ASX Announcement
26 August 2024

MRE at Coogee Gold Project in WA increases 158% to 126,685oz

Located next to the rich St Ives goldfield, Coogee has huge growth potential with mineralisation open and numerous untested anomalies

Highlights

- **The JORC Mineral Resource Estimate at the Coogee Gold-Copper Project has increased to:**
    - **3.65Mt @ 1.08 g/t Au for 126,685 ounces of gold and**
    - **1.01Mt @ 0.41% Cu containing 4,133t copper metal**
- **Gold mineralisation extends along strike for 1.2km at an average width of 350m and extends to more than 225m vertically**
- **The mineralisation remains open to the north and down dip, with strong potential to extend the known mineralisation along strike towards the northwest**
- **Numerous untested magnetic anomalies have recently been identified as having the potential to host gold-copper mineralisation**
- **The updated MRE gives Javelin a solid foundation for growth in the highly prospective Kalgoorlie region**
- **New exploration program being finalised to test high priority geophysics and magnetic anomaly targets; Drilling planning underway to start next quarter**
- **In parallel with the exploration program, Javelin will assess the potential for early cash flow from the sale or toll treatment of material from below and around the Coogee open pit to nearby operating gold mines**

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) (Javelin) is pleased to announce that the JORC mineral resource estimate at its Coogee Gold-Copper Project in WA (the Project) has increased by 158 per cent to 126,685oz (the MRE).

The MRE now stands at 3.65Mt at 1.08 g/t Au totalling 126,685 ounces of gold and 1.01Mt at 0.41% Cu, containing 4,133t of copper metal, a 158% increase of gold from the August 2022 estimate *(ASX Announcement 15 August 2022: New Gold Resource for Coogee)*. The updated MRE has been calculated/produced from historic drilling data at the Coogee Gold Project and based on current record high A$ gold prices.

The review of the Project's MRE was commissioned by the new Board of Javelin, and was undertaken by independent resource consultant Mr Alf Gilman. Mr Gillman of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd is a Chartered Professional (Geology) and Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy or the Australian Institute (AusIMM), number 107303. Mr Gillman has a BSc (Honours) from the University of Western Australia and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) Chartered Professional (Geology). He has a successful track record in senior management and Board roles across gold, base metals, uranium and industrial mineral exploration. Mr Gillman is a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit described in this report.

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: "This is a strong result which provides a solid platform on which to build a very substantial gold inventory on the doorstep of the world-class St Ives Goldfield.

"The scope for growth at Coogee is clearly immense. The mineralisation is open and we have numerous compelling targets. Despite a well-established mineralised system and its highly desirable address, Coogee has been exposed to virtually no modern exploration techniques.

"We have already identified numerous areas of significant known mineralisation with the potential to be quickly developed into mineral resources.

"And our technical team believes the Coogee deposit has substantial potential for additional resource growth along strike and at depth.

"We are now planning the next phase of extensional drilling to the west with a view to increasing the tonnage and grade of the MRE".

Background on the Coogee Gold Project

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 Limited (ASX : RMS) (Ramelius) 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%.

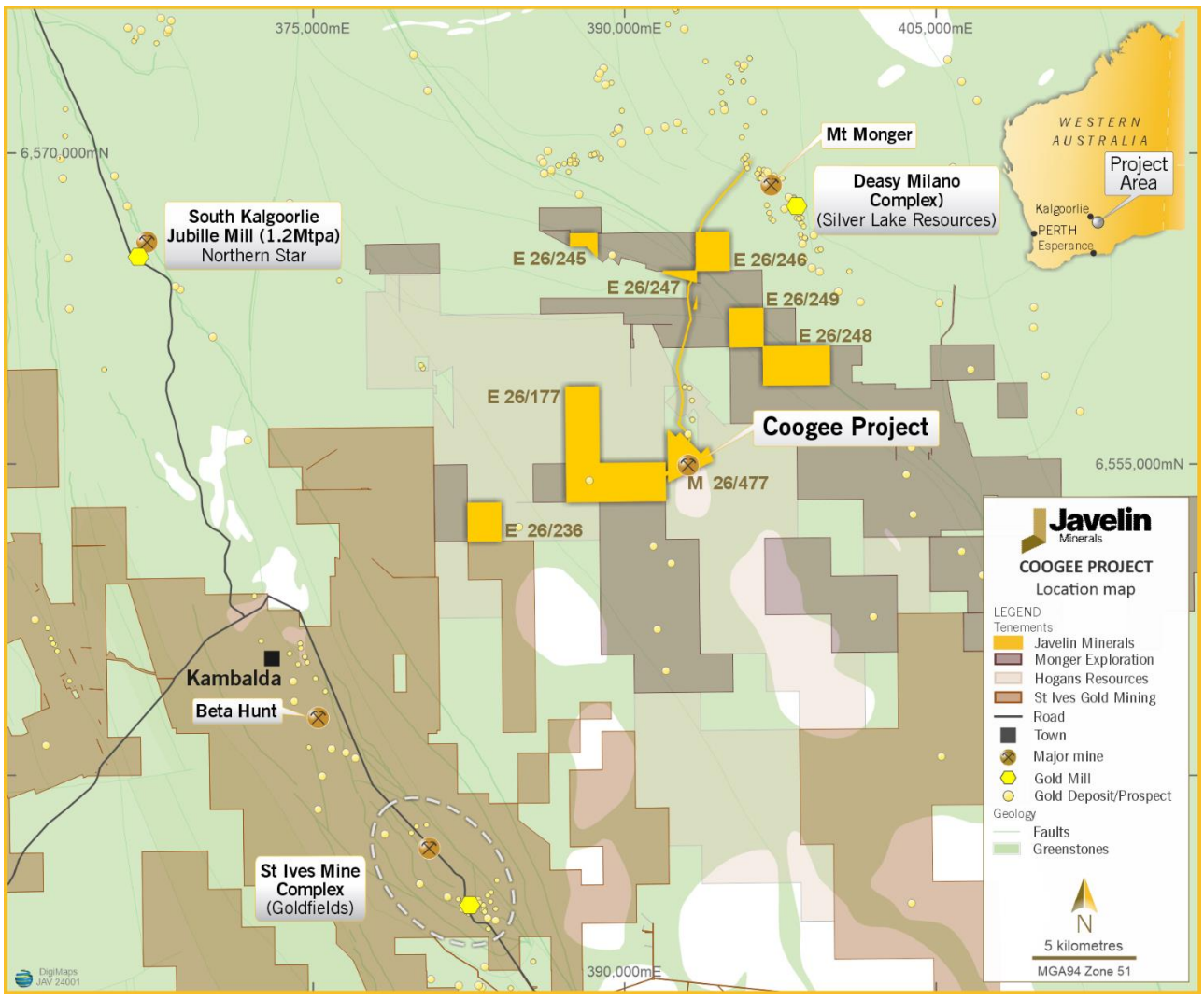

Figure 1 – Location Map showing the Coogee Project area with nearby mills and major infrastructure

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Coogee Gold Project MRE has been upgraded to 3.65Mt @ 1.08 g/t Au totalling 126,685 ounces of gold, an increase of approximately 158% from the previous 2022 Mineral Resources Estimate. The previous mineral resource estimate for the Project has been reported above a 0.5 ppm cut-off for open cut resources above 210 mRL (90 m below surface). The current estimation has included the gold and copper mineralisation extending down to 75 mRL (225m below surface).

