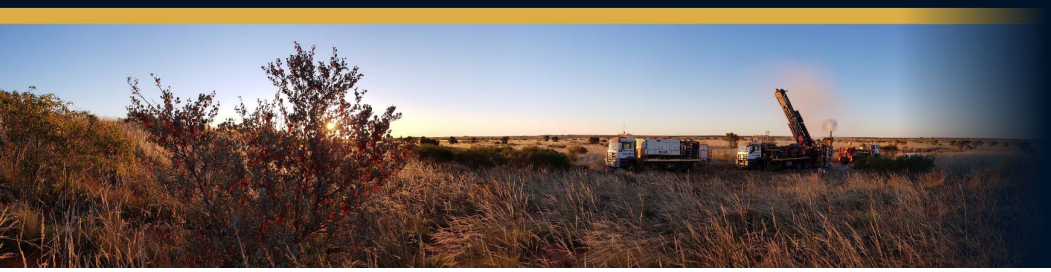


LARGE GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED CLOSE TO MINYARI

CY2023 PARTNERED PROJECTS EXPLORATION UPDATE

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the identification of **a very large air core gold and pathfinder anomaly, within its Paterson Farm-in Project. The AL01 anomaly is located just 17km north of its 1.5Moz Minyari gold-copper-silver resource** (**Minyari**). Additionally, the Company provides an update on the remaining results from its CY2023 exploration programme for the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project. This project, situated in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, is one of Antipa's three partnered large-scale gold-copper growth projects (refer Figure 10). The recent assay results will inform the planning for the CY2024 exploration programmes.

Highlights

Paterson Farm-in Project (100% AZY, IGO[1] Farm-in)

- Approximately 6,600m of the planned 9,000m FY2024 drill programme complete, comprising:
  - 3,668m air core drilling - **assays received**;
  - 1,423m reverse circulation drilling - **assays received**; and
  - 1,492m diamond core drilling - **assays received**.
- **These air core drilling results extend the AL01 anomaly to a 5km long target area.**
- Maiden diamond core drilling programmes are scheduled to commence at **the existing PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 targets** during early April 2024.
- FY2024 programme budget of A$4.2 million fully funded and operated by IGO[1].

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

- Heritage Survey related to the **Parklands target** currently planned for Q1 / Q2 CY2024 in preparation for future drill testing.
- Parklands is **a very large gold and pathfinder lag anomaly located just 10km from Telfer.**
- Additional drilling is currently planned to commence at Tim's Dome during Q2 CY2024.
- Programme budget fully funded and operated by Newmont[2].

Citadel Joint Venture Project (32% AZY, Rio Tinto[3] 68%)

- CY2024 exploration programme currently in development.
- Programme budget fully funded by Rio Tinto[4] and operated by Antipa.

[1] All references to 'IGO' in this document are to IGO Newsearch Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of IGO Limited.
[2] All references to 'Newmont' in this document are to Newcrest Operations Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation.
[3] All references to 'Rio Tinto' in this document are to Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited.
[4] On the basis that Antipa elects to utilise the dilute-down provisions in the Citadel JV agreement to fund its share of the CY2024 exploration programme.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD ABN 79 147 133 364
Level 2, 16 Ord Street, West Perth, Western Australia, 6005
T +61 8 9481 1103 E admin@antipaminerals.com.au W www.antipaminerals.com.au

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason commented

"We are very pleased to share results of the CY2023 exploration programme at the Paterson Farm-In Project. Air core drilling at the AL01 target has extended the known anomalous zone to an impressive 5km in length. When combined with the upcoming drilling at the existing PP-GRAV02 and PP-GRAV01 targets, fully funded by IGO, and currently planned upcoming drilling at Tim's Dome, fully funded by Newmont, there is significant exploration upside set to be unlocked close to our Minyari resource."

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

The exploration programme for FY2024, operated by IGO, is scheduled to comprise up to 9,000m of total drilling. Assays have been returned for all 6,583m of the completed drilling programme (refer to Tables 1 and 2), with key results summarised as follows:

- 3,668m of air core drilling has been completed to test high-priority geophysical and geochemical targets situated between 15 to 25km from Minyari (Figure 3). These results have expanded the AL01 target to an impressive five-kilometre long meta-sediment hosted gold and pathfinder anomaly located just 17km north of Antipa's 1.5Moz Minyari gold-copper-silver resource (see Figures 1, 2 and 6):
    - Notable air core intersections along the AL01 anomaly include:
        - 14m at 0.14 g/t gold from 65m downhole (23PTAC0037), including:
            - 4m at 0.28 g/t gold
        - 1m at 0.17 g/t gold from 76m downhole to end-of-hole (23PTAC0091)
        - 4m at 0.23 g/t gold from 12m downhole (23PTAC0090)
        - 16m at 0.15 g/t gold from 44m downhole (22PTAC0225 - previously reported), including:
            - 4m at 0.40 g/t gold
    - Extensive mineral system pathfinder anomalism, including Cu, Co, Bi, Te, Mo, Pb and Zn.
    - The air core drill holes for AL01 are broadly spaced, typically between 400m to 1.4km apart, with some 200m spaced holes.
    - Post mineralisation cover at AL01 is shallow, ranging from 1 to 65m in thickness.
    - Magnetic data suggests a folded meta-sediment host rock basement, with extensive destruction of the magnetic response possibly due to hydrothermal alteration.
    - Follow up drilling, either reverse circulation (**RC**) and/or diamond core, is deemed necessary.
- No significant intersections were returned from the two diamond core drill holes (1,423m), co-funded by a WA Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (**EIS**) A$210k drilling grant, which were testing two intrusion related Havieron analogue magnetic targets located 15km along strike from Rio Tinto's Winu gold-copper-silver deposit (see Figures 3 to 5).
- Similarly, no significant intersections were returned from the seven RC drill holes (935m) testing several targets 10 to 13km along strike from Winu (see Figures 3 to 5). However, drilling complications in the cover prevented an effective test of the Collie airborne electromagnetic (**AEM**) conductivity target.
- Additionally, no significant intersections were returned from the two RC holes (488m) that partly tested the PP-GRAV02 co-incident magnetic-gravity high Havieron analogue target 11km southwest of Minyari. Diamond core drilling is now planned to definitively test PPGRAV02 and also test PP-GRAV01 which is located 25km north of Minyari (see Figures 3, 6 and 7).

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

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

The planned FY2024 exploration at the Paterson Farm-in Project (see Figure 10) is budgeted for A$4.2 million, fully funded by IGO under the existing A$30 million farm-in agreement. The activities are part of an ongoing exploration programme with a focus on greenfield deposit discoveries similar to Nifty, Winu, Telfer and Havieron. Diamond core drilling is scheduled to resume in the first half of April 2024, starting at PP-GRAV01 followed by PP-GRAV02.

Consistent with previous years, the FY2024 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

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

The CY2024 exploration programme, to be operated by Newmont, is currently planned to include approximately 450m of RC or diamond core drilling and will be operated by Newmont. A large-scale airborne gravity gradiometer (**AGG**) geophysical survey was completed to aid target generation alongside the commencement of a substantial surface geochemical sampling programme (refer Figures 9 and 10). Other activities planned for the programme include:

- A CY2024 drilling programme, under development, is currently planned to include drilling at Tim's Dome. This site is located approximately 12km along strike from the world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver deposit and its 22Mtpa processing facility (see Figures 8 and 9). Tim's Dome is interpreted to represent the re-emergence, due to a fold plunge reversal, of the Telfer Domal structure and the stratigraphy which hosts Telfer. It holds potential for high-grade Telfer "Reef", vein and stockwork styles of gold-copper mineralisation.
- Currently planned ongoing substantial surface geochemical sampling programme (refer to Figure 9).
- A heritage survey planned for March, in preparation for drill testing at the extensive 3km long by up to 1.5km wide Parklands gold and pathfinder lag anomaly, situated just 10km from Telfer.
- Continuous project scale interpretation, data modelling and target generation.

The FY2024 exploration at the Wilki Farm-in Project (see Figure 10) will be fully funded by Newmont under the existing A$60 million farm-in agreement. The budget for the CY2024 exploration programme and emphasises greenfield discovery at targets analogous to Havieron, Winu and Telfer, within 10 to 50km of Newmont's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility.

Surface Geochemical Sampling Programme

The initial tranche (134 samples) of the substantial surface geochemical sampling programme identified the exciting Parklands gold target. Located just 10km northeast of Newmont's giant Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility, and 6km along a northwest trend from several known gold deposits (see Figures 8 and 9), the Parklands target exhibits the following key characteristics:

- A very large coherent gold and mineral system pathfinder surface geochemical anomaly, stretching 3km long by up to 1.5km wide.
- Peak surface geochemical sample lag result of 1.52 g/t gold, with multiple results > 0.1 g/t gold.

- Favourable mineralisation fluid anticlinal trap site, with fluid conduit plumbing including a northeast trending structure intersecting Telfer and local thrust faulting concentrated in the fold nose.
- Shallow post mineralisation cover, predominantly less than 20m.
- Anomaly open to the southeast, northwest and north.

Additional surface sampling may be required to further extend the coverage, and potentially increase the size of the Parklands anomaly.

Consistent with previous years, the proposed CY2024 exploration programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing and other relevant matters.

Citadel JV Project (32% AZY, 68% Rio Tinto) Exploration Programme

The Citadel Joint Venture (**JV**) Project (refer Figure 10) has a 12-month exploration programme budget until April 28, 2024, of A$2.1 million. This budget fully funded by Rio Tinto and operated by Antipa. Antipa's joint venture interest is set to dilute from 32.6% to 31.6% at Antipa's election, following the completion of the CY2023 programme and assuming entire budgeted amount is spent.

