ASX Announcement
17 June 2025

Highly prospective gold-copper drilling targets identified at Coogee West

Geophysics reveal presence of under-cover anomalies adjacent to WA's world-class St Ives Goldfield

Highlights

- **Reprocessing of ground and aeromagnetic survey data has identified highly promising, untested gold-copper drilling targets at the Coogee West Project in WA's Eastern Goldfields**
- **These are the priority targets for the next Javelin exploration drilling program at Coogee, scheduled to commence during Q3**
- **Many of these geophysical targets had not been previously identified due to extensive alluvial cover, and limited historical air core drilling did not adequately test these targets below 30m**
- **Coogee West hosts several discrete, strong magnetic anomalies similar to those identified at Coogee North gold-copper resource, along with under-explored magnetic trends; These represent significant exploration targets.**
- **The broader Coogee Gold Project area contains several interpreted intrusive bodies, based on magnetic and gravity data, considered highly prospective for gold-copper mineralisation**

Javelin Minerals Limited (ASX: JAV) is pleased to announce that it has identified numerous compelling drill targets at its Coogee West Gold Project in WA's Eastern Goldfields, to be the focus of its next exploration drilling campaign.

Javelin engaged Core Geophysics to compile and interpret all historical open-file geophysical datasets relevant to the Coogee Gold Project, including gravity, magnetic, electromagnetic (EM), induced polarisation (IP), and downhole EM (DHEM) surveys.

These new priority exploration targets at Coogee were identified through a comprehensive review of this geophysical data. These include a 1.8km and 3km strike gold trend highlighted by geophysics that have not been drilled at all, or in parts only tested by a shallow aircore drilling program down to 25-30m depth.

In light of these strong results, Javelin will prioritise the key targets for drilling. An exploration drilling program is being finalised and is expected to start during the September quarter, focusing on the highest-priority targets.

Javelin Executive Chairman Brett Mitchell said: *"We know that Coogee hosts a significant gold system in a world-class location, situated on the edge of the renowned St Ives goldfield. Despite these outstanding credentials, large areas of the project remain undrilled.*

"These geophysical results highlight the substantial exploration upside at Coogee West, with numerous compelling targets identified. We are now fine tuning plans for an exploration program with the aim of drilling these targets in the September quarter".

Introduction

The Coogee Gold Project is located in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields, approximately 20km northeast of Kambalda and 55km south of Kalgoorlie, on the northern side of Lake Lefroy (see Figure 1).

The region is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, hosting numerous historical mines and known mineral occurrences. The Project lies within a fertile greenstone belt, which contains multiple gold deposits and widespread gold occurrences. Nearby deposits of particular relevance include Coogee, Salt Creek, Daisy-Milano, and Lucky Bay, along with the major St Ives gold camp.

The project tenements have seen varying levels of exploration since the discovery of gold at Hogan's Find in the 1800s. Modern exploration began in the 1900s, led by BHP with the discovery of the Carnilya Hill Nickel deposit. The Coogee gold deposit, located within the current project tenements, was discovered in the mid-1990s by Sovereign Resources and later mined by Ramelius Resources in 2013.

