



MINYARI DOME PROJECT

ASSAY RESULTS FROM PHASE 2 CY2023 AIR CORE DRILLING

Antipa Minerals Ltd (**ASX: AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide results for the Phase 2 CY2023 air core drill programme at its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (Figures 6 and 7).

Highlights

- **Results confirm GEO-01 gold mineralisation footprint increase from 600 to 700m:**
 - Air core gold anomaly extended a further 100m to the southeast:
 - **1m at 4.3 g/t gold** from 10m down hole **to end-of-hole** (23MYA0205)
 - Infill air core holes intersected significant mineralisation in the southeast, including:
 - **5m at 1.2 g/t gold** and 0.08% copper from 12m down hole **to end of hole** in (23MYA0161)
- **Three new gold targets identified from very broad spaced air core drill holes:**
 - **Rizzo target**, located 370m southwest of the GEO-01 deposit:
 - **12m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.12% copper** from 8m down hole in(23MYA0153)
 - 300m zone of anomalous pathfinder elements
 - Favourable address within northeast fault zone which hosts thick GEO-01 gold mineralisation
 - **T12 target**, located 10km northwest of the Minyari deposit:
 - Multiple, shallow, 4m air core intersections of up to 0.13 g/t gold covering a large >1km by 400m area
 - Favourable address in an antiformal fold nose
 - **WACA East target**, located 230m east of WACA and 300m south of Minyari South:
 - **10m at 0.2 g/t gold** from 20m down hole **to End-of-Hole** in 23MYA0291, including:
 - **1m at 0.6 g/t gold** from 29m down hole **to end-of-hole**
- **Results from Phase 2 CY2023 Air core drilling programme** to be incorporated into planning for the Phase 1 CY2024 drilling programme.
- Resource definition and extension drilling at the **GEO-01 gold discovery** and maiden drilling at three high-potential **Pacman targets** on track to commence around the end of this month.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason commented

"Our expanded Phase 2 CY2023 air core drill programme was designed with the dual purpose of further interrogating the GEO-01 discovery area whilst simultaneously targeting new greenfield discoveries.

We are pleased to report that the air core results released today demonstrate the GEO-01 gold mineralised footprint has increased to 700m, with a number of significant, very near surface, gold intersections returned.

At the same time, results from air core drilling into anomalies near to the Minyari Deposit have successfully produced three new gold targets, which in many cases have returned mineralisation down to the end-of-hole.

When combined with the results recently released from Phase 3 CY2023 RC and diamond drilling, we are very excited with the outcomes and look forward to upcoming growth and discovery drilling across our Minyari Dome and at our three high-potential 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 receipt of the air core assays, results have now been received for all drill holes.

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 (Figure 2). In addition, several geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies within 1.3km to 12km from Minyari were targeted with air core drill holes. Assay results have expanded the GEO-01 air core gold anomaly and produced three new gold targets.

GEO-01 discovery: The 2023 air core drilling intersected further significant near-surface high-grade gold mineralisation at GEO-01 (Table 1 and Figures 2 to 4). Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open across the expanded 700m 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.

Key GEO-01 2023 air core programme outcomes:

- Gold ± copper mineralisation footprint increased from 600 to 700m.
- Air core gold anomaly extended a further 100m to the southeast, including:
 - 1m at 4.3 g/t gold from 10m down hole to end-of-hole (23MYA0205)
- 50m infill air core lines (broad 100 spaced holes on section) intersect significant gold ± copper mineralisation in the southeast region of GEO-01 along a favourable northeast trending structural corridor, including:
 - 5m at 1.2 g/t gold and 0.08% copper from 12m down hole to end-of-hole (23MYA0161)
 - 9m at 0.3 g/t gold from 12m down hole to end-of-hole (23MYA0159), including:
 - 4m at 0.6 g/t gold from 16m
- 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 and has already produced new high priority targets for drill testing in CY2024.

New Rizzo target: The 2023 air core drill programme intersected gold \pm copper mineralisation and pathfinder anomalism approximately 400m from GEO-01 (Table 1 and Figures 1 and 4).

Key Rizzo 2023 air core programme outcomes:

- New target is located 370m southwest of the GEO-01 deposit.
- **Discovery intersection: 12m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.12% copper from 8m down hole (23MYA0153).
- 300m zone of anomalous pathfinders including arsenic, bismuth and nickel.
- Mineralisation favourably located at the intersection of the north-northeast to east-northeast trending structural corridor which hosts thick zones of gold mineralisation at GEO-01 and a favourable alkalic dolerite host rock.
- Broad 100 to 120m spaced air core holes, requiring infill drilling.
- Mineralisation present under shallow cover of just 3m.

New WACA East target: The 2023 air core drill programme intersected gold mineralisation several hundred metres from the WACA and Minyari South Mineral Resource areas (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Key WACA East 2023 air core programme outcomes:

- New target is located 230m east of WACA and 300m south of Minyari South.
- Notable intersection: 10m at 0.2 g/t gold from 20m down hole to end-of-hole (23MYA0291), including:
 - 1m at 0.6 g/t gold from 29m down hole to end-of-hole.
- Antipa's air core drilling highlights veracity issues, of both location and assay data, of the historic (1980's) shallow open-hole percussion drill holes, meaning the WACA East trend is poorly tested along a strike length of 300 to 400m.
- Current round of air core drilling is broad spaced (100m), requiring infill drilling.
- Mineralisation present under shallow cover of just 2m.

New T12 target: The 2023 air core drill programme intersected gold mineralisation across a broad area at the new T12 target. The 1.7km x 800m target returned a low level Au-Te-Bi \pm Cu soil anomaly (GEO-12) located approximately 10km northwest of the Minyari deposit, in an area with no previous drill holes (Table 1 and Figures 2 and 5). The T12 target, which was identified during Antipa's 2021 fine-fraction soil geochemical sampling programme which resulted in the GEO-01 discovery, coincides with several untested magnetic high anomalies in a fold hinge.

Key T12 2023 air core programme outcomes:

- Located 10km northwest of the Minyari deposit.
- Multiple, shallow, 4m air core intersections grading between 0.08 to 0.13 g/t gold \pm Cu-Bi pathfinder anomalism covering a large area >1km along strike by up to 400m across strike.
- Favourable address in an antiformal fold nose in interpreted Malu quartzites, with possible thrust faulting providing potential mineral system fluid pathways.
- Very broad 200 to 350m spaced air core holes, infill drilling required.
- Mineralisation present under shallow cover ranging between 1m and 3m.

Tetris: Located 35km northeast of the Minyari deposit, the Tetris target bears significant geophysical likeness to the Havieron gold-copper deposit (LSE: **GGP**). Assay results for the initial Tetris 873m diamond core hole (**23TSD0001**) highlighted base metal (zinc, lead), precious metal (silver \pm gold) and pathfinder (arsenic, bismuth, indium \pm molybdenum) mineral system signatures.

Key Tetris geophysical modelling outcomes:

- Geophysical 3D inversion modelling, utilising the magnetic susceptibility data obtained from 23TSD0001, has indicated that the Tetris magnetic high anomaly may not have been satisfactorily explained.
- Remanence effects from the magnetic mineral pyrrhotite potentially means that the source of the magnetic anomaly is offset to the northwest of 23TSD0001. This vector is compatible with the host rock bedding geometry observed in 23TSD0001.
- Any further Tetris drilling will be contingent on finalisation of geophysical modelling and integrated geological interpretation.

