

RPM Style Gold Identified in Regional Sampling Up to 52.3 g/t Au

Surface sampling in the RPM Regional area identifies further high-grade RPM style gold with 20 rock samples > 1 g/t Au and a high of 52.3 g/t Au

RPM glacial debris lobe averages 1.1 g/t Au over 1.7km in till samples

Highlights

- 2024 surficial sampling in the wider regional area north of the current RPM deposit reveals 20 out of 40 rock samples collected greater than 1 g/t Au, including **52.3 g/t Au, 18.4 g/t Au, and 17.5 g/t Au** (Table 1, Figures 2 and 3).
- 100 soil samples collected with 11 greater than 0.5 g/t Au including a high of 4.8 g/t Au (Table 2 and Figure 2).
- 138 glacial till samples collected with 34 greater than 1 g/t Au, 10 greater than 2 g/t Au, and a high of 3.6 g/t Au (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- Geologic mapping identified glacial debris lobe where 68 till samples averaged 1.1 g/t Au over 1.7 km (Figures 4, 5, and 6).

Nova Head of Exploration, Mr Hans Hoffman commented: “While it may be more typical of geologists to sample glacial till in the hope of vectoring towards an ore deposit, here at RPM the ore deposit may have vectored us towards the glacial till. We can see the deposit being actively eroded by a small pocket glacier, and our till sampling program this year has revealed a portion of RPM spread along the hillside and down the valley below. While I love speculating how many ounces may be contained in one specific debris lobe, we will need to drill to confirm thickness, composition, and grade continuity. With maximum observed surficial relief of nearly 40 meters, I will continue to be optimistic that the fine and heavy nature of gold has continued to migrate through the entire thickness of this unconsolidated till. In addition, we are seeing glimpses of mineralization in the hornfels, which we believe may be capping RPM-style intrusives.”

Nova Minerals Limited (Nova or the Company) (ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FRA: QM3) is pleased to announce final results from its 2024 exploration season with 20 rock samples grading > 1 g/t Au, including a high of 52.3 g/t Au, 11 soil samples > 0.5 g/t Au, including a high of 4.8 g/t Au, and 34 till samples > 1.0 g/t Au, including a high of 3.6 g/t Au from the wider RPM regional area at the Company’s over 500km² flagship Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project located in the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

2024 Exploration Mapping and Sampling Program Results

During the 2024 field season Nova’s Head of Exploration, Mr. Hans Hoffman, continued the surface exploration mapping and sampling program across the Estelle claim block with a particular focus on following up results at prospects identified in the 2023 season. 511 soil samples, 225 rock samples,



and approximately 5 tons of bulk sample material were collected across the property (Figure 1).

As a result of that program, and reported to date:

- Assay results from soil and rock chip samples from the Styx prospect identified high-grade antimony (Sb) and gold in outcrop, with grades up to 54.1% Sb and 9.8 g/t Au (ASX Announcement: 22 November 2023).
- Assay results from soil and rock chip samples collected from the Muddy Creek prospect, with a high of 128.5 g/t Au, have extended the high-grade gold mineralization zone by a further 400m to 800m in length now. Muddy Creek is considered to be one of the most impressive gold anomalies on the claim block to date (ASX Announcement: 27 November 2024).
- Assay results for antimony from rock samples collected at the Stibium prospect have identified an 800m long by 400m wide antimony rich zone with results of up to 56.7% Sb and 11 samples grading > 30% Sb (ASX Announcement: 5 December 2024).
- Assay results for gold from rock samples collected at the Stibium prospect show the previously identified 800m long by 400m wide zone is rich in both gold and antimony, with gold results of up to 141 g/t Au and seven samples greater than 20 g/t Au (ASX Announcement: 11 December 2024).
- Assay results for gold and antimony from soil samples collected at the Stibium prospect have identified high-grade resource targets within the previously identified 800m long by 400m wide zone (ASX Announcement: January 13, 2025),
- Assay results from rock chip samples at the Wombat prospect have identified high-grade gold and gallium with grades up to 360 g/t Au and 74.5 ppm Ga, as well as further anomalous gold, silver, copper, and antimony at Stoney (ASX Announcement: January 23, 2025), and

Surficial results from the RPM regional area with high-grade RPM style gold up to 52.3 g/t Au have been received and are reported in this announcement.

