MEDIA RELEASE
21 June 2017

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT NORTH TELFER PROJECT

Highlights

- **High-grade gold intersected at the 100% owned Minyari Dome WACA deposit from near surface.**
- **Best results include:**
  - **42.0m at 7.8 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) (uncut) from 262m down hole (17MYC0078) including:**
    - **13.0m at 22.1 g/t Au (uncut) also including:**
      - **1.0m at 222.0 g/t Au (uncut).**
  - **28.0m at 3.6 g/t Au (uncut) from 13m down hole (17MYC0079) including:**
    - **12.0m at 7.2 g/t Au (uncut).**
- **High-grade mineralisation at WACA from near surface highlights open pit potential and mineralisation remains open along strike to the north and south and at depth.**
- **Significant copper intersected at both Minyari and WACA.**
- **Phase 1 WACA and Minyari drilling extended due to positive interim results.**

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) is pleased to announce very positive high-grade gold results from its Phase 1 Minyari Dome Exploration Programme at the 100% owned North Telfer Project, 40km from Newcrest's world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver mine in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Managing Director Roger Mason said, "*It's been several decades since exploration in the Paterson Province has delivered such outstanding gold drill intersections. These results highlight the development and exploration potential of the Minyari Dome, and Antipa's commanding 4,400km^2 Paterson Province exploration portfolio.*"

The overall objective of the 2017 drilling programme is to enable the Company to establish Maiden JORC Mineral Resources as part of a Scoping Study to examine the economic potential of the Minyari Dome by the end of 2017.

The 2017 Programme is being carried out in two phases, with the first phase originally planned to involve up to approximately 9,000m of reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Minyari and WACA gold-copper deposits and additional selected targets. Due to the very positive and encouraging interim results announced today, Antipa has decided to expand Phase 1 to approximately 60 drill holes for 12,000m. Phase 2 will be formulated following the evaluation of the results of Phase 1.

The strong gold results will support Mineral Resource estimations for both the WACA and Minyari deposits which are expected to be prepared and announced as part of a Scoping Study by the end of 2017.

To date assays have been received for 21 drill holes (including one abandoned drill hole), representing approximately one-third of the expanded 2017 Phase 1 Programme. The Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 drill results are detailed by Tables 1 to 2 and Figures 1 to 5.

Minyari Dome – Overview

The Minyari Dome, which includes the Minyari and WACA gold-copper deposits, is located close to infrastructure just 40km north of Newcrest's world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and provides the Company with an immediate exploration and short-term development opportunity.

- *Minyari Deposit - Key Metrics:*
  - High-grade gold with copper;
  - Mineralisation commences 1 to 10 metres from the surface and extends down for more than 580 vertical metres;
  - +300m strike length;
  - Up to 60m in width; and
  - Remains open down dip and potentially along strike.
- *WACA Deposit - Key Metrics:*
  - Located only 700m southwest of the Minyari deposit;
  - High-grade gold with copper;
  - Mineralisation commences within 10 to 20 metres of the surface and extends down for more than 340 vertical metres;
  - +550m strike length;
  - Two main lodes containing occurs within a corridor up to 50m in width; and
  - Remains open down dip and potentially along strike, including high grade gold shoots.

Phase 1 Programme – Overview Interim Results

- *WACA Deposit:*
  - Results have been received for 10 (total 1,830m) of 49 RC drill holes (total 6,671m) testing for high grade gold shoots along up to 550m of strike and down to 300 vertical metres. These drill holes provided several very significant high-grade gold intersections from near surface, highlighting the open pit potential of the WACA deposit and reinforcing the exceptional exploration potential of the Minyari Dome area (Tables a and 2 and Figures 1 to 4). The delineation of these high to very high grade WACA gold ore shoots could reasonably be expected to lead to the delineation of a high-grade Mineral Resource at WACA.
  - Several RC drill holes designed to test identified WACA trend related targets are yet to be completed. These targets are supported by a combination of magnetic, geochemical (in particular arsenic), structural setting ± IP anomalies.
  - Field mapping, aided by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV/Drone) ultra-high resolution imagery, has identified sub-cropping mineralised cross-cutting quartz

vein trends co-incident with the WACA high grade ore shoots. The successful identification of these trends will assist in refining future drill targeting (see Figure 6).

- *Minyari Deposit:*
  - Results have been received for 11 (total 1,485m) of 15 (total approximately 2,600m) RC drill holes testing strike extension targets, including a 150 to 200m corridor northwest and a +100m corridor to the southeast of the Minyari main central zone. The results, provided encouraging gold, copper, cobalt and arsenic intersections, resulting in this component of the planned Phase 1 programme being expanded from 11 to 15 RC drill holes, several of which are yet to be drilled (Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 5).
  - The Phase 1 programme was expanded to include an additional 10 RC drill holes to test for potential high-grade gold cross structures within the Minyari deposit main central zone mineralisation and to 'inform' a future Mineral Resource estimation. These holes are yet to be drilled.
- *Minyari Dome:*
  - A number of exploration targets have been identified for follow up and testing during the 2017 Phase 1 programme.
  - At the Judes prospect area, approximately 2km north of the Minyari deposit, limited 2016 drilling consisting of just three isolated RC drill holes resulted in significant silver anomalism; e.g. 72m at 1.16 g/t silver from 212.0m down-hole in 16MYC0062. The silver levels in 16MYC0062 are similar to those encountered within or proximal (i.e. within 100 to 200m) of the Minyari and WACA deposits. Subsequent to 16MYC0062 being completed, an IP anomaly was identified immediately to the west of this drill hole and this will be tested during the 2017 Phase 1 programme.
  - In addition, interpretation of the results of the 33 line-kilometre 2016 Minyari Dome Induced Polarisation (IP) survey identified a number of other targets, which will be drill tested during the 2017 Phase 1 programme.
  - A UAV/Drone is being employed to efficiently and rapidly survey large areas for sub-crop/outcrop, identifying veins and other structures, across the Minyari Dome.
  - A systematic surface geochemical sampling programme has been commenced (i.e. rock-chip and soil) across the Minyari Dome to assist with ongoing target generation.

