TRUSCOTT
MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

ASX Announcement 21st June, 2017

WESTMINSTER GOLD PROJECT
CENTRAL TENNANT CREEK

Prospectivity & Strategic Considerations

Recent drilling combined with local and regional scale research have provided the context for documenting that the Westminster Gold Project now has the potential to become a large company operation based on significant mineralisation.

The focus of the company's recent drilling activities has been the number one ore body within the more extensive Westminster Project area. It should be understood that initial emphasis on this area of work is the result of a legacy of historical drilling that concentrated on artisan workings, and it was not necessarily considered the most prospective part of the project area.

Drilling has confirmed that the plunge of the ironstones hosting the ore body is in accordance with Truscott's structural model. The four ironstone shoots delineated so far are not constrained at depth. It is noted that government reports indicate the prospective metasediments in the region are up to several kilometres in depth.

Later stage gold mineralisation is located in a number of shear elements that cross cut the ironstone bodies and effectively create slices of highly sheared and mineralised rock. The true width of these shears is typically five to seven metres wide. The consistency of the shearing indicates large scale structural activity with the potential to condition sites for extensive bodies of mineralisation.

The technical overview is that Orogenic scale dynamic shearing activity appears to have post-dated earlier structural folding of the sedimentary sequence. Pathways for mineralising fluid are, in part defined by the discordant later stage shearing and in part related to the earlier folding of the metasediments.

Exploration companies have incurred close to $100 million dollars of exploration expenditure in the Tennant Creek region over the last decade with no substantial near term return on capital being evident. Clearly, a resetting of exploration strategy was called for and Truscott has therefore focused on research supported by field observations to this end.

With enhanced understanding and increasing knowledge base, the company is now ready to push forward. The Northern Territory Minister for Primary Industries & Resources is looking to re-establish Tennant Creek as a mining centre. Truscott as part of its social licence openly provides through these detailed releases information that may be of assistance to other exploration companies, thereby increasing the possibility of achieving regional redevelopment objectives.

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Ore Body One – Westminster Project

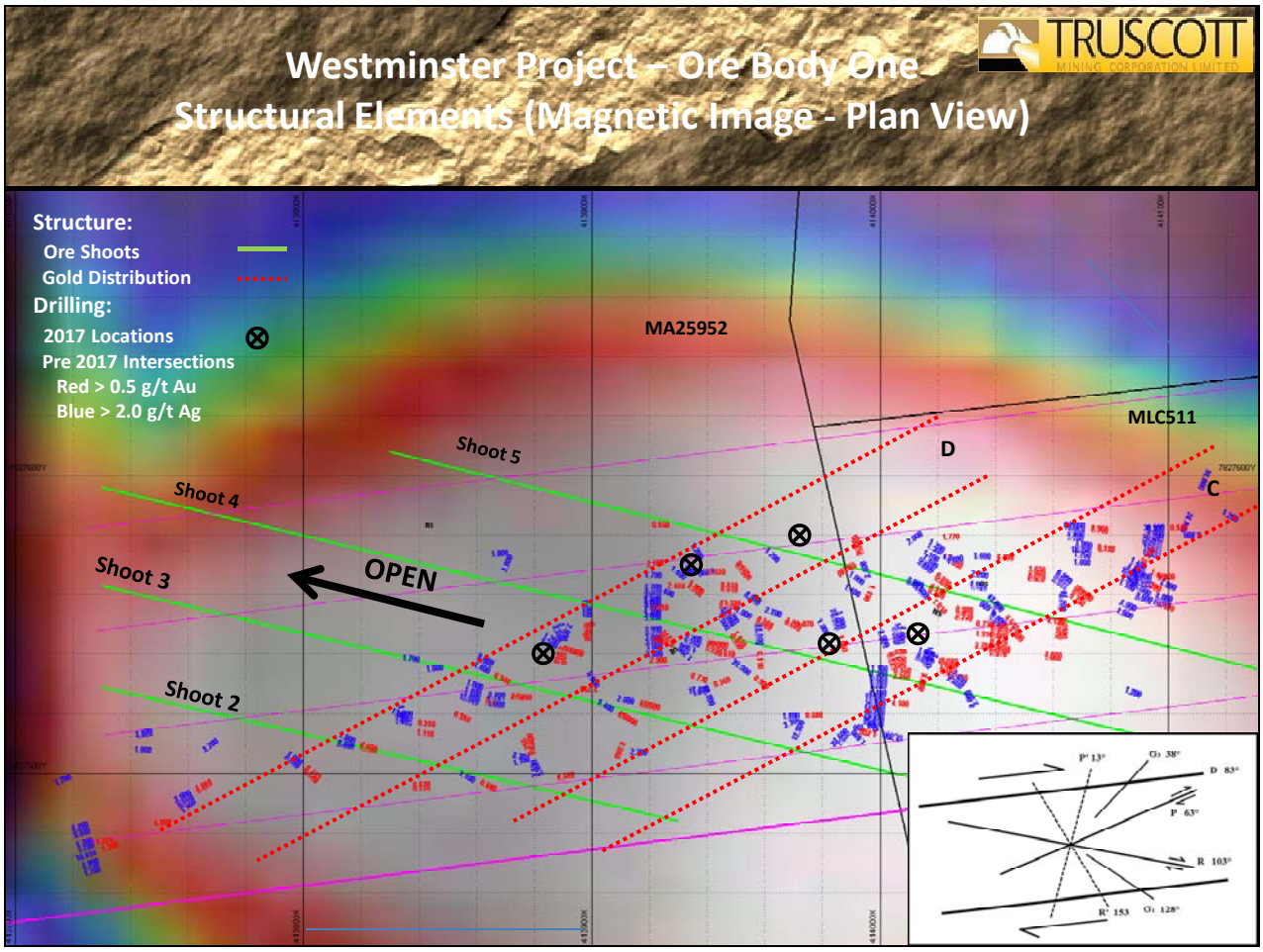

Figure One: Ore Body One – Ore Shoots

The complexity of the ore systems within the Tennant Creek Field have been a barrier to planning exploration strategies, ore body modelling, and design of mining systems. Ore body one is no exception to these challenges and is complex at first observation. Truscott now understands that while the system is complex it is well ordered due the large scale events that have influenced its formation.

