ASX Announcement

9 March 2026

Further High-Grade Gold Discovered at RPM

Further high-grade gold samples up to 24.6 g/t Au discovered adjacent to RPM and along the northern end of the main RPM ridge.

Highlights

- Field observations and 2025 surface assays have identified new gold anomalies emerging to the west of RPM and along the northern end of the main RPM ridgeline (Figures 4 to 6).
- Anomalies highlighted by:
    - Three rock samples grading >10 g/t Au including a high of 24.6 g/t Au (Table 1), and three soil samples grading >1 g/t Au with a peak of 5.5 g/t Au (Table 2).
- These results build on earlier surface reconnaissance along the RPM ridge line, which previously returned 20 rock samples > 1.0 g/t Au, with a high of 52.3 g/t Au, and 11 soil samples > 0.5 g/t Au, with a high of 4.8 g/t Au (ASX Announcement: 3 February 2025).
- The RPM ridgeline is slated as a high-priority drill target for 2026 as the Company aims to identify the next high-grade pod similar to RPM North.

Nova General Manager and Geologist, Mr Hans Hoffman, commented:

"Integrated geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, including initial interpretations from drone magnetometry 3D inversion processing all support a compelling drill target at the northern extension of the RPM ridge. Surface sampling has returned multi-gram gold assays from stockwork quartz veining in both hornfels and intrusive host rocks, with magnetic signatures along the ridgeline showing strong analogies to the main RPM deposit. Drill testing of these anomalies is a high priority for our 2026 program, and given its strategic location along access routes to RPM, any success here has the potential to deliver substantial upside to the Estelle Project.

"It's too early to say what we have found a couple kilometers to the west, but with grades up to 24.6 g/t Au, we will definitely be back in 2026 to expand on this anomaly."

Nova Minerals Limited (Nova or the Company) (ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FSE: QM3) is pleased to announce assay results from its 2025 surface sampling program in the RPM regional and ridgeline area of the Company's flagship Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project, located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt in Alaska.

2025 Estelle Surficial Reconnaissance Program

During the 2025 field season, Nova's geologist team, led by General Manager and geologist Mr Hans Hoffman, undertook an extensive surface exploration mapping and sampling program

across three main areas of the Estelle Project comprised of over 30 traverses covering 75-line kilometres, 430 soil samples, 170 rock samples, and 26 stream sediment samples (Figure 1).

As a result of that program and reported to date:

- Assay results from recent rock and soil sampling have outlined a newly developing large-scale gold-copper system at West Wing (ASX Announcement: 2 March 2026).
- Surface results from the RPM regional and ridgeline areas, including high-grade RPM-style gold assays of up to 24.6 g/t Au, have identified new drill targets at RPM, as outlined in this announcement.

Further results from 2025 soil and rock sampling across the project district will be reported by area as they are received and processed in the coming weeks.

