

Yarri Project Acquisition

Highlights:

- The Company has entered into a sale and purchase agreement (**SPA**) to acquire a 100% of 6 granted prospecting licenses and two mining license applications (**Tenements**), surrounding the Company's Yarri gold project.
- The Tenements are owned by Rock Mining Australia Pty Ltd (**RMA**), who have undertaken ~2,200m of drilling since 2017.
- Significant drill results from RMA's Yarri tenements include:
 - **8m @ 4.62 g/t gold** from 40m, including **2m @ 10.87 g/t** from 44m (TP6).
 - **15m @ 1.33g/t gold** from 12m, including **3m @ 3.31 g/t** from 20m (TP21).
 - **6m @ 1.38 g/t gold** from 41m, including **1m @ 4.01 g/t** from 44m (TP33).
- The proposed acquisition will increase the size of the Company's Yarri gold project from 0.35 km² to 8.76 km².
- The Tenements provide the Company with the ability to rapidly define a maiden JORC Mineral Resource at Yarri. The project is located close to a number of operating mills.
- The consideration for the acquisition consists of upfront payment of \$35,000 cash and 25 million ordinary shares (subject to 3-months voluntary escrow).
- Deferred consideration includes \$75,000 of Nelson shares (at the then 5-day VWAP), 12 months from settlement, and up to \$150,000 in Nelson shares based on performance milestones.

Nelson Resources Limited (ASX: **NES**) (**Nelson** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the proposed acquisition of 6 granted prospecting licenses and two mining license applications (**Tenements**), which surround the Company's Yarri gold project, 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Tenements have been subject to ~2,200m of drilling since 2017, with gold intercepts reported comparable to the Company's drilling at the Yarri project, thereby providing scope for a future maiden JORC compliant resource at the project.

The Company, and wholly-owned subsidiary, 79 Exploration Pty Ltd (**79 Exploration**), has entered into a sale and purchase agreement (**SPA**) with Rock Mining Australia Pty Ltd (**Rock Mining**), whereby 79 Exploration can acquire 100% of the Tenements through the combination of upfront cash and shares, as well as deferred and performance based consideration. The acquisition will increase the footprint of the Yarri project from 0.35 km² to 8.76 km².



Nelson Resources Chairman, Peter Bird said:

“The proposed acquisition of Rock Mining’s Yarri gold project is a great opportunity for the Company, as it significantly expands our Yarri project area. Importantly, it provides the Company with a contiguous tenement package, and strike extension along the mineralised Wallaby shear zone.”

“The transaction terms are favourable to Nelson, with ~50% of the consideration either deferred or subject to performance milestones. Given the drilling undertaken by Nelson and Rock Mining along the Wallaby shear zone, which has generated comparable gold intercepts, we believe we could quickly move to delineating a maiden JORC Mineral Resource”.

Nelson’s Yarri Project History

The Yarri Project is a 100% Nelson owned project¹. The project originally comprises three Prospecting Licences, P31/2085, P31/2086 and P31/2087, located on Eudjina Station, adjacent to the Northern Star Ltd. Porphyry project and infrastructure (**Figure 1**).

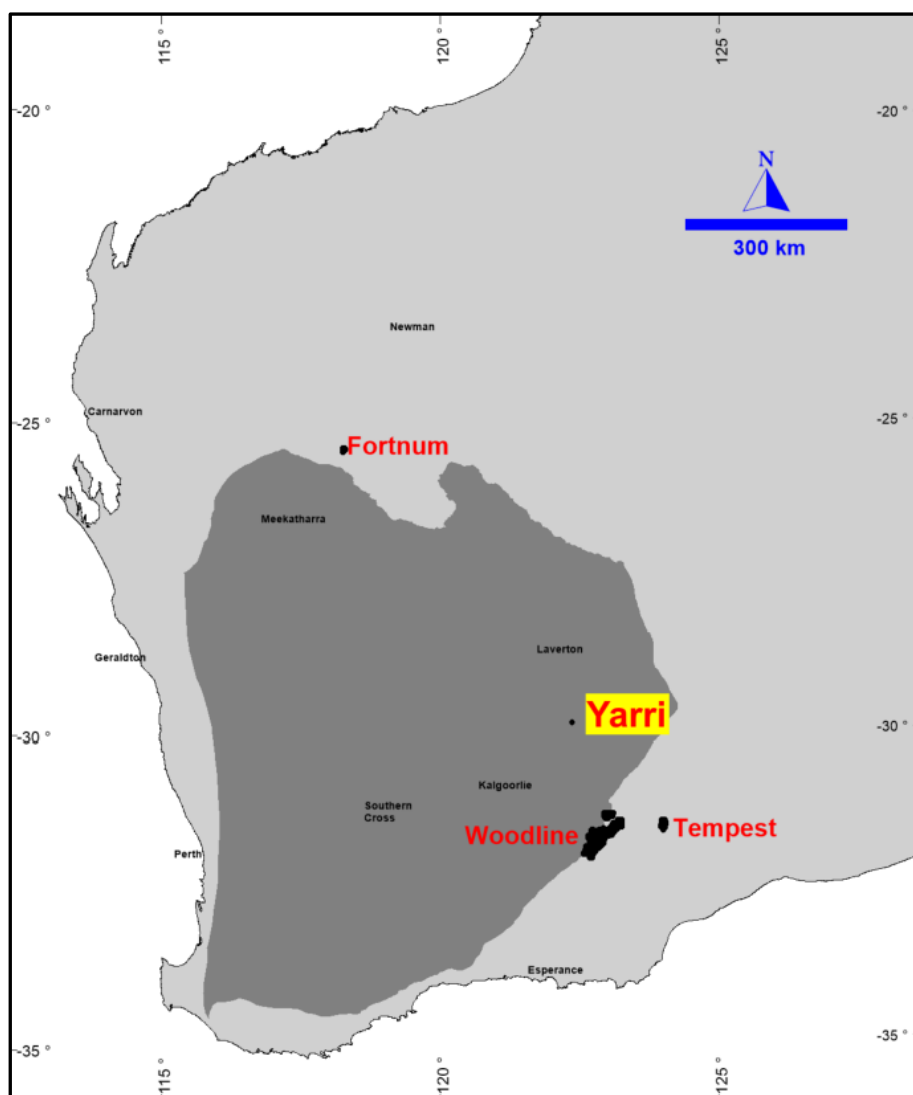


Figure 1: Nelson Resources, Yarri Project location.