The result is an ordered generation of a stack of plunging ore shoots (Figure 1) that are cross cut by dilation elements (panels - red dots) that provide for the movement of gold on 063° (P). The interplay forms a matrix of sheared - mineralised rock within the ironstone host. Each sheared component within the matrix has lateral dimensions of approximately eighty metres and a true thickness of five metres. These observations are consistent with those reported at the White Devil Mine, where up to sixty mineralised pods were described with no structural explanation provided.

Ore Shoot Five – Ore Body One

Data from two previous drill holes is presented in table one to illustrate the true thickness of the targeted mineralisation and its intensity. Mineralisation intensity varies according to the placement of the drill hole within the component (pod). The dilation elements are thorough going, but the gold and then the bismuth levels rapidly drop of as the shear exits the ironstone. The actual tonnage of mineralised rock to be recovered will be further influenced by the level of mining selectivity.

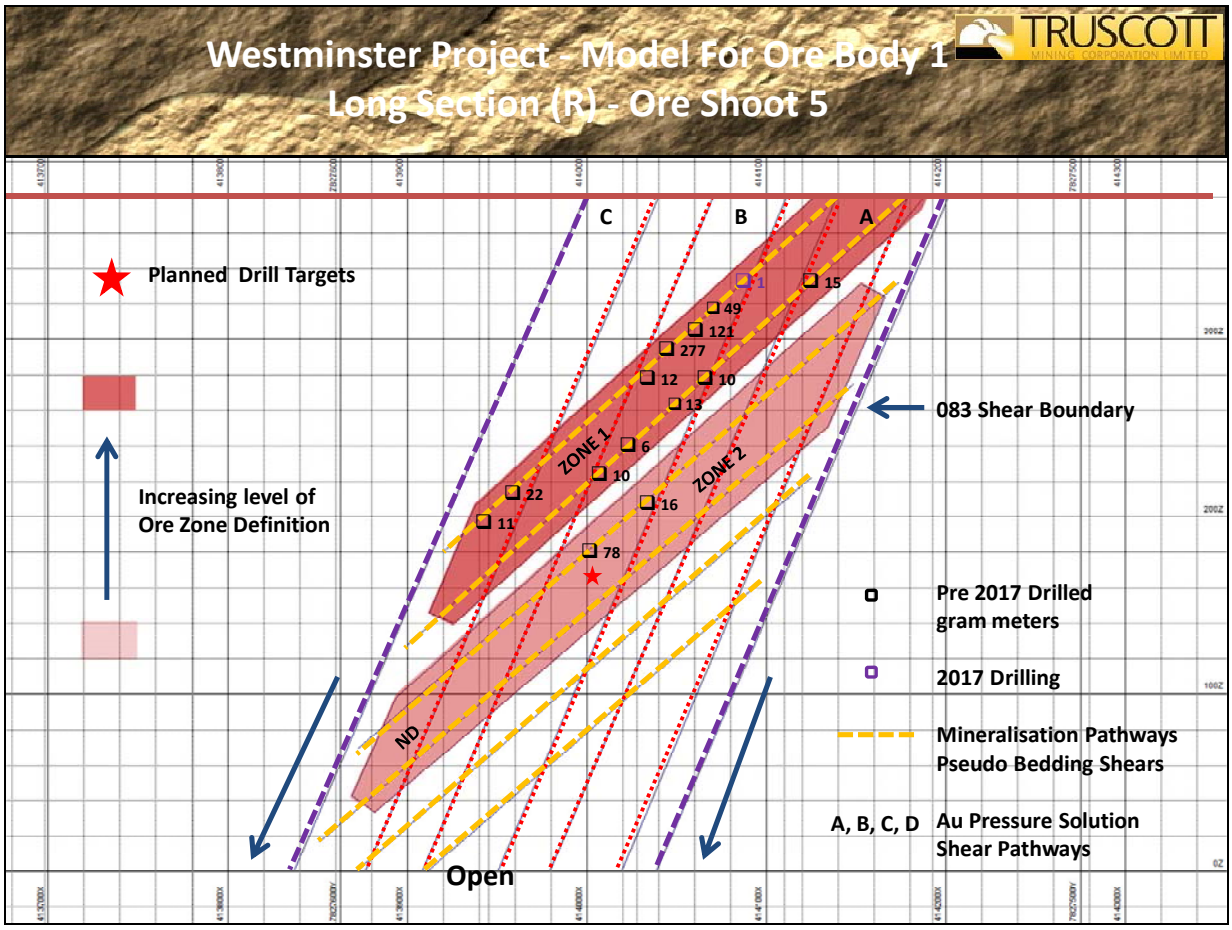

Figure Two: Ore Shoot Five - Ore Body One

Ore Shoot Five: Mineralisation Intensity

9WMRC041: 413890E, 7827532N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
79	1.34	1.2	13.35	63
80	1.44	1.2	19.70	101
81	1.20	0.9	11.00	168
82	1.05	1.1	15.40	243
83	11.10	2.0	24.50	520
84	82.05	8.8	15.30	5200
85	6.91	2.3	31.80	1110
86	4.97	1.2	28.90	881
87	10.60	0.9	31.00	524
88	0.67	0.3	32.00	37
89	0.11	0.8	33.60	21
90	0.18	<0.2	29.80	110
91	0.32	0.2	18.40	188
92	0.21	1.0	26.50	385
93	0.14	1.5	29.80	214

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 5 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7 METRES

10WMRC054: 413869E, 7827541N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
203	2.36	2.4	15.30	739
204	0.12	0.5	17.40	88
205	0.13	<0.2	13.80	46
206	1.44	0.2	9.14	20
207	0.13	<0.2	13.80	12
208	0.20	<0.2	10.25	22
209	46.05	2.4	13.70	42
210	26.55	3.1	9.77	72
211	1.48	0.2	11.80	20
212	1.96	0.7	11.15	126
213	0.50	<0.2	7.39	14
214	1.75	0.3	10.40	58
215	0.23	0.2	6.13	13
216	0.08	0.2	5.00	13
216	0.08	0.2	5.00	13

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 4.5 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 6 METRES

Table One: Ore Shoot Five - Ore Body One

Recent drill hole 17 WMRC112 acted to confirm the extent of the Zone1 pod in Panel B of ore shoot five (Figure 2). The dilation continuing, with the residual silver and bismuth still in evidence at the upper boundary. Next drilling is targeted at further delineating the Zone 2 pod in Panel B (small red star).

