SECOND SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED CLOSE TO TELFER

UPDATED MEDIA RELEASE

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) refers to its announcement titled "Second Surface Geochemical Gold Target Identified Close to Telfer" released to ASX earlier today (13 December) (**Media Release**).

As requested by the ASX, attached is an updated version of the Media Release, which now includes the following additional information for the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project (**Paterson Project**):

- Cross sections for the Paterson Project drill holes;
- Inclusion of drill hole 24PTDD004 in Table 1: Paterson Project – 2024 Diamond Drill Hole Results; and
- The inclusion of specific depth intervals for Figure 7 (Photo of PP-GRAV02 diamond core drill hole 24PTDR001).

Release authorised by

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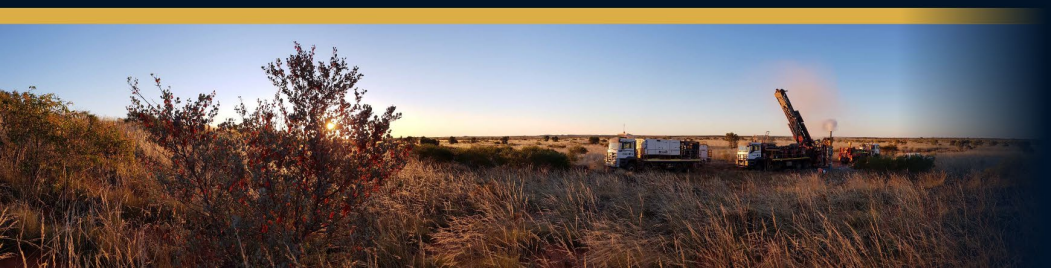

ANTIPAMINERALS

SECOND SURFACE GEOCHEMICAL GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED CLOSE TO TELFER

UPDATE ON WILKI AND PATERSON PARTNERED PROJECTS

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce **a second large surface geochemical gold and pathfinder anomaly has been identified within its Wilki Farm-in Project**. The newly defined **Jezabeel** anomaly is located just 4km northeast of Greatland Gold's[1] Telfer gold-copper-silver mine.

Further, results returned from an initial 2,608m of a total 5,196m drilling completed as part of CY2024 exploration programme at the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project has confirmed the presence of copper, nickel and cobalt mineralisation.

Partnered Project Update

Wilki Farm-in Project (100% AZY, Newmont[2,3] Farm-in)

- **A new, very large 3km long by up to 1.3km wide gold target has been identified** 4km northeast of the Telfer gold-copper-silver mine under shallow cover.
- Peak surface geochemical sample lag result of 0.21 g/t gold recorded, and a limited set of historic RAB and air core drill results show intersections of up to 4m at 0.13 g/t gold.
- Favourable gold mineralisation anticlinal trap site situated on the northeast trending structure, which intersects Telfer and Parklands.
- **Parklands target Heritage Survey completed** in preparation for drill testing.
- Wilki Project exploration programmes are fully funded and operated by Newmont.
- Newmont's **Wilki Project farm-in rights require Antipa's consent prior to any potential transfer to Greatland**, which consent may be withheld by Antipa in its absolute discretion and, if granted, may be granted conditionally or unconditionally.

Paterson Farm-in Project (100% AZY, IGO[4] Farm-in)

- Assay results have been returned from the initial seven holes (2,608m) of maiden diamond core drilling and results for ground based geophysical surveys at **the PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 targets**.
- **PP-GRAV01 gravity high anomaly remains untested adjacent to the Anketell-Samphire fault which connects Winu, Minyari and Havieron**:
  - Copper, gold and mineral system pathfinders increasing toward gravity high; and
  - Intense hydrothermally altered and brecciated Telfer and Winu host rocks.
- **PP-GRAV02 large gold target remains untested** around contact with a mafic intrusive:
  - Up to 0.66% copper and 0.07% cobalt, plus nickel, zinc and silver intersected.
- FY2025 programme budget fully funded and operated by IGO.

[1] All references to 'Greatland' in this document are to Greatland Gold plc.
[2] All references to 'Newmont' in this document are to Newcrest Operations Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation.
[3] Greatland Gold acquired Newmont Corporation's Paterson Province assets refer to AIM release dated 4 December 2024 "Completion of Acquisition of Havieron & Telfer".
[4] All references to 'IGO' in this document are to IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of IGO Limited.

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Wilki Farm-in Project (100% AZY, Newmont Farm-in) Exploration Programme

The CY2024 exploration programme was operated and funded by Newmont and principally involved a programme of substantial surface geochemical sampling (see Figures 1 and 2):

- Results have been returned for 1,099 of this year's total 1,445 programme samples.
- At Tim's Dome, a single diamond core pre-collar was drilled to a depth of 105m but was not sampled (Hole ID TD24DD001) (Table 2a). Future depth extension of drill hole TD24DD001 is planned to test the Tim's Dome hinge zone for Telfer reef and/or stockwork-style gold±copper mineralisation within the Telfer Formation host lithology beneath the existing Tim's Dome Mineral Resource of 1.8Mt at 1.1 g/t for 63,200 ounces of gold.
- A heritage survey was completed in preparation for drill testing at the extensive 3km-long, 1.5km-wide Parklands gold and pathfinder lag anomaly, situated just 10km from the world-class Telfer deposit which pre-mining contained 32Moz of gold and 1Mt of copper.

The FY2025 exploration programme at the Wilki Farm-in Project (see Figure 17) will be fully funded by Newmont under the existing A$60 million farm-in agreement. The exploration programme has been designed to deliver greenfield discoveries in the style of Havieron, Winu and Telfer within 10 to 50km of Greatland Gold's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility (together referred to as **Telfer**).

Surface Geochemical Sampling Programme

An initial tranche of results from 134 samples returned as part of the CY2023 programme successfully identified the exciting Parklands gold target. Parklands is located just 10km northeast of **Telfer** (Figures 1 and 2)[5].

The CY2024 programme included 1,445 samples, with results from 1,099 returned to date successfully identifying several targets. The most significant is referred to as **Jezabeel**, and is located just 4km northeast of Telfer, 8km along a northwest trend from several known gold deposits, including Thomson's Dome and Thomson's Dome East (see Figures 1 and 2). Jezabeel is of particular interest due to the following characteristics:

- A very large gold and mineral system pathfinder surface geochemical anomaly, stretching 3km long by up to 1.3km wide.
- Peak surface geochemical sample lag result of 0.21 g/t gold.
- Limited historic RAB and air core drilling includes intersections of up to 4m at 0.13 g/t gold.
- Favourable gold mineralisation anticlinal trap site situated on a northeast-trending structure, which intersects Telfer and Parklands, encompassing a disrupted, folded magnetic lithology on the western corner of the Wilki Granite.
- Shallow post-mineralisation cover, predominantly less than 20m (depth range 2 to 30m).
- Anomaly open in several directions.

Further surface sampling may be required to extend coverage and refine Jezabeel. Additional surface geochemical anomalies have also been identified northwest along trend from Thomson's Dome, adjacent to Black Hills, and at "Zero Trend" (refer to Figure 1).

Consistent with previous years, the proposed FY2025 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review by Newmont based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing and other relevant matters.

[5] Parklands refer to Antipa Minerals Ltd ASX release dated 20 December 2023 "New Gold Target Identified Close to Telfer".

Wilki Project Farm-In Rights

Newmont's Wilki Project farm-in rights are yet to form part of Greatland's recent acquisition of Newmont's other Paterson Province assets, including Telfer and 70% of Havieron[6]. Under the terms of the Wilki Project Farm-in Agreement, the transfer of Newmont's farm-in rights requires Antipa's consent, which the Company may withhold in its absolute discretion and, if granted, may be granted conditionally or unconditionally.

Paterson Farm-in Project (100% AZY, IGO Farm-in) Exploration Programme

The CY2024 exploration programme, operated and funded by IGO, comprised 5,196m of total drilling. Results, including assays, have been returned for a seven hole, 2,607m diamond core drilling and ground based geophysical surveys programme (refer to Tables 1 and 2b and see Figures 3 to 16).

PP-GRAV02 Target

PP-GRAV02 is a large gold-copper target located immediately adjacent to the northeast-trending Crofton Granite, which has intruded a major basin scale reactivated transfer fault and is a potential hydrothermal heat and metal source. The CY2024 drill holes' zinc-silver metallogeny is indicative of a distal reduced intrusion-related mineral system setting, with shallow post-mineralisation cover ranging between 30 to 50m.

A single traverse of broad +200m spaced shallow RAB drill holes, completed in 1991 by Newcrest, defines a +400m wide zone of low-grade gold mineralisation, including 4m at 0.10 g/t gold, across a fault-disrupted region between a mafic intrusive-metasediment contact requiring follow-up drilling (Figures 5, 6 and 11 to 13).

Three diamond core holes, totalling 1,336m, were drilled into the core of the 1.8km-long PP-GRAV02 coincident gravity-magnetic high anomaly, successfully intersecting mafic intrusive (dolerite) hosting variable zones of disseminated and semi-massive, brecciated pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite copper mineralisation (Figures 5, 6 and 11 to 13). Results included:

- 0.5m at 0.18% copper, 0.12% nickel and 0.05% cobalt from 375.5m downhole (24PTDR001); and
- 2.0m at 0.25% copper, 0.15% nickel and 0.03% cobalt from 451m downhole in (24PTDR001).

Limited CY2024 fixed-loop surface electromagnetic (**FLEM**) and downhole EM (**DHEM**) surveys did not detect the drill intersected semi-massive sulphide mineralisation; however, the EM surveys did identify conductivity anomalies nearby, which may represent mineralisation, which remain untested.

Importantly, PP-GRAV02 remains untested around the contact between the dolerite and metasediments, which is considered analogous to deposits such as Calibre, Magnum, Minyari and GEO-01, hosting combined resources of 5.1Moz of gold, 257kt of copper and 2.8Moz of silver (see Figures 3 to 7 and 17). The 1991 Newcrest RAB drilling supports this contact related gold target.

PP-GRAV01 Target

PP-GRAV01 is located immediately adjacent to a reduced sub-circular granite, identified as a potential hydrothermal heat and metal source. The Paterson Farm-in Project includes the extensive 5km-long gold and pathfinder anomaly AL01, where previous broad-spaced air core scout drilling programmes confirmed gold mineralisation under shallow (1 to 65m) cover. The southern region of the PP-GRAV01 target intersects AL01 (Figures 3, 4, 10 and 14 to 16), with increased prospectivity at the intersection of this mineralised trend and the Anketell-Samphire Thrust. PP-GRAV01 is characterised by shallow post-mineralisation cover ranging between just 5 to 14m.

[6] Refer Greatland's AIM Supplementary Admission Document dated 3 December 2024.

The recently completed drilling programme at PP-GRAV01 included four diamond core holes for 1,589m. Three of the holes were drilled to the west and one hole drilled to the east of the gravity high target (Figures 8 and 14 to 16). Key outcomes from the programme included:

- Copper, gold and pathfinders increasing toward the gravity high, including:
  - 0.9m at 0.07% copper, 0.11 g/t gold from 171.6m in 24PTDD003; and
  - Elevated pathfinder anomalism (Ag, Bi, Pb, Te) providing a compelling mineral system proximity signature.
- Encouraging geology was intersected, with intensely hydrothermally altered, veined and brecciated Malu Formation meta-sediment, host to both Telfer and Winu, prevalent with minor felsic intrusives (Figure 9).

The PP-GRAV01 gravity high anomaly remains untested. Its proximity to the Anketell-Samphire Thrust, a possible hydrothermal fluid conduit linking the Winu, Minyari and Havieron gold-copper-silver deposits (combined resources of 17Moz of gold, 4Mt of copper and 52Moz of silver) (Figures 3, 4, 8, 10 and 17) underscores its exploration potential. Nearby aeromagnetic and aerial electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity anomalies also remain untested.

Additional heritage surveys have been completed, enabling follow-up drilling in CY2025 of the various untested geophysical anomalies.

Outstanding Results and Target Generation Activities

Results are pending for the following exploration activities completed during CY2024:

- **Collie AEM conductivity target diamond core drilling**: Two holes totalling 503m, located approximately 9km along strike from Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold-silver 10Mtpa development project[7];
- **Air core drilling:** At the AL05a, AL06 and AL18 targets, comprising 32 holes for 1,903m;
- **Ultrafine soil sampling:** 127 samples on tenement E45/5459 along trend from Tim's Dome; and
- Ongoing comprehensive **large-scale hydrochemistry sampling**.

Target generation activities at the Paterson Farm-in Project include:

- A comprehensive large-scale hydrochemistry sampling programme (assays pending);
- Geological mapping of extensive areas (completed); and
- Ongoing project scale interpretation, data modelling and target generation.

The FY2025 exploration programme at the Paterson Farm-in Project (see Figure 17), fully funded by IGO under the existing A$30 million farm-in agreement, forms part of an ongoing programme focused on making greenfield copper deposit discoveries of a style similar to Nifty and Winu.

As in previous years, the FY2025 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

[7] Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 4 December 2024 "Rio Tinto and Sumitomo partner on Winu copper-gold project".