The Coogee deposit has previously been mined by Ramelius in 2013/14 using conventional open cut mining, and similar methods would be used for any future mining. The metallurgical recovery of 96% was achieved during processing at the Burbanks Mill (conventional carbon-in-leach processing facility). In April 2023, further metallurgical test work undertaken by Javelin returning excellent gold and copper recoveries from composite RC drill samples with considerable gravity recoverable gold. This complements the metallurgical recovery of 96.4% obtained by Ramelius when they mined and processed the Coogee pit in 2013, with reported production of 147,400 tonnes at 4.77 g/t Au for a recovered 20,400 ounces of gold.

The MRE has been independently estimated by Odessa Resources Pty Ltd (Perth). The estimate has been produced by using Leapfrog Edge software to produce wireframes of the various mineralised lode systems and block grade estimation using an ordinary kriging interpolation. Top cuts were applied to individual lodes as necessary to limit the effect of high-grade outliers. The reporting is compliant with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines. Please refer to Tables 1 to 3 and JORC Tables 1 to 3 for further details.

Table 1A & 2A highlights the August 2022 Resource tonnes/grade by Indication and Inferred categories *(ASX Announcement 15 August 2022: New Gold Resource for Coogee)* compared to Table 1 showing the updated Coogee Mineral Resource as of August 2024 based on tonnes and grades. The MRE has been classified as an Indicated & Inferred category with a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off. Table 2 highlights the MRE over the Copper zone has been classified as an Inferred category with a 0.41 g/t copper cut-off. Table 3 shows the MRE based on Mineralised Block Zones.

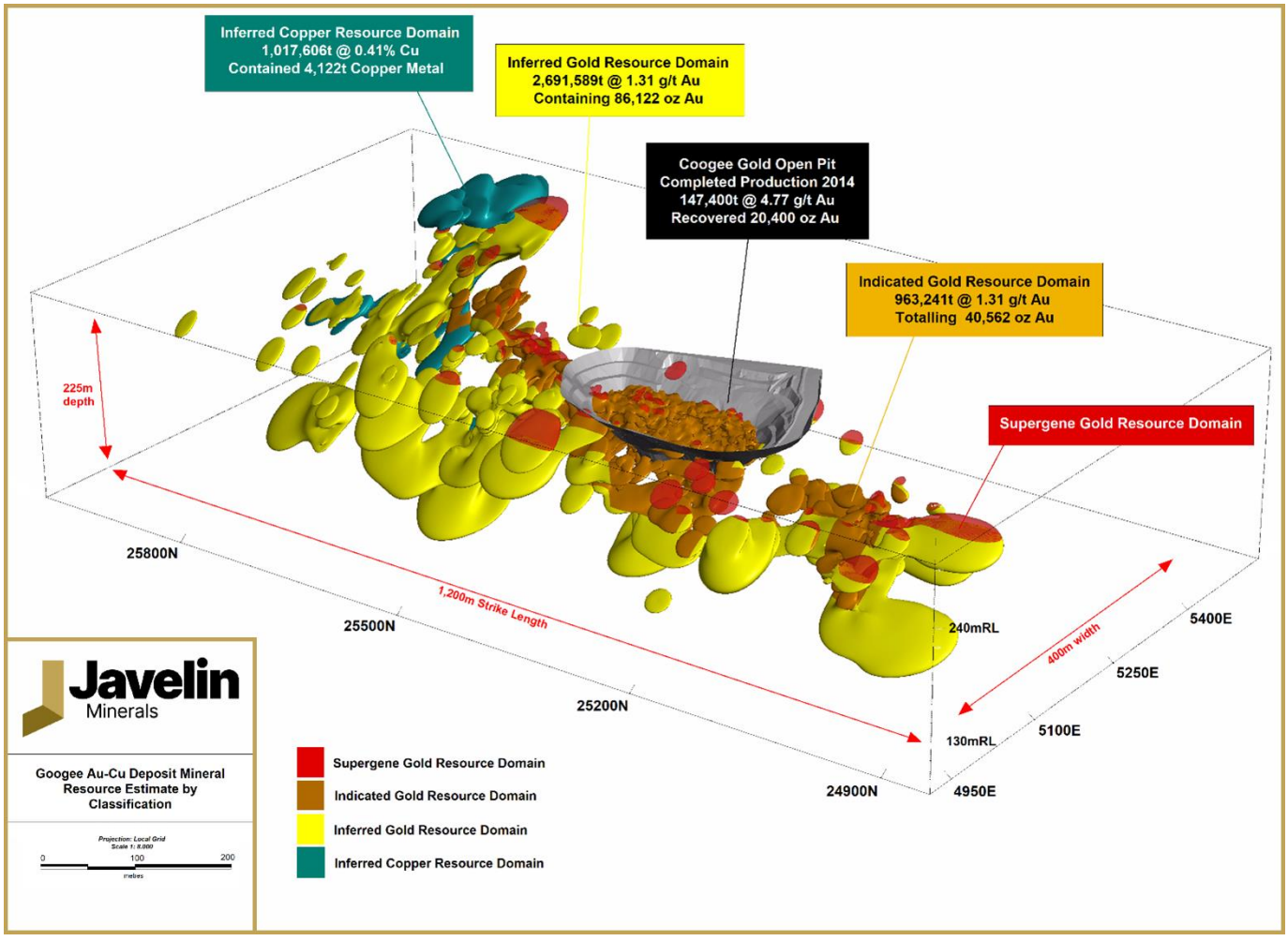

Figure 2 – Oblique 3D Image of Coogee Au-Cu Deposit outlining the Resource Estimation by Classification

Table 1: Coogee Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m³	Density g/cm³	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* ounces Au
Indicated	Supergene	7,531	2.10	15,816	1.17	593
	Primary	350,898	2.70	947,426	1.31	39,969
Inferred	Supergene	11,715	2.10	24,601	0.56	445
	Primary	987,773	2.70	2,666,988	1.00	85,677
Total	**Supergene**	**19,246**	**2.10**	**40,417**	**0.80**	**1,038**
	Fresh	**1,338,672**	**2.70**	**3,614,414**	**1.08**	**125,647**
Total		**1,357,918**	**2.69**	**3,654,831**	**1.08**	**126,685**

