

SIGNIFICANT GOLD-COPPER INTERSECTIONS AT RIMFIRE

RIO TINTO – ANTIPA CITADEL JOINT VENTURE PROJECT

Highlights

- Significant widths of gold-copper±silver mineralisation intersected in four reconnaissance RC holes which tested greenfield magnetic targets across 4.5km of the Rimfire area
- Rimfire is located approximately 25km southeast of Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold-silver deposit
- Significant assay results include:
 - 50.0m at 0.33 g/t gold and 0.19% copper from 54.0m down hole in RMFR0002, including:
 - 10.0m at 0.50 g/t gold and 0.26% copper from 64.0m, also including;
 - 2.0m at 1.34 g/t gold and 0.72% copper from 72.0m
 - 10.0m at 0.54 g/t gold and 0.17% copper from 92.0m, also including;
 - 2.0m at 1.15 g/t gold and 0.15% copper from 98.0m
 - 30.0m at 0.20 g/t gold and 0.10% copper from 184.0m down hole in RMFR0005
- Large regions of magnetic anomalies at Rimfire remain untested with the recent results highlighting the potential for a material discovery under shallow cover
- Citadel Joint Venture Project 2021 Exploration Programme budget \$13.8m including ongoing Calibre and regional target drill testing

Citadel 2020 Exploration Programme

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Citadel Joint Venture Project 2020 Exploration Programme in Western Australia's highly prospective Paterson Province (Figure 1) that is being managed by its joint venture partner, Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (**Rio Tinto**).

Greenfield Exploration Programme

The 2020 Citadel Project greenfield exploration programme comprised both drilling and geophysical activities.

Exploration Drill Programme

The 2020 greenfield exploration drill programme (i.e. outside of the drilling at the Calibre deposit) comprised seven reverse circulation (**RC**) holes for 2,100m at Rimfire (approximately 24km southeast of Winu) plus one diamond core (**DD**) hole for 387m at Le Tigre (approximately 10km south of Calibre). The Rimfire RC drill programme largely targeted areas with anomalous magnetic signatures and anomalous subsurface geochemistry from shallow air core drilling completed in 2016 and 2017. Drill hole collar details are provided in Table 2.

Assays for the seven reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed at the Rimfire area in 2020 have been received. Encouragingly, four of these seven very widely spaced (500 to 1,000m), vertical reconnaissance holes returned significant results summarised below and in Figures 2 to 5 and Tables 1 and 2:

- **50.0m at 0.33 g/t gold, 0.19% copper and 0.21 g/t silver** from 54.0m down hole in RMFR0002, including:
 - **10.0m at 0.50 g/t gold, 0.26% copper and 0.27 g/t silver** from 64.0m, also including;
 - **2.0m at 1.34 g/t gold, 0.72% copper and 0.69 g/t silver** from 72.0m
 - **2.0m at 0.61 g/t gold, 0.48% copper and 0.49 g/t silver** from 82.0m
 - **10.0m at 0.54 g/t gold, 0.17% copper and 0.22 g/t silver** from 92.0m, also including;
 - **2.0m at 1.15 g/t gold, 0.15% copper and 0.25 g/t silver** from 98.0m
- **2.0m at 0.58 g/t gold, 0.03% copper and 0.09 g/t silver** from 190.0m down hole in RMFR0002
- **10.0m at 0.30 g/t gold, 0.27% copper and 0.99 g/t silver** from 252.0m down hole in RMFR0002, including;
 - **2.0m at 0.67 g/t gold, 0.38% copper and 1.31 g/t silver** from 254.0m; and
 - **2.0m at 0.46 g/t gold, 0.64% copper and 2.38 g/t silver** from 258.0m
- **30.0m at 0.20 g/t gold, 0.10% copper and 0.14 g/t silver** from 184.0m down hole in RMFR0005, including;
 - **2.0m at 0.71 g/t gold, 0.08% copper and 0.16 g/t silver** from 204.0m
- **10.0m at 0.12 g/t gold, 0.10% copper and 0.11 g/t silver** from 94.0m down hole in RMFR0006, including;
 - **2.0m at 0.50 g/t gold, 0.16% copper and 0.17 g/t silver** from 94.0m
- **6.0m at 0.01 g/t gold, 0.10% copper and 0.07 g/t silver** from 44.0m down hole in RMFR0007
- **16.0m at 0.08 g/t gold, 0.11% copper and 0.43 g/t silver** from 218.0m down hole in RMFR0007, including;
 - **8.0m at 0.01 g/t gold, 0.17% copper and 0.43 g/t silver** from 218.0m; and
 - **2.0m at 0.55 g/t gold, 0.07% copper and 1.19 g/t silver** from 232.0m

The results of the 2020 Rimfire greenfield reconnaissance RC drill programme include significant intersections of gold-copper±silver mineralisation. The Rimfire 2020 RC drill holes, in conjunction with drill results prior to 2020, confirm:

- The Rimfire intrusion has developed a very large-scale precious and base metal mineral system which extends across an area 4 to 6 km in diameter (Figure 3);
- Significant gold-copper±silver±tungsten mineralisation is present, in particular, around a 7km region of the eastern rim (or aureole) and the north-eastern roof (or carapace) of the Rimfire intrusion (Figure 3);
- The 2020 Rimfire RC holes identified two zones of significant gold-copper-silver mineralisation 4.4km apart both of which remain open in all directions (Figures 3, 4 and 5);
 - RC holes RMFR0002 and RMFR0005 are 540m apart testing the Sundance target, a possible domal magnetic feature at Rimfire northeast (Figure 4); and

- RC holes RMFR0006 and RMFR0007 are 240m apart testing the Hangfire target, a possible folded magnetic feature at Rimfire southeast (Figure 5).
- Large regions of magnetic anomalies at Rimfire, including many under shallow cover of less than 30m, remain untested with the recent drill results highlighting the potential for a material discovery (Figure 3).

At Le Tigre, located approximately 10km south of Calibre, a single 387m DD hole did not return any significant intersections.

Outstanding results for the four remaining Calibre DD holes are expected imminently.

Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Geophysical Survey

As announced previously on 20 August and 22 October 2020, preliminary processing, and review of the 2020 GAIP survey results identified a high priority target (GAIP20-01, now known as the **Boxer target**).

Citadel 2021 Exploration Programme

The Citadel 2021 Exploration Programme consists of the following:

- Calibre Deposit update to existing Calibre Mineral Resource of 47.7Mt at 0.9 g/t gold and 0.15% copper for 1.3 Moz gold and 69.5kt tonnes of copper;
- Preliminary metallurgical test-work and possible early stage project development options appraisal work in relation to the Calibre deposit;
- An 11,000m to 14,000m drill programme focused on the Magnum Dome area, hosting the Calibre, Magnum and Corker deposits, and Rimfire area together with other select regional targets, including Boxer, with the drill programme scheduled to commence in March;
- Continuation of Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey programme across prospective structural corridors of Citadel tenements; and
- Processing and interpretation of GAIP and drill hole data to identify further priority target areas.

The Citadel 2021 Exploration Programme, which was outlined in an ASX announcement on 21 December 2020, is operated and funded by Rio Tinto with a budgeted cost of \$13.8m.

Antipa's overall Paterson Province strategy is to deliver both greenfield discoveries and increase brownfield gold and/or copper resources with the ultimate aim of generating a short to medium term production opportunity. Exploration activities within the Citadel Joint Venture Project are complementary to this strategy.