Upcoming Phase 1 CY2024 Minyari Dome Exploration Programme

Results from the completed Phase 3 drilling programme, in particular GEO-01, will inform the depth and direction of a planned 11,000m Phase 1 RC (6,000m) and diamond core (5,000m) drilling programme scheduled to commence around the end of this month.

This programme will include completion of Exploration Incentive Scheme (**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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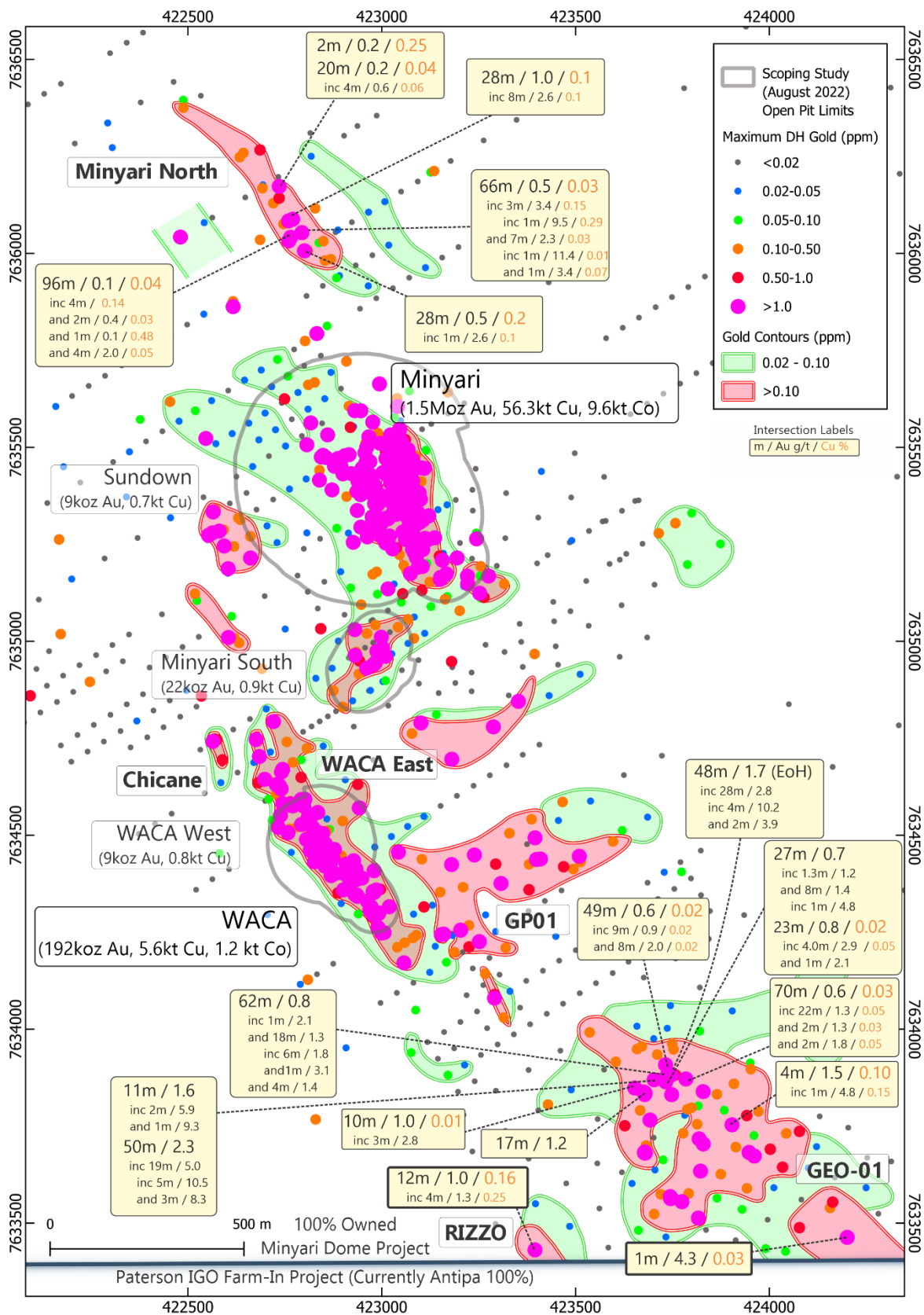


Figure 1: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits, prospect locations for GEO-01, Minyari North, Rizzo and WACA East, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. Note the large scale of the GEO-01 gold anomaly, with a footprint similar in size of the flagship 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.

