



ANTIPA TO RETAIN 100% OWNERSHIP OF PATERSON PROJECT

FULLY RECONSOLIDATES ITS VAST WHOLLY OWNED PATERSON PROVINCE TENEMENT PACKAGE

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) advises that IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of IGO Limited (**IGO**), has elected to withdraw from the Paterson Project farm-in agreement, entered into in July 2020 (**Paterson Project Farm-In Agreement**), with effect from 30 April 2025. As a result, Antipa retains 100% ownership of the project which fully surrounds the Minyari Dome Development Project area and its 2.3 million oz of gold plus 83,500 tonnes of copper, 661,000 oz of silver and 13,000 tonnes of cobalt Minyari Dome Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).

As a result of this and other recent corporate activity, Antipa's wholly owned Paterson Province tenement package now stands at approximately 4,060km² (Figure 1).

Highlights and Forward Plan

- Antipa retains 100% ownership of 1,520km² Paterson Project in Western Australia, fully consolidating its vast 4,060km² Paterson Province tenement package.
- IGO invested approximately A\$15 million in the Paterson Project, with farm-in exploration focused on delivering new copper discoveries.
- The Paterson Project is highly prospective for gold and copper deposits.
- Multiple exciting high-potential gold ± copper prospects and greenfield targets identified that are primed for follow-up or initial drill testing.
- Paterson Project air core drilling (late 2024) at the surface geochemical target AL05 extended the GEO-01 and Rizzo gold mineralisation 400m southwest and 100m southeast respectively.
- Additional project-scale interpretation and data modelling expected to produce further targets.
- Antipa's strong financial position provides ample capacity to fund an upcoming H1 CY2025 exploration programme, currently in advanced stages of planning.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason commented

"Antipa's foresight in recognising the regional opportunity within the Paterson, combined with our early-mover actions, has delivered a significant advantage that is beginning to reveal itself."

"The full retention of this Project is a fantastic result for Antipa, delivering a twofold benefit: first, the tenement package completely surrounds our flagship Minyari Dome Project, further enhancing any future standalone development and second, while exploration has been focussed on copper discoveries several years, we have long recognised multiple gold-dominant opportunities on this ground which we are excited to now be able to properly interrogate."

"The consolidation of the Paterson Province continues, and we are set to play a major role in its future."

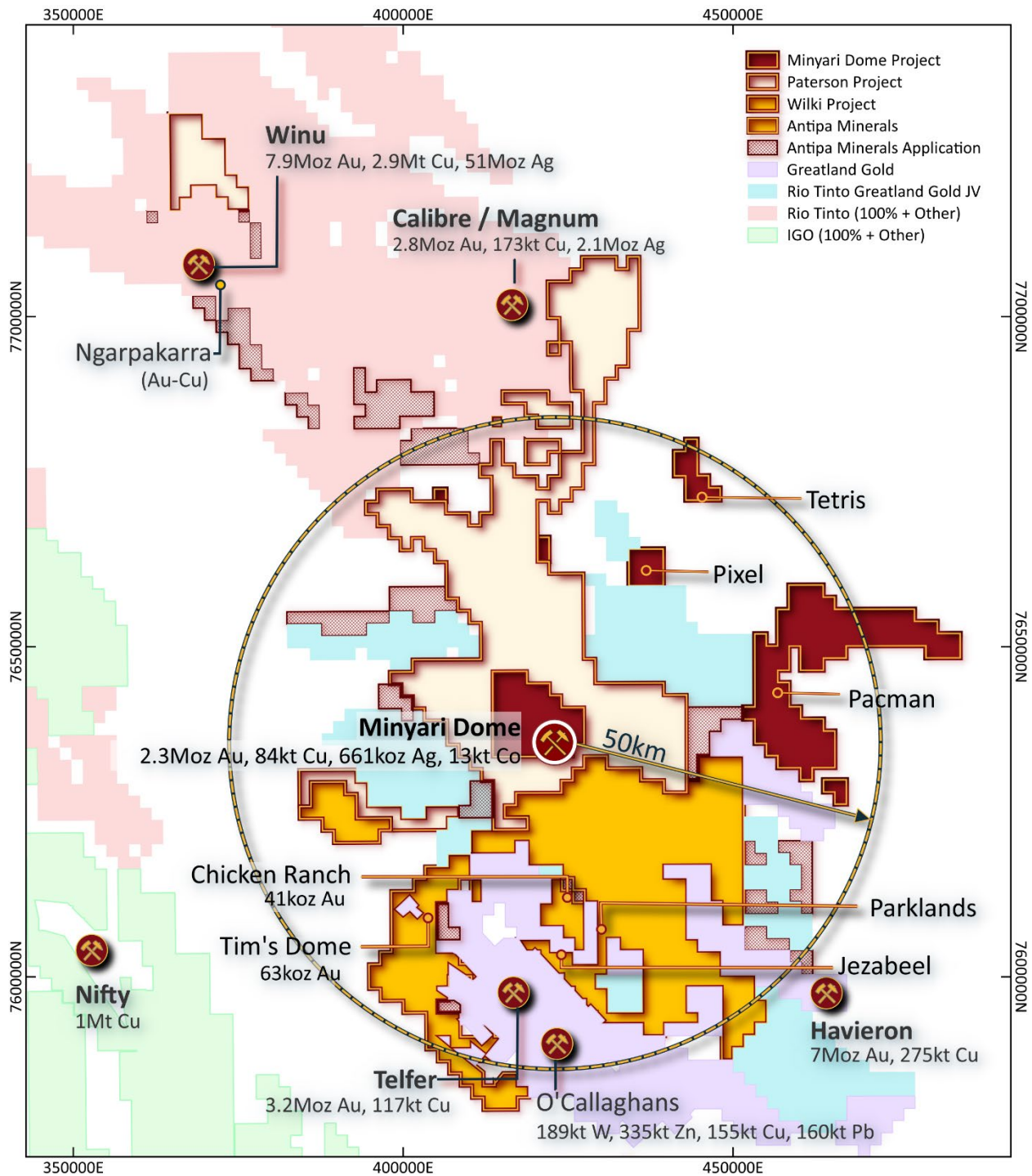


Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa 100%-owned Minyari Dome, Wilki and Paterson Projects, Greatland Gold's Telfer Mine, Havieron development project and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto-Sumitomo's Winu deposit, Rio Tinto's Calibre-Magnum deposits, and Cyprrium's Nifty Mine¹. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

¹ Telfer and Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 18 March 2025, "2024 Group Mineral Resource Statement". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprrium 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".

Paterson Project (100% Antipa) Detail

Background

The 1,520km² Paterson Project comes to within 22km of Greatland Gold plc's (**Greatland**) Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22 Mtpa mineral processing facility, 8km from Rio Tinto-Sumitomo's Winu copper-gold-silver development project and surrounds the Company's Minyari Dome Project on all four sides. In July 2020 Antipa entered into a \$30 million farm-in agreement (**Paterson Project Farm-in Agreement**) with IGO. In December 2021, IGO met its initial (minimum) commitment of A\$4 million in exploration expenditure on the Paterson Farm-in Project and elected to assume management of the project effective March 2022.

The next stage of the Paterson Farm-in Project required IGO to spend an additional \$26 million in exploration expenditure to earn a 70% joint venture interest. A further A\$11 million was invested by IGO bringing their total Paterson Project investment to A\$15 million.

The Paterson Project is highly prospective for metasediment and mafic intrusive hosted gold and/or copper deposits. IGO's funded exploration was focused on delivering new copper discoveries and avoided or deprioritised gold dominant existing prospects, surface geochemical and air core anomalies, and greenfield targets, most of which are proximal to the Minyari Dome Project's standalone gold development opportunity. Multiple exciting high-potential gold ± copper prospects and greenfield targets are primed for follow-up or initial drill testing (Figure 2). Additional project-scale interpretation and data modelling is also expected to produce further targets.

Antipa now retains full ownership and reassumes management for the Paterson Project.