Ore Shoot Five: Confirmation of Dilation

17WMRC112: 414076E, 7827554N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
47	0.007	2.46	6.85	53
48	0.041	3.24	16.87	133
49	0.033	1.29	17.76	192
50	0.078	1.07	19.55	92
51	0.107	0.87	18.81	492
52	0.036	0.96	20.99	282
53	0.011	0.81	7.56	56
54	0.009	0.48	8.15	55
55	0.172	0.15	4.27	14
56	0.042	0.26	5.14	39
57	0.034	0.31	3.32	7
58	0.019	0.19	3.6	7
59	0.009	0.22	2.97	6
60	0.03	0.24	2.49	6
61	0.041	0.48	4.58	5

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~4.5 METRES
Full Intersection ~7 METRES

Ore Shoot Four – Ore Body One

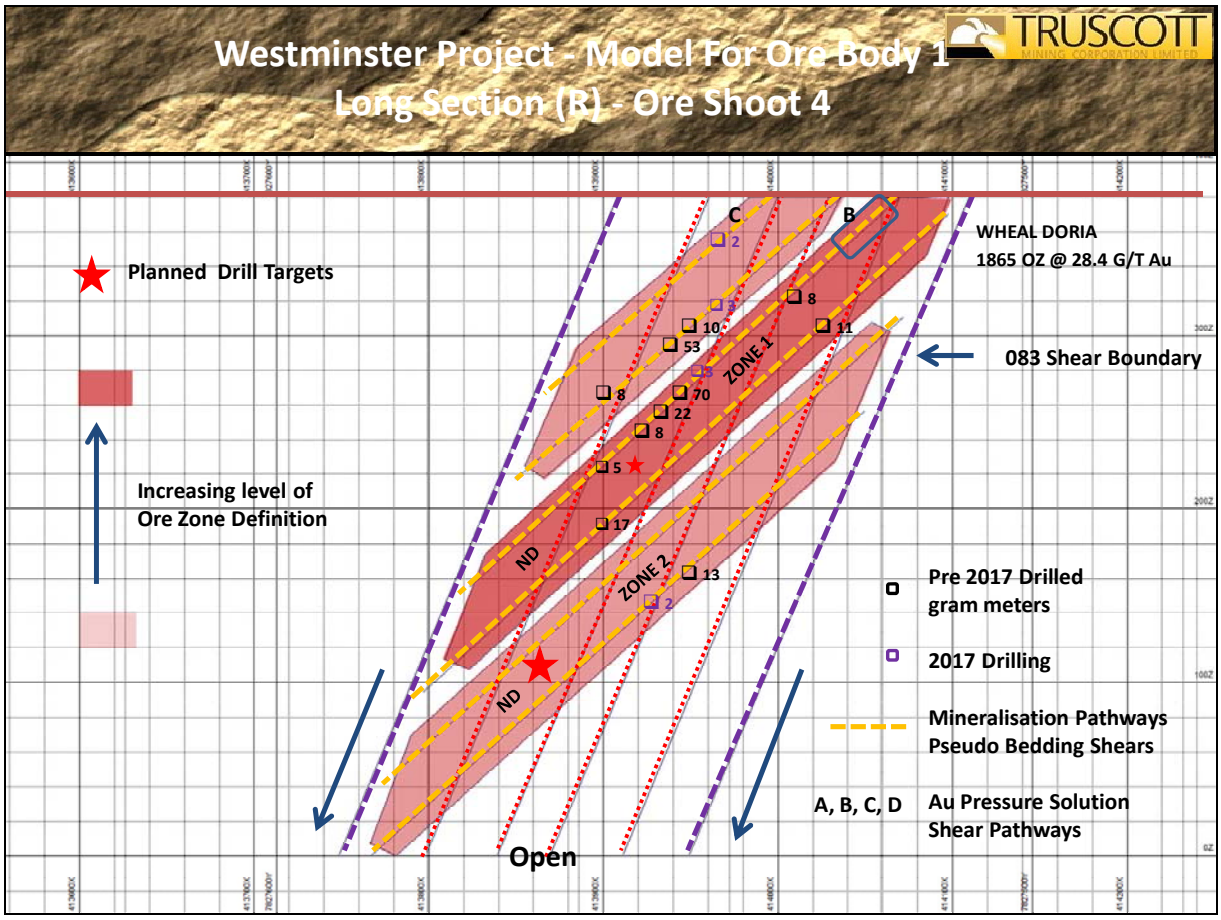

Figure Three: Ore Shoot Four - Ore Body One

Ore Shoot Four: Mineralisation Intensity

11WMRC047: 413930E, 7827543N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
84	0.77	1.2	15.30	59
85	0.19	1.3	13.30	60
86	5.54	1	21.10	52
87	0.09	0.2	23.50	19
88	2.11	0.6	23.90	60
89	0.92	0.4	11.40	102
90	0.80	0.4	12.60	194
91	23.55	1.9	9.04	3680
92	0.07	<0.2	8.31	26
93	0.03	<0.2	11.00	19
94	0.13	<0.2	18.20	45
95	0.50	<0.2	16.70	93
96	0.05	0.2	12.30	38
97	6.62	0.2	12.15	95
98	0.16	0.6	28.90	46

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 3 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7 METRES

11WMRC083: 413949E, 7827545N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
83	0.1	0.2	13.8	64
84	0.16	0.8	32.5	179
85	0.22	0.2	14.5	24
86	0.03	<0.2	11.8	22
87	0.25	0.6	12.15	54
88	63.1	1.6	12.9	3400
89	3.94	0.6	13.8	93
90	0.09	0.3	11.85	32
91	0.48	0.2	9.75	65
92	0.47	0.3	5.34	60
93	2.35	0.2	12.7	49
94	0.1	0.3	24.8	11
95	0.08	<0.2	24.3	26
96	0.07	0.3	9.91	18
97	0.32	0.3	7.88	6

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 3 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7 METRES

Table Two: Ore Shoot Four - Ore Body One

The continuous nature of the dilation zones is demonstrated by the robust intersections listed in table two.
Recent drill hole 17 WMRC113 acted to confirm the extent of the Zone1 pod in Panel C of ore shoot four (Figure 3). The dilation continuing, with the residual silver and bismuth still in evidence at the upper boundary. Next drilling is targeted at further delineating the Zone 2 pod in Panel C (small red star). *The first major target is delineated by the large red star in the Zone 2 pod of Panel C.*
The reason for the enhanced ranking is that the closest significant ore bodies to Westminster, Juno and Chariot exhibited their best mineralisation at an equivalent depth of 250-300 metres.
Notwithstanding that, Westminster is also expected to host deeper mineralisation.

