

Antimony up to 56.7% from Latest Rock Samples at Stibium

Follow-up rock sampling at Stibium reveals high-grade Antimony (Sb) over an 800m long by 400m wide zone with grades up to 56.7% Sb and 11 samples grading > 30% Sb

US grant applications for antimony and critical minerals development progressing

Highlights

- Follow-up reconnaissance mapping and sampling has proven an extensive antimony rich zone at Stibium with grades up to 56.7% Sb.
- Best 2024 rock sampling results at Stibium include (Table 1 and Figures 1, 4 and 5):
 - 56.7% Sb
 - 55.7% Sb
 - 54.8% Sb
 - 54.5% Sb
 - 46.2% Sb
 - 45.9% Sb
 - 43.3% Sb
- Samples from the initial discovery in 2023 measured **60.5% and 2.1% Sb** (ASX Announcement: 10 October 2023).
- The Stibium occurrence is hosted in quartz diorite intrusive rocks and hornfels sedimentary rock over an approximately 800m long by 400m wide zone, and remains open.
- A 2,500kg bulk sample was collected for metallurgical test work.
- Awaiting further antimony soil and gold rock and soil sample assay results for Stibium.
- Results incoming on the remainder of the 2024 sampling, including further regional exploration from the broader RPM and Stoney areas.
- Nova Minerals, through our 100% owned subsidiary Alaska Range Resources LLC, is a member of the Defense Industrial Base Consortium (DIBC), and as an early mover is well advanced with the Dept of Defense (DoD) grant application process.
- Antimony is listed as a critical and strategic mineral to US economic and national security interests by the US Department of Interior. The European Union also has antimony on their critical materials list and both are 100% import reliant.
- China, which produces ~54% of the worlds antimony, recently banned all exports of the critical mineral to the US (See news article [here](#)).

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Nova CEO, Mr Christopher Gerteisen commented: “With these results we begin to appreciate the potential size and tenor of the impressive antimony discovery at the Stibium prospect. We also anxiously await the 2024 gold results which have previously delivered up to 12.7 g/t Au (ASX Announcement 10 October 2023). These results show Stibium to be an exceptional high grade antimony-gold drill ready prospect that the Company will prioritize moving forward and advance towards resource definition to continue to increase and prove-up the total resource inventory across the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project, which already includes the high-grade RPM gold deposit and the bulk tonnage Korbel gold deposit. The company is now well advanced with its applications towards US government grant funding in pursuit of these efforts.”

Nova Head of Exploration, Mr Hans Hoffman commented: “As mentioned earlier this year, our field crews hit Stibium with intensity this season – collecting 80 rock samples and 180 soil samples. Our primary objective was to delineate the anomaly from 2023. I feel like we located the heart of it, but mineralization likely extends to the north and the south.”

Nova Minerals Limited (Nova or the Company) (ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FRA: QM3) is pleased to announce antimony rock chip assay results from its 2024 exploration season confirming an extensive 800m long by 400m wide antimony rich zone at its Stibium prospect, within its over 500km² flagship Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project located in the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

2024 Exploration Mapping and Sampling Program Results

During the 2024 field season Nova’s Head of Exploration, Mr. Hans Hoffman, continued the surface exploration mapping and sampling program across the Estelle claim block with a particular focus on following up results at prospects identified in the 2023 season. 511 soil samples, 225 rock samples, and approximately 5 tons of bulk sample material were collected across the property (Figure 2).

As a result of that program, and reported to date:

- Assay results from soil and rock chip samples from the Styx prospect identified high-grade antimony (Sb) and gold in outcrop, with grades up to 54.1% Sb and 9.8 g/t Au (ASX Announcement: 22 November 2023).
- Assay results from soil and rock chip samples collected from the Muddy Creek prospect, with a high of 128.5 g/t Au, have extended the high-grade gold mineralization zone by a further 400m to 800m in length now. Muddy Creek is considered to be one of the most impressive gold anomalies on the claim block to date (ASX Announcement: 27 November 2024), and

Assay results for antimony from rock samples collected at the Stibium prospect have been received and identified an 800m long by 400m wide antimony rich zone with results of up to 56.7% Sb and 11 samples grading > 30% Sb, as reported in this announcement.

Further results from the soil and rock chip samples taken from across the project area in 2024 will be reported once received and processed.

