

DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT MINYARI NORTH PLUS HIGH-PRIORITY SOIL TARGETS IDENTIFIED

100% OWNED MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Highlights

- **Final Minyari Dome Project 2021 greenfield drill holes at Minyari North and GP01 return high-grade gold (± copper, cobalt and silver)**

- **Assay results for final 6,440m of greenfield drilling included:**

Minyari North Prospect – 350 metres north of Minyari Deposit:

- **28.0m at 0.5 g/t gold** and 0.16% copper from 134.0m down hole in 21MYC0336, including:
 - **1.0m at 8.1 g/t gold** and 0.24% copper from 135.0m

GP01 Prospect – 350 metres east of WACA Deposit:

- **7.0m at 1.5 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 211.0m down hole in 21MYC0311, including:
 - **1.0m at 8.1 g/t gold** and 0.10% copper and 0.07% cobalt from 216.0m

And previously reported 19th October 2021:

- **27.0m at 1.3 g/t gold** and 0.11% copper from 131.0m down hole, including:
 - **7.0m at 3.9 g/t gold** from 133.0
- **36.0m at 0.5 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 78.0m down hole in 21MYC0246, including:
 - **9.0m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.12% copper from 99.0m
- **Follow-up diamond core and RC drilling commenced**
- **Four high-priority gold ± copper and pathfinder soil anomalies identified**
- **Greenfield results continue to highlight potential to increase the Minyari Dome Project resource and enhance the project development opportunity**
- **Scoping Study on track for completion this Quarter**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce final assay results for the 2021 greenfield drill programme on its 100% owned, 144km² Minyari Dome Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figure 6). The Project is located within 35km of Newcrest Mining's (**Newcrest**) Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility and 54km along strike from Greatland Gold-Newcrest's Havieron gold-copper development project (Figure 7).

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, said:

"These greenfield results continue to highlight the prospectivity of our 100% owned Minyari Dome Project. We believe there is strong potential to continue to grow the resource through both extensional and greenfields drilling. The Company is continuing greenfield exploration across the project in parallel with project evaluation activities, including the recently commenced drill programme at the Minyari Deposit Keel Zone, Minyari South, Sundown, Minyari North and GP01. The programme targets potential open pit opportunities, which in conjunction with success testing new soil and geophysical targets, could increase the resource further and enhance the development potential."

The Scoping Study is well advanced and is likely to be completed ahead of schedule this quarter, with outcomes expected to define a pathway to the commencement of a Pre-feasibility Study. The majority of the 1Moz Indicated resource is within 300m of the surface, which delivers strong potential for open pit mineable reserves. The other exciting resource highlight was the high-grade 1.0 million gold equivalent ounces at 3.06 g/t gold equivalent, which provides the potential for underground development opportunities.

All in all, an exciting twelve months ahead as the Company takes positive steps to transition from explorer to miner”.

Summary of final 2021 Greenfield Drilling Results

Assay results have now been received for the final 6,440m of the Minyari Dome Project greenfield 2021 drilling programme. Results support the opportunity for further resource growth from several prospects located less than 400m from the Minyari and WACA deposits. Mineralisation at both GP01 and Minyari North is close to surface and further enhances the project development opportunity. For detailed information relating to the latest drill holes with assay results refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 to 4.

GP01 (Figures 1 to 3)

Host rocks, mineralisation and alteration scale and style are the same as the Minyari deposit. The steep east dipping GP01 mineralisation remains open in several directions and has been prioritized for follow-up diamond core and reverse circulation (RC) drill testing this year:

- Located 800m southeast of Minyari and 400m east of WACA
- 400m long Minyari-sized coincident magnetic-high, IP chargeability and conductivity anomaly
- Gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. 27m at 1.3 g/t gold and 0.1% copper, including 7m at 3.9 g/t gold and 0.1% copper in 21MYC0245) is interpreted to be steep east dipping
- Mineral system related disseminated to semi-massive/breccia style sulphides and intense albite alteration along 150m of strike and remains open in several directions
- Mineralisation hosted predominantly within metasediments and lesser mafic and felsic intrusives

Minyari North (Figures 1 and 4)

Host rocks, mineralisation and alteration style are the same as the Minyari deposit. The steep dipping Minyari North mineralisation remains open in several directions and has been prioritized for follow-up diamond core and RC drill testing this year:

- Located 350m northwest along strike from Minyari
- Minyari North mineralisation is up dip of Minyari deposit plunge target at depth – possible favourable indicator
- 300m long coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly (GP01-18) with similarities to the Minyari deposit
- Drill holes intersected mineral system related disseminated and semi-massive/breccia style sulphides (pyrrhotite > pyrite > chalcopyrite) hosted by albite-sericite altered metasediments and mafic intrusives

Judes Northeast (Figure 1)

Black shale hosted Nifty style copper-silver-gold mineralisation along 200m of strike remains open in several directions. Follow-up drilling not a priority for 2022:

- Located 1.8km north of Minyari

- 200m IP target (GP21) proximal to the Judes copper-silver prospect and follow-up of 2020 air core identified copper mineralisation up to 1.2% copper
- 2021 RC drill holes intersected low-grade disseminated and breccia style sulphide (pyrite > chalcopyrite > pyrrhotite) mineralisation up to 100m along strike from Judes hosted by strongly calc-silicate altered black shale dominated meta-sediments

Summary of Minyari Dome Project Soil Geochemical Results

Four highly encouraging gold \pm copper and pathfinder soil anomalies have been identified as part of the 2021 Minyari Dome Project fine-fraction soil geochemical sampling programme which covered approximately 92km² (826 samples) with a 200 x 100m or 400 x 400m sample spacing (Figure 5).

These soil anomalies, which are set out below, have been prioritised follow-up drill testing this year and have the potential to deliver further greenfield gold-copper discoveries in close proximity to the resources (Figure 5):

- **GEO-01** – 800m x 800m Au-Cu-Te \pm Bi \pm W soil anomaly located 1.2km southeast of the Minyari deposit in an area with very limited shallow Aircore/RAB drill holes. Very high peak gold in soils of 76 ppb. The GEO-01 target coincides with an untested magnetic anomaly in a fold hinge.
- **GEO-02** – 250m x 200m Au soil anomaly located 1.5km southeast of the Minyari deposit in an area with no drill holes. The GEO-02 target is adjacent to a sub-cropping fold hinge.
- **GEO-12** – 1.7km x 800m low level Au-Te-Bi \pm Cu soil anomaly located 10km northwest of the Minyari deposit in an area with no drill holes. The GEO-12 target coincides with several untested magnetic anomalies in a fold hinge.
- **GEO-03** – 1.0km x 1.5km scale soil Au-Cu-As-Co \pm Te \pm Bi \pm Mo soil anomaly located immediately WNW of the Sundown deposit in an area with very limited drilling deeper than 30m which displays multielement anomalism. The GEO-03 target coincides with several strong untested PDIP chargeability anomalies on an antiform (“domal”) fold position cross-cut by multiple WNW and NE structures.

Minyari Dome Project CY 2022 Exploration Programme

Antipa’s overall Paterson Province strategy is to deliver both greenfield discoveries and increase brownfield gold, copper and cobalt resources with the aim of generating short to medium term production opportunity. In addition to the Scoping Study, exploration activities within the Company’s 100% owned Minyari Dome Project form a critical part of this rapidly advancing strategy, with the first phase of the 2022 Exploration Programme underway and comprising:

- A 10,000m RC drill programme to test high-priority resource and greenfield targets;
- 3,000m diamond core drill programme to test high-priority resource targets; and
- A project-scale high-resolution Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (**AGG**) survey to assist drill targeting and regional 3D geological modelling.

Consistent with previous years, the Minyari Dome Project 2022 Exploration Programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing, and other relevant matters.

