

ACTIVITIES REPORT - JUNE QUARTER 2008

Key Developments

- Definition of the stacked mineralised array within the shear which runs the full east west extent of tenements MLC511 and A25952.
- Interpretation of the position of four mineralised shoots with the potential to host Tennant Creek ore bodies within the strike extent of tenements MLC511 and A25952.
- Geophysical interpretation indicates the presence of substantive modelled bodies associated with the partially outcropping footwall Zone C of the stacked array.
- Indication of unmined mineralisation within mining lease MLC511 of sufficient grade to be likely to justify recovery.
- Initiation of a regional geological and structural mapping program for the Ewan Edward project area.
- The introduction of Chinese investors to Truscott's properties following participation in a Northern Territory Government sponsored delegation to Beijing.



Strategic Initiatives

During its Fourth full quarter of operations since listing on ASX, Truscott Mining Corporation (ASX code: TRM) has implemented its plan to accelerate exploration of projects in the Tennant Creek Mining Field, Northern Territory.

Emphasis has been on advancement of the Tennant Creek properties, where targets sought are high grade gold-copper deposits typical of the region. (Figure 1)



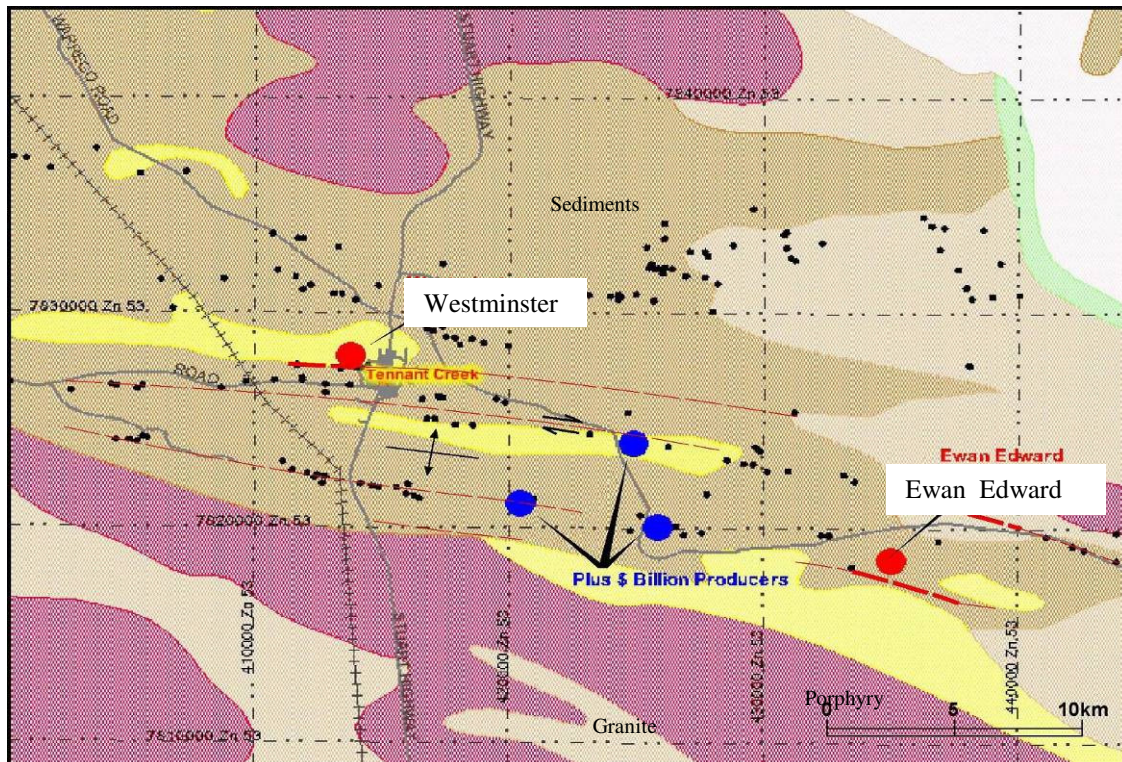
The Board of Truscott Mining Corporation Limited has made a strategic decision that, for the foreseeable future, the Company will concentrate all its operational activities in the Northern Territory of Australia.

