Nelson Resources LIMITED

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ASX:NES

EXCITING NEW GOLD RESULTS AT SOCRATES

West Socrates and Socrates Main southerly drill testing delivers significant Gold Results

Highlights:

- The first RC drill hole at the untested Socrates West EM target delivers a significant gold result of **5m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 23m; incl. 3m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 23m** (Figure 1);
- Socrates Main southern extension drilling has identified anomalous gold in all holes with hole SDRC127 intersecting **1m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 58m**. This hole indicates that Socrates Main is mineralised over at least 800m, with the target structure being approximately 2km long (Figure 1 & 2);
- Socrates Central drill hole SDRC106 delivers a gold result of **5m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 32m, including 3m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 32m** (Figure 1);
- The current Socrates drilling demonstrates a gold mineralised corridor of 1.5km in width hosting four mineralised zones. These zones appear to have a potential strike of approximately 2km (Figure 2);
- North eastern drilling at Grindall extends the gold mineralised trend with many 0.6 g/t Au results;
- Derek Shaw joins Nelson as the Exploration Manager. Derek was the Manager of regional exploration on the Tropicana JV for AngloGold Ashanti Ltd.

Nelson Resources Limited (ASX: **NES**) (**Nelson** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an exploration update for its 100% owned Woodline project in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.

Drilling at the Socrates Project has demonstrated a gold mineralised corridor of approximately 1.5km in width hosting four parallel mineralised zones with two potentially being 2km in length. Two of these zones were drilled for the first time with both the westerly structure (identified with an EM geophysical survey) and the easterly structure (identified by a soil geochemical survey) both delivering notable gold results. The Company also drilled a number of southern extension drill fences at its Socrates Main target and has demonstrated a southerly extension. The Socrates Main target now appears to have a mineralised length of approximately 800m and is open to the north and south with the targeted structure being approximately 2km long.

Commenting on the results, Nelson's Executive Director and CEO, Adam Schofield said:
"The Company is very pleased with these drilling results at Socrates and we are encouraged by the drilling results at Grindall. The drilling program at Socrates were designed to test the Western and Eastern Socrates targets with RC drilling demonstrating the Western EM target is mineralised as is the Eastern geochemical target. This is especially pleasing as it shows that our targeting methodology is working. The Company also tested the southerly extension of the Socrates Main prospect which has demonstrated further extensions to the gold mineralisation. This is significant as is shows that a large scale gold system is potentially at play which is important as the company looks to delineate a gold resource at Socrates in the near future.
The Company is also very pleased to have Derek Shaw join the Company as Exploration Manager. His wealth of experience from his role with the Tropicana JV and his time in the Albany Fraser and Yilgarn Cratons will be instrumental in our hunt for the next Tropicana".

Technical Discussion

At Socrates West (Figure 1), 1200m to the west of the main Socrates mineralised zone, a single drill hole, targeting a recently identified EM target and anomalous rock-chip sampling, intersected 5m @ 1.72 g/t Au from 23m in SDRC098, including 3m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 23m. The result identifies a new parallel mineralised structure located over a kilometre from the main Socrates gold bearing zone. Follow-up work is planned for early 2022.

At Socrates Central (Figure 1), 600m to the west of the main Socrates mineralised zone, SDRC106 intersected 5m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 32m, including 3m @ 2.76 g/t Au from 32m. This intersection was returned from an area previously drilled by Sipa-Newmont and by Nelson. This hole was following up on a historical intersection in an area of incomplete drill-hole coverage and poorly understood geology.

At Socrates Main (Figure 1), 300m to the south-east of the main Socrates mineralised zone, a small cluster of holes were drilled to test the south-eastern extension. SDRC127 intersected 1m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 58m. Apart from previous RAB drilling there has been no other drilling in this area. The results demonstrate the potential for a southern extension to the Socrates Main strike.

At Socrates East 300m to the east of the main Socrates mineralised zone, SDRC115 intersected 1m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 32m. This intersection was returned from an area previously drilled by Sipa-Newmont and by Nelson. This hole was following up on a surface gold geochemical anomaly.

At Grindall, RC drilling returned scattered anomalous results up to 0.6 g/t, although no significant intersections were returned, the company believes this further adds to the gold mineralised system already identified by the company at Grindall which is part of an 20km gold bearing structure identified by gold geochemical analysis.

The company is currently compiling all of the data on hand in order to develop a new enhanced geological model with a renewed focus on defining the mineralised systems at the Company's various Woodline prospects.