The exploration programme for CY2024 is currently in development, with ongoing activities to generate targets in preparation for drilling. Antipa has the option to use the dilution provisions in the Citadel JV agreement to finance its share of the CY2024 exploration programme.

Release authorised by

Roger Mason
Managing Director

For further information, please visit or contact:

Roger Mason
Managing Director
Antipa Minerals Ltd
+61 (0)8 9481 1103

Mark Rodda
Executive Director
Antipa Minerals Ltd
+61 (0)8 9481 1103

Michael Vaughan
Media Relations
Fivemark Partners
+61 (0)422 602 720

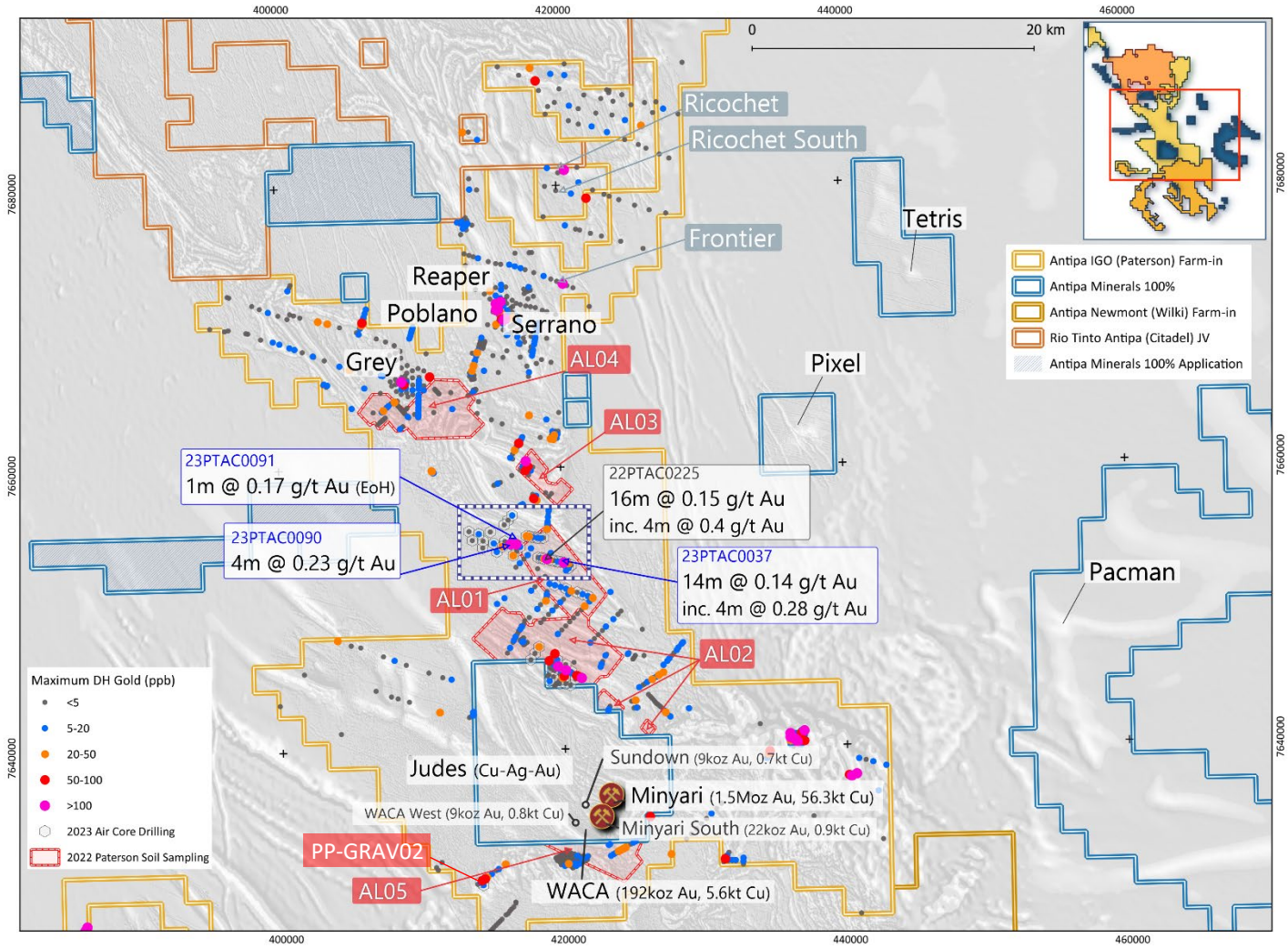


Figure 1: Plan showing Paterson IGO Farm-in Project (Antipa 100%) areas covered by 2021 and 2022 regional/project scale air core and soil geochemical sampling programmes, with 2023 air core drill programme focused on the AL01 (including northwest grid extension) and AL02 target areas, and the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the PP-GRAV02 target. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

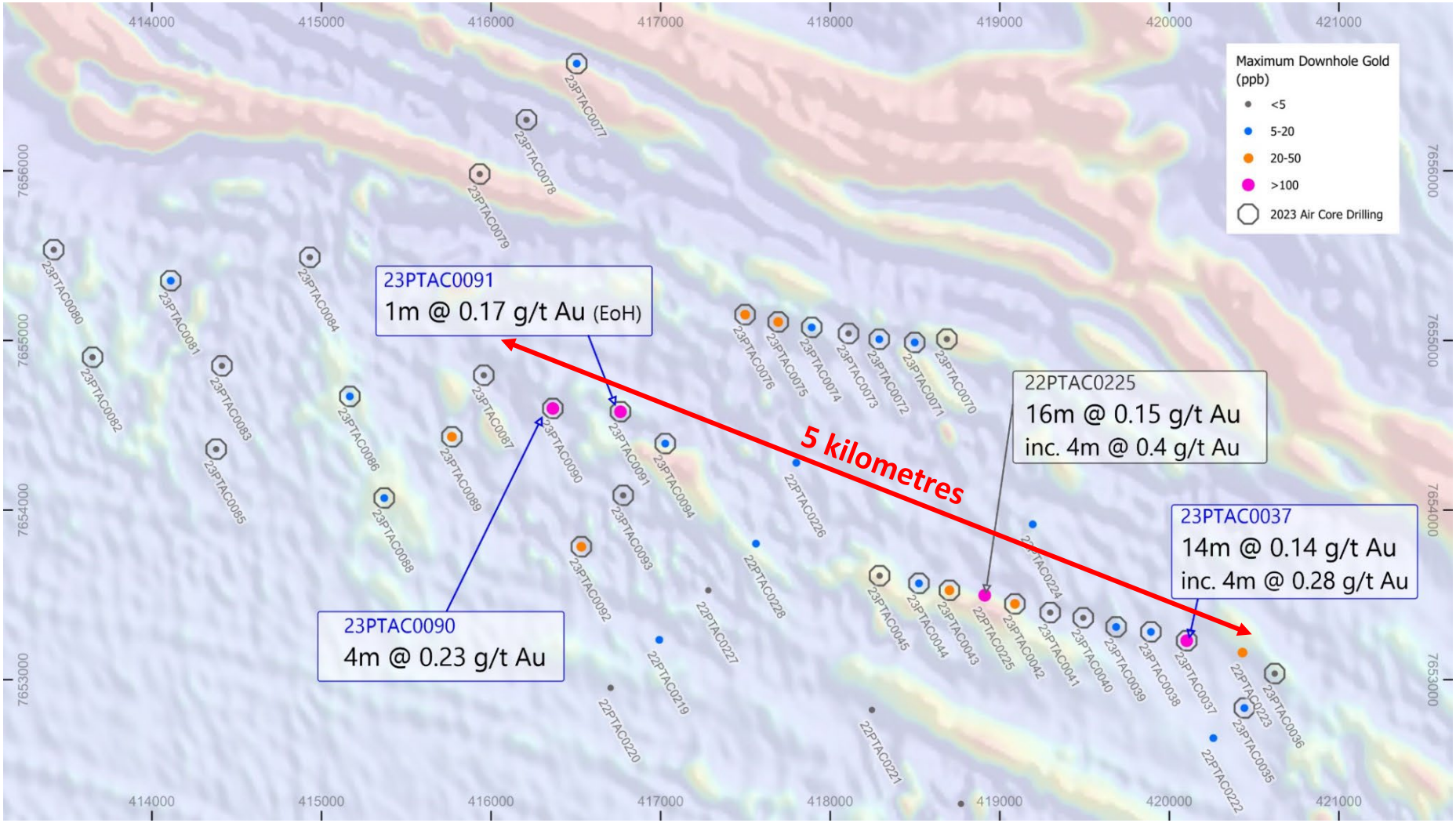


Figure 2: AL01 plan showing 2022 and 2023 air core drill holes coded by maximum downhole gold and key intersections. Air core gold and mineral system pathfinder anomaly is approximately 5km long. Note the very broad hole spacing, including; two lines 1.4km apart with 200m spaced holes with the remaining holes spaced 400 to 1.2km apart. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

