

Nova Minerals Limited (ASX: NVA)

KPG

Asia Pacific: Australia A Lithium, Gold, and Mineral Exploration Company

Nova Minerals Limited ("Nova") (ASX:NVA) engages in mineral exploration of a range of commodities, including lithium, gold and base metals in Canada, Alaska and Northern Australia. Nova's flagship asset is its 80% interest (soon to be 100%) in the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project which covers 1,829 hectares around Wekusko Lake in Manitoba, Canada. Additionally, with the Crowduck Project's 3,440 hectares, the project's total land-holding is 5,229ha. Recent exploration work shows the asset has high grade lithium. Nova is currently fasttracking development on the project to unlock the regions vast lithium resources. Nova recently entered into a farm-in JV with AKM to earn an interest in its portfolio of Alaskan exploration assets including the highly prospective Estelle project and a group of projects in Farewell Terrane. Estelle project is a district scale gold, copper, and silver project which adjacent to the multi-million ounce Whistler gold project. Farewell project is made up of four advanced exploration project areas; Chip-Loy/Roberts (Nickel, Cobalt copper sulfide), Bowser Creek (Silver-Zinc-Lead), Windy Fork (REE's), and Ozzna Creek (Gold, Silver, Zinc, Copper, Lead). Gold and hard-rock Lithium assets are expected to have considerable near through long-term upside potential. Therefore, we expect a significant upward revaluation in the company's stock price.

- The company has an exploration target of 2.2 to 5.3 Moz Au at their district-scale Estelle Gold Camp in Alaska. Historic results from 1 exploration under a JV between Millrock Resource and Teck Resources in 2011 and 2012. From historic exploration, the property is prospective for bulk mineralization. Further exploration will validate this potential by field work and drilling against the 2.2Moz to 5.3Moz Au exploration target.
- The company is planning a partial Canadian spin-off of their Snow Lake Resources subsidiary, with Nova Minerals retaining a majority shareholding. The IPO will fund the next stages of the development of the Thompson Bros Lithium project including step-out drilling, resource upgrade and Preliminary Economic Analysis activities. The Thompson-Bros landholdings will be 100%-owned by the Snow Lake Resources Canadian-listed entity.
- From an initial exploration target on a small portion of their landholdings, the company defined a Maiden Inferred Resource of 6.3 Mt @ 1.38% Li2O (87kt contained Li2O). Of the initial 9.0 Mt to 13.0 Mt exploration target there is a remaining target of 3 to 7 Mt @ 1.3% to 1.5% Li2O. It is anticipated that this resource once further defined will be applied to scoping studies for a starter operation that progresses the project towards cashflow. The company also has other adjacent 100%held landholdings prospective for lithium-bearing pegmatites for future expansion of the resource.
- In July 2018 Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd decided to form a joint venture with Nova Minerals after earning 70% interest in the Officer Hill Project. This project lies approximately 40km from Newmont's significant gold operations in the Tanami region of Central Australia. Drill results from the campaign conducted by Newmont at Officer Hills during H2 2018 identified promising mineralization and Newmont are planning further exploration in H1 2019.



http://novaminerals.com.au

May 17, 2019 Valuation Coverage

We expect **Nova's stock price to reach a target of A\$0.03**, at a corresponding market cap of **A\$23.68** million over a 12-18-month investment horizon.

Equity Research

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| Price (A\$) | |
|----------------|--------|
| 17/05/2019 | \$0.02 |
| Price Target * | \$0.03 |
| 52 week high | \$0.04 |
| 52 week low | \$0.01 |

| Shares Outstanding (millions) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Basic Shares | 780.50 | | | | | |
| Options & Warrants | 444.74 | | | | | |
| Fully Diluted | 1,225.24 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Capitalization (A\$ millions) | | | | | | |
| Current Market Cap | 13.93 | | | | | |
| Target Market Cap* | 23.68 | | | | | |

* Our target price and target market cap are aiming at a 12--18 month investment period. For details, please see financial forecasts and analysis.



Investment Summary

We are initiating coverage on Nova Minerals Ltd. (ASX: NVA) and **expect the company's market capitalization to reach A\$23.68 million**, with a corresponding target stock price of **A\$0.03** over a 12-18-month horizon.

Nova Minerals Limited engages in the mineral exploration activities in Australia and Canada. The company provides exploration, extraction, and production for lithium, gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc deposits. It holds the rights to acquire an 80% interest in the Thompson Brothers Lithium project that comprises 18 adjoining claims covering an area of 1829 hectares located in Wekusko Lake, Manitoba; and holds the rights to acquire an 80% interest in the Alaskan Projects.

Investment in explorer/junior-stage mineral resources companies is speculative in nature. Valuation uplift does depend on company success in defining economically-viable deposits and successfully executing a development strategy that takes the projects through exploration, economic analysis/feasibility, permitting, financing and into production. Potential investment return is also impacted by capital market sentiment and specific market sentiment relating to the resources under exploration and development. The Estelle and the Officer Hill Projects will be affected by sentiment associated with gold/silver & base-metals pricing. The Snow Lake Resources valuation will be affected by Lithium market sentiment (in particular supply/demand) and the company being able to achieve the product quality necessary to achieve binding offtakes. It is critical for the company to achieve a project design that can be financed and operational costs that will give them resilience to fluctuations in product prices. The company needs to achieve the necessary regulatory and environmental permitting in order to develop the resources.

The short to medium-term potential for the Estelle Project has been determined from a peer-average metric of AUD \$0.045M/koz of gold resource for listed pre-feasibility projects in the exploration stage with a Maiden Resource defined. Market capitalizations were obtained for a selection of listed gold projects in the exploration stage. Since the Estelle project is in mining-friendly Alaska, peers were selected based on location in stable jurisdictions with low-risk for development and financing. The subset of peers used for the analysis have resources in Australia, Alaska, Finland or Canada. From the set of projects selected, a peer-average metric for exploration/feasibility stage projects was calculated. The result was AUD \$0.045M/koz of resource. Nova Minerals currently holds 51% interest in the Estelle Property and will achieve 70% ownership of the Estelle project is AUD \$0.031M/koz (70% ownership assumed). Nova Minerals exploration target 2.2Moz to 5.3Moz Au was used as a basis for future project valuation.

