ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3

21 July 2021

Significant Mineralisation Observed at RPM

Mineralisation at RPM Shows Strong Correlation to Historic drill data

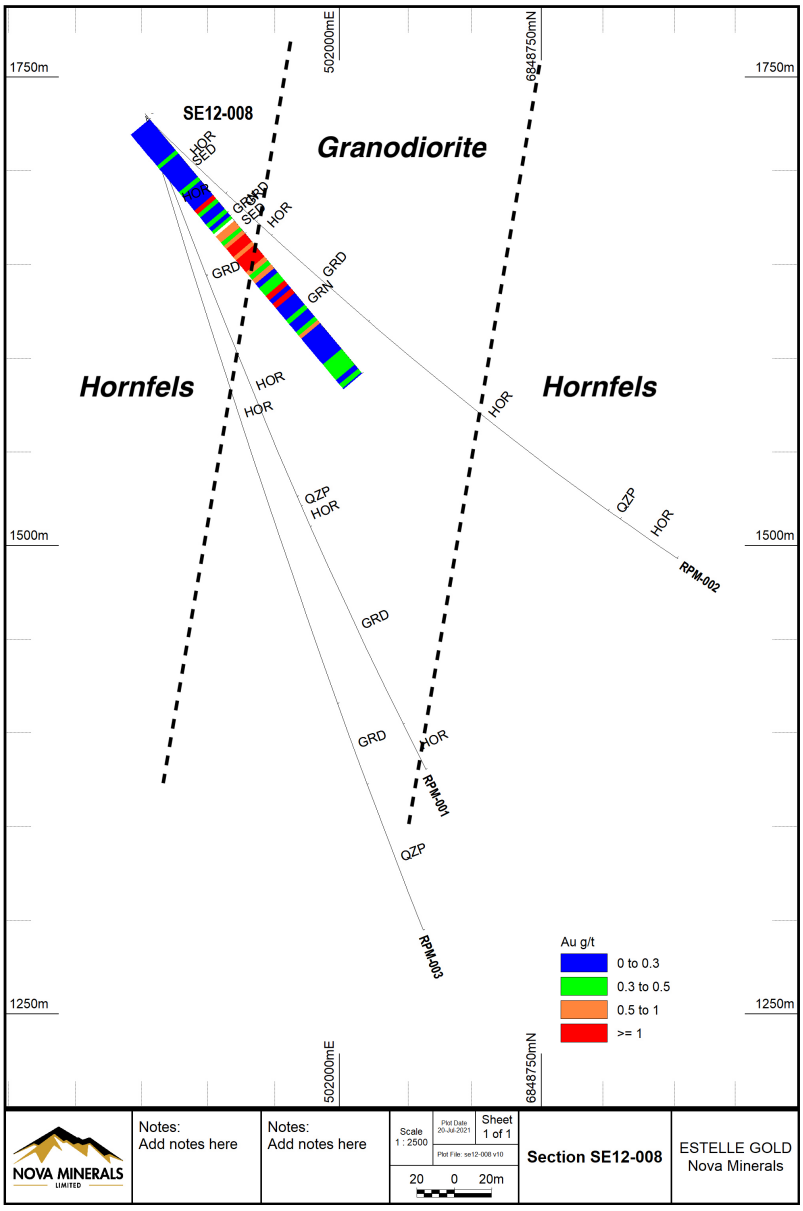

Figure 1: Cross section of SE12-008 and RPM-001 to RPM-003

- Historical (2012) diamond drill hole SE12-008 re-sampled returned results of (ASX:17 September 2019):
  - **177m @ 0.8g/t**
  - **incl.120m @ 1.0g/t**
  - **and 50m @ 1.8g/t at RPM**

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- High-grade reconnaissance rock chip samples define an expanded footprint of the high priority targets within the RPM Prospect (ASX: 22 October 2020)
    - Rock samples returned high-grade gold results:

      291 g/t, **103 g/t, 13.1 g/t, 9.3 g/t, 9.0 g/t, 8.8 g/t and 5 g/t**
- Drilling on track with the goal of delineating a Maiden Resource by late 2021 and moving the project through the development pipeline
- Fifth drill expected onsite in coming weeks to ramp up both Korbel and RPM drilling
- Geological reconnaissance crew to commence field work to unlock further targets within the Estelle Gold District
- Assay results pending for over 10,000m of drilling from both Korbel Main and RPM
- Snow Lake Resource update due shortly

