MEDIA RELEASE
16 December 2016

ANTIPAMINERALS

ANTIPA 100% OWNED NORTH TELFER PROJECT
MINYARI DOME DRILLING UPDATE No. 1

8.0m at 21.0 g/t gold including 4.0m at 39.6 g/t gold at WACA and 41.0m at 2.10 g/t gold including 4.0m at 10.38 g/t gold at WACA

Assay results received for the first four Reverse Circulation drillholes of the Minyari Dome Phase 2 exploration programme have delivered multiple high grade gold (with copper) intersections from the WACA deposit. The WACA deposit is located 700m southwest of the Company's Minyari high grade gold ± copper deposit.

Drillhole 16MYC0049

8.0m at 21.04 g/t gold (uncut), or 8.0m at 13.75 g/t gold (with a 30 g/t top-cut applied), **and 0.56% copper from 224.0m down-hole**

Including

4.0m at 39.60 g/t gold (uncut), or 4.0m at 25.03 g/t gold (with a 30 g/t top-cut applied), **and 0.81% copper from 225.0m down-hole**

and

7.0m at 1.33 g/t gold and 0.08% copper from 302.0m down-hole

and

4.0m at 2.79 g/t gold and 0.16% copper from 319.0m down-hole

Drillhole 16MYC0048

41.0m at 2.10 g/t gold and 0.19% copper from 98.0m down-hole

Including

5.0m at 3.50 g/t gold and 0.21% copper from 106.0m down-hole

and

4.0m at 10.38 g/t gold and 0.35% copper from 118.0m down-hole

also including

1.0m at 24.69 g/t gold and 0.71% copper from 120.0m down-hole

Including

3.0m at 3.04 g/t gold and 0.06% copper from 136.0m down-hole

and

3.0m at 3.28 g/t gold and 0.27% copper from 182.0m down-hole

High Grade Zone

A high-grade gold zone has now been demonstrated at WACA with approximately 300m of vertical continuity (see below and Figures 1 to 5).

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 Projects

Citadel Project covering 1,335km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences in the World-Class under-explored 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 1,310km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences located approximately 20km north of the Telfer mine, including the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA deposits.

Paterson Project covering an additional 1,631km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences and 80km^2 of exploration licence applications located as close as 3km from the Telfer mine.

Minyari Dome 2016 Phase 2 Exploration Programme – Update No. 1

Australian precious and base metal exploration company Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX:AZY) is pleased to announce its first batch of assay results from recent exploration activities at its 100% owned Minyari Dome area, forming part of the North Telfer Project located in the world-class Proterozoic Paterson Province.

Note that orientations referred to in this report are in Minyari Local Grid.

Assay Highlights

Assay results received for the first three WACA deposit RC drillholes have returned significant and extensive intersections from a steeply dipping zone of gold-copper mineralisation down to more than 300m vertically below the surface. The WACA deposit, which is located approximately 700m southwest of the Minyari deposit, is a more than 600m long zone of +1 g/t gold with copper mineralisation defined by relatively shallow historic drilling and these initial Phase 2 assay results materially increase the vertical extent and, significantly, continuity of very high-grade gold with copper mineralisation beneath the shallow historic drilling.

Prior to the Company's Phase 2 exploration programme only one drillhole tested the entire region deeper than 90m below the surface at the WACA deposit. This drillhole, MHC20002 located on 100000 north, intersected multiple zones of mineralisation including 15.0m at 4.64 g/t gold and 0.06% copper 300m below the surface. Phase 2 RC drilling has been successful in demonstrating approximately 300m of vertical continuity to this high-grade gold zone, with 16MYC0048 intersecting 4.0m at 10.38 g/t gold and 0.35% copper and 16MYC0049 intersecting 8.0m at 21.04 g/t gold and 0.56% copper approximately 200 and 100 metres vertically above MHC20002 respectively, (Figures 1 to 5).

Phase 2 RC pre-collar for diamond drillhole 16MYD0047 intersected 4.0m at 1.52 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 44.0m downhole 120m west of the Minyari deposit "hangingwall" limit.

High-grade drill intersections are annotated on the relevant diagrams and include the following selection of ≥ 5 gold grams-metres downhole intersections (i.e. "gmm" = grams per tonne gold x length of intercept in metres) (refer also to Table 2 and Figures 1 to 5).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
16MYD0047 (RC pre-collar)	44.0	48.0	4.0	1.52	0.04
16MYC0048	81.0	87.0	6.0	0.95	0.34
including	81.0	83.0	2.0	1.87	0.80
16MYC0048	**98.0**	**139.0**	**41.0**	**2.10**	**0.19**
including	**106.0**	**111.0**	**5.0**	**3.50**	**0.21**
including	**118.0**	**121.0**	**4.0**	**10.38**	**0.35**
also incl.	**120.0**	**121.0**	**1.0**	**24.69**	**0.71**
including	136.0	139.0	3.0	3.04	0.06
16MYC0048	151.0	168.0	17.0	0.80	0.10
16MYC0048	182.0	185.0	3.0	3.28	0.27
16MYC0049	211.0	213.0	2.0	3.64	0.08
16MYC0049	**224.0**	**232.0**	**8.0**	**21.04**	**0.56**
or top-cut*			8.0	13.75	0.56
including	**225.0**	**229.0**	**4.0**	**39.60**	**0.81**
or top-cut*			4.0	25.03	0.81
also incl.	**227.0**	**229.0**	**2.0**	**59.13**	**0.73**
or top-cut*			2.0	30.00	0.73
16MYC0049	289.0	295.0	6.0	0.96	0.02
including	289.0	290.0	1.0	1.95	0.08
16MYC0049	302.0	309.0	7.0	1.33	0.08
including	**302.0**	**303.0**	**1.0**	**7.40**	**0.34**
16MYC0049	319.0	323.0	4.0	2.79	0.16
including	**320.0**	**321.0**	**1.0**	**8.22**	**0.39**
16MYC0050	220.0	228.0	8.0	0.94	0.07
including	220.0	221.0	1.0	4.52	0.31

