

Tombill Completes Near-Surface Drilling and Provides Assessment of Results of Recent Exploration Programs Toronto, Ontario and Geraldton, Ontario--(Newsfile Corp. - August 5, 2022) - Tombill Mines Limited (TSXV: TBLL) (OTCQB: TBLLF) (the "Company", "Tombill"), is pleased to report on its 2022 near-surface Phase 2A diamond drilling program that was designed to evaluate a number of newly defined gold targets distributed across two of the three 100%-controlled claim groups the Company holds in the Geraldton gold mining district of north-central Ontario. The Phase 2A drilling campaign consisted of eight NQ-diameter boreholes for a total length of 2,941 meters (m). Seven of the eight drill-holes are located on the 51-patented claim Main Group property ("Main Group") which adjoins on the west the mining property of Greenstone Gold Mines GP Inc. ("Greenstone") where a large open-pit gold mine is currently being constructed. In addition, a single borehole was drilled on the smaller Original claim group property where the past-producing Tombill gold mine was located.

Summary of the Phase 2A 2022 Drilling Program:

- The best assay results produced by the Phase 2A drilling program were obtained from drill-hole TB22-008. A 30-centimeter (cm) long sample from 288.8 m down-hole returned an assay of 2.61 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au), while another core sample from 292.1 m to 293.0 m (length of 90 cm) assayed 4.17 g/t Au.
- Six of the eight holes that constitute the Phase 2A program were distributed across the northern sector of Tombill's Main Group, with the TransCanada Highway giving good access to the drill-sites. Together, these drill-holes were designed to investigate the gold potential of the Ellis Syncline exploration target. Overall, assay results produced by these boreholes were disappointing. Hole TB22-002 intersected a zone of weak gold mineralization from 155.0 m to 161.0 m, with the maximum gold assay from this zone being 0.406 g/t Au. Two other zones of weak mineralization were intersected between 199 m and 218 m in the hole, with maximum gold assays for 1 m long core samples from these zones being 0.428 g/t Au and 0.396 g/t Au.
- No significant assay results were generated by drill-holes TB22-003 through TB22-007.

Table 1. Significant Results of Phase 2A Drilling Program

Hole ID	UTM Coordinates	Azimuth/Dip (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Length (m)	Au (g/t)
TB22-001A	501499 E / 5503943 N	180/-52	248.0	249.0	1.0	0.36
and			257.0	258.0	1.0	0.35
and			330.0	331.0	1.0	0.41
TB22-002	500198 E / 5503696 N	350/-45	158.0	159.0	1.0	0.41
and			209.0	211.0	2.0	0.36
and			215.0	216.0	1.0	0.40
TB22-008	493730 E / 5505580 N	30/-45	262.0	263.0	1.0	0.94
and			269.1	270.4	1.3	1.44

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and			288.8	289.1	0.3	2.61
and			292.1	293.0	0.9	4.17

NOTE: WGS83, Zone 16 is the UTM Coordinate System that was used for the locations of drill-holes.

Tombill Original Mine

Hole TB22-008, which is in the central part of the 6-patented claim Original property, yielded two core samples that assayed 2.61 g/t Au and 4.17 g/t Au. This drill-hole was designed to test for the eastward continuation of the *Key Lake-Jellicoe Gold Corridor* that in past decades was extensively drilled by various resource companies on claims now owned by Greenstone which is currently constructing an open-pit mine some 13 kilometers to the southeast. According to Greenstone's NI43-101-compliant technical report¹, the measured and indicated in-pit mineral resources of the Key Lake gold deposit are estimated to contain 141,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 1.16 g/t Au. An additional inferred resource is estimated to contain 82,000 ounces at an average grade of 1.39 g/t Au.

The two intercepts of gold mineralization made by hole TB22-008 are from a 5- to 6-meter-wide zone of hydrothermally altered greywacke which is interpreted to be the extension of the east-southeasterly trending *Key Lake-Jellicoe Gold Corridor* that includes the Key Lake gold deposit. In TB22-008, the gold-bearing zone is marked by moderate and pervasive sericite alteration of the foliated, fine-grained metasedimentary rock along with thin seams of quartz-sericite and veinlets of greyish quartz. Minor disseminated fine-grained pyrite accompanies the sericite alteration. This intersection of the *Key Lake-Jellicoe Gold Corridor* on the Tombill property is situated approximately 1,500 m east-southeast of the sealed shaft of the Jellicoe mine, a small gold producer in the late 1930's, and about 900 m east of Tombill's western property boundary. The strike continuity of the mineralized corridor is noteworthy, being at least 3.3 km from Key Lake in the west to drill-hole TB22-008, and it appears to extend another 2.3 km further to the southeast to include the gold-quartz lodes of the former Magnet gold mine.