Nelson have explored the project since 2017 and have completed substantial exploration programs^{1, 2, 3}, including:

- Aerial photography over the individual tenements.
- Ground magnetic survey over the individual tenements.
- 112 RC drill holes for 10,580m.

From this work, the mineralised system at Yarri was successfully targeted and a number of significant intersections were reported^{2,3}, including:

- 8m @ 18.1g/t Au from 101 m in hole YWRC11, including 3m @ 44.1g/t Au.
- 9m @ 14.6 g/t Au from 70 m in hole YWRC05, including 4m @ 30.2g/t Au.
- 4m @ 4.2g/t Au from 52 m in hole YWRC18, including 1m @ 13.8g/t Au.
- 4m @ 4.1g/t Au from 92 m in hole YWRC 26, including 1m @ 12.2g/t Au.
- 6m @ 13.2g/t Au from 15 m in hole YGRC03, including 1m @ 69.9g/t Au.
- 3m @ 4.8g/t Au from 33 m in hole YBRC04, including 1m @ 10.2g/t Au.

This exploration effort was focussed on the Wallaby area although some drilling was completed at Great Banjo and Gibberts. Nelson's drilling intercepts were previously reported^{2,3} and are shown on Figure 2.

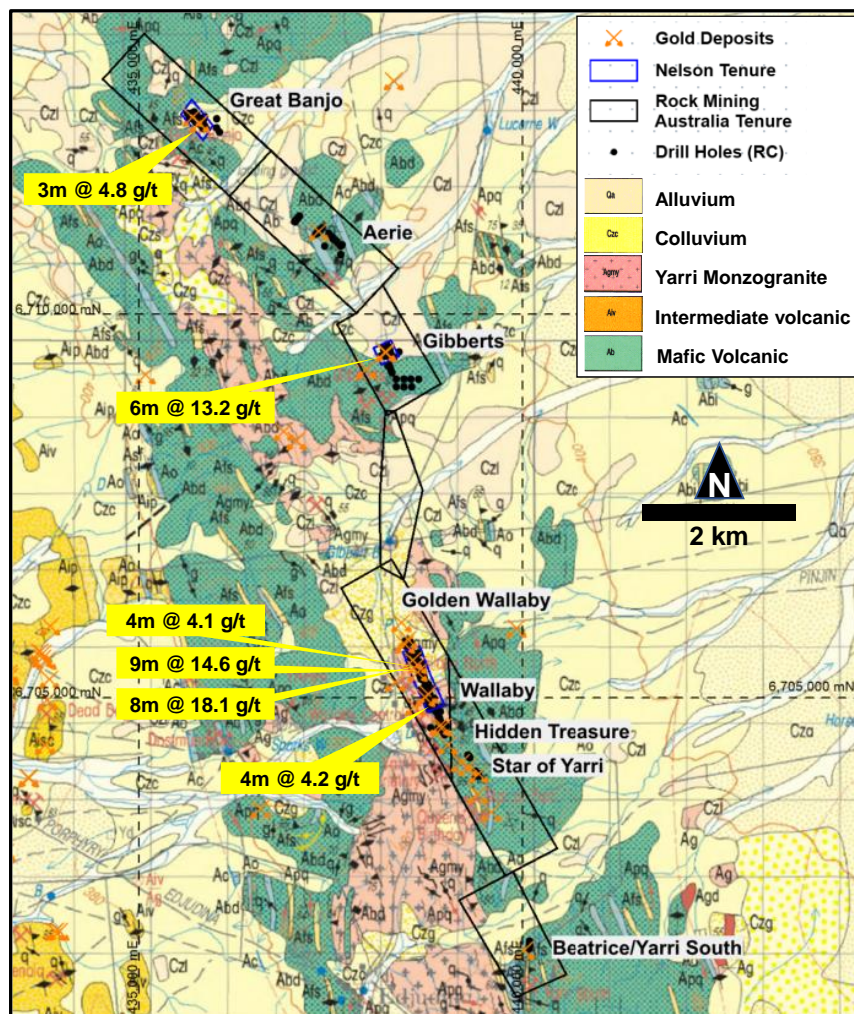


Figure 2: Previously reported intercepts^{2,3} (GSWA mapped geology).

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The mineralisation at the Yarri Project is hosted by the Yarri Monzogranite, that is pervasively deformed and cut by the mineralised Wallaby Shear. Gold is hosted within laminated quartz veins within the Wallaby Shear.

This shear zone hosts a large number of historic gold deposits, mined between 1899 and 1983, including Wallaby, Hidden Treasure, Star of Yarri and Yarri South. To the east of the Wallaby trend, a second structure contains the Great Banjo, Gibberts and Aerie deposits. The historic Yarri battery is to the immediate west of the project. A total of 40 Kt @ 13 g/t has been mined from the Yarri area to produce approximately 17 Koz (combined DMIRS Records).

Rock Mining Yarri Project

Rock Mining Australia have held their Yarri Project since 2017 and during that period have completed a significant amount of work, including:

- Aerial photography and photogrammetry.
- RC drilling: 39 holes for 2267m.

