ASX RELEASE

23 January 2025

Further High-Grade Gold Discovered at Wombat up to 360 g/t Au

2024 rock sampling at Wombat reveals exceptionally high-grade gold in quartz veins with 7 rock samples > 2 g/t Au and a high of 360 g/t Au

High-Grade Gallium up to 74.5 ppm Ga also discovered at Wombat

Gold, Silver, Copper, and Antimony anomalous at Stoney

Highlights

- 2024 follow-up sampling of the thick, up to 4m, high-grade quartz-arsenopyrite veins discovered at Wombat in 2023 further confirms the presence of a gold anomaly with up to a 1km long strike length (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- 2024 sampling reveals 7 out of 17 rock samples greater than 2 g/t Au at Wombat, including **360 g/t Au and 93.2 g/t A**u (Table 1).
- Previously announced results from Wombat in 2023 (ASX Announcement: 29 January 2024) included ten samples greater than 2 g/t Au, with a high in a reclassified sample of 298 g/t Au (Table 1).
- Multi-element analysis of samples taken from Wombat in 2023 and 2024 also revealed **high-grade gallium, with 10 samples greater than 30 ppm ga and a high of 74.5 ppm ga**. Gallium is another critical mineral for which the U.S. Department of Defense is seeking to secure a domestic supply chain for since China recently banned all exports (Table 2 and Figure 4).
- Gold, silver, copper, and antimony anomaly hosted in Stoney Vein with massive exposure with 10m width, 300m vertical relief, and 1km strike length (Table 3 and Figures 5 to 9).
- Final results being processed for surficial mapping and sampling at RPM.

Nova Head of Exploration, Mr Hans Hoffman commented: "Wombat and Stoney are early-stage prospects in the heart of the Estelle claim block. The consistency of vein-hosted mineralization at both of these prospects will warrant drill testing down the road as we continue to unlock the potential of the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals project."

Nova Minerals Limited (**Nova** or the **Company**) (**ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FRA: QM3**) is pleased to announce additional high-grade gold and gallium surface sample assay results from its 2024 exploration season with 7 rock samples grading > 2 g/t Au, including a high of 360 g/t Au which is the second highest gold sample found at Estelle to date, and 10 multi-element samples from 2023 and 2024 grading > 30 ppm Ga (gallium) from the Wombat prospect at the Company's over 500km^2 flagship Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project located in the Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

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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 1).

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).
- Assay results for antimony from rock samples collected at the Stibium prospect have identified an 800m long by 400m wide antimony rich zone with results of up to 56.7% Sb and 11 samples grading > 30% Sb (ASX Announcement: 5 December 2024).
- Assay results for gold from rock samples collected at the Stibium prospect show the previously identified 800m long by 400m wide zone is rich in both gold and antimony, with gold results of up to 141 g/t Au and seven samples greater than 20 g/t Au (ASX Announcement: 11 December 2024).
- Assay results for gold and antimony from soil samples collected at the Stibium prospect have identified high-grade resource targets within the previously identified 800m long by 400m wide zone (ASX Announcement: January 13, 2025), and

Assay results for gold and multi-elements including silver, copper, gallium, and antimony from samples collected at both Wombat and Stoney have now been received, and reported in this announcement.

Final results from the soil and rock chip samples taken from the wider RPM area in 2024 will be reported shortly.

A summary of the 2024 sampling program is shown below in Figure1.

