MEDIA RELEASE
29 September 2016

ANTIPAMINERALS

NORTH TELFER PROJECT – MINYARI DRILLING UPDATE No. 4

69m at 4.07 g/t gold including 3m at 24.05 g/t gold

Latest assay results returned (18 drillholes) for Minyari Phase 1 Reverse Circulation drilling programme deliver further high grade gold ± copper intersections:

Drillhole 16MYC0045
69.0m at 4.07 g/t gold (uncut), or 69.0m at 3.75 g/t gold (with a 30 g/t top-cut applied), and 0.07% copper from 92.0m down-hole
including
4.0m at 8.89 g/t gold and 0.24% copper from 93.0m down-hole
also including
1.0m at 21.50 g/t gold from 96.0m down-hole
including
3.0m at 24.05 g/t gold and 0.41% copper from 110.0m down-hole
also including
1.0m at 52.27 g/t gold from 112.0m down-hole
including
3.0m at 9.68 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 121.0m down-hole
including
3.0m at 10.05 g/t gold and 0.03% copper from 128.0m down-hole
including
2.0m at 12.55 g/t gold and 0.02% copper from 134.0m down-hole

Drillhole 16MYC0041
7.0m at 7.59 g/t gold and 4.90% copper from 184.0m down-hole
including
4.0m at 10.49 g/t gold and 7.38% copper from 185.0m down-hole
also including
1.0m at 24.98 g/t gold and 6.65% copper from 187.0m down-hole

Drillhole 16MYC0044
13.0m at 3.79 g/t gold and 0.43% copper from 105.0m down-hole
including
5.0m at 8.07 g/t gold and 0.84% copper from 109.0m down-hole
also including
2.0m at 12.08 g/t gold and 1.29% copper from 110.0m down-hole

Drillhole 16MYC0046
5.0m at 5.30 g/t gold and 0.04% copper from 91.0m down-hole

(All of the intersections above are down-hole widths and uncut, unless specified otherwise)

Corporate Directory

Stephen Power
Executive Chairman
Roger Mason
Managing Director
Mark Rodda
Non-Executive Director
Peter Buck
Non-Executive Director
Gary Johnson
Non-Executive Director

Company Projects

Citadel Project covering 1,335km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences in the World-Class under-explored Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia. Rio Tinto may earn up to a 75% Interest in the Citadel Project by funding exploration expenditure of $60m.

North Telfer Project covering an additional 1,310km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences located approximately 20km north of the Telfer mine, including the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA deposits.

Paterson Project covering an additional 1,631km^2 of prospective granted exploration licences and 80km^2 of exploration licence applications located as close as 3km from the Telfer mine.

Minyari 2016 Phase 1 Reverse Circulation Drilling Programme – Update No 4

Australian precious and base metal exploration company Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX:AZY) is pleased to announce results and findings from recent exploration activities at its Minyari prospect, forming part of the North Telfer Project located in the world-class Proterozoic Paterson Province.

Note that orientations referred to in this report are in Minyari Local Grid.

Phase 1 Objectives Satisfied – Next Steps:

Objectives Satisfied

The objectives of the Phase 1 drilling programme as previously announced were satisfied with:

- Significant high-grade gold ± copper mineralisation intersected at the Minyari deposit along a 300m strike length;
- high-grade gold ± copper mineralisation at Minyari intersected from near surface to a vertical depth of 260m with historical drilling intersecting high-grade gold-copper-silver mineralisation to > 580m vertically below the surface; and
- successful investigation across approximately 1,000m of strike with reconnaissance RC drillholes at Induced Polarisation (**IP**) anomalies approximately 300m south (i.e. 16MYC0036) and 250m north (i.e. 16MYC0030) of the main Minyari deposit region showing encouraging indications for significant gold-copper mineralisation (Figures 1 to 12).

Opportunities for Deposit Extensions and Additional Targets

The results provide good opportunities for deposit extensions and additional discoveries:

- Analysis of the existing Minyari deposit drilling has identified gold-copper mineralisation targets in undrilled areas between 150 to +580 vertical metres below the surface at Minyari (i.e. mineralisation extensions both down dip and also down plunge);
- the thick and very high grade gold mineralisation intersected by 16MYC0045 (i.e. 69.0m at 4.07 g/t gold (uncut) and 0.07% copper from 92.0m down-hole) appears to be have some similarities to the high-grade Oakover Vein geometry at the Telfer deposit and requires further investigation; and
- the encouraging reconnaissance IP anomaly drillholes provide evidence for further possible regions of gold-copper mineralisation in the 3.5 to 4.0km corridor from south of Minyari and north to the Jude's prospect.

Next Steps

Given the significant size and high gold grade of the Minyari deposit a Phase 2 drilling and exploration programme is in the planning phase. The programme is currently anticipated to commence prior to the end of calendar 2016 and include the following:

- Follow up RC drilling within the Minyari deposit for several high-grade gold ± copper mineralisation trends remaining open along strike, down dip and/or down plunge (Figures 1 to 4);
- Follow up diamond drilling within the Minyari deposit to investigate targets and extensions at depth;
- more detailed (Dipole-Dipole) infill IP within the 3.5 to 4.5km corridor which extends from south of the Minyari deposit to the Judes prospect area to the north, and also potentially the 800m long corridor between the Minyari and WACA deposits; and
- After completion and interpretation of the detailed IP, RC drilling within the extended 3.5 to 4.5km corridor south and north of the Minyari deposit.

An announcement of the detailed Phase 2 exploration programme will be made upon its finalisation.

Assay Highlights

Minyari high-grade drill intersections are annotated on the relevant diagrams and include the following selection of ≥ 10 gold grams-metres downhole intersections (i.e. "gmm" = grams per tonne gold x length of intercept in metres) (refer also to Table 2 and Figures 1 to 12).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
16MYC0041	184.00	191.00	7.00	7.59	4.90
including	185.00	189.00	4.00	10.49	7.38
also incl.	187.00	188.00	1.00	24.98	6.65
16MYC0042	144.00	163.00	19.00	0.84	0.39
16MYC0043	203.00	241.00	38.00	1.04	0.14
including	218.00	223.00	5.00	2.35	0.49
and	236.00	241.00	5.00	2.61	0.12
16MYC0043	261.00	270.00	9.00	1.53	0.08
including	267.00	270.00	3.00	3.68	0.11
16MYC0044	105.00	118.00	13.00	3.79	0.43
including	109.00	114.00	5.00	8.07	0.84
also incl.	110.00	112.00	2.00	12.08	1.29
16MYC0045	66.00	72.00	6.00	2.71	0.52
including	66.00	67.00	1.00	13.38	2.00
16MYC0045*	92.00	161.00	69.00	4.07	0.07
Or*	93.00	138.00	45.00	5.78	0.09
including	93.00	97.00	4.00	8.89	0.24
also incl.	96.00	97.00	1.00	21.50	0.00
and*	110.00	113.00	3.00	24.05	0.41
also incl.*	112.00	113.00	1.00	52.27	0.00
and	121.00	124.00	3.00	9.68	0.04
also incl.	123.00	124.00	1.00	12.48	0.00
and	128.00	131.00	3.00	10.05	0.03
also incl.	130.00	131.00	1.00	19.96	0.00
and	134.00	136.00	2.00	12.55	0.02
16MYC0046	91.00	96.00	5.00	5.30	0.04
including	92.00	93.00	1.00	10.07	0.06
Top-cut:					
16MYC0045*	92.00	161.00	69.00	3.75	0.07
Or*	93.00	138.00	45.00	5.29	0.09
and*	110.00	113.00	3.00	16.62	0.41
also incl.*	112.00	113.00	1.00	30.00	0.00

