



HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS AT GEO-01

MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce results from the first six holes from CY2024 Phase 1 drilling at its 100%-owned Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project in the Paterson Province of Western Australia (Figure 9).

Highlights

- Initial 39 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes of the 71-hole (10,620m) CY2024 Phase 1 drilling programme at the Minyari Dome Project are complete.
- **Assay results for the first six GEO-01 RC holes returned thick zones of near surface, potentially open pittable, high-grade gold mineralisation.**
- Significant high-grade intersections from the first six drill holes include:
 - **66m at 1.4 g/t gold** and 0.04% copper from 118m down hole in 24MYC0441, including:
 - **6m at 1.9 g/t gold** and 0.11% copper from 118m down hole
 - **17m at 4.4 g/t gold** from 157m down hole, also including:
 - **4m at 15.5 g/t gold** from 168m
 - **26m at 1.3 g/t gold** from 37m down hole in 24MYC0442, including:
 - **6m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 37m down hole
 - **4m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 59m down hole
 - **20m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 114m down hole in 24MYC0442, including:
 - **11m at 3.4 g/t gold** from 122m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 4.8 g/t gold** from 124m
 - **39m at 1.0 g/t gold** from 71m down hole in 24MYC0445, including:
 - **5m at 2.0 g/t gold** from 71m down hole
 - **2m at 2.8 g/t gold** from 94m down hole
- GEO-01 mineralisation remains open in most directions, **presenting a significant potential maiden resource opportunity.**

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, commented

"Our Phase 1 CY2024 drill programme is off to a great start, with fantastic initial results returned from the first six holes of resource delineation drilling at GEO-01. Grades of up to one metre at 28.9 g/t gold have been returned, with multiple intersections of near surface high-grade mineralisation. Importantly, these results show an increase in the thickness of the main zone of mineralisation. With GEO-01 open in most directions, it continues to shape up as a substantial shallow, maiden resource opportunity. We look forward to receiving the next batch of GEO-01 results in the coming weeks."

CY2024 Phase 1 Minyari Dome Project Exploration Programme

The CY2024 Phase 1 exploration drilling programme has been designed to enable a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at the GEO-01 discovery and to target new gold-copper discoveries within multiple high-priority target areas including three Pacman geophysical targets (PM1, PM2 and PM3). Phase 1 is currently scheduled for a total of 74 drill holes for 13,770m, comprising 71 RC holes for 10,620m (Figure 1) and three diamond core drill holes for 3,150m.

GEO-01 Prospect – Phase 1 RC Drill Results

The GEO-01 discovery is located approximately 1.3km south of the 1.5Moz Minyari gold-copper deposit and occupies a prospective footprint covering 700m by 370m. Initial assay results have been returned from the first six of the 39 completed holes covering 1,078m of the 6,582m drilled to date. Thick zones of near surface, potentially open pittable, gold mineralisation have been intersected, including significant zones of high-grade mineralisation. Multiple zones of mineralisation at GEO-01 remain open, with large areas yet to be tested for strike and depth extensions (Figures 1 to 8).

These initial Phase 1 drill results validate the significant near-surface, high-grade gold mineralisation returned at GEO-01 during CY2023 drilling (refer ASX announcement 2 August 2023). The main zone of observed GEO-01 gold mineralisation has expanded to cover an area of up to 250m along strike and up to 150m across strike, with strong indications of ongoing growth potential. Additionally, the initial Phase 1 drill results show an increase in the thickness of the main zone of mineralisation, underscoring the potential for significant high-grade gold zones within this area. Notable intersections such as 4m at 15.5 g/t gold further emphasise the high-grade potential (Figures 1 to 8).

Notable Phase 1 CY2024 intersections include:

- **48m at 0.7 g/t gold** from 22m down hole in 24MYC0441, including:
 - **30m at 1.0 g/t gold** from 40m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 2.3 g/t gold** from 44m
 - **8m at 1.9 g/t gold** from 61m
- **66m at 1.4 g/t gold** and 0.04% copper from 118m down hole in 24MYC0441, including:
 - **6m at 1.9 g/t gold** and 0.11% copper from 118m down hole
 - **17m at 4.4 g/t gold** from 157m down hole, also including:
 - **4m at 15.5 g/t gold** from 168m

- **61m at 0.8 g/t gold** from 29m down hole in 24MYC0442, including:
 - **26m at 1.3 g/t gold** from 37m down hole, also including:
 - **6m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 37m
 - **4m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 59m
 - **1m at 3.9 g/t gold** from 89m down hole
- **20m at 2.4 g/t gold** from 114m down hole in 24MYC0442, including:
 - **11m at 3.4 g/t gold** from 122m down hole, also including:
 - **3m at 4.8 g/t gold** from 124m
- **22m at 0.5 g/t gold** from 4m down hole in 24MYC0443, including:
 - **1m at 2.1 g/t gold** from 10m down hole
 - **1m at 2.0 g/t gold** from 19m down hole
- **87m at 0.8 g/t gold** from 25m down hole in 24MYC0445, including:
 - **2m at 1.6 g/t gold** from 35m down hole
 - **4m at 1.8 g/t gold** from 42m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 4.9 g/t gold** from 42m down hole
 - **5m at 1.0 g/t gold** from 62m down hole
 - **39m at 1.0 g/t gold** from 71m down hole, also including:
 - **5m at 2.0 g/t gold** from 71m down hole
 - **1m at 2.3 g/t gold** from 86m down hole
 - **2m at 2.8 g/t gold** from 94m down hole
 - **1m at 3.1 g/t gold** from 109m down hole
- **33m at 0.5 g/t gold** and 0.03% copper from 195m down hole in 24MYC0446, including:
 - **8m at 1.3 g/t gold** and 0.06% copper from 216m down hole, also including:
 - **1m at 6.2 g/t gold** from 221m