Table 1A: Coogee Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of August 2022 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Tonnage t	Au ppm g/t Au	*Contained Metal* ounces Au
Indicated	Supergene	89.267	1.19	3,409
Indicated	Primary	525,045	1.47	24,843
Indicated	All	614,312	1.43	28,252
Inferred	Supergene	90,200	0.66	1,911
Inferred	Primary	717,989	0.82	18,871
Inferred	All	808,189	0.80	20,782
Total		1,422,501	1.07	49,034

Table 2: Coogee Copper Zone Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a >2,000 ppm Cu cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m³	Density g/cm³	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* tonnes Cu
Inferred	Primary within Gold Domain	122,358	2.7	330,366	5,546	1,832
Inferred	Supergene	129,402	2.1	271,745	3,619	983
Inferred	Primary without Gold Domain	153,887	2.7	415,494	3,144	1,306
Total		405,647		1,017,606	4,103	4,122

Table 2A: Coogee Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of August 2022 (at a >3,000 ppm Cu cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Tonnage t	Cu ppm	*Contained Metal* tonnes Cu
Inferred	Supergene	418,327	3,472	**1,453**
Inferred	Primary	150,145	4,486	**674**
Inferred	**All**	**568,472**	**3,740**	**2,126**

Table 3: Coogee Au Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification of Block Id as of July 2024 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Mineralised Blocks Id	Classification	Volume m^3	Density g/cm^3	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* ounces Au
Northern	Indicated	185,074	2.68	495,969	1.14	**18,190**
	Inferred	913,813	2.69	2,461,114	0.98	**77,846**
	Total	**1,098,887**	**2.69**	**2,957,084**	**1.01**	**96,036**
Central (under pit)	Indicated	99,695	2.70	268,881	1.36	**11,735**
	Inferred	32,918	2.70	88,879	1.09	**3,106**
	Total	**132,613**	**2.70**	**357,759**	**1.29**	**14,841**
Southern	Indicated	73,660	2.69	198,391	1.67	**10,637**
	Inferred	52,758	2.68	141,596	1.14	**5,171**
	Total	**126,418**	**2.69**	**339,988**	**1.45**	**15,808**
Northern	Indicated	185,074	2.68	495,969	1.14	**18,190**
	Inferred	913,813	2.69	2,461,114	0.98	**77,846**
	Total	**1,098,887**	**2.69**	**2,957,084**	**1.01**	**96,036**

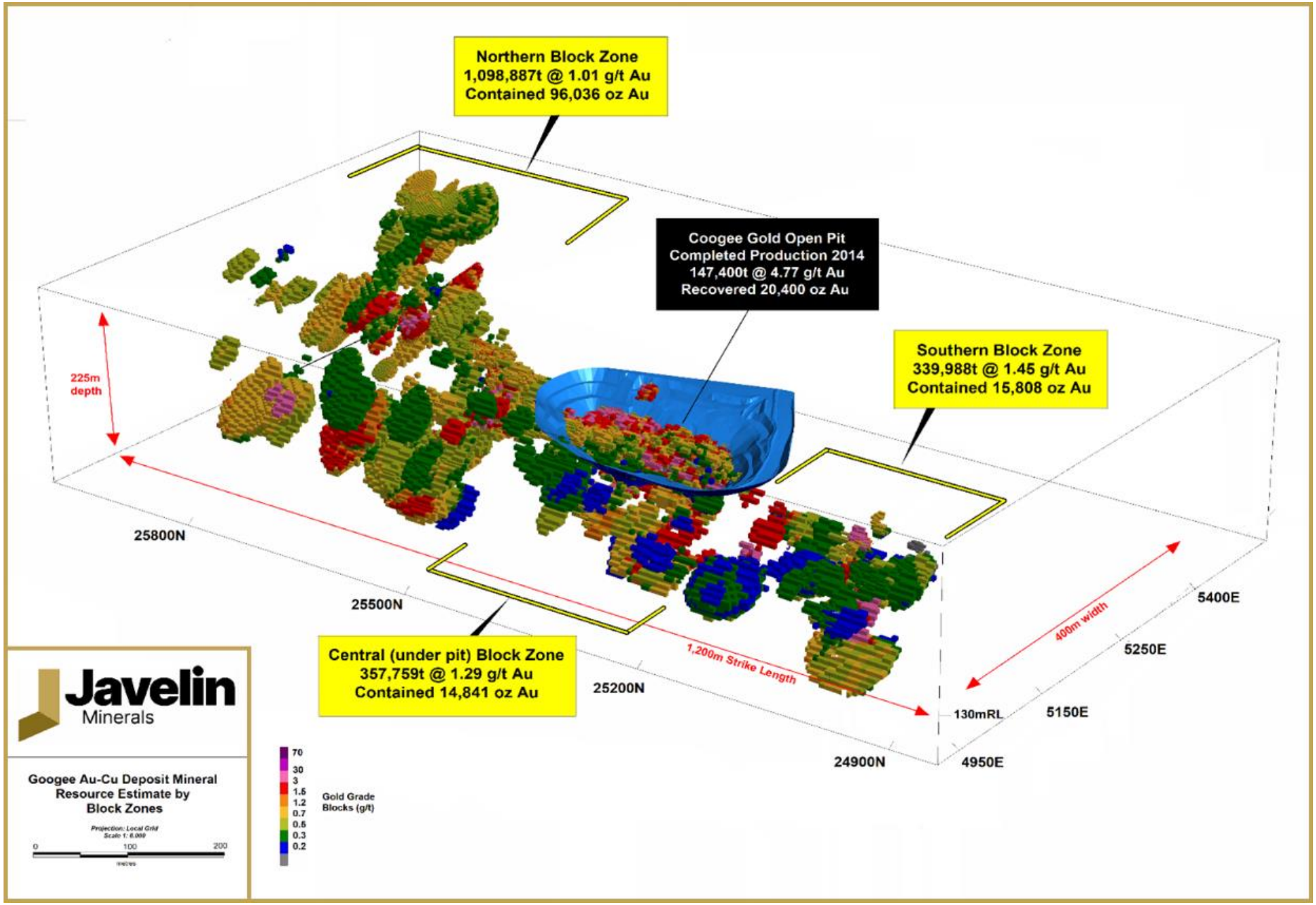

Figure 3 – Oblique 3D Image of Coogee Au-Cu Deposit outlining the Dimensions & Grade of Mineralised Block Models

