



MULTIPLE NEW ZONES OF NEAR-SURFACE, HIGH-GRADE GOLD DISCOVERED

Including 17m at 6.8 g/t gold from 65m
MINYARI DOME PROJECT (100% ANTIPA)

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce assay results from a second batch of 23 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes (for 3,552m), completed as part of the 72-hole (for 11,134m) CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme at its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (**Minyari Dome**) (refer to Figure 10). Results confirm the **discovery of additional new zones of near-surface high-grade gold, including in the southern part of the GEO-01 prospect, now referred to as Fiama, Minyari South, and Minyari Southeast**. Assay results for the remaining 37 holes (for 5,668m) are expected in early CY2025.

Highlights

Minyari South Deposit:

- **17m at 6.8 g/t gold and 0.50% copper** from 65m down hole in 24MYC0653, including:
 - **4m at 12.2 g/t gold and 1.00% copper** from 68m down hole; and
 - **4m at 13.3 g/t gold and 0.65% copper** from 76m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 24.9 g/t gold and 0.65% copper** from 76m down hole

Fiama (formerly GEO-01 South):

- **16m at 3.8 g/t gold** and 0.09% copper from 113m down hole in 24MYC0632, including:
 - **2m at 25.4 g/t gold** and 0.21% copper from 120m down hole

Minyari Southeast resource definition drilling:

- **10m at 3.0 g/t gold** from 67m down hole in 24MYC0644, including:
 - **2m at 13.2 g/t gold** from 67m down hole
- **20m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 5m down hole in 24MYC0641, including:
 - **2m at 7.1 g/t gold** and 0.22% copper from 19m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 11.1 g/t gold** and 0.19% copper from 19m down hole
- **15m at 1.1 g/t gold** from 37m down hole in 24MYC0641, including:
 - **4m at 2.6 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 41m down hole

Mineralisation remains open across multiple GEO-01 lodes, Minyari South, and Minyari Southeast, **offering significant resource growth potential**.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented

"Our Phase 2 CY2024 programme at Minyari Dome continues to deliver outstanding results, with this second batch of 23 holes confirming significant intersections across multiple target areas. Step out drilling at the Minyari South deposit included a thick 17m intersection grading 6.8 g/t gold and 0.50% copper, including two 4m intervals of 12.2 g/t and 13.3 g/t gold.

Success at GEO-01 South, now renamed Fiama, is particularly exciting, with a highlight intercept of 2m at 25.4 g/t gold from the current batch of assays reinforcing its potential and warranting elevation in priority status. With assays pending for 37 additional holes, there remains tremendous scope for further success and potential Minyari Dome resource expansion."

CY2024 Phase 2 Minyari Dome Project Exploration Programme

The recently completed CY2024 Phase 2 campaign targeted brownfield Mineral Resource growth and greenfield discoveries, and included a component of resource delineation drilling. Samples were also collected for metallurgical analysis to support future Pre-Feasibility studies.

Alongside its active exploration drilling programmes, various technical work streams have been advanced, designed to further de-risk and refine the development opportunity at Minyari Dome.

The CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme concluded at the end of November and included a total of 72 drill holes for a total of 11,134m, comprising:

- 67 RC holes for 10,146m; and
- Five diamond core holes for 988m.

Programme objectives:

- Growth of the existing Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at various deposits;
- Pursuing new gold discoveries within multiple high-priority areas; and
- Collecting samples for metallurgical testing, planned as part of a future Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**).

Priority targets (see Figure 1):

- **GEO-01 Broader Prospect Area:** 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 the Fiama, Minella and GEO-01 North targets);
- **GEO-01 Main Zone:** Potential for plunging high-grade mineralisation in the 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;
- **Resource Target beneath Minyari South Scoping Study Open Pit:** Testing for depth extensions to mineralisation below the Minyari South deposit Scoping Study open pit;
- **Resource Targets Inside Minyari Scoping Study Open Pit:** Two poorly tested subsidiary zones of mineralisation within the northwest and southwest regions of the Minyari deposit Scoping Study; and

- **Minyari Plunge Offset Target:** Potential for fault offset repetition of the Minyari mineralisation, beneath Minyari North.

Assay results for twenty-three (23) CY2024 Phase 2 RC drill holes (for 3,552m) are included in this release, with the first twelve (12) Phase 2 RC drill holes previous reported in late November 2024¹.

CY2024 Phase 2 RC drilling programme results summary

Minyari South Deposit:

The Minyari South deposit is located 100m southwest of the 1.8Moz Minyari gold-copper deposit. Assay results were returned for three RC holes (for 690m) of the Minyari South component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme, with results for a fourth hole (216m) outstanding (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 to 3 and 6).

These four Phase 2 RC drill holes were testing a revised Minyari South geological model invoking a parasitic synformal fold setting. This new model highlighted the potential for untested, tightly folded prospective dolerite host rocks, which previous drilling along local grid east-west orientation had not intersected. The knowledge obtained from the mineral system setting at GEO-01 is identifying new high-grade discovery opportunities at existing deposits, as well as defining new targets for testing.

Notable Minyari South deposit step-out extensional drilling intersections include:

- **17m at 6.8 g/t gold and 0.50% copper** from 65m down hole in 24MYC0653, including:
 - **4m at 12.2 g/t gold and 1.00% copper** from 68m down hole; and
 - **4m at 13.3 g/t gold and 0.65% copper** from 76m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 24.9 g/t gold and 0.65% copper** from 76m down hole
- **2m at 1.9 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 54m down hole in 24MYC0651, including:
 - **1m at 3.5 g/t gold** and 0.13% copper from 54m down hole

Key outcomes from the current round of drilling at **Minyari South**, include:

- **Revised geological model delivers significant high-grade gold-copper mineralisation at Minyari South which remains open** (refer to Figure 3):
 - Host rock package synform folded dolerite and metasediments;
 - High-grade gold-copper in fold hinge zone;
 - Mineralisation grading up to 24.90 g/t gold and 1.5% copper (1m intersections);
 - Step-out drill hole 24MYC0653 was drilled at 90° to previous drilling and extended high-grade gold-copper mineralisation 50m to the south; and
 - a 75 to 100m wide, south plunging, high-grade gold-copper target remains open in most directions with further Phase 2 drilling assay results pending.
- **Clear potential to increase the existing Minyari South MRE below the 2024 Scoping Study open pit design limit, with additional drilling planned in H1 CY2025.**

¹ Refer to Antipa Minerals Ltd Minyari Dome Project ASX release dated 25 November 2024, "GEO-01 South Returns Multiple New Zones of Near-Surface Gold".

Fiama (formerly GEO-01 South):

GEO-01 is located approximately 1.3km south of the Minyari deposit. The CY2024 Phase 1 RC drilling increased the prospective mineralised footprint to approximately 700m x 500m. Assay results were returned for a single RC hole (24MYC0632 for 180m) of the GEO-01 component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme, results now received for a total of twelve GEO-01 area holes (for 1,644m) (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1, 2 and 4, 5 and 6).

Drill hole 24MYC0632 results delivered further zones of shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at GEO-01 South (renamed Fiama), which remains open in a number of directions (Figures 4 to 5).

Notable Fiama intersections from drill hole 24MYC0632 include:

- **16m at 3.8 g/t gold** and 0.09% copper from 113m down hole, including:
 - **2m at 25.4 g/t gold** and 0.21% copper from 120m down hole
- **2m at 1.8 g/t gold** and 0.09% copper from 175m down hole

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

- **Significant gold-copper mineralisation at Fiama approximately 400m southeast of the GEO-01 Main Zone deposit further expanded** (refer to Figures 2 and 4 to 5):
 - 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 31.60 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 with further Phase 2 drilling assay results pending for both the Fiama and nearby, recently named, Minella prospects.
- **Clear potential to increase the existing GEO-01 MRE, with additional drilling planned in H1 CY2025.**

Minyari Southeast:

The Minyari Southeast deposit extends from the southeast corner of the Minyari deposit. It was discovered during the Phase 1 drilling programme and delivered an increase to the Minyari deposit MRE. Assay results were returned for eleven RC holes (for 1,374m) of the Minyari Southeast component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme which were primarily resource definition (**ResDef**) in nature, with the objective of increasing the MRE classification confidence (i.e. Inferred to Indicated resource conversion) (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1, 2, 6 and 7 to 9).

Notable Minyari Southeast deposit ResDef drilling intersections include:

- **10m at 3.0 g/t gold** from 67m down hole in 24MYC0644, including:
 - **2m at 13.2 g/t gold** from 67m down hole
- **20m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 5m down hole in 24MYC0641, including:
 - **2m at 7.1 g/t gold** and 0.22% copper from 19m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 11.1 g/t gold** and 0.19% copper from 19m down hole

- **15m at 1.1 g/t gold** from 37m down hole in 24MYC0641, including:
 - **4m at 2.6 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 41m down hole

Key outcomes from the current round of drilling at **Minyari Southeast**, include:

- **Minyari Southeast resource classification confidence increased, and obvious resource extensional growth gold-copper targets identified** (refer to Figures 7 to 9):
 - Mineralisation predominantly on and overlapping the contact between a package of two dolerite sills and metasediments;
 - High-grade gold-copper mineralisation grading up to 15.80 g/t gold and 0.47% copper (1m intersections);
 - Gold±copper mineralisation occurs along 250m of strike and remains open down dip; and
 - Mineralisation is potentially open along a further +500m of (rotated southwest) strike with possible connections to GP01; this opportunity is being tested during the Minyari Southeast Extension component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme (13 RC holes for 2,268m).
- **Potential to increase the existing Minyari Southeast MRE, with additional drilling planned in H1 CY2025.**

GEO-01 North:

The GEO-01 North greenfield target is a prospective area, with limited previous drilling, located immediately north of the GEO-01 Main Zone gold deposit. Assay results were returned for four RC holes (for 456m) of the GEO-01 North component of the Phase 2 RC drilling programme (a total of 13 holes for 1,380m). These first four drill holes returned low-grade mineralisation of up to 0.61 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 0.20% zinc and 0.17% lead (1m intersections). The assay results for the remaining nine drill holes are required prior to concluding an assessment of this target (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1).

