MEDIA RELEASE
31 August 2017

ANTIPAMINERALS

MINYARI DOME PHASE 1 FINAL ASSAY RESULTS
FURTHER DRILLING COMMENCING SEPTEMBER

Highlights

- **Assays for final 16 of 74 drill holes received which included:**
  - **26.0m at 1.24 g/t gold (Au), 0.11% copper (Cu) and 0.04% cobalt (Co) from 102.0m down hole (17MYC0138) including:**
    - **4.0m at 2.22 g/t Au, 0.11% Cu and 0.04% Co;**
    - **1.0m at 5.61 g/t Au, 0.23% Cu and 0.10% Co; and**
    - **1.0m at 4.81 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu and 0.04% Co.**
  - **16.0m at 1.24 g/t gold (Au), 0.05% Cu and 0.01% Co from 44.0m down hole (17MYC0139) including:**
    - **2.0m at 3.30 g/t Au, 0.08% Cu and 0.02% Co.**
- **Extended Phase 1 programme met all objectives by:**
  - **Increasing the strike length and continuity of the high-grade gold-copper-cobalt mineralisation at Minyari.**
  - **Increasing the strike length, depth extent and continuity of the high-grade gold (+ copper) mineralisation at WACA.**
- **Minyari Dome Maiden Mineral Resources and Scoping Study remain on target for delivery late December 2017.**
- **New Minyari Dome Phase 2 drilling programme to commence late September to test strike extensions to Minyari and WACA and also test the broader Minyari Dome area.**
- **Tim's Dome 2017 drilling programme to commence in the December quarter, 2017.**

Antipa Minerals Ltd (ASX: **AZY**) is pleased to announce further positive gold results from its Extended Phase 1 Minyari Dome Exploration Programme (Antipa 100%) North Telfer Project, 40km from Newcrest's world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver mine in the Paterson Province of Western Australia.

Assays have now been received for all 74 drill holes of the expanded 2017 Phase 1 Programme. The Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 drill results are detailed by Tables 1 to 2 and Figures 1 to 3.

Minyari Dome – Overview

The Minyari Dome (Figure 6), which includes the Minyari and WACA gold-copper±cobalt deposits, is located close to infrastructure just 40km north of Newcrest's world-class Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and provides the Company with an immediate exploration and short-term development opportunity.

- *WACA Deposit - Key Metrics:*
  - Located only 700m southwest of the Minyari deposit;
  - High-grade gold with copper (and minor cobalt);
  - Mineralisation commences 0 to 20 metres from the surface and extends down for more than 340 vertical metres;
  - +650m strike length;
  - Two main lodes occur within a corridor up to 50m in width; and remains open down dip and potentially along strike, including high-grade gold shoots.
- *Minyari Deposit - Key Metrics:*
  - High-grade gold with copper and cobalt;
  - Mineralisation commences 0 to 10 metres from the surface and extends down for more than 580 vertical metres;
  - +400m strike length;
  - Up to 60m in width; and
  - Remains open down dip and potentially along strike.

Phase 1 Programme – Final Results

WACA Deposit:

- Results have now been received for all 45 (total 9,854m) WACA deposit RC drill holes (Tables 1 and 2). The Phase 1 drill holes have provided significant high-grade gold-copper intersections from surface, highlighting the open pit potential of the WACA deposit (Tables 1 to 2 and Figures 1, 2 and 3).
- Key WACA deposit high-grade mineralisation distribution and continuity directions are being refined which will assist in refining future drill targeting and informing upcoming Mineral Resource estimations.

Minyari Deposit:

- Results have now been received for all 25 (total 4,086m) Minyari deposit area RC drill holes (Table 2) testing for strike extensions and high-grade shoot distribution and continuity. RC drill hole (17MYC0132), which tested an area approximately 300m northeast of the Minyari deposit, returned no significant intersections.

Minyari Dome Phase 2 Programme

The overall objective of the Minyari Dome 2017 drilling programme is to enable the Company to establish its maiden Minyari and WACA deposit JORC Mineral Resources as part of a Scoping Study to examine the economic potential of the Minyari Dome.

Planning for Phase 2 of the 2017 Minyari Dome Exploration Programme has been completed with drilling expected to commence in September. Phase 2 utilises a multifaceted exploration

approach, including an extensive Air Core drilling programme, aimed at testing existing exploration targets and generating new targets across the wider Minyari Dome area.

Phase 2 Programme Objectives:

- Extend strike length of existing deposits and/or identify mineralisation very proximal to existing deposits;
- Discover additional open pittable gold ± copper mineralisation within 10km or less of the Minyari and WACA deposits;
- Test a range of geochemical anomalies (i.e. gold / arsenic / copper); and
- Test a range of geophysical anomalies (i.e. AEM, IP and magnetic).

Phase 2 Programme Key Exploration Components:

- Completion of up to 430 Air Core drill holes for up to 11,000 metres, across 4 to 12 strike kilometres of the Minyari Dome.
- Follow-up drilling on Jude's prospect area and other targets based on evaluation of IP, magnetic and drill hole data including the 33 line-kilometre 2016 Minyari Dome IP survey.
- A Minyari Dome heliborne aerial electromagnetic (AEM) survey, using New Resolution Geophysics' (NRG™) Xcite™ and their new generation Xcite™ helicopter-borne time-domain electromagnetic (HTDEM) system, which was completed on the 7 August with final data pending. The AEM survey covered approximately 305 line-km and an area of 73km^2 with the aim of identifying a new generation of EM conductivity targets, related to semi-massive to massive sulphide high-grade gold and/or copper mineralisation, for evaluation during the Phase 2 drilling programme.
- A systematic surface geochemical sampling programme which has already commenced (i.e. rock-chip and soil). Surface geochemical surveys have been completed over two areas approximately 10km north of the Minyari deposit, 'Waldorf' and 'Statler', with assay results pending.