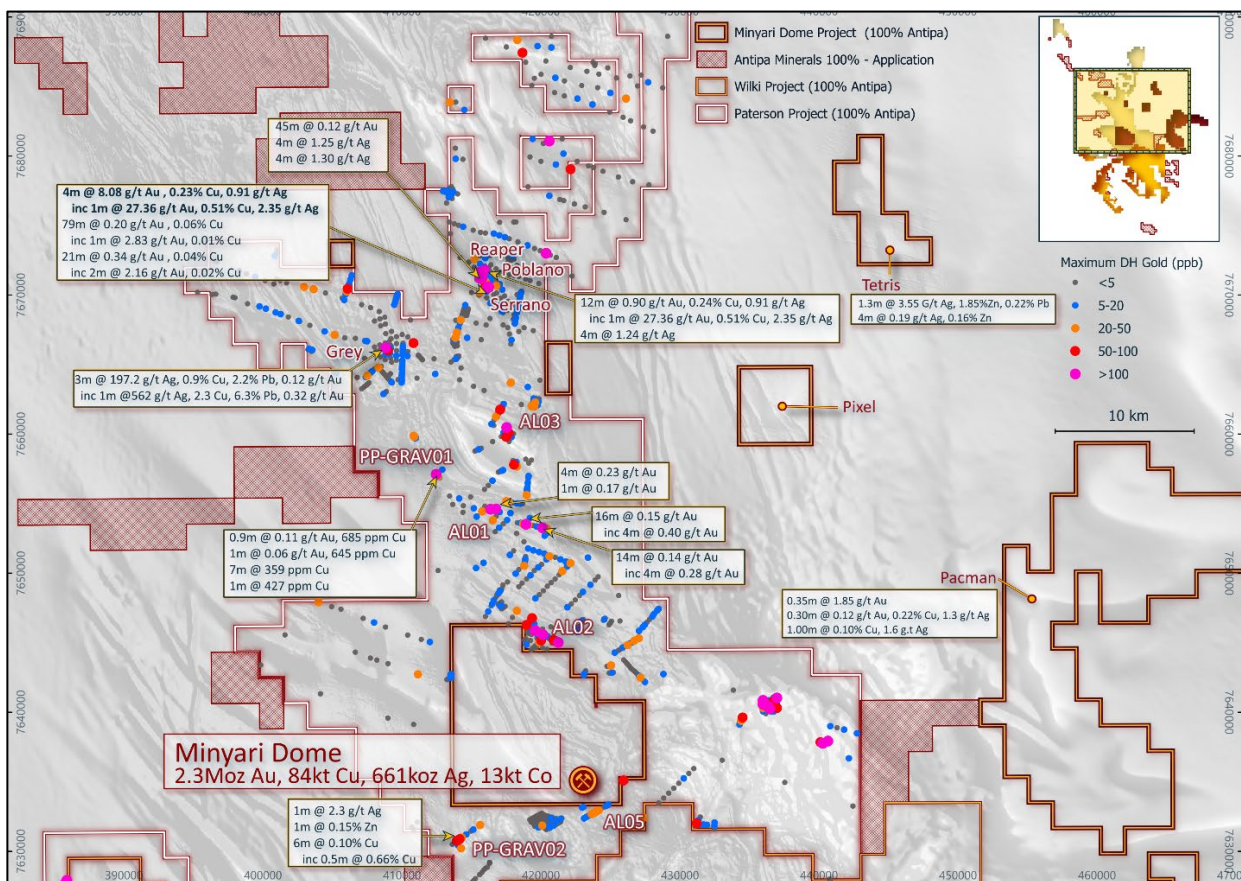


Figure 2: Plan showing a portion of Antipa's 100%-owned Paterson and Minyari Dome Projects, with prospect and target locations, maximum down-hole gold drill results and selected drill intersections. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

New Results

Exploration activities carried out on the Paterson Project during Q4 CY2024 included drilling (37 holes for 2,628m) and surface geochemical sampling programmes. Highlights from these activities include the material expansion of the GEO-01 and Rizzo gold mineralisation footprint proximal to Minyari and encouraging results at the Collie geophysical target 11km north along trend from Winu.

▪ **Air Core Drilling Programme:**

- 34 air core drill holes for 1,939m at four target areas (Tables 1 and 2).
- Limited, broad spaced air core drilling (10 holes on a nominal 250m x 250m grid) at the surface geochemical target AL05 extended the GEO-01 and Rizzo gold mineralisation footprint by approximately 400m southwest and 100m southeast respectively, with significant air core intersections including (Figure 3):
 - 17m at 0.1 g/t gold and 0.13% copper from 49m downhole in 24PTAC080, including:
 - 9m at 0.2 g/t gold and 0.17% copper from 57m downhole.
 - 36m at 0.1 g/t gold and 0.05% copper from 15m downhole in 24PTAC073, including:
 - 4m at 0.1 g/t gold and 0.10% copper from 15m downhole;
 - 4m at 0.2 g/t gold and 0.08% copper from 23m downhole; and
 - 8m at 0.2 g/t gold and 0.05% copper from 43m downhole.
- These shallow air core gold-copper intersections highlight the potential to significantly increase the resource in this area which Antipa's access to was previously prevented by the Paterson Farm-in Project boundary.
- Follow-up air core drilling during Q2 CY2025 is in the planning phase.

▪ **Air Core ± Diamond Core Tailed Drilling Programme:**

- Three air core ± diamond core tailed drill holes for 689m were completed; two holes for 503m at the aerial electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity and co-incident magnetic target Collie located approximately 11km along trend from Rio Tinto-Sumitomo's Winu copper-gold-silver development project, and one hole for 186m at the AL07 target 18km northwest of Minyari (Tables 1 and 2).
- The cover at Collie was approximately 150m thick and only one of the 2024 drill holes (24PTDA007) intersected the prospective Proterozoic basement.
- 24PTDA007 returned encouraging silver and base metal results (Pb 4.0%, Cu 0.07%, W 0.07%, Zn 0.04%, Co 0.01%) plus pathfinder anomalism (Bi 215 ppm, Te 20 ppm, Mo 18 ppm), indicative a distal mineral system signature, including (Figure 9):
 - 0.5m at 36.90 g/t silver, 4.0% lead and 19.9 g/t tellurium from 365.5m downhole; and
 - 0.8m at 0.73% tungsten and 17ppm molybdenum from 275m downhole.
- The Collie AEM conductivity anomaly remains unexplained, and these positive, distal intrusion related, gold-copper mineral system signature results warrant additional investigation, which will be considered at a later date.
- The drill hole at AL07 failed to reach the prospective Proterozoic basement and was terminated in cover at 186m due to drilling issues.

▪ **Surface Geochemical Sampling Programme:**

- A surface geochemical soil sampling programme (127 ultrafine fraction soil samples) was completed on the Paterson Project tenement E45/5459, located approximately 40km west of Minyari.
- No obvious anomalies were identified; however, detailed analysis is required.

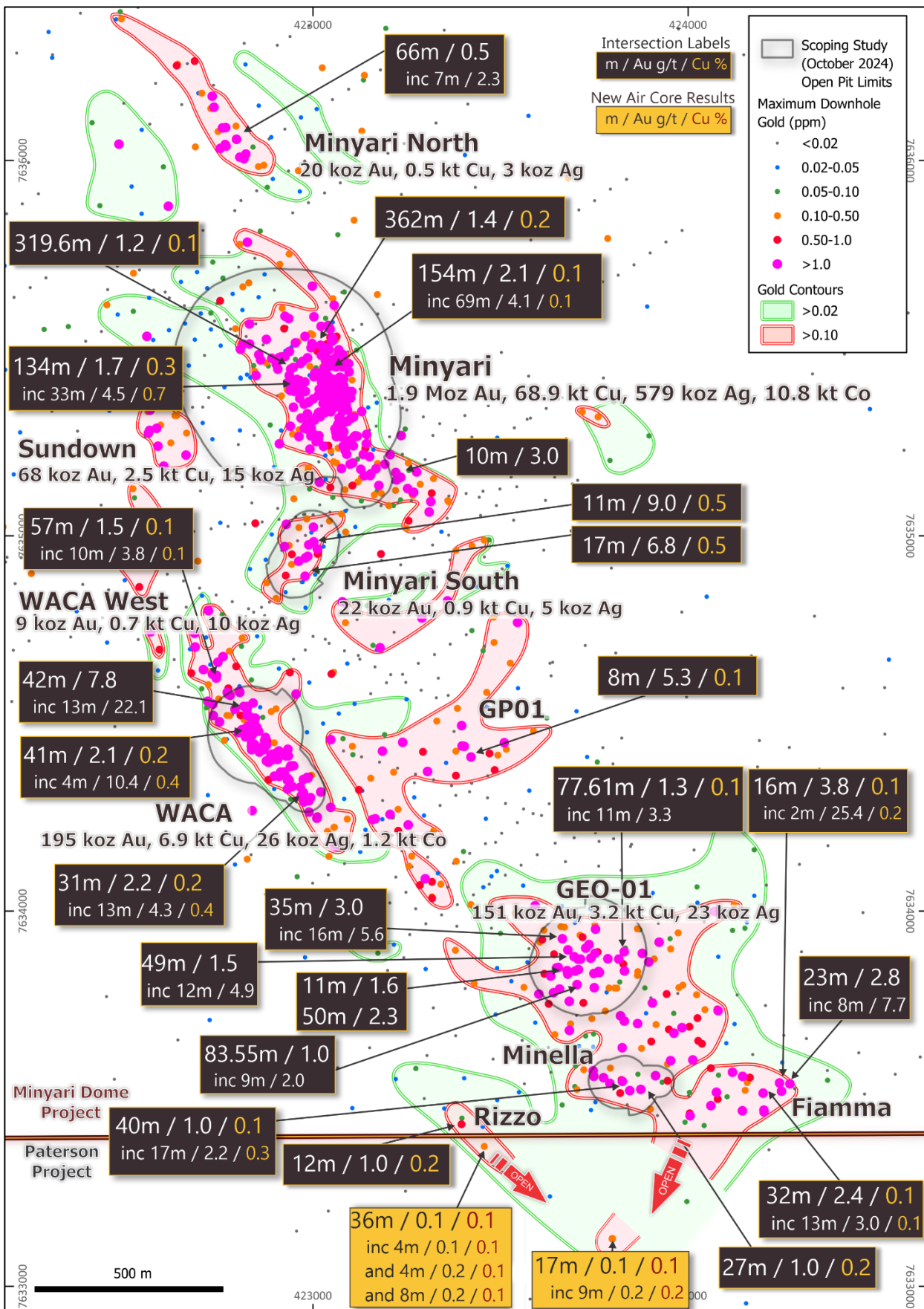


Figure 3: Map showing the Mynyari Dome contoured maximum down-hole gold drill results, resource locations, 2024 Scoping Study Update open pit design limits, prospect locations (including GEO-01, Fiamma, Minella and Rizzo) and the Paterson Project AL05 surface geochemical target 2024 air core intersections extending the GEO-01 and Rizzo gold mineralisation 400m southwest and 100m southeast respectively. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

Priority Drill Targets Surrounding Minyari Dome

Multiple priority walk-up drill prospects, anomalies and targets are positioned within a world-class mineralised corridor.

