Additional Information - Coogee gold-copper drill targets identified at Coogee Gold Project

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) ("Javelin") refers to the announcement dated 19 August 2024 titled "Coogee gold-copper drill targets identified at Coogee Gold Project" (Announcement).

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7.2, Javelin discloses Table 3 on page 10 of the attached Amended Announcement relating to drill collar locations for the historical exploration results reported on page 7 and 9 of the Announcement.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Javelin Minerals Limited.

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ASX Announcement
20 August 2024

Compelling gold-copper drill targets identified at Coogee Gold Project

Numerous magnetic anomalies outlined at the Coogee gold deposit immediately next to WA's world-class St Ives gold field; Resource update imminent; Drilling to start next quarter

Highlights

- Highly promising untested gold-copper drill targets identified following re-processing of ground and aeromagnetic survey data
- Numerous geophysical targets within M26/477 and E26/177 warrant immediate follow-up drilling- new exploration drilling program to commence during the next quarter
- Extensive alluvial cover has previously masked robust magnetic and gravity anomalies. Previous drilling was shallow in depth and did not drill test these zones
- Historic drilling within M26/477 defined two magnetic mineralised copper-gold trends north and west of the Coogee Deposit. Substantial exploration opportunities are located north of the Coogee Pit area that remain open along strike and at depth
- The newly identified targets include a large untested magnetic anomaly 300m NNE from the Coogee Pit (Fig 3); Javelin believes this may host gold-copper mineralisation
- E26/177 hosts several discrete strong magnetic anomalies similar to Coogee North along with poorly tested magnetic trends – these are considered significant exploration targets and remain untested
- The wide Coogee project area contains several intrusives which have been interpreted from the magnetic and gravity data to represent significant targets for copper-gold mineralisation
- The Company is finalising a review on the Coogee Gold Project Resource by independent consultants, based on the historic drilling database using A$ current gold prices

Javelin Minerals Limited (**ASX: JAV**) ("**Javelin**") is pleased to announce that numerous compelling drill targets have been identified at its Coogee Gold Project in WA's Eastern Goldfields.

Javelin engaged Core Geophysics ("Core Geo") to compile all historical open file geophysical activity (includes gravity, magnetics, EM, IP and DHEM surveys) related directly to the Coogee Gold Project.

The new targets were identified as part of an extensive review of the geophysical data commissioned by Javelin's new Board and undertaken by independent geological consultants and the Javelin technical management team.

Following these initial findings, the Company will prioritise the key exploration targets for drilling based on the magnetic/gravity geophysics and the known identification of historic geochemical and drilling data, and generate new targets. The Company has engaged OmniGeoX Pty Ltd, led by Peter Langworthy, as independent technical consultant to review all the existing project drilling and geophysical data and plan an exploration drilling program to commence shortly on the priority targets.

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said:

"We know Coogee hosts a gold system in a world-class address on the edge of the famous St Ives goldfield. But despite these outstanding credentials, there has been little or no drilling on so much of the tenure. These geophysical results highlight the huge upside at Coogee, with numerous compelling targets identified below and around the Coogee deposit. With the new Board and Management team in place and the recent fund raising completed, we are on track to start drilling these targets in the next quarter.

"At the same time, we are completing an independent review and update of the existing Coogee resource, which will give us a solid foundation as we seek to build a substantial gold inventory within one of the world's great gold mining provinces".

Introduction

The Coogee Gold Project tenements are located in the Eastern Goldfields of WA, 20km northeast of Kambalda, and 55km south of Kalgoorlie on the north side of Lake Lefroy, Figure 1.

The region is considered prospective for gold mineralisation and contains a number of historical mines and mineral occurrences. The project is situated in a highly fertile greenstone belt with numerous gold deposits and abundant gold occurrences nearby. The Coogee, Salt Creek, Daisy-Milano and Lucky Bay gold deposits, plus the major St Ives gold camp are specifically relevant to exploration of the project.

The project tenements have undergone varying levels of exploration with the discovery of gold in the 1800's at Hogans Find. Modern exploration commenced in the 1900's by BHP who discovered the Carnilya Hill Nickel deposit.

The Coogee gold deposit located within the project tenements was discovered in the mid-1990's by Sovereign Resources and was subsequently mined by Ramelius Resources (ASX : RMS) in 2013.

Ramelius mined an open cut pit (approximately 70m deep) at Coogee in 2013, with reported production of 147,400 tonnes at 4.7 g/t Au for a recovered 20,400 ounces of gold. Processing was at the Burbanks Mill (conventional carbon-in-leach processing facility), south of Coolgardie with metallurgical recovery of 96.4%

