TRUSCOTT MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

ABN 31 116 420 378

Central Australian Mineral Field Research & Development Updates

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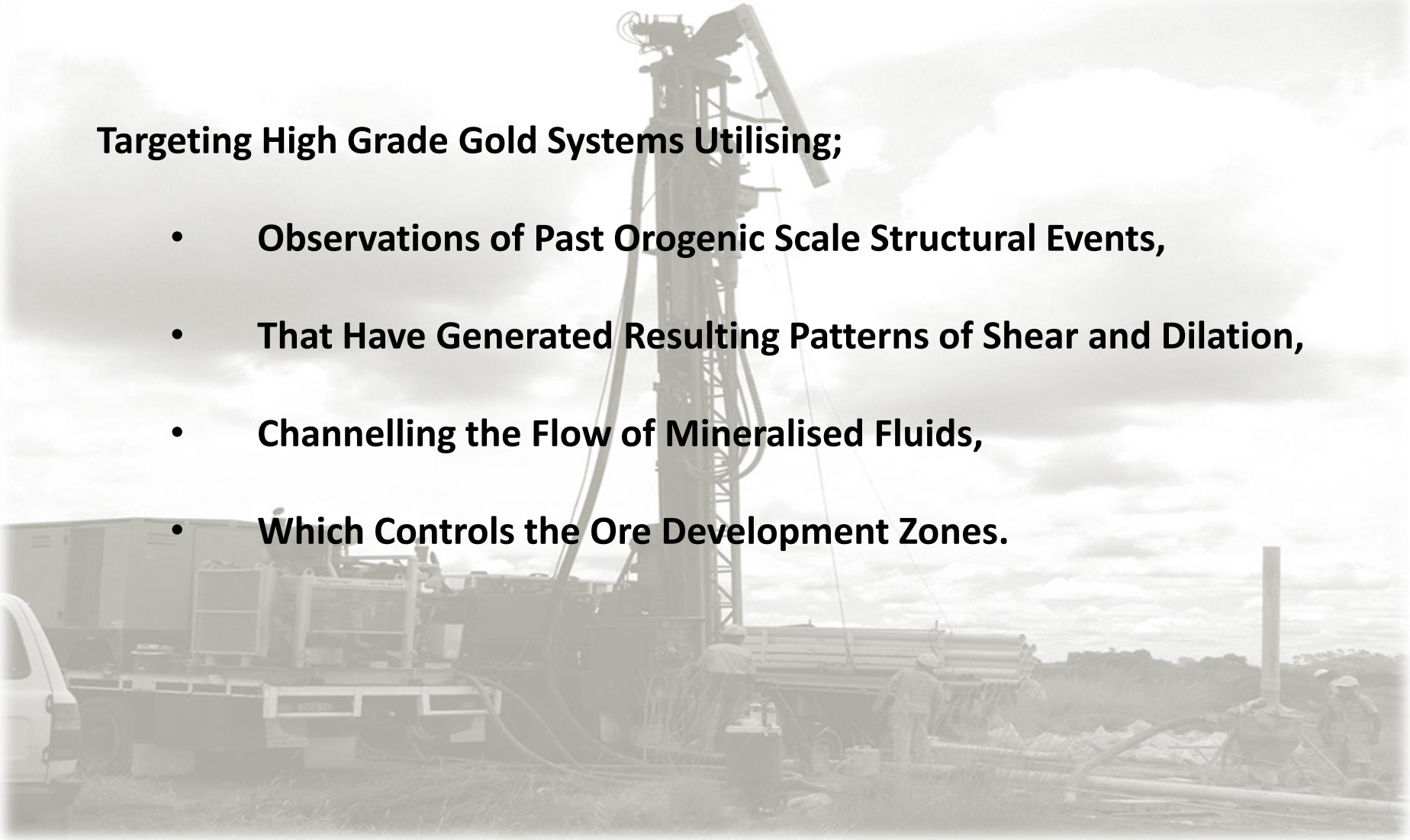
In addition potential future project development decisions maybe impacted but not limited by price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, resource and reserve estimations, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory changes, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delay or advancement, approvals and cost estimates.

Gold Exploration - Research Framework
Central Australian Mineral Field



Targeting High Grade Gold Systems Utilising;

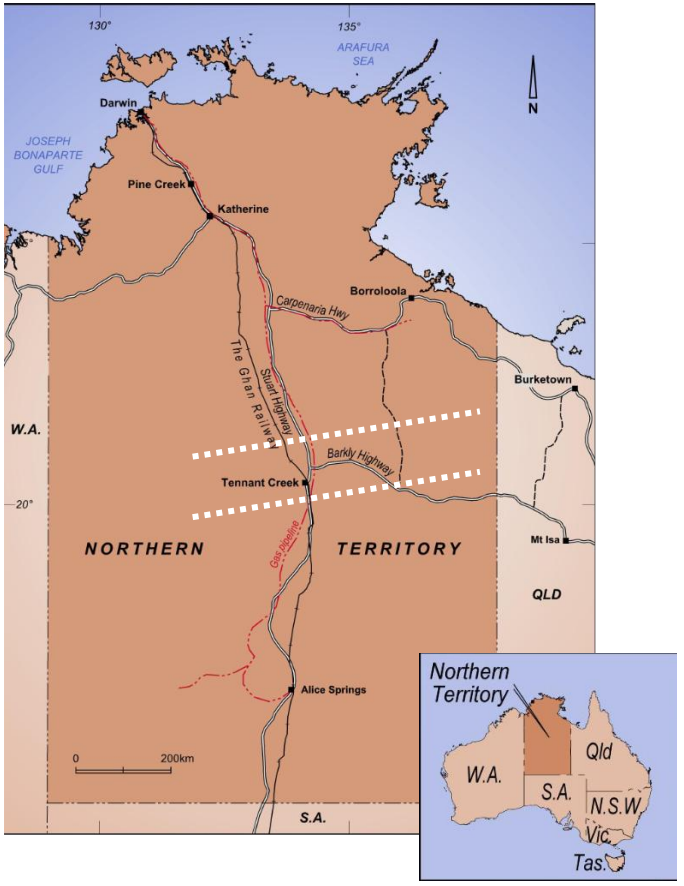
- **Observations of Past Orogenic Scale Structural Events,**
- **That Have Generated Resulting Patterns of Shear and Dilation,**
- **Channelling the Flow of Mineralised Fluids,**
- **Which Controls the Ore Development Zones.**

