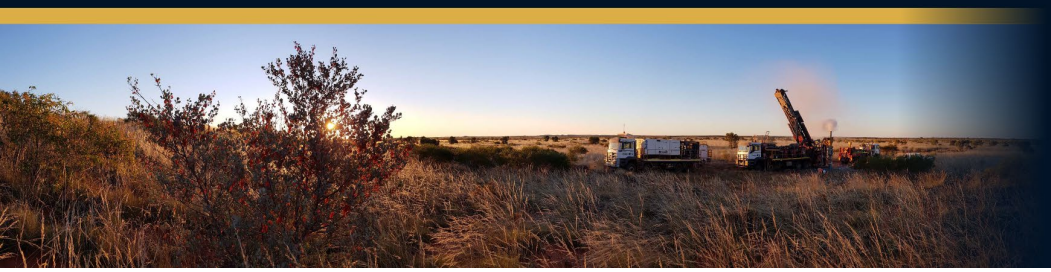

MINYARI PROJECT GOLD RESOURCE GROWS BY 100 KOZ TO 2.5 MILLION OZ OF GOLD

WITH 84,000 TONNES OF COPPER, 666,000 OZ OF SILVER AND 13,000 TONNES OF COBALT

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for its 100%-owned Minyari Project, located in Western Australia's Paterson Province. **The updated MRE totals 2.5 million ounces of gold, representing an increase of 100,000 ounces, and includes 84,000 tonnes of copper, 666,000 ounces of silver, and 13,000 tonnes of cobalt.** This enhanced Mineral Resource scale further strengthens the Minyari Project's standalone development potential (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

Antipa remains well funded to progress the Minyari Project through advanced studies towards a future mine development decision.

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Highlights:

- **Adds approximately 100koz of gold** to the total Mineral Resource base
- **Total MRE: 53.0Mt at 1.48 g/t gold**, 0.18% copper, 0.43 g/t silver and 0.02% cobalt, for:
  - **2.5Moz of gold**;
  - 84kt of copper;
  - 666koz of silver; and
  - 13kt of cobalt
  - **3.0Moz gold equivalent (Aueq) at 1.94 g/t Aueq**[1]
- **Indicated Resources (66% of total): 32.4Mt at 1.60 g/t gold**, 0.20% copper, 0.51 g/t silver and 0.03% cobalt, for:
  - **1.7Moz of gold**;
  - 64kt tonnes of copper;
  - 533koz of silver; and
  - 10kt of cobalt
- **Reinforces the Project's standalone development potential**, as confirmed in outcomes from the October 2024 Scoping Study[2].
- Further highlights the potential for **a scalable open pit and underground mining operation, with mineralisation beginning at surface and with several deposits remaining open along strike and at depth.**

[1] *Calculation of the gold equivalent (Aueq) is documented on page 23 of this announcement.*
[2] *Minyari Dome Scoping Study (October 2024) completed to ±35% level of accuracy.*

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Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented:

"This latest update lifts the Minyari Mineral Resource to 3.0Moz gold equivalent, inclusive of 2.5Moz of contained gold, further demonstrating the Project's significant scale potential across the tenure, with many of these deposit areas remaining open in multiple directions.

Our broad, two-phase 2025 calendar year drilling programme targets substantial growth opportunities across the existing resource base and from new discovery zones with maiden resource potential.

Minyari's development potential cannot be understated. It's strategic proximity to Greatland Gold Plc's (LSE: GGP) Telfer gold-copper-silver operation and the Havieron development offers a clear analogue for what a future production scenario could look like.

With a strong balance sheet and a clear technical advancement plan, Antipa is very well positioned to drive the Project towards development."

Minyari Project Mineral Resource Overview:

The Minyari Project's MRE includes the Minyari Dome, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits, which are situated between 10km and 35km from the Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa gold-copper-silver mineral processing facility (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

The updated total MRE comprises 53 million tonnes of Indicated and Inferred material at 1.48 g/t gold, 0.18% copper, 0.43 g/t silver, and 0.03% cobalt, for:

- **2.52Moz gold**;
- 84kt copper;
- 666koz silver; and
- 13kt cobalt (see Table 1).

The updated MRE includes results from drilling completed after the release of the Minyari Dome September 2024 MRE and the May 2019 MRE for the satellite Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits.

At Minyari Dome, seven deposits currently contribute to the MRE distributed along a 3.2km long strike corridor. The Minyari, WACA and GEO-01 deposits contain the majority of the contained gold (2.2Moz, or 90%), while MREs for the GEO-01 and Minyari South deposits contribute 225koz. These two deposits are within 100m (Minyari South) to 1.3km (GEO-01) of the flagship Minyari deposit and offer strong resource growth potential (refer to Tables 1 and 2, and Figures 4 to 7).

Following consolidation of the Wilki Farm-in Project in March 2025, the Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome deposits have been returned unencumbered to Antipa[3]. Both lie within 15km of Telfer's processing facility and are now being assessed as potential production sources (Figures 2, 8 and 9).

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 4 March 2025, "Antipa to Retain 100% Ownership of Wilki Project".

This updated MRE has been prepared by Antipa and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines and recommendations and is presented using cut-off grades of 0.4 g/t AuEq (open pit) and 1.5 g/t AuEq (underground). Significant changes from previous estimates include:

- **GEO-01: +20% gold ounces** (151koz to 188koz)
- **Minyari South: +41% gold ounces** (22koz to 37koz)
- **Tim's Dome: +37% gold ounces** (63koz to 100koz)
- **Chicken Ranch: +19% gold ounces** (40koz to 50koz)

Further Mineral Resource growth is targeted during CY2025.

Key Deposits and Future Growth Potential:

Minyari Deposit

The Minyari deposit hosts a large gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineral system, extending over a 500m strike and up to 300m width, beginning at surface and extending down to 670m. The deposit remains open in several directions and detailed geological work has identified a potential repeat of the Minyari host sequence to the east, representing a high-priority exploration target.

GEO-01 and Minyari North Deposits

The GEO-01 (188koz gold) and Minyari North (20koz gold) deposits combine for 208koz gold and are located within 1.3km and 600m of Minyari respectively. GEO-01 shows significant zones of thick, near surface, high-grade, potentially open pittable, gold mineralisation.

Air core drilling in late 2024 at the AL05 target indicated potential to extend GEO-01 and Rizzo mineralisation by 400m and 100m respectively. Until recently, access to this potential southern extension was restricted as it resided within the consolidated Paterson IGO Farm-In Project[4].

Mineralisation at all GEO-01 area deposits remains open in multiple directions, with the recently completed geological assessment set to assist in targeting high-grade trends providing potential for further resource grade uplift.

WACA Deposit

Mineralisation at WACA extends across 650m strike and up to 100m in width, beginning at surface and down to 510m and remaining open in multiple directions. Geological work has shown potential for the WACA host rock package to exist beneath the Minyari deposit, which, in conjunction with the Minyari fold-fault structural setting, highlights a highly favourable and untested mineralisation target.

[4] Refer to ASX announcement dated 9 April 2025, "Antipa Retains 100% Ownership of Paterson Project (Amended)".

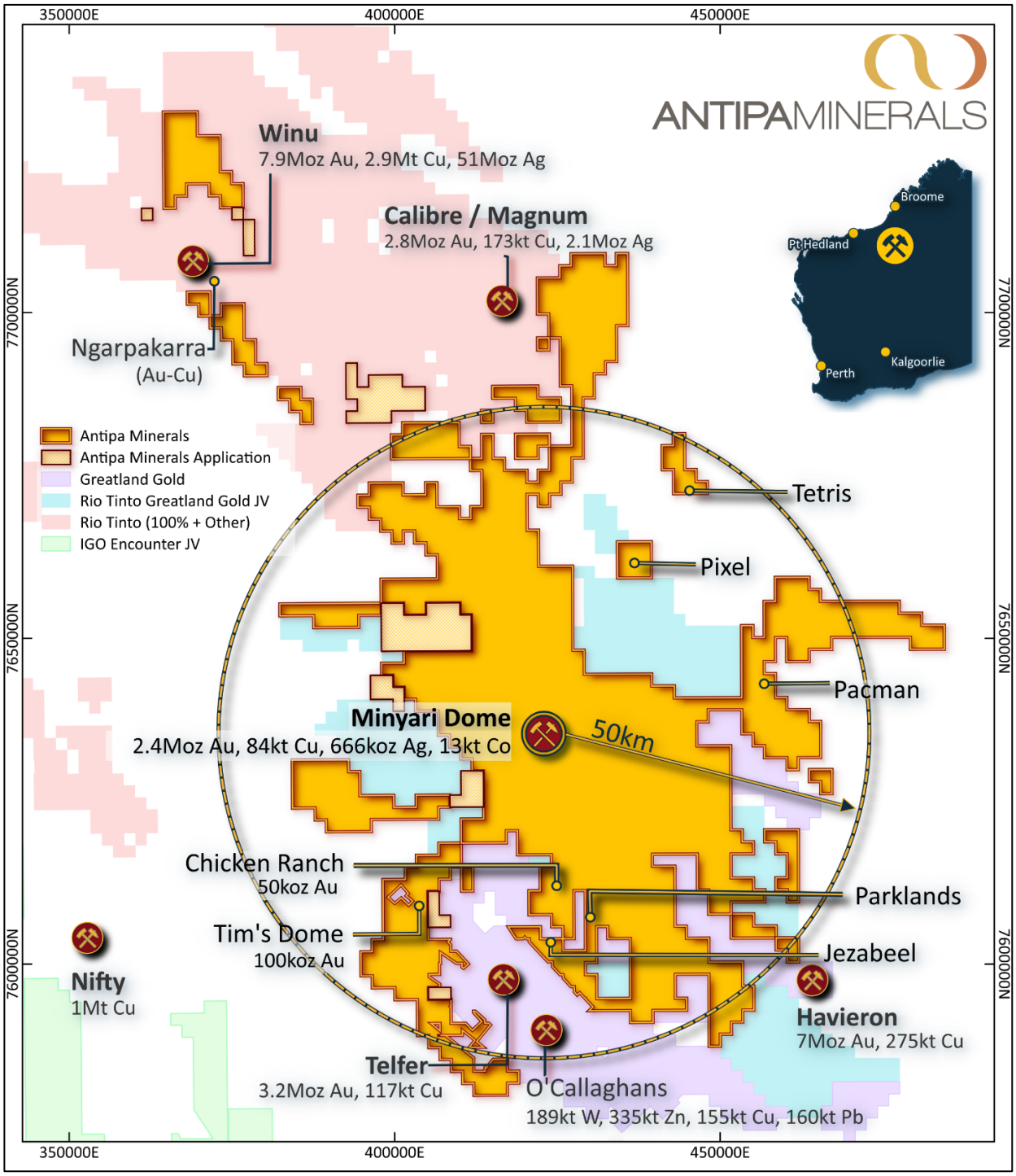

Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned Minyari Project, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum Mineral Resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.[5] 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.

[5] Telfer and Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 18 March 2025, "2024 Group Mineral Resource Statement". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". 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".

CY2025 Mineral Resource Growth Drilling Programme Targets

Phase 1:

- **GEO-01 Main Zone:** Untested plunging high-grade zone from 200m below surface.
- **GEO-01 Prospect Area:** Fiama, Minella, and Central Zone remain open in several directions.
- **Minyari South:** Open high-grade gold zone within 150m of the Minyari deposit.
- **WACA Along Strike:** Open along strike to the south.

Phase 2:

- **WACA Down Plunge:** Remains open.
- **Sundown:** Open in multiple directions.
- **Minyari North:** Open in multiple directions.
- **Minyari Southeast Tail:** Open down dip.
- **WACA West:** Narrow high-grade mineralisation extension opportunities 100m west of WACA.
- **Tim's Dome:** Open along strike and down dip in multiple ore lenses.
- **Chicken Ranch:** Open along strike and down dip at multiple deposits, including Chicken Ranch, Turkey Farm and Big Banana.

CY2025 Highly-priority Discovery and Maiden Resource Programme Targets

Phase 1:

- **Fiama** (approximately 1km southeast of WACA):
    - Drill intersections including 32m at 2.4 g/t gold and 0.10% copper and 16m at 3.8 g/t gold and 0.10% copper.
    - Open in several directions.
    - Air core drilling in late 2024 at AL05 intersected 17m at 0.1 g/t gold and 0.13% copper from 49m (hole 24PTAC080), indicating a potential 400m mineralised extension southwest.
    - Area now open to Antipa for exploration, which until recently was part of the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project.
- **Rizzo** (370m southwest from GEO-01):
    - Shallow gold ± copper mineralisation, open in several directions.
    - Previous drilling intersected 12m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.12% copper.
    - Air core drilling in late 2024 extended the gold mineralisation trend by 100m southeast (i.e. 36m at 0.1 g/t gold and 0.05% copper from 15m downhole in 24PTAC073).
    - Potential to deliver a maiden resource in this area which until recently was part of the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project.

- **WACA Repeat Beneath Minyari:** Detailed geological assessment identified the potential for the WACA host rock package to exist beneath the Minyari deposit, which, in conjunction with the Minyari fold-fault structural setting, highlights a highly favourable and untested mineralisation target.
- **Judes** (1.8km northwest of Minyari): Copper-silver±gold prospect with drill intersections including 10m at 2.1% copper, 9.11 g/t silver and 0.19 g/t gold.
- **Parklands** (10km northeast of Greatland Gold's Telfer mine and processing facility): Very large 3km long by up to 1.5km wide surface geochemical gold and pathfinder anomaly, with a peak surface geochemical lag result 1.52 g/t gold.
- **PP GRAV-02** (10km west-southwest of Minyari): Large-scale gold-copper gravity target covering an area of approximately 1.7km x 1.6km.
- **AL01** (10km north of Minyari): Large-scale air core (2022 and 2023) target, including low-grade gold mineralisation, covering an area of approximately 6km x 2km.
- **Reaper-Poblano-Serrano (RPS) Trend** (located 30km north of Minyari): Covering an area of approximately 4.5km x 1km.
- **PA-5** (25km southeast of Minyari): Covering an area of approximately 3km x 1km.

Phase 2:

- **Minyari Northern Repeat:** Potential for the Minyari host rock package to be repeated north of a cross-cutting fold-fault structure beneath the Minyari North deposit.
- **Minyari Eastern Repeat:** Potential for the Minyari host rock package to be repeated within the next syncline to the east of Minyari deposit.
- **GP01:** Drill intersections including 27m at 1.3 g/t gold and 0.11% copper and 8m at 5.3 g/t gold and 0.07% copper 350m east of WACA remaining open in several directions.
- **WACA East:** Discovery drill results included 9m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.12% copper 150m east of WACA with mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip.
- **T12:** Large 1km by up to 400m area located 10km northwest of the Minyari deposit prospective for gold and copper mineralisation based on limited broad spaced drilling.
- **Jezabeel:** Very large 3km long by up to 1.3km wide surface geochemical and RAB / air core gold and pathfinder anomaly, with a peak surface geochemical lag result 0.21 g/t gold and limited historic RAB / air core drilling including basement intersections up to 4m at 0.13 g/t gold. Jezabeel is located just 4km northeast of Greatland Gold's Telfer mine and processing facility.

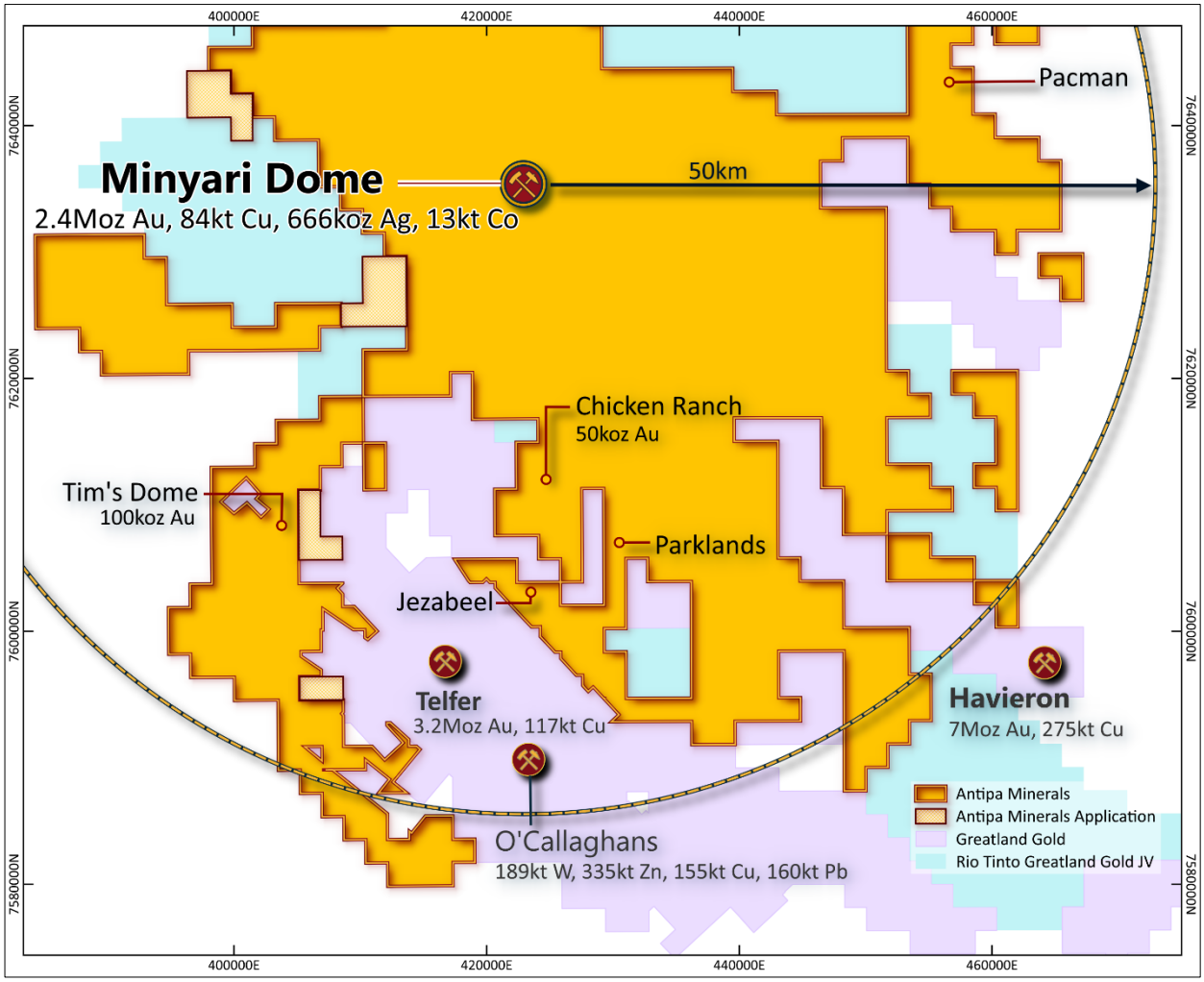

Figure 2: Location of Antipa's Minyari Project relative to Greatland Gold's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility and Havieron Gold-Copper development project.[6] NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

[6] Telfer and Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 18 March 2025, "2024 Group Mineral Resource Statement".

Table 1: Minyari Project May 2025 Mineral Resource Statement

Refer to Table 2 and Tables 3a-l for additional information including a breakdown by 0.4 and 1.5 gold equivalent[1] cut-off grades applied for open pit and underground mining.

