ASX RELEASE

30 May 2025

Estelle 15,000m Exploration and Project Advancement Plan

15,000m drill program to commence shortly at the Estelle Project targeting RPM, Stibium, and Korbel

Highlights

- Helicopters, pad building crews, drillers, and geologists are now onsite to commence preparations for the 2025 field program, with drilling expected to commence in the coming weeks (Figures 1 and 2).
- The 2025 field campaign will concentrate on infill and expansion drilling at RPM and Korbel, supporting the advancement of feasibility studies and streamlining the permitting process (Figure 3, 4, 5 and 8).
- Initial drilling will also commence at the Stibium prospect, where surface sampling programs have identified an extensive 800m long by 400m wide gold-antimony rich zone with results up to 141 g/t Au and 60.5% Sb (ASX Announcement: 14 January 2025), aiming to establish a maiden mineral resource estimate for both gold and antimony (Figures 6 and 7).
- A comprehensive multi-element surface sampling exploration program will be carried out across the broader Estelle project area (Figure 9).
- Nova's application for potential U.S. Department of Defense funding—aimed at accelerating the establishment of a mineral resource estimate, as well as processing, refining, and eventual antimony production at Estelle—continues to advance. Pending a successful outcome of its funding application, the Company intends to deploy additional diamond drill rigs to expand the 2025 drilling program. This would allow for extended drilling at the Stibium prospect and the potential commencement of initial drill testing at the highly prospective Styx target.
- A majority of the drilling undertaken this year will be assayed for gold, antimony, and a suite of multi-elements, with results to be released to the market progressively as laboratory assays are received.

Nova CEO, Mr Christopher Gerteisen commented: "We are excited to commence the 2025 field season with a 15,000-metre drilling program aimed at unlocking further value across our Estelle Project. This campaign will focus on advancing the RPM and Korbel gold deposits toward feasibility and permitting, while also initiating a maiden resource at the Stibium prospect for both gold and antimony. With both metals trading near historic highs, the strategic significance and potential economic return of these near-surface assets underscore Nova's strong growth trajectory and long-term value proposition."

Nova Minerals Limited (**Nova** or the **Company**) (**ASX: NVA, NASDAQ: NVA, FRA: QM3**) is pleased to announce that preparations are now well underway for the upcoming field season at its Estelle Project in Alaska. The Whiskey Bravo airstrip has been cleared, and over the past few weeks, fuel and supplies have been flown in, with deliveries still ongoing. Generators are up and running, the

camp has been de-winterized, and pad construction and support crews, along with the geology team, have begun arriving on site. The first helicopter arrived this week, and initial drill teams have been mobilized, with more expected in the coming weeks. They will be preparing 2 diamond drill rigs and the company-owned reverse circulation (RC) rig, with drilling anticipated to begin, weather permitting, in the coming weeks. Over the winter, the RC rig was also fitted with a new compressor, to enable deeper drilling up to 100 meters.

With both gold and antimony prices near all-time highs, Nova is set to significantly ramp up its operations this season. Up to 40 people will be housed at our fully operational camp, which will serve as the central hub for drill teams, providing logistical support and ensuring all necessary resources are in place for the season ahead.

Figure 1. Camp and pad building crew on site

Figure 2. Preparations for the 2025 field season are well underway

2025 Program Plans

To ensure cost efficiency, the 2025 drilling campaign will utilize two diamond drill rigs alongside the Company-owned reverse circulation (RC) rig. The program is scheduled to run for a minimum of three months during the Alaskan summer, taking advantage of near 24-hour daylight to enable continuous, round-the-clock drilling on a rotational basis, seven days a week. While the 2025 program is primarily focused at RPM, Korbel, and Stibium, the drilling strategy remains dynamic and will be continuously evaluated. Adjustments will be made as needed based on initial drill core observations as the campaign advances, and additional diamond drill rigs will be added if the Company is successful in its application for U.S. Department of Defense funding to fast track its antimony assets.

A majority of the drilling undertaken this year will be assayed for gold, antimony, and a suite of multi-elements, with results to be released to the market progressively as laboratory assays are received.

