ASX Announcement

7 January 2026

RPM North Drilling Confirms Further Resource Upside with East Extension Discovery

2025 drilling extends the halo around the high-grade core zone at RPM North with further broad intercepts and a new eastern discovery. RPM Valley results from the high-grade zone expected shortly.

Highlights

- Broad near-surface gold intersections continue at RPM North, with the 2025 drill program confirming the eastern strike extension and infill results expected to support potential upgrades to the existing Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources at the main deposit, in support of the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). Significant results include (Table 1, and Figures 3 and 5):
    - **RPM-080**
        - **180m @ 0.7 g/t Au** from 4m, including;
        - **108m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 4m
        - **27m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 11m, and
        - **7m @ 8.1 g/t Au** from 11m
        - **2m @ 19.7g/t Au** from 15m
    - **RPM-078**
        - **162m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 3m including;
        - **54m @ 1.6 g/t Au** from 109m
        - **7m @ 6.6 g/t Au** from 147m, and
        - **2m @ 15.1 g/t Au** from 147m
    - **RPM-068**
        - **167m @ 0.7 g/t Au** from 187m, including;
        - **123m @ 0.9 g/t Au** from 201m
        - **75m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 242m
    - **RPM-070**
        - **165m @ 0.6 g/t Au** from 3m
- These strong results follow previous drilling and support the continuity of mineralization to the east, highlighting potential resource upside, where earlier drilling (RPM-004) intersected 259m @ 0.5 g/t Au from surface (ASX Announcement: 18 October 2021).
- To view a commentary video from Nova's CEO, Christopher Gerteisen, discussing the significance of these latest drill results, please click here.

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- Additional drill results will be released once received and reviewed under Nova's QA/QC procedures, after which an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) will incorporate results from the 2023–2025 drill programs.
- PFS-level studies are ongoing, with METS Engineering undertaking additional metallurgical test work to build on the high gold recoveries achieved at RPM to date (ASX Announcement: 5 August 2025), Rough Stock Mining is conducting mining studies, and Whittle Consulting is completing optimization studies.
- Results from the extensive soil and rock chip surface samples taken from across the project area in 2025 will also be reported once received and processed.

Nova CEO, Mr Christopher Gerteisen, commented:

"The latest drilling results at RPM North are excellent and importantly, support the continuity of mineralisation across the deposit and indicate that a zone of further mineralisation extends to the east, which remains open along strike. This eastern extension has the potential to significantly increase the resource at RPM and will be a focus of the 2026 RPM resource drilling program.

"RPM continues to demonstrate the exciting potential of Estelle as a future, tier-one North American gold project. We plan to build on the successes achieved to date, with further exploration aimed at identifying additional mineralisation in 2026. All results will be incorporated into an updated resource estimate for the upcoming PFS.

"Technical studies and optimisation work are progressing to advance the project towards commercial production, and we will keep shareholders informed as relevant studies are completed to realise further value from the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project."

Nova Minerals Limited (Nova or the Company) (ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FSE: QM3) is pleased to announce further broad, near-surface gold results from its RPM North deposit, within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project, located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

2025 RPM North Drilling Summary

A total of seven diamond core holes were drilled at RPM North in 2025, designed to:

- Follow-up previous drilling to the East, where hole RPM-004 intersected 259m @ 0.5 g/t Au from surface (ASX Announcement: 18 October 2021)
- Conduct infill drilling at the main RPM North deposit to increase resource confidence
- Add definition to the southern boundary of the ore zone
- Test the connection with RPM Valley to the west

The latest diamond core drill results continue to increase resource confidence at RPM North, as well as adding new resource potential to the east. Holes RPM-068, RPM-070, and RPM-080

all intersected approximately 20m or so of granodiorite before transitioning to hornfels predominantly for the remainder. Mineralization occurs within sheeted to stockwork quartz and quartz-tourmaline veins. A large portion of these holes exhibited moderate to strong fractures with clay gouge and healed brecciated zones. These fractured zones contain moderate to strong argillic alteration. Hole RPM-080 had a high-grade intersection of 19.7 g/t Au from 15.2m to 17.6m, which can be attributed to the patchy and disseminated arsenpyrite shown in the two photos below.