		Gold		Silver		Copper		Cobalt	
Deposit	Tonnes	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes
MINYARI DOME MINERAL RESOURCES									
Minyari Total Indicated Resource	27,100,000	1.75	1,505,000	0.58	507,000	0.22	59,800	0.04	9,720
Minyari Total Inferred Resource	6,200,000	1.78	347,000	0.36	72,000	0.15	9,000	0.02	1,000
Minyari Total Mineral Resource	**33,300,000**	**1.73**	**1,852,000**	**0.54**	**579,000**	**0.21**	**69,000**	**0.03**	**11,000**
WACA Total Indicated Resource	1,710,000	0.96	53,000	0.17	9,000	0.11	1,900	0.02	300
WACA Total Inferred Resource	3,454,000	1.27	143,000	0.16	17,000	0.14	5,000	0.02	900
WACA Total Mineral Resource	**5,164,000**	**1.18**	**195,000**	**0.16**	**27,000**	**0.13**	**6,900**	**0.02**	**1,200**
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Indicated	2,417,000	0.96	74,000	0.09	7,000	0.02	500	0.002	50
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Inferred	1,026,000	0.84	28,000	0.06	2,000	0.02	200	0.003	30
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Mineral Resource	**3,444,000**	**0.92**	**102,000**	**0.08**	**9,000**	**0.02**	**700**	**0.002**	**80**
GEO-01 Central Total Indicated	354,000	0.53	6,000	0.07	850	0.02	60	0.00	10
GEO-01 Central Total Inferred	338,000	0.53	6,000	0.11	1,000	0.02	70	0.01	20
GEO-01 Central Total Mineral Resource	**691,000**	**0.53**	**12,000**	**0.09**	**2,010**	**0.02**	**130**	**0.00**	**30**
Minella Total Indicated	350,000	0.81	9,000	0.21	2,400	0.14	500	0.004	15
Minella Total Inferred	105,000	0.75	3,000	0.17	600	0.11	100	0.004	5
Minella Total Mineral Resource	**455,000**	**0.79**	**12,000**	**0.20**	**3,000**	**0.13**	**600**	**0.004**	**20**
Fiama Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**1,950,000**	**0.99**	**62,000**	**0.19**	**12,000**	**0.10**	**2,000**	**0.00**	**90**
GEO-01 Area Total Indicated Resource	**3,121,000**	**0.89**	**89,000**	**0.10**	**10,250**	**0.03**	**1,060**	**0.002**	**75**
GEO-01 Area Total Inferred Resource	**3,419,000**	**0.90**	**99,000**	**0.14**	**15,600**	**0.07**	**2,370**	**0.004**	**145**
GEO-01 Area Total Mineral Resource	**6,540,000**	**0.89**	**188,000**	**0.12**	**25,850**	**0.05**	**3,430**	**0.003**	**220**
Sundown Total Indicated Resource	442,000	1.31	19,000	0.55	8,000	0.27	1,200	0.03	100
Sundown Total Inferred Resource	828,000	1.84	49,000	0.27	7,000	0.16	1,300	0.06	500
Sundown Total Mineral Resource	**1,270,000**	**1.65**	**68,000**	**0.37**	**15,000**	**0.19**	**2,500**	**0.05**	**600**
Minyari South Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**481,000**	**2.40**	**37,000**	**0.55**	**8,000**	**0.21**	**1,000**	**0.03**	**130**
Minyari North Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**587,000**	**1.07**	**20,000**	**0.15**	**3,000**	**0.09**	**500**	**0.01**	**60**
WACA West Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**403,000**	**0.73**	**9,400**	**0.77**	**10,010**	**0.19**	**750**	**0.03**	**100**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE	**32,370,000**	**1.60**	**1,670,000**	**0.51**	**533,000**	**0.20**	**64,000**	**0.03**	**10,000**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE	**15,370,000**	**1.42**	**704,000**	**0.27**	**133,000**	**0.13**	**20,000**	**0.01**	**3,000**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE	**48,000,000**	**1.54**	**2,400,000**	**0.43**	**666,000**	**0.18**	**84,000**	**0.02**	**13,000**
SATELLITE DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES									
Tims Dome Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**4,206,000**	**0.76**	**100,000**						
Chicken Ranch Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**1,158,000**	**1.34**	**50,000**						
SATELLITE DEPOSIT TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE	**5,360,000**	**0.87**	**150,000**						
TOTAL INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE	**32,400,000**	**1.60**	**1,670,000**	**0.51**	**533,000**	**0.20**	**64,000**	**0.03**	**10,000**
TOTAL INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE	**20,700,000**	**1.28**	**854,000**	**0.27**	**133,000**	**0.13**	**20,000**	**0.01**	**3,000**
GRAND TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE INDICATED + INFERRED	**53,000,000**	**1.48**	**2,520,000**	**0.43**	**666,000**	**0.18**	**84,000**	**0.02**	**13,000**

Notes to Table 1:

1. The Minyari Dome 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.
2. The Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t gold.
3. The 0.4 g/t Aueq and 0.4 g/t gold cut-off grades assume open pit mining.
4. The 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grade assumes underground mining.
5. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.
6. The Minyari, Minyari North and Sundown Mineral Resources are unchanged from the August 2024 MRE.
7. The WACA and WACA West Mineral Resources are unchanged from the May 2022 MRE.
8. The Mineral Resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals Ltd.

Figure 3: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome area showing Mineral Resource locations. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1,000m grid.

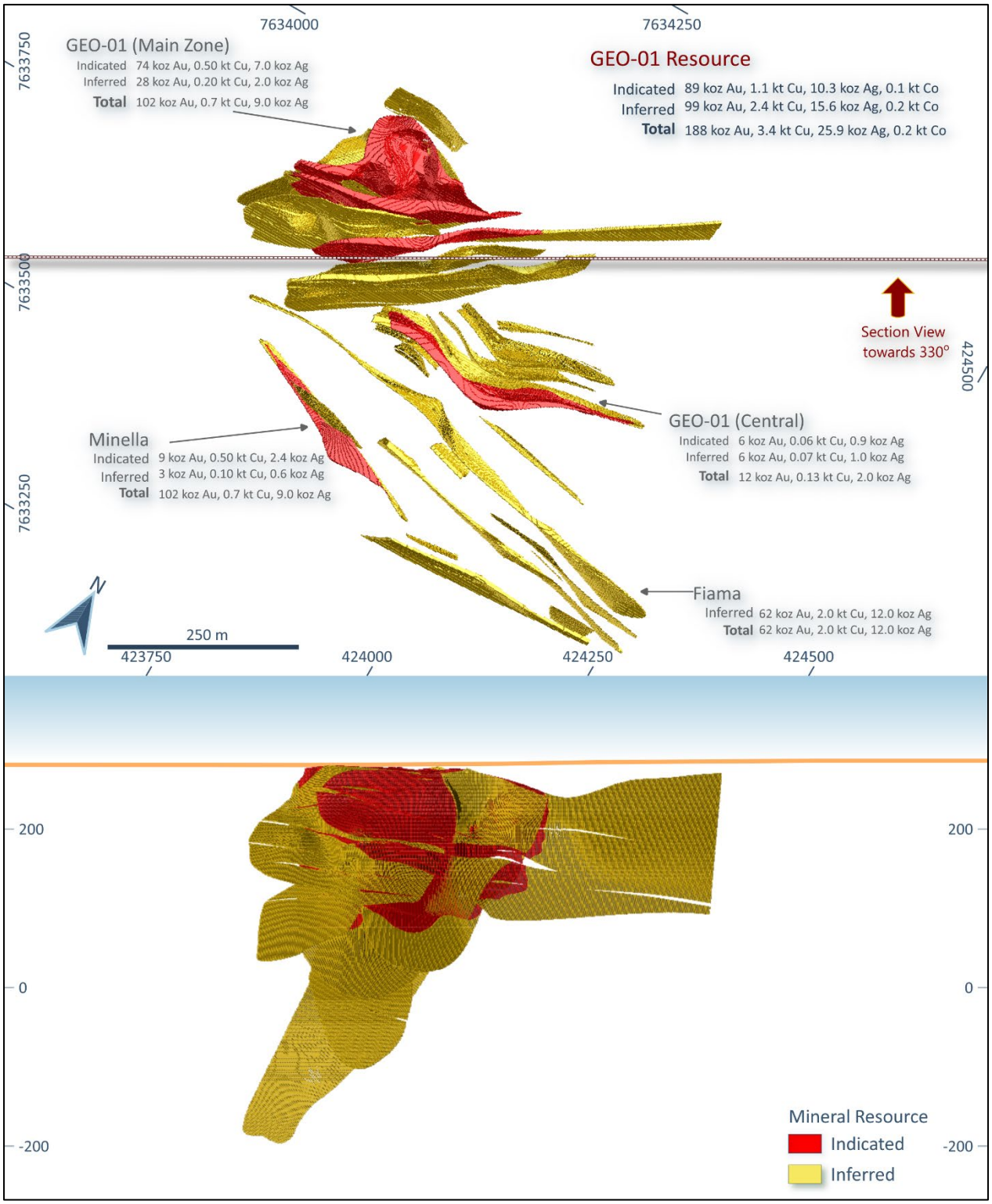

Figure 4: GEO-01 all deposits Plan view and GEO-01 Main Zone (only) Long Projection view showing distribution of gold-copper-silver-cobalt Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, with 250m plan grid and 200m vertical grid, main Long Projection looking horizontally toward Local Grid bearing 298° (or 330° MGA Zone 51).

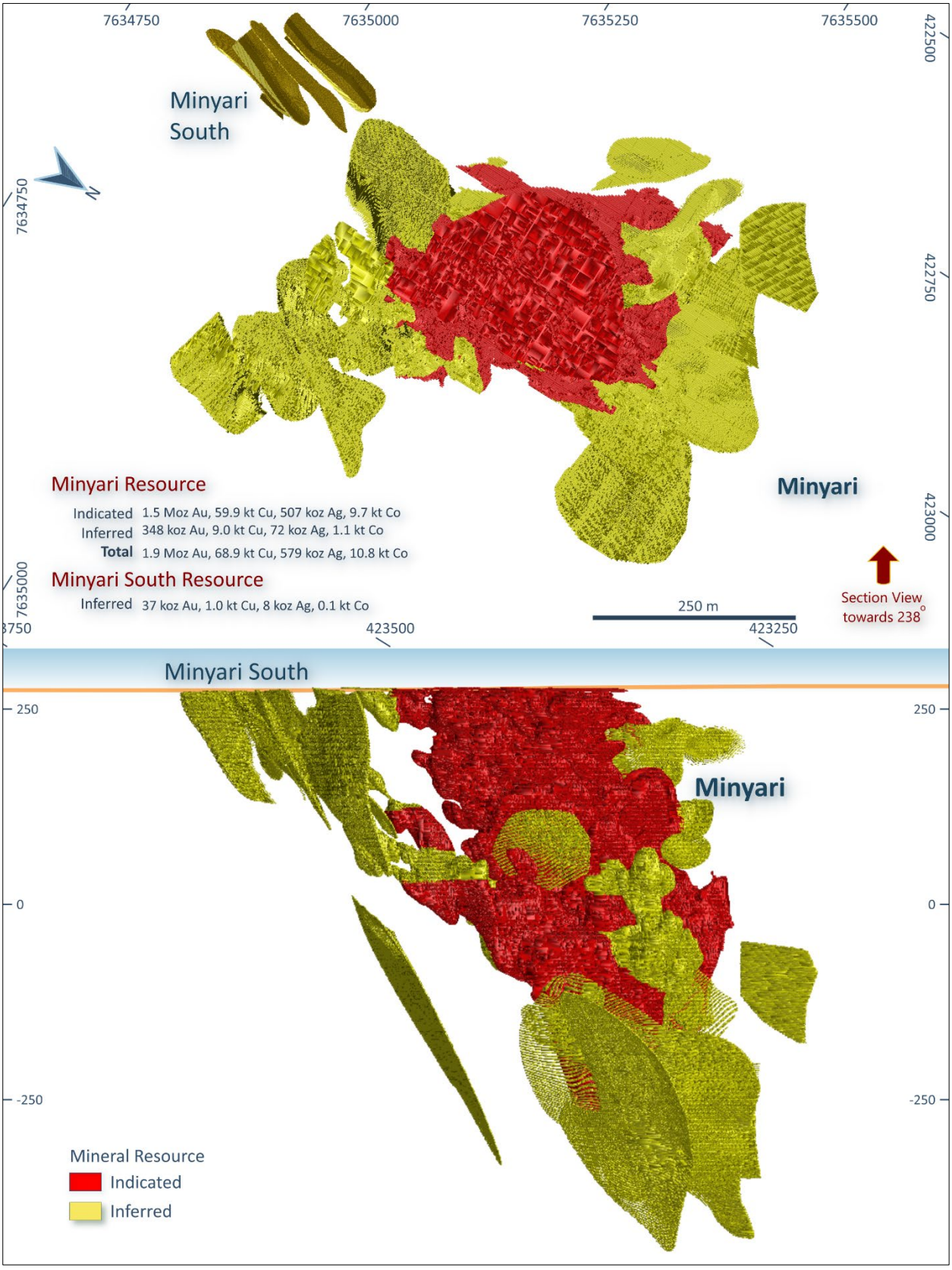

Figure 5: Minyari South deposit Plan and Long Projection views showing distribution of gold-copper-silver-cobalt Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, with 500m plan grid and 250m vertical grid, main Long Projection looking horizontally toward Local Grid bearing 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51).

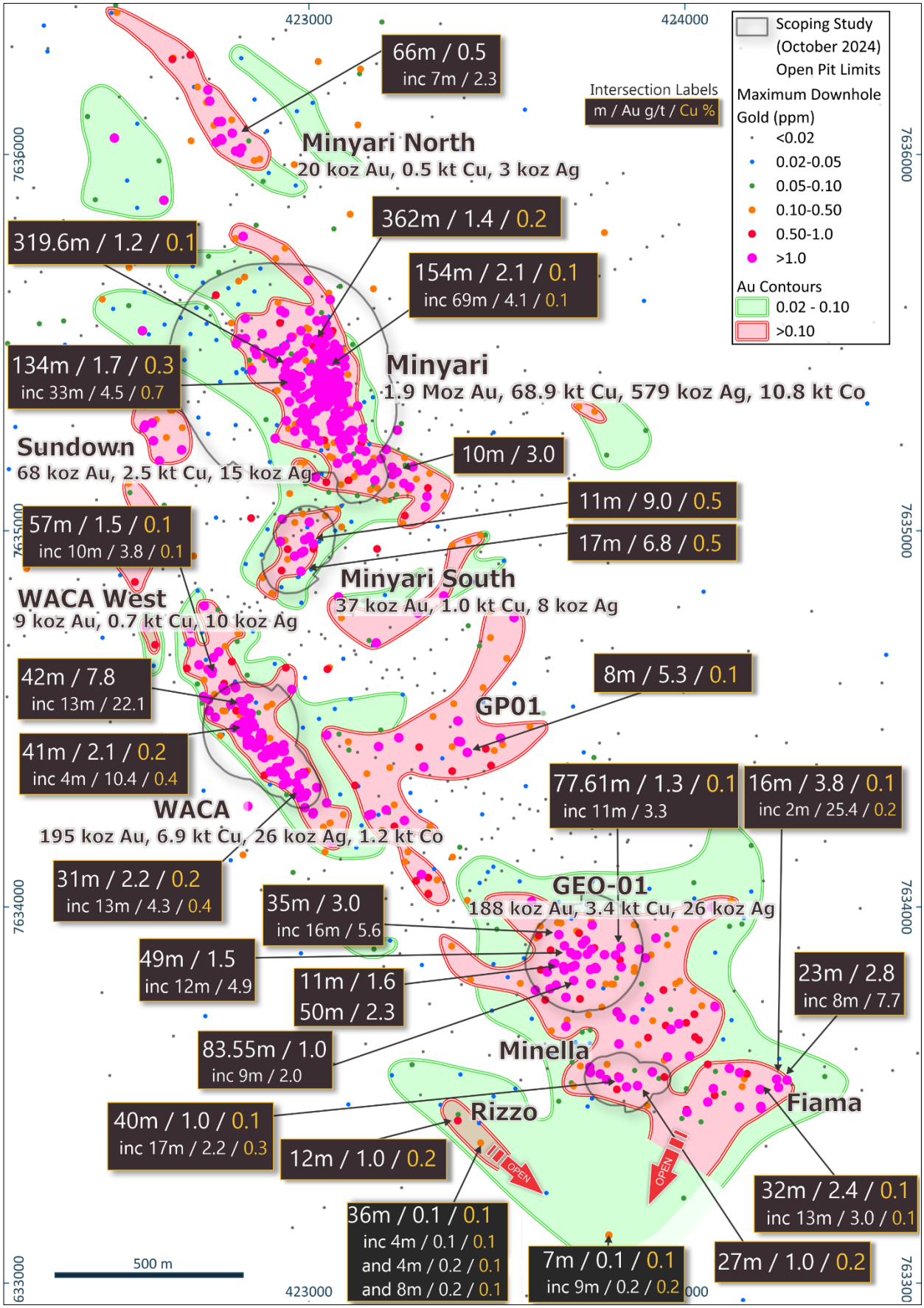

Figure 6: Map showing the Minyari Dome Mineral Resource locations, October 2025 Scoping Study open pit limits, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

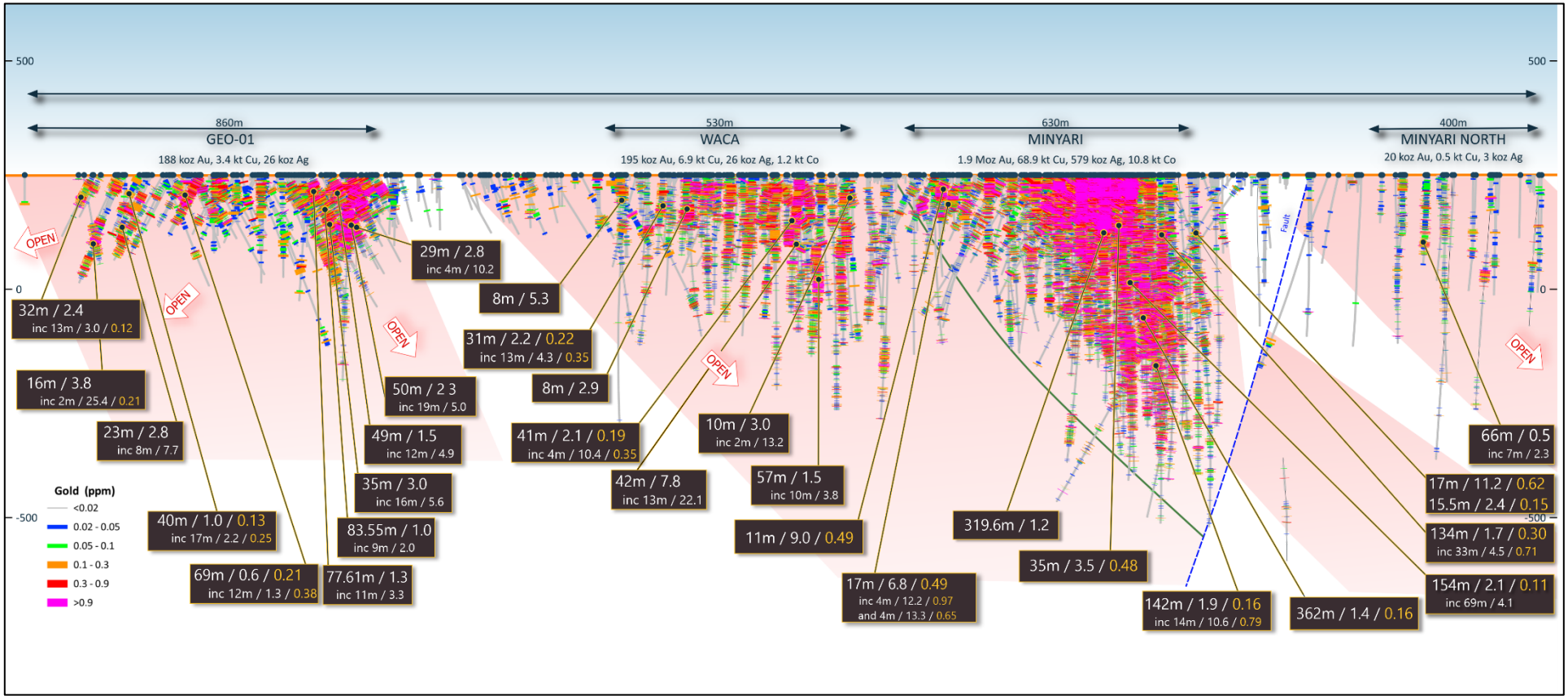

Figure 7: Long Section from GEO-01 to Minyari North including Minyari and GP01 showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including multiple zones of plunging gold-copper mineralisation. Note the highly prospective 3.3km trend which extends to 4.6km including the Judes copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 500m elevation (RL), looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