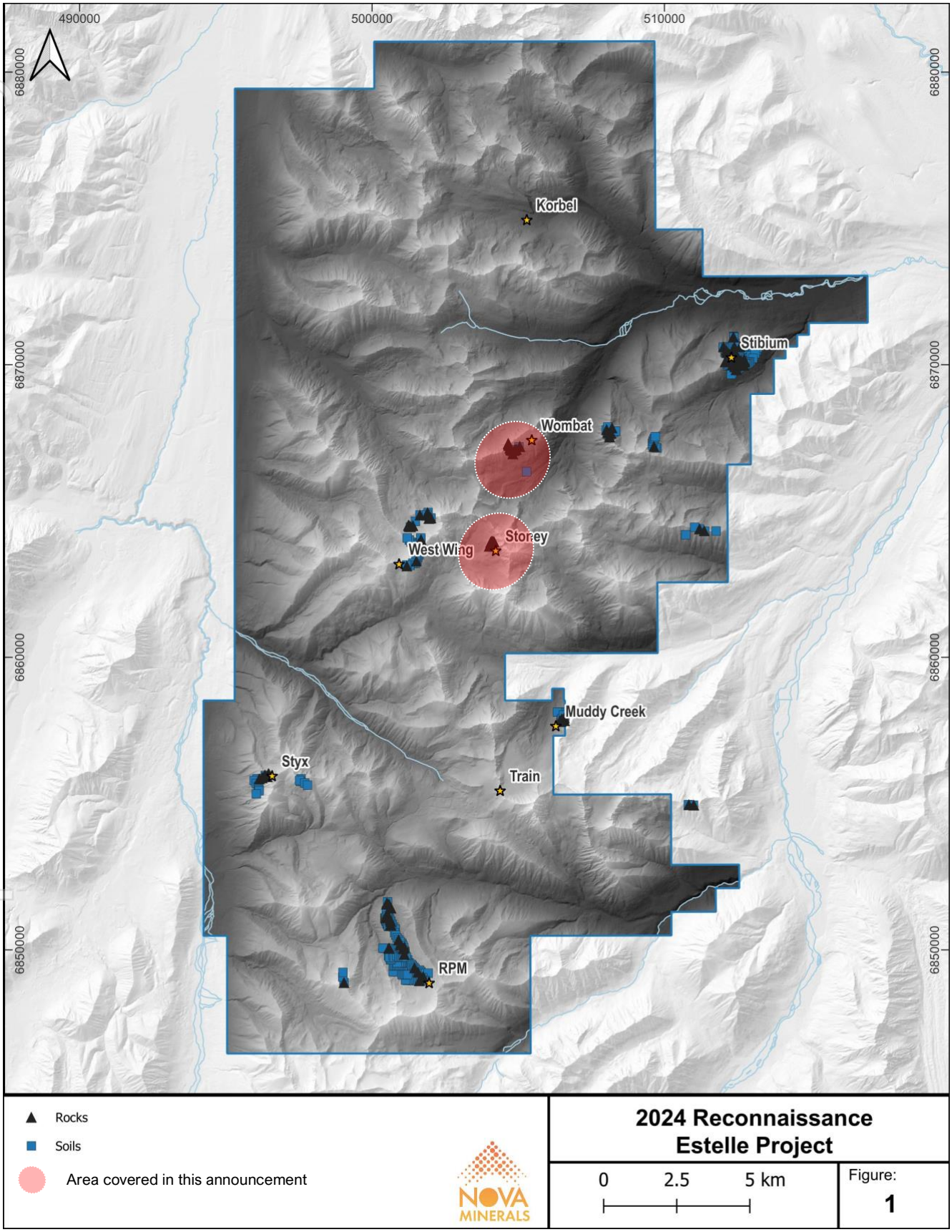

Figure 1. Estelle property map showing the sampling program undertaken in 2024

Wombat Surface Sampling

Field crews conducted another surface sampling program over the newly discovered Wombat area in 2024. A total of 17 rock samples were collected, 7 of which were greater than 2 g/t Au, with exceptional grades of 360 g/t and 93.2 g/t Au recorded. The exceptionally high-grade samples located in the center part of Figure 3 below are from a weathered quartz-arsenopyrite vein.

A lab discrepancy in a rock sample previously reported as being from RPM in 2023, was actually found to have come from the Wombat prospect, and graded 298 g/t Au, when re-analyzed in 2024.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the top ten gold rock sample results found at Wombat over the 2023 and 2024 exploration programs. Samples from 2023 were previously reported in the ASX Announcement dated 29 January 2024, with the exception of sample number E408592 which has been corrected following the lab discrepancy noted above.

Year	Sample ID	Sub-type	Au g/t	Easting	Northing
2024	E406690	Outcrop vein	360.0	504658	6867303
2023	E408592	Outcrop vein	298.0	504658	6867313
2024	E406691	Subcrop vein	93.2	504659	6867302
2023	E408580	Outcrop vein	24.2	505644	6866887
2023	E408577	Outcrop vein	15.2	505620	6866944
2024	E406688	Talus vein	7.5	504711	6867152
2023	E408702	Outcrop vein	7.4	504642	6866699
2023	E408704	Outcrop vein	4.5	504903	6866768
2023	E408572	Outcrop vein	4.2	505312	6866909
2024	G994142	Outcrop vein	4.0	504676	6867265

Table 1. Top ten gold rock sample results at Wombat over 2023 and 2024 as noted.