Figure: *RPM North hole RPM-080 2.4m @ 19.7g/t Au from 15.2m*

Hole RPM-074 tested the southwestern extension of the mineralized intrusive and intersected hornfels at approximately 80m.

Hole RPM-076 was abandoned at 37m due to being set at the wrong dip, it was redrilled as hole RPM-078, which was designed to provide infill to the main deposit. The hole was collared in granodiorite and reached the northern contact with hornfels at approximately 125m, which remained the dominant lithology to the end of the hole.

RPM-072 was designed to test the connection between RPM North and RPM Valley and will be presented with the Valley results.

Detailed structural mapping, geophysical surveying, and geochemical sampling were conducted to vector towards the source intrusive. RPM North has exciting resource upside to the east, where drill holes RPM-004, RPM-068, and RPM-070 show extensive intervals of moderate-grade gold hosted in the Kahiltna flysch sedimentary rocks.

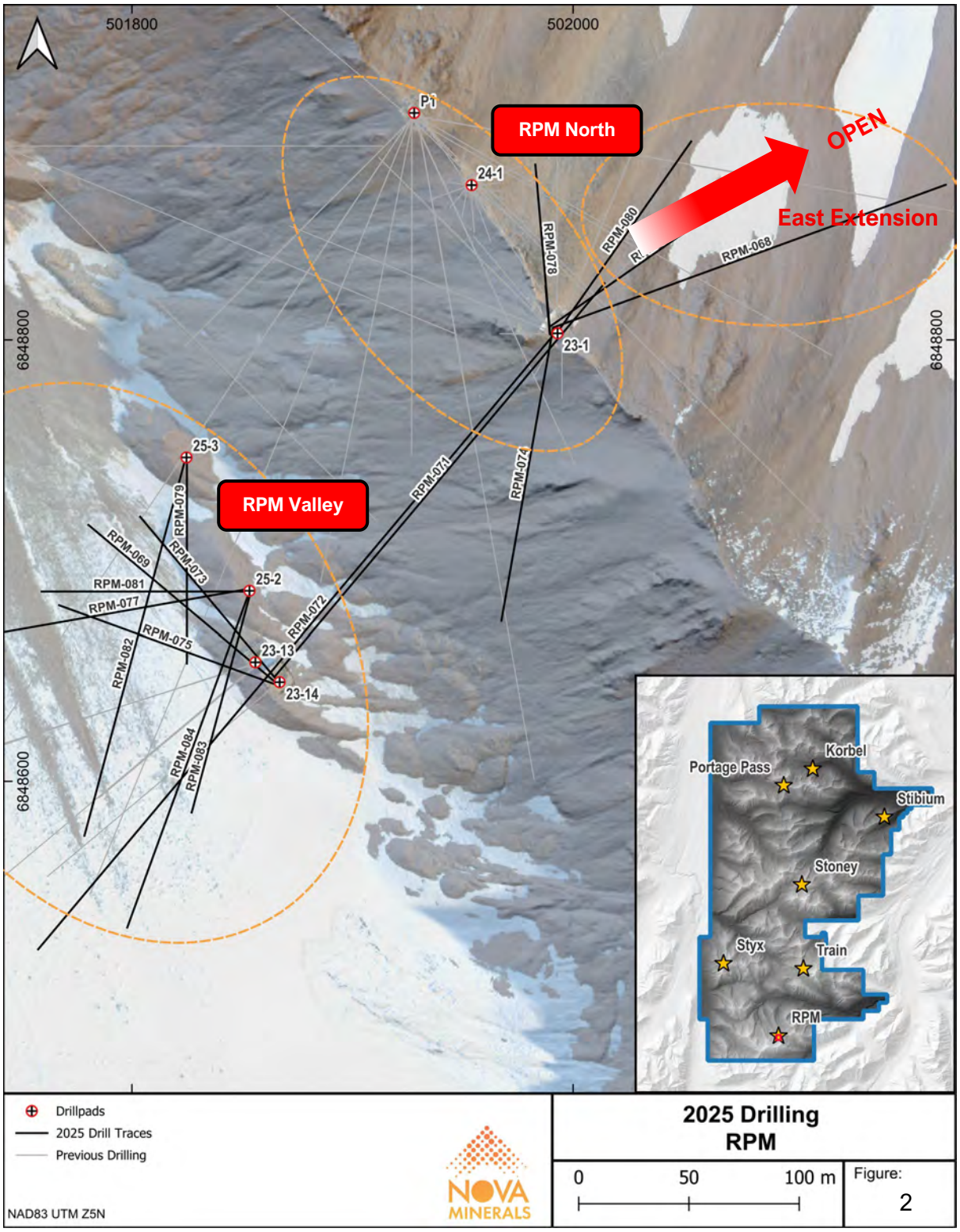

Figure 2: *RPM plan view with all drill holes to date – Black drill traces represent the 2025 drill holes*

