TWO NEW DISCOVERIES AT MINYARI DOME

100%-OWNED MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Highlights

- **CY2022 Phase 2 greenfield drilling programme delivers two new discoveries at Minyari North and at the GEO-01 target within the 100% owned Minyari Dome Project**
- **High-grade gold results were returned at the Minyari North prospect and a significant gold±copper greenfield discovery identified at GEO-01 increasing the prospective Minyari Dome strike extent to 4.4km**
- **Key programme results include:**

  Minyari North Prospect – 400 metres north of Minyari Deposit (1,717m diamond core drilling):

  - **Thick zones of Minyari-style alteration, brecciation, veining and gold-copper mineralisation intersected along 300m of strike, key intersections include:**
  - **28.0m at 1.0 g/t gold** from 239.0m down hole in 22MYD0522, including:
    - **8.0m at 2.6 g/t gold** from 239.0m, also including:
      - **1.0m at 15.8 g/t gold** from 239.0m
  - **Mineralisation open in most directions; significant potential maiden resource opportunity**

  GEO-01 Soil Anomaly Target – 1.3km south of Minyari Deposit (1,400m air core drilling):

  - **Thick zones of encouraging alteration, veining and variable gold-copper mineralisation intersected under very shallow cover, key intersections included:**
  - **20.0m at 0.51 g/t gold** from 10.0m down hole in 22MYA0105, including:
    - **4.0m at 1.46 g/t gold from 10.0m**
  - **Air core anomaly the size of the flagship Minyari deposit (700m by 400m), and open in several directions, delivers substantial potential maiden resource opportunity**

  Minyari Deeps plunge target (1,096m diamond drill hole):

  - **Deep drill hole 22MYD0520 intersected variable alteration and minor gold-copper mineralisation below the "mine" host sequence (refer Figure 2)**
  - **Major fault zone intersected at approximately 340m is interpreted to have displaced the "mine" sequence up approximately 300m such that 22MYD0520 drilled below the displaced target zone**
  - **Revised interpretation of Minyari North mineralisation suggests it may be the northward extension of the upper portion of the displaced Minyari orebody**

- **Follow-up drilling planned this year at Minyari North (including testing of the displaced Minyari Deeps target) and GEO-01, with the objective of delivering significant maiden Mineral Resource estimates at each**
- **Further resource growth drilling planned for CY2023 at Minyari Dome, set to run in parallel with Minyari Dome Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) workstreams**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce assay results for the CY2022 Phase 2 greenfield drilling programme at its 100%-owned, 877km^2 Minyari Dome Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figure 8). The Minyari Dome Project is located within 35km of Newcrest Mining's (**Newcrest**) Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility and 54km along strike from Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron gold-copper development project (Figure 9).

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented:

"These greenfield drilling results grow the Minyari Dome trend to 4.4km and give us strong reason to believe there is excellent potential to grow the near-surface, open-pit amenable, Mineral Resource this year.

The Minyari Dome Project economics are hugely leveraged to future resource growth. As such, we are very pleased to have further expanded the pipeline of high-prospectivity gold-copper targets within 400m of the Minyari and WACA deposits.

At the Minyari North prospect, 100m spaced drilling has returned several strong grade intersections. At the nearby GEO-01 soil target, 100m spaced first-pass air core drilling has identified a mineral system footprint similar in size to our flagship Minyari deposit. Minyari North and GEO-01 are now our highest priority maiden resource opportunities, with other promising targets including Chicane and GP01 also planned to be drilled.

Our detailed assessment of the Minyari Deeps plunge and Minyari North diamond drill holes, in conjunction with geophysical data, re-frames the Minyari Deeps plunge target to a shallower fault-offset position. As a result, future drilling is set to test the plunge and dip extents of the shallower Minyari North mineralisation, which may extend further south toward Minyari, and potentially uncovering a shallower, related system (Figure 2).

We are planning to embark on a significant resource growth drilling programme at Minyari Dome during CY2023. This programme is currently under design and is set to run in parallel with the Minyari Dome PFS workstreams."

CY2022 Phase 2 Exploration Programme

The second phase of the Minyari Dome CY2022 Exploration Programme involved approximately 9,000m of drilling which was completed in mid-December and comprised:

- resource definition diamond drilling (**DD**) programme for Minyari deposit (4,365m);
- resource growth DD programme testing high potential resource targets (2,813m); and
- first-pass air core (**AC**) drill programme testing high-priority greenfield soil targets (1,400m).

Assay results from the Phase 2 resource definition DD programme have previously been released (see Antipa ASX release dated 2nd March 2023). This release contains all assay results from the Phase 2 growth DD and air core programmes.

Combined results from CY2022 Phase 1 and Phase 2 resource growth and exploration drilling support the opportunity for further significant resource growth from several prospects located less than 400m from the Minyari and WACA deposits. High priority opportunities identified include the Minyari North, GEO-01, Chicane and GP01 targets. For detailed information relating to the Phase 2 drill holes including assay results refer to Tables 1a-b and 2 and Figures 1 to 7.

Minyari Dome Project Soil Geochemical Target Air Core Results (Figures 1 to 4)

At the GEO-01 soil target multiple shallow (17 to 65m), vertical, very broad spaced (100m drill grid) AC holes intersected thick zones of encouraging alteration, veining and variable gold-copper mineralisation under very shallow cover. The GEO-01 first-pass AC drill programme defined a mineral system covering an area the size of the flagship Minyari deposit (approximately 700m by 400m). The GEO-01 footprint is open in several directions, including a number of holes which end in mineralisation (at drill bit refusal), which provides a potentially substantial maiden Mineral Resource opportunity. Planning is underway for a future drilling programme to follow-up these highly encouraging AC results targeting delivery of a near surface, open pit amenable, maiden resource.

GEO-01 Soil Anomaly Target Summary

- 800m x 800m Au-Cu-Te±Bi±W soil anomaly located 1.2km and 400m southeast of the Minyari and WACA deposits respectively
- Soil anomaly coincides with a magnetic anomaly in a fold hinge
- Very shallow cover between 4 to 16m
- Southern limit of GEO-01 mineralisation abuts the tenement boundary with Antipa's Paterson IGO Farm-in Project (currently 100% Antipa)
- Phase 2 first-pass air core programme included 27 vertical holes for 996m (with 100m x 100m drill grid), with intersections including:
    - 30.0m at 0.38 g/t gold from 6.0m down hole in 22MYA0105, including:
        - 20.0m at 0.51 g/t gold from 10.0m, also including:
            - 4.0m at 1.46 g/t gold from 10.0m
    - 2.0m at 0.85 g/t gold from 16.0m to end-of-hole (**EoH**) in 22MYA0109, including:
        - 1.0m at 1.28 g/t gold from 17.0m to EoH
    - 14.0m at 0.29 g/t gold and 0.03% copper from 24.0m down hole in 22MYA0120, including:
        - 4.0m at 0.69 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 32.0m
    - 32.0m at 0.22 g/t gold and 0.06% copper from 16.0m down hole in 22MYA0138, including:
        - 4.0m at 0.69 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 32.0m
    - 18.0m at 0.31 g/t gold from 16.0m to EoH in 22MYA0141, including:
        - 4.0m at 0.51 g/t gold from 28.0m to EoH
- No historical RC or DD holes in the area, previous deepest exploration being a 65m vertical AC hole (2022)
- Follow-up RC ± DD drill programme a high priority

GEO-02 Soil Anomaly Target Summary

- Phase 2 first-pass air core programme included 13 vertical holes for 404m (with 100m by 180m drill grid)
- Minor anomalism (including 2m at 0.13 g/t gold in 22MYA0129 from 24m downhole)
- No further work planned