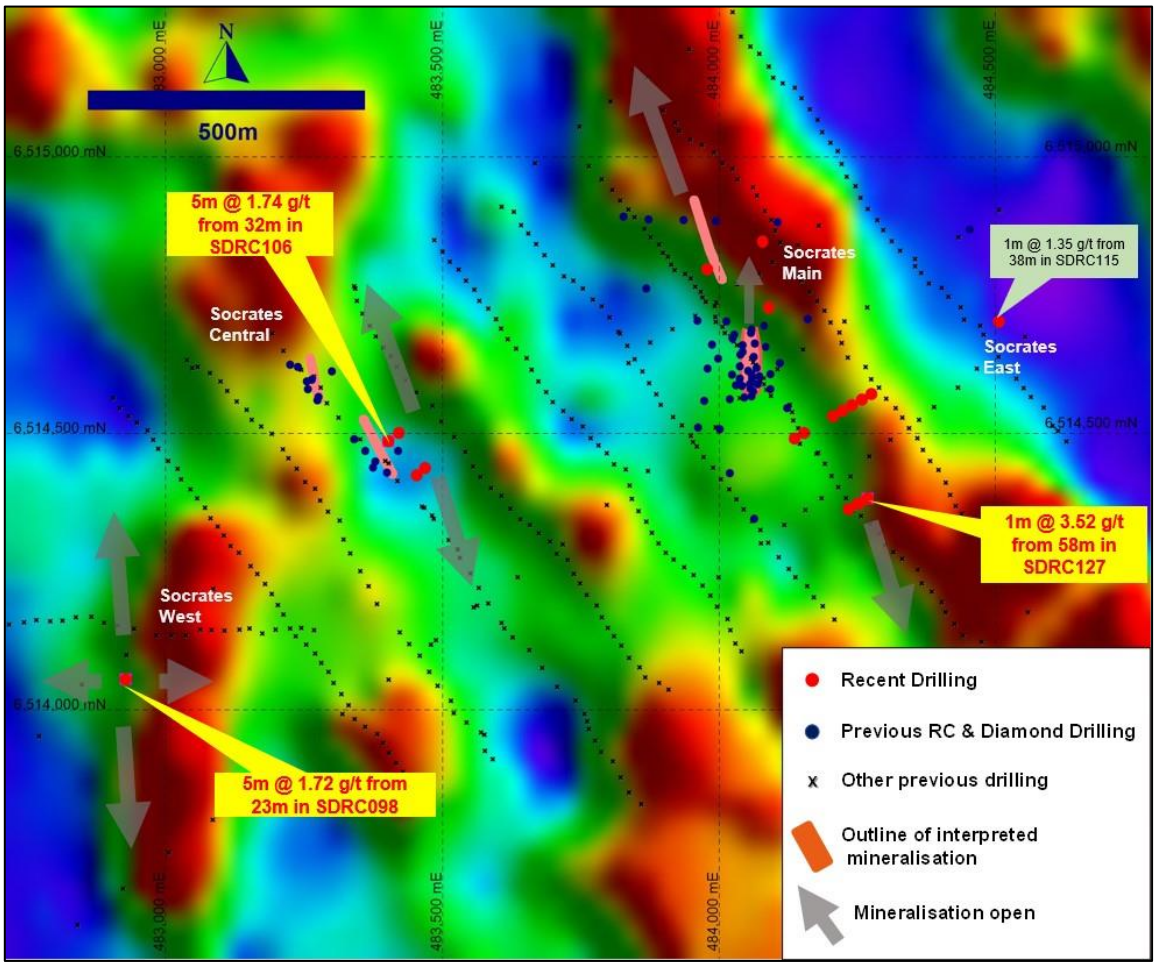

Figure 1: Socrates project plan view showing the drill holes and the Socrates West, Socrates Central, Socrates Main and Socrates East prospects and best drill intercepts for the recently drilled holes.