The decision has been prefaced on a number of considerations including the knowledge that large tracts of the Northern Territory remain relatively unexplored and exhibit potential for new discoveries. In addition to geological considerations the legislative framework and the support provided by the Territory Government is an incentive to exploration and mining companies to focus in the region.

As a consequence of the decision to adopt a Northern Territory operating regime the company is in the process of finalizing the acquisition of a new project area in the Northern Territory and divesting itself of the Western Australian project at Nullagine.

The incoming Explorer Project area comprises two Exploration Licenses ('ELs') specifically EL25881 of 210.70km² and EL26145 of 24.68km² located within the Halls Creek Mobile Belt, Northern Territory.

The region in which the new project area falls has recently received increased technical interest. The Halls Creek Mobile Belt that underlies the tenure is now more widely recognised as having been an active zone between the Kimberly-Pine Creek block and the Tanami-Tennant Creek block to the East. Some major deep crustal lineaments traverse the area and could be the sites for potential uranium or base metal style mineralisation.

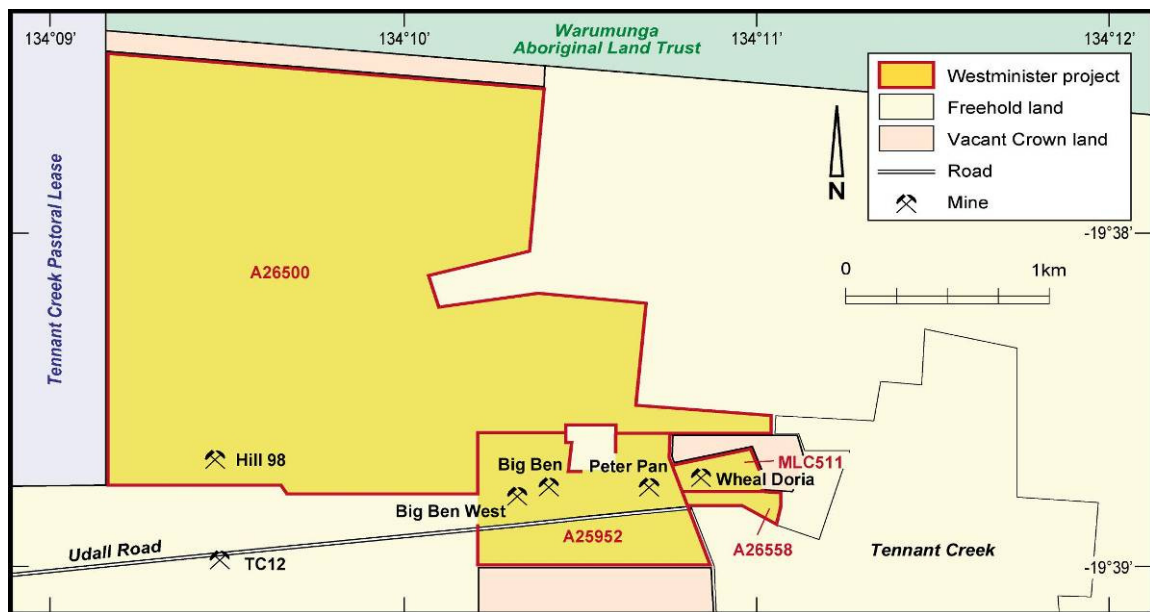


Westminister & Ewan Edward Project Location - Interpreted Geology

Figure 1

Westminster Project (Truscott 100%)
(MLC511, A25952, A26500, A26588)

Truscott's Westminster project area located just west of the Tennant Creek Township in the centre of the Tennant Creek Goldfield now encompasses an area of 5.96 km². The project area covers an area that includes some of the earliest workings and discoveries in the field dating from the mid 1930's and Truscott has been the first company to successfully consolidate a number of historical mining leases along a line of strike. Exploration activity is being concentrated over more than 1.4 kilometres strike length of mineralised ironstone outcrop and subcrop containing these historical shallow high grade gold workings.



