ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

4 December 2020

COMPLETION OF CANNINGTON SILVER TENEMENT ACQUISITION

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Completion of the acquisition** of Caesar Resources Pty Ltd, the holder of the application for EPM27530 next to the Cannington silver mine, has completed
- **Adds 90 km^2** to Thomson existing Brumby EPM27742 application nearby
- Adds to growing **silver exploration portfolio**
- Further review of historic information on Brumby prospects demonstrates it is analogous to **Osborne and Eloise copper-gold deposits** to the north
- Significant historic drill intercepts at the **Brumby prospect**, include:
    - Hole BRNQ09 - **23m at 0.6% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au**
    - Hole BRNQ12 - **16m at 1.8% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au**
    - Hole BRNQ09 - **29m at 0.5% Cu**, **0.1 g/t Au**
    - Hole PETD13 – **27m at 0.7% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au**
    - Hole PETD25 – **33m at 0.4% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au** (inc. **1m at 9.1 g/t Au**)
    - Hole TGRC14 – **24m at 0.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au**

Thomson Resources (ASX: TMZ) (Thomson or the Company) advises that the acquisition of Caesar Resources Pty Ltd, the holder of the application for EPM27530, from private companies Saba Nominees Pty Ltd and Bull Equities Pty Ltd[1] has now completed and Caesar Resources is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Thomson. Thomson will proceed to progress the application to grant and to develop its exploration strategy in conjunction with EPM27742 (Brumby) which Thomson has applied for and which is situated 10km to the west.

Caesar Resources Tenement

Partly bordering the Cannington silver mine, EPM27530 ("CR Tenement"), along with EPM27742 ("TMZ Tenement"), sit amongst tenements held by some notable major and mid-tier companies – Mount Isa Mines, Rio Tinto, Sandfire Resources and South 32 (see Figure 1).

There are multiple magnetic and geological structures that run through the Cannington mine and continue into the CR Tenement (see Figures 2 and 3).

The Tenement areas are also on trend and in the same rock types as the Cannington deposit (Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic metasedimentary), making the CR Tenement area fertile for major silver-lead deposits.

Major copper-gold deposits in the area include Barrick's Osborne and Oz Minerals' Eloise and Jericho projects, which the TMZ Tenement is increasingly looking analogous to.

[1] See ASX Release dated 16 November 2020

An initial review of geology and geophysics indicates potential, especially in the central areas of the permits.

Following the granting of the two EPM Tenements Thomson's strategy is to conduct a comprehensive search over the whole area to discover BH-type or IOCG-type deposits under thin cover at exploitable depths with the intention of targeting silver, gold, copper, zinc and lead mineralisation.

