MEDIA RELEASE

16 December 2013

ANTIPAMINERALS

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Antipa Minerals Update

Highlights

- **Western Australian Government funding received for proposed Corker deposit drilling programme.**
- **Metallurgical testwork results on Calibre deposit expected to be received January 2014.**

Corker Deposit WA Government Co-Funded Drilling Program

The Company has received funding approval for $134,500 from the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) for ongoing exploration at its Corker deposit.

The next phase exploration at Corker contemplates the completion of an initial three diamond drillholes for up to approximately 1,000 metres (Figure 2), to be 50% EIS co-funded, and downhole electromagnetic surveys.

Exploration will target thicker and shallower extensions of the high value per tonne Corker mineralisation seen to date. The Company expects to be able to commence the Corker drilling programme during March/April 2014 subject to the negotiation of a suitable drilling rig contract and funding.

Antipa would like to acknowledge the ongoing support provided by the WA Government through its EIS programme for the Company's exploration programmes. Since listing the Company has successfully applied for three WA Government EIS co-funded drilling grants. The EIS co-funded drilling programme preferentially funds high quality, technical and economically based projects that promote new exploration concepts and are assessed by a panel on the basis of geoscientific and exploration targeting merit.

Corker Deposit Background

Corker is located 3km northwest of Calibre and was an Antipa 2012 greenfield high-grade massive sulphide copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold±tungsten discovery which was targeted from the Company's 2011 heliborne VTEM survey.

The Company has completed seven diamond drillholes at Corker (Table 1) intersecting high-grade polymetallic mineralisation, grading up to 22 g/t gold equivalent, across 230m and is open in all directions. The mineralisation is thickening and improving in grade to the north and west (Figures 1 and 2).

The last drillhole completed at Corker, 13AMD0031, intersected the thickest mineralisation to date; returning 1.59m grading 8.25 g/t gold

ASX: **AZY**

Corporate Directory

Stephen Power
Executive Chairman

Roger Mason
Managing Director

Mark Rodda
Non-Executive Director

Peter Buck
Non-Executive Director

Gary Johnson
Non-Executive Director

Company Background

Listed on ASX April 2011 following successful completion of A$10M IPO.

Citadel Project acquired from Centaurus Metals April 2011 for shares/options upon IPO completion.

North Telfer Project acquired from Paladin Energy May 2011 pursuant to an agreement.

Maiden Mineral Resource for Magnum deposit announced March 2012.

Corker high-grade precious and base metal deposit discovered April 2012.

Calibre gold-copper-silver-tungsten deposit discovered November 2012.

Paterson Project acquired from Yandal Investments (a Mark Creasy company) September 2013 for shares.

Maiden Mineral Resource for Calibre deposit announced October 2013.

Company Projects

Citadel Project covering 1,595km^2 of prospective exploration licences (1,512km^2 granted) in the World-Class underexplored Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Citadel Project is located approximately 75km north of Newcrest's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and includes the gold-copper-silver± tungsten Magnum and Calibre deposits and the high-grade polymetallic Corker deposit.

North Telfer Project covering an additional 1,341km^2 of prospective exploration licences (819km^2 granted) located approximately 20km north of the Telfer mine.

Paterson Project covering an additional 3,367km^2 of prospective exploration licences (all applications) located as close as 2.5km from the Telfer mine.

equivalent (with 1.85% Cu, 4.25% Zn, 2.07% Pb, 91.19 g/t Ag, 0.35 g/t Au and 0.02% W), less than 50m north of the discovery drillhole which returned a narrow 0.15m, similar grade, intersection (Table 2).

Corker Deposit Exploration Target

The Corker Exploration Target has been derived from a combination of geophysical and drillhole information.

The region of drilling represents a relatively small portion of the Corker target area which has the potential to deliver a significant high-grade polymetallic mineral system with the potential to provide an underground mining opportunity.

