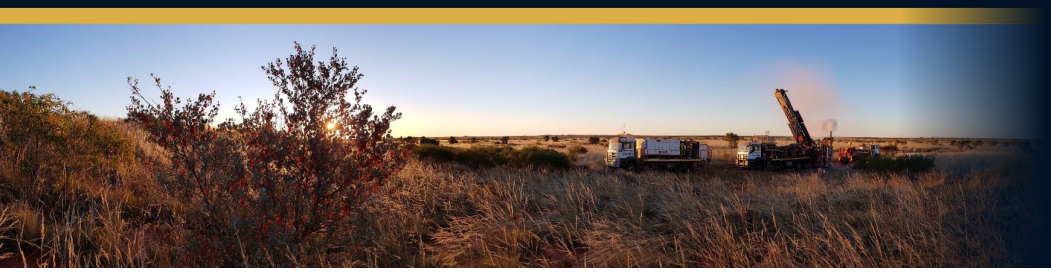

NEW GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED CLOSE TO TELFER

CY2023 PARTNERED PROJECTS EXPLORATION UPDATE

Antipa Minerals Ltd (**ASX: AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the identification of **an exciting new, very large coherent gold and pathfinder anomaly located just 10 km northeast of Newmont's giant Telfer gold-copper-silver mine**. The Company also provides a summary of CY2023 exploration programmes for its partnered gold-copper major growth projects in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (Figure 13). **A steady pipeline of assay results for partnered projects are expected over the coming months**, which will be incorporated into planning for the CY2024 exploration programmes.

Highlights

Wilki Farm-in Project (100% AZY, Newmont Farm-in)

- New, very large 3km long by up to 1.5km wide gold target known as **Parklands** identified.
- Peak surface geochemical sample lag result of 1.52 g/t gold with multiple results > 0.1 g/t gold.
- Located just 10km northeast of Telfer gold-copper-silver mine under shallow cover.
- Favourable gold mineralisation anticlinal trap site situated on a northeast trending structure, which intersects Telfer.
- Additional surface sampling required to potentially expand Parklands footprint.
- Follow up drilling programme currently in development.
- Programme budget fully funded and operated by Newmont[1].

Citadel Joint Venture Project (33% AZY, 67% Rio Tinto JV)

- Thirteen holes for 1,943m of reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling completed at Rimfire Southwest and Junction targets, with low-grade copper mineralisation intersected at Rimfire Southwest.
- Programme spend of A$2.1 million funded entirely by Rio Tinto[2] and operated by Antipa.
- Antipa joint venture interest to dilute from 32.6% to 31.6% (at Antipa's election, upon CY2023 programme completion and assuming entire budgeted amount is spent).

Paterson Farm-in Project (100% AZY, IGO Farm-in)

- Approximately 6,600m of the planned 9,000m FY2024 drill programme complete, comprising:
  - **1,492m diamond core drilling - assays pending**;
  - **1,423m RC drilling - assays pending**; and
  - **3,708m air core drilling - assays pending**.
- Ongoing target generation activities being undertaken in conjunction with drilling.
- Programme budget of A$4.2 million fully funded and operated by IGO[3].
- Drilling scheduled to recommence Q2 CY2024.

[1] All references to 'Newmont' in this document are to Newcrest Operations Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation.
[2] All references to 'Rio Tinto' in this document are to Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited.
[3] All references to 'IGO' in this document are to IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of IGO Limited.

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Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason commented

"One of the highly favourable characteristics of our tenure is the shallow depth of cover, which is just enough to conceal, yet still enables detection (via geophysics and soil sampling) of potentially world-class gold-copper deposits. Recent geochemical sample results at Wilki enabled us to identify a new, very-large gold anomaly proximate to Newmont's giant Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and processing facility. Lag samples returned strongly anomalous gold results, up to 1.52 g/t, which are coincident with other pathfinder anomalism and show a strong correlation with obvious structures and interpreted alteration in the aeromagnetic data. We are very excited by the opportunity at Parklands, which provides another high-impact exploration target which has the potential to grow further in scale from an already impressive size."

Wilki Farm-in Project (100% AZY, Newmont Farm-in) Exploration Programme

The FY2024 exploration programme currently envisages approximately 2,300m of RC and/or air core drilling and will be operated by Newmont. A large-scale airborne gravity gradiometer (**AGG**) geophysical survey (Figure 4) was completed to inform target generation, with additional programme activities including:

- ongoing large-scale surface geochemical sampling programme (Figure 4); and
- ongoing project scale interpretation, data modelling and target generation.

FY2024 exploration at the Wilki Farm-in Project (Figure 13) will be fully funded by Newmont as part of the existing A$60 million farm-in agreement. Activities form part of an ongoing exploration programme with an emphasis on a greenfield discovery at Havieron, Winu and Telfer analogue targets within 10 to 50km of Newmont's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility.

Surface Geochemical Sampling Programme

The first tranche (134 samples) of the large-scale surface geochemical sampling programme (current plan involves approximately 4,000 samples) has identified an exciting new gold target, to be known as **Parklands**, located just 10km northeast of Newmont's giant Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility, and 6km along a northwest trend from several known gold deposits (Figures 1, 2 and 3). Key characteristics of the Parklands target include:

- Very large 3km long by up to 1.5km wide, coherent gold and mineral system pathfinder (bismuth, tungsten, cobalt, sulphur, antimony, tin and selenium) surface geochemical anomaly;
- Peak surface geochemical sample lag result 1.52 g/t gold, with multiple results > 0.1 g/t gold;
- Favourable mineralisation fluid anticlinal trap site, with fluid conduit plumbing including a northeast trending structure which intersects Telfer and local thrust faulting concentrated in the fold nose;
- Shallow cover, predominantly less than 20m; and
- Anomaly open to the southeast, northwest and north.

Additional surface sampling will be required to further extend the coverage, and potentially increase the size of the Parklands anomaly, followed by drill testing of the anomaly.

Consistent with previous years, the FY2024 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing and other relevant matters.

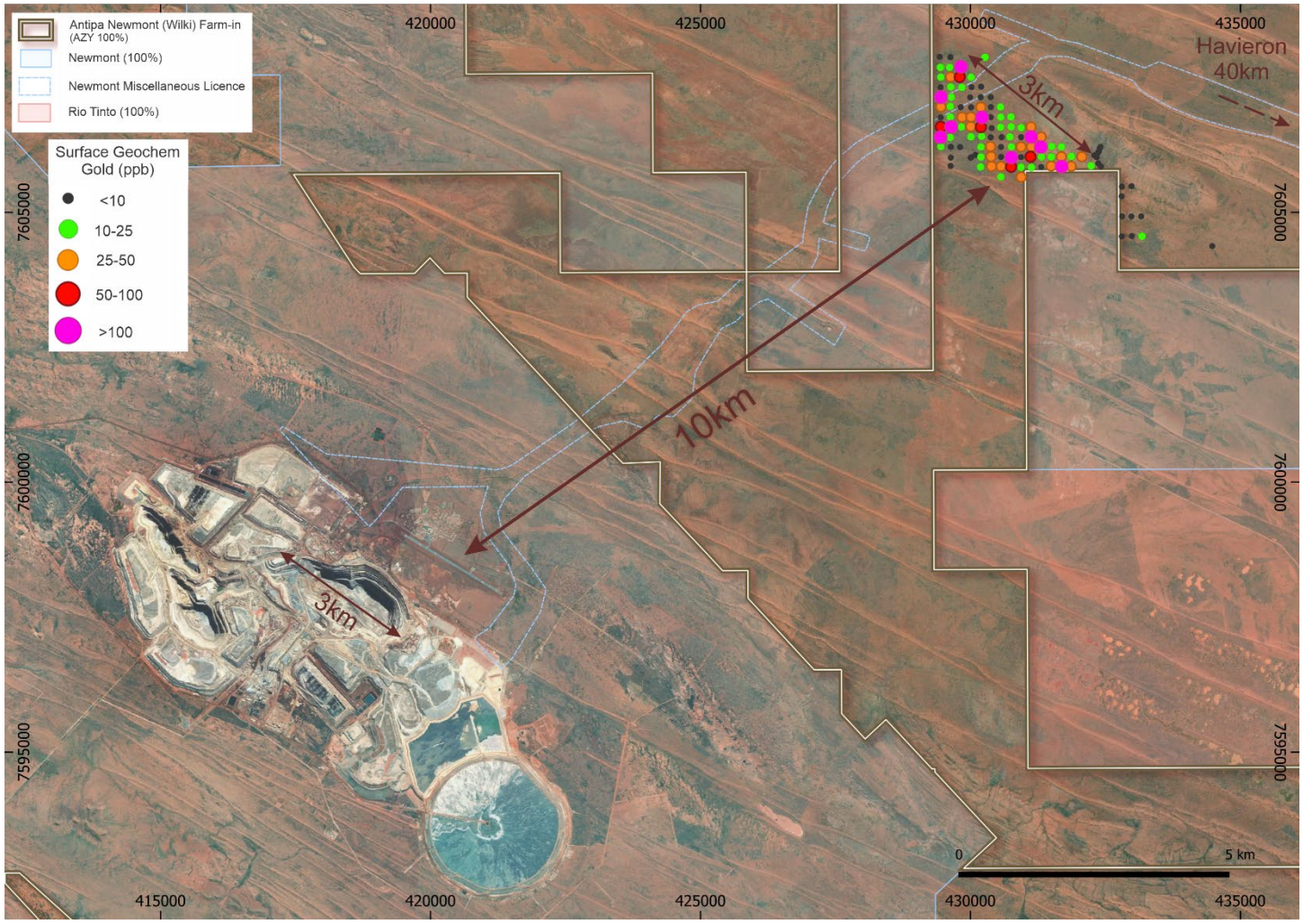

Figure 1: Satellite image plan showing the Wilki Farm-in Project's (Antipa 100%) Parklands surface geochemical gold anomaly, highlighting Parklands very large scale and 10km proximity to Newmont's giant Telfer pre-mining 32 million ounce gold, one million tonne copper (plus silver) deposit, and Telfer's mining and 22Mtpa gold-copper-silver processing infrastructure. Note Newmont's Miscellaneous Licence for the proposed haul road to Havieron located approximately 50km to the east of Telfer. Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for further detail. NB: Over Satellite image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

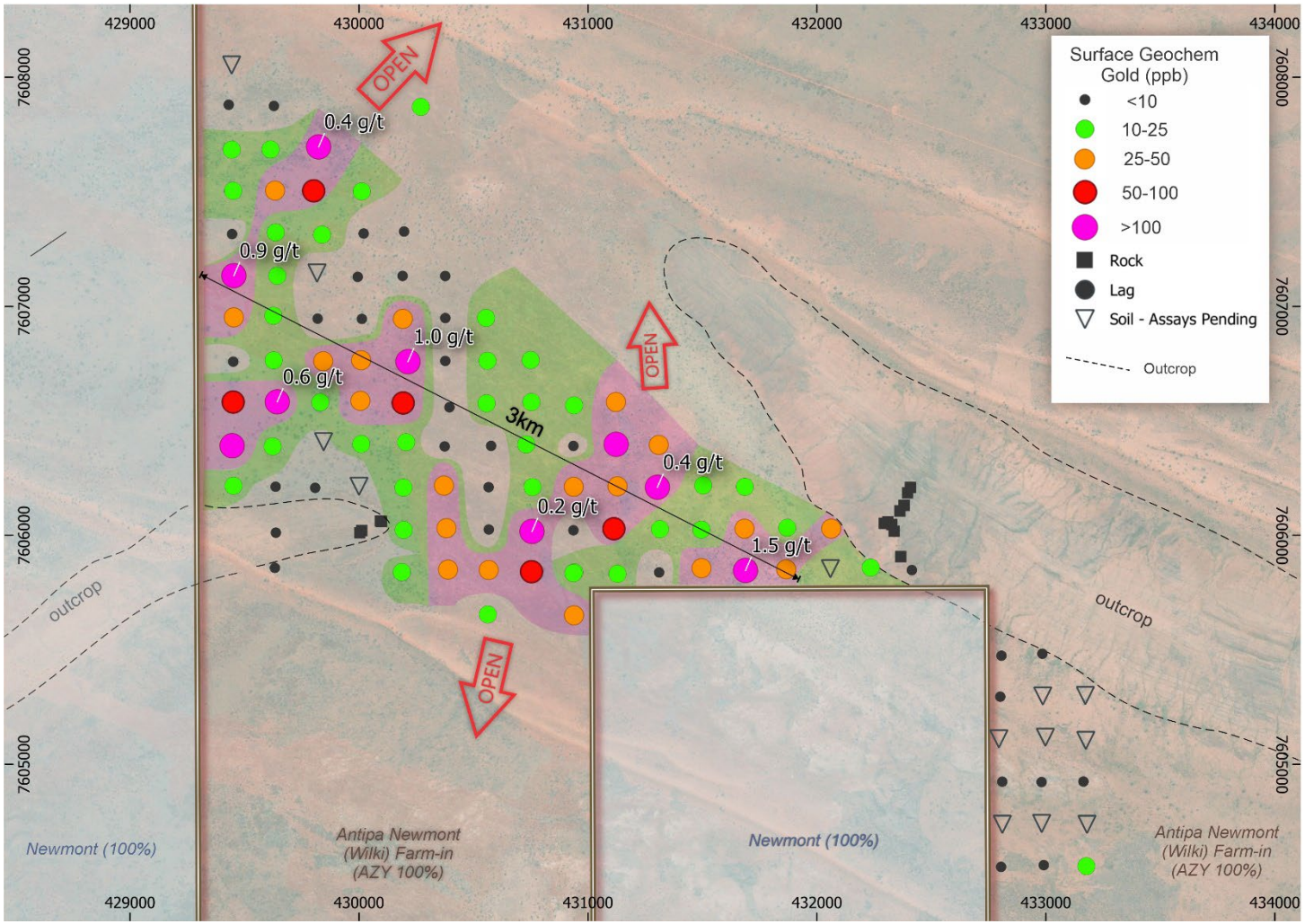

Figure 2: Satellite image plan highlighting the Wilki Farm-in Project's very large Parklands 3km long by up to 1.5km wide, coherent gold (plus mineral system pathfinder bismuth, tungsten, cobalt, sulphur, antimony, tin and selenium) surface geochemical anomaly which remains open in several directions. Parklands' peak surface geochemical sample lag result is 1.52 g/t gold, with multiple results > 0.1 g/t gold. Cover in the Parklands area is shallow, predominantly less than 20m. Refer to Figures 1 and 3 for further detail. NB: Over Satellite image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