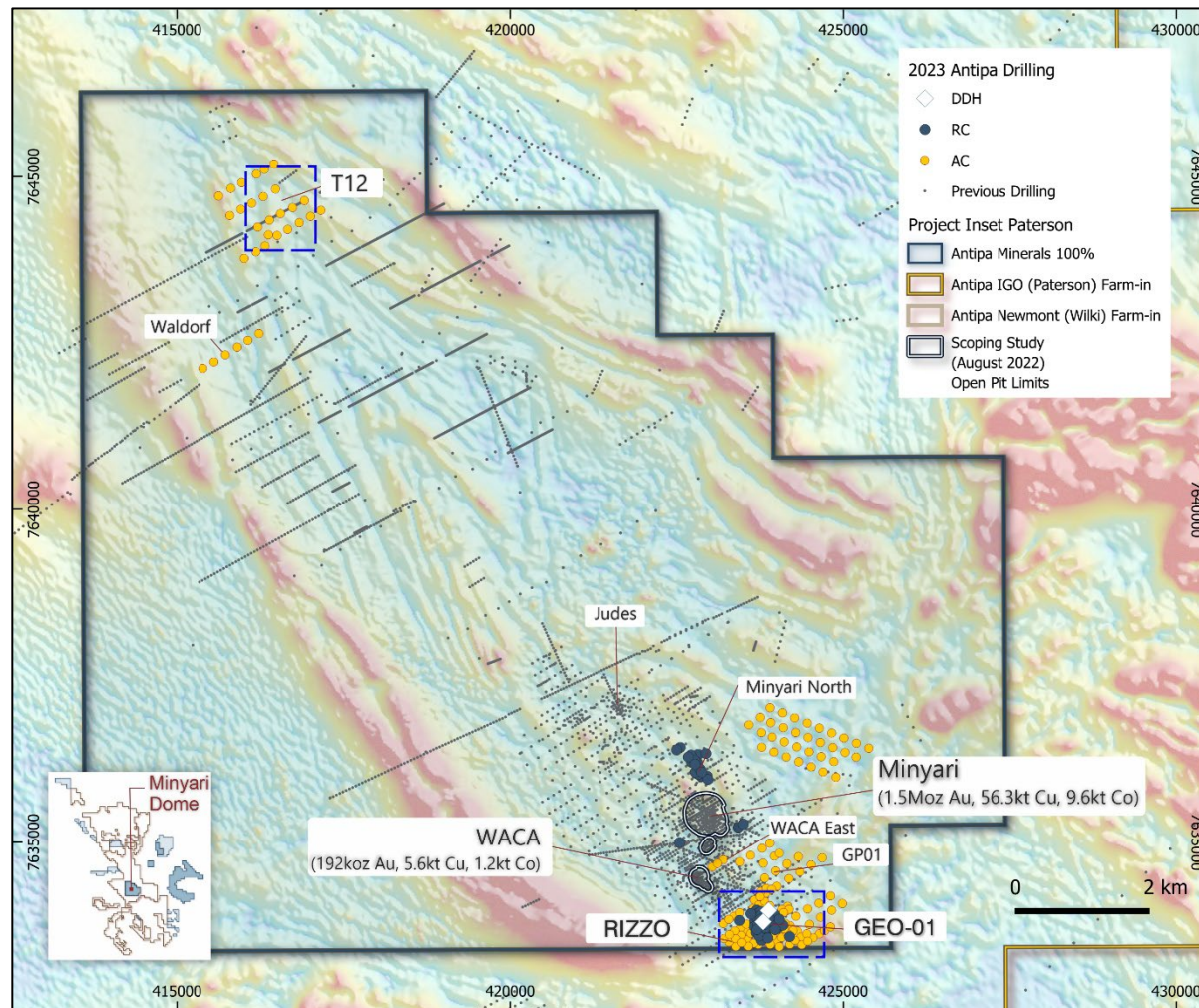


Figure 2: Plan of the Minyari Dome area showing the resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits and location of the Phase 2 RC, diamond core and air core drill holes. Note the expanded Phase 2 air core drill programme with 150 holes increasing the systematic coverage surrounding GEO-01 to a 1.6km² area extending to within 300m of the Minyari deposit. Refer to Figures 3 to 5 for GEO-01, Rizzo and T12 detail (NB: Figure 4 = GEO-01 – Rizzo southern dashed blue box and Figure 5 = T12 northern dashed blue box). NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.

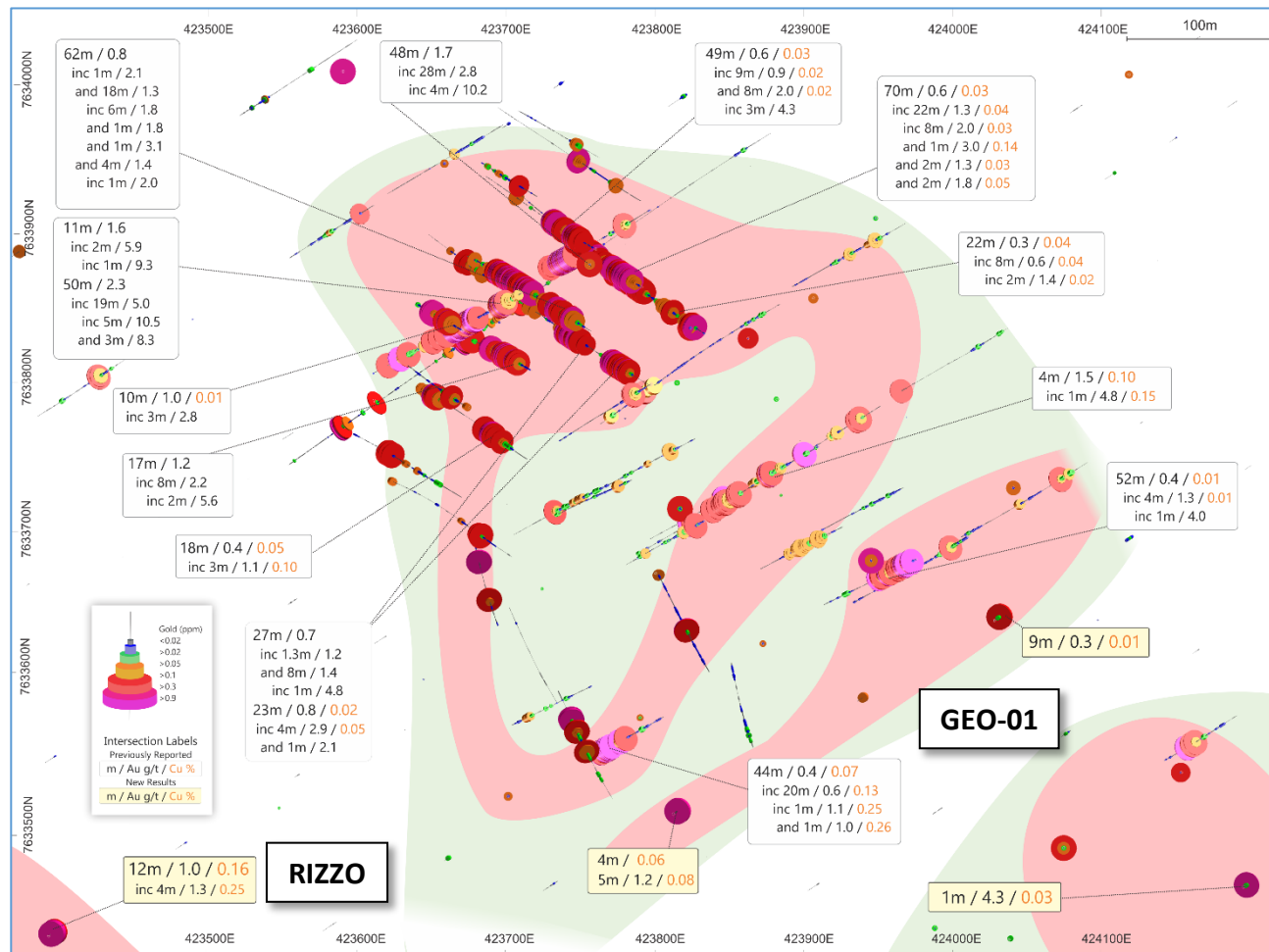


Figure 3: GEO-01 deposit plan view showing gold ± copper drill intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelope 50m below surface (i.e. 230mRL). Limited drilling defines an approximately annular, 350 to 400m diameter, zone of mineralisation, which may be related to folding. Folded hard/brittle quartzite 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.

