ASX ANNOUNCEMENT: 14th April 2026

Westminster Project – Activity Buildup

Truscott Mining Corporation Limited (the Company) is pleased to announce the results of February 2026 reverse circulation (RC) drilling campaign and other development activities at its 100% owned Westminster Project, located west of Tennant Creek, Northern Territory.

Highlights

- The 2026 maiden drilling program on exploration target, Orebody Exploration Target Two (OB2), has confirmed the potential of the greater Westminster Project area.
- The February 2026 drilling comprised 1312 m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling (26WMRC134–139) and intersected zones of shear and low-grade mineralisation, which support the existing model of shear-hosted mineralisation.
- Best intercepts include 4 intercepts at >0.5 g/t Au:
  - **26WMRC135: 1.42 g/t Au (69–71 m), including 1 m @ 2.4 g/t Au, (69–70 m)**
  - **26WMRC134: 3 m @ 0.9 g/t Au (58-61 m), including 1 m @ 1.2 g/t Au (59–60 m)**
- 29 intercepts at >0.1 g/t Au (1 m samples) across the 6 drill holes at OB2.
- The laboratory results will be utilised to increase the target placement accuracy of Exploration Target OB2's centre.
- Diamond drilling planning is currently underway for targeting high grade mineralisation zones within Orebody Exploration Target 1 (OB1).
- Structural data generated from the February 2026 program and planned diamond drilling will expand the research and development (R&D) database.
- Senior management has met with legal representatives to commence the process for converting additional blocks of the Westminster tenure to Mining Leases.
- The Company is preparing to update the JORC Mineral Resource Estimate.

Truscott Mining Corporation Limited (the Company) Executive Chairman, Peter Smith, commented "*The start of 2026 has been transformational for Truscott, as we accelerate our Westminster Project's development. Over the past decade, we have been a research and development (R&D) focused organisation, applying mathematical models to identify potential mineralisation. We are now growing the Company's corporate structure/governance and operational capacity. We have made changes to the Board and Executive team, including Rebecca Girdwood, Director and Jonathan Stokes as our Project Manager (Geology/Hydrogeology). Our recent drilling campaign has provided additional data for refining our structural target generation methodology and moving forward with new systems to support an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate.*"

2026 RC Drill Program Overview

Six reverse circulation (RC) holes (26WMRC134 – 26WMRC139) were completed at Westminster in February comprising 1312 m (Figure 1).

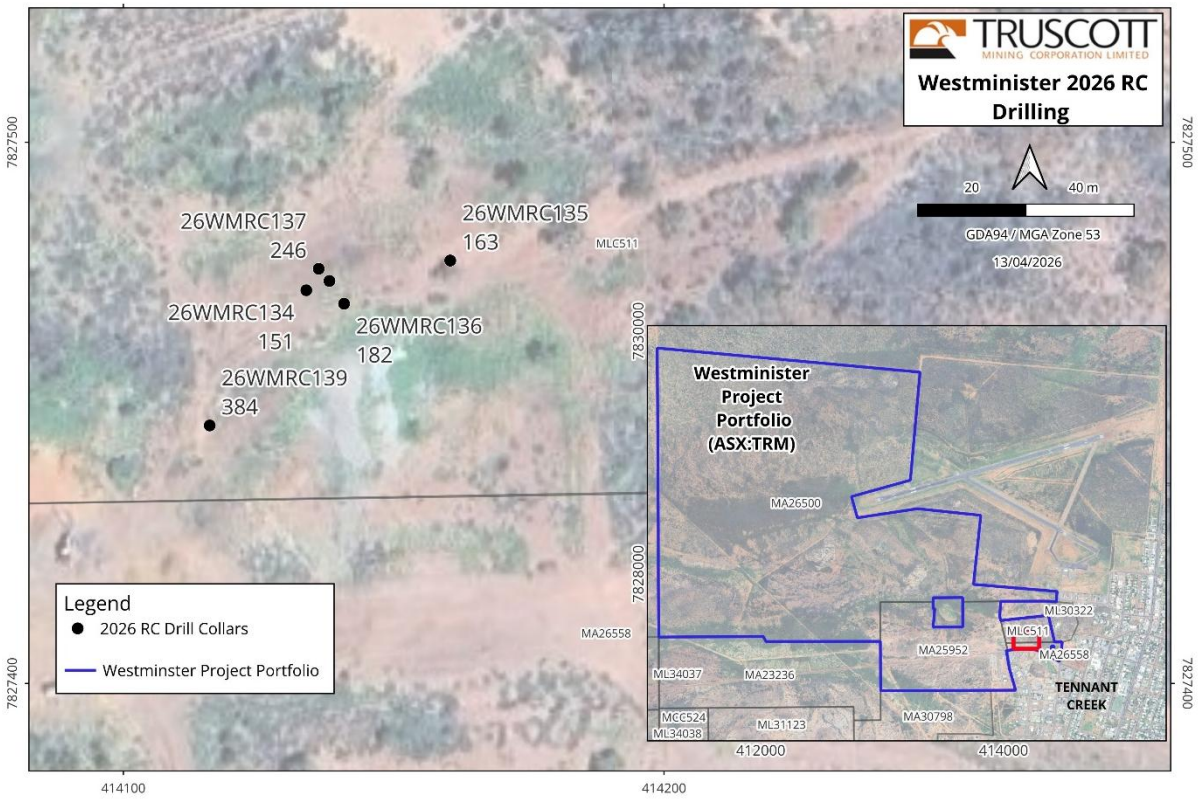

Figure 1: Plan view of 2026 RC drill collars 26WMRC134–139, showing collars (black dots) within modelled zone located on the mining lease ML511.

Logistics and Operational Learnings

Drilling rig mechanical issues and wet weather events (restricting access to the drill pads) impacted on the effectiveness of the drilling campaign (ASX: TRM 30 March 2026).

Variable ground conditions including magnetite-rich zones, meta-sediments, and shear zones led to significant hole deviation. Drill stabilisers combined with adjustments to planned drill inclinations and azimuths were used to control and limit the degree of drill hole deviation (Figure 2).