All assays results from the 2024 surface sampling program have now been received and reported.

A summary of the 2024 sampling program is shown below in Figure1.

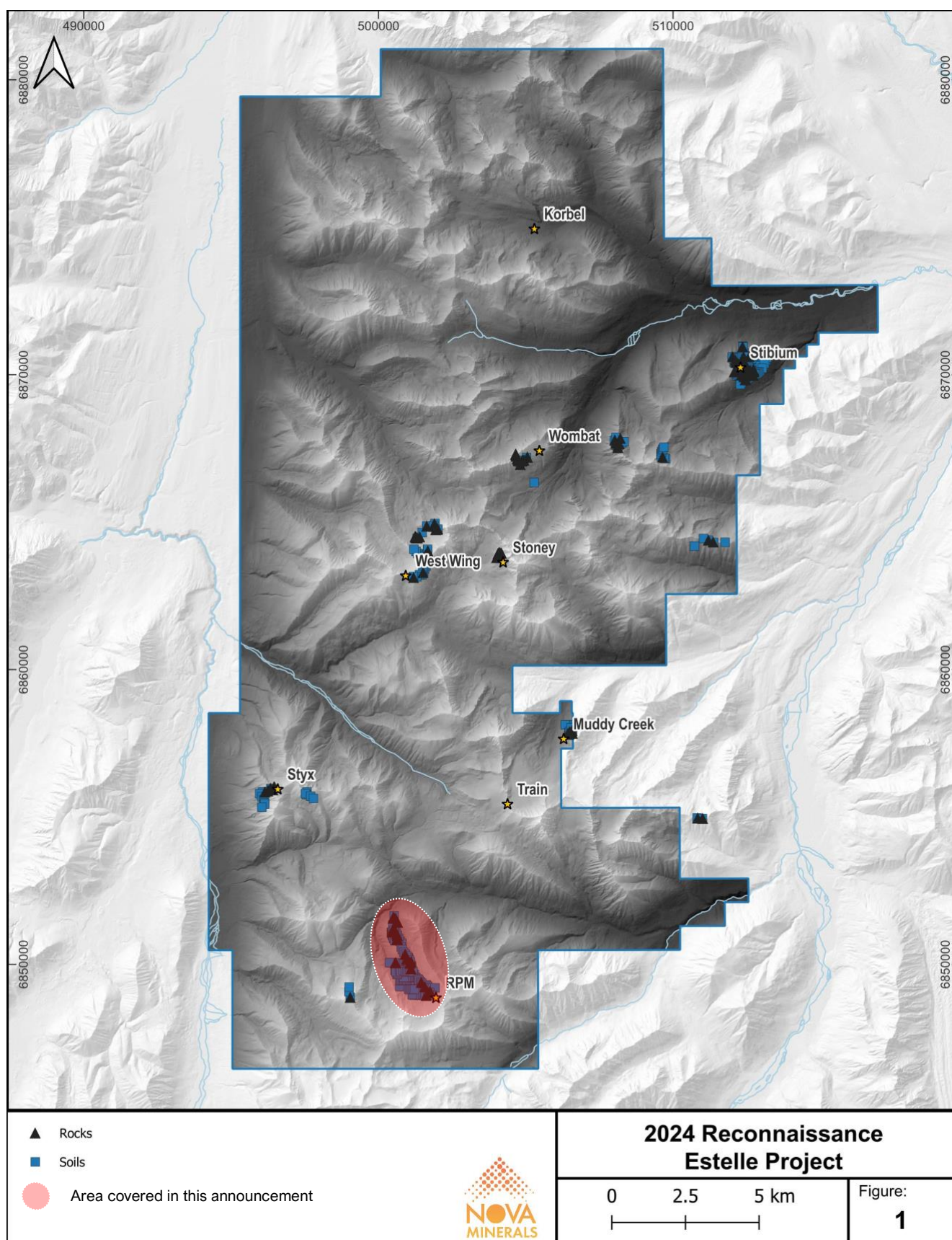


Figure 1. Estelle property map showing the sampling program undertaken in 2024



RPM Regional Rocks and Soils

While the main focus at RPM in 2024 was to continue resource drilling at the main deposit, field crews continued follow-up sampling along the ridge and bases of outcrop in the RPM area to expand on previous anomalies. 40 rock samples and 100 soil samples were collected. 20 rock samples measured greater than 1.0 g/t Au, with a high of 52.3 g/t Au. 11 soil samples measured over 0.5 g/t Au, with a high of 4.8 g/t Au. Table 1 shows the top 10 gold rock samples. Table 2 shows the top ten gold soil samples.