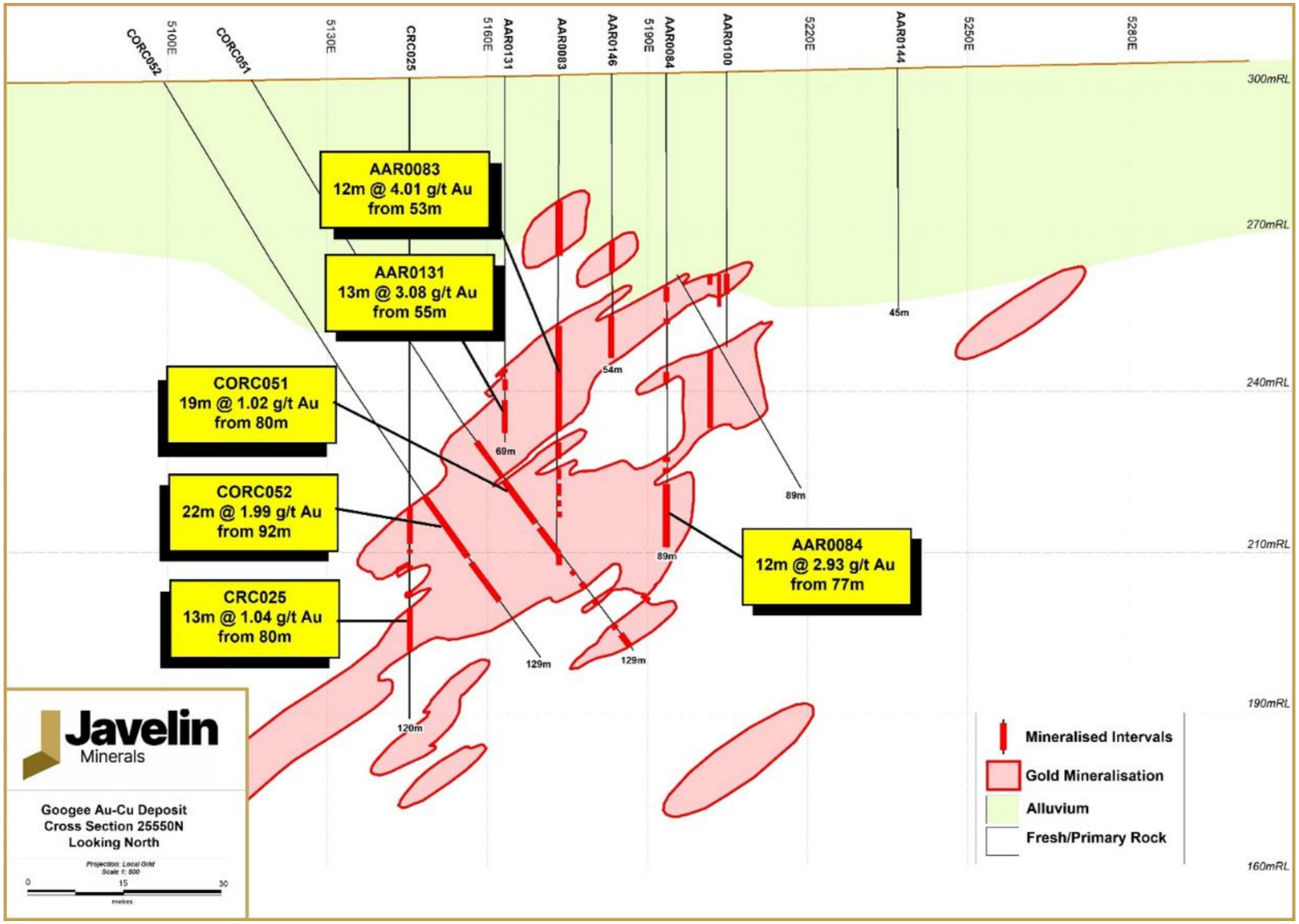

Figure 4 – Cross Section 25550N highlighting Gold Mineralisation Zones

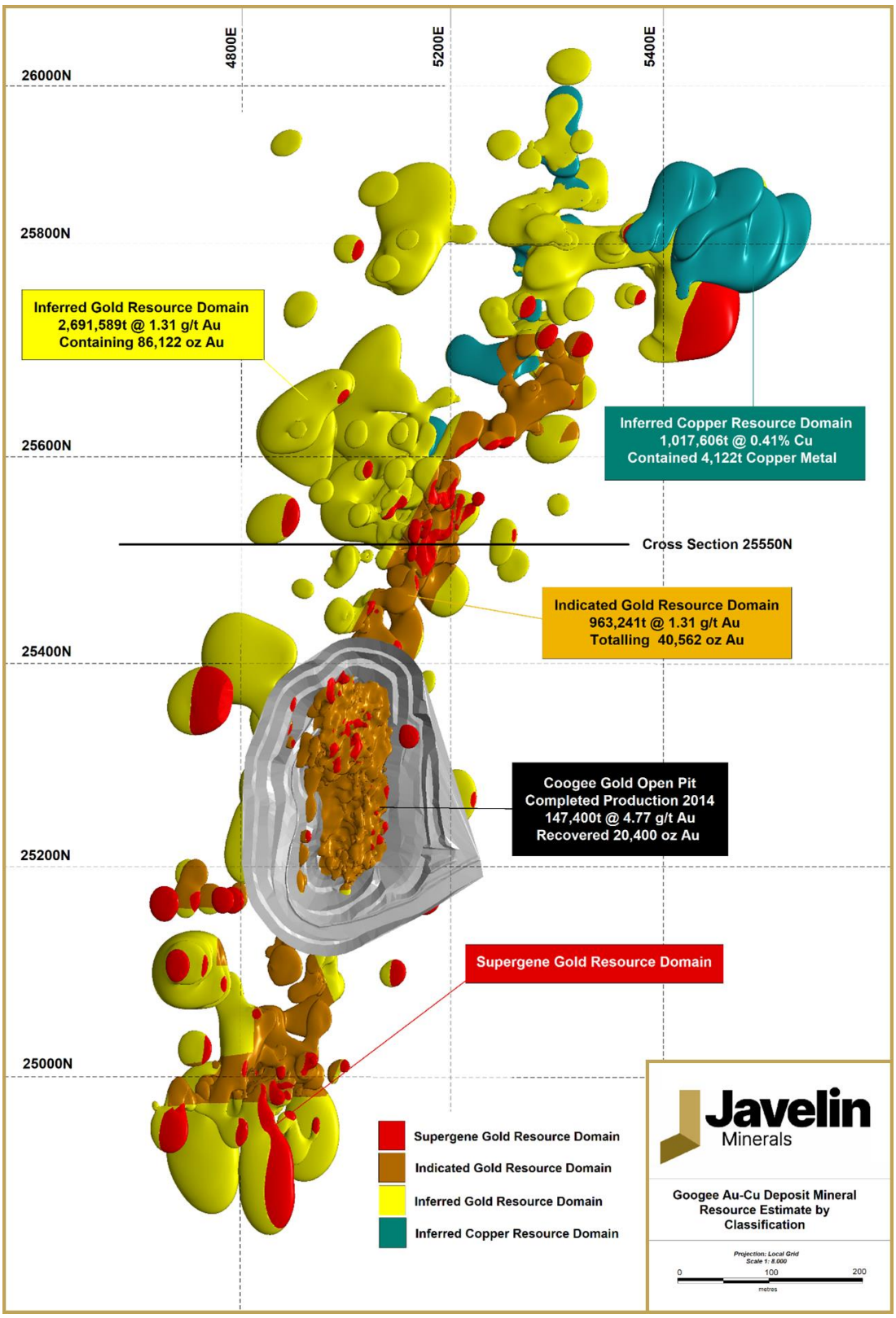

Figure 5 – Plan View of Coogee Au-Cu Deposit outlining MRE by Classification

Forward Plan and Next Steps

The Project has exceptional growth potential with an abundant drill target already defined (refer to Figure 6). The extensive data review based on surface and drilling geochemistry along with the interpreted geophysics has highlighted multiple targets proximal to the Coogee Deposit, but also potential