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ASX Announcement
22 October 2026

Coogee Gold-Copper Project, WA

Coogee West Deep Diamond Hole Completed

Deep diamond hole targeting a large massive intrusive target completed to 1,000m, intersecting a previously unrecognised mafic sequence at depth – Assays pending

Highlights

- **Second deep diamond drill hole completed to 1,000m at Coogee West (CODD002), testing the second of two large intrusive targets identified at the Coogee Gold-Copper Project**
- **Diamond drilling program has now tested both major intrusive gold-copper targets at Coogee North and Coogee West, representing the first deep drilling undertaken to investigate these large modelled magnetic anomalies.**
- **Coogee West represents a large prospective gold-copper target, identified through geophysical modelling and supported by the geological setting of the broader Coogee Gold-Copper Project**
- **Drilling intersected the typical felsic – intermediate volcanic sequence as observed elsewhere at Coogee, along with a series of mafic volcanic and intrusive units, previously unrecognised at Coogee, possibly representing the source of the targeted magnetic anomaly**
- **Geological logging is complete, with core mark-up, cutting and sampling to commence shortly for assays and selected petrographic analysis**
- **Coogee North and Coogee West represent two large, deep magnetic targets, spatially associated with gold-copper mineralisation identified in historic shallow drilling**
- **No previous deep drilling has been conducted to test the source of these modelled anomalies**
- **Drilling supported by the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), with Western Australian Diamond Drilling of Kalgoorlie undertaking the program**
- **Coogee Gold Project is located on a granted Mining Lease, with a JORC Resource of 3.6Mt at 1.08g/t Au for 127,000oz of gold and 1.0Mt at 0.41% Cu for 4,122t of copper[1]**

[1] See ASX Releases dated 26 August 2024

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Javelin Minerals (**ASX: JAV**) is pleased to advise that it has completed drilling the deep diamond hole (CODD002) at its Coogee West large intrusive gold-copper target, located at the Coogee Gold Project near Kalgoorlie.



Figure 1: Drilling of Coogee West Diamond Hole CODD002

The Coogee West CODD002 diamond hole, which was co-funded by the WA Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme, was designed to test a large massive intrusive anomaly at depth below Lake Lefroy.

Drilling finished at a down-hole depth of 1,000m, with the core to now be processed and sampled for assay. The drillhole intersected a sequence of felsic and intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, which have been variously intruded by intermediate diorite dykes, as is seen elsewhere at the Coogee Project including within the Coogee Mineral Resource. However, drilling also intersected a series of mafic units at depth, including several thick dolerites, which appear to represent the source of the targeted magnetic anomaly. These dolerites were highly deformed in parts, with evidence of brittle deformation and associated quartz-carbonate veining and chlorite-epidote+-k-feldspar alteration. Rare quartz-magnetite veins were also observed.

Downhole magnetic susceptibility data were collected during drilling operations. These downhole data will now be incorporated into the existing magnetic inversion modelling to confirm that these mafic units correspond to the modelled magnetic anomaly.

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Figure 2: Core tray photo from Coogee West Diamond Hole CODD002 664.6m – 668.8m down hole highlighting one of the dolerite units intersected showing brittle deformation with chlorite-epidote-K feldspar alteration and quartz-carbonate veining

Coogee West Magnetic Anomaly

The Coogee West target consists of a magnetic anomaly with a similar magnetic response to that seen at Coogee North, which is located immediately below known gold-copper mineralisation.

The Coogee West anomaly is masked by recent transported sediments associated with Lake Lefroy, rendering any surface geochemical sampling ineffective. However, historic shallow air-core drilling has highlighted a broad, consistent zone of widespread gold anomalism in the bedrock (Figure 3), including up to **1.38g/t** in bottom of hole sampling[4].

This bedrock gold anomaly extends for approximately 900m x 500m, parallel to geophysical trends. Prior to this diamond drill hole, no bedrock drill testing of the geophysical features had been conducted.