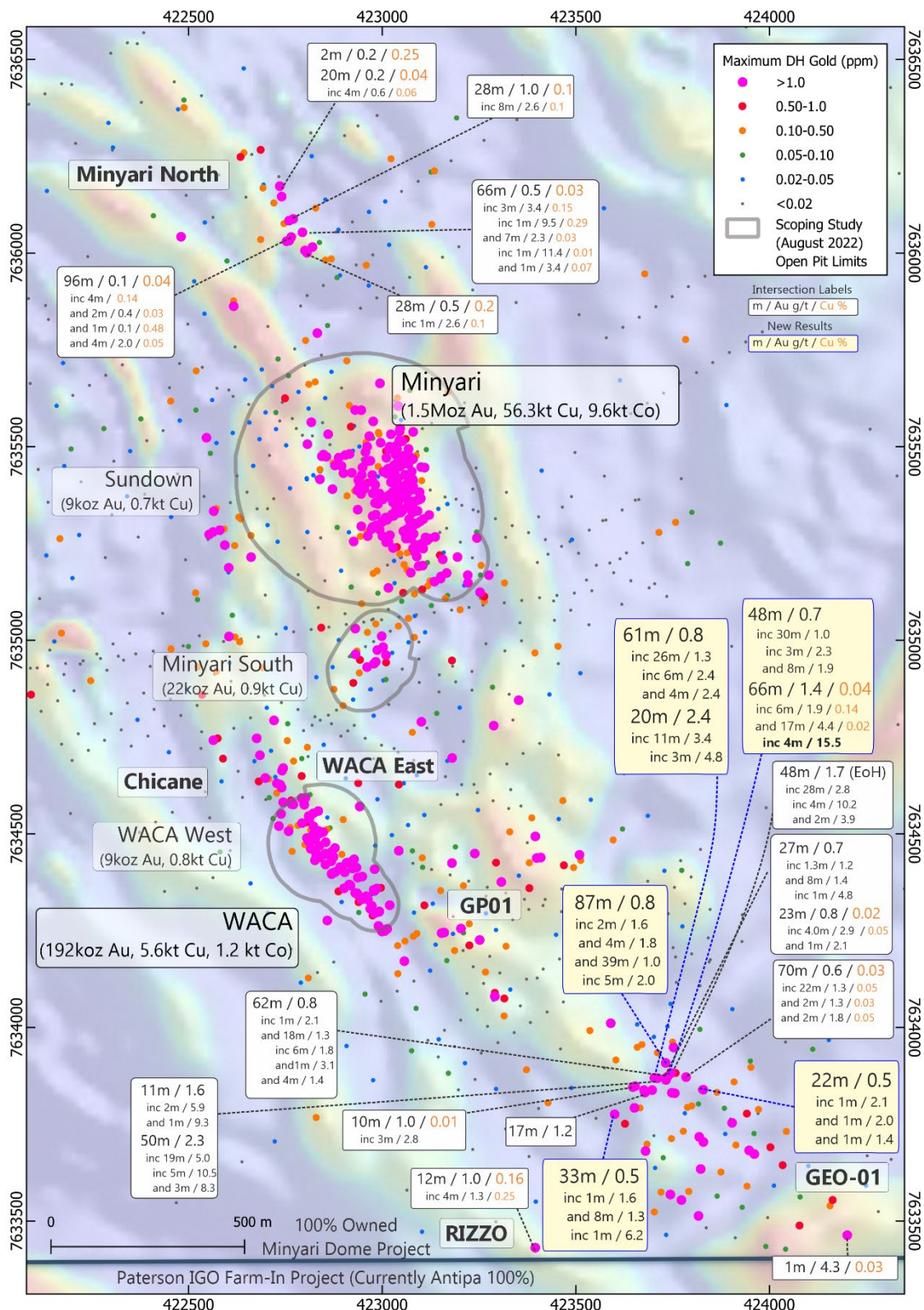


Figure 1: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits, prospect locations for GEO-01, Minyari North, Rizzo and WACA East, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results and location of planned 2024 Phase 1 RC drill holes. Note the large scale of the GEO-01 gold anomaly, with a footprint similar in size of the flagship Minyari deposit, and remains open in several directions, identifying a substantial near surface potential maiden resource opportunity. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

Remainder of CY2024 Phase 1 RC Drill Programme

The GEO-01 prospect area will receive approximately 8,000m of the 10,620m Phase 1 Minyari Dome Project RC drilling. Of this, 20 RC holes for 3,410m are planned to test the main zone of observed GEO-01 mineralisation, including infill/definition drilling plus extensional drilling 350m along strike and 150m across strike of this zone of mineralisation (refer Figure 3 to 8). In addition, a further 29 RC drill holes for a total of 4,350m will follow up multiple zones of gold mineralisation within the broader 700m by 370m GEO-01 area, identified by the broad spaced air core and CY2023 RC drilling, which remains open in a number of directions (refer to Figures 1 to 3).

The remainder of the Phase 1 RC programme will test several additional target areas, including Rizzo, T12, GP01, WACA East and a Minyari Mineral Resource extension target (refer ASX announcement 15 April 2024).

Three Pacman targets, located approximately 30km east of the Minyari deposit along trend from the 7Moz gold and 275kt copper Havieron deposit, are also set to be drill tested with three diamond core drill holes (one at each target) for a total of approximately 3,150m in the CY2024 Phase 1 programme. This Pacman drilling programme is supported by two Western Australia EIS co-funding grants totalling A\$440,000 (refer ASX announcement 15 April 2024).

Assay results for the remainder of Phase 1 drilling will be released when available, with the next batch expected around the end of this month.

The Phase 1 CY2024 Minyari Dome Project exploration programme and budget is subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

Release authorised by

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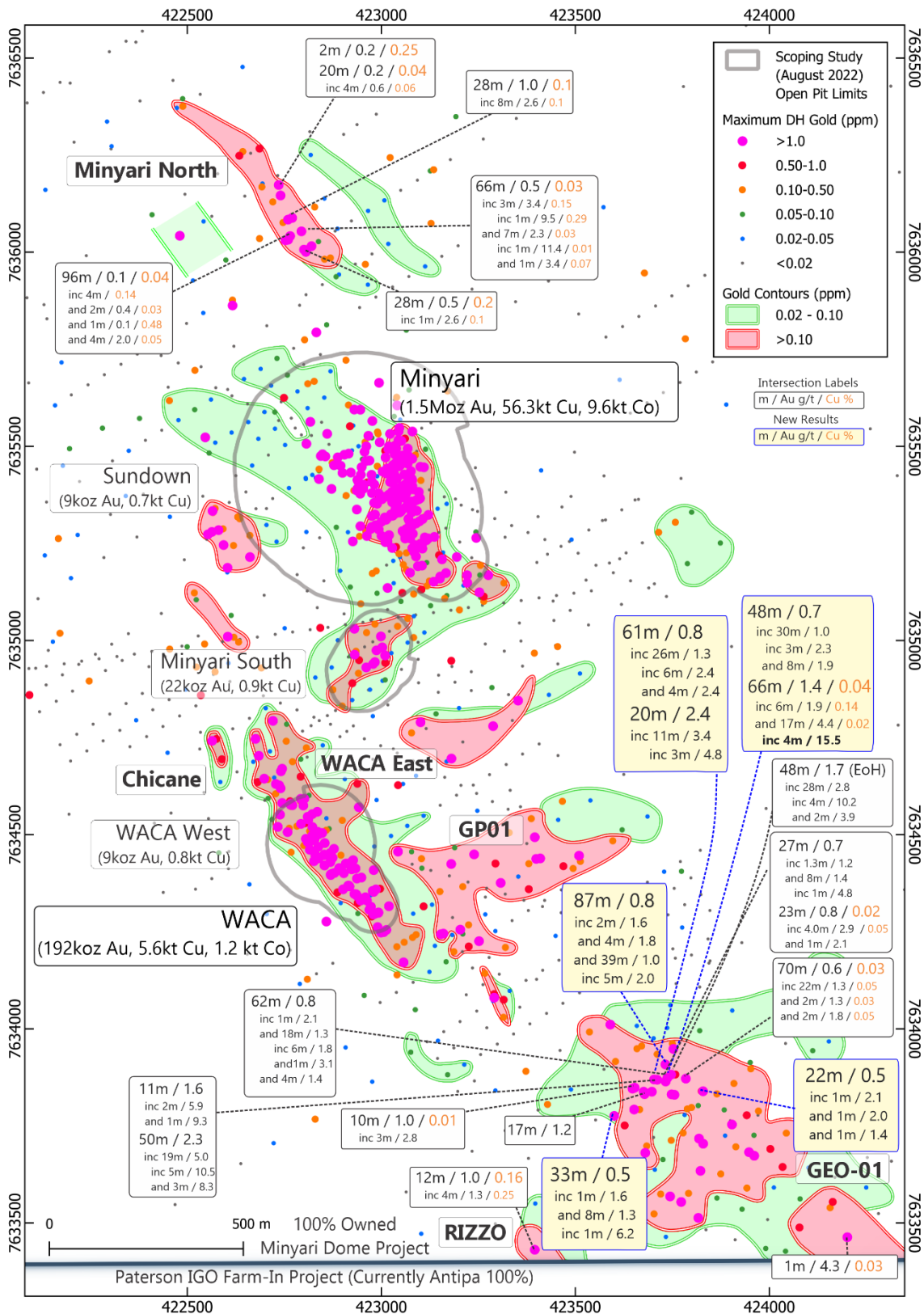


Figure 2: Map showing the Minyari Dome resource locations, Scoping Study open pit limits, prospect locations for GEO-01, Minyari North, Rizzo and WACA East, and contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results. Note the large scale of the GEO-01 gold anomaly, with a footprint similar in size of the flagship Minyari deposit, and remains open in several directions, identifying a substantial near surface potential maiden resource opportunity. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

