ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3

11 October 2021

Bonanza Grades at RPM North Including 132m @ 10.1 g/t Au

Broad zone of high-grade gold intersected in drilling at the RPM North Prospect

- Drilling at RPM North Prospect returned spectacular results including (refer **Figure 1 & 2**):

  - **RPM-005**
    - **373m @ 3.8 g/t Au fr 7m**
    - **287m @ 4.8 g/t Au fr 7m**
    - **241m @ 5.7 g/t Au fr 7m**
    - **187m @ 7.3 g/t Au fr 34m**
    - **153m @ 8.8 g/t Au fr 68m**
    - **132m @ 10.1 g/t Au fr 89m**
    - **123m @ 10.8 g/t Au fr 95m**
    - **98m @ 12.6 g/t Au fr 95m**
    - **86m @ 14.1 g/t Au fr 123m**
    - **3m @ 32.8 g/t Au fr 181m**
    - **2.6m @ 35.6 g/t Au fr 128m**
    - **2.4m @ 41.8 g/t Au fr 125m**
    - **2.4m @ 50.3 g/t Au fr 161m**
    - **3m @ 97.8 g/t Au fr 169m**

*(RPM-005 returned an overall average grade of **3.5 g/t Au over 400m** from surface within the RPM North mineralized zone)*

- Work program now being planned for the next round of drilling to expand and prove-up RPM North, and the test gold zone with a much larger footprint at RPM South as soon as possible in 2022.

- RPM North drilling completed with 3 holes pending. The goal is to delineate a Maiden Resource by late 2021 and advance the prospect through the development pipeline.

- Maiden drill program now completed at RPM North with all rigs moved back to Korbel Main to maximize infill and extensional drill data for upcoming MRE updates.

- These results complement previous impressive drill results from RPM North (ASX: 9 September 2021) and further demonstrate high grade continuous mineralization from surface:

  - **RPM-002**
    - **128m @ 1.0 g/t Au fr 31m**
    - **42m @ 1.5 g/t Au fr 74m**
    - **12m @ 2.0 g/t Au fr 102m**
    - **6m @ 2.7 g/t Au fr 108m**
    - **3m @ 3.0 g/t Au fr 86m**

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- **3m @ 4.1 g/t Au fr 108m**

*(RPM-002 returned an overall average grade of **0.6 g/t Au over 274m** from surface within the RPM North mineralized zone)*

- **RPM-001**
  - **37m @ 1.0 g/t Au fr 224m**
  - **6m @ 4.2 g/t Au fr 224m**
  - **3m @ 7.0 g/t Au fr 227m**

*(RPM-001 returned an overall average grade of **0.3 g/t Au over 326m** from surface within the RPM North mineralized zone)*

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

- Reconnaissance rock chip samples define an expanded high-grade footprint of priority at North and South zone targets within the RPM Prospect (ASX: 22 October 2020)
  - Rock samples included 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

- Aggressive Infill and Extension drilling are ongoing at Korbel Main, currently focused on SE high grade feeder zone with the goal of substantially increasing the 4.7Moz Resource (ASX: 7 April 2021)(Refer Table 3) and upgrading the resource in size and confidence to expedite Project Feasibility Studies.

- Geological reconnaissance crew completed field work and unlocked further High-Grade IRGS Au and Polymetallic Au-Ag-Cu targets within the Estelle Gold District (ASX: 20 September 2021 and 23 September 2021)

- Assay results pending for over 10,000m of drilling from both Korbel Main and RPM

- Snow Lake Resources update due shortly

NVA CEO, Mr. Christopher Gerteisen commented:

"RPM once again delivers company making results. The tenor and continuity of these drilling intersections is most impressive indeed. These broad zones of high-grade confirm our geological interpretations which identified RPM as a high priority target. The RPM deposit is shaping up to be a very large high grade IRGS style gold system that remains wide open with results from 3 drill holes to be reported in the coming weeks. Once all results have been received, we will be able to send the data to the independent consultant to prepare our Maiden Inferred Resource for RPM North. Furthermore, we are now planning to have at least 2 drill rigs at RPM in the next round of drilling

with a rig designated for what looks to be the much larger RPM South gold zone, which we believe will converge with RPM North at depth.

This marks a major milestone for Nova Minerals. RPM is now confirmed to be the second significant project development area at Estelle and will be a key component of our ongoing resource development work on our path towards production at the Estelle Gold Project. This is what unlocking a district looks like, and we will continue to do so with Korbel and RPM representing only 2 of 15 known prospects with the wider Estelle Gold Project claims. In addition to these, there are numerous unnamed colour anomalies across our 324km^2 claim block.