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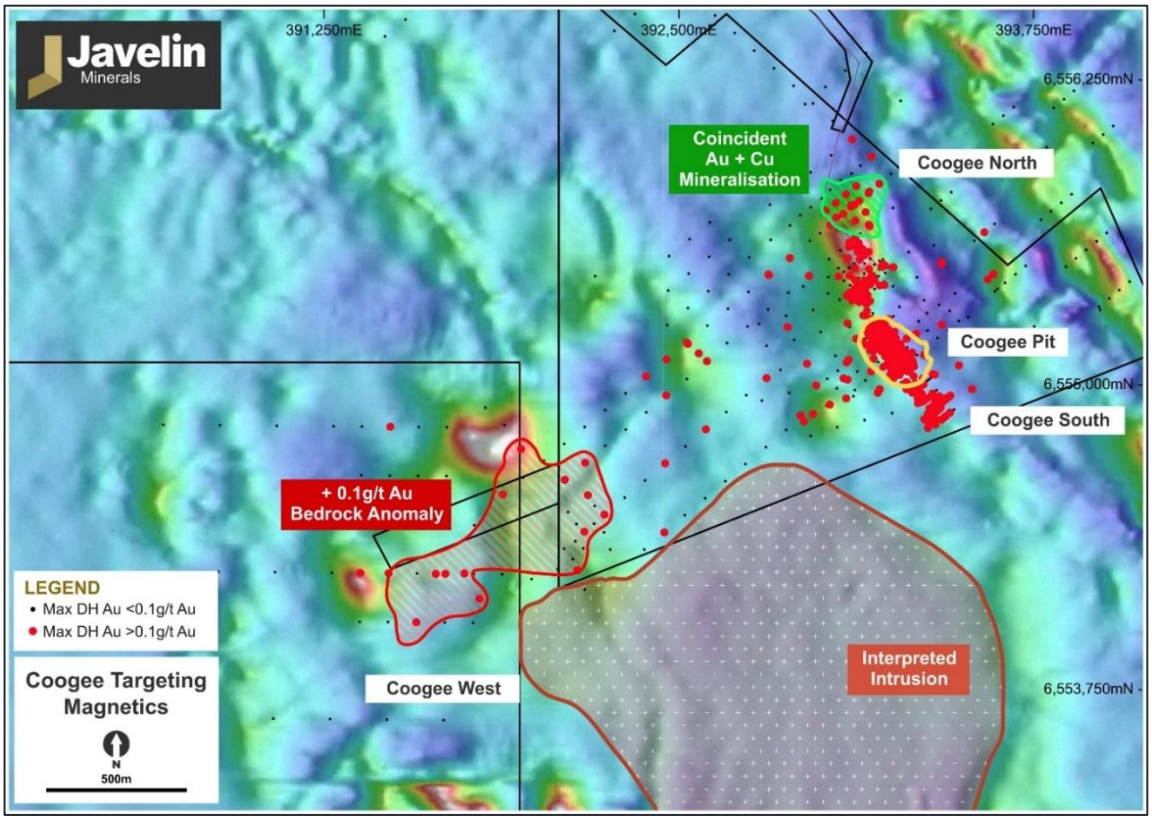


Figure 3: Coogee Project airborne magnetics with historic drilling – maximum downhole gold (>0.1g/t Au).

Coogee Gold Project - Background

The Coogee deposit was mined by Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX: RRS) in 2013/14, with 147,400 at 4.77g/t Au mined for 20,400oz Au. The current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for Coogee consists of 3.6Mt @ 1.08g/t Au for 127koz Au, as well as 1Mt @ 0.41% Cu for 4,122t Cu[2].

While extensive drilling was undertaken on the Coogee Mineral Resource area in preparation for mining, much of the remainder of the tenement area has only been subjected to limited levels of regional exploration.

The Coogee Gold Project is located within the southern extents of the Kalgoorlie Terrane within the Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. Coogee is located proximal to several major faults associated with extensive mineralisation, including the Lefroy Fault (host to mineralisation at St Ives, Jubilee-New Celebration and the Golden Mile) and the Mt Monger Fault (host to mineralisation at Randalls-Daisy Milano).

As highlighted by Javelin previously, several significant anomalies have been identified through airborne magnetic surveys and subsequent modelling[3]. The importance of these anomalies is heightened by the known association of magnetite as part of an alteration suite associated with gold mineralisation at the Coogee deposit.

