

# Drilling to start at Coogee Gold-Copper Project in December quarter

*Initial ~2,500m program will test several compelling targets at Coogee proximal to the mined Coogee Deposit, which is located next to the rich St Ives goldfield*

## Highlights

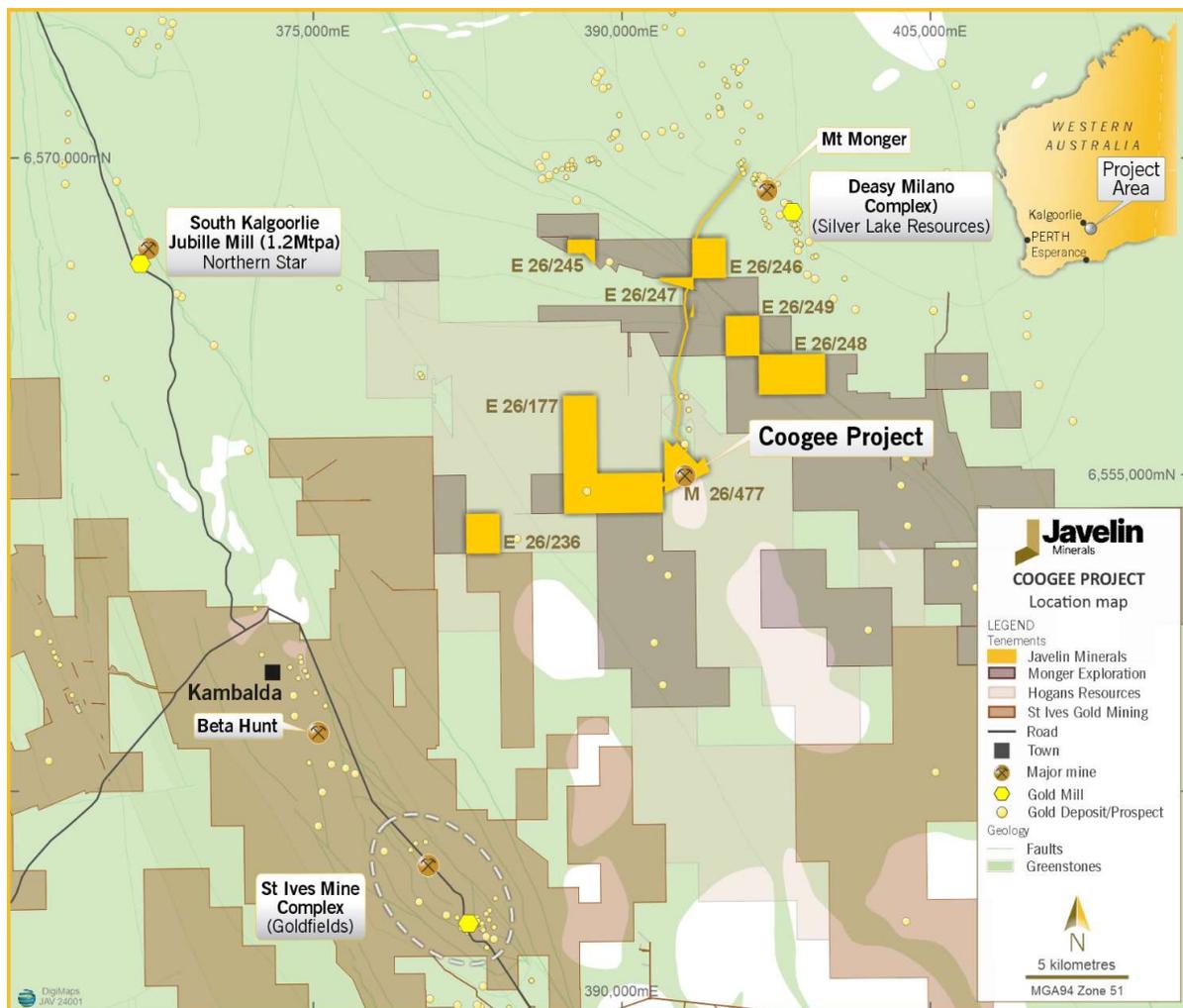
- Exploration program on the brownfields Coogee Gold- Copper Project is scheduled to start in the December quarter, with a combination of Aircore, RC and Diamond drilling.
- The drilling will seek to extend the known mineralisation along strike and below the Coogee Pit, and to test numerous gold-copper extensions along identified magnetic “bulls eye” targets to the northeast and to the west of the Mineral Lease.
- Negotiations advanced with leading Kalgoorlie drilling contractor for a drilling-for-equity contract.
- The JORC Resource at Coogee stands at:
  - 3.65Mt @ 1.08 g/t Au for 126,685 ounces of gold and
  - 1.01Mt @ 0.41% Cu containing 4,133t copper metal
- The Coogee Resource remains open to the northeast and down dip, with strong potential to extend the known mineralisation along strike towards the northeast.
- Coogee had not been exposed to a systematic drilling program since 2014, or any modern exploration techniques until the recent geophysics conducted by Javelin.
- Numerous “bulls eye” untested magnetic anomalies have now been identified as having the potential to host gold-copper mineralisation.
- Javelin is also assessing 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) is pleased to advise that its maiden drilling program at the Company's brownfields Coogee Gold-Copper project in WA is set to start in the coming quarter.