Future drilling at Westminster will utilise diamond core drilling techniques.

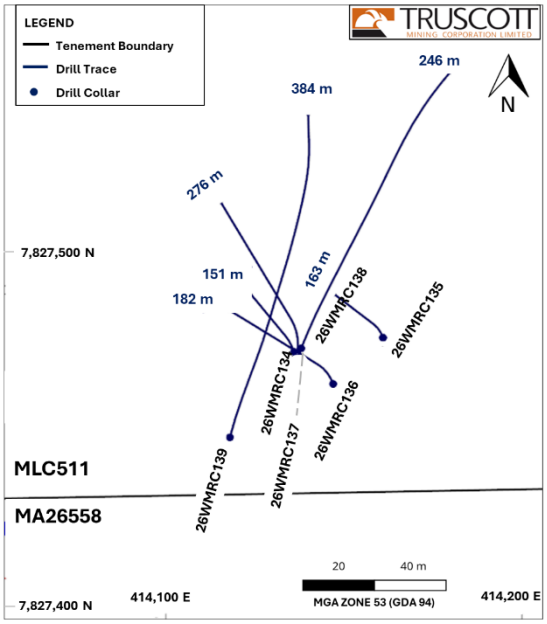

Figure 2: Plan view (schematic) of 2026 RC drill holes 26WMRC134–139, showing collars (navy dots) and drill traces (navy). Note: there is drill trace vertical exaggeration.

Assay Results

- All six RC drill holes have returned mineralisation of >0.1 g/t of gold within sheared units of the Warramunga Formation (Appendix 1). There were 29 intercepts at >0.1 g/t Au within 1 m samples.
- Best intercepts include 4 intercepts at >0.5 g/t Au (Table 1):
  - **26WMRC135: 1.42 g/t Au (69–71 m), including 1 m @ 2.4 g/t Au, (69–70 m)**
  - **26WMRC134: 3 m @ 0.9 g/t Au (58-61 m), including 1 m @ 1.2 g/t Au (59–60 m)**

Table 1: 2026 RC sample assays – intercepts and associated averages above >0.5 g/t Au.

Drill Hole	From	To	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
26WMRC134	58	59	0.701	0.27	6.08	394	66437
	59	60	1.266	0.14	101.19	620.2	155250
	60	61	0.725	0.29	156.82	692.5	100658
26WMRC135	69	70	2.369	0.67	89.51	3385.1	51790
	70	71	0.473	2.29	136.08	7819.7	25200

Structural Geological Modelling

Context

The Company has spent over a decade conducting R&D work, defining the structural controls of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field. The complex research applies the concepts:

a) the physics and influence of energy distribution on mineralisation patterns
b) mathematical patterns of mineralisation distribution.

The applied mathematics focus has enabled the Company to develop a predictive capability (ASX: TRM 29 July 2024).

Additional 2025 Data

The Company received an R&D tax offset in FY25 (ASX: TRM 30 April 2025), which funded further laboratory testing of 34 drill core samples from the 2023 Westminster Drill Program in August 2025 (ASX: TRM 28 October 2025). The geochemical data, specifically the bismuth (Bi) data, has further informed the structural geology-driven target generation.

Pattern Analysis – Large Scale

Historical ore bodies/mines and existing exploration projects present along trends of shear and/or folding, which appear to have defined directions and spacing between corridors, along a trend of ~070°. Sigma 1 (σ1) is interpreted as approximately 306° from the Company's research of the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), refer Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Fractal Mathematics

Fractal mathematics is an applied mathematical concept that can describe features, which are self-similar (scale-invariant) including their geometrical ratios, at multiple scales, termed step changes.

Westminster Exploration Targets

At project scale for the Westminster mineralisation, fractal mathematics describe a pattern of repeating corridors of folding and shear zones with an 070° trend. Exploration targets are interpreted as occurring within zones of dilation and cross-shear within these corridors.

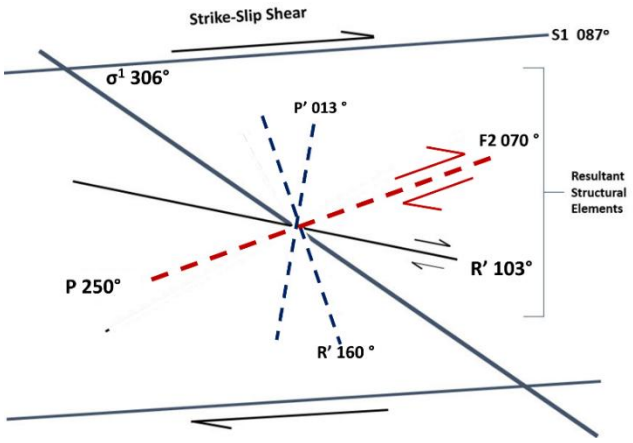

Figure 3: Tennant Creek Mineral Field's strike-slip system, inclusive of F2 @ ~070°.

