ASX Announcement
12 November 2024

Intention to sell non-core Bonaparte Copper-Silver-Lead-Zinc project in WA

Highlights

- **Bonaparte Project (E80/4901) is located 35km east of the Sorby Hills Deposit which contains 47.3Mt at 35g/t Ag, 0.4% Zn and 3.1% Pb using a cut-off of 1% Pb**
- **Bonaparte Project exploration is early stage with prospective mineralisation identified that is comparable to Mississippi Valley Style ("MVS") deposits**
- **Three (3) mineralised prospects identified for additional follow includes:**
  - **Martin's Gossan Prospect: Rock chips that returned assay values of up to 45.7g/t Ag, 2.65% Zn and 5.24% Pb. Soil sampling has outlined a strong priority geochemical anomaly approx. 2km in length by 1km in width**
  - **Copper Gossan Prospect: Rock chips that returned assay values of up to 15.95% Cu and 0.14% Zn**
  - **Redbank Hills Prospect: Rock chips that returned assay values of up to 43.2% Zn, 53.8% Pb, and 8g/t Ag. Soil sampling has outlined an extensive lead geochemical anomaly approx. 4.5km in length by 1.2km in width**

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) (Javelin) advises that it has decided to put its Bonaparte copper-silver-lead-zinc project in WA's Kimberley region up for sale, as part of the Board's corporate strategy to dispose of all non-core projects following the recently announced transaction with ASX listed Rimfire Pacific Ltd (ASX:RIM) to dispose the Malamute Project in NSW.

The decision follows Javelin's recently announced purchase of the highly prospective Eureka Gold Project near Kalgoorlie. Along with its Coogee Gold Project, Javelin now owns and is fully focused on its two brownfields gold exploration projects in WA's Eastern Goldfields.

The Bonaparte Project is considered prospective for copper, lead, zinc, and silver. The Project, which comprises five Exploration Licences totalling 564sqkm, is located ~50km west of the Boab Metals Limited (ASX: BML) Sorby Hills base metals deposit. Boab has reported a resource estimate for Sorby of 44.1 Mt of 4.5% lead and 0.5% zinc.

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: *"The Bonaparte project has been exposed to very little recent exploration and has significant upside based on the historical copper, silver, lead and zinc exploration results.*

"But we have now secured two outstanding gold projects in Eureka and Coogee. Both have existing JORC resources and plenty of opportunities to grow the inventories, right on the edge of Kalgoorlie.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

"The mineralisation at both projects remains open and we have already identified numerous compelling targets for drilling.

"Given our very active exploration schedule totally focused on Eureka and Coogee, we have decided to offer Bonaparte for sale".

Bonaparte Copper-Silver-Lead-Zinc Exploration Project

The data review carried out by Javelin has identified the tenure is largely underexplored, especially considering the limited number of rock chips with significant mineralisation that have been recorded. Closer examination of regional mineralisation in the Lennard Shelf (a direct analogue) has been demonstrated to be structurally controlled in nature. This implies that mostly the mineralisation has been parallel to mineralisation or that mineralised structures have not been targeted — as is the case in Redbank Hill and Martins Prospect areas.

The soil sampling conducted at Martins Gossan by Mincor Zinc Pty Ltd demonstrates that surface sampling is an effective method of delineating anomalous lead-zinc. When considered in conjunction with regional airborne magnetics, the anomalous soils cover a distinctive geophysical signature. A similar signature can be seen at most of the mineral deposits within the Bonaparte Project. The structures bounding the Bonaparte Project are also clearly represented in the airborne magnetics, including the NE-SW trending Ivanhoe Fault

Sampling conducted over the Martins Gossan and Redbank area confirmed the high grade of mineralisation in the area, including a rock sample reporting **43% Pb** and **40% Zn**. The analytical mapping allowed discrimination between limestones, marls and sandstone, alteration and at Redbank, the identification of significant mineralisation that would otherwise have been ignored.