Refinement of the Company's targeting for gold±copper deposits based on the extensive exploration knowledge gained over the last five-years, including at GEO-01, expected to enhance discovery potential.

Serrano - Poblano - Reaper Targets

Gold-copper-silver prospects 35km north of the Company's Minyari 2.3 Moz gold-copper-silver resource. Antipa's limited, broad-spaced, 2019 drilling defined a 1.8km long, up to 500-metre-wide corridor of gold-copper-silver mineralisation, which remains open in most directions.

- **Details:**
 - Reverse circulation (RC) and air core drill traverses very broadly spaced at 500m to 800m apart.
 - Broad drill spacing commonly between 200m to 500m on drill lines.
 - Gold-copper-silver mineralisation present under shallow cover (10 to 23m) (Figure 4).
- **Previous results and outcomes:**
 - **4m at 8.1 g/t gold and 0.23% copper** from 194m down hole in 19EPC0020, including:
 - **1m at 27.4 g/t gold**, 0.51% copper and 2.35 g/t silver
 - **12m at 0.90 g/t gold, 0.24% copper and 1.29 g/t silver** from 165m down hole in 19EPC0028, including:
 - **6m at 1.40 g/t gold**, 0.31% copper and 1.66 g/t silver
 - **2m at 2.16 g/t gold, 0.17% copper and 0.87 g/t silver** from 126m down hole in 19EPC0029
- **Exploration Potential:**
 - These exciting prospects were discovered by Antipa in 2019, before the Paterson Project Farm-in Agreement with IGO.
 - Limited very broad spaced air core drilling conducted in 2020.
 - Systematic air core ± RC drilling required to evaluate the potential of this highly prospective Serrano - Poblano - Reaper corridor.

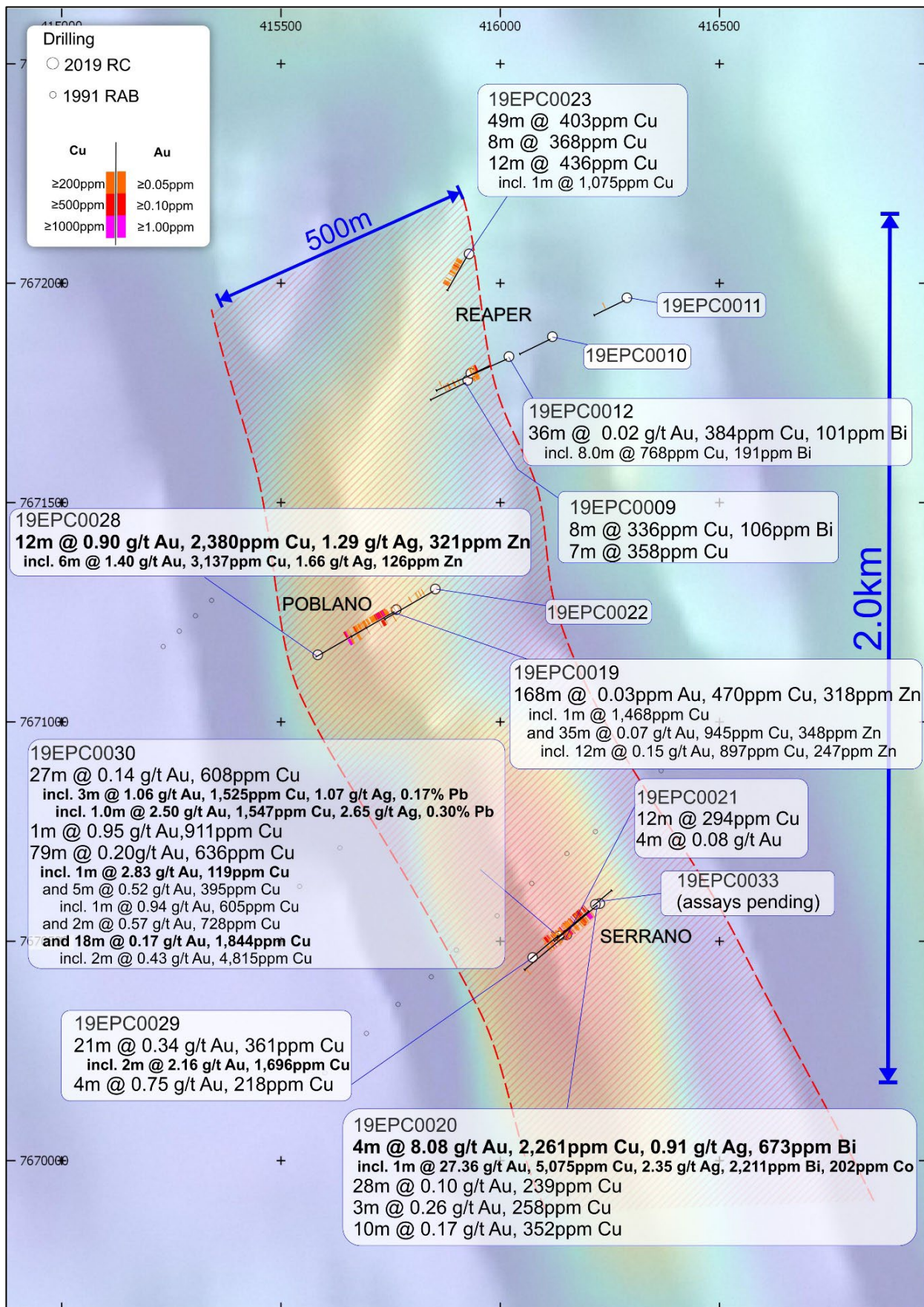


Figure 4: Plan view showing Serrano-Poblano and Reaper projects, the 2019 RC drill holes, copper-gold-zinc intersections, and mineralisation corridor which is 500m wide by 1.8km long and, based on limited very broad spaced drill testing, remains open in most directions. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (100m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; pseudo-colour TMI-RTP First Vertical Derivative NE Sun illumination) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

AL01 Target

A primarily gold-focused target located 17km north of the Minyari deposit.

- **Details:**
 - Air core drilling, completed as part of IGO's farm-in activities, identified the target.
 - Broadly spaced drill holes (400m to 1.4km apart) with some 200m-spaced holes (Figure 5).
 - Shallow cover depth ranging from 1m to 65m.
- **Previous results and outcomes:**
 - 5km-long meta-sediment-hosted gold mineral system with associated anomalous pathfinder elements (Cu, Co, Bi, Te, Mo, Pb and Zn).
 - Magnetic data suggests a folded meta-sediment host rock basement with hydrothermal alteration evidence.
- **Exploration potential:**
 - Follow-up, systematic air core and/or RC drilling required to evaluate the large AL01 gold target.

