



GEO-01 SOUTH RETURNS MULTIPLE NEW ZONES OF NEAR-SURFACE HIGH-GRADE GOLD

Including 23m at 2.8 g/t gold from 77m
MINYARI DOME PROJECT (100% ANTIPA)

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce first assay results from the CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme at its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (**Minyari Dome**). Key outcomes include the **discovery of new zones of near-surface, high-grade gold along the southern part of the GEO-01 prospect**.

Highlights

- Assay results returned for the first 12 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes (for 1,914m) of the CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme (11,200m).
- Results include new zones of **shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at several areas across the southern part of the approximately 700m x 500m GEO-01 prospect area (GEO-01 South target)**, with high-grade intersections returned, including:
 - **23m at 2.8 g/t gold** from 77m down hole in 24MYC0630, including:
 - **8m at 7.7 g/t gold** from 88m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 18.2 g/t gold** from 90m
 - **32m at 2.4 g/t gold** and 0.06% copper from 140m down hole in depth-extended drill hole 24MYC0470 (NB: Phase 1 intersection of 10m at 3.6 g/t gold from 140m down hole to EoH), including:
 - **4m at 8.9 g/t gold** from 140m down hole (Phase 1 result)
 - **13m at 3.0 g/t gold** and 0.12% copper from 157m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 7.5 g/t gold** and 0.31% copper from 160m
 - **40m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.13% copper from 26m down hole in 24MYC0622, including:
 - **17m at 2.2 g/t gold** and 0.25% copper from 29m down hole, also including:
 - **2m at 11.0 g/t gold** and 0.15% copper from 37m
 - **27m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.16% copper from 51m down hole in 24MYC0623, including:
 - **5m at 1.9 g/t gold** and 0.18% copper from 52m down hole
- Mineralisation across multiple GEO-01 lodes remains open in most directions, **highlighting a significant further resource growth opportunity**.
- Minyari Plunge Offset Target “sighter” RC drill hole returns encouraging low-grade gold mineralisation, strong pathfinder anomalism and alteration increasing toward bottom of hole.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented

"We are very pleased with this initial batch of assay outcomes from the Phase 2 CY2024 programme at Minyari. The ongoing growth potential of the GEO-01 satellite resource is again evidenced by these results, as we continue to discover new zones of shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation across the broader prospect area. We look forward to a pipeline of assay results over coming months as the Phase 2 drilling programme advances towards its targeted conclusion in late November."

CY2024 Phase 2 Minyari Dome Project Exploration Programme

The ongoing CY2024 Phase 2 drilling campaign is targeting delivery of further brownfield Mineral Resources and additional greenfield discoveries, as well as including a component of resource delineation drilling and metallurgical sample collection.

Alongside its active exploration drilling programmes, Antipa has various technical work streams either in progress or planning designed to further de-risk and refine the development opportunity at Minyari Dome.

CY2024 Phase 2 drilling commenced mid-October and is now scheduled to include 71 drill holes for a total of approximately 11,200 metres, comprising:

- 66 RC holes for approximately 10,200 metres; and
- Five diamond core holes for approximately 1,000 metres.

Objectives of the Phase 2 drilling programme include:

- Growth of the existing Mineral Resource at the GEO-01 deposit;
- Pursuing new gold discoveries within multiple high-priority areas; and
- Collecting samples for metallurgical testing, planned as part of a future Pre-Feasibility Study.

Phase 2 drilling programme priority targets (Figure 1):

- **GEO-01 Broader Prospect Area Potential:** Multiple zones of gold mineralisation around the broader approximately 500m x 700m GEO-01 prospect area remain open in several directions plus new untested target areas (including GEO-01 South and North targets);
- **GEO-01:** Potential for plunging high-grade mineralisation in the Main Zone fold nose region untested from 200 vertical metres (or less) below the surface;
- **Minyari Southeast:** Mineralisation open down dip and along +500m of strike with possible connections to GP01;
- **Minyari Plunge Offset Target:** Potential for fault offset repetition of the Minyari mineralisation, which delivers approximately 3,000 ounces of gold per vertical metre, beneath Minyari North; and
- **Resource Targets Inside Minyari Scoping Study Open Pit:** Two poorly tested subsidiary zones of mineralisation within the Minyari deposit Scoping Study open pit known as the Minyari West Extension and Minyari South Extension.

Assay results for the first twelve (12) CY2024 Phase 2 RC drill holes (for 1,914m) have been returned and are reported in this release.

CY2024 Phase 2 RC drilling programme results summary

GEO-01

GEO-01 is located approximately 1.3km south of the 1.8Moz Minyari gold-copper deposit. The CY2024 Phase 1 RC drilling increased the prospective mineralised footprint to approximately 700m x 500m. Assay results have now been returned for the first 11 RC holes (for 1,464m) of the GEO-01 component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 to 11).

The current round of GEO-01 results include new zones of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at several areas across the southern part of the 700m x 500m GEO-01 prospect area, all of which remain open in a number of directions (Figures 3 to 11).

Notable GEO-01 intersections from these 11 RC drill holes include:

- **23m at 2.8 g/t gold** from 77m down hole in 24MYC0630, including:
 - **8m at 7.7 g/t gold** from 88m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 18.2 g/t gold** from 90m
- **32m at 2.4 g/t gold** and 0.06% copper from 140m down hole in depth extended drill hole 24MYC0470 (NB: Phase 1 intersection 10m at 3.6 g/t gold from 140m down hole to EoH), including:
 - **4m at 8.9 g/t gold** from 140m down hole (Phase 1 result)
 - **13m at 3.0 g/t gold** and 0.12% copper from 157m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 7.5 g/t gold** and 0.31% copper from 160m
- **40m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.13% copper from 26m down hole in 24MYC0622, including:
 - **17m at 2.2 g/t gold** and 0.25% copper from 29m down hole, also including:
 - **2m at 11.0 g/t gold** and 0.15% copper from 37m
- **27m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.16% copper from 51m down hole in 24MYC0623, including:
 - **5m at 1.9 g/t gold** and 0.18% copper from 52m down hole

Key outcomes from the current round of drilling at **GEO-01**, include:

- **Significant gold-copper mineralisation approximately 400m southeast of the GEO-01 Main Zone materially expanded** (refer to holes 24MYC0470 extended and 24MYC0630, and Figures 3, 5 and 6):
 - Host rock package antiform folded dolerite and metasediments which host the GEO-01 Main Zone mineralisation located 400m to the northwest;
 - High-grade gold in fault-disrupted fold hinge extends along both fold limbs;
 - Mineralisation grading up to 25.20 g/t gold (1m intersection) and 0.65% copper (4m intersection) returned from along 300m and 250m of strike of the southern and northern fold limbs respectively and from 15m to 50m across strike; and
 - Mineralisation remains open in most directions and Phase 2 drill testing of the prospective fold hinge is ongoing.

- **Significant gold-copper mineralisation approximately 250m south of the GEO-01 Main Zone expanded and grade enhanced** (refer to holes 24MYC0622 and 24MYC0623, and Figures 3, 7 and 8):
 - Host rock package dolerite and metasediments;
 - Mineralisation grading up to 18.85 g/t gold (1m intersection) and 1.0% copper (1m intersection) was returned along 250m of strike and from 25m to 50m across strike; and
 - Mineralisation remains open in most directions.
- **Clear potential to increase the existing GEO-01 MRE, with additional drilling planned in H1 CY2025.**

Thick zones of near surface, potentially open pittable, gold mineralisation continue to be intersected at **multiple zones across the southern part of the GEO-01 prospect area**, including **significant zones of high-grade mineralisation**. Multiple zones of mineralisation at GEO-01 remain open, highlighting a significant resource growth opportunity, with large areas to be tested for additional strike and depth extensions in CY2025 drilling.

Minyari Plunge Offset Target

The **potential for the fault offset repetition of the Minyari mineralisation**, which delivers approximately 3,000 ounces of gold per vertical metre, **exists within the undrilled 700m vertical gap between the Minyari North drilling and the deep drill hole 22MYD0520** (1,096m) completed in 2022 (Figures 1 and 4).

A single “sighter” Phase 2 RC drill hole (24MYC0621) was completed as a preliminary investigation of the uppermost portion of this extensive target area. Due to interpreted cross-folding, 24MYC0621 was drilled toward the southeast. Assay results have been returned for 24MYC0621 (450m), and encouragingly low-grade gold mineralisation plus elevated pathfinders copper, arsenic, bismuth and tungsten commence from 380m downhole (360m vertical) and persist to the end of hole (**EoH**) (420m vertical), with accompanying intense alteration from 440m downhole to EoH (refer to Tables 1 and 2). Low-grade intersections from this hole include:

- 16m at 0.14 g/t gold from 380m down hole
- 5m at 0.10 g/t gold from 438m down hole

Key outcomes from this Minyari Plunge Offset Target “sighter” result include:

- Favourable Minyari meta-sediment mineralisation host rock package intersected;
- Low-grade gold mineralisation from 380m to EoH (450m);
- Consistent low-grade gold-copper mineralisation from 438m with copper increasing to EoH (484 ppm Cu);
- Increasing mineral system pathfinder anomalism from 380m to EoH:
 - Bismuth (17 ppm), Arsenic (134 ppm), tungsten (174 ppm), molybdenum (6 ppm);
- Intense mineral system hydrothermal alteration from 424m to EoH; and
- Large area of target remains untested, including the approximately 300m gap between drill hole 24MYC0621 and deep drill hole 22MYD0520.

Evaluation of the Minyari Plunge Offset Target results is ongoing, with the possibility of follow up drilling in CY2025.