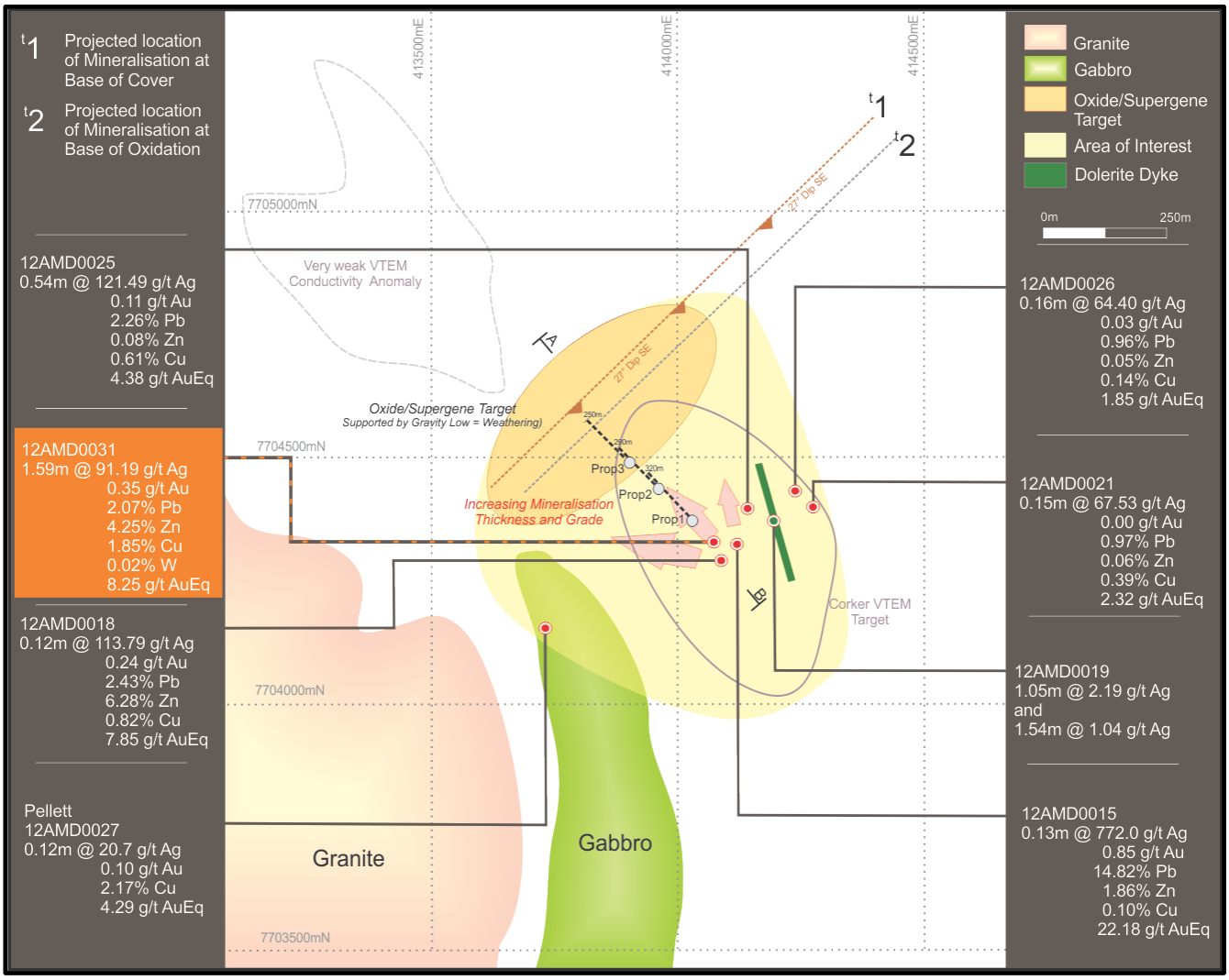

Figure 1: Corker and Pellet prospect area geological interpretation plan (projected to the unconformity/base of cover) showing drillhole intersections and target area

The Company has defined the Exploration Target for the Corker silver-lead-zinc-copper-gold±tungsten deposit as follows:

- *Exploration Target:* Tonnage range of between 4.9 to 7.4 million tonnes and grade range of 3.9 to 5.8 g/t gold equivalent for 610koz to 1.37Moz gold equivalent.

The Corker Exploration Target has been derived on the basis of interpretations of the seven diamond drillholes (Figure 1), including geological, structural and assay data, in conjunction with ground gravity, airborne, surface and downhole electromagnetic data and models. A detailed explanation of the basis for the Corker Exploration Targets can be found in the "Notes" section at the back of this announcement.

The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource for the area the subject of the Exploration Target, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource in respect of such area.

Corker Exploration Programme

The next phase exploration at Corker contemplates the completion of an initial three diamond drillholes for up to approximately 1,000 metres (Figure 2), to be 50% EIS co-funded, and downhole electromagnetic surveys.

