

23 September 2021

## Further High-Grade Gold Zones Discovered at Estelle

High-Grade rock samples confirm further broad surface gold zones at the Train and Shoeshine Prospects outside of the current 4.7Moz Inferred Korbel Deposit as the Nova continues to unlock the district

- High-grade gold reconnaissance rock samples from the Train and Shoeshine Prospects include:
  - 30.4 g/t, 24.5 g/t, 21.6 g/t, 7.5 g/t, 5.7 g/t, 5.4 g/t
- Exploration mapping and sampling campaign confirms another large Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) exposed at surface with **~1km strike, 500m wide at Train** and **~1km long at Shoeshine** Prospects. Similar style of mineralization was also observed at nearby Shadow and Discovery interpreted to be part of the same mineralized system. (Figures 1,2,3)
- Follow up geophysics and drill program planning underway for the Train Prospect and surrounds, to commence in 2022
- RPM remains on track for a Maiden Resource in late 2021 advancing the prospect through the development pipeline
- Korbel Main remains on track for a resource upgrade in Q4 with maiden scoping study to follow
- 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:** *"More exciting news from the Estelle Gold project. The second rock chip sampling program as part of the 2021 reconnaissance exploration program has delivered more high-grade results in what appears to be another massive IRGS gold system at Train, within Estelle. There exists significant potential to add to global resource inventory moving forward, in addition to the existing 4.7Moz gold resource already delineated at the Korbel deposit, the high grade drill results we are reporting from the RPM gold deposit, and the recent exciting discovery of an extensive outcropping Polymetallic Au-Ag-Cu mineralized vein system at Stoney.*

*The combination of historic sampling and our recently completed sampling campaigns in the Train Prospect area have identified two discrete zones of high-grade gold mineralisation which are interpreted as part of the same very large IRGS mineralised system. Two of these areas cover several kilometres squared and highlight potential for large-scale, high-grade gold mineralisation.*

*Field teams will be following up on this work with detailed geophysics and mapping in preparation for a future maiden drilling program, which will commence as soon as possible.*

*We will continue to systematically advance these types of focused reconnaissance exploration programs, tackling 15 known prospects. We believe this will potentially lead to further similar discoveries as Train and Stoney. In time, we expect to define further multiple new shallow gold, silver and copper resources that will further support our goal of steadily growing the global resource inventory.*

*We expect more news of this kind as there were other prospects targeted in this year's reconnaissance exploration work. We will keep the market updated on the results of these programs as we progress. It is encouraging to know we are readily achieving our near- and long-term objectives with the resource set to grow at the 4.7Moz Korbel main deposit, the equally exciting and fast progressing RPM deposit moving through the pipeline with a Maiden Resource to be released shortly that is supported by very encouraging high-grade drill results thus far, and many years of resource expansion ahead of us across the district. We are excited by the high-grade gold, silver and copper discovered at Stoney and now also the Train prospect area, which adds significantly to the potential resource of the Estelle District. This all adds up to a large pipeline of projects we will continue to advance unabated with ongoing resource drilling in front of us. Our global resource inventory is set to increase significantly in Q4 this year as we continue our progress in unlocking the Estelle Gold district into one of the leading new gold camps in North America, and indeed the World."*

Nova Minerals Limited (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) announces another major mineralised zone identified within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold Project located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.

The Train Prospect area is located in the central portion of the claim block along the flanks of Mount Estelle (Figure 4). The gold mineralization is hosted in a granodiorite phase of the Estelle Pluton. The goals of these sampling traverses were to collect representative chip samples of what appeared to be high-grade sheeted vein style gold mineralization typical of Intrusive Related Gold Systems found at the Estelle Gold Project. The extent of mineralization based on samples in Figures 1, 2, and 3 shows an inferred ~1km strike length, and 500m wide at the Train Prospect, and ~1km strike length at Shoeshine Prospect. Similar style of mineralized veining was also observed at nearby Shadow and Discovery Prospects. These prospects are interpreted to be surface exposures of a massive IRGS deposit.