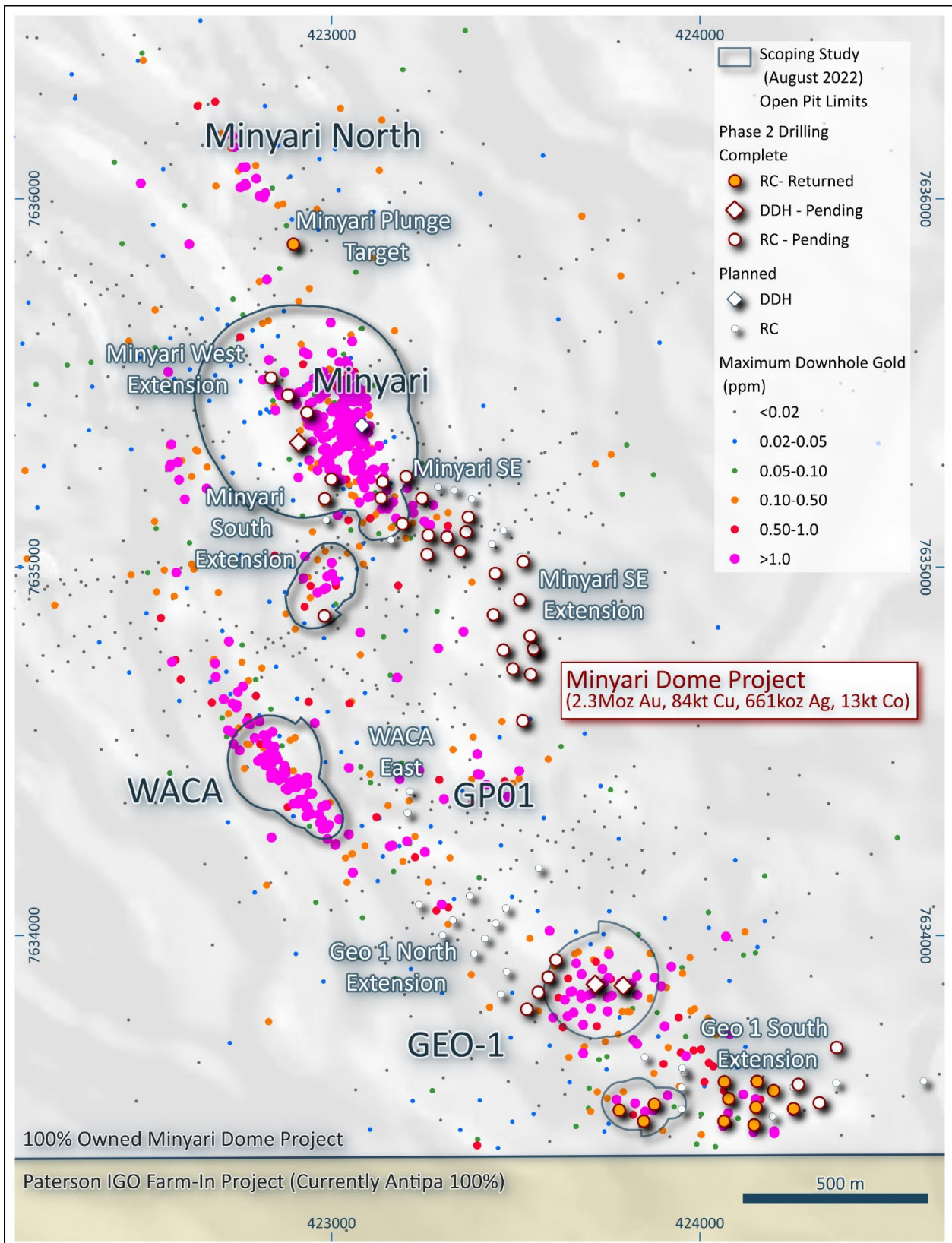


Figure 1: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome showing the 2024 Scoping Study Update open pit limits, prospect locations, maximum down-hole gold drill results and CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme target areas and planned RC and diamond core drill holes. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

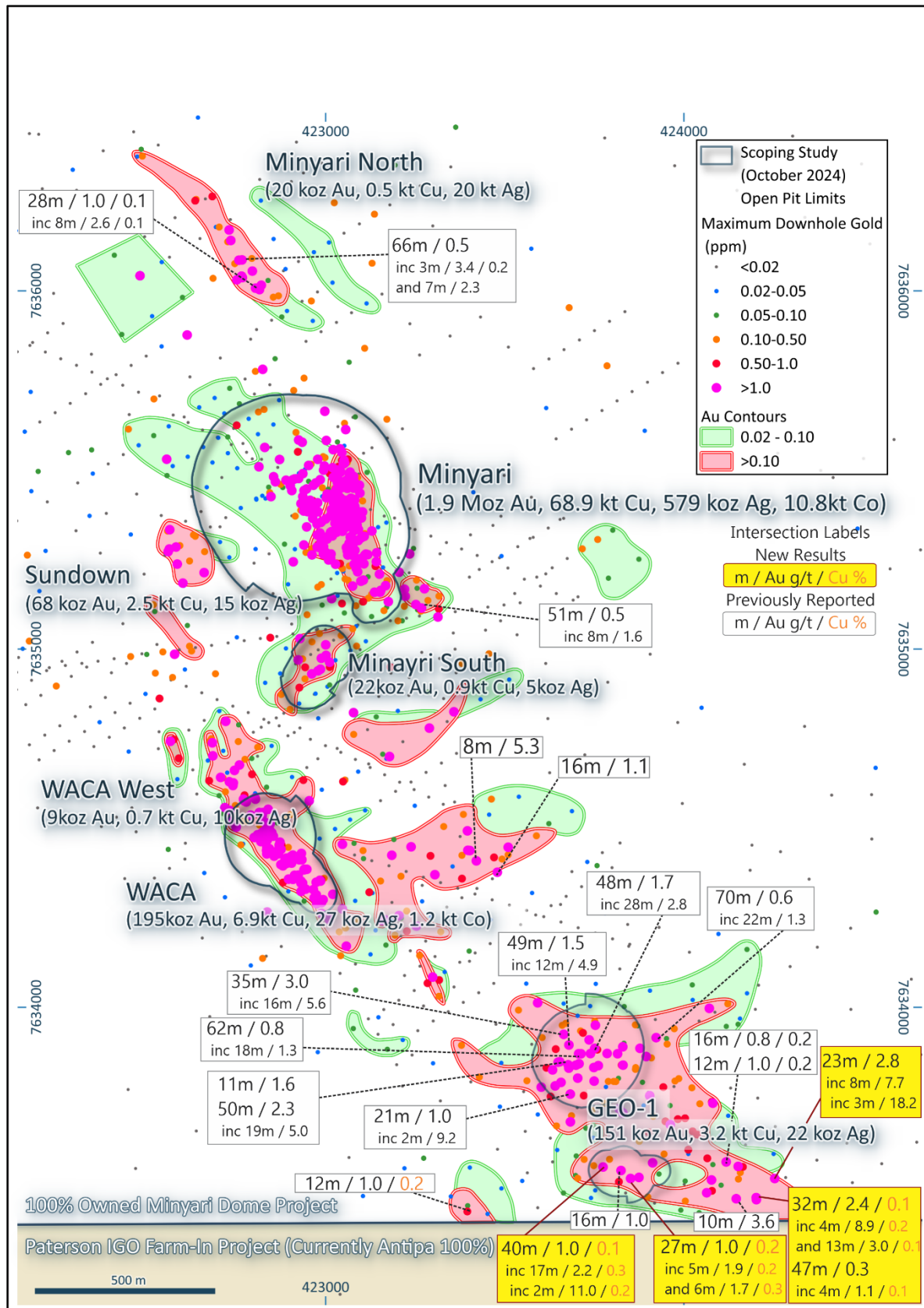


Figure 2: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, 2024 Scoping Study Update open pit limits, prospect locations for GEO-01, Minyari North, Rizzo and WACA East, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