The drilling has produced a number of significant intersections, including:

Hole	Intercept
A-1	5m @ 1.13 g/t from 25m.
TP14	3m @ 2.24 g/t from 26m, including 1m @ 4.82 g/t from 27m.
TP17	2m @ 3.53 g/t from 18m.
TP18	4m @ 1.45 g/t from 8m, including 1m @ 3.01 g/t from 10m.
TP19	4m @ 1.38 g/t from 15m, including 1m @ 3.99 g/t from 17m.
TP21	15m @ 1.33 g/t from 12m, including 3m @ 3.31 g/t from 20m.
TP25	3m @ 1.52 g/t from 50m, including 1m @ 3.5 g/t from 50m.
TP3	17m @ 1.1 g/t, including 2m @ 3.04 g/t from 25m.
TP30	3m @ 1.08 g/t from 17m.
TP33	6m @ 1.38 g/t from 41m, including 1m @ 4.01 g/t from 44m
TP4	6m @ 1.22 g/t from 14m, including 1m @ 4.04 g/t from 16m.
TP6	8m @ 4.62 g/t from 40m, including 2m @ 10.87 g/t from 44m.
WNN-1	2m @ 1.83 g/t from 24m.

Table 1: Significant drilling intercepts from RMA.

Tenements	Size	Grant	Expiry
P31/2088	111.7 HA	31/05/16	30/05/24
P31/2089	110.0 HA	28/07/16	27/07/24
P31/2090	180.0 HA	31/05/16	30/05/24
P31/2091	180.0 HA	28/07/16	27/07/24
P31/2093	166.0 HA	06/09/16	05/09/24
P31/2096	161.9 HA	08/11/16	07/11/24
M 31/489	470.1 HA	Pending	TBA
M 31/490	420.85 HA	Pending	TBA

Table 2: Rock Mining Australia Tenement Details.

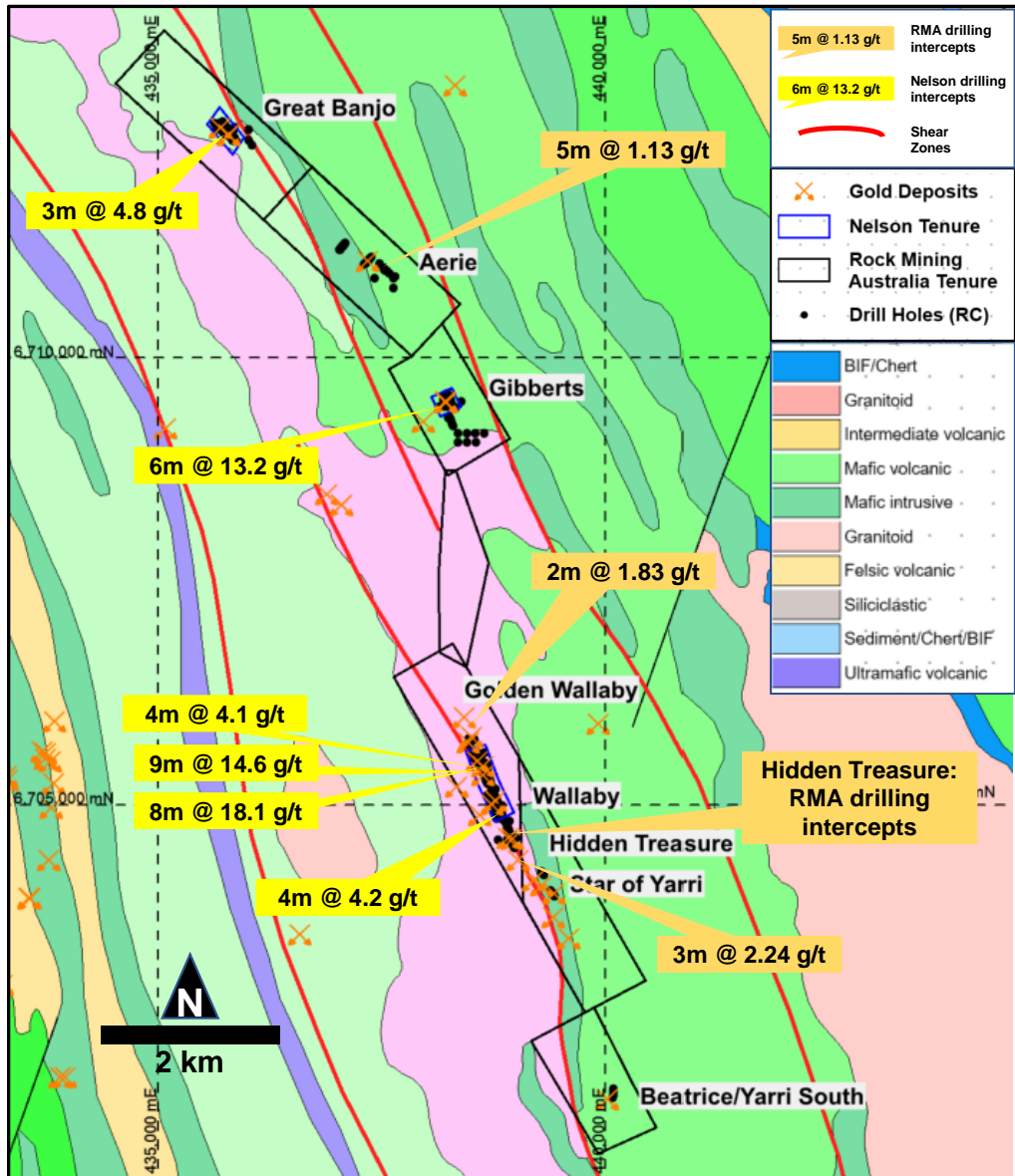


Figure 3: Map of tenure, interpreted geology and significant intersections.^{2,3}

The work completed by RMA includes drilling around the extremities of the Yarli system, including Golden Wallaby and Aerie. The programs at both of these prospects returned significant intersections (**Figure 3**).

The bulk of the work by RMA was at the Hidden Treasure prospect. This area has a significant mining history, including recently, where a small parcel of ore grading over 4 g/t was mined in 1983. This prospect produced some of the best intersections over the project (**Figure 4**).

