

SIGNIFICANT GOLD PROJECT - WESTMINSTER - TENNANT CREEK

Project Upgrade

The Westminster Project is emerging as one of the Northern Territory's leading exploration projects for gold.

Structural mapping in the Westminster Project Area has provided an updated picture for the potential of the extensive mineralised corridor to host a number of high grade gold deposits.

Realisation of the potential of Tennant Creek's most advanced gold project has moved closer with further understanding of the structural geology and new drilling outcomes.

The previously published inferred mineral resource estimate of 111,300 tonnes at 25.6g/t Au for 91,700 ounces Au can now be placed in an appropriate context.

On the basis of the new structural analysis within the project area it is estimated that significantly less than five percent of the potential target zones have been drill tested.

In addition, the more complete structural framework, described following the acquisition of new data, suggests that the most prospective zones are yet to be targeted and effectively drill tested.

At a practical level application of the structural model has provided the company with the capability to track and project the location of mineralised lenses within plunging ore systems.

Systematic delineation of new lenses within additional ore zones is progressing and mineralisation has now been tracked for a distance of 300 metres down the limits of another zone. Ongoing drilling to infill expected high grade core lenses within the mineralised zones is scheduled to re-start 10th January 2012.

High levels of intellectual and technical input are increasingly providing the basis for driving underlying fundamental shareholder value on a tight budgetary platform.

Structural Geology

A review of the structural setting of the Westminster Project, including the acquisition of a substantial new body of field observations, has provided knowledge relating to the character and extent of the mineralisation.

Important new observations include a set of structural elements that strike at 297° grid north (figure 1) and are characterised by intensive brecciation and shearing with evidence of metamorphic activity.



The 297° elements act to define five major sets of stacked mineralised arrays. The surface traces of the individual elements of the mineralised arrays are mapped as striking at 073° with a 085° dip to the north.

The elements of each of the five mineralised array sets plunge at approximately forty degrees towards the newly defined 297° structural elements.

The architecture of the system is suggestive of the potential for mineralising fluids to have passed from the shears and flowed upwards along structural features into the arrays, precipitating and building high accumulations of gold and other minerals.

The ore emplacement model continues to draw upon the following interrelated concepts;

Initial Ironstone pods are established during an early Phase 1 event of the regional deformation of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field.

Gold, Bismuth and Copper mineralisation were introduced as an overprinting during a later Phase 2 event that fractured and sheared the ironstone lenses.

The mineralisation exhibits a consistent hydrothermal mineral (Au-Bi-Cu-Pb-Zn) zonation through the different levels in the system.