Tim's Dome 2017 Exploration Programme

Planning for the Tim's Dome 2017 Exploration Programme is also well advanced, and involves the Company's maiden drilling programme at the highly prospective Tim's Dome South prospect, with drilling expected to commence during the fourth (calendar) quarter. Further details of the Tim's Dome programme will be announced shortly.

Timing

The Minyari Dome Phase 2 drilling programme is planned to commence during the second half of September, with the 2017 Tim's Dome exploration programme scheduled to commence immediately following the Phase 2 drilling.

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

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

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

MEDIA Contact: Tony Dawe
Citadel-MAGNUS
0405 989 743
tdawe@citadelmagnus.com

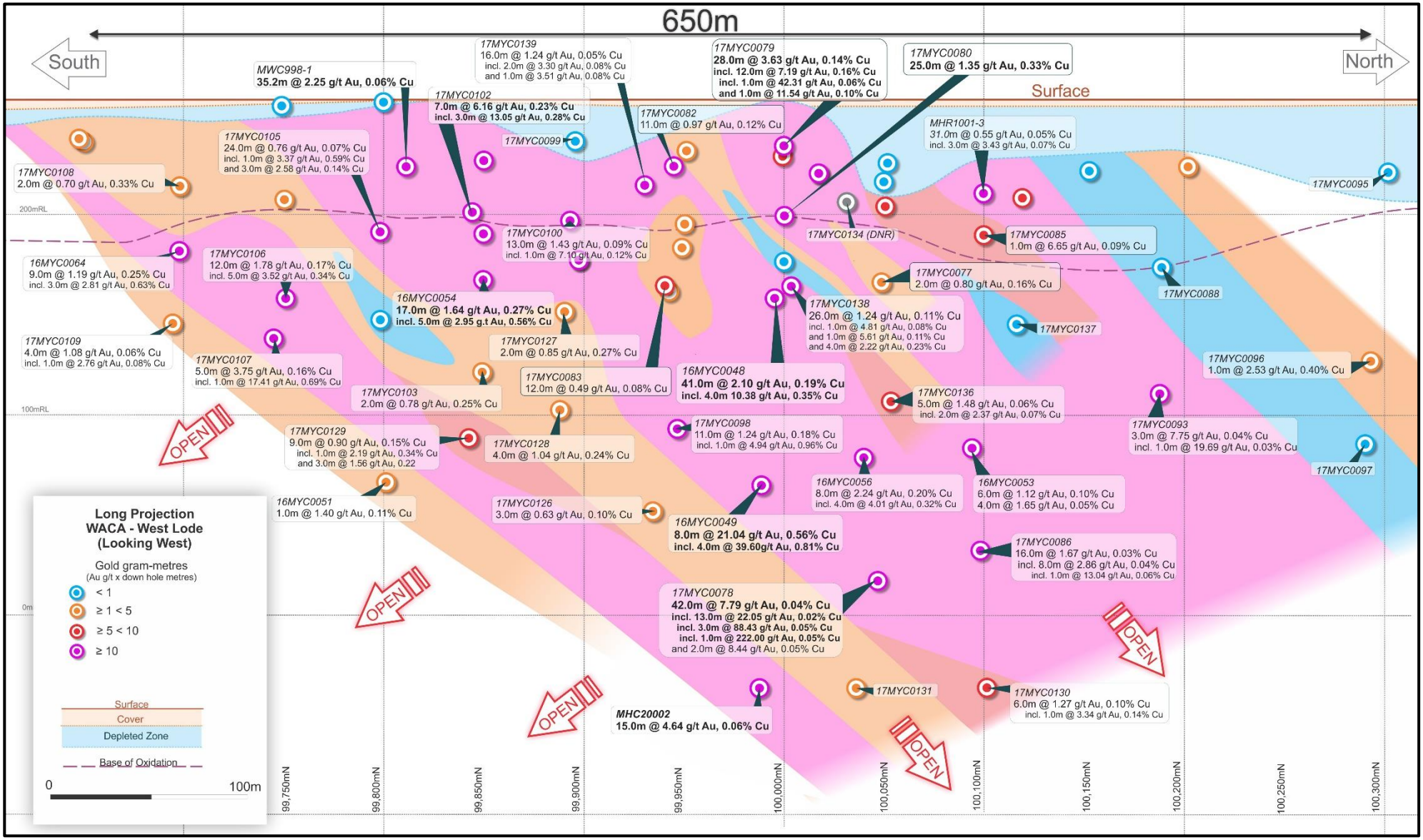


Figure 1: WACA Deposit Long Section showing drill holes, including 2017 Phase 1 RC drill hole pierce points (mid-point of West Lode intercept) showing gold gram-metres (i.e. Au g/t x down hole metres) along a 650m strike length of the WACA gold mineralisation zone (100m Local Grid – looking west).

