MINYARI PROJECT RESOURCE GROWS TO 3.6 MOZ GOLD EQUIVALENT[1]

CONTAINING 2.9 MOZ GOLD, 91 KT COPPER AND 880 KOZ SILVER

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for its 100%-owned Minyari Gold-Copper-Silver Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (**Minyari Project**).

The updated MRE increases the **total Mineral Resource at the Minyari Project to 2.9 million ounces of gold**, **or 3.6 Moz gold equivalent (AuEq)**[1], with 76% of contained gold ounces now classified in the Indicated category (2.2Moz). The Minyari Dome group of deposits, which are located within 3.5km of each other (**Minyari Dome**) and form the basis of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study, contain **2.5 Moz gold**, **or 3.2 Moz AuEq[1]** of the total Mineral Resource, **with 85% of contained gold ounces now in the Indicated category (2.2 Moz)**.

This represents a **material improvement in the confidence and quality of the Mineral Resource base**, further underpinning a **standalone**, **scalable open pit and underground mining and processing opportunity**[2] at the **Minyari Project** (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate Highlights:

- **Total MRE**, **including satellite deposits**, **increases to 69Mt at 1.33 g/t gold**, **containing 2.9 Moz of gold**, or **3.6 Moz at 1.62 g/t AuEq**[1], inclusive of 91 kt of copper, 880 koz of silver, and 13 kt of cobalt.
- **Minyari Dome MRE**, **the basis of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study**, **now 51Mt at 1.54 g/t gold**, **containing 2.5 Moz of gold**, or **3.2 Moz AuEq**[1], inclusive of 87 kt of copper, 730 koz of silver, and 13 kt of cobalt:
  - **Minyari Dome Indicated Resource now 2.2 Moz (85%)** of 2.5 Moz of gold; including the
  - **Minyari Deposit**, which is the dominant Minyari Dome deposit, **Indicated Resource now 1.8 Moz (97%)** of 1.9 Moz of gold.
- **RPS Maiden MRE 11Mt at 0.64 g/t gold**, **containing 230 koz of gold**, or **240 koz at 0.68 g/t AuEq**[1], inclusive of 3,600 tonnes of copper and 150 koz of silver.
- Minyari Project total Mineral Resource growth post the Minyari Dome Scoping Study[2] comprises **600 koz of gold and 7,500 t of copper, equivalent to 700 koz AuEq**[1,3].

[1] *Calculation of the gold equivalent (Aueq) is documented on page 22 of this announcement.*
[2] *Minyari Dome Scoping Study (October 2024) completed to ±35% level of accuracy.*
[3] *Refer to Antipa Minerals ASX release dated 18 December 2025 "Minyari Development Resource Grows to 3.3Moz Gold Equivalent" and this release.*

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Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented:

"Today's Mineral Resource update delivers both an increase in total contained metal and a significant uplift in the proportion of higher-confidence Indicated ounces across the Minyari Dome deposit group. This provides an even stronger foundation for mine planning, study work and ongoing technical workstreams as we advance the project towards a development decision.

With 2.9 million ounces of gold, alongside substantial copper, silver and cobalt credits for 3.5 million ounces of gold equivalent now defined, Minyari continues to strengthen as a large-scale standalone development opportunity in one of Australia's most prospective mineral provinces which is rapidly emerging as Australia's next prolific mining province.

Just as importantly, we see clear scope for further growth. Multiple deposit areas remain open, several emerging zones are shaping up for maiden resource potential, and the broader project area continues to generate highly encouraging new discovery opportunities."

Minyari Project Mineral Resource Overview:

The Minyari Project's total MRE comprises the Minyari Dome group of deposits, which form the basis of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study, plus satellite deposits at Tim's Dome, Chicken Ranch and RPS all situated within 35km of Minyari (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

The updated total MRE comprises **69Mt of Indicated and Inferred material at 1.33 g/t gold**, **0.13% copper**, **0.40 g/t silver**, **and 0.03% cobalt** (see Table 1), for:

- **2.9 Moz gold**;
- 91 kt copper;
- 880 koz silver; and
- 13 kt cobalt; or
- **3.6 Moz AuEq**.

Minyari Dome's twelve deposits, which are distributed along a 3.5km strike corridor, contribute the majority of the gold resource with 2.5 Moz representing 88% of the Minyari Project's total 2.9 Moz contained gold ounces. The Minyari deposit alone contributes 1.9 Moz, representing 66% of the Minyari Project's total contained gold ounces.

At Minyari Dome the broader GEO-01 area continues to offer further strong resource growth potential which is planned to be followed up in H1 CY2026 (refer to Tables 1 to 3, and Figures 3 to 7).

The updated Minyari Dome MRE and the maiden RPS MRE were prepared by mining industry consultants Snowden Optiro and Antipa respectively, with estimates reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) guidelines and recommendations.

Significant changes from the previous MRE include:

- **Minyari Dome Indicated Resource increased from 70% to 85% of the 2.5 Moz MRE**.
- **Minyari Deposit Indicated Resource increase from 81% to 97% of its 1.9 Moz MRE**.

- **Maiden Mineral Resource at the RPS deposits Poblano and Serrano**, **comprising 230 koz of gold, 3,600 tonnes of copper and 150 koz of silver**, with further substantial growth expected.

Future Resource Growth and Maiden Resource Potential:

On the basis of the October 2024 Scoping Study[1], the Minyari Project's forecast average post-tax free cash flow over the first 10 years is A$257 million and A$301 million per annum at gold prices of A$4,500/oz and A$5,000/oz respectively. These metrics highlight the substantial economic benefit that can be liberated through life of mine extensions.

Through the remainder of CY2026, exploration activities will target further growth to the existing MRE, with a particular focus delineation of maiden MREs and delivering new discoveries across the Company's extensive landholding.

Mineral Resource Growth Targets:

- **Fiama:** High-grade gold mineralisation remains open down dip ± along strike.
- **GEO-01 Main Zone:** Steeply plunging high-grade zone, open from 200m below surface, with a recent step out drill hole confirming mineralisation extends beyond 850m below surface.
- **Minella:** Remains open down dip.
- **GEO-01 Central:** Remains open in several directions.
- **Rizzo and GEO-01 South Area:** Three 500 to 800m long mineralisation packages remain open in several directions. Recent maiden resource based on limited drill testing.
- **Minyari South:** Open in several directions.
- **WACA Down Plunge:** Remains open.
- **Sundown:** Open in multiple directions.
- **Minyari North:** Open in multiple directions, including down plunge.
- **WACA West:** Narrow high-grade mineralisation extension opportunities 100m west of WACA.
- **Tim's Dome:** Open along strike, down dip and across strike in multiple ore lenses.
- **Chicken Ranch:** Open along strike and down dip at multiple deposits, including Chicken Ranch, Turkey Farm and Big Banana.
- **Poblano-Serrano (RPS):** Variously open along strike, across strike and down dip at both deposits.

Maiden Resource Mineral Targets:

Main-priorities:

- **New northern lode discovery at Fiama:** Near surface discovery 65 metres north of Fiama, which remains open in all directions. Discovery intersection of 24.7m at 1.4 g/t gold and 0.07%

[1] *Refer Minyari Dome Scoping Study Update dated 24 October 2024 completed to ±35% level of accuracy.*

copper, including 2.3 metres at 6.8 g/t gold and 0.18% copper highlights a growth opportunity adjacent to the existing Fiama resource.

- **Minyari Northern Repeat** (250m north of the Minyari Deposit): Recent drill results returned 12.2m at 1.2 g/t gold and 0.04% copper, including 7.2m at 2.0 g/t gold and 0.06% copper, confirming a new large-scale high-impact target zone north of a cross-cutting fold-fault structure.
- **WACA Repeat Beneath Minyari:** Recent drill hole clipped the upper edge of the WACA host rock package beneath the Minyari deposit, which, coincident with depth extensions of the Minyari structural domain, returning narrow but high-grade gold copper mineralisation approximately 500 metres below Minyari, including 0.3m at 6.9 g/t gold, 2.91% copper and 4.3 g/t silver, plus 0.6m at 3.6 g/t gold and 0.33% copper.
- **GP01** (350m east of WACA): 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 remaining open in several directions.
- **WACA East** (150m east of WACA): Discovery drill results included 9m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.12% copper with mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip.
- **PFS Sterilisation New Discoveries** (proximate to Minyari): New zones of gold-copper mineralisation intersected at several areas includes 8m at 0.9 g/t gold and 0.31% copper from just 3m below surface, and 4m at 1.4 g/t gold and 0.14% copper from 26m below surface, all of which remain open in all directions.
- **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.
- **Yolanda** (1km west of WACA): New copper discovery where nine very broad spaced RC drill holes defined a 1.2km long by 220m wide copper anomaly, with several holes ending in +0.10% copper.
- **AL01** (10km north of Minyari): Large-scale air core target, including low-grade gold mineralisation, covering an area of approximately 6km x 2km.

Secondary-priorities:

- **Strike Region Between GEO-01 and WACA:** Drill intersections including 1m at 1.6 g/t gold remain open in several directions.
- **Minyari Eastern Repeat:** Potential for the Minyari host rock package to be repeated within the next syncline to the east of Minyari deposit.
- **T12** (10km northwest of Minyari): Large 1km by up to 400m area prospective for gold and copper mineralisation based on limited broad spaced drilling.
- **Jezabeel** (4km northeast of Greatland Resources' Telfer mine and processing facility): 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.
- **PA-5** (25km southeast of Minyari): An 800m long Airborne Electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity target within a broader target area of approximately 3km x 1km.

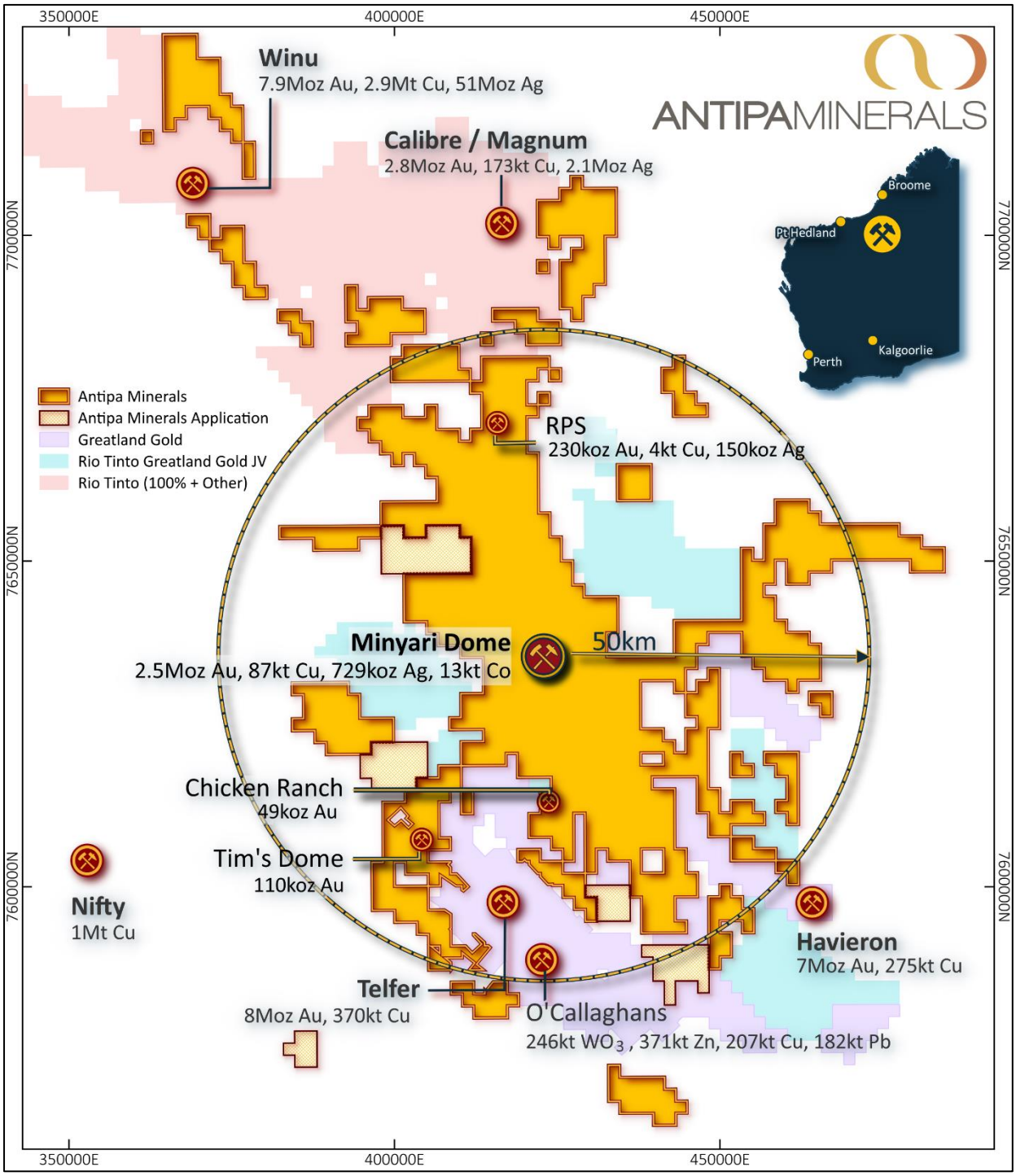

Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipas 100%-owned, 4,100km² Minyari Project: Plan includes Greatland Resources' Telfer Mine, Havieron development project and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto-Sumitomo's Winu deposit, Rio Tinto's Calibre-Magnum deposits, and Cyprium's Nifty Mine[1]. Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

[1] *Telfer, Havieron and O'Callaghans refer to Greatland Resources Ltd ASX release dated 30 March 2026, "December 2025 Group Mineral Resource Statement". 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".*

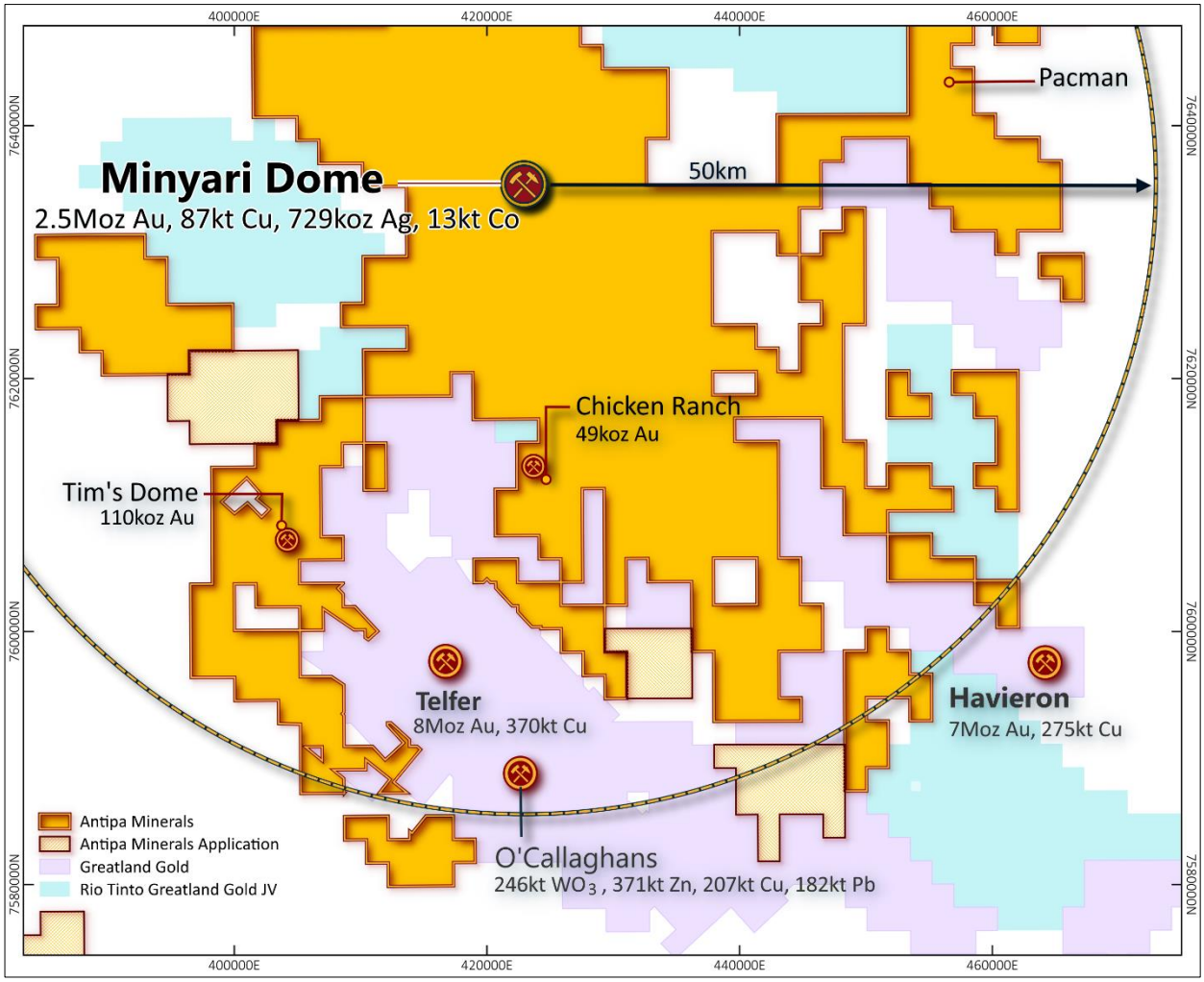

Figure 2: Location of Antipa's Minyari Project relative to Greatland Gold's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility and Havieron Gold-Copper development project.[1] NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

[1] *Telfer, Havieron and O'Callaghans refer to Greatland Resources Ltd ASX release dated 30 March 2026, "December 2025 Group Mineral Resource Statement".*

Table 1: Minyari Project April 2026 Mineral Resource Statement

Refer to Table 2 and Tables 3a-o for additional information, including a breakdown cut-off grades applied for open pit and underground mining and oxide state.