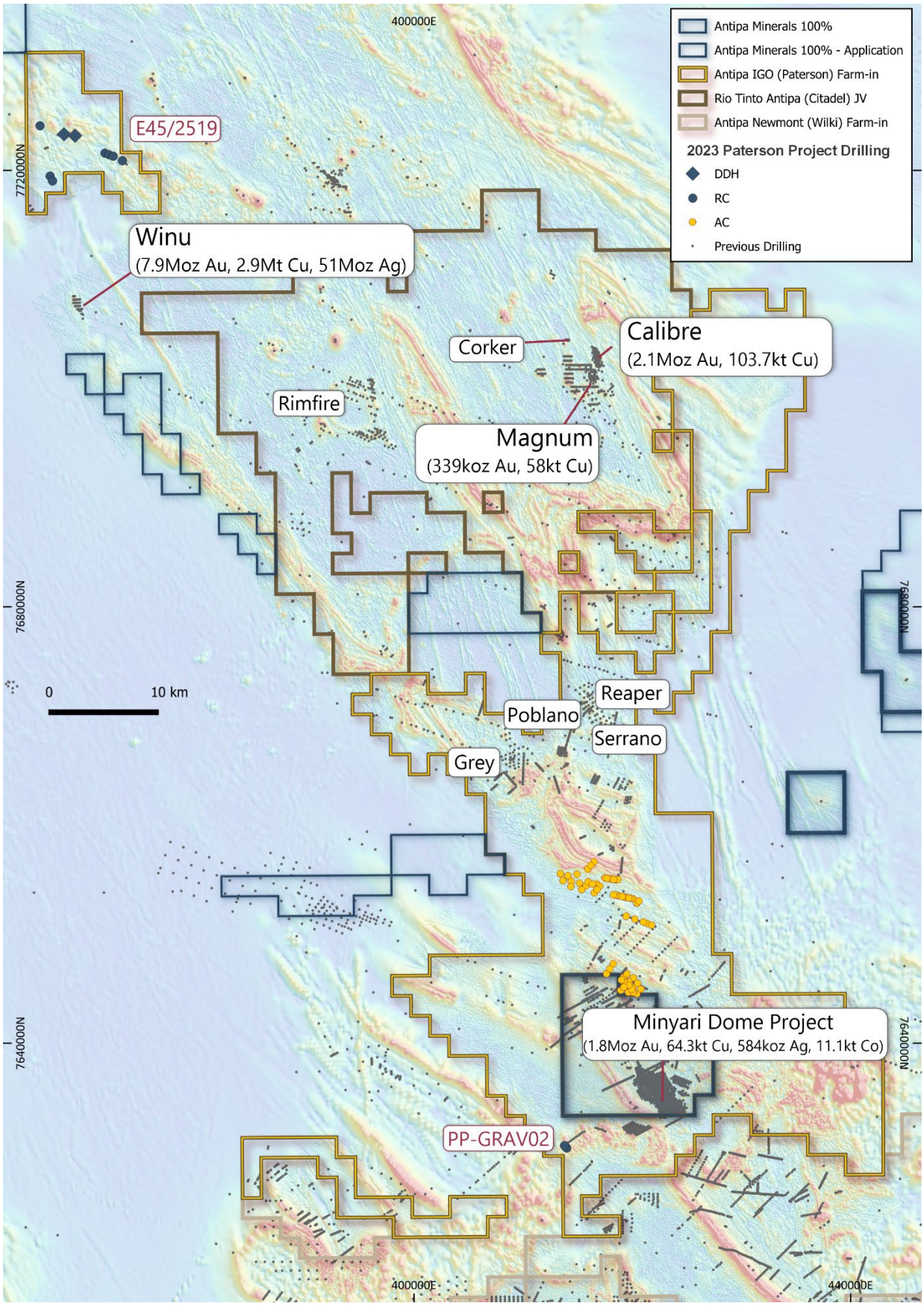


Figure 3: Plan showing Paterson IGO Farm-in Project (Antipa 100%) areas covered by 2023 air core, RC and diamond core drill programmes. Refer to Figures 1, 2 and 4 to 7 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 40km grid.

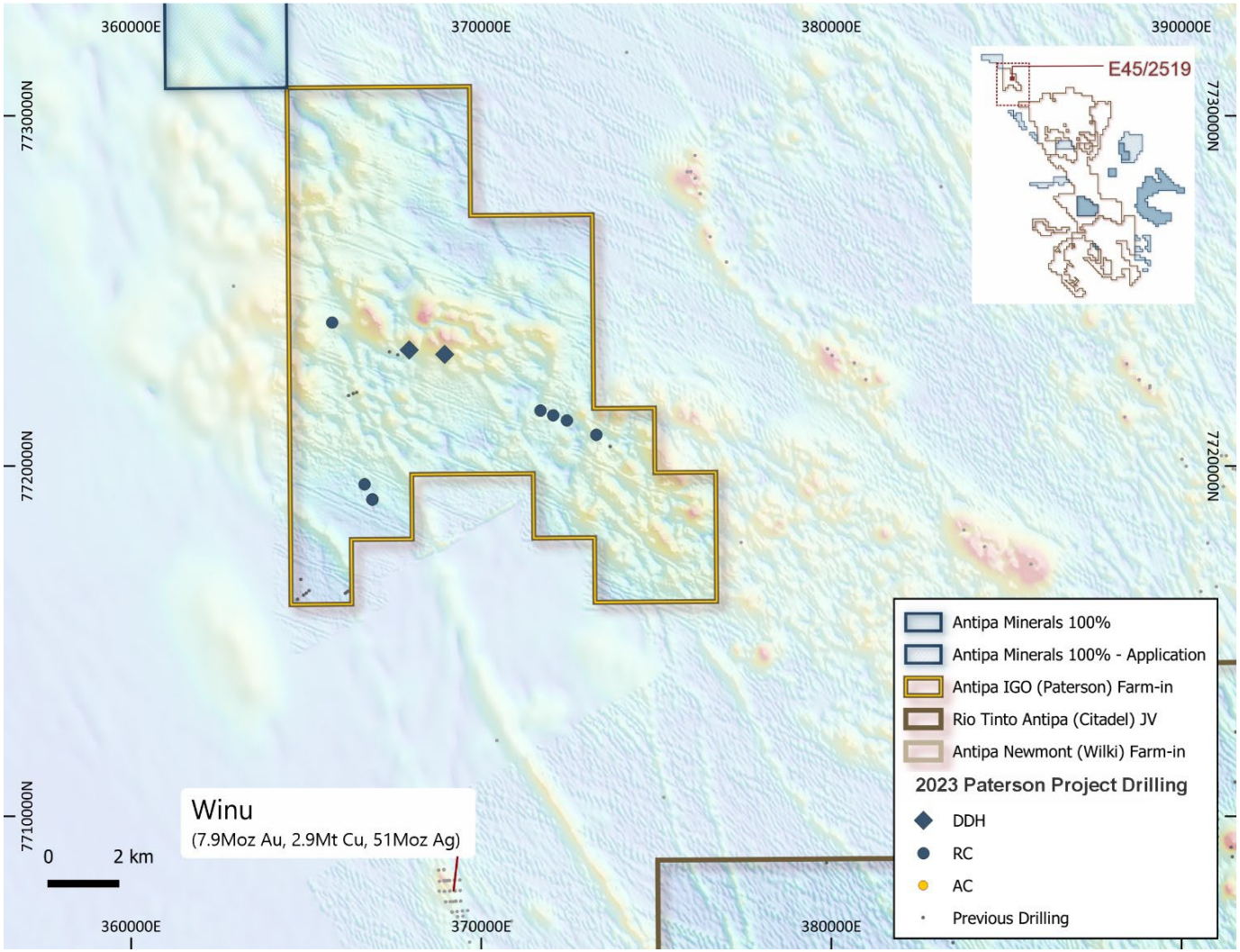


Figure 4: Paterson Farm-in Project plan for tenement E45/2519 showing the location of the seven RC and two diamond core (WA State Government EIS co-funding grant of $210k) 2023 drill holes at various targets proximal along trend from Rio Tinto's Winu 7.9Moz gold, 2.9Mt copper and 51Moz silver deposit. Refer to Figure 9 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP 1VD pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

