THICK HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION 300m SOUTH OF MINYARI RESOURCE, NORTH TELFER

Highlights

- **Initial RC drilling intersects thick high-grade gold-copper-cobalt mineralisation 300m south of Minyari Deposit resource, returning:**
  - **18.0m at 3.05g/t gold, 0.32% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 47m in 18MYC0146, including:**
    - **6.0m at 6.59g/t gold, 0.71% copper and 0.10% cobalt from 49m; with**
    - **1.0m at 18.25g/t gold, 1.33% copper and 0.15% cobalt from 52m; and**
  - **2.0m at 11.03g/t gold, 0.20% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 91m in 18MYC0146, including:**
    - **1.0m at 19.59g/t gold, 0.24% copper and 0.09% cobalt from 91m.**
- **High-grade mineralisation in 18MYC0146 is located approximately 70m southwest of 2017 air core high-grade drill intercept of:**
  - **6.0m at 9.28g/t gold and 0.05% copper from 31m in 17MDA0100, including;**
    - **2.0m at 25.25g/t gold from 32m.**
- **Minyari South results highlights significant new zone of high-grade mineralisation and confirms ongoing resource growth potential.**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) ("Antipa", "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received the first assay results from its 2018 Minyari Dome reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme in progress at its North Telfer Project 40km north of Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer gold mine and processing facility in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figure 3).

The RC drilling programme has initially focused on the Minyari Dome area and identifying new mineralisation in proximity to the Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources (Figure 1). Drill hole 18MYC0146 was testing the Minyari South air core target located approximately 300m from those established deposits.

Due to encouraging field observations, drill hole 18MYC0146 was assigned laboratory priority and is the only hole for which assay data has been received to date. It returned high-grade intercepts of **18.0 metres at 3.05 g/t gold, 0.32% copper and 0.05% cobalt downhole from 47.0 metres**, including 1.0 metre at 18.25 g/t gold, 1.33% copper and 0.15% cobalt from 52.0 metres, and **2.0 metres at 11.03 g/t gold, 0.20% copper and 0.05% cobalt from 91.0 metres**, including 1.0 metre at 19.59 g/t gold, 0.24% copper and 0.09% cobalt from 91.0 metres. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 for a plan and section view of the drilling and Tables 1a-b and 2 for drill hole intersection and collar details.

The two zones of high-grade mineralisation identified in 18MYC0146 are located approximately 70m south-west of a high-grade intercept of 6.0 metres at 9.28 g/t gold and 0.05% copper from 31.0 metres including 2.0 metres at 25.25 g/t gold from 32.0 metres (17MDA0100) returned from air core drilling in 2017.

The results from 18MYC0146 highlight a significant new region of high-grade gold-copper-cobalt mineralisation in the Minyari South area and confirms the growth potential proximal to the existing Minyari Dome Mineral Resources. Pre-2018 drilling in the area has been predominantly shallow with an average depth of only 27 metres.

With only limited data currently to hand, the strike and dip of the high-grade mineralisation intersected in both RC drill hole 18MYC0146 and 2017 air core drill hole 17MDA0100 remains uncertain. It is also uncertain at this stage whether these ore grade zones, which are approximately 70m apart, represent a connected zone of mineralisation or whether multiple zones of high-grade mineralisation may be present in this area. The down hole intersection length versus true-thickness of the mineralisation in drill hole 18MYC0146 requires further evaluation via downhole logging and follow-up drilling.

Ongoing Minyari South exploration to be carried out over the coming weeks will include:

- Further drill testing of this highly prospective area in several directions where the mineralisation remains open;
- Detailed portable XRF soils programme over the area to improve confidence in the strike orientation of the mineralisation; and
- Downhole Televiewer logging to increase confidence in the mineralisation's dip and strike.