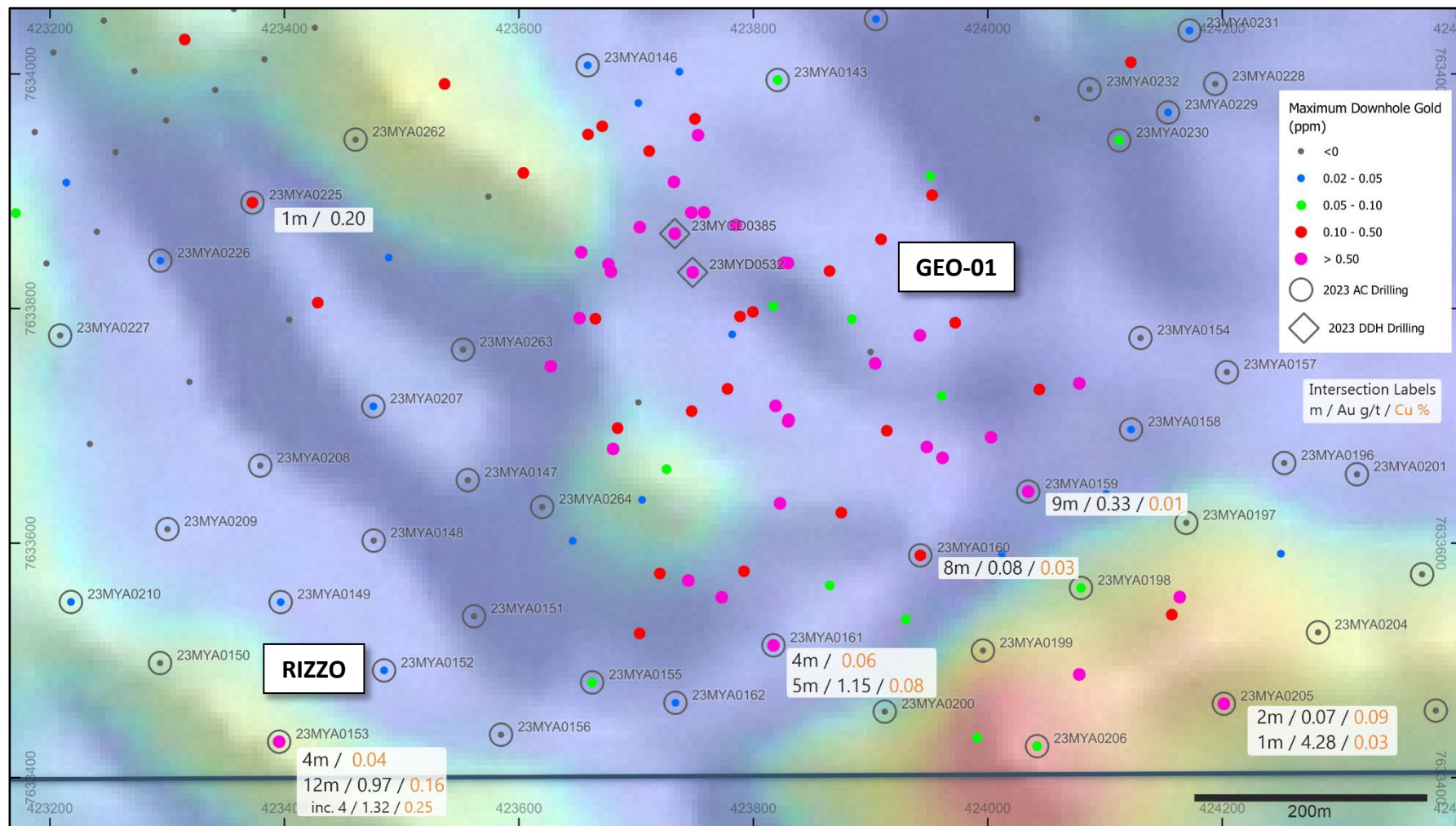


Figure 4: Plan of the broader GEO-01 prospect area extending out to Rizzo showing the maximum downhole gold intercepts (g/t) and 2023 air core drill hole annotation. Note the increase in the GEO-01 gold prospect footprint to approximately 750 to 800m NW-SE by 400 to 450m NE-SW. Rizzo is located at the intersection of the NNE to ENE trending structural corridor which hosts thick zones of gold mineralisation at GEO-01 and a favourable alkalic dolerite host rock (magnetic high). NB: Over Airborne magnetic image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 200m grid.

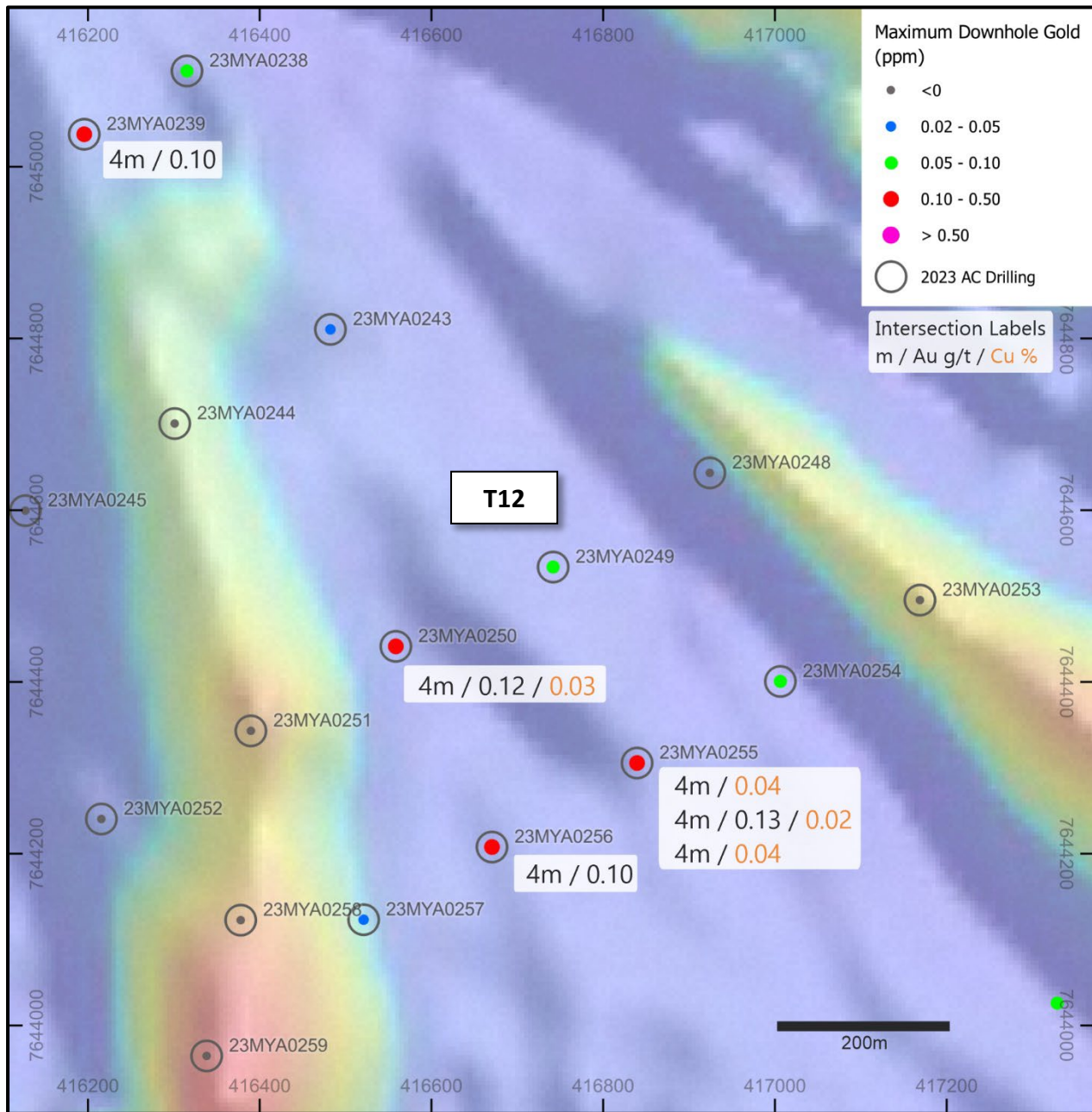


Figure 5: Plan of the T12 target showing the maximum downhole gold intercepts (g/t) and 2023 air core drill hole annotation. Multiple, shallow, 4m air core intersections grading between 0.08 to 0.13 g/t gold \pm Cu-Bi pathfinder anomalism covering a large area >1km along strike by up to 400m across strike. Note T12's favourable location in an antiformal fold nose in interpreted Malu quartzites, with possible thrust faulting providing potential mineral system fluid pathways. Note the lack of previous drilling, and very broad 200 to 350m spaced 2023 air core holes requiring infill drilling. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 200m grid).

