

TIM'S DOME IP SURVEY IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE GOLD-COPPER TARGETS RC DRILLING PROGRAMME COMMENCES

Highlights

- Significant geophysical target extending 1,000m x 350m identified under shallow sand cover following induced polarisation (IP) survey on the eastern side of Tim's Dome.
- Tim's Dome is part of the same geological structure which hosts the neighbouring world class Telfer gold-copper-silver deposit which has produced over 12 Moz of gold.
- Location of IP target accords with Antipa's existing Telfer analogue interpretation for Tim's Dome.
- Reverse circulation (RC) drilling targeting IP anomalies commenced 17 September.
- RC drilling also planned to follow up additional 2018 IP anomalies, untested historic (2002) IP anomalies and additional high-grade Telfer reef style targets.

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) ("Antipa", "the Company") is pleased to announce it has identified a number of priority drill targets from the recently completed Tim's Dome gradient array induced polarisation (GAIP) survey. Tim's Dome is located in the prospective Paterson Province, 12km along strike of Newcrest's world class Telfer gold-copper-silver mine in northern Western Australia which has produced over 12Moz (Figure 2).

In total, eleven targets have been identified at Tim's Dome for RC drill testing from both the recent GAIP survey and historical exploration data as outlined below and in Figure 1. An RC drill programme consisting of up to 7,000m has commenced to test these targets.

2018 Gradient Array IP Survey

An historic 2002 GAIP electrical geophysical survey successfully "mapped" the distribution of gold-copper mineralisation on the western side of Tim's Dome (see below). Based on this success, Antipa carried out a large GAIP survey to identify mineralisation on the highly prospective, but underexplored and shallowly covered, eastern side of Tim's Dome. This survey covered an area of approximately 5.4km north-south by 1.2km east-west and identified five priority target areas for drill testing (Figure 1), with a further five targets also derived from the 2002 survey.

The largest of these IP anomalies represents a target for Telfer reef style high-grade gold ± copper mineralisation (Figure 1 and 3). Key characteristics are:

- Size of approximately 1,000m x 350m, which is comparable with Telfer's larger reefs;
- Interpreted host rocks equivalent to those which host Telfer's Middle Vale and E-Reefs;
- Comparable structural environment to Telfer indicated by bedding conformable eastern limit, western limit of anomaly oblique to bedding, east-west cross-cutting structures and bedding strike flexure, all of which are favourable for creating fluid conduits for gold ± copper deposition; and
- Concealed beneath 3 to 5m of shallow wind-blown sand and lateritic cover.

