

Additional Historical Drilling Data Identifies further High Grade Gold Intersections from 100% owned Minyari Deposit situated 40 km from Telfer Mine

Highlights

- Ongoing Minyari deposit review identifies an additional 15 previously unreported historic drillholes resulting in a number of additional high grade gold (with copper) intersections and an updated geological interpretation.
- Intersection highlights from the additional historic drillholes include:

MHC065-10 (100650 North; Diamond Drillhole):

15.9m at 4.40 g/t gold and 0.46% copper from 31.3m downhole.

MHC070-25 (100700 North; Diamond Drillhole):

18.5m at 3.03 g/t gold and 0.11% copper from 101.3m downhole.

MHC065-10 (100650 North; Diamond Drillhole):

17.2m at 2.62 g/t gold and 0.63% copper from 10.3m downhole

MHC065-10 (100650 North; Diamond Drillhole):

10.3m at 4.09 g/t gold and 0.31% copper from 52.4m downhole

MHC0625-02 (100625 North; Diamond Drillhole):

9.7m at 3.83 g/t gold and 0.61% copper from 38.5m downhole

MHC075-01 (100750 North; Diamond Drillhole):

9.1m at 2.88 g/t gold and 0.11% copper from 114.6m downhole

MHC070-26 (100700 North; Diamond Drillhole):

5.9m at 4.29 g/t gold and 0.63% copper from 170.7m downhole

MHC060-19 (100600 North; Diamond Drillhole):

6.5m at 2.73 g/t gold and 0.74% copper from 134.1m downhole

MHC0625-03 (100625 North; Diamond Drillhole):

4.9m at 3.51 g/t gold and 0.28% copper from 33.1m downhole

Note: All of the intersections above are down-hole widths.

- Minyari deposit drilled along 250 to 300 metres of strike and 150 to 200m across strike and mineralisation remains open.
- Strong exploration upside – only 9 drillholes deeper than 140m below the surface at the Minyari deposit – All of which intersected significant gold mineralisation.
- Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Programme in progress and objectives remain unchanged. Samples will be batched and sent for laboratory analysis and results announced periodically, with the final batch of results expected within 2 months following completion of the drilling programme.
- Shallow, high grade gold/copper style mineralisation provides possible open pit mining opportunity close to infrastructure.



ANTIPAMINERALS

www.antipaminerals.com.au

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.

Citadel Project acquired from Centaurus Metals April 2011.

North Telfer Project acquired from Paladin Energy May 2011.

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.

JORC 2012 Mineral Resources for the Calibre and Magnum deposits announced February 2015.

Citadel Project Farmin entered into with Rio Tinto Exploration October 2015.

Minyari Dome tenement holding acquired December 2015.

Company Projects

Citadel Project covering 1,335km² of prospective granted exploration licences in the World-Class underexplored Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. Rio Tinto may earn up to a 75% Interest in the Citadel Project by funding exploration expenditure of \$60m.

North Telfer Project covering an additional 1,310km² of prospective granted exploration licences located approximately 20km north of the Telfer mine, including the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA deposits.

Paterson and Telfer Dome Projects covering an additional combined 1,631km² of prospective granted exploration licences and 80km² of exploration licence applications located as close as 5km from the Telfer mine.

MINYARI DEPOSIT

Additional Drilling Data

On 8 February, 2016 the Company announced the results of a review of its 100% owned Minyari and WACA tenements (Figures 1 and 2). The Company has now completed a review of an additional 15 previously unreported historic drillholes which have provided the following ≥ 10 grams-metres (“gmm” i.e. grams per tonne gold x length of intercept) downhole intersection highlights (refer also to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 3 to 12):

Hole ID	Cross-Section Northing (Local Grid)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
MHC060-18	100600	37.50	92.00	69.60	0.91	0.34
Including	100600	71.90	73.00	1.10	6.54	7.98
Including	100600	76.60	81.75	5.15	2.34	0.93
Including	100600	88.00	93.00	5.00	2.29	0.21
MHC060-19	100600	134.10	140.59	6.49	2.73	0.74
MHC0625-01	100625	11.80	20.85	9.05	1.18	0.25
MHC0625-02	100625	6.40	13.50	7.10	1.93	0.28
Including	100625	12.50	13.50	1.00	10.03	0.40
MHC0625-02	100625	38.50	48.20	9.70	3.83	0.61
Including	100625	46.40	48.20	1.80	9.60	0.62
MHC0625-03	100625	19.60	28.30	8.70	1.70	0.23
MHC0625-03	100625	33.10	38.00	4.90	3.51	0.28
Including	100625	34.00	34.10	0.10	21.70	4.74
Including	100625	37.00	38.00	1.00	11.50	0.18
MHC0625-04	100625	5.00	45.82	40.82	1.83	0.34
Including	100625	23.40	32.40	9.00	5.45	0.65
MHC065-10	100650	10.30	27.50	17.20	2.62	0.63
Including	100650	12.30	16.50	4.20	5.34	0.84
Including	100650	21.20	23.00	1.80	6.24	0.45
MHC065-10	100650	31.35	47.20	15.85	4.40	0.46
Including	100650	36.50	40.85	4.35	10.34	0.65
Including	100650	45.60	47.10	1.50	9.28	1.68
MHC065-10	100650	52.40	62.70	10.30	4.09	0.31
Including	100650	56.00	56.60	1.30	26.11	0.78
MHC065-12	100650	39.20	41.10	1.90	6.64	0.25
Including	100650	39.20	39.60	0.40	30.50	0.70
MHC070-25	100700	101.30	119.80	18.50	3.03	0.11
Including	100700	107.95	110.60	2.65	12.73	0.26
MHC070-26	100700	136.30	147.95	11.65	1.54	0.29

Hole ID	Cross-Section Northing (Local Grid)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
Including	100700	145.30	145.50	0.20	39.50	0.73
MHC070-26	100700	170.70	176.60	5.90	4.29	0.63
Including	100700	170.70	174.30	3.60	6.35	0.69
MHC075-01	100750	114.60	123.70	9.10	2.88	0.11
Including	100750	114.60	116.85	2.25	10.53	0.02
MHC075-01	100750	147.85	149.75	1.90	10.30	0.20

Phase 1 RC Drilling Programme

The Company's 2016 Phase 1 Minyari deposit RC drilling programme commenced on 1 June. The Company has taken into consideration recent revisions to the Minyari deposit geological interpretation noted below and adjusted several drillholes to accommodate the steeper dip on the western side of the deposit. The overall metrics remain as previously announced, i.e. approximately 70 RC drillholes and up to 10,000m of drilling.

The main objectives of the drilling programme also remain unchanged. These are to investigate potential extensions to the limits of the Minyari gold-copper mineralisation over a total strike length of approximately 450m from near surface to vertical depths of up to 240m. Also, further possible regions of gold-copper mineralisation will be explored through the testing of Induced Polarisation chargeability anomalies approximately 300m south and 250m north of the main region of Phase 1 drilling, extending the total strike length investigated to approximately 1,000m.

The Phase 1 drilling programme is expected to be completed during July. As usual, samples will be batched and sent for assay on a periodic basis and announcements will be made periodically as assays are received. The final batch of laboratory assays is expected to be received within two months following completion of the drilling programme.

Phase 2 Exploration Programme

Upon completion of the Phase 1 Minyari RC drilling programme the Company will review the results with the aim of carrying out such further exploration activities, including drilling, as may be necessary to advance the Project towards a Scoping Study stage, if warranted. The Company would expect to be able to announce the results of such a review and commence any Phase 2 Exploration Programme activities during the fourth quarter of this calendar year.

Geological Interpretation - Overview

The Minyari deposit has been drilled along 250 to 300 metres of strike and 150 to 200m across strike to in excess of 60m in thickness. High grade shallow oxide gold mineralisation commences from less than 1 to 10 metres below thin transported cover (i.e. sand dune and/or colluvial (transported) soil). Drilling has been on a close spaced drill pattern (i.e. 25 to 100m, generally 50m "north-south" sections with 10m to 20m "east-west" spacing on section). The base of complete oxidation generally occurs between 20 to 50m below the surface, below which transitional and primary sulphide gold-copper mineralisation occurs. Refer to Figures 3 to 12.

Minyari oxide and primary mineralisation is variably open down dip to the west and potentially open along strike and has only been tested by very limited deeper drilling, with just nine Minyari deposit drillholes penetrating more than 140m below the surface, testing only 165m of strike length below this depth.

Geological Interpretation – Additional Drilling Data

The Company's ongoing due diligence, data capture and review process has continued to materially expand the digital database via the capture of a range of geological, structural and various multi-element assay data for the Minyari deposit, including the identification of 15 additional historic (1986 -1987) drillholes. The result has seen a refinement of the Minyari deposit geological interpretation. The 15 additional historic drillholes include 6 shallow ($\leq 60\text{m}$) drillholes located on a 25 metre infill cross-section (i.e. 100625N), 3 additional 'infill' drillholes and 6 extensional drillholes located down dip to the west (Table 1 and Figures 3 to 12).

The updated Minyari deposit interpretation includes the lithological and alteration domains (aided by the trace element geochemistry) and structures, with one outcome being the interpretation that gold-copper mineralisation zones change from being predominantly moderately dipping (i.e. 40° to 50°) to predominantly steeply dipping (i.e. 60° to 80°) from east to west across the deposit (refer to Figures 3 to 12). The updated interpretation, involving a steepening of dip to the west, suggests that the gold-copper mineralisation intersected by MHC20001, drilled by Newcrest in 2012 to a depth of 847.5m, represents the down dip extension of the near surface Minyari deposit mineralisation. There is +350 metres of untested vertical distance between the MHC20001 intersections (i.e. 16.0m at 2.50 g/t gold and 0.54% copper and 6.0m at 3.23 g/t gold and 0.23% copper) and mineralisation located up dip in MHC70-26 (i.e. 5.9m at 4.29 g/t gold and 0.63% copper). Refer to Figures 6 and 7.