The Program of Works has been submitted to DMIRS, and the company is finalising a drill-for-equity agreement with highly regarded Kalgoorlie based drilling contractor. At this stage, the first phase drilling program is expected to commence in November/December 2024.

Despite hosting a JORC resource 126,685 oz of gold and being located next to the world-class St Ives Goldfield, Coogee has not had a systematic exploration drilling campaign undertaken around the Coogee pit since Ramelius completed mining operations in 2014. 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 the first phase exploration drilling program on the priority Coogee targets.

**Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell** said: *"Javelin Minerals is pleased to announce that we have commenced a detailed drilling program over our flagship project, Coogee in WA. Recent work in the project area has delineated significant walk-up drill targets yet to be systematically drill tested. We will be testing the recently identified gold-copper zones within the granted mining lease hosting the Coogee Gold-Copper Deposit along strike and depth".*



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

### Coogee Brownfields Exploration Drilling Campaign

Drilling will focus on 7 high priority targets below the Coogee Deposit and the surrounding untested geophysical anomalies (Figure 4). All drill holes are planned to test the gold-copper mineralisation along strike of the Coogee Deposit and to follow-up on anomalous gold mineralisation delineated through previous Aircore and RC drilling. The planned drill depths vary from 100m to 350m at this stage.

The drilling program has the following objectives:

- Expand the gold-copper mineralisation footprint from the Coogee Pit, 600m northwest direction to overall increase the in tonnage and grade of the current MRE.
- Delineate further gold extensions below the current Pit as the resource has not been closed off at depth.
- Drill test the large magnetic anomaly approximately 300m north of the Coogee Pit based on gold directly associated with pyrite, which is intergrown with magnetite and high gold values coincide with increased percentages of pyrite and magnetite. Magnetite is the potential source of the magnetic anomalies which could be potentially hosting the gold mineralisation within the Coogee Project.
- Follow-up drilling surrounding previous significant gold drilled intersections on the western flank of the mineral lease as some of these areas coincide with magnetic anomalies.

Based on the detailed review of available open file WAMEX and MAGIX datasets has resulted in 7 targets within M26/477 to be tested by various drilling methods. These targets have been defined over anomalous geophysical responses for follow up investigation and over known mineralised trends. These are summarised in Table 1 and Figure 2.