Sample ID	Sub-type	Au g/t	Easting	Northing
E406794	Float vein	52.3	500570	6850052
E406668	Talus vein	18.4	500963	6850188
E405207	Float vein	17.5	501617	6848947
E406698	Outcrop vein	5.7	500517	6851239
E405201	Sub-crop vein	5.1	500551	6851157
G994150	Sub-crop vein	4.6	500552	6851157
G994146	Outcrop vein	4.5	500547	6851153
G994149	Sub-crop vein	4.4	500551	6851158
E406959R	Sub-crop vein	4.2	500990	6850173
E406696	Sub-crop high-grade	3.4	500552	6851160

Table 1. RPM regional top ten 2024 gold rock sample results

Sample ID	Sub-type	Au g/t	Easting	Northing
E397279	Talus fines	4.8	500448	6851070
E397124	Talus fines	0.8	501020	6850054
E397278	Talus fines	0.7	501001	6850232
E406719	Talus fines	0.7	501717	6849107
E408683b	Talus fines	0.7	501020	6850209
G994076	Talus fines	0.7	500599	6851055
E397216	Talus fines	0.6	501725	6849153
E397282	Talus fines	0.6	500509	6850946
E408689b	Talus fines	0.6	500523	6850882
E397225	Talus fines	0.5	501120	6849876
G994081	Talus fines	0.5	500532	6851642

