Eureka Gold Project, WA

Strong, consistent drilling results confirm continuity of shallow mineralisation

Assays also extend the known high-grade mineralisation along strike

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Highlights

- Results from recent RC drilling along strike of the historic Eureka open pit confirm the continuity of the Resource, which stands at 2.04Mt at 1.69g/t Au for 110,687oz[1]
- Significant intersections returned include:
  - EKRC036 - 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 91m
  - EKRC037 – 4m @ 2.3g/t Au from 52m
  - EKRC022 – 5m @ 2.1g/t Au from 45m
  - EKRC020 – 10m @ 1.2g/t Au from 85m
  - EKRC019 – 5m @ 2.1g/t Au from 67m
  - EKRC038 - 4m @ 2.0g/t Au from 64m
- Drilling was largely focused on areas of lower drill coverage within 80m of surface, confirming the mineralised zones within the planned new Eureka open pit cutback
- Holes EKRC036 – 038 successfully intersected strong mineralisation in the northern extent of the planned Eureka Northwest open pit, extending the zones of known high-grade mineralisation
- Drilling also successfully intersected several zones of laterite mineralisation near the surface. Significant results include:
  - EKRC007 – 1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 1m
  - EKRC008 – 3m @ 0.9g/t Au from 3m
  - EKRC018 – 8m @ 0.9g/t Au from 4m
- RC pre-collars drilled for diamond drill tails to test the Northern extensions to the high-grade mineralisation down-plunge, with the main Eureka orebody remaining open in this north/north-west orientation
- Eureka Water Extraction Permit and Native Vegetation Clearing Approval recently approved, as key parts of the mine permitting, with the Mining Development and Closure Plan approval process now at final stage

[1] Refer ASX Announcement 16 July 2025 'Updated MRE over Eureka Gold Project'

Javelin Minerals (**ASX: JAV**) is pleased to report assay results from its recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Eureka Gold Project, located 50km north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The RC drilling program was designed to increase confidence in the near-surface high-grade mineralisation at Eureka, as well as test for extensions along strike from the existing Eureka and Eureka Northwest deposits.



Figure 1. Eureka Gold Project – Eureka open pit, aerial view looking east. Note the excellent wall condition

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: "These results demonstrate the strength of the resource and the scope for further growth.

"The drilling returned consistently strong intersections in the top 80m, which shows the excellent continuity of the mineralisation.

"It has also succeeded in extending the known mineralisation along strike, highlighting the potential to increase the resource.

"The combination of the grade continuity, the extremely shallow nature of the mineralisation and the ongoing upside makes Eureka an increasingly attractive deposit from both a mining and exploration perspective".

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Reverse Circulation Drilling

A program of 37 RC drillholes for 5,184m was completed at Eureka, with the aim of extending mineralisation to the north and south of the planned Eureka open pit, as well as testing the down plunge extensions to the main mineralised system. Details of the RC holes completed and a full table of significant intersections are outlined in Table 1 and 2. The program is summarised in the JORC (2012) Table 1 appended to this release.

To the north of the current planned open pit, previous drilling has intersected several zones of high-grade mineralisation, including[2] **4m @ 32.6g/t Au from 104m** (see Figure 2). Drilling in this northern area of the deposit has been completed sporadically by several different operators in the past, with several areas of the deposit within 80m of surface having incomplete drill coverage. This program has successfully tested these areas, confirming the consistency of mineralisation, with significant intersections including:

- **EKRC022 – 5m @ 2.1g/t Au from 45m**
- **EKRC020 – 10m @ 1.2g/t Au from 85m**
- **EKRC019 – 5m @ 2.1g/t Au from 67m**

To the south of the historic Eureka open pit, drilling targeted near-surface extensions to mineralisation. While this recent RC program largely closed off the possible southern continuation to mineralisation toward the edge of Javelin's tenure, the program did successfully extend the currently defined mineralisation closer to surface in the southern zone of the planned Eureka open pit, with **EKRC008** returning **4m @ 1.6g/t Au from 47m** (Figure 2).

In addition, holes intersected and confirmed the tenor of near surface laterite mineralisation at Eureka. Significant intersections returned include:

- **EKRC007 - 1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 1m**
- **EKRC008 – 3m @ 0.9g/t Au from 3m**
- **EKRC018 – 8m @ 0.9g/t Au from 4m**

In the Northwest zone of the Eureka system, where a small open pit is planned to be mined on a zone of shallow supergene enrichment, the strike of the ore system appears to change orientation, and the existing drill coverage was interpreted to be incomplete. Several holes were completed at Eureka Northwest, with significant mineralisation returned including:

- **EKRC036 - 4m @ 2.7g/t Au from 91m**
- **EKRC037 – 4m @ 2.3g/t Au from 52m**
- **EKRC038 - 4m @ 2.0g/t Au from 64m**

These results have successfully extended the northern strike extent of high-grade mineralisation at depth below the planned Eureka Northwest pit (Figure 4).

Primary mineralisation at Eureka is hosted within discrete shear zones developed within the host mafic volcanic sequence. These shears are located at the edges of discrete flows within the overall sequence, with the flow boundaries often marked by thin interflow shale sedimentary units. Near-surface mineralisation within the shears is often highly oxidised, characterised by remnant chlorite and iron-oxides (potentially after sulphides), along with thin quartz veining.

[2] See ASX Release dated 19 November 2024 "Numerous strong drill targets identified at brownfields Eureka Gold Project"

