



MINYARI DOME PROJECT

FINAL ASSAY RESULTS FROM PHASE 2 CY2023 DIAMOND DRILLING

Antipa Minerals Ltd (**ASX: AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide results for the final two Phase 2 CY2023 diamond core drill holes at its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (Figures 7 and 8).

Highlights

- **Assay results for the second of two GEO-01 diamond core drill holes (23MYD0532) returned:**
 - **27m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 34m down hole, including:
 - **8m at 1.4 g/t gold** from 53m, also including:
 - **1m at 4.8 g/t gold** from 56m
 - **23m at 0.8 g/t gold** and 0.02% copper from 109m down hole, including:
 - **4m at 2.9 g/t gold** and 0.05% copper from 121m, and;
 - **1m at 2.1 g/t gold** from 131m
- **Assay results for the initial 873m diamond core drill hole (23TSD0001) at Tetris target returned:**
 - **6.7m at 0.54% zinc, 0.12% lead, and 1.0 g/t silver** from 631.3m down hole, including:
 - **1.3m at 1.9% zinc, 0.22% lead, and 3.6 g/t silver** from 633.0m
 - **10.0m at 0.08% zinc and 0.03% lead** from 494.0m down hole, including:
 - **4.0m at 0.16% zinc and 0.06% lead** from 495.0m
 - **0.3m at 0.1 g/t gold, 0.03% copper and 0.5 g/t silver** from 706.6m down hole.
- **Results at Tetris confirm base and precious metal mineral system signatures.**
- Expanded regional **air core drilling programme assay results expected late this month** and set to be incorporated into CY2024 drilling programmes.
- Preparation for follow-up drilling at the **GEO-01 gold discovery** and maiden drilling at three high-potential **Pacman targets** nearing completion with drilling expected to begin Q1 CY2024.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason commented

"Results from the second diamond hole into our GEO-01 discovery confirmed the intersection of high-grade gold mineralisation and continue to demonstrate the quality of this resource opportunity. Importantly, multiple zones of gold mineralisation remain open, which we intend to target for strike and depth extensions during our CY2024 drill programmes."

At Tetris, we consider the presence of multiple pathfinder metal associations returned encouraging and with just 12% of the 1,200 metre horizontal magnetic anomaly footprint traversed in this first round of drilling, there remains further potential within the boundary of this large anomaly.

We've hit the ground running to start the year and there is a significant amount of activity ongoing as we complete planning for our upcoming programmes. We look forward to updating shareholders shortly with results of our expanded regional air core programme expected late this month, and with the commencement of maiden drilling at our three exciting Pacman targets.

Phase 2 CY2023 Minyari Dome Project Exploration Programme

The CY2023 Phase 2 exploration drilling programme at the Minyari Dome Project encompassed a total of 178 holes and 11,248m of reverse circulation (**RC**), diamond core and air core drilling; with assay results received for all RC and diamond core drill holes.

GEO-01: Further significant near-surface high-grade gold mineralisation was intersected at GEO-01 (Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3). Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open across the broader 600m by 370m prospect footprint which is located just 1.3km from the 1.5 Moz Minyari gold-copper deposit, offering a substantial shallow potential resource opportunity (Figures 1 and 2).

In Phase 2 drilling at GEO-01, two Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) co-funded diamond core drill holes for a total of 762m and 25 RC drill holes for a total of 4,024m were completed (Table 3). Results have been returned for all holes targeting GEO-01 mineralisation, with results from the expanded, substantial regional air core programme still outstanding.

Key GEO-01 outcomes:

- Gold mineralisation defines an approximately annular, 350 to 400m diameter feature, which may relate to mapped folding approximately 700m to the NE (Figure 2). Axial planar parallel faults and other structures including lithological contacts act as conduits for gold bearing fluids preferentially into folded, competent (hard/brittle), meta-psammitic (quartzite) and mafic intrusive (dolerite) host lithologies.
- The thickest and highest-grade zone of gold mineralisation is hosted along a NNE to ENE trending corridor, 180 to 250m in length and 50 to 150m in width, along the northern region of GEO-01 (Figures 2 and 3).
- Multiple zones of gold mineralisation remain open, with large areas of GEO-01 to be tested for strike and depth extensions to mineralisation during the upcoming programme.

Evaluation of the broader Minyari Dome area for additional GEO-01 analogue targets is ongoing, with key targeting criteria including the intersection of NNE to ENE trending structures with competent/brittle lithologies including mafic intrusives. This targeting process has already resulted in the identification of new high priority targets for drill testing in CY2024.

Expanded regional Air Core programme: The expanded Phase 2 air core drill programme consisted of 150 drill holes for 5,589m which increased the systematic coverage to a 1.6km² area surrounding GEO-01 and extended to within 300m of the Minyari deposit. In addition, several geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies within 1.3km to 12km from Minyari were targeted with air core drill holes. Assay results from this programme are expected to be returned late February 2024.

Tetris: Located 35km north-east of the Minyari deposit, the Tetris target bears significant geophysical likeness to the Havieron gold-copper deposit (LSE: **GGP**) (Figure 4). This includes a similar bulls-eye shaped, sized and amplitude partially coincident magnetic-gravity high geophysical signature. The initial Tetris 873m diamond core hole (**23TSD0001**) intersected the Proterozoic basement beneath 450m of Phanerozoic cover (Figure 5 and Table 3). Diamond core drill testing of this greenfield target was supported by a A\$220,000 EIS co-funding drilling grant.

Assay results received confirm base metal (zinc, lead), precious metal (silver ± gold) and pathfinder (arsenic, bismuth, indium ± molybdenum) mineral system signatures (Table 2).

Key Tetris outcomes:

- The 450m thick cover confirmed the model depth.
- The Proterozoic basement was dominated by metasedimentary lithologies (meta-psammite, meta-pelite and meta-carbonates) hosting variable zones of base and precious mineral system related signatures, including:
 - Quartz-calcite±clinopyroxene veining and minor brecciation (10cm to 3m thick) (Figure 6a);
 - Hydrothermal alteration dominated by albite±biotite±chlorite±sericite (10cm to 20m thick);
 - Associated variable disseminated, blebby, veinlet and minor breccia, pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite (Figure 6b).
- Zinc-lead-silver mineralisation is a documented late stage, and sometimes distal phase, of the Paterson Province gold-copper mineral systems at Winu, Havieron, Calibre, Telfer and Corker.
- Whilst only minor gold (peak 0.1 g/t) anomalism was intersected, the strong pathfinder metal associations, including copper (peak 288 ppm), bismuth (peak 116 ppm) and arsenic (peak 62 ppm), are considered encouraging.
- Drill hole 23TSD0001 only traversed approximately 150 horizontal metres of the basement, representing just 12% of the 1,200 metre horizontal Tetris magnetic anomaly footprint.
- Analysis of the orientated diamond core structural data highlighted that the drill direction was sub-optimal, with 23TSD0001 traversing bedding/stratigraphy at an oblique angle (less than 50°), further reducing the drill hole's effective basement investigation "window".
- Geophysical 3D inversion modelling will be undertaken to determine if the observed quantities of the magnetic mineral pyrrhotite have satisfactorily explained the Tetris magnetic high anomaly.