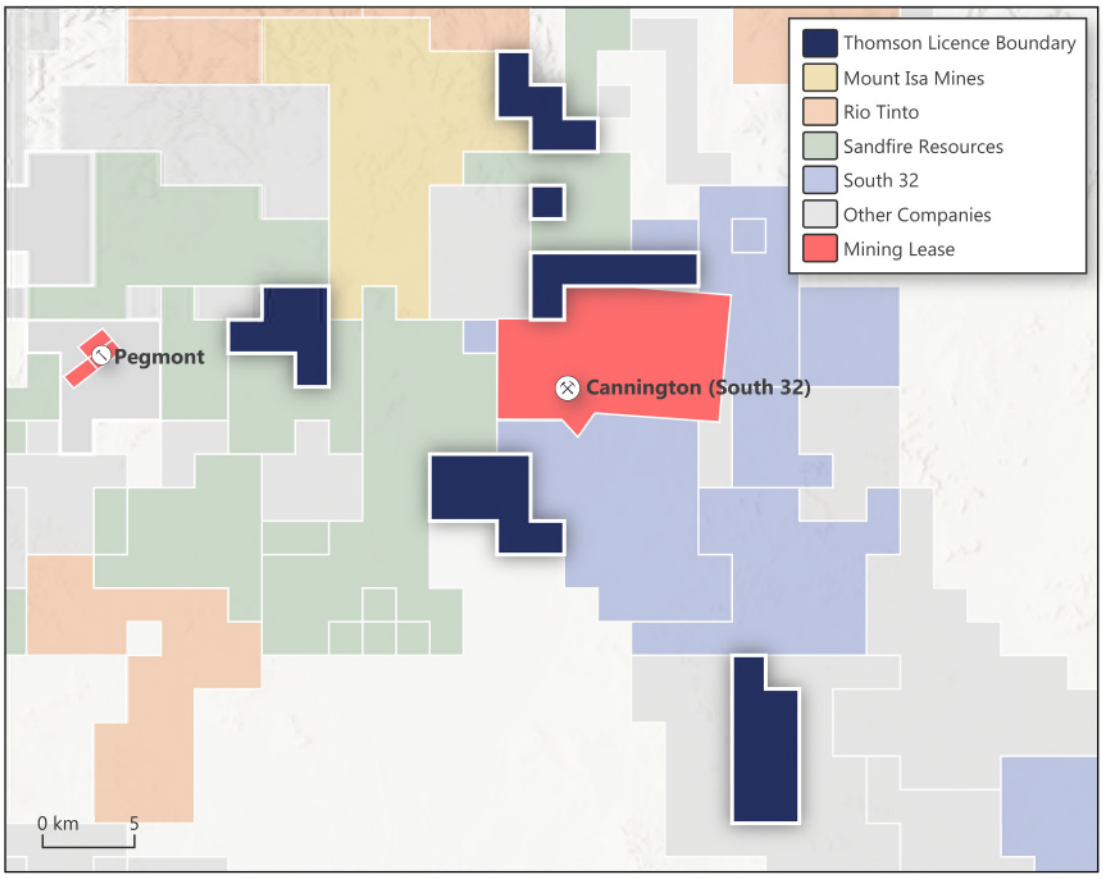

Figure 1 – Caesar and Thomson EPMAs with near neighbours

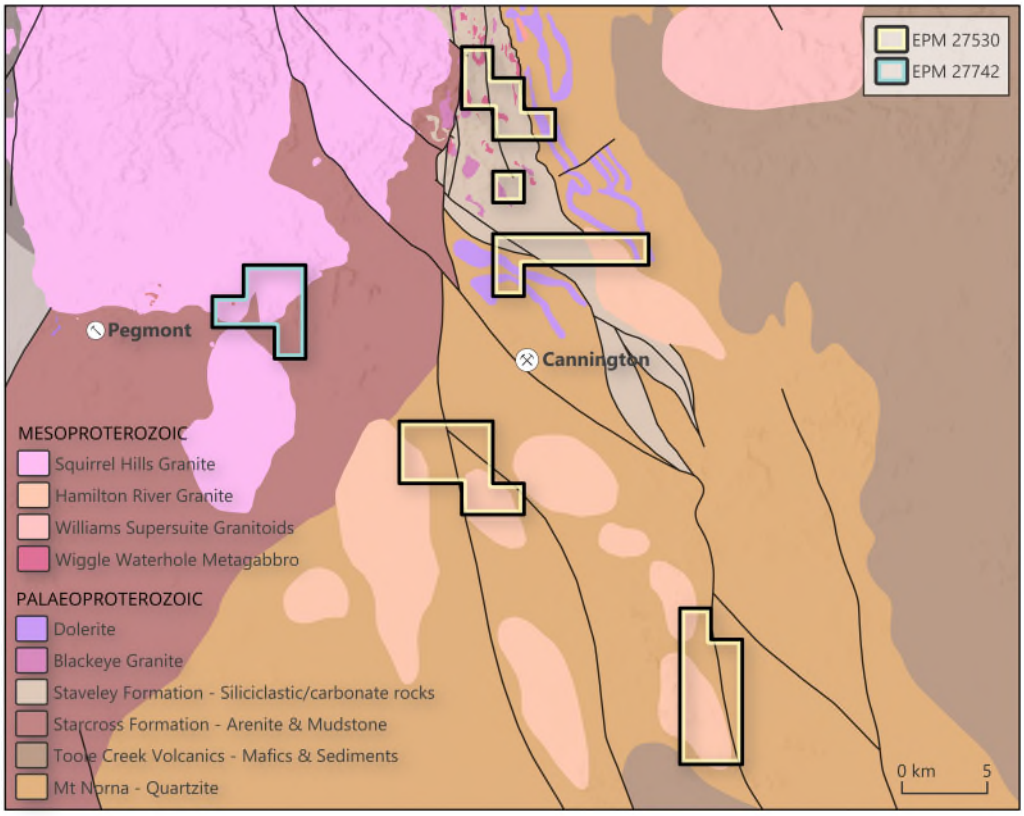

Figure 2 – Caesar Tenement and Thomson EPMA against local geology

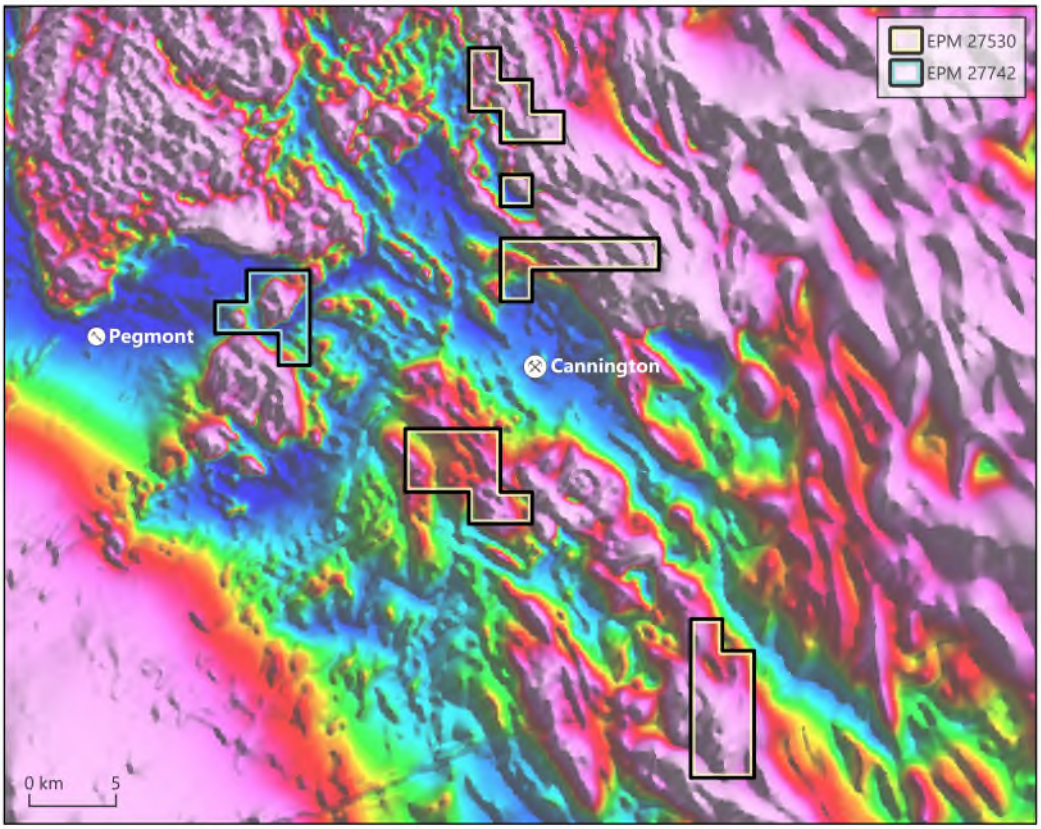

Figure 3 – Caesar Tenement and Thomson EPMA against aeromagnetics

Brumby Prospect

As advised in November 2020[2], the TMZ Tenement contains the Brumby prospect. The prospect appears as a discrete magnetic high (see Figure 4), As has been noted[3], the Cannington orebody was discovered through drill-testing of an isolated magnetic anomaly. However, in the Tringadee Project Final Report lodged by Western Metals Copper Limited in April 2002 (Report CR 33502) ("**Report**"), the Brumby prospect is noted as being analogous to the Osborne Cu-Au Deposit and the Eloise Cu-Au deposit and is of the Iron Ore-Copper-Gold (IOCG) type.