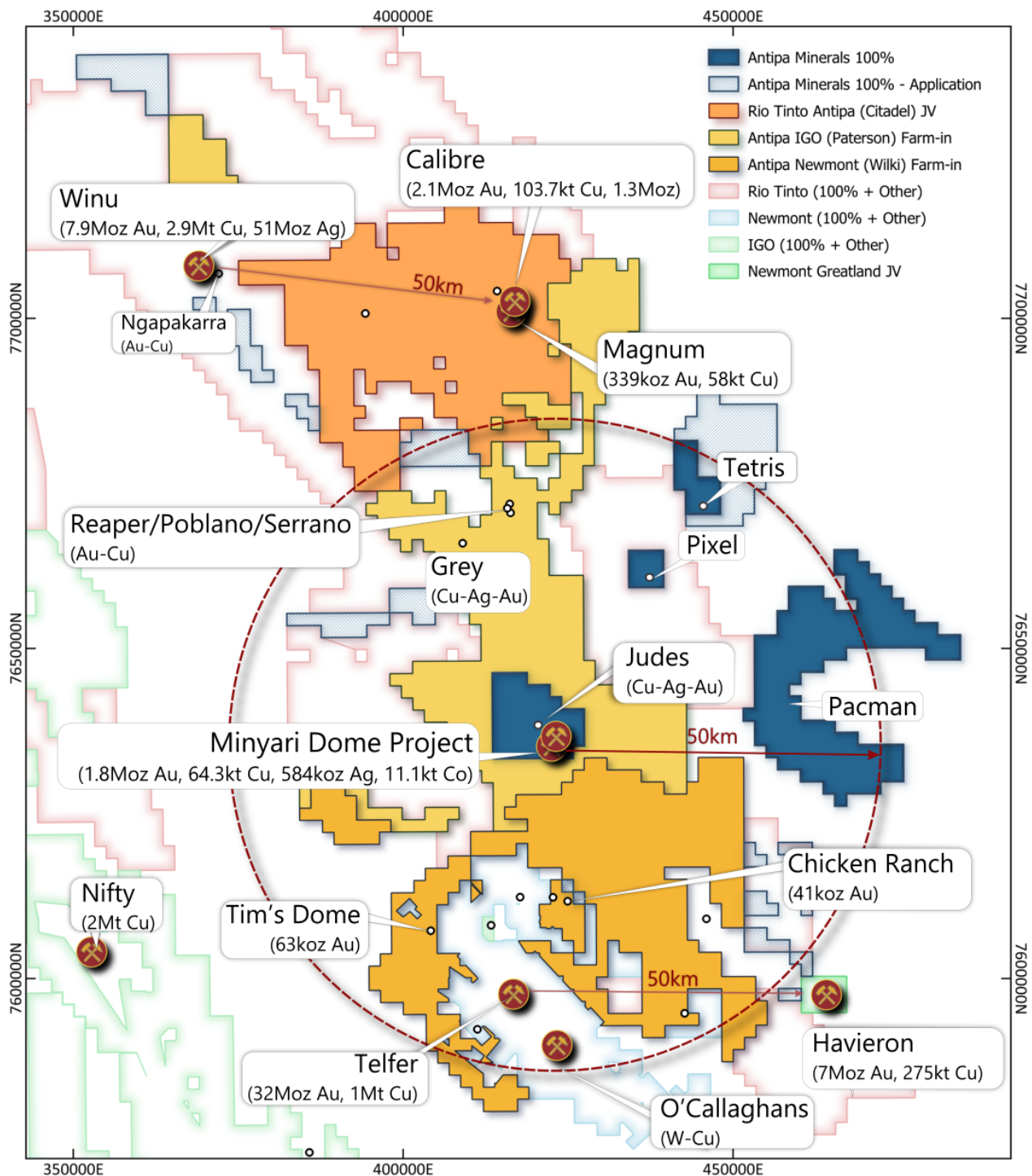


Figure 6: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements including the Tetris and Pacman target locations, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation's Telfer 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.

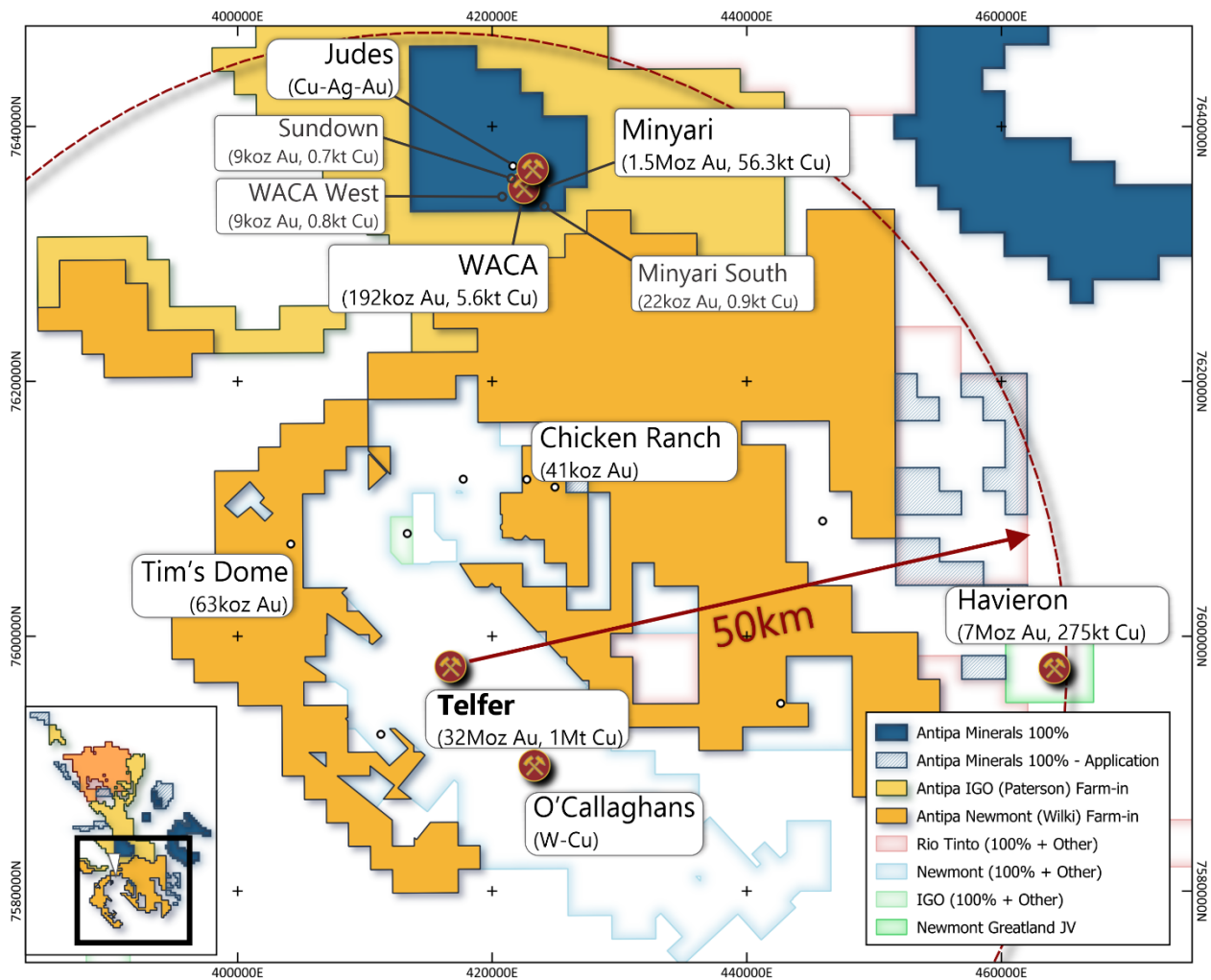


Figure 7: Plan showing location of the southern portion of Antipa's 100% owned Paterson Province tenements. Also shows the Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, a portion of the Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit. 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.