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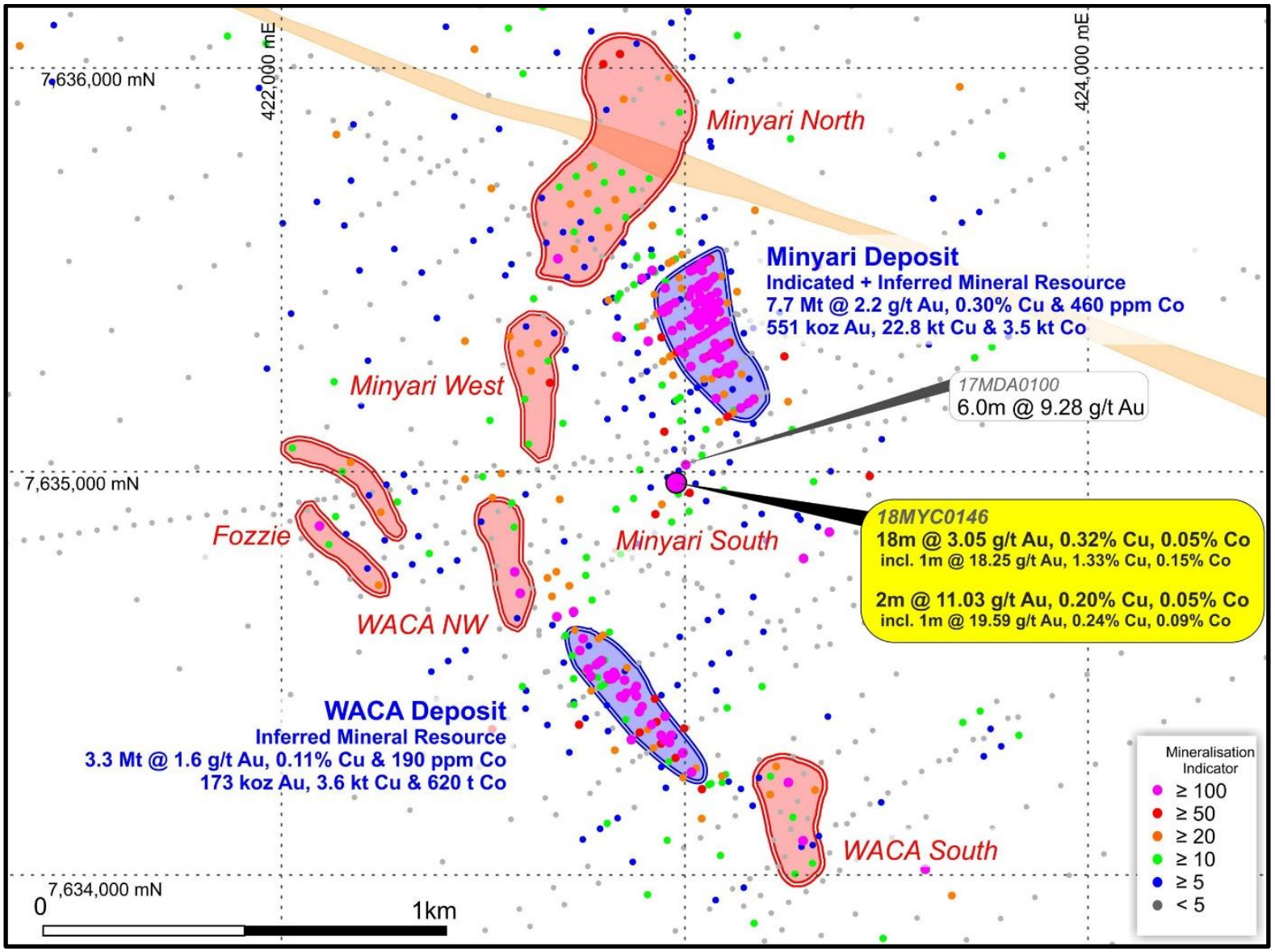


Figure 1: Plan view of the southern region of the Minyari Dome showing prospects, deposits and target locations, and drill holes annotated by "Mineralisation Indicator" (i.e. *Au ppm x 100 + Ag ppm x 10 + Bi ppm + Cu ppm/100 + Co ppm/100 + As ppm/100)* maximum value within 60m of surface. Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

