

ADDITIONAL THICK, HIGH-GRADE COPPER MINERALISATION INTERSECTED NORTH OF MINYARI RESOURCE

Highlights

- Reverse circulation drilling intersects significant high-grade copper-silver-gold mineralisation at Judes, just 2km north of the existing Minyari resource, including:
 - 45.0m at 0.56% copper, 0.10 g/t gold and 2.21 g/t silver from 72m down hole in 18MYC0166, including:
 - 10.0m at 2.05% copper, 0.19 g/t gold and 9.11 g/t silver from 106m, also including:
 - 4.0m at 3.03% copper, 0.25 g/t gold and 13.41 g/t silver from 108m.
- Currently defined strike length of 150m at Jude's but remains open in all directions with widths and grades appearing to be increasing to the south
- 60% of assays received from the 7,241m of drilling completed to date
- Reported results confirm the potential for the addition of new high-grade targets

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX:AZY) ("Antipa", the "Company") is pleased to announce the second tranche of results from recent reverse circulation (RC) drill programme at the Minyari Dome area, part of its 100%-owned North Telfer Project 40km northeast of Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer gold mine and processing facility in Western Australia (Figure 4).

The Minyari Dome RC drill programme consisted of 45 RC drill holes (7,241m and was focused on identifying new mineralisation in close proximity to the existing high-grade 723,000 ounce gold, 26,400 tonne copper and 4,000 tonne cobalt Mineral Resources¹ of Minyari and WACA (Figure 1). The recent high-grade intercepts in combination with previously reported results (see ASX release 1 August 2018) including 18m at 3.05g/t gold, 0.32% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 47m, continue to highlight the potential to add new zones of high-grade mineralisation. Results have now been received for 27 of the RC drill holes, with assays from a further 18 holes still pending. Refer to Figure 1, Table 1 and Table 2 for drill hole location, intersection and collar details.

Antipa would like to acknowledge the Western Australia Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), through which it secured co-funding grants totalling up to \$298,000 for up to 8,000m of the 2018 Minyari Dome RC drilling.

Judes Prospect

The Judes mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply towards the west, be 20 to 30m true width, extend for 150m along strike and remain open in all directions. Recent highlights from the Judes prospect drill programme include:

- 45.0m @ 0.56% copper, 0.10 g/t gold and 2.21 g/t silver from 72m in 18MYC0166, including:
 - 10.0m @ 2.05% copper, 0.19 g/t gold and 9.11 g/t silver; also including
 - 4.0m @ 3.03% copper, 0.25 g/t gold and 13.41 g/t

¹ Refer to Minyari Deposit and WACA Deposit Mineral Resource Statement in the Competent Persons Statement section of this document.

The exploration potential at Judes is underpinned by exceptionally high grades (i.e. maximum intercepts of 5.71% copper, 4.67 g/t gold and 50.88 g/t silver) and previously reported drill intercepts, including:

- 6.0m @ 1.32% copper, 0.14 g/t gold and 3.57 g/t silver, within:
 - 26.0m @ 0.53% copper, 0.07 g/t gold and 3.27 g/t silver from 189m.

The majority of the drilling across the Judes target has been shallow with an average depth of only 35m, rarely penetrating below the base of oxidation and copper depletion. Recent drilling suggests that the Judes mineralisation is increasing in both width and grade toward the south and this improving trend has been targeted for possible follow-up drill testing (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Other Minyari Dome Exploration Target Areas

The 2018 results to date highlight the regions significant potential for high-grade gold and copper mineralisation, particularly in the Minyari South and Judes areas, confirming the proximal growth potential to the existing Minyari Dome Mineral Resources.

Minyari South

Highlights of Minyari South (Figure 1) initial drill programme released on 1 August 2018 include:

- 18.0m @ 3.05 g/t gold, 0.32% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 52m in 18MYC0146, including:
 - 1.0m @ 18.25 g/t gold, 1.33% copper and 0.15% cobalt.
- 2.0m @ 11.03 g/t gold, 0.20% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 91m in 18MYC0146, including:
 - 1.0m @ 19.59 g/t gold, 0.24% copper and 0.09% cobalt.

The two zones of high-grade mineralisation are located approximately 70m south-west of reported 2017 high-grade intercept of 6.0m @ 9.28 g/t gold and 0.05% Cu. Drilling done prior to the 2018 campaign has been predominantly shallow with an average depth of only 27m.

Minyari South results highlight a significant new region of high-grade gold-copper-cobalt mineralisation located approximately 300m from both the Minyari and WACA deposits and confirms the growth potential proximal to these existing mineral resources. The Company is reviewing results to systematically rank high priority targets, which may result in a follow-up programme in late 2018.

Minyari West

Highlights of Minyari West (Figure1) drilling include:

- 4.0m @ 1.18 g/t gold, 0.02% copper and 0.02% cobalt from 63m in 18MYC0153; and
- 1.0m @ 0.92 g/t gold, 0.01% copper and 0.03% cobalt from 77m.

Drilling at Minyari West to date has been both broad spaced and shallow and the Company is reviewing preliminary results.

Minyari North

Highlights of Minyari North (Figure 1) drilling include:

- 1.0m @ 0.52 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 110m in 18MYC0152.

The Company's review is ongoing however the interpretation is that whilst high-grade mineralisation may be present it is situated beyond reasonable open pit limits and therefore is not being prioritised for follow-up drilling.

