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FURTHER SIGNIFICANT GREENFIELD GOLD-COPPER DISCOVERIES AT 100% OWNED MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Highlights

- **11,000m greenfield exploration RC drill programme completed** testing multiple high priority gold-copper targets all within 3.5km of the Minyari resource
- **Four RC drill holes at Minyari South prospect, 250m southwest of the Minyari resource, intersect significant shallow high-grade gold and copper mineralisation, including:**
  - **9.0m at 10.8 g/t gold** and 0.60% copper from 54.0m down hole in 21MYC0266, including:
    - **3.0m at 19.4 g/t gold and 1.4% copper** from 55.0m
  - **10.0m at 3.0 g/t gold** and 0.60% copper from 98.0m down hole in 21MYC0267, including:
    - **2.0m at 9.4 g/t gold and 1.8% copper** from 99.0m
  - **13.0m at 1.6 g/t gold** and 0.10% copper from 31.0m down hole in 21MYC0268, including:
    - **4.0m at 3.2 g/t gold and 0.2% copper** from 35.0m
- **Single RC drill hole at Sundown target, 400m west of the Minyari resource, intersects significant gold with copper mineralisation above IP target including:**
  - **42.0m at 0.53 g/t gold** and 0.2% copper from 125.0m down hole in 21MYC0278, including:
    - **14.0m at 1.3 g/t gold** and 0.4% copper from 125.0m, also including:
      - **4.0m at 3.1 g/t gold and 1.0% copper** from 135.0m
  - Similarities to northern upper zone of Minyari deposit where gold mineralisation grade increases with depth across an IP chargeability anomaly
- **Follow-up RC drilling at GP01 target 400m east of the WACA resource intersects further mineral system related sulphides and alteration along 150m of strike which remains open** (assay results pending)
- **Potentially significant mineral system related sulphides and alteration intersected at four additional targets (i.e. Minyari North, GP26, GAIP07-09 and Judes) which remains open in most directions and all are within close proximity to Minyari** (assay results pending)
- **These multiple near surface discoveries remain open with Minyari Dome area showing signs of camp style potential with multiple mineral systems**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of multiple zones of new gold-copper mineralisation on its 100% owned, 144km^2 Minyari Dome Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figure 8). The Project is located within 35km of Newcrest Mining's (**Newcrest**) Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility and 54km along strike from Newcrest-Greatland Gold's Havieron gold-copper development project (Figure 9).

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Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, said:

"The increasing cache of greenfield discoveries within close proximity to the Minyari and WACA deposits demonstrates the significant exploration and resource growth potential within the Company's 100% Minyari Dome Project.

The Company's recently completed 11,000 metre 2021 greenfield RC drill programme tested 14 targets and has delivered four discoveries (assay results available) with significant sulphide mineralisation intersected at another four targets (assay results pending). The Minyari Dome area is showing signs of camp style potential with multiple mineral systems developed around one or more causative intrusions."

Minyari Dome CY21 Greenfield Exploration Programme and High Priority Targets

The Minyari Dome Project 2021 greenfield exploration programme was designed to make significant gold and/or copper discoveries within 4km of the existing Mineral Resources. The key components of this greenfield exploration programme were:

1. **Detailed Drone (UAV) Magnetic Survey (completed) –** Survey with 20m line spacing to improve deposit, prospect, and greenfield targeting via the identification of key lithologies, structures and hydrothermal alteration related magnetic anomalies;
2. **Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey (completed) –** To identify IP chargeability (± resistivity ± conductivity) anomalies related to gold-copper sulphide mineralisation and also map certain key lithologies and hydrothermal alteration halos;
3. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Programme (completed – awaiting majority of assay results) –** Approximately 11,000m (43 RC drill holes) testing 14 geophysical and/or geochemical (air core) greenfield targets; and
4. **Surface Geochemical Programme (completed – awaiting assay results) -** Fine-fraction soil programme across significant areas of the Minyari Dome Project to generate new greenfield targets for drill testing in CY 2022.

Summary of Greenfield Drilling Results Received to Date

Assay results have now been received for a total of seven greenfield RC drill holes which have intersected significant, near surface, high-grade gold-copper mineralisation at four targets, all within 400m of the Minyari-WACA resources. RC drilling has also intersected significant mineral system related sulphides and associated alteration at a further four targets all within 3km of the Minyari resource (assay results pending).

RC drilling at eight of the greenfield targets intersected significant mineral system related disseminated, semi-massive/breccia style sulphides and associated intense intrusion related hydrothermal alteration hosted by meta-sediments and intermediate (diorite) ± felsic intrusives (refer to Figures 1 and 2). The host rocks, mineralisation and alteration styles are typically the same as the Minyari and WACA deposits.

Most of these newly discovered zones of mineralisation are close to surface and further enhance the project development opportunity.

For detailed information relating to the latest drill holes, including assay results, refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 to 7.

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Summary of Priority Greenfield Targets

The fourteen priority targets which were tested by RC drilling this year are summarised below and by Figures 1 to 7:

Drill targets with initial assay results received confirming gold-copper mineralisation:

1. **Minyari South** (Figures 1 to 4 inclusive)
   - Located 200m southwest of Minyari
   - 150 x 100m drill defined gold-copper and co-incident weak IP chargeability anomaly
   - Gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. 9m at 10.8 g/t gold and 0.6% copper, including 3m at 19.4 g/t gold and 1.4% copper in 21MYC0266) remains open in all directions and is interpreted to be moderate northwest dipping
   - High-grade gold-copper mineralisation is hosted above and below the hanging-wall contact between a pre-mineralisation diorite intrusive dyke and meta-sediments
2. **GP01** (Figures 1 and 7)
   - Located 800m southeast of Minyari and 400m east of WACA
   - 400m long Minyari-sized coincident magnetic-high, IP chargeability and conductivity anomaly
   - Gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. 27m at 1.3 g/t gold and 0.1% copper, including 7m at 3.9 g/t gold and 0.1% copper in 21MYC0245) is interpreted to be steep east dipping
   - Discovery follow-up drilling (12 RC holes) has extended the mineral system related disseminated to semi-massive/breccia style sulphides and intense calc-silicate alteration along 150m of strike and remains open in most directions (follow-up assay results pending)
   - Mineralisation hosted predominantly within metasediments and lesser diorite
3. **Sundown** (Figures 1, 2 and 5 and 6)
   - Located 400m west of Minyari
   - Shallow drill based (120m strike) gold-copper and coincident (440m long) IP chargeability anomaly
   - Gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. 14.0m at 1.3 g/t gold and 0.4% copper in 21MYC0278) is open in most directions and is interpreted to be steep west dipping
   - Mineralisation intersected immediately above a 250m x 250m IP chargeability anomaly
   - Mineralisation is meta-sediment hosted adjacent to a steeply dipping northwest striking structure which is intruded by a pre-mineralisation dolerite
   - Comparisons to the relationship between the Minyari deposit's mineralisation and IP chargeability anomaly supports potential for the grade of the Sundown mineralisation to increase substantially with depth into and below the IP anomaly
4. **WACA East** (Figure 1)
   - Located 780m south of Minyari, 170m east of WACA and 230m west of GP01
   - 200m long IP chargeability anomaly
   - Gold-copper mineralisation (e.g. 36m at 0.50 g/t gold and 0.1% copper, including 9m at 1.0 g/t gold and 0.1% copper in 21MYC0246) remains open in most directions and is interpreted to be located on a steeply dipping structure and within meta-sediments

Drill targets with assay results pending and significant mineral system related sulphides and associated hydrothermal alteration intersected:

5. **Minyari North (GP17-18)** (Figures 1, 2 and 7)
   - Located 350m northwest along strike from Minyari

- 300m long coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly with similarities to the Minyari deposit
- Two RC drill holes 180m apart intersected mineral system related disseminated and semi-massive/breccia style sulphides (pyrrhotite > pyrite > chalcopyrite) hosted by calc-silicate and chlorite altered metasediments and lesser diorite