Timing

Phase 1 drilling is scheduled to be completed later this month. As usual, samples will be batched and sent for assay on a periodic basis and announcements will be made periodically as assays are received.

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

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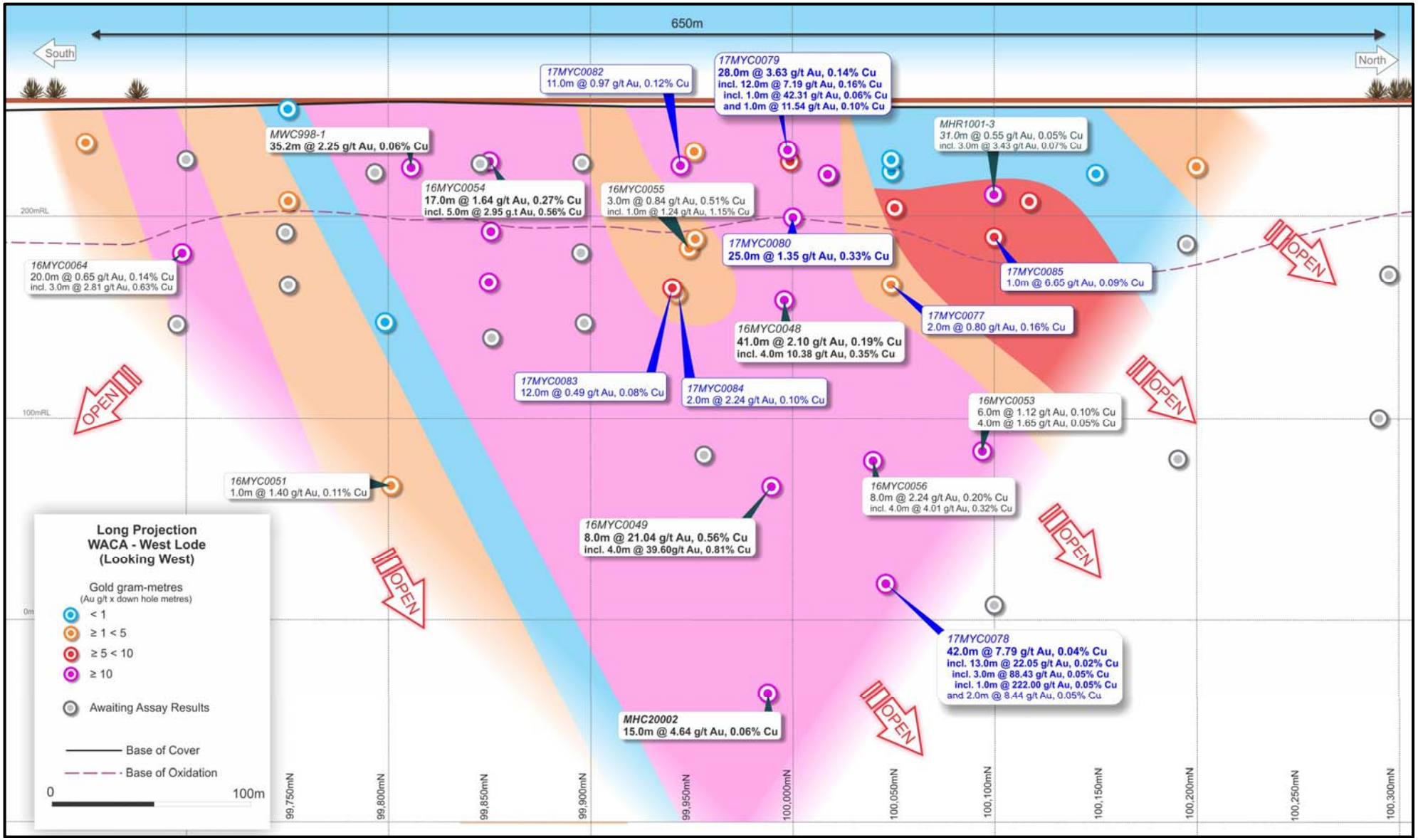


Figure 1: WACA Deposit Long Section showing drill holes, including 2017 Phase 1 RC drill hole pierce points (mid-point of West Lode intercept) showing gold gram-metres (i.e. Au g/t x down hole metres) along a 650m strike length of the WACA gold mineralisation zone (100m Local Grid – looking west).