Exploration & Mining leases, Westminster Project

Figure 2

Exploration & Resource Delineation

Truscott further advanced its systematic evaluation of the mineral potential of the Westminster Project.

Previous work programs have included;

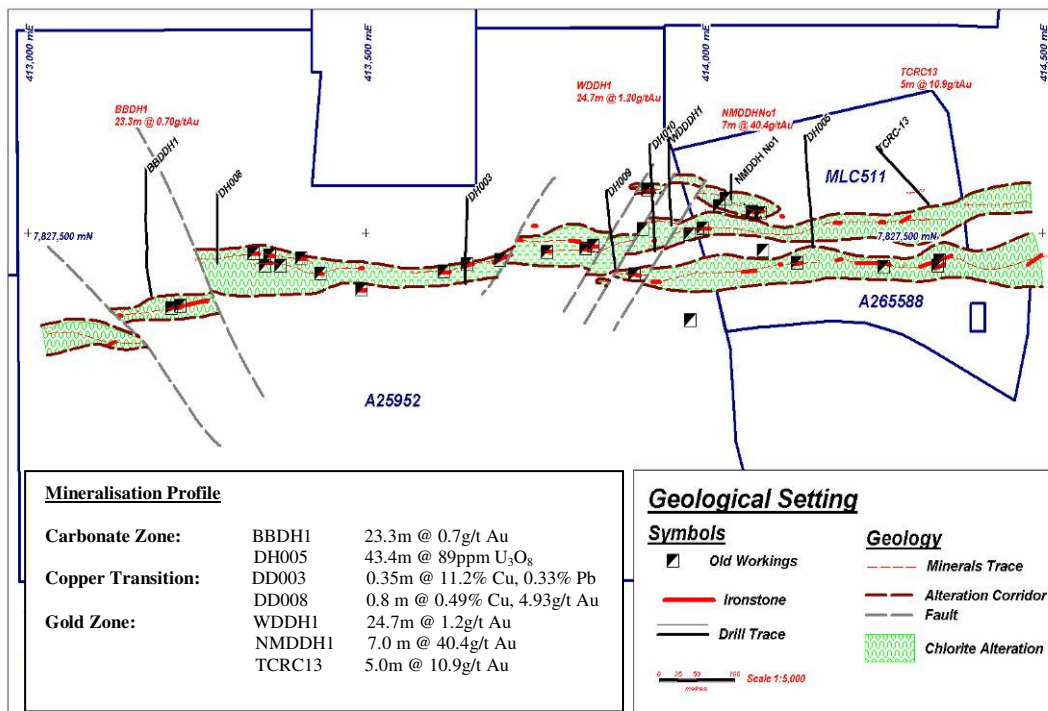
- The compilation of a detailed database of previous, geological information, and historical drill results.
- The generation of additional geochemical sampling and ground magnetic and ground gravity survey data.
- The completion of 2828 metres of diamond drilling to define structural elements along the full length of the principal shear zone.

All structural drill holes intersected zones of massive to stringer or disseminated magnetite, hematite hosted in talc-chlorite-carbonate alteration within the wider shear zone envelope.

These zones are traditionally associated with gold and copper mineralisation in the Tennant Creek Goldfield.

During March and April 2008 a detailed structural mapping program was initiated to provide additional input to support three dimensional modelling of the shear zone and associated mineralisation.