6. **GP26** (Figure 1)
   - Located 2.4km west-northwest of the Minyari deposit
   - 170m magnetic-high anomaly with weak IP chargeability response along interpreted fold-limb
   - Single RC drill hole intersected multiple 10 to 40m zones of mineral system related disseminated, vein and semi-massive/breccia style sulphides (pyrite > pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite) hosted by intensely calc-silicate and chlorite altered meta-sediments
7. **Judes Northeast (GP21)** (Figure 1)
   - Located 1.8km north of Minyari
   - 200m IP target proximal to the Judes copper-silver prospect and follow-up of 2020 air core identified copper mineralisation (e.g. 26 to 27m bottom of hole 1.2% copper in 20MYA0035)
   - Four RC drill holes intersected mineral system related disseminated and breccia style sulphides (pyrite > chalcopyrite > pyrrhotite) up to 100m along strike from Judes hosted by strongly calc-silicate altered meta-sediments
8. **GAIP07-09** (Figure 1)
   - Located 2.7 to 3.3km northwest of Minyari
   - 2020 air core identified (250 to 500m) zones of intense intrusion related hydrothermal calc-silicate and chlorite alteration and geochemical anomalism (e.g. 10 to 11m bottom of hole 0.61 g/t gold in 20MYA0025) across strong (2.5 x background) IP chargeability anomalies
   - Three RC drill holes across the GAIP07-09 target area intersected weak to limited moderate mineral system related disseminated style sulphides (pyrrhotite > pyrite) in multiple zones hosted by calc-silicate ± chlorite altered meta-sediments

2021 RC drill testing at the remaining six of the fourteen greenfield targets (i.e. Fozzie, GP15, GP05, GP13, GP07 and GP19) did not intersect any visually obvious significant mineralisation (assay results pending).

Release authorised by
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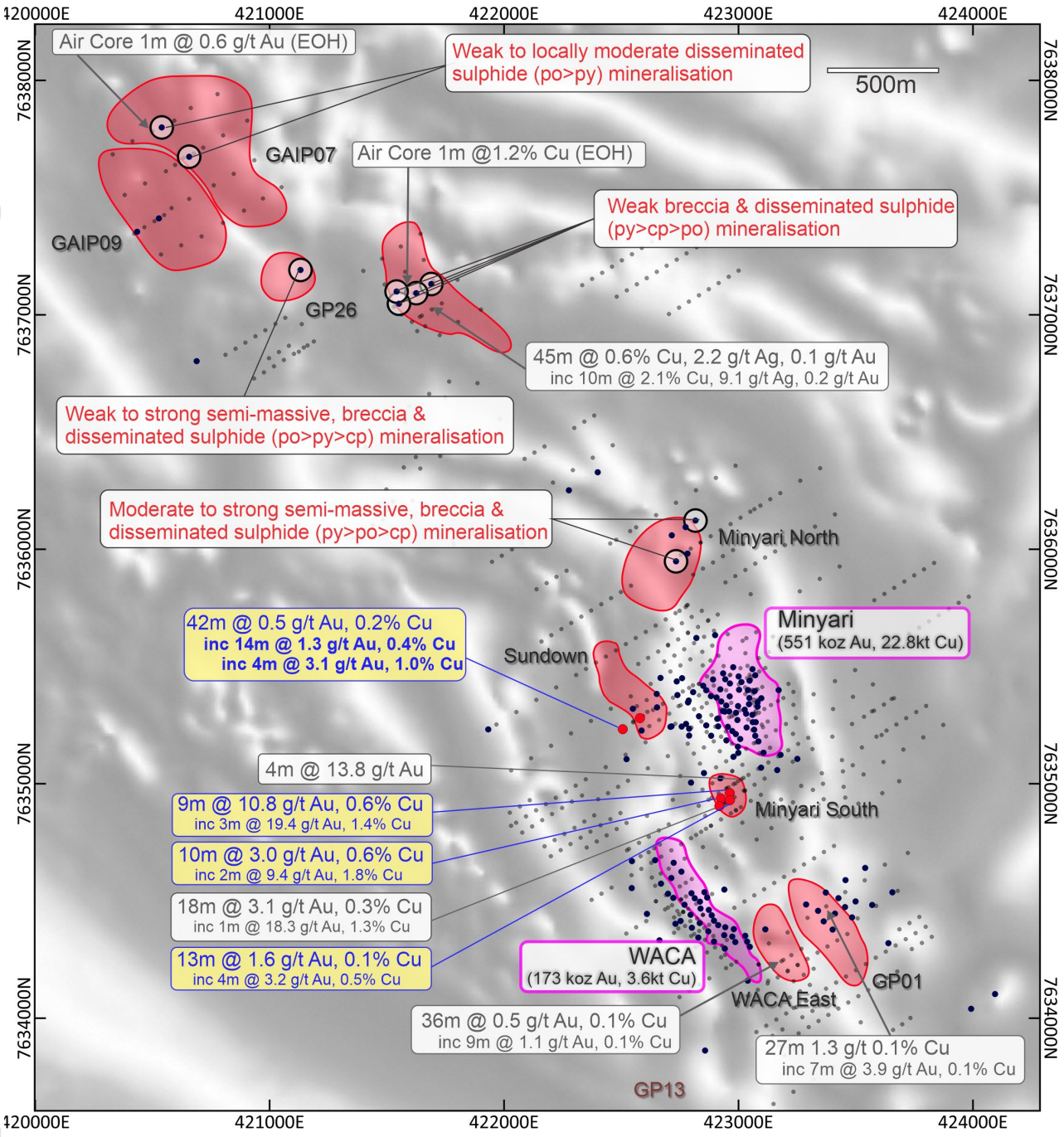


Figure 1: Map of the southern region of Antipa's 100% Minyari Dome Project showing Minyari and WACA resource locations, select 2021 priority greenfield drill targets/prospects and Antipa drill hole collars (2016 to 2021). NB: Visual sulphide abbreviations cp = chalcopyrite (copper iron sulphide), po = pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) and py = po = pyrrhotite (iron sulphide). NB: Over drone magnetic image (20m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 20m; grey-scale TMI-RP HP1000) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

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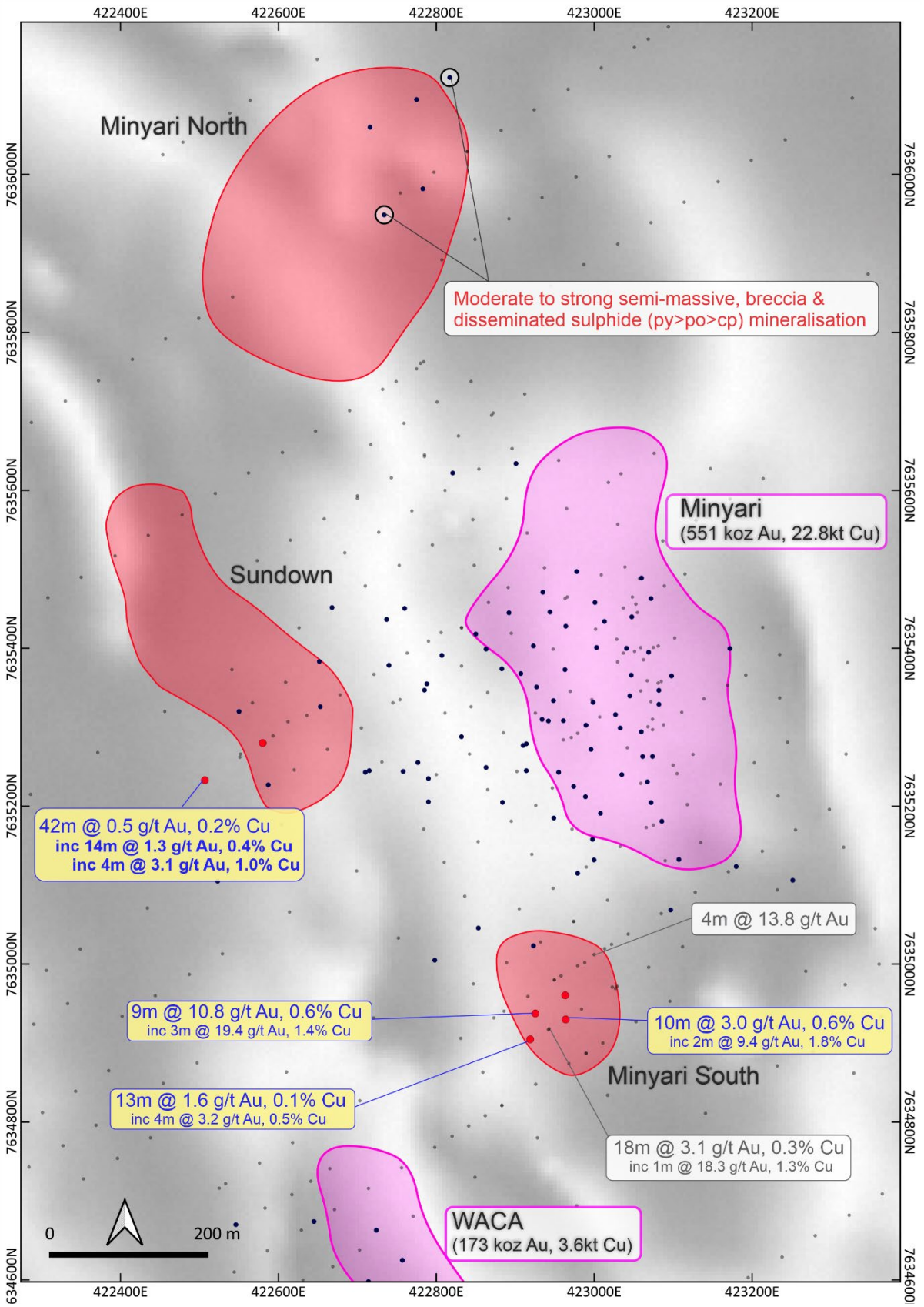