Notes (Intersection Table above):

- *Intersection true widths are estimated to be approximately 60 to 70% of the downhole intersection interval.*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold and/or copper*
  ** Unless specified otherwise where a 30 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.*
- *16MYD0047 is the RC pre-collar to a Minyari Deposit Phase 2 diamond drillhole.*
- *16MYC0048, 16MYC0049 and 16MYC0050 are WACA Phase 2 RC drillholes.*

Completed Components of the Minyari Dome Phase 2 Exploration Programme

The Minyari Dome Phase 2 Exploration Programme was completed yesterday, 15 December, 2016. The programme consisted of:

- Detailed Induced Polarisation (IP) survey (11 lines for 33 line km);
- 15 RC Drillholes for 4,458m;
- 3 Diamond Drillholes for 1,561m; and
- Metallurgical test-work (sample collection).

The objectives of the Phase 2 Exploration Programme were to:

- Extend the limits of the Minyari and WACA gold-copper deposits; and
- Deliver new gold-copper discoveries from the +4.0km long corridor hosting the Minyari and WACA deposits and Judes prospect.

The extent of the achievement of the Phase 2 exploration objectives will be known upon the receipt and announcement of all results which is expected to take place by the end of February, 2017. Further exploration and other activities to be carried out on the Minyari Dome will be announced at that time.

Completion of Citadel 2016 Phase 2 and Minyari Phase 2 Exploration Programmes

The Citadel 2016 Phase 2 Exploration Programme has now also been completed. Crews and equipment are being demobilised from both the Citadel and Minyari sites. Results from both exploration programmes will be announced from time to time as assays are received and the Minyari Dome IP results are processed and interpreted. All results are expected to be announced by the end of February, 2017.

The Citadel Phase 2 exploration programme is fully funded by Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, pursuant to the 2015 Farm-in Agreement made between Rio Tinto and Antipa.

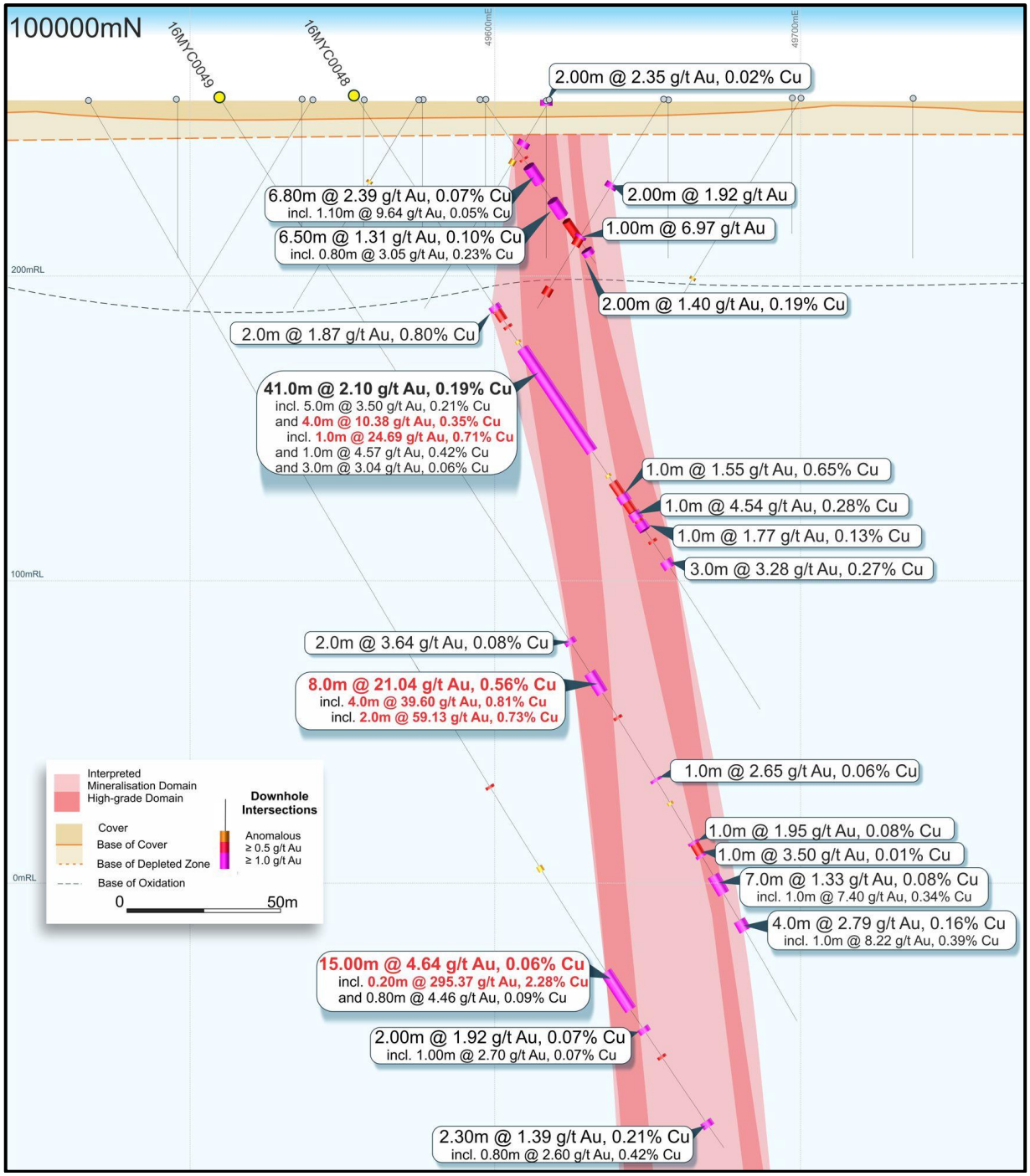

Figure 1: WACA Deposit 100000 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section (looking north) showing drillholes, including 2016 Phase 2 RC drillholes, with gold grade bars and interpreted gold-copper mineralisation domains (100m elevation grid).