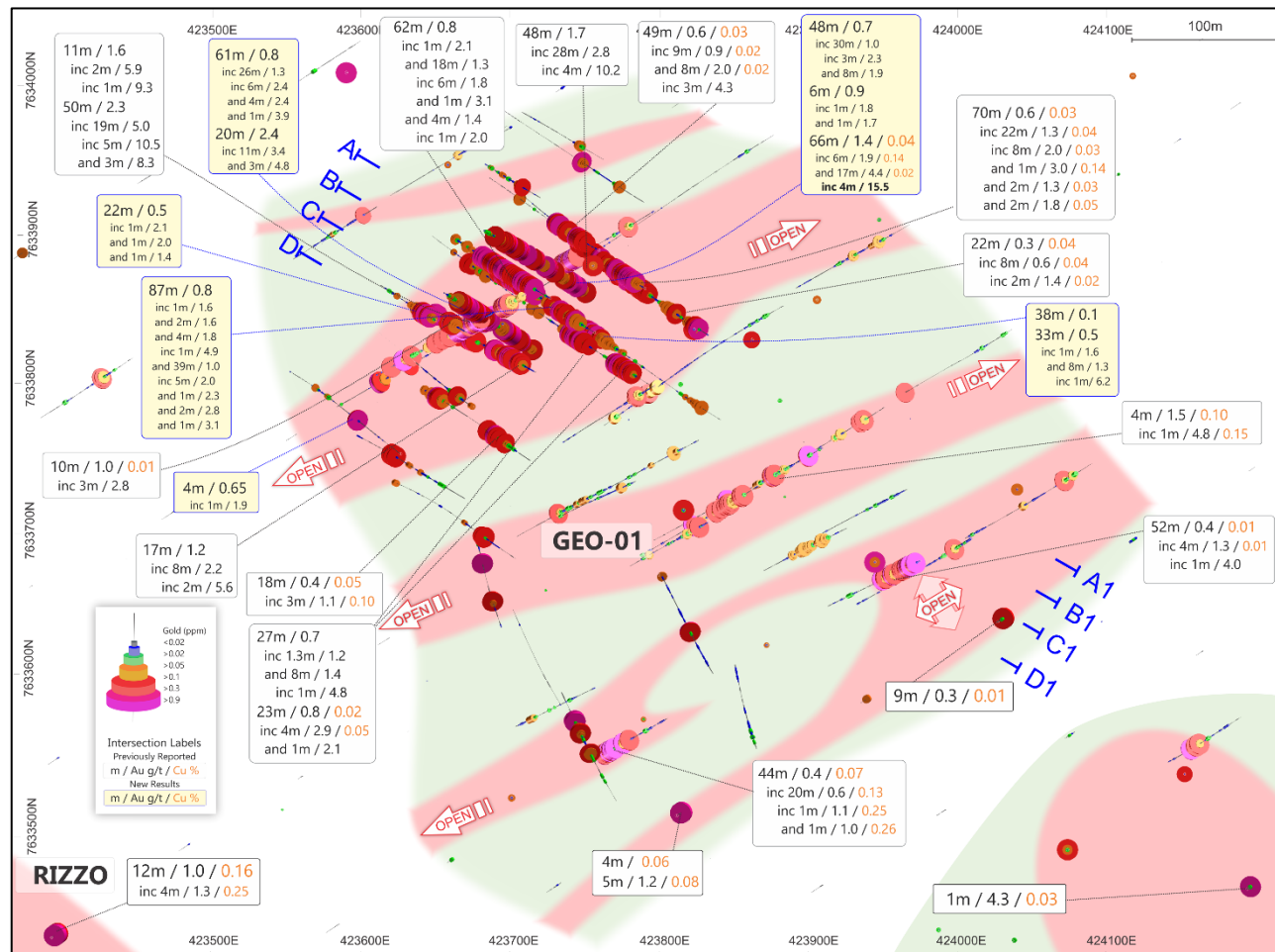


Figure 3: GEO-01 deposit plan view showing gold ± copper drill intersections and interpreted mineralisation envelopes. Limited drilling defines multiple zones of mineralisation with an interpreted ENE-SSW strike orientation. Folded and/or faulted hard/brittle quartzite and mafic intrusives are preferentially mineralised. The thickest and highest-grade zone of gold mineralisation is on a NNE to ENE trending corridor, up to 250m in length and up to 150m in width, along the northern region of GEO-01. Multiple zones of mineralisation remain open, with large areas of GEO-01 to be tested for strike and depth extensions to mineralisation. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m grid and cross-section line-reference annotation.

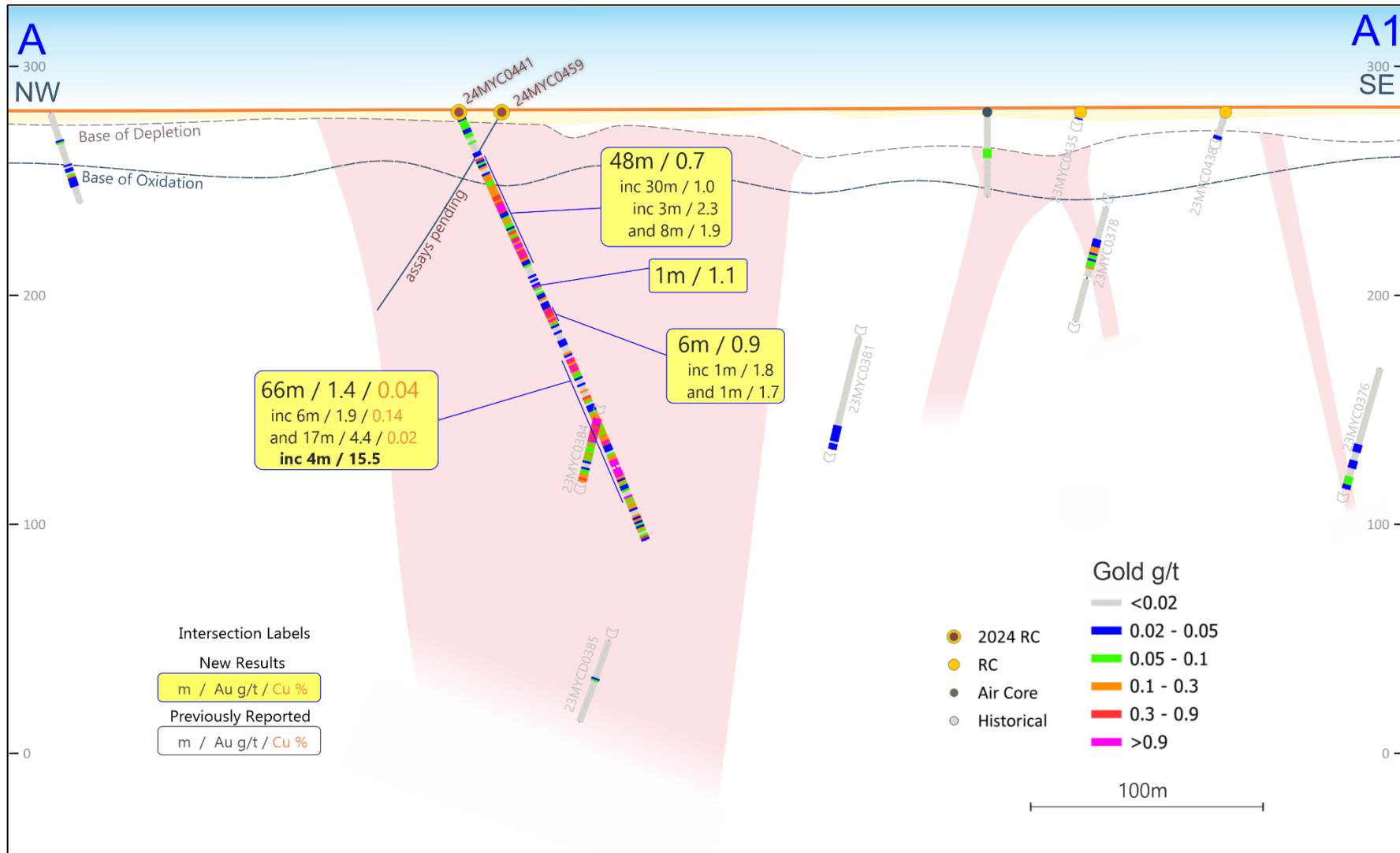


Figure 4: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section A-A1 (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 100m elevation (RL), looking toward 035° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