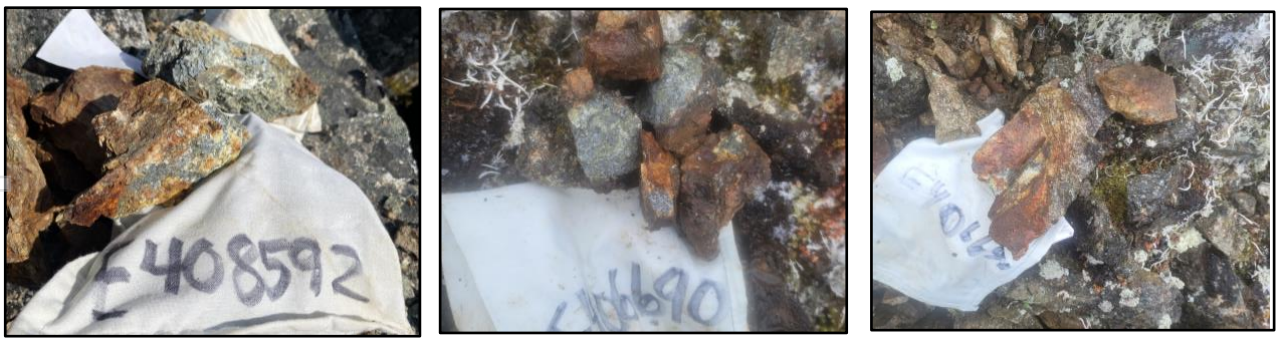

Figure 2. High-grade gold samples **298 g/t, 360 g/t**, and **93.2 g/t Au**

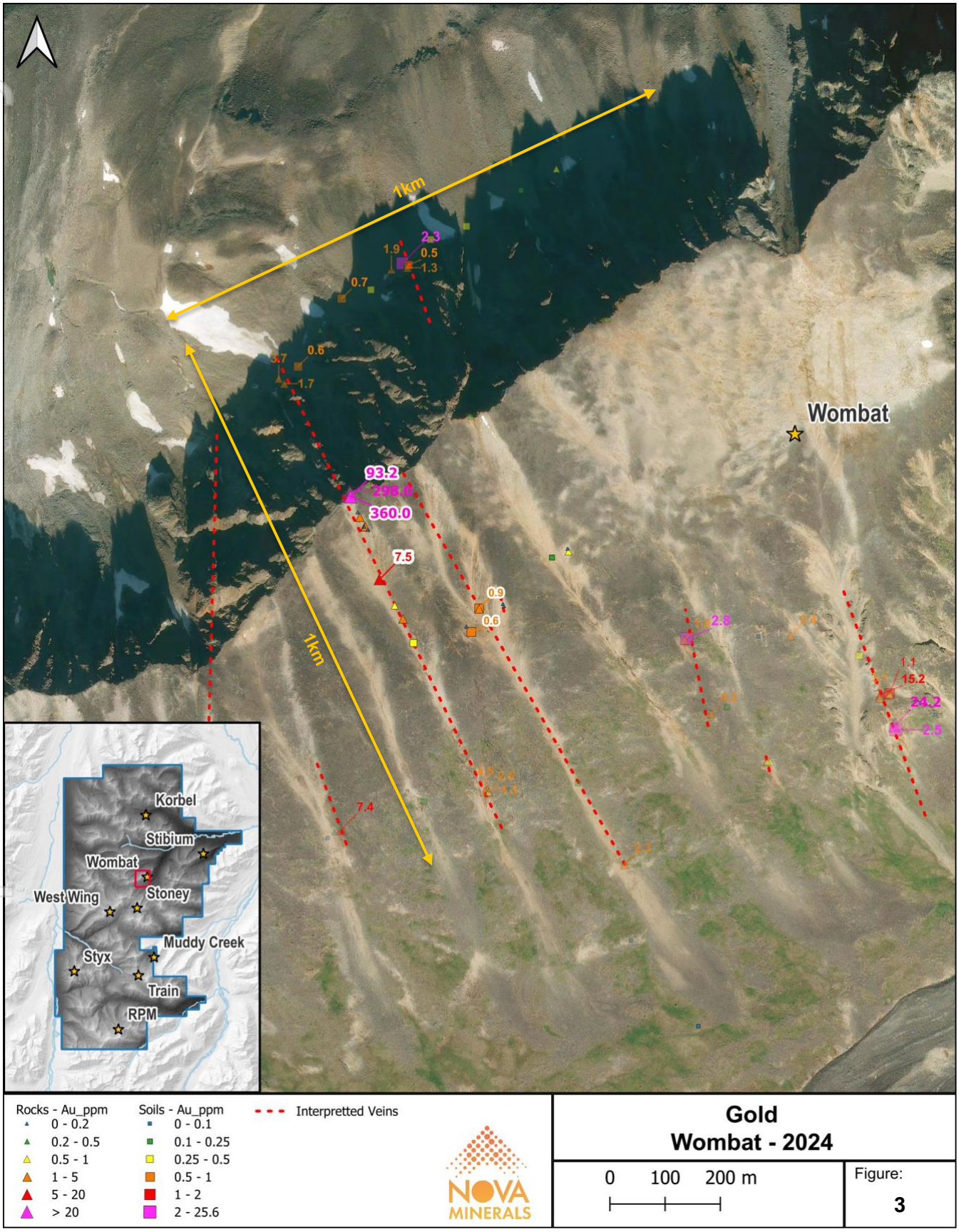

Figure 3. Wombat gold rock chip results (2023 samples shown as transparent)

In addition to the high-grade gold results as shown above, the Wombat prospect also contains 10 of the 15 highest gallium values identified across the Estelle project. Gallium has also been listed as a critical mineral by the USGS, and it is used in electronic circuits, semiconductors, LEDs, and radar systems. The U.S. Department of Defense is also seeking to secure a domestic gallium supply chain since China recently banned all exports of this critical mineral. In granitic rocks, concentrations of gallium greater than 30 ppm can be considered high-grade.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the top ten gallium (ga) rock sample results found at Wombat over the 2023 and 2024 exploration programs. Gallium has not previously been reported in exploration results and accordingly is being reported for the first time in this announcement.