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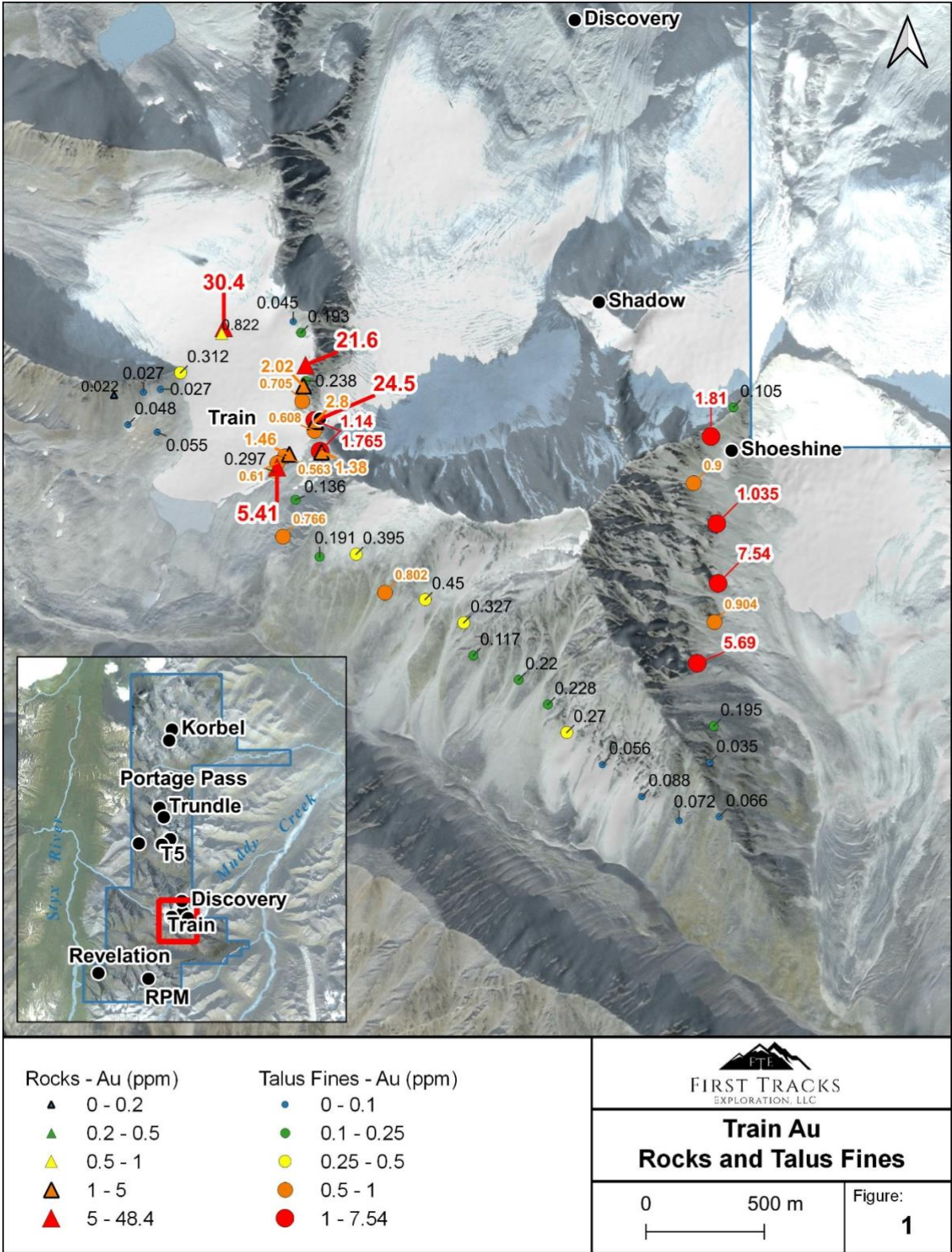


