

CHILLAGOE AUGER DRILLING PRODUCES STRONG GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER TARGETS

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strong gold results** from preliminary soil auger drilling (466 shallow soil samples)
- **Up to 0.5 g/t Au in soils** at Laverock as well as a **rock chip with 16 g/t gold and 20% copper**
- Two parallel **700m long gold anomalies** at Borderline with up to **0.3 g.t Au, 125 g/t Ag, 2.5% Pb**
- **Gold anomalies coincident with magnetic targets** at Paradox and Pandanus
- Results will enhance geological understanding and provide new targets ahead of planned reverse circulation (RC) drill program at the Chillagoe project

Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) (Thomson or the Company) advises that strongly anomalous results have been received from soil sampling and associated rock chip sampling at the Company's Chillagoe project in Far North Queensland.

The Project is approximately 2 hours drive west of Cairns and comprises 6 EPMs (Exploration Permit for Minerals), 5 of which are granted. The area covered (593km²) 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.

A total of 466 shallow soil samples were collected across eight selected targets in October/November 2020¹, however, two of the original targets were inaccessible. The prospects that were tested featured either extensive untested historic workings; or multiple rock chips with anomalous gold, copper, silver and base metals; or magnetic anomalies suggestive of pipe-like buried intrusions with no recorded previous mineral exploration activities. The prospects were selected from many occurrences across a 25km by 20km area.

In general, the targeted deposit type is Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) in breccia pipes and/or intrusion related copper-gold lodes.

Soil Sampling

Holes were drilled using a trayback mounted soil auger drill at 20m intervals across mineralised trends or magnetic anomalies. They were drilled to solid basement and an end-of-hole sample collected. The average depth across all 466 samples was 1.2m, which was shallower than expected and indicates limited dispersion of anomalies.

Data held in open file reports from 31,386 soil samples in the general area indicates that a gold result of 14ppb Au (0.014 g/t Au) and above would be in the 95th percentile (top 5%) and highly anomalous. 5ppb and above would be in the 90th percentile (top 10%) and anomalous. On this basis Thomson's program had 31 highly anomalous samples across seven of the prospects; with a further 82 anomalous samples occurring across all eight of the tested targets.

¹ See ASX Release dated 3 December 2020 - Harry Smith High Grade Gold Hits Follow Up Drilling Commencing

