



**Nelson Resources Limited**

**ABN 83 127 620 482**

**ASX Code: NES**

**Board and Management**

**Executive Director**  
**Adam Schofield**

**Non-Executive Chairman**  
**Peter Cook**

**Non-Executive Director**  
**Brett Clark**

**Company Secretary**  
**Stephen Brockhurst**

**Registered Office**  
Level 11, London House  
216 St Georges Terrace  
Perth WA 6000

**Postal Address**  
GPO Box 2517 Perth WA 6831

**Telephone:** +61 8 9481 0389  
**Facsimile:** +61 8 9463 6103

**Email**  
[info@nelsonresources.com.au](mailto:info@nelsonresources.com.au)

**Website**  
[www.nelsonresources.com.au](http://www.nelsonresources.com.au)

## HIGH GRADE GOLD AT YARRI PROJECT UP TO 69.9g/t AU

*ASX RELEASE 9 January 2019*

Nelson Resources is pleased to advise that the recent drilling program at its Yarri Prospects has returned excellent high-grade gold results from several drill targets. The Yarri Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields in the prolific East Laverton gold belt sitting between Carosue Dam and Sunrise Dam. Reverse Circulation ("RC") drilling has returned the following highlight intercepts from the three prospects tested:

### **Wallaby Prospect**

- **8 metres at 18.1g/t Au** from 101 metres in hole YWRC11, including **3 metres at 44.1g/t Au**
- **9m at 14.6 g/t Au** from 70 metres in hole YWRC05, including **4 metres at 30.2g/t Au**
- **4 metres at 4.2g/t Au** from 52 metres in hole YWRC18, including **1 metre at 13.8g/t Au**
- **4 metres at 4.1g/t Au** from 92 metres in hole YWRC 26, including **1 metre at 12.2g/t Au.**

### **Gibberts Prospect**

- **6 metres at 13.2g/t Au** from 15 metres in hole YGRC03, including **1 metre at 69.9g/t Au.**

### **Great Banjo Prospect**

- **3 metres at 4.8g/t Au** from 33 metres in hole YBRC04, including **1 metre at 10.2g/t Au;**
- ❖ **The results confirm the presence of high-grade quartz-vein structures well beyond the limits of historic workings and previous drill testing.**