In addition to this significant dip extent of gold-copper mineralisation which remains open and predominantly untested, drillhole MHC75-01 on 100750 North also intersected high grade gold mineralisation (i.e. up to 38.00 g/t gold refer to Table 1) located 50m north along strike of the previously identified high grade gold mineralisation on 100700 North (refer to Figures 3, 4, and 10).

On 100650 North (Figure 9) recently identified historic drillhole MHC065-12 did not intersect material gold mineralisation midway (approximately 20 to 25m) between MHC086-3 and MHC065-11 which may simply reflect the normal variability of the gold mineralisation. Also on 100650 North recently identified historic drillhole MHC065-13, located 60m west of MHC065-11, intersected weak gold mineralisation; however, based on the interpreted steepened mineralisation dip in this region MHC065-13 appears not to have reached the target zone.

The Company continues to compile, process and analyse historic data including, but not restricted to, drillhole geological and analytical data and geophysical data (e.g. aeromagnetics, radiometrics and Induced Polarisation), with the aim of further refining Minyari Dome exploration activities, geological interpretations and target identification. Due to the vast majority of the drillhole data being 30 to 35 years old, non-digital in nature and of varied provenance (i.e. WMC, Newmont and Newcrest) the veracity in terms of completeness and accuracy (e.g. location) cannot be known with complete certainty; for example recent investigations have contradicted the location of drillhole MHD-1 which was previously understood to be on 100550 North but has been reconciled, due to the recognition of a gridding issue, to be located on 100700 North (Figure 6).

Given the historic data reviewed to date, the Company believes there are reasonable prospects that extensional exploration drilling has the capacity to delineate significant primary gold-copper mineralisation potentially amenable to open pit and/or underground mining.

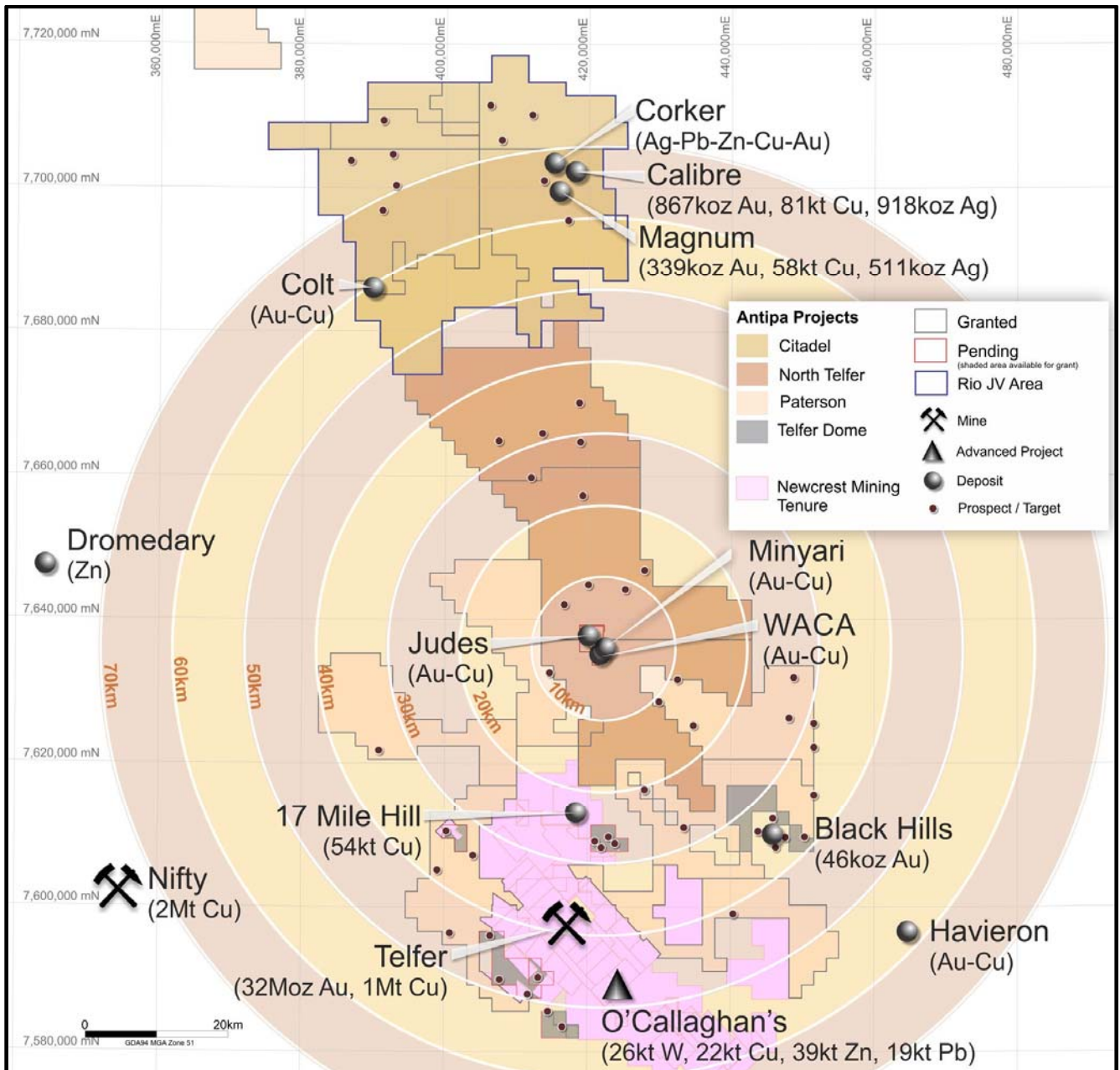


Figure 1: Antipa's Paterson Province Projects identifying major deposits and mines (20km grid).

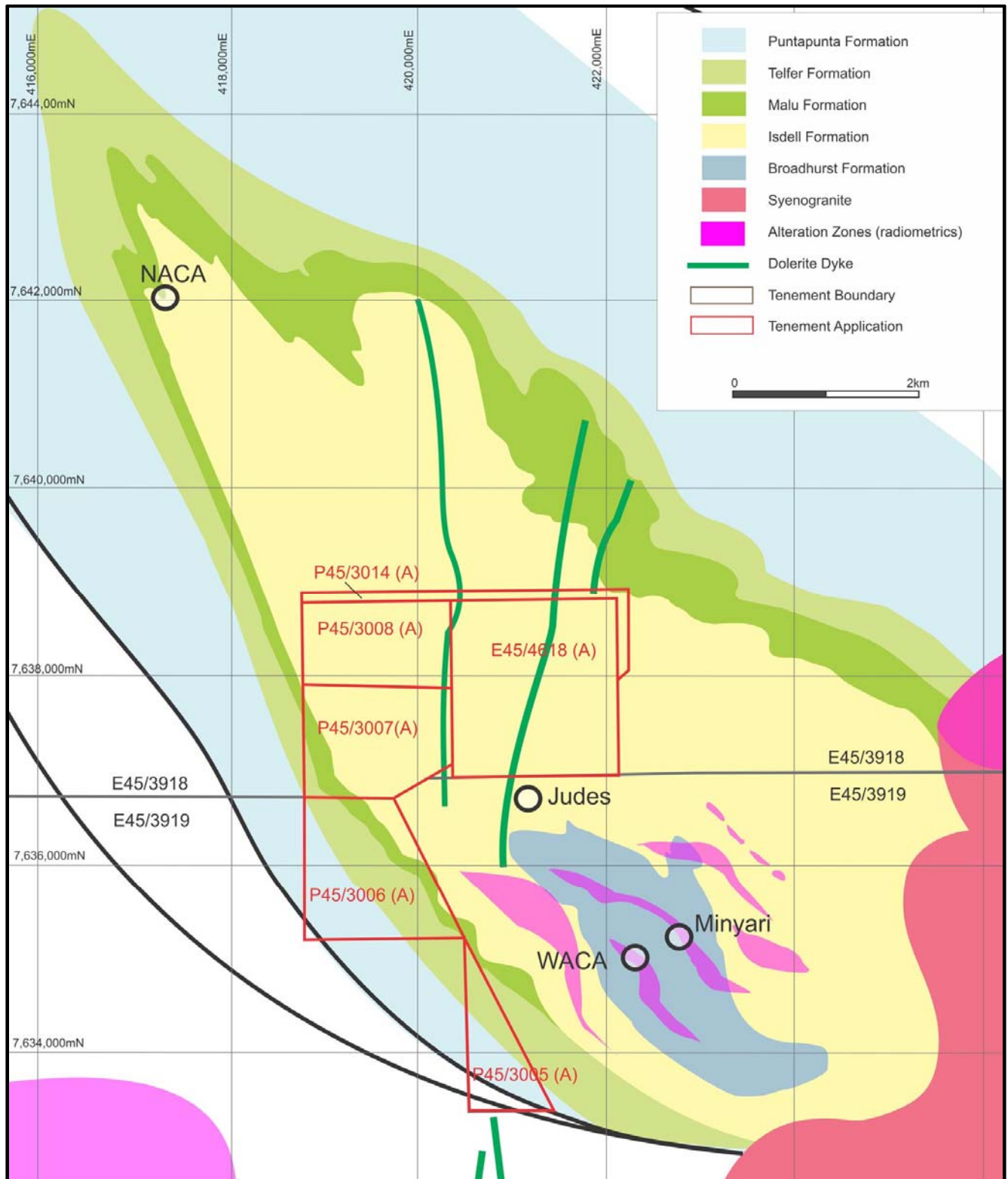


Figure 2: Minyari Dome region showing deposits and Antipa tenements (2km grid).

