ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1 February 2023

HIGH-GRADE GOLD-SILVER RESULTS FROM ROCK CHIPS IN THOMSONS LACHLAN FOLD BELT PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- High grade gold, silver and other metallic assays have been returned from several prospects in Thomson's Lachlan Fold Belt Project
- The Buddigower Tin Field yielded assays of up to **9 g/t Au, 610 g/t Ag,** 0.5% Pb, 0.3% Zn, 0.2% Cu, 0.2% Bi and 0.1% W
- The Pikes Gold Field yielded assays of up to **98 g/t Au**
- The Kildary Gold Field yielded assays of up to **4 g/t Au**
- Rock chips were collected after continuing wet weather and farming operations ended drilling programs
- Drill testing of these anomalies is being planned

Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) (OTCQB: TMZRF) (**Thomson** or the **Company**) advises that strong gold and silver results have been received for rock chip sampling from various prospects at Thomson's 100% owned Lachlan Fold Belt Project in New South Wales.

Results include gold assays up to **98.2 g/t Au** at Pikes**, 9.1 g/t Au** at Buddigower, **7.5 g/t Au** at Four Mile, **3.8 g/t Au** at Kildary and silver assays up to **610 g/t Ag** at Buddigower (Figure 1).

All mineralised samples are from mullock dumps next to historical workings dating from the early twentieth century (mostly 1901 to 1906). No effective drilling has occurred at any of these localities.

Executive Chairman David Williams commented:

*"It is great to see these results from other areas within our Lachlan Fold Belt (**LFB**) portfolio. This is a very underexplored area of the LFB and to see such strong gold and silver results demonstrates how much potential there is in this project in addition to the tin which has been and continues to be our focus.*

"The LFB project clearly needs some serious time and attention devoted to it, which is Thomson's intention to provide it with that opportunity and to get some of the implicit value in the LFB project back to shareholders."

Buddigower

The Buddigower prospect is located 11km southwest of West Wyalong. Polymetallic mineralisation is hosted in the Buddigower Granite which intrudes Ordovician sediments (shales and sandstones). The area was discovered by J. Smith in 1901 and worked for tin and silver until 1906 with 6 shafts, 30m being the deepest. Some additional prospecting occurred in 1920, 1925, 1954 and 1963. Tin mineralisation occurs in the granite, with pyrite and arsenopyrite as the dominant sulphides, and subordinate sphalerite and gold in the quartz gangue.