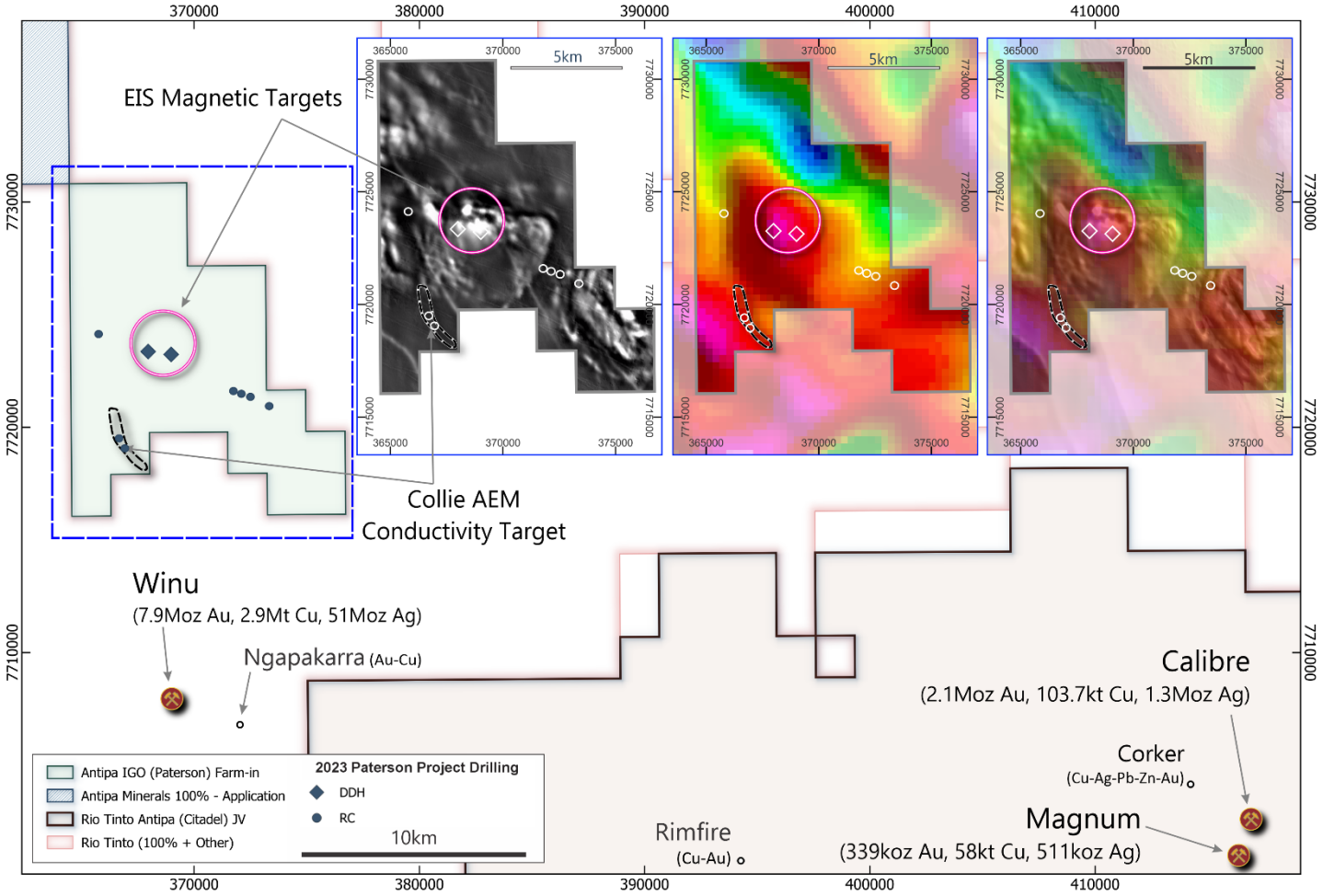


Figure 5: Paterson Farm-in Project showing location of 2023 RC (7) and diamond core (2) drill holes on detailed geophysical three plans (insets) for tenement E45/2519 showing the semi-co-incident aeromagnetic high and gravity high anomalies and the Collie AEM conductivity target, all located proximal along trend from Rio Tinto's Winu deposit (main image showing location). Note that the Collie AEM target was not tested, as the RC drill holes failed to reach basement. Grey-scale aeromagnetic image, pseudo-colour gravity image and combined magnetic-gravity image being the left, centre and right of the three geophysical images, respectively. NB: Project tenement image and three E45/2519 inset images with regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates 10km grid and 5km grid, respectively.

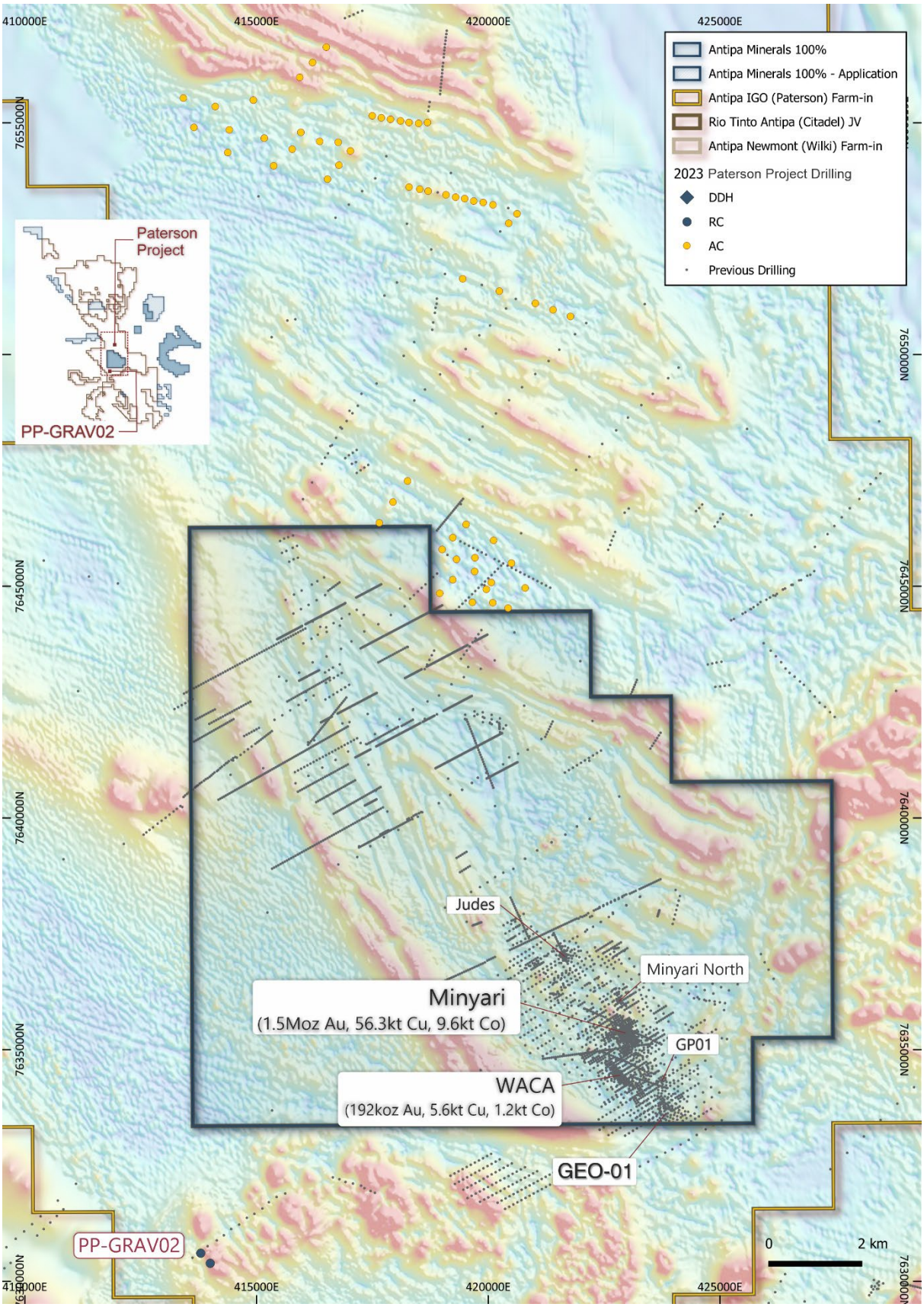


Figure 6: Plan showing central region of the Paterson Farm-in Project and distribution of the 2023 air core drill holes focused on the AL01 (including northwest grid extension) and AL02 target areas, and the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the PP-GRAV02 target. Refer to Figure 7 for further detail. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN & Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

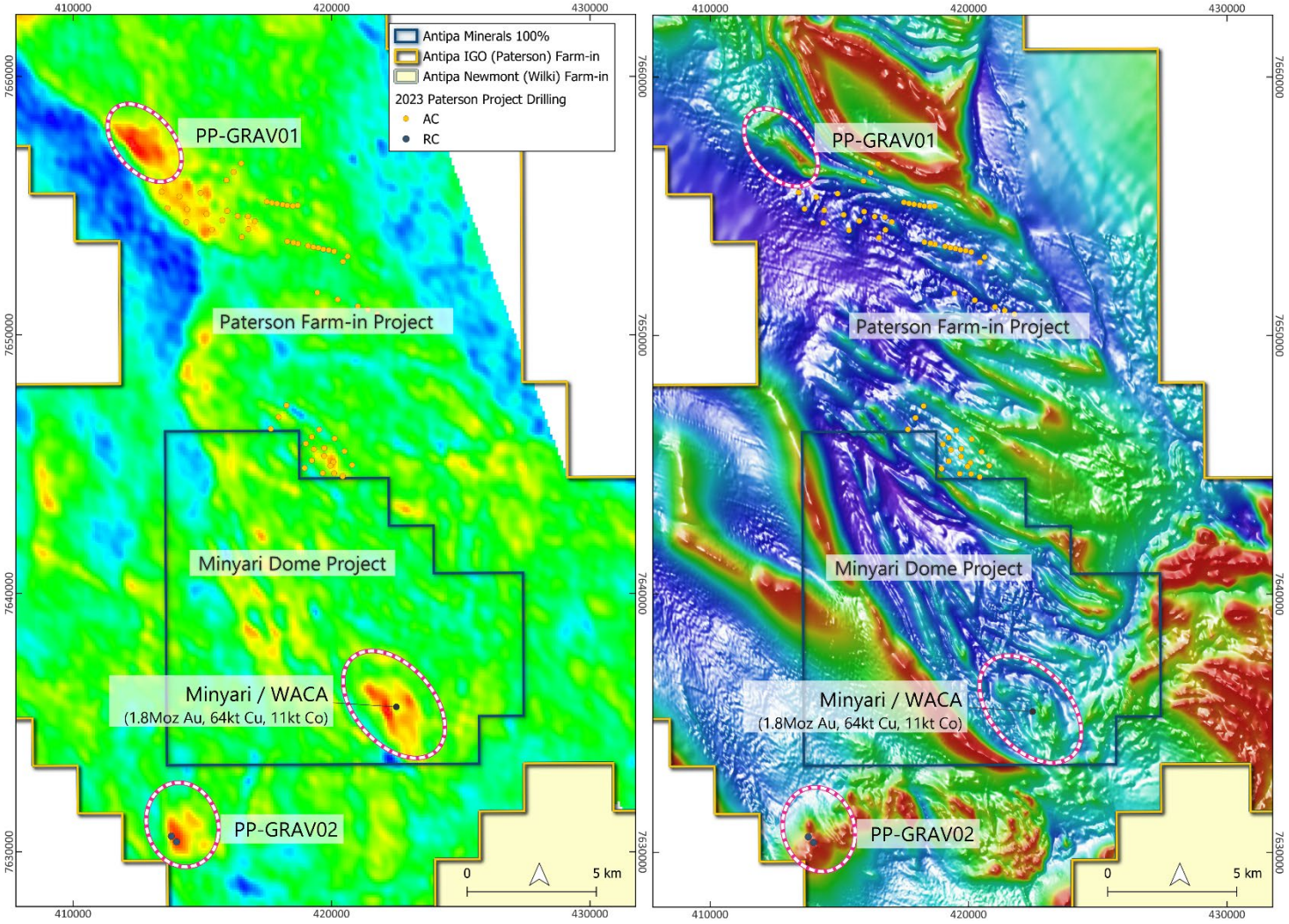


Figure 7: Plan showing the southern region of the Paterson Farm-in Project 2022 Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) image (LHS) and aeromagnetic image (RHS). This figure highlights the location of two co-incident magnetic and gravity high targets PP-GRAV01 and PP-GRAV02 and shows the initial 2023 RC drill holes at the later, and the 2023 air drill hole locations. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