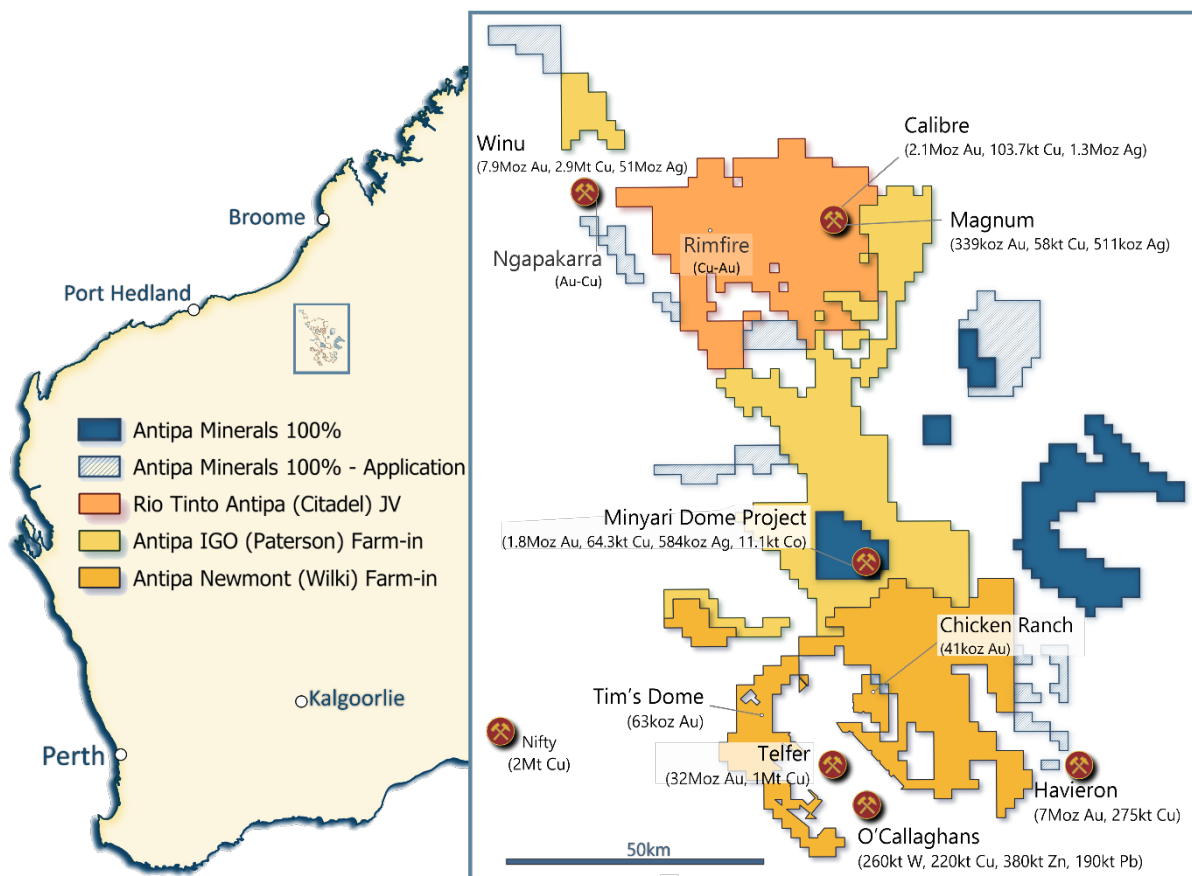
The Company's granted tenement holding covers over 5,100km² in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

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
Air Core Drill Results**

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
23MYA0143	GEO-01	44	48	4	0.07	26
23MYA0153	Rizzo	4	8	4	0.00	365
23MYA0153	Rizzo	8	20	12	0.97	1,555
	Including	12	16	4	1.32	2,530
23MYA0155	GEO-01	12	16	4	0.07	27
23MYA0159	GEO-01	12	21	9	0.33	135
	Including	16	20	4	0.61	199
23MYA0160	GEO-01	12	20	8	0.08	345
23MYA0161	GEO-01	8	12	4	0.01	606
23MYA0161	GEO-01	12	17	5	1.15	838
23MYA0180	Grover	40	44	4	0.08	23
23MYA0181	Grover	32	35	3	0.05	91
23MYA0198	GEO-01	4	12	8	0.00	366
23MYA0198	GEO-01	12	16	4	0.05	83
23MYA0205	GEO-01	8	10	2	0.07	935
23MYA0205	GEO-01	10	11	1	4.28	332
23MYA0206	GEO-01	5	6	1	0.09	17
23MYA0210	GEO-01	12	16	4	0.00	306
23MYA0211	GEO-01	19	20	1	0.00	417
23MYA0216	Waldorf	8	12	4	0.06	32
23MYA0216	Waldorf	76	92	16	0.01	558
23MYA0217	Waldorf	12	16	4	0.02	330
23MYA0217	Waldorf	24	28	4	0.00	502
23MYA0219	Waldorf	59	60	1	0.00	305
23MYA0223	GEO-01	12	44	32	0.00	490
	Including	34	36	2	0.03	1,090
23MYA0225	GEO-01	31	32	1	0.20	40
23MYA0227	GEO-01	4	8	4	0.00	318
23MYA0230	GEO-01	31	32	1	0.05	17
23MYA0238	T12	12	16	4	0.07	219
23MYA0239	T12	8	12	4	0.10	87
23MYA0249	T12	24	28	4	0.05	270
23MYA0249	T12	28	32	4	0.00	313
23MYA0249	T12	44	48	4	0.04	369
23MYA0250	T12	8	12	4	0.12	330
23MYA0250	T12	64	68	4	0.08	143
23MYA0254	T12	4	12	8	0.08	52
23MYA0255	T12	4	8	4	0.01	418
23MYA0255	T12	8	12	4	0.13	239
23MYA0255	T12	40	44	4	0.01	430
23MYA0256	T12	28	32	4	0.10	122
23MYA0256	T12	44	48	4	0.06	80
23MYA0262	GEO-01	28	32	4	0.00	331
23MYA0262	GEO-01	36	40	4	0.00	411
23MYA0266	GEO-01	14	15	1	0.01	319
23MYA0291	WACA - East	0	8	8	0.14	70
23MYA0291	WACA - East	16	20	4	0.01	235
23MYA0291	WACA - East	20	30	10	0.20	234
	Including	29	30	1	0.55	189