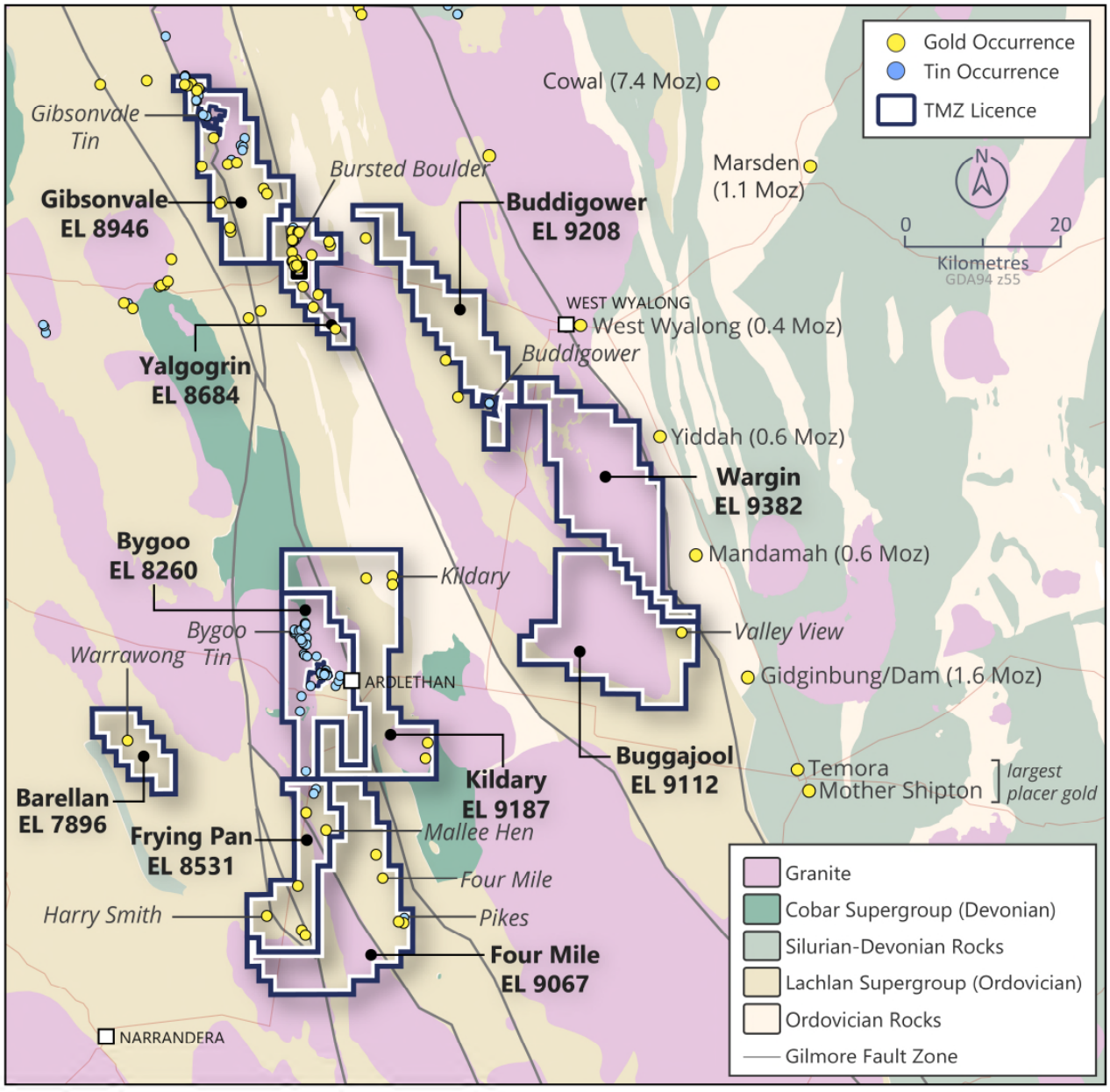


Figure 1: Thomson Resources gold-silver-tin prospects

In 1967 Ardlethan Tin had an option over the area and drilled several 15m deep vertical holes over a 150m x 50m area at the central group of workings (BUD1-33, Table 1, Open File GS1967/104). Six holes were anomalous in tin with a best of 1.5m at 0.44% Sn at end of hole (EOH). Two further holes were drilled 100m to the southeast and both had 1.5m at 0.3% Sn. No gold or silver assays were done. These holes are depicted on Figure 4 below, shown as rock samples coloured by tin value.

Four shallow holes for a total of 38m were drilled by Amax in 1982 (BD1-4, Table 1, Open File GS1984/170). Only a general location was reported, and no anomalous tin intersected. No gold or silver assays were conducted.

The next modern exploration was by Golden Cross Operations PL from 1994 to 2001. Golden Cross collected rock chips with up to 4.8 g/t Au as well as silver to 101 g/t Ag. Auger drilling followed with 55 shallow (3.3m depth) vertical holes and a best result of 0.25 g/t Au. As these were essentially soil samples at the soil/bedrock interface they are shown as soil on Figure 2 and many appear to be

affected by contamination as their generally high tenor is not supported by later, neighbouring data. For follow up, 9 shallow RAB holes to 18m depth were drilled in 1998 (WWRAB42--49, Table 1, Open File GS1999/478 Figure 4), with anomalous gold in four of those up to 0.3 g/t Au. No tin or silver assays were conducted. These holes are depicted on Figure 2 below, with a colour by gold value.

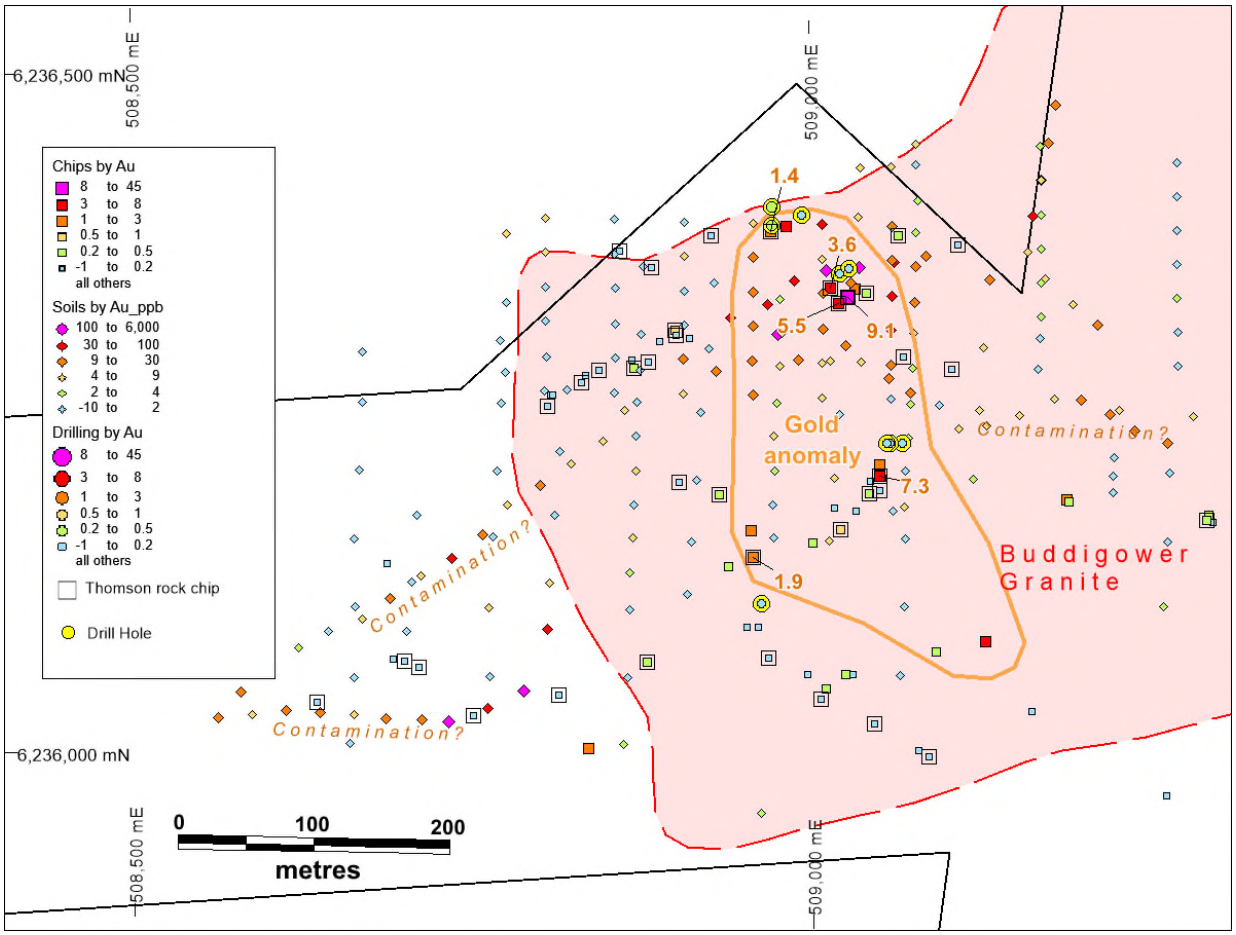


Figure 2: Buddigower gold data.

