

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION AT 100% OWNED MINYARI DEPOSIT

Highlights

- Assays received for remainder of Minyari drill hole 21MYC0216 returned significant high-grade gold and copper intersections (refer to Figure 1), including:
 - **172.0m at 1.68 g/t gold** and 0.21% copper from 230.0m down hole to end-of-hole (402.0m) in 21MYC0216, including:
 - **78.0m at 2.00 g/t gold** and 0.28% copper from 230.0m, also including:
 - **47.0m at 2.82 g/t gold** and 0.22% copper from 261.0m, including;
 - **20.0m at 5.20 g/t gold**, 0.40% copper, 1.23 g/t silver and 0.12% cobalt from 272.0m, and;
 - **5.0m at 12.98 g/t gold**, 0.86% copper, 2.56 g/t silver and 0.30% cobalt from 277.0m
 - **10.0m at 2.07 g/t gold** and 0.19% copper from 334.0m
 - **31.0m at 3.17 g/t gold**, 0.35% copper and 1.17 g/t silver from 359.0m, also including;
 - **1.0m at 55.60 g/t gold, 3.17% copper and 17.50 g/t silver** from 359.0m, and;
 - **2.0m at 5.58 g/t gold, 1.97% copper and 3.66 g/t silver** from 381.0m.
 - High-grade mineralisation intersected by 21MYC0216 **materially thicker than current Inferred Mineral Resource**
 - 21MYC0216 ended in mineralisation and will be extended via diamond-tail
 - **16,000m of 21,000m Resource infill, Resource extensional and brownfield discovery drill programme completed** – Three drill rigs currently on site (awaiting assays for 12,800m)

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the remainder of the first batch of assay results for the 2021 drill programme on its 100% owned, 144km² Minyari Dome Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figures 2 and 3). 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.

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, said: *"These exciting 21MYC0216 results confirm the potential for significant resource growth at the Minyari deposit as well as potential for a stand-alone development opportunity based on an open pit and underground mining operation that is close to Telfer. We are in the middle of the most active drilling year in Antipa's history with nine rigs currently drilling across our four Paterson Province projects and we are delighted with the early success of this year's programme to date."*

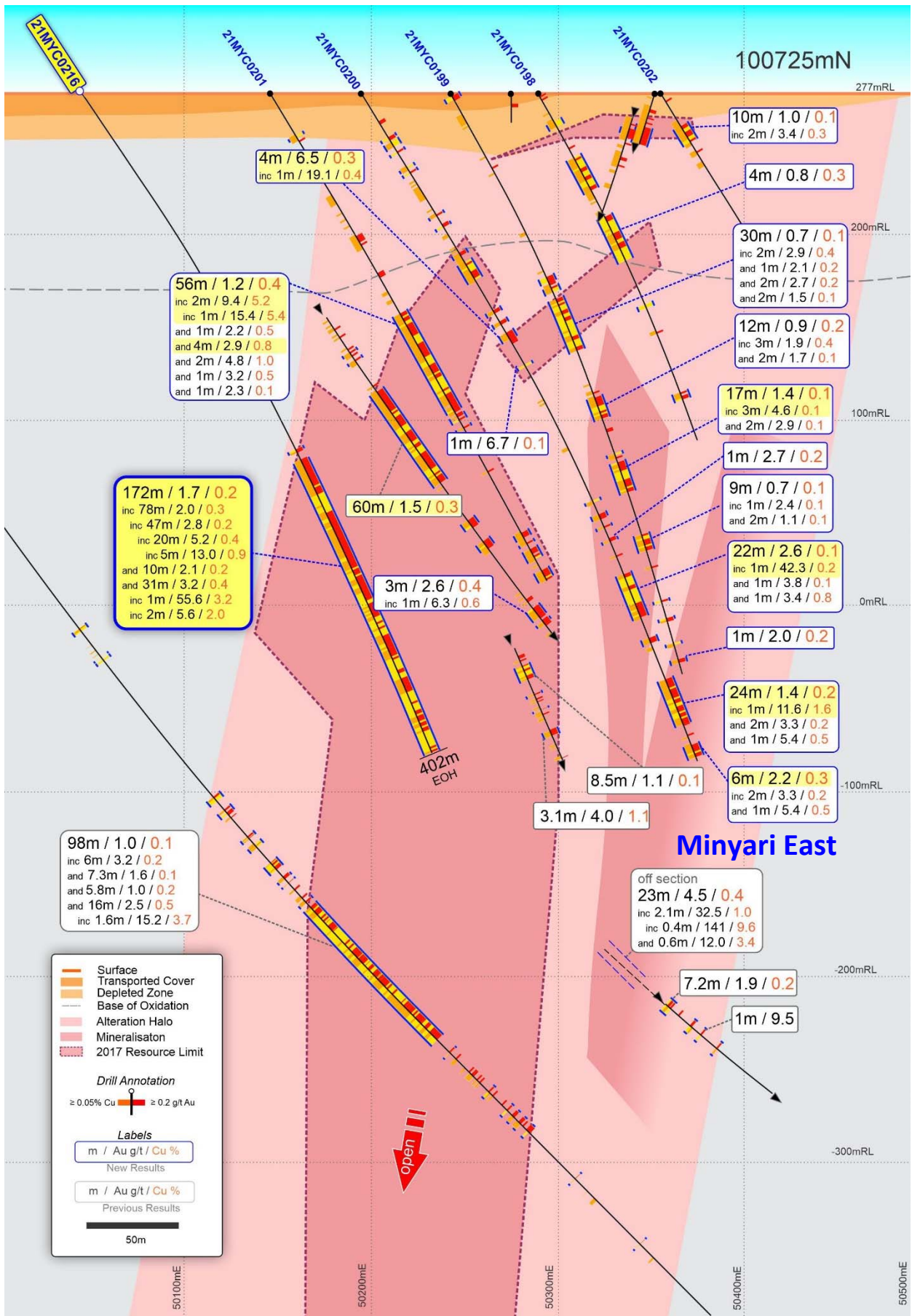


Figure 1: Minyari gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 100,725mN cross-section showing high-grade gold drill intercepts, with the deposit open down dip and along strike/plunge.

NB: 200m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51).

Summary of Drilling Results Received to Date

The 2021 Phase 1 drill programme, which commenced early May, is designed to:

1. Test for extensions of both the Minyari and WACA resources, which combined, host a high-grade JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 723koz gold at 2.0 g/t and 26kt copper at 0.24%¹ (Figure 3);
2. Explore for new zones of mineralisation proximal to the existing resources such as the new Minyari East discovery;
3. Elevate the existing Mineral Resource JORC classification via 25m infill drill sections (i.e. designed to upgrade the existing Inferred sections of the Resource to Indicated and the Indicated sections to Measured Mineral Resource); and
4. Provide the basis for project development studies.