WACA South

The WACA South area extends from 150 to 300m south of the WACA deposit where drill holes 18MYC0154, 146 and 158 all returned mineralised intersections (Figure 1). Drilling is both broad spaced and shallow in this area and the Company's review is ongoing.

Ongoing Exploration Activities

Ongoing exploration activities in the Minyari Dome area this year include:

- Awaiting 40% of assays from 7,241m of 2018 RC drilling completed to date
- Following a systematic review of high priority targets, potential follow-up drill testing of several highly prospective areas, including Judes and Minyari South
- 3D geological modelling and possible Mineral Resource estimation

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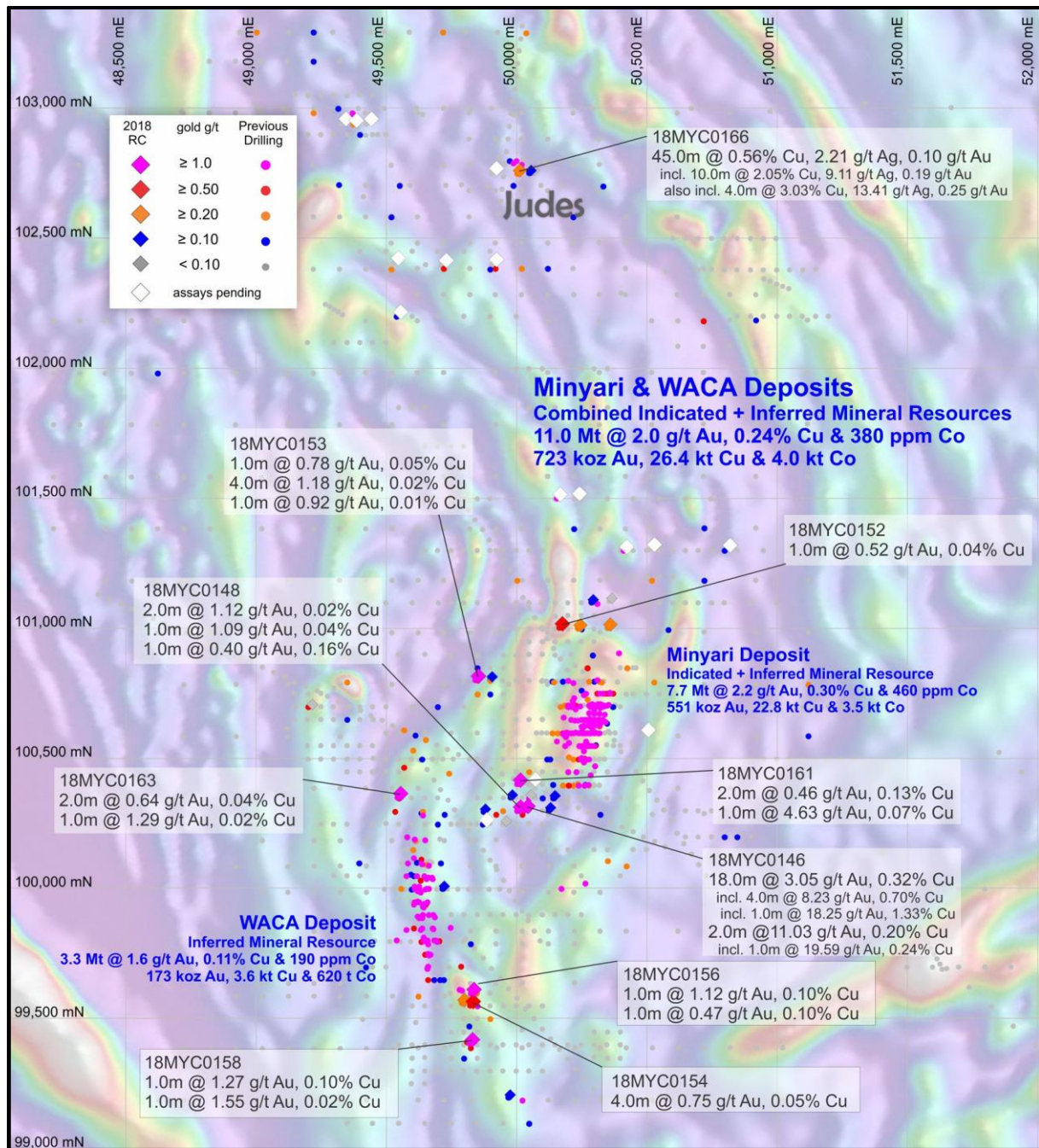


Figure 1: Minyari Dome plan view showing drill hole distribution, significant 2018 RC drill intersections, prospect and deposit locations. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; Pseudo-colour First Vertical Derivative) and Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 500m grid.