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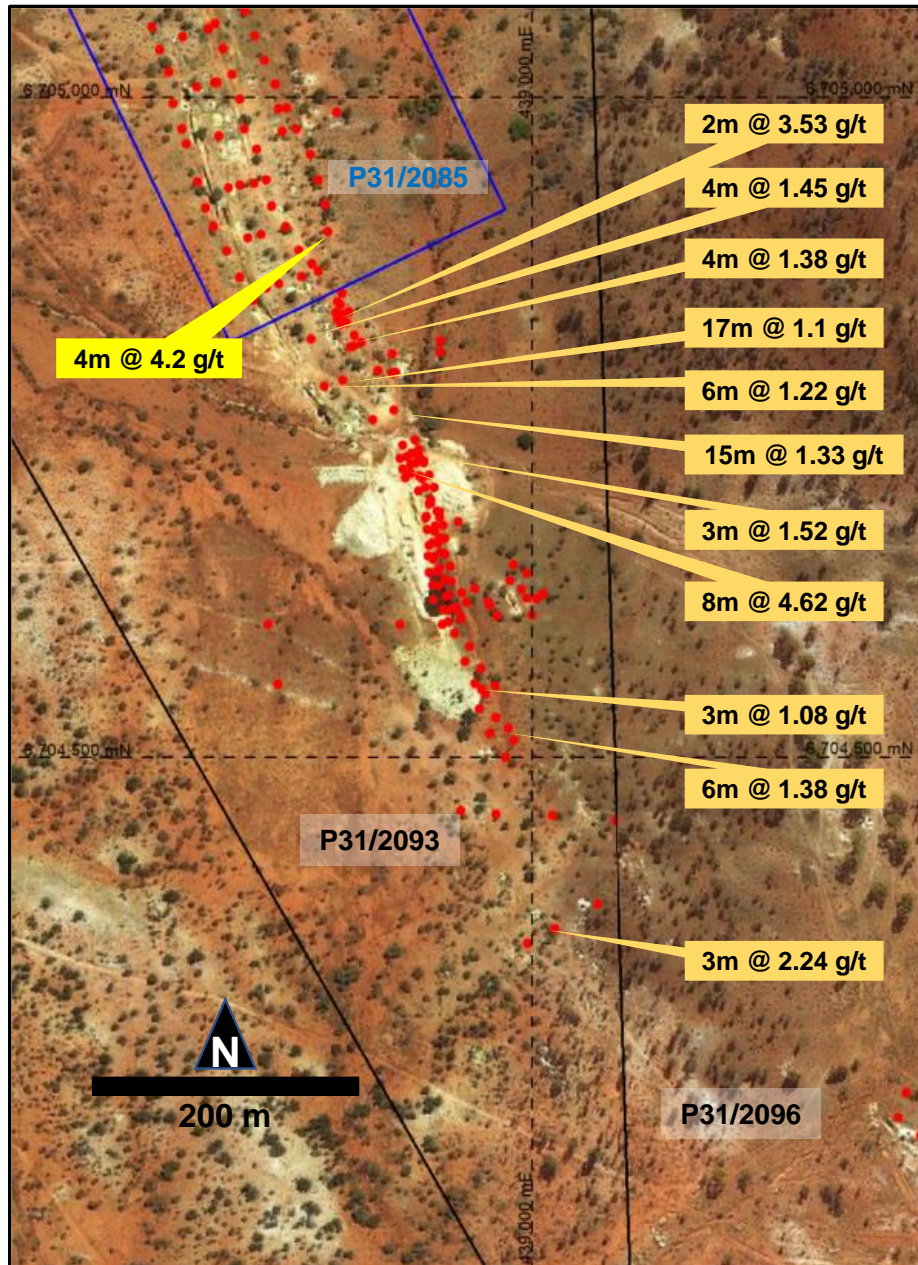


Figure 4: Intercepts at Hidden Treasure (RMA) and Wallaby (Nelson).^{2,3}

The combined tenement package represents a tremendous opportunity for Nelson.

Before this deal was made, the two separate tenement holdings of Nelson and Rock Mining presented problems for both parties, which effectively made the projects unviable.

Rock Mining's larger package, although viable in its own right, contains large holes where Nelsons tenure covers the main workings. For Nelson, the project comprised three very small tenements which, although mineralised, could not be developed because of the surrounding land holding.

By combining the two tenure packages, this project can be advanced. There is now room to drill deeper holes under the mineralised zone, potential to develop the existing near surface mineralisation and potential to expand the footprint of the combined mineralised system.



Transaction Terms

Rock Mining is unrelated to the Company nor its officers. Nelson's wholly-owned subsidiary, 79 Exploration Pty Ltd, subject to satisfaction of the Conditions Precedent, has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Tenements on the following terms:

Initial Payment

1. A cash payment of \$35,000;
2. Issue to the Vendor of 25,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in Nelson (subject to 3-months voluntary escrow); and
3. Issue to the Vendor of \$75,000 in fully paid ordinary shares in Nelson based on the 5-day VWAP of the Company's shares 12-months from the date of Settlement.