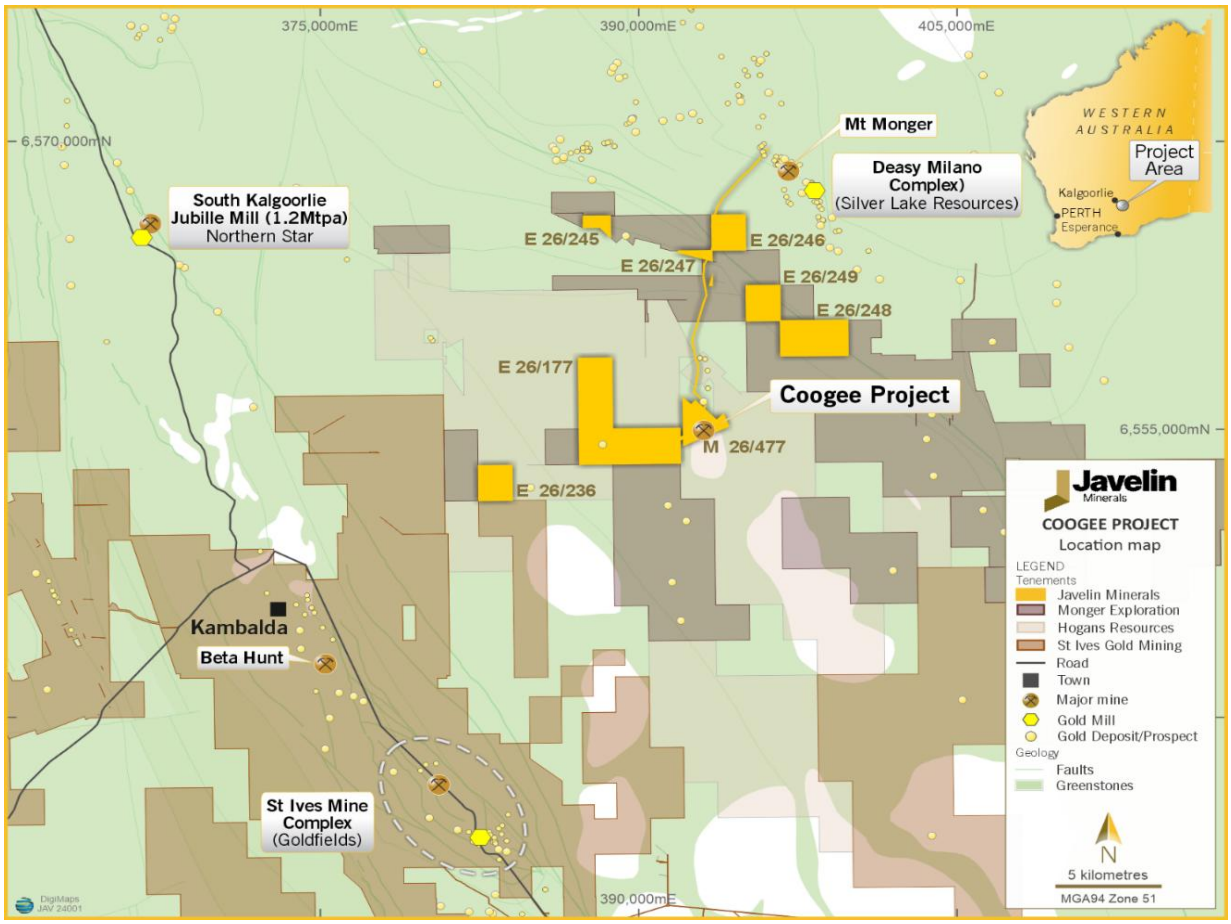

Figure 1 – Location Map showing the Coogee Project area with nearby mills and major infrastructure

Geology and Prospectivity

The project is located in the southern part of the Norseman - Wiluna Greenstone Belt within the Parker Domain of the Kalgoorlie Terrane (Griffin and Hickman, 1988a). The project is situated in a highly fertile greenstone belt with numerous gold deposits and abundant gold occurrences nearby. The Coogee, Salt Creek, Daisy-Milano and Lucky Bay gold deposits, plus the major St Ives gold camp are specifically relevant to exploration of the project.

COOGEE WEST E26/177 EXPLORATION TARGETING AND GEOPHYSICAL REVIEW

The Coogee Project area is considered highly prospective for both gold and copper-gold mineralisation. A comprehensive review of available datasets—including internal exploration data and open-file WAMEX and MAGIX geophysical datasets—has resulted in the identification of **five (5) geophysical targets** across E26/177.

These targets have been delineated based on anomalous geophysical responses warranting follow-up investigation. Of these, **five high-priority targets** have been identified along known mineralised trends, within favourable lithological settings, and coincident with geophysical anomalies. A summary of all targets, including their priority ranking (1 = High, 2 = Medium), is provided in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Figures 2–4**.

Tenement Overview

Immediately west of M26/477, which hosts the existing Coogee Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **3.65Mt @ 1.08g/t Au for 126,685 ounces of gold**, and **1.01Mt @ 0.41% Cu for 4,133 tonnes of copper metal** *(ASX Announcement 26 August 2024: 158% increase in Coogee Gold MRE)*, the tenement extends southwards over a portion of Lake Lefroy, while the northern half contains windows of weathered outcrop interspersed with Cenozoic cover.

Historical exploration across this area has been limited and sporadic. Ramelius Resources previously conducted wide-spaced reconnaissance Aircore drilling across the Salt Lake, while Terrain Minerals completed RC and diamond drilling in the northern portion of the tenement.

The tenement is well covered by 50m line-spaced aeromagnetic data and gravity data with 100–400m line spacing and 100m station intervals. The aeromagnetic imagery delineates variably magnetic, northwest-trending mafic and ultramafic units intruded by granitic bodies, surrounded by sedimentary sequences and intermediate to felsic tuffs.

Filtered gravity data complements the magnetic interpretation, with localised gravity highs correlating with mafic and ultramafic lithologies, and gravity lows associated with sedimentary rocks and granitic intrusions.

Table 1: Drill Targets based on ranking over E26/177

Target ID	Easting	Northing	Commodity	Tenement	Comment	Ranking
CG-04	391842	6554756	Au-Cu	E26/177	Coogee West strong magnetic anomaly	1
CG-05	391680	6554179	Au-Cu	E26/177	Coogee West/ Lake infill Au drilling	1
CG-06	389000	6554200	Au-Cu	E26/177	1.8km strike Gold Trend	1
CG-07	387866	6554581	Au-Cu	E26/177	3km strike Gold Trend	1
CG-08	388041	6556854	Au-Cu	E26/177	Magnetic Aureole around syenite intrusion	2