Development Studies and Mineral Resource Growth Opportunities

The Company has engaged Snowden Optiro to complete a Scoping Study for the Minyari Dome Project. The Scoping Study, scheduled for completion in Q3 of CY 2022, will provide a preliminary technical and economic study of the potential viability of this project based on low level technical and economic assessments ($\pm 30\%$ accuracy). The recommendations of the Scoping Study will provide guidance for the ongoing appraisal of the development potential, which could include a Pre-feasibility Study.

In addition to completing project development studies, this year Antipa aims to significantly increase the Minyari Dome Project Mineral Resources via drill testing of a range of gold-copper-cobalt resource extension targets and prospects, summarised below.

- Mineral Resource Extension Opportunities:
 - **Minyari Keel Zone** – Potential for high-grade mineralisation in the Minyari fold nose region remains untested along a significant plunge extent.
 - **Minyari Down Plunge** – Mineralisation open down plunge into same vertical depth zone as the 5.5Moz Havieron gold-copper deposit.
 - **WACA Down Plunge** - Mineralisation open down plunge.
 - **Minyari South** – High-grade mineralisation open in several directions along a favourable litho-structural contact within 150m of the Minyari deposit.
 - **Sundown** - Mineralisation open in several directions demonstrating intense Minyari-style hydrothermal alteration increasing with depth toward an Induced Polarisation chargeability target just 250m west of Minyari deposit.
 - **WACA West** – Narrow high-grade mineralisation within thick (100m downhole) low-grade zone open in all directions located 100m west of WACA in an encouraging structural address within an interpreted dismembered fold hinge displaying increased magnetic anomalism.
- Maiden Mineral Resource Opportunities:
 - **Minyari North** – Coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly approximately 400m north of Minyari with 2021 drilling intersecting encouraging alteration including sulphides.
 - **GP01** – 2021 discovery drill results included 27.0m at 1.3 g/t gold and 0.11% copper 350m east of WACA with mineralisation and broad intense Minyari-style hydrothermal alteration remaining open along strike and down dip.
 - **WACA East** – 2021 discovery drill results included 9.0m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.12% copper 150m east of WACA with mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip.
 - **Judes** – Copper-silver±gold prospect 1.8km northwest of Minyari with drill intersections including 10.0m at 2.05% copper, 9.11 g/t silver and 0.19 g/t gold.
 - **Other Targets** - Geophysical, soil geochemical anomalies and conceptual.

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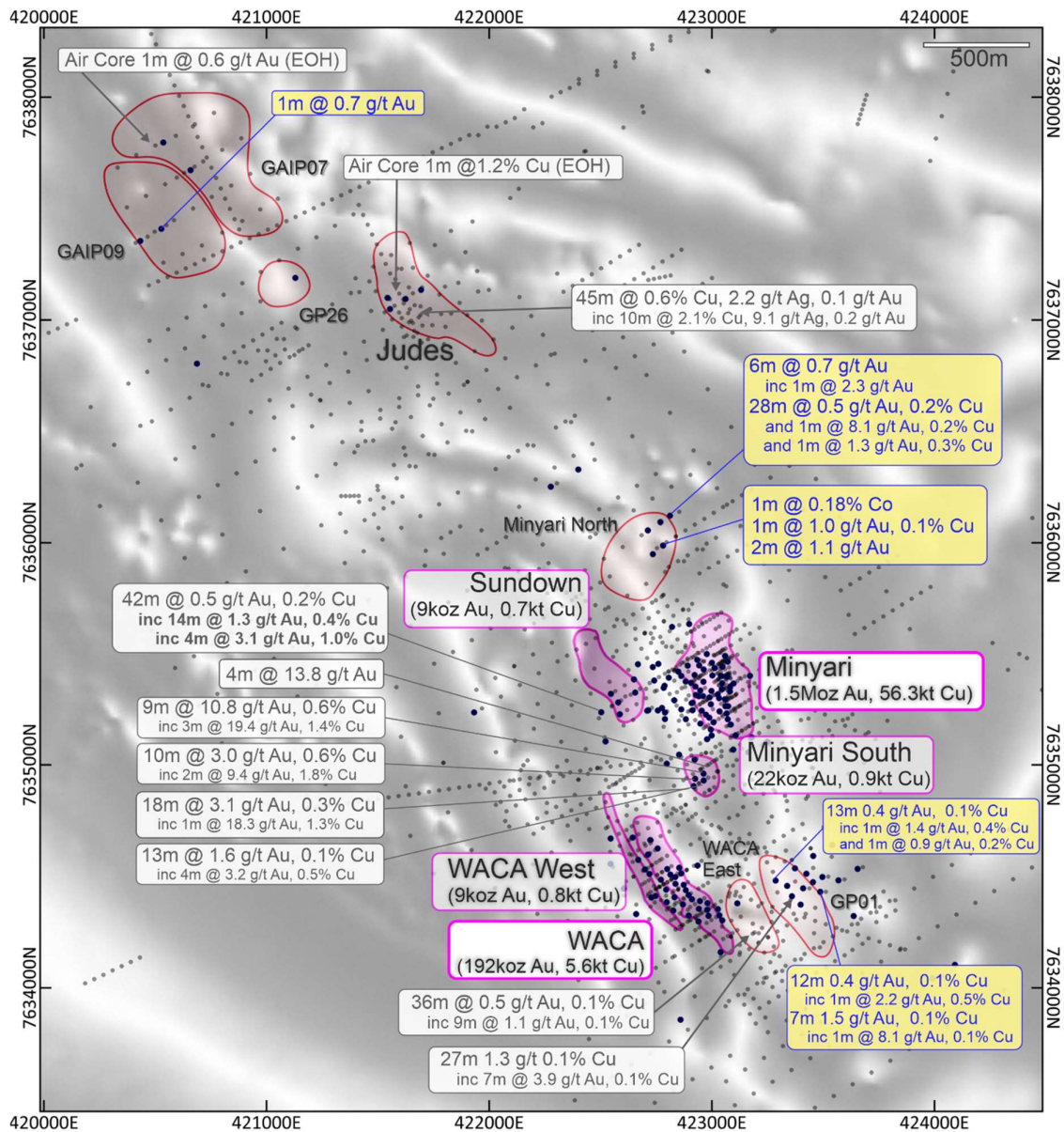


Figure 1: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome Project showing Minyari and WACA resource locations, Judes and other prospect locations, and drill hole collars. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; grey-scale TMI-RP) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