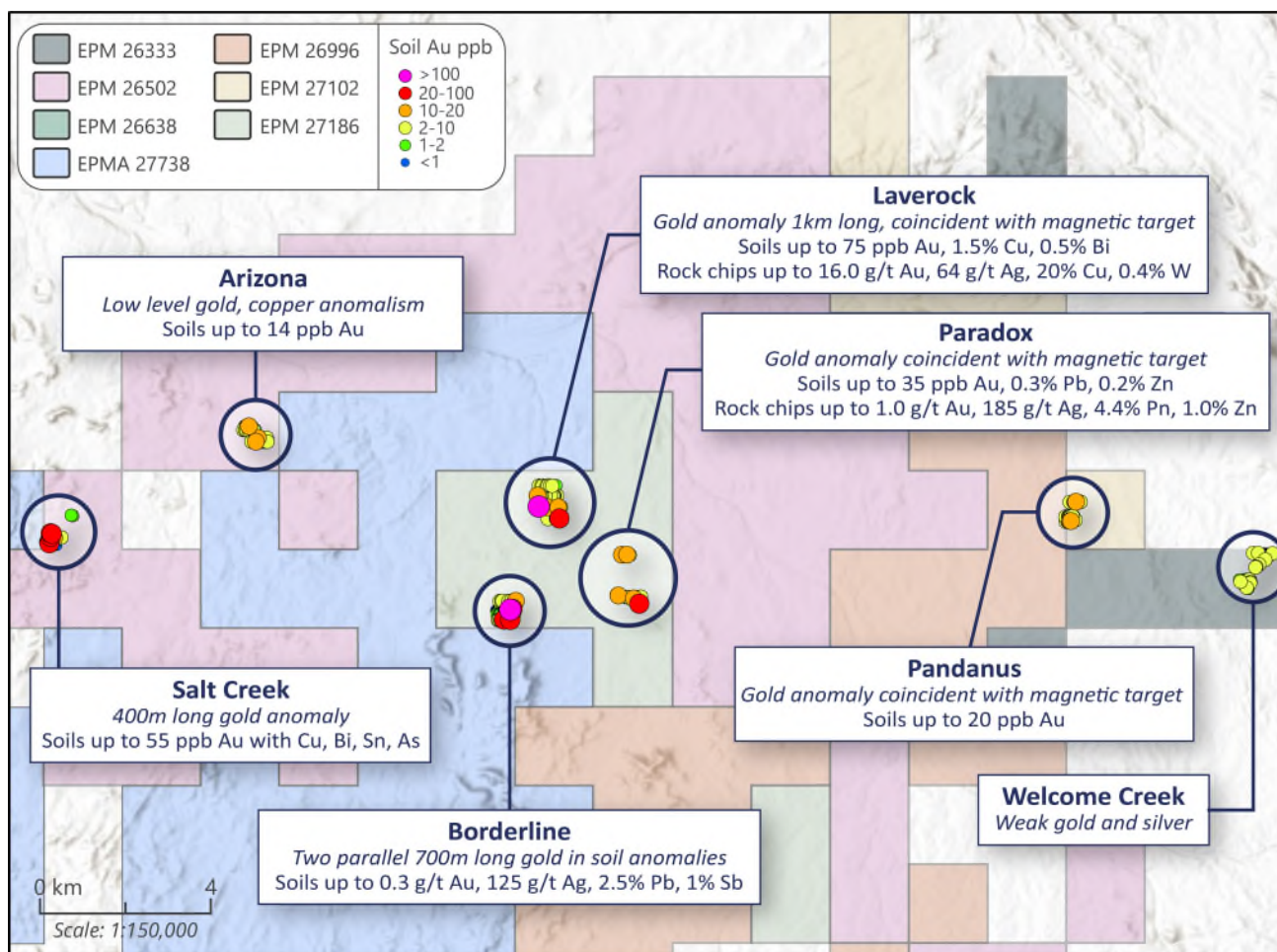


Figure 1 – Soil Auger Target summary

Laverock

Shallow pits were historically worked for copper at the Laverock prospect on a 1.5km long north-south lode. Rock chips gathered in 1984 (CR13177) showed surface gold up to 7.1 g/t Au. (Figure 2). The only drilling that turned up in historical reports (CR 16325) was to the NW at the Our Find prospect and did not intersect significant gold (Figure 2).



