

ASX Release

15 October 2019



New gold project for Thomson

Highlights

- Yalgogrin NSW Gold Project acquisition agreement
- High grade rock chip geochemistry up to 128 g/t Au (4 oz per ton)
- Little or no follow up drilling
- Target is Intrusion Related Gold (IRG)
- Strong similarities to Thomson's Harry Smith gold project; builds the Central NSW Gold portfolio

Yalgogrin Project

Thomson Resources (ASX:TMZ) is pleased to announce that it has entered into an agreement to acquire a new gold exploration project in central NSW, 50km north of its Bygoo Tin project (Figure 1). The 90 square km project, EL8684, covers the northwest part of the mineralised Yalgogrin Granite, with 11km of historic gold workings.

Extensive rock chipping has occurred in the EL area with 471 rock chip samples reported. Of these a quarter assayed over 1 g/t Au, with **more than 50 samples above 4 g/t Au, ranging up to 128 g/t Au or 4 ounces of gold per ton** (Table 1).

Very little follow up drilling has occurred in the area of EL8684, with only 71 holes reported, of which most were shallow RAB or aircore. Just 6 RC holes are reported, dating from 1987. Nevertheless, several significant gold intercepts have been made in this limited drilling (Table 2) including **24m at 0.8 g/t Au from 6m depth and 12m at 1.1 g/t Au from 12m depth**.

The Yalgogrin Granite is one of a number of Silurian to Early Devonian age granites that have intruded the hanging wall of the crustal scale, west dipping, Gilmore Fault (Figure 1). Depending on timing or chemistry it appears that some granites are prospective for either gold (Grong Grong including Harry Smith, Yalgogrin) or tin (Ardlethan including Bygoo), or both (Kikoiria). Yalgogrin appears to have many similarities with Thomson's Harry Smith project where recent drilling returned **9m at 9g/t Au** (Thomson's ASX release, January 16, 2019).