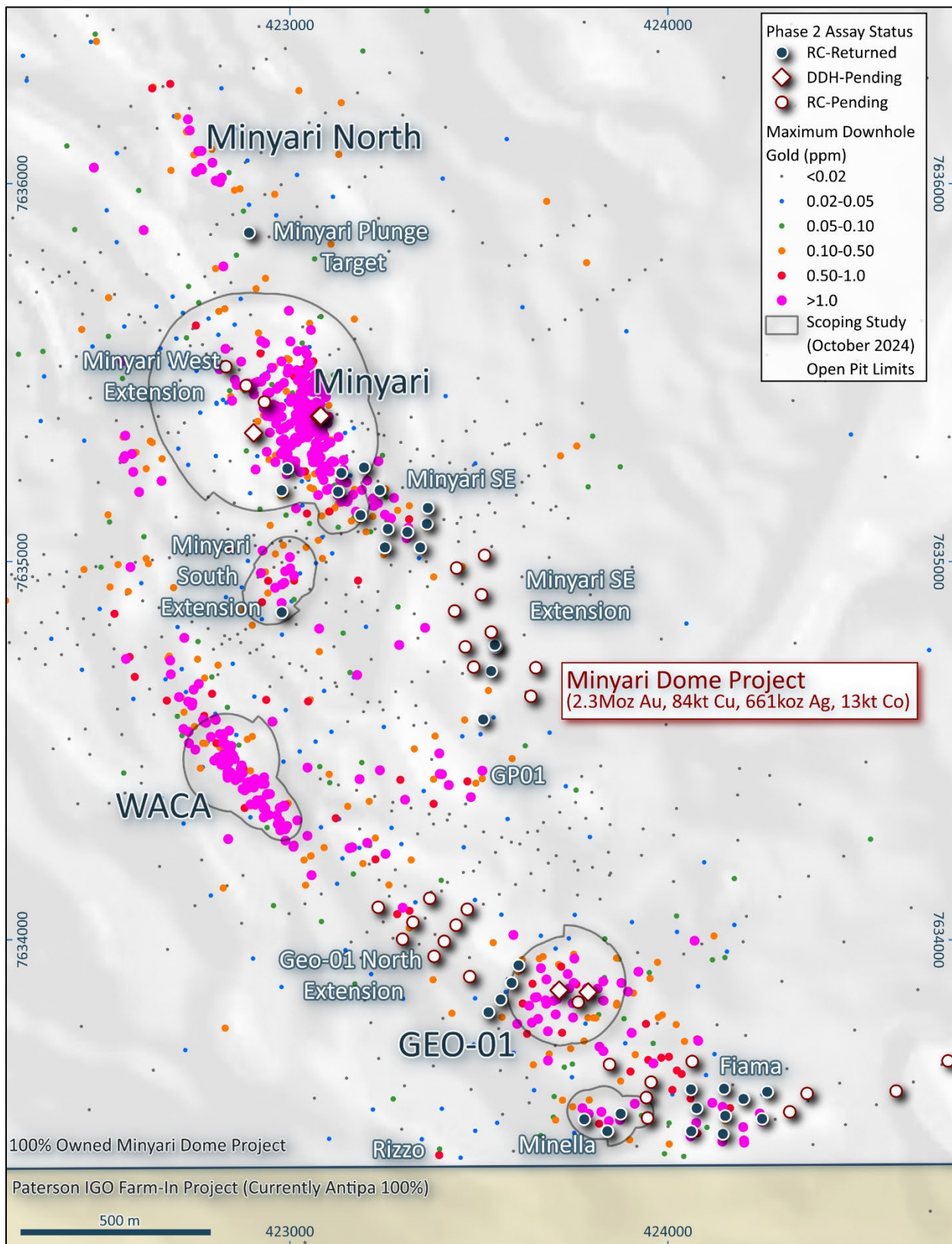


Figure 1: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome showing the 2024 Scoping Study Update open pit design limits, prospect locations, maximum down-hole gold drill results and CY2024 Phase 2 drilling programme target areas and completed RC and diamond core drill holes. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA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

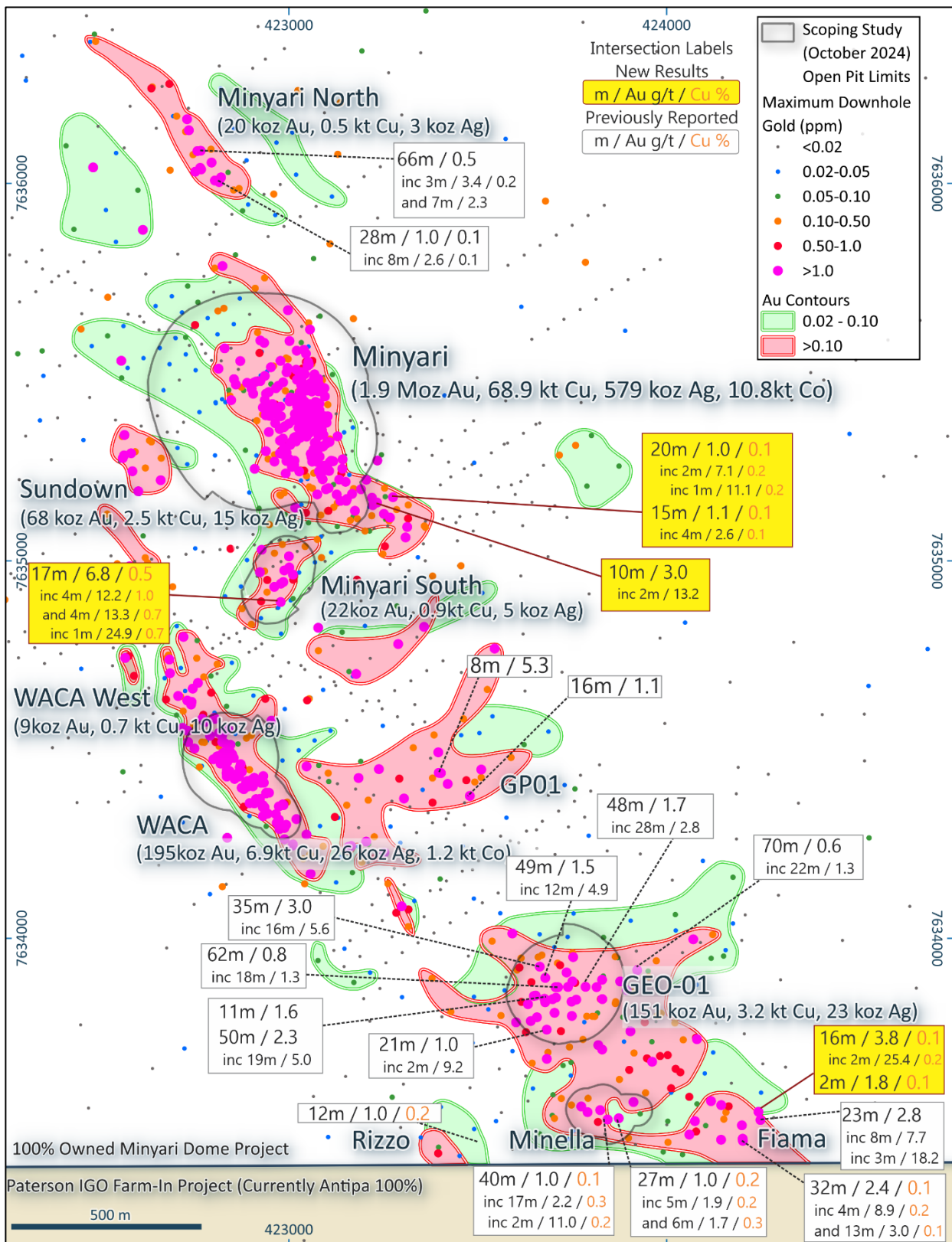


Figure 2: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, 2024 Scoping Study Update open pit design limits, prospect locations including Minyari South, GEO-01, Fiama, Minella, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