Other surface sampling consisted of soil and rock chip sampling (gold results shown in Figure 2). Metallic Resources collected 91 soil samples in 1992-3 analysed for gold and silver by BLEG (Bulk leach extractable gold) as well as 30 standard, unsieved soil samples analysed by Neutron Activation Analysis (Open File GS 1994/034). Golden Cross collected 94 soil samples and 2 rock chips from 1995-99 (Open File GS1995/211, GS1997/251 and GS1999/478). Thomson Resources collected a further 37 rock chip samples in 2022, mainly from spoil heaps (Table 2). Combined with the previous exploration data the surface sampling appears to show separate mineralised areas for gold and silver (Figure 3). Silver tends to follow the Buddigower Granite boundary, with gold located more centrally i.e., deeper in the granite.

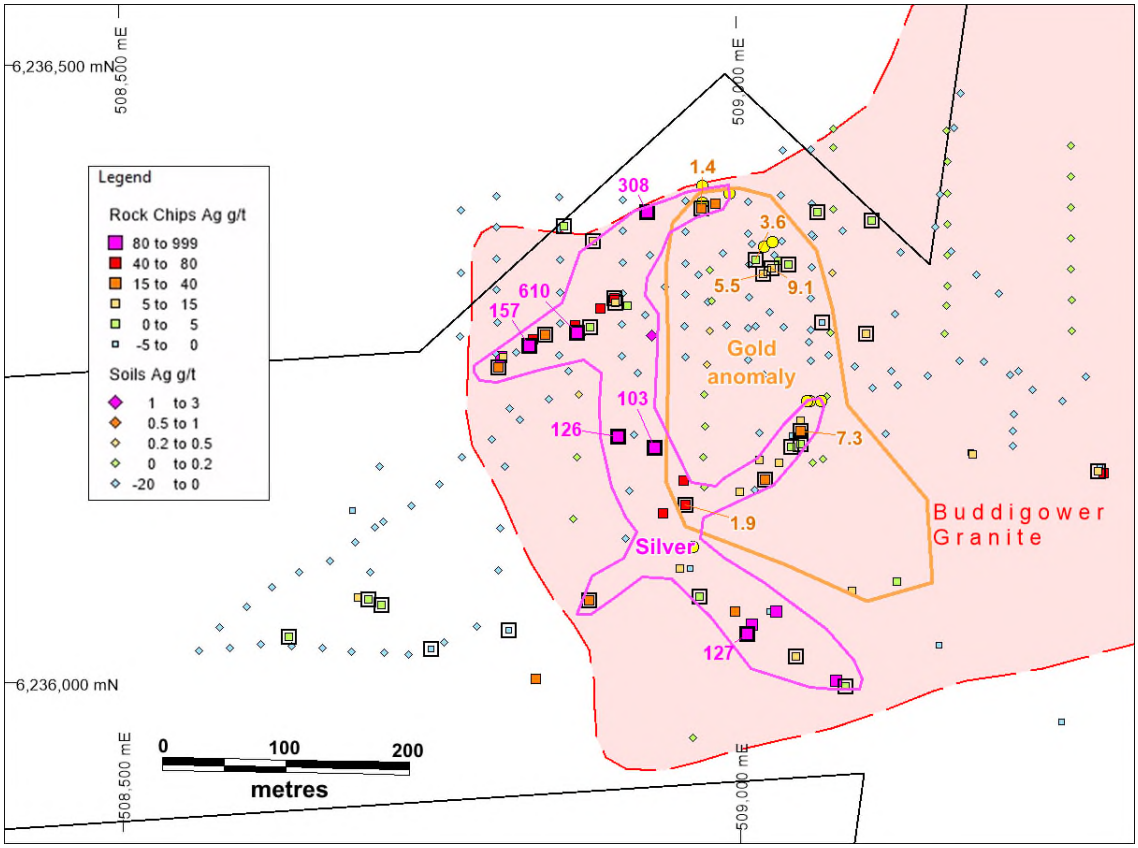


Figure 3: Buddigower silver data.

Tin appears to occur with both silver and gold, but there is a stronger association with silver.