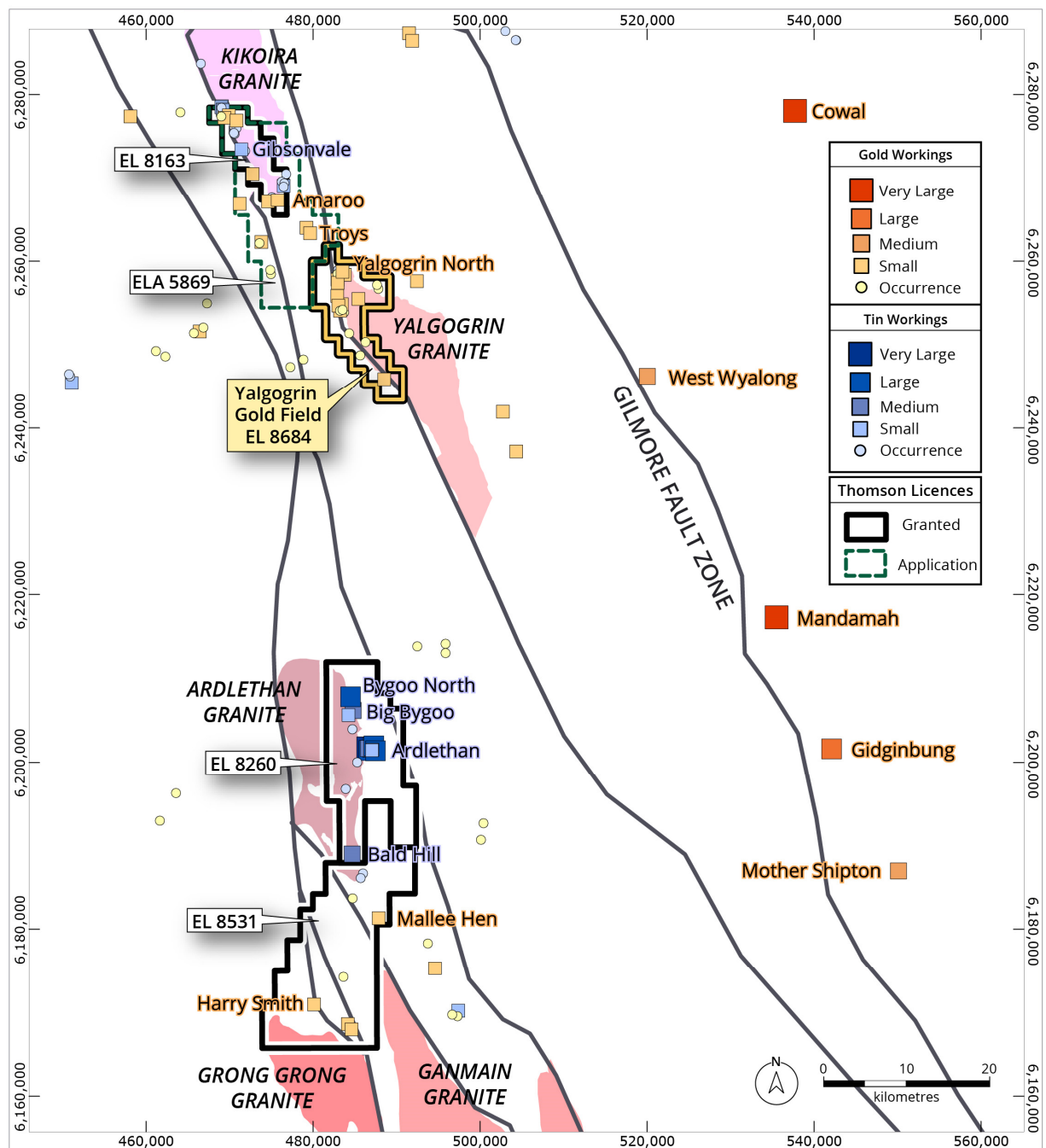


Figure 1 Thomson's central NSW tenements, showing new project EL8684 at the northern end of the Yalgogrin Granite. The Gilmore Fault Zone is a crustal scale structure that dips west and underlies all the named granites (Open File Report GS2018/0576).

The Yalgogrin Gold Field is centred on a major NNW orientated basin margin structure bounding the Yalgogrin intrusive on its western flank (Figure 1). This structure appears to be a sister structure to the crustal-scale Gilmore Fault and is interpreted to connect with it at depth.

Gold was first produced at Yalgogrin in 1893 and continued sporadically at multiple centres until 1954. Total historic production from the workings is estimated at more than 15,000 ounces at grades averaging over 1 ounce per ton.

