

Auger Program for Chillagoe Gold Project

7 October 2020



Highlights

- Auger rig to be mobilised week commencing 17 October 2020 to undertake a drilling program on Thomson's Queensland Gold Project (Chillagoe)
- Targets are Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) in breccia pipes and intrusion related copper-gold lodes
- Thomson's Queensland Gold Project is next to Mungana and King Vol mines
- Area is prospective for gold, silver and copper
- Highly anomalous rock chip geochemistry: Borderline - 29 g/t Au, 3,000 g/t Ag, Pb 8%; Laverock - 7 g/t Au, 331 g/t Ag; Salt Creek - 24% Cu, 6 g/t Au
- No previous drilling reported in areas to be covered by auger program

Queensland Gold Project (Chillagoe)

A soil auger drilling program on Thomson's Queensland Gold Project at Chillagoe is due to commence in week commencing 17 October 2020. Ten prospects, selected from a large portfolio of strong targets developed by Thomson, have been prioritised for testing in this program. The prospects to be tested feature extensive historic workings; multiple rock chips with anomalous gold, copper, silver and base metals; and magnetic anomalies suggestive of pipe-like buried intrusions.

Holes will be drilled using a trayback mounted soil auger drill at 20m intervals across mineralised trends or magnetic anomalies. They will be drilled to solid basement and an end-of-hole sample collected. A total of 14km of soil sampling lines is planned but this may vary depending on access e.g. creek washouts and the like.

Samples will be analysed for gold, copper, silver and base metals and results should be available in November-December.