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- ≥ 0.05 ppm (g/t) (50 ppb) gold; and/or
- ≥ 300 ppm (0.03%) 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
Air Core (AC) 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
23MYA0142	GEO-01	AC	7,634,043	423,899	278	54	58	-75	Received
23MYA0143	GEO-01	AC	7,633,989	423,811	277	55	58	-75	Received
23MYA0144	GEO-01	AC	7,634,107	423,820	278	21	58	-75	Received
23MYA0145	GEO-01	AC	7,634,055	423,737	277	60	58	-75	Received
23MYA0146	GEO-01	AC	7,634,003	423,653	276	44	58	-75	Received
23MYA0147	GEO-01	AC	7,633,652	423,554	275	27	58	-75	Received
23MYA0148	GEO-01	AC	7,633,599	423,471	275	24	58	-75	Received
23MYA0149	GEO-01	AC	7,633,546	423,391	275	34	58	-75	Received
23MYA0150	GEO-01	AC	7,633,495	423,290	277	30	58	-75	Received
23MYA0151	GEO-01	AC	7,633,536	423,559	275	14	58	-75	Received
23MYA0152	GEO-01	AC	7,633,487	423,479	275	35	58	-75	Received
23MYA0153	Rizzo	AC	7,633,429	423,393	276	24	58	-75	Received
23MYA0154	GEO-01	AC	7,633,775	424,130	279	7	58	-75	Received
23MYA0155	GEO-01	AC	7,633,479	423,660	275	18	58	-75	Received
23MYA0156	GEO-01	AC	7,633,432	423,578	275	42	58	-75	Received
23MYA0157	GEO-01	AC	7,633,743	424,200	279	18	58	-75	Received
23MYA0158	GEO-01	AC	7,633,695	424,119	278	24	58	-75	Received
23MYA0159	GEO-01	AC	7,633,642	424,031	277	21	58	-75	Received
23MYA0160	GEO-01	AC	7,633,587	423,939	277	21	58	-75	Received
23MYA0161	GEO-01	AC	7,633,511	423,814	276	17	58	-75	Received
23MYA0162	GEO-01	AC	7,633,459	423,727	275	45	58	-75	Received
23MYA0163	Grover	AC	7,636,412	425,383	285	57	112	-75	Received
23MYA0164	Grover	AC	7,636,488	425,198	284	38	112	-75	Received
23MYA0165	Grover	AC	7,636,566	425,010	282	10	112	-75	Received
23MYA0166	Grover	AC	7,636,640	424,826	282	38	112	-75	Received
23MYA0167	Grover	AC	7,636,715	424,642	281	38	112	-75	Received
23MYA0168	Grover	AC	7,636,790	424,460	279	41	112	-75	Received
23MYA0169	Grover	AC	7,636,868	424,271	278	58	112	-75	Received
23MYA0170	Grover	AC	7,636,944	424,089	278	45	112	-75	Received
23MYA0171	Grover	AC	7,637,020	423,902	276	77	112	-75	Received
23MYA0172	Grover	AC	7,636,278	425,194	285	75	112	-75	Received
23MYA0173	Grover	AC	7,636,349	425,026	284	64	112	-75	Received
23MYA0174	Grover	AC	7,636,422	424,842	283	10	112	-75	Received
23MYA0175	Grover	AC	7,636,499	424,656	282	29	112	-75	Received
23MYA0176	Grover	AC	7,636,573	424,472	281	27	112	-75	Received
23MYA0177	Grover	AC	7,636,648	424,288	282	42	112	-75	Received
23MYA0178	Grover	AC	7,636,722	424,101	278	51	112	-75	Received
23MYA0179	Grover	AC	7,636,797	423,912	277	51	112	-75	Received
23MYA0180	Grover	AC	7,636,876	423,758	275	67	58	-75	Received
23MYA0181	Grover	AC	7,636,765	423,586	273	36	58	-75	Received
23MYA0182	Grover	AC	7,636,211	424,858	284	64	112	-75	Received

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23MYA0183	Grover	AC	7,636,286	424,671	284	52	112	-75	Received
23MYA0184	Grover	AC	7,636,432	424,303	280	47	112	-75	Received
23MYA0185	Grover	AC	7,636,508	424,115	280	49	112	-75	Received
23MYA0186	Grover	AC	7,636,580	423,933	278	42	112	-75	Received
23MYA0187	Grover	AC	7,636,647	423,773	277	43	112	-75	Received
23MYA0188	Grover	AC	7,636,358	424,487	286	23	112	-75	Received
23MYA0189	Grover	AC	7,635,976	424,891	284	51	112	-75	Received
23MYA0190	Grover	AC	7,636,055	424,699	283	40	112	-75	Received
23MYA0191	Grover	AC	7,636,132	424,517	282	6	112	-75	Received
23MYA0192	Grover	AC	7,636,208	424,331	281	24	112	-75	Received
23MYA0193	Grover	AC	7,636,281	424,146	280	6	112	-75	Received
23MYA0194	Grover	AC	7,636,355	423,962	279	30	112	-75	Received
23MYA0195	Grover	AC	7,636,427	423,778	279	9	112	-75	Received
23MYA0196	GEO-01	AC	7,633,670	424,249	279	18	58	-75	Received
23MYA0197	GEO-01	AC	7,633,619	424,165	278	20	58	-75	Received
23MYA0198	GEO-01	AC	7,633,563	424,076	277	30	58	-75	Received
23MYA0199	GEO-01	AC	7,633,511	423,990	276	28	58	-75	Received
23MYA0200	GEO-01	AC	7,633,459	423,905	276	36	58	-75	Received
23MYA0201	GEO-01	AC	7,633,659	424,314	279	5	58	-75	Received
23MYA0202	GEO-01	AC	7,633,620	424,454	279	5	58	-75	Received
23MYA0203	GEO-01	AC	7,633,572	424,369	278	9	58	-75	Received
23MYA0204	GEO-01	AC	7,633,521	424,278	278	19	58	-75	Received
23MYA0205	GEO-01	AC	7,633,462	424,199	277	11	58	-75	Received
23MYA0206	GEO-01	AC	7,633,426	424,041	276	6	58	-75	Received
23MYA0207	GEO-01	AC	7,633,711	423,467	275	48	58	-75	Received
23MYA0208	GEO-01	AC	7,633,665	423,378	275	8	58	-75	Received
23MYA0209	GEO-01	AC	7,633,609	423,296	276	49	58	-75	Received
23MYA0210	GEO-01	AC	7,633,547	423,214	276	41	58	-75	Received
23MYA0211	GEO-01	AC	7,634,230	423,840	278	20	58	-75	Received
23MYA0212	GEO-01	AC	7,634,178	423,753	278	29	58	-75	Received
23MYA0213	GEO-01	AC	7,634,129	423,670	277	32	58	-75	Received
23MYA0214	GEO-01	AC	7,633,509	424,467	278	12	58	-75	Received
23MYA0215	GEO-01	AC	7,633,455	424,379	278	18	58	-75	Received
23MYA0216	Waldorf	AC	7,642,642	416,232	255	114	58	-75	Received
23MYA0217	Waldorf	AC	7,642,539	416,067	255	36	58	-75	Received
23MYA0218	Waldorf	AC	7,642,438	415,908	255	63	58	-75	Received
23MYA0219	Waldorf	AC	7,642,322	415,728	254	60	58	-75	Received
23MYA0220	Waldorf	AC	7,642,215	415,556	252	73	58	-75	Received
23MYA0221	Waldorf	AC	7,642,119	415,388	252	81	58	-75	Received
23MYA0222	GEO-01	AC	7,634,304	423,846	278	5	58	-75	Received
23MYA0223	GEO-01	AC	7,634,253	423,764	278	69	58	-75	Received
23MYA0224	GEO-01	AC	7,634,287	423,925	279	50	58	-75	Received
23MYA0225	GEO-01	AC	7,633,886	423,366	275	63	58	-75	Received
23MYA0226	GEO-01	AC	7,633,837	423,288	275	33	58	-75	Received