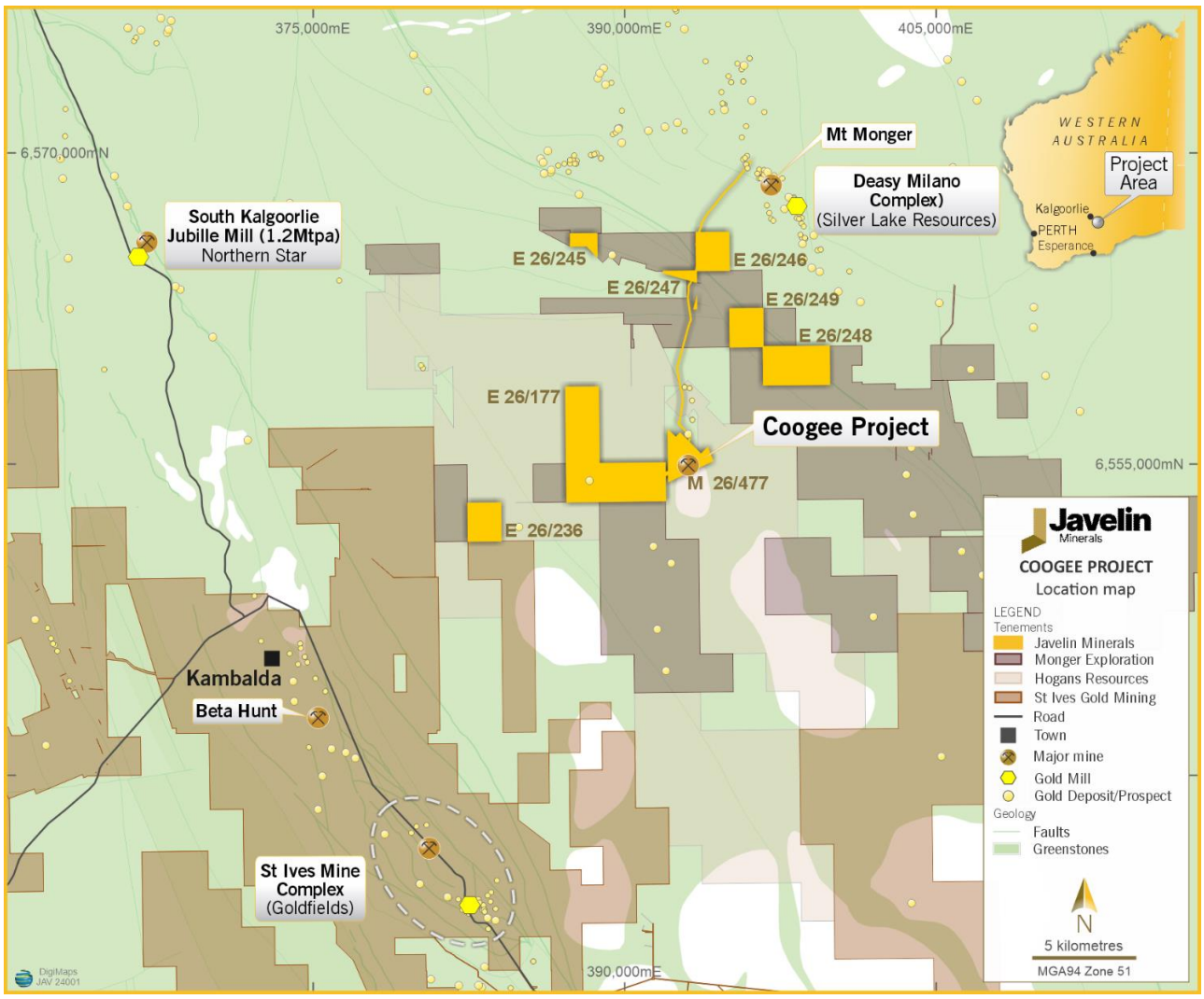

Figure 1 – Location Map showing the Coogee Project area with nearby mills and major infrastructure

Geology and Prospectivity

The project is located in the southern part of the Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone Belt within the Parker Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (Griffin and Hickman, 1988a). The project is situated in a highly fertile greenstone belt with numerous gold deposits and abundant gold occurrences nearby. The Coogee, Salt Creek, Daisy-Milano and Lucky Bay gold deposits, plus the major St Ives gold camp are specifically relevant to exploration of the project.

The Coogee Deposit is hosted within a package of intermediate to felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics, comprising dacite, andesite and rhyolite lithologies. The primary mineralised zone comprises a moderately southwest dipping shear zone at the contact between the dacitic crystal tuff unit and a locally porphyritic andesite flow. Gold is directly associated with pyrite, which is frequently intergrown with magnetite and high gold values coincide with increased percentages of pyrite and magnetite. Magnetite rich zones have also been intersected, but without pyrite, they do not host gold mineralisation.

Geophysical Data Processing

A search of the available open file company airborne geophysical surveys was conducted using the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) online systems which provides records of previous geophysical surveys and exploration activities. The search revealed that the project area has been subject to a number of high resolution airborne geophysical surveys.

Table 1: Aeromagnetic/UAV surveys over the project tenements

Survey	Year	Methods	Commissioned By	Line Spacing	Line Direction	Flying Height	Reg No
Parker Hill	1991	Mag/RAD	WMC Resources Ltd	80m	60°	40m	39669
Lake Lefroy	1995	Mag	WMC Resources Ltd	50m	90°	50m	70186
Hogans	1996	Mag	Sovereign Resources (Australia) NL	50m	90°	40m	60249
Saint Alvano	1997	Mag	WMC Resources Ltd	50m	90°	40m	54954
Mt Monger Project	1998	Mag/DTM	Mt Monger Gold Pty Ltd	40m	42°	25m	56650
North Monger	1999	Mag/RAD/DTM	Acacia Resources Ltd (Perth)	40m	90°	25m	60226
Mt Monger Randalls Project	2001	Mag/RAD/DTM	Goldfields Exploration	50m	90°	20m	71451
Mt Monger	2008	Mag/RAD/DTM	Rubicon Resources Ltd	50m	90°	40m	70145
Widgiemooltha North 2013	2013	Mag/RAD/DTM	GSWA	100m	90°	50m	70823
Lefroy West UAS TRAMPE	2019	Mag	Gold Fields Australia	10m	90°	6m	71508

Aeromagnetics

The open file aeromagnetic data has been compiled, merged and processed to generate a suite of imagery in an attempt to highlight and better define controlling structures including shears, faults and lithological variations. Data processing of the data included calculation of the first and second vertical derivatives and tilt derivatives, all reduced to the pole. With the project being covered by close line spaced surveys the overall resolution of the magnetic imagery is very good.

The dominant features in the magnetic data are the north-west trending magnetic responses which mostly reflect ultramafic units, sedimentary iron formations and magnetite aureoles around granitic and porphyry intrusions along with Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The radiometric data has variable resolution with a combination of 50m and 100m line spaced surveys. The radiometric imagery is only affective over the small areas of subcrop/outcrop as most of the project is dominated by recent cover.

Newly Defined Drill Targets

The project area is considered prospective for gold and copper-gold mineralisation. A review of the provided information and summary review of open file WAMEX and MAGIX datasets has resulting in a total of 8 geophysical targets within M26/477 and E26/177. The targets have been defined over anomalous geophysical responses for follow up investigation. These include five high priority targets and have been selected over known mineralised trends, within favourable lithology and where anomalous responses are evident. These are summarised along with a ranking (1= high, 2= medium) in Table 2 and Figures 2-7.