NVA CEO, Mr. Christopher Gerteisen commented: *"The rocks we are observing in the drill core from the holes completed to date at RPM show we are hitting the target and intersecting the mineralized zone. Samples from holes RPM 001, 002 and 003 are now on the way to the lab for analysis. The continuity and correlation of mineralisation with the historical hole that encountered 120m at over 1g/t are further evidence of the potential of a significant intrusive related gold system at the RPM prospect (one of 15 known prospects). The drill program is ongoing over the coming months, and we look forward to bringing shareholders results as they become available.*

In time, we expect to define multiple new shallow gold resources that will further support our goal of aggressively growing the resource inventory as we continue to move towards gold production at the Estelle Gold Project. We will keep the market updated on the results of these programs as we progress. We currently have 4.7Moz at the Korbel Main deposit, which represents just the beginning of our Estelle journey."

Nova Minerals Limited (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) announces Significant Mineralization Observed at RPM, within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold Project located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.

RPM Drill Hole Summary (RPM-001 to RPM-003)

Lithology

The RPM drill holes have intersected a phaneritic variably altered biotite-hornblende granitic intrusive and biotite-tourmaline-quartz hornfels flysch sediments. There are also porphyritic dikes which have an aphanitic tan quartz rich matrix with 1-4mm phenocrysts of subhedral quartz and variable 1-3mm euhedral feldspars altered to clay.

Mineralisation

Abundant fine grained disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite along with minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite occur throughout the hornfels. Hairline tourmaline-sulfide veinlets containing pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite are also common throughout the hornfels. Sheeted to stockwork low-sulfide quartz veins are abundant near contains with the granitic intrusive and decrease in size and frequency further away from intrusive contacts. The granitic intrusive contains abundant sheeted to stockwork low-sulfide quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins. The quartz veins range from mm to >15cm wide. Minor fine-grained sulfides occur disseminated throughout the veins and sulfide clots occur in and around the tourmaline. Less than 0.5% total sulfide is typical within these veins with pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite > arsenopyrite > molybdenite. There are also very fine-grained silver sulfides which may be tellurides disseminated in the quartz veins. The quartz porphyry unit has hairline pyrite veinlets throughout and contains trace to 1% disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. This unit lacks the quartz-carbonate-sulfide veinlets observed in the hornfels and granitic intrusive.

Alteration

Alteration in the hornfels exhibits quartz-biotite-tourmaline alteration throughout with strongly bleached quartz-sericite halos around quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins. Within the granitic intrusive, intense bleached quartz-sericite +/- sulfide alteration occurs as halos around quartz-sulfide veins. Feldspars are selectively clay altered within these alteration halos.

SE12-008 Comparison

RPM-001 is a direct twin of SE12-008. The mineralisation of pyrite-pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite observed in the hornfels of RPM-001 is identical to the mineralisation report by Nova Minerals for Hole SE12-008 in Sept of 2017 (ASX:17 September 2019). Moreover the sheeted stockwork low-sulfide quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins seen in the granitic phase of RPM-001 also looks very similar to veining seen in SE12-008. The main reason for redrilling SE12-008 was to extend the depth of the mineralisation at RPM, as the last assay value at the bottom of hole SE12-008 was 0.294 g/t Au and the interval was still well mineralized. RPM-001 was drilled to a depth of 380 metres to fully test the depth extension of the mineralization.