Table 2. RPM regional top ten 2024 gold soil sample results

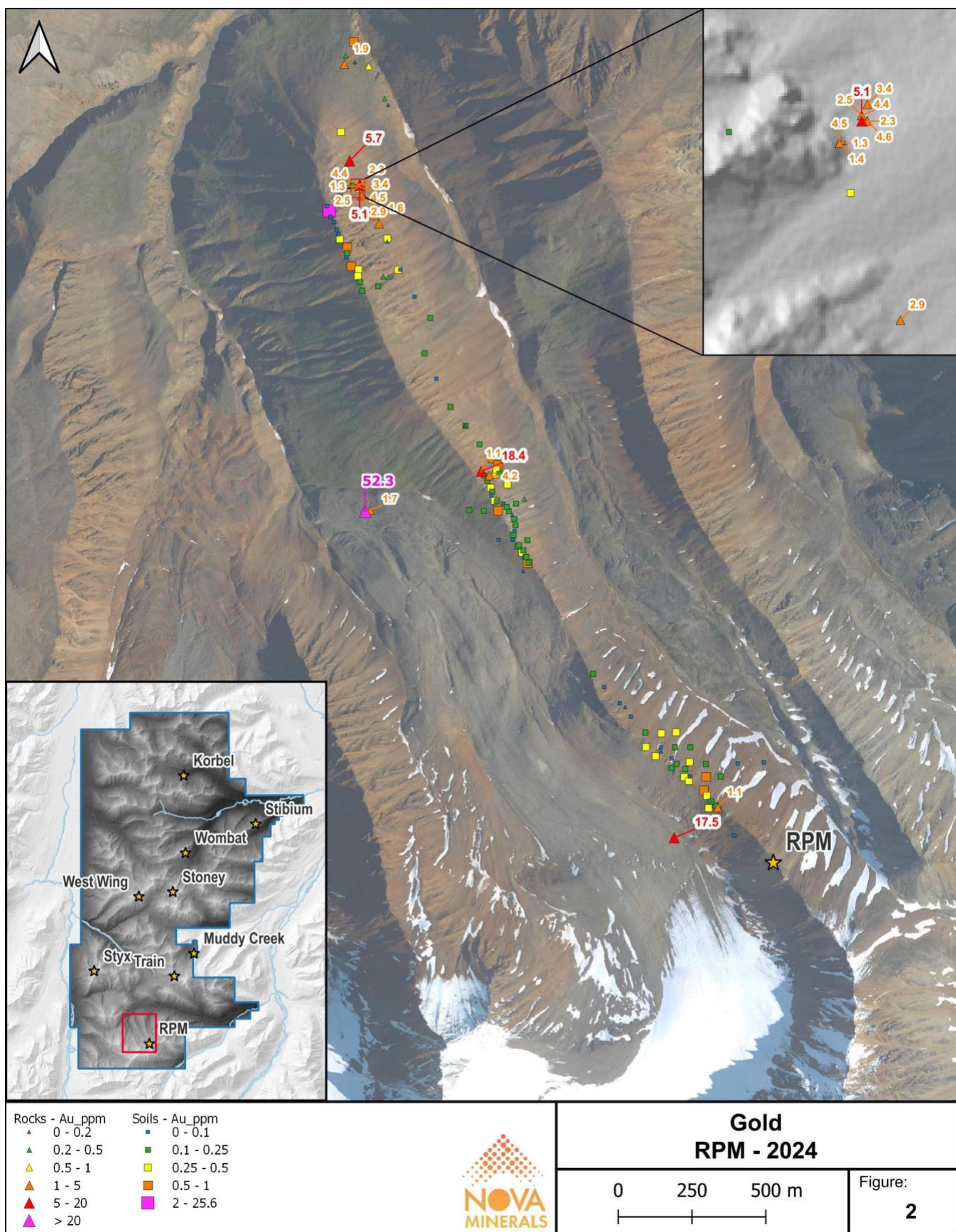


Figure 2. 2024 RPM regional gold rock and soil results (Previous years shown as transparent)



As is typical with RPM, gold mineralization is attributed to quartz veins with arsenopyrite, and this style of mineralization is more common in the intrusive granitic rocks as opposed to the hornfels. The high-grade samples E406794 (52.3 g/t Au) and E405207 (17.5 g/t Au) - shown in Figure 3 - were select vein samples in the glacial till, and are indicative of RPM-style mineralization likely transported up to 1.8km from the source at RPM. Boulders containing these veins are likely contributing to the large geochemical anomaly identified in the till.



Figure 3. Samples E406794 – **52.3 g/t Au** (left) and E405207 – **17.5 g/t Au** (right)

RPM Regional Till Sampling

In addition to rocks and soils, a till sampling grid was executed at 100-meter line spacing and 50-meter sample spacing covering the glacial till in the valley below RPM. These till samples were collected similar to talus fines soil samples, targeting the finer fractions in the till. The till samples were extracted from the soils dataset to be analyzed separately. 138 till samples were collected with 34 > 1.0 g/t Au, 10 > 2.0 g/t Au, and a high of 3.6 g/t Au. A summary of the top ten gold till samples (> 2.0 g/t Au) is provided in Table 3 below.

Sample ID	Sub-type	Au g/t	Easting	Northing
E397195	Till	3.6	501721	6848953
E397236	Till	3.4	501122	6849555
G994083	Till	3.0	501670	6849053
E397230	Till	2.7	500870	6849859
E406988	Till	2.7	501309	6849239
G994085	Till	2.6	501566	6849056
E397134	Till	2.4	500524	6850055
E397135	Till	2.4	500468	6850054
E397194	Till	2.3	501771	6848954
E397261	Till	2.0	501068	6849753

Table 3. RPM regional top ten 2024 gold till sample results

Figure 4 below provides a surficial geology map of the RPM area with intrusive granitic rocks mapped as pink and the hornfelsed sedimentary rocks mapped as blue. Distinct lobes of glacial till were mapped corresponding to their age of deposition. Of particular interest is debris lobe Qdt2a covering over 330,000 square meters. The 68 till samples collected in this unit average 1.1 g/t Au. While the thickness is variable, the areal extent of this unit shows significant resource potential. Qdt2a has been elevated to a top drill target in 2025 to determine thickness, composition, and grade continuity. Figures 5 and 6 present the gold geochemical data in the glacial till.