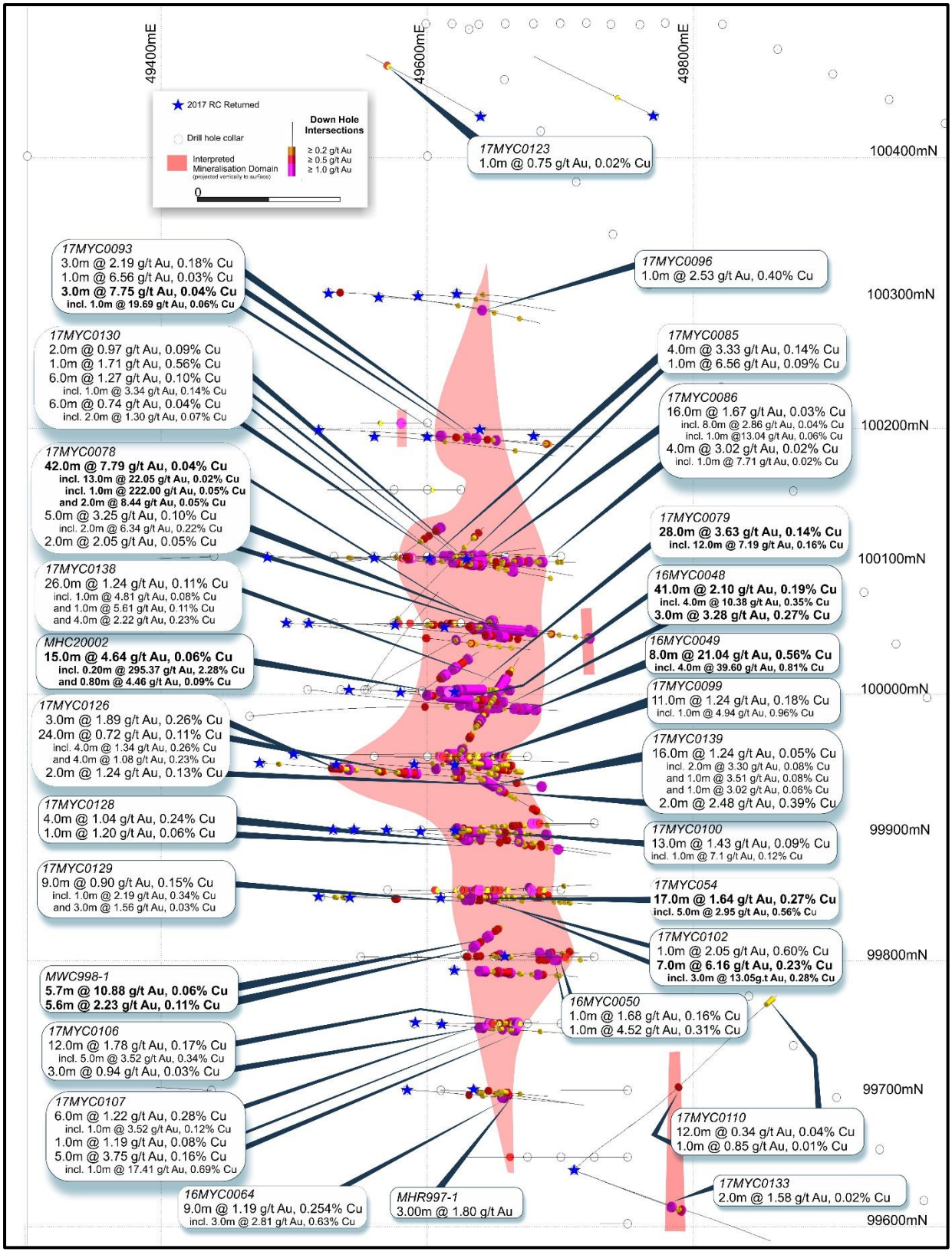


Figure 2: WACA Deposit plan view showing drill hole locations and generalised plan projection of approximate boundary encapsulating 1.0 g/t gold mineralisation. Note: Labelled 2017 Phase 1 RC drill hole intercepts in blue (100m NS and 200m EW Local Grid).