Year	Sample ID	Sub-type	Ga_ppm	Au g/t	Easting	Northing
2024	G994142	Outcrop vein	74.5	4.0	504676	6867265
2023	E408717	Talus highgrade	60.7	0.5	505032	6867896
2023	E408593	Outcrop vein	55.9	0.2	504926	6867466
2023	E408718	Outcrop vein	51.5	0.1	505076	6867915
2024	G994138	Outcrop vein	41.8	3.5	504685	6867248
2024	G994141	Subcrop vein	41.5	0.2	504672	6867274
2024	E406683	Talus vein	38.4	0.1	505052	6867208
2024	G994139	Outcrop vein	38.1	1.0	504686	6867248
2023	E399790	Subcrop vein	36.7	0.9	505419	6866822
2023	E408576	Outcrop vein	34.3	0.1	505544	6867073

Table 2. Top ten gallium rock sample results at Wombat over 2023 and 2024 as noted.

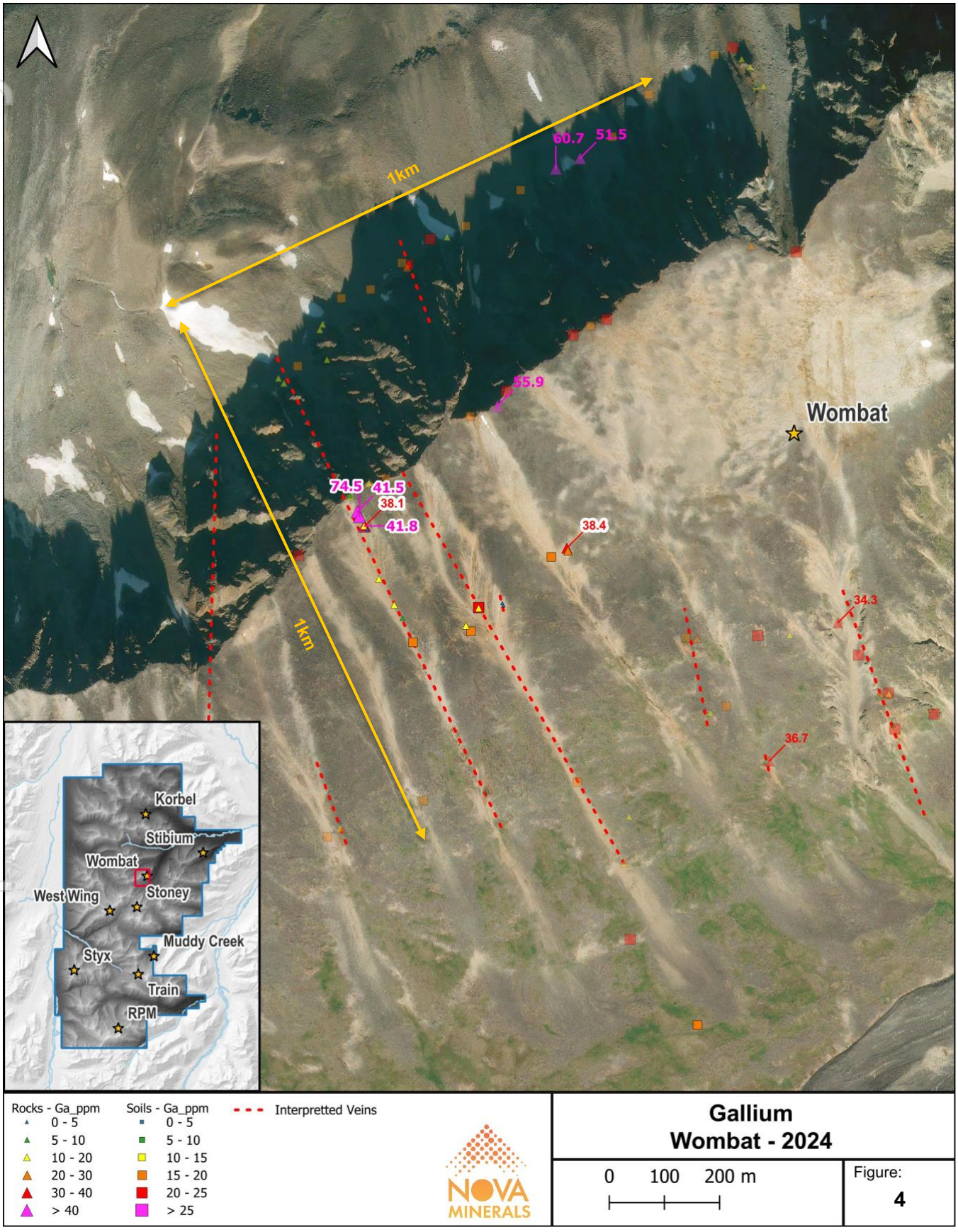

Figure 4. Wombat gallium rock chip results (2023 samples shown as transparent)

Stoney Surface Sampling

In 2024 one day was spent at Stoney to attempt to expand the previous geochemical coverage of the vein main vein occurrence. Accessing the vein directly is difficult due to terrain and ice, however a 250m traverse was conducted where samples of the vein were attainable below the base of outcrop. One prominent chute was used to access the vein directly. Gold distribution was a bit variable with five samples greater than 1 g/t Au, however most samples had additional silver, copper, and antimony components. Table 3 below provides the top 15 samples collected in 2024 with respect to cumulative gold, silver, copper, and antimony grades. These samples are also presented in Figures 6 through 9. Additional metallurgical work is required to report gold equivalent grades.