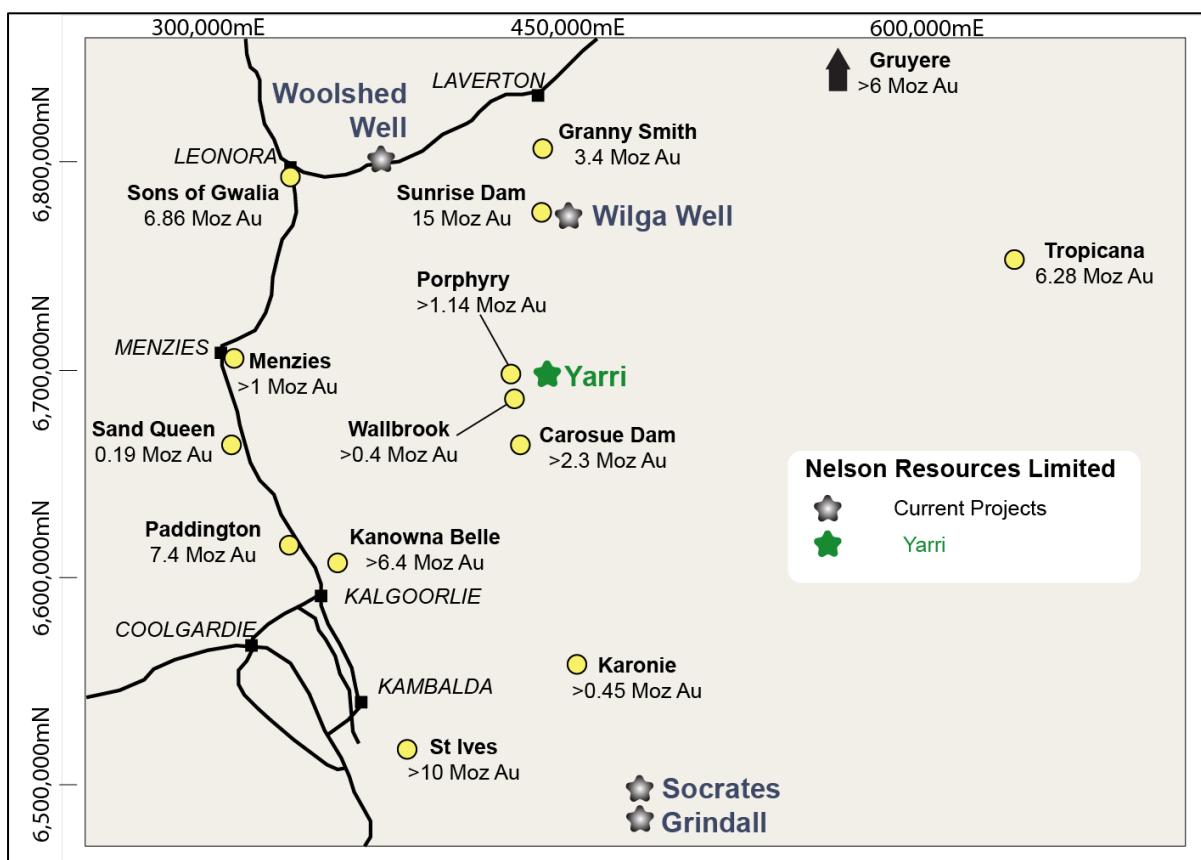




Nelson Resources Limited (Nelson) is pleased to advise that its recent RC drilling program at the Company's 100% owned Yarri Prospects. Initial drill testing at the three gold prospects (Wallaby, Great Banjo and Gibberts) has successfully returned high grade gold intercepts from all three prospects.

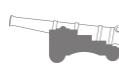
The Yarri Prospects are located on Edjudina Station approximately 150km North East of Kalgoorlie in the Laverton East gold belt. The prospect is between the prolific Sunrise Dam and Carouse Dam gold operations.

The initial program completed 41 RC holes totalling 5303 metres by the end of the 2018. All significant (>5 gram metres) results are listed in Table 1.



Commenting on the results Nelson's Managing Director, Adam Schofield said:

"We are very pleased to start the New Year with these strong results, and in particular the way they confirm and extend the potential for high-grade gold veins well beyond what has previously been exposed by historic workings and drilling at all three prospects.



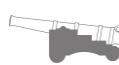


"We are very excited to re-start drill testing in the new year and are confident that we can significantly extend on these high-grade results".

**Table 1. - Significant\* results from Nelson's current drilling program at Yarri**

Hole	Intercept
<b>Wallaby</b>	
YWRC002	From 58 to 62 metres - <b>4 metres @ 2.5 g/t Au</b>
YWRC002	From 80 to 82 metres - <b>2 metres @ 12.1 g/t Au</b>
YWRC004	From 37 to 42 metres - <b>5 metres @ 1.0 g/t Au</b>
YWRC005	From 70 to 79 metres - <b>9 metres @ 14.6 g/t Au</b> including <b>4 metres @ 30.2 g/t Au</b>
YWRC010	From 28 to 32 metres - 4 metres @ 1.3 g/t Au
YWRC011	From 101 to 109 metres - <b>8 metres @ 18.1 g/t Au</b> including <b>3 metres @ 44.1 g/t Au</b>
YWRC016	From 22 to 23 metres - 1 metre @ 6.3 g/t Au
YWRC018	From 52 to 56 metres <b>4 metres @ 4.1 g/t Au</b> including <b>1 metre @ 13.8 g/t Au</b>
YWRC019	From 46 to 59 metres <b>13 metres @ 1.3 g/t Au</b> including <b>1 metre @ 9.3 g/t Au</b>
YWRC020	From 30 to 40 metres - 10 metres @ 1.2 g/t Au
YWRC021	From 21 to 34 metres - <b>13 metres @ 1.7 /t Au</b>
YWRC022	From 66 to 69 metres - 4 metres @ 1.7 g/t Au
YWRC024	From 29 to 33 metres - 4 metres @ 1.2 g/t Au
YWRC026	From 92 to 96 metres - <b>4 metres @ 4.1 g/t Au</b> Including <b>1 metre @ 12.2 g/t Au</b>
YWRC027	From 65 to 69 metres - <b>5 metres @ 2.3 g/t Au</b>
YWRC028	From 28 to 34 metres - <b>6 metres @ 1.8 g/t Au</b>
<b>Great Banjo</b>	
YBRC004	From 33 to 36 metres - <b>3 metres @ 4.8 g/t Au</b> including <b>1 metre @ 10.2 g/t Au</b>
YBRC004	From 59 to 67 metres - 8 metres @1.4 g/t Au
<b>Gibberts</b>	
YGRC003	From 15 to 21 metres - <b>6 metres @ 13.2 g/t Au</b> including <b>1 metre @ 69.9 g/t Au</b>
YGRC004	From 32 to 36 metres - 4 metres @ 1.5 g/t Au