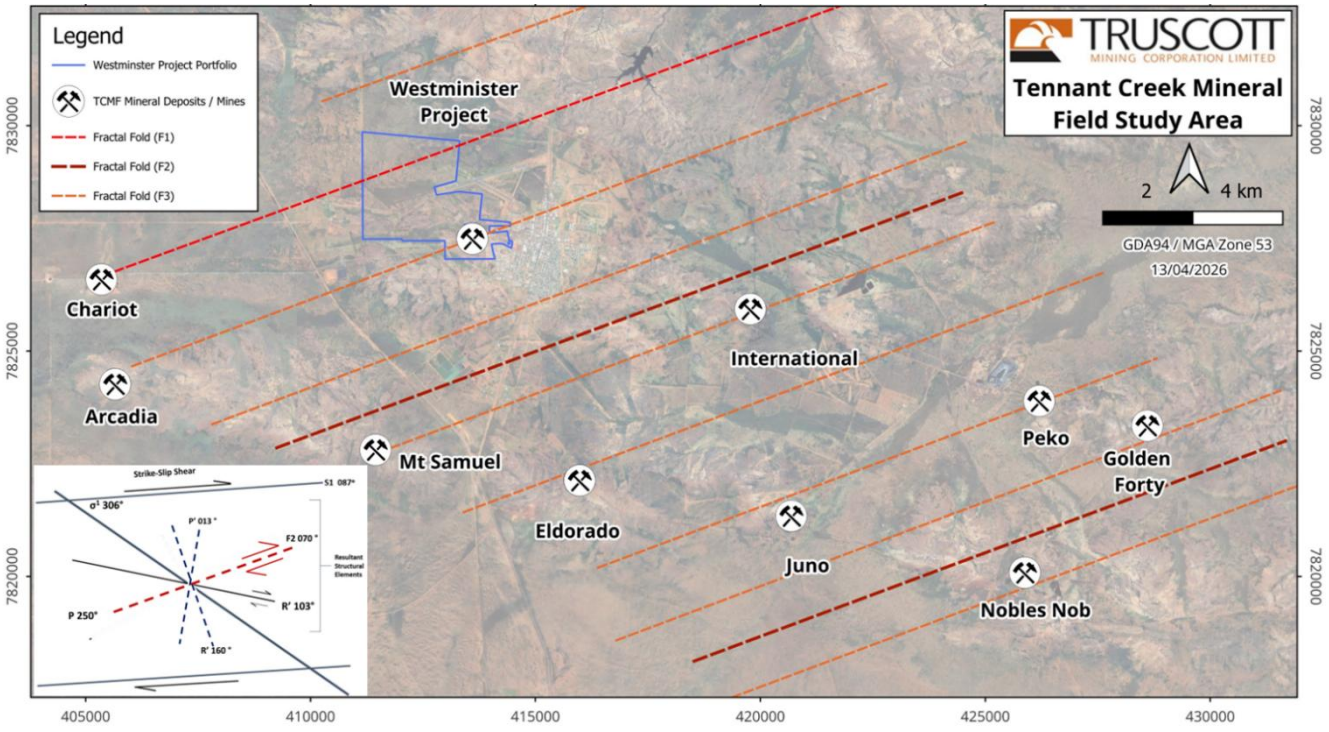

Figure 4: Plan view of the TCMF and strike-slip systems, showing an apparently consistent orientation of corridors hosting mineral resources, active operations, and historical mines.

Research has generated multiple exploration targets (Figure 5) within the Westminster Project tenure, which the Company refers to as orebody (exploration) targets. The exploration targets are situated across a central fold axis, with location and spacing interpreted from the Company's fractal mathematical modelling (ASX: TRM 13 April 2023). The interpreted fold axis and trend lines are supported by geophysical data, detailed (on-ground) mapping, and scout drilling.

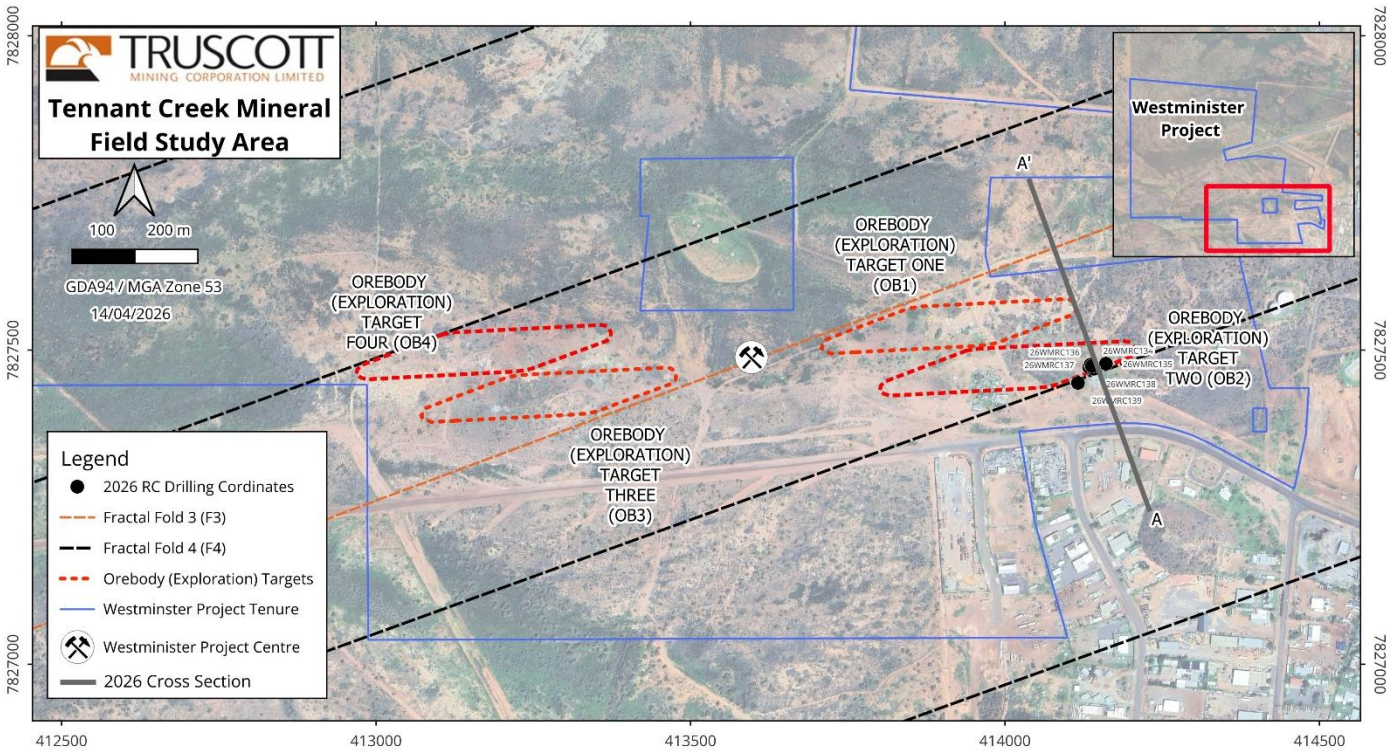

Figure 5: Plan view of the Westminster Project exploration targets, including Orebody Exploration Targets (OB1–OB4) and location of cross section (Figure 6).