Full assay results have now been received for eleven RC drill holes (3,282m), which demonstrate favourable compatibility with the current Mineral Resource domains and have discovered significant additional high-grade gold-copper mineralisation immediately east of the Minyari resource at Minyari East.

Resource infill (25m cross-section) drill hole 21MYC0216 encountered materially thicker zones of high-grade mineralisation in comparison to the current Inferred Mineral Resource¹. The drill hole ended in mineralisation (last metre grading 1.12 g/t gold and 0.26% copper) at the capacity limit of the RC rig and will be extended via a diamond-tail. 21MYC0216 is on the 100,725mN section with the nearest holes approximately 100m and 200m up and down dip respectively; for detailed information relating to hole 21MYC0216 refer to Tables 1, 2a-b and 3 and Figures 1 and 4 to 6.

Initial drill results have:

- Proven that significant zones of very high-grade gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation exist outside the current Minyari deposit Mineral Resource estimate boundary;
- Discovered new high-grade gold-copper mineralisation at Minyari East which extended the overall width of the Minyari mineralisation envelope to approximately 275m;
- Further confirmed that high-grade mineralisation is commonly associated with sulphide matrixed breccia zones analogous to the Havieron gold-copper style of mineralisation; and
- Confirmed Minyari mineralisation remains open down plunge, along strike to the north, variously open across strike to the east ± west, and potentially open to the south up plunge and at depth.

Minyari Dome High Priority Targets and Minyari Dome CY21 Exploration Programme

The 2021 Phase 1 programme was planned to consist of 21,000m of drilling, being 15,000m of RC plus 6,000m of diamond core. RC and diamond drilling commenced 8 May and 27 May respectively, and to date approximately 12,000m of RC and 4,000m of diamond drilling has been completed.

The Phase 1 drill programme was scheduled to be completed by mid-August, however because of the initial drill results Antipa will add additional drilling to the planned Phase 1 programme with the objective of fast-tracking the drill evaluation of the high-grade Minyari East lode and broader eastern Minyari target area, including:

- Diamond core drill extensions to a selection of 2021 RC drill holes;
- Additional RC drill holes up dip and also up plunge to the south; and
- Additional diamond core holes down dip and also down plunge to the north.

¹ Mineral Resource information refer to Competent Person's statement and table to the rear of this Release

Further information regarding programme modifications will be provided following completion of the Company's ongoing review.

Drill samples will be batched and dispatched for assay on a periodic basis and announcements will be made as assays are received.

Table 1: Significant intersections from Minyari deposit 2021 RC hole 21MYC0216

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0216	Minyari	223.0	224.0	1.0	0.53	0.03	0.09	193
	Minyari	230.0	402.0	172.0	1.68	0.21	0.65	458
	Including	230.0	308.0	78.0	2.00	0.28	0.84	731
	also incl.	234.0	235.0	1.0	0.97	1.13	3.11	1,440
	also incl.	240.0	241.0	1.0	1.56	1.22	3.21	822
	also incl.	248.0	249.0	1.0	4.50	1.59	4.35	575
	also incl.	261.0	308.0	47.0	2.82	0.22	0.67	819
	with	272.0	292.0	20.0	5.20	0.40	1.23	1,201
	and	277.0	282.0	5.0	12.98	0.86	2.56	3,021
	Including	334.0	344.0	10.0	2.07	0.19	0.49	425
	Including	359.0	390.0	31.0	3.17	0.35	1.17	136
	also incl.	359.0	360.0	1.0	55.60	3.17	17.50	906
	also incl.	381.0	383.0	2.0	5.58	1.97	3.66	264