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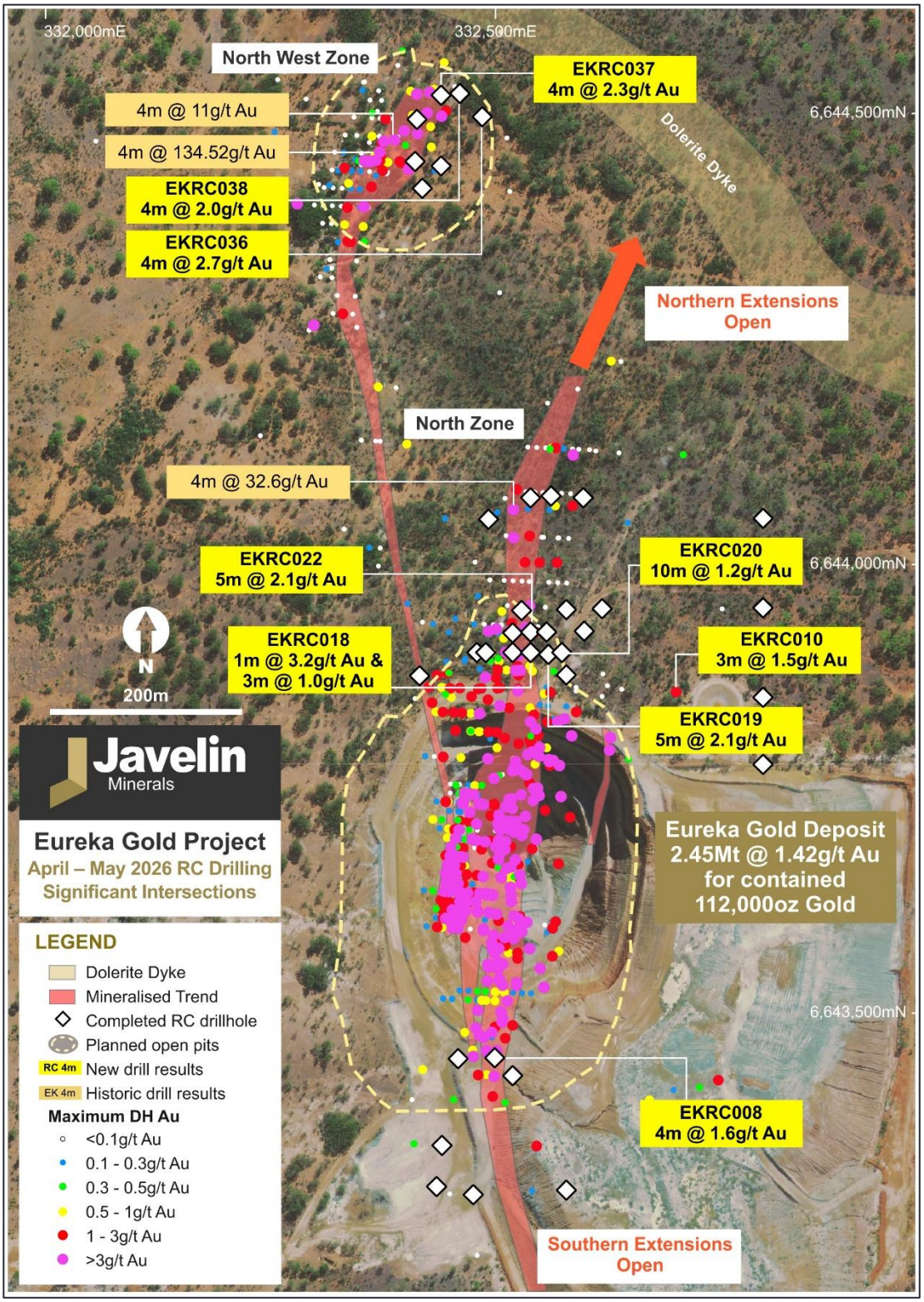


Figure 2. Eureka Gold Project – Interpreted mineralised trends with significant intersections from recent RC drilling

Down Plunge Extensions

As illustrated in Figure 6, the overall mineralised system at Eureka demonstrates a moderate overall plunge to the north. This plunge is evident not only in historic drill data but was well documented during previous mining campaigns at Eureka. To date, much of the historic drilling targeting this mineralisation at depth below the planned open pit has been limited to within 250m of surface. A recent review of the historic deeper drilling has highlighted the fact that partial oxidation of the host structure is still present in much of these deeper intersections. Much of the historic step-out drilling of the ore zone has been limited to incremental extensions at the base of the current Mineral Resource.

In order to test the potential extensions to mineralisation down-plunge, a series of four deep RC holes were drilled on nominal 100m spaced sections, covering approximately 400m of potential strike extent at a depth of over 400m below surface. However, much deeper weathering was encountered around the collars of these holes (which are located further east than the majority of holes drilled to date). As a result, only the southern two holes (EKRC009 and EKRC010) were completed via RC methods to their planned depth. The northern two holes (EKRC011 and EKRC012) have been drilled as RC pre-collars in preparation for completion via diamond drill tails. Importantly, the two completed holes intersected the interpreted structure at depth, with quartz veining and polymetallic sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite) developed (Figure 5). Both zones were mineralised, albeit low tenor (EKRC009 1m @ 0.4g/t Au). As illustrated in Figure 5, these two holes were located at the southern edges of the projected high-grade plunge and did not test the optimal position. The presence of the targeted host structure with visible signs of the development of the gold mineralised system at depth points to the persistence of mineralisation within the system and is considered highly encouraging, with the final two holes targeting the interpreted core of the high-grade shoot .

In addition, one of these holes (EKRC010) intersected **3m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 278m downhole, in a position to the east of the main Eureka ore system (Figure 2). The nature of this mineralisation requires further investigation, potentially representing a different mineralised structure located further to the east of the main Eureka trend.