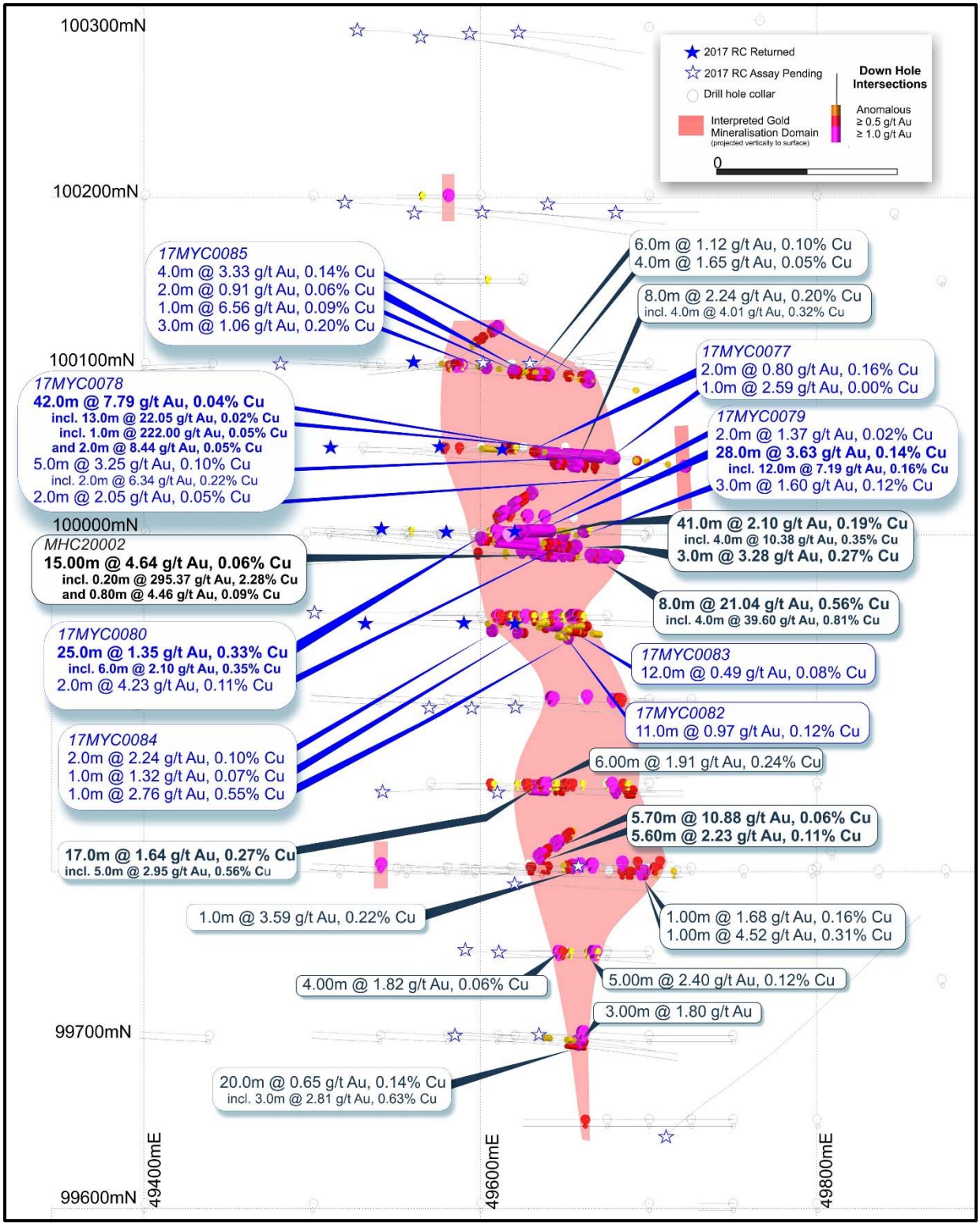


Figure 2: WACA Deposit plan view showing drill hole locations and generalised plan projection of approximate boundary encapsulating 1.0 g/t gold mineralisation. Note: Labelled 2017 Phase 1 RC drill hole intercepts in blue (100m NS and 200m EW Local Grid).