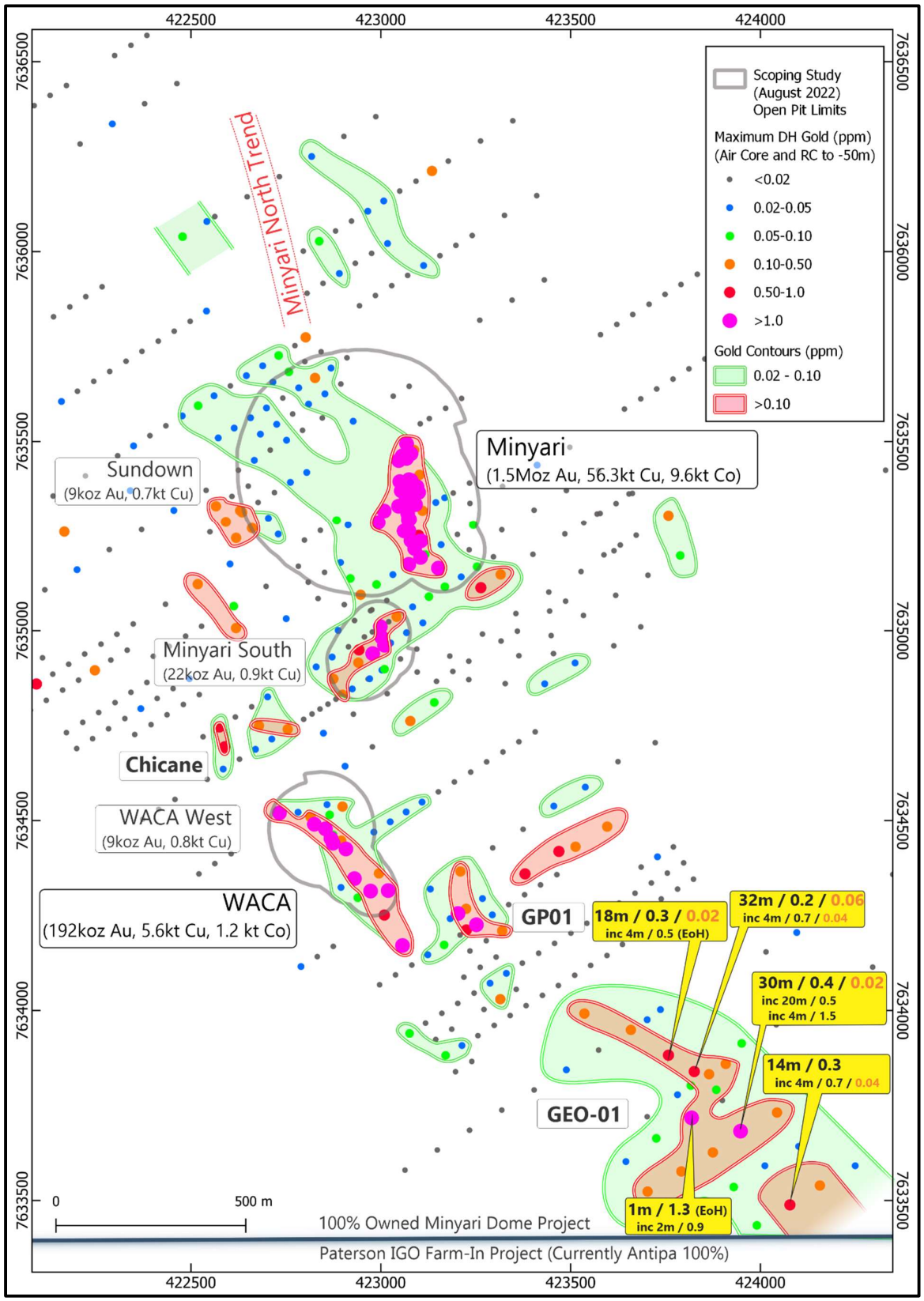

Figure 1: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits, prospect locations for Minyari North, GEO-01, GP01 and Chicane, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. Note the large scale of the GEO-01 air core anomaly which is the size of the flagship Minyari deposit (700m by 400m), and remains open in several directions, identifying a substantial potential maiden resource opportunity. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

Minyari North (Figures 1 to 3 and 5 to 7)

Thick zones of Minyari style alteration, brecciation, veining and gold-copper mineralisation have been defined along 300m of strike by five broad spaced (> 100m) drill holes, including two Phase 2 DD holes for 1,717m. Mineralisation is interpreted to be moderate northwest plunging similar to the Minyari deposit and remains open in several directions providing a significant potential maiden resource opportunity which is a priority for follow-up drill testing.

Minyari North Summary

- Located 400m northwest along strike from the Minyari deposit
- Coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly with similarities to the Minyari deposit
- Minyari North interpreted to be the fault displaced continuation of the upper portion of the Minyari orebody
- Significant intersections from the five very broad spaced drill holes include:
    - 28.0m at 1.0 g/t gold from 239.0m down hole in 22MYD0522, including:
        - 8.0m at 2.6 g/t gold from 239.0m, also including:
            - 1.0m at 15.8 g/t gold from 239.0m
    - Previously reported 28.0m at 0.5 g/t gold and 0.16% copper from 134.0 down hole in 21MYC0336, including:
        - 1.0m at 8.1 g/t gold and 0.24% copper
- Open up plunge to the south toward Minyari, down plunge to the north towards the Judes copper-silver-gold deposit, and up and down dip

Minyari Deeps Down Plunge (Figure 2)

The initial test of the Minyari Deeps Plunge target involved one deep DD hole 22MYD0520 for 1,096m. The hole intersected multiple zones of variable alteration with only minor gold-copper mineralisation (maximum assay results 1.46 g/t gold, 2.35% copper and 8.7 g/t silver) below the “mine” host sequence. A major fault zone was intersected from 333 to 343m downhole which is interpreted to have displaced the “mine” sequence vertically up between 300 to 400m and as a consequence 22MYD0520 has drilled below the fault displaced target zone.

Structural and lithological interpretations based on drill hole and geophysical data imply that Minyari North is the northward extension of the upper portion of the displaced Minyari orebody. The up plunge southerly extension of the Minyari North gold-copper mineralisation may be present above drill hole 22MYD0520. This shallower plunge target is amenable to RC drill testing which is to be included as part of the future Minyari North resource delineation drilling programme.

CY2023 Resource Growth Exploration Programme

Antipa is targeting a significant increase to the Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource estimate through CY2023 via testing of a range of gold-copper-cobalt resource extension targets, resource prospects, and greenfield exploration target opportunities (refer to Figures 1 and 2). This extensive further resource growth drilling at Minyari Dome is set to run in parallel with the Minyari Dome Pre-Feasibility Study workstreams (targeting completion by end Q4 CY2023).

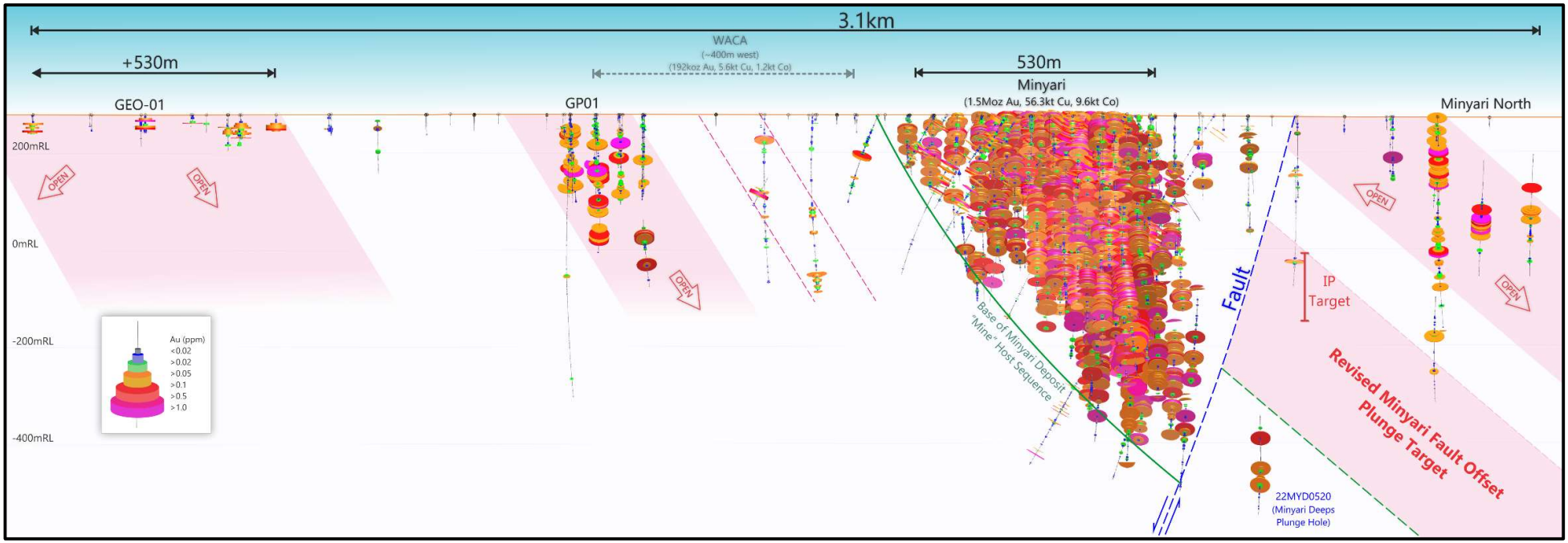

Figure 2: Long Section from GEO-01 to Minyari North (including Minyari and GP01) showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including plunging gold-copper mineralisation zones, the Minyari Fault and targets including the fault offset Minyari plunge target. Note the highly prospective 3.1km trend which extends to 4.4km including the Judes copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

Mineral Resource Extension Opportunities:

- Minyari Keel Zone – Open in several directions
- Minyari southeast region – Oblique mineralised NW-SE structure
- Minyari Down Plunge – Under review
- WACA depth extension – Open in several directions
- Sundown – Open in several directions

Maiden Mineral Resource Opportunities:

- Minyari North
- GEO-01
- Chicane
- GP01
- WACA East
- Other soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies and conceptual targets

The Minyari Dome CY2023 exploration programme is currently being finalised and is likely to comprise:

- an RC drill programme aimed at delivering multiple maiden resources;
- follow-up RC ± DD drill programme; and
- possible air core drill programme to test additional soil geochemical ± geophysical targets.

