EXPLORATION PROGRAMME UPDATE
NEW TARGETS AND 2020 DRILL RESULTS

ANTIPA – NEWCREST WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT PATERSON PROVINCE WA

Highlights

- **RC drill testing of initial greenfield targets intersects minor zones of anomalous gold±copper±silver and other pathfinder elements**
- **Multiple (12) new geophysical targets identified for testing in CY21**
- **Drill programmes fully funded by Newcrest as part of its $60 million farm-in**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Wilki Farm-in Project exploration programme[1] (refer Figure 1) where Newcrest Operations Limited (**Newcrest**) is fully funding a $6 million exploration program over a 2 year period (commencing February 2020) as part of the A$60 million farm-in agreement (**Newcrest Farm-in**).

Exploration Programme Results Summary

The Wilki Farm-in exploration programme[1], has an emphasis on both greenfield discovery with a focus on Winu, Havieron, Telfer and Nifty analogue targets within 10 to 50km of the Telfer gold-copper mine and processing facility, and brownfield gold±copper resource growth opportunities within 15km of Telfer.

RC Drill Programme Results

During November and December 2020, reverse circulation (**RC**) drill testing (14 holes for 3,737m) of four greenfields SkyTEM™ aerial electromagnetic (**AEM**) and magnetic targets intersected minor zones of anomalous gold±copper±silver and other pathfinder elements, however no significant mineralisation was identified (refer to the summary below and Table 1 and Figure 3). The results from the first four targets tested are as follows:

- **PA5 =** Anomalous gold (max. 0.17 g/t) with associated bismuth (max. 87 ppm), abundant elevated zinc (max. 578 ppm), and spotty elevated copper (max. 799 ppm) and silver (max. 0.55 g/t).
- **Grilla =** Anomalous silver (max. 2.77 g/t) and elevated tungsten (max. 951 ppm), with low level gold (max. 70 ppb), zinc (max. 357 ppm) and lead (max. 625 ppm).
- **NP30 =** Anomalous silver (max. 1.64 g/t) with spotty zinc (max. 519 ppm).
- **MD5 =** Anomalous gold (max. 0.10 g/t) and spotty elevated tungsten (max. 946 ppm).

At the Chicken Ranch gold deposit one of the four planned RC drill holes was (partially) completed prior to the programme being suspended until 2021 due to a late December significant rainfall event. Drill hole 20CRC0001, which did not reach the resource extension target depth, intersected 1m at 1.95 g/t gold approximately 100m to the west of the Mineral Resource extensional target zone.

[1] *Refer Antipa Minerals (www.antipaminerals.com.au) and Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: AZY) news release (www.asx.com.au) report entitled "Drilling Commences at Antipa Newcrest Wilki Project" dated 29 October 2020*

Antipa Managing Director, Roger Mason, said: "The Wilki joint venture is targeting large greenfields Havieron and Telfer analogue discoveries. Whilst the initial four RC targets tested intersected minor zones of anomalous mineralisation, we are now focused on the multitude of compelling new greenfield geophysical targets along with brownfield resource growth opportunities all very close to Telfer which provide an exciting framework for this year's Wilki Project exploration programme."

Additional Geophysical Targets Identified

Analysis of the SkyTEM™ aerial electromagnetic (**AEM**) survey conducted last year has identified multiple new conductor targets, with additional magnetic and gravity targets also identified (Figure 2), including:

- **WEM04:** 3,950m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly with anomalous Cu-As-Ag-Bi-Co from limited historic drilling within prospective Upper Malu Formation (host to the Telfer deposit) close to Black Hills gold deposit.
- **WEM20:** 1,300m long, mid to late-time AEM conductivity anomaly, target not tested by historic drilling.
- **WEM17:** 950m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly with no historic drilling and co-incident fault and fold structures.
- **WEM23:** 1,100m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly with no historic drilling, located within northern continuation of Tim's Dome adjacent to major north-south and northeast striking structures.
- **WEM19:** 350m long, mid to late-time AEM conductivity anomaly basement and no historic drilling.
- **Chicken Ranch:** 1,350m long, mid to late-time AEM conductivity anomaly beneath strong oxide Au mineralisation and Cu-As-Bi anomalism (Figure 4).
- **Pajero:** 1,350m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly beneath oxide Au±Cu mineralisation from limited historic drilling within prospective Upper Malu Formation on the southeastern region of Camp Dome (Figure 4).
- **Tim's Dome South (WEM13):** 3,800m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly beneath strong oxide Au-Cu mineralisation and As-Bi anomalism within prospective Upper Malu Formation at Tim's Dome 12km northwest of Telfer along same domal structure (Figure 5).
- **Tim's Dome North (WEM12):** 900m long, mid-time AEM conductivity anomaly beneath strong oxide Au-Cu mineralisation and As-Bi anomalism straddling prospective contact between Upper Malu and Punta-Punta Formation at Tim's Dome 20km northwest of Telfer along same domal structure (Figure 5).
- **Tyama:** 800 x 500m bullseye magnetic high anomaly with anomalous Cu-Zn from limited historic drilling.

Analysis of the Pacman ground gravity survey conducted last year has identified two new gravity targets (Figure 2) including:

- **PM-GRAV01 =** Discrete sub-circular, moderate to high amplitude positive gravity anomaly approximately 1km in diameter, adjacent to a fault dislocation of a linear magnetic high lithology, approximately 300m below the surface.
- **PM-GRAV02 =** Discrete sub-circular, moderate amplitude positive gravity anomaly approximately 1km in diameter, partially coincident with a magnetic anomaly in the hinge of an interpreted fold nose, approximately 300m below the surface.

CY21 Exploration Programme

The Wilki exploration programme for the remainder of the CY21 is expected to include the following:

- RC drill programme testing of up to 8 recently identified greenfield AEM and/or magnetic targets.
- Brownfield drill programme, RC, and possible diamond core, evaluating extensional and conceptual targets at the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch gold±copper deposits located within 15km of the Telfer mine and processing facility.
- Surface geochemical sampling programme in selected areas under less than 15m of cover to generate additional new drill targets.
- Air core drill programme testing areas with existing surface geochemical gold-copper anomalism.
- Aeromagnetic survey covering 540km^2 and 7,000 line-km at a 100m line spacing over areas requiring enhanced magnetic resolution.
- An ongoing review and interpretation of historic exploration data to enhance geological modelling, and potentially identify further target areas for gold-copper mineralisation.

The Wilki 2021 exploration programme will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing and other relevant matters.