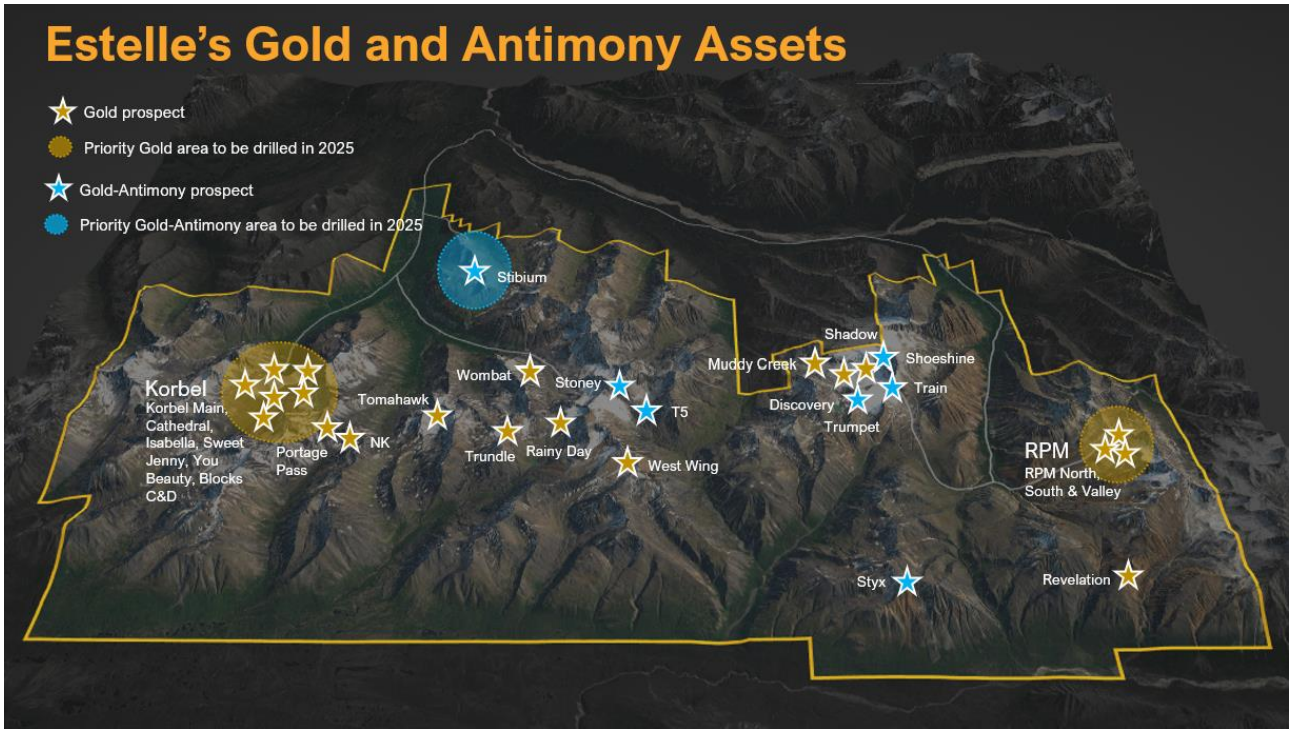

Figure 3. Map of the Estelle project property showing the areas targeted for drilling in 2025

RPM

Approximately 10,000m of drilling is planned at RPM, with four primary objectives:

1. Further definition of the RPM Deposit (Figure 4).
    a. Test strike extensions to the east to test below a heavily fractured zone (160m @ 0.6 g/t Au) from hole RPM-004 (ASX Announcement: 18 October 2021). This interval was hosted in hornfels and drilling plans to intercept the hornfels/intrusive contact as intrusive was observed below in RPM-003. The hornfels/intrusive contact hosts a bulk of the high-grade mineralization encountered at RPM, and testing this eastern extent will follow an observed fault zone that appears to be the primary pathway for late-stage mineralization at RPM.
    b. Upgrade the measured and indicated resources at the main RPM deposit and test intrusive dikes to the south.
    c. Continue to expand the RPM resource in the valley to the west, by targeting the hornfels/intrusive contact.
2. Reverse-circulation (RC) exploration drilling to the north of the current RPM North deposit targeting geochemical anomalies along the ridge line (Figure 5).
3. Reverse-circulation (RC) drilling in the RPM glacial debris lobe area, where surface sampling in 2024 identified rock samples up to 52.3 g/t Au and till samples averaging 1.1 g/t Au over a 1.7 km strike length (ASX Announcement: 3 February 2025 and Figure 5).
4. Hydrology wells to improve knowledge of surface and groundwater hydrology around the deposit, and to expand environmental baseline surveying to advance feasibility studies while also positioning the project for future permitting.