Geochemical and Structure Correlation

Orebody (Exploration) Target One's (OB1) interpreted locality is also defined by approximately 80 historical drill holes (primarily reverse circulation and diamond drilling).

Drilling results returned from the highly mineralised exploration target termed Orebody Target One (OB1) returned gold grades in bimodal form:

1. Higher grade mineralisation zones, characterised as 'ore grade' material, are concentrated with smaller distribution frequency, comprising >0.5 g/t Au.
2. Lower grade mineralisation zones exhibit a larger distribution frequency with significant intercepts (>0.1 g/t Au) with an approximate upper cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au.

The Company interprets the bimodal geochemical nature to correlate directly with the local structural setting. The relatively higher-grade mineralisation zones are exhibited within the centres of dilation and cross-shear. The lower grade assay results are in-shear proximal to the centres, separate to the higher relative grade zones.

2026 RC Drilling Interpretation

The objective of the completed RC drilling around Orebody (Exploration) Target Two (OB2) was to confirm the relationship between adjacent orebody (exploration) targets.

The interpreted spacings of exploration targets along structural corridors have been modelled. The structural control element – determining potential orebody placement within corridors – requires further definition with diamond drilling. OB2's interpreted core zone is now interpreted as up to 130 metres further west (Figure 5) along the shear corridor than originally interpreted.

Figure 6 presents the 2026 RC program's gold intercepts at OB2, showing the >0.5 g/t Au intercepts appear coincident with the Company's interpreted fractal 5 (F5) shear zones. The 2026 OB2 assays are interpreted as representative of both zone-types.

- 26WMRC134 and 26WMRC135 present assays within the higher-grade values, interpreted as closer to centres (of dilation and cross-shear).
- The remainder of the 2026 drill holes are interpreted as representative of the lower (relative) grade mineralisation zones, based on the similarity of grade and distribution with OB1's large number of results.

The designated stratigraphic hole of 26WMRC139 (384 m depth) provided additional lithological data for modelling.

Mining Lease

The Company's senior management team has met with legal representatives, Ward Keller, in Darwin to formally commence the process of converting the Ministerial Authorities covering an additional area of TRM tenure, adjacent to the Company's existing mining lease.

The Company recognises the importance of engagement with Traditional Owners and compliance with the Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT) and the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth).

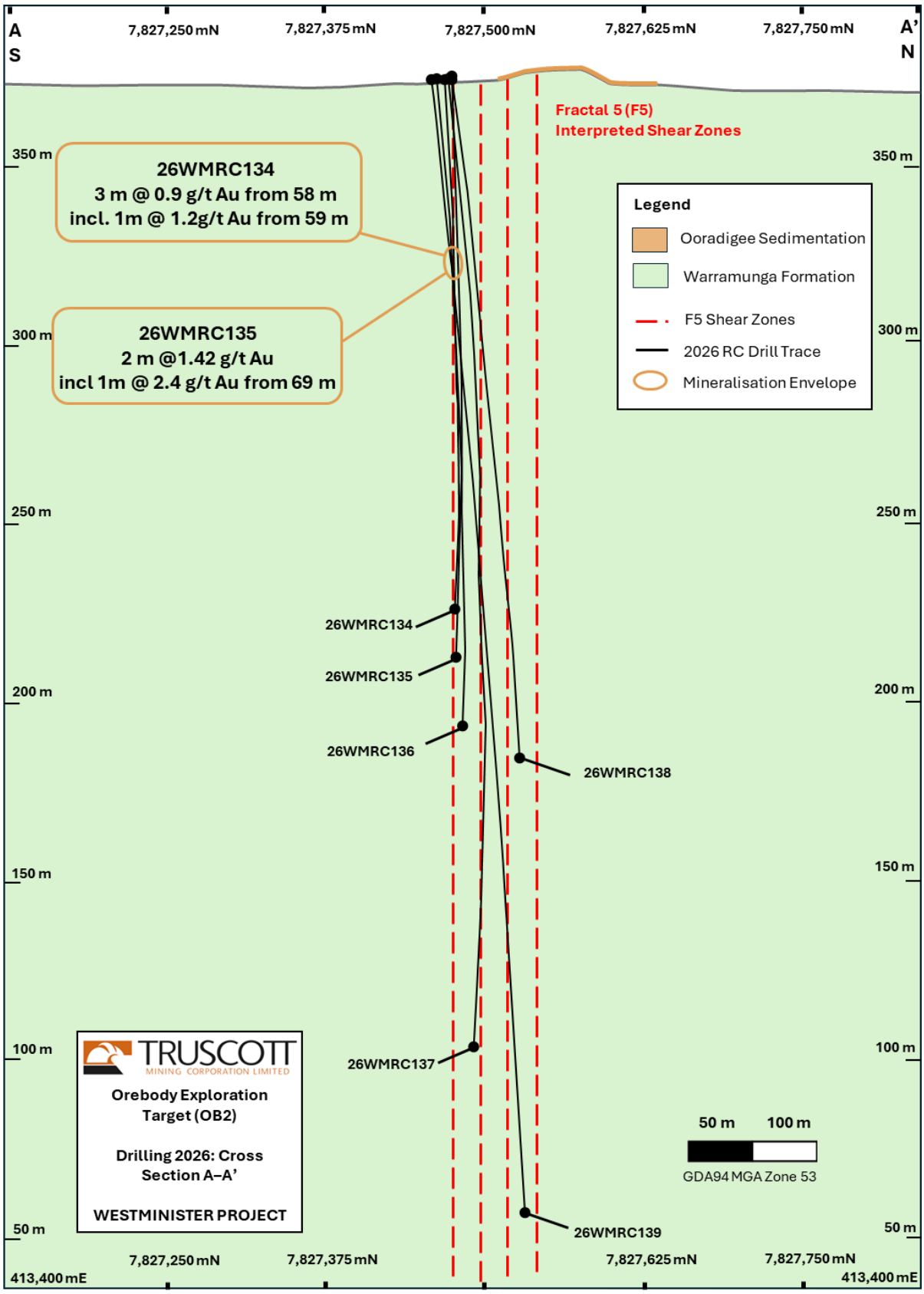

Figure 6: Cross-section schematic of 2026 RC drilling around the Orebody Exploration Target Two (OB2), looking west, with an approximately 3:1 vertical exaggeration ratio.