The Citadel 2021 Exploration Programme has been designed to ensure the safety and well-being of all Citadel Project stakeholders including local indigenous groups, employees, and contractors and to also comply with government restrictions aimed at stopping the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

The Citadel 2020 Exploration Programme and budget will be subject to ongoing review based on results, field conditions, contractor availability and pricing and other relevant matters.

Overview of the Citadel Project and the Calibre and Magnum Deposits

The Calibre and Magnum deposits are part of the Citadel Project's large 1,330km² tenure. Within the Citadel Project, the mineralised material is covered by desert sand and generally soft 'free-dig' sediments to a depth ranging between just 10 to 100m.

Calibre and Magnum currently constitute global Mineral Resources of 63.8Mt at 0.8 g/t gold and 0.2% copper for 1.6Moz gold and 127kt copper with Calibre having a Mineral Resource of 47.7Mt at 0.9 g/t gold and 0.15% copper for 1.3Moz gold and 69,500t copper and Magnum having a Mineral Resource of 16.1Mt at 0.7 g/t gold and 0.37% copper for 339,000oz gold and 57,800t copper. The locations of the two deposits are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Both deposits are located approximately 45km east of Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold-silver deposit, which Rio Tinto is continuing to explore and advance development studies on with first ore from Winu expected in 2024, subject to regulatory approvals, traditional owner and other consents and COVID-19 restrictions. On 28 July 2020, a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 503Mt at 0.35% copper, 0.27 g/t gold and 2.15 g/t silver (containing 4.4Moz of gold, 1.8Mt of copper and 35Moz of silver) was announced for Winu¹.

Calibre represents a very large-scale mineral system with material potential exploration upside under just 80m of cover, with a strike length of approximately 1.6km, up to 480m thick and open in several directions.

Release authorised by
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¹ Refer Rio Tinto (www.riotinto.com) and Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: RIO) (www.asx.com.au) and London Stock Exchange (LSE: RIO) (www.londonstockexchange.com) news releases and report entitled "Rio Tinto reveals maiden Resource at Winu and new discovery" created on 28 July 2020

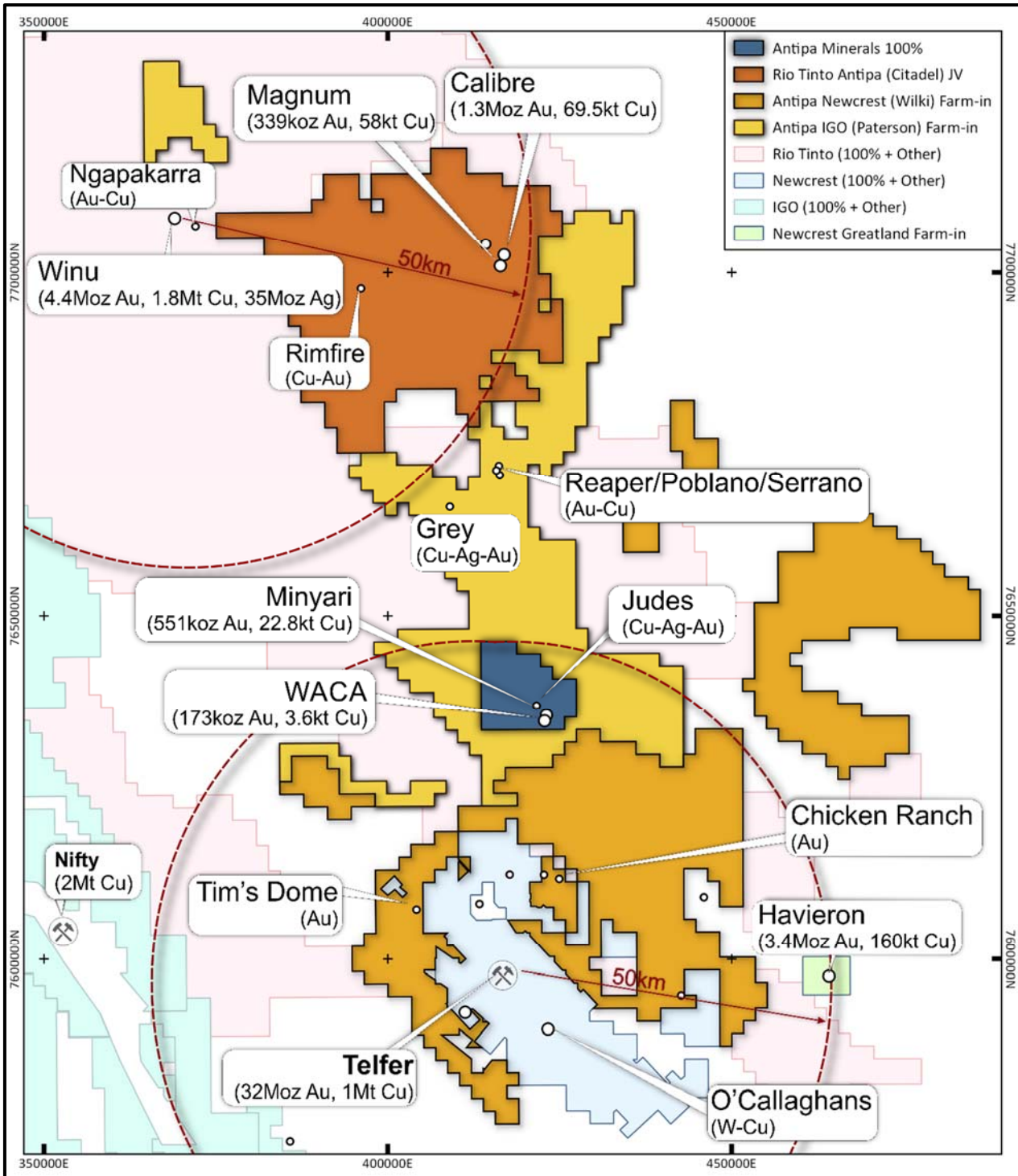


Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum deposits. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Greatland Gold plc's/Newcrest's Havieron deposit and Metals X 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.

