

PATERSON PROVINCE FARM-IN PROJECTS EXPLORATION UPDATE

ANTIPA – NEWCREST WILKI PROJECT AND ANTIPA - IGO PATERSON PROJECT

Highlights

- **Wilki Farm-in Project 2021 exploration programme fully funded by Newcrest as part of its \$60 million farm-in:**
 - **Forty-three drill holes (7,422m) testing twelve greenfield and two brownfield targets, intersections including:**
 - **2.0m at 1.15 g/t gold** from 146.0m down hole in 21CRC0002
 - **7.0m at 1.29 g/t gold** from 156.0m down hole in 21CRC0002, including:
 - **3.0m at 2.70 g/t gold** from 156.0m down hole in 21CRC0002, also including:
 - **1.0m at 6.56 g/t gold** and 0.11% copper from 156.0m
 - **4.0m at 1.09 g/t gold** and 0.17% copper from 211.0m down hole in 21CRC0002
 - **1.0m at 3.65 g/t gold** from 138.0m down hole in 21CRC0004
 - **9.0m at 0.74 g/t gold** from 82.0m down hole in 21TDC0044, including:
 - **1.0m at 2.57 g/t gold** from 83.0m
 - **Drill testing and ground EM at greenfield targets Protos-9 and WEM-20 identifies co-incident geochemical and EM conductivity anomalies for follow-up in CY 2022**
 - **WA state government EIS drilling grant of \$190,000 awarded for testing the Havieron look-alike partially co-incident magnetic and gravity target Tetris**
 - **Newcrest elect to proceed to the next (\$10m) stage of the farm-in agreement**
- **Paterson Farm-in Project 2021 exploration programme fully funded by IGO as part of its \$30 million farm-in:**
 - **Regional /project scale stratigraphic and geochemical air core drill programme completed covering an area of approximately 350km² (168 holes for 11,346m) – Results pending**
 - **Regional /project scale soil geochemical sampling programme completed covering an area of approximately 650km² (2,589 samples) – Results pending**

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the Wilki Farm-in Project and Paterson Farm-in Project exploration programmes (refer Figure 1) where Newcrest Operations Limited (**Newcrest**) and IGO Limited (**IGO**) respectively are fully funding ongoing exploration activities.

Wilki Newcrest Farm-in Project 2021 Exploration Programme Results Summary

The Wilki Farm-in 2021 exploration programme had an emphasis on both greenfield discovery with a focus on Havieron, Winu, Telfer and Nifty analogue targets within 10 to 50km of the Telfer gold-copper mine and processing facility, and brownfield gold±copper resource growth opportunities within 15km of Telfer. A total of forty-three drill holes (7,422m awaiting assay results for 610m) testing twelve greenfield and two brownfield targets and fixed-loop ground

electromagnetic (**FLEM**) surveys were completed at six targets. Available results for the programme are summarised below.

Brownfield 2021 Exploration Programme Results

Reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling (seven holes for 1,238m) evaluating Mineral Resource extensional and conceptual targets at the Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome deposits, both located within 15km of the Telfer processing facility, intersected narrow zones of gold±copper mineralisation. Several holes failed to achieve target depth due to abnormally high volumes of groundwater in conjunction with very deep oxidation profiles extending down up to 200m below the surface (refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 2). Intersections included:

- 2.0m at 1.15 g/t gold from 146.0m down hole in 21CRC0002 (Chicken Ranch)
- 7.0m at 1.29 g/t gold from 156.0m down hole in 21CRC0002 (Chicken Ranch), including:
 - 3.0m at 2.70 g/t gold from 156.0m down hole in 21CRC0002 (Chicken Ranch), also including:
 - 1.0m at 6.56 g/t gold and 0.11% copper from 156.0m
- 4.0m at 1.09 g/t gold and 0.17% copper from 211.0m down hole in 21CRC0002 (Chicken Ranch)
- 1.0m at 3.65 g/t gold from 138.0m down hole in 21CRC0004 (Chicken Ranch)
- 9.0m at 0.74 g/t gold from 82.0m down hole in 21TDC0044 (Tim's Dome), including:
 - 1.0m at 2.57 g/t gold from 83.0m