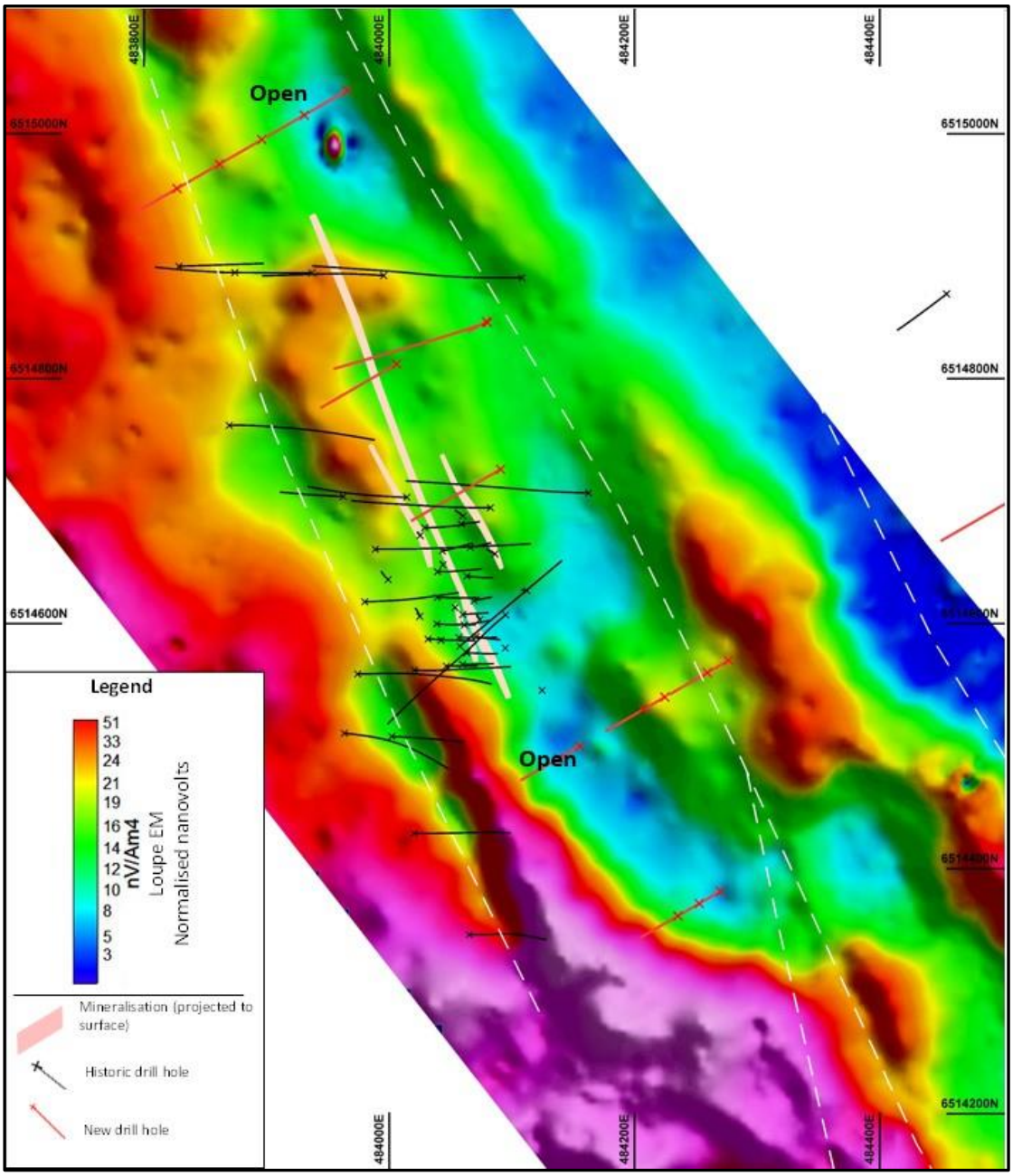

Figure 2: Socrates Main Loupe surface electromagnetic survey (Channel 10) showing the recent Southern drilling, interpreted faults and interpreted position of the mineralisation projected to surface.