Figure 2: Detailed map showing recent 2021 drill results (assays or visuals) from targets within 400m of the Minyari resource, including Minyari South, Sundown and Minyari North which may all be related to a single causative intrusion. NB: Antipa drill hole collars (2016 to 2021). NB: Visual sulphide abbreviations cp = chalcopyrite (copper iron sulphide), po = pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) and py = po = pyrrhotite (iron sulphide). NB: Over drone magnetic image (20m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 20m; grey-scale TMI-RP HP1000) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 200m grid.

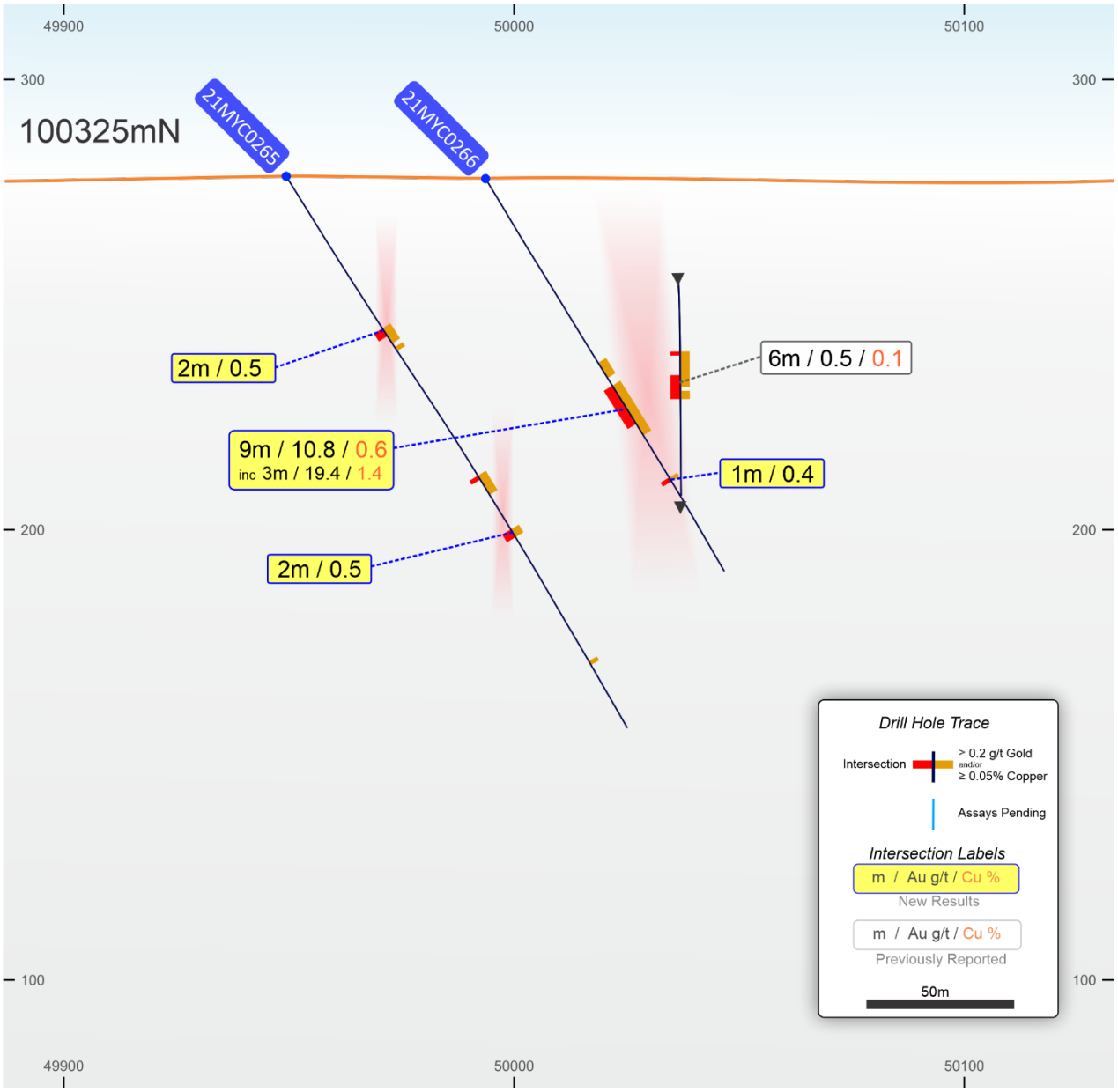


Figure 3: Minyari South gold-copper±silver±cobalt prospect 100,325mN cross-section showing high-grade gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike.
NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

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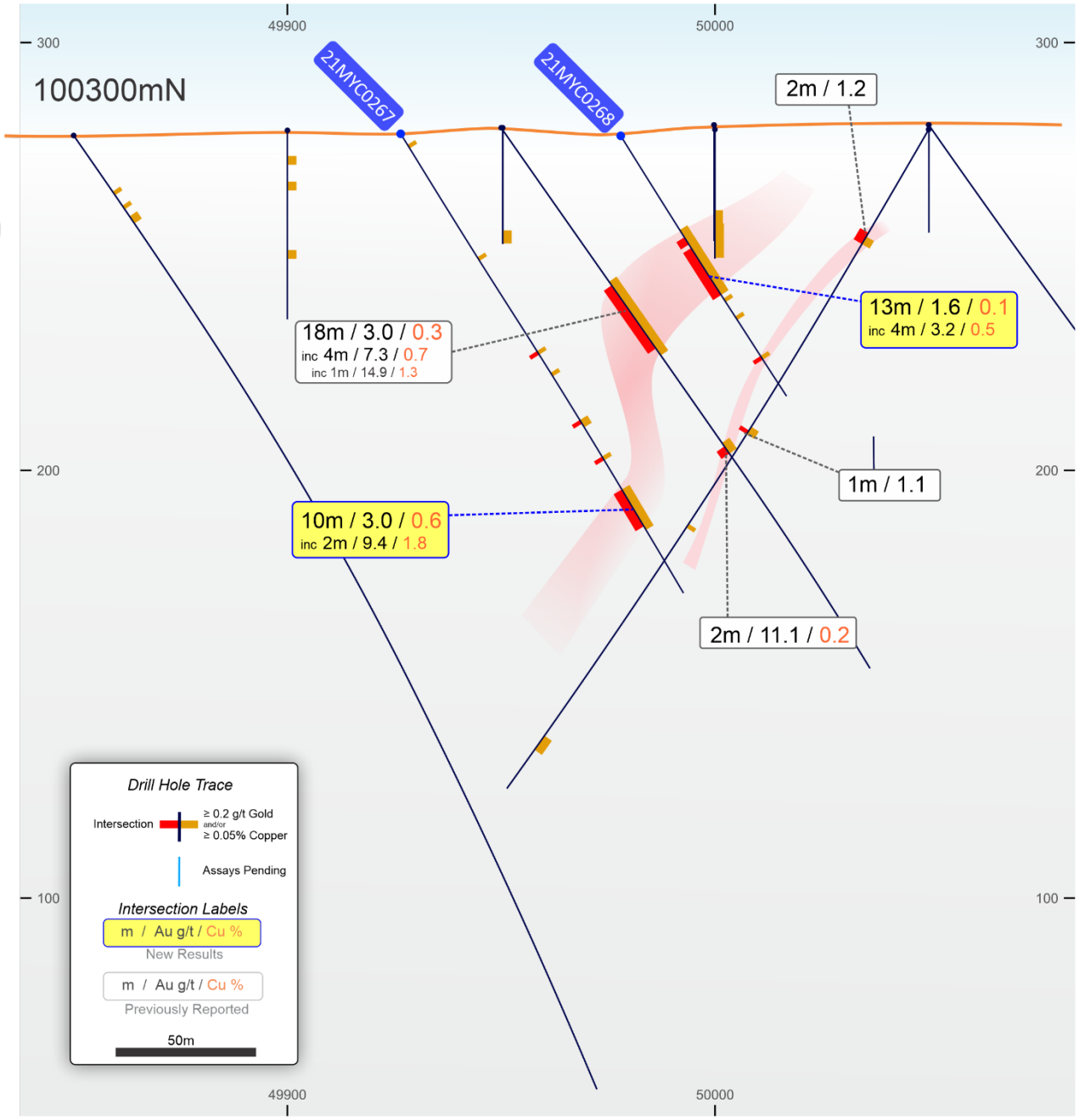