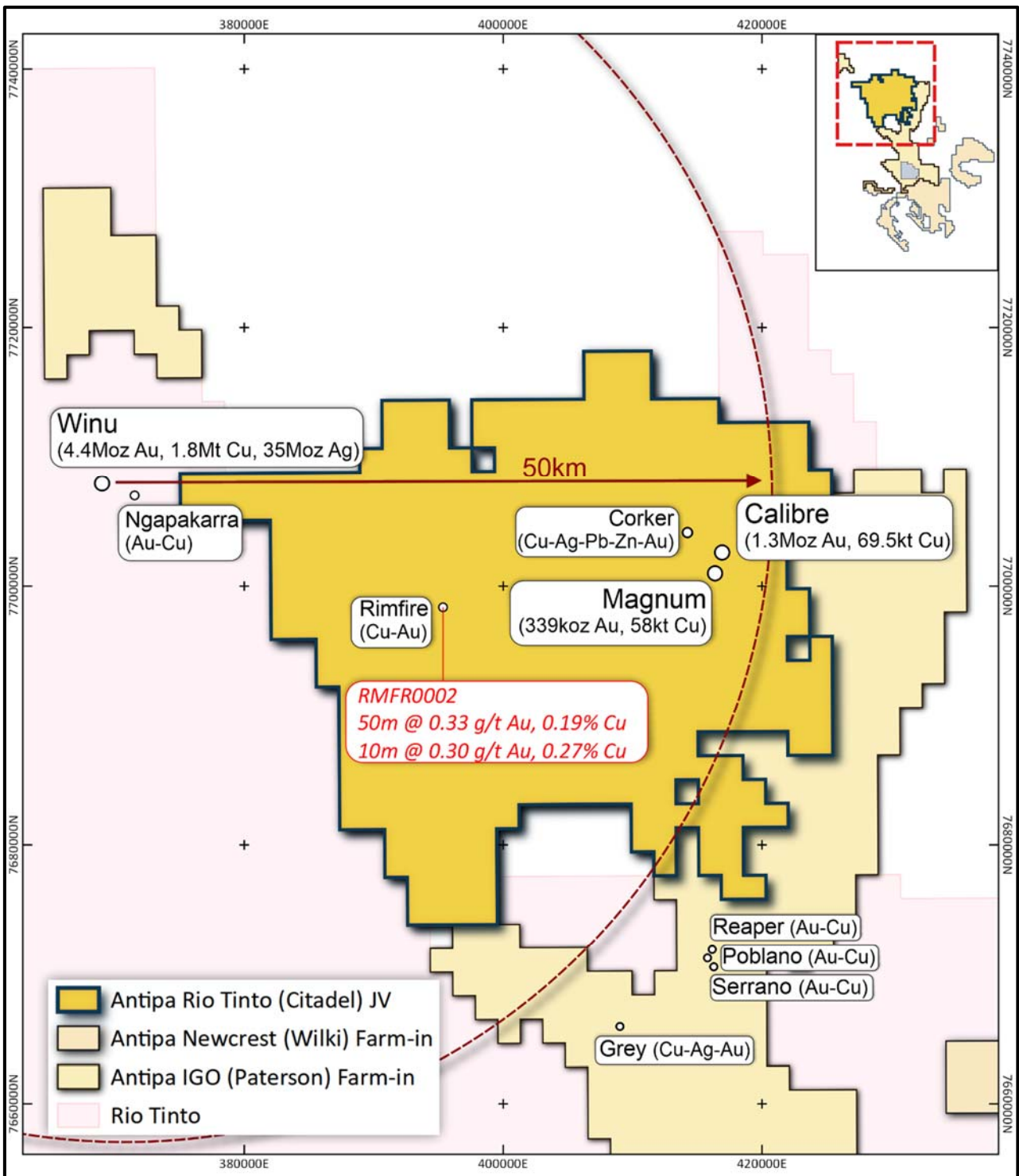


Figure 2: Plan showing location of Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum deposits and Rimfire. Also shows a portion of the Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in including the Reaper, Poblano, Serrano and Grey gold-copper prospects, and Rio Tinto’s Winu deposit.

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

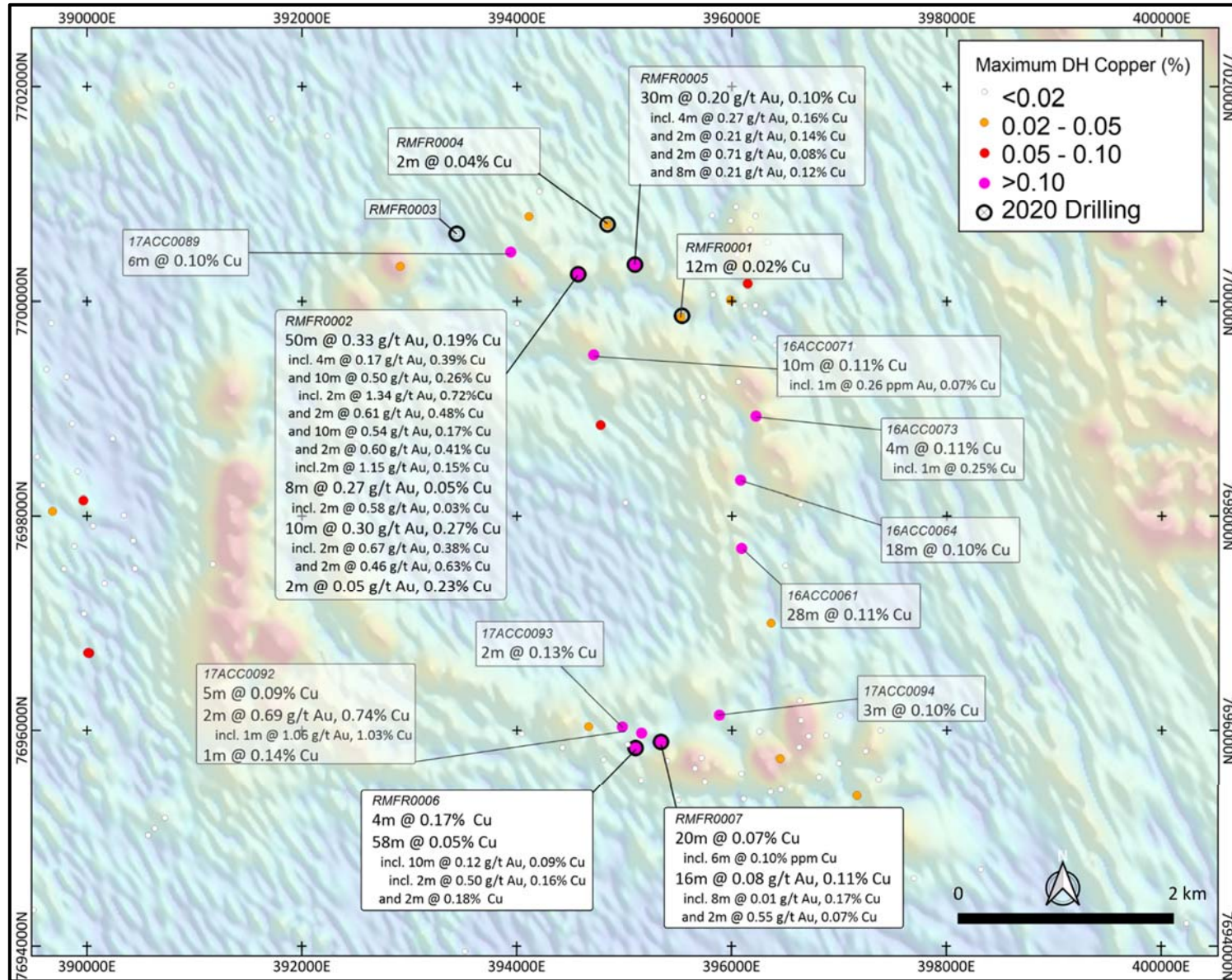


Figure 3: Plan view of the Rimfire area showing drill holes and significant drill results. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP pseudo-colour NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 2km grid.