\*Intercepts > 5gram x metres gold with a maximum of two metres of internal dilution. Intercepts widths are down-hole distance with no correction for the dip of the drill hole or the mineralisation.





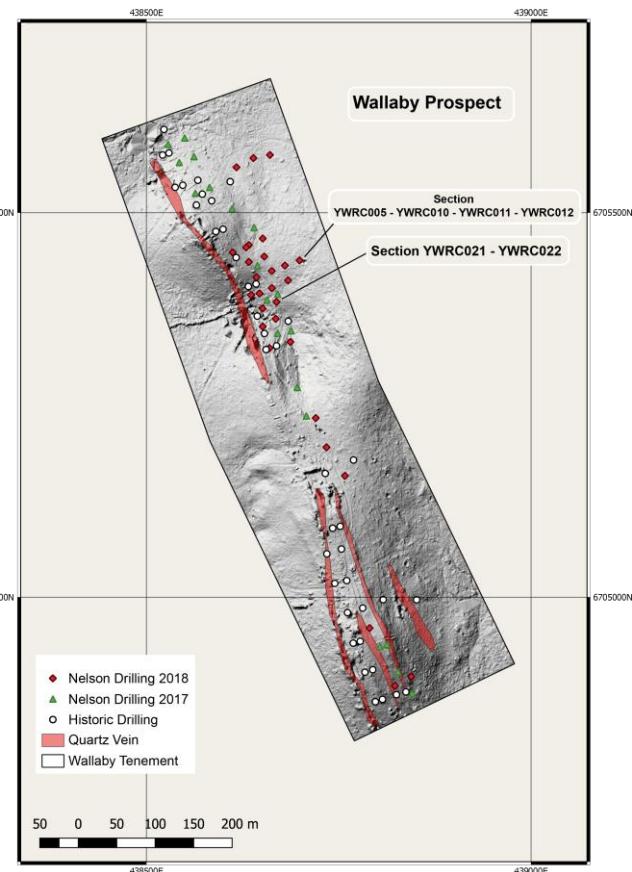
## About Nelson's Yarri Prospects

Nelson's Yarri project consists of three prospects on three Prospecting Licences to the North and East of the historic Yarri State Battery site. The Company's main focus is on the Wallaby line of workings immediately to the East of Yarri.

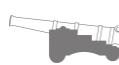
### Wallaby Prospect

Here a series of sub-parallel quartz veins were mined to a maximum depth of 30 metres over a strike length of more than 1.5 kilometres, 850 metres are within Nelson's Wallaby tenement. Historic production occurred over two main periods beginning in 1902-1914 and again from 1934 to 1940. Limited production is reported from the 1960's and 1980's. Total production from the Wallaby line of workings is recorded as 21,000 ounces from 42,000 tonnes at an average grade of 15.5g/t tonnes.

According to old reports mining was stopped by flooding or due to the lodes being faulted out at depth. It is also noteworthy that both major periods of production ceased with the out-break of the First and Second World Wars.