Release authorised by
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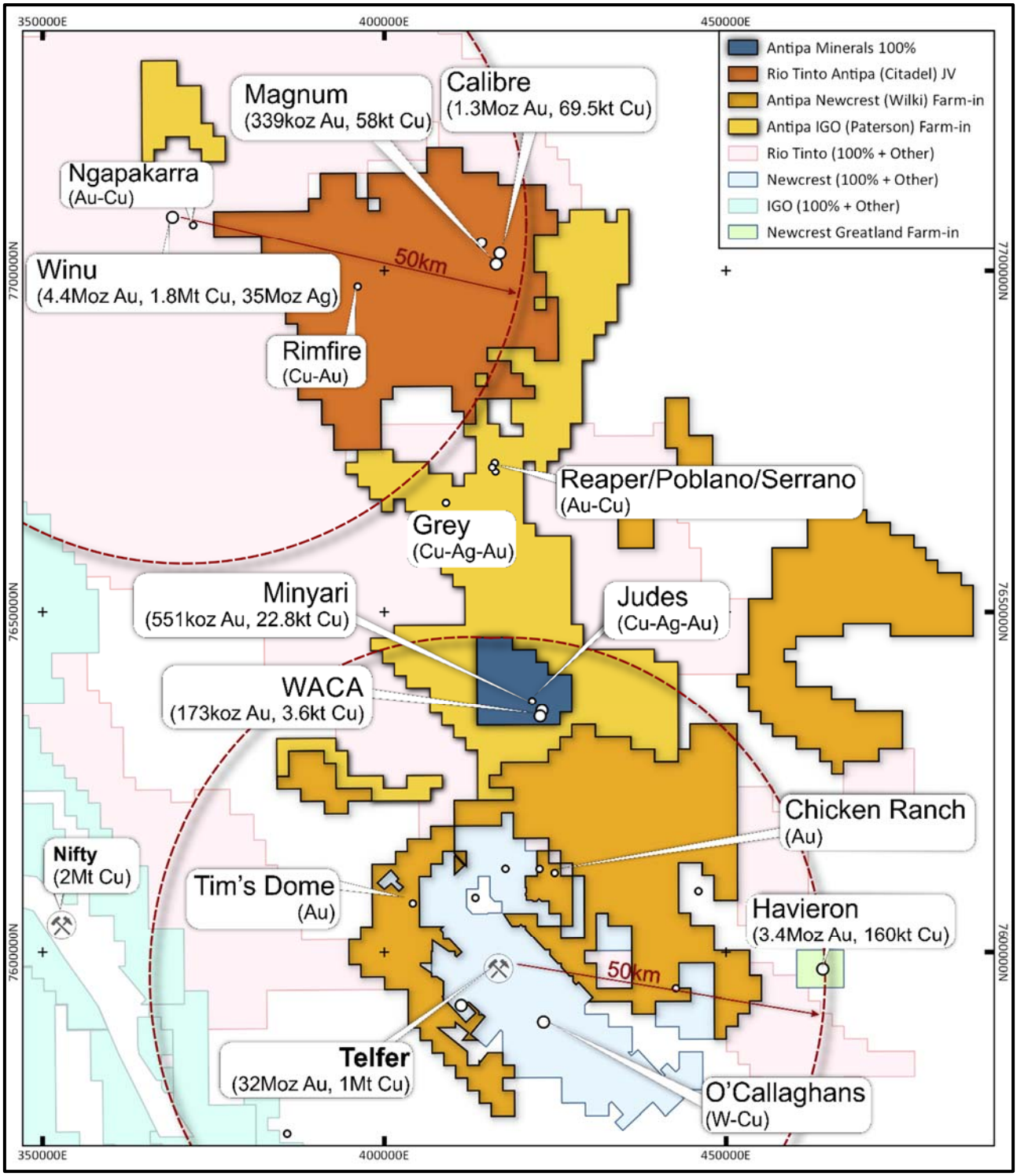


Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Antipa-Rio Tinto Citadel Joint Venture, Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Greatland Gold plc's/Newcrest's Havieron deposit, and Metals X Nifty Mine. NB: Rio and IGO "100%" tenement areas include some related third-party Farm-in's. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

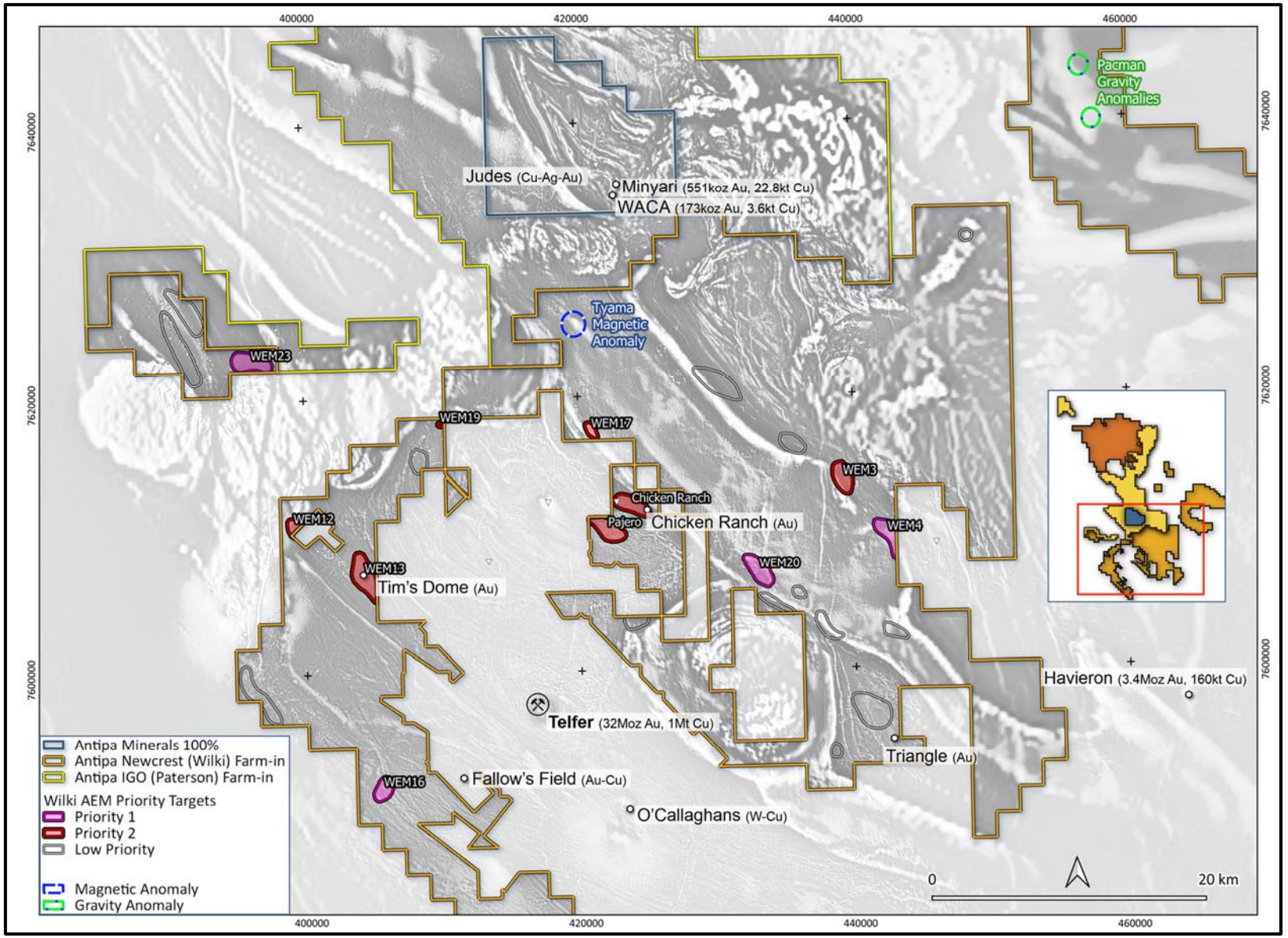


Figure 2: Plan showing Wilki Project 2021 priority electromagnetic conductivity, aeromagnetic and gravity targets identified for RC drill testing. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