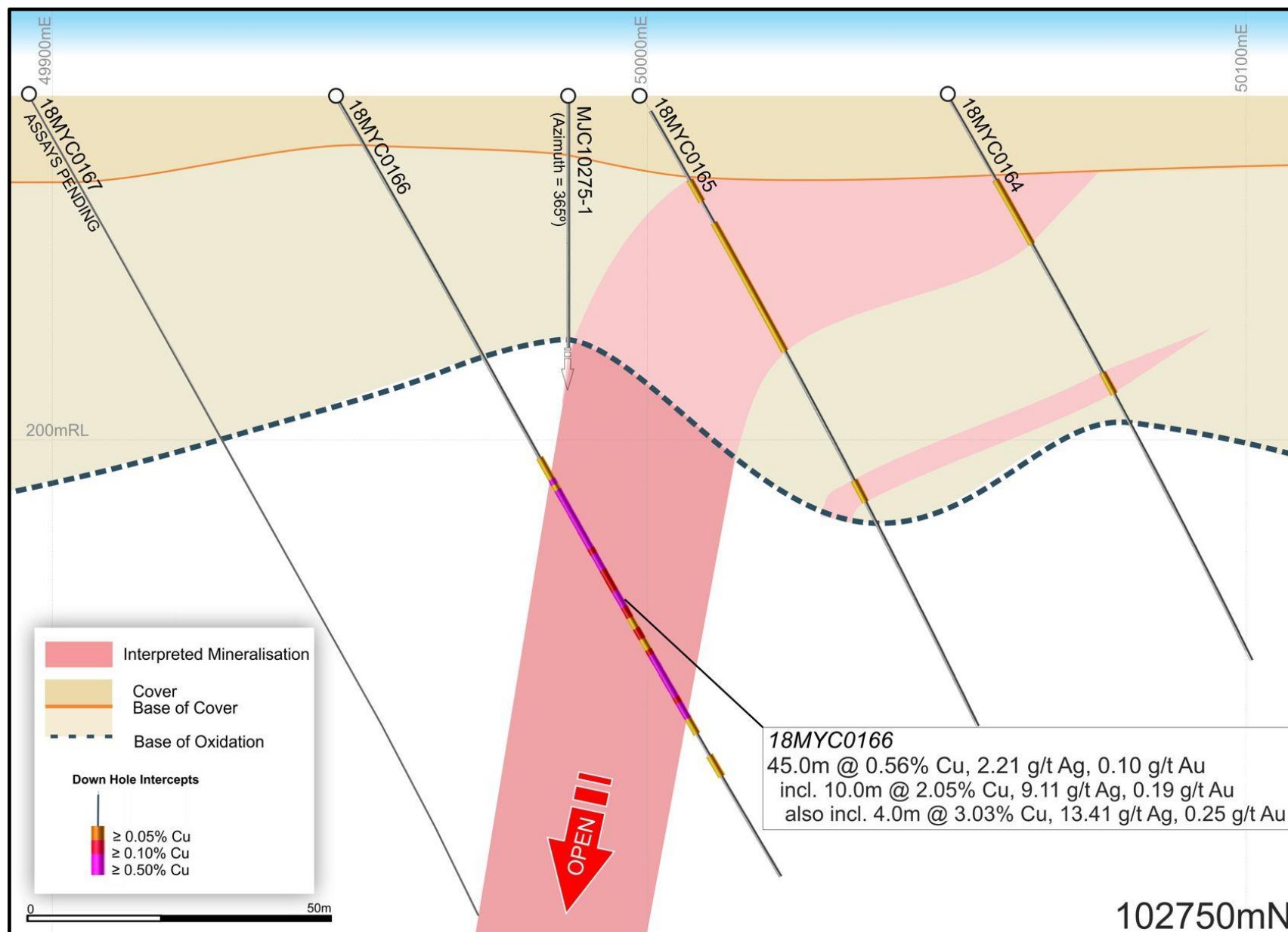


Figure 2: Jude's area 102,750 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drill holes, including 2018 RC drill holes, with mineralisation grade bars and interpreted copper-silver-gold mineralisation domains (100m Local Grid – looking north).