Table 2: Drill Targets based on ranking over M26/477 and E26/177

Target ID	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Tenement	Comment	Ranking
CG-01	393131	6555577	Au-Cu	M26/477	Down dip potential of Coogee North mineralisation	1
CG-02	392969	6555553	Au-Cu	M26/477	Magnetic model under Coogee North mineralisation	1
CG-03	392569	6555133	Au-Cu	E26/177	Coogee West magnetic anomaly	1
CG-04	391842	6554756	Au-Cu	E26/177	Coogee West strong magnetic anomaly	1
CG-05	391680	6554179	Au-Cu	E26/177	Coogee West/ Lake infill Au drilling	1
CG-06	389000	6554200	Au-Cu	E26/177	1.8km strike Gold Trend	2
CG-07	387866	6554581	Au-Cu	E26/177	3km strike Gold Trend	2
CG-08	388041	6556854	Au-Cu	E26/177	Magnetic Aureole around syenite intrusion	2

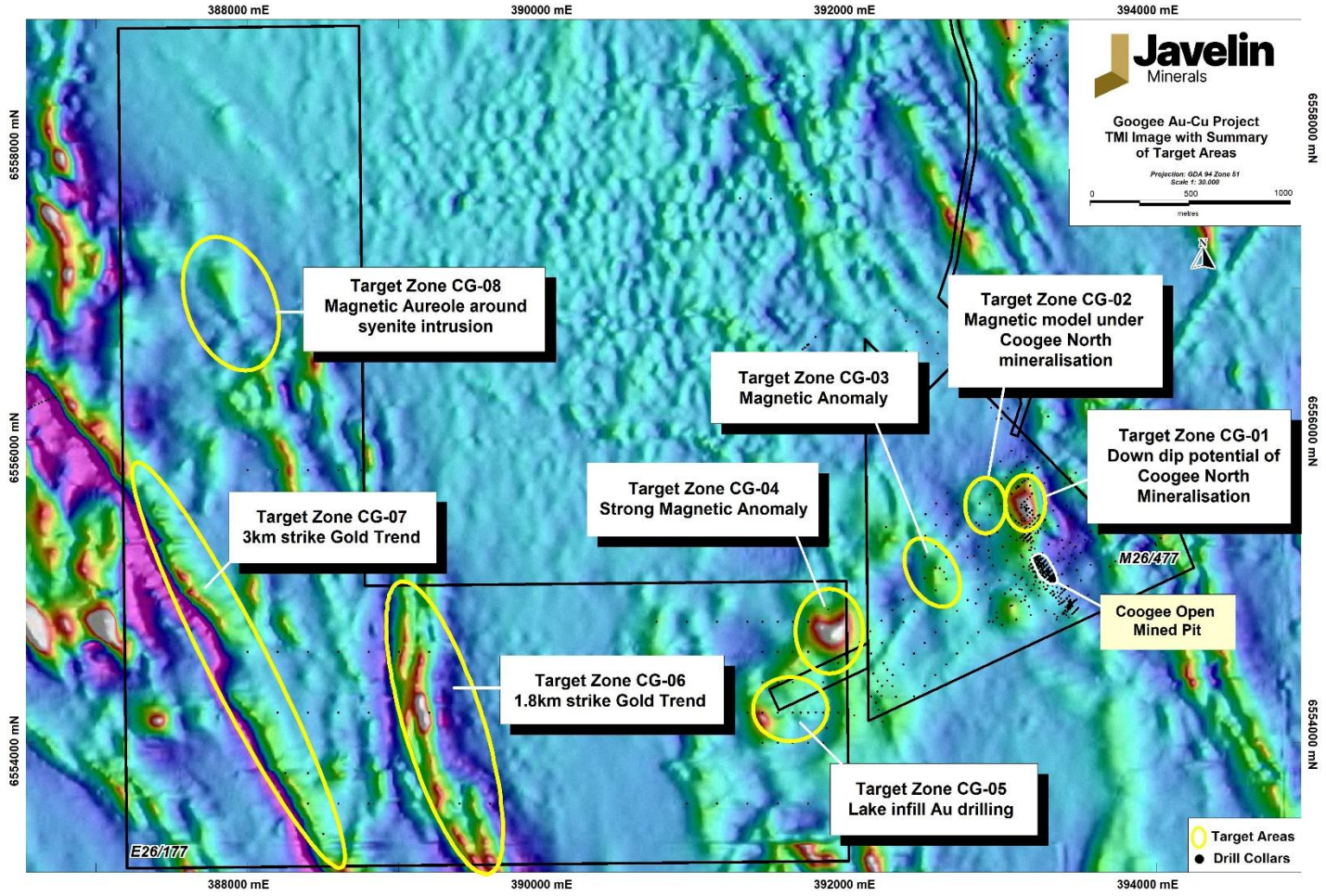

Figure 2: M26/477 & E26/177 magnetic image with targets and drill collars

Coogee M26/477 Geophysics Results and Targets

Mineral lease 26/477 has undergone extensive drilling since discovery of the Coogee Gold deposit in the mid-1990's. The most recent work has targeted Cu-Au mineralisation at Coogee North, defining two trends (Main and Eastern) as described by Javelin in the 2023 Annual Report. The mineralised trends appear open to the north-west with postulation of a "large gold-copper" system at depth. Based on the re-processing of the magnetic data (using a high magnetic susceptibility cut-off) the geometry of the magnetic model known as CG-01 Coogee North closely follows the intersection of high-grade copper indicating potential mineralisation dipping to the west at depth, refer to Figures 2 to 5. This would suggest continuation of the copper-gold mineralisation down dip along this horizon.

CG-01 target magnetic anomaly is located 300m north of the mined Coogee Gold Pit and lies directly below the main gold-copper mineralisation delineated through RC and diamond drilling. Commencing at a depth 175m below surface, this zone has not been drilled tested and may represent a deep target for gold-copper mineralisation at depth.