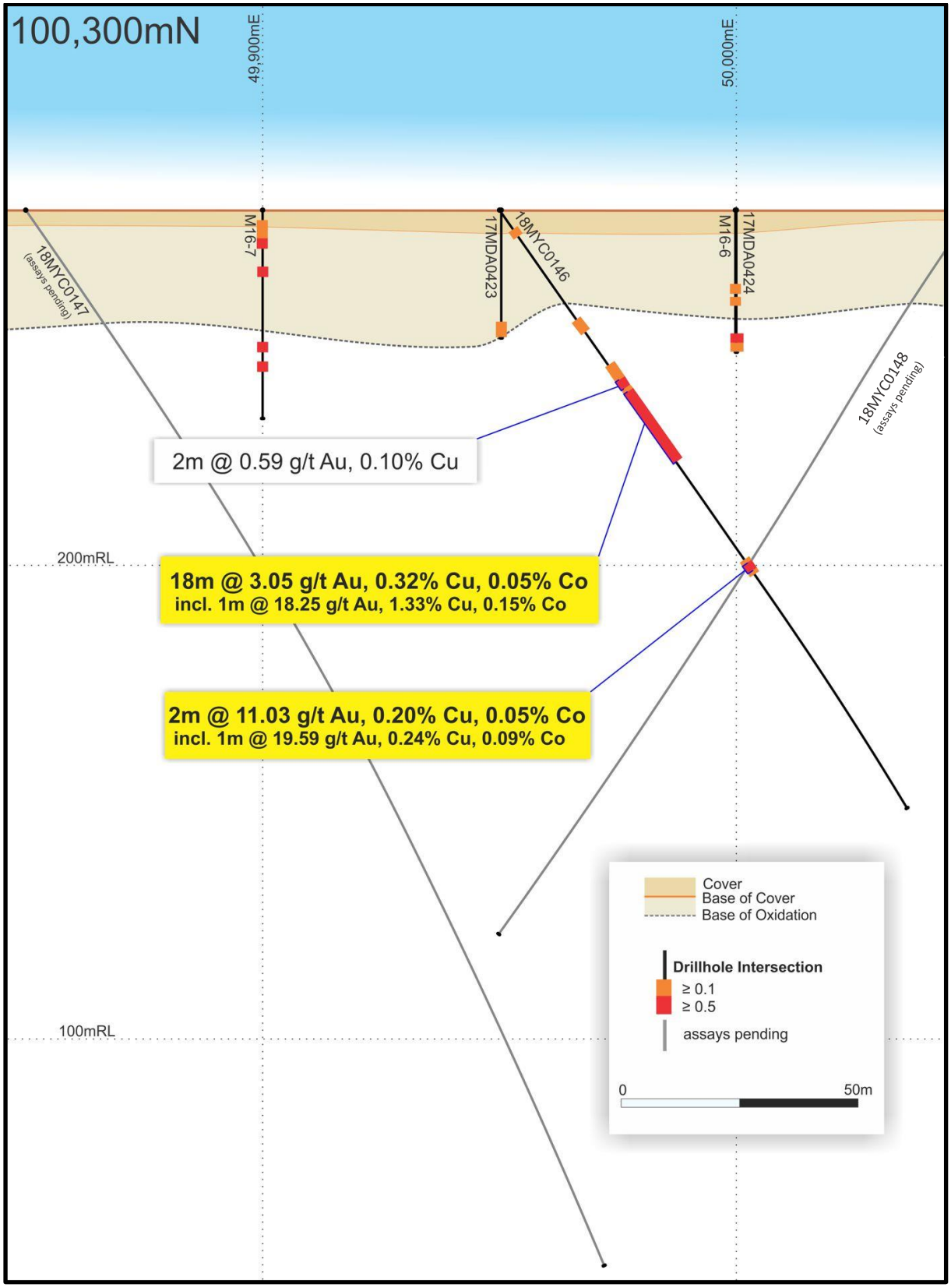


Figure 2: Minyari South 10,300 North cross-section showing drill holes with gold grade bars (50m Local Grid – looking north).