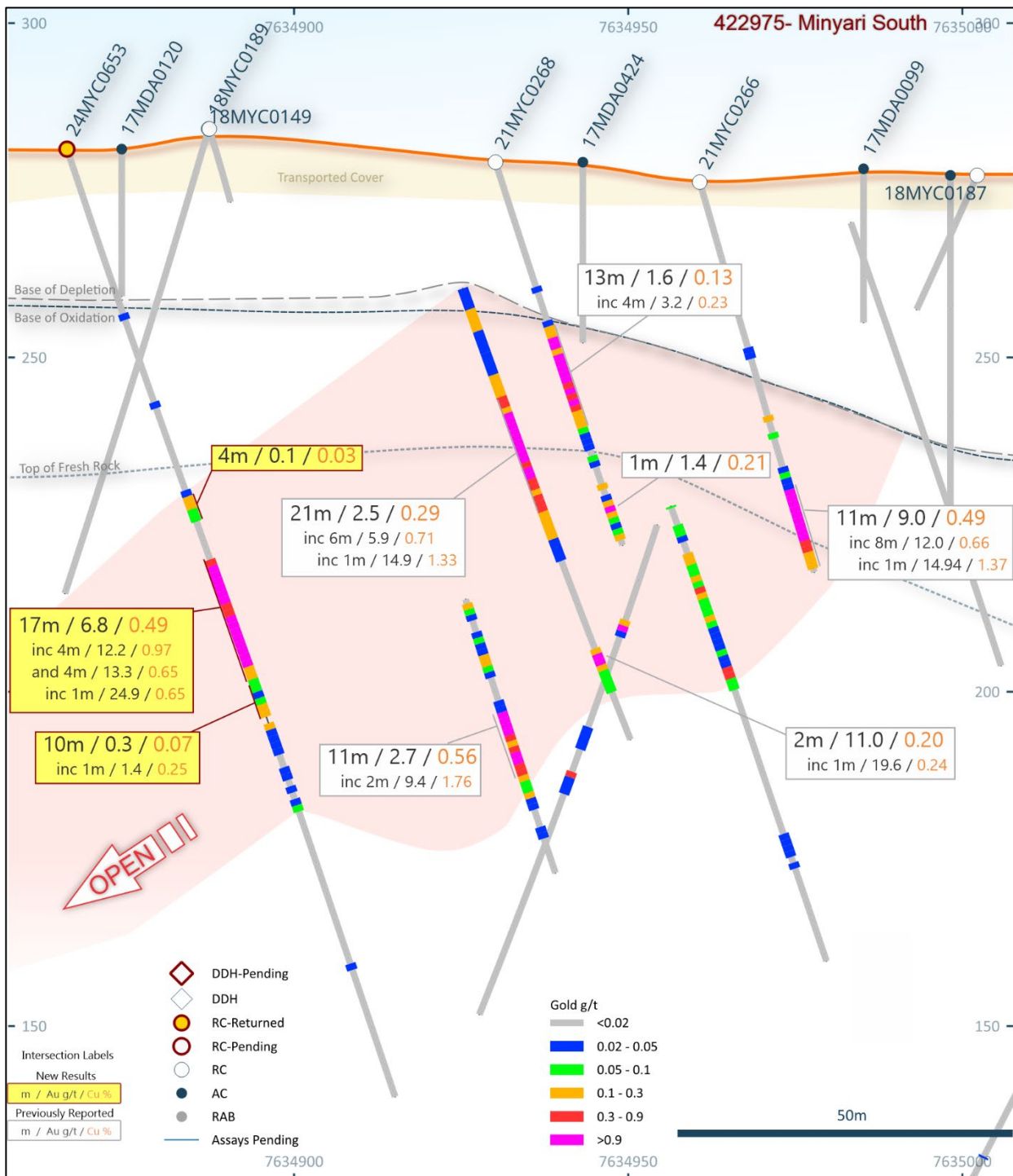


Figure 3: Minyari South deposit North-South cross-section 422,975mE (refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for high-grade mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and northing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

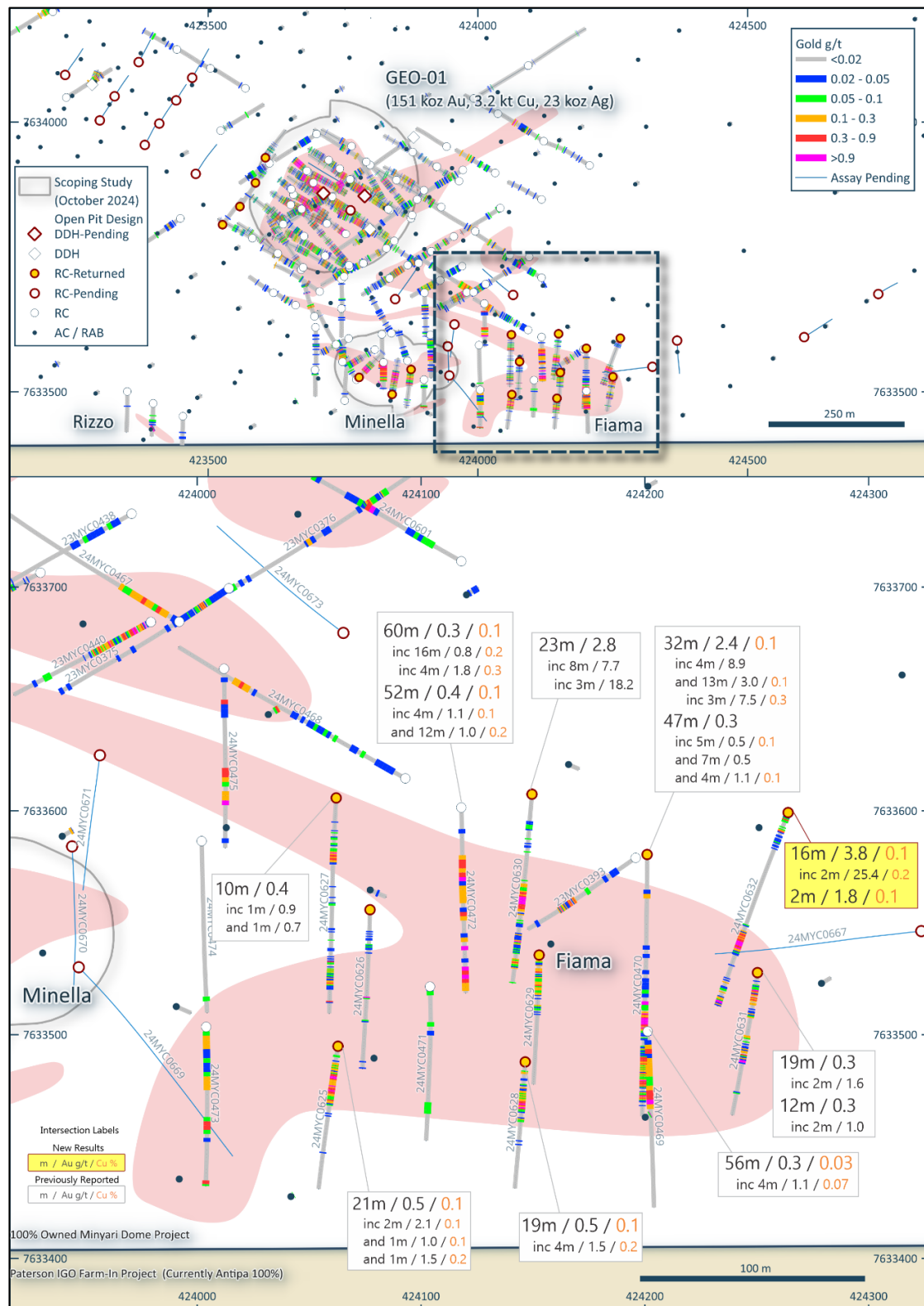


Figure 4: GEO-01, Fiama and Minella deposits plan view (upper diagram) with Fiama-Minella plan view (inset / lower diagram) showing gold ± copper drill annotation and intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelopes. Folded and/or faulted hard/brittle quartzite and mafic (dolerite) intrusives are preferentially mineralised. Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open, including high-grade, with large areas requiring further testing for strike and depth extensions. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates and 500m grid for upper diagram 100m grid for inset.