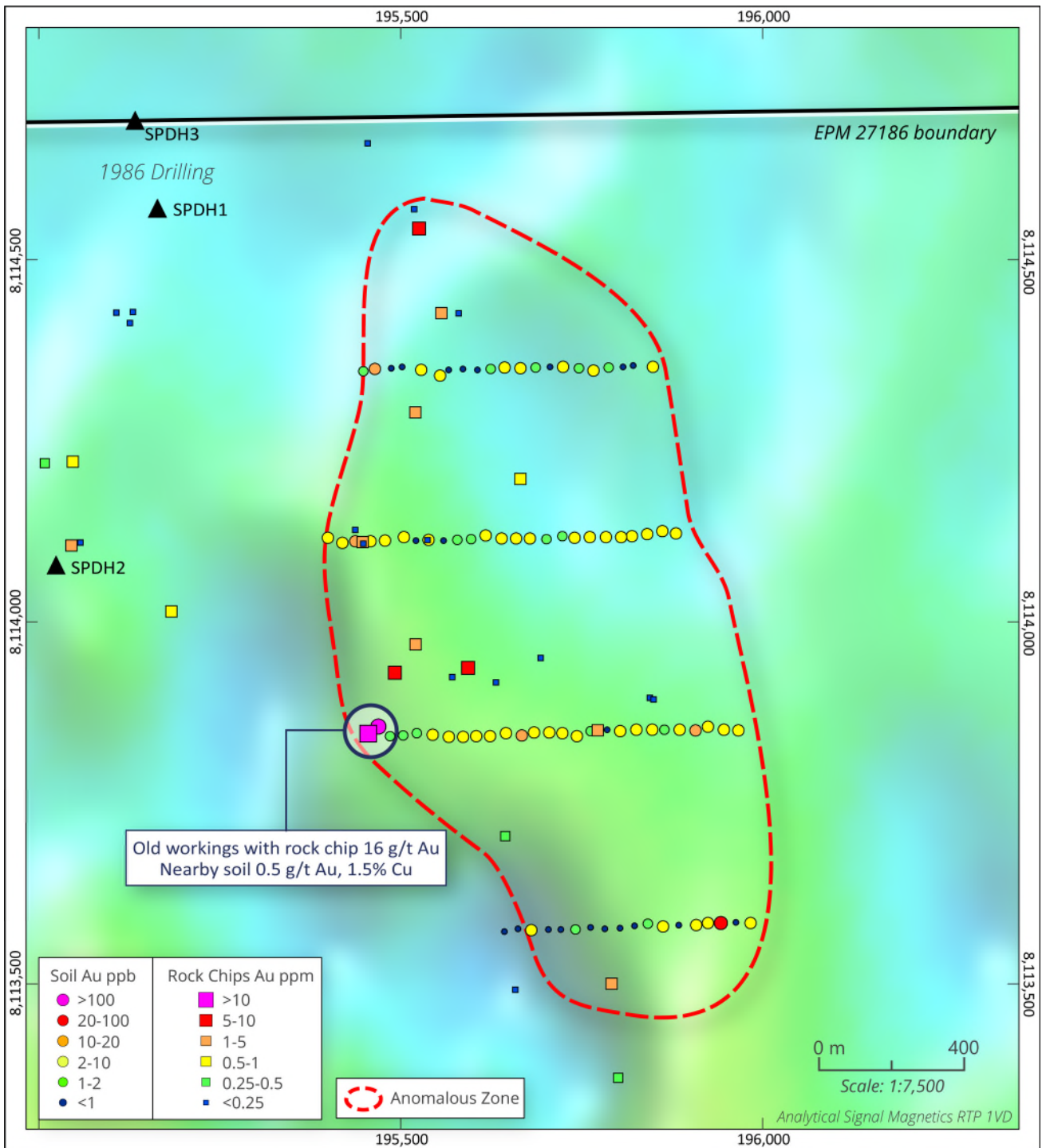


Figure 2 – Soil Auger at Laverock

Thomson identified a 1km long magnetic anomaly in the southern part of the area and four lines of auger sampling took place across it. At the end of one of the lines was a shallow old pit which had visible copper mineralisation (Figure 3). This rock chip assayed **16.0 g/t Au, 64 g/t Ag, 20% Cu, W 0.4%**. Anomalies occurred on all four soil sampling lines with up to 75 ppb Au, Cu 1.5%, Bi 0.5%.



Figure 3 – Copper and gold mineralised rock chip at Laverock

Gold anomalies occurred on all lines and follow up is being planned.

Borderline

The Borderline prospect (Figures 1,4) 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.

Thomson’s soil sampling highlighted two separate, parallel, gold anomalies. The four main costeans were trenched over the western lode, however the best result in Thomson’s work came from the eastern lode with **0.3 g/t Au, 125 g/t Ag, 2.5% Pb, 1% Sb** in one sample.