A review of historical work is ongoing. The Brumby area has been drilled by Aberfoyle Resources, North Ltd and Barrick Ltd. Aberfoyle drilled 7 RC, 4 diamond and 8 RAB holes, while North Ltd drilled 1 RC hole and 11 RAB holes at Brumby (Table 1). Barrick drilled six percussion/diamond holes. Several of these holes intersected significant widths of low-grade mineralisation (Table 2):

PETD 06: 34-61m 27m @ 0.35% Cu (including 42-47m 5m @ 0.43% Cu; 49-53m 4m @ 0.54% Cu and 0.15ppm Au).

PETD: 13 27m @ 0.66% Cu, 0.38ppm Au (including 9m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.6ppm Au).

PETD 25: 33m @ 0.4% Cu, 0.46ppm Au (including 1m @ 9.1ppm Au and 3m @ 0.99% Cu, 0.32ppm Au).

TGRC 14: 92-116m 24m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.24ppm Au (including 112-116m 4m @ 1.48% Cu, 0.54ppm Au).

BRNQ12: 157-173m 16m at 1.8% Cu.0.5 g/t Au

These drill holes outline a steeply dipping NW trending mineralised zone at least 350m in length that remains open both to the NW and SE. This NW-SE trending alignment appears to be a regional magnetic feature.

Table 1 – Significant holes drilled at the Brumby Prospect

Hole	Depth	AMGE	AMGN	Dip	Az	EPM	CR	Co	Year
PETD06	120	475261	7584589	-60	270	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1992
PETD13	350.8	475400	7584400	-60	270	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD24	150	475360	7584200	-60	269	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD25	160	475375	7584400	-60	269	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD26	108	475355	7583800	-60	269	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD27	120	475320	7585200	-60	269	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD28	138	475370	7585000	-60	269	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD29	109	475320	7584990	-90	0	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
PETD30	468.3	475560	7584400	-60	290	7066	25522	Aberfoyle	1993
TGRC14	150	475450	7584321	-60	270	7066	32748	North	2000
BRNQ08	333.2	475398	7584173	-60	312	15281	51795	Barrick	2008
BRNQ09	289.9	475452	7584226	-60	312	15281	51795	Barrick	2008
BRNQ10	288.4	475506	7584279	-60	312	15281	51795	Barrick	2008
BRNQ11	227.1	475372	7584549	-60	261	15281	51795	Barrick	2008
BRNQ12	281	475455	7584223	-85	318	15281	59758	Barrick	2009
BRNQ13	297	475457	7584221	-90	318	15281	59758	Barrick	2009

[2] See ASX Release dated 4 November 2020

[3] See ASX Release dated 4 November 2020

Table 2 – Significant Intersections at the Brumby Prospect

Hole	From	To	Width	Cu%	Au g/t	Intercept
BRNQ08	190	195	5	0.9	0.4	5m at 0.9% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au
BRNQ09	150	173	23	0.6	0.3	**23m at 0.6% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au**
BRNQ09	211	222	11	0.6	0.2	11m at 0.6% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au
BRNQ09	230	239	9	0.6	0.2	9m at 0.6% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au
BRNQ11	93	94	1	1.2	0.2	1m at 1.2% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au
BRNQ12	157	173	16	1.8	0.5	**16m at 1.8% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au**
BRNQ12	189	218	29	0.5	0.1	**29m at 0.5% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au**
BRNQ13	209	230	21	0.4	0.03	21m at 0.4% Cu
PETD06	34	61	27	0.4		27m at 0.4% Cu
PETD13	26	53	27	0.7	0.4	**27m at 0.7% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au**
PETD25	39	40	1		3.5	1m at 3.5 g/t Au
PETD25	127	160	33	0.4	0.5	**33m at 0.4% Cu, 0.5 g/t Au**
TGRC14	92	116	24	0.5	0.2	**24m at 0.5% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au**