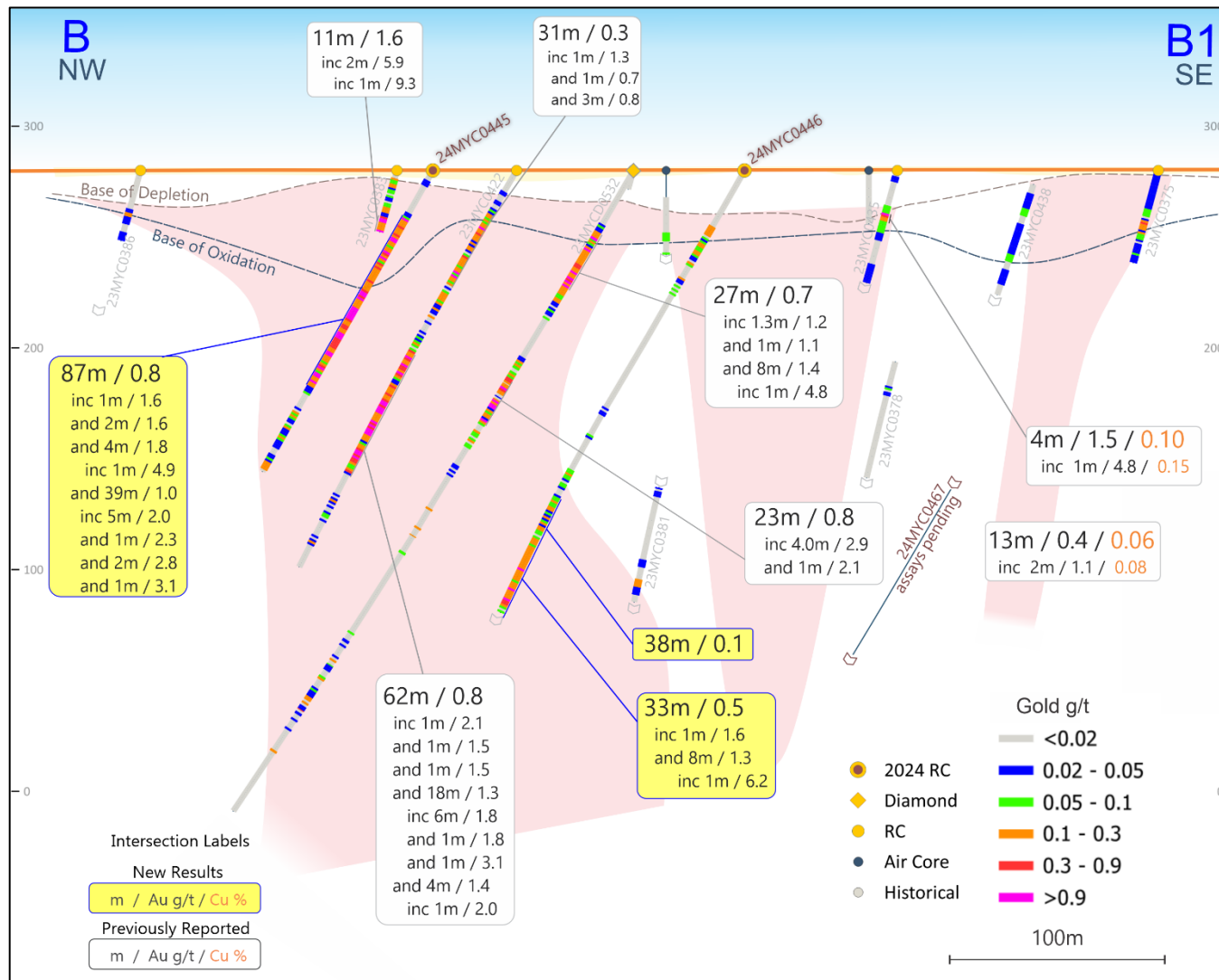


Figure 5: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section B-B1 (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 100m elevation (RL), looking toward 035° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

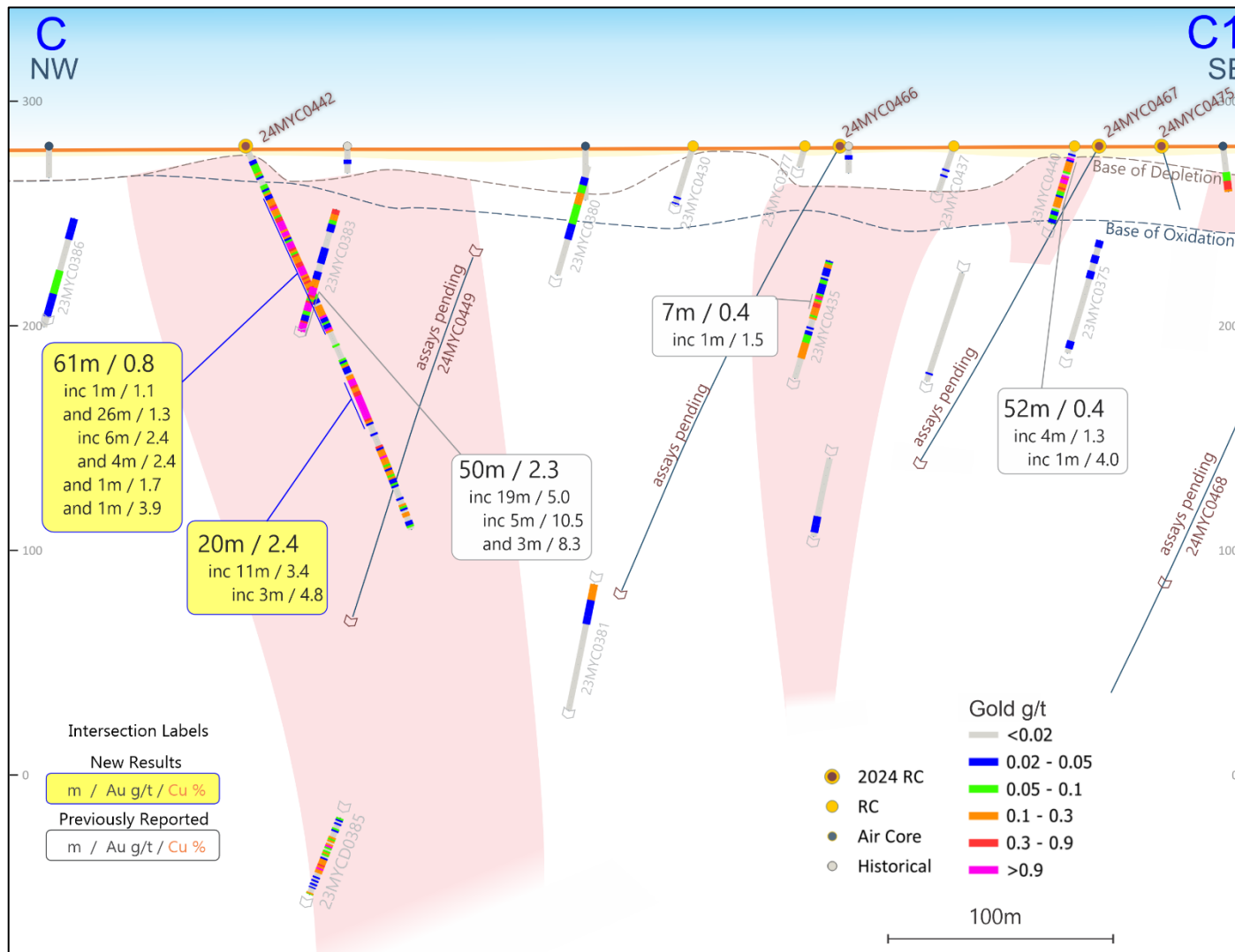


Figure 6: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section C-C1 (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 100m elevation (RL), looking toward 035° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