Central Australian Mineral Fields
Research - Northern Territory

Tennant Creek Regional Centre
Historical Mining Focus

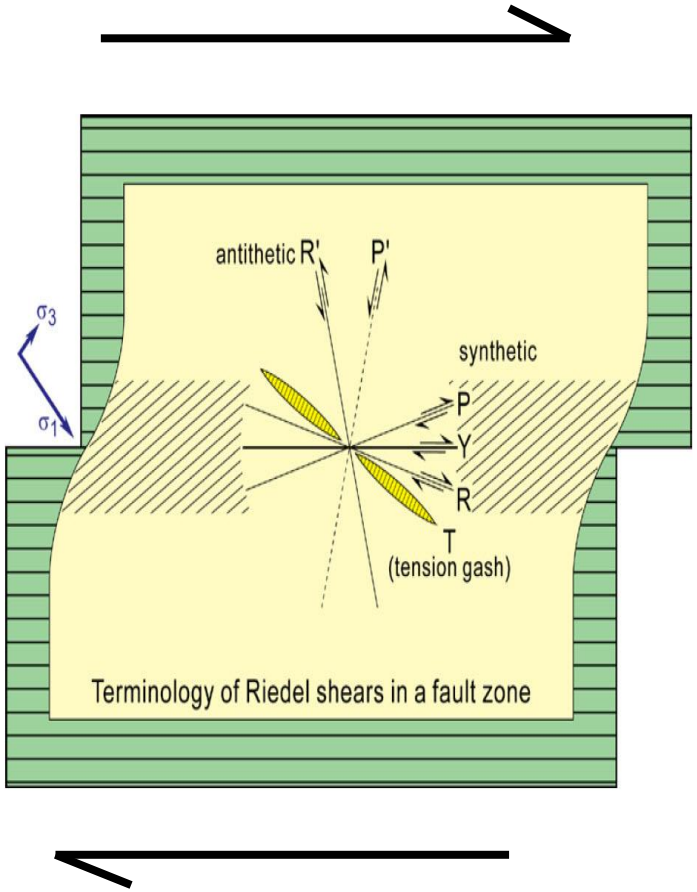
- 500 km north of Alice Springs - main Stuart Highway to Darwin
- Rail - Alice Springs to Darwin line
- Mining support industries (drilling, engineering & accommodation)
- Infrastructure (power, airport, and hospital)
- Sealed road & grid power

Research & Development Area
Structural Controls on Mineralisation



Central Australian Mineral Field Model, Resultant Shearing within the Orogenic Zone

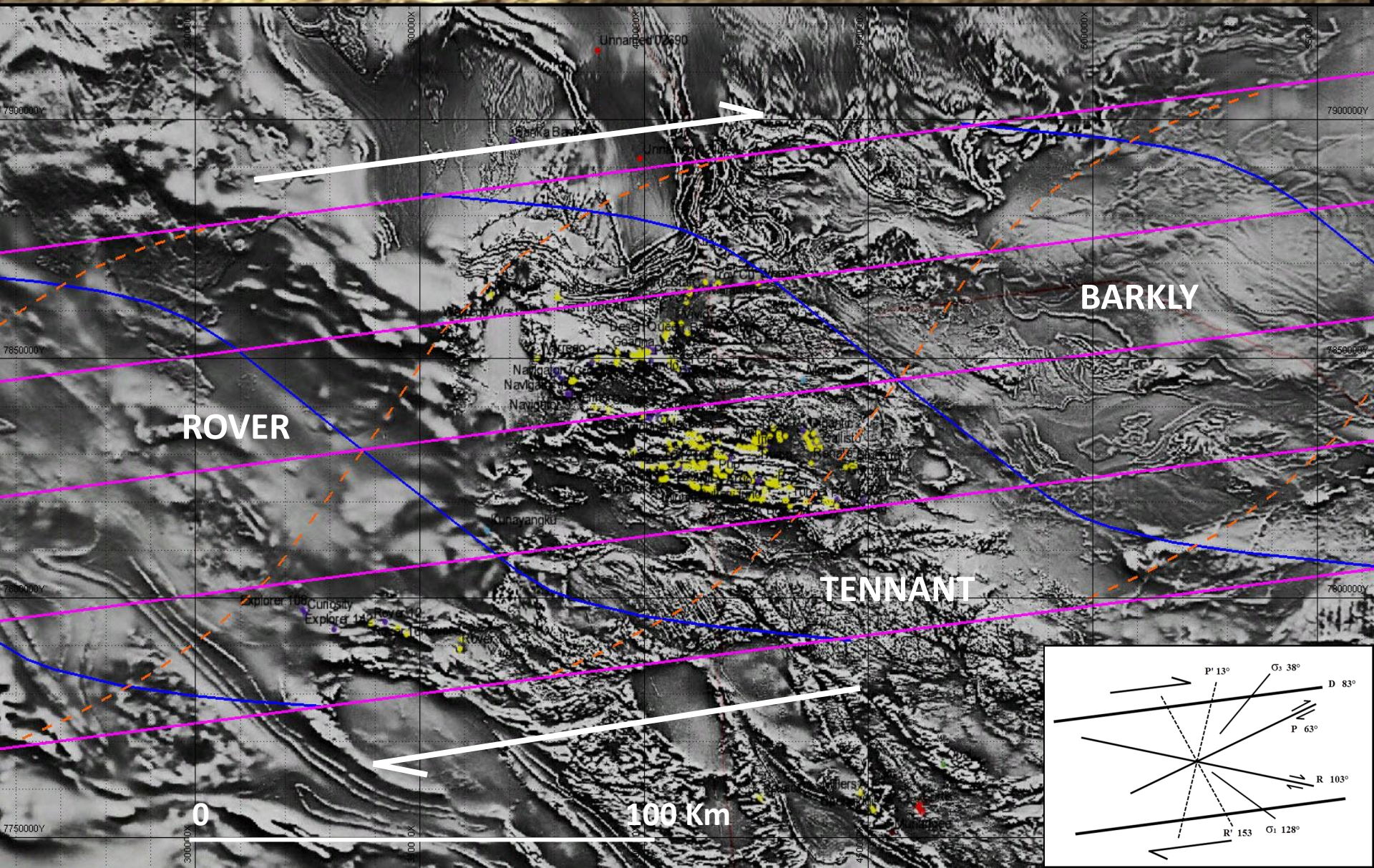
Dextral System (D)



Development Sequence

- **Tensional Openings (T)**
- **Synthetic Riedel Shear (R) – Ironstones**
- **Antithetic Riedel Shear (R')**
- **Secondary Synthetic Shear (P) - Gold**
- **Ongoing Dextral Strike Slip (D)**

Central Australian Mineral Field Model, Tension openings on a dextral strike-slip System



Central Australian Mineral Field
Structural Setting

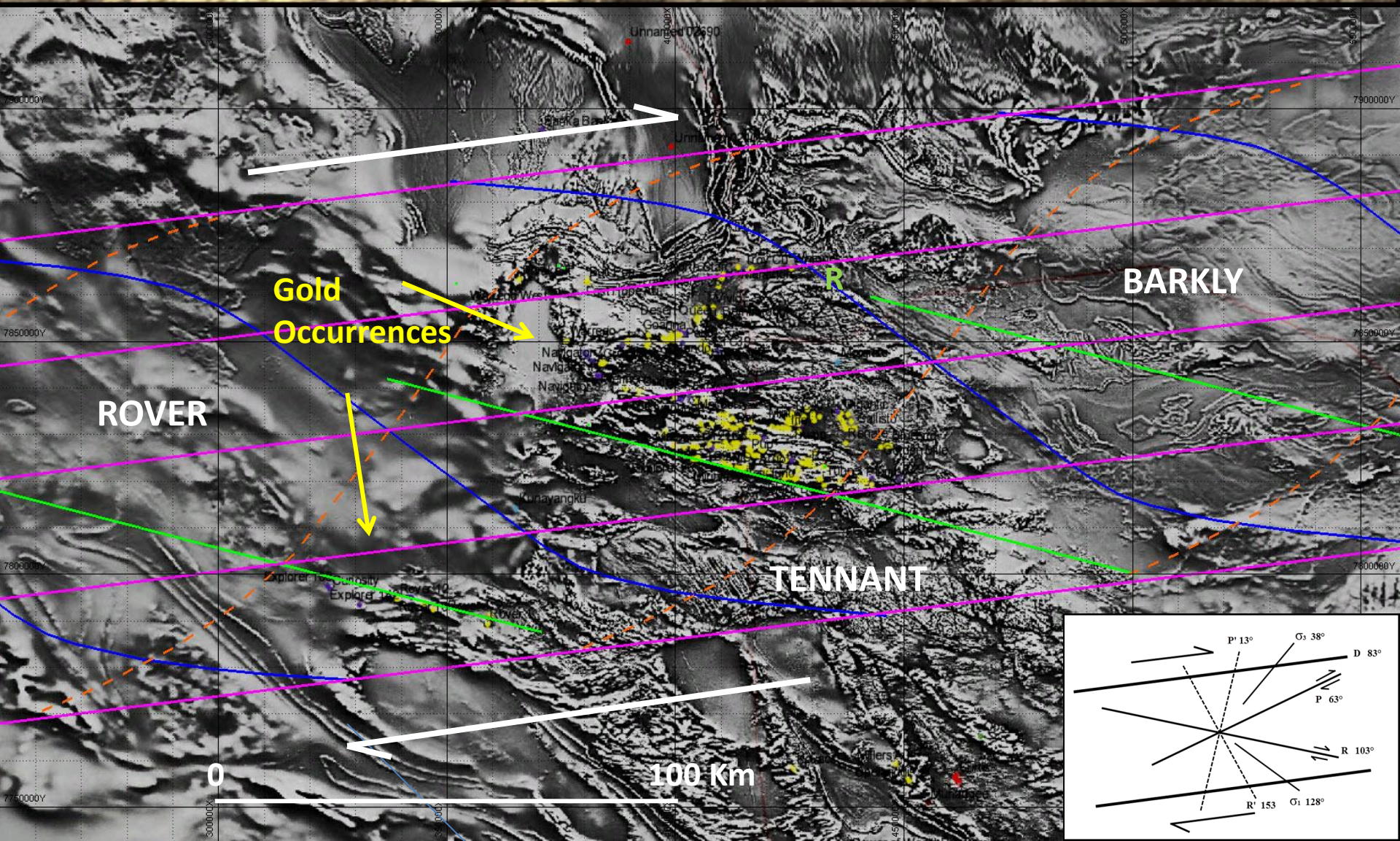
The patterns exhibited in the first vertical derivative of the magnetic image across a zone in excess of 400 kilometres in length, are suggestive of an Orogenic zone that has been subject to dextral transcurrent strike- slip regime.