Consistent with previous years, the CY2023 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

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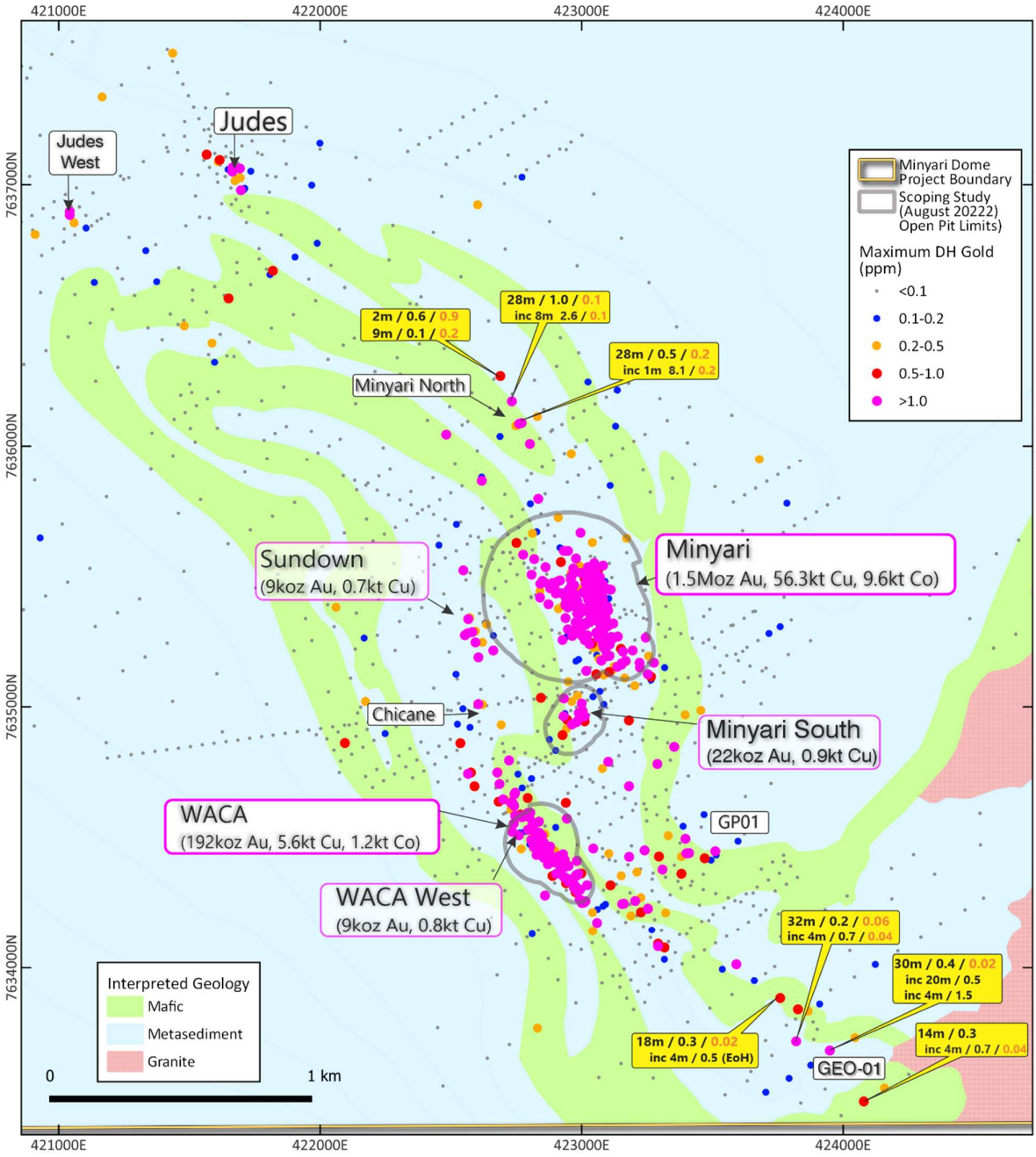


Figure 3: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome Project showing the resource locations, plus Minyari North, GEO-01, GP01, Chicane and other prospect locations and maximum down-hole gold drill results. NB: Over interpreted geology base with a Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

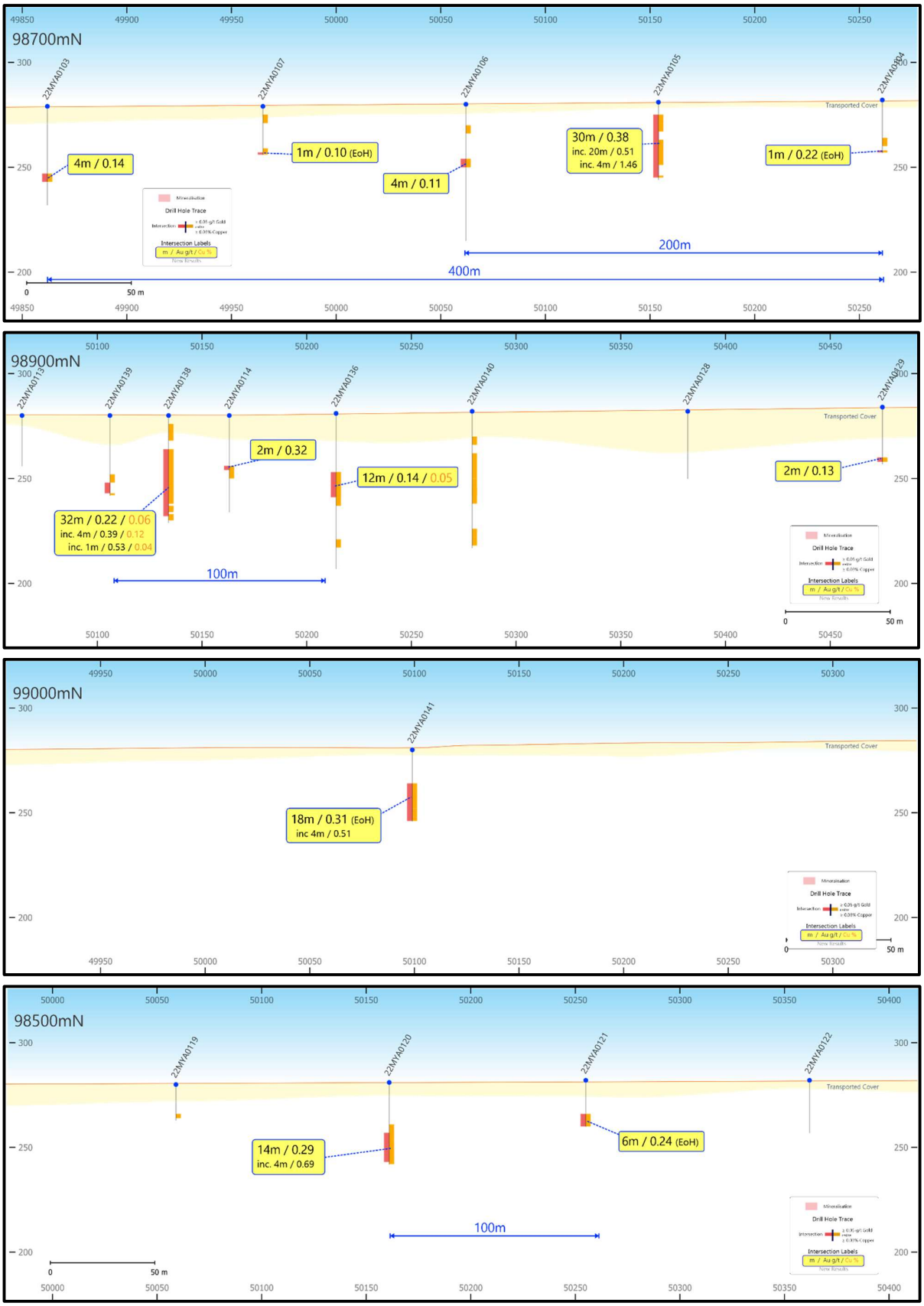


Figure 4: GEO-01 prospect stacked Cross-sections 98,500mN, 98,700mN, 98,900mN and 99,000mN showing first-pass broad spaced air core gold-copper drill intercepts. NB: 50m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