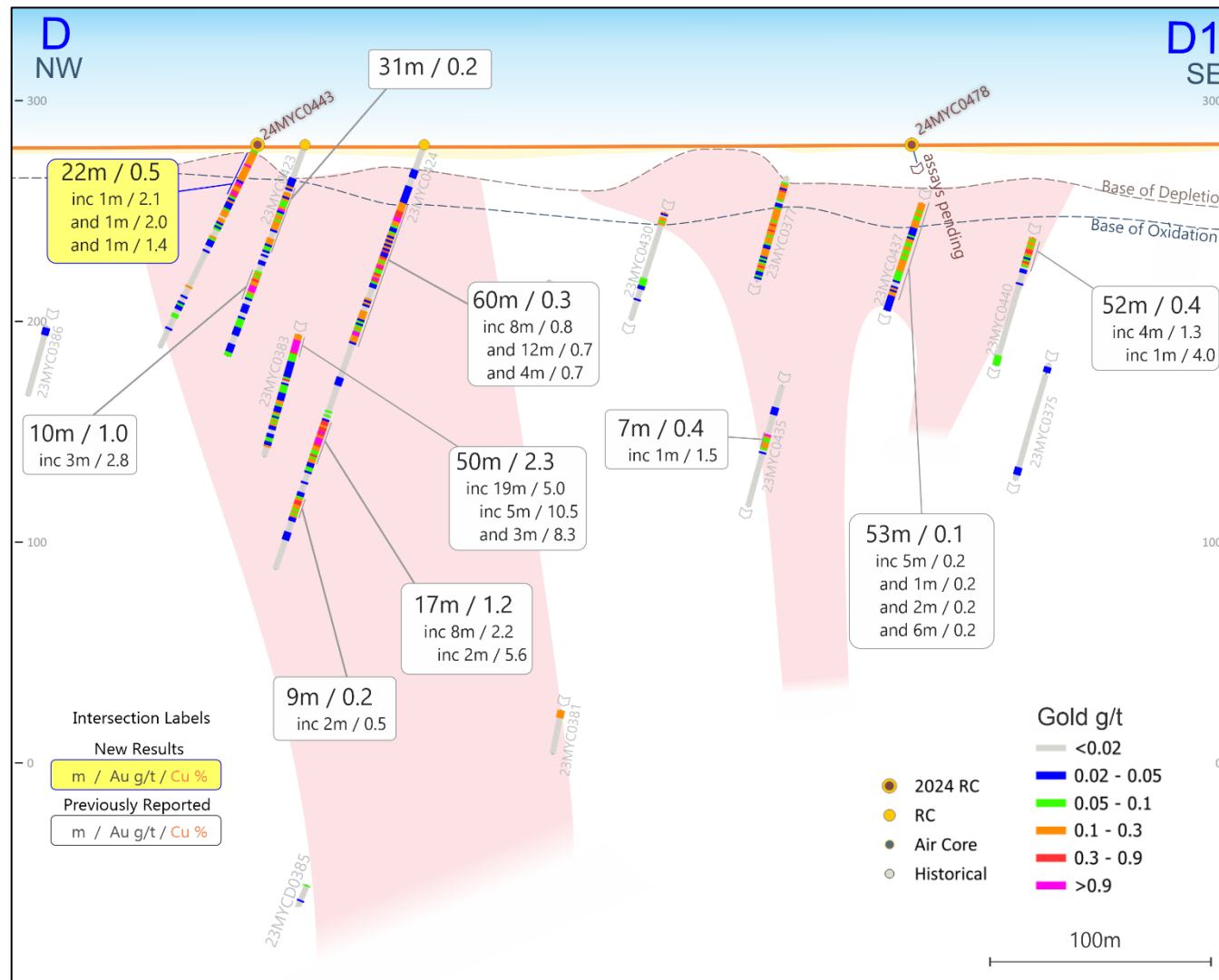


Figure 7: GEO-01 deposit NW-SE cross-section D-D1 (refer to Figure 3 for location) showing gold±copper drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike for multiple zones of mineralisation. NB: 100m elevation (RL), looking toward 035° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

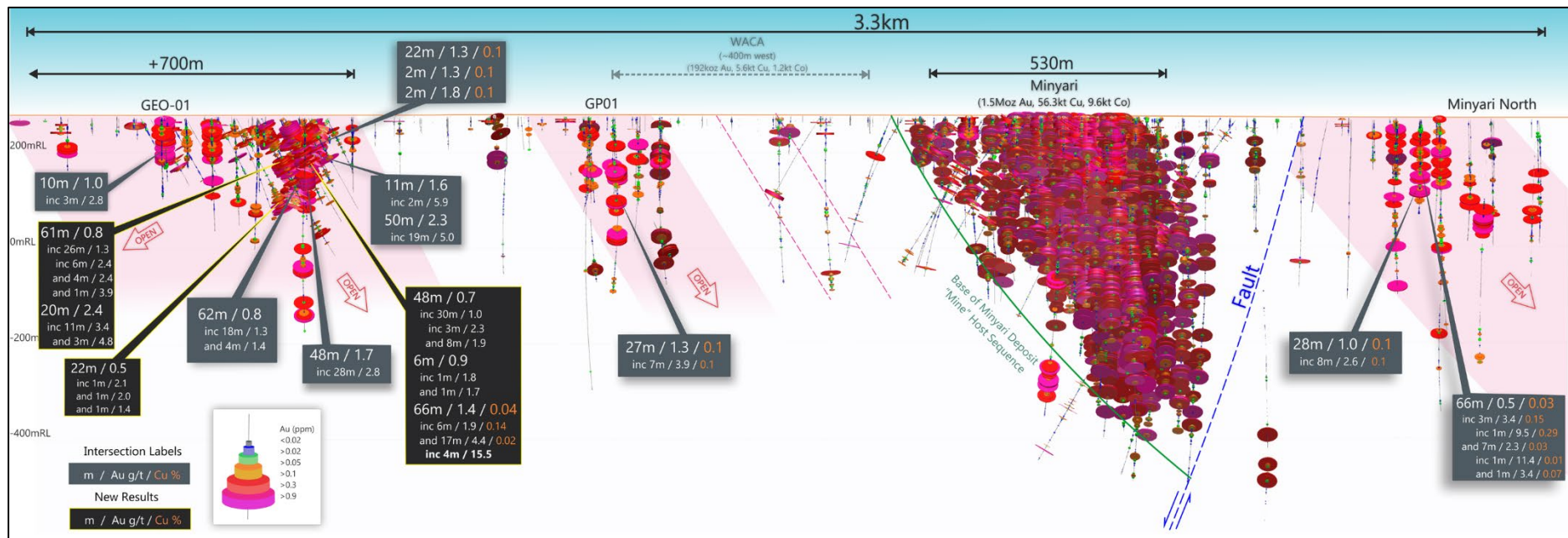


Figure 8: Long Section from GEO-01 to Minyari North (including Minyari and GP01) showing gold drill intercepts and interpreted key features including multiple zones of plunging gold-copper mineralisation. Note the highly prospective 3.3km trend which extends to 4.6km including the Judes copper-silver-gold deposit. NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