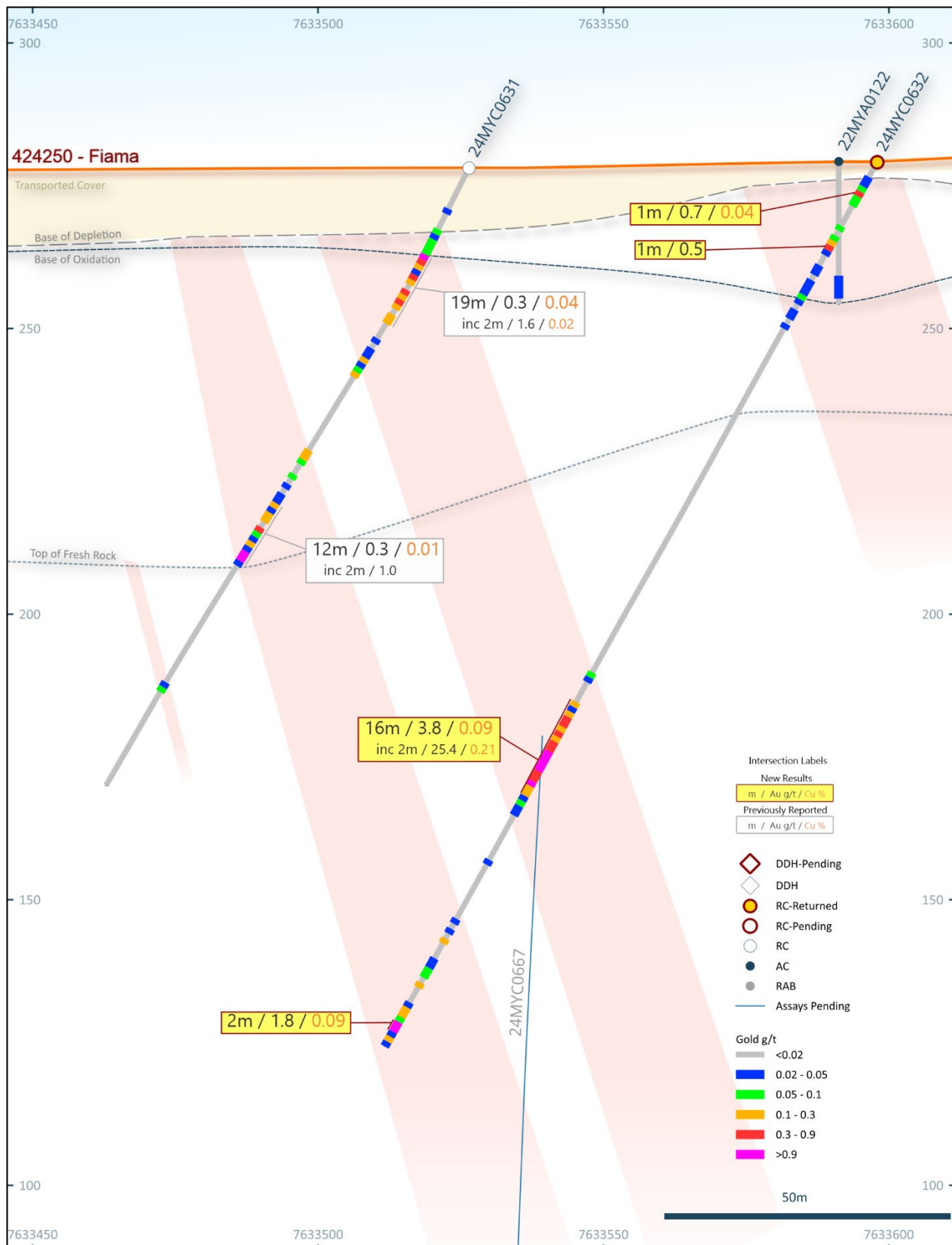


Figure 5: Fima deposit North-South cross-section 424,250mE (refer to Figures 1, 2 and 4 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and northing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA 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 was completed at 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 PFS 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".

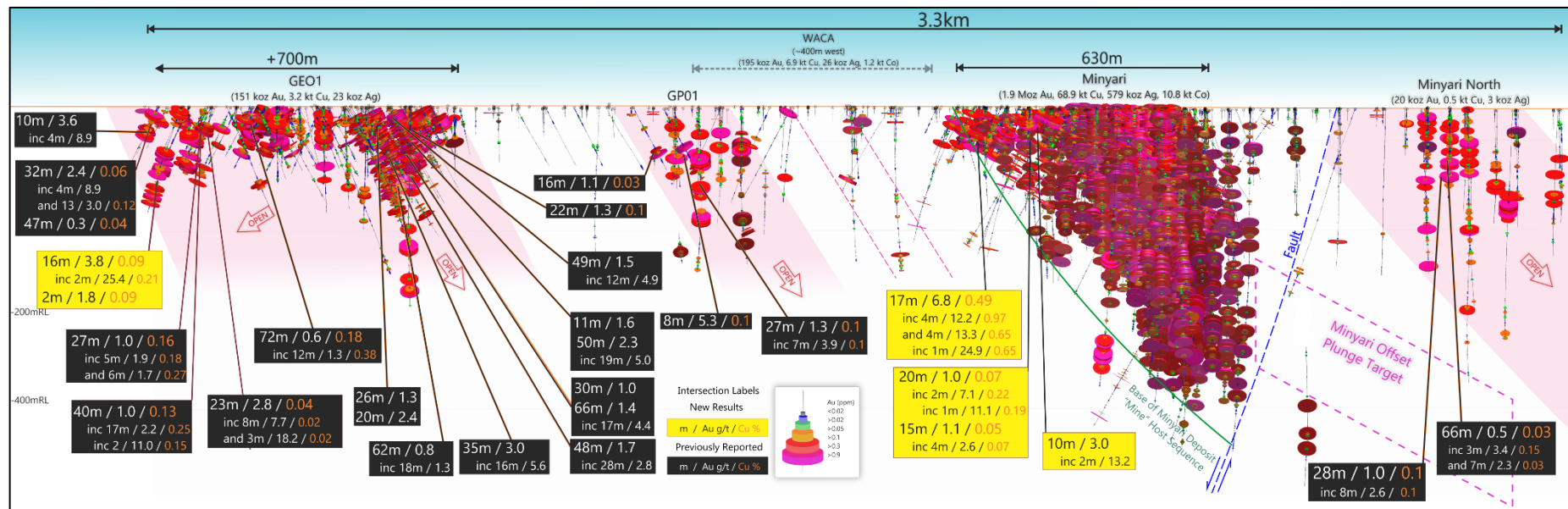


Figure 6: Long Section from Fiuma to Minyari North (including Minyari, Minyari South, Minyari Southeast and GP01) showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including multiple zones of plunging gold-copper mineralisation. Note the highly prospective 3.3km trend which extends to 4.6km including the Judea copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 200m elevation (RL), looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

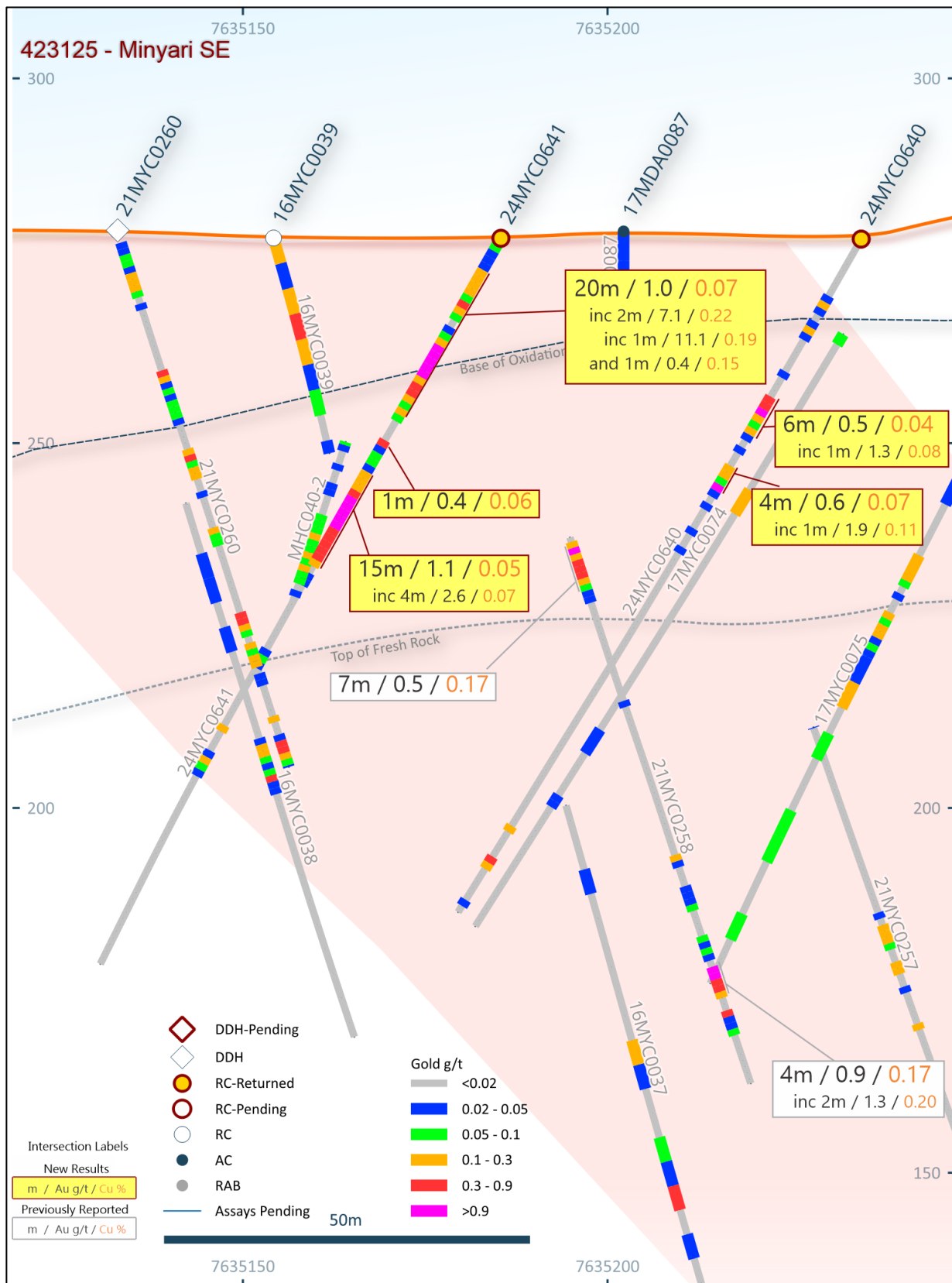


Figure 7: Minyari Southeast deposit North-South cross-section 423,125mE (refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip ± along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and northing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