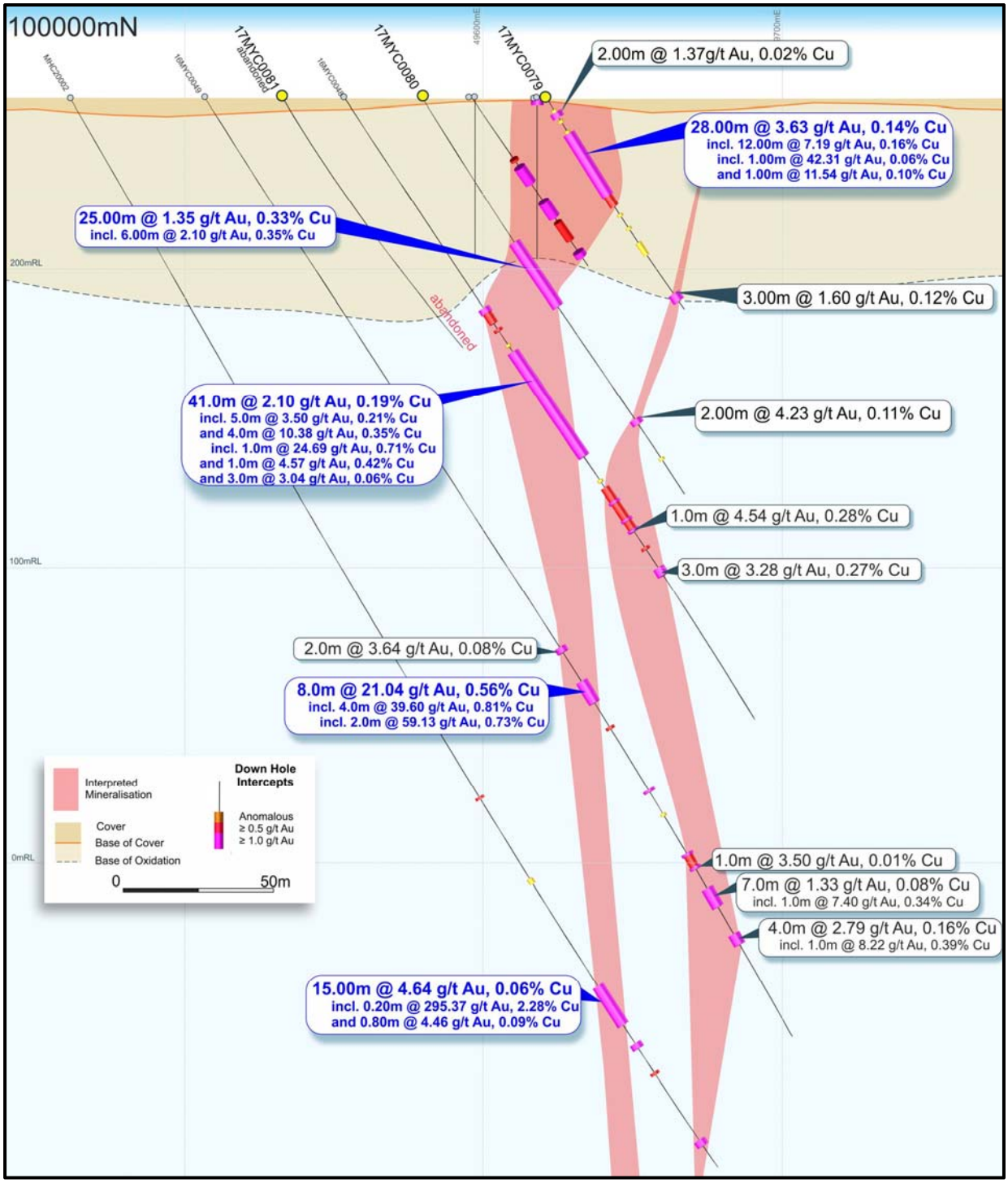


Figure 3: WACA Deposit 100,000 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drill holes, including 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes, with gold grade bars and interpreted gold-copper mineralisation domains (100m Local Grid – looking north).