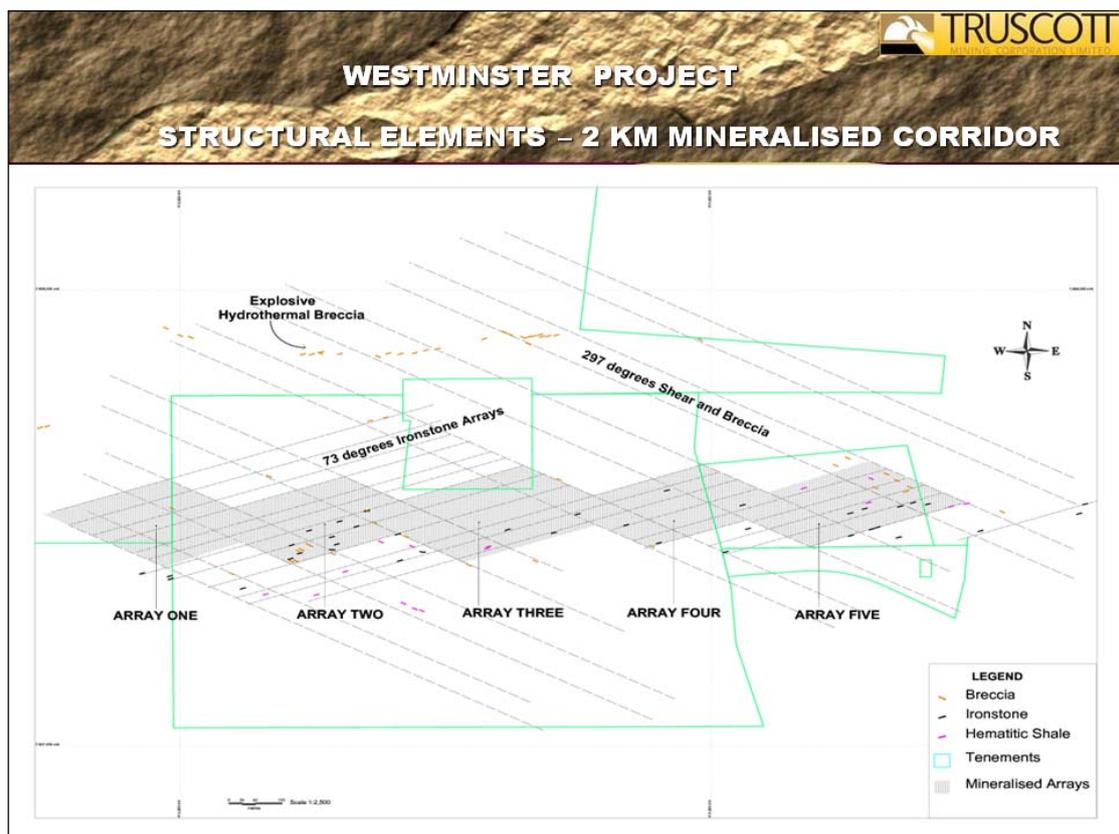


Figure One: Structural Elements – Westminster Mineralised Corridor

Three hundred metres to the north of the mineralised arrays, a series of explosive hydrothermal breccias and jasper units exhibit the same strike as the mineralised arrays. These hydrothermal units were subsequently cross cut by the 297° shear elements that partition the arrays. The hydrothermal explosive breccia includes laths of haematite, magnetite and sediments, blasted from depth, that provide further insight into the overall structural setting and scale of the system.

Consideration of each of the five discrete sets of mineralised arrays provides a better understanding of the cumulative potential of this substantial mineralised corridor. Each of the mineralised arrays has the potential to host a significant Tennant Creek ore body and accordingly they will be explored and delineated in separate parts.

Mineral Resource Definition Schedule

Resource definition drilling has been concentrated on building up the established mineral resource estimate for mineralised array number four.

Drilling within zone F (figure 2) to increase the established inferred mineral resource position is ongoing and systematic delineation of additional ore zones is also in progress.

Mineralisation has now been tracked for a distance of 300 metres down the limits of new zone E with ongoing drilling targeting the high grade core, now that the limits of the system have been partially described.