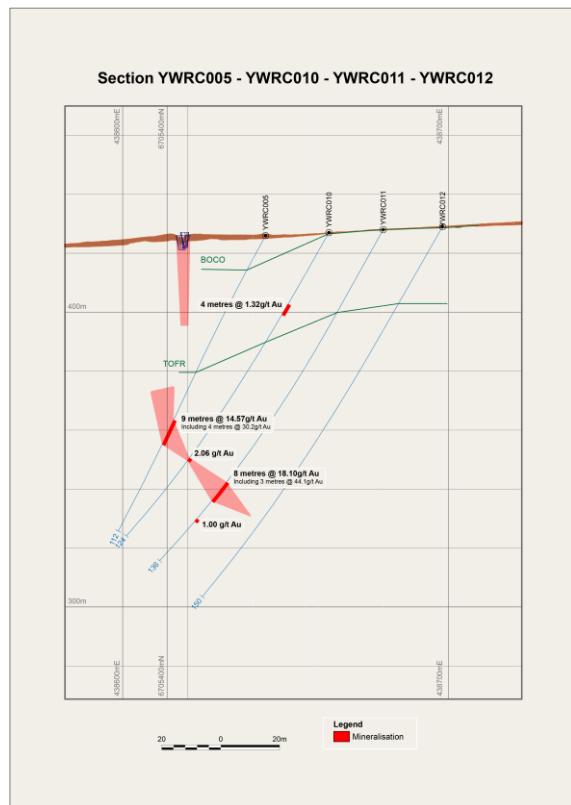
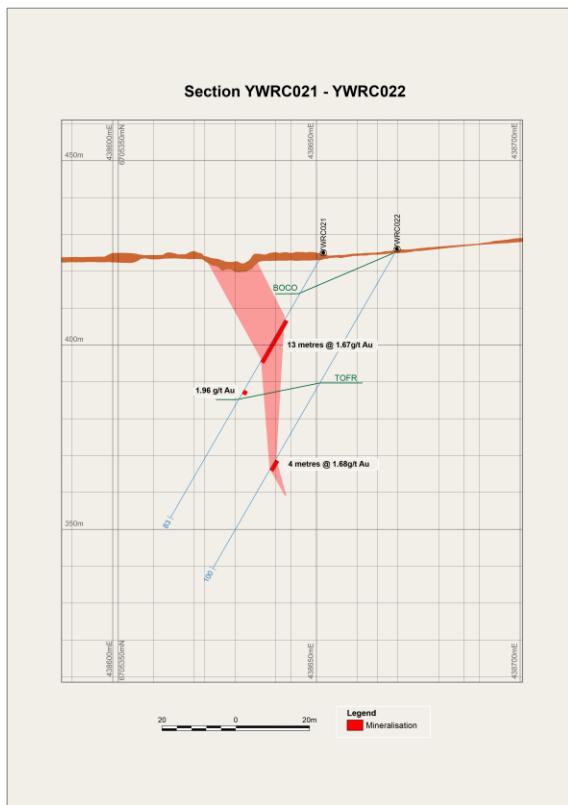
The current program at the Wallaby Prospect had 28 holes drilled totalling 2642 metres. The mineralisation at Wallaby is hosted in pyrite bearing quartz veins in sheared and altered monzogranite. In outcrop the veins vary from less than 1 metre to greater than 5 metres true width. The dip of the veins exposed in the workings varies from vertical to 70 degrees East. Historic mining mainly focused on the Eastern or hanging wall contact. The bulk of the quartz vein and the Western contact are largely untouched. The surface workings prevent testing by drilling from the East.





Nelson  
Resources  
L I M I T E D

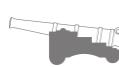
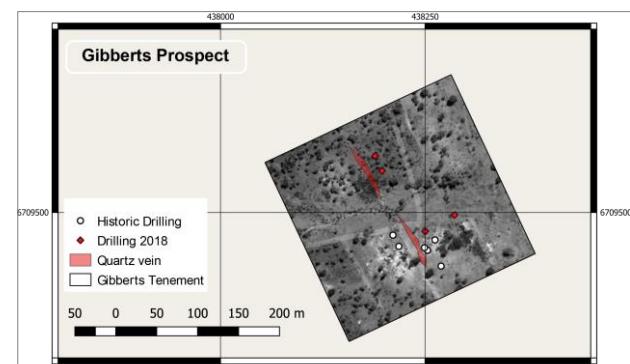
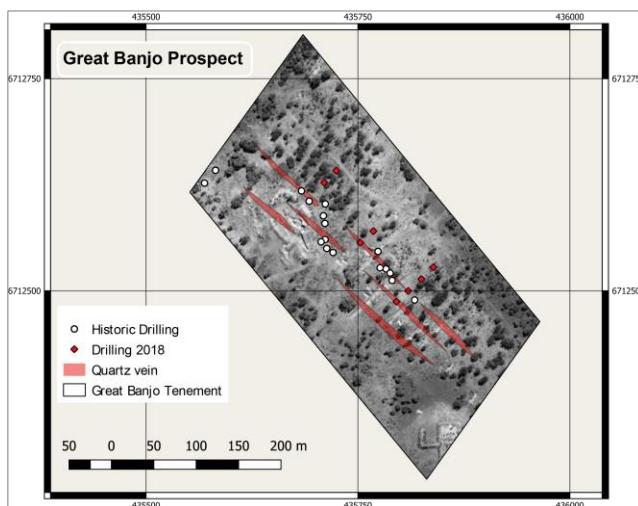
These remnant quartz lodes and footwall contact positions are an attractive exploration target that will be tested in early 2019.