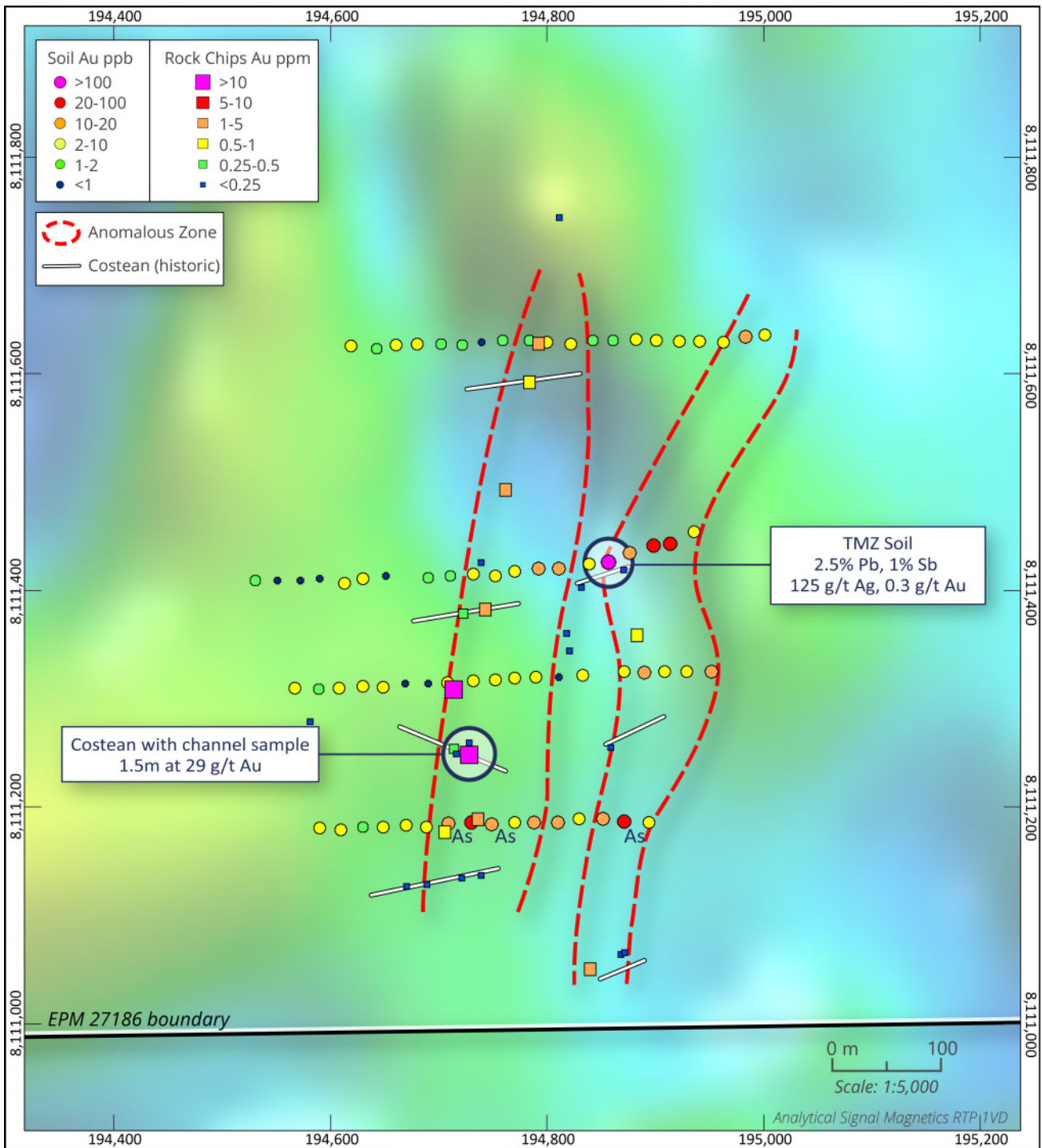


Figure 4 – Soil Auger at Borderline

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 PPDH1 of 12m at 0.6% Zn, 0.1% Pb and 5 g/t

Ag from a depth of 15m. PPDH3, drilled on the magnetic target, intersected a significant anomaly of 3m at 0.1 g/t Au at the bottom of the 24m hole.

The magnetic anomaly area targeted for soil auger testing is offset 300m east from the historic workings and previous rock chip sampling (Figure 1, 5).