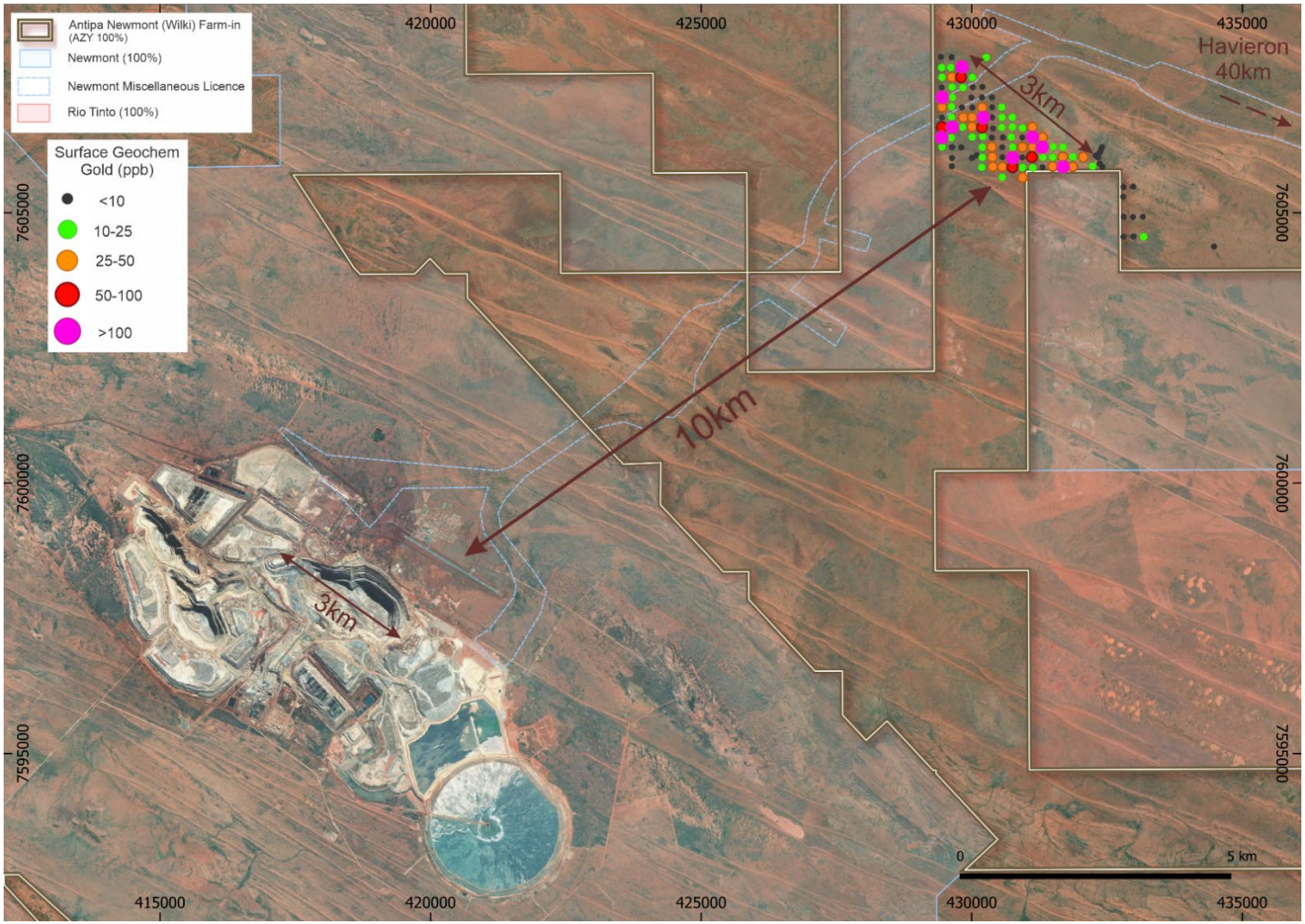


Figure 8: Satellite image plan showing the Wilki Farm-in Project's (Antipa 100%) Parklands surface geochemical gold anomaly, highlighting Parklands very large scale and 10km proximity to Newmont's giant Telfer pre-mining 32-million-ounce gold, one million tonne copper (plus silver) deposit, and Telfer's mining and 22Mtpa gold-copper-silver processing infrastructure. Note Newmont's Miscellaneous Licence for the proposed haul road to Havieron located approximately 50km to the east of Telfer. Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for further detail. NB: Over Satellite image and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

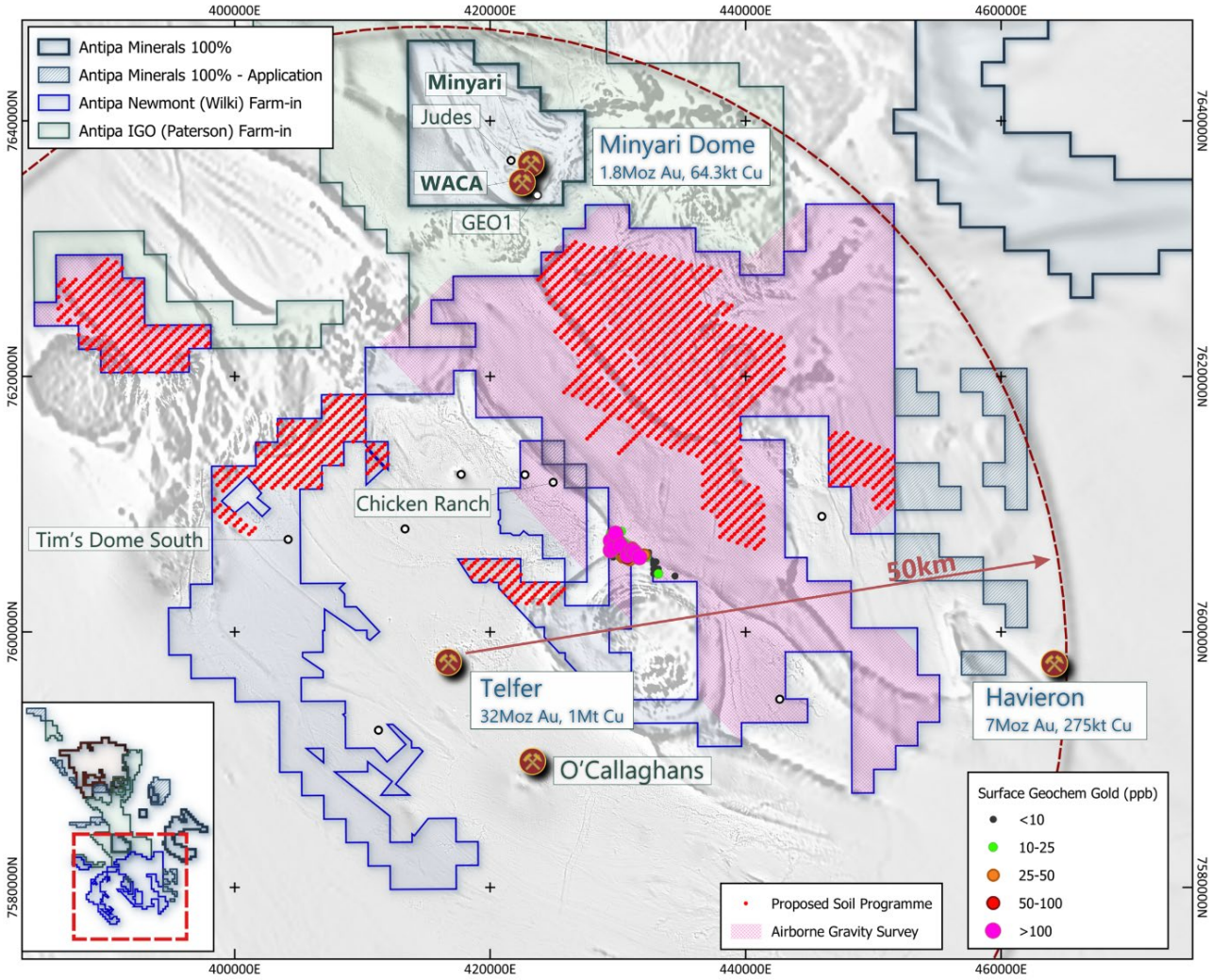


Figure 9: Plan showing Wilki Farm-in Project areas covered by 2023 project scale airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) geophysical survey (completed) and current planned surface geochemical sampling programme. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