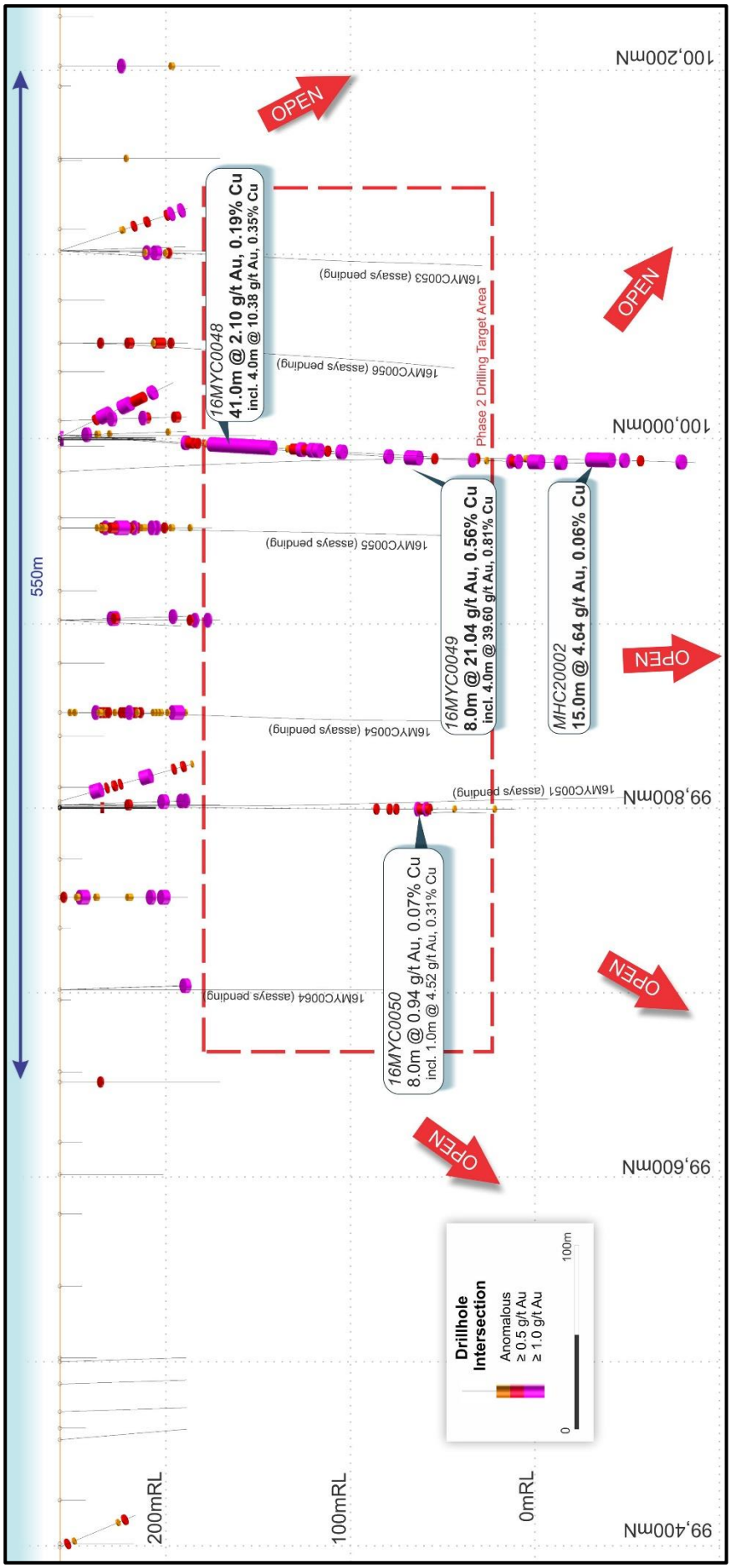

Figure 2: WACA Deposit Long Section showing drillholes, including Phase 2 RC drillholes, with gold grade bars highlighting shallow drill testing of the 600 to 800m long zone of gold mineralisation and the 2016 Phase 2 RC drilling target area for high-grade gold-copper mineralisation (100m grid - West looking Local Grid).