Any further Tetris drilling will be contingent on the geophysical modelling, and completion of an integrated interpretation.

Upcoming Phase 3 CY2024 Minyari Dome Exploration Programme

Results from Phase 2 drilling, in particular GEO-01, will inform the depth and direction of a planned 11,000m Phase 3 RC (6,000m) and diamond core (5,000m) drilling programme scheduled to commence in March 2024.

This programme will include completion of EIS drilling at the three Pacman greenfield targets, PM1, PM2 and PM3. The diamond core drill testing of all three large-scale greenfield targets is supported by A\$660,000 of further EIS co-funding drilling grants.

The CY2024 Minyari Dome Project exploration programmes and budgets are subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

Release authorised by

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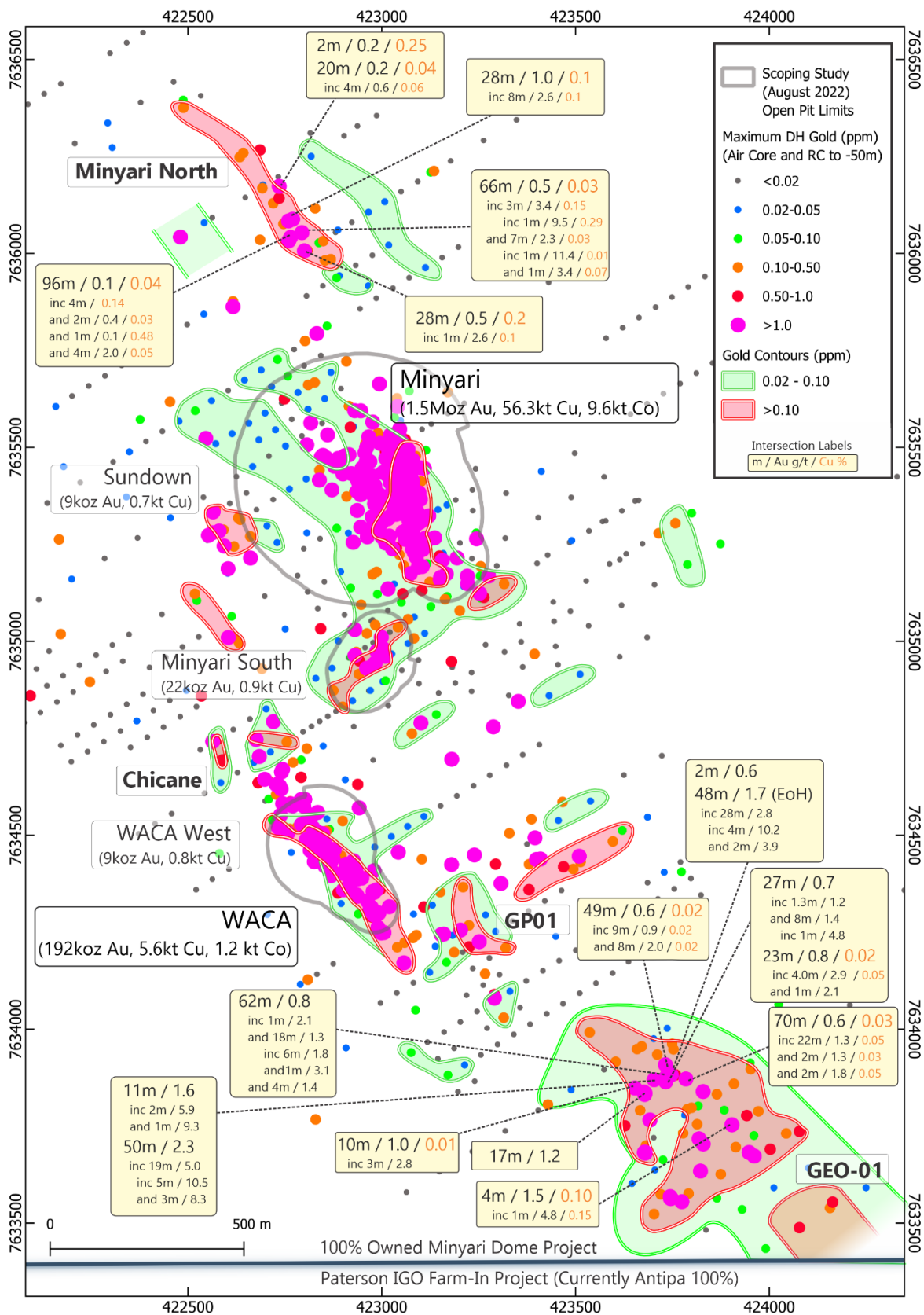


Figure 1: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits, prospect locations for GEO-01, Minyari North, GP01 and Chicane, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. Note the large scale of the GEO-01 gold deposit, similar in size of the flagship Minyari deposit, and remains open in several directions, identifying a substantial near surface potential maiden resource opportunity. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