Sample ID	Sub-type	Au g/t	Ag_ppm	Cu_ppm	Sb_ppm	Easting	Northing
E406942	Outcrop vein	0.0	0.8	54.5	2910	504106	6863968
E406943	Outcrop highgrade	0.2	12.1	4400	1135	504107	6863970
E406947	Talus vein	0.1	32.7	2730	259	504068	6863855
E406948	Talus vein	0.5	338.0	17600	2720	504069	6863844
E406950	Outcrop vein	2.0	47.3	154	1660	504047	6863806
G994102	Talus vein	0.1	18.0	14000	1450	504173	6863947
G994103	Talus vein	0.1	97.9	25600	403	504159	6863947
G994104	Talus vein	0.4	24.5	702	1275	504141	6863945
G994106	Talus vein	4.6	4.9	771	341	504116	6863944
G994108	Talus vein	0.2	370.0	46900	1110	504060	6863935
G994109	Talus vein	5.2	172.0	13500	2710	504067	6863923
G994110	Talus vein	0.6	19.6	6940	566	504067	6863900
G994111	Talus vein	6.1	124.0	23600	340	504064	6863872
G994112	Talus vein	0.5	176.0	9730	433	504045	6863838
G994114	Talus vein	1.3	182.0	1095	563	504009	6863798

Table 3. Top 15 2024 rock sample results at Stoney

Sample G994111 had the best cumulative grades with 6.1 g/t Au, 124 ppm Ag, 2.4% Cu, and 340 ppm Sb. This was a sample of the Stoney Vein from a 40cm quartz-sulfide boulder containing 10% chalcopyrite, 7% arsenopyrite, and 3% pyrrhotite. Figure 5 shows this sample at various scales.

Figure 5. Stoney Vein sample G994111 – 6.1 g/t Au, 124 ppm Ag, 2.4% Cu, and 340 ppm Sb