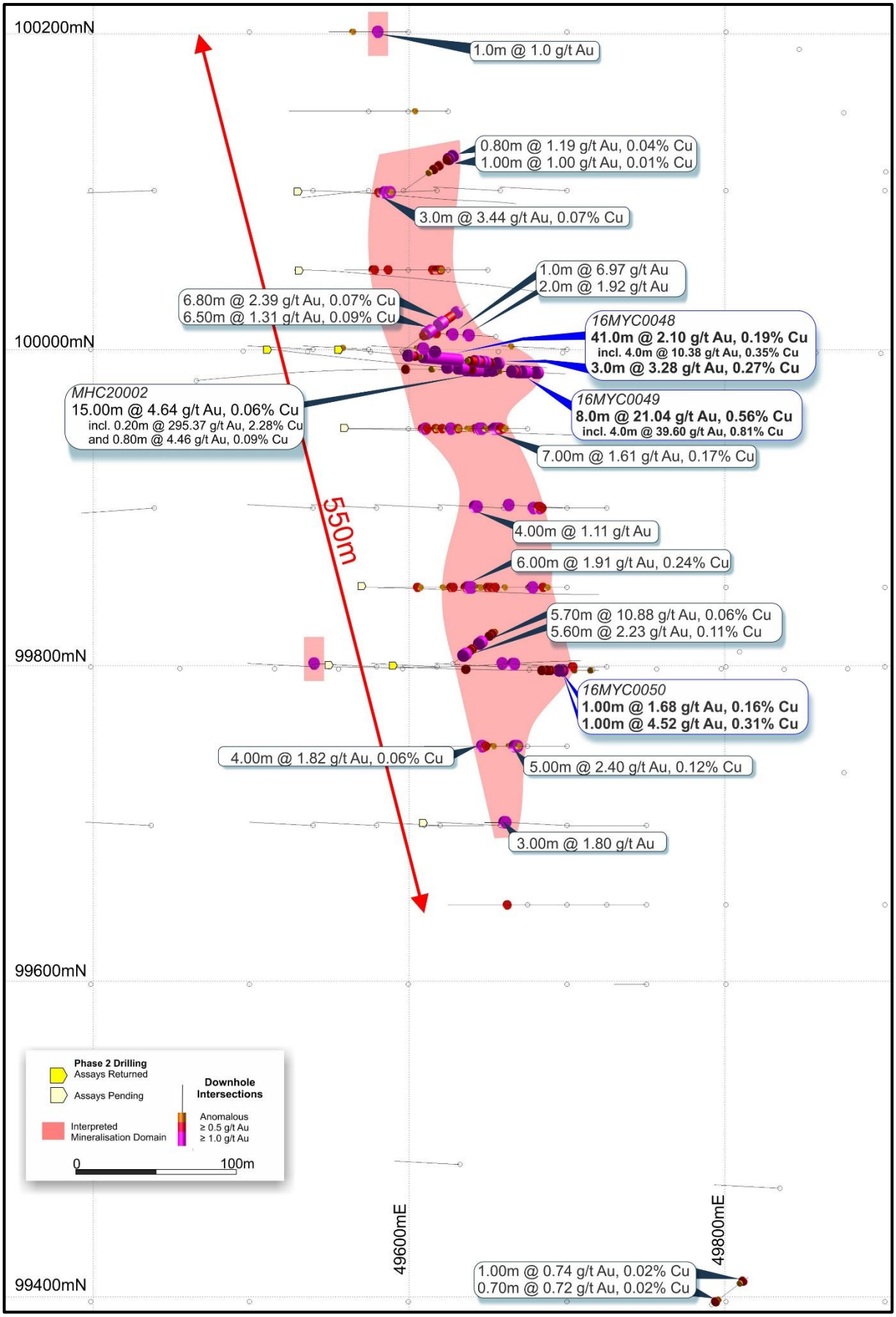

Figure 3: WACA Deposit plan view showing drillhole locations and generalized plan projection of approximate boundary encapsulating 1.0 g/t gold mineralisation. Note: Labelled 2016 Phase 2 RC drillholes with recent assay results.