It is important to note that the company has access to historic drill results for the Oxide Prospects being explored and these show broad intercepts of low-grade gold, that may have potential for bulk-mining (subject to further exploration, resource delineation and feasibility studies). Historic results from exploration under a JV between Millrock Resource and Teck Resources in 2011 and 2012 include 450.68m averaging 0.38 g/t Au, most of the mineralization was found from 31.79m to 397.06m and returned 0.43 g/t Au over 365.27m (Oxide prospect hole SE11-001). In addition to 41.45m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 30.79m to 72.24m (Oxide prospect hole SE12-004).

Snow Lake Resources has been valued from a peer-average metric of AUD \$0.74M/kt of contained Li2O for Canadian-listed hard rock Lithium projects in the exploration/feasibility stage. Using the current Thompson Bros Resource of 87kt contained Li2O (6.3Mt @1.38% Li2O), this establishes an estimated market capitalization for Snow Lake Resources of AUD \$64M (9 to 12-month target), assuming the company successfully achieves their objective of progressing the project to feasibility studies. We can also factor-in exploration upside from the remaining part of the initial exploration target in the immediate area of the current resource (remaining target of 3 to 7 Mt @ 1.3% to 1.5% Li2O). Applying the metric above, assuming they achieve an average of the exploration target (5Mt @ 1.4% Li2O for 72kt) then we can increase estimated capitalization by a further AUD \$53M (9 to 12-month target) for a total speculative capitalization at AUD \$117M based on peer analysis.





We have determined a speculative sum of the parts capitalization of AUD \$135M (average of a range of AUD \$90M to AUD \$180M). The estimate is based on peer analysis of similar-stage exploration/development companies. This combined estimate assumes the company is able to sufficiently define resources at the Thompson Bros and Estelle Projects to enable both projects to progress to or well-into Preliminary Economic Analysis in 12-24 months. Considering the above factors, we believe that Nova Minerals Limited is poised to become a major player in the mining industry. Our valuation model suggests that in the near-to-mid term, the company's market capitalization is likely to move up significantly.

Company Background & Business Strategy

Nova Minerals Limited (ASX:NVA) is an ASX-listed minerals explorer focused on lithium, gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, zinc deposits, and mineral exploration in Canada, Alaska and Australia. The company was formerly known as Quantum Resources Limited and changed its name to Nova Minerals Limited in December 2017. Nova Minerals Limited was incorporated in 1987 and is based in Melbourne, Australia. Nova's flagship asset is its 80% interest in the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project which covers 1829 hectares around Wekusko Lake in Manitoba, Canada. Recent exploration work shows the asset has high grade lithium. Nova is currently fast-tracking development on the project to unlock the regions vast lithium resources. Nova Minerals Limited' Thompson Brothers Lithium Project is located 20km east of the mining town of Snow Lake, Manitoba.

Manitoba is consistently ranked one of the top mining jurisdictions in the world, where the region has clear and transparent mining regulations.

Nova recently entered into a farm-in JV with AKM to earn an interest in its portfolio of Alaskan exploration assets including the highly prospective Estelle project and a group of projects in Farewell Terrane. Estelle project is a district scale gold, copper, and silver project which adjacent to the multi-million ounce Whistler gold project. The Estelle Copper Gold Project is comprised of 173 unpatented mining claims located on State of Alaska public lands. There are multiple prospects within the project area; Oxide (Oxide Ridge, Oxide Valley, Oxide North and Oxide South); Stoney (Stoney, Tomahawk, Kid and Trundle); Mount Estelle (Mount Estelle, Shoeshine and Train); and Emerald (RPM and Revelation). The Estelle Copper Gold project is located approximately 110 miles northwest of Anchorage and approximately 112 miles southeast of McGrath. Farewell project is made up of four advanced exploration project areas; Chip-Loy/Roberts (Nickel, Cobalt copper sulfide), Bowser Creek (Silver-Zinc-Lead), Windy Fork (REE's), Ozzna Creek (Gold, Silver, Zinc, Copper, Lead), all centered within a radius of approximately 10 miles. The projects are located between 60 and 80 miles southeast of McGrath and 148 to 160 miles northeast of Anchorage. The Chip-Loy/Roberts prospect is comprised of 42 unpatented mining claims located on State of Alaska public lands wholly within the McGrath A-3 Quadrangle.

Additionally, Nova also has prospective precious metals project tenements in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. Located in the Northern Territory, Nova's Officer Hill project, is highly prospective for gold. The total area covered by the lease is 206.08km². The prospect is thought to host steeply plunging shoots, such as those at the Tanami Gold Mine and the apparent fold closure to the east offers the possibility of the discovery of a Callie gold mind-style (3.01Moz) mineralization at depth. The Officer Hill tenement is currently 100% owned by Nova.

NVA's business strategy to create shareholder value through a two-pronged strategy can be summarized as:

- Capitalize on the growing demand for energy storage and the resulting demand for lithium, cobalt and nickel by fasttracking exploration and development activities in our North American assets with particular focus on our flagship lithium project and prospective Chip-Loy Nickel Cobalt Sulphides project.
- Diversification by gaining exposure to base and precious metals through their farm-in JV at their district scale Estelle gold copper silver project and their Northern Australian gold exploration assets





Corporation Events and Actions

- April 22, 2019 Quarterly Activities and Cashflow Report
- April 14, 2019 Operational and Canadian Listing Update
- April 8, 2019 Contractor for Geophysical Surveys Engaged for Estelle Gold
- April 1, 2019 Thompson Bros. Lithium Project Update
- March 24, 2019 Cancellation of Shares Buy Back ASIC Form 484
- February 6, 2019 Change of Director's Interest Notice
- January 17, 2019 Continued Exploration Success at Officer Hill Gold Project
- January 10, 2019 Drill Results Report Gold Mineralization at Officer Hill

Management

Avi Kimelman; Executive Chairman & CEO

Mr. Kimelman has held senior positions in both local and overseas listed entities across a diverse range of investment disciplines. He has developed a reputation within the technology and resources sectors for identifying, assessing projects around the globe, raising capital for these projects through his extensive investor network as well as successfully negotiating the associated transactions.

Louie Simens; Executive Director

Mr. Simens has almost a decade of experience in micro-cap equities and startup investing, has had extensive roles in corporate restructuring, due diligence, mergers & acquisitions. Mr. Simens understands the fundamental parameters, strategic drivers and market requirements for growth within the junior resources sector. Mr. Simens has a successful track record spanning over a decade in owning and operating contracting businesses, both in civil and building construction. Building on his early business background, he has gained a unique knowledge of corporate governance and project management, including understanding the requirements of working within budgets, putting in place adequate strategies and exceeding the fulfilment of safety regulatory requirements.