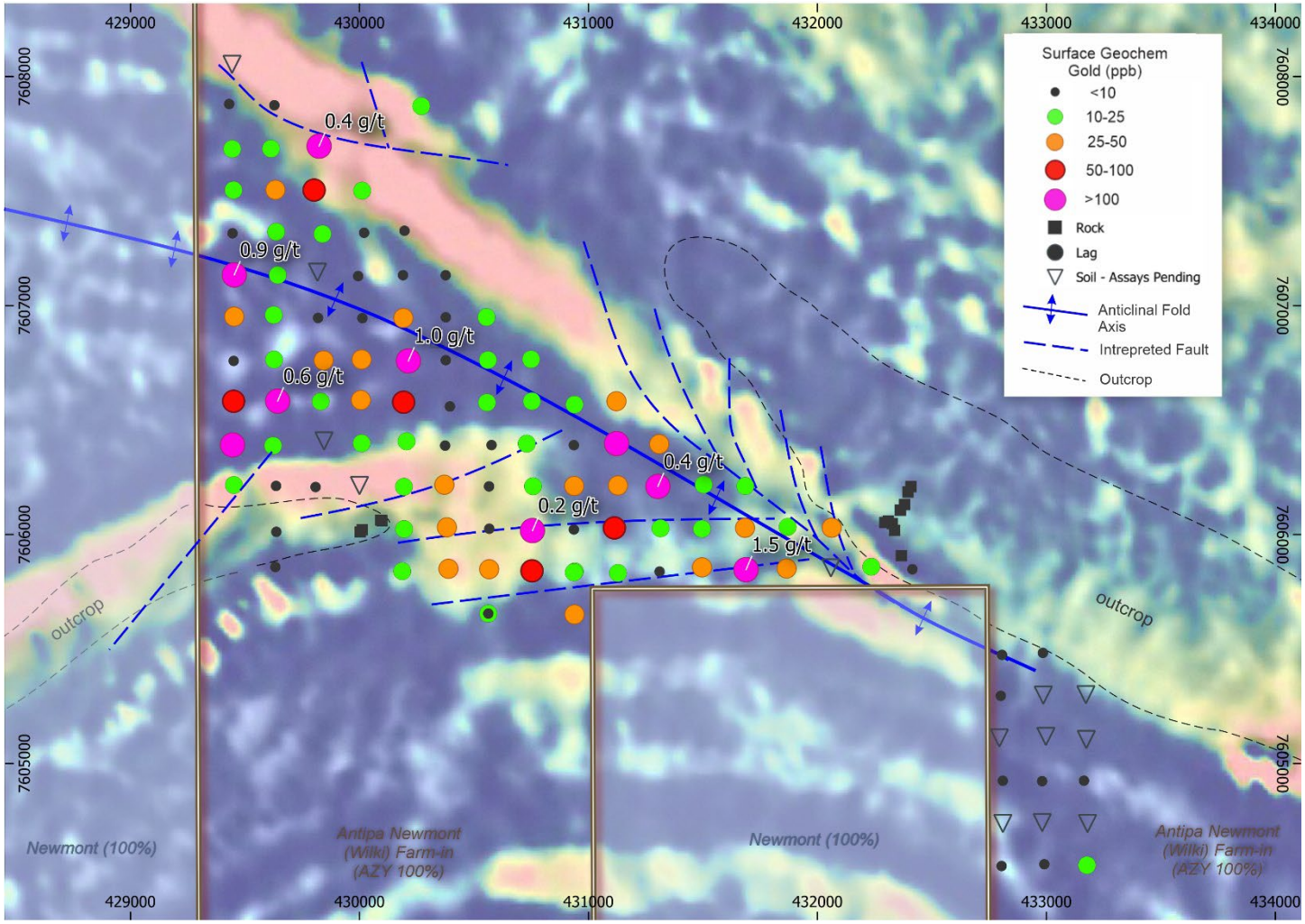

Figure 3: Magnetic image plan highlighting the Wilki Farm-in Project's large Parklands surface geochemical gold anomaly's favourable mineralisation fluid anticlinal trap site, with fluid conduit plumbing including a northeast trending structure which intersects Telfer and local thrust faulting concentrated in the fold nose. The Parklands anomaly remains open in several directions. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

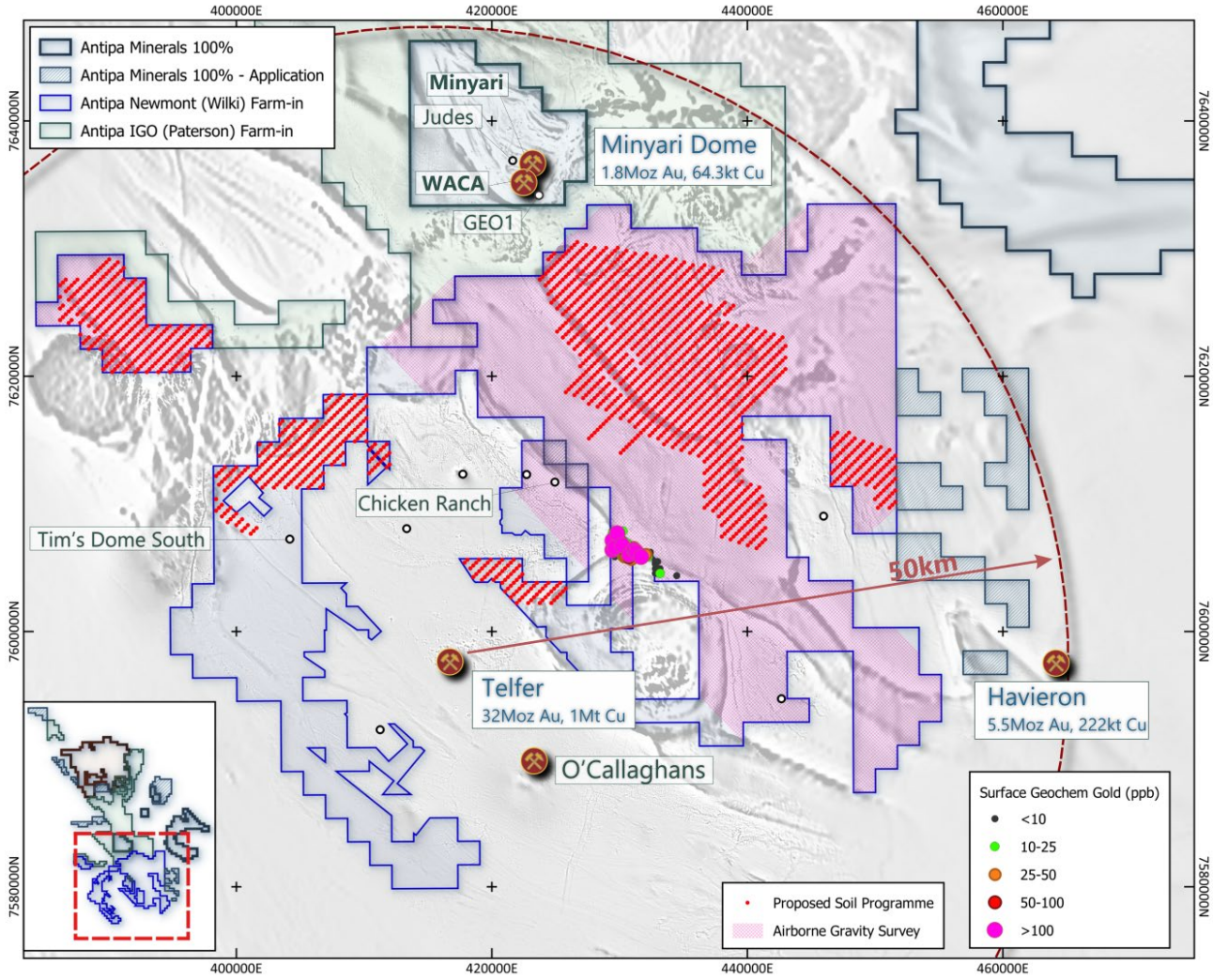

Figure 4: Plan showing Wilki Farm-in Project areas covered by 2023 project scale airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) geophysical survey (completed) and current planned surface geochemical sampling programme. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

Citadel JV Project (33% AZY, 67% Rio Tinto) Exploration Programme

Thirteen holes for 1,943m of RC drilling were completed at the Rimfire Southwest target and two Junction targets (refer to Figures 5 and 6 and Tables 1 and 2). The A$2.1 million CY2023 exploration programme spend is fully funded by Rio Tinto and operated by Antipa.

The Rimfire Southwest target is an interpreted synformal fold hinge, with RC drilling intersecting metasediment and amphibolite lithologies hosting several zones of low-grade copper mineralisation (refer to Table 1). No significant mineralisation was intersected at Junction.

Antipa joint venture interest to dilute from 32.6% to 31.6% at Antipa's election, upon CY2023 programme completion and assuming entire budgeted amount is spent.

Paterson Farm-in Project (100% AZY, IGO Farm-in) Exploration Programme

The FY2024 programme saw the commencement of direct drill testing of high-priority gold-copper targets generated by regional style exploration activities undertaken over the past three-years. The programme is operated by IGO and is planned to comprise up to 9,000m total drilling. Assay results are pending for the 6,623m of the programme completed to date (refer to Tables 3 and 4):

- Completed 1,423m diamond core drilling (co-funded by a WA Government EIS A$210k drilling grant) testing two intrusion related Havieron analogue magnetic targets located 15km along strike from Rio Tinto's 2.9Mt copper, 7.9Moz gold and 51Moz silver Winu deposit (Figures 7 to 9);
- Commenced the planned 2,100m RC drill programme designed to test two co-incident magnetic-gravity high Havieron analogue targets 11 to 25km from Minyari. Two RC holes were completed for 488m which partially tested the PP-GRAV02 target (Figures 7 and 10 to 12);
- Completed 935m of the planned 1,500m RC drilling to test several targets 10 to 13km along strike from Winu, including airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity target, known as **Collie** (Figures 7 to 9). Drilling difficulties in the cover prevented an effective test of the Collie target; and
- Completed 3,708m of air core drilling testing high-priority geophysical and geochemical targets located between 15 to 25km from Minyari (Figures 7, 10 and 12).

Target generation activities at the Paterson Farm-in Project include:

- a complete large-scale hydrochemistry sampling programme which is awaiting assays;
- geological mapping of large areas completed; and
- ongoing project scale interpretation, data modelling and target generation.

Planned FY2024 exploration at the Paterson Farm-in Project (Figure 13) is budgeted for A$4.2 million and will be fully funded by IGO as part of the existing A$30 million farm-in agreement. Activities form part of an ongoing exploration programme with an emphasis on a greenfield discovery at Nifty, Winu, Telfer and Havieron analogue targets. Drilling is scheduled to recommence during Q2 CY2024.

Consistent with previous years, the FY2024 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

Release authorised by

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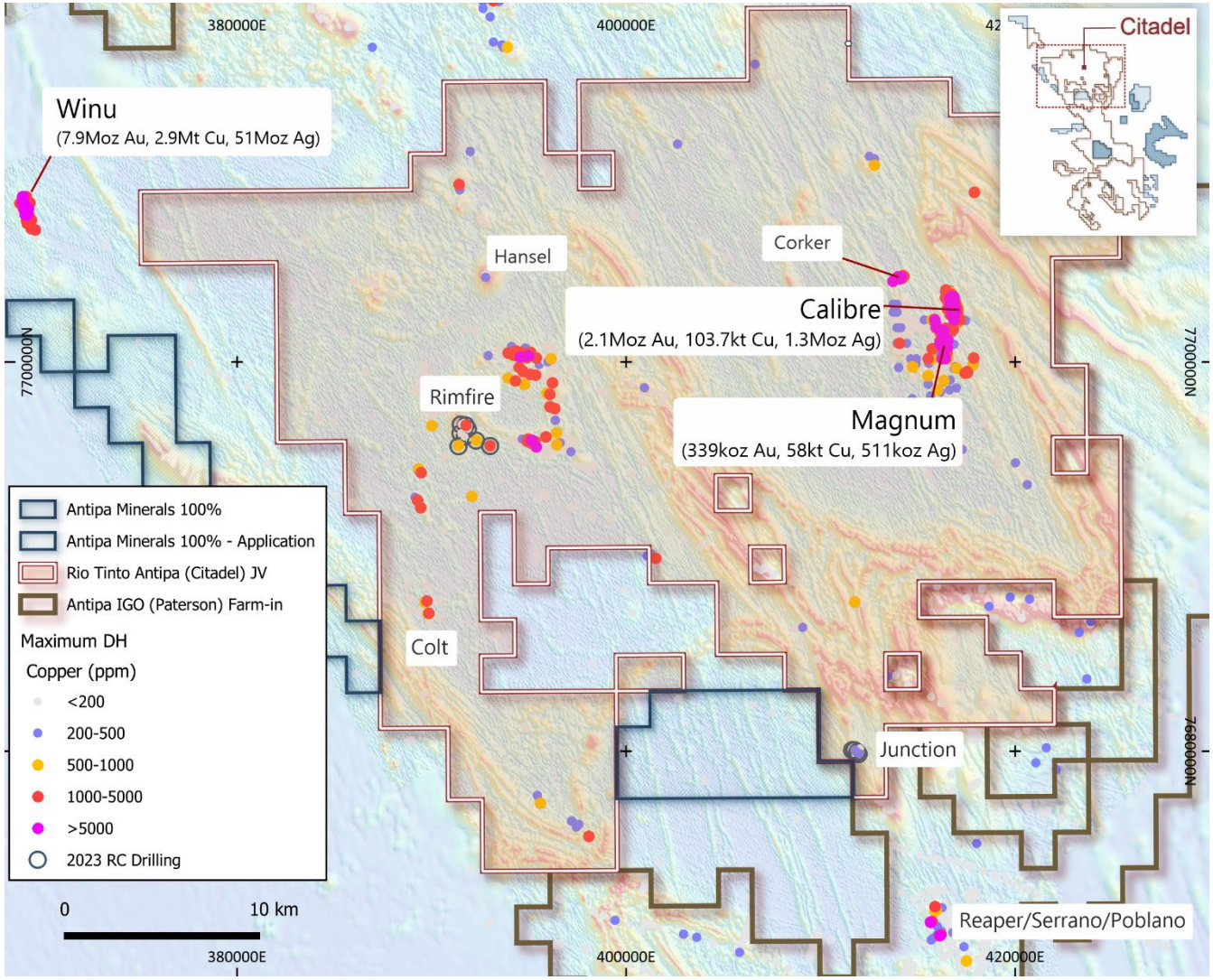