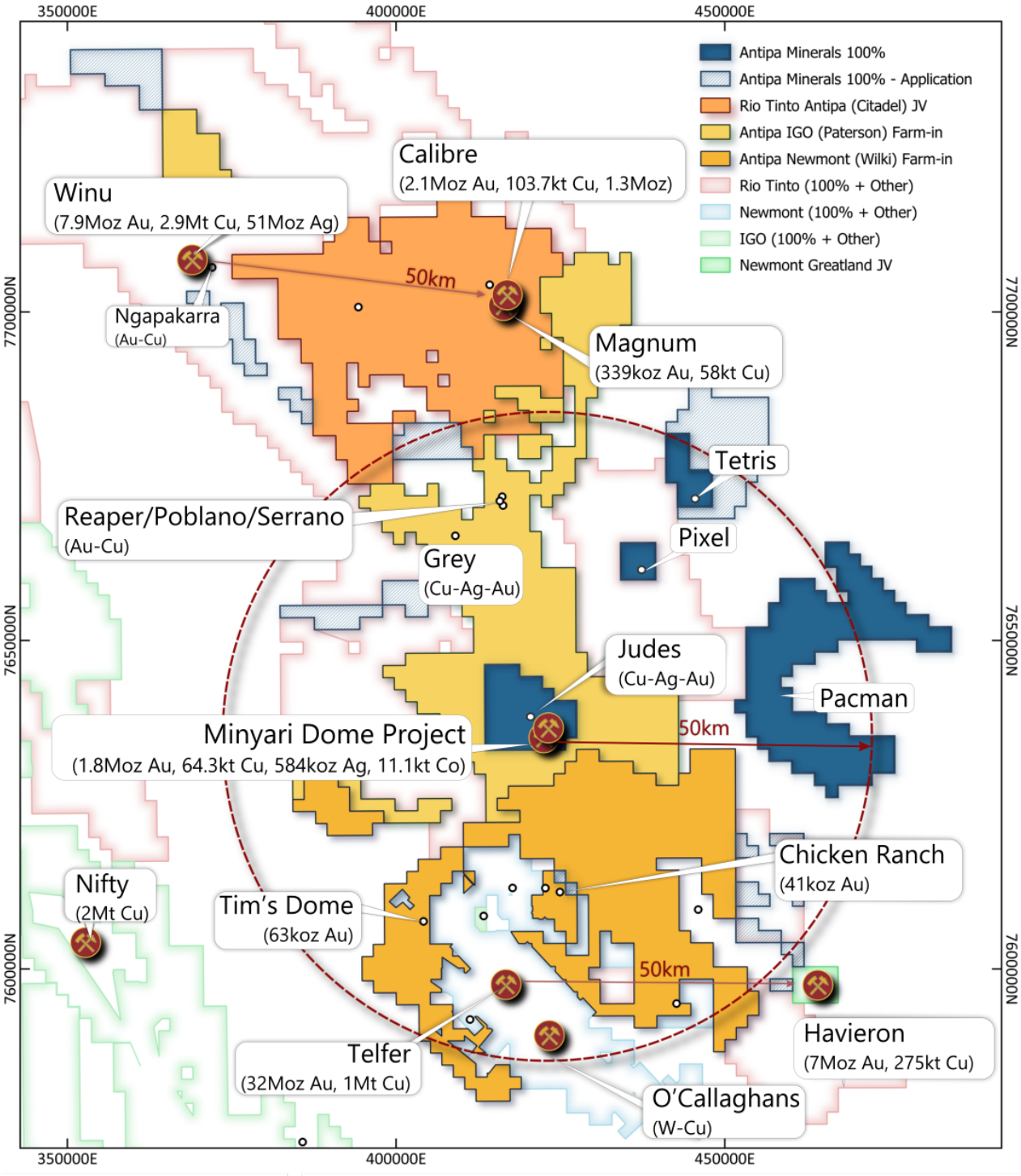


Figure 10: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned Minyari Dome Project tenements, including the Tetris and Pacman target locations, and the Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project (33% Antipa), including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newmont Wilki Farm-in (100% Antipa), Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in (100% Antipa), Newmont's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

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

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

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

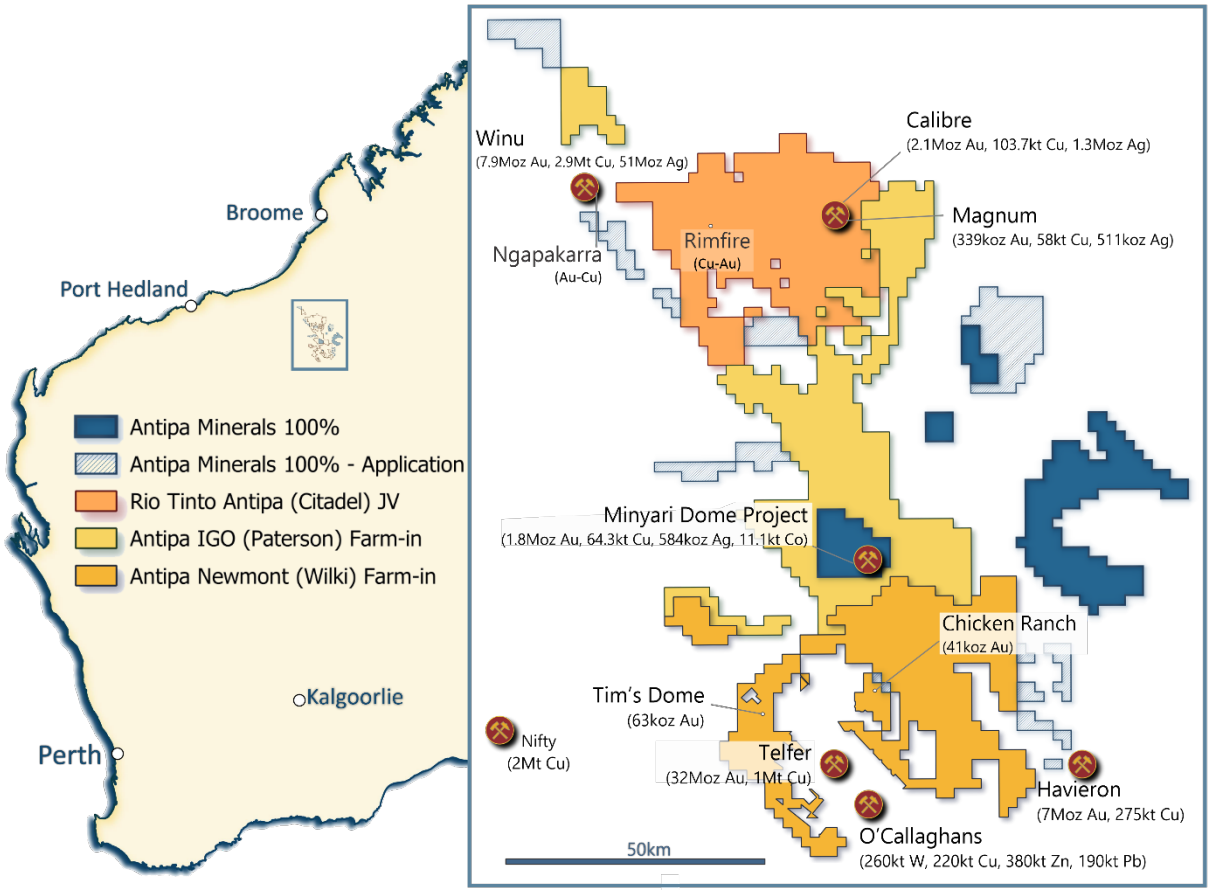
The Company's tenement granted holding covers over 5,100km^2 in a region that is home to Newmont's world-class Telfer mine and some of the world's more recent large gold-copper discoveries including Rio Tinto's Winu and Newmont-Greatland Gold's Havieron.

Exploration success has led to the discovery of several major mineral deposits on Antipa's ground, including the wholly owned, flagship 900km^2 Minyari Dome Gold-Copper Project. Minyari Dome currently hosts a 1.8 Moz gold resource (at 1.6 g/t) which was the subject of a Scoping Study (August 2022) indicating the potential for a sizeable initial development with further substantial upside.

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

The 900km^2 Minyari Dome Project is complemented by three large-scale growth projects covering a total of 4,200km^2 which have attracted major listed miners to agree multi-million-dollar farm-in and joint venture (**JV**) arrangements:

- Citadel Project (33% Antipa): Rio Tinto JV over 1,200km^2
- Wilki Project (100% Antipa): Newmont farming-in 1,470km^2
- Paterson Project (100% Antipa): IGO farming-in 1,550km^2