Avi Geller; Board of Directors

Avi Geller has served as Chief Investment Officer of Leonite Capital, a family office he co-founded. The firm focuses on real estate and capital markets. Mr. Geller also serves as a director of the board of Parkit Enterprise Inc., a TSX listed real estate company and Deal flow Financial Products. Prior to that, he served as chairman of Axios Mobile Assets, which Leonite purchased out of receivership. Mr. Geller's extensive investment experience includes managing portfolios covering a diverse range of sectors and industries globally. Within corporate finance, his experience extends to deal flow process, due diligence, mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, transaction structuring and strategy for listed and private enterprises including venture capital, hybrid deals, debt and equity.





Dale Schultz; Group Geologist

Dale Schultz has over 20 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry in North and South America. He has a M.Sc. from the University of Saskatchewan and is a registered Professional Geoscientist in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Over the years, Mr. Schultz has been the Qualified Person (QP) for a number of projects including Solex Resources' Pilunani and Macusani projects in Peru, Channel Resources' El Mozo project in Central Ecuador, and Avalanche Networks' "E" project in Northern Ecuador and has also extensive experience in a number of other mining operations. Mr Schultz brings with him invaluable experience ranging from initial exploration stages through to underground and open pit mine production of large gold systems.

Brian Youngs; Head Of Exploration and Logistics

Brian Youngs heads exploration and logistics at Nova. He is a Certified Technician with the Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum. Mr Youngs completed with Honors a diploma in Mining Engineering Technician and post-diploma in Geographic Information Systems (Applications Specialist Program). He has a robust understanding of geology, mineralogy and mineral processing and was awarded for excellence in the subject of Geology.

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Lithium Industry Overview

Lithium is most commonly sourced from spodumene concentrates derived from hard rock pegmatites or from subsurface lithium brines. The concentrate is then processed to produce either a Lithium Carbonate or a Lithium Hydroxide for use in glass, ceramic, battery or other chemical applications. Subject to quality of spodumene concentrates, further downstream these can be converted to Lithium Carbonate or Lithium Hydroxide products for use in battery and chemical applications.

Spodumene is extracted from hard rock pegmatite ore to generally produce a spodumene concentrate in the order of 6% Li20. This can then be packaged and sold by the ton to downstream Lithium processors. Galaxy Resources have been selling (for H1 2018) concentrate grade of 5.77% at an average price of USD \$940/dry metric ton. As an indication of the minimum CAPEX involved, the 22 July 2017 Pre-Feasibility Study for the Tawana Resources (now Alliance Minerals) Bald Hill Operation identified a project CAPEX of AUD \$42M to suit production of 155 kt pa of spodumene concentrate (and other products relevant to the deposit). The study determined average annual EBITDA of AUD \$83.1M from a Reserve 4.3Mt @ 1.18% Li20 to support a starter pit operation of 3.6 years.

Lithium is most widely consumed in the form of lithium carbonate due to the compound's application in a wide range of end uses (including glass, ceramics, and batteries). However, lithium carbonate is losing market share to lithium hydroxide, which is increasingly favored for its superior performance in Li-Ion cathode applications. Large volumes of lithium metal are also consumed in the form of mineral concentrates, which find applications in the production of glass, ceramics, and metal castings.



Chart 1 – Historical Pricing for Lithium Index

Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence

Lithium is currently valued at \$10,112/metric ton, historically it hit a high of \$15,680/metric ton and a low of \$6,279/metric ton over the course of 3 years, with the world's supply coming in at 85,000 metric tons of lithium content. Two factors determine the price of lithium, and first we need to consider abundance. There's only as limited supply of this element, because it only makes up 0.0007 percent of the Earth's crust. Australia produces most of the element for the world market, with Chile coming in second, and China, Argentina, and Zimbabwe rounding out the list. In the US you can only find a single mine in the whole country. It doesn't occur naturally in elemental form, either.



Robust Physical Demand

With such a limited supply, any increase in demand can truly boost the price of the metal in the world market. And that's happening right now because of the current success of the Tesla car company. The electric car industry is rising like a phoenix, with Apple and Google poised to launch their own versions soon. What these things all mean is that the demand for lithium-ion batteries will rise even further. Add the fact that Li-ion batteries are also used for mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, and other wearable devices, and the demand for the commodity will surely increase as well.

Growth will be driven by rapid expansion in the lithium-ion battery industry as world demand for hybrid and electric vehicles, energy storage systems, and high-drain portable electronics continues to grow. Global demand for lithium metal is projected to rise 8.9 percent per year through 2019 to 49,350 metric tons. In lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) terms, the value of the global lithium market is projected to reach \$1.7 billion. Torrid advances in the rechargeable battery market will fuel increases, driven by rapid expansion in the lithium-ion (Li-Ion) battery industry as world demand for hybrid and electric vehicles (H/EVs), energy storage systems, and high-drain portable electronics continues to grow. Rising production of primary lithium batteries will also support market gains, especially as improving incomes in emerging economies spur shifts to better performing primary batteries. Other major markets for lithium --- including glass and ceramics, lubricating grease, and metallurgy -- are forecast to post relatively moderate gains. The lubricating grease segment will boast the best performance of these markets, spurred by the use of lithium-based greases in industrial and transportation equipment. Demand for lithium will also be strong in the smaller aluminum alloy market, where lithium is used to reduce weight and improve alloy strength.

The Asia/Pacific region will see the fastest gains in lithium demand through 2019, with the forecast set to triple by 2025. China dominates the world lithium market due to the country's massive output of goods manufactured with lithium -- including batteries, glass, grease, air conditioning equipment, and synthetic rubber. China is expected to register the world's strongest yearly increases in lithium demand, boosted by a nearly threefold expansion in the country's rechargeable battery segment. Other major suppliers of Li-Ion batteries in the Asia/Pacific region, including South Korea and Japan, are also projected to see robust increases in lithium demand. Strong market gains in India will be driven by ongoing expansion in the country's manufacturing sector. Among other regions, North America is projected to post the fastest gains in lithium demand, buoyed by strong growth in the production of Li-Ion batteries in the US. Li-Ion battery output is also forecast to expand in Western Europe, particularly in Germany.