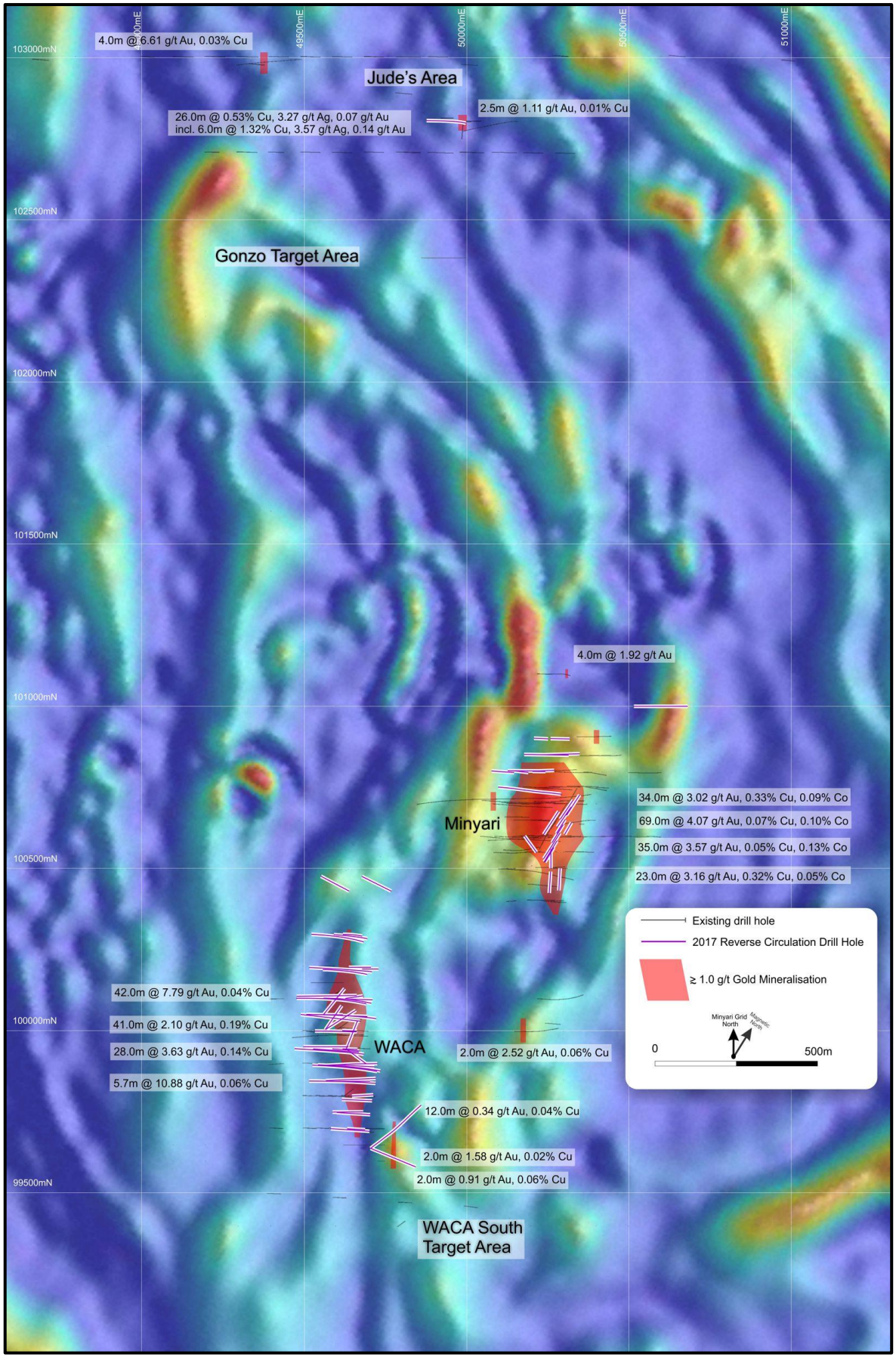


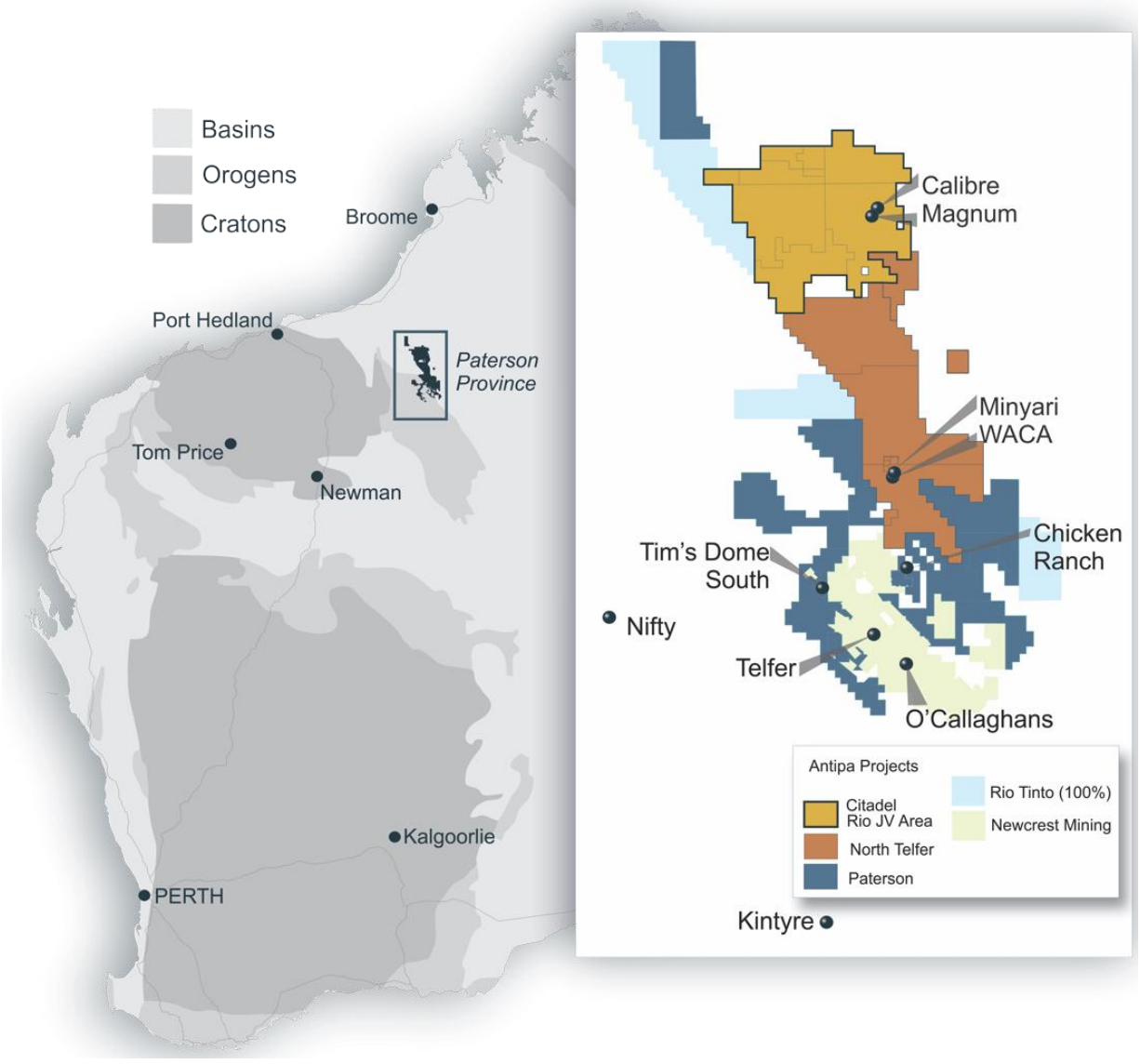
Figure 3: Minyari Dome plan view showing drillhole distribution, prospect and deposit locations.

NB: Over Airborne magnetic image (50m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 30m; Pseudo-colour First Vertical Derivative) and Regional GDA94 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

About Antipa Minerals:

Antipa Minerals Ltd is an Australian public company which was formed with the objective of identifying under-explored mineral projects in mineral provinces which have the potential to host world-class mineral deposits, thereby offering high leverage exploration potential. The Company owns a 1,335km^2 package of prospective granted tenements in the 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 Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited, Rio Tinto can fund up to $60 million of exploration expenditure to earn up to a 75% interest in Antipa's Citadel Project.

The Company has an additional 1,310km^2 of granted exploration licences, known as the North Telfer Project which hosts the high-grade gold-copper Minyari and WACA 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 details of the North Telfer Project 2016 Exploration Programme Phase 1 and Phase 2 information 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;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 3*" created on 17 August 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Drilling Update No. 4*" created on 29 September 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 31 October 2016;
- Report entitled "*North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update*" created on 16 November 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1*" created on 16 December 2016;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update*" created on 9 February 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme*" created on 27 March 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences*" created on 13 April 2017;
- Report entitled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results*" created on 13 June 2017;
- Report entitled "*High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised*" created on 21 June 2017;
- Report entitled "*Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA*" created on 25 July 2017; and
- Report entitled "*High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit*" created on 4 August 2017.