**Table 1:** Drill Targets based on ranking over M26/477

Target ID	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Target Type	Comment
CG-01	393131	6555577	Au-Cu	TMI	Down dip potential of Coogee North Au-Cu mineralisation
CG-02	392969	6555553	Au-Cu	TMI	Magnetic model under Coogee North mineralisation
CG-03	392569	6555133	Au-Cu	TMI & Au Drill Geochem	Coogee Northwest magnetic anomaly coinciding with 23m @ 0.38 g/t Au
CG-04	393008	6554860	Au	TMI	Coogee South magnetic anomaly coinciding with 1m @ 1.33 g/t Au
Drillhole COAC0118	392185	6554806	Au	TMI & Gold Drill Geochem	Untested TMI coinciding with proximal around 4m @ 0.87 g/t Au
Drillhole COAC0107	392258	6554448	Au	Gold Drill Geochem	Follow-up drilling proximal 4m @ 2.76 g/t Au
Coogee Mined Pit	393251	6555133	Au	Gold Drill Geochem	Extensive gold mineralisation surrounding Coogee Au Resource

**Priority Drilling Target for Coogee Exploration Program**

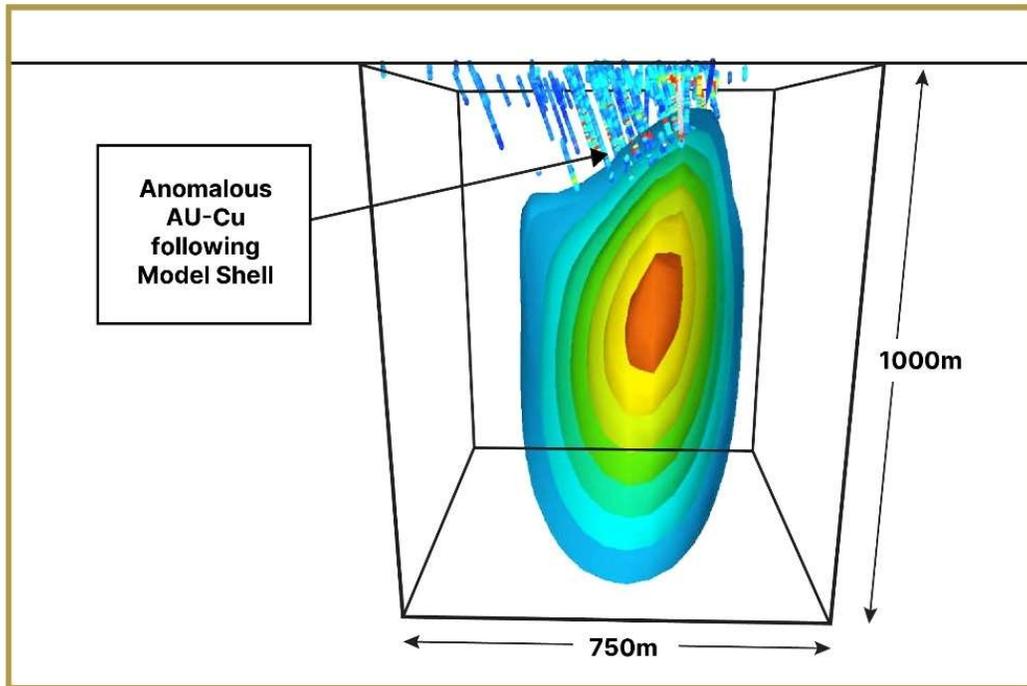


Figure 2: Coogee North CG-01 Target 3D magnetic inversion sliced through 6555580N looking north.