Table 1 Summary of Mineralization RPM Mineralization

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Description
RPM-001	0.00	1.52	No recovery
RPM-001	1.52	2.74	Overburden
RPM-001	2.74	90.56	fine-medium grained quartz-biotite-tourmaline hornfels, of tourmaline. Sheeted, low sulfide pyrhhotite>chalcopyrite qtz veins 1mm to 1cm wide cut by black sheeted to stockwork tourmaline-quartz-arsenoyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veinlets 1-5mm wide. 0.5-1.5 % total sulfide disseminated and vein hosted
RPM-001	90.56	91.17	Granodiorite with 2-3 % total pyrite-chaclopyrite-arsenopyrite disseminated throughout and contained in sheeted to stockwork quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins.
RPM-001	91.17	218.34	Hornfels with low sulfide quartz veins cut by sheeted to stockwork black tourmaline-sulfe veins. 1% total sulfide as disseminations and vein hosted. Pyrite>chalcopyrite>arsenopyrite
RPM-001	218.34	223.97	Felsic quartz porphyry dike containing 0.5-1.5% total disseminated sulfide, Pyrite>>arsenopyrite. Unit contains regular hairline pyrite>arsenopyrite hairline veinlets but lacks quartz veins
RPM-001	223.97	235.92	Hornfels with low sulfide quartz veins cut by sheeted to stockwork black tourmaline-sulfe veins. 1-2 % total sulfide as disseminations and vein hosted. Pyrite>chalcopyrite>arsenopyrite
RPM-001	235.92	352.57	Granodiorite intrusive. Strongly phyllic altered with 1-2 % total sulfide as disseminations, and vein hosted. Minor amounts in quartz veins up to 15cm wide with increased sulfide occuring in sheeted to stockwork tourmaline-arseonpyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins
RPM-001	352.57	379.48	Hornfels with variable sheeted to stockwork low sulfide quartz veins cut by black tourmaline-sulfide veins. 1 % pyrite>arsenopyrite>chalcopyrite disseminated and vein hosted
RPM-002	0.00	0.91	No recovery
RPM-002	0.91	1.98	Overburden
RPM-002	1.98	59.33	Hornfels. 0.5 to 1% total fine to patchy sulfide chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrite. Sulfide occur as dissmeminations and in sheeted to stockwork black tourmaline-quartz veins. Early quartz veins cut by tourmaline veins contain trace sulfide
RPM-002	59.33	81.62	Granodiorite with minor hornfels. Grandodiorite is strongly veined with quartz veins up to 15cm wide cut by black quartz-tourmaline veins with arsenopyrite>chalcopyrite>pyrite
RPM-002	81.62	92.35	Hornfels containing sheeted to stockwork low sulfide quartz veins and tourmaline-sulfide veinlets 1-5mm wide
RPM-002	92.35	161.59	Granodiorite with minor hornfels. Grandodiorite is strongly veined with quartz veins up to 15cm wide cut by black quartz-tourmaline veins with arsenopyrite>chalcopyrite>pyrite. 1% total sulfide
RPM-002	161.59	324.65	Hornfels with sheeted to stockwork low sulfide qtz veining and minor black tourmaline sulfide veining. 0.5-1% total sulfide pyr>arseonpyrite>chalcopyrite
RPM-002	324.65	332.60	Quartz eye porphyry, quartz veins absent. 0.5% pyrite > aresnopyrite disseminated throughout. Minor black tourmaline veins with trc sulfide. Regular hairline veinlets of pyrite
RPM-002	332.60	369.42	Hornfels with minor black tourmaline arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets. 0.5 to 1% total sulfide disseminated and vein hosted
RPM-003	0.00	1.13	No recovery
RPM-003	1.13	3.05	Overburden
RPM-003	3.05	334.37	Hornfels with 0.5 % total sulfide pyrite>arsenopyrite>chalcopyrite disseminated+fracture controlled+veinlet hosted. Sheeted to stockwork tourmaline veinlets with minor arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite. Minor low sulfide quartz veins
RPM-003	334.37	380.79	Grandodiorite. Weakly mineralized. Rare tourmaline veinlets with minor arsenopyrite-pyrite-chalcopyrite.
RPM-003	380.79	464.82	Quartz eye porphyry. Trc to 0.5 % pyrite>>arsenopyrite disseminated and occurring in hairline sulfide veinlets.

Figure 2: RPM-001- Strong quartz-carbonate veining with tourmaline and minor sulfide

Figure 3: RPM-002 - Typical low sulfide quartz-tourmaline-sulfide veining in phyllic altered granitic intrusive