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

Forward-Looking Statements:

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

Table 1: Final 2017 Phase 1 Significant Gold-Copper-Cobalt ± Silver Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Deposit	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)
17MYC0126	WACA	92.0	104.0	12.0	0.61	0.06	0.02
17MYC0126	**WACA**	**112.0**	**115.0**	**3.0**	**1.89**	**0.26**	**0.03**
17MYC0126	WACA	152.0	156.0	4.0	0.59	0.14	0.02
17MYC0126	WACA	176.0	200.0	24.0	0.72	0.11	0.01
including	WACA	184.0	188.0	4.0	1.34	0.26	0.01
including	WACA	196.0	200.0	4.0	1.08	0.23	0.01
17MYC0126	WACA	250.0	253.0	3.0	0.63	0.10	0.01
17MYC0126	WACA	258.0	259.0	1.0	1.64	0.08	0.01
17MYC0126	WACA	378.0	380.0	2.0	1.24	0.13	0.01
17MYC0127	WACA	131.0	133.0	2.0	0.85	0.27	0.07
17MYC0127	WACA	135.0	136.0	1.0	1.18	0.06	0.01
17MYC0127	WACA	158.0	159.0	1.0	1.61	0.09	0.00
17MYC0128	WACA	181.0	185.0	4.0	1.04	0.24	0.01
17MYC0128	WACA	187.0	188.0	1.0	1.20	0.06	0.01
17MYC0128	WACA	285.0	287.0	2.0	0.62	0.11	0.01
17MYC0128	WACA	332.0	333.0	1.0	1.20	0.09	0.02
17MYC0129	WACA	104.0	108.0	4.0	0.55	0.01	0.00
17MYC0129	WACA	197.0	206.0	9.0	0.90	0.15	0.02
including	WACA	197.0	198.0	1.0	2.19	0.34	0.01
including	WACA	202.0	205.0	3.0	1.56	0.22	0.03
17MYC0129	WACA	213.0	216.0	3.0	0.56	0.42	0.01
17MYC0129	WACA	234.0	237.0	3.0	0.89	0.12	0.02
17MYC0130	WACA	280.0	281.0	1.0	1.05	0.35	0.01
17MYC0130	WACA	290.0	291.0	1.0	1.83	0.15	0.01
17MYC0130	WACA	312.0	318.0	6.0	0.74	0.04	0.08
including	WACA	314.0	316.0	2.0	1.30	0.07	0.19
17MYC0130	WACA	327.0	333.0	6.0	1.27	0.10	0.02
including	**WACA**	**331.0**	**332.0**	**1.0**	**3.34**	**0.14**	**0.02**
17MYC0130	WACA	345.0	346.0	1.0	1.71	0.56	0.03
17MYC0130	WACA	370.0	372.0	2.0	0.97	0.09	0.01
17MYC0131	WACA	238.0	240.0	2.0	0.47	0.02	0.12
17MYC0133	WACA SE	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.58	0.02	0.15
17MYC0134	**WACA**	**60.0**	**64.0**	**4.0**	**41.00**	**Silver** -	-
17MYC0135	WACA SE	132.0	133.0	1.0	0.36	0.01	0.25
17MYC0135	WACA SE	138.0	140.0	2.0	0.91	0.06	0.00
17MYC0136	WACA	130.0	131.0	1.0	1.56	0.09	0.01
17MYC0136	WACA	169.0	170.0	1.0	1.41	0.08	0.01
17MYC0136	WACA	180.0	185.0	5.0	1.48	0.06	0.04
including	**WACA**	**181.0**	**183.0**	**2.0**	**2.37**	**0.07**	**0.06**
17MYC0136	WACA	185.0	187.0	2.0	0.65	0.05	0.04
17MYC0138	WACA	21.0	24.0	3.0	0.62	0.09	0.02
17MYC0138	WACA	38.0	42.0	4.0	0.54	0.08	0.01
17MYC0138	WACA	62.0	64.0	2.0	1.19	0.09	0.01
17MYC0138	WACA	67.0	68.0	1.0	1.35	0.17	0.05
17MYC0138	WACA	74.0	79.0	5.0	0.91	0.17	0.05
including	WACA	76.0	77.0	1.0	2.10	0.30	0.11
17MYC0138	**WACA**	**102.0**	**128.0**	**26.0**	**1.24**	**0.11**	**0.04**
including	**WACA**	**109.0**	**110.0**	**1.0**	**4.81**	**0.08**	**0.02**
including	**WACA**	**113.0**	**114.0**	**1.0**	**5.61**	**0.11**	**0.04**
including	**WACA**	**122.0**	**126.0**	**4.0**	**2.22**	**0.23**	**0.10**
17MYC0138	WACA	129.0	130.0	1.0	0.24	0.05	0.19
17MYC0139	**WACA**	**44.0**	**60.0**	**16.0**	**1.24**	**0.05**	**0.01**
including	**WACA**	**48.0**	**50.0**	**2.0**	**3.30**	**0.08**	**0.02**
including	**WACA**	**53.0**	**54.0**	**1.0**	**3.51**	**0.08**	**0.02**
including	**WACA**	**58.0**	**59.0**	**1.0**	**3.02**	**0.06**	**0.01**
17MYC0139	**WACA**	**69.0**	**71.0**	**2.0**	**2.48**	**0.39**	**0.02**
17MYC0139	WACA	75.0	77.0	2.0	0.65	0.27	0.05
17MYC0139	WACA	119.0	126.0	7.0	0.95	0.04	0.05
including	WACA	122.0	123.0	1.0	1.54	0.06	0.18