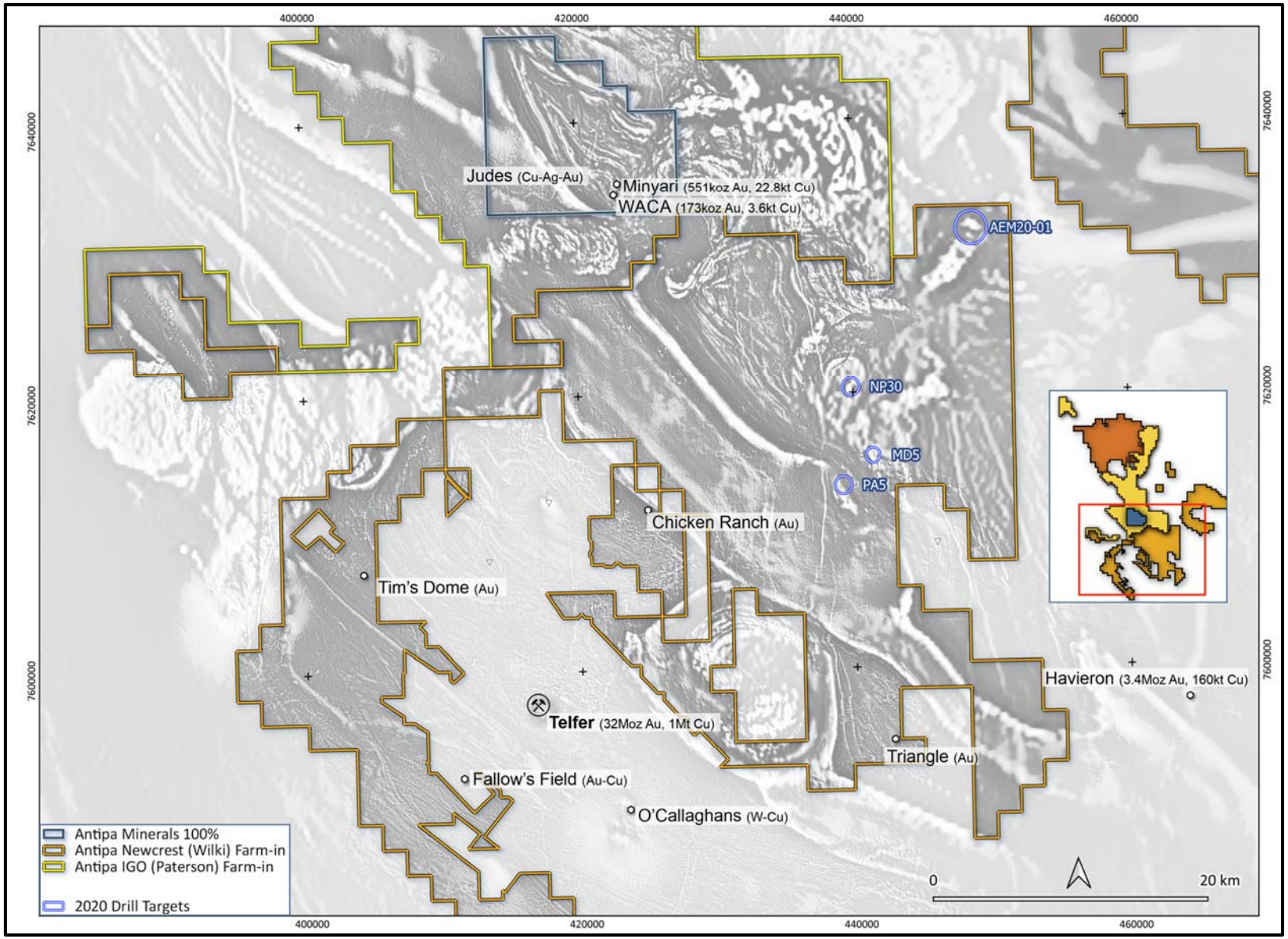


Figure 3: Plan showing Wilki Project aeromagnetic and electromagnetic conductivity targets tested by RC drilling in 2020. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

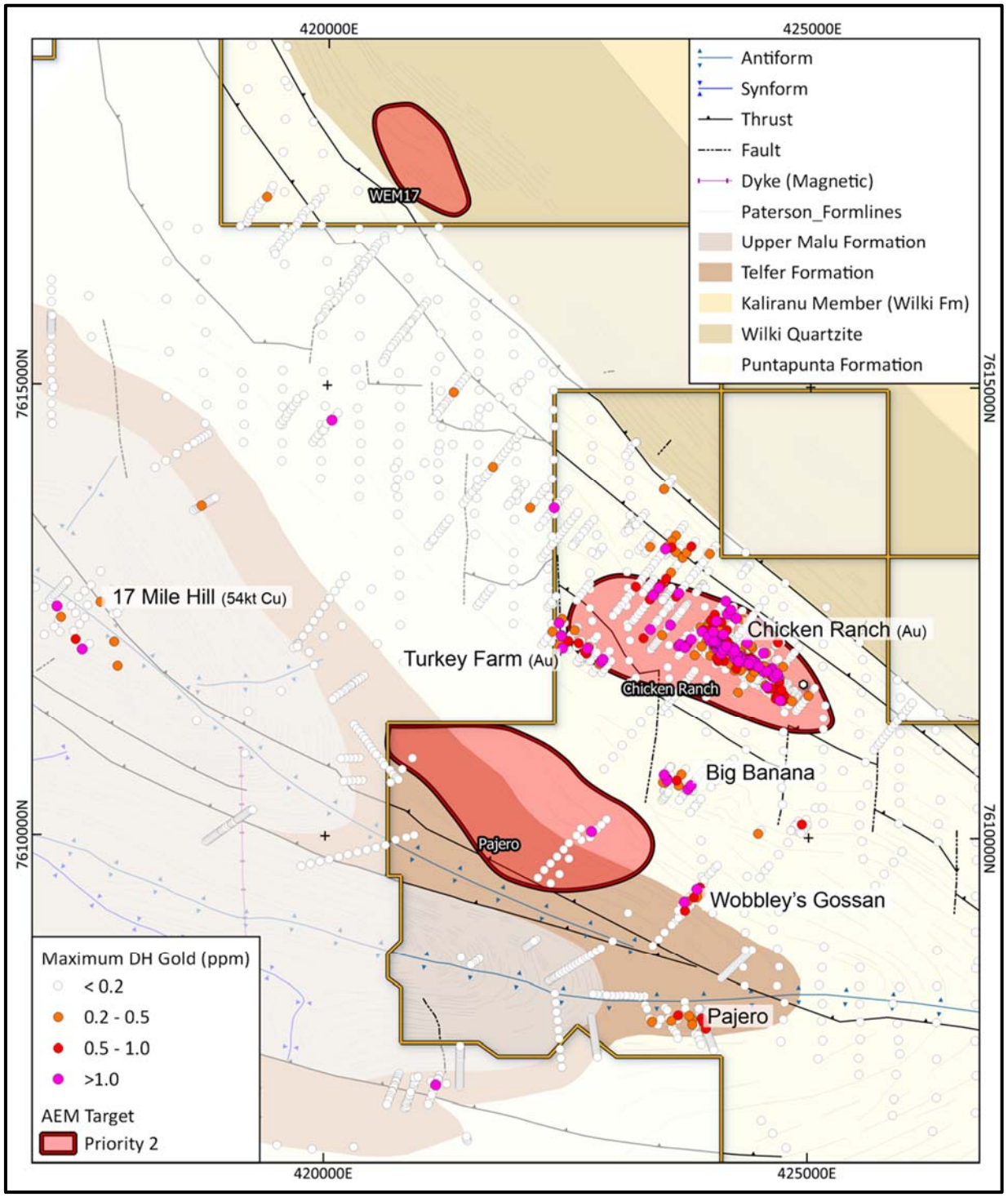


Figure 4: Plan view of the Chicken Ranch, Turkey Farm and Pajero area showing maximum down hole gold values and AEM conductivity target areas.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