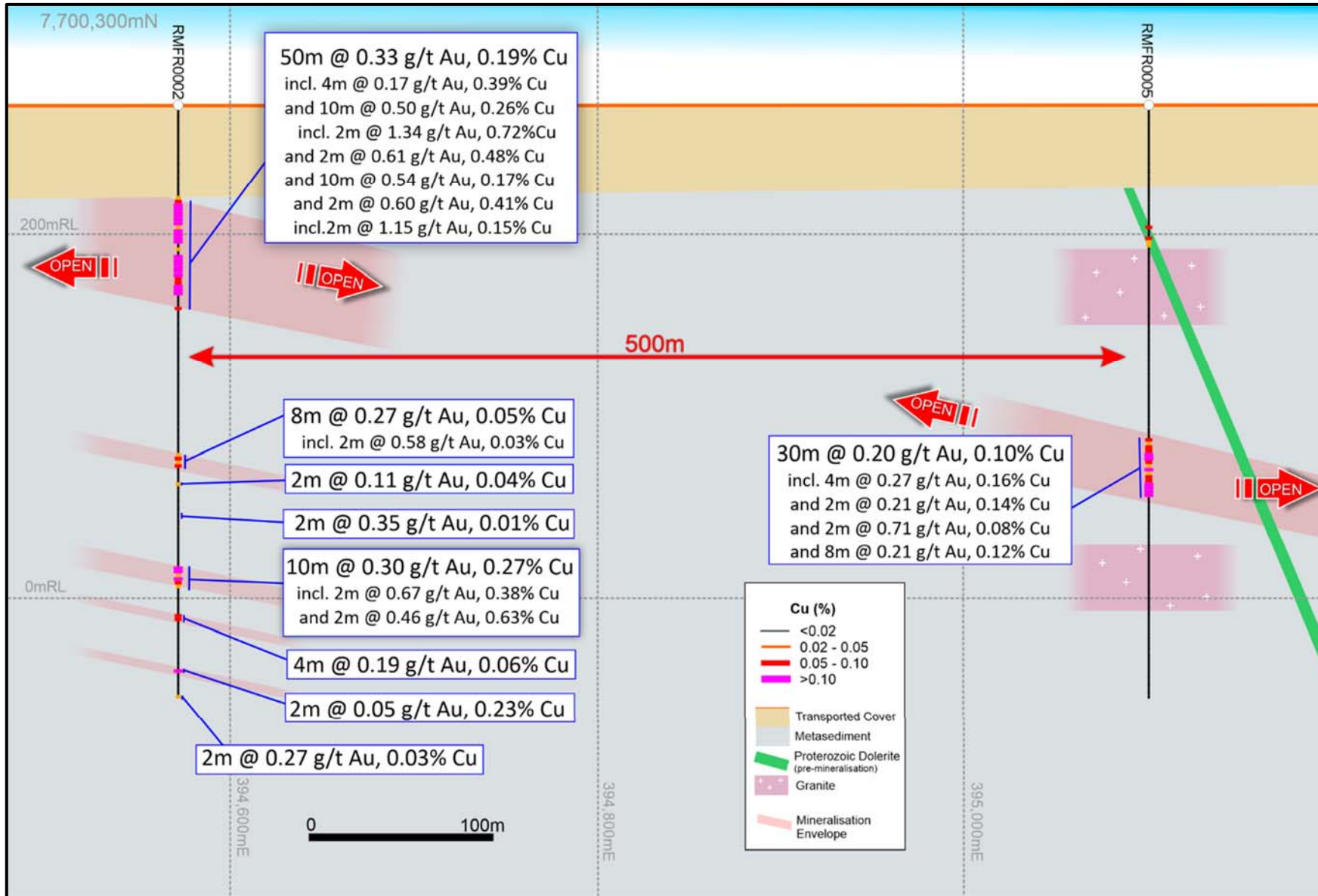


Figure 4: Rimfire Sundance prospect interpreted east-west cross-section showing 2020 RC drill hole Au-Cu intersections. NB: 200m horizontal x 200m vertical MGA Zone 51 / GDA 2020 grid – North looking.

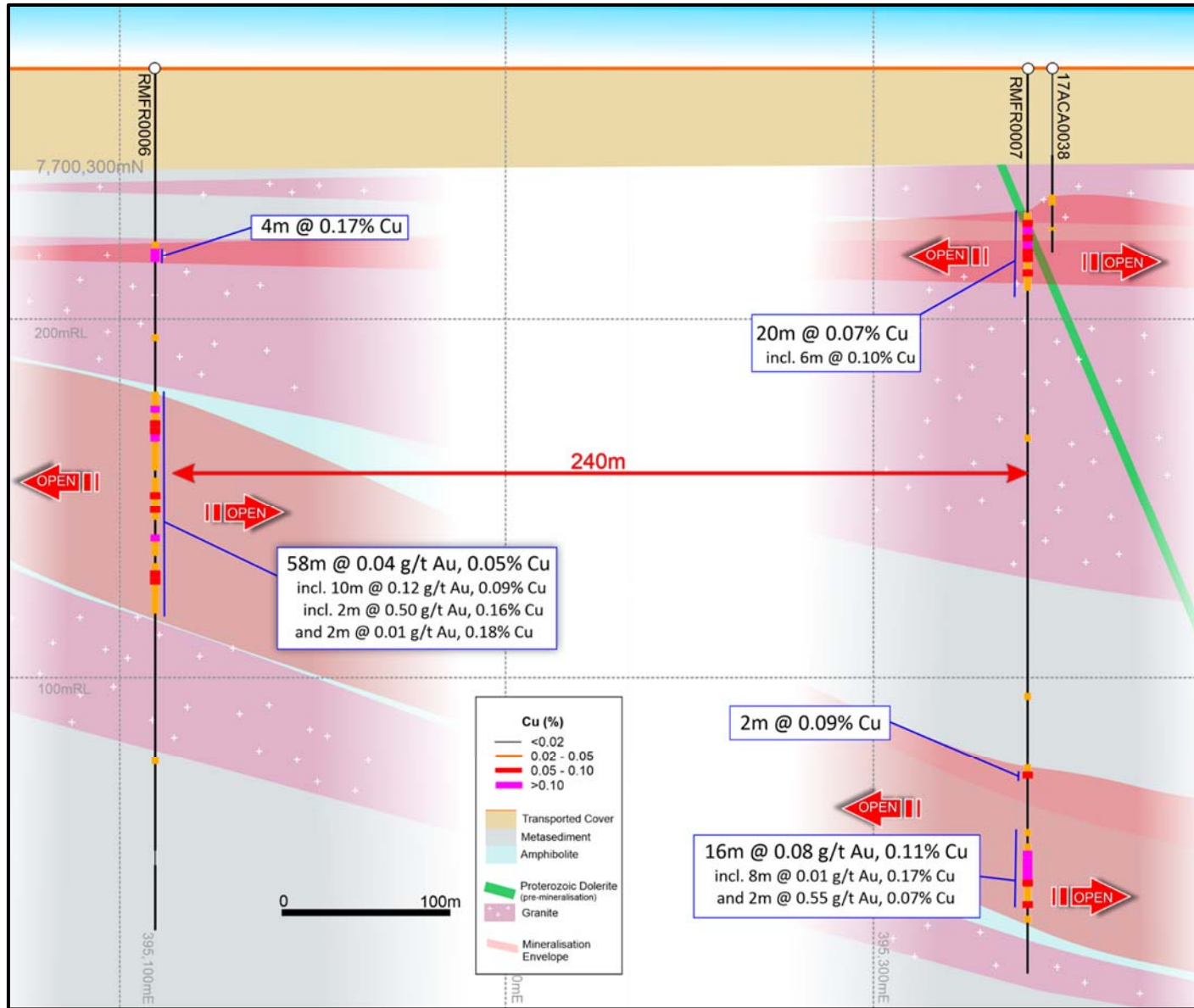
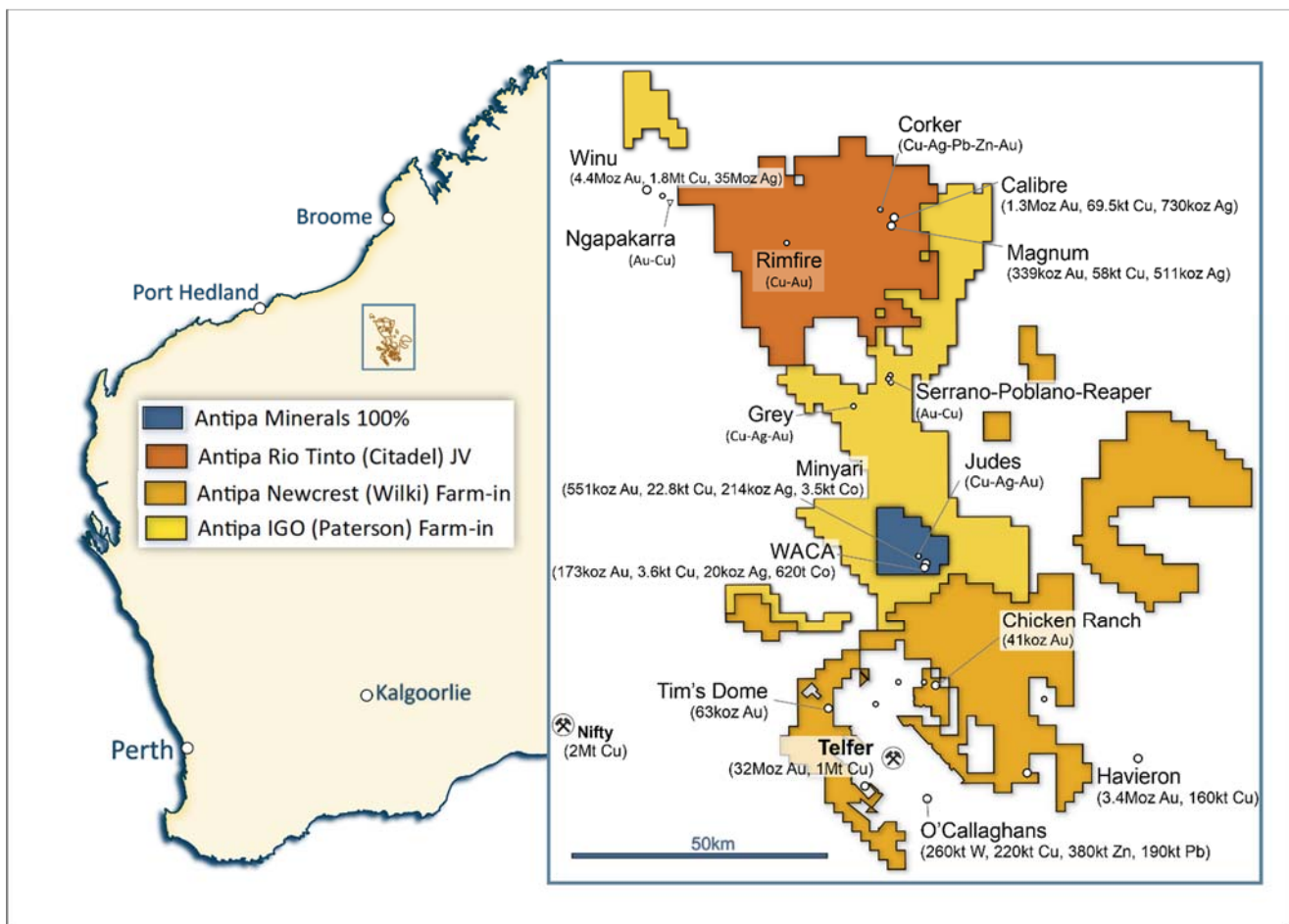