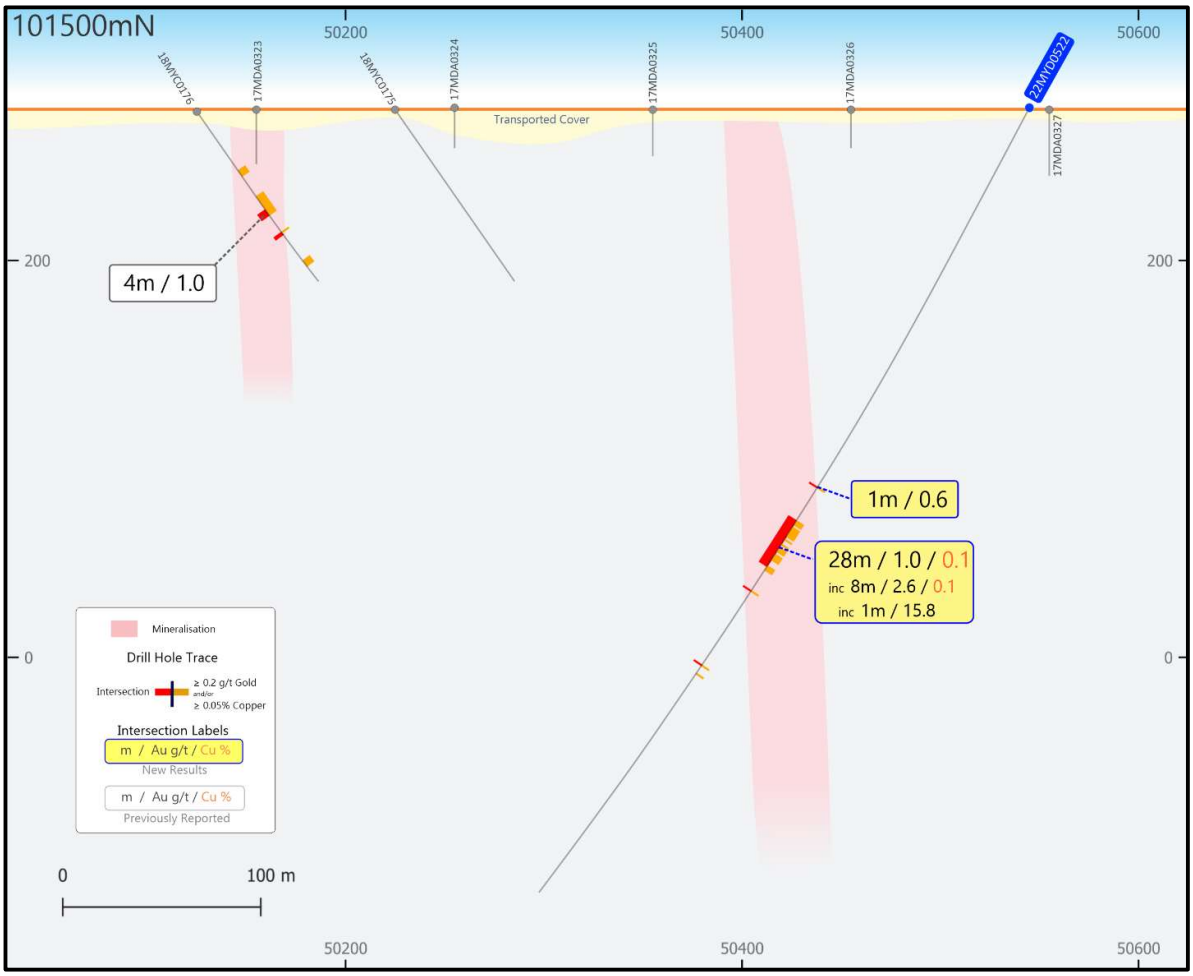


Figure 5: Minyari North prospect 101,500mN Cross-section showing gold-copper drill intercepts. NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

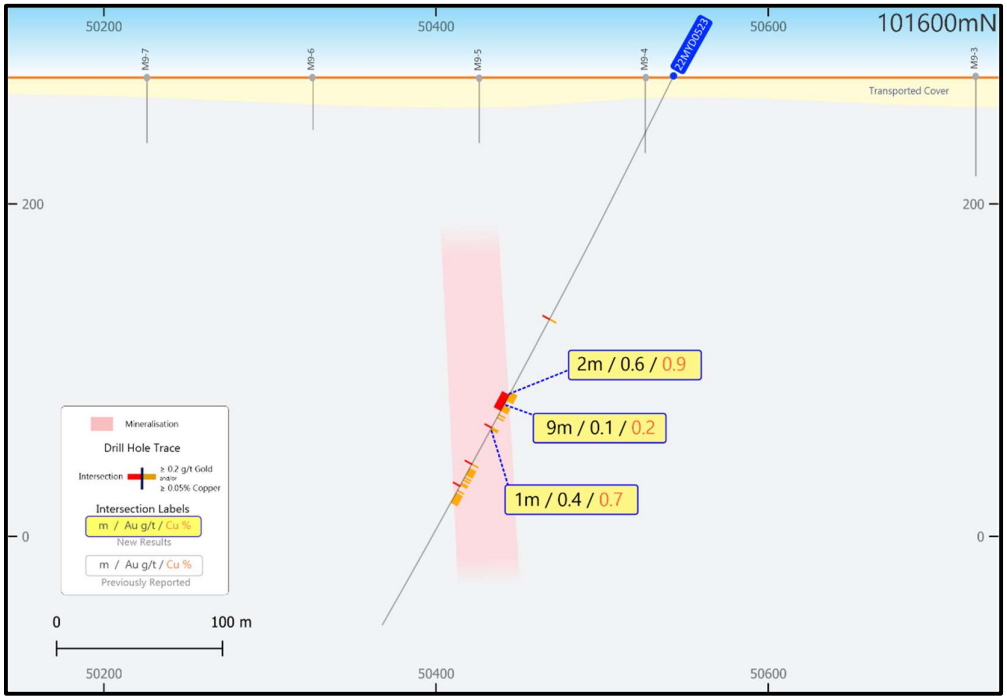


Figure 6: Minyari North prospect 101,600mN Cross-section showing gold-copper drill intercepts. NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

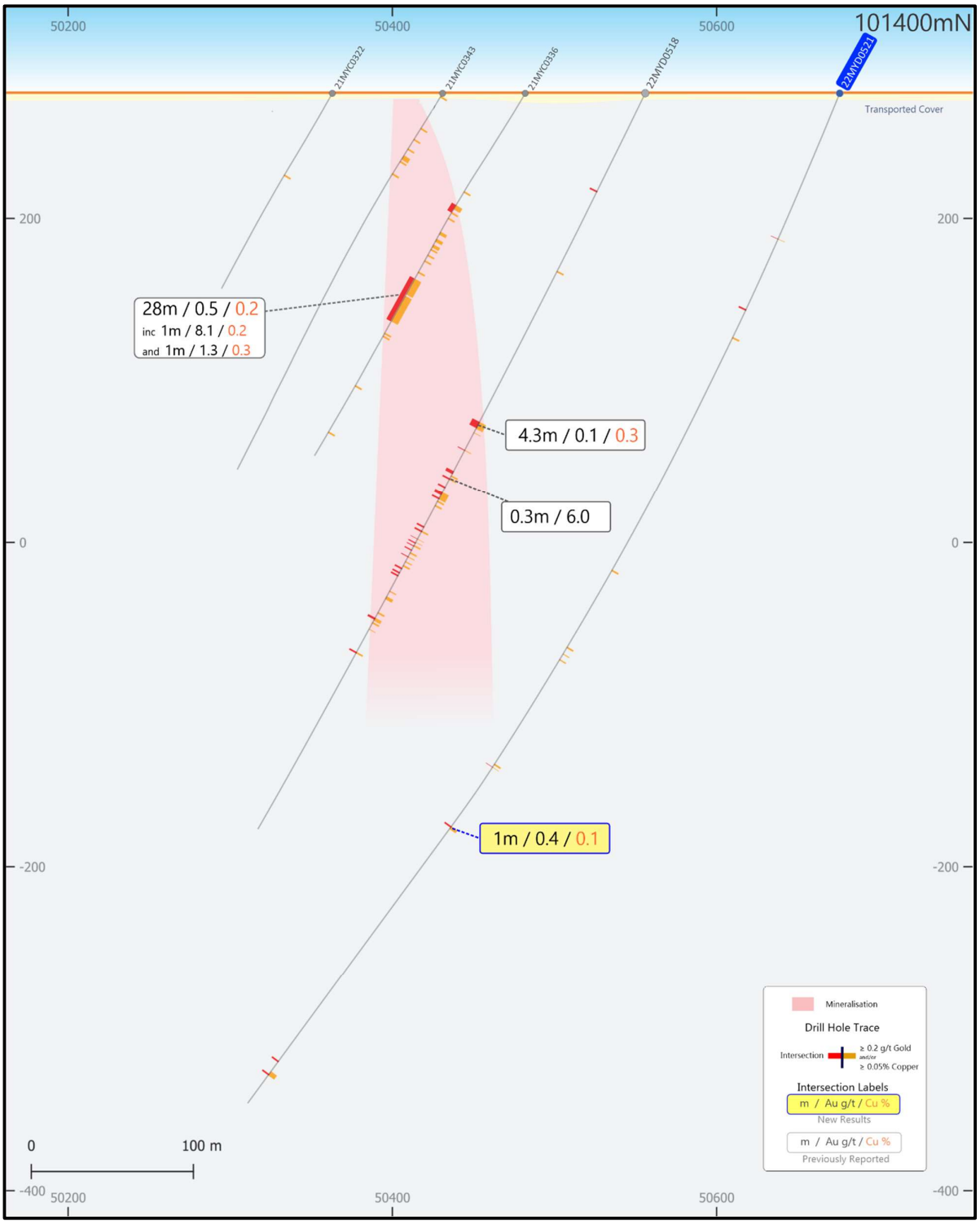


Figure 7: Minyari North prospect 101,400mN Cross-section showing gold-copper drill intercepts, with 22MYD0518 intersecting a 205m downhole zone of intense albite ± sericite hydrothermal alteration with zones of sulphide (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite) bearing brecciation and stockwork ladder veining with associated low-grade gold-copper mineralisation. Hydrothermal alteration style indicative of being on the periphery of a Minyari style mineral system.
NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