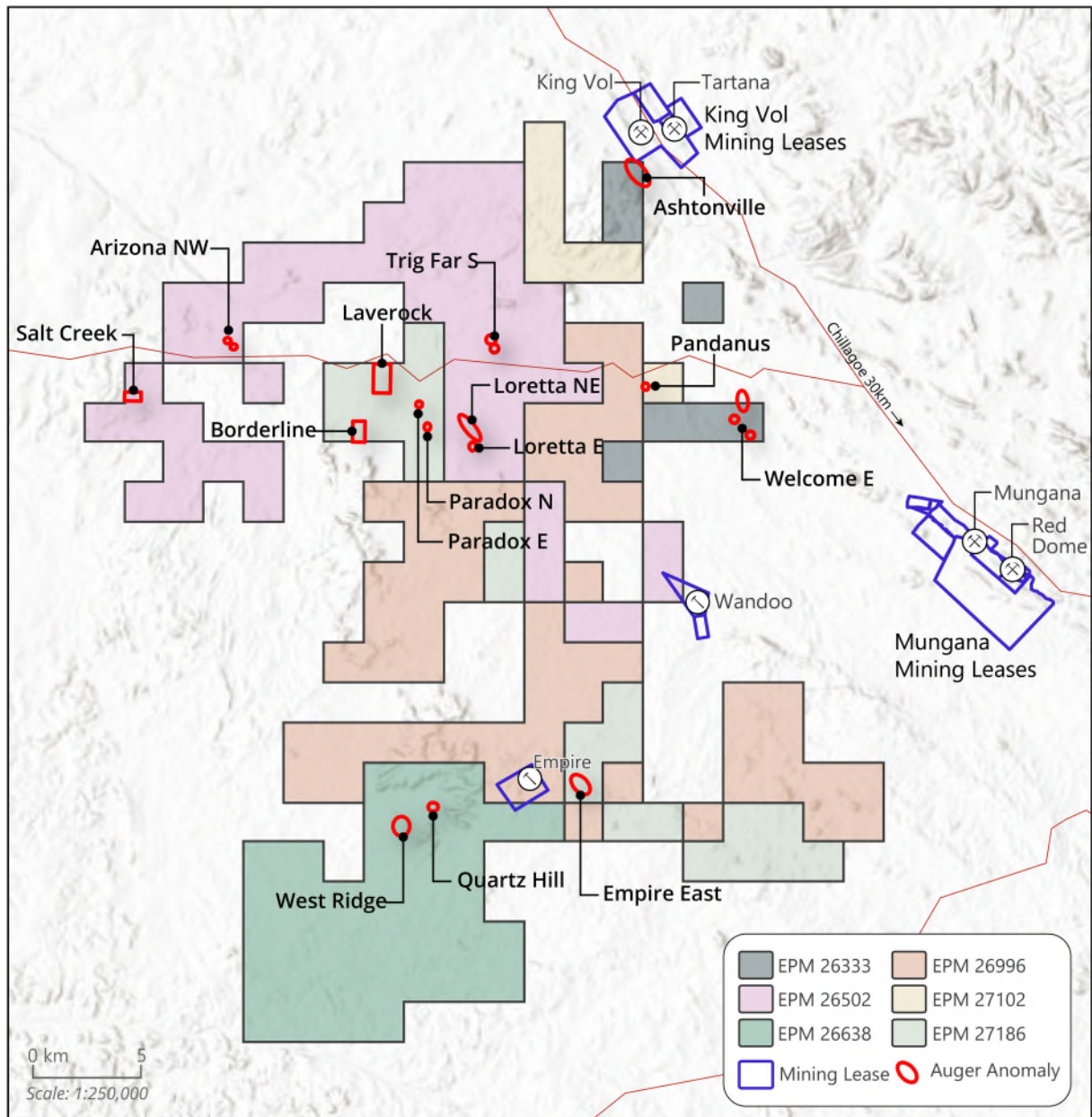


Figure 1: The Chillagoe Project tenements, showing anomaly areas to be tested with soil auger drilling. The areas covered by Mining Leases are excluded from Thomson's EPM package.

As part of the agreement with Bacchus Resources for Thomson's acquisition of the Queensland Gold Project (see Thomson's ASX release of 10 August 2020), Thomson is entitled to carry out this exploration as Preliminary Exploration prior to Completion of the acquisition. With Australia acknowledged to now be in the start of a La Nina weather event which will lead to greater rainfall in the tropics, Thomson was keen to undertake this preliminary work as soon as possible and hence has taken advantage of its ability to conduct this Preliminary Exploration.

Prospects

Ten prospects have been selected as top priority, with several other prospects to pursue after these ten. All prospects are regarded as under-explored or completely new. The auger drilling program is designed to further refine the prospectivity of these prospects so that some or all will be able to be added by Thomson several other prospects Thomson has ready for deeper testing with RC drilling after the coming Wet season and these are currently undergoing geophysical modelling (e.g. Ashtonville on Figure1).

1 Borderline

The Borderline prospect (Figure 1) features a north-south, 650m long ferruginous and sheared “lode” with multiple anomalous rock chips (Open File Company Report (CR) no. 16036). Four costeans were trenched across the lode in 1986 and a continuous 1.5m channel sample (BLT 12) returned **28.6 g/t Au** and **713 g/t Ag**. The trenches revealed a zone of intense quartz-sericite hydrothermal alteration. In rock chips gathered across the zone, multiple gold anomalous samples were assayed with best results of **13 g/t Au** and **1,210 g/t Ag**. No drilling has turned up in historical reports.

2 Laverock

Four shallow pits were historically worked for **copper** at the Laverock prospect (Figure 1) on a 1.5km long north-south lode. Rock chips gathered in 1984 (CR13177) showed surface gold up to **7.1 g/t Au**. Recent rock chip sampling by Bacchus Resources confirmed anomalous gold and copper – up to **5 g/t Au** and **1.3% Cu**. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

3 Salt Creek

Salt Creek is a **copper-gold** prospect on EPM26502. A line of old shallow pits with two shafts at either end are spread out over a 200m long iron and quartz rich altered lode zone in schist. The last reported work in this area dates from 1985 (CR14744). Of 17 rockchips collected, nine exceed 0.8 g/t Au, up to **5.7 g/t Au**, while eleven exceed 1% Cu, up to **24.3% Cu**. No drilling has turned up in historical reports.