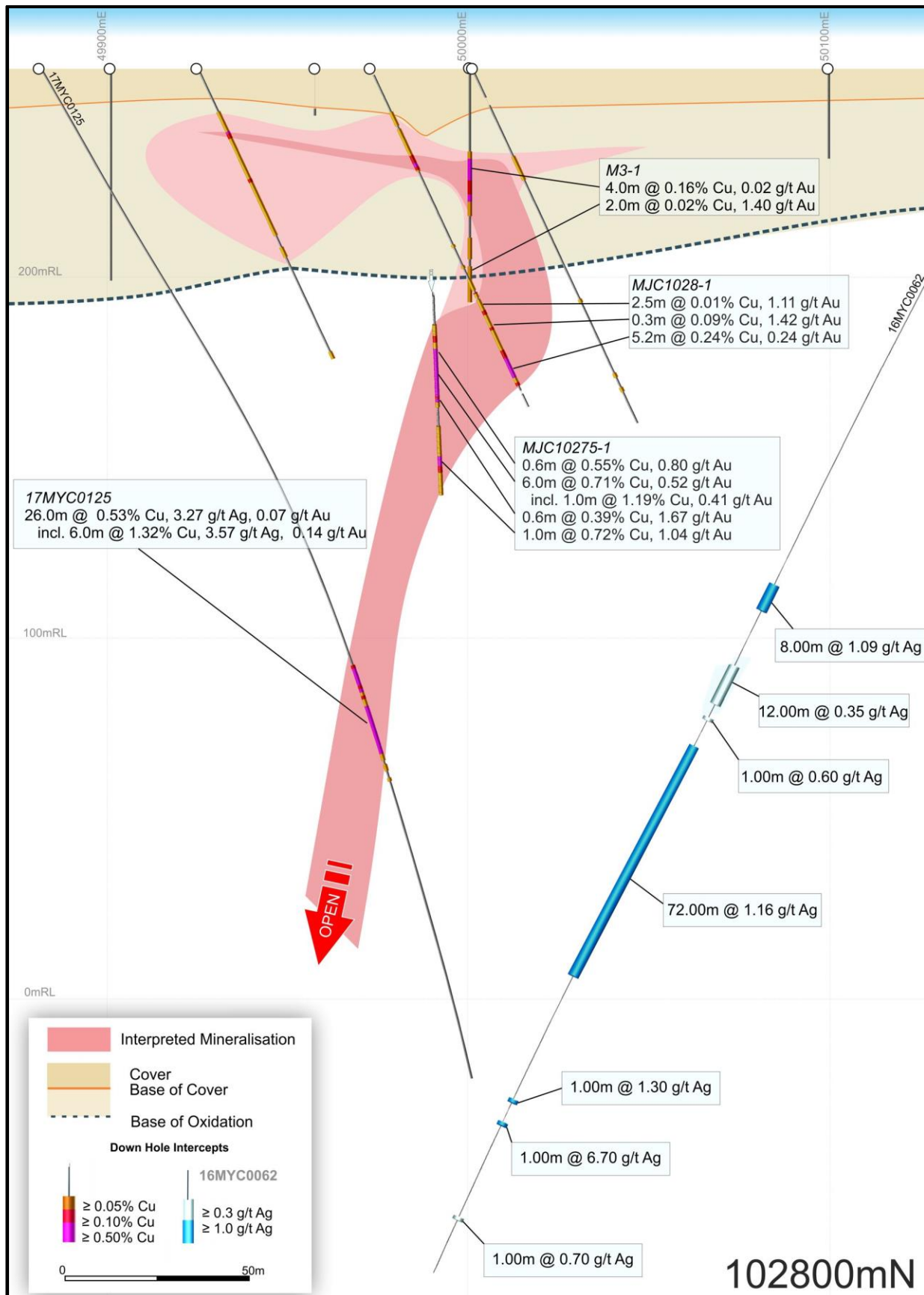


Figure 3: Jude's area 102,800 North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing drill holes with mineralisation grade bars and interpreted copper-silver-gold mineralisation domains (100m Local Grid – looking north).