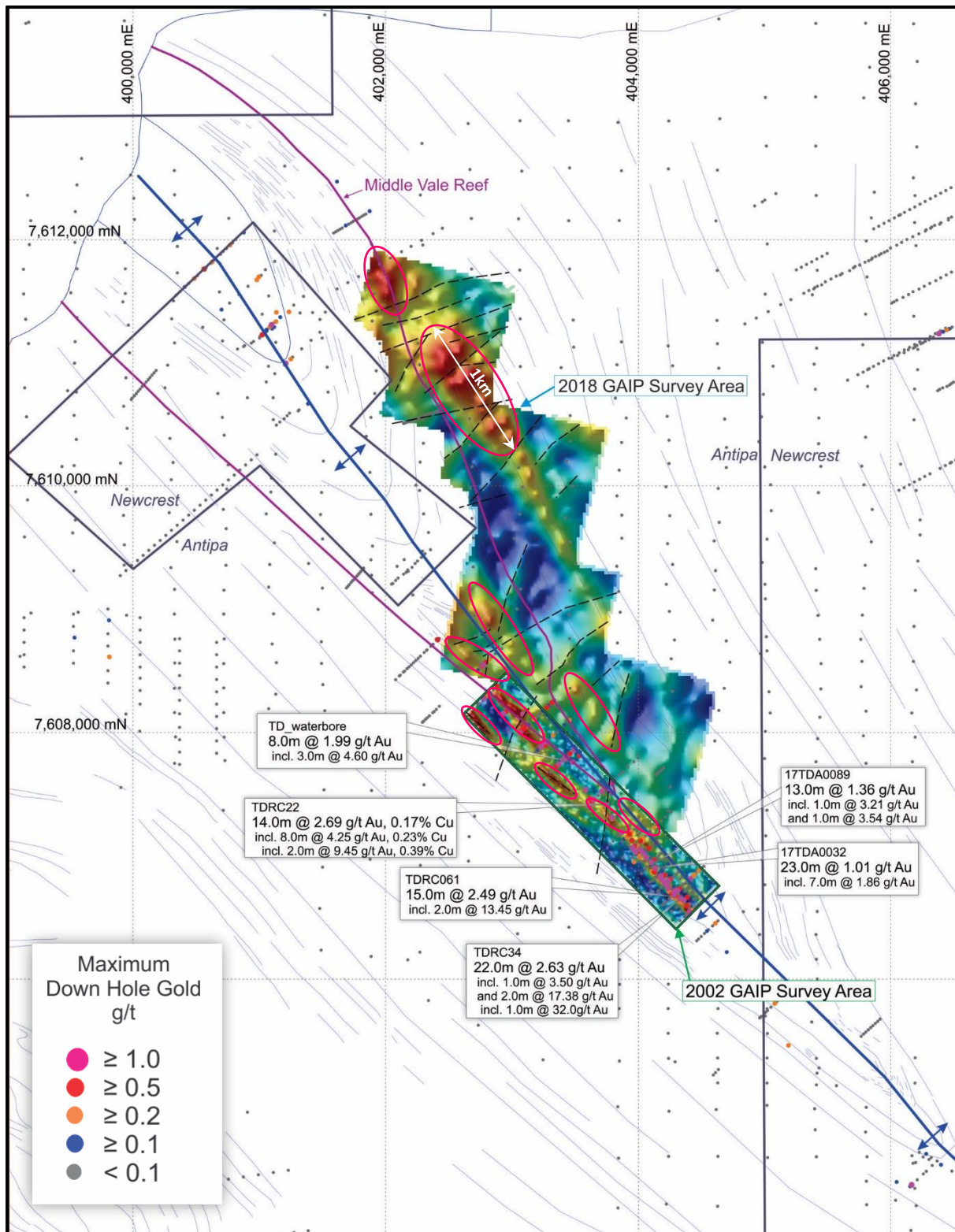


Figure 1: Tim’s Dome plan showing the 2018 and 2022 GAIP survey areas, results and targets, maximum down hole gold values, significant drill intersections, key interpreted geological features (i.e. interpreted Middle Vale Siltstone/Reef location, bedding traces, domal axis and faults) and tenement boundaries. Note: Refer to Figures 4 and 5 respectively for individual images for both the maximum down hole gold and GAIP results. Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 coordinates, 2km grid.

