of the 6 to 7 million tonne Exploration Target^(a) for the 200 vertical meters below the previous mine workings.

Table 1: 2012 WUP diamond drill hole specifications (DGPS collar pick-ups)

Hole ID	Hole Type	East (Mine Grid)	North (Mine Grid)	RL (Mine Grid)	EOH (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (mine grid)
WLTD011	Parent	8680.71	19729.46	2786.99	937.1	-75	80.5
WLTD011W1	Daughter	8680.71	19729.46	2786.99	1001.0	-75	80.5
WLTD011W2	Daughter	8680.71	19729.46	2786.99	780.8	-75	80.5
WLTD012	Parent	8887.98	19377.75	2792.64	974.3	-70	80.0

Downhole EM Survey

A down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey was completed on WLTD012 from 240 to 970m. A number of conductors were identified by the survey, the most significant being an off-hole

^a The Exploration Target is conceptual and, to date, there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target assumes the continuation of down dip mineralisation and is based on the historical mine production (13 Mt @ 9.8% Zn, 1.6% Cu, 3.6% Pb, 74g/t Ag & 0.52g/t Au) and the remaining Measured, Indicated & Inferred Resource (10 Mt @ 10.2% Zn, 1.8% Cu, 4.0% Pb, 84 g/t Ag & 0.51g/t Au) to the 2150m RL.

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conductor interpreted to be located at a vertical depth of 300 metres in an undrilled area between the D and H Lenses. This conductor may represent a new mineralised lens and is a priority target for the next phase of drilling.

2013 Woodlawn Drilling Program

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period the Company initiated a further 5-6 hole, 2,900 metre drilling program targeting mineralised lens extensions. This program will also include testing the DHEM anomaly identified as part of the 2012 drilling program.

Woodlawn Exploration Project (100%)

The objective of this project is to discover new mineral deposits which can be developed as independent mining operations or developed to provide additional satellite mill feed for the Woodlawn operations. Exploration work is planned to be carried out on the Woodlawn property to evaluate known mineralized targets in the vicinity of the mining lease area. There are numerous base metal prospects previously identified and the application of the Woodlawn mineralization model over these known prospects will assist in selecting targets for drill testing. Initially this work will include a review of the former producing Cowley Hills prospect located 2km north of the Woodlawn Mine.

Lewis Ponds Project (100%)

The Lewis Ponds tenement is located 200 kilometres west of Sydney and 15 kilometres east of Orange in New South Wales, Australia. The area covers part of an extensive Silurian volcanic and sedimentary belt that hosts the major volcanic massive sulphide deposits of the Lachlan Fold Belt.

The area is located within an established mining and exploration district that hosts the Cadia and Ridgeway mines operated by Newcrest Mining Limited, and the 3Moz McPhillamy's gold deposit that is being explored by Regis Resources. TriAusMin has long recognized the favourable exploration environment in the Lewis Ponds region and plans to increase its resource base through additional exploration and drilling.

Prior exploration of the Lewis Ponds tenement for gold and base metal deposits by the Company has included both resource delineation drilling and regional exploration activities. Through this earlier work, TriAusMin has outlined a JORC compliant, Indicated Mineral Resource^{1(c)} of 6.35 million tonnes grading 2.4% zinc, 0.2% copper, 1.4% lead, 1.5 g/t gold and 68 g/t silver. Numerous other gold and base metal occurrences have also been identified on the property.

A VTEM geophysical survey completed in 2010 identified a number of high priority EM anomalies spatially associated with known surface base metal/precious metal mineralization. A selection of the priority anomalies were drill tested in the December quarter of 2011. The Company completed 2,186m of drilling within the Lewis Ponds tenement. The drilling was comprised of 869m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling targeting the up plunge continuation of the Lewis Ponds "Main Zone" mineralisation and 1,317m of diamond drilling targeting a series of electromagnetic anomalies derived from the 2010 VTEM survey over the tenement.