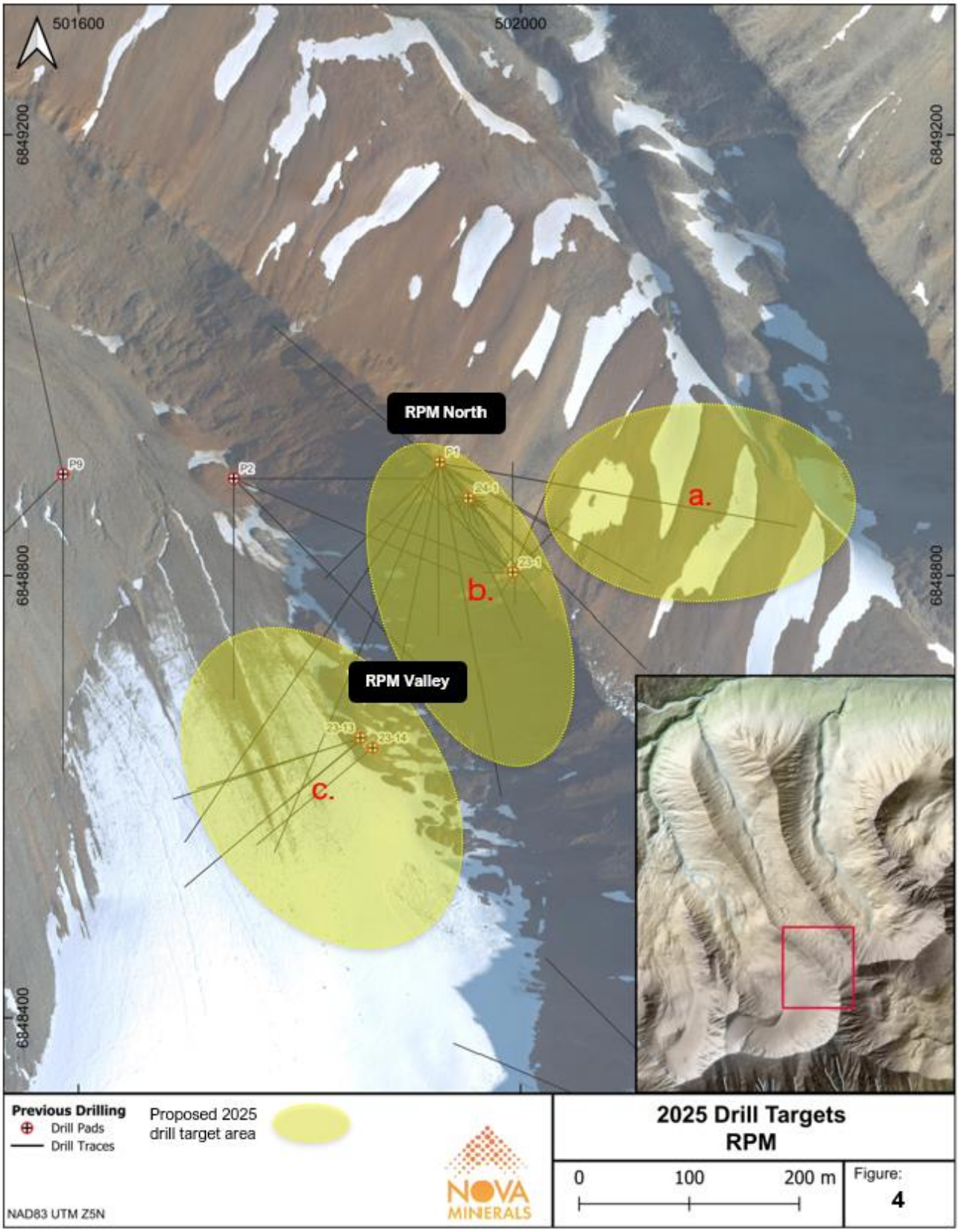

Figure 4. 2025 drill target areas at/near the RPM deposit

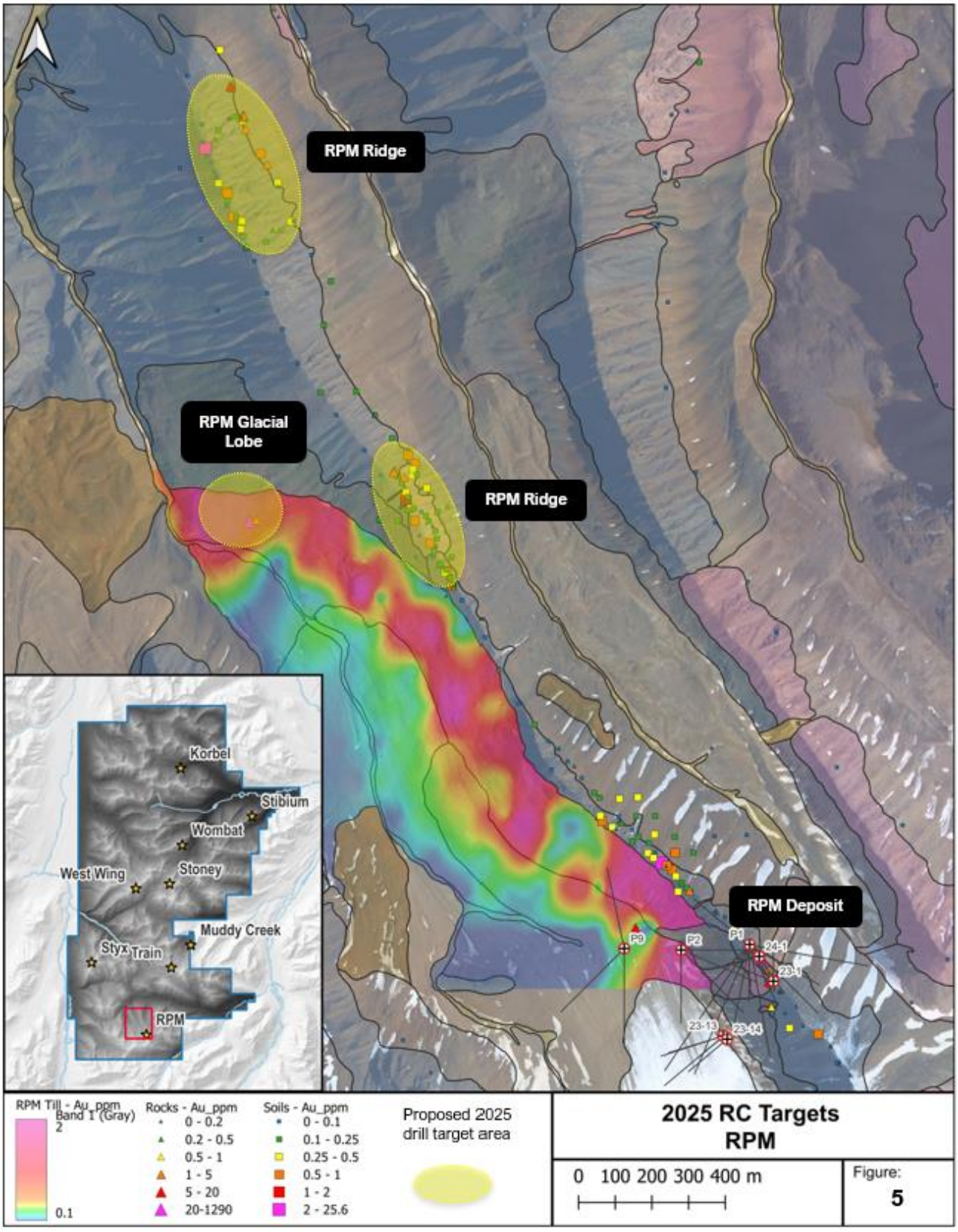

Figure 5. 2025 exploration drill targets outside the main RPM deposit zone

Stibium

Approximately 3,000m of drilling is planned at the Stibium prospect, targeting the establishment of a maiden mineral resource estimate for both gold and antimony (Figures 6 and 7). Surface sampling has defined a substantial mineralised zone, approximately 800m long and 400m wide, with high-impact results including (ASX Announcement: 14 January 2025):

- 12 rock samples > 30% Sb with a high of 60.5% Sb
- 10 soil samples > 0.1% Sb with a high of 2.8% Sb
- 16 rock samples > 5 g/t Au with a high of 141 g/t Au
- 35 soil samples > 1 g/t Au with a high of 25.6 g/t Au

This target will be expanded to include further diamond drill rigs if the Company is successful in its application for U.S. Department of Defense funding to fast track its antimony assets.