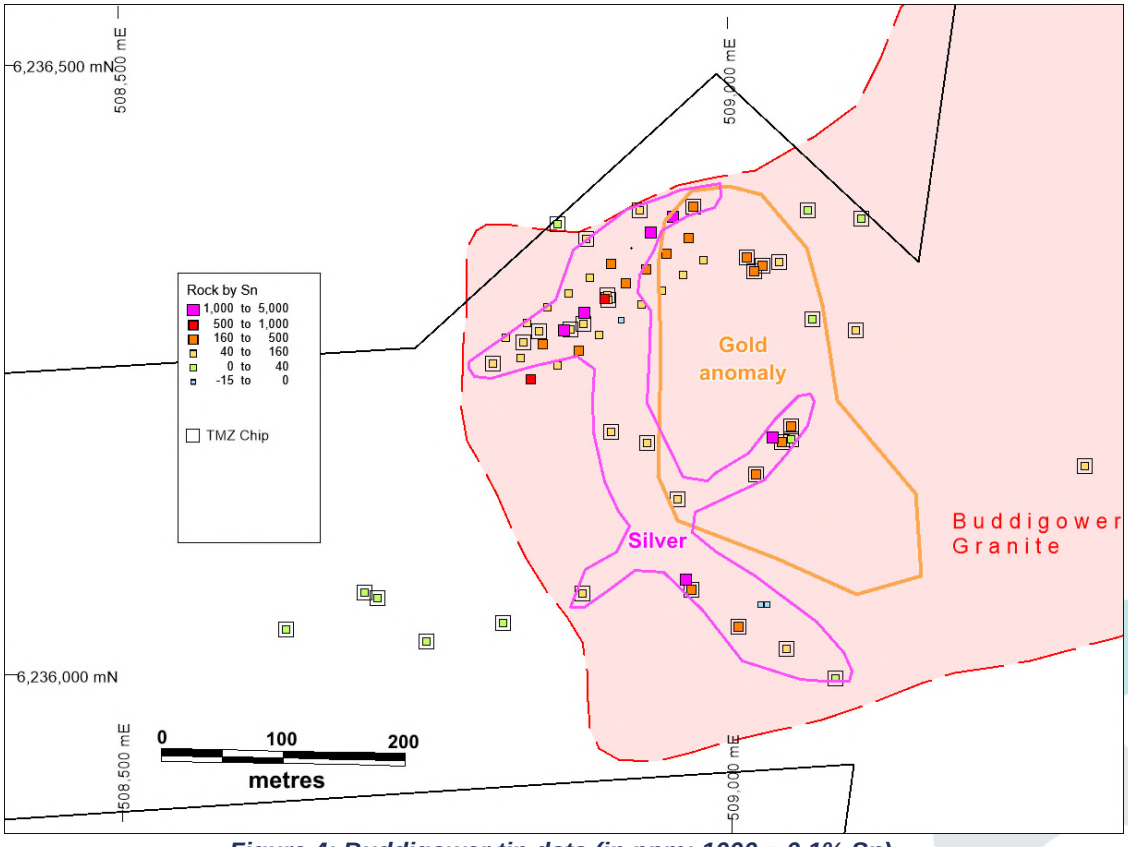


Figure 4: Buddigower tin data (in ppm: 1000 = 0.1% Sn).

Multiple geophysical surveys have been carried out, with airborne and ground magnetics, VLF, gravity, and IP employed. All surveys show anomalies in the general area of anomalism outlined by the geochemistry, but none have been effectively tested. The area is truly polymetallic with strong anomalies in zinc, lead, bismuth, and tungsten as well as gold, silver, and tin. Although 42 holes have been drilled here, the deepest hole to date is only 18m deep. None were assayed for silver and only 9 assayed for gold.

Thomson is planning a comprehensive test of the geochemical and geophysical anomalies by drilling.

Kildary

The Kildary prospect was discovered in 1890 and is located 10km north of Ardlethan. It features a 3km line of workings targeting quartz veins in shales and sandstone with at least 18 shafts. The main line had several different names: Golden Gift, The Blue, Mystery, O'Gormans, Undaunted, Turner, Hit or Miss, Mary Rose, Golden Star, Just the Thing, McGeochs and United Nations (from NW to SE). Production of a little over 1,200 ounces of gold was recorded between 1901 to 1905.

The last recorded mining activity was at Maslins, 3km to the west, from 1952-58, but no production was reported.

The first modern exploration was regional sampling by Lachlan Resources who collected 8 rock chip samples assaying up to 1.5 g/t Au (Open File GS1987/178). Two years later CRAE collected 9 rock chip samples assaying up to 1.3 g/t Au (Open File GS1989/154).

Extensive surface work was carried out by Golden Hills Mining (Open File GS1998/004 and 5) from 1994-1997 with 503 soil samples, 62 rock chips and 10 RC drillholes. The soil survey did not appear to yield a significant pattern as all values were quite low (Figure 5). However, the rock chips averaged 2.8 g/t Au with 8 samples assaying above 5 g/t Au - up to 62 g/t Au.

The drilling (Open File GS1998/005) returned significant results from hole KDRC04 with 2m at 10.6 g/t Au from 26m depth and 2m at 13.7 g/t Au from hole KDRC10 at 40m depth (Figure 5).

Thomson Resources has collected 20 samples mainly from spoil heaps with patchy results – only 2 of the samples assayed more than 1 g/t Au, with a maximum of **3.8 g/t Au** (Table 2).

A detailed aeromagnetic survey named "Wyalong A" was carried out by Golden Hills Mining (Open File GS1998/005) over the Kildary area. Figure 5 features an image processed from that survey – total magnetic intensity with a high pass filter applied to emphasis shallow (<2km depth) features. The Kildary line of gold workings parallels and sits between two linear NW-SE magnetic highs. These could represent a magnetic aureole to a buried granite under the Kildary field. Magnetic aureoles are formed when a hot granite intrudes a sedimentary rock and forms metamorphic hornfels with the mineral magnetite. Such intrusions have the potential for Intrusion Related Gold (IRG) deposits, similar to Thomson's Harry Smith and Yalgogrin projects.

Drilling is planned to test the continuity of the good drill intercepts found in the previous drilling and to test other gold anomalous locations not yet drilled.

