



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

## NELSON SECURES WOODLINE TENURE

### **Nelson Resources Limited**

*ABN 83 127 620 482*

*ASX Code: NES*

### **Board and Management**

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### **ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

03 June 2019

Nelson Resources Limited (ASX: NES; "Nelson" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed the consolidation of tenure over the historical Woodline project previously explored by Sipa Resources and Newmont located on the southern end of the interpreted Tropicana Belt 20 km north-east of the Albany-Fraser Province. The Company has applied for new tenements E63/1971 and E28/2923 which are within the vicinity of the Company's Socrates, Grindall and Redmill projects. These tenements include a substantial portion of the historic Sipa / Newmont Woodline project and fully incorporates the Ommaney prospect (now referred to as the Harvey project). This consolidates 644 km<sup>2</sup> of tenure over an exciting 20km long geochemical anomaly as shown in Figure 1 that has the potential to produce a Tropicana scale gold deposit. Recent exploration expenditure by Sipa / Newmont across this tenure and the Socrates project is approximately \$11 million.

### **Highlights:**

- **20 Km geochemical gold anomaly**
- **644 km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective tenure**
- **\$11m of successful exploration work by Sipa / Newmont**
- **Potential for a Tropicana scale gold deposit**

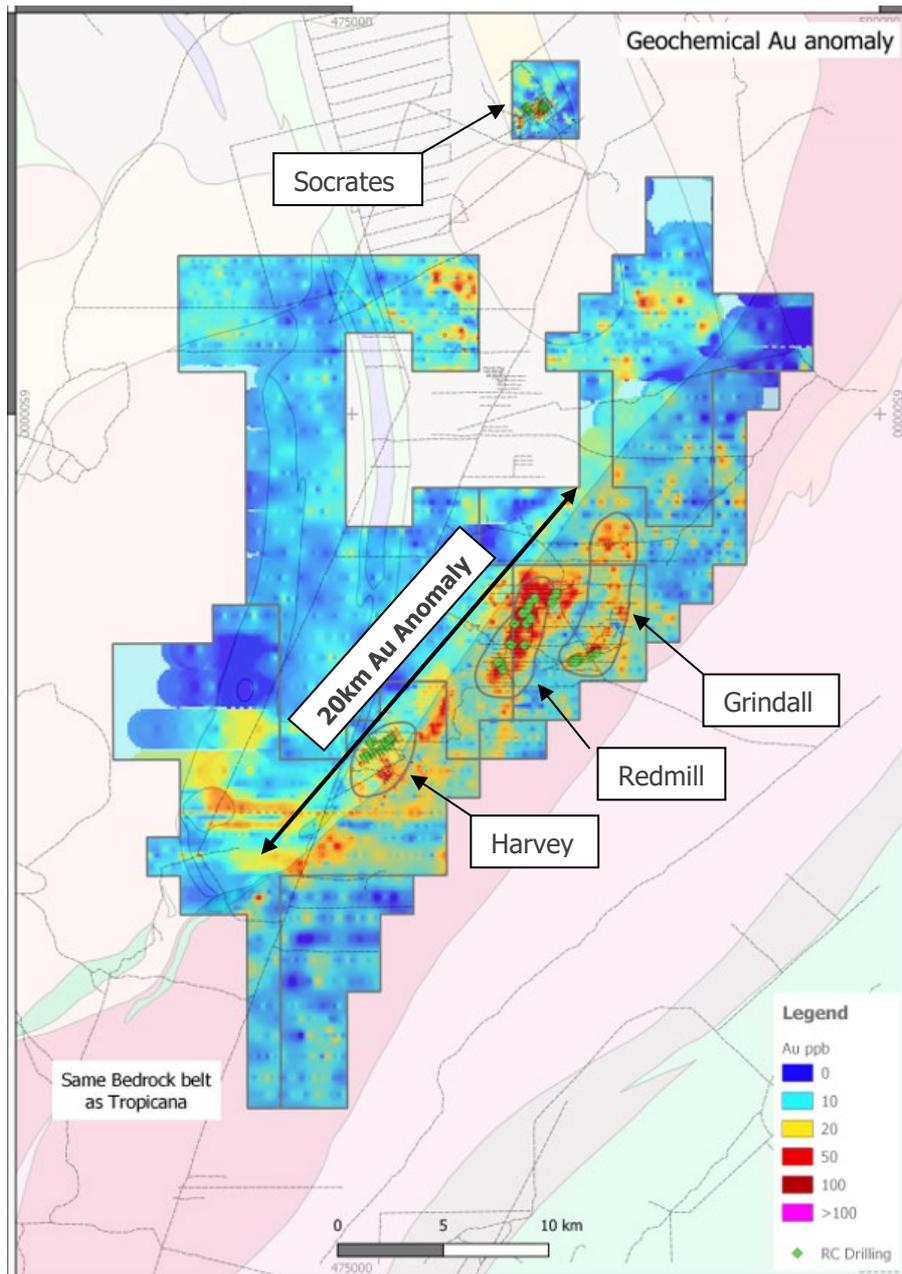
### **Harvey**

The Harvey project is defined by a 1.5km west to east oriented gold-in-calcrete anomaly. The mineralisation at Harvey is microdiorite hosted. The Harvey project is interpreted to be at the transition between Archaean greenstone belt rocks and the Proterozoic Albany Fraser Province.