Note: No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold and/or copper

** Unless specified otherwise where a 30 g/t gold top-cut has been applied*

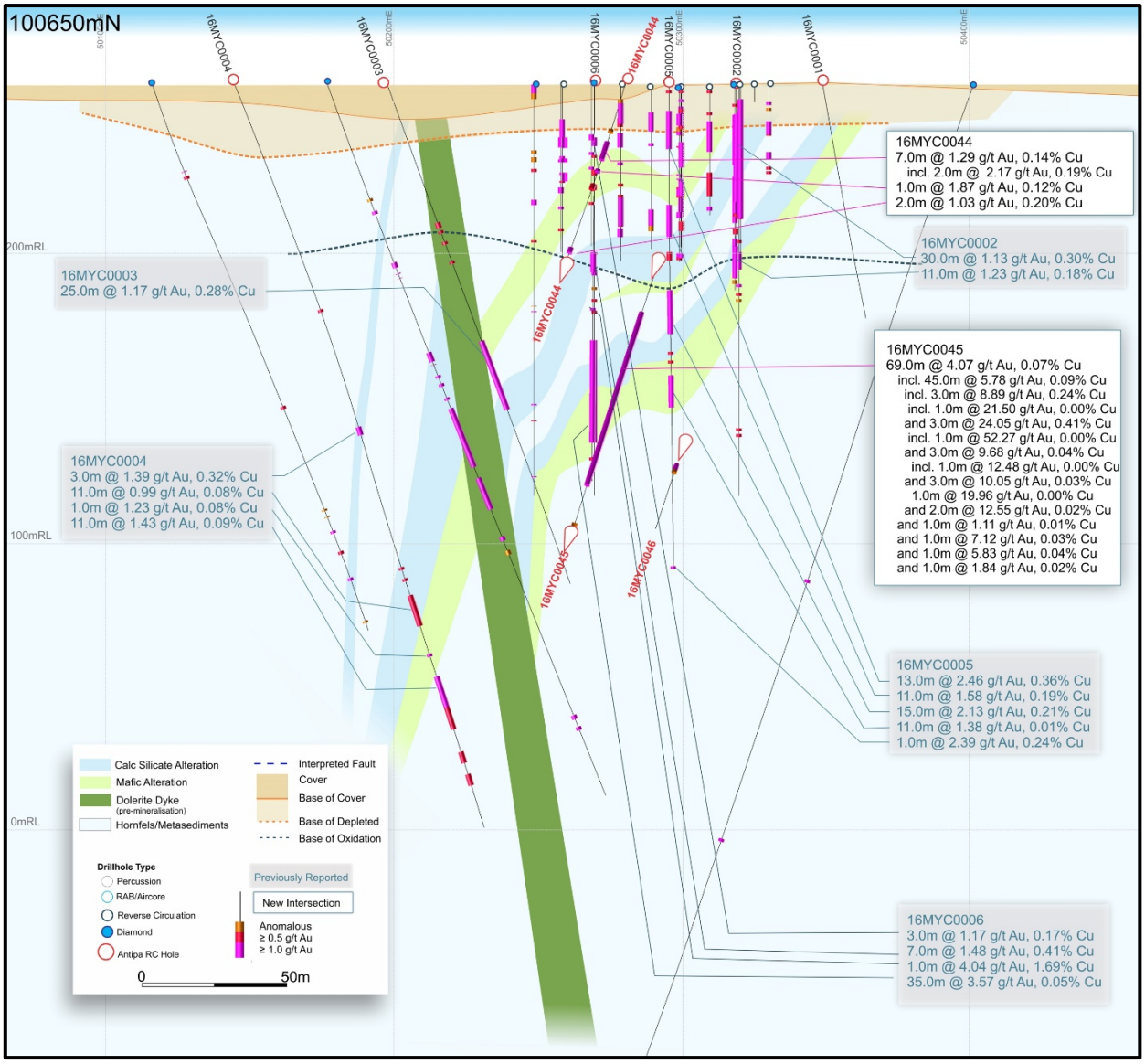


Figure 1: Minyari Deposit 11650N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) including 16MYC0045 (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

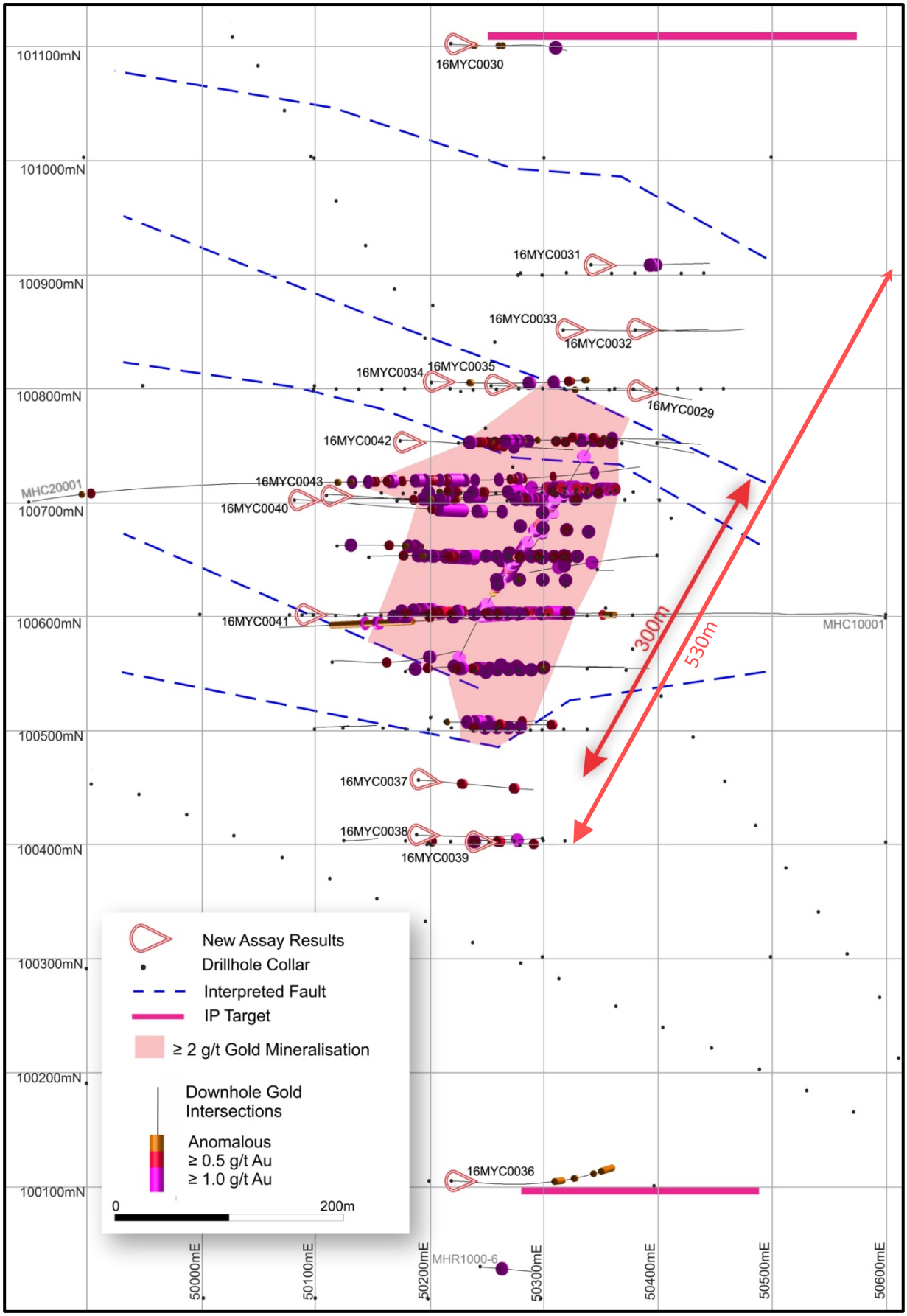


Figure 2: Minyari Deposit plan view showing drillhole locations and plan projection of approximate boundary of ≥ 2.0 g/t gold mineralisation. Note: Labelled 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes with new assay results.

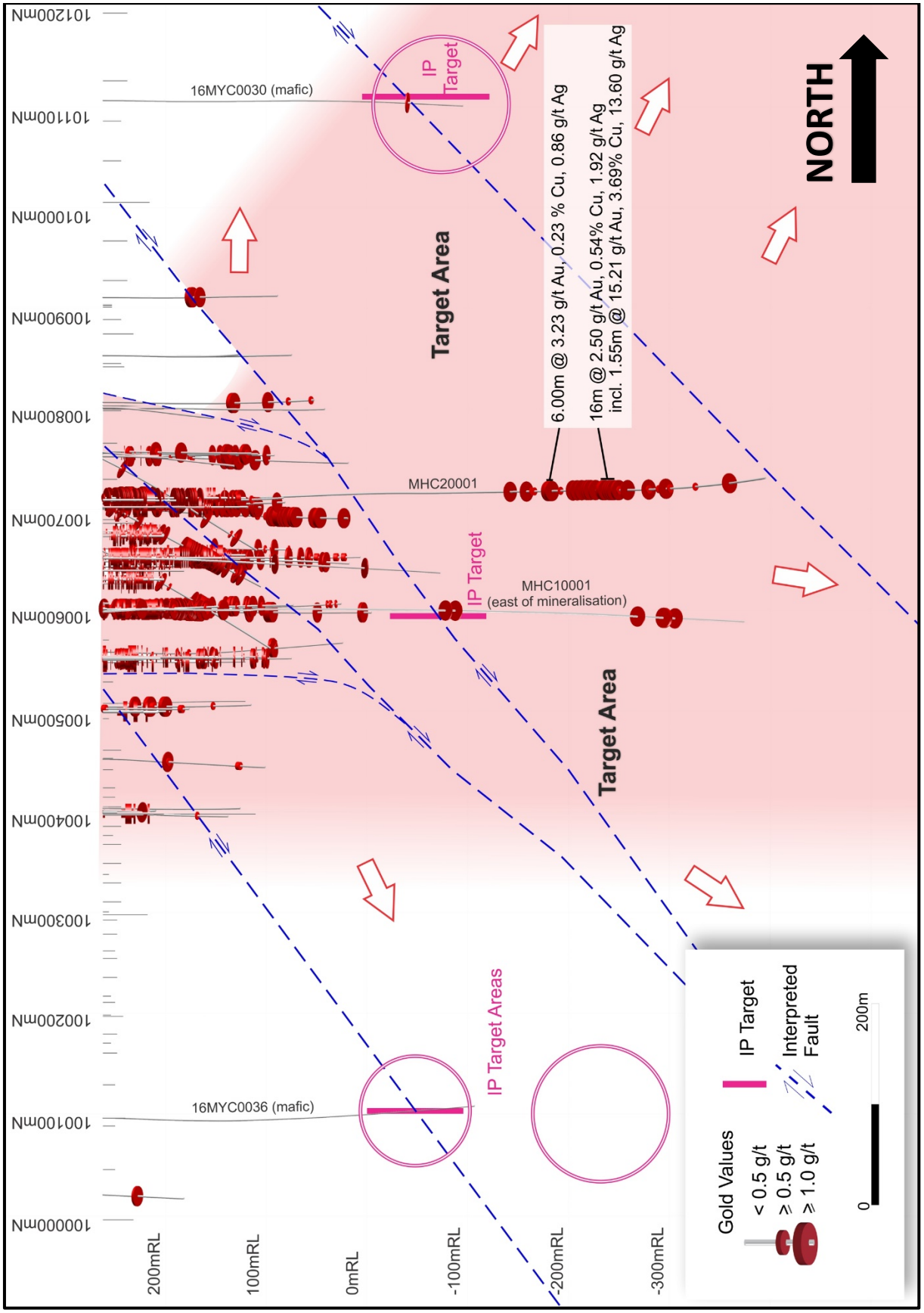


Figure 3: Minyari Deposit Long Section view (looking west) showing drillholes with gold grade bars and the deposit extensional target areas for gold-copper mineralisation, including the location of existing IP targets.
Note: Significant intersections in 2012 Newcrest diamond drillhole (DDH) MHC20001 more than 200m below nearest up dip drillhole. Note: 2008 Newcrest DDH MHC10001 drilled sub-parallel to bedding and located east and/or below reef style (i.e. bedding parallel) gold-copper mineralisation intersected by MHC20001.