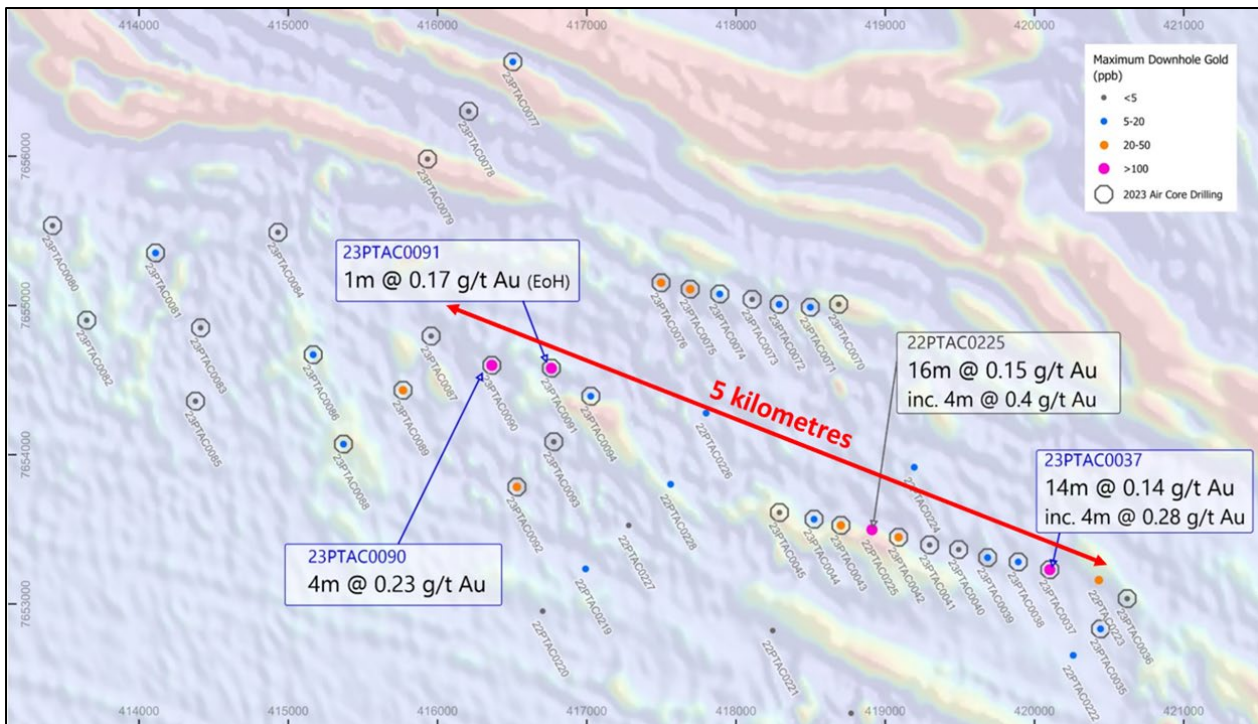


Figure 5: AL01 plan showing air core drill holes coded by maximum downhole gold and key intersections.

NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

PP-GRAV02 Target

A large gold-copper target located 10km west-southwest of the Minyari Deposit.

▪ Details:

- Diamond core and RC drilling, completed as part of IGO's farm-in activities, intersected:
 - 0.66% copper and 0.07% cobalt; and
 - Low-grade nickel, zinc, and silver (2.3 g/t) mineralisation.
- Cover depth up to 50m.

▪ Previous results and outcomes:

- A 1991 RAB drilling traverse (200m spaced holes) defined a 400m-wide low-grade gold mineralisation zone around the dolerite-metasediment contact/s (Figure 6).
- An intercept of 4m at 0.10 g/t gold was returned.

Exploration potential:

- The target remains untested around the dolerite-metasediment contact/s.
- Analogous to known deposits (Calibre, Magnum, Minyari, GEO-01) hosting 5.1Moz gold, 257kt copper, and 2.8Moz silver.
- Follow-up, systematic air core drilling required to evaluate the PPGRAV-02 gold target.

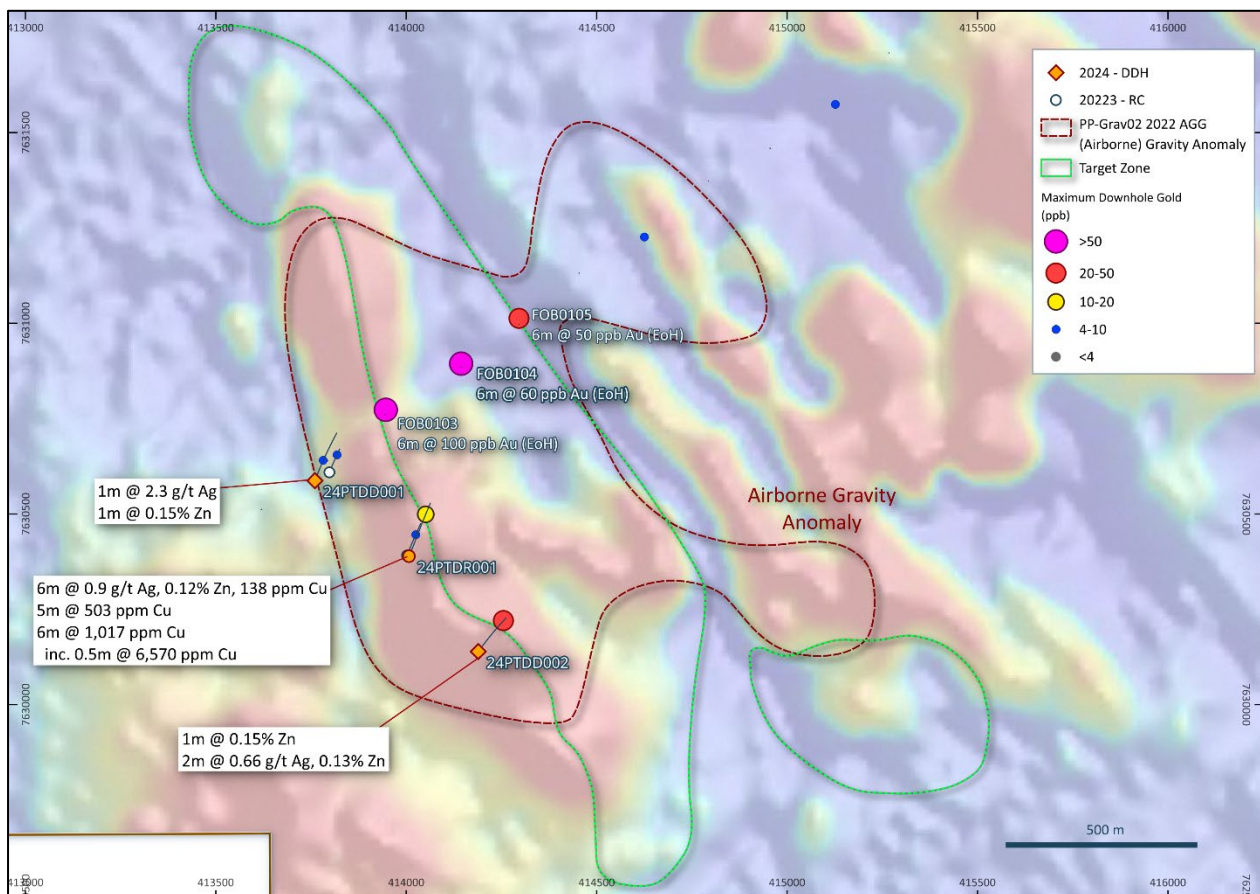


Figure 6: Aeromagnetic plan showing the large PP-GRAV02 gold-copper target, with drill holes coded by maximum downhole gold and key intersections. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

PP-GRAV01 Target

A large gold-copper target located 25km north of Minyari and adjacent to Anketell-Samphire Thrust, connecting the Winu, Minyari and Havieron gold-copper-silver deposits.

▪ Details:

- Diamond core drilling in CY2024, completed as part of IGO's farm-in activities, highlighted increasing copper, gold, and pathfinder elements towards an untested gravity high (Ag, Bi, Pb, Te) (Figure 7).
- Heritage surveys completed in preparation for CY2025 drilling.
- Elevated pathfinder anomalies.
- Situated under very shallow cover of between 5 and 14m.

▪ Previous results and outcomes:

- 0.9m at 0.07% copper, 0.11 g/t gold from 171.6m (24PTDD003).
- Increasing gold and geochemical pathfinders toward the untested gravity high anomaly (Figure 7).

▪ Exploration potential:

- Nearby gravity, aeromagnetic and aerial electromagnetic high anomalies remain untested.
- Follow-up, air core and/or RC drilling required to evaluate the PPGRAV-01 gold-copper targets.