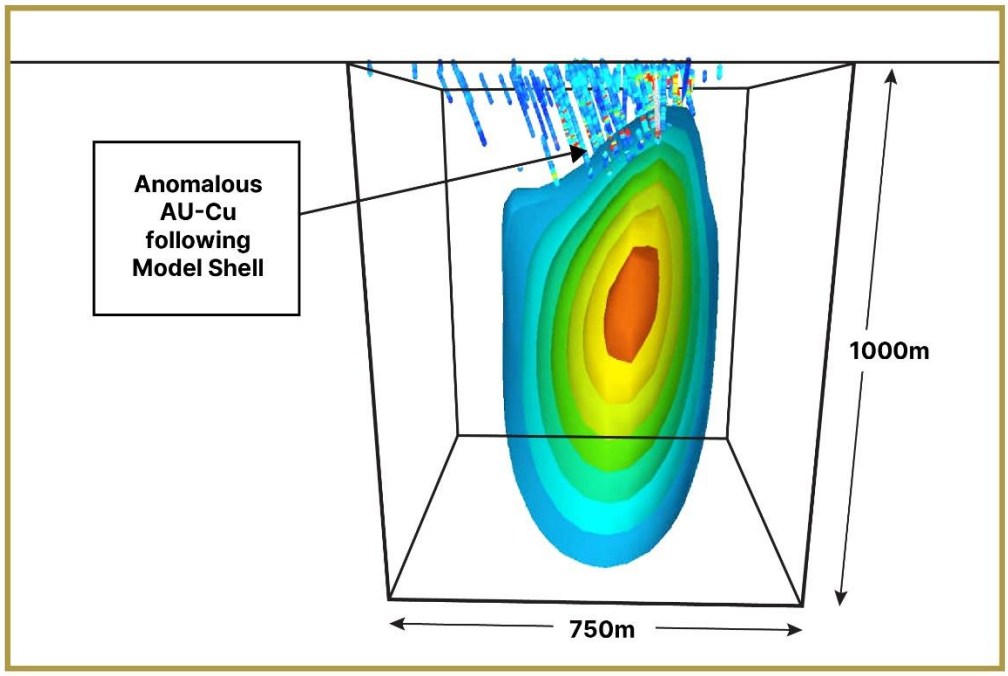

Figure 3: Coogee North CG-01 Target 3D magnetic inversion sliced through 6555580N looking north.

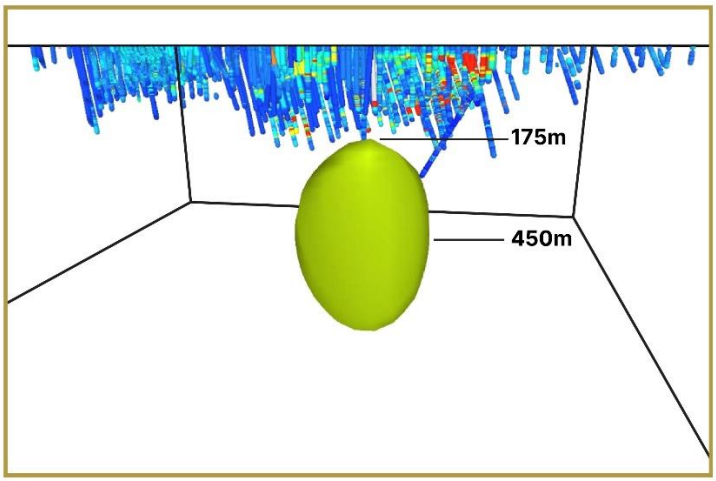

Figure 4: CG-01 Coogee North 3D magnetic high cut deep inversion model looking west

CG-03 target magnetic anomaly is located 750m west of the mined Coogee Gold Pit. Drillhole CORC016 intersected **23m at 0.38 g/t Au** from 42m in associated with quartz stock work and stringers with magnetite alteration (*Ramelius Resources Ltd. DMIRS Open File Report A107374*). This is associated with a magnetic trend open to the northwest and does not appear to have been effectively followed up and is recommended for further work (refer to Figure 5). Other untested areas include areas around Drillholes CORC001 and COAC0107.

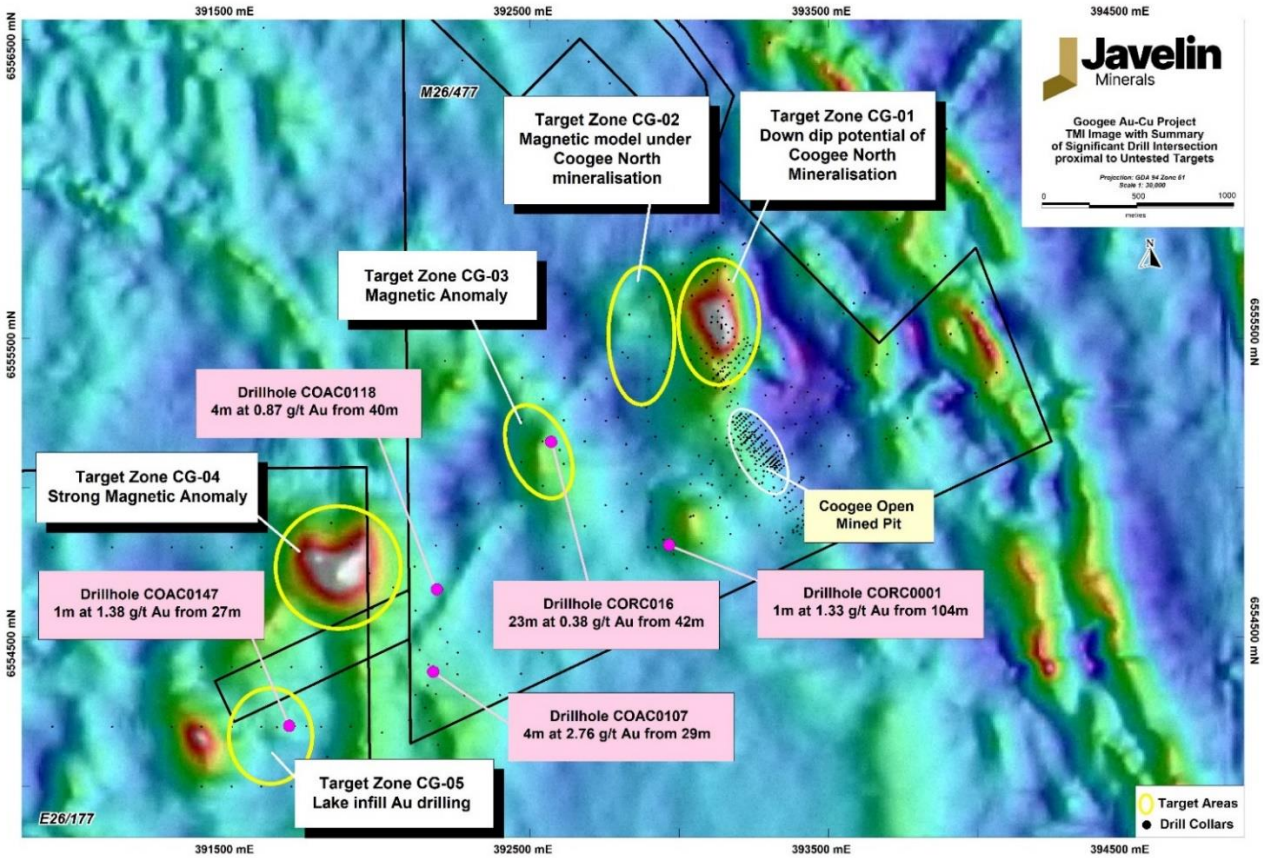

Figure 5: M26/477 & E26/177 magnetic image with targets and significant drill intersections

COOGEE WEST E26/177 GEOPHYSICS RESULTS AND TARGETS

Located immediately west of M26/477 the southern half of this tenement covers Lake Lefroy with the northern half containing widows of weathered outcrop and Cenozoic cover. Historically the Exploration Licence has been sporadically explored with wide spaced reconnaissance aircore drilling across the salt lake completed by Ramelius with and RC and diamond drilling completed in the north by Terrain Minerals.