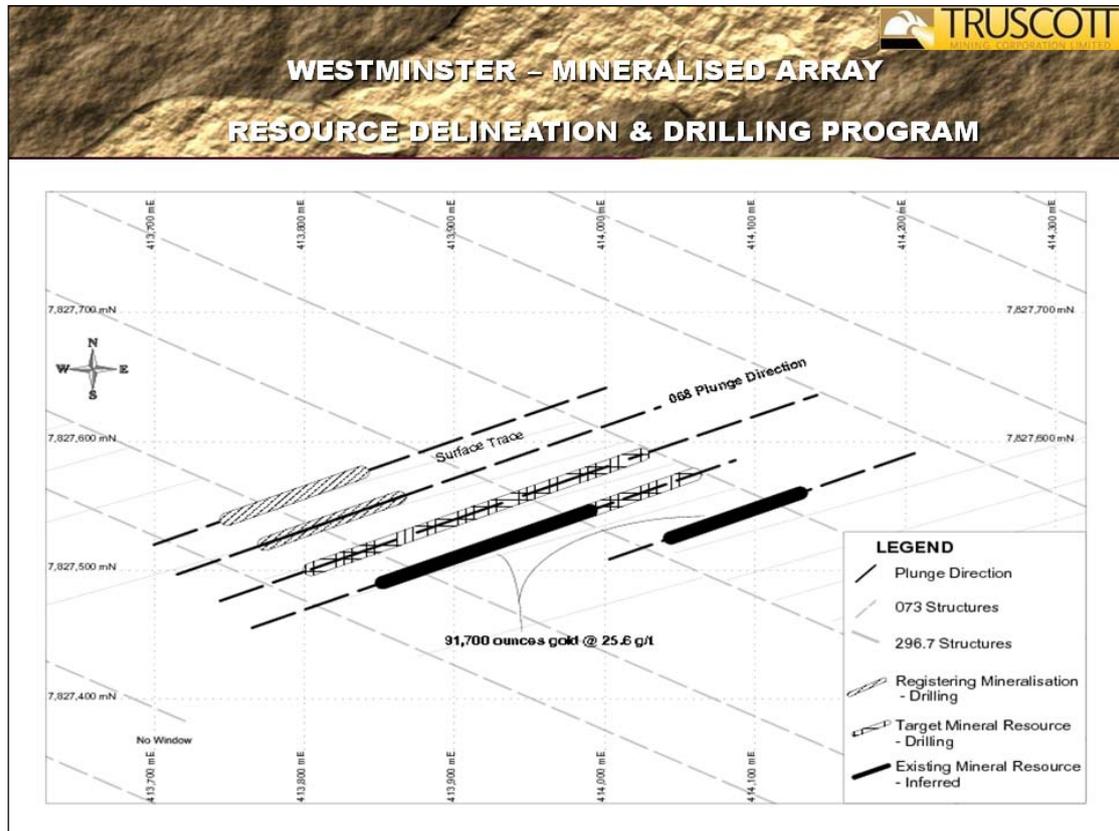


Figure Two: Drilling Activities for the Number Four Mineralised Array

The objective for the near term drilling program for mineralised array four, as summarised in table one, is to delineate up to three times the extent of mineralised strike defined at the time the initial inferred resource statement was released.

In detail the surface trace of the ore zones is defined along a strike of 073° as demonstrated, however the 040° plunge of the ore zones down the 085° dip takes the strike of the ore zone to approximately 068° when projected to surface. Both the surface trace and the projection to surface of the ore zone are illustrated on figure two.

Prior to deep drilling, “register holes” or more shallow holes are drilled to locate the top of ore lenses to initiate ore zone tracking. These procedures are being utilised in an effort to achieve forward budget estimates for adding to mineral resource inventories at a cost of less than \$10/ounce.

Table One: Status of Mineral Resource Definition Work – Mineralised Array Four

Mineralised Array 4	Resource Definition Summary
<u>Zone F</u>	Inferred mineral resource 58,200 tonnes @ 28.7 g/t Au (53,700 ounces).
Increase of Published Inferred Mineral Resource targeted	Resource increase expected from infill drilling along plunge and extension drilling down dip. Drilling ongoing Jan 2012. Updated Resource Statement Scheduled Early - Mid 2012.
<u>Zone E</u>	Initial intersections include;
Drill intersections now delineate mineralisation 300 metres down plunge	26 metres @ 1.13 g/t Au from 75 metres 6 metres @ 4.76 g/t Au from 94 metres 3 metres @ 4.72 g/t Au from 160 metres 7 metres @ 5.62 g/t Au from 192 metres 6 metres @ 13.97 g/t Au from 209 metres 11 metres @ 1.97 g/t Au from 213 metres Current results assist in establishing boundary limits for mineralisation. Further drilling is expected to deliver high grade intersections from within the core of the mineralisation zone. Drilling is ongoing Jan 2012. First Resource Statement Scheduled Early - Mid 2012.
<u>Zone D</u>	Initial drilling to register position of shoot initiated late December 2011
Initial drilling to register position of top of mineralisation in progress	No assay results to hand. Drilling is ongoing Jan 2012.
<u>Zone C</u>	Initial drilling to register position of zone initiated November 2011
The top of mineralisation registered, step out drilling following	Initial intersection returned; 4 metres @ 6.33 g/t Au from 52 metres This has confirmed the position of the top of the mineralised Zone, step out drilling will now follow. Drilling is ongoing Jan 2012.

The coordinates for holes completed, for which assays have been received, are listed in Appendix 1. Drill Holes providing indications of potentially economic mineralisation are also listed in Appendix 2.

Additional work programs are being undertaken on mineral array two where detailed mapping and analysis is being concluded before any significant drilling work is instigated. An initial exploratory hole in an area of particular interest will be drilled during the January/February drilling program to define structural mineralisation at depth.