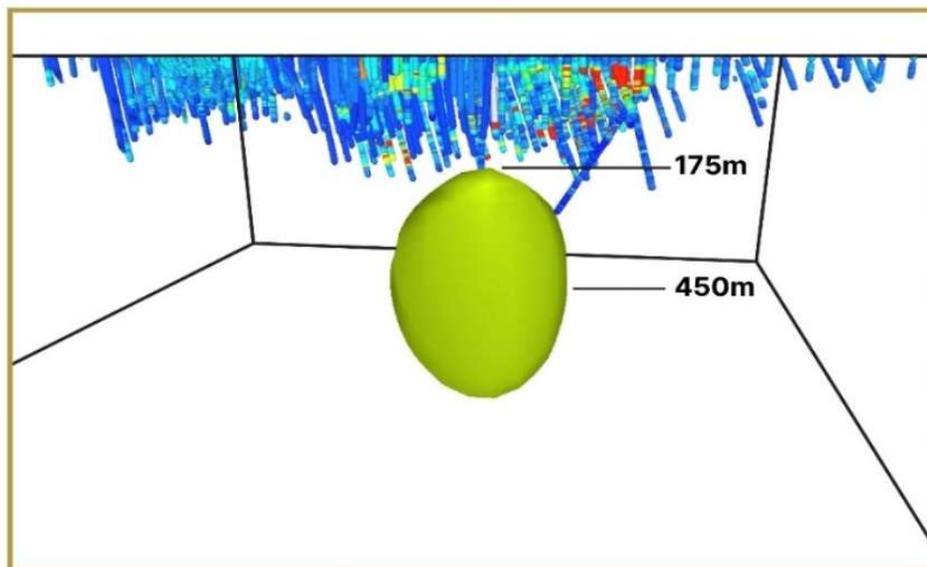


Figure 3: CG-01 Coogee North 3D magnetic high cut deep inversion model looking west

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). The mineralised trends appear open to the north-west with postulation of a "large gold-copper" system at depth.

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 drill tested. 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 and 3. This would suggest continuation of the copper-gold mineralisation down dip along this horizon.

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 (*Ramellius 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 4). Other untested areas include areas around Drillholes CORC0001 and COAC0107.