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23MYA0227	GEO-01	AC	7,633,773	423,203	275	42	58	-75	Received
23MYA0228	GEO-01	AC	7,633,988	424,188	281	31	58	-75	Received
23MYA0229	GEO-01	AC	7,633,964	424,150	281	21	58	-75	Received
23MYA0230	GEO-01	AC	7,633,939	424,106	280	32	58	-75	Received
23MYA0231	GEO-01	AC	7,634,034	424,167	281	27	58	-75	Received
23MYA0232	GEO-01	AC	7,633,984	424,082	280	38	58	-75	Received
23MYA0233	GEO-01	AC	7,633,723	424,808	280	10	58	-75	Received
23MYA0234	GEO-01	AC	7,633,666	424,719	280	19	58	-75	Received
23MYA0235	GEO-01	AC	7,633,620	424,643	280	21	58	-75	Received
23MYA0236	GEO-01	AC	7,633,560	424,546	279	19	58	-75	Received
23MYA0237	T12	AC	7,645,191	416,458	261	3	58	-75	Received
23MYA0238	T12	AC	7,645,110	416,312	260	20	58	-75	Received
23MYA0239	T12	AC	7,645,037	416,194	260	27	58	-75	Received
23MYA0240	T12	AC	7,644,908	415,973	257	14	58	-75	Received
23MYA0241	T12	AC	7,644,820	415,809	254	7	58	-75	Received
23MYA0242	T12	AC	7,644,706	415,627	253	17	58	-75	Received
23MYA0243	T12	AC	7,644,809	416,480	258	79	60	-75	Received
23MYA0244	T12	AC	7,644,698	416,296	258	66	60	-75	Received
23MYA0245	T12	AC	7,644,598	416,125	256	12	60	-75	Received
23MYA0246	T12	AC	7,644,506	415,960	255	30	60	-75	Received
23MYA0247	T12	AC	7,644,412	415,795	255	11	60	-75	Received
23MYA0248	T12	AC	7,644,638	416,914	260	65	60	-75	Received
23MYA0249	T12	AC	7,644,531	416,736	259	81	60	-75	Received
23MYA0250	T12	AC	7,644,440	416,556	260	75	60	-75	Received
23MYA0251	T12	AC	7,644,343	416,389	259	93	60	-75	Received
23MYA0252	T12	AC	7,644,240	416,214	258	64	60	-75	Received
23MYA0253	T12	AC	7,644,492	417,162	262	44	60	-75	Received
23MYA0254	T12	AC	7,644,400	417,005	261	58	60	-75	Received
23MYA0255	T12	AC	7,644,304	416,837	261	75	60	-75	Received
23MYA0256	T12	AC	7,644,204	416,664	260	55	60	-75	Received
23MYA0257	T12	AC	7,644,113	416,505	259	81	60	-75	Received
23MYA0258	T12	AC	7,644,123	416,375	259	69	100	-75	Received
23MYA0259	T12	AC	7,643,955	416,323	257	74	58	-75	Received
23MYA0260	T12	AC	7,643,869	416,187	256	48	58	-75	Received
23MYA0261	T12	AC	7,643,768	416,011	255	63	58	-75	Received
23MYA0262	GEO-01	AC	7,633,937	423,451	276	52	58	-75	Received
23MYA0263	GEO-01	AC	7,633,764	423,551	276	30	58	-75	Received
23MYA0264	GEO-01	AC	7,633,626	423,613	275	35	58	-75	Received
23MYA0265	GEO-01	AC	7,634,074	424,988	285	39	58	-75	Received
23MYA0266	GEO-01	AC	7,633,973	424,826	284	15	58	-75	Received
23MYA0267	GEO-01	AC	7,633,868	424,661	282	28	58	-75	Received
23MYA0268	GEO-01	AC	7,633,760	424,492	280	9	58	-75	Received
23MYA0269	GEO-01	AC	7,634,189	424,809	286	17	58	-75	Received
23MYA0270	GEO-01	AC	7,634,079	424,634	287	27	58	-75	Received

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23MYA0271	GEO-01	AC	7,633,994	424,465	284	20	58	-75	Received
23MYA0272	GEO-01	AC	7,633,883	424,291	280	30	58	-75	Received
23MYA0273	GEO-01	AC	7,634,762	424,685	283	23	58	-75	Received
23MYA0274	GEO-01	AC	7,634,658	424,518	283	44	58	-75	Received
23MYA0275	GEO-01	AC	7,634,553	424,350	282	106	58	-75	Received
23MYA0276	GEO-01	AC	7,634,450	424,186	281	59	58	-75	Received
23MYA0277	GEO-01	AC	7,634,335	424,004	279	60	58	-75	Received
23MYA0278	GEO-01	AC	7,634,778	424,327	282	36	58	-75	Received
23MYA0279	GEO-01	AC	7,634,671	424,157	281	35	58	-75	Received
23MYA0280	GEO-01	AC	7,634,564	423,987	279	24	58	-75	Received
23MYA0281	GEO-01	AC	7,634,459	423,821	279	12	58	-75	Received
23MYA0282	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,832	424,042	280	45	58	-75	Received
23MYA0283	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,787	423,969	279	39	58	-75	Received
23MYA0284	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,682	423,799	279	45	58	-75	Received
23MYA0285	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,982	423,899	279	23	58	-75	Received
23MYA0286	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,905	423,783	278	33	58	-75	Received
23MYA0287	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,799	423,608	278	31	58	-75	Received
23MYA0288	GEO-01 North	AC	7,634,702	423,452	277	15	58	-75	Received
23MYA0289	WACA-East	AC	7,634,735	423,204	276	30	58	-75	Received
23MYA0290	WACA-East	AC	7,634,678	423,117	276	39	58	-75	Received
23MYA0291	WACA-East	AC	7,634,623	423,037	277	30	58	-75	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.

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 - Air 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"> Several target areas were systematically sampled by 150 air core drill holes totaling 5,588m with an average drill hole depth of 37m. Assays results have been received for all air core drill holes. Air core drill holes were generally drilled on a range of hole spacings along line and across line, testing soil geochemical ± geophysical (GAIP ± AEM ± aeromagnetic) targets. Locations and orientations for these air core drill holes are tabulated in the body of this report. One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 15. Air core sample piles representing 1m intervals were spear sampled to accumulate 4m composite samples for analysis, with a total of 2 to 3 kg collected into pre-numbered calico bags. The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total of 2 to 3 kg of cuttings into a pre-numbered calico bag. 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 tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All air core holes were drilled by a Mantis 300 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. All drillholes were completed using an 85mm air core blade bit.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air core sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging from 90% to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. Air core sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority air core samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery.
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 air 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 air core sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. A total of 5,589m of air core drill chip samples from one metre intervals were logged.
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> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 15. Compositing air core samples of between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. 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"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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 composite sub-sample was digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid ('aqua regia digest'), suitable for weathered air core samples. Aqua

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals. Analytical methods used were both ICP–AES and ICP–MS (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of hole sub-samples were analysed using a Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a 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 an ICP-AES finish was undertaken on end of hole samples to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.001ppm. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	anomalies.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. 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 - 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 Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> 	<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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	have been referenced in previous public reports.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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). A nominal 0.10 g/t gold and/or 300 ppm copper lower cut-off grades have been 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<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 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.
Diagrams	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		www.asx.com.au .
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<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. 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

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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).
Further work	<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</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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.