Figure 4: Minyari South gold-copper±silver±cobalt prospect 100,300mN cross-section showing high-grade gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open along strike.

NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

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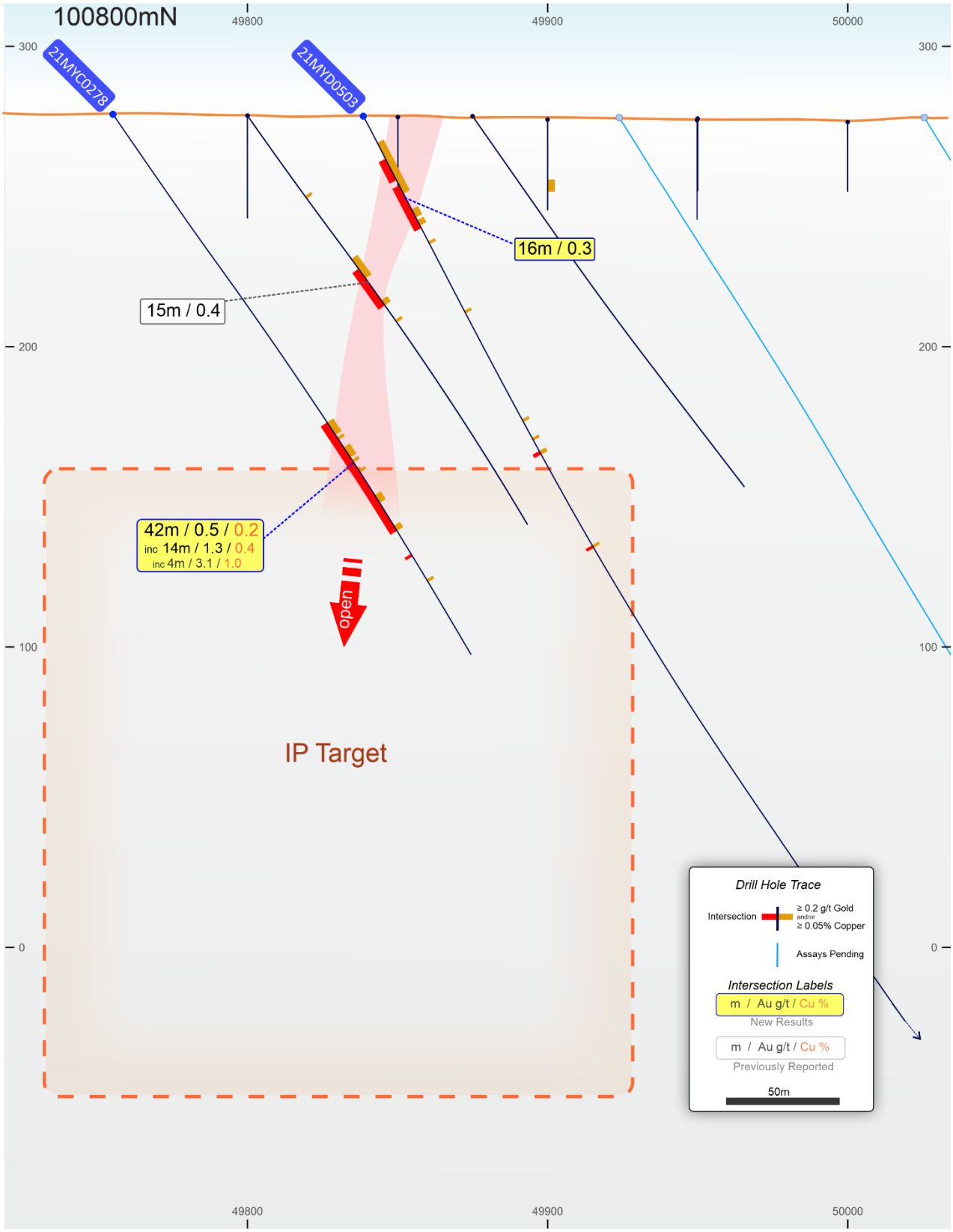


Figure 5: Sundown gold-copper prospect located 400m west of the Minyari resource, 100,800mN cross-section showing thick low-grade gold-copper drill intercept with internal high-grade gold-copper zones. Mineralisation intersected at the top of an Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly and remains open down dip and along strike (refer also to Figure 6).

NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

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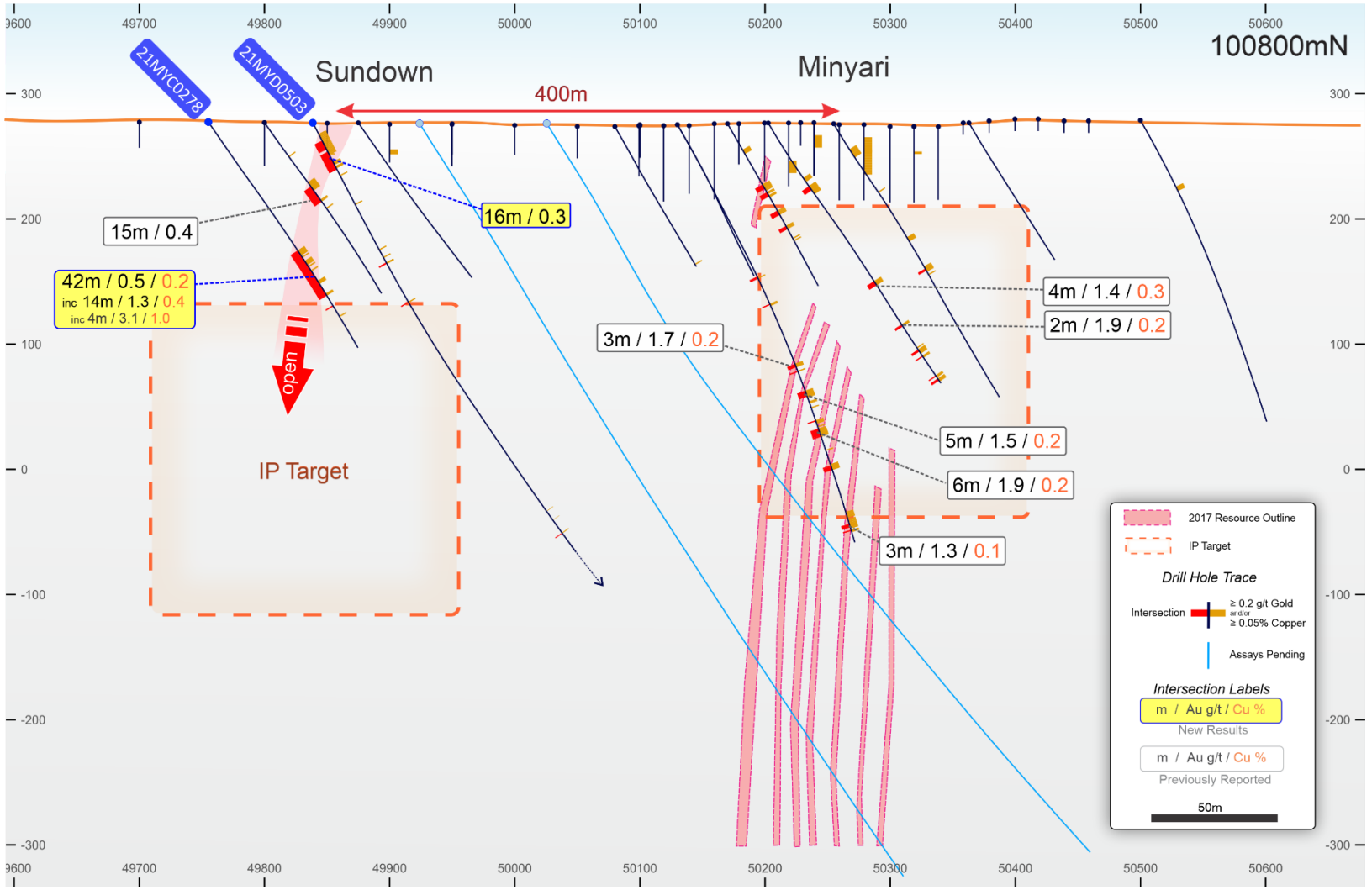