## Great Banjo & Gibbert's Prospect

At Great Banjo a total of 8 holes for 2243 metres were drilled. This drilling confirms mineralisation across all 3 of the Yarri prospects.

At Gibberts' the Company drilled 4 holes for 418 metres for an initial test of the mineralised structure. This testing has confirmed previous drilling was incorrectly orientated and did not identify this high-grade mineralisation.





**Nelson  
Resources**  
L I M I T E D

## Drill Program Recommences

The Company has continued drilling across the 3 Yarri prospects and has planned approximately 50 holes for a total of 5000 metres.

The objective of this five-week program of drilling is to delineate ore bearing lodes that have the potential to be economic

## Competent Person Statement

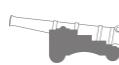
The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Donald Thomson who is a full-time employee of Nelson Resources Limited.

Mr. Thomson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. Thomson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Thomson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Tenement Information

Country	Location	Project	Tenement	Change in Holding (%)	Current Interest (%)
Australia	WA	Socrates	E28/2633	100	100
Australia	WA	Grindall	E28/2679	100	100
Australia	WA	Wilga	P39/5586	100	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Wallaby)	P31/2085	100	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Gibberts)	P31/2086	100	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Great Banjo)	P31/2087	100	100
Australia	WA	Woolshed Well	P37/8597	100	100
Australia	WA	Woolshed Well	P37/8598	100	100
Australia	WA	Woolshed Well	P37/8599	100	100
Australia	WA	Woolshed Well	P37/8600	100	100





**Table 2. Drill Hole Details**

Hole_ID	Prospect	Tenement	MGA_East	MGA_North	Total_Depth	Dip	Mag Azim
YBRC001	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435809	6712499	154	-60	225
YBRC002	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435824	6712513	256	-60	225
YBRC003	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435838	6712527	256	-60	225
YBRC004	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435795	6712487	149	-60	225
YBRC005	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435768	6712570	238	-60	225
YBRC006	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435752	6712556	184	-60	225
YBRC007	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435710	6712627	173	-60	225
YBRC008	Great Banjo	P31/2087	435724	6712641	299	-60	225
YGRC001	Gibberts	P31/2086	438188	6709569	167	-60	155
YGRC002	Gibberts	P31/2086	438197	6709550	13	-60	155
YGRC003	Gibberts	P31/2086	438250	6709477	149	-60	245
YGRC004	Gibberts	P31/2086	438286	6709497	89	-60	245
YWRC001	Wallaby	P31/2028	438660	6705324	25	-60	245
YWRC002	Wallaby	P31/2028	438687	6705332	100	-60	245
YWRC003	Wallaby	P31/2028	438612	6705448	109	-60	245
YWRC004	Wallaby	P31/2028	438633	6705458	90	-60	245
YWRC004a	Wallaby	P31/2028	438629	6705454	160	-60	245
YWRC005	Wallaby	P31/2028	438643	6705416	109	-60	245
YWRC006	Wallaby	P31/2028	438651	6705466	130	-60	245
YWRC007	Wallaby	P31/2028	438617	6705559	118	-60	245
YWRC008	Wallaby	P31/2028	438639	6705571	118	-60	245
YWRC009	Wallaby	P31/2028	438660	6705575	100	-60	245
YWRC010	Wallaby	P31/2028	438662	6705424	124	-60	245
YWRC011	Wallaby	P31/2028	438679	6705431	136	-60	245
YWRC012	Wallaby	P31/2028	438699	6705438	148	-60	245
YWRC013	Wallaby	P31/2028	438720	6705233	70	-60	245
YWRC014	Wallaby	P31/2028	438734	6705195	70	-60	245
YWRC015	Wallaby	P31/2028	438758	6705158	178	-60	245
YWRC016	Wallaby	P31/2028	438823	6704885	191	-60	245
YWRC017	Wallaby	P31/2028	438790	6704960	149	-60	245
YWRC018	Wallaby	P31/2028	438844	6704897	167	-60	245
YWRC019	Wallaby	P31/2028	438668	6705362	101	-60	245
YWRC020	Wallaby	P31/2028	438651	6705352	71	-60	245
YWRC021	Wallaby	P31/2028	438650	6705375	83	-60	245
YWRC022	Wallaby	P31/2028	438668	6705383	95	-60	245
YWRC023	Wallaby	P31/2028	438636	6705393	35	-60	245
YWRC024	Wallaby	P31/2028	438647	6705395	71	-60	245
YWRC025	Wallaby	P31/2028	438663	6705402	95	-60	245
YWRC026	Wallaby	P31/2028	438684	6705412	119	-60	245
YWRC027	Wallaby	P31/2028	438633	6705436	95	-60	245
YWRC028	Wallaby	P31/2028	438653	6705443	119	-60	245