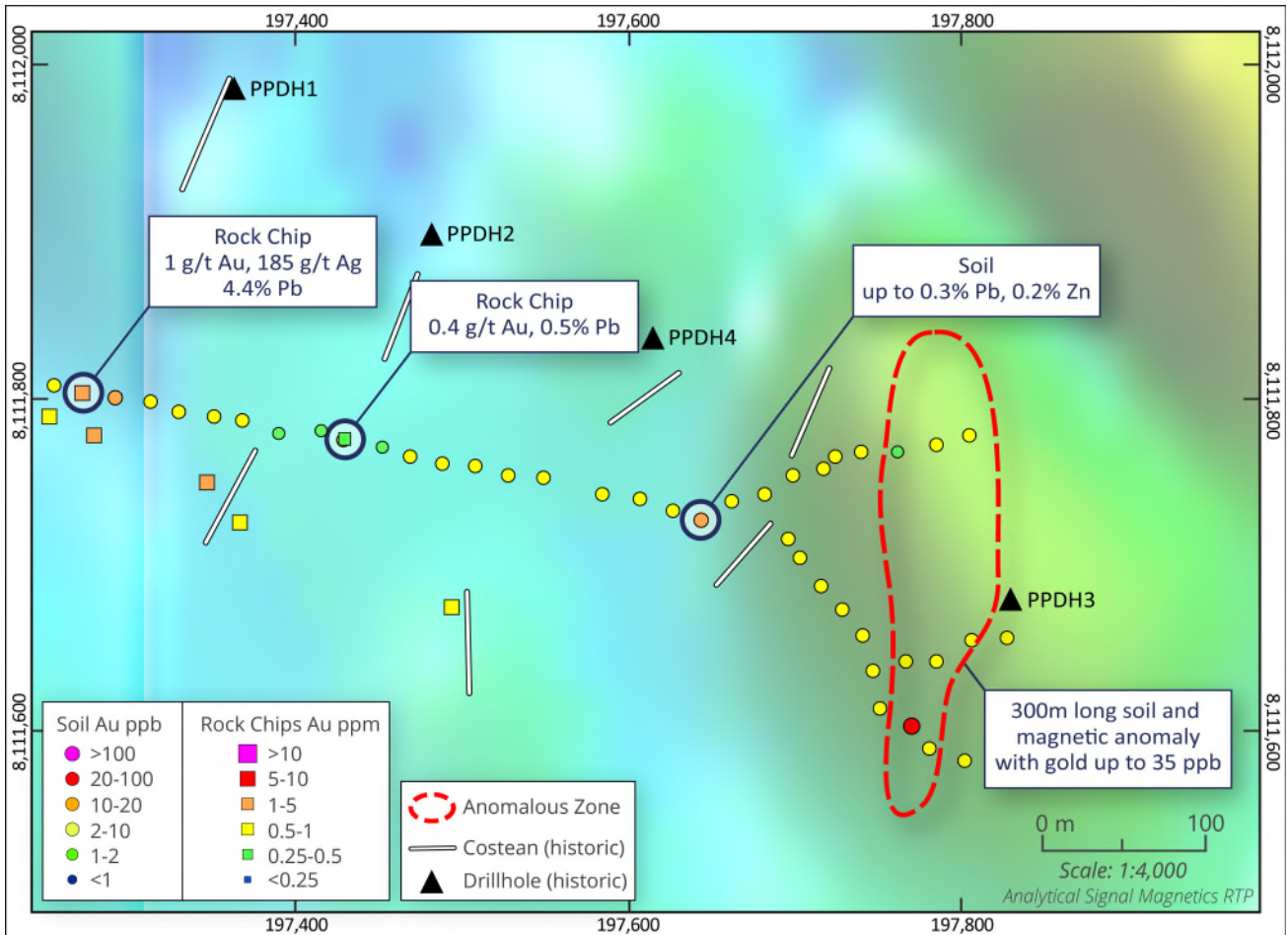


Figure 5 – Soil Auger at Paradox - historic rock chips shown by squares, Thomson soil sampling in circles

Thomson’s soil sampling returned gold anomalies on all three lines over the magnetic target with up to 35 ppb Au. On the flank of the magnetic anomaly two other samples returned anomalous lead and zinc (0.3% Pb and 0.2% Zn).

Salt Creek

Salt Creek is a copper-gold prospect on EPM26502 (see Figure 1). 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 rock chips 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 (Figure 6). No drilling has turned up in historical reports.

Thomson’s soil testing intersected gold anomalies on all 3 lines with up to 55 ppb Au (Figure 6) and extended the anomaly to at least 400m, open along strike in all directions.