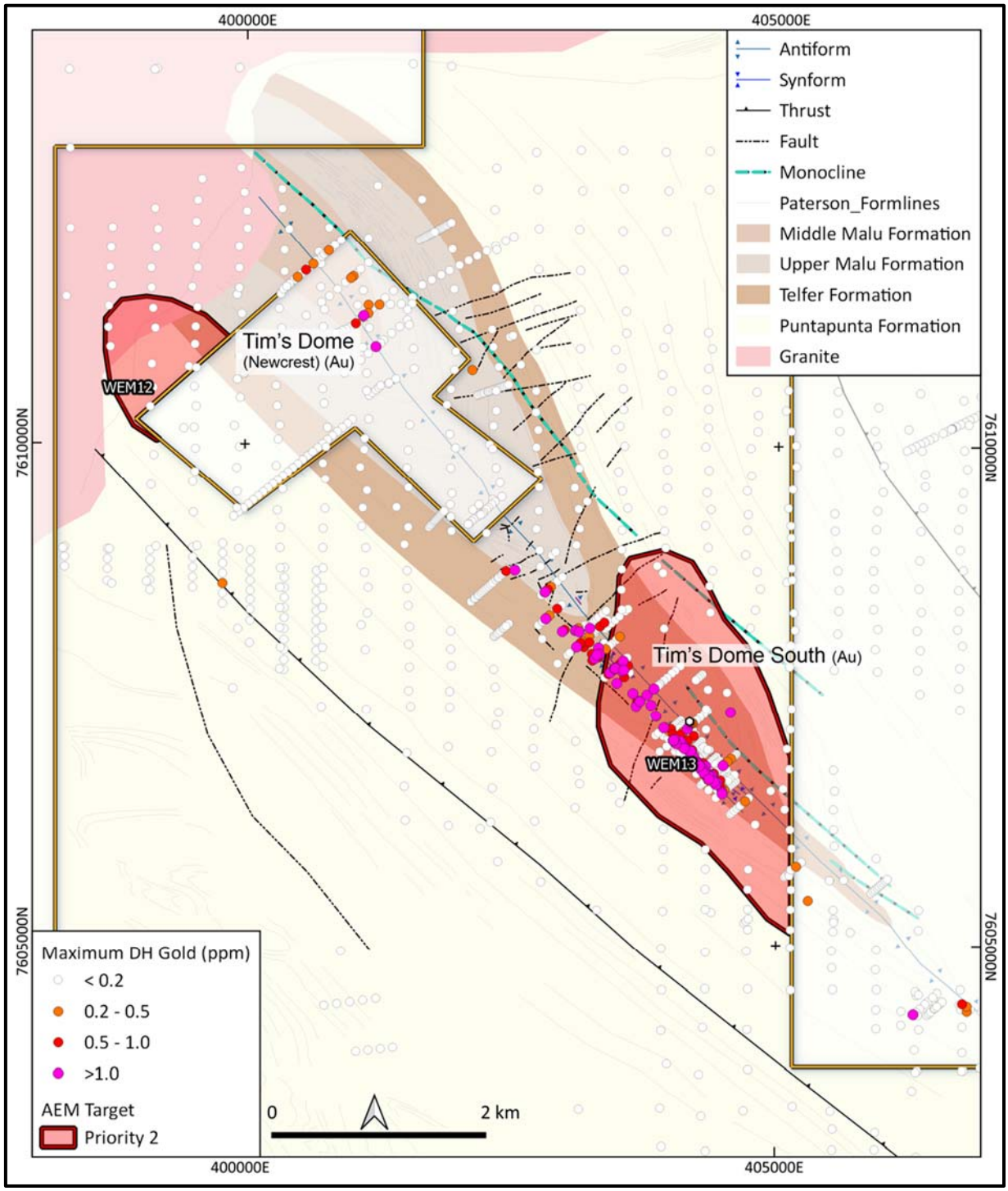
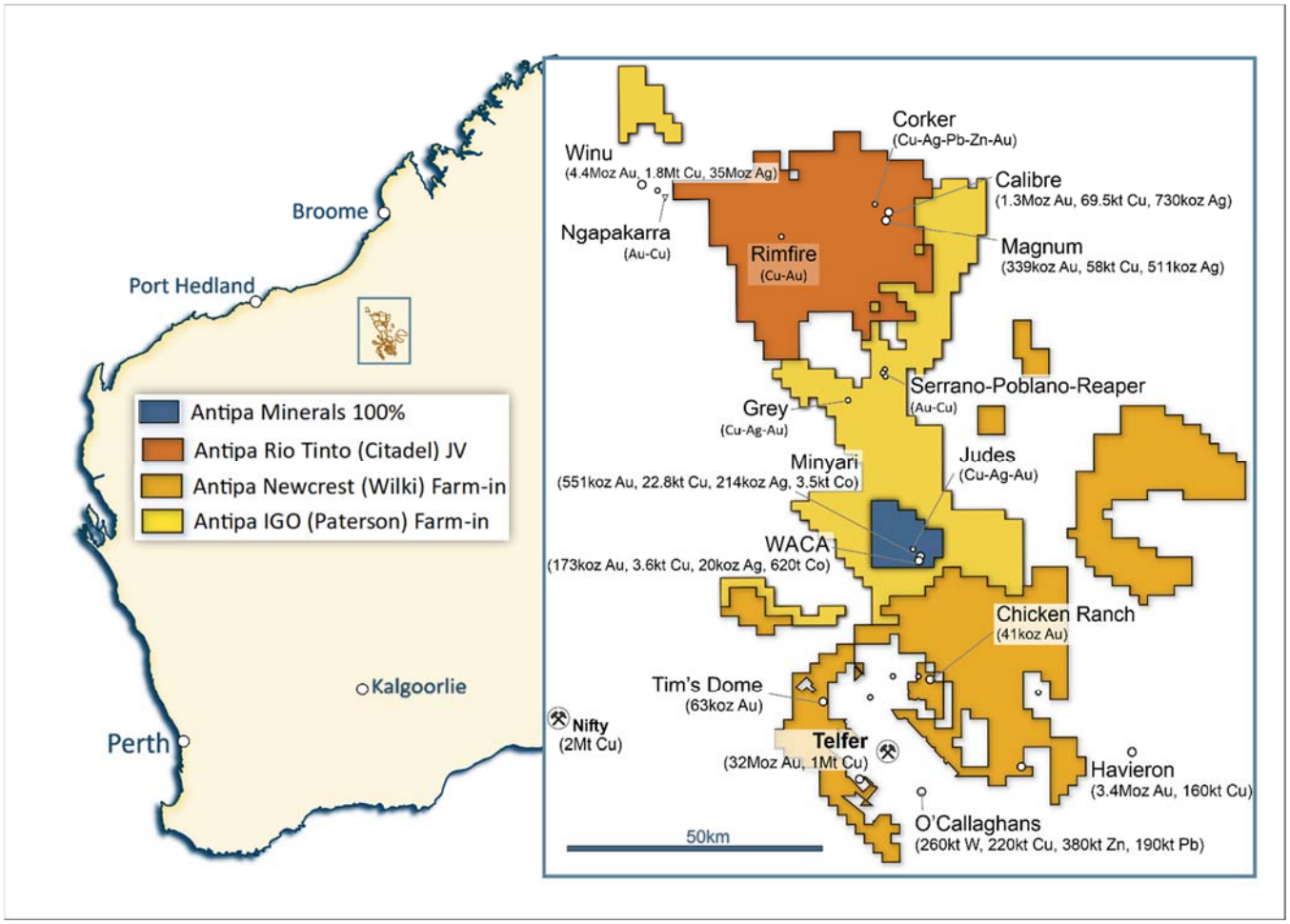


Figure 5: Plan view of Tim's Dome showing maximum down hole gold values and Tim's Dome South and Tim's Dome North AEM conductivity target areas.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa is a mineral exploration company focused on the Paterson Province in north-west Western Australia, home to Newcrest Mining's world-class Telfer gold-copper mine, Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold deposit, Greatland Gold-Newcrest's recent Havieron gold-copper discovery and other significant mineral deposits. Having first entered the Paterson in 2011 when it was a less sought-after exploration address, the Company has used its early mover advantage to build an enviable tenement holding of ~5,200km^2, including the ~1,300km^2 Citadel Project that is subject to a $60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto (who currently holds a 51% joint venture interest), the ~2,200km^2 Wilki Project that is subject to a $60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Newcrest (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest) and the ~1,500km^2 Paterson Project that is subject to a $30 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest). The Citadel Project lies within 5km of the Winu discovery and contains a Mineral Resource of 1.64 million ounces of gold and 128,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Antipa retains 144km^2 of 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project tenements which contains an established Mineral Resource, with the Minyari and WACA deposits containing 723,000 ounces of gold and 26,000 tonnes of copper plus other deposits and high quality exploration targets. Unlike certain parts of the Paterson where the post mineralisation (younger) cover can be kilometres thick, making for difficult exploration, the Company's combined ~5,200km^2 tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling and geophysical surveys are planned for 2020 across Antipa's combined Paterson tenement portfolio as the company pursues a dual strategy of targeting tier-one greenfields discoveries and growing its existing resources through brownfields exploration.