Ore Shoot Four: Confirmation of Dilation

17WMRC113 413981E, 7827541N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
93	0.08	0.32	10.01	83
94	0.064	10.8	9.9	80
95	0.08	23.9	11.47	100
96	0.096	15.8	9.97	80
97	0.09	7.1	6.24	41
98	0.071	9.5	9.58	98
99	0.046	9	9.57	138
100	0.381	7.2	13.44	515
101	2.37	4.5	17.45	524
102	0.113	0.3	22.45	33
103	0.012	0.1	17.96	17
104	0.033	0.1	14.53	29
105	0.024	0	8.99	16
106	0.041	0	9.04	11
107	0.046	0.1	13.14	39
108	0.034	0.2	12.7	78
109	0.025	0.1	11.2	97

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 3 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7 METRES

Ore Shoot Three – Ore Body One

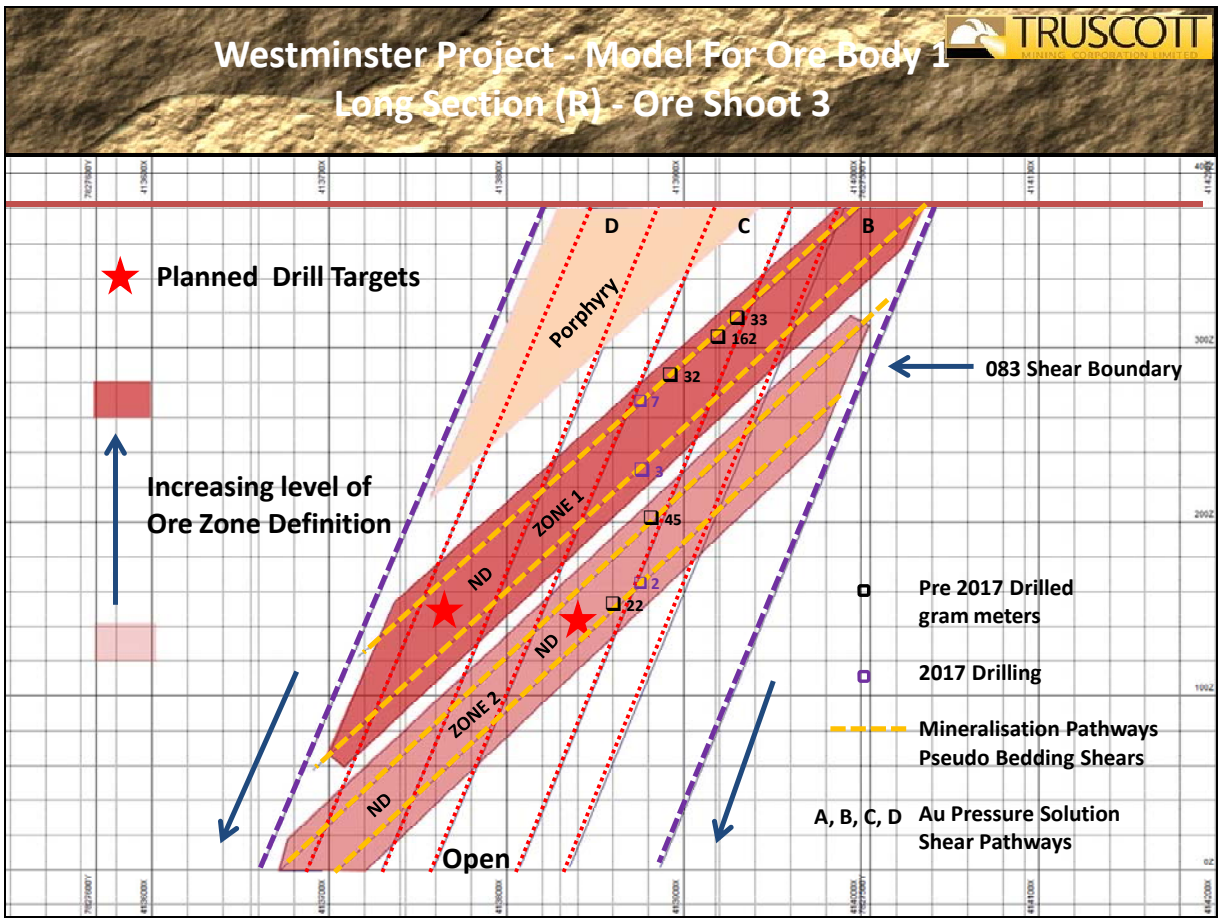

Figure Four: Ore Shoot Three - Ore Body One

Ore Shoot Three: Mineralisation Intensity

11WMRC093: 413890E, 7827532N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
188	0.28	0.4	15.45	56
189	2.44	0.4	15.4	91
190	0.14	0.3	12.95	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	13.35	15
198	5.22	1.7	14.6	42
199	0.12	0.4	14.05	10
200	0.55	1	19.7	99
201	0.02	<0.2	14.3	5
202	1.33	<0.2	15.3	70

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 7 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7.5 METRES

11WMRC105: 413869E, 7827541N

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

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 6 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7 METRES

Table Three: Ore Shoot Three - Ore Body One

It is important to note both the width and the robustness of the two drill hole intersections listed in table three, which when plotted fall very close to the upper boundary of Panel C, typically grades increase as movement towards the lower end of the pod occurs. Movement from top end of Panel C drops both shears into a preferred level for targeting mineralisation, between 250-300 metres.