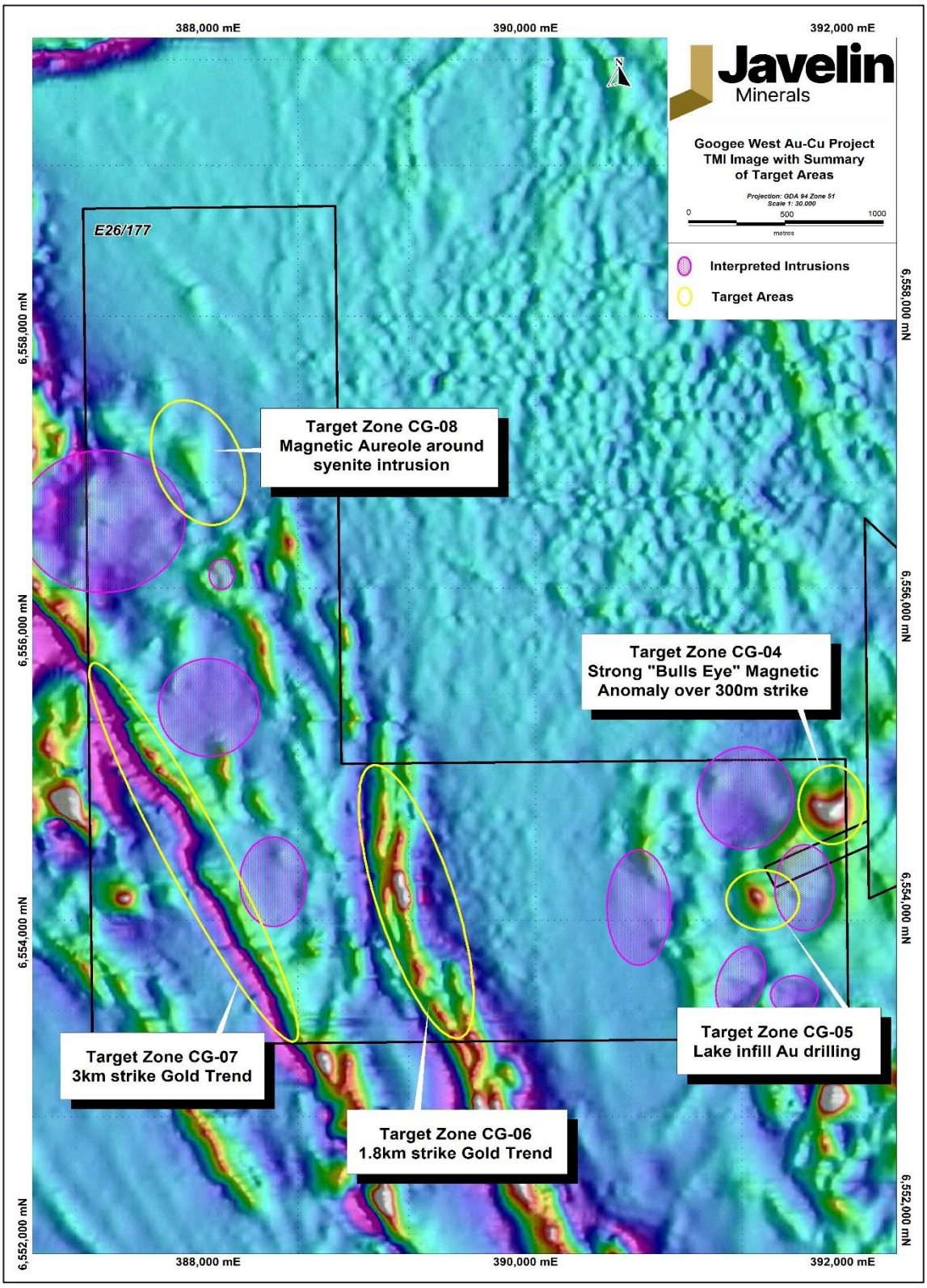

Figure 2 – M26/477 & E26/177 magnetic image with targets

The CG-04 target is a discrete, untested, circular "bulls-eye" magnetic anomaly with an amplitude of approximately **700nT**, located around **1.5km west of the Coogee Pit**. This anomaly represents a **high-priority drill target**, given its stronger magnetic response compared to the nearby **CG-01 target** (approximately 400nT), which is already known to host gold-copper mineralisation north of the Coogee Pit.

The CG-04 magnetic anomaly is interpreted to commence from a depth of **300 vertical metres**, extending to **approximately 1km**, and **remains completely untested by drilling**. This geophysical feature is considered a **high-order Au-Cu target** warranting immediate follow-up as part of the upcoming exploration program (see Figures 2 and 3).