Truscott's Work Plan Summary

Exploration Strategy

- Pursue structurally controlled targets identified through mathematically driven predictive modelling across the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF).
- Undertake resource development diamond drilling at Westminster Orebody (Exploration) Target One ahead of an updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate.

Table 2: ASX: TRM project work schedule.

<table>
<tr><th>Project</th><th>Jun 2026 Quarter</th><th>Sep 2026 Quarter</th><th>Dec 2026 Quarter</th><th>Mar 2027 Quarter</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Westminster – Exploration / Resource Development</td><td>• Reverse Circulation (RC) campaign interpretation
• Diamond Drill (DD) program planning</td><td>• Follow-up (diamond) drilling exploration target OB1</td><td rowspan="2">• Diamond campaign interpretation</td><td rowspan="2">Additional drilling and/or metallurgical testing</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Structural geological modelling</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Westminster – Mine Planning</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate Update(s)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Approvals: Formally commenced(expanded) Mining Lease application process</td><td colspan="2">Working with the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE) to update the Westminster Mine Management Plan (MMP).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Barkly</td><td rowspan="2" colspan="2">Dry season fieldwork:
• First pass mapping
• Detailed mapping
• Geological/geophysical research</td><td rowspan="2" colspan="2">Wet season consolidation:
• Data interpretation & reporting
- Compliant with JORC 2012 standards
• Structural geology research</td></tr>
<tr><td>North Tennant</td></tr>
</table>

Refer to the Company's cautionary statement regarding forward looking statements.

For further information, please refer to previous ASX: TRM announcements:

- 2011 – 2023 Annual Reports & Exploration Updates
- 3 January 2023 – Diamond Drill Program Commenced at Westminster
- 13 April 2023 – Half Year Results Announcement
- 30 April 2025 – Quarterly Activities & Appendix 5B
- 20 July 2025 – Quarterly Activities & Appendix 5B
- 28 October 2025 – Quarterly Activities & Appendix 5B
- 16 December 2025 – Proposed Placement
- 24 December 2025 – Completion of Placement
- 29 January 2026 – Quarterly Activities Report & Appendix 5B
- 30 March 2026 – Westminster Project Development & Corporate Update

Westminster Project Profile

Project Location

The Westminster Project (100% owned by TRM) is located on the western edge of the township of Tennant Creek, Northern Territory. It is situated circa 40 km from Tennant Mines Ltd.'s Warrego Gold–Copper Project and 14 km from the Nobles Nob Mine. The Westminster Project is between the historical/non-active high-grade mines of Peko Gold Mine 12 km southeast and Chariot Gold Mine 6 km to the west.

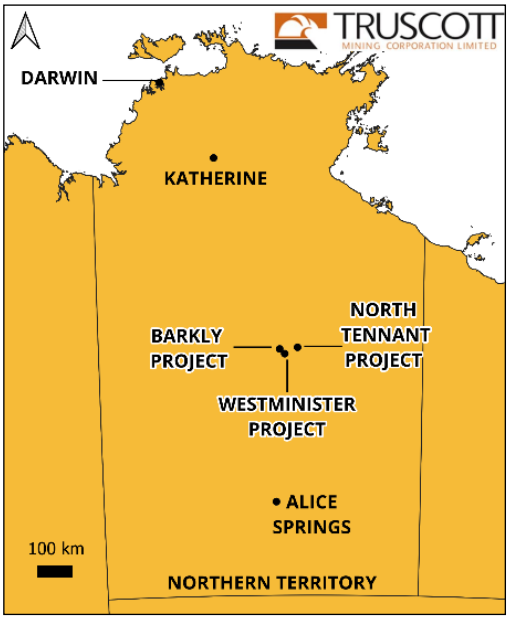

Figure 7: Location map of ASX: TRM Project Portfolio surrounding Tennant Creek, Northern Territory.

Geology & Mineralisation-Style

The Westminster Project's deposit style is described broadly as an atypical Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)-style setting. Within the Tennant Creek Mineral Field (TCMF), high grade mineralisation is known to occur within sheared, iron-rich, lenticular bodies ('ironstones') within the Proterozoic Warramunga Formation. The formation hosts sub- to lower-greenschist facies, greywacke, and other metasedimentary strata. The Warramunga Formation within the Westminster tenure hosts mineralisation, specifically gold, silver, copper, and bismuth. The mineralisation presents as discontinuous, high grade ore bodies, with placement localities determined by structural controls. A discontinuity presents across the Westminster tenure, with areas of overlying, more siliceous Ooradigee sedimentation (later phase). A subsequent phase of tensional opening has led to later-stage quartz veining. Dilation sites / potential dilation zones associated with the TCMF's shear zones and refolding have been a Company research focus owing to the potential to host mineralisation / orebodies.

Structural–Mathematical Approach

The Company's decade of research has developed a predictive capability surrounding (potential) ore bodies in the TCMF. The R&D has focused on deformation patterns (folding / shearing); energy distribution within the rock mass, and application of applied mathematics (fractal mathematics) to predict orebody positions. The Company's research suggests ore bodies form in repeating structurally-controlled positions, often aligned along ENE (~070°) trends, and plunging along structural corridors. The Company refers to predicted orebodies as orebody (exploration) targets.

Company Background

The company's goal is to become a gold producer, aligning with gold market conditions and capitalizing on high-grade gold mineralization to achieve high profit margins, which will be further enhanced by other strategic metal credits. The TRM directors hold substantial shares in the company and have limited the issuance of additional shares to preserve potential upside leverage and generate wealth for existing shareholders.