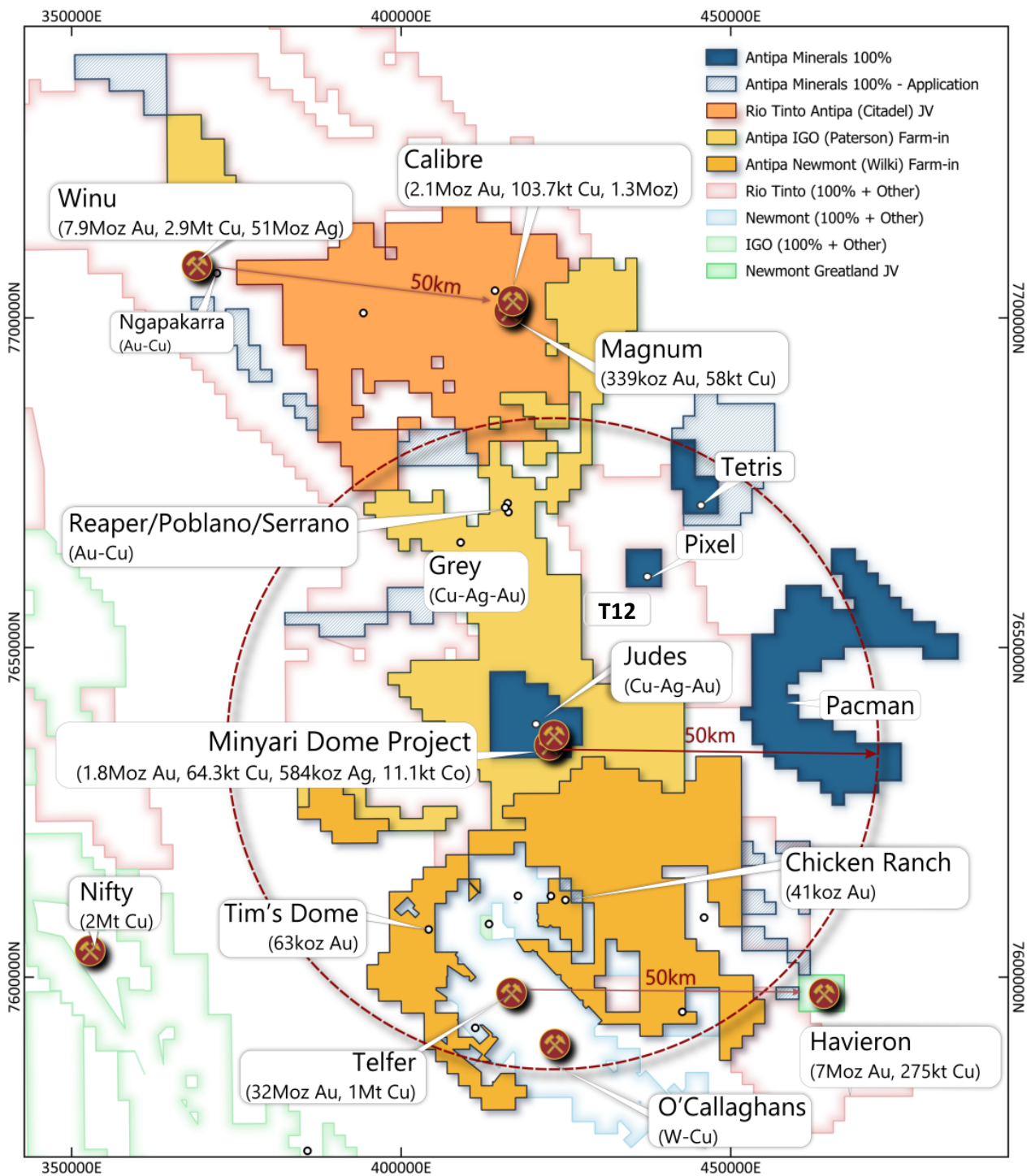


Figure 9: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements including the Tetris and Pacman target locations, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newmont Corporation's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprrium's Nifty Mine.

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

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

**Table 1: Minyari Dome Project - CY2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme
Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Results**

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
24MYC0441	GEO-01	11.0	12.0	1.0	0.10	70
24MYC0441	GEO-01	22.0	70.0	48.0	0.67	74
	Including	40.0	70.0	30.0	0.96	85
	Also Incl.	44.0	47.0	3.0	2.32	4
	Also Incl.	61.0	69.0	8.0	1.88	107
24MYC0441	GEO-01	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.05	369
24MYC0441	GEO-01	83.0	84.0	1.0	1.07	98
24MYC0441	GEO-01	90.0	91.0	1.0	0.02	392
24MYC0441	GEO-01	94.0	100.0	6.0	0.93	201
	Including	95.0	96.0	1.0	1.79	152
	Including	99.0	100.0	1.0	1.65	13
24MYC0441	GEO-01	106.0	107.0	1.0	0.02	337
24MYC0441	GEO-01	115.0	116.0	1.0	0.24	750
24MYC0441	GEO-01	118.0	184.0	66.0	1.39	359
	Including	118.0	124.0	6.0	1.89	1,146
	Including	157.0	174.0	17.0	4.38	217
	Also Incl.	168.0	172.0	4.0	15.50	120
24MYC0441	GEO-01	189.0	195.0	6.0	0.10	419
24MYC0441	GEO-01	201.0	202.0	1.0	0.07	685
24MYC0441	GEO-01	202.0	203.0	1.0	0.56	831
24MYC0442	GEO-01	12.0	14.0	2.0	0.12	256
24MYC0442	GEO-01	19.0	25.0	6.0	0.07	386
24MYC0442	GEO-01	29.0	90.0	61.0	0.79	79
	Including	30.0	31.0	1.0	1.06	539
	Including	37.0	63.0	26.0	1.29	50
	Also Incl.	37.0	43.0	6.0	2.36	34
	Also Incl.	59.0	63.0	4.0	2.38	23
	Including	83.0	84.0	1.0	1.65	37
	Including	89.0	90.0	1.0	3.85	33
24MYC0442	GEO-01	107.0	108.0	1.0	0.19	83
24MYC0442	GEO-01	112.0	114.0	2.0	0.25	21
24MYC0442	GEO-01	114.0	134.0	20.0	2.37	3
	Including	122.0	133.0	11.0	3.40	3
	Also Incl.	124.0	127.0	3.0	4.79	5
24MYC0442	GEO-01	134.0	135.0	1.0	0.20	12
24MYC0442	GEO-01	146.0	152.0	6.0	0.57	23
	Including	151.0	152.0	1.0	2.14	2
24MYC0442	GEO-01	152.0	162.0	10.0	0.14	131
24MYC0442	GEO-01	172.0	180.0	8.0	0.12	368
	Including	175.0	176.0	1.0	0.08	1,050
	Including	179.0	180.0	1.0	0.44	378
24MYC0443	GEO-01	4.0	26.0	22.0	0.48	130
	Including	10.0	11.0	1.0	2.06	217
	Including	19.0	20.0	1.0	1.96	62
	Including	24.0	25.0	1.0	1.40	28
24MYC0443	GEO-01	26.0	39.0	13.0	0.10	174
24MYC0443	GEO-01	46.0	47.0	1.0	0.13	232
24MYC0443	GEO-01	47.0	49.0	2.0	0.06	479
24MYC0443	GEO-01	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.03	349
24MYC0443	GEO-01	58.0	60.0	2.0	0.01	423
24MYC0443	GEO-01	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.13	354
24MYC0443	GEO-01	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.05	489
24MYC0443	GEO-01	85.0	87.0	2.0	0.08	45
24MYC0444	GEO-01	72.0	74.0	2.0	0.04	422
24MYC0444	GEO-01	74.0	78.0	4.0	0.65	42
	Including	74.0	75.0	1.0	1.93	45
24MYC0444	GEO-01	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.06	120
24MYC0444	GEO-01	128.0	132.0	4.0	0.10	21
24MYC0444	GEO-01	154.0	155.0	1.0	0.15	30
24MYC0445	GEO-01	25.0	112.0	87.0	0.76	49
	Including	25.0	26.0	1.0	1.62	139
	Including	35.0	37.0	2.0	1.60	162
	Including	42.0	46.0	4.0	1.77	27
	Also Incl.	42.0	43.0	1.0	4.94	37
	Including	62.0	67.0	5.0	1.01	14
	Including	71.0	110.0	39.0	0.99	8
	Also Incl.	71.0	76.0	5.0	2.02	9
	Also Incl.	86.0	87.0	1.0	2.28	1
	Also Incl.	94.0	96.0	2.0	2.79	4
	Also Incl.	109.0	110.0	1.0	3.12	36
24MYC0445	GEO-01	115.0	116.0	1.0	0.10	224
24MYC0445	GEO-01	123.0	124.0	1.0	0.03	436
24MYC0445	GEO-01	125.0	142.0	17.0	0.07	237

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)
24MYC0445	GEO-01	149.0	155.0	6.0	0.12	47
24MYC0446	GEO-01	29.0	50.0	21.0	0.11	128
24MYC0446	GEO-01	57.0	58.0	1.0	0.03	59
24MYC0446	GEO-01	157.0	195.0	38.0	0.10	79
24MYC0446	GEO-01	195.0	228.0	33.0	0.50	343
	Including	206.0	207.0	1.0	1.59	582
	Including	216.0	224.0	8.0	1.29	568
	Also Incl.	221.0	222.0	1.0	6.19	510

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- ≥ 0.10 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or
- ≥ 300 ppm (0.03%) copper
- No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals:
 - Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2