Figure 5: Citadel Joint Venture Project (Antipa 33%) plan showing maximum downhole copper values including 2023 RC drill holes at the Rimfire Southwest and Junction targets. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

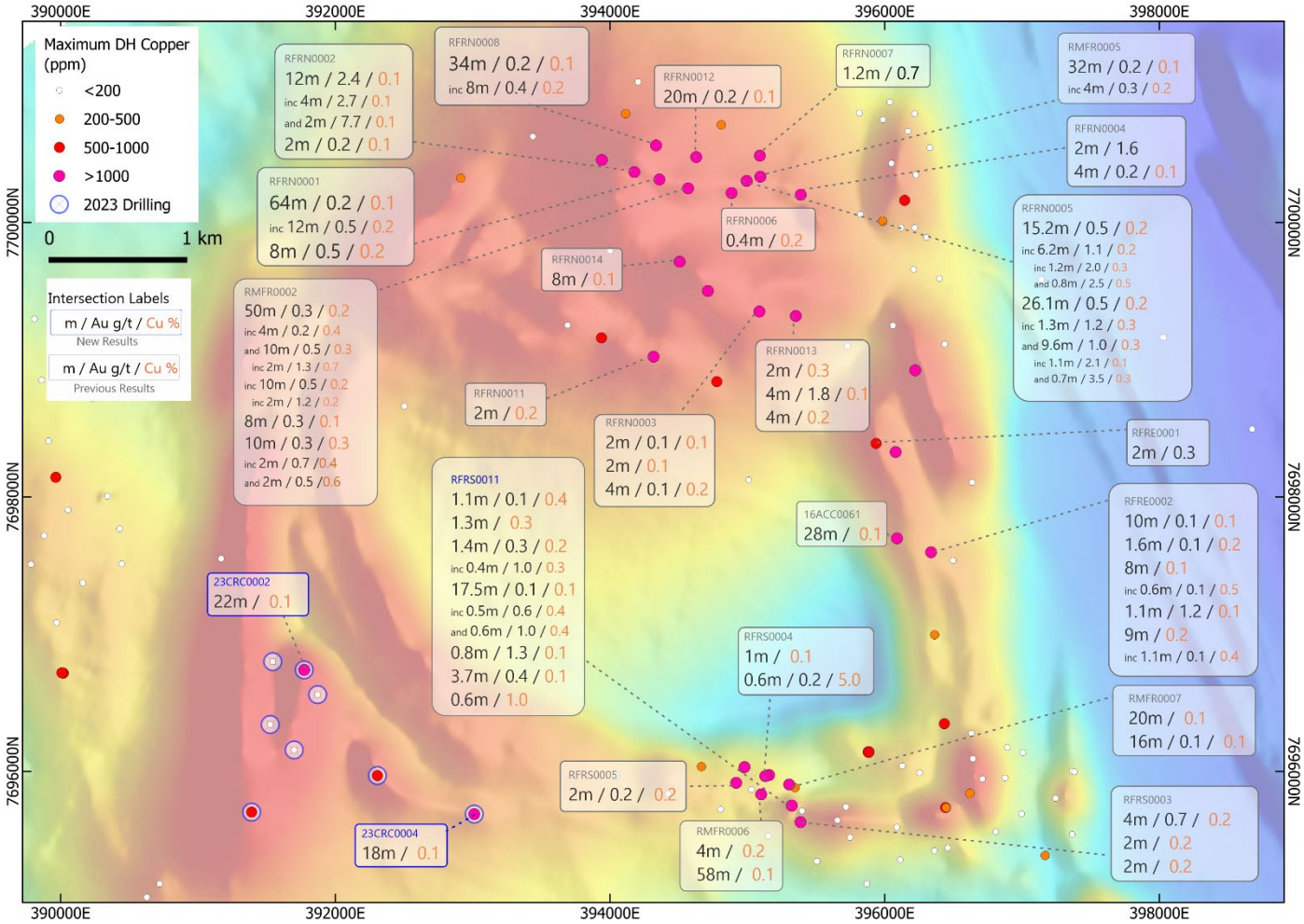


Figure 6: Plan view of the Rimfire area showing drill hole collars annotated by maximum downhole copper results and significant drill intersections including the Rimfire Southwest 2023 RC drill holes. Note that the Rimfire intrusion and its associated aureole of multiple magnetic gold-copper-silver mineral systems is approximately 8km in diameter. A sizable proportion of drill holes across Rimfire's magnetic aureole have returned anomalous to ore grade gold and/or copper intersections confirming the high prospectivity of Rimfire and its potential to deliver a major discovery should a suitable mineralisation trap site or sites be located. NB: Over 2021 Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 2km grid.

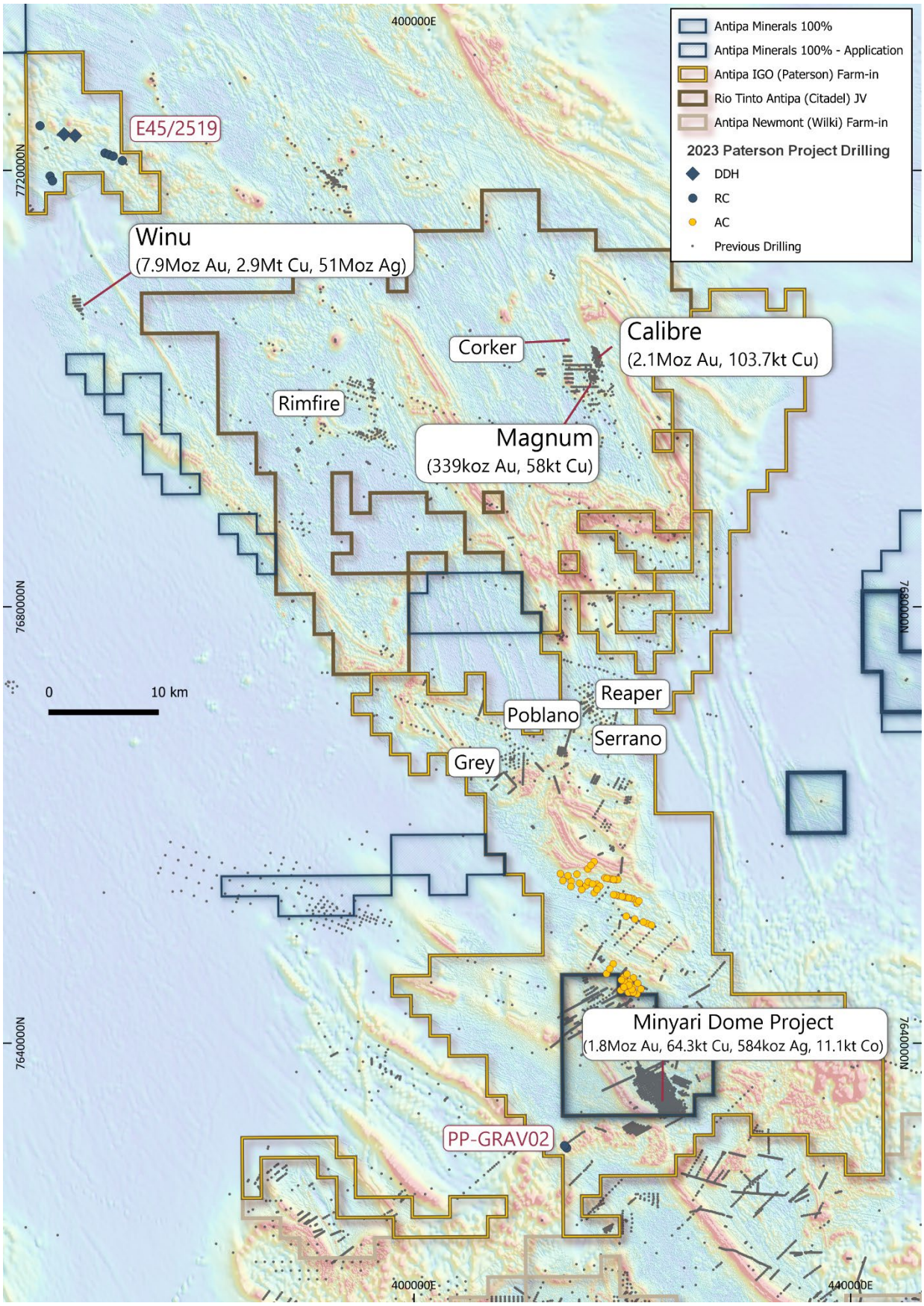


Figure 7: Plan showing Paterson Farm-in Project (Antipa 100%) areas covered by 2023 air core, RC and diamond core drill programmes. Refer to Figures 8 to 12 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 40km grid.

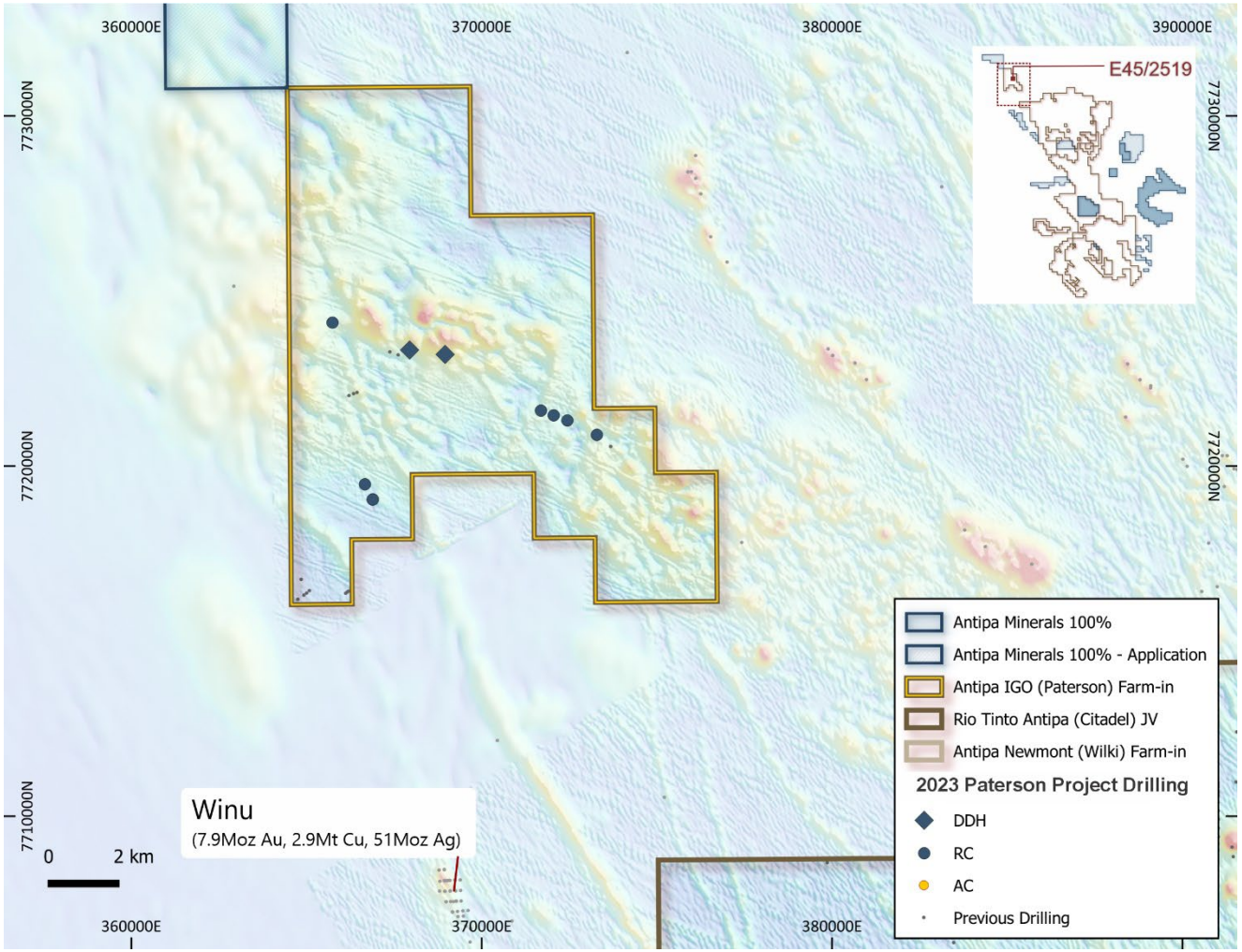


Figure 8: Paterson Farm-in Project plan for tenement E45/2519 showing the location 2023 RC and diamond core (WA State Government EIS co-funding grant of $210k) drill holes at various targets proximal along trend from Rio Tinto's Winu 7.9Moz gold, 2.9Mt copper and 51Moz silver deposit. Refer to Figure 9 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