The tenement is covered by 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data and variable gravity on 100m to 400m spaced lines with 100m stations. The magnetic imagery highlights variably magnetic northwest trending mafic and ultramafic units which are intruded by granitic intrusions and surrounded by sediments and intermediate to felsic tuffs. Filtered gravity provides complimentary information to the magnetics, displaying local gravity highs over ultramafic and mafic units and gravity lows over sediments and granitic intrusions.

CG-04 Target Zone discrete untested circular magnetic anomaly of approximately 700nT approx. 1.5km west of the Coogee Pit. This represents a higher priority drill target based on the stronger magnetic response compared to the CG-01 (400nT) target zone which is known to hosts gold-copper mineralisation north of the Coogee Pit. The top of the anomaly starts from 300 vertical metres extending down to 1km in depth – no drilling has tested this anomaly and represents a high-order drill Au-Cu target (Figure 6).

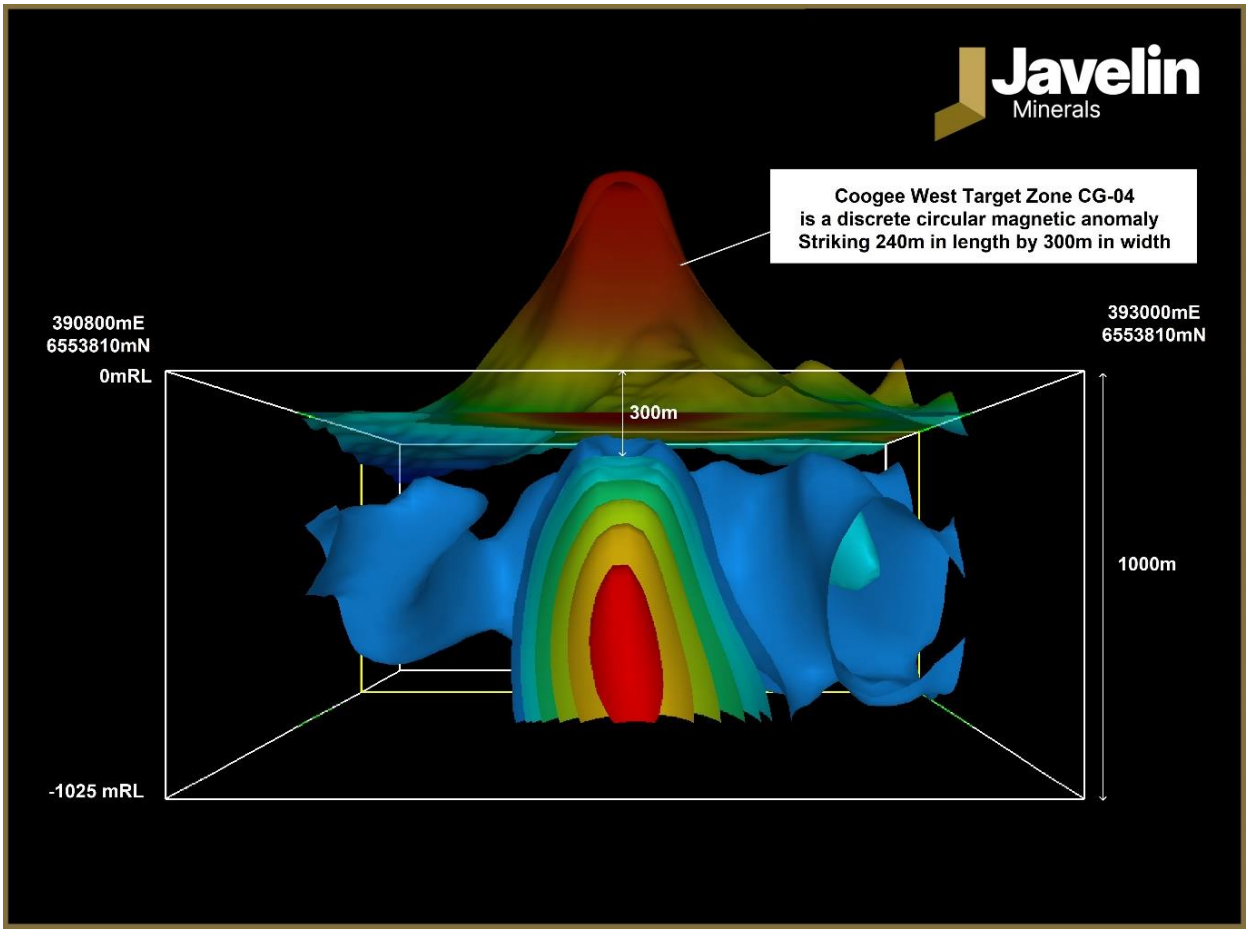

Figure 6: Coogee West CG-04 Target 3D magnetic inversion sliced through 6553810N looking north.

Target area CG-05 Lake Infill zone comprises anomalous gold intersections of 1.38 g/t Au in wide spaced aircore drilling by Ramelius in 2015 and followed up with two diamond drillholes which returned broad gold intervals with minor associated copper. Lithologies are consistent with those seen on the Coogee Pit trend and the area is recommended for further drill testing.

The western portion of E26/177 area has been defined as a 1.8km and 3km long anomaly (Refer to Figures 2 and 7). Very little to no exploration has been conducted over these highly prospective areas. The 3D magnetic inversion modelling was completed to highlight magnetic mineral distribution across these magnetic trends. Gold is directly associated with pyrite, which is frequently intergrown with magnetite and high gold values coincide with increased percentages of pyrite and magnetite. The magnetic trends are believed to hosts magnetite hence classified as a potential gold bearing zones ready to be drilled tested.