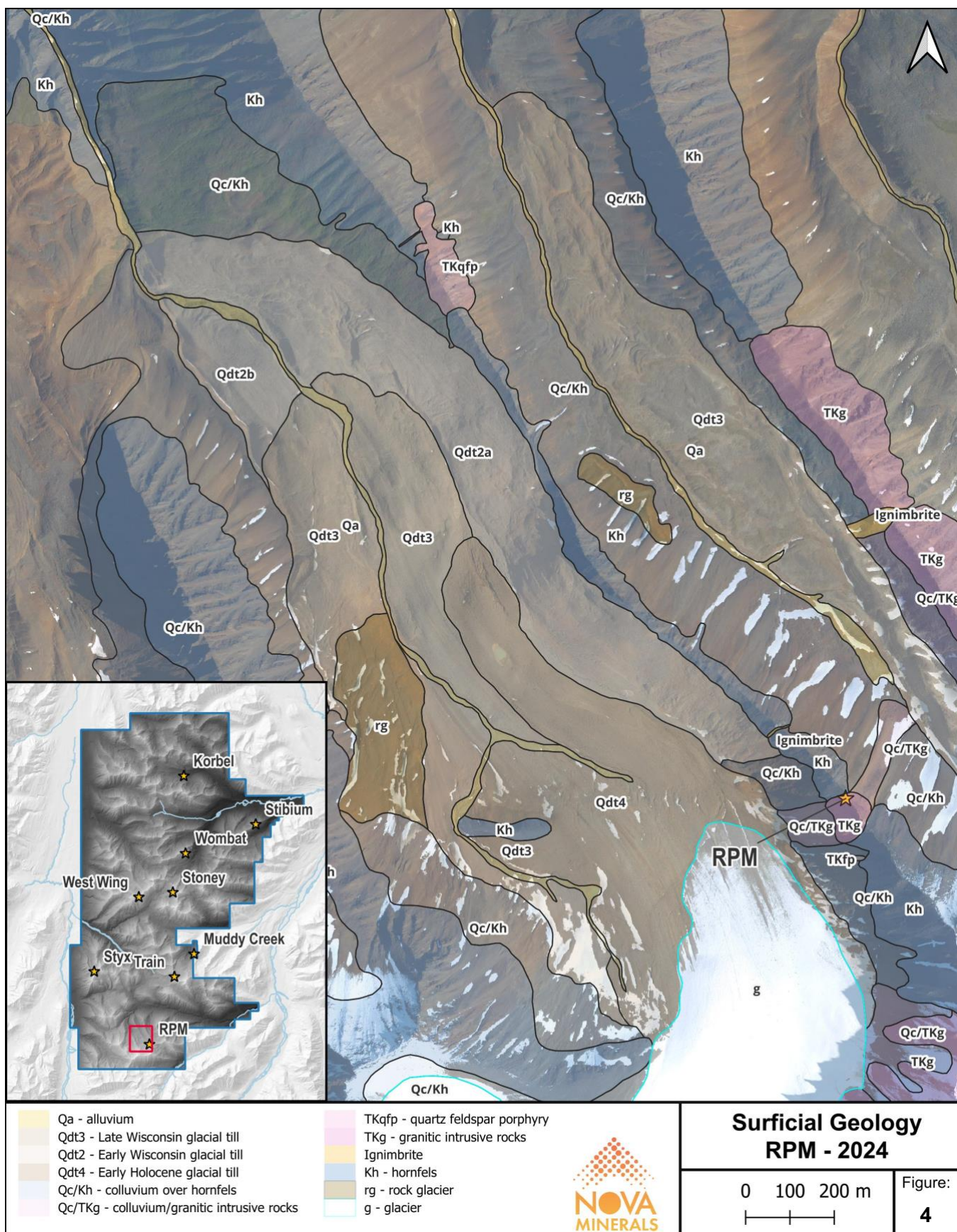


Figure 4. RPM surficial geology

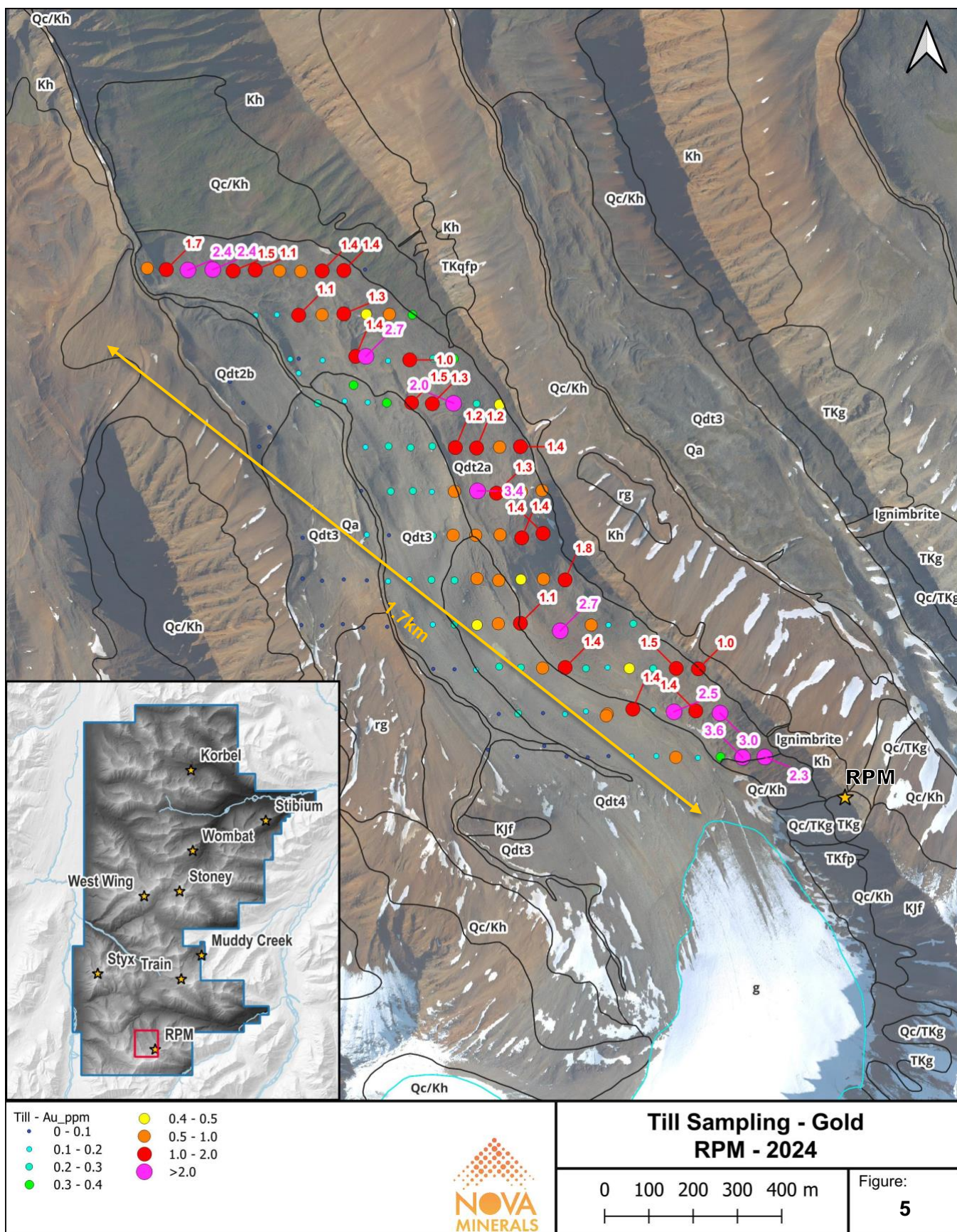


Figure 5. RPM 2024 glacial till sampling

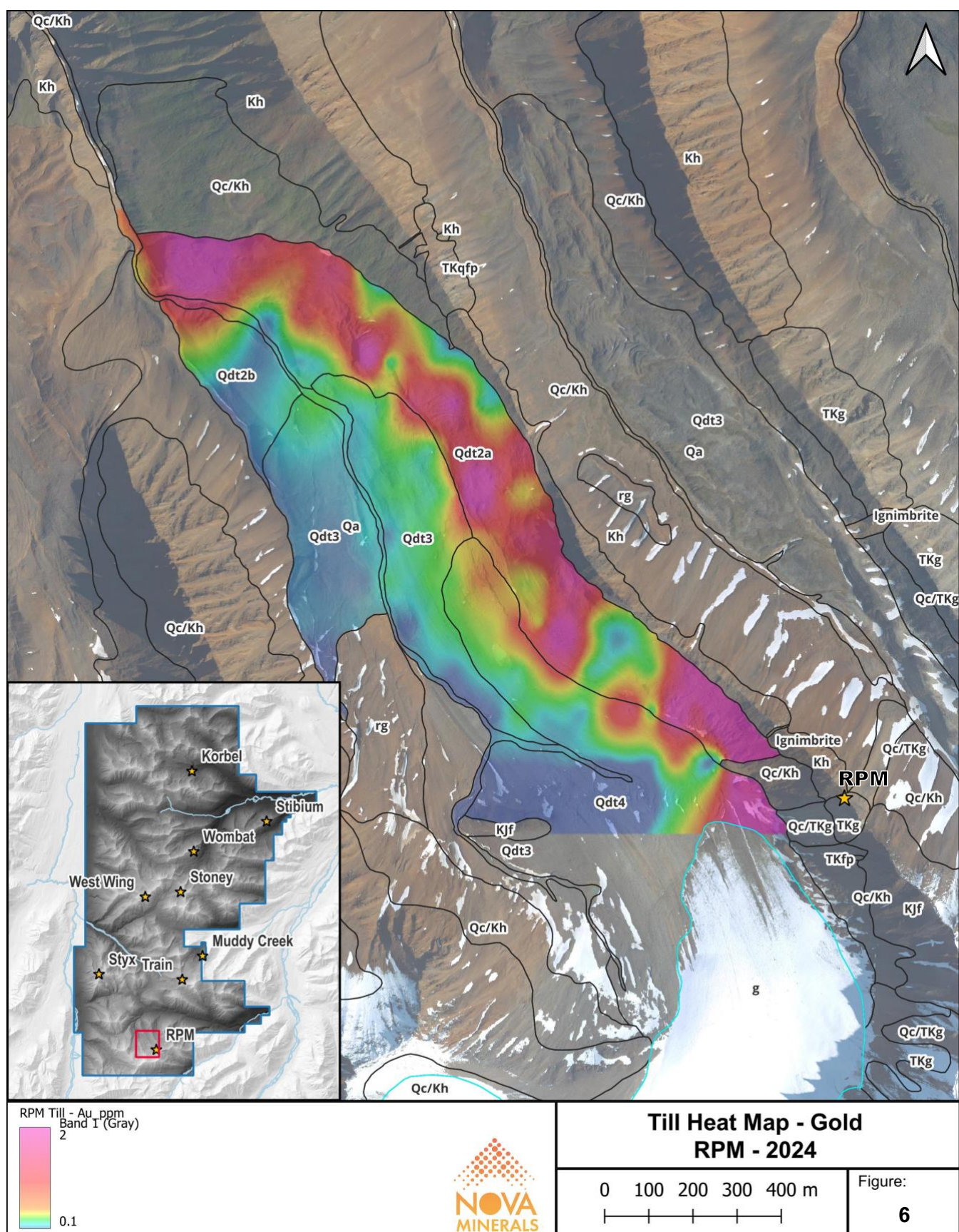


Figure 6. RPM 2024 glacial till heat map



Figure 7 below shows the RPM glacial valley looking to the south, with the main deposit area in the upper left of the image.



Figure 7. RPM glacial valley

Further discussion and analysis of the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project is available through the interactive Vrifly 3D animations, presentations and videos all available on the Company's website.

www.novaminerals.com.au

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Executive Directors.

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About Nova Minerals Limited

Nova Minerals Limited is a Gold, Antimony and Critical Minerals exploration and development company focused on advancing the Estelle Project, comprised of 514 km² of State of Alaska mining claims, which contains multiple mining complexes across a 35 km long mineralized corridor of over 20 advanced Gold and Antimony prospects, including two already defined multi-million ounce resources, and several drill ready Antimony prospects with massive outcropping stibnite vein systems observed at surface. The 85% owned project is located 150 km northwest of Anchorage, Alaska, USA, in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt, a province which hosts a >220 million ounce (Moz) documented gold endowment and some of the world's largest gold mines and discoveries including,



Barrick's Donlin Creek Gold Project and Kinross Gold Corporation's Fort Knox Gold Mine. The belt also hosts significant Antimony deposits and was a historical North American Antimony producer.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Vannu Khounphakdee P.Geol., who is an independent consulting geologist of a number of mineral exploration and development companies, reviewed and approves the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), which is ROPO accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee has sufficient experience relevant to the gold deposits under evaluation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee is also a Qualified Person as defined by S-K 1300 rules for mineral deposit disclosure. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the announcement dated today that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Hans Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman, Owner of First Tracks Exploration, LLC, who is providing geologic consulting services to Nova Minerals, compiled the technical information in this release and is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Hoffman has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Hoffman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Exploration results were reported in accordance with Clause 18 of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition) (JORC Code).