Imagery suggestive of early phase tension gash openings appears to delineate the subsidiary areas of Barkly, Tennant and Rover. Within these areas the development of subsequent riedel shear patterns is evident.

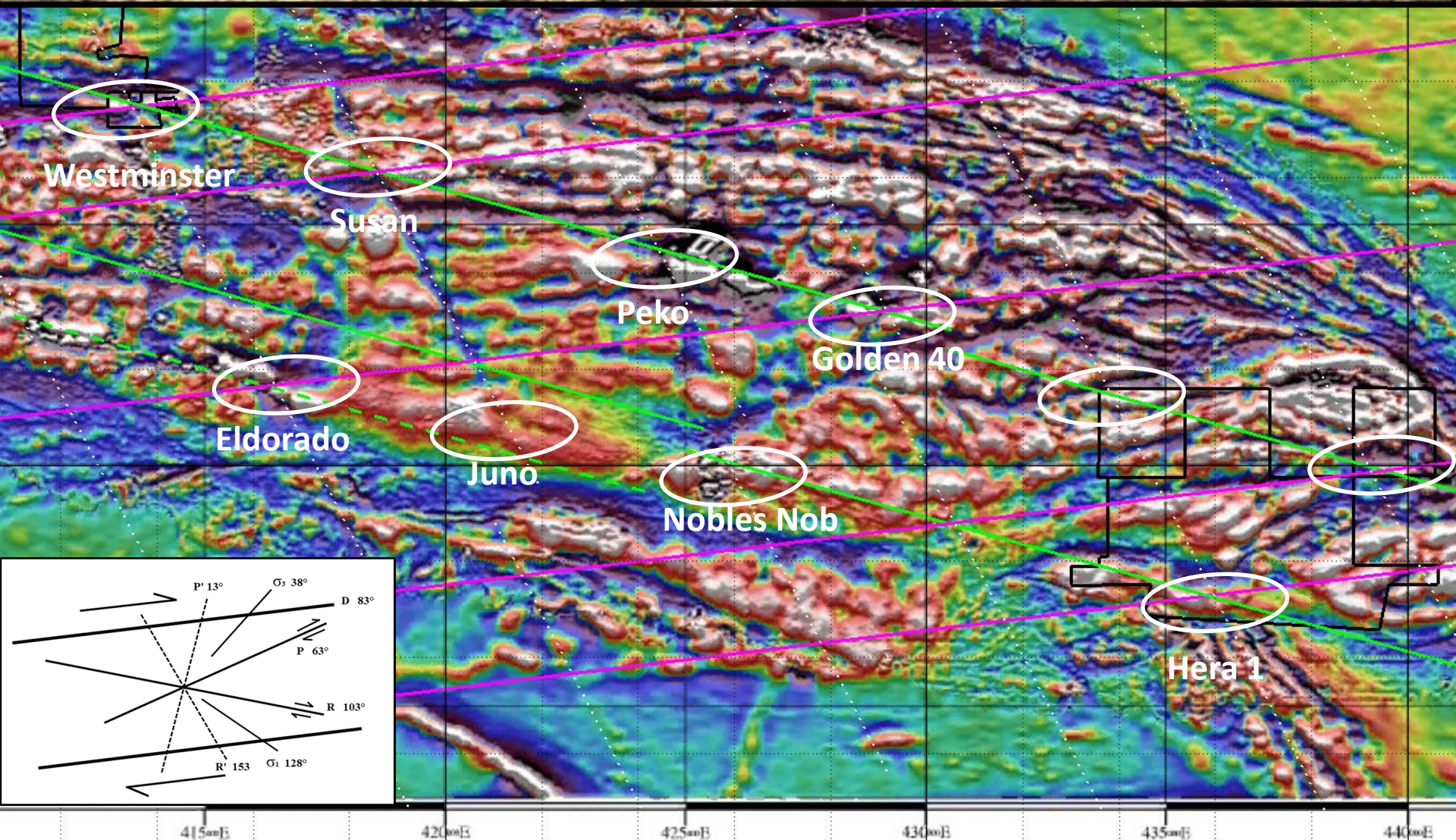
With the resultant riedel shear direction of 103 (R) being aligned to the directions of major mineralisation defined in both the Rover and the Tennant Creek Mineral Fields.

Significant Gold mineralisation defined to date appears to also be constrained within the form of pressure shadows deporting in an orthogonal sense to the tensional gash imagery.

Central Australian Mineral Field
Riedel Shear Development - Openings for Mineralisation



Central Tennant Creek Goldfields – Structural Controls
Major Mine & Exploration Project Zones



Tennant Creek Mineral Field
Target Selection Criteria

Major zones of gold mineralisation within the Tennant Creek Mineral Field have been determined by structural controls.