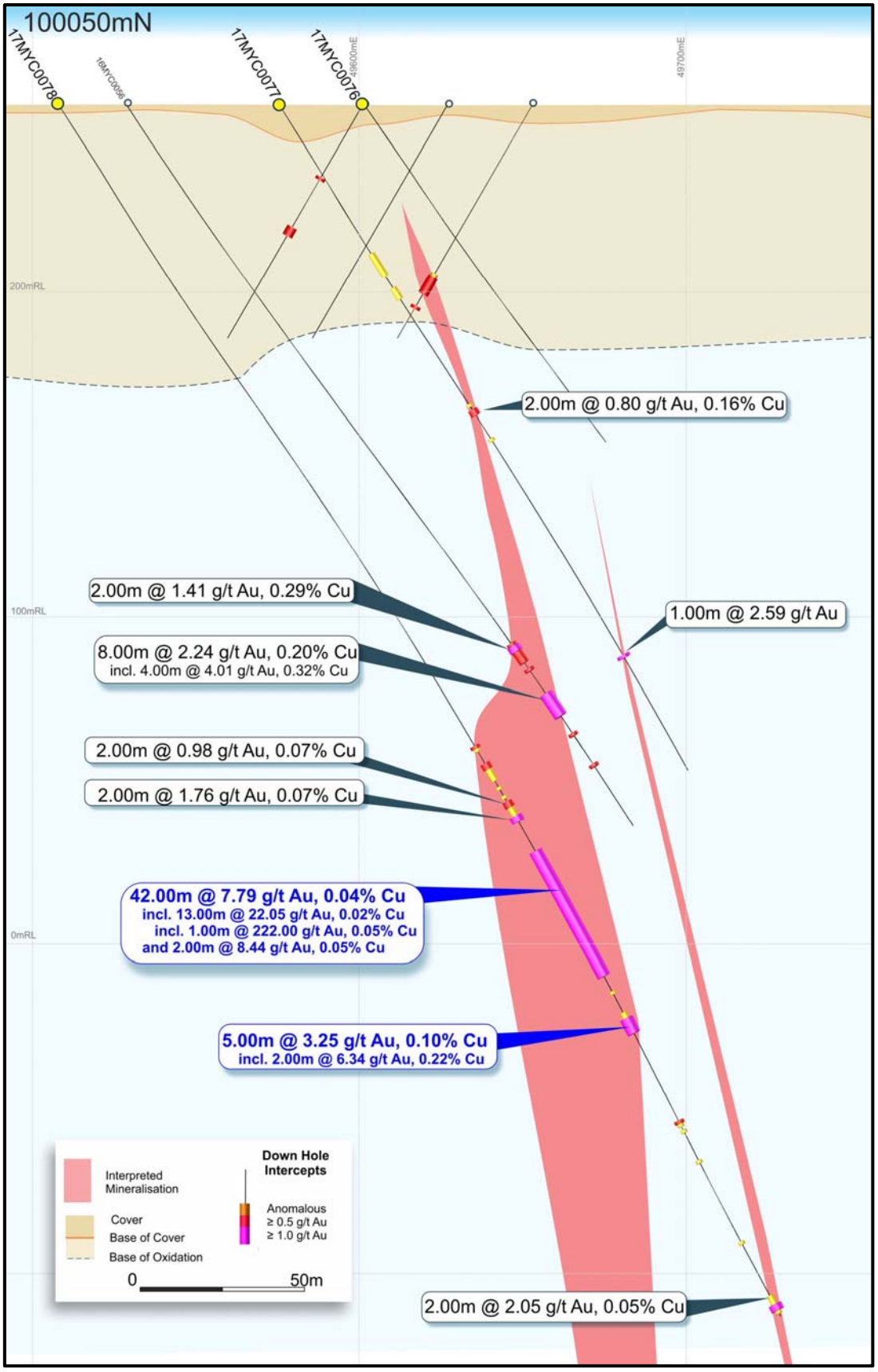


Figure 3: WACA Deposit 100,050 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drill holes, including 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes, with gold grade bars and interpreted gold-copper mineralisation domains (100m Local Grid – looking north).