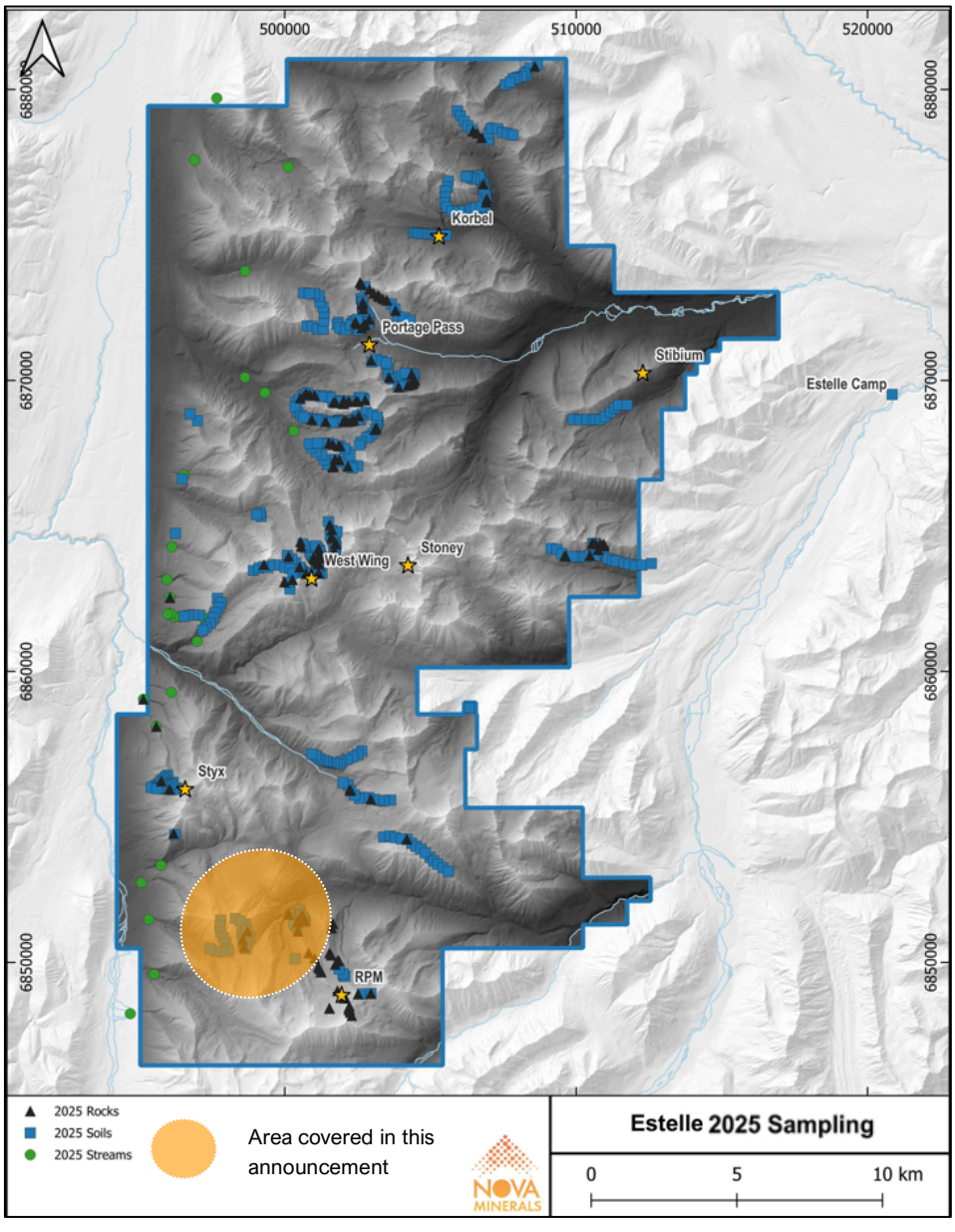

Figure 1. *Estelle property map showing the extensive 2025 exploration program*

RPM Regional and Ridgeline

Additional sampling was conducted at the northern end of the main RPM ridge as well as along spur ridges 2-3km west of there. At the northern end of the main RPM Ridge, nine soil samples were greater than 0.2 g/t Au, including five greater than 0.4 g/t Au, and a high of 1.6 g/t Au. At this same location, four rock samples were greater than 1.0 g/t Au with a high of 11.7 g/t Au (Figure 3). These samples were collected primarily in granodiorite which was discovered in the creek drainage below the hornfelsed ridges above.

Two to three kilometers to the west a season high 24.6 g/t Au quartz-sulfide vein in felsic intrusive (Figure 3) was discovered along a spur ridge as well as a 14.6 g/t Au rock sample of sedimentary rock in a drainage just below there. No felsic intrusive had been previously noted in this region. Five soil samples collected in the vicinity were greater than 0.3 g/t Au with high of 1.0 g/t Au. Sampling in this area is relatively sparse and warrants follow-up in 2026.

Figure 2. *Nova geologist standing on a drill target site on the far north of the RPM ridgeline*