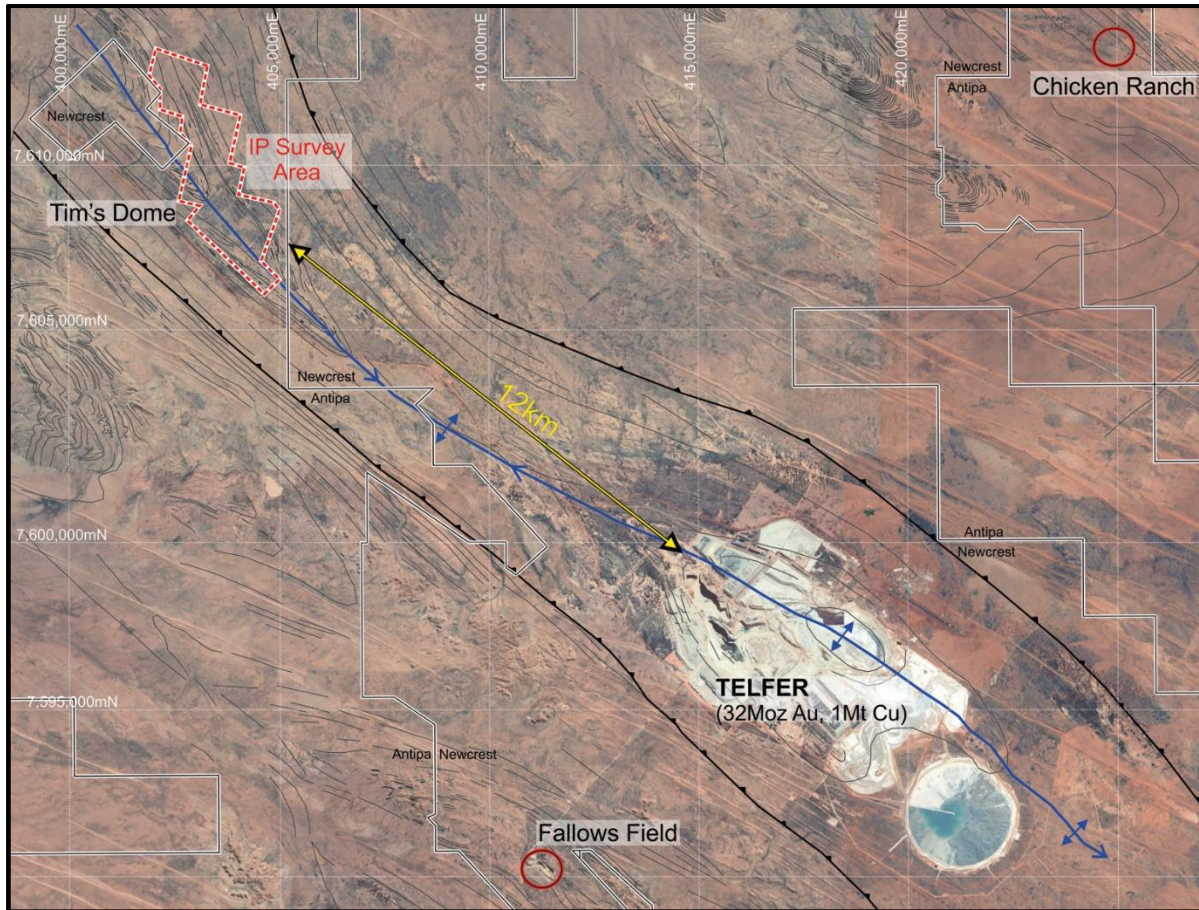


Figure 2: Satellite image showing location of Tim's Dome in relation to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine, the GAIP (2018 + 2002) survey limits, key interpreted geological features (i.e. bedding traces, domal axis and faults) and tenement boundaries. NB: Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 5km grid.

2002 Gradient Array IP Survey

In 2002 Mt Burgess Mining N.L. completed a narrow GAIP survey covering an area of approximately 2.4km NW-SE by 480m SW-NE restricted to the known, drill defined, corridor of gold-copper mineralisation on the western side of Tim's Dome (Figure 1). This 2002 survey demonstrated an excellent correlation between the known steeply dipping mineralised corridor and linear IP chargeability anomalies, thereby supporting the application of GAIP across the broader Tim's Dome area (Figures 1, 4 and 5). Five untested IP targets from this survey are planned for follow up during the current RC drilling programme.

Prospective High-Grade Telfer Reef Style Resource Targets on Western Side

Interpretation of previously completed drilling has defined a high-grade gold ± copper Telfer reef style target with a 1km strike length along the western side of Tim's Dome (Figure 1). Two, or more, shallowly dipping and gently south plunging reef horizons grading up to 32 g/t gold are interpreted to occur within a strike extensive (+4km) steeply dipping mineralised conduit. These reefs also represent targets along the Tim's Dome axis and eastern-limb regions which are coincident with the identified IP anomalies generated by the 2002 and 2018 GAIP surveys. These various targets are planned for testing during the current RC drilling programme.

Tim's Dome Background

Historic exploration at Tim's Dome has predominantly focused on the western side of the dome which is sub-cropping and generally has low to moderate grade gold mineralisation within a steeply dipping corridor (Figure 1). The potential for high-grade shallow dipping Telfer reef style gold targets has largely been overlooked during previous exploration, particularly on the sand covered eastern limb of the dome which is the most prospective region for high-grade gold mineralisation (Figures 3).

Telfer's pre-mining endowment has been estimated at +30 million ounces of gold and +1.4 million tonnes of copper (+ silver). Telfer's high-grade bedding parallel reef style mineralisation (i.e. E-Reefs, Middle Vale Reef, M-Reefs) have been estimated to account for 14 million ounces of gold, with historical reef production grades typically ranging between 5 to 15 g/t gold. Due to inherent structural controls, this high-grade reef style mineralisation is best developed on the eastern side of the Telfer Dome (Figures 3).