[2] See ASX Releases dated 26 August 2024

[3] See ASX Releases dated 20 August 2024 and 17 June 2025

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Table 1: Coogee West Diamond Hole CODD002 Summary Log

Hole_ID	From	To	Lithology
CODD002	0	50	Lateritic Clays
CODD002	50	64	Diorite Porphyry - Saprock
CODD002	64	80.8	Diorite Porphyry
CODD002	80.8	85.9	Felsic Volcaniclastic - kf+ep+ch+si alteration
CODD002	85.9	93.5	Diorite - ep alteration
CODD002	93.5	95.8	Intermediate Volcaniclastic - kf alteration
CODD002	95.8	115.5	Diorite Porphyry
CODD002	115.5	116.8	Mafic Volcaniclastic - ep + ch alteration
CODD002	116.8	121.8	Diorite Porphyry
CODD002	121.8	138	Intermediate Volcaniclastic - sh+se+kf alteration
CODD002	138	147	Dolerite - ab+si alteration
CODD002	147	182.6	Brecciated Intermediate Volcaniclastic - qz+ab+se alteration
CODD002	182.6	235.4	Dolerite
CODD002	235.4	266.6	Vesicular Basalt - se+ep+ch+si alteration
CODD002	266.6	285.7	Dolerite
CODD002	285.7	289.1	Basalt - qz+kf+ch veins
CODD002	289.1	304.5	Porphyritic Basalt - qz+kf and ep veins
CODD002	302.5	315.3	Aphanitic Basalt - ch+se+si+kf alteration
CODD002	315.3	319.5	Porphyritic Basalt - qz+kf+ch veins
CODD002	319.5	382.5	Basalt
CODD002	382.5	401	Dolerite
CODD002	401	425	Basalt
CODD002	425	464.8	Dolerite
CODD002	464.8	568.5	Basalt
CODD002	568.5	575	Dacite
CODD002	575	582.6	Rhyolite
CODD002	582.6	588.1	Dolerite
CODD002	588.1	604.1	Basalt with magnetite veining
CODD002	604.1	619.6	Dolerite
CODD002	619.6	651.5	Intermediate Volcaniclastic
CODD002	651.5	669.5	Dolerite - ch+ep+kf+mt alteration
CODD002	669.5	680.2	Basaltic Andesite
CODD002	680.2	712.6	Basalt
CODD002	712.6	722.4	Intermediate Volcaniclastic
CODD002	722.4	738.7	Basalt - ch+ep alteration
CODD002	738.7	779.3	Intermediate Volcaniclastic
CODD002	779.3	782.5	Basalt
CODD002	782.5	785.1	Dacitic Porphyry
CODD002	785.1	820.1	Intermediate Volcanics
CODD002	820.1	837	Basalt
CODD002	837	866.2	Rhyolite/Dacitic Volcanics - si+kf+ch alteration
CODD002	866.2	883.4	Andesite - ch+ep alteration
CODD002	883.4	893.1	Dacite
CODD002	893.1	919.9	Basalt - mt+kf alteration
CODD002	919.9	1000	Rhyolite/Dacitic Volcanics

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Javelin Minerals Ltd.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Mark Cossom who is a consultant to Javelin Minerals Ltd and is a current Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Cossom owns shares in Javelin Minerals Ltd. Mr Cossom has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cossom consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Javelin ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.javelinminerals.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "JAV"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Coogee EIS Diamond Drilling

Table 2: Coogee EIS Diamond Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	*Total Depth (m)*	*Azimuth*	*Dip*
CODD001A	392960	6555400	300	819.8	044	-70
CODD002	392146	6554533	300	1000	300	-70

Coogee Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 3: Coogee Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m^3	Density g/cm^3	Tonnage t	*Grade Au* g/t	*Contained Metal* oz Au
Indicated	Supergene	7,531	2.10	15,816	1.17	**593**
	Primary	350,898	2.70	947,426	1.31	**39,969**
Inferred	Supergene	11,715	2.10	24,601	0.56	**445**
	Primary	987,773	2.70	2,666,988	1.00	**85,677**
Total	**Supergene**	**19,246**	**2.10**	**40,417**	**0.80**	**1,038**
	Fresh	**1,338,672**	**2.70**	**3,614,414**	**1.08**	**125,647**
Total		**1,357,918**	**2.69**	**3,654,831**	**1.08**	**126,685**