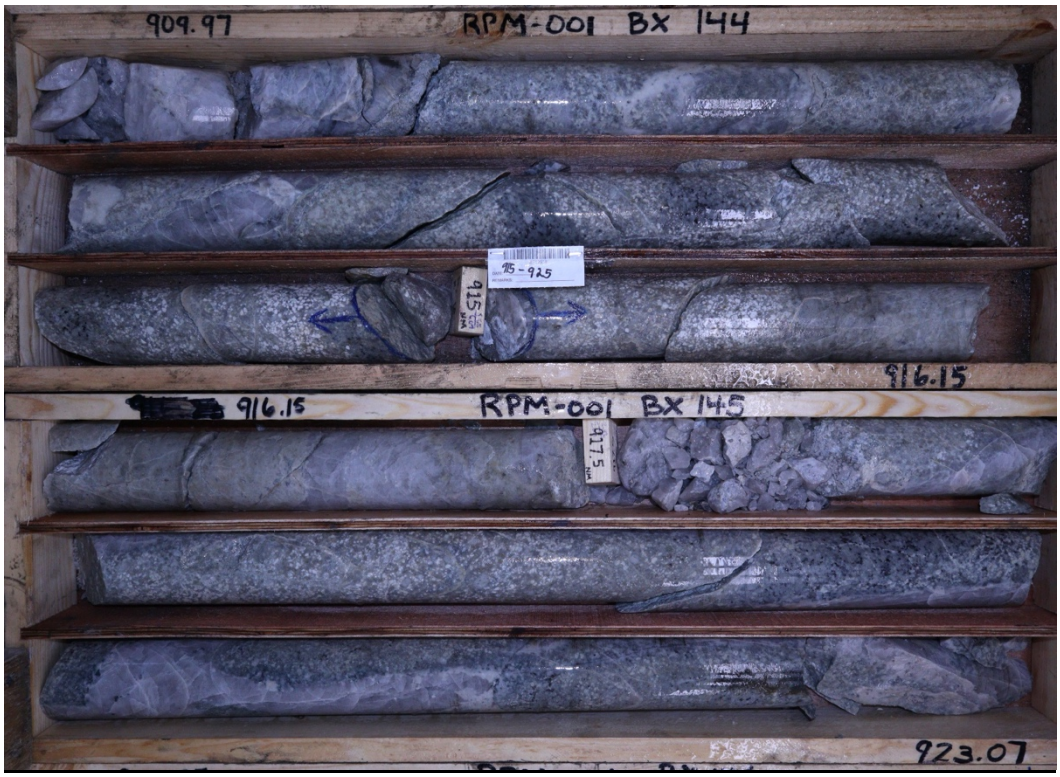

Figure 4: RPM-001 - Quartz veining with minor sulfide in phyllic altered granitic intrusive

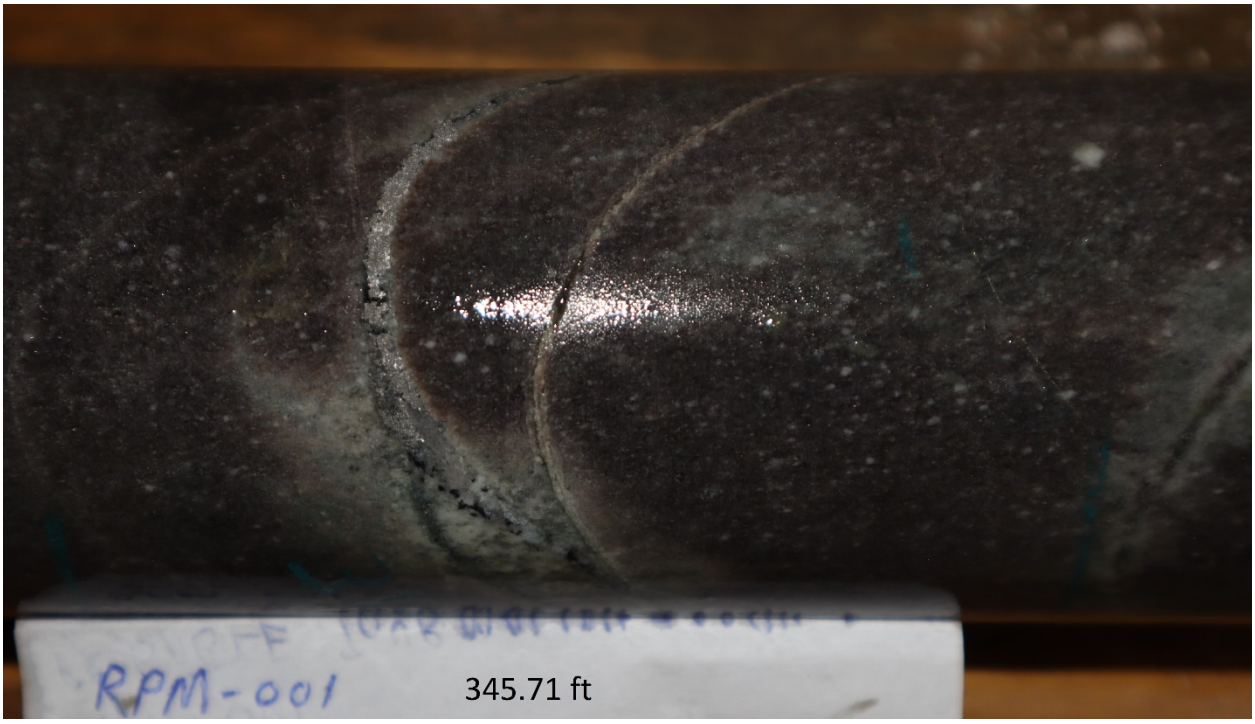

Figure 5: RPM-001 - Arsenopyrite veinlet in hornfels

Figure 6: RPM-001 - Chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite vein in hornfels