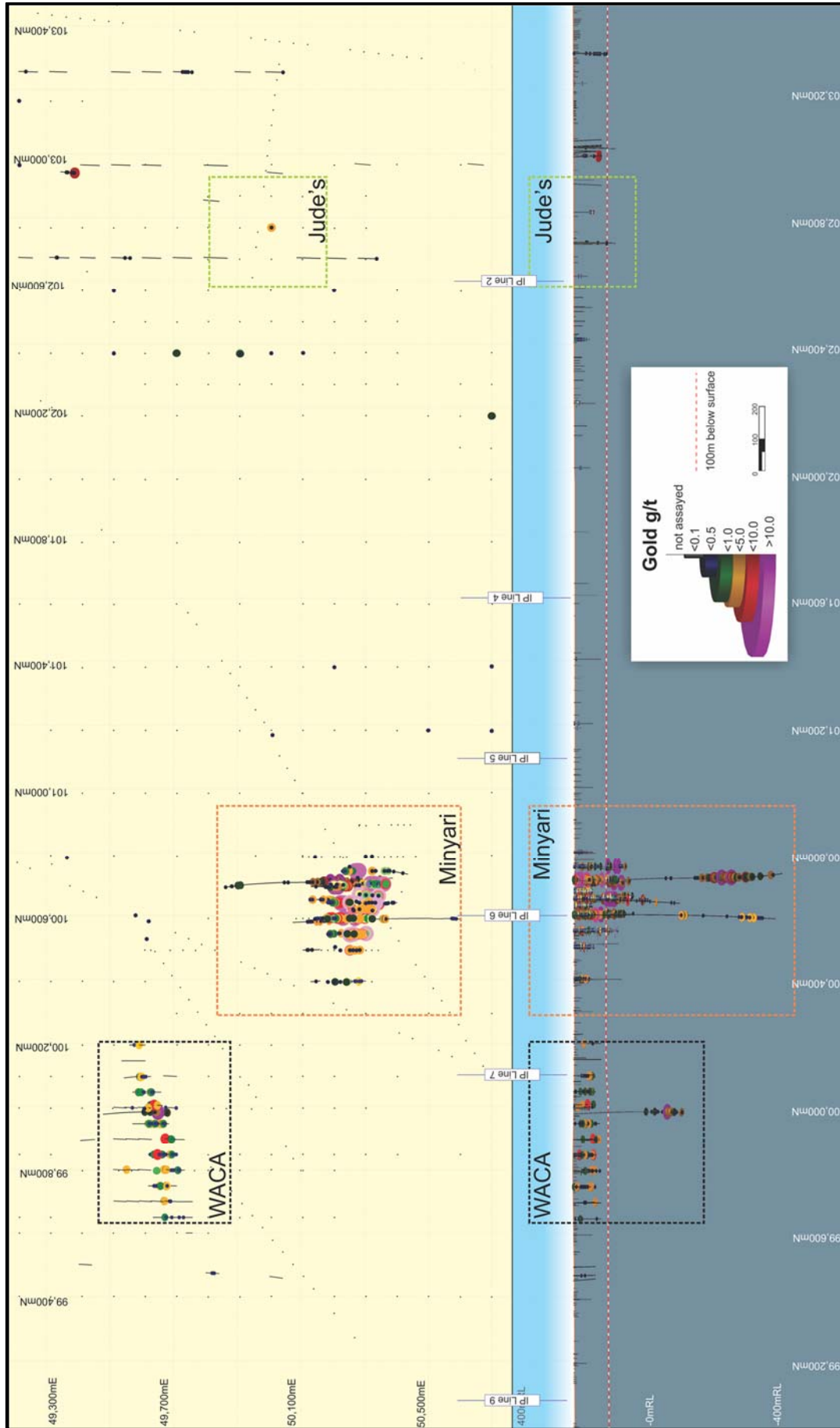


Figure 3: Minyari Dome region Plan and Long Section (west looking) views showing deposit, prospect and high priority target areas, all drillhole collars/traces, "graphed" drillhole assay results (see legend for grade ranges).

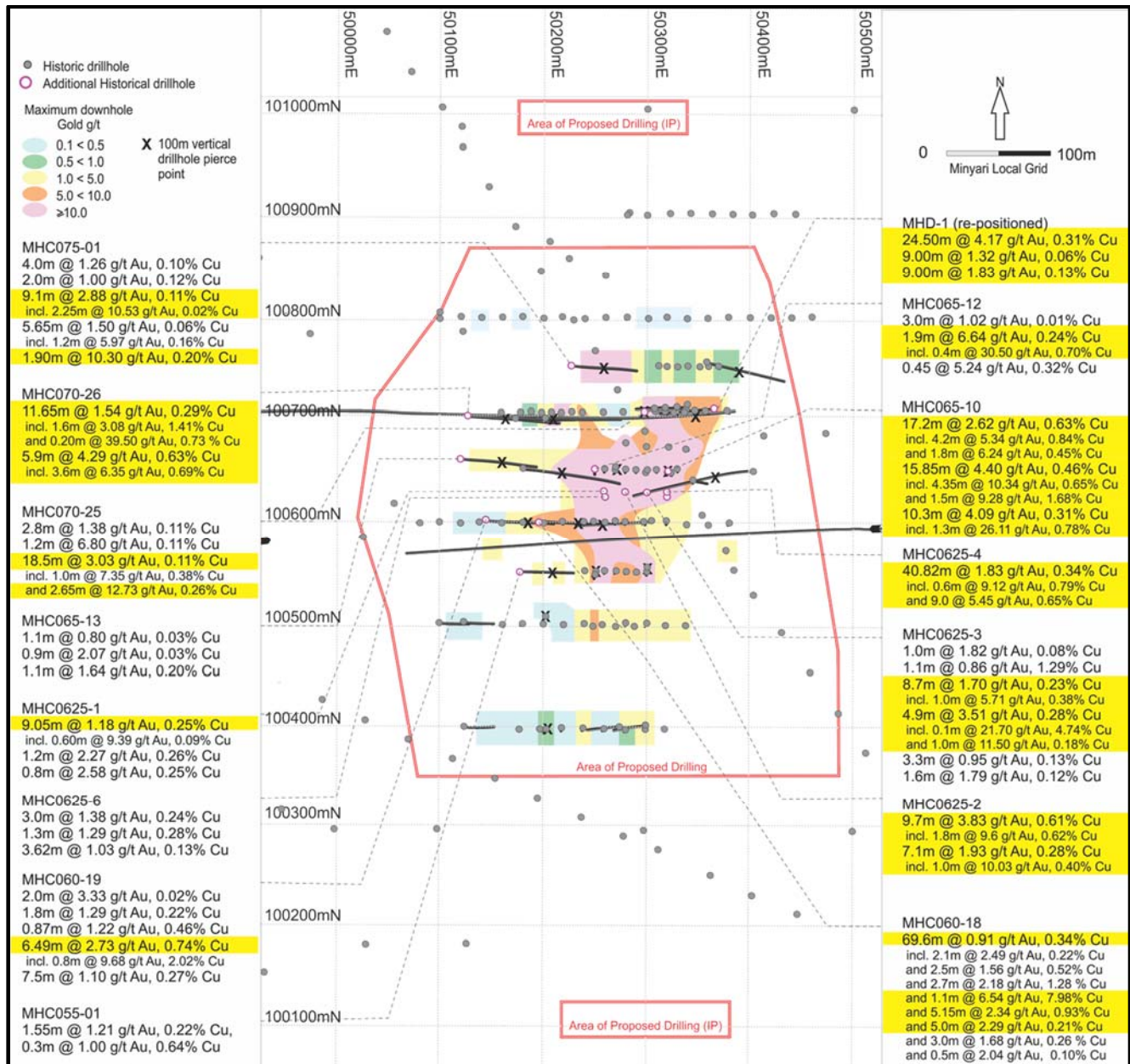


Figure 4: Minyari deposit plan view showing historic drillhole locations (including significant downhole intersections from 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes), 2016 Phase 1 proposed RC drilling areas (in red) and contours for maximum downhole gold grade. (100m Local Minyari Grid).