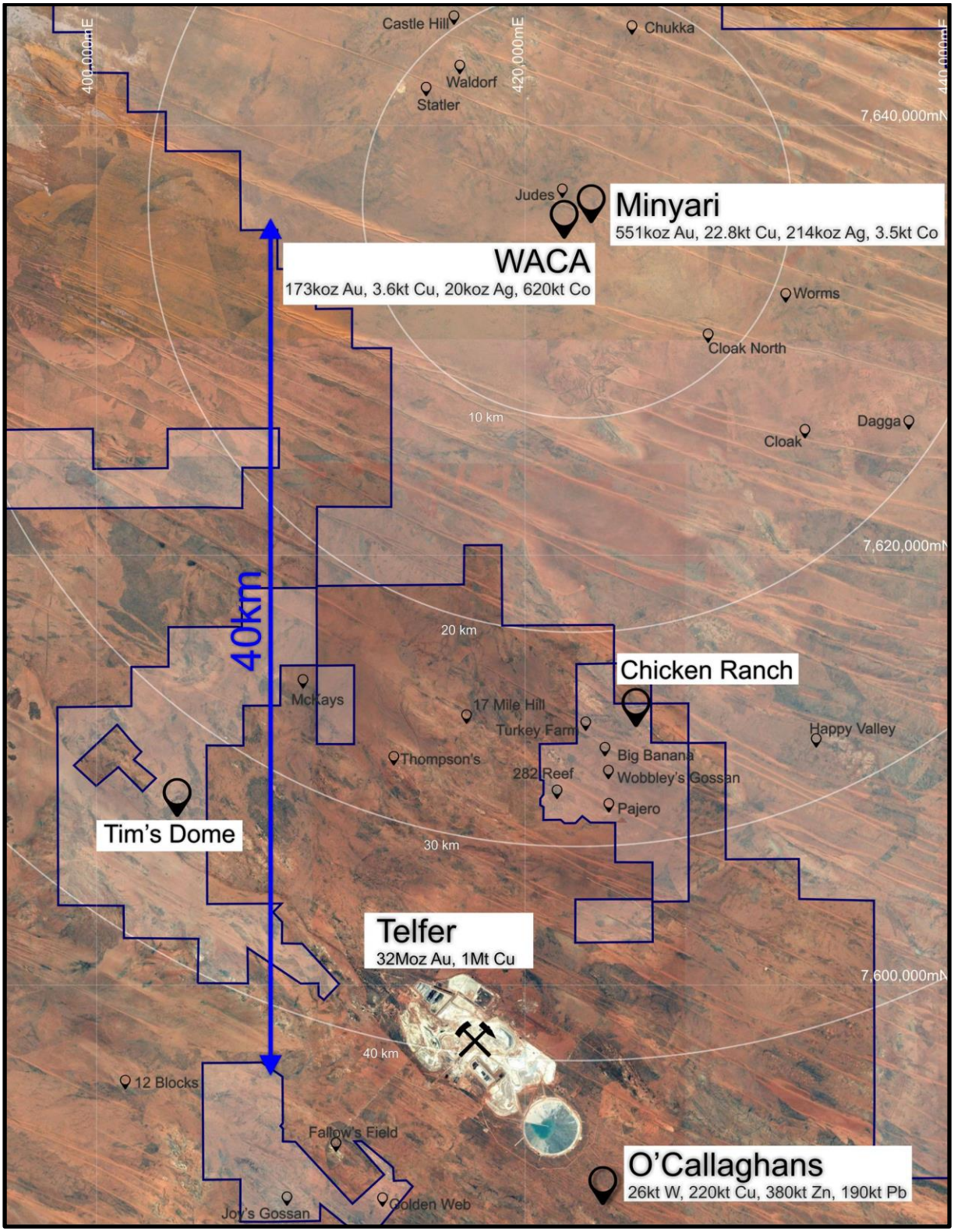