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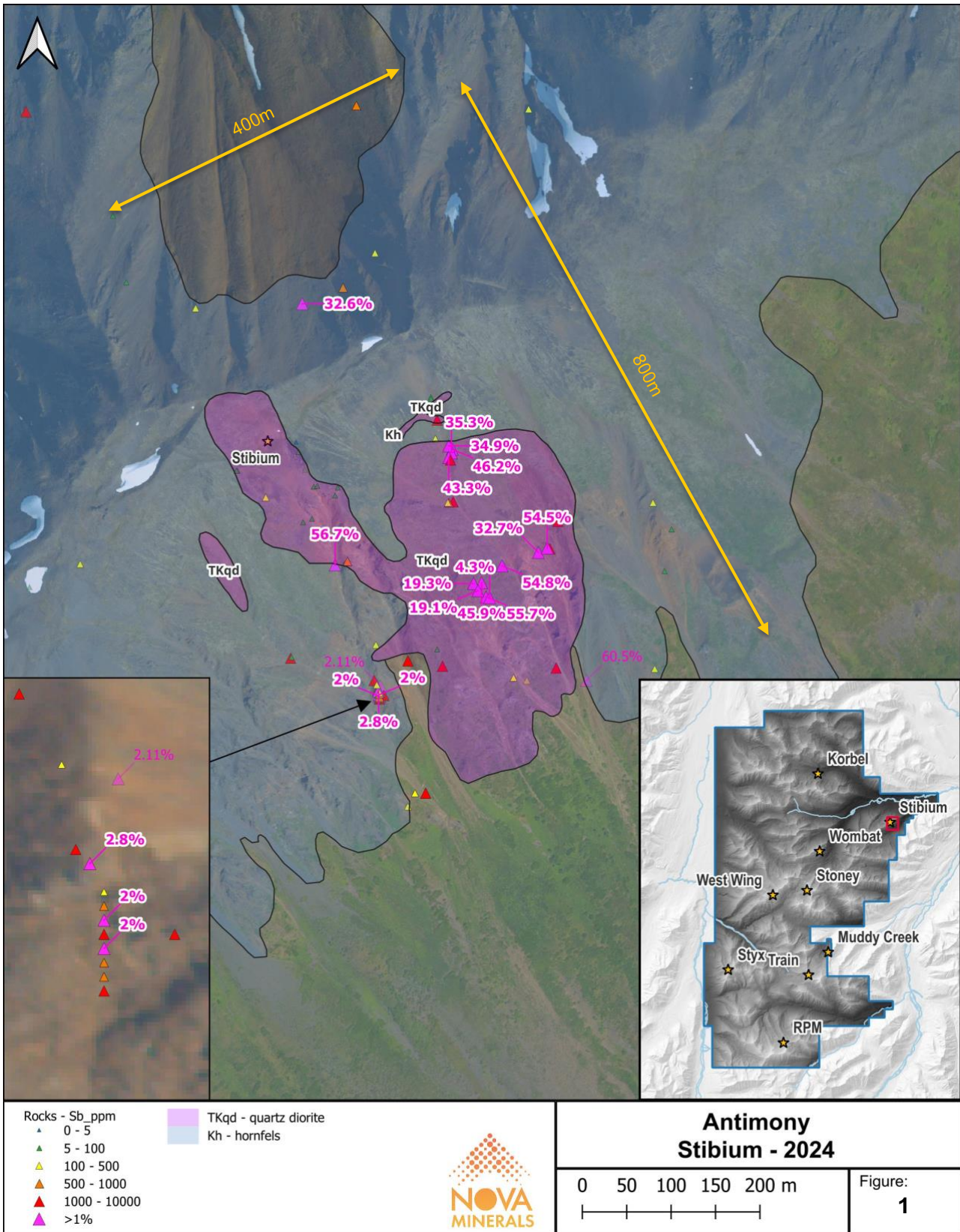


Figure 1. Stibium antimony rock sample results (2023 sampling shown as transparent)