Figure 6: Sundown gold-copper prospect located 400m west of the Minyari resource, 100,800mN cross-section showing thick low-grade gold-copper drill intercept with internal high-grade gold-copper zones. Sundown mineralisation, which remains open down dip and along strike, intersected at the top of an Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly showing similarities to northern upper zone of Minyari deposit where gold mineralisation grade increases with depth across an IP chargeability anomaly and into the Minyari deposit (2017) Mineral Resource. NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

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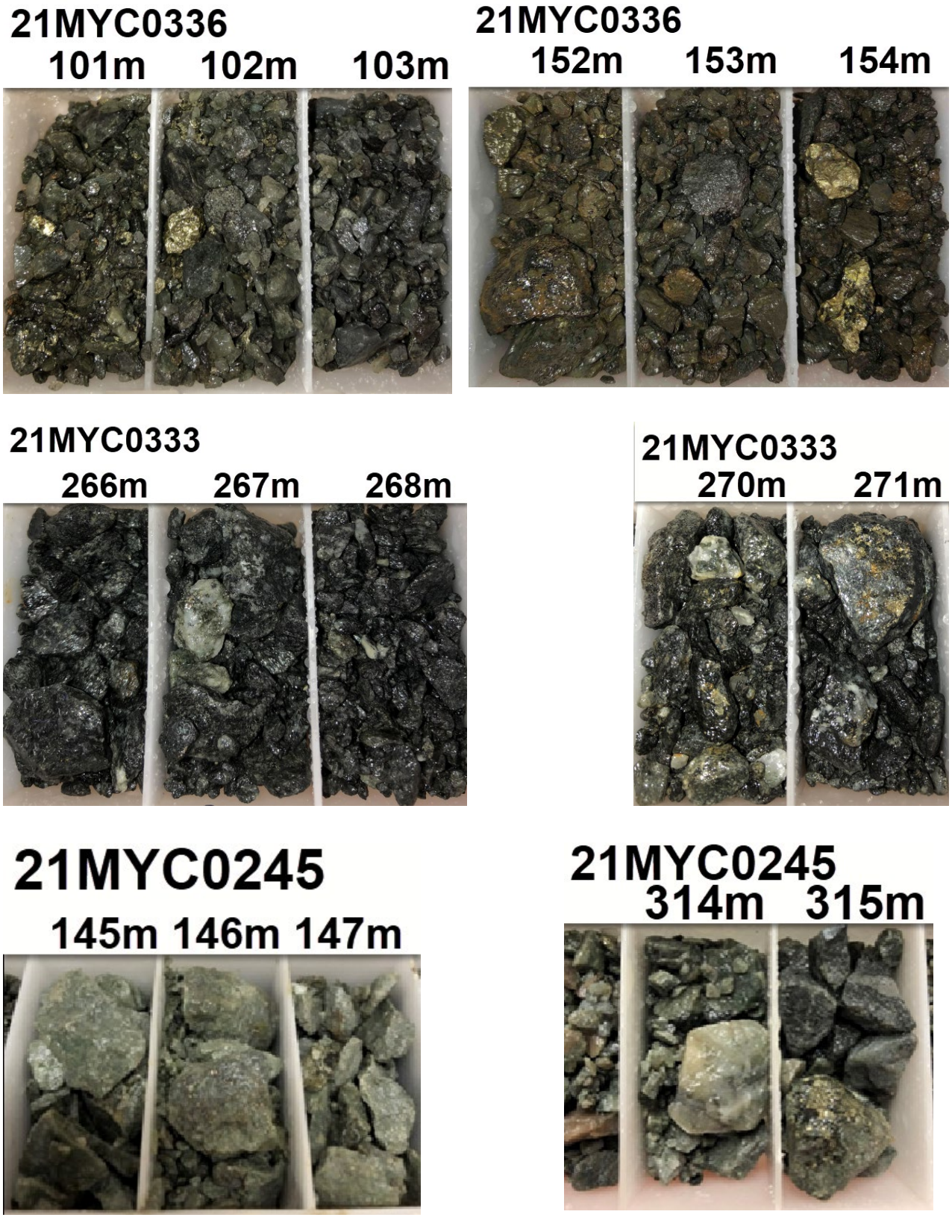


Figure 7: 2021 RC drill chip photos for the Minyari North (drill holes 21MYC0333 and 21MYC0336) and GP01 (drill hole 21MYC0245) discoveries showing intense mineral system related sulphide mineralisation (disseminated and breccia style pyrrhotite and/or pyrite and/or chalcopyrite) and associated hydrothermal alteration (silica-albite / calc-silicate / chlorite) of metasediments.

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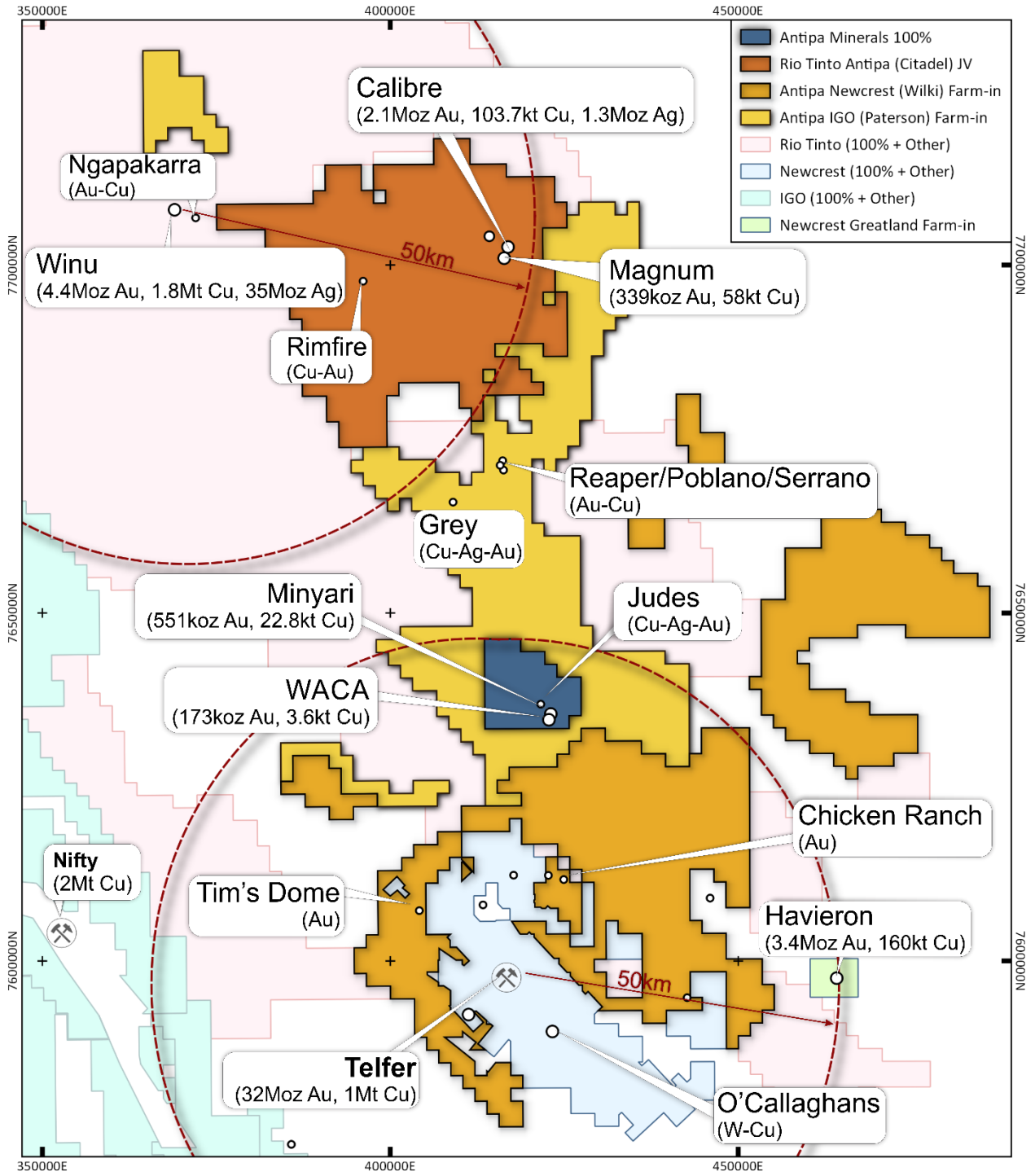