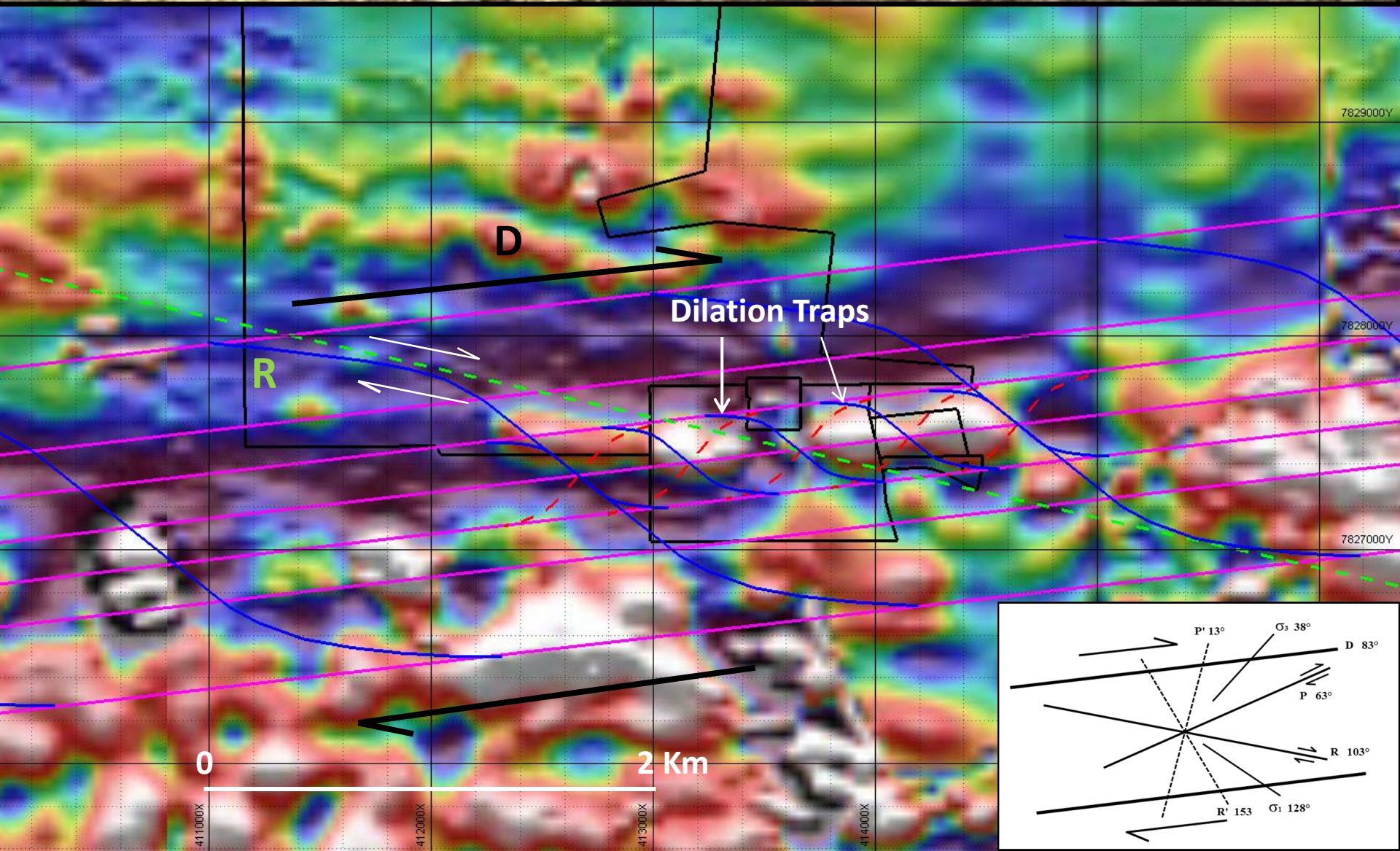
The apparent distribution of deposits along lines sympathetic to the resultant reidel shear direction of 103 (R) is a consequence of a number of structural components.

Historical mines within mineralised zones can be mapped at intersections of primary principal stress direction and the resultant reidel shear direction of 103 (R).

Ongoing transcurrent shear on 083 (D) and secondary shear on 063 degrees (P) are also exhibited within the zones of mineral concentration.

Lineaments of late stage faulting on antithetic shear at 153 (R') degrees, are observed and need to be taken into account when targeting exploration zones.

Westminster Project – Structural Elements
Dilation Traps – Gold (Total Magnetic Image)



Westminster Project
Mineralisation Characteristics

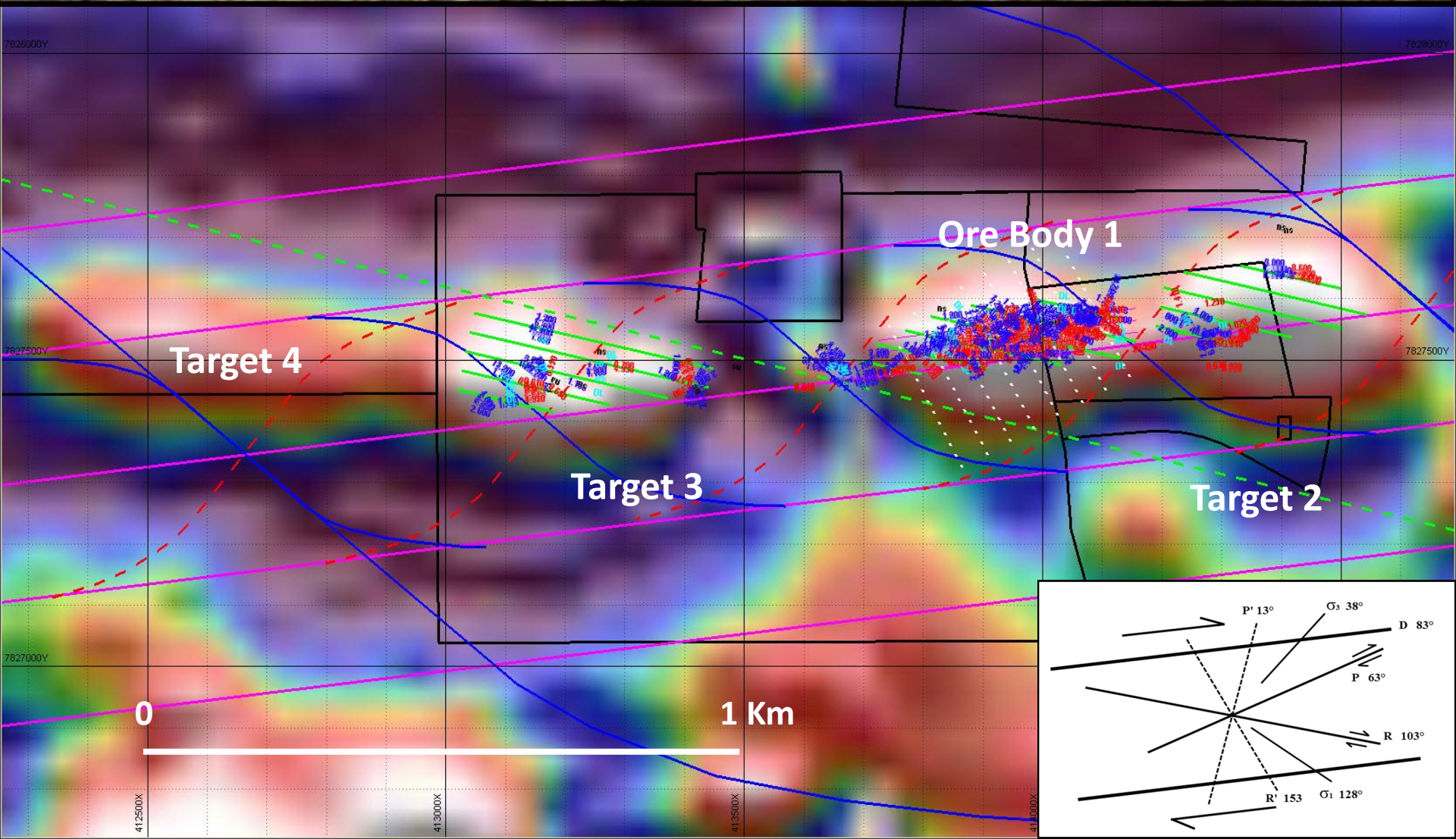
Extension and Compression zones formed as a consequence of the transcurrent shear action along 083 (D) has initially provided dilation traps for Iron rich fluids to precipitate.