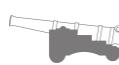


## Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 1 - Yarri Project

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

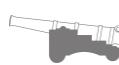
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>	<p>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain samples at 1m intervals. The samples were split in a cone splitter mounted below the cyclone to obtain a 3 kg subsample.</p> <p>An Olympus Vanta hand held XRF analyser was used to identify mineralised zoned and aid is the discrimination of rock-types and alteration in the field.</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p>	Duplicate samples were used routinely to ensure samples representative.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay at an external commercial laboratory.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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-</p>	Drilling was by 4 3/4 inch diameter reverse circulation, face sampling hammer. The contractor was Strike Drilling.



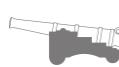


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></p>	Sample recoveries were determined visually and recorded as weak, medium or good, with the majority being 'good'. Overall recoveries are >90% and there are no significant sample recovery problems.
		Overall sample recovery was good, with dry samples being achieved for the majority of samples. The cyclone was cleaned at regular intervals in order to minimise down-hole contamination.
		No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade.
<b>Logging</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, veining, weathering, colour and other features of the samples.  RC chips from each metre were placed in a plastic chip tray for later reference.
		Logging of Reverse Circulation drill-chips is qualitative in nature. Nelson routinely records: Rock-type, Structure, Alteration, Veining and Mineralisation when observable
		All drill hole samples were logged.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p>	Not applicable  All samplings were split by a rig mounted cone splitter, sufficient on-board rig air pressure kept samples dry



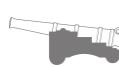


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	Samples were collected from 1 metre intervals from the drill rigs cyclone and discharged into a cone splitter adjusted to split off 1/8th of the whole sample, sample size was typically 3 to 3.5kg which is considered industry standard sample size for quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p>	A field duplicate sample was taken at regular at a rate of 1 duplicate sample every 20 samples using the rig mounted cone splitter.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></p>	The variation between the original sample Au grade and the duplicate sample Au grades were within acceptable limits suggesting there was no sampling bias.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	Sample size was typically 3 to 3.5kg which is considered industry standard sample size for quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p>	All samples were analysed for gold by fire assay which is considered an industry standard analytical method for quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></p>	Not applicable
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></p>	No secondary lab analytical test work has been conducted at this stage





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li></ul>	<p>No independent verification of significant intercepts has been conducted</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Geological Logging and the Sampling register was directly input to spreadsheets on a computer in the field.</p> <p>No adjustment has occurred</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>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.</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li></ul>	<p>Hole collars were located by a handheld Garmin GPS in MGA94, Zone 51 datum. The positions were averaged to an Estimated Position Error of &lt;1 metres. Actual accuracy is likely to be + or - 3 m for the coordinates.</p> <p>All holes were drilled on the MGA94, Zone 51S grid.</p> <p>At Wallaby holes collars were adjusted for RL using a DTM. At Great Banjo and Gibberts GPS RLs are used. These are sufficiently accurate for reconnaissance/pre-resource exploration.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li></ul>	<p>With the exception of two holes drilled North to South at Gibberts, Nelson's drilling was on East-West sections spaced between 20 and 200 metres apart with holes drilled at intervals varying between 20 and 40 metres along sections. At this early stage the primary consideration is on understanding the distribution and controls on mineralisation as opposed to resource definition drilling.</p>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>	No Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates have been carried out at Yarri. Drilling at Wallaby is being closed up to 20 metres by 20 metres in selected area to confirm the optimal drill spacing required for estimating Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in the future.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	Samples were taken at 1m intervals for all holes. No compositing have been applied.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p>	Holes angled at 60° were drilled perpendicular to the target (245°) or (225°) depending on the prospect. At Gibberts it was determined that the initial drilling direction was incorrect and was subsequently corrected.
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 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.</p>	This has not been determined with certainty as only one orientation has been drilled at Wallaby and Great Banjo. However, observations on exposures the old workings suggest that this is unlikely.
<b>Sample security</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	All samples were collected and bagged in lots of 10 on site. These were future contained in bulka-bags on site and transported to the lab by a trusted commercial contractor.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	No audits or reviews have been conducted. The will be completed at the conclusion of the program.