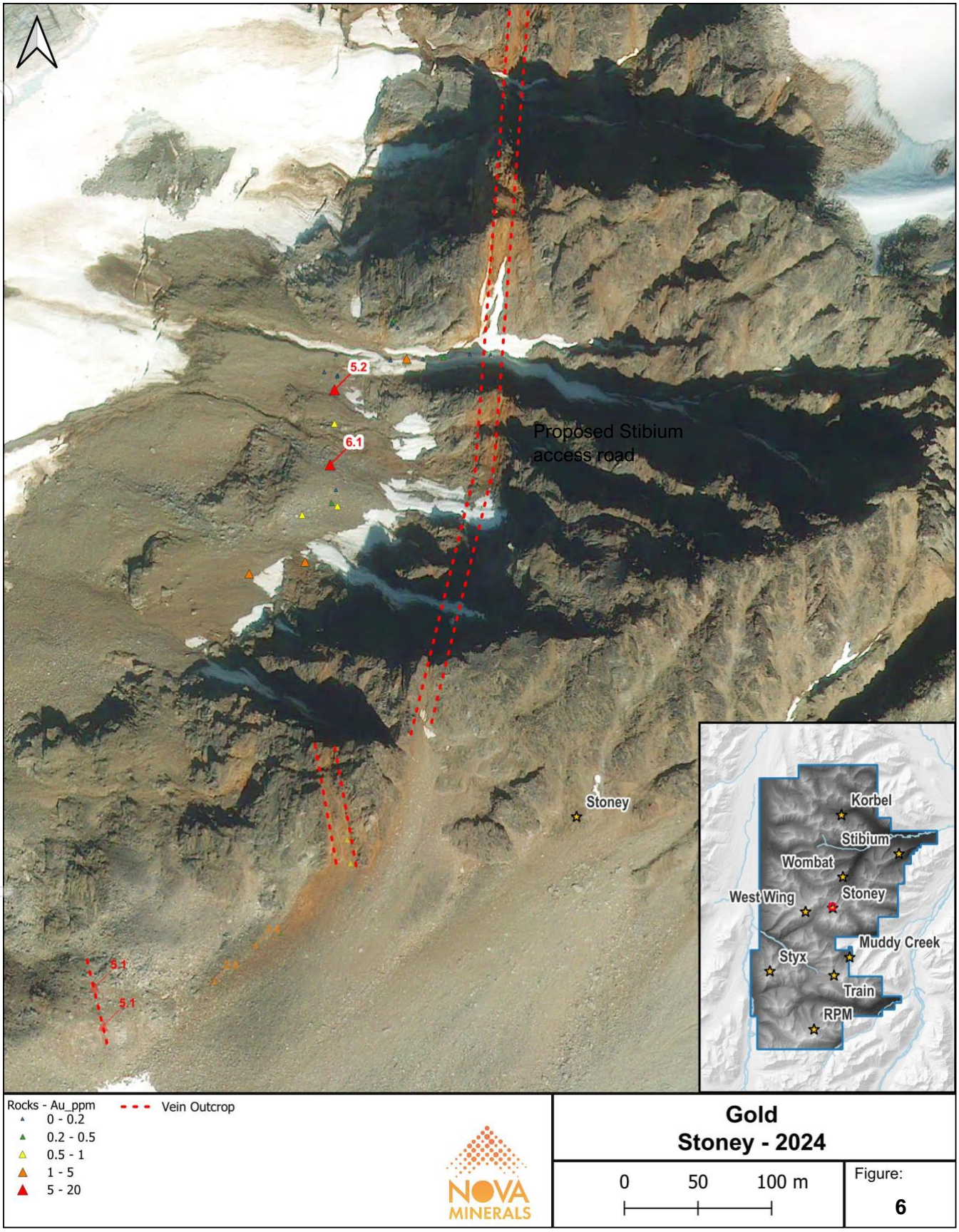

Figure 6. Stoney gold rock chip results (Previous years samples shown as transparent)

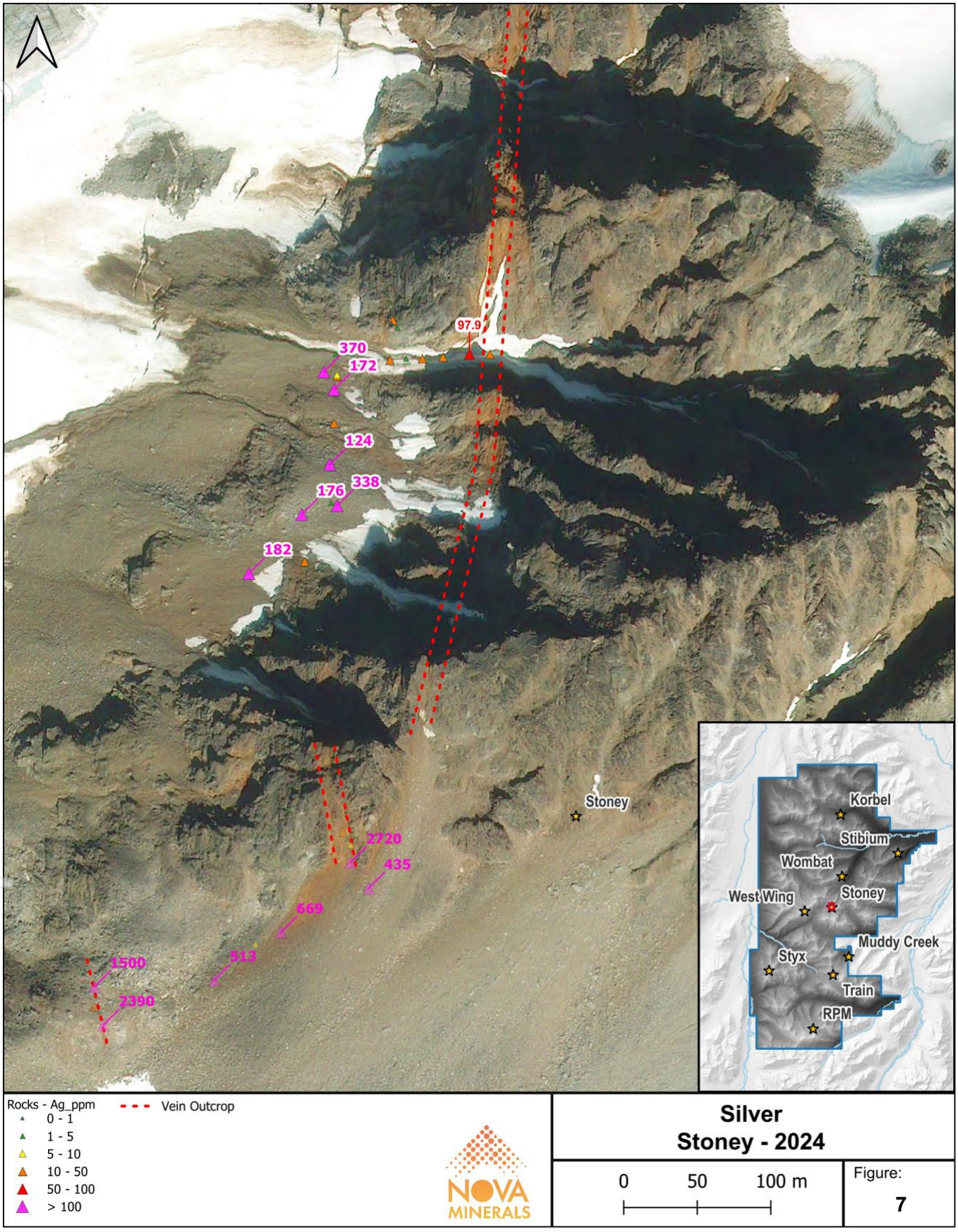

Figure 7. Stoney silver rock chip results (Previous years samples shown as transparent)