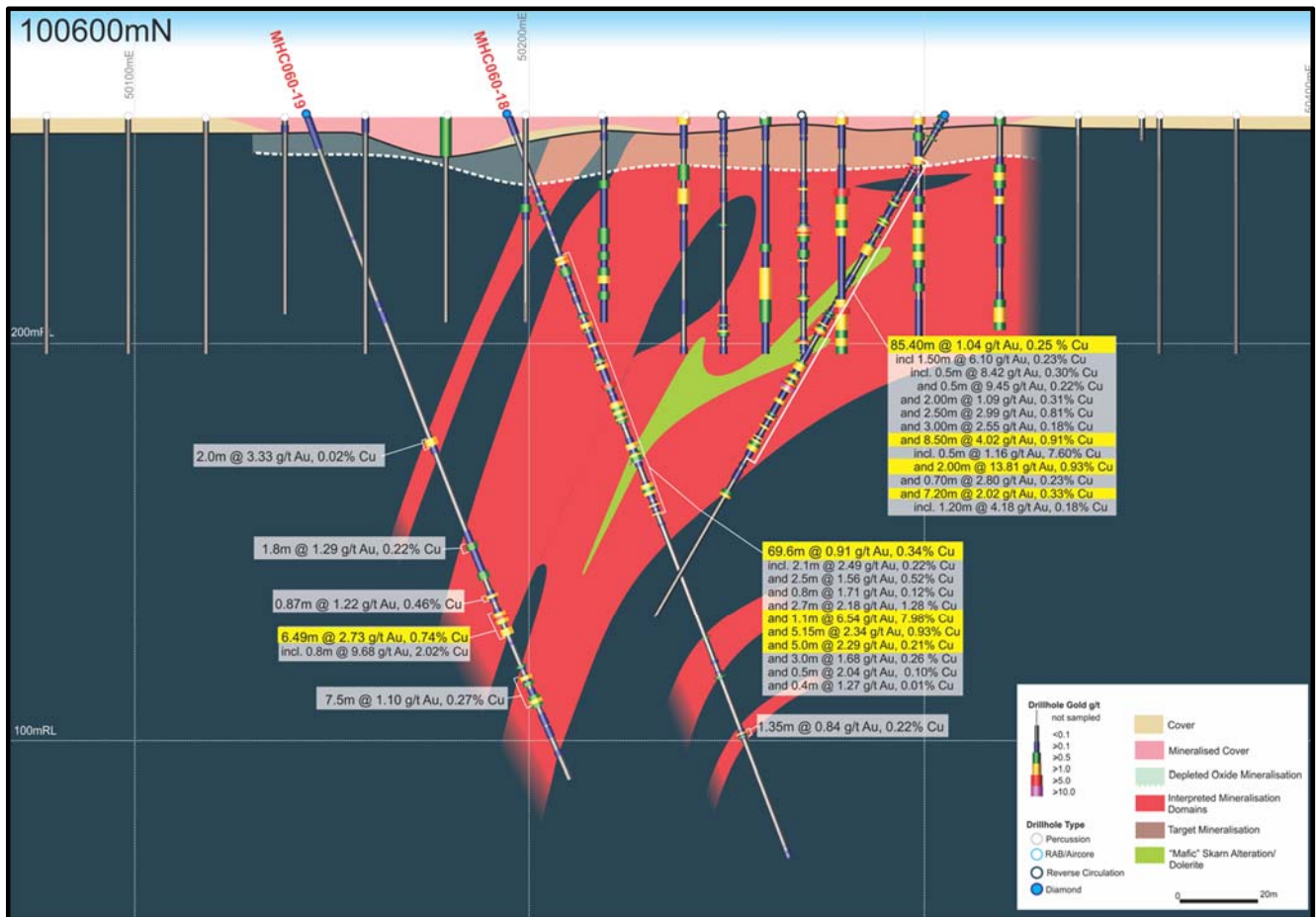


Figure 5: Minyari Deposit 100600 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

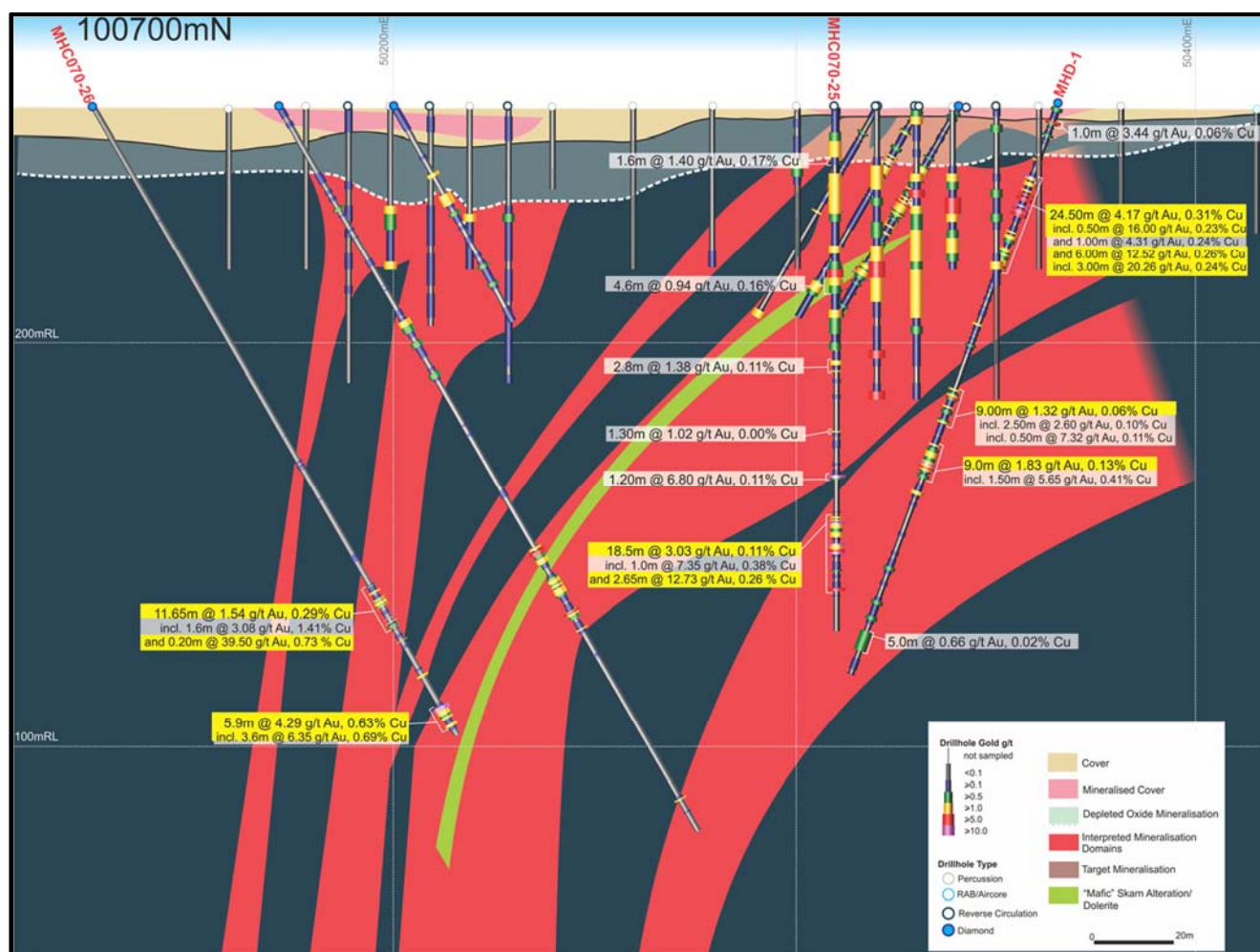


Figure 6: Minyari Deposit 100700 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. NB: Drillhole MHD-1 relocated from 100550 North. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

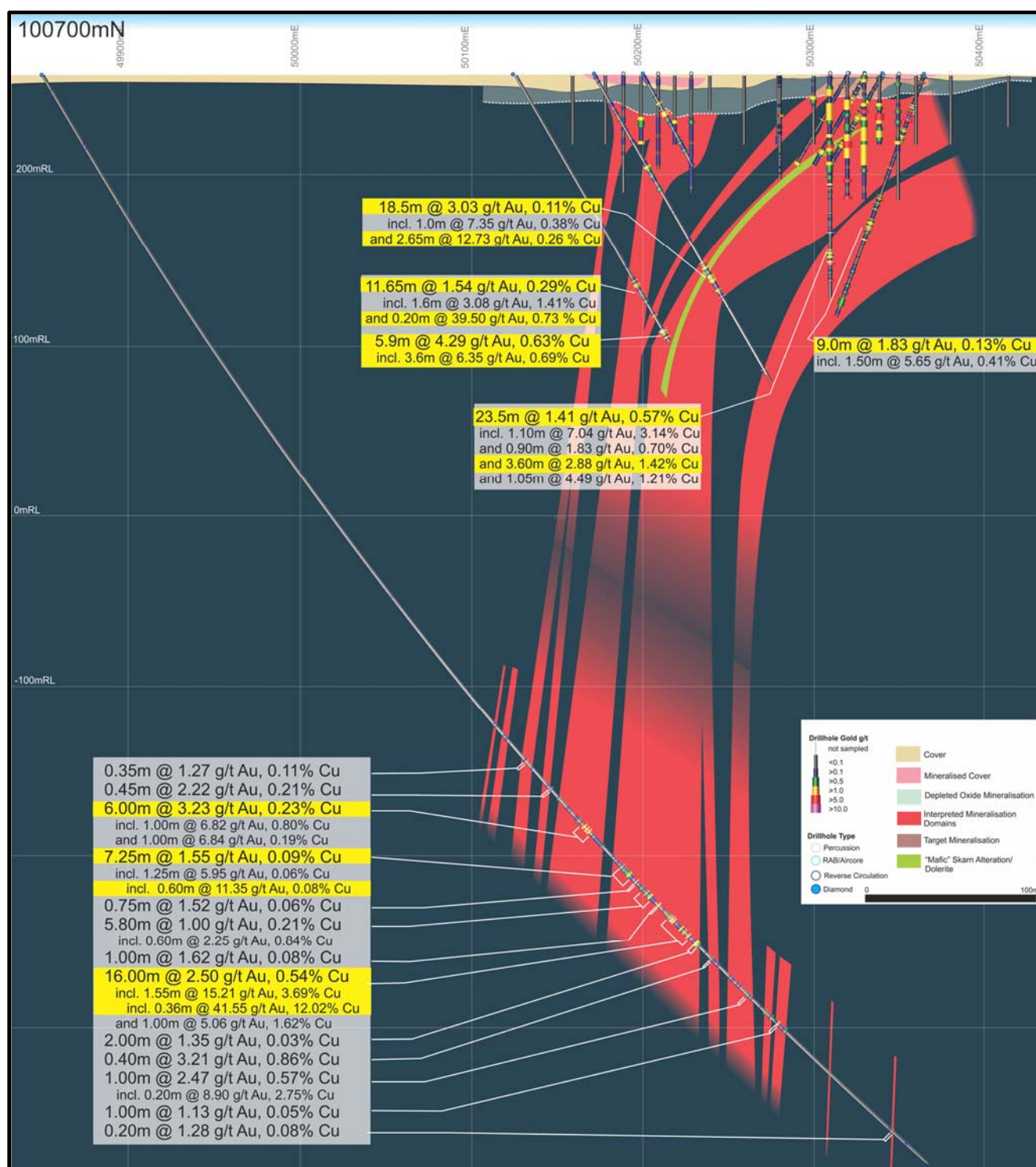


Figure 7: Minyari Deposit 100700 North 'Deeps' interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