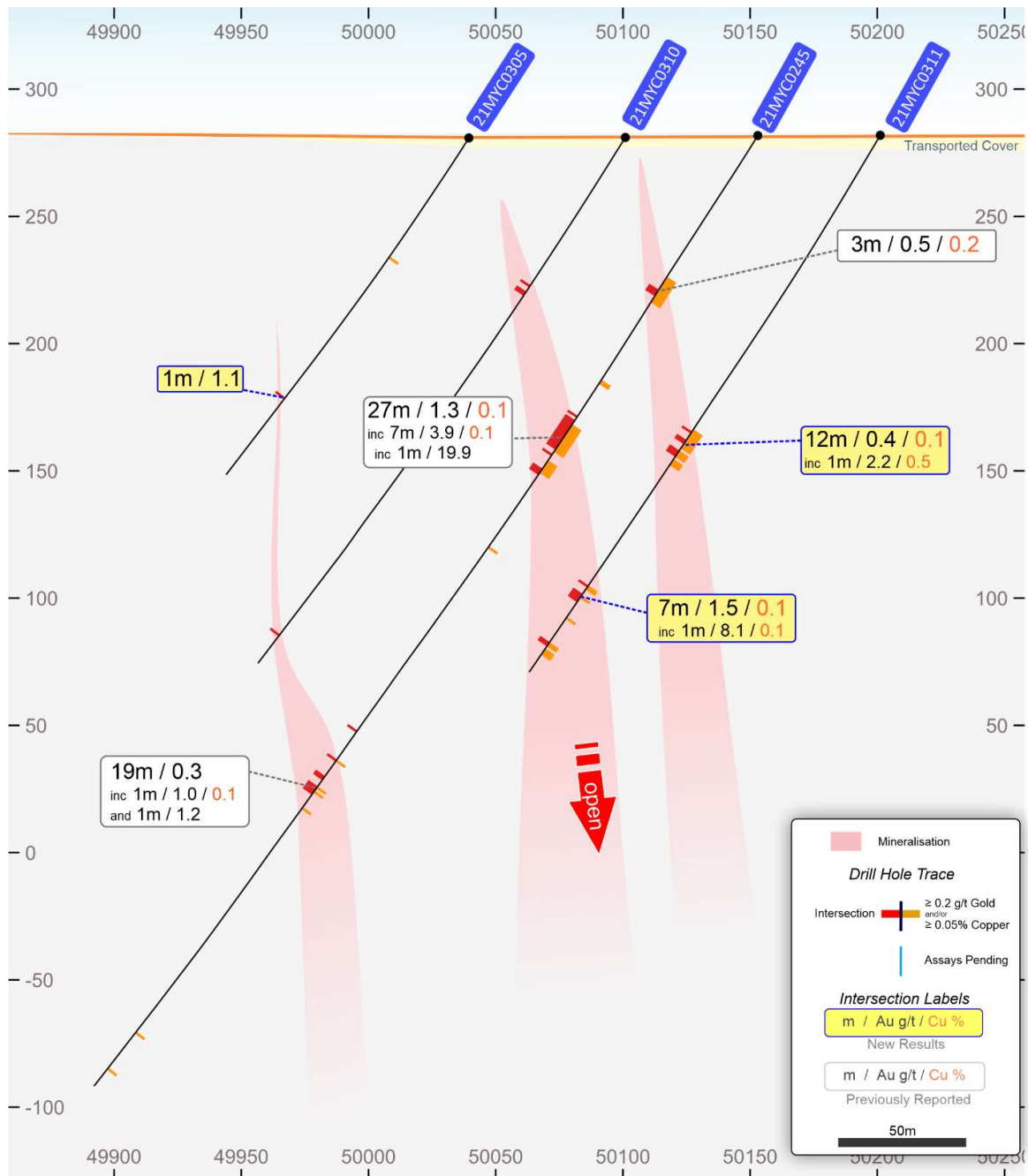


Figure 2: GP01 gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 99,650mN cross-section showing high-grade gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike.

NB: 50m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

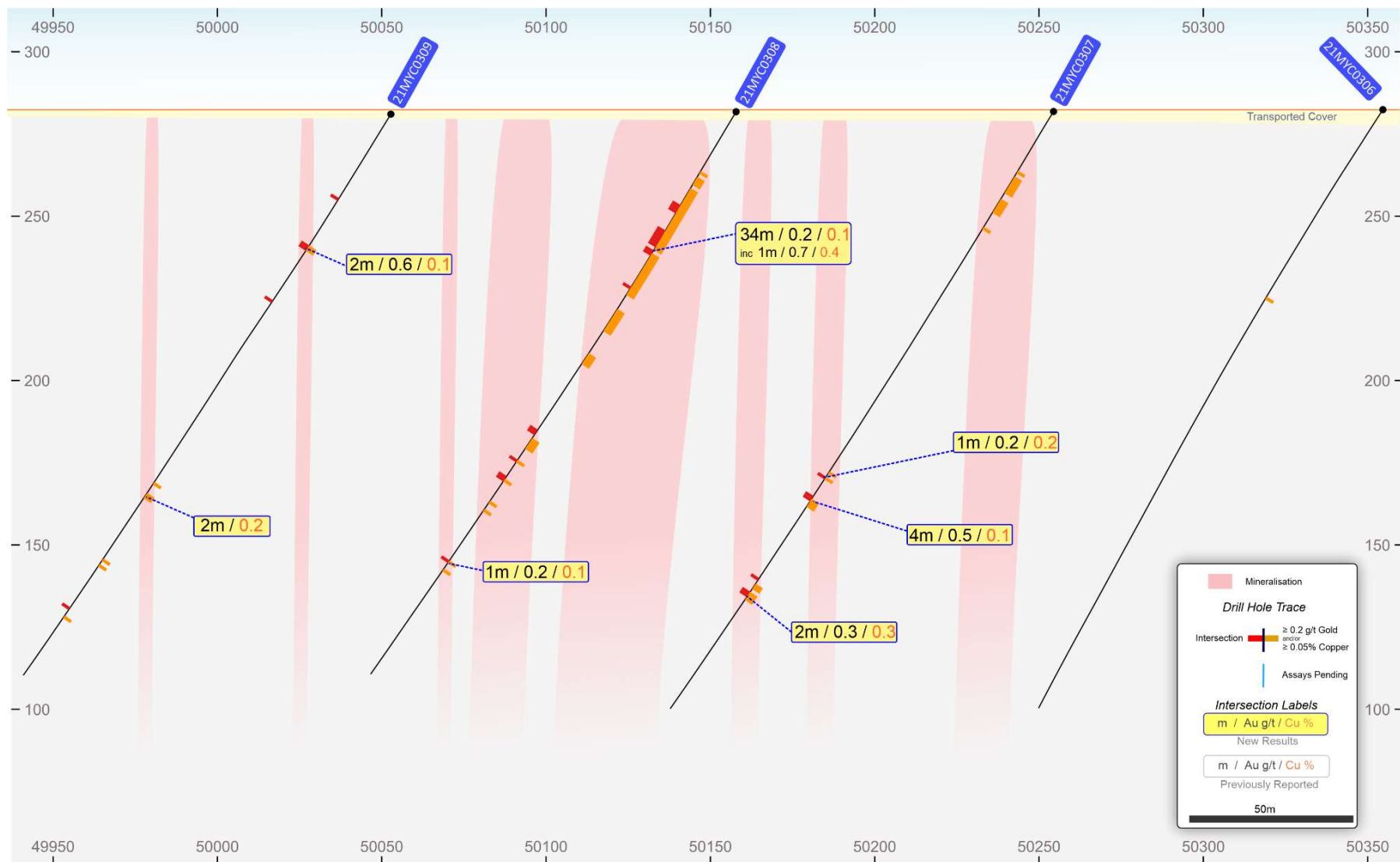


Figure 3: GP01 gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 99,600mN cross-section showing gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike. NB: 50m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