Table 4: Coogee Copper Zone Mineral Resource Estimate by Classification as of July 2024 (at a >2,000 ppm Cu cut-off)

Classification	Weathering Zone	Volume m^3	Density g/cm^3	Tonnage t	*Grade Cu ppm*	*Contained Metal* tonnes Cu
Inferred	Primary within Gold Domain	122,358	2.7	330,366	5,546	**1,832**
Inferred	Supergene	129,402	2.1	271,745	3,619	**983**
Inferred	Primary without Gold Domain	153,887	2.7	415,494	3,144	**1,306**
Total		**405,647**		**1,017,606**	**4,103**	**4,122**

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APPENDIX A

COOGEE 2026 EIS DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
JORC CODE (2012) Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc).* *These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems.* *Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Current diamond drilling program – cutting sampling of the core has yet to be undertaken. Downhole pXRF has been utilised on 1m intervals to assist with lithology determination. Downhole magnetic susceptibility has also been measured at 1m intervals. Recent (2024) reverse circulation (RC) drilling (during November-December 2024), holes were sampled initially as 4 m "scoop" composites outside of the ore zone, and 1m samples within the ore zone. These composites, alongside 1m split samples from within the ore zone, were submitted to Bureau Veritas for Au analysis. These 4m composites and 1m split samples generally weighed between 2.0-2.5kg. Historic RC drilling was sampled at 1m intervals, with sub-samples collected from a riffle or cone splitter. Occasional wet samples were not split but collected in a plastic bag and spear sampled. Historical diamond core drilling (DD) was sampled as half core in areas of mineralization with a 5 to 10m buffer sampled at either side of the mineralized zone. The samples were usually 1m intervals, however they could be less than 20cm in places based on geological boundaries and mineralization style.

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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).*	Current diamond drilling utilised diamond drilling techniques, with mud-rotary drilling undertaken in soft transported and oxidized material (approximately 29.4m), thereby coring utilising PQ-HQ3-NQ2. Recent RC drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) the Coogee deposit was drilled with RC drilling using a 138mm diameter bit. Historically the Coogee deposit has been drilled with a combination of Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond core drilling (DD). The primary method of drilling has been RC (5 3/8-inch face sampling hammer) with only minor DD. RAB and AC holes exist and have been used to assist with geological interpretation but have not been used for grade interpolation for the mineral resource estimate.
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.*	For the current diamond drilling, core recoveries are calculated for each core run (approximately 6m runs) and recorded on the core blocks. For recent RC drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) recovery was was monitored while drilling through visual inspection. Historic core recovery (Ramelius from 2012 onward) was generally excellent (≈100%). Minor wet intervals occur and can affect RC sample recovery, although most recent drilling has been with rigs of sufficient capacity to provide dry chip samples. Chip sample recovery is generally not logged.
	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.	No relationship between sample recovery and grades exist.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. .Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging has been completed for all DD and RC drilling both recent and historic, including rock type, grain size, texture, colour, foliation, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide and veining, with a detailed description written for many intervals. All logging was of a level sufficient in detail to support resource estimation. Historic RC holes were logged at 1m intervals to record weathering, regolith, rock type, colour, alteration, mineralisation, structure and texture and any other notable features. Logging was qualitative, however the geologists often recorded quantitative mineral percentage ranges for the sulphide minerals present.

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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *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.*	For the current diamond drilling program, core has yet to be cut and sampled for assay. For recent RC drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) RC samples were split for every metre at 1m intervals with a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone. Initial sample submission was for 4m scoop sample composites outside the ore zone, with 1m split sample submitted within the ore zone. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), RC field duplicates, and blanks, were submitted at a combined ratio of 1:20 with the 1m samples, with 2 CRMs and duplicates each per 100 1m samples and 1 blank per 100 1m samples. Additionally, an appropriate CRM was submitted at the end of every 4m composite section submitted. The grade ranges of the submitted CRMs were selected based on the expected grade and economic grade ranges. Samples were sorted and dried in ovens. Each sample was then pulverized to 90% passing 75um to create a 40g charge for fire assay analysing for Au. 202 select samples also underwent mixed acid digest (including hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acid) with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) analysis for Copper (Cu) only. Laboratory standards were taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. Historic RC samples were split for every metre drilled with either a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone, or a riffle splitter mounted on the rig. Initial sample submission was for 4 m (spear sample) composites, with the 1 m splits sent for assay of the 4 m composite returned anomalous results. Sample weights were generally between 3 to 4 kg. Most historical diamond core samples were half core of 1 m length, although some samples were less than 1 m (minimum 20 cm) to account for geological contacts. Where field duplicates were taken the core was cut into two quarters. Field duplicates for RC samples were taken from the secondary sampling port on the cone splitter, which was opposite the primary sampling port. All samples were sorted and dried in ovens for up to 8 hours (approx. +/-) at 105°C. Primary sample preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. For RC samples, the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 3mm Boyd crush. For diamond core the whole sample was crushed to a nominal 10mm (primary crush) and then further crushed to a nominal 3mm. All samples were then split