Figure 8: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum deposits. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Greatland Gold plc's/Newcrest's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

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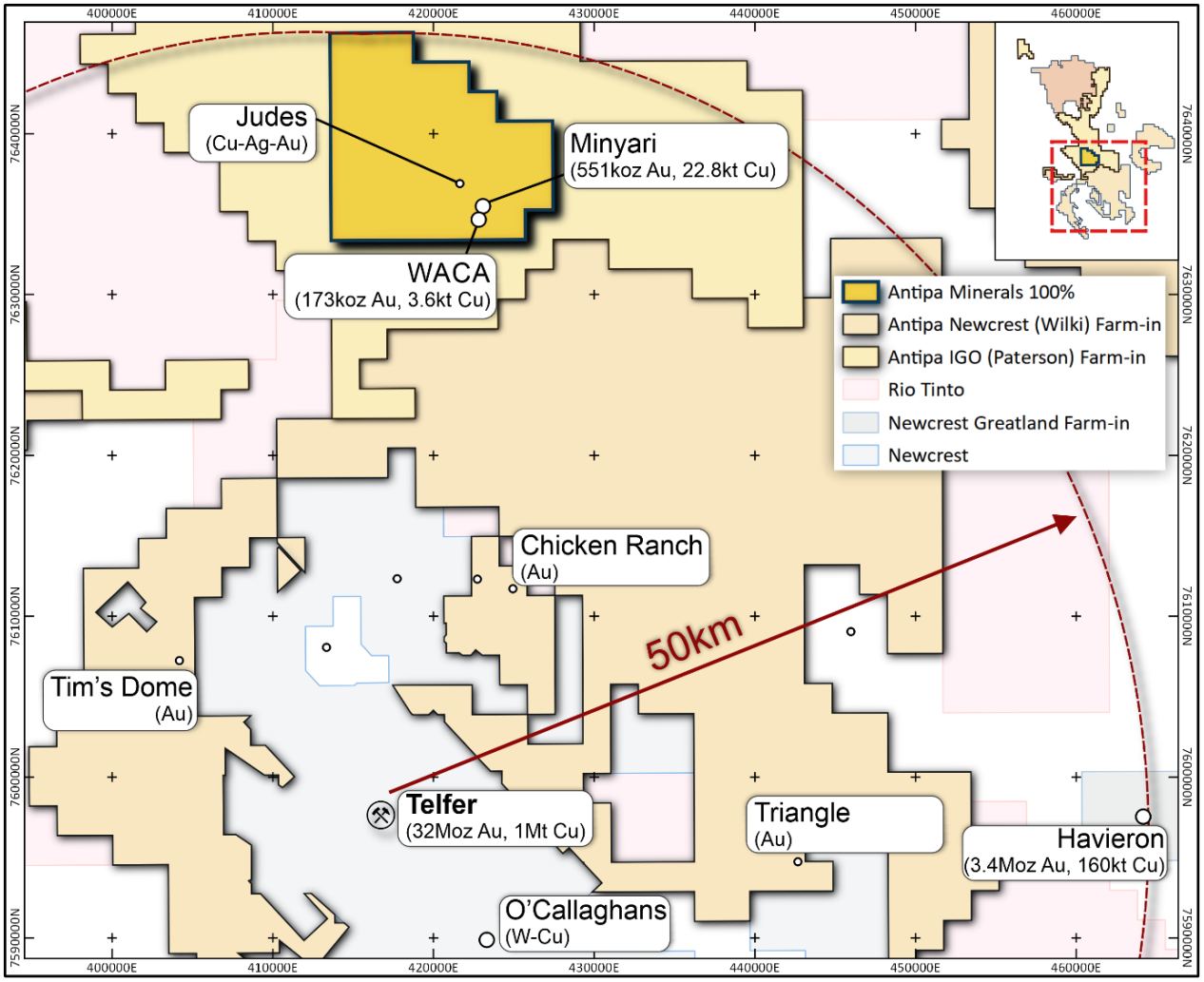


Figure 9: Project Location map showing Antipa's Minyari Dome (100%) Project and proximity to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and processing facility.

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

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Table 1: Minyari Dome Project – Latest significant gold-copper intersections from 2021 greenfield drill programme

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Ag (g/t)	Co (ppm)
21MYC0265	Minyari S.	40.0	42.0	2.0	0.49	0.0	0.11	1,313
21MYC0265	Minyari S.	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.42	0.1	0.20	439
21MYC0265	Minyari S.	93.0	95.0	2.0	0.51	0.0	0.04	70
21MYC0266	**Minyari S.**	**54.0**	**63.0**	**9.0**	**10.84**	**0.6**	**1.45**	**521**
	Including	**55.0**	**58.0**	**3.0**	**19.42**	**1.4**	**2.34**	**456**
21MYC0266	Minyari S.	63.0	64.0	1.0	0.53	0.0	0.08	215
21MYC0266	Minyari S.	78.0	79.0	1.0	0.40	0.0	0.07	61
21MYC0267	Minyari S.	60.0	61.0	1.0	0.42	0.0	0.03	19
21MYC0267	Minyari S.	79.0	80.0	1.0	0.17	0.2	0.31	44
21MYC0267	Minyari S.	89.0	90.0	1.0	0.27	0.1	0.19	45
21MYC0267	**Minyari S.**	**98.0**	**108.0**	**10.0**	**2.96**	**0.6**	**1.11**	**488**
	Including	**99.0**	**101.0**	**2.0**	**9.40**	**1.8**	**3.44**	**1,306**
21MYC0268	Minyari S.	28.0	30.0	2.0	0.14	0.1	0.08	78
21MYC0268	**Minyari S.**	**31.0**	**44.0**	**13.0**	**1.58**	**0.1**	**0.27**	**248**
	Including	**35.0**	**39.0**	**4.0**	**3.17**	**0.2**	**0.47**	**246**
21MYC0268	Minyari S.	61.0	62.0	1.0	1.36	0.2	0.29	86
21MYC0278	**Sundown**	**125.0**	**167.0**	**42.0**	**0.53**	**0.2**	**0.37**	**168**
	Including	**125.0**	**139.0**	**14.0**	**1.28**	**0.4**	**0.90**	**217**
	Also Incl.	**135.0**	**139.0**	**4.0**	**3.11**	**1.0**	**2.07**	**416**
	Including	**166.0**	**167.0**	**1.0**	**1.89**	**0.7**	**0.98**	**259**
21MYC0278	Sundown	167.0	168.0	1.0	0.24	0.1	0.20	55
21MYC0278	Sundown	177.0	178.0	1.0	0.05	0.0	0.03	568
	NB: Minyari S. = Minyari South							