The reconnaissance exploration teams had another successful field season in 2021, with their efforts leading to at least two further significant discoveries. The Stoney prospect represents an extensive Polymetallic Au-Ag-Cu Stacked Vein System which adds another dimension to the Project potential beyond gold. The Train-Shoeshine area uncovered what appears to represent another Intrusive Related Gold System. Both prospects returned broad zones of high-grade across the spectrum in surface rock samples (ASX:20 Sept 2021, ASX:23 Sept 2021). We will continue to systematically advance these prospects and continue with our successful recon exploration programs in search of further discoveries as we move forward.

The drill program at Korbel will continue for the rest of the year, and we look forward to bringing shareholders further 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. Remember, we are on the fast-track towards production- that is our goal. We currently have 4.7Moz at the Korbel Main deposit, which represents just the beginning of our Estelle journey with the global resource inventory expected to increase significantly in the near term, especially now with RPM's Maiden Resource expected later this year."

Nova Minerals Limited (**ASX: NVA, OTC: NVAAF, FSE: QM3**) is pleased to announce bonanza gold results at the RPM North Prospect, within the Company's flagship Estelle Gold Project located in the prolific Tintina Gold Belt.

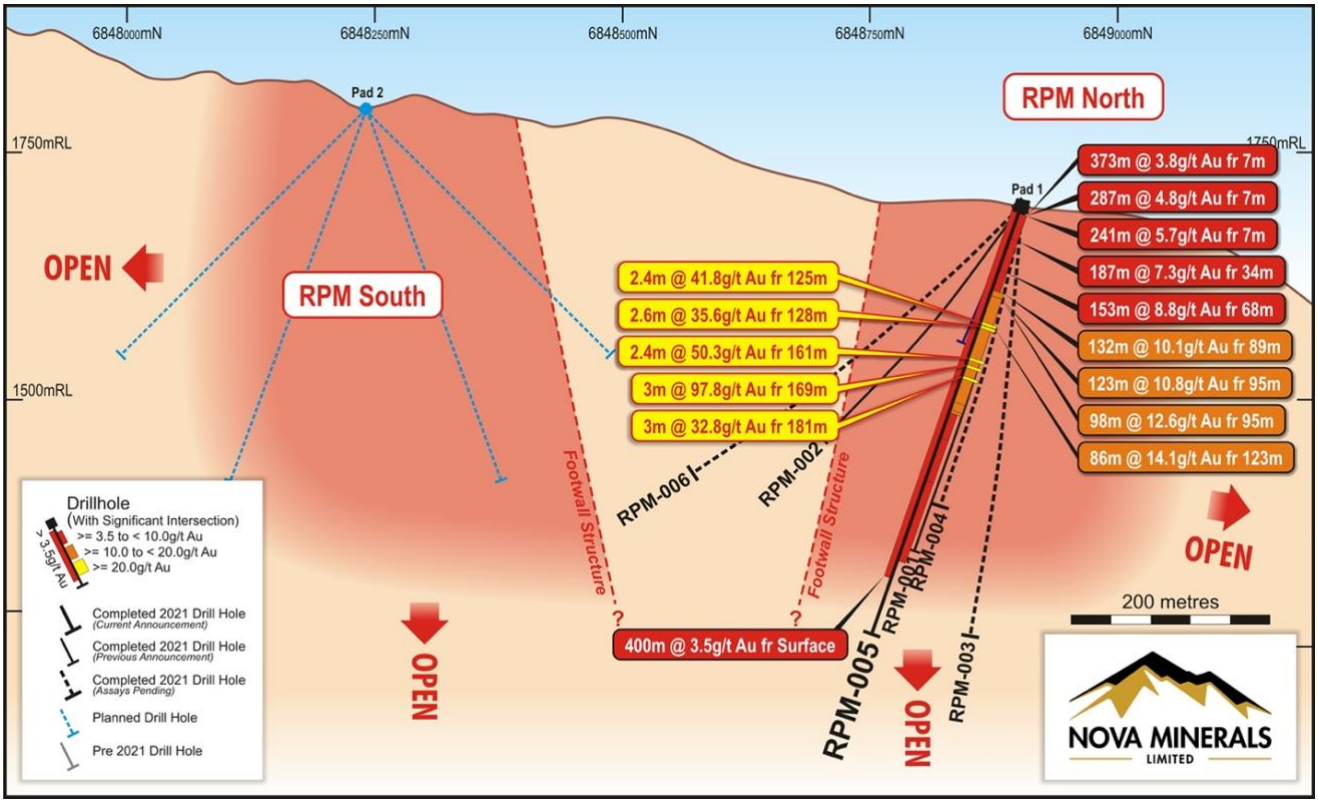

Figure 1. Cross Section of RPM-005

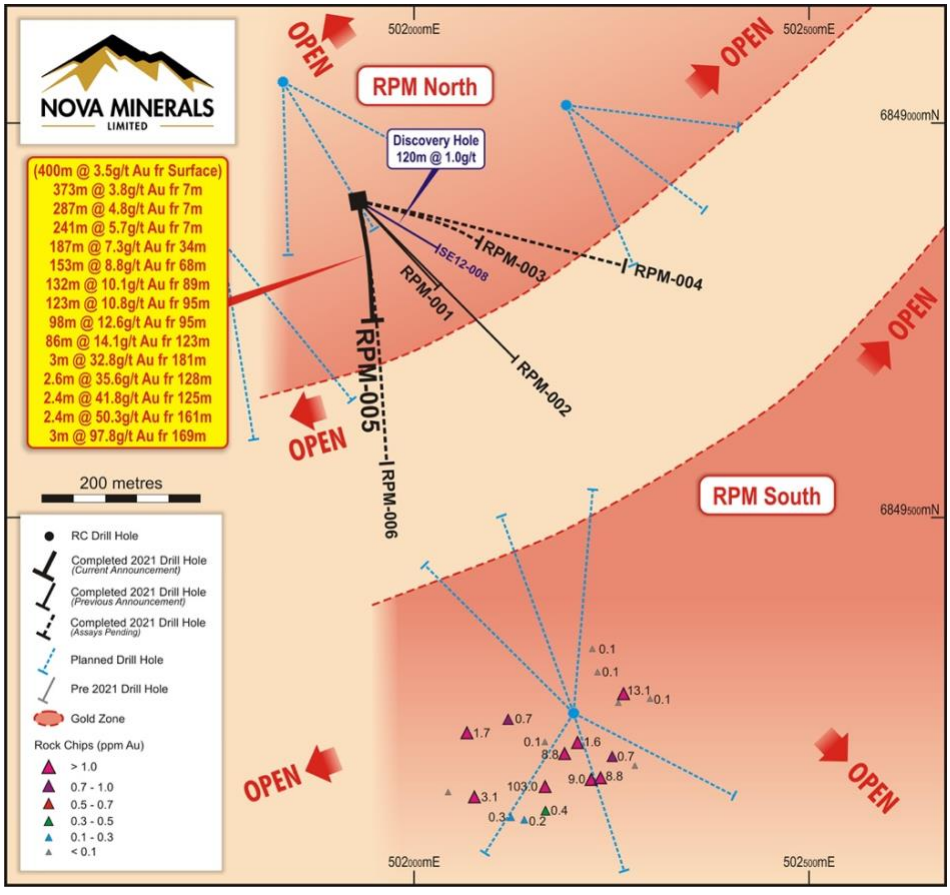

Figure 2. Plan View

Hole_ID	UTM_E	UTM_N	ELEV (m)	EOH (m)	AZ	DIP	
SE12-008	501928	6848900	1731	181	140	-50	Historic
RPM-001	501929	6848902	1729	380	135	-70	ASX: 9 September 2021
RPM-002	501929	6848902	1729	370	135	-45	ASX: 9 September 2021
RPM-003	501929	6848902	1729	465	100	-70	Assays Pending
RPM-004	501929	6848902	1729	463	100	-45	Assays Pending
RPM-005	501929	6848902	1729	459	170	-70	**ASX: 11 October 2021**
RPM-006	501929	6848902	1729	431	120	-50	Assays Pending

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

Table 1. Drill Hole Locations

Figure 3a. RPM-005 drill core interval at 124-128 meters (407.21-420.10 feet) depth returning **41.8 g/t Au**.