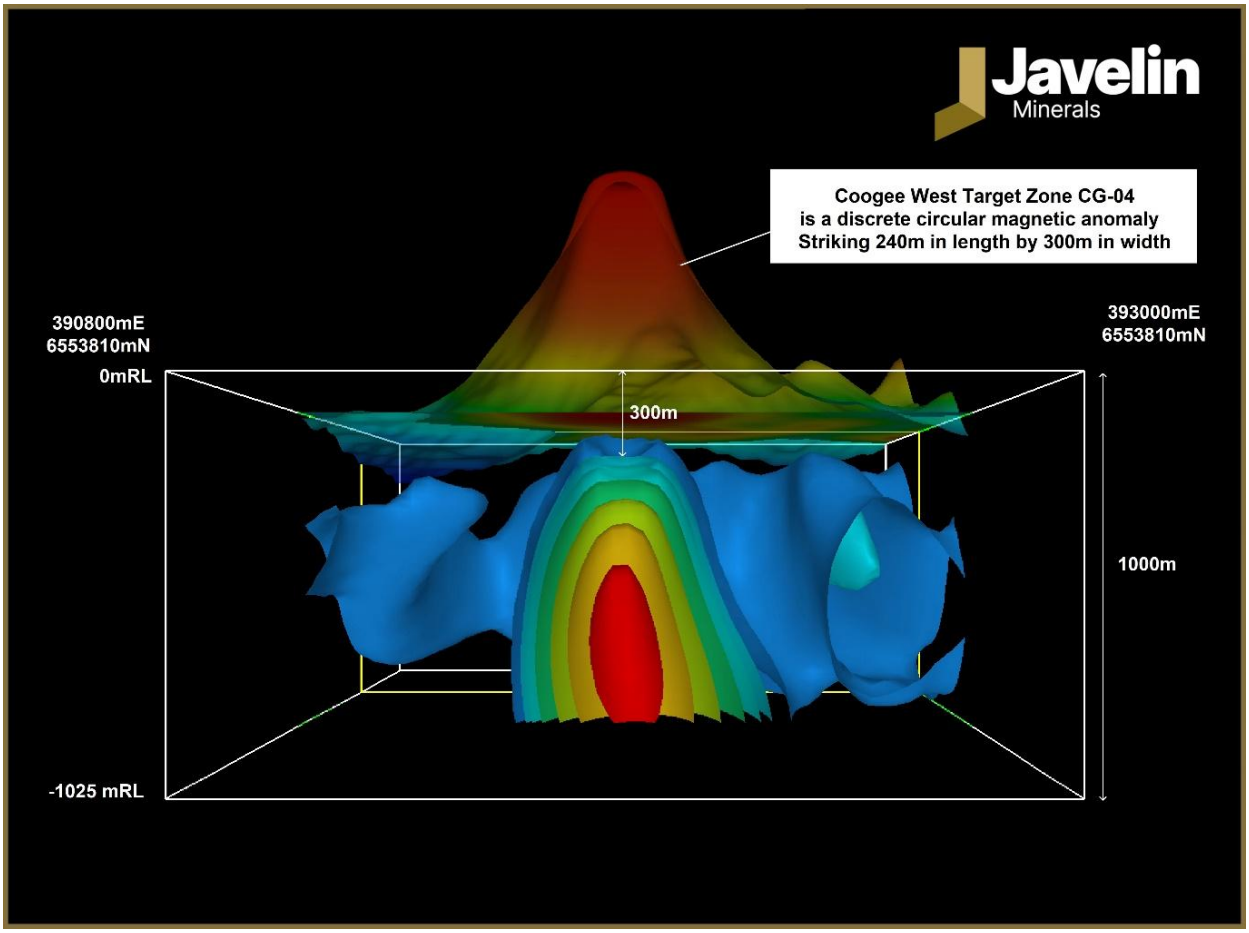

Figure 3 – Coogee West CG-04 Target 3D magnetic inversion sliced through 6553810N looking north

Exploration Target Zones: CG-05 to CG-08

CG-05 Target – Lake Infill Zone

The CG-05 target area comprises anomalous gold intersections from wide-spaced Aircore drilling conducted by Ramelius Resources in 2015. This was followed by two diamond drillholes, which returned broad gold intervals with minor associated copper. The observed lithologies are consistent with those along the Coogee Pit trend. Given the encouraging results and geological continuity, further drill testing is recommended.

CG-06 & CG-07 Target – Magnetic Trend Zone

Target CG-06 comprises two significant magnetic anomalies, measuring approximately 1.8km and 3km in length respectively (refer to Figures 2, 3, and 4). These trends are currently underexplored, with very limited to no prior drilling.

3D magnetic inversion modelling was completed to highlight magnetic mineral distribution along these trends. Gold mineralisation in the region is closely associated with pyrite, often intergrown with magnetite, and higher gold grades tend to correlate with increased concentrations of both minerals. The magnetic trends are interpreted to represent magnetite-bearing zones and are therefore considered priority targets for gold mineralisation. These areas are now ready for drill testing.

Historical Exploration Context

Previous drilling by Javelin targeted areas where Ramelius Aircore drilling intersected anomalous gold values at the bottom of holes, aligned along a known gold trend. Two principal lithologies have been logged across this trend:

- Mafic-ultramafic units, and
- Intermediate feldspar porphyries.

The feldspar porphyry forms a ~200–300m wide NW-SE trending band, broadly concordant with aeromagnetic structural features and correlating with bedrock gold anomalies. It is flanked on either side by mafic-ultramafic lithologies. Gold mineralisation is typically associated with hematite alteration near inferred lithological contacts and is commonly accompanied by pink calcite veining and disseminated pyrite - an alteration assemblage identical to that seen at the Coogee Pit copper-gold system.

CG-08 Target – Magnetic Aureole Target

A number of interpreted intrusive bodies from the magnetic and gravity datasets represent compelling copper-gold targets, particularly within the magnetic aureoles that surround these features. This geological setting is comparable to the Burns Prospect (Lefroy Minerals), where mineralisation occurs in similar environments.

Target area CG-08 is considered high priority, as historical shallow drilling intersected anomalous gold values adjacent to a well-defined magnetic aureole. This aureole is also semi-coincident with a gravity anomaly yet remains untested at depth. Follow-up drilling is strongly recommended to test this target.

Additionally, 3D inversion modelling has been completed for this area, providing both a full-prospect view and a focused model clipped to the western ultramafic unit. The depth to fresh rock is interpreted to be approximately 50–60m below surface, providing suitable conditions for cost-effective RC or diamond drilling.