		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	34,000,000	1.69	1,842,000	0.55	605,000	0.20	70,000	0.03	11,000
Minyari Total Inferred Resource	900,000	1.75	50,000	0.29	8,000	0.13	1,000	0.03	200
Minyari Total Mineral Resource	**35,000,000**	**1.69**	**1,890,000**	**0.55**	**610,000**	**0.20**	**70,000**	**0.03**	**11,000**
WACA Total Indicated Resource	3,100,000	1.35	130,000	0.22	21,000	0.13	4,000	0.02	700
WACA Total Inferred Resource	2,400,000	1.17	90,000	0.22	17,000	0.11	3,000	0.02	600
WACA Total Mineral Resource	**5,400,000**	**1.27**	**220,000**	**0.22**	**38,000**	**0.12**	**7,000**	**0.02**	**1,000**
Fiama Total Indicated	1,100,000	1.48	50,000	0.22	10,000	0.11	1,000	0.005	50
Fiama Total Inferred	2,100,000	1.19	80,000	0.16	10,000	0.08	2,000	0.003	70
Fiama Total Mineral Resource	**3,200,000**	**1.29**	**130,000**	**0.18**	**20,000**	**0.09**	**3,000**	**0.004**	**130**
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Indicated	2,560,000	1.01	83,000	0.08	7,000	0.02	500	0.002	60
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Inferred	700,000	1.51	34,000	0.19	4,000	0.07	500	0.002	20
GEO-01 Main Zone Total Mineral Resource	**3,300,000**	**1.11**	**120,000**	**0.10**	**11,000**	**0.03**	**1,000**	**0.002**	**70**
Minella Total Indicated	300,000	0.95	11,000	0.26	9,000	0.16	2,000	0.005	500
Minella Total Inferred	390,000	1.09	17,000	0.36	14,000	0.21	4,000	0.004	800
Minella Total Mineral Resource	**690,000**	**1.03**	**29,000**	**0.31**	**23,000**	**0.19**	**7,000**	**0.004**	**1,300**
Rizzo Total Mineral Resource (inferred)	**501,000**	**0.76**	**12,000**	**0.53**	**9,000**	**0.28**	**1,000**	**0.01**	**50**
GEO-01 Central Total Indicated	26,000	0.63	500	0.16	140	0.02	10	0.000	-
GEO-01 Central Total Inferred	87,000	0.86	2,000	0.19	530	0.08	100	0.003	3
GEO-01 Central Total Mineral Resource	**113,000**	**0.81**	**3,000**	**0.18**	**700**	**0.07**	**100**	**0.003**	**3**
GEO-01 South Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**138,000**	**1.08**	**5,000**	**0.12**	**500**	**0.06**	**100**	**0.01**	**10**
GEO-01 Area Total Indicated Resource	**4,000,000**	**1.13**	**145,000**	**0.23**	**30,000**	**0.09**	**3,500**	**0.02**	**610**
GEO-01 Area Total Inferred Resource	**3,900,000**	**1.20**	**150,000**	**0.32**	**40,000**	**0.20**	**7,700**	**0.02**	**953**
GEO-01 Area Total Mineral Resource	**7,900,000**	**1.16**	**295,000**	**0.28**	**70,000**	**0.14**	**11,200**	**0.02**	**1,600**
Sundown Total Indicated Resource	550,000	1.31	23,000	0.50	9,000	0.25	1,400	0.04	200
Sundown Total Inferred Resource	540,000	1.68	29,000	0.18	3,000	0.11	600	0.05	260
Sundown Total Mineral Resource	**1,100,000**	**1.49**	**53,000**	**0.34**	**12,000**	**0.18**	**2,000**	**0.04**	**500**
Minyari South Total Indicated Resource	200,000	2.93	19,000	0.54	3,500	0.28	600	0.03	50
Minyari South Total Inferred Resource	650,000	1.24	26,000	0.23	5,000	0.10	700	0.02	120
Minyari South Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**860,000**	**1.64**	**45,000**	**0.30**	**8,000**	**0.14**	**1,200**	**0.02**	**170**
Minyari North Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**675,000**	**0.95**	**21,000**	**0.14**	**3,000**	**0.06**	**400**	**0.01**	**70**
WACA West Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**314,000**	**1.26**	**13,000**	**0.86**	**9,000**	**0.06**	**200**	**0.002**	**5**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE	**42,000,000**	**1.61**	**2,200,000**	**0.49**	**656,000**	**0.19**	**77,000**	**0.03**	**12,000**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE	**9,000,000**	**1.25**	**375,000**	**0.24**	**73,000**	**0.11**	**10,000**	**0.01**	**1,000**
MINYARI DOME TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE	**51,000,000**	**1.54**	**2,540,000**	**0.44**	**729,000**	**0.17**	**87,000**	**0.03**	**13,000**
SATELLITE DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES									
Tims Dome Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**5,000,000**	**0.70**	**110,000**						
Chicken Ranch Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**1,200,000**	**1.23**	**50,000**						
RPS Total Mineral Resource (Inferred)	**11,000,000**	**0.64**	**230,000**	**0.42**	**150,000**	**0.03**	**3,600**		
TOTAL INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCE	**42,000,000**	**1.61**	**2,200,000**	**0.49**	**660,000**	**0.19**	**77,000**	**0.03**	**12,000**
TOTAL INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCE	**27,000,000**	**0.89**	**800,000**	**0.26**	**224,000**	**0.05**	**14,000**	**0.01**	**1,000**
GRAND TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE INDICATED + INFERRED	**68,000,000**	**1.33**	**2,900,000**	**0.40**	**880,000**	**0.13**	**91,000**	**0.03**	**13,000**

Notes to Table 1:

1. The Minyari Dome MRE has been reported within optimised open pit shells at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold and within optimised (MSO) underground stopes with a Net Smelter Return (NSR) ≥ A$100, using metal prices of US$5,000/oz gold, A$65 silver and AUD/USD of 0.65 and cost and revenue assumptions.
2. The satellite deposits Tim's Dome, Chicken Ranch and RPS MREs have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.3 g/t gold which assumes open pit mining.
3. Rounding of numbers may cause apparent discrepancies in totals.
4. The Mineral Resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals Ltd.

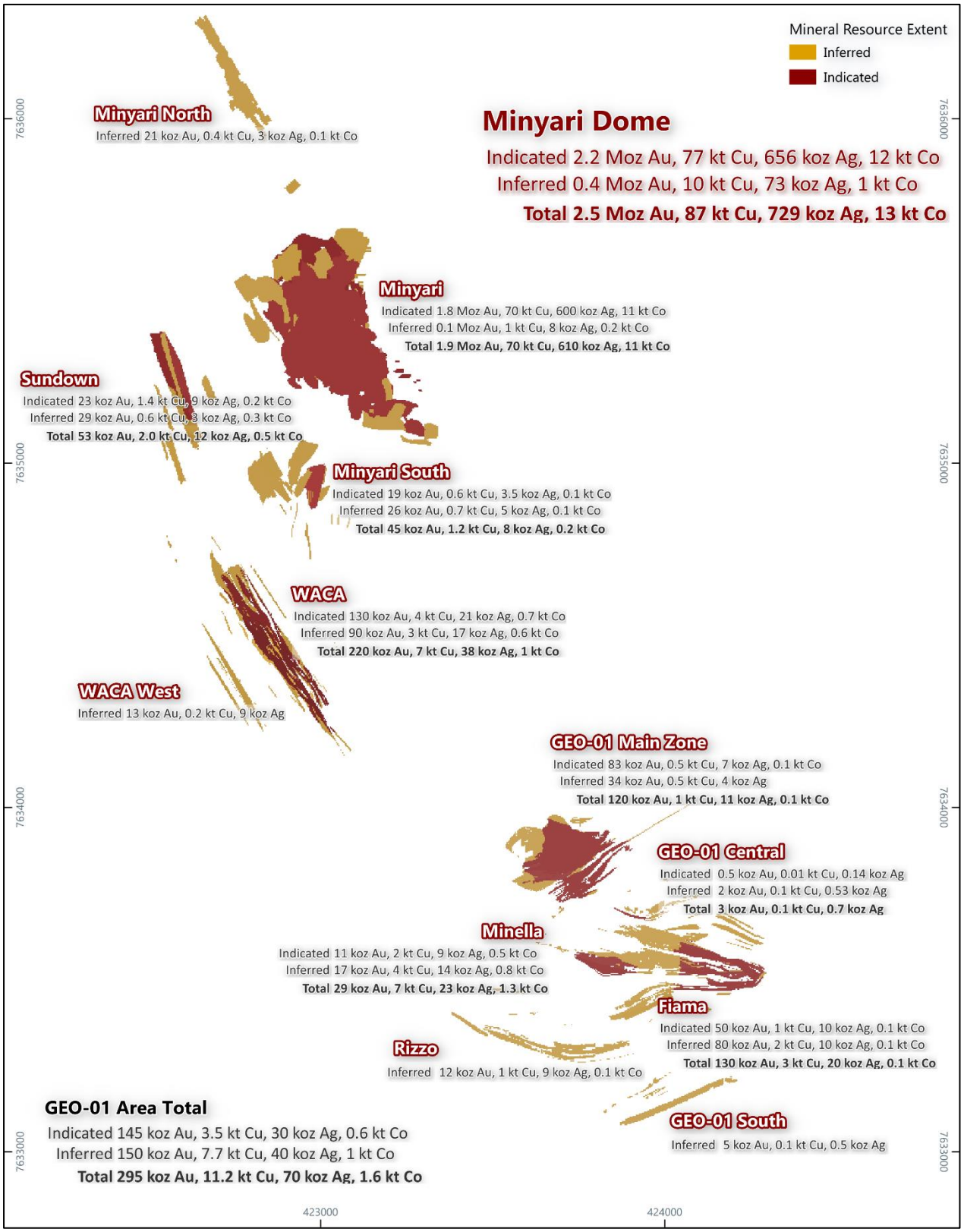

Figure 3: Plan view map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome area showing Mineral Resource locations, including Mineral Resource classification. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

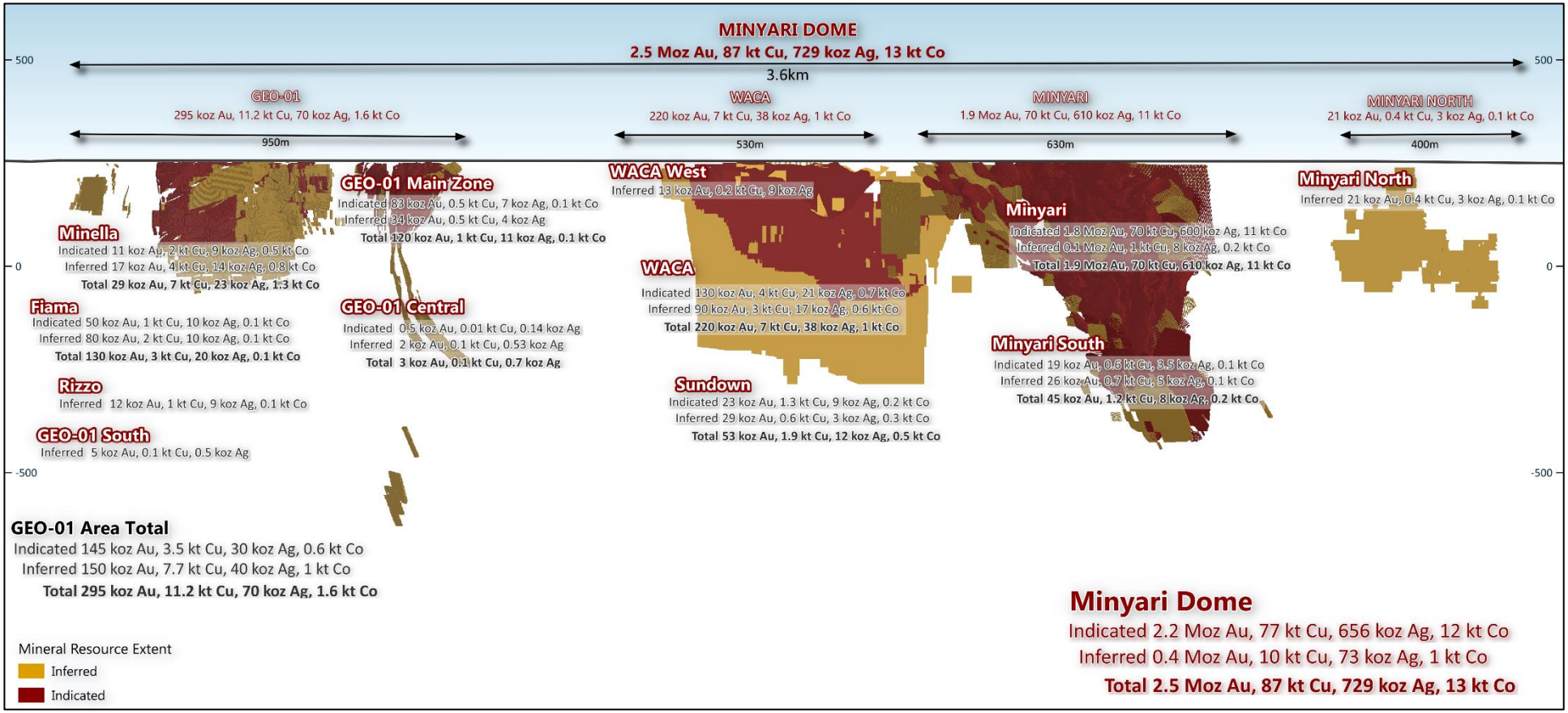

Figure 4: Long Section from Rizzo-GEO-01 South to Minyari North including Minyari showing Mineral Resource locations, including Mineral Resource classification. NB: 500m elevation (RL), looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

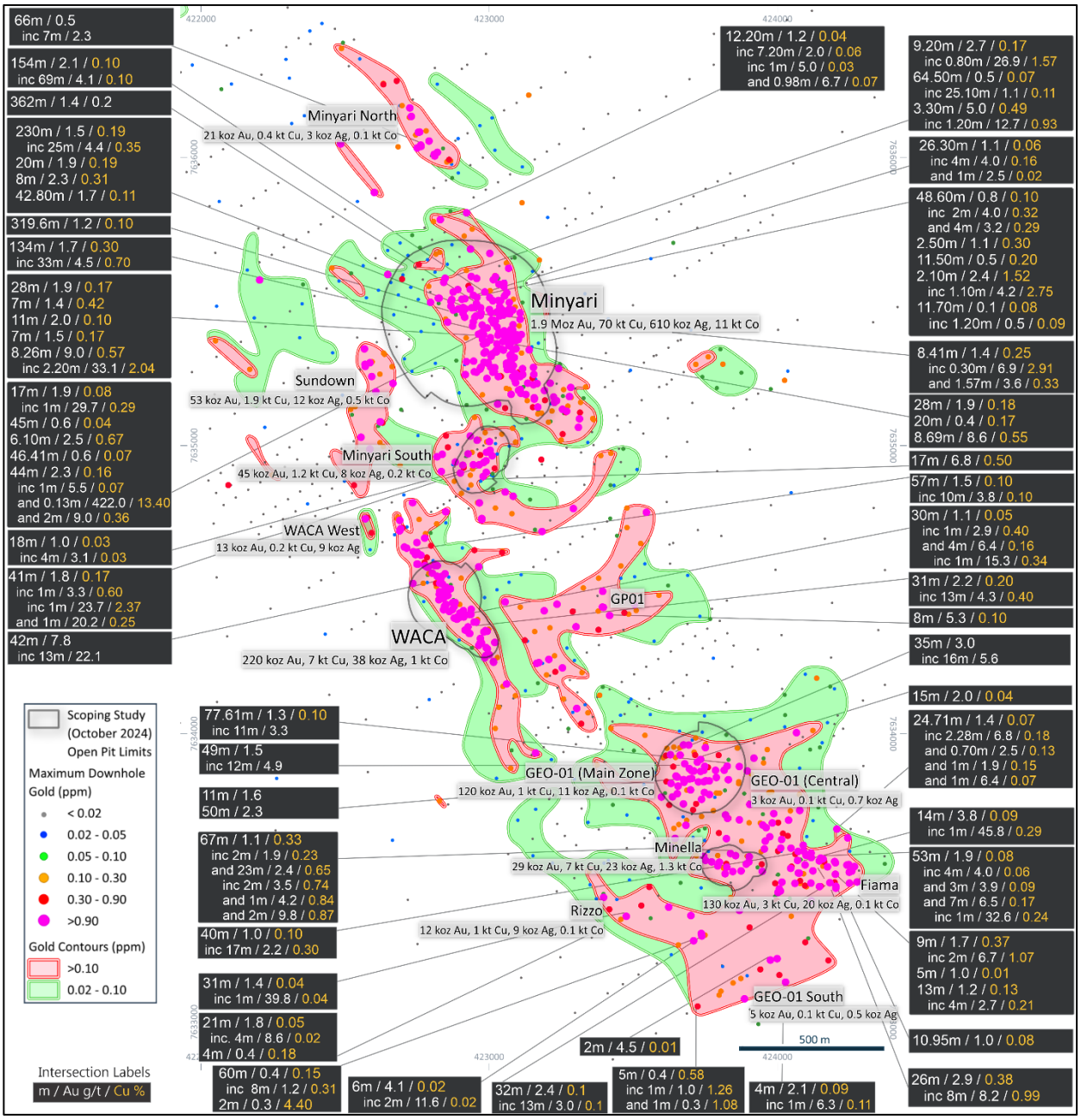

Figure 5: Map showing the Minyari Dome Mineral Resource locations, October 2024 Scoping Study open pit limits, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

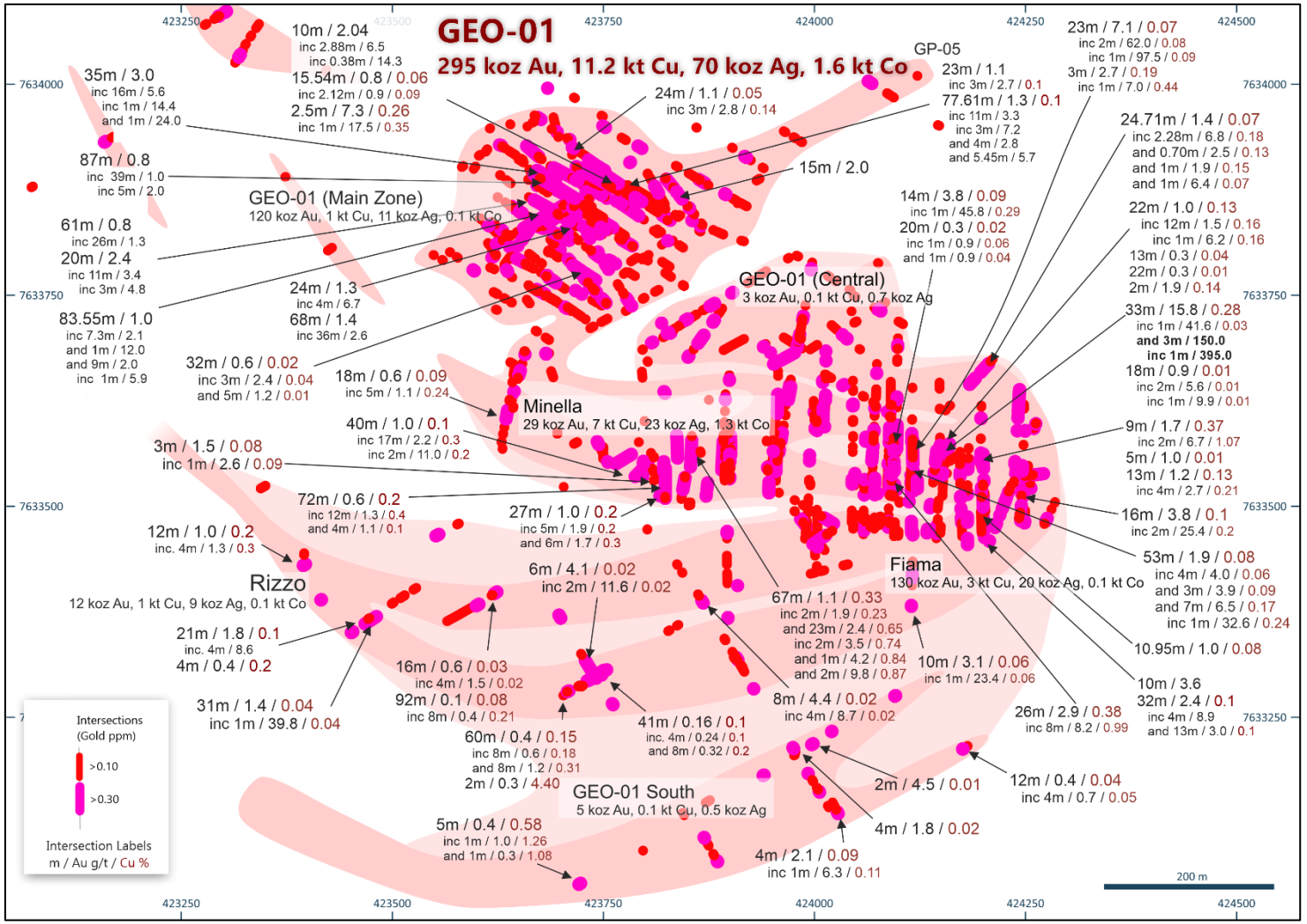

Figure 6: GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama, Minella and GEO-01 Central deposits and southern Rizzo-Fiama South discovery extension region plan view showing gold ± copper drill annotation and intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelopes: Folded and faulted hard/brittle quartzite and mafic (dolerite) intrusives are preferentially mineralised. Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open, including high-grade, with highly prospective Fiama-Rizzo folded dolerite and meta-sediment strike length 500 to 800m, and an across-strike width of 120 to 160m. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates and 250m grid.