Release authorised by
Stephen Power
 Executive Chairman

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

Roger Mason
 Managing Director
 Antipa Minerals Ltd
 +61 (0)8 9481 1103

Stephen Power
 Executive Chairman
 Antipa Minerals Ltd
 +61 (0)8 9481 1103

Angela East
 Associate Director
 Media & Capital Partners
 +61 (0)428 432 025

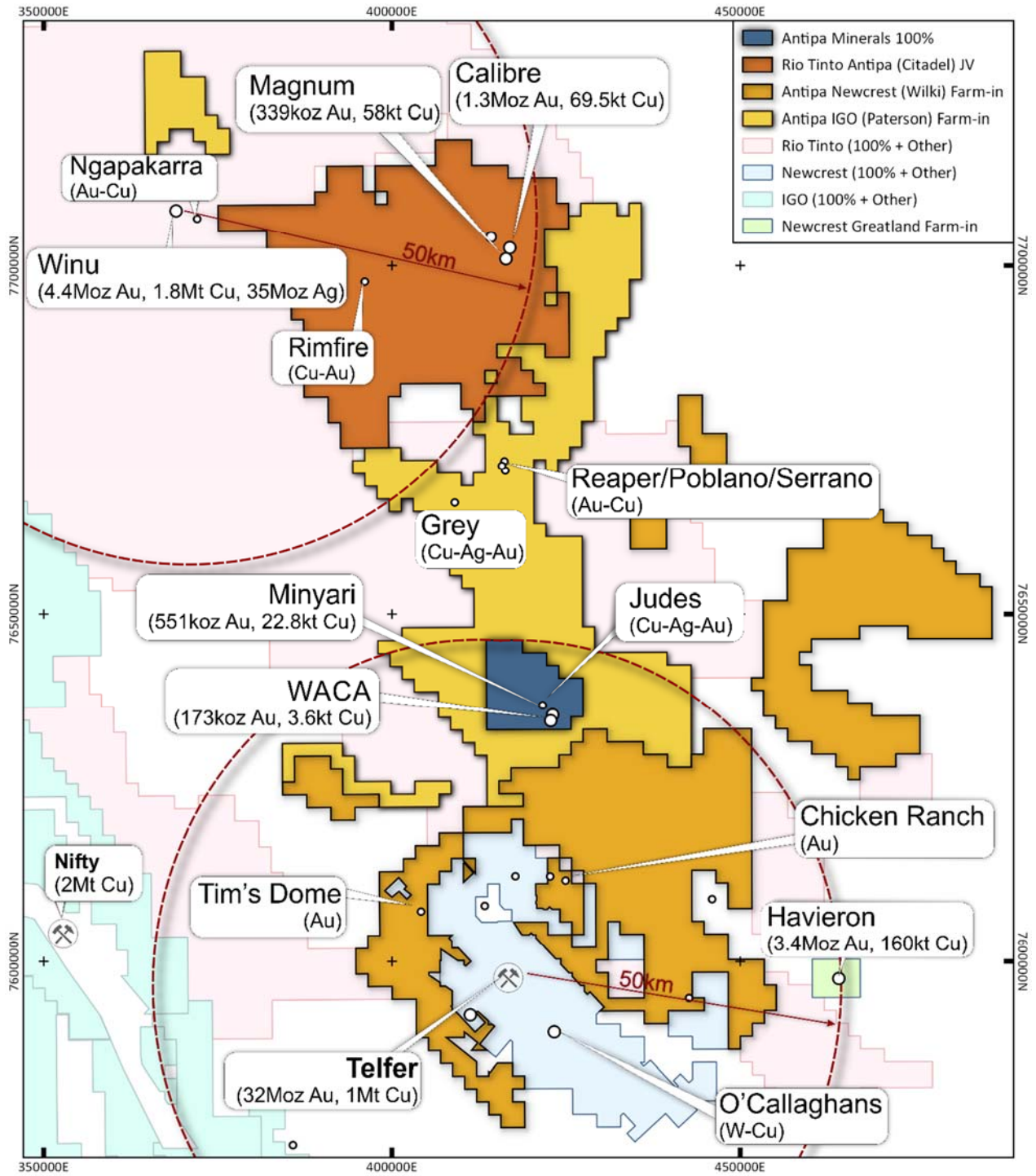


Figure 2: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum deposits. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu 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.

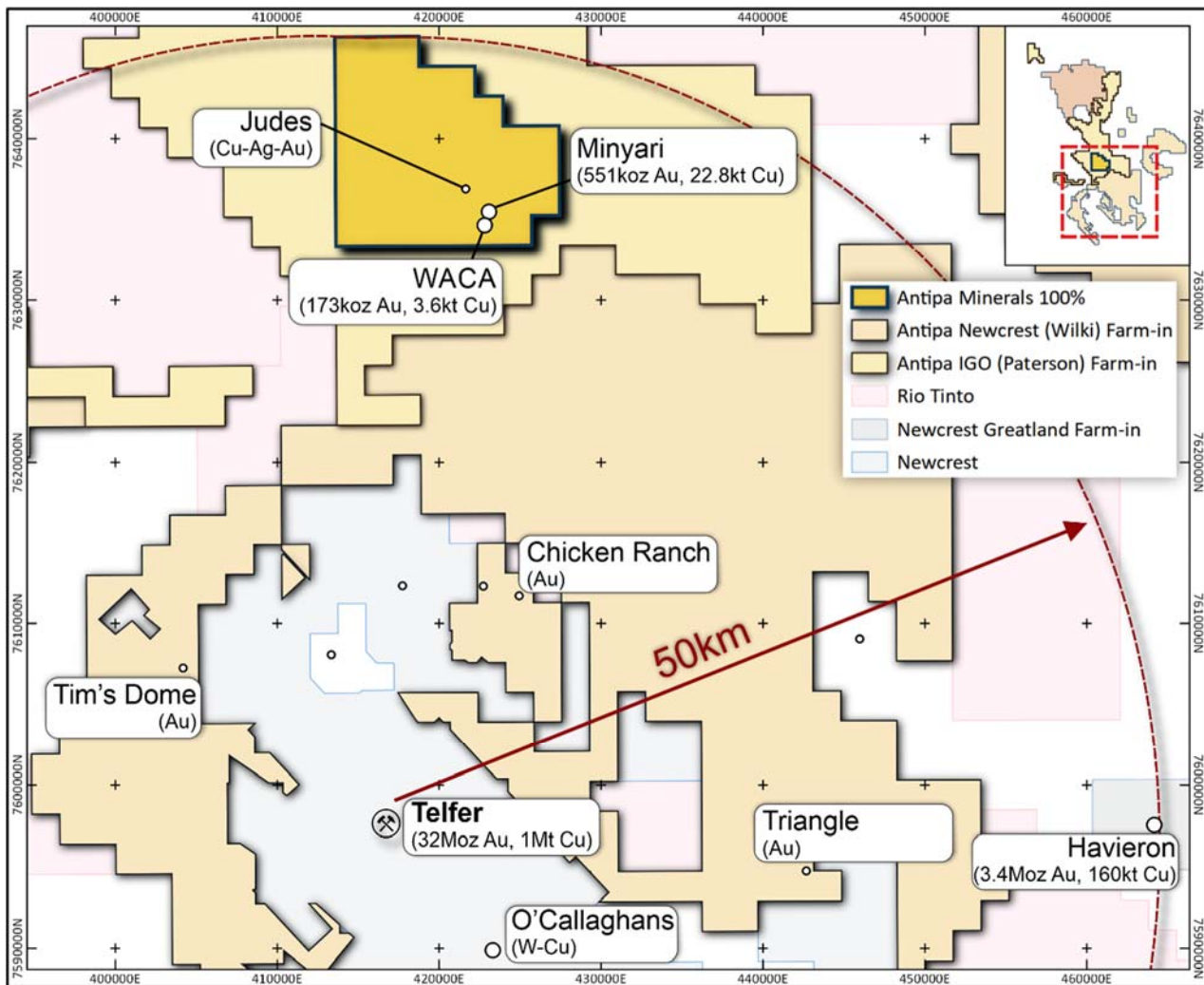


Figure 3: Project Location map showing Antipa's Minyari Dome (100%) Project and proximity to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and processing facility.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