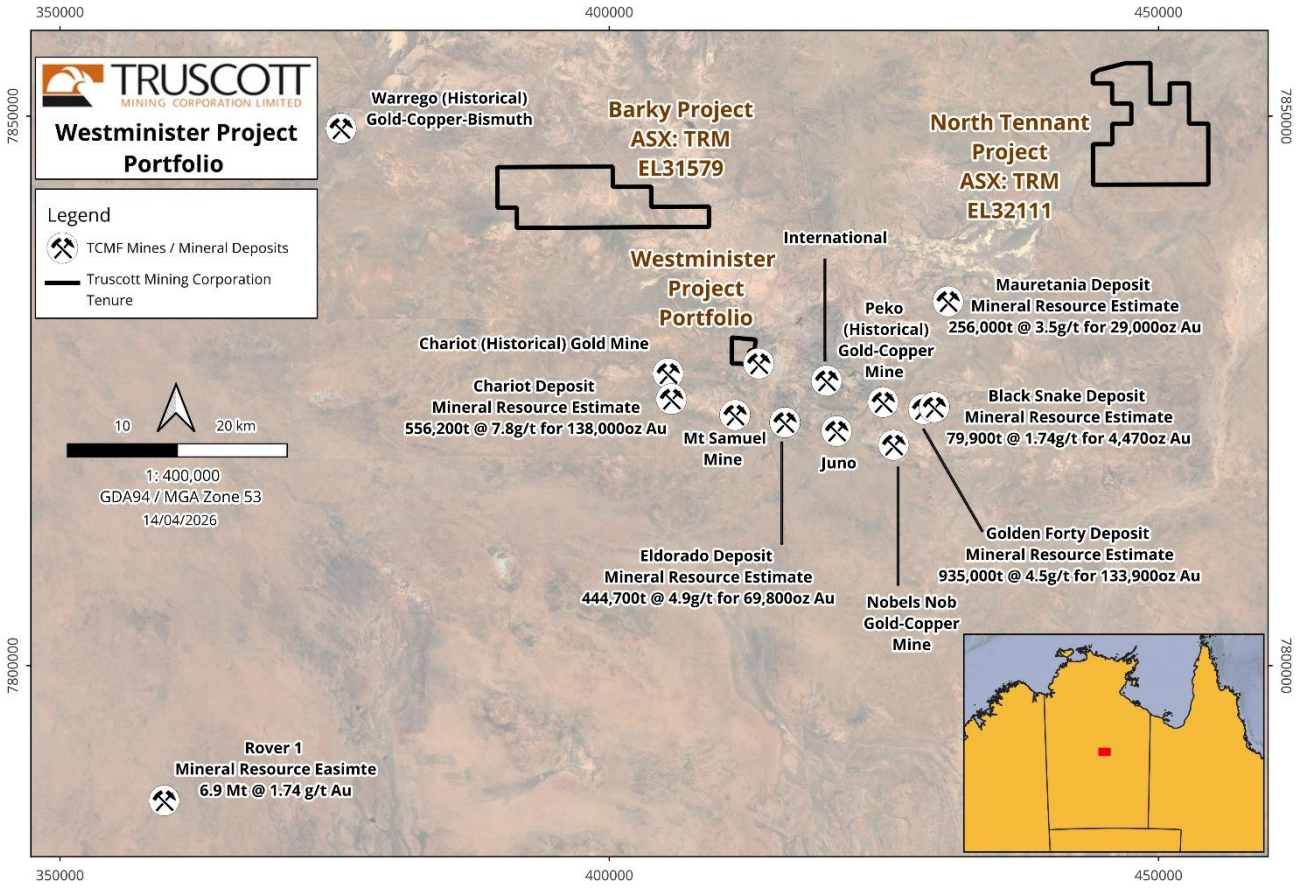

Figure 8: TRM Project Portfolio and nearby mineral deposits and mines.

Timeline	Truscott's Activity
2005–2026	• Truscott undertook regional research – the basis for advancing exploration and resource modelling. • Truscott has an advanced understanding of the structural controls which determine the locations in which orebodies form.
2016–2025	• Campaign-style drilling and mapping activities prior to moving to the next phase of substantial infill drilling operations. • The locations of the mineralisation within the Westminster Project are defined within the context of regional structural controls.
2026 Q1	• Jan: Appointment of Project Manager (Mr Jonathan Stokes). • Feb: First stage drilling Reverse circulation (RC), concentrated on exploration target known as Ore Body Target 2 (OB2). • Mar: Appointment of Director – Corporate Affairs (Ms Rebecca Girdwood). • Apr: Meeting Ward Keller – Initiating the conversion of Mineral Authorities to a Mining Lease.

Long-Term Objectives

1. **Long-life operations**: a gold producer matching production levels with ore resource inventories.
2. **Stability**: a self-funded explorer pursuing business development (exploration) projects.

The Westminster Project is located in close proximity to existing infrastructure within the TCMF (Figure 9