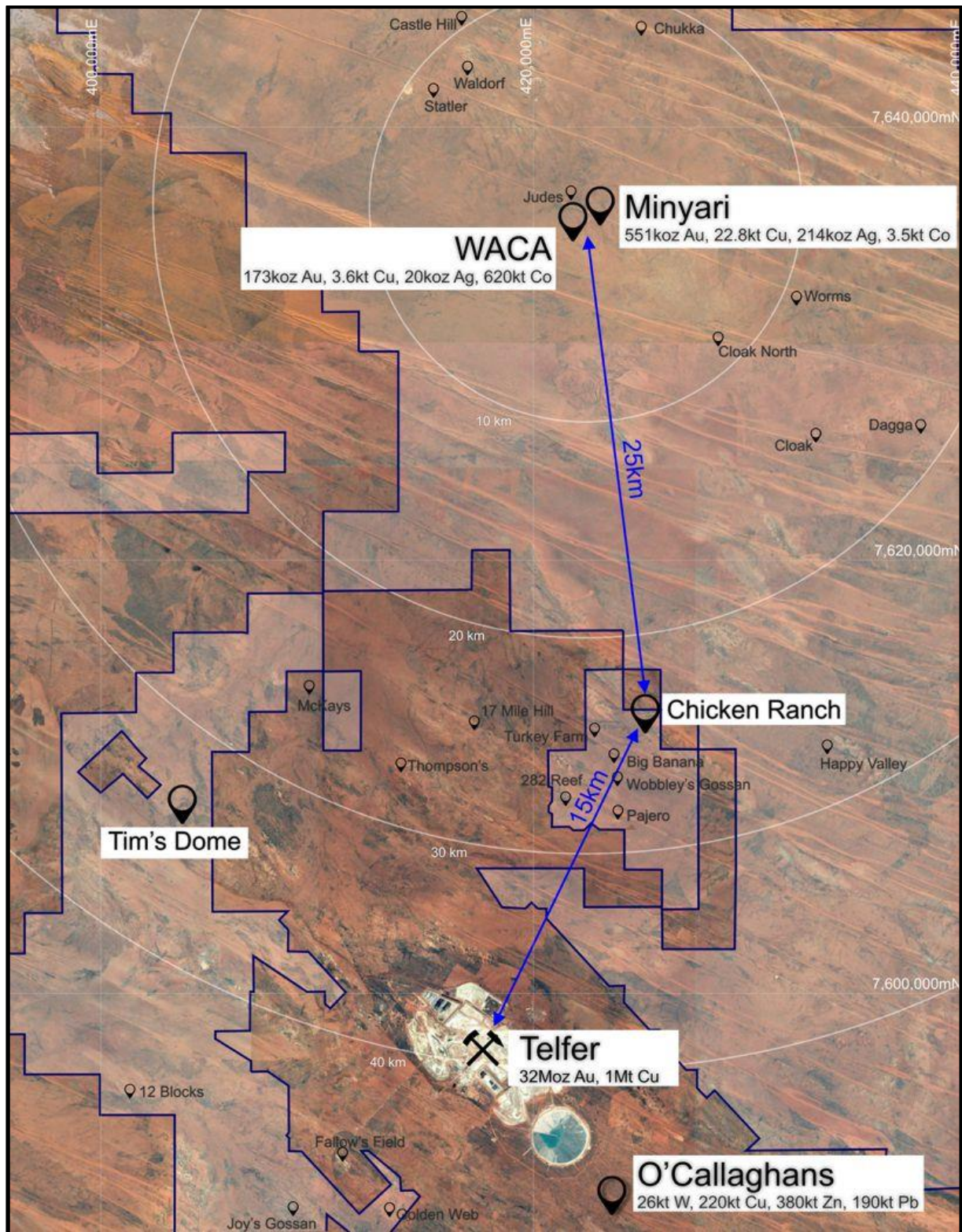
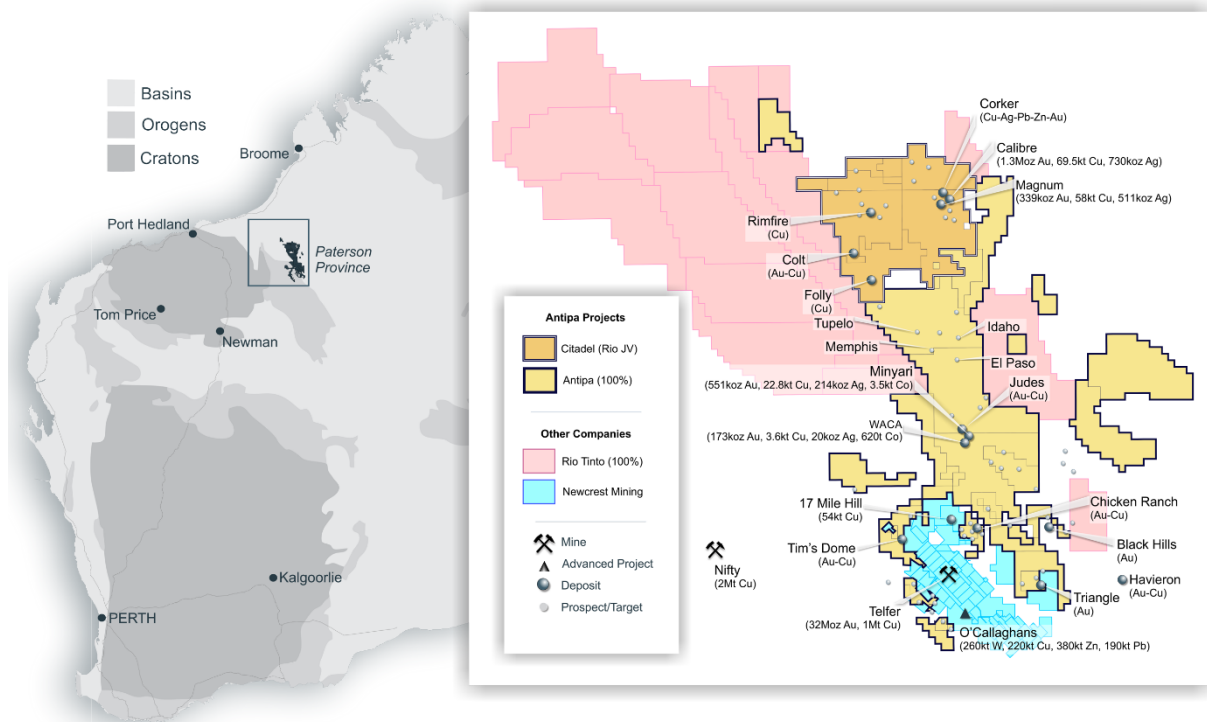


Figure 4: Satellite image showing location of the Minyari-WACA deposits and Mineral Resources, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch areas, Antipa 100% owned tenements ("frosted") and Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit. NB: Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

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 and development potential. The Company owns 5,785km² of tenements in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, including a 1,335km² package of prospective granted tenements 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 1,310km² of granted exploration licences, known as the North Telfer Project which hosts the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources 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 cover 831km² and the Company owns a further 312km² 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 – Exploration Results:

The information in this report that relates to the 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.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits:

The information in this report that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari-WACA deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resources" created on 16 November 2017, which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

For completeness, the current Minyari Deposit and WACA Deposits Mineral Resource Statement is reproduced below:

| Deposit and Au Cut-off Grade* | Resource Category | Tonnes (kt) | Au (g/t) | Cu (%) | Ag (g/t) | Co (ppm) | Au (oz) | Cu (t) | Ag (oz) | Co (t) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Minyari 0.5 Au | Indicated | 3,160 | 1.9 | 0.30 | 0.7 | 590 | 193,000 | 9,500 | 75,700 | 1,860 |
| Minyari 0.5 Au | Inferred | 660 | 1.7 | 0.24 | 0.6 | 340 | 36,300 | 1,600 | 13,400 | 230 |
| Minyari 0.5 Au | Sub-Total | 3,820 | 1.9 | 0.29 | 0.7 | 550 | 229,300 | 11,100 | 89,100 | 2,090 |
| Minyari 1.7 Au | Indicated | 230 | 2.6 | 0.29 | 0.9 | 430 | 18,800 | 700 | 6,800 | 100 |
| Minyari 1.7 Au | Inferred | 3,650 | 2.6 | 0.30 | 1.0 | 370 | 302,400 | 10,900 | 117,200 | 1,360 |
| Minyari 1.7 Au | Sub-Total | 3,870 | 2.6 | 0.30 | 1.0 | 380 | 321,200 | 11,600 | 124,000 | 1,450 |
| Minyari | Total | 7,700 | 2.2 | 0.29 | 0.9 | 460 | 550,500 | 22,700 | 213,100 | 3,540 |
| WACA 0.5 Au | Inferred | 2,780 | 1.4 | 0.11 | 0.2 | 180 | 122,000 | 3,100 | 15,900 | 490 |
| WACA 1.7 Au | Inferred | 540 | 2.9 | 0.10 | 0.2 | 230 | 50,900 | 500 | 3,800 | 120 |
| WACA | Total | 3,320 | 1.6 | 0.11 | 0.2 | 190 | 172,800 | 3,700 | 19,700 | 620 |
| Minyari + WACA Deposits | Grand Total | 11,020 | 2.0 | 0.24 | 0.7 | 380 | 723,300 | 26,400 | 232,800 | 4,160 |

*0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade)

*1.7 Au = Using a 1.7 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 50mRL (NB: potential "Underground" cut-off grade)

Various information in this report which relates to Minyari Dome, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch, and the Citadel Project, Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements:

- 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 "New Gold Opportunity - Tim's Dome South" created on 22 September 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;
- Report entitled “*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results*” created on 13 June 2017;
- Report entitled “*High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised*” created on 21 June 2017;
- Report entitled “*Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA*” created on 25 July 2017;
- Report entitled “*Antipa Secures High-Grade Chicken Ranch Deposit*” created on 2 August 2017;
- Report entitled “*High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit*” created on 4 August 2017;
- Report entitled “*Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results*” created on 31 August 2017;
- Report entitled “*Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource*” created on 16 November 2017;
- Report entitled “*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*” created on 17 November 2017;
- Report entitled “*Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit*” created on 5 December 2017;
- Report entitled “*Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results*” created on 29 January 2018; and
- Report entitled “*Tim’s Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results*” created on 31 January 2018;
- Report entitled “*Citadel Project 2018 Exploration Programme*” created on 27 March 2018;
- Report entitled “*Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme*” created on 1 June 2018;
- Report entitled “*Major Exploration Programme Commences*” created on 25 June 2018;
- Report entitled “*2018 Exploration Programme Update*” created on 16 July 2018; and
- Report entitled “*Minyari Dome – Initial Drill Results*” created on 1 August 2018.

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 2018 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt Key Assay Results (i.e. $\geq 1.0\text{m}$ with $\text{Au} \geq 0.4 \text{ g/t}$ and/or $\text{Cu} \geq 1,000\text{ppm}$ and/or $\text{Co} \geq 300\text{ppm}$ and/or $\text{Ag} \geq 1.0 \text{ g/t}$)

| Hole ID | Deposit | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Gold (g/t) | Copper (%) | Silver (g/t) | Cobalt (ppm) |
|-----------|----------------|----------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18MYC0140 | Minyari North | 42.0 | 44.0 | 2.0 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| 18MYC0143 | Minyari South | 109.0 | 110.0 | 1.0 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| 18MYC0144 | Minyari South | 103.0 | 105.0 | 2.0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| 18MYC0146 | Minyari South | 44.0 | 46.0 | 2.0 | 0.59 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0146 | Minyari South | 47.0 | 65.0 | 18.0 | 3.05 | 0.32 | 0.63 | 0.05 |
| | including | 49.0 | 55.0 | 6.0 | 6.59 | 0.71 | 1.46 | 0.10 |
| | also including | 52.0 | 53.0 | 1.0 | 18.25 | 1.33 | 4.13 | 0.15 |
| 18MYC0146 | Minyari South | 91.0 | 93.0 | 2.0 | 11.03 | 0.20 | 0.39 | 0.05 |
| | including | 91.0 | 92.0 | 1.0 | 19.59 | 0.24 | 0.47 | 0.09 |
| 18MYC0148 | Minyari South | 29.0 | 31.0 | 2.0 | 1.12 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0148 | Minyari South | 82.0 | 83.0 | 1.0 | 1.09 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0148 | Minyari South | 108.0 | 109.0 | 1.0 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0150 | Minyari South | 83.0 | 84.0 | 1.0 | 0.28 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.14 |
| 18MYC0150 | Minyari South | 80.0 | 87.0 | 7.0 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 58.0 | 59.0 | 1.0 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 59.0 | 60.0 | 1.0 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 73.0 | 75.0 | 2.0 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 80.0 | 82.0 | 2.0 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.06 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 86.0 | 89.0 | 3.0 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 92.0 | 93.0 | 1.0 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari South | 104.0 | 106.0 | 2.0 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| 18MYC0152 | Minyari South | 110.0 | 111.0 | 1.0 | 0.52 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0153 | Minyari West | 33.0 | 34.0 | 1.0 | 0.78 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0153 | Minyari West | 63.0 | 67.0 | 4.0 | 1.18 | 0.30 | 0.47 | 0.02 |
| 18MYC0153 | Minyari West | 77.0 | 78.0 | 1.0 | 0.92 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 18MYC0154 | WACA South | 32.0 | 36.0 | 4.0 | 0.75 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0156 | WACA South | 27.0 | 28.0 | 1.0 | 1.12 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0156 | WACA South | 32.0 | 33.0 | 1.0 | 0.47 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0156 | WACA South | 46.0 | 47.0 | 1.0 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0158 | WACA South | 109.0 | 110.0 | 1.0 | 1.27 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0158 | WACA South | 123.0 | 124.0 | 1.0 | 1.55 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0159 | WACA East | 27.0 | 29.0 | 2.0 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| 18MYC0160 | Minyari South | 27.0 | 28.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 18MYC0161 | Minyari South | 157.0 | 159.0 | 2.0 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.00 |
| 18MYC0161 | Minyari South | 186.0 | 187.0 | 1.0 | 4.63 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 18MYC0163 | WACA North | 66.0 | 68.0 | 2.0 | 0.64 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| 18MYC0163 | WACA North | 88.0 | 89.0 | 1.0 | 1.29 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 18MYC0163 | WACA North | 90.0 | 91.0 | 1.0 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 18MYC0166 | Judes | 72.0 | 117.0 | 45.0 | 0.10 | 0.56 | 2.21 | 0.01 |
| | including | 106.0 | 116.0 | 10.0 | 0.19 | 2.05 | 9.11 | 0.01 |
| | also including | 108.0 | 112.0 | 4.0 | 0.25 | 3.03 | 13.41 | 0.02 |