The agreement to issue the above securities is not subject to shareholder approval and will be made using Nelson's existing 15% capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

Performance Based Payments:

1. With effect on and within two years from Settlement, if at least ten (10) exploration drill holes drilled on any of the Tenements return assay results of at least 20g gold, measured in vertical metres from surface to 100 metres depth downhole, Nelson shall issue \$50,000 in fully paid ordinary shares in Nelson based on the 5-day VWAP to the Vendor within 30 Business Days of the date on which that result is announced to the market. For the avoidance of doubt, the obligation to issue the shares will arise if drill holes with relevant assay results are identified cumulatively over the Tenements or any of them, within the two-year period.
2. With effect on and within two years from Settlement, if an inferred gold resource of greater than 25,000oz or a resource of any commodity measured on a >25,000oz gold equivalent basis reported in accordance with JORC (**Initial Resource**) is identified by the Purchaser on any of the Tenements, Nelson shall issue \$50,000 in fully paid ordinary shares in Nelson based on the 5-day VWAP within 30 Business Days of the date on which that Initial Resource is announced to the market. For the avoidance of doubt, the obligation to issue the shares will arise if drill holes with relevant assay results are identified cumulatively over the Tenements or any of them, within the two-year period.
3. With effect on and within two years from Settlement, if an inferred gold resource of greater than 50,000oz or a resource of any commodity measured on a >50,000oz gold equivalent basis reported in accordance with JORC (**Further Resource**) is identified by the Purchaser on any of the Tenements, Nelson shall issue \$50,000 in fully paid ordinary shares in Nelson based on the 5-day VWAP within 30 Business Days of the date on which that Further Resource is announced to the market. For the avoidance of doubt, the obligation to issue the shares will arise if drill holes with relevant assay results are identified cumulatively over the Tenements or any of them, within the two-year period.



Conditions Precedent

1. The Purchaser conducting due diligence on the Tenements within a period of 20 Business Days from the date of execution of this Agreement or such longer period as the parties may otherwise agree in writing (“**Due Diligence Period**”) on the following terms:
 - a. During the Due Diligence Period, the Vendor agrees to cooperate with the Purchaser undertaking a due diligence of the Tenements.
 - b. The Vendor will use all reasonable endeavours to respond to all requests which the Purchaser may make for information for the purposes of conducting due diligence.
 - c. At the end of the Due Diligence Period, the Purchaser must advise whether in writing whether it wishes to purchase the Tenements pursuant to this Agreement.
2. The Vendor, Purchaser and Nelson obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals including under the Mining Act (if any) required to complete Settlement.

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement

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.

Previous Announcements and ASX Releases relating to this Announcement

¹ “Nelson Resources Limited lists on ASX”.

<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20171208/pdf/43q0b684t2dd49.pdf>

² “High grade gold intercepts at the Yarrie Prospect”.

<https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20180131/pdf/43r7cf3r42nxwd.pdf>

³ “High-grade gold at Yarri Project up to 69.9g/t Au.” <https://eb2ffb.a2cdn1.secureserver.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/02065528.pdf>



Appendix 1: Drilling details Collars

Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	Grid System	East	North	Survey XY	RL	Survey Z	Dip	Azimuth	DateCompleted
A-1	70	RC	MGA94_z51	437531	6710975	RTK_GPS	415.3	RTK_GPS	-60	225	5/05/2022
A-3	70	RC	MGA94_z51	437555	6710956	RTK_GPS	415.2	RTK_GPS	-60	225	4/05/2022
G-1	50	RC	MGA94_z51	435992	6712339	RTK_GPS	416.2	RTK_GPS	-60	220	7/05/2022
GB-1	50	RC	MGA94_z51	437985	6709362	RTK_GPS	423.1	RTK_GPS	-60	270	6/05/2022
QB-2	50	RC	MGA94_z51	439830	6703166	RTK_GPS	429.4	RTK_GPS	-60	240	4/05/2022
QB-3	50	RC	MGA94_z51	439800	6703150	RTK_GPS	431.1	RTK_GPS	-60	240	4/05/2022
TP1	70	RC	MGA94_z51	438893	6704804	RTK_GPS	424.5	RTK_GPS	-60	250	14/01/2020
TP10	48	RC	MGA94_z51	438945	6704458	RTK_GPS	431.0	RTK_GPS	-60	270	17/01/2020
TP11	50	RC	MGA94_z51	439014	6704454	RTK_GPS	434.8	RTK_GPS	-60	270	17/01/2020
TP12	50	RC	MGA94_z51	439062	6704450	RTK_GPS	436.4	RTK_GPS	-60	270	17/01/2020
TP13	54	RC	MGA94_z51	439049	6704387	RTK_GPS	434.3	RTK_GPS	-60	250	18/01/2020
TP14	50	RC	MGA94_z51	439017	6704368	RTK_GPS	431.9	RTK_GPS	-60	250	18/01/2020
TP15	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438995	6704357	RTK_GPS	430.4	RTK_GPS	-60	250	18/01/2020
TP16	25	RC	MGA94_z51	438806	6704554	RTK_GPS	427.4	RTK_GPS	-60	225	18/01/2020
TP17	70	RC	MGA94_z51	438852	6704830	RTK_GPS	427.4	RTK_GPS	-60	245	4/08/2020
TP18	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438831	6704815	RTK_GPS	426.7	RTK_GPS	-60	230	4/08/2020
TP19	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438864	6704810	RTK_GPS	426.0	RTK_GPS	-60	243	5/08/2020
TP2	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438883	6704791	RTK_GPS	424.8	RTK_GPS	-60	250	14/01/2020
TP20	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438870	6704813	RTK_GPS	425.7	RTK_GPS	-60	243	5/08/2020
TP21	65	RC	MGA94_z51	438894	6704761	RTK_GPS	423.4	RTK_GPS	-60	244	5/08/2020
TP22	75	RC	MGA94_z51	438879	6704754	RTK_GPS	423.4	RTK_GPS	-60	246	6/08/2020
TP25	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438914	6704726	RTK_GPS	423.0	RTK_GPS	-60	256	7/08/2020
TP26	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438929	6704680	RTK_GPS	426.3	RTK_GPS	-60	262	7/08/2020
TP27	75	RC	MGA94_z51	438943	6704677	RTK_GPS	427.4	RTK_GPS	-60	256	7/08/2020
TP29	60	RC	MGA94_z51	438956	6704626	RTK_GPS	430.1	RTK_GPS	-60	247	8/08/2020
TP3	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438856	6704784	RTK_GPS	424.9	RTK_GPS	-60	250	15/01/2020
TP30	35	RC	MGA94_z51	438961	6704549	RTK_GPS	430.8	RTK_GPS	-60	254	8/08/2020
TP31	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438971	6704552	RTK_GPS	431.6	RTK_GPS	-60	254	8/08/2020
TP33	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438981	6704520	RTK_GPS	432.8	RTK_GPS	-60	234	8/08/2020
TP4	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438842	6704780	RTK_GPS	424.2	RTK_GPS	-60	250	15/01/2020
TP5	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438917	6704722	RTK_GPS	423.2	RTK_GPS	-60	250	15/01/2020
TP6	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438907	6704714	RTK_GPS	423.3	RTK_GPS	-60	250	15/01/2020
TP7	70	RC	MGA94_z51	438995	6704619	RTK_GPS	432.1	RTK_GPS	-60	250	16/01/2020
TP8	80	RC	MGA94_z51	438967	6704613	RTK_GPS	430.9	RTK_GPS	-60	250	16/01/2020
TP9	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438972	6704455	RTK_GPS	432.4	RTK_GPS	-60	270	17/01/2020
WNN-1	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438448	6705825	RTK_GPS	425.6	RTK_GPS	-60	250	5/05/2022
WNN-2	50	RC	MGA94_z51	438436	6705869	RTK_GPS	422.6	RTK_GPS	-60	250	5/05/2022
YS-1	50	RC	MGA94_z51	440056	6701702	RTK_GPS	442.5	RTK_GPS	-60	270	4/05/2022
YS-2	50	RC	MGA94_z51	440008	6701703	RTK_GPS	434.2	RTK_GPS	-60	270	4/05/2022