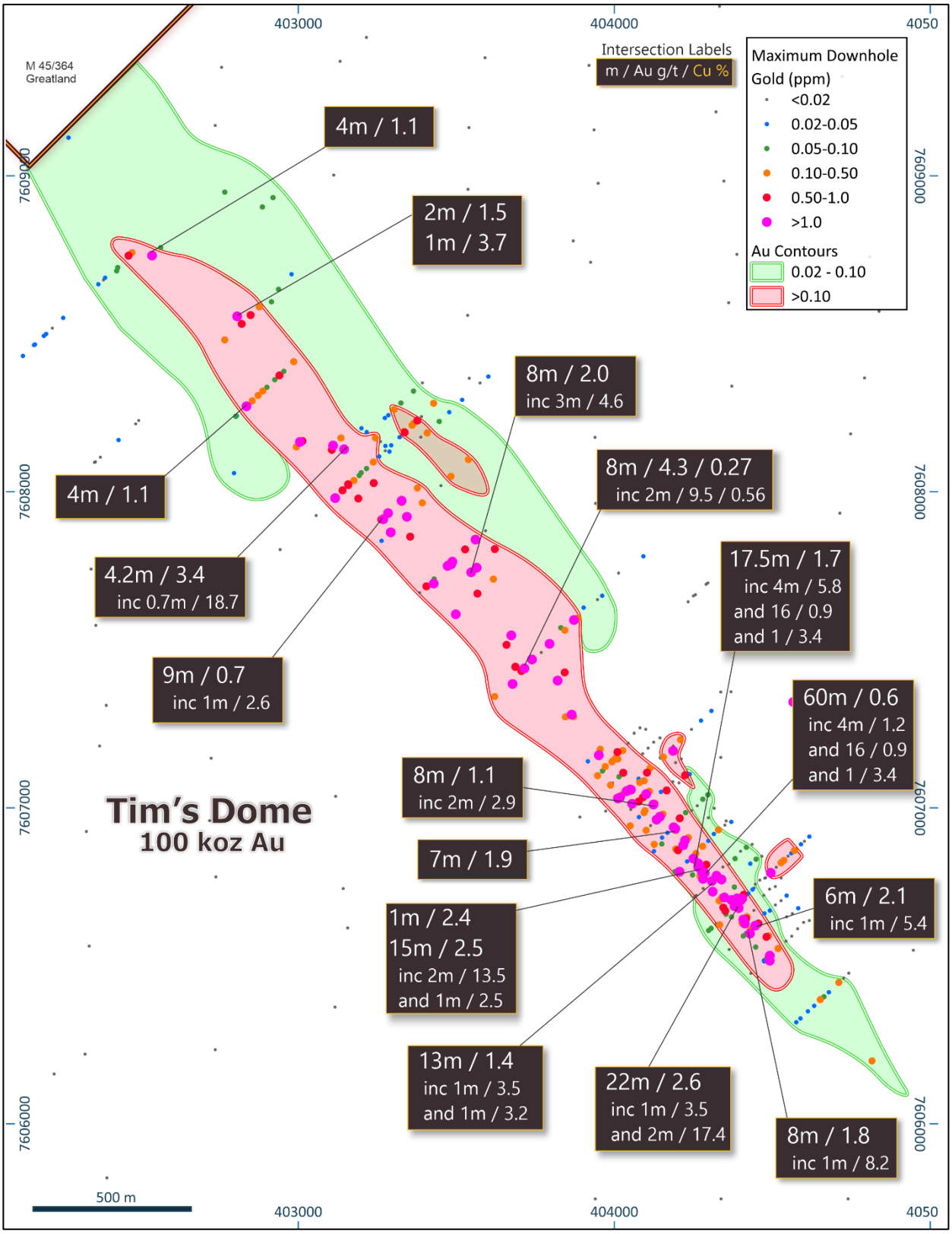

Figure 8: Map showing the Tim's Dome Mineral Resource area and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

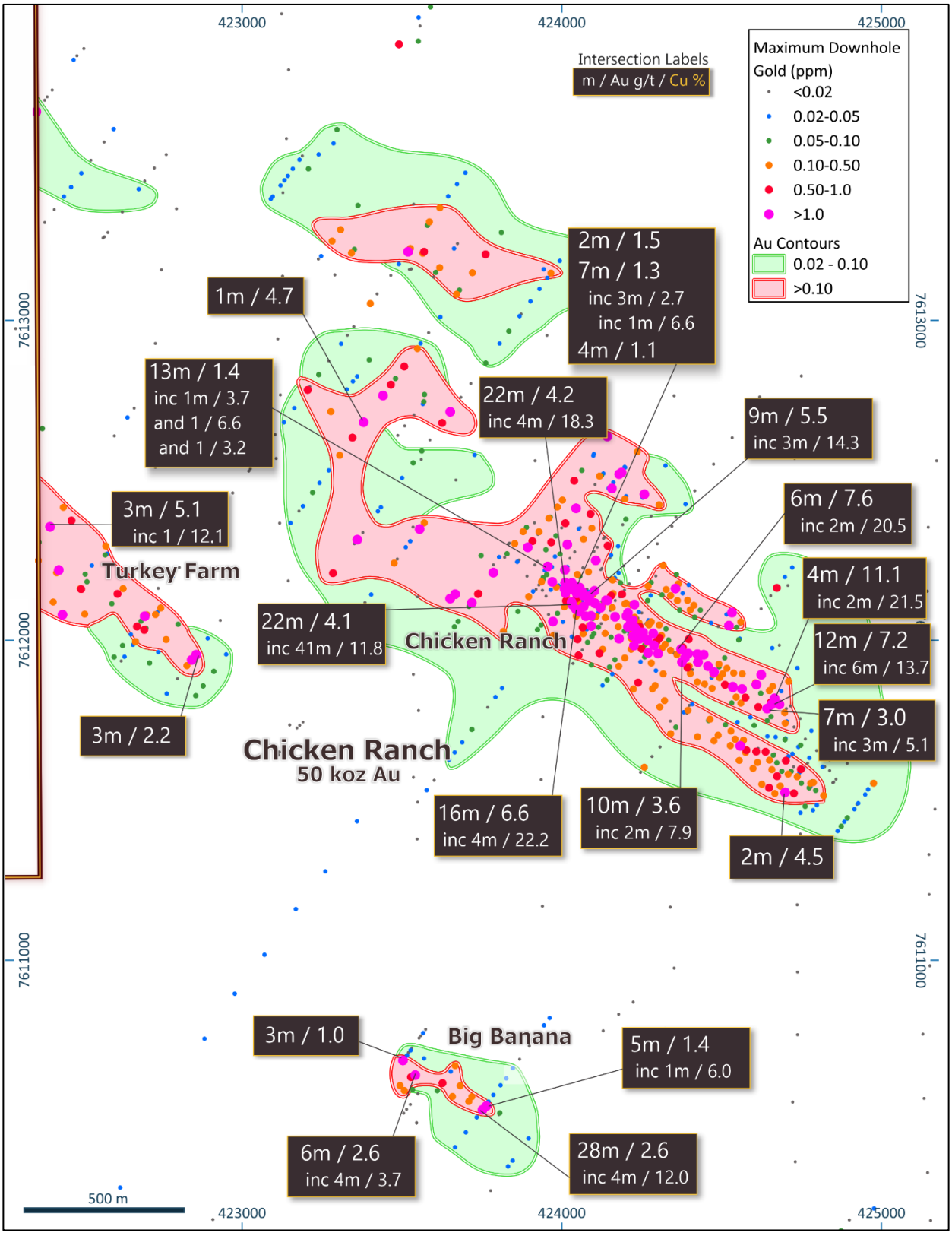

Figure 9: Map showing the Chicken Ranch, Turkey Farm and Big Banana Mineral Resource area and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

Summary of Material Mineral Resource Estimation Information

The Minyari Project Mineral Resource summary at May 2025 is presented in Tables 2 and 3a-l, at cut-offs of 0.4 g/t gold equivalent[1] and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent[1] (**Aueq**).

Table 2: Minyari Project Mineral Resource Statement (JORC 2012) – May 2025

				Gold Equivalent		Gold		Silver		Copper		Cobalt	
Deposit	Resource Classification	Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Aueq g/t	Aueq Ounces	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes
Minyari	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	17,100,000	1.79	983,000	1.28	707,000	0.49	267,000	0.19	32,900	0.04	7,100
	Inferred		3,300,000	1.38	146,000	1.13	120,000	0.23	24,000	0.11	3,500	0.02	600
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**20,400,000**	**1.72**	**1,129,000**	**1.26**	**827,000**	**0.44**	**291,000**	**0.18**	**36,400**	**0.04**	**8,000**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	10,000,000	3.01	968,000	2.49	798,000	0.75	240,000	0.27	26,900	0.03	2,600
	Inferred		2,900,000	2.78	259,000	2.44	227,000	0.51	47,000	0.19	5,500	0.01	400
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**12,900,000**	**2.96**	**1,227,000**	**2.48**	**1,025,000**	**0.69**	**287,000**	**0.25**	**32,400**	**0.03**	**3,000**
	Minyari Total Indicated Resource		**27,100,000**	**2.26**	**1,951,000**	**1.75**	**1,505,000**	**0.58**	**507,000**	**0.22**	**59,800**	**0.04**	**9,700**
	Minyari Total Inferred Resource		**6,200,000**	**2.12**	**405,000**	**1.78**	**347,000**	**0.33**	**71,000**	**0.15**	**9,000**	**0.02**	**1,000**
	Minyari Total Mineral Resource		**33,300,000**	**2.20**	**2,355,000**	**1.73**	**1,852,000**	**0.54**	**579,000**	**0.21**	**69,000**	**0.03**	**11,000**
WACA	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	1,710,000	1.21	67,000	0.96	53,000	0.17	9,000	0.11	1,900	0.02	300
	Inferred		1,893,000	1.24	75,000	0.93	58,000	0.15	9,000	0.15	2,800	0.02	400
	Total Resource above 100mRL		**3,603,000**	**1.23**	**143,000**	**0.95**	**111,000**	**0.16**	**18,000**	**0.13**	**4,700**	**0.02**	**700**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		1,561,000	2.08	104,000	1.69	85,000	0.16	8,000	0.14	2,200	0.03	500
	Total Resource below 100mRL		**1,561,000**	**2.08**	**104,000**	**1.69**	**85,000**	**0.16**	**8,000**	**0.14**	**2,200**	**0.03**	**500**
	WACA Total Indicated Resource		**1,710,000**	**1.21**	**67,000**	**0.96**	**53,000**	**0.17**	**9,000**	**0.11**	**1,900**	**0.02**	**300**
	WACA Total Inferred Resource		**3,454,000**	**1.62**	**179,000**	**1.27**	**143,000**	**0.16**	**17,000**	**0.14**	**5,000**	**0.02**	**900**
	WACA Total Mineral Resource		**5,164,000**	**1.49**	**247,000**	**1.18**	**195,000**	**0.16**	**27,000**	**0.13**	**6,900**	**0.02**	**1,200**
GEO-01 Main Zone	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	2,417,000	1.00	77,000	0.96	74,000	0.09	7,000	0.02	500	0.002	50
	Inferred		1,026,000	0.88	29,000	0.84	28,000	0.06	2,000	0.02	200	0.003	30
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**3,444,000**	**0.96**	**106,000**	**0.92**	**102,000**	**0.08**	**9,000**	**0.02**	**700**	**0.002**	**80**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GEO-01 Main Zone Total Mineral Resource		**3,444,000**	**0.96**	**106,000**	**0.92**	**102,000**	**0.08**	**9,000**	**0.02**	**700**	**0.002**	**80**
GEO-01 Central	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	354,000	0.56	6,000	0.53	6,000	0.07	900	0.02	60	0.002	10
	Inferred		338,000	0.59	6,000	0.53	6,000	0.11	1,200	0.02	70	0.006	20
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**691,000**	**0.58**	**13,000**	**0.53**	**12,000**	**0.09**	**2,000**	**0.02**	**130**	**0.004**	**30**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GEO-01 Central Total Mineral Resource		**691,000**	**0.58**	**13,000**	**0.53**	**12,000**	**0.09**	**2,000**	**0.02**	**130**	**0.004**	**30**
Minella	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	350,000	1.02	11,000	0.81	9,000	0.21	2,400	0.14	500	0.004	15
	Inferred		105,000	0.93	3,000	0.75	3,000	0.17	600	0.11	100	0.004	5
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**455,000**	**1.00**	**15,000**	**0.79**	**12,000**	**0.20**	**3,000**	**0.13**	**600**	**0.004**	**20**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Minella Total Mineral Resource		**455,000**	**1.00**	**14,592**	**0.79**	**11,616**	**0.20**	**3,000**	**0.13**	**600**	**0.004**	**20**
Fiama	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		1,950,000	1.15	72,000	0.99	62,000	0.19	12,000	0.10	1,900	0.004	90
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**1,950,000**	**1.15**	**72,000**	**0.99**	**62,000**	**0.19**	**12,000**	**0.10**	**1,900**	**0.004**	**90**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Fiama Total Mineral Resource		**1,950,148**	**1.15**	**72,000**	**0.99**	**62,000**	**0.19**	**12,000**	**0.10**	**1,900**	**0.004**	**90**
Sundown	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	442,000	1.87	27,000	1.31	19,000	0.55	8,000	0.27	1,200	0.03	100
	Inferred		687,000	2.36	52,000	1.81	40,000	0.23	5,000	0.14	1,000	0.06	400
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**1,129,000**	**2.17**	**79,000**	**1.62**	**59,000**	**0.36**	**13,000**	**0.19**	**2,200**	**0.05**	**500**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		141,000	2.54	12,000	1.96	9,000	0.44	2,000	0.24	300	0.04	100
	Total Resource below 0mRL		141,000	2.54	12,000	1.96	9,000	0.44	2,000	0.24	300	0.04	100
	Sundown Total Indicated Resource		**442,000**	**1.87**	**27,000**	**1.31**	**19,000**	**0.55**	**8,000**	**0.27**	**1,200**	**0.03**	**100**
	Sundown Total Inferred Resource		**828,000**	**2.39**	**64,000**	**1.84**	**49,000**	**0.27**	**7,000**	**0.16**	**1,300**	**0.06**	**500**
	Sundown Total Mineral Resource		**1,270,000**	**2.21**	**91,000**	**1.65**	**68,000**	**0.37**	**15,000**	**0.19**	**2,500**	**0.05**	**600**
Minyari South	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		481,000	2.85	44,000	2.40	37,000	0.55	8,000	0.21	1,000	0.03	130
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**481,000**	**2.85**	**44,000**	**2.40**	**37,000**	**0.55**	**8,000**	**0.21**	**1,000**	**0.03**	**130**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Minyari South Total Mineral Resource		**481,000**	**2.85**	**44,000**	**2.40**	**37,000**	**0.55**	**8,000**	**0.21**	**1,000**	**0.03**	**130**

Table 2: Continued

Deposit	Resource Classification	Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Gold Equivalent		Gold		Silver		Copper		Cobalt	
				Aueq g/t	Aueq Ounces	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes
Minyari North	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		463,000	1.06	16,000	0.88	13,000	0.14	2,000	0.09	400	0.01	50
	Total Resource above 100mRL		**463,000**	**1.06**	**16,000**	**0.88**	**13,000**	**0.14**	**2,000**	**0.09**	**400**	**0.01**	**50**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		124,000	1.93	8,000	1.76	7,000	0.20	1,000	0.08	100	0.01	10
	Total Resource below 100mRL		**124,000**	**1.93**	**8,000**	**1.76**	**7,000**	**0.20**	**1,000**	**0.08**	**100**	**0.01**	**10**
	Minyari North Total Mineral Resource		**587,000**	**1.24**	**24,000**	**1.07**	**20,000**	**0.15**	**3,000**	**0.09**	**500**	**0.01**	**60**
WACA West	Indicated	0.4 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		393,000	1.12	14,000	0.72	9,100	0.81	10,000	0.17	700	0.03	100
	Total Resource above 100mRL		**393,000**	**1.12**	**14,000**	**0.72**	**9,100**	**0.81**	**10,000**	**0.17**	**700**	**0.03**	**100**
	Indicated	1.5 Aueq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		10,000	1.56	1,000	0.87	300	0.04	10	0.50	50	0.01	1
	Total Resource below 100mRL		**10,000**	**1.56**	**1,000**	**0.87**	**300**	**0.04**	**10**	**0.50**	**50**	**0.01**	**1**
	WACA West Total Mineral Resource		**403,000**	**1.14**	**15,000**	**0.73**	**9,400**	**0.77**	**10,010**	**0.19**	**750**	**0.03**	**101**
Tims Dome	Indicated	0.4 Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		**4,206,000**	-	-	**0.76**	**103,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**4,206,000**	**-**	**-**	**0.76**	**103,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated	1.5 Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tims Dome Total Mineral Resource		**4,041,000**	**-**	**-**	**0.76**	**103,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Chicken Ranch	Indicated	0.4 Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		**1,158,000**	-	-	**1.34**	**50,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**1,158,000**	**-**	**-**	**1.34**	**50,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated	1.5 Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource below 0mRL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chicken Ranch Total Mineral Resource		**1,158,000**	**-**	**-**	**1.34**	**50,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated		32,400,000	2.05	2,140,000	1.60	1,670,000	0.51	533,000	0.20	64,000	0.03	10,000
	Inferred		20,700,000	1.70	840,000	1.28	857,000	0.27	133,000	0.13	20,000	0.01	3,000
	GRAND TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE		53,000,000	1.94	3,000,000	1.48	2,520,000	0.43	666,000	0.18	84,000	0.02	13,000
			Tonnes	Aueq g/t	Aueq Ounces	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes

Notes to Table 2:

1. The Minyari Dome 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.
2. The Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t gold.
3. The 0.4 g/t Aueq and 0.4 g/t gold cut-off grades assume open pit mining.
4. The 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grade assumes underground mining.
5. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.
6. The Minyari, Minyari North and Sundown Mineral Resources are unchanged from the August 2024 MRE.
7. The WACA and WACA West Mineral Resources are unchanged from the May 2022 MRE.
8. The Mineral Resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals Ltd.

Table 3a: Minyari Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Minyari												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Minyari Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	Indicated	50	0.65	0.62	0.02	0.10	0.001	1,000	10	150	1	1,100
Overburden	Inferred	8	0.54	0.52	0.01	0.06	0.001	100	1	20	-	100
Overburden	**Sub-Total**	**58**	**0.63**	**0.61**	**0.02**	**0.09**	**0.001**	**1,100**	**11**	**170**	**1**	**1,200**
Oxide	Indicated	767	1.71	1.22	0.21	0.27	0.03	30,000	2,000	6,700	300	42,000
Oxide	Inferred	276	0.88	0.75	0.05	0.08	0.01	6,700	100	700	-	7,900
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**1,043**	**1.49**	**1.09**	**0.17**	**0.22**	**0.03**	**36,700**	**2,100**	**7,400**	**300**	**49,900**
Transitional	Indicated	1,595	1.74	1.25	0.18	0.36	0.04	64,000	3,000	18,600	670	89,100
Transitional	Inferred	485	1.05	0.89	0.06	0.13	0.01	14,000	300	2,000	100	16,[illegible]
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**2,080**	**1.58**	**1.16**	**0.15**	**0.31**	**0.04**	**78,000**	**3,300**	**20,600**	**770**	**105,500**
Primary	Indicated	14,706	1.80	1.29	0.19	0.51	0.04	612,000	28,000	241,100	6,200	851,500
Primary	Inferred	2,552	1.50	1.22	0.12	0.26	0.02	100,000	3,000	21,500	500	123,310
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**17,258**	**1.76**	**1.28**	**0.18**	**0.47**	**0.04**	**712,000**	**31,000**	**262,600**	**6,700**	**974,810**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut off grade above the 0mRL	**Indicated**	**17,120**	**1.79**	**1.28**	**0.19**	**0.49**	**0.04**	**707,000**	**33,000**	**267,000**	**7,000**	**984,100**
	Inferred	**3,321**	**1.38**	**1.13**	**0.11**	**0.23**	**0.02**	**120,000**	**4,000**	**24,000**	**600**	**147,700**
	Sub-Total	**20,441**	**1.72**	**1.26**	**0.18**	**0.44**	**0.04**	**827,000**	**37,000**	**291,000**	**7,600**	**1,131,800**
Minyari Deposit using a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 0mRL												
Primary	Indicated	9,966	3.01	2.49	0.27	0.75	0.03	798,000	27,000	240,000	2,600	964,400
Primary	Inferred	2,895	2.78	2.44	0.19	0.51	0.01	227,000	6,000	47,000	400	258,800
1.5 g/t Au Equiv cut of grade below 0mRL	**Sub-Total**	**12,861**	**2.96**	**2.48**	**0.25**	**0.69**	**0.02**	**1,025,000**	**32,400**	**287,000**	**3,000**	**1,223,900**
Minyari	**TOTAL**	**33,300**	**2.20**	**1.73**	**0.21**	**0.54**	**0.03**	**1,852,000**	**69,000**	**579,000**	**11,000**	**2,355,000**

Table 3b: Minyari South Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Minyari South												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Minyari South Deposit using a 0.4 g/t AuEquiv cut off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	38,947	3.79	3.22	0.30	0.46	0.03	4,034	117	581	11	4,748
Transitional	Inferred	142,834	3.70	3.13	0.27	0.67	0.03	14,396	381	3,081	50	16,990
Primary	Inferred	298,862	2.32	1.95	0.17	0.50	0.02	18,723	514	4,791	72	22,328
Minyari South	**TOTAL**	**480,643**	**2.85**	**2.40**	**0.21**	**0.55**	**0.03**	**37,152**	**1,013**	**8,453**	**133**	**44,066**

Table 3c: GEO-01 Main Zone Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

GEO-01 Main Zone												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
GEO-01 Main Zone Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	266,161	0.79	0.74	0.02	0.06	0.003	6,323	58	523	8	6,719
Oxide	Inferred	99,702	0.65	0.59	0.02	0.05	0.006	1,886	22	172	6	2,096
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**365,863**	**0.75**	**0.70**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**0.003**	**8,210**	**81**	**695**	**13**	**8,815**
Transitional	Indicated	797,036	1.01	0.96	0.02	0.10	0.003	24,704	160	2,527	20	25,789
Transitional	Inferred	218,015	0.77	0.73	0.01	0.05	0.003	5,113	29	373	7	5,379
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**1,015,051**	**0.96**	**0.91**	**0.02**	**0.09**	**0.003**	**29,816**	**189**	**2,901**	**27**	**31,169**
Primary	Indicated	1,354,094	1.03	0.99	0.02	0.09	0.002	43,205	276	3,720	25	44,889
Primary	Inferred	708,664	0.94	0.91	0.02	0.06	0.002	20,683	112	1,424	15	21,468
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**2,062,758**	**1.00**	**0.96**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.002**	**63,888**	**388**	**5,145**	**40**	**66,357**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL	**Indicated**	**2,417,291**	**1.00**	**0.96**	**0.02**	**0.09**	**0.002**	**74,232**	**494**	**6,771**	**52**	**77,397**
	Inferred	**1,026,382**	**0.88**	**0.84**	**0.02**	**0.06**	**0.003**	**27,682**	**164**	**1,970**	**29**	**28,943**
GEO-01 Main Zone	**TOTAL**	**3,443,673**	**0.96**	**0.92**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.002**	**101,914**	**658**	**8,741**	**81**	**106,341**