feeder structures/faults associated with magnetic highs that are interpreted to potentially control the higher-grade mineralisation within the gold-copper metal system.

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 6 to 8. 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 6 to 8).

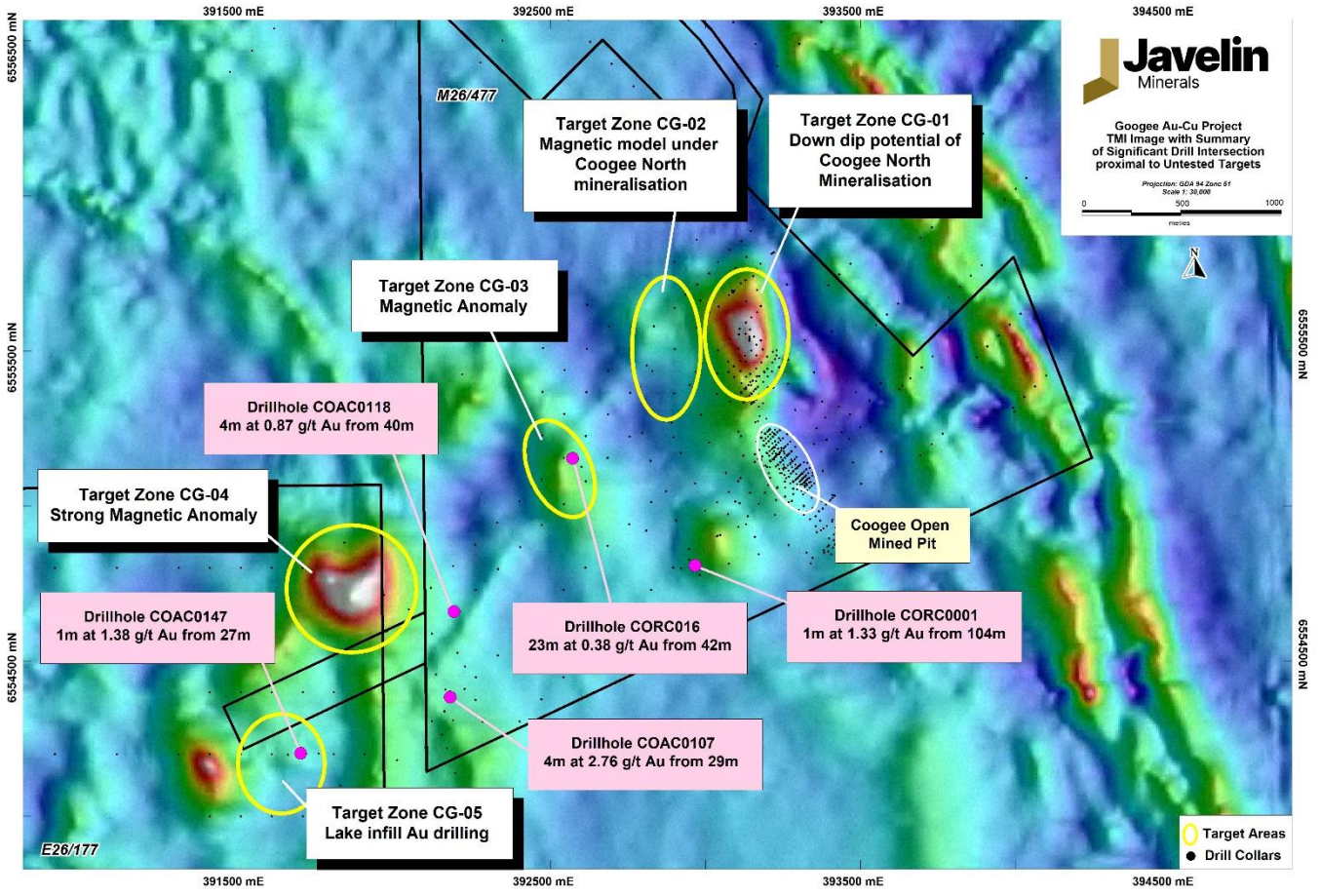

Figure 6: M26/477 & E26/177 magnetic image with targets and significant drill intersections

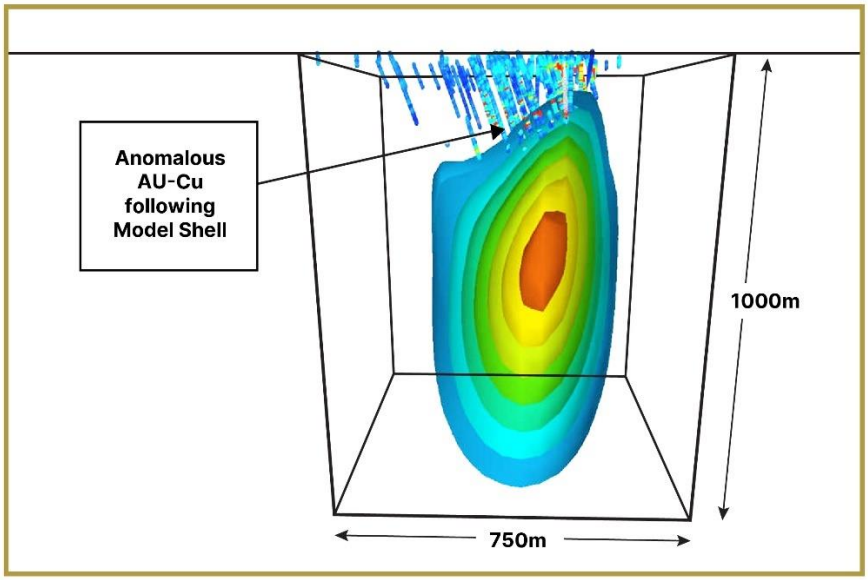

Figure 7: Coogee North CG-01 Target 3D magnetic inversion sliced through 6555580N looking north.