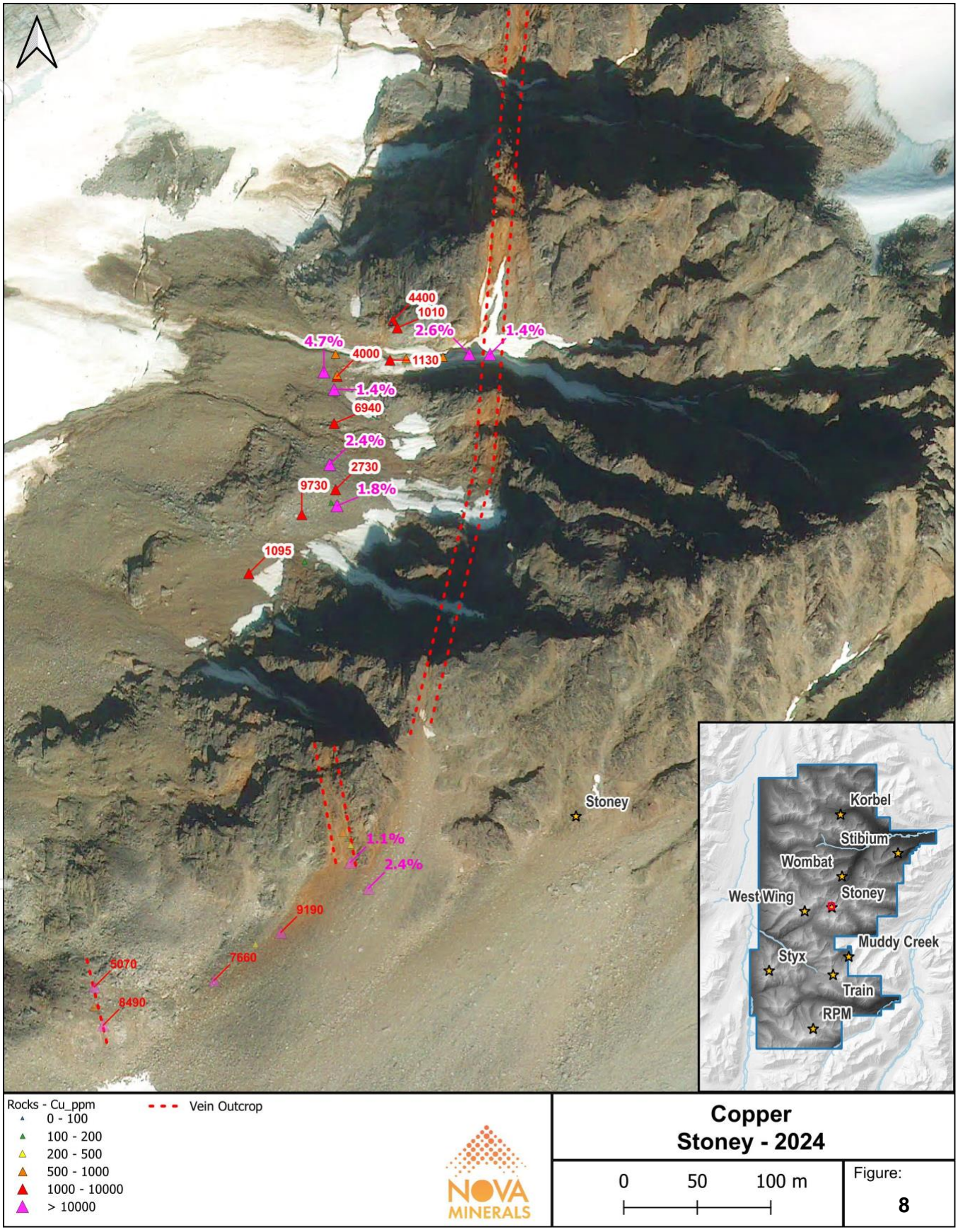

Figure 8. Stoney copper rock chip results (Previous years samples shown as transparent)