Figure 5: Rimfire Hangfire prospect interpreted east-west cross-section showing 2020 RC drill hole Au-Cu intersections. NB: 100m horizontal x 100m vertical MGA Zone 51 / GDA 2020 grid – North looking.

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 ~5,200km², including the ~1,300km² 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 ~2,200km² 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). 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 144km² 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 ~5,200km² 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 undertaken 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:

- Report entitled "*Citadel Project - Phase 2 Drilling Programme - Twin Success*" created on 13 December 2012;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project - Calibre Deposit - Major Gold-Copper Discovery*" created on 4 February 2013;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project - 2013 Exploration Programme - Calibre Deposit Focus of Phase 1*" created on 11 February 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Exploration Update*" created on 25 February 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Third Drillhole - Preliminary Results*" created on 7 March 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Third Drillhole - Assay Results*" created on 27 March 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Assay Results and New DHEM Anomaly*" created on 15 April 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Fifth Drillhole - Assay Results*" created on 19 April 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Sixth Drillhole - Assay Results*" created on 29 April 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - FLEM and Magnetics Survey Results*" created on 15 May 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Seventh Drillhole - Assay Results*" created on 1 August 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Exploration Update*" created on 2 September 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate*" created on 28 October 2013;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit - Positive Concept Study completed by Snowden*" created on 30 October 2013;
- Report entitled "*Surveys extend and upgrade Calibre and Corker target areas*" created on 26 March 2014;
- Report entitled "*Phase 2 Geochemical Surveys Define Calibre and Matilda Drill Targets*" created on 28 April 2014;
- Report entitled "*2014 Exploration Programme - Drilling Commences at Calibre*" created on 16 May 2014;
- Report entitled "*Positive Metallurgical Results for Calibre*" created on 28 May 2014;
- Report entitled "*2014 Drilling Programme Update*" created on 29 May 2014;
- Report entitled "*2014 Drilling Programme Update*" created on 25 July 2014;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project - Calibre High Grade Opportunity*" created on 9 September 2014;
- Report entitled "*Calibre & Magnum Mineral Resources JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Drilling Programme Commenced*" created on 15 May 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 18 June 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Drilling Update No. 2*" created on 2 July 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 10 July 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Drilling Update No. 4*" created on 28 July 2015;
- Report entitled "*Rio Tinto – Antipa Citadel Project Joint Venture*" created on 9 October 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Drilling October 2015 No. 1*" created on 16 October 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Drilling October 2015 No. 2*" created on 22 October 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre 2015 Phase 2 Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 17 November 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre 2015 Phase 2 Drilling Update*" created on 30 November 2015;
- Report entitled "*Calibre 2015 Drilling Phase 2 Results*" created on 16 December 2015;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project IP Survey Identifies Multiple Chargeability Anomalies along 20km Calibre Trend*" created on 24 June 2016;
- Report entitled "*Rio Tinto Elects to Proceed to Stage 2 of Citadel Farm-In*" created on 12 April 2017;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project - Rio Tinto Funded 2017 Exploration Programme*" created on 12 April 2017;
- Report entitled "*Rio Tinto Elects to Proceed to Stage 2 of Citadel Farm-In*" created on 12 April 2017;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project Exploration Update*" created on 2 October 2017;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project Exploration Update*" created on 8 November 2017;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project 2018 Exploration Programme*" created on 27 March 2018;