Table 3d: Fiama Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Fiama												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Fiama Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	212,036	0.82	0.69	0.07	0.15	0.006	4,723	144	1,025	13	5,599
Transitional	Inferred	352,486	0.95	0.82	0.07	0.18	0.005	9,316	259	2,034	18	10,781
Primary	Inferred	1,385,625	1.25	1.08	0.11	0.19	0.004	48,312	1,463	8,603	54	55,653
Fiama	**TOTAL**	**1,950,148**	**1.15**	**0.99**	**0.10**	**0.19**	**0.004**	**62,352**	**1,867**	**11,662**	**86**	**72,033**

Table 3e: Minella Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Minella												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Minella Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	76,436	1.19	0.94	0.17	0.25	0.004	2,319	128	603	3	2,923
Oxide	Inferred	9,655	0.97	0.80	0.11	0.13	0.004	249	11	41	0	302
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**86,091**	**1.17**	**0.93**	**0.16**	**0.23**	**0.004**	**2,568**	**139**	**643**	**3**	**3,226**
Transitional	Indicated	120,382	1.10	0.87	0.16	0.23	0.005	3,350	189	905	6	4,268
Transitional	Inferred	8,213	1.10	0.92	0.12	0.16	0.004	242	10	41	0	290
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**128,595**	**1.10**	**0.87**	**0.15**	**0.23**	**0.005**	**3,592**	**198**	**947**	**6**	**4,558**
Primary	Indicated	153,654	0.87	0.69	0.11	0.18	0.005	3,420	171	889	7	4,286
Primary	Inferred	86,771	0.90	0.73	0.11	0.18	0.004	2,035	96	491	4	2,523
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**240,425**	**0.88**	**0.71**	**0.11**	**0.18**	**0.004**	**5,455**	**267**	**1,380**	**11**	**6,809**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL	**Indicated**	**350,471**	**1.02**	**0.81**	**0.14**	**0.21**	**0.004**	**9,089**	**487**	**2,397**	**15**	**11,477**
	Inferred	**104,640**	**0.93**	**0.75**	**0.11**	**0.17**	**0.004**	**2,526**	**117**	**573**	**5**	**3,115**
Minella	**TOTAL**	**455,111**	**1.00**	**0.79**	**0.13**	**0.20**	**0.004**	**11,616**	**604**	**2,970**	**20**	**14,592**

Table 3f: GEO-01 Central Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

GEO-01 Central												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
GEO-01 Central Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	72,258	0.58	0.56	0.02	0.09	0.001	1,292	11	202	1	1,359
Oxide	Inferred	30,546	0.73	0.67	0.01	0.13	0.008	657	3	123	2	720
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**102,804**	**0.63**	**0.59**	**0.01**	**0.10**	**0.003**	**1,950**	**14**	**325**	**3**	**2,078**
Transitional	Indicated	104,849	0.59	0.56	0.01	0.08	0.002	1,892	14	259	2	1,997
Transitional	Inferred	72,182	0.69	0.60	0.04	0.14	0.008	1,382	27	316	5	1,604
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**177,031**	**0.63**	**0.58**	**0.02**	**0.10**	**0.004**	**3,274**	**41**	**575**	**8**	**3,601**
Primary	Indicated	176,411	0.53	0.50	0.02	0.07	0.002	2,809	32	389	4	3,023
Primary	Inferred	234,858	0.54	0.49	0.02	0.10	0.005	3,694	41	721	11	4,081
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**411,270**	**0.54**	**0.49**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.004**	**6,503**	**72**	**1,110**	**15**	**7,104**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL	**Indicated**	**353,518**	**0.56**	**0.53**	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0.002**	**5,993**	**57**	**850**	**7**	**6,379**
	Inferred	**337,586**	**0.59**	**0.53**	**0.02**	**0.11**	**0.006**	**5,734**	**71**	**1,161**	**19**	**6,405**
GEO-01 Central	**TOTAL**	**691,104**	**0.58**	**0.53**	**0.02**	**0.09**	**0.004**	**11,726**	**128**	**2,010**	**26**	**12,784**

Table 3g: WACA Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

WACA												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
WACA Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the100mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	231	0.98	0.78	0.08	0.14	0.02	5,750	190	920	40	7,280
Oxide	Inferred	125	1.01	0.73	0.13	0.14	0.02	2,940	170	610	20	4,060
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**356**	**0.99**	**1.52**	**0.10**	**0.28**	**0.02**	**8,690**	**360**	**1,530**	**60**	**11,340**
Transitional	Indicated	434	1.15	0.91	0.10	0.15	0.02	12,750	430	2,040	80	16,110
Transitional	Inferred	194	1.10	0.81	0.13	0.14	0.02	5,030	260	910	40	6,890
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**628**	**1.13**	**1.71**	**0.11**	**0.29**	**0.02**	**17,780**	**690**	**2,960**	**120**	**23,000**
Primary	Indicated	1,044	1.30	1.02	0.12	0.15	0.02	34,190	1,290	6,460	200	43,510
Primary	Inferred	1,573	1.28	0.97	0.15	0.19	0.02	49,120	2,340	7,410	300	64,850
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**2,617**	**1.29**	**1.99**	**0.13**	**0.35**	**0.02**	**83,310**	**3,640**	**13,870**	**500**	**108,360**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 100mRL	**Indicated**	**1,710**	**1.21**	**0.96**	**0.11**	**0.17**	**0.02**	**52,700**	**1,900**	**9,000**	**320**	**66,900**
	Inferred	**1,893**	**1.24**	**0.93**	**0.15**	**0.15**	**0.02**	**57,800**	**2,700**	**9,000**	**350**	**75,800**
	Sub-Total	**3,603**	**1.23**	**0.95**	**0.13**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**110,500**	**4,700**	**18,000**	**670**	**142,700**
WACA Deposit using a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 100mRL												
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	1,561	2.08	1.69	0.14	0.16	0.03	84,900	2,200	8,000	525	104,300
1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 100mRL	**Sub-Total**	**1,561**	**2.08**	**1.69**	**0.14**	**0.16**	**0.03**	**84,900**	**2,200**	**8,000**	**525**	**104,300**
WACA	**TOTAL**	**5,164**	**1.49**	**1.18**	**0.13**	**0.16**	**0.02**	**195,000**	**6,900**	**27,000**	**1,200**	**247,000**

Table 3h: Sundown Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Sundown												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Sundown Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	27	1.37	0.85	0.12	0.24	0.06	700	30	210	20	1,200
Oxide	Inferred	47	1.51	1.02	0.09	0.09	0.06	1,500	40	140	30	2,290
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**74**	**1.46**	**0.96**	**0.10**	**0.15**	**0.06**	**2,300**	**80**	**350**	**50**	**3,500**
Transitional	Indicated	54	1.50	0.98	0.11	0.28	0.06	1,700	60	490	40	2,620
Transitional	Inferred	82	1.62	1.06	0.10	0.11	0.07	2,800	80	290	60	4,290
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**136**	**1.57**	**1.03**	**0.10**	**0.18**	**0.07**	**4,500**	**140**	**770**	**100**	**6,900**
Primary	Indicated	361	1.96	1.40	0.30	0.61	0.02	16,200	1,080	7,110	100	22,800
Primary	Inferred	558	2.54	1.99	0.15	0.26	0.06	35,600	820	4,730	340	45,500
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**558**	**2.31**	**1.76**	**0.21**	**0.40**	**0.04**	**51,900**	**1,900**	**11,800**	**430**	**68,300**
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL	Indicated	442	1.87	1.31	0.27	0.55	0.03	18,700	1,200	7,800	150	26,590
	Inferred	687	2.36	1.81	0.14	0.23	0.06	40,000	900	5,160	430	52,100
	Sub-Total	**1,129**	**2.17**	**1.61**	**0.19**	**0.36**	**0.05**	**58,700**	**2,120**	**13,000**	**580**	**79,000**
Sundown Deposit using a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 0mRL												
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	141	2.54	1.96	0.24	0.44	0.04	8,900	300	2,000	60	11,500
1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 0mRL	**Sub-Total**	**141**	**2.54**	**1.96**	**0.24**	**0.44**	**0.04**	**8,900**	**300**	**2,000**	**60**	**11,500**
Sundown	**TOTAL**	**1,270**	**2.21**	**1.65**	**0.19**	**0.37**	**0.05**	**68,000**	**2,500**	**15,000**	**640**	**91,000**

Table 3i: Minyari North Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Minyari North												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Minyari North Deposit using a 0.4 g/t AuEquiv cut off grade above the 100mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	27	0.67	0.41	0.15	0.07	0.01	360	40	70	3	590
Transitional	Inferred	35	0.79	0.62	0.09	0.09	0.01	690	30	100	3	880
Primary	Inferred	401	1.11	0.94	0.08	0.15	0.01	12,100	340	1,880	40	14,250
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 0mRL	**Inferred**	**463**	**1.06**	**0.88**	**0.09**	**0.14**	**0.01**	**13,000**	**410**	**2,000**	**50**	**16,000**
Minyari North Deposit using a 1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 100mRL												
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	124	1.93	1.76	0.08	0.20	0.01	7,000	100	810	10	7,000
1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 100mRL	**Sub-Total**	**124**	**1.93**	**1.76**	**0.08**	**0.20**	**0.01**	**7,000**	**100**	**810**	**10**	**7,000**
Minyari North	**TOTAL**	**587**	**1.24**	**1.07**	**0.09**	**0.15**	**0.01**	**20,000**	**500**	**3,000**	**60**	**23,000**

Table 3j: WACA West Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

WACA West												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
WACA West Deposit using a 0.4 g/t AuEquiv cut off grade above the 100mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	40	1.26	0.84	0.17	0.84	0.030	1,095	70	1,090	10	1,640
Transitional	Inferred	82	1.14	0.76	0.14	0.71	0.030	2,020	120	1,890	25	3,020
Primary	Inferred	270	1.10	0.69	0.17	0.83	0.030	6,030	470	7,230	70	9,520
0.4 g/t Au Equiv cut-off grade above the 100mRL	Total	392	1.12	0.72	0.17	0.81	0.03	9,100	660	10,200	110	14,700
WACA West Deposit using a 1.5 g/t AuEquiv cut off grade below the 100mRL												
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	10	1.56	0.87	0.50	0.04	0.010	290	50	10	1	520
1.5 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 100mRL	Sub-Total	10	1.56	0.87	0.50	0.04	0.01	290	50	10	1	520
WACA West	TOTAL	402	1.14	0.73	0.19	0.79	0.03	9,400	700	10,000	111	15,000

Table 3k: Tim's Dome Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Tims Dome												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Tim's Dome Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au cut off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	2,012,709	-	0.75	-	-	-	48,298	-	-	-	-
Transitional	Inferred	2,192,915	-	0.78	-	-	-	55,069	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tim's Dome	TOTAL	4,205,625	-	0.76	-	-	-	103,366	-	-	-	-

Table 3l: Chicken Ranch Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

Chicken Ranch												
Resource by Oxide State	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)	Aueq (oz)
Chicken Ranch Deposit using a 0.4 g/t Au cut off grade above the 0mRL												
Overburden	Inferred	11,599	-	0.51	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	1,091,353	-	1.34	-	-	-	47,187	-	-	-	-
Transitional	Inferred	54,986	-	1.37	-	-	-	2,423	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch	TOTAL	1,157,938	-	1.34	-	-	-	49,802	-	-	-	-

Notes to Tables 3a-l:

1. The Minyari Dome 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.
2. The Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t gold.
3. The 0.4 g/t Aueq and 0.4 g/t gold cut-off grades assume open pit mining.
4. The 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grade assumes underground mining.
5. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.
6. The Minyari, Minyari North and Sundown Mineral Resources are unchanged from the August 2024 MRE.
7. The WACA and WACA West Mineral Resources are unchanged from the May 2022 MRE.
8. The Mineral Resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals Ltd.

Gold Equivalent Calculation

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 per oz gold
  - US$ 4.06 per lb. copper
  - US$ 24.50 per oz silver
  - US$ 49,700 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.7000 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are assumed as follows:
  - Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
  - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (1.32 * Cu pct) + (0.012 * Ag g/t) + (5.88 * Co pct)

Geology and Mineralisation Overview

The Minyari Dome (Figures 3 to 7) hosts the Minyari, GEO-01 Main Zone, GEO-01 Central, Minella, Fiama (collectively known as the GEO-01 Area), WACA, Sundown, Minyari South, and Minyari North deposits, and is located 35km north of Greatland Gold Plc's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility (Figures 1 and 2). The Minyari Project satellite deposits, Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome, are located approximately 25km and 30km south of the Minyari Dome area respectively. The geological setting of the area is the Proterozoic aged Paterson Province, known predominantly for meta-sediment hosted intrusion related precious and/or base metal mineral systems which are lithology/contact and structurally controlled. The presence and intensity of localised lithological competency (and chemical) contrasts, folding, faulting, fracturing, veining, brecciation and associated hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation (commonly including sulphides) are the key factors affecting mineralisation grade and continuity.

- *GEO-01 Area deposits - Key metrics:*
  - Gold dominant (low sulphide) mineralisation typically with minor copper, silver, and cobalt;
  - Located approximately 1,200m south of Minyari and 400m southeast of WACA;
  - Comprises multiple-lode style mineralisation envelopes;
  - Mineralisation commences approximately 5 to 10 metres from the surface and extends down greater than 500 vertical metres, and, limited by drill hole distribution, has an average depth extension of 220 metres, along a strike length of between 150m to 600m, and with an average true width of 10m; and
  - Mineralisation has not been adequately tested at depth or along strike.
  - Figures 3 and 4, 6 to 7 and 11 to 14 and summarise the GEO-01 deposit area in plan view, long-section view and cross-section view.

- *Minyari South deposit - Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing (sulphide) mineralisation with copper, silver, and cobalt;
  - Located approximately 150m west-southwest of Minyari;

  - Comprised of seven parallel lodes, dipping steeply to the west-northwest;
  - Mineralisation extends from 4 metres from surface down to 243m below surface with a vertical extent of between 40 to 120m, along a strike length of between 40 and 150m, and with an average true width of between 1 and 15m; and
  - Remains open down dip and along strike.
  - Figures 3, 5 to 7 and 10 summarise the Minyari South deposit in plan view and cross-section view.

- *Tim's Dome Deposit – Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing mineralisation;
  - Located approximately 30km southwest of Minyari;
  - Comprises of multiple reef-style bedding parallel lodes;
  - Mineralisation extends along a total strike length of 2,200m. Mineralisation begins from surface, along a strike length of between 50m and 600m, with an average width of between 1 and 7m; and
  - Mineralisation has not adequately been tested in multiple areas and is open along strike and down plunge of the currently identified main body of mineralisation.
  - Figures 8, 15 and 18 summarise the Tim's Dome deposit in plan view, long-section view and cross-section view.

- *Chicken Ranch Deposit – Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing mineralisation;
  - Located approximately 23km south of Minyari;
  - Comprises of multiple steeply dipping bedding parallel lodes; and
  - Mineralisation extends along a total strike length of 1,200m Mineralisation extends from surface, present in Permian cover and then below the base of depletion. Mineralisation has an along a strike length of between 20m and 200m, with an average width of between 1 and 10m.
  - Figures 9, 16 and 17 summarise the Chicken Ranch deposit in plan view, long-section view and cross-section view.

Drilling Techniques

The Minyari South deposit MRE was compiled based on relevant diamond drill (**DD**) core and reverse circulation (**RC**) drill hole information comprising of 12 Antipa Minerals exploration and resource definition drill holes for 2,290m completed between 2016 to 2024 inclusive. The GEO-01 Area MRE was compiled based on 99 Antipa Minerals drill holes for 17,906m drilled between 2022 to 2024 inclusive. The Tim's Dome deposit MRE was compiled based on relevant DD, RC, and air core drill hole information. A total of 66 historical drillholes for 10,959m and 53 Antipa Minerals drill holes for 5,135m drilled between 2018 and 2021 inclusive were used. The Chicken Ranch deposit MRE was compiled based on RC and air core drill hole information. A total of 62 historical drillholes for 6,228m and 86 Antipa Minerals drill holes for 6,954m drilled between 2018 and 2021 inclusive. At each deposit, all rotary air blast (**RAB**) drill holes were excluded from the Mineral Resource estimate.

The nominal drillhole spacing at Minyari South is local grid east-west sections spaced 50m apart with a typical drillhole spacing on each section between 20 to 50m. At the GEO-01 Area deposits, drill hole spacing is nominally 50m x 50m with several infill sections at 50m x 25m or 25m x 25m (GEO-01 Main Zone) with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. The GEO-01 Area deposits drill holes

are angled towards magnetic north-west to optimally target the dominant trend of mineralisation. Numerous holes are drilled towards the south-west.

At Tim's Dome, drill lines are Southwest – Northeast orientated which is perpendicular to the known strike of mineralisation in the area. Drilling at the deposit extends to a vertical depth of approximately 1,120m and the mineralisation was modelled from surface to a maximum depth of 500m below surface. Drill hole spacing is variable from 100m x 50m, to predominantly 50m x 20m and the majority of the drilling extends to less than 200m below surface.

At Chicken Ranch, drill lines are Southwest – Northeast orientated which is perpendicular to the known strike of mineralisation in the area. Drilling at the deposit extends to a vertical depth of approximately 280m. Drill hole spacing is variable from 200m x 50m with some infill drilling spaced 10m x 10m. The predominant drill spacing is on average 50m x 50m and most of the drilling extends to less than 100m below the surface.

Data and Quality Control

Antipa's diamond core and RC sampling was carried out under the Company's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.

Antipa's diamond core was drilled using NQ, HQ and PQ diameter equipment depending on drill hole depth and ground conditions. The diamond core was sampled on intervals typically ranging from 0.2 to 1.2m based on geological and mineralisation boundaries. Samples were collected from half-core cut using a diamond saw, which were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for chemical analysis. A limited number of samples were taken as quarter core from five 2016 and 2023 diamond core drill holes stored at the WA DEMIRS core-farm.

Antipa's RC holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer bit and sampled on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which 2 to 3 kg samples (average weight range for oxide to fresh mineralisation) were collected, which were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for chemical analysis.

Antipa's AC holes were completed using an 85 mm AC blade on a Bostech Drillboss 200 4WD truck mounted rig. One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20. Compositing AC samples in lengths between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg (average) sample. Samples are then pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for analysis.

The field QAQC procedures followed included on average field duplicates (1 in 20), blank insertion at the rate of 1 per 50 samples and certified reference materials inserted at the rate of 1 in 25 samples. The laboratory QAQC procedures followed included additional certified reference materials inserted at the rate of 1 in 10 samples.

Based on measurements, sample recovery for the diamond drill core averaged 99.5%. Visual estimates of the AC and RC drilling suggest overall a high sample recovery was achieved with AC and RC drill samples predominately being dry.

Sample Analysis and Data Conditioning Methodology

For Antipa RC and DD drilling, sample analysis for gold used a lead collection fire assay on a 50-gram sample with an Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (**AAS**) assay finish. All other elements (34 in total)

were assayed using a four-acid digest technique which is considered to approach total dissolution for most minerals. AC samples had a 10-gram sample digested and refluxed with nitric and hydrochloric (aqua regia digest) acid suitable for weathered AC samples. For samples returning gold greater than 4,000 ppb gold (upper detection limit) a lead collection fire assay on a 50-gram sample with AAS was undertaken to determine gold content. Other samples returning results above upper detection limits had ore grade ICP-OES completed.

The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation at the deposits, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.

For all deposits, sample data was flagged by mineralisation, geology, and weathering state. Length-weighted, composite samples were then created for individual domains. The summary (geo)statistics were reviewed including the respective cross-correlations for each metal element. At Minyari South and Tim's Dome, boundary analysis was undertaken for both weathering and mineralisation which identified that all mineralised boundaries should be treated as "hard" boundaries, and for the (overprinting) weathering (regolith) zones that the oxide-transitional boundary and the transitional-fresh ("primary") boundary should both be treated as a "soft" grade boundary. At the GEO-01 Area and Chicken Ranch, all mineralised boundaries were treated as hard at the interface between the modelled zone of depletion and mineralisation. The grade distributions were then reviewed, and composite grade top-cuts applied primarily to restrict the impact of isolated high-grade outliers. Variography was undertaken on data that was grouped by mineralisation type / domain.

Bulk Density Information

Bulk density was measured for the various mineralisation zones and associated waste material using water immersion (3,700 measurements across the Minyari Dome area) and wireline gamma density logging methods. These measurements were applied at Minyari South and the GEO-01 Area deposits. At Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch, measurements have been derived from similar deposits within the region. Average bulk densities were assigned to the Mineral Resource block models based on rock type, oxidation, and mineralisation.