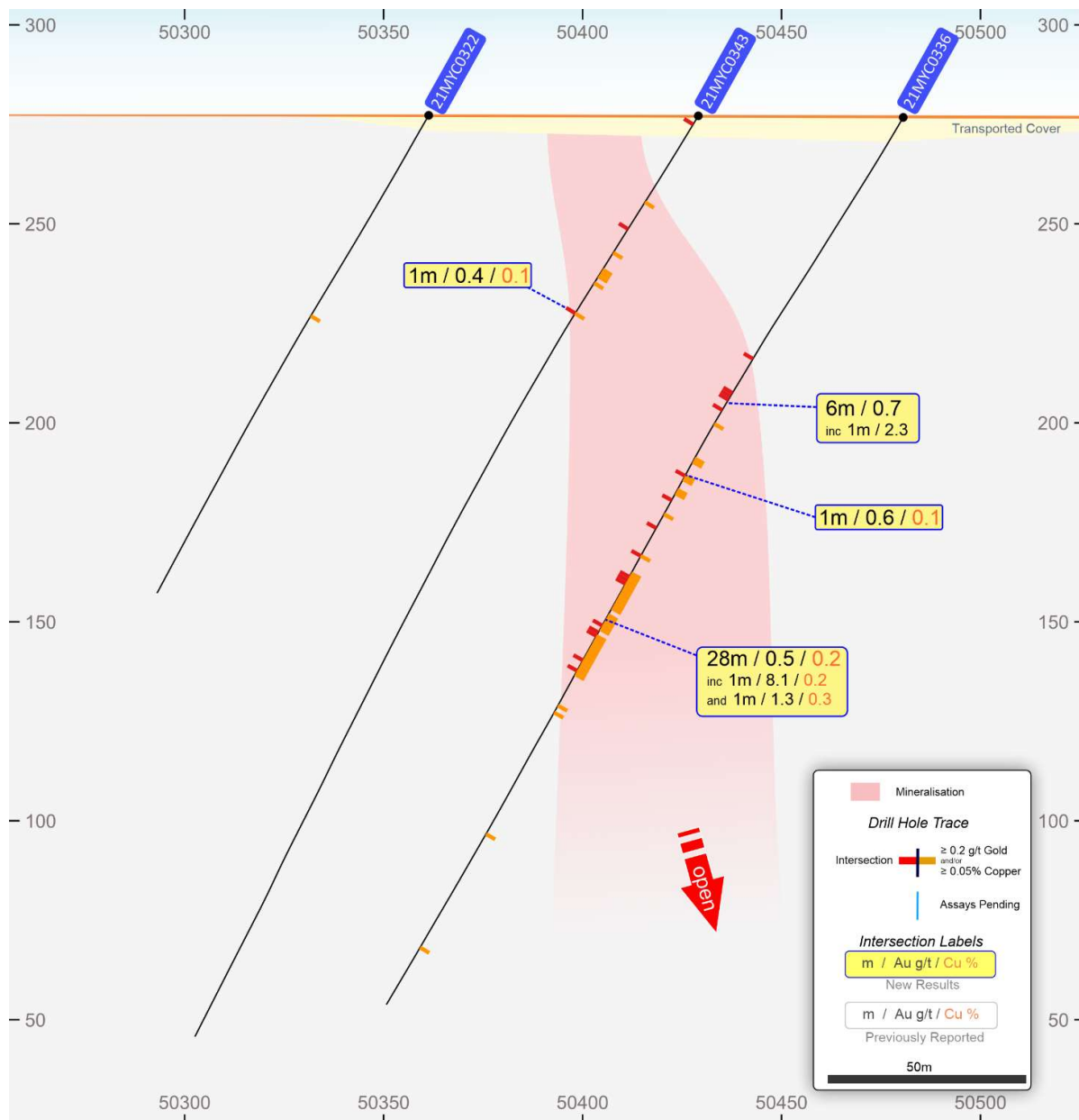


Figure 4: Minyari North gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 101,400mN cross-section showing high-grade gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike.

NB: 50m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

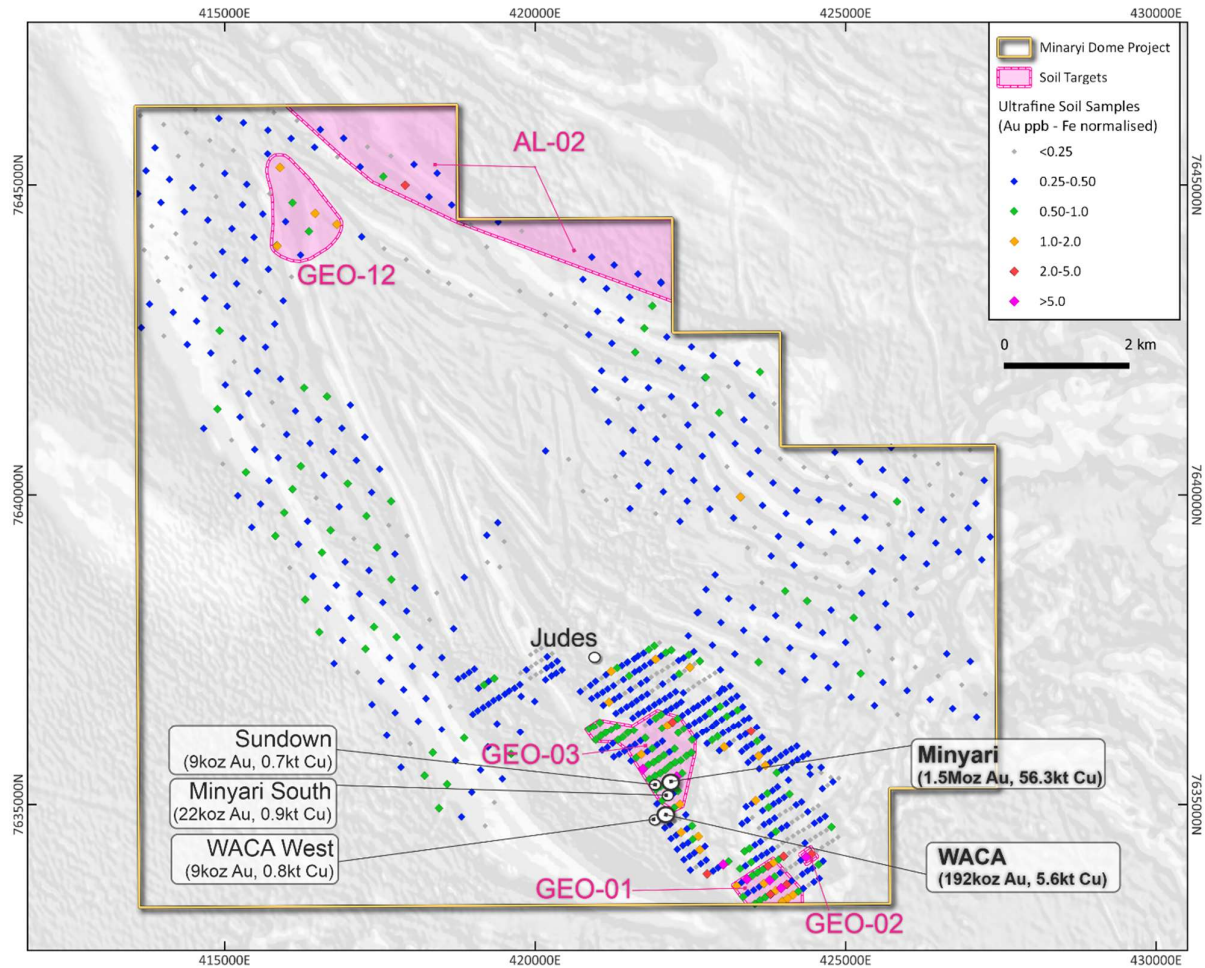


Figure 5: Plan showing 100% Owned Minyari Dome Project areas 2021 soil geochemical sampling programme coverage with “levelled” (Fe-normalised) fine-fraction soil geochemical sample results for gold highlighting the GEO-01, GEO-02, GEO-03, GEO-12 and AL-02 (which extends onto the Paterson IGO Farm-in Project) anomalies. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