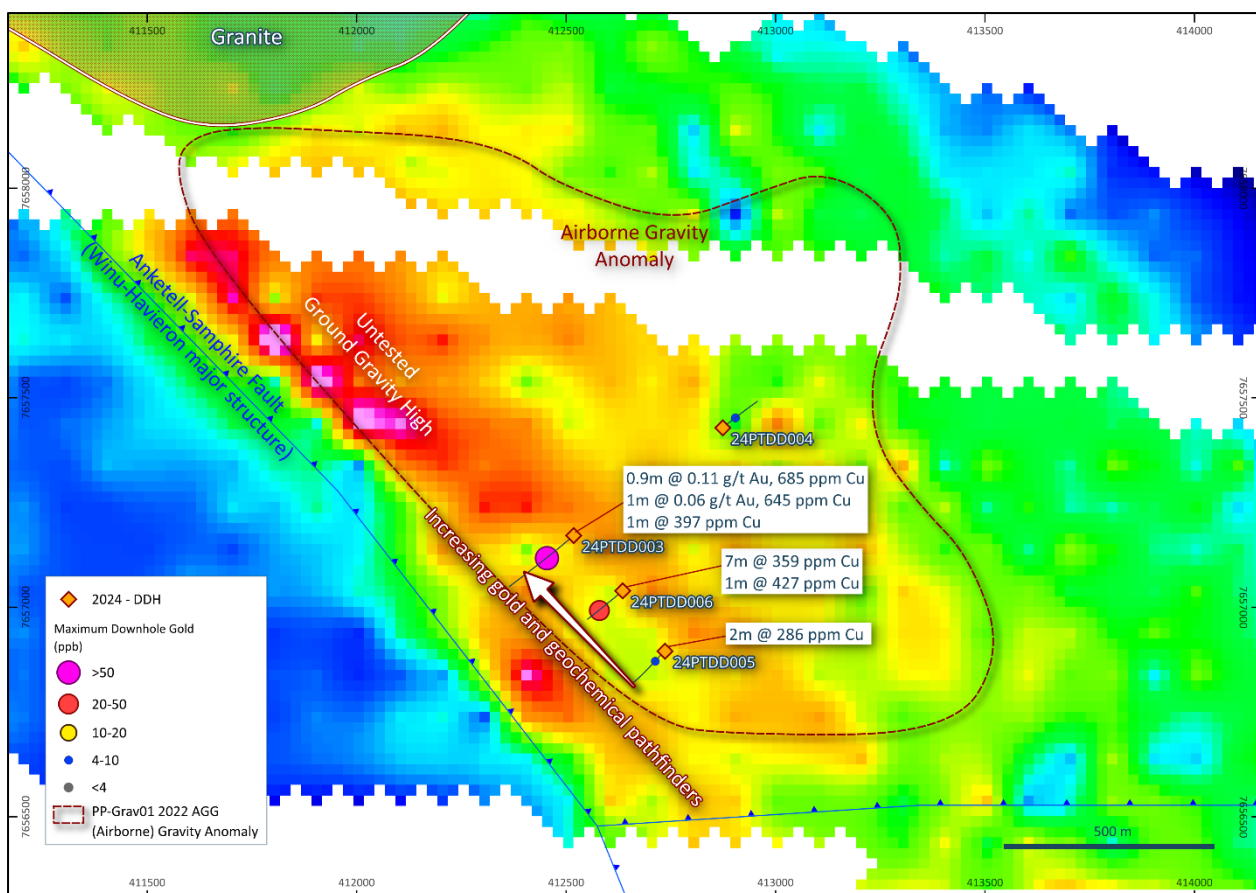


Figure 7: Ground gravity (CY2024 survey) plan showing the large PP-GRAV01 gold-copper target, with drill holes coded by maximum downhole gold and key intersections. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

Grey Prospect

A silver-copper-lead-zinc-gold prospect 33km north of the Minyari Deposit.

- **Details:**
 - An airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity high anomaly with a 900m strike length and 470m dip extent (Figure 8).
 - Shallow high-grade semi-massive sulphide mineralisation
 - Broad drill spacing of up to 200m on drill lines.
 - Mineralisation present under shallow cover (10 to 23m) (Figure 8).
- **Historic results and outcomes:**
 - **3.0m at 197.2 g/t silver, 0.9% copper, 2.2% lead**, 0.2% zinc and 0.12 g/t gold from 66m down hole in 19EPC0032, including:
 - **1.0m at 562.0 g/t silver, 2.3% copper, 6.3% lead**, 0.4% zinc and 0.32 g/t gold
- **Exploration Potential:**
 - Discovered in 2019, before the Paterson Project Farm-in Agreement with IGO.
 - No drilling has been conducted since discovery.

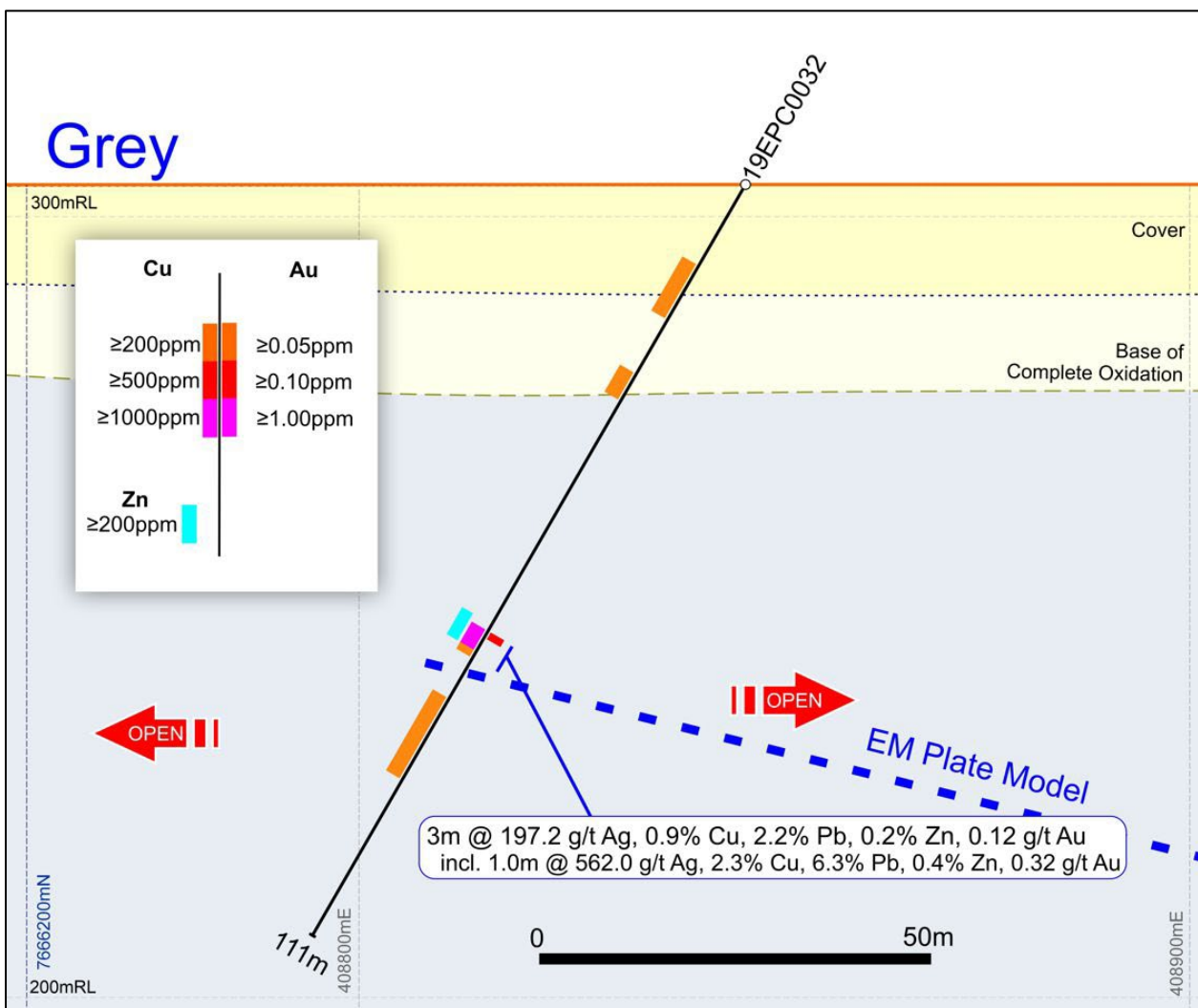


Figure 8: Grey cross-section showing northernmost RC drill hole 19EPC0032 and silver-copper-lead-gold-zinc mineralisation intersection, and location of EM conductivity Plate Model. 19EPC0032 clipped the upper edge of the EM target which extends for approximately 450m down dip and 900m along strike. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 100m grid, looking toward 340°.