Ellis Syncline on Main Group

The *Ellis Syncline* exploration target that was investigated on the Main Group by drill-holes TB22-002 through TB22-007 consists of an isoclinally folded package of Archean rocks dominated by greywacke, magnetite iron formation and quartz-albite porphyry. These lithologies and the fold structures they define on the property create a geological setting that has been interpreted to be analogous to the setting which hosts the multiple ore zones forming the multi-million-ounce Hardrock gold deposit being developed by Greenstone 3.5 km to the east. Individual drill-holes were designed to test for sheared porphyry contacts and zones of sulphide replacement mineralization hosted in complexly folded iron formations.

While the drill-holes testing the *Ellis Syncline* target did in fact encounter the anticipated lithologies and even several altered zones marked by thin quartz veins, moderate sericite alteration and minor pyrite mineralization, no significant concentrations of gold were identified by

Tombill Completes Near-Surface Drilling and Provides Assessment of Results of Recent Exploration Programs these drill-holes. The best result obtained from these holes was made by TB22-002 which passed through the closure or 'nose' of a large, folded quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke. Three intersections of weak porphyry-hosted gold mineralization were made by this drill-hole; the interval 155-161 m yielded a maximum gold assay of 0.406 g/t Au, with the other two zones giving maximum assays of 0.428 g/t and 0.396 g/t gold.

Drill-hole TB22-001A was designed to test for the westward continuation of a gold-bearing shear zone that had been identified by a few historical drill-holes passing beneath the north end of Mosher Lake, some 400 m beyond the eastern boundary of Tombill's Main Group. The targeted zone appears to have been intersected between 247.0 m and 258.0 m down-hole. The two best assays from this zone, were 0.356 g/t Au from a 1.0 m long sample of quartz-feldspar porphyry and 0.346 g/t Au across 1.0 m from a sample of greywacke at the contact with the porphyry.