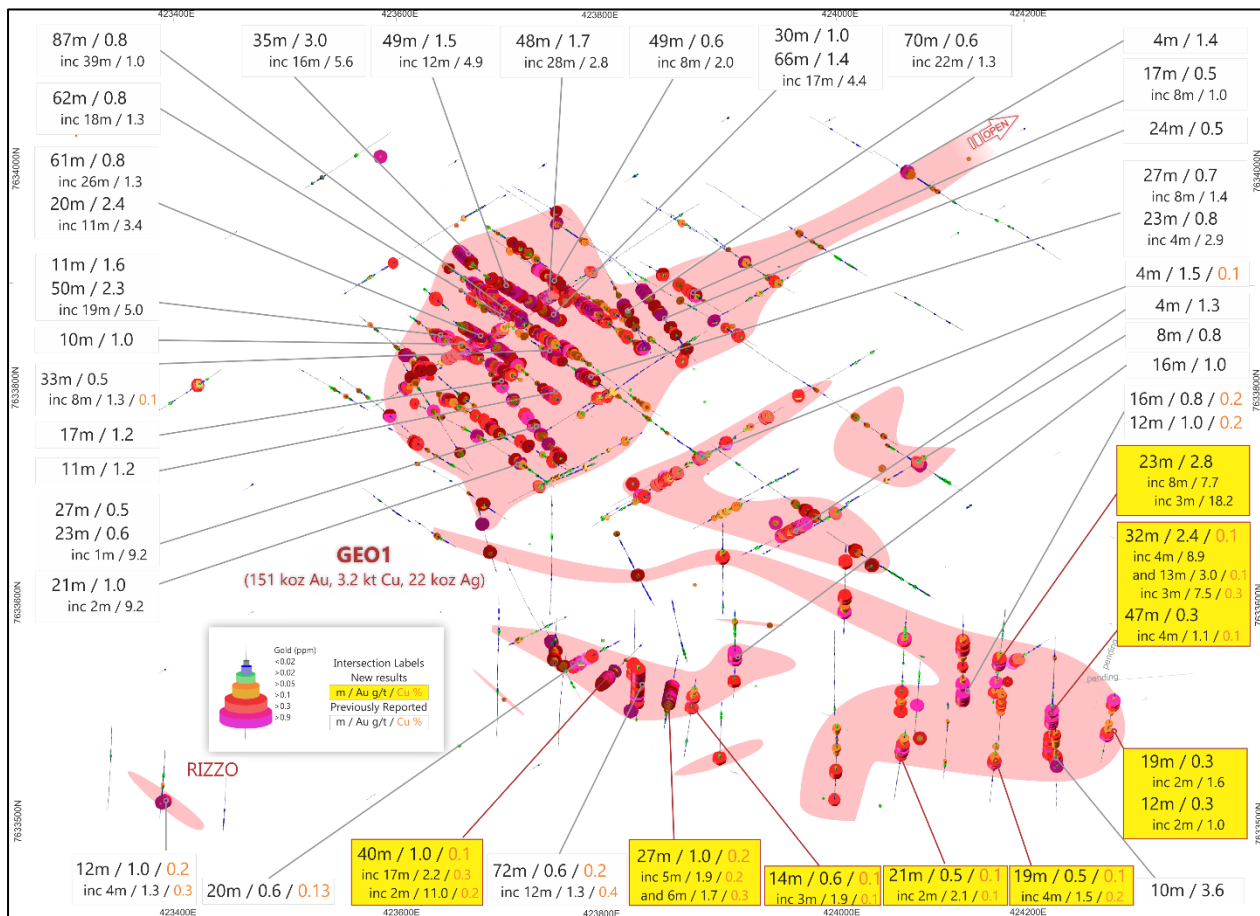


Figure 3: GEO-01 deposit plan view showing gold ± copper drill intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelopes. Folded and/or faulted hard/brittle quartzite and mafic (dolerite) intrusives are preferentially mineralised. Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open, with large areas of GEO-01 requiring further testing for strike and depth extensions to mineralisation. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates and 200m grid.

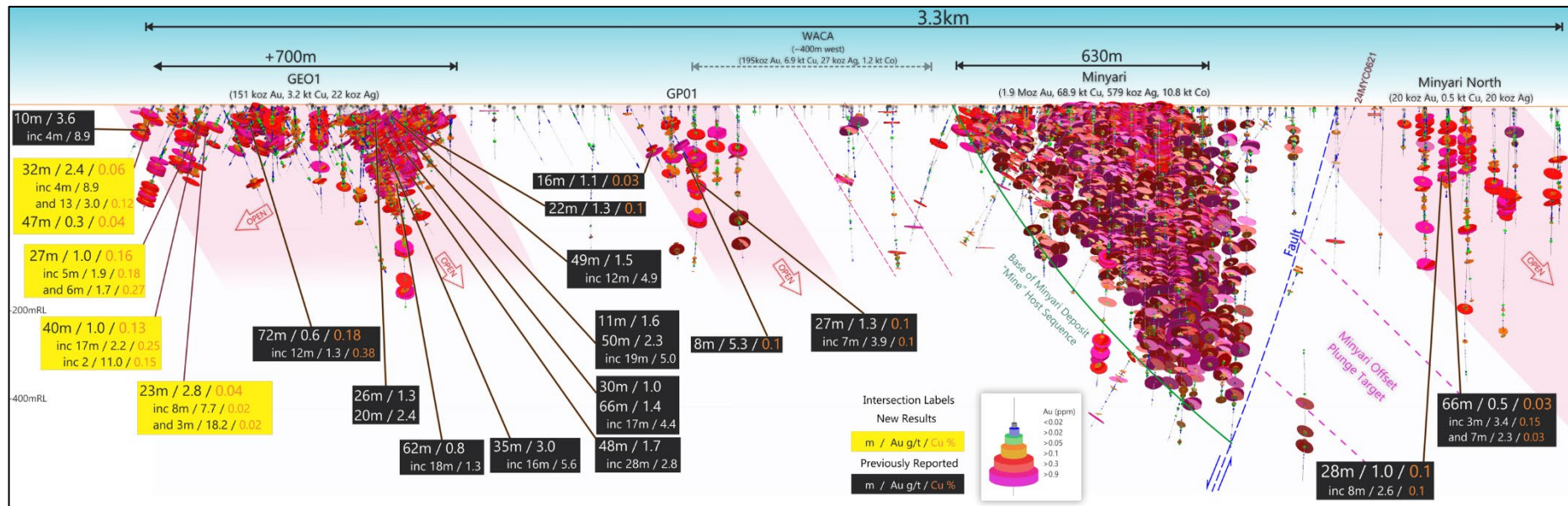


Figure 4: Long Section from GEO-01 to Minyari North (including Minyari and GP01) showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including multiple zones of plunging gold-copper mineralisation. Note the highly prospective 3.3km trend which extends to 4.6km including the Jude's copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 200m elevation (RL), looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

Advancement plan and forward activity schedule

CY2024 Phase 2 Programme next steps

- Programme targeting further increases to the existing Minyari Dome Mineral Resource which currently stands at 2.3 million ounces of gold, 84,000 tonnes of copper, 661,000 ounces of silver and 13,000 tonnes of cobalt at 1.5 g/t gold and 0.18% copper¹. Expansion to this Mineral Resource is expected to deliver additional strong value enhancement to the existing development opportunity at Minyari Dome².
- The Phase 2 drilling programme is expected to be completed by the end of November, with the remaining assay results to be received in batches over the coming months.
- Based on the highly positive outcomes from the updated Scoping Study², and pending approval from the Board of Directors, a Pre-Feasibility Study for Minyari Dome may commence Q1 CY2025.

Release authorised by

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¹ Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource release dated 17 September 2024 "100% Owned Minyari Dome Project Grows by 573,000 Oz of Gold", with summary information provided by the Competent Person's statement and table to the rear of this Release.

² Minyari Dome Project Scoping Study Update release dated 24 October 2024 "Minyari Scoping Study Update Confirms Development Potential".

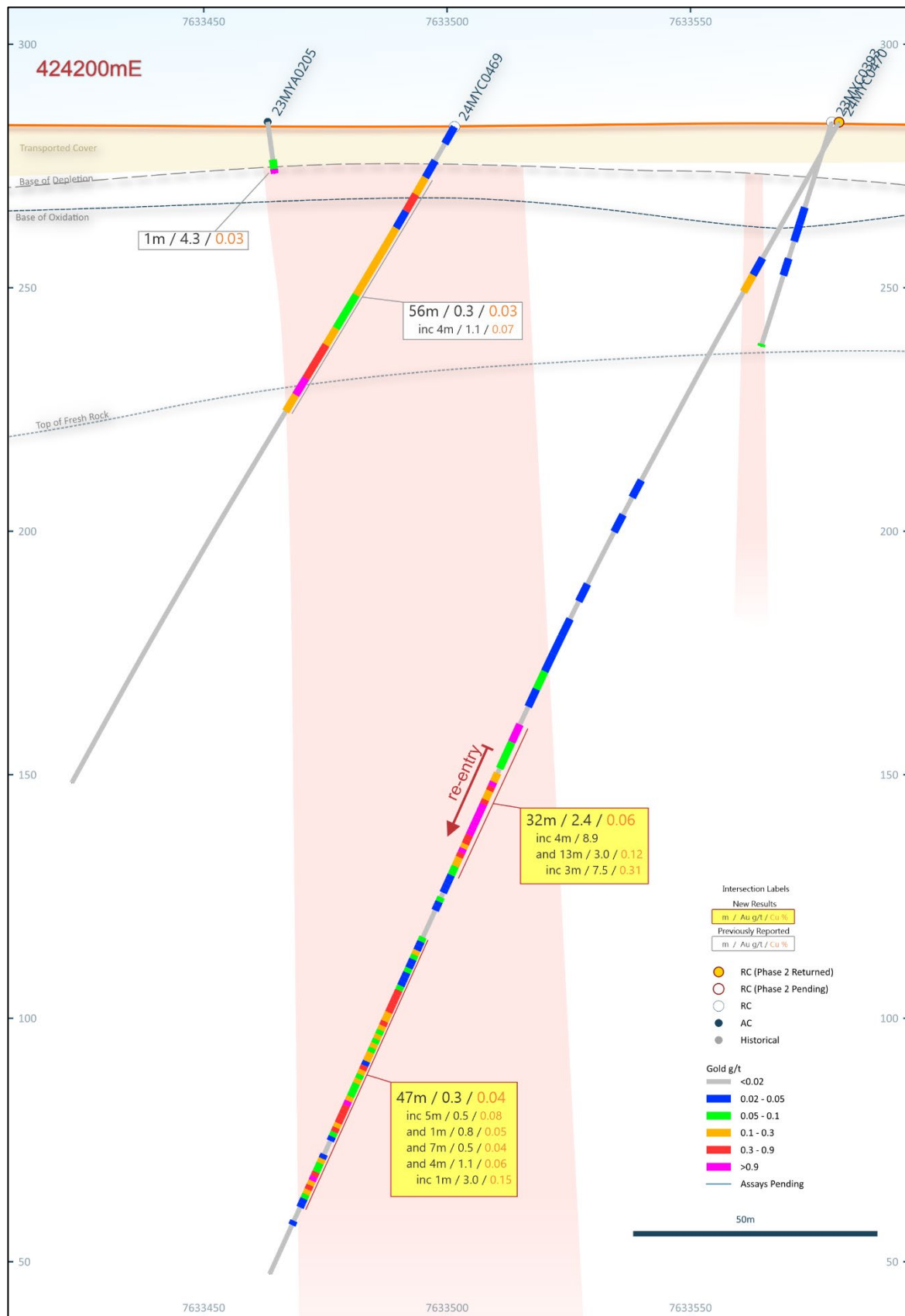


Figure 5: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 424,200mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