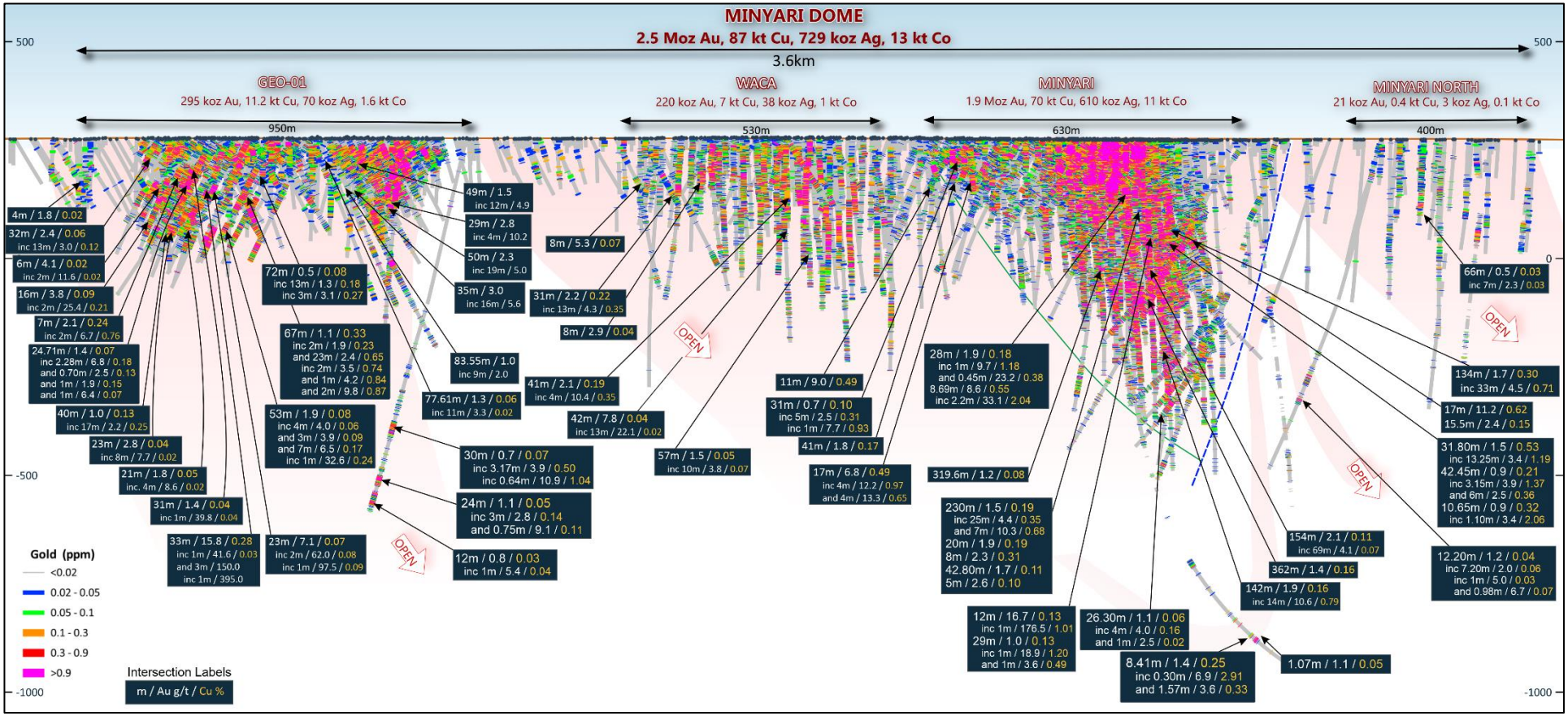

Figure 7: Long Section from Rizzo-Fiama South to Minyari North including Minyari showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including multiple zones of plunging gold-copper mineralisation. Note the highly prospective 3.6km trend which extends to 4.6km including the Judes copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 500m elevation (RL), looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

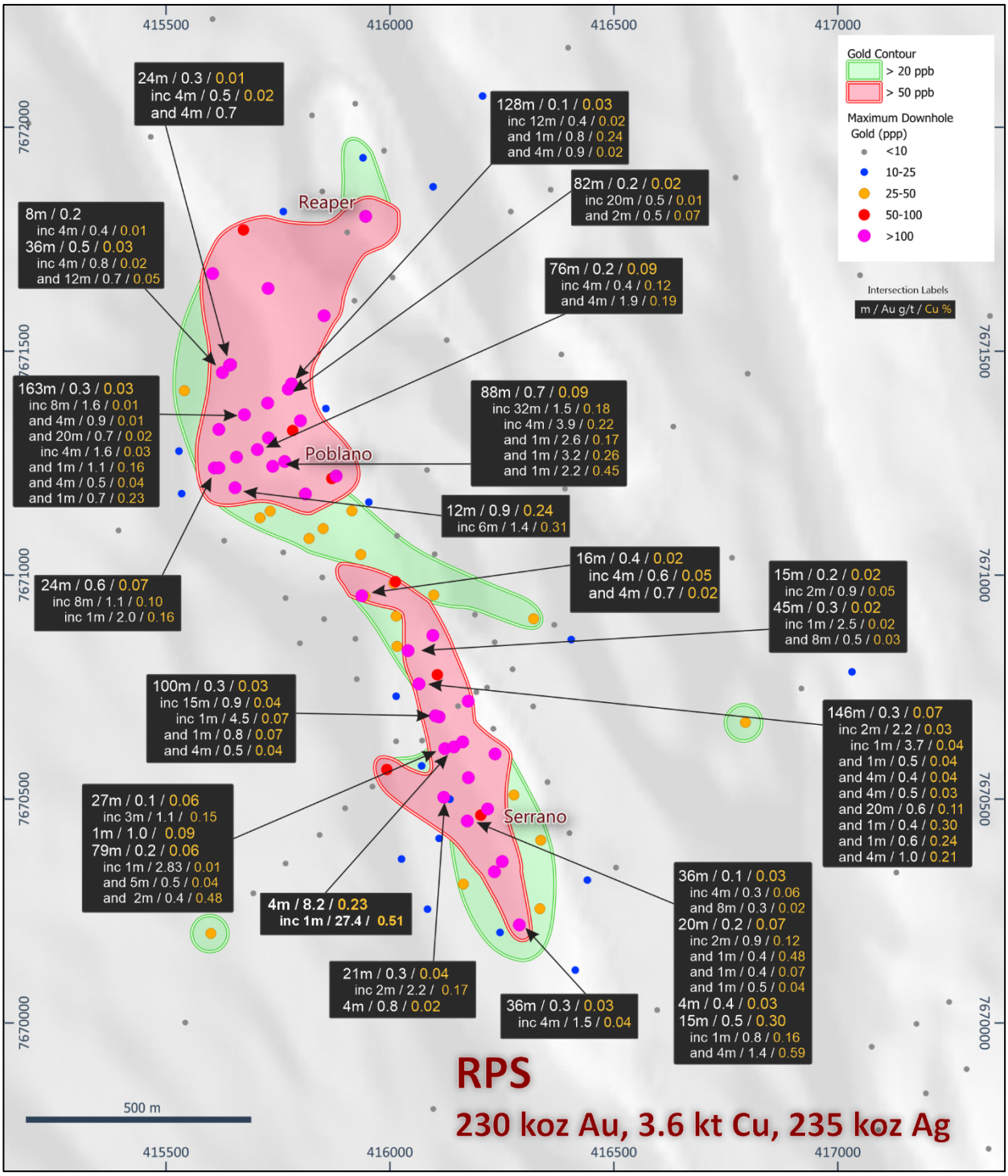

Figure 8: Map of Reaper-Poblano-Serrano (RPS): Showing contoured maximum down-hole gold (ppb) drill results and gold-copper-silver drill intercepts over grayscale aeromagnetic image. Note the 2km long by up to 300m wide Poblano-Serrano gold-copper-bismuth anomaly which remains open along strike. Mineralisation is hosted by siliceous metasediments with lesser meta-dolerite beneath shallow cover (15 to 20m). NB: GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

Summary of Material Mineral Resource Estimation Information

The Minyari Project Mineral Resource summary at April 2026 is presented in Table 2 and Tables 3a-o to provide additional information, including a breakdown cut-off grades applied for open pit and underground mining and oxide state.

Table 2: Minyari Project Mineral Resource Statement (JORC 2012) – April 2026

				Gold Equivalent		Gold		Silver		Copper		Cobalt	
Deposit	Resource Classification	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Aueq g/t	Aueq Ounces	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes
Minyari	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	31,300,000	2.14	2,200,000	1.67	1,680,000	0.56	560,000	0.21	64,000	0.03	10,000
	Inferred		400,000	1.72	26,000	1.72	20,000	0.42	5,000	0.15	600	0.03	100
	Within OP		**31,700,000**	**2.14**	**2,200,000**	**1.67**	**1,700,000**	**0.55**	**560,000**	**0.21**	**65,000**	**0.03**	**10,000**
	Indicated	NSR $100	2,700,000	2.25	200,000	1.93	170,000	0.53	46,000	0.18	5,000	0.01	400
	Inferred		500,000	1.97	30,000	1.78	30,000	0.19	3,000	0.11	500	0.01	40
	Within MSO		**3,200,000**	**2.21**	**200,000**	**1.91**	**200,000**	**0.48**	**50,000**	**0.17**	**5,000**	**0.01**	**400**
	Minyari Total Indicated Resource		**34,000,000**	**2.15**	**2,300,000**	**1.69**	**1,842,000**	**0.55**	**600,000**	**0.20**	**70,000**	**0.03**	**11,000**
	Minyari Total Inferred Resource		**900,000**	**2.03**	**100,000**	**1.75**	**50,000**	**0.29**	**8,000**	**0.13**	**1,000**	**0.02**	**200**
	Minyari Total Mineral Resource		**35,000,000**	**2.14**	**2,400,000**	**1.69**	**1,890,000**	**0.55**	**610,000**	**0.20**	**70,000**	**0.03**	**11,000**
WACA	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	1,100,000	1.52	60,000	1.19	40,000	0.24	9,000	0.14	2,000	0.02	300
	Inferred		200,000	0.89	-	0.66	-	0.20	1,000	0.10	-	0.02	30
	Within OP		**1,300,000**	**1.44**	**60,000**	**1.12**	**-**	**0.24**	**10,000**	**0.14**	**2,000**	**0.02**	**300**
	Indicated	NSR $100	1,900,000	1.74	110,000	1.45	90,000	0.20	12,000	0.13	2,000	0.02	400
	Inferred		2,200,000	1.50	110,000	1.21	90,000	0.22	16,000	0.11	2,000	0.02	500
	Within MSO		**4,100,000**	**1.61**	**200,000**	**1.32**	**200,000**	**0.21**	**28,000**	**0.12**	**5,000**	**0.02**	**900**
	WACA Total Indicated Resource		**3,100,000**	**1.66**	**160,000**	**1.35**	**130,000**	**0.22**	**21,000**	**0.13**	**4,000**	**0.02**	**700**
	WACA Total Inferred Resource		**2,400,000**	**1.46**	**110,000**	**1.17**	**90,000**	**0.22**	**17,000**	**0.11**	**3,000**	**0.02**	**600**
	WACA Total Mineral Resource		**5,400,000**	**1.57**	**270,000**	**1.27**	**220,000**	**0.22**	**38,000**	**0.12**	**7,000**	**0.02**	**1,200**
Fiama	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	535,000	1.88	32,000	1.69	29,000	0.24	4,000	0.12	600	0.005	30
	Inferred		374,000	1.19	14,000	1.07	13,000	0.20	2,000	0.08	300	0.003	10
	Within OP		**909,000**	**1.60**	**47,000**	**1.44**	**42,000**	**0.22**	**6,000**	**0.10**	**900**	**0.004**	**40**
	Indicated	NSR $100	537,000	1.46	25,000	1.28	22,000	0.20	3,500	0.11	600	0.005	30
	Inferred		1,729,000	1.35	75,000	1.22	68,000	0.15	8,000	0.08	1,400	0.004	60
	Within MSO		**2,266,000**	**1.38**	**100,000**	**1.23**	**90,000**	**0.16**	**11,500**	**0.09**	**2,000**	**0.004**	**90**
	Fiama total Indicated Resource		**1,072,000**	**1.67**	**57,000**	**1.48**	**51,000**	**0.22**	**8,000**	**0.11**	**1,000**	**0.005**	**50**
	Fiama Total Inferred Resource		**2,102,000**	**1.32**	**89,000**	**1.19**	**81,000**	**0.16**	**11,000**	**0.08**	**2,000**	**0.003**	**70**
	Fiama Total Mineral Resource		**3,174,000**	**1.44**	**146,000**	**1.29**	**132,000**	**0.18**	**19,000**	**0.09**	**3,000**	**0.004**	**120**
GEO-01 Main Zone	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	2,116,000	1.05	72,000	1.01	69,000	0.08	5,000	0.02	400	0.002	50
	Inferred		16,000	1.57	1,000	1.45	1,000	0.17	90	0.05	10	0.010	1
	Within OP		**2,132,000**	**1.05**	**72,000**	**1.02**	**70,000**	**0.08**	**5,000**	**0.02**	**410**	**0.002**	**50**
	Indicated	NSR $100	443,000	1.01	14,000	0.97	14,000	0.09	1,350	0.03	100	0.002	10
	Inferred		685,000	1.62	36,000	1.51	33,000	0.19	4,000	0.07	500	0.002	20
	Within MSO		**1,128,000**	**1.38**	**50,000**	**1.30**	**47,000**	**0.15**	**5,000**	**0.05**	**600**	**0.002**	**30**
	GEO-01 Main Zone Total Indicated Resource		**2,559,000**	**1.04**	**86,000**	**1.01**	**83,000**	**0.08**	**7,000**	**0.02**	**500**	**0.002**	**60**
	GEO-01 Main Zone Inferred Resource		**701,000**	**1.62**	**37,000**	**1.51**	**34,000**	**0.19**	**4,000**	**0.07**	**500**	**0.002**	**21**
	GEO-01 Main Zone Total Mineral Resource		**3,260,000**	**1.17**	**122,000**	**1.11**	**117,000**	**0.10**	**11,000**	**0.03**	**1,000**	**0.002**	**70**
Minella	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	173,900	1.33	7,500	1.05	5,900	0.27	1,500	0.19	300	0.006	10
	Inferred		1,700	1.20	100	1.00	100	0.20	-	0.14	-	0.003	-
	Within OP		**176,000**	**1.33**	**8,000**	**1.05**	**6,000**	**0.27**	**1,500**	**0.19**	**300**	**0.006**	**10**
	Indicated	NSR $100	123,200	0.98	3,900	0.80	3,200	0.24	1,000	0.11	100	0.004	10
	Inferred		387,500	1.39	17,300	1.09	13,600	0.36	4,400	0.21	800	0.004	10
	Within MSO		**511,000**	**1.29**	**21,000**	**1.02**	**17,000**	**0.33**	**5,000**	**0.19**	**1,000**	**0.004**	**20**
	Minella Total Indicated Resource		**297,100**	**1.19**	**11,400**	**0.95**	**9,100**	**0.26**	**2,500**	**0.16**	**500**	**0.005**	**20**
	Minella Inferred Resource		**389,300**	**1.39**	**17,400**	**1.09**	**13,600**	**0.36**	**4,400**	**0.21**	**800**	**0.004**	**10**
	Minella Total Mineral Resource		**686,000**	**1.30**	**29,000**	**1.03**	**23,000**	**0.31**	**7,000**	**0.19**	**1,000**	**0.004**	**30**
Rizzo	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		3,000	1.37	150	0.88	100	0.57	60	0.30	10	0.02	1
	Within OP		**3,000**	**1.37**	**150**	**0.88**	**100**	**0.57**	**60**	**0.30**	**10**	**0.02**	**1**
	Indicated	NSR $100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		497,000	1.20	19,000	0.76	12,000	0.53	8,000	0.28	1,400	0.01	50
	Within MSO		**497,000**	**1.20**	**19,000**	**0.76**	**12,000**	**0.53**	**8,000**	**0.28**	**1,400**	**0.01**	**50**
	Rizzo Total Mineral Resource		**501,000**	**1.20**	**19,000**	**0.76**	**12,000**	**0.53**	**9,000**	**0.28**	**1,000**	**0.01**	**50**
GEO-01 Central	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	7,000	0.67	150	0.64	140	0.15	30	0.01	-	0.001	-
	Inferred		22,000	0.69	490	0.58	420	0.04	30	0.05	10	0.006	1
	Within OP		**29,000**	**0.68**	**640**	**0.60**	**600**	**0.07**	**60**	**0.04**	**10**	**0.005**	**1**
	Indicated	NSR $100	19,000	0.67	420	0.63	390	0.17	100	0.02	-	0.002	-
	Inferred		65,000	1.09	2,300	0.95	2,000	0.24	490	0.09	60	0.003	2
	Within MSO		**84,000**	**1.00**	**2,700**	**0.88**	**2,400**	**0.22**	**600**	**0.08**	**60**	**0.003**	**2**
	Minella Total Indicated Resource		**26,000**	**0.67**	**600**	**0.63**	**500**	**0.16**	**140**	**0.02**	**10**	**0.000**	**-**
	Minella Inferred Resource		**87,000**	**0.99**	**2,800**	**0.86**	**2,000**	**0.19**	**530**	**0.08**	**70**	**0.003**	**3**
	GEO-01 Central Total Mineral Resource		**113,000**	**0.92**	**3,300**	**0.81**	**3,000**	**0.18**	**660**	**0.07**	**80**	**0.003**	**3**
GEO-01 South	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Within OP		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Indicated	NSR $100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		138,000	1.22	5,000	1.08	5,000	0.12	500	0.06	100	0.01	10
	Within MSO		**138,000**	**1.22**	**5,000**	**1.08**	**5,000**	**0.12**	**500**	**0.06**	**100**	**0.01**	**10**
	GEO-01 South West Total Mineral Resource		**138,000**	**1.22**	**5,000**	**1.08**	**5,000**	**0.12**	**500**	**0.06**	**100**	**0.01**	**10**