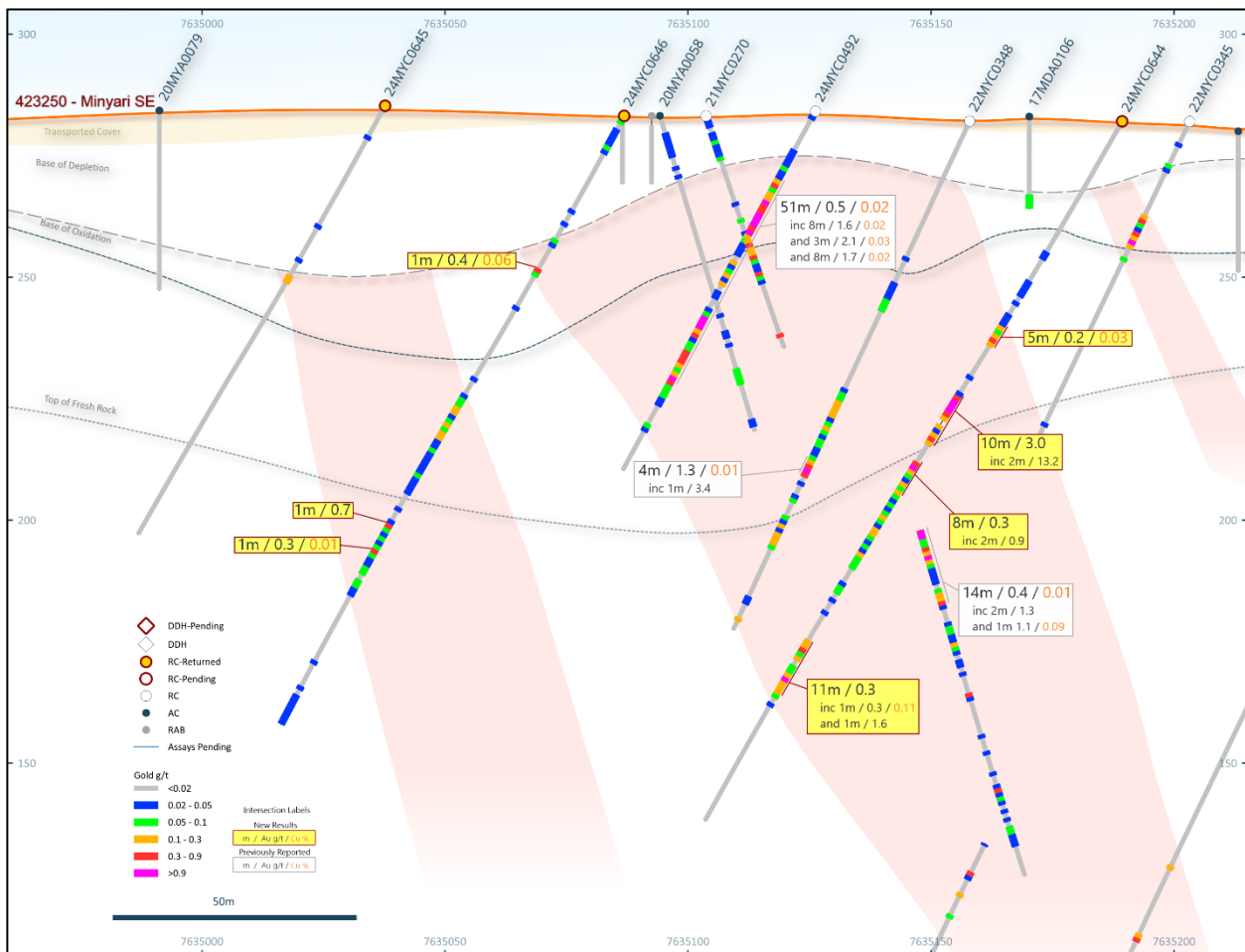


Figure 8: Minyari Southeast deposit North-South cross-section 423,250mE (refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip ± along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and northing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

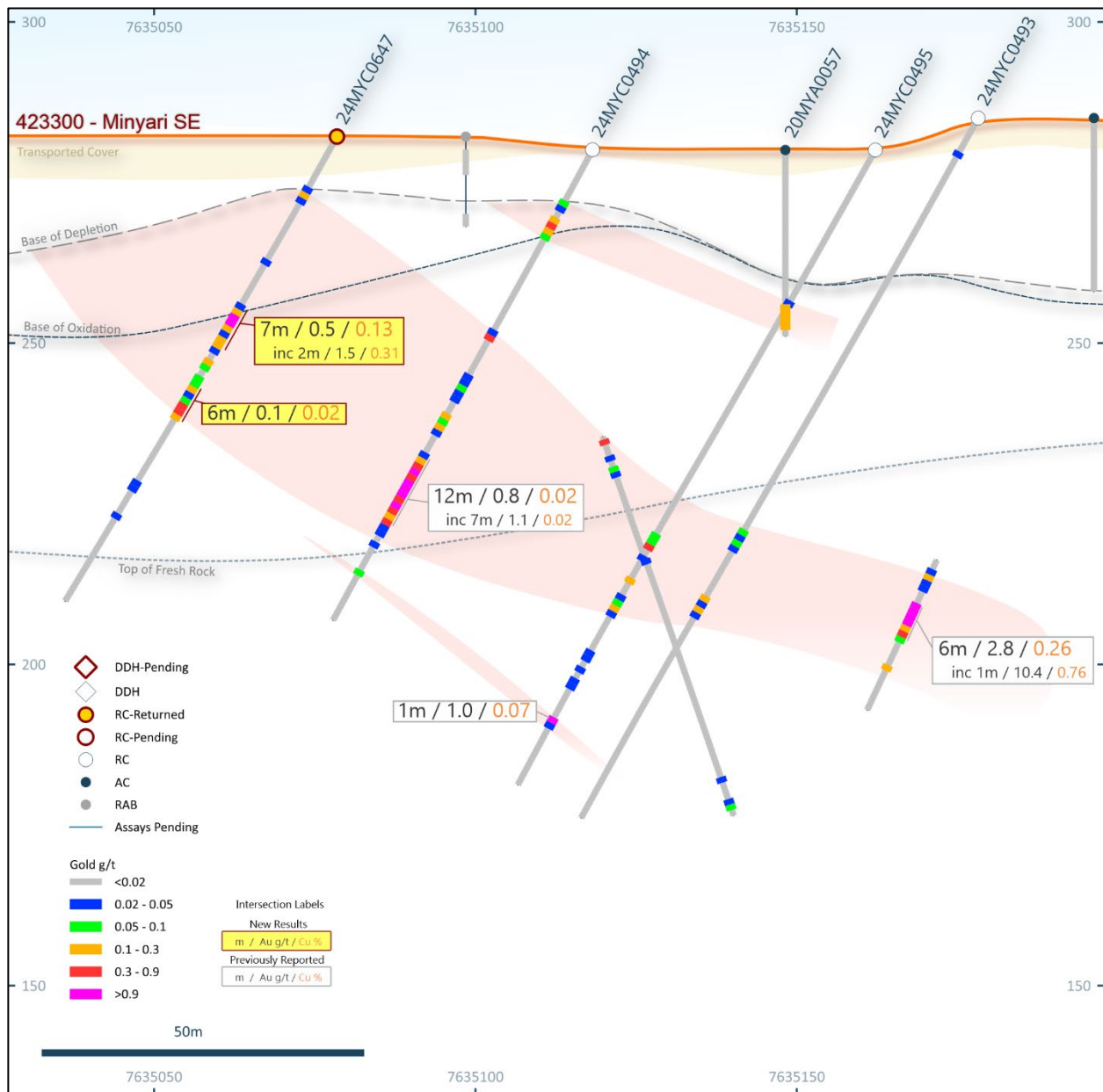


Figure 9: Minyari Southeast deposit North-South cross-section 423,300mE (refer to Figures 1 and 2 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip ± along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 50m elevation (RL) and northing grid, looking toward 270° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