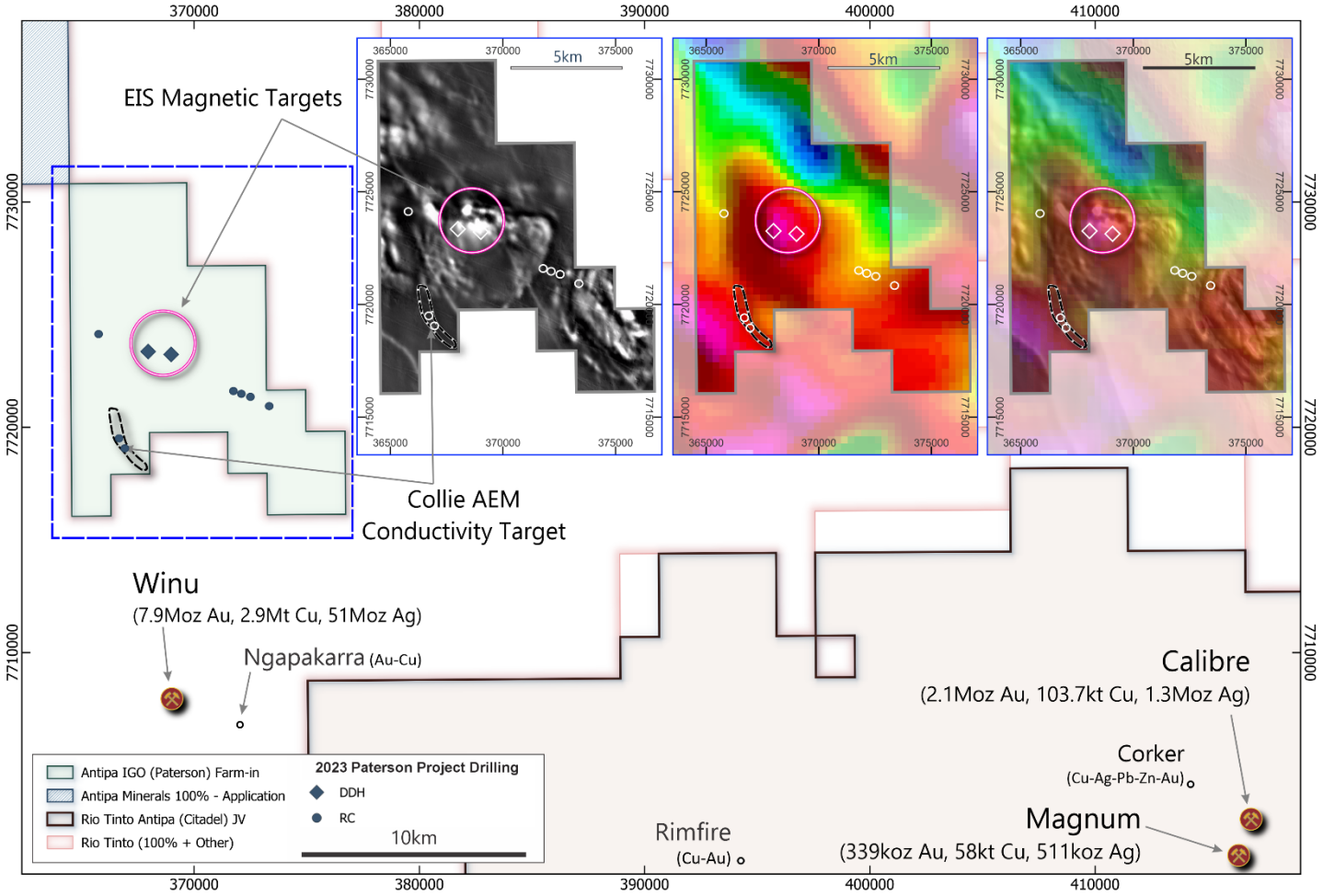


Figure 9: Paterson Farm-in Project showing location of 2023 RC and diamond core drill holes on detailed geophysical three plans (insets) for tenement E45/2519 showing the semi-co-incident aeromagnetic high and gravity high anomalies and the Collie AEM conductivity target, all located proximal along trend from Rio Tinto's Winu deposit (main image showing location). Note that the Collie AEM target was not tested, as the RC drill holes failed to reach basement. Grey-scale aeromagnetic image, pseudo-colour gravity image and combined magnetic-gravity image being the left, centre and right of the three geophysical images, respectively. NB: Project tenement image and three E45/2519 inset images with regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates 10km grid and 5km grid, respectively.

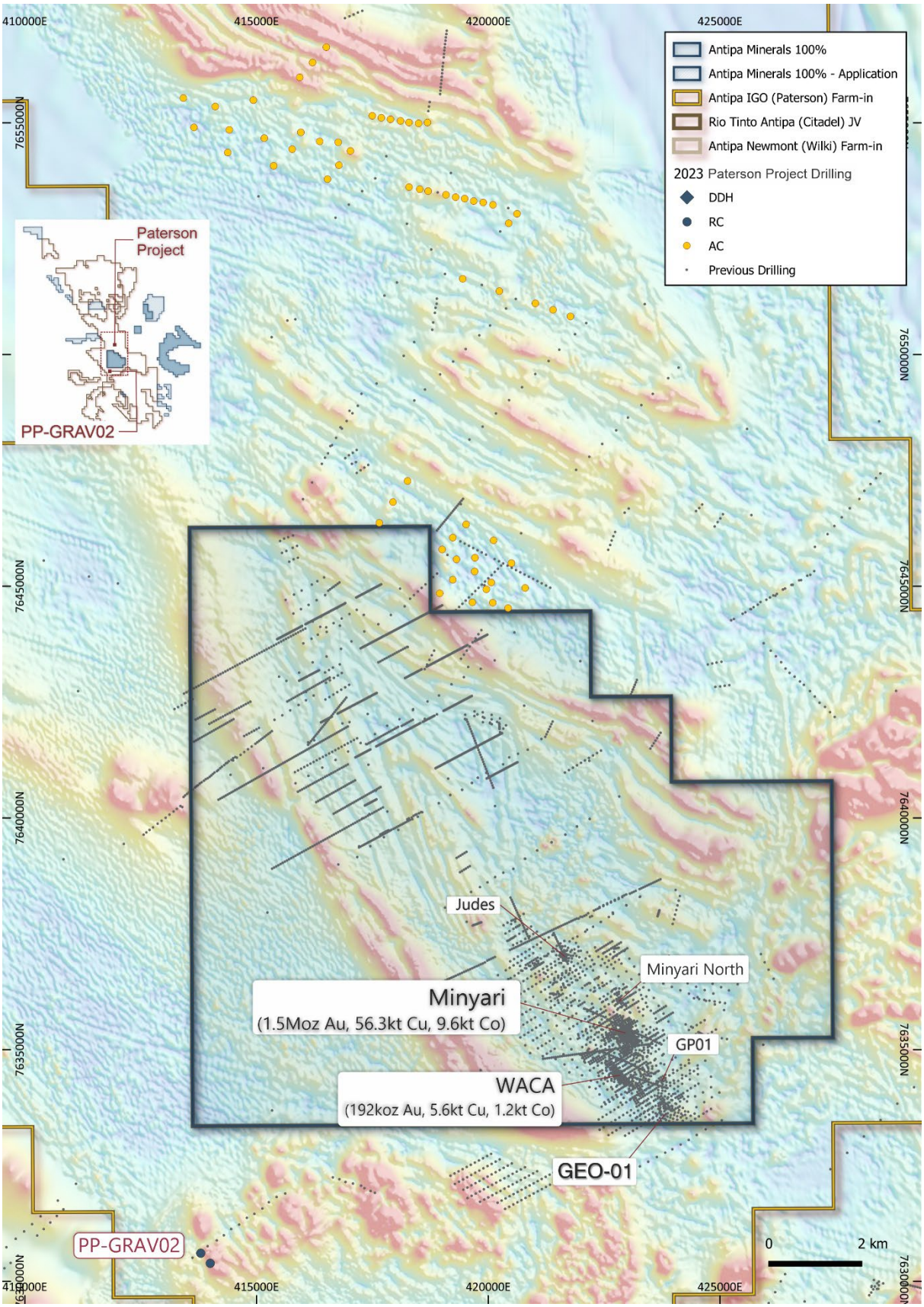


Figure 10: Plan showing central region of the Paterson Farm-in Project and distribution of the 2023 air core drill holes focused on the AL01 (including northwest grid extension) and AL02 target areas, and the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the PP-GRAV02 target. Refer to Figures 11 and 12 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN & Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

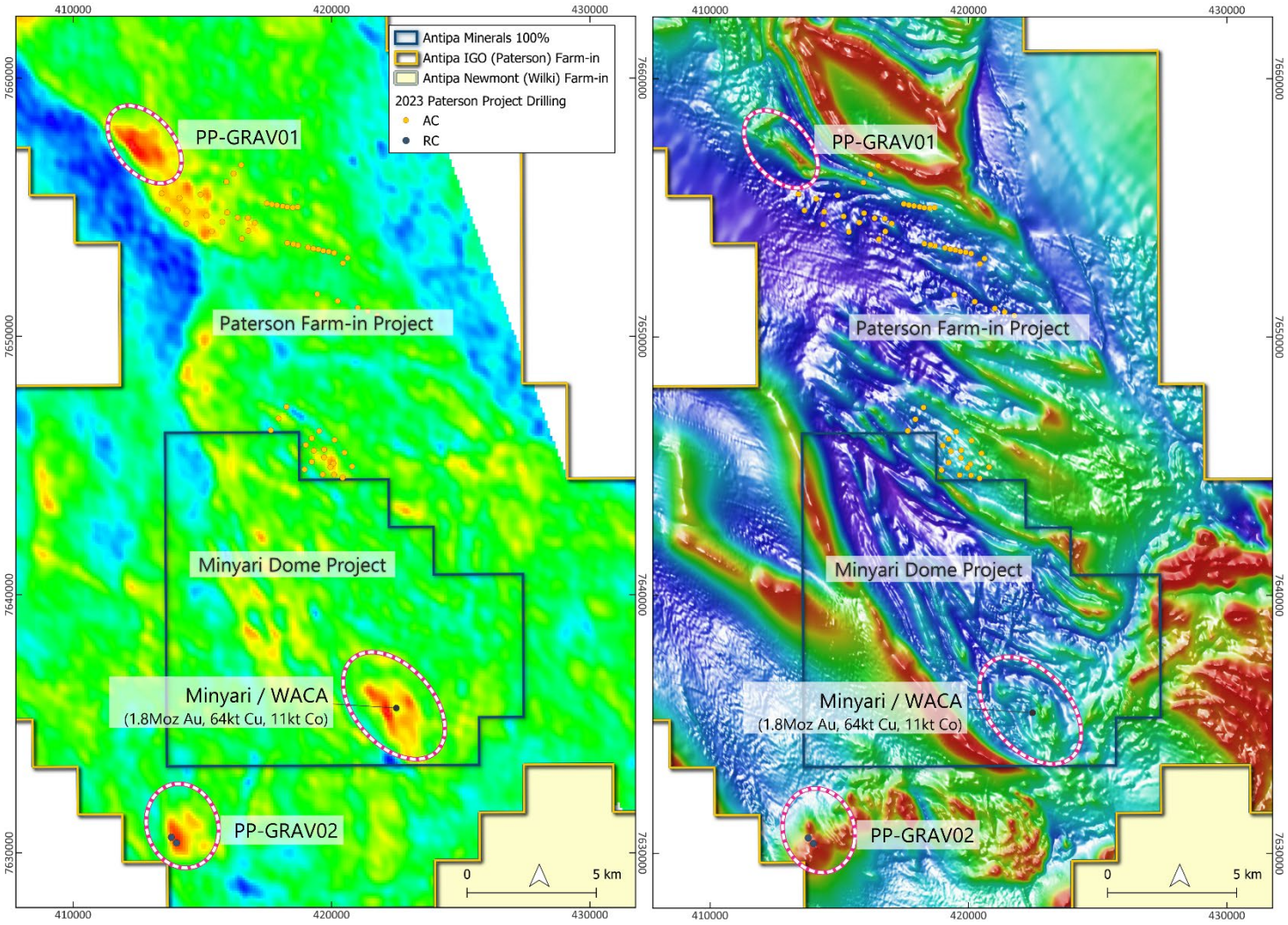


Figure 11: Plan showing the southern region of the Paterson Farm-in Project 2022 Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) image (LHS) and aeromagnetic image (RHS). This figure highlights the location of two co-incident magnetic and gravity high targets PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 and shows the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the later, and the 2023 air drill hole locations. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

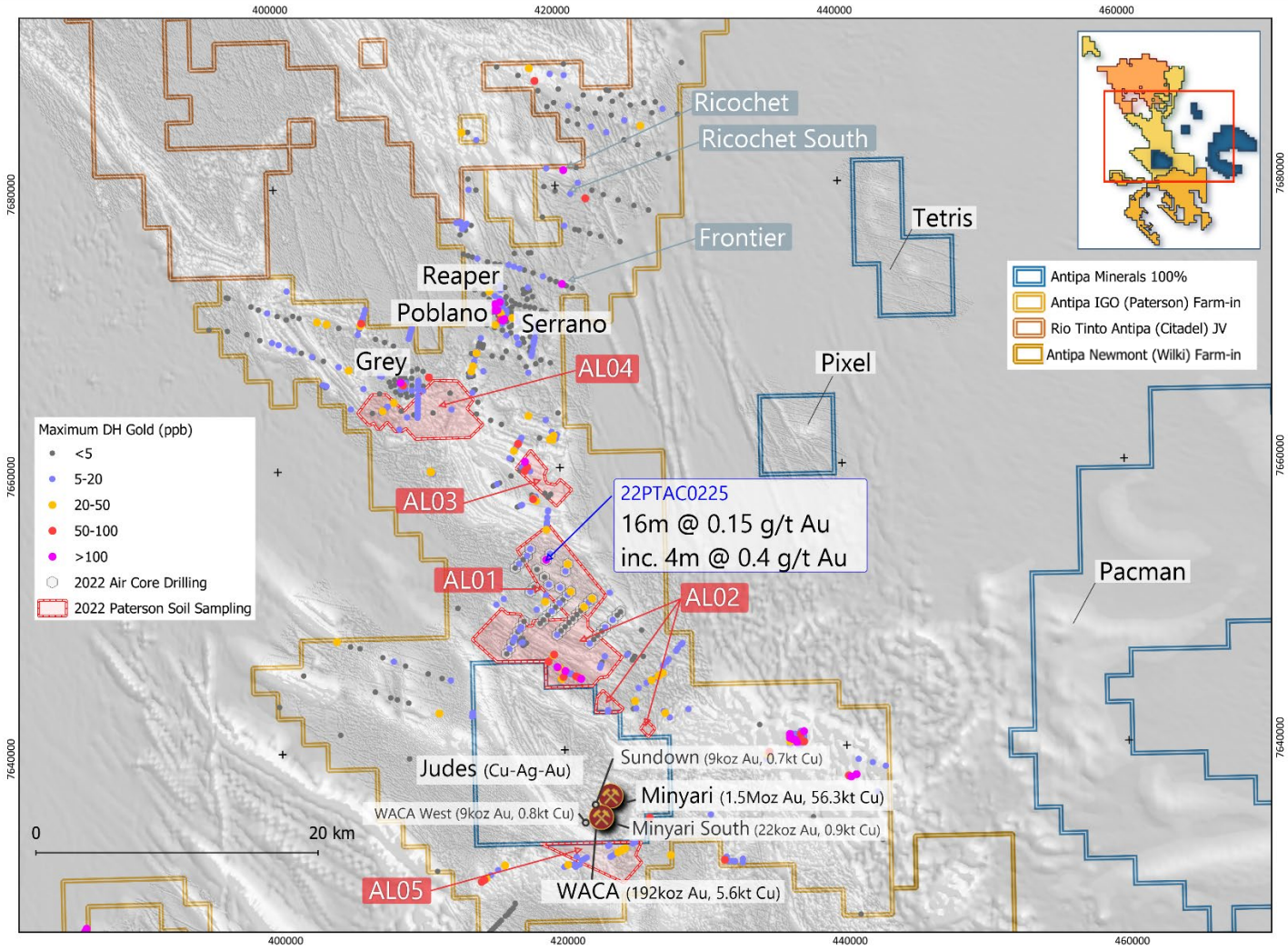


Figure 12: Plan showing Paterson Farm-in Project areas covered by 2021 and 2022 regional/project scale air core and soil geochemical sampling programmes, with 2023 air core drill programme focused on the AL01 (including northwest grid extension) and AL02 target areas, and the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the PP-GRAV02 target. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