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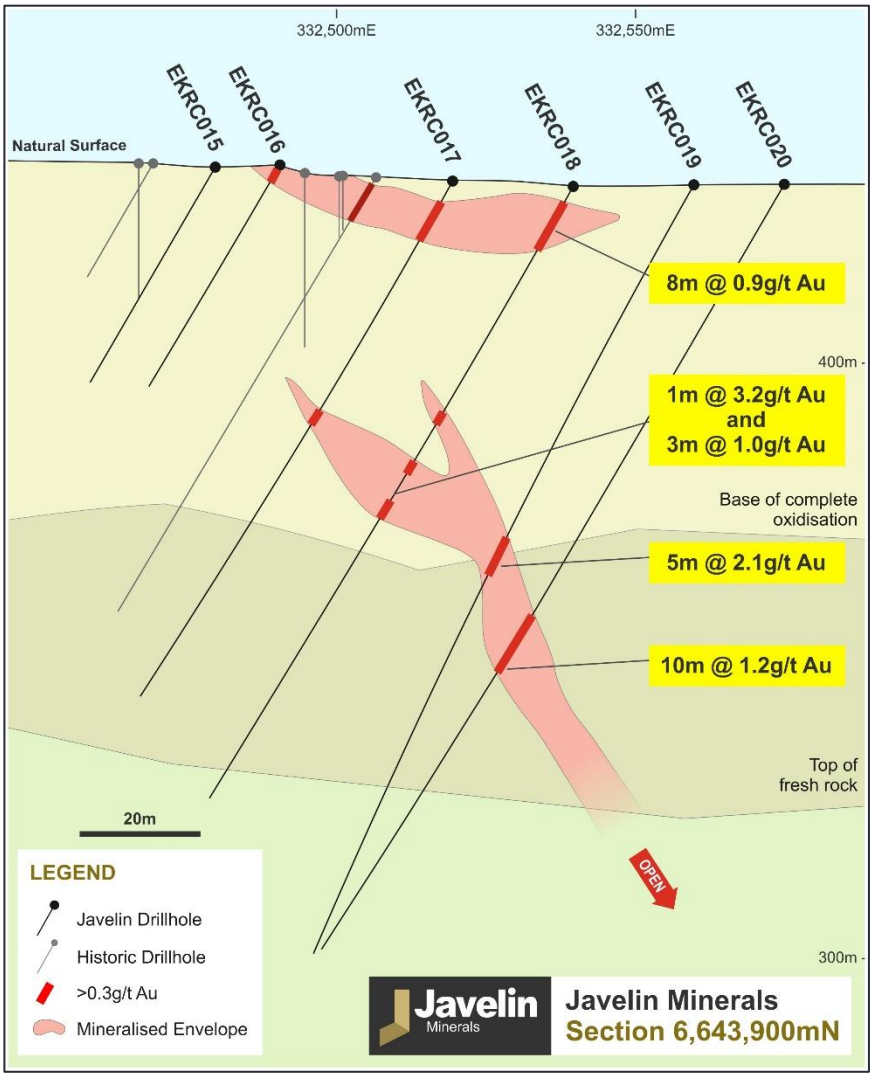


Figure 3. Eureka Gold Project – Eureka cross-section 6,643,900mN (looking north)

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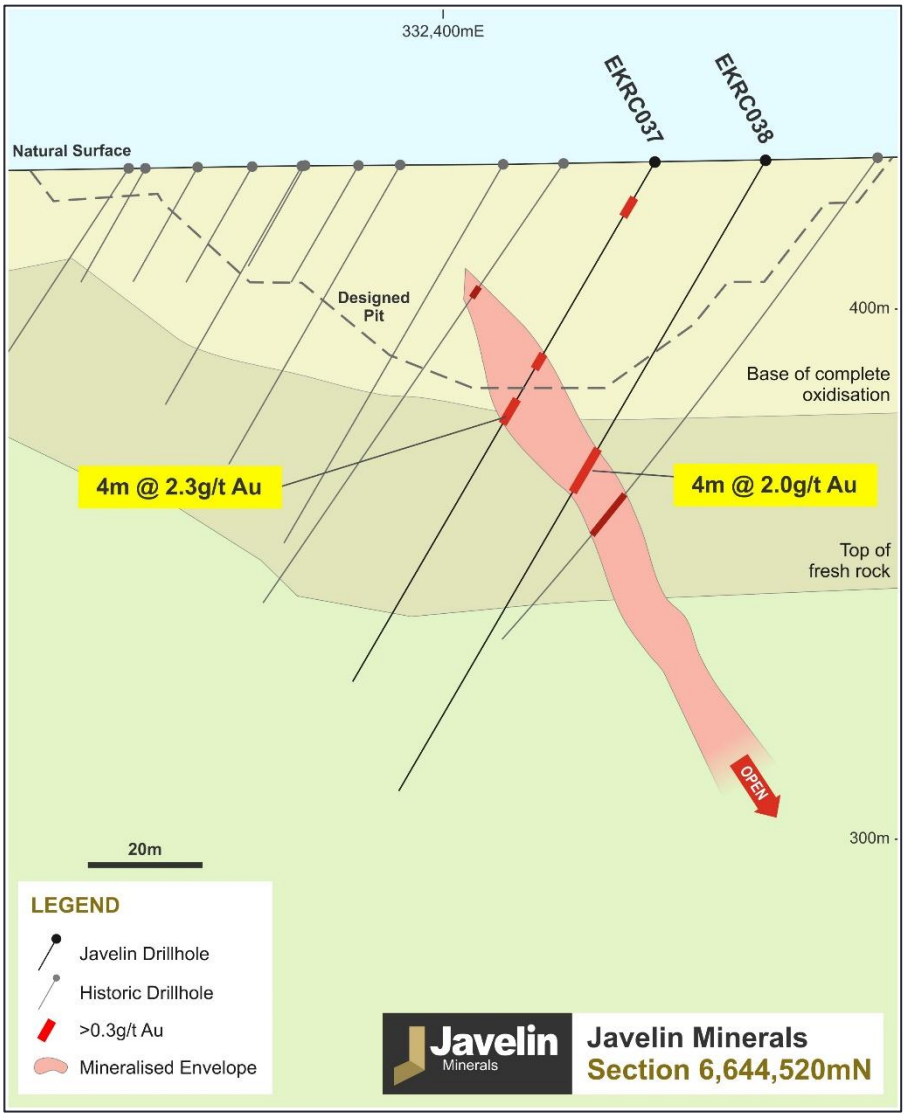


Figure 4. Eureka Gold Project – Eureka Northwest cross-section 6,644,520mN (looking north).

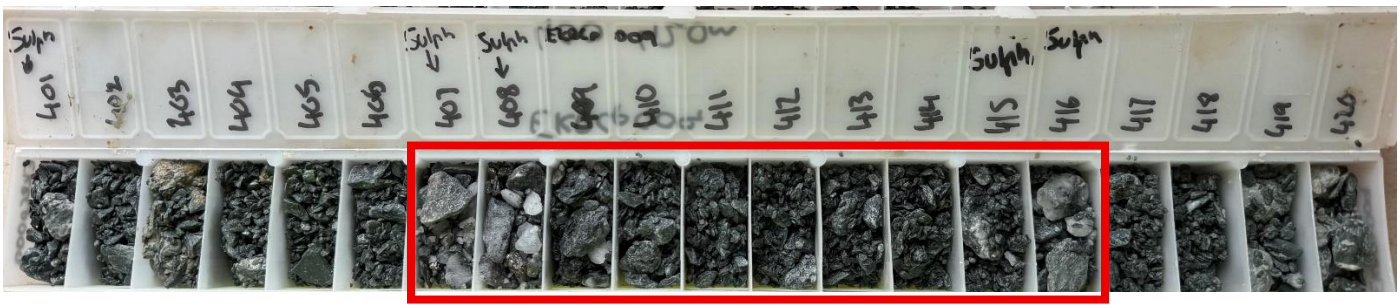


Figure 5. Eureka Gold Project – Quartz veining and polymetallic sulphides intersected at the target zone in deep RC hole EKRC009 (chip tray 400 – 420m down hole)