The distribution pattern for the emplacement of the iron has been influenced by the confluence of synthetic and antithetic riedel shear elements on 103 (R) and 153 (R').

Low level gold mineralisation exists within a shear corridor bounded by the principle 083 (D) shear direction. High concentrations of gold have been precipitated within the more intensely sheared dilation traps that host the initial ironstones.

This later phase process includes fracturing of the crystallised Ironstone host in conjunction with peak hydrothermal metamorphism to amphibolite facies level.

Westminster Project - Mineralisation
Drilled Intersections - Gold (red) & Silver (blue)



Westminster Project
Potential – Strike Extent - Two Kilometres

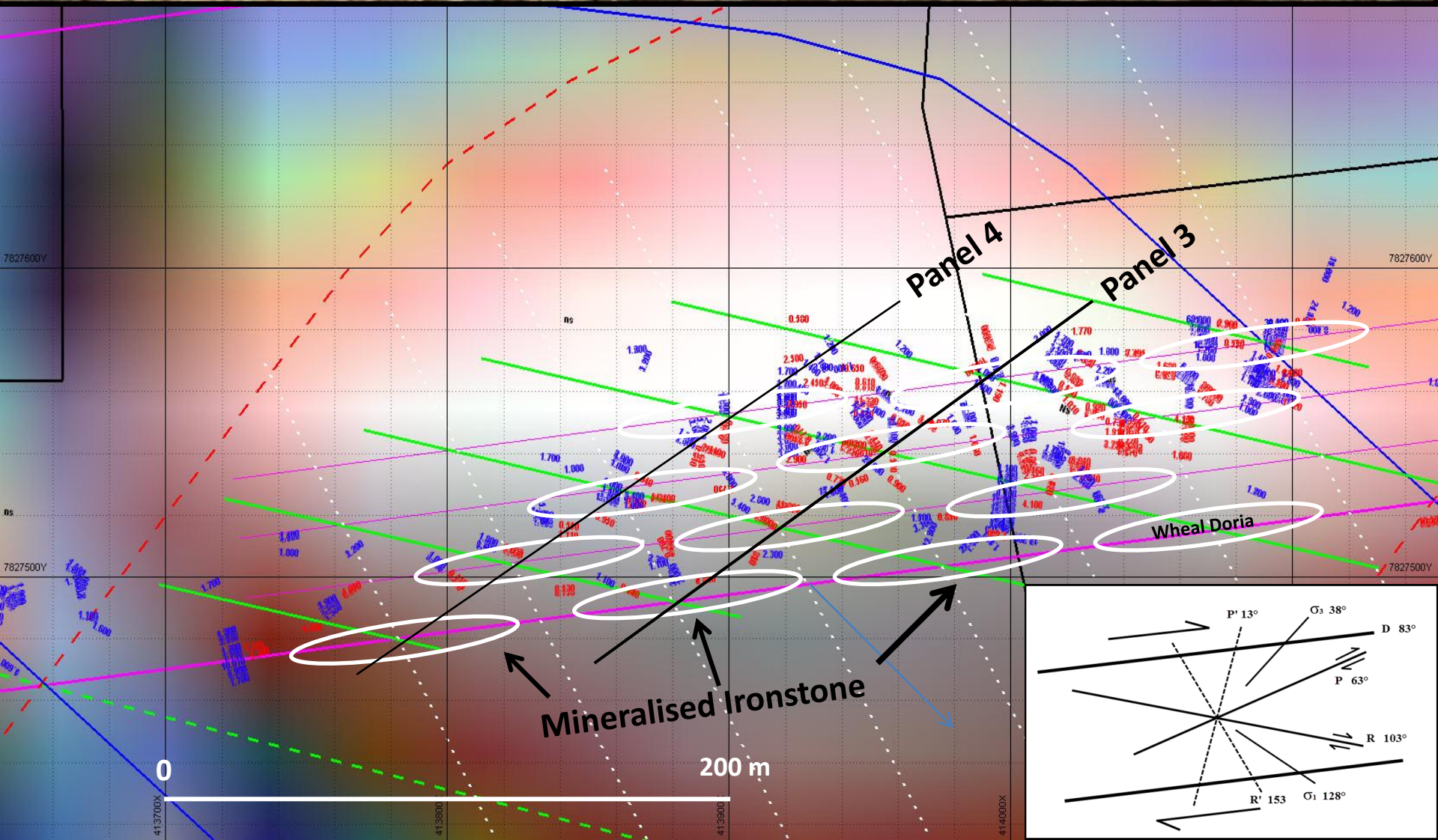
The Total Magnetic Image over the Westminster Project indicates four target zones for ore bodies. Only Target one has received sufficient drilling at this stage to describe it as being an ore body.

Drilling at Ore body one has returned high grade mineralisation within the upper level of the ore body and part of level two of the deposit. On the basis of the size of the system and mineralisation along strike at least three levels of mineralisation are projected.

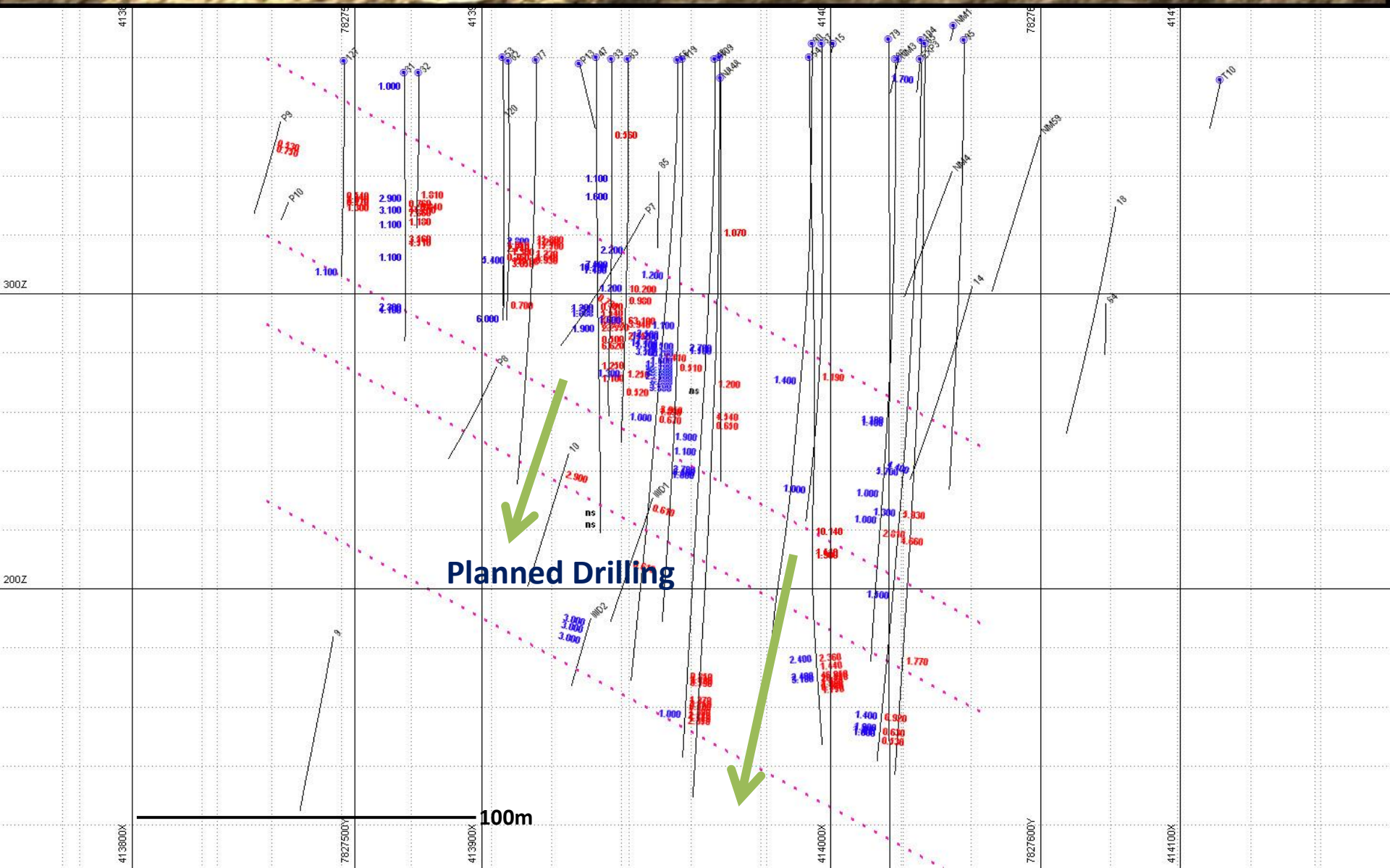
Early shallow drilling distal to target two has intersected substantial intervals of low grade gold mineralisation, the most significant intersection ended in mineralisation and returned 90 metres @ 0.25 g/t Au.