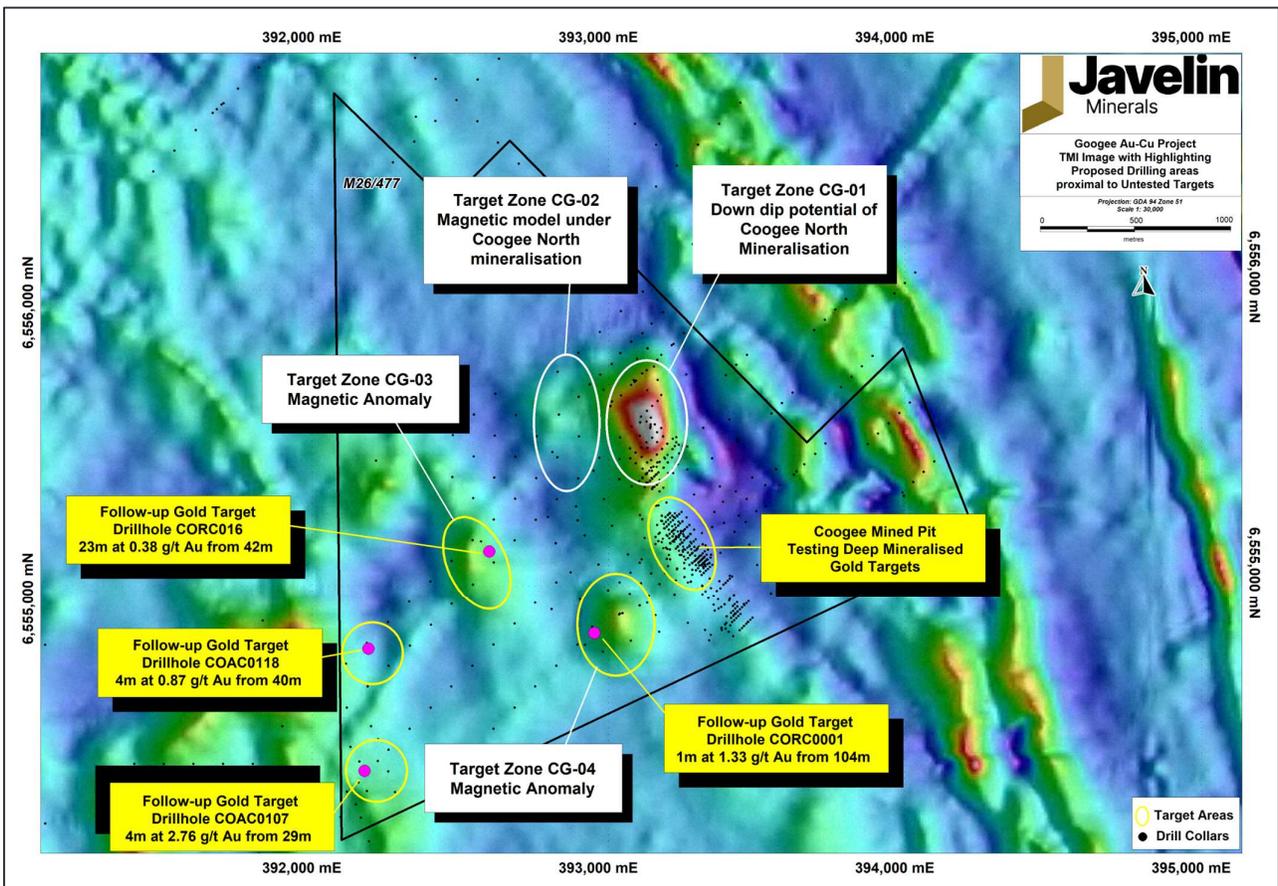


Figure 4 - M26/477 Total Magnetic Image (TMI) with New Drill Targets areas

## 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 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** (ASX Announcement 26 August 2024: 158% increase in Coogee Gold MRE). Table 2 showing the updated Coogee Mineral Resource as of August 2024 based on tonnes and grades. Table 3 highlights the MRE over the Copper zone has been classified as an Inferred category with a 0.41 g/t copper cut-off. Table 4 shows the MRE based on Mineralised Block Zones.

**Table 2:** 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 m <sup>3</sup>	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	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 3:** Coogee Copper Zone Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024  
(at a >2,000 ppm Cu cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m <sup>3</sup>	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	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 4:** 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 <sup>3</sup>	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098,887</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2,957,084</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>96,036</b>
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132,613</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>357,759</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>14,841</b>
Southern	Indicated	73,660	2.69	198,391	1.67	10,637
	Inferred	52,758	2.68	141,596	1.14	5,171
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126,418</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>339,988</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>15,808</b>
Northern	Indicated	185,074	2.68	495,969	1.14	18,190
	Inferred	913,813	2.69	2,461,114	0.98	77,846
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098,887</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2,957,084</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>96,036</b>

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

**-ENDS-**

**For further information, please contact:**

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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 Gillman nor Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Javelin Minerals Ltd, 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.*

*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
CORC0001	392921	6554800	295	-60	90	108
CORC016	392570	6555151	295	-60	90	78

#### 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p><i>In total 1,562 drillholes have been completed over the Coogee Project area.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Sub-sampling and assay techniques are discussed in the relevant sections below. Intervals were geologically logged by geologist during the various drilling programmes.</i></p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<p><i>Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p><i>The Coogee Project has been drilled with a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond core drilling (DD).</i></p> <p><i>The primary method of drilling has been RC (5 3/8 inch face sampling hammer) with only minor DD.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Sample recoveries were classified as satisfactory, and the volume of sample was considered to represent a good composite sample overall.</p> <p>No relationships between sample recovery and grades exist.</p>
<b>Logging</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. All field descriptions are qualitative in nature</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Laboratory standards taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.</p> <p>Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size and style of mineralisation.</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p>	<p>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</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p><i>and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA.</i></p> <p><i>Copper has been determined by 4-Acid Digest followed by ICP-OES finish.</i></p> <p><i>Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Analysis of the CRM and filed duplicate data show the sampling is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.</i></p>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p><i>All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Assay results were loaded electronically, directly from the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats.</i></p> <p><i>No adjustments have been made to assay data.</i></p>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>All data used in this report are in:</i></p> <p><i>Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94)</i></p> <p><i>Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA)</i></p> <p><i>Zone: Zone 50</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Topographic surfaces have been generated from aerial photogrammetry or detailed surveys. Some older drillhole RL data has been adjusted to match accurate topography.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>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.</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Within E26/477, the reconnaissance aircore drilling are spaced 200m by 400m spacings</i></p> <p><i>All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.</i></p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation orientation is not considered to have introduced any material sampling bias during the drilling programmes.</i></p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>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.</i>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<i>No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.</i>