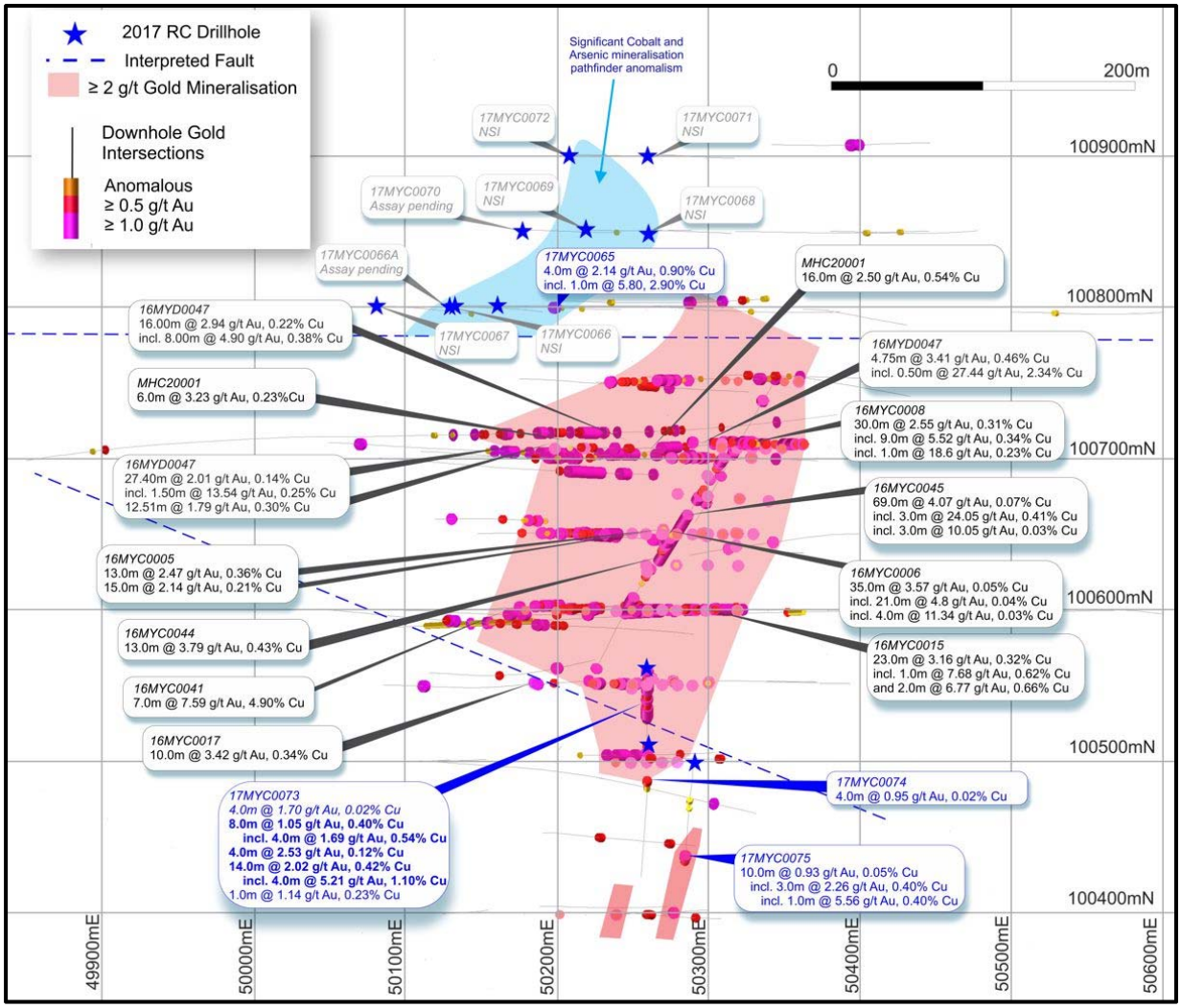


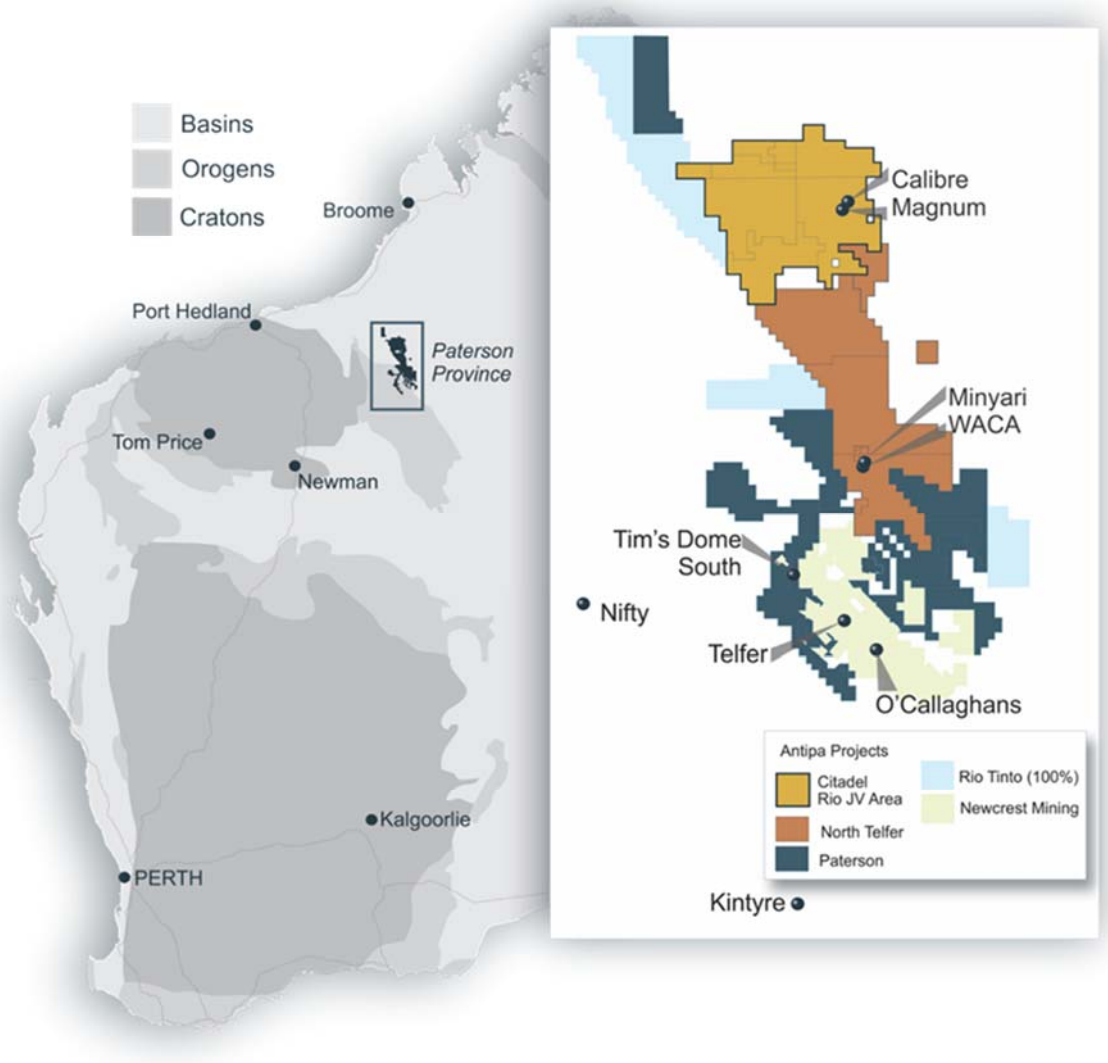
Figure 5: Minyari Deposit plan view showing drill hole locations and plan projection of approximate boundary of ≥ 2.0 g/t gold mineralisation with selected 2017 Phase 1 drill hole intercepts.

Figure 6: WACA deposit outcropping/subcropping thick, 'jig-saw' brecciated, semi-gossanous quartz vein striking obliquely (i.e. 315° and dipping steeply northeast) to the WACA 350° mineralisation strike/trend. Local Grid references.

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 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 1 and 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;
- Report entitled "*North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 November 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 16 December 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update*" created on 9 February 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme*" created on 27 March 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 13 April 2017; and
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results*" created on 13 June 2017.