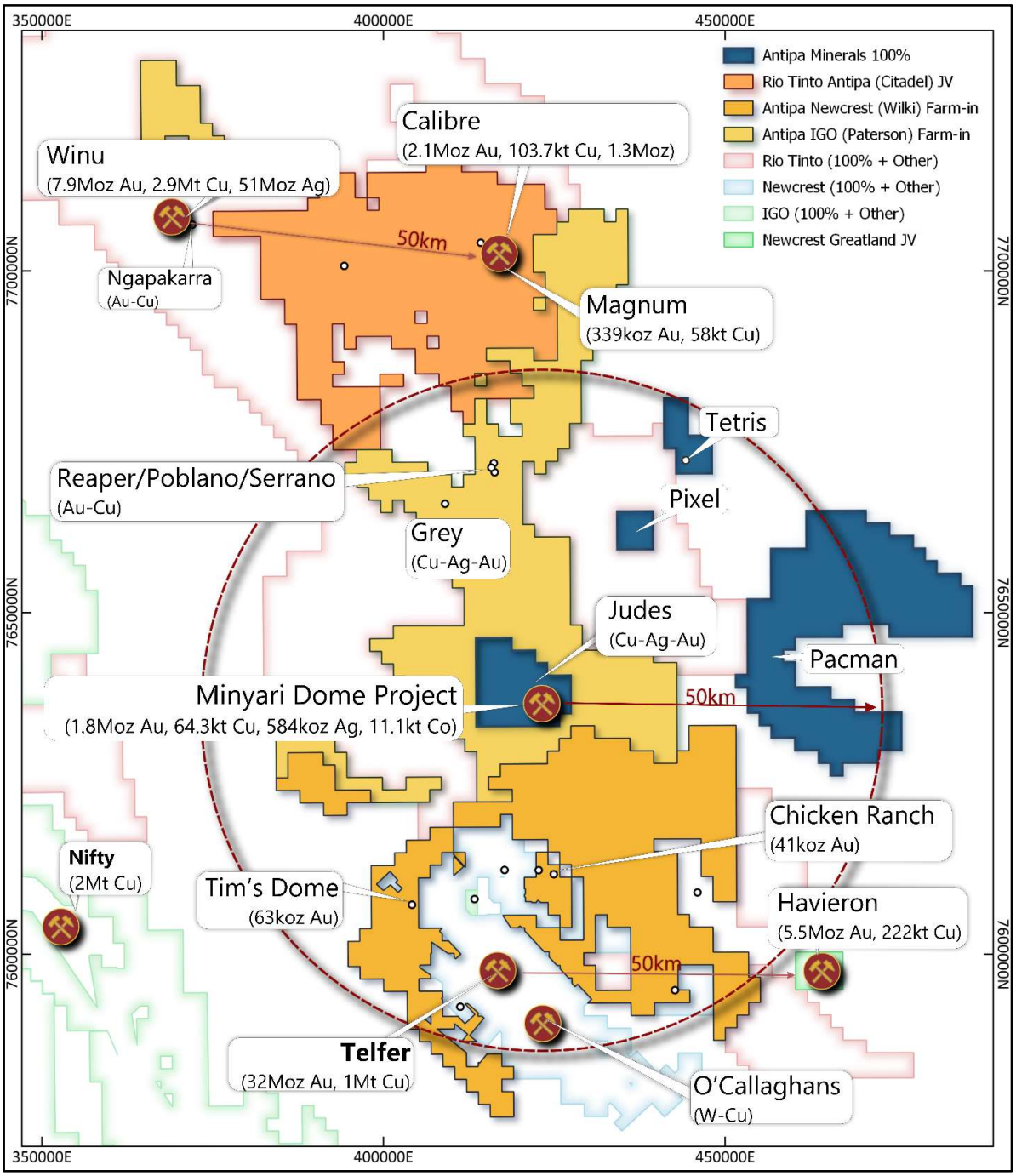


Figure 8: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

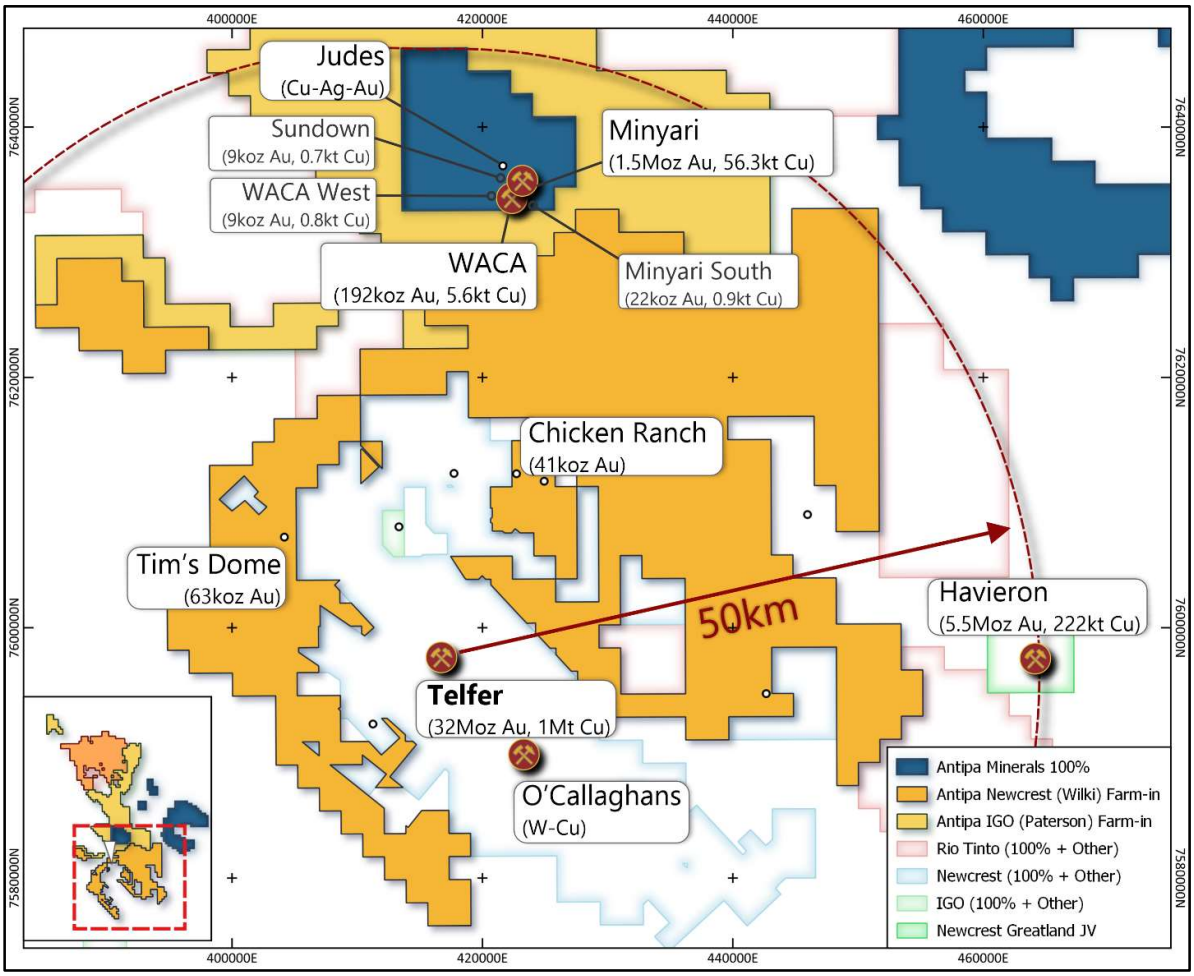


Figure 9: Project Location map showing Antipa's Minyari Dome (100%) Project and 35km proximity to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

Table 1a: Minyari Dome Project – Greenfield Air Core Drill Hole Intersections Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
22MYA0103	Soil GEO-01	32.0	36.0	4.0	0.14	13	0.04	14
22MYA0104	Soil GEO-01	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.22	48	0.01	10
22MYA0105	Soil GEO-01	6.0	36.0	30.0	0.38	182	0.08	11
	Including	**10.0**	**30.0**	**20.0**	**0.51**	210	0.08	13
	Also Incl.	**10.0**	**14.0**	**4.0**	**1.46**	116	0.11	5
22MYA0106	Soil GEO-01	26.0	30.0	4.0	0.11	29	0.02	25
22MYA0107	Soil GEO-01	22.0	23.0	1.0	0.10	62	0.04	5
22MYA0109	Soil GEO-01	16.0	18.0	2.0	0.85	89	0.15	20
	Including	**17.0**	**18.0**	**1.0**	**1.28**	89	0.18	20
22MYA0114	Soil GEO-01	24.0	26.0	2.0	0.32	191	0.08	83
22MYA0120	Soil GEO-01	**24.0**	**38.0**	**14.0**	**0.29**	**283**	0.05	22
	Including	**32.0**	**36.0**	**4.0**	**0.69**	**380**	0.05	23
22MYA0121	Soil GEO-01	16.0	22.0	6.0	0.24	102	0.50	69
22MYA0129	Soil GEO-02	24.0	26.0	2.0	0.13	21	0.04	14
22MYA0136	Soil GEO-01	**28.0**	**40.0**	**12.0**	**0.14**	**539**	0.08	76
22MYA0138	Soil GEO-01	**16.0**	**48.0**	**32.0**	**0.22**	**593**	0.04	70
	Including	**36.0**	**40.0**	**4.0**	**0.39**	**1,165**	0.01	53
	Including	**47.0**	**48.0**	**1.0**	**0.53**	**386**	0.03	52
22MYA0141	Soil GEO-01	16.0	34.0	18.0	0.31	212	0.11	58
	Including	**28.0**	**32.0**	**4.0**	**0.51**	141	0.09	88

Notes: *Table 1a intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:*

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.10 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or*
- *≥ 1,000 ppm (0.10%) copper; and/or*
- *≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or*
- *≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) cobalt;*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals; and*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2.*

