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ASX Release

21 October 2015



Outstanding Results in second round of drilling at Bygoo Tin

- Exceptional intercept of 35m at 2.1% Sn from 44m depth
- "Hidden" greisen zone extended and remodelled: open to east and down dip
- Greisens occur as multiple discrete steeply-dipping zones

Thomson Resources is pleased to announce drilling results from its second round of drilling at the Bygoo tin project near the Ardlethan tin mine, NSW. Five RC holes for 600m were drilled to test the newly discovered tin-bearing greisen from the first round of drilling completed in July.

Exceptional, high grade tin intersections were recorded in holes that penetrated two of the three greisen zones that have now been defined by drilling (shown in Figures 1 and 2). The standout intersections are as follows –

BNRC011 - **35m @ 2.1% Sn from 44m** including **6m @ 3.1% Sn from 56m**, **5m @ 6.0% Sn from 66m**, **and 4m @ 3.8% Sn from 75m (all in the "hidden" Greisen A)**

BNRC013 - 6m @ 0.8% Sn from 67m, **11m @ 1.4% Sn from 88m**, and **10m @ 2.0% Sn from 108m (all in Greisen B)**

The thick, high grade intersection recorded in hole BNRC011 is located with the "hidden" greisen, here termed Greisen A, which was first identified in BNRC010 (**13m at 1.0% Sn** - located 25m to the west) from the original drill program as reported to the ASX on 13 July 2015. The greisen is now interpreted to dip steeply north and sits in the footwall to the main greisen (Greisen B) that was intersected in hole BNRC0013. Modelling work indicates that the BNRC011 intersection is between 8-15m in true thickness.

The BNRC011 intersection contains some impressive grades, with individual metres up to **11.1% Sn**. The length of the intersection has provided some good detail on the tin distribution and also shows that deleterious elements are very low or undetectable. This is a consequence of the "clean" occurrence of coarse cassiterite in quartz and feldspar with very little of the sulphide mineralisation that often occurs with tin elsewhere.

A further drill program will define and extend the greisens, drilling from north to south. This program should underpin modelling to provide a JORC compliant resource and is planned to take place before the end of the year.



Figure 1: Bygoo North oblique view from above. All Thomson drill holes are shown. The pink surface is the interpreted top of the Ardlethan Granite. The yellow, orange and blue zones are greisens A, B and C, respectively, showing above the granite.



Figure 2: Bygoo North oblique view from above, with Ardlethan Granite surface removed. The three modelled greisens all dip north; Greisen B is 210m long and has been projected to about 130m depth.



Figure 3: Section for BNRC11 along MGA easting 484650m. Greisen A, the newly discovered "hidden" greisen is shown to the south of the main Greisen B. Greisen A has only been intersected in three holes to date (BNRC01, 10 and 11) and is open down dip and to the east. The grid on this figure is 100m.

Hole	From	То	Width	Intercept Lode	
BNRC011	44	79	35	35m at 2.1% Sn	Greisen A
including	44	53	9	9m at 0.7% Sn	Greisen A
and	56	62	6	6m at 3.1% Sn	Greisen A
and	66	71	5	5m at 6.0% Sn	Greisen A
and	75	79	4	4m at 3.8% Sn	Greisen A
	101	102	1	1m at 0.5% Sn	Greisen B?
BNRC012	14	20	6	0.2% Sn	*
	24	30	6	0.3% Sn	*
	44	69	25	0.1% Sn	*
BNRC013	67	73	6	0.8% Sn	Greisen B
	80	81	1	0.5% Sn	Greisen B
	88	94	6	1.7% Sn	Greisen B
	97	100	3	1.7% Sn	Greisen B
	124	134	10	2.0% Sn	Greisen B

Table A: Significant intercepts in Thomson drilling

	166	170	4	0.3% Sn	-
BNRC014	36	42	6	0.3% Sn	Greisen B
BNRC015	57	64	7	0.1% Sn	*

All intercepts shown that were greater than 2m @ 0.1% Sn. Internal waste included. Assays rounded to one decimal place. True width is estimated at around half the downhole width listed.