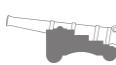


## Appendix 4: JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 2 - Yarri Project

### Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

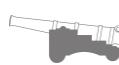
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<i>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.</i>	The Yarri Project consists of 3 Prospecting Licences (P31/2085, P31/2086 and P38/2087). The tenement holder Nelson Resources has a 100% interest in the tenement, and the tenement is unencumbered by vendor royalties, free carried interests or claw back provisions.  Wallaby (P31/2085) is within the Yarri Common and is not subject to Native Title.  The Project is located on Edjudina Station 150km Northeast of Kalgoorlie in the North-eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The work of Heron Resources and New Holland aided Nelson's understanding of the Wallaby prospect. Evaluation and integration of the work by both these companies is on-going.
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Project is located in the North Eastern Goldfields 150 Northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Yilgarn Craton. The area is dominated by a series northwest-trending shears that comprise the Keith-Kilkenny Lineament. This structure is associated with major gold occurrences



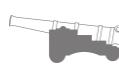


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		at Carosue Dam (>3.5 Moz) and Whirling Dervish Porphyry (>1.14 Moz)
		The Wallaby, Great Banjo and Gibberts prospects are typical quartz vein hosted Archean orogenic gold deposits.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i>	All holes drilled in this program have been reported in Table 2 of the announcement.  The intercepts reported in this report are those that are >5 gram x metres with a maximum of 2 metres internal dilution.  Intercept lengths refer to down-hole measurements. No correction has been made to obtain the true width.
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Coordinates are reported in MGA94-Zone 51
	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	Drill hole collar RL have been corrected using a DTM which is in good agreement (+/- 1m) with averaged GPS positions
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	All holes were drilled at a dip of -60° towards 245° magnetic bearing at Wallaby and to towards 225° magnetic bearing at Great Banjo.
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	Significant intercepts are reported as down hole length.
	<i>Hole length.</i>	Hole depths varied from 13 metres to 299 metres. Refer to the body of text in this report and for all the information material to the understanding of the exploration results
	<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</i>	Not applicable



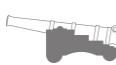


Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><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></p>	Significant intercepts are reported as either single metre intercepts or combined over a 2m or greater interval. Zones of internal dilution exceeding 2m width where treated as separate intersections.
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	Aggregate intercepts are weighted by the intercept lengths. Exceptionally high-grade results are reported separately.
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p>	Significant intercepts are reported as down hole length. Refer to the body of text in this report and for all the information material to the understanding of the exploration results
	<p><i>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').</i></p>	The most recent drilling referred to in this report has established the orientation of the lodes with some confidence and shows that the earlier drilling is mostly oblique to the strike and or dip of the mineralisation
		At Wallaby the dip of the mineralised lodes varies from approximately 90° to 75° east which will affect the true width estimations of the lodes.
		At Great Banjo and Gibberts, the quartz lodes dip at around 30 to the east and





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the resulting intercepts will be closer to true width.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>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.</i>	Refer to the body of text in this report and for all the information material to the understanding of the exploration results
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	Historical production at Yarri averaged 15.5g/t. Nelson is targeting remnant blocks and extension of this mineralisation. Results to date suggest that the veins are either mineralised or barren with very little coherent low-grade vein material present.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	This is just one many a staged drilling programs required to provide confidence in the gold results and geological information of the historical drilling data. Further drilling will be conducted once data has been fully assessed.





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	The results reported in this announcement are for a drilling program that is still underway.