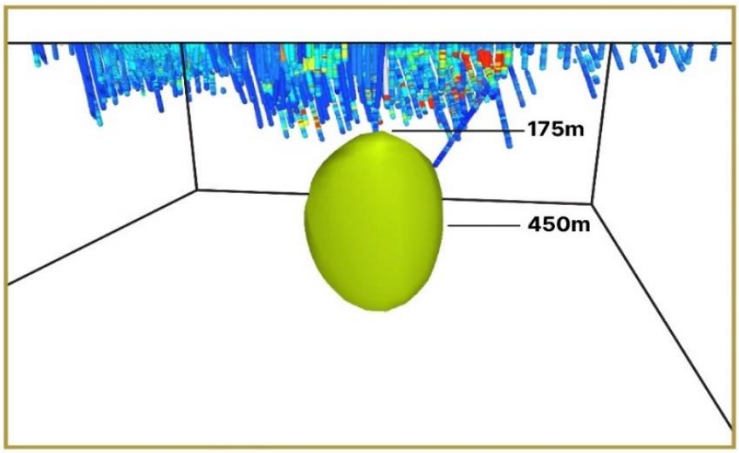

Figure 8: CG-01 Coogee North 3D magnetic high cut deep inversion model looking west

Mineral Resource Estimation and Supporting Technical Information Summary

A summary of other material information pursuant to ASX Listing Rules 5.8 is provided below for the updated Coogee Gold-Copper MRE. The Assessment and Reporting Criteria is in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code and Guidelines are presented in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

1.1 Geology and Geological Interpretation

Coogee lies within the Kalgoorlie Terrane in the southern part of the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. It falls within the northern confines of the Parker Domain, which is bounded in the east and west respectively by two major regional north trending structures, the Mount Monger and Lefroy Faults. The structural trend is northwest. The weathering profile is a truncated laterite profile where upper saprolite is overlain by up to 15m of Cainozoic transported cover of sand and coarse gravel.

Gold mineralisation at Coogee occurs within a sheared intermediate feldspar porphyry (possibly thrusted), which strikes NNW – SSE and dips to the west at about 25° to 30°. High grade gold mineralisation appears to be hosted in shoots on this thrust plane which plunges at what appears to be shallow angles. The shear varies between 2m and 8m in thickness and is confined to a number of high-grade shoots, which have a plunge towards the south. Gold mineralisation extends along strike for 1.2km, and greater than 225 m vertically below the topographic surface. Mineralisation is open at depth and along strike. Javelin have been successful in outlining mineralisation which transitions from gold to copper-gold to the north within a broader copper-gold system at Coogee which now has strike length of over 1.2km.

High grade gold mineralisation has been observed to be associated with coarse grained pyrite (1-5mm grains). The grains of pyrite generally form in clusters proximal to strong magnetite–chlorite alteration which is the highest-grade alteration that is associated with the gold mineralisation. More distal alteration is made up of hematite–chlorite assemblage, with or without sericite, the broader alteration pattern comprises epidote within a medium to coarse grained dacite and finer grained andesite/rhyolite rock types. The style of gold mineralisation is thought to represent a skarn-like assemblage.

Higher grade copper mineralisation (up to 2m @ 8.34% Cu from 156m in CORC141) is hosted in basalt and intermediate porphyry (diorite) lithologies *(see JAV, ASX Release 28 February 2022, High-grade copper and wide gold-copper intersections at Coogee).* It is associated with an intense chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite-phlogopite assemblage. The copper mineralisation is best developed in the area north of the Coogee pit and it can occur with varying grades of gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation within the Coogee pit itself and area to the south do not display any association with copper as observed to the north.

Significant gold and copper supergene mineralisation occurs in the weathered profile above the shallow dipping primary mineralisation.

1.2 Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Overview

Mineralisation within the Coogee resource was discovered by Sovereign Resources NL during the mid-1990's, as part of regional exploration over their Kambalda project areas. Drilling first commenced in 1995 until 2021 which mainly comprised of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling.

The data on which the MRE has been determined is considered to be of high quality in nature.

The Coogee deposit was sampled with drill chips from RC and with diamond drill hole (**DDH**) core of NQ size. A total of 42,569 drill samples have been collected, including 42,086 RC chip samples and 483 DDH core samples. A summary of Coogee sample types is provided in Table 4.

Samples of between 1 and 2 kg each in weight were selected for assay according to the procedures detailed under the criteria heading 'Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation'. These were crushed to 6 mm and then pulverized to 75 microns. A 25 g split of the sample was fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.01 ppm, which has been determined to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including silver and base metals were analysed using acid digest and either an Inductively Coupled Laser - Mass Spectrometry (**ICP-MS**) or Inductively Coupled Laser - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES) finish, or an Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (**AAS**).

Diamond drill core sampling

The diamond drill core sampling at Coogee has provided high quality samples that were logged for multiple attributes including lithology, structure, geotechnical data, and density. The selected drill core was cut in half and the respective core section 'split' analysed at a certified assay laboratory. The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at the Coogee project based on the style of mineralisation, consistency of the intersections, and the sampling methodology.

Ramelius drilled 4 diamond holes, totalling 518m with HQ size core split as half core with a diamond saw to produce samples for assaying. Sampling intervals vary from 0.2 to 1 metre maximum. Sampling intervals were selected with an emphasis on mineralisation and geological control. The majority of the samples comprised 1 metre intervals. Where zones were of variable geology and mineralisation, intervals of between 0.2 and 1 metres were selected on the basis of observed geology.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 637 holes for 42,604 metres of drilling has been conducted. Several industry standard drilling techniques have been applied in the extraction of the samples, including full length Diamond Drilling and RC drilling, as summarised in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of collected samples by drill hole type and exploration company

Company	Diamond Drill Holes	Metres	RC Drill Holes	RC Metres	Total Drill Holes	Total Metres
Harmony Gold			13	819	13	**819**
Ramelius Resources	4	518	317	9,125	321	**9,643**
Sovereign Resources Aust			141	9,950	141	**9,950**
Terrain Minerals			15	1,574	15	**1,574**
View Resources			28	2,805	28	**2,805**
Victory Mines			119	17,813	119	**17,813**
Total	**4**	**518**	**633**	**42,086**	**637**	**42,604**

RC drilling techniques

Percussion drilling was conducted with conventional methods using a standard hammer size from 115 to 140 mm (4.25 - 5.5 inches).

1.3 Sample Analysis Method

All recent and historical assaying for gold has been by 40g fire assay, with an ICP-OES or AAS finish. The primary laboratory used for all recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs. Analysis of the Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and field duplicate data show the sampling and assaying is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.