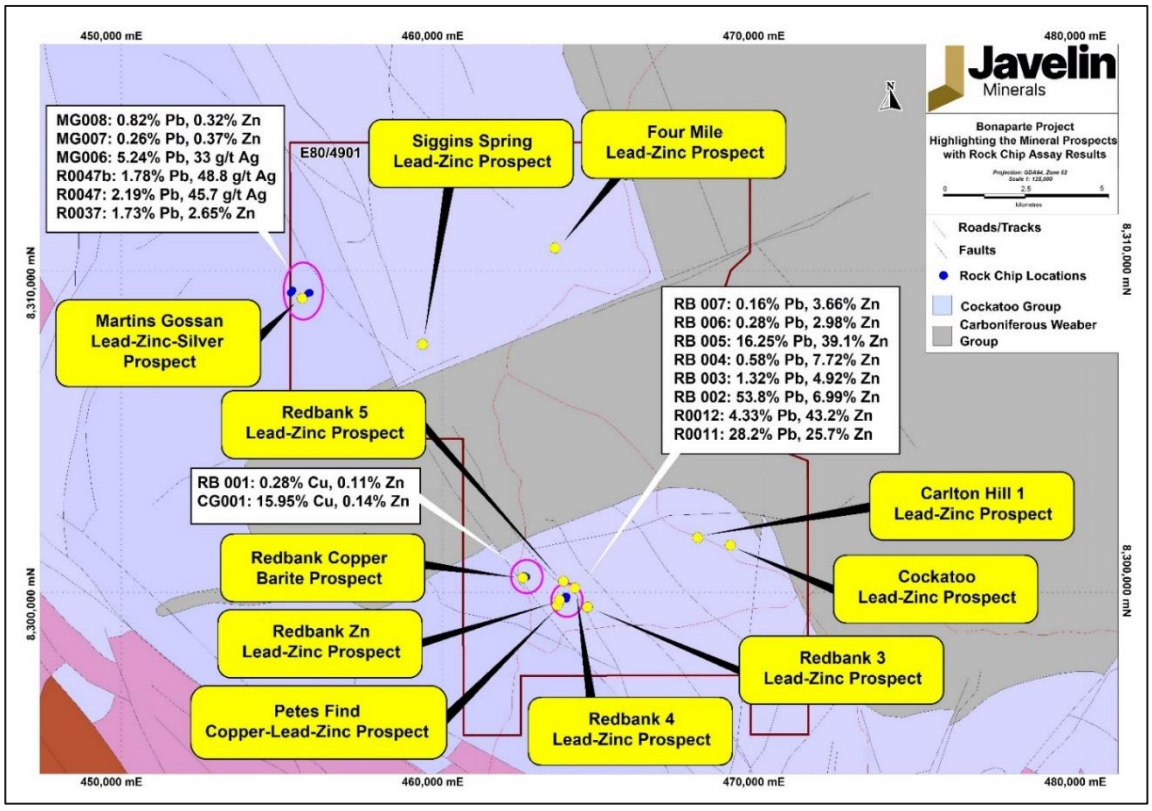

Figure 1 – Aerial Photo showing the open cut Eureka Gold Pit looking east

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

Redbank Hills Prospect

In the Redbank Hills area previous exploration has been much less extensive, principally because the geological setting, back reef calcarenites, sandstones and shales, coupled with greater structural complexity. From 1971-1972, Conwest were the first to prospect in the Redbank Hills area where they found small occurrences of secondary lead, zinc and copper mineralisation.