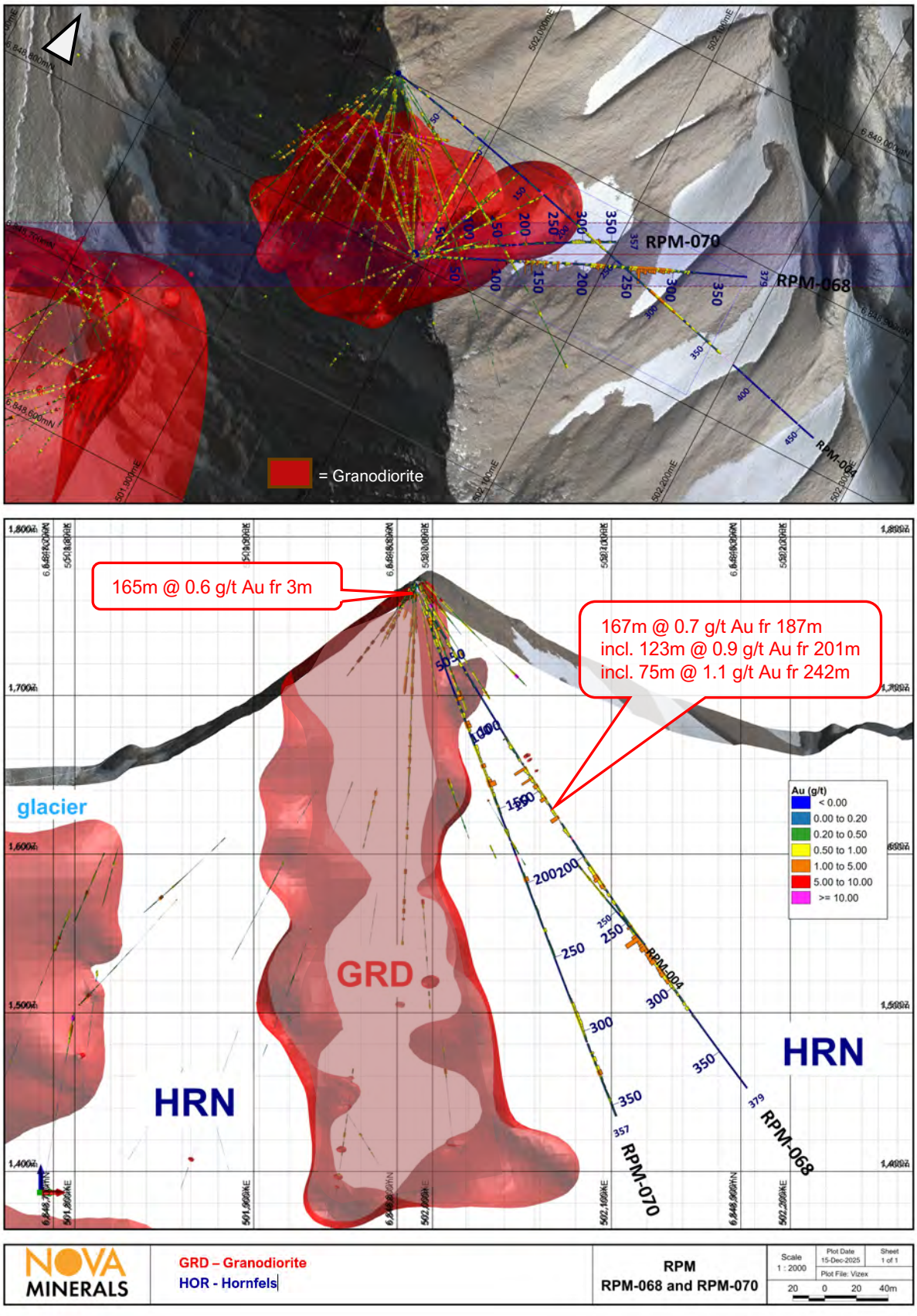

Figure 3: *RPM North Section RPM-068 and RPM-070 (62.5 azi)*

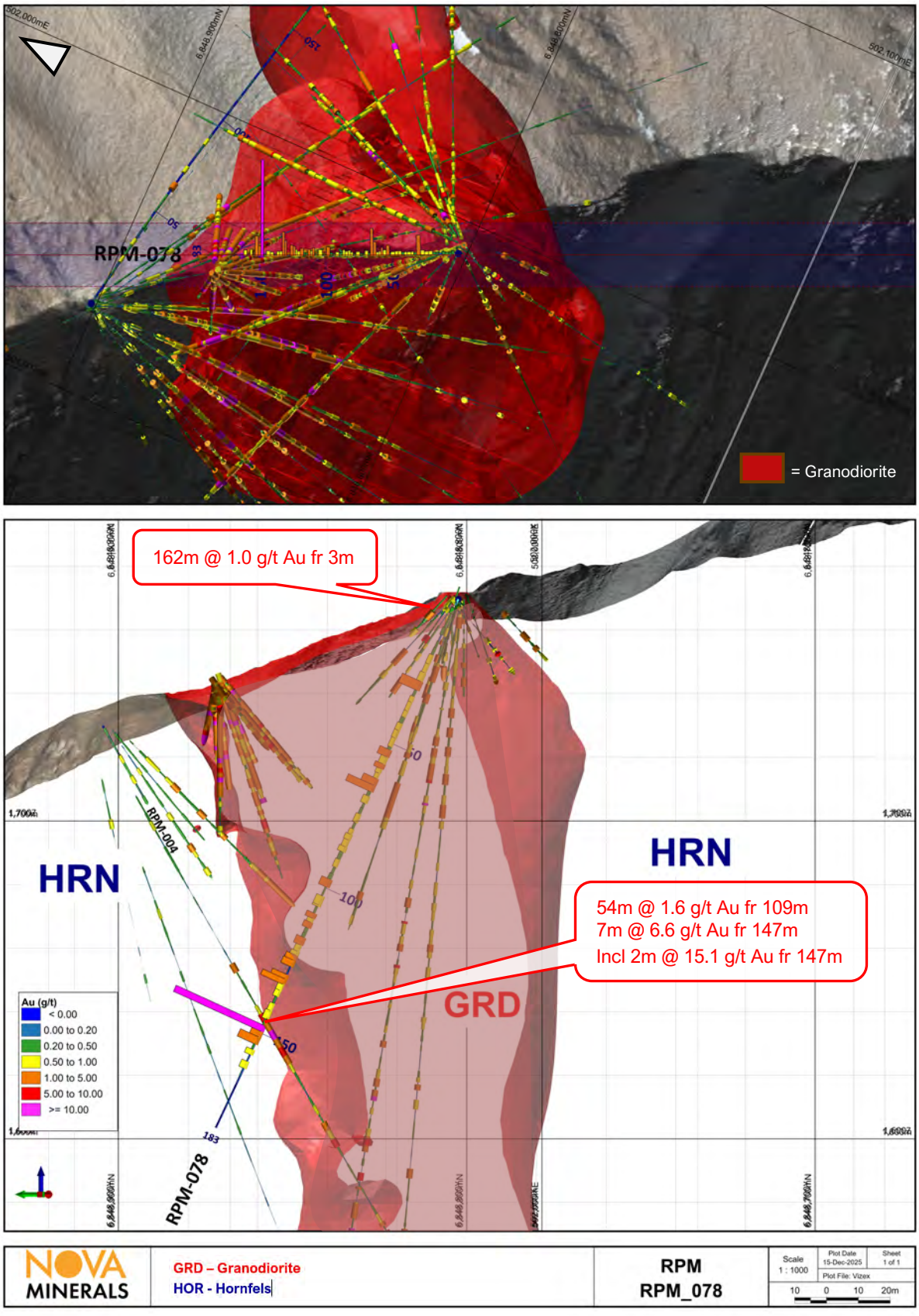

Figure 4: *RPM North RPM-078 (155 azi)*

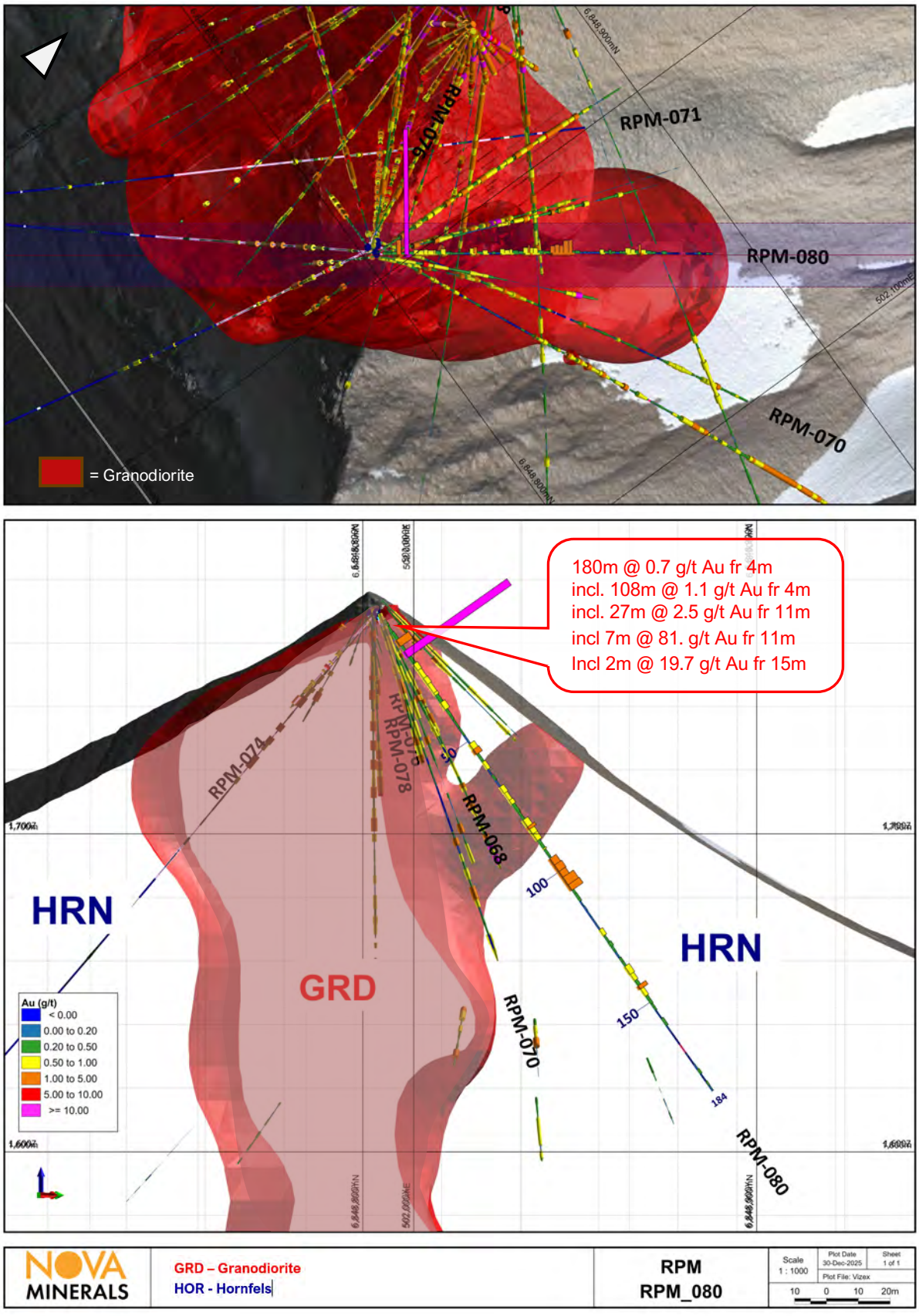

Figure 5: RPM North RPM-080 (36 azi)

Table :1 *Significant intercepts*

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
RPM-068	4	186	182	0.5
Including	132	172	39	1.0
	124	186	62	0.8
	132	143	11	1.5
	187	**354**	**167**	**0.7**
And	**201**	**325**	**123**	**0.9**