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The RC drilling results returned a number of significant intercepts from the up-plunge zone targeted including;

- LPRC039: 37m @ 1.65% Zn, 0.91% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 0.53g/t Au & 53g/t Ag (from 35m)
including 4m @ 9.07% Zn, 3.95% Pb, 0.81% Cu, 3.63g/t Au & 253g/t Ag (from 66m)
- LPRC037: 28m @ 1.85% Zn, 0.57% Pb, 0.20% Cu, 0.40g/t Au & 44g/t Ag (from 55m)
including 9m @ 4.19% Zn, 1.25% Pb, 0.42% Cu, 0.73 g/t Au & 76g/t Ag (from 69m)
- LPRC038: 32m @ 1.36% Zn, 0.53% Pb, 0.13% Cu, 0.50g/t Au & 36g/t Ag (from 82m)
including 5m @ 3.38% Zn, 1.16% Pb, 0.31% Cu, 1.20g/t Au & 92g/t Ag (from 102m)
- LPRC041: 56m @ 1.11% Zn, 0.81% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 0.26g/t Au & 49g/t Ag (from 13m)
including 7m @ 3.35% Zn, 1.43% Pb, 0.38% Cu, 0.88g/t Au & 88g/t Ag (from 60m)

These results represent the first phase in testing the near-surface extension to the Main Zone mineralisation to investigate the possible development of an open pit mining operation.

Other Exploration Properties

The Company also holds both 100% and joint venture interests in regional exploration tenements in New South Wales where exploration work has been ongoing to determine the discovery potential of each property.

In July 2011, the Company reached an agreement with Goodrich Resources Ltd, whereby Goodrich may earn a 75% interest in the Calarie project tenements through the expenditure of A\$2,500,000 over a three year period. The key terms of the agreement include;

- milestone cash payments to TriAusMin totalling A\$80,000,
- a 5 year buyout option for Goodrich
- a NSR royalty payment should TriAusMin's interest fall to less than 10% or Goodrich purchases TriAusMin's remaining interest in the joint venture

In March 2012, Goodrich announced a JORC Inferred Resource of 0.5 million tonnes at 2.2 grams of gold per tonne (using 1 gram per tonne cut-off) at the Calarie project tenement.

1. JORC Compliance and Declarations

- (a) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC code'), 2004 Edition, JORC (of AusIMM, AIG & MC), December 2004. The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves associated with the Woodlawn Retreatment Project is based on information compiled by Richard Lambert, P.E. a professional engineer and Registered Member of SME -a recognised overseas professional organization under AusIMM. Mr Richard Lambert is Principal Mining Engineer and Executive Vice President of Roscoe Postle Associates, Inc. He is independent of TriAusMin applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he is undertaking, 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' (the JORC Code) and by reason of his education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, fulfils the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. Mr Lambert consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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- (b) In accordance with the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules Appendix 5A, the information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources relating to the Woodlawn Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Robin Rankin, a consultant geologist of GeoRes, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Rankin has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rankin consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which they appear based on information derived from his technical work.
- (c) The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Company's Lewis Ponds and Woodlawn tenements is based on information compiled by Dr Robert Valliant, former CEO of the Company, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Valliant has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities which he is undertaking 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 Valliant consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which they appear based on information derived from his technical work.

CAPITAL STOCK AND DEFICIT

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. At December 31, 2012 the Company had 251,389,050 issued and outstanding common shares, (December 31, 2011: 197,170,063). As at December 31, 2012 there were 6,766,667 stock options outstanding (December 31, 2011: 9,253,334), bringing the fully diluted share position of the Company to 258,155,717. The exercise price for the options range from \$0.06 to \$0.73.

The Company's accumulated deficit at December 31, 2012 was \$14,055,459 compared to \$12,551,814 at December, 2011. See "Results of Operations".

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The Company's total assets at December 31, 2012 increased to \$30,314,971 from \$29,207,842 at December 31, 2011. Assets at December 31, 2012 include cash and cash equivalents of \$2,297,935 (December 31, 2011 \$3,715,382). In the three month period to December 31, 2012 cash payments of \$709,719 were made for ongoing exploration and evaluation work.

The Company had current liabilities including trade payables and accrued liabilities of \$125,372 at December 31, 2012 (\$336,289 at December 31, 2011). The Company has no off balance sheet financing arrangements or material contingent liabilities or contractual obligations other than that disclosed in the interim financial statements for the three month period ended December 31, 2012.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The Company's mineral properties are at the exploration and near-development stage. At this time the Company has no operating revenue and does not anticipate earning any operating profits until the Company is able to place a project into production, or acquire a mining asset with operating cash flow. Until such time, the Company will be required to raise funds through equity financing, possibly supplemented by the exercise of options and warrants, or by other means in order to continue its exploration and development activities.

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In the past, the Company has successfully raised capital through issuance of equity. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise more capital or obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to raise capital or obtain financing could result in the postponement of further exploration or project development activities. Any additional financing or capital raised by the Company could result in substantial dilution to the shareholders of the Company. See "Risk Factors and Uncertainties".

TRENDS

Due to the nature of the Company's projects, it has incurred a history of operating losses. These losses will continue until a profitable project is developed into an operating business or a cash generating operating asset is acquired.