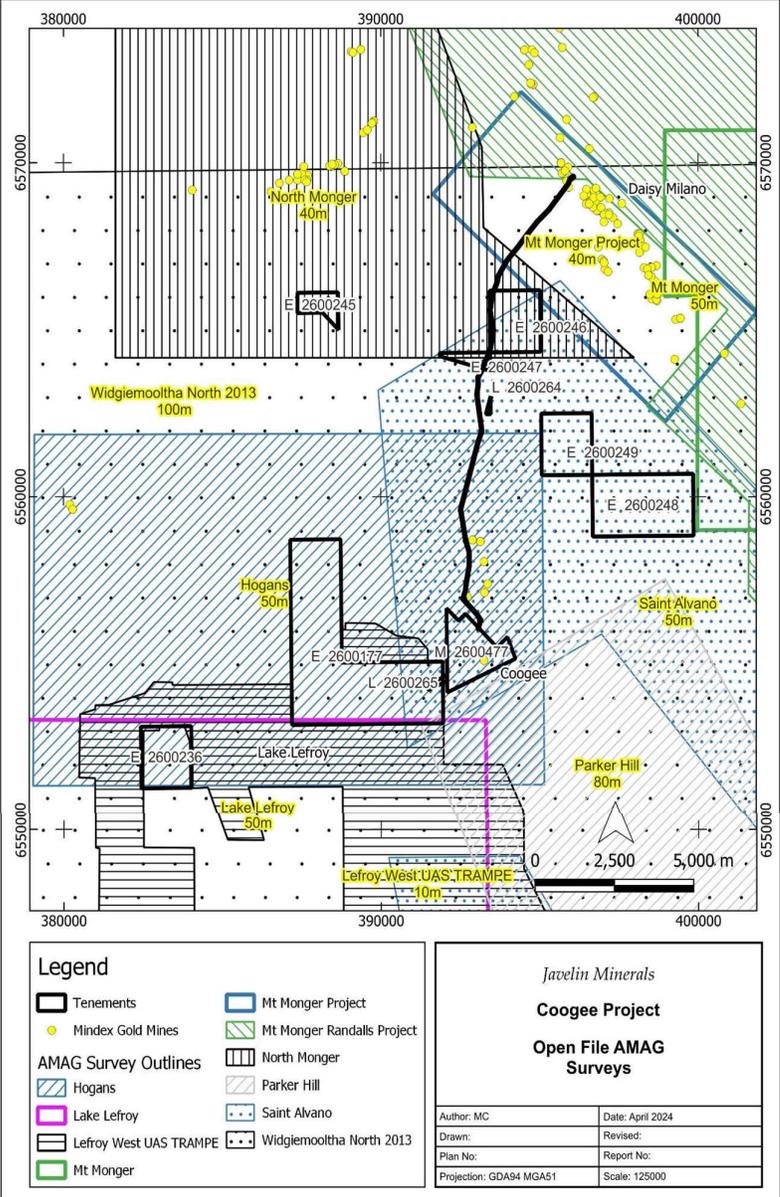
## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