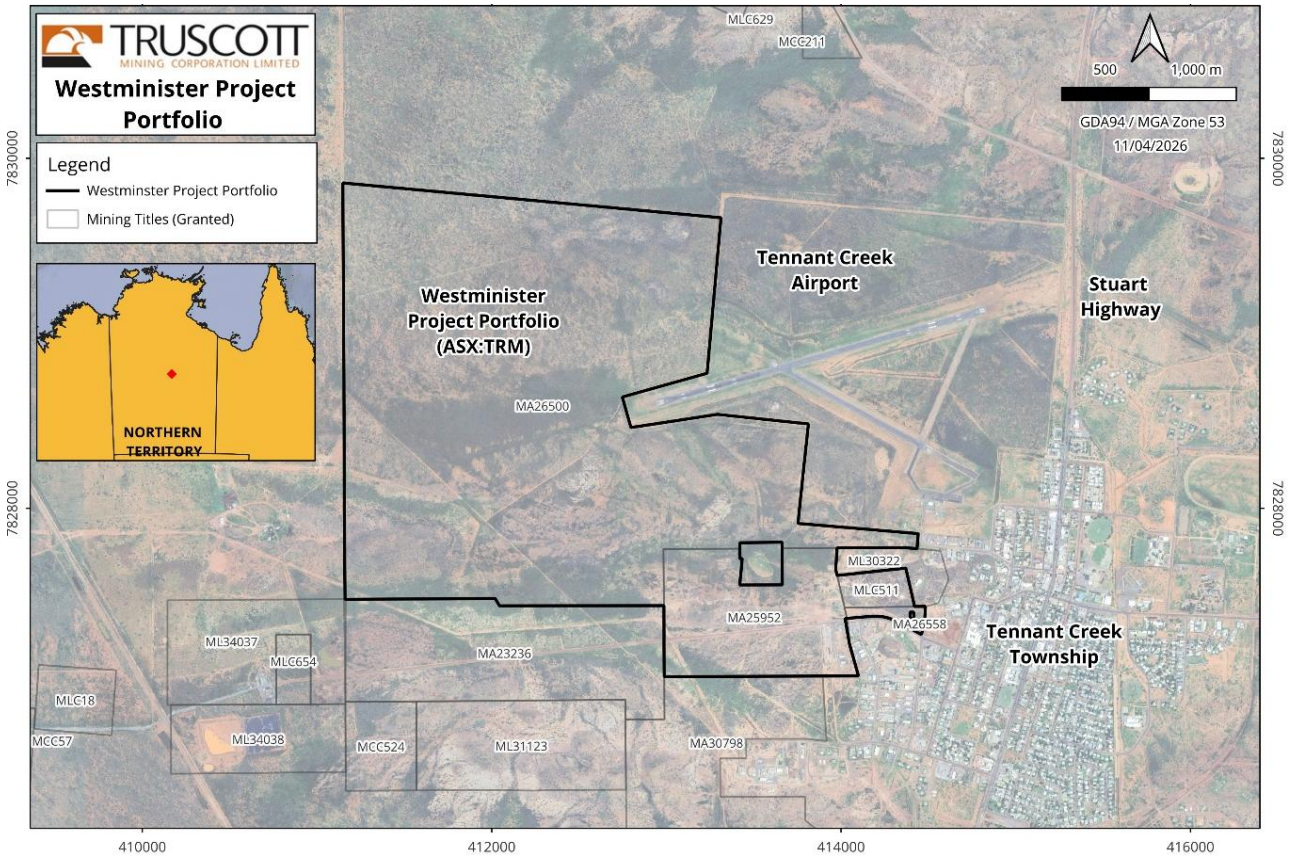

Figure 9: Location map of 100% owned Westminster Project Portfolio showing proximity to infrastructure, including Tennant Creek Airport and Township, Northern Territory.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement and information, opinions or conclusions expressed within this announcement contain forecasts and forward-looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information are not a guarantee of future performance, involve unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. There are a number of risks, both specific to Truscott Mining Corporation Limited, and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of the Company, and the value of an investment in the Company including and not limited to title risk, renewal risk, economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, commodity demand and price movements, timing of access to infrastructure, timing of environmental approvals, regulatory risks, operational risks, reliance on key personnel, reserve estimations, native title risks, cultural heritage risks, foreign currency fluctuations, and mining development, construction and commissioning risk.

Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The contents of this report, which relate to geology and exploration results, are based on information reviewed by Mr Ivan Henderson, who is a consultant engaged by Truscott Mining Corporation. Mr Henderson is a Competent Person – Member (3664) with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Henderson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type 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'. Mr. Henderson consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement – Mineral Resources

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any further new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements by Truscott Mining Corporation Limited referenced in this report and in the case of Mineral Resources, Production Targets, forecast financial information and Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. To the extent disclosed above, the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Peter N Smith

Executive Chairman

The announcement is authorised by the Board of Truscott Mining Corporation Limited (ASX: TRM).

For further information, visit www.truscottmining.com.au or contact:

Rebecca Girdwood
Director
r.girdwood@truscottmining.com.au

Michael Povey
Company Secretary
admin@truscottmining.com.au

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Technique	• 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 the sample is representative 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 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.	• The sampling noted in this report has been carried out using reverse circulation (RC) drilling completed at the Westminster Project. • The RC drilling reported consisted of 6 holes (26WMRC134 – 26WMRC139) for 1312 metres. • Bulk samples were collected at 1 m downhole intervals and deposited in green plastic bags. ~3 kg sub samples of each 1 metre intervals collected in calico bags through a on-rig Metzke cone splitter. • Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below.
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	• RC drilling was completed by GeoDrilling Pty Ltd using SuperRock 5000 RC drill rig with additional air from an auxiliary compressor and booster. Bit size was 5 ¾".

	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.	• Drilling was undertaken using a 'best practice' approach to achieve maximum sample recovery and quality through mineralised zones. • Sampling practices included suitable usage of dust suppression; shroud; lifting-off-bottom between metres; equipment cleaning; and ensuring a dry sample. • Continuous geological supervision. • Sample recovery was measured/commented in sample logs. • No sample bias relationship has been identified.
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.	• RC chips were logged in real-time by a geologist with sufficient experience of the relevant styles of mineralisation using procedures, which are aligned to industry standards. • Each metre's chips were washed and stored in chip trays. • Relevant information was recorded for each core sample interval collected, including Hole ID, sample ID, date, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, sampler, and comments. • RC chip intervals were analysed for magnetic

		susceptibility using a Fugro GMS-2. • Chip trays were photographed in both dry and wet form.
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.	• Standards, blanks, and duplicates are routinely inserted in the sampling batch for QAQC purposes. • Certified reference material (CRM) inserted every 50 metres of samples. • Duplicate every 50 samples. • Blank samples composed of white silica sand were inserted every 50 metres of samples. • Samples submitted for assay were selected based on observed mineralisation, alteration and magnetite content. • Samples were submitted for sample preparation to Intertek (Darwin). Sample preparation consisted of oven dried and pulverised to ~85–95% passing 75–100 µm. • Prepared sample pulps were then sent on to Intertek (Perth) for gold and Base Metal analysis. • Analysis techniques used are detailed below. • The sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	• Standard laboratory QAQC was undertaken and monitored by the laboratory and by the