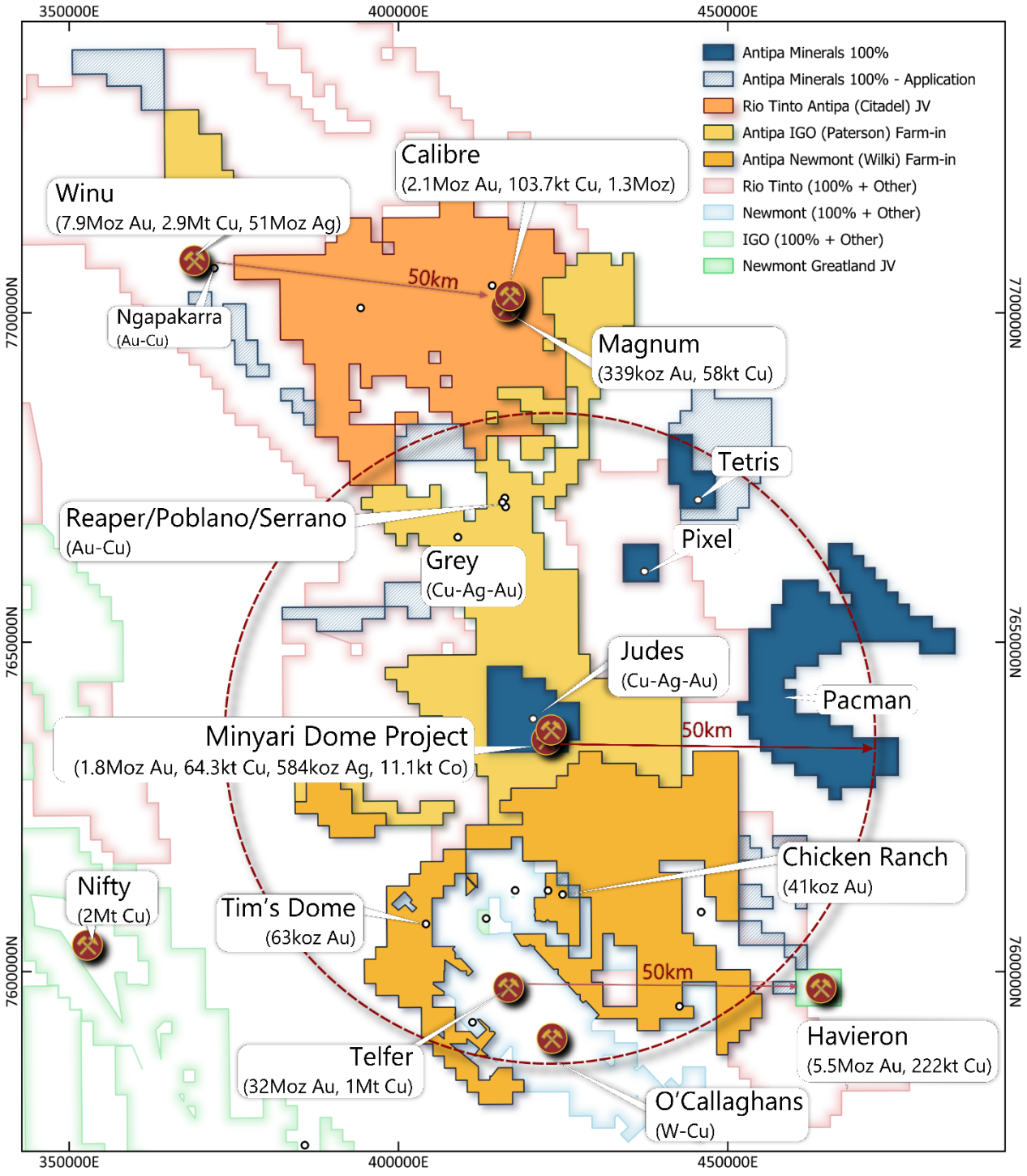


Figure 13: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned Minyari Dome Project tenements, including the Tetris and Pacman target locations, and the Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project (33% Antipa), including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in (100% Antipa), Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in (100% Antipa), Newmont's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-ins/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is a leading mineral exploration company with a strong track record of success in discovering world-class gold-copper deposits in the highly prospective Paterson Province of Western Australia. The Company's exploration and advancement programme is focused on identifying and unlocking the full potential of the region, which offers significant opportunities for profitable mining operations.

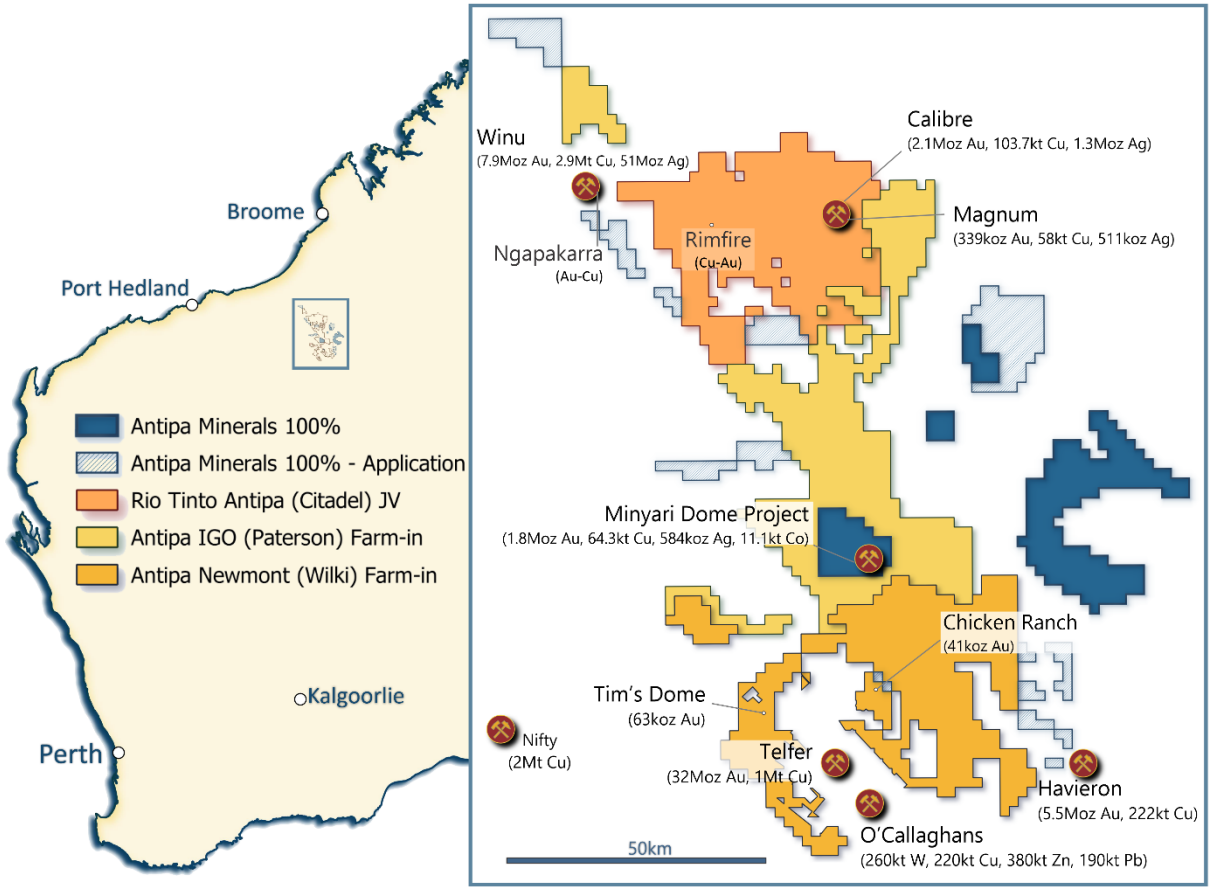
The Company's tenement granted holding covers over 5,100km^2 in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

Exploration success has led to the discovery of several major mineral deposits on Antipa's ground, including the wholly owned, flagship 900km^2 Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project. Minyari Dome currently hosts a 1.8 Moz gold resource (at 1.6 g/t) which was the subject of a Scoping Study (August 2022) indicating the potential for a sizeable initial development with further substantial upside.

Antipa is pursuing an aggressive drilling programme this year, targeting substantial and rapid growth to the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome, delivering strong further value enhancement to the existing development opportunity, and making new significant gold-copper discoveries.

The 900km^2 Minyari Dome Project is complemented by three large-scale growth projects covering a total of 4,200km^2 which have attracted major listed miners to agree multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture (**JV**) arrangements:

- Citadel Project (33% Antipa): Rio Tinto JV over 1,200km^2
- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in 1,470km^2
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in 1,550km^2



Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Antipa Mineral Ltd's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Antipa Minerals Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table: Minyari Dome Project May 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%)											
Deposit	**Au cut-off**	**Category**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au grade (g/t)**	**Cu grade (%)**	**Ag grade (g/t)**	**Co (%)**	**Au (oz)**	**Cu (t)**	**Ag (oz)**	**Co (t)**
Minyari	0.5 Au	Indicated	15.00	1.17	0.19	0.54	0.04	567,000	27,800	259,600	5,930
Minyari	0.5 Au	Inferred	2.70	1.12	0.12	0.31	0.02	96,000	3,300	26,300	640
Minyari	1.5 Au	Indicated	4.40	2.30	0.26	0.83	0.03	328,000	11,400	118,400	1,450
Minyari	1.5 Au	Inferred	6.20	2.61	0.22	0.66	0.03	523,000	13,800	132,700	1,590
Total Minyari			**28.30**	**1.66**	**0.20**	**0.59**	**0.03**	**1,514,000**	**56,300**	**537,000**	**9,610**
WACA	0.5 Au	Indicated	1.69	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.02	52,000	1,900	9,400	310
WACA	0.5 Au	Inferred	1.54	1.02	0.12	0.18	0.02	51,000	1,800	9,100	300
WACA	1.5 Au	Inferred	1.63	1.69	0.11	0.17	0.03	89,000	1,900	9,000	560
Total WACA			**4.86**	**1.23**	**0.11**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**192,000**	**5,600**	**27,500**	**1,170**
Minyari South	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.15	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	22,000	900	5,100	80
Total Minyari South			**0.15**	**4.51**	**0.56**	**1.04**	**0.05**	**22,000**	**900**	**5,100**	**80**
Sundown	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.20	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	9,000	700	4,700	60
Total Sundown			**0.20**	**1.38**	**0.36**	**0.72**	**0.03**	**9,000**	**700**	**4,700**	**60**
WACA West	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.39	0.73	0.17	0.81	0.03	9,000	700	10,200	120
WACA West	1.5 Au	Inferred	0.01	0.86	0.50	0.05	0.01	304	55	17	1
Total WACA West			**0.40**	**0.73**	**0.18**	**0.79**	**0.03**	**9,304**	**755**	**10,217**	**121**
Total Minyari Dome Project			**33.92**	**1.60**	**0.19**	**0.54**	**0.03**	**1,746,304**	**64,255**	**584,517**	**11,041**

Notes – Minyari Dome Project Table above:

1. *Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.*
2. *The resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.*
3. *The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.*
4. *The resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals.*

Table: Citadel Project (Antipa 33% and Rio Tinto 67% JV) May 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate

Citadel Project (Antipa 33%)									
Deposit	**Au cut-off**	**Category**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au grade (g/t)**	**Cu grade (%)**	**Ag grade (g/t)**	**Au (Moz)**	**Cu (t)**	**Ag (Moz)**
Calibre	0.5 Au	Inferred	92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.10	104,000	1.3
Magnum	0.5 Au	Inferred	16	0.70	0.37	1.00	0.34	58,000	0.5
Total Citadel Project (100% basis)			**108**	**0.72**	**0.15**	**0.54**	**2.44**	**162,000**	**1.8**

Notes – Citadel Project Table above:

1. *The resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.5 g/t and 0.8 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.*
2. *Both the 0.5 g/t and 0.8 g/t Aueq cut-offs assume large scale open pit mining.*
3. *The resource tonnages tabled are on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being approximately 33%.*
4. *Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.*

Table: Wilki Project (Antipa 100%) May 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate

Wilki Project (100%)					
Deposit	**Au cut-off**	**Category**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au grade (g/t)**	**Au (oz)**
Chicken Ranch	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	40,300
Tims Dome	0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	63,200
Total Wilki Project			**2.4**	**1.3**	**103,500**

Notes – Wilki Project Table above:

1. *Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.*
2. *Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current interest being 100%.*

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. 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 announcements, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari Dome Project Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Magnum Deposit and Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim's Dome Deposit: The information in this document that relates to relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz" created on 2 May 2022 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett, Susan Havlin and Victoria Lawns, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces" created on 17 May 2021 with Competent Person Ian Glacken, and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates" created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. 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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant 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 announcements.

The information in this document that relates to the **Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project** is extracted from the report entitled "Strong Minyari Dome Scoping Study Outcomes" reported on 31 August 2022 which was compiled by Competent Person Roger Mason, which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the study in the relevant original market announcement 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.