Table 2: Continued

				Gold Equivalent		Gold		Silver		Copper		Cobalt	
Deposit	Resource Classification	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Aueq g/t	Aueq Ounces	Au g/t	Au Ounces	Ag g/t	Ag Ounces	Cu %	Cu Tonnes	Co %	Co Tonnes
Sundown	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	226,000	1.84	13,000	1.30	9,000	0.39	3,000	0.21	500	0.04	100
	Inferred		117,000	1.50	6,000	0.89	3,000	0.14	1,000	0.14	200	0.07	80
	Within OP		**343,000**	**1.72**	**19,000**	**1.16**	**12,000**	**0.31**	**4,000**	**0.19**	**700**	**0.05**	**180**
	Indicated	NSR $100	328,000	**1.88**	**19,800**	**1.31**	**13,800**	**0.58**	**6,090**	**0.28**	**930**	**0.03**	**100**
	Inferred		428,000	**2.27**	31,200	**1.90**	26,100	**0.19**	2,630	**0.10**	420	**0.04**	170
	Within MSO		756,000	2.10	51,000	**1.65**	39,900	**0.36**	8,720	**0.18**	1,350	**0.04**	270
	Sundown Total Indicated Resource		**226,000**	**1.86**	**33,000**	**1.31**	**23,000**	**0.50**	**9,000**	**0.25**	**1,000**	**0.04**	**200**
	Sundown Total Inferred Resource		**545,000**	**2.10**	**37,000**	**1.68**	**29,000**	**0.18**	**3,000**	**0.11**	**600**	**0.05**	**260**
	Sundown Total Mineral Resource		**1,099,000**	**1.98**	**70,000**	**1.49**	**52,000**	**0.34**	**13,000**	**0.18**	**2,000**	**0.04**	**500**
Minyari South	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	183,000	3.46	20,000	2.91	17,000	0.56	3,000	0.29	500	0.03	50
	Inferred		435,000	1.42	20,000	1.16	16,000	0.24	3,000	0.11	500	0.02	90
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**618,000**	**2.02**	**40,000**	**1.68**	**33,000**	**0.34**	**6,000**	**0.16**	**1,000**	**0.02**	**140**
	Indicated	NSR $100	20,000	3.50	2,000	3.07	2,000	0.40	300	0.22	-	0.02	-
	Inferred		219,000	1.62	11,000	1.41	10,000	0.19	1,000	0.10	200	0.01	30
	Within MSO		239,000	1.78	13,000	1.55	12,000	0.21	1,300	0.11	200	0.01	30
	Minyari South Total Indicated Resource		**203,000**	**3.46**	**23,000**	**2.93**	**19,000**	**0.54**	**3,500**	**0.28**	**600**	**0.03**	**50**
	Minyari South Total Inferred Resource		**654,000**	**1.49**	**31,200**	**1.24**	**26,000**	**0.23**	**5,000**	**0.10**	**700**	**0.02**	**120**
	Minyari South Total Mineral Resource		**857,000**	**1.95**	**54,000**	**1.64**	**45,000**	**0.30**	**8,000**	**0.14**	**1,200**	**0.02**	**170**
Minyari North	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Within OP		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indicated	NSR $100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		675,000	1.09	24,000	0.95	21,000	0.14	3,000	0.06	400	0.01	70
	Within MSO		**675,000**	**1.09**	**24,000**	**0.95**	**21,000**	**0.14**	**3,000**	**0.06**	**400**	**0.01**	**70**
	Minyari North Total Mineral Resource		**675,000**	**1.09**	**24,000**	**0.95**	**21,000**	**0.14**	**3,000**	**0.06**	**400**	**0.01**	**70**
WACA West	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		100	0.71	2	0.34	1	0.86	3	0.06	-	0.05	-
	Within OP		**100**	**0.71**	**2**	**0.34**	**1**	**0.86**	**3**	**0.06**	-	**0.05**	-
	Indicated	NSR A$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		313,900	1.35	13,600	1.26	13,000	0.86	9,000	0.06	200	0.00	5
	Within MSO		**313,900**	**1.35**	**13,600**	**1.26**	**13,000**	**0.86**	**9,000**	**0.06**	**200**	**0.00**	**5**
	WACA West Total Mineral Resource		**314,000**	**1.35**	**13,600**	**1.26**	**13,000**	**0.86**	**9,000**	**0.06**	**200**	**0.00**	**5**
Tims Dome	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		**5,050,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**5,050,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tims Dome Total Mineral Resource		**5,050,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	**0.70**	**113,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		**1,250,000**	**1.23**	**49,000**	**1.23**	**49,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Resource above 0mRL		**1,250,000**	**1.23**	**50,000**	**1.23**	**49,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chicken Ranch Total Mineral Resource		**1,250,000**	**1.23**	**50,000**	**1.23**	**49,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-
RPS	Indicated	0.3 g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inferred		11,090,000	0.68	240,000	0.64	230,000	0.42	150,000	0.03	3,600	-	-
	Total Resource above 50mRL		**11,090,000**	**0.68**	**240,000**	**0.64**	**230,000**	**0.42**	**150,000**	**0.03**	**3,600**	-	-
	RPS Total Mineral Resource		**11,092,000**	**0.68**	**240,000**	**0.64**	**230,000**	**0.42**	**150,000**	**0.03**	**3,600**	-	-
Indicated			42,000,000	2.03	2,700,000	1.61	2,200,000	0.49	660,000	0.19	77,000	0.03	12,000
Inferred			27,000,000	0.99	850,000	0.89	800,000	0.26	224,000	0.05	14,000	0.01	1,300
GRAND TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE			69,000,000	1.62	3,600,000	1.33	2,900,000	0.40	880,000	0.13	91,000	0.03	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 MRE has been reported within optimised open pit shells at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold and within optimised (MSO) underground stopes with a Net Smelter Return (NSR) ≥ A$100, using metal prices of US$5,000/oz gold, A$65 silver and AUD/USD of 0.65 and cost and revenue assumptions.
2. The satellite deposits Tim's Dome, Chicken Ranch and RPS Mineral Resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.3 g/t gold which assumes open pit mining.
3. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.
4. 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)
Overburden	Indicated	93	0.65	0.61	0.03	0.11	0.001	1,809	25	317	1	1,946
Overburden	Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overburden	**Sub-Total**	**93**	**0.65**	**0.61**	**0.03**	**0.11**	**0.001**	**1,809**	**25**	**317**	**1**	**1,946**
Oxide	Indicated	969	1.47	1.05	0.17	0.21	0.03	32,822	1,658	6,483	302	45,652
Oxide	Inferred	23	0.76	0.58	0.08	0.16	0.01	434	18	117	3	570
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**992**	**1.45**	**1.04**	**0.17**	**0.21**	**0.03**	**33,256**	**1,676**	**6,600**	**305**	**46,222**
Transitional	Indicated	1,647	1.62	1.19	0.16	0.28	0.04	63,063	2,684	14,862	589	85,773
Transitional	Inferred	13	1.18	0.79	0.15	0.35	0.03	335	20	148	4	501
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**1,660**	**1.62**	**1.19**	**0.16**	**0.28**	**0.04**	**63,398**	**2,704**	**15,010**	**593**	**86,274**
Primary	Indicated	31,256	2.20	1.74	0.21	0.58	0.03	1,744,785	64,811	583,670	9,783	2,211,784
Primary	Inferred	839	2.08	1.80	0.13	0.29	0.02	48,565	1,087	7,862	153	56,159
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**31,791**	**2.20**	**1.74**	**0.21**	**0.57**	**0.03**	**1,793,349**	**65,898**	**591,532**	**9,936**	**2,267,943**
Minyari	**TOTAL**	**34,840**	**2.14**	**1.69**	**0.20**	**0.55**	**0.03**	**1,891,813**	**70,304**	**613,459**	**10,836**	**2,402,384**

Table 3b: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	152	1.47	1.16	0.13	0.19	0.02	5,678	193	942	34	7,146
Oxide	Inferred	28	1.20	0.99	0.08	0.24	0.02	910	23	217	5	1,101
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**180**	**1.42**	**1.14**	**0.12**	**0.20**	**0.02**	**6,589**	**215**	**1,159**	**39**	**8,247**
Transitional	Indicated	344	1.51	1.21	0.13	0.21	0.02	13,341	457	2,309	73	16,693
Transitional	Inferred	86	1.21	0.95	0.10	0.21	0.02	2,638	89	581	17	3,352
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**430**	**1.45**	**1.16**	**0.13**	**0.21**	**0.02**	**15,980**	**546**	**2,890**	**91**	**20,045**
Primary	Indicated	2,555	1.69	1.38	0.13	0.22	0.02	113,662	3,408	18,088	546	138,668
Primary	Inferred	2,249	1.47	1.18	0.11	0.22	0.02	85,501	2,420	16,062	546	106,280
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**4,803**	**1.59**	**1.29**	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.02**	**199,163**	**5,828**	**34,150**	**1,092**	**244,948**
WACA	**TOTAL**	**5,414**	**1.57**	**1.27**	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.02**	**221,732**	**6,590**	**38,199**	**1,221**	**273,240**

Table 3c: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	35	3.12	2.73	0.19	0.46	0.02	3,094	67	522	8	3,533
Oxide	Inferred	44	1.00	0.81	0.06	0.28	0.02	1,140	27	390	8	1,406
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**79**	**1.95**	**1.67**	**0.12**	**0.36**	**0.02**	**4,234**	**94**	**913**	**16**	**4,939**
Transitional	Indicated	53	3.30	2.85	0.22	0.50	0.03	4,814	117	851	13	5,571
Transitional	Inferred	60	1.33	1.05	0.11	0.22	0.02	2,051	68	437	13	2,584
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**113**	**2.24**	**1.89**	**0.16**	**0.35**	**0.02**	**6,865**	**185**	**1,287**	**26**	**8,155**
Primary	Indicated	115	3.64	3.02	0.33	0.59	0.03	11,214	384	2,174	33	13,493
Primary	Inferred	550	1.54	1.30	0.11	0.22	0.02	22,954	580	3,910	95	27,250
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**665**	**1.91**	**1.60**	**0.14**	**0.28**	**0.02**	**34,167**	**964**	**6,084**	**128**	**40,743**
Minyari South	**TOTAL**	**857**	**1.95**	**1.64**	**0.15**	**0.30**	**0.02**	**45,266**	**1,243**	**8,284**	**170**	**53,837**

Table 3d: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	416	0.93	0.88	0.02	0.09	0.001	11,795	93	1,195	12	12,438
Oxide	Inferred	15	1.41	1.31	0.04	0.16	0.002	618	6	75	1	664
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**431**	**0.95**	**0.90**	**0.02**	**0.09**	**0.001**	**12,413**	**99**	**1,270**	**13**	**13,103**
Transitional	Indicated	918	1.11	1.07	0.02	0.08	0.001	31,593	164	2,238	21	32,723
Transitional	Inferred	15	1.26	1.22	0.01	0.08	0.003	583	2	39	1	605
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**932**	**1.11**	**1.07**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.001**	**32,175**	**166**	**2,277**	**22**	**33,328**
Primary	Indicated	1,226	1.04	1.00	0.02	0.08	0.001	39,367	233	3,171	21	40,787
Primary	Inferred	671	1.64	1.52	0.07	0.19	0.001	32,814	500	4,073	15	35,271
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**1,896**	**1.25**	**1.18**	**0.04**	**0.12**	**0.001**	**72,181**	**733**	**7,245**	**36**	**76,058**
GEO-01 Main Zone	**TOTAL**	**3,259**	**1.17**	**1.11**	**0.03**	**0.10**	**0.001**	**116,769**	**998**	**10,792**	**72**	**122,488**

Table 3e: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	69	1.04	0.91	0.08	0.16	0.004	2,001	55	355	3	2,295
Oxide	Inferred	159	1.03	0.94	0.06	0.16	0.003	4,786	92	817	4	5,274
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**227**	**1.04**	**0.93**	**0.06**	**0.16**	**0.003**	**6,787**	**147**	**1,172**	**7**	**7,569**
Transitional	Indicated	145	1.33	1.18	0.09	0.20	0.004	5,479	134	912	6	6,175
Transitional	Inferred	185	1.20	1.09	0.07	0.17	0.003	6,493	126	1,011	5	7,131
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**329**	**1.26**	**1.13**	**0.08**	**0.18**	**0.003**	**11,972**	**260**	**1,923**	**11**	**13,306**
Primary	Indicated	859	1.77	1.58	0.12	0.23	0.005	43,676	1,041	6,368	44	49,007
Primary	Inferred	1,759	1.36	1.23	0.08	0.15	0.004	69,399	1,470	8,718	63	76,927
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**2,618**	**1.50**	**1.34**	**0.10**	**0.18**	**0.004**	**113,076**	**2,511**	**15,086**	**107**	**125,933**
Fiama	**TOTAL**	**3,175**	**1.44**	**1.29**	**0.09**	**0.18**	**0.004**	**131,835**	**2,918**	**18,181**	**125**	**146,808**

Table 3f: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	114	1.39	1.10	0.19	0.29	0.002	4,031	213	1,043	6	5,070
Oxide	Inferred	6	1.16	0.98	0.11	0.20	0.001	188	7	39	0	222
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**120**	**1.38**	**1.10**	**0.18**	**0.28**	**0.002**	**4,219**	**220**	**1,082**	**6**	**5,291**
Transitional	Indicated	105	1.19	0.94	0.17	0.26	0.002	3,166	175	879	6	4,030
Transitional	Inferred	2	1.71	1.58	0.08	0.39	0.001	121	2	30	0	130
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**108**	**1.20**	**0.95**	**0.16**	**0.26**	**0.002**	**3,287**	**177**	**909**	**6**	**4,160**
Primary	Indicated	78	0.90	0.74	0.10	0.23	0.001	1,865	75	573	3	2,248
Primary	Inferred	381	1.39	1.09	0.21	0.36	0.001	13,336	797	4,381	14	17,039
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**459**	**1.31**	**1.03**	**0.19**	**0.34**	**0.001**	**15,201**	**872**	**4,954**	**17**	**19,287**
Minella	**TOTAL**	**686**	**1.30**	**1.03**	**0.18**	**0.31**	**0.001**	**22,707**	**1,269**	**6,945**	**29**	**28,739**

Table 3g: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	8	0.66	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.000	159	1	37	0	166
Oxide	Inferred	13	0.71	0.62	0.04	0.04	0.003	254	5	16	1	293
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**21**	**0.69**	**0.62**	**0.03**	**0.08**	**0.002**	**413**	**6**	**53**	**1**	**458**
Transitional	Indicated	18	0.67	0.63	0.02	0.17	0.001	368	4	97	0	392
Transitional	Inferred	17	0.93	0.81	0.07	0.09	0.001	448	13	48	1	517
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**35**	**0.80**	**0.72**	**0.05**	**0.13**	**0.001**	**816**	**16**	**144**	**1**	**909**
Primary	Indicated	15	0.68	0.63	0.03	0.16	0.001	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	Inferred	57	1.07	0.93	0.10	0.25	0.001	1706	54	462	1	1,971
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**57**	**1.07**	**0.93**	**0.09**	**0.25**	**0.001**	**1,706**	**54**	**462**	**1**	**1,971**
GEO-01 Central	**TOTAL**	**113**	**0.92**	**0.81**	**0.07**	**0.18**	**0.001**	**2,935**	**76**	**659**	**4**	**3,338**

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

Rizzo												
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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	46	1.39	0.96	0.08	0.50	0.004	1,402	2,031	121	735	2,031
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**46**	**1.39**	**0.96**	**0.08**	**0.50**	**0.004**	**1,402**	**2,031**	**121**	**735**	**2,031**
Transitional	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional	Inferred	41	1.74	1.26	0.09	0.59	0.004	1,661	121	774	6	2,295
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**41**	**1.74**	**1.26**	**0.09**	**0.59**	**0.004**	**1,661**	**121**	**774**	**6**	**2,295**
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	416	1.13	0.69	0.09	0.52	0.003	9,222	1,174	7,005	43	15,096
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**416**	**1.13**	**0.69**	**0.09**	**0.52**	**0.003**	**9,222**	**1,174**	**7,005**	**43**	**15,096**
Rizzo	**TOTAL**	**501**	**1.20**	**0.76**	**0.09**	**0.53**	**0.003**	**12,285**	**1,416**	**8,514**	**54**	**19,421**

Table 3i: GEO-01 South Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

GEO-01 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	27	1.15	1.03	0.06	0.11	0.003	904	16	94	2	1,015
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**27**	**1.15**	**1.03**	**0.06**	**0.12**	**0.002**	**904**	**16**	**94**	**2**	**1,015**
Transitional	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional	Inferred	28	1.23	1.11	0.06	0.12	0.002	1,009	16	107	2	1,121
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**28**	**1.23**	**1.11**	**0.06**	**0.12**	**0.002**	**1,009**	**16**	**107**	**2**	**1,121**
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	84	1.22	1.08	0.06	0.12	0.003	2,924	51	313	7	3,284
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**84**	**1.22**	**1.08**	**0.06**	**0.12**	**0.003**	**2,924**	**51**	**313**	**7**	**3,284**
GEO-01 South	**TOTAL**	**140**	**1.21**	**1.08**	**0.06**	**0.11**	**0.003**	**4,836**	**83**	**514**	**12**	**5,420**

Table 3j: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	28	1.63	1.17	0.11	0.25	0.05	1,073	32	233	15	1,488
Oxide	Inferred	75	1.66	1.24	0.08	0.09	0.05	2,980	60	216	40	4,028
Oxide	**Sub-Total**	**103**	**1.65**	**1.22**	**0.09**	**0.13**	**0.05**	**4,086**	**93**	**449**	**54**	**5,516**
Transitional	Indicated	50	1.56	1.05	0.13	0.21	0.06	1,688	64	344	29	2,510
Transitional	Inferred	75	1.68	1.19	0.09	0.11	0.06	2,865	71	264	47	4,056
Transitional	**Sub-Total**	**125**	**1.64**	**1.13**	**0.11**	**0.15**	**0.06**	**4,553**	**134**	**608**	**76**	**6,566**
Primary	Indicated	475	1.91	1.34	0.27	0.55	0.03	20,546	1,306	8,373	157	29,151
Primary	Inferred	394	2.27	1.86	0.11	0.21	0.04	23,564	452	2,684	170	28,731
Primary	**Sub-Total**	**870**	**2.08**	**1.59**	**0.20**	**0.39**	**0.04**	**44,110**	**1,759**	**11,057**	**327**	**57,881**
Sundown	**TOTAL**	**1,098**	**1.98**	**1.49**	**0.18**	**0.34**	**0.04**	**52,750**	**1,986**	**12,114**	**457**	**69,964**

Table 3k: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	2	1.16	0.99	0.10	0.13	0.01	52	2	7	0	61
Transitional	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional	Inferred	8	1.00	0.87	0.07	0.11	0.01	222	6	28	0	254
Primary	Indicated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	Inferred	666	1.09	0.95	0.06	0.14	0.01	20,308	403	2,995	66	23,297
Minyari North	TOTAL	675	1.09	0.95	0.06	0.14	0.01	20,582	410	3,031	66	23,612

Table 3l: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	2	1.30	1.22	0.00	0.86	0.000	96	0	67	0	102
Transitional	Inferred	28	1.36	1.27	0.05	0.86	0.002	1,185	15	801	0	1,268
Primary	Inferred	285	1.35	1.25	0.06	0.86	0.002	11,423	157	7,815	4	12,265
WACA West	TOTAL	314	1.35	1.25	0.05	0.86	0.00	12,704	172	8,683	5	13,636

Table 3m: 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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	2,454	-	0.68	-	-	-	53,439	-	-	-	53,439
Transitional	Inferred	2,594	-	0.72	-	-	-	59,642	-	-	-	59,642
Primary	Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tim's Dome	TOTAL	5,048	-	0.70	-	-	-	113,082	-	-	-	113,082

Table 3n: 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)
Overburden	Inferred	15	-	0.48	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	225
Oxide	Inferred	1,179	-	1.23	-	-	-	46,729	-	-	-	46,729
Transitional	Inferred	55	-	1.30	-	-	-	2,275	-	-	-	2,275
Primary	Inferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch	TOTAL	1,248	-	1.23	-	-	-	49,229	-	-	-	49,229

Table 3o: RPS Deposit Mineral Resource Statement - Breakdown by Oxide State

RPS												
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)
Overburden	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxide	Inferred	2,638	0.58	0.56	0.02	0.35	-	47,379	465	29,404	-	49,527
Transitional	Inferred	873	0.78	0.75	0.03	0.32	-	20,955	221	9,099	-	21,918
Primary	Inferred	7,581	0.71	0.65	0.04	0.46	-	159,293	2,933	111,685	-	171,950
RPS	TOTAL	11,092	0.68	0.64	0.03	0.42	-	227,628	3,619	150,188	-	243,394

Notes to Tables 3a-o:

1. The Minyari Dome MRE has been reported within optimised open pit shells at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold and within optimised (MSO) underground stopes with a Net Smelter Return (NSR) ≥ A$100, using metal prices of US$5,000/oz gold, A$65 silver and AUD/USD of 0.65 and cost and revenue assumptions.
2. The satellite deposits Tim's Dome, Chicken Ranch and RPS Mineral Resources have been reported at cut-off grades above 0.3 g/t gold which assumes open pit mining.
3. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.
4. 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 Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, 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, Fiama, GEO-01 Main Zone, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Rizzo and GEO-01 South (collectively known as the GEO-01 Area), WACA, WACA West, Minyari South, Sundown and Minyari North deposits, and is located 35km north of Greatland Resources Ltd's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility (Figures 1 and 2). The Minyari Project satellite deposits, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch, are located approximately 30km southwest and 25km south of the Minyari Dome area respectively. The Reaper-Poblano-Serrano (**RPS**) trend hosts the Poblano and Serrano satellite deposits, which are located approximately 35km north of the Minyari Dome area (Figures 1 and 8). 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.