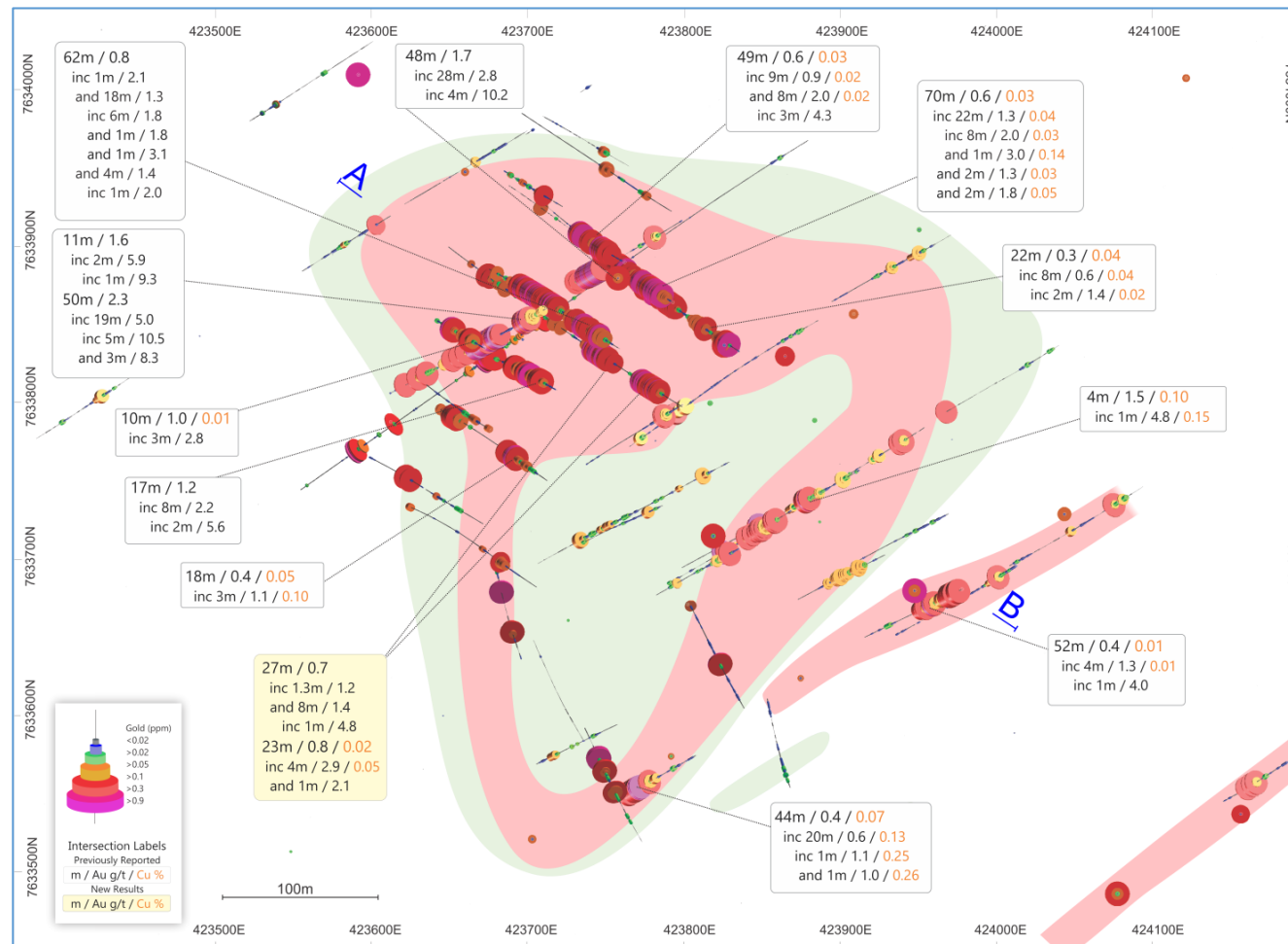


Figure 2: GEO-01 deposit plan view showing gold ± copper drill intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelope 50m below surface (i.e. 230mRL). Mineralisation defines an approximately annular, 350 to 400m diameter feature, which may be related to folding. Folded hard/brittle quartzite and mafic intrusives are preferentially mineralised. The thickest and highest-grade zone of gold mineralisation is on a NNE to ENE trending corridor, 180 to 250m in length and 50 to 150m in width, along the northern region of GEO-01. Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open, with large areas of GEO-01 to be tested for strike and depth extensions to mineralisation. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m grid.

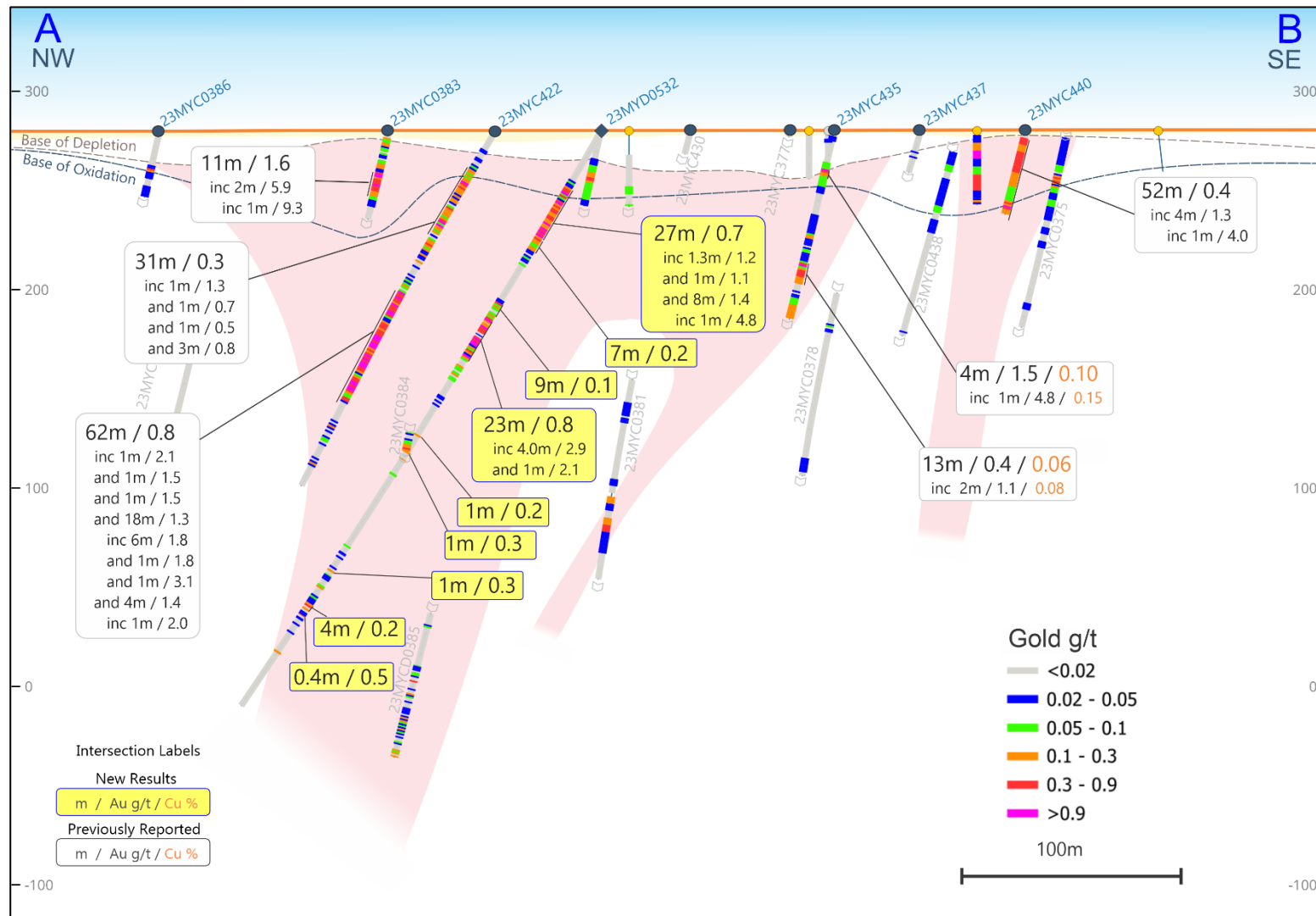


Figure 3: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section A-B (refer to Figure 2 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 100m elevation (RL), looking toward 035° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