4 Arizona

Arizona is another **copper-gold** prospect on EPM26502. A small shallow pit features a copper stained quartz lode with **3.1 g/t Au** and **19.1% Cu** (Thomson Resources sampling 2019). The historic working is adjacent to the EPM boundary so follow up is restricted. However, no previous exploration appears to have taken place to the northwest and two areas have been selected for soil sampling as they lie on a NE-SW magnetic linear, parallel to the strike of the lode in the shallow working. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

5 Quartz Hill

The Williamstown area is famous for alluvial gold discovered in 1900 and up till 1903 2,400 ounces of gold were produced (de Havelland 1989). In 1992 Sabina Resources collected stream sediments with good results (CR22344) over a 4km x 2km area and followed up with rock chips,

soils and trenching, discovering several hard-rock gold occurrences which apparently had not been known previously (CR23418). RAB and RC drilling followed and there are several RC targets still to be drilled – Thomson proposes to undertake RC drilling in 2021 after the end of the Wet season. Quartz Hill however has not been drilled and recent high-resolution data has revealed a strong magnetic anomaly under this topographic feature which lies just 400m south of Williamstown Creek. The anomaly is circular and 400m across – within this area are some of the best reported hard-rock chip anomalies with **45 g/t Au** and **12.8 g/t Au**. There are also two older lines of soil sampling with a weak anomaly to 29 ppb Au, but deeper soil auger drilling may provide an RC target here. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

6 West Ridge

West Ridge is also in the Williamstown area but is just outside the area previously explored, being 1km south of Williamstown Creek. The closest rock chip sample reported (CR25200) is 300m to the NE and returned **3 g/t Au**. Like Quartz Hill high-resolution magnetic data has revealed a strong magnetic anomaly under this topographic feature. Magnetic anomalies are often associated with the gold bearing late Carboniferous granites elsewhere in the Chillagoe area. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

7 Paradox

The aptly named Paradox prospect features several old prospecting pits with modern exploration comprising rock chips, costeans and four drill holes over an 800m strike length. The mineralization appears to occur as silicification and veining located in a fold hinge and rock chips returned up to **3 g/t Au**. Scout drilling in 1986 (CR 16325) did not find significant gold but returned anomalous zinc, lead and silver, with the best result in P1 of 12m at 0.6% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 5 g/t Ag from a depth of 15m. This hole is within the magnetic anomaly area targeted for soil auger testing, as it is offset 300m east from the historic workings and previous rock chip sampling. No costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

8 Pandanus

Pandanus is a high-resolution magnetic anomaly. A Vector Residual and Analytical Signal (VRMI / AS*) high anomaly with negative reduced-to-the-pole total magnetic intensity (RTP TMI) suggests remanence in an intrusion. There is no recorded exploration over the anomaly, but rock chips 400m to the northeast (CR26900) returned up to **1.6 g/t Au, 5% Pb**. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

* Magnetic anomalies of geologic interest are of two types: induced anomalies and remnant anomalies. Induced anomalies are the result of magnetization of a body by the earth's magnetic field. The anomaly produced is dependent upon the geometry, orientation, and magnetic properties of the body, and the direction and intensity of the earth's field. Vector Residual and Analytical Signal techniques enhance the remnant anomaly – that acquired as an intrusion cooled below the Curie temperature e.g. 1043 Kelvin for iron. Remnant anomalies can reverse the induced response, cancel it or enhance it depending on how the intrusion was magnetised when it cooled.