Initial findings from the program are summarised in Figure 3. The 1.4km long east – west trending structural corridor consists of up to three north dipping zones (A, B, C). Each zone is approximately 50m wide separated by 1 to 10m of unaltered sediment. Within each zone there is narrow massive, stringer and disseminated ironstones enclosed by talc–carbonate-alteration surround by chlorite alteration. The upper zone A appears to host the mineralisation at Wheel Doria. The middle zone B hosts the mineralisation at Peter Pan and Big Ben. The lower zone C hosts the mineralisation near the Exploration house at the eastern end of MLC511. The inner talc ironstone zones identified are large enough in scale to have the potential to host significant Tennant Creek style ore systems.



Alteration Corridor & Structural Elements, Westminster Project

Figure 3

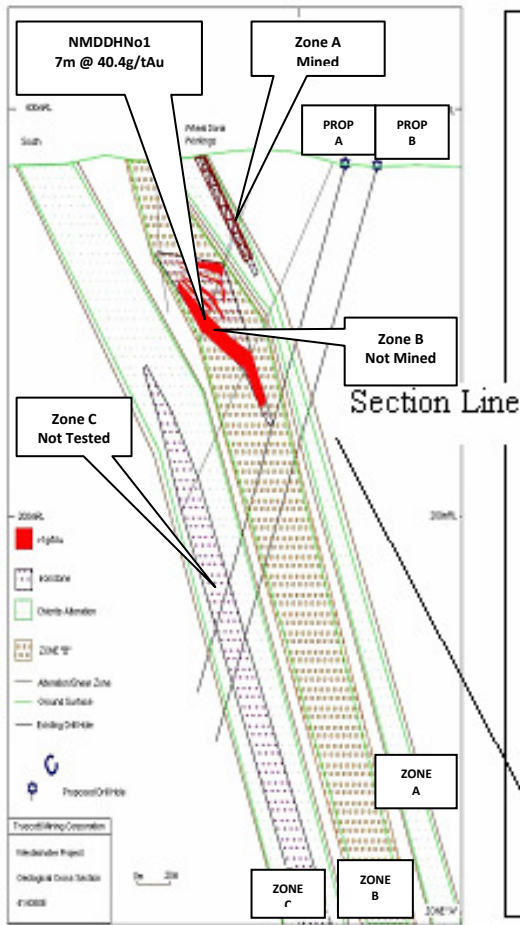
After a cross-sectional structural analysis it was concluded;

- There exists an array of three mineralised zones within a complex shear zone along the full length (1.4 kilometres) of the study area.
- Zones (A, B, C) form a stacked array having a total thickness of approximately 150 metres with a dip 70° to the north.

- The lower zone C does not outcrop along much of the 1.4 kilometres of shear, and has received little recognition from previous explorers.
- The vertical depth of the structural drilling is above the locus of the primary geophysical targets and the identification of a footwall zone C substantially increases the size and potential of the system.

The cross section in Figure 4 illustrates the relationships between the zones A, B, & C described above.