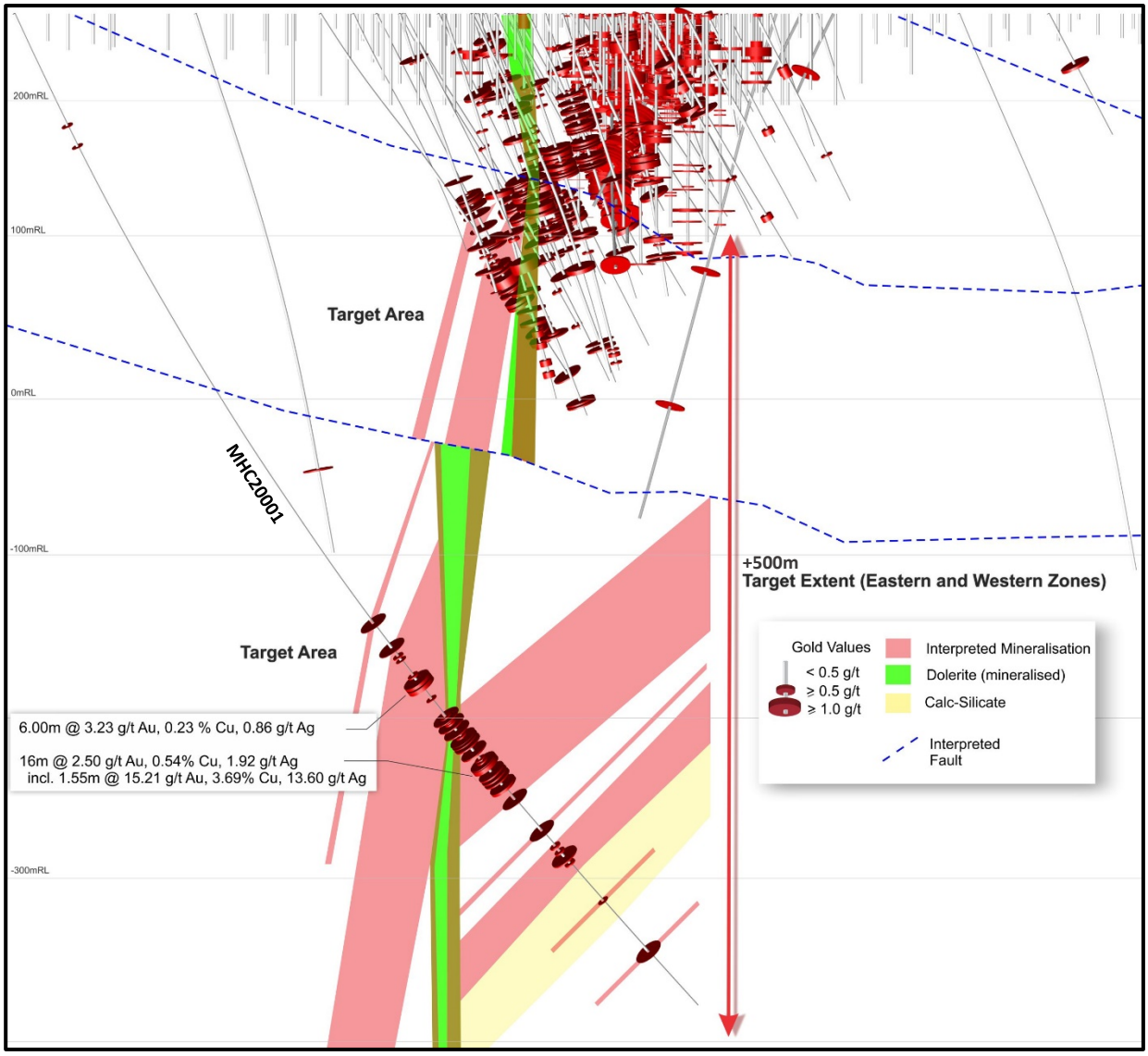


Figure 4: Minyari Deposit 11600N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section (oblique view looking 030°, i.e. approximately northeast) showing drillholes with gold grade bars and the deposit extensional target areas for gold-copper mineralisation (100m elevation grid).
Note: Significant intersections in 2012 Newcrest diamond drillhole (DDH) MHC20001 more than 200m below nearest up dip drillhole.

Technical Review

Geology

- Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant gold-copper mineralisation (Figures 1 to 12):
  - Up to a 300m strike length (with isolated +1 g/t gold intersections along an additional 400m of strike);
  - > 580m vertically below the surface (NB: Phase 1 tested to a vertical depth of 260m);
  - up to approximately 60m in thickness;
  - with the thickest zones of mineralisation variably occurring across a 150m strike length within a central zone of the deposit.
- The Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation:
  - Remains open down dip to the west;
  - potentially remains open along strike to the south, although apparently not as well developed, with +1 g/t drill hits occurring across a further 100m south of the main 300m zone;
  - appears to be constrained along strike to the north above the current drilling limits (i.e. 120 vertical metres); however isolated +1 g/t drill hits occur across a further 300m north of the main 300m zone; and
  - three orthogonal drillholes (i.e. 16MYC0044 to 46) were drilled toward 180° in order to investigate the potential for possible oblique to orthogonal mineralisation controls. The thick and very high grade gold mineralisation intersected by 16MYC0045 (i.e. 69.0m at 4.07 g/t gold (uncut) and 0.07% copper from 92.0m down-hole; true width between 45 to 55m) may be indicative of a scenario reminiscent of the high-grade Oakover Vein geometry at the Telfer deposit. However, further work is required to increase confidence with respect to the potential for 'orthogonal' high grade controls on the Minyari gold mineralisation.
- The gold-copper mineralisation zones broadly conform to the existing geological interpretation (refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17 August 2016) with the following key attributes (Figures 1 to 12):
  - A north-south striking, steeply dipping 10 to 35m wide variably mineralised dolerite dyke (possessing a definitive titanium and vanadium 'signature') has intruded a shear zone responsible for the steepening of bedding from east to west and offsetting mineralisation zones (west block up);
  - to the east of this dolerite (the 'Eastern Zone') the gold-copper mineralisation is hosted by lithologies interpreted to be equivalent to the Telfer Formation consisting of tightly folded, thickly interbedded rocks, dominated by intensely hydrothermally altered calcsilicates (calcite and dolomite), 'mafic altered' meta-sediments and hornfels;
  - folds in the Eastern Zone plunge 15 to 20° to the northeast (030°);
  - a steeply dipping 60 to 70m wide corridor hosts multiple stacked high grade reef style gold mineralisation and associated mineralised hydrothermal alteration between reefs;
  - to the west of the dolerite (the 'Western Zone') the same lithologies host several zones of gold-copper mineralisation which dip moderate to steeply to the southwest;
  - hydrothermal alteration related to the gold-copper mineralisation has an associated proximal arsenic-cobalt±calcium±sodium signature and distal barren potassium halo, which, in conjunction with downhole Televiewer optical logging, the existing Induced Polarisation data and detailed aeromagnetics, have facilitated refinement of the Minyari interpretation and also target identification;
  - several west-northwest trending cross, or conjugate, faults/shears appear to control and/or offset the mineralisation and hydrothermal alteration along strike and also potentially down dip; and

- these cross structures may also control the development and location of zones of very high grade gold mineralisation (e.g. 16MYC0045), a concept requiring further investigation.

Induced Polarisation Targets Drilling Results

The 2008 Newcrest Mining Ltd IP survey lacks 'resolution' due to a combination of the Pole-Dipole technique and very broad line spacing (i.e. +500m spaced lines). As a consequence the resultant 2008 chargeability anomalies, whilst apparently indicative of hydrothermal sulphide, are 'non-discrete'/broad in nature as were the resultant drill targets. More detailed Dipole-Dipole IP on closer line spacings is being planned to follow up the encouraging Phase 1 drill results and apparent effectives of the IP technique.

- 101100 North – 16MYC0030 (Figure 12a):
  - Isolated 369m deep Phase 1 RC drillhole investigated the IP chargeability anomaly approximately 250m north of the main region of Phase 1 drilling;
  - due to a sand dune 16MYC0030 could not be collared in the preferred location or direction. Additionally the hole dip dropped (from 70° to 80°) and as a result the hole remained in dolerite from 3 to 362m only clipping the western edge of the 350m east-west by 160m high IP target area 74m from the target's western edge;
  - Nevertheless 16MYC0030 provided indications of potentially being proximal to more significant gold-copper mineralisation, intersecting;
    - 2.00m at 2.03 g/t gold, 0.41% copper and elevated arsenic (from 313m downhole);
    - zones of disseminated and limited vein style sulphides (pyrite > chalcopyrite from 66 to 197m and again from 305 to 361m) which are generally related to mineralisation associated hydrothermal alteration; and
    - increasing hydrothermal alteration toward the bottom of the hole.
  - The 101100 North IP target remains poorly tested, with the majority of the IP target area modelled as being east of 16MYC0030 which is consistent with the updated geological interpretation.
- 100100 North – 16MYC0036 (Figure 12b):
  - Isolated 393m deep Phase 1 RC drillhole investigated the IP chargeability anomaly approximately 300m south of the main region of Phase 1 drilling;
  - 16MYC0030's dip dropped (from 65° to 75°) with the hole intersecting a dolerite (from 0 to 200m) followed by a mixed package of meta-sediments;
  - drillhole intersected the western portion of the 200m east-west by 90m high IP target area 70m from the target's western edge;
  - 16MYC0036 provided indications of potentially being proximal to more significant gold-copper mineralisation, intersecting;
    - cumulative intervals between 212 to 393m downhole of 65.0m at 0.08 g/t gold and 0.04% copper, including 1.0m at 0.49 g/t gold, 0.04% copper (from 355m downhole); and
    - zones of disseminated sulphides (pyrite > chalcopyrite from 78 to 105m and again from 150 to 373m), which are generally related to mineralisation associated hydrothermal alteration, which were increasing in intensity toward the bottom of the hole.
  - The 100100 North IP target remains poorly tested, with the majority of the IP target area undrilled and the main source of the IP anomaly potentially being off-line to the south as supported by aeromagnetic anomalies in this area and also historic RC drillhole MHR1000-6 (i.e. 20m at 0.21 gold and 0.02% copper including 2.0m at 1.13 g/t gold and 0.03% copper, from 20m downhole) located 80m south of 16MYC0036.