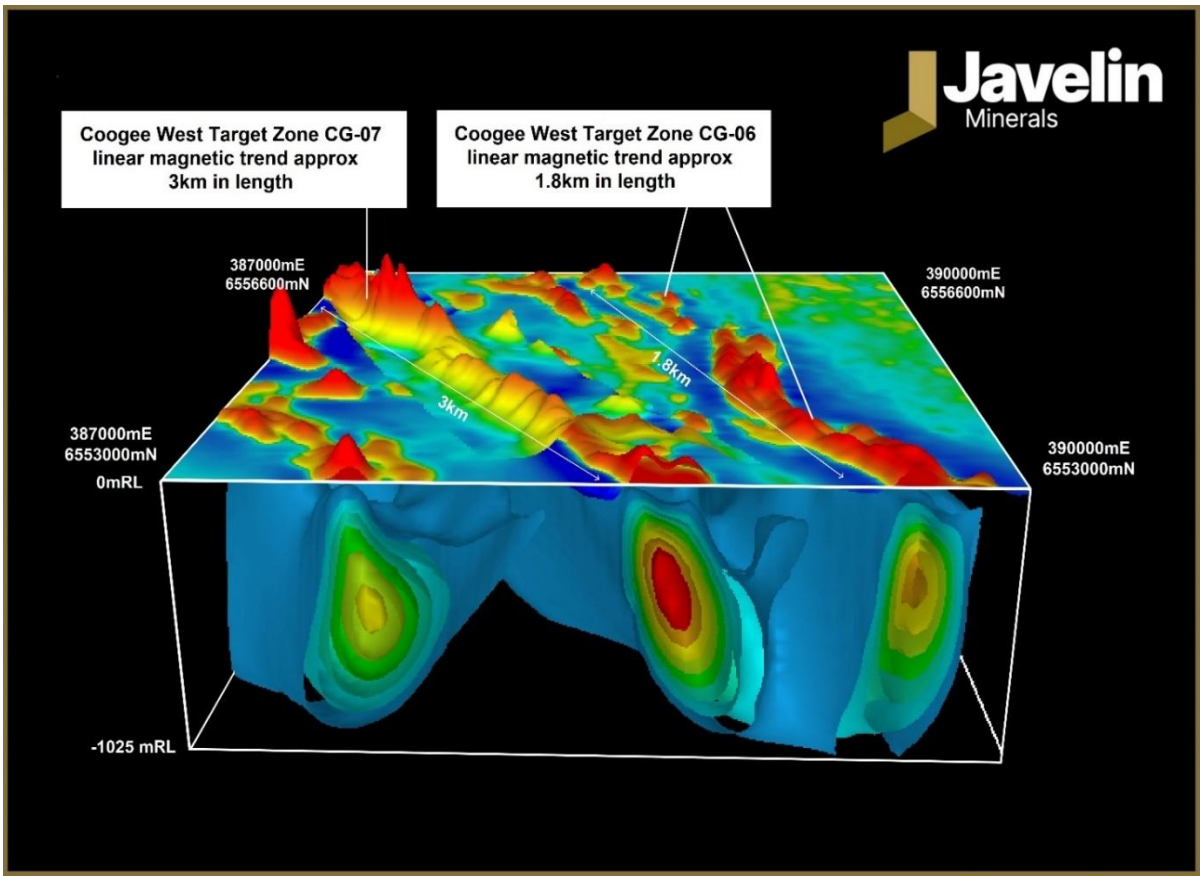

Figure 4 – Coogee West CG-06 & CG-07 Target 3D oblique view looking north

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

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Current Javelin Minerals Gold Resources

Coogee Gold Project Current Mineral Resource Estimate

The existing Coogee Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) now stands at **3.65Mt at 1.08 g/t Au totalling 126,685 ounces of gold** and **1.01Mt at 0.41% Cu, containing 4,133t of copper metal** *(ASX Announcement 26 August 2024: 158% increase in Coogee Gold MRE)*. Table 1 showing the updated Coogee Mineral Resource as of August 2024 based on tonnes and grades. Table 2 highlights the MRE over the Copper zone has been classified as an Inferred category with a 0.41 g/t copper cut-off. Table 3 shows the MRE based on Mineralised Block Zones.

Table 1: Coogee Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m³	Density g/cm³	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* ounces Au
Indicated	Supergene	7,531	2.10	15,816	1.17	**593**
	Primary	350,898	2.70	947,426	1.31	**39,969**
Inferred	Supergene	11,715	2.10	24,601	0.56	**445**
	Primary	987,773	2.70	2,666,988	1.00	**85,677**
Total	**Supergene**	**19,246**	**2.10**	**40,417**	**0.80**	**1,038**
	Fresh	**1,338,672**	**2.70**	**3,614,414**	**1.08**	**125,647**
Total		**1,357,918**	**2.69**	**3,654,831**	**1.08**	**126,685**

Table 2: Coogee Copper Zone Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a >2,000 ppm Cu cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m³	Density g/cm³	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* tonnes Cu
Inferred	Primary within Gold Domain	122,358	2.7	330,366	5,546	**1,832**
Inferred	Supergene	129,402	2.1	271,745	3,619	**983**
Inferred	Primary without Gold Domain	153,887	2.7	415,494	3,144	**1,306**
Total		**405,647**		**1,017,606**	**4,103**	**4,122**