Figure 1: Train and Shoeshine Sample Results – Gold



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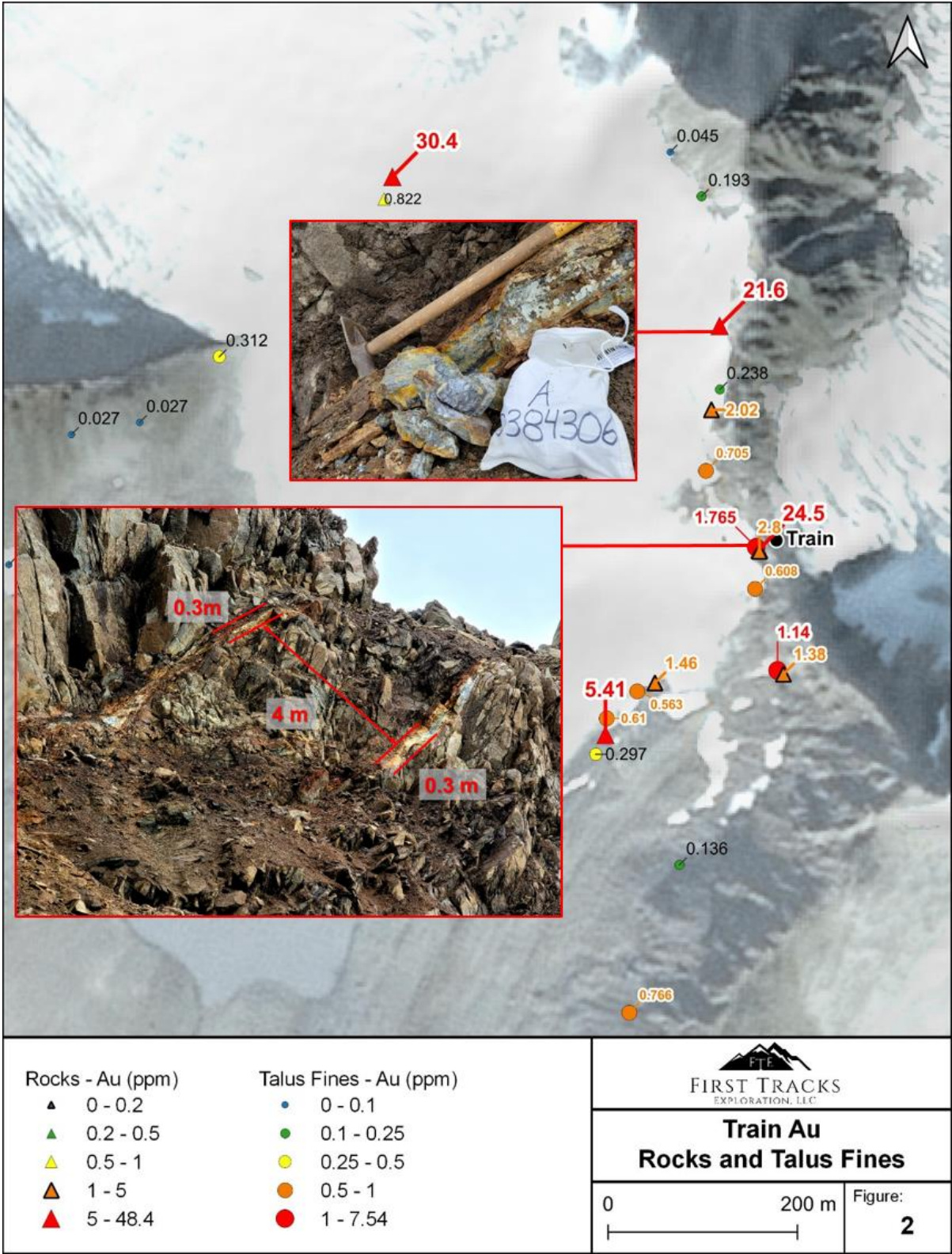
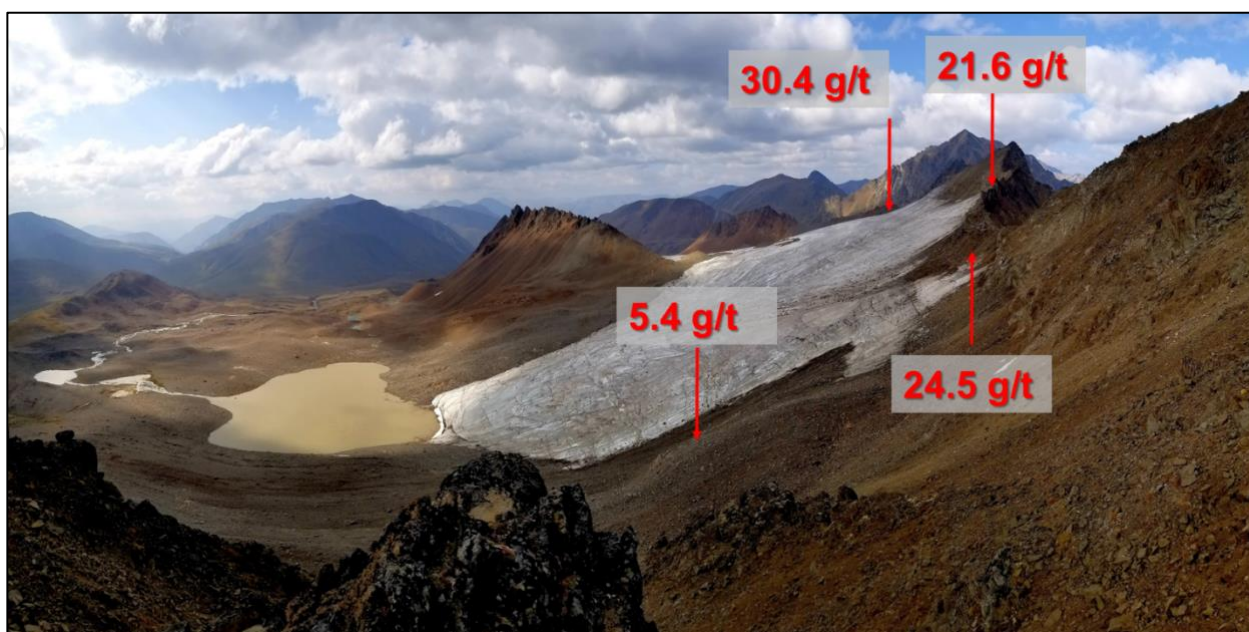