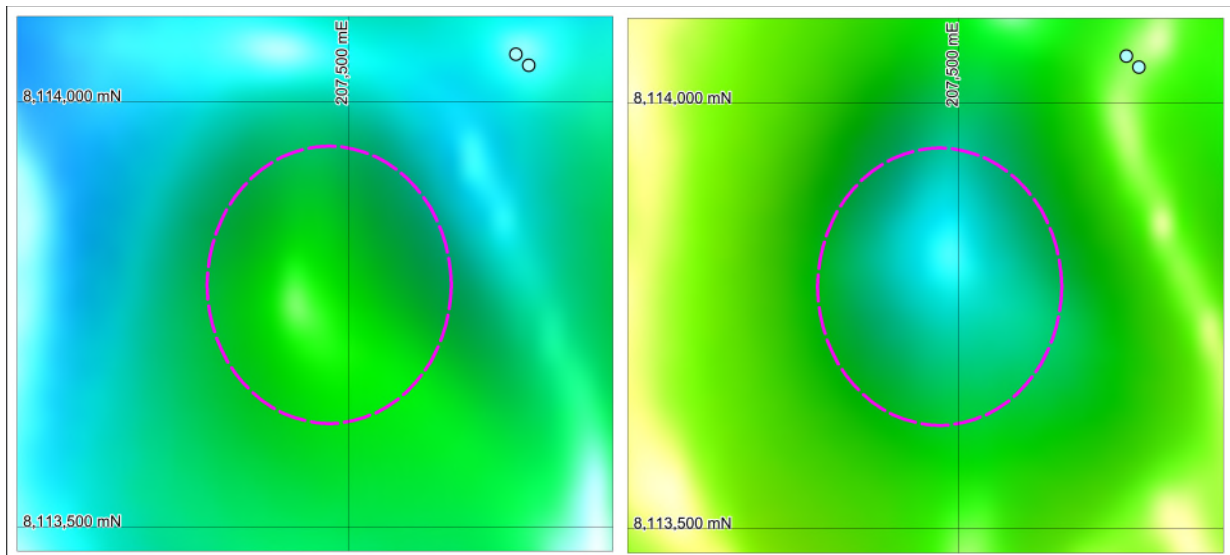


Figure 2: The Pandanus magnetic anomaly – Vector Residual (left) vs. Total Magnetic Intensity (right). Green = high, Blue = low in both images.

9 Empire East

Empire East is another example of a very strong negative RTP TMI magnetic low and corresponding Analytical Signal high suggesting magnetic remanence from an intrusion (like Pandanus above). Late Carboniferous intrusions are mapped on the eastern and southern edges of the anomaly. The prospect lies just 2km east of the Empire mining lease but three barren rock chips are the only exploration results reported (CR28243) from the area. No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

10 South Bend

South bend is another magnetic anomaly, but this time strong in all of RTP TMI, AS and VRMI. The closest rockchip reported (CR 28967) is 700m north and is anomalous in gold (0.2 g/t Au) and copper (0.1% Cu). No drilling or costeaning has turned up in historical reports.

Regional Geology

Thomson's Queensland Gold Project comprises 6 EPMs (Exploration Permit for Minerals), 5 of which are granted. The area covered (594 square km) lies 30km west of Chillagoe and near the Mungana, Red Dome and King Vol mining operations.

The principal target type in the area is Intrusion Related Gold (**IRG**) deposits which are typically associated with felsic Carboniferous breccia pipe and intrusive complexes. In this area several such bodies are known and display features typical of the nearby Red Dome and Mungana IRG deposits (Table 1).

Mungana and Red Dome are replacement skarn deposits where late Carboniferous intrusions and breccias are hosted by dominantly limestone host rocks. Within the Thomson Queensland Gold Project late Carboniferous intrusions are hosted by older basement rocks such as Palaeozoic and Proterozoic age intrusives, schists and gneisses. The Kidston and Mt Leyshon IRG deposits, although some distance to the south, are also associated with Permo-Carboniferous igneous intrusions into older rocks.

These deposits have great vertical extent (Red Dome has proven depth continuity to greater than 1,000 metres). The exploration implication is that most undiscovered deposits of this type will come close to surface, only hidden by weathering and recent alluvial or transported sediments.

Table 1 North Queensland IRG Major Deposit Sizes

Deposit	Million Tonnes	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
Kidston ¹	94	1.5				
Mungana Gold ²	54	1.1	8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mungana Zinc ²	2	1.2	188	2.8	2.2	14.3
Mt Leyshon ³	70	1.4				
Red Dome ⁴	45	1.0	8	0.3		
King Vol ⁵	3.3	-	40	0.9	0.9	12.9
Griffiths Hill ⁵	1	0.7	64	3.1		