- Report entitled “Rio Tinto Resumes Drilling at the Citadel Farm-in Project” created on 4 September 2018;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project Rio JV – Additional AEM Survey” created on 20 November 2018;
- Report entitled “Rio Tinto Citadel Farm-in Project 2018 Exploration Update” created on 11 December 2018;
- Report entitled “Multiple Gold-Copper Targets identified on Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Farm-in Project” created on 25 March 2019;
- Report entitled “Indicative \$3.4M 2019 Citadel Exploration Programme” created on 27 March 2019;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project \$3.4M 2019 Exploration Programme” created on 16 May 2019;
- Report entitled “Exploration Update on Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Farm-in” created on 29 July 2019;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project - Calibre Drilling Commences” created on 6 September 2019;
- Report entitled “Calibre Drilling Identifies Significant Deposit Extensions” created on 20 November 2019;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project - New Airborne Gravity Survey” created on 22 November 2019;
- Report entitled “Significant Extensions to Mineralisation at Calibre” created on 20 December 2019;
- Report entitled “Rio Tinto Earns 51% JV Interest in Citadel Project” created on 9 January 2020;
- Report entitled “Rio Tinto Proceeds with Next \$14M Earn-in Stage at Citadel” created on 29 January 2020;
- Report entitled “Citadel Geophysical Survey Identifies New Targets” created on 18 February 2020;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project - 2020 Exploration Programme Update” created on 31 March 2020;
- Report entitled “\$9.2M Citadel Project 2020 Exploration Programme” created on 24 April 2020;
- Report entitled “Citadel Project-\$9.2M 2020 Exploration Programme Update No 2” created on 28 May 2020;
- Report entitled “Citadel JV GAIP Survey Highlights New Large Gold-Copper Target” created on 20 August 2020;
- Report entitled “Calibre Drilling Delivers Significant Au-Cu Intersections” created on 22 October 2020;
- Report entitled “Calibre Delivers Further Significant Au-Cu Intersections” created on 12 November 2020;
- Report entitled “Significant High-grade Gold-Copper Intersections at Calibre” created on 18 November 2020;
- Report entitled “More Significant High-Grade Au-Cu Intersections at Calibre” created on 25 November 2020; and
- Report entitled “\$13.8M 2021 Exploration Programme for Citadel JV Project” created on 21 December 2020.

All of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and 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.

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: Citadel Project Rimfire Drill Hole Intersections:
Gold-Copper-Silver**
(i.e. $\geq 1.0\text{m}$ with $\text{Au} \geq 0.10 \text{ g/t}$ and/or $\text{Cu} \geq 300 \text{ ppm}$ and/or $\text{Ag} \geq 0.50 \text{ g/t}$)

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Silver (g/t)
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	50	54	4	0.06	734	0.06
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	54	104	50	0.33	1,920	0.21
	Including	54	58	4	0.17	3,680	0.29
	and	64	74	10	0.50	2,598	0.27
	Also Inc.	72	74	2	1.34	7,230	0.69
	Including	82	84	2	0.61	4,810	0.49
	and	92	102	10	0.54	1,682	0.22
	Also Inc.	92	94	2	0.60	4,050	0.44
	and	98	100	2	1.15	1,475	0.25
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	110	112	2	0.04	730	0.27
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	118	120	2	0.13	52	0.02
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	158	160	2	0.14	103	0.05
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	190	198	8	0.27	541	0.22
	Including	190	192	2	0.58	295	0.09
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	202	208	6	0.11	357	0.06
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	222	224	2	0.35	129	0.13
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	226	228	2	0.18	110	0.04
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	252	262	10	0.30	2,701	0.99
	Including	254	256	2	0.67	3,770	1.31
	And	258	260	2	0.46	6,360	2.38
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	278	282	4	0.19	606	0.21
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	308	310	2	0.05	2,320	0.63
RIMFR0002	Rimfire	322	324	2	0.27	258	0.09
RIMFR0004	Rimfire	84	86	2	0.02	412	0.20
RIMFR0005	Rimfire	66	76	10	0.02	344	0.05
RIMFR0005	Rimfire	182	186	4	0.08	493	0.07
RIMFR0005	Rimfire	184	214	30	0.20	998	0.14
	Including	190	194	4	0.27	1,590	0.21
	With	198	200	2	0.21	1,360	0.19
	And	204	206	2	0.71	762	0.16
	And	206	214	8	0.21	1,218	0.16
RIMFR0006	Rimfire	50	54	4	0.03	1,725	0.12
RIMFR0006	Rimfire	74	76	2	0.00	401	0.04
RIMFR0006	Rimfire	92	150	58	0.04	501	0.07
	Incl.	94	104	10	0.12	949	0.11
	And	130	132	2	0.01	1,820	0.18
RIMFR0006	Rimfire	192	194	2	0.01	445	0.05
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	42	62	20	0.01	659	0.07
	Including	44	50	6	0.01	989	0.07
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	174	176	2	0.01	462	0.11
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	196	198	2	0.01	848	0.20
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	206	208	2	0.20	23	0.09
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	212	214	2	0.10	271	0.06
RIMFR0007	Rimfire	218	234	16	0.08	1,125	0.43
	Including	218	226	8	0.01	1,699	0.43
	And	232	234	2	0.55	689	1.19

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- $\geq 0.10\text{ppm}$ (g/t) gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m; and/or
- $\geq 300\text{ppm}$ (0.03%) copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m; and/or
- $\geq 0.50\text{ppm}$ (g/t) silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.
- No top-cutting has been applied to these assay results for gold, copper, or silver.
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2.

Table 2: Citadel Project All 2020 Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
RMFR0001	Rimfire	RC	7,699,868	395,536	274	324	0	-90	Received
RMFR0002	Rimfire	RC	7,700,251	394,570	270	324	0	-90	Received
RMFR0003	Rimfire	RC	7,700,629	393,440	270	324	0	-90	Received
RMFR0004	Rimfire	RC	7,700,716	394,834	270	312	0	-90	Received
RMFR0005	Rimfire	RC	7,700,341	395,098	270	324	0	-90	Received
RMFR0006	Rimfire	RC	7,695,836	395,104	270	240	0	-90	Received
RMFR0007	Rimfire	RC	7,695,893	395,340	270	252	0	-90	Received
LETI0001	Le Tigre	DDH	7,694,860	420,066	256	387	225	-80	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.