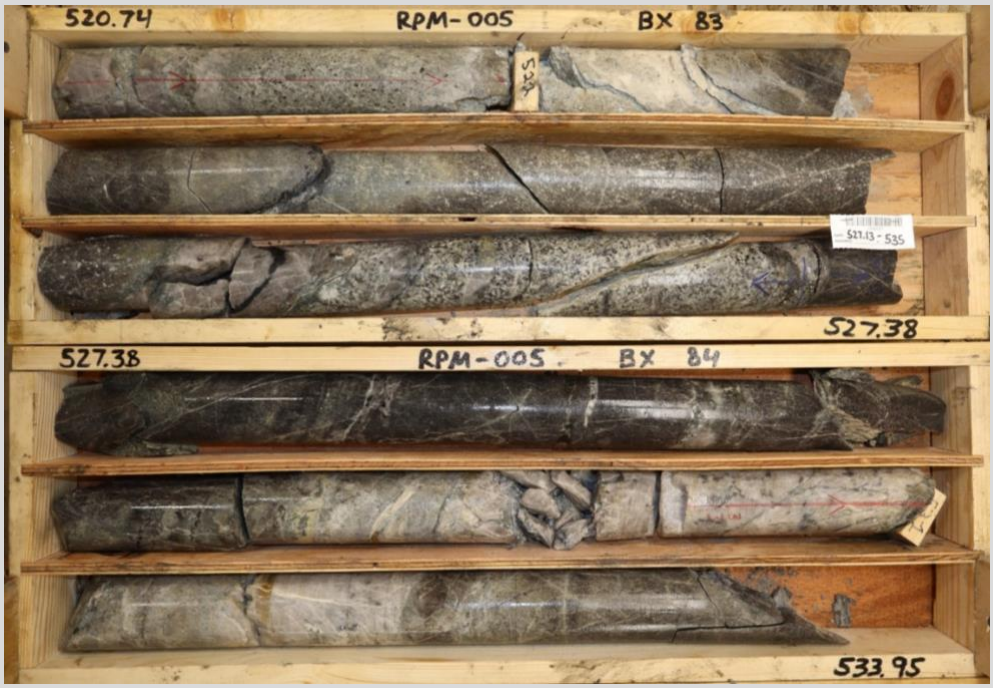

Figure 3b. RPM-005 drill core interval 159-163 meters (520.74-533.95 feet) depth returning **50.3 g/t Au**. Typical mineralized structure and veining within intercalated hornfels (dark) and qtz-feldspar intrusive dyke (light) host rocks.

Figure 3c. RPM-005 drill core interval 170-174 meters (558.31-571.27 feet) depth returning **97.8 g/t Au**. Typical mineralized structure and veining within intercalated hornfels (dark) and qtz-feldspar intrusive dyke (light) host rocks.

Figure 4a. RPM-005 selected core showing Au bearing qtz-moly veining at 126.2 meters (414.09 feet) depth from sample interval returning **41.8 g/t Au.**