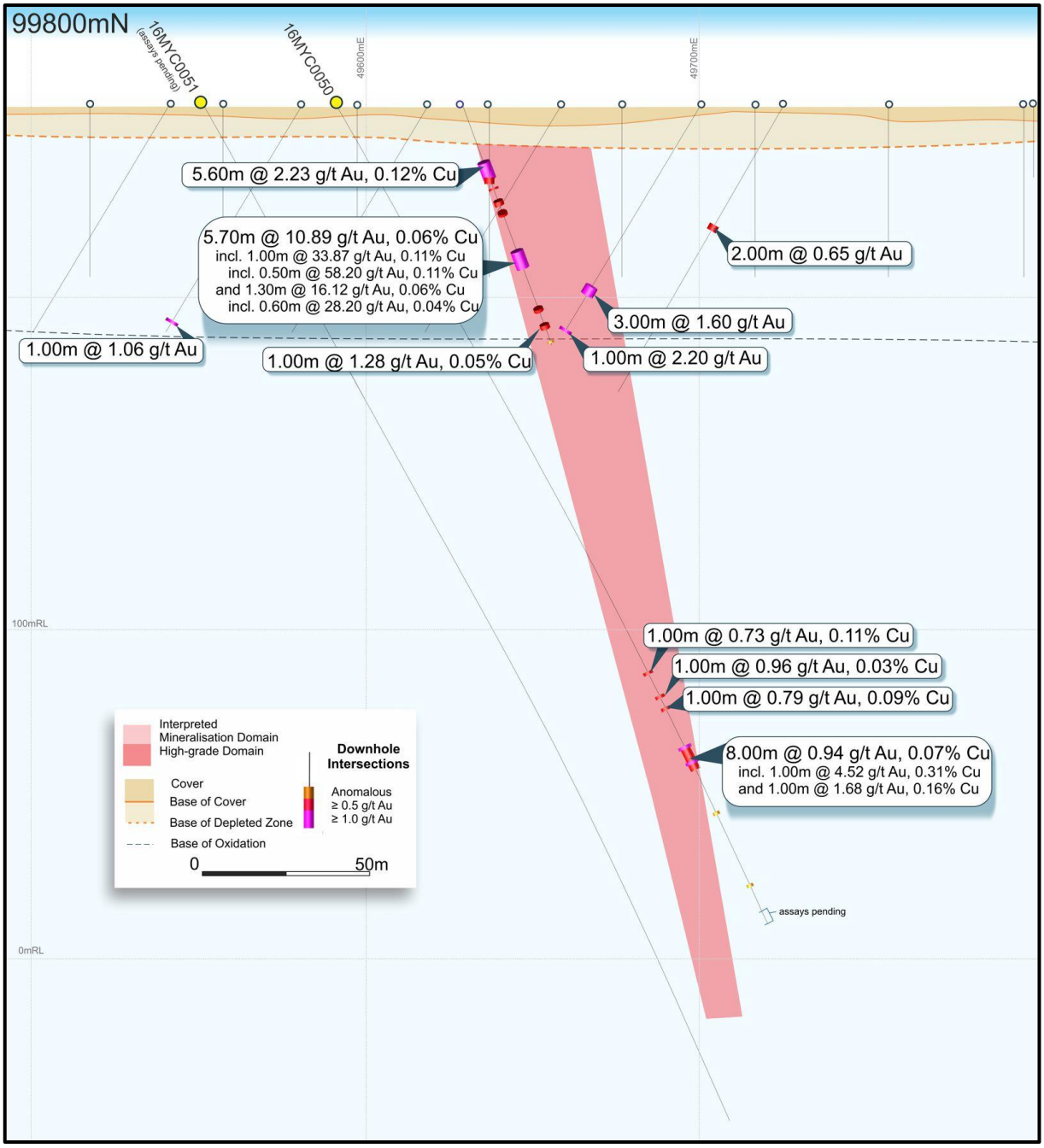

Figure 4: WACA Deposit 99800 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section (looking north) showing drillholes, including 2016 Phase 2 RC drillholes, with gold grade bars and interpreted gold-copper mineralisation domains (100m elevation grid).

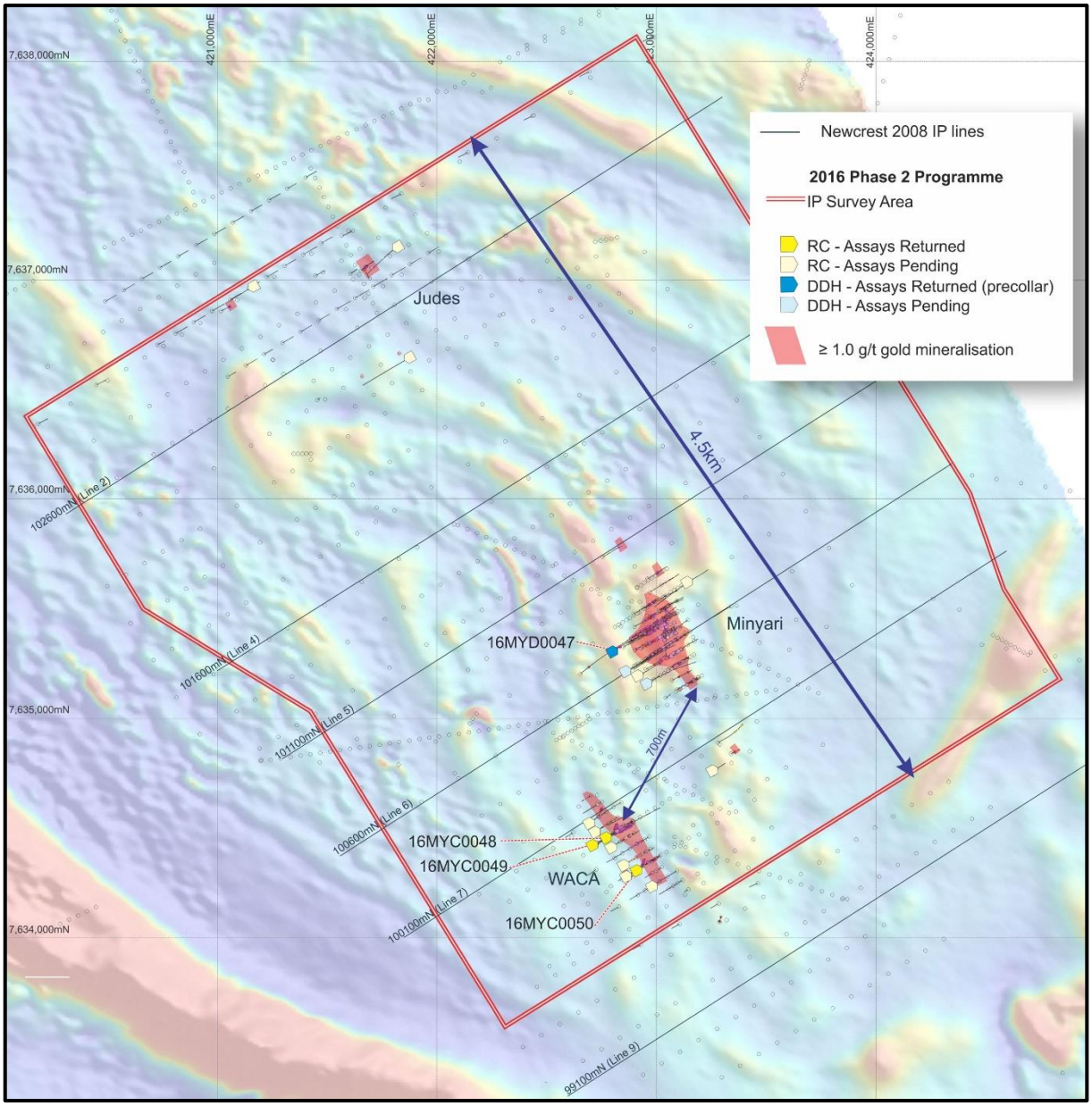

Figure 5: Minyari Dome plan view showing drillhole distribution and location of six 2008 Newcrest IP survey lines, and proposed area for 2016 Phase 2 Exploration Programme IP survey.

NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; Pseudo-colour First Vertical Derivative) and Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

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

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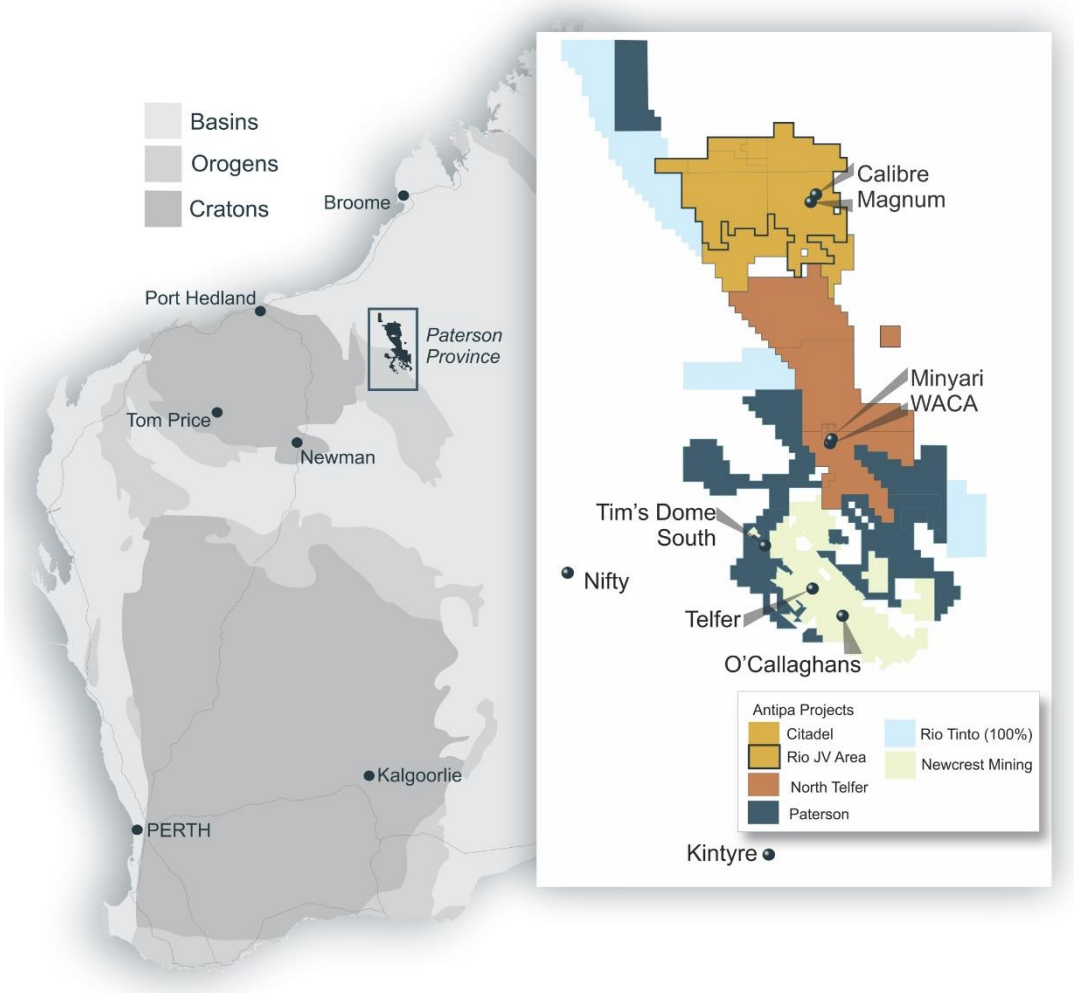
About Antipa Minerals:

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 1,335km^2 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 Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, 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 1,310km^2 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 1,573km^2 and the Company owns a further 138km^2 of exploration licences (including both granted tenements and applications), which combined are known as the Paterson Project, which comes to within 3km of the Telfer mine and 5km of the O'Callaghans deposit.



Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr 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 details of the North Telfer Project 2016 Exploration Programme Phase 2 information reported here 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;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences*" created on 2 June 2016;
- Report entitled "*Further Historical High Grade Gold Intersections at Minyari*" created on 14 June 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 20 July 2016;
- Report entitled "*Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme*" created on 9 August 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 17 August 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 4*" created on 29 September 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 31 October 2016; and
- Report entitled "*North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 November 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.

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 Dome – 2016 Phase 2 Drillhole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

Hole ID	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
Reverse Circulation (RC) Drillholes								
16MYC0048	100,000	7,634,454	422,765	257	240.0	58.2	-57	Received
16MYC0049	100,000	7,634,430	422,726	257	357.0	58.5	-57	Received
16MYC0050	99,800	7,634,302	422,900	257	279.0	58.2	-60	Partially Received
16MYC0051	99,800	7,634,281	422,866	257	345.0	58.2	-60	Pending
16MYC0053	100,100	7,634,525	422,891	257	267.0	58.2	-60	Pending
16MYC0054	99,850	7,634,334	422,857	257	261.0	58.2	-57	Pending
16MYC0055	99,950	7,634,414	422,795	257	255.0	58.2	-57	Pending
16MYC0056	100,050	7,634,482	422,717	257	261.0	58.2	-57	Pending
16MYC0057	100,550	7,635,201	422,926	257	279.0	58.2	-65	Pending
16MYC0059	100,796	7,635,628	423,147	257	261.0	58.2	-60	Pending
16MYC0060	102,990	7,635,628	423,147	257	375.0	238.2	-55	Pending
16MYC0061	102,380	7,636,970	421,140	257	321.0	238.2	-65	Pending
16MYC0062	102,800	7,637,150	421,802	257	375.0	238.0	-60	Pending
16MYC0063	100,000	7,634,768	423,270	257	375.0	58.0	-65	Pending
16MYC0064	99,700	7,634,228	422,970	257	207.0	58.0	-60	Pending
Diamond Drillholes								
16MYD0047	100,710	7,635,318	422,811	257	609.7	58.2	-63	RC Pre-collar Received
16MYD0052	100,600	7,635,221	422,865	257	504.7	60.0	-64	Pending
16MYD0058	100,500	7,635,171	422,972	257	446.5	60.0	-62	Pending