Multipurpose Usage

Aside from various uncommon usages, lithium is used mainly as a component of rechargeable Li-ion batteries and as a treatment for several types of mental disorders. Its use in Li-ion batteries is perhaps its most common and most important use today. It's found in rechargeable batteries that power cell-phones, smartphones, tablets, laptop, digital cameras, and even electric cars. You can also find this element in non-rechargeable batteries, which provide power for clocks, heart pacemakers, and various toys. As lithium carbonate, it's a pharmaceutical. It's been prescribed for conditions such as manic depression and bipolar disorder. It acts on the nervous system, and it can modify your actions and behavior. It is also used as an alloy mixed with aluminum, so that it can strengthen aircraft. This alloy can also be used for high-speed trains and high-quality bicycle frames. Additionally, when alloyed with magnesium, it is used to make armor plating. Furthermore, it is used as lithium oxide in glass ceramics and special glasses. It is also used as a desiccant in air conditioning systems, as lithium bromide and lithium chloride. As lithium stearate, it is used as an all-purpose lubricant although it is especially ideal for high temperatures. Finally, as lithium hydride, it can store hydrogen so it can be used as fuel. It is quite a versatile metal, when mixed with other elements. But its use in Li-ion batteries will be the deciding factor in how the world needs it for the next few years.



Chart 2 – Annual Use of Lithium in Primary Lithium Industries



Annual use of Lithium in Primary Lithium Industries

Top Production Regions

Australia produced 51,000 metric tons of lithium content last year, up an impressive 11,000 metric tons from the year before. The over 21 percent increase has been attributed to two new spodumene operations that ramped up production in 2017, along with five additional spodumene operations that ramped up output in 2018. Australia hosts the Greenbushes lithium asset, which is operated by Talison Lithium, a subsidiary jointly owned by miners Tianqi Lithium (SZSE:002466) and Albemarle (NYSE:ALB). Greenbushes is the longest continuously operating mining area in Western Australia, having been in operation for over 25 years. Australia also holds over 2.7 million metric tons of identified lithium reserves, according to the US Geological Survey, which puts it just behind Chile. It is worth noting that most of the country's lithium supply is exported to China as spodumene.

Chile was another of the world's top producers in 2018, with its production increasing from 14,200 metric tons of lithium content in 2017 to 16,000 metric tons last year. Unlike Australia, where lithium is extracted from hard rock mines, Chile's lithium is found in lithium brine deposits. The Salar de Atacama salt flat in Chile generates roughly half the revenue for SQM (NYSE:SQM), a top lithium producer. SQM finally reached a deal over disputed royalties with Chilean development agency Corfo in January 2018, which expanded its production capacity. According to the company's expectations, lithium demand will increase 20 percent in 2019.

China came third for lithium production in 2018, beating Argentina by 1,400 metric tons. The Asian country saw its lithium supply grow to 8,000 metric tons last year from just 6,800 in 2018. While lithium production in China is comparatively low, it is the largest consumer of lithium due to its electronics manufacturing and electric vehicle industries. It also produces nearly two-thirds of the world's lithium-ion batteries and controls most of the world's lithium processing facilities, according to data from Benchmark Mineral Intelligence. China now gets most of its lithium from Australia, but is looking to expand its capacity in the future.

Lithium producer Argentina increased its output by 500 metric tons in 2018, achieving production of 6,200 metric tons. It's well known that Bolivia, Argentina and Chile make up the Lithium Triangle. Argentina's Salar del Hombre Muerto district hosts significant lithium brines, and its reserves are enough for at least 75 years. At present, lithium mining in the country shows no signs of slowing down. According to an Economist Intelligence Unit report, two mines are currently in production and over 60 projects are in development, with five nearing onstream.

For the first time in five years, Zimbabwe increased its production from 800 metric tons to 1,600 metric tons. The country's privately owned Bikita Minerals is the only lithium producer, and allegedly holds the world's largest-known lithium deposit at over 11 million tons, while three other miners are working towards production. Total reserves stand at 70,000 metric tons, as per the US Geological Survey. Since former President Robert Mugabe's resignation after 37 years, there has been great speculation as to the country's potential in the lithium market. Winston Chitando, Zimbabwe's new mining minister, said he believes the country has "the potential to actually account for 20 percent of global lithium demand when all known lithium resources are being exploited."





Gold Industry Overview

Gold mining is a global business with operations on every continent, except Antarctica, and gold is extracted from mines of widely varying types and scale. Mines and gold mining operations have become increasingly geographically diverse, far removed from the concentrated supply of four decades or so ago when the vast majority of the world's gold came from South Africa.

China was the largest gold producer in the world in 2016, accounting for around 14% of total annual production. But no one region dominates. Asia as a whole, produces 23% of all newly-mined gold. Central and South America produce around 17% of the total, with North America supplying around 16%. Around 19% of production comes from Africa and 14% from the CIS region. See our interactive gold mining map for gold production per country in 2016. Overall levels of mine production have grown significantly over the last decade, although substantial new discoveries are increasingly rare and production levels are increasingly constrained.

Gold is currently valued at \$1,276.23/oz, historically it hit a high of \$1,889.70/oz in 2011, and a low of \$278.88/oz in 1999, over the course of 20 years, with the world's supply coming in at an estimated 194,040 metric tons.

Robust Physical Demand

Gold is often used as jewelry. Because it is a very efficient conductor, it is found in almost all electronic devices including cellphones, TVs, and computers. It is also used as filling in the dental industry. Additionally, it is widely used in the aerospace industry. The underlying physical demand for gold has remained robust in the past couple of years despite the substantial increase in bullion prices. Jewelry fabrication accounts for almost two-thirds of the total annual global demand for gold. The value of the metal is also driven by the demand. And more than half of that demand is fueled by the jewelry industry. Therefore, if a nation's citizens display a greater demand for the metal (as it's happening now in China), the price rises. According to the World Gold Council (WGC), Full-year Chinese jewelry demand reached a three-year high of 672.5t. Another significant portion of the demand is for industrial and medical uses, as it is required for medical devices and precision electronics.

Chart 3 – 2018 Jewelry Demand for Gold



2018 jewellery demand steady: China & US growth offset weaker in Middle East

Source: World Gold Council





Annual jewelry demand barely changed at 2,200t, after a 3% y-o-y drop in Q4 demand to 636.2t reversed the Q3 gains. China was the main engine of growth in 2018, despite witnessing a slowdown in Q4 as the trade war with the US and slowing economic growth rate weighed on demand. Economic hardship, relatively weak currencies and the after effects of tax-changes affected Turkey and Middle Eastern markets to varying degrees: Iran and Turkey were hit particularly hard.