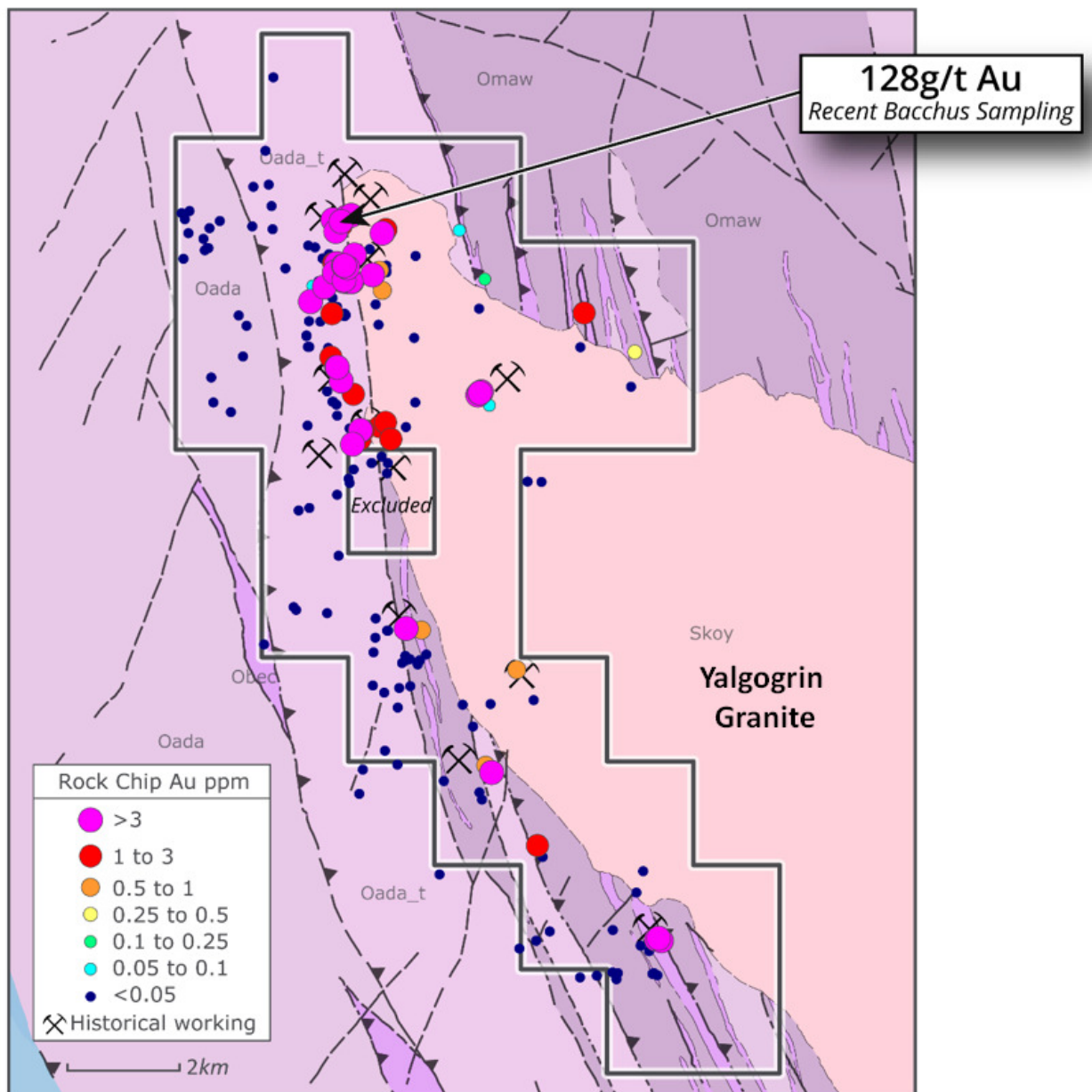


Figure 2 EL8684 Rock chips.

EL8684 is dominated by a thick sequence of Ordovician metasediments (Figure 2 – purple colours - Oada, Abec, Omaw), including siltstones, sandstones and shales/phyllites of the Abercrombie Formation which vary in metamorphic grade dependent on regional metamorphism as well as the proximity to intrusives. A complex suite of Silurian granites, granodiorites and microgranodiorites (Yalgogrin Granite) intruded these sediments often exhibiting a fault contact with the sediment. Significant structures, parallel to possible mineralised features evidenced by previous workers, trend NNW through the tenement and possible dilation zones are observed nearby to significant groupings of old workings. Multiple high-grade surface samples occur at and between historic workings (Figure 2). These have now been supplemented and amplified by recent Bacchus sampling (Table 1).