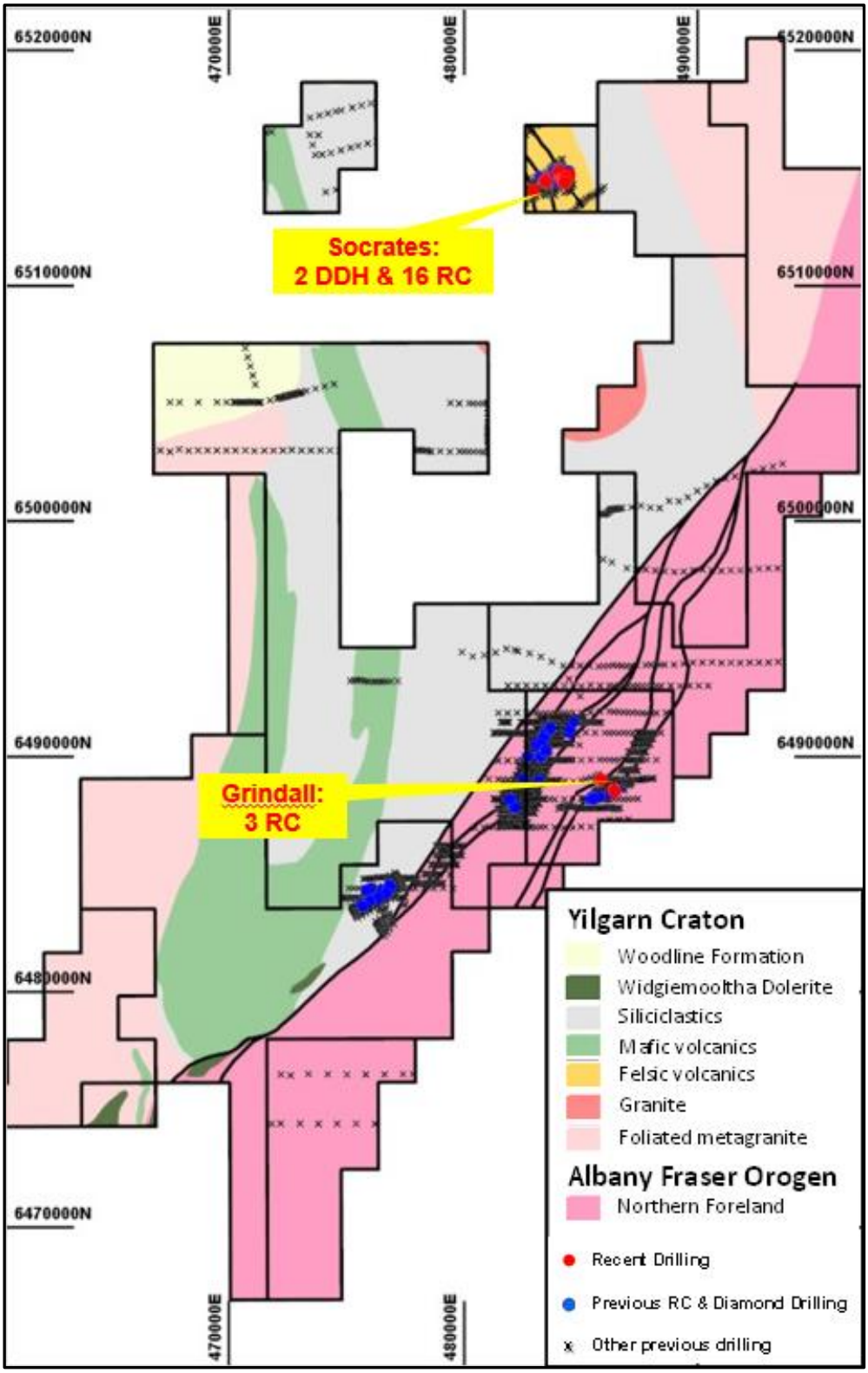

Figure 3: Geology of the Woodline Area showing the locations of the Grindall, Redmill and Socrates Projects as well as the gold surface geochemistry anomaly and recent drilling locations.

Nelson's exploration program for the remainder of 2021 includes:

Assessing all recent and historical drilling data for the Woodline project to identify drill targets for early 2022.

RC Drilling
None for the remainder of the year. RC rig is currently drilling for an external party.

Diamond Drilling
None for the remainder of the year. Diamond rig is currently drilling for an external party.

Other

- Conduct Induced Polarisation and additional electromagnetic geophysical surveys to map the disseminated sulphides at West Socrates to assist with definition of drill targets.
- Conduct Induced Polarisation and additional electromagnetic geophysical surveys to begin to map identified disseminated sulphides at Grindall and potentially Redmill.
- Follow-up surface geochemistry, geophysics and drilling at the Morris nickel prospect. This work will be done in conjunction with on-going exploration at the Company's Tempest gold and nickel project which is located 100 km east of Woodline.

Other News

Significant work has also recently been completed in compiling data for the Fortnum project (E52/3695). This work has now transformed into a number drill targets which are anticipated to be drill-tested in early-2022.

During October, the company engaged Derek Shaw as Exploration Manager.

Derek brings over 20 years of Mineral Exploration experience to Nelson, including 6 years as Regional Exploration Manager on the Tropicana JV for AngloGold Ashanti Ltd.
His role included the management of the team that tested over 80 prospects across the JV. This experience has enabled Derek to gain a substantial geological insight into the Tropicana project and the Albany Fraser district.
Derek was also involved in the early development of Sunrise Dam Gold Mine and was part of the team that discovered the main resource under the initial discovery.
Since leaving AngloGold, Derek has worked as an independent geologist on a number of projects and commodities across Australia.
He holds a B.Sc. (1st Class Hons in Geology) from the University of Canterbury and an M.Sc. (Mineral Economics) from Curtin University.

ABOUT NELSON RESOURCES

Nelson Resources is an exploration company with a significant and highly prospective 1682km² tenure holding (Granted and Pending). The key focus for the Company is its 1226km² Woodline Project (Granted and Pending).

The Woodline Project lies on the boundary of the Albany Fraser Oregon and the Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone belt in Western Australia.

The Woodline Project contains:

- 65km of the Cundeelee Shear Zone which already consists of a known +20km Gold Geochemical and bedrock anomaly, hosted in the same geological structural setting [2] as the 7.7 million ounce Tropicana Gold mine [3].
- 30km of significantly unexplored greenstones along the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt.
- A significant and unique holding within the confluence of the Keith-Kilkenny Fault / the Claypan Shear Zone and the Cundeelee Shear Zone. These three Shears have hosted many of the largest gold projects in Western Australia.

Historical exploration of $16 million by the Company, Sipa Resources, Newmont and MRG.

The 7.7 million ounce Tropicana Gold Mine which is operated by AngloGold Ashanti was discovered in 2005 by IGO Group Limited via a gold-in-soil anomaly that led to further exploration and is one of the most important gold discoveries in Australia for decades. Tropicana currently produces approximately 450,000 ounces per annum [4].

Nelson Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the exploration results included in this announcement.