Rising Investment Demand

The use of gold as an important investment tool is breaking new grounds. Annual gold demand gained 4% on highest central bank buying in 50 years. Gold demand in 2018 reached 4,345.1t, up from 4,159.9t in 2017 and in line with the five-year average of 4,347.5t. A multi-decade high in central bank buying (651.5t) drove growth. Demand was bumped up in Q4 by 112.4t of ETF inflows, but annual inflows into these products (of 68.9t) were 67% lower than 2017. Investment in bars and coins accelerated in the second half of the year, up 4% to 1,090.2t in 2018. Full year jewelry demand was steady at 2,200t. Gold used in technology climbed marginally to 334.6t in 2018, although growth ran out of steam in Q4. Annual gold supply firmed slightly to 4,490.2t, with mine production inching up to a new high of 3,364.9t.

Good Hedge against Inflation

Gold has always been considered valuable, so it has represented stability during times of economic uncertainty. In general, its prices go up when the value of the US dollar becomes weaker. That's because when times are good and the value of the US dollar is strong, people continue to invest and trade in dollars. But investors often switch to gold when the dollar is weak. All over the world, central banks have gold reserves as a backup for their currency. It is a form of wealth protection and as a hedge against currency devaluation.





Source: Bullion Vault



Industry Reserves Declining



How much gold has been mined already?

Industry trade group The World Gold Council estimates that since that first gold bead was smelted, humans have mined roughly 190,000 metric tons of gold -- roughly 77% of global recoverable reserves. And because gold is practically indestructible, most of that mined gold is still here today in the form of jewelry, gold coins, gold bullion (i.e., bars of gold), and electronics. (Gold is useful as a conductor that does not tarnish).

Interestingly, most of this gold was only mined in the last half-century. Gold has been considered valuable and has been used as both jewelry and currency for most of recorded world history, which stretches back more than 7,000 years. And yet, the first *6,800*-odd years of that history (through 1835) saw less than 20,000 metric tons of gold produced. It took the California Gold Rush, from 1848 to 1855, to push total global historical gold production past 20,000 metric tons. The next century, however, saw a tripling in cumulative gold production to 60,000 metric tons by the early 1940s, followed by a rapid 50% increase to 90,000 metric tons over the next three decades.

Indeed, about 50% of all the gold *ever* mined has been mined since 1967, and 80% of all gold ever brought above ground was mined since 1910, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

How much mineable gold is left?

The World Gold Council estimates that remaining reserves worldwide amount to just 30% of what's been mined already --54,000 metric tons of gold in sufficient concentrations, and buried at sufficiently accessible depths, to be mined at reasonable cost.

At recent global production rates of roughly 3,100 metric tons per year, that means that in less than 20 years, all recoverable gold reserves worldwide (or at least those that can be recovered at a reasonable cost) should be depleted.





Gold ETFs – Another Investment Avenue

Another positive for gold is the rising popularity of gold ETFs among institutional investors who are recognizing the benefits of portfolio diversification by investing in commodities. Gold ETF typically is an Exchange Traded mutual fund unit that is traded on a stock exchange like any other stock. Gold is the underlying asset for the units of that fund. Every gold ETF unit represents a definite quantum of gold and its traded price moves in tandem with that of actual gold price. Over the past decade, gold-backed ETFs have become a \$70 billion market – with holders of all sizes and types spread across various geographies.

Central Bank Gold Purchases/Sales – Driving Prices

Central bank net purchases reached 651.5t in 2018, 74% higher y-o-y. This is the highest level of annual net purchases since the suspension of dollar convertibility into gold in 1971, and the second highest annual total on record. These institutions now hold nearly 34,000t of gold. Heightened geopolitical and economic uncertainty throughout the year increasingly drove central banks to diversify their reserves and re-focus their attention on the principal objective of investing in safe and liquid assets.

Nova Minerals Ltd.'s Properties

Nova Minerals Limited engages in mineral exploration in Canada, Alaska and Northern Australia. Additionally, Nova also has prospective precious metals project tenements in the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Thompson Bros. Lithium Project – Manitoba, Canada

Nova Minerals Limited 100% subsidiary, Manitoba Minerals Pty Ltd ("MMPL"), owns the rights to earn up to an 80% ownership interest in the Thompson Bros. Lithium Property in Wekusko Lake, Manitoba (the "Project") from Ashburton Ventures Inc. ("ABR"), by financing ABR's commitments under an Option Agreement with the current holder of the Project, Strider Resources Ltd ("SRL"). Nova is the process of listing 100% of the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) pursuant to agreements signed between the parties (ASX Announcement 19 November 2018). Nova Minerals has an aggressive plan of development for the Thompson Bros Lithium Property centered around a Canadian spinout of the project and adjacent landholdings under their Snow Lake Resources subsidiary. From funds provided via spinout, the company plans to further progress the project.

The Thompson Bros. Lithium Project is located 20 kilometers east of the mining community of Snow Lake, Manitoba. The main highway between Thompson and Flin Flon and rail connecting Winnipeg and the seaport of Churchill both pass 40 km south of the property. Together with the 100% owned Crowduck project the total landholding is 5229 ha across all claims and is adjacent to Far Resources (CSE:FAT) Zoro Lithium Property, host to several lithium bearing pegmatite dykes with numerous high-grade intersections. Manitoba is consistently ranked one of the top mining jurisdictions in the world and electricity costs are amongst the lowest in North America. The project is well advanced and with a maiden Inferred Resource of 6.3 Mt @ 1.38% containing 86,940 tons of Li2O with an additional exploration target of 3 to 7 Mt @ between 1.3 and 1.5% Li2O in the immediate area of the resource. Initial metallurgical test work demonstrates the project can produce a concentrate material of 6.37% Li2O using standard metallurgical laboratory test techniques.





Picture 1 – Thompson Bros. Project Property Location Map



Source: Nova Minerals

The company has successfully built on the results of historic exploration at the property since the 1950's:

• July 2018 - they reported a Maiden Inferred Resource of 6.3 Mt 15 @ 1.38% Li2O and remaining exploration target of 3 to 7Mt @ between 1.3 and 1.5% Li2O in the immediate area of the resource.

• June 2018 - Initial metallurgical test work demonstrated the 16 projects can produce a concentrate material of 6.37% Li2O using standard metallurgical laboratory test techniques including crushing and grinding, magnetic separation, and flotation.