Minyari Deposit Extensional and Additional Target Areas

The opportunities for extending the Minyari deposit and additional targets include (Figures 2, 3, 4, 12a and 12b):

- Southern strike extensions;
- Western Zone mineralisation down-dip;
- additional Eastern Zone, and/or offset, reef positions below the limits of the main drilling area and above deep drillholes MHC20001 (Figures 3, 4 and 5) and MHC10001;
- mineralisation intersected at depth in MHC20001 and supported by 'near miss' MHC10001;
- dolerite hosted and related contact mineralisation down-dip and along strike;
- northern and southern IP chargeability anomalies (note that more detailed IP surveying is required to fine-tune target positions prior to follow-up drilling);
- the WACA gold ± copper deposit, located just 800m southwest of the Minyari deposit, has only one drillhole testing beneath the 600m long zone of WACA gold-copper mineralisation deeper than 90 vertical metres below the surface intersecting 15.0m at 4.64 g/t gold and 0.06% copper (i.e. MHC20002 from 333.0m downhole – Figure 6);
- the 3.5 to 4.0km corridor from south of Minyari to the Jude's prospect; and
- the region 'between' the Minyari and WACA deposits.

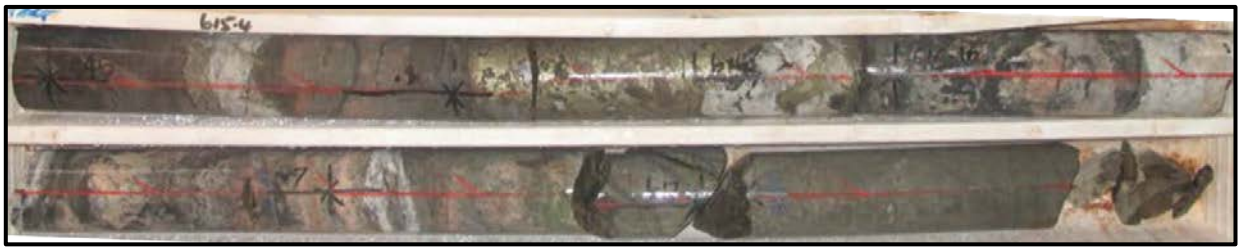


Figure 5: MHC20001 drilled in 2012 (615.80 to 616.16m) Minyari brecciated chalcopyrite-quartz-calcite vein similar to the Telfer mineralisation assemblages (0.36m at 41.55 g/t gold, 12.02% copper and 43.80 g/t silver).

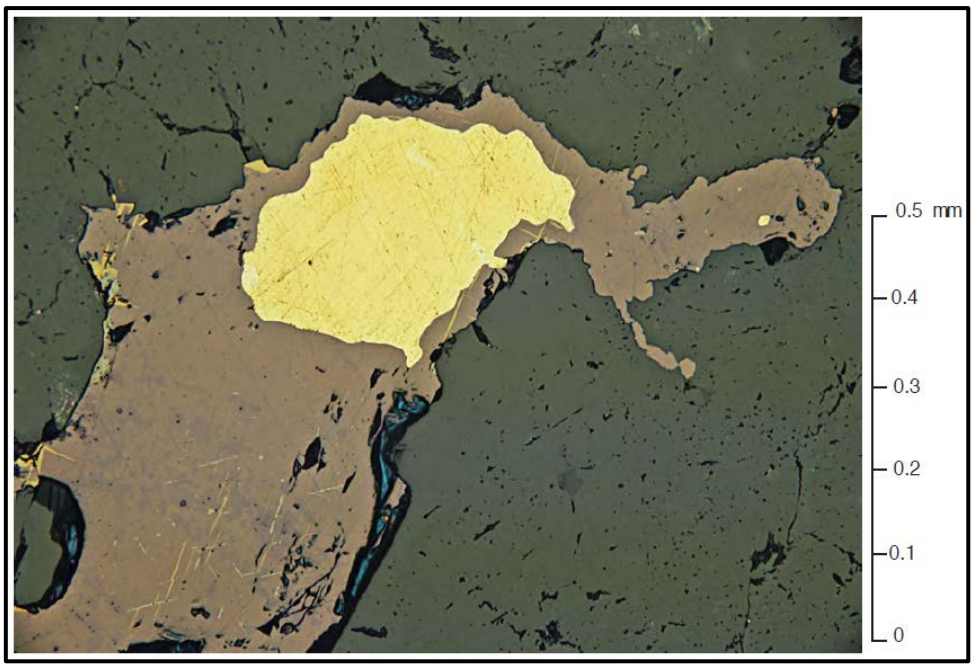


Figure 6: WACA 2012 diamond drillhole MHC20002 Polished thin section image (reflected plane polarized light) from interval 339.9 to 340.1m grading 0.20m @ 295.37 g/t gold, 2.28% copper and 19.4 g/t silver, showing native gold (bright yellow) as larger and smaller grains in bornite (Cu_5FeS_4) (mauvish brown), which seals thin fractures with associated chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$).

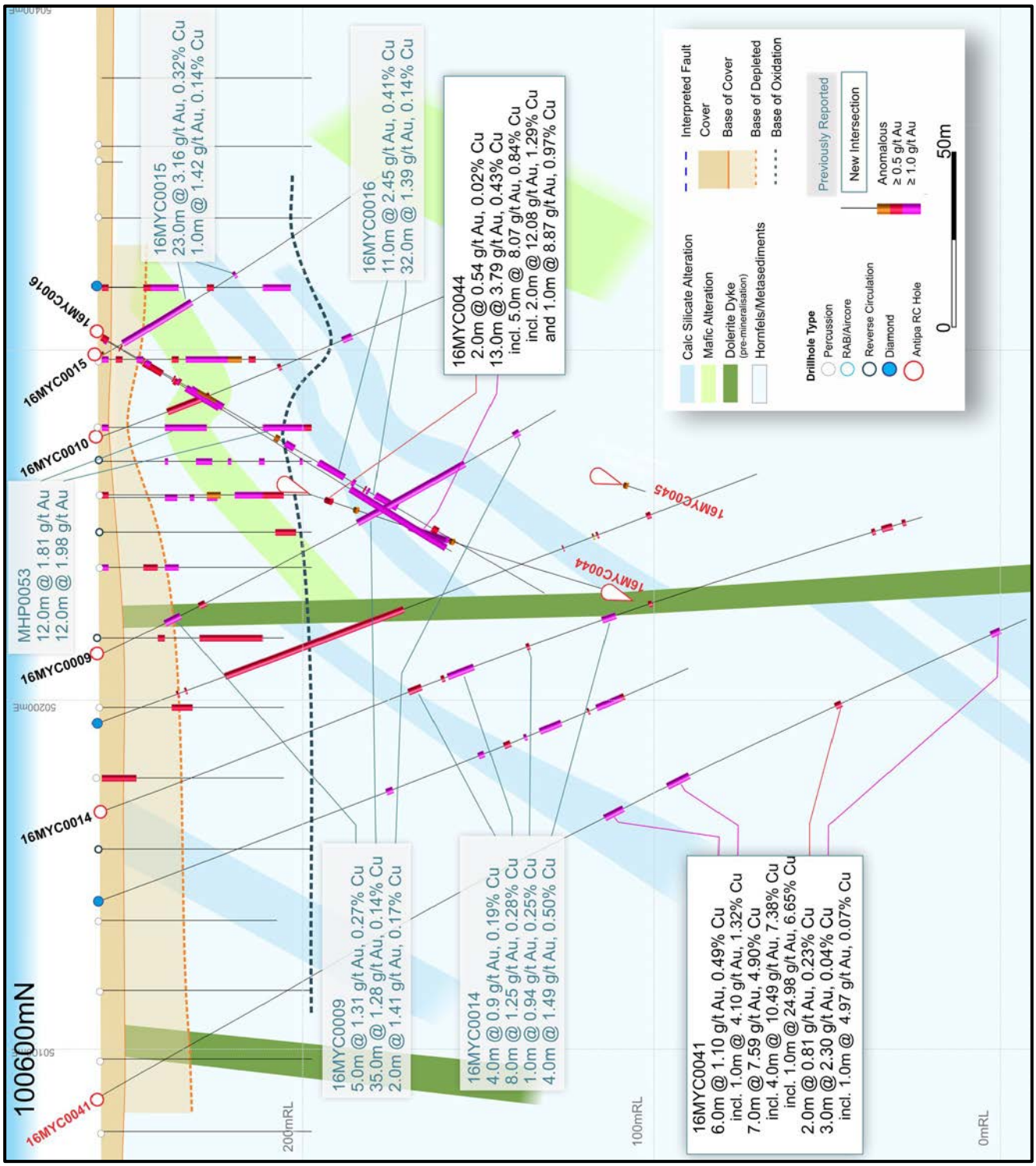


Figure 7: Minyari Deposit 11600N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