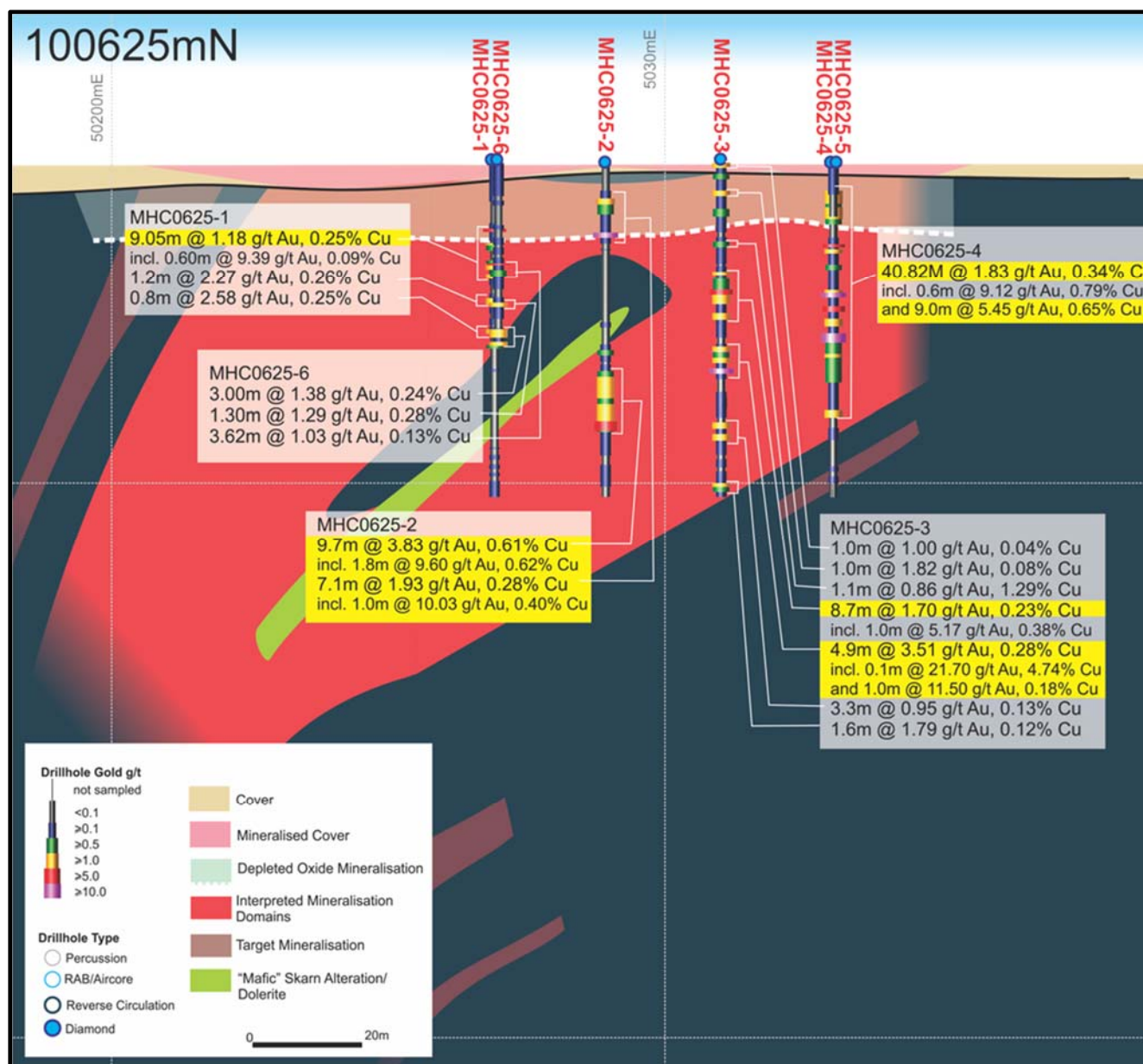


Figure 8: Minyari Deposit 100625 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

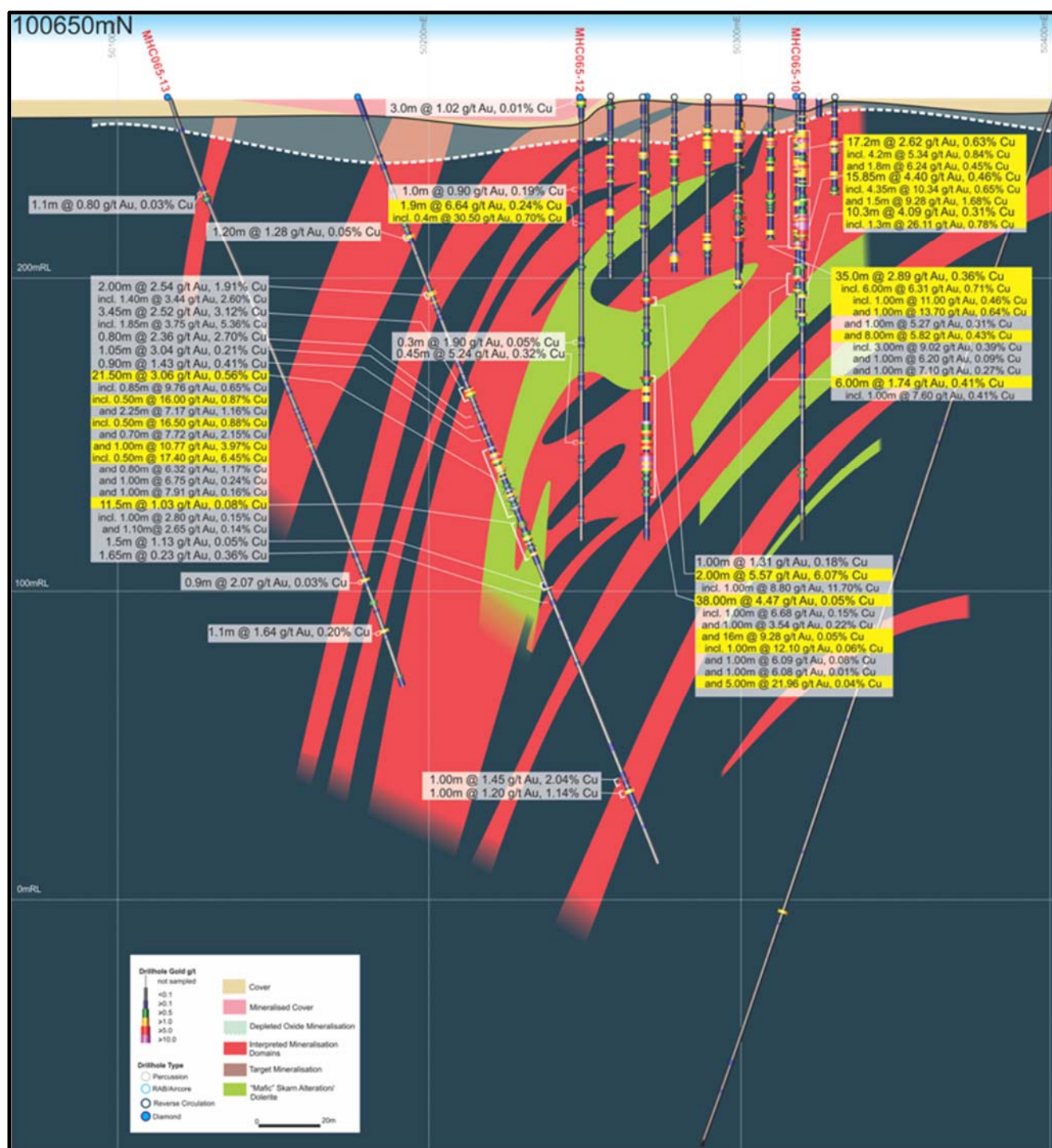


Figure 9: Mynyari Deposit 100650 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