1.4 Estimation Methodology

Gold and copper grades were estimated by using a Ordinary Kriging using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.2 software. Separate estimation domains for Au and Cu were created using Indicator radial Bias Functions (RBF's).

A structural trend was applied to reflect the broad anticlinal structure that is apparent from an in-the-plane-of the lode perspective. All drill holes were used to define estimation domains.

The mean RC sample length of 25,755 intervals is 1.62m. Samples were composited to 1m. Top cuts of 20 g/t Au and 12,000 ppm Cu were applied. The minimum number of samples required for estimation was six, with a maximum of twenty for both Au and Cu (actual average used for Au = 16 samples).

Separate log transformed variograms were modelled for the supergene and primary mineralisation to reflect the horizontal and dipping geometry respectively.

The parent block size was 10 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL. Average drill hole spacing outside the historical pit in the mineralised zones was 20 m x 20 m, with wider spaced drilling (40 m x 40 m) in the northern part of the deposit. Hard boundaries were used for grade estimation, with each mineralised zone estimated separately (i.e., no data sharing between the primary and supergene mineralisation).

The block model was validated for all variables by checking tonnage-weighted grade estimates against input sample data, semi-local comparisons of model and sample accumulations and estimated grades by using swath plots, and by extensive visual inspection of the block grades and input data on screen. All these methods show that the grade estimates honour the input data satisfactorily.

Dry bulk densities were determined from data collected using the weight in air/weight in water method for selected drill core and is supported by the reconciliation of tonnages from the as-mined pit. Bulk density values have been applied to the block model (across all rock types).

The block model was validated for all variables by checking tonnage-weighted grade estimates against input sample data, semi-local comparisons of model and sample accumulations and estimated grades by using swath plots, and by extensive visual inspection of the block grades and input data on screen. All these methods show that the grade estimates honour the input data satisfactorily. There has been previous open cut mining at the Coogee deposit, with reconciliation to this current estimate discussed below in the relative accuracy/confidence section.

1.5 Contained metal pricing assumptions

The underlying market pricing assumptions for the contained metals in the MRE have been updated to the values stated in Note 1 of the Mineral Resource Statement. The metals pricing is based on the spot price of the daily market closes for each of the metals, utilising LME London Fix for Au, and calculated as at market close on 25 July 2024.

1.6 Classification Criteria

Classification domains were determined on the basis of drill spacing and sample density. In areas where drill spacing averages approximately 20m a volume designated as Indicated was blocked out. This volume was evaluated onto the resource block model.

1.7 Cut-off Grades

The MRE estimate for Coogee has been reported above a 0.5 ppm cut-off for open cut resources from surface down to 160mRL. The MRE for Coogee has been reported above an arbitrary cut off of 0.5 ppm cut-off. Copper cut-off grade was determined at 2,000 ppm. This cut off is a commonly used cut off for similar deposits at the current gold price, mining and processing costs.

1.8 Resource Classification Criteria

Assessment of confidence in the estimate of gold included guidelines as outlined in JORC (2012):

- Drill data quality and quantity.
- Geological domaining (for mineralised domains).
- The spatial continuity of Au and Cu mineralisation.
- Geostatistical measures of Au and Cu estimate quality.

In summary, the more quantitative criteria relating to these guidelines include data density and the kriging search pass used, as follows:

- The Indicated Mineral Resource has a nominal drill spacing of 20 mE x 20 mN, is not more than 20 m laterally beyond drilling, uses search pass one, and is above the 210 mRL (base of pit

optimisation shell).

- The Inferred Mineral Resource has a nominal drill spacing of 40 mE x 40 mN, is not more than 20 m laterally beyond drilling, uses search pass one or two, and is above the 210 mRL (base of pit optimisation shell).

Wireframe solids were constructed for Indicated and Inferred, resulting in continuous and consistent resource classification. Table 1 shows the MRE in detail for all remaining material (i.e., depleted for previous mining), above a cut- off grade of 0.5 ppm (g/t) Au.

As discussed above, copper mineralisation is best developed in the area north of the Coogee pit and it can occur with varying grades of gold mineralization. Au mineralisation within the Coogee pit itself and area to the south do not display any association with copper as observed to the north and reporting above a gold equivalent cut- off is not meaningful as a result copper has reported separately above a 2,000ppm cut-off on Table 3.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods, Parameters and other modifying factors considered to date.

Surface open cut mining is the most likely method to be used in the extraction of this orebody based on the based on the mine design over Coogee. Grades and geometry are amenable to conventional open cut mining, similar to the previous mining method. Mining assumptions were based on bench marking from industry standard mining operations.

The metallurgical recovery of 96% was achieved during processing at the Burbanks Mill (conventional carbon-in-leach processing facility). In April 2023, further metallurgical test work undertaken by Javelin returning excellent gold and copper recoveries from composite RC drill samples with considerable gravity recoverable gold. This complements the metallurgical recovery of 96.4% obtained by Ramelius when they mined and processed the Coogee pit in 2013, with reported production of 147,400 tonnes at 4.7 g/t Au for a recovered 20,400 ounces of gold.

Javelin intends to conduct further metallurgical testwork to clarify metallurgical results across different lode domains and different weathering zones over the next 12 months.

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

-ENDS-

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has 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, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillam nor Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Javelin Minerals Limited, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

Javelin Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources included in the original ASX announcements continue to apply and have no materially changed, and the forma and context in which the relevant competent person's findings are presented in this report have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcements.

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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DRILL COLLAR INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
COAC0107	392188	6554377	295	-90	0	42
COAC0118	392188	6554660	295	-90	0	47
COAC0147	391700	6554200	300	-90	0	28
CORC0001	392921	6554800	295	-60	90	108
CORC016	392570	6555151	295	-60	90	78
AAR083	393140	6555356	300.3	-90	0	92
AAR0131	393133	6555349	300.14	-90	0	69
CORC051	393102	6555313	299.4	-60	90	129
CORC052	393089	6555303	299.1	-60	90	129
CRC025	393122	6555335	299.45	-90	0	120
CORC141	392897	6555698	298.99	-90	0	172
ARR0083	393140	6555356	300.3	-90	0	92
ARR0084	393154	6555370	300.5	-90	0	89
ARR0100	393420	6554915	302.4	-90	0	59
ARR0144	393132	6555803	302.4	-90	0	45