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.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document 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'. 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, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

Various information in this report which relates to Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements lodged on the ASX, where further details, including JORC Code reporting tables where applicable, can also be found:

- *Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2102 Updates* 23 February 2015
- *Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource* 16 November 2017
- *Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update* 17 November 2017
- *Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme* 1 June 2018
- *Major Exploration Programme Commences* 25 June 2018
- 2018 *Exploration Programme Update* 16 July 2018
- *2018-19 Exploration Programme Overview and Update – August* 15 August 2018
- *Multiple High Grade Gold-Copper Targets Identified* 15 October 2018
- *Expanded Greenfield Programme in Paterson Province Commences* 10 December 2018
- *Resource Growth Potential and Additional Brownfields Targets* 11 December 2018
- *Greenfield Programme Identifies Havieron Lookalike Anomalies* 14 February 2019
- *Antipa to Commence Major Greenfields Exploration Programme* 18 February 2019
- *Major Greenfields Drilling Programme Commences* 7 May 2019
- *Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources* 13 May 2019
- *Completion of Share Placements to IGO and Newcrest* 14 July 2020
- *Exploration Update - 100% Owned Paterson Province Tenure* 22 August 2019
- *Corporate Presentation-Beaver Creek PMS - September 2020* 15 September 2020
- *Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - October 2020* 12 October 2020
- *Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground* 23 December 2019
- *AZY: $60m Farm-in and $3.9m Share Placement with Newcrest* 28 February 2020
- *Antipa/Newcrest Wilki Farm-in Project Exploration Update* 20 July 2020
- *Wilki AEM Survey Highlights Exciting Havieron Style Targets* 18 August 2020
- *Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - October 2020* 12 October 2020
- *Drilling Commences at Antipa Newcrest Wilki Project* 29 October 2020
- *Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference-Nov 20* 12 November 2020
- *Corporate Presentation - 121 Mining EMEA - November 2020* 18 November 2020
- *Corporate Presentation - AGM - 20 November 2020* 20 November 2020

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website www.antipaminerals.com.au under the Investors tab and on the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

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. Mr Roger Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original reports.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits, Calibre Deposit and Magnum Deposit: The information in this document 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 with Competent Persons Kahan Cervoj and Susan Havlin, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017 with Competent Person John Graindorge and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23

February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, 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 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource AuEquiv cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (AuEquiv) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource AuEquiv cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (AuEquiv) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Citadel Project - Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits, Calibre Deposit and Magnum Deposit: The information in this document that relates to 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 with Competent Persons Kahan Cervoj and Susan Havlin, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017 with Competent Person John Graindorge and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, 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 and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource AuEquiv cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (AuEquiv) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource AuEquiv cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (AuEquiv) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Citadel Project - Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Mineral Resource Estimates

North Telfer Project (100% Antipa)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade*	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Minyari 0.5 Au	Indicated	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	590	192,610	9,600	75,660	1,860
Minyari 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.7	1.7	0.24	0.6	340	36,260	1,560	13,510	220
Minyari 0.5 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**0.29**	**0.7**	**550**	**228,870**	**11,160**	**89,170**	**2,080**
Minyari 1.7 Au	Indicated	.2	2.6	0.29	0.9	430	18,740	650	6,800	100
Minyari 1.7 Au	Inferred	3.7	2.6	0.3	1.0	370	303,000	10,950	117,550	1,360
Minyari 1.7 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**380**	**321,740**	**11,600**	**124,350**	**1,460**
Minyari	**Total**	**7.7**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**460**	**550,610**	**22,760**	**213,520**	**3,540**
WACA 0.5 Au	Inferred	2.8	1.4	0.11	0.2	180	121,950	3,120	15,920	500
WACA 1.7 Au	Inferred	0.5	2.9	0.09	0.2	230	50,780	510	3,850	120
WACA	**Total**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**0.11**	**0.2**	**190**	**172,730**	**3,630**	**19,770**	**620**
Minyari + WACA Deposits	**Grand Total**	**11.0**	**2.0**	**0.24**	**0.7**	**380**	**723,340**	**26,390**	**233,290**	**4,160**
North Telfer + Paterson Projects – Gold Only	**Grand Total**	**13.5**	**1.9**	-	-	-	**826,840**	-	-	-

**0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade) and *1.7 Au = Using a 1.7 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 50mRL (NB: potential "Underground" cut-off grade)*

Wilki Project (Newcrest Farm-in)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade**	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Chicken Ranch Area 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	40,300	-	-	-
Tim's Dome 0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	-	-	-	63,200	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch Area + Tim's Dome	**Total**	**2.4**	**1.3**	-	-	-	**103,500**	-	-	-

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

Note: Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 100%

Citadel Project (Rio Tinto JV)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade***	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Tungsten (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Tungsten (t)
Calibre 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	47.7	0.9	0.15	0.5	217	1,300,000	69,500	730,000	10,300
Magnum 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	16.1	0.7	0.37	1.0	-	339,000	57,800	511,000	-
Calibre + Magnum Deposits	**Total**	**63.8**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**161**	**1,639,000**	**127,300**	**1,241,000**	**10,300**

****0.5 AuEquiv = Refer to details provided by the Notes section*

Note: Citadel Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 49%

Table 1: Wilki Project (2020) Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Assay Results:
Anomalous Gold-Copper-Silver and Mineral System Pathfinder Elements
(≥ 1.0m with Au ≥ 30ppb, and/or Cu ≥ 200ppm and/or Ag ≥ 0.5ppm and/or Bi ≥ 25ppm and/or As ≥ 30ppm and/or Co ≥ 100ppm and/or W ≥ 100ppm and/or Zn ≥200 ppm and/or Pb ≥200 ppm and/or Mo ≥ 10ppm)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Tungsten (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	19.0	20.0	1.0	30	21	0.00	0	1	5	3	15	2	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	40.0	41.0	1.0	30	45	0.00	0	2	6	4	25	10	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	45.0	46.0	1.0	50	115	0.22	10	2	4	5	28	8	1
20CRC0001	**Chicken Ranch**	**57.0**	**58.0**	**1.0**	**1,950**	47	0.00	1	2	6	4	48	21	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	58.0	59.0	1.0	80	35	0.00	1	1	4	3	37	9	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	59.0	60.0	1.0	30	30	0.00	1	1	5	3	39	8	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	66.0	67.0	1.0	50	34	0.00	0	1	4	3	29	10	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	86.0	87.0	1.0	30	45	0.05	0	2	4	3	40	16	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	95.0	96.0	1.0	140	53	0.22	2	2	4	6	36	38	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	101.0	102.0	1.0	30	84	0.00	2	3	6	5	40	46	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	108.0	109.0	1.0	40	86	0.00	1	2	3	4	34	24	0
20CRC0001	**Chicken Ranch**	**109.0**	**110.0**	**1.0**	**510**	132	0.00	2	4	6	6	50	39	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	112.0	113.0	1.0	60	111	0.00	1	3	6	6	35	14	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	125.0	126.0	1.0	50	72	0.00	1	4	7	5	41	53	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	138.0	139.0	1.0	90	65	0.00	2	3	4	4	40	34	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	141.0	142.0	1.0	40	105	0.00	3	3	4	5	48	36	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	142.0	143.0	1.0	40	111	0.00	4	4	5	5	64	36	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	143.0	144.0	1.0	30	121	0.00	4	3	6	4	64	31	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	172.0	173.0	1.0	0	77	0.00	3	4	21	6	206	40	1
20CRC0001	**Chicken Ranch**	**175.0**	**176.0**	**1.0**	**410**	64	0.08	2	4	17	5	85	23	1
20CRC0001	**Chicken Ranch**	**180.0**	**181.0**	**1.0**	**310**	79	0.09	1	10	29	3	87	21	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	181.0	182.0	1.0	40	104	0.09	1	7	30	3	134	25	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	186.0	187.0	1.0	40	78	0.07	1	5	17	4	77	21	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	187.0	188.0	1.0	90	166	0.00	1	4	33	6	129	16	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	188.0	189.0	1.0	30	77	0.00	0	3	21	6	80	12	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	192.0	193.0	1.0	50	56	0.06	0	2	10	5	37	11	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	196.0	197.0	1.0	50	37	0.00	0	3	25	6	17	8	0
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	198.0	199.0	1.0	30	41	0.00	0	2	12	7	17	9	1
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	204.0	205.0	1.0	40	37	0.06	1	1	9	8	18	12	2
20WKC0001	NP37 / Grilla	14.0	16.0	2.0	0	36	0.09	0	11	141	2	139	35	2