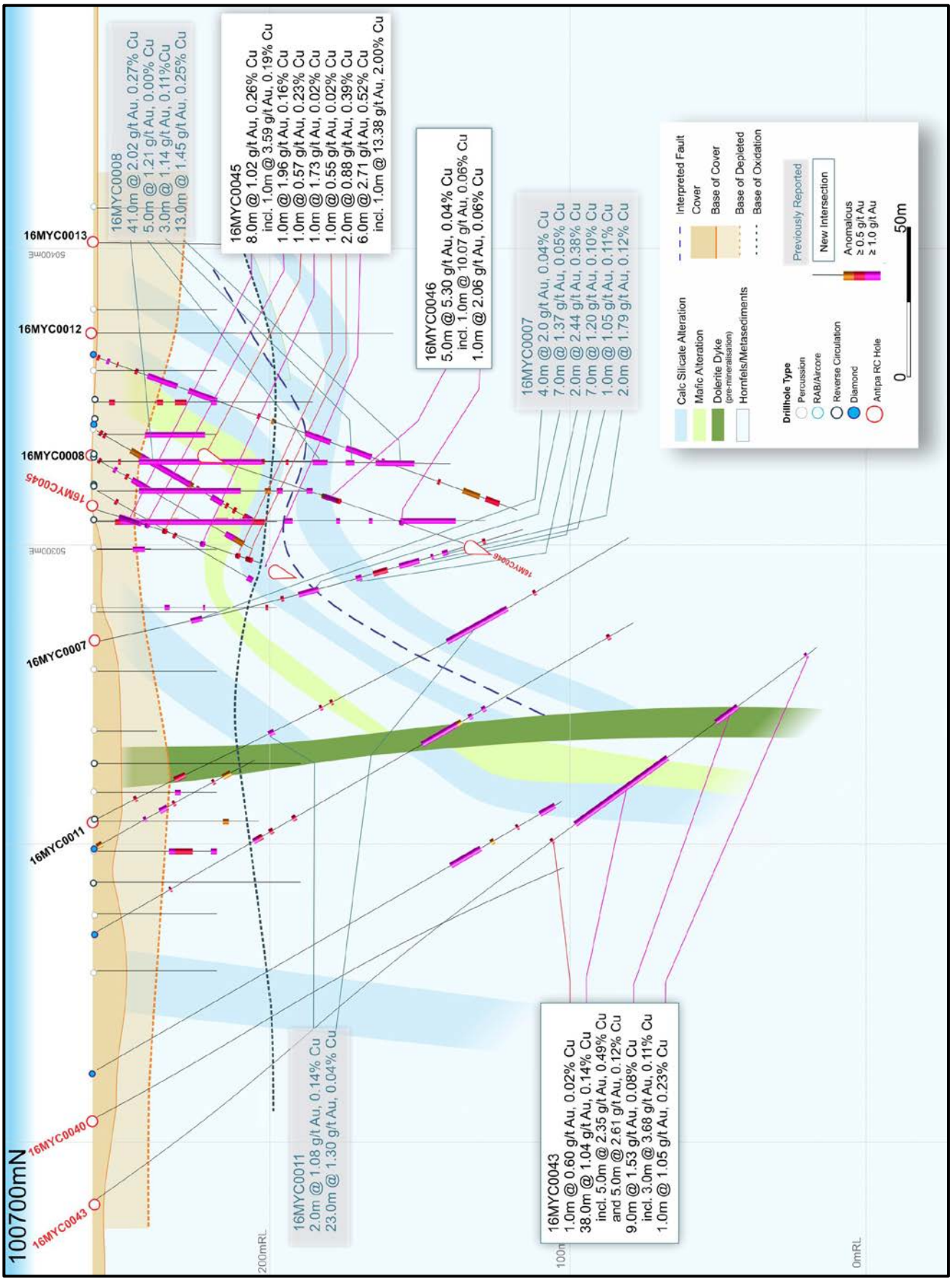


Figure 8: Minyari Deposit 11700N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

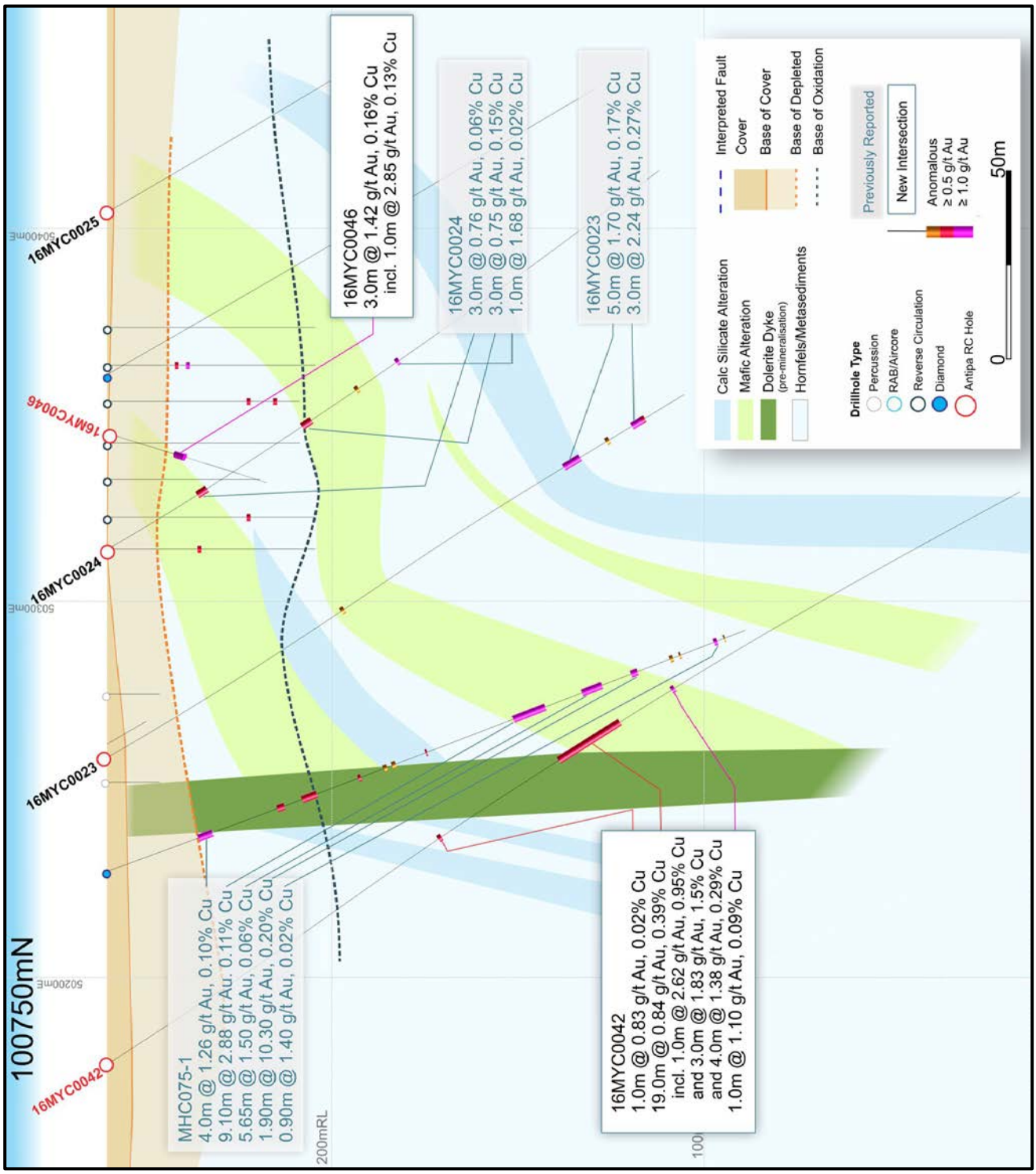


Figure 9: Minyari Deposit 11750N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