The broader zone of mineralisation at Westminster and the multiple targets indicate it potential to become a substantive ore system for the Tennant Mineral Field. Less than ten percent of the project has been explored.

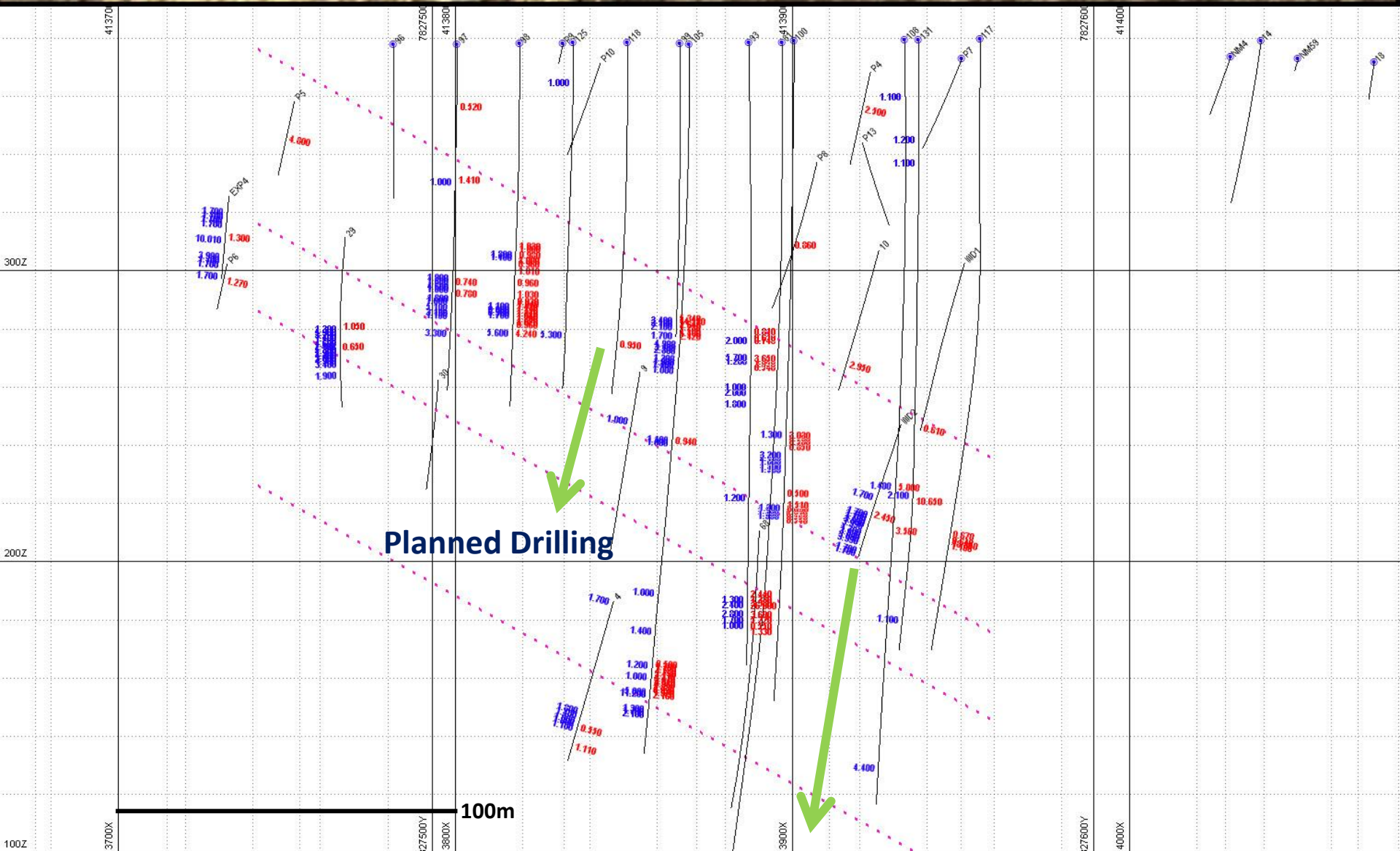
Westminster Project – Ore Body One
Structurally Controlled Mineralisation



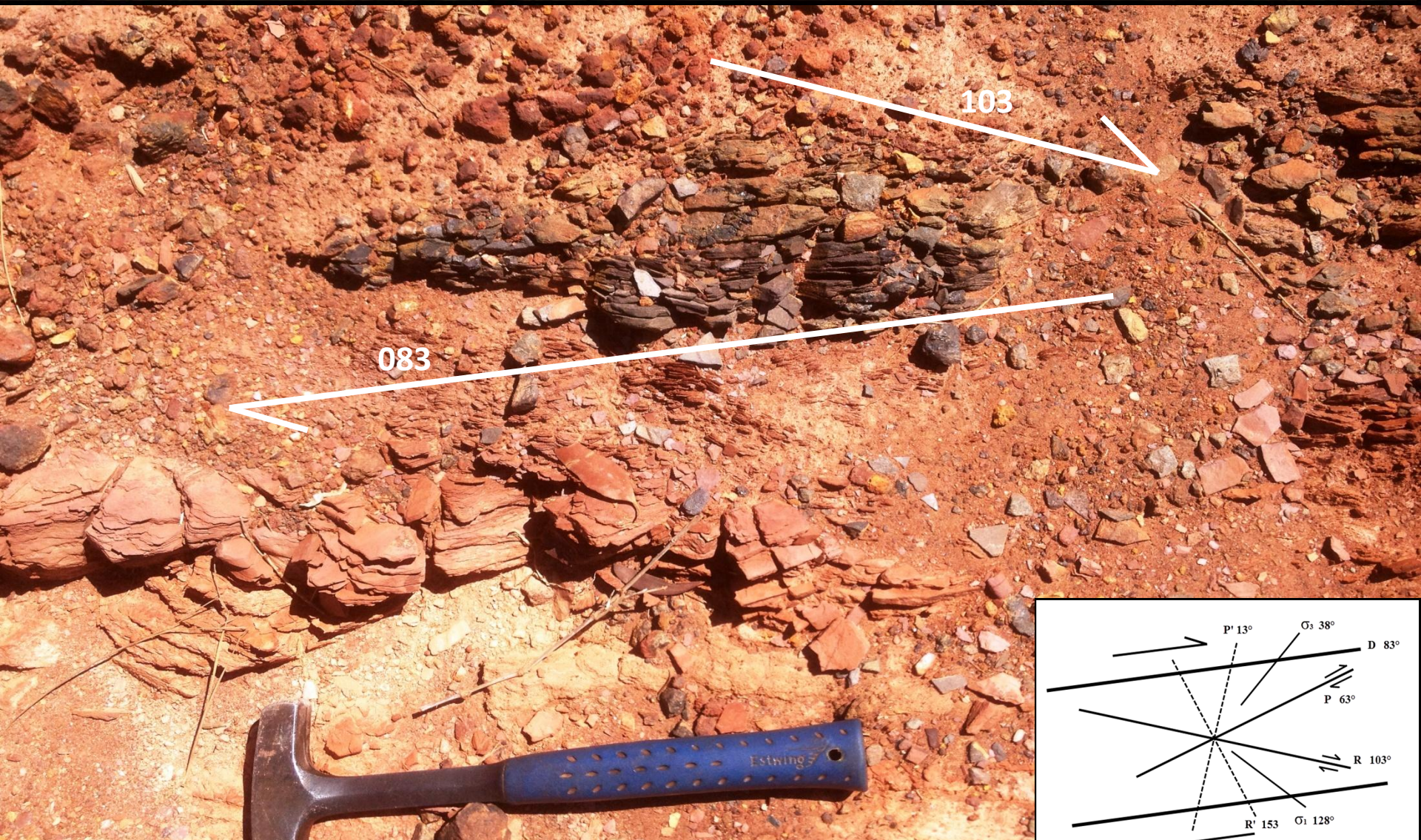
Westminster Project - Ore body One – Panel Three
Vertical Controls over Mineralisation