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

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *≥ 0.40 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or*
- *≥ 1,000ppm (0.1%) copper; and/or*
- *≥ 1.00 ppm (g/t) Silver; and/or*
- *≥ 400 ppm (0.04%) Cobalt*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2*

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Table 2: Minyari Dome Project - 2021 Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21MYC0245	GP01	RC	7634472	423457	281	456	238	58	Received
21MYC0246	WACA East	RC	7634375	423115	281	360	58	-55	Received
21MYC0265	Minyari South	RC	7634939	422937	279	144	58	-58	Received
21MYC0266	Minyari South	RC	7634960	422960	245	102	58	-58	Received
21MYC0267	Minyari South	RC	7634906	422917	288	126	58	-58	Received
21MYC0268	Minyari South	RC	7634939	422965	274	72	58	-58	Received
21MYC0278	Sundown	RC	7635233	422507	277	216	58	-58	Received
21MYC0305	GP01	RC	7634413	423364	280	163	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0306	GP01	RC	7634532	423655	278	210	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0307	GP01	RC	7634481	423575	312	216	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0308	GP01	RC	7634429	423489	315	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0309	GP01	RC	7634370	423401	277	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0310	GP01	RC	7634446	423412	277	252	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0311	GP01	RC	7634497	423500	277	252	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0312	GP01	RC	7634512	423427	281	222	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0313	GP01	RC	7634455	423333	280	197	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0314	GP01	RC	7634467	423302	281	162	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0315	GP01	RC	7634531	423374	281	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0316	GP01	RC	7634587	423454	282	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0317	GP01	RC	7634641	423546	283	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0318	GP5	RC	7634113	424077	285	252	-60	58	Pending
21MYC0319	GP5	RC	7634046	424016	284	258	-60	58	Pending
21MYC0320	GP7	RC	7634322	423628	284	390	-60	58	Pending
21MYC0321	GP13	RC	7633869	422856	270	204	-60	200	Pending
21MYC0322	GP17	RC	7636026	422714	270	138	-60	238	Pending
21MYC0323	GP25	RC	7637669	420662	265	300	-60	250	Pending
21MYC0324	GP25	RC	7637800	420535	265	288	-60	238	Pending

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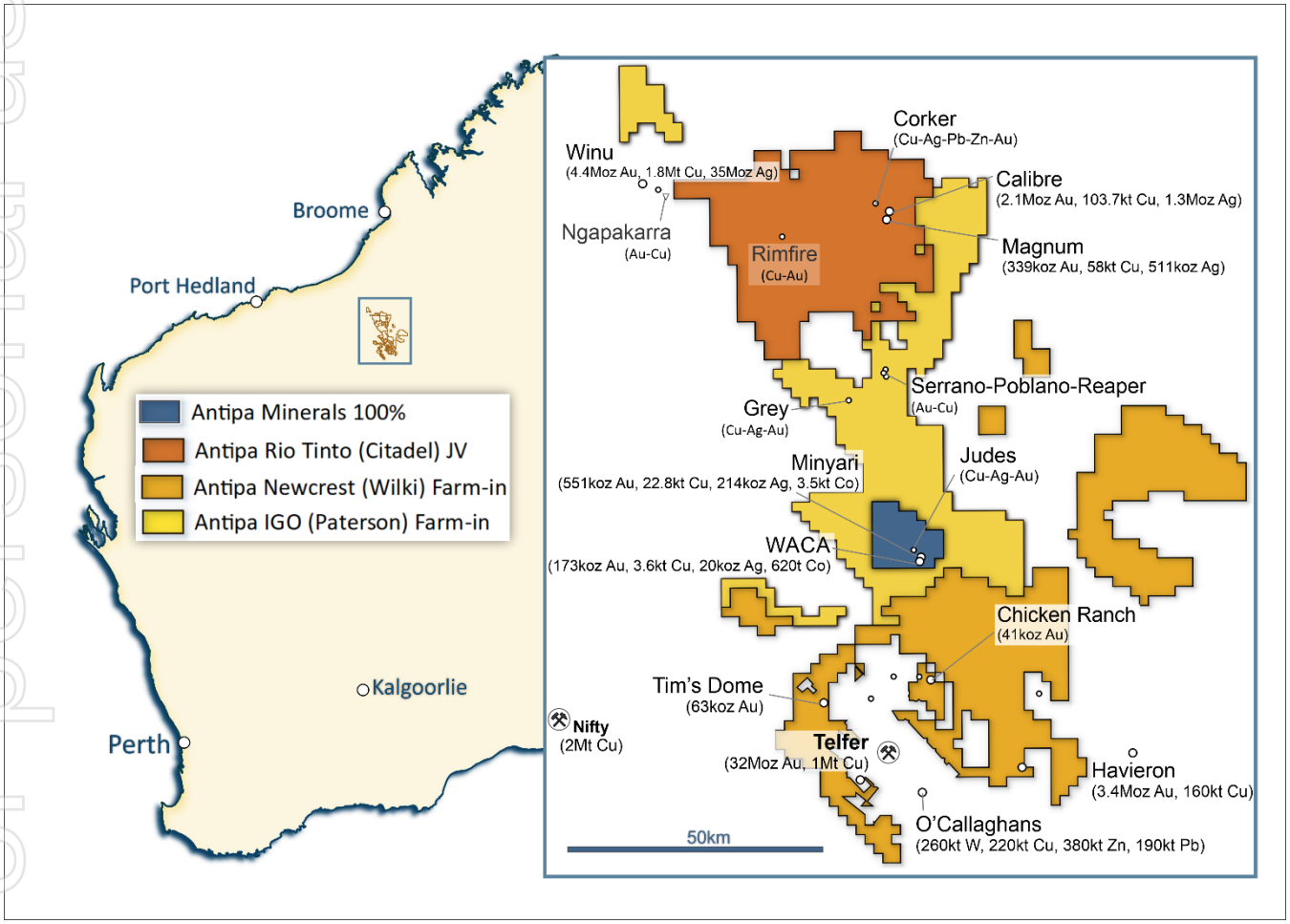
Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21MYC0325	GP24	RC	7637410	420526	263	354	116	-60	Pending
21MYC0326	GP24	RC	7637356	420433	264	360	58	-58	Pending
21MYC0327	GP21	RC	7637137	421694	263	204	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0328	GP21	RC	7637093	421625	263	252	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0329	GP21	RC	7637050	421556	263	240	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0330	GP26	RC	7637192	421132	26	282	238	-58	Pending
21MYC0331	GP21	RC	7637102	421543	275	300	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0332	GP15	RC	7636809	420689	274	252	58	-65	Pending
21MYC0333	GP18	RC	763599	422734	274	342	238	-60	Pending
21MYC0334	GP19	RC	7636333	422401	271	240	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0335	GP19	RC	7636252	422277	270	240	58	-60	Pending
21MYC0336	GP17	RC	7636119	422815	270	258	238	-60	Pending
21MYC0338	GP01	RC	7635232	421936	276	402	238	-60	Pending
21MYC0343	GP17	RC	7636095	422775	276	264	238	-60	Pending
21MYC0344	GP18	RC	7635982	422783	276	450	238	-60	Pending

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table:

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

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About Antipa Minerals: Antipa is a mineral exploration company focused on the Paterson Province in north-west Western Australia, home to Newcrest Mining's world-class Telfer gold-copper mine, Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold deposit, Greatland Gold-Newcrest's recent Havieron gold-copper discovery and other significant mineral deposits. Having first entered the Paterson in 2011 when it was a less sought-after exploration address, the Company has used its early mover advantage to build an enviable tenement holding of ~5,200km^2, including the ~1,300km^2 Citadel Joint Venture Project with Rio Tinto (who currently holds a 65% joint venture interest), the ~2,200km^2 Wilki Project that is subject to a $60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Newcrest (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest) and the ~1,500km^2 Paterson Project that is subject to a $30 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest). The Citadel Project lies within 5km of the Winu deposit and contains a Mineral Resource of 2.4 million ounces of gold and 162,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Antipa retains 144km^2 of 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project tenements which contains an established Mineral Resource, with the Minyari and WACA deposits containing 723,000 ounces of gold and 26,000 tonnes of copper plus other deposits and high quality exploration targets. Unlike certain parts of the Paterson where the post mineralisation (younger) cover can be kilometres thick, making for difficult exploration, the Company's combined 5,200km^2 tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling and geophysical surveys are planned for 2021 across Antipa's combined Paterson tenement portfolio as the company pursues a dual strategy of targeting tier-one greenfields discoveries and growing its existing resources through brownfields exploration.