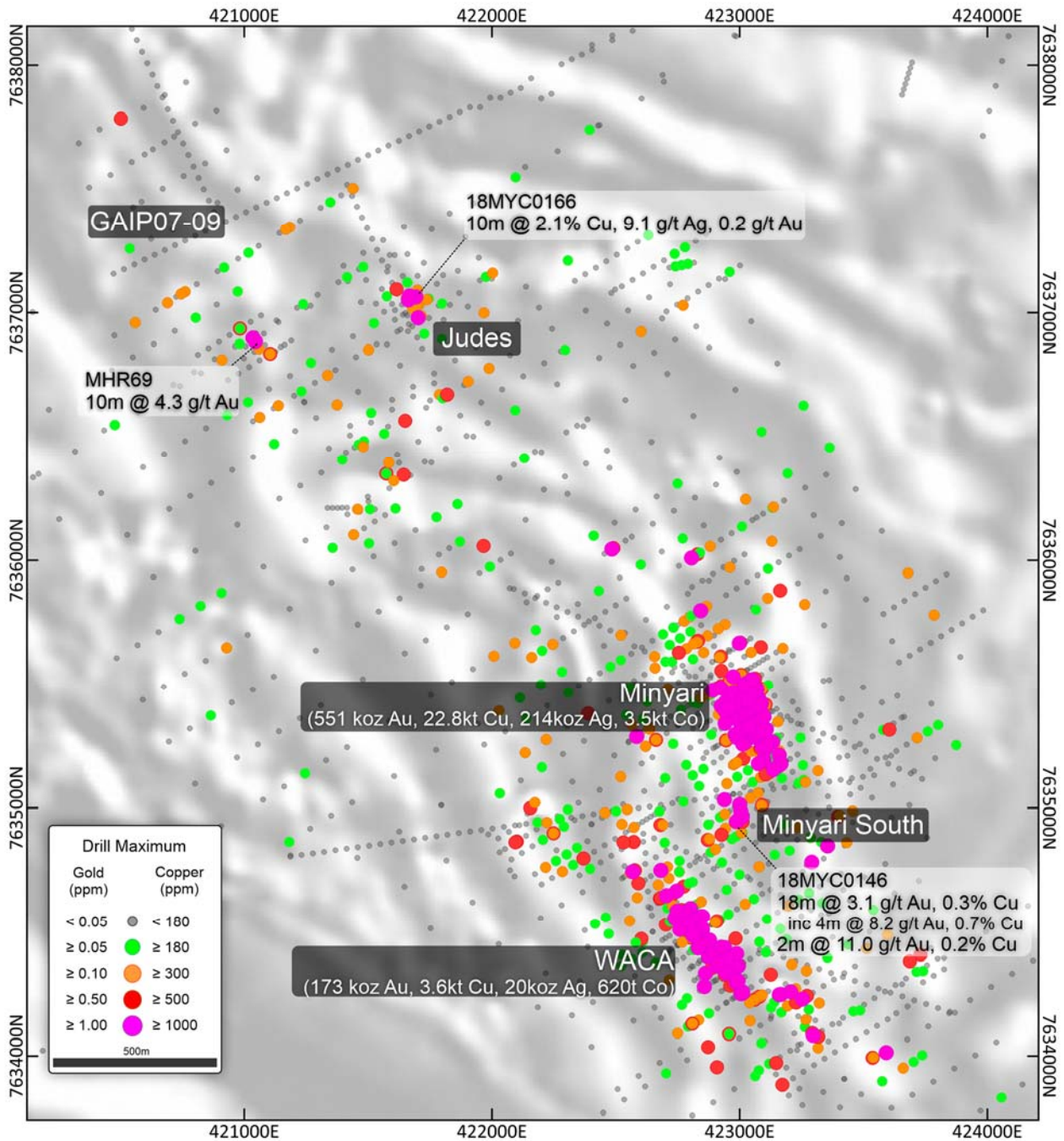


Figure 4: Map of the southern region of the Minyari Dome Project showing Minyari and WACA resource locations, Judes prospect and GAIP07-09 target locations, and drill hole maximum downhole gold and copper. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; grey-scale TMI-RP) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

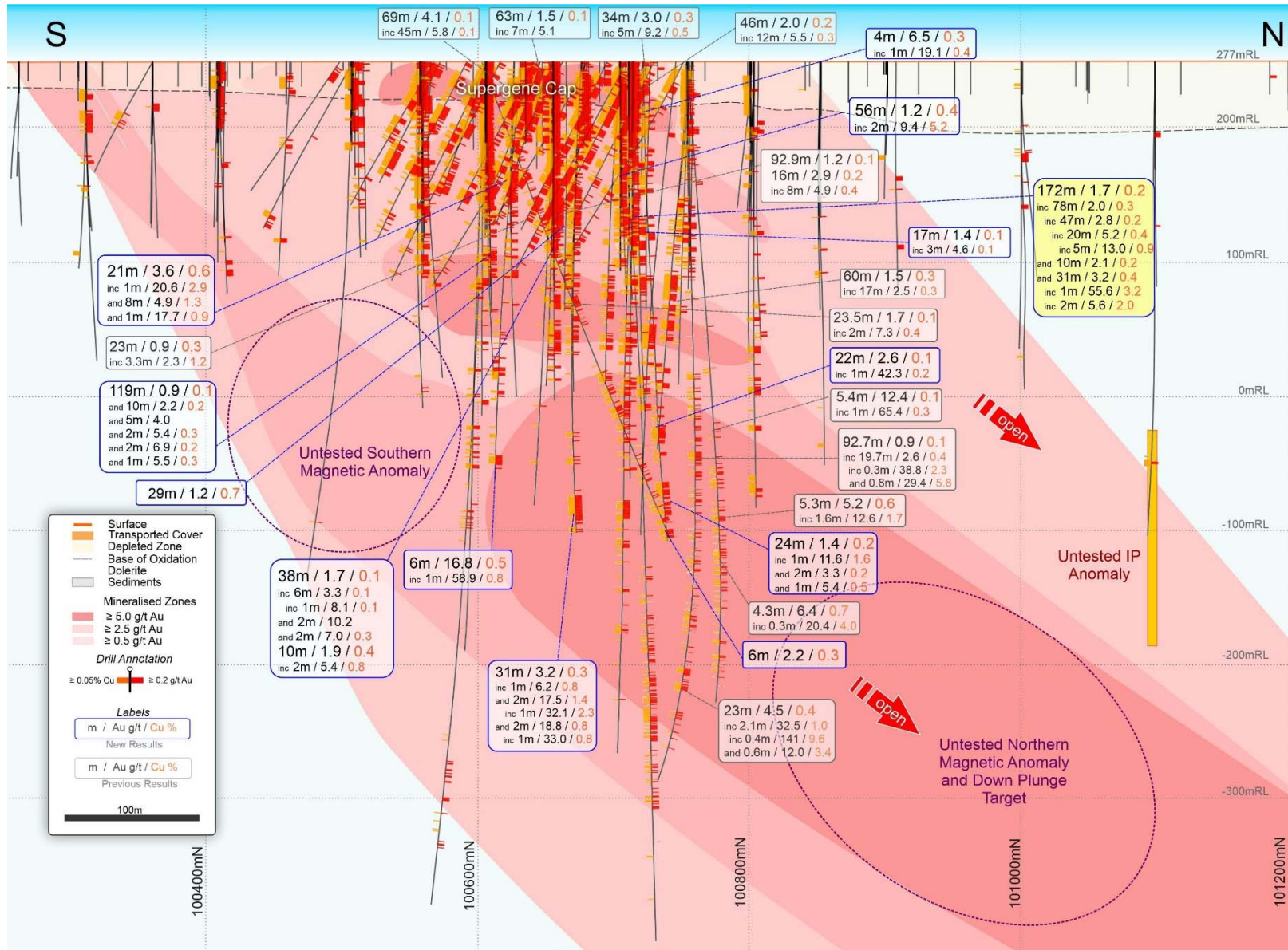


Figure 5: Minyari deposit Long Section view showing distribution of gold-copper mineralisation, and northern and southern target areas.