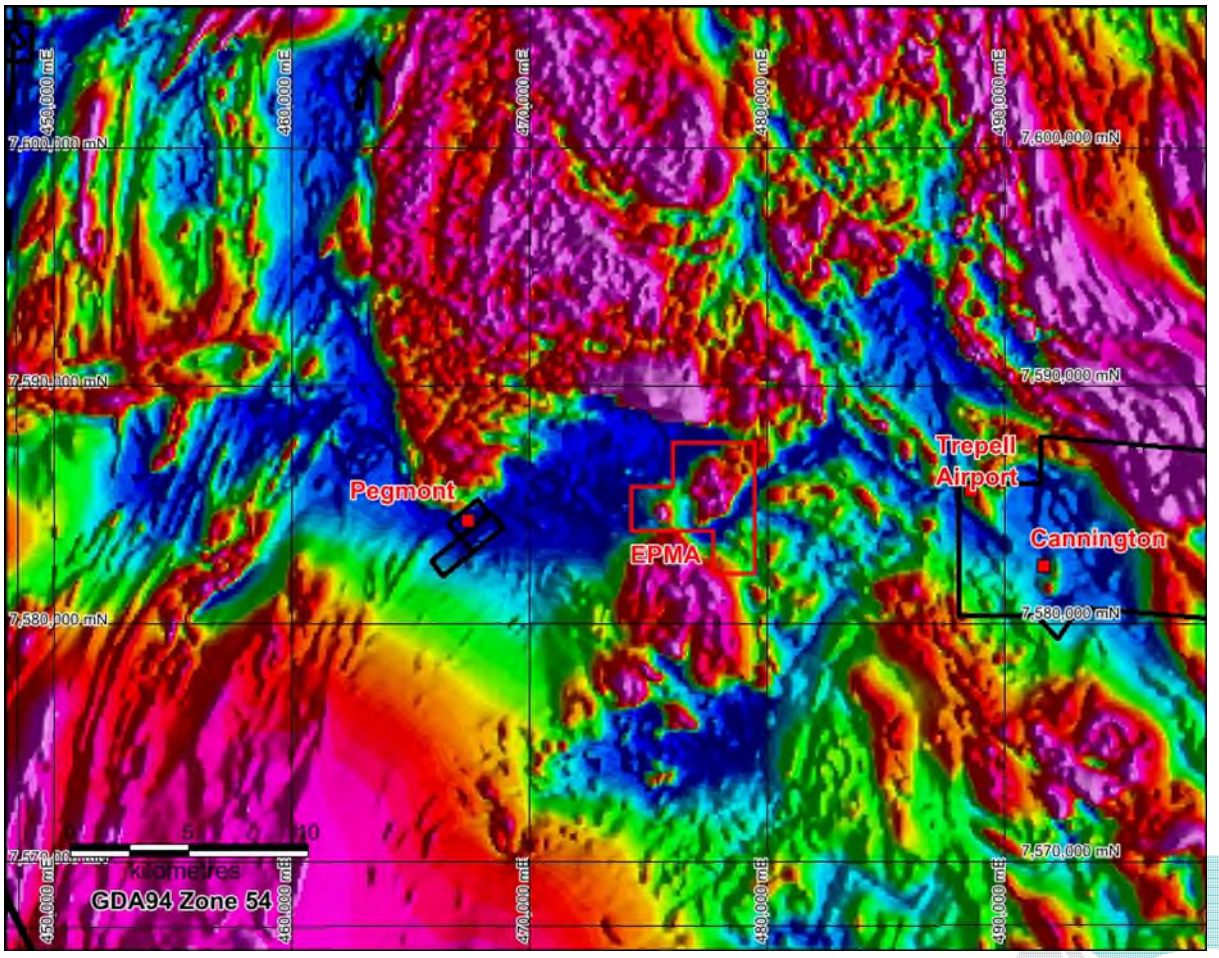

Figure 4 – Thomson's EPMA set against a background of regional total magnetic intensity

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.