Table 3: Coogee Au Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification of Block Id as of July 2024 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Mineralised Blocks Id	Classification	Volume m³	Density g/cm³	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* ounces Au
Northern	Indicated	185,074	2.68	495,969	1.14	**18,190**
	Inferred	913,813	2.69	2,461,114	0.98	**77,846**
	Total	**1,098,887**	**2.69**	**2,957,084**	**1.01**	**96,036**
Central (under pit)	Indicated	99,695	2.70	268,881	1.36	**11,735**
	Inferred	32,918	2.70	88,879	1.09	**3,106**
	Total	**132,613**	**2.70**	**357,759**	**1.29**	**14,841**
Southern	Indicated	73,660	2.69	198,391	1.67	**10,637**
	Inferred	52,758	2.68	141,596	1.14	**5,171**
	Total	**126,418**	**2.69**	**339,988**	**1.45**	**15,808**
Northern	Indicated	185,074	2.68	495,969	1.14	**18,190**
	Inferred	913,813	2.69	2,461,114	0.98	**77,846**
	Total	**1,098,887**	**2.69**	**2,957,084**	**1.01**	**96,036**

Eureka Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate

The existing Eureka Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) stands at **2.45Mt at 1.42 g/t Au totalling 112,000 ounces of gold** *(ASX Announcement 24 June 2021: TNT Mines drilling increases Eureka Resource to 112,000 oz gold).* Table 5 showing the Eureka Mineral Resource as of June 2021 based on tonnes and grades.

Table 4: Eureka Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of June 2021 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Tonnage t	*Grade* g/t Au	*Contained Metal* (Oz Gold)
Indicated	1,269,000	1.53	62,000
Inferred	1,183,000	1.3	50,000
Total	2,452,000	1.42	112,000

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource for Coogee and Eureka MRE's, announced on 26 August 2024 and 24 June 2021, continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

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

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For further information please refer to previous ASX announcement from Javelin Minerals Ltd

ASX Announcement 10 Feb 2025: *High grade gold and copper delivered at Coogee*

ASX Announcement 16 Dec 2024: *Maiden drilling program completed at Coogee Project*

ASX Announcement 27 Nov 2024: *Drilling starts at Coogee Gold-Copper Project Kalgoorlie*

ASX Announcement 21 Oct 2024: *Javelin Expands November Drilling at Coogee*

ASX Announcement 19 Sep 2024: *Drilling to start at Coogee Gold-Copper Project in Dec Qtr*

ASX Announcement 26 Aug 2024: *158% Increase in Coogee Gold MRE*

ASX Announcement 20 Aug 2024: *Additional Information – Coogee gold-copper drill targets*

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.*	In total 1,562 drillholes have been completed over the Coogee Project area. Aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during 2011 to 2021), holes have been sampled initially as 4 m spear composites, and subsequently 1m samples. RC 1 m samples were split with a cone splitter into calico bags during drilling and submitted for analysis if the 4 m composites had anomalous Au values. The spoils were bagged per metre in appropriately sized plastic bags. Historical RC drilling was sampled at 1 m intervals, with sub-samples collected from a riffle or cone splitter. Occasional wet samples were not split but collected in a plastic bag then spear sampled. Diamond core drilling (DD) has been sampled as half core in areas of mineralisation with a 5 to 10 m buffer sampled at either side of the mineralised zone. The samples are generally 1m intervals, however they can be less than 20cm in places based on geological boundaries and mineralisation style. Sub-sampling and assay techniques are discussed in the relevant sections below. Intervals were geologically logged by geologist during the various drilling programmes.
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 Coogee Project has been drilled with a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond core drilling (DD). The primary method of drilling has been RC (5 3/8 inch face sampling hammer) with only minor DD. RAB and AC holes exist and have been used to assist with the geological interpretation but have not been used for grade interpolation for exploration purposes.
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*	Historical core recovery (Ramelius from 2012 onward) was generally excellent (≈100%). 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Sample recoveries were classified as satisfactory, and the volume of sample was considered to represent a good composite sample overall. No relationships between sample recovery and grades exist.
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 Aircore, DD and RC drilling including rock type, grain size, texture, color, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was been classified as sufficient. Historic RC holes have been logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, color, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features. Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present. All field descriptions are qualitative in nature
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 drilled with a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Initial sample submission was for 4 m (spear sample) composites, with the 1 m splits sent for assay of the 4 m composite returned anomalous results. Sample weights were generally between 3 to 4 kg. Most historical diamond core samples were half core of 1 m length, although some samples were less than 1 m (minimum 20 cm) to account for geological contacts. Where field duplicates are taken the core is cut into two quarters. Field duplicates for RC samples are taken from the secondary sampling port on the cone splitter, which was opposite the primary sampling port. All samples were sorted and dried in ovens for up to 8 hours (approx. +/-) at 105°C. Primary sample preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. For RC samples, the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 3mm Boyd crush. For diamond core the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 10mm (primary crush) and then further crushed to a nominal 3mm. All samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction, a nominal 2 kg sample where possible. All material was retained after splitting. Samples were then milled using a robotic preparation system to 90% passing -75um. Laboratory standards taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sample size is considered appropriate for the grainsize and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	1m split RC samples and all 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. The primary laboratory used for all recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. Copper has been determined by 4-Acid Digest followed by ICP-OES finish. 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 SQL database. Recent drilling has been recorded on using excel software on field laptops. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly form 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.