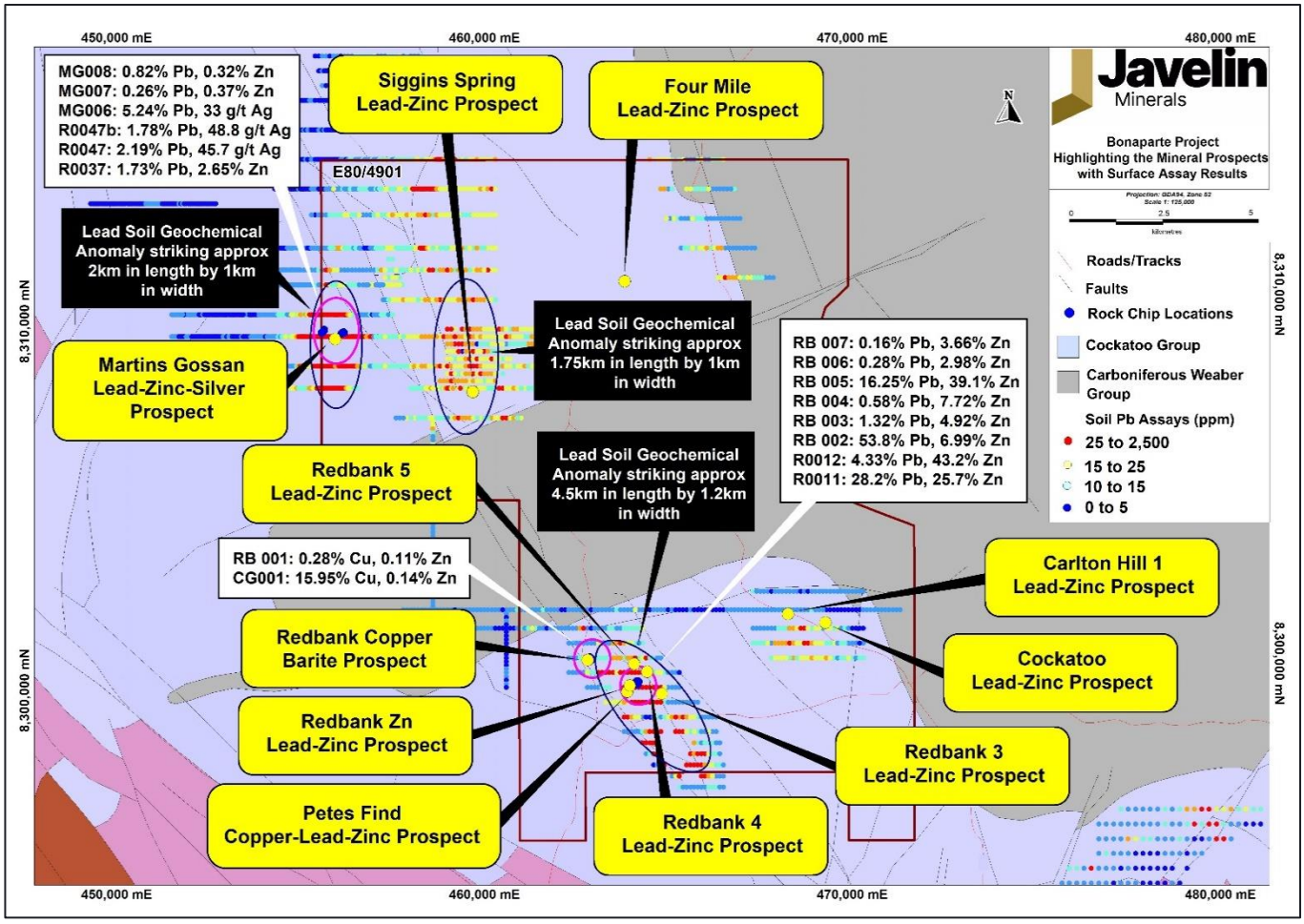

Figure 2 – Location Map showing the Eureka Project area with nearby Gold Mines and major infrastructure

In 2012, soil geochemical sampling was conducted at Redbank and Cockatoo. The results suggest that Redbank is generally a Cu-Pb dominant area, although it is still anomalous in Zn, whereas Cockatoo, Mistake Creek and Siggins Spring have strong discrete lead anomalies. Significant Cu anomalism appears restricted to Redbank and occurs on three consecutive lines over the Redbank Hills within the NNW trending sandstone breccia zone. In 2017, Victory Mines conducted rock chip sampling over east of the Redbank Zn prospect, yeilding **28.2% Pb**, **25.7% Zn** in sample R0011 and **4.33% Pb**, **43.2% Zn** in sample R0012.

Martins Gossan Prospect

The Martins Gossan prospect, discovered by North Limited in (silicified) carbonates, within the dominantly sandstone sediments of the upper Hargreaves Formation, returned up to 1.7% Zn. Soil sampling, on 400m spaced lines returned two zones of coincident Pb and Zn anomalies, one of which is associated with the gossan. Outcrop in the area is sparse but 1:25,000 scale mapping indicated a north-striking, shallowly east dipping sequence which is dominated by quartz arenites, but which contains two limestone horizons, each

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

about 25m thick, lying about 100m apart. The lower of these carbonates hosts the gossan occurrence. The sequence is cut by a series of north-northwest striking faults or fracture zones which are most easily interpreted as reverse faults. This fault direction was interpreted from aerial photograph lineaments and supported by similarly oriented features in the Questem conductance data. Zinc anomalies, hosted by the possible strike extensions of the Redbank horizon, and adjacent to faults, were considered an attractive mineralisation target.