Table 1b: Minyari Dome Project – Greenfield Diamond Drill Hole Intersections Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	284.00	285.00	1.00	0.01	0.17	0.62	36
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	288.00	288.60	0.60	1.10	2.35	8.70	177
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	**290.00**	**291.21**	**1.21**	**1.12**	**0.52**	**2.62**	**469**
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	699.60	700.90	1.30	0.01	0.15	0.17	131
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	828.00	829.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.03	11
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	915.00	916.00	1.00	0.46	0.01	0.02	25
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	965.00	966.00	1.00	0.49	0.01	0.02	36
22MYD0521	MY North	97.40	97.70	0.30	0.02	0.11	0.15	62
22MYD0521	MY North	145.00	146.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	0.83	10
22MYD0521	MY North	468.40	468.70	0.30	0.03	0.28	0.49	80
22MYD0521	MY North	513.00	514.00	1.00	0.42	0.06	0.12	75
22MYD0521	MY North	693.00	694.00	1.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	463
22MYD0521	MY North	703.00	704.00	1.00	0.04	0.11	0.30	139
22MYD0522	MY North	219.00	220.00	1.00	0.59	0.02	0.04	33
22MYD0522	**MY North**	**239.00**	**267.00**	**28.00**	**0.97**	**0.05**	0.09	176
	Including	**239.00**	**247.00**	**8.00**	**2.64**	**0.07**	0.12	264
	Also Incl.	**239.00**	**240.00**	**1.00**	**15.75**	0.03	0.10	33
22MYD0522	MY North	281.00	282.00	1.00	0.36	0.02	0.12	32
22MYD0522	MY North	326.00	327.00	1.00	0.04	0.18	0.32	118
22MYD0522	MY North	540.00	541.00	1.00	0.10	0.31	0.30	178
22MYD0523	MY North	**164.00**	**165.00**	**1.00**	**0.64**	**0.11**	0.36	30
22MYD0523	MY North	**216.00**	**218.00**	**2.00**	**0.59**	**0.86**	1.02	203
22MYD0523	MY North	218.00	227.00	9.00	0.14	0.16	0.21	55
22MYD0523	MY North	238.00	239.00	1.00	0.44	0.67	1.68	18
22MYD0523	MY North	263.00	264.00	1.00	0.02	0.13	0.23	77
22MYD0523	MY North	278.00	279.00	1.00	0.04	0.04	3.68	50

Notes: *Table 1b intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:*

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.20 ppm; and/or*
- *≥ 1,000 ppm (0.10%) copper; and/or*
- *≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or*
- *≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) cobalt;*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals; and*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2.*

Table 2: Minyari Dome Project – Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

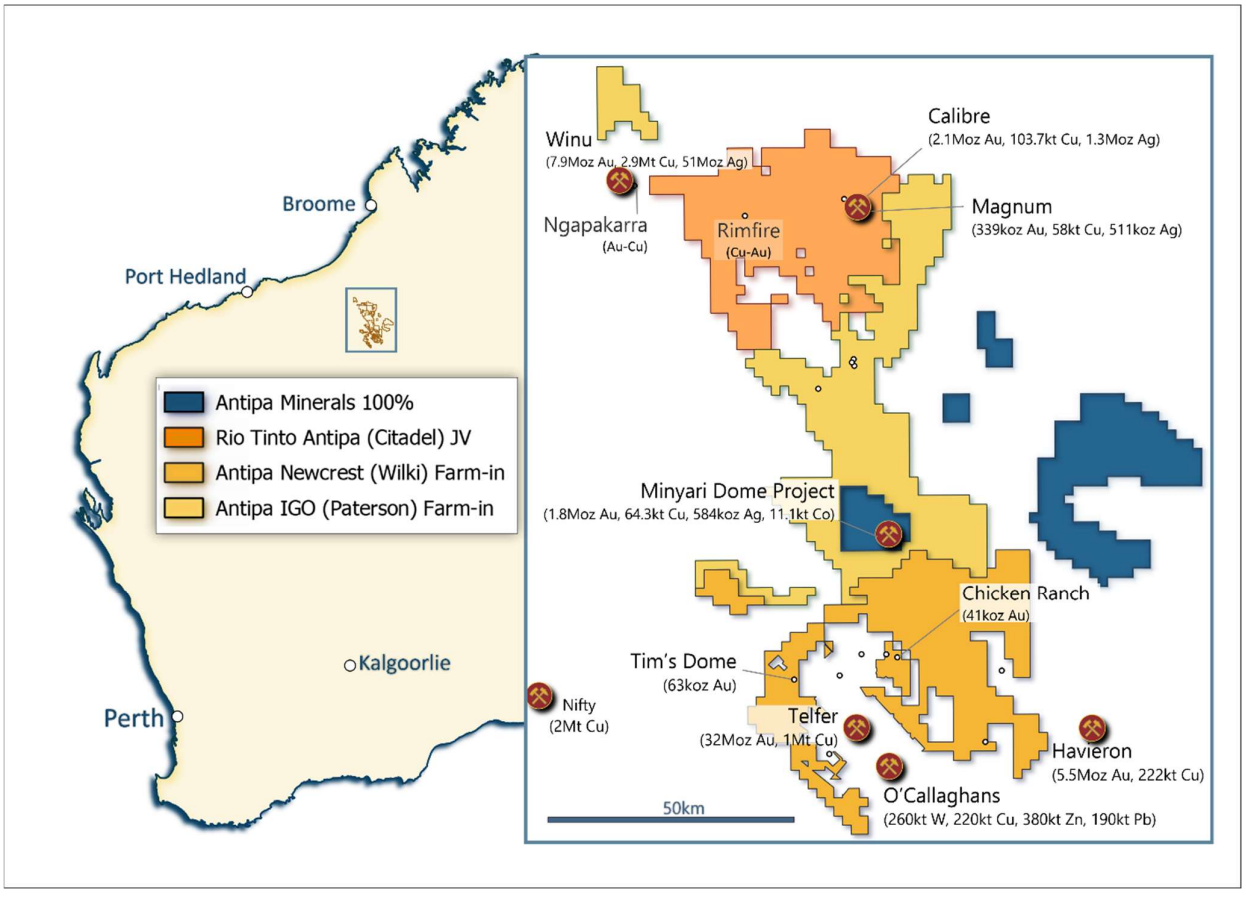
Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
22MYD0520	MY Plunge	DD	7,635,433	422,444	277	1,096	053	-61	Received
22MYD0521	MY North	DD	7,636,232	422,974	277	725	234	-68	Received
22MYD0522	MY North	DD	7,636,241	422,814	277	618	233	-62	Received
22MYD0523	MY North	DD	7,636,327	422,759	277	374	234	-64	Received
22MYA0103	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,525	423,704	281	47	000	-90	Received
22MYA0104	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,733	424,045	281	25	000	-90	Received
22MYA0105	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,684	423,949	281	37	000	-90	Received
22MYA0106	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,628	423,876	281	65	000	-90	Received
22MYA0107	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,578	423,793	281	23	000	-90	Received
22MYA0108	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,765	423,901	281	24	000	-90	Received
22MYA0109	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,719	423,820	281	18	000	-90	Received
22MYA0110	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,665	423,727	281	39	000	-90	Received
22MYA0111	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,604	423,647	281	32	000	-90	Received
22MYA0112	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,722	423,703	281	24	000	-90	Received
22MYA0113	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,780	423,783	281	24	000	-90	Received
22MYA0114	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,834	423,866	281	46	000	-90	Received
22MYA0115	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,484	423,838	281	37	000	-90	Received
22MYA0116	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,644	424,102	281	24	000	-90	Received
22MYA0117	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,593	424,013	281	34	000	-90	Received
22MYA0118	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,537	423,931	281	43	000	-90	Received
22MYA0119	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,436	423,992	281	17	000	-90	Received
22MYA0120	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,490	424,079	281	39	000	-90	Received
22MYA0121	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,541	424,158	281	22	000	-90	Received
22MYA0122	Soil GEO-01	AC	7,633,593	424,251	281	25	000	-90	Received
22MYA0123	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,472	424,525	281	33	000	-90	Received
22MYA0124	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,360	424,350	281	62	000	-90	Received
22MYA0125	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,265	424,186	281	31	000	-90	Received
22MYA0126	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,207	424,097	281	46	000	-90	Received
22MYA0127	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,156	424,016	281	31	000	-90	Received
22MYA0128	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,964	424,043	281	32	000	-90	Received
22MYA0129	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,012	424,123	281	27	000	-90	Received
22MYA0130	Magnetic Target	AC	7,634,419	424,808	281	17	000	-90	Received
22MYA0131	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,223	424,466	281	57	000	-90	Received
22MYA0132	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,170	424,373	281	26	000	-90	Received
22MYA0133	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,116	424,297	281	35	000	-90	Received
22MYA0134	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,064	424,209	281	35	000	-90	Received
22MYA0135	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,634,268	424,537	281	24	000	-90	Received
22MYA0136	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,861	423,910	281	74	000	-90	Received
22MYA0137	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,793	423,885	281	37	000	-90	Received

22MYA0138	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,841	423,827	281	51	000	-90	Received
22MYA0139	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,804	423,818	281	38	000	-90	Received
22MYA0140	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,915	423,952	281	65	000	-90	Received
22MYA0141	Soil GEO-02	AC	7,633,884	423,759	281	34	000	-90	Received

*MY = Minyari; EXT = Extensional

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table - Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical technique/s.