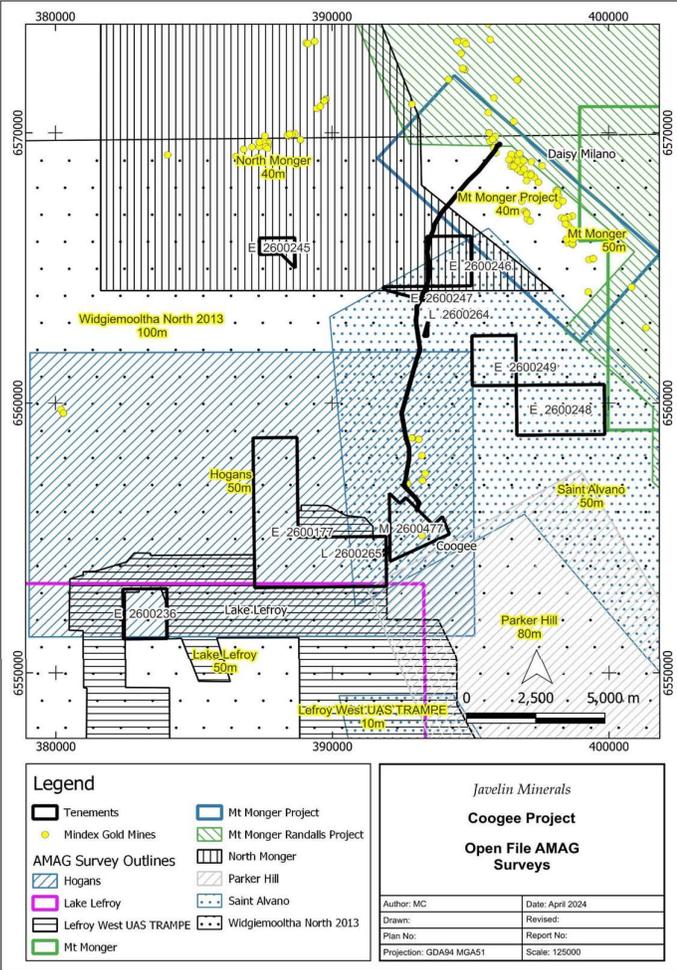
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and Land tenure status</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements.</i></p> <p><i>All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.</i></p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<i>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.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p><i>Most of the Harmony and Ramelius drilling was in the area that would become the pit, including grade control drilling.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level –</i></li> <li><i>o elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li><i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li><i>o down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li><i>o hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>All significant intersections for Coogee have been previously reported in Victory Mines Quarterly and Annual reports (<a href="https://javelinminerals.com.au/reports/">https://javelinminerals.com.au/reports/</a>).</i></p>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>Top-cuts have not been applied to previously announced drilling results.</i></p> <p><i>Aggregated sample assays calculated using a length weighted average.</i></p> <p><i>Gold equivalent values were not used for previous reporting of exploration results.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<i>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').</i>	<i>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.</i>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	<i>Figure 2 to 7 and Tables 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of priority untested magnetic targets.</i>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>The results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.</i>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<i>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  <i>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. The radiometric data has variable resolution with a combination of 50m and 100m line spaced surveys.</i></i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																
		 <p><i>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</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="646 1713 1503 1843"> <thead> <tr> <th>Survey</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Method</th> <th>Commission Ed By</th> <th>Line Direction</th> <th>Line Spacing</th> <th>Station Spacing</th> <th>Stations /Line Length</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aztec</td> <td>2008</td> <td>Gravity</td> <td>Terrain Minerals</td> <td>E-W</td> <td>125m/250m</td> <td>100m</td> <td>1128</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Survey	Year	Method	Commission Ed By	Line Direction	Line Spacing	Station Spacing	Stations /Line Length	Aztec	2008	Gravity	Terrain Minerals	E-W	125m/250m	100m	1128
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	<i>Commentary</i>							
		Coogee	2016	Gravity	Ramelius	E-W	200m/400m	200m	380
		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
		
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Planned further work includes additional drilling to test magnetic anomalies and magnetic trends at depth.</p>