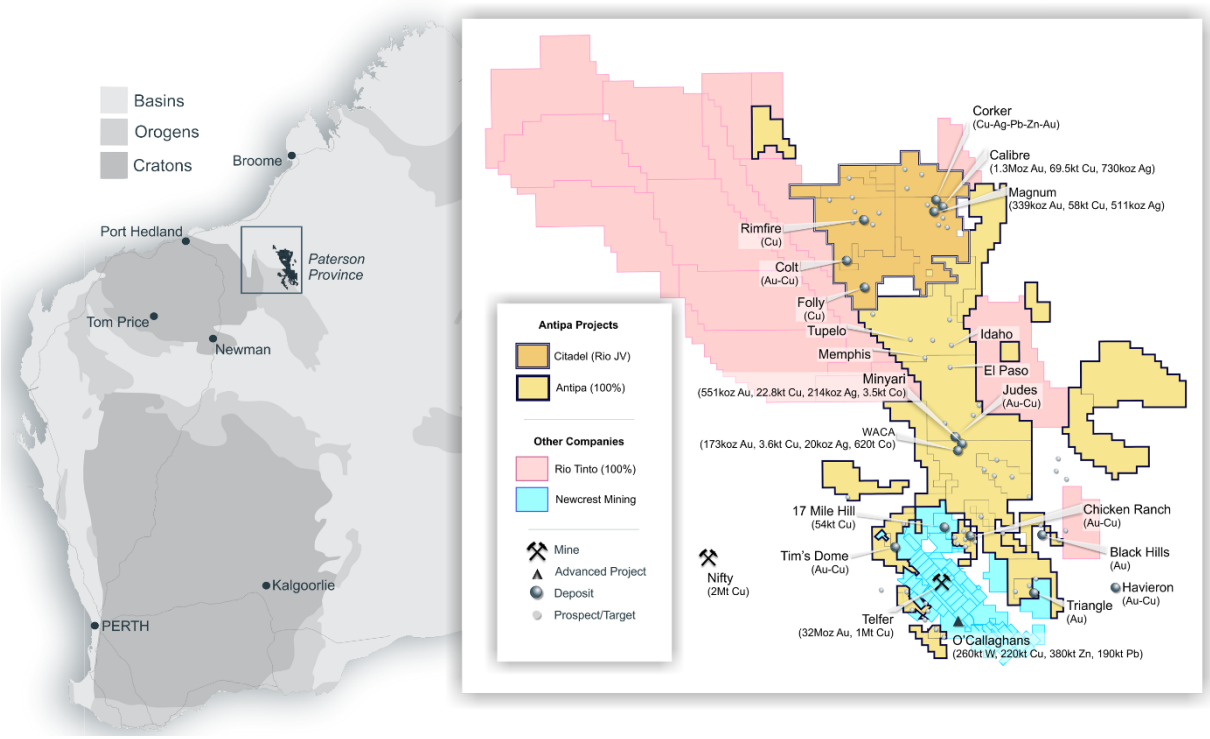