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Previous ASX Announcements and report references

[1] ASX Announcement by Sipa Resources Limited dated 18 February 2010: 'Encouraging Drilling Results at Woodline'
[2] https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Geological-Survey/GSWA-AFO-Korsch-presentations-0012.pdf
[2] https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Geological-Survey/GSWA-AFO-Spaggiari_2-presentations-0004.pdf
[3] http://www.tropicanajv.com.au/irm/content/reserves-resource-statement1.aspx?RID=284
[4] http://www.tropicanajv.com.au/irm/content/fact-sheet.aspx?RID=318

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Derek Shaw, a geologist employed by Nelson Resources Limited. Mr Shaw is a Member Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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 Shaw consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1: Drill Hole Data

Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole	Depth	Drill Type	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	DateCompleted	Best Au in Hole	Number of Samples
GRRC001	78.0	RC	486448	6488598	315	-60	345	12/10/2021	0.37	78
GRRC002	90.0	RC	486459	6488559	315	-60	345	12/10/2021	0.62	90
GRRC003	120.0	RC	486469	6488521	315	-60	345	13/10/2021	0.29	120
SCDD001	169.0	DD	484091	6514726	316	-60	240	8/10/2021	1.06	52
SCDD003	253.5	DD	484080	6514846	320	-60	252	24/07/2021	0.55	232
SDRC098	90.0	RC	482928	6514054	330	-60	260	9/10/2021	2.54	90
SDRC106	90.0	RC	483403	6514485	310	-60	230	12/08/2021	3.02	89
SDRC107	114.0	RC	483422	6514500	310	-60	230	13/08/2021	1.43	114
SDRC108	126.0	RC	483454	6514423	310	-60	230	14/08/2021	0.12	126
SDRC109	114.0	RC	483469	6514436	310	-60	230	15/08/2021	0.47	114
SDRC115	150.0	RC	484507	6514701	315	-60	240	8/10/2021	1.35	150
SDRC116	72.0	RC	484138	6514490	305	-60	240	3/10/2021	0.12	72
SDRC117	72.0	RC	484155	6514500	305	-60	240	4/10/2021	0.12	72
SDRC120	72.0	RC	484207	6514530	305	-60	240	4/10/2021	0.16	72
SDRC121	72.0	RC	484225	6514540	305	-60	240	5/10/2021	0.29	72
SDRC123	72.0	RC	484259	6514560	305	-60	240	5/10/2021	0.18	72
SDRC124	72.0	RC	484277	6514570	305	-60	240	6/10/2021	0.19	72
SDRC125	72.0	RC	484235	6514361	305	-60	240	9/10/2021	0.12	72
SDRC126	72.0	RC	484253	6514371	305	-60	240	9/10/2021	0.06	72
SDRC127	72.0	RC	484270	6514381	305	-60	240	10/10/2021	3.52	72
GRBH02	72.0	RC_WB	483410	6503970	315	-90	0	12/05/2021	0.02	72
GRBH04	76.0	RC_WB	477297	6498563	315	-90	0	2/07/2021	0.04	73
GRBH04A	60.0	RC_WB	477298	6498563	315	-90	0	4/07/2021	0.04	58
SCBH01	100.0	RC_WB	483979	6514795	315	-90	0	11/10/2021	0.06	95
WB001	86.0	RC_WB	485897	6489020	315	-90	0	9/04/2021	0.11	85

Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
SCDD001	105	106	0.04
SCDD001	107	108	0.05
SCDD001	108	109	0.04
SCDD001	109	110	0.04
SCDD001	110	111	0.07
SCDD001	111	112	0.17
SCDD001	112	113	1.06
SCDD001	113	114	0.05
SCDD001	119	120	0.04
SCDD001	132	133	0.05
SCDD001	133	134	0.06
SCDD001	134	135	0.06
SCDD001	135	136	0.55
SCDD001	136	137	0.59
SCDD001	137	138	0.05
SCDD001	140	141	0.04
SCDD001	141	142	0.06
SCDD001	142	143	0.05
SCDD001	144	145	0.04
SCDD001	148	149	0.07
SCDD001	149	150	0.38
SCDD001	150	151	0.08
SCDD001	151	152	0.31
SCDD001	152	153	0.1
SCDD001	153	154	0.09
SCDD003	18	19	0.04
SCDD003	19	20	0.04
SCDD003	28	29	0.05
SCDD003	50	51	0.05
SCDD003	81	82	0.04
SCDD003	82	83	0.04
SCDD003	136	137	0.08
SCDD003	154	155	0.04
SCDD003	155	156	0.09