Metallurgical Information

Metallurgical test-work is available for the Minyari and WACA deposits, including detailed mineralogy and observations (refer to Company public disclosures "Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results" dated 13/06/2017 and "Minyari Dome Excellent Metallurgical Test-work Results" dated 27/08/2018). This metallurgical test-work showed excellent recoveries for both oxide and primary gold mineralisation for both these deposits. The gold mineralisation demonstrated amenability to conventional processing techniques and a process plant using well established and proven equipment is envisaged. Viable copper and cobalt concentrates were also achieved during the Company's metallurgical test-work programmes; however, further test-work is required to determine the potential economic value of these by-products. Gold only metallurgical test-work for the GEO-01 area deposit mineralisation commenced in August 2024 and is ongoing with Initial test-work demonstrating excellent gold recovery, identical to the Minyari and WACA test-work results, and has shown substantially lower cyanide consumption for the GEO-01 primary mineralisation compared to these deposits. There has been no metallurgical test-work completed specifically at Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome. However, it is assumed that the same preliminary test-work completed at other deposits within the Minyari Project can be applied due to the similarities in rock type and mineralisation styles.

Mineral Resource Estimation and Validation Methodology

GEO-01 Area (Main Zone, GEO-01 Central, Minella and Fiama)

At the GEO-01 Area the nominal drill spacing is 50m by 50m. At the GEO-01 Main Zone, there are five infill lines at 25m by 25m. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 20mE by 20mN by 5mRL was selected. This block size broadly represents approximately half the drill spacing, with positive kriging metrics when tested.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken at GEO-01 utilising Leapfrog Edge estimation software. Estimation of gold, copper, silver, and cobalt into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy and applied search parameters determined by variographic analysis and Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (**KNA**). Hard boundaries were applied between mineralisation domains and the depletion zone, and soft boundaries across the oxidation boundaries below the base of depletion.

A total of three search passes were used, with the first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each variable. A minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples were used. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of 2 for the second pass and 8 for the third and final pass. The minimum number of samples for pass two was set to 6 and 2 for pass three to ensure some of the poorly informed domains were estimated.

Dynamic anisotropy was applied to each domain estimation to ensure the search ellipse was oriented appropriately to account for dip and strike changes in the interpreted mineralisation wireframes.

The grade estimate was validated by initial visual inspection on section and plan. The global naïve sample mean and model averages were then compared. There was a good correlation between the composite samples and the estimated block grades.

Minyari South

At Minyari South the nominal drill spacing at the centre of the deposit is 50m by 50m. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 2mE by 20mN by 5mRL was selected. This block size broadly represents approximately half the drill spacing, with positive kriging metrics when tested.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken at each deposit utilizing Leapfrog Edge estimation software. Estimation of gold, copper, silver, and cobalt into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy and applied search parameters determined by variographic analysis.

For the first pass estimation a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 20 samples were used to inform the estimate of all elements. Lodes that were informed with sufficient drill holes were estimated using a restriction on the number of samples per drill hole such that more than two holes were required to inform the estimate. Any domains with only one drill hole were assigned the average grade of the composited intercept.

The second pass used a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 20 samples for all elements and increased the search distance by two. The third pass used a minimum of between 3 and 4 and a maximum of 20 samples for all elements and the search was increased to four times the range of the variogram.

For each domain, dynamic anisotropy was applied to ensure the search ellipse was oriented appropriately to account for dip and strike changes in the interpreted mineralisation wireframes.

The grade estimate was validated by initial visual inspection on section and plan. The global naive sample mean and model averages were then compared. There was a good correlation between the composite samples and the estimated block grades.

Tim's Dome

At Tim's Dome the nominal drill spacing is variable 50m by 50m. KNA completed determined the ideal parent block size to be 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL for estimation of the mineralised domains.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken at Tim's Dome utilising Leapfrog Edge software. Estimation of gold into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy and applied search parameters determined by variographic analysis and KNA. Hard boundaries were applied between mineralisation domains.

A total of three search passes were used, with the first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each variable. A minimum of 6 and a maximum of 16 samples were used for the first pass. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of 2. The minimum number of samples for pass two was set to 5 and 2 for pass two and three respectively to ensure domains with low samples numbers were estimated.

The grade estimate was validated by initial visual inspection on section and plan. The global naïve sample mean, and model averages were then compared. There was a good correlation between the mean composite samples and the estimated block grades.

Chicken Ranch

At Chicken Ranch, the nominal drill spacing is 50m by 50m. KNA, utilising modeled Variography, determined the ideal parent block size to be 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL for estimation of the mineralised domains.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken at Chicken Ranch utilising Leapfrog Edge software. Estimation of gold into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy and applied search parameters determined by variographic analysis and KNA. Hard boundaries were applied between mineralisation domains and the depletion zone, and soft boundaries across the oxidation boundaries below the base of depletion.

A total of three search passes were used, with the first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each variable. A minimum of 4 and a maximum of 20 samples were used for the first pass. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of 2. The minimum number of samples for pass two was set to 4 and 2 for pass two and three respectively to ensure domains with low samples numbers were estimated.

The grade estimate was validated by initial visual inspection on section and plan. The global naïve sample mean, and model averages were then compared. There was a good correlation between the mean composite samples and the estimated block grades.

Mineral Resource Classification and Reporting

The Mineral Resource has been classified following the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (the JORC Code). The GEO-1 Main Zone, GEO-01 Central and Minella Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological, grade and mineralogical continuity, by considering the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of gold, copper, silver, and cobalt content. The Minyari South, Fiama, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resources have been classified entirely as Inferred. The classification criteria were assigned based on the veracity of the grade estimate as determined from the drill hole spacing, geological (including mineralogical) confidence and grade continuity.

Mineralisation at the Minyari Project deposits typically commences less than 10m below the surface, exhibits significant down dip continuity and has not been closed off at depth. The mineralisation distribution, grades and quantities support the Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (**RPEEE**) principles by open pit mining ± underground techniques. The selected likely maximum depth limits that future open pit mining may apply were elevations of 0mRL (approximately 280m below surface) for the Minyari Dome and satellite deposits. Cut-off grades have been applied by reporting material above these respective elevations at either a gold only or a gold equivalent cut-off of 0.4 g/t to reflect material that may be extracted by open pit mining, and for the Minyari deposit (September 2024 MRE) material below these respective elevations at a gold equivalent cut-off of 1.5 g/t to reflect material that may be extracted by underground mining.

Release authorised by

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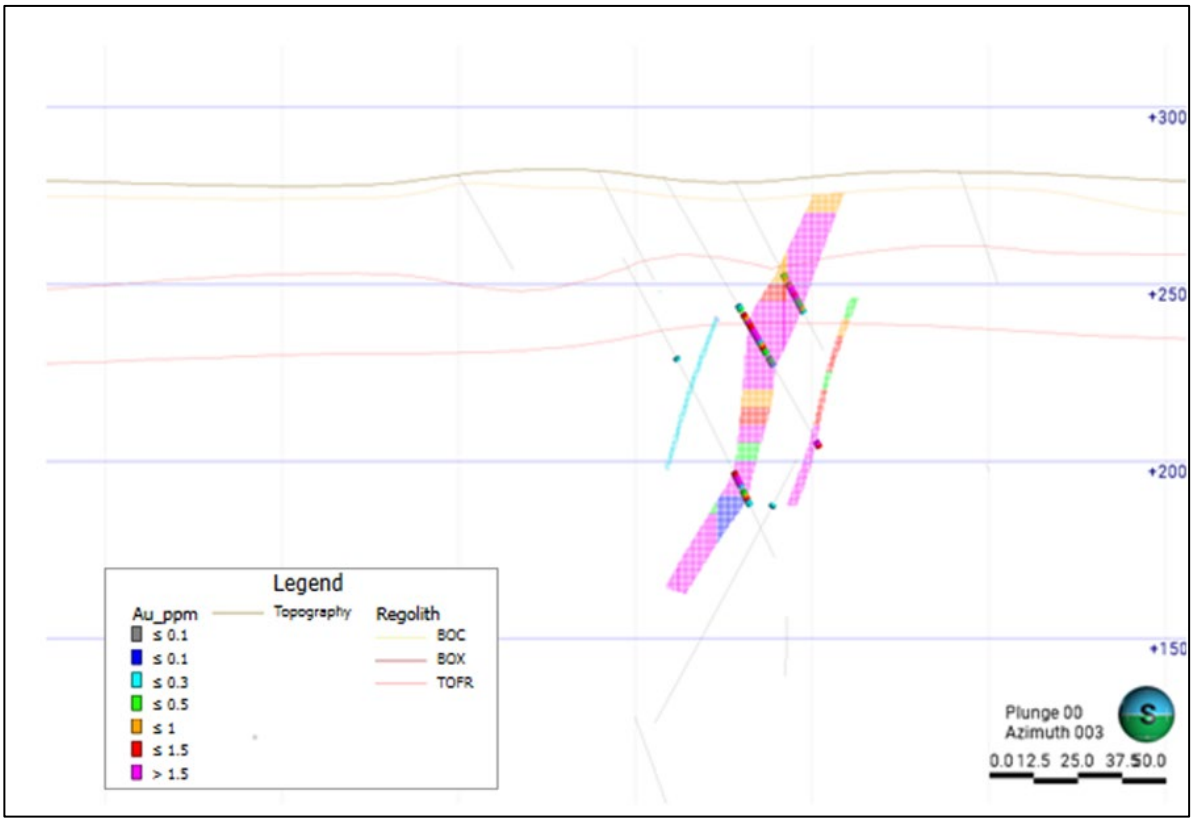


Figure 10: Minyari South deposit cross-section 7,634,925mN ± 25m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 003° (~ North), showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

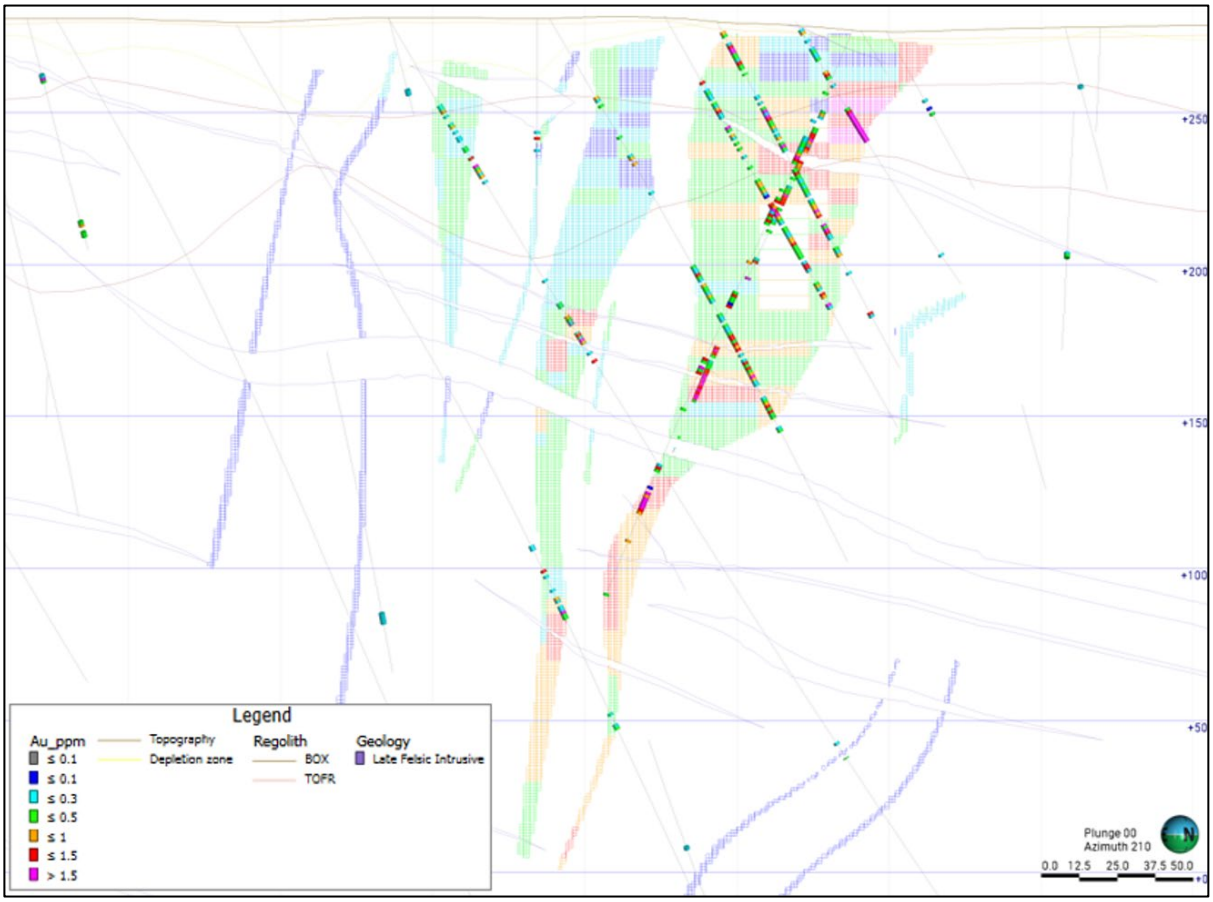


Figure 11: GEO-01 Main Zone deposit cross-section 7,633,930mN ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 210°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

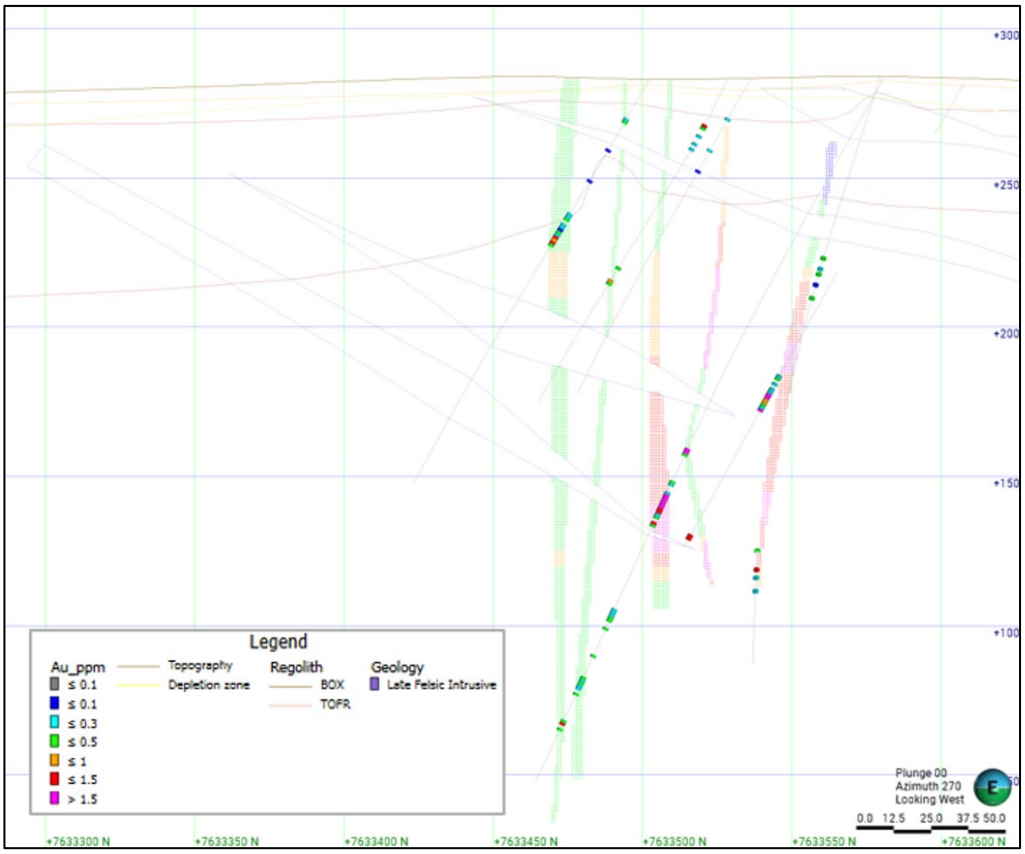


Figure 12: Fiama deposit cross-section 424,200mE ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 270°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

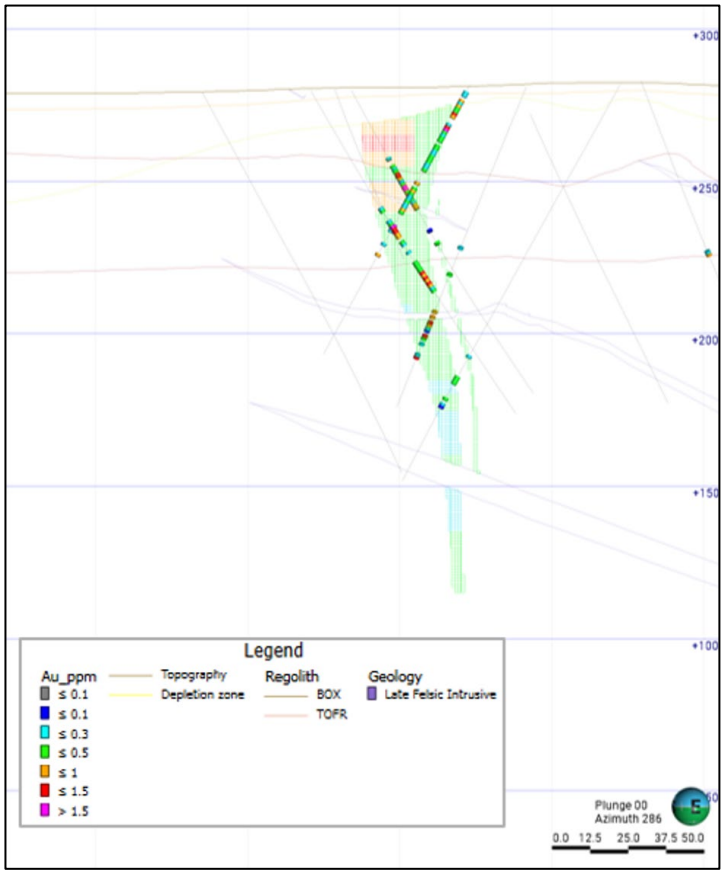


Figure 13: Minella deposit cross-section 423,800mE ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 286°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

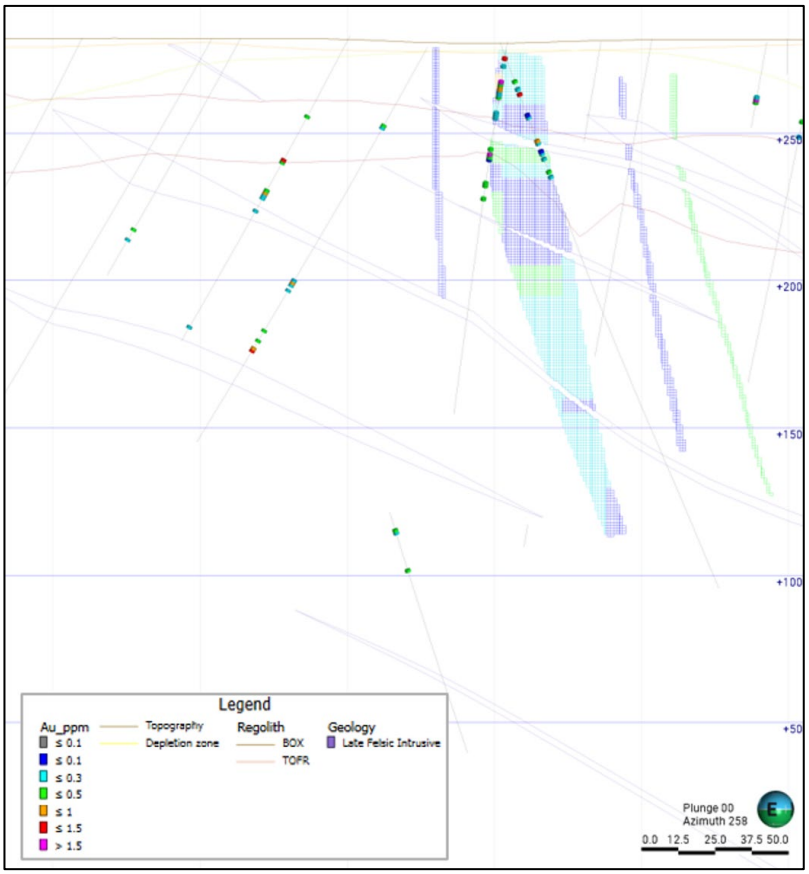


Figure 14: GEO-01 Central deposit cross-section 424,000mE ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 258°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