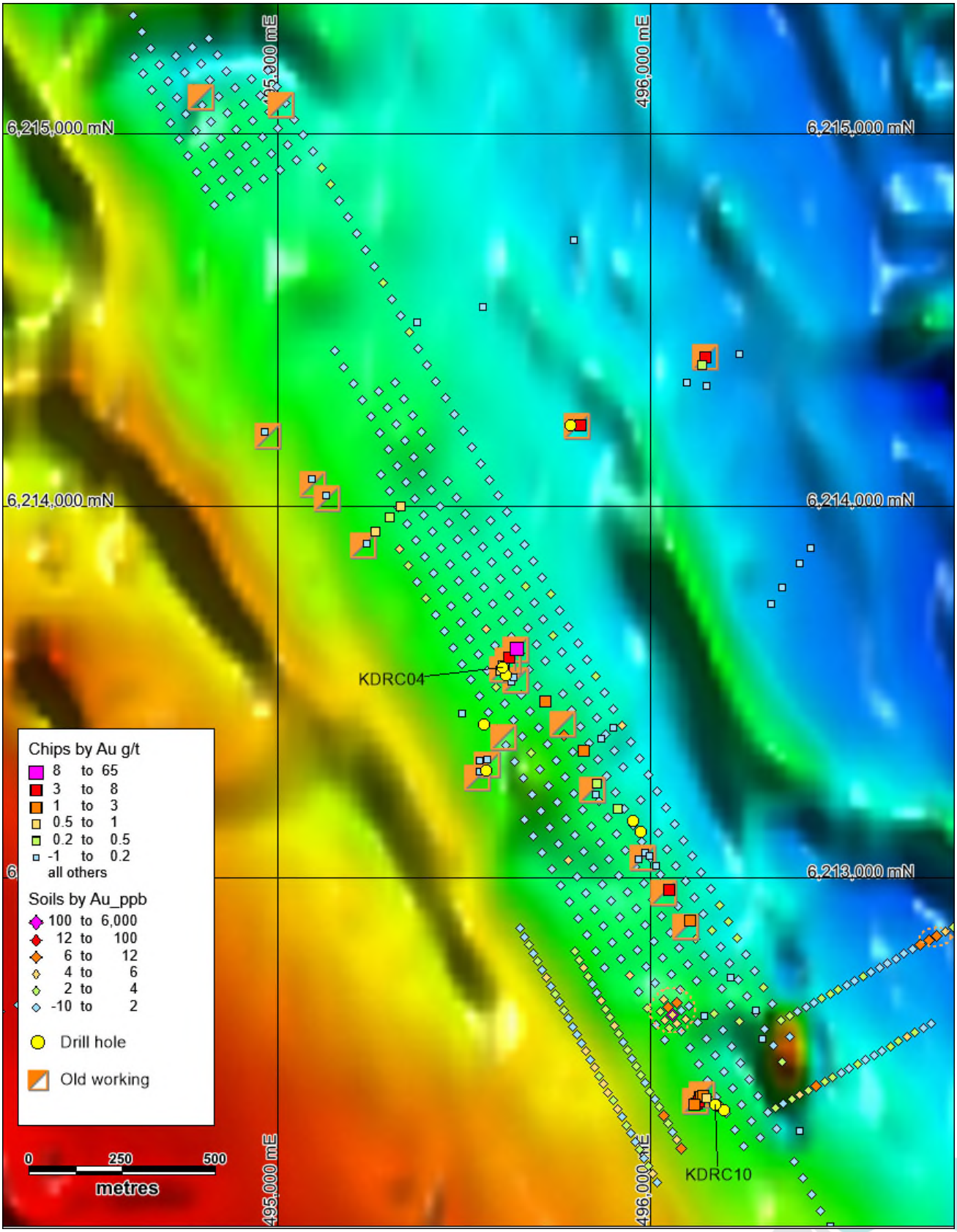


Figure 5: Kildary Gold Field: Main line of workings on a background of magnetic imagery.

Pikes

The Pikes prospect is located 25km south of Ardlethan. Very little is known or reported about this prospect but there are extensive workings scattered over a 1.2km x 1.2km area on a low ridge. The Geological Survey of NSW documented 5 shafts and several shallow pits in quartz veined Ordovician shales and sandstones with names such as Pikes Reef, Sheathers, Dixons and Brangalgan Mines (Heugh 1982, Explanatory Notes on the Cargelligo-Narrandera Metallogenic map 1:250,000). No production was reported but work was carried out between 1933 to 1939. One sample was collected by the NSW Geological Survey and it assayed at 0.07 g/t Au, 3.8 g/t Ag.

As for modern exploration, only one company has reported any work from the area – Lachlan Resources collected 3 rock chips which assayed up to 0.69 g/t Au (Open File GS1987/178).

Thomson Resources collected 28 samples from spoil heaps with variable results – 22 of the samples assayed less than 0.5 g/t Au, but there were three high-grade results **98.2 g/t Au, 11.1 g/t Au and 5.4 g/t Au** in quartz vein material (Table 2). The inference is that the veins contain highly nuggetty gold.

The workings do not show a coherent pattern or trend, so the follow up planned is a pattern of shallow aircore drilling around and between the known workings to establish trends, connections, and deeper targets.