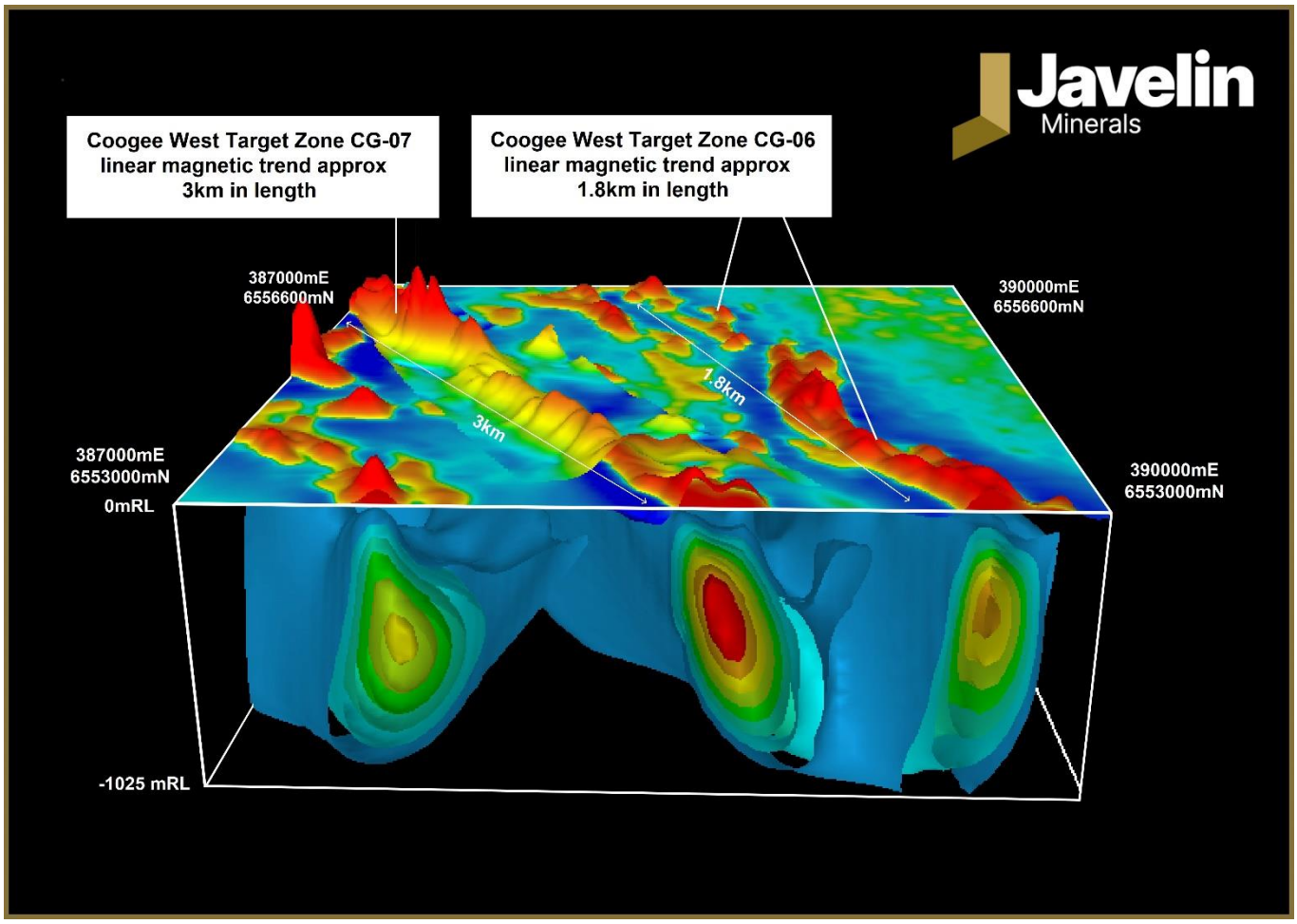

Figure 7: Coogee West CG-06 & CG-07 Target 3D oblique view looking north.

The northern region of E26/177 has been covered by wide space ground EM and IP transects by BHP and Terrain Minerals, with Terrain also completing FLEM and DHEM programs. Anomalous responses defined in the IP and FLEM programs were drill tested by Terrain in 2011, along with follow up DHEM. Results were modest with EM and IP targets corresponding to black shales with anomalous Zn with low level Ni. Terrain concluded the area to be a highly prospective target, but no evidence of further work has been conducted. This area is warranted for further investigation.

Table 3: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	RL	Dip	Depth
COAC0107	392188	6554377	0	295	-90	42
COAC0118	392188	6554660	0	295	-90	47
COAC0147	391700	6554200	0	300	-90	28
CORC0001	392921	6554800	90	295	-60	108
CORC016	392570	6555151	90	295	-60	78

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Javelin Minerals Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Javelin Minerals Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the aircore drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

Forward Statement

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, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour 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.

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 commodity 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 labour 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, capitalisation 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.