- *Minyari deposit - Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing (sulphide) mineralisation with copper, silver and cobalt;
  - Hosts 76% of the 2026 Minyari Dome Mineral Resource contained gold ounces;
  - Mineralisation commences within 0 to 10m of the surface;
  - Mineralisation remains open in some regions of the deposit;
  - Mineralisation styles include:
    - Sub-horizontal soil/calcrete hosted re-worked/remobilised "channel" style low-grade gold mineralisation located above the Proterozoic basement which extends for 370m north-south, up to 195m east-west and with a true width ranging from 1.5 to 6.0m;
    - Proterozoic basement (meta-sediment and meta-intrusive) hosted breccia style high-grade gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation typically preferentially hosted by certain meta-sedimentary lithologies which form the main components of a moderate northwesterly plunging synformal fold structure (i.e. western and eastern limbs and fold nose) and also pre-mineralisation mafic dykes and sills, all of which have been strongly overprinted by shallow to steeply dipping mineralised and hydrothermally altered faults, fractures, veins and breccias some bearing significant sulphides;
      - Western limb hosted mineralisation is approximately vertical with a strike length of up to 450m, a true width of between 20 to 120m, extending to 660m below the surface and remaining open down plunge; and
      - Eastern limb and fold nose hosted mineralisation is moderate west and shallow northwest dipping respectively with a strike length of up to 450m, a true width of between 5 to 80m, extending to 660m below the surface.
  - Figures 3 to 5, 7 and 9 summarise the Minyari deposit in plan view, long-section view and cross-section view.

- *Sundown deposit - Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing (sulphide) mineralisation with copper, silver and cobalt;
  - Located approximately 250m west of Minyari;
  - Comprised of ten parallel lodes dipping steeply to the west-southwest;
  - Mineralisation commences approximately 2m below surface and extends down to approximately 300m vertical metres, with individual lode dip extents ranging between 65 to 330m, along strike lengths of 40 to 350m, and average true widths of 1 to 7m;
  - Mineralisation remains open having not been adequately tested at depth or along strike; and
  - Figures 3, 5 and 12 summarise the Sundown deposit in plan view and cross-section view.

- *WACA deposit - Key metrics:*
  - Located 580m southwest of the Minyari deposit;
  - Gold bearing sulphide mineralisation with copper (plus minor silver and cobalt);
  - Mineralisation commences from 1 to 20m from the surface and extends down to approximately 400 vertical metres;
  - Resource extends for a strike length of approximately 1.1km;
  - The mineralisation domains have true widths ranging from 1 to 20m;
  - Mineralisation remains open along strike / down plunge, including high-grade gold shoots; and
  - Figures 3 to 5, 7 and 10 summarise the WACA deposit in plan view and long-section view.

- *WACA West deposit - Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing (sulphide) mineralisation with copper, silver and cobalt;
  - Located approximately 100m west of WACA;
  - Comprises of seven steeply dipping lodes;
  - Mineralisation commences 1 to 22m from the surface and extends down to >250 vertical metres, along a strike length of 120 to 300m, with an average true width of 1m;
  - Mineralisation has not been adequately tested at depth or along strike / down plunge; and
  - Figures 3 to 5 summarise the WACA West deposit in plan view and long-section view.

- *GEO-01 Area deposits (Main Zone, Fiama, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Rizzo and GEO-01 South) - Key metrics:*
  - Gold dominant (low sulphide) mineralisation typically with minor copper, silver, and cobalt, with the Minella deposit being higher in sulphide mineralisation and copper;
  - Located approximately 1,200m south of the Minyari deposit and 400m southeast of WACA;
  - Comprises multiple lode style mineralisation zones;
  - Mineralisation commences 1 to 12m below the surface and extends down approximately 880m vertical metres (Main Zone deposit), and, limited by drill hole distribution, the GEO-01 Area individual lodes have an average depth extension of approximately 280m, strike lengths of 40 to 500m, and true widths of 1 to 25m; and
  - Mineralisation remains open at depth at all deposits and along strike for some deposits.
  - Figures 3 to 7 and 11 and summarise the GEO-01 Area deposits in plan view, long-section view and cross-section view.

- *Poblano and Serrano deposits - Key metrics:*
  - Gold bearing (sulphide) mineralisation with copper;
  - Located approximately 35km north of the Minyari deposit;
  - Comprised of 27 lodes, dipping steeply to the west, interpreted to broadly conform to the overall bedding geometry of the host sequence;
  - Mineralisation commences below an unconformity approximately 15m below surface;
  - Mineralisation commences 15m below surface extending down to 265m vertical metres with individual lodes having a vertical extent of 50 to 200m, strike length of 50 to 530m, and average true widths of 1 to 25m; and
  - Mineralisation remains open down dip and along strike.
  - Figures 1, 8 and 13 summarise the RPS deposits in plan view and cross-section view.

Drilling Techniques

The Minyari, Sundown, WACA and WACA West deposit MREs were compiled based on relevant diamond drill (**DD**) core and reverse circulation (**RC**) drill hole information. Minyari and Sundown include 34 historical pre-Antipa drill holes for 5,530m, and 215 Antipa exploration and resource definition drill holes for 74,037m completed between 2016 to 2025. The WACA and WACA West deposit MREs were compiled using one 2012 (pre-Antipa) DD hole for 403m and 100 Antipa drill holes for 24,205m, completed between 2016 to 2025. The GEO-01 Area MRE was compiled based on Antipa Minerals diamond DD and RC drill hole information comprising 188 drill holes for 39,499m drilled between 2022 to 2025. At each of these deposits, all rotary air core and unsampled geotechnical DD holes were excluded from the MRE.

The RPS deposit MRE was compiled based on Antipa Minerals RC and air core (**AC**) drill hole information comprising of 33 drill holes for 6,684m completed between 2019 to 2025.

The nominal drill hole spacing for the Minyari, Sundown, WACA and WACA West deposits is local grid east-west sections spaced 25 to 50m apart with a typical drill hole spacing on each section of between 20 to 40m. Drill holes are predominantly east dipping, with a number of west and south dipping drill holes also completed.

At GEO-01 Main Zone, Minella and Fiama the average drill hole spacing is on average 30 x 30m, with wider spacing of up to 50 x 50 m in some areas. On each section, the drill hole spacing varies between 25 to 40m. At GEO-01 Central, the average drill hole spacing is 50 x 50m with one infill section at approximately 25m. Drill holes within the GEO-01 Main Zone are angled toward the north-west to optimally intersect the dominant mineralisation trend. At Fiama, Minella, Central, Rizzo, and GEO-01 South, drill holes are oriented toward the south to effectively target the prevailing host rock and mineralisation orientation. At Rizzo and GEO-01 South, drill hole spacing is nominally 150 x 150m, with in line spacing of approximately 80m.

The nominal drill hole spacing at RPS comprises local grid east–west sections spaced approximately 80m apart, with drill holes on each section typically positioned at intervals of 80m. Towards the outer limits of the deposits the drill line spacing increases up to 130m.

Data and Quality Control

Antipa's DD, RC and AC 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 and HQ diameter equipment depending on drill hole depth and ground conditions. The diamond core was sampled on intervals typically ranging from 0.3 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 two 2023 diamond core drill holes stored at the WA DMIRS 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. At RPS, a number of RC drill holes were sampled using 2 to 4 m composite intervals.

Antipa's AC holes are drilled using an 85mm air core blade bit. One metre samples are collected, logged and subsequently spear sampled to accumulate a 2 to 4m composite sample. The final metre of each hole is sampled individually. The samples are then submitted to the laboratory to produce material for chemical analysis.

The field QAQC procedures included field duplicates at an average rate of 1 per 20 samples, blanks inserted at a rate of 1 per 50 samples and certified reference materials inserted at the rate of 1 in 25 samples. The laboratory QAQC procedures also 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 RC and AC drilling suggest overall a high sample recovery was achieved with RC and AC 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. Copper, Cobalt and Silver elements were assayed using a four-acid digest technique which is considered to approach total dissolution for most minerals. For Antipa AC, each composite sample is assayed using an aqua regia digest followed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS. A lead collection fire assay on a 50 gm sample with an ICP-AES finish was undertaken on end of hole samples to determine gold content. 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 each deposit, analysis was undertaken for both weathering and mineralisation which identified that all mineralised boundaries were to be treated as hard at the interface between the modelled zone of depletion and/or base of cover and mineralisation, 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. The grade distributions for each deposits domains 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 (6,195 measurements across the Minyari Dome area) and wireline gamma density logging methods. These measurements were applied at each deposit and were adjusted based on deposit-specific data. 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, WACA and GEO-01 Area deposits, including detailed mineralogy and observations (refer to Company public disclosures "Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results" dated 13/06/2017, "Minyari Dome Excellent Metallurgical Test-work Results" dated 27/08/2018 and "Minyari Development Project - PFS Workstreams Update" dated 16/12/2025). This metallurgical test-work shows excellent recoveries for oxide, transitional and primary gold mineralisation for all 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, and the ongoing Pre-feasibility Study is evaluating the potential economic value of these two metals.

Mineral Resource Estimation and Validation Methodology

Minyari and Sundown

At the Minyari deposit the nominal drill spacing at the centre of the deposit is 20 by 20m, and in some areas this spacing is tightened up to 10 by 10m. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (**KNA**) was used to determine the ideal parent block size to be 20mE by 20mN by 5mRL for the mineralised domains. At Sundown, the drill spacing averages 40 by 40m. The same block size was applied, determined as appropriate by KNA.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was undertaken at both Minyari and Sundown utilising Datamine Studio RM software. Estimation of gold, copper, silver and cobalt, arsenic and sulphur into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy and applied search parameters determined by variographic analysis and KNA.

At Minyari, for the first pass estimation a minimum of 8 to 15 and a maximum of 20 to 30 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.

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

For lodes at Minyari outside the main zone, 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 sample mean (naïve and declustered) and model averages were then compared, followed by swath plots by northing, easting and elevation. There was a good correlation between the input composite (drill hole) samples and the estimated block grades.

WACA and WACA West

At WACA the nominal drill spacing is 25 by 25m. KNA determined the ideal parent block size to be 12.5mE by 12.5mN by 10mRL for the mineralised domains.

Parent cell estimation was used at both Minyari and WACA. The relatively low coefficients of variation, relative skew and grade distributions supported the use of ordinary kriging for grade estimation, which was carried out in Datamine software (for gold, copper, silver and cobalt, arsenic and sulphur). Grade estimation was for individual lodes and employed a three-pass estimation strategy.

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 32 samples were used for the first pass. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of two for the second pass and ten for the third and final pass. The minimum number of samples for pass two was set to six and four for pass three.

The grade estimate was validated by initial visual inspection on section and plan. The global sample (naïve and declustered) and model averages were then compared, followed by swath plots by northing, easting and elevation. There was a good correlation between the input composite (drill hole) samples and the estimated block grades.

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

At GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama Minella and Central the average drill hole spacing is on average 30 by 30m, with wider spacing of up to 50 by 50m in some areas. On each section, the spacing varies between 25 to 40m. At GEO-01 South and Rizzo, the nominal drill spacing is 150 by 150m, with in line drill hole spacing of approximately 80m. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 12.5mE by 5mN by 12.5mRL was selected. The selected block size broadly represents approximately half of the drill spacing in areas with a higher drill density provides an appropriate resolution for the multiple narrower lode-style mineralisation present within the deposits.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken at the GEO-01 Area utilising Leapfrog Edge estimation software. Estimation of gold, copper, silver, and cobalt into individual lodes employed a three-pass estimation strategy. Hard boundaries were applied between mineralisation domains, late intrusives and the regolith depletion zone, and soft boundaries were applied across the regolith oxidation boundaries below the depletion zone.

A total of three search passes were used, with the first search pass set to the range of the variogram for each variable. For the first pass, a minimum of eight and a maximum of 30 samples were used. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of two for the second pass and four for the third and final pass. The minimum number of samples for pass two was set to six and two for pass three to ensure some of the poorly informed domains were estimated. Domains informed by a single drill hole were assigned the mean grade of the composited intercept.

Dynamic anisotropy was applied where applicable 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 also compared. There was a good correlation between the input composite (drill hole) samples and the estimated block grades.

Poblano and Serrano (RPS)

At RPS the nominal drill spacing at the centre of the deposit is 80m along strike with inline spacing of approximately 80m. Local drill line spacing increases to a maximum of 130m along strike. A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 40mE by 40mN by 20mRL was selected. The selected block size provides an appropriate resolution broad spaced drilling across the deposits.

Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging was undertaken utilizing Leapfrog Edge estimation software. Estimation of gold and copper into individual lodes using a two to three-pass estimation strategy. Search parameters were derived from variographic analysis to ensure spatial continuity and optimal interpolation.

For the first pass estimation a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 30 samples were used to inform the estimate of all elements. 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 two and four and a maximum of 20 samples for all elements and the search was increased to four times

the range of the variogram. 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. Domains with only one drill hole were assigned the average grade of the composited intercept.

For domains exhibiting variable dip and strike, dynamic anisotropy was implemented to orient the search ellipsoid in accordance with local changes in dip and strike within 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 input composite (drill hole) samples and the estimated block grades.

Mineral Resource Classification

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 Minyari, Sundown, WACA, WACA West, Fiama, GEO-1 Main Zone, Minella and GEO-01 Central 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, drill hole spacing, and confidence in estimation of gold, copper, silver, and cobalt content. The Rizzo, GEO-01 South and RPS 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, and specific geostatistical analysis of the resource model (block) grades.

Mining factors, assumptions and reporting parameters

The Minyari Project MREs are reported under conditions where there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (**RPEEE**). The mineralisation distribution, including proximity to the surface and continuity, grade and quantities support the RPEEE principles by open pit and underground mining methods. For the Minyari Dome, RPEEE was assessed via applying open pit and underground mining and CIL (gold-silver) processing practices and operating costs as the assumptions used in defining economic constraints for the Mineral Resource based on metal prices for gold of US$5,000/oz and silver of US$65/oz, and a currency exchange rate AUD/USD of 0.65. There are no known environmental, social governmental / regulatory or legal barriers to declaring this Mineral Resource.

The Minyari Dome MREs are constrained within (Whittle) optimised (NPVS) open pit shells and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold. Minyari Dome MRE domains outside the optimised open pit shells are constrained within (Datamine) Mineable Shape Optimiser (**MSO**) stopes and reported above a Net Smelter Return (**NSR**) of A$100. The RPS Inferred Mineral Resource has been reported based on a maximum depth below the surface of 230m and a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold which assumes future extraction by open pit mining. Further RPEEE information is provided by the JORC Table 1 Section 3 “Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resource”.

Release authorised by

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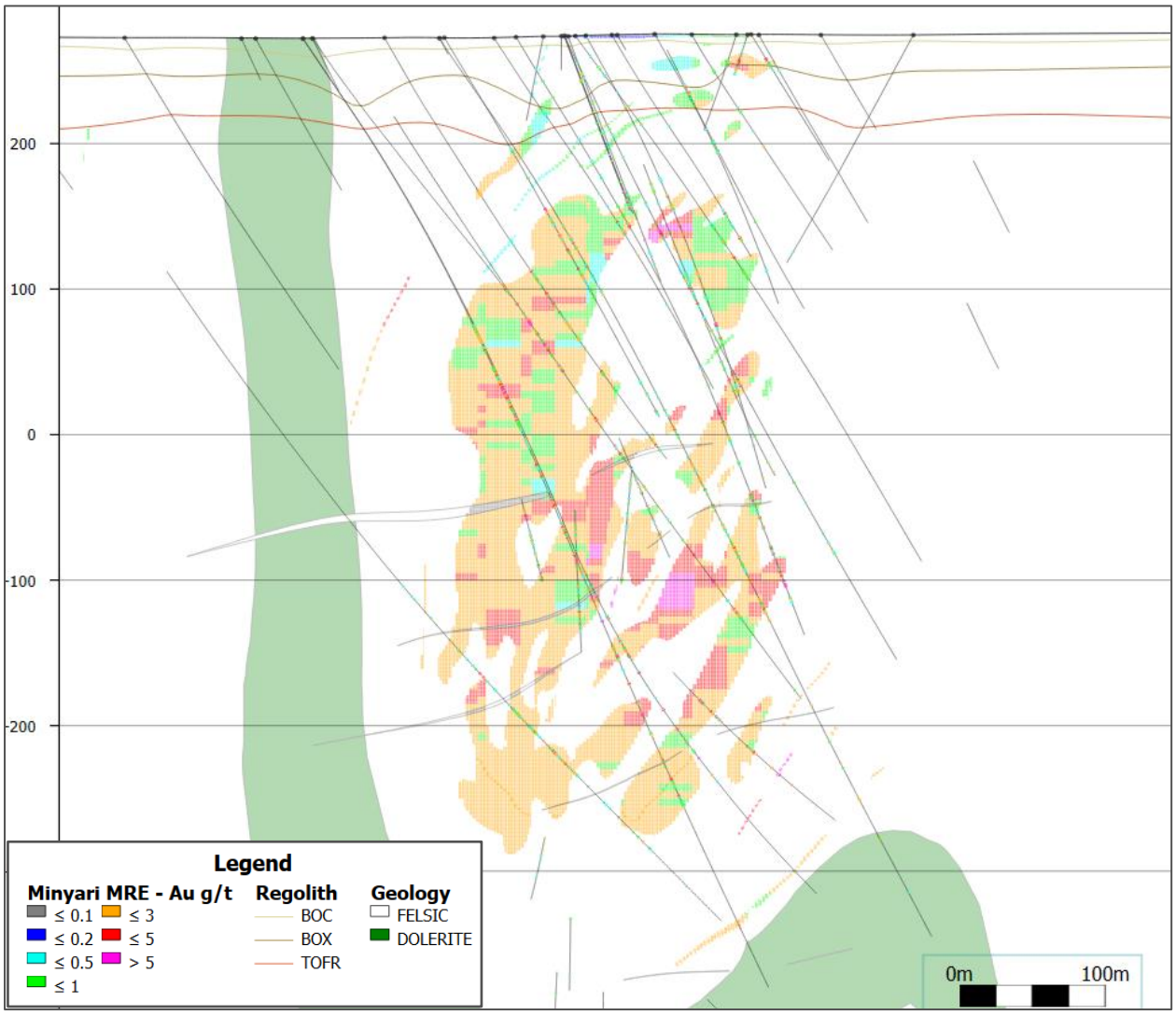


Figure 9: Minyari deposit cross-section 7,635,400mN ± 20m, looking Bearing 327° (Local Grid North), showing estimated gold grades in the Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m Elevation (RL) grid.