Figure 7: RPM-001 - Arsenopyrite-tourmaline veinlet in hornfels

Figure 8: RPM-003 Pyrite-Chalcopyrite mineralisation in hornfels

Figure 9: RPM-003 – Tourmaline-Arsenopyrite vein in hornfels

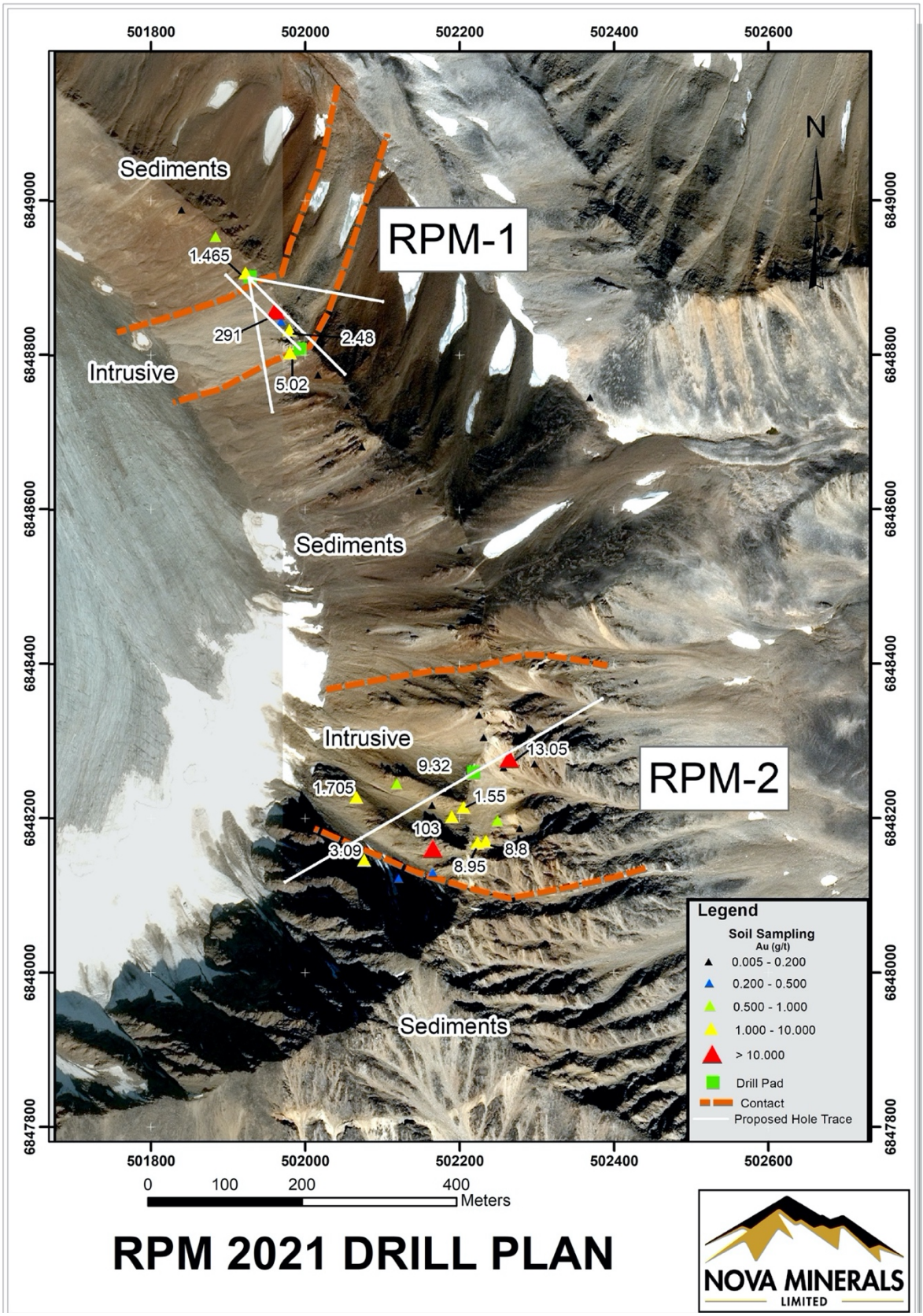

Figure 10. RPM Drill Hole Layout

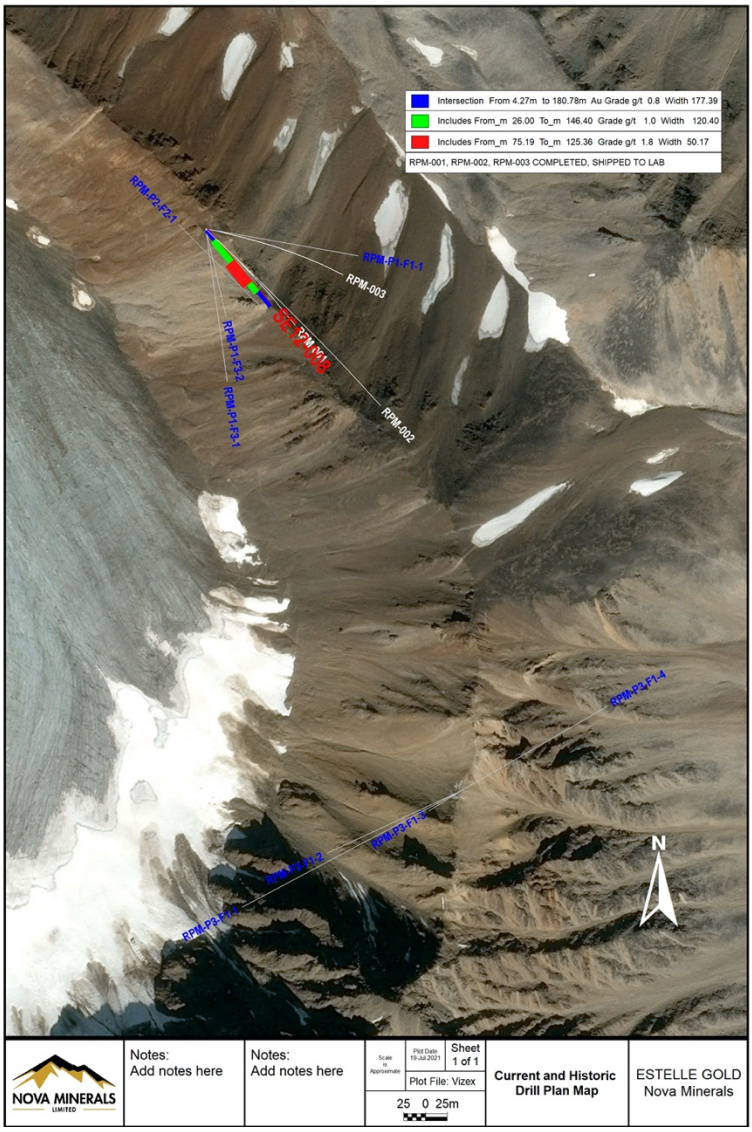

Figure 11: Plan View

Competent Person Statements

Mr Dale Schultz P.Geo., Principle of DjS Consulting, who is Nova groups Chief Geologist and COO of Nova Minerals subsidiary Snow Lake Resources Ltd., compiled and evaluated the technical information in this release and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), which is ROPO, accepted for the purpose of reporting in accordance with ASX listing rules. Mr Schultz has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Schultz consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 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 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, 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.

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

- Ends -

Further information:

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Table 2 Drill Hole Locations

Hole_ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	ELEV (m)	EOH (m)	AZ	DIP
SE12-008	501929	6848902	1731	181	140	-50
RPM-001	501928	6848900	1729	380	135	-70
RPM-002	501928	6848900	1729	370	135	-45
RPM-003	501928	6848900	1729	465	100	-70

Note: All holes are drilled from the same pad locations
UTM = NAD83 Zone 5

Appendix 2. The following table 1 is provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of the exploration results for the Estelle Gold Project – Alaska

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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core is systematically logged from collar to EOH characterizing rock type, mineralization and alteration. Oriented core measurements are taken where appropriate. Geotechnical measurements such as recoveries and RQDs are taken at 10-foot (3.05 m) intervals. Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing.
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.).	• HQ diamond core triple tube, down hole surveys every 150 feet (~50m), using a Reflex ACT-III tool.