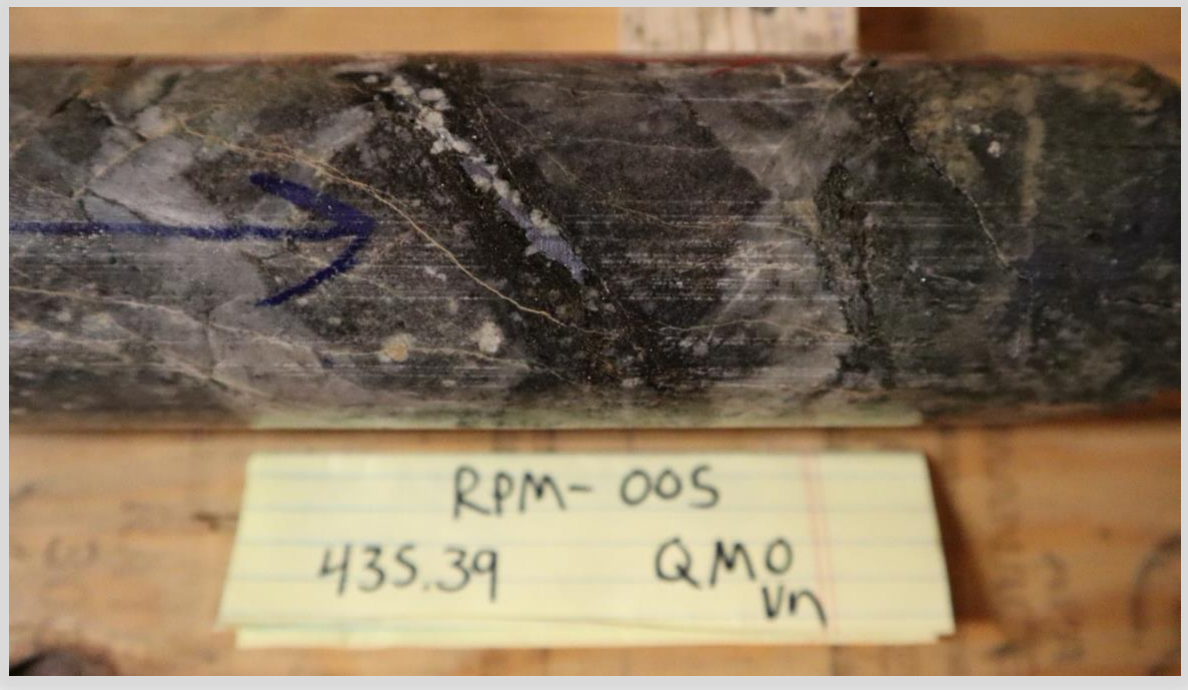

Figure 4b. RPM-005 selected core showing highly fractured intrusive host with Au bearing qtz-moly veining at 132.7 meters (435.39 feet) depth within sample interval returning **24.5 g/t Au.**

Figure 4c. RPM-005 selected core showing qtz-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite vein hosted in qtz-felspar intrusive at 160.7 meters (527.13 feet) depth within sample interval returning **50.3 g/t Au.**

Competent Person Statements

Mr Dale Schultz P.Geo., Principle of DjS Consulting, who is Nova group's 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 -

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Appendix 2. - The following tables are 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	• 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.

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

	depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material	• 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	• 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.

	technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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,	• 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.

	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.	
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.

Table 2. 2021 Program Drilling to Date List of Results (>0.4g/t) – RPM

HOLE_ID	FROM_m	TO_m	SAMPLE_ID	Au_ppm
RPM-001	11	14	B712856	0.46
RPM-001	38	41	B712866	0.66
RPM-001	41	44	B712867	0.62
RPM-001	69	72	B712877	0.52
RPM-001	224	227	B712938	1.43
RPM-001	227	230	B712939	6.98
RPM-001	230	233	B712941	0.60
RPM-001	248	251	B712947	0.61
RPM-001	251	255	B712948	0.90
RPM-001	255	258	B712949	0.55
RPM-001	279	282	B712958	0.69
RPM-001	294	297	B712964	1.86
RPM-002	25	28	B713962	0.67
RPM-002	28	31	B713963	0.60
RPM-002	34	37	B713965	0.62
RPM-002	37	41	B713966	1.63
RPM-002	41	44	B713967	0.43
RPM-002	47	50	B713969	0.43
RPM-002	50	53	B713971	1.32
RPM-002	59	61	B713974	0.74
RPM-002	61	62	B713975	2.20
RPM-002	71	74	B713979	0.49
RPM-002	74	77	B713981	0.81
RPM-002	77	80	B713982	1.14
RPM-002	80	82	B713983	0.93
RPM-002	82	83	B713984	1.39
RPM-002	83	86	B713986	1.40
RPM-002	86	89	B713987	2.98
RPM-002	89	92	B713988	1.29
RPM-002	92	95	B713989	1.13
RPM-002	95	98	B713991	1.32
RPM-002	98	102	B713992	0.64
RPM-002	102	105	B713993	1.97
RPM-002	105	108	B713994	0.77
RPM-002	108	111	B713995	4.10
RPM-002	111	114	B713996	1.24
RPM-002	114	116	B713997	0.71
RPM-002	116	119	B713998	0.66
RPM-002	119	122	B713999	0.43
RPM-002	124	126	B714002	0.56