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.

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Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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'. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

Various information in this report which relates to Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements lodged on the ASX, where further details, including JORC Code reporting tables where applicable, can also be found:

- *North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases* 3 December 2015
- *High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome* 8 February 2016
- *Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016* 2 May 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences* 2 June 2016
- *Further Historical High-grade Gold Intersections at Minyari* 14 June 2016
- *Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results* 5 July 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1* 20 July 2016
- *Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme* 9 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 3* 17 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 4* 29 September 2016
- *Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences* 31 October 2016
- *North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update* 16 November 2016
- *Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1* 16 December 2016
- *Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update* 9 February 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme* 27 March 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences* 13 April 2017
- *Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results* 13 June 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised* 21 June 2017
- *Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA* 25 July 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit* 4 August 2017
- *Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results* 31 August 2017
- *Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource* 16 November 2017
- *Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit* 5 December 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results* 29 January 2018
- *Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme* 1 June 2018
- *Major Exploration Programme Commences* 25 June 2018
- 2018 *Exploration Programme Update* 16 July 2018
- *Minyari Dome – Initial Drill Results* 1 August 2018
- *Thick High-grade Copper Mineralisation Intersected* 2 October 2018
- *Chicken Ranch and Minyari Dome Drilling Update* 15 November 2018
- *Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground* 23 December 2019
- *Commencement of Drilling Programmes at Minyari Dome Project* 2 October 2020
- *Drilling of New Targets Deliver Significant Au Intersections* 16 February 2021
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits* 7 April 2021
- *Commencement of Drilling at 100% Owned Minyari Project* 13 May 2021
- *AZY: 2021 Exploration Activities Update* 17 June 2021
- *Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari* 15 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Deposit* 20 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 12 August 2021
- *Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit* 6 September 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 5 October 2021
- *Significant Gold-Copper Discovery at 100% Minyari Project* 19 October 2021

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

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

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits, and Magnum Deposit: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari-WACA deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 16 November 2017 with Competent Persons Kahan Cervoj and Susan Havlin, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces*" created on 17 May 2021 with Competent Person Ian Glacken, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces*" created on 17 May 2021 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Citadel Project - Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

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Mineral Resource Estimates

Minyari Dome Project (100% Antipa)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade*	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Minyari 0.5 Au	Indicated	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	590	192,610	9,600	75,660	1,860
Minyari 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.7	1.7	0.24	0.6	340	36,260	1,560	13,510	220
Minyari 0.5 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**0.29**	**0.7**	**550**	**228,870**	**11,160**	**89,170**	**2,080**
Minyari 1.7 Au	Indicated	.2	2.6	0.29	0.9	430	18,740	650	6,800	100
Minyari 1.7 Au	Inferred	3.7	2.6	0.3	1.0	370	303,000	10,950	117,550	1,360
Minyari 1.7 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**380**	**321,740**	**11,600**	**124,350**	**1,460**
Minyari	**Total**	**7.7**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**460**	**550,610**	**22,760**	**213,520**	**3,540**
WACA 0.5 Au	Inferred	2.8	1.4	0.11	0.2	180	121,950	3,120	15,920	500
WACA 1.7 Au	Inferred	0.5	2.9	0.09	0.2	230	50,780	510	3,850	120
WACA	**Total**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**0.11**	**0.2**	**190**	**172,730**	**3,630**	**19,770**	**620**
Minyari + WACA Deposits	**Grand Total**	**11.0**	**2.0**	**0.24**	**0.7**	**380**	**723,340**	**26,390**	**233,290**	**4,160**

**0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade) and *1.7 Au = Using a 1.7 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 50mRL (NB: potential "Underground" cut-off grade)*

Wilki Project (Newcrest Farm-in)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade**	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Chicken Ranch Area 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	40,300	-	-	-
Tim's Dome 0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	-	-	-	63,200	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch Area + Tim's Dome	**Total**	**2.4**	**1.3**	-	-	-	**103,500**	-	-	-

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

Note: Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 100%

Citadel Project (Rio Tinto JV)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade***	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Equiv (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Gold Equiv (Moz)	Gold (Moz)	Copper (t)	Silver (Moz)
Calibre 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	92	0.92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.7	2.1	104,000	1.3
Magnum 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	16	-	0.70	0.37	1.00	-	0.34	58,000	0.5
Calibre + Magnum Deposits	**Total**	**108**	-	**0.72**	**0.15**	**0.54**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**162,000**	**1.8**

****0.5 AuEquiv = Refer to details provided by the Notes section*

Note: Citadel Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 35%

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ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Reverse Circulation Drill Sampling

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - 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.*	**2021 Reverse Circulation (RC)** • The Minyari Dome greenfield targets have been sampled by 43 RC drill holes for 11,000m, with an average depth of 245m. Assay results have been received for seven drill holes. • Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (GAIP ± airborne magnetic) ± air core geochemical targets. • Drill hole locations for all RC 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 one metre. In known zones of mineralisation, two x one metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter and are on average 3 kg in weight. The samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Composite samples of three to four metre intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken either directly from the rig mounted core splitter, or via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg sample. Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 100m to 450m.
Drill 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.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry. • All samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg 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.
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*	• Geological logging of all RC sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides. • Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Logging was completed for 100% of all holes drilled. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master Access SQL database. • All RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 Sampling** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which two 3 kg (average) samples were collected. The majority of the samples were dry. • Composite samples of 3-4m intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken either directly from the rig mounted core splitter, or via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg sample. Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari and WACA deposits.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample of 25g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest"). This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. • Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, 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. • There have been no twinned RC holes at this current stage of the drill programme. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.

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 GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates.
		• The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid.
		• Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data:
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51;
		  • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51.
		• The topographic surface has been defaulted to 277m RL.
		• For RC holes, rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. Drill hole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing.
		• The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates.
		• Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument.
		• Surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent.
		• Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°), Total Magnetic field and temperature.

Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve*	• Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (GAIP ± airborne magnetic) ± air core geochemical targets. • No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of RC results.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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 Dome RC drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • Minyari deposit holes are angled towards local grid east to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari Dome at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond drilling and RC drilling.
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 the Punmu laydown area and subsequently transported to the assay laboratory in Perth by MKJ Logistics.
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.

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ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Antipa Minerals Ltd has the interests described below covering a total area of 144km^2, collectively known as the Minyari Dome Project, for the following granted Exploration Licences: – E45/4618 = 100% of licence; – E45/3918 = 100% of 29 graticular blocks covering a southern region of the licence; and – E45/3919 = 100% of 15 graticular blocks covering the northernmost region of the licence. • Antipa Minerals Ltd's interests in the Exploration Licences detailed above are not subject to any third party Farm-in or Joint Venture agreements. • A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. • A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3917, E45/3918 and E45/3919. • The Minyari and WACA Mineral Resources are located wholly within Exploration Licence E45/3919. • These 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 tenements are 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*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighted average techniques have been used to report results from RC drilling. • No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.40 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 0.75 g/t silver and 400ppm cobalt lower cut-off grades have been applied during data aggregation. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
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 (MGA grid)** • The Minyari deposit consists of meta-sediment hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt mineralisation occurs along a moderate to steep south-west dipping structural corridor striking approximately 320° and moderately plunging towards the northwest.
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 DMIRS 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 DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). • The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the

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		Company's ASX report titled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core. • Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totalling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf* and *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf*) and www.asx.com.au. • This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. • The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS WAMEX reports: • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of

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		oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
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-silver-cobalt mineralisation identified by the Company's 2021 drill programme the Minyari deposit has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions with both deposits requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. • Various components of greenfield 2021 exploration programmes, including downhole geophysical surveys, are ongoing or remain to be completed. • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.

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