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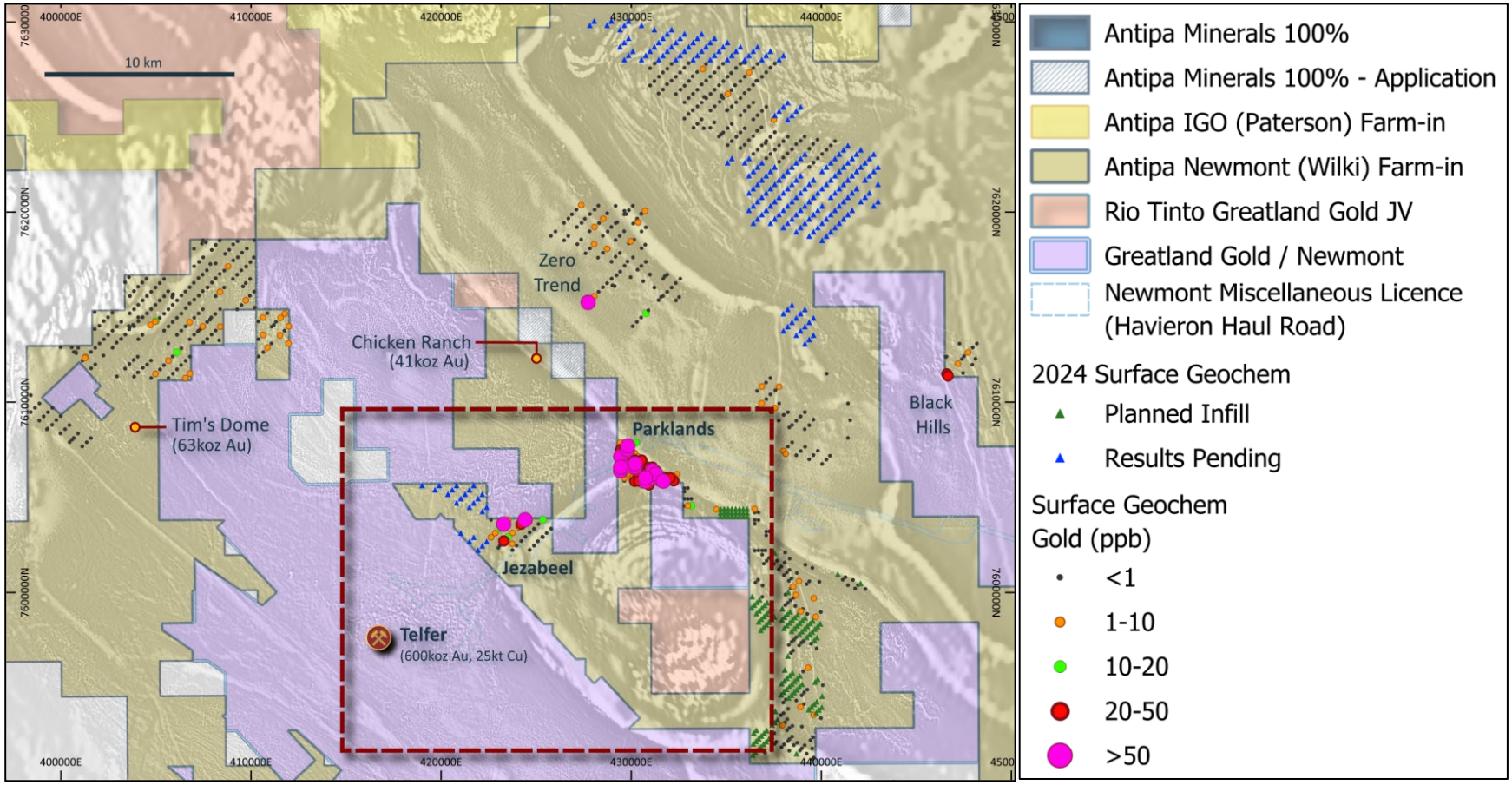


Figure 1: Plan showing Wilki Farm-in Project areas covered by 2023 and 2024 substantial surface geochemical sampling programme, highlighting the proximity of both Parklands (10km) and Jezabeel (4km) to Greatland Gold's giant Telfer deposit which pre-mining contained 32Moz of gold and 1Mt of copper[8]. Note the large Telfer-scale and intensity of the Parklands anomaly. Additional surface geochemical anomalies identified northwest along trend from Thomson's Dome, adjacent to Black Hills, and at "Zero Trend". Refer to Figure 2 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

[8] Telfer refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources".

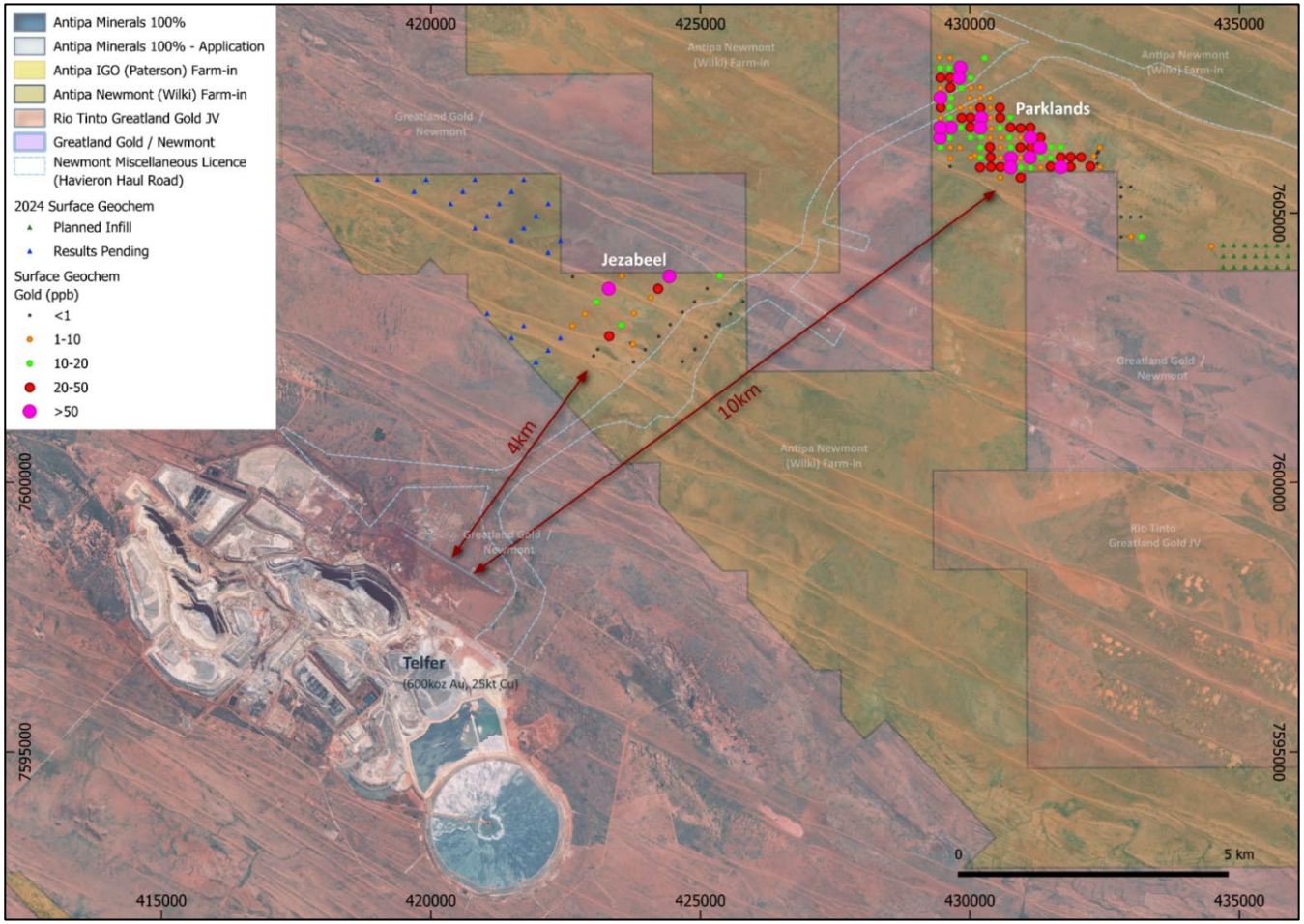


Figure 2: Satellite image plan showing the Wilki Farm-in Project's (Antipa 100%) Parklands and Jezabeel surface geochemical gold anomalies, highlighting Parklands' very large scale and proximity to Greatland Gold's giant Telfer pre-mining 32-million-ounce gold, one million tonne copper (plus silver) deposit, and Telfer's mining and 22Mtpa gold-copper-silver processing infrastructure[9]. Note Greatland Gold's Miscellaneous Licence for the proposed haul road to Havieron located approximately 50km to the east of Telfer. NB: Over Satellite image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

[9] Telfer refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources".

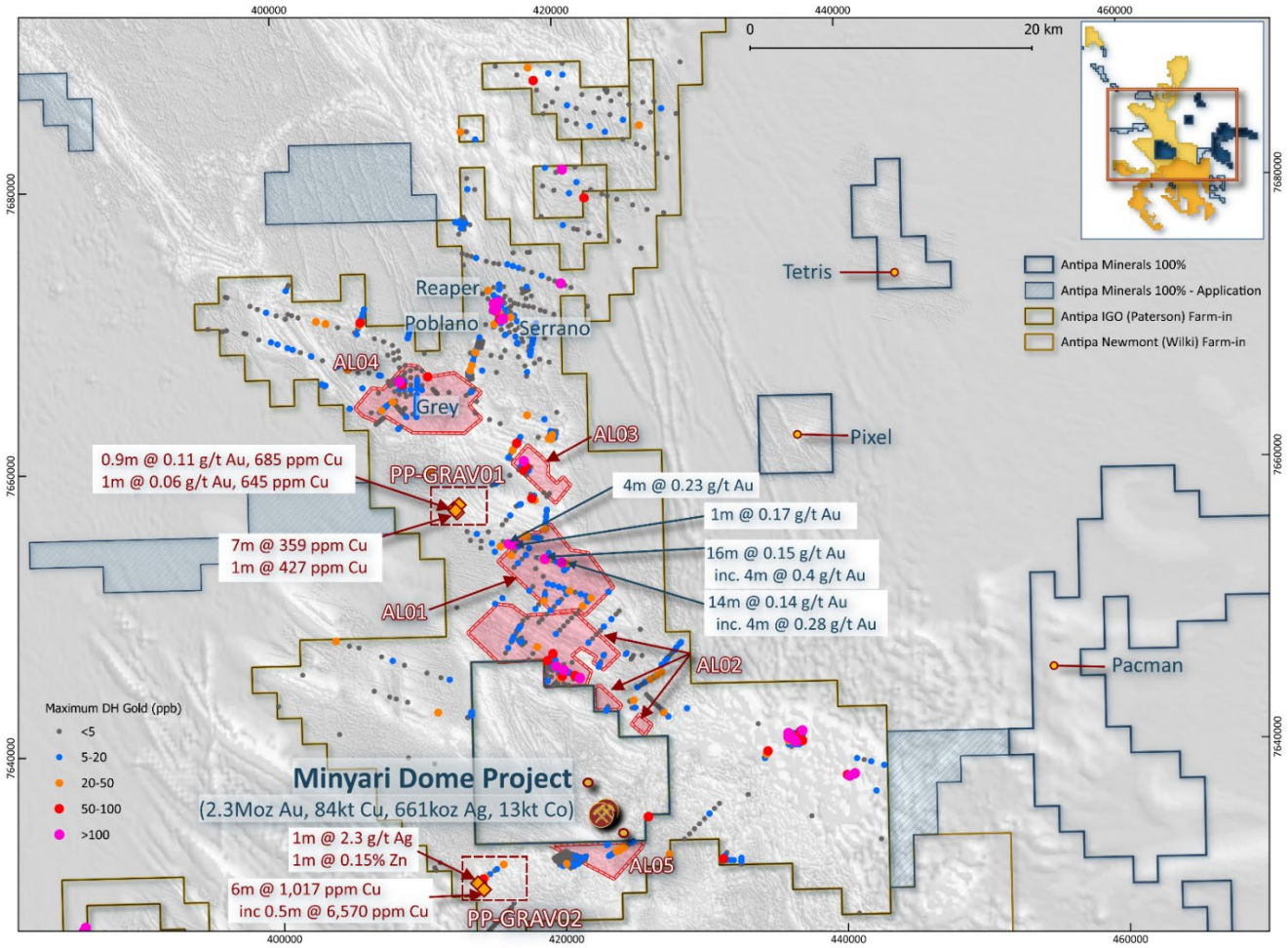


Figure 3: Plan showing Paterson IGO Farm-in Project (Antipa 100%) areas covered by CY2021 and CY2022 regional/project scale air core and soil geochemical sampling programmes, with CY2023 air core drill programme focused on the AL01 (including northwest grid extension) and AL02 target areas, and the initial CY2024 diamond core drill holes at the PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 targets. During CY2024 ground gravity surveys were completed at PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02, with FLEM and DHEM surveys completed at PP-GRAV02. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

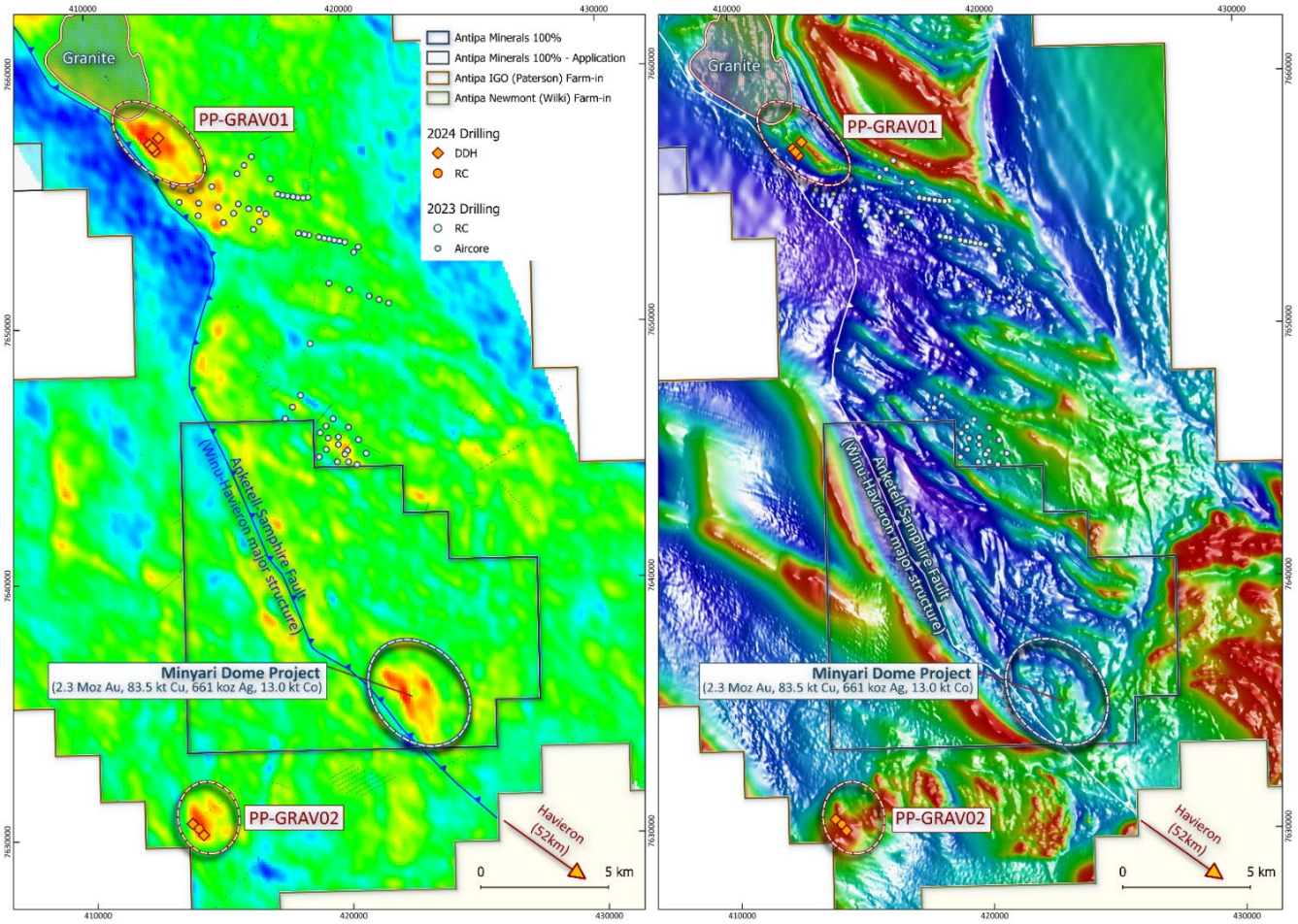


Figure 4: Plan showing the southern region of the Paterson Farm-in Project 2022 Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) image (LHS) and aeromagnetic image (RHS), showing the location of two co-incident magnetic and gravity high targets PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 and drill hole locations. Note the location of the Anketell-Samphire Thrust, a possible hydrothermal fluid conduit linking the Winu, Minyari and Havieron gold-copper-silver deposits (combined resources of 17Moz of Au, 4Mt of Cu and 52Moz of Ag)[10] and reduced granites adjacent to both PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

[10] Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 21 December 2023, "Havieron Mineral Resource Estimate Update". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources".