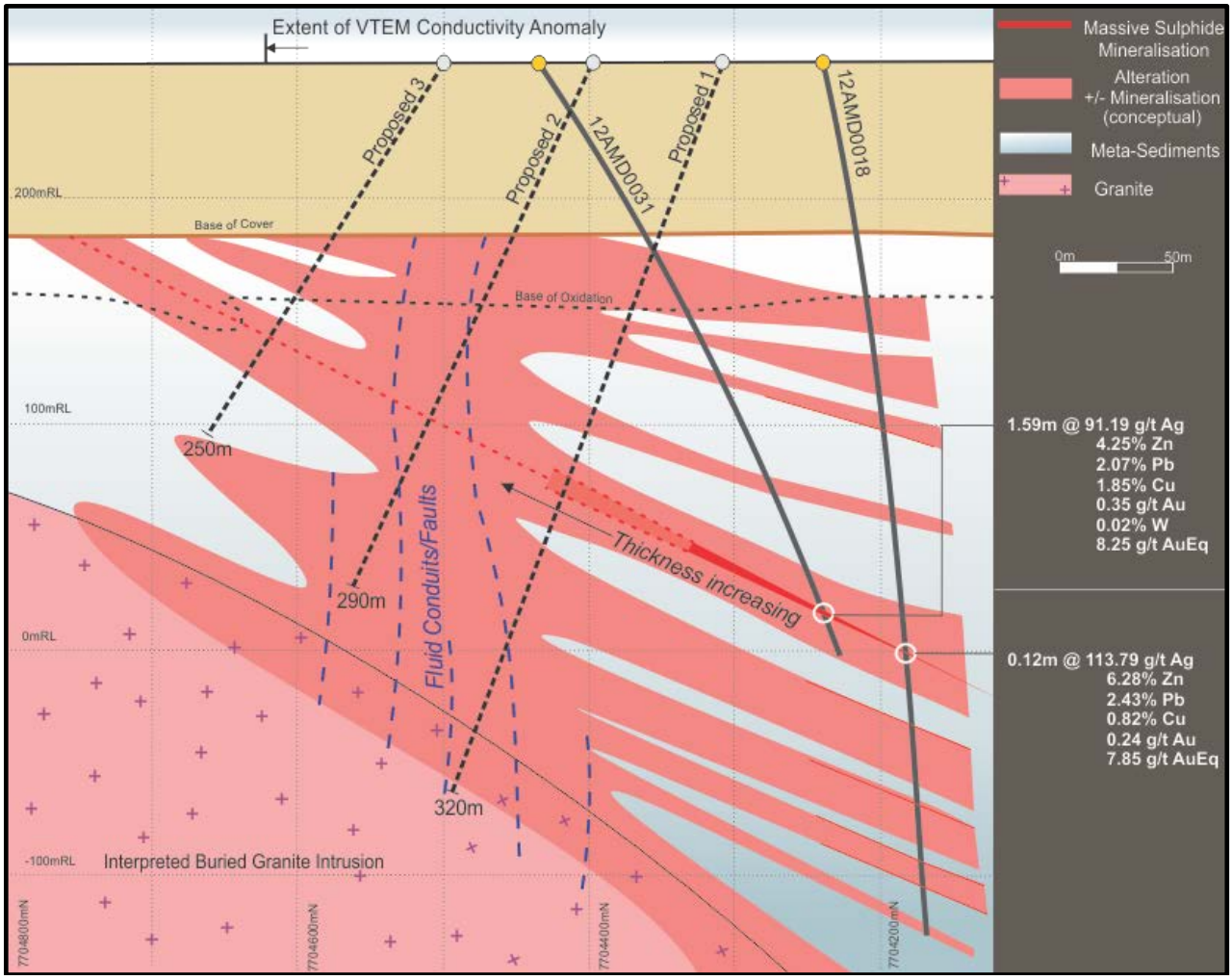

Figure 2: Corker conceptual cross-section (looking to 040°) showing proposed drillholes and multiple zones of stratabound mineralisation and main zone projected to base of cover

Exploration will target thicker and shallower mineralisation and also test for the possibility of multiple stacked mineralised stratabound horizons and mineralised cross-cutting "feeder" conduits (Figure 2).

Calibre Metallurgical Testwork Programme

The Company has engaged Bureau Veritas Australia, a world leader in testing, to undertake the initial Calibre deposit metallurgical testwork programme.