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	• Core is processed in the Fairbanks ALS laboratory Core processing room. Recoveries were recorded for all holes, into a logging database to 3cm on a laptop computer by a qualified geologist using the drillers recorded depth against the length of core recovered. No significant core loss was observed. • Triple tube HQ to maximise core recovery. • No known relationship between sample recovery and grade. As no samples have been taken as yet, no assay results are reported, visual results only.

Logger	• 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.	Core logging is carried out by project partner qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, RQD, recovery, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. This is supervised by senior geologists familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Inspection of the drill core by Nova Minerals Chief Geologist is monitored remotely using photographs and logs. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Drill logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters in nature. Photographs are taken of all cores trays, (wet) of whole core prior to cutting.
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	• Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples.

	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.	Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any “out of control” samples are note, the laboratory is notified.
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-AA25 is used to determine the over detect limit. Au-AA25 has a detection limit of 0.01 g/t and an upper limit of 100 g/t. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples. Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any “out of control” samples are note, the laboratory is notified.
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 entryprocedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Assay data intercepts are compiled and calculated by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public.

	• 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.	• Drill holes have been spaced in a radial pattern such that all dimensions of the resource model is tested. Future geo-stats will be run on the data to determine if addition infill drilling will be required to confirm continuity.
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.	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.

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 core processing by Nova Minerals staff geologists.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review has been undertaken at this time.

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	• Core is systematically logged from collar to EOH characterizing rock type, mineralization and alteration. Oriented core measurements are taken where appropriate. Geotechnical measurements such as recoveries and RQDs are taken at 10-foot (3.05 m) intervals. Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing.

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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.).	• HQ diamond core triple tube, down hole surveys every 150 feet (~50m), using a Reflex ACT-III tool.

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	• Core is processed in the Fairbanks ALS laboratory Core processing room. Recoveries were recorded for all holes, into a logging database to 3cm on a laptop computer by a qualified geologist using the drillers recorded depth against the length of core recovered. No significant core loss was observed. • Triple tube HQ to maximise core recovery. • No known relationship between sample recovery and grade. As no samples have been taken as yet, no assay results are reported, visual results only.

Logger	• 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.	Core logging is carried out by project partner qualified geologists using a project specific logging procedure. Data recorded includes, but is not limited to, lithology, structure, RQD, recovery, alteration, sulphide mineralogy and presence of visible gold. This is supervised by senior geologists familiar with the mineralisation style and nature. Inspection of the drill core by Nova Minerals Chief Geologist is monitored remotely using photographs and logs. Rock codes have been set up specifically for the project. Logging is to a sufficient level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation and mining studies. • Drill logging is both qualitative by geological features and quantitative by geotechnical parameters in nature. Photographs are taken of all cores trays, (wet) of whole core prior to cutting.
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	• Samples are taken each 10 feet (3.05m) unless there is a change in lithology. In these cases samples are broken to lithologic boundaries. Samples are then half cut with one of the half cuts being sent to the ALS lab in Fairbanks Alaska for processing. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples. Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any “out of control” samples are note, the laboratory is notified.

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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	• 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-AA25 is used to determine the over detect limit. Au-AA25 has a detection limit of 0.01 g/t and an upper limit of 100 g/t. Three different types of SRM are inserted each 20 samples. Duplicates of the reject are taken each 20 samples. One blank is inserted each 40 samples. Data is plotted and evaluated to see if the samples plot within accepted tolerance. If any “out of control” samples are note, the laboratory is notified.

	have been established.	
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 entryprocedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Assay data intercepts are compiled and calculated 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 Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill holes have been spaced in a radial pattern such that all dimensions of the resource model is tested. Future geo-stats will be run on the data to determine if addition infill drilling will be required to confirm continuity.
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.	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures has not been confirmed.

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 core processing by Nova Minerals staff geologists.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No review has been undertaken at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 Estelle project is comprised of Three hundred and Sixty eight (368) State of Alaska mining claims consisting of 220km2 for the entire claim group. • 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	• Acknowledgment 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 deposit within the Estelle 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
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.
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

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 in Figure 1 shows the location of the RPM prospect 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.	• Diamond drilling is ongoing. Project planned is for over 50,000 metres in 2021 across Korbel Valley and RPM.