The Woodlawn Projects are currently the main focus of the Company's pre-development activities. Exploration work on the Woodlawn and Lewis Ponds exploration license areas will continue in 2013, subject to the availability of funding. Other corporate activities and expenditures relating to the Company's resource business activities as well as meeting the statutory requirements of being a public company will continue in 2013

The Company will also continue to evaluate and pursue other exploration and project opportunities as they arise.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for minerals.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are at the exploration or pre-development stage and as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. In some circumstances, the Company may enter into joint venture agreements whereby, a third party earns an interest in a specific property by incurring an agreed amount of exploration expenditure. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geological or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that, given the relative size of the Company, this approach is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management in the three month period ended December 31, 2012. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

COMMITMENTS

The Company is required to undertake expenditures of \$511,500 per year to keep exploration properties in good standing in the normal course of business. These obligations are subject to renegotiation when application for a mining lease is made and at other times.

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The Company is contracted to a non-cancellable operating lease in relation to its office premises at Suite 702, 191 Clarence Street, Sydney. The lease expires in October 2013. A performance bond of \$22,000 has been lodged as surety against performance of the lease

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions unless otherwise stated.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

New Accounting Policies and Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued, but some not yet applicable at December 31, 2012.

AASB Amendment	Impacting	Application Date of Standard. Accounting periods commencing after:
AASB 9. Financial Instruments ¹	AASB 9	1 January 2013
AASB 1053. Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards ²	AASB 1053	1 July 2013
AASB 2010 – 2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards ³	Numerous	1 July 2013
Consolidated Financial Statements ⁴	IFRS 10	1 July 2013
Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities ⁵	IFRS 12	1 July 2013
Fair Value Measurement ⁶	IFRS 13	1 July 2013
Joint Arrangements ⁷	IFRS 11	1 January 2013

Notes:

1. AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.
2. This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two Tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements:
 - Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure
3. This Standard gives effect to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. AASB 1053 provides further information regarding the differential reporting framework and the two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements.
4. IFRS 10 establishes a new control model that applies to all entities and replaces IAS 27. The new control model broadens the situations when an entity is considered to be controlled by another entity.

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5. IFRS 12 includes disclosures relating to an entity's interest in subsidiaries, joint agreements, associates and structures entities.
6. IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities.
7. IFRS 11 requires Joint Ventures to be accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

No known or reliable estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact on the Group of these standards is presently available though it is anticipated that there will be no direct impact on the recognition and measurement criteria of amounts included in the Financial Report.

The Company continues to assess the impact of these new accounting standards on its consolidated financial statements.

Future Accounting Changes

Other than those noted above, the Company is unaware at this time of any future changes to accounting standards that are contemplated by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and are relevant to the Company and which might impact future accounting reporting periods.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies used by the company in the preparation of its financial statements. For a complete description of the significant accounting policies used by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements, please review the notes to the June 30, 2012 audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report. This Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and the notes thereto.

Going concern basis of accounting

The interim financial statements for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared on the basis of a Going Concern, notwithstanding the fact that material uncertainties exist, going forward, which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company incurred a loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 of \$322,642 (2011: \$496,646) and a net cash outflow from operating activities of \$307,847 (2011: outflow of \$310,141). The total cash inflow for the three month period ended December 31, 2012 was \$1,648,960 (2011: inflow of \$2,074,069). The Company acquires mineral tenements and then applies its expertise to conduct mineral exploration in search for base and precious metals deposits. In addition to the many uncertainties inherent in the mineral exploration and development industry, the Company has no operating cash flow and must rely on raising money in capital markets to meet its financial commitments. Management has a history of successfully raising money, but there is no guarantee that adequate funds will be available when needed in the future.

The Financial Report has been prepared on the basis of a going concern, as the Directors believe that adequate funding will be raised to enable the Group to pay its debts as and when they become due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving this report.

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In the event that the Group is delayed in raising development funding and or committing to development of its core tenement, the Group may need to either further reduce its rate of expenditure or raise additional working capital to ensure that it can continue to meet its obligation as and when they fall due.

The Group has limited financial resources and will need to raise additional capital from time to time. Any such fund raisings will be subject to factors beyond the control of the Group and its directors. When the Group requires further funding for its program, it is the Group's intention that the additional funds would be raised in a manner deemed most expedient by the Board of Directors at the time, taking into account working capital, exploration results, budgets, share market conditions, capital raising opportunities and the interest of investors in co-participations in the Group programs. It is the Group plan that this capital will be raised by any one or a combination of the following: placement of shares, pro-rata issue to shareholders, and/or a further issue of shares to the public.