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Tungsten (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
20WKC0001	NP37 / Grilla	54.0	56.0	2.0	0	18	0.07	0	32	12	2	75	33	1
20WKC0001	NP37 / Grilla	186.0	188.0	2.0	0	4	0.58	0	1	14	3	52	6	1
20WKC0001	NP37 / Grilla	240.0	242.0	2.0	0	90	0.54	0	1	13	10	24	13	2
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	10.0	12.0	2.0	0	27	0.06	0	9	102	2	138	26	1
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	120.0	122.0	2.0	0	6	0.74	0	1	4	3	17	12	3
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	172.0	173.0	1.0	0	205	0.11	1	1	9	1	48	4	1
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	185.0	186.0	1.0	0	1	1.10	0	1	2	1	4	8	1
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	212.0	213.0	1.0	0	20	0.52	0	1	3	2	37	4	2
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	218.0	220.0	2.0	0	3	0.63	0	1	2	2	20	4	3
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	290.0	292.0	2.0	0	5	2.77	0	1	1	2	23	6	2
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	294.0	296.0	2.0	0	6	1.97	0	1	2	2	16	10	2
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	318.0	320.0	2.0	0	25	0.68	0	4	10	2	59	13	1
20WKC0002	NP37 / Grilla	322.0	324.0	2.0	0	2	0.73	0	13	3	8	12	11	1
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	64.0	66.0	2.0	0	8	0.00	0	1	29	3	20	7	12
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	102.0	104.0	2.0	0	5	0.00	0	1	31	231	31	10	1
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	108.0	110.0	2.0	0	12	0.00	0	1	5	26	28	17	21
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	118.0	120.0	2.0	40	6	0.00	0	1	22	4	40	9	1
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	146.0	148.0	2.0	0	3	1.99	0	0	9	3	23	14	2
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	160.0	162.0	2.0	0	5	0.00	0	0	21	298	10	9	3
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	174.0	176.0	2.0	0	4	0.06	0	1	59	951	7	5	3
20WKC0003	NP37 / Grilla	176.0	178.0	2.0	0	4	0.00	0	0	15	232	9	3	3
20WKC0004	NP37 / Grilla	8.0	10.0	2.0	0	33	0.62	0	10	4	2	40	31	1
20WKC0004	NP37 / Grilla	22.0	24.0	2.0	40	16	0.07	0	7	9	2	69	28	1
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	2.0	4.0	2.0	50	87	0.05	1	5	5	1	7	12	1
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	96.0	98.0	2.0	0	28	0.15	0	1	18	1	255	36	1
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	100.0	102.0	2.0	0	4	0.89	0	1	6	1	42	6	1
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	174.0	176.0	2.0	30	2	0.00	0	1	2	4	20	5	2
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	180.0	182.0	2.0	30	24	0.00	0	3	1	11	32	9	2
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	254.0	256.0	2.0	0	170	0.06	1	2	112	2	33	9	2
20WKC0005	NP37 / Grilla	296.0	298.0	2.0	0	34	0.17	0	1	3	7	230	99	3
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	28.0	30.0	2.0	0	24	0.07	0	49	12	2	123	25	1
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	110.0	112.0	2.0	20	88	0.36	0	1	34	2	357	133	3
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	146.0	148.0	2.0	0	204	0.20	9	2	20	3	56	31	1
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	230.0	232.0	2.0	70	3	0.00	0	0	2	3	37	14	2
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	240.0	242.0	2.0	0	19	0.00	0	1	8	5	243	62	4

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Tungsten (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	282.0	284.0	2.0	0	10	0.14	0	1	45	658	68	62	2
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	284.0	286.0	2.0	0	23	0.12	0	1	11	130	76	109	2
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	288.0	290.0	2.0	0	11	0.28	0	1	25	316	342	606	1
20WKC0006	NP37 / Grilla	290.0	292.0	2.0	0	47	0.90	3	1	8	22	107	625	2
20WKC0007	**MD5**	**16.0**	**18.0**	**2.0**	**100**	177	0.15	1	2	19	10	76	9	3
20WKC0007	MD5	294.0	296.0	2.0	0	21	0.00	0	0	80	946	87	8	2
20WKC0008	MD5	90.0	92.0	2.0	30	21	0.00	0	1	19	1	86	8	1
20WKC0009	NP30	110.0	112.0	2.0	0	85	0.17	0	1	87	2	519	212	2
20WKC0009	NP30	170.0	172.0	2.0	0	56	0.00	0	0	46	104	78	10	2
20WKC0010	NP30	0.0	2.0	2.0	0	62	0.00	0	36	32	3	17	41	2
20WKC0010	NP30	40.0	42.0	2.0	0	55	0.00	0	1	111	1	91	3	1
20WKC0010	NP30	64.0	66.0	2.0	20	84	0.25	0	1	88	1	428	106	1
20WKC0010	NP30	112.0	114.0	2.0	0	66	0.00	0	0	122	383	85	5	2
20WKC0010	NP30	120.0	122.0	2.0	0	60	0.00	0	1	151	1,008	78	2	2
20WKC0010	NP30	126.0	128.0	2.0	0	67	0.00	0	0	319	2,000	80	2	2
20WKC0010	NP30	128.0	130.0	2.0	0	70	0.00	0	0	215	1,912	83	2	3
20WKC0010	NP30	144.0	146.0	2.0	0	46	0.00	0	0	104	512	64	3	2
20WKC0010	NP30	148.0	150.0	2.0	0	43	0.00	0	1	244	2,000	48	5	2
20WKC0010	NP30	222.0	224.0	2.0	30	3	0.00	0	1	2	3	18	10	3
20WKC0011	NP30	86.0	88.0	2.0	0	22	1.14	0	0	34	1	46	6	1
20WKC0011	NP30	92.0	94.0	2.0	0	18	1.64	0	0	28	1	42	6	1
20WKC0011	NP30	130.0	132.0	2.0	0	19	1.00	0	0	22	1	41	7	2
20WKC0011	NP30	202.0	204.0	2.0	0	4	0.51	0	1	3	2	16	12	3
20WKC0012	PA5	6.0	8.0	2.0	0	15	0.00	0	5	5	2	308	17	1
20WKC0012	PA5	42.0	44.0	2.0	0	70	0.08	0	1	24	5	208	24	0
20WKC0013	PA5	104.0	106.0	2.0	0	30	0.08	0	0	21	3	350	24	0
20WKC0013	PA5	106.0	108.0	2.0	0	51	0.10	1	0	12	4	223	24	0
20WKC0013	PA5	112.0	114.0	2.0	0	32	0.55	1	1	7	4	111	37	0
20WKC0013	PA5	142.0	144.0	2.0	0	55	0.08	1	0	19	5	354	30	1
20WKC0013	PA5	144.0	146.0	2.0	0	38	0.00	1	0	15	4	205	24	0
20WKC0013	PA5	146.0	148.0	2.0	0	51	0.00	1	0	20	5	261	25	1
20WKC0013	PA5	148.0	149.0	1.0	0	51	0.05	1	0	25	6	302	51	0
20WKC0013	PA5	149.0	150.0	1.0	0	51	0.05	1	0	26	4	272	35	1
20WKC0013	PA5	150.0	152.0	2.0	0	65	0.08	1	1	24	4	248	70	1
20WKC0013	PA5	152.0	154.0	2.0	0	57	0.06	0	0	25	4	263	31	1

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Bismuth (ppm)	Arsenic (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Tungsten (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
20WKC0013	PA5	154.0	156.0	2.0	20	52	0.00	0	1	26	3	270	30	1
20WKC0013	PA5	156.0	158.0	2.0	0	46	0.00	0	0	23	4	226	26	1
20WKC0014	PA5	54.0	56.0	2.0	10	61	0.13	1	1	37	3	208	99	1
20WKC0014	**PA5**	**72.0**	**74.0**	**2.0**	**110**	32	0.06	0	1	22	3	77	9	1
20WKC0014	PA5	128.0	130.0	2.0	0	171	0.14	87	2	23	4	68	24	1
20WKC0014	PA5	130.0	132.0	2.0	0	63	0.06	46	3	24	4	72	27	1
20WKC0014	**PA5**	**136.0**	**138.0**	**2.0**	**170**	**799**	0.33	51	9	103	198	145	20	2
20WKC0014	PA5	138.0	140.0	2.0	10	61	0.10	3	4	38	197	120	48	2
20WKC0014	PA5	168.0	170.0	2.0	0	34	0.08	0	1	19	3	218	82	1
20WKC0014	PA5	190.0	192.0	2.0	0	38	0.10	2	1	20	4	242	75	1
20WKC0014	PA5	238.0	240.0	2.0	0	61	0.17	1	3	17	7	251	103	3
20WKC0014	PA5	240.0	242.0	2.0	0	98	0.33	1	2	31	7	578	402	6
20WKC0014	PA5	242.0	244.0	2.0	0	45	0.21	0	1	25	4	422	102	2
20WKC0014	PA5	256.0	258.0	2.0	10	47	0.17	1	3	19	6	280	73	1
20WKC0014	PA5	262.0	264.0	2.0	0	54	0.21	0	1	32	5	252	28	1
20WKC0014	PA5	264.0	266.0	2.0	20	95	0.12	1	1	28	6	261	59	1
20WKC0014	PA5	266.0	268.0	2.0	20	76	0.00	1	1	23	4	273	61	1
20WKC0014	PA5	268.0	270.0	2.0	30	115	0.05	1	1	21	6	306	60	1
20WKC0014	PA5	274.0	276.0	2.0	0	64	0.05	1	2	30	4	436	85	1
20WKC0014	PA5	276.0	278.0	2.0	0	71	0.00	1	2	30	4	376	79	1
20WKC0014	PA5	278.0	280.0	2.0	0	64	0.00	1	1	29	3	307	62	1
20WKC0014	PA5	280.0	281.0	1.0	0	68	0.00	1	1	26	3	285	63	1
20WKC0014	PA5	281.0	282.0	1.0	0	63	0.00	1	1	27	3	267	55	1