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa is a mineral exploration company focused on the Paterson Province in north-west Western Australia, home to Newcrest Mining's world-class Telfer gold-copper mine, Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold deposit, Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron gold-copper deposit and other significant mineral deposits. Having first entered the Paterson in 2011 when it was a less sought-after exploration address, the Company has used its early mover advantage to build an enviable tenement holding of ~5,100km^2, including the ~1,200km^2 Citadel Joint Venture Project with Rio Tinto (who currently holds an estimated 68% joint venture interest), the ~1,470km^2 Wilki Project that is subject to a $60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Newcrest (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest) and the ~1,500km^2 Paterson Project that is subject to a $30 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest). Antipa retains ~877km^2 of the 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project which contains a significant Mineral Resource, with the Minyari and WACA deposits containing 1.8 million ounces of gold and 64,300 tonnes of copper, and a Scoping Study Mining Inventory of 21.4 million tonnes at 1.6 g/t gold for 1.1 million ounces of gold, plus other deposits and high-quality exploration targets. The Citadel Project lies within 5km of the Winu deposit and contains a Mineral Resource of 2.4 million ounces of gold and 162,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Unlike certain parts of the Paterson where the post mineralisation (younger) cover can be kilometres thick, making for difficult exploration, the Company's combined ~5,100km^2 tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling programmes, geophysical and surface geochemical surveys are planned for 2023 across Antipa's combined Paterson tenement portfolio as the Company in conjunction with its major partners pursues a multi-layered strategy of targeting tier-one greenfields discoveries, growing existing resources through brownfields exploration and advancing potential development opportunities.



Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Antipa Mineral Ltd's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Antipa Minerals Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

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 where applicable, 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 Reprocessed IP Survey Results* 5 July 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
- *Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences* 31 October 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 2017 Exploration Programme* 27 March 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences* 13 April 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
- *Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource* 16 November 2017
- *Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit* 5 December 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results* 29 January 2018
- *Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme* 1 June 2018
- *Major Exploration Programme Commences* 25 June 2018
- 2018 *Exploration Programme Update* 16 July 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
- *Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground* 23 December 2019
- *Commencement of Drilling Programmes at Minyari Dome Project* 2 October 2020
- *Drilling of New Targets Deliver Significant Au Intersections* 16 February 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference - March 2021* 17 March 2021
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits* 7 April 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - Update April 2021* 12 April 2021
- *Commencement of Drilling at 100% Owned Minyari Project* 13 May 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 EMEA Conference - May 2021* 25 May 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference - July 2021* 15 July 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
- *Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - August 2021* 2 August 2021

- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 12 August 2021
- *Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit* 6 September 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - Beaver Creek PMS - September 21* 8 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
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference* 2 November 2021
- *Further Significant Gold-Copper Discoveries at Minyari* 29 November 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 6 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
- *Corporate Presentation - Euroz Hartleys Conference Presentation* 9 March 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference Presentation* 22 March 2022
- *Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz* 2 May 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Stockhead WA Gold Explorers Conference* 12 May 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Australian Gold Conference* 14 June 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference* 20 July 2022
- *Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari* 15 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Deposit* 20 July 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - August 2021* 2 August 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 12 August 2021
- *Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit* 6 September 2021
- *Corporate Presentation - Beaver Creek PMS - September 21* 8 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
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference* 2 November 2021
- *Further Significant Gold-Copper Discoveries at Minyari* 29 November 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 6 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
- *Corporate Presentation - Euroz Hartleys Conference Presentation* 9 March 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference Presentation* 22 March 2022
- *Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz* 2 May 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Stockhead WA Gold Explorers Conference* 12 May 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Australian Gold Conference* 14 June 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference* 20 July 2022
- *Drill Results Confirm High-Grade Gold at Minyari North* 21 July 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers Conference* 1 August 2022
- *Strong Minyari Dome Scoping Study Outcomes* 31 August 2022
- *Scoping Study Presentation* 31 August 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - Beaver Creek Precious Metals Conference* 13 September 2022
- *Drilling Commenced at Minyari Plunge Extension Targets* 13 October 2022
- *Corporate Presentation - South-West Connect Conference Presentation* 19 October 2022
- *Minyari Drilling Identifies Resource Growth Opportunities* 10 November 2022
- *German Gold Show Conference Presentation* 18 November 2022
- *London 121 Mining Investment Conference Presentation* 22 November 2022
- *Investor Presentation - December 2022* 1 December 2022
- *Shaw and Partners Gold Seminar Presentation* 1 February 2023
- *Resource Drilling Increases Minyari Deposit Confidence* 2 March 2023

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website www.antipaminerals.com.au under the Investors tab and on the ASX website 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. Mr Roger Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original reports.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari Dome Project Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Magnum Deposit and Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim's Dome Deposit: The information in this document that relates to relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz" created on 2 May 2022 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett, Susan Havlin and Victoria Lawns, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces" created on 17 May 2021 with Competent Person Ian Glacken, and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates" created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this document that relates to the **Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project** is extracted from the report entitled "Strong Minyari Dome Scoping Study Outcomes" reported on 31 August 2022 which was compiled by Competent Person Roger Mason, which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the study in the relevant original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information – Magnum, Calibre and Minyari Dome Mineral Resources Gold Equivalent cut-off grades: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formulae for the Magnum, Calibre and Minyari Dome Mineral Resources are reported in the following reports which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au:

- *Calibre and Magnum Mineral Resources JORC 2012 Updates* 23 February 2015
- *Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces* 17 May 2021
- *Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz* *2 May 2022*

Antipa Minerals Ltd Paterson Province Project Portfolio Mineral Resource Estimates

Minyari Dome Project (100% Antipa)

Deposit and Gold Equiv Cut-off Grade*	Resource Category	Tonnes Mt (or kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (%)	Aueq (oz)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	Indicated	15	1.78	1.17	0.19	0.54	0.04	858,000	567,000	27,800	259,600	5,930
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	2.7	1.49	1.12	0.12	0.31	0.02	129,000	96,000	3,300	26,300	640
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	**Sub-Total**	**17.7**	**1.74**	**1.17**	**0.18**	**0.50**	**0.04**	**987,000**	**663,000**	**31,100**	**285,900**	**6,570**
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	Indicated	4.4	2.95	2.30	0.26	0.83	0.03	417,000	328,000	11,400	118,400	1,450
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	6.2	3.14	2.51	0.22	0.66	0.03	626,000	523,000	13,800	132,700	1,590
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	**Sub-Total**	**10.6**	**3.06**	**2.48**	**0.24**	**0.73**	**0.03**	**1,043,000**	**851,000**	**25,200**	**251,100**	**3,040**
Minyari	**Total**	**28.3**	**2.23**	**1.66**	**0.20**	**0.59**	**0.03**	**2,030,000**	**1,514,000**	**56,300**	**537,000**	**9,610**
WACA 0.5 Aueq	Indicated	1.7	1.29	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.02	70,000	52,000	1,900	9,400	310
WACA 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.5	1.35	1.02	0.12	0.18	0.02	67,000	51,000	1,800	9,100	300
WACA 0.5 Aueq	**Sub-Total**	**3.2**	**1.32**	**0.99**	**0.11**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**137,000**	**103,000**	**3,700**	**18,500**	**610**
WACA 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.6	2.14	1.69	0.11	0.17	0.03	112,000	89,000	1,900	9,000	560
WACA	**Total**	**4.9**	**1.59**	**1.23**	**0.11**	**0.18**	**0.02**	**249,000**	**192,000**	**5,600**	**27,500**	**1,170**
Minyari South 0.5 Aueq	**Inferred**	**153 t**	**5.74**	**4.51**	**0.56**	**1.04**	**0.05**	**28,000**	**22,000**	**900**	**5,100**	**80**
Minyari South	**Total**	**153 kt**	**5.74**	**4.51**	**0.56**	**1.04**	**0.05**	**28,000**	**22,000**	**900**	**5,100**	**80**
Sundown 0.5 Aueq	**Inferred**	**202 kt**	**2.13**	**1.38**	**0.36**	**0.72**	**0.03**	**14,000**	**9,000**	**700**	**4,700**	**60**
Sundown	**Total**	**202 kt**	**2.13**	**1.38**	**0.36**	**0.72**	**0.03**	**14,000**	**9,000**	**700**	**4,700**	**60**
WACA West 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	393 kt	1.21	0.73	0.17	0.81	0.03	15,000	9,000	700	10,200	120
WACA West 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	11 kt	1.62	0.86	0.50	0.05	0.01	1,000	304	55	17	1
WACA West	**Total**	**404 kt**	**1.23**	**0.73**	**0.18**	**0.79**	**0.03**	**16,000**	**9,304**	**755**	**10,217**	**121**
Minyari + WACA + Satelite Deposits	**Grand Total**	**33.9**	**2.14**	**1.60**	**0.19**	**0.54**	**0.03**	**2,340,000**	**1,750,000**	**64,300**	**584,000**	**11,100**

Wilki Project (Newcrest Farm-in)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade**	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Chicken Ranch Area 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	40,300	-	-	-
Tim's Dome 0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	-	-	-	63,200	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch Area + Tim's Dome	**Total**	**2.4**	**1.3**	-	-	-	**103,500**	-	-	-

***0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade)* *Note: Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 100%*

Citadel Project (Rio Tinto JV)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade***	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Equiv (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Gold Equiv (Moz)	Gold (Moz)	Copper (t)	Silver (Moz)
Calibre 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	92	0.92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.7	2.1	104,000	1.3
Magnum 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	16	-	0.70	0.37	1.00	-	0.34	58,000	0.5
Calibre + Magnum Deposits	**Total**	**108**	-	**0.72**	**0.15**	**0.54**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**162,000**	**1.8**