Figure 3: Satellite image showing location of the Minyari-WACA deposits and Mineral Resources, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch areas, Antipa 100% owned tenements ("frosted") and Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit. **NB: Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.**

About Antipa Minerals:

Antipa Minerals Ltd is an Australian public company which was formed with the objective of identifying under-explored mineral projects in mineral provinces which have the potential to host world-class mineral deposits, thereby offering high leverage exploration and development potential. The Company owns 5,785km^2 of tenements in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, including a 1,335km^2 package of prospective granted tenements known as the Citadel Project. The Citadel Project is located approximately 75km north of Newcrest's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver Mine and includes the gold-copper-silver±tungsten Mineral Resources at the Calibre and Magnum deposits and high-grade polymetallic Corker deposit. Under the terms of a Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, Rio Tinto can fund up to $60 million of exploration expenditure to earn up to a 75% interest in Antipa's Citadel Project.

The Company has an additional 1,310km^2 of granted exploration licences, known as the North Telfer Project which hosts the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources and extends its ground holding in the Paterson Province to within 20km of the Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver Mine and 30km of the O'Callaghans tungsten and base metal deposit. The Company has also acquired, from the Mark Creasy controlled company Kitchener Resources Pty Ltd, additional exploration licences in the Paterson Province which cover 831km^2 and the Company owns a further 312km^2 of exploration licences (including both granted tenements and applications), which combined are known as the Paterson Project, which comes to within 3km of the Telfer Mine and 5km of the O'Callaghans deposit.



Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results:

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mason consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Report entitled "*North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases*" created on 3 December 2015;
- Report entitled "*High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome*" created on 8 February 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016*" created on 2 May 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences*" created on 2 June 2016;
- Report entitled "*Further Historical High-grade Gold Intersections at Minyari*" created on 14 June 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 20 July 2016;
- Report entitled "*Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme*" created on 9 August 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 17 August 2016;
- Report entitled "*New Gold Opportunity - Tim's Dome South*" created on 22 September 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 4*" created on 29 September 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 31 October 2016;
- Report entitled "*North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 November 2016;

- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 16 December 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update*" created on 9 February 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme*" created on 27 March 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 13 April 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results*" created on 13 June 2017;
- Report entitled "*High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised*" created on 21 June 2017;
- Report entitled "*Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA*" created on 25 July 2017;
- Report entitled "*Antipa Secures High-Grade Chicken Ranch Deposit*" created on 2 August 2017;
- Report entitled "*High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit*" created on 4 August 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results*" created on 31 August 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource*" created on 16 November 2017;
- Report entitled "*Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update*" created on 17 November 2017;
- Report entitled "*Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit*" created on 5 December 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results*" created on 29 January 2018; and
- Report entitled "*Tim's Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results* " created on 31 January 2018;
- Report entitled "*Citadel Project 2018 Exploration Programme*" created on 27 March 2018;
- Report entitled "*Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme*" created on 1 June 2018;
- Report entitled "*Major Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 25 June 2018; and
- Report entitled "2018 *Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 July 2018.

All of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements:

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Antipa Mineral Ltd's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Antipa Minerals Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Table 1a: 2018 Significant Gold-Copper-Cobalt Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Deposit	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)
18MYC0146	Minyari South	44.0	46.0	2.0	0.59	0.10	0.01
18MYC0146	Minyari South	**47.0**	**65.0**	**18.0**	**3.05**	**0.32**	**0.05**
	including	**49.0**	**55.0**	**6.0**	**6.59**	**0.71**	**0.10**
	also including	**52.0**	**53.0**	**1.0**	**18.25**	**1.33**	**0.15**
18MYC0146	Minyari South	**91.0**	**93.0**	**2.0**	**11.03**	**0.20**	**0.05**
including	Minyari South	**91.0**	**92.0**	**1.0**	**19.59**	**0.24**	**0.09**

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.5 g/t gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 1.0 gmm gold (i.e. ≥ 1.0 Au g/t x down hole intersection metres); or*
- *≥ 1.0% copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *≥ 0.10% cobalt which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *≥ 1.0 g/t silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 5 gmm silver (i.e. ≥ 5.0 Ag g/t x down hole intersection metres); or*
- *NB: In some instances, zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included in calculating composites or to highlight mineralisation trends.*
- *NB: For the purpose of highlighting significant (generally isolated) results some intersections may be included in Table 2 which do not satisfy the criteria above.*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold, copper, cobalt or silver;*
  ** Unless specified otherwise where a 27 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known.*