NB: 200mRL Local Grid, long section looking toward magnetic bearing 270° (or 238° MGA Zone 51).

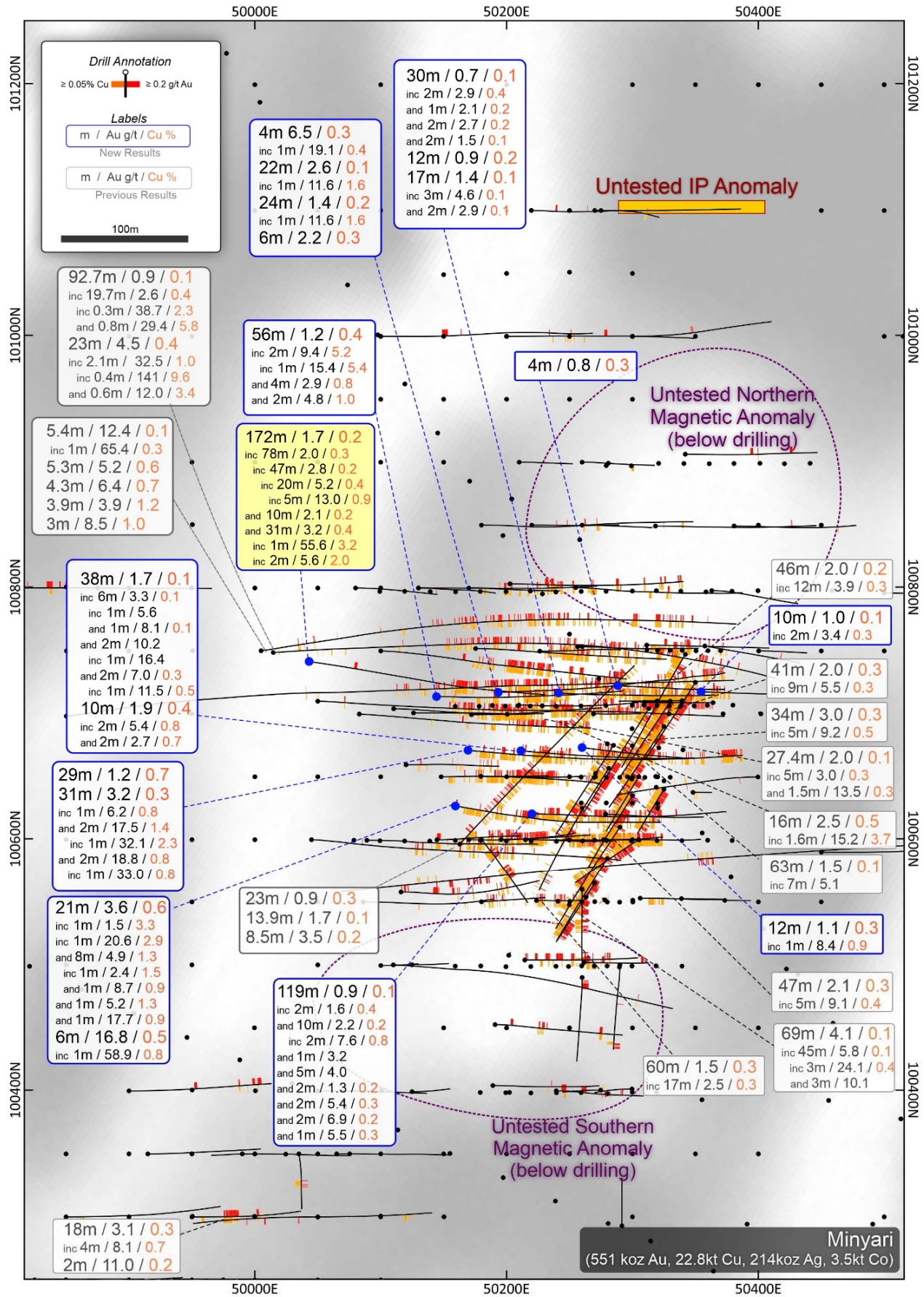
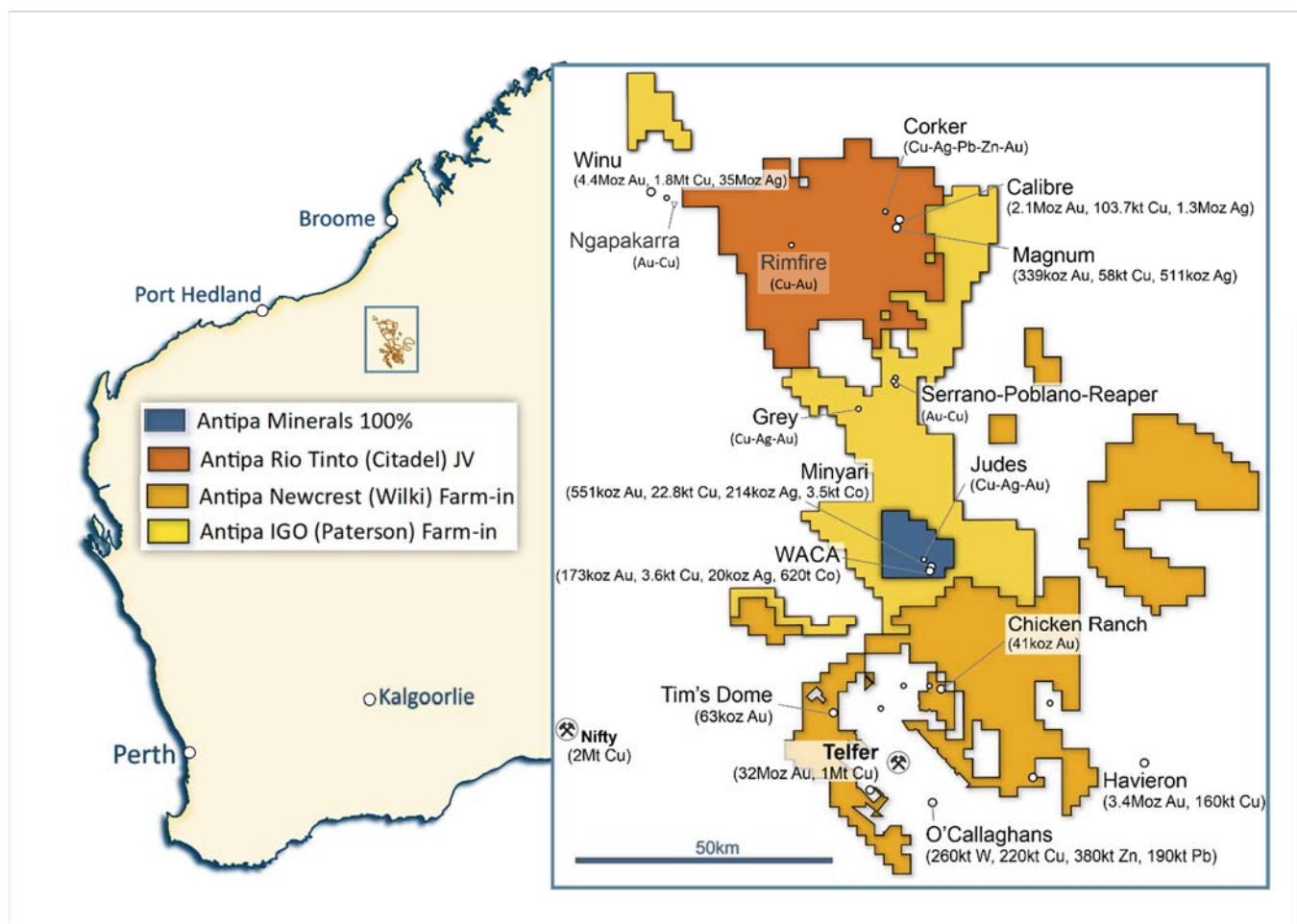