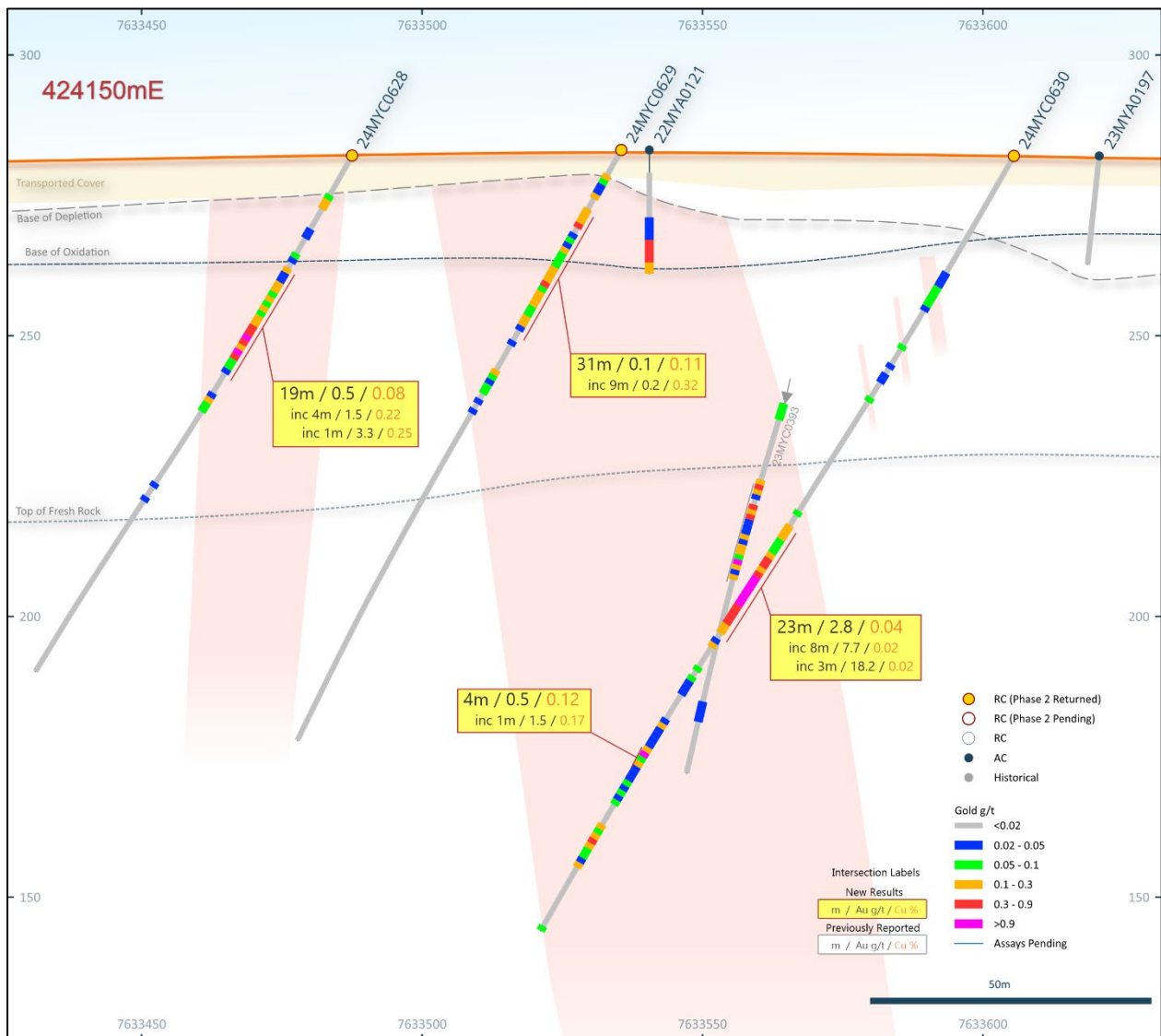


Figure 6: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 424,150mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

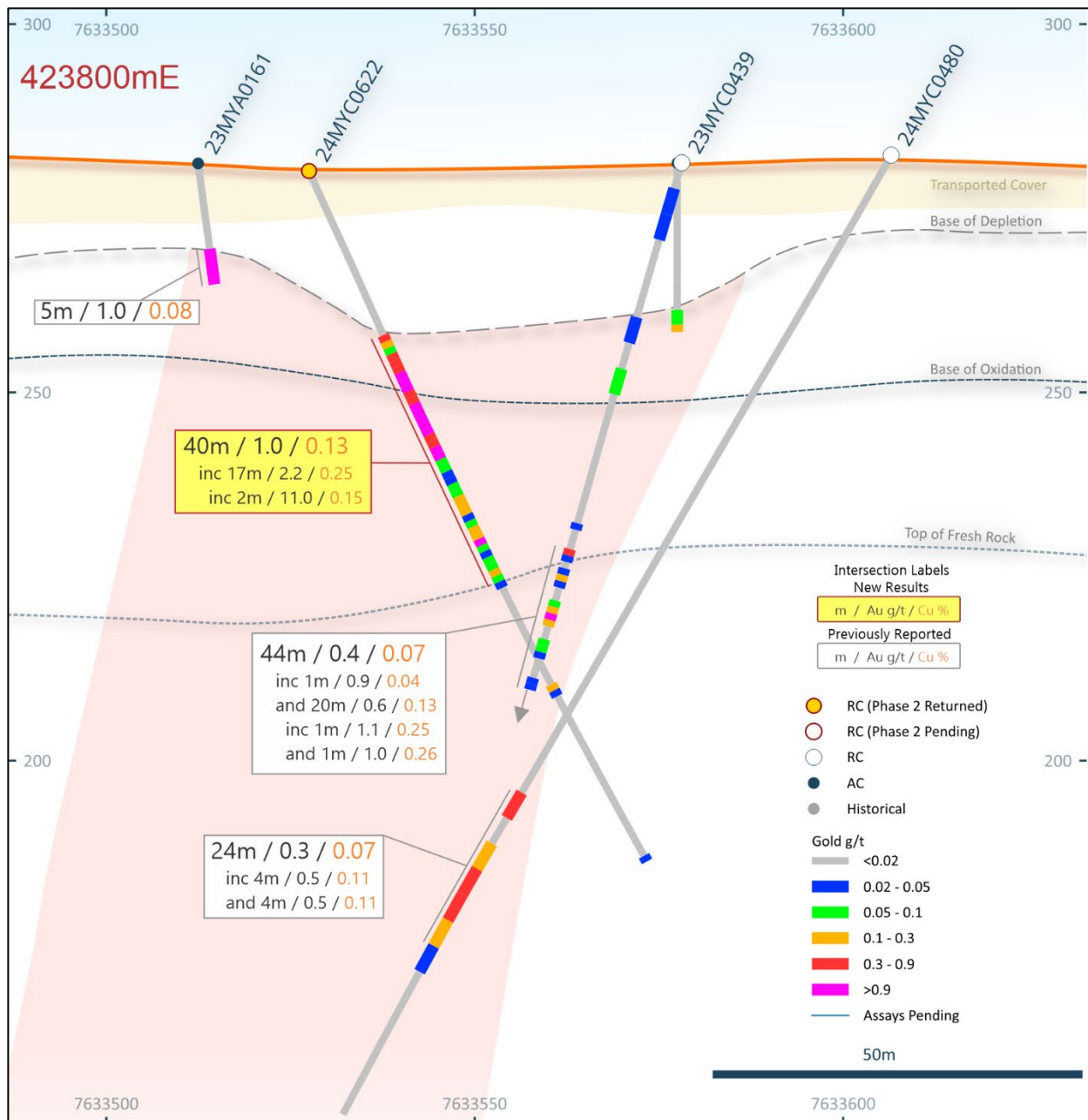


Figure 7: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 423,800mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