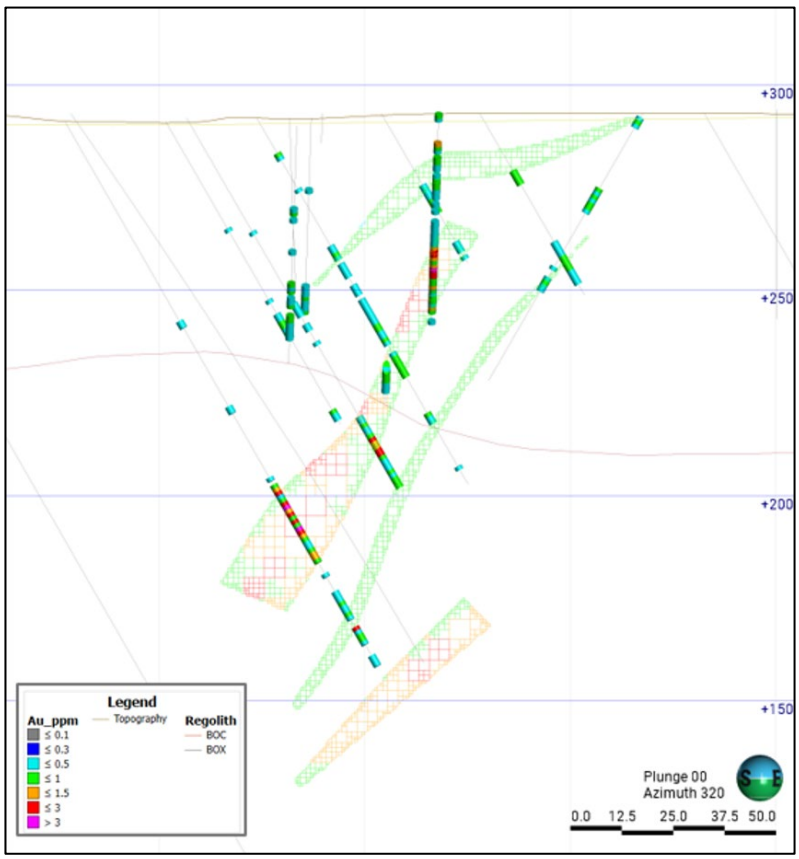


Figure 15: Tim's Dome deposit cross-section 7,606,600mN ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 320°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

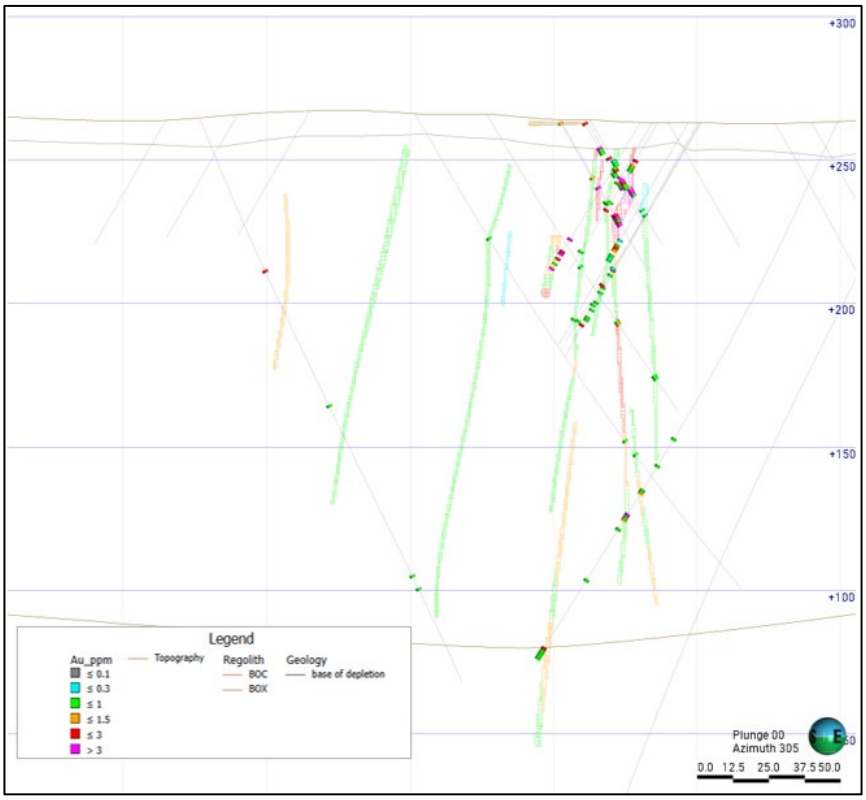


Figure 16: Chicken Ranch deposit cross-section 7,612,000mN ± 50m, looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 305°, showing estimated gold grades in Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. The grid squares represent 50m.

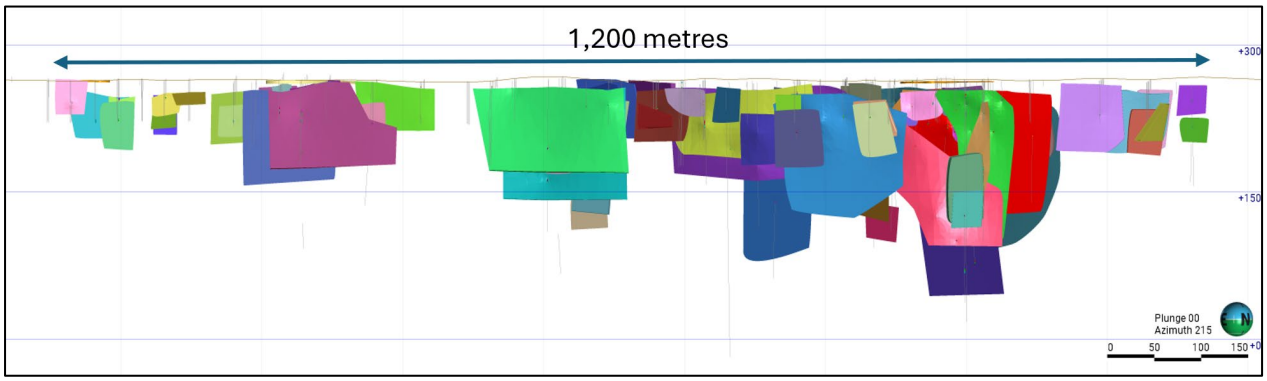


Figure 17: Chicken Ranch deposit long-section looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 215°, showing MRE modelled gold mineralisation domains. The grid squares represent 150m.

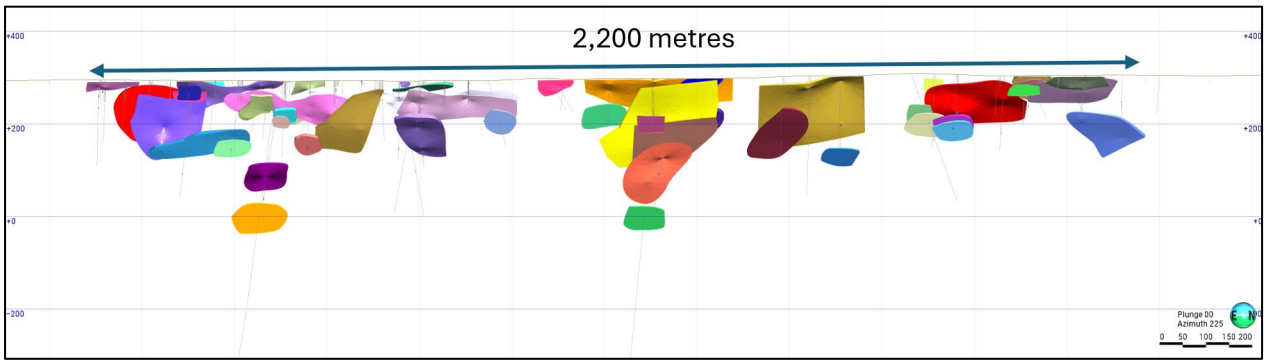


Figure 18: Tim's Dome deposit long-section looking MGA Zone 51 Bearing 225°, showing MRE modelled gold mineralisation domains. The grid squares represent 200m.

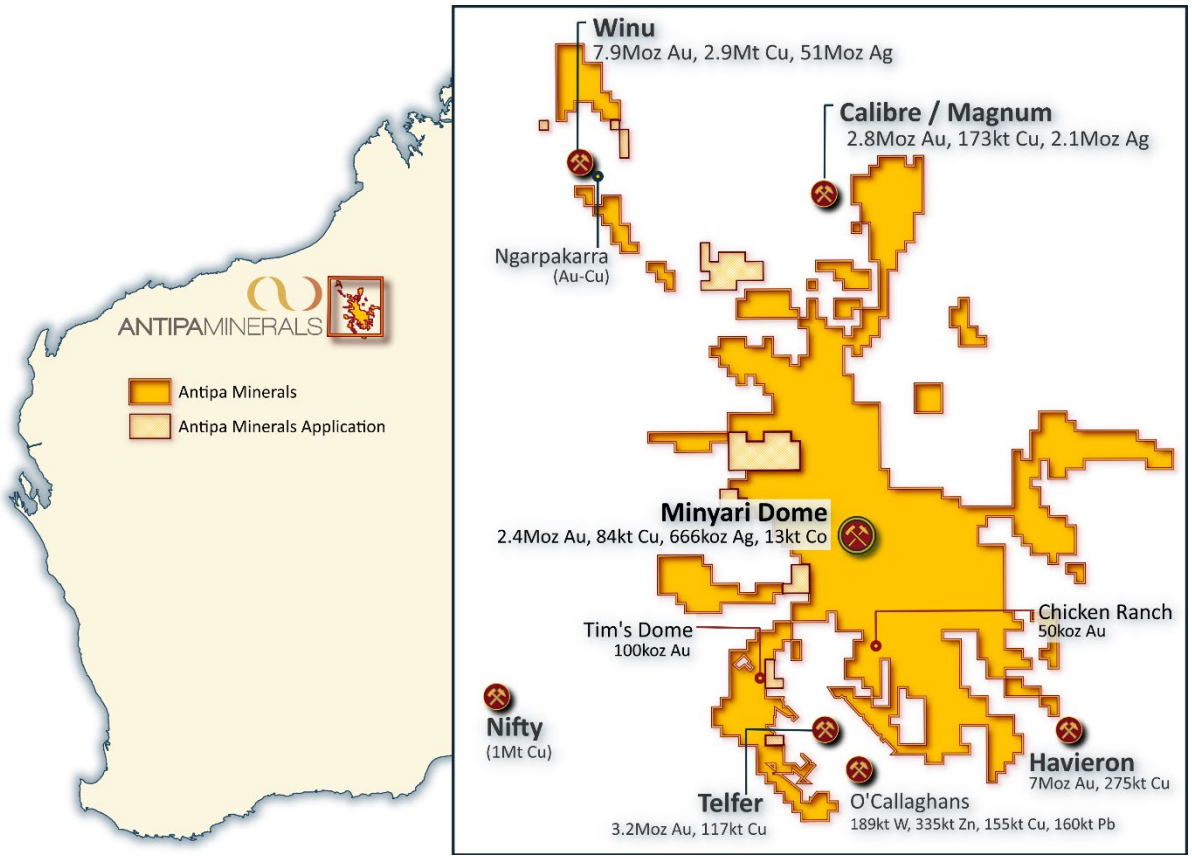
About Antipa Minerals Ltd

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 tenement holding, known as the **Minyari Project**, cover over 4,060km² and host total 100%-owned Mineral Resources of 2.5 million ounces (**Moz**) of gold, 84,000 tonnes (**t**) of copper, 666 thousand ounces (**koz**) of silver and 13,000 tonnes of cobalt, 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-Sumitomo's Winu and Greatland's Havieron.

Antipa's exploration success at Minyari includes the discovery of several significant mineral deposits at its flagship Minyari Dome Gold-Copper precinct. Minyari Dome currently hosts a 2.4Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams per tonne (**g/t**) plus copper, silver, and cobalt (**2025 MRE**). A 2024 Updated Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project indicated the potential for a substantial standalone development opportunity with further upside potential. This year's Minyari Dome drilling programmes are aimed at further rapid and substantial growth of the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome and have been designed to enhance the value of the current development opportunity while also targeting new significant gold-copper discoveries.

At a regional level, Minyari provides access to further tier one gold-copper discovery opportunities. Significant discovery and resource growth drill programmes are envisaged to test a host of exciting high-potential gold ± copper prospects and greenfield targets primed for follow-up or initial drill testing, including at the Parklands gold surface geochemical target just 10km from Telfer.

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, 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.

Telfer and Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 18 March 2025, "2024 Group Mineral Resource Statement". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". 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".

Competent Persons Statement – JORC Table 1, Section 3 GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Minyari South, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resource Estimates: Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Minyari South, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resource estimates have been reviewed and compiled by Victoria Lawns, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Victoria Lawns is an employee of Antipa Minerals Ltd and holds no shares in the Company. Victoria Lawns has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken 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 JORC Code). Victoria Lawns, whose details are set out above, consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari, Minyari North, Sundown, WACA and WACA West Deposits: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari, Minyari North, Sundown, WACA and WACA West 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, Susan Havlin and Victoria Lawns, 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 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.

In relation to Exploration Results extracted from previously announced reports (see reference list below), 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, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. 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.

Various information in this report which relates to Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements lodged on the ASX, where further details, including JORC Code reporting tables, can also be found:

- *North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases* 3 December 2015
- *High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome* 8 February 2016
- *Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016* 2 May 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences* 2 June 2016
- *Further Historical High-grade Gold Intersections at Minyari* 14 June 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1* 20 July 2016
- *Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme* 9 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 3* 17 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 4* 29 September 2016
- *North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update* 16 November 2016
- *Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1* 16 December 2016
- *Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update* 9 February 2017
- *Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results* 13 June 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised* 21 June 2017
- *Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA* 25 July 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit* 4 August 2017
- *Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results* 31 August 2017
- *Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit* 5 December 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results* 29 January 2018
- *Minyari Dome – Initial Drill Results* 1 August 2018
- *Thick High-grade Copper Mineralisation Intersected* 2 October 2018
- *Chicken Ranch and Minyari Dome Drilling Update* 15 November 2018
- *Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources Boost Antipa 100% Resource to 827000 oz* 12 May 2019
- *2019 exploration programme update - 100% Owned Paterson Province Tenure* 22 August 2019
- *High-grade gold & multiple zones of copper-gold mineralisation identified at 100% owned ground* 18 October 2019
- *Antipa delivers strong results from multiple prospects on 100% owned ground* 22 November 2019
- *Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground* 23 December 2019
- *Drilling of New Targets Deliver Significant Au Intersections* 16 February 2021
- *Target Generation Air Core programme extends Poblano mineralised gold zone by 500 metres* 5 March 2021
- *Wilki JV Project Update – New Targets and 2020 Drill Results* 11 March 2021
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits* 7 April 2021
- *Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari* 15 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Deposit* 20 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 12 August 2021
- *Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit* 6 September 2021

• *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit*	5 October 2021
• *Significant Gold-Copper Discovery at 100% Minyari Project*	19 October 2021
• *Further Significant Gold-Copper Discoveries at Minyari*	29 November 2021
• *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit*	6 December 2021
• *Wilki and Paterson Farm-in Projects Exploration Update*	20 December 2021
• *Further Outstanding High-Grade Gold Results at Minyari*	3 February 2022
• *Results Confirm High-Grade Gold-Copper at Depth at Minyari*	3 March 2022
• *High-Priority Soil and AC Gold-Copper Targets Identified*	27 May 2022
• *Drill Results Confirm High-Grade Gold at Minyari North*	21 July 2022
• *Minyari Drilling Identifies Resource Growth Opportunities*	10 November 2022
• *Resource Drilling Increases Minyari Deposit Confidence*	2 March 2023
• *Two New Discoveries at 100% Owned Minyari Dome Project*	6 March 2023
• *Paterson Project and Citadel JV Exploration Results*	11 May 2023
• *Paterson and Wilki Projects - FY2024 Exploration Programme Update*	24 July 2023
• *Near-Surface High-Grade Gold Discovery at GEO-01 Target*	2 August 2023
• *Final CY2023 Phase 1 Drill Results - Minyari Gold Project*	15 August 2023
• *High-Grade Gold Zones at GEO-01 Discovery*	12 October 2023
• *New gold target identified close to Telfer*	20 December 2023
• *Minyari Project - Phase 2 2023 Exploration Drilling*	21 December 2023
• *Minyari Dome Project – Final Assay Results from Phase 2 CY2023 Diamond Drilling*	6 February 2024
• *Minyari Project - Results from CY2023 Air Core Drilling*	8 March 2024
• *Large gold target identified close to Minyari*	28 March 2024
• *High Grade Gold Intersections at GEO-01 – Minyari Dome Project*	14 May 2024
• *GEO-01 Gold Mineralisation Strike Doubled – Minyari Dome Project*	4 June 2024
• *GEO-01 Returns Near-Surface High-Grade Gold - Including 35m at 3.0 g/t Gold from 20m*	10 July 2024
• *Gold Mineralisation Confirmed at Pacman*	30 August 2024
• *100% Owned Minyari Dome Project Grows by 573,000 Oz of Gold*	17 September 2024
• *Minyari Scoping Study Update Confirms Development Potential*	24 October 2024
• *GEO-01 South Returns Multiple New Zones of Near-Surface Gold, including 23m at 2.8 g/t gold from 77m*	25 November 2024
• *Second surface geochemical gold target identified close to Telfer*	13 December 2024
• *Multiple New Zones of Near-Surface, High-Grade Gold Discovered – Minyari Dome Project*	16 December 2024
• *Multiple High-Grade Gold and Copper Intersections at Minyari*	29 January 2025
• *Antipa to Retain 100% Ownership of Wilki Project*	4 March 2025
• *Antipa Retains 100% Ownership of Paterson Project (Amended)*	9 April 2025
• *Resource Growth and Discovery Drilling Commences at Minyari*	16 April 2025

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.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT MINYARI DOME RESOURCES

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Pre-2022 Reverse Circulation Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling** • Drill hole details, including location and provenance information, for all pre-2022 drill holes which informed the previous (2017, 2022 and 2024) and current (2025) Minyari Project Mineral Resource Estimates (**MREs**) have been previously publicly reported: *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/220501221201_Minyari-WACAResourceUpdate-20220502.pdf* • Full JORC disclosure (Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2 and associated detailed Addendums) for the pre-2022 drill holes is provided by reports which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, which are listed on pages # 30 to 32 of this report. **2022 - 2024 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drilling** • Drill hole details, including location, for all 2022 - 2024 drill holes which additionally inform the current Minyari Project 2025 MRE have been previously publicly reported. • Full JORC disclosure (Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2) for the 2022 - 2024 drill holes is provided by reports which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, which are listed on pages # 30 and 32 of this report. **RC Sampling** • RC sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		• RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of one metre.
		  • In known zones of mineralisation, two one-metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter with the average sample weight being 3 kg. One sample was collected for assay with one sample stored on-site.
		  • In known or assumed unmineralised regions, or during initial exploration drilling, spear' composite samples of typically four metre intervals were taken with additional one metre samples collected from the rig mounted cone splitter and stored on-site, with average samples weights being 3kg.
		• Composite samples were typically re-sampled at one metre intervals if mineralisation exceeded 0.1 g/t Au or if data was required for resource modelling purposes.
		• RC samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
		
		Diamond Core Sampling
		• Diamond drill 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.
		• At GEO-01 Main Zone all intervals were sampled as per conditions of EIS Co-Funded Drill Round 27 grant.
		• All sampled diamond drill core was cut in half with an automatic core saw.
		• Half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples but at times adjusted for major geological changes, with samples lengths generally ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m.
		• Half diamond core samples are prepared for assay and the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		remaining half core and unsampled full core archived. • Half diamond drill core samples from GEO-01 Main Zone were submitted to GSWA as per conditions of EIS Co-Funded Drill Round 27 grant. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Banka, 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).*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths ranging between 60m and 468m. **Diamond Core Holes** • Diamond core drill holes were completed with standard tube using PQ, HQ or RC Pre-Collar at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions, followed by HQ to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. • One diamond tail was completed at the GEO-01 deposit to a depth of 571m as part of EIS Co-Funded drilling Round 27. • All diamond drill core was orientated using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, with recovery typically ranging from 90% to 100%, with only very occasional samples 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. • All samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sample volumes were collected. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the RC sample recovery was consistently high. **Diamond Core Holes** • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there is 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of all RC and DD 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 holes drilled. • 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 Access SQL database. • All RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • Geotechnical logging of all DD core was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is stored in the Company's technical database. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari Dome deposit RC drill holes was undertaken as part of the 2018, 2021 and 2024 Televiewer 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	**RC Sampling** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which two 3 kg (average) samples were collected. • The majority of RC samples were dry. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of one metre. • In known zones of mineralisation, two one-metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	with the average sample weight being 3 kg. One sample was collected for assay with one sample stored on-site. • In known or assumed unmineralised regions, or during initial exploration drilling, 'spear' composite samples of typically four metre intervals were taken with additional one metre samples collected from the rig mounted cone splitter and stored on-site, with average samples weights being 3kg. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari Project. • All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Diamond Drill Core Sampling** • Diamond drill core was sampled as half core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari Project. • All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services (2016 - 2019) and ALS Limited laboratory (2020 – 2024) in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying and coarse crushing followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using a LM5 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation encountered at Minyari Dome.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis for the 2020-2024 drill campaigns at Minyari Dome. • All drill samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth for preparation and analysis for the 2016-2019 drill campaigns at Minyari Dome. • Pulverised samples are split to produce a sub–sample of 25g which 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, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005 to 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 were utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, each laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • A selection of GEO-01 Area re-assays of anomalous composite samples were re-analysed for gold-only via Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. • If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look-up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed where possible using a differential GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m. • The remainder of the collar locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • For RC holes, rig orientation was checked using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions for exploration