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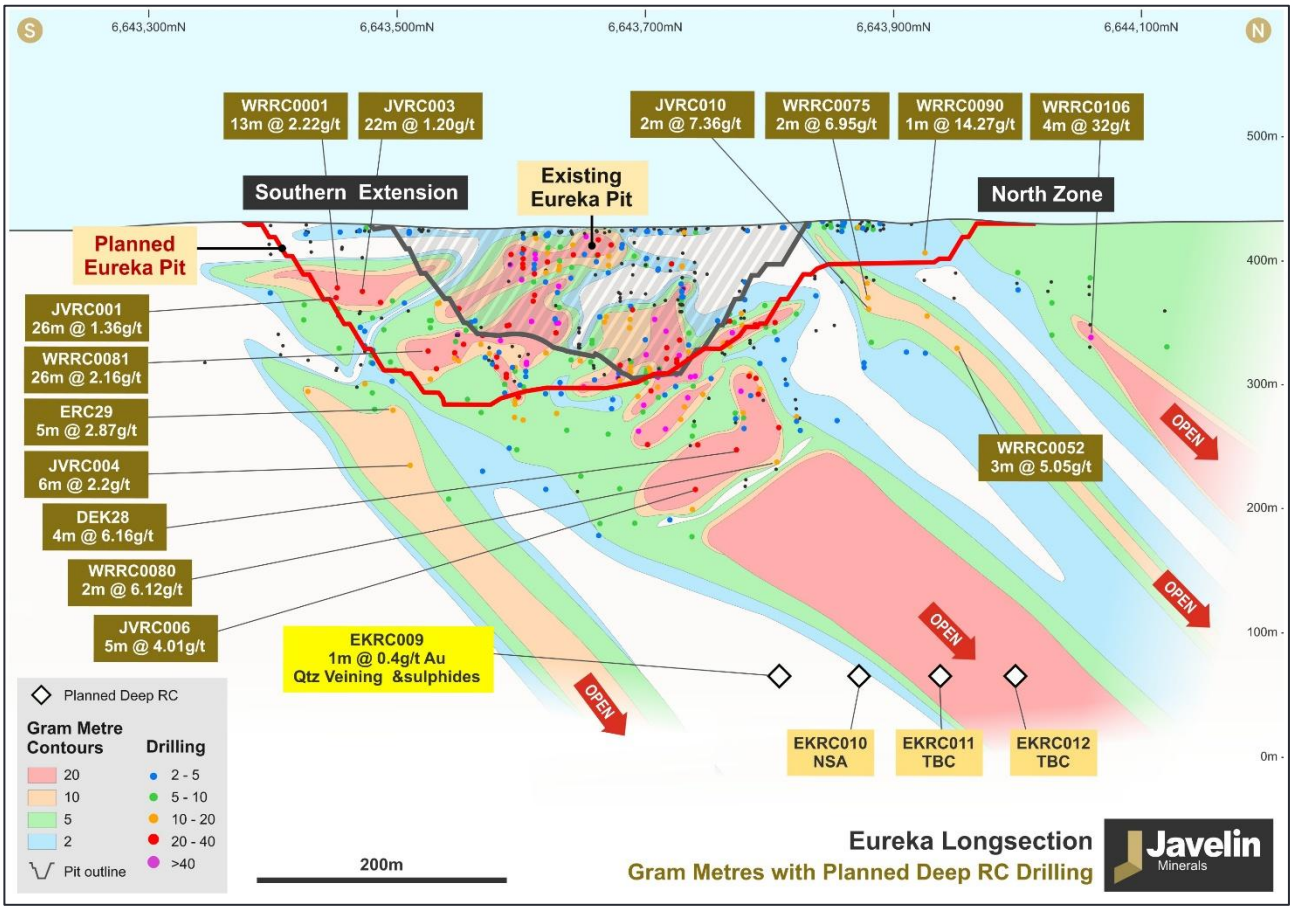


Figure 6. Eureka Gold Project – Long-section (looking west) with projected orebody plunge and planned deep RC drilling. Note the indications of mineralisation intersected at the target zone in EKRC009, and the position of holes EKRC011 and EKRC012 to be completed via diamond tails

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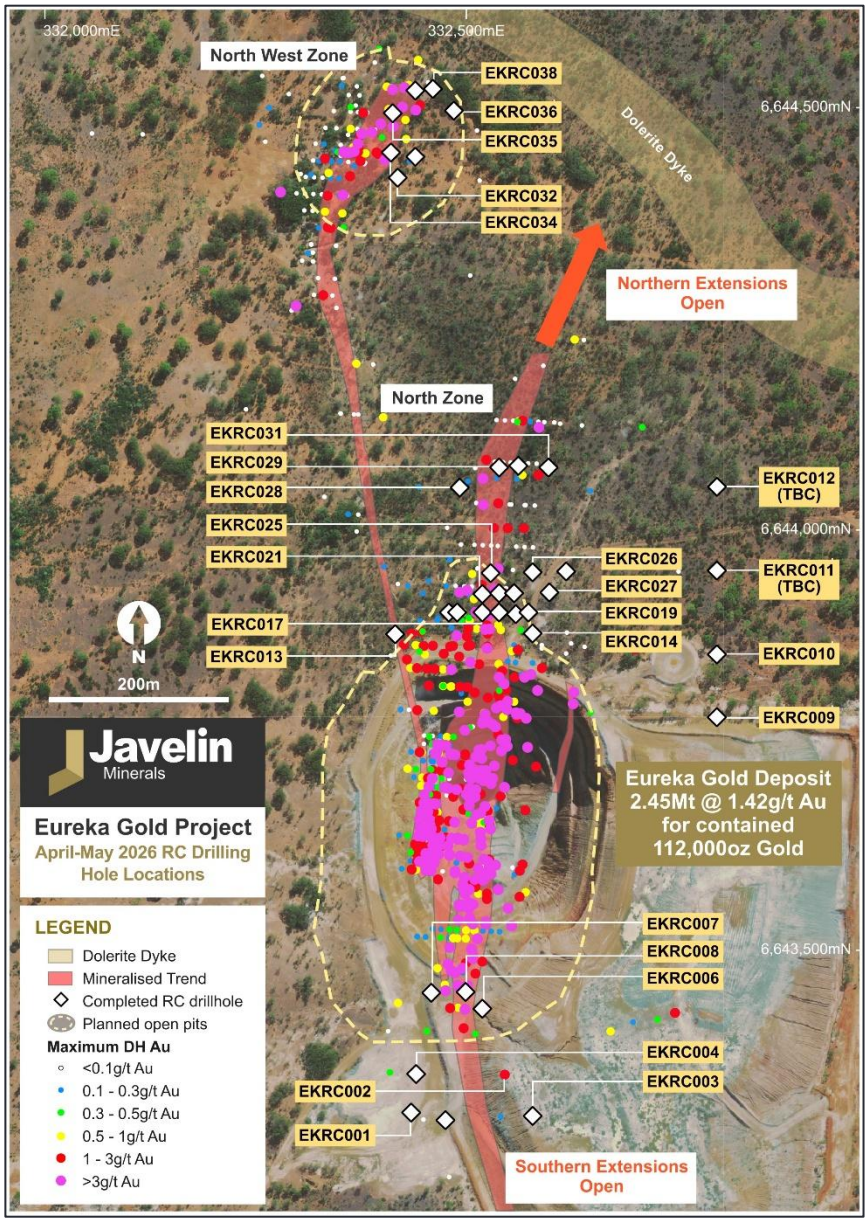