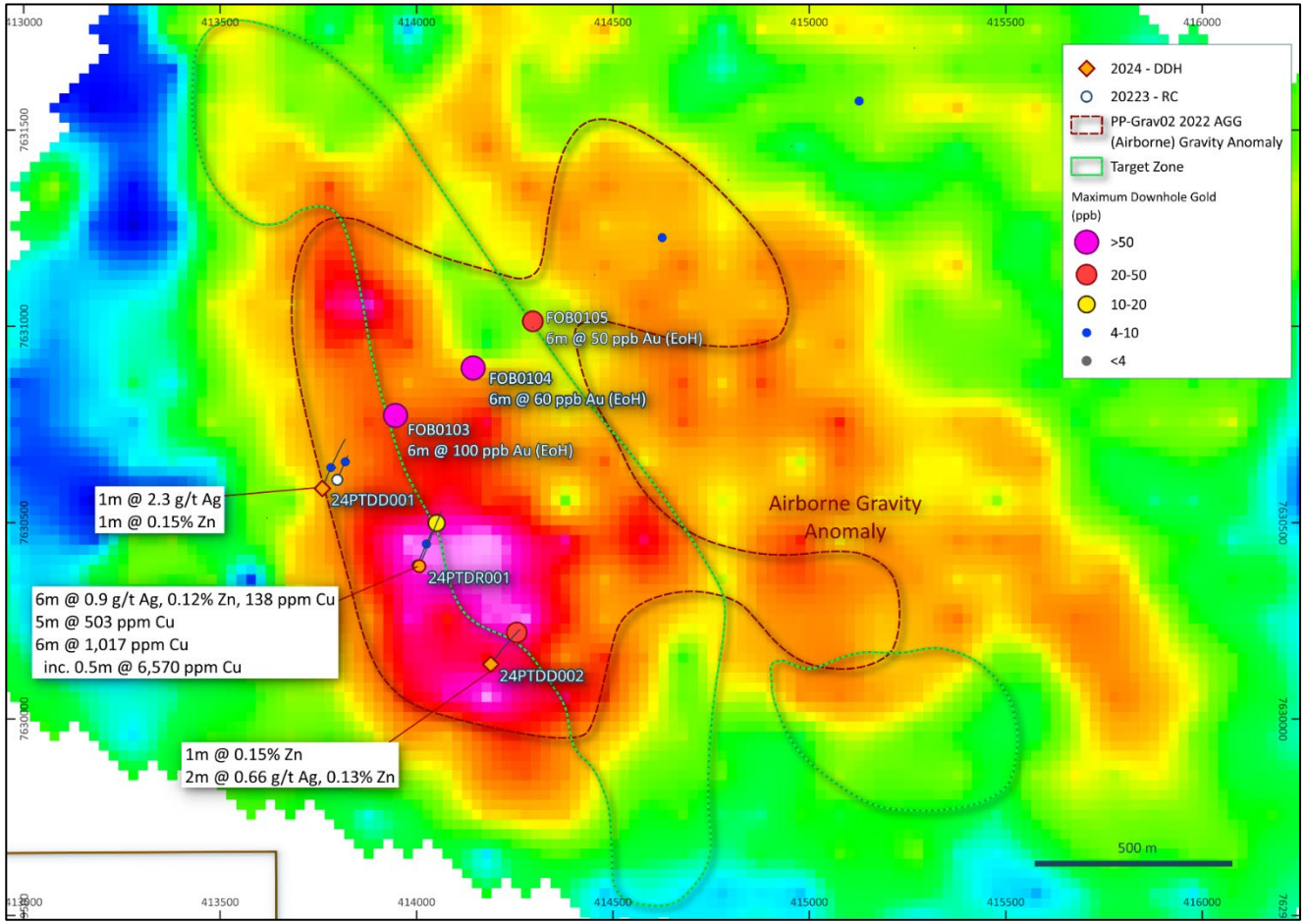


Figure 5: Ground gravity (CY2024 survey) plan showing the large PP-GRAV02 gold-copper target which is located immediately adjacent to the northeast-trending Crofton Granite, which has intruded a major basin scale reactivated transfer fault and is a potential hydrothermal heat and metal source. The CY2024 drill holes' zinc-silver metallogeny is indicative of a distal reduced intrusion-related mineral system setting. A single traverse of broad +200m spaced shallow RAB drill holes (FOB holes), completed in 1991 by Newcrest, defines a +400m wide zone of low-grade gold mineralisation, including 4m at 0.10 g/t, across a fault-disrupted region between a mafic intrusive-metasediment contact under shallow cover requiring follow-up drilling. Refer also to Figures 4, 6, 7 and 11 to 13. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

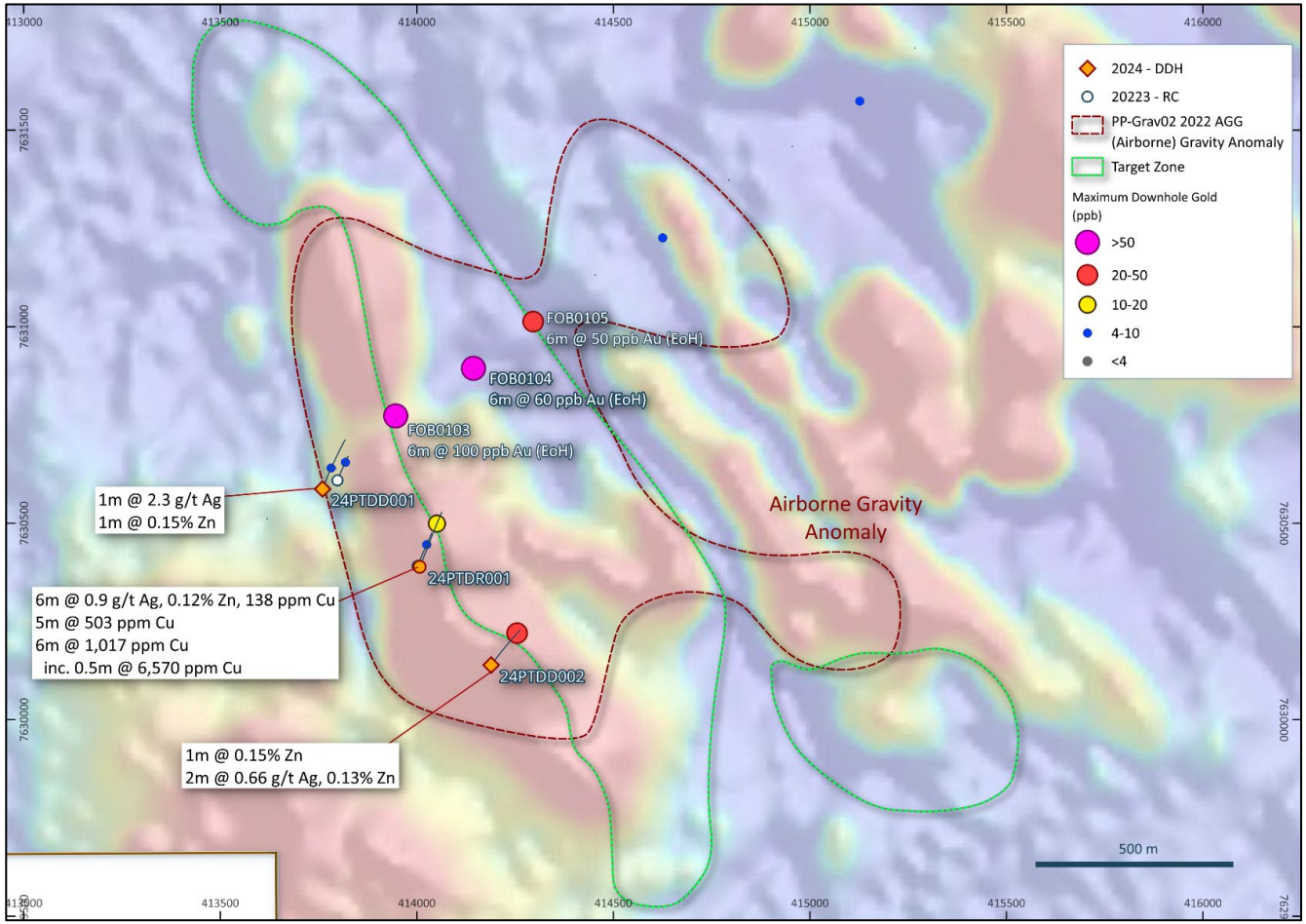


Figure 6: Aeromagnetic plan showing the large PP-GRAV02 gold-copper target which is located immediately adjacent to the northeast-trending Crofton Granite, which has intruded a major basin scale reactivated transfer fault and is a potential hydrothermal heat and metal source. The CY2024 drill holes' zinc-silver metallogeny is indicative of a distal reduced intrusion-related mineral system setting. A single traverse of broad +200m spaced shallow RAB drill holes (FOB holes), completed in 1991 by Newcrest, defines a +400m wide zone of low-grade gold mineralisation, including 4m at 0.10 g/t, across a fault-disrupted region between a mafic intrusive-metasediment contact under shallow cover requiring follow-up drilling. Refer also to Figures 4, 6, 7 and 11 to 13. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

Figure 7A-C: PP-GRAV02 diamond core drill hole 24PTDR001 potassic altered (biotite-amphibole-chlorite ± minor K-spar, albite and calcite) mafic intrusive (dolerite) hosting variable zones of disseminated, semi-massive, brecciated pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite copper mineralisation. 24PTDR001 drill core photographs A from 316 to 318m, B from 450.5 to 452.5m and C from 375.5 to 377.5m. NB: Scale = NQ diamond core diameter 48mm.

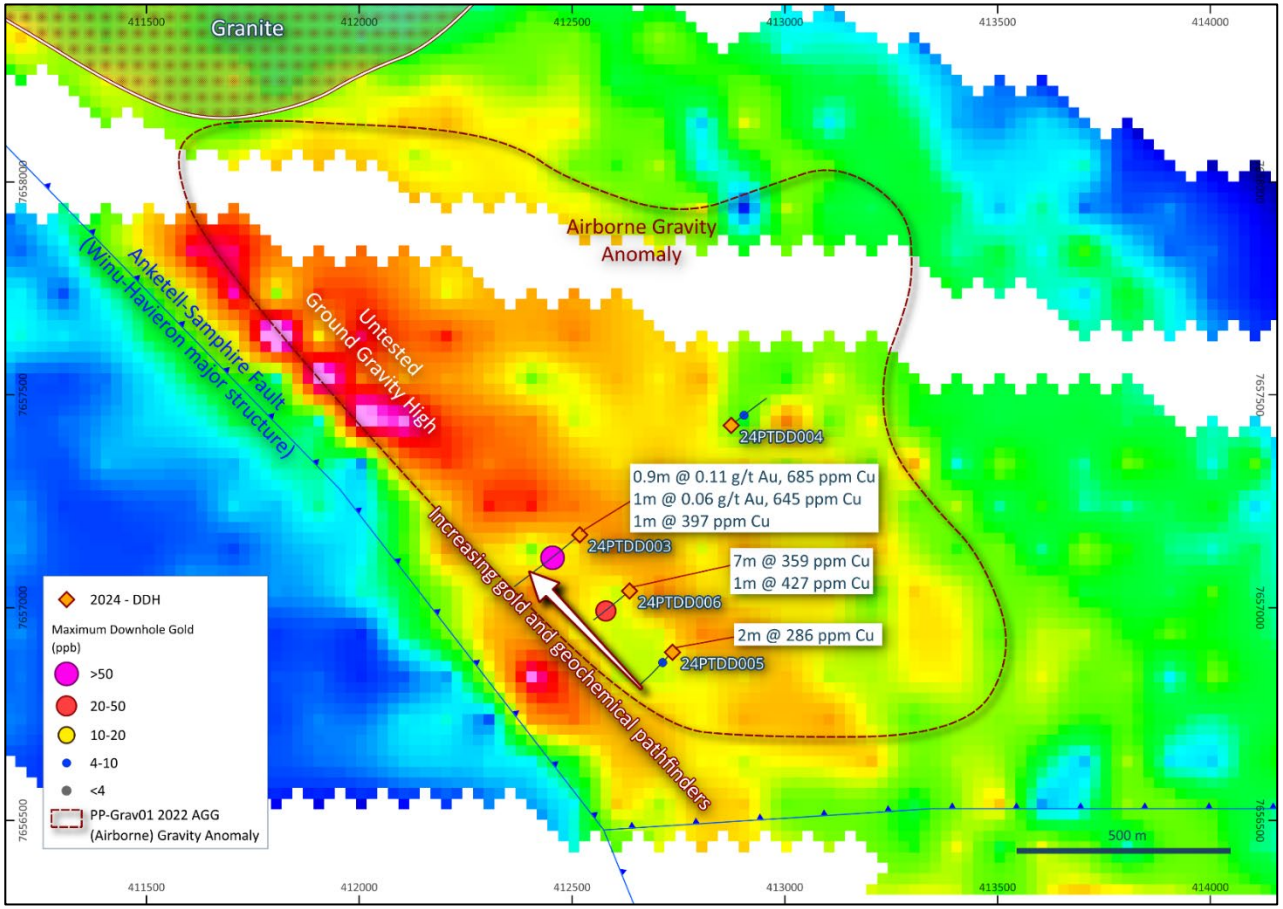


Figure 8: Ground gravity (CY2024 survey) plan showing the large PP-GRAV01 gold-copper target which is located immediately adjacent to the northwest trending Anketell-Samphire Thrust and a reduced sub-circular granite, representing potential hydrothermal fluid sources/conduits. The southern region of the PP-GRAV01 target intersects the AL01 air core gold trend, with increased prospectivity at the intersection of this mineralised trend and the Anketell-Samphire Thrust. Three CY2024 diamond core drill holes drilled to the west and one hole drilled to the east of the gravity high target, with copper, gold and pathfinders increasing toward the gravity high. Intensely hydrothermally altered, veined and brecciated Malu Formation meta-sediment, host to both Telfer and Winu, prevalent with minor felsic intrusives. The PP-GRAV01 gravity high anomaly remains untested, and nearby aeromagnetic and AEM conductivity anomalies also remain untested under shallow cover, less than 15m, requiring follow-up drilling. Refer also to Figures 4 and 9, 10 and 14 to 16. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