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		drillholes and aligned using an azimuth aligner tool for resource drillholes.
		• Drill hole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to the drilling commencing.
		• Diamond core drill holes are aligned using an azimuth aligner tool.
		• The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates.
		• Down hole surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument.
		• Down hole single shots were completed on all diamond core holes for hole tracking.
		• Surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent.
		• Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
		• 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:
		  • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At the Minyari South deposit the nominal drill hole spacing is across multiple east-west local 'Minyari grid' sections 25 to 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m (range 20 to 50m). • At the GEO-01 Main Zone deposit drillhole spacing is nominally 50m x 50m with several infill sections at 50 x 25m or 25m x 25m. • At the GEO-01 Central, Minella and Fiama deposits the drillhole spacing is nominally 50m x 50m. • The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support Mineral Resource estimations. • Previously reported RC and DD hole intersections were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive sample (laboratory) assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the Minyari Dome, including the Minyari South and the GEO-01 Area deposits, drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • Drill holes are typically angled towards local grid east to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. • GEO-01 deposit area drill holes are angled towards magnetic north-west to optimally target the dominant trend of mineralisation with original and infill exploration

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		holes angled towards the south-west. • A number of local grid west and south dipping drill holes were also completed at various deposits. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond core and RC.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The 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 the Punmu laydown area and subsequently transported to the assay laboratory in Perth by MKJ Logistics or Toll IPEC from Port Hedland.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT SATELLITE DEPOSIT RESOURCES – Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections pertaining to Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resources)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Pre-2019 Air Core, Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling** • Drill hole details, including location and provenance information, for all pre-2019 drill holes which informed the previous 2019 and current (2025) Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Mineral Resource Estimates (**MRE**s) have been previously publicly reported: (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201127091107_2016-09-221.pdf*, *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223430_2017-08-021.pdf*, *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201130011924_2019-05-131.pdf*). • Full JORC disclosure (Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2 and associated detailed Addendums) for the pre-2019 drill holes is provided by reports which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, which are listed on pages # 35 to 36 of this report. **2021 Reverse Circulation Drilling** • Drill hole details, including location, for all 2021 drill holes which additionally inform the current Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch 2025 MREs have been previously publicly reported: (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/220527002407_PatersonandWilkiProjectsExplnProgUpdate-20220527.pdf*). • Full JORC disclosure (Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2) for the 2021 drill holes is provided by reports which are available to view

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, which are listed on pages # 30 and 32 of this report. **RC Sampling** • RC sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of one metre. • In known zones of mineralisation, two one-metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter with the average sample weight being 3 kg. One sample was collected for assay with one sample stored on-site. • In known or assumed unmineralised regions, or during initial exploration drilling, 'spear' composite samples of typically two to four metre intervals were taken with additional one metre samples collected from the rig mounted cone splitter and stored on-site, with average samples weights being 3kg. • Composite samples were typically re-sampled at one metre intervals if mineralisation exceeded 0.1 g/t Au or if data was required for resource modelling purposes. • RC samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, with recovery typically ranging from 90% to 100%, with only very occasional samples less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry. • All samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg sample volumes were collected. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the RC sample recovery was consistently high.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 holes drilled. • 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 Access SQL database. • Selected RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • RC samples are generally analysed in the field using a pXRF for the purposes of geochemical and lithological interpretation and the selection of sampling intervals. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of the Minyari Project deposits RC drill holes was undertaken as part of the 2018 Televiewer program 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-

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		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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**RC Sampling** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which two 3 kg (average) samples were collected. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by pXRF field analysis) of between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • The majority of RC samples were dry. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services (2016 - 2019) and Intertek laboratory (2021) in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying and coarse crushing

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		followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using a LM5 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation at both Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drill samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth for preparation and analysis for the 2018 drill campaigns at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch. • All samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for preparation and analysis for the 2021 drill campaigns at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the styles of mineralisation at the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal **Analytical Techniques** • A lead collection fire assay on a 50 g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005 ppm. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a subsample for a 25 g sample which are digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ('four acid digest') suitable for silica-based samples. This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical methods used were ICP–OES (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V and Zn) with selective ICP–MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, in, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y and Zr).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Ore grade ICP-OES analysis was completed on samples returning results above the upper detection limit. • A pXRF device is used in the field to investigate and record geochemical data for internal analysis. However, due to 'spatial' accuracy/repeatability issues this data is generally not publicly reported for drill holes, other than for specific purposes/reasons. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples (2018 drill campaign) or every 20 samples (2021 drill campaign). The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the drill programme with nominally two to three duplicate field samples per drill hole. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, each laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look-up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of±3 metres. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • Inclined RC drillholes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. • RC downhole surveys were undertaken in-hole during drilling using a 'Reflex EZ Trac Camera' device at 30 metre intervals with a final survey at the end of the drill hole. • Downhole surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-resurveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. • Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°) Total Magnetic field and temperature. • Down hole surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. **Tim's Dome:** • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Tim's Dome area ('Tim's Dome Grid') which is defined below. • Tim's Dome Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: • Tim's Dome Local Grid 6,800m east is 403,537m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Tim's Dome Local Grid 29,100m north is 7,608,101m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Tim's Dome Local Grid 6,475m east is 404,437m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Tim's Dome Local Grid 27,450m north is 7,606,671m north in

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Tim's Dome Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 314° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. • Tim's Dome Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. **Chicken Ranch Area:** • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Chicken Ranch area ('Chicken Ranch Grid') which is defined below. • Chicken Ranch Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: – Point # 1 = Chicken Ranch Local Grid 10,000 m east is 424,724.5 m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Chicken Ranch Local Grid 5,800 m north is 7,611,897.1 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. – Point # 2 = Chicken Ranch Local Grid 10,000 m east is 422,694.5 m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Chicken Ranch Local Grid 8,600m north is 7,613,433.2m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; – Chicken Ranch Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 303° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. • A topographic surface was created using drillhole collars which have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS and subsequently draped onto a regional geophysical image elevation grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Tim's Dome:** • Drill lines are east-west Tim's Dome local grid orientated spaced approximately 50m apart with average drillhole spacing of 25m on each section. The location and orientation of Tim's Dome drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. **Chicken Ranch Area:** • Drill lines are east-west "Chicken Ranch" local grid oriented. "Chicken Ranch" local grid drill lines are each spaced approximately 50 m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section between 20 to 25 m. Locally (two areas) the Chicken Ranch mineralisation has been delineated in a grade-control style drill pattern consisting

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of 10 m by 10 m drill hole spacing format over 20 to 50 m strike lengths. The location and orientation of Chicken Ranch drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. **Tim's Dome Chicken Ranch Area Deposits:** • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. • Samples have been composited to 1 m lengths using fixed length techniques prior to Mineral Resource estimation. The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support Mineral Resource estimations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Tim's Dome:** • The location and orientation of Tim's Dome drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of mineralisation. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Tim's Dome at this point; however, both folding, multiple vein directions and faulting have been recorded via diamond drilling and surface mapping. **Chicken Ranch Area:** • The location and orientation of the Chicken Ranch drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of mineralisation. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Chicken Ranch at this point; however, both folding, multiple vein directions and faulting have been recorded via diamond drilling and surface mapping.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives and subsequently transported to the assay laboratory in Perth by Linfox or Toll IPEC.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT - PATERSON PROVINCE

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Antipa Minerals Ltd Minyari Project Mineral Resources are located wholly within the following Western Australia Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (**DEMIRS**) granted Exploration Licences: – E45/3919 = 100% of licence being 210.8km^2; – E45/4565 = 100% of licence being 9.6 km^2; – E45/2526 = 100% of licence being 111.8 km^2; – E45/4867 = 100% of licence being 28.7 km^2. • Antipa Minerals Ltd's interest in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third-party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. • A 1.0% NSR is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3919. • The Minyari, WACA, GEO-01 Area, Minyari South, Minyari North and Sundown Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919. • The Tim's Dome Mineral Resource is located within Exploration Licence E45/4565 and E45/2526. • The Chicken Ranch Mineral Resource is located within Exploration licence E45/4867 • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's.
		• The Minyari South, Minyari North and Sundown deposits were brownfield discoveries by Antipa Minerals in 2021.
		• The GEO-01 deposit was a greenfield discovery by Antipa Minerals in 2022 from soil sampling and air core drilling.
		• Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies:
		  • 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).
		The exploration of the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch area in the Paterson Province has been conducted by the multiple major resources companies:
		  • Newmont Pty Ltd (1970s to 1986);
		  • Carr Boyd Minerals Ltd (1973 to 1975);
		  • Geopeko Limited (JV with Carr Boyd) (1978);
		  • Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited (1979);
		  • Western Mining Corporation Limited (WMC) (1980);
		  • Duval Mining (Australia) Limited (Carr Boyd JV with Picon Exploration Pty Ltd) (1984 to 1986);
		  • Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company N.L. (1989 to 2001);

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Carpentaria (MIM JV with Mount Burgess) (1990 to 1996); • Mount Isa Mines Exploration (1993 to 1998); • BHP (1993 to 1998); • Normandy (JV with Mount Burgess) (1998 to 2000); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1990 to 2015); • Quantum Resources Limited (2012 to 2016); • Antipa Minerals Limited (2016 to Feb 2020); • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newcrest (Subsequently Newmont) Farm-in (March 2020 to March 2025); and • Antipa Minerals Limited (March 2025 – present).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low-grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment. • The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion ("granite") related. Typical mineralisation styles include veins, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Project region exploration results can be found in previous WA DEMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Project region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DEMIRS' online WAMEX system. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and not true width. • Drill holes are generally orientated to be perpendicular to the dominant mineralisation trend, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. **Minyari Dome** • At Minyari Dome, for the RC and diamond core holes down hole intersections represent between 25 to 75% of the mineralisation domain/envelope true width depending on the drill hole orientation, both azimuth and dip. **Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch** • Given the variety of drill hole types and distribution, the intersection angles for the various historic drilling generations are likely to be quite variable. The reported down hole intersections are estimated to commonly be in the range of 30% to 70% ± 10% of the true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation 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 2016. • The details of the Tim's Dome South deposit Mt Burgess Mining N.L. historic Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey and high-resolution ground magnetic survey can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX report A066297 (2002). • Results of the 2018 Gradient Array IP carried out at the western side of Tim's Dome can be found in the companies ASX report *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232122_2018-09-181.pdf*. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Gravity ("Density") measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core at the Minyari Project. • Multi element 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 Project deposit RC drill holes was undertaken as part of the 2016, 2018, 2021 and 2024 Televiewer 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. • Metallurgical test-work results are available for both the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au: (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf* and *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf*) and www.asx.com.au. • This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. • The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA material 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: – 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 22m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; – Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation). • Gold only metallurgical test-work for the GEO-01 area deposit mineralisation commenced in August 2024 and is ongoing. Initial test-work has been completed on a primary mineralisation GEO-01 Main Zone composite. The test-work was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd. • This GEO-01 Main Zone metallurgical test-work has demonstrated excellent gold recovery, identical to the Minyari and WACA test-work results, and has shown substantially lower cyanide consumption for the GEO-01 primary mineralisation compared to these deposits. • The 2024 Scoping Study Update for Minyari Dome provided a positive economic solution for the project with the following outcomes: – Life of Mine (**LOM**) of 10+ years; – 30Mt mining inventory grading 1.5 g/t Au for 1.5Moz gold and 463koz silver; – Processing CIL Plant with a capacity of 3Mtpa; and – Internal Rate of Return (**IRR**) of 52% pre-tax and 46% post-tax. • Full details of Scoping Study outcomes are available to view www.antipaminerals.com.au: *(https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/241024053547_24-10-24-AntipaMediaRelease-MDP-ScopingStudyUpdate.pdf)*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional potential further work activities are outlined in the body of this report. • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or have been previously reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT - PATERSON PROVINCE – Minyari South, GEO-01 Main Zone, GEO-01 Central, Minella and Fiama deposits

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drill hole collar locations have been surveyed where possible using a differential GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 0.5m. The remainder of the collar locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • Downhole surveys were imported electronically from a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool. • All drilling information is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System, which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard lookup tables that do not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master Access SQL database. • The database has been systematically audited by Antipa Geologists and by the database manager. • The Competent Person has checked the validity of the drill data provided and has found no material issues. • The collar locations were checked spatially against the digital terrain model (**DTM**) of the topography. • The downhole surveys were checked for inconsistent rates of change; the logging and assay downhole depths and analytical value minima and maxima were all checked for consistency.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is*	• Site visits have been undertaken by the MRE competent person. • The geology and mineralisation was examined in detail via RC chips and diamond core.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	the case.	• RC and diamond core drilling practices were observed. • RC and diamond core sampling practices were observed. • RC and diamond core logging practices were observed.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Interpretations have been completed in 3D using Leapfrog software. • Interpretations were compiled by integrating geological logging, structural measurements and drill hole assay data, the latter aiding the interpretation of certain lithologies and/or hydrothermal alteration, and degree of oxidation, based on litho-geochemistry. A combination of explicit (sectional interpretation) and implicit modelling has been utilised. • The interpretations are consistent with the known geology. • There is overall confidence in the interpretations on a global scale, with the expectation that they will continue to be refined following the collection of additional data. • For all deposits the mineralisation was interpreted using a combination of geochemistry (primarily gold +/- copper and cobalt), logged geology, alteration and mineralogy (including quartz veining and sulphides). • At all deposits, folding (including fold axial areas and axial planar cleavage), faulting, alteration, mineralisation style and orientation were the key factors affecting grade and geological continuity. • At all deposits, the location of the cover/basement interface (i.e. an unconformity) affected grade and geological continuity. No material differentiation across weathering types was noted for grade and geological continuity at Minyari South. At GEO-01 Main Zone, GEO-01 Central, Minella and Fiama (collectively known as the **GEO-01 Area**) a depletion zone in the oxide profile is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		present across the area, ranging in depth from 5 to 40m. **<u>Minyari South</u>** • Proterozoic basement (meta-sediment and meta-intrusive) hosted gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation that is steeply dipping paralleling the axial plane at the Minyari Deposit. • Seven, steeply dipping lode style mineralisation striking parallel to the axial plane of a fold. • For the steep lode style mineralisation, there is minor scope for alternative interpretations, the impact of which, however, would be very localised. • On an individual lode basis, some variations are possible, but these would be expected to only have a minor local impact. **<u>GEO-01 Area Deposits</u>** • The mineralisation appears to overall follow the axial planar / bedding orientations. • A total of 27 RC drillholes were surveyed with OTV Televiewer to obtain detailed structural information across the deposit. • The confidence in type, thickness and location of host lithologies, and mineralised and un-mineralised intrusions in the area is good. • <u>Main Zone (**MZ**):</u> – Fourteen lode style mineralisation envelopes, one of which is predominantly contained within an alkalic mafic unit that is interpreted to extend to Fiama, WACA and Sundown. The majority of the mineralisation in the meta-sediments flanks the hanging wall contact zone with this mafic.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		• GEO-01 Central:
		  – Eight lode style mineralisation envelopes that follow the bedding orientations observed in the area.
		• Minella:
		  – Two lode style mineralisation envelopes contained within a mafic intrusion and contact zone with the surrounding metasediments.
		• Fiama:
		  – Eleven lode style mineralisation envelopes, seven of which are contained entirely with a folded alkalic mafic that extends locally to the GEO-01 MZ, WACA and Sundown deposits. The remaining lodes within the metasediments follow the axial trace of the folded mafic and also occur along the contact zone of the alkalic mafic.
		• There is minor scope for alternative interpretations, the impact of which, however, would be very localised.
		• On an individual lode basis, variations are possible, but these would be expected to only have a minor local impact.

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	At Minyari Dome, several styles of mineralisation have been identified: **Minyari South** • Mineralisation commences from approximately 4m from surface (below the unconformity) and extends down to 243 vertical metres, with a vertical extent between 40 to 120m, an along strike length between 40 and 150m and an average true with between 1 and 15m. • The inclined lodes remain open at depth and along strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		GEO-01 Main Zone • Mineralisation commences from approximately 7m from surface (below the present depletion zone) and extends down to 243 vertical metres, with a vertical extent between 40 to 120m, an along strike length between 40 and 150m and an average true with between 1 and 15m. **GEO-01 Central** • Mineralisation commences from approximately 3m from surface and extends down to 230 vertical metres, with a vertical extent between 120 -230m, an along strike length between 40 and 380m and an average true with between 1 and 30m. **Minella** • Mineralisation commences approximately 1-7m from surface and extends down to 170 vertical metres, with a vertical extent between 110 and 170m, an along strike length between 77 and 300m and an average true width between 1 and 30m. **Fiama** • Mineralisation variably commences from base of cover to approximately 4 metres from the surface and extends to approximately 250 vertical metres at its deepest, with a vertical extent between 90 and 250m, along a strike length of between 50m to 650m, and with an average true width between 1m and 10m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. Sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	**<u>Minyari South</u>** • Previous estimates for Minyari South were previously reported in April 2022 and August 2024. • At Minyari South, additional drilling has resulted in minor modifications to interpretation of mineralisation. • Gold, copper, silver and cobalt were estimated, and recovery assumptions are based on metallurgical test-work (refer below). • No deleterious elements were estimated. Block Model and estimation parameters: • Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was undertaken at Minyari South. • OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains. • Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (**KNA**) was performed during the 2024 Mineral Resource update completed by Snowden-Optiro. The same parameters were applied during the 2025 update with minor variations to minimum number of samples used for a block estimate. • One metre downhole composited gold, copper, silver and cobalt data were estimated into individual lodes. • All domains were grouped together for analysis and utilized the same variogram in estimation for each element. Dynamic anisotropy was used to account for undulations in the dip and strike of domains. • Orientation of the variograms and search ellipse generally parallel the dip and strike of domains • Modeled nugget values vary from 10 to 15%. • A three-pass estimation strategy was applied. The first

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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search was based on the range of the variogram for each element. The second search multiplied this range by two, the third search increased the range by four times to ensure all blocks were filled. The third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Search Distances for estimation</th></tr>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gold</td><td>100</td><td>70</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Copper</td><td>90</td><td>60</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Silver</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cobalt</td><td>80</td><td>50</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

• A maximum of twenty samples were used in each pass, with a minimum of six for the first and second pass, and between three and four for the third and final pass. The maximum number of samples per drill hole varied between two to five. This ensures at least two different drill holes are utilized in the estimation of a parent cell.
• Hard boundaries were applied between different domains.
• Soft boundaries were applied to estimation across weathering surfaces.
• The grade distributions for all variables were assessed for the need for top-cutting to restrict the local impact of a limited number of outlier grades. Top cuts were applied to the following domains;

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>MS-1, MS-2</td><td rowspan="2">Au ppm</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>MS-5</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>MS-5</td><td>Cu ppm</td><td>600</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The nominal drill spacing the Minyari South deposit is 50 m by 50m. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 20 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL was selected. This block size broadly represents approximately half the drill spacing, with positive kriging metrics when tested. It is also the block size applied at Minyari, allowing the models to be easily combined for assessment and planning purposes. The block model was then sub-blocked down to 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.5 mRL, which appropriate for the resolution of the mineralisation boundaries as defined by the wireframes. **GEO-01 Area Deposits** • Previous estimates of GEO-01 Area deposits were generated and reported in September 2024. • Gold, copper, silver and cobalt were estimated, and recovery assumptions are based on metallurgical test-work (refer below). • No deleterious elements were estimated. • No mining has occurred at the GEO-01 Area deposits. Block Model and estimation parameters: • Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was undertaken at GEO-01 Area deposits. • OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains. • Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (**KNA**) was performed during the 2024 MRE in order to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels for estimation with the goal of minimising conditional bias in the estimates. The same parameters were used in the 2025 MRE update.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

One metre downhole composited gold, copper, silver and cobalt data were estimated into individual lodes.
Domains in each deposit were grouped together for analysis and utilized the same variograms in estimation. Dynamic anisotropy was used to account for undulations in the dip and strike of domains.
Orientation of the variograms and search ellipse generally parallel the dip and strike of domains.
Modeled nugget values vary from 10% to 40%.
A three-pass estimation strategy was applied. The first search was based on the range of the variogram for each element. The second search multiplied this range by two, the third search increased the range by up to eight times to ensure all blocks were filled. The second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Gold (Au) ppm</th></tr>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>MINELLA and FIAMA</td><td>110</td><td>100</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEO-01 CENTRAL</td><td>111</td><td>40</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEO-01 MZ</td><td>120</td><td>85</td><td>90</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Copper (Cu) ppm</th></tr>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>MINELLA and FIAMA</td><td>95</td><td>110</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEO-01 CENTRAL</td><td>160</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