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

Table 1: Paterson IGO Farm-in Project - 2023 Air Core 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 ≥ 100ppm 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)
23PTAC0035	**AL01_22_AC**	**65**	**69**	**4**	2	47	0.1	1	1	21	0	**282**	67	0
23PTAC0036	**AL02_22_AC**	**83**	**84**	**1**	5	41	0.2	1	0	13	2	**461**	**219**	1
23PTAC0037	**AL02_22_AC**	**65**	**79**	**14**	**137**	30	0.2	21	0	18	5	149	25	0
23PTAC0038	**AL01_22_AC**	**72**	**80**	**8**	6	73	0.1	2	1	17	1	**297**	58	0
23PTAC0039	**AL01_22_AC**	**75**	**106**	**31**	10	61	0.1	1	3	27	0	**273**	92	3
23PTAC0039	**AL01_22_AC**	**106**	**107**	**1**	4	227	0.7	5	0	26	4	**357**	**335**	1
23PTAC0040	**AL01_22_AC**	**69**	**89**	**20**	1	42	0.0	1	1	14	2	**295**	61	1
23PTAC0042	**AL01_22_AC**	**57**	**61**	**4**	5	56	0.1	4	1	9	0	**200**	55	1
23PTAC0042	**AL01_22_AC**	**61**	**65**	**4**	43	41	0.1	1	2	17	0	**265**	47	1
23PTAC0042	**AL01_22_AC**	**65**	**66**	**1**	11	238	0.0	0	3	14	0	**244**	5	1
23PTAC0046	**AL01_22_AC**	**46**	**78**	**32**	2	52	0.1	1	2	26	1	**303**	32	1
23PTAC0047	AL02_22_AC	43	55	12	3	185	0.2	1	1	56	0	184	5	1
23PTAC0047	AL02_22_AC	55	59	4	11	108	0.3	1	1	79	0	205	4	1
23PTAC0049	AL01_22_AC	41	45	4	1	74	0.2	2	5	23	1	257	30	1
23PTAC0050	**AL02_22_AC**	**44**	**52**	**8**	1	55	0.1	1	1	54	0	**337**	19	1
23PTAC0050	**AL02_22_AC**	**84**	**85**	**1**	2	44	0.1	0	1	9	0	**307**	101	0
23PTAC0052	**AL01_22_AC**	**25**	**29**	**4**	1	44	0.1	0	2	50	0	**370**	10	0
23PTAC0054	**AL01_22_AC**	**17**	**22**	**5**	1	59	0.1	1	2	58	0	**331**	42	0
23PTAC0056	AL02_22_AC	4	19	15	4	196	0.7	0	1	33	6	86	4	0
23PTAC0057	**AL02_22_AC**	**40**	**45**	**5**	3	154	0.2	0	2	54	1	**340**	10	1
23PTAC0058	**AL01_22_AC**	**41**	**45**	**4**	9	**481**	0.2	0	5	127	0	**779**	84	0
23PTAC0058	**AL01_22_AC**	**45**	**52**	**7**	13	77	0.1	0	5	65	0	**444**	19	0
23PTAC0059	**AL01_22_AC**	**19**	**43**	**24**	3	49	0.1	0	6	54	0	**334**	43	0
23PTAC0060	**AL01_22_AC**	**38**	**39**	**1**	1	25	0.2	0	1	13	1	**301**	13	1
23PTAC0064	AL02_22_AC	6	10	4	0	134	0.0	1	35	18	0	19	34	1
23PTAC0064	AL02_22_AC	18	21	3	1	39	0.0	0	1	31	0	155	9	0
23PTAC0066	**AL01_22_AC**	**29**	**33**	**4**	0	70	0.1	1	2	25	0	**245**	99	0
23PTAC0066	**AL01_22_AC**	**41**	**45**	**4**	2	49	0.2	1	6	35	0	**310**	94	1
23PTAC0066	**AL01_22_AC**	**49**	**53**	**4**	4	73	0.1	1	6	18	0	**438**	**280**	1
23PTAC0066	**AL01_22_AC**	**71**	**72**	**1**	1	41	0.1	0	1	13	2	**226**	22	0
23PTAC0067	AL02_22_AC	42	46	4	0	173	0.1	0	5	115	0	193	46	0
23PTAC0067	**AL02_22_AC**	**46**	**50**	**4**	2	66	0.0	0	6	55	0	**301**	24	1
23PTAC0067	AL02_22_AC	54	58	4	34	24	0.0	0	1	12	0	113	21	0
23PTAC0069	AL01_22_AC	12	20	8	2	72	0.0	0	3	50	0	219	50	0
23PTAC0070	AL01_22_AC	51	55	4	0	218	0.0	1	0	18	0	44	23	0
23PTAC0071	**AL02_22_AC**	**44**	**48**	**4**	1	**311**	0.1	0	0	47	0	234	11	0
23PTAC0071	**AL02_22_AC**	**48**	**52**	**4**	1	69	0.1	0	1	66	0	**353**	10	0
23PTAC0072	AL02_22_AC	18	26	8	1	245	0.0	0	1	38	0	83	5	0
23PTAC0072	**AL01_22_AC**	**71**	**75**	**4**	0	38	0.1	0	1	21	0	**230**	3	0

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)
23PTAC0072	**AL01_22_AC**	**83**	**86**	**3**	1	28	0.0	0	0	14	0	**225**	8	0
23PTAC0073	**AL01_22_AC**	**45**	**61**	**16**	0	44	0.0	0	1	62	0	**325**	41	0
23PTAC0075	**AL01_22_AC**	**35**	**43**	**8**	0	52	0.0	1	1	60	0	**261**	17	1
23PTAC0075	**AL02_22_AC**	**83**	**87**	**4**	14	95	0.1	2	1	20	0	**317**	**278**	1
23PTAC0076	AL02_22_AC	64	68	4	48	34	0.0	1	0	18	0	84	19	0
23PTAC0080	AL01_22_AC	47	59	12	1	58	0.1	1	4	19	0	524	93	1
23PTAC0081	AL01_22_AC	54	58	4	17	21	0.0	52	0	10	1	68	5	1
23PTAC0082	**AL02_22_AC**	**73**	**81**	**8**	2	47	0.1	0	3	14	0	**353**	35	1
23PTAC0086	AL01_22_AC	19	23	4	16	105	1.1	2	1	33	14	47	6	1
23PTAC0090	**AL01_22_AC**	**12**	**16**	**4**	**230**	**194**	0.2	3	4	16	1	141	**209**	1
23PTAC0090	**AL01_22_AC**	**28**	**32**	**4**	11	103	0.2	2	2	21	0	**389**	82	1
23PTAC0090	**AL01_22_AC**	**32**	**36**	**4**	41	104	0.1	9	2	51	1	**345**	55	1
23PTAC0090	**AL01_22_AC**	**36**	**72**	**36**	12	58	0.1	2	2	19	0	**312**	54	1
23PTAC0091	**AL01_22_AC**	**9**	**25**	**16**	1	34	0.1	0	3	42	0	**229**	18	1
23PTAC0091	**AL02_22_AC**	**65**	**69**	**4**	20	16	0.0	3	1	13	1	**221**	44	0
23PTAC0091	AL02_22_AC	74	76	2	4	40	0.2	3	0	12	0	**402**	**610**	1
23PTAC0091	**AL02_22_AC**	**76**	**77**	**1**	**168**	**355**	0.2	33	1	10	51	95	21	1
23PTAC0092	AL01_22_AC	63	64	1	43	74	0.6	3	0	10	5	57	9	3

***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 IGO Farm-in Project – 2023 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
23PTAC0035	AL01	AC	7,652,837	420,444	254	102	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0036	AL01	AC	7,653,040	420,623	257	84	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0037	AL01	AC	7,653,234	420,104	270	79	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0038	AL01	AC	7,653,286	419,893	284	80	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0039	AL01	AC	7,653,315	419,688	254	107	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0040	AL01	AC	7,653,369	419,494	248	90	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0041	AL01	AC	7,653,400	419,299	261	74	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0042	AL01	AC	7,653,451	419,091	281	67	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0043	AL01	AC	7,653,531	418,705	269	85	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0044	AL01	AC	7,653,572	418,525	259	81	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0045	AL01	AC	7,653,617	418,293	261	66	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0046	AL01	AC	7,650,826	421,776	294	78	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0047	AL01	AC	7,650,969	421,401	302	70	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0048	AL01	AC	7,651,109	421,019	259	81	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0049	AL01	AC	7,651,373	420,242	276	90	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0050	AL01	AC	7,651,638	419,451	282	86	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0051	AL02	AC	7,644,967	420,799	277	43	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0052	AL02	AC	7,645,501	420,503	277	53	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0053	AL02	AC	7,645,084	420,067	284	14	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0054	AL02	AC	7,645,323	419,709	286	23	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0055	AL02	AC	7,645,994	420,117	292	20	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0056	AL02	AC	7,645,619	419,716	297	19	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0057	AL02	AC	7,645,585	419,317	296	45	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0058	AL02	AC	7,646,338	419,524	259	53	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0059	AL02	AC	7,646,053	419,238	252	49	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0060	AL02	AC	7,645,798	419,008	279	39	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0061	AL02	AC	7,644,533	420,431	289	11	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0062	AL02	AC	7,644,649	420,100	289	25	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0063	AL02	AC	7,644,938	419,961	283	6	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0064	AL02	AC	7,644,656	419,660	280	22	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0065	AL02	AC	7,644,852	418,956	272	74	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0066	AL02	AC	7,645,145	419,237	296	72	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0067	AL02	AC	7,647,276	418,261	309	63	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0068	AL02	AC	7,646,371	417,652	307	9	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0069	AL02	AC	7,646,821	417,947	285	49	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0070	AL01	AC	7,655,012	418,690	261	72	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0071	AL01	AC	7,654,992	418,500	255	56	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0072	AL01	AC	7,655,011	418,291	260	87	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0073	AL01	AC	7,655,045	418,110	281	66	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0074	AL01	AC	7,655,081	417,893	291	60	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0075	AL01	AC	7,655,113	417,695	257	89	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0076	AL01	AC	7,655,156	417,500	257	74	0	-90	Received