	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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. • The historic data represented in this announcement was culminated from the exploration work.	company upon assay result receipt. • The Intertek lab inserted its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of analysis. • Samples were analysed for: I. Au: Fire Assay – 50 g charge (FA50/OE04). II. Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) multi-element analysis. III. Other Elements: Ag, Bi, Co, Cu, Fe, and Zn required four acid digestion / ICP first element.
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.	• The data were verified by the Geology Manager. • Drill samples were physically inspected and geologically logged in the field on paper log sheets. • Data digitised into Excel spreadsheets. • Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory (Intertek). • All data is exported as CSV, QAQC'd, and validated by the in-field geologist and Geology Manager. • All TRM data is backed up to TRM servers.
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),	• Drillhole collar locations were surveyed using DGPS System

	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	(Trimble R7 / R8 GPS Receivers used in RTK Mode). • Azimuth and dip data were recorded by GeoDrilling Pty Ltd. using an Axis Champ Gyro. • Gyro readings were taken at 30 metre, intervals downhole, with an accuracy of: – Azimuth: ±0.75° – Dip (inclination): ±0.15° – Gyro toolface: ±0.75° Co-ordinate grid system across all projects is GDA94 MGA Z53. No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement.
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.	• As the drill program is at the exploration stage, the spacing and distribution of drillholes is not relevant. • At this stage of the Project the completed drilling has not been used to establish or support a Mineral Resource under the classifications applied in the JORC Code 2012. • No compositing has been applied to the exploration results. • Further exploration will refine larger anomalies.
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	• Drilling was conducted on (0700-2500) grid lines. • Geological units and shear hosted mineralisation in the region have a dominantly east–west (approximately 070°–250°) strike.

	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The 2026 drilling provides relative oblique intersections with theoretical shear zones. • Drilling was undertaken at a near perpendicular angle to the interpreted (potentially mineralised) shear zone strike and dip. • No sample bias was noted.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All geochemical samples were collected, bagged and sealed in the field by Truscott staff and were delivered directly to Intertek (Darwin) by AJ Couriers & Haulage. • Samples were tracked through consignment note, with chain of custody maintained through delivery to the Intertek preparation laboratory in Darwin and subsequently sent to Intertek Perth for analysis.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All results of this drill program were reviewed by the Geology Manager. • No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
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.	• The Westminster Project consists of 4 leases: MLC511, MA25952, MA26500, and MA26588 • Tenement management follows the Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT) and Native Title Act 1993 (Cth). • Operationally, this includes demarcation of AAPA restricted sites. • The tenements are in good standing, and no other known impediments exist.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The historic data represented in this announcement was compiled from the exploration work conducted by Perilya Mines NL 1992 to 1996.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Westminster project is prospective for structurally hosted gold mineralisation hosted within an atypical Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)-style setting.
Drill Hole Information	A 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 collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole	• Drill hole collar tables including location, elevation, and drill direction have been included (refer to Appendix 1). • Maximum Au assay has been represented in the maps. This data is included in the collar table. • Significant intercept assay data are tabulated in Appendix 1.

	• down hole length and interception depth • 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.	• No exclusions during this drill program
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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Significant intercepts are considered as intercepts >0.1 g/t Au and include up to 2m internal dilution. This is considered a significant intercept for first pass drilling technique such as RAB and AC or deeper RC. • No weighted averaging techniques have been used. • No top cuts have been applied to the data. • No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used.
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.	Drillhole intersections are reported as down hole widths, true widths are yet to be established.

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.	Relevant diagrams have been included within the announcement.
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.	• Assay results from this drill program are provided in Appendix 1. • All available historical exploration drilling data, including collar location and survey data, were examined. • from the publicly available Annual Technical Reports.
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.	No other substantive data exists.
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.	• TRM plans to conduct further drilling, including diamond drilling, on existing exploration targets. • Refer to figures/diagrams in the main body of text.

Appendix 1: 2026 RC Sample Assay Data Tables

Table 3: Drill collar data (GDA94 MGA Zone 53) and significant intercepts (>0.1g/t Au).

Hole ID	Eastings	Northings	Reduced Level (m)	Dip	Azi	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
26WMRC134	414133.83	7827472.65	380.57	-82	340	151	54	55	1	0.169	0.14	0.26	34692	21.8
							55	56	1	0.345	0.24	0.9	29721	18.1
							56	57	1	0.324	0.25	0.79	32033	25.6
							57	58	1	0.151	3.35	252.09	81842	882.4
							58	59	1	0.701	0.27	6.08	66437	394
							59	60	1	1.266	0.14	101.19	155250	620.2
							60	61	1	0.725	0.29	156.82	100658	692.5
							61	62	1	0.226	0.22	34.18	55310	891.7
							62	63	1	0.243	0.2	54.43	124520	472.5
							63	64	1	0.139	0.21	31.88	95317	746.1
26WMRC135	414160.45	7827478.14	381.32	-80	340	163	52	53	1	0.114	0.23	0.24	48814	325.1
							57	58	1	0.155	0.41	0.28	30145	52.4
							60	61	1	0.257	0.42	0.33	35519	25
							61	62	1	0.093	0.43	0.84	30202	18.6
							62	63	1	0.163	0.53	5.56	30858	44.9
							66	67	1	0.272	0.47	18.86	67284	546.9
							69	70	1	2.369	0.67	89.51	51790	3385.1
							70	71	1	0.473	2.29	136.08	25200	7819.7
							85	86	1	0.185	5.96	37.38	19207	6553.8
							86	87	1	0.444	3.84	23.25	49646	3532.7
26WMRC136	414140.81	7827470.16	380.55	-75	340	182	74	75	1	0.121	0.24	7.42	146419	335.2
							81	82	1	0.107	1.44	3.6	66716	41.9
							85	86	1	0.262	1.12	4.34	36921	24.4
							86	87	1	0.345	0.47	7.32	42218	19.7
26WMRC137	414136.12	7827476.62	380.72	-70	7	246	108	109	1	0.217	3.55	48.55	17387	2028.2
26WMRC138	7827476.62	7827474.37	380.75	-60	20	186	145	146	1	0.347	0.12	0.89	37908	3.7
26WMRC139	414115.96	7827447.67	379.91	-67	15	384	147	148	1	0.109	17.61	234.61	113052	81.7
							148	149	1	0.098	10.24	163.11	107195	72.8
							202	203	1	0.123	6.87	226.24	113480	38