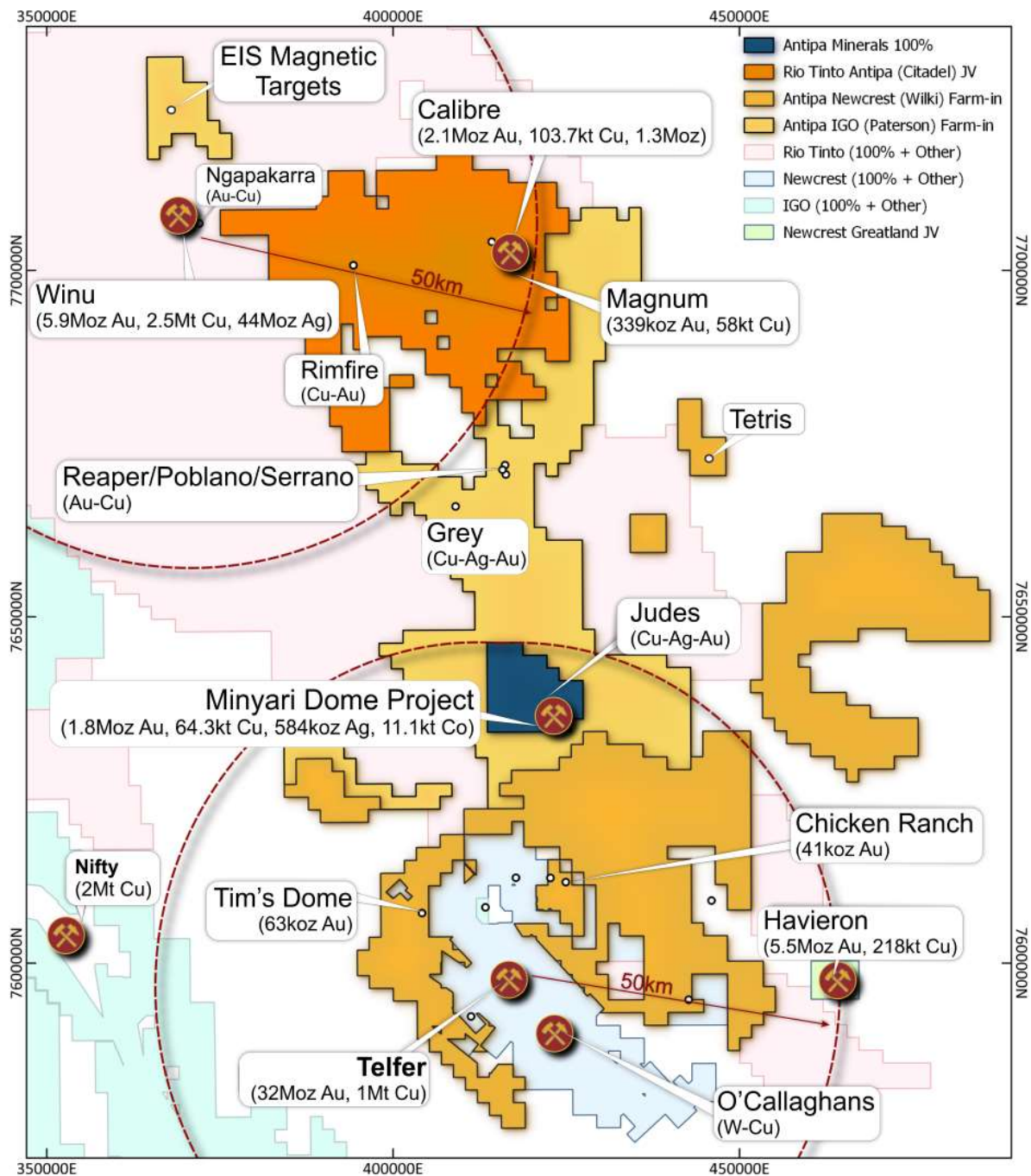


Figure 6: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum resources. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

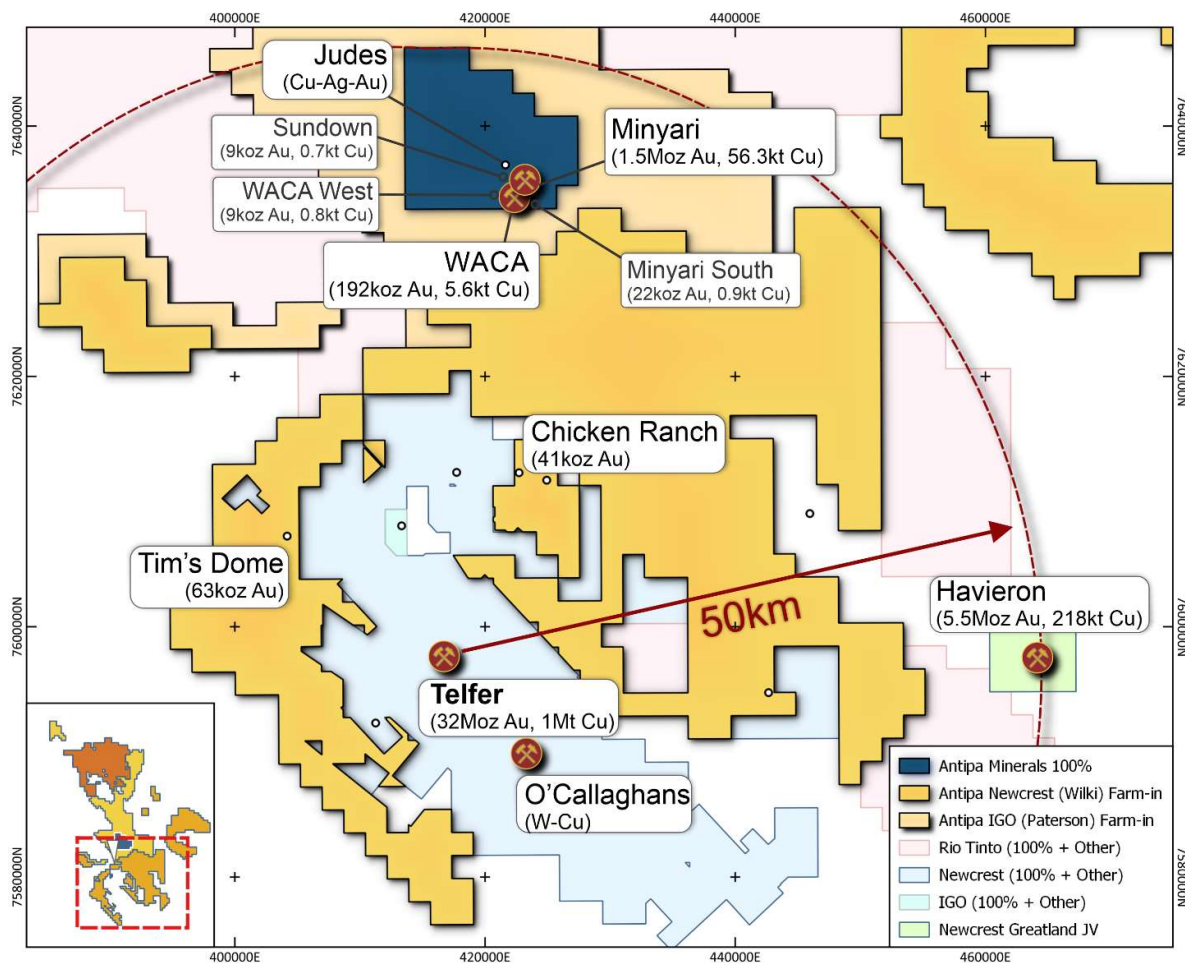


Figure 7: Project Location map showing Antipa's Minyari Dome (100%) Project and 30km proximity to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and 22Mtpa processing facility.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

**Table 1: Minyari Dome Project – 2021 Greenfield Exploration Programme
Drill Hole Intersections - Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt**