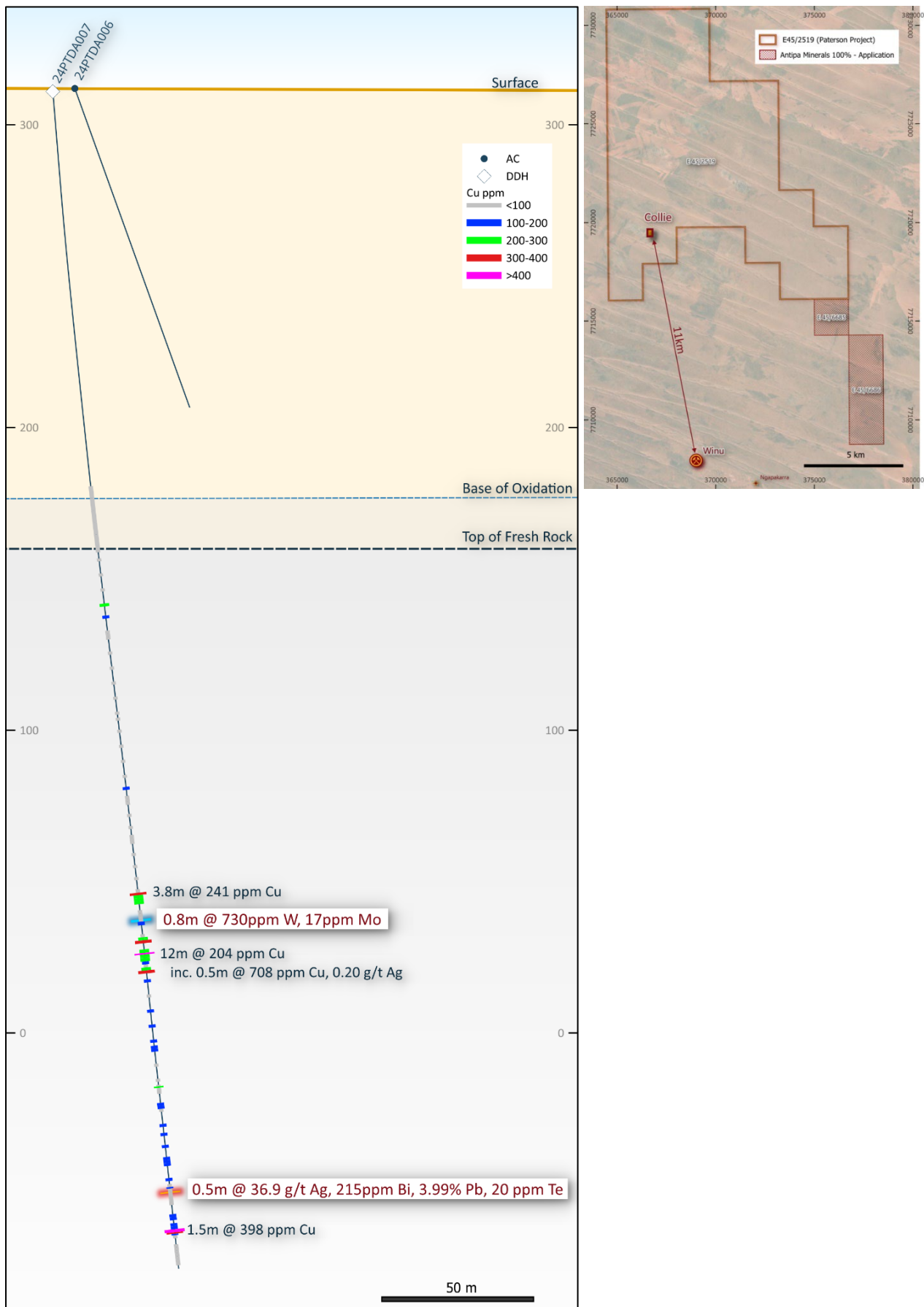


Figure 9: (Left) Collie cross-section (looking toward 340°) showing diamond tailed air core drill hole 24PTDA007 (and abandoned hole 24PTDA006) annotated by copper, with silver, lead, tellurium, tungsten, and molybdenum intersections. (Right) Plan showing Collie's location 11km along trend from the Winu copper-gold-silver development project. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.

Upcoming Exploration Programme

The CY2025 exploration drilling programme is in the advanced stages of planning and is set to focus on priority targets proximal to Minyari, including extensions to both GEO-01 and Rizzo, plus PP-GRAV02 and AL01. Further details are expected to be released in the coming weeks.

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Table 1: Paterson Project – 2024 (September and October) 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 tungsten ≥ 1,000 ppm and/or zinc ≥ 200 ppm and/or lead ≥ 200 ppm and/or molybdenum (Mo) ≥ 10ppm)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Tungsten (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
24PTAC072	AL05	75.0	83.0	8.0	1	20	0.06	0	1	13	0	213	7	0.5
24PTAC073	AL05 - RIZZO	0.0	3.0	3.0	30	147	0.03	2	13	27	0	30	14	1.0
24PTAC073	AL05 - RIZZO	3.0	7.0	4.0	6	296	0.08	0	8	50	0	67	2	0.7
24PTAC073	AL05 - RIZZO	11.0	15.0	4.0	7	154	0.77	0	7	39	5	64	4	0.9
24PTAC073	AL05 - RIZZO	15.0	51.0	36.0	85	521	0.23	1	9	50	0	61	4	0.9
	Including	15.0	19.0	4.0	86	974	0.25	1	14	60	0	73	3	0.7
	Including	23.0	27.0	4.0	154	788	0.25	1	8	46	0	61	3	0.8
	Including	43.0	51.0	8.0	165	484	0.07	3	9	47	1	52	5	1.0
24PTAC074	AL05	3.0	7.0	4.0	6	11	0.62	0	1	1	0	7	6	0.7
24PTAC074	AL05	43.0	47.0	4.0	14	21	0.11	0	4	14	0	140	15	0.5
24PTAC074	AL05	59.0	75.0	16.0	4	32	0.09	0	9	30	0	294	24	0.6
24PTAC075	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	2.0	6.0	4.0	0	20	0.80	0	1	3	0	24	6	0.3
24PTAC076	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	25.0	29.0	4.0	37	51	0.05	3	4	26	0	74	3	0.4
24PTAC076	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	33.0	41.0	8.0	9	49	0.03	0	32	50	0	62	2	0.4
24PTAC078	AL05	3.0	7.0	4.0	0	9	0.67	0	1	9	0	133	5	0.9
24PTAC079	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	24.0	26.0	2.0	0	12	1.69	0	0	4	0	52	3	0.8
24PTAC080	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	9.0	13.0	4.0	1	62	0.81	0	3	32	0	181	3	0.3
24PTAC080	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	49.0	66.0	17.0	100	1,286	0.14	11	33	109	0	77	7	0.8
	Including	57.0	66.0	9.0	177	1,703	0.10	20	52	112	1	61	13	1.0
	Also Including	65.0	66.0	1.0	302	687	0.32	0	20	157	3	57	9	0.4
24PTAC082	AL05	0.0	3.0	3.0	2	11	1.10	0	3	5	0	5	7	0.6
24PTAC082	AL05	7.0	31.0	24.0	41	228	0.16	1	3	34	0	26	1	0.5
24PTAC085	AL05	2.0	10.0	8.0	9	10	0.89	0	2	4	1	39	5	1.6
24PTDA007	COLLIE	143.0	153.0	10.0	2	43	0.06	1	0	14	0	335	28	0.7
24PTDA007	COLLIE	170.0	171.0	1.0	4	225	0.04	0	0	12	3	60	6	0.7
24PTDA007	COLLIE	266.2	270.0	3.8	9	241	0.16	0	1	51	2	110	8	0.7

24PTDA007	COLLIE	275.0	275.8	0.8	1	11	0.03	0	0	17	730	90	5	17.5
24PTDA007	COLLIE	281.0	293.0	12.0	4	204	0.08	0	3	39	1	83	4	0.7
	Including	286.2	286.7	0.5	8	708	0.20	1	2	80	1	64	3	0.7
24PTDA007	COLLIE	300.0	301.0	1.0	4	43	0.05	1	0	124	2	94	4	0.8
24PTDA007	COLLIE	328.0	329.0	1.0	3	22	0.02	0	1	50	3	93	3	11.9
24PTDA007	COLLIE	330.5	331.0	0.5	2	207	0.08	0	1	43	2	113	5	2.6
24PTDA007	COLLIE	356.0	357.0	1.0	5	200	0.08	0	1	48	0	107	4	0.7
24PTDA007	COLLIE	365.5	366.0	0.5	20	57	36.90	215	1	4	1	2	39,900	3.1
24PTDA007	COLLIE	378.0	379.5	1.5	7	398	0.12	0	1	40	0	79	4	0.6
24PTAC057	TUPELO	20.0	24.0	4.0	1	7	0.13	0	1	54	0	218	13	0.6
24PTAC058	TUPELO	69.0	73.0	4.0	17	20	20.20	0	0	31	56	94	3	1.4
24PTAC058	TUPELO	73.0	74.0	1.0	2	12	0.67	0	0	38	154	86	10	1.8
24PTAC063	TUPELO	30.0	31.0	1.0	2	6	0.31	0	0	4	1	215	12	1.2
24PTDA007	TUPELO	20.0	24.0	4.0	1	7	0.13	0	1	54	0	218	13	0.6