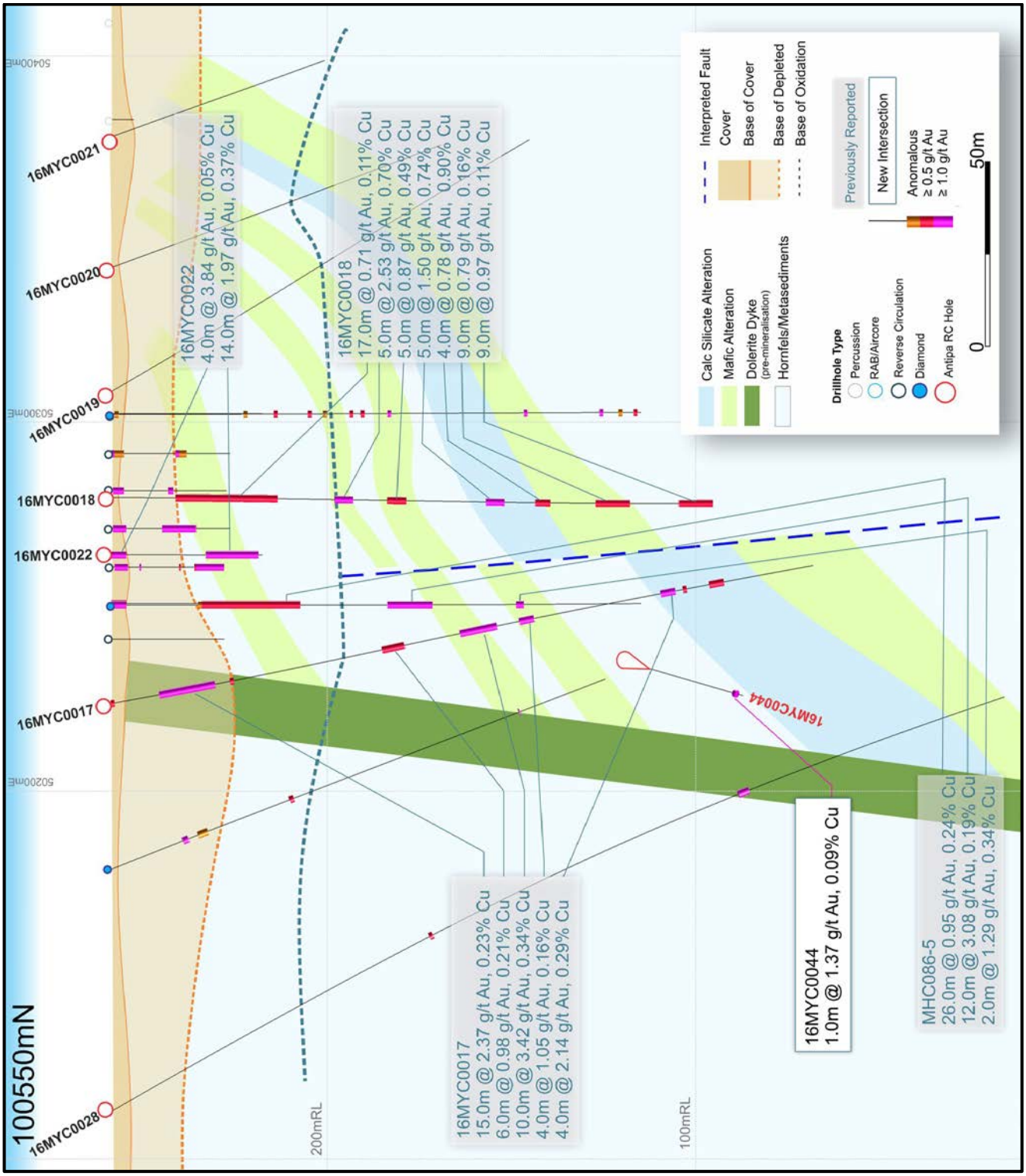


Figure 10: Minyari Deposit 11550N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

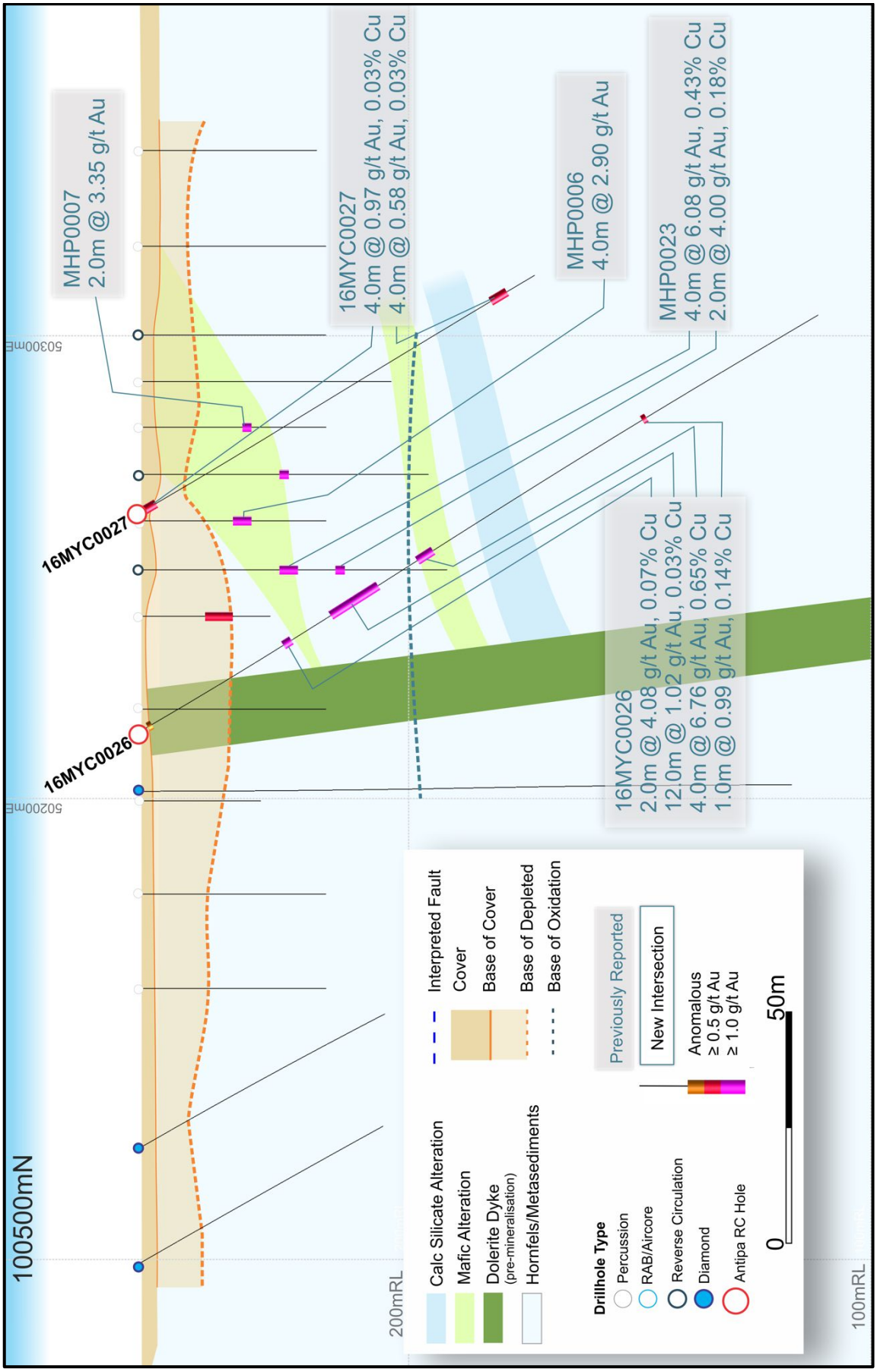
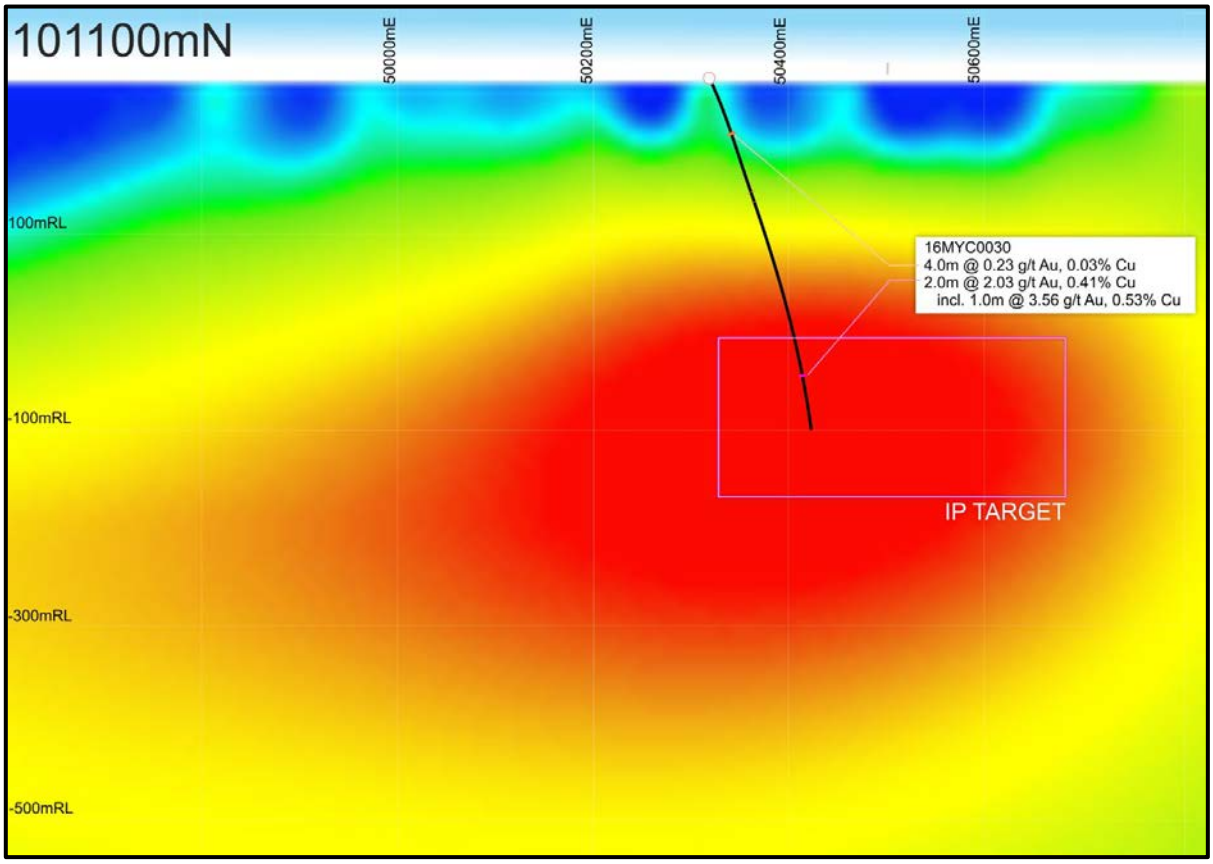
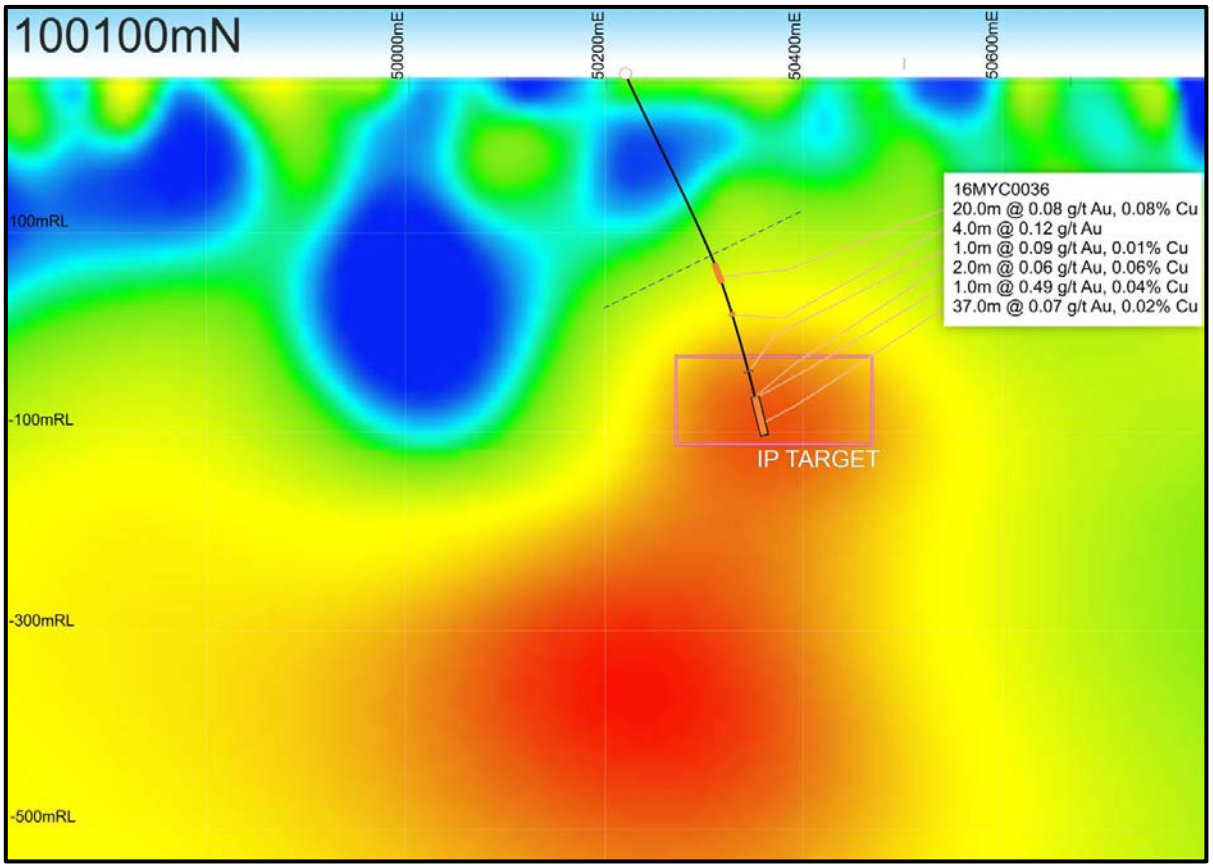