Gold Metal Equivalent Calculations

Gold Metal Equivalent Information – Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and cobalt grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Clause 50 of the JORC Code (2012), using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
  - US$ 1,944 per oz gold
  - US$ 4.74 per lb copper
  - US$ 25.19 per oz silver
  - US$ 77,380 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.7301 was assumed
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are as follows:
  - Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
  - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t * 0.011) + (Cu % * 1.42) + (Co % * 8.42)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade and Gold Equivalent grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper and silver grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
  - US$ 1,874 /oz gold
  - US$ 4.50 /lb copper
  - US$ 25.25 /oz silver
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.722 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
  - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Tungsten has not been estimated and does not contribute to the equivalent formula.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, recoveries, and using individual metal grades provided by the Citadel Project Mineral Resource Estimate table, is thus:
  - **Aueq =** Au (g/t) + (1.75*Cu%) + (0.014*Ag g/t)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and tungsten grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
  - US$ 1,227 /oz gold
  - US$ 2.62 /lb copper
  - US$ 16.97 /oz silver
  - US$ 28,000 /t WO_3 concentrate
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.778 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
  - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4% and W = 50.0%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Note that the tungsten recovery of 50% is considered indicative at this preliminary stage based on the initial metallurgical findings.
- Conversion of W% to WO_3% grade requires division of W% by 0.804.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, and recoveries, is thus:
  - **Aueq =** (Au (g/t) x 0.845) + ((%Cu x (74.32/50.69) x 0.90)) + ((Ag (g/t) x (0.70/50.69) x 0.854)) + ((%W/0.804 x (359.80/50.69) x 0.50))

It is the Company's opinion that all the metals included in the metal equivalents calculations above have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Table 1: Citadel Joint Venture Project - 2023 RC Drill Hole Intersections - Gold-Copper-Silver-Zinc

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (ppm)
23CRC0002	Rimfire SW	46	68	22	0.05	754	0.09	223
23CRC0004	Rimfire SW	54	72	18	0.01	837	0.24	254
23CRC0005	Rimfire SW	112	114	2	0.11	49	0.05	65
23CRC0005	Rimfire SW	146	154	8	0.01	565	0.09	136
23CRC0008	Rimfire SW	114	116	2	0.01	611	0.91	611
23CRC0009	Junction	120	122	2	0.01	72	0.82	3,540

Notes: *Intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:*

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.10 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or*
- *≥ 500 ppm (0.05%) copper; and/or*
- *≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or*
- *≥ 1,000 ppm (0.1%) Zinc*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to Citadel Joint Venture Project JORC Table 1 Section 2*

Table 2: Citadel Joint Venture Project – 2023 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Collar Summary (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23CRC0001	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,552	391,865	265	150	45	-76	Received
23CRC0002	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,740	391,759	265	150	90	-70	Received
23CRC0003	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,779	391,502	266	180	71	-71	Received
23CRC0003A	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,783	391,503	266	42	72	-71	N/A
23CRC0004	Rimfire SW	RC	7,695,677	393,010	271	150	10	-80	Received
23CRC0005	Rimfire SW	RC	7,695,957	392,286	265	162	63	-80	Received
23CRC0006	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,324	391,491	268	150	67	-72	Received
23CRC0007	Rimfire SW	RC	7,696,164	391,720	267	158	252	-71	Received
23CRC0008	Rimfire SW	RC	7,695,665	391,390	267	150	4	-71	Received
23CRC0009	Junction	RC	7,680,041	411,749	268	252	59	-71	Received
23CRC0010	Junction	RC	7,679,847	411,960	269	156	61	-70	Received
23CRC0011	Junction	RC	7,679,946	411,891	268	222	59	-71	Received
23CRC0012A	Junction	RC	7,680,042	411,630	268	24	240	-70	N/A

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table:

- *Refer to Citadel Joint Venture Project JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical details.*

Table 3: Paterson Farm-in Project – 2023 Air Core Drill Hole Collar Locations

(MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23PTAC0035	AL01	AC	7,652,835	420,443	254	102	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0036	AL01	AC	7,653,038	420,622	257	84	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0037	AL01	AC	7,653,232	420,103	270	79	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0038	AL01	AC	7,653,284	419,892	284	80	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0039	AL01	AC	7,653,313	419,687	254	107	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0040	AL01	AC	7,653,367	419,493	248	90	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0041	AL01	AC	7,653,398	419,298	261	74	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0042	AL01	AC	7,653,449	419,090	281	67	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0043	AL01	AC	7,653,529	418,704	269	85	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0044	AL01	AC	7,653,570	418,524	259	81	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0045	AL01	AC	7,653,615	418,292	261	66	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0046	AL01	AC	7,650,824	421,775	294	78	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0047	AL01	AC	7,650,967	421,400	302	70	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0048	AL01	AC	7,651,107	421,018	259	81	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0049	AL01	AC	7,651,371	420,241	276	90	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0050	AL01	AC	7,651,636	419,450	282	86	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0051	AL02	AC	7,644,965	420,798	277	43	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0052	AL02	AC	7,645,499	420,502	277	53	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0053	AL02	AC	7,645,082	420,066	284	14	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0054	AL02	AC	7,645,321	419,708	286	23	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0055	AL02	AC	7,645,992	420,116	292	20	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0056	AL02	AC	7,645,617	419,715	297	19	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0057	AL02	AC	7,645,583	419,316	296	45	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0058	AL02	AC	7,646,336	419,523	259	53	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0059	AL02	AC	7,646,051	419,237	252	49	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0060	AL02	AC	7,645,796	419,007	279	39	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0061	AL02	AC	7,644,531	420,430	289	11	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0062	AL02	AC	7,644,647	420,099	289	25	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0063	AL02	AC	7,644,936	419,960	283	6	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0064	AL02	AC	7,644,654	419,659	280	22	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0065	AL02	AC	7,644,850	418,955	272	74	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0066	AL02	AC	7,645,143	419,236	296	72	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0067	AL02	AC	7,647,274	418,260	309	63	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0068	AL02	AC	7,646,369	417,651	307	9	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0069	AL02	AC	7,646,819	417,946	285	49	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0070	AL01	AC	7,655,010	418,689	261	72	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0071	AL01	AC	7,654,990	418,499	255	56	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0072	AL01	AC	7,655,009	418,290	260	87	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0073	AL01	AC	7,655,043	418,109	281	66	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0074	AL01	AC	7,655,079	417,892	291	60	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0075	AL01	AC	7,655,111	417,694	257	89	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0076	AL01	AC	7,655,154	417,499	257	74	0	-90	Pending

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23PTAC0077	AL01	AC	7,656,634	416,506	280	90	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0078	AL01	AC	7,656,303	416,210	292	69	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0079	AL01	AC	7,655,983	415,934	246	81	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0080	AL01	AC	7,655,537	413,422	288	85	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0081	AL01	AC	7,655,354	414,112	258	79	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0082	AL01	AC	7,654,903	413,651	272	87	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0083	AL01	AC	7,654,852	414,414	294	34	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0084	AL01	AC	7,655,492	414,932	248	29	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0085	AL01	AC	7,654,361	414,380	264	82	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0086	AL01	AC	7,654,672	415,168	286	51	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0087	AL01	AC	7,654,797	415,958	289	51	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0088	AL01	AC	7,654,073	415,371	246	60	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0089	AL01	AC	7,654,434	415,770	260	35	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0090	AL01	AC	7,654,601	416,365	282	79	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0091	AL01	AC	7,654,582	416,764	265	77	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0092	AL01	AC	7,653,786	416,533	263	64	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0093	AL01	AC	7,654,089	416,780	280	51	0	-90	Pending
23PTAC0094	AL01	AC	7,654,394	417,028	288	51	0	-90	Pending

Table 4: Paterson Farm-in Project – 2023 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23PTRC0001H	AL09	RC	7,721,451	372,057	244	135	0	-90	Pending
23PTRC0002H	AL09	RC	7,721,305	372,449	244	147	0	-90	Pending
23PTRC0003H	AL09	RC	7,721,588	371,695	283	141	0	-90	Pending
23PTRC0004H	AL09	RC	7,720,895	373,291	240	103	0	-90	Pending
23PTRC0005H	AL09	RC	7,724,100	365,744	266	124	0	-90	Pending
23PTRC006	AL09	RC	7,719,482	366,670	283	135	74	-60	Pending
23PTRC007	AL09	RC	7,719,049	366,892	257	24	65	-60	Abandoned
23PTRC008	AL09	RC	7,719,050	366,895	257	126	65	-60	Pending
23PTRC011	PP-GRAV02	RC	7,630,609	413,798	250	208	20	-70	Pending
23PTRC012	PP-GRAV02	RC	7,630,391	414,002	250	280	20	-70	Pending
23PTDR001	AL09a	RC/DD	7,723,319	367,945	276	637	46	-71	Pending
23PTDR002	AL09a	RC	7,723,182	368,959	271	45	0	-70	Abandoned
23PTDR003	AL09a	RC/DD	7,723,191	368,959	350	848	357	-70	Pending

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table 3 and Table 4:

- *Refer to Paterson Farm-in Project JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical details.*
- *Abandoned drill holes were terminated in Permian cover sequence and were not sampled.*

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Surface Geochemical Sampling

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• The Wilki Farm-in Project regional / Project scale surface geochemical sampling programme was sampled over an area covering approximately 4km² (134 samples). • Sampling was carried out under Antipa-Newmont joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. **Lag Sampling** • 106 lag samples were taken across a nominal 200m x 200m grid. • Lag samples were collected from a specific depth in pisolitic material and sieved to a fraction size of 2 to 6mm. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • All assay results have been received. **Rock Chip Sampling** • 14 rock chip samples were taken across an area of outcrop within the target area. • Samples were chipped from outcrop material and placed into a calico bag with an average weight range of 500g to 1kg. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • All assay results have been received. **Soil Sampling** • 14 soil samples were taken at various locations within the target area where lag or rock chip samples could not be taken. • Soil samples were collected at a nominal depth of 10cm to 30cm using a shovel, targeting a nominal sample weight of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		2 to 3kg. All >2mm material and organic matter was removed prior to sampling. No sieving was conducted in field. Full sample was captured for submission for laboratory sieving, preparation and analysis. Ultrafine fraction analysis is currently being investigated for the soil samples. • All assay results are pending.
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.*	**Lag samples** • Sample preparation of lag samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying followed by pulverizing using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. **Rock chip samples** • Sample preparation of rock chip samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice, including coarse crushing and pulverizing using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm.
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.*	• The sample preparation techniques for each sample type is documented by Newmont's standard procedure documents and is in line with industry standards in sample preparation. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent mineralisation. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth. • All samples were dried then split to produce a sub–sample for a 25g sample which is digested and refluxed with perchloric, nitric and hydrochloric ('four-acid digest') acid suitable for lag and rock chip samples and is considered a near total digest. The four-acid can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides, carbonates and silicate minerals but will not totally digest refractory minerals. Analytical analysis was completed using a

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		combination of ICP–MS & ICP-AES. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50-gram sample with ICP–MS was undertaken to determine gold content with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards. Six (CRMs) were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. • Field QC procedures involve the use of blank material inserted at a rate of 1 in 40. 3 blanks were inserted within the sample batch. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to Newmont supplied CRM's, Intertek includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.
	• *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.*	• No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
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.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Sample locations are surveyed using GPS device on an apple iPad device with an accuracy of ± 3 m. • The sample co-ordinates were captured in latitude and longitude (WGS84) and converted to GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates via AcQuire database transform processes. • Validation of sample location were assisted handheld Garmin 64S GPS devices utilized to track sampling teams and sample locations. • If defaulted, the topographic surface is set to 264m RL.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All lag and soil samples were collected, where possible, on a nominal 200m x 200m sample grid. • All rock chip samples were sampled at various available outcrop locations within the target area. • Sample type, data spacing and distribution is not appropriate to establish the degree of continuity for a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for lag or soil sampling at this point in time. • The surface geochemical sampling grid was orientated on an east west orientation within north-west trending, prevailing dune corridors.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Newmont to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples were stored at Newmont managed field camps for up to two weeks prior to transport to Intertek Laboratories in Perth via Port Hedland by KTrans transportation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) and Magnetometer Survey

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*
		• The 2023 Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) and Magnetometer survey was undertaken by an independent geophysical contractor/service provider.
		• The survey covered two areas, block A1 and block A2. A total of 7,990 line-km were flown.
		• Block A1 direction of the traverse lines was 47.5°/227.5° at a 200m line spacing.
		• Block A2 direction of the traverse lines was 47.7°/227.7° with a 200m traverse line spacing.
		• No tie lines were flown.
		• The following Instrumentation was used for this survey:
		  • FALCON® AGG System (Cavendish)
		  • Airborne & Ground Caesium magnetometer Scintrex CS-3.
		• The following parameters were recorded:
		  • FALCON® AGG data: recorded at different intervals.
		  • Airborne total magnetic field: recorded with a 0.1 s sampling rate.
		  • Terrain clearance: provided by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s.
		  • Airborne GPS positional data (latitude, longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s.
		  • Time markers: in digital data.
		  • Ground total magnetic field: recorded with a 1 s sampling rate.
		  • Ground based GPS positional data (latitude, longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s.
		  • Ground surface below aircraft: mapped by the laser scanner system (when within range of the instrument and in the absence of thick vegetation), scanning at 36 times per second, recording 276 returns per scan.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• The Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) and Magnetometer survey was undertaken by an independent geophysical contractor/service provider.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *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.*
		• The following Instrumentation was used for this survey:
		  • FALCON® AGG System (Cavendish)
		  • Airborne & Ground Caesium magnetometer Scintrex CS-3
		• Prior to each day's survey:
		  • all magnetic base stations were synchronized using GPS time signals.
		  • AGG quiescent noise levels were checked.
		  • A calibration was performed.
		• Differential GPS processing was applied to compute accurate aircraft positions once per second.
		• The gravity data was analysed to verify disturbance, speed, position and noise for each data stream. Any lines found to exceed specified tolerances are noted for potential re-flight. No re-flight was necessary.