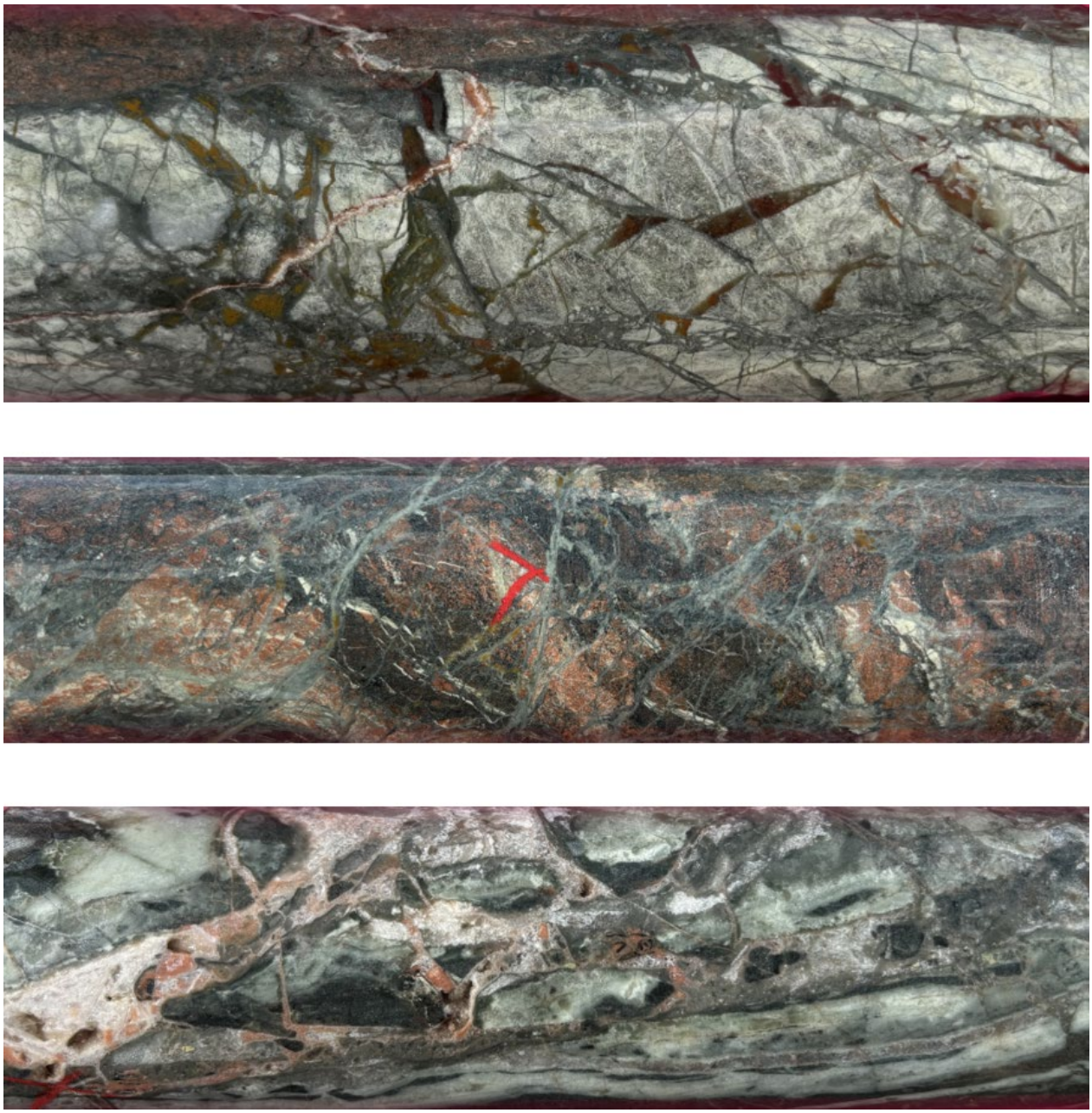


Figure 9: PP-GRAV01 diamond core drill holes intersected intensely hydrothermally altered, veined and brecciated Malu Formation meta-sediment, host to both Telfer and Winu, and some felsic intrusives. Prevalent alteration types were albite, K-spar, silica, quartz, calcite and haematite. Prevalent veining and breccia matrix types were quartz, calcite, haematite and Fe-oxides. Drill core photographs top to bottom 24PTDD003 from 148.3m, 24PTDD003 from 145.0m and 24PTDD003 from 182.5m. NB: Scale = NQ diamond core diameter 48mm.

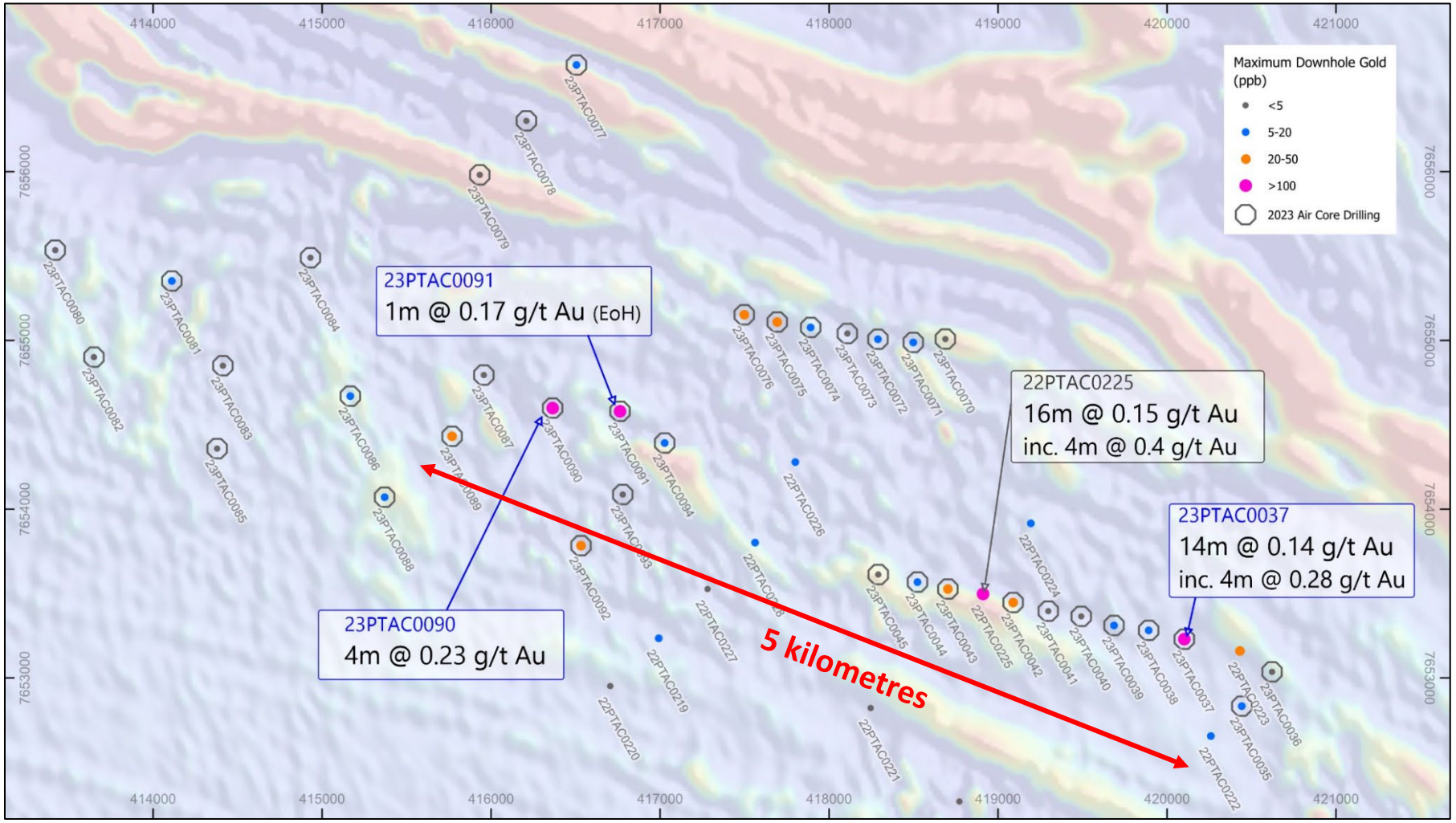


Figure 10: AL01 plan showing 2022 and 2023 air core drill holes coded by maximum downhole gold and key intersections. Air core gold and mineral system pathfinder anomaly is approximately 5km long. Note the very broad hole spacing, including; two lines 1.4km apart with 200m spaced holes with the remaining holes spaced 400 to 1.2km apart. The southern region of the PP-GRAV01 target intersects AL01, with increased prospectivity at the intersection of this mineralised trend and the Anketell-Samphire Thrust. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

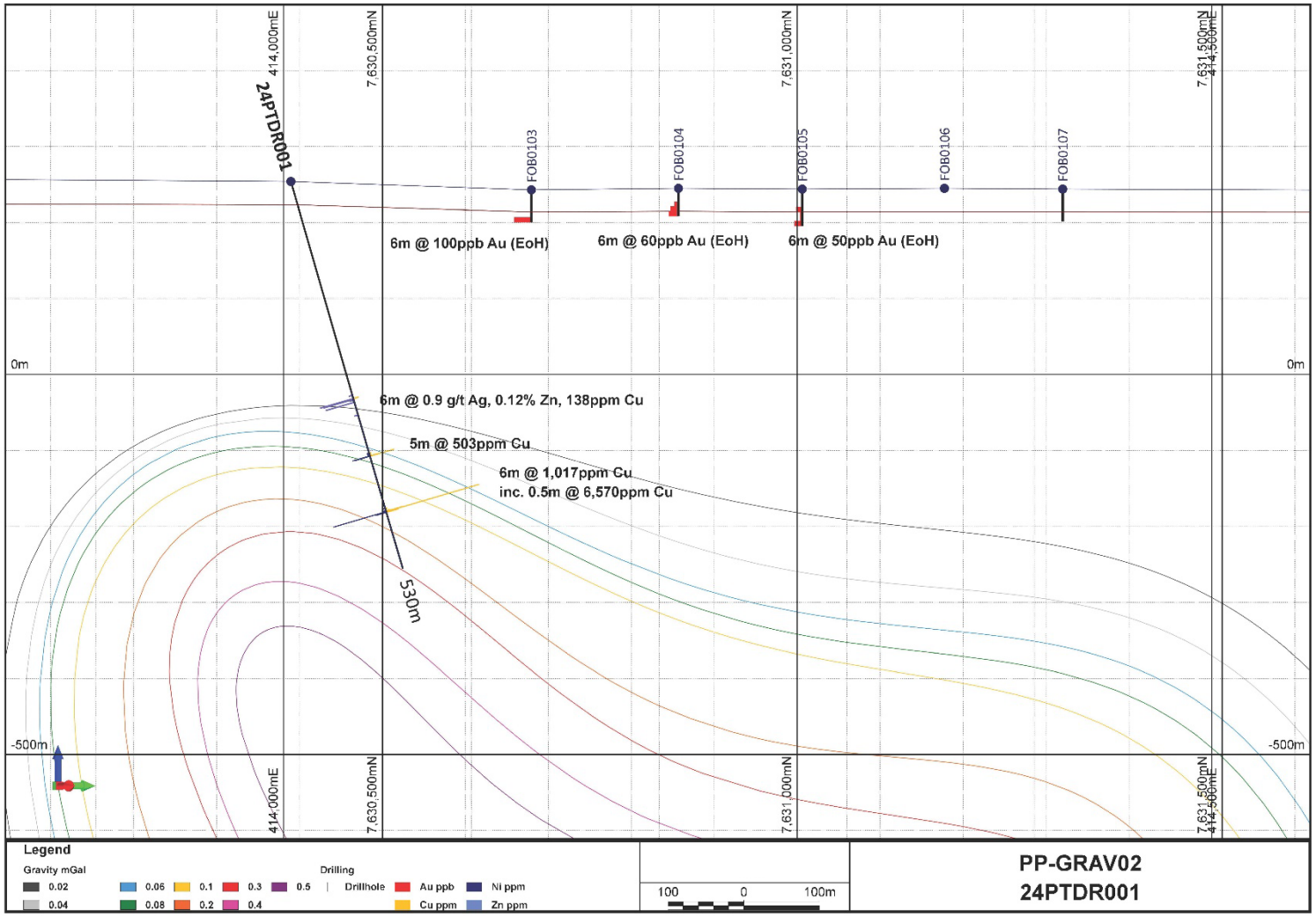


Figure 11: PP-GRAV02 cross-section for 24PTDR001 (refer to Figures 3 to 6) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 315° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

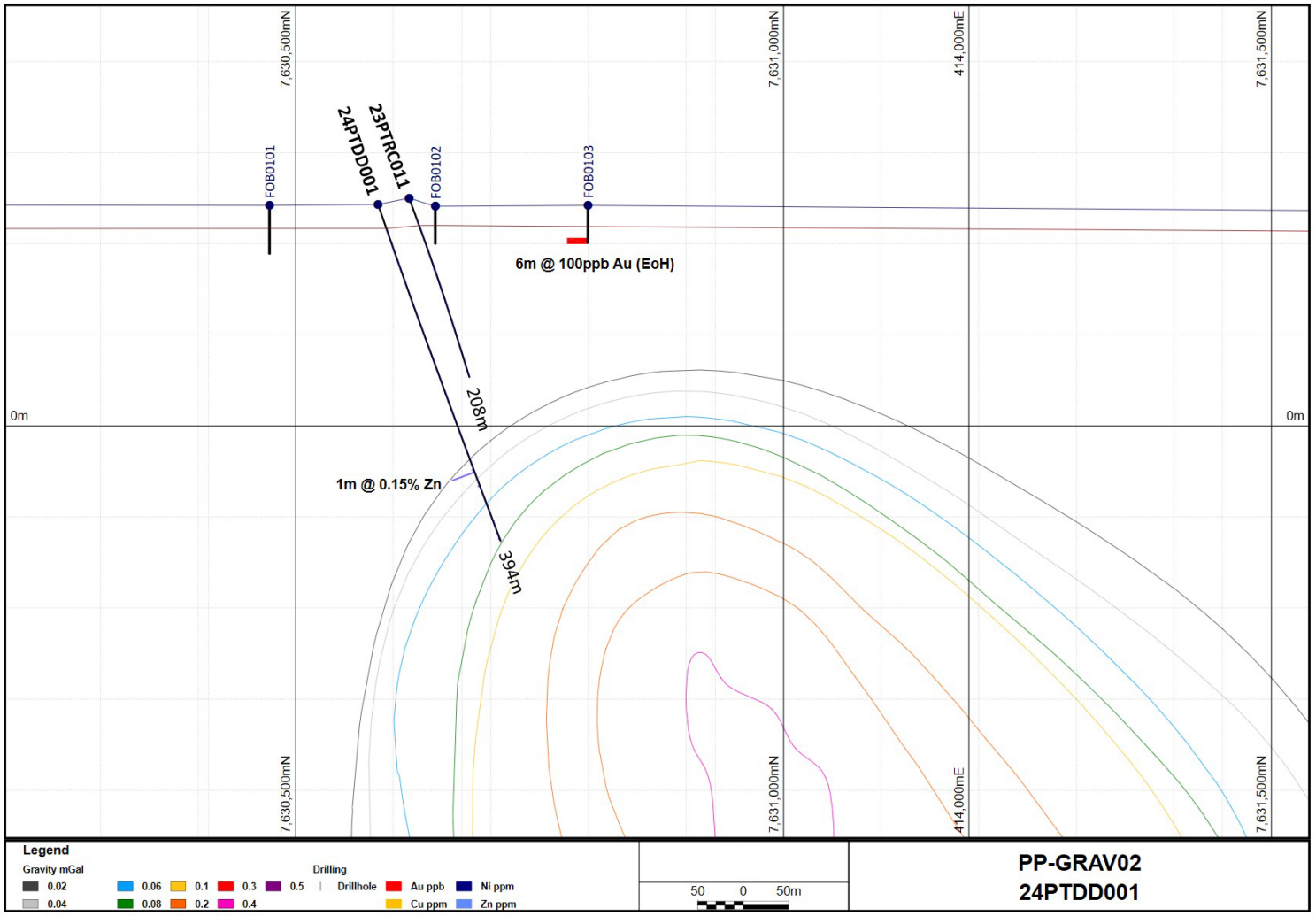


Figure 12: PP-GRAV02 cross-section for 24PTDD001 (refer to Figures 3 to 6) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 295° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