Notes: *Table 1 assay results are individual sample interval results (i.e. not composites) due to the 2020 reverse circulation (RC) drill programme being reconnaissance geochemical greenfield exploration in nature:*

- *Note that 1,000ppb = 1ppm.*
- *Key downhole, length weighted significant intersections can be found in the body of the report.*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2.*

Table 2: Wilki Project All 2020 Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
20CRC0001	Chicken Ranch	RC	7612039	423959	264	216	35	-68	Received
20WKC0001	NP37	RC	7632220	449100	285	300	209	-60	Received
20WKC0002	NP37	RC	7631440	448650	285	330	208	-60	Received
20WKC0003	NP37	RC	7631700	448800	285	300	210	-60	Received
20WKC0004	NP37	RC	7631960	448950	285	300	206	-60	Received
20WKC0005	NP37	RC	7631310	448575	285	300	206	-60	Received
20WKC0006	NP37	RC	7631570	448725	285	300	206	-60	Received
20WKC0007	MD5	RC	7615321	441342	262	300	230	-55	Received
20WKC0008	MD5	RC	7615420	441460	262	330	231	-60	Received
20WKC0009	NP30	RC	7620240	439720	285	240	270	-60	Received
20WKC0010	NP30	RC	7620240	439870	285	265	268	-60	Received
20WKC0011	NP30	RC	7620240	440020	285	267	272	-60	Received
20WKC0012	PA5	RC	7613440	438915	252	60	49	-60	Received
20WKC0013	PA5	RC	7613155	439480	262	163	47	-60	Received
20WKC0014	PA5	RC	7613465	438945	254	282	49	-70	Received

Notes: *Drill Hole Collar Table:*

- *Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical details.*

WILKI PROJECT – 2020 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sampling

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	• *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.*	**2020 (December) Reverse Circulation Core (RC) Drilling** • Prospects/targets have been sampled by 15 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 3,953m with an average drill hole depth of 261.5 m. • To date assays have been received for all 2020 RC drill holes. • RC drill holes were drilled within, below and along strike of known mineralisation, testing geological and geochemical targets. • Drill hole locations for all 2020 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. • 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 2m spear sample composites for regional exploration drilling and 1m for Resource Drilling at Chicken Ranch using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory 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).*	• 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.
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 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; recovery in wind-blown sands in the top 2 metres of the drillhole was occasionally <50% • 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 for Mineral Resource estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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	• *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 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. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes with nominally two to three duplicate RC field samples per drill hole. • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at Intertek 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 subsample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation across the Wilki Project, 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 samples is documented by Antipa Mineral Ltd.'s standard procedures documents and is in line with industry standards in sample preparation. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at Intertek Laboratory 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 subsample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation across the Wilki Project, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• 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 subsample 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 20 samples, blanks 3 in 100. 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 1 in 20 samples being a field duplicate. For drillhole 20WKC0001, 1 in 10 samples were field duplicates to test sampling technique.
		• Intertek laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.
		• In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, Intertek 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.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been visually verified by one or more alternative company personnel and/or contract employees. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*
		• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre.
		• Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3 m.
		• The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.
		• Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing.
		• RC drill hole down hole surveys
		  • 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.
		• Table 2 and Appendix 2 are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
		• If defaulted, the topographic surface is set to 257m RL.

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.*	• Drill hole locations were specifically selected with drilling direction being either NW or SE. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is considered adequate for the purpose of exploration & Mineral Resource estimation. • 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 Wilki project drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified within the Wilki Project area at this point; however, at Chicken Ranch, folding, multiple vein directions and faulting have been recorded via diamond drilling and surface mapping.
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 Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Ipec 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.

WILKI PROJECT AREA – 2020 Air Core and Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sampling

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.*	• Tenements E45/4867, E45/4514-I and E45/5313 were applied for by Antipa Resources Pty Ltd and granted on the 19th of January 2017, 24th November 2015 and 12th March 2020, respectively. • In late February 2020, a Farm-in agreement was executed between Antipa Minerals and Newcrest in respect to a 2,260km^2 portion of Antipa's Southern land holding in the Paterson province, named the Wilki Project. This agreement covers tenements E45/4867, E45/4514-I and E45/5313. • Tenements E45/4867, E45/4514-I and E45/5313 are not subject to the Citadel Project JV 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 order and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The exploration of the Wilki Project area in the Paterson Province has been conducted by the multiple major resources companies:
		  • Newmont Pty Ltd (1970s to 1986)
		  • Carr Boyd Minerals Ltd (1973 to 1975)
		  • Geopeko Limited (JV with Carr Boyd) (1978);
		  • Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited (1979);
		  • Western Mining Corporation Limited (WMC) (1980);
		  • Duval Mining (Australia) Limited (Carr Boyd JV with Picon Exploration Pty Ltd) (1984 to 1986);
		  • Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company N.L. (1989 to 2001);
		  • Carpentaria (MIM JV with Mount Burgess) (1990 to 1996);
		  • Mount Isa Mines Exploration (1993 to 1998)
		  • BHP (1993 to 1998);
		  • Normandy (JV with Mount Burgess) (1998 to 2000);
		  • Newcrest Mining Limited (1990 to 2015);
		  • Quantum Resources Limited (2012 to 2016); and
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited (2016 to Feb 2020).
		  • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newcrest Farm In (Feb 2020 to present)

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wilki Project Tenements Area: • The Wilki Project area in contained within the Paterson Province and is extensively covered by SE-NW trending Quaternary sand and seif dunes with minor lateritic pans and isolated pisolitic gravels. Massive to thickly bedded, poorly sorted, fluvioglacial siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates of the Permian Paterson Formation form low topographic mesas in the area. The interpreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Neoproterozoic Yeneena Basin basement is generally metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones, shale, limestone and dolomite of the Lamil Group which have been intruded by granitoid plutons of the O'Callaghans Super suite. The Lamil Group is subdivided from youngest to oldest into the Wilki Formation, Puntapunta Formation and Malu Formation including the Telfer Member which hosts most of the Black Hills gold deposit. • The geology of the Chicken Ranch-Turkey Farm (E45/4867) area is dominated by a northwest trending sequence of moderate to steeply east dipping siltstone, carbonate siltstone, dolomite, and subordinate fine-grained sandstone of the Puntapunta Formation. This sequence occurs on the north east limb of the Camp Dome which is interpreted as a doubly plunging anticline. Regional mapping undertaken by previous explorers indicates that the Chicken Ranch deposit may be related to a parasitic fold on the limb of the Camp Dome, or a separate fold structure altogether.
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 Wilki Project region exploration results can be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical and Wilki Project region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WA DMIRS 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 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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). • 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*	• Given the variety of drill hole types and distribution, the intersection angles for the various historic drilling generations are likely to be quite variable. The reported downhole intersections are estimated to commonly be in the range of 30% to 70% ± 10% of the true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole length, true width not known').	
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density. Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • In October 2018, downhole 'logging' of a selection of Chicken Ranch 2018 RC drill holes (total of 3 holes for 198m) using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer was completed. • No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. • Limited information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. • No metallurgical test-work results are available for the Chicken Ranch deposits.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*
		• Planned further work:
		  • Ongoing review and interpretations of the 2018 and historical Chicken Ranch and Turkey Farm exploration data;
		  • Planning and potential future execution of exploration activities to identify both depth and lateral extensions to potential high-grade gold 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.