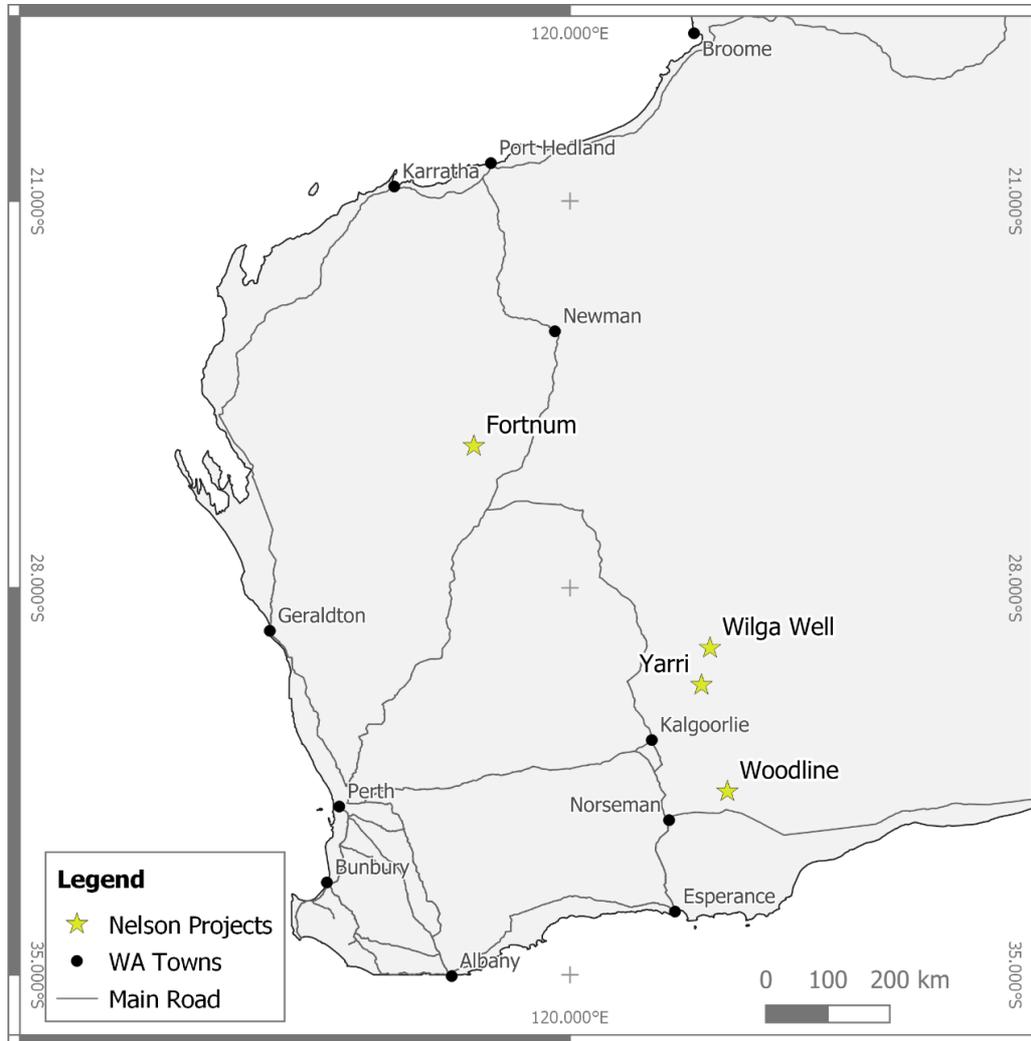
Nelson's future work programs will include the evaluation of all previous exploration, with near term drilling of "walk up" drill targets expected at its Woodline project.



Figure 1. 20 Km Geochemical Gold Anomaly with Woodline tenure (100% Nelson) shown



**Figure 2. Nelson Resources Project and Application Locations**



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### **About Nelson Resources Limited**

Nelson Resources Limited is an ASX-listed gold exploration company with a portfolio of wholly owned gold projects located in Western Australia. Nelson's projects are located within the Albany-Fraser Province and the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Yilgarn Craton, which contains substantial greenstone belts, considered highly prospective for gold mineralisation. This area is one of the most gold-endowed regions in the world and all tenements sit nearby to some of WA's largest gold mines; Paddington (7.4m oz), Kanowna Belle (6.4m oz), Sunrise Dam (15m oz) and Sons of Gwalia (6.8m oz). The Company has also recently applied for tenure in the Fortnum area.