Figure 11: Minyari Deposit 11500N North interpreted (schematic) cross-section showing 2016 Phase 1 RC drillholes (red collar labels) (100m grid – North looking Local Grid).

Figure 12a (101100 North – 16MYC0030) and Figure 12b (100100 North – 16MYC0036): 2008 IP Survey Chargeability Inversion sections showing chargeability anomalies, resultant drill targets and Phase 1 RC drillholes with anomalous gold intersections (200m grid – North looking Local Grid).





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

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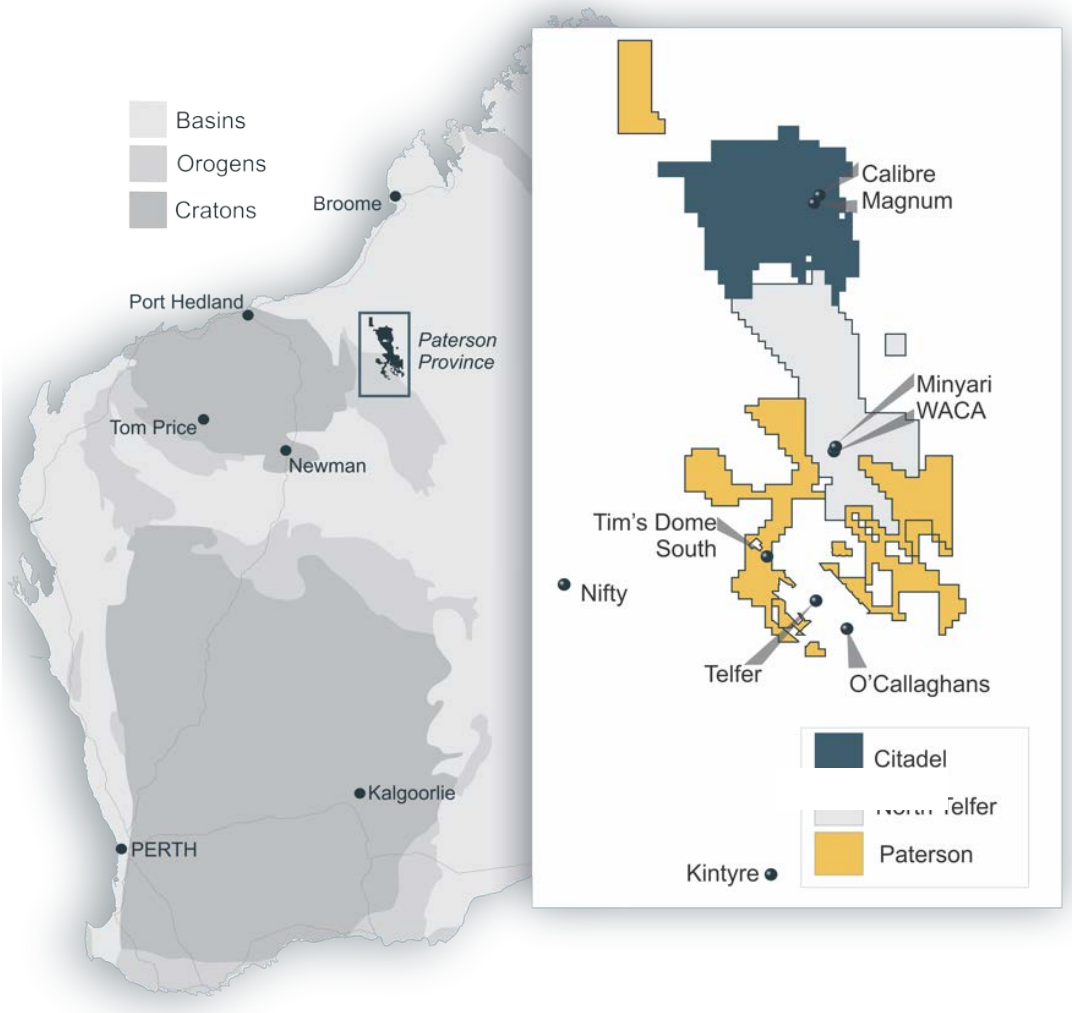
About Antipa Minerals:

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 potential. The Company owns a 1,335km^2 package of prospective granted tenements in the Proterozoic Paterson Province of Western Australia 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, 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 deposits 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 are now all granted and cover 1,573km^2 and the Company owns a further 138km^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:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. 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 Exploration Results other than in relation to the eighteen Phase 1 RC drillholes reported here is extracted from the following:

- 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; and
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 17 August 2016.

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 1: Minyari Deposit – 2016 Phase 1 Drillhole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

Hole ID	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
16MYC0001	100,650	7,635,414	423,099	257	81	58.2	-80.0	Received
16MYC0002	100,650	7,635,399	423,075	257	70	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0003	100,650	7,635,345	422,970	257	181	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0004	100,650	7,635,318	422,925	257	267	58.2	-68.0	Received
16MYC0005	100,650	7,635,396	423,051	257	165	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0006	100,650	7,635,383	423,030	257	135	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0007	100,700	7,635,424	423,002	257	147	58.2	-78.0	Received
16MYC0008	100,700	7,635,456	423,053	257	118	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0009	100,600	7,635,313	423,007	257	147	58.2	-65.0	Received
16MYC0010	100,600	7,635,346	423,062	257	123	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0011	100,700	7,635,399	422,948	257	201	60.0	-65.0	Received
16MYC0012	100,700	7,635,479	423,089	257	99	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0013	100,700	7,635,494	423,115	257	81	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0014	100,600	7,635,287	422,971	257	249	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0015	100,600	7,635,356	423,081	257	99	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0016	100,600	7,635,358	423,085	257	117	238.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0017	100,550	7,635,274	423,042	257	189	58.2	-80.0	Received
16MYC0018	100,550	7,635,303	423,088	257	159	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0019	100,550	7,635,319	423,111	257	129	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0020	100,550	7,635,336	423,139	257	93	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0021	100,550	7,635,353	423,169	257	60	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0022	100,550	7,635,297	423,074	257	40	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0023	100,750	7,635,463	422,963	257	180	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0023A	100,750	7,635,465	422,966	257	12	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0024	100,750	7,635,493	423,009	257	177	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0025	100,750	7,635,536	423,087	257	75	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0026	100,500	7,635,229	423,059	257	171	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0027	100,500	7,635,252	423,100	257	99	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0028	100,550	7,635,223	422,947	257	261	58.2	-70.0	Received
16MYC0029	100,800	7,635,557	423,030	257	129	58.2	-80.0	Received
16MYC0030	101,100	7,635,738	422,749	257	369	0	-90.0	Received
16MYC0031	100,900	7,635,638	422,955	257	201	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0032	100,850	7,635,610	423,018	257	165	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0033	100,850	7,635,577	422,965	257	225	58.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0034	100,800	7,635,472	422,889	257	249	58.2	-60	Received
16MYC0035	100,800	7,635,501	422,936	257	255	58.2	-60	Received
16MYC0036	100,100	7,634,889	423,277	257	393	58.0	-65.0	Received
16MYC0037	100,450	7,635,173	423,066	257	189	58.0	-60.0	Received
16MYC0038	100,400	7,635,131	423,090	257	159	58.0	-60.0	Received
16MYC0039	100,400	7,635,154	423,135	257	141	58.0	-60.0	Received
16MYC0040	100,700	7,635,344	422,865	257	177	58.0	-62.0	Received
16MYC0041	100,600	7,635,244	422,902	257	297	58.0	-60.0	Received
16MYC0042	100,750	7,635,419	422,895	257	285	58.0	-57.0	Received
16MYC0043	100,700	7,635,326	422,844	257	303	61.0	-55.0	Received
16MYC0044	100,650	7,635,394	423,037	257	201	148.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0045	100,700	7,635,451	423,037	257	183	148.2	-60.0	Received
16MYC0046	100,750	7,635,503	423,039	257	180	148.2	-60.0	Received