PATERSON PROVINCE – 2020 Citadel Project Rimfire and Le Tigre 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
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>2020 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 7 holes for 2,100m of RC drilling occurred at the Rimfire prospect. RC samples were collected from a static cone splitter on 2m intervals. The samples sent for analysis consisted of 8% of the drilled 2m interval. Cyclone/splitter hygiene audits were carried out regularly to ensure the best quality samples were collected. All RC assay results from the 2020 drilling programme have been received. Drill hole locations and orientations for all 2020 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sampling was carried out under Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd (RTX) protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. RC drilling was used to obtain 2m samples which generally range from 4 to 8.5kg in the basement. A subset of each RC sample is retained in chip trays (per 2 metres) and the coarse reject (residual material from the primary crush at the lab) is kept in Perth for repeat or tertiary analyses as needed. <p>2020 Diamond Core Holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1 hole for 387.4m of DD drilling occurred at the Le Tigre target. Drill hole locations and orientations for all 2020 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p>Diamond Core Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core sampling was carried out under RTX protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. All diamond drill core samples were cut in half with an automatic core saw. All available half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples but at times adjusted for major geological changes. Samples range between 0.3m and 1.2m. Half diamond drill core samples are prepared for assay and the remaining half core archived. All drill core was logged and photographed by the geology team prior to cutting.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A face sampling RC bit was used. <p>Diamond Core Holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling consisted of rock-roll drilling to several metres above the Permian-Proterozoic unconformity (no core samples returned), followed by PQ diamond core drilling to designated competent ground, followed by HQ diamond core drilling to the end of hole. A triple tube assembly was employed for all diamond drilling that returned core samples. The core was orientated using the ACT III RD tool. At the end of each run, the low side of the core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>was marked by the drillers and this was used at the site for marking the whole drill core with a reference line.</p> <p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain dry drilling conditions as much as practicable. • Significant groundwater was intersected from 166 to 170 metres in RMFR0006. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. • RC samples were also weighed on arrival at the laboratory. Sample weights were reviewed to identify potential loss. There is potential for a minor loss of sample in the running sand cover in the Permian due to the unconsolidated nature of this unit. No evidence for loss exists in basement samples. <p>Diamond Core Holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery was measured and recorded continuously from the start of the casing to the end of the hole for every hole. • Each core run length (PQ 1.5m, HQ 3m) was marked by a core block which provided the depth, the core drilled and the core recovery. • Generally, core recovery was > 99%.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <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> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill and Diamond Core Logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging of 100% of all intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Magnetic Susceptibility measurements were collected for all intervals using a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility reader. • The logging of the RC chips was done after sieving and washing of the material collected from the RC rig's cyclone. • For diamond core holes structural and geotechnical measurements were also recorded. • All the drill holes were logged before sampling. • All logging is entered directly into a ruggedized Toughbook and is only uploaded into an acQuire database once a series of QAQC checks have been ran. • The core was photographed both wet and dry inside the core trays. • The RC chip trays were photographed wet.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. <p>Diamond Core Samples</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core samples were sawn in two and half was collected in a calico bag and submitted for analysis. The other half was kept in core trays and archived. The core was typically sampled at 1 m intervals with breaks for major geological changes, with sample interval lengths ranging from 0.3m to 1.2m. All samples are crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. <p>Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core Sample Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at ALS Limited laboratory in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the RC sample down to 6mm to 8mm, coarse crushing down to a nominal 70% passing -2 mm followed by a second pass at 2mm to produce a 750 gram sub-sample, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using a LM2 grinding mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into 30 gram sub-sample/s for analysis. Duplicate samples were collected at each stage of the preparation, with a rate of 1:20 (field duplicates) or 1:55 (crush and pulp duplicates) samples. Duplicate results show acceptable levels of precision for the style of mineralisation. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the vein hosted style of mineralisation encountered in the region, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Analytical Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to an ALS Limited laboratory in Perth. 51 elements were analysed for using 4-acid digest followed by ICP-OES/MS measurements including qualitative Au, Pt and Pd. 30 grams of sample were used for Au analysis by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. Any Au samples which trigger the over range analysis method (>10ppm Au) will be analysed with AAS finish. Portable XRF analysis on pulp for Cr, Nb, S, Si, Ta, Ti, Y and Zr was done using a SciAps X200 instrument for DD holes only. Quality control samples consisted of field duplicates (1:20), crush duplicates (1:55), pulp duplicates (1:55), blanks (1:50) and commercial certified reference materials (3:100) with the grade of the inserted standards not revealed to the laboratory. All the results are verified by a competent geologist in the acQuire database before being used, and the analysed batches are continuously reviewed to ensure they are performing within acceptable accuracy and precision limits for the style of mineralisation. Any failures during this quality control process requires the batch to be re-analysed prior to acceptance in the database. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to RTX supplied CRM's, ALS Limited laboratory 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.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the sample intervals were visually verified using high quality core and chip tray photography through Imago. All logging is entered directly into the acQuire interface in a Toughbook laptop which is backed up daily. Further data validation is carried out during upload to the acQuire database prior to data being available for use. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected, which are electronically uploaded from the laboratory to the database. A systematic analysis of duplicate samples was carried out at each stage of sampling including field, crush and pulp duplicates. The results from this analysis were within acceptable range for this type of mineralisation.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3 m. DGPS survey used in the Calibre area. The drilling co-ordinates are all in Geocentric Datum of Australia GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. Inclined RC and DD drill holes are checked for drill rig set-up azimuth using a Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. Drill hole down hole surveys were ran for the majority of RC and DD holes with exception of any RC holes drilled vertical. The topography is relatively flat, and if defaulted the topographic surface is set to 250m RL. Prior to 2019 the Company has utilised and referenced a local grid at Calibre which is defined below. References in the text and the Calibre deposit diagrams are all in the Local Grid. Table 1 is in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calibre Local Grid 0.00m east is 421,535.53m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Calibre Local Grid 0.00m north is 7,691,393.40m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; Calibre Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 315° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; and Calibre Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reporting of both RC and diamond core assay results as broader intersection intervals may occur on the basis tabulated in the body of this report. Regional Geophysical Targets (AEM \pm aeromagnetic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing was variable depending on target rank, target dimensions (along strike and/or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> across strike); if more than one drill line per target then drill lines were generally spaced approximately 250 to 750 m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section between 50 to 100 m. The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is not considered adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified for the “regional” geophysical targets at this point in time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assigned a unique sample number. All RC and DD samples were placed in calico bags clearly marked with the assigned sample number, and placed in bulka bags, wrapped in plastic and transported by company transport to Port Hedland and by private haulage to the ALS sample preparation facility in Wangara, Perth, Western Australia. Each sample was given a barcode at the laboratory and the laboratory reconciled the received sample list with physical samples. Barcode readers were used at the different stages of the analytical process. The laboratory uses a LIMS system that further ensures the integrity of results.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data.