Figure 6: Minyari deposit Plan view showing distribution of gold-copper mineralisation, and northern and southern target areas. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; grey-scale TMI-RP) and 200m Local Grid co-ordinates.

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 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). 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. 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 2021 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 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>High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits</i>	7 April 2021
• <i>Commencement of Drilling at 100% Owned Minyari Project</i>	13 May 2021
• <i>AZY: 2021 Exploration Activities Update</i>	17 June 2021
• <i>Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari</i>	15 July 2021

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

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. Mr Roger Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original reports.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Tim’s Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits, 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 Calibre deposit Mineral Resource 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, 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, 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 Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in “*Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces*” created on 17 May 2021 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) 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

Minyari Dome 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

*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 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%

**Table 2a: Minyari Dome Project Drill Hole Intersections:
Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt
(i.e. $\geq 1.0\text{m}$ with Au $\geq 0.40\text{ g/t}$)**

Hole ID	Area	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0216	Minyari	223.0	224.0	1.0	0.53	0.03	0.09	193
	Minyari	230.0	402.0	172.0	1.68	0.21	0.65	458
	Including	230.0	308.0	78.0	2.00	0.28	0.84	731
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	also incl.	248.0	249.0	1.0	4.50	1.59	4.35	575
	also incl.	261.0	308.0	47.0	2.82	0.22	0.67	819
	with	272.0	292.0	20.0	5.20	0.40	1.23	1,201
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	Including	334.0	344.0	10.0	2.07	0.19	0.49	425
	Including	359.0	390.0	31.0	3.17	0.35	1.17	136
	also incl.	359.0	360.0	1.0	55.60	3.17	17.50	906
	also incl.	381.0	383.0	2.0	5.58	1.97	3.66	264

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- $\geq 0.40\text{ppm}$ (g/t) gold
- No top-cutting has been applied to these length-weighted composite assay intervals
- Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2