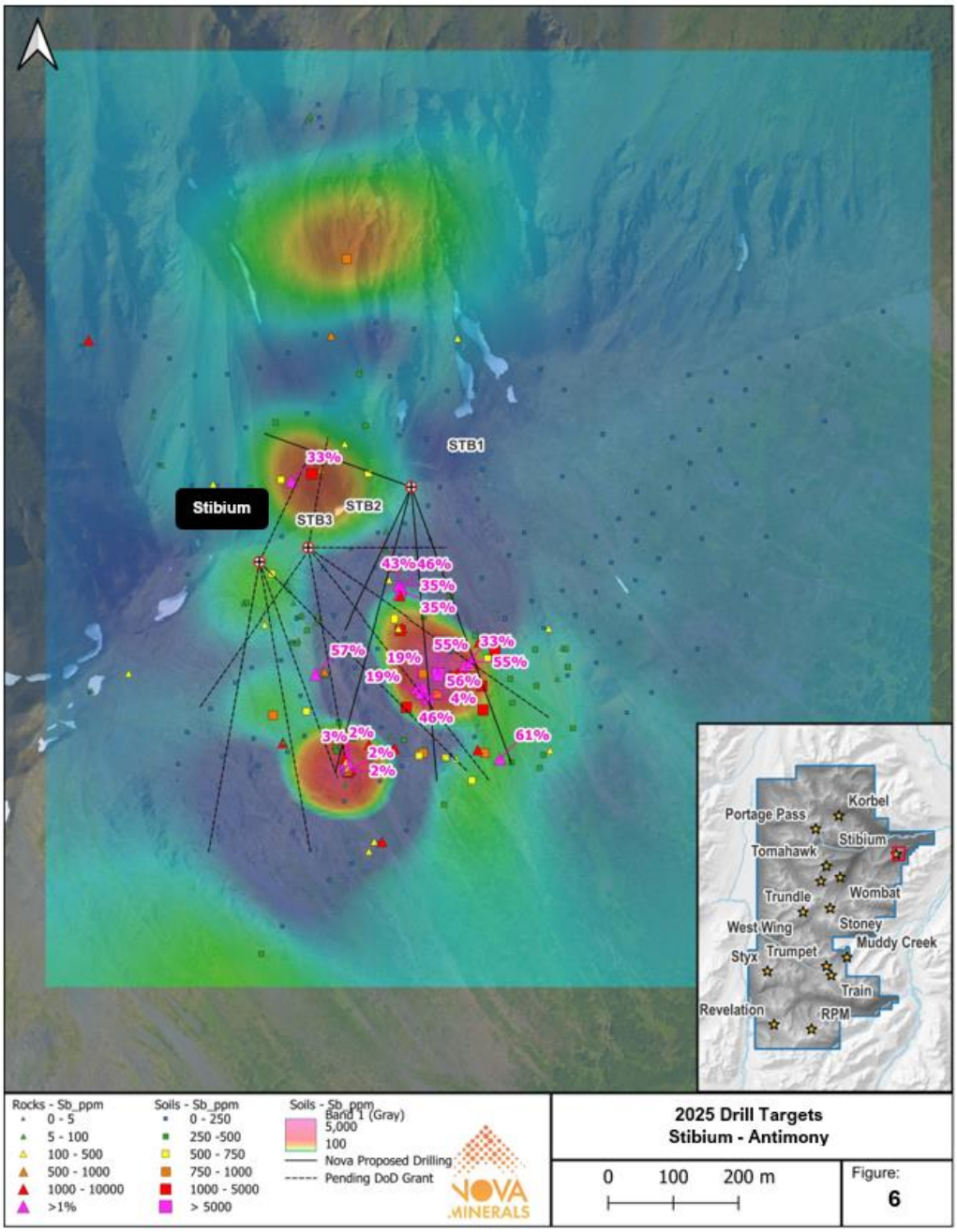

Figure 6. Antimony soils heat map with rock samples highlighting resource drill targets