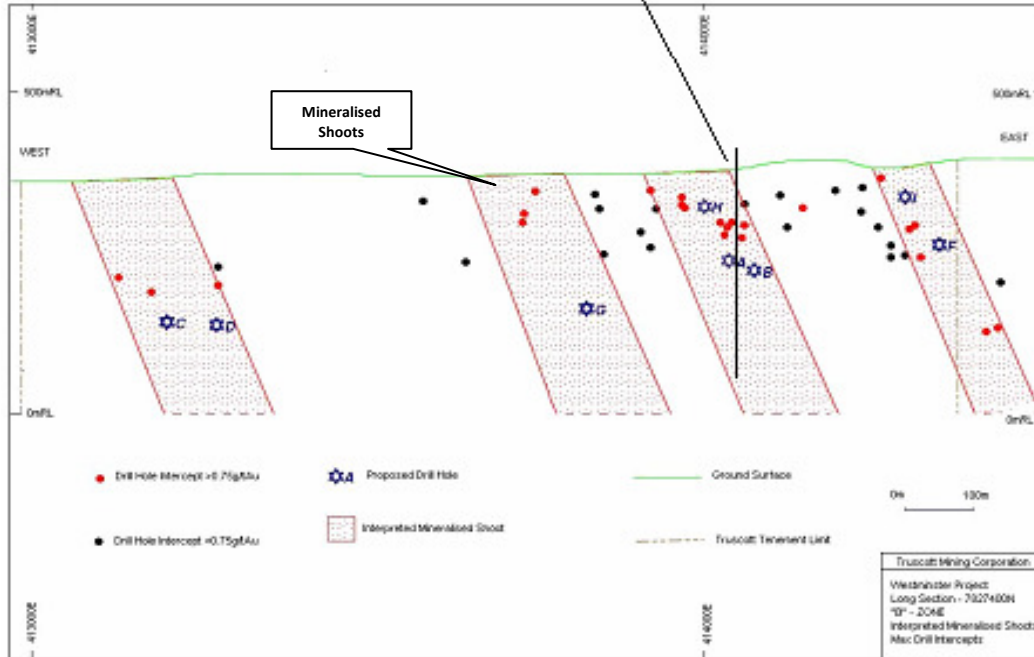
Cross Section



Cross Section - Synopsis

- Stacked array of mineralised (A, B, C) zones.
- Sub vertical deposition of mineralisation.
- Upper zone A ore mined out by artisan miners.
- First mineralised pod of zone B indicated as unmined.
- Intersections in first B pod include 7.0 metres @ 40.4 g/t.
- Carbonate & dolomite cap 160-200 metres below surface.
- Other deposits exhibit increase in mineralisation below cap.
- Geophysical model depths below surface to 700 metres.

Long Section - Shear Zone



Cross Section & Long Section Analysis of Structure – Westminster Principal Shear Zone Figure 4

The long section of the structural corridors in the bottom half of Figure 4 shows drill hole intercepts into the B zone. Insufficient information was available for, the potentially important, C zone to provide an informative long section.

Four east plunging mineralised shoots have been interpreted within the shear zone. The mineralised shoots to the western end of the shear are not as well constrained by drilling as those at the eastern end and they may yet prove to have shallower, than illustrated, pitch angles. Each shoot has the potential to host a Tennant Creek style high grade ore body.

The work program during the quarter has moved to constrain the mineralised shoots in two dimensions. The remaining variable, the frequency with which mineralisation may repeat on progression down plunge is now being analysed with the assistance of Southern Geoscience Consultants.

The proposed holes shown in Figure 4 illustrate the depths at which the holes are planned to penetrate the B zone. It is planned to extend six of the deeper holes (A, B, C, D, F, G) beyond the B zone to also intersect C zone at lower levels.

Geophysical modelling of the deeper bodies indicate that their dimensions are consistent with the size and shape of the larger historically mined ore bodies in the field.

At this stage it is anticipated that RC pre-collaring for the second phase drill program will be initiated in early August 2008.