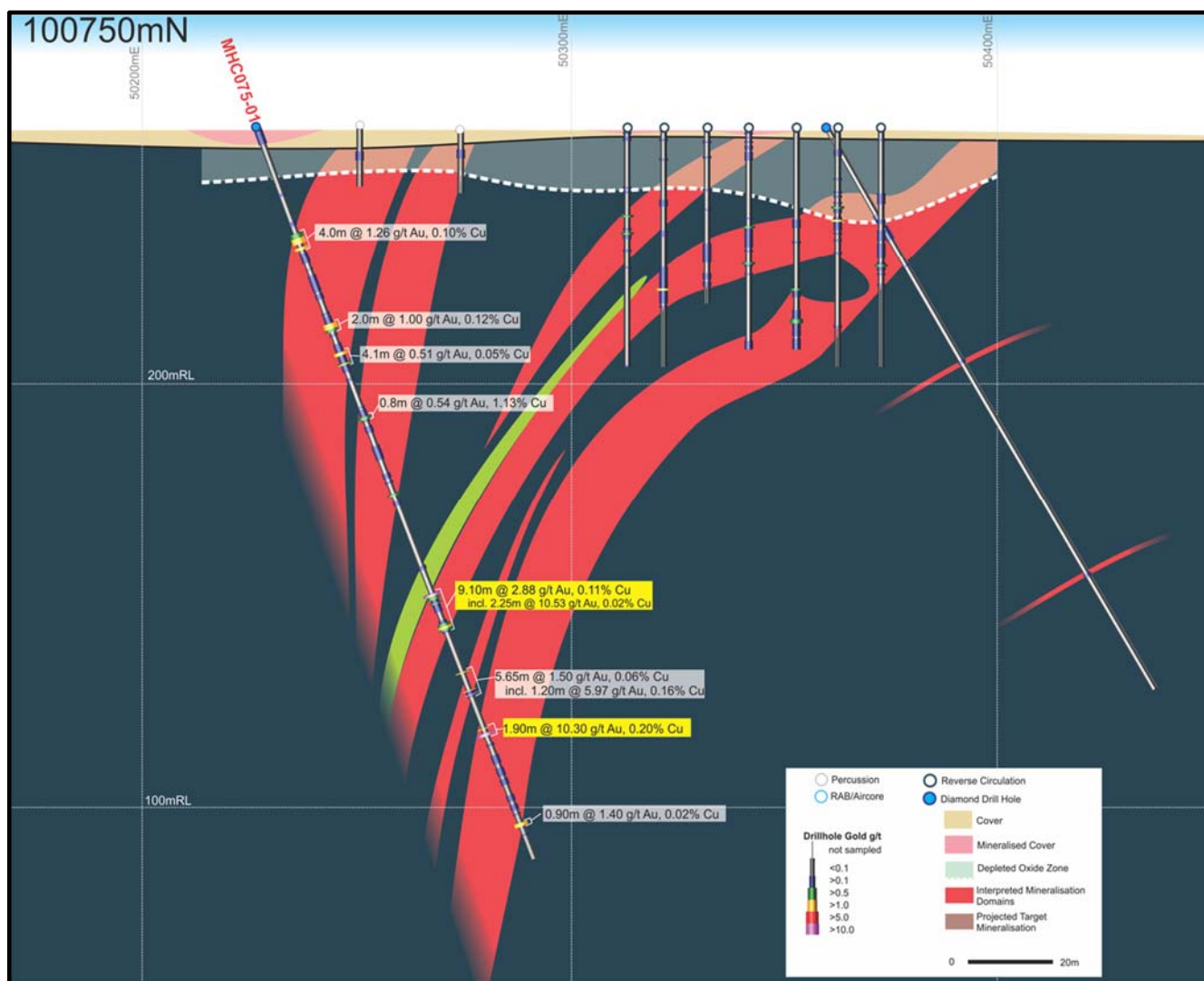


Figure 10: Minyari Deposit 100750 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

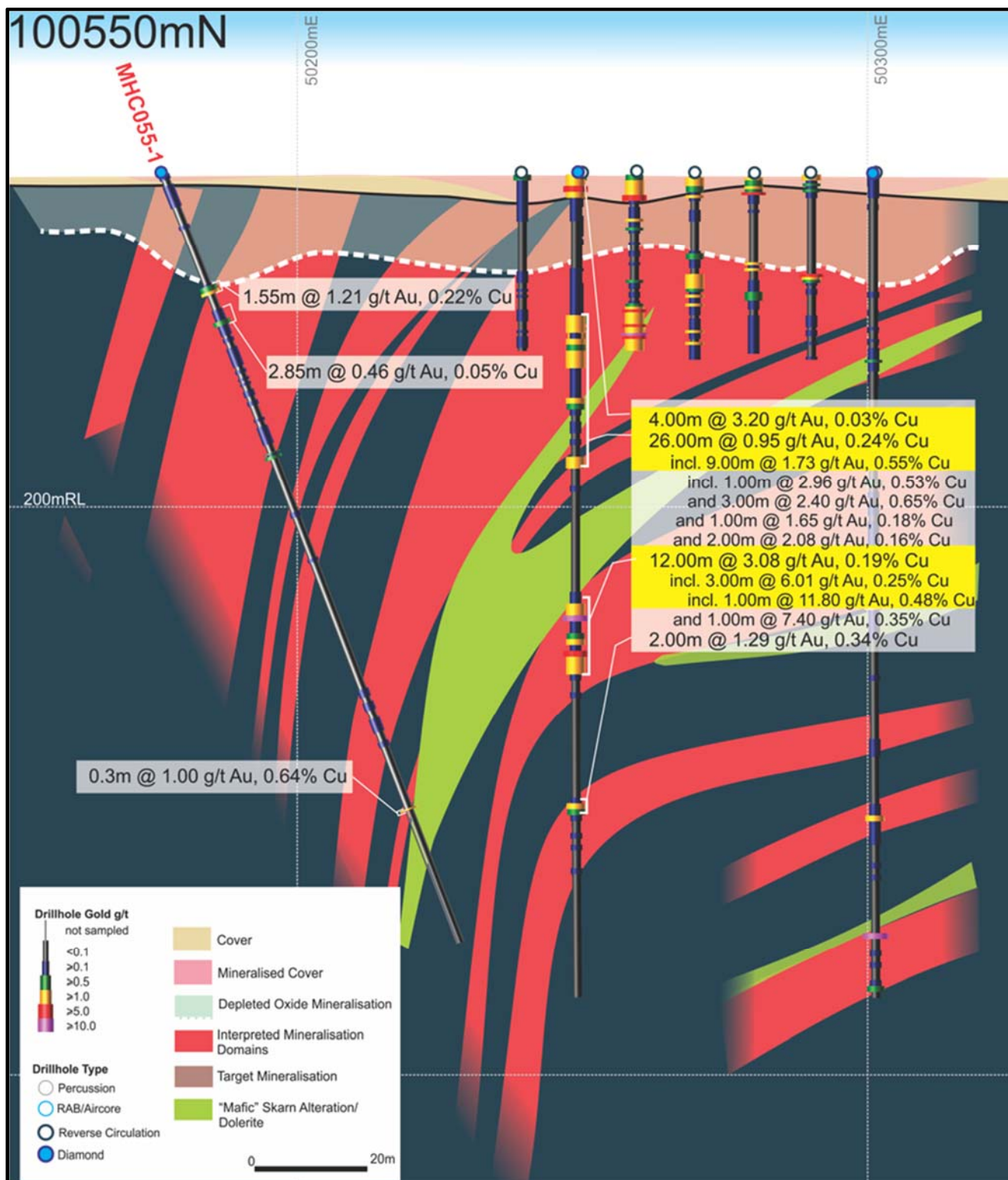


Figure 11: Minyari Deposit 100550 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drillholes. NB: Previously unreported historic drillholes with red Drillhole ID labels. (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