Table 1: Rock Chip Sampling 2022 Lachlan Fold Belt

Sample	MGAE	MGAN	Lith	Prospect	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Bi	Sn	W
TF18801	508881	6236296	Greisen	Buddigower	0.1	4	123	124	-5	86	140
TF18802	508869	6236292	VQ	Buddigower	0.2	**610**	**5030**	**3520**	**1930**	80	150
TF18803	508844	6236290	Greisen	Buddigower	0.2	24.4	301	58	41	70	90
TF18804	508831	6236280	VQ	Buddigower	0.0	**157**	219	37	16	88	70
TF18805	508806	6236262	FG	Buddigower	0.0	23.4	615	167	61	122	220
TF18806	508903	6236208	Greisen	Buddigower	0.0	**126**	**2150**	233	527	60	120
TF18807	508932	6236200	Greisen	Buddigower	0.4	**103**	**2830**	124	1310	50	120
TF18808	508900	6236320	VQ	Buddigower	0.5	**47.3**	547	118	159	61	130
TF18809	508901	6236316	Greisen	Buddigower	0.1	7.1	622	192	57	72	**360**
TF18810	508859	6236378	Hornfels	Buddigower	0.0	2.8	62	74	44	13	30
TF18811	508883	6236366	VQ	Buddigower	0.0	7.6	115	**3440**	65	59	70
TF18812	508927	6236390	FG	Buddigower	0.0	**308**	**3100**	72	**1240**	61	40
TF18813	508971	6236394	VQ	Buddigower	**1.4**	29.9	434	213	457	283	220
TF18814	509015	6236353	VQ	Buddigower	3.6	2.7	324	446	357	230	230
TF18815	509027	6236347	VQ	Buddigower	9.1	9.2	**2040**	420	**1060**	266	430
TF18816	509021	6236342	VQ	Buddigower	5.5	12.7	342	243	**1150**	182	**410**
TF18817	509041	6236350	VQ	Buddigower	0.3	3.1	174	40	134	154	120
TF18818	509065	6236393	VQ	Buddigower	0.3	1.2	143	28	140	38	80
TF18819	509108	6236387	FG	Buddigower	0.1	1.1	46	32	36	28	90
TF18820	509068	6236303	VQ	Buddigower	0.1	-0.5	52	24	95	27	110
TF18821	509104	6236295	VQ	Buddigower	0.1	5.1	347	59	317	98	240
TF18822	509050	6236215	VQ	Buddigower	7.3	27.6	**1490**	129	**1140**	277	170
TF18823	509042	6236202	VQ	Buddigower	0.3	2.4	240	85	174	**330**	40
TF18824	509050	6236204	VQ	Buddigower	0.1	2.1	713	25	157	12	30

TF18825	509021	6236176	VQ	Buddigower	0.7	25.3	**1060**	153	732	201	190
TF18826	509291	6236187	VQ	Buddigower	0.3	5.1	99	446	31	89	130
TF18827	509086	6236009	RHY	Buddigower	0.0	0.7	24	**2070**	73	23	30
TF18828	509045	6236033	VQ	Buddigower	0.0	7.4	203	86	64	88	60
TF18829	509006	6236050	VQ	Buddigower	0.1	**127**	**1850**	233	**1350**	**306**	210
TF18830	508968	6236080	VQ	Buddigower	0.2	3.2	190	28	36	199	200
TF18831	508956	6236154	VQ	Buddigower	**1.9**	**41.9**	**2050**	46	449	127	**710**
TF18832	508710	6236069	VQ	Buddigower	0.0	0.9	63	399	26	17	20
TF18833	508700	6236073	VQ	Buddigower	0.0	1.2	92	62	15	25	10
TF18834	508878	6236075	FG	Buddigower	0.2	32.3	**1620**	56	401	106	**310**
TF18835	508813	6236049	Hornfels	Buddigower	0.1	-0.5	11	11	23	7	-10
TF18836	508750	6236034	Hornfels	Buddigower	0.2	-0.5	59	38	18	9	-10
TF18837	508635	6236041	FG	Buddigower	0.2	0.7	9	21	54	5	**760**
TF18978	494805	6175157	Zst	Four Mile	**7.5**						
TF18954	496114	6212393	VQ	Kildary	0.1						
TF18955	496119	6212393	VQ	Kildary	**1.8**						
TF18956	496149	6212409	VQ	Kildary	0.8						
TF18957	495812	6214216	VQ	Kildary	**3.8**						
TF18958	496140	6214378	VQ	Kildary	0.3						
TF18959	495613	6213569	VQ	Kildary	0.1						
TF18960	495493	6213444	VQ	Kildary	0.0						
TF18961	495853	6213225	VQ	Kildary	0.2						
TF18962	495996	6213059	VQ	Kildary	0.1						
TF18963	496143	6212631	VQ	Kildary	0.1						
TF18967	494416	6212583	VQ	Kildary	0.3						
TF18947	497551	6169410	VQ	Pikes	0.1						
TF18948	497567	6169441	VQ	Pikes	0.3						
TF18949	497529	6169453	SLT	Pikes	0.0						
TF18950	497500	6169488	VQ	Pikes	0.0						
TF18951	497496	6169506	VQ	Pikes	0.1						
TF18952	497485	6169520	VQ	Pikes	**11.1**						
TF18953	497499	6169564	VQ	Pikes	0.1						
TF18979	497487	6169525	Zst	Pikes	0.3						
TF18980	497612	6169975	Zst	Pikes	0.5						
TF18981	497669	6169944	Zst	Pikes	0.1						
TF18838	496862	6169474	VQ	Pikes SW	0.6	-0.5	32	32	-5	-2	-10
TF18839	496862	6169475	gossan	Pikes SW	**1.6**	0.5	49	110	-5	3	-10
TF18840	496862	6169476	SLT	Pikes SW	0.0	-0.5	164	101	-5	4	-10
TF18841	496862	6169485	VQ	Pikes SW	0.0	-0.5	61	17	-5	-2	-10
TF18842	496862	6169488	SLT	Pikes SW	0.2	0.5	69	256	-5	7	-10
TF18843	496860	6169490	VQ	Pikes SW	0.7	1.7	**1210**	36	23	-2	-10
TF18844	496687	6169347	VQ	Pikes SW	0.0	-0.5	28	35	-5	-2	-10
TF18845	496646	6169272	VQ	Pikes SW	0.3	-0.5	39	39	-5	-2	-10
TF18846	496649	6169277	VQ	Pikes SW	0.2	-0.5	29	36	-5	-2	-10
TF18847	497199	6169459	SST	Pikes SW	0.3	-0.5	46	167	-5	-2	-10

TF18848	497198	6169460	SST	Pikes SW	0.0	-0.5	67	41	-5	-2	-10
TF18940	496807	6169337	ZST	Pikes SW	0.0						
TF18941	496773	6169324	VQ	Pikes SW	0.0						
TF18942	496768	6169302	VQ	Pikes SW	0.0						
TF18943	496856	6169489	VQ	Pikes SW	0.1						
TF18944	496861	6169487	VQ	Pikes SW	0.1						
TF18945	496861	6169473	VQ	Pikes SW	**98.2**						
TF18946	496854	6169493	VQ	Pikes SW	**5.4**						

VQ – vein quartz, SST = Sandstone, Zst = shale, FG = granite, RHY = rhyolite. All values ppm (grams/ton), coordinates Map Grid of Australia, Zone 55 south.