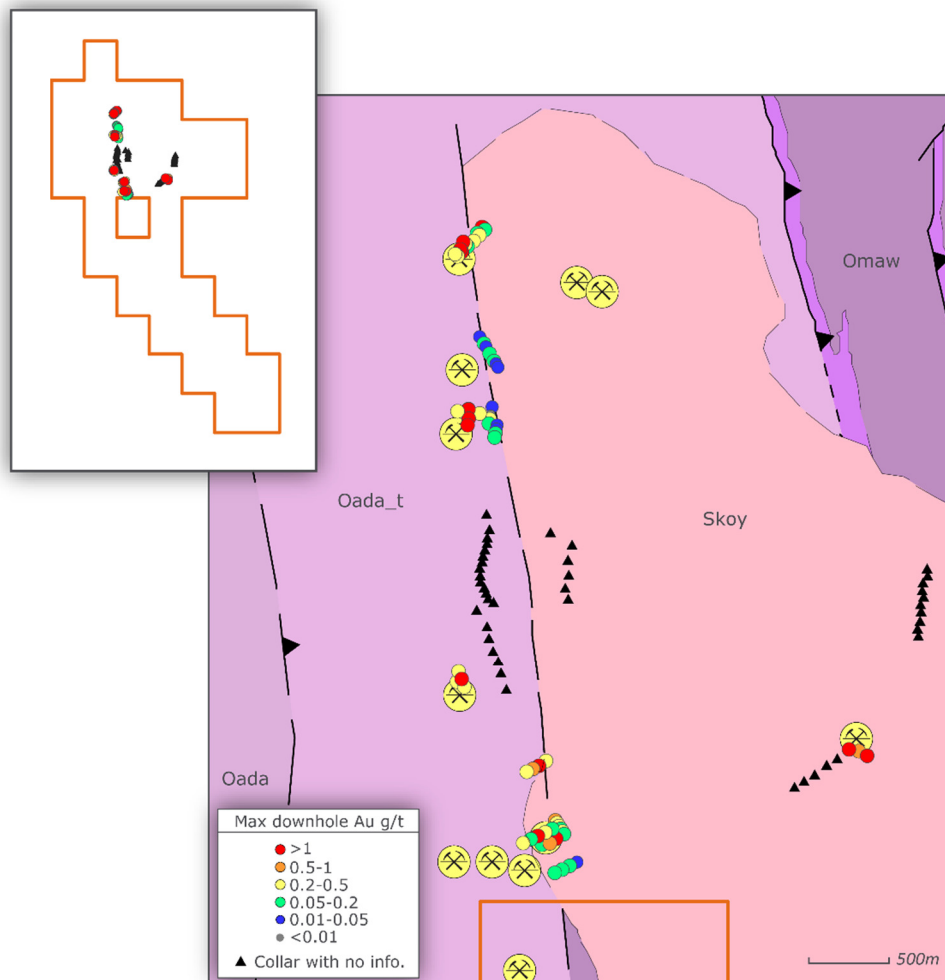


Figure 3 EL8684 Historic drilling collars coloured by maximum downhole Au

A total of 71 drill holes have been reported from the area of EL8684 (Figure 3). The average depth of these holes is just 32m (total 2,276m). Most holes (38) were overburden drilling to the top of bedrock i.e. RAB or Aircore, with only 6 holes drilled by the more modern bedrock drilling method of reverse circulation. Significant intercepts are listed in Table 2 below.

Key Terms

Thomson is acquiring the Project, comprising EL8684, from private company Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd (Bacchus). The consideration for the acquisition is 6 million Thomson shares at a nominal price of 4c in Thomson Resources Limited, plus in addition Thomson has agreed to transfer EPM27186 (near Chillagoe, Queensland) to Bacchus.

Future Plans

The new Yalgogrin Project fits neatly into Thomson's central NSW portfolio. It is adjacent to Thomson's Gibsonvale tin and gold EL 8163 and ELA 5869. It lies only 50km north of Thomson's Bygoo Tin project and has strong similarities to Thomson's Harry Smith gold project a little further south. Initial work on the Project will consist of surface mapping and sampling to identify shallow gold-bearing veins, followed by drilling. The ongoing success of Thomson's exploration at Bygoo and Harry Smith also requires extensive further exploration, including drilling. These projects are all being analysed and drilling plans prepared.