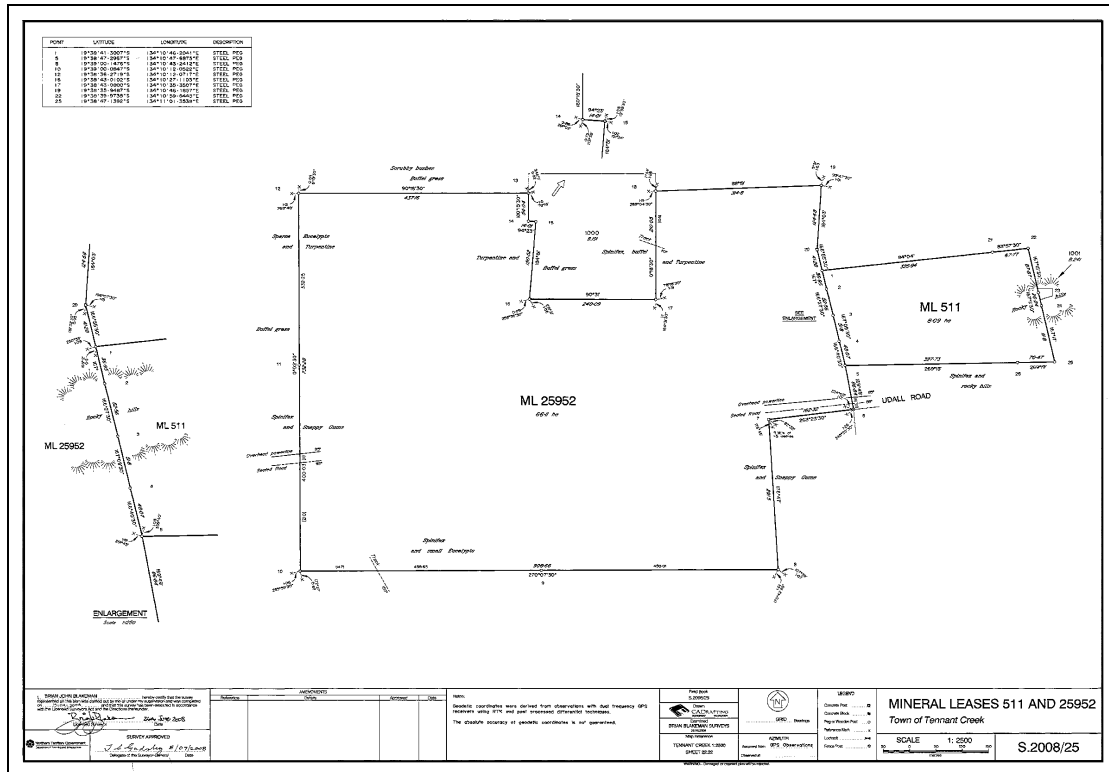
Project Development Activities

Truscott has now concluded with the assistance of the AAPA (Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority) full clearances for the balance of the Westminster Project area (A26500 & A26558), and the company now has the final clearance certificate in hand.

On the basis that the exploration and mining leases are now considered to contain pods of mineralisation sufficient in grade to warrant extraction (reference, Cross Section E414050E of figure 4) an application has been made as illustrated in figure 5 to convert part of Authorisation A25952 to a mining lease.

During the quarter Truscott participated in a delegation to Beijing, supported by the Northern Territory Government, to present investment opportunities to a number of Chinese companies.

Following the visit several of the participating Chinese companies, have been on the ground in the Northern Territory and have undertaken assessment work on the company's exploration and mining leases. In the first instance an investor is being sought with the objective of fast tracking the development of the Westminster Project.



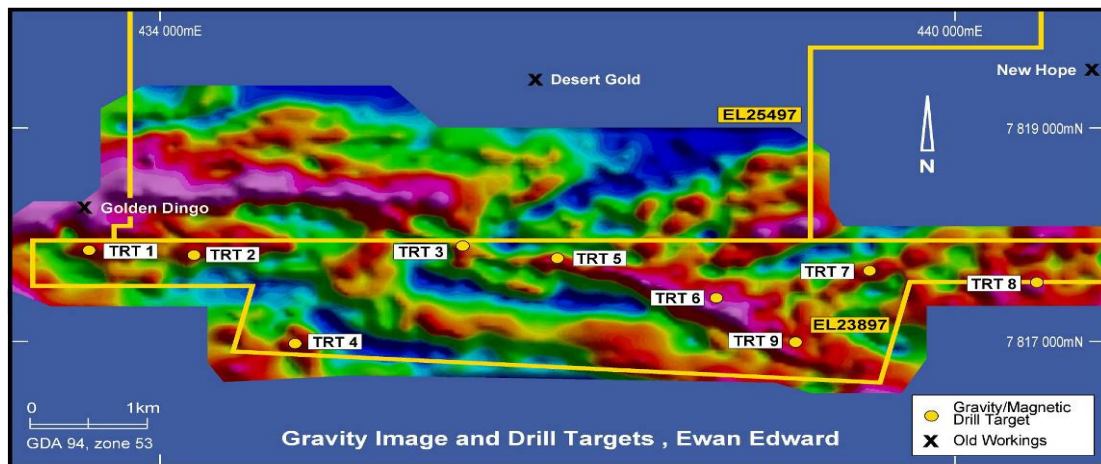
Mining Lease Application (ML 25952)