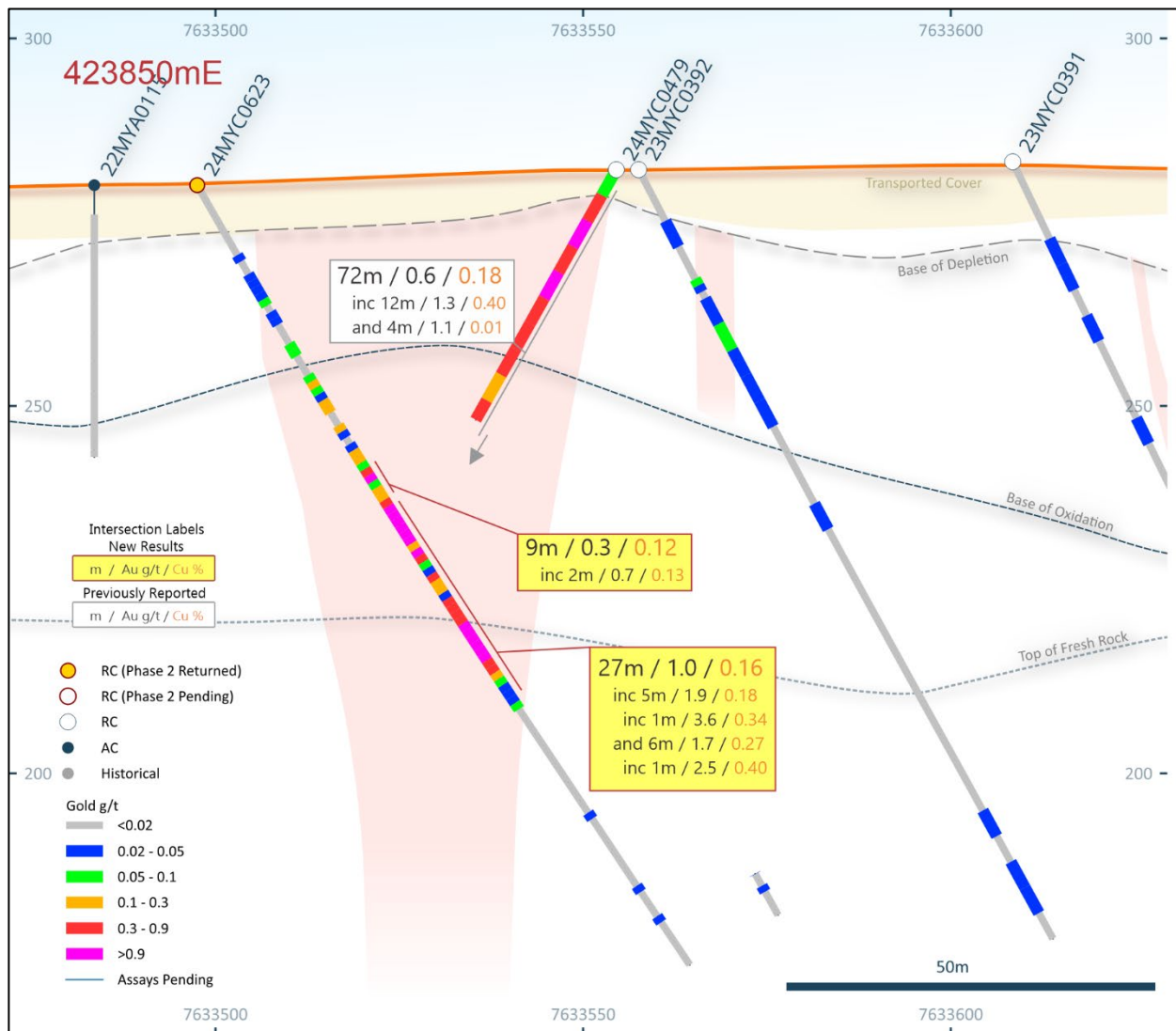


Figure 8: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 423,850mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

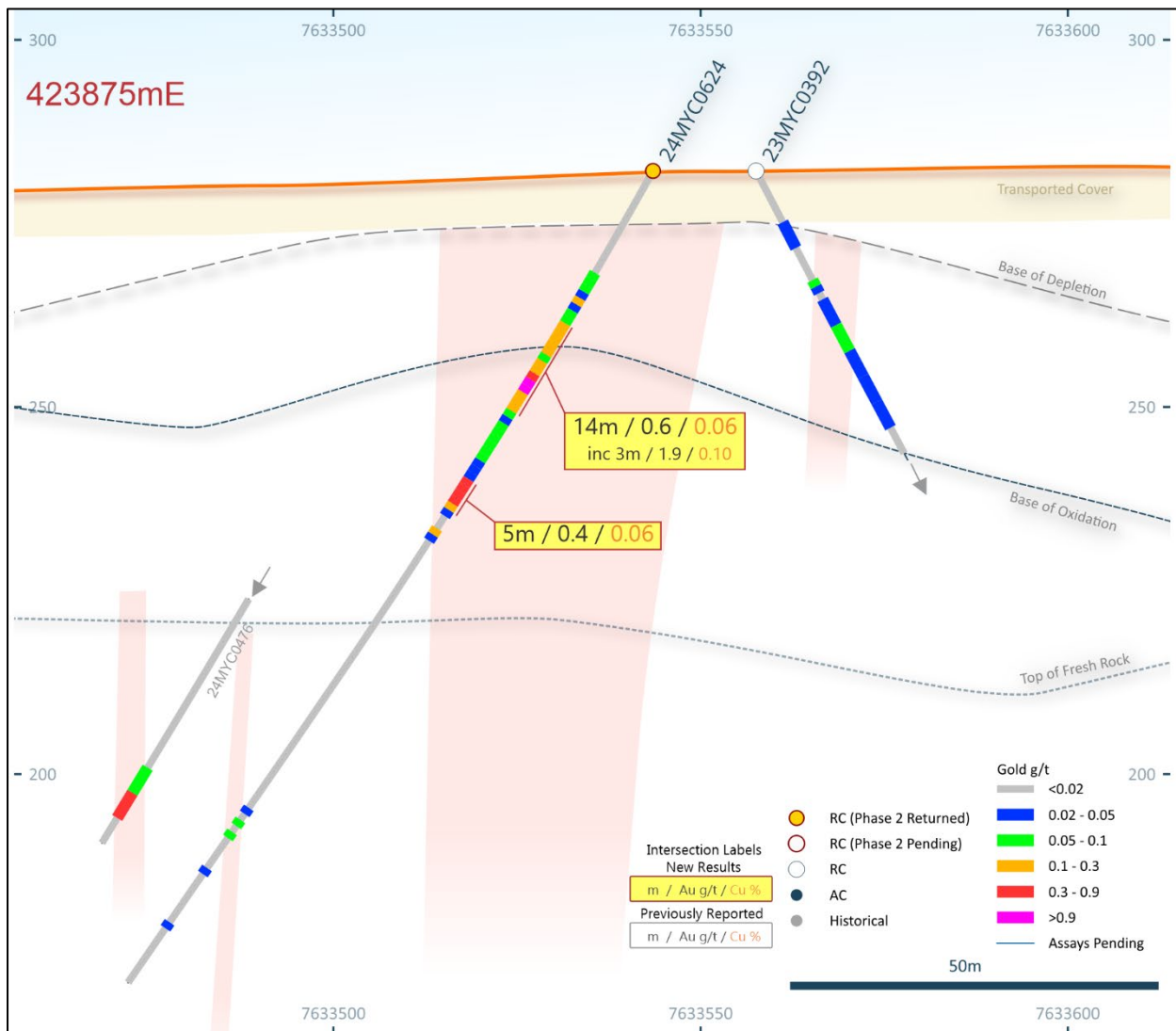


Figure 9: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 423,875mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

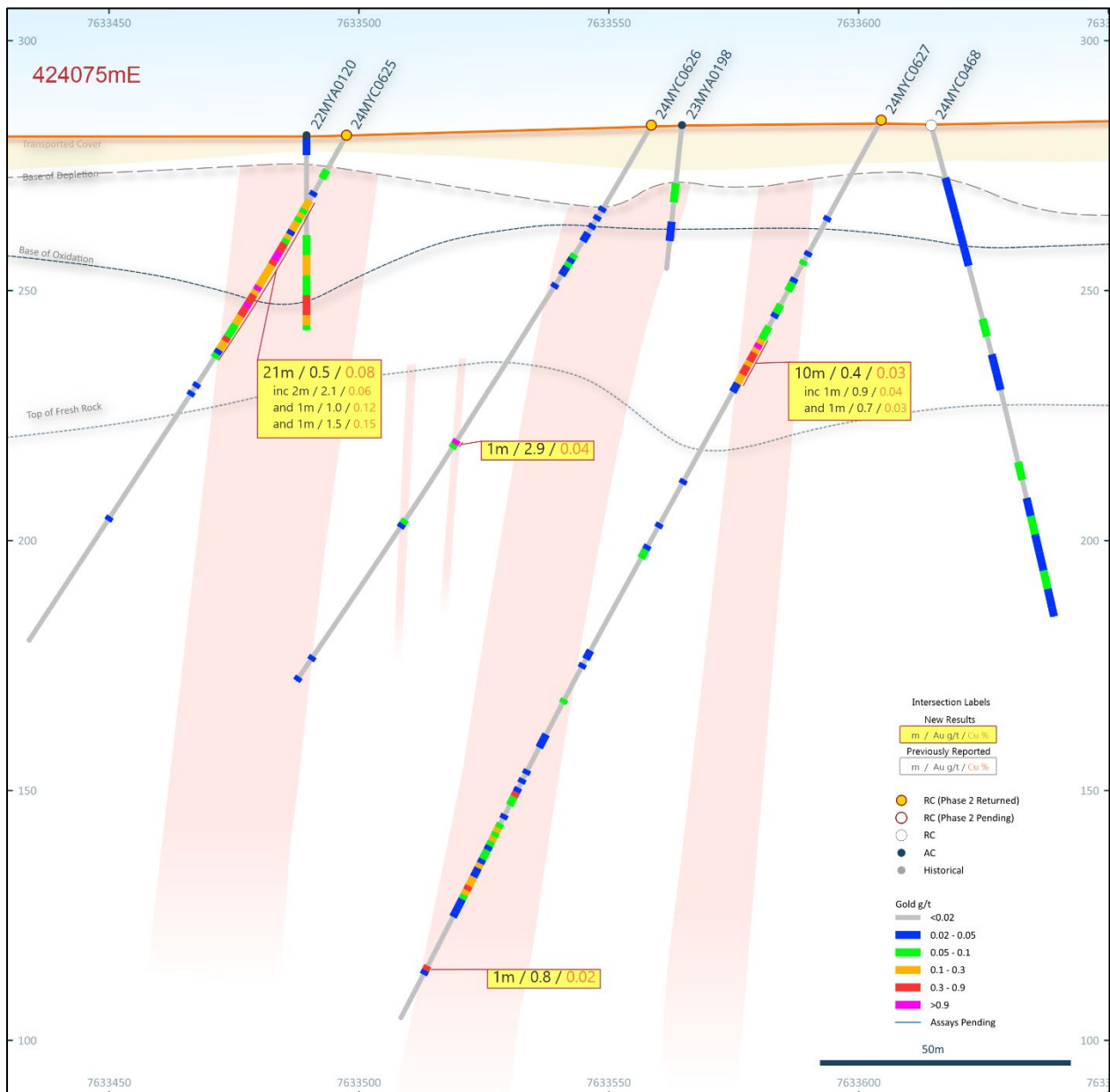


Figure 10: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 424,075mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