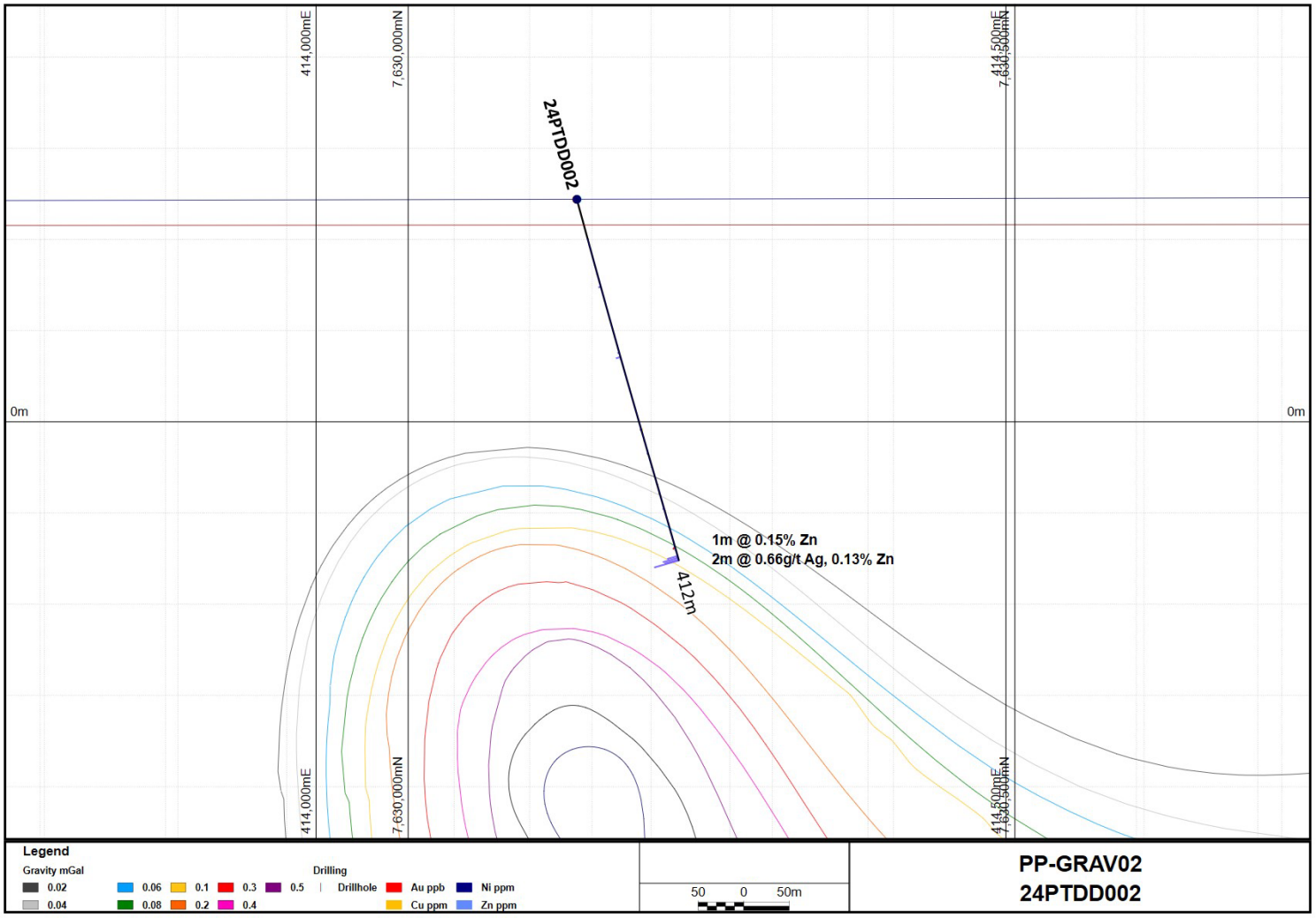


Figure 13: PP-GRAV02 cross-section for 24PTDD002 (refer to Figures 3 to 6) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 295° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

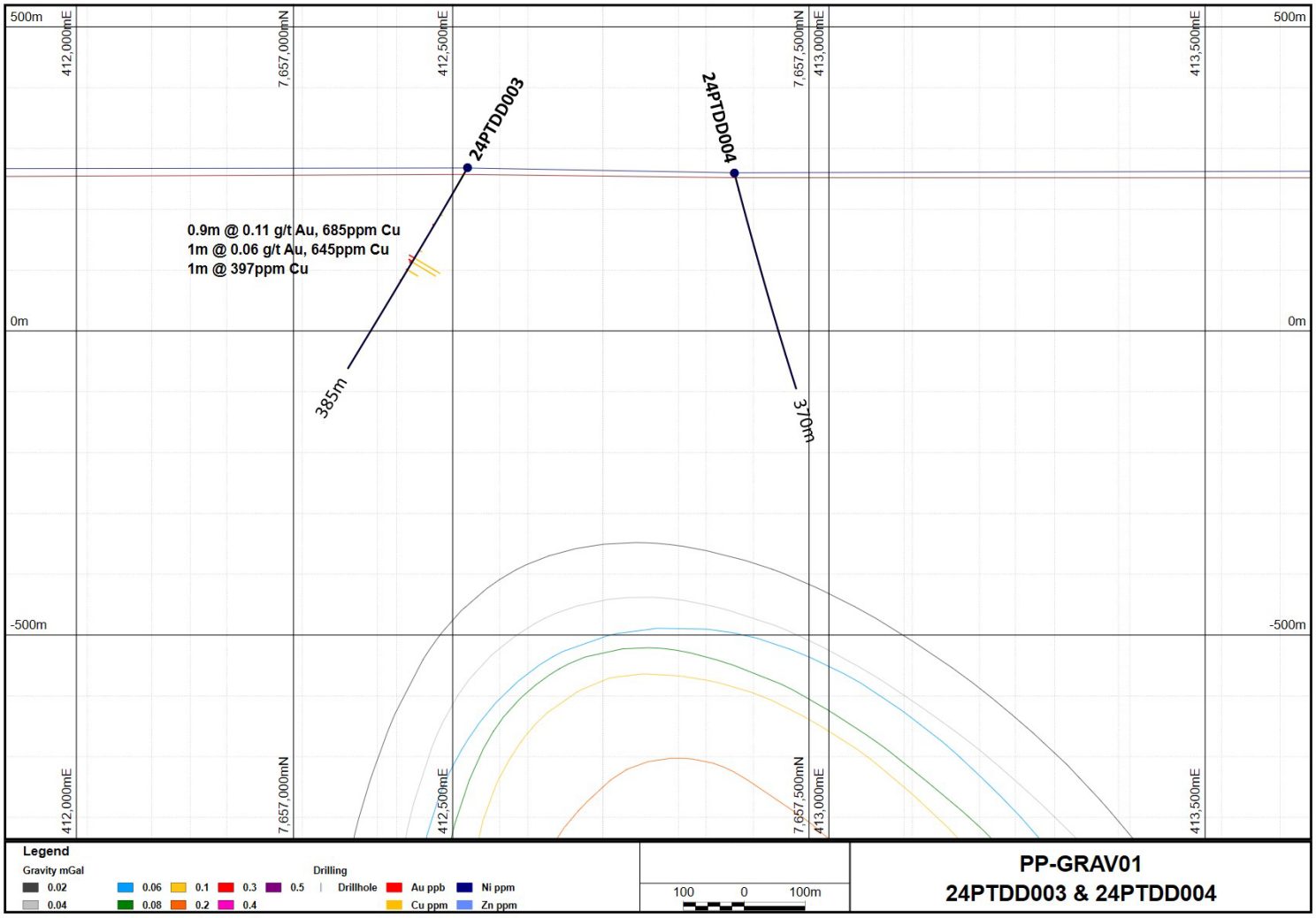


Figure 14: PP-GRAV01 cross-section for 24PTDD003 and 24PTDD004 (refer to Figures 3, 4 and 8) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 325° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

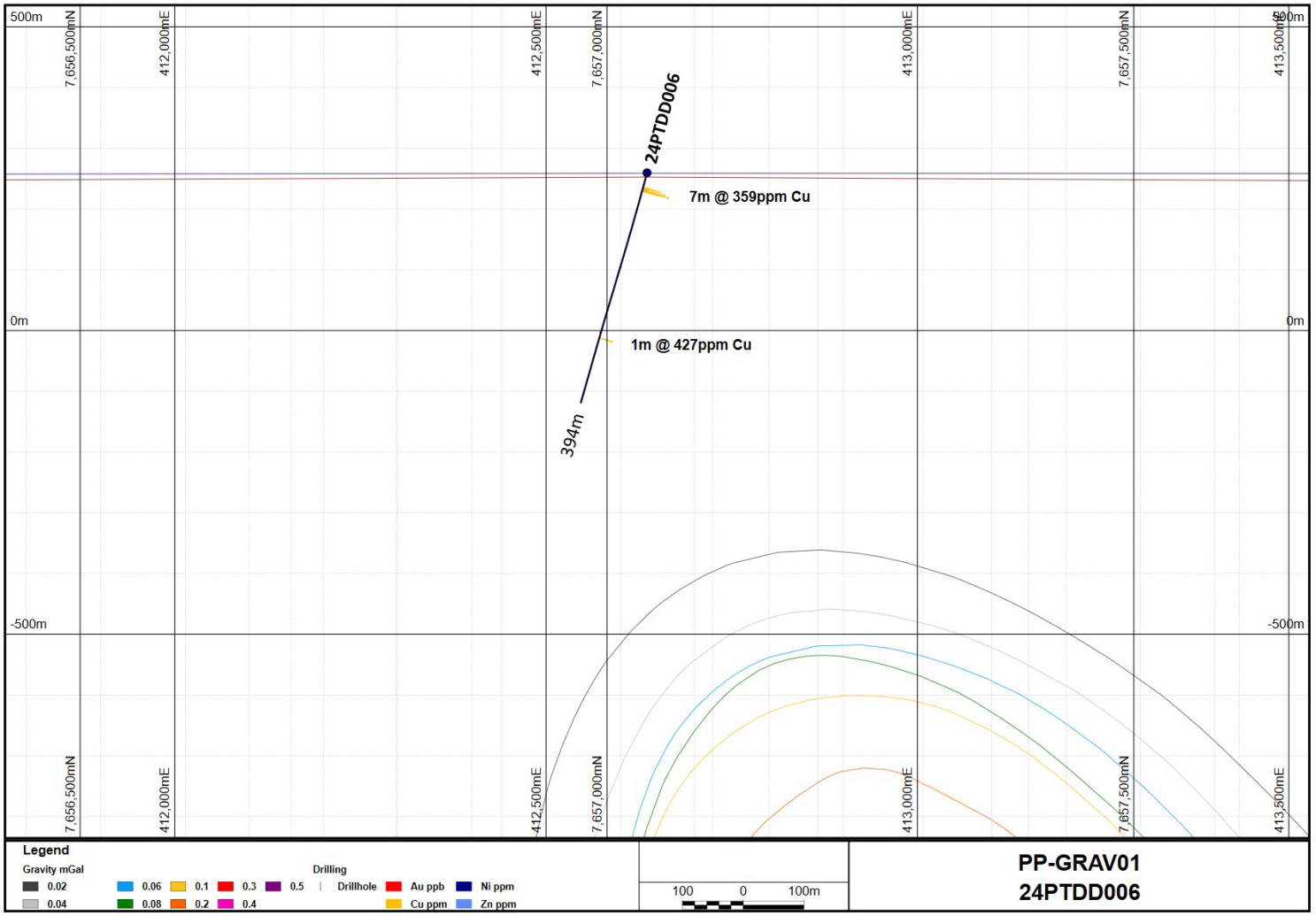


Figure 15: PP-GRAV01 cross-section for 24PTDD006 (refer to Figures 3, 4 and 8) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 325° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

