

Senator Murkowski Visit Solidifies Further Support for Estelle

**In line with the strategic push for U.S. critical minerals independence
Estelle independently identified as one of nine projects globally, and one
of two in the U.S., with near term antimony production capability**

Nova Minerals Limited (Nova or Company) (ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FRA: QM3) is pleased to report further momentum following senior U.S. Senator from Alaska Lisa Murkowski's recent site visit to the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project in Alaska (Figures 1 and 2).

The Senator's visit and support underscores the project's strategic significance in potentially bolstering U.S. domestic mineral production and securing critical supply chains for essential commodities like antimony and gold. This support helps position Nova Minerals as a potential key player in the future of America's resource independence.



Figure 1. U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski and Nova Minerals CEO Christopher Gerteisen standing in front of mineral stockpiles containing Stibnite (antimony trisulfide). Stibnite is the primary ore mineral for the critical mineral antimony—an essential component for U.S. military applications.



The Senator's visit underscores broader U.S. federal support — demonstrated through recent Presidential Executive Orders — to revitalize U.S. domestic rare earth and critical minerals production, and reduce reliance on foreign imports.

"A Strategic Priority for America's Mineral Security"

During a recent site visit to the Estelle Project, Senator Murkowski saw the scope and potential of Nova's operation. Her presence at the site appears to reflect the growing federal recognition of Alaska's potential role in bolstering America's mineral independence and supporting strategic projects that directly contribute to national and economic security.

In a public statement on March 21, 2025, Senator Murkowski addressed the urgent need for U.S. mineral security:

"Our lack of mineral security is our nation's Achilles' heel — a vulnerability that leaves us at the mercy of politically unstable and often adversarial nations for the basic building blocks of modern society. We import a wide array of minerals from those nations instead of producing minerals here at home, and we do it despite the potentially catastrophic threats that creates for our security, economy, and competitiveness," Murkowski said. "China knows this. Russia knows this. But, importantly, so do President Trump and his team. I appreciate their recognition of this major vulnerability and their immediate steps to tackle it. This new order is the most robust effort we have seen in some time — with more agencies directed to make greater use of their authorities to strengthen our domestic mineral security for the long-term."



Figure 2. Senator Murkowski and her team reviewing on-site massive Stibnite (antimony trisulfide) bearing mineral samples, collected this season across the Estelle Project site — underscoring the exceptional quality and strategic importance of Nova's antimony potential for U.S. military supply chains.



Nova cautions that the above photos containing images of Stibnite are for illustrative purposes only showing what the Senator reviewed during her site visit. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Broad-Based Support Builds Momentum

Senator Murkowski's visit adds to recent high-level governmental interest in Estelle including:

- Alaska Governor Mike Dunleavy meeting with Nova's CEO, Christopher Gerteisen, reaffirming alignment with infrastructure priorities like the West Susitna Access Road, Port MacKenzie logistics enhancements, and Alaska LNG — critical elements to Estelle's development (ASX Announcement: 14 August 2025).
- Australian Consul General Tanya Bennett visiting the site, further validating Estelle as a symbol of deepening U.S. – Australia collaboration in strategically vital minerals (ASX Announcement: 14 August 2025).
- Members of Alaska's Congressional Delegation — including Senator Dan Sullivan, Representatives Nick Begich and Kevin McCabe, and Matsu Borough Mayor Edna DeVries — also expressed broad support following Nova's recent Alaska board visit (ASX Announcement: 24 July 2025).
- Independent research firm RFC Ambrian identifying the Estelle Project as one of only nine projects globally, and one of only two in the U.S., of which the other one was Perpetua Resources (market cap ~A\$2.93 billion as of 22 August 2025) Stibnite project, with near-term antimony production capability in its critical minerals commodity report [“Antimony - A Market Under Severe Stress”](#) released in February 2025



Figure 3. Location of Antimony mines, smelters and projects . Source: RFC Ambrian report



Estelle: Dual Commodity Asset with Strategic Momentum

Nova CEO, Mr Christopher Gerteisen commented: “We’re witnessing a convergence of policy, diplomacy, and local support around Estelle. Recognized for its significant gold and antimony potential — and highlighted in the RFC Ambrian report as one of only two U.S. projects with near-term antimony production capability — Estelle is emerging as a strategic asset. Growing interest from both the U.S. Department of Defense and the Australian government underscores momentum far beyond routine exploration. Notably, Nova has already accumulated surface stibnite stockpiles potentially capable of producing antimony trisulfide for U.S. strategic purposes. While the material requires modest further concentration to meet military specifications, this positions Nova as a potential critical contributor to national defense supply chains.”

In Line with Executive Orders

Estelle’s advancement is in line with recent Presidential executive orders:

- “Unleashing Alaska’s Extraordinary Resource Potential” (January 2025)
- “Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production” (March 2025)

These executive orders were intended to accelerate domestic mineral project development to underpin economic and national security objectives.

Further discussion and analysis of the Estelle 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.

Christopher Gerteisen
CEO and Executive Director
E: info@novaminerals.com.au

Craig Bentley
Director of Finance & Compliance
& Investor Relations
E: craig@novaminerals.com.au
M: +61 414 714 196

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, Nova Gold and Paulson Advisors 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/Qualified Person Statements

Mr Vannu Khounphakdee P.Geo., 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) S-K 1300 rules for mining property and 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 SEC requirements in respect of mining property disclosure reporting in the USA. This requires compliance with the SEC's S-K 1300 mining property disclosure 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.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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 which is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. All drilling and exploration activities is subject to no unforeseen circumstances.



Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Estelle 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 chip samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted from across the Estelle project site Rock 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. |
| 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.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type,</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported |



| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|--|
| | <i>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"> • For rock chip samples, logging is qualitative and descriptive. |
| 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> • <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were collected in dry conditions. • Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures. |



| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | |
| 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new assay results have been reported in this announcement. Visual observations only of collected Stibnite mineral stockpiles. |
| 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"> 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 |
|--|--|---|
| 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 maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by a digital Trimble GNSS system with a lateral accuracy of <30cm and a vertical accuracy of <50cm. |
| 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"> Rock samples were taken from areas across the Estelle project site that were previously sampled in 2023/2024 with the focus on collecting material from Quartz-Stibnite veins and selvages. |
| 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"> Several structural measurements were taken for the veins where possible. The veins dominant orientations at Styx striking 088 degrees dipping steeply to the southeast, and at Stibium striking 305 degrees, dipping moderately to the northeast. |
| Sample security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security | <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 area for processing by Nova Minerals staff geologists. |
| Audit or reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed QA/QC analysis is undertaken on an ongoing basis by Vannu Khounphakdee. |



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|---|
| Mineral tenement and land tenement 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"> 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"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties | <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"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation | <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. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported. |



| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | |
| 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"> Not applicable. No new assay results have been reported in this announcement. Visual observations only of collected Stibnite mineral stockpiles. |
| 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported. |
| 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"> No new assay results have been reported in this announcement. Visual observations only of Stibnite mineral stockpiles collected from surface across the Estelle project site.. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases. No new assay results included in this announcement. |



| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|--|
| | <i>practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> | |
| 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"> No other substantive exploration data has been collected. |
| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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"> The 2025 drill and surface exploration programs are currently underway with assay results for all holes and surface samples still pending. |