• January to March 2018 - The 2018 drill program (5000m) 17 successfully demonstrated the historic resource is open both alongstrike and at-depth and provided the basis for their initial 9.0Mt to 13.0Mt exploration target at 1.3% to 1.5% Li20.





• October 2017 to January 2018 - A geochemical sampling 18 program across just the southern half of the Thompson Bros project area. This provides potential for a pipeline of exploration targets that can be used as the basis for further expansion of resource beyond the initial 9.0Mt to 13.0Mt exploration target identified above.

The Thompson Bros Project and adjacent landholdings are located north of Winnipeg in Canada and 20 km east of the mining town of Snow Lake, Manitoba. The area is accessed by major highways and the Hudson Bay Railway provides a route to port facilities at Churchill for access to European Markets. This local rail network also connects to railways that service the East or West Coast ports and the US, providing access to Asian, US and European markets.

The project is in a mining-friendly jurisdiction and major mines continue to operate near the town of Snow Lake. The Labor Mine operated by Hubby Minerals is an underground Zinc/Gold/Copper mine and a concentrator for this mine also operates in the Snow Lake area.

The power line that services Snow Lake crosses the Thompson Bros Project Area. A permanent access road could be built from the old Ferro Mine which is located 6km south of the property. For exploration access a helicopter and float plane charter company operating in Snow Lake can provide access to the property. In winter seasons the company has used an ice road to provide access for drilling. Trails suitable for All-Terrain Vehicles provide access within the claims





Subsequently announced on 15 April 2019, Nova Minerals welcomes the recent announcement and developments in the region of the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project with Sinomine Rare Metals of Beijing to acquire the Tanco mine as part of the purchase of Cabot Corps specialty fluid division announced in February of 2019. The Tanco Mine is a pegmatite that has been mined since 1968 and has produced spodumene, cesium and tantalum at various times through its mine life. This is a significant development for the region. Given the proximity and as the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project is the most advanced in the region, this development highlights the significance of the region and allows the potential for Snow Lake and other parties to collaborate further in establishing a center for a source of spodumene.

As previously announced on 19 November 2018 Snowlake Resources will own 100% of the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project and its surrounding Crowduck tenements. Nova Minerals consideration for bringing in 80% of the Thompson Brothers Lithium Project and 100% of the Crowduck property in Snow Lake will be 48,000,000 ordinary shares of the current total 64,995,226ordinary shares to be issued which represents 73.85% of Snow Lake on an undiluted basis. The latest capital raising at C\$0.35c affirms a value ascribed to Nova of C\$16.8m (A\$17.83m) or rounded off to A\$0.023 per Nova share.

The drill campaigns intercepted high-grade lithium in the order of 1.53% Li20 (TBL017) to 1.78% Li20 (TBL003) at depth, with the 30 resource also being open at depth. This enables follow-up drilling to hunt for high-grade extensions of the resource at depth. The 2018 drill campaign also confirmed the deposit is open along-strike to the north and the south.

Contrast the Thompson Bros resource to the lower-grade and diagonally oriented Wolfsberg Lithium Resource (European Lithium) of 10.98Mt @ 1.0% Li20. Their Independent Mine Design (April 17) notes the higher economics for a vein-hosted deposit, which is perhaps made more challenging by the steep diagonal orientation of the veins.

The higher head Li20 grade (1.38%) of the Thompson Bros Resource and the near-vertical orientation of the deposit with greater mining widths is anticipated to be less challenging from an economics perspective, however this will need to be confirmed by further resource definition and scoping/feasibility studies.

Significant underground mining experience in the Snow Lake area is noted with Snow Lake hosting an underground Zinc/Gold/Copper mine operated by Hudbay Minerals. As part of feasibility studies, the company will need to investigate mining, processing and infrastructure concepts to optimize mine economics. Production of by-products and downstream products such as carbonates and/or hydroxides can be considered for enhancing margins.



Picture 2 – Thompson Bros. Project Property Access to Infrastructure

Source: Snow Lake Resources





Alaskan Project JV

Nova Minerals Limited own the rights to earn up to 85% ownership interest of the Alaskan Project Portfolio from AKCM (AUST) Pty Ltd (incorporated joint venture vehicle) by financing their commitments relating to their JV Agreement. The JV exposes Nova to highly prospective ground in south-west Alaska, one of the most exciting mining jurisdictions globally, with no dilution to existing share structure in-line with its North America focus.

The Alaskan Project portfolio comprises of five distinct exploration projects, with a total portfolio license area of 194.89km2 (48,160 acres) and strong potential for gold, silver, zinc, nickel, copper, cobalt and rare earths. The portfolio ranges from more advanced exploration projects with ore grade drill intersections to brownfield tenements. The most advanced projects are the Estelle gold project, a district scale project with a 2.2 - 5.3 million ounce gold exploration target, the Chip-Loy nickel, cobalt, copper, silver project, the Bowser creek silver, zinc, lead project which the US government has spent in excess of \$7m on this project historically and the Windy Fork REE project. The Alaskan projects are located in the south-west of the State, which is a mineral-rich region that has attracted the attention of some of the largest mining companies and mine finders in the world including Anglo American, Barrick Gold, BHP Billiton, Freeport-McMoRan, Newmont Mining, Teck Resources, Sumitomo Metal Mining, Kinross, Northern Star Resources and Rio Tinto.

Picture 3 – Estelle Gold Project Location



Source: Nova Minerals





Estelle Gold Project

The 112km2 Estelle landholding is a district scale project with a 2.2 - 5.3 million ounce gold exploration target sitting adjacent to the 9.5M oz AuEq Whistler project (held by Gold Mining Inc.) and in the same assemblage of rocks that hosts The Pebble Partnership owned by Northern Dynasty Minerals' giant Pebble deposit (105 Moz Au). A direct correlation exists between gold grade and vein density is similarly reported at the Fort Knox (+ 4 Moz) and Dublin Gulch (+ 6 Moz) RIRGS deposits (Hart, 2007). Study results suggest that the 1) association of Au with Bi-Te, 2) association of Au with sheeted veins containing arsenopyrite, and 3) restriction of alteration to narrow selvages adjacent to veins at the Estelle Property are consistent with the genetic deposit model for RIRGS deposits.