**Table 2b: Minyari Dome Project Drill Hole 1 Metre Sample Intervals:
Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt
(i.e. Au \geq 0.40 g/t and/or \geq 1.0m with Cu \geq 1,000 ppm and/or Ag \geq 1.00 g/t and/or Co \geq 400)**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0216	64.0	68.0	4.0	0.20	0.00	1.92	23
21MYC0216	64.0	68.0	4.0	0.20	0.00	1.92	23
21MYC0216	223.0	224.0	1.0	0.53	0.03	0.09	193
21MYC0216	224.0	225.0	1.0	0.28	0.10	0.41	161
21MYC0216	228.0	229.0	1.0	0.12	0.02	0.06	796
21MYC0216	229.0	230.0	1.0	0.30	0.09	0.29	362
21MYC0216	230.0	231.0	1.0	0.76	0.12	0.36	126
21MYC0216	231.0	232.0	1.0	0.32	0.10	0.52	360
21MYC0216	232.0	233.0	1.0	0.87	0.64	1.94	542
21MYC0216	233.0	234.0	1.0	1.33	0.85	2.40	500
21MYC0216	234.0	235.0	1.0	0.97	1.13	3.11	1,440
21MYC0216	235.0	236.0	1.0	0.97	0.49	1.52	1,350
21MYC0216	236.0	237.0	1.0	1.86	0.72	2.35	723
21MYC0216	237.0	238.0	1.0	0.65	0.26	1.02	1,190
21MYC0216	238.0	239.0	1.0	1.31	0.81	2.19	1,100
21MYC0216	239.0	240.0	1.0	1.37	0.38	1.10	775
21MYC0216	240.0	241.0	1.0	1.56	1.22	3.21	822
21MYC0216	241.0	242.0	1.0	1.11	0.72	2.07	713
21MYC0216	242.0	243.0	1.0	1.80	0.95	2.63	1,470
21MYC0216	243.0	244.0	1.0	0.36	0.23	0.59	212
21MYC0216	244.0	245.0	1.0	0.29	0.20	0.48	217
21MYC0216	245.0	246.0	1.0	0.17	0.16	0.51	155
21MYC0216	246.0	247.0	1.0	0.38	0.17	0.56	664
21MYC0216	247.0	248.0	1.0	1.42	0.49	1.29	1,300
21MYC0216	248.0	249.0	1.0	4.50	1.59	4.35	575
21MYC0216	249.0	250.0	1.0	0.75	0.21	0.53	1,200
21MYC0216	250.0	251.0	1.0	0.16	0.03	0.08	973
21MYC0216	251.0	252.0	1.0	0.17	0.04	0.10	497
21MYC0216	259.0	260.0	1.0	0.14	0.03	0.13	499
21MYC0216	260.0	261.0	1.0	0.14	0.13	0.33	288
21MYC0216	261.0	262.0	1.0	0.81	0.12	0.41	553
21MYC0216	262.0	263.0	1.0	0.87	0.11	0.38	1,210
21MYC0216	263.0	264.0	1.0	0.58	0.09	0.27	1,295
21MYC0216	264.0	265.0	1.0	0.74	0.05	0.14	1,140
21MYC0216	265.0	266.0	1.0	0.28	0.02	0.07	1,265
21MYC0216	266.0	267.0	1.0	1.25	0.09	0.25	811
21MYC0216	267.0	268.0	1.0	3.43	0.45	1.12	638
21MYC0216	268.0	269.0	1.0	0.92	0.13	0.29	400
21MYC0216	271.0	272.0	1.0	0.44	0.17	0.37	185
21MYC0216	272.0	273.0	1.0	2.78	0.63	1.57	732
21MYC0216	273.0	274.0	1.0	1.95	0.20	0.77	633
21MYC0216	274.0	275.0	1.0	3.15	0.80	1.99	505
21MYC0216	275.0	276.0	1.0	2.39	0.63	1.70	602
21MYC0216	276.0	277.0	1.0	3.19	0.19	0.81	1,465
21MYC0216	277.0	278.0	1.0	6.79	1.15	2.87	3,880
21MYC0216	278.0	279.0	1.0	12.70	2.21	5.52	5,640
21MYC0216	279.0	280.0	1.0	1.36	0.22	0.57	942
21MYC0216	280.0	281.0	1.0	5.73	0.21	0.56	1,915
21MYC0216	281.0	282.0	1.0	38.30	0.52	3.26	2,730
21MYC0216	282.0	283.0	1.0	1.24	0.13	0.38	159
21MYC0216	283.0	284.0	1.0	1.95	0.18	0.47	589
21MYC0216	284.0	285.0	1.0	4.32	0.20	0.93	701
21MYC0216	285.0	286.0	1.0	7.29	0.15	0.51	641
21MYC0216	286.0	287.0	1.0	2.11	0.16	0.40	719
21MYC0216	287.0	288.0	1.0	0.48	0.04	0.11	235
21MYC0216	288.0	289.0	1.0	0.27	0.04	0.16	822
21MYC0216	289.0	290.0	1.0	2.64	0.16	0.55	296
21MYC0216	290.0	291.0	1.0	1.63	0.07	0.19	518
21MYC0216	291.0	292.0	1.0	3.71	0.11	1.27	289
21MYC0216	292.0	293.0	1.0	0.58	0.07	0.15	214
21MYC0216	293.0	294.0	1.0	0.74	0.09	0.24	329
21MYC0216	300.0	301.0	1.0	1.30	0.06	0.12	228
21MYC0216	301.0	302.0	1.0	9.54	0.23	1.04	573
21MYC0216	302.0	303.0	1.0	1.33	0.07	0.17	706
21MYC0216	303.0	304.0	1.0	0.56	0.04	0.13	426
21MYC0216	304.0	305.0	1.0	0.60	0.04	0.19	737
21MYC0216	305.0	306.0	1.0	0.61	0.05	0.22	775

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)
21MYC0216	306.0	307.0	1.0	0.61	0.05	0.27	440
21MYC0216	307.0	308.0	1.0	1.42	0.09	0.23	966
21MYC0216	309.0	310.0	1.0	0.43	0.04	0.14	523
21MYC0216	310.0	311.0	1.0	0.26	0.03	0.11	535
21MYC0216	311.0	312.0	1.0	0.36	0.04	0.09	679
21MYC0216	315.0	316.0	1.0	0.48	0.02	0.27	123
21MYC0216	316.0	317.0	1.0	1.34	0.13	0.47	1,035
21MYC0216	317.0	318.0	1.0	0.30	0.02	0.09	471
21MYC0216	318.0	319.0	1.0	0.47	0.07	0.27	422
21MYC0216	319.0	320.0	1.0	0.41	0.04	0.20	424
21MYC0216	320.0	321.0	1.0	1.22	0.10	0.41	475
21MYC0216	321.0	322.0	1.0	0.40	0.05	0.63	947
21MYC0216	323.0	324.0	1.0	0.17	0.06	0.16	505
21MYC0216	325.0	326.0	1.0	0.11	0.03	0.07	431
21MYC0216	326.0	327.0	1.0	0.59	0.04	0.09	805
21MYC0216	333.0	334.0	1.0	0.18	0.07	0.25	410
21MYC0216	334.0	335.0	1.0	4.29	0.38	0.92	503
21MYC0216	335.0	336.0	1.0	9.37	0.54	1.52	562
21MYC0216	336.0	337.0	1.0	1.37	0.15	0.50	467
21MYC0216	337.0	338.0	1.0	0.48	0.09	0.30	196
21MYC0216	342.0	343.0	1.0	1.22	0.21	0.42	941
21MYC0216	343.0	344.0	1.0	3.03	0.31	0.79	1,285
21MYC0216	344.0	345.0	1.0	0.55	0.08	0.21	629
21MYC0216	345.0	346.0	1.0	0.38	0.08	0.24	537
21MYC0216	354.0	355.0	1.0	0.53	0.01	0.01	8
21MYC0216	359.0	360.0	1.0	55.60	3.17	17.50	906
21MYC0216	360.0	361.0	1.0	1.48	0.14	0.50	201
21MYC0216	361.0	362.0	1.0	5.17	0.73	1.85	352
21MYC0216	362.0	363.0	1.0	2.41	0.21	0.42	160
21MYC0216	363.0	364.0	1.0	1.43	0.14	0.33	99
21MYC0216	364.0	365.0	1.0	2.67	0.11	2.02	96
21MYC0216	365.0	366.0	1.0	3.56	0.25	0.74	86
21MYC0216	366.0	367.0	1.0	1.71	0.05	0.13	87
21MYC0216	378.0	379.0	1.0	0.52	0.03	0.05	410
21MYC0216	381.0	382.0	1.0	9.40	1.31	3.29	208
21MYC0216	382.0	383.0	1.0	1.75	2.64	4.02	320
21MYC0216	383.0	384.0	1.0	0.84	0.46	0.69	75
21MYC0216	385.0	386.0	1.0	3.84	0.40	1.22	83
21MYC0216	386.0	387.0	1.0	0.88	0.14	0.32	38
21MYC0216	389.0	390.0	1.0	4.99	0.96	2.58	553
21MYC0216	401.0	402.0	1.0	1.12	0.26	0.26	88