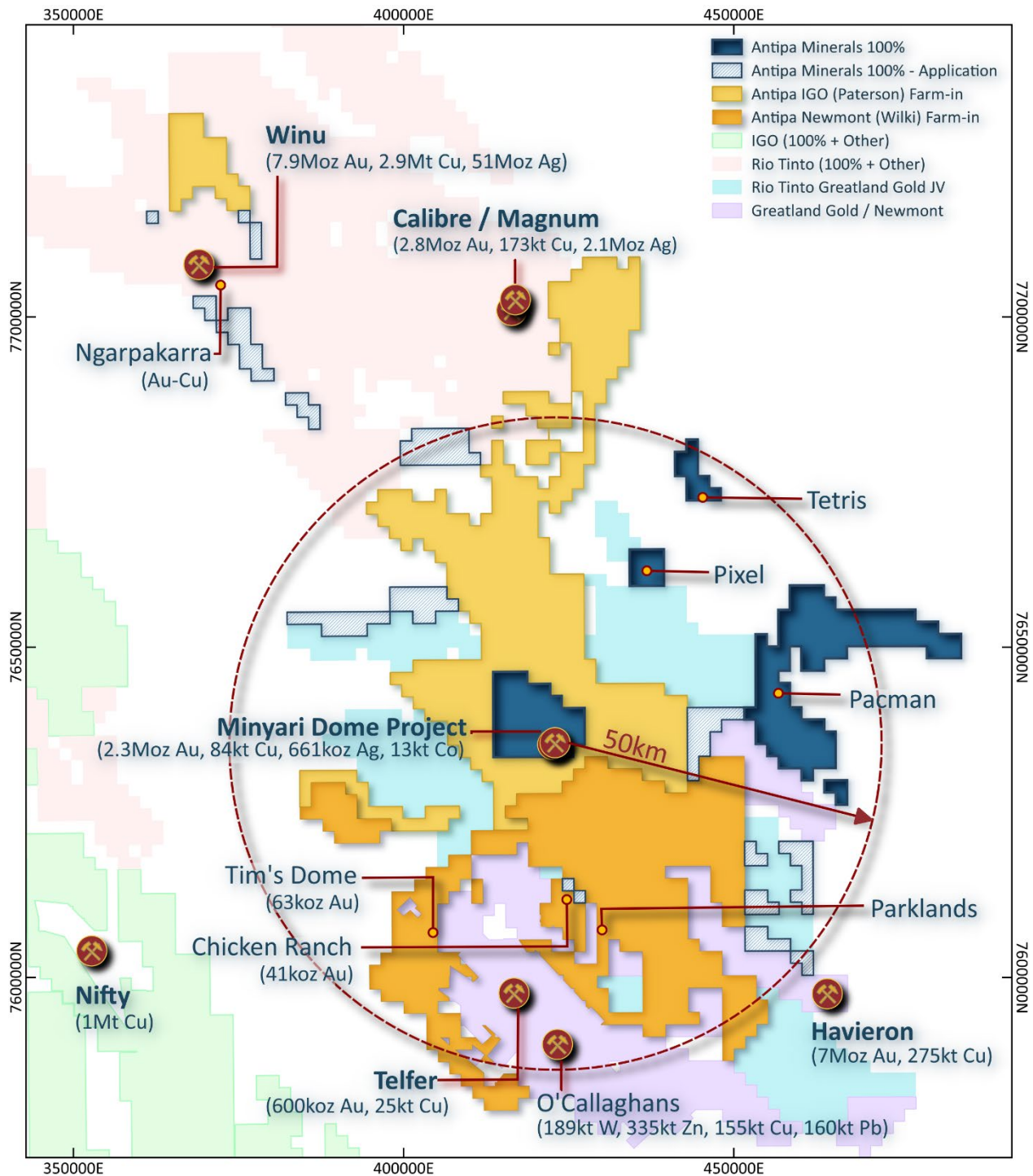


Figure 10: Plan showing location of Antipa 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project, Antipa-Newmont^{1,2} Wilki Farm-in (100% Antipa), Antipa-IGO Paterson³ Farm-in (100% Antipa), Greatland Gold's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Greatland Gold's^{4,5} Havieron deposit, Rio Tinto Ltd's Winu deposit and Cyprium Metals Ltd's Nifty Mine⁶. NB: Rio Tinto Ltd 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 Newmont's Wilki Project farm-in rights are yet to form part of Greatland's recent acquisition of Newmont's other Paterson Province assets, including Telfer and 70% of Havieron; refer to Antipa Minerals Ltd ASX release dated 13 December 2024, "Second Surface Geochemical Gold Target Identified Close to Telfer -".

³ All references to 'IGO' in this document are to IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of IGO Limited.

⁴ All references to 'Greatland Gold' or 'Greatland' in this document are to Greatland Gold plc.

⁵ Greatland acquired Newmont Corporation's Paterson Province assets; refer to Greatland AIM release dated 4 December 2024 "Completion of Acquisition of Havieron & Telfer".

⁶ Havieron refer to Greatland 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". Calibre refer to Antipa release dated 26 August 2024, "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV". Magnum refer to Antipa release dated 23 February 2015, "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates".

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 Greatland Gold's Telfer mine and 22Mtpa processing facility, as well as recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Greatland Gold's Havieron.

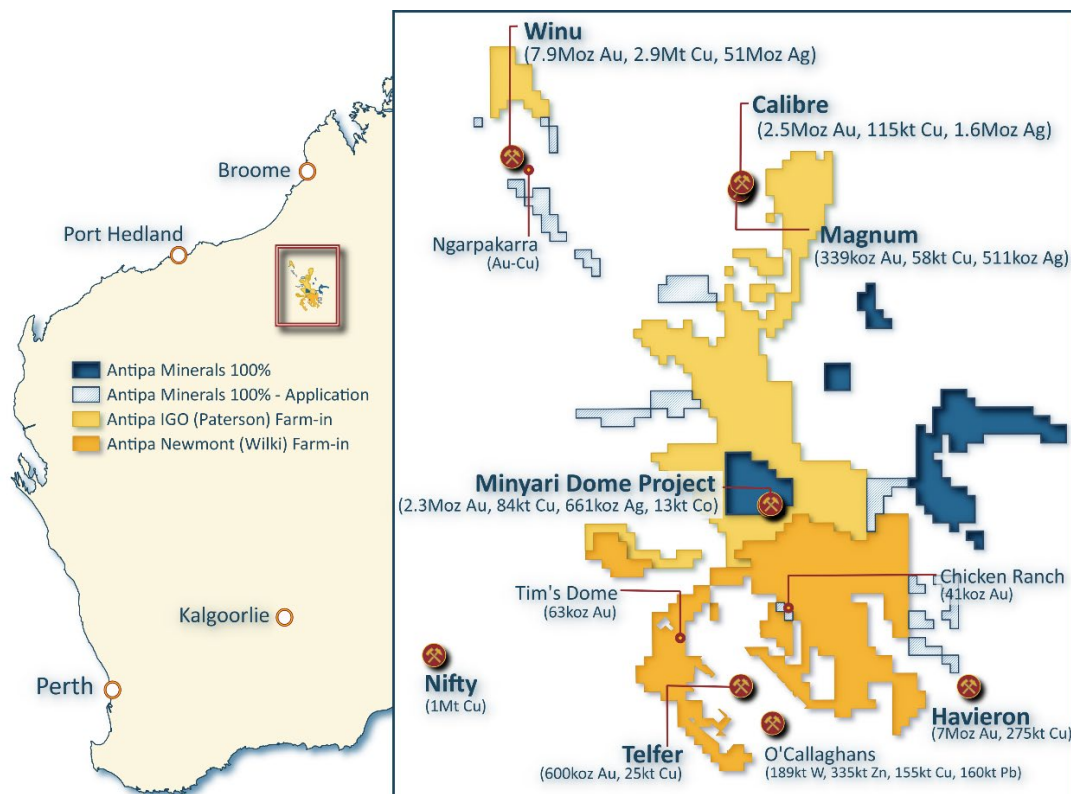
Antipa's exploration success includes the discovery of several significant mineral deposits within its tenements, notably the 100%-owned flagship, 880km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project (**Minyari Dome Project**). The Minyari Dome Project currently hosts a 2.3Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams per 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 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". Calibre refer to Antipa release dated 26 August 2024, "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV". Magnum refer to Antipa release dated 23 February 2015, "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates".

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

Hole ID	Deposit/Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
24MYC0632	Fiama	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.03	308	0.05	11
24MYC0632	Fiama	5.0	6.0	1.0	0.10	470	0.06	31
24MYC0632	Fiama	6.0	7.0	1.0	0.67	442	0.03	46
24MYC0632	Fiama	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.08	456	0.05	32
24MYC0632	Fiama	16.0	17.0	1.0	0.16	65	0.05	6
24MYC0632	Fiama	17.0	18.0	1.0	0.53	89	0.05	9
24MYC0632	Fiama	110.0	111.0	1.0	0.11	564	0.03	40
24MYC0632	Fiama	111.0	112.0	1.0	0.04	323	0.01	41
24MYC0632	Fiama	112.0	113.0	1.0	0.11	342	0.01	37
24MYC0632	Fiama	113.0	129.0	16.0	3.77	940	0.07	64
	Including	120.0	122.0	2.0	25.35	2,098	0.22	157
24MYC0632	Fiama	130.0	131.0	1.0	0.09	175	0.01	27
24MYC0632	Fiama	158.0	159.0	1.0	0.27	29	0.01	24
24MYC0632	Fiama	164.0	165.0	1.0	0.10	1,540	0.14	117
24MYC0632	Fiama	167.0	168.0	1.0	0.15	94	0.01	12
24MYC0632	Fiama	172.0	174.0	2.0	0.13	319	0.03	32
24MYC0632	Fiama	175.0	177.0	2.0	1.82	860	0.37	23
24MYC0632	Fiama	178.0	179.0	1.0	0.13	52	0.03	7
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	6.0	12.0	6.0	0.02	381	0.05	37
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.11	32	0.02	17
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	64.0	65.0	1.0	0.01	349	0.08	54
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	84.0	85.0	1.0	0.01	330	0.17	36
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	8.0	14.0	6.0	0.01	304	0.07	45
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	17.0	18.0	1.0	0.01	327	0.03	55
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.01	329	0.04	75
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	25.0	26.0	1.0	0.01	335	0.06	38
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	35.0	36.0	1.0	0.13	111	0.03	28
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	37.0	38.0	1.0	0.09	81	0.05	30
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	41.0	42.0	1.0	0.11	122	0.05	17
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	47.0	55.0	8.0	0.05	697	0.08	44
	Including	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.03	1,005	0.07	72
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	60.0	64.0	4.0	0.01	456	0.07	45
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.01	349	0.02	35
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	77.0	79.0	2.0	0.02	371	0.07	39
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	84.0	90.0	6.0	0.24	318	0.10	30
	Including	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.61	113	0.07	26
24MYC0637	Minyari SE	86.0	92.0	6.0	0.01	992	0.12	110
	Including	86.0	87.0	1.0	0.01	2,000	0.21	170
24MYC0638	Minyari SE	80.0	83.0	3.0	0.13	1,655	0.31	308
	Including	81.0	82.0	1.0	0.29	4,200	0.76	823
24MYC0638	Minyari SE	101.0	104.0	3.0	0.17	236	0.07	45
24MYC0638	Minyari SE	188.0	192.0	4.0	0.12	35	0.01	10
24MYC0639	Minyari SE	12.0	16.0	4.0	1.01	365	0.04	77
24MYC0639	Minyari SE	155.0	157.0	2.0	0.05	797	0.12	171
	Including	155.0	156.0	1.0	0.05	1,230	0.17	235
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	10.0	11.0	1.0	0.12	197	0.01	36
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	11.0	12.0	1.0	0.05	312	0.04	47
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	13.0	14.0	1.0	0.03	387	0.03	66
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	14.0	15.0	1.0	0.16	224	0.04	62
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	25.0	31.0	6.0	0.47	436	0.14	266
	Including	27.0	28.0	1.0	1.33	749	0.13	351
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.04	314	0.15	48
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	36.0	40.0	4.0	0.57	720	0.11	124
	Including	39.0	40.0	1.0	1.89	1,110	0.17	205
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	94.0	95.0	1.0	0.24	170	0.05	65
24MYC0640	Minyari SE	99.0	101.0	2.0	0.31	75	0.02	40
	Including	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.50	86	0.02	46
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	5.0	25.0	20.0	0.98	711	0.07	119
	Including	19.0	21.0	2.0	7.06	2,205	0.20	198
	Also Incl.	19.0	20.0	1.0	11.05	1,920	0.21	302
	Including	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.37	1,515	0.07	69
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	25.0	29.0	4.0	0.14	457	0.04	51
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.43	648	0.12	71
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	37.0	52.0	15.0	1.10	463	0.12	94
	Including	41.0	45.0	4.0	2.62	675	0.20	178
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.12	124	0.03	324
24MYC0641	Minyari SE	82.0	84.0	2.0	0.14	357	0.05	19
24MYC0642	Minyari SE	12.0	13.0	1.0	0.10	68	0.02	18
24MYC0642	Minyari SE	17.0	18.0	1.0	0.01	313	0.02	69
24MYC0642	Minyari SE	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.05	403	0.04	82
24MYC0642	Minyari SE	24.0	28.0	4.0	0.19	276	0.02	69
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	127.0	129.0	2.0	0.09	27	0.04	92
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	138.0	141.0	3.0	0.25	16	0.04	38
	Including	138.0	139.0	1.0	0.46	19	0.06	38