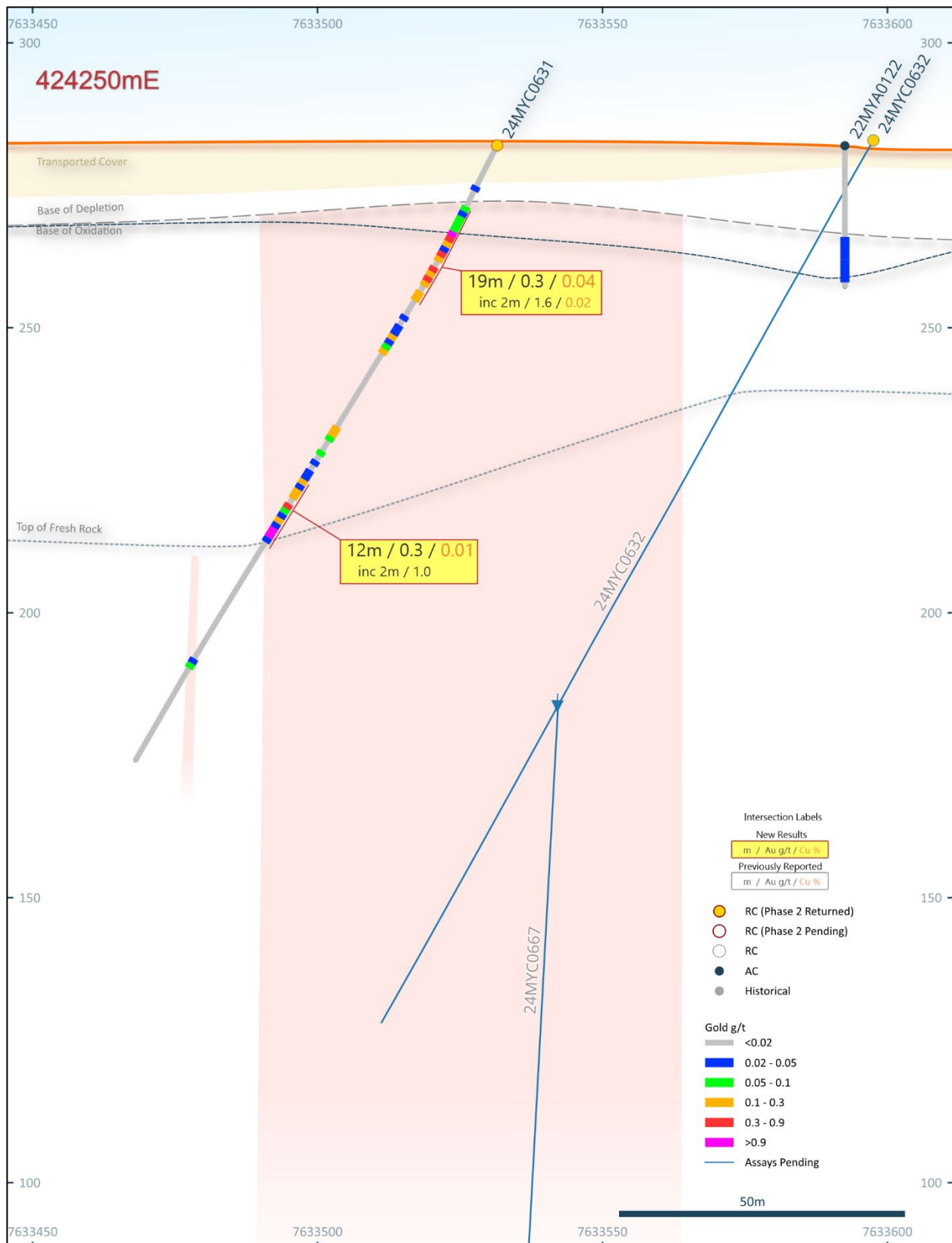


Figure 11: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section 424,250mE (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and nothing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

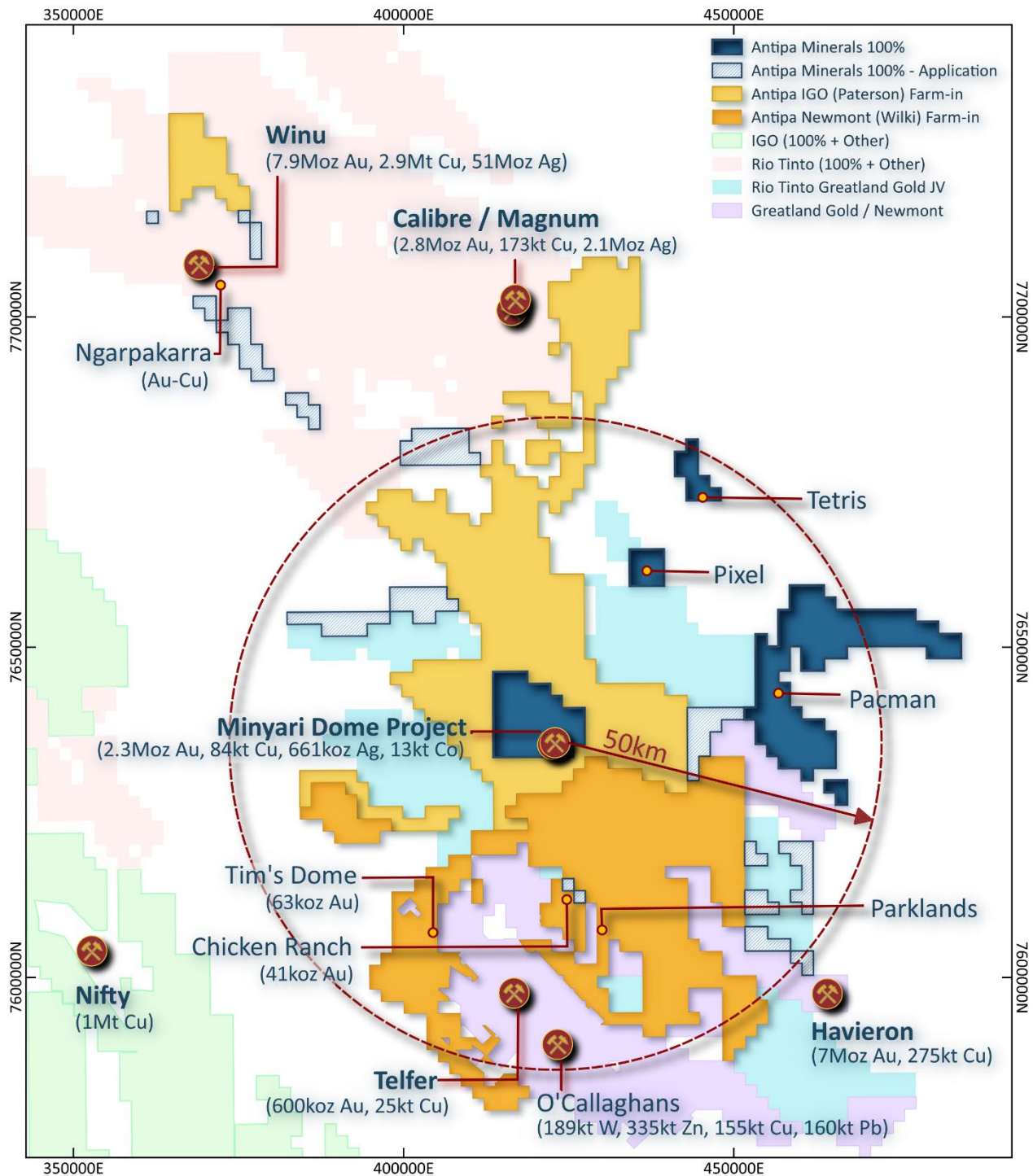


Figure 12: Plan showing location of Antipa 100%-owned Mynyari Dome Project, Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in (100% Antipa), Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in (100% Antipa), Newmont's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit¹, Newmont-Greatland Gold's^{2,3} Havieron deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.⁴ NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

¹ All references to 'Newmont' in this document are to Newcrest Operations Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation.

² All references to 'Greatland' in this document are to Greatland Gold plc.

³ Newmont Corporation has agreed to sell its Telfer assets to Greatland Gold plc: Refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM releases "AIM Admission Document" dated 10 September 2024, and "Acquisition of Havieron & Telfer - Update" dated 14 October 2024.

⁴ Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 21 December 2023, "Havieron Mineral Resource Estimate Update". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". Telfer and O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprium Metals Ltd ASX release dated 14 March 2024, "Updated Nifty MRE Reaches 1M Tonnes Contained Copper".