The objectives of the metallurgical testwork programme are to provide preliminary guidance on the metallurgical recoveries and concentrate specifications for copper, gold, silver and tungsten, and processing facility flowsheet design.

Specifically the programme will investigate the amenability of various gravity based metallurgical processes, including Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS"), to deliver beneficiation or "concentrate" upgrade benefits prior to the sulphide floatation stages. Detailed analytical and mineragraphic testwork, including QEMSCAN analysis, will be used to optimise the sulphide floatation performance.

The final results of the metallurgical programme are expected late January to early February next year.

For further information, please visit www.antipaminerals.com.au or contact:

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About Antipa Minerals:

Antipa Minerals Ltd is an Australian public company which was formed with the objective of identifying under-explored mineral projects in mineral provinces which have the potential to host world class mineral deposits, thereby offering high leverage exploration potential. The Company owns a 1,595km^2 package of prospective tenements (1,512km^2 granted) in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia known as the Citadel Project. The Citadel Project is located approximately 75km north of Newcrest's Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and includes the gold-copper-silver±tungsten Mineral Resources at the Calibre and Magnum deposits and high-grade polymetallic Corker deposit.

The Company has an additional 1,341km^2 of exploration licences (819km^2 granted), known as the North Telfer Project which extend its ground holding in the Paterson Province to within 20km of the Telfer mine and 30km of the O'Callaghans deposit.

The Company has also acquired, from the Mark Creasy controlled company Kitchener Resources Pty Ltd, an additional 3,367km^2 of exploration licence applications in the Paterson Province which come to within 2.5km of the Telfer mine and 6km of the O'Callaghans deposit.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Roger Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Roger Mason has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Roger Mason consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 program 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: Corker Deposit Drillhole Collar Locations (GDA94 / MGA Zone 51)

Hole ID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Final Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)
12AMD0015	7704426	414198	260	550.00	210	-55
12AMD0018	7704376	414115	260	412.00	200	-65
12AMD0019	7704423	414194	260	450.00	175	-70
12AMD0021	7704425	414194	260	378.00	108	-70
12AMD0025	7704500	414145	260	451.00	178	-63
12AMD0026	7704492	414196	260	337.10	135	-73
12AMD0031	7704495	414050	260	318.67	165	-50

Table 2: Corker Drill Hole Intersection Highlights

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Copper (%)
12AMD0015	282.27	292.00	9.73	12.10	0.02	0.23	0.09	0.05
Including:								
12AMD0015	285.11	286.11	1.00	111.63	0.18	2.14	0.55	0.25
Including:								
12AMD0015	285.11	285.24	0.13	772.00	0.85	14.80	1.86	0.10
12AMD0018	259.64	260.75	1.11	26.29	0.05	0.53	0.82	0.37
Including:	260.15	260.27	0.12	113.79	0.24	2.43	6.28	0.82
12AMD0021	310.95	312.00	1.05	11.27	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.13
Including:	311.10	311.25	0.15	67.53	0.00	0.97	0.06	0.39
12AMD0019	NSI*							
12AMD0025	267.76	268.76	1.00	69.5	0.07	1.28	0.06	0.40
Including:	267.90	268.44	0.54	121.5	0.11	2.26	0.08	0.61
12AMD0026	294.59	295.59	1.00	15.3	0.01	0.23	0.04	0.06
Including:	295.00	295.16	0.16	64.40	0.03	0.96	0.05	0.14
12AMD0031	295.50	297.09	1.59	91.19	0.35	2.07	4.25	1.85

**12AMD0019: Expected location of mineralisation obscured by a post mineralisation (Cambrian) dolerite dyke*

Notes:

Previous Public Reporting:

The following public reporting of exploration results pertaining to the Company's Corker deposit can be found on the Antipa Minerals Ltd website (http://www.antipaminerals.com.au):

- *2nd September 2011 = "Citadel Project - VTEM Electromagnetic Survey Results"*
- *17th November 2011 = "Citadel Project – LandTEM™ Electromagnetic Survey"*
- *13th June 2012 = "Citadel Project – Corker and Magnum Drilling Update"*
- *2nd July 2012 = "Citadel Project – Corker and Magnum Second Drilling Update"*
- *3rd August 2012 = "Citadel Project Drilling Update - Exploration Upside Expanded"*
- *13th December 2012 = "Citadel Project Phase 2 Drilling Programme – Twin Success"*
- *20th December 2012 = "Citadel Project Phase 2 Drilling Programme – Corker Assays"*

Metal Equivalent Grades:

Copper equivalent grade (CuEq or Copper Equiv %) and Gold equivalent grade (AuEq or Gold Equiv g/t) are based on the following (10/12/2013) USD metal prices:

$1,262.00/oz Au, $20.43/oz Ag, $3.268/lb Cu, $0.9632/lb Pb, $0.8872/lb Zn and $27,000/t W as scheelite ($CaWO_4$) and/or Wolframite, ($(Fe,Mn)WO_4$) in WO_3 concentrate.