Figure 1. Phase 2A Drill Program

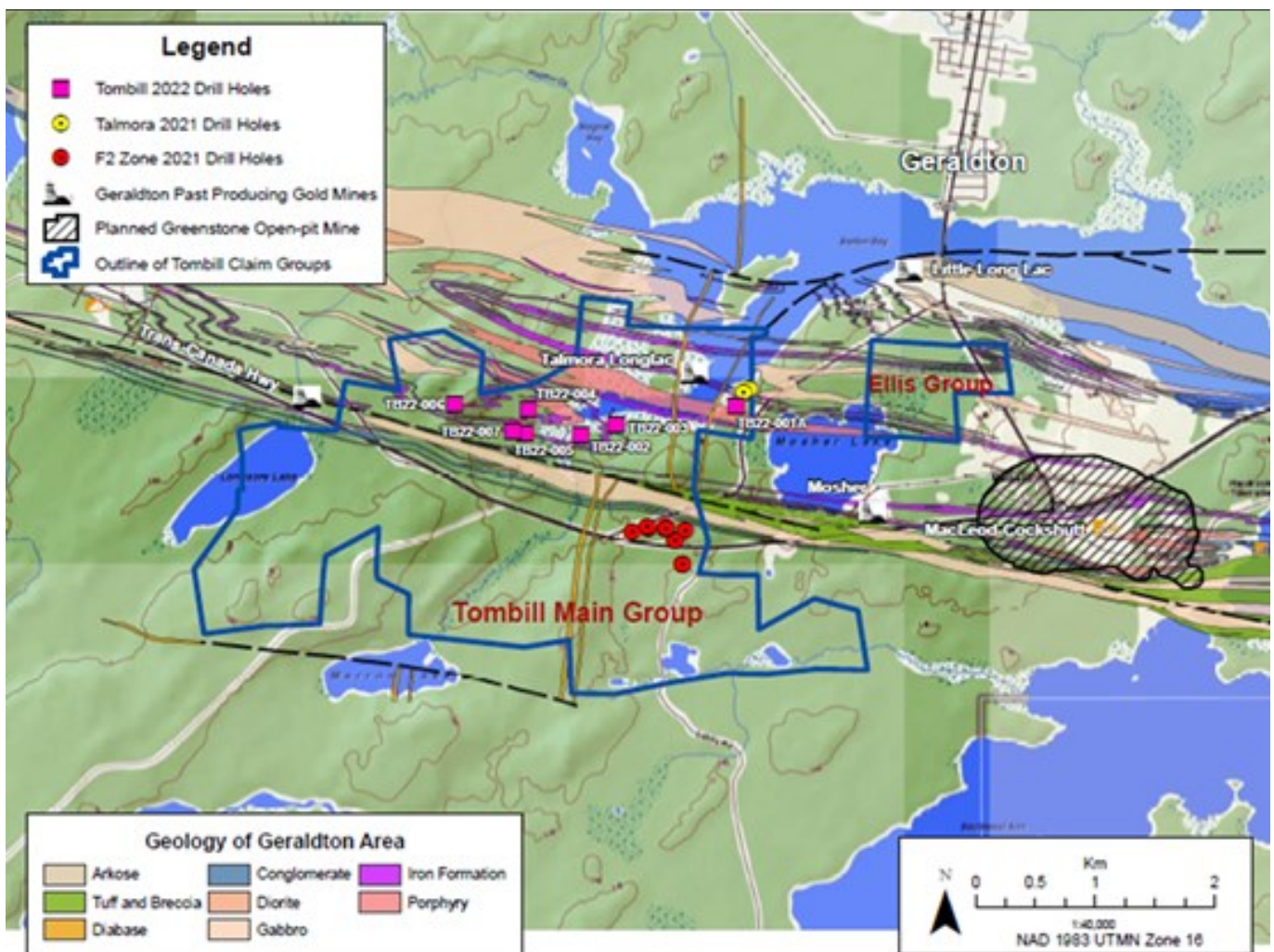


Figure 1. Regional map showing location of Tombill mineral properties in the Geraldton gold mining district and collar locations of diamond drill-holes completed by the Company's 2021 and 2022 drilling campaigns.

To view an enhanced version of Figure 1, please visit:



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https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/7659/132962_d22e631944f1eb4d_004full.jpg.

Implications for Future Exploration:

Drill-hole TB22-008 essentially confirms that the laterally extensive *Key Lake-Jellicoe Gold Corridor* passes through Tombill's Original claim group, with about 1,000 m of strike potential existing on the property from the hole itself to its western border extending to the Corridor. For a gold deposit comparable in size or larger than Greenstone's Key Lake deposit to be discovered on Tombill's claims, a considerable amount of diamond drilling would be required, with many drill-holes yielding mineralized intersections that are significantly greater in length and with higher gold contents than what was obtained by hole TB22-008.

Drill-holes TB22-002 through TB22-007 confirmed the existence of a geological setting, *i.e.*, lithologies and structures, that is comparable to the litho-structural setting hosting the large low-grade Hardrock gold deposit being developed a few kilometers east of Tombill's drilling. While the six drill-holes failed to discover a 'blind' zone of significant gold mineralization, the Company believes compelling exploration potential still exists in the favorable geology of the *Ellis Syncline* on the Main Group. The application of induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveying over the area of interest could assist in defining new drill targets, where chargeability anomalies might be indicating zones of gold-bearing sulphide replacement mineralization.

Footnote

1. N.I. 43-101 Technical Report, Hardrock Project, Ontario, Canada. Prepared by G Mining Services Inc. for Premier Gold Mines Limited. Effective Date December 16, 2020.

Qualified Person

Ron Burk, P.Geo., is the Company's designated Qualified Person for this news release within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and has reviewed and approved its scientific and technical content.