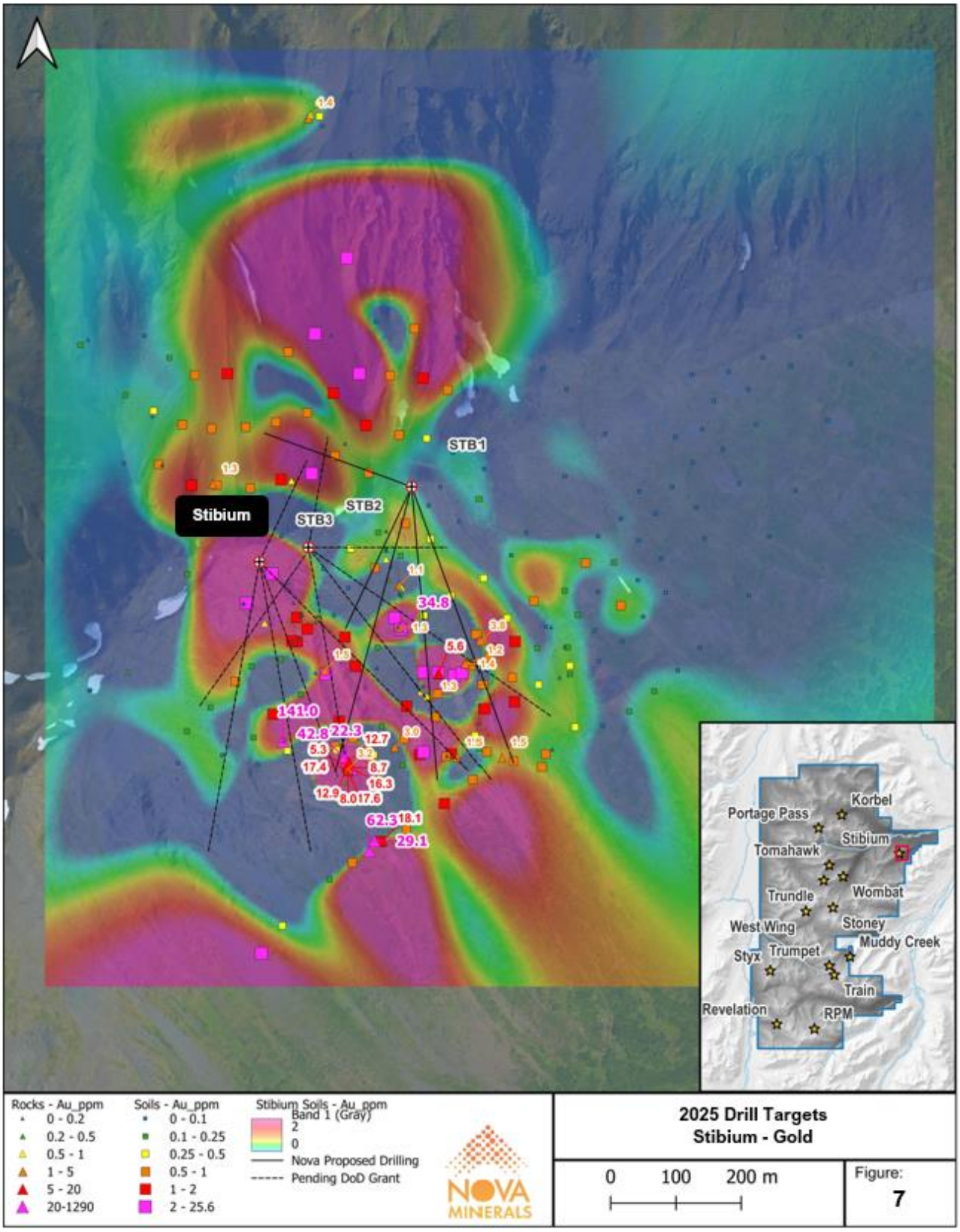

Figure 7. Gold soils heat map with rock samples highlighting resource drill targets

Korbel

Approximately 2,000m of drilling is planned at Korbel, where Nova has already defined a multi-million-ounce, bulk-tonnage gold resource. This campaign will primarily focus on evaluating a potential higher-grade starter pit at Korbel Main, with the flexibility to extend the drilling to additional high-priority targets across the broader valley.