Table 2: All located historical drilling reported at Buddigower

Hole	MGAE	MGAN	Depth	Dip	Az MGA	Au max	Sn max	Lith
BD1	508850	6236200	8	-90	0	-	120	-
BD2	508150	6235850	13.6	-90	0	-	20	-
BD3	505800	6231800	8	-90	0	-	13	-
BD4	510150	6233200	8	-90	0	-	19	-
BUD01	508954	6236385	15.24	-90	0	-	1560	Soil
BUD02	508967	6236368	15.24	-90	0	-	250	Soil
BUD03	508979	6236350	15.24	-90	0	-	50	Soil
BUD04	508936	6236372	15.24	-90	0	-	4400	Soil
BUD05	508949	6236355	13.72	-90	0	-	450	Soil
BUD06	508962	6236338	15.24	-90	0	-	100	Soil VQ
BUD07	508920	6236359	15.24	-90	0	-	9850	FG
BUD08	508932	6236342	15.24	-90	0	-	400	FG
BUD09	508945	6236325	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD10	508903	6236346	15.24	-90	0	-	300	FG
BUD11	508915	6236330	15.24	-90	0	-	450	FG
BUD12	508928	6236313	15.24	-90	0	-	50	Soil VQ
BUD13	508886	6236334	15.24	-90	0	-	70	Soil
BUD14	508898	6236317	15.24	-90	0	-	630	FG
BUD15	508911	6236300	15.24	-90	0	-	-10	FG
BUD16	508868	6236321	15.24	-90	0	-	60	FG
BUD17	508881	6236305	15.24	-90	0	-	1310	FG
BUD18	508893	6236287	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD19	508851	6236309	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD20	508864	6236291	15.24	-90	0	-	1410	FG
BUD21	508876	6236274	15.24	-90	0	-	350	FG
BUD22	508834	6236296	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD23	508847	6236279	15.24	-90	0	-	210	FG
BUD24	508859	6236262	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD25	508817	6236284	15.24	-90	0	-	50	FG
BUD26	508829	6236267	15.24	-90	0	-	100	FG
BUD27	508837	6236250	15.24	-90	0	-	720	FG
BUD29	509035	6236206	15.24	-90	0	-	2870	Soil
BUD33	508963	6236088	15.24	-90	0	-	2690	Schorl

WWRB42	509068	6236239	18	-60	87	-0.01	-	FG
WWRB43	509059	6236239	3.8	-60	87	-0.01	-	FG
WWRB43A	509057	6236239	18	-60	87	0.16	-	FG
WWRB44	508962	6236115	1.5	-60	242	-0.01	-	FG
WWRB45	508972	6236399	18	-60	127	0.25	-	FG
WWRB46	508972	6236412	18	-60	127	0.29	-	FG
WWRB47	508994	6236407	18	-60	127	0.19	-	FG
WWRB48	509021	6236363	18	-60	237	-0.01	-	FG
WWRB49	509028	6236367	18	-60	237	-0.01	-	FG

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.

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.