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 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. All data used in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 50 For recent drilling (2020 onwards) dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro (Reflex or Axis) for all holes where possible. For the Ramelius drilling (~2012 – 2013), deeper holes were surveyed by gyro, with shorter grade control holes using the collar compass and clinometer readings at surface. Topographic surfaces have been generated from aerial photogrammetry or detailed surveys. 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.*	Within M26/477 area, the majority of the central and southern part of Coogee drilling is on a 20 m section by 10 m on section spacing, with some infill to 5 m on lines in core high grade zones and/or selected 12.5 m sections within the pit. In the northern part of the deposit, the drill spacing is mostly on 40 m spaced sections, with holes at 20 m to 40 m along section, with occasional infill holes on 20 m spaced sections. Within E26/477, the reconnaissance aircore drilling are spaced 200m by 400m spacings All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.
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.*	Gold mineralisation within M26/177 dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of the exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots and is unbiased. The relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation orientation is not considered to have introduce any material sampling bias during the drilling programmes.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. Historical (pre-2012) sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

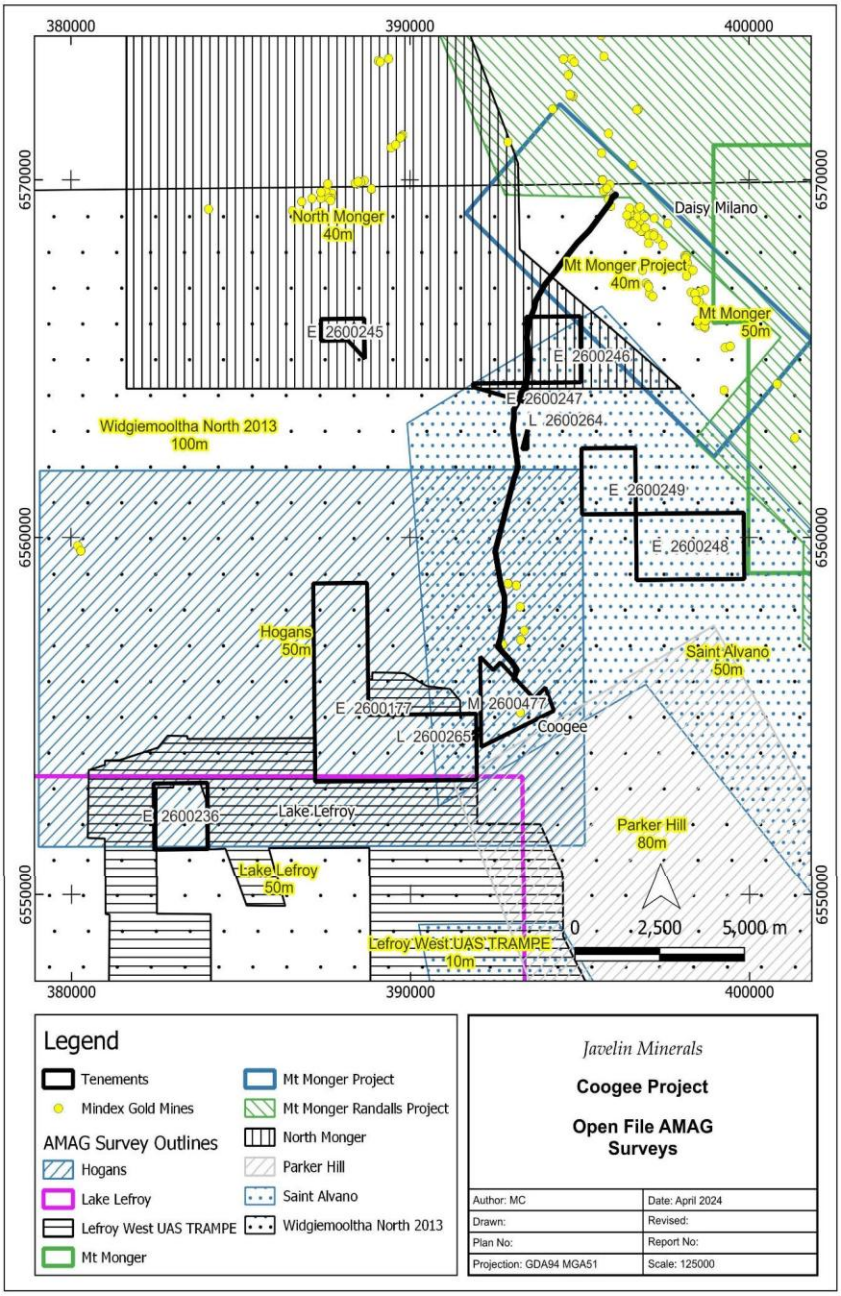
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(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 tenement (M26/477 and E26/177) is 100% owned by Javelin Minerals Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Much of the drilling data at Coogee is historical, with work undertaken by Harmony Gold (2002), Ramelius Resources (2012-2015), Serena Minerals (2019), Sovereign Resources (1996-1999), Terrain Minerals (2016) and View Resources (2004). Ramelius, Sovereign and View conducted extensive work, with only minor drilling by the other parties. Most of the Harmony and Ramelius drilling was in the area that would become the pit, including grade control drilling. Statistical analysis of the historical drilling with the more recent drilling by Victory Mines (now Javelin Minerals) shows that the Au grade distributions are comparable, and that all the drilling data is suitable to use for mineral estimation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	Within M26/477, the Coogee gold/copper deposit is hosted by felsic dacitic and rhyolitic units. Mineralisation is hosted within a shallow (-30°) west dipping lode/shear zone. Pit exposures show the lode zone to be associated with sericite-chlorite alteration, coarse pyrite-hematite mineralisation and foliation. It is interpreted as an Archaean structurally hosted lode gold deposit possibly occurring on a sedimentary layer within the volcanic sequence. High grade zones occur as SE plunging shoots within the shear zone.