About Antipa Minerals Ltd

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (Antipa or the **Company**) is a leading mineral exploration company with a proven track record of discovering world-class gold-copper deposits in the highly prospective Paterson Province of Western Australia. The Company remains focused on advancing its exploration and development programmes to unlock the full potential of this richly endowed region, which offers substantial opportunities for profitable mining operations. Antipa's combined tenement holdings cover over 3,900km² and host total attributable Mineral Resources of 2.42 million ounces (**Moz**) of gold, 84,000 tonnes (**t**) of copper, and 661 thousand ounces (**koz**) of silver, situated in a region home to Newmont's Telfer mine and 22 Mtpa processing facility, as well as recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

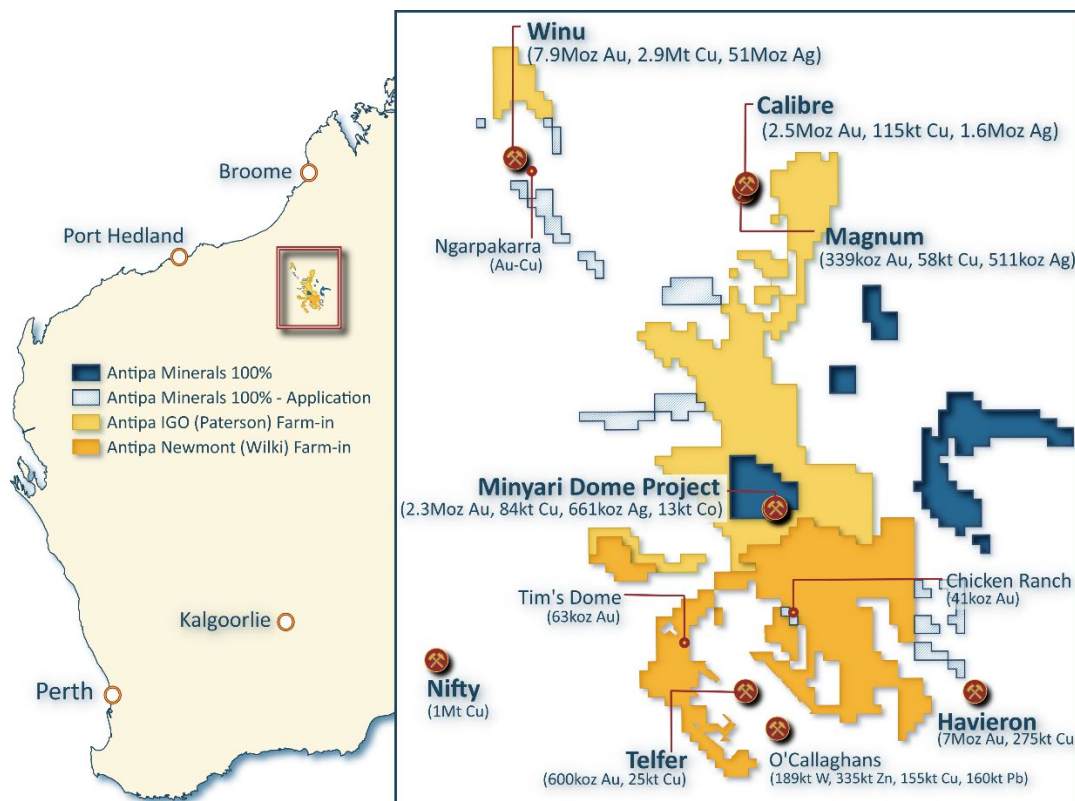
Antipa's exploration success includes the discovery of several significant mineral deposits within its tenements, notably the 100%-owned flagship, 880km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project (**Minyari Dome Project**). The Minyari Dome Project currently hosts a 2.3Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams per tonne (**g/t**) plus copper, silver and cobalt (**2024 MRE**). An Updated Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project indicated the potential for a substantial standalone development opportunity with further upside potential.

An ongoing ambitious drilling programme aimed at rapid and substantial growth of the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome is designed to enhance the value of the current development opportunity while also targeting new significant gold-copper discoveries.

The Minyari Dome Project is complemented by two additional large-scale growth projects covering over 3,000km², which have attracted major mining companies through multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture arrangements:

- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in

Antipa is well-positioned to continue its resource growth and project development trajectory targeting significant value creation for its shareholders through focused exploration and sensible development in one of the world's most promising gold-copper regions.



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.

Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 21 December 2023, "Havieron Mineral Resource Estimate Update". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". Telfer and O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprum Metals Ltd ASX release dated 14 March 2024, "Updated Nifty MRE Reaches 1M Tonnes Contained Copper".

Table 1: Minyari Dome Project - CY2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme
Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Results – Assay Batch 1

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
24MYC0470*	GEO-01 South	140	172	32	2.40	628	0.14	13
	Including	140	144	4	8.87	35	0.01	9
	Including	157	170	13	2.97	1,233	0.26	16
	Also including	160	163	3	7.53	3,123	0.55	30
24MYC0470	GEO-01 South	179	180	1	0.10	30	0.04	2
24MYC0470	GEO-01 South	188	191	3	0.05	682	0.08	47
24MYC0470	GEO-01 South	191	193	2	0.11	832	0.18	59
24MYC0470	GEO-01 South	195	197	2	0.07	423	0.11	26
24MYC0470	GEO-01 South	199	246	47	0.32	410	0.10	31
	Including	200	205	5	0.48	871	0.23	52
	Including	217	218	1	0.84	534	0.14	44
	Including	225	232	7	0.50	361	0.06	33
	Including	241	245	4	1.10	604	0.07	36
	Also Including	242	243	1	2.96	1,510	0.11	69
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	120	124	4	0.04	89	0.03	615
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	380	396	16	0.14	65	0.02	15
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	416	420	4	0.03	326	0.03	53
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	438	443	5	0.10	141	0.02	46
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	448	449	1	0.05	484	0.06	46
24MYC0622	GEO-01 South	19	26	7	0.02	834	0.16	18
24MYC0622	GEO-01 South	26	66	40	1.03	1,282	0.21	99
	Including	29	46	17	2.21	2,481	0.40	207
	Also Incl.	37	39	2	10.96	1,468	0.18	880
24MYC0622	GEO-01 South	83	84	1	0.12	51	0.03	6
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	15	21	6	0.04	359	0.03	121
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	30	36	6	0.10	296	0.04	26
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	38	39	1	0.13	274	0.03	10
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	39	42	3	0.03	417	0.06	9
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	42	51	9	0.30	1,221	0.13	34
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	51	78	27	1.01	1,584	0.26	36
	Including	45	47	2	0.69	1,283	0.26	39
	Including	52	57	5	1.93	1,810	0.35	43
	Also Incl.	52	53	1	3.55	3,420	0.29	76
	Including	70	76	6	1.67	2,671	0.45	47
	Also Incl.	70	71	1	2.50	4,020	0.69	52
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	78	80	2	0.17	493	0.10	27
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	83	84	1	0.09	123	0.05	3
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	95	96	1	0.01	300	0.07	6
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	117	119	2	0.03	412	0.10	17
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	3	24	21	0.04	400	0.06	41
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	24	38	14	0.55	609	0.08	32
	Including	32	35	3	1.92	986	0.16	26
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	38	49	11	0.07	338	0.07	24
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	49	54	5	0.43	566	0.06	20
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	57	58	1	0.14	276	0.02	20
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	105	114	9	0.03	395	0.07	23
	Including	107	108	1	0.07	1,065	0.17	36
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	8	10	2	0.09	131	0.01	29
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	15	23	8	0.14	295	0.02	40
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	23	44	21	0.54	758	0.09	33
	Including	27	29	2	2.14	641	0.05	36
	Including	35	36	1	0.98	1,240	0.30	34
	Including	39	40	1	1.45	1,495	0.12	18
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	44	52	8	0.12	484	0.08	33
24MYC0626	GEO-01 South	5	10	5	0.01	493	0.03	19
24MYC0626	GEO-01 South	16	17	1	0.02	361	0.03	28
24MYC0626	GEO-01 South	74	75	1	2.86	365	0.21	4
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	38	39	1	0.09	368	0.03	39
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	50	60	10	0.38	334	0.03	34
	Including	51	52	1	0.91	381	0.03	25
	Including	54	55	1	0.70	341	0.02	27
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	153	154	1	0.57	3,090	0.47	75
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	154	155	1	0.06	396	0.09	8
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	161	177	16	0.13	235	0.03	25
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	177	181	4	0.03	402	0.05	34
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	192	193	1	0.84	182	0.16	1,795
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	3	7	4	0.01	427	0.06	59
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	8	11	3	0.14	76	0.06	53
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	20	22	2	0.05	310	0.07	28
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	23	42	19	0.47	812	0.10	49
	Including	37	41	4	1.51	2,164	0.13	121
	Also incl.	40	41	1	3.26	2,450	0.12	208
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	50	53	3	0.10	365	0.10	42
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	68	71	3	0.03	162	0.04	411

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	2	5	3	0.01	594	0.05	29
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	5	36	31	0.12	1,094	0.19	66
	Including	27	36	9	0.18	3,175	0.50	152
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	36	37	1	0.03	397	0.07	29
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	45	50	5	0.10	112	0.02	16
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	74	75	1	0.07	338	0.09	58
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	77	100	23	2.83	370	0.13	41
	Including	88	96	8	7.68	176	0.15	36
	Also incl.	90	93	3	18.18	241	0.25	39
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	102	103	1	0.11	97	0.05	21
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	119	120	1	0.13	228	0.03	37
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	124	128	4	0.48	1,167	0.25	26
	Including	125	126	1	1.50	1,710	0.30	21
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	131	132	1	0.08	368	0.07	13
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	133	134	1	0.08	86	0.02	13
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	135	136	1	0.10	33	0.01	10
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	140	145	5	0.27	1,525	0.36	51
	Including	143	144	1	0.73	5,400	1.12	101
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	148	149	1	0.21	164	0.04	5
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	4	12	8	0.02	325	0.06	39
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	12	31	19	0.31	356	0.05	42
	Including	17	19	2	1.60	240	0.02	56
	Also incl.	17	18	1	2.49	88	0.02	20
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	38	42	4	0.10	350	0.06	114
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	57	59	2	0.19	79	0.03	17
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	68	80	12	0.30	119	0.04	11
	Including	73	74	1	0.69	176	0.05	11
	Including	78	80	2	1.01	50	0.09	13

* CY2024 Phase 1 RC drill hole 24MYC0470 re-entered from 150m and extended by 114m to an EoH depth of 264m