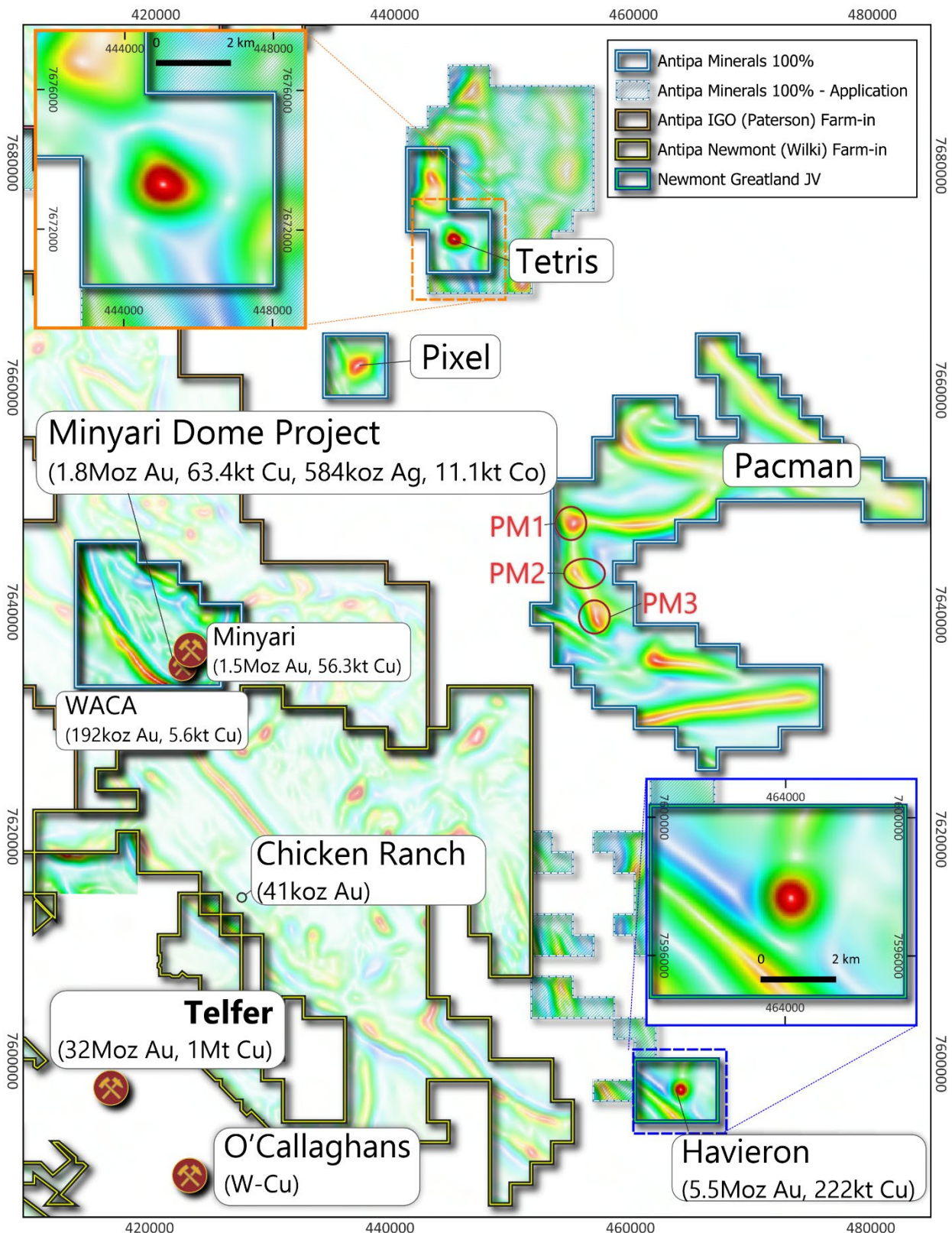


Figure 4: Plan showing 100% owned Minyari Dome Project (and partial region of Wilki Project) aeromagnetics highlighting comparison of the bulls-eye magnetic high anomalies for the 5.5Moz gold and 222kt copper Havieron deposit and the Tetris target. Both Havieron and Tetris also have partially coincident gravity high anomalies. Also note the Pacman and Pixel target magnetic high areas, with PM2 and PM3 including partially coincident gravity high anomalies (not shown). NB: Over Airborne magnetic image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid (2 x insets with 4km grid and scale bars).

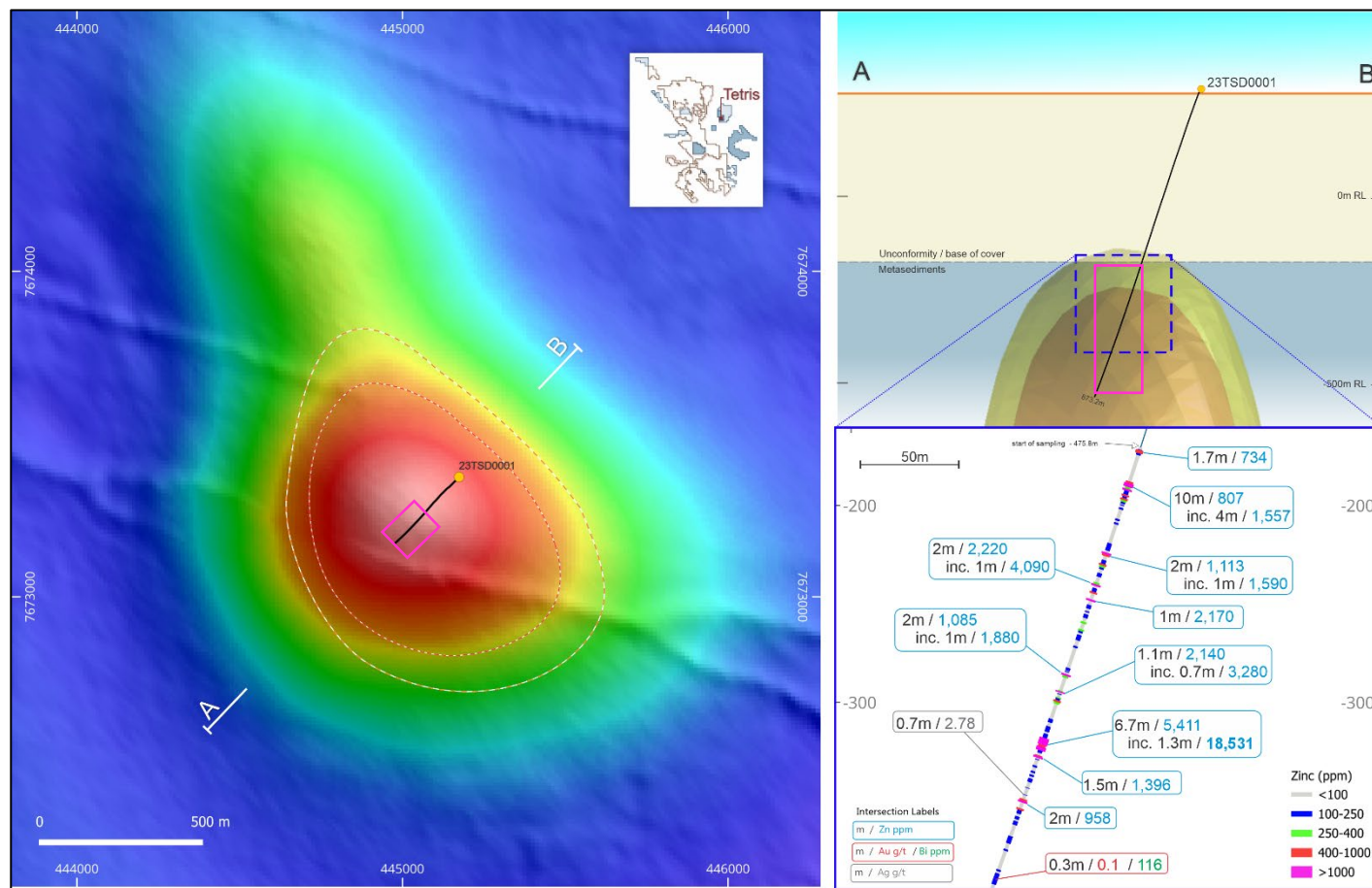


Figure 5: Tetris target images showing the 450m (476.1m downhole) thick cover which confirmed the model depth. Cross-section blue dashed box inset shows base and precious metal intersections. Drill hole 23TSD0001 only traversed approximately 150 horizontal metres of the Proterozoic basement (within purple boxes), representing just 12% of the 1,200 horizontal metre Tetris magnetic anomaly footprint, with a very large proportion of the anomaly remaining untested. Geophysical 3D magnetic inversion modelling to be undertaken to confirm if the Tetris magnetic high anomaly has been satisfactorily explained by the observed quantities of the magnetic mineral pyrrhotite. NB: Lefthand Plan panel is over Airborne magnetic image and Righthand Cross-section panel shows (3D) modelled magnetic isosurfaces (yellow "shell" is the 0.004 SI Unit model and the orange "shell" is the 0.005 SI Unit model). Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, Plan with 1km grid and Cross-section with 500m grid.