Currency Exchange Rate AUD to USD = 0.9022

Using the following formulae;

Copper equivalent grade = %Cu + %Zn x (19.56/72.05) + %Pb x (21.23/72.05) + Ag (g/t) x (0.66/72.05) + Au (g/t) x (40.57/72.05) + %W x (270.00/72.05)

Gold equivalent grade = Au (g/t) + %Cu x (72.05/40.57) + %Zn x (19.56/40.57) + %Pb x (21.23/40.57) + Ag (g/t) x (0.66/40.57) + %W x (270.00/40.57)

Grades have not been adjusted for the metallurgical or refining recoveries (i.e. all are assumed to be 100% which would not occur in practice) and the copper equivalent and gold equivalent grades are an exploration nature only; intended for summarising grade. Tungsten, where present, is the only by-product credit used in determining the Metal Equivalent grades.

Corker Exploration Target - Detailed explanation of the basis for the statement:

The Corker Exploration Target is based on existing, publically available (see above), geophysical and drillhole data and information, and resultant modelling and interpretations.

Tonnage Range Basis:

- *Density of 3.37 gm/cm^3 used for Corker copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold±tungsten mineralisation; as determined from direct measurements (linear weighted average) from drillcore.*
- *Exploration Target – Tonnage Lower Limit = Two regions hosting mineralisation, i.e.:*
  - *Two stratabound horizons, or*
  - *One stratabound horizon and one cross-cutting feeder structure.*
  - *Each with following dimensions; 440m strike x 3m (diluted) total true width x 440m dip extent below the base of transported cover.*
- *Exploration Target – Tonnage Upper Limit = Two regions hosting mineralisation, i.e.:*
  - *Two stratabound horizons, or*

- *One stratabound horizon and one cross-cutting feeder structure.*
- *<u>Each</u> with following dimensions; 660m strike x 3m (diluted) total true width x 660m dip extent below the base of transported cover.*

Grade Range Basis:

- *±20% of the average metal grades as determined from copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold±tungsten laboratory assay grades derived from linear weighted fully diluted intersections, from Corker diamond drillhole 12AMD0031, representative of the main stratabound mineralisation target area, details as follows:*
  - *Exploration Target Grade Ranges:*
    - *Copper = 0.9 to 1.3%*
    - *Zinc = 2.0 to 3.0 g/t*
    - *Lead = 1.0 to 1.4 g/t*
    - *Silver = 42.0 to 63.0 g/t*
    - *Gold = 0.15 to 0.25 g/t*
    - *Tungsten = 80 to 120ppm*
    - *Copper Equivalent = 2.2 to 3.3%*
    - *Gold Equivalent = 3.9 to 5.8 g/t*

Geophysical Support for Corker Exploration Target:

- *Extent of heliborne VTEM electromagnetic conductivity anomalies.*
- *Extent of Surface Moving-Loop electromagnetic conductivity anomaly.*
- *Extent of downhole electromagnetic conductivity anomalies.*
- *Detailed ground gravity survey data.*