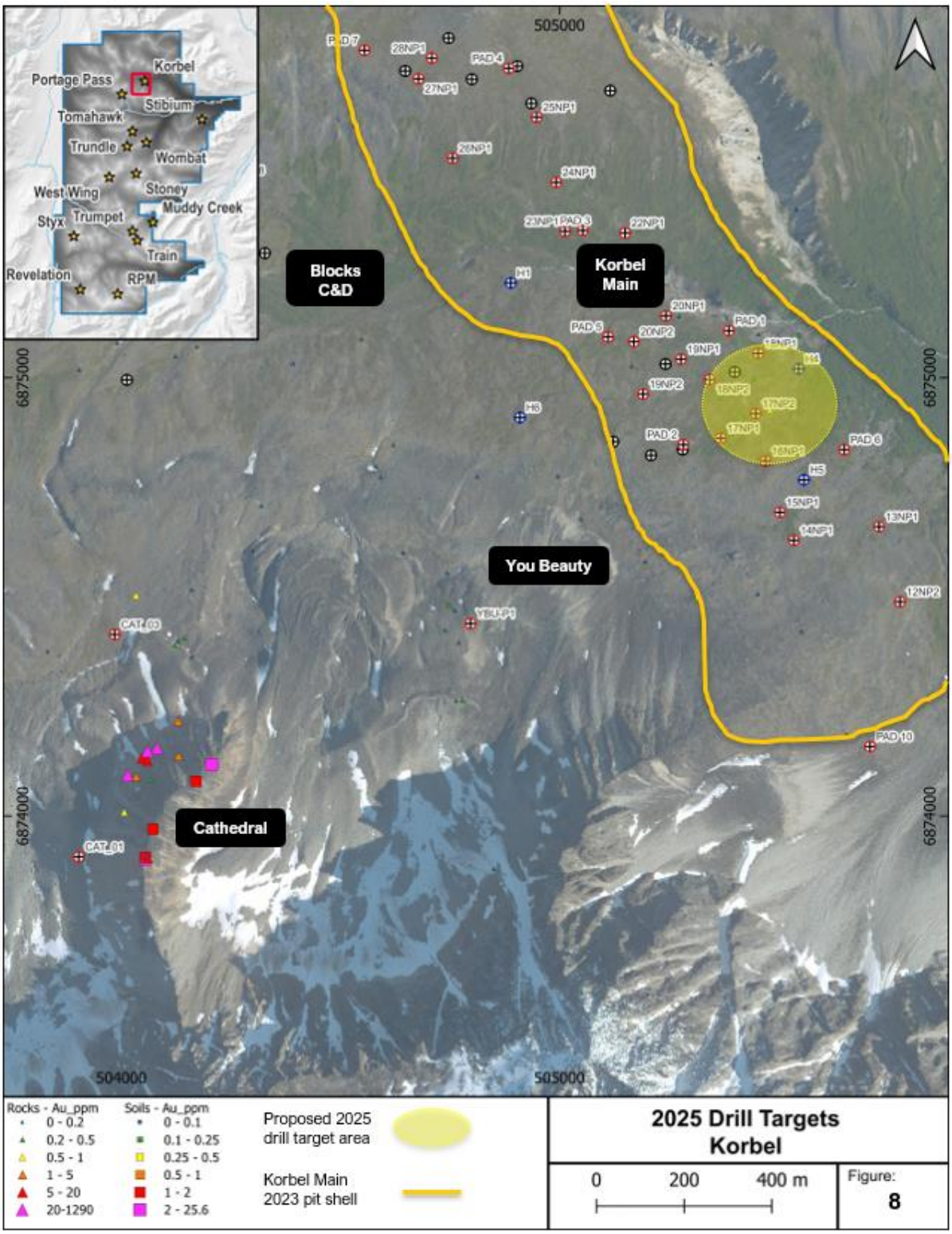

Figure 8. Map of the Korbel Valley area showing potential 2025 drill targets

Surface Exploration Sampling and Mapping Program

An extensive regional surface exploration program will run in parallel with drilling, with field teams conducting geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and target delineation across the broader Estelle Project area. This work will specifically focus on identifying and advancing new high-priority prospects to support future resource growth. High-priority areas will include adding coverage north of Korbel, increasing sample density between Portage Pass and Tomahawk, and follow-up mapping and sampling at West Wing, Styx, and the greater Train area (Figure 9). Korbel, West Wing, and Styx all offer a good opportunity to discover increased mineralization near the intrusive/hornfels (Kahiltna Flysch) contacts. In addition, infill sampling will be conducted at RPM and Styx.