Sources

1. see J.F.H. Thompson et al. in *Mineralium Deposita*, volume 34, pages 323-334.
2. Kagara (ASX: KGL) presentation to Mines and Wines Conference 2007
3. Allen et al, 2011 in *Economic Geology* volume 106, page 413.
4. Kagara ASX release May 2009: Red Dome resource estimate (does not include past production)
5. Kagara Annual Report 2011 (does not include past production)

Table 2 Rock Chips reported in the areas to be soil tested

Prospect	Sample	MGAE	MGAN	CR	EPM	Au	Ag	Cu%
Borderline	BLT12	194728	8111250	16036	3997	28.55	713.0	-
Borderline	QH2	194713	8111310	16036	3997	13.16	1,210.0	-
Borderline	BLT14	194743	8111384	16036	3997	4.50	30.5	-
Borderline	BL01	194736	8111190	16036	3997	2.65	351.0	-
Borderline	BL04	194762	8111494	16036	3997	2.15	48.5	-
Borderline	DWR77	194840	8111052	-	27186	1.47	66.3	0
Borderline	BL06	194792	8111629	16036	3997	1.43	15.2	-
Borderline	BLT16	194784	8111594	16036	3997	0.92	22.5	-
Borderline	BL02	194706	8111178	16036	3997	0.67	341.0	-
Borderline	DWR82	194883	8111360	-	27186	0.57	12.8	0
Borderline	BLT13	194713	8111255	16036	3997	0.49	34.0	-
Borderline	BLT15	194722	8111380	16036	3997	0.43	3.0	-
Borderline	BL03	194739	8111427	16036	3997	0.18	27.5	-
Borderline	BLT10	194739	8111138	16036	3997	0.17	4.1	-
Borderline	BLT11	194721	8111136	16036	3997	0.14	5.3	-
Borderline	DWR71	194716	8111251	-	27186	0.11	0.8	0
Borderline	DWR75	194868	8111066	-	27186	0.11	12.4	0
Borderline	BLT09	194670	8111128	16036	3997	0.11	5.3	-
Borderline	BL07	194811	8111746	16036	3997	0.08	11.2	-
Borderline	DWR72	194728	8111253	-	27186	0.06	0.3	0
Borderline	BL05	194581	8111280	16036	3997	0.06	0.8	-
Borderline	DWR76	194871	8111067	-	27186	0.05	3.4	0
Borderline	DWR73	194728	8111261	-	27186	0.02	2.8	0
Borderline	DWR78	194818	8111362	-	27186	0.01	2.1	0
Borderline	DWR80	194832	8111405	-	27186	0.01	17.2	0
Borderline	BLT08	194689	8111130	16036	3997	0.01	0.1	-
Borderline	DWR81	194870	8111421	-	27186	-0.01	3.3	0
Borderline	DWR74	194859	8111256	-	27186	-0.01	3,000.0	0.1
Borderline	DWR79	194820	8111346	-	27186	-0.01	2,130.0	0.1
Empire East	WR0353	204850	8095106	28243	10780	-0.01	-	-
Empire East	WR0354	204890	8095306	28243	10780	-0.01	-	-
Empire East	WR0355	204865	8095331	28243	10780	-0.01	-	-
Laverock	S9	195593	8113938	13177	3639	7.09	331.0	-
Laverock	S7	195525	8114545	13177	3639	6.76	3.3	-
Laverock	S9A	195772	8113852	13177	3639	4.67	129.0	-
Laverock	S7A	195556	8114428	13177	3639	4.53	2.7	-
Laverock	S10B	195791	8113502	13177	3639	1.68	118.0	-
Laverock	S0	195476	8115345	13177	3639	1.43	0.2	-
Laverock	S7B	195520	8114291	13177	3639	1.03	9.3	-
Laverock	S8	195665	8114199	13177	3639	0.61	123.0	-
Laverock	S10	195644	8113706	13177	3639	0.35	3.1	-
Laverock	S11	195800	8113372	13177	3639	0.26	2.6	-
Laverock	S13	195822	8113052	13177	3639	0.24	-	-
Laverock	S5	195473	8114876	13177	3639	0.09	0.3	-
Laverock	S2	195331	8115125	13177	3639	0.06	0.0	-
Laverock	S1	195537	8115519	13177	3639	0.05	0.0	-
Laverock	S10A	195658	8113494	13177	3639	0.04	0.6	-
Laverock	S6	195454	8114663	13177	3639	0.04	0.0	-