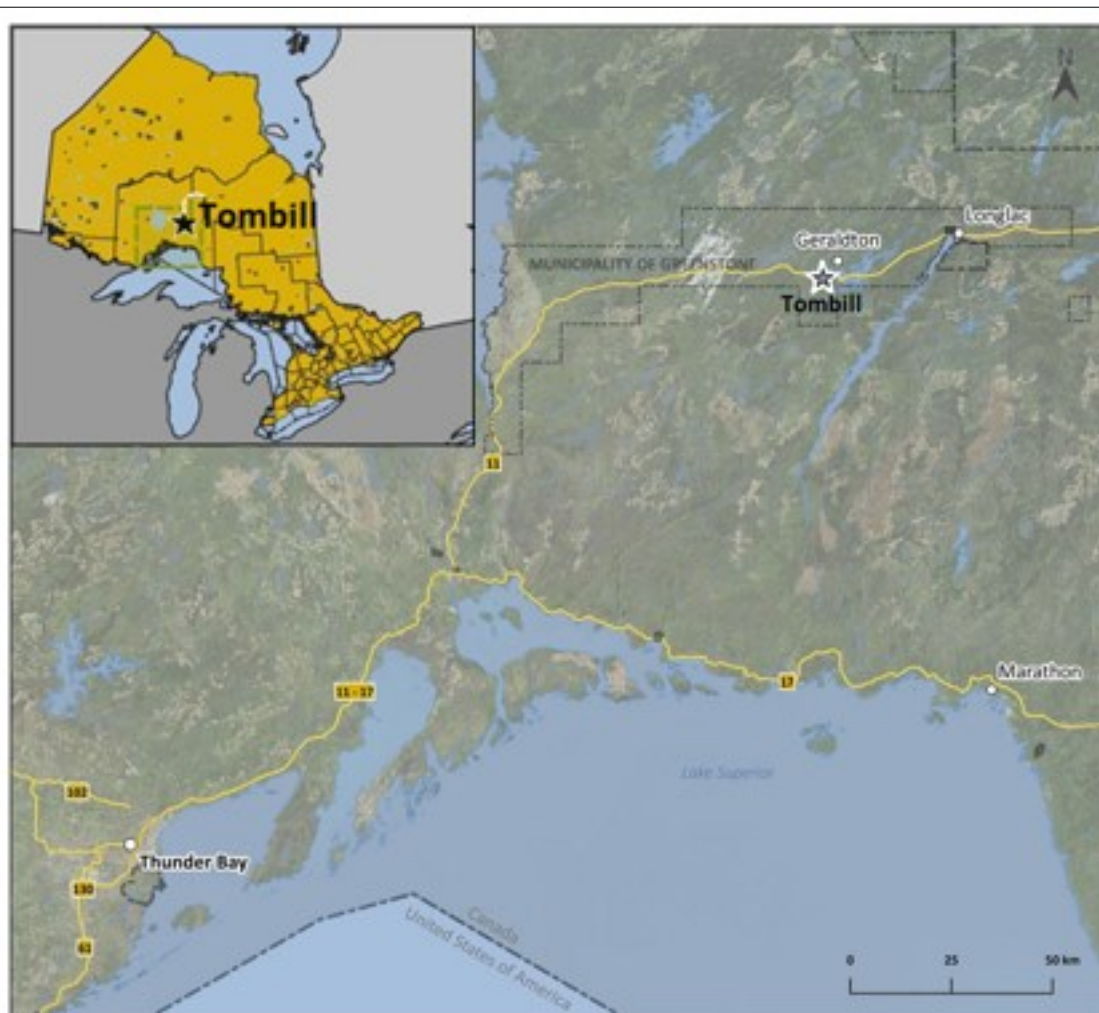
QA/QC

Field samples produced by the 2A drilling program consisted of rock-sawn, half-core rock material collected from drill core intervals generally 1.0 meter in length. Gold assays were performed at the facilities of Actlabs-Geraldton, an accredited analytical laboratory and division of Activation Laboratories located in the town of Geraldton, Ontario. For quality assurance and control purposes, Tombill geologists inserted field duplicates, certified standards and unmineralized, so-called 'blank' samples into the sample stream at a rate of at least 2 QA/QC samples per 25 half-core samples. A chain of custody for the collected half-core samples was maintained from the drill-site to the assay lab. At the Actlabs-Geraldton facilities, the half-core samples were entirely pulverized and homogenized, with 50-gram aliquots being analyzed for gold using the fire assay-atomic absorption finish procedure. Assay results were reported in parts per billion (ppb). At present, the true widths of the mineralized intercepts have not been calculated.

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About Tombill

Founded 1935, by Newmont Mining and prospectors 'Tom' and 'Bill' Johnson, Tombill (TSXV: TBLL) (OTCQB: TBLLF) owns 2 of the 10 past-producing mines in the Geraldton gold district, 4 claim groups, of which 3 are situated in the Geraldton gold district of north-central Ontario (about 225 km NE of Thunder Bay). Geraldton offers optimal and installed infrastructure. Holdings comprise 74 royalty-free mining claims (60 fully owned patented claims, 5 leases, 9 mineral rights only). Of these, the 51-patented claim Main Group is in the center of the Geraldton Gold District and straddles the Trans-Canada Highway; the 5-claim Ellis Group lies 4 km south of the town of Geraldton; and the original Tombill Mine group of 6-patented claims sits 10 km west-southwest of Geraldton. The Tombill Gold Mine produced 68,737 high-grade gold oz between 1938 and 1942 in the southeast corner of the claim group. The Talmora Longlac Mine, located in the northeast of the Main Group property, was built in 1941, but saw only minor production before closing in 1942 (1,406 gold oz). The Main Group borders on the property of the under-construction Greenstone Mine, which will be one of Canada's largest gold mines with production aimed for 2024.



Tombill Property Location Map

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

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For more information, please visit www.tombillmines.com, and contact:

Georgia Bevan

Investor Relations

Email: georgia@tombillmines.com

Tel: +1 647 493 8270

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