Hole ID	Deposit/Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	156.0	157.0	1.0	0.08	362	0.07	23
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	162.0	163.0	1.0	0.65	985	0.07	54
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	164.0	165.0	1.0	0.09	124	0.02	36
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	171.0	176.0	5.0	0.15	967	0.18	29
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	186.0	190.0	4.0	1.06	44	0.03	56
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	190.0	191.0	1.0	0.09	70	0.02	43
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	202.0	203.0	1.0	0.13	47	0.04	4
24MYC0643	Minyari SE	205.0	206.0	1.0	0.05	980	0.29	39
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	31.0	33.0	2.0	0.04	333	0.05	27
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	49.0	54.0	5.0	0.21	316	0.06	279
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	59.0	66.0	7.0	0.02	65	0.05	572
	Including	61.0	62.0	1.0	0.03	126	0.10	1,710
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	66.0	67.0	1.0	0.35	35	0.05	45
24MYC0644*	Minyari SE	67.0	77.0	10.0	2.99	83	0.05	63
	Including	67.0	69.0	2.0	13.15	68	0.11	46
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.14	44	0.01	28
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	82.0	90.0	8.0	0.30	38	0.03	14
	Including	82.0	84.0	2.0	0.90	5	0.05	26
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	94.0	101.0	7.0	0.10	79	0.02	20
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	102.0	103.0	1.0	0.10	317	0.06	25
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	103.0	104.0	1.0	0.04	430	0.07	40
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	104.0	105.0	1.0	0.11	229	0.11	34
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	105.0	107.0	2.0	0.07	350	0.07	61
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	112.0	113.0	1.0	0.09	447	0.08	48
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	125.0	136.0	11.0	0.30	346	0.09	53
	Including	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.25	1,065	0.21	109
	Including	134.0	135.0	1.0	1.56	44	0.06	192
24MYC0644	Minyari SE	136.0	138.0	2.0	0.16	13	0.02	5
24MYC0645	Minyari SE	22.0	25.0	3.0	0.01	544	0.07	47
24MYC0645	Minyari SE	40.0	42.0	2.0	0.21	133	0.05	7
24MYC0645	Minyari SE	90.0	99.0	9.0	0.01	406	0.07	60
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	35.0	36.0	1.0	0.01	437	0.04	106
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	36.0	37.0	1.0	0.39	647	0.01	69
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	37.0	44.0	7.0	0.02	322	0.05	70
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	67.0	77.0	10.0	0.12	138	0.03	27
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	86.0	89.0	3.0	0.03	439	0.13	22
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	97.0	98.0	1.0	0.71	67	0.02	37
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	103.0	104.0	1.0	0.32	142	0.01	44
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	128.0	130.0	2.0	0.03	435	0.04	21
24MYC0646	Minyari SE	135.0	136.0	1.0	0.03	371	0.07	17
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	10.0	11.0	1.0	0.21	119	0.02	52
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.03	307	0.01	35
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	30.0	31.0	1.0	0.05	341	0.04	98
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	31.0	38.0	7.0	0.52	1,300	0.23	163
	Including	32.0	34.0	2.0	1.53	3,130	0.56	326
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.02	314	0.05	54
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	40.0	46.0	6.0	0.11	186	0.02	56
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	47.0	51.0	4.0	0.40	79	0.03	159
	Including	48.0	50.0	2.0	0.70	75	0.04	210
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	68.0	70.0	2.0	0.03	321	0.04	24
24MYC0647	Minyari SE	80.0	81.0	1.0	0.01	332	0.06	52
24MYC0648	Minyari SE	56.0	57.0	1.0	0.05	357	0.08	19
24MYC0649	Minyari SE	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.06	590	0.04	42
	Including	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.11	1,045	0.04	58
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	27.0	40.0	13.0	0.02	394	0.07	87
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	55.0	59.0	4.0	0.08	595	0.11	62
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.01	309	0.07	78
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	102.0	104.0	2.0	0.12	1,960	0.11	49
	Including	102.0	103.0	1.0	0.20	3,000	0.17	52
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	131.0	136.0	5.0	0.10	42	0.02	22
24MYC0650	Minyari SE	137.0	138.0	1.0	0.06	3,090	0.32	136
24MYC0651	Minyari South	6.0	10.0	4.0	0.10	168	0.02	6
24MYC0651	Minyari South	14.0	36.0	22.0	0.09	448	0.09	61
24MYC0651	Minyari South	38.0	39.0	1.0	0.03	473	0.05	41
24MYC0651	Minyari South	44.0	45.0	1.0	0.03	368	0.07	45
24MYC0651	Minyari South	45.0	47.0	2.0	0.52	321	0.07	70
24MYC0651	Minyari South	54.0	56.0	2.0	1.87	733	0.20	39
	Including	54.0	55.0	1.0	3.52	1,275	0.35	58
24MYC0651	Minyari South	63.0	72.0	9.0	0.16	256	0.10	63
	Including	65.0	66.0	1.0	0.47	303	0.09	91
	Including	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.22	1,225	0.35	40
24MYC0651	Minyari South	76.0	81.0	5.0	0.03	391	0.07	138
24MYC0651	Minyari South	81.0	82.0	1.0	0.15	904	0.19	330
24MYC0651	Minyari South	82.0	85.0	3.0	0.02	337	0.07	59
24MYC0651	Minyari South	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.12	546	0.13	74
24MYC0651	Minyari South	93.0	95.0	2.0	0.31	149	0.06	18
24MYC0651	Minyari South	168.0	169.0	1.0	0.01	428	0.04	29

Hole ID	Deposit/Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
24MYC0651	Minyari South	174.0	180.0	6.0	0.10	138	0.04	188
24MYC0651	Minyari South	187.0	188.0	1.0	0.02	327	0.08	20
24MYC0651	Minyari South	208.0	209.0	1.0	0.02	433	0.20	18
24MYC0651	Minyari South	209.0	210.0	1.0	0.13	869	0.20	22
24MYC0651	Minyari South	291.0	292.0	1.0	0.10	15	0.03	8
24MYC0652	Minyari South	5.0	9.0	4.0	0.14	131	0.06	17
24MYC0652	Minyari South	11.0	14.0	3.0	0.04	313	0.11	31
24MYC0652	Minyari South	30.0	33.0	3.0	0.18	40	0.02	13
	Including	30.0	31.0	1.0	0.42	42	0.02	11
24MYC0652	Minyari South	61.0	63.0	2.0	0.14	55	0.03	79
24MYC0652	Minyari South	78.0	79.0	1.0	0.21	418	0.08	23
24MYC0652	Minyari South	85.0	86.0	1.0	0.07	121	0.01	2,530
24MYC0652	Minyari South	96.0	102.0	6.0	0.11	169	0.04	48
24MYC0652	Minyari South	115.0	116.0	1.0	0.07	400	0.07	47
24MYC0652	Minyari South	121.0	123.0	2.0	0.15	68	0.03	24
24MYC0652	Minyari South	130.0	132.0	2.0	0.18	175	0.03	31
24MYC0652	Minyari South	134.0	135.0	1.0	0.02	414	0.07	28
24MYC0652	Minyari South	144.0	145.0	1.0	0.13	12	0.06	19
24MYC0652	Minyari South	238.0	239.0	1.0	0.01	728	0.04	83