Recent drill hole 17 WMRC110 acted to confirm the length of both the Zone 1 pod and the Zone 2 pod in Panel C of ore shoot three, (Figure 4) by intersecting the pods at their limiting extents.
The values for the upper intersection of the Zone 1 Pod are listed in the adjacent table. Typically the dilation continuing, with the residual silver and bismuth again in evidence at the upper boundary.
The primary major target for the next round of drilling is delineated by the large red star in Zone 2 pod of Panel C.
A secondary major target is also delineated by the placement of a large red star for the conceptual target of the untested Zone 1 of Panel D

Ore Shoot Three: Confirmation of Dilation

17WMRC110: 413884E, 7827542N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
108	0.015	5.7	7.35	7
109	0.058	9.7	6.48	15
110	3.497	1.2	18.61	189
111	3.028	2.8	22.56	295
112	0.816	1	20.56	151
113	0.231	0.9	24.11	52
114	0.039	0.6	35.81	32
115	0.026	0.5	31.03	20
116	0.618	1.7	33.95	56
117	0.218	1.2	24.05	47
118	0.009	1	14.85	28
119	0.057	8.1	10.04	146
120	0.008	6	1.85	4
121	0.012	7.1	2.59	0
122	0.016	3.1	22.09	18

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 5.5 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 7.5 METRES

Ore Shoot Two – Ore Body One

The limited drilling to date that has targeted ore shoot two has demonstrated that the dilation zones are not reducing in width. A number of provisional drill targets have been developed and ranked according to the size of the red stars shown on long section for ore shoot two (Figure 5).

Project Scope

The application of the research findings, in practical terms, means that Truscott now have a working framework from which to systematically test the continuation of mineralisation for the Number One ore-body.

It is evident that drilling within the mineralisation at Ore Body One has substantively been limited to approximately 200 metres below surface, at which depth mineable grade gold intersections continue to be recorded.

All work completed to date continues to build a picture of substantial mineralisation, with the Westminster Project (Figure 6) having the potential to become a significant mineral resource. In the order of 50,000 metres of further drilling may be required, before even the scale of the system can be characterised.

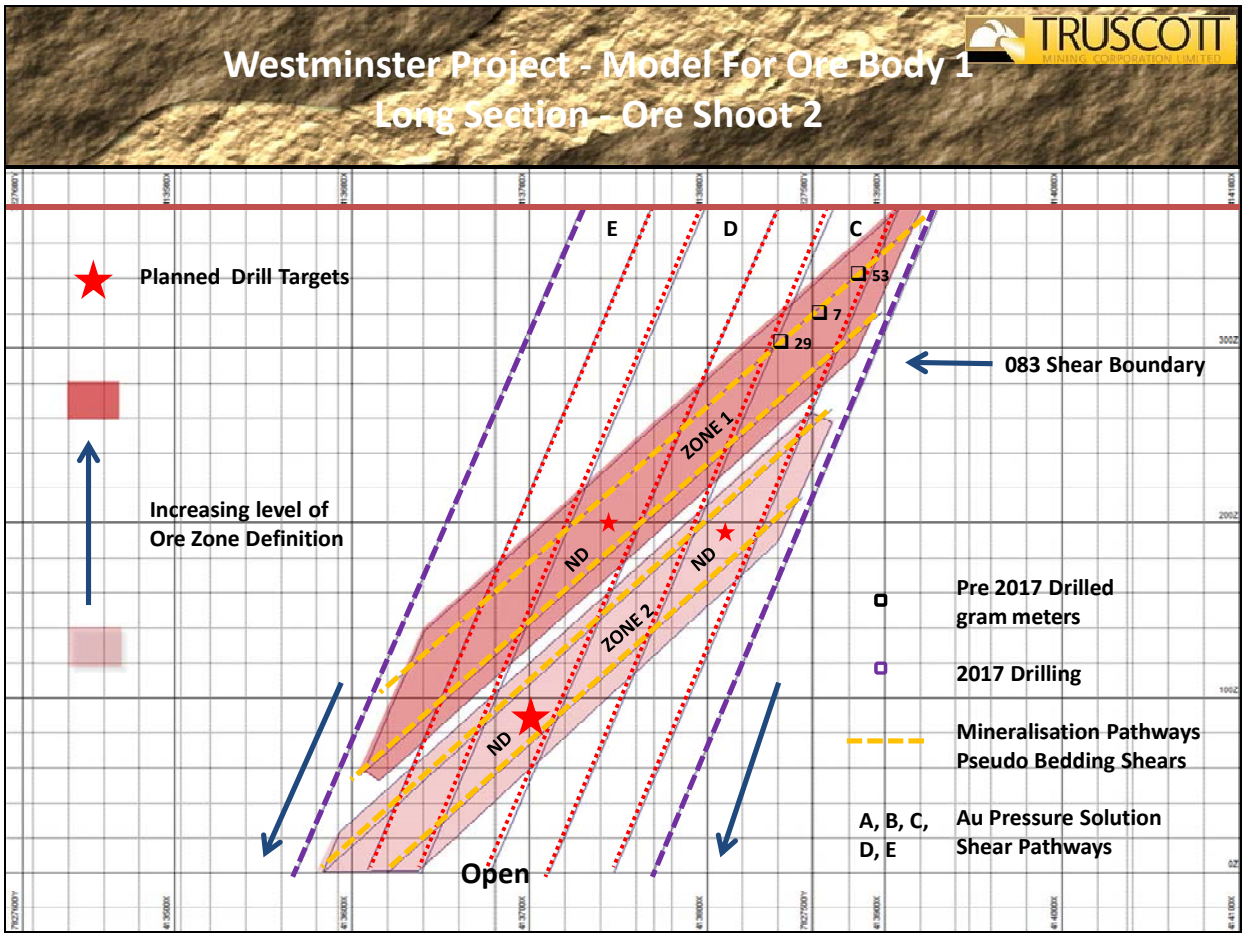

Figure Five: Ore Shoot Two - Ore Body One

Ore Shoot Two: Mineralisation Intensity

9WMRC031: 413879E, 7827505N

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

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 4 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 8 METRES

11WMRC098: 413820E, 7827512N

From (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Fe %	Bi (ppm)
86	1.03	<0.2	2.86	7
87	1.03	<0.2	2.86	7
88	0.93	<0.2	4.35	2
89	1.04	0.3	5.79	55
90	1.47	1.1	11.45	126
91	1.72	9	18.8	376
92	1.27	6.3	16.8	1850
93	1.04	1.7	3.7	96
94	1.2	0.8	2.31	42
95	1.07	0.4	2.68	28
96	0.96	0.4	2.68	12
97	0.35	0.9	3.82	74
98	0.06	0.8	3.71	22
99	4.24	5.6	18.2	536
100	0.06	0.9	3.85	41
101	0.11	0.6	4.71	26