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.5 g/t gold which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 1.0 gmm gold (i.e. ≥ 1.0 Au g/t x down hole intersection metres); or*
- *≥ 1.0% copper which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *≥ 0.10% cobalt which also satisfy a minimum down-hole interval of 1.0m.*
- *≥ 1.0 g/t silver which also satisfy a minimum down-hole intersection of ≥ 5 gmm silver (i.e. ≥ 5.0 Ag g/t x down hole intersection metres); or*
- *NB: In some instances, zones grading less than the cut-off grade/s have been included in calculating composites or to highlight mineralisation trends.*
- *NB: For the purpose of highlighting significant (generally isolated) results some intersections may be included in Table 2 which do not satisfy the criteria above.*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to assay results for gold, copper, cobalt or silver;*
  ** Unless specified otherwise where a 27 g/t gold top-cut has been applied.*
- *Intersection true widths vary depending on the angle at which each individual drill hole intersects the mineralisation domain, and are estimated to generally be in the range of 40 to 70% of the downhole intersection interval.*

Table 2: Minyari Dome – 2017 Phase 1 Drill hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 94)

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill holes									
17MYC0065	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,458	422,866	257	148	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0066	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,426	422,832	257	135	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0066A	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,426	422,832	257	363	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0067	Minyari-N	100,800	7,635,409	422,790	257	129	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0068	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,546	422,915	257	117	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0069	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,526	422,881	257	135	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0070	Minyari-N	100,850	7,635,505	422,848	257	345	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0071	Minyari-N	100,900	7,635,589	422,889	257	117	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0072	Minyari-N	100,900	7,635,563	422,846	257	81	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0073	Minyari-S	100,560	7,635,301	423,068	257	123	148.2	-60	Received
17MYC0074	Minyari-S	100,490	7,635,241	423,105	257	117	148.2	-55	Received
17MYC0075	Minyari-S	100,500	7,635,266	423,125	257	141	148.2	-60	Received
17MYC0076	WACA	100,050	7,634,519	422,777	257	123	58.2	-55	Received
17MYC0077	WACA	100,050	7,634,506	422,755	257	231	58.2	-58	Received
17MYC0078	WACA	100,050	7,634,472	422,700	257	417	58.2	-57	Received
17MYC0079	WACA	100,000	7,634,488	422,820	257	81	49.9	-58	Received
17MYC0080	WACA	100,000	7,634,466	422,786	257	153	49.9	-58	Received
17MYC0081	WACA	100,000	7,634,443	422,748	257	99	56.2	-59	Received
17MYC0082	WACA	99,945	7,634,441	422,849	257	81	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0083	WACA	99,945	7,634,425	422,823	257	141	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0084	WACA	99,945	7,634,393	422,773	257	225	56.2	-55	Received
17MYC0085	WACA	100,100	7,634,506	422,755	257	279	56.2	-58	Received
17MYC0086	WACA	100,100	7,634,499	422,648	257	403	56.2	-56	Received
17MYC0087	WACA	100,190	7,634,638	422,703	257	165	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0088	WACA	100,190	7,634,617	422,669	257	255	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0089	WACA	100,195	7,634,594	422,801	257	135	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0090	WACA	100,190	7,634,681	422,771	257	99	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0091	WACA	100,100	7,634,562	422,750	257	201	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0092	WACA	100,100	7,634,578	422,776	257	105	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0093	WACA	100,195	7,634,600	422,631	257	387	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0094	WACA	100,297	7,634,741	422,665	257	105	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0095	WACA	100,296	7,634,725	422,641	257	189	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0096	WACA	100,294	7,634,708	422,617	257	249	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0097	WACA	100,297	7,634,691	422,583	257	225	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0098	WACA	99,951	7,634,383	422,744	257	237	56.2	-57	Received
17MYC0099	WACA	99,895	7,634,398	422,875	257	153	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0100	WACA	99,895	7,634,385	422,854	257	225	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0101	WACA	99,895	7,634,372	422,833	257	279	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0102	WACA	99,845	7,634,314	422,834	257	159	58.2	-60	Received

Hole ID	Deposit / Target Area	Cross Section (Local Grid North)	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
17MYC0103	WACA	99,845	7,634,351	422,893	257	297	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0104	WACA	99,800	7,634,334	422,951	257	115	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0105	WACA	99,790	7,634,309	422,931	257	183	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0106	WACA	99,750	7,634,270	422,943	257	147	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0107	WACA	99,750	7,634,259	422,926	257	210	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0108	WACA	99,700	7,634,241	422,991	257	105	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0109	WACA	99,700	7,634,214	422,948	257	213	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0110	WACA-SE	99,640	7,634,229	423,086	257	357	13.2	-60	Received
17MYC0111	Minyari	100,565	7,635,310	423,074	257	105	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0112	Minyari	100,585	7,635,332	423,072	257	153	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0113	Minyari	100,610	7,635,359	423,067	257	189	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0114	Minyari	100,635	7,635,385	423,062	257	129	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0115	Minyari	100,645	7,635,401	423,059	257	131	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0116	Minyari	100,635	7,635,403	423,081	257	99	180.0	-70	Received
17MYC0117	Minyari	100,675	7,635,412	423,029	257	147	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0118	Minyari	100,690	7,635,445	423,055	257	147	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0119	Minyari	100,710	7,635,465	423,048	257	141	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0120	Minyari	100,725	7,635,488	423,057	257	141	180.0	-60	Received
17MYC0121	Minyari	100,750	7,635,378	422,832	257	350	60.0	-60	Received
17MYC0122	Minyari	100,600	7,635,292	422,979	257	123	108.0	-60	Received
17MYC0123	WACA-N	100,430	7,634,863	422,610	257	200	268.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0124	WACA-N	100,430	7,634,932	422,721	257	200	268.2	-60	Pending
17MYC0125	Judes	102,800	7,637,002	421,564	257	309	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0126	WACA	99,945	7,634,364	422,726	257	381	58.2	-56	Received
17MYC0127	WACA	99,895	7,634,359	422,812	257	339	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0128	WACA	99,895	7,634,351	422,799	257	405	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0129	WACA	99,845	7,634,303	422,817	257	381	58.2	-58	Received
17MYC0130	WACA	100,100	7,634,499	422,648	257	420	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0131	WACA	100,050	7,634,464	422,687	257	438	58.2	-60	Received
17MYC0132	Minyari-N	101,000	7,635,809	423,053	257	280	58.2	-54	Received
17MYC0133	WACA-SE	99,640	7,634,229	423,086	257	141	110.0	-54	Received
17MYC0134	WACA	99,945	7,634,441	422,849	257	153	31.9	-55	Received
17MYC0135	WACA-SE	99,640	7,634,229	423,086	257	255	110.0	-54	Received
17MYC0136	WACA	100,000	7,634,453	422,765	257	195	59.9	-55	Received
17MYC0137	WACA	100,050	7,634,506	422,755	257	159	39.9	-55	Received
17MYC0138	WACA	99,945	7,634,441	422,849	257	159	31.9	-55	Received
17MYC0139	WACA	99,945	7,634,441	422,849	257	153	120.0	-55	Received