Notes: Table 1b results are 1m individual assay intervals reported using the following criteria:

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- ≥ 0.40 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or
- $\geq 1,000$ ppm (0.1%) copper; and/or
- ≥ 1.0 ppm (g/t) silver; and/or
- ≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) 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 3: Minyari Dome Project - 2021 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
21MYC0198	Minyari	RC	7635458	423001	278	204	60	-58	Received
21MYC0199	Minyari	RC	7635428	422964	278	336	60	-58	Received
21MYC0200	Minyari	RC	7635403	422923	279	402	60	-58	Received
21MYC0201	Minyari	RC	7635374	422883	278	300	60	-58	Received
21MYC0202	Minyari	RC	7635489	423060	280	102	60	-58	Received
21MYC0203	Minyari	RC	7635401	423003	279	180	60	-58	Received
21MYC0204	Minyari	RC	7635373	422963	278	282	60	-58	Received
21MYC0205	Minyari	RC	7635351	422927	279	414	60	-58	Received
21MYC0206	Minyari	RC	7635366	423047	278	150	60	-58	Pending
21MYC0207	Minyari	RC	7635335	422997	279	294	60	-58	Received
21MYC0208	Minyari	RC	7635308	422942	278	354	60	-58	Received
21MYC0209	Minyari	RC	7635277	422910	279	216	60	-58	Pending
21MYC0210	Minyari	RC	7635329	423082	279	120	60	-58	Pending
21MYC0211	Minyari	RC	7635263	423074	279	120	60	-58	Pending
21MYC0212	Minyari	RC	7635463	423072	278	150	60	-58	Pending
21MYC0213	Minyari	RC	7635446	422944	278	432	58	-54	Pending
21MYC0214	Minyari	RC	7635399	422863	279	456	58	-55	Pending
21MYC0215	Minyari	RC	7635249	422863	279	416	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0216	Minyari	RC	7635344	422782	278	402	58	-55	Received
21MYC0217	Minyari	RC	7635299	423033	279	204	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0218	Minyari	RC	7635272	422996	278	366	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0219	Minyari	RC	7635243	422955	279	402	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0220	Minyari	RC	7635368	422907	278	444	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0221	Minyari	RC	7635310	422934	278	432	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0222	Minyari	RC	7635434	423013	279	348	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0223	Minyari	RC	7635316	423027	280	180	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0224	Minyari	RC	7635245	422914	278	432	58	-59	Pending
21MYC0225	Minyari	RC	7635365	423098	278	132	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0226	Minyari	RC	7635225	422974	279	432	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0227	Minyari	RC	7635240	423035	279	210	58	-55	Pending
21MYC0228	Minyari	RC	7635212	422989	279	300	58	-55	Pending
21MYC0229	Minyari	RC	7635185	422949	279	390	58	-55	Pending
21MYC0230	Minyari	RC	7635397	423054	270	432	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0230A	Minyari	RC	7635395	423069	277	48	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0231	Minyari	RC	7635445	422892	277	456	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0232	Minyari	RC	7635391	422807	277	456	58	-60	Pending
21MYD0500A	Minyari	DD	7635243	422710	276	819	57	-57	Pending
21MYD0501	Minyari	DD	7635235	422790	276	658	57	-55	Pending
21MYD0502	Minyari	DD	7635227	422587	276	1027	56	-56	Pending
21MYD0505	WACA	DD	7634555	422545	279	636	58	-52	Pending
21MYRCBH2	Water	RC	7635105	422523	261	72	-	-90	Pending
21MYRCBH3	Bores	RC	7635279	422914	264	66	-	-90	Pending

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table:

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

MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Minyari and WACA Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Sampling

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 Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC)</p> <p><i>Minyari Deposit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari deposit has been sampled by 36 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes out of 42 planned RC holes, totaling 11,132m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 305m. Assay results have been received for 11 RC drill holes. The nominal drill hole spacing is across several east-west local grid sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. To date in 2021 three 25m infill sections have been completed with average drill spacing of 50m on section. Drill hole locations for all RC holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p><i>RC Sampling:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of 1.0m. Two 1m samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter and are on average 3kg in weight. The samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. Composite samples of 4m intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken via combining “Spear” samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2-3 kg sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 37 RC drill holes were drilled totaling 11,132m with average maximum drill hole depth of 305m. 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 holes were predominantly angled towards local grid east (058° Magnetic) and at an inclination angle of between -55° to -60° to “optimally” intersect the mineralisation zones.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume. RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry. All samples were split on a 1m interval using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3kg sample volumes were collected. Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<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. 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"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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. Composite samples of 4m intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2-3 kg sample which 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 Minyari.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If necessary, 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"> Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by the Exploration Manager. 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.
<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 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 330° 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. 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 Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. Down hole single shots were completed on select holes. Downhole surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. Survey details included drill hole dip ($\pm 0.25^\circ$ accuracy) and drill hole azimuth ($\pm 0.35^\circ$ accuracy), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drill hole spacing is east-west 'Minyari grid' sections spaced approximately 50m apart with an 50m average drill hole spacing on each section. To date in 2021 three 25m infill sections have been completed with average drill spacing of 50m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support Mineral Resource estimations. • No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of results. All samples reported are collected as 1m intervals.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<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 RC drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • Minyari deposit holes are angled towards local grid east to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond drilling and RC drilling.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<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 Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

MINYARI DOME PROJECT

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minyari and WACA deposit drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration License E45/3919 (granted). • Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in E45/3919. • A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to this tenement as a condition of a Split Commodity Agreement with Paladin Energy. • E45/3919 is not subject to the Citadel Project Farm-in Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd. • The tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: 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"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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 metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system. The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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"> No weighted average techniques have been used to report results. No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). A nominal 0.30 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 0.75 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.
<i>Relationship between</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>Minyari Deposit (MGA grid)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minyari deposit consists of meta-sediment hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results" created on 5 July 2016. Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements 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 drillholes (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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. • No metallurgical test-work results are currently available for the Minyari Dome deposits; however, the Company has been collecting sample material from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling programmes for metallurgical test-work planned to be completed during 2017. • 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).
<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"> • Gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation identified by the Company's 2021 drill programme the Minyari deposit has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions with both deposits requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling 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.