* These intercepts may represent a further greisen parallel to Greisen A but around 20m south of it.

Eoin Rothery Chief Executive Officer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Eoin Rothery, (MSc), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rothery is a full time employee of Thomson Resources Ltd. Mr Rothery has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Rothery consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Figure 3. Thomson Projects in NSW. The Bygoo prospect is near Ardlethan, central, NSW.

Table B – Drill Locations at Bygoo North

Hole	MGAE	MGAN	RL	Dip	Az	Depth
BNRC011	484650	6208010	250	-60	360	108
BNRC012	484637	6207985	251	-60	360	120
BNRC013	484673	6208010	249	-60	360	174
BNRC014	484661.5	6208032	249	-60	360	80
BNRC015	484600	6208010	253	-60	360	100

Co-ordinates are in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 55. Az = MGA azimuth. RL is reduced level: elevation above the Australian Height Datum.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	1m intervals were bagged as they were returned from drilling. A three tier hand held riffle splitter was then used to procure laboratory samples in calico bags.
Drilling techniques	Holes were reverse circulation (RC). Drilling was carried out by Australian Mineral & Waterwell Drilling Pty Ltd.
Drill sample recovery	Recoveries are estimated at 60-100%.
Logging	All holes were logged for geology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	No sub-sampling was carried out.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Duplicates and standards were submitted along with the samples. Initial assessment indicates good quality. Samples were dried and pulverized to <75 microns at SGS laboratories in West Wyalong and dispatched for assay to SGS laboratories at Perth Airport. The assay method was XRF78S, where the samples are fused to a glass bead using a lithium metaborate/tetraborate flux and irradiated by XRF. Samples were assayed for several other elements besides tin – Copper (one significant intercept of 1m at 0.6% Cu in BNRC013 at 99m depth), Zinc (5m at 0.1% from 114m in BNRC013), Arsenic (5m at 0.1% from 113m in BNRC013), Tungsten (max 0.02%), Bismuth (max 0.06%), as well as Lead, and Molybdenum (both less than 0.1%). Loss On Ignition values varied between 0.5% to 6.6% with an average of 2.8%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	No independent verification has been carried out.
Location of data points	Drill hole location was by hand held GPS; errors are expected to be in the range 3-7m.
Data spacing and	The data spacing is irregular.

Criteria	Commentary
distribution	
Orientation of data in relation to structure	All holes were drilled at a 60 degree dip testing a model of steeply dipping veins and greisen.
Sample security	No particular security measures were taken.
Audits or reviews	No independent audit or review undertaken as this was not thought to be required at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	All drill holes reported occur within NSW Exploration Licence EL 8260 held by Riverston Tin Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Thomson Resources Ltd.
Exploration by other parties	The historic drilling was detailed in Thomson's announcement of April 10, 2015 and relevant holes are shown on Figures 1 and 2.
Geology	Geology is described in the body of the release.
Drill hole Information	Drill holes are listed in Tables 1 and 2 and shown on Figure 1. RL (reduced level) elevation above the Australian Height Datum was calculated by matching hand held GPS RLs to NSW land contour information and NASA shuttle radar topography mission (SRTM) data.
Data aggregation methods	Intercepts are calculated at tin assays greater than 0.1%. Internal waste is included. Only intercepts with values greater than 2m at 0.1% Sn are shown in Table 1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All widths quoted are downhole widths. Assessment of true width is ongoing as part of the modelling exercise. Greisen zones appear to be between 5 to 15m true width in the current model.
Diagrams	Both a oblique and sectional views are provided.
Balanced reporting	All drilling carried out is tabulated and shown.
Other substantive exploration data	No significant exploration data has been omitted.
Further work	Modelling is continuing and further drilling is being planned.