Table 2: WACA Deposit – 2016 Phase 2 Gold-Copper Drill Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
16MYD0047 (RC pre-collar)	44.0	48.0	4.0	1.52	0.04
16MYC0048	81.0	87.0	6.0	0.95	0.34
including	81.0	83.0	2.0	1.87	0.80
16MYC0048	**98.0**	**139.0**	**41.0**	**2.10**	**0.19**
including	**106.0**	**111.0**	**5.0**	**3.50**	**0.21**
including	**118.0**	**121.0**	**4.0**	**10.38**	**0.35**
also incl.	**120.0**	**121.0**	**1.0**	**24.69**	**0.71**
Including	131.0	132.0	1.0	4.57	0.42
including	136.0	139.0	3.0	3.04	0.06
16MYC0048	151.0	168.0	17.0	0.80	0.10
including	156.0	157.0	1.0	1.55	0.65
Including	163.0	164.0	1.0	4.54	0.28
Including	167.0	168.0	1.0	1.77	0.13
16MYC0048	182.0	185.0	3.0	3.28	0.27
16MYC0049	211.0	213.0	2.0	3.64	0.08
16MYC0049	**224.0**	**232.0**	**8.0**	**21.04**	**0.56**
or top-cut*			8.0	13.75	0.56
including	**225.0**	**229.0**	**4.0**	**39.60**	**0.81**
or top-cut*			4.0	25.03	0.81
also incl.	**227.0**	**229.0**	**2.0**	**59.13**	**0.73**
or top-cut*			2.0	30.00	0.73
16MYC0049	265.0	266.0	1.0	2.62	0.06
16MYC0049	289.0	295.0	6.0	0.96	0.02
including	289.0	290.0	1.0	1.95	0.08
Including	294.0	295.0	1.0	3.50	0.01
16MYC0049	302.0	309.0	7.0	1.33	0.08
including	**302.0**	**303.0**	**1.0**	**7.40**	**0.34**
16MYC0049	319.0	323.0	4.0	2.79	0.16
including	**320.0**	**321.0**	**1.0**	**8.22**	**0.39**
16MYC0050	220.0	228.0	8.0	0.94	0.07
including	220.0	221.0	1.0	4.52	0.31
Including	225.0	226.0	1.0	1.68	0.16

Notes (Intersection Table above): *Table 2 Intersections are composited from individual assays using the following criteria:*
Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.5 g/t gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 1 gmm; or*
- *≥ 1.0% copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *NB: In some instances zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included in calculating composites or to highlight mineralisation trends.*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold and/or copper,*
  ** Unless specified otherwise where a 30 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.*