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 2: Paterson Project – 2024 (September and October) 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
24PTAC053	E45/5413	AC	7,698,235	425,684	249	157	001	-90	Abandoned*
24PTAC054	E45/5413	AC	7,697,602	425,198	278	171	001	-90	Abandoned*
24PTAC055	E45/5413	AC	7,696,334	424,217	261	150	001	-90	Abandoned*
24PTAC056	E45/5413	AC	7,701,427	424,271	274	171	001	-90	Abandoned*
24PTAC057	TUPELO	AC	7,671,940	400,777	294	26	001	-90	Received
24PTAC058	TUPELO	AC	7,672,156	400,440	293	74	001	-90	Received
24PTAC059	TUPELO	AC	7,672,362	400,093	304	66	001	-90	Received
24PTAC060	TUPELO	AC	7,672,567	399,759	314	52	001	-90	Received
24PTAC061	TUPELO	AC	7,672,779	399,413	264	33	001	-90	Received
24PTAC062	TUPELO	AC	7,672,969	399,077	276	29	001	-90	Received
24PTAC063	TUPELO	AC	7,672,642	397,817	282	31	001	-90	Received
24PTAC064	TUPELO	AC	7,672,512	398,184	286	36	001	-90	Received
24PTAC065	TUPELO	AC	7,672,384	398,554	282	21	001	-90	Received
24PTAC066	TUPELO	AC	7,672,241	398,930	279	15	001	-90	Received
24PTAC067	TUPELO	AC	7,672,099	399,301	281	51	001	-90	Received
24PTAC068	TUPELO	AC	7,671,968	399,683	290	24	001	-90	Received
24PTAC069	TUPELO	AC	7,671,831	400,059	301	40	001	-90	Received
24PTAC070	TUPELO	AC	7,671,695	400,439	315	41	001	-90	Received
24PTAC071	TUPELO	AC	7,671,543	400,822	324	33	001	-90	Received
24PTAC072	AL05	AC	7,633,225	423,247	272	87	001	-90	Received
24PTAC073	AL05 - RIZZO	AC	7,633,357	423,457	278	54	001	-90	Received
24PTAC074	AL05	AC	7,633,032	423,298	275	96	001	-90	Received
24PTAC075	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	AC	7,633,100	423,411	314	92	001	-90	Received
24PTAC076	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	AC	7,633,234	423,632	282	62	001	-90	Received
24PTAC077	AL05	AC	7,632,617	422,903	240	44	001	-90	Received
24PTAC078	AL05	AC	7,632,789	423,265	258	27	001	-90	Received
24PTAC079	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	AC	7,632,961	423,579	265	27	001	-90	Received
24PTAC080	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	AC	7,633,094	423,798	247	66	001	-90	Received
24PTAC081	AL05 - GEO-01 SW	AC	7,633,357	424,216	262	38	001	-90	Received
24PTAC082	AL05	AC	7,633,224	423,997	279	59	001	-90	Received
24PTAC083H	E45/2524	AC	7,644,115	407,165	277	6	001	-90	Abandoned*
24PTAC084H	E45/2524	AC	7,643,940	407,646	26	30	001	-90	Abandoned
24PTAC085	AL05	AC	7,632,087	423,385	270	15	001	-90	Received
24PTAC086	AL05	AC	7,632,297	423,711	288	15	001	-90	Received
24PTDA006**	COLLIE	AC	7,719,487	366,666	312	112	071	-70	Abandoned*
24PTDA007	COLLIE	AC-DDH	7,719,485	366,659	311	390.9	072	-85	Received
24PTDA008***	AL07	AC-DDH	7,644,342	406,631	264	186.1	102	-75	Received

Notes: Drill hole information:

- Drilling Method:
 - **AC** = Air core
 - **AC-DDH** = Air core (**AC**) 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.
- * Abandoned drill holes not sampled for assay.
- ** Collie target drill hole 24PTDA006's AC pre-collar failed to reach Proterozoic basement, no diamond core tail was completed, and the hole was not sampled.
- *** AL07 target drill hole 24PTDA008's AC pre-collar failed to reach Proterozoic basement, a 3m diamond core tail was completed, and the cover was sampled from AC cuttings between 136 to 183 metres downhole.

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 4,060km² and host total 100%-owned 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 22 Mtpa processing facility, as well as recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto-Sumitomo's Winu and Greatland's Havieron.²

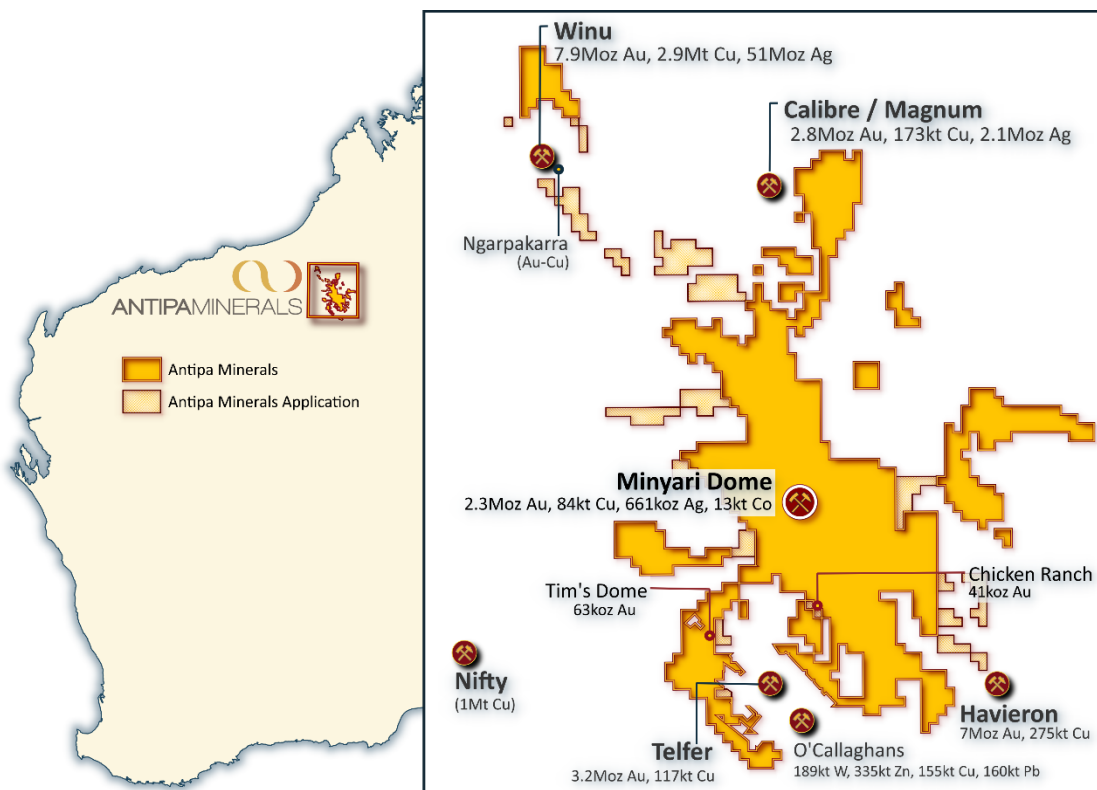
Antipa's exploration success includes the discovery of several significant mineral deposits within its tenements, notably the 100%-owned flagship, 1,110km² Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project (**Minyari Dome Project**). The Minyari Dome Project currently hosts a 2.3Moz gold Mineral Resource at 1.5 grams 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.

Our 100%-owned large 1,430km² Wilki Project (**Wilki**) hosts a 103.5koz gold Mineral Resource at 1.3 g/t with growth potential and comes to within a few kilometres of both Telfer and Havieron. Wilki's exciting Parklands gold target is a Telfer sized surface geochemical anomaly just 10km from Telfer. Significant discovery and resource growth drill programmes are envisaged for Wilki in 2025, with testing Parklands a priority.

Our 100%-owned large-scale 1,520km² Paterson Project (**Paterson**) completely surrounds our Minyari Dome Project and provides access to further significant discovery gold-copper opportunities. Paterson hosts multiple exciting high-potential gold ± copper prospects and greenfield targets primed for follow-up or initial drill testing.

This year drilling programmes are aimed at further rapid and substantial growth of the existing gold-copper resources at Minyari Dome designed to enhance the value of the current development opportunity while also targeting new significant gold-copper discoveries.

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



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

² Telfer and Havieron refer to Greatland Gold plc AIM release dated 18 March 2025, "2024 Group Mineral Resource Statement". Winu refer to Rio Tinto Ltd ASX release dated 22 February 2023, "Changes to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources". O'Callaghans refer to Newmont Corporation ASX release dated 23 February 2024, "PR as issued - 2023 Reserves and Resources". Nifty refer to Cyprium Metals Ltd ASX release dated 14 March 2024, "Updated Nifty MRE Reaches 1M Tonnes Contained Copper". Calibre refer to Antipa release dated 26 August 2024, "Calibre Gold Resource Increases 19% to 2.5 Moz - Citadel JV". Magnum refer to Antipa release dated 23 February 2015, "Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates".

Table: Minyari Dome Project September 2024 MRE

Minyari Dome Project 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:

- Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
- 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.
- The 0.4 g/t and 1.5 g/t Aueq cut-off grades assume open pit and underground mining, respectively.

Table: Wilki Project May 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate

Wilki Project					
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:

- Small discrepancies may occur due to the effects of rounding.
- The Wilki Project Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade above 0.5 g/t gold (Au).
- The 0.5 g/t gold (Au) cut-off assumes open pit mining.

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%
- 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).