Figure 5

Ewan Edward Project (Truscott 90%-100%)
 (EL23897 (90%), EL25497, EL25577, EL26122 (all 100%))

Truscott’s Ewan Edward project comprises four exploration licences (EL’s) and is located 25 kilometres east of Tennant Creek. It covers more than 7 kilometres strike length of an interpreted line of strongly mineralised lode. This regional lode zone includes the Juno and Noble’s Nob mines and has produced more than 2 million ounces of gold at an exceptionally high average grade of 36g/t Au.

At Ewan Edward, ground magnetic and gravity surveys were completed during the last field session, providing both infill and extension of existing geophysical coverage. These surveys have resulted in better target definition of a number of coincident and overlapping magnetic and gravity anomalies associated with shearing, intrusive porphyries and ironstone (Figure 6).



Coincident Gravity/Magnetic Drill Targets, EL23897, Ewan Edward

Figure 6

After a review of the project following the knowledge gained from the detailed work completed on the Westminster Project it has been determined that there is merit in completing more detailed mapping and structural analysis for the entire project area prior to initiating further major drilling activity.

Work is now ongoing completing a field mapping exercise to identify the relationships that exist between structure and stratigraphy. A thorough analysis of these observations will provide closer targeting of potential mineralisation. The move to supplement the geophysical information with more geological inputs recognises the need for precision targeting of Tennant Creek style mineralisation.

Following the completion of the field mapping exercise and the integration of the geophysical information a program of RAB drilling will be undertaken to assess zones of shearing across areas of favourable stratigraphy. Initial indications are that a number of the geophysical targets (TRT1- TRT9) illustrated within Figure 6 are located within such areas.

Arcadia Project (Truscott 100%)
(MLC621, MLC622)

Shallow historical gold workings associated with ironstones, interpreted as the westward extension of the Mt Samuel to Comstock mineralised line of lode, are located within granted mineral leases MLC621 and MLC622. Regionally these mining leases are close enough to the Westminster Project to have been included in the wider geological and structural studies initiated during the quarter.

Gosse River Project (Truscott 100%)
(EL25374)

No specific fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Explorer Project (Truscott 100%)
(EL25881, EL26145)

The 235.38 km² Explorer Project comprises two Exploration Licences ('ELs') specifically EL25881 of 210.70 km² and EL26145 of 24.68 km² located within the Halls Creek Mobile Belt, Northern Territory (Figure 7). The main tenement block is centered some 60km north of Newry, a settlement on the Victoria Highway that links Kununurra in Western Australia to Katherine in the Northern Territory.

The project area has recently received increased technical interest as the Halls Creek Mobile Belt that underlies the tenure. It is now widely recognised as having been an active zone between the Kimberly-Pine Creek block and the Tanami-Tennant Creek block to the East.

Major deep crustal lineaments traverse the area and could be the sites for potential uranium or base metal style mineralisation.