In 2011, a soil geochemistry programme was conducted by Mincor with lead results have highlighted the strong Martins Gossan anomaly, but also indicate that the same stratigraphic level (upper Hargreaves Formation) and structural setting at Mistake Creek is also anomalous; the contact between the Ningbing Limestone and the upper Hargreaves also appears anomalous but has been inadequately tested to date. In 2017, Victory Mines conducted rock chip sampling over south-east of the Martins Gossan prospect, yeilding 1.73% Pb, 2.65% Zn in sample R0037.

Silver-Base Metal mineralisation within brecciated and silicified Hargreaves Formation sandstone, has indicated there is also some potential for a steeply dipping structurally controlled mineralisation associated with the outcropping gossans and breccia zones.

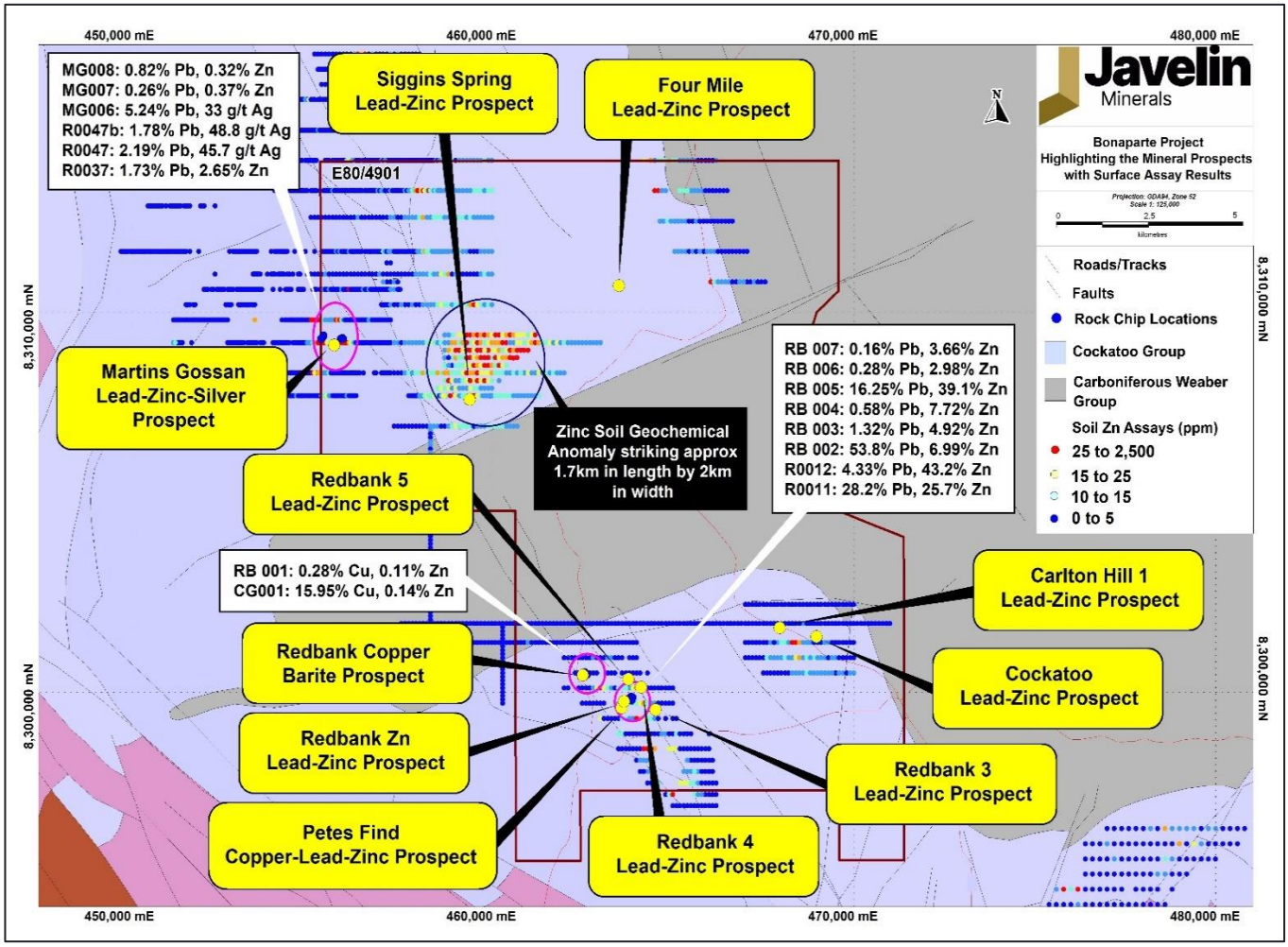

Figure 3 – Location Map showing the Eureka Project area with nearby Gold Mines and major infrastructure