Westminster Project – Ore body One Panel Four
Vertical Controls Over Mineralisation



Westminster Project – Target Two - Sheared Ironstone Mineralisation – 5m @11.8 g/t Au - 130m Below Outcrop



Tennant Creek Mineral Field
Assessment of trends and Developments

The decline in ore grades recovered in the field has been is overstated as a consequence of the changes in mining practices and the bulking of lower grade ore with increased mechanisation.

With the value of more selective mining techniques are now receiving renewed emphasis, more accurate resource assessment techniques to support planning for selective mining programmes are required.

Truscott's ongoing research into resource assessment techniques draws upon its understanding of the structural controls over mineralisation. There are two discrete populations of gold, each associated with different structural environments. Within the primary shear a large population of low grade gold assays exists, within the enriched ore zones there is a substantially higher grade population of gold assays.

Initial findings indicate that the bottom cut for the higher grade population is 0.6g/t Au, generating a top cut in the order of 80g/t. The top cut has the potential to increase with increased levels of mineralisation at depth.

Tennant Creek Goldfield
Historical Underground Mining – Major Gold Deposits

Transitions in Mining Methods and Selectivity - Underground Mining - Gold Zones - Major Deposits

Recording the change from shaft supported hand held methods (Nobles Nob) to decline supported mechanisation (White Devil)

Mine	Operations Years	Ore Mined Tonnes		Grade Au g/t	Metal Au Ounces
			U/G Mining Gold Zones	**51.6**	**829,000**
Nobles Nob	1947-86	1,996,000	Including Open Cut Mining	17.3	1,110,000
Juno	1967-77	452,000	**U/G Mining Gold Zones**	**56.1**	**815,000**
			U/G Mining Gold Zones	**16.0**	**1,000,000**
Warrego	1972-89	6,750,000	Including U/G Mining for Cu Credits	6.6	1,475,000
White Devil	1987-99	1,618,000	**U/G Mining Gold Zones**	**14.6**	**761,000**

Westminster Project
Drilling & Exploration – To Date

1930 -1953; Numerous small diggings including Wheal Doria, an underground mine (40m deep) producing 1,865 ozs @ 28.4 g/t Au from 2,040 tons of ore.

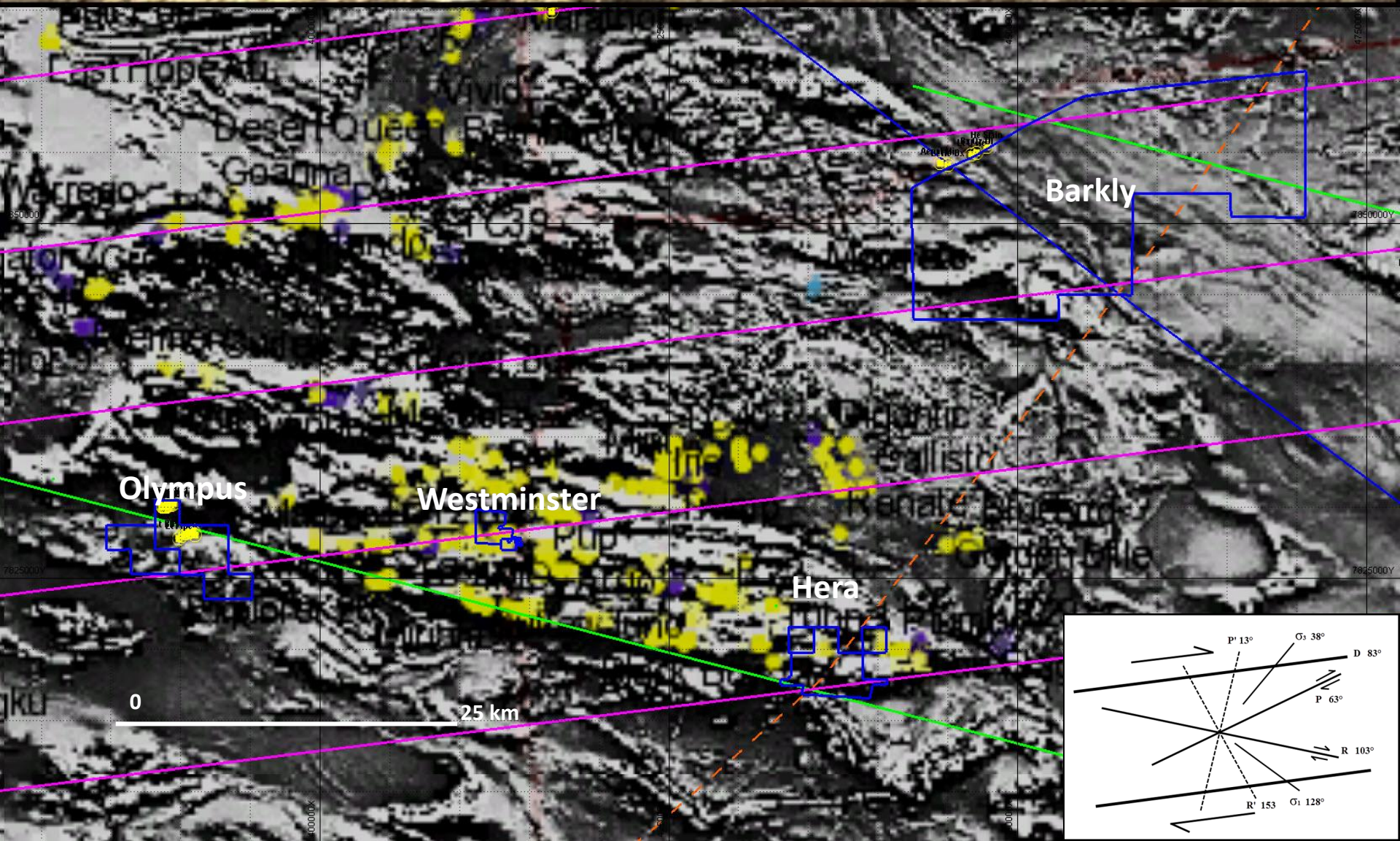
1992-1996; Limited drilling at various localities along the project area.
Intersections include;
7m @ 39.4 g/t Au, 5m @ 11.8 g/t Au.