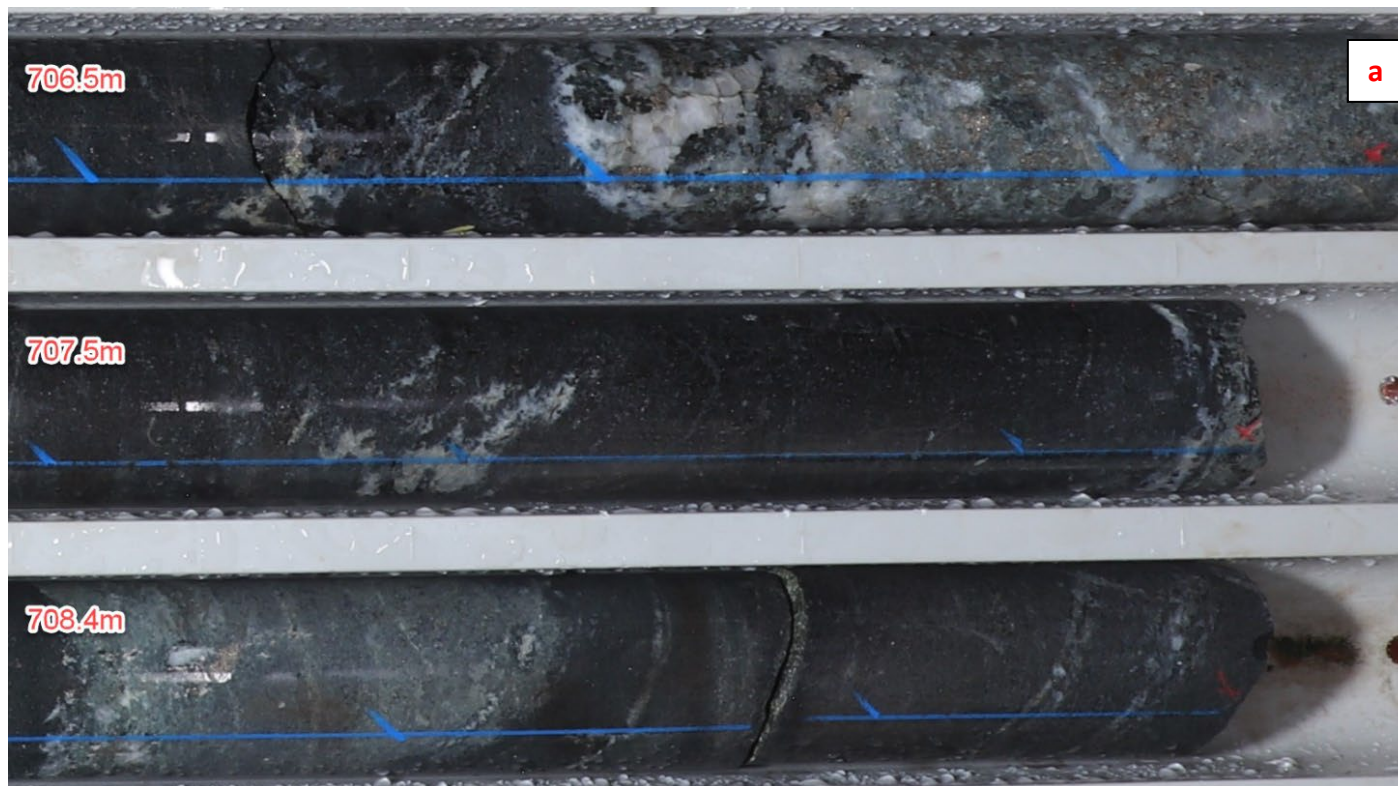


Figure 6a-b: Tetris diamond core drill hole 23TSD0001 photos (NQ core diameter 48mm):

a = Quartz±calcite-clinopyroxene veining and brecciation plus hydrothermal alteration dominated by albite-clinopyroxene, with associated variable disseminated, blebby, veinlet and minor breccia, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Interval from 706.6 to 706.9m with anomalous gold and pathfinder mineralisation 0.1 g/t gold, 0.03% copper, 0.5 g/t silver, 116 ppm bismuth and 20 ppm arsenic. Anomalous arsenic (15 to 45 ppm) from 705.0 to 709.0m.

b = Portion of the 1.3m interval of base metal mineralisation from 633.0 to 634.3m grading 1.9% zinc, 0.22% lead and 3.6 g/t silver. Note the calcite, amphibole-chlorite-sphalerite (ZnS - brown) breccia vein.