Est. True Width, Target Zone ~ 7 METRES
Full Intersection ~ 8 METRES

Table Four: Ore Shoot Two - Ore Body One

Westminster Project - Footprint

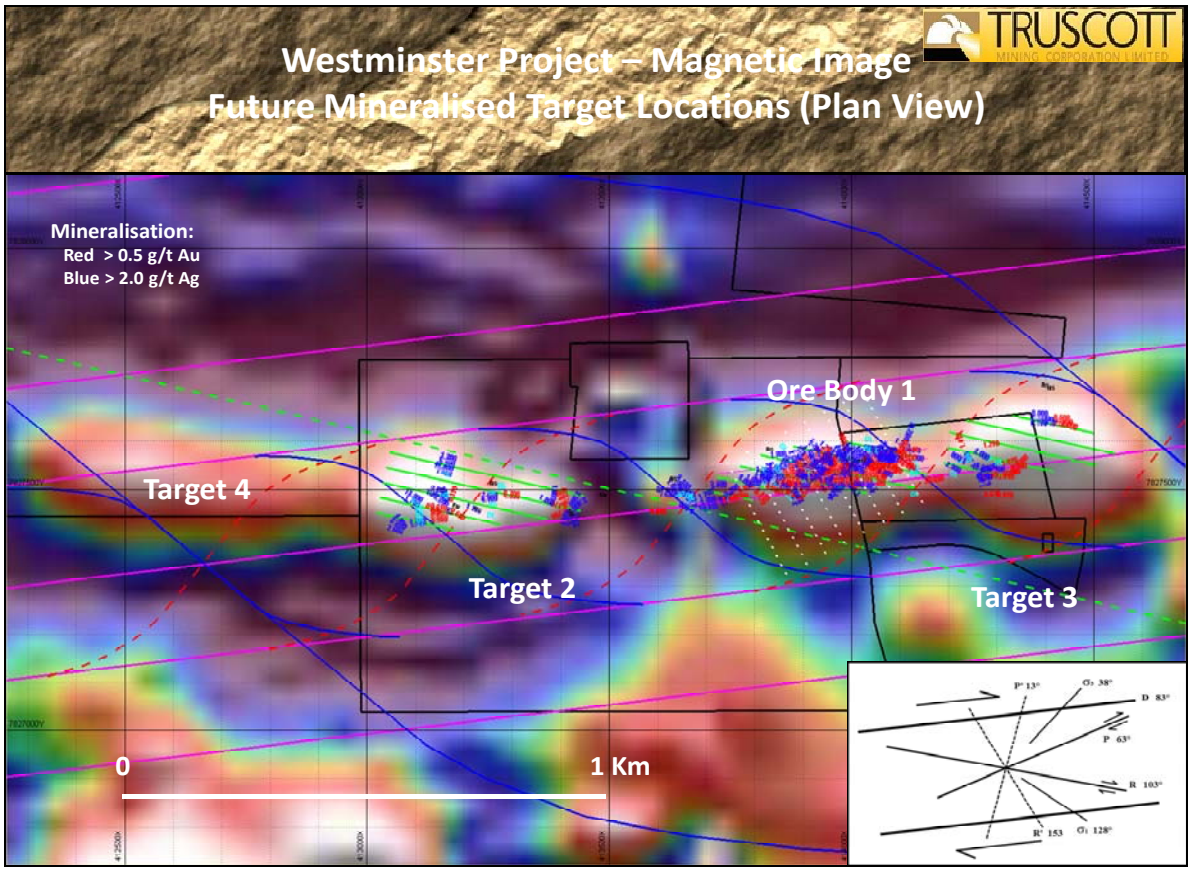

Figure Six: Westminster Project – Field of View Two Kilometres

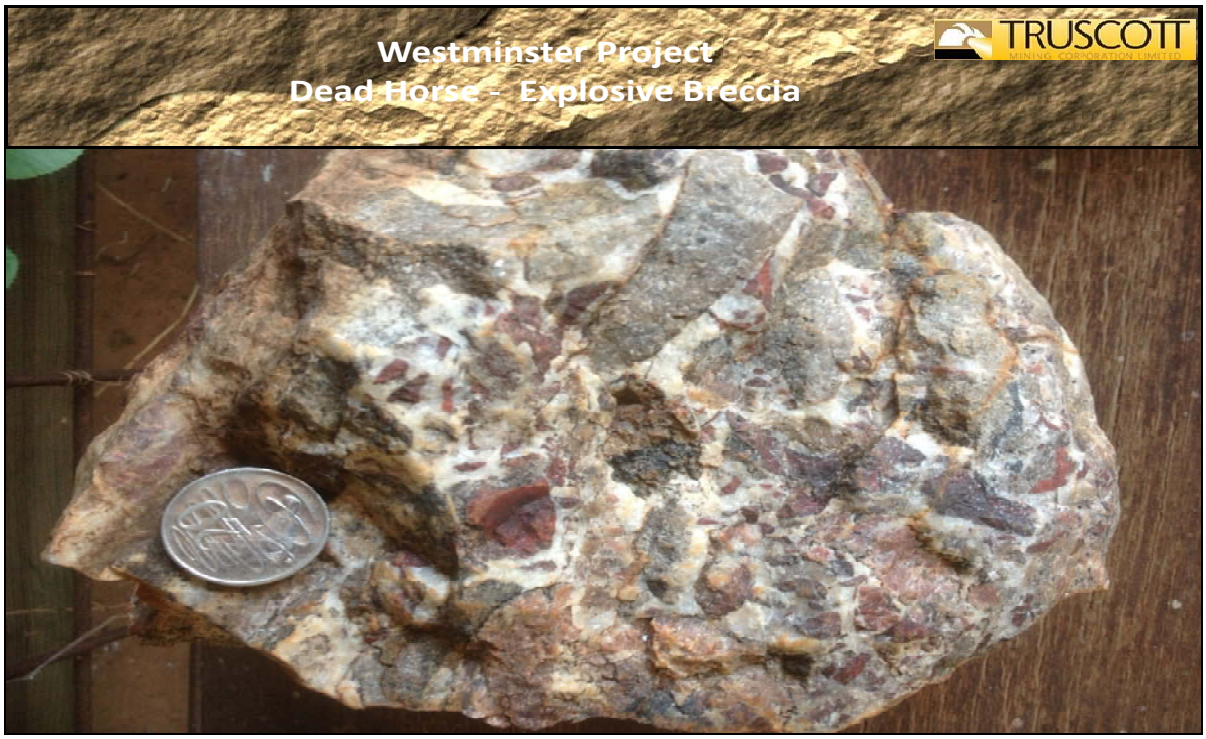

Figure Seven: Westminster Project – Explosive breccia

The Westminster Project area occupies over two kilometres of a broad strike slip shear zone striking 083^0 (D) with a true dip of 82 – 85^0 to the North. Four discrete magnetic anomalies (Figure 6) provide a focus for targeting mineralisation, with the preferred location being the central zone associated with anomalies one (ore body one) and target two.