Thomson Resources Ltd



Eoin Rothery

Chief Executive Officer

Table 1: Samples collected August 2019

Sample	Au g/T	MGAE	MGAN	RL	Description
YBR001	4.9	483382	6254884	303	Quartz veins in granite
YBR002	1.7	483369	6254885	307	Disseminated boxwork in granite
YBR003	1.6	483378	6255346	307	Tail sands at old battery site
YBR004	2.2	483378	6255346	307	Tail sands at old battery site
YBR005	0.03	483398	6255324	306	Hematite gossan out of dam
YBR006	0.03	482889	6255981	303	Quartz limonite float
YBR007	-0.01	482907	6255958	302	Quartz limonite float
YBR008	4.0	482934	6256023	300	Quartz gossan
YBR009	0.02	482927	6255945	302	Gossanous conglomerate
YBR010	3.2	483016	6258639	301	Quartz gossan
YBR011	9.3	483015	6258641	301	Tourmaline greisen with botryoidal goethite
YBR012	128.0	482933	6258511	301	Quartz limonite vein in greisen
YBR013	6.7	482975	6257780	308	Quartz vein in granodiorite

The samples in Table 1 were collected by Bacchus Resources recently. Historic rock chip data was retrieved from Open File Reports on the NSW Government (Geological Survey) Open File System (DIGS). These were:

GS1984_416.R00014207
GS1987_178.R00008377
GS1991_003.R00000773
GS2000_037.R00042182
GS2005_452.R00043984
GS2007_122.R00041356
GS2015_0575.RE0007101
GS2016_0440.RE0008281
GS2017_0688.RE0009582

Table 2: Gold intercepts in limited, shallow historical drilling

Hole_ID	From	Width	Au	Dip	Az	Depth	Type	Easting	Northing
BBP023A	18	10	0.8	-60	21	30	PC	482953	6257531
BBP024	6	24	0.8	-60	21	30	PC	482955	6257473
BBP025	14	6	1.6	-60	21	22	PC	482947	6257433
CTP002	4	4	0.9	-60	305	30	RAB	483036	6258667
CTP010	6	2	2.3	-60	305	30	RAB/PC	482918	6258575
CTP011	16	4	1.1	-60	305	30	RAB/PC	482910	6258512
CTP012	10	10	0.7	-60	305	30	RAB/PC	482899	6258528
DP006	6	2	0.6	-60	326	30	RAB	483498	6254982
E1	27	12	1.1	-60	270	54	RC	482913	6255855
J1	36	6	0.8	-60	0	80	RC	483504	6254869
J2*	28	2	0.9	-60	0	80	RC	483465	6254840
SHRC03	47	1	1.0	-60	43	69	RC	485450	6255400
YAC-39	52	2	3.1	-60	65	81	AC	483395	6255320
YAC-40	0	2	0.9	-60	65	93	AC	483359	6255300

Co-ordinates are in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 55. Gold grades in ppm. All intercepts reported from historical drilling are listed if better than 2m at 0.5 g/t Au. PC = Percussion, RC = Reverse Circulation, AC = Aircore. Az = azimuth (direction of hole) relative to True North.

*J2 hit old workings: no sample was recovered from 4m above the listed intercept (probably wall-rock).

Historical drilling data was in these open file reports:

GS1987_178.R00008378

GS1996_195.R00056865

GS2007_122.R00041356

Competent Person

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.

This report contains information extracted from previous ASX releases which are referenced in the report and which are available on the company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. 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 announcement.

Thomson Resources' Bygoo Tin Project

The Bygoo Tin Project was acquired by Thomson Resources in 2015 and lies on the 100% owned EL 8260. The EL surrounds the major tin deposit at Ardlethan which was mined until 1986, with over 31,500 tonnes of tin being produced (reference Paterson, R.G., 1990, Ardlethan tin deposits in the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Monograph no. 14, pages 1357-1364). There are several early-twentieth century shallow tin workings scattered up to 10km north and south of Ardlethan, and few have been tested with modern exploration. Thomson has had immediate success in drilling near two of the historic workings, Bygoo North and South, which lie towards the northern end of the tin-bearing Ardlethan Granite.