MINYARI DOME AREA

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2016 Phase1 and Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling** *Minyari Deposit:* • Minyari deposit has been sampled by 48 (including a Phase 1 drill hole abandoned at 12m i.e. 16MYC0023A and 1 Phase 2 drill hole) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 8,310m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 173m, and 3 (Phase 2) diamond drill holes totaling 1,561m (including RC pre-collars), with average maximum drill hole depth of 520m. • Assays available for 46 (all sampled Phase 1) RC drill holes, totaling 8,029m, average maximum drill hole depth of 171m. • The nominal drill hole spacing is across a number of east-west sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. • Drill hole locations for all Phase 2 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *WACA Deposit:* • WACA deposit has been sampled by 9 (Phase 2) RC drill holes, totaling 2,466m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 274m. • Assays available for 3 (Phase 2) RC drill holes, totaling 876m, average maximum drill hole depth of 292m. • The nominal RC drill hole spacing is across six east-west sections spaced 50 to 100m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section in the range of 50 to 100m (NB: Only 1 to 2 Phase 2 RC drillholes per section at this stage). • Drill hole locations for all Phase 2 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *Other Prospects/Targets:* • Other Prospects/Targets have been sampled by 5 (Phase 2) RC drill holes, totaling 1,707m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 341m. • No assays are currently available for these 5 RC drillholes. • All 5 drillholes were isolated/single hole drill tests. • Drill hole locations for all Phase 2 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *Drill Hole Location and Orientation:* • Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 3m. • Holes are angled towards local grid east or less frequently vertically to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend and bedding, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. Three Minyari deposit drillholes (i.e. 16MYC0044 to 0046) were drilled along a 180° azimuth axis perpendicular/orthogonal to all other drillholes. *RC Sampling:* • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Niton portable XRF field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. *Diamond Drill Core Sampling:* • 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 1.5m in length half the core was submitted for assay. If the sample interval is greater than 1.5m in length then quarter of the core is submitted for assay. • Core samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**2016 Phase 2 Reverse Circulation Drilling** • A total of 15 RC drill holes (excluding RC pre-collars for 3 diamond drillholes) were drilled totaling 4,457m with average maximum drill hole depth of 297m. • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 2m to 375m. • Drill holes were predominantly angled towards local grid east (058º Magnetic), with some drill holes directed to grid west (238º Magnetic) and some vertical drill holes, all 47 drill holes at an inclination angle of between -55° to -90° to "optimally" intersect the mineralisation or IP targets regions. **2016 Phase 2 Diamond Drilling** • A total of 3 diamond drill holes were drilled at the Minyari deposit during the Phase 2 drilling programme totaling 1,561m (including RC pre-collars), with average maximum drill hole depth of 520m. • Diamond drill holes were completed using HQ and NQ2 sized core. RC pre-collar depths range from 63 to 123m and maximum drill hole depths range from 446 to 610m. • The core is oriented using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool. • All 3 diamond drill holes were angled towards local grid east (058º Magnetic) and all drill holes were at an inclination angle of between -58° to -60° at the collar to optimally intersect the mineralisation.
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.*	**RC Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the RC samples were almost exclusively dry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All samples were split on a 1m interval using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3kg sample volumes were collected. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. • RC sample recovery and sample quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • RC results are generated for the purpose of exploration and potentially for Mineral Resource estimations. **Diamond Drill Core Samples** • Core recovery is routinely recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • 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. • Whilst no assays are currently available for these 3 diamond drill holes it is unlikely that any detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade will be 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.*	**RC Drill Logging** • All RC and diamond material is logged. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • All logging is entered directly into a 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. • Geological logging of 100% of all RC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Selected RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • RC samples are generally analyzed in the field using a Portable XRF Device (Niton) for the purposes of geochemical and lithological interpretation and the selection of sampling intervals. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. **Diamond Drill Core Logging** • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computers 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. • 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 including the RC pre-collar component of the diamond drillholes. • 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.*	**RC Samples** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory pulverised to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Portable XRF / Niton field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples** • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. **RC and diamond core sample preparation** • Sample preparation of RC and half or quarter diamond drilling core samples 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 µm and split into a sub–sample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide style of mineralisation at Minyari, 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The sample preparation technique for RC and diamond drill core samples is documented by Antipa Mineral Ltd's standard procedures documents and is in line with industry standards in sample preparation. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent mineralisation. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • Analytical Techniques: • 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 samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample for a 25g sample which 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. • A handheld portable Niton XRF analyser (XL3t 950 GOLDD+) device is used in the field to investigate and record geochemical data for internal analysis. However, due to "spatial" accuracy/repeatability issues this data is not publicly reported. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally two to three duplicate RC field samples per drill hole. • 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. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by the Exploration Manager. • For the Minyari deposit verification drill holes intersections have been compared to the equivalent corresponding historic drill hole intersection by compositing variable length samples into 1m intervals. The corresponding sample populations have been statistically compared using a mean grade and percentage differences for gold and copper in corresponding drill holes. • The Verification drill holes are considered to be greater than 5m away from comparative historic drill holes as the location of the historic drill holes cannot be verified in the field. • All logging is entered directly into a 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 SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*
		• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre.
		• Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m.
		• The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.
		• The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid.
		• Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data:
		  • 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.
		• Rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions.
		• Drill hole 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 drill hole collar coordinates.
		• RC downhole surveys were undertaken in-hole during drilling using a 'Reflex EZ Trac Camera' device at 30 metre intervals with a final survey at the end of the drill hole.
		• 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 drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°) Total Magnetic field and temperature.
		• Downhole "logging" of a selection of RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation.
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.*	**Phase 2 RC Drilling** • The nominal drill hole spacing is thirteen east-west 'Minyari grid' sections spaced approximately 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. • An orthogonal 180° azimuth three drillhole 'long section' was also completed. • The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support future Mineral Resource estimations. • RC drill sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of exploration results. **Phase 2 Diamond Drilling** • At this stage the nominal drill hole spacing three east-west sections spaced approximately 100 to 200m apart with just a single diamond drill hole each section. • The diamond drill hole / section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required at this stage of the Company's evaluation of the Minyari deposit. • No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of 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 Minyari and WACA deposit 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 or WACA at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, historic diamond drilling and RC drilling. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc.
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 Antipa or their representatives to Newman and subsequently by Centurion Transport from Newman 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 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

MINYARI DOME AREA

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 Minyari and WACA deposit drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration License E45/3919 (granted). • Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in 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 deposit, 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 being actively explored. • 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 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:
		  • 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMP's online WAMEX system. • The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted. • No density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals. • No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.30 g/t gold or 0.10% copper lower cut-off grade is applied during data aggregation. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Minyari Deposit (Local grid)** • At the Minyari deposit the interpreted stratabound/reef hydrothermal alteration, vein and breccia (oxide and primary) related gold-copper mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly east-northeast striking and in the Eastern Domain shallow to moderate south-southwest dipping and in the Western Domain moderate to steep south-southwest dipping, with drill holes generally being vertical or inclined between -50° and -60° toward the east or west. • In general, the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angel to the overall mineralised zones. Therefore, the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate 60% to 80% true width dependent on the local geometry/setting. **WACA Deposit (Local grid)** • At the WACA deposit the interpreted shear and strata controlled/hosted hydrothermal alteration, vein and breccia (oxide and primary) related gold-copper mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly north-south striking and sub-vertical to steeply east dipping, with drill holes generally being inclined between -50° and -60° toward the east or west (NB: All 2016 Phase 2 WACA RC drill holes were inclined at between -57° to -60° to the east). • In general, the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angel to the overall mineralised zones (other than for vertical shallow historic Aircore/RAB drill holes). Therefore, the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate 60% to 70% true width dependent on the local geometry/setting.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.
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*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). • The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements will be taken from the Phase 2 diamond drill core. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Geotechnical logging was carried out on all 3 Minyari deposit diamond drillholes for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • No metallurgical test-work results are currently available for the Minyari Dome deposits; however, the Company has been collecting sample material from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programmes for metallurgical test-work planned to be completed during 2017. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMP WAMEX reports: ▪ Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical

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		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 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 drill hole 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 suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. ▪ 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 publicly 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	• *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.*	○ Gold-copper mineralisation identified by the Company's 2016 Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programmes at both the Minyari and WACA deposits has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions with both deposits requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. ○ All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.