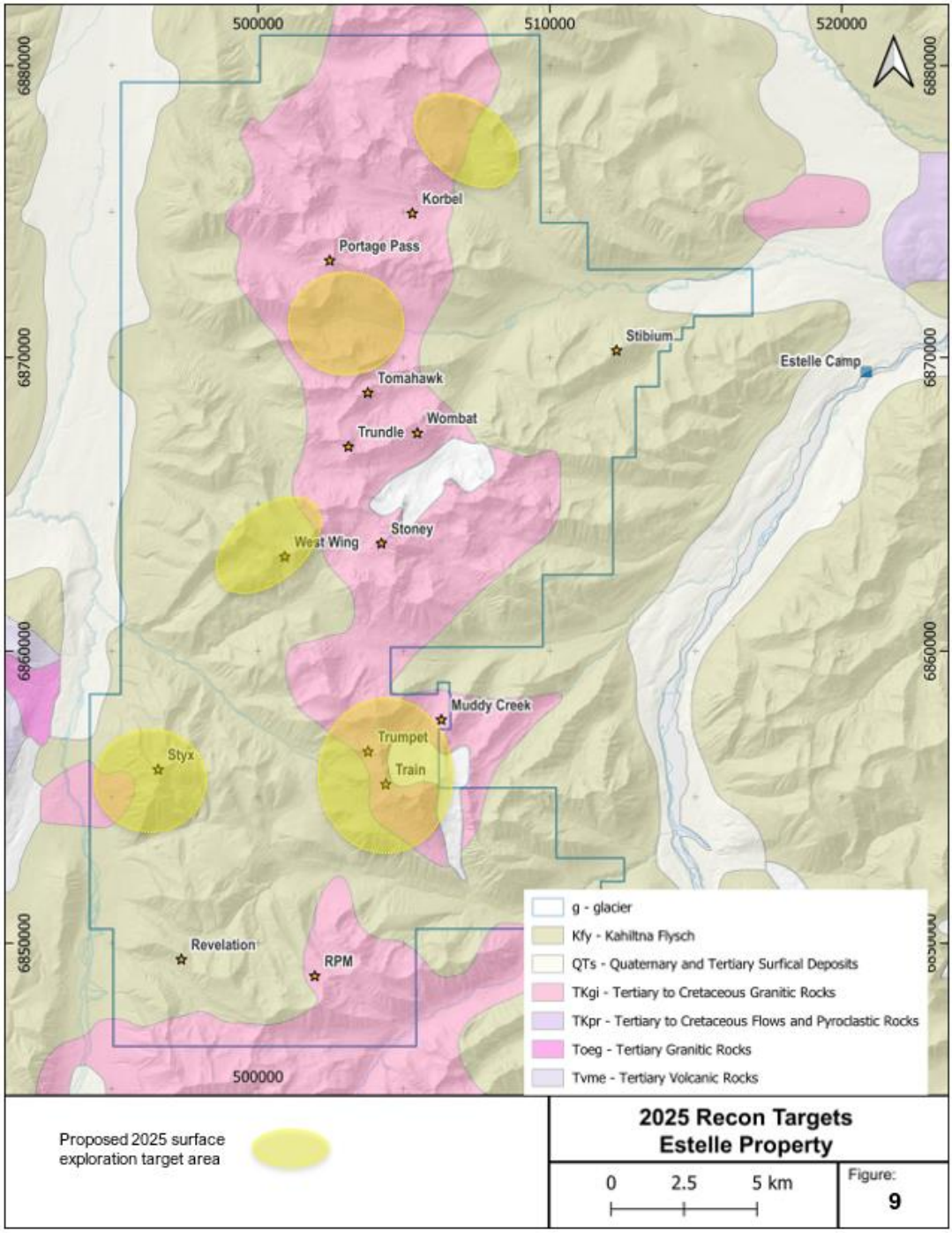

Figure 9. Map of the Estelle project highlighting areas for surface sampling work in 2025

Feasibility Study Test-Work

Alongside its ongoing exploration and drilling programs, Nova is making significant progress in its metallurgical, environmental, and process engineering test work. These efforts are advancing the current feasibility study and are aimed at streamlining the permitting process.

Further discussion and analysis of the Estelle 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 Company's 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 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. 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 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, 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.

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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.

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.*	• Soil 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.
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.).*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• For soil samples, logging is qualitative and descriptive.
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.*	• Soil samples were collected in variable conditions. • 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
	• *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*	
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. • 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. Soil samples are also analysed for 61 other elements using ALS ME-MS61r.
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.*	• Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public
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*	• Soil samples were taken from areas across the Estelle Gold and Critical Minerals Project with the focus on collecting material from Quartz-Arsenopyrite Veins. The interpolation of the soils data highlights three main pods of high-grade antimony (> 1,000ppm Sb). High-grade antimony was observed in stibnite veins in outcrop above the two

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	southern anomalies. It is anticipated these veins will be intersected in the proposed 2025 drill core while targeting the soil geochemical anomalies. • 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 320 degrees dipping steeply to the southwest
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.
Audit or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Detailed QA/QC analysis is undertaken on an ongoing basis by Qualitica Consulting.

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 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%

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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
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*	• Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation for surface samples.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known')..*	• Not applicable – No drilling reported
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.

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.*	• Drilling for 2024, and all assay results from it, have been received and announced. Results of rock and soil samples from the 2024 surface exploration have also all been received and announced. This announcement details the drilling and exploration plan for the 2025 field season only.