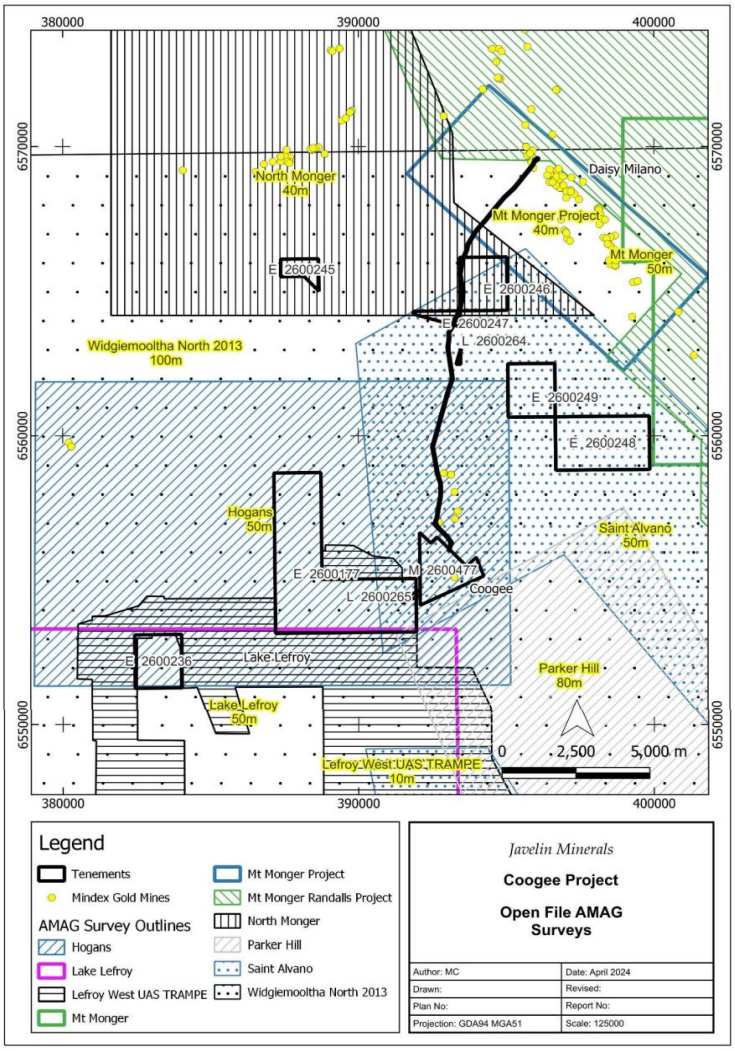
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	All significant intersections for Coogee have been previously reported in Victory Mines Quarterly and Annual reports (https://javelinminerals.com.au/reports/).
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for*	Top-cuts have not been applied to previously announced drilling results. Aggregated sample assays calculated using a length weighted average. Gold equivalent values were not used for previous reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	Mineralisation dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of the exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 2 to 7 and Tables 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of priority untested magnetic targets.
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.*	The results have been sourced from the historical reports and have been substantially documented.
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*	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 The Project has complete 100m AMAG coverage (GSWA commissioned Widgiemooltha North) with a combination of 20m, 40m and 50m line spaced aeromagnetic/UAV surveys over the project tenements, Refer to Table 1 in the announcement. The radiometric data has variable resolution with a combination of 50m and 100m line spaced surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	 A number of ground geophysical surveys have been reported over the project tenements within WAMEX reports and include gravity, magnetics, EM, IP and DHEM surveys. The below Table lists the surveys the digital survey data that are available **Survey** | **Year** | **Method** | **Commissioned By** | **Line Direction** | **Line Spacing** | **Station Spacing** | **Stations/Line Length** Aztec | 2008 | Gravity | Terrain Minerals | E-W | 125m/250m | 100m | 1128

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Coogee	2016	Gravity	Ramelius	E-W	200m/400m	200m	380
Lefroy 2	2017	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	400m	100m/200m	1093
Lefroy	2017	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	200m/400m	100m	4291
Lefroy 6	2018	Gravity	Lefroy Exploration	E-W	200m/400m	100m/200m	446
Hogans	1996	GMAG	Sovereign	NE-SW	25m/5m	5m	135km
Coogee	2018	GMAG	Serena	E-W	25m	1m	175km
Coogee	2014	IP+MLEM	Ramelius	NE-SW	100m	50m/100m	2,4km
Aztec	2008	IP+MLEM	Terrain Minerals	NE-SW	300m	50m/100m	20km
Aztec	2010	FLEM	Terrain Minerals	NE-SW	200m	100m	180
Aztec	2012	DHEM	Terrain Minerals	na	na	5-10m	2860m

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 drilling to test magnetic anomalies and magnetic trends at depth.