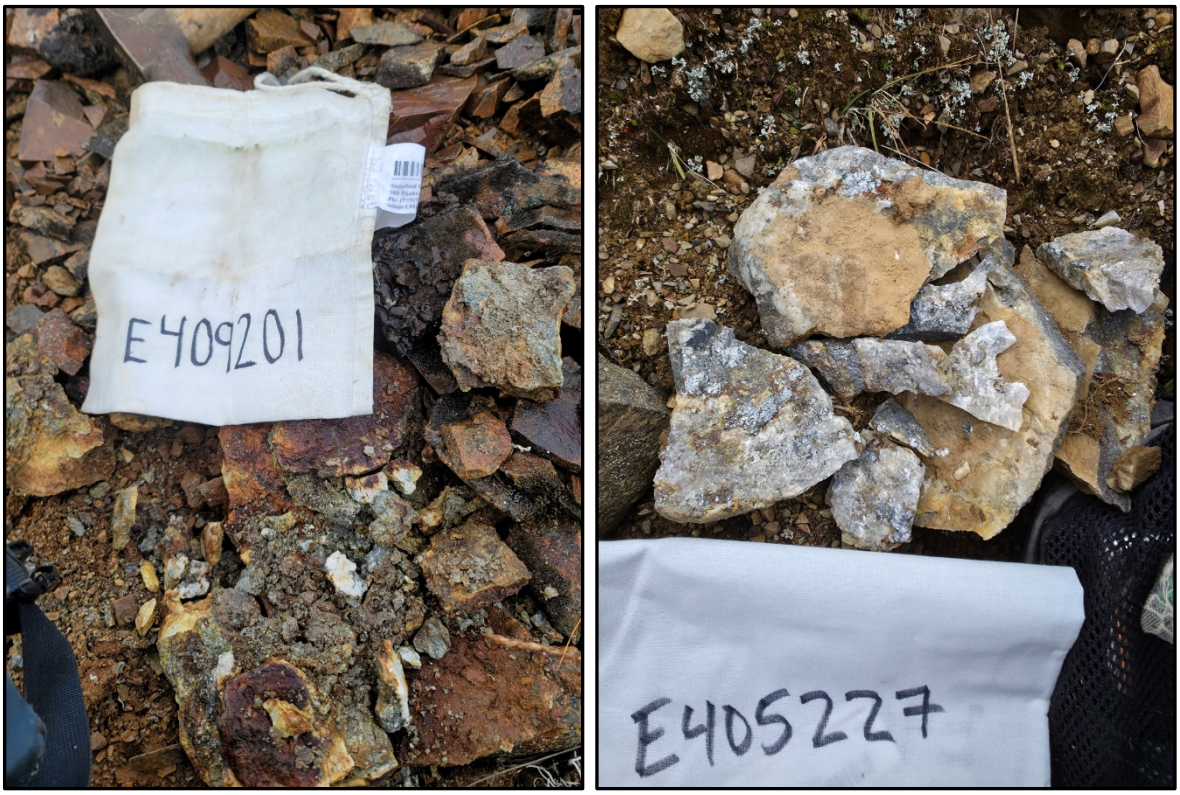

Figure 3. *Sample E409201 – 24.6 g/t Au; Sample E405227 – 11.7 g/t Au*

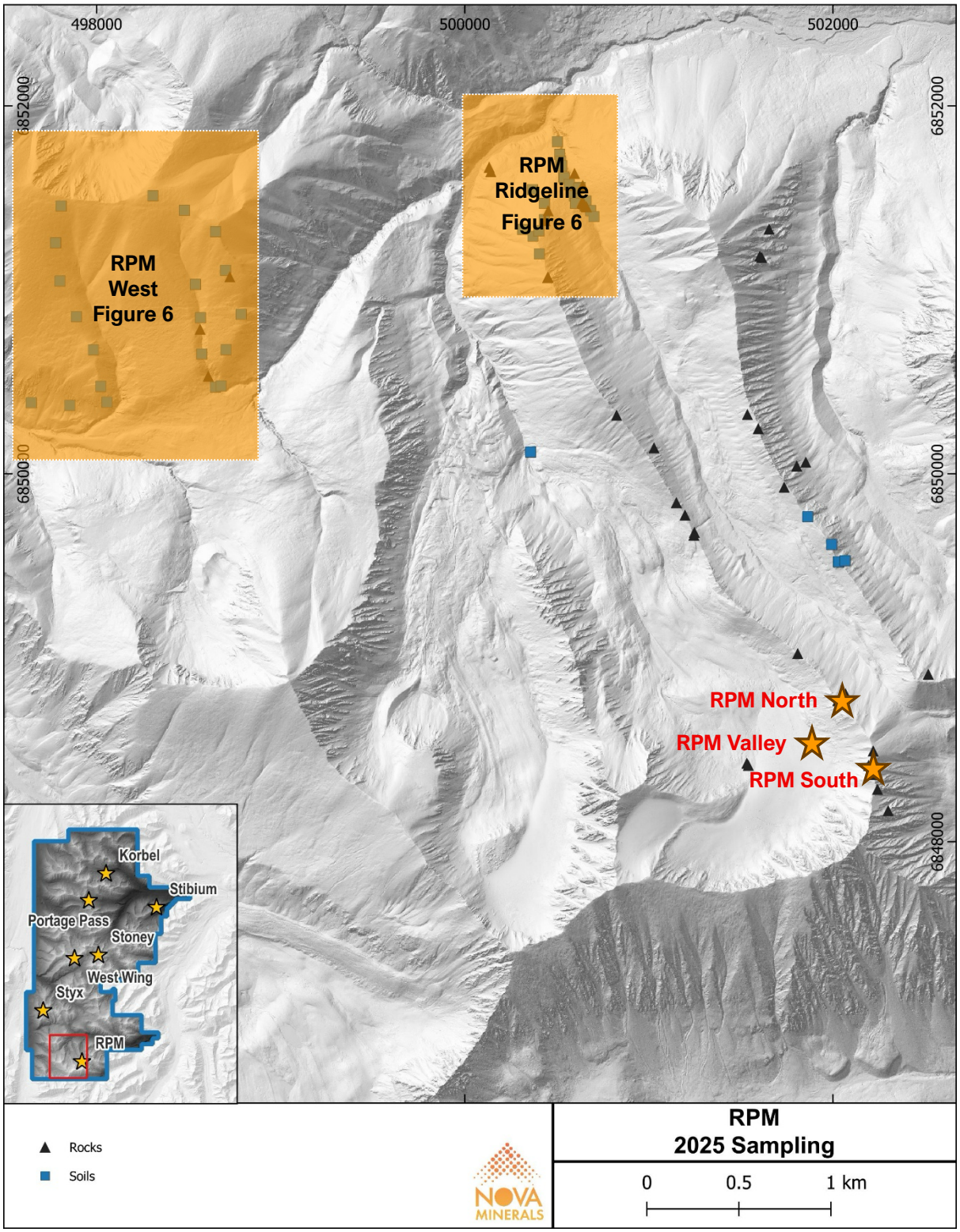

Figure 4. *RPM area regional map showing the existing deposits and the location of the larger regional maps shown in figures 5 and 6 below*