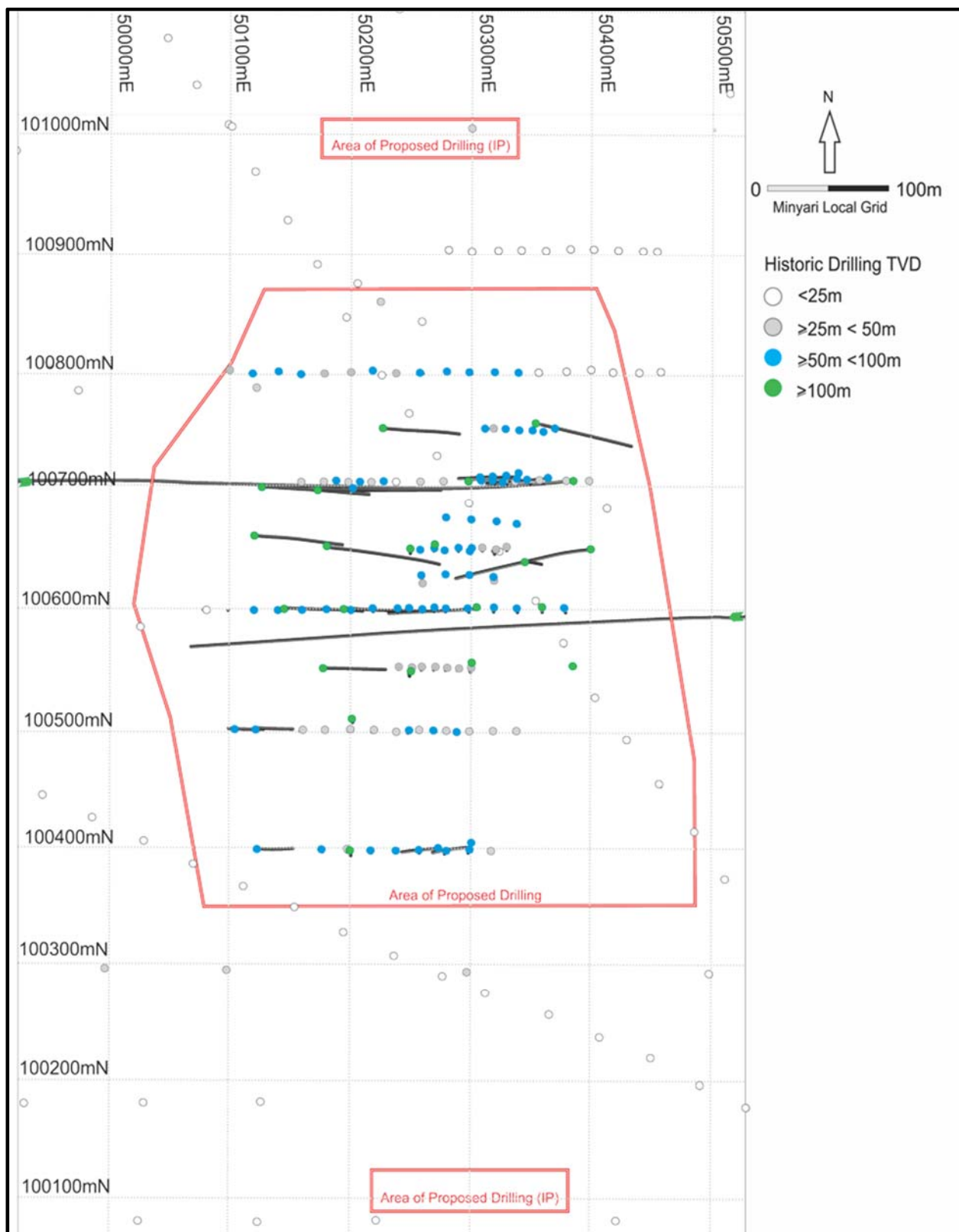


Figure 12: Minyari deposit plan view showing historic drillhole locations (collars annotated by maximum vertical drillhole depth). 2016 Phase 1 proposed RC drilling areas (in red). (100m Local Minyari Grid).

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 1,335km² package of prospective granted tenements 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. Under the terms of a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto, Rio Tinto can fund up to \$60 million of exploration expenditure to earn up to a 75% interest in Antipa's Citadel Project.

The Company has an additional 1,310km² of granted exploration licences, known as the North Telfer Project which hosts the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA deposits and extends its ground holding in the Paterson Province to within 20km of the Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver Mine and 30km of the O'Callaghans tungsten and base metal deposit. The Company has also acquired, from the Mark Creasy controlled company Kitchener Resources Pty Ltd, additional exploration licences in the Paterson Province which are now all granted and cover 1,573km², and a further 138km² of exploration licences (including both granted tenements and applications) known as the Telfer Dome Project, which come to within 5km of the Telfer mine and 7km of the O'Callaghans deposit.



Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results arising from the Company's review of the 15 additional previously unreported historical drillholes is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Roger Mason who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full time employee of the Company. Roger Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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'. 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.

Various information in this report which relates to Exploration Results other than in relation to the 15 additional previously unreported historical drillholes is extracted from the following:

- Report entitled *"North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases"* created on 3 December 2015;
- Report entitled *"High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome"* created on 8 February 2016;
- Report entitled *"Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016"* created on 2 May 2016; and
- Report entitled *"Minyari Phase – 2016 Phase 1 Drilling Programme Commences"* created on 2 June 2016.

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.

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.

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: Minyari Deposit 15 additional previously unreported historic drillhole Gold-Copper Intersections

Hole ID	Cross-Section Northing (Local Grid)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
MHC055-1	100550	20.45	22.00	1.55	1.21	0.22
MHC055-1	100550	24.70	27.55	2.85	0.46	0.05
MHC055-1	100550	115.50	115.80	0.30	1.00	0.64
MHC060-18	100600	37.50	92.00	69.60	0.91	0.34
Including	100600	37.50	39.60	2.10	2.49	0.22
Including	100600	55.60	58.10	2.50	1.56	0.52
Including	100600	61.10	61.90	0.80	1.71	0.12
Including	100600	65.30	68.00	2.70	2.18	1.28
Including	100600	71.90	73.00	1.10	6.54	7.98
Including	100600	76.60	81.75	5.15	2.34	0.93
Including	100600	88.00	93.00	5.00	2.29	0.21
Including	100600	98.90	101.90	3.00	1.68	0.26
Including	100600	104.40	104.90	0.50	2.04	0.10
Including	100600	106.70	107.10	0.40	1.27	0.01
MHC060-18	100600	166.25	167.60	1.35	0.84	0.22
MHC060-19	100600	86.90	88.90	2.00	3.33	0.02
MHC060-19	100600	115.20	117.00	1.80	1.29	0.22
MHC060-19	100600	129.23	130.10	0.87	1.22	0.46
MHC060-19	100600	134.10	140.59	6.49	2.73	0.74
Including	100600	135.30	136.10	0.80	9.68	2.02
MHC060-19	100600	151.60	159.10	7.50	1.10	0.27
MHC0625-01	100625	11.80	20.85	9.05	1.18	0.25
Including	100625	11.80	12.40	0.60	9.39	0.09
MHC0625-01	100625	24.40	25.60	1.20	2.27	0.26
MHC0625-01	100625	30.00	30.80	0.80	2.58	0.25
MHC0625-02	100625	6.40	13.50	7.10	1.93	0.28
Including	100625	12.50	13.50	1.00	10.03	0.40
MHC0625-02	100625	38.50	48.20	9.70	3.83	0.61
Including	100625	46.40	48.20	1.80	9.60	0.62
MHC0625-03	100625	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.04
MHC0625-03	100625	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.82	0.08
MHC0625-03	100625	14.10	15.20	1.10	0.86	1.29
MHC0625-03	100625	19.60	28.30	8.70	1.70	0.23
Including	100625	22.80	23.80	1.00	5.17	0.38

Hole ID	Cross-Section Northing (Local Grid)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
MHC0625-03	100625	33.10	38.00	4.90	3.51	0.28
Including	100625	34.00	34.10	0.10	21.70	4.74
Including	100625	37.00	38.00	1.00	11.50	0.18
MHC0625-03	100625	46.60	49.90	3.30	0.95	0.13
MHC0625-03	100625	57.50	59.10	1.60	1.79	0.12
MHC0625-04	100625	5.00	45.82	40.82	1.83	0.34
Including	100625	14.60	15.20	0.60	9.12	0.79
Including	100625	23.40	32.40	9.00	5.45	0.65
MHC0625-06	100625	18.04	21.66	3.62	1.03	0.13
MHC0625-06	100625	25.20	26.50	1.30	1.29	0.28
MHC0625-06	100625	30.00	33.00	3.00	1.38	0.24
MHC065-10	100650	10.30	27.50	17.20	2.62	0.63
Including	100650	12.30	16.50	4.20	5.34	0.84
Including	100650	21.20	23.00	1.80	6.24	0.45
MHC065-10	100650	31.35	47.20	15.85	4.40	0.46
Including	100650	36.50	40.85	4.35	10.34	0.65
Including	100650	45.60	47.10	1.50	9.28	1.68
MHC065-10	100650	52.40	62.70	10.30	4.09	0.31
Including	100650	56.00	57.30	1.30	26.11	0.78
MHC065-12	100650	0.00	3.00	3.00	1.02	0.01
MHC065-12	100650	28.70	29.80	1.10	0.90	0.19
MHC065-12	100650	39.20	41.10	1.90	6.64	0.25
Including	100650	39.20	39.60	0.40	30.50	0.70
MHC065-12	100650	77.20	77.50	0.30	1.90	0.05
MHC065-12	100650	108.80	109.25	0.45	5.24	0.32
MHC065-13	100650	33.30	34.40	1.10	0.80	0.03
MHC065-13	100650	164.00	164.90	0.90	2.07	0.03
MHC065-13	100650	181.00	182.10	1.10	1.64	0.20
MHC070-25	100700	12.30	13.90	1.60	1.40	0.17
MHC070-25	100700	39.30	43.90	4.60	0.94	0.16
MHC070-25	100700	62.60	65.40	2.80	1.38	0.11
MHC070-25	100700	79.90	81.20	1.30	1.02	0.00
MHC070-25	100700	90.80	92.00	1.20	6.80	0.11
MHC070-25	100700	101.30	119.80	18.50	3.03	0.11
Including	100700	102.70	103.7	1.00	7.35	0.38
Including	100700	107.95	110.6	2.65	12.73	0.26

Hole ID	Cross-Section Northing (Local Grid)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
MHC070-26	100700	136.30	147.95	11.65	1.54	0.29
Including	100700	140.60	142.2	1.60	3.08	1.41
Including	100700	145.30	145.5	0.20	39.50	0.73
MHC070-26	100700	170.70	176.60	5.90	4.29	0.63
Including	100700	170.70	174.3	3.60	6.35	0.69
MHC075-01	100750	25.80	29.80	4.00	1.26	0.10
MHC075-01	100750	48.00	50.00	2.00	1.00	0.12
MHC075-01	100750	55.00	59.10	4.10	0.51	0.05
MHC075-01	100750	70.80	71.60	0.80	0.54	1.13
MHC075-01	100750	114.60	123.70	9.10	2.88	0.11
Including	100750	114.60	116.85	2.25	10.53	0.02
MHC075-01	100750	134.00	139.65	5.65	1.50	0.06
Including	100750	138.45	139.65	1.20	5.97	0.16
MHC075-01	100750	147.85	149.75	1.90	10.30	0.20

Notes: Table 1 Intersections are composited from individual assays using the following criteria:

Interval = Nominal cut-off grade and Significant Intersection reporting criteria:

- ≥ 0.4 g/t gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0 metre; or
- ≥ 0.1 g/t gold with $\geq 0.30\%$ copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0 metre.
- NB: In some instances zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included in calculating composites or to highlight mineralisation trends.
- Intersections have not been density weighted (NB: No density data available).
- No (gold or copper) individual assay grade top-cutting has been applied to calculated intersections.