Table 2: Minyari Prospect – 2016 Phase 1 Latest Gold-Copper Drill Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
16MYC0014	94.00	98.00	4.00	0.90	0.19
16MYC0030	313.00	315.00	2.00	2.03	0.41
including	313.00	314.00	1.00	3.56	0.53
16MYC0031	100.00	104.00	4.00	1.92	0.00
16MYC0031	111.00	112.00	1.00	1.39	0.09
16MYC0034	60.00	64.00	4.00	0.44	0.07
16MYC0034	152.00	156.00	4.00	1.37	0.26
16MYC0034	193.00	195.00	2.00	1.94	0.23
including	194.00	195.00	1.00	3.12	0.32
16MYC0034	217.00	219.00	2.00	0.59	0.38
16MYC0037	72.00	76.00	4.00	0.69	0.07
16MYC0037	156.00	160.00	4.00	0.79	0.09
16MYC0039	40.00	48.00	8.00	0.60	0.01

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
16MYC0039	106.00	108.00	2.00	0.58	0.01
16MYC0041	164.00	170.00	6.00	1.10	0.49
including	164.00	165.00	1.00	4.10	1.32
16MYC0041	184.00	191.00	7.00	7.59	4.90
including	185.00	189.00	4.00	10.49	7.38
also incl.	187.00	188.00	1.00	24.98	6.65
16MYC0041	237.00	239.00	2.00	0.81	0.23
16MYC0041	286.00	289.00	3.00	2.30	0.04
including	286.00	287.00	1.00	4.97	0.07
16MYC0042	144.00	163.00	19.00	0.84	0.39
including	144.00	145.00	1.00	2.62	0.95
and	150.00	153.00	3.00	1.83	1.50
and	158.00	162.00	4.00	1.38	0.29
16MYC0042	179.00	180.00	1.00	1.10	0.09
16MYC0043	203.00	241.00	38.00	1.04	0.14
including	218.00	223.00	5.00	2.35	0.49
and	236.00	241.00	5.00	2.61	0.12
16MYC0043	261.00	270.00	9.00	1.53	0.08
including	267.00	270.00	3.00	3.68	0.11
16MYC0043	298.00	299.00	1.00	1.05	0.23
16MYC0044	23.00	30.00	7.00	1.29	0.14
including	28.00	30.00	2.00	2.17	0.19
16MYC0044	34.00	35.00	1.00	1.89	0.12
16MYC0044	40.00	42.00	2.00	0.55	0.09
16MYC0044	66.00	68.00	2.00	1.03	0.20
16MYC0044	76.00	78.00	2.00	0.54	0.02
16MYC0044	105.00	118.00	13.00	3.79	0.43
including	109.00	114.00	5.00	8.07	0.84
also incl.	110.00	112.00	2.00	12.08	1.29
16MYC0044	198.00	199.00	1.00	1.37	0.09
16MYC0045	9.00	17.00	8.00	1.02	0.26
including	9.00	10.00	1.00	3.59	0.19
16MYC0045	19.00	20.00	1.00	1.96	0.16
16MYC0045	41.00	42.00	1.00	1.73	0.02
16MYC0045	59.00	61.00	2.00	0.88	0.39
16MYC0045	66.00	72.00	6.00	2.71	0.52
including	66.00	67.00	1.00	13.38	2.00
16MYC0045*	92.00	161.00	69.00	4.07	0.07
or*	93.00	138.00	45.00	5.78	0.09
including	93.00	97.00	4.00	8.89	0.24
also incl.	96.00	97.00	1.00	21.50	0.00
and*	110.00	113.00	3.00	24.05	0.41
also incl.*	112.00	113.00	1.00	52.27	0.00
and	121.00	124.00	3.00	9.68	0.04
also incl.	123.00	124.00	1.00	12.48	0.00
and	128.00	131.00	3.00	10.05	0.03
also incl.	130.00	131.00	1.00	19.96	0.00
and	134.00	136.00	2.00	12.55	0.02
16MYC0046	21.00	24.00	3.00	1.42	0.16
including	22.00	23.00	1.00	2.85	0.13
16MYC0046	91.00	96.00	5.00	5.30	0.04
including	92.00	93.00	1.00	10.07	0.06
16MYC0046	122.00	123.00	1.00	2.06	0.06
16MYC0046	151.00	153.00	2.00	0.55	0.02
16MYC0046	156.00	159.00	3.00	1.06	0.02
Top-cut:					
16MYC0045*	92.00	161.00	69.00	3.75	0.07
or*	93.00	138.00	45.00	5.29	0.09
and*	110.00	113.00	3.00	16.62	0.41
also incl.*	112.00	113.00	1.00	30.00	0.00

Notes: *Table 2 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 gmm; or*
- *≥ 1.0% copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *NB: In some instances zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included in calculating composites or to highlight mineralisation trends.*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold and/or copper,*
  ** Unless specified otherwise where a 30 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.*

MINYARI PROSPECT

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

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.*	**2016 Phase 1 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling Programme:** • Minyari deposit has been sampled by 47 (including a drill hole abandoned at 12m i.e. 16MYC0023A) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 8,029m, average maximum drill hole depth of 171m. • Assays available for the sampled 46 RC drill holes, totaling 8,029m, average maximum drill hole depth of 171m. • The nominal RC drill hole spacing is across a number of east-west sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. • Drill hole collar locations were recorded by handheld GPS, which has an estimated accuracy of ± 3m. • Holes are angled towards local grid east or less frequently vertically to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend and bedding, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. Three drillholes (i.e. 16MYC0044 to 0046) were drilled along a 180° azimuth axis perpendicular/orthogonal to all other drillholes. • 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).*	**2016 Phase 1 Reverse Circulation Drilling Programme:** • A total of 47 RC drill holes (including a drill hole abandoned at 12m i.e. 16MYC0023A) have been drilled totaling 8,029m average maximum drill hole depth of 171m. • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 12m to 393m. • Drill holes were predominantly (i.e. 39 drillholes) angled towards local grid east (058^{o} Magnetic), with 2 drill holes directed to grid west (238^{o} Magnetic), 8 vertical drill holes and 3 drill holes directed to 180° azimuth, all 47 drill holes at an inclination angle of between -60° to -90° to optimally intersect the mineralisation.
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*	**RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the Minyari 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 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.*	• 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. • Selected RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a hand held 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. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 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 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.
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.*	**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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *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.*
		• 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 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 core 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.*
	• *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.*
		• 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:
		  • 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 (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).
		  • 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 not publically reported.
		  • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 the Exploration Manager. • Verification drill holes intersections have been compared to the equivalent corresponding historic drill hole intersection by compositing variable length samples into 1m intervals. The corresponding sample populations have been statistically compared using a mean grade and percentage differences for gold and copper in corresponding drill holes. • The Verification drill holes are considered to be greater than 5m away from comparative historic drill holes as the location of the historic drill holes cannot be verified in the field. • 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 hand held 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 ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this particular 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation.
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.*	**RC Drilling** • The nominal drill hole spacing is thirteen east-west 'Minyari grid' sections spaced approximately 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. • An orthogonal 180° azimuth three drillhole 'long section' was also completed. • The section spacing is sufficient 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 location and orientation of the Minyari drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been definitely identified at Minyari at this point; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, historic diamond drilling and RC drilling. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of RC drillholes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 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 combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey 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.
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 to Centurion Transport in Newman and then 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.

MINYARI PROSPECT

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding 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 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 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 of work. • 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 deposit was a greenfield discovery 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:* • *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*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publically available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publically 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
	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.	
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. • 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').*	• Minyari Deposit (Local grid): The interpreted stratabound/reef vein and breccia (oxide and primary) mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly east-northeast striking and in the Eastern Domain shallow to moderate south-southwest dipping and in the Western Domain moderate to steep south-southwest dipping, with drill holes generally being vertical or inclined between -50° and -60° toward the east or west. • In general the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angel to the overall mineralised zones. Therefore the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate 60% to 80% true width dependent on the local geometry/setting.
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 publically 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 publically 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 contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically 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 publically 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of 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. • No 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 Minyari Dome deposits. However, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMP WAMEX reports: ▪ 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 that 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 publically available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	o Gold-copper mineralisation identified by the Company's 2016 Phase 1 RC drilling at Minyari Prospect has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. o All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publically available reports.