GEO-01 MZ	60	89	48

Deposit	Silver (Ag) ppm Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
MINELLA and FIAMA	150	200	40
GEO-01 CENTRAL	45	120	20
GEO-01 MZ	60	95	65

Deposit	Cobalt (Co) ppm Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
MINELLA and FIAMA	45	88	13
GEO-01 CENTRAL	130	40	20
GEO-01 MZ	90	70	65

- The number of samples used for block grade estimates was determined by the KNA. Between 8 and 30 samples were defined for the first search pass, 6 and 20 for the second and 2 and 20 for the third search pass. The maximum number of samples per drill hole varied from 1-4 and was used to ensure at least two different drill holes are utilized in the estimation of a parent cell.
- Hard boundaries were applied between different domains and the upper depletion zone.
- Soft boundaries were applied to estimation across

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
weathering surfaces.
• The grade distributions for all variables were assessed for the need for top-cutting to restrict the local impact of a limited number of outlier grades. Top cuts were applied to the following domains;
<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>M0</td><td rowspan="8">Au ppm</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>M1</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>M2</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>M7</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>M9</td><td>1.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>M13</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>M29</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>A1</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>M3</td><td>Cu ppm</td><td>10,000</td></tr>
</table>
At GEO-01 Main Zone the nominal drill spacing is 50 m by 50 m, with five infill lines at 25 m by 25 m. At GEO-01 Central, Minella and Fiama, the nominal drill spacing is 50m x 50m. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 20 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL was selected. This block size broadly represents approximately half the drill spacing, with positive kriging metrics when tested. It is also the block size applied at Minyari, allowing the models to be easily combined for assessment and planning purposes.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		GEO-01 Area Deposits and Minyari South
		• No selective mining units were modelled in the estimate.
		• No assumptions have been made regarding the correlation of variables; all variables have been estimated independently.
		• Domains were generated on the basis of geology and mineralisation controls as described above.
		• The drill hole sample data was coded with the estimation domain code using the three-dimensional wireframe interpretations. The drill hole sample data from each domain was then composited to one-metre downhole lengths using an optimal best fit method, to minimise the creation of short residuals.
		• Boundary analysis was performed for all variables and weathering surfaces. The outcome was hard boundaries for each mineralised domain.
		  – No soft boundaries were applied for weathering at Minyari South.
		  – At the GEO-01 Area deposits, a hard boundary is applied to the depletion zone.
		• The grade distributions for all elements and domains were reviewed and in domains with high coefficients of variations (generally a CV > 2.5) or to minimise the local influence of extreme sample distribution outliers, top-cuts (caps) were applied. The top-cut thresholds were determined using a combination of grade histograms, log probability plots and disintegration analysis.
		• Model validation was carried out using visual comparison between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and whole-of-domain statistical comparisons against the input drill hole data. See detailed validation process description below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The estimates were validated using: – A visual comparison of the block grade estimates to the input drill hole composite data, which shows a satisfactory correlation. – A comparison of the estimated block grades to the average composite (naïve) grades for all elements within the mineralised domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis at all deposits.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The following are applied: – Mineral Resource above 0 mRL (less than 280 m from surface) is considered to be amenable to open cut mining and has thus been reported above a 0.4 g/t gold equivalent cut-off. – Mineral Resource below 0 mRL (greater than 280 m from surface) could only be exploited by underground mining methods. This material has been reported at a 1.5 g/t gold equivalent cut-off. • The same gold equivalent calculation has been applied at GEO-01 Area deposits as at other deposits across the Minyari Project area for consistency and on a global scale has no material economic significance.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the*	**Minyari South Deposit** • The results of the 2024 Minyari Dome Scoping study showed that open pit mining methods are amenable at the Minyari South Deposit (refer to Company public disclosures https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/as

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	x-announcements/241024053547_24-10-24-AntipaMediaRelease-MDP-ScopingStudyUpdate.pdf). • The Competent Persons believe that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at Minyari South. **GEO-01 Area Deposits** • The results of the 2024 Minyari Dome Scoping study showed that open pit mining methods are amenable at the GEO-01 Main Zone and Minella deposits (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/241024053547_24-10-24-AntipaMediaRelease-MDP-ScopingStudyUpdate.pdf*). • At the GEO-01 Central and Fiama deposits, the overall geometry of mineralisation from near-surface, steep sub-vertical lodes highlights the opportunity for open cut mining. • The Competent Person believe that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at the GEO-01 Area deposits.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test-work is available, including detailed mineralogy and observations (refer to Company public disclosures "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results*" dated 13/06/2017 and "*Minyari Dome Excellent Metallurgical Test-work Results*" dated 27/08/2018). • This metallurgical test-work showed excellent recoveries for both oxide and primary gold mineralisation for both the Minyari deposit. The gold mineralisation demonstrated amenability to conventional processing techniques, and a process plant using well established and proven equipment is envisaged. As reported in the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Antipa Minerals Ltd ASX release dated 13 June 2017, preliminary metallurgical testing confirmed metallurgical recoveries for gold in the oxide material of 95%, with an 88% recovery for the primary ore using conventional gravity and cyanide leach. • Viable copper and cobalt concentrates were also achieved during the Company's metallurgical test-work programmes; however, further test-work is required to determine the potential economic value of these by-products. • The 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. • Gold only metallurgical test-work for the GEO-01 mineralisation commenced in August 2024 and is ongoing. Initial test-work has been completed on a primary mineralisation GEO-01 composite. The test-work was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd. • This GEO-01 Main Zone metallurgical test-work has demonstrated excellent gold recovery, identical to the Minyari and WACA test-work results, and has shown substantially lower cyanide consumption for the GEO-01 primary mineralisation compared to these deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The economic evaluation of the project is at an early phase and on-ground environmental assessments are ongoing. • An environmental desktop study for the Minyari Dome area was conducted by Stantec in 2023. • Several on-ground Flora, Fauna and Sub-Fauna Surveys have been completed by Stantec in 2023, 2024 and 2025. • A hydrology and hydrogeology desktop study for the Minyari Dome area was conducted by Rockwater in 2023. • In preparation for future environmental management plans, the presence of sulphide minerals has been noted and future iterations of the MREs will include estimation of sulphur for the non-mineralised domains to assist with future assessment and planning for acid mine drainage remediation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Core density measurements were undertaken using a water immersion method, typically on samples from selected intervals from 48 diamond holes drilled at the project area, for a total of 3,700 density determinations reflecting a variety of rock types and weathering states. Density measurements were recorded from HQ2 and NQ2 drill core. • Wireline density and caliper data was collected from an 80m RC drill hole at the Minyari deposit. • The two density datasets were then reviewed and average densities by mineralisation, lithology and weathering state were derived, and then assigned to the block model on the same basis (as per the tabulation below). • Average bulk densities were assigned to the Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Resource block model based on rock type, oxidation and mineralisation, as per the tabulation below (units = gm/cm^3):

Minyari South - density/specific gravity by material type and lithology		
Material type	**Lithology**	**Value gm/cm^3**
Transported	Unmineralised sediment	**1.81**
	Mineralised sediment	**1.86**
Oxide	Mafic	**2.15**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.30**
	Felsic	**2.05**
	Sediment	**1.99**
Transition	Sediment - mineralised	**2.15**
	Mafic	**2.76**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.76**
	Sediment	**2.66**
Fresh/Primary	Sediment - mineralised	**2.70**
	Mafic	**2.93**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.93**
	Sediment	**2.74**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.85**

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

GEO-01 Area Deposits - density/specific gravity by material type and lithology

Material type	Lithology	Value gm/cm³
Oxide	Mafic	**1.81**
	Mafic - mineralised	**1.86**
	Felsic	**2.05**
	Sediment	**1.99**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.15**
Transition	Mafic	**2.76**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.76**
	Felsic	**2.45**
	Sediment	**2.66**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.70**
Fresh/Primary	Mafic	**2.90**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.90**
	Felsic	**2.58**
	Sediment	**2.70**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.80**

- The water immersion density procedure does not account for the presence of void space and water. Core samples used for bulk density determination were free of pores and vugs, and these have not been seen in the rocks at Minyari Dome.
- The downhole wireline logging accounts for the presence of void space and water and was used to calibrate the water immersion density. MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth completed density determinations for 260 diamond drill core samples from the Minyari deposit using the following water immersion

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		procedure: 1. Dry drill core sample at 110°C for 12 to 24 hours to remove any trapped moisture (and then allow to cool to room temperature); 2. Determine and record sample dry weight (**WT**); 3. Tare basket in water (after settling) using an under sling analytical balance with stainless steel cradle/basket (NB: The apparatus is mounted on a stainless stand with water tank filled with distilled water); 4. Place sample into basket and record sample suspended weight (**SW**) after settling; 5. Calculate the sample volume (**V**) as the difference between dry weight and the sample suspended weight; and 6. Calculate the bulk density by dividing the sample dry weight by the sample volume. • Downhole wireline logging was also undertaken by ABIMS Solutions Pty Ltd (**AIBMS**) using an OBI40 system which is capable of measuring density (via a gamma ray source and detectors) and drill hole location/deviation (via a North Seeking Gyro-scope), rock magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and drill hole diameter (via a borehole caliper device). • This wireline density sonde probe is suitable for quantitative rock formation density measurements in uncased drill holes. It uses a gamma ray source and detector/s at to detect the gamma rays scattered by the rock formation. • The amount of scattered gamma rays is a function of the electron density of the rock formation material and therefore is a function of its bulk density. This

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		relationship is used to calibrate the density sonde and then use it to log the bulk density of the rock formations intersected by the drill hole.
		• The density sonde has three main features to optimise survey results:
		  – A side-walling caliper to ensure that the detector measures only the radiation scattered by the formation;
		  – A detector mandrel diameter that is large enough to minimise the sonde and borehole curvature mismatch and improve sonde to formation contact to minimise the effect of the borehole fluid; and
		  – An efficient detector-shield to prevent gamma rays from travelling up, inside the sonde body.
		• The wireline bulk density data was analysed by WIRELINE Services Group Pty Ltd.
		• The representivity of the current data set is reasonable, as the reported values are consistent with the known geology and mineralisation and are commensurate with expectations and external benchmarking.
		• Additional data will be collected as resource definition and exploration proceeds across the projects.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	**Minyari South** • The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing, kriging quality, and overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lodes. • The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is applied to all mineralised domains, with the overall drill spacing is on average 50 x 50m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		GEO-01 Area • Classification was undertaken on an individual lode basis. The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing and overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lode. • The Indicated Mineral Resource classification is based on good confidence in geology and gold grade continuity with approximately 25 m x 25 m drill spacing and the lodes having sufficient informing composites. • The blocks were flagged by a manually created wireframe. • The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is applied to extensions of mineralised zones and where the drill spacing is more than 50 m x 50 m and the extents of mineralisation at depth. **Minyari South and GEO-01 Area** • Classification incorporated all relevant factors relating to data quality, grade and geological continuity, distribution of the data, and current geological understanding. • The applied Mineral Resource classification reflects the Competent Persons' view of the deposits.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal peer review has been undertaken during the Mineral Resource estimation process. • No external review has yet been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource classification reflects the relative confidence of the estimates. No formal quantification of the relative accuracy and confidence levels has yet been undertaken. • The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at a global scale. • This is an update to the 2024 Mineral Resource estimate for both Minyari South and the maiden GEO-01 Area deposits. Further drilling has resulted in minor modifications to the interpretation. It is anticipated there will be ongoing evolution of this domaining process and interpretation with further drill information, however it is not anticipated the interpretation will change significantly. • There has been no previous production at the deposits, so no comparison has been made.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT - PATERSON PROVINCE – Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The database has been systematically audited by an Antipa geologist and database manager. Original drilling records were compared to the equivalent records in the database (where original records were available). Any discrepancies were noted and rectified by the database manager. • All Antipa drilling data has been verified as part of a continuous validation procedure by an Antipa geologist and any corrections are completed by the database manager.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The Competent Person has checked the database validity and has found no material issues.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was not considered necessary as this is a Mineral Resource Update which is classified entirely as Inferred, and the scale of this resource is not material to Antipa.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Interpretations have been completed in 3D using Leapfrog software by integrating geological logging, mapping, structural measurements and drill hole assay data. A combination of explicit (sectional interpretation) and implicit modelling has been utilised. • The interpretations are consistent with the known geology. • There is overall confidence in the interpretations on a global scale, with the expectation that they will continue to be refined following the collection of additional data. • The mineralisation was interpreted using gold grades. • No lithological units were modelled. However, structural logging and surface mapping where available was used as a guide to model mineralisation. • Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Folding (including fold axial areas and axial planar cleavage), faulting, alteration, mineralisation style and orientation were the key factors affecting grade and geological continuity. • The location of the cover/basement interface (i.e. an unconformity) affected grade and geological continuity. • At Chicken Ranch, a calcite rich depletion zone is present, which affects the grade continuity at the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Tim's Dome Mineral Resource area extends over a northwest-southeast strike length of 2,200m. • The Tim's Dome mineralisation extends to a maximum depth of 500m below surface, with an across strike length between 70 and 290m, an along strike length between 50 and 600m and has an average true width between 1 and 7m. • The Chicken Ranch Mineral Resource includes the Chicken Ranch deposit, Turkey Farm Deposit and Big Banana deposit and has an overall strike length of 2,400m. – The Chicken Ranch mineralisation extends to a maximum depth 220m below surface, with a vertical extent between 70 and 120 m, an along strike length between 20 m and 200 m and has an average true width between 1 and 10 m – The Turkey Farm mineralisation extends to a maximum depth of 120m below surface, with a vertical extent between 70 and 120 m, an along strike length between 50 and 180m and has an average true width of one metre. – The Big Banana mineralisation extends to a maximum depth of 114m below surface, with a vertical extent between 44 and 80m, an along strike length between 50 and 180m and has an average true width between 1 and 5m.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. Sulphur for acid mine drainage characterization).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Software used for estimation: • Leapfrog Geo and Leapfrog Edge – drillhole validation, compositing, block model construction, geostatistics, top cut analysis, variography, estimation, classification and reporting, and model validation. • All samples were assayed for gold • No deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of potential economic significance were estimated for this Inferred Mineral Resource. • No mining has occurred at the Tim's Dome or Chicken Ranch. Block Model and estimation parameters: • Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (OK) was undertaken at both Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch. • OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains • Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was performed during the 2019 maiden resource estimate to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels for estimation with the goal of minimising conditional bias in the estimates. The same parameters have been applied to the 2025 Mineral Resource Update. • One metre downhole composited gold values were estimated into individual lodes. • Domains were grouped together for analysis and utilized the same variograms in estimation. • Orientation of the variograms and search ellipse generally parallel the dip, strike and plunge of domains. • Dynamic anisotropy was applied to all estimation domains. This orientates the search ellipse to locally

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
follow the variations in the dip and strike of the modelled domain.

Tim’s Dome
• The parent block dimensions used were 10 m NS by 5 m EW by 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 0.625 m by 0.625 m by 0.625 m for complete resolution of the mineralisation wireframes. The block model was rotated on a bearing of 320° to match the approximate strike of the mineralisation. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis completed in 2019 that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Tim’s Dome dataset.
• Modeled nugget values vary from 10 to 20%.
• A three-pass estimation strategy was applied. The first search was based on the maximum range of the variogram. The second search multiplied this range by two, and the third search multiplied the second search distances by two to ensure all blocks were filled. The second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.
<table>
<tr><th>Gold</th><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Group 1</td><td>65</td><td>35</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Group 2</td><td>75</td><td>40</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>
• The number of samples used for block grade estimates was determined by the KNA completed in the 2019 MRE. Between 6 and 16 samples were defined for the first search pass, 5 and 16 for the second and 2 and 16 for the third search pass. The maximum samples per drillhole function was applied to ensure at least two different drill holes are utilized in the estimation of a parent cell.
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<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
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Hard boundaries were applied between different domains.
The grade distributions for gold were assessed for the need for top-cutting to restrict the local impact of a limited number of outlier grades. Top cuts were applied to the following domains:

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>200</td><td></td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>500</td><td></td><td>3.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>600</td><td></td><td>5.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>900</td><td></td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1400</td><td></td><td>1.3</td></tr>
</table>
Chicken Ranch Deposits

The parent block dimensions used were 10 m NS by 5 m EW by 5 m vertical with sub-cells of 0.625 m by 0.625 m by 0.625 m for complete resolution of the mineralisation wireframes. The block model was rotated on a bearing of 305° to match the approximate strike of the mineralisation. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis completed in 2019 that suggested this was the optimal block size for the Chicken Ranch dataset.
Modeled nugget values reach up to 35%.
A three-pass estimation strategy was applied. The first search was based on the maximum range of the variogram. The second search multiplied this range by two, and the third search multiplied the second search distances by two to ensure all blocks were filled. The

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second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.
<table>
<tr><th>Variable</th><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gold</td><td>100</td><td>50</td><td>15</td></tr>
</table>

The number of samples used for block grade estimates was determined by the KNA completed in the 2019 MRE. There were up to three passes for each domain. Between 4 and 20 samples were defined for the first and second search passes and 2 and 20 for the third search pass. The maximum samples per drillhole function was applied to ensure at least two different drill holes are utilized in the estimation of a parent cell.
Hard boundaries were applied between different domains and the depletion zone.
The grade distributions for gold were assessed for the need for top-cutting to restrict the local impact of a limited number of outlier grades. Top cuts were applied to the following domains:

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>102</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>103</td><td></td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>403</td><td></td><td>19</td></tr>
</table>
Tim’s Dome and Chicken Ranch

No selective mining units were modelled in the estimate.
The drill hole sample data was coded with the estimation domain code using the three-dimensional wireframe interpretations. The drill hole sample data from each

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		domain was then composited to one-metre downhole lengths using an optimal best fit method, to minimise the creation of short residuals. • Boundary analysis was performed for all variables and weathering surfaces. The outcome was hard boundaries for each mineralised domain. • The grade distributions for gold and domains were reviewed and in domains with high coefficients of variations (CV > 2.5) or to minimise the local influence of extreme sample distribution outliers, top-cuts (caps) were applied. The top-cut thresholds were determined using a combination of grade histograms, log probability plots. • Model validation was carried out using visual comparison between composites and estimated blocks, checks for negative or absent grades, and whole-of-domain statistical comparisons against the input drill hole data. See detailed validation process description below. • The estimates were validated using: – A visual comparison of the block grade estimates to the input drill hole composite data, which shows a satisfactory correlation. – A comparison of the estimated block grades to the average composite (naïve) grades for all elements within the mineralised domains.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A gold cut off 0.4 g/t above the 0mRL was applied at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch which is considered appropriate for open cut mining.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• At Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch, the overall geometry mineralisation from near-surface highlights the opportunity for open cut mining, and potentially underground mining. • The Competent Person believes that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• There has been no metallurgical test-work completed specifically at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch. However, it is assumed that test-work completed at other deposits within the Minyari Project can be applied due to the similarities in rock type and mineralisation styles. • Metallurgical test-work, including detailed mineralogy and observations, reported on the 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 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 metallurgical test-work showed excellent recoveries for both oxide and primary gold mineralisation for both the Minyari and WACA deposits. The gold mineralisation demonstrated amenability to conventional processing techniques, and a process plant using well established and proven equipment is envisaged. As reported in the Antipa Minerals Ltd ASX release dated 13 June 2017, preliminary metallurgical testing confirmed metallurgical recoveries for gold in the oxide material of 95%, with an

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		88% recovery for the primary ore using conventional gravity and cyanide leach. • Gold only metallurgical test-work for the GEO-01 area deposit mineralisation commenced in August 2024 and is ongoing. Initial test-work has been completed on a primary mineralisation GEO-01 Main Zone composite. The test-work was completed at Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd. This GEO-01 Main Zone metallurgical test-work has demonstrated excellent gold recovery, identical to the Minyari and WACA test-work results, and has shown substantially lower cyanide consumption for the GEO-01 primary mineralisation compared to these deposits.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. Antipa will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size, and representativeness of the samples.*	• Diamond drilling has been conducted at the deposits; however, no designated density data has been obtained. • Bulk density has been assigned in the block model based on values derived from similar deposits in the region. A value of 1.8 t/m^3 was assigned to alluvial cover, 1.9 t/m^3

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	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	was assigned to oxide material and 2.4 t/m^3 was assigned to transitional material. • It is assumed there are minimal void spaces in the rocks at Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch. • The representivity of the current data set is reasonable, as the reported values are consistent with the known geology and mineralisation in the region and are commensurate with expectations and external benchmarking. • Additional data will be collected as resource definition and exploration proceeds across the projects.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred. • The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing, which averages 50m x 50m at each deposit, and overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lode. • Classification incorporated all relevant factors relating to data quality, grade and geological continuity, distribution of the data, and current geological understanding. • The applied Mineral Resource classification reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal peer review has been undertaken during the Mineral Resource estimation process. • No external review has yet been undertaken for either deposit.

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Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resource classification reflects the relative confidence of the estimates. No formal quantification of the relative accuracy and confidence levels has yet been undertaken. • The Mineral Resource classification is appropriate at a global scale. • There has been no previous production at Tim's Dome or Chicken Ranch, so no comparison of resources to production can be made.