Table 1b: Minyari Dome 2018 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Gold-Copper-Cobalt-Silver Key Assay Results (i.e. ≥ 1.0m with Au ≥ 0.1 g/t and/or Cu ≥ 200ppm and/or Co ≥ 200ppm and/or Ag ≥ 0.5 g/t)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (ppm)	Cobalt (ppm)	Silver (g/t)
18MYC0146	4	8	4	0.11	208	19	0.00
18MYC0146	8	12	4	0.03	267	41	0.00
18MYC0146	28	32	4	0.15	242	55	0.03
18MYC0146	32	36	4	0.03	229	53	0.04
18MYC0146	36	40	4	0.05	313	44	0.01
18MYC0146	40	44	4	0.11	408	41	0.04
18MYC0146	44	45	1	0.58	905	51	0.25
18MYC0146	45	46	1	0.60	1,085	158	0.19
18MYC0146	46	47	1	0.19	846	111	0.15
18MYC0146	47	48	1	2.86	2,210	405	0.37
18MYC0146	48	49	1	1.41	5,351	442	0.61
18MYC0146	49	50	1	5.52	7,980	1,016	1.38
18MYC0146	50	51	1	2.67	4,309	705	0.60
18MYC0146	51	52	1	2.87	3,588	699	0.85
18MYC0146	52	53	1	18.25	13,326	1,483	4.13
18MYC0146	53	54	1	4.27	9,585	1,253	1.35
18MYC0146	54	55	1	5.95	3,811	720	0.43
18MYC0146	55	56	1	4.44	1,353	753	0.35
18MYC0146	56	57	1	0.40	492	94	0.05
18MYC0146	57	58	1	1.04	394	97	0.07
18MYC0146	58	59	1	2.17	2,292	268	0.37
18MYC0146	59	60	1	0.53	1,039	100	0.23
18MYC0146	60	61	1	0.51	440	138	0.12
18MYC0146	61	62	1	0.26	95	37	0.03
18MYC0146	62	63	1	0.54	726	99	0.17
18MYC0146	63	64	1	0.80	77	34	0.03
18MYC0146	64	65	1	0.46	1,174	46	0.26
18MYC0146	65	66	1	0.18	49	21	0.03
18MYC0146	66	70	4	0.13	160	31	0.03
18MYC0146	70	74	4	0.03	224	41	0.05
18MYC0146	74	78	4	0.02	215	42	0.02
18MYC0146	78	82	4	0.03	334	31	0.03
18MYC0146	89	90	1	0.02	242	43	0.02
18MYC0146	90	91	1	0.20	405	92	0.05
18MYC0146	91	92	1	19.59	2,381	879	0.47
18MYC0146	92	93	1	2.47	1,610	159	0.31
18MYC0146	93	94	1	0.15	495	36	0.08
18MYC0146	138	142	4	0.01	275	45	0.06

Notes (Key Assay Result Table 1b above): *Intersections have not been composited from individual assays. The following selection criteria apply:*

Interval Selection = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.1 g/t gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m; or*
- *≥ 200ppm (or 0.02%) copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m; or*
- *≥ 200ppm (or 0.02%) cobalt which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m; or*
- *≥ 0.5 g/t silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *NB: In some instances, zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included to highlight mineralisation trends.*

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

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
18MYC0146	Minyari South	101,300	7,634,918	422,943	257	147	56.4	-55	Received
18MYC0147	Minyari South	101,300	7,634,863	422,859	257	153	56.4	-55	Pending
18MYC0148	Minyari South	101,300	7,634,971	423,023	257	153	236.4	-55	Pending