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

Background on the Bonaparte Project

The Bonaparte Project is centred approximately 50 kilometres north of Kununurra. Access to the project area is from Kununurra north via the sealed Weaber Plains Road for approximately 40 kilometres, then via the Ningbing Road. Kununurra, population approximately 5000, is the largest town in Western Australia north of Broome, with the closest town being Wyndham, 100 kilometres away.

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

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Brett Mitchell
Executive Chairman
Javelin Minerals Limited
info@javelinminerals.com.au

Paul Armstrong
Investor Relations Consultant
Read Corporate
paul@readcorporate.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

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

References

Bennett, M. R. (1992). Annual Report for EL 80/1404 (Redbank) for the period October 1991 to October 1992. Geopeko. Unpublished Open File Report.

Bennett, M. R., & McInerney, P. M. (1993). Annual Report for EL 80/1404 (Redbank) for the Period October 1992 to October 1993. Report No. WA94/47S. Geopeko.

Data Metallogenica. (2015). Pillara Deposit. Retrieved from Data Metallogenica The Global Encyclopaedia of Ore Deposits: http: //dmgeode.com/depositportal.aspx?depositid=2694

McDonald, I. R. (1994). The Redbank Project: E80/1404 Redbank, E80/1579 Hargreaves, E80/1578 Jeremiah, Annual Project Report for the Year to October 1994. Report No. WA95/38S. North Exploration. Unpublished Open File Report.

McDonald, I. R. (1995). The Redbank Project E80/1404 Redbank, E80/1579 Hargreaves, E80/1578 Jeremiah, Annual Report for Year to October 1995.Report No. WA96/19S. North Limited. Unpublished Open File Report.

Mining Link. (2015). Lennard Shelf. Retrieved from mininglink.com.au:http://mininglink.com.au/site/Lennard-Shelf

Perrot, M. (2017). Annual Report for the Period 16 July 2016 to 15 July 2017. Annual Exploration Report E80/4901. Perrot Gordon Pty Ltd & Lowrie Hearn Pty Ltd. Unpublished Open File Report.

Plumb, K. A., & Veevers, J. J. (1971). Cambridge Gulf, Western Australia, 1:250 000 geological series explanatory notes. Sheet SD/52-14. Bureau of Mineral Resources.

Thevissen, J. (2012). Bonaparte Basin Project, Annual Report C56/2009, E80/3552, E80/3770, E80/3973 and E80/4231; 01 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Mincor Resources NL (Mincor Zinc Pty Ltd). Unpublished Open File Report.

For further information, please refer to previous ASX announcement:

ASX Announcement 18 September 2017: *Victory plans gravity survey for Bonaparte after encouraging rock-chip results*

ASX Announcement 24 July 2017: *Significant Grade Zinc & Lead confirmed at the Bonaparte Project*

Sorby Hills Project | Base Metal & Precious Metal Mine

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

APPENDIX 1 - Significant Rock Chip Assay Results - All co-ordinates in GDA94/ MGA Zone 52