Notes (Intersection Table above): Table 1 Intersections are composited from individual assays using the following criteria:

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- $\geq 0.4 \text{ g/t}$ gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of $\geq 1.0 \text{ gmm}$ gold (i.e. $\text{Au g/t} \times \text{down hole intersection metres} \geq 1.0$); and/or
- $\geq 1.0 \text{ g/t}$ silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of $\geq 4 \text{ gmm}$ silver (i.e. $\text{Ag g/t} \times \text{down hole intersection metres} \geq 4.0$); and/or
- $\geq 0.10\%$ copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m ; and/or
- $\geq 0.03\%$ cobalt 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.
- NB: For the purpose of highlighting significant (generally isolated) results some intersections may be included in Table 2 which do not satisfy the criteria above.
- No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold, copper, cobalt or silver;
* Unless specified otherwise where a 27 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty.

Table 2: Minyari Dome – 2018 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

| Hole ID | Deposit / Target Area | | Northing (m) | Easting (m) | RL (m) | Hole Depth (m) | Azimuth (°) | Dip (°) | Assay Status |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| 18MYC0140 | Minyari North | 101,100 | 7,635,763 | 422,784 | 280 | 99 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0141 | Minyari North | 101,100 | 7,635,761 | 422,780 | 280 | 201 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0142 | Minyari West | 100,800 | 7,635,307 | 422,612 | 277 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0143 | Minyari South | 100,350 | 7,635,019 | 423,013 | 278 | 153 | 57.2 | -57 | Received |
| 18MYC0144 | Minyari South | 100,350 | 7,634,980 | 422,950 | 278 | 147 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0145 | Minyari South | 100,300 | 7,634,972 | 423,029 | 277 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0146 | Minyari South | 100,300 | 7,634,918 | 422,943 | 280 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0147 | Minyari South | 100,300 | 7,634,863 | 422,859 | 279 | 255 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0148 | Minyari South | 100,300 | 7,634,971 | 423,023 | 277 | 183 | 238.2 | -60 | Received |
| 18MYC0149 | Minyari South | 100,250 | 7,634,887 | 422,990 | 280 | 99 | 238.2 | -60 | Received |
| 18MYC0150 | Minyari North | 101,000 | 7,635,698 | 422,872 | 275 | 195 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0151 | Minyari North | 101,000 | 7,635,645 | 422,785 | 276 | 261 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0152 | Minyari North | 101,000 | 7,635,593 | 422,700 | 276 | 297 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0153 | Minyari West | 100,800 | 7,635,266 | 422,552 | 277 | 165 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0154 | WACA South | 99,550 | 7,634,203 | 423,211 | 277 | 171 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0155 | WACA South | 99,550 | 7,634,159 | 423,127 | 279 | 159 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0156 | WACA South | 99,600 | 7,634,248 | 423,192 | 277 | 165 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0157 | WACA South | 99,200 | 7,633,983 | 423,522 | 277 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0158 | WACA South | 99,400 | 7,634,044 | 423,236 | 281 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0159 | WACA East | 100,000 | 7,634,530 | 422,888 | 283 | 338 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0160 | Minyari South | 100,350 | 7,634,940 | 422,886 | 282 | 159 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0161 | Minyari South | 100,400 | 7,634,975 | 422,847 | 279 | 207 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0162 | Fozzie | 100,700 | 7,634,821 | 422,030 | 273 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0163 | WACA North | 100,350 | 7,634,716 | 422,525 | 280 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Received |
| 18MYC0164 | Judes | 102,750 | 7,637,050 | 421,735 | 272 | 105 | 58.2 | -60 | Received |
| 18MYC0165 | Judes | 102,750 | 7,637,023 | 421,692 | 271 | 117 | 58.2 | -60 | Received |
| 18MYC0166 | Judes | 102,750 | 7,636,997 | 421,650 | 270 | 147 | 58.2 | -60 | Received |
| 18MYC0167 | Judes | 102,750 | 7,636,971 | 421,607 | 265 | 153 | 58.2 | -60 | Pending |
| 18MYC0168 | Minyari South | 100,250 | 7,634,821 | 422,883 | 281 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0169 | Minyari South | 100,400 | 7,635,054 | 422,974 | 277 | 147 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0170 | Minyari East | 100,590 | 7,635,426 | 423,214 | 282 | 147 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0171 | Gonzo | 102,200 | 7,636,256 | 421,498 | 272 | 249 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0172 | Minyari North | 101,300 | 7,636,172 | 423,068 | 282 | 147 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0173 | Minyari North | 101,300 | 7,636,029 | 422,839 | 278 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0174 | Minyari North | 101,300 | 7,635,977 | 422,754 | 276 | 165 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0175 | Minyari North | 101,500 | 7,636,078 | 422,538 | 273 | 105 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0176 | Minyari North | 101,500 | 7,636,025 | 422,453 | 278 | 105 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0177 | Gonzo | 102,400 | 7,636,647 | 421,749 | 268 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0178 | Gonzo | 102,400 | 7,636,541 | 421,580 | 272 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0179 | Gonzo | 102,400 | 7,636,436 | 421,410 | 270 | 153 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0180 | AEM | 107,600 | 7,640,087 | 417,436 | 263 | 201 | 58.2 | -60 | Pending |
| 18MYC0181 | AEM | 107,600 | 7,639,992 | 417,283 | 262 | 201 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0182 | Judes West | 102,940 | 7,636,868 | 421,083 | 265 | 105 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0183 | Judes West | 102,940 | 7,636,842 | 421,040 | 269 | 105 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |
| 18MYC0184 | Judes West | 102,940 | 7,636,816 | 420,998 | 270 | 105 | 58.2 | -55 | Pending |