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Assays
(>= 0.3g/t)

Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)	Hole	mFrom	mTo	Au (g/t)
A-1	25	26	0.59	TP18	11	12	0.73	TP21	8	9	0.55	TP27	43	44	0.34	TP31	47	48	2.14	TP7	24	25	3.52
A-1	26	27	1.12	TP19	15	16	0.40	TP21	12	13	1.27	TP27	56	57	0.59	TP33	31	32	0.63	TP7	40	41	0.46
A-1	27	28	1.62	TP19	16	17	0.58	TP21	14	15	2.04	TP27	57	58	0.62	TP33	32	33	0.39	TP7	56	57	0.60
A-1	28	29	1.54	TP19	17	18	4.00	TP21	17	18	0.61	TP27	58	59	0.53	TP33	33	34	0.41	TP7	57	58	0.31
A-1	29	30	0.58	TP19	18	19	0.31	TP21	18	19	1.41	TP29	29	30	0.58	TP33	41	42	1.97	TP8	34	35	0.32
A-3	10	11	0.47	TP19	33	34	0.64	TP21	19	20	0.76	TP29	30	31	0.77	TP33	43	44	0.45	TP8	36	37	0.69
TP1	20	21	40.63	TP19	34	35	0.89	TP21	20	21	3.74	TP29	31	32	0.51	TP33	44	45	4.01	TP8	40	41	0.42
TP1	57	58	0.34	TP19	35	36	0.99	TP21	21	22	3.00	TP29	36	37	0.49	TP33	45	46	1.11	TP8	41	42	0.48
TP1	59	60	0.80	TP19	36	37	0.80	TP21	22	23	3.18	TP29	56	57	0.32	TP33	46	47	0.57	TP8	61	62	0.55
TP1	60	61	0.47	TP19	37	38	0.42	TP21	23	24	0.92	TP3	2	3	0.53	TP4	6	7	0.62	TP8	62	63	0.38
TP1	61	62	0.43	TP19	38	39	0.86	TP21	24	25	0.71	TP3	10	11	0.41	TP4	8	9	0.32	TP8	68	69	0.63
TP1	62	63	0.73	TP19	42	43	0.55	TP21	25	26	1.03	TP3	12	13	1.16	TP4	9	10	0.90	TP9	0	1	0.35
TP1	63	64	0.36	TP19	47	48	0.41	TP21	26	27	0.58	TP3	15	16	1.02	TP4	10	11	1.11	TP9	13	14	0.43
TP10	32	33	0.77	TP2	40	41	0.75	TP22	8	9	0.38	TP3	17	18	1.35	TP4	12	13	1.52	TP9	43	44	2.03
TP11	19	20	0.64	TP2	41	42	0.72	TP22	11	12	0.90	TP3	18	19	3.48	TP4	14	15	1.48	WNN-1	13	14	0.55
TP11	22	23	1.23	TP2	42	43	0.73	TP22	30	31	0.44	TP3	19	20	0.44	TP4	15	16	0.55	WNN-1	14	15	1.32
TP11	23	24	0.55	TP2	43	44	0.78	TP22	33	34	0.54	TP3	20	21	1.15	TP4	16	17	4.04	WNN-1	24	25	2.11
TP11	25	26	0.62	TP2	44	45	0.53	TP22	34	35	0.52	TP3	22	23	0.38	TP4	17	18	0.39	WNN-1	25	26	1.54
TP11	35	36	0.36	TP2	45	46	0.53	TP22	35	36	0.76	TP3	23	24	1.30	TP4	18	19	0.48	WNN-1	32	33	0.41
TP11	39	40	0.59	TP2	47	48	0.41	TP22	36	37	0.75	TP3	24	25	0.63	TP4	19	20	0.40	WNN-1	34	35	0.38
TP13	39	40	0.82	TP2	48	49	0.40	TP22	37	38	0.45	TP3	25	26	2.86	TP4	45	46	17.72	WNN-1	35	36	0.85
TP14	4	5	0.42	TP2	49	50	4.36	TP22	38	39	0.57	TP3	26	27	3.22	TP5	20	21	0.33	WNN-1	43	44	0.72
TP14	26	27	0.69	TP2	51	52	0.96	TP22	39	40	0.77	TP3	27	28	0.67	TP5	22	23	1.15	WNN-2	35	36	1.22
TP14	27	28	4.82	TP2	52	53	0.46	TP22	40	41	0.52	TP3	28	29	0.48	TP5	23	24	1.43	YS-1	18	19	3.60
TP14	28	29	1.21	TP2	53	54	0.39	TP22	41	42	0.38	TP3	74	75	164.15	TP5	35	36	0.78				
TP14	41	42	0.33	TP2	79	80	120.14	TP25	17	18	0.65	TP30	17	18	0.47	TP5	36	37	0.51				
TP15	48	49	0.85	TP20	22	23	0.45	TP25	50	51	3.50	TP30	18	19	0.32	TP6	8	9	0.40				
TP17	18	19	5.04	TP20	39	40	0.39	TP25	51	52	0.73	TP30	19	20	2.44	TP6	11	12	0.45				
TP17	19	20	2.02	TP20	40	41	1.35	TP25	52	53	0.33	TP30	25	26	0.54	TP6	12	13	0.89				
TP17	36	37	0.80	TP20	41	42	0.53	TP26	22	23	0.62	TP30	28	29	0.31	TP6	13	14	1.57				
TP17	37	38	0.88	TP20	42	43	0.46	TP26	25	26	0.34	TP30	30	31	0.95	TP6	15	16	0.66				
TP17	38	39	0.59	TP20	43	44	0.55	TP26	48	49	0.34	TP30	31	32	1.05	TP6	29	30	67.21				
TP17	39	40	0.86	TP20	47	48	0.37	TP26	49	50	0.46	TP30	32	33	0.60	TP6	40	41	11.57				
TP17	40	41	0.37	TP20	48	49	0.53	TP27	7	8	0.30	TP30	33	34	0.35	TP6	41	42	0.62				
TP17	42	43	0.46	TP20	49	50	0.35	TP27	22	23	0.49	TP30	34	35	1.07	TP6	43	44	0.73				
TP17	43	44	0.32	TP21	4	5	0.40	TP27	31	32	0.41	TP31	25	26	0.30	TP6	44	45	18.39				
TP18	8	9	1.26	TP21	5	6	0.35	TP27	33	34	0.30	TP31	33	34	0.49	TP6	45	46	3.35				
TP18	9	10	0.79	TP21	6	7	0.95	TP27	38	39	0.31	TP31	44	45	0.61	TP6	46	47	0.91				
TP18	10	11	3.02	TP21	7	8	0.68	TP27	42	43	0.42	TP31	45	46	0.53	TP6	47	48	0.98				