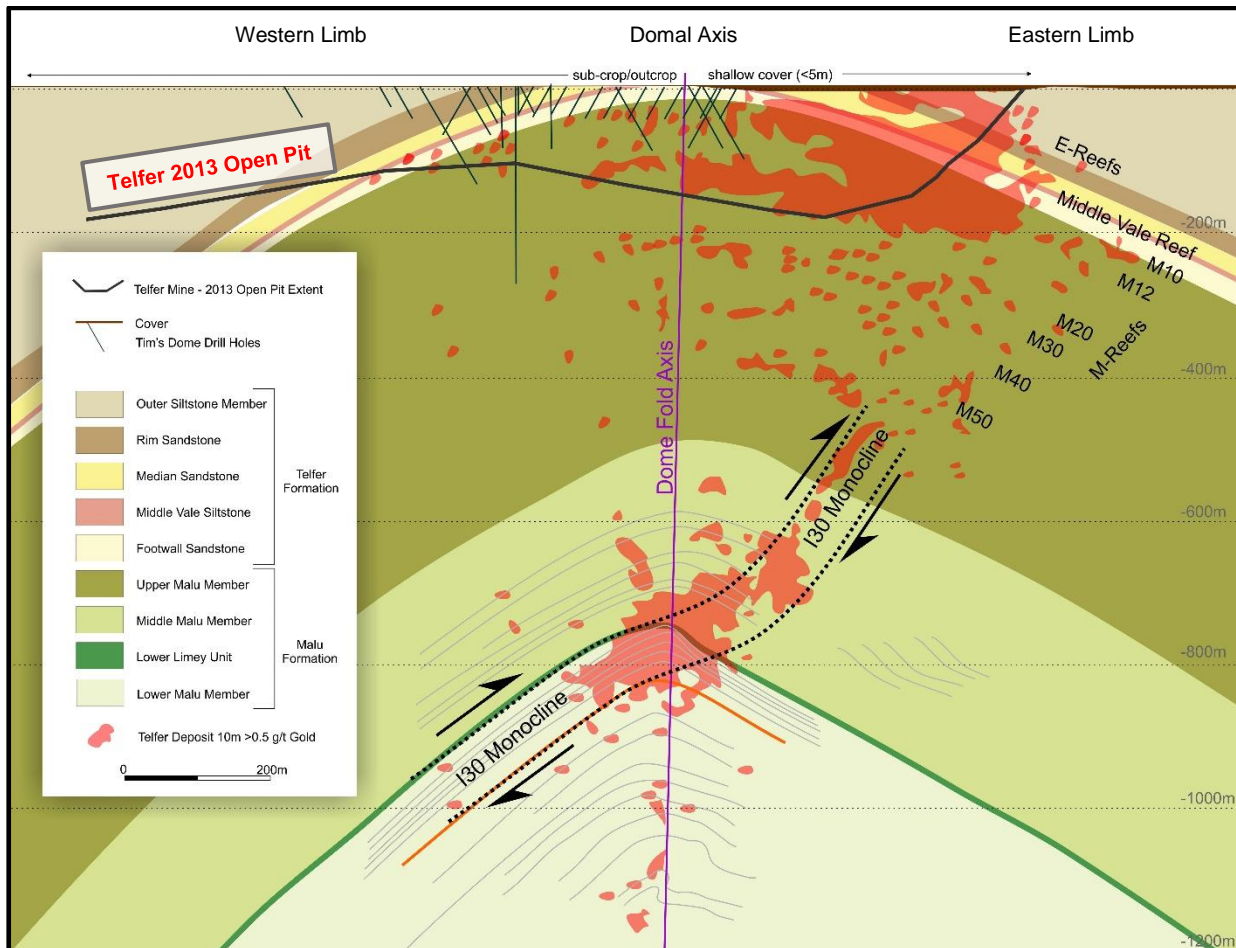


Figure 3: Tim's Dome 29,300 North and Telfer Main Dome cross sections superimposed (200m grid). Telfer gold mineralisation, including reefs, shown in red and black traces are Tim's Dome drill holes. Shows drilling almost exclusively focussed on the sub-cropping western side of Tim's Dome, whilst Telfer high-grade Reef and vein style conceptual targets on eastern side of Tim's Dome, beneath shallow sand cover, remain untested. Telfer I30 Monocline and Oakerover Vein conceptual targets also untested. Note: Telfer Main Dome interpreted cross section source University of Western Australia, Centre for Exploration Targeting, 2013. Superimposed on Tim's Dome 29,300N Local Grid cross section by rotating 14° anticlockwise to align Tim's Dome and Telfer Dome fold axes and Malu-Telfer Formation contact.

Tim's Dome is a direct Telfer analogue and the high-grade Telfer reef and vein style gold \pm copper mineralisation potential is significant with greater than eight strike kilometres of the highly prospective eastern Malu–Telfer Formation contact region remaining untested. Key features of Tim's Dome are:

- Re-emergence of the Telfer Dome structures and Telfer mine host sequence;
- Key host rocks (i.e. Malu and Telfer Formations), key formation contacts remain poorly tested on both sides of Tim's Dome;
- 8km long steeply dipping "axial" corridor of gold-copper mineralisation where the Telfer Dome structure re-emerges together with the Telfer mine host geological sequence;
- Potential for high-grade gold \pm copper mineralisation remains largely untested, including;
 - High-grade bedding parallel, shallow dipping reef and moderate to steep dipping vein style targets beneath shallow sand cover on eastern side of Tim's Dome, within the steeply dipping mineralised corridor located on the western side of Tim's Dome and along the axis of the dome; and
 - Telfer I30 Monocline style and cross-cutting Oakover Vein conceptual targets.
- Existing drilling is spatially/trend restricted, depth challenged and widely spaced;
 - Drilling almost exclusively focussed on possibly the least prospective, sub-cropping western side of Tim's Dome;
 - Limited broad spaced drill testing (i.e. historically 200 to 500m sections);
 - Average vertical hole depth just 45m; and
 - Only 17 holes deeper than 140m below the surface across 8km of strike.
- Significant areas of thin desert sand cover with ineffective surface geochemical sampling and/or shallow (4 to 8m depth) geochemical style drilling.