Including	**242**	**317**	**75**	**1.1**
	253	296	44	1.5
	261	278	18	2.0
	207	225	18	1.0
	132	143	11	1.5
RPM-070	**3**	**168**	**165**	**0.6**
Including	75	98	23	0.8
	107	144	37	0.8
	118	135	17	1.0
	129	135	6	1.6
And	189	252	64	0.4
And	272	357	85	0.5
RPM-074	23	43	20	0.9
RPM-078	**3**	**165**	**162**	**1.0**
Including	19	32	12	1.2
	43	77	34	1.0
	52	67	14	1.7
	25	32	6	1.9
	109	**162**	**54**	**1.6**
	130	135	5	2.2
	142	162	20	2.5
	147	**154**	**7**	**6.5**
	147	**150**	**2**	**15.1**
RPM-080	**4**	**184**	**180**	**0.7**
Including	**4**	**111**	**108**	**1.1**
	11	**38**	**27**	**2.5**
	11	**18**	**7**	**8.1**
	15	**18**	**2**	**19.7**
	91	107	16	1.2

Table 2: *Drill hole details*

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elev (m)	EOH (m)	Azi	Dip	Zone	Assay Results
RPM-068	501991	6848806	1768	379	70	-60	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26
RPM-070	501990	6848806	1769	357	55	-70	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26
RPM-072	501992	6848804	1769	568	220	-50	RPM Valley	Not released
RPM-074	501991	6848805	1770	191	190	-45	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26
RPM-076	501989	6848803	1770	37	355	-55	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26
RPM-078	501990	6848803	1770	183	355	-65	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26
RPM-080	501993	6848804	1770	184	35	-55	RPM North	ASX: 7/1/26

Table 3: *JORC compliant global mineral resource estimate (ASX Announcement: 11 April 2023)*