MINYARI DOME AREA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2016 and 2017 (Phase 1 - April to July 18) Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling and Diamond Drilling** *Minyari Deposit:* • Minyari deposit has been sampled by 74 (2016 and 2017) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 12,655m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 171m, and 3 (2016) diamond drill holes totaling 1,561m (including RC pre-collars), with average maximum drill hole depth of 520m. 2017 Phase 1 drilling includes 25 RC drill holes totaling 4,086m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 163m. • Assays received for all 49 (2016) RC drill holes and the 3 (2016) diamond drill holes. Assays have also been received for all 25 of the 2017 Phase 1 RC holes. • The nominal drill hole spacing is across thirteen east-west sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 40m. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 Phase 1 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *WACA Deposit:* • WACA deposit has been sampled by 51 (2016 and 2017) Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 12,017m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 236m. 2017 Phase 1 drilling includes 42 RC drill holes totaling 9,545m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 227m. • Assays received for all 2016 RC drill holes. Assays received for all 45 of the 2017 Phase 1 RC holes. • The nominal RC drill hole spacing is across twelve east-west sections spaced 50 to 100m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section in the range of 40m. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 Phase 1 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *Other Prospects/Targets:* • Other Prospects/Targets have been sampled by 14 RC drill holes (including seven 2017 holes), totaling 4,196m, with an average maximum drill hole depth of 312m. • Assays received for the seven 2016 RC drill holes. Assays have been received all seven 2017 RC drill holes. • All 14 drill holes are essentially isolated/single hole drill tests. • Drill hole locations for all 2017 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. *RC Sampling:* • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Niton portable XRF field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. *Diamond Drill Core Sampling:* • Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled on intervals from 0.1 to 2.0m selected on the basis of geological boundaries. • If the sample interval is less than 1.5m in length half the core was submitted for assay. If the sample interval is greater than 1.5m in length then quarter of the core is submitted for assay. • Core samples were sent to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd in Perth, where they were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Reverse Circulation Drilling** • A total of 133 RC drill holes (excluding RC pre-collars for 3 diamond drill holes) totaling 26,968m with average maximum drill hole depth of 203m. • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 2m to 438m. • Drill holes were predominantly angled towards local grid east (058° Magnetic), with some drill holes directed to local grid south, southwest and north-east, all drill holes at an inclination angle of between -49° to -90°. **2016 Diamond Drilling** • A total of 3 diamond drill holes were drilled at the Minyari deposit during the 2016 drilling programme totaling 1,561m (including RC pre-collars), with average maximum drill hole depth of 520m. • Diamond drill holes were completed using HQ and NQ2 sized core. RC pre-collar depths range from 63 to 123m and maximum drill hole depths range from 446 to 610m. • The core is oriented using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool. • All 3 diamond drill holes were angled towards local grid east (058° Magnetic) and all drill holes were at an inclination angle of between -58° to -60° at the collar 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 grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**RC Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the RC samples were almost exclusively dry. • All samples were split on a 1m interval using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3kg sample volumes were collected. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. **Diamond Drill Core Samples** • Core recovery is routinely recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers. • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery. • Whilst no assays are currently available for these 3 diamond drill holes it is unlikely that any detailed analysis to determine the relationship between sample recovery and/or and grade will be warranted as the mineralisation is defined by diamond core drilling which has high recoveries.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**RC Drill Logging** • All RC and diamond 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 handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • RC samples are generally analyzed in the field using a Portable XRF Device (Niton) for the purposes of geochemical and lithological interpretation and the selection of sampling intervals. • Downhole 'logging' of a selection of 2016 Phase 1 RC drill holes (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° 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole 'logging' for a selection of 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (16 holes for 3,279m = 13 holes for 2,771m at the WACA deposit, 2 holes for 428m at the Minyari deposit and 1 hole for 80m at the Jude's prospect) was completed during July 2017. **Diamond Drill Core Logging** • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computers 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 drill core was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, sulphides and structure. • Geotechnical logging of all core was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is stored in the Company's technical database. • All drill holes were logged in full including the RC pre-collar component of the diamond drill holes. • Snowden considers that the Company's logging is carried out in sufficient detail to meet the requirements of the reporting of exploration results and resource estimation and mining studies. • Core was photographed both wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**RC Samples** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory pulverised to produce material for assay. • Compositing of unmineralised regions (guided by Portable XRF / Niton field analysis) of between 2 to 4m was undertaken via combining 'Spear' samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 3 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples** • Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ2 size and sampled on intervals from 0.1 to 2.0m selected on the basis of geological boundaries. • Diamond core is sampled on a nominal 2.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.1 to 1.0m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Sample intervals are adjusted so that samples do not cross lithological boundaries and samples are collected from the same side of the core. • Samples are collected from half-core (if <1.5m) and quarter-core (if >1.5m) using a diamond saw located at the Company's field facility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverisation stage. **RC and diamond core sample preparation** • Sample preparation of RC and half or quarter diamond drilling core 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 and diamond drill core 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 (Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, S, Ti, V and Zn) with selective ICP–MS (Ag, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Ga, Ge, Hf, in, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Tl, U, W, Y and Zr). • Ore grade ICP–OES analysis was completed on samples returning results above upper detection limit. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations in this report. • A handheld portable Niton XRF analyser (XL3t 950 GOLDD+) device is used in the field to investigate and record geochemical data for internal analysis. However, due to 'spatial' accuracy/repeatability issues this data is generally not publicly reported for drill holes, other than for specific purposes/reasons. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nominally two to three duplicate RC field samples per drill hole. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, MinAnalytical includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by the Exploration Manager. • For the Minyari deposit 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 handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m.
		• The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA94 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.
		• The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ('Minyari' Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid.
		• Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data:
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA94 / MGA Zone 51.
		• The topographic surface has been defaulted to 257m RL.
		• Rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions.
		• Drill hole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing.
		• The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC downhole surveys were undertaken in-hole during drilling using a 'Reflex EZ Trac Camera' device at 30 metre intervals with a final survey at the end of the drill hole. • Downhole surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. • Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°) Total Magnetic field and temperature. • Downhole 'logging' of a selection of both the 2016 Phase 1 RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) and the 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (i.e. 16 drill holes totaling 3,279m) using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation (2016 Phase 1 RC drill holes only).
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.*	**Minyari Deposit 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 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 between 20 to 50m. • An 'orthogonal' azimuth drill hole 'long sections' were 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. **2016 Minyari Deposit Diamond Drilling** • Nominal drill hole spacing three east-west sections spaced approximately 100 to 200m apart with just a single diamond drill hole each section. • The diamond drill hole / section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity required at this stage of the Company's evaluation of the Minyari deposit. • No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of exploration results. **WACA Deposit 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 RC Drilling** • The nominal drill hole spacing is 13 east-west 'Minyari local grid' sections spaced between 50m to 100m apart with 1 to 8 drill holes on each. • The section spacing, at this stage, is insufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support future Mineral Resource estimations. • RC drill sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the Minyari and WACA deposit drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • Minyari deposit 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. Thirteen Minyari deposit drill holes (i.e. 16MYC0044 to 0046 and 17MYC0111 to 0120) were drilled along a local grid azimuth of 212° ± 5° perpendicular/orthogonal to all other drill holes, one Minyari deposit drill hole (i.e. 17MYC0122) was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilled along a local grid azimuth of 140° axis oblique to all other drill holes and • WACA deposit holes are generally angled towards local grid east 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. NB: All 2016 and the majority of 2017 Phase 1 WACA RC drill holes were inclined at between -55° to -60° to the east, with several 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes orientated between 30° to 120°. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari or WACA at this stage; 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 Minyari deposit RC drill holes (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° 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. • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole 'logging' for a selection of 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (16 holes for 3,279m = 13 holes for 2,771m at the WACA deposit, 2 holes for 428m at the Minyari deposit and 1 hole for 80m at the Jude's prospect) was completed during July 2017.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Newman and subsequently by Centurion Transport from Newman to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