Figure 7. Eureka Gold Project – Recent RC drilling program hole location diagram

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

-ENDS-

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mark Cossom who is a consultant to Javelin Minerals Ltd and is a current Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cossom owns shares in Javelin Minerals Ltd. Mr Cossom has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cossom consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Javelin ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.javelinminerals.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "JAV"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Table 1 – Eureka RC Drilling Significant Intercept Table

Hole ID	*Depth From*	*Depth To*	*Intersection Width*	*Grade (g/t Au)*	*Comments*
EKRC004	63	64	1	0.5	
EKRC006	48	63	15	0.4	4m Composite Samples
EKRC006	**73**	**74**	**1**	**1.6**	
EKRC006	**78**	**81**	**3**	**1.1**	
EKRC006	**85**	**86**	**1**	**1.4**	
EKRC007	1	2	1	1.0	
EKRC008	3	6	3	0.9	
EKRC008	47	51	4	1.6	
EKRC008	55	58	3	0.5	
EKRC009	407	408	1	0.4	
EKRC010	**278**	**281**	**3**	**1.5**	
EKRC014	20	24	4	0.5	4m Composite Samples
EKRC014	79	81	2	0.5	
EKRC014	86	88	2	1.0	
EKRC014	106	109	3	0.6	
EKRC014	114	117	3	0.6	
EKRC017	6	11	5	0.3	
EKRC017	46	47	1	0.7	
EKRC018	4	12	8	0.9	4m Composite Samples
EKRC018	45	46	1	1.8	
EKRC018	**55**	**56**	**1**	**3.2**	
EKRC018	**62**	**65**	**3**	**1.0**	
EKRC019	**67**	**72**	**5**	**2.1**	
EKRC020	60	64	4	0.3	4m Composite Samples
EKRC020	**85**	**95**	**10**	**1.2**	
EKRC020	103	104	1	0.5	
EKRC020	108	109	1	0.3	
EKRC022	40	41	1	0.5	
EKRC022	**45**	**50**	**5**	**2.1**	
EKRC023	67	68	1	0.4	
EKRC023	70	71	1	0.4	
EKRC024	19	21	2	0.7	
EKRC024	53	54	1	0.4	
EKRC024	106	111	5	0.6	
EKRC025	45	47	2	0.5	
EKRC026	70	71	1	0.4	

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Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Intersection Width	Grade (g/t Au)	Comments
EKRC026	101	102	1	0.9	
EKRC031	82	84	2	0.4	
EKRC032	88	89	1	0.5	
EKRC032	110	111	1	1.1	
EKRC035	67	68	1	1.0	
EKRC036	91	95	4	2.7	
EKRC037	8	12	4	0.3	4m Composite Samples
EKRC037	42	44	2	0.6	
EKRC037	52	56	4	2.3	
EKRC038	64	68	4	2.0	

Notes:

- Samples are 1m downhole splits, unless otherwise noted as 4m scoop sampled composites
- Samples assayed at Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Au assayed via 50g Fire Assay and AAS determination
- Significant intersections are calculated based on a minimum 1m @ 0.3g/t Au with a maximum of 2m internal dilution

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Table 2 – Eureka RC Drilling Hole Details

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Hole Depth	Comments
EKRC001	332435	6643303	423	102	
EKRC002	332476	6643294	425	102	
EKRC003	332580	6643299	442	120	
EKRC004	332441	6643349	425	66	
EKRC006	332520	6643427	432	150	
EKRC007	332459	6643446	428	60	
EKRC008	332500	6643447	430	102	
EKRC009	332800	6643775	427	462	
EKRC010	332800	6643850	427	462	
EKRC011	332800	6643950	427	210	To be completed via DD
EKRC012	332800	6644050	427	324	To be completed via DD
EKRC013	332416	6643874	433	24	
EKRC014	332580	6643875	430	150	
EKRC015	332480	6643900	433	42	
EKRC016	332490	6643900	432	42	
EKRC017	332520	6643900	431	102	
EKRC018	332540	6643900	430	120	
EKRC019	332560	6643898	430	144	
EKRC020	332575	6643900	430	150	
EKRC021	332520	6643922	429	90	
EKRC022	332540	6643923	429	114	
EKRC023	332558	6643923	430	132	
EKRC024	332600	6643924	430	162	
EKRC025	332530	6643947	428	72	
EKRC026	332580	6643948	428	132	
EKRC027	332620	6643949	428	180	
EKRC028	332493	6644049	429	102	
EKRC029	332540	6644073	428	102	
EKRC030	332563	6644075	428	120	
EKRC031	332599	6644073	428	150	
EKRC032	332419	6644419	425	144	
EKRC033	332440	6644444	427	132	
EKRC034	332411	6644449	427	102	
EKRC035	332413	6644496	427	90	
EKRC036	332486	6644499	427	174	
EKRC037	332440	6644523	428	114	
EKRC038	332461	6644525	428	138	

Notes:

- All holes located in MGA (GDA94) Zone 51. Azimuth is magnetic degrees
- RL's are nominal, based on drone-derived topographical survey

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Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 1 is a summary of the updated Eureka Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) as at July 2025 based on tonnes and grades. The indicated status contains 71% of the total ounces within the Eureka Deposit and the remaining 29% is composited within the Inferred classification. The MRE has been classified as an Indicated category with a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off. Table 2 highlights the bulk of the tonnage and contained ounces are within the primary/fresh hard rock zone. No open pit optimisation work has been carried out and hence the resource is reported on a global basis.