****0.5 AuEquiv = Refer to details provided by the Notes section*

Note: Citadel Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis - Antipa elected to utilise the dilute-down provisions in the Citadel JV agreement to fund its share of the CY2022 exploration programme, resulting in its JV interest being reduced from 35% to approximately 32% and Rio's JV interest increasing from 65% to approximately 68% subject to determination of final expenditure levels

MINYARI DOME PROJECT – Phase 2 Air Core Drill Hole Programme 2022

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 2022 Drill Programme** • Prospects/targets have been sampled by 39 air core (**AC**) drill holes totaling 1400 m, with an average drill hole depth of 35 m. • Assays have been received for all of the 2022 AC drill holes. • AC drill holes were generally drilled on a range of hole spacings along line and across line, testing soil geochemical ± geophysical (GAIP ± AEM ± aeromagnetic) targets. • Drill hole locations and orientations for these AC drill holes are tabulated in the body of this report. **Air Core Sampling** • AC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10. • Compositing AC samples in lengths of between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the 1.0 m intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. Zones of encouraging geological observations were sampled as single metres via 'Spear' sample collection for AC drill holes. • 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, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Air Core Drilling** • AC drilling was undertaken with a Wallis DELTA 23 multipurpose drill rig. • Drill holes were drilled vertically at -90°. • All drill holes were completed using a NQ Wallis air core drill bit.
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.*	**Air Core Drill Samples** • AC sample recovery and sample quality were recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • AC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • AC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the AC samples were almost exclusively dry. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the consistently high sample recovery. • AC results are generated for the purpose of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Air Core Drill Logging** • Geological logging of 100% of all AC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • 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. • AC samples were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter at 1 m intervals.
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.*	**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 10 or 20. • Compositing AC samples of between 2 to 4 m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample. Zones of anomalous geological observations were sampled as single metres. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **Air Core Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation of AC samples was completed at ALS Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the AC sample followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into a sub–sample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide style of mineralisation encountered in the region, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sample preparation technique for AC samples are documented by Antipa Mineral Ltd's standard procedures documents and is in line with industry standards in sample preparation. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent mineralisation. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. **Air Core Analytical Techniques** • Samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a 25 gram sub–sample which are digested in a mixture of 3 parts hydrochloric acid and 1 part nitric acid ('aqua regia digest'), suitable for weathered AC samples. Aqua regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 & ICP-MS. Four acid digestions quantitatively dissolve nearly all minerals (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with an ICP-AES finish was undertaken on end of hole samples to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.001ppm. • Ore grade ICP–OES and ICP -MS analysis was completed on samples returning results above upper detection limit. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 50 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Based on laboratory assay results, if possible Antipa will undertake 1 m re-splits of selected mineralised 4 m composite samples. • For drill holes where visual and/or laboratory assay results indicate the presence of significant mineralisation Antipa also undertakes programmes of 50 gram fire assaying to supersede the 25 gram aqua regia gold results; as the later analytical technique is prone to underestimating gold grade due to sample digestion issues, particularly for gold mineralisation associated with silicification and quartz veins, as fine gold can remain encapsulated in the undigested silica.
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 intersections have been visually verified by one or more alternative company personnel and/or contract employees. • 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*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	of ± 3 m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to commencement of each drill hole (inclined drill holes only). • Vertical AC drill holes do not require drill rig set-up azimuth checking. • AC drill hole down hole surveys: • No downhole surveys are undertaken for AC drill holes. • If defaulted, the topographic surface is set to 281m RL.

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.*
		• Regional soil geochemical targets and geophysical targets (aeromagnetic):
		  • Drill spacing was generally spaced approximately 100 m to 180 m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of approximately 100 m.
		  • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.
		• AC drill sample compositing is applied for the reporting of the exploration results.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for the "regional" geophysical targets at this point in time. • However, both folding, multiple vein directions and faulting have been variously recorded in the region via diamond drilling and surface mapping.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.

MINYARI DOME PROJECT – Phase 2 Air Core Drill Hole Programme 2022

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,*	• Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 877km^2, collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following granted Exploration Licences: – E45/4618 = 100% of licence;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	– E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence; and – E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence. – E45/4812 = 100% of licence; – E45/5079 = 100% of licence; – E45/5147 = 100% of licence; and – E45/5148 = 100% of licence. • Antipa Minerals Ltd's interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. • A 1.5% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/148. • A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. • These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment. • The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion ("granite") related. Typical mineralisation styles include vein, 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*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.*	• Any reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted. • No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.10 g/t gold or 1,000 ppm (0.10%) copper lower cut-off grade is applied. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*
		• Regional soil geochemical targets and geophysical targets (aeromagnetic):
		  • The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and any mineralised structures.
		  • Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.

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 are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) is not possible for AC drill material and none was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports.
		• Limited downhole information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the Company's pre-existing SQL database and WA DMIRS WAMEX reports.
		• Metallurgical test-work results available on these particular tenements is restricted to the Minyari-WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits. Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA deposits. Details of this 2017 metallurgical test-work programme can be found on the ASX or Antipa websites – Public release dated 13 June 2017 and titled "Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results". The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. These reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
		• In addition, the following information in relation to the Minyari deposit metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS 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 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS;
		  • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed.
		  • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Planned further work:
		  • Ongoing review and interpretations of the 2022 AC drill results;
		  • Planning and execution of follow-up target scale exploration activities to identify further mineralisation including potential high-grade mineralisation;
		  • Geophysical data modelling (including AEM, GAIP and aeromagnetics); and
		  • Full geological interpretation including 3D modelling.
		• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

MINYARI DOME PROJECT – Phase 2 Greenfields Diamond Core Drill Programme 2022

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The Minyari Dome greenfields and extensional targets / prospects have been sampled by four Diamond Drill (**DD**) holes for 2,813 metres, with an average hole depth of 703m. • Assay results have been received for all four DD holes. • DD 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. • Half core samples were taken for all DD holes using an automatic core saw. • Half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m. • Half diamond drill core samples are prepared for assay and the remaining half core archived.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• DD drill holes were completed with standard tube using PQ diameter equipment 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. • All DD was orientated using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or mineralisation grade as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.
Logging	• *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 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 drill holes. • 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. • Diamond drill core was measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter at 0.5m intervals for all drill holes. • Geotechnical logging of all DD was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • 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. • A total of 2,813 metres of diamond core were logged.
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.*	• DD 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. • Field duplicate samples were collected for the majority of DD holes. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari and WACA deposits.
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,*	• All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample for analysis. • For targeted exploration, a multi-element super trace method was used, combining a four acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. • 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's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole, with additional duplicate samples submitted in mineralized zones. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • No holes have been twinned at greenfields targets however several drill holes were twinned during the 2021 drill programme at the Minyari Deposit. • 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.
		• The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid.
		• Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data:
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 328.2° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51. • Diamond core drill holes are aligned using an azimuth aligner tool. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates and drone survey surface elevation values. • Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. • 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.
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.*	• These Phase 2 greenfields DD holes were drilled on broad +100 m hole spacings testing the Minyari North mineralisation trend (three DD holes) and the conceptual Minyari Deeps Plunge target (one DD hole). Geophysical data (airborne magnetics + GAIP + PDIP ± AEM) was used to assist in the drill hole design process. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation. • Reported DD hole intersections were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive sample (laboratory) assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the Minyari Dome Project drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond core and RC.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.

MINYARI DOME PROJECT - Phase 2 Greenfields Diamond Core Drill Programme 2022

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - 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 has the interests described below covering a total area of 877km^2, collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following granted Exploration Licences:
		  ○ E45/4618 = 100% of licence;
		  ○ E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence;
		  ○ E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence;
		  ○ E45/4812 = 100% of licence;
		  ○ E45/5079 = 100% of licence;
		  ○ E45/5147 = 100% of licence; and
		  ○ E45/5148 = 100% of licence.
		• Antipa Minerals Ltd's interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements.
		• A 1.5% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/148.
		• A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919.
		• A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919.
		• The Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919.
		• These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored.
		• 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.
		• Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies:
		  • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983);
		  • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990);
		  • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991);
		  • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and
		  • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment. • The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion related. Typical mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
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 Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
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.*	• For DD drill hole intersections consisting of more than one sample the reported intersections were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive sample (laboratory) assay results. • No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver, or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.20 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 1.00 g/t silver and 400ppm cobalt lower cut-off grades have been applied during data aggregation of greenfield exploration diamond drill core results. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence has not been used in the reporting of these drill intersections.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation at the various greenfield prospects across the Minyari Dome Project consist of meta-sediment hosted plus lesser mafic and felsic intrusion hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation. Based on limited drilling information, mineralisation at these prospects is interpreted to be generally steeply dipping and striking between approximately 320° to 350°. Mineralisation plunges at these prospects is under review; however, Minyari North potentially exhibits a similar moderate northwest plunge to the Minyari deposit.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 DMIRS 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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation (**IP**) survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). • The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes was undertaken as part of the 2016 and 2021 drill programs using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drill core is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au: (*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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. • The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS 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 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; ▪ Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. ▪ Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	• *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.*	• Planned further work: • Ongoing review and interpretations of the 2022 drill results; • Planning and execution of follow-up prospect scale exploration activities to identify further mineralisation including potential high-grade mineralisation; • Geophysical data modelling (including AEM, GAIP and aeromagnetics); and • Full geological interpretation including 3D modelling. • Further exploration at various geophysical/geochemical targets across the Minyari Dome Project. • 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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.