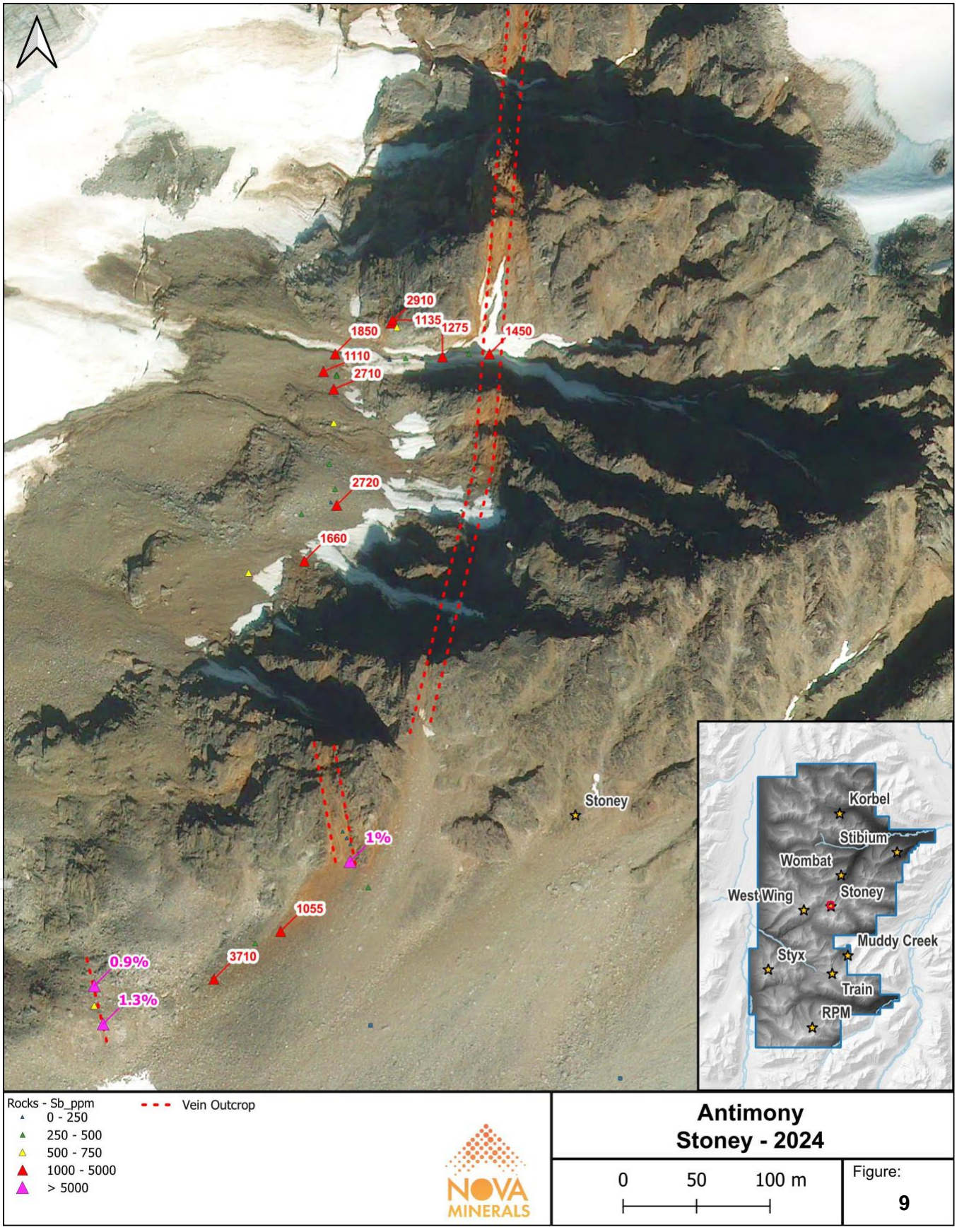

Figure 9. Stoney antimony rock chip samples (Previous years samples shown as transparent)

The 3D Vrify 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 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 km^2 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.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.

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; 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

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.*	• Rock samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted • Soil 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. • The majority of soil samples were collected at predetermined spacing of 400m, 200m, 100m, and 50m distances. Slight deviations are made due to terrain or insufficient soil. Samples are sorted by hand to remove coarser fraction. Typical sample volume is 0.5 - 1kg. Talus fine sampling is representative of the outcrop above. • The majority of rock samples in this announcement were targeting high-grade veins.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.)*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.).	
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*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported
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 is qualitative and descriptive for rock and soil samples.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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*	processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures. • Soil and rock samples were collected in variable conditions.
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-GRA21 has a detection limit of 0.05 g/t and an upper limit of 1000 g/t. Samples are also analysed for 61 other elements using ALS ME-MS61r. • Soil samples are dried at <60degC/140degF and sieved to -180micron/80mesh. Samples are tested for gold using ALS Fire Assay Au-ICP21. If samples have grades in excess of 10g/t then Au-GRA21 is used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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 hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of ±4 metres and a vertical accuracy of ±10 metres.
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.*	• Rock samples were collected with the focus on quartz-arsenopyrite veins at Wombat and the Stoney Vein at Stoney. • Soil samples are collected at intervals ranging from 50m to 400m to provide representative geochemical data across the Estelle property.
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.*	• Several structural measurements were taken for the veins where possible. The veins dominant orientations were 340 degrees and very steeply dipping.
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 aircraft and shipped to the secure restricted access room at Fairbanks ALS Laboratory for processing.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audit or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Independent geological consultants have reviewed the sampling techniques, internal QA/QC procedures and associated data.

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 Minerals Project is comprised of 514km^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 deposits, as well antimony bearing stibnite vein systems, within the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals 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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported
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.*	• Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation for surface samples.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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')..*	
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 shows the location of the prospects with respect to other prospects within the Estelle Gold Project.
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.
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.*	• 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.