At Bygoo North Thomson has intersected multiple high-grade tin intersections in a quartz-topaz-cassiterite greisen including 11m at 1.0% Sn (BNRC10), 35m at 2.1% Sn (BNRC11), 11m at 1.4% Sn (BNRC13), 11m at 2.1% Sn (BNRC20), 29m at 1.0% Sn (BNRC33) and 19m at 1.0% Sn (BNRC40). The greisen appears to be steep to vertical; about 5-10m wide in true width; strike east-west; and the tin intersections appear to have continuity within the greisen.

At Bygoo South Thomson has intersected a sulphide-rich quartz topaz greisen with high-grade tin intersections including 8m at 1.3% Sn (BNRC21), 20m at 0.9% Sn (BNRC31) and 7m at 1.3% Sn (BNRC35). The orientation and geometry of this greisen is not yet clear.

20km south of Bygoo Thomson has intersected more tin at one of the old workings in the Bald Hill tin field with a best result of 15m at 0.4% Sn from 19m depth in hole BHRC01.

Thomson Resources' Harry Smith Gold Project

The Harry Smith Gold Project was granted to Thomson Resources in 2016 and lies 30km south of Ardlethan. Two distinct gold-bearing quartz reefs occur at the Harry Smith prospect and were worked historically from 1893 to 1942. Total recorded production was over 3,500 ounces of gold (Mines Record 2507). The last modern exploration was in 1995, with intercepts of GG95-2 (25m at 2.2 g/t Au from 16m depth) and GG95-13 (18m at 2.4 g/t Au from 73m depth) confirming the potential of the Golden Spray area at the northwest end of the Harry Smith line of lode.

The Harry Smith gold prospect and other nearby gold shows appear to be of the Intrusion-Related Gold deposit type, related to the Grong Grong granite intrusion which lies 1km to the south.

Thomson Resources has had early drill success at the project with 54m at 1 g/t Au on the Golden Spray lode as well as 9m at 9.2 g/t Au and 49m at 0.8 g/t Au on the Silver Spray lode.

[For further information and the detail of the above see Thomson Resources ASX Releases of 16 September 2016, 26 March 2018, 19 June 2018, and 16 January 2019].

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	The Bacchus surface sampling was by the grab method.
Drilling techniques	Only historical drilling is referred to with data available in Open File Reports on the NSW Government (Geological Survey) Open File System (DIGS).
Drill sample recovery	Recoveries are unknown.
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	No analysis of quality control data has been carried out as this is early stage exploration drilling. Laboratory reports show regular repeats on gold assay pulps. For samples listed in Table 1 assays were carried out at SGS West Wyalong. Sample preparation included splitting to 3kg (if required) and pulverising of the sample to 85% passing 75um. Where a gold assay was required this was undertaken by FAA303 (30g Fire Assay gravimetric)
Verification of sampling and assaying	No independent verification has been carried out.
Location of data points	Samples were located by hand held GPS (error +/- 5m)
Data spacing and distribution	The data spacing is irregular.
Orientation of data in relation to structure	Surface sampling only
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 samples reported occur on EL8684, granted to Bacchus Resources
Exploration by other parties	Historic exploration is detailed in open file reports – particularly the reports listed in the text
Geology	Geology is described in the body of the release.
Drill hole Information	Drill holes (all historic) were mostly shallow holes drilled through

Criteria	Commentary
	cover to bedrock, with a few testing bedrock with percussion or reverse circulation.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	No aggregation is reported above.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	All widths quoted are downhole widths. Holes were drilled either vertically or at 60 degrees at steep targets; for the latter true width is likely to be around half of the downhole width. However no modelling of true width has taken place.
<i>Diagrams</i>	A geology / mineralisation map is presented as Figure 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Table 1 lists all rock chips sampled in the recent campaign. Table 2 lists historic drill hole intercepts that had at least 2m at 0.5 g/t Au or better.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	No other exploration data is considered substantive at this stage, however reviews are ongoing.
<i>Further work</i>	Thomson intends to carry out surface exploration and a basement drilling program.