Portion of the Tim's Dome Drilling Programme Western Australian Government Funded

The Company has received funding approval for \$148,000 from the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme ('EIS') for exploration at Tim's Dome. The government funding relates to 2018 exploration activities at Tim's Dome and considers the completion of a 25 hole RC drilling programme for up to approximately 4,000m to be 50% EIS co-funded.

The Company would like to acknowledge the ongoing support provided by the Western Australian Government through its EIS programme for the Company's exploration programmes. The EIS co-funded drilling programme preferentially funds high quality, technical and economically based projects that promote new exploration concepts and are assessed by a panel based on geoscientific and exploration targeting merit.

Next Steps

RC drill testing has commenced, samples will be batched and sent for assay on a regular basis. Results will be announced periodically as assays are received.

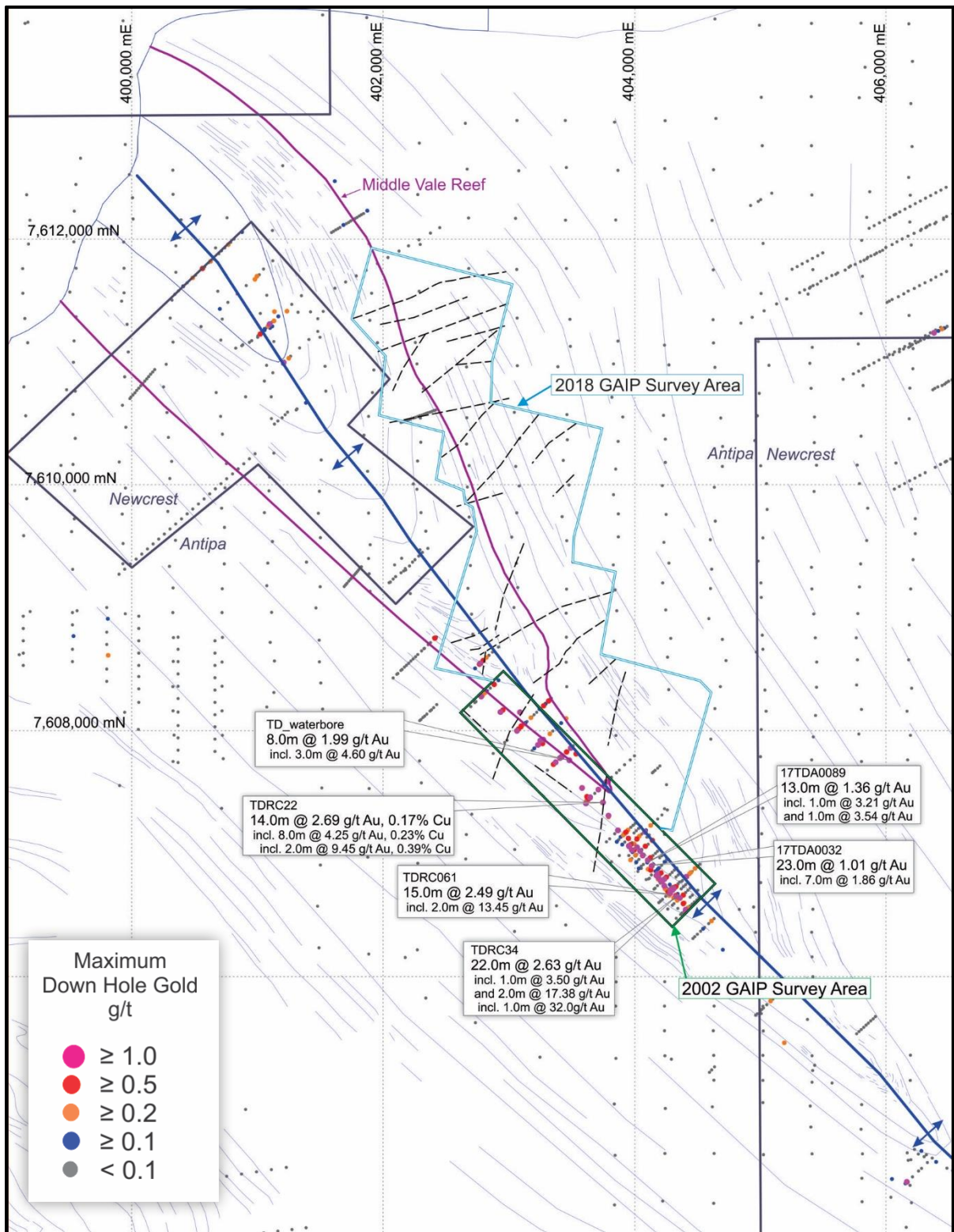


Figure 4: Tim's Dome plan showing the 2018 and 2022 GAIP survey areas, maximum down hole gold values, significant drill intersections, key interpreted geological features (i.e. interpreted Middle Vale Siltstone/Reef location, bedding traces, domal axis and faults) and tenement boundaries. Note: Refer to Figures 1 and 5 respectively for images showing the maximum down hole gold and GAIP results combined and the GAIP results alone. Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 2km grid.