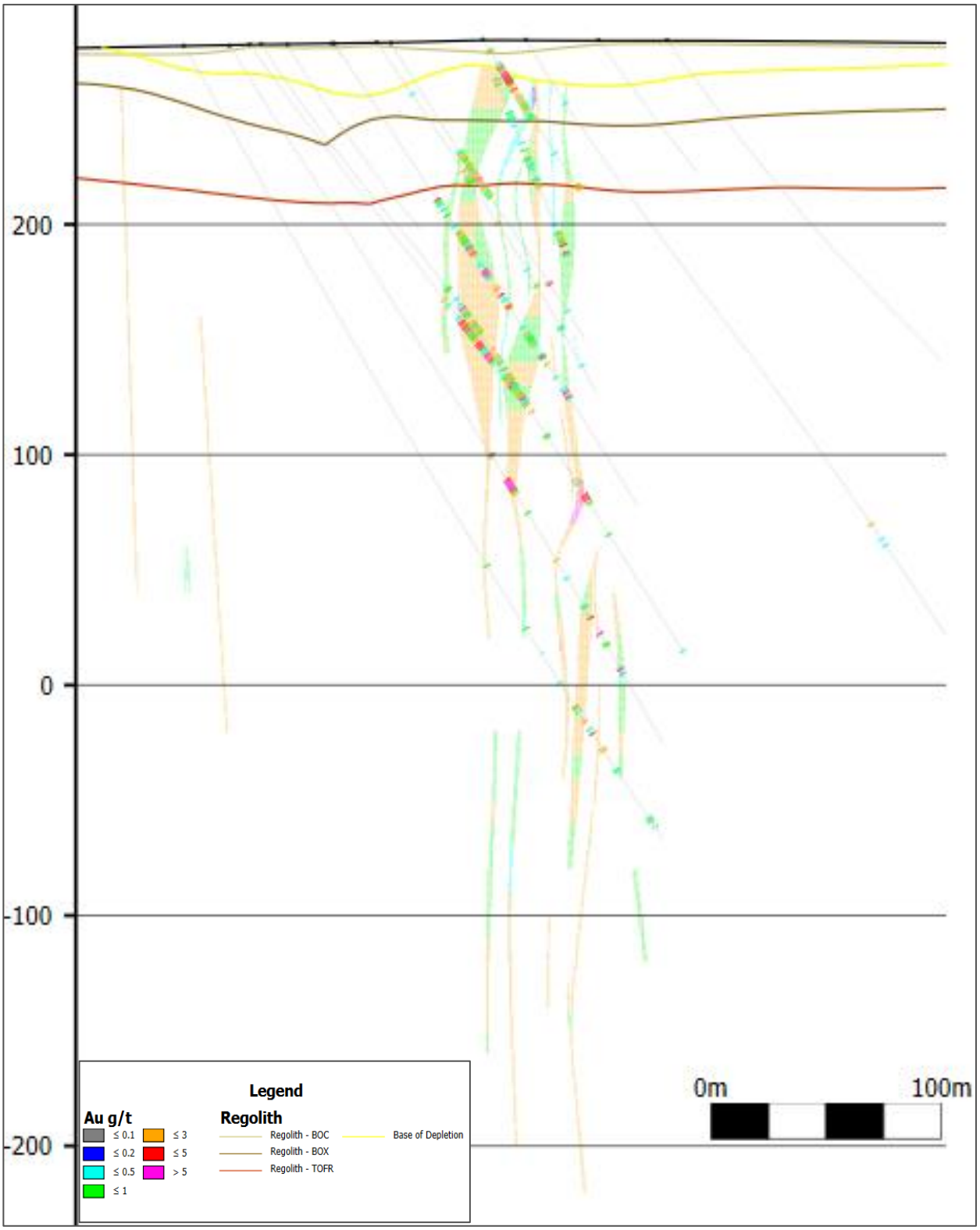


Figure 10: WACA deposit and WACA West deposit cross-section 7,634,500mN ± 20m, looking Bearing 327° (Local Grid North), showing estimated gold grades in the Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m Elevation (RL) grid.

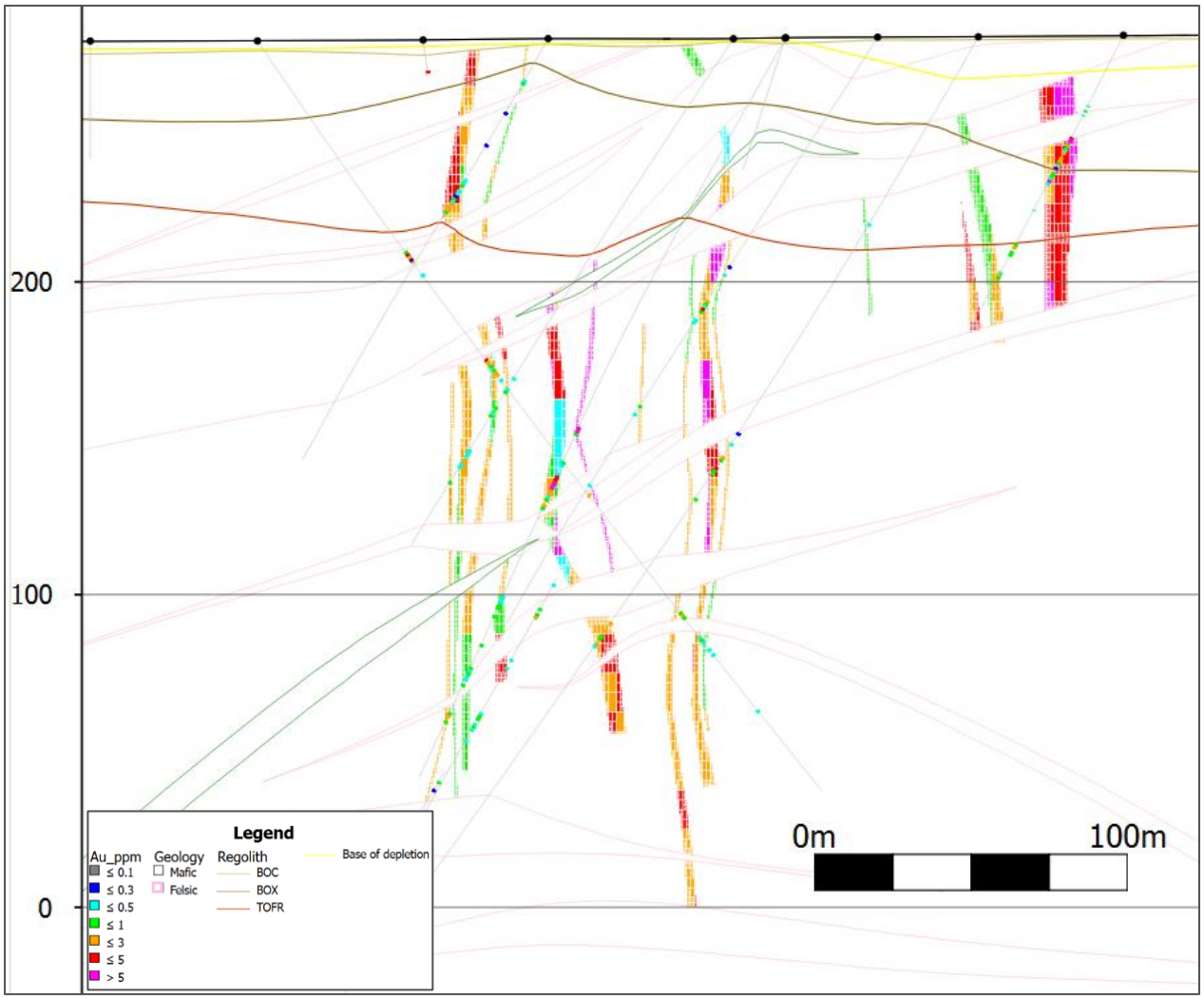


Figure 11: Fiama deposit cross-section easting of 424,201mE ± 20m, looking Bearing 270° (West), showing estimated gold grades in the Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 150m Elevation (RL) grid.

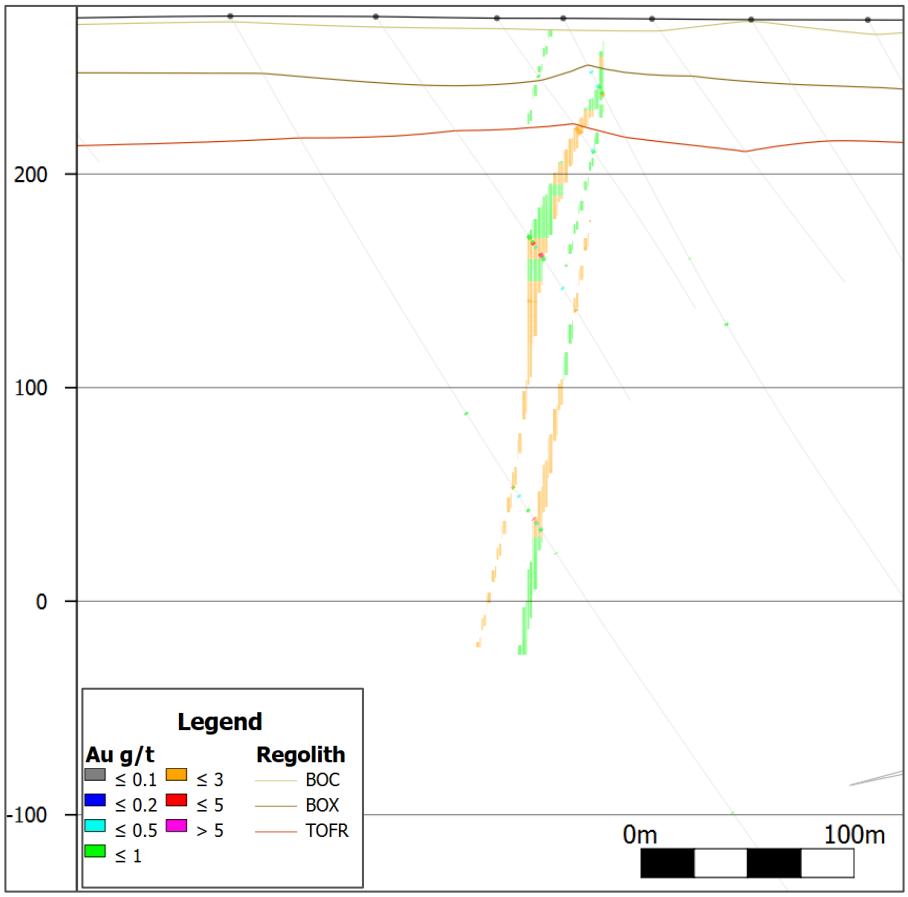


Figure 12: Sundown deposit cross-section 7,635,275mN ± 20m, looking Bearing 327° (Local Grid North), showing estimated gold grades in the Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m Elevation (RL) grid.

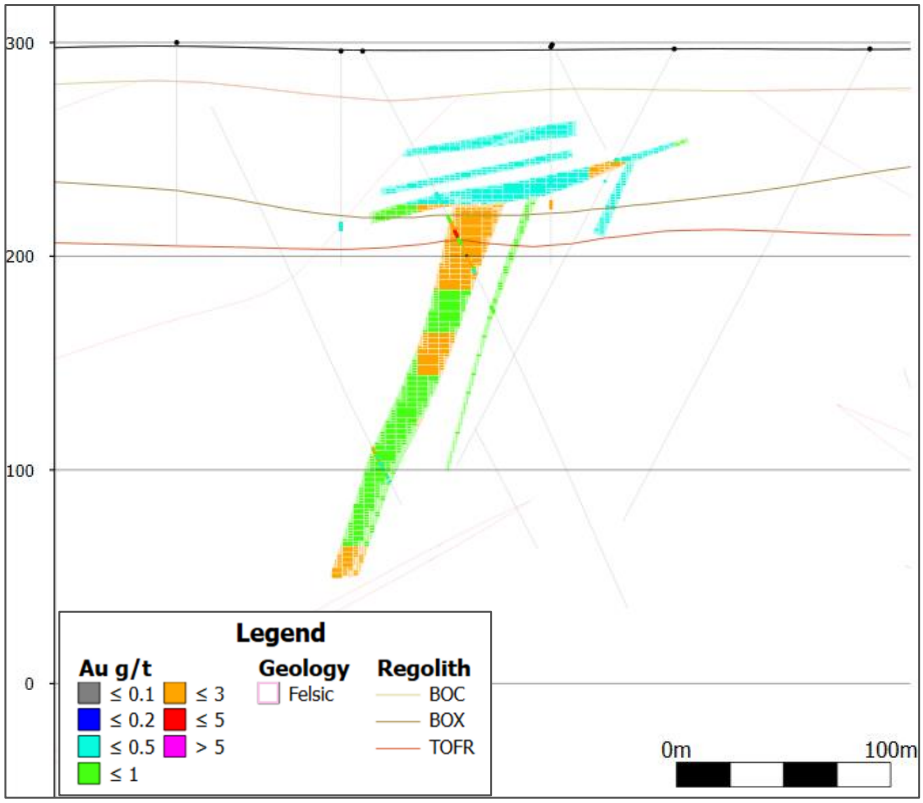


Figure 13: RPS deposit cross-section 7,671,250mN ± 50m, looking Bearing 357° (North), showing estimated gold grades in the Mineral Resource block model and drill holes showing gold grades. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m Elevation (RL) grid.

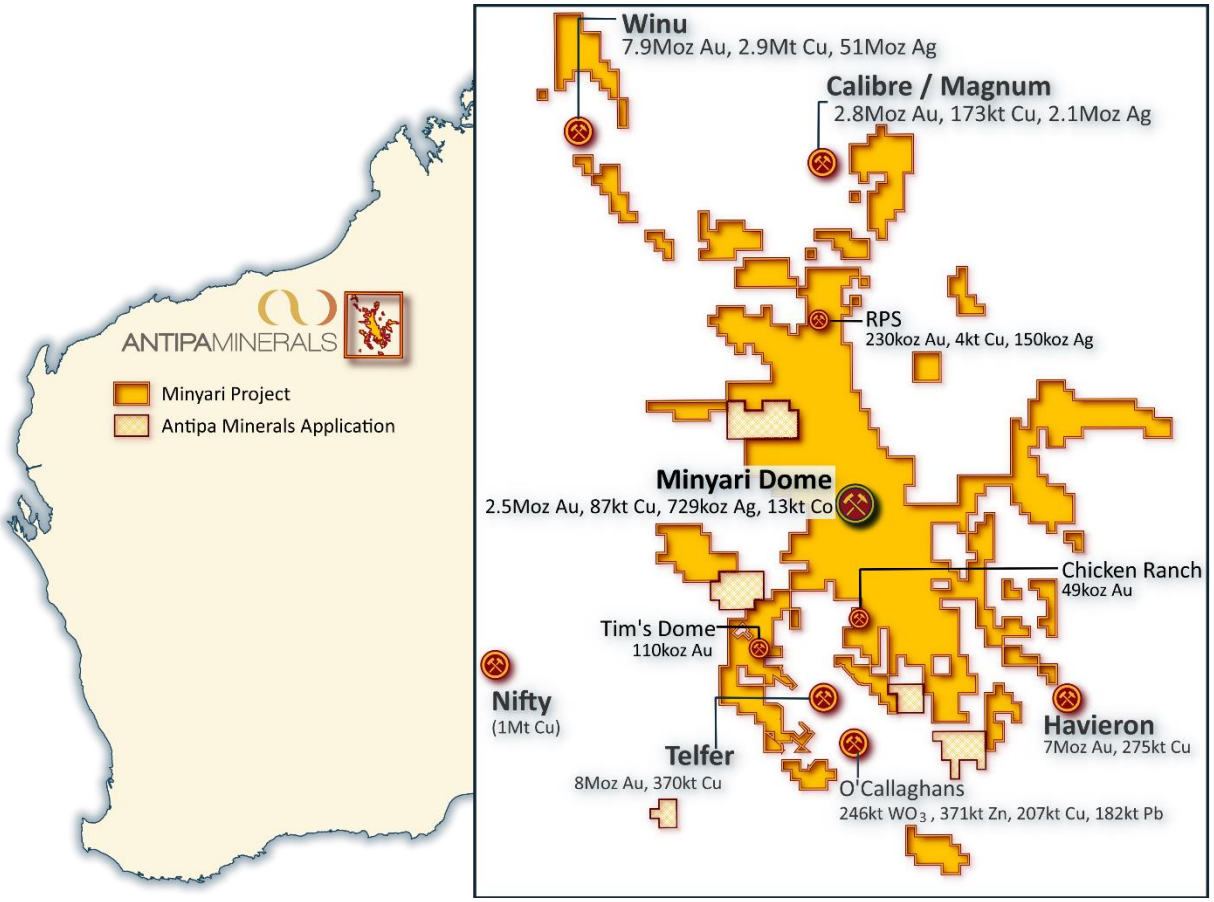
About Antipa Minerals Ltd

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 focussed 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**, covers approximately 4,500km² and host total 100%-owned Mineral Resources of 2.9 million ounces (**Moz**) of gold, 91,000 tonnes (**t**) of copper, 880 thousand ounces (**koz**) of silver and 13,000 tonnes of cobalt, situated in a region home to Greatland Resources' Telfer mine and 22Mtpa processing facility, as well as large scale gold-copper-silver development projects 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, which forms the basis of the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study, currently hosts a 2.5 Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams per tonne (**g/t**) plus copper, silver, and cobalt (**April 2026**). An October 2024 Updated Scoping Study for Minyari Dome indicated the potential for a substantial standalone development opportunity with further upside potential. This year's Minyari Dome drilling programmes were aimed at further rapid and substantial growth of the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome and were 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.

Antipa is well-positioned to continue its resource growth and project development trajectory targeting significant value creation for its shareholders through focussed 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, Havieron and O'Callaghans refer to Greatland Resources Ltd ASX release dated 30 March 2026, "December 2025 Group Mineral Resource Statement". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral 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 Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown Mineral Resource Estimates: Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown estimates have been reviewed and compiled by Jane Levett, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Jane Levett is an employee of Snowden Optiro. Jane Levett was engaged by Antipa on a fee for service basis, is independent of Antipa and holds no shares in the Company. Jane Levett 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). Jane Levett, 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 – JORC Table 1, Section 3 GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Rizzo, GEO-01 South and RPS Mineral Resource Estimates: Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the GEO-01 Main Zone, Fiama, Minella, GEO-01 Central, Rizzo, GEO-01 South and RPS 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 Minyari South, Minyari North, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the: **(1)** Minyari South deposit Mineral Resource is extracted from the report entitled "*Minyari Development Resource Grows to 3.3Moz Gold Equivalent*" created on 18 December 2025; **(2)** Minyari North deposit Mineral Resource is extracted from the report entitled "100% Owned Minyari Dome Project Grows by 573,000 Oz of Gold" created on 17 September 2024; **(3)** Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources are extracted from the report entitled "Minyari Project Resource Grows by 100 koz to 2.5 Moz of Gold" created on 21 May 2025; with Competent Person Victoria Lawns, which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Scoping Study for Minyari Dome: The information in this document that relates to the Scoping Study for Minyari Dome 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.