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
SCDD003	156	157	0.15
SCDD003	157	158	0.05
SCDD003	158	159	0.21
SCDD003	159	160	0.08
SCDD003	162	163	0.04
SCDD003	163	164	0.06
SCDD003	164	165	0.06
SCDD003	167	168	0.05
SCDD003	169	170	0.04
SCDD003	170	171	0.04
SCDD003	174	175	0.05
SCDD003	176	177	0.04
SCDD003	181	182	0.07
SCDD003	182	183	0.04
SCDD003	184	185	0.04
SCDD003	188	189	0.04
SCDD003	192	193	0.06
SCDD003	200	201	0.06
SCDD003	205	206	0.04
SCDD003	207	208	0.04
SCDD003	208	209	0.06
SCDD003	209	210	0.47
SCDD003	210	211	0.21
SCDD003	211	212	0.14
SCDD003	212	213	0.16
SCDD003	213	214	0.12
SCDD003	214	215	0.23
SCDD003	215	216	0.07
SCDD003	216	217	0.11
SCDD003	217	218	0.55
SCDD003	218	219	0.41
SCDD003	227	228	0.04
SCDD003	228	229	0.04
SCDD003	232	233	0.04
SCDD003	234	235	0.04

RC Drilling Assay Results

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
GRRC001	0	1	0.12
GRRC001	25	26	0.23
GRRC001	26	27	0.06
GRRC001	30	31	0.26
GRRC001	31	32	0.37
GRRC001	32	33	0.06
GRRC001	34	35	0.17
GRRC001	36	37	0.1
GRRC001	37	38	0.05
GRRC001	38	39	0.05
GRRC001	39	40	0.06
GRRC001	40	41	0.04
GRRC001	45	46	0.07
GRRC001	46	47	0.08
GRRC002	25	26	0.07
GRRC002	34	35	0.08
GRRC002	40	41	0.09
GRRC002	42	43	0.15
GRRC002	43	44	0.04
GRRC002	46	47	0.23
GRRC002	47	48	0.62
GRRC002	48	49	0.35
GRRC002	49	50	0.35
GRRC002	50	51	0.07
GRRC002	54	55	0.11
GRRC002	56	57	0.08
GRRC002	57	58	0.07
GRRC002	58	59	0.04
GRRC002	70	71	0.04
GRRC002	72	73	0.06
GRRC002	89	90	0.05
GRRC003	28	29	0.04
GRRC003	32	33	0.08
GRRC003	42	43	0.04
GRRC003	43	44	0.04
GRRC003	46	47	0.04
GRRC003	47	48	0.13
GRRC003	53	54	0.08
GRRC003	60	61	0.06
GRRC003	63	64	0.13
GRRC003	64	65	0.04
GRRC003	69	70	0.04
GRRC003	70	71	0.08
GRRC003	71	72	0.11
GRRC003	72	73	0.05
GRRC003	78	79	0.06
GRRC003	79	80	0.08
GRRC003	80	81	0.06
GRRC003	81	82	0.12
GRRC003	82	83	0.29
GRRC003	104	105	0.04
GRRC003	105	106	0.04
GRRC003	106	107	0.05
SDRC098	0	1	0.04
SDRC098	1	2	0.05
SDRC098	20	21	0.04
SDRC098	22	23	0.04
SDRC098	23	24	2.22
SDRC098	24	25	1.38
SDRC098	25	26	2.54
SDRC098	26	27	1.89
SDRC098	27	28	0.59
SDRC098	28	29	0.22
SDRC098	29	30	0.28

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
SDRC098	30	31	0.06
SDRC098	32	33	0.06
SDRC098	35	36	0.06
SDRC098	36	37	0.04
SDRC098	37	38	0.06
SDRC098	39	40	0.04
SDRC098	40	41	0.05
SDRC098	41	42	0.05
SDRC098	42	43	0.05
SDRC098	58	59	0.1
SDRC098	59	60	0.06
SDRC098	86	87	0.04
SDRC106	12	13	0.04
SDRC106	13	14	0.1
SDRC106	14	15	0.07
SDRC106	15	16	0.11
SDRC106	16	17	0.05
SDRC106	20	21	0.05
SDRC106	22	23	0.72
SDRC106	23	24	0.04
SDRC106	32	33	2.33
SDRC106	33	34	3.02
SDRC106	34	35	2.92
SDRC106	35	36	0.09
SDRC106	36	37	0.32
SDRC106	37	38	0.06
SDRC106	38	39	0.08
SDRC106	46	47	0.15
SDRC106	47	48	0.28
SDRC106	65	66	0.35
SDRC107	11	12	0.12
SDRC107	12	13	0.06
SDRC107	56	57	0.26
SDRC107	57	58	0.11
SDRC107	58	59	0.61
SDRC107	59	60	0.1
SDRC107	71	72	0.1
SDRC107	72	73	1.43
SDRC107	73	74	0.23
SDRC107	75	76	0.25
SDRC107	80	81	0.17
SDRC107	81	82	0.2
SDRC107	82	83	0.05
SDRC107	83	84	0.07
SDRC107	109	110	0.04
SDRC108	37	38	0.05
SDRC108	38	39	0.12
SDRC108	78	79	0.05
SDRC108	87	88	0.07
SDRC108	119	120	0.04
SDRC108	123	124	0.05
SDRC109	7	8	0.04
SDRC109	11	12	0.04
SDRC109	12	13	0.17
SDRC109	14	15	0.26
SDRC109	15	16	0.08
SDRC109	23	24	0.07
SDRC109	34	35	0.06
SDRC109	72	73	0.08
SDRC109	76	77	0.23
SDRC109	80	81	0.18
SDRC109	81	82	0.04
SDRC109	83	84	0.04
SDRC109	84	85	0.17