Peter N Smith
Executive Chairman

***Competent Person:** The contents of this report, that relate to geology and exploration results, are based on information reviewed by Dr Judith Hanson (PhD, MSc Hons, BSc) who is an employee of Truscott Mining Corporation Limited and Peter N Smith (BSc, M Min Tech) a director of Truscott Mining and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a “Competent Person”, as defined in the 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Peter N Smith consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters compiled by them in the form and context in which they appear.*

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Zone	Hole Type	Lease	Dip	Azimuth	Depth m	GDA East	GDA North	RL m
11WMRC096	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	53	413781.79	7827494.16	377.75
11WMRC097	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	119	413801.01	7827503.13	377.96
11WMRC098	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	125	413819.74	7827511.99	378.15
11WMRC099	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	193	413871.15	7827529.16	378.23
11WMRC100	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	227	413902.56	7827550.78	379.05
11WMRC101	D	RC	A25952	-90	vert	197	413748.93	7827515.63	376.61
11WMRC102	I	RC	MLC511	-90	vert	227	414293.13	7827569.01	382.28
11WMRC103	I	RC	MLC511	-90	vert	143	414231.98	7827535.62	391.01
11WMRC104	F	RC	MLC511	-90	vert	245	414027.18	7827580.02	385.86
11WMRC105	E	RC	A25952	-90	vert	245	413868.86	7827540.3	377.98
11WMRC106	C	RC	A25952	-90	vert	245	413752.17	7827535.48	376.61
11WMRC048	F	RC	A25952	-90	vert	237	413962.14	7827561.76	379.63

Hole Type: RC - Reverse Circulation

Collar Coordinates: MGA Zone 53 (GDA94)

Appendix 2

Hole ID	Zone	From m	To m	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Se ppm
11WMRC098	E	76	80	1.01	<0.2	14	33	<10
		84	88	1.03	<0.2	7	111	<10
		89	90	1.04	0.3	55	255	<10
		90	91	1.47	1.1	126	834	<10
		91	92	1.72	9	376	9910	20
		92	93	1.27	6.3	1850	2320	20
		93	94	1.04	1.7	96	682	<10
		94	95	1.2	0.8	42	520	<10
		95	96	1.07	0.4	28	250	<10
		99	100	4.24	5.6	536	901	20
11WMRC099	E	94	95	5.34	0.7	217	441	10
		95	96	14.55	3.4	529	211	50
		96	97	2.64	3.1	85	688	10
		97	98	1.28	2.1	99	437	10
		99	100	4.4	<0.2	86	41	10
		100	101	2.42	1.7	589	188	110
11WMRC100	E	135	136	3.03	1.3	98	214	20
		159	160	1.51	0.9	23	36	10
		160	161	6.13	1.3	56	147	20
		161	162	1.91	1.1	75	189	20
		162	163	6.12	1.7	148	244	40
11WMRC105	E	214	215	1.78	1.2	144	39	40
		215	216	2.72	0.4	57	27	20
		216	217	1.73	0.4	62	21	10
		217	218	2.51	0.8	142	56	30
		218	219	3.47	1	106	69	30
		219	220	1.61	<0.2	47	51	10
		221	222	1.88	<0.2	27	58	<10
		223	224	1.92	5	148	206	30
		224	225	2.18	11.2	467	502	90
11WMRC106	C	35	36	3.46	0.2	15	398	<10
		44	48	3.64	0.7	10	99	<10
		52	56	6.33	<0.2	7	11	<10
11WMRC048	F	210	211	1.42	0.5	204	70	20
		217	218	1.27	0.4	71	43	<10
		218	219	3.25	0.7	135	67	10
		221	222	1.39	0.5	164	99	10
		222	223	2.75	1	64	36	10
		223	224	1.55	<0.2	81	58	10
		224	225	2.35	0.4	35	154	<10

(1) Results are reported from Reverse Circulation drill chips collected at 1m intervals through a riffle splitter.

(2) Au Assay method by 50g Lead collection fire assay with AAS finish

(3) Au assays returned >5g/tAu were repeated

(4) Base metal analysis method by 25g aqua regia digestion with ICP-OES & MS finish

(5) Intersections reported are drill hole intersections and not the true width intersections.

(6) Truscott Internal Standards, Blanks & Duplicates were used throughout the drilling program

(7) 1.0g/tAu Lower cut used for anomalous results no upper cut applied