All of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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 – 2017 Phase 1 Drill hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill holes									
17MYC0065	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,458	422,866	257	148	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0066	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,426	422,832	257	135	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0066A	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,426	422,832	257	363	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0067	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,409	422,790	257	129	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0068	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,546	422,915	257	117	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0069	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,526	422,881	257	135	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0070	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,505	422,848	257	345	58.2	-60	Partly Received
17MYC0071	Minyari-N	100,900	7,635,589	422,889	257	117	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0072	Minyari-N	100,900	7,635,563	422,846	257	81	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	100,560	7,635,301	423,068	257	123	148.2	-60	Received
17MYC0074	Minyari-S	100,490	7,635,241	423,105	257	117	148.2	-55	Received
17MYC0075	Minyari-S	100,500	7,635,266	423,125	257	141	148.2	-60	Received
17MYC0076	WACA	100,050	7,634,519	422,777	257	123	58.2	-55	Received
17MYC0077	WACA	100,050	7,634,506	422,755	257	231	58.2	-58	Received
17MYC0078	WACA	100,050	7,634,472	422,700	257	417	58.2	-57	Received
17MYC0079	WACA	100,000	7,634,488	422,820	257	81	49.9	-58	Received
17MYC0080	WACA	100,000	7,634,466	422,786	257	153	49.9	-58	Received
17MYC0081	WACA	100,000	7,634,443	422,748	257	99	56.2	-59	Received
17MYC0082	WACA	99,945	7,634,441	422,849	257	81	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0083	WACA	99,945	7,634,425	422,823	257	141	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0084	WACA	99,945	7,634,393	422,773	257	225	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0085	WACA	100,100	7,634,506	422,755	257	279	56.2	-58	Received
17MYC0086	WACA	100,100	7,634,499	422,648	257	403	56.2	-56	Pending
17MYC0087	WACA	100,190	7,634,638	422,703	257	165	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0088	WACA	100,190	7,634,617	422,669	257	255	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0089	WACA	100,195	7,634,594	422,801	257	135	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0090	WACA	100,190	7,634,681	422,771	257	99	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0091	WACA	100,100	7,634,562	422,750	257	201	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0092	WACA	100,100	7,634,578	422,776	257	105	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0093	WACA	100,195	7,634,600	422,631	257	387	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0094	WACA	100,297	7,634,741	422,665	257	105	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0095	WACA	100,296	7,634,725	422,641	257	189	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0096	WACA	100,294	7,634,708	422,617	257	249	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0097	WACA	100,297	7,634,691	422,583	257	225	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0098	WACA	99,951	7,634,383	422,744	257	237	56.2	-57	Pending
17MYC0099	WACA	99,895	7,634,398	422,875	257	153	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0100	WACA	99,895	7,634,385	422,854	257	225	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0101	WACA	99,895	7,634,372	422,833	257	279	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0102	WACA	99,845	7,634,314	422,834	257	159	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0103	WACA	99,845	7,634,351	422,893	257	297	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0104	WACA	99,800	7,634,334	422,951	257	115	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0105	WACA	99,790	7,634,309	422,931	257	183	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0106	WACA	99,750	7,634,270	422,943	257	147	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0107	WACA	99,750	7,634,259	422,926	257	210	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0108	WACA	99,700	7,634,241	422,991	257	105	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0109	WACA	99,700	7,634,214	422,948	257	213	58.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0110	WACA SE	99,640	7,634,229	423,086	257	357	13.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0111	Minyari	100,565	7,635,310	423,074	257	105	180.0	-60	Pending
17MYC0112	Minyari	100,585	7,635,332	423,072	257	153	180.0	-60	Pending
17MYC0113	Minyari	100,610	7,635,359	423,067	257	189	180.0	-60	Pending
17MYC0114	Minyari	100,635	7,635,385	423,062	257	130	180.0	-60	Pending
NB: Additional Phase 1 (extended) RC Drill Holes Planned									

Table 2: Latest 2017 Phase 1 Significant Gold-Copper Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Deposit	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
17MYC0077	WACA	107.0	109.0	2.0	0.80	0.16
17MYC0077	WACA	192.0	193.0	1.0	2.59	0.00
17MYC0078	WACA	232.0	234.0	2.0	0.83	0.03
17MYC0078	WACA	245.0	247.0	2.0	0.98	0.07
17MYC0078	WACA	250.0	252.0	2.0	1.76	0.07
17MYC0078	WACA	**262.0**	**304.0**	**42.0**	**7.79**	**0.04**
above Top-cut	WACA	**262.0**	**304.0**	**42.0**	**3.14**	**0.04**
including	WACA	**279.0**	**292.0**	**13.0**	**22.05**	**0.02**
also incl.	WACA	**283.0**	**286.0**	**3.0**	**88.43**	**0.05**
above Top-cut	WACA	**283.0**	**286.0**	**3.0**	**23.35**	**0.05**
also incl.	WACA	**285.0**	**286.0**	**1.0**	**222.00**	**0.05**
above Top-cut	WACA	**285.0**	**286.0**	**1.0**	**30.00**	**0.05**
including	WACA	**300.0**	**302.0**	**2.0**	**8.44**	**0.05**
17MYC0078	WACA	**318.0**	**323.0**	**5.0**	**3.25**	**0.10**
including	WACA	**320.0**	**322.0**	**2.0**	**6.34**	**0.22**
17MYC0078	WACA	413.0	415.0	2.0	2.05	0.05
17MYC0079	WACA	5.0	7.0	2.0	1.37	0.02
17MYC0079	WACA	**13.0**	**41.0**	**28.0**	**3.63**	**0.14**
above Top-cut	WACA	**13.0**	**41.0**	**28.0**	**3.19**	**0.14**
including	WACA	**13.0**	**25.0**	**12.0**	**7.19**	**0.16**
above Top-cut	WACA	**13.0**	**25.0**	**12.0**	**6.16**	**0.16**
17MYC0079	WACA	75.0	78.0	3.0	1.60	0.12
17MYC0080	WACA	**55.0**	**80.0**	**25.0**	**1.35**	**0.33**
including	WACA	**66.0**	**72.0**	**6.0**	**2.10**	**0.35**
17MYC0080	WACA	124.0	126.0	2.0	4.23	0.11
17MYC0082	WACA	35.0	46.0	11.0	0.97	0.12
17MYC0082	WACA	73.0	75.0	2.0	0.61	0.10
17MYC0084	WACA	123.0	125.0	2.0	2.24	0.10
17MYC0084	WACA	147.0	148.0	1.0	1.32	0.07
17MYC0084	WACA	153.0	154.0	1.0	0.82	0.09
17MYC0084	WACA	195.0	196.0	1.0	2.76	0.55
17MYC0085	WACA	47.0	50.0	3.0	1.06	0.20
17MYC0085	WACA	80.0	81.0	1.0	6.56	0.09
17MYC0085	WACA	110.0	112.0	2.0	0.91	0.06
17MYC0085	WACA	204.0	208.0	4.0	3.33	0.14
17MYC0065	Minyari-N	**56.0**	**60.0**	**4.0**	**2.14**	**0.90**
including	Minyari-N	**57.0**	**58.0**	**1.0**	**5.80**	**2.90**
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.21	0.04
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	20.0	24.0	4.0	1.69	0.54
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	36.0	40.0	4.0	2.53	0.12
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	**56.0**	**62.0**	**6.0**	**3.71**	**0.77**
including	Minyari-S	**56.0**	**60.0**	**4.0**	**5.21**	**1.10**
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	108.0	110.0	2.0	0.83	0.19
17MYC0074	Minyari-S	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.95	0.02
17MYC0075	Minyari-S	130.0	133.0	3.0	2.26	0.16
17MYC0075	Minyari-S	137.0	139.0	2.0	0.64	0.00