The Company is also listed on the NASDAQ in the United States and, as a result, is required in respect of its exploration and resource reporting to comply with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements in respect of resource reporting in the USA. This requires compliance with the SEC's S-K 1300 resource regulations. Investors accessing the Company's NASDAQ press releases should be aware that S-K 1300 statements made in those releases are not JORC Code compliant statements.

Nova Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and in the case of the exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-looking Statements and Disclaimers

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain



factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, Gold and other metal prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labor costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the Project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein. Apparent inconsistencies in the figures shown in the MRE are due to rounding.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in Gold prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labor costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the Project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalization and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the Project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.



Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Estelle Gold Project - Alaska

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted Soil samples collected were representative Sampling practice is appropriate and complies with industry best practice. Sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Fairbanks, following industry best practice standards. The majority of soil samples were collected at predetermined spacing of 100m and 50m distances. Slight deviations are made due to terrain or insufficient soil. Samples are sorted by hand to remove coarser fraction. Typical sample volume is 0.5 - 1kg. Talus fine sampling is representative of the outcrop above. The majority of rock samples in this announcement were targeting high-grade veins.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable – No drilling reported
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging is qualitative and descriptive for rock and soil samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i> 	<p>processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and rock samples were collected in variable conditions.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are tested for gold using ALS Fire Assay Au-ICP21 technique. This technique has a lower detection limit of 0.001 g/t with an upper detection limit of 10 g/t. If samples have grades in excess of 10 g/t then Au-GRA21 is used to determine the over detect limit. Au-GRA21 has a detection limit of 0.05 g/t and an upper limit of 1000 g/t. Samples are also analysed for 61 other elements using ALS ME-MS61r. Soil samples are dried at <60degC/140degF and sieved to - 180micron/80mesh. Samples are tested for gold using ALS Fire Assay Au-ICP21. If samples have grades in excess of 10g/t then Au-GRA21 is used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ± 10 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were collected with the focus on quartz-sulfide veins at RPM. Soil samples are collected at intervals ranging from 50m to 100m to provide representative geochemical data across the Estelle property.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural orientations were recorded where possible. No dominant vein orientation was observed at RPM. Soil and till sampling are collected on predetermined grids with no sample bias. Rock sampling is biased as the goal is to sample mineralized veins.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist locking samples in secure shipping container at site until loaded on to aircraft and shipped to the secure restricted access room at Fairbanks ALS Laboratory for processing.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audit or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent geological consultants have reviewed the sampling techniques, internal QA/QC procedures and associated data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenement status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project is comprised of 514km² State of Alaska mining claims The mining claims are wholly owned by AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd. (an incorporated Joint venture (JV Company between Nova Minerals Ltd and AK Minerals Pty Ltd) via 100% ownership of Alaskan incorporate company AK Custom Mining LLC. AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd is owned 85% by Nova Minerals Ltd, 15% by AK Minerals Pty Ltd. AK Minerals Pty Ltd holds a 2% NSR (ASX Announcement: 20 November 2017). Nova owns 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement. The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical, Soil testing, and drilling was completed by previous operators in the past. Nova Minerals has no access to this data.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nova Minerals is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) type deposits, as well antimony bearing stibnite vein systems, within the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth -hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation for surface samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known')..</i> 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan view map shows the location of the prospects with respect to other prospects within the Estelle Gold Project.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive exploration data has been collected.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling for 2024, and all assay results from it, have been received and announced. Assay results of all rock and soil samples from the 2024 surface exploration have also been received and announced. Planning for the 2025 exploration and drilling program has now commenced.