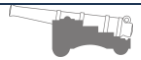
Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
SDRC109	85	86	0.25
SDRC109	86	87	0.05
SDRC109	88	89	0.13
SDRC109	90	91	0.47
SDRC109	91	92	0.38
SDRC109	113	114	0.04
SDRC115	8	9	0.14
SDRC115	11	12	0.04
SDRC115	32	33	0.04
SDRC115	33	34	0.09
SDRC115	38	39	1.35
SDRC115	39	40	0.17
SDRC115	40	41	0.07
SDRC115	42	43	0.05
SDRC115	43	44	0.04
SDRC115	44	45	0.1
SDRC115	45	46	0.27
SDRC115	49	50	0.08
SDRC115	50	51	0.04
SDRC115	51	52	0.06
SDRC115	52	53	0.04
SDRC115	64	65	0.07
SDRC115	70	71	0.04
SDRC115	74	75	0.04
SDRC115	75	76	0.07
SDRC115	80	81	0.07
SDRC115	87	88	0.05
SDRC115	111	112	0.07
SDRC115	116	117	0.04
SDRC115	126	127	0.07
SDRC116	4	5	0.12
SDRC116	57	58	0.04
SDRC116	62	63	0.07
SDRC116	70	71	0.08
SDRC116	71	72	0.05
SDRC117	37	38	0.04
SDRC117	58	59	0.12
SDRC117	62	63	0.08
SDRC117	67	68	0.04
SDRC117	71	72	0.05
SDRC120	15	16	0.08
SDRC120	17	18	0.04
SDRC120	19	20	0.04
SDRC120	20	21	0.13
SDRC120	67	68	0.16
SDRC121	20	21	0.11
SDRC121	21	22	0.29
SDRC121	22	23	0.04
SDRC121	69	70	0.04
SDRC123	17	18	0.05
SDRC123	20	21	0.06
SDRC123	21	22	0.05
SDRC123	35	36	0.18
SDRC124	10	11	0.06
SDRC124	14	15	0.11
SDRC124	15	16	0.05
SDRC124	22	23	0.04
SDRC124	23	24	0.07
SDRC124	24	25	0.08
SDRC124	25	26	0.19
SDRC124	27	28	0.13
SDRC124	70	71	0.04
SDRC125	31	32	0.12
SDRC126	18	19	0.04

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
SDRC126	39	40	0.04
SDRC126	53	54	0.06
SDRC126	68	69	0.04
SDRC126	71	72	0.05
SDRC127	0	1	0.1
SDRC127	18	19	0.04
SDRC127	39	40	0.04
SDRC127	42	43	0.1
SDRC127	58	59	3.52
GRBH04	16	17	0.04
GRBH04A	39	40	0.04
SCBH01	15	16	0.06
SCBH01	19	20	0.04
SCBH01	26	27	0.04
SCBH01	40	41	0.05
SCBH01	41	42	0.04
SCBH01	59	60	0.04
WB001	16	17	0.06
WB001	24	25	0.11
WB001	25	26	0.04
WB001	32	33	0.04

JORC 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 representatively 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling using a cone-splitter was used to obtain samples that were approximately 3kg in weight. • Where diamond drilling was used, core was orientated and marked up at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Nelson is currently operating two drill rigs, a Desco SP7000S diamond core rig and a Schram 450 RC rig. • RC drilling was completed using a face-sampling hammer, which is standard industry practice for this drilling technique. • Diamond drilling used HQ core.
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.*	• RC and Diamond drilling sample recovery was monitored by the Company's geologists and was based on the volume and weight of the sample returned. • Sample recoveries were considered acceptable.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Drill holes were logged for geology, alteration and mineralisation by Nelson's geologists.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• RC drill samples were collected for the entire drill hole at 1m intervals. Samples were collected in a large volume cyclone and dropped through a cone splitter, under the force of gravity, to obtain sub-samples of approximately 3kg. • These samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie, in pre-numbered calico bags. • For diamond drilling, the samples for analysis were obtained by cutting the core using an Almonte Diamond saw. Sample loss was minimised during cutting by retaining core in a sample boat designed for the appropriate core size. • Samples were submitted to the laboratory on a half-core basis.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples crushed and then pulverised in the laboratory (SGS Laboratories, Kalgoorlie). • Samples were analysed using a 50-gram charge, Fire Assay with the resulting prill dissolved in Aqua Regia and presented to an AAS instrument to determine total gold content. • Laboratory standards were inserted at a distribution of approximately 1 standard per 20 samples. The laboratory also used analytical blanks. • Company standards were inserted at a rate of 1 in 30. The Company's standards cover the range of gold values that might be returned from the project. • Sample duplicates were taken by the company at a rate of 1 in 40. • The QAQC protocols are considered to be acceptable by the Company for monitoring laboratory accuracy and precision for this phase of exploration. • The Company is confident that the analytical results represent the gold content in the drilled samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay results were checked against the logged intervals by Nelson's geologists. • Electronic data is stored on Nelson's secure server with the assay certificates. • Assay that are returned below the detection limit for the relevant analytical method are stored in the database as half the detection limit