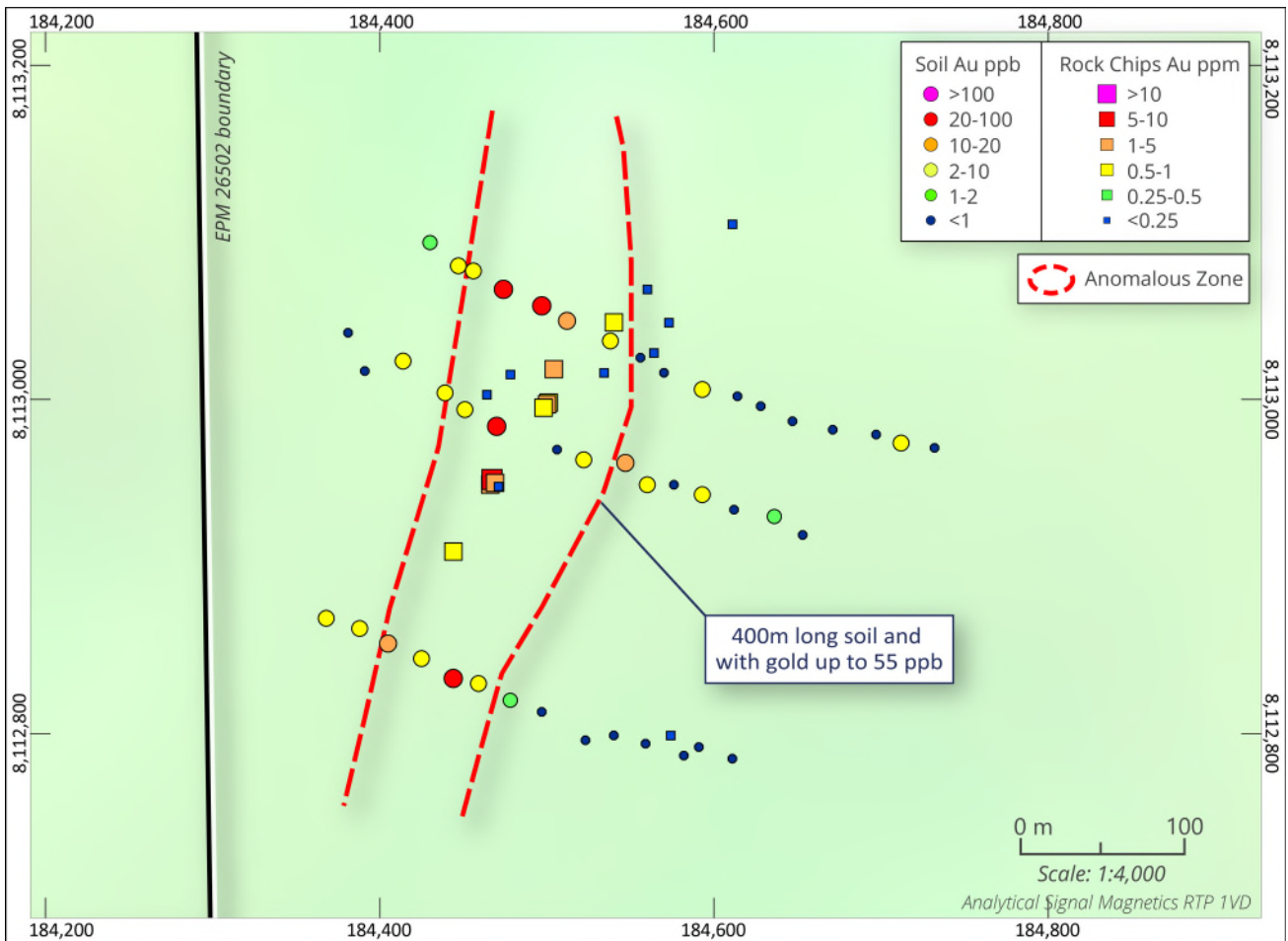


Figure 6 – Soil Auger at Salt Creek – historic rock chips shown by squares, Thomson soil sampling in circles

Other Targets

Soil sampling at Pandanus (Figure 1) intersected anomalous gold (up to 20 ppb Au) over the centre of a high-resolution magnetic anomaly. Weaker anomalies were found at Arizona (14 ppb) (Figure 1). At West Ridge sampling was only possible on the access road with up to 33 ppb Au and the target itself was not sampled. Further work is needed at all the above prospects. Two magnetic targets at Welcome Creek (Figure 1) only returned weakly anomalous gold up to 8 ppb Au and no further work is planned here.

Forward Program

Thomson will use these results to add to already planned drill targets on the Chillagoe project for a reverse circulation (RC) drilling in the dry season, during the southern States winter.



Table 1. Thomson soil samples mentioned in the text. Assays in ppm except for Au (ppb) and percent where indicated.