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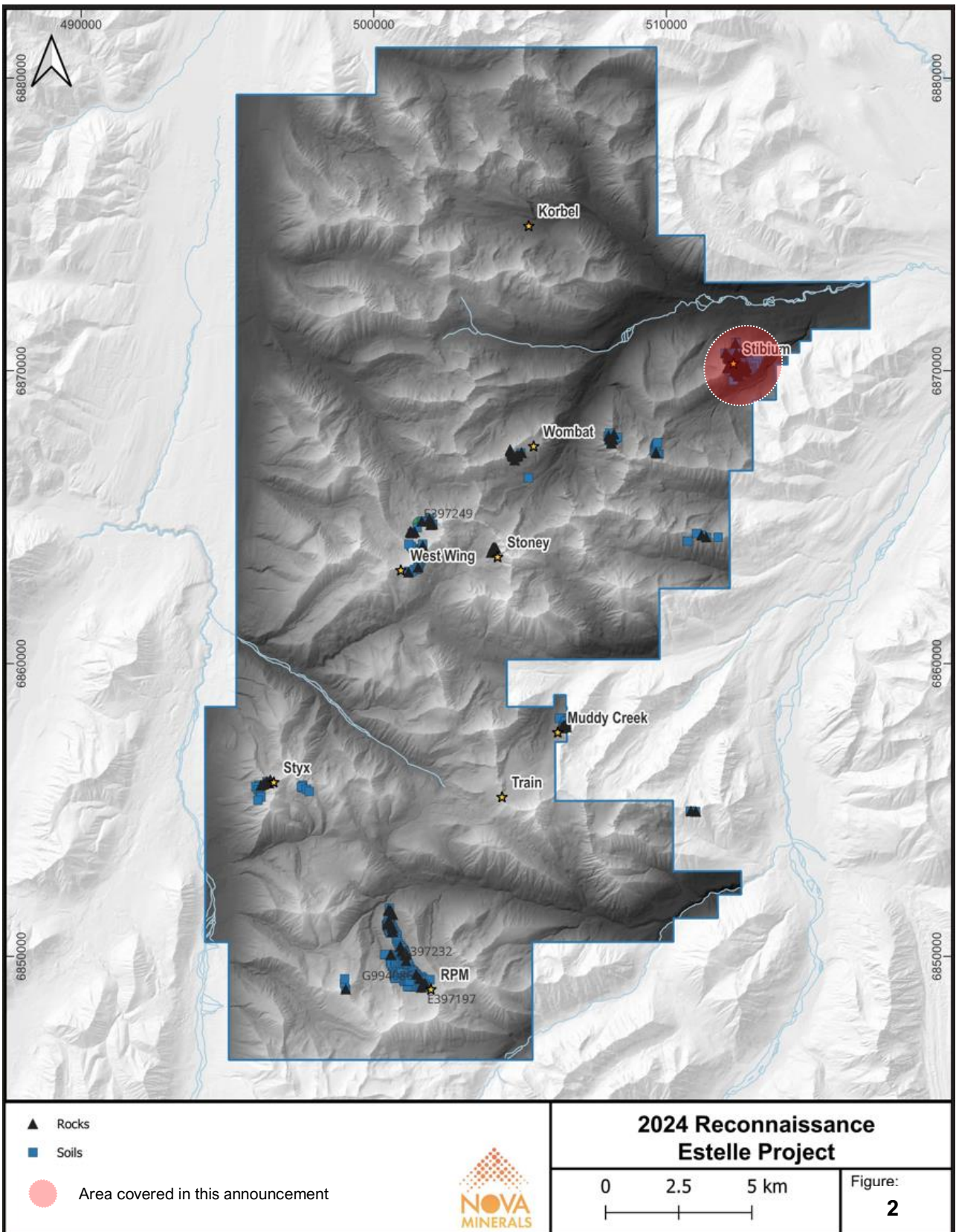


Figure 2. Estelle property map showing the sampling program undertaken in 2024



Stibium Surface Sampling

Field crews conducted an extensive surface sampling program over the Stibium area this year which for the first time also specifically targeted stibnite, which is the primary ore source for antimony. A total of 80 rock samples were collected, 11 of which were greater than 30% Sb, including a high of 56.7% Sb. 180 soil samples were also collected from the area, with assay results for antimony soil and gold rock and soil samples from Stibium still outstanding. The Stibium occurrence is hosted in quartz diorite intrusive rocks and hornfels sedimentary rock over an approximately 800m long by 400m wide zone, and remains open.

Table 1 provides a summary of the antimony grades in all rock samples greater than 1% Sb.