Figure 2: Train Prospect Sample Results – Gold



**Figure 3: Train Prospect High Grade Au Results – Looking West**

Nova Minerals sampled the **gold rich Train** prospect during the 2021 reconnaissance program and discovered **anomalous gold** in outcrop rock samples and talus fines samples throughout a 6km traverse extending into the **Shoeshine** prospect. Train is hosted in a biotite-quartz monzonite which intrudes the hornfels sediments of the Kahiltna flysch sequence. **Gold** mineralization is dominated by a northwest striking sheeted quartz-arsenopyrite vein set dipping roughly 50 degrees to the northeast. These gold bearing veins were found throughout the traverse at Train.

Nova achieved three goals at Train during the 2021 field season:

- 1) Followed up anomalous rock samples from 2020 with additional rock sampling.
- 2) Gained a better understanding on the controls of mineralization to aid drill targeting for 2022.
- 3) Conducted talus fines sampling from Train towards Shoeshine to better understand mineral trends between these two prospects.

Results from the talus fines traverse can be seen below in Figure 1. A total of 39 samples were collected, 14 of which were over 0.5 g/t, and **6 samples were over 1.0 g/t Au**. Mineralization was strongest within 1km of the Train and Shoeshine prospects.

Rock sampling at Train returned **three samples over 20 g/t Au** all of which were associated with the northwest striking, northeast dipping, quartz-arsenopyrite veins. Two prominent veins, each about 0.3m thick, were found approximately 4m from each other and contained massive arsenopyrite with quartz. A third vein was found 130 m south that also contained massive arsenopyrite and was up to 0.3m thick. From north to south, samples of these three veins ran **2.8 g/t Au, 24.5 g/t Au, and 1.4 g/t Au**, respectively. These samples, as well as some of the other impressive values, are summarized below. Figure 2 provides a closer view of the Train prospect and highlights some of the better samples collected in 2021.