Table 2: Minyari Dome Project – CY2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24MYC0441	GEO-01	RC	7,633,908	423,685	277	204	119	-67	Received
24MYC0442	GEO-01	RC	7,633,866	423,658	277	186	121	-66	Received
24MYC0443	GEO-01	RC	7,633,847	423,653	277	102	300	-66	Received
24MYC0444	GEO-01	RC	7,633,757	423,629	276	202	308	-61	Received
24MYC0445	GEO-01	RC	7,633,862	423,730	277	156	300	-61	Received
24MYC0446	GEO-01	RC	7,633,780	423,845	277	228	300	-61	Received
24MYC0447	GEO-01	RC	7,633,914	423,744	277	84	301	-61	Pending
24MYC0448	GEO-01	RC	7,633,822	423,876	277	282	300	-61	Pending
24MYC0449	GEO-01	RC	7,633,793	423,755	277	222	301	-69	Pending
24MYC0450	GEO-01	RC	7,633,811	423,639	277	180	314	-61	Pending
24MYC0451	GEO-01	RC	7,633,731	423,762	276	252	300	-60	Pending
24MYC0452	GEO-01	RC	7,633,785	423,582	277	150	298	-61	Pending
24MYC0453	GEO-01	RC	7,633,893	423,849	277	162	298	-61	Pending
24MYC0454	GEO-01	RC	7,633,874	423,900	277	180	300	-61	Pending
24MYC0455	GEO-01	RC	7,633,843	423,932	277	204	298	-61	Pending
24MYC0456	GEO-01	RC	7,633,945	423,879	277	120	298	-60	Pending
24MYC0457	GEO-01	RC	7,633,918	423,924	277	162	298	-61	Pending
24MYC0458	GEO-01	RC	7,633,891	423,965	277	194	299	-60	Pending
24MYC0459	GEO-01	RC	7,633,888	423,695	277	102	299	-60	Pending
24MYC0460	GEO-01	RC	7,633,906	424,032	280	156	300	-61	Pending
24MYC0461	GEO-01	RC	7,633,857	424,118	280	156	299	-61	Pending
24MYC0462	GEO-01	RC	7,633,965	424,122	280	150	298	-60	Pending
24MYC0463	GEO-01	RC	7,633,501	423,350	280	150	178	-61	Pending
24MYC0464	GEO-01	RC	7,633,479	423,398	280	120	180	-61	Pending
24MYC0465	GEO-01	RC	7,633,455	423,453	780	102	180	-61	Pending
24MYC0466	GEO-01	RC	7,633,739	423,890	278	252	299	-60	Pending
24MYC0467	GEO-01	RC	7,633,685	423,992	278	252	299	-61	Pending
24MYC0468	GEO-01	RC	7,633,615	424,093	278	270	299	-61	Pending
24MYC0469	GEO-01	RC	7,633,502	424,201	278	156	178	-60	Pending

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24MYC0470	GEO-01	RC	7,633,583	424,202	278	150	179	-60	Pending
24MYC0471	GEO-01	RC	7,633,522	424,104	278	150	178	-61	Pending
24MYC0472	GEO-01	RC	7,633,602	424,118	278	174	178	-61	Pending
24MYC0473	GEO-01	RC	7,633,504	424,004	278	150	179	-61	Pending
24MYC0474	GEO-01	RC	7,633,587	424,002	278	150	179	-61	Pending
24MYC0475	GEO-01	RC	7,633,664	424,012	278	156	179	-60	Pending
24MYC0476	GEO-01	RC	7,633,523	423,900	278	108	179	-61	Pending
24MYC0477	GEO-01	RC	7,633,606	423,912	278	150	178	-60	Pending
24MYC0478	GEO-01	RC	7,633,681	423,901	278	156	180	-60	Pending

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

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is a leading mineral exploration company with a strong track record of success in discovering world-class gold-copper deposits in the highly prospective Paterson Province of Western Australia. The Company's exploration and advancement programmes remain focused on identifying and unlocking the full potential of the region, which offers significant opportunities for profitable mining operations.

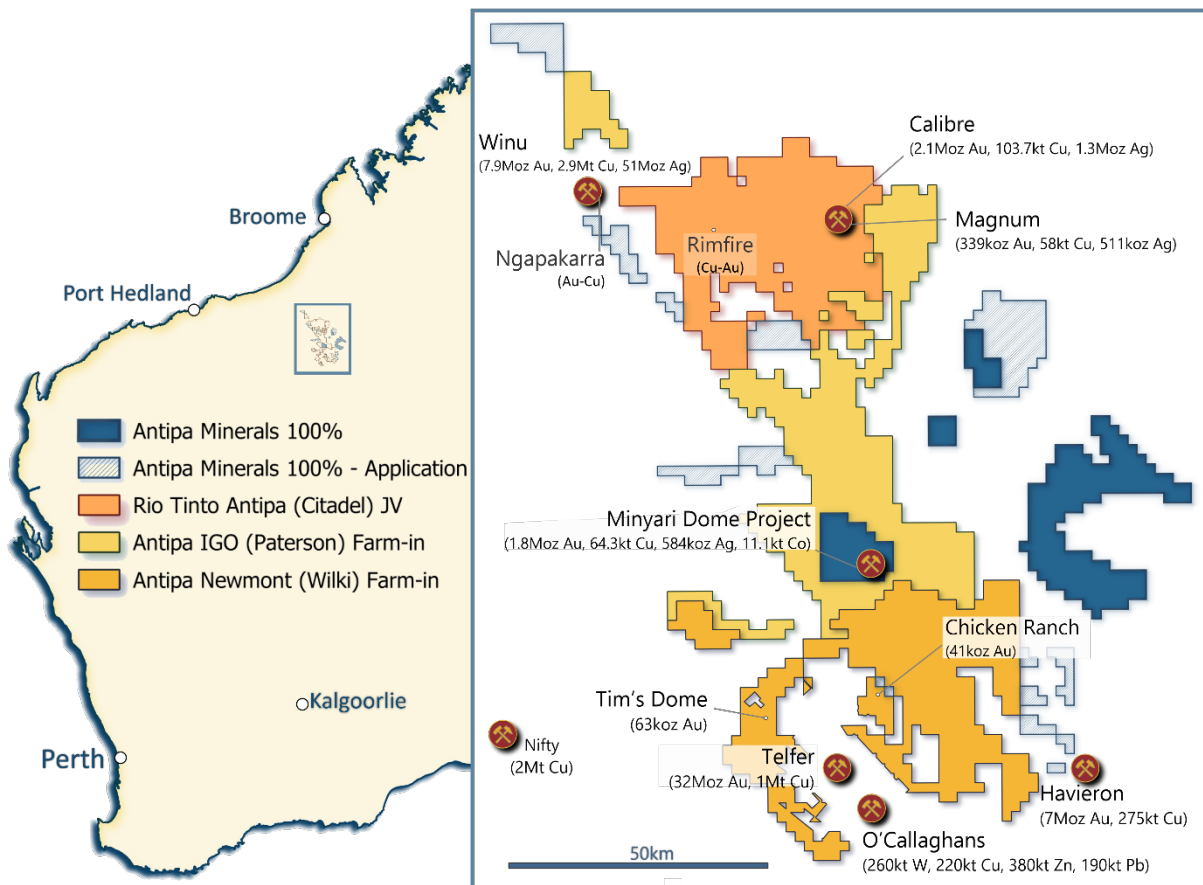
The Company's tenement granted holding covers over 5,100km² in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

Exploration success has led to the discovery of several major mineral deposits on Antipa's ground, including the wholly owned, flagship 900km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project. Minyari Dome currently hosts a 1.8 Moz gold resource (at 1.6 g/t) which was the subject of a Scoping Study (August 2022) indicating the potential for a sizeable initial development with further substantial upside.

Antipa is pursuing an aggressive drilling programme this year, targeting substantial and rapid growth to the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome, delivering strong further value enhancement to the existing development opportunity, and making new significant gold-copper discoveries.

The 900km² Minyari Dome Project is complemented by three large-scale growth projects covering a total of 4,200km² which have attracted major listed miners to agree multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture (**JV**) arrangements:

- Citadel Project (33% Antipa): Rio Tinto JV over 1,200km²
- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in 1,470km²
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in 1,550km²



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.