Deposit	Cutoff	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Moz Au	Tonnes Mt	Grade g/t Au	Moz Au
RPM North	0.2	1	4.1	0.18	3	1.5	0.16	26	0.6	0.48	31	0.8	0.82
RPM South	0.2							31	0.4	0.42	31	0.4	0.42
Total RPM		**1**	**4.1**	**0.18**	**3**	**1.5**	**0.16**	**57**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**62**	**0.6**	**1.24**
Korbel Main	0.15				320	0.3	3.09	480	0.2	3.55	800	0.3	6.64
Cathedral	0.15							240	0.3	2.01	240	0.3	2.01
Total Korbel					**320**	**0.3**	**3.09**	**720**	**0.2**	**5.56**	**1,040**	**0.3**	**8.65**
Total Estelle		**1**	**4.1**	**0.18**	**323**	**0.3**	**3.25**	**777**	**0.3**	**6.46**	**1,102**	**0.3**	**9.89**

Upcoming Milestones

- RPM Valley, Korbel, and Stibium drill results
- Further results and potential new discoveries from the 2025 surface exploration mapping and sampling program
- Material PFS test-work results as they become available
- Updated MRE
- Winter trail mobilization of heavy equipment
- Airborne geophysical surveys to commence in the spring of 2026
- Antimony phase 1 project updates
- Metallurgical test work ongoing
- Environmental test work ongoing
- West Susitna access road updates

Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project Discussion and Analysis

Further discussion and analysis of the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project is available through the interactive Vrify 3D animations, presentations and videos, all available on the Company's website.

www.novaminerals.com.au

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Executive Directors.

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About Nova Minerals Limited

Nova Minerals Limited is a Gold, Antimony and Critical Minerals exploration and development company focused on advancing the Estelle Project, comprised of 514 km2 of State of Alaska mining claims, which contains multiple mining complexes across a 35 km long mineralized corridor of over 20 advanced Gold and Antimony prospects, including two already defined multi-million ounce resources, and several drill ready Antimony prospects with massive outcropping stibnite vein systems observed at surface. The 85% owned project is located 150 km northwest of Anchorage, Alaska, USA, in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt, a province which hosts a >220 million ounce (Moz) documented gold endowment and some of the world's largest gold mines and discoveries including, Kinross Gold Corporation's Fort Knox Gold Mine. The belt also hosts significant Antimony deposits and was a historical North American Antimony producer.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Vannu Khounphakdee P.Geo., who is an independent consulting geologist of a number of mineral exploration and development companies, reviewed and approves the technical information in this release and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), which is ROPO accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee has sufficient experience relevant to the gold deposits under evaluation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee is also a Qualified Person as defined by S-K 1300 rules for mineral deposit disclosure. Mr Vannu Khounphakdee consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the announcement dated today that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Hans Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman, Owner of First Tracks Exploration, LLC, who is providing geologic consulting services to Nova Minerals, compiled the technical information in this release and is a member of the American

Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Hoffman has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Hoffman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Exploration results were reported in accordance with Clause 18 of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012 Edition) (JORC Code).

The Company is also listed on the NASDAQ in the United States and, as a result, is required in respect of its exploration and resource reporting to comply with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements in respect of resource reporting in the USA. This requires compliance with the SEC's S-K 1300 resource regulations. Investors accessing the Company's NASDAQ press releases should be aware that S-K 1300 statements made in those releases are not JORC Code compliant statements.

Nova Minerals confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements, and in the case of the exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, Gold and other metal prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labor costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the Project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein. apparent inconsistencies in the figures shown in the MRE are due to rounding Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in Gold prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack

of historical operations; the estimation of labor costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the Project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalization and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the Project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information which is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. All drilling and exploration activities is subject to no unforeseen circumstances.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project - Alaska