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
Minyari Project Resource Grows by 100 koz to 2.5 Moz of Gold	21 May 2025
Significant New Gold-Copper Discovery at Minyari Dome	30 June 2025
Expanded Gold-Copper Discovery and Extensions at Minyari	1 August 2025
Bonanza New Gold Intersections Returned from Fiama	25 August 2025
Exceptional Gold Intersections from the Minyari Deposit	30 September 2025
High-Grade gold results support Resource growth at Minyari	13 October 2025
Further High-Grade Gold Intersections at Fiama and Minyari	10 November 2025

- *Discoveries at RPS and Minyari Depth Target Confirmed* 8 December 2025
- Minyari Development Project - PFS Workstreams Update 16 December 2025
- *Minyari Development Resource Grows to 3.3Moz Gold Equivalent* 18 December 2025
- *Antipa Delivers Multiple New Gold and Copper Discoveries* 5 February 2026

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT

Mineral Resource

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.*	**Air Core, Reverse Circulation Drilling and Diamond Core Drilling** • Drill hole details, including location and provenance information, for all drill holes which informed the previous (2017, 2019, 2022 and 2024, 2025) and current (2026) Minyari Project Mineral Resource Estimates (**MREs**) have been previously publicly reported which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au, which are listed on pages # 36 and 37 of this report. • Full JORC disclosure (Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2 and associated detailed Addendums) for all 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 # 36 and 37 of this report. **Reverse Circulation Sampling** • Reverse Circulation (**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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 3 kg. • Composite samples were typically re-sampled at one metre intervals if mineralisation exceeded 0.1 g/t gold 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. • Two diamond drill holes at GEO-01 Main Zone 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Air Core Sampling** • Air core (**AC**) drill holes were generally drilled on a range of hole spacings along line and across line, predominantly testing soil geochemical ± geophysical (GAIP ± AEM ± aeromagnetic) targets. • One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 15. • Air core sample piles representing 1m intervals were spear sampled to accumulate 4m composite samples for analysis, with a total of 2 to 3 kg collected into pre-numbered calico bags. • The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total of 2 to 3 kg of cuttings into a pre-numbered calico bag. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *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 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. • Two diamond tails were completed, once each at GEO-01

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		MZ and Fiama, for a total of 795.8M • All diamond drill core was orientated using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool. **Air Core Drilling** • All air core holes were drilled by a Mantis 300 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. • All drill holes were completed using Wallis Drilling's proprietary specialised, high-performance 85mm air core blade "red" bit specifically engineered to cut through harder formations, reducing blade refusal.
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 and Air Core Drill Samples** • RC and AC 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 and AC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of samples were dry. • All RC 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 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 very localised/limited regions. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 AC, RC and diamond core (**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 was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • Various drill holes were drilled primarily for geotechnical purposes for mine design parameters, some of which were drilled through the mineral resource areas and variously sampled. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • All logging metrics have been previously reported.
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.*	**Reverse Circulation 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		one metre samples collected from the rig mounted cone splitter and stored on-site, with average samples weights being 3 kg. • 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. **Air Core Samples** • One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 15. • Compositing air core samples of between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. **Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratory Services (2016 - 2019) and ALS Limited laboratory (2020 – 2026) in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying and coarse crushing followed by pulverisation of the entire

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sample (total prep) using a LM5 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation encountered at the Minyari Project.
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 2020-2025 drill campaigns. • All drill samples were submitted to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth for preparation and analysis for the 2016-2019 drill campaigns. **<u>Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core samples</u>** • 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. **<u>Air Core Sample Analysis</u>** • Each composite sub–sample was digested in a mixture of 3-parts hydrochloric acid and 1-part nitric acid (‘aqua regia digest’), suitable for weathered air core samples. Aqua regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		digest refractory or silicate minerals. Analytical methods used were both ICP–AES and ICP–MS (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • End of hole sub-samples were analysed using a Multi-Element Ultra Trace method combining a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation. A four-acid digest is performed on 0.25g of sample to quantitatively dissolve most geological materials. Analytical analysis performed with a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. Four acid digestions quantitatively dissolve nearly all minerals (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50 gm sample with an ICP-AES finish was undertaken on end of hole samples to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.001 ppm. **<u>All Samples</u>** • 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 and DD drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole. • Inter-laboratory cross-check analysis programs are planned but have not yet commenced. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, each laboratory includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 Exploration Manager. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look-up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any 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 drill holes and aligned using an azimuth aligner tool for resource drill holes. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond core drill holes are aligned using an azimuth aligner tool. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates and in the Minyari Dome area using Light Detection and Ranging (**LiDAR**) November 2025 survey data. • 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. • Downhole surveys are not conducted for AC drill holes. • 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 421,463.12m east in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51; – Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,469.11 m north in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51; – Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,079.58 m east in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51; – Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,357.63 m north in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51; and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		– Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 328.2° in GDA2020/ 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, Sundown, WACA and WACA West deposits, drilling has predominantly been completed on multiple east-west orientated local 'Minyari Grid" sections spaced 25 to 50m apart. Drill hole spacing along individual sections averages approximately 40 m, with local spacings ranging from 20 to 30m. • At the GEO-01 Main Zone, Minella, Fiama and Central deposits, the drill hole spacing is on average 30 x 30 m, with a drill spacing of 50m x 50m in areas with lower drill density. In line drill hole spacing varies between 25m to 40m. • At the Rizzo and GEO-01 South deposits the drill hole spacing is nominally 150m x 150m with in line drill hole spacing averaging 80m. • At Poblano and Serrano, the nominal drill hole spacing averages 80 x 80m. • The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support MREs and resource classification. • Previously reported AC, 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*	• The location and orientation of the drilling at Minyari Project 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and reported if material.	the dominant mineralisation. • GEO-01 Main Zone deposit area drill holes are angled towards north-west to optimally target the dominant trend of mineralisation with original and infill exploration holes angled towards the south-west. • At the other GEO-01 area deposits, drill holes are oriented toward the south or north to optimally intersect the dominant host rock and mineralisation trends at each deposit. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, DD, RC and AC.
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 Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Ipec Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
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

Mineral Resource

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 (**WA**) Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (**LGIRS**) granted Exploration Licences: – E45/2526 = 100% of licence being 101.6 km^2; – E45/3917 = 100% of licence being 268.4km^2; – E45/3919 = 100% of licence being 210.4km^2; – E45/4565 = 100% of licence being 6.1 km^2; – E45/4867 = 100% of licence being 28.7 km^2; and – E45/5458 = 100% of licence being 207.4km^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 1.5% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Operations Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Greatland Resources Ltd) on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/5148. • A 1.0% net smelter royalty is payable to International Royalty Corporation on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy Ltd's wholly owned subsidiary North Gascoyne Mining Pty Ltd whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. • The Minyari, WACA, WACA West, GEO-01 Area, Minyari South, Minyari North and Sundown Mineral Resources are located within Exploration Licence E45/3919. • The Rizzo and GEO-01 South Mineral Resources are located on both

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		E45/3919 and E45/5458. • 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. • The Reaper-Poblano-Serrano trend (**RPS**), which includes the Poblano and Serrano Mineral Resource is located within Exploration licence E45/3917. • These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
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, WACA West and Sundown deposits were brownfield discoveries by Antipa Minerals in 2021. • The GEO-01 Main Zone, Central, Minella and Fiama and Rizzo deposits were a greenfield discovery by Antipa Minerals in 2022 from soil sampling and air core drilling. • The GEO-01 South deposit is a greenfield discovery by Antipa Minerals in 2025. • The Reaper-Poblano-Serrano trend was a greenfield discovery by Antipa Minerals in 2019. • 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);

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		– Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and – Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards). Exploration across various regions within the remainder of the Minyari Project has been conducted by the following 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); – 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); – IGO Ltd - former Farm-In Project with Antipa (July 2020 to April 2025); – Newcrest Mining Ltd – Former Farm-In Project with Antipa (March 2020 to Nov 2023); and – Newmont Corporation - Former Farm-In JV with Antipa (Nov 2023 – May 2025).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment and lesser meta-mafic hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low-grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environments. • 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 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.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Project region exploration results can be found in previous WA LGIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Project region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA LGIRS' online WAMEX system. • 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.
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*	• The reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and not true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	• 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. • 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA LGIRS 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 LGIRS 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 LGIRS 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 LGIRS 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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 LGIRS 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 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 as part of the Minyari Dome Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**). 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 at 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 LGIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD – MINYARI PROJECT

Mineral Resource

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. • For Minyari, Sundown, WACA, WACA West and the GEO-01 Area deposits, the drill hole collar locations are draped onto a topographic surface compiled using Light Detection and Ranging (**LiDAR**) November 2025 survey data with a stated accuracy of ± 0.1m. • The Competent Person has checked the validity of the drill data provided and has found no material issues. • The downhole surveys were checked for inconsistent rates of change; the logging and assay downhole depths and analytical value minima and maxima were all

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 the case.*	• Site visits have been undertaken by Antipa employee Victoria Lawns, who is the competent person for the GEO-01 Area and RPS MREs and who has validated the database and completed the mineralisation interpretations for the Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown MREs. • No site visit has been undertaken by the Competent Persons Jane Levett of Snowden Optiro, who is accepting responsibility for the Mineral Resource estimates of Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown.
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 Seequent 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 deposit 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. unconformity) defines the maximum upper potential limit of the Proterozoic host rocks and mineralisation. • At the GEO-01 Area and WACA deposits, a regolith depletion zone in the oxide profile is present, ranging in depth from 2 to 30m. Where a depletion zone exists it defines the maximum upper potential limit of the mineralisation. • No material differentiation across weathering types was noted for grade and geological continuity at the deposits. **<u>Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown</u>** • The number of diamond core drill holes at Minyari have provided detailed information to assist in the development of the geological interpretation. The confidence in type, thickness and location of host lithologies, and mineralised and un-mineralised intrusions in the central deposit area is good. • At Minyari, there are various styles of mineralisation: – Sub-horizontal “supergene”/remobilised mineralisation hosted in transported overburden; – Proterozoic basement (meta-sediment and meta-intrusive) hosted breccia style high-grade gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation typically preferentially hosted by certain meta-sedimentary lithologies which form the main components of a moderate northwesterly plunging synformal fold structure (i.e. western and eastern limbs and fold

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		nose) and also pre-mineralisation felsic to mafic dykes and sills, all of which have been strongly overprinted by shallow to steeply dipping mineralised and hydrothermally altered faults, fractures, veins and breccias some bearing significant sulphides; – Moderately dipping inclined lode style mineralisation, proximal to the breccia zone and paralleling the structural interpretation at Minyari. • Mineralisation interpretation at WACA, WACA West and Sundown is steep southwesterly to vertical dipping lode style mineralisation. • There is limited scope for alternative interpretations of the transported overburden hosted supergene mineralisation. • For the steep lode style mineralisation, there is minor scope for alternative interpretations, the impact of which, however, would be very localised. • There is limited scope for alternative interpretation of the sub-vertical breccia style mineralisation, and this update is similar in nature to that of the previous Mineral Resource Estimate completed in September 2024. • On an individual lode basis, some variations are possible, but these would be expected to only have a local impact. **<u>GEO-01 Area Deposits</u>** • The mineralisation follows host rock bedding and the fold axial planar orientations. • A total of 27 RC drill holes were surveyed with OTV Televiewer to obtain detailed structural information across the deposit. • The confidence in type, thickness and location of host

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		lithologies in the area is good. • **Main Zone (MZ)** – 23 lode style mineralisation envelopes, one of which is predominantly contained within a metamorphosed alkalic mafic (dolerite) intrusive unit that extends from Fiama past WACA to Sundown. The majority of the mineralisation in the MZ metasediments flanks the hanging wall (southern) contact zone with this mafic. • **GEO-01 Central** – 24 lode style mineralisation envelopes that follow the host rock bedding orientations. • **Minella** – Nine lode style mineralisation envelopes contained within a metamorphosed mafic (dolerite) intrusive unit and contact zone with the surrounding metasediments. • **Fiama** – 44 lode style mineralisation envelopes, of which multiple envelopes are contained entirely with a metamorphosed folded alkalic mafic (dolerite) intrusive unit that extends from Fiama through MZ, past WACA to Sundown. The remaining Fiama lodes within the metasediments follow the fold axial planar fabric of the folded mafic and also occur along the contact zone of the alkalic mafic intrusive. • **Rizzo** – Fourteen lode style mineralisation envelopes contained within a metamorphosed mafic (dolerite) intrusion and contact zone with the surrounding metasediments.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		• **GEO-01 South**
		  – Five lode style mineralisation envelopes contained within a metamorphosed mafic (dolerite) intrusion and contact zone with the surrounding metasediments.
		• Across the GEO-01 area, there are multiple felsic, commonly pegmatitic, intrusives that cross cut the host rocks and mineralisation (i.e. post-date the mineral system), the local impact of which can vary.
		• On an individual lode basis, variations are possible, but these would be expected to only have a minor local impact.
		
		RPS
		
		• **Poblano**
		  – Three sub-horizontal "supergene"/remobilised mineralisation gold domains hosted in oxide profile within a metasedimentary package;
		  – Seven lode-style mineralisation gold domains that follow the host rock bedding orientations which are interpreted to be steeply dipping towards the west.
		  – One sub-horizontal "supergene"/remobilised mineralisation copper domain hosted in the oxide profile within a metasedimentary package;
		  – Ten lode-style mineralisation gold domains that follow the host rock bedding orientations which are interpreted to be steeply dipping towards the west.
		• **Serrano**
		  – Fifteen lode-style mineralisation gold domains that follow the bedding orientation of the host rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		These envelopes are interpreted to be steeply west-dipping and appear to converge in a synformal position at the northern end of the deposit. – Twelve lode-style mineralisation copper domains that follow the bedding orientation of the host rocks. These envelopes are interpreted to be steeply west-dipping and appear to converge in a synformal position at the northern end of the deposit.
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 the Minyari Project, several styles of gold-copper mineralisation have been identified: **<u>Minyari</u>** • Sub-horizontal soil/calcrete hosted re-worked / remobilised "channel" style low-grade gold mineralisation located above the Proterozoic basement which extends for 370m north-south, 195m east-west and with a true width ranging from 1.0 to 6.0m. • Proterozoic basement (meta-sediment and meta-intrusive) hosted breccia style high-grade gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation typically preferentially hosted by certain meta-sedimentary lithologies which form the main components of a moderate northwesterly plunging synformal fold structure (i.e. western and eastern limbs and fold nose) and also pre-mineralisation felsic to mafic dykes and sills, all of which have been strongly overprinted by shallow to steeply dipping mineralised and hydrothermally altered faults, fractures, veins and breccias some bearing significant sulphides. • Western limb hosted mineralisation is approximately vertical with a strike length of up to 400m, a true width

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of between 20 to 120m, extending to 660m below the surface and remaining open down plunge; • Eastern limb and fold nose hosted mineralisation is moderate west and shallow northwest dipping respectively with a strike length of up to 500m, a true width of between 5 to 80m, extending to 660m below the surface and remaining open down plunge. • Minyari Inclined lodes – seventy three, moderate to steeply dipping mineralised lodes proximal to the breccia zone and paralleling the local structural interpretation. These lodes vary between extending from surface for 100m vertically to commencing 400m below surface and extending to 660m below surface. The inclined lodes have a strike length of 40 to 250m, extend between 40 to 270m vertically, and have an average true width of 1 to 10m. The inclined lodes remain open at depth. **<u>Sundown</u>** • Comprises ten parallel lodes dipping steeply to the west-southwest; • Mineralisation commences approximately 2m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion down to 300m below surface with a vertical extent of between 65 to 300m, along a strike length of between 40 to 350m, and with an average true width of between 1 and 7m. **<u>WACA (including WACA West)</u>** • The WACA (including WACA West) Mineral Resource area extends for 1.1 kms along strike and 300 m across strike, with the main WACA zone occurring across a 40m to 100m wide zone and WACA West located 100m west

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		of WACA. Mineralisation commences approximately 1m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion which varies in depth up to a maximum of 12m below surface to approximately 400m below surface. • Mineralisation is generally steeply west dipping to sub-vertical. • The mineralisation across WACA and WACA West includes 99 individual lodes, ranging in strike length from 50 to 760m in length, 50 to 400m vertically, and with an average true width of between 1 and 20m. • The WACA mineralisation in areas remains open at depth and along strike. **GEO-01 Main Zone** • Mineralisation commences approximately 2m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion and extends 880 vertical metres, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 40 to 270m, strike length between 40 to 500m and an average true width between 1 to 25m. • The lodes remain open down plunge/dip. **GEO-01 Central** • Mineralisation commences approximately 1m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion and extends 195 vertical metres, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 40 to 170m, strike length between 40 to 320m and an average true width between 1 to 7m. • The lodes remain open down plunge/dip. **Minella** • Mineralisation commences approximately 1 to 7m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion extending 280 vertical metres, with individual lodes

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		having a vertical extent between and 30 to 275m, strike length between 30 to 360m and an average true width between 1 to 18m. • The lodes remain open down plunge/dip. **Fiama** • Mineralisation commences approximately 1m below the surface at the unconformity or base of depletion extending 280 vertical metres, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 25 to 280m, strike length between 20 to 430m, and with an average true width between 1 to16m. • The lodes remain open down plunge/dip. **Rizzo** • Mineralisation commences between 2 to 8m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion extending to a maximum depth of 300m, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 40 to 300m, strike length between 50 to 500m, with an average true width between 1 to 17m. • The lodes remain open along strike and down plunge/dip. **GEO-01 South** • Mineralisation commences approximately 12m below surface at the unconformity or base of depletion extending to a maximum depth of 150m, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 50 to 100m, strike length between 50 to 350m and an average true width between 1 to 3m. • The lodes remain open along strike and down plunge/dip.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Poblano • Mineralisation commences below the unconformity which is present to approximately 15m below surface. Mineralisation extends to a maximum depth of 266m, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 50 to 150m, strike length between 50 to 330m and an average true width between 1 to 25m. • The lodes remain open along strike and down plunge/dip. **Serrano** • Mineralisation commences below the unconformity which is present to approximately 13m below surface. Mineralisation extends to a maximum depth of 280m, with individual lodes having a vertical extent between 50 to 200m, strike length between 50 to 530m and an average true width between 1 to 15m. • The lodes remain open along strike and down plunge/dip.
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).*	**Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown Deposits** • Previous estimates for Minyari were generated and reported in November 2017, April 2022 and September 2024. • Previous estimates for Sundown were generated and reported in April 2022 and subsequently re-reported in September 2024. • Previous estimates for WACA were generated and reported in November 2017 and April 2022 and were subsequently re-reported in September 2024. • At Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown, additional drilling has resulted in minor modifications to interpretation of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• All samples were assayed for gold, but silver, copper, cobalt, arsenic and sulphur were not consistently available. Only Antipa drilling has the full suite of assay data. • Gold, copper, silver and cobalt were estimated, and recovery assumptions are based on metallurgical test-work (refer below). • Arsenic was the only deleterious element estimated. The non-grade variable of potential economic significance Sulphur was estimated as a proxy for any potential acid mine drainage characterisation. • At Minyari there has been extremely limited historical mining, with approximately 62,000 BCM having been excavated across an area of 13,400 m^2 to a maximum depth of 10 m below surface. Newmont collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) samples of oxide mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from this 220m long Minyari costean; the bulk test-work samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. The Minyari Mineral Resource estimate has been depleted spatially for this historical production. **Software used for estimation** • Snowden Supervisor – Geostatistics, top cut analysis, variography, declustering, kriging neighbourhood analysis, model validation. • Datamine Studio RM – drill hole validation, compositing, block model construction, estimation, classification and reporting. **Minyari and Sundown** Block Model and estimation parameters:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was undertaken at both Minyari and Sundown. • 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 in order to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels for estimation with the goal of minimising conditional bias in the estimates. • One metre downhole composited gold, copper, silver and cobalt, arsenic and sulphur data were estimated into individual lodes. • Similar domains were grouped together for analysis and utilized the same variograms in estimation. Dynamic anisotropy (**DA**) was used to account for undulations in the dip and strike of domains. DA was not applied to Minyari Main or the supergene mineralisation. • Orientation of the variograms and search ellipse generally parallel the dip and strike of domains, or the dominant structural orientation in the case of the Minyari Main domains. • Modeled nugget values vary from 20 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 10 times to ensure all blocks were filled. The second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Gold (Au) ppm			
Domain	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	135	100	10
3000	370	125	40
4000	95	150	60
5100	154	90	100
5200	145	125	75
6000	95	150	60
7000	95	150	60
8000	95	150	60