Host ironstone bodies have been interpreted as plunging within the strike slip shear at 65-67^0 towards 103^0 (R). Approximately 400 metres north of the magnetic anomalies is a line of explosive breccia (Figure 7) containing fragments of mineralised ironstone aligned to 083^0 (D). Projecting the plunge of the ironstones below the breccia line yields a depth of 1.4 kilometres, though no definitive measure of the depth of mineralisation is available at this time.

Westminster Project – Structural Setting – Field scale

The mineralization of the Central Tennant Creek Mineral Field (Figure 8) is shown as being included within an extensional envelope (boudin) described within a dextral strike slip zone.

The boudin, when measured along the central line of strike slip zone is eighty kilometres in width. Elements of tensional openings related to principal stresses on 128^0 and subsequent redial shearing have contributed to controlling the distribution of ironstones and gold mineralization. At field scale the significant mineralization along the resultant 103^0 (R) shear direction is evident in figure eight. Less evident is that all historical major mines (Plus 500,000 ounces Au) also appear to be located on shear related to the driving 083^0 (D) strike slip direction.

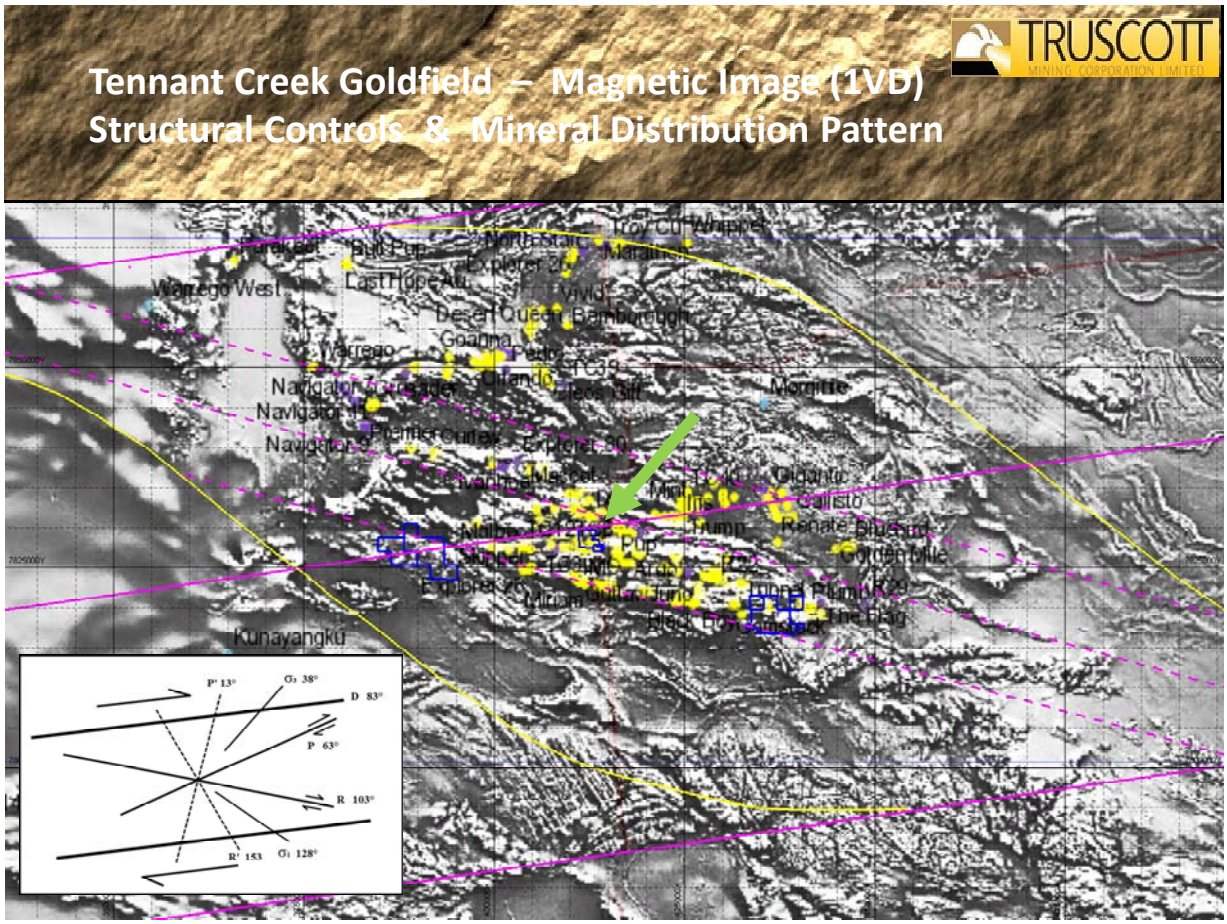

Figure Eight: Westminster Project Setting - Field of view – 125 kilometres

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*

The exploration results contained within the above company release are in accordance with the guidelines of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code, 2012).