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JORC 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement reports information and data from exploration programs that were conducted by Rock Mining Australia (RMA). RMA are an unlisted (private) company. RMA have provided their drilling data to Nelson and it has been compiled into a database for reporting. All samples in this announcement are from Reverse-Circulation (RC) drilling. The material was sampled out of a cyclone using a cone splitter and collected at 1m intervals. Sub-samples from the cone splitter were collected in calico bags for submission to the laboratory. This approach is industry standard to ensure representative samples are collected. Material was collected after passing through the cone splitter and placed in rows, either in plastic bags or on the ground. The work completed is considered to be representative enough for identifying gold mineralisation of the style under consideration. Nelson will complete further work to verify the sampling.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was completed by RMA in 2020 and 2022 and used a 140mm face-sampling hammer which feed a moderate volume cyclone for sample collection purposes. This method is suitable for work on the project and fit for the purpose.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recovery was visually recorded by RMA on a scale from Very Good to Very Poor. Approximately 6% of samples recovered were scored as Average or Poor and these were in the top 6m of the holes. The mineralised intervals generally had Good to Very Good recovery. These estimates have not been verified. Sample recovery was maximised by the drilling method chosen: large volume RC drilling with a boosted air flow. Based on the evaluation of sample duplicates, there are no concerns about sample recovery from the drilling being reported. Cone splitting from a material stream out of a cyclone is representative for most mineral exploration purposes.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are pulverised drill spoil from RC drilling. Drill holes were visually logged by RMA's consulting geologist and provided to Nelson in a digital form (Excel).