ANTIPA – NEWCREST WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT PATERSON PROVINCE – 2020 Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling techniques</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
<td>

An Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey was undertaken in July 2020 by SkyTEM Australia Pty Ltd (SkyTEM), an independent geophysical contractor/service provider.
The survey employed the following equipment and sampling techniques:

Survey Type = Time Domain Airborne Electromagnetics (MultiMoment, high and low moment, SkyTEM-312 time-domain, helicopter borne electromagnetic system) and Magnetics:

<table>
<tr><td>Electromagnetic System</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>MultiMoment (high and low moment) SkyTEM-312 time-domain</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weight</td><td>680 kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Structure</td><td>Rigid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aircraft Type</td><td>AS350 B3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Engine Type</td><td>Turbine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fuel Type</td><td>JetA1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Acquisition System</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Windows OS / SkyTEM Software</td></tr>
<tr><td>CPU</td><td>Intel Atom</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operation Temperature</td><td>-30 to +50°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard Sampling Rate</td><td>HM 25 Hz / LM 275 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer Counter</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Kroum VS – KMAG4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Internal System Noise</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Adc Inputs</td><td>28VDC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer Inputs</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording Rate</td><td>25 Hz / 12.5 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer Sensor</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Geometrics G822A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement Range</td><td>20,000 to 100,000 nT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gradient Tolerance</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Temperature</td><td>-35°C to +50°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recording Rate</td><td>25 Hz / 12.5 Hz (capable of >1 kHz)</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		SkyTEM Geometry	
		Rx -Bird GPS	
		Horizontal offset [m] (GPS in front of Rx)	23.66 m
		Vertical offset [m] (GPS higher than Rx)	-1.84 m
		Helicopter - Mag Bird	
		Effective tow rope length in flight [m]	N/A
		Tow rope angle with horizontal [deg]	N/A
		Tow rope vertical [m]	N/A
		Tow rope horizontal [m]	N/A
		Helicopter - Receiver	
		Effective tow rope length in flight [m]	N/A
		Tow rope angle with horizontal [deg]	N/A
		Tow rope vertical [m]	N/A
		Tow rope horizontal [m]	N/A
		Receiver (Z-component)	
		Diameter [m]	50 cm
		Area [m^2]	0.2m^2
		Turns	N/A
		Effective Area [m^2]	25m^2
		Receiver (X-component)	
		Diameter [m]	31cm
		Area [m^2]	N/A
		Turns	N/A
		Effective Area [m^2]	5.5m^2
		Bucking Coil	
		Diameter [m]	N/A
		Area [m^2]	N/A
		Turns	N/A
		Effective Area [m^2]	N/A
		Transmitter	
		Diameter [m]	Hexagon

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Area [m^2] — 342 m^2 Turns — 12 HM / LM Effective Area [m^2] — 2,052m^2 HM / 342m^2 LM Transmitter Current — 220 - 250 Amp Peak Moment — Up to 1,000,000 NIA On time — 5 ms Off time — 15 ms **Transmitter-Receiver** Horizontal offset of centre [m] — Z= -13.37m, X= -14.65m Vertical offset of centre [m] (Tx below Rx) — Z=-2m, X=0m
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).*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey was undertaken by SkyTEM Australia Pty Ltd (SkyTEM), an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. • The survey involved acquisition of airborne data at 250m line spacing, 45.0 degrees clockwise heading from north (i.e. flight lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to the dominant stratigraphic and structural trend). • A total of approximately 5,898 line-km was completed during the survey. • Nominal survey altitudes of less than 40m EM (i.e. Tx-Rx array), 45m magnetic sensor and 54m (helicopter) was employed which was dependent on safety considerations and dune/tree canopy height. • A minimum line length of 3km was utilised for the flight path. • The survey covered an area of approximately 1,200km^2. Review of the data can be summarised by: • Data quality was considered to be of high quality. • The pilot was of high caliber with impressive line and height following. • No gaps “drop outs” were observed in any of the database fields. • Filtering of Raw data was minimal and very close to the final product. • Laboratory procedures and associated QAQC not applicable to geophysical survey.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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. • Novatel DL-V3L1L2 with real time differential correction (12 satellites), 20 Hz recording rate was used for GPS positioning. • The AEM survey coordinates are in WGS84 UTM zone 51S coordinates. • Drill hole location not applicable to geophysical survey.
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*	• The survey involved acquisition of airborne data at 250m line spacing, 45.0 degrees clockwise heading from north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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 survey involved acquisition of airborne data at 45.0 degrees clockwise heading from north (i.e. flight lines were orientated approximately perpendicular to the dominant stratigraphic and structural trend). • Drill hole orientation not applicable to geophysical survey.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data manager SkyTEM Australia Pty Ltd (SkyTEM). • In addition, all digital Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic data was also subjected to an audit and vetting by Newcrest Mining Ltd geophysicists.

ANTIPA – NEWCREST WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT PATERSON PROVINCE – 2020 Gravity Survey

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*
		• During August 2020, Atlas Geophysics completed a gravity survey over the Wilki Project utilising UTV-borne gravity methods.
		• The following instrumentation was utilised for the acquisition of the gravity data:
		  • One CG-6 Autograv Gravity Meter (Serial numbers: 40361, SF:1.00000)
		  • One Leica System 1200 GNSS Rover Receiver
		  • Two Leica System 1200 GNSS Base Receivers
		• The gravity meter used for the survey had been recently calibrated on the Guildford Cemetery - Helena Valley Primary school calibration range (2010990117 – 2010990217) in Western Australia.
		• Three new gravity/GNSS control stations across the Wilki Project were used to control field observations:
		  • Antipa Wilki Pacman (202009200001)
		  • Antipa Wilki Pixel (202009200002)
		  • Antipa Wilki Tetris (202009200003)
		• GNSS control was established at the control stations producing first order geodetic coordinates which are accurate to 10mm for the x, y, and z observables.
		• Gravity values for each control station were calculated using reacquisition and averaging of gravity stations from existing datasets in and around the survey area.

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).*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	
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.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• A gravity survey over the Wilki Project area was undertaken by Atlas Geophysics, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. • The survey involved acquisition of gravity data during single shifts of up to 12 hours duration. Each shift involved a single loop which was controlled by observations at the gravity control station. • Each loop had two repeated readings, with a total of 49 repeat readings representing 5.16% of the survey completed for QAQC purposes. • Rover receivers operated in post-process kinematic (PPK) mode with the GNSS rover sensor mounted onto a 2.0m walking pole. • Static data was logged at a base receiver operating in post-process static mode (PPS) with the GNSS mounted onto a fixed tripod. • All acquired gravity data was analysed for consistency and QC was also performed pre-processing. • All data was processed using Atlas Geophysics in-house gravity pre-processing and reduction software, AGRIS. • Final data exceeded project specifications, with repeatability of the data being excellent. Standard deviation of elevation repeats at 0.015m and the standard deviation of gravity repeats at 0.012mGal. • Laboratory procedures and associated QAQC not applicable to geophysical survey.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Station locations were collected using a GNSS rover receiver and base station. • GNSS derived coordinates were transformed from WGS84 to GDA94 coordinates for each gravity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	station. • MGA coordinates are a subsequently projected using a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) to transform using the appropriate zone. • Drill hole location not applicable to geophysical survey.
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.*	• The survey involved acquisition of processing of 950 new gravity stations over three areas across the Wilki Project. • UTV-borne gravity methods were used to collect the data with station spacing set at 400m x 400m angled towards the northwest. • Sample compositing not applicable to geophysical survey.
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 survey involved acquisition of gravity data along 400m x 400m grids orientated towards the NW. • Drill hole orientation not applicable to geophysical survey.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital gravity data was also subjected to an audit and vetting by Newcrest Mining Ltd geophysicists.