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Corker deposit was sampled by diamond drill holes (DDH), with a total of seven DDH drilled for 2,898m and average depth of 414m. • The DDH program was drilled across two approximate east-west sections spaced approximately 60m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 90m. • Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 5m. • Holes are angled towards grid southeast to southwest at varying angles to optimally intersect the mineralisation. • Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled on intervals from 0.1 to 2.0m selected on the basis of geological boundaries. • If the sample interval is less than 1.5 m in length half the core was submitted for assay. If the sample interval is greater than 1.5 m in length then quarter of the core is submitted for assay. • Samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample for a lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. All other elements (34 in total) were assayed using a four acid digest, inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectroscopy technique (ICP-OES) with various detection limits.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the current Corker drilling. Drillholes were completed using HQ and NQ2 sized core. Rock-rolled pre-collar depths range from 72 to 90m and hole depths range from 319 to 550m. • The core is oriented using a Reflex ACT 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.*	• Core recovery is routinely recorded as a percentage. Overall recoveries are >95% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional localised regions either side of the unconformity/base of transported cover. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery. • To date, no detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recovery and/or and grade has been warranted as the mineralisation is defined by diamond core drilling which has high recoveries.
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.*	• Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Geological logging of 100% of all drill core was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, sulphides and structure. • Geotechnical logging of all core was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is stored in the Company's technical database. • All drill holes were logged in full with the exception of the rock-rolled pre-collar component of the diamond drillholes. The pre-collar in entirely within the transported (younger) cover material. • Snowden considers that the Company's logging is carried out in sufficient detail to meet the requirements of the reporting of exploration results and resource estimation and mining studies. • Core was photographed both wet and dry.
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.*	• Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled on intervals from 0.1 to 2.0m selected on the basis of geological boundaries. • Diamond core is sampled on a nominal 2.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.1 to 1.0m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Sample intervals are adjusted so that samples do not cross lithological boundaries and samples are collected from the same side of the core. • Samples are collected from half-core (if <1.5m) and quarter-core (if >1.5m) using a diamond saw located at the Company's field facility. • Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. • No RC samples have been collected at Corker. • Sample preparation of diamond core was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the core sample down to approximately 10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 and split into a sub–sample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sulphide style of mineralisation at Corker, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sample preparation technique of core is in line with industry standards. • The samples are digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest") suitable for silica based samples. This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical methods used were ICP–OES (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • Company analysis of the QAQC data for the Corker deposit found the standard sample results to be acceptable. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 30 samples, increasing to every 20 samples in mineralised zones and decreasing to every 50 samples in unmineralised zones. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • No field duplicates/second core sampling QC were utilised during this diamond drilling program. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, MinAnalytical includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • 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 intersections of the diamond drilling have been visually verified by the Managing Director. • No twinned holes have been drilled at Corker. • All logging is entered directly into a ruggedized notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master Access SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drillhole collar locations are surveyed using a hand held Garmin 60CSx GPS which has an accuracy of ±3 m. • The drilling coordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. • Rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. • Drillhole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drillhole collar coordinates. • Downhole surveys were undertaken in-hole during drilling using a 'Reflex EZ Trac Camera' device at 30 to 50 metre intervals (maximum 50 metres) with a final survey at the end of the drillhole. • Downhole 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 drillhole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drillhole 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.*	• At this point the nominal drill hole spacing two approximate east-west sections spaced approximately 60m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 90m. • No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the Corker drilling is appropriate given the strike and morphology of the stratabound mineralisation. • The orientation of potential key cross-cutting structures and any relationship to mineralisation at Corker has yet to be identified. • No sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Corker at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Sirius personnel to Centurion transport in Port Hedland and then to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

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 drilling is located wholly within Exploration License E45/2877. Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in the tenement and there are no royalties on the tenement. • E45/2877 is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Corker deposit was a greenfield discovery by the Company in 2012. There has been no other exploration of the target area or deposit region by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear and fault controlled massive sulphide breccia polymetallic mineralisation. The mineralisation is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but the Corker hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. The Corker deposit is interpreted to be analogous to a distal skarn mineral system.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Refer to tabulations in the 'Notes' section of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Reported aggregated intervals have been length and bulk density weighted. • No top-cuts have been applied. • A nominal 0.5% copper equivalent lower cut-off grade is applied. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • See the 'Notes' section of this report for the metal equivalence assumptions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The stratabound mineralisation is dominantly shallowly dipping (25°) to the southeast and is drilled to south ± 40° with drill holes inclined between -50 and -73°. • In general the intersection angles for the drilling appear to be close to perpendicular to the mineralised zones. Therefore the reported downhole intersections approximate 70% to 80% true width.
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.*	• Refer to body of this announcement.
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 be found in previous public reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or previous public reports. • The outlines of heliborne, surface and downhole electromagnetic conductivity anomalies can be found in previous public reports. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material are measured for their bulk density which range from 2.67 g/cm3 to 4.02g/cm3. • Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulphur, zinc and magnesium. • Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is stored in the Company's technical database. • No metallurgical have been completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• At this stage mineralisation identified by diamond drilling is broadly understood and requires further work to test for lateral and vertical extensions and continuity. • A work program is currently in the planning phase and will be reported when completed. • For diagrams refer to body of this announcement.