Picture 4 – Estelle Gold Project Pipeline and Scale



Source: Nova Minerals

District-scale project prospective for a number of bulk mineable deposits based on deep near-surface mineralization identified during historic exploration. The Oxide Valley prospect was identified by Millrock Resource Inc. in 2008 when multiple vein zones containing arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite were discovered. Since then, geologic mapping and rock chip sampling has resulted in the definition of multiple mineralized zones returning anomalous gold values including chip sample results of 0.91 gram of gold/ton over 46 meters (151 feet) in Oxide Valley.

At Oxide Valley encouraging results were obtained with an average grade of 0.375 gram of gold/ton over the entire 461 meters (1,512 feet) length of the hole leading to further exploration and drilling in 2012, mainly northwest and southeast of drill hole SE11-001. Elevated gold values were returned from two of the four follow-up holes, both located southeast of SE11-001. Core hole SE12-002 averaged 0.368 gram of gold/ton over the entire 188 meters (617 feet) length and core hole SE12-004 intersected 41.45 meters (136 feet) averaging 1.14 grams of gold/ton.





For sampling at Shoeshine of the 58 samples, the average gold content was 5.29 grams/ton; the minimum was 0.09 gram of gold/ton, and the highest value was 238.0 grams of gold/ton. In 2011, Millrock drilled a 388.8-meter hole that went through altered, mineralized rock for most of its length. The mineralization consists of narrow quartz veins and disseminated sulfides. Gold is associated with arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The best intercept was 241.8 meters that averaged 0.24 gram of gold/ton; this included 8.32 meters that averaged 1.18 grams of gold/ton and 5.82 meters that average 1.62 grams of gold/ton.

At RPM in addition to soil sampling, extensive rock chip sampling has been done returning composited sample results up to 90 meters (295 feet) averaging 0.54 gram of gold/ton. One drill hole completed in 2012 targeted a mineralized monzonite plug cut by sheeted and stockwork quartz veins. The hole encountered significant gold mineralization returning an intercept of 2.07 grams of gold/ton over 21.94 meters (72 feet) within 102.11 meters (335 feet) interval averaging 1.04 grams of gold/ton with mineralization open in all directions.



Picture 5 – Estelle Gold Project Pipeline

Source: Nova Minerals

The Company's ranked and prioritised systematic exploration strategy and activities at Estelle are guided by an exploration "Project Pipeline" process to maximise the probability of multiple major discoveries. Each Milestone is defined by a specific deliverable and has each criteria needs to be ticked to determine which prospect must pass through before moving to the next Milestone. Economic criteria and probability of success increase as projects move along the pipeline. The methodology helps to ensure work is carried out across all stages of the process, cost are kept minimal and that focus is kept on the best quality targets and that the pipeline is kept full with early Milestone projects.



| Exploration / Development Phase | Tasks | Timeline |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Pre-Planning | Organise drillers & accommodation, Contract T's & C's and sign off, Risk assessments, Pre start site visit and collar preparation, Core rack preparation | March 2019 April/May 2019 |
| Phase 1: Oxide | IP survey (15 to 20 line Km) | April/May 2019 |
| North | Diamond Drilling (2500-4000 m) | June 2019 |
| Phase 2: Oxide | Diamond Drilling (2500-4000 m) | June 2019 |
| North extension | RC infill drilling (as required basis) | Mid August 2019 |
| Phase 3: Oxide | IP survey (15 to 20 line Km) | Mid June 2019 |
| South | Diamond Drilling (2500-4000 m) | September 2019 |
| First pass geological mapping | RPM Mapping (Fly Camp) Shoe Shine Mapping (Fly Camp) Estelle Recon Survey (15 plus showings) | June 2019 Mid to Late June 2019 July 2019 |

Picture 6 – Estelle (Oxide Prospect) Proposed 2019 Exploration Program

Source: Nova Materials

On 28 March 2019, planning is fully underway for the proposed 2019 Exploration Campaign at the Estelle Gold Camp with contractor procurement in its advanced stages. Following the awarding of contracts, the focus will be on mobilizing the Induced Polarization survey (IP) crew onsite with potentially diamond drill mobilization to follow thirty days later.

First phase will be Oxide North. IP Survey will be run to site the drill platforms with more certainty. The plan is to drill 2,500 in this zone having drill holes reaching up to 600m with the aim of completing two holes per platform. Upon conclusion of phase one, a follow up round of 2,500 meters will be initiated if positive results are obtained. Subject to phase two drilling the scout RC drilling will be used to infill shallow in pit mineralization for early pit optimization models. Once both phases of core drilling are completed an analysis will then be undertaken to determine if there is adequate data to support a maiden JORC Inferred Resources.

Third phase will target the Oxide South occurrence. Some of the best chips from Tom Bundtzen sampling came from this target. The description of the alteration is the same as the Oxide North target. Once again, the IP survey will be utilized to more accurately locate the drill platforms with respect to the stronger chargeability anomalies in the subsurface. The goal is to have two holes per set up (collars marked in blue). The company aims to also establish JORC Resource estimate if sufficient data permits at Oxide South.

During the 2019 field season Tom Bundtzen of Pacific Rim Geological Consulting Inc. will again be engaged to complete additional field mapping and prospecting in the Estelle claim group (Figure 5). The focus this field season will be on the RPM and Shoeshine occurrence. The RPM occurrence will be of particular interest as Millrock reported in September of 2012 a drill hole intercept of 102.11 meters grading 1.04 g/t gold which contained a high-grade intercept of 2.07 g/t gold over 21.94 meters. They described the geology as a broad zone of alteration in a high level intrusive magmatic contact zone. No additional follow up exploration was ever completed by Millrock at this occurrence. After the completion of the mapping at RPM and Shoeshine, Pacific Rim will be engaged to complete follow up prospecting on the 15 plus additional showings that Nova controls as part of the Estelle claim group.







Picture 7 – Estelle Gold Project Placed in a World Class Gold Belt

Other Promising Projects

Officer Hill Gold Project (Northern Territory)

The Officer Hill JV Project is located in Northern Territory within the Tanami geological province, which hosts world class orogenic gold deposits including the Granites gold deposits and the operating Callie Gold Mine owned by Newmont Mining. Newmont Tanami Pty Ltd recently decided to form a joint venture with Nova Minerals after earning 70% interest in the Officer Hill Project. The operating committee for the project has approved an exploration program for the remainder of H2 2018. Exploration will include follow-up diamond-drilling (4,100m), Newmont proprietary Deep-sensing Geochemistry and airborne gravity gradiometric survey. Under the agreement, Newmont is required to spend \$500,000 over 3 years in order to earn a 70% interest in the joint venture. Of which Newmont must spend \$100,000 within the first 12 months. Should Newmont wish to get on-board, the financial risk for NVA shareholders will be reduced to progress the Officer Hill project.