In the event that the Group is not able to raise sufficient working capital within the time frame required, it may not be able to realise its asset and crystallise its liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in this Financial Report.

After making enquiries, and considering the uncertainties described above, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has, or will have access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial report.

Remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel Including Share Based Payments

The cost to the Company of share options granted to Directors and Key Management Personnel is included at fair value as part of the Directors' and Key Management Personnel's aggregate remuneration in the financial year the options are granted.

The fair value of the share option is calculated using the Black Scholes option pricing model, which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradable nature of the option, the current price and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option. The cost of these options is expensed in the Income Statement on a pro rata basis to the vesting dates. Unvested options are cancelled upon termination of service with the Company.

Income tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognized from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity. Deferred income tax assets are recognized

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to the extent that there is convincing evidence that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realized in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the economic entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realized and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the operating loss after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determining earnings per share by taking into account amounts unpaid on ordinary shares and any reduction in earnings per share that will probably arise from the exercise of options outstanding during the half-year. The diluted earnings per share are capped at the basic earnings per share in circumstances of losses.

Exploration expenditure and mineral leases

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures incurred are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward if the rights to the area of interest are current and to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against the results in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditure

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditure to be incurred during the production phase of operations is accrued when the need for such expenditure is established, and then written off as part of the costs of production of the mine property concerned. Significant restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditures to be incurred subsequent to the cessation of production at each mine property are accrued, in proportion to production, when its extent can be reasonably estimated.

Business undertakings – joint ventures

The Company has certain exploration activities conducted through joint ventures with other parties. Where relevant, the Company's interest in these joint ventures is shown in the notes to the financial statements under the appropriate heading.

RISK FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's major mineral properties are the Woodlawn and Lewis Ponds Properties (the "Properties"). Unless the Company acquires or develops additional material properties, the Company will be mainly dependent upon its existing Properties. If no additional major mineral properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting the Company's Properties would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Other risk factors and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and accounts receivable. Cash consists of cash on hand with reputable financial institutions. Financial instruments included in accounts receivable consist of sales tax receivable from government authorities in Australia and deposits held with vendors. Management believes that credit risk with respect to financial instruments included in cash and accounts receivable is low.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2012, the Company had a cash balance of \$2,297,935 (December 31 2011: \$3,715,382) to settle current liabilities of \$165,314 (December 31 2011: \$344,449). Most of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices. The Company continues to monitor the long term assets and assesses the value of the asset on a regular basis.

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in term deposits with banks.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Australian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Australian dollars. The Company funds its exploration and administrative expenses using Australian dollars.

In addition, management believes the foreign currency risk derived from currency conversions related to its operations is negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

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Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices as it relates to valuable minerals to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The ability of the Company to develop its properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of gold, zinc, copper and certain other metals.

Fair value

AIFRS accounting principles require that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying values for short-term investment, sundry receivables and prepaid expenses, subscription receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheet approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments.

The Company has designated its cash as held-for-trading, which is measured at fair value. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over the next year:

- (i) Interest rate risk is immaterial.
- (ii) The Company holds all of its cash in low risk, secure Australian dollar term deposits at Australian banks. Foreign exchange risk related to required payments is perceived as negligible.
- (iii) Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability from mineral exploration depends upon the world market price of valuable minerals. Commodity prices have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of valuable minerals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them.

As of December 31, 2012 the Company is not a producer of valuable minerals. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other exploration companies in the same business. The industry is capital intensive at all stages and must rely on equity financing to fund exploration and development activities.

The ability of the Company to realize and profit from a property development is dependent upon its ability to define and delineate an ore body, to finance development costs, adhere to government and environmental regulations, and/or be able to realize the costs incurred on disposition of a property.

The future prospects of the Company are subject to a variety of risks that may cause actual results to differ materially from projected outcomes. Factors that could cause such differences include: world commodities markets, foreign exchange markets, equity markets, access to sufficient working capital, the ability to attract mining partners, the loss of or inability to hire key personnel, as well as government and environmental restrictions. Most of these factors are beyond the control of the Company which consequently cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity or ensure that a mineral discovery can be developed into a profitable mining operation. In addition, prices for the commodities contained in the Company's mineral resources at its exploration properties have fluctuated significantly over the last few years and may continue to do so. Such volatility may affect the timing and magnitude of funds which the Company may seek to raise to support further exploration and development.

The Company has taken steps to verify the title to its mineral properties, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties but these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found at www.triausmin.com or on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com, or on the website of the ASX, www.asx.com.au.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of TriAusMin Limited has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis dated 19th February 2013