Laverock	S12	195728	8113245	13177	3639	-0.01	-	-
Laverock	S12A	195695	8113071	13177	3639	-0.01	-	-
Laverock	S14	195902	8112600	13177	3639	-0.01	-	-
Laverock	S3	195498	8115061	13177	3639	-0.01	0.2	-
Laverock	S4	195393	8114943	13177	3639	-0.01	2.1	-
Quartz Hill	138	198405	8094362	25200	7351	45.00	-	-
Quartz Hill	142	198203	8094311	25200	7351	12.80	-	-
Quartz Hill	139	198462	8094351	25200	7351	1.13	-	-
Quartz Hill	55060	198501	8094045	27308	7351	0.67	-	-
Quartz Hill	147	198506	8094222	25200	7351	0.14	-	-
Quartz Hill	140	198346	8094326	25200	7351	0.13	-	-
Quartz Hill	141	198242	8094304	25200	7351	0.08	-	-
Quartz Hill	55062	198278	8094308	27308	7351	0.06	-	-
Quartz Hill	135A	198437	8094356	25200	7351	0.03	-	-
Quartz Hill	55064	198165	8094219	27308	7351	0.02	-	-
Quartz Hill	55061	198328	8094045	27308	7351	0.01	-	-
Quartz Hill	55063	198278	8094308	27308	27186	0.00	-	-
Quartz Hill	145	198365	8094262	25200	7351	-0.01	-	-
Quartz Hill	149	198522	8094190	25200	7351	-0.01	-	-
Salt Creek	W16	184467	8112953	14744	3639	5.74	79.0	24.3
Salt Creek	W10	184466	8112950	14357	3639	1.53	15.5	3.4
Salt Creek	W19	184500	8112998	14744	3639	1.52	50.6	3.7
Salt Creek	W17	184469	8112951	14744	3639	1.44	120.0	9.3
Salt Creek	W08	184504	8113019	14357	3639	1.35	259.0	7.1
Salt Creek	W20	184498	8112996	14744	3639	0.97	9.1	6.5
Salt Creek	W05	184540	8113047	14357	3639	0.9	24.3	0.7
Salt Creek	W13	184444	8112910	14744	3639	0.86	48.8	4.6
Salt Creek	W07	184501	8112999	14357	3639	0.84	5.8	0.6
Salt Creek	W18	184471	8112949	14744	3639	0.2	3.3	1.6
Salt Creek	W02	184564	8113029	14357	3639	-0.01	-1.0	-0.1
Salt Creek	W01	184560	8113067	14357	3639	-0.01	2.9	0.1
Salt Creek	W06	184534	8113017	14357	3639	-0.01	4.7	1.0
Salt Creek	W03	184611	8113106	14357	3639	-0.01	139.0	4.4
Salt Creek	W04	184573	8113047	14357	3639	-0.01	147.0	10.4

Data reported in Open File Reports – the CR number of each is listed, apart from those for Bacchus sampling on EPM 27186 which are recent results. Gold and silver shown in grams per ton (parts per million); Copper is in %. A small number of chip samples with no gold have been omitted from this table. A dash (“-”) in the above table indicates the element was not analysed in that batch. A “0” for copper indicates the value returned was less than 500 ppm. A value of “-0.01” for gold and silver indicates the value returned was below a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. Significant intercepts are highlighted.

Table 3: Chillagoe Project Tenement Schedule

Tenement	Status	Tenement Name
EPM26333	Granted	South Vol
EPM26502	Granted	Loretta
EPM26638	Granted	Williamstown
EPM26996	Application	Mammoth
EPM27102	Granted	West Vol
EPM27186	Granted	Simpsons South

This announcement was authorised for issue by the Board.

Thomson Resources Ltd



Eoin Rothery
Executive Director

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.