Hole ID	Target	Drilling Method	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
23PTAC0077	AL01	AC	7,656,636	416,507	280	90	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0078	AL01	AC	7,656,305	416,211	292	69	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0079	AL01	AC	7,655,985	415,935	246	81	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0080	AL01	AC	7,655,539	413,423	288	85	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0081	AL01	AC	7,655,356	414,113	258	79	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0082	AL01	AC	7,654,905	413,652	272	87	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0083	AL01	AC	7,654,854	414,415	294	34	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0084	AL01	AC	7,655,494	414,933	248	29	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0085	AL01	AC	7,654,363	414,381	264	82	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0086	AL01	AC	7,654,674	415,169	286	51	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0087	AL01	AC	7,654,799	415,959	289	51	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0088	AL01	AC	7,654,075	415,372	246	60	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0089	AL01	AC	7,654,436	415,771	260	35	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0090	AL01	AC	7,654,603	416,366	282	79	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0091	AL01	AC	7,654,584	416,765	265	77	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0092	AL01	AC	7,653,788	416,534	263	64	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0093	AL01	AC	7,654,091	416,781	280	51	0	-90	Received
23PTAC0094	AL01	AC	7,654,396	417,029	288	51	0	-90	Received
23PTRC0001H	AL09	RC	7,721,453	372,058	244	135	0	-90	Received
23PTRC0002H	AL09	RC	7,721,307	372,450	244	147	0	-90	Received
23PTRC0003H	AL09	RC	7,721,590	371,696	283	141	0	-90	Received
23PTRC0004H	AL09	RC	7,720,897	373,292	240	103	0	-90	Received
23PTRC0005H	AL09	RC	7,724,102	365,745	266	124	0	-90	Received
23PTRC006	AL09	RC	7,719,482	366,670	283	135	74	-60	Received
23PTRC007	AL09	RC	7,719,049	366,892	257	24	65	-60	Abandoned
23PTRC008	AL09	RC	7,719,050	366,895	257	126	65	-60	Not Sampled
23PTRC011	PP-GRAV02	RC	7,630,609	413,798	250	208	20	-70	Received
23PTRC012	PP-GRAV02	RC	7,630,391	414,002	250	280	20	-70	Received
23PTDR001	AL09a	RC/DD	7,723,319	367,945	276	644	46	-71	Received
23PTDR002	AL09a	RC/DD	7,723,182	368,959	271	45	0	-70	Abandoned
23PTDR003	AL09a	RC/DD	7,723,191	368,959	350	848	357	-70	Received

Notes: *Drill hole information:*

- *Drilling Method:*
  - *AC = Air Core.*
  - *RC = Reverse Circulation.*
  - *DD = Diamond Core.*
  - *RC/DD = 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.*
- *Abandoned drill holes were terminated in Permian cover sequence and were not sampled.*

Table: Minyari Dome Project May 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

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

Notes – Minyari Dome Project Table above:

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

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

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

Notes – Citadel Project Table above:

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

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

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

Notes – Wilki Project Table above:

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

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

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

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

Gold Metal Equivalent Calculations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The metal prices used for the calculation are as follows:
  - US$ 1,227 /oz gold
  - US$ 2.62 /lb copper
  - US$ 16.97 /oz silver
  - US$ 28,000 /t WO_3 concentrate
- An exchange rate (A$:US$) of 0.778 was assumed.
- Metallurgical recoveries, based upon Antipa test-work in 2014, are as follows:
  - Gold = 84.5%, Copper = 90.0%, Silver = 85.4% and W = 50.0%
- A factor of 105% (as with the previous estimate) has been applied to the recoveries for gold, copper and silver to accommodate further optimisation of metallurgical performance. Antipa believes that this is appropriate, given the preliminary status of the recovery test-work.
- Note that the tungsten recovery of 50% is considered indicative at this preliminary stage based on the initial metallurgical findings.
- Conversion of W% to WO_3% grade requires division of W% by 0.804.
- The gold equivalent formula, based upon the above commodity prices, exchange rate, and recoveries, is thus:
  - **Aueq =** (Au (g/t) x 0.845) + ((%Cu x (74.32/50.69) x 0.90)) + ((Ag (g/t) x (0.70/50.69) x 0.854)) + ((%W/0.804 x (359.80/50.69) x 0.50))

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

PATERSON IGO F ARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Air Core, Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drill Programme

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Air Core Sampling** • Prospects/targets have been sampled by 60 air core drill holes, totaling 3,668 metres, with an average drill hole depth of 61 metres. • Air core sampling was carried out using industry best practice and carried out under Antipa-IGO joint venture (JV) protocols and QAQC procedures. • Air core sample piles representing 1m intervals were spear sampled to accumulate 2-4m composite samples for analysis, with a total of 1.5 to 2 kg collected into pre-numbered calico bags. • The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total of 1.5 to 2 kg of cuttings into a pre-numbered calico bag. • All samples are pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Assay results have been received for all air core samples submitted. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling** • A Reverse Circulation (RC) programme was completed with thirteen RC holes for 1,727m, with an average hole depth of 133m. • Two RC holes were abandoned for a total depth of 69m. • Two RC holes were utilised as pre-collars for diamond core drilling for a total depth of 259m. • Five RC holes were drilled primarily for water exploration for a total of 650m of which selected intervals were submitted for analysis. • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa-IGO farm-in protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC holes were drilled using either a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer or a 140mm diameter blade bit.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

		• RC drill holes were sampled by collecting 1.5kg to 2kg of material over 2m intervals from the exit port on a cone splitter attached to the cyclone.
		• Assay results have been received for all RC samples submitted.
		
		Diamond Core Sampling
		
		• Targets have been tested by two diamond core holes for a total of 1,492.1 metres comprising 1,233.1 metres of core and 259 metres of RC pre-collar chips.
		• RC pre-collars were drilled for both diamond core holes; the pre-collars were restricted to the post-Proterozoic cover sequence and were logged but not sampled.
		• Assay results have been received for all diamond core samples submitted.
		• All drill core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged and photographed prior to cutting.
		• All drill core sampling was competed using the following processes:
		  • Quarter core was sampled using an automatic core saw, nominally in one metre intervals with adjustments for major geological boundaries, with sample lengths ranging between 0.3m and 1.2m.
		  • Half diamond core was submitted to the DEMIRS Core Library as per the contractual requirements of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) which co-funded this drilling.
		  • The remaining quarter diamond core will be archived.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Air Core Drilling** • All air core holes were drilled by a Mantis 200 rig equipped with a 600cfm/200psi compressor owned and operated by Wallis Drilling Pty Ltd. • All drill holes were completed using an 85mm air core blade bit. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All RC drill holes were completed using a 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit or an RC blade from surface to total drill hole depths of between 16m to 280m. **Diamond Core Drilling** • RC pre-collars were drilled for all diamond core drill holes. • Diamond core drilling commenced with an HQ string to depth determined by drilling conditions followed by downsizing to NQ to the end of hole. • All diamond core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Air Core and RC Samples** • Air core and RC sample recovery and sample quality were recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • Air core and RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • Air core and RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the air core and RC samples were almost exclusively dry. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. **Diamond Core** • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond core sample recovery. • There is anticipated to be no relationship between sample recovery and/or any mineralisation as the diamond core recovery was consistently high.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of all air core, RC and diamond core sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Logging was completed for 100% of all drill holes. • All RC and diamond core sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility at 1m intervals using a handheld KT-10 Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • For air core, the start of hole and end of hole sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility. • A total of 3,668m air core drill chip samples and a total of 1,727m RC drill chip samples were logged. A total of 1,233.1 diamond core metres were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Air Core Samples** • One metre samples were collected from a cyclone into a plastic bucket and then laid out on the ground in rows of 10 or 20 samples. • Composite air core samples of 2-4m was completed by combining spear samples of the intervals to generate a 1.5 to 2 kg (average) sample weight. • The final metre of each hole was spear sampled to collect a total sample weight of 1.5 to 2 kg. **RC samples** • Samples were collected as 2m splits from the rig mounted cone splitter and submitted to the lab for analysis. **Diamond Core** • Diamond core was sampled as quarter core on nominal 1.0m sample intervals within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Field duplicate samples are collected for all diamond core holes every 40m. • Alternating Standard or Blank CRMs are inserted every

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		20m. **Sample Preparation** • Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation encountered in the region.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All drill samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a subsample for laboratory analysis. **Air Core sample Analysis** • Each 2-4m composite sub-sample is analysed for a 53-element suite with an ICP-MS finish. The material is digested and refluxed with nitric and hydrochloric ('aqua regia digest') acid, which is suitable for air core 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). • All end of hole 1m air core 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,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn and Zr. The four acid digestion method can be considered near total for all elements. • All end of hole 1m air core samples were also analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay of a 30g sub-sample with inductively 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. **RC and Diamond Core Sample Analysis** • All 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 samples were also analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by fire assay of a 30g sub-sample with inductively 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. **RC, Air Core and Diamond Core** • Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. • 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 stage. • In addition to IGO supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant drill intersections have been visually verified by multiple members of the Antipa geology team, including the Managing Director. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the company's logging system. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Vertical air core drill holes do not require azimuth checking for drill rig set-up. • RC 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. • For RC and diamond core drill holes, surveys were completed downhole using a single shot Axis Champe survey instrument. Upon hole completion, most holes are surveyed using a Reflex Ez-Gyro North Seeker downhole survey instrument. • Surveys were checked by the supervising Geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35° accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Greenfields collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (e.g. Induced Polarisation, magnetic, electromagnetic) and/or soil or geochemical targets and/or air core anomalies. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		estimation. • Reported intersections are aggregated using downhole length weighting of consecutive drill hole sample laboratory assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill lines are orientated northeast to southwest and perpendicular to the regional geological trends in the target areas. • Multiple air core lines were drilled on WNW – ESE direction. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified in the "regional" soil and structural targets at this point in time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by IGO to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples are stored at IGO managed field camps prior to transport to Perth via Port Hedland by Bishops Transport.
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.

PATERSON IGO FARM-IN PROJECT – 2023 Air Core, Reverse Circulation and Diamond Core Drill Programme

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • 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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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 DMIRS publicly available reports.
		• All the various technical and exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system.
		• The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
		• 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.*
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• ≥ 0.5 ppm silver; and/or • ≥ 25 ppm Bismuth; and/or • ≥ 30 ppm Arsenic; and/or • ≥ 100 ppm Cobalt; and/or • ≥ 1000 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 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.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.