THOMSON RESOURCES PROJECT OVERVIEW

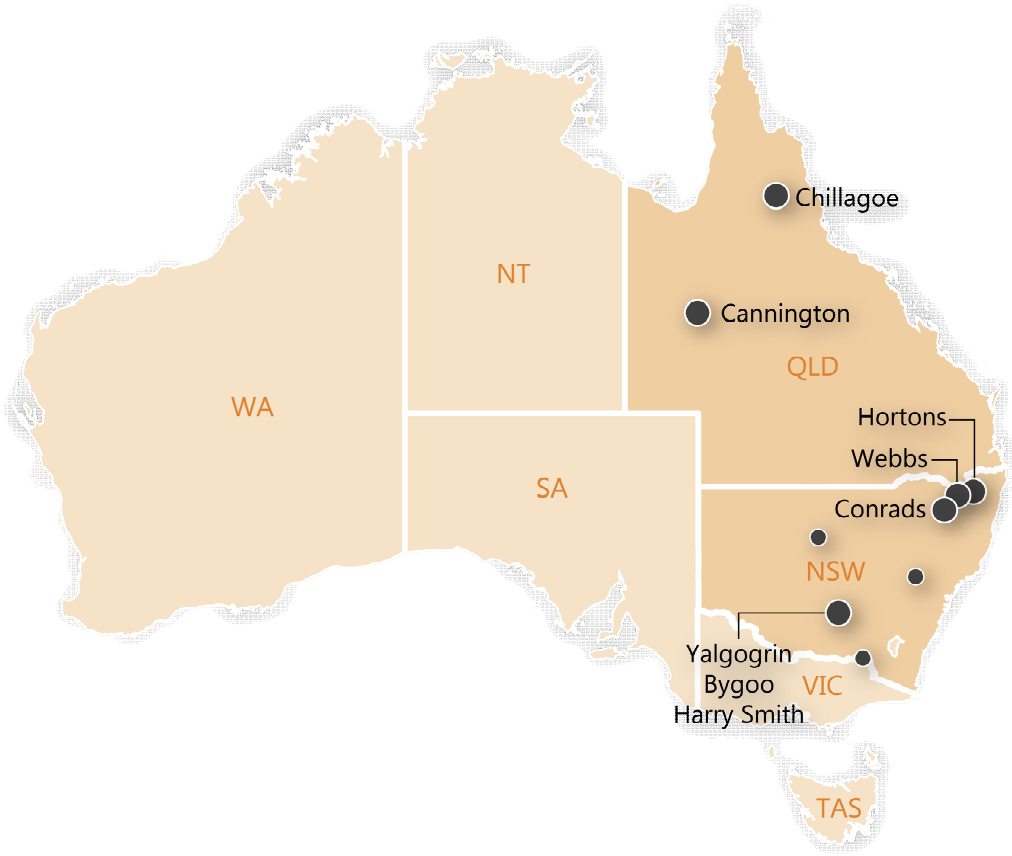

Figure A -Thomson Resources Project Areas

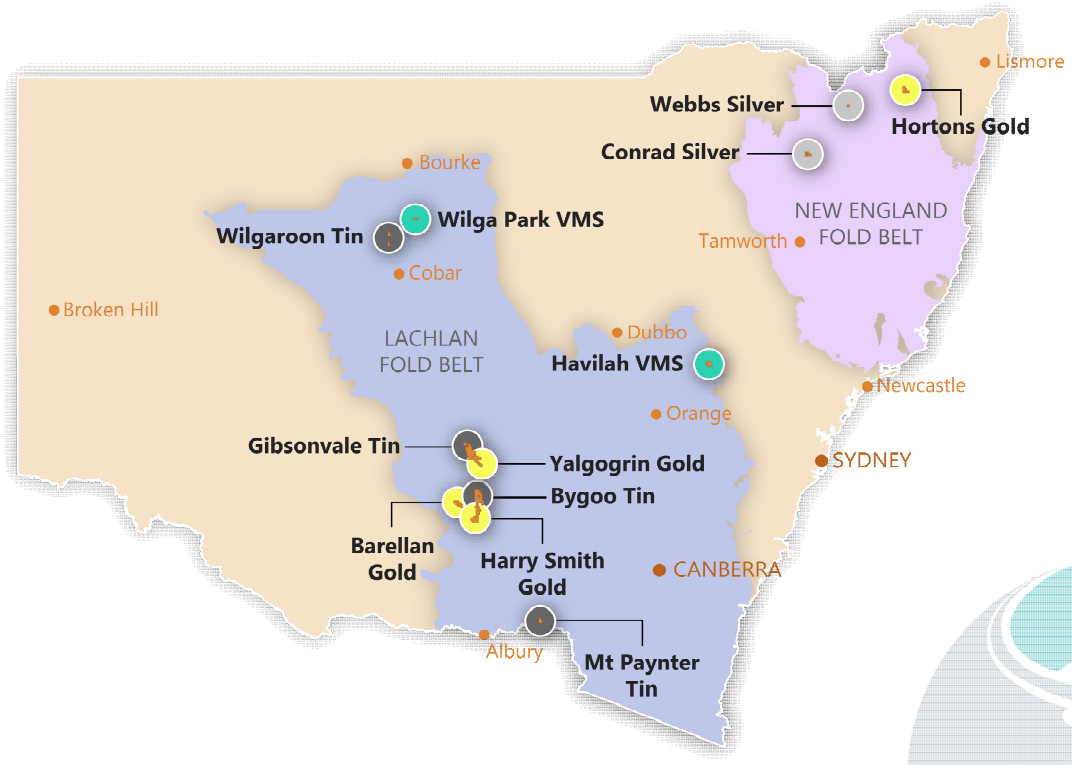

Figure B: Location of Thomson Resources Projects in NSW

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)[4].

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 anomaly[5].

Harry Smith Gold Project

The Harry Smith Gold Project was granted to Thomson Resources in 2016 and lies 30km south of Ardlethan. 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)**[6].

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[7]. 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[8].

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 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**

[4] 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

[5] Thomson Resources ASX Release dated 4 November 2020

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

[7] Thomson Resources ASX Releases 12 October 2020

[8] Thomson Resources ASX Release 18 September 2020

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[9].

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Historic reports indicate RC and percussion samples were riffle split and diamond core was ¼ core sampled.
Drilling techniques	Reverse Circulation, percussion and diamond drilling
Drill sample recovery	Recovery information is not available.
Logging	Historic reports have varied styles of geological logging
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	None
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The historic sampling and assaying was undertaken by leading exploration companies and assay laboratories
Verification of sampling and assaying	No independent verification has taken place.
Location of data points	Locations are given in AMG Zone 54 co-ordinates. This is the co-ordinate system used by all of the companies mentioned in the report – Aberfoyle, North and Barrick.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing is irregular as this is exploration.