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0305	GP01	125.0	126.0	1.0	1.05	0.0	0.03	166
21MYC0306	GP01	60.0	61.0	1.0	0.01	0.0	0.10	487
21MYC0307	GP01	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.01	0.1	0.04	36
21MYC0307	GP01	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.02	0.1	0.03	94
21MYC0307	GP01	131.0	132.0	1.0	0.22	0.2	0.31	13
21MYC0307	GP01	138.0	139.0	1.0	1.15	0.0	0.03	8
21MYC0307	GP01	140.0	141.0	1.0	0.19	0.1	0.20	17
21MYC0307	GP01	168.0	175.0	7.0	0.14	0.1	0.24	20
	Including	173.0	175.0	2.0	0.25	0.3	0.52	28
21MYC0308	GP01	24.0	25.0	1.0	0.03	0.1	0.20	49
21MYC0308	GP01	27.0	28.0	1.0	0.03	0.1	0.04	84
21MYC0308	GP01	31.0	65.0	34.0	0.18	0.1	0.14	164
	Including	44.0	45.0	1.0	0.72	0.4	0.20	220
21MYC0308	GP01	70.0	78.0	8.0	0.04	0.1	0.07	412
21MYC0308	GP01	99.0	107.0	8.0	0.06	0.0	0.03	911
	Including	101.0	103.0	2.0	0.05	0.0	0.03	1,198
21MYC0308	GP01	114.0	116.0	2.0	0.22	0.0	0.06	266
21MYC0308	GP01	117.0	118.0	1.0	0.07	0.1	0.30	82
21MYC0308	GP01	120.0	121.0	1.0	0.07	0.1	0.17	407
21MYC0308	GP01	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.22	0.1	0.13	182
21MYC0308	GP01	131.0	133.0	2.0	0.46	0.0	0.17	249
	Including	131.0	132.0	1.0	0.63	0.0	0.06	131
21MYC0308	GP01	162.0	163.0	1.0	0.20	0.1	0.10	85
21MYC0309	GP01	29.0	31.0	2.0	0.19	0.0	0.02	41
21MYC0309	GP01	47.0	49.0	2.0	0.58	0.1	0.09	212
21MYC0309	GP01	67.0	68.0	1.0	0.29	0.0	0.02	27
21MYC0309	GP01	137.0	139.0	2.0	0.02	0.2	0.28	145
21MYC0309	GP01	161.0	162.0	1.0	0.01	0.1	0.35	18
21MYC0309	GP01	179.0	180.0	1.0	0.36	0.0	0.00	18
21MYC0310	GP01	67.0	68.0	1.0	0.02	0.0	0.03	803
21MYC0310	GP01	69.0	74.0	5.0	0.18	0.0	0.04	203
21MYC0310	GP01	238.0	239.0	1.0	0.23	0.0	0.15	26
21MYC0311	GP01	138.0	150.0	12.0	0.40	0.1	0.17	119
	Including	138.0	139.0	1.0	2.16	0.5	0.76	552
21MYC0311	GP01	151.0	152.0	1.0	0.08	0.1	0.12	77
21MYC0311	GP01	211.0	218.0	7.0	1.53	0.1	0.09	516
	Including	216.0	217.0	1.0	8.13	0.1	0.18	688
21MYC0311	GP01	237.0	241.0	4.0	0.23	0.0	0.05	376
21MYC0312	GP01	68.0	70.0	2.0	1.99	0.0	0.07	13
21MYC0312	GP01	194.0	196.0	2.0	0.24	0.0	0.02	15
21MYC0313	GP01	107.0	108.0	1.0	0.77	0.0	0.01	21
21MYC0314	GP01	108.0	121.0	13.0	0.35	0.1	0.20	121
	Including	114.0	115.0	1.0	1.36	0.4	0.52	321
	Including	117.0	118.0	1.0	0.85	0.2	0.36	362
21MYC0315	GP01	108.0	112.0	4.0	0.17	0.0	0.02	14
21MYC0319	GP05	250.0	252.0	2.0	0.02	0.1	0.29	90
21MYC0321	GP13	192.0	193.0	1.0	0.45	0.0	0.54	25
21MYC0325	GP24	264.0	265.0	1.0	0.72	0.0	0.07	21
21MYC0329	Judes	130.0	143.0	13.0	0.12	0.1	0.25	66
21MYC0331	Judes	51.0	58.0	7.0	0.25	0.1	0.04	78
	Including	51.0	52.0	1.0	0.66	0.1	0.01	93
	Including	57.0	58.0	1.0	0.58	0.1	0.05	46
21MYC0333	Minyari N.	235.0	236.0	1.0	0.04	0.0	0.02	471
21MYC0333	Minyari N.	240.0	242.0	2.0	0.14	0.0	0.03	1,428

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.25	0.0	0.01	9
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	81.0	87.0	6.0	0.69	0.0	0.04	23
	Including	81.0	82.0	1.0	2.28	0.0	0.08	17
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	100.0	102.0	2.0	0.08	0.2	0.21	190
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	105.0	106.0	1.0	0.62	0.1	0.28	127
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	112.0	113.0	1.0	0.43	0.0	0.06	28
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	120.0	122.0	2.0	0.20	0.0	0.03	28
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	128.0	129.0	1.0	0.39	0.1	0.06	44
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	134.0	162.0	28.0	0.47	0.2	0.25	132
	Including	135.0	136.0	1.0	8.14	0.2	1.41	242
	Including	161.0	162.0	1.0	1.29	0.3	0.56	251
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	208.0	209.0	1.0	0.06	0.1	0.11	232
21MYC0343	Minyari N.	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.33	0.0	0.28	4
21MYC0343	Minyari N.	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.29	0.0	0.10	31
21MYC0343	Minyari N.	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.36	0.1	0.27	110
21MYC0344	Minyari N.	209.0	210.0	1.0	0.05	0.0	0.05	1,750
21MYC0344	Minyari N.	258.0	260.0	2.0	0.09	0.1	0.53	53
21MYC0344	Minyari N.	315.0	317.0	2.0	0.59	0.0	0.09	57
	Including	315.0	316.0	1.0	0.98	0.1	0.13	76
21MYC0344	Minyari N.	411.0	413.0	2.0	1.12	0.0	0.08	55

Notes: Table 1 intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- $\geq 1.0\text{m}$ @
 - $\geq 0.20\text{ ppm (g/t) gold; and/or}$
 - $\geq 1,000\text{ ppm (0.10\%)}\text{ copper; and/or}$
 - $\geq 1.00\text{ ppm (g/t) silver; and/or}$
 - $\geq 400\text{ ppm (0.04\%)}\text{ cobalt}$
- No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2