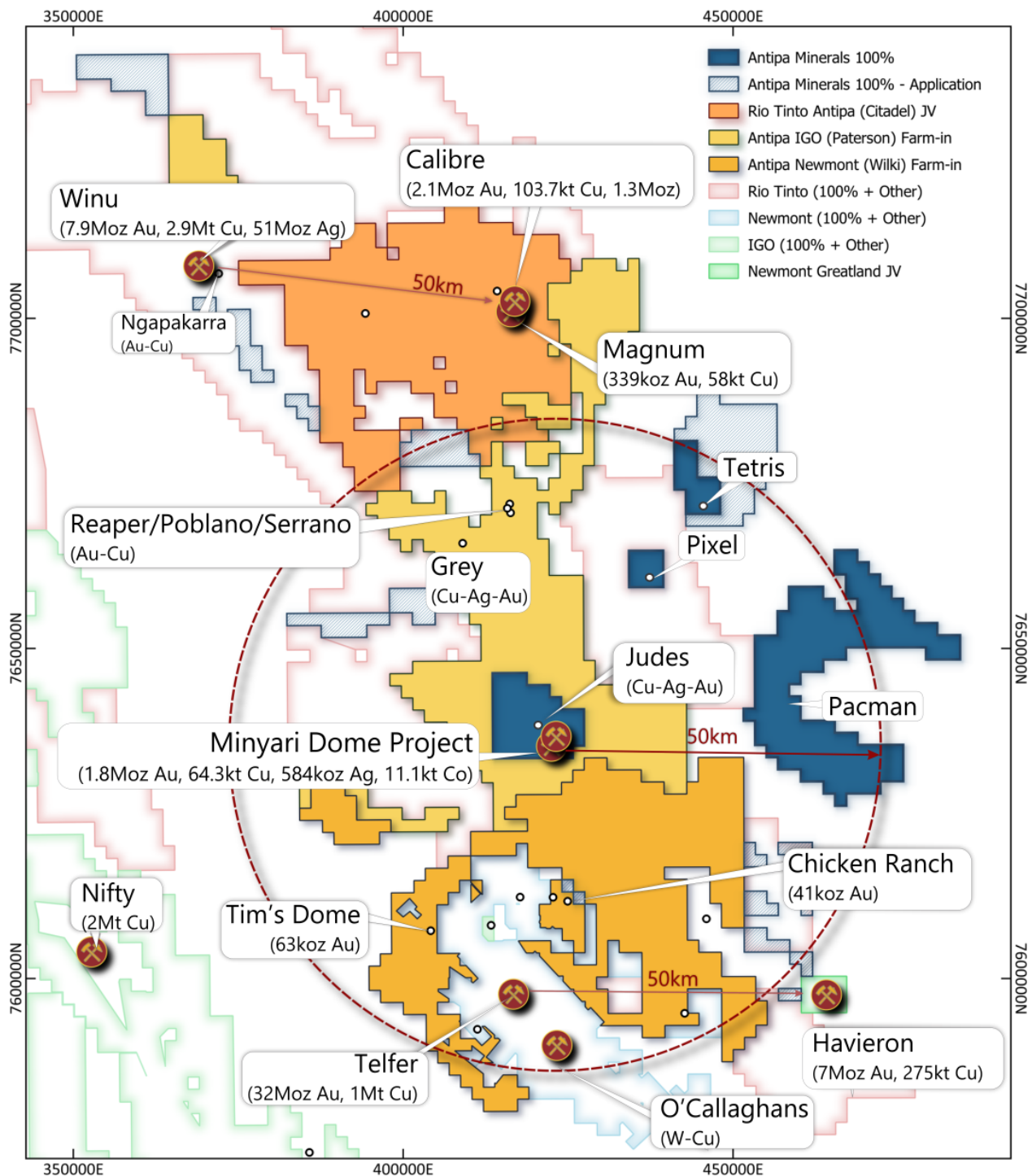


Figure 7: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements including the Tetris and Pacman target locations, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation's Telfer 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.

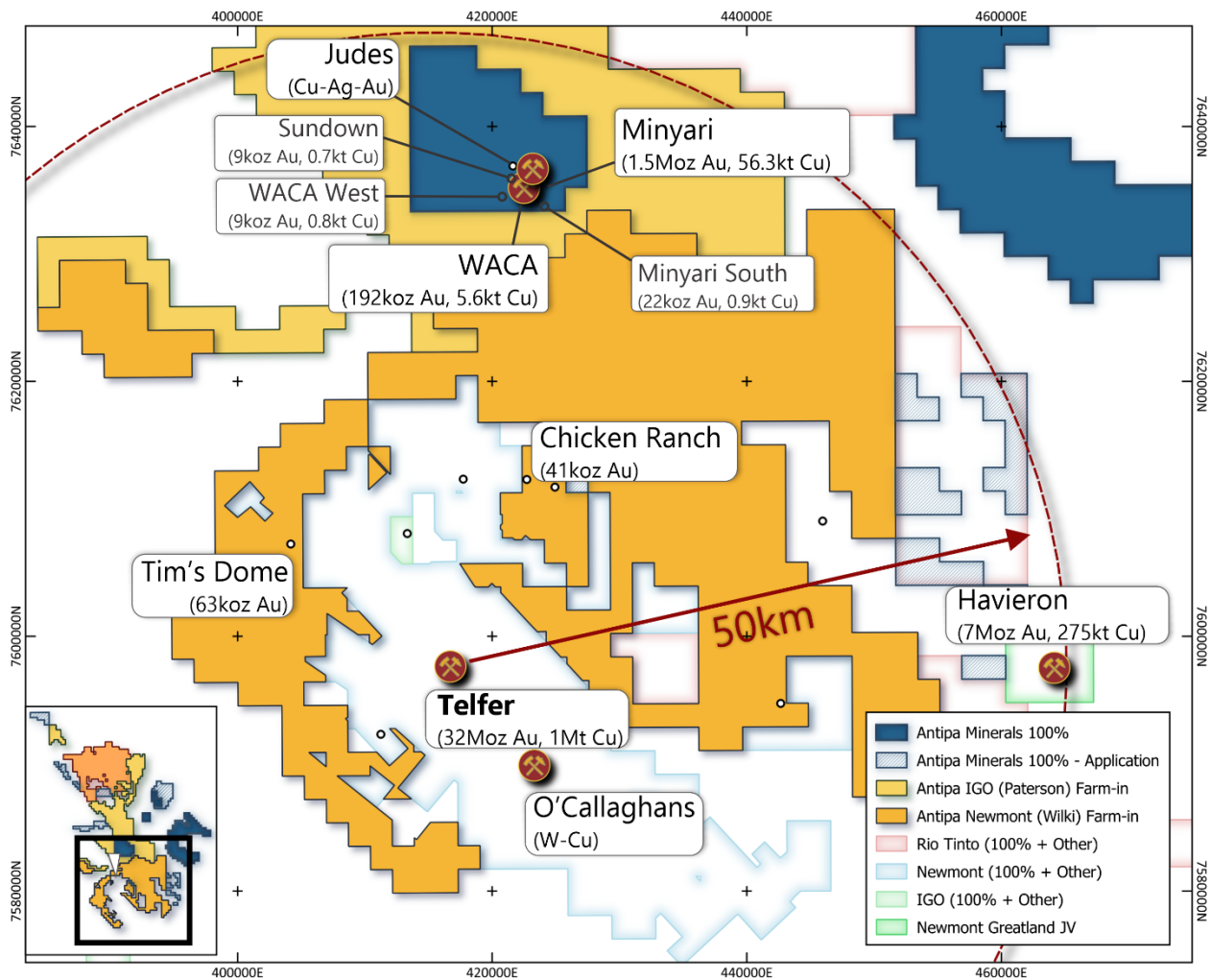


Figure 8: Plan showing location of the southern portion of Antipa's 100% owned Paterson Province tenements. Also shows the Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, a portion of the Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit. NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-ins/Joint Ventures. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km 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.