Hole	Prospect	MGAE	MGAN	Depth	Au*	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Rock type
265	Laverock	195469	8113857	0.5	497	14	1.6%	0.2%	106	Schist
202	Borderline	194857	8111426	1.8	324	125	159	2.6%	490	Schist
361	Salt Creek	184470	8112984	1.3	55	5	238	21	15	Granodiorite
342	Salt Creek	184444	8112833	1.3	33	5	95	18	42	Granodiorite
372	Salt Creek	184497	8113056	0.9	32	5	124	8	15	Granodiorite
371	Salt Creek	184474	8113066	1.1	27	6	181	30	52	Granodiorite
93	Paradox	197770	8111604	0.9	35	1	43	260	850	Granodiorite
78	Paradox	197644	8111729	1.2	14	7	60	0.3%	475	Granodiorite
79	Paradox	197663	8111740	0.7	6	2	3	445	0.2%	Granodiorite
120	Pandanus	207476	8113695	0.7	20	1	15	28	40	Granodiorite
119	Pandanus	207459	8113695	0.5	16	4	3	39	60	Sandstone
22	Arizona	189061	8115286	1.4	14	2	29	15	30	Granodiorite
41	Arizona	188897	8115642	1.2	14	1	3	20	23	Rhyolite
151	West Ridge	196315	8094035	0.5	33	2	173	6	79	Amphibolite
424	Welcome Ck	211874	8112849	1.5	8	1	4	26	55	Schist

Table 2. Thomson rock chip samples mentioned in the text. Assays in ppm or percent where indicated.

No	Prospect	MGAE	MGAN	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Rock type
538	Laverock	195455	8113847	16.1	64	20.2%	472	478	Breccia with azurite
508	Laverock	195447	8114112	1.01	3	231	129	52	Ferruginous quartz veins
517	Paradox	197273	8111805	0.97	185	0.1%	4.3%	0.5%	Hematite vein and breccia
537	Laverock	195455	8113847	0.65	57	0.8%	0.5%	631	Granite
518	Paradox	197429	8111777	0.38	13	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	Gossan

This announcement was authorised for issue by the Board.

Thomson Resources Ltd

David Williams

Executive Chairman

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.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 February 2021