RPM-002	132	135	B714005	1.10
RPM-002	135	138	B714006	2.89
RPM-002	138	141	B714007	0.98
RPM-002	145	147	B714009	0.63
RPM-002	156	159	B714014	2.12
RPM-002	178	180	B714022	0.49
RPM-002	202	205	B714032	0.44
RPM-005	7	10	B714466	0.49
RPM-005	34	37	B714476	1.40
RPM-005	41	44	B714478	0.62
RPM-005	44	47	B714479	0.51
RPM-005	47	50	B714481	0.47
RPM-005	62	65	B714486	0.54
RPM-005	68	71	B714488	1.84
RPM-005	71	74	B714489	0.47
RPM-005	74	77	B714491	0.70
RPM-005	77	80	B714492	2.35
RPM-005	80	83	B714493	0.71
RPM-005	89	92	B714496	1.74
RPM-005	92	95	B714497	1.47
RPM-005	95	98	B714498	10.1
RPM-005	100	102	D885001	0.90
RPM-005	102	105	D885002	1.20
RPM-005	105	108	D885003	0.72
RPM-005	108	111	D885004	2.29
RPM-005	111	114	D885006	3.39
RPM-005	114	117	D885007	3.05
RPM-005	117	120	D885008	4.71
RPM-005	120	123	D885009	2.24
RPM-005	123	125	D885011	15.2
RPM-005	125	127	D885012	41.8
RPM-005	127	128	D885013	7.17
RPM-005	128	131	D885014	35.6
RPM-005	131	133	D885015	24.5
RPM-005	133	134	D885016	14.3
RPM-005	134	136	D885017	1.01
RPM-005	136	139	D885018	21.7
RPM-005	139	142	D885019	0.72
RPM-005	142	145	D885020	0.59
RPM-005	145	148	D885021	10.1
RPM-005	151	154	D885023	1.50
RPM-005	157	159	D885025	1.01
RPM-005	159	161	D885026	10.1

RPM-005	161	163	D885027	50.3
RPM-005	163	166	D885028	4.25
RPM-005	166	169	D885029	1.08
RPM-005	169	172	D885031	97.8
RPM-005	172	175	D885032	10.1
RPM-005	175	177	D885033	2.05
RPM-005	178	178	D885035	13.6
RPM-005	178	181	D885036	21.6
RPM-005	181	184	D885037	32.8
RPM-005	184	187	D885038	1.49
RPM-005	187	191	D885039	0.47
RPM-005	191	194	D885041	22.1
RPM-005	194	197	D885042	3.16
RPM-005	197	200	D885043	2.08
RPM-005	203	206	D885046	9.66
RPM-005	206	209	D885047	5.84
RPM-005	209	212	D885048	2.55
RPM-005	212	215	D885049	0.94
RPM-005	215	218	D885051	3.49
RPM-005	218	221	D885052	1.68
RPM-005	230	233	D885056	0.61
RPM-005	245	248	D885062	0.70
RPM-005	291	294	D885078	0.45
RPM-005	334	337	D885097	0.79
RPM-005	361	362	D885108	1.00
RPM-005	398	401	D885126	0.78
SE12-008	26	28	SE128-011	0.53
SE12-008	44	47	SE128-018	0.82
SE12-008	50	52	SE128-020	0.48
SE12-008	52	55	SE128-021	0.46
SE12-008	57	60	SE128-024	1.93
SE12-008	60	62	SE128-025	0.61
SE12-008	65	67	SE128-027	0.42
SE12-008	67	69	SE128-028	0.93
SE12-008	69	72	SE128-029	0.43
SE12-008	72	74	SE128-031	0.58
SE12-008	75	80	SE128-032	1.06
SE12-008	80	82	SE128-033	0.79
SE12-008	82	84	SE128-034	1.43
SE12-008	84	87	SE128-036	2.19
SE12-008	87	90	SE128-037	2.09
SE12-008	90	92	SE128-038	1.07
SE12-008	92	95	SE128-039	1.97

SE12-008	95	97	SE128-040	2.09
SE12-008	97	100	SE128-041	9.63
SE12-008	100	103	SE128-042	1.27
SE12-008	103	105	SE128-043	0.96
SE12-008	105	108	SE128-045	1.34
SE12-008	111	112	SE128-047	0.86
SE12-008	112	117	SE128-048	0.61
SE12-008	117	120	SE128-050	1.64
SE12-008	120	122	SE128-051	0.43
SE12-008	122	125	SE128-052	2.15
SE12-008	134	136	SE128-056	0.60
SE12-008	136	139	SE128-057	0.42
SE12-008	142	144	SE128-059	0.76
SE12-008	144	146	SE128-060	1.09
SE12-008	153	158	SE128-064	0.43
SE12-008	164	167	SE128-067	0.60
SE12-008	167	170	SE128-068	0.61
SE12-008	170	173	SE128-070	0.57
SE12-008	173	175	SE128-071	0.51
SE12-008	178	181	SE128-073	0.56

Cut-off (Au g/t)	Inferred Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes (Millions)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Millions)
0.10	748	0.2	5.6
0.15	**518**	**0.3**	**4.7**
0.25	234	0.4	3.0
0.35	112	0.5	1.8
0.45	57	0.6	1.1

Table 3. Mineral Resource Estimate, Korbel Main deposit