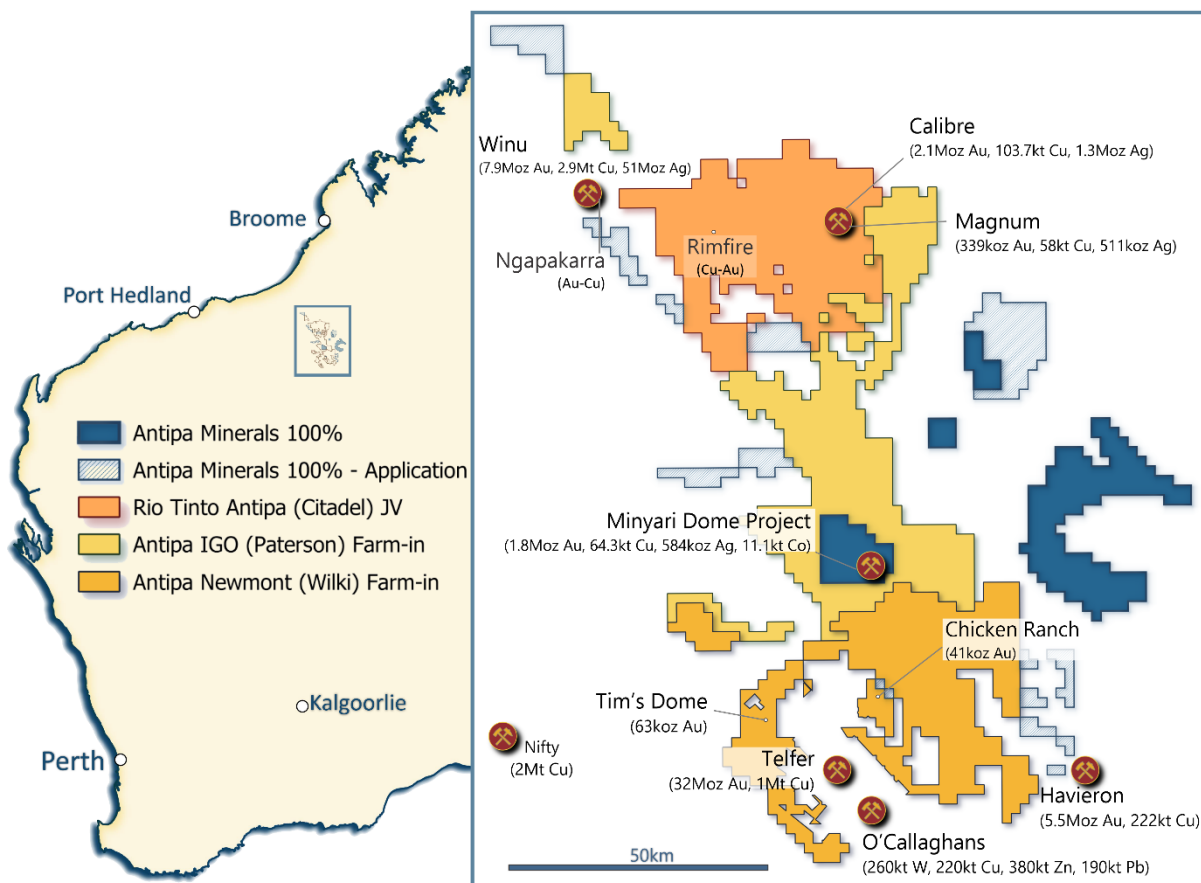
The Company's granted tenement holding covers over 5,100km² in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

Exploration success has led to the discovery of several major mineral deposits on Antipa's ground, including the wholly owned, flagship 900km² 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 900km² Minyari Dome Project is complemented by three large-scale growth projects covering a total of 4,200km² 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 1,200km²
- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in 1,470km²
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in 1,550km²



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 1: Minyari Dome Project - 2023 Phase 2 Exploration Programme
GEO-01 Diamond Drill Hole Intersections - Gold-Copper**

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
23MYD0532	GEO-01	32.0	34.0	2.0	0.26	8
23MYD0532	GEO-01	34.0	61.0	27.0	0.70	19
	Including	35.0	36.3	1.3	1.20	147
	Including	41.0	42.0	1.0	1.09	14
	Including	53.0	61.0	8.0	1.39	9
	Also Incl.	56.0	57.0	1.0	4.78	8
23MYD0532	GEO-01	62.0	69.0	7.0	0.18	6
23MYD0532	GEO-01	100.0	109.0	9.0	0.11	99
23MYD0532	GEO-01	109.0	132.0	23.0	0.84	221
	Including	121.0	125.0	4.0	2.85	462
	Including	131.0	132.0	1.0	2.14	136
23MYD0532	GEO-01	132.0	134.0	2.0	0.18	65
23MYD0532	GEO-01	137.0	138.0	1.0	0.14	45
23MYD0532	GEO-01	142.0	143.0	1.0	0.19	97
23MYD0532	GEO-01	146.0	147.0	1.0	0.02	400
23MYD0532	GEO-01	157.0	158.0	1.0	0.01	38
23MYD0532	GEO-01	178.0	179.0	1.0	0.24	387
23MYD0532	GEO-01	180.0	181.0	1.0	0.01	403
23MYD0532	GEO-01	188.0	189.0	1.0	0.25	467
23MYD0532	GEO-01	192.4	192.9	0.5	0.15	29
23MYD0532	GEO-01	225.0	226.0	1.0	0.01	563
23MYD0532	GEO-01	259.0	260.0	1.0	0.28	37
23MYD0532	GEO-01	269.0	270.0	1.0	0.21	159
23MYD0532	GEO-01	275.0	276.0	1.0	0.07	479
23MYD0532	GEO-01	279.0	283.0	4.0	0.17	306
23MYD0532	GEO-01	286.0	286.4	0.4	0.52	11
23MYD0532	GEO-01	299.0	300.0	1.0	0.01	577
23MYD0532	GEO-01	307.9	309.0	1.1	0.13	251
23MYD0532	GEO-01	309.0	310.0	1.0	0.01	528

Notes:

Table 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
- ≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) copper
- No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2

Table 2: Minyari Dome Project - 2023 Phase 2 Exploration Programme
Tetris Diamond Drill Hole Intersections – Silver – Zinc – Lead

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)
23TSD0001	Tetris	0.0	476.1	476.1	Phanerozoic Cover		
23TSD0001	Tetris	477.3	479.0	1.7	0.05	734	11
23TSD0001	Tetris	494.0	504.0	10.0	0.14	807	286
		495.0	499.0	4.0	0.19	1,557	553
23TSD0001	Tetris	532.0	534.0	2.0	0.18	1,113	297
		532.0	533.0	1.0	0.23	1,590	312
23TSD0001	Tetris	538.0	540.0	2.0	0.07	451	140
23TSD0001	Tetris	548.0	550.0	2.0	0.15	2,220	645
		549.0	550.0	1.0	0.24	4,090	1,190
23TSD0001	Tetris	553.0	554.0	1.0	0.11	830	193
23TSD0001	Tetris	557.0	558.0	1.0	0.21	2,170	82
23TSD0001	Tetris	569.0	570.0	1.0	0.07	391	64
23TSD0001	Tetris	573.0	574.0	1.0	0.08	306	77
23TSD0001	Tetris	597.0	599.0	2.0	0.19	1,085	372
		597.0	598.0	1.0	0.29	1,880	642
23TSD0001	Tetris	605.9	607.0	1.1	0.61	2,140	486
		606.3	607.0	0.7	0.94	3,280	769
23TSD0001	Tetris	609.5	610.0	0.5	0.11	282	423
23TSD0001	Tetris	611.0	613.0	2.0	0.19	416	96
23TSD0001	Tetris	631.3	638.0	6.7	0.98	5,411	1,188
		633.0	634.3	1.3	3.55	18,531	2,233
23TSD0001	Tetris	640.5	642.0	1.5	0.12	1,396	316
23TSD0001	Tetris	661.0	661.7	0.7	2.78	99	20
23TSD0001	Tetris	664.0	666.0	2.0	0.13	958	125
23TSD0001	Tetris	669.0	670.0	1.0	0.17	720	629
					Gold (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)
23TSD0001	Tetris	706.6	706.9	0.3	0.07	288	116
					Silver (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)
23TSD0001	Tetris	733.0	734.0	1.0	0.25	294	61
23TSD0001	Tetris	799.0	800.0	1.0	0.09	360	30
23TSD0001	Tetris	816.0	817.0	1.0	0.12	400	37