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The logging recorded basic rock type, mineralogy of the interval, alteration mineralogy, weathering and sample recovery. Commentary included identification of possible mine workings intersected during the drilling. • Work has been completed to a standard that is fit the purpose: identifying a mineralised system. • The drilling involved 39 holes for 2267m in total.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill samples were collected for the entire drill hole at 1m intervals after they passed through the cyclone and cone splitter. • Sub-samples of the sample lot were taken from a cone splitter. Cone split samples are currently regarded as best practise in the industry. • Only 4 intervals, out of 2267 intervals were recorded as being wet or damp. • Based on the description of the sampling, it is interpreted that the sampling is representative. • Samples were duplicated in the field and these duplicates have produced similar results to the original.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were submitted to Nagrom and Aurum Laboratories in Perth for analysis by Fire Assay. • The documented laboratory sample preparation methods indicate that samples were prepared and analysed in a similar manner in the two laboratories. • Samples were all dried and pulverised before being Fire Assayed with a 50-gram charge using standard laboratory practise. • RMA did not submit standards or blanks. • The laboratories used standards to control calibration of their equipment. • Based on the analytical reports, Nelson is confident that the analytical results broadly represent the gold content in the drilled samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay results have been provided by RMA. Analytical results in spreadsheet have been checked against pdf files provided by the laboratory. Nelson will complete further verification of the analytical data. • Checking of the digital data, including duplicate samples and analyses, suggests the assay results are acceptably accurate and precise. • There are no twinned holes but drilling is quite closely spaced and appears to be continuous. • All electronic data is stored on Nelson's secure server including the relevant original files from the laboratory, provided by RMA.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays that returned below the detection limit for the relevant analytical method are stored in the database as half the detection limit (commonly 0.0005 g/t or 0.005 g/t) to remove non-numeric characters from the data. Otherwise, no adjustments have been made to the data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were surveyed by an independent surveyor contracted to RMA using RTK GPS. Limited checking in the field demonstrates that the locations are accurate and precise. All locations in this report use UTM projection of the MGA 1994, zone 51, co-ordinate system. The reported RL's are taken from the surveyor and are in AHD RL. RMA completed a single downhole survey for each hole at the collar using compass and drillers inclinometer.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes have been positioned to test the interpreted location of the potential mineralisation at variable spacings less than 30m across the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. Lines of drilling are at variable spacing, along the mineralisation, of less than 50m. At this stage it is not possible to determine whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for any purpose as additional work is warranted. Sample compositing has not been used, other than the primary granularity at the rig of 1m. The data spacing and distribution appears to be fit for purpose.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are drilled across the interpreted strike of the mineralisation which is self-evident from historical workings and the continuity between sections. There has been insufficient geological work to determine relationships between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security was not specifically documented by RMA. Based on the approach to the exploration programs, there is no reason to doubt the security of the samples from site to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data has been reviewed by the Nelson and a number of steps taken to check for unusual data distributions. The field duplicates and laboratory repeats have been plotted and no concerns identified. Further sampling will be undertaken to verify the mineralised intervals.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
 (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RMA's Yarri Project is located approximately 160km north-east of Kalgoorlie and is located over the historic Yarri mine working and adjacent to the Yarri Battery site.The RMA Yarri project includes the following granted Prospecting Licences: P31/2088, P31/2089, P31/2090, P31/2091, P31/2093 and P31/2096. These tenements are overlain by Mining Licence Applications MLA31/489 and MLA 31/490. In addition, a Miscellaneous Lease Application L31/70 bridges the gap between P31/2089 and P31/2093.All of these tenements are listed by DMIRS as being owned by Rock Mining Australia.All tenements lie within Maduwongga and the Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title Claim.All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.Nelson have ownership of P31/2085, P31/2086 and P31/2087 through 79 Exploration, a 100% owned subsidiary of Nelson.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All drilling data report with this announcement has been compiled from information provided by RMA to Nelson.The Yarri area has been mined from 1899 to 1983 with a state battery operating to the immediate west of the Wallaby tenement from 1903 to 1931.The area has produced 0.04Mt @ 13.1 g/t for 17K ounces from more than 35 different small mines (ore sources), based on published DMIRS figures. There is disagreement on these figures due to accounting differences related to long tons vs. metric tonnes.The most recent mining was by Lamerton (810T @ 4.95 g/t, 1980) and New Holland Mining (436T @ 4.35 g/t, 1983).Previous exploration includes work by New Holland Mining, Gindalbie Gold, Haoma Northwest, Heron Resources, Picon Exploration, Sandalwood Investments and Mt Edon Gold Mines. These companies each completed limited drilling programs of mostly RC drilling over the whole Yarri trend with varying success.There have been no JORC 2012 compliant resources estimated for any of the Yarri prospects.A total of 442 holes for 25,451m have been identified as being drilled in the area of interest. Of this work, 112 holes for 10,651m were drilled by NES and 39 holes for 2267m were drilled by RMA.Compilation of the historical work is ongoing.Nelson have explored P31/2085, P31/2086 and P31/2087 since 2018 and have completed three drill programs which have been reported to the ASX in their entirety.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yarri Project is within the Mulgabbie domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane in the WA Eastern Goldfields. • The Mulgabbie domain is enclosed by the crustal-scale Yilgangi and Claypan Faults and comprises a large volume of metamorphosed ultramafic rocks, komatiitic basalt, mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, as well as substantial andesitic (calc-alkaline) and felsic volcanic rocks. • These supracrustal rocks are intruded by several generations of granitoid. • The deposits of the Yarri group are within a porphyritic biotite monzogranite (Yarri Monzogranite). • The Yarri Monzogranite is enclosed by mafic volcanic rocks forming a uniformly, west-dipping greenstone sequence, dissected by late, north-trending faults. • The Wallaby Shear is the main mineralised structure of the area. • The mineralized shear zones are up to several metres wide and contain quartz veins rotated into the plane of the shear fabric. • The gold is found in Laminated Quartz and Amber Quartz within and adjacent to the shear zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary maps showing the location of mineralised intercepts are included in the announcement. • All drill collars, hole surveys and assays >0.3 g/t, are tabulated above. • Analyses <0.3 g/t are not material to this announcement. • Significant intersections are reported to demonstrate that the project has potential to produce a resource following a complete geological interpretation.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were all collected on 1m intervals. • Significant intercepts have been calculated using the following strict criteria. • The entire dataset was considered and all assays above 0.3 g/t were flagged. • This cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was used to define intervals greater than 2 gram-meters (i.e.: >2m at 1 g/t). • Where waste (i.e.: assays below cut-off grade) is included in the intercept, no more than two meters of continuous waste has been included in the intersection as long as the total intersection is above 1 g/t. • Where intercepts contain higher-grade intervals, these have been reported

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		as including the higher-grade intervals (generally >3 g/t). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No upper grade limit has been used (top-cut). Metal equivalents have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is angled, mostly at -60 degrees across the trend of mineralisation. No attempt has been made to calculate true widths or thickness due to the lack of geological knowledge. Down hole lengths are reported and it is unknown if these are true thicknesses. Given the holes are angled and the sequence is steeply dipping, the intersections are unlikely to be true thickness.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative maps have been included in the report along with documentation.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected intercepts are reported on strict criteria described above.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nelson have visited the project area and have confirmed the location of most of RMA's drilling. Previous explorers have also completed airborne magnetic surveys and surface sampling which has not been fully compiled. There is no other known information that is material to these results that has not been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nelson will determine the veracity of the provided data with an effective due diligence review, including sampling and legal work. RC drilling will be used to test the targets identified. A full evaluation of the Company's projects is ongoing.

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