Copper (Cu) ppm			
Domain	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	210	90	10
3000	100	115	40
4000	110	150	60
5100	200	120	80
5200	185	130	90
6000	110	150	60
7000	110	150	60
8000	110	150	60

Silver (Ag) ppm			
Domain	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	100	70	10
3000	55	80	40
4000	110	150	60
5100	60	30	55

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

5200	85	35	30
6000	110	150	60
7000	110	150	60
8000	110	150	60

Cobalt (Co) ppm			
Domain	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	170	90	10
3000	55	80	40
4000	140	150	40
5100	175	90	100
5200	255	100	75
6000	140	150	40
7000	140	150	40
8000	140	150	40

Arsenic (As) ppm			
Domain	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	135	100	10
3000	100	80	40
4000	120	150	30
5100	100	90	50
5200	155	140	91
6000	120	150	30
7000	120	150	30
8000	120	150	30

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Domain	Sulphur (S) pct Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
2000	95	100	10
3000	65	100	40
4000	95	150	60
5100	240	90	100
5200	175	75	85
6000	95	150	60
7000	95	150	60
8000	95	150	60

- The number of samples used for block grade estimates was determined by the KNA. Between 8 and 20 samples were applied, and for Domain 5200 samples ranged between 15 and 30, for the first search pass, 6 and 20 for the second and 4 and 20 for the third search pass. The maximum number of samples per drill hole varied between 3-5. 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;

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Domain	Analyte	Top cut value
5100	Au ppm	25.0
5200		25.0
2000		10.0
4100		30.0
4303		30.0
4401		3.0
5003		8.0
5100	Cu ppm	50,000
5200		20,000
3302		8,000
3400		7000
4001		9,000
5003		3000
6100		19000
6300		35000
7001		15,000
5100	Ag ppm	5.0
5200		7.0
2000		1.5

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

4101		1.0
5003		0.8
6300		8.0
7001		2.0
5100	**Co ppm**	10,000
5200		10,000
2000		3,00
5100	**As ppm**	3,500
5200		7,000
3302		150
3303		125
3400		100
4100		900
4103		40
4302		200
5003		60
6100		3500
5100	**S pct**	15
3302		2.5
3800		3.5

- The nominal drill spacing at the centre of the Minyari deposit is 20 m by 20 m, and in some areas this spacing

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		is tightened up to 10 m by 10 m. KNA was used to determine the ideal parent block size to be 20 mE by 20 mN by 5 mRL for the mineralised lodes. Sub-celling down to 1 mE by 1 mN by 1 mRL was adopted for resolution of the mineralisation boundaries as defined by the wireframes. **<u>WACA and WACA West</u>** • The nominal drill spacing is 25 m by 25 m. KNA determined the ideal parent block size to be 12.5mE by 12.5 mN by 10 mRL for the mineralised lodes. A parent cell of 50 mE by 50 mN by 30 mRL was used for the waste blocks to reduce the size of the model. Sub-celling down to 0.625 mE by 1.25 mN by 0.625 mRL was employed for resolution of the mineralisation boundaries as defined by the wireframes. • 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. • Variogram orientations were largely controlled by the strike of the mineralisation and downhole variography. All mineralised samples were used to generate variograms. • Variograms were developed for all elements • KNA was performed in order to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels, with the goal of minimizing conditional bias in the estimates. • 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 32 samples were used. For subsequent passes, the search ellipse was increased by a factor of two for the second pass and

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
10 for the third and final pass. The minimum number of samples for pass 2 was set to 6 and 4 for pass 3. Domains informed by limited samples had a minimum requirement of 1 sample in all cases. Parent cell estimation was used in all cases.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">All Domains WACA and WACA West</th></tr>
<tr><th>Analyte</th><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Au ppm</td><td>130</td><td>40</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu ppm</td><td>130</td><td>40</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag ppm</td><td>100</td><td>40</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>As ppm</td><td>115</td><td>125</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co ppm</td><td>250</td><td>70</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>S pct</td><td>400</td><td>60</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>

Unestimated blocks (~5% for gold) were assigned the lode average by variable for the Inferred material.
The grade distributions for all elements and domains were reviewed and in domains with high coefficients of variations (CV > 3) 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. Top-cuts were applied to all gold domains.

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>5000</td><td rowspan="3">Au ppm</td><td>30.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>5001</td><td>20.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>5002</td><td>25.0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

5003		15.0
5001	Cu ppm	25,000
5003	Ag ppm	3.0
5021		0.5
5001	As ppm	2,000
5002		2,500
5004		1,500
5011		500
1007		500
5001	Co ppm	5,000
5001	S pct	5.0
5027		0.1

GEO-01 Area and RPS Deposits

- Previous estimates of GEO-01 Area deposits (Main Zone, Fiama, Minella and Central) were generated and reported in September 2024, May 2025 and December 2025.
- This update incorporates minor additional drill results, along with re-split assay results from previously collected composite sample.
- 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.
- This report details a maiden MRE for the Poblano and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Serrano deposits. • Gold, copper and silver were estimated and recovery assumptions are based on available Minyari Project metallurgical test-work. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • No mining has occurred at the Poblano or Serrano deposits. **<u>GEO-01 Area</u>** 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. • 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 utilised 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 15% 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 four times to ensure all blocks were filled. The second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Gold (Au) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
MINELLA, FIAMA, RIZZO AND GEO-01 SOUTH	65	42	7
GEO-01 CENTRAL	68	35	6
GEO-01 MZ	67	35	10

Copper (Cu) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
MINELLA, FIAMA, RIZZO AND GEO-01 SOUTH	100	60	9
GEO-01 CENTRAL	93	60	2
GEO-01 MZ	95	70	10

Silver (Ag) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
MINELLA, FIAMA, RIZZO AND GEO-01 SOUTH	111	48	8
GEO-01 CENTRAL	165	15	6
GEO-01 MZ	65	44	8

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Deposit</th><th colspan="3">Cobalt (Co) ppm</th></tr>
<tr><th>Search Dist 1</th><th>Search Dist 2</th><th>Search Dist 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>MINELLA, FIAMA, RIZZO AND GEO-01 SOUTH</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEO-01 CENTRAL</td><td>159</td><td>93</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>GEO-01 MZ</td><td>80</td><td>47</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>

The number of samples vary 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 to 4 and was used to ensure at least two different drill holes are utilised in the estimation of a parent cell. Domains informed by only one drill hole were assigned the mean grade of the composite intercept.
Hard boundaries were applied between different domains and the upper depletion zone.
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>1005</td><td>Au ppm</td><td>5.00</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

1014		3.90
3005		40.00
5002		25.00
5013		6.00
5015		2.00
5024		3.00
1000	**Cu ppm**	2000
3005		10,000
5014		10,000
5015		5,000
6000		3000
6001		1,250
3005	**Ag ppm**	2.50
5015		1.50

- At GEO-01 Main Zone, Minella and Fiama the average drill hole spacing is 30 x 30m, with wider spacing of up to 50 x 50m in some regions. At GEO-01 Central, the average drill hole spacing is 50 x 50 m with one infill section at approximately 25m. On each section, spacing varies from 25 to 40m. At GEO-01 South and Rizzo, the nominal drill spacing is 150 x 150m, with in line spacing of approximately 80m.
- A range of block sizes was reviewed, and a parent cell block size of 12.5 mE by 5 mN by 12.5 mRL was selected. This block size broadly represents approximately half

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		the drill spacing in areas with higher drill density, with positive kriging metrics when tested. **RPS** Block Model and estimation parameters: • Parent cell estimation by Ordinary Kriging (**OK**) was undertaken at RPS deposits. • OK is considered the most appropriate method with respect to the observed continuity of mineralisation, spatial analysis (variography) and dimensions of the domains. • One to two metre downhole composited gold and copper data were estimated into individual but separate lodes. • Domains in each area (Poblano and Serrano) were grouped together for analysis and utilised the same variograms in estimation of each element. Dynamic anisotropy was used to account for undulations in the dip and strike of domains if required. . • Orientation of the variograms and search ellipse parallel the dip and strike of domains. • Modeled nugget values vary from 20% to 45%. • 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 four times to ensure all blocks were filled. The second and third search had reduced sample numbers for estimation. • Domains informed by only one drill hole were assigned the mean grade of the composite intercept.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Gold (Au) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
Poblano	100	70	25
Serrano	200	100	20

Copper (Cu) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
Poblano	180	150	10
Serrano	200	108	17

Silver (Ag) ppm			
Deposit	Search Dist 1	Search Dist 2	Search Dist 3
Poblano	100	90	5
Serrano	160	90	10

- The number of samples vary 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 to 4 and was used to ensure at least two different drill holes are utilised in the estimation of a parent cell. Domains informed by only one drill hole were assigned the mean grade of the composite intercept.

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

Hard boundaries were applied between different domains and the upper depletion zone.
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:
At Poblano and Serrano, the average drill hole spacing 80 x 80 m with local drill line spacing increasing to a maximum of 130m along strike.

<table>
<tr><th>Domain</th><th>Analyte</th><th>Top-cut value</th></tr>
<tr><td>1502</td><td rowspan="2">Au ppm</td><td>1.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>1504</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4506</td><td>Cu ppm</td><td>2,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>1504</td><td>Ag ppm</td><td>0.80</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown</u>

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

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • Soft boundaries were applied for weathering at Minyari. • The grade distributions for all elements and domains were reviewed and in domains with high coefficients of variations (CV > 3) 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, whole-of-domain statistical comparisons against the input drill hole data and graphical profile (swath) plots, and comparison with an alternate estimation method (ID^2). 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. – Generation of moving window average (swath) plots of the block grade estimates, declustered composites and naïve composite grades, along with the number of composite samples available. These grade trend plots show reasonable correlation between the local patterns in the block grade estimates compared with the drill hole composite grades in the well-informed parts of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		– A comparison of the estimated block grades to the average composite (naïve) grades for all elements within the mineralised domains. – A comparison with an alternate estimation method, ID^2. **GEO-01 Area and RPS Deposits** • No selective mining units (**SMU**) 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: – A hard boundary is applied to the depletion zone or at the lower contact of the unconformity at each deposit. – Soft boundaries were applied for regolith weathering surfaces below the base of depletion or unconformity at each deposit. • The grade distributions for all elements and domains were reviewed and in domains with high coefficient of variation values (generally a CV > 1.7) or to minimise the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		local influence of extreme sample distribution outliers, top-cuts to grade 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. • 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.*	**Minyari Dome Area Deposits** • A specific cut-off grade was not used. Each block within the resource model is assigned a value based on an estimate of its net smelter return (**NSR**). The NSR is calculated on a payable metal basis taking into account metal prices, metallurgical recoveries, mining parameters and costs, processing parameters and costs and realisation costs including royalties. • Metal price assumptions for the open pit and underground optimisations were:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		– Gold price per oz = US$5,000 – Silver price per oz = US$65 – Exchange Rate AUD/USD = 0.65 • The financial input parameters for the open pit optimisations were: – Mining Cost per BCM = A$17.60 – Load and haul increment per bench = A$0.15 – Processing cost per tonne = A$23.42 – Net Smelter Royalty = 3.5% – Cut-off grade for the open pit = 0.3 g/t gold • The financial input parameters for the underground optimisations were: – Mining Cost per tonne = A$77.00 – Processing cost per tonne = A$23.42 – Net Smelter Royalty = 3.5% – NSR cut-off grade for the underground = A$100 **RPS Area Deposits** • Mineral Resource above 50 mRL (less than 230m from surface) is considered to be amenable to open cut mining and has been reported above a 0.3 g/t gold cut-off. • Mineral Resource below the 50 mRL (greater than 230m from surface) was not reported.
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 Dome Area Deposits** The results of the 2024 Minyari Dome Scoping study showed that open pit and underground mining methods are amenable for the Minyari Dome area deposits. *Open Pits*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	basis of the mining assumptions made.	• The Minyari Dome MREs are constrained within (Whittle) optimised (NPVS) open pit shells and reported above a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold. • The mining and processing input assumptions for the open pit optimisations were: – Bench height = 5m – Selective Mining Unit (SMU) Minyari = 5m NS x 5m EW x 5m RL – Selective Mining Unit (SMU) WACA/GEO-01 = 5m NS x 5m EW x 2.5m RL – Overall slope angles = – 40° Transported – 40° Oxide – 45° Transitional – 50° Fresh/Primary – Process recovery = 90% <u>*Underground*</u> • MRE domains outside the optimised open pit shells are constrained within (Datamine) Mineable Shape Optimiser (MSO) underground stopes. The Mineral Resource is reported insitu within the MSOs. • The mining and processing input assumptions for the underground optimisations were: – Mining Method = Sub-level open stoping – Stope Panel vertical height Minyari = 25m – Stope Panel vertical height WACA/GEO-01 = 20m – Minimum width = 2m – Pillar dimension = 5m – Dilution = 0.4m

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		– No crown pillars left between stopes and open pits; assumption is pillar extraction on retreat – Process recovery = 90% • The Competent Person believe that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at the Minyari Dome area deposits. **RPS Area Deposits** • At the RPS deposits, the overall geometry of mineralisation from near-surface, moderate to steep dipping gold-copper-silver lodes highlights the opportunity for open pit mining. • The Competent Person believe that there are reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at the RPS 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). • A brief summary of the Minyari Dome Development Project Pre-feasibility Study metallurgical test-work is contained within the Company's public disclosure "*Minyari Development Project - PFS Workstreams Update*" dated 16/12/2025. • 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,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • Metallurgical test-work for the GEO-01 mineralisation is ongoing. Initial test-work for gold only 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.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of*	• The economic evaluation of the project is currently being assessed via an ongoing Pre-feasibility Study (**PFS**).

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	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.	• 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; and environmental assessments will continue in 2026. • A hydrology and hydrogeology desktop study for the Minyari Dome area was conducted by Rockwater in 2023, with hydrogeological drilling completed during 2025. • In preparation for future environmental management plans, the presence of sulphide minerals has been noted and sulphur has been estimated at the Minyari, Sundown, WACA and WACA West deposits to assist with future assessment and planning for acid mine drainage remediation. • Future iterations of the GEO-01 Area and RPS MREs, where sulphur has not previously been estimated, will include sulphur estimation within non-mineralised domains to support assessment and planning for potential acid mine drainage (AMD) remediation • A Waste Rock Characterisation study is ongoing as part of the Minyari Dome Pre-Feasibility Study with all results pending.
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.*	• Core density measurements were undertaken using a water immersion method, on samples from selected intervals from 106 diamond holes drilled at the project area, for a total of 6,195 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

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	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	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 Resource block model based on rock type, oxidation and mineralisation, as per the tabulation below (units = gm/cm^3):

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Minyari , WACA, WACA West, Sundown and RPS density/specific gravity by material type and lithology

Material type	Lithology	Value gm/cm³
Transported	Unmineralised sediment	**1.81**
	Mineralised sediment	**1.86**
Oxide	Mafic	**2.15**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.30**
	Felsic	**2.05**
	Sediment	**1.99**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.15**
Transition	Mafic	**2.76**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.76**
	Sediment	**2.66**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.70**
Fresh/Primary	Mafic	**2.93**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.93**
	Sediment	**2.80**
	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	**2.85**
	Mafic - mineralised	**2.90**
	Felsic	**2.58**
	Sediment	**2.70**
	Sediment - mineralised	**2.75**

- 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 each deposit.
- 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		water immersion 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. • At Minyari, the representivity is good as the majority of the data is sourced from this deposit. At other deposits, 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.*	**Minyari** • Classification was undertaken on an individual domain basis. The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing, kriging quality, and understanding of overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lodes.

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	• *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 Indicated Mineral Resource classification is based on high confidence in the geology and gold grade continuity, with approximately 40 m x 40 m (or better) drill spacing and the lodes with sufficient composites. • The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is applied to extensions of mineralised zones and where the drill spacing is more than 40 m x 40 m. Inferred classification is extended 40 m past the drilling. **<u>Sundown</u>** • Classification was undertaken on an individual lode basis. The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing and understanding of overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lode. • The Indicated Mineral Resource classification is based on good confidence in the geology and gold grade continuity with approximately 25 m x 25 m drill spacing and the lodes having sufficient informing composites. • 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. **<u>WACA</u>** • Classification was undertaken on an individual domain basis. The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing, kriging quality, and understanding of overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lodes. • The Indicated Mineral Resource classification is based on high confidence in the geology and gold grade continuity, with approximately 40 m x 40 m (or better than) drill spacing and the lodes with sufficient

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		composites. • The Inferred Mineral Resource classification is applied to extensions of mineralised zones and where the drill spacing is more than 40 m x 40 m. Inferred classification is extended 40 m past the drilling. **GEO-01 Area** • 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 confidence in geology and gold grade continuity with up to approximately 40 x 40m 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 40 x 40m. **RPS** • The principal basis for classification was the drill hole spacing and overall grade and geological continuity of the respective lode. • The MRE within the RPS area has been classified entirely as Inferred, which is a reflection of the wider drill spacing. **All Deposits** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 at Antipa for the broader GEO-01 deposit area MREs, as well as an external review by Snowden-Optiro. • For the Minyari, WACA, WACA West and Sundown MRE, peer reviews were undertaken at both Snowden-Optiro and Antipa.
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 deposit scale. • The Minyari MRE is an update to the September 2024 MRE. • The WACA and Sundown MREs are updates to the May 2022 MREs. • The GEO-01 Area MRE is an update to the December 2025 MRE, which has incorporated additional drilling, re-assayed 1m splits from 4m composite samples and also an RL correction to collars using both Lidar and DGPS data. This has resulted in minor modifications to the interpretation. • The RPS MRE is a Maiden MRE. • It is anticipated that at each deposit, there will be ongoing evolution of the domaining process and interpretation with further information including drilling; however, it is not anticipated the interpretation will change materially. • There has been no previous production at the deposits, so no comparison has been made.