MINYARI DOME AREA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Minyari and WACA deposit drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration License E45/3919 (granted). • Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in E45/3919. • A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	these tenement as a condition of a Split Commodity Agreement with Paladin Energy in relation to the Company's North Telfer Project. • The North Telfer Project, including the Minyari deposit, is not subject to the Citadel Project Farm-in Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd. • All tenements are contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's.
		• Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies:
		  • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983);
		  • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990);
		  • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991);
		  • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and
		  • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMP publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMP's online WAMEX system. • The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.30 g/t gold or 0.10% copper lower cut-off grade is applied during data aggregation. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Minyari Deposit (Local grid)** • At the Minyari deposit the interpreted stratabound/reef hydrothermal alteration, vein and breccia (oxide and primary) related gold-copper 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 -49° and -60° toward the east or west, some historic drill holes are inclined at -90° and some 2016 and 2017 drill holes have been inclined toward the south ± 45°. • 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 50% to 80% true width dependent on the local geometry/setting. **WACA Deposit (Local grid)** • At the WACA deposit the interpreted shear and strata controlled/hosted hydrothermal alteration, vein and breccia (oxide and primary) related gold-copper mineralisation is interpreted to be dominantly north-south striking and sub-vertical to steeply east dipping, with drill holes generally being inclined between -50° and -60° toward the east or west (NB: All 2016 and the majority of 2017 Phase 1 WACA RC drill holes were inclined at between -55° to -60° to the east, with several 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes orientated between 30° to 120°). • In general, the intersection angles for the variety drilling generations appear to be at a moderate angel to the overall mineralised zones (other than for vertical shallow historic Aircore/RAB drill holes). Therefore, the reported downhole intersections are estimated to approximate 40% to 70% 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 publicly available reports.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMP publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). • The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ('Density') measurements will be taken from the 2016 diamond drill core. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Geotechnical logging was carried out on all 3 Minyari deposit diamond drill holes for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Downhole 'logging' of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totaling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360° image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • A programme of OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole 'logging' for a selection of 2017 Phase 1 RC drill holes (16 holes for 3,279m = 13 holes for 2,771m at the WACA deposit, 2 holes for 428m at the Minyari deposit and 1 hole for 80m at the Jude's prospect) was completed during July 2017. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA deposits. Details of this 2017 metallurgical test-work programme can be found on the ASX or Antipa websites – Public release dated 13 June 2017 and titled "*Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test-work*

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		Results". In summary both oxide and primary gold mineralisation (with accessory copper and cobalt) responded very satisfactorily to conventional gravity and cyanidation processes, with flotation to recovery copper and cobalt by-products the subject of ongoing evaluation. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMP WAMEX reports: ▪ Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMP; ▪ Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMP could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. ▪ Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	○ Gold-copper mineralisation identified by the Company's 2016 and 2017 Phase 1 drilling programmes at both the Minyari and WACA deposits has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions with both deposits requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. ○ All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMP WAMEX publicly available reports.