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		(commonly 0.005 g/t). Otherwise, no adjustments have been made to the 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.*	• Drill hole locations were positioned using a hand-held GPS receiver with an accuracy that is typically less than 10m. • Drill hole collars will be surveyed using the Company's RTK GPS with an accuracy of less than 0.2m after the rig has left the drill site.
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.*	• Drill holes have been positioned to test the interpreted location of the potential mineralisation at variable spacings. • Samples were drilled at one-meter intervals and submitted without compositing.
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.*	• Drill holes are drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation and the intersection orientations of the mineralisation with the drill core also suggest unbiased sampling has been achieved.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Nelson's geologists are responsible for custody of the Company's samples. • The samples reported in this announcement were delivered directly to the laboratory in individually numbered bags by the Company staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews.*	• The data has been reviewed by the Company's geologists. • Re-sampling and other such audits are yet to be completed for the new data reported in this announcement.

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.*	• The Woodline Project is located approximately 160km southeast of Kalgoorlie and 110km northeast of Norseman in the Eastern Goldfields Region of Western Australia. • The project includes the following granted Exploration Licences: E28/2633, E28/2769, E28/2873, E28/2679, E28/2768, E 8/2874, E63/1971 and E28/2923. • The tenements are held by 79 Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nelson Resources Ltd. • All tenements lie within the Ngadju Native Title Claim • All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Systematic exploration of the area was carried out for Tropicana-style mineralisation by Newmont and Sipa Resources between 2006 and 2012. • The work resulted in identification of a surficial gold-in-soil anomaly that extends over a strike length of more than 20 km in the Northern Foreland of the Albany-Fraser Orogen. Follow-up rotary air-blast drilling highlighted anomalous areas of bedrock gold, tellurium, bismuth, copper and molybdenum, with significant volume of these anomalous values below the base of oxidation extending over strike lengths of 12 km and 5 km for the Redmill-Harvey and Grindall trends. • The work by Newmont and Sipa Resources also identified gold mineralisation at Socrates, with the prospectivity of the area confirmed by RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Redmill, Grindall and Harvey prospects is dominated by northeast striking metagranitic and metavolcanic rocks of the Northern Foreland of the Albany Fraser Orogen. The prospects lie on sub-parallel curvilinear structures that dip moderately to the southeast and are interpreted to form in the hanging wall of the crustal-scale Cundeelee Fault, which is the boundary between the Yilgarn Craton and the Albany Fraser Orogen. • Gold mineralisation is disseminated within biotite-pyrite altered shear zones and quartz veins within the host rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Location, orientation, depth and sample data were tabulated and were included in this announcement for all new drill hole information received at the date of the report.
		• A total of 2364 assays have been reported as part of the drilling that is the subject of this announcement, of which only 338 assays are above 0.04 g/t Au (40ppb Au). All assays below this cut-off are not material to the announcement or to the Company. Therefore, the assays that are included in this announcement are those above a 0.04 g/t cut-off and those assays below the cut-off are excluded for the sake of brevity.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All intervals were 1m. Intervals that comprise more than one sample have been reported using length-weighted averages. • A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au has been used for the reported intervals, with up to two consequent samples below the cut-off grade included in the interval if the entire interval is above the reporting cut-off grade of 1 g/t. • Metal equivalents have not been used in this report.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drilling has been designed to intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as can be achieved by the drill hole dip. • Logging of the confirmed the geologic fabric within the mineralised zone was close to perpendicular to the drill hole long axis meaning that samples are close to true thickness.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Representative maps have been included in the report along with documentation.

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	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 of the drill holes that have been completed as part of the current program and results that have been received by the Company to date are included in this announcement. • All of the historic drill results have previously been reported for the project.
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.*	• The Grindall, Redmill and Harvey project areas include 14,511 auger samples, 3961 RAB/Aircore holes, 153 RC holes and 10 diamond holes completed by Nelson, Sipa, Newmont and MRG as well as a regional aeromagnetic survey and gravity survey. • The work identified a gold geochemical anomaly with a strike length of 20km.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Drilling down-plunge from the known mineralisation Socrates and at Redmill will continue in 2022. • Further drilling is planned for the project as part of the Company's on-going exploration programs which have previously been announced. • A full evaluation of the company's projects is ongoing.