Notes:

Table intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- ≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) Silver; and/or
- ≥ 300 ppm (0.03%) 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 JORC Table 1 Section 2

Table 3: Minyari Dome Project – 2023 Phase 2 Exploration Programme
Reverse Circulation and Diamond 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
23MYC0381*	GEO-01	RC	7,633,857	423,887	277	312	239	-61	Received
23MYC0383*	GEO-01	RC	7,633,864	423,713	276	240	239	-60	Received
23MYC0418	GEO-01	RC	7,633,821	423,448	275	150	236	-61	Received
23MYC0419	GEO-01	RC	7,633,929	423,723	276	90	301	-61	Received
23MYC0420	GEO-01	RC	7,633,894	423,763	277	162	298	-60	Received
23MYC0421	GEO-01	RC	7,633,868	423,794	277	252	302	-61	Received
23MYC0422	GEO-01	RC	7,633,838	423,760	277	204	301	-60	Received
23MYC0423	GEO-01	RC	7,633,839	423,673	276	102	300	-70	Received
23MYC0424	GEO-01	RC	7,633,812	423,720	276	204	298	-70	Received
23MYC0425	GEO-01	RC	7,633,955	423,766	277	204	299	-61	Received
23MYC0426	GEO-01	RC	7,633,926	423,793	277	222	301	-61	Received
23MYC0427	GEO-01	RC	7,633,787	423,677	276	102	300	-61	Received
23MYC0428	GEO-01	RC	7,633,686	423,707	276	234	303	-61	Received
23MYC0429	GEO-01	RC	7,633,738	423,788	276	120	244	-61	Received
23MYC0430	GEO-01	RC	7,633,766	423,830	277	264	241	-60	Received
23MYC0431	GEO-01	RC	7,633,726	423,672	276	168	301	-60	Received
23MYC0432	GEO-01	RC	7,633,752	423,717	276	192	303	-61	Received
23MYC0433	GEO-01	RC	7,633,837	423,837	277	198	302	-60	Received
23MYC0434	GEO-01	RC	7,633,710	423,836	276	120	240	-61	Received
23MYC0435	GEO-01	RC	7,633,761	423,914	277	270	240	-61	Received
23MYC0436	GEO-01	RC	7,633,599	423,760	276	120	243	-59	Received
23MYC0437	GEO-01	RC	7,633,706	423,930	277	120	243	-59	Received
23MYC0438	GEO-01	RC	7,633,733	423,971	277	126	242	-59	Received
23MYC0439	GEO-01	RC	7,633,578	423,809	276	120	241	-60	Received
23MYC0440	GEO-01	RC	7,633,684	423,979	277	150	243	-61	Received
23MYCD0385	GEO-01	DD Tail	7,633,972	423,881	278	571	238	-60	Received
23MYC0532	GEO-01	DD	7,633,801	423,800	277	341	301	-60	Received
23TSD0001	TETRIS	DD	7,673,368	445,174	282	873	225	-68	Received

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table above - Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical technique/s.

*Phase 2 RC depth extensions for 2023 Phase 1 RC drill holes 23MYC0381 and 23MYC0383.

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 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 WO₃ 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 WO₃% 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.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2023 Phase 2 Exploration Programme

Diamond Core Drilling

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GEO-01 prospect has been sampled by two diamond core drill holes, including one diamond tail of a Phase 1 reverse circulation (RC) drill hole, for a total of 762 metres, with an average hole depth of 456m. The Tetris target has been sampled by one diamond core hole with a total depth of 873.2m. Mud rotary and PQ rough coring was utilised through the cover material to a depth of 476m. Assay results have been received for all diamond core samples. Diamond core sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Additional DMIRS sampling protocols were also followed. All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting. Half core samples were taken for all diamond core holes using an automatic core saw. Half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m. Half diamond drill core samples are submitted to the lab for assay. Half diamond drill core samples are submitted to GSWA as per conditions of EIS Co-Funded Drill grants. All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond core drill hole at GEO-01 was completed with standard tube with a HQ diameter equipment at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<p>conditions. This is followed by NQ to the end of hole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One diamond tail of a RC was completed at GEO-01, with the tail commencing at a downhole depth of 150m and drilled to a downhole depth of 571m. At Tetris, mud-rotary or rough coring with a PQ diameter through the Phanerozoic cover was utilised. Once in basement, HQ was drilled to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. All diamond cores were orientated using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of all diamond core sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. Logging was completed for 100% of all drill holes. All diamond core sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. A total of 1,159 metres of diamond core were logged during the drill programme. An additional 476m of mud rotary fines and sections of PQ core was logged at Tetris.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was sampled as half core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation across the Minyari Dome Project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample for laboratory analysis. Each sub-sample is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest"). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (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 was undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. If necessary, anomalous results are redigested to confirm results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 laboratory assay data collected.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 GDA2020 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid. • Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 328.2° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates and drone survey surface elevation values.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro 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 ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and drill hole azimuth ($\pm 0.35^\circ$ accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (e.g. Induced Polarisation, magnetic, electromagnetic) and/or soil geochemical targets and/or air core geochemical anomalies. At GEO-01, the extent of the on average 50m x 50m drillhole spacing in the RC and diamond core drilling is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity suitable for a Mineral Resource Estimate. Reported diamond core intersections were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and orientation of the Minyari Dome Project drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping and (orientated) diamond core.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Ipec Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT- 2023 Phase 2 Exploration Programme

Reverse Circulation, Diamond Core and Air Core Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 726.4km², collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following Western Australia DMIRS granted Exploration Licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence being 92.8km²; E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence being 48.0km²; E45/4618 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; E45/4812 = 100% of licence being 28.8km²; E45/5079 = 100% of licence being 51.2km²; E45/5147 = 100% of licence being 236.8km²; E45/5148 = 100% of licence being 256.0km²; E45/5655 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; E45/5670 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; and E45/5671 = 100% of licence being 3.2km². Antipa Minerals Ltd's interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. A 1.5% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/5148. A 1.0% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. • The Minyari, WACA, Minyari South and Sundown Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919. • These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. • Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Paterson Province is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion related. Typical mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. All the various technical Minyari Dome region 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.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections consisting of more than one sample were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results. No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver, or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). At GEO-01, A nominal 0.10 g/t gold and/or 400ppm copper lower cut-off grades were applied during data aggregation of drill results. At Tetris, a 1.00 g/t silver and/or 300ppm Zinc lower cut-off grades were applied during data aggregation of drill results. Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Metal equivalence has not been used in the reporting of these drill intersections.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Mineralisation at the various greenfield prospects across the Minyari Dome Project consist of meta-sediment hosted plus lesser mafic and felsic intrusion hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style

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		gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation. Based on limited drilling information, mineralisation at these prospects is interpreted to be generally steeply dipping and striking between approximately 320° to 350°. Mineralisation plunges at these prospects is under review.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation (IP) survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results" created on 5 July 2016. Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi element laboratory assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. Downhole “logging” of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes was undertaken as part of the 2016 and 2021 drill programs using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drill core is stored in the Company’s technical SQL database. No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au: https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf and https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf and www.asx.com.au.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work. In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS WAMEX reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical

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		studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. 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.