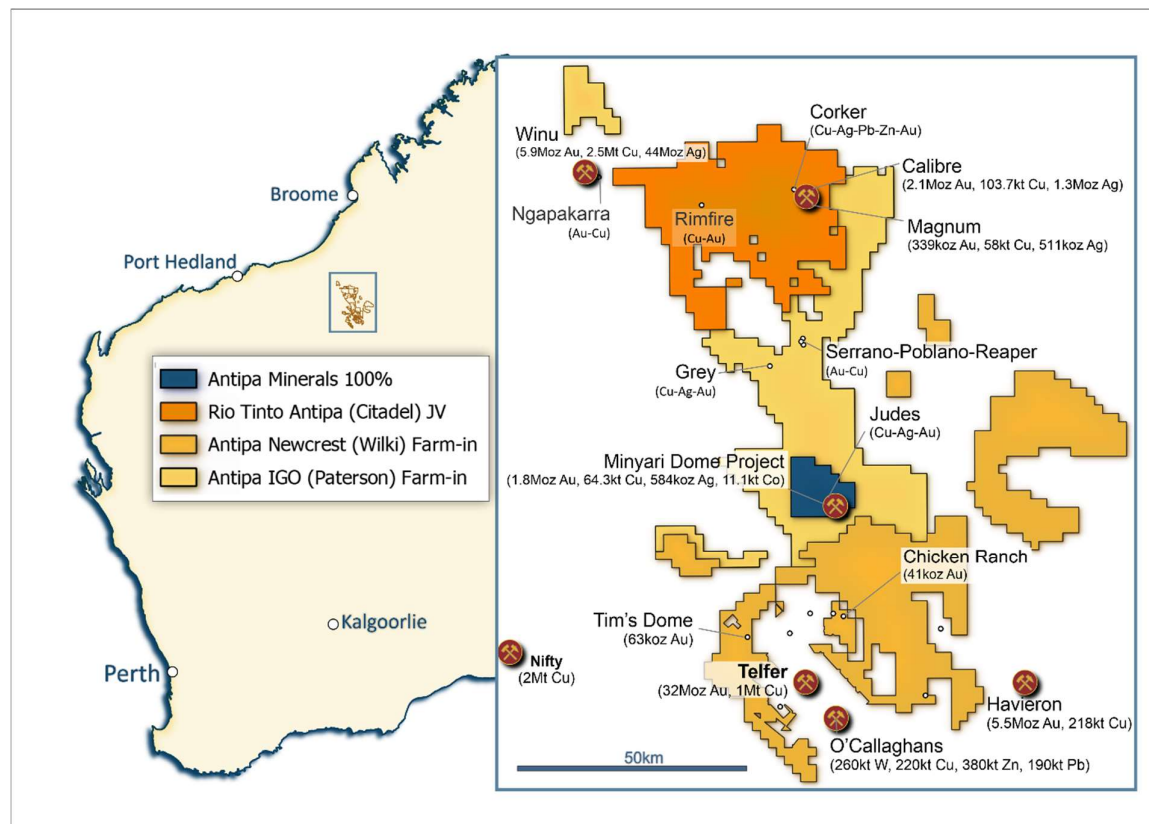
**Table 2: Minyari Dome Project – 2021 Greenfield Exploration Programme Drill Hole Collar Locations
(MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)**

Hole ID	Deposit	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21MYC0305	GP01	RC	7634412	423361	281	163	238	-58	Received
21MYC0306	GP01	RC	7634535	423656	282	210	240	-57	Received
21MYC0307	GP01	RC	7634484	423570	282	216	240	-58	Received
21MYC0308	GP01	RC	7634432	423488	282	204	238	-59	Received
21MYC0309	GP01	RC	7634375	423400	281	204	236	-59	Received
21MYC0310	GP01	RC	7634448	423412	281	252	237	-58	Received
21MYC0311	GP01	RC	7634499	423498	282	252	238	-59	Received
21MYC0312	GP01	RC	7634513	423426	281	222	240	-58	Received
21MYC0313	GP01	RC	7634459	423340	281	197	236	-58	Received
21MYC0314	GP01	RC	7634483	423288	281	162	238	-58	Received
21MYC0315	GP01	RC	7634538	423375	281	204	237	-59	Received
21MYC0316	GP01	RC	7634593	423457	282	204	236	-58	Received
21MYC0317	GP01	RC	7634642	423542	282	204	236	-58	Received
21MYC0318	GP05	RC	7634105	424093	287	252	57	-60	Received
21MYC0319	GP05	RC	7634044	423992	283	258	59	-60	Received
21MYC0320	GP04	RC	7634324	423638	281	390	60	-59	Received
21MYC0321	GP13	RC	7633859	422861	280	204	200	-60	Received
21MYC0322	Minyari N.	RC	7636058	422714	277	138	234	-61	Received
21MYC0323	GP25	RC	7637675	420660	269	300	236	-61	Received
21MYC0324	GP25	RC	7637799	420538	269	288	237	-61	Received
21MYC0325	GP24	RC	7637411	420529	267	354	112	-61	Received
21MYC0326	GP24	RC	7637357	420434	267	360	57	-58	Received
21MYC0327	Judes	RC	7637137	421695	270	204	57	-61	Received
21MYC0328	Judes	RC	7637096	421626	270	252	53	-61	Received
21MYC0329	Judes	RC	7637051	421556	270	240	57	-61	Received
21MYC0330	GP26	RC	7637191	421131	269	282	236	-58	Received
21MYC0331	Judes	RC	7637101	421545	269	300	58	-60	Received
21MYC0332	GP15	RC	7636806	420689	267	252	52	-65	Received
21MYC0333	Minyari N.	RC	7635951	422736	278	342	241	-60	Received
21MYC0334	GP19	RC	7636331	422402	273	240	55	-60	Received
21MYC0335	GP19	RC	7636254	422278	272	240	55	-60	Received
21MYC0336	Minyari N.	RC	7636124	422813	277	258	236	-60	Received
21MYC0338	GP14	RC	7635237	421934	273	402	238	-60	Received
21MYC0343	Minyari N.	RC	7636095	422770	277	264	235	-59	Received
21MYC0344	Minyari N.	RC	7635990	422782	278	431	153	-55	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.

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, Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron gold-copper deposit 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 ~5,100km², including the ~1,200km² Citadel Joint Venture Project with Rio Tinto (who currently holds a 65% joint venture interest), the ~2,200km² 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 ~1,500km² 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). Antipa retains 144km² of 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project tenements which contains an established Mineral Resource, with the Minyari and WACA deposits containing 1.8 million ounces of gold and 64,300 tonnes of copper plus other deposits and high quality exploration targets. The Citadel Project lies within 5km of the Winu deposit and contains a Mineral Resource of 2.4 million ounces of gold and 162,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Unlike certain parts of the Paterson where the post mineralisation (younger) cover can be kilometres thick, making for difficult exploration, the Company's combined 5,100km² tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling programmes, geophysical and surface geochemical surveys are planned for 2022 across Antipa's combined Paterson tenement portfolio as the company pursues a multi-layered strategy of targeting tier-one greenfields discoveries, growing its existing resources through brownfields exploration and advancing potential development opportunities.



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:

• <i>North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases</i>	3 December 2015
• <i>High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome</i>	8 February 2016
• <i>Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016</i>	2 May 2016
• <i>Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences</i>	2 June 2016
• <i>Further Historical High-grade Gold Intersections at Minyari</i>	14 June 2016
• <i>Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results</i>	5 July 2016
• <i>Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1</i>	20 July 2016
• <i>Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme</i>	9 August 2016
• <i>Minyari Drilling Update No. 3</i>	17 August 2016
• <i>Minyari Drilling Update No. 4</i>	29 September 2016
• <i>Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences</i>	31 October 2016
• <i>North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update</i>	16 November 2016
• <i>Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1</i>	16 December 2016
• <i>Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update</i>	9 February 2017
• <i>Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme</i>	27 March 2017
• <i>Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences</i>	13 April 2017
• <i>Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results</i>	13 June 2017
• <i>High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised</i>	21 June 2017
• <i>Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA</i>	25 July 2017
• <i>High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit</i>	4 August 2017
• <i>Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results</i>	31 August 2017
• <i>Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource</i>	16 November 2017
• <i>Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit</i>	5 December 2017
• <i>Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results</i>	29 January 2018
• <i>Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme</i>	1 June 2018
• <i>Major Exploration Programme Commences</i>	25 June 2018
• <i>2018 Exploration Programme Update</i>	16 July 2018
• <i>Minyari Dome – Initial Drill Results</i>	1 August 2018
• <i>Thick High-grade Copper Mineralisation Intersected</i>	2 October 2018
• <i>Chicken Ranch and Minyari Dome Drilling Update</i>	15 November 2018
• <i>Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground</i>	23 December 2019
• <i>Commencement of Drilling Programmes at Minyari Dome Project</i>	2 October 2020
• <i>Drilling of New Targets Deliver Significant Au Intersections</i>	16 February 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference - March 2021</i>	17 March 2021
• <i>High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits</i>	7 April 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Update April 2021</i>	12 April 2021
• <i>Commencement of Drilling at 100% Owned Minyari Project</i>	13 May 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 EMEA Conference - May 2021</i>	25 May 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference - July 2021</i>	15 July 2021
• <i>Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari</i>	15 July 2021
• <i>Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Deposit</i>	20 July 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - August 2021</i>	2 August 2021

• Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit	12 August 2021
• Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit	6 September 2021
• Corporate Presentation - Beaver Creek PMS - September 21	8 September 2021
• Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit	5 October 2021
• Significant Gold-Copper Discovery at 100% Minyari Project	19 October 2021
• Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference	2 November 2021
• Further Significant Gold-Copper Discoveries at Minyari	29 November 2021
• Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit	6 December 2021
• Further Outstanding High-Grade Gold Results at Minyari	3 February 2022
• Results Confirm High-Grade Gold-Copper at Depth at Minyari	3 March 2022
• Corporate Presentation - Euroz Hartleys Conference Presentation	9 March 2022
• Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference Presentation	22 March 2022
• Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz	2 May 2022
• Corporate Presentation - Stockhead WA Gold Explorers Conference	12 May 2022
• Corporate Presentation - Australian Gold Conference	14 June 2022
• Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference	20 July 2022

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 Dome Project Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Magnum Deposit and Chicken Ranch Area Deposits and Tim's Dome Deposit: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari Dome Project deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz" created on 2 May 2022 with Competent Persons Ian Glacken, Jane Levett, Susan Havlin and Victoria Lawns, 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 Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces" created on 17 May 2021 with Competent Person Ian Glacken, 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 – Magnum, Calibre and Minyari Dome Mineral Resources Gold Equivalent cut-off grades: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formulae for the Magnum, Calibre and Minyari Dome Mineral Resources are reported in the following reports which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au:

• Calibre and Magnum Mineral Resources JORC 2012 Updates	23 February 2015
• Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces	17 May 2021
• Minyari Dome Project Gold Resource Increases 250% to 1.8 Moz	2 May 2022

Antipa Minerals Ltd Paterson Province Project Portfolio Mineral Resource Estimates

Minyari Dome Project (100% Antipa)

Deposit and Gold Equiv Cut-off Grade*	Resource Category	Tonnes Mt (or kt)	Aueq (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (%)	Aueq (oz)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	Indicated	15	1.78	1.17	0.19	0.54	0.04	858,000	567,000	27,800	259,600	5,930
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	2.7	1.49	1.12	0.12	0.31	0.02	129,000	96,000	3,300	26,300	640
Minyari 0.5 Aueq	Sub-Total	17.7	1.74	1.17	0.18	0.50	0.04	987,000	663,000	31,100	285,900	6,570
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	Indicated	4.4	2.95	2.30	0.26	0.83	0.03	417,000	328,000	11,400	118,400	1,450
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	6.2	3.14	2.51	0.22	0.66	0.03	626,000	523,000	13,800	132,700	1,590
Minyari 1.5 Aueq	Sub-Total	10.6	3.06	2.48	0.24	0.73	0.03	1,043,000	851,000	25,200	251,100	3,040
Minyari	Total	28.3	2.23	1.66	0.20	0.59	0.03	2,030,000	1,514,000	56,300	537,000	9,610
WACA 0.5 Aueq	Indicated	1.7	1.29	0.97	0.11	0.17	0.02	70,000	52,000	1,900	9,400	310
WACA 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.5	1.35	1.02	0.12	0.18	0.02	67,000	51,000	1,800	9,100	300
WACA 0.5 Aueq	Sub-Total	3.2	1.32	0.99	0.11	0.18	0.02	137,000	103,000	3,700	18,500	610
WACA 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	1.6	2.14	1.69	0.11	0.17	0.03	112,000	89,000	1,900	9,000	560
WACA	Total	4.9	1.59	1.23	0.11	0.18	0.02	249,000	192,000	5,600	27,500	1,170
Minyari South 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	153 t	5.74	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	28,000	22,000	900	5,100	80
Minyari South	Total	153 kt	5.74	4.51	0.56	1.04	0.05	28,000	22,000	900	5,100	80
Sundown 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	202 kt	2.13	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	14,000	9,000	700	4,700	60
Sundown	Total	202 kt	2.13	1.38	0.36	0.72	0.03	14,000	9,000	700	4,700	60
WACA West 0.5 Aueq	Inferred	393 kt	1.21	0.73	0.17	0.81	0.03	15,000	9,000	700	10,200	120
WACA West 1.5 Aueq	Inferred	11 kt	1.62	0.86	0.50	0.05	0.01	1,000	304	55	17	1
WACA West	Total	404 kt	1.23	0.73	0.18	0.79	0.03	16,000	9,304	755	10,217	121
Minyari + WACA + Satellite Deposits	Grand Total	33.9	2.14	1.60	0.19	0.54	0.03	2,340,000	1,750,000	64,300	584,000	11,100

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 Equiv (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Gold Equiv (Moz)	Gold (Moz)	Copper (t)	Silver (Moz)
Calibre 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	92	0.92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.7	2.1	104,000	1.3
Magnum 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	16	-	0.70	0.37	1.00	-	0.34	58,000	0.5
Calibre + Magnum Deposits	Total	108	-	0.72	0.15	0.54	2.7	2.4	162,000	1.8

***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 35%

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Greenfield Reverse Circulation Drill 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>2021 Reverse Circulation (RC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari Dome Project greenfield targets/prospects have been sampled by 42 RC drill holes for 10,440 metres, with an average hole depth of 248m. Assay results have been received for all drill holes. Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (GAIP ± airborne magnetic) ± air core geochemical targets. Drill hole locations for RC holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p>RC Sampling</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 one metre. In known zones of mineralisation, two x one metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter and are on average 3 kg in weight. The samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. Composite samples of three to four metre intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken either directly from the rig mounted core splitter, or via combining “Spear” samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg sample. Each sample 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 (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 100m to 450m.
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>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging 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 majority of RC samples were dry. All samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg 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.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of all RC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging was completed for 100% of all holes drilled. 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. All RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling</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 two 3 kg (average) samples were collected. The majority of the samples were dry. Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari and WACA deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample of 25g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest"). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). 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. Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. 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 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 the Managing Director. There have been no twinned RC holes at this current stage of the drill programme. All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of $\pm 3m$. The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 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 328.2° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51. The topographic surface has been defaulted to 277m RL. For RC holes, 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. Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Gyro downhole survey instrument. 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°), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (GAIP \pm airborne magnetic) \pm air core geochemical targets. No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of RC results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and orientation of the Minyari Dome RC drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond drilling and RC drilling.
<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 the Punmu laydown area and subsequently transported to the assay laboratory in Perth by MKJ Logistics.
<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.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - 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"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 144km², collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following granted Exploration Licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E45/4618 = 100% of licence; E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence; and E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence. Antipa Minerals Ltd's interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. The Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919. These tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold Native Title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighted average techniques have been used to report results from RC drilling. No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). A nominal 0.20 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 1.00 g/t silver and 400ppm cobalt lower cut-off grades have been 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"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>(MGA grid reference)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari deposit consists of meta-sediment hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt mineralisation occurs along a moderate to steep south-west dipping structural corridor striking approximately 320° and moderately plunging towards the northwest. Mineralisation at GP01, Minyari North and Judes consists of meta-sediment hosted plus lesser mafic and felsic intrusion hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt mineralisation and based on limited drilling information mineralisation at these prospects is interpreted to be steeply dipping and typically striking between approximately 320° to 350°. Mineralisation plunges at these prospects is currently not identified.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	<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; 	<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

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	<i>metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<p>Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 "<i>Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results</i>" 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 continue to be taken from diamond drill core. Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au (https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf and https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf) and www.asx.com.au. This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>performance is expected via additional test-work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation identified by the Company's 2021 drill programme at various targets and prospects has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions at several prospects. Encouraging 2021 greenfield drill results requires further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drill limits. 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.