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
- ≥ 300 ppm (0.03%) copper; and/or
- ≥ 0.70 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or
- ≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) cobalt
- 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 – CY2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme
Reverse Circulation (RC) 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
24MYC0470*	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,581	424,201	277	264	181	-60	Received
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	RC	7,635,879	422,897	278	450	164	-69	Received
24MYC0622	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,528	423,782	276	120	42	-60	Received
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,498	423,848	276	126	010	-60	Received
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,544	423,877	276	132	189	-61	Received
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,498	424,066	276	120	190	-61	Received
24MYC0626	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,559	424,079	276	132	183	-61	Received
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,605	424,067	276	204	185	-61	Received
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,488	424,148	276	108	185	-61	Received
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,536	424,153	276	120	182	-61	Received
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,606	424,156	276	162	186	-60	Received
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,532	424,255	276	126	188	-62	Received
24MYC0632	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,598	424,268	276	180	202	-58	Pending
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,936	423,610	276	120	035	-62	Pending
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,889	423,589	276	126	036	-61	Pending

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24MYC0635	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,848	423,562	276	90	036	-60	Pending
24MYC0636	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,802	423,531	276	120	037	-61	Pending
24MYC0637	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,585	423,520	276	120	190	-61	Pending
24MYC0638	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,711	423,541	276	246	192	-61	Pending
24MYC0639	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,776	423,551	276	240	184	-60	Pending
24MYC0640	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,234	423,139	278	108	191	-60	Pending
24MYC0641	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,190	423,135	278	114	190	-60	Pending
24MYC0642	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,120	423,193	276	78	212	-60	Pending
24MYC0643	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,248	423,203	278	240	190	-71	Pending
24MYC0644	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,189	423,246	276	168	190	-60	Pending
24MYC0645	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,037	423,260	281	102	191	-61	Pending
24MYC0646	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,089	423,263	281	144	190	-61	Pending
24MYC0647	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,084	423,314	275	84	191	-61	Pending
24MYC0648	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,045	423,350	277	66	189	-60	Pending
24MYC0649	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,098	423,366	277	126	188	-59	Pending
24MYC0650	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,138	423,372	277	144	191	-61	Pending
24MYC0651	Minyari South	RC	7,635,241	423,000	278	294	190	-74	Pending
24MYC0652	Minyari South	RC	7,635,188	422,982	278	246	191	-63	Pending
24MYC0653	Minyari South	RC	7,634,870	422,981	278	150	000	-71	Pending
24MYC0654	Minyari West	RC	7,635,422	422,934	278	408	304	-64	Pending
24MYC0655	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,781	423,549	278	246	225	-61	Pending
24MYC0656	Minyari West	RC	7,635,469	422,882	278	348	305	-69	Pending
24MYC0657	Minyari West	RC	7,635,516	422,836	278	168	311	-69	Pending
24MYC0658	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,726	423,493	278	156	207	-62	Pending
24MYC0659	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,777	423,467	278	144	239	-61	Pending
24MYC0660	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,815	423,540	278	180	241	-61	Pending
24MYC0661	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,873	423,440	278	120	243	-60	Pending
24MYC0662	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,913	423,512	278	198	241	-61	Pending
24MYC0663	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,985	423,445	278	120	240	-60	Pending
24MYC0664	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,017	423,521	278	204	240	-60	Pending
24MYC0665	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,650	423,644	279	78	190	-60	Pending
24MYC0666	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,723	423,657	279	144	190	-61	Pending
24MYC0667	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,633,548	424,326	279	216	262	-62	Pending
24MYBH004	GEO-01 Main Zone	RC	7,633,838	423,760	278	72	000	-90	Pending

* CY2024 Phase 1 RC drill hole 24MYC0470 re-entered from 150m and extended by 114m to an EoH depth of 264m

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 (Antipa 100%) September 2024 MRE

Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%) ¹										
Deposit	Classification	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au ounces	Ag g/t	Ag ounces	Cu %	Cu tonnes	Co %	Co tonnes
Minyari	Indicated	27,100,000	1.75	1,505,000	0.58	507,000	0.22	59,800	0.04	9,720
Minyari	Inferred	6,200,000	1.78	347,000	0.36	72,000	0.15	9,000	0.02	1,000
Total Minyari		33,300,000	1.73	1,852,000	0.54	579,000	0.21	68,900	0.03	10,800
WACA	Indicated	1,710,000	0.96	53,000	0.17	9,000	0.11	1,900	0.02	300
WACA	Inferred	3,454,000	1.27	143,000	0.16	17,000	0.14	5,000	0.02	900
Total WACA		5,164,000	1.18	195,000	0.16	26,000	0.13	6,900	0.02	1,200
WACA West	Inferred	403,000	0.73	9,400	0.77	10,010	0.19	750	0.03	101
Total WACA West		403,000	0.73	9,400	0.77	10,010	0.19	750	0.03	101
Minyari South	Inferred	151,000	4.52	22,000	1.04	5,000	0.59	900	0.05	100
Total Minyari South		151,000	4.52	22,000	1.04	5,000	0.59	900	0.05	100
Sundown	Indicated	442,000	1.31	19,000	0.55	8,000	0.27	1,200	0.03	100
Sundown	Inferred	828,000	1.84	49,000	0.27	7,000	0.16	1,300	0.06	500
Total Sundown		1,270,000	1.65	68,000	0.37	15,000	0.19	2,500	0.05	600
GEO-01	Indicated	2,992,000	0.76	73,000	0.1	10,000	0.04	1,200	0.003	100
GEO-01	Inferred	3,748,000	0.65	78,000	0.11	13,000	0.05	2,000	0.003	100
Total GEO-01		6,740,000	0.70	151,000	0.10	23,000	0.05	3,200	0.00	200
Minyari North	Inferred	587,000	1.07	20,000	0.15	3,000	0.09	500	0.01	60
Total Minyari North		587,000	1.07	20,000	0.15	3,000	0.09	500	0.01	60
Total Indicated		32,200,000	1.59	1,650,000	0.52	534,000	0.20	64,000	0.03	10,000
Total Inferred		15,400,000	1.35	670,000	0.26	127,000	0.13	19,500	0.02	3,000
Total Minyari Dome Project		47,600,000	1.51	2,320,000	0.43	661,000	0.18	84,000	0.03	13,000

Notes to Minyari Dome Project Table above:

- Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
- The Mineral Resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent (**Aueq**); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.
- The 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.
- The Minyari Dome Project and its Mineral Resource are 100% owned by Antipa Minerals.

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

Wilki Project (Antipa 100%)					
Deposit	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:

- Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.
- The Wilki Project Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade above 0.5 g/t gold (Au).
- The 0.5 g/t gold (Au) cut-off assumes open pit mining.
- Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with current interests being Antipa 100% and farm-in partner Newmont Corporation 0%.

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, Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim’s Dome Deposits: 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 “100% Owned Minyari Dome Project Grows by 573,000 Oz of Gold” created on 17 September 2024 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett and Victoria Lawns, the Tim’s Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled “Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources” created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, 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.

Competent Persons Statement – Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project: The information in this document that relates to the **Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project** is extracted from the report entitled “Minyari Dome Project Scoping Study Update – Exceptional Development Potential Confirmed” reported on 24 October 2024, 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.

Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project: The information in this document that relates to the Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project is extracted from the report entitled “Minyari Scoping Study Update Confirms Development Potential” reported on 24 October 2024, 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 Information - Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

The 0.4 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) that it is the Company’s opinion that all metals included in this metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 2,030 /oz gold
 - US\$ 4.06 /lb copper
 - US\$ 24.50 /oz silver
 - US\$ 49,701 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.700 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are assumed as follows:
 - Gold = 88.0% Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- 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.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t * 0.012) + (Cu % * 1.32) + (Co % * 5.88).

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme Reverse Circulation 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"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the ongoing CY2024 Phase 2 exploration programme various prospects and targets were sampled by 49 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 8,094 metres, with an average hole depth of 168m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 holes were drilled from surface for a total of 7,980m; and One CY2024 Phase 1 RC drill hole was extended by a total of 114m. Assay results have been received for the first 12 Phase 2 RC drill holes. RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. All RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer with samples taken on one metre intervals. Individual (one) metre (2 to 3kg) samples or two to four metre composite samples (2 to 3kg) were submitted for laboratory analysis. If warranted and based on anomalous laboratory assay results of (2 to 4m) composite samples, additional individual (one) metre samples may also be collected and submitted for laboratory analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 66m to 450m.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC 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. RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were split using the drill rig's mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg sample were collected. 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 RC 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 RC intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. A total of 8,094 metres of RC 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"> RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. Samples were collected as 1m splits from the rig mounted cone splitter. Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. The majority of the samples were dry. Individual (one) metre (2 to 3kg) samples or two to four metre composite samples (2 to 3kg) were submitted for laboratory analysis. <p>Sample Preparation</p> <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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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> <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> 	<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. Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for laboratory assay for each drill hole, with additional duplicate samples submitted in mineralized zones. 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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</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 using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 3m. 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. 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

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		<p>were apparent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Drill hole collar locations are typically drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical targets (e.g. magnetic, induced polarisation, electromagnetic, gravity) and/or air core targets and/or surface sampling (soil) geochemical anomalies. At GEO-01, the extent of the approximately 50m x 50m drill hole spacing of the RC \pm diamond core drilling is sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. In addition to this, multiple drill holes have been drilled on 25m infill sections at GEO-01 North and GEO-01 South. Reported RC 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT- 2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme

Reverse Circulation 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 552.6km², 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 92.6km²; E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence being 47.9km²; E45/4618 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; E45/4812 = 100% of licence being 28.7km²; E45/5079 = 100% of licence being 31.9km²; E45/5147 = 100% of licence being 185.3km²; E45/5148 = 100% of licence being 153.3km²; 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 Operations Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<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, GEO-01, Minyari South, Minyari North 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 and meta-mafic 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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). For RC, a nominal 0.1 g/t gold, 300 ppm copper, 0.7 g/t silver and 400 ppm cobalt 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.
<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 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°, with pre-mineralisation folding resulting in local variations

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in geometry. 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. Multi element laboratory assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical

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		<p>consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.