Table: Minyari Dome Project May 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%)											
Deposit	Au cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Cu grade (%)	Ag grade (g/t)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Ag (oz)	Co (t)
Minyari	0.5 Au	Indicated	15.00	1.17	0.19	0.54	0.04	567,000	27,800	259,600	5,930
Minyari	0.5 Au	Inferred	2.70	1.12	0.12	0.31	0.02	96,000	3,300	26,300	640
Minyari	1.5 Au	Indicated	4.40	2.30	0.26	0.83	0.03	328,000	11,400	118,400	1,450
Minyari	1.5 Au	Inferred	6.20	2.61	0.22	0.66	0.03	523,000	13,800	132,700	1,590
Total Minyari			28.30	1.66	0.20	0.59	0.03	1,514,000	56,300	537,000	9,610
WACA	0.5 Au	Indicated	1.69	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.02	52,000	1,900	9,400	310
WACA	0.5 Au	Inferred	1.54	1.02	0.12	0.18	0.02	51,000	1,800	9,100	300
WACA	1.5 Au	Inferred	1.63	1.69	0.11	0.17	0.03	89,000	1,900	9,000	560
Total WACA			4.86	1.23	0.11	0.18	0.02	192,000	5,600	27,500	1,170
Minyari South	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.15	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	22,000	900	5,100	80
Total Minyari South			0.15	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	22,000	900	5,100	80
Sundown	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.20	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	9,000	700	4,700	60
Total Sundown			0.20	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	9,000	700	4,700	60
WACA West	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.39	0.73	0.17	0.81	0.03	9,000	700	10,200	120
WACA West	1.5 Au	Inferred	0.01	0.86	0.50	0.05	0.01	304	55	17	1
Total WACA West			0.40	0.73	0.18	0.79	0.03	9,304	755	10,217	121
Total Minyari Dome Project			33.92	1.60	0.19	0.54	0.03	1,746,304	64,255	584,517	11,041

Notes – Minyari Dome Project Table above:

1. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
2. The resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.
3. The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.
4. The resource is 100% owned by Antipa Minerals.

Table: Citadel Project (Antipa 33% and Rio Tinto 67% JV) May 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate

Citadel Project (Antipa 33%)									
Deposit	Au cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Cu grade (%)	Ag grade (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Cu (t)	Ag (Moz)
Calibre	0.5 Au	Inferred	92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.10	104,000	1.3
Magnum	0.5 Au	Inferred	16	0.70	0.37	1.00	0.34	58,000	0.5
Total Citadel Project (100% basis)			108	0.72	0.15	0.54	2.44	162,000	1.8

Notes – Citadel Project Table above:

1. The resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.5 g/t and 0.8 g/t gold equivalent (Aueq); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.
2. Both the 0.5 g/t and 0.8 g/t Aueq cut-offs assume large scale open pit mining.
3. The resource tonnages tabled are on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being approximately 33%.
4. Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.

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

Wilki Project (100%)					
Deposit	Au cut-off	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Au grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Chicken Ranch	0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	40,300
Tims Dome	0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	63,200
Total Wilki Project			2.4	1.3	103,500

Notes – Wilki Project Table above:

1. Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.
2. Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current interest being 100%.

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

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari Dome Project Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Magnum Deposit and Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim's Dome Deposit: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "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 Calculations

Gold Metal Equivalent Information – Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

The 0.5 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and cobalt grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Clause 50 of the JORC Code (2012), using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 1,944 per oz gold
 - US\$ 4.74 per lb copper
 - US\$ 25.19 per oz silver
 - US\$ 77,380 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.7301 was assumed
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are as follows:
 - Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t * 0.011) + (Cu % * 1.42) + (Co % * 8.42)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade and Gold Equivalent grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper and silver grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 1,874 /oz gold
 - US\$ 4.50 /lb copper
 - US\$ 25.25 /oz silver
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.722 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
 - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Tungsten has not been estimated and does not contribute to the equivalent formula.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, recoveries, and using individual metal grades provided by the Citadel Project Mineral Resource Estimate table, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = Au (g/t) + (1.75*Cu%) + (0.014*Ag g/t)

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent reporting cut-off grade:

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and tungsten grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Paragraph 50 of the JORC Code, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
 - US\$ 1,227 /oz gold
 - US\$ 2.62 /lb copper
 - US\$ 16.97 /oz silver
 - US\$ 28,000 /t WO₃ concentrate
- An exchange rate (A\$:US\$) of 0.778 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
 - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4% and W = 50.0%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Note that the tungsten recovery of 50% is considered indicative at this preliminary stage based on the initial metallurgical findings.
- Conversion of W% to WO₃% grade requires division of W% by 0.804.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, and recoveries, is thus:
 - **Aueq** = (Au (g/t) x 0.845) + ((%Cu x (74.32/50.69) x 0.90)) + ((Ag (g/t) x (0.70/50.69) x 0.854)) + ((%W/0.804 x (359.80/50.69) x 0.50))

It is the Company's opinion that all the metals included in the metal equivalents calculations above have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Reverse Circulation Drilling
JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date during CY2024 Phase 1 drilling programme, the GEO-01 prospect has been sampled by 39 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 6,582 metres, with an average hole depth of 171m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 holes were drilled from surface for a total of 6,480m; and • One 2023 RC drill hole was extended for a total of 102m. • Assay results for six CY2024 Phase 1 RC holes have been received. • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • All RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer with samples taken on one metre intervals. • Individual (one) metre (2 to 3kg) samples or two to four metre composite samples (2 to 3kg) were submitted for laboratory analysis. • If warranted and based on anomalous laboratory assay results of (2 to 4m) composite samples, additional individual (one) metre samples may also be collected and submitted for laboratory analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 94m to 282m.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging from 90% to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg sample were collected. Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of all RC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. Logging was completed for 100% of all drill holes. All RC intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. A total of 6,582 metres of RC drill chip samples from one metre intervals were logged.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer. Samples were collected as 1m splits from the rig mounted cone splitter. Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. The majority of the samples were dry. Individual (one) metre (2 to 3kg) samples or two to four metre composite samples (2 to 3kg) were submitted for laboratory analysis. <p>Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation across the Minyari Dome Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample for laboratory analysis. • Each sub-sample is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids (“four acid digest”). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy was undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. • Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for laboratory assay for each drill hole, with additional duplicate samples submitted in mineralized zones. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM’s, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, anomalous results are redigested to confirm results.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any laboratory assay data collected.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations have been recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA2020 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid. • Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 328.2° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates and drone survey surface elevation values. • Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. • Surveys were checked by the supervising Geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>were apparent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey details included drill hole dip ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and drill hole azimuth ($\pm 0.35^\circ$ accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At GEO-01, the current extent of the on average 50m x 50m drillhole spacing the RC and diamond core drilling is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity suitable for a Mineral Resource Estimate. In addition to this, two holes have been drilled on 25m infill sections. Reported RC intersections were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and orientation of the Minyari Dome Project drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping and (orientated) diamond core.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Ipec Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT- 2024 Phase 1 Exploration Programme

Reverse Circulation Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 726.4km², collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following Western Australia DMIRS granted Exploration Licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence being 92.8km²; E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence being 48.0km²; E45/4618 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; E45/4812 = 100% of licence being 28.8km²; E45/5079 = 100% of licence being 51.2km²; E45/5147 = 100% of licence being 236.8km²; E45/5148 = 100% of licence being 256.0km²; E45/5655 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; E45/5670 = 100% of licence being 3.2km²; and E45/5671 = 100% of licence being 3.2km². Antipa Minerals Ltd’s interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. A 1.5% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd on the sale of all metals on Exploration Licences E45/4812, E45/5079, E45/5147, and E45/5148. A 1.0% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3918 and E45/3919. The Minyari, WACA, Minyari South and Sundown Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored and reported herein. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. • Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. • The Paterson Province is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a moderate to high-temperature local environment. • The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be intrusion related. Typical mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intersections consisting of more than one sample were aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results. • No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver, or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • For RC, a nominal 0.05 g/t gold and 300ppm copper lower cut-off grades have been applied during data aggregation of drill results. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence has not been used in the reporting of these drill intersections.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known. • Mineralisation at the various greenfield prospects across the Minyari Dome Project consist of meta-sediment hosted plus lesser mafic and felsic intrusion hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation. Based on limited drilling information, mineralisation at these prospects is interpreted to be generally steeply dipping and striking between approximately 320° to 350°. Mineralisation plunges at these prospects is under review.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts

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		generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au .
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation (IP) survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). The details of the Company’s reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company’s ASX report titled “Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results” created on 5 July 2016. Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity (“Density”) measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core. Multi element laboratory assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. 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

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		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drill core is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au: https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf and https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf) and www.asx.com.au. • This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical 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

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		<p>favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS WAMEX reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report.

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	<p><i>drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly or previously reported by Antipa or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.