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.*
- *≥ 1.0 g/t silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 5 gmm; or*
- *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.*
- *Intersection true widths are estimated to typically be approximately 60 to 70% of the downhole intersection interval.*

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 and 2017 (Phase 1 - April to June) Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling and Diamond Drilling** *Minyari Deposit:* • Minyari deposit has been sampled by 64 (2016 and 2017) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 11,086m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 173m, and 3 (2016) diamond drill holes totaling 1,561m (including RC pre-collars), with average maximum drill hole depth of 520m. 2017 Phase 1 drilling includes 15 RC drill holes totaling 2,517m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 168m. • Assays received for all 49 (2016) RC drill holes and the 3 (2016) diamond drill holes. Assays have also been received for 11 of the 2017 Phase 1 RC holes. • The nominal drill hole spacing is across thirteen east-west sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 40m. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 Phase 1 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *WACA Deposit:* • WACA deposit has been sampled by 44 RC drill holes, totaling 9,500m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 216m. • Assays received for all 2016 RC drill holes. Assays received for ten 2017 Phase 1 RC holes. • The nominal RC drill hole spacing is across twelve east-west sections spaced 50 to 100m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section in the range of 40m. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 Phase 1 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *Other Prospects/Targets:* • Other Prospects/Targets have been sampled by 8 RC drill holes (including to date one 2017 hole), totaling 2,826m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 353m. • Assays received for the 7 2016 RC drill holes. • All 8 drill holes are isolated/single hole drill tests. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).*	**Reverse Circulation Drilling** • A total of 108 RC drill holes (excluding RC pre-collars for 3 diamond drill holes) totaling 21,121m with average maximum drill hole depth of 196m. • 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 local grid south, southwest and north-east, all drill holes at an inclination angle of between -55° to -90°. **2016 Diamond Drilling** • A total of 3 diamond drill holes were drilled at the Minyari deposit during the 2016 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 drill holes (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° 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 drill holes. • 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. • 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%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V and Zn) with selective ICP–MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, in, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y and Zr). • Ore grade ICP–OES analysis was completed on samples returning results above upper detection limit. • 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Minyari Deposit 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 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 between 20 to 50m. • An 'orthogonal' azimuth drill hole 'long sections' were 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. **2016 Minyari Deposit Diamond Drilling** • 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. **WACA Deposit 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 RC Drilling** • The nominal drill hole spacing is 13 east-west 'Minyari local grid' sections spaced between 50m to 100m apart with 1 to 4 drill holes on each. • The section spacing, at this stage, is insufficient 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.
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. • Minyari deposit 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 drill holes (i.e. 16MYC0044 to 0046) were drilled along a 180° azimuth axis perpendicular/orthogonal to all other drill holes. • WACA deposit holes are angled towards local grid west 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. • 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 drill holes (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° 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the 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.
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 and 2017 Phase 1 WACA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or 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 2016 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 drill holes 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 drill holes (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° 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA deposits. Details of this 2017 metallurgical test-work programme can be found on the ASX or Antipa websites – Public release dated 13 June 2017 and titled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results*". In summary both oxide and primary gold mineralisation (with accessory copper and cobalt) responded very satisfactorily to conventional gravity and cyanidation processes, with flotation to recovery copper and cobalt by-products the subject of ongoing evaluation. • 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 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,*	o Gold-copper mineralisation identified by the Company's 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 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

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	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. o 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.