MINYARI DOME AREA – 2018 Reverse Circulation Drilling Programme

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Sampling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the 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. | <p>2018 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <p><i>Minyari Dome Area Prospects/Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core and geophysical targets have been evaluated by the 2018 RC drilling programme. The forty-four (44) 2018 RC drill holes which are the subject of this public disclosure are 18MYC0140 to 145 and 18MYC0147 to 166, representing twenty-six (26) holes totaling 4,541m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 175m. Assay results for 2018 RC drill hole 18MYC0146, hole depth 153m, which were previously publicly reported on the 1 August 2018. Assay results are pending for eighteen (18) 2018 RC drill holes (i.e. 18MYC0167 to 184), totaling 2,700m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 150m. Drill hole locations for these 2018 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p><i>RC Sampling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Drilling techniques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). | <p>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to the end of hole. Drill holes were predominantly angled towards local grid east (058° Magnetic), with some drill holes directed to local grid west, all drill holes at an inclination angle of between -55° to -65°. |
| Drill sample recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. | <p>RC Drill Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>excellent and consistently high sample recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | <p>RC Drill Logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC 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. RC sample intervals were routinely 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. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | <p>RC Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>RC Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation technique for RC 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 generally not publicly reported for drill holes, other than for specific purposes/reasons. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by highly experienced Antipa Project geologists. 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Location of data points</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected. km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of $\pm 3\text{m}$. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51. The topographic surface has been defaulted to 257m RL. 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 ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (± 0.35 accuracy$^\circ$) Total Magnetic field and temperature. |
| <i>Data spacing and distribution</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill 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. |
| <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the presence of any possible sampling bias. Based on the limited data currently available, the relationship between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures is uncertain. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| | <i>reported if material.</i> | |
| <i>Sample security</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 – 2018 Reverse Circulation Drilling Programme

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari Dome drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration Licenses E45/3919 and E45/3917 (granted). Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in E45/3919 and E45/3917. A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to these tenements 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 of work. Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. Antipa maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People, who are Native Title parties in the area. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist. |
| <i>Exploration done by other parties</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards). |
| Geology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns. |
| Drill hole Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system. The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2016; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. |
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted. No density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals. No top-cuts 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and the mineralised structures. Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known. |
| Diagrams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | <i>plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> | tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2016; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au . |
| <i>Balanced reporting</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2016; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. |
| <i>Other substantive exploration data</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS 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 DMIRS 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 three 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 Dome RC drill holes drilled since 2016 using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer generated an oriented 360° image of the drill hole walls 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. To date the following Minyari Dome area downhole 'logging' surveys have been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole 'logging' for a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. Total 33 drill holes for 2,341m) was completed during 2016. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole ‘logging’ for a selection of 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (i.e. Total 16 holes for 3,279m = 13 holes for 2,771m at the WACA deposit, 2 holes for 428m at the Minyari deposit and 1 hole for 80m at the Jude’s prospect) was completed during 2017. • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole ‘logging’ for a selection of 2018 RC drill holes (Total of 6 holes for 419m = 5 holes for 379m at the Minyari South area, and 1 hole for 40m at the Judes area) was completed during August 2018. • 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 “<i>Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results</i>”. 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 DMIRS WAMEX reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; • 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 DMIRS 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). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| Further work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned further work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing review and interpretations of the 2018 and previous Minyari Dome exploration data; Planning and future execution of exploration activities to identify both depth and lateral extensions to potential high-grade gold and/or copper mineralisation; Full geological interpretation, 3D modelling and subsequent Mineral Resource estimation. All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. |