Sample Id	Easting	Northing	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t
R0003	455862	8309320	0.006	0.18	0.735	2.5
R0011	463822	8299848	0.076	28.2	25.7	3.3
R0012	463822	8299816	0.073	4.33	43.2	0.7
R0037	455867	8309318	0.016	1.73	2.65	2.3
R0047	455340	8309390	0.004	2.19	0.094	45.7
R0047b	455340	8309390	0.004	1.78	0.582	48.8
R0058	453957	8346561	0.257	0.14	0.125	0.1
R0062	454558	8346499	0.002	2.84	7.53	7
R0063	454585	8346455	0.002	0.08	0.232	0.2
R0068	473275	8294997	0.002	0.02	0.055	0.6
R0069	473264	8294898	0.003	0.06	0.088	0.2
CG001	462623	8300471	15.95	No Assay	0.14	9
MG001	455865	8309318	0.025	0.337	0.94	1
MG002	455878	8309308	0.005	0.354	0.323	1
MG003	455827	8309307	0.017	0.621	1.07	1
MG004	455825	8309301	0.015	0.41	0.789	1
MG005	455833	8309304	0.013	0.347	0.688	1
MG006	455339	8309389	0.004	5.24	0.144	33
MG007	455314	8309349	0.032	0.261	0.377	4
MG008	455279	8309312	0.015	0.822	0.321	3
RB 001	462558	8300519	0.288	0.019	0.116	1
RB 002	463818	8299846	0.09	53.8	6.99	2
RB 003	463830	8299857	0.006	1.32	4.92	8
RB 004	463838	8299867	0.012	0.585	7.72	7
RB 005	463823	8299817	0.054	16.25	39.1	1
RB 006	463879	8299863	0.002	0.287	2.98	2
RB 007	463855	8299786	0.016	0.163	3.66	1
AR 001	454690	8346703	0.003	0.567	1.49	1
AR 002	454486	8347067	0.002	0.467	1.64	1
AR 003	454548	8346855	0.002	0.019	0.061	1
AR 004	454466	8346722	0.005	2.11	0.876	1
AR 005	454447	8346680	0.003	2.77	7.43	17
AR 006	454468	8346643	0.005	2.2	18.6	4
AR 007	454421	8346729	0.004	1.8	1.47	13

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

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.*	Historically, 34 rock chip and 4,167 soil samples were collected over the Bonaparte Project. Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks. All rock chip samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops. Samples were analysed by ME-ICP61 – multi acid digest with HF and ICPAES and ICPMS finish. For sample that returned values greater than 10,000 ppm (1%) re-assaying was conducted by OG62, which is a four-acid digest with ICP-AES or AAS finish Rock chip samples were collected by geologists on site with samples dispatched to Bureau Vertias in Perth. Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to Bureau Vertias Labs. Soil samples were also collected by geologist on site with samples dispatched to ALS in Perth. Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs. Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
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).*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. All rock chip and soil samples were logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size. The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable.
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.*	The rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in the field. No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.
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)*	The samples were collected by a highly experienced geologist in which the samples were selected based on geological observation in the field. The following elements were analysed; Ag, As, Se, Ca, K, S, Ba, Sb, Sn, Cd, Pd, Zr, Sr, Rb, Pb, Hg, Zn, W, Cu, Ni, Co, V, Ti, Au, Fe, Mn, Cr, Sc, Mo, Th, U, Ta. Samples were sent to ALS and Bureau Vertias laboratory in Perth for sample preparation. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The whole sample has then been pulverised in a vibrating disc pulveriser. All samples have been cast using a 12:22 flux with added sodium nitrate, to form a glass bead.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and precision have been established.	Al2O3, As, CaO, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, MgO, Mn, Ni, Pb, S, SiO2 and Zn was determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry on oven dry (105'C) sample. Ag was determined by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. QC insertion rates were 21% of the total samples submitted Laboratory duplicates and standards were also used as quality control measures at different sub-sampling stages. Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).
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.*	Soil and rock chip samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All surface samples (soil & rock chip) locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA94, Zone 55 was used
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.*	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid. The locations of the rock chip samples are provided in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1 to 3. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Rock chip sampling has been conducted in selective manner targeting precious and base-metal mineralisation from outcrops. Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over the quartz veins, and slates from the Kangaloolah Volcanics achieves an unbiases sampling of possible structures.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

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 Project acquisition comprises 1 Exploration licences E80/4901. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Following the discovery of traces of zinc-lead mineralisation during oil exploration in the 1950's the Bonaparte Basin has been explored by numerous companies. Exploration activities peaked in the 1970's and early 1980's with competition for ground being most intense following the discovery of the Sorby Hills deposit in 1972 by the BRGM (Aquitaine). The most prominent explorers within the basin were Aquitaine, Amax, Placer, BHP and Alcoa. The majority of the exploration carried out has focused on MVT targets in the broad stratigraphic equivalents of the Sorby

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
Hills host rock. Carbonates of the Lower Carboniferous Buttons Formation, Burt Range Formation and the Ningbing Group reef complex have been the main historical targets. There appears to be a broad correlation with the Upper Devonian reef complexes of the Canning Basin, at least in terms of geological setting and mineralisation style.

The Western Australian Department of Mines geological mapping website (GeoVIEW.WA) was interrogated to obtain the data for the Project Area.