* 24MYC0644 Lost sample 72 to 73m - Interval assigned a value of zero (0.00) for all metals

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) and Diamond Drill (DD) Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target/Deposit	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	284	264	181	-60	Received
24MYC0621	Minyari Plunge	RC	7,635,872	422,893	275	450	164	-69	Received
24MYC0622	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,527	423,780	275	120	042	-60	Received
24MYC0623	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,495	423,841	276	126	010	-60	Received
24MYC0624	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,541	423,876	276	132	189	-61	Received
24MYC0625	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,495	424,063	277	120	190	-61	Received
24MYC0626	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,556	424,077	277	132	183	-61	Received
24MYC0627	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,606	424,062	277	204	185	-61	Received
24MYC0628	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,488	424,147	277	108	185	-61	Received
24MYC0629	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,536	424,153	277	120	182	-61	Received
24MYC0630	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,607	424,150	278	162	186	-60	Received
24MYC0631	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,528	424,250	278	126	188	-62	Received
24MYC0632	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,599	424,264	279	180	202	-58	Received
24MYC0633	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,934	423,606	275	120	035	-62	Received
24MYC0634	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,887	423,588	276	126	036	-61	Received
24MYC0635	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,843	423,559	276	90	036	-60	Received
24MYC0636	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,810	423,527	276	120	037	-61	Received
24MYC0637	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,584	423,512	279	120	190	-61	Received
24MYC0638	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,712	423,534	278	246	192	-61	Received
24MYC0639	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,776	423,546	278	240	184	-60	Received
24MYC0640	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,236	423,137	276	108	191	-60	Received
24MYC0641	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,187	423,129	276	114	190	-60	Received
24MYC0642	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,124	423,188	275	78	212	-60	Received
24MYC0643	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,251	423,197	276	240	190	-71	Received
24MYC0644	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,191	423,239	277	168	190	-60	Received
24MYC0645	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,039	423,252	280	102	191	-61	Received
24MYC0646	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,088	423,260	278	144	190	-61	Received
24MYC0647	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,080	423,312	277	84	191	-61	Received
24MYC0648	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,039	423,346	280	66	189	-60	Received
24MYC0649	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,101	423,364	277	126	188	-59	Received
24MYC0650	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,144	423,366	277	144	191	-61	Received
24MYC0651	Minyari South	RC	7,635,248	422,995	274	294	190	-74	Received
24MYC0652	Minyari South	RC	7,635,190	422,979	274	246	191	-63	Received
24MYC0653	Minyari South	RC	7,634,867	422,980	275	150	000	-71	Received
24MYC0654	Minyari West	RC	7,635,424	422,934	274	408	304	-64	Pending
24MYC0655	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,781	423,543	278	246	225	-61	Received
24MYC0656	Minyari West	RC	7,635,467	422,885	272	348	305	-69	Pending
24MYC0657	Minyari West	RC	7,635,517	422,832	273	168	311	-69	Pending
24MYC0658	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,723	423,487	278	156	207	-62	Pending
24MYC0659	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,776	423,465	277	144	239	-61	Pending
24MYC0660	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,815	423,534	278	180	241	-61	Pending

Hole ID	Target/Deposit	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24MYC0661	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,871	423,437	279	120	243	-60	Pending
24MYC0662	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,914	423,508	278	198	241	-61	Pending
24MYC0663	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,985	423,442	277	120	240	-60	Pending
24MYC0664	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,635,018	423,516	277	204	240	-60	Pending
24MYC0665	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,645	423,639	279	78	190	-60	Pending
24MYC0666	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,634,721	423,652	278	144	190	-61	Pending
24MYC0667	Minyari Southeast	RC	7,633,546	424,324	278	216	262	-62	Pending
24MYC0668	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,595	424,369	278	144	178	-62	Pending
24MYC0669	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,530	423,947	276	216	137	-60	Pending
24MYC0670	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,584	423,944	276	132	179	-61	Pending
24MYC0671	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,625	423,957	277	120	189	-61	Pending
24MYC0672	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,672	423,847	276	156	37	-60	Pending
24MYC0673	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,680	424,065	278	150	308	-61	Pending
24MYC0674	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,681	424,742	281	90	056	-61	Pending
24MYC0675	GEO-01 South	RC	7,633,601	424,605	279	120	059	-61	Pending
24MYC0676	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,082	423,470	276	120	031	-60	Pending
24MYC0677	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,040	423,441	276	66	033	-60	Pending
24MYC0678	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,997	423,409	275	96	034	-61	Pending
24MYC0679	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,958	423,383	275	90	031	-61	Pending
24MYC0680	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,111	423,371	276	90	031	-61	Pending
24MYC0681	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,048	423,327	275	90	034	-61	Pending
24MYC0682	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,003	423,299	276	120	033	-62	Pending
24MYC0683	GEO-01 North	RC	7,634,087	423,235	276	120	034	-61	Pending
24MYC0684	GEO-01 North	RC	7,633,904	423,477	276	132	035	-61	Pending
24MYBH004	GEO-01 Main Zone	RC	7,633,836	423,764	276	72	000	-90	Pending
24MYD0533	Minyari Metallurgical	DD	7,635,342	422,905	273	524.1	055	-64	Pending
24MYD0534	Minyari Metallurgical	DD	7,635,386	423,079	275	75.6	237	-75	Pending
24MYD0534A	Minyari Metallurgical	DD	7,635,386	423,079	275	20.7	000	-90	Pending
24MYD0535	GEO-01 Metallurgical	DD	7,633,868	423,714	276	129.0	302	-62	Pending
24MYD0536	GEO-01 Metallurgical and Extensional	DD	7,633,863	423,790	277	238.9	301	-61	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.

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).

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CY2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme - Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various prospects and targets were sampled by 67 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 10,146 metres, with an average hole depth of 156m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66 holes were drilled from surface for a total of 10,032m. One CY2024 Phase 1 RC drill hole was extended during the Phase 2 programme by a total of 114m. Further assay results have been received for 23 Phase 2 RC drill holes. Previously, assay results were received and publicly reported for 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. <p>Diamond Drill (DD) Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five metallurgical test-work \pm extensional DD holes have been completed for a total of 988.3m. Three DD holes were completed at the Minyari Deposit for a total of 620.4m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two DD holes were completed at the GEO-01 Deposit, for a total of 367.9m. Assay results are pending for all Phase 2 DD holes. Diamond core sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting. Quarter core and half core samples were taken from diamond core holes using an automatic core saw. The drill core was sampled nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m. Drill core samples are submitted to the lab for assay. The remaining drill core sample will be utilised for metallurgical test work, including comminution, including Universal Compressional Strength (UCS) test work.
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). 	<p>RC Drilling</p> <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. <p>Diamond Core Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core drill holes at Minyari and GEO-01 were completed with standard tube with a PQ diameter equipment at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions. This is followed by HQ to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. Total drill hole depth ranges from 21m (targeting oxide horizon only) to 524.10m. All diamond cores were orientated using a north-seeking gyro electronic orientation tool.
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 	<p>RC Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging from 90% to 100%, with

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavouring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry. 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. <p>Diamond Drill Core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of all RC and DD 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 and DD intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. A total of 10,146 metres of RC drill chip samples from one metre intervals were logged. A total of 988.30 metres of diamond core 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</i> 	<p>RC Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Diamond Core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was either quarter core sampled in PQ diameter core, or half core sampled in NQ diameter core at a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. <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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample for laboratory analysis. Each sub-sample is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest"). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy was undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>for other elements reporting out of range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and DD programmes 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> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay 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 Exploration Manager. All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any laboratory assay data collected.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drill hole collar locations have been recorded 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 were apparent. Survey details included drill hole dip ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and drill hole azimuth ($\pm 0.35^\circ$ accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to this, multiple drill holes have been drilled on 25m infill sections at GEO-01 Main Zone and GEO-01 South (Fiama and Minella). Metallurgical DD holes are located according to proximity to confirmed mineralisation for the purpose of obtaining sample materials for metallurgical test work. 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"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<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"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is all 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.

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2024 Phase 2 Exploration Programme - Reverse Circulation and Diamond 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 552.6km², collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following Western Australia DEMIRS 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and Sundown Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</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 DEMIRS publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DEMIRS' 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.
Data aggregation methods	<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 drill holes 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 in geometry. Mineralisation plunges at these prospects is under review.

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<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans and sections (cross-section/s and long section/s) (with scales) for any significant/material discovery, Mineral Resource extension or Mineral Resource definition results being reported and tabulations of intercepts are provided in the body of this report or have previously been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Cross-sections are not provided in this report for drill holes 24MYC0633 to 636, 24MYC0642 to 643 or 24MYC0648 to 652 as results were not significant/material to discoveries or Mineral Resource extension or Mineral Resource definition. Cross-sections are not provided in this report for drill holes 24MYC0637 to 639 and 24MYC0655 as assay results for all drill holes on these cross-sections are incomplete/pending. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (cross-sections and long section/s) (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"> 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 WA DEMIRS 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 WA DEMIRS 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 DEMIRS 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

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		<p>2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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:

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		<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. • The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DEMIRS 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/completed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DEMIRS; • 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 DEMIRS could not be located

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		<p>suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. Appropriate plans and sections (cross-sections and long section/s) (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are provided in the body of this report or have previously been publicly or previously reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.