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.*
		• Data was reviewed and processed by an independent geophysical service provider.
		• The Falcon® AGG data was digitally recorded by the Falcon® AGG Data Acquisition System.
		  • Terrain corrections were derived from the digital terrain model grid for every data point in the survey. A terrain density of 1.00 g/cm3 was used to compute the terrain correction density. A correction density of 2.2 g/cm^3 was selected as approximating the density of the terrain surveyed.
		  • Laser scanner returns were recorded at a rate of 36 scans per second with each scan returning 276 data points. Each return was converted to ground surface elevation by combining scanner range and angle data with aircraft position and attitude data. Computed elevations were then sub sampled by first dividing each scan into ten segments and combining five adjacent scans per segment, then using a special algorithm to select the optimum return within each data "bin" thus formed. Subsampled laser scanner data were edited to remove spikes prior to gridding.
		  • The NE and UV (system noise) data were then passed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		through a regional levelling process using Geoscience Australia's "2019 Australian National Gravity Grids" (ANGG19)), separately for each line. Micro-levelling was then applied to the levelled data to remove residual levelling errors. • The enhanced processing technique improves the noise amplitude by 25-50% for surveys with line spacing of less than 1 km. The method exploits the different spatial frequencies of system noise and geologic signal. After converting the data into the 2D spatial domain, a custom spatial filter is applied that removes the system noise, while retaining the remaining geologic signal. The process will limit the data resolution to the survey line spacing. The Falcon Difference Noise of the standard product is 2.35 E at 333 m resolution and after applying the processing enhancement, the Falcon Difference Noise is reduced to 1.99 E at 300 m resolution. Calculating the noise amplitude density is a more appropriate means to evaluate noise with data at different resolutions. The standard product has a noise amplitude density of 1.36 EVkm and the enhanced product has a noise amplitude density of 1.09 EVkm. • The transformation into G_{DD} and g_D was accomplished using a Fourier domain transformation method which first calculates many flat surfaces at constant intervals between the lowest and highest-flying altitude. The transformation is performed on each of these surfaces and the result is a three-dimensional array for each tensor component where each level corresponds to a flat layer of a constant flying height. Using an approximation, the data is interpolated from this array back onto the processing drape surface. • The long wavelength information in gD and GDD can be improved by incorporating ancillary information. The gD and GDD grids were conformed to a subset of the ANGG19 grid. Further information is available in the form of the Geoscience Australia "2019 Australian

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		National Gravity Grids" (ANGG19).
		• The aeromagnetic data were digitally recorded by the FASDAS, a digital acquisition system for the acquisition and recording of location, magnetic and ancillary data.
		  • The terrain clearance measured by the radar altimeter in metres was recorded at 10 Hz.
		  • All aeromagnetic data were lagged prior to final processing. A lag of 0.5 seconds was applied.
		  • The IGRF model 2020 was calculated at date 22nd June, 2023, using the GPS height for each magnetic reading. This value was subtracted from each magnetic reading and a base value of 52,410 nT added back to produce an IGRF corrected total magnetic intensity.
		  • The edited base station magnetics (diurnal) were filtered using a long wavelength filter to retain wavelengths longer than 35seconds. This value was subtracted from the IGRF corrected total magnetic intensity. Next, the average, averaged from the magnetic diurnal data for all lines, base value of 52,520 nT was added back to the magnetics. This produced the diurnally corrected total magnetic intensity.
		  • The IGRF and diurnally corrected total magnetic intensity data were then passed through a proprietary line levelling adjustment process, optimised for the survey. This data was then micro-levelled using the service providers propriety software.

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.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Differential GPS processing was applied to compute accurate aircraft positions at a rate of 1 Hz. Waypoint's GrafNav GPS processing software calculated DGPS positions using raw range data obtained from receivers in the aircraft and at a fixed ground base station. • All processing was performed using WGS84/UTM Zone 51S coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Parameters for the WGS84 datum are:
		  • Ellipsoid: WGS84
		  • Semi-major axis: 6,378,137.0 m
		  • Inverse flattening (1/f): 298.257
		• GPS Base Station (Javid Triumph-2)
		  • Location: Telfer Airport
		  • Latitude: 21º 42' 56.41058" S
		  • Longitude: 122º 14' 02.14107" E
		  • Height: 296.451 m ellipsoidal
		• Magnetometer Base Station (CF1)
		  • Location: Telfer Airport
		  • Used for flights: All.

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.*	• The survey covered two areas, block A1 and block A2. A total of 7,990 line-km was flown. • Block A1 direction of the traverse lines was 47.5°/227.5° at a 200m traverse line spacing. • Block A2 direction of the traverse lines was 47.7°/227.7° with a 200m traverse line spacing.
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 survey was flown at a direction compatible with the broader regional geological knowledge of the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent service provider.

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT - Surficial Geochemical Sampling and Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The listed Exploration Licenses across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resources Pty Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries): • E45/2525, E45/2526, E45/2527, E45/2528, E45/2529, E45/3925, E45/4459, E45/4460, E45/4514, E45/4518, E45/4565, E45/4567, E45/4614, E45/4652, E45/4812, E45/4839, E45/4840, E45/4867, E45/4886, E45/5135, E45/5151, E45/5152, E45/5153, E45/5154, E45/5155, E45/5156, E45/5157, E45/5158, E45/5310, E45/5311, E45/5312, E45/5313, E45/5461, E45/5462, E45/5781, E45/5782. • E45/3919, excluding 15 graticular blocks which form part of Antipa Minerals' 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project. • In late February 2020, a Farm-in agreement was executed between Antipa Minerals and Newcrest in respect to a 1,470km^2 portion of Antipas' Southern land holding in the Paterson province, named the Wilki Project. This agreement covers all tenements listed. Newmont Overseas Holdings Pty Ltd, a wholly owned indirect Subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (Newmont), acquired all shares in Newcrest Mining Limited (Newcrest) by way of a scheme arrangement (Scheme), which took effective 6 November 2023. Newcrest is now a wholly owned indirect Subsidiary of Newmont. • A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licence E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licence E45/3919. • All Tenements listed are not subject to the Citadel Project JV with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. • Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. • The company maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People, who are Native Title parties in the area. • The tenements are in 'good standing' and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration of the Wilki Project area in the Paterson Province has been conducted by the multiple major resources companies:
		  • Newmont Pty Ltd (1970s to 1986);
		  • Carr Boyd Minerals Ltd (1973 to 1975);
		  • Geopeko Limited (JV with Carr Boyd) (1978);
		  • Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited (1979);
		  • Western Mining Corporation Limited (WMC) (1980);
		  • Duval Mining (Australia) Limited (Carr Boyd JV with Picon Exploration Pty Ltd) (1984 to 1986);
		  • Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company N.L. (1989 to 2001);
		  • Carpentaria (MIM JV with Mount Burgess) (1990 to 1996);
		  • Mount Isa Mines Exploration (1993 to 1998);
		  • BHP (1993 to 1998);
		  • Normandy (JV with Mount Burgess) (1998 to 2000);
		  • Newcrest Mining Limited (1990 to 2015);
		  • Quantum Resources Limited (2012 to 2016);
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited (2016 to Feb 2020); and
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newcrest Farm-in (March 2020 to Nov 2023).
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newmont Farm-in (Nov 2023 – present).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Wilki Project area in contained within the Paterson Province and is extensively covered by SE-NW trending Quaternary sand and seif dunes with minor lateritic pans and isolated pisolitic gravels. Massive to thickly bedded,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		poorly sorted, fluvioglacial siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates of the Permian Paterson Formation form low topographic mesas in the area. The interpreted Neoproterozoic Yeneena Basin basement is generally metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones, shale, limestone, and dolomite of the Lamil Group which have been intruded by granitoid plutons of the O'Callaghans Super suite. The Lamil Group is subdivided from youngest to oldest into the Wilki Formation, Puntapunta Formation and Malu Formation including the Telfer Member which hosts most of the Black Hills.
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.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WA DMIRS WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 aggregation methods have been used. • No data aggregation or weighting averaging techniques have been applied to Wilki Farm-in 2023 sampling results. Results are reported as issued from laboratory analysis. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Not applicable to surficial sampling.
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.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

CITADEL RIO TINTO JOINT VENTURE PROJECT – 2023 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sampling

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	**2023 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • A total of 13 holes for 1,943m of RC drilling occurred across the Citadel JV Project. • Two holes were abandoned at 21m and 42m with no samples submitted for assay. • RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter at 2m intervals. • Cyclone/splitter contamination audits were carried out regularly to ensure the best quality samples were collected. • Complete assay results have been received for the 11 RC drill holes submitted for assay. • Drill hole locations and orientations for all 2023 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling** • RC sampling was carried out under Antipa Minerals Ltd protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC drilling was used to obtain 2m samples with an average weight of 3kg. • A subset of each RC sample is retained in chip trays (per 2 metres) and the coarse reject (residual material from the primary crush at the lab) is kept in Perth for repeat or tertiary analyses as needed.
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).*	• All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 150m to 252m.
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.*	• RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	consistently high sample recovery. • RC samples were also weighed on arrival at the laboratory. Sample weights were reviewed to identify potential loss. • There is potential for a minor loss of sample in the running sand cover in the Permian due to the unconsolidated nature of this unit. No evidence for loss exists in basement samples.
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.*	• Geological logging of all intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were collected for all 2m sample intervals using a handheld KT-10 Magnetic Susceptibility metre. • The logging of the RC chips was done after sieving and washing of the material collected from the RC rig's cyclone. • All the drill holes were logged before sampling. • The RC chip trays were photographed wet.
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.*	• RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. • Samples were collected as 2m splits from the rig mounted cone splitter with an average weight of 3kg. • The majority of the samples were dry. • Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the vein hosted style of mineralisation encountered in the region, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All samples were submitted to an ALS Limited laboratory in Perth. • Prepared samples are analysed by combining a four acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS). Four acid digestions quantitatively dissolve nearly all minerals (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples were utilised during the drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole. • All the QAQC data is verified by a competent geologist in the database before being used, and the analysed batches are continuously reviewed to ensure they are performing within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation. Any failures during this quality control process requires the batch to be re-analysed prior to acceptance in the database. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS Limited laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • No holes have been twinned. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected, which are electronically uploaded from the laboratory to the database.

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.*
		• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre.
		• Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed using a differential GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m.
		• The drilling co-ordinates are all in Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.
		• Inclined RC drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions.
		• Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to the drilling commencing.
		• Drill hole down hole surveys were completed for all RC holes.
		• The topography is relatively flat, and if defaulted the topographic surface is set to 260m RL.
		• Table 1 in this Report is in GDA20 / MGA Zone 51.
		• Prior to 2019 the Company has utilised and referenced a local grid at Calibre which is defined below:
		  ◦ Calibre Local Grid 0.00m east is 421,535.53m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  ◦ Calibre Local Grid 0.00m north is 7,691,393.40m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  ◦ Calibre Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 315° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Calibre Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
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.*	• The reporting of RC assay results as broader intersection intervals may occur on the basis tabulated in the body of this report. • Regional Geophysical Targets (aerial electromagnetics ± aeromagnetics ± IP/GAIP): • Drill spacing was variable depending on target rank, target dimensions (along strike and/or across strike); if more than one drill line per target then drill lines were generally spaced approximately 200 to 700 m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section between 100 to 200 m. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.
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.*	• No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for the "regional" geophysical targets, Calibre or Magnum at this point in time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were assigned a unique sample number. • All RC samples were placed in calico bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number and placed in bulka bags. • Bulka bags were transported by company transport to Port Hedland and by Toll Ipec to the ALS sample preparation facility in Perth, Western Australia. • Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

CITADEL RIO TINTO JOINT VENTURE PROJECT – 2023 Reverse Circulation Drill Programme

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The listed Exploration Licenses across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resources Pty Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries): • E45/2874, E45/2876, E45/2877, E45/2901, E45/4212, E45/4213, E45/4214, E45/4561 • The Calibre and Magnum deposits and Mineral Resources are located within Exploration Licence E45/2877. • On 9 October 2015 Farm-in and Joint Venture (**JV**) Agreements were executed between Antipa and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Ltd). • Currently Antipa Mineral Ltd has a 33% interest and Rio Tinto has a 67% interest in all Citadel JV Project tenements and there are no royalties on these tenements. • Exploration licences E45/2876, E45/2877 and E45/4561 are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the immediate exploration activity areas. • Exploration licences E45/2874 and E45/2901 are contained completely within land where the Nyangumarta People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the immediate exploration activity areas. • The tenements are all in 'good standing' with the Western Australian DMIRS. • No known impediments exist, including to obtain a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to 1991, limited to no known mineral exploration activities. • 1991 to 1996 BHP Australia completed various regional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		airborne geophysical surveys (e.g. aeromagnetics, radiometrics, GeoTEM, ground magnetics, surface EM), geochemical Air core and selected diamond core drilling programmes across a significant area which covered the Citadel JV Project. Whilst this era of exploration highlighted a number of areas as being variously anomalous, BHP did not locate any basement (Proterozoic) precious or base metal mineralisation. In 1995 BHP Minerals completed an MMI-A/MMI-B soil programme over an area which was ultimately found to be the region within which the Magnum deposit was located. • 1997 to 2002 JV partners Croesus-Gindalbie completed minor surface geophysical surveys (e.g. electromagnetics) and various drilling programmes across parts of the Citadel JV Project (i.e. 17 x Diamond core, 10 x RC and 134 x Air core drill holes) leading to the discovery of the Magnum Au-Cu-Ag deposit, and its partial delineation, in 1998. • 2002 to 2003 JV partners Teck Cominco and Croesus-Gindalbie completed detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys over the entire Citadel JV Project, Pole-Pole IP over eight targets and limited drilling (i.e. four x Diamond core holes) within the Citadel JV Project. • 2004 to 2005 JV partners NGM Resources and Croesus-Gindalbie completed limited drilling (i.e. 3 x Diamond core holes) at selected Citadel JV Project prospects intersecting minor Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation at the Colt prospect. • 2006 to 2010 Glengarry Resources/Centaurus Metals undertook re-processing of existing data and re-logging of some drill core. No drilling or geophysical surveys were undertaken, and so no new exploration results were forthcoming. • 2011 to 2015 Antipa Minerals Ltd completed exploration of the Citadel JV Project including both regional and prospect/area scale geophysical surveys (i.e. VTEM, ground EM, DHEM, ground magnetics and ground gravity) and geochemical surveys (i.e. MMI-M™ and SGH™ soil programmes) and drilling programmes (i.e. diamond core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and RC) resulting in two greenfield discoveries in 2012, i.e. Calibre and Corker, and subsequent drilling programmes. • October 2015 to March 2017 Antipa Minerals Ltd operators under a Farm-in Agreement executed on the 9 October 2015 between Antipa and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited. RC drilling at Calibre in late 2015, and in 2016 an extensive IP survey, a regional target RC drilling programme and single (deep) diamond core hole were completed. • April 2017 to March 2019 Rio Tinto as operators under the Farm-in Agreement (see above). • 2017 and 2018 exploration activities included: • Further extensive IP survey (2017) in the southeastern portion of E45/2877; • Air Core drilling Programme (2017) in the central region (Rimfire area) of E45/2876; • RC drilling programme (2017) testing targets located on E45/2876 (Rimfire area) and 45/2877 (Calibre area); • RC drilling programme (2018) testing several targets located on E45/2876 and 45/4561; and • Two (2017 and 2018) aerial electromagnetic surveys primarily over various portions of all of the Citadel JV Project tenements have been completed. • March to December 2019 inclusive Antipa Minerals Ltd operators under the Farm-in Agreement (see above). • 2019 exploration activities included: • Further extensive GAIP surveys across various project tenements; • Airborne Falcon® AGG gravity survey across the entire project; • RC drill programme testing various greenfield targets across various project tenements; and • Diamond core drill programme at the Calibre deposit on tenement E45/2877. • January 2020 onwards Rio Tinto Ltd operators under the Joint Venture Agreement. • 2020 exploration activities included:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond core and RC drill programme at the Calibre deposit on tenement E45/2877; • RC and diamond core drill programme testing various greenfield targets across various project tenements; and • Further extensive GAIP surveys across various project tenements. • 2021 exploration activities included: • RC and diamond core drill programme testing various greenfield targets across various project tenements; • Continuation of the GAIP survey programme across prospective structural corridors; • Rimfire detailed aeromagnetic survey covering 110km2 with orthogonal survey lines; • Preliminary metallurgical test-work and geotechnical evaluations at Calibre; • Appraisal work in respect of early stage project development options for Calibre; and • Ongoing processing and interpretation of geophysical and drill hole data, together with Calibre deposit and Magnum Dome modelling to identify further priority targets. • 2022 exploration activities included: • RC drill programme testing greenfields targets across various project tenements; • Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP); • Calibre metallurgical test-work and appraisal work in respect of early stage project development options; and • Ongoing target generation work and geological modelling using all available data. • May 2023, Antipa Minerals Ltd re-commenced as operators under the Joint Venture Agreement. • 2023 Exploration Activities included: • RC drill programme testing greenfields targets across various tenements; and • Ongoing target generation work and geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		modelling of regional geology using all available data.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Citadel JV Project region of the Paterson Province is located on the Anketell Shelf of the Yeneena Basin, a Neoproterozoic aged sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks, mafic intrusives and granitoids that has been intruded by post-mineralisation Cambrian dolerite dykes and is entirely covered by younger Phanerozoic sediments typically ranging in thickness of between 10 to 130 m. • The Paterson Province is a low to moderate grade metamorphic grade (i.e. greenschist to lower-amphibolite) terrane, with local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environments. • Precious and/or base metal mineralisation is hydrothermal in nature and is shear, fault and strata/contact controlled and is typically sulphide bearing. • Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns. • Mineralisation includes chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, bismuthine, sphalerite, galena, scheelite and wolframite.
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.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can be found in the main body of the report (including drill hole collar table providing collar co-ordinates, orientations and length for all reported drill holes). • A summary of all available previously reported information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can also be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WA DMIRS WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. • Note that this JORC Criteria is N/A to the GAIP survey.