Table 3: Eureka Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Indicated/Inferred Zone as of July 2025 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	*Volume (m^3)*	*Density*	*Tonnage (t)*	*Grade (g/t Au)*	*Contained Metal ounces Gold*
Indicated	525,637	2.59	1,359,500	1.80	78,677
Inferred	251,207	2.72	682,088	1.46	32,010
Total	**776,844**	**2.63**	**2,041,588**	**1.69**	**110,687**

Table 4: Eureka Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Weathering Zone as of July 2025 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Weathering Zone	*Volume (m^3)*	*Density*	*Tonnage (t)*	*Grade (g/t Au)*	*Contained Metal ounces Gold*
Oxide	128,805	2.20	283,370	1.73	15,774
Transition	140,730	2.40	337,753	1.64	17,812
Fresh	507,309	2.80	1,420,464	1.69	77,101
Total	**776,844**	**2.63**	**2,041,588**	**1.69**	**110,687**

Table 5: Eureka Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification & Weathering Zone as of July 2025 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	*Weathering Zone*	*Volume (m^3)*	*Density*	*Tonnage (t)*	*Grade (g/t Au)*	*Contained Metal ounces Gold*
Indicated	weathered	110,711	2.20	243,564	1.86	14,562
	transition	114,641	2.40	275,138	1.66	14,676
	fresh	300,285	2.80	840,798	1.83	49,440
Inferred	weathered	18,094	2.20	39,806	0.95	1,212
	transition	26,090	2.40	62,616	1.56	3,136
	fresh	207,023	2.80	579,666	1.48	27,661

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Appendix A

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.*	Current RC holes were sampled initially as 4m "scoop" composites outside of the ore zone, and 1m split samples within the ore zone. These composites, alongside 1m split samples from within the ore zone, were submitted to Bureau Veritas for Au and a select multi-element suite analysis. Historic drilling by various companies included reverse circulation (RC) drill samples which were collected and split in even metre intervals when sample was dry. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop sampled. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Duplicate samples were collected at 1 m intervals by scoop sampling reject bags. Based on the historical drilling reviewed from Javelin through WAMEX files, drilling commenced from 1982, which included Vacuum, Augur, open hole percussion/ RAB, RC and diamond core drilling (mostly NQ, also PQ and HQ). Sampling methods included chip samples collected and split in even 1 metre or 4 metre composite intervals for dry samples. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop sampled. Diamond core was half core sampled at selected intervals where the geologist recorded Samples are collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter at 1m intervals. Duplicate samples are collected from reject bags every 10m (by spear sampling). Calico samples are weighed to ensure minimum size of 2.5kg are collected. Current QAQC protocols include the analysis of field duplicates and the insertion of appropriate commercial standards (I, e., certified reference material (CRM). Sample protocols where they are described from historical reports sourced from WAMEX followed by historic operators are in line with industry standards at the time.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which a 1 m samples (mineralisation zones) or 2m and 4m composite samples (waste zones) of approximately 2.5 to 5kg was also collected.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The current RC program was completed by both Topdrill (Schram T685) and Challenge Drilling (KWL380) rig with a face sampling hammer with a 138mm diameter bit. For the 2020-2021 drilling the RC rig specs are as follows: Schramm T450 RC rig - 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer LC36 KWL700 RC rig (for deep holes) – 5 inch face sampling hammer X350 RC rig - 4 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer; drilling since May 2021) Historically, the project has been drilled using rotary air blast (RAB), percussion (Perc), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling (DD) over numerous campaigns by several companies. The majority of holes are on a grid either infilling within or surrounding historical pit and underground (UG) workings or extending along strike into geochemical or geophysical (areo-mag) anomalies. The recent programs drilled in 2020 and 2021 have all been RC drilling. The majority of drill holes 270° MGA grid.
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.*	For the current RC program recovery was monitored while drilling through visual inspection. Minor wet intervals occur and can affect RC sample recovery, although most recent drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Only a small number of samples were wet/damp. Chip sample recovery was generally not logged. Hole EKRC012 intersected a water bearing structure at 144m downhole and sampling was extremely wet. Historical RC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded in drill logs. RC drilling programs showed good recoveries. From WAMEX records, descriptions noted that the majority of DD drilling had good recoveries >90%, although several holes recorded recoveries of ~50% or lower within highly fractured quartz vein intervals, and also where there was intersection of historical UG workings. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture, and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. Wet samples and logged barren zone, 4 m composites were speared to obtain the most representative sample possible.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample recoveries are mostly high with only a very small number of wet samples recorded by geologists. No significant sample loss has been recorded with a corresponding increase in Au present. No sample bias is anticipated, and no preferential loss/gain of grade material has been noted
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging has been completed for all recent DD and RC drilling both recent and historic, including rock type, grain size, texture, colour, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. Historical RC chips are geologically logged at 1 metre intervals. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference. Detailed logging exists for more recent drilled prior to WRD holes (18EKDD, and 19ERC prefix holes, but most of the historical RC and DD holes drilled do not have the logging digitally recorded in WRD database files provided, although the WAMEX files do contain PDF copies of RC and DD geology logs WRD RC chip logging included the recording of colour, lithology, regolith, oxidation state, colour, alteration, mineralisation, and veining/quartz content. The entire length of each hole was logged. Previous RC and DD drilling completed by previous owners contained similar detailed geological descriptions in PDF logs. Remaining core was examined from the 18EKDD drilling program at the Eureka project field office. The core remaining is in good condition but has been poorly labelled, with intervals and hole identification often indistinguishable as no aluminium tags or more permanent markers were used on core blocks or to label the core trays. Percentage of drilling logged that was used in the 2021 MRE are recorded as follows: • 2020-21 RC drilling – WRRC holes = 96% logged, abandoned holes not logged records in WRD DB • 19ERC prefix – RC drilling 93% logged records in WRD • 18EKDD – RC/DD drilling 88% logged records in WRD DB • ERC holes – RC drilling – 4% logged records in WRD DB • DEK, WEK – RC/DD drilling – 8% logged records in WRD BD