MINYARI DOME AREA

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2018 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** *Minyari Dome Area Prospects/Targets:* • Air Core and geophysical targets are currently being evaluated by an ongoing RC drilling programme. • The drill holes which are the subject of this public disclosure are 18MYC0146, 147 and 148, totaling 591m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 197m. • Assays received for only one 2018 RC drill hole to date (i.e. 18MYC0146). • Drill hole locations for these 2018 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *RC Sampling:* • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Niton portable XRF field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	**Reverse Circulation Drilling** • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to the end of hole. • Drill holes were predominantly angled towards local grid east (058° Magnetic), with some drill holes directed to local grid west, all drill holes at an inclination angle of between -55° to -65°.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**RC Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the RC samples were almost exclusively dry. • All samples were split on a 1m interval using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3kg sample volumes were collected. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. • RC sample recovery and sample quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • RC results are generated for the purpose of exploration and potentially for Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		estimations.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**RC Drill Logging** • All RC material is logged. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master Access SQL database. • Geological logging of 100% of all RC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • RC sample intervals were routinely measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • RC samples are generally analyzed in the field using a Portable XRF Device (Niton) for the purposes of geochemical and lithological interpretation and the selection of sampling intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**RC Samples** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory pulverised to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Portable XRF / Niton field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. **RC Sample Preparation** • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at MinAnalytical Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to approximately 10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into a sub–sample/s for analysis. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide style of mineralisation at Minyari, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• The sample preparation technique for RC samples is documented by Antipa Mineral Ltd's standard procedures documents and is in line with industry standards in sample preparation. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent mineralisation. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • Analytical Techniques:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample for a 25g sample which are digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ('four acid digest') suitable for silica based samples. This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical methods used were ICP–OES (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V and Zn) with selective ICP–MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, in, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y and Zr). • Ore grade ICP–OES analysis was completed on samples returning results above upper detection limit. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • A handheld portable Niton XRF analyser (XL3t 950 GOLDD+) device is used in the field to investigate and record geochemical data for internal analysis. However, due to 'spatial' accuracy/repeatability issues this data is generally not publicly reported for drill holes, other than for specific purposes/reasons. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally two to three duplicate RC field samples per drill hole. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, MinAnalytical includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by highly experienced Antipa Project geologists. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		('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:
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
		• The topographic surface has been defaulted to 257m RL.
		• Rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions.
		• Drill hole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing.
		• The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates.
		• RC downhole surveys were undertaken in-hole during drilling using a 'Reflex EZ Trac Camera' device at 30 metre intervals with a final survey at the end of the drill hole.
		• Downhole surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent.
		• Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°) Total Magnetic field and temperature.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill section spacing, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support future Mineral Resource estimations. • RC drill sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the presence of any possible sampling bias. • Based on the limited data currently available, the relationship between drilling orientation and key mineralised structures is uncertain.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Newman and subsequently by Centurion Transport from Newman to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

MINYARI DOME AREA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Minyari Dome drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration Licenses E45/3919 and E45/3917 (granted). • Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in E45/3919 and E45/3917. • A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to these tenement as a condition of a Split Commodity Agreement with Paladin Energy in relation to the Company's North Telfer Project. • The North Telfer Project, including the Minyari deposit, is not subject to the Citadel Project Farm-in Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd. • All tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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:
		  • 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).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *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:*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	DMP's 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.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted. • No density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals. • No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.30 g/t gold or 0.10% copper lower cut-off grade is applied during data aggregation. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill section spacing and sampling, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the geometrical relationships between the drill holes and the mineralised structures. • Therefore, at this stage the reported intersection lengths are down hole in nature and the true width, which will be dependent on the local mineralisation geometry/setting, is not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP 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 DMP publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	contaminating substances.	• The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ('Density') measurements will be taken from the 2016 diamond drill core. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Geotechnical logging was carried out on three Minyari deposit diamond drill holes for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Downhole 'logging' of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360° 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. • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole 'logging' for a selection of 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (16 holes for 3,279m = 13 holes for 2,771m at the WACA deposit, 2 holes for 428m at the Minyari deposit and 1 hole for 80m at the Jude's prospect) was completed during July 2017. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA deposits. Details of this 2017 metallurgical test-work programme can be found on the ASX or Antipa websites – Public release dated 13 June 2017 and titled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work Results*". In summary both oxide and primary gold mineralisation (with accessory copper and cobalt) responded very satisfactorily to conventional gravity and cyanidation processes, with flotation to recovery copper and cobalt by-products the subject of ongoing evaluation. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMP WAMEX reports:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 DMP; • 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 DMP could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gold-copper mineralisation identified by the Company's 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 drilling programmes at both the Minyari and WACA deposits 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 DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.