Sample ID	Sub-type	Sb_%	Easting	Northing
E406754	Talus high-grade	56.7	512366	6870100
E406765	Talus vein	55.7	512536	6870064
E406807	Float high-grade	54.8	512554	6870099
E406774	Outcrop vein	54.5	512605	6870119
E406929	Talus high-grade	46.2	512498	6870230
E406767	Sub-crop vein	45.9	512531	6870080
E406933	Talus high-grade	43.3	512494	6870221
E406930	Talus vein	35.3	512497	6870226
E406932	Talus high-grade	34.9	512494	6870234
E406769	Sub-crop vein	32.7	512595	6870114
E406918	Talus high-grade	32.6	512329	6870394
E406768	Sub-crop vein	19.3	512522	6870079
E406806	Sub-crop high-grade	19.1	512527	6870071
E406766	Sub-crop vein	4.3	512540	6870063
E406926	Outcrop high-grade	2.8	512415	6869958
E406758	Composite chip	2.0	512416	6869952
E406760	Composite chip	2.0	512416	6869954

Table 1. Top antimony rock sample results at Stibium

A 2,500kg bulk sample was also collected at the location of the inset shown in Figure 1 above (ASX Announcement: 10 September 2024). This sample was collected in a hydrothermal breccia hosted in hornfels near the contact with a quartz diorite. The bulk sample location didn't exhibit the thick high-grade veins found in outcrop and talus above, but more fine-grained disseminated sulfides and patchy stibnite. A composite chip sample was collected across this zone prior to bulk sampling, with those grades average 0.5% Sb, as evidenced in Table 2 below.

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Sample ID	Easting	Northing	From	To	Sb_%	Sb_ppm
E406755	512416	6869949	0.0	0.6		1505
E406756	512416	6869950	0.6	1.1		829
E406757	512416	6869951	1.1	1.4		908
E406758	512416	6869952	1.4	1.6	2.0	19900
E406759	512416	6869953	1.6	1.8		8170
E406760	512416	6869954	1.8	2.3	2.0	19500
E406761	512416	6869955	2.3	2.8		569
E406762	512416	6869956	2.8	3.5		243