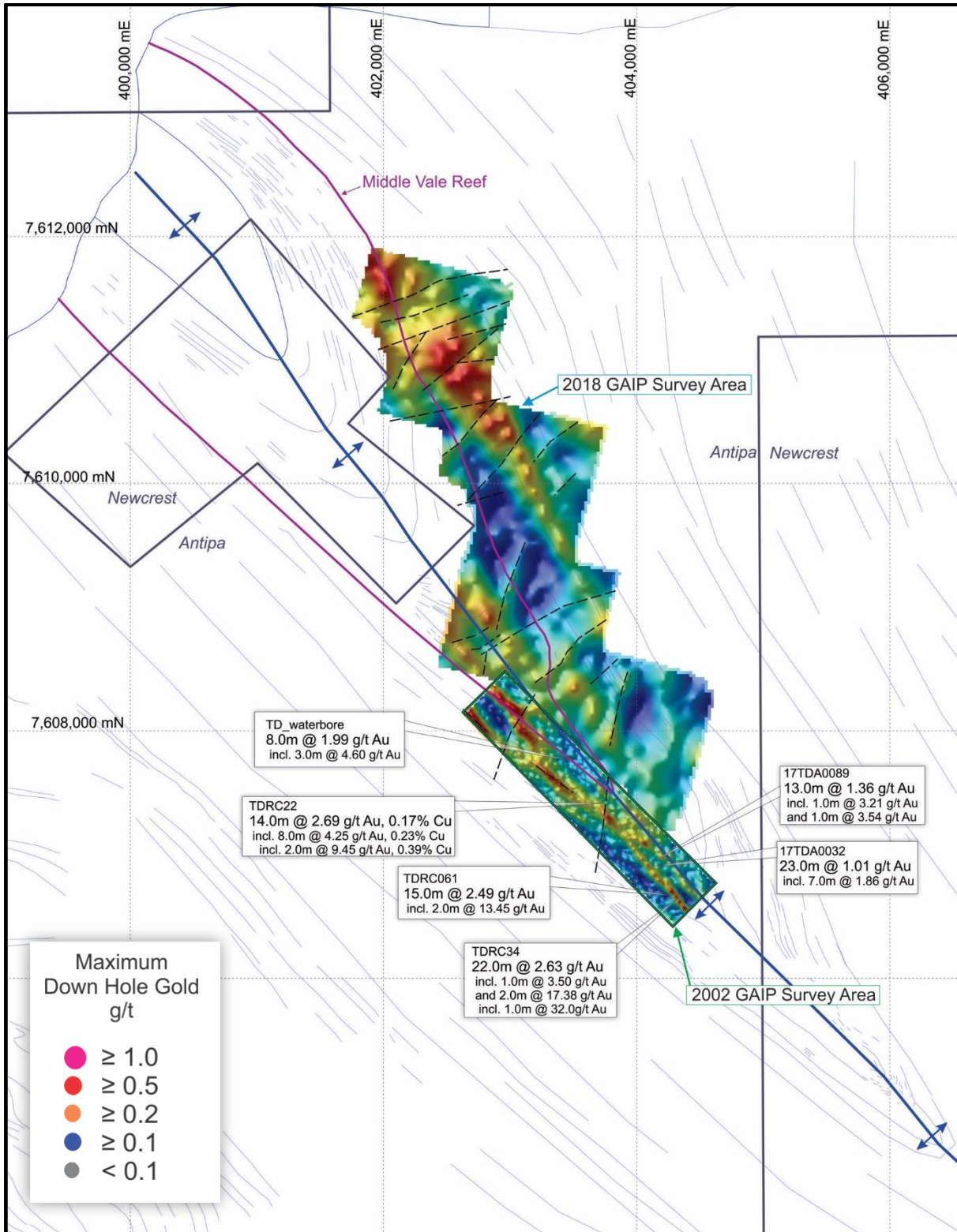


Figure 5: Tim's Dome plan showing the 2018 and 2002 GAIP survey areas and results, significant drill intersections, key interpreted geological features (i.e. interpreted Middle Vale Siltstone/Reef location, bedding traces, domal axis and faults) and tenement boundaries. Note: Refer to Figures 1 and 4 respectively for images showing the maximum down hole gold and GAIP results combined and the maximum down hole gold data alone. Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 2km grid.