There are 14 historical exploration permits which cover all or part of the Bonaparte Project permits. These permits are listed in the below table.

Historical tenure in the Bonaparte Project area

<table>
<tr><th>Tenure</th><th>Company</th><th>WA Reports</th><th>Elements</th><th>End Date</th></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/18</td><td>De Beers Australia Exploration</td><td>A13085</td><td>Diamonds</td><td>18/10/1983</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/72</td><td>BHP Billiton Minerals</td><td>A13394</td><td>Lead, Zinc</td><td>19/10/1983</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/110</td><td>Elf Aquitaine Triako Mines / Mount Isa Mines</td><td>A12851, 13393, 14531</td><td>Lead, Zinc</td><td>6/07/1984</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/1187</td><td>KBL Mining / Yuguang (Australia)</td><td>A37415, 40830, 44685, 51849, 55829, 79424, 84970, 87788, 91581, 95336, 98723</td><td>Lead, Zinc, Silver</td><td>6/04/2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/1578</td><td>North Mining / Triako Resources</td><td>A42954, 46695</td><td>Base metals, Lead, Zinc</td><td>16/03/1998</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/1964</td><td>Ashburton Minerals</td><td>A44271, 44602, 47827, 50029, 54627</td><td>Diamonds</td><td>12/02/1998</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/2474</td><td>Swiftel / Platinum Australia</td><td>A65238, 65414</td><td>Lead, Zinc, Silver</td><td>6/08/2002</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/2501</td><td>Platinum Australia</td><td>A65414, 65787</td><td>Lead, Zinc, Silver</td><td>5/11/2002</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/3091</td><td>Helix Resources</td><td>N/A</td><td></td><td>19/08/2004</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/3122</td><td>Helix Resources</td><td>N/A</td><td></td><td>2/06/2004</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/3552</td><td>Mincor Zinc</td><td>A83034, 87416, 91100, 95019, 97443, 99385</td><td>Base metals</td><td>24/07/2014</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>E 80/3645</td><td>Mincor Zinc</td><td>A83034, 87416, 90422, 91100, 93440, 95019, 97442, 99385</td><td>Base metals</td><td>24/07/2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>E 80/3770</td><td>Mincor Zinc</td><td>A82628, 83034, 87416, 90243, 91100, 93438, 95019</td><td>Base metals</td><td>4/04/2012</td></tr>
</table>
In the Redbank Hills area previous exploration has been much less extensive, principally because the geological setting, back reef calcarenites, sandstones and shales, coupled with greater structural complexity, is not as good a fit for the MVT model as Sorby Hills (and Ningbing). The Redbank Hills prospect and the Cockatoo prospect are the only two areas to have received any significant exploration effort supported by drilling. Martins Gossan as well as several other soil geochemical anomalies remain untested by drilling.
In 2012, soil geochemical sampling was conducted at Redbank. The results suggest that Redbank is generally a Cu-Pb dominant area. Significant Cu anomalism appears restricted to Redbank and occurs on three consecutive lines over the Redbank Hills within the NNW trending sandstone breccia zone. Mincor dropped the ground in DATE when their JV partners failed to support further exploration of the copper anomalism as they were purely focused on zinc.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The deposit type is possibly a MVT or Leonard shelf style of base metal mineralisation. Mineralisation appears to be structurally controlled.
The project covers the boundary from the Proterozoic King Leopold Sandstone (in the far southeast of E 80/4901), Carson Volcanics and Warton Sandstone, through to the Devonian Cockatoo Group and Ningbing Group and the Carboniferous Weaber Group</td></tr>
</table>

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

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 – 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.*	The announcement is highlighting areas rock chip locations and assay results along with soil sampling locations. No Drilling results are reported in this announcement
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal*	No averaging or aggregating of soil/rock chip results was undertaken. All individual results have been reported.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

	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').*	All reported rock chip values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration. The nature and dip of the mineralisation are still being evaluated and is currently unknown.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 and Tables 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of rock chip samples sites.
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 assays result for significant economic elements for samples are included in Table 1 of the announcement. The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or*	Groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV

	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.*	At this stage, RAB or RC drilling programme may be implemented during the next quarter.

1202 Hay Street West Perth WA 6005
www.javelinminerals.com.au
info@javelinminerals.com.au
+61 8 6319 1900
ABN 39 151 900 855
ASX:JAV