Orientation of data in relation to structure	Holes are generally drilled at a high angle to the interpreted structure.
Sample security	No particular security measures were employed.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews have taken place.

[9] 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	Historic drilling took place on EPMs 7706 and EPM 15281.
Exploration by other parties	The data in this report is historic and was carried out by Aberfoyle, North and Barrick. Relevant reports are stored at the Geological Survey of Queensland Open Data Portal with a "CR" number. The reports used for the data reported above were 25522, 32748, 33502, 51795 and 59758
Geology	Geology is from taken from publicly available company reports
Drill hole Information	The drill hole details are given in the accompanying Tables 1 and 2.
Data aggregation methods	Assay intervals are combined as a simple average, as all data are from 1, 2 or 4m intervals
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All widths quoted are downhole widths. True widths have not been estimated as the structures are not known, however holes are generally drilled at a high angle to the interpreted structure
Diagrams	Location plans are given above in the report as Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. Drill sections are available in the company reports 51795 and 59758.
Balanced reporting	The intercepts quoted are the best reported using an arbitrary cut off of Copper grade x width = 10 or greater (e.g. 20m at 0.5% Cu). As this is still an exploration project it is not yet clear whether these intercepts are representative of high-grade lodes at the project.
Other substantive exploration data	Historic exploration is detailed in publicly available reports from the Geological Survey of Queensland Open Data Portal, particularly those listed in the drilling details table.
Further work	Further exploration, including drilling and geophysics is being planned