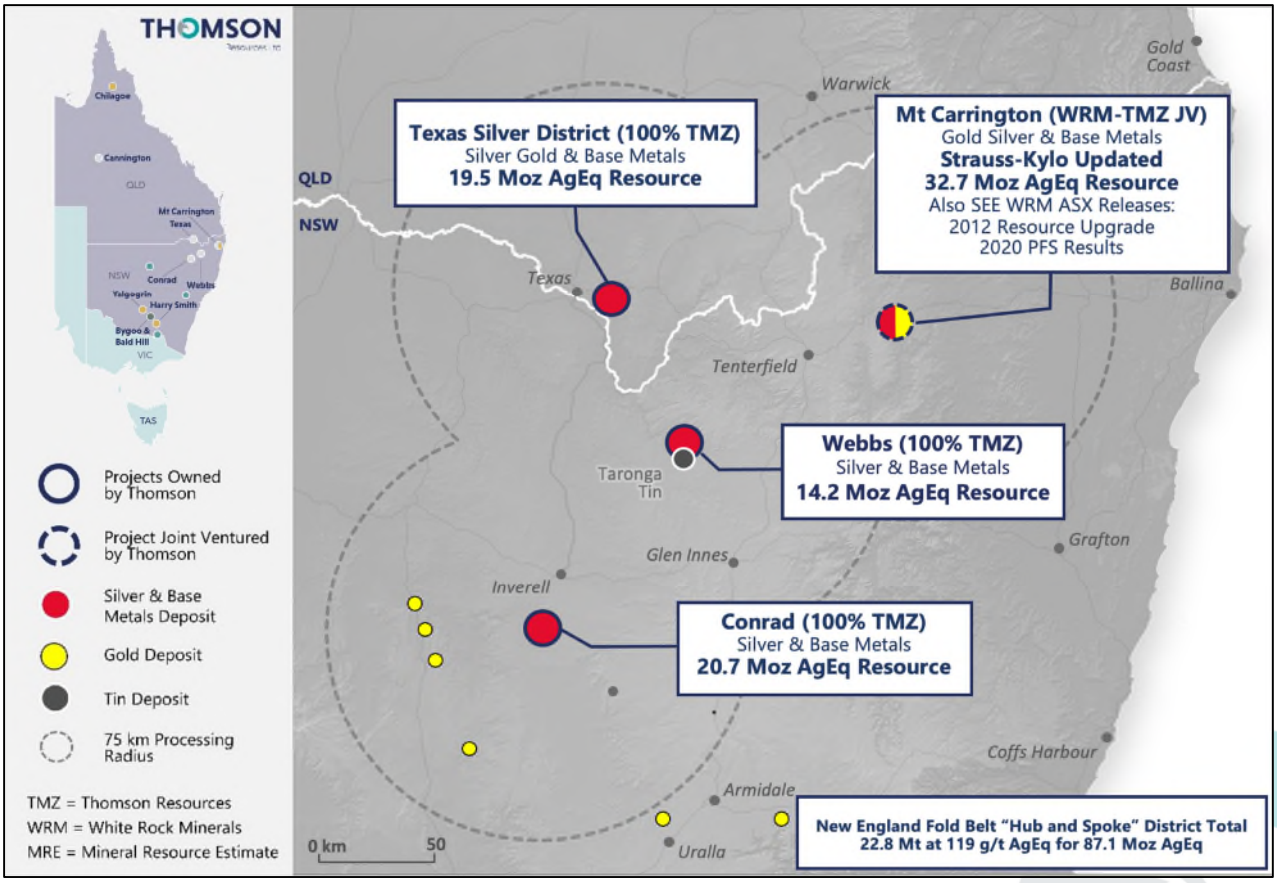
ABOUT THOMSON RESOURCES

Thomson Resources holds a diverse portfolio of minerals tenements across gold, silver and tin in New South Wales and Queensland. The Company's primary focus is its aggressive "New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke" consolidation strategy in NSW and Qld border region. The strategy has been designed and executed in order to create a large precious (silver – gold), base and technology metal (zinc, lead, copper, tin) resource hub that could be developed and potentially centrally processed.

The projects comprised under this strategy were acquired by Thomson in only a four-month period. These projects include the Webbs and Conrad Silver Projects, Texas Silver Project and Silver Spur Silver Project, as well as the Mt Carrington Gold-Silver base metal Earn-in and JV. As part of its New England Fold Belt Hub and Spoke Strategy, Thomson is targeting, in aggregate, in ground material available to a central processing facility of 100 million ounces of silver equivalent.

In addition, the Company is also progressing exploration activities across its Yalgogrin and Harry Smith Gold Projects and the Bygoo Tin Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt in central NSW, which may well form another Hub and Spoke Strategy, as well as the Chillagoe Gold and Cannington Silver Projects located in Queensland.

Thomson Resources Ltd (ASX: TMZ) (OTCQB: TMZRF) is listed on the ASX and also trades on the OTCQB Venture Market for early stage and developing U.S. and international companies. Companies are current in their reporting and undergo an annual verification and management certification process. Investors can find Real-Time quotes and market information for the company on www.otcmarkets.com.



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1-2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 sample representivity 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Sampling • Samples were collected from surface, mostly from spoil heaps around old workings. Around 2kg of loose chips were collected for each sample – best described as "grab samples" • Chips were taken from roughly 2m x 2m area
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable. • Quantitative logging only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Not applicable. • Samples were crushed to 6mm, then pulverised to 85% passing 75um.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were then homogenised and using a 50g charge, gold was determined by fire assay by using lead collection technique and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. • Multielements including Ag were analysed by ICP-AES of a 0.2g charge in a four acid digest solute. • Multi-element analysis via the ICP-AES technique is considered near-total for all but most resistive elements (none of which are reported above). • The nature and quality of the analytical technique is deemed appropriate and of industry standard for the mineralisation style. • Blanks, relevant certified reference material as standards and crushed core duplicate samples were inserted at regular intervals. • Additional blanks, standards and pulp duplicates are analysed as part of laboratory QAQC and calibration protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not applicable.

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	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All coordinates are in MGA Zone 55 (GDA94). • Locations measured by Garmin GPS Etrex unit (+/-5m)
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.*	• Not applicable.
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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were transported directly from the manned drill site by company vehicle to the company base of operations for processing. • Samples were bagged in numbered calico sample bags and stored securely on site before transport to the laboratory. • No unauthorised people were permitted at the drill site, sample preparation area or laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed. • There is no available information on external reviews of QAQC data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Rock chip sampling took place on Exploration Licences 100% owned by Thomson Resources Ltd (see Figure 1 for details).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration is detailed in the report with citations of all relevant Open File Reports held in the Geological Survey of NSW's DIGS database.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geology is described in the body of the release
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• This information is in Table 2 of the report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 in detail.*	• No weighted averages or cut offs have been applied. • No aggregation has been applied. • No metal equivalents have been estimated..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole intercepts are quoted and are unlikely to test the full extent of any mineralisation: true width or geometry is unknown.
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.*	• Plans of the drill holes are provided in the announcement – no area has sufficient drilling for a meaningful cross section.
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.*	• All rock chips collected have been reported, both high and low grade.
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.*	• At Buddigower NSW Tin reported high-grade tin and silver rock chip results in Open File Report GS2010/656. However, the location of the samples could not be determined with any certainty and are not included in the report. Further investigation suggested that the location data had been on a hard drive that got corrupted. • No other significant exploration data has been omitted. .
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further sampling is required ahead of follow up drilling.