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – WESTMINSTER GOLD PROJECT

Criteria	Required Information	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as*	Westminster Project. • Drill holes (17WMRC110-113 and an extension to drill hole 131) were drilled during the period of 30/04/17 to 10/05/17 and are reported in this current release. • RC chips from drill holes (17WMRC110-113 and 131 extension) were riffle split on site. • The fixed riffle splitter attached on the side of the drill rig has two sample chutes for comparative sampling, the riffle splitter is synchronised for comparative samples, 1 Chute is independently set for the geologists single field samples and the other is held within a green bag for composite and duplicate samples. • The samples reported in this release, were taken from drill zones of intense geological interest and composite samples were taken from zones of less interest. The green bags were left on site and unused single samples can

	where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	be re-assayed at a later date depending on results. • All samples were assayed by Intertek Laboratory Services, for Au by fire Assay ICPOES and multi element tested for Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mo and W by Aqua Regia Digestion • The average single sample size was approximately 2kg.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Reverse Circulation Drilling • Geo Drilling – Bachelor NT • Schram 450 RC rig a booster was linked up for extra air when required. Stabilizers and a heavy lead rod were used to keep holes straight. • 4" rods • RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database and for this program were considered excellent.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The riffle split RC samples are visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. No issues were encountered
Criteria	**Required Information**	**Commentary**
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Industry standard operating procedures are employed Truscott geologists for logging RC samples • Previously drilled representative RC chips and diamond core is available to all geologists (a physical reference set) to ensure consistency of logging. • All previous RC chip trays were lithologically re-logged to provide geological standardisation. • A detailed validation of all historical drilling data was completed in 2012 by a full time TRM senior geologist. • Standardised simplified codes were used for lithology, oxidation, alteration and presence of sulphide minerals.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled*	• Average sample size 2kg • 4m composites suitable for Au and Base metal studies • Gold (Au>0.001ppm) analysis will be done by fire assay and AAS using a 30g nominal sample weight (Au-AA26). Multi-element analysis will be done by an Aqua Regia digest with an ICP finish (ME-ICP41) • The Cyclone is cleaned out after every hole • Drill rods and hole are blown out after every 6m rod • Field duplicates are taken from every drill hole including drill hole extensions
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standards, blanks and duplicate samples are sent to the Intertek for every hole drilled for sample quality. • All high grade samples will be re-tested by Intertek for quality control. Any anomalies detected by the supervising geologist will be re-sampled and re-analysed. • Most Duplicate samples are taken from single bags by spear, to check both field sampling techniques and Lab sampling quality.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There were no twinned holes drilled on this program but nearby drill holes are geologically and geochemically assessed. • Data has been validated internally by the TRM geological team and will be reviewed after each drilling program.
Criteria	**Required Information**	**Commentary**
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All reported drill collars and topographic information will be surveyed with a differential GPS at the time of the final drill hole pickup • Sample locations are shown on maps in the body of this text • Co-ordinate system GDA 94, Zone 53

Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Framework extension drill holes are widely spaced, with infill drilling more closely spaced between 15 and 20m apart
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• TRM utilises vertical drilling techniques due to the geometry of the ore system. • The main 083° shear zones dips between 82 – 85° N. Mineralisation within the shear plunges to the NW with the dip of stacks of Individual ore bearing zones within the shear influenced by Warramunga bedding. Vertical drill holes are assessed as having a greater probability of intersecting ore zones, see diagrams above contained in this release.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples from this round of drilling were selected, bagged and labelled by site geologist and field assistants. • They are placed in sealed green bags and then stacked in larger bulk bags for transport to the assay laboratory. • Tracking is available through the internet and designed by the Laboratory for TRM to track the progress of batches of samples. • Sample receipt are logged into TRM's sample ledger. • While samples are being prepared in the Lab they are considered to be secure. • While samples are being analysed in the Lab they are considered to be secure.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Formal audit has been completed on Historical sampling or sampling methods. • All Drill hole locations were resurveyed

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Westminster Project Tenements • MLC511 100% TRM • MA25952, 26500, 26558 all 100% TRM • Clearance surveys conducted by the AAPA recorded no sacred sites within the Westminster Project Tenement boundaries.
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Historically work in the area began in the 1930s with the first listed deposit being Wheal Doria. • Since that time Exploration has been conducted in a sporadic manner. Some exploration drilling was conducted by Geopeko 1967-1979 • Peko Mines drilled a diamond hole in 1959-1960 • Perylia Mines drilled 8 RC exploration holes starting in 1992, no other work was reported until TRM acquired the tenements in 2007.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• The Tennant Creek area is crossed by 083° Ironstone bearing dextral shear zones • The individual ore bearing zones are complex and relate to both P and R riedal shears structures resulting from dextral shear movement • Westminster's Ore Body 1 is also influenced by Warramunga bedding structure.
Drill hole Information	*summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth •*	• A list of drill holes, collar detail and intersections is provided in the body of this text and in these appendices.

	hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Mineralised intersections are generally reported as down hole intervals. • Geo-statistical analysis provides a lower cut-off grade of 0.6 g/t Au for the target high grade mineralisation. Any aggregate intercepts that are reported include no more than one metre of mineralisation that grades below 0.5 g/t Au • The results are discussed as exploration results only and no allowance is made for recovery losses that may occur should mining eventually take place, nor metallurgical flow sheet considerations
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The structural framework for the mineralised target zones indicates that drill holes intersect the mineralisation at angles ranging from 30 degrees to 90 degrees. Resulting in intersections that describe between fifty and one hundred percent of the true widths of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in the body of this text
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Commentary**
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Grade distribution studies confirm that the – mineralisation that is evident throughout the wider Westminster system is distributed in accordance with both structural and geochemical influences. • The principal economic mineral and driver for any economic decisions

		will be grade values for Au mineralisation. Studies of Au distribution demonstrate that the project area is characterised by bimodal frequency distribution. • The range of Au reported values relate to the distinct population mode containing higher grades. This population is associated with the preferably mineralised shear channels that will form the target for any future selective mining operations.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geotechnical logging and density studies have been carried out on all TRM diamond holes. • Geophysical and geochemical surveys have been routinely released to the ASX.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Phase 2 – 2017 Exploration drilling is expected to focus on targets between 250 -300 metres below surface depth as described in the text.

Table 1 Drill Hole Details - (Significant Intersections Recorded in Body of Text)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	AZI	Depth m	Date Drilled	Drill Type	Sample Type	Tenement Number
17WMRC110	413884	7827542	380	-90	0	228	30/4/17	RC	Chip	MA25952
17WMRC111	413976	7827590	380	-90	0	270	5/5/17	RC	Chip	MA25952
17WMRC112	414076	7827554	380	-90	0	90	7/5/17	RC	Chip	MLC511
17WMRC113	423986	7827542	380	-90	0	138	9/5/17	RC	Chip	MA25952
17WMRC131 EXT	413938.8	7837571.1	379.1	-90	0	211-283	7/5/17	RC	Chip	MA25952