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core is systematically logged from collar to EOH characterizing rock type, mineralization, and alteration. Oriented core measurements of structural features are taken where appropriate. Geotechnical measurements such as recoveries and RQDs are taken at 10-foot (3.05 m) intervals. Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology, whereby <3.05m selective samples may be taken. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing. The remaining half core is returned to the box and safely stored as reference material.
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,	• HQ diamond core triple tube, down hole surveys every 150 feet (~50m), using a Stokholm Precision Tools survey tool.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
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 whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	• Core is processed at the on-site certified crush/split prep-lab with ~250g sample being sent of site to the ALS analytical lab in Reno Nevada. Recoveries were recorded for all holes, into a logging database to 3cm on a laptop computer by a qualified geologist using the drillers recorded depth against the length of core recovered. No significant core loss was observed. • Triple tube HQ to maximise core recovery and enable orientation of core. • No known relationship between sample recovery and grade. As no samples have been taken as yet, no assay results are reported, visual results only.
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.	• Core logging is carried out by qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, RQD, recovery, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. This is supervised by senior geologists familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Inspection of the drill core by the site Chief Geologist is monitored remotely using photographs and logs. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Drill logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters in nature. Photographs are taken of all cores trays, (wet) of whole core prior to cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	• Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples. Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any "out of control" samples are note, the laboratory is notified.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples are tested for gold using ALS Fire Assay Au-ICP21 technique. This technique has a lower detection limit of 0.001 g/t with an upper detection limit of 10 g/t. If samples have grades in excess of 10 g/t then Au-GRA21 is used to determine the over detect limit. Au-AA25 has a detection limit of 0.05 g/t and an upper limit of 10,000 g/t. Four acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61) was used to evaluate 48 different elements. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples. Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any "out of control" samples are note, the laboratory is notified.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• Assay data intercepts are compiled and calculated by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public.
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 maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by a digital Trimble GNSS system with a lateral accuracy of <30cm and a vertical accuracy of <50cm.All amounts in USD.
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.	• Drill holes have been spaced in a radial pattern such that all dimensions of the resource model is tested. Future geo-stats will be run on the data to determine if addition infill drilling will be required to confirm continuity.
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.	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is confirmed by drill hole data driven ongoing detailed structural analysis by OTS structural consultants.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• A secure chain of custody protocol has been established with the site geologist locking samples in secure shipping container at site until loaded on to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		aircraft and shipped to the secure restricted access area for processing by Nova Minerals staff geologists.
Audit or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Detailed QA/QC analysis is undertaken on an ongoing basic by Qualitica Consulting.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenement 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 Estelle Gold and Critical MineralsProject is comprised of 512km^2 State of Alaska mining claims • The mining claims are wholly owned by AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd. (an incorporated Joint venture (JV Company between Nova Minerals Ltd and AK Minerals Pty Ltd) via 100% ownership of Alaskan incorporate company AK Custom Mining LLC. AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd is owned 85% by Nova Minerals Ltd, 15% by AK Minerals Pty Ltd. AK Minerals Pty Ltd holds a 2% NSR (ASX Announcement: 20 November 2017). Nova owns 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement. • The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties	• Geophysical, Soil testing, and drilling was completed by previous operators in the past. Nova Minerals has no access to this data.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• Nova Minerals is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) type deposit within the Estelle Project

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth -hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See Table 2 which provides details of all holes drilled
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Widths are report as core length. Future true widths will be calculated by measuring the distance perpendicular to the dip of the mineralized zone on any given cross section that the intercept appears on. Two holes per section are required to calculate true thickness. No "Top Cap" has been applied to calculation of any intercepts. A "Top Cap" analysis will be completed during a future Resources Study and applied if applicable. Widths of intersection are calculated by applying a weighted average (Sum [G x W] / Sum [W]) to the gold values and reported widths within any given intercepts. The CP will visually select the intercept according to natural grouping of higher-grade assays. Zones of internal dilution my vary depending on the CP discretion as to what is geologically significant. Sub

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		intersection of higher grades within any given intercepts may be broken out if present. • An overall average grade cut-off of 0.1g/t and a maximum of 6 meters of internal dilution was used.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• See above.
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.	Plan view map in figure 2 shows the hole traces and pads used for drilling. Holes completed and/or in progress are also marked.
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.	• Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other substantive exploration data has been collected.

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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.	• All drilling for 2025 has been completed awaiting the return of all outstanding assay results to determine next steps.