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

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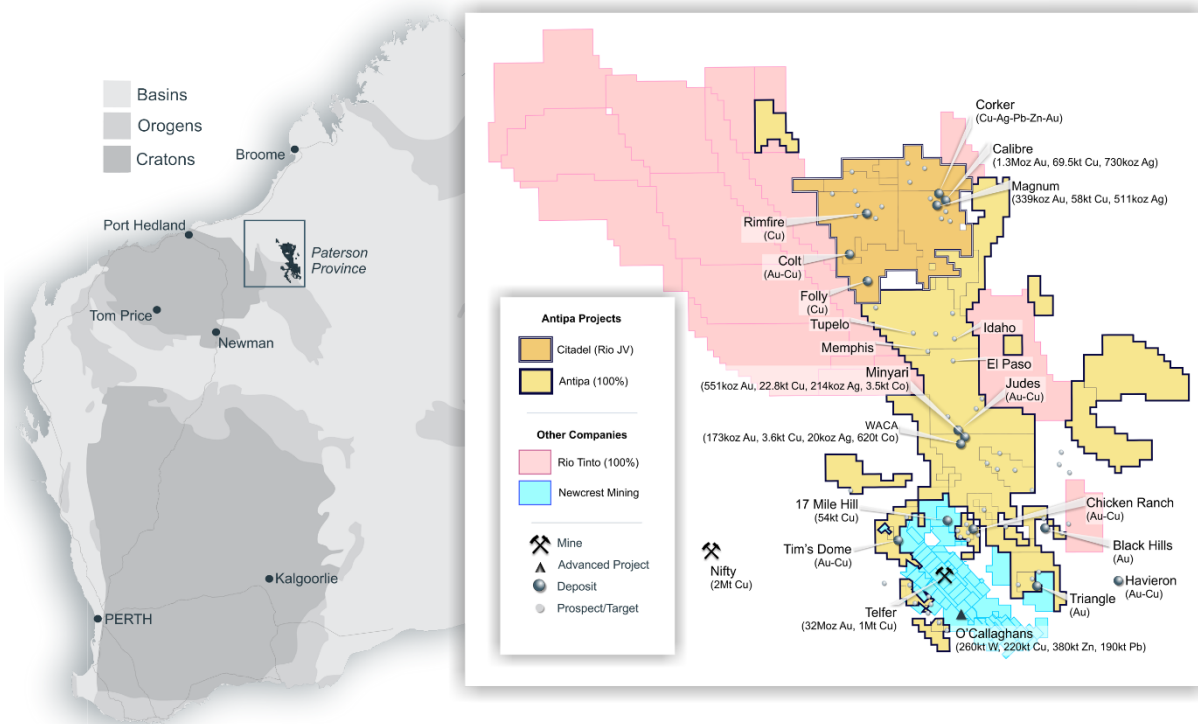
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About Antipa Minerals:

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 5,785km² of exploration licences in the Paterson Province of Western Australia, including a 1,335km² package of prospective granted exploration licences 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 1,310km² 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 831km² and the Company owns a further 312km² of exploration licences (including both granted licences 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.

Various information in this report which relates to Tim's Dome area Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements:

- Report entitled "*New Gold Opportunity - Tim's Dome South*" created on 22 September 2016;
- Report entitled "*North Telfer and Paterson projects – Exploration Update*" created on 16 October 2017;
- Report entitled "*Tim's Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results*" created on 31 January 2018;
- Report entitled "*RIU Explorers Conference Presentation*" created on 27 March 2018;
- Report entitled "*Updated Corporate Presentation April 2018*" created on 12 April 2018;
- Report entitled "*WA Govt Exploration Drilling Grants increase to \$710,000*" created on 31 May 2018;
- Report entitled "*Major Exploration Campaign Commences*" created on 25 June 2018;
- Report entitled "*2018 Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 July 2018; and
- Report entitled "*2018-19 Exploration Programme Overview and Update - August*" created on 15 August 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.

TIM'S DOME AREA – 2018 INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) SURVEY:

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>NOTE: For detailed descriptions of the JORC Criteria for the various Tim's Dome region exploration programmes completed between 1984 to 2006 and in 2017, some of which are referred to in this public disclosure, refer to the Company's public disclosure (ASX and Antipa Minerals Website http://antipaminerals.com.au/) reports entitled "New Gold Opportunity - Tim's Dome South" created on 22 September 2016 and "Tim's Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results" created on 31 January 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling. <p><u>2018 Antipa Minerals Ltd Induced Polarisation Survey:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground based 2018 Induced Polarisation survey was undertaken by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. The IP survey employed the following equipment and sampling techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey Type = Induced Polarisation; Array = Gradient; Number of Arrays = 4; Rx spacing = 50m, with recordings also taken at 100m, 150m and 200m spacings; Receiver line spacing = 100m; Transmitter dipole spacing = 2400m; Domain = Time Domain; Cycle = 0.125 Hz; Resultant final output = Apparent Chargeability (Milliseconds) and Apparent Resistivity (Ohm.m). <p><u>2002 Mt Burgess N.L. Induced Polarisation Survey:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground based 2002 Induced Polarisation survey was undertaken by Fugro Ground Surveys, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. For full of the Tim's Dome South deposit Mt Burgess Mining N.L. historic Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX report A066297 (2002).
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"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.
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"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.
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"> The ground Induced Polarisation (IP) survey was undertaken by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. The survey was carried out using a gradient array configuration with 50m spaced receiver electrodes and 100m spaced survey lines. A total of 4 gradient arrays were surveyed for a total of 7.2 km². The Induced Polarisation equipment consisted of Transmitter(s) and Receiver apparatus. A motor generator drove the transmitter supplying up to 50.0 kva continuous power. Electrodes were used to inject a stable current. The secondary voltage, denoted Vs, was nominally measured every 50 metres, using a Search Ex 32 Channel receiver. The receiver was used to take all of the data for the survey. From the Vs Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability were derived. The decay curve was separated into pre-programmed windows. Stack size was typically 20 cycles. This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. IP Stations were determined by a standard hand-held Garmin GPS. The IP survey coordinates are in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. Local IP survey coordinates are for the purposes of line and station reference points. This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IP survey line spacing was 100m. IP receiver electrodes were spaced at 50m, with recordings also taken at 100m, 150m and 200m spacings. This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All digital IP data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data manager Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IP survey data is located within Antipa Resources Ltd Exploration License E45/4565 (granted) and Kitchener Resources Pty Ltd (a wholly owned Antipa subsidiary) Exploration License E45/2526 (granted). Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in both E45/4565 and E45/2526. A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Yandal Investments Pty Ltd (Yandal) on the sale of product on all metals applies to tenement E45/2526 as a condition of an Agreement with Yandal in relation to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Company's Paterson Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenements E45/4565 and E45/2526, including the Tim's Dome South deposit, are 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 of work. • Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. • The tenements are all in 'good standing' with the Western Australian DMIRS. • There are no known impediments exist, including to obtain a licence to operate in the area.
<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 Tim's Dome South deposit was a greenfield discovery by Duval Mining Corporation during the early 1980's. • Exploration of the Tim's Dome region has involved the following companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duval Mining Corp. (1984 to 1985); • Battle Mountain Inc. (1986); • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1987 to 1990); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991); • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1991 to 1995); • Mount Burgess Mining Company NL (1997); • Normandy Exploration Limited (1999 to 2000); • Mount Burgess Mining Company NL (2001 to 2002); • Newcrest Mining Limited (2003); • Barrick Gold Limited (2005 to 2006); and • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2015 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Tim's Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publicly available reports. • All the various technical Tim's Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tim’s Dome is interpreted to represent the re-emergence, due to a fold plunge reversal, of the Telfer Main Dome. • Tim’s Dome anticlinal axis which plunges shallowly to the southeast with fold limbs that dip between 30° to 70°. • Tim’s Dome is truncated to the northwest by Crofton Granite with the domal trend re-emerging to the north of this granite intrusion within the Company’s tenement E45/2525. • Stratigraphy within Tim’s Dome includes rock units which host the world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver deposit, including the quartz rich Malu Formation and carbonate bearing Telfer Member, with the overlying carbonate bearing Puntapunta Formation also identified by drilling. • Tim’s Dome South Deposit: Gold ± copper mineralisation is best developed on the western side of a northwest striking mineralised quartz vein to stockwork corridor greater than 4km long which hosts several sub-parallel and cross-cutting and flat-lying/reef gold trends across a zone up to approximately 200m in width which is dominated by northwest striking, moderate to steeply southwest dipping mineralised veins, however less abundant orthogonal northeast striking mineralised veins are also present. • In general, the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angle to the overall mineralised zones. Therefore, the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate between 50% to 80% true width.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All appropriate maps and IP sections (with scales) and tabulations of survey parameters are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported. Additional significant results can be found in previous WA DMP 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 DMP WAMEX publicly available reports. The details of the Tim’s Dome South deposit Mt Burgess Mining N.L. historic Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX report A066297 (2002). The details of the Tim’s Dome South deposit Mt Burgess Mining N.L. historic high-resolution ground magnetic survey can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX report A066297 (2002). Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density. Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WAMEX reports. Limited information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WAMEX reports. No metallurgical test-work results are available for the Tim’s Dome deposits.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned further work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing review and interpretations of the historical Tim’s Dome exploration data; Reconnaissance field exploration to validate existing surface mapping, sampling and drillhole locations; and Planning and future execution of exploration activities to identify both depth and lateral extensions to potential high-grade gold mineralisation. 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.