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	In total 1,562 drillholes have been completed over the Coogee Project area. Aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during 2011 to 2021), holes have been sampled initially as 4 m spear composites, and subsequently 1m samples. RC 1 m samples were split with a cone splitter into calico bags during drilling and submitted for analysis if the 4 m composites had anomalous Au values. The spoils were bagged per metre in appropriately sized plastic bags. Historical RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals, with sub-samples collected from a riffle or cone splitter. Occasional wet samples were not split but collected in a plastic bag then spear sampled. Diamond core drilling (DD) has been sampled as half core in areas of mineralisation with a 5 to 10 m buffer sampled at either side of the mineralised zone. The samples are generally 1m intervals, however they can be less than 20cm in places based on geological boundaries and mineralisation style. Sub-sampling and assay techniques are discussed in the relevant sections below. Intervals were geologically logged by geologist during the various drilling programmes.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	The Coogee Project has been drilled with a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond core drilling (DD). The primary method of drilling has been RC (5 3/8 inch face sampling hammer) with only minor DD. RAB and AC holes exist and have been used to assist with the geological interpretation but have not been used for grade interpolation for exploration purposes.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between*	Historical core recovery (Ramelius from 2012 onward) was generally excellent (≈100%). Minor wet intervals occur and can affect RC sample recovery, although most recent drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Sample recoveries were classified as satisfactory, and the volume of sample was considered to represent a good composite sample overall.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationships between sample recovery and grades exist.
Logging	*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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging has been completed for all Aircore, DD and RC drilling including rock type, grain size, texture, color, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was been classified as sufficient. Historic RC holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, color, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features. Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. All field descriptions are qualitative in nature
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC samples were split for every metre drilled with a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Initial sample submission was for 4 m (spear sample) composites, with the 1 m splits sent for assay of the 4 m composite returned anomalous results. Sample weights were generally between 3 to 4 kg. Most historical diamond core samples were half core of 1 m length, although some samples were less than 1 m (minimum 20 cm) to account for geological contacts. Where field duplicates are taken the core is cut into two quarters. Field duplicates for RC samples are taken from the secondary sampling port on the cone splitter, which was opposite the primary sampling port. All samples were sorted and dried in ovens for up to 8 hours (approx. +/-) at 105°C. Primary sample preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. For RC samples, the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 3mm Boyd crush. For diamond core the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 10mm (primary crush) and then further crushed to a nominal 3mm. All samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction, a nominal 2 kg sample where possible. All material was retained after splitting. Samples were then milled using a robotic preparation system to 90% passing -75um. Laboratory standards taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. Sample size is considered appropriate for the grainsize and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*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,*	1m split RC samples and all diamond core samples have been analysed for Au (10 ppb) and Cu (1 ppm) – for Au, the samples have been analysed by firing a 40g or 50g portion of the sample with an ICP-OES or AAS finish. The primary laboratory used for all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. Copper has been determined by 4-Acid Digest followed by ICP-OES finish. Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs. Standards (Certified Reference Materials – CRMs) were submitted with a minimum 3/100 samples, blanks minimum 2/100 samples, duplicates minimum 2/100 samples for RC and DD drilling. Various OREAS Certified Reference Materials standards have been used, ranging from 0.2 ppm up to 5.30 ppm Au. The range of values for the CRMs are appropriate for the mineralisation grade and style. Analysis of the CRM and filed duplicate data show the sampling is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*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.*	All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors. There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced RC grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Historical drilling was captured using Field Marshall software, with the data loaded directly into the central SQL database. Recent drilling has been recorded on using excel software on field laptops. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly form the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*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*	For drilling completed prior to 2020 and post 2020 data collars were surveyed using DGPS equipment or by the mine site surveyors to sub 0.5 m accuracy. All data used in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	control.	Zone: Zone 50 For recent drilling (2020 onwards) dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro (Reflex or Axis) for all holes where possible. For the Ramelius drilling (~2012 – 2013), deeper holes were surveyed by gyro, with shorter grade control holes using the collar compass and clinometer readings at surface. Topographic surfaces have been generated from aerial photogrammetry or detailed surveys. Some older drillhole RL data has been adjusted to match accurate topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*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.*	Within M26/477 area, the majority of the central and southern part of Coogee drilling is on a 20 m section by 10 m on section spacing, with some infill to 5 m on lines in core high grade zones and/or selected 12.5 m sections within the pit. In the northern part of the deposit, the drill spacing is mostly on 40 m spaced sections, with holes at 20 m to 40 m along section, with occasional infill holes on 20 m spaced sections. Within E26/477, the reconnaissance aircore drilling are spaced 200m by 400m spacings All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	Gold mineralisation within M26/177 dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of the exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots and is unbiased. The relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation orientation is not considered to have introduce any material sampling bias during the drilling programmes.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. Historical (pre-2012) sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

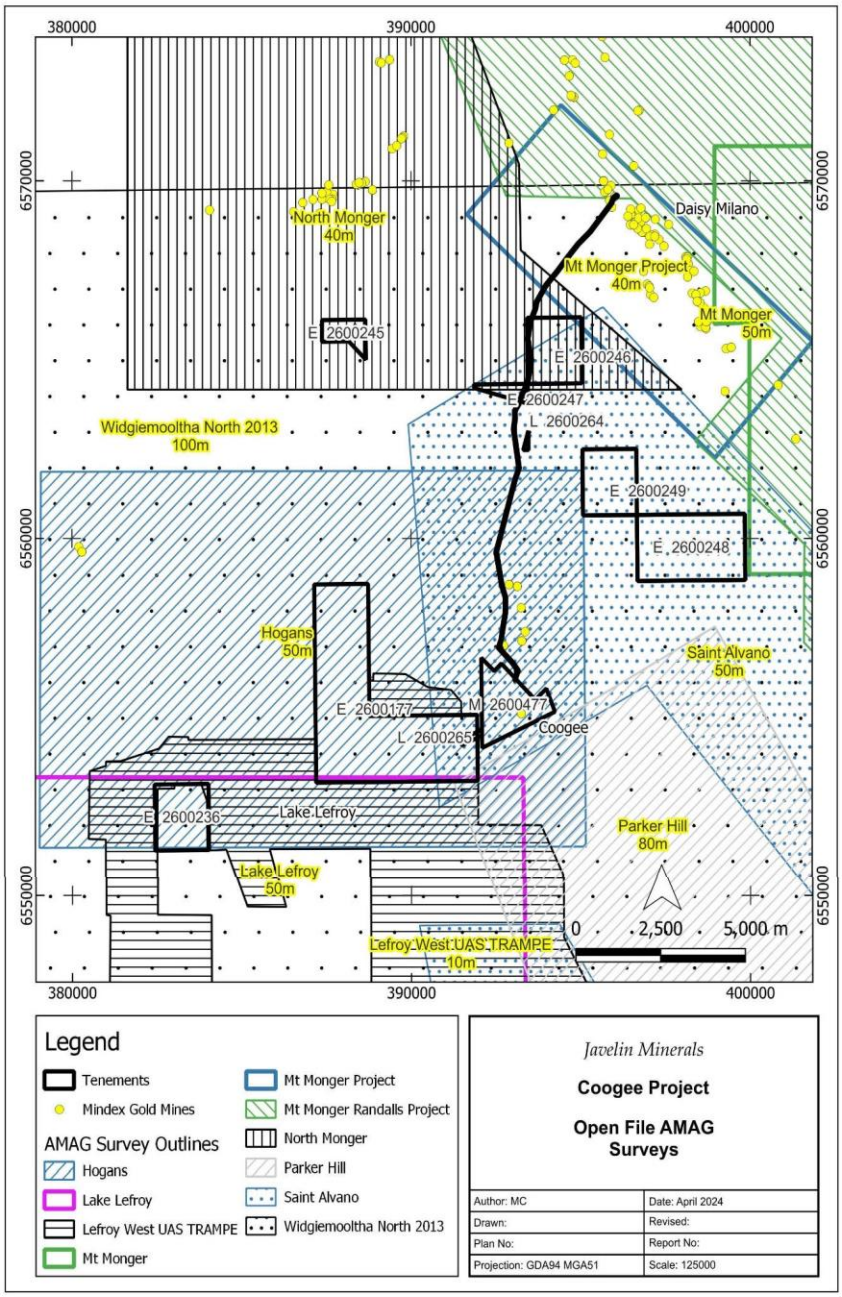
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and Land tenure status	*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.*	The tenement (M26/477 and E26/177) is 100% owned by Javelin Minerals Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Much of the drilling data at Coogee is historical, with work undertaken by Harmony Gold (2002), Ramelius Resources (2012-2015), Serena Minerals (2019), Sovereign Resources (1996-1999), Terrain Minerals (2016) and View Resources (2004). Ramelius, Sovereign and View conducted extensive work, with only minor drilling by the other parties. Most of the Harmony and Ramelius drilling was in the area that would become the pit, including grade control drilling. Statistical analysis of the historical drilling with the more recent drilling by Victory Mines (now Javelin Minerals) shows that the Au grade distributions are comparable, and that all the drilling data is suitable to use for mineral estimation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	Within M26/477, the Coogee gold/copper deposit is hosted by felsic dacitic and rhyolitic units. Mineralisation is hosted within a shallow (-30°) west dipping lode/shear zone. Pit exposures show the lode zone to be associated with sericite-chlorite alteration, coarse pyrite-hematite mineralisation and foliation. It is interpreted as an Archaean structurally hosted lode gold deposit possibly occurring on a sedimentary layer within the volcanic sequence. High grade zones occur as SE plunging shoots within the shear zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*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:* ○ *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.*	All significant intersections for Coogee have been previously reported in Victory Mines Quarterly and Annual reports (https://javelinminerals.com.au/reports/).
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	Top-cuts have not been applied to previously announced drilling results. Aggregated sample assays calculated using a length weighted average. Gold equivalent values were not used for previous reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of the exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots.
Diagrams	*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.*	Figure 2 to 7 and Tables 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of priority untested magnetic targets.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	The results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	Available open file company airborne geophysical surveys was conducted using the Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) online systems which provides records of previous geophysical surveys and exploration activities. The search revealed that the project area has been subject to a number of high resolution airborne geophysical surveys The Project has complete 100m AMAG coverage (GSWA commissioned Widgiemooltha North) with a combination of 20m, 40m and 50m line spaced aeromagnetic/UAV surveys over the project tenements, Refer to Table 1 in the announcement. The radiometric data has variable resolution with a combination of 50m and 100m line spaced surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