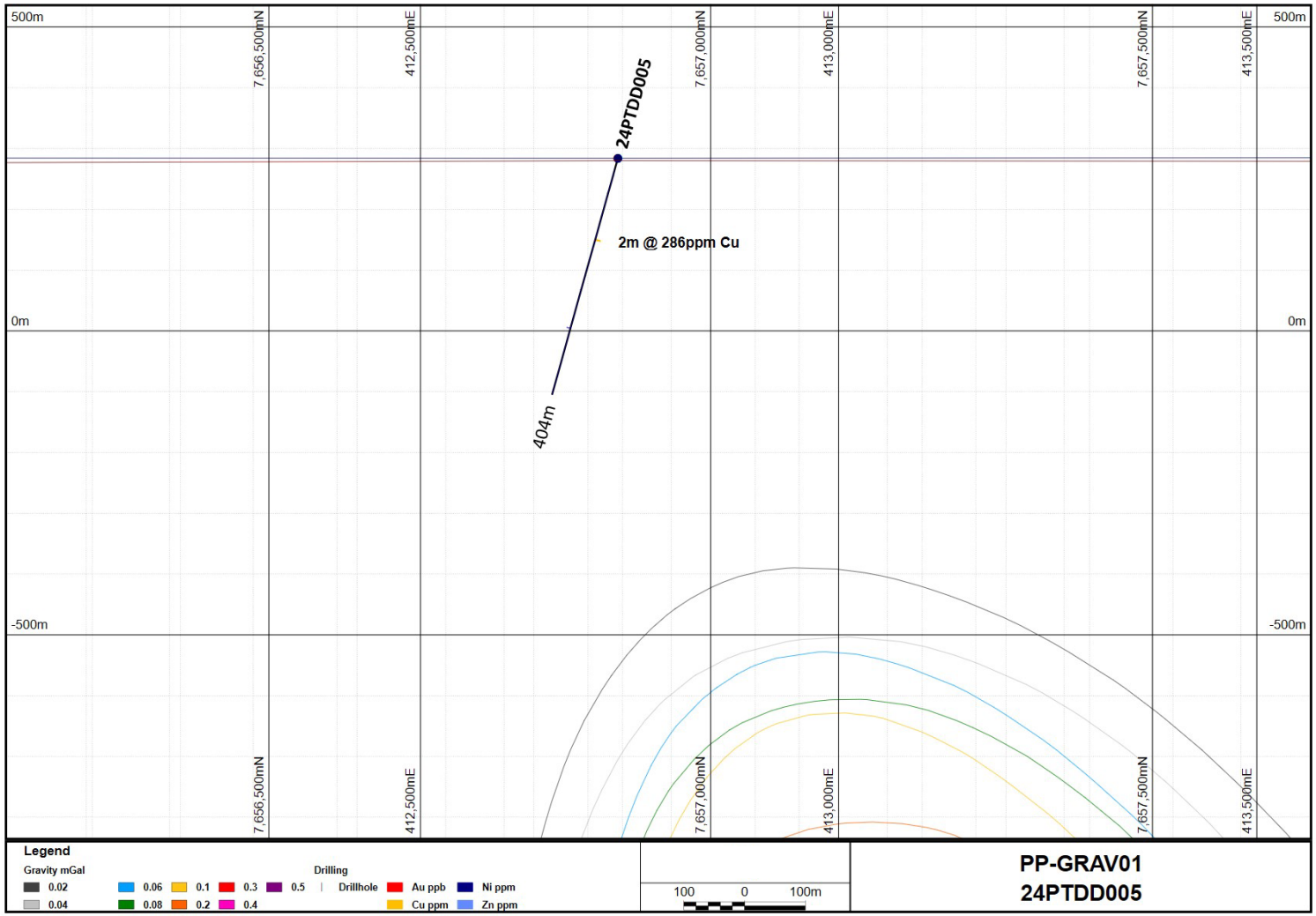


Figure 16: PP-GRAV01 cross-section for 24PTDD005 (refer to Figures 3, 4 and 8) showing drill intercepts and ground gravity isosurfaces. NB: 500m elevation (RL) and north-south grid, looking toward 325° GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 Grid.

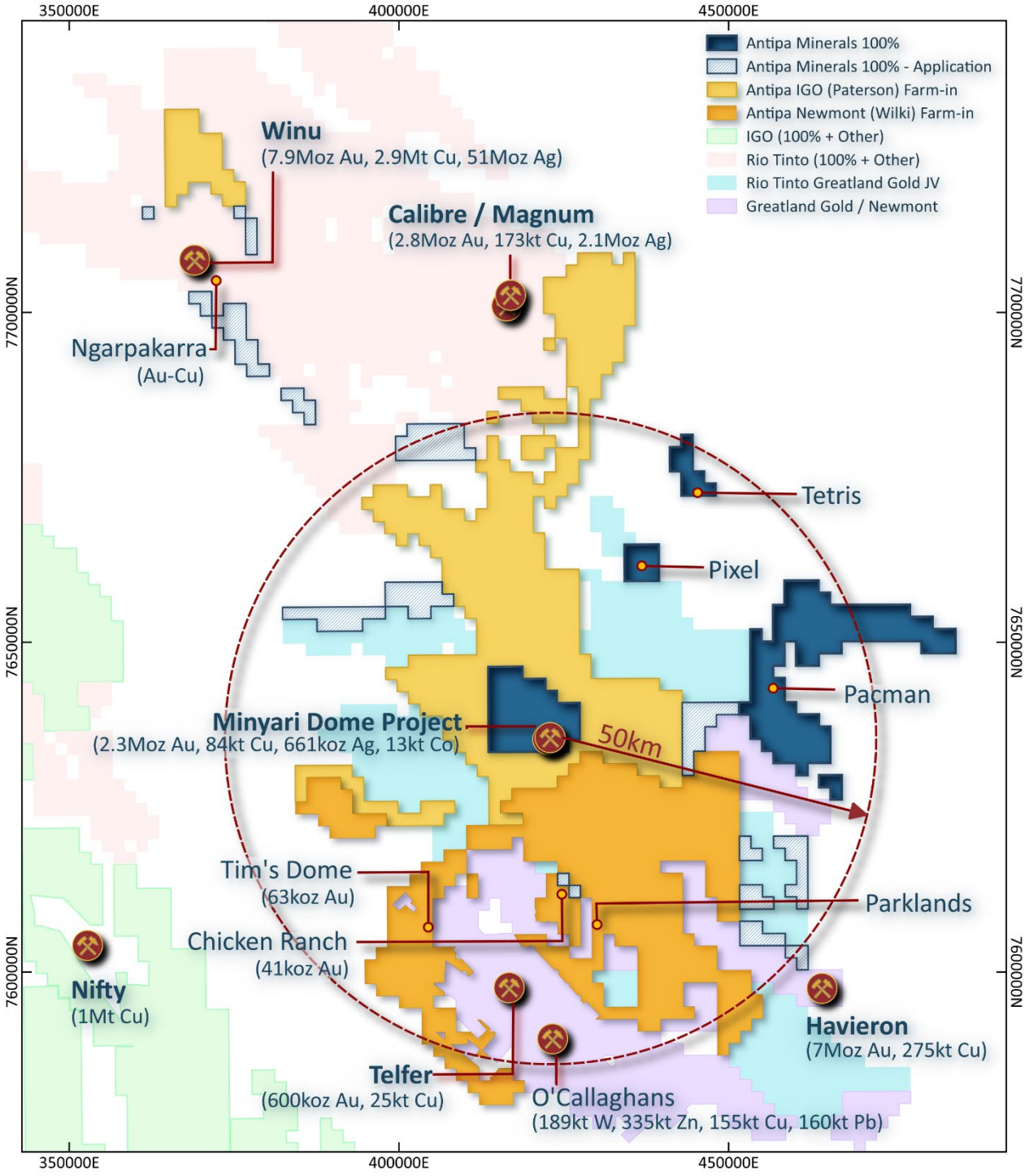


Figure 17: Plan showing location of Antipa 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project, Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in (100% Antipa), Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in (100% Antipa), Greatland Gold's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit, Rio Tinto Ltd's Winu deposit and Cyprium Metals Ltd's Nifty Mine[11]. NB: Rio Tinto Ltd and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

[11] Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 21 December 2023, "Havieron Mineral Resource Estimate Update". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". Telfer and O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprium Metals Ltd ASX release dated 14 March 2024, "Updated Nifty MRE Reaches 1M Tonnes Contained Copper". Calibre refer to Antipa release dated 26 August 2024, "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV". Magnum refer to Antipa release dated 23 February 2015, "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates".

About Antipa Minerals Ltd

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (Antipa or **the Company**) is a leading mineral exploration company with a proven track record of discovering world-class gold-copper deposits in the highly prospective Paterson Province of Western Australia. The Company remains focused on advancing its exploration and development programmes to unlock the full potential of this richly endowed region, which offers substantial opportunities for profitable mining operations. Antipa's combined tenement holdings cover over 3,900km² and host total attributable Mineral Resources of 2.42 million ounces (**Moz**) of gold, 84,000 tonnes (**t**) of copper, and 661 thousand ounces (**koz**) of silver, situated in a region home to Greatland Gold's Telfer mine and 22Mtpa processing facility, as well as recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Greatland Gold's Havieron.

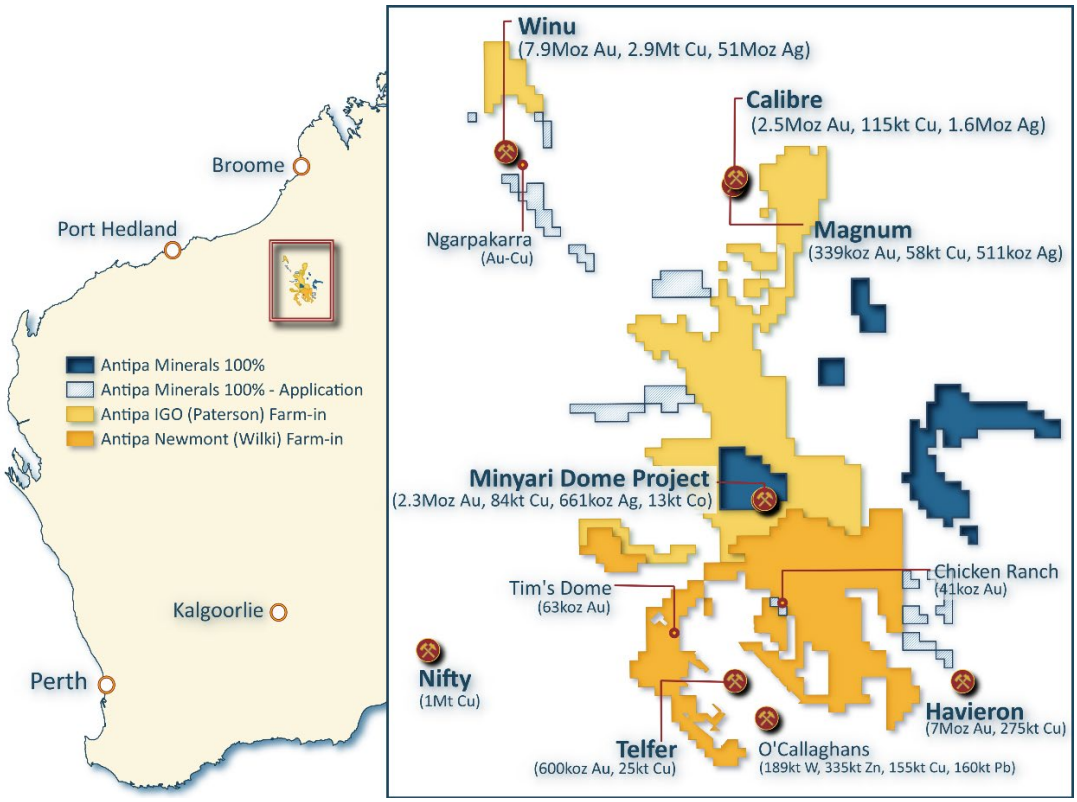
Antipa's exploration success includes the discovery of several significant mineral deposits within its tenements, notably the 100%-owned flagship, 880km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project (**Minyari Dome Project**). The Minyari Dome Project currently hosts a 2.3Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams per tonne (**g/t**) plus copper, silver and cobalt (**2024 MRE**). An Updated Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project indicated the potential for a substantial standalone development opportunity with further upside potential.

An ongoing ambitious drilling programme aimed at rapid and substantial growth of the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome is designed to enhance the value of the current development opportunity while also targeting new significant gold-copper discoveries.

The Minyari Dome Project is complemented by two additional large-scale growth projects covering over 3,000km², which have attracted major mining companies through multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture arrangements:

- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in

Antipa is well-positioned to continue its resource growth and project development trajectory targeting significant value creation for its shareholders through focused exploration and sensible development in one of the world's most promising gold-copper regions.



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

Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 21 December 2023, "Havieron Mineral Resource Estimate Update". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". Telfer and O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprium Metals Ltd ASX release dated 14 March 2024, "Updated Nifty MRE Reaches 1M Tonnes Contained Copper". Calibre refer to Antipa release dated 26 August 2024, "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV". Magnum refer to Antipa release dated 23 February 2015, "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates".

Table 1: Paterson IGO Farm-in Project – 2024 Diamond Drill Hole Results:
Anomalous Gold-Copper-Silver and Mineral System Pathfinder Elements

(≥ 1.0m with gold ≥ 30ppb and/or copper ≥ 200ppm and/or silver ≥ 0.5ppm and/or bismuth ≥ 25ppm and/or arsenic ≥ 30ppm and/or cobalt ≥ 100ppm and/or zinc ≥200 ppm and/or lead ≥200 ppm and/or nickel ≥200ppm and/or molybdenum (Mo) ≥ 10ppm)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
24PTDR001	PP-GRAV02	292.0	293.0	1.0	2	34	72	0.8	423	163	51	6.3	0.1	1.5
24PTDR001	**PP-GRAV02**	**296.5**	**302.5**	**6.0**	**0**	**138**	**102**	**0.9**	**1,233**	**138**	**100**	**10.3**	**0.7**	**2.2**
24PTDR001	**incl.**	**296.5**	**297.5**	**1.0**	**0**	**538**	**71**	**0.7**	**2,470**	**277**	**52**	**5.2**	**0.2**	**2.0**
24PTDR001	PP-GRAV02	317.0	318.0	1.0	0	28	61	0.6	31	74	95	10.4	4.4	2.0
24PTDR001	PP-GRAV02	319.0	320.0	1.0	0	34	56	0.1	434	34	75	2.2	0.1	0.9
24PTDR001	PP-GRAV02	327.2	328.2	1.0	2	65	64	1.0	32	35	113	6.2	1.5	0.7
24PTDR001	**PP-GRAV02**	**371.0**	**376.0**	**5.0**	**1**	**503**	**199**	**0.2**	**73**	**5**	**502**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**
24PTDR001	**incl.**	**375.5**	**376.0**	**0.5**	**1**	**1,835**	**482**	**0.6**	**55**	**4**	**1,200**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**1.0**
24PTDR001	**PP-GRAV02**	**447.0**	**453.0**	**6.0**	**2**	**1,017**	**143**	**0.2**	**76**	**5**	**678**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.9**
24PTDR001	**incl.**	**451.0**	**453.0**	**2.0**	**6**	**2,479**	**280**	**0.5**	**66**	**6**	**1,494**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.9**
24PTDR001	**Also incl.**	**451.5.0**	**452.0**	**0.5**	**13**	**6,570**	**664**	**1.1**	**65**	**7**	**3,810**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**1.4**
24PTDR001	PP-GRAV02	496.5	497.0	0.5	0	196	141	0.1	94	8	183	1.7	0.3	3.3
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02	68.0	69.0	1.0	1	9	4	2.3	32	11	4	1.3	0.1	1.1
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02	234.0	235.0	1.0	0	35	48	0.0	223	12	72	1.2	0.1	1.4
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02	309.0	310.0	1.0	1	66	34	0.2	303	39	30	0.9	0.2	1.6
24PTDD001	**PP-GRAV02**	**312.0**	**313.0**	**1.0**	**1**	**26**	**42**	**0.2**	**1,505**	**144**	**40**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**1.6**
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02	328.0	329.0	1.0	0	17	31	0.1	298	62	25	0.8	0.1	1.2
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02	390.0	391.0	1.0	1	18	7	0.1	271	119	14	1.1	0.4	1.8
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	99.0	100.0	1.0	1	52	52	0.1	319	82	69	0.7	0.1	1.2
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	174.0	175.0	1.0	0	48	40	0.1	281	82	15	2.5	0.3	1.4
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	179.0	180.0	1.0	1	83	54	0.2	439	67	21	2.3	0.9	1.7
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	181.0	182.0	1.0	0	105	55	0.2	235	88	48	1.2	0.5	2.3
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	262.0	263.0	1.0	2	267	66	0.1	78	5	243	0.4	0.2	1.0
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	286.0	290.0	4.0	2	43	56	0.1	190	48	33	1.1	0.1	1.7
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	352.0	353.0	1.0	0	107	91	0.5	266	331	60	0.9	0.2	0.5
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	362.4	363.4	1.0	0	28	50	0.2	230	61	54	1.8	0.1	0.7