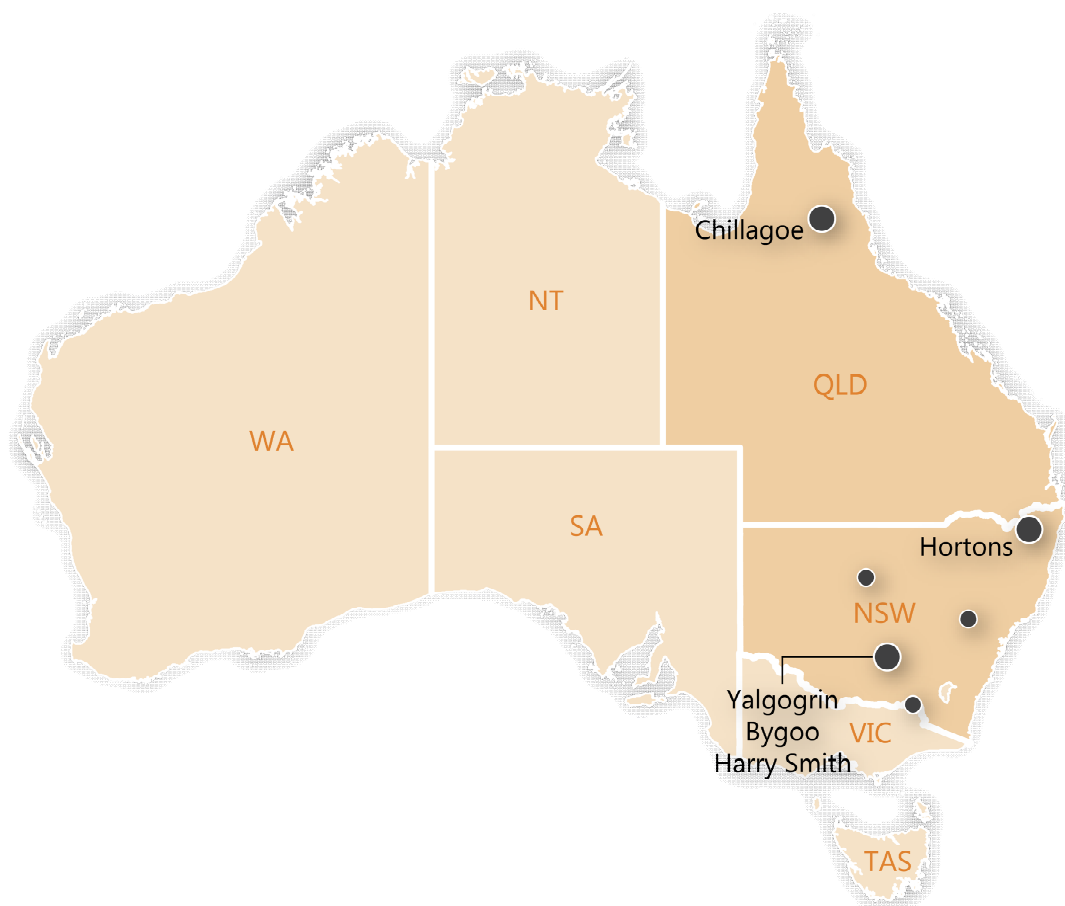


Figure 3 -Thomson Resources Project Areas



Figure 4: Location of Thomson Resources Projects in NSW

Harry Smith Gold Project

The Harry Smith Gold Project was granted to Thomson Resources in 2016 and lies 30km south of Ardlathan. Three 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). Thomson Resources has drilled 14 holes to date with significant gold intercepts on all three lodes including a strong high-grade hit on the Silver Spray lode (**9m at 9.2 g/t Au** from 38m in HSRC009, within a broader zone of **17m at 5.2 g/t Au**).

[For further information and the detail of the above see Thomson Resources ASX Releases of 16 September 2016, 26 March 2018, 19 June 2018, 16 January 2019 and 29 January 2019].