Newmont Mining have recently completed upgrades at their Tanami Operations and achieved commercial production from the expanded 38 operation in 2017. They continue brownfield exploration for new reserves. They produced 419 koz of gold from Tanami in 2017 and 39 had 4.4 Moz of resources at the end of 2017. It can be inferred that Newmont are ramping up their exploration efforts at Officer Hill to confirm the potential for the project to replace depleted resources and reserves for future supply of ore feed for their upgraded Tanami processing operations (34km away).





Field activities during the June quarter consisted of various field visits to historical drill holes in preparation for drill hole OHD0003, which was drilled to a depth of 700.1m from 14 - 26 June 2018. Samples have been sent for assay (Fire assay, multi-element and core scan) with the best assayed results to date are from diamond drill hole OHD0003 with 4m @ 2.49 g/t Au, including 0.5m @ 12.6 g/t Au. A second intersection below this returned 1m @ 19:69 g/t Au.

The following table summarizes the surface activity for the Officer Hill project:

| | | | Total | Azimuth | Dip | Easting (m) | Northing (m) | RL |
|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Hole ID | Start Date | Finish Date | Depth (m) | (magnetic) | (degrees) | (MGA94_52) | (MGA94_52) | (mAHD) |
| OHD0003 | 9/6/2018 | 27/06/2018 | 700.1 | 0 | -60 | 569315 | 7711100 | 374 |
| OHD0004 | 6/9/2018 | 23/09/2018 | 699.9 | 180 | -60 | 569315 | 7711100 | 369 |
| OHD0005 | 24/09/2018 | 30/09/2018 | 337.1 | 0 | -60 | 569315 | 7711100 | 380 |
| | | Total | 1,737.10 | | | | | |

Source: Nova Minerals Ltd.

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Risk Analysis

SUMMARY

We estimate NOVA MINERALS LTD.'s (ASX: NVA) risk by calculating the weighted average cost of capital. Furthermore, we compared the unlevered beta against other Australian companies in the mining industry with similar market caps. This yielded a WACC of 7.22% and unleveraged beta of 1.00, which was lower than other companies in the same industry. This represents a low risk compared to the potential return over a 12-18 month time period.

WACC Approach

When calculating the WACC, we estimate the risk free rate and cost of debt according to average yield of Australian bonds. Although most of our assumptions are based on historical events, the ones that are material to our valuation have been listed below.

- The risk free rate is according to the yield of a 10-year government bond
- · The cost of debt is calculated from the average yield of similarly rated corporate bonds
- Currently, the company does not have taxable income, there is assumed to be no tax rate
- We arrive at a WACC of 7.22%, based on a beta of 1.04 and a risk premium of 6.0%

| _WACC Calculation | _ |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Capital Structure | |
| Debt to Total Capitalization | 4.08% |
| Equity to Total Capitalization | 95.92% |
| Debt / Equity | 4.25% |
| | |
| Cost of Equity | |
| Risk Free Rate | 1.20% |
| Equity Risk Premium | 6.00% |
| Levered Beta | 1.04 |
| Cost of Equity | 7.44% |
| Cost of Debt | |
| Cost of Debt | 2.00% |
| Tax Rate | 0.00% |
| After Tax Cost of Debt | 2.00% |
| | |





Levered and Unlevered Beta

We used beta as a benchmark for comparing volatility and performance among competitors based in the same country, with similar stock prices and market caps. For this, we calculated the debt-to-equity ratio, levered, and unlevered beta for Nova Minerals Ltd. and five other comparable companies. Our analysis indicates that similar companies have an average levered beta of 1.11, and unlevered beta of 1.01. Therefore, with Nova's levered and unlevered betas being 1.04, and 1.00 respectively, it's considered a much lower risk for investors interested in comparable companies.

The following table outlines the beta among comparable companies:

| Comparable Companies Unlevered Beta | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------|---------|-------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| | | | Market Cap | Levered | | | | | Unlevered |
| Company Name | Ticker | Price | (M) | Beta | Debt | Equity | Debt/Equity | Tax Rate | Beta |
| Nova Minerals Ltd. | NVA | \$ 0.01 | \$13.93 | 1.04 | 316 | 7,428 | 4.25% | 0% | 1.00 |
| Buxton Resources Ltd. | BUX | \$ 0.11 | \$14.29 | 1.04 | 123 | 2,879 | 4.25% | 0% | 1.00 |
| Alliance Resources Ltd. | AGS | \$ 0.09 | \$14.25 | 1.15 | 432 | 12,517 | 3.45% | 0% | 1.11 |
| Resource Development | RDG | \$ 0.02 | \$13.9 | 1.12 | 7,393 | 17,495 | 42.26% | 29% | 0.86 |
| Group | | | | | | | | | |
| NTM Gold Ltd. | NTM | \$ 0.04 | \$14.41 | 1.04 | 316 | 7,014 | 4.50% | 0% | 1.00 |
| Coppermoly Ltd. | COY | \$ 0.01 | \$13.78 | 1.25 | 1,766 | 12,895 | 13.69% | 0% | 1.10 |
| Median | | | | 1.08 | | | 4.38% | | 1.00 |
| Average | | \$0.05 | \$14.13 | 1.11 | 2,006 | 10,560 | 12.09% | | 1.01 |

Conclusion

Nova Minerals Ltd. has potential to be an attractive low-risk, high-growth investment for investors keen on benefiting from the dynamics of the Australian lithium and gold market. Nova offers an unrivalled opportunity for investors seeking leverage to gold and underlying value and upside to lithium. The company's future 100% owned Thompson Bros. Project is executing an aggressive plan of development centered around a Canadian spinout of the project and adjacent landholdings under their Snow Lake Resources subsidiary. Additionally, the Estelle Gold Project planning is fully underway, with contractor procurement currently in the advanced stage. Our bullish outlook for the stock is based on the above factors and a highly experienced management team. Furthermore, resources are likely to increase as the company continues its drilling and development efforts. Discovery of high-grade resources could further enhance the base. We therefore see many factors that could lead to an upward revision of our target price. We expect Nova's stock price to reach a target of A\$0.03, at a corresponding market cap of A\$23.68 million over a 12-18-month investment horizon.



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