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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.*	RC samples were split for every metre at 1m intervals with a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Initial sample submission was for 4m scoop sample composites outside the ore zone, with 1m split sample submitted within the ore zone. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were submitted at a ratio of 1:50 and field duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:25 through mineralised zones. Additionally, an appropriate CRM was submitted at the end of every 4m composite section submitted. The grade ranges of the submitted CRMs were selected based on the expected grade and economic grade ranges. Previous companies have conducted diamond drilling; WAMEX records have noted that ½ core sampling was mostly conducted, generally in highly selective intervals. RC chips were collected from rig mounted cyclone cone splitter as 1m samples. 2 and 4m composites using a sample scoop were taken from the 1m RC plastic sample bags. Samples were generally dry. 1m RC samples are also speared. At the commercial laboratory, RC samples are dried at minimum 60° C. If the sample weight is greater than 3 kg, the sample is riffle split. It is then pulverised to a grind size where 85% of the sample passes 75 micron. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of CRMs and field duplicates for RC drilling after every 10 samples. CRMs represented approximately 5% of total samples. Field duplicates were collected during the RC drilling programs in 2020-21. Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples. Duplicates samples represent approximately 5% of total samples. Based on statistical analysis of the field duplicate results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. A sample size of between 2.5 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate, and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories of Kalgoorlie, for Au analysis via 50g FA digest and AAS determination. A pulp split was transported to Bureau Veritas Perth for a multi-element analysis suite via mixed acid digest

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	whether the technique is considered partial or total. *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	analysis via either ICP-MS (Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Mo, Pb, Ni, Sb, W and Zn) or ICP-OES (Cr, Fe, Na. Mg and S). Historic 1m split RC samples and all historic diamond core samples have been analysed for Au (10 ppb) and Cu (1 ppm) – for Au, the samples have been analysed by firing a 40g or 50g portion of the sample with an ICP-OES or AAS finish. Copper was determined by 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES finish. The primary laboratory used for all recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs. Standards (Certified Reference Materials – CRMs) were submitted with a minimum 3/100 samples, blanks minimum 2/100 samples, duplicates minimum 2/100 samples for RC and DD drilling. Various OREAS Certified Reference Materials standards have been used, ranging from 0.2 ppm up to 5.30 ppm Au. The range of values for the CRMs are appropriate for the mineralisation grade and style. Analysis of the CRM and filed duplicate data show the sampling is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors. There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced RC grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Historical drilling was captured using Field Marshall software, with the data loaded directly into the central database. Recent drilling has been recorded using Field Marshall software on field laptops. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly from the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made to assay data.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	For the current RC program dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro survey (Reflex) for all holes. For drilling completed prior to 2020 and post 2020 data collars were surveyed using DGPS equipment or by the mine site surveyors to sub 0.5 m accuracy. For the recent drilling 2025, holes were set out and picked up using RTK GPS by qualified surveyors. Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 51 Topographic surfaces have been generated from a recent drone survey. Some older drillhole RL data has been adjusted to match accurate topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Historical exploration and drilling at Eureka targeted discrete areas based on surface geochemical and geophysical anomalies, historical workings that identified the location of host mineralisation. Consequently, current drilling is not grid based, but across the historical open pit and UG workings the drill spacing is nominally 10m N x 10m E. Extensions to the north and south have been nominally drilled at 20m N x 20m/10m spaced drilling. The mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both, and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code Four metre composite samples were collected from RC drill holes within the logged barren intervals.
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.*	Drill hole collars are set-out on the MGA grid and drill lines were generally at E-W direction. Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the overall shear orientation and mineralised host rocks. Several shallow dipping vein structures are noted in the southern pit wall, but overall, the mineralised vein structures appear parallel to sub-parallel with the shear orientation from north to south.

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Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issued a reconciliation report for every sample batch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data is validated by the whilst loading into the Javelin database and results checked on section.

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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 Eureka Project comprises 4 mining licences M24/0584, M24/0585, M24/0586 and M24/1022 and 3 prospecting licence, P24/5549 and P24/5548. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. The Project lies within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie (MG) Determined Area. Javelin has entered into a Land Use Agreement with MG.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Discovery and initial UG workings commenced in 1897. UG mining up to 1941 produced 797 oz Au from 809 tonnes at 27g/t Au. More recently, the tenement area has been previously explored by numerous companies including: CSR (1982-83) – included 4.4km of RC drilling West Coast Holdings (WCH) (1984-87) – Surface geochemistry (including Augur drilling), aero-mag surveys, vacuum drilling, Percussion, DC and DD drilling; surface mapping and gridding; evaluation and mining of oxide resources Open Pit) and evaluation of UG resources – open pit mining produced 45,865 tonnes at 4.64g/t Au, for 6,842 oz Au (WCH, 1986). Glengarry Mining NL (1994) – Aeromag Interpretation, RAB Drilling Jasper Mining NL (+ JV partners) (1996-2004) – UG mine refurbishment & trial mining from November 1998 to June 1999 – approx. 400t @ 6g/t Au from 80m Level (JMM, 2000); Project management plan (1998-99) Sherlock Bay Nickel Corp (SBNC) (2004-2006) – Ground Mag survey; gridding; surface mapping; RC drilling (ERC) International Gold P/L (2007-2010) – Mag-radiometric survey, Augur drilling; UG design study (41,000 t @ 10.1 g/t, 13.3k Oz Au)