Yalgogrin Gold Project

The Yalgogrin Gold Project was acquired by Thomson in October 2019. EL 8684, together with the recently granted EL 8946, covers the Yalgogrin Gold Field with multiple historic gold workings. 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. Multiple high-grade surface samples occur at and between historic workings and there has been little modern drill follow up (see Thomson's ASX release of 15 October 2019). Maiden drilling by Thomson in August 2020 intersected the first known high grade gold results below two sets of workings: 5m at 10.3 g/t Au below the Bursted Boulder shafts and pits and 2m at 7.5 g/t Au below Shellys (Thomson Resources ASX Release 18 September 2020).

Queensland Gold Project (Chillagoe)

The Queensland Gold Project is located near Chillagoe in Far North Queensland, 150km west of Cairns. It lies 30km west of Chillagoe near the Mungana, Red Dome and King Vol mining operations. The Project comprises 5 granted Exploration Permits and 1 Exploration Permit Application covering 593 square kilometers. The Project is currently being acquired from Bacchus Resources Pty Ltd and the Company is working towards completing satisfaction of all of the conditions precedent (see ASX Release dated 10 August 2020 for more details regarding the Project and acquisition terms).

The principal target type in the area is Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) deposits which are typically associated with felsic Carboniferous breccia pipe and intrusive complexes. In this area several such bodies are known and display features typical of the nearby Red Dome and Mungana IRG deposits.

Hortons Gold Project

The Hortons Gold Project is situated 30km south east of Tenterfield in Northern NSW and comprises one exploration licence which covers 58 sq. km and has several gold anomalies. The Project is currently being acquired from Syndicate Minerals Pty Ltd and the Company is working towards completing satisfaction of all of the conditions precedent (see ASX Release dated 31 August 2020 for more details regarding the Project and acquisition terms).

The Project has high potential for Intrusion-Related Gold System ("IRGS") type gold mineralization and has a number of gold targets, of which some have historic drilling. Best intercepts were at the Hortons Prospect with **30m at 8.6 g/t Au** from 24m depth in HOD100 and **67m at 3.8 g/t Au** from 15m depth in RSMPQ4.

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 Ardlathan which was mined until 1986, with over 31,500 tonnes of tin being produced (reference Paterson, R.G., 1990, Ardlathan 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 Ardlathan, 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 Ardlathan 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 greisens appear 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.

[For further information and the detail of the above see Thomson Resources ASX Releases of 21 November 2016, 28 June 2017, 16 October 2017, 5 April 2018, 5 July 2018 and 7 January 2019]

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	Rock Chip samples are grab samples of outcrop or loose surface float – attempting to be representative of a 2m x 2m area in most cases.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Not applicable
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	Not applicable
<i>Logging</i>	Not applicable
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	Not applicable
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	No independent verification has been carried out.
<i>Location of data points</i>	Location is by hand held GPS, errors +/-5m in horizontal co-ordinates.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	The data spacing is irregular.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to structure</i>	Not applicable
<i>Sample security</i>	No particular security measures were taken.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	Samples all occur on the EPMs, granted and applied for, listed in Table 1, registered to Bacchus Resources and subject to a transfer agreement to Thomson Resources.
<i>Exploration by other parties</i>	<p>Exploration by other parties is referred to above, quoting the Open File Company Report ("CR") number. All of these reports are available on public websites managed by the Queensland Government.</p> <p>The high-resolution aeromagnetic survey highlighted in this report was flown in 1996 by World Geoscience Corporation using a Scintrex CS-2 Split Beam Caesium magnetometer. Survey height was 60m, with line spacing 100m. Sample rate was 0.1 seconds or 6m, resolution 0.001 nano Tesla. Flight line direction was east-west. It is reported in Mangrove Jack's 1997 Annual Report for EPM 11230 (CR29056).</p>
<i>Geology</i>	Geology is described in the body of the release.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	Not applicable
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	No aggregation is reported above.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	Not applicable
<i>Diagrams</i>	A map of locations is presented as Figure 1.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	All rock chips collected from the EPMs have been tabled, none left out.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	There is a massive amount of historical exploration data available – see the report above for the relevant open file report numbers as well as Thomson Resources ASX releases of 30 April 2019 and 1 March 2019.
<i>Further work</i>	Thomson intends to carry out surface exploration and a basement drilling program.