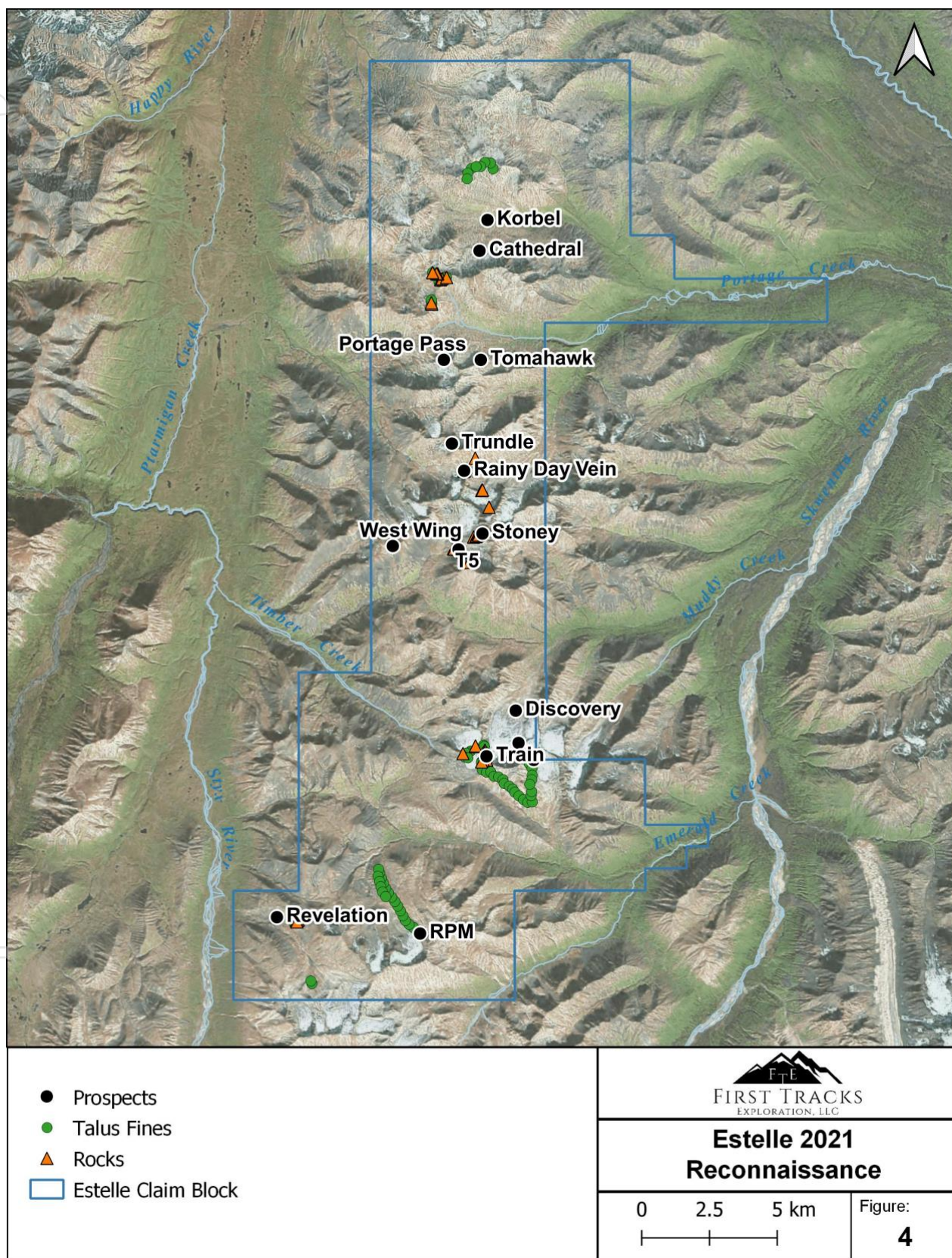
51 samples were collected at Train and Shoeshine Prospects (Table 1).

Highlights include:

<b>Sample Number</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>
A0384258	1.4
A0384259	2.8
A0384305	<b>30.4</b>
A0384306	<b>21.6</b>
A0384307	2.0
A0384308	<b>24.5</b>
A0384309	1.5
A0384310	<b>5.4</b>
D389842	<b>7.5</b>
D389844	<b>5.7</b>
TRN-002	3.9

The continuity of the sheeted veins at Train, and the consistency of mineralisation found in both outcrop and in talus fines proves a compelling target for drilling in 2022. More work remains at Shoeshine, as Nova continues to advance the mineral rich Estelle Gold Project.





**Figure 4. Estelle 2021 Exploration Sampling**

## **Competent Person Statements**

The information in the announcement dated 20 September 2021 that relate to Exploration Results and Exploration Target 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).