## 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. Simon Coxhell who is a consultant to Nelson Resources Limited.

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

Mr. Coxhell 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. Coxhell 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	0	100
Australia	WA	Grindall	E28/2679	0	100
Australia	WA	Grindall	E28/2768	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Grindall	E28/2769	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Redmill	E28/2873	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Redmill	E28/2874	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Harvey	E28/2923	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Harvey	E63/1971	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Fortnum	E52/3695	0	Pending
Australia	WA	Fortnum	E52/3697	0	Applied
Australia	WA	Fortnum	E52/3702	0	Applied
Australia	WA	Wilga Well	P39/5586	0	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Wallaby)	P31/2085	0	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Gibberts)	P31/2086	0	100
Australia	WA	Yarri (Great Banjo)	P31/2087	0	100



## Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition- Section 1 - Woodline Project Auger Drilling Geochemistry (Refer Figure 1)

### Section 1.1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auger sampling was undertaken on a nominal 200m X 400 m staggered grid pattern. Hole depths ranged from 0.5 m to a maximum depth of 2 metres. Work done by Newmont/SIPA.</li> <li>Approximately 800 grams of sample was collected from each sample collected.</li> <li>Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with estimated accuracy of +/-2-5 metres.</li> <li>Analysis was conducted by submitting the 800 grams sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Ultratrace Laboratories for gold analysis via Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP MS.</li> <li>Samples were analysed for low level gold, at a 1 ppb detection limit and a pathfinder suite.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open Hole Auger sampling was used for collection of the samples with a maximum depth of 2 metres drilled.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One sample per hole collected.</li> <li>There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were logged for sample type.</li> <li>All samples were logged, in a qualitative manner.</li> <li>Total length and percentage not logged</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No core; Auger</li> <li>Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis.</li> <li>Appropriate to industry best practice for auger drilling.</li> <li>QC for sub sampling follows Ultratrace procedures.</li> <li>No field duplicates were taken.</li> <li>No Blanks were inserted.</li> <li>No Standards were inserted.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total.</li> <li>• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage.</li> <li>• Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company's Geologist and field assistant has not visually reviewed the samples collected, because fieldwork carried out by Newmont/SIPA.</li> <li>• No twin holes drilled</li> <li>• Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors.</li> <li>• No adjustments to assay data have been made.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sample locations have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m.</li> <li>• Location grid of plans and coordinates use MGA94, Z51 datum.</li> <li>• No Topographic data was used .</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The samples are nominally spaced on a 200 metre (E-W spacing) with sample spacing along each section on 400 metres spacing along each line.</li> <li>• Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the likely trends of anomalous gold.</li> <li>• No Sample compositing has occurred.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any.</li> <li>• Mineralised outcrop strikes north-north-west or North-East. Sampling was more or less orthogonal to this apparent strike.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear from records, the Company assumes Newmont/SIPA followed industry best practices in securing the samples.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The areas covered by geochemical sampling is located on granted exploration and prospecting tenements located within a 150 kilometre of radius of the township of Norseman.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing.</li> <li>No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The areas subject to geochemical sampling has previously been evaluated in a broad manner by Newmont/SIPA. Data evaluation and capture is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area consists of variable shallow overburden, sub outcropping principally mafic, felsic and sedimentary rocks. Gold mineralization in the area is often found on sheared contact zones and associated with sulphides, shearing and minor quartz veining and zones of silicification.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auger geochemical sampling was completed. Given the large number of auger geochemical holes and the nature of the drilling and sampling completed the assays are displayed as a grid representation image with coordinates (Figure 1)</li> <li>Hole depths ranged from 0.5-2 metres vertical depth and all were vertical. Coordinates were all captured with a hand held GPS and are considered accurate to +/- 5 metres.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inverse distance weighing (power of two) was used.</li> <li>No top cuts have been applied to exploration results.</li> <li>No metal equivalent values are used in this report.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The orientation or geometry of the northern mineralised zones strikes in a north-northwesterly direction and dips variably to the east and west. The orientation or geometry of the southern mineralised zones strikes in a northeasterly direction and dips variably to the southeast.</li> <li>Not applicable, shallow auger drilling</li> <li>Not applicable, shallow auger drilling</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps are included in main body of report. (Figure 1)</li> </ul>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All available data has been reported.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future drilling and sampling is being considered to further evaluate these gold geochemical anomalies.</li> <li>Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas. (Figure 1)</li> </ul>