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		Central Iron Ore Ltd (2011-14) – Resource evaluation (451,000y @ 4.4g/t, 64,200 oz Au); Geophysical data review. Warriedar Mining (2020-2024) – completed aircore, diamond and reverse circulation drilling and resource update.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Eureka gold deposit occurs on the eastern limb of the major south-east plunging Goongarrie-Mt. Pleasant Anticline. The eastern limb consists predominantly of north-north-west trending mafic and ultramafic lithologies, with minor thin mainly interflow sediments, bounded to the west by pre-to syntectonic granitoid forming the core of the regional anticline. To the east, the Bardoc-Broad Arrow Synform occurring between the major Goongarrie- Mt. Pleasant and Scotia-Kanowma Anticlines is subject to significant disruption by the broad Bardoc Tectonic Zone. This zone consists of multiple shear zones occurring within intercalated felsic, mafic and ultramafic lithologies in the vicinity of the synformal axis. The Bardoc Tectonic Zone is host to the Paddington and Bardoc gold deposits. *Local Geology and Mineralisation* The Eureka deposit is located within a sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks forming part of the Kalgoorlie – Menzies greenstone belt. The layered sequence is approximately 6 km wide with a northerly trend. The sequence is intruded by east-west trending Proterozoic mafic dykes and is bunded to the east and west by complex granitic plutons. In the vicinity of the Eureka Mine the sequence has a generally easterly dip of 65° to 70°, parallel by the regional foliation. Regional metamorphism of the sequence is lower greenschist facies. Two distinct shale units are present, the western or footwall unit being the Copper Mine Shale which marks the top of the sill and the hanging wall unit, an interflow unit amongst the basalt. Weathering profile is extensive with the deepest weathering along the main shear zones and contacts causing a weathering trough of highly oxidised rock that extends down the main shear to the bottom of the pit exposures. Both the north end and south end exposures of the pit show massive and blocky clay altered rock masses bounded by narrow, highly sheared zones, commonly containing limonitic quartz veining. The quartz vein hosted shears run parallel or sub-parallel to the main N-S shear trend, and less commonly cross cutting, shallow dipping quartz veins. High grade gold mineralisation at Eureka is associated with veining within the altered lower mafics. The vein system typically consists of quartz, carbonate and sulphide and has a variable thickness of up to 20m. The mineralisation exploited in the open pit consists of a number of lens shaped shoots up to 10m wide within an intensely sheared zone some 30m wide.

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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.*	The drill hole information has been inserted and tabulated within the document for the drill holes reported.
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*	Top-cuts have not been applied to drilling results. Aggregated sample assays calculated using a length weighted average. Gold equivalent values were not used for previous reporting of exploration results.

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	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.*	
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').*	The mineralised zones vary in strike between the Main and Northwest prospects. Gold mineralisation is steeply dipping in the Main zone but more shallow drilling in the Northwest prospect. Drill hole orientation reflects the change in strike of the rocks. Reported down hole intersections are believed to approximate true width.
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.*	Figures 2 and 7 and Tables 1 and 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of holes drilled and significant intersections received A longsection highlighting the depth extensions targeted in holes EKRC009-012 is shown in Figure 6.
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.*	Historical results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.

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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.*	Available open file company airborne geophysical surveys was conducted using the Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) online systems which provides records of previous geophysical surveys and exploration activities. The search revealed that the project area has been subject to a number of high resolution airborne geophysical surveys. An initial data search over the project area revealed that high resolution "multi- client" aeromagnetic data was available for purchase. This was purchased from Geoimage and delivered directly to CORE. The data was originally flown for Goldfields Exploration in 1995 by Kevron Geophysics. The survey lines were flown at 075-255° with 40m line spacings and a 40m flying height. The data acquired included magnetics, radiometrics and digital terrain (DTM). A listing of the survey specifications is delivered with this memo along with the data purchased from Geoimage.Magnetic and Radiometric and DTM Data The aeromagnetic data was processing was to highlight and better define controlling structures, lithological variations and subtle magnetic responses. All magnetic data was reduced to the pole (with the exception of the analytic signal) and are explained further below; 1VD The first vertical derivative (1VD) is theoretically the rate of change of the magnetic field with increasing height. In practice it has two desirable effects. Firstly, it tends to sharpen and separate magnetic anomalies. Secondly it makes the mean background level of the data equal to zero. The horizontal derivatives were also calculated for the principal orthogonal directions (X+Y). These look at the major signal components in the X (East-West) and Y (North-South) directions and may assist in the better definition of lithological units and structures oriented in these directions. 2VD The second vertical derivative (2VD) essentially applies the first vertical derivative on the data twice and is the rate of change of the rate of change of the magnetic field with increasing height. It sharpens and separates anomalies even further and is also symmetric about zero. AGC Automatic gain control (AGC) was performed on the vertical derivatives in order to enhance magnetic features within the dataset. It is s a process whereby all magnetic anomalies or features within a dataset are reduced/increased to similar amplitudes. This is very useful for extracting fine detail from datasets that are otherwise dominated by one or two high amplitude features, as is sometimes the case where magnetite bodies are present. AS

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		Analytic Signal (AS) is the square root of the sum of the square of the derivatives in the three principal component directions i.e. X, Y, Z. The filter essentially converts all magnetic responses to positive features and places the magnetic anomaly directly above the source. This can also be an effective filter where there is remanent magnetisation and it also enhances near surface responses. The downside of this filter is that dip information cannot be readily interpreted from the data. TDR Tilt Derivative (TDR) normalises data ranges, enhances subtle features and is the result of the difference between the total horizontal derivatives (X,Y) and the vertical derivative (Z). It is a good edge detection filter, but features may not be positioned directly above the source. RTP Reduction to the Pole (RTP) takes into account the magnetisation due to the earth's field and corrects for this. The result is that the magnetic anomaly is shifted so that it is over the source giving rise to the response. However, the RTP correction is mathematically unstable at low latitudes and results in a smearing or lengthening of north south trending magnetic anomalies. Significant processing of the magnetic data has yielded three sets of products. The first set of grids is commonly used in geophysics to enhance structures and features. The second set of grids are advanced combinations of the first set. The third set combines the standard and advanced products using advanced raster image display techniques All products are derived from the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) grid. Standard 1st Set (grids maps and images): 1VD = First Vertical Derivative 2VD = Second Vertical Derivative 1XD = First Derivative in the X (90 degrees, +X) direction 1YD = First Derivative in the Y (0 degrees, +Y) direction RTP = Reduction To the Pole (inclination: -64.2, declination 1.1) TDR = Tilt Derivative AS = Analytic Signal AGC = Analytic Gain Control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Planned further work includes additional diamond drilling to test the down-plunge extensions to the orebody. Further RC drilling may be completed on the near-surface mineralisation as a precursor to open pit mining activities.

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