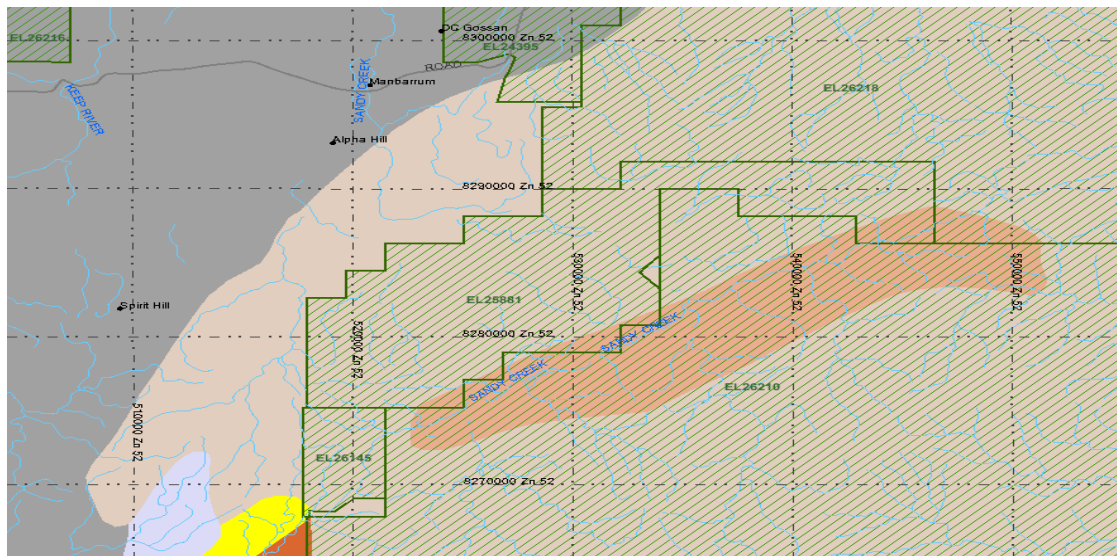
Regional Geology

To the south across the border into Western Australia the 1.88Ga Proterozoic Halls Creek Mobile Belt basement is associated with layered intrusives and at the Sally Malay project hosts nickel and copper mineralisation. The 1.2 - 1.88Ga poorly constrained clastic

sedimentary sequences that overlie the older basement rocks appear to thin towards the south west of the project area where they unconformably overlie the Halls Creek Mobile Zone. Windows in the sediment pile that expose units closer to the unconformity exhibit radiometric signatures that are also evident in closely associated faulting. Part of this clastic sediment pile could be prospective for uranium or rare earth mineralisation in locations near or over deep seated sutures or associated splay structures. Further to the northeast, at the Rum Jungle Complex, poly-metallic deposits and unconformity-style uranium mineralisation has been dated at 1.63-1.64Ga.

Local Geology

In the tenement area the majority of the northern exposure is of the Mesoproterozoic Fitzmaurice Group sediments. Near the southern margin of EL25881 is the substantial Victoria River shear zone (suture) which locally controls the direction of the Victoria River. To the south of this suture, outcrop is predominantly comprised of younger Duerdin Group, Ranford Formation Sediments.



Explorer Project Location & Area

Figure 7

Exploration History

The immediate project area appears to have been largely overlooked by explorers in the past with the exception of limited work done searching for diamonds. Diamond exploration was a consequence of the Argyle diamond mine discovery located across the Western Australian Border. Other than 1:250,000 scale mapping by the Northern Territory Geological Survey and the acquisition of aeromagnetic and radiometric data on 200m and 400m line spacing, no exploration work over the tenements has been reported. The aeromagnetic and radiometric data has been compiled by Southern Geoscience Consultants but interpretation is yet to be undertaken.

Potential

The basement rocks in the Legune Project area could be prospective for base metal styles of mineralisation. Part of the clastic sediment pile is also considered to be prospective for uranium or rare earth mineralisation where it overlies suitably deep seated sutures. It is reasonable to assume that the Legune Project area has not received any serious consideration for uranium or base metal exploration because it is remotely located relative to the known mineralisation in the north of the Northern Territory. In addition, past Federal Government limitations on levels of production and low uranium prices severely depressed uranium exploration in this sector of the mining industry over many years. The region therefore has

been overlooked and remains an under-explored area. With new interest and understanding, it is now receiving attention for its exploration potential for a range of minerals. Ongoing Phase 1 work programs should include interpretation of the aeromagnetic and radiometric data with follow up ground truthing of identified anomalies by a helicopter supported program. Phase 2 exploration can then be planned.

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 geologist Kevin Alexander, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and by Ivan Henderson a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Both persons have 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. Kevin Alexander and Ivan Henderson consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters compiled by them in the form and context in which they appear.*