PATERSON PROVINCE – 2020 Citadel Project Drill Hole Reporting

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	<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"> The Le Tigre target is located within Exploration License E45/2877. The Rimfire prospect is located within Exploration License E45/2876. Currently Antipa Mineral Ltd has a 49% interest and Rio Tinto has a 51% in all Citadel Project tenements and there are no royalties on these tenements. On 9 October 2015 Farm-in and JV Agreements were executed between Antipa and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited (Rio Tinto). Refer to the main body of the report for further information pertaining to these agreements. E45/2877 are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>hold Native Title rights. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenements are all in 'good standing' with the Western Australian DMIRS. • No known impediments exist, including to obtain a licence to operate in the area.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to 1991 limited to no known mineral exploration activities. • 1991 to 1996 BHP Australia completed various regional airborne geophysical surveys (e.g. aeromagnetics, radiometrics, GeoTEM, ground magnetics, surface EM), geochemical Air core and selected diamond core drilling programmes across a significant area which covered the Citadel Project. Whilst this era of exploration highlighted a number of areas as being variously anomalous, BHP did not locate any basement (Proterozoic) precious or base metal mineralisation. In 1995 BHP Minerals completed an MMI-A/MMI-B soil programme over an area which was ultimately found to be the region within which the Magnum deposit was located. • 1997 to 2002 JV partners Croesus-Gindalbie completed minor surface geophysical surveys (e.g. electromagnetics) and various drilling programmes across parts of the Citadel Project (i.e. 17 x Diamond core, 10 x RC and 134 x Air core drill holes) leading to the discovery of the Magnum Au-Cu-Ag deposit, and its partial delineation, in 1998. • 2002 to 2003 JV partners Teck Cominco and Croesus-Gindalbie completed detailed aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys over the entire Citadel Project, Pole-Pole IP over 8 targets and limited drilling (i.e. 4 x Diamond core holes) within the Citadel Project. • 2004 to 2005 JV partners NGM Resources and Croesus-Gindalbie completed limited drilling (i.e. 3 x Diamond core holes) at selected Citadel Project prospects intersecting minor Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation at the Colt prospect. • 2006 to 2010 Glengarry Resources/Centaurus Metals undertook re-processing of existing data and re-logging of some drill core. No drilling or geophysical surveys were undertaken, and so no new exploration results were forthcoming. • 2011 to 2015 Antipa Minerals Ltd completed exploration of the Citadel Project including both regional and prospect/area scale geophysical surveys (i.e. VTEM, ground EM, DHEM, ground magnetics and ground gravity) and geochemical surveys (i.e. MMI-M™ and SGH™ soil programmes) and drilling programmes (i.e. diamond core and RC) resulting in two greenfield discoveries in 2012, i.e. Calibre and Corker, and subsequent drilling programmes. • October 2015 to March 2017 Antipa Minerals Ltd operators under a Farm-in Agreement executed on the 9 October 2015 between Antipa and Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited. RC drilling at Calibre in late 2015, and in 2016 an extensive IP survey, a regional target RC drilling programme and single (deep) diamond core hole were completed. • April 2017 to March 2019 Rio Tinto as operators under the Farm-in Agreement (see above). • 2017 and 2018 exploration activities included:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further extensive IP survey (2017) in the southeastern portion of E45/2877; ○ Air Core drilling Programme (2017) in the central region (Rimfire area) of E45/2876; ○ RC drilling programme (2017) testing targets located on E45/2876 (Rimfire area) and 45/2877 (Calibre area); ○ RC drilling programme (2018) testing several targets located on E45/2876 and 45/4561; and ○ Two (2017 and 2018) aerial electromagnetic surveys primarily over various portions of all of the Citadel Project tenements have been completed. ● March to December 2019 inclusive Antipa Minerals Ltd operators under the Farm-in Agreement (see above). ● 2019 exploration activities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further extensive GAIP surveys across various project tenements; ○ Airborne Falcon® AGG gravity survey across the entire project; ○ RC drill programme testing various greenfield targets across various project tenements; and ○ Diamond core drill programme at the Calibre deposit on tenement E45/2877. ● January 2020 onwards Rio Tinto Ltd operators under the Joint Venture Agreement. ● 2020 exploration activities, which are variously ongoing, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diamond core and RC drill programme at the Calibre deposit on tenement E45/2877; ○ RC and diamond core drill programme testing various greenfield targets across various project tenements; and ○ Further extensive GAIP surveys across various project tenements.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Citadel Project region of the Paterson Province is located on the Anketell Shelf of the Yeneena Basin, a Neoproterozoic aged sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks, mafic intrusives and granitoids that has been intruded by post-mineralisation Cambrian dolerite dykes and is entirely covered by younger Phanerozoic sediments typically ranging in thickness of between 10 to 130 m. ● The Paterson is a low to moderate grade metamorphic grade (i.e. greenschist to lower-amphibolite) terrane, with local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. ● Precious and/or base metal mineralisation is hydrothermal in nature and is shear, fault and strata/contact controlled and is typically sulphide bearing. ● Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns. ● Mineralisation includes chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, bismuthine, sphalerite, galena, scheelite and wolframite.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> ● <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ● <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the exploration region exploration results can be found in the main body of the report (including drill hole collar table providing collar co-ordinates, orientations and length for all reported drill holes). ● A summary of all available previously reported information material to the understanding of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>exploration region exploration results can also be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the various technical and 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 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The reported average intersection grades may be length-weighted averages, with a minimum downhole intersection interval length of generally 1m and maximum internal dilution allowed is generally 10m. Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Geophysical Targets (AEM ± aeromagnetic): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and any mineralised structures. Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results

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<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>generated by the Company since 2011; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement refers to previous exploration results including geophysics, drill results and geology which can be found in previous public reports. 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 been measured for their specific gravity (“density”) at both the Calibre and Magnum deposits located on exploration licence E45/2877. The measurement used the hydrostatic/gravimetric method (Archimedes Principle of buoyancy). Multi element assaying has been conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. Hyperspectral and high-resolution core imagery may be collected in 2020 for the 2019 diamond core using a CoreScan Hyperspectral Core Imager, or similar technology. To date no downhole ‘logging’ surveys have been completed for the 2020 drill holes. Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) is not possible for RC drill material; however, all diamond core holes (i.e. Calibre, Magnum, Corker, Blue Steel, etc) receive geotechnical logging. No geotechnical logging was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. Downhole information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is not possible for RC drill material; however all diamond core holes (i.e. Calibre, Magnum, Corker, Blue Steel, etc) receive structural logging which can be obtained from the Company’s pre-existing SQL database and WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. Metallurgical test-work results available on these particular tenements is restricted to the Calibre gold-copper-silver-tungsten deposit. Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for the Calibre deposit, this report is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Calibre deposit’s simple and coarse grained copper mineralogy, is almost exclusively chalcopyrite. Very limited to no copper oxide or other copper sulphide minerals were observed. The gangue mineralogy is dominated by quartz and feldspar. The straightforward mineralogy has produced very favourable metallurgical outcomes from the low copper ore grades of Calibre. Preliminary metallurgical test work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa’s Managing Director. A master 39 kilogram metallurgical composite sample was composed of material from 90 individual samples. All samples were collected from diamond core representative of the Calibre gold-copper-silver-tungsten mineralisation. As no oxide mineralisation is known to occur at Calibre the samples were all of primary and transitional mineralisation. The master metallurgical composite sample was constructed to have precious and base metal grades

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		<p>comparable to the Calibre Inferred Mineral Resource. The head grade for the composite used in the definitive metallurgical test was 0.63 g/t gold, 0.23% copper, 0.80 g/t silver, 0.02% tungsten tri-oxide and 0.97% sulfur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary metallurgical test work which focused on the precious and base metals has comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralogical, and metallurgical data investigation via the QEMSCAN® micro-analysis system; • HLS density beneficiation test work; • Sulphide Flotation; • Tungsten Flotation; and • Cyanide leaching of sulphide flotation tailings for recovery of remaining gold and silver. • The Calibre mineralisation is planned to be crushed and ground with the following products being produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sulphide concentrate containing copper, gold and silver; • Gold doré (containing gold and silver); and • A tungsten concentrate. • Preliminary metallurgical test work has shown that saleable products for copper, gold and silver can be produced from the Calibre mineralisation at good metallurgical recoveries. • Further test-work is required with respect to tungsten concentrate specifications; however, the initial results are considered encouraging, including mineralogy investigation using QEMSCAN® which revealed the tungsten minerals to be comparatively coarse grained and well liberated. As a consequence, a conservative recovery of 50% was assumed for tungsten. • Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) test work was used to assess the amenability of the ore to physical upgrade processes such as gravity. The HLS results highlighted the excellent density beneficiation qualities of the Calibre mineralisation. • Geophysical surveys carried out over significant regions of the Citadel Project include airborne electromagnetics, aeromagnetics, airborne radiometrics, some induced polarisation/resistivity and ground gravity surveys, and magnetic susceptibility from drill sample material. Satellite imagery is also available.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned further work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing review and interpretations of the 2019 data, historical data, and 2020 exploration data; • Planning and execution of follow-up exploration activities to identify potential high-grade mineralisation; • Ongoing modelling/interpretation of airborne gravity survey data; • Full geological interpretation including 3D modelling where data supports; and • Possible Calibre gold-copper-silver deposit Mineral Resource estimate update.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1025 188 2051 248">• All appropriate maps (with scales) and tabulations of GAIP anomalies are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.