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		with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction, a nominal 2 kg sample where possible. All material was retained after splitting. Samples were then milled using a robotic preparation system to 90% passing - 75um. Laboratory standards were taken at the pulverizing stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratory's discretion. For both historic drilling, sample size was considered appropriate for the grainsize and style of mineralisation.
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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	For current diamond drilling, core has yet to be cut and sampled for assay. pXRF and magnetic susceptibility readings are collected to assist with geological logging and reference to the targeted magnetic anomaly, but are not reported. Historic 1m split RC samples and all historic diamond core samples have been analysed for Au (10 ppb) and Cu (1 ppm) – for Au, the samples have been analysed by firing a 40g or 50g portion of the sample with an ICP-OES or AAS finish. Copper was determined by 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES finish. The primary laboratory used for all recent and some historical assaying was Bureau Veritas in Canning Vale, WA. The most recent RC drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) submitted its samples to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie, WA. These samples were analysed for Au (10ppb), with 202 selected samples analysed for Cu (1ppm) as well. Au analysis consisted of fire assay of a 40g pulverised sample with an Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. Cu analysis consisted of a mixed-acid digest with an ICP-OES finish. Previous operators used commercial laboratories such as Amdel, ALS, SGS, Kalgoorlie Assay and Genalysis, and included umpire laboratory checks between these labs. Standards (Certified Reference Materials – CRMs) were submitted with a minimum 3/100 samples, blanks minimum 2/100 samples, duplicates minimum 2/100 samples for RC and DD drilling. Various OREAS Certified Reference Materials standards have been used, ranging from 0.2 ppm up to 5.30 ppm Au. The range of values for the CRMs are appropriate for the mineralisation grade and style. Analysis of the CRM and filed duplicate data show the sampling is unbiased and suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All data has been checked internally for correctness by senior consultants and contractors. There have been no twinned holes drilled at this point, although there is very closely spaced RC grade control at various orientations drilling that confirms the continuity of mineralisation. Historical drilling was captured using Field Marshall software, with the data loaded directly into the central database. Recent drilling has been recorded using Field Marshall software on field laptops. Assay results were loaded electronically, directly from the assay laboratory. All drillhole data has been visually validated prior to resource estimation. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made 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.*	For current diamond drilling, the holes have been set out utilising handheld GPS. Downhole surveys are taken at regular intervals utilising a downhole north-seeking gyro. For drilling completed prior to 2020 and post 2020 data collars were surveyed using DGPS equipment or by the mine site surveyors to sub 0.5 m accuracy. For the recent RC drilling, holes were set out and picked up using RTK GPS by qualified surveyors. Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 51 For recent drilling (2020 onwards) dip and azimuth readings have been completed using a north seeking gyro survey (Reflex or Axis) for all holes where possible. For the Ramelius drilling (~2012 – 2013), deeper holes were surveyed by gyro, with shorter grade control holes using the collar compass and clinometer readings at surface. Topographic surfaces have been generated from aerial photogrammetry or detailed surveys. Some older drillhole RL data has been adjusted to match accurate topography.