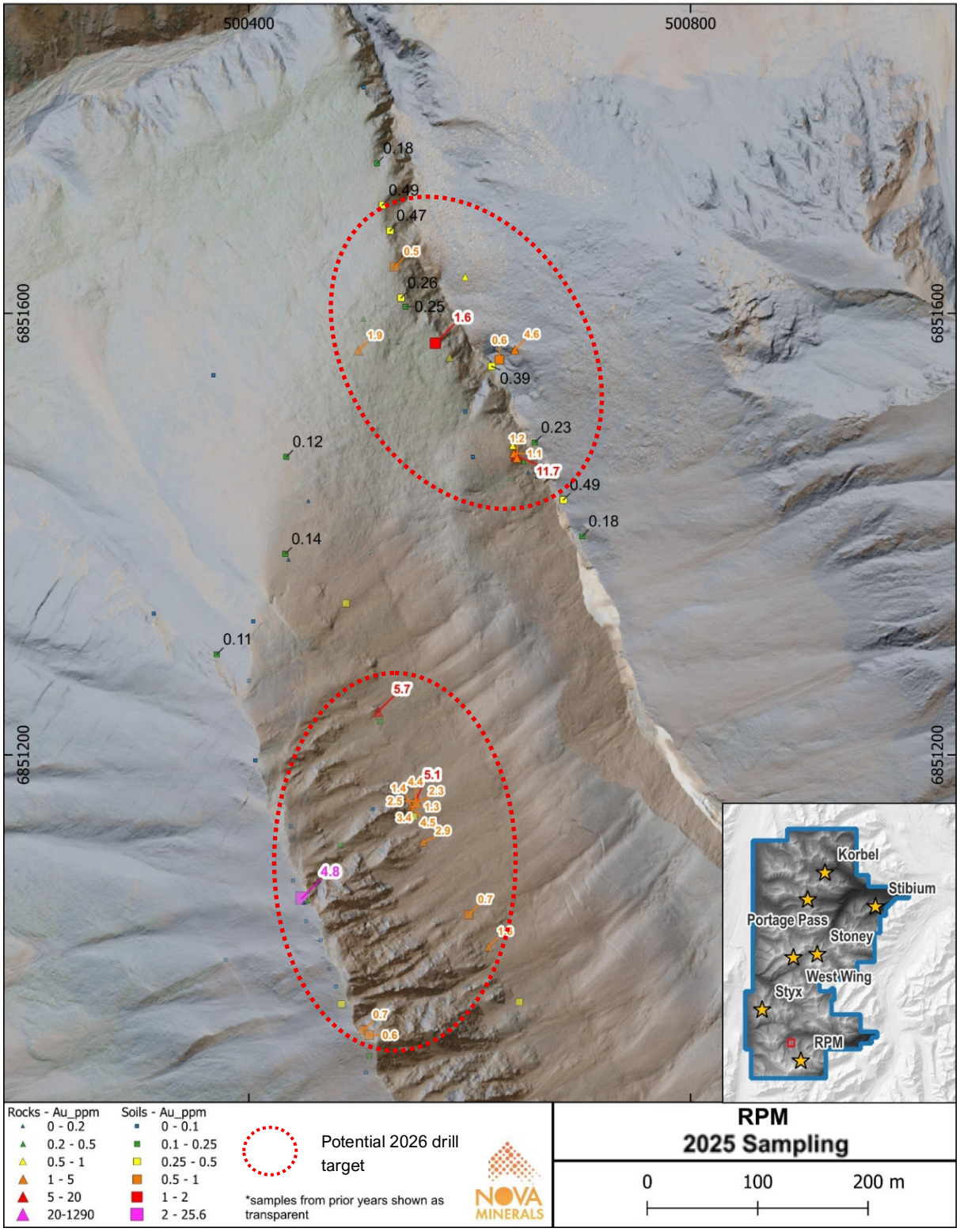

Figure 4. *RPM ridgeline sampling and potential 2026 drill targets*

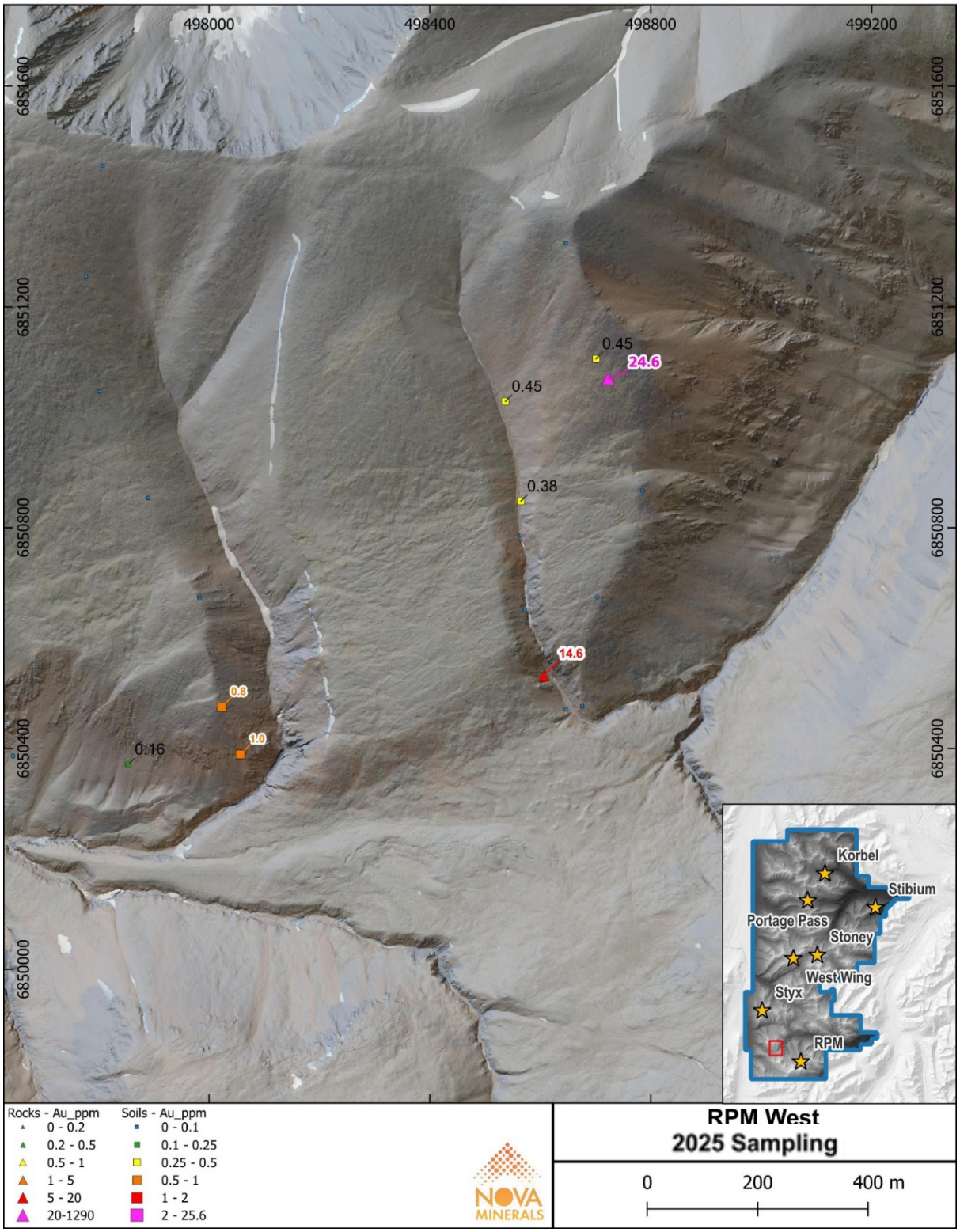

Figure 5. *RPM West sampling*

Table 1. *Significant Gold Results – Rocks > 1.0 g/t Au*

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au g/t
RPM	E409201	498723	6851070	24.6
RPM	E409202	498606	6850531	14.6
RPM	E405227	500642	6851471	11.7
RPM	E405231	500641	6851567	4.6
RPM	E409262	502427	6872016	1.4
RPM	E409270	500643	6851469	1.2
RPM	E405225	500640	6851473	1.1
RPM	E405226	500639	6851480	1.0

Table 2: *Significant Gold Results – Soils > 1.0 g/t Au*

Prospect	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au g/t
RPM	E409453	500358	6850118	5.5
RPM	E397379	500569	6851573	1.6
RPM	E405327	498057	6850389	1.0

Upcoming Milestones

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

Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project Discussion and Analysis

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

www.novaminerals.com.au

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

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About Nova Minerals Limited

Nova Minerals Limited is advancing one of the world's largest undeveloped gold deposits into production and securing a U.S. domestic supply of the critical mineral antimony. The Company is focused on the exploration and development of the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project, located in Alaska, a tier-one mining jurisdiction.

Estelle hosts two defined multi-million-ounce gold resources, and more than 20 prospects distributed along a 35-kilometre mineralised trend, in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt, a province which hosts a >220 million ounce (Moz) documented gold endowment and some of the world's largest gold mines and discoveries including, Kinross Gold Corporation's Fort Knox Gold Mine. In parallel, Nova is advancing its critical minerals strategy, fully funded by a US$43.4 million U.S. Department of War award to develop a domestic antimony supply chain, targeted for production in late 2026/2027.

Competent Person Statements

Mr Vannu Khounphakdy 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 Khounphakdy 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 Khounphakdy is also a Qualified Person as defined by S-K 1300 rules for mineral deposit disclosure. Mr Khounphakdy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the announcement dated today that relates to exploration results and exploration targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Hans Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman, Owner of First Tracks Exploration, LLC, who is providing geologic consulting services to Nova Minerals, compiled the technical information in this release and is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr. Hoffman has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Hoffman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

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

conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalization and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the Project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

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

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Rock samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float/talus • 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 on site as reference material.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type,	• Not applicable – No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	• 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. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Insertion of standards and blanks by the company was not necessary for the type of sampling undertaken. Routine QA/QC processes at the ALS Laboratory included insertion of duplicates, blanks and standards as per standard procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• 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	• 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. Sampling and sample preparation protocols for RC drilling followed industry best practices and are appropriate for the mineralization type being evaluated.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• Assay data intercepts are compiled and calculated 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, copper sulphide mineralization, and for representative lithology • 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.	• Structural measurements at West Wing were not obtained in 2025, dominant orientation from 2024 was 190, 60 • Mapping with a structural focus will be a priority for 2026
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 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 2025, and all assay results from it, have been received and announced. Further results of rock and soil samples from the 2025 surface exploration are pending.