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Nickel (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	396.0	396.5	0.5	2	14	18	0	277	101	13	0.5	0.1	1.5
24PTDD002	**PP-GRAV02**	**397.2**	**398.0**	**0.9**	**36**	**27**	**60**	**0**	**81**	**4**	**44**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.5**
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02	406.0	412.0	6.0	1	32	65	0.5	770	165	83	2.2	0.1	0.7
24PTDD003	PP-GRAV01	88.0	89.0	1.0	2	236	13	0.2	52	12	32	0.0	4.5	0.8
24PTDD003	PP-GRAV01	**108.5**	**109.6**	**1.1**	**34**	**6**	**16**	**0**	**83**	**7**	**32**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**
24PTDD003	PP-GRAV01	156.4	157.5	1.1	2	249	21	0	98	16	46	0.0	1.3	0.2
24PTDD003	**PP-GRAV01**	**171.6**	**172.5**	**0.9**	**109 (0.11 ppm)**	**685**	**16**	**0.8**	**72**	**46**	**34**	**0.7**	**10.8**	**0.4**
24PTDD003	**PP-GRAV01**	**178.0**	**180.0**	**2.0**	**68 (0.07 ppm)**	**386**	**16**	**0.6**	**65**	**27**	**33**	**0.0**	**8.8**	**0.5**
24PTDD003	**incl.**	**179.0**	**180.0**	**1.0**	**57 (0.06 ppm)**	**645**	**17**	**1.0**	**72**	**48**	**34**	**0.0**	**13.0**	**0.4**
24PTDD003	**PP-GRAV01**	**181.9**	**182.5**	**0.6**	**42 (0.04 ppm)**	**5**	**17**	**0.1**	**99**	**3**	**32**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**
24PTDD003	**PP-GRAV01**	**194.0**	**195.0**	**1.0**	**32**	**397**	**16**	**0.4**	**79**	**39**	**36**	**0.0**	**5.7**	**0.6**
24PTDD003	**PP-GRAV01**	**214.6**	**215.1**	**0.5**	**30**	**5**	**13**	**0**	**66**	**7**	**38**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**
24PTDD004	PP-GRAV01	No significant intercepts												
24PTDD005	PP-GRAV01	138.0	140.0	2.0	2	286	14	0	56	8	30	1.0	0.4	0.5
24PTDD005	PP-GRAV01	260.0	261.0	1.0	1	69	21	0.7	109	40	43	1.1	0.6	0.5
24PTDD005	PP-GRAV01	290.0	293.0	3.0	1	40	17	0.1	287	81	34	0.4	0.5	1.4
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01	16.5	17.5	1.0	1	146	3	0.1	28	214	4	7.7	1.4	1.0
24PTDD006	**PP-GRAV01**	**24.0**	**31.0**	**7.0**	**2**	**359**	**10**	**0.1**	**44**	**17**	**19**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.9**
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01	49.0	50.0	1.0	3	62	6	0.8	25	3	15	1.6	0.3	1.6
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01	185.0	186.0	1.0	5	159	15	0.3	132	249	48	0.2	3.8	1.2
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01	205.0	206.0	1.0	3	83	35	0.2	96	208	50	0.0	1.7	22.2
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01	215.0	216.0	1.0	3	68	12	0.2	135	233	43	0.0	2.9	0.9
24PTDD006	**PP-GRAV01**	**282.0**	**283.0**	**1.0**	**6**	**427**	**21**	**0.1**	**101**	**12**	**43**	**0.0**	**5.8**	**0.2**

***Notes**: Drill hole intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:*

- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals.*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to Paterson IGO Farm-in Project JORC Table 1 Section 2.*

Table 2a: Wilki Newmont Farm-in Project – 2024 Drill Hole Collar Location

(MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Drilling Method	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
TD24DD001	Tim's Dome	DD	7,606,473	404,429	292.5	105.2	048.8	-60.5	Not assayed

Notes: *Drill hole information:*

- *Drilling Method:*
  - *DD = Diamond Core.*
- *Diamond core was not retained and no sampling (for assay) was completed/conducted.*

Table 2b: Paterson IGO Farm-in Project – 2024 Drill Hole Collar Locations

(MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Drilling Method	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
24PTDD001	PP-GRAV02 (AL15a)	DD	7,630,589	413,761	243	393.8	21	-71	Received
24PTDD002	PP-GRAV02 (AL15a)	DD	7,630,141	414,190	244	412.0	38	-75	Received
24PTDR001*	PP-GRAV02 (AL15a)	RC/DD	7,630,391	414,008	253	530.0	20	-74	Received
24PTDD003	PP-GRAV01 (AL01a)	DD	7,657,173	412,519	268	384.7	228	-60	Received
24PTDD003a**	PP-GRAV01 (AL01a)	DD	7,656,886	412,732	257	36.0	228	-75	Not assayed
24PTDD004	PP-GRAV01 (AL01a)	DD	7,657,430	412,875	260	370.0	51	-76	Received
24PTDD005	PP-GRAV01 (AL01a)	DD	7,656,897	412,737	284	403.8	226	-75	Received
24PTDD006	PP-GRAV01 (AL01a)	DD	7,657,041	412,636	259	394.1	229	-75	Received

Notes: *Drill hole information:*

- *Drilling Method:*
  - *DD = Diamond Core.*
  - *RC/DD = Reverse Circulation (**RC**) pre-collared diamond core hole.*
- *Refer to Paterson Farm-in Project JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical details.*
- **24PTDR001 – RC Pre-Collar drilled in CY2023 for 280m. Diamond Tail drilled in CY2024 for 250m.*
- ***24PTDD003a drilled as an exploration water bore.*

Table: Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%) September 2024 MRE

Minyari Dome Project (Antipa 100%)[1]										
Deposit	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Au g/t**	**Au ounces**	**Ag g/t**	**Ag ounces**	**Cu %**	**Cu tonnes**	**Co %**	**Co tonnes**
Minyari	Indicated	27,100,000	1.75	1,505,000	0.58	507,000	0.22	59,800	0.04	9,720
Minyari	Inferred	6,200,000	1.78	347,000	0.36	72,000	0.15	9,000	0.02	1,000
Total Minyari		**33,300,000**	**1.73**	**1,852,000**	**0.54**	**579,000**	**0.21**	**68,900**	**0.03**	**10,800**
WACA	Indicated	1,710,000	0.96	53,000	0.17	9,000	0.11	1,900	0.02	300
WACA	Inferred	3,454,000	1.27	143,000	0.16	17,000	0.14	5,000	0.02	900
Total WACA		**5,164,000**	**1.18**	**195,000**	**0.16**	**26,000**	**0.13**	**6,900**	**0.02**	**1,200**
WACA West	Inferred	403,000	0.73	9,400	0.77	10,010	0.19	750	0.03	101
Total WACA West		**403,000**	**0.73**	**9,400**	**0.77**	**10,010**	**0.19**	**750**	**0.03**	**101**
Minyari South	Inferred	151,000	4.52	22,000	1.04	5,000	0.59	900	0.05	100
Total Minyari South		**151,000**	**4.52**	**22,000**	**1.04**	**5,000**	**0.59**	**900**	**0.05**	**100**
Sundown	Indicated	442,000	1.31	19,000	0.55	8,000	0.27	1,200	0.03	100
Sundown	Inferred	828,000	1.84	49,000	0.27	7,000	0.16	1,300	0.06	500
Total Sundown		**1,270,000**	**1.65**	**68,000**	**0.37**	**15,000**	**0.19**	**2,500**	**0.05**	**600**
GEO-01	Indicated	2,992,000	0.76	73,000	0.1	10,000	0.04	1,200	0.003	100
GEO-01	Inferred	3,748,000	0.65	78,000	0.11	13,000	0.05	2,000	0.003	100
Total GEO-01		**6,740,000**	**0.70**	**151,000**	**0.10**	**23,000**	**0.05**	**3,200**	**0.00**	**200**
Minyari North	Inferred	587,000	1.07	20,000	0.15	3,000	0.09	500	0.01	60
Total Minyari North		**587,000**	**1.07**	**20,000**	**0.15**	**3,000**	**0.09**	**500**	**0.01**	**60**
Total Indicated		**32,200,000**	**1.59**	**1,650,000**	**0.52**	**534,000**	**0.20**	**64,000**	**0.03**	**10,000**
Total Inferred		**15,400,000**	**1.35**	**670,000**	**0.26**	**127,000**	**0.13**	**19,500**	**0.02**	**3,000**
Total Minyari Dome Project		**47,600,000**	**1.51**	**2,320,000**	**0.43**	**661,000**	**0.18**	**84,000**	**0.03**	**13,000**

Notes to Minyari Dome Project Table above:

1. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
2. The Mineral Resource has been reported at cut-off grades above 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t gold equivalent (**Aueq**); the calculation of the metal equivalent is documented below.
3. The 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.
4. The Minyari Dome Project and its Mineral Resource are 100% owned by Antipa Minerals.

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

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

Notes – Wilki Project Table above:

1. Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.
2. The Wilki Project Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade above 0.5 g/t gold (Au).
3. The 0.5 g/t gold (Au) cut-off assumes open pit mining.
4. Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with current interests being Antipa 100% and farm-in partner Newmont Corporation 0%.

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

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari Dome Project Deposits, Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim's Dome Deposits: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "100% Owned Minyari Dome Project Grows by 573,000 Oz of Gold" created on 17 September 2024 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett and Victoria Lawns, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project: The information in this document that relates to the Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project is extracted from the report entitled "Minyari Scoping Study Update Confirms Development Potential" reported on 24 October 2024, which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the study in the relevant original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

The 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.

A gold equivalent grade (**Aueq**) has been calculated from individual gold, copper, silver and cobalt grades. This equivalent grade has been calculated and declared in accordance with Clause 50 of the JORC Code (2012) that it is the Company's opinion that all metals included in this metal equivalent calculation have reasonable potential to be recovered and sold, using the following parameters:

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
  - US$ 2,030 /oz gold
  - US$ 4.06 / lb copper
  - US$ 24.50 /oz silver
  - US$ 49,701 per tonne cobalt
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.700 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries for by-product metals, based upon Antipa test-work in 2017 and 2018, are assumed as follows:
  - Gold = 88.0% Copper = 85.0%, Silver = 85%, Cobalt = 68%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate and recoveries, is thus:
  - **Aueq** = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t * 0.012) + (Cu % * 1.32) + (Co % * 5.88).

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT – 2024 Surface Geochemical Sampling

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 Wilki Farm-in Project regional scale surface geochemical sampling programme was completed across multiple target areas with a total of 1,445 samples collected. Sampling was carried out under protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. **Lag Sampling** • A total of 543 lag samples were taken across a nominal 300m x 600m grid. • Lag samples were collected from a specific depth in pisolitic material and sieved to a fraction size of 2 to 6mm. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • A total of 413 samples have been received. **Rock Chip Sampling** • A total of 301 rock chip samples were taken across zones of outcrop within the target area. • Samples were chipped from outcrop material and placed into a calico bag with an average weight range of 500g to 1kg. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • A total of 267 samples have been received. **Soil Sampling** • 515 soil samples were taken at various locations within the target areas where insufficient LAG fraction sample material was available. • Soil samples were collected at a nominal depth of 10cm to 30cm using a shovel, targeting a nominal sample weight of 2 to 3kg. All >2mm material and organic matter was

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		removed prior to sampling. No sieving was conducted in the field. Full sample was captured for submission for laboratory sieving, preparation and analysis. Ultrafine fraction analysis is currently being investigated for the soil samples. • A total of 419 samples have been received. **Deep Sensing Geochemistry (DSG) Surficial Sampling** • A total of 86 samples were taken at the Parklands prospect. • DSG samples were collected on a nominal 50m sample spacing on two sample lines each 2,150m long and spaced 50m apart for a total sample coverage of 4.3 line-kilometres. • Sample lines are orientated towards the north-east perpendicular to regional geological trends. • The DSG surficial sampling analysis is a proprietary method of Newmont. • Assay results are pending.
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.*	**Lag Samples** • Sample preparation of lag samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying followed by pulverizing using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. **Rock Chip Samples** • Sample preparation of rock chip samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice, including coarse crushing and pulverizing using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm **Soil Samples** • Sample preparation of soil samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice, involving sample screening to <53µm fine

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		fraction.
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 techniques for each sample type is documented by Newmont's standard procedure 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. • All samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth. **Lag and Rock Chip Samples** • All samples were dried then split to produce a sub–sample for a 50g sample which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, perchloric, nitric and hydrochloric ('four-acid digest') acid suitable for lag and rock chip samples and is considered a near total digest. The four-acid can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides, carbonates and silicate minerals but will not totally digest refractory minerals. Analytical analysis was completed using a combination of ICP–MS & ICP-AES. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50-gram sample with ICP–MS was undertaken to determine gold content with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm. **Soil Samples** • All samples were screened to <53µm fine fraction • Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (**BLEG**) analysis method is performed on a 10g sub-sample which has a lower detection of 0.01ppb gold. • A 0.5g sub-sample is analysed using an Aqua Regia digest, followed by ICP-MS for Au and multi-element. This method

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		has a lower detection limit of 0.1 ppb gold. **All Samples** • 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. Six (CRMs) were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. • Field QC procedures involve the use of blank material inserted at a rate of 1 in 40 • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to Newmont supplied CRM's, Intertek includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.
	• *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.*	• 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. • Sample locations are surveyed using GPS device on an apple iPad device with an accuracy of ± 3 m. • The sample co-ordinates were captured in latitude and longitude (WGS84) and converted to GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates via AcQuire database transform processes. • Validation of sample location were assisted handheld Garmin 64S GPS devices utilized to track sampling teams and sample locations. • If defaulted, the topographic surface is set to 264m 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*	• All lag and soil samples were collected, where possible, on a nominal 300m x 600m sample grid. • All rock chip samples were sampled at various available outcrop locations within the target area.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• DSG samples were collected on a nominal 50m sample spacing on two sample lines each 2,150m long and spaced 50m apart for a total sample coverage of 4.3 line-kilometres. • Sample type, data spacing and distribution is not appropriate to establish the degree of continuity for a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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 lag or soil sampling at this point in time. • The surface geochemical sampling grid was orientated on an east west orientation within north-west trending, prevailing dune corridors.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Newmont to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples were stored at Newmont managed field camps for up to two weeks prior to transport to Intertek Laboratories in Perth via Port Hedland by KTrans transportation.
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.