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.*
		• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays, or mineralisation.
		• Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
		• The reported average intersection grades may be length-weighted averages, with a minimum downhole intersection interval length of generally 2m and maximum internal dilution allowed is generally 10m.
		• The following nominal cut off grades have been applied:
		  • ≥ 0.10 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or
		  • ≥ 500 ppm (0.05%) copper; and/or
		  • ≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or
		  • ≥ 1000 ppm (0.1%) Zinc
		• Metal equivalence has not been used in the reporting of these drill intersections.

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').*	• Regional Geophysical Targets (IP/GAIP ± aeromagnetic ± AEM): • The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and any mineralised structures. • Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
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.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have been measured for their specific gravity ("density") at target areas that were tested with diamond drilling. The measurement used the hydrostatic/gravimetric method (Archimedes Principle of buoyancy). • Multi element assaying has been conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) is not possible for RC drill material; however, all diamond core holes (i.e. Calibre, Magnum, Corker, Blue Steel, etc) receive geotechnical logging. No geotechnical logging was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. • Downhole information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material are not possible for RC drill material; however all diamond core holes (i.e. Calibre, Magnum, Corker, Blue Steel, etc) receive structural logging which can be obtained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		from the Company's pre-existing SQL database and WA DMIRS WAMEX reports.
		• Metallurgical test-work results available on these particular tenements is restricted to the Calibre gold-copper-silver-tungsten deposit. Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for the Calibre deposit, this report is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, and is summarised below:
		• The Calibre deposit's simple and coarse grained copper mineralogy is almost exclusively chalcopyrite. Limited to no copper oxide or other copper sulphide minerals were observed. The gangue mineralogy is dominated by quartz and feldspar. Straightforward mineralogy has produced very favourable metallurgical outcomes from the low copper ore grades of Calibre.
		• Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director.
		• A master 39 kilogram metallurgical composite sample was composed of material from 90 individual samples. All samples were collected from diamond core representative of the Calibre gold-copper-silver-tungsten mineralisation. As no oxide mineralisation is known to occur at Calibre the samples were all of primary and transitional mineralisation.
		• The master metallurgical composite sample was constructed to have precious and base metal grades comparable to the Calibre Inferred Mineral Resource. The head grade for the composite used in the definitive metallurgical test was 0.63 g/t gold, 0.23% copper, 0.80 g/t silver, 0.02% tungsten tri-oxide and 0.97% sulfur.
		• The preliminary metallurgical test work which focused on the precious and base metals has comprised:
		  • Mineralogical, and metallurgical data investigation via the QEMSCAN® micro-analysis system;
		  • HLS density beneficiation test work;
		  • Sulphide Flotation;
		  • Tungsten Flotation; and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Cyanide leaching of sulphide flotation tailings for recovery of remaining gold and silver.
		• The Calibre mineralisation is planned to be crushed and ground with the following products being produced:
		  • A sulphide concentrate containing copper, gold and silver;
		  • Gold doré (containing gold and silver); and
		  • Tungsten concentrate.
		• Preliminary metallurgical test work has shown that saleable products for copper, gold and silver can be produced from the Calibre mineralisation at good metallurgical recoveries.
		• Further test-work is required with respect to tungsten concentrate specifications; however, the initial results are considered encouraging, including mineralogy investigation using QEMSCAN® which revealed the tungsten minerals to be comparatively coarse grained and well liberated. As a consequence, a conservative recovery of 50% was assumed for tungsten.
		• Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) test work was used to assess the amenability of the ore to physical upgrade processes such as gravity. The HLS results highlighted the excellent density beneficiation qualities of the Calibre mineralisation.
		• Geophysical surveys carried out over significant regions of the Citadel JV Project include aerial and ground electromagnetics, aerial and ground magnetics, aerial radiometrics, ground induced polarisation/resistivity, aerial (AGG) and ground gravity, and magnetic susceptibility from drill sample material. Satellite imagery is also available.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. • All appropriate maps (with scales) and tabulations of GAIP anomalies are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

PATERSON IGO FARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Air Core, Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drill Programme

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	**Air Core Sampling** • Prospects/targets have been sampled by 60 air core drill holes, totaling 3,708 metres, with an average drill hole depth of 62 metres. • Air core sampling was carried out using industry best practice and carried out under Antipa-IGO joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures. • Air core sample piles representing 1m intervals were spear sampled to accumulate 2-4m composite samples for analysis, with a total of 1.5 to 2 kg collected into pre-numbered calico bags. • The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total of 1.5 to 2 kg of cuttings into a pre-numbered calico bag. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Assay results are pending for all air core samples submitted. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling** • A Reverse Circulation (RC) programme was completed with thirteen RC holes for 1,727m, with an average hole depth of 133m. • Two RC holes were abandoned for a total depth of 69m. • Two RC holes were utilized as a pre-collar for diamond core drilling for a total depth of 259m. • Five RC holes were drilled primarily for water exploration for a total of 650m of which selected intervals were submitted for analysis. • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa-IGO joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC holes were drilled using either a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer or a 140mm diameter blade bit. • RC drill holes were sampled by collecting 1.5kg to 2kg of

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		material over 2m intervals from the exit port on a cone splitter attached to the cyclone.
		• Assay results are pending for all RC samples submitted.
		
		Diamond Core Sampling
		• Targets have been tested by two diamond core holes for a total of 1,233.1 metres.
		• RC pre-collars were drilled for both diamond core holes; the pre-collars were restricted to the post-Proterozoic cover sequence and were logged but not sampled.
		• All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting.
		• All drill core is yet to be sampled with the following processes to be conducted:
		  • Quarter core is to be sampled using an automatic core saw, nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m.
		  • Half diamond core will be submitted to GSWA as part of EIS Co-Funding requirements.
		  • The remaining quarter diamond core will be archived.

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).*	**Air Core Drilling** • All air core holes were drilled by a Mantis 200 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. • All drill holes were completed using an 85mm air core blade bit. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • All RC drill holes were completed using a 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit or an RC blade from surface to total drill hole depths of between 16m to 280m. **Diamond Core Drilling** • RC pre-collars were drilled for all diamond core drill holes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond core drilling commenced with an HQ string to depth determined by drilling conditions followed by downsizing to NQ to the end of hole. • All diamond core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Air Core and RC Samples** • Air core and RC sample recovery and sample quality were recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • Air core and RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • Air core and RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the air core and RC samples were almost exclusively dry. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. **Diamond Core** • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. • There is anticipated to be no relationship between sample recovery and/or any mineralisation as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.
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.*	• Geological logging of all air core, RC and diamond core sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging was completed for 100% of all drill holes. • All RC and diamond core sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility at 1m intervals using a handheld KT-10 Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • For air core, the start of hole and end of hole sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility. • A total of 3,708m air core drill chip samples and a total of 1,727m RC drill chip samples were logged. A total of 1,233.1 diamond core metres were logged.
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.*	**Air Core Samples** • One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20 samples. • Composite air core samples of 2-4m was completed by combining spear samples of the intervals to generate a 1.5 to 2 kg (average) sample weight. • The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total sample weight of 1.5 to 2 kg. **RC samples** • Samples were collected as 2m splits from the rig mounted cone splitter and submitted to the lab for analysis. **Diamond Core** • All diamond core has yet to be sampled. • Diamond core will be sampled as quarter core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Field duplicate samples are to be collected for all diamond core holes every 40m. • Alternating Standard or Blank CRMs will be inserted every 20m. **Sample Preparation** • Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.
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.*	• All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a subsample for laboratory analysis. **Air Core sample Analysis** • Each 2-4m composite sub-sample is analysed for a 53-element suite with an ICP-MS finish. The material is digested and refluxed with nitic and hydrochloric ('aqua regia digest') acid, which is suitable for air core samples. Aqua Regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals. Elements reported were Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • All end of hole 1m air core samples were analysed for a 60-element suite by four acid digest of a 0.25g subsample followed by an ICP-MS finish. Elements reported were Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. The four acid digestion method can be considered near total for all elements. • All end of hole 1m air core samples were also analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay of a 30g sub-sample with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish. Si was determined via 15g pXRF scan of pulverised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sample, and LOI determination by robotic thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1,000°C. **RC and Diamond Core Sample Analysis** • All samples were analysed for a 60-element suite by four acid digest of a 0.25g subsample followed by an ICP-MS finish. Elements reported were Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. The four acid digestion method can be considered near total for all elements. • All samples were also analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay of a 30g sub-sample with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish. Si was determined via 15g pXRF scan of pulverised sample, and LOI determination by robotic thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1,000°C. **RC, Air Core and Diamond Core** • Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. • Quality control procedures involved insertion/collection of CRMs, blanks, and duplicates at approximately 20 sample intervals in the field. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to IGO supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
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*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	using the company's logging system. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
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.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Vertical air core drill holes do not require azimuth checking for drill rig set-up. • RC Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to the drilling commencing. • For RC and diamond core drill holes, surveys were completed downhole using a single shot Axis Champe survey instrument. Upon hole completion, most holes are surveyed using a Reflex Ez-Gyro North Seeker downhole survey instrument. • Surveys were checked by the supervising Geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35° accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
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.*	• Greenfields collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (e.g. Induced Polarisation, magnetic, electromagnetic) and/or soil or geochemical targets and/or air core anomalies. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. • Reported intersections are aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results.
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.*	• Drill lines are orientated northeast to southwest and perpendicular to the regional geological trends in the target areas.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Multiple air core lines were drilled on WNW – ESE direction. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified in the "regional" soil and structural targets at this point in time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by IGO to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples are stored at IGO managed field camps prior to transport to Perth via Port Hedland by Bishops Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

PATERSON IGO FARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Air Core, Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drill Programme

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The listed Exploration Licences across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resource Ptd Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries): • E45/2519, E45/2524, E45/3917, E45/4784, E45/5078, E45/5149, E45/5150, E45/5309, E45/5413, E45/5414, E45/5458, E45/5459, E45/5460 • E45/3918, excluding 29 graticular blocks which form part of the Antipa Minerals' 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project. • In July 2020, a farm-in agreement between Antipa Minerals and IGO Ltd was executed in respect to a 1,550km^2 area in the Paterson Province, collectively known as the Paterson Project. • On March 1st 2022, the management and operatorship responsibilities of the Paterson Project farm-in agreement was transferred to IGO Ltd. • A 1% smelter loyalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917 and E45/3918. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917 and E45/3918. • The Tenements are contained completely within the land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. • Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. • The Company maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People. • The tenements are in 'good standing' order and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration of Paterson Project area was variously conducted by the following major resources companies:
		  • Prior to 1980, there was limited to no mineral exploration activities.
		  • Newmont (1984 to 1989)
		  • BHP Australia (1991 to 1997)
		  • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1993)
		  • Newcrest (1987 to 2015)
		  • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2011 onwards).
		  • Antipa and IGO Ltd (2020 onwards).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Paterson Project Tenement Area: • The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low-grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.

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.*
		• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the regions exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports.
		• All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system.
		• The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
		• Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

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.*
		• Any reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted.
		• No density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals.
		• No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise).
		• The following lower cut-off grades are applied to pathfinder elements:
		  • ≥ 30 ppb gold; and/or
		  • ≥ 200 ppm copper; and/or
		  • ≥ 0.5 ppm silver; and/or
		  • ≥ 25 ppm Bismuth; and/or
		  • ≥ 30 ppm Arsenic; and/or
		  • ≥ 100 ppm Cobalt; and/or
		  • ≥ 1000 ppm Tungsten; and/or
		  • ≥ 200 ppm Zinc; and/or
		  • ≥ 200 ppm Lead; and/or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ≥ 10 ppm Molybdenum • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
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').*	• At this stage, the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
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.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
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.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out*	• Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly or previously reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.