Table 2: North Telfer Project – Minyari Deposit 15 additional previously unreported historic drillhole Collar Locations

Notes:

- Grid GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 (i.e. Collar co-ordinates and drillhole Azimuth).
- Table 2 details the 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes.
- MHD-1 Collar co-ordinates adjusted from those which were originally reported on the 8 February 2016.

Hole ID	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azi (°)	Dip (°)	Company	Drill Method	Year Drilled
MHC055-1	100550	7,635,250.1	423,005.4	257	140.0	51.4	-68.3	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC060-18	100600	7,635,300.7	422,992.2	257	200.0	55.2	-70.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1985
MHC060-19	100600	7,635,273.7	422,949.1	257	180.0	55.2	-70.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1986
MHC0625-1	100625	7,635,359.1	423,031.0	257	60.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC0625-2	100625	7,635,369.6	423,047.9	257	60.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC0625-3	100625	7,635,380.4	423,065.5	257	60.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC0625-4	100625	7,635,390.6	423,082.8	257	60.1	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC0625-5	100625	7,635,387.5	423,084.7	257	9.7	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC0625-6	100625	7,635,355.9	423,033.8	257	33.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC065-10	100650	7,635,408.1	423,070.2	257	70.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC065-12	100650	7,635,371.8	423,012.1	257	140.0	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH-PQ	1986
MHC065-13	100650	7,635,311.4	422,896.8	257	200.0	55.2	-71.6	NEWMONT	DDH	1986
MHC070-25	100700	7,635,453.4	423,031.3	257	129.6	0.0	-90.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1987
MHC070-26	100700	7,635,349.5	422,880.1	257	179.2	55.2	-60.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1986
MHD-1	100700	7,635,358.2	423,179.3	257	149.3	235	-70.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1985
MHC075-1	100720	7,635,444.1	422,939.4	257	180.2	55.2	-70.0	NEWMONT	DDH	1986

Additional Notes:

Drill Method:

- DDH = Diamond Drillhole (Core size listed were known, e.g. "HQ")
- RC = Reverse Circulation Drillhole
- RAB = Rotary Air Blast Drillhole
- AC = Air-core Drillhole
- OH = Open Hole Percussion Drillhole
- PERC = Percussion Drillhole unspecified

MINYARI DEPOSIT – Fifteen Additional Previously Unreported Historic Drillholes:

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
		<p><u>Exploration and Source Data Overview:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill based exploration of the Minyari Dome region, and related information which is the subject of this Public Disclosure, dates back to 1980 (i.e. approximately 35 years ago). The fifteen previously unreported drillholes primarily the subject of this disclosure were completed by Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd between 1985 (2 drillholes), 1986 (5 drillholes) and 1987 (9 drillholes). The 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system. Therefore, all exploration is pre the mandatory implementation of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (i.e. the 1st December 2013) and related public reporting requirements. The exploration of the Minyari Dome region was conducted by major resources companies for whom "materiality" considerations determined that extremely limited to no Minyari Dome region exploration results have been publically reported other than statutory Annual (and other) technical reports required by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP), i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); and Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015). Various technical reports are publically accessible via the DMP's online WA Mineral Exploration Report system (i.e. WAMEX) or by physically visiting the WA DMP.
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ability to determine QAQC the Sampling Techniques which applied for these particular 15 historic (mid-1980's) drillholes. Not reported/documented, sample type captured as 'Core'. No geophysical tools (downhole or otherwise) appear to have been utilised. Where observed drillcore has been half-sawn NQ, HQ and one PQ drillhole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No RC/Aircore/RAB. Sampling would appear to have been typical of standard industry best practice (as would reasonably be expected for a company such as Newmont). Individual sample limits appear to have generally been determined by geological/mineralisation boundaries/features.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling method is listed as Diamond (i.e. Diamond Drill Hole).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported/documented.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging Reported. Logging reviewed but not captured.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported/documented, sample type captured as 'Core'. Where observed drillcore has been half-sawn NQ, HQ and one PQ drillhole. No RC/Aircore/RAB. Sampling would appear to have been typical of standard industry best practice (as would reasonably be expected for a company such as Newmont). Location of data sample intervals captured from drill hole simple sheet (typical of the industry standard during this pre-digital era). No ability to determine QAQC regime which applied for these particular 15 historic (mid-1980's) drillholes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference to laboratory or lab procedures. Digestion Method not reported/documented – captured as ‘unknown’. Analysis Method not reported/documented – captured as ‘unknown’. Reported Units; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Au reported as g/t; therefore captured as ppm; Cu reported as ppm; Not reported/documented for Co and As; and Based on data values ppm determined as units for As. No geophysical tools (downhole or otherwise) appear to have been utilised (tools such as portable XRF devices were not in existence at that time). No ability to determine QAQC regime which applied for these particular 15 historic (mid-1980's) drillholes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is 1985 to 1987 and not Antipa provenance and so verification of this nature were not possible. No ability to validate / cross-reference the sampling and assaying data for these particular 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system. Mid-1980's era pre-digital data capture; the data entry, verification and storage systems employed by Newmont are unknown. No adjustment of assay data appears to have occurred, other than averaging of original and repeat assay results for gold in some instances.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drillhole collar location was able to be verified for some of these 15 historic drillholes in Mapinfo against various registered scanned images from various DMP Annual Reports where available. The 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system. The drilling coordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari and WACA deposit diagrams are all in this particular Minyari Local Grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. The topographic surface has been defaulted to 257m RL. Downhole Surveys; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole azimuth and dip were provided on drill log; No downhole surveying reported; and Collar survey values attributed to entire hole.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari deposit has been drilled along; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250 to 300 metres of strike; 160m across strike; and to depths of between 10 to excess of 850m; although the typical drillhole depth is generally less than 60m and there are only 9 drillholes in the Minyari deposit which penetrated further than 140m vertically below the surface. Drilling has been on a close spaced drill pattern, i.e.; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 to 100m, generally 50m “north-south” sections; and commonly 10m to 20m “east-west” spacing on section. Based on the downhole sample/assay intervals it does not appear that any sample compositing of the diamond drill-core sample intervals has occurred.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and orientation of the Minyari drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari at this point; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via diamond drilling and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface mapping.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported/documented.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is 1985 to 1987 and not Antipa provenance and so Audits and reviews of this nature were not possible.

MINYARI DOME REGION:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vast majority of the Minyari Dome drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration License E45/3919 (granted), with the northern end of the Judes prospect trend and minor reconnaissance RAB drilling occurring in E45/3918 (granted), E45/4618 (Application) and P45/3005-3008 (Applications). Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in all tenements (both Granted and Applications). Upon Grant the area covered by the five tenement Applications will be amalgamated into E45/3918 and E45/3919. A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to these tenement as a condition of a Split Commodity Agreement with Paladin Energy in relation to the Company's North Telfer Project. The North Telfer Project, including the Minyari and WACA deposits, is not subject to the Citadel Project Farm-in Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd. All tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publically available reports. Various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publically accessible via the DMP's online WAMEX system. The 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 have been applied. A nominal 0.30 g/t gold or 0.10% copper lower cut-off grade is applied. Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Minyari Deposit</u>: The interpreted stratabound/reef vein and breccia (oxide and primary) mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly shallow, moderate and steep southwest dipping (and northwest striking) and drill holes are typically vertical or less frequently inclined between -50° and -60° toward the southwest or northeast. Folding is present and multiple generations of veins do occur. <u>WACA Deposit</u>: The interpreted quartz vein/stockwork and breccia (oxide and primary) mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly steeply dipping (and northwest striking) and drill holes are predominantly southwest inclined between -50° and -60° toward or occasionally northeast inclined between -50° and -60°. Due to the interpreted steep dip on the WACA mineralisation the vertical WACA drillholes rarely intersected the main zone of mineralisation. <u>Judes Prospect</u>: There is insufficient information at Judes to determine the dominant style and geometry of (oxide and primary) mineralisation. No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari at this point; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via previous diamond drilling. In general the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angle to the overall mineralised zones. Therefore the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate 60% to 80% true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically available reports.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported and can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically available reports. The 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically available reports. The 15 additional previously unreported historic drillholes the main subject of this report are currently not available through the WA DMP's online WAMEX reporting system. The details of the Minyari Dome region Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies can be found in WA DMP publically available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density. Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WAMEX reports. Some information on structure type, alpha angle + limited beta angle, no gamma angle, limited dip + dip direction, texture and fill material was obtained. No metallurgical test-work results are available for the Minyari Dome deposits. However, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMP WAMEX reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear that the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMP; Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drillhole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMP could not be located

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publically available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage mineralisation identified by diamond, RC and RAB drilling at three predominant areas (i.e. the Minyari and WACA deposits and Judes prospect) which have a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and each remain open in various directions and require further work/drilling to test for lateral (in particular north-south but also east-west) and vertical extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing historic drilling limits. All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can generally be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically available reports. NB: The fifteen previously unreported drillholes primarily the subject of this disclosure were completed by Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd between 1985 (2 drillholes), 1986 (5 drillholes) and 1987 (9 drillholes).