Table 2. Stibium composite chip sample results – 3.5m at 0.5%Sb

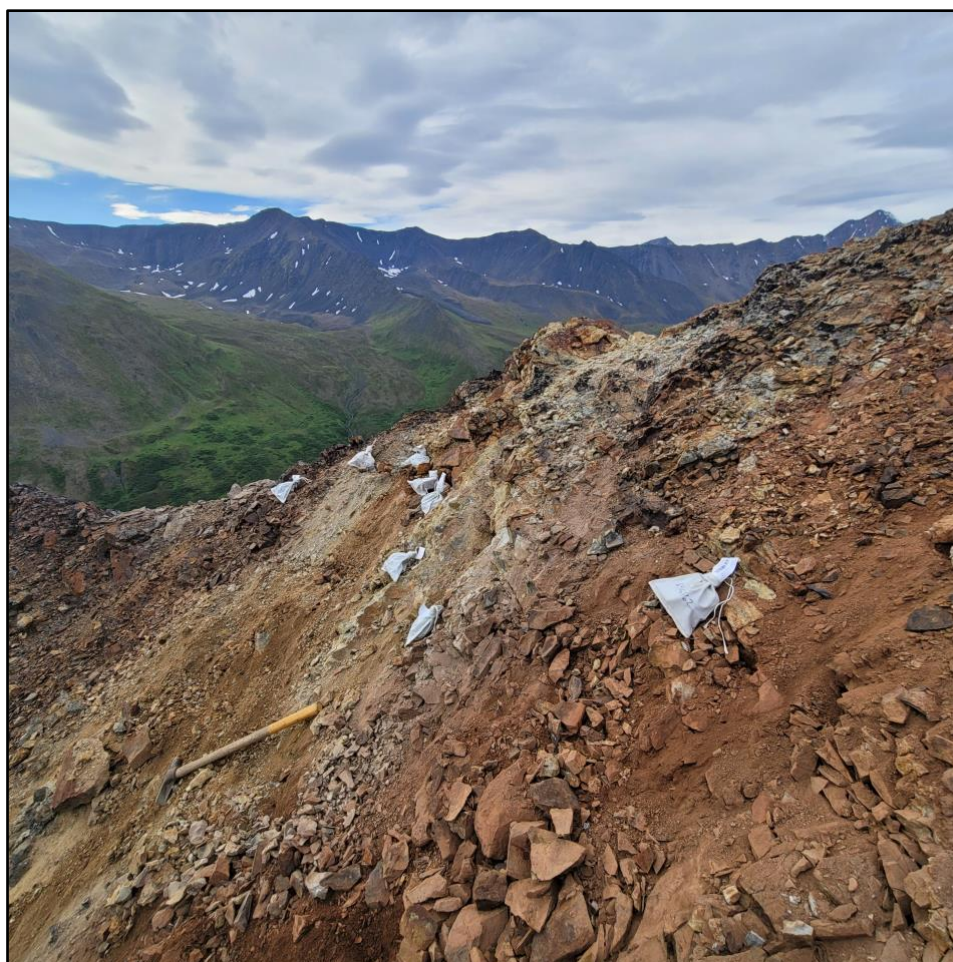


Figure 3. Stibium Composite Chip Sample Location – 3.5m at 0.5%Sb

As evidenced in Figure 1 and on Table 2, there were some very high-grade antimony veins located throughout the prospect. Sample E406765 (55.7% Sb) was a talus vein sample that led to the discovery of numerous outcrop/sub-crop samples directly above ranging from 19% Sb to 46% Sb. Figure 4 below shows the radiating needles indicative of antimony bearing stibnite.



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Figure 4. Samples E406765 (55.7% Sb) and E406767 (45.9% Sb)

Sample E406774 was a sample of a 5cm thick anastomosing stibnite vein hosted in quartz diorite showing well developed needles in Figure 5 below.



Figure 5. Sample E406774 (54.5% Sb)

Defense Industrial Base Consortium (DIBC) Membership and Grant Application Progress

Nova Minerals, through our 100% owned subsidiary Alaska Range Resources LLC, has been a member of the DIBC for over 6 months and has positively progressed with the resources and



synergies it provides. The DIBC enables rapid research, access to commercial solutions for defense requirements, and innovations from industry, academia, and non-traditional contractors. DIBC members focus on identifying, developing, and testing cutting-edge capabilities at the speed of innovation.

Recognizing the potential of its antimony discovery early on, Nova is a first mover in the space and now well advanced within the Dept of Defense (DoD) grant application process to potentially rapidly develop its antimony and other critical minerals prospects identified across the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals District. The company looks forward to keeping the market updated on this progress.

The 3D Vrifly decks on the company's website will be updated with the 2024 surface sampling exploration results when all the assays for the soil and rock chip samples taken across the entire Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project have been received back from the laboratory.

Further discussion and analysis of the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project is available through the interactive Vrifly 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, Barrick's Donlin Creek Gold Project and 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.Geol., 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.



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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.

Forward-looking Statements and Disclaimers

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;



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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 this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.



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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted Rock samples collected were representative Sampling practice is appropriate and complies with industry best practice. • Sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Fairbanks, following industry best practice standards.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling reported



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	<p><i>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>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable – No drilling reported
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For rock chip samples, logging is qualitative and descriptive.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock samples were collected in dry conditions. • Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i> 	<p>processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-GRA21 has a detection limit of 0.05 g/t and an upper limit of 1000 g/t.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ± 4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ± 10 metres.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples were taken from areas across the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project with the focus on collecting material from Quartz-Arsenopyrite Veins.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several structural measurements were taken for the veins where possible. The veins dominant orientations were 320 degrees dipping steeply to the southwest
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 aircraft and shipped to the secure restricted access room at Fairbanks ALS Laboratory for processing.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audit or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed QA/QC analysis is undertaken on an ongoing basis by Qualitica Consulting.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenement status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project is comprised of 514km² 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical, Soil testing, and drilling was completed by previous operators in the past. Nova Minerals has no access to this data.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nova Minerals is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) type deposits, as well antimony bearing stibnite



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		vein systems, within the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> - <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> - <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> - <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> - <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable – No drilling reported
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation for surface samples.



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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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')..</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable – No drilling reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan view map shows the location of the prospects with respect to other prospects within the Estelle Gold Project.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data has been collected.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling for 2024, and all assay results from it, have been received and announced. Further results of rock and soil samples from the 2024 surface exploration are pending.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="539 220 1167 344"><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	

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