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 PROJECT OVERVIEW

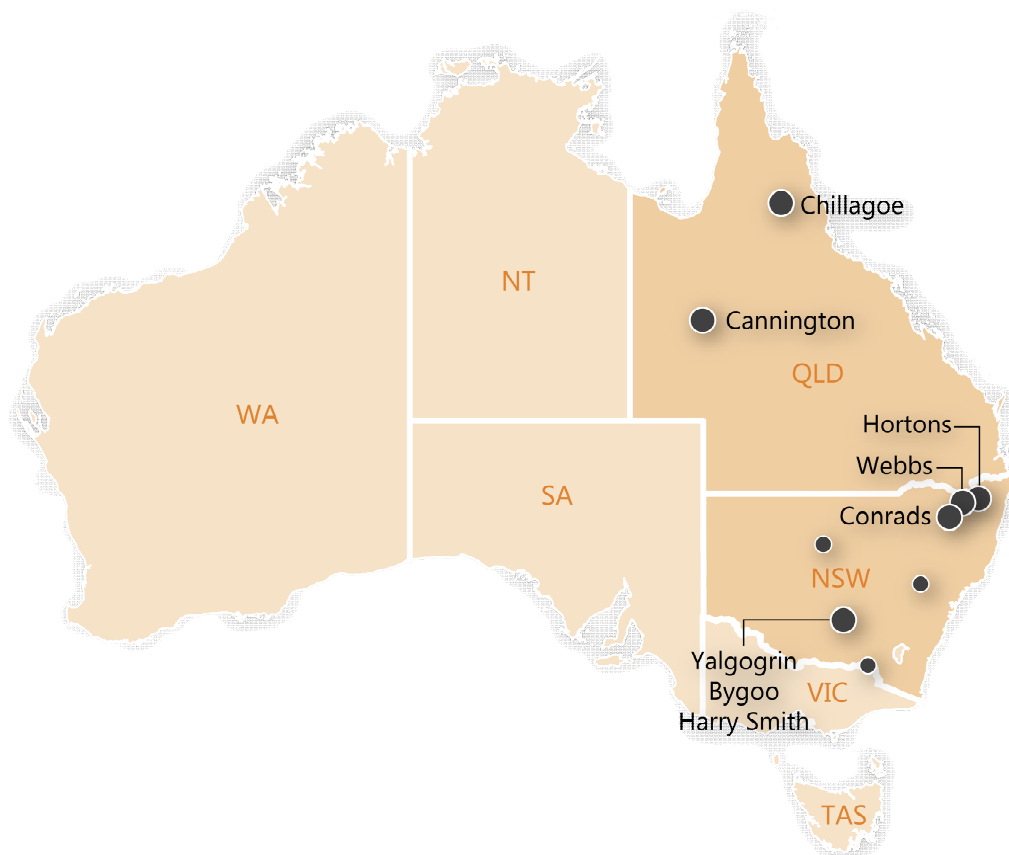


Figure A -Thomson Resources Project Areas



Figure B: Location of Thomson Resources Projects in NSW



Webbs and Conrad Silver Projects

Thomson has entered into a binding Terms Sheet with Silver Mines Limited (ASX: SVL) to acquire the Webbs and Conrad silver projects in the New England Fold Belt, NSW. Webbs silver project is the highest-grade undeveloped silver project in Australia. When Conrad silver mine operated in 1891 to 1912 it was one of the largest silver producers in the New England region. Collectively the projects have a combined JORC (2004) Resource of 34M ozs Ag Eq at a grade of 257g/t Ag Eq (Webbs has 16.5M ozs Ag Eq at 345g/t Ag Eq & Conrad 17.5M ozs Ag Eq at 206g/t Ag Eq)².

Cannington Silver Project

Thomson has submitted an EPM application, EPM27742, over an area 10km west of the Cannington silver mine. The EPM contains the Brumby prospect which is a discrete magnetic high. It is noted that the Cannington silver deposit was discovered through drill-testing of an isolated magnetic anomaly³.

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 25 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**)⁴.

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 up⁵. 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 Shellys⁶.

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 kilometres. 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 the historic workings at Bygoo, 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**

² These resources were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 (Conrad: Malachite Resources – ASX:MAR – ASX release 16 December 2008, Webbs: Silver Mines Ltd – ASX:SVL – ASX release 27 February 2012). These resources have not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed

³ Thomson Resources ASX Release dated 4 November 2020 (Brumby)

⁴ Thomson Resources ASX Releases of 16 September 2016, 26 March 2018, 19 June 2018, 16 January 2019 and 29 January 2019

⁵ Thomson Resources ASX Releases 12 October 2020 (Yalgogrin)

⁶ Thomson Resources ASX Release 18 August 2020 (Yalgogrin)

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 BHRC01⁷.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	Soil sampling with power auger drilling to hard rock. Rock chip sampling via grab samples.
Drilling techniques	Power auger
Drill sample recovery	Recovery average estimate 80-90%.
Logging	Bottom of hole samples logged for rock type, with chips sieved and washed and stored for potential further study.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	None
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Standard lab assay quality control applies. Samples were analysed at ALS, Townsville and Perth (Fire assay gold). Other elements were analysed, using assay pulps, by XRF at Terrasearch, Townsville
Verification of sampling and assaying	No independent verification has taken place
Location of data points	Co-ordinate Locations are given (Table 1) in Map Grid of Australia, Zone 56, GDA 94 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing is irregular as this is exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to structure	Holes were vertical.
Sample security	Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory at the conclusion of the days drilling by the senior geologist on site.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews have taken place.

⁷ Thomson Resources ASX Releases of 21 November 2016, 28 June 2017, 16 October 2017, 5 April 2018, 5 July 2018 and 7 January 2019



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	COMMENTARY
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The program took place on the Chillagoe EPMs as described above. The EPMs are subject to a transfer agreement from Bacchus Resources to Thomson Resources Ltd
Exploration by other parties	<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>
Geology	Geology is described in the body of the release.
Drill hole Information	The historic drill hole details are given in the Open File Company Report (“CR”) numbers quoted above
Data aggregation methods	None
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Not applicable
Diagrams	Plans for the program are given above in the report.
Balanced reporting	All soil and rock chip samples from the program are shown on the maps in the report. Selected samples are tabulated
Other substantive exploration data	Historic exploration has previously been described in Thomson Resources ASX releases of 30 April 2019, 1 March 2019 and 7 October 2020
Further work	Further exploration, including drilling, surface geochemistry and geophysics is being planned