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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.*	No results are reported in this current ASX Release. The majority of the central and southern part of Coogee drilling is on a 20 m section by 10 m on section spacing, with some infill to 5 m on lines in core high grade zones and/or selected 12.5 m sections within the pit. In the northern part of the deposit, the drill spacing is mostly on 40 m spaced sections, with holes at 20 m to 40 m along section, with occasional infill holes on 20 m spaced sections. The most recent drilling (Nov/Dec 2024) was done mostly as infill around previously drilled holes or extensions of previously drilled lines, resulting in a drill spacing for these holes of 10-20m around historic holes. All previously reported sample/intercept composites have been length weighted.
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 current target for diamond drilling is a modelled magnetic body located approximately 600m below surface, which is modelled as a dome-like shape. Drilling has been designed to intersect this anomaly and drill through the modelled core of the anomaly. Mineralisation at Coogee dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of historic exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots and is unbiased. The most recent drillholes (Nov/Dec 2024) were mostly drilled dipping -60° towards 45°, with one vertical hole and one hole dipping -50° but maintaining a 45° azimuth. This should similarly result in intercepts being close to true width.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sampling has yet to be undertaken on the current drilling For most recent RC drilling, chain of custody was managed by company representatives and is considered appropriate. The laboratory receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. Historical (pre-2012) sample security is not recorded.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits or reviews have been conducted apart from internal company review.

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Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Tenement M26/477 and E26/177 are 100% owned by Javelin Minerals Limited and is in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. Tenement P26/4247 is owned by Liliane Saunders, with Javelin holding an option to purchase 100%, valid until 18 March 2027. The tenements are located within the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Determined Area. Javelin has a Land Use Agreement in place with the Marlinyu Ghoorlie Group. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Much of the drilling data at Coogee is historical, with work undertaken by Harmony Gold (2002), Ramelius Resources (2012-2015), Serena Minerals (2019), Sovereign Resources (1996-1999), Terrain Minerals (2016) and View Resources (2004). Ramelius, Sovereign and View conducted extensive work, with only minor drilling by the other parties. Most of the Harmony and Ramelius drilling was in the area that would become the pit, including grade control drilling. Statistical analysis of the historical drilling with the more recent drilling by Victory Mines (now Javelin Minerals) shows that the Au grade distributions are comparable, and that all the drilling data is suitable to use for mineral estimation.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	The Coogee gold/copper deposit is hosted by felsic dacitic and rhyolitic units. Mineralisation is hosted within a shallow (-30°) west dipping lode/shear zone. Pit exposures show the lode zone to be associated with sericite-chlorite alteration, coarse pyrite-hematite mineralisation and foliation. It is interpreted as an Archaean structurally hosted lode gold deposit possibly occurring on a sedimentary layer within the volcanic sequence. High grade zones occur as SE plunging shoots within the shear zone. The current target for diamond drilling is a series magnetic anomalies located in the immediate Coogee area. These anomalies have been modelled from

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		existing airborne magnetic data utilising industry standard inversion modelling techniques. The modelled bodies are interpreted to represent an intrusive body that intrudes the Coogee stratigraphic sequence at approximately 600m-800m depth. Intrusive-related Gold-Copper mineralisation, or indications of such a system being present, is being targeted by this diamond drill program.
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.*	No new results are reported in this release. Relevant hole details for the current diamond drill program are tabulated in table 2 of this release. All significant historic intersections for Coogee have been previously reported in Victory Mines Quarterly and Annual reports (https://javelinminerals.com.au/reports/).
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., 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.*	No results are reported in this ASX Release.

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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 (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No results are reported in this ASX Release. Known mineralisation at Coogee dips at 30° to the west and strikes north south. The majority of the exploration drill holes are oriented at 60° towards grid east, and therefore the downhole intercepts discussed in previous announcements are very close to the true widths of the mineralised shoots. The most recent RC drillholes (Nov/Dec 2024) were mostly drilled dipping -60° towards 45°, with one vertical hole and one hole dipping -50° but maintaining a 45° dip direction. This should similarly result in intercepts being close to true width.
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.*	No new results are reported in this ASX Release. Refer to figures in previous announcements.
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.*	No new results are reported in this ASX Release. All significant historic results above the stated reporting criteria have previously been reported, not just the higher-grade intercepts.
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.*	Groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.

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Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Drilling of the Coogee EIS diamond program has now been completed. All geological, assay and geophysical data will now be coompiled and a revised interpretation of the geophysical targets will be undertaken, with a view to deciding further exploration activities.

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