2006-2013; Truscott Completed 96 drill holes to confirm Ore Body One.
Intersections include;
5m @23.1 g/t Au, 6m @ 7.8 g/t Au,
2m @ 81.0 g/t Au, 6m @ 11.7 g/t Au,
5m @ 6.7 g/t Au, 11m @ 2.0 g/t Au,
4m @ 19.0 g/t Au.

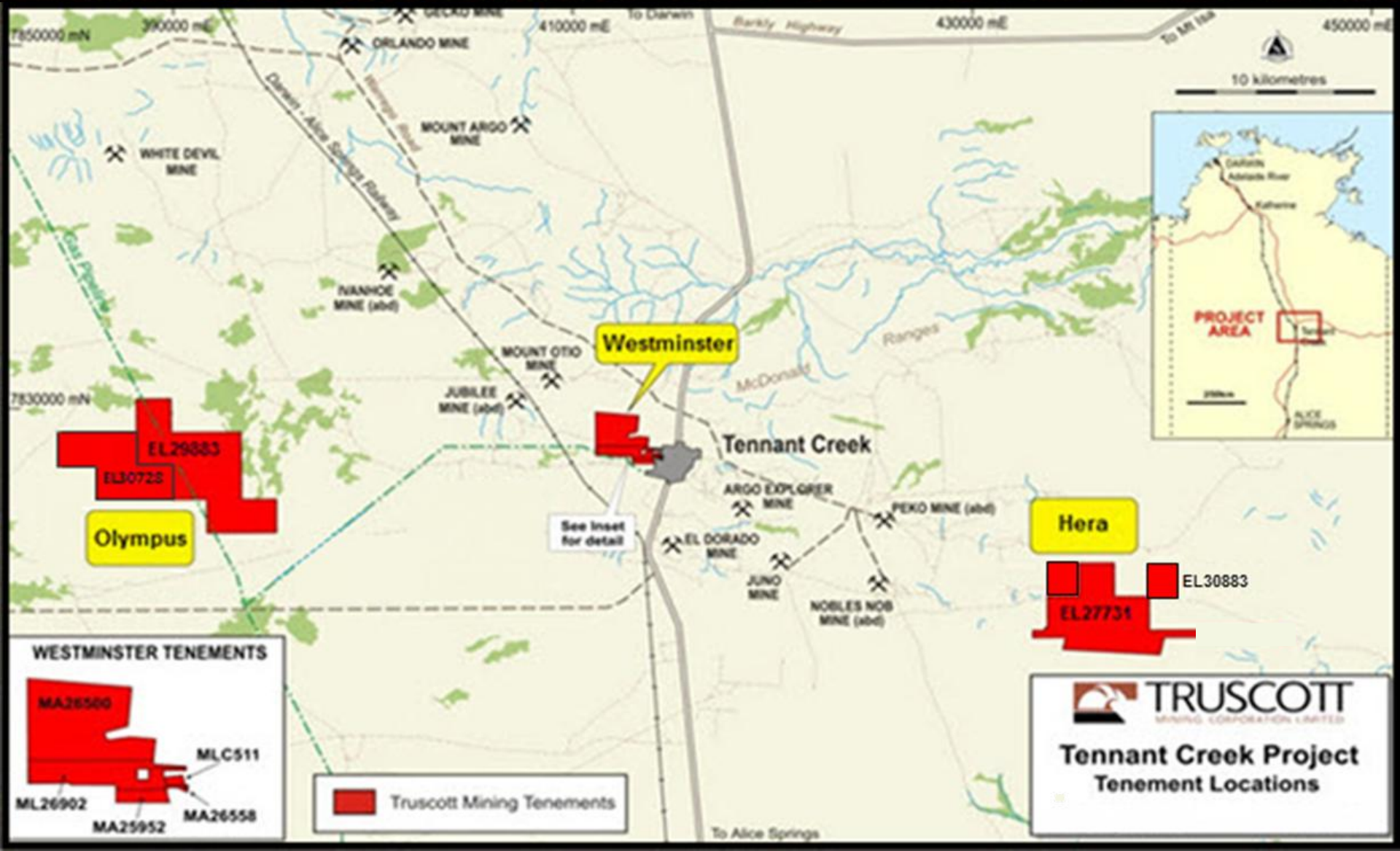
2013-2015; Further research and surface mapping, definition of target geometries.

Present ; Expansion and uptake of new project areas, Olympus and Barkly at structural intersections and within the pressure shadow. Planned continuation of drilling

Exploration Project Areas
Located on Major Shear Elements



Tennant Creek Mineral Field
Gold Project Locations(100% Truscott - Granted)



Tennant Creek Goldfields
Current Paragenesis Model

Structural Events	Sedimentary Setting	Mineralisation Sequence
	Warramunga Sediments deposited 1859ma	
Dewatering of sediment pile		Minor mineralisation (Cu) along bedding planes
Deformation event Sediments Folded East-West		
Tennant Event Commences, Strike/slip	Sediments sheared along 083	
Metamorphic Event 1, Basic Fluids	Developement of dilation along 103 Injection of Iron Rich Fluids	Ironstone matrix established on 103/153
Quescent Period		Crystallisation and consolidation of Iron stone
Reactivation of 083/103 shear Development of 063 Shear plus Extension And Compression Structures	Permeable flow channels established within sheared host rocks	Injection Of Mineralising Fluids Metamorphic event 2 Peak of Amphibolite Facies
Continued uplift and deformation	Uplifted Warramunga Sediments eroded	Zoned concentrations of ore minerals within 103/063 dilational directions
	Ooradidgee Group Sedimention Commences (Bernborough Formation)	
Terminal stage explosive brecciation	Hydraulic Porphyry injected Sympathic to dilational directions	Brecciated aggregates with mineralised clasts Hematite, and quartz fluids into shears in lower Ooradidgee sediments (Bernborough Formation
Minor Offset Faulting on 153 antithetic fault trace		Late offset faulting of 103/063 ore mineralisation by 153 antithetic fault trace
Tennant Event ends	Ooradidgee sedimentation continues over Warramunga profile at 090	

Directors and Executive Management - Truscott Mining Corporation Limited

Peter N Smith (Executive Chairman & Managing Director)
BSc (Min), PG Dip (M Tech), M Min Tech, FAusIMM, CP,
International and Australian experience in mine management and mine development. Twenty years experience in exploration project management and development of associated research and development initiatives. Major shareholder Truscott Mining Corporation Limited.

Rebecca Moore (Non-Executive Director)
B Com, GAICD
Executive experiences private enterprise, and state and local government organisations. Including banking, project management, local and international marketing, governance and audit committee undertakings. Significant shareholder Truscott Mining Corporation Limited.

Michael J Povey (Executive Director & Company Secretary)
B Bus, FTIA.
Experience working within major public accounting firms. Principal of an accounting practice concentrating on taxation and company reporting. Past tenure as university lecturer, business studies. Chair of audit committee. Significant shareholder Truscott Mining Corporation Limited.

Judith A Hanson (Principal Geologist)
PhD, MSc (Hons) BSc (Geology)
Experience working with government and exploration companies on geological mapping projects. A specialist structural geologist engaged in writing up the findings for the company's research and development programs. Top twenty shareholder Truscott Mining Corporation Limited.

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 an employee of Truscott Mining Corporation Limited and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Dr Hanson 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.*