Nova Minerals confirms in the subsequent public report that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements on the 20 September 2021 press release, 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 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 1.** Details of samples – Train

Sample_ID	Au g/t	UTM_E	UTM_N	ELEV_M	Notes
A0384258	1.38	504389	6855290	-	2021
A0384259	2.80	504363	6855420	-	2021
A0384303	0.02	503512	6855532	-	2021
A0384304	0.82	503967	6855792	-	2021
A0384305	30.40	503976	6855815	-	2021
A0384306	21.60	504321	6855658	-	2021
A0384307	2.02	504313	6855569	-	2021
A0384308	24.50	504363	6855422	-	2021
A0384309	1.46	504253	6855281	-	2021
A0384310	5.41	504201	6855226	-	2021
D389821	0.14	504279	6855089	1605	2021
D389822	0.77	504226	6854933	1598	2021
D389823	0.19	504381	6854848	1670	2021
D389824	0.40	504535	6854859	1699	2021
D389825	0.80	504657	6854697	1634	2021
D389826	0.45	504827	6854668	1692	2021
D389827	0.33	504990	6854570	1677	2021
D389828	0.12	505031	6854432	1625	2021
D389829	0.22	505222	6854329	1606	2021
D389830	0.23	505346	6854225	1584	2021
D389831	0.27	505426	6854107	1537	2021
D389832	0.06	505576	6853971	1495	2021
D389833	0.09	505743	6853836	1469	2021
D389834	0.07	505900	6853735	1436	2021
D389835	0.07	506070	6853751	1515	2021
D389836	0.04	506029	6853980	1552	2021
D389837	0.20	506047	6854134	1606	2021
D389838	0.11	506130	6855479	1783	2021
D389839	1.81	506035	6855356	1774	2021
D389840	0.90	505962	6855159	1753	2021
D389841	1.04	506060	6854988	1651	2021
D389842	7.54	506065	6854736	1570	2021
D389843	0.90	506050	6854573	1568	2021
D389844	5.69	505977	6854399	1622	2021
D389851	0.31	503793	6855625	-	2021
D389852	0.03	503709	6855556	-	2021



D389853	0.03	503637	6855543	-	2021
D389854	0.05	503570	6855406	-	2021
D389855	0.06	503695	6855374	-	2021
D389856	0.05	504269	6855841	-	2021
D389857	0.19	504302	6855794	-	2021
D389858	0.24	504322	6855591	-	2021
D389859	0.71	504307	6855505	-	2021
D389860	1.77	504360	6855424	-	2021
D389861	0.61	504359	6855380	-	2021
D389862	1.14	504383	6855294	-	2021
D389863	0.56	504234	6855272	-	2021
D389864	0.61	504202	6855244	-	2021
D389865	0.30	504191	6855206	-	2021
TRN-001	0.63	504494	6855124	1774	2020
TRN-002	3.86	504334	6855223	1626	2020

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in-situ lithology or local float where noted</li> <li>• Rock samples collected were representative</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable – no drilling reported</li> </ul>



<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable – no drilling reported</li> </ul>
<p>Logger</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For rock chip samples logging is qualitative and descriptive.</li> </ul>

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock samples were collected in dry conditions.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assay data are compiled by the CP and then verified by corporate management prior to the release to the public.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All maps and locations are in UTM grid (NAD83 Z5N) and have been measured by hand-held GPS with a lateral accuracy of <math>\pm 4</math> metres and a vertical accuracy of <math>\pm 10</math> metres.</li> </ul>



Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock samples were taken for areas that were previously sampled in 2018 with the focus on collecting material from Quartz-Arsenopyrite Veins.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several structural measurements were taken for the veins where possible. The veins dominant orientations was 320 degrees dipping steeply to the southwest</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Audits or Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No review has been undertaken at this time.</li> </ul>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Estelle project is comprised of 324km<sup>2</sup> State of Alaska mining claims.</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Nova owns 85% of the project through the joint venture agreement.</li> <li>• The Company is not aware of any other impediments that would prevent an exploration or mining activity.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geophysical, Soil testing, and drilling was completed by previous operators in the past. Nova Minerals has no access to this data.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	Nova Minerals is primarily exploring for Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) type deposit within the Estelle Project



Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>- elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>- dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>- down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>-hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raw assay information was reported without any aggregation.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan view Map in Figure 2 shows the location of the prospects with respect to other prospects within the Estelle Project.</li> </ul>
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not apply. All Nova results have been disclosed to the ASX via news releases.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other substantive exploration data has been collected</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling is ongoing. Project planned is for up to 50,000 metres in 2021 across Korbel Valley and RPM.</li> </ul>