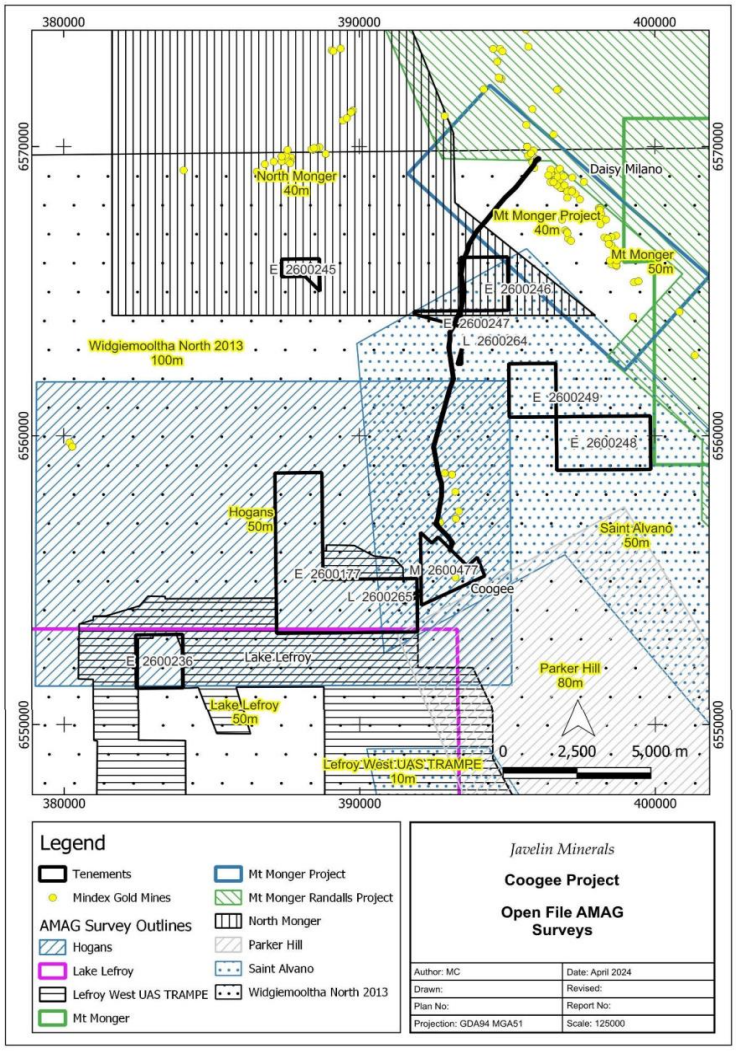


A number of ground geophysical surveys have been reported over the project tenements within WAMEX reports and include gravity, magnetics, EM, IP and DHEM surveys. The below Table lists the surveys the digital survey data that are available

Survey	Year	Method	Commissioned By	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Station Spacing	Stations/Line Length
Aztec	2008	Gravity	Terrain Minerals	E-W	125m/250m	100m	1128
Coogee	2016	Gravity	Ramelius	E-W	200m/400m	200m	380

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Lefroy 2	2017	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	400m	100m/200m	1093
Lefroy	2017	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	200m/400m	100m	4291
Lefroy 6	2018	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	200m/400m	100m/200m	446
Hogans	1996	GMAG	Sovereign	NE-SW	25m/5m	5m	135km
Coogee	2018	GMAG	Serena	E-W	25m	1m	175km
Coogee	2014	IP+MLEM	Ramelius	NE-SW	100m	50m/100m	2,4km
Aztec	2008	IP+MLEM	Terrain Minerals	NE-SW	300m	50m/100m	20km
Aztec	2010	FLEM	Terrain Minerals	NE-SW	200m	100m	180
Aztec	2012	DHEM	Terrain Minerals	na	na	5-10m	2860m



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*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.*	Planned further work includes additional drilling to test magnetic anomalies and magnetic trends at depth.