PATERSON PROJECT – Air Core and Diamond Core Drill Hole 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar locations and orientations for the 2024 drill holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p>2024 Air Core (AC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospects/targets have been sampled by 28 AC drill holes, totaling 1,254 metres, with an average drill hole depth of 45 metres. An additional six (6) AC drill holes, totaling 685m, with an average hole depth of 114m, were also completed, which did not reach the Proterozoic basement and were not sampled for assay. AC drill holes were drilled on a broad regional basis, generally at spacings ranging from 200m to 400m (maximum 800m) on 400m to 800m spaced drill lines and some single drill lines, with the spacing adapted where testing direct geophysical (aerial electromagnetic and/or aeromagnetic) or geochemical targets. <p>2024 Air Core pre-collar with Diamond Core tail (AC-DD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collie programme featured two (2) AC-DD drill holes, totaling 503 metres and comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 238m of NQ2 diamond drill core; and 265m of air core drilling. One hole failed to reach the Proterozoic basement and was abandoned at 112m; this hole remained in air core mode throughout and was not sampled. The Collie AC-DD drill holes tested an isolated geophysical anomaly.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A further AC-DD drill hole totaling 186m was drilled at the AL07 target, comprising 183m of air core drilling and 3m of NQ2 diamond drill core. The AL07 AC-DD drill hole did not reach the Proterozoic basement. However, the air core cuttings were sampled for assay between 136 to 183 metres. <p>Assay Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results have been received for all 30 of the sampled 2024 AC and AC-DD drill holes. <p>AC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC sampling was carried out using industry best practice and carried out under Antipa-IGO joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures. AC sample piles representing 1m intervals were spear sampled to accumulate 4m composite samples for analysis, with a total of 2 to 3 kg collected into pre-numbered calico bags. The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total of 2 to 3 kg of cuttings into a pre-numbered calico bag. All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. <p>Diamond Core (DD) Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 0.4 to 1.2m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>Air Core (AC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All AC holes were drilled by a Mantis 300 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. All drill holes were completed using an 85 mm AC blade bit. <p>Air Core pre-collar with Diamond Core tail (AC-DD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All AC-DD holes were drilled by a Mantis 300 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor and (NQ) diamond coring capability owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. AC-DD holes were collared from the surface using an 85 mm AC blade bit, which was then reduced to NQ2 core at depths directed by the IGO geologist.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Air Core (AC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC sample recovery and sample quality were recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. AC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. AC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the AC samples were almost exclusively dry. Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. AC results are generated for the purpose of exploration and potentially for Mineral Resource estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Air Core pre-collar with Diamond Core tail (AC-DD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	AC Drill Logging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of 100% of all AC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, and sulphides. Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. Logging at site is entered directly into a notebook computer running acQuire and uploaded weekly to IGO's SQL database. Diamond Core Logging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 186 metres of diamond core was logged.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>AC Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20 samples. Compositing AC samples of 4m to Proterozoic bedrock was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg (average) sample weight. The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total sample weight of 2 to 3 kg. All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. <p>Diamond Core Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals were selected by IGO geologists based on logging and ranged from 0.4 to 1.2m in length. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>AC Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Diamond Core Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical tools or XRF equipment has been used to determine any reported element concentrations. The sample preparation technique for AC samples are in line with industry standards in sample preparation. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>represent mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. <p>AC Analytical Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth. All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised, and split to produce a sub-sample for a 25g sample. Following preparation, 4m composite samples were analysed for a 53-element suite with an ICP-MS finish. Pulverised material was digested and refluxed with nitric and hydrochloric ('aqua regia digest') acid suitable for weathered AC samples. Aqua regia can digest many different mineral types including most oxides, sulphides and carbonates but will not totally digest refractory or silicate minerals. Elements reported were Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr). Following sample preparation, all 1m AC samples were analysed for a 60-element suite by four acid digest of a 0.25g subsample followed by an ICP-MS finish. Elements reported were 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. The four-acid digestion method can be considered near total for all elements. All 1m AC samples were also analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay of a 30g subsample with inductively

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy finish. Si was determined via 15g pXRF scan of pulverised sample, and LOI determination by robotic thermo-gravimetric analysis at 1,000°C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Quality control procedures involved insertion/collection of CRMs, blanks, and duplicates at approximately 20 sample intervals in the field. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this early stage. • In addition to supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. <p>Diamond Core Analytical Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were submitted to the ALS laboratory in Perth. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>servers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. 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 $\pm 6\text{m}$ for easting, and northing, with elevation also recorded and later adjusted using surveyed topography. The grid system is GDA20/MGA Zone 51 using the AHD for elevation. Vertical AC drill holes do not require azimuth checking for drill rig set-up. Combined AC-DD holes were drilled at initial inclinations between -70° and -85° and at azimuths directed by the IGO geologist. Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior to the drilling commencing. AC drill hole down hole surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No downhole surveys are undertaken for AC drill holes. Combined AC-DD down hole surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gyroscopic surveys were completed at intervals of 30m using a north seeking REFLEX GyroSprint-IQ. All NQ core was oriented using REFLEX ACT III orientation tools. The quality of topographic and spatial control is considered appropriate for exploration purposes but not for mineral resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill sample compositing is sometimes applied for the reporting of the exploration results. <p>AC and AC-DD drill programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines were orientated perpendicular to regional geological trends. • AC drill holes were drilled on a broad regional basis, generally at spacings ranging from 200m to 400m (maximum 800m) on 400m to 800m spaced drill lines and some single drill lines. • The numbers of drill holes per line was dependent on target ranking and accessibility around seif dunes. • The Collie and AL07 AC-DD drill holes were isolated tests of geophysical anomalies 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines were orientated perpendicular to the regional geological trends in the target areas. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chain-of-sample custody to ALS-Perth is managed by the IGO staff. • AC samples were stored at IGO managed field camps

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>for up to two weeks prior to transport to ALS Perth via Port Hedland by Bishops Transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 inconsistencies, between the despatch paperwork and samples received is resolved with IGO before sample preparation commences. Sample preparation and analysis is completed only at ALS-Perth. The risk of deliberate or accidental loss or contamination of samples is considered extremely low.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

PATERSON PROJECT – Surficial Geochemical Soil 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	2024 Surficial Geochemical Soil Sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Paterson Farm-in Project regional / project scale soil geochemical sampling programme was sampled over an area covering approximately seven (7) km² (127 samples). Assay have been received for all 2024 soil samples. Soil sampling was conducted on nominal 300m x 300m or 200m x 200m grid spacings across the area. Soil sampling was carried out under Antipa-IGO joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Samples were collected at a nominal depth of 10 to 30cm using a plastic or aluminium scoop and sieved to a <2mm sample fraction. All >2mm material and organic matter was removed prior to sampling. A 500g to 1kg sample was collected in a plastic bag at each sample site and “double bagged” prior to transport to retain moisture and fine particulates.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	2024 Surficial Geochemical Soil Sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation of soil samples was completed at ALS laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying to 105 degrees Celsius and screening to <53 microns for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation technique for soil samples is documented by IGO'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. <p>Soil Analytical Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Perth. All samples were dried, screened to <53um and split to produce a sub-sample for a 25g sample which is digested and refluxed with perchloric, nitric and hydrochloric ('four-acid digest') acid suitable for soil 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 using ICP-MS (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, and Zn). A separate 25g sub-sample was cold digested and refluxed with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid ("aqua regia") and heated to 130 degrees Celsius for 40 minutes to determine gold content. For samples which returned Au greater than the upper detection limit with the aqua regia digest, a lead collection fire assay on a 50-gram sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy was undertaken to determine gold content with a lower detection limit of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>0.005ppm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Five (CRMs) and five field duplicates were collected for every 200 samples. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to IGO supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Sample locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3 m. The sample co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. If defaulted, the topographic surface is set to 264m RL.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was conducted on nominal 300m x 300m or 200m x 200m grid spacings across the area. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for soil sampling at this point in time. The surface geochemical sampling grid was orientated on a northeast to southwest orientation perpendicular to the dominant regional stratigraphic (northwest) trend.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain-of-sample custody is managed by IGO to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. Samples were stored at IGO managed field camps for up to two weeks prior to transport to ALS Perth via Port Hedland by Bishops Transport.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

PATERSON PROJECT – Air Core Drilling and Surficial Geochemical Soil Sampling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The listed Exploration Licences forming the Paterson Project were applied for by Antipa Resources Ptd Ltd (or its other wholly owned subsidiaries, together Antipa): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 twenty-nine (29) graticular blocks which form part of the Antipa Minerals' 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project. In July 2020, a farm-in agreement between Antipa and IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd and IGO Ltd (together IGO) was executed in respect to a 1,550km² 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. IGO will withdraw from the Paterson Project Farm-in Agreement on April 30th, 2025, following which the Project will remain 100% Antipa owned and unencumbered. 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. A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917 and E45/3918.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tenements are contained completely within the land where the Martu People and Nyangumarta People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People and Nyangumarta People. The Company maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People and Nyangumarta People. The tenements are in 'good standing' order and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration of Paterson Project area was variously conducted by the following major resources companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 to June 2020); Antipa and IGO Ltd (July 2020 to April 2025); and Antipa Minerals Ltd (May 2025 onwards).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Paterson Project Tenement Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>Dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> <i>Down hole length and interception depth; and</i> <i>Hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≥ 30 ppb gold; and/or ≥ 200 ppm copper; and/or ≥ 0.5 ppm silver; and/or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥ 25 ppm Bismuth; and/or • ≥ 30 ppm Arsenic; and/or • ≥ 100 ppm Cobalt; and/or • $\geq 1,000$ 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and any mineralised structures. • Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts have been publicly reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DEMIRS 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. Details of the DHEM data acquisition at PP-GRAV02: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of the gravity survey at PP-GRAV01: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 919 station.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.