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT - Surficial Geochemical Sampling

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.*	• The listed Exploration Licenses across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resources Pty Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries): • E45/2525, E45/2526, E45/2527, E45/2528, E45/2529, E45/3925, E45/4459, E45/4460, E45/4514, E45/4518, E45/4565, E45/4567, E45/4614, E45/4652, E45/4812, E45/4839, E45/4840, E45/4867, E45/4886, E45/5135, E45/5151, E45/5152, E45/5153, E45/5154, E45/5155, E45/5156, E45/5157, E45/5158, E45/5310, E45/5311, E45/5312, E45/5313, E45/5461, E45/5462, E45/5781, E45/5782. • E45/3919, excluding 15 graticular blocks which form part of Antipa Minerals' 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project. • In February 2020, a Farm-in agreement was executed between Antipa Minerals and Newcrest Operations Ltd (which became a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation on the 6 November 2023) in respect to a 1,470km^2 portion of Antipas' Southern land holding in the Paterson province, named the Wilki Project. This agreement covers all tenements listed. • A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licence E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licence E45/3919. • The Tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. • Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. • The company maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People, who are Native Title parties in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 exploration of the Wilki Project area in the Paterson Province has been conducted by the multiple major resources companies:
		  • Newmont Pty Ltd (1970s to 1986);
		  • Carr Boyd Minerals Ltd (1973 to 1975);
		  • Geopeko Limited (JV with Carr Boyd) (1978);
		  • Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited (1979);
		  • Western Mining Corporation Limited (WMC) (1980);
		  • Duval Mining (Australia) Limited (Carr Boyd JV with Picon Exploration Pty Ltd) (1984 to 1986);
		  • Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company N.L. (1989 to 2001);
		  • Carpentaria (MIM JV with Mount Burgess) (1990 to 1996);
		  • Mount Isa Mines Exploration (1993 to 1998);
		  • BHP (1993 to 1998);
		  • Normandy (JV with Mount Burgess) (1998 to 2000);
		  • Newcrest Mining Limited (1990 to 2015);
		  • Quantum Resources Limited (2012 to 2016);
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited (2016 to Feb 2020); and
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newcrest Farm-in (March 2020 to Nov 2023).
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newmont Farm-in (Nov 2023 – present).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Wilki Project area in contained within the Paterson Province and is extensively covered by SE-NW trending Quaternary sand and seif dunes with minor lateritic pans and isolated pisolitic gravels. Massive to thickly bedded, poorly sorted, fluvioglacial siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates of the Permian Paterson Formation form low topographic mesas in the area. The interpreted Neoproterozoic Yeneena Basin basement is generally metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones, shale, limestone, and dolomite of the Lamil Group which have been intruded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by granitoid plutons of the O'Callaghans Super suite. The Lamil Group is subdivided from youngest to oldest into the Wilki Formation, Puntapunta Formation and Malu Formation including the Telfer Member which hosts most of the Black Hills.
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 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. • The specific WA DMIRS WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No aggregation methods have been used. • No data aggregation or weighting averaging techniques have been applied to Wilki Farm-in 2024 sampling results. Results are reported as issued from laboratory analysis. • 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*	• Not applicable to surficial sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(e.g. 'down hole length, true width 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.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. • 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.

PATERSON IGO FARM-IN PROJECT – 2024 Diamond Core and Geophysical Survey Programmes

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.*
		• Drill targets have been tested by 7 diamond drill (**DD**) holes for a total of 2,924.3 metres comprising:
		  • 2,560.7m of PQ, HQ and NQ drill core
		  • 83.6m of Mud Rotary drilling
		  • 280m previously drilled as an RC drill hole with a diamond tail complete for an additional 250m.
		• All assay results have been received.
		• All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting.
		• Half core was sampled using an automatic core saw, nominally in one metre intervals with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample intervals selected by IGO geologists based on logging and ranging from 0.3 to 1.3m in length.
		• Downhole Electromagnetic (**DHEM**) and Fixed-Loop surface Electromagnetic (**FLEM**) surveys are standard exploration geophysical methods for identifying bedrock electromagnetic conductors associated with sulphide mineralisation. Refer to **Section 2** for details relating to the DHEM and FLEM surveys.
		• A ground-based gravity survey is a standard exploration geophysical method for detecting changes in bedrock density associated with variations in lithology, alteration or mineralisation. Refer to **Section 2** for details relating to the gravity surveys.

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*	• All DD holes were drilled by a truck mounted UDR 1000 rig owned and operated by West Core Drilling Pty Ltd. • Holes were collared from the surface with either PQ core or PQ rock-rolled, which was then reduced to HQ core and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	subsequently NQ2 core at depths directed by the IGO geologist.
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.*	• Sample recovery for the DD core was recorded by the drillers with any core loss intervals noted on annotated wooden blocks inserted into the core boxes by the driller. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. • DD down hole depths were checked against the depth recorded on the core blocks, and final hole depths are checked against the end of hole survey.
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.*	• Qualitative logging of DD core included lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, and other features of the samples. • DD core was additionally logged for structural features with type, depth and orientation recorded. • The total lengths of all holes drilled have been recorded. • Photographs of all DD trays are taken in the field and retained on file. • Logging at site is entered directly into a notebook computer running acQuire and uploaded weekly to IGO's SQL database. • All DD core trays are retained at the IGO's Midvale and Hazelmere storage facilities. • The logging is considered adequate to support downstream exploration studies and follow-up drilling with RC or diamond core. • The logging is not considered sufficient to support mineral resource estimation, mining or metallurgical studies. • A total of 2,560.7m of diamond core metres was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Sample intervals were selected by IGO geologists based on logging and ranged from 0.3 to 1.3m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Core was generally subsampled into half-core using an automated wet-diamond-blade core saw at IGO's Midvale facility. Where orientation was known, all samples were from the same side of the core. Exceptions were for duplicate samples of selected intervals, where quarter core subsamples were cut from the half-core. • The primary tool used to ensure representative drill core assays was ensuring near 100% core recovery and review of the selected sampling intervals by IGO geologists. • The nature of the drilling and sampling method means representativity is only indicative, with the sampling aimed at finding anomalous concentrations rather than quantifying absolute values for Mineral Resource Estimation (**MRE**). • The laboratory sample preparation is by oven drying (4 to 6 hours at 95°C), coarse crushing in a jaw-crusher to 100% passing 10mm, then pulverisation of the entire crushed sample in LM5 grinding robotic mills to a PSD of 85% passing 75mm. A 200g sub-sample is split from the pulp to serve as the analysis source sample. • Quality control procedures involve insertion/collection of CRMs, blanks, and duplicates at an average of 1:20 sample intervals at IGO's Midvale facility, and further insertion of duplicates at the pulverisation stage. • The results of quality control sampling are consistent with satisfactory sampling precision for the planned purpose of anomaly detection. • The sample sizes and methodology are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	• No geophysical tools or XRF equipment has been used to determine any reported element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• ALS-Perth completed sample preparation checks for particle size distribution compliance as part of routine internal quality procedures to ensure the target PSD of 85% passing 75mm is achieved in the pulverisation stage. • Field duplicates and CRMs were routinely inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1:20 samples. • Laboratory quality control processes include the use of internal lab standards using CRMs and duplicates. • CRMs used to monitor accuracy have expected values ranging from low to high grade, and the CRMs were inserted randomly into the routine sample stream to the laboratory. • The results of the CRMs confirm that the laboratory sample assay values have good accuracy and results of blank assays indicate that any potential sample cross contamination has been minimised. • Following sample preparation and milling, the majority of DD core samples were analysed for a 63-element suite + LOI: • Four acid digest of a 25g subsample followed by an ICP-MS finish for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. • Nine (upper saprolite material) 25g sub-samples were selectivity analysed using an aqua regia digest followed but an ICP-MS finish for the same elements listed prior. • Fire assay of a 30g subsample with inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish for Au, Pd and Pt. • This digestion method is considered near total for the analysed elements. • LOI was determined by robotic thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1,000°C.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 twinned holes were completed. • The logging has been validated by an IGO geologist at the drill rig and subsequently entered into the IGO acQuire SQL drill hole database by IGO's Database Administrator (**DBA**). • Assay data are imported directly from digital assay files sent by ALS-Perth and are merged into IGO's acQuire/SQL drill hole database by IGO's DBA. • All digital data is backed up regularly in off-site secure servers. • There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
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. • Surface hole collar locations were surveyed by the rig supervising geologist using a handheld Garmin GPS unit with an average read time of 90 seconds. The expected location accuracy is ±6m for easting and northing, with elevation also recorded and later adjusted using surveyed topography. • DD were drilled at initial inclinations between -60° and -75° and at azimuths directed by the IGO geologist, with each hole surveyed at completion using a REFLEX GyroSprint-IQ tool. • DD gyroscopic surveys were completed at intervals of 5m using a north seeking REFLEX GyroSprint-IQ except for 24PTDD006 where the interval was 10m and 24PTDR001 and 24PTDD003 where the interval was 30m. • All HQ and NQ core was oriented using REFLEX ACT III orientation tools. • The grid system is GDA20/MGA Zone 51 using the AHD for

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		elevation. • The quality of topographic and spatial control is considered appropriate for exploration purposes but not for mineral resource estimation.
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.*	• The DD drilling tested geological settings generated from geophysical surveys and/or anomalous geochemistry from earlier drilling, soil sampling or water sampling programs; as such, these holes are at variable spacings, inclinations and azimuths. • Drill hole separations are considered appropriate for exploration but not for resource estimation. • All Public Report samples have been composited using length-weighted intervals.
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.*	• DD holes are designed to cross the stratigraphy at high angle, however the true orientation with regard to stratigraphy and basement structures is generally unknown • The true widths of the intervals are uncertain where the orientation of the basement structures is unknown. • The possibility of bias in relation to orientation of basement geological structures is currently unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain-of-sample custody to ALS-Perth is managed by the IGO staff. • Sealed DD samples are stored at IGO's Midvale facility for up to a week prior to delivery to ALS-Perth by IGO staff. • A sample reconciliation advice is sent by the ALS-Perth to IGO's Geological Database Administrator on receipt of the samples. • Any inconsistences between the despatch paperwork and samples received is resolved with IGO before sample preparation commences. • Sample preparation and analysis is completed only at ALS-

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Perth. • The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered extremely low.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

PATERSON IGO FARM-IN PROJECT – 2024 Diamond Core and Geophysical Survey Programmes

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.*	• The listed Exploration Licences across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resource Ptd Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries): • E45/2519, E45/2524, E45/3917, E45/4784, E45/5078, E45/5149, E45/5150, E45/5309, E45/5413, E45/5414, E45/5458, E45/5459, E45/5460 • E45/3918, excluding 29 graticular blocks which form part of the Antipa Minerals' 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project. • In July 2020, a farm-in agreement between Antipa Minerals and IGO Ltd was executed in respect to a 1,550km^2 area in the Paterson Province, collectively known as the Paterson Project. • On March 1st, 2022, the management and operatorship responsibilities of the Paterson Project farm-in agreement was transferred to IGO Ltd. • A 1% smelter loyalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917 and E45/3918.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917 and E45/3918. • The Tenements are contained completely within the land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. • Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. • The Company maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People. • The tenements are in 'good standing' order and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration of Paterson Project area was variously conducted by the following major resources companies:
		  • Prior to 1980, there was limited to no mineral exploration activities.
		  • Newmont (1984 to 1989);
		  • BHP Australia (1991 to 1997);
		  • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1993);
		  • Newcrest (1987 to 2015);
		  • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2011 onwards);
		  • Antipa and IGO Ltd (2020 onwards).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Paterson Project Tenement Area: • 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 mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low-grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 regions exploration results can be found in previous WA Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety **(DEMIRS)** publicly available reports.
		• All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DEMIRS' online WAMEX system.
		• The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
		• Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
		• Drill hole collar locations and significant intercepts are tabulated in the body of this report.

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 density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals.
		• No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise).
		• The following lower cut-off grades are applied to pathfinder elements:
		  • ≥ 30 ppb gold; and/or
		  • ≥ 200 ppm copper; and/or
		  • ≥ 0.5 ppm silver; and/or
		  • ≥ 25 ppm Bismuth; and/or
		  • ≥ 30 ppm Arsenic; and/or
		  • ≥ 100 ppm Cobalt; and/or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ≥ 1,000 ppm Tungsten; and/or • ≥ 200 ppm Zinc; and/or • ≥ 200 ppm Lead; and/or • ≥ 10 ppm Molybdenum • 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').*	• 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 have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS 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. • Location plan and where appropriate cross-section views of drill holes are included in the main body of this Public Report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• 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.
		• Details of the DHEM data acquisition at PP-GRAV02:
		  • Transmitter loop 400m by 400m;
		  • Transmitter frequency 1 hertz (**Hz**);
		  • Receiver Digi Atlantis fluxgate magnetometer;
		  • Transmitter current 55 amperes (**A**); and
		  • Nominal station spacing 10m when the receiver was below a downhole depth of 200m and 20m when the receiver was above a downhole depth of 200m.
		• Details of the FLEM data acquisition at PP-GRAV02:
		  • Transmitter loop 400m by 400m;
		  • Transmitter frequency 1 hertz (**Hz**);
		  • Receiver SmartEM24 Fluxgate magnetometer with Bz up / Bx 045o / By 315o;
		  • Transmitter current 55 amperes (**A**);
		  • Nominal line spacing 100m;
		  • Nominal station spacing 100m along each line; and
		  • Total stations 217 for 20.4 line-kilometres.
		• Details of the gravity survey at PP-GRAV01:
		  • Data obtained using a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meter;
		  • Nominal station spacing on a 100m grid, excluding sand dune areas;
		  • Station locations surveyed with a Leica GX1230 GNSS; and
		  • Data collected from 559 stations.
		• Details of the gravity survey at PP-GRAV02:
		  • Data obtained using a Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meter;
		  • Nominal station spacing on a 100m grid, excluding sand

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dune areas; • Station locations surveyed with a Leica GX1230 GNSS; and • Data collected from 919 stations.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional potential exploration activities are outlined in the body of this report. • 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 DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.