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.*	For the recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during 2020/2021), 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.
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 deposit 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 the mineral resource estimate.
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.*	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. Chip sample recovery is generally not logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 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 is of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. 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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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.*	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 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.*	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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Specification of the grid system used. *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) 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.*	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. 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.*	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 and is unbiased.
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) 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.*	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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* o *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	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
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
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.*	Refer to figures in previous announcements.
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.*	All significant results above the stated reporting criteria have previously been reported, not just the higher-grade intercepts.
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*	Groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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 extensions at depth and to the south of the higher-grade zone south of the as-mined pit, and drill testing of the supergene mineralisation in the northern part of the deposit.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	All data is managed in-house by Javelin and stored in a MS Access database. Data is logged using excel software with inbuilt validation for uploading into the database. Assay files are sent directly from the laboratory to Javelin for merging with the database. Historical data has been checked and validated and merged into the relevant data tables in the database. All drill core has been photographed both dry and wet and is available for viewing from the company database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Mineral Resource Competent Person has not visited the site. Mr Gillman (CP) will conduct a site visit during the next quarter as part of the ongoing exploration programs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	There is a good confidence level in the geological interpretation and that of the mineralisation. Primary (fresh rock) gold mineralisation at Coogee occurs within a sheared intermediate feldspar porphyry which strikes NNW – SSE and dips to the west at about 25 to 30 degrees. High grade gold mineralisation is hosted in shoots on this thrust at shallow angles. The shear varies between 2m and 8m in thickness and is confined to a number of high-grade shoots, which have a plunge towards the south. The orientation of the Au shoots has been confirmed by mining, pit mapping and closely spaced grade control drilling in the historical pit (mined in 2013). Higher grade copper mineralisation (up to 1% Cu) is associated with an intense magnetite-phlogopite alteration zone in basalt host lithologies and intermediate porphyry rocks (diorites) which have undergone epidote-siderite-hematite-pyrite alteration.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Gold mineralisation extends along strike for 1.2km, and greater than 225m vertically. Mineralisation is open at depth and along strike. The copper mineralisation is in the northern part of the project area and is not strongly associated with the gold mineralisation. For both Au and Cu, sub-horizontal supergene mineralised zones exist within the oxidised part of the weathering profile
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and*	Gold and copper grades were estimated by using a Ordinary Kriging using Leapfrog Geo 2023.2.2 software. Separate estimation domains for Au and Cu were created using Indicator radial Bias Functions (RBF's). A structural trend was applied to reflect the broad anticlinal structure that is apparent from an in-the-plane-of the lode perspective. All drill holes were used to define estimation domains. RAB and air core holes were excluded from the grade estimation. The mean RC sample length of 25,755 intervals is 1.62m. Samples were composited to 1m. Top cuts of 20 g/t Au and 12,000 ppm Cu were applied. Separate log transformed variograms were modelled for the supergene and primary mineralisation to reflect the horizontal and dipping geometry respectively. The minimum number of samples required for estimation was six, with a maximum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	of twenty for both Au and Cu (actual average used for Au = 16 samples). The parent block size was 10 mE x 10 mN x 5 mRL. Average drill hole spacing outside the historical pit in the mineralised zones was 20 m x 20 m, with wider spaced drilling (40 m x 40 m) in the northern part of the deposit. Hard boundaries were used for grade estimation, with each mineralised zone estimated separately (i.e., no data sharing between the primary and supergene mineralisation). The block model was validated for all variables by checking tonnage-weighted grade estimates against input sample data, semi-local comparisons of model and sample accumulations and estimated grades by using swath plots, and by extensive visual inspection of the block grades and input data on screen. All these methods show that the grade estimates honour the input data satisfactorily. There has been previous open cut mining at the Coogee deposit, with reconciliation to this current estimate discussed below in the relative accuracy/confidence section.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The mineral resource estimate for Coogee has been reported above an arbitrary cut off of 0.5 ppm cut-off. This cut off is a commonly used cut off for similar deposits at the current gold price, mining and processing costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external)*	Grades and geometry are amenable to conventional open cut mining, similar to the previous mining method. The resource is reported on a global basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	No pit optimisations have been carried out.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	In 2023, metallurgical testwork program was completed. Confirmation the expected high free milling gold component at Coogee. Gravity recoverable and free milling gold confirmed at Coogee. Variability in repeat assay results and the high upgrade ratios of the screen fire assays are all indicative of free milling gold. Free milling gold is readily recoverable using gravity gold recovery equipment as well as in conventional gold leach circuits with carbon adsorption. Composite sample sulphide levels were low and there doesn't appear to be a relationship between gold and sulphide assays. Copper is unlikely to be problematic for gold recovery. Arsenic concentrations are very low and unlikely to be deleterious in gold leaching.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a*	The deposit is in an area of Western Australia that has numerous mining operations, both underground and open-cut, and any proposed mine would comply with the well-established environmental laws and protocols in the Goldfields area of WA.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Dry bulk densities were determined from data collected using the weight in air/weight in water method for selected drill core and is supported by the reconciliation of tonnages from the as-mined pit. Bulk density values have been applied to the block model (across all rock types) – oxidised 2.1 t/m^3 , transitional 2.6 t/m^3 and fresh rock 2.7 t/m^3.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result*	Classification domains were determined on the basis of drill spacing and sample density. In areas where drill spacing averages approximately 20m a volume designated as Indicated was blocked out (green below diagram). This volume was evaluated onto the resource block model.

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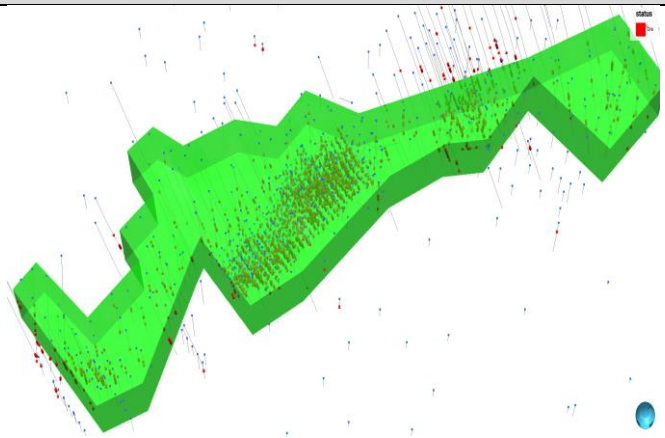
	appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	 There is high confidence in the geological interpretation, and the input data has been checked and is considered to be reliable. The results reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Internal review has been undertaken and no material issues were identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made*	Confidence in the estimate is reflected in the Mineral Resource Classification. The Mineral Resource relates to global tonnage and grade estimates. Previous mining has occurred at Coogee, 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, south of Coolgardie with metallurgical recovery of 96.4%. The tonnage and grade figure for the current estimate within the pit is 3.5Mt tonnes at 1.08 ppm Au for 123,246 ounces, above a cut-off grade of 0.5 ppm Au. The in-pit estimate was 147,400 tonnes at 4.7 g/t Au for a recovered 20,400 ounces of gold. Comparing this estimate with reported production figures suggests that the reported estimate outside the pit is conservative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	