Greenfield 2021 Exploration Programme Results

RC (36 holes for 5,901m) and diamond core (**DD**) (one diamond tail for 283m) drill testing of 12 greenfields SkyTEM™ aerial electromagnetic (**AEM**), magnetic and geochemical targets intersected minor zones of anomalous copper±zinc±lead and other pathfinder elements, however no ore grade mineralisation was identified. Refer to the summary below and Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 2:

- **WEM-20** = Strongly anomalous zinc-lead-molybdenum (including 24.0m at 0.10% zinc and 300ppm lead from 100.0m downhole in 21WKC0016). Several FLEM conductivity anomalies identified with modelling in progress. Review ongoing.
- **Protos-9** = Patchy calc-silicate hydrothermal alteration, similar to early stage Minyari alteration, with minor gold-copper-zinc and pathfinder anomalism. Strong bedrock FLEM conductivity anomaly identified in proximity to drill hole 21WKC0022 with modelling in progress. Review ongoing.
- **Tyama** = Localised hydrothermal calcite-quartz-chlorite-pyrite narrow veins and breccias anomalous in zinc ± lead, possibly representing a distal mineralisation phase above the target magnetic anomaly. Review ongoing.
- **Triangle North** = Intense goethite "altered" with minor zinc-lead anomalism. Review ongoing.
- **Weak anomalism detected** = WEM-04, Golden Web, Hastie's Far East and Pajero/Big Banana returned weak copper ± pathfinder (arsenic and/or bismuth and/or antimony) anomalism; no follow up exploration is planned for these targets.
- **No anomalism detected** = AEM20-02, Hastie's West and Joy's Gossan targets did not return any significant results; no follow up exploration is planned for these targets.
- **Dagga** = Awaiting results for six RC drill holes (366m).

Fixed-loop Ground Electromagnetic Survey Results

A programme of FLEM surveys (total of 15 FLEM loops each generally between 200 to 300m in size) were completed over six greenfield targets with the aim of identifying bedrock massive sulphide related electromagnetic conductivity anomalies. Preliminary review of the FLEM data has identified interpreted bedrock EM conductors at WEM-20, Protos-9 and the newly identified target WEM-44, with processing and modelling ongoing.

Ongoing Exploration Activities

The review and interpretation of the 2021 drill hole and geophysical exploration data in conjunction with historic data to enhance geological modelling, and potentially identify further target areas for gold-copper mineralisation is ongoing.

Tetris Havieron Look-alike Gold-Copper Target EIS Grant

Antipa's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) application for diamond core testing of a Havieron look-alike partially co-incident magnetic and gravity target called Tetris (Figures 1 and 3) was successful with an EIS funding grant of \$190,000 being awarded by the Western Australian Government. Antipa would like to acknowledge the ongoing support provided by the WA Government for its EIS programme which preferentially funds high quality, technical projects that are assessed by a panel on the basis of geoscientific and exploration targeting merit.

Paterson IGO Farm-in Project 2021 Exploration Programme Summary

The Paterson Farm-in 2021 activities form part of a regional or project scale staged exploration programme with an emphasis on greenfield discovery of Nifty, Winu, Telfer and Havieron analogue targets.

Results are pending for the two major components of this year's programme which were a regional /project scale stratigraphic and geochemical air core drill programme covering an area of approximately 350km² (168 holes for 11,346m) and soil geochemical sampling programme covering an area of approximately 650km² (2,589 samples) (refer to Figure 3).

During the first quarter of next year the 2021 results will be analysed in conjunction with other data sets to define a tectono-stratigraphic framework and identify and rank new greenfield exploration targets for direct drill testing in the CY 2022.

E45/2519 Havieron Look-alike Gold-Copper Targets EIS Grant

Antipa's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) application for diamond core testing of two Havieron look-alike magnetic targets located 15km along trend from Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold-silver deposit on tenement E45/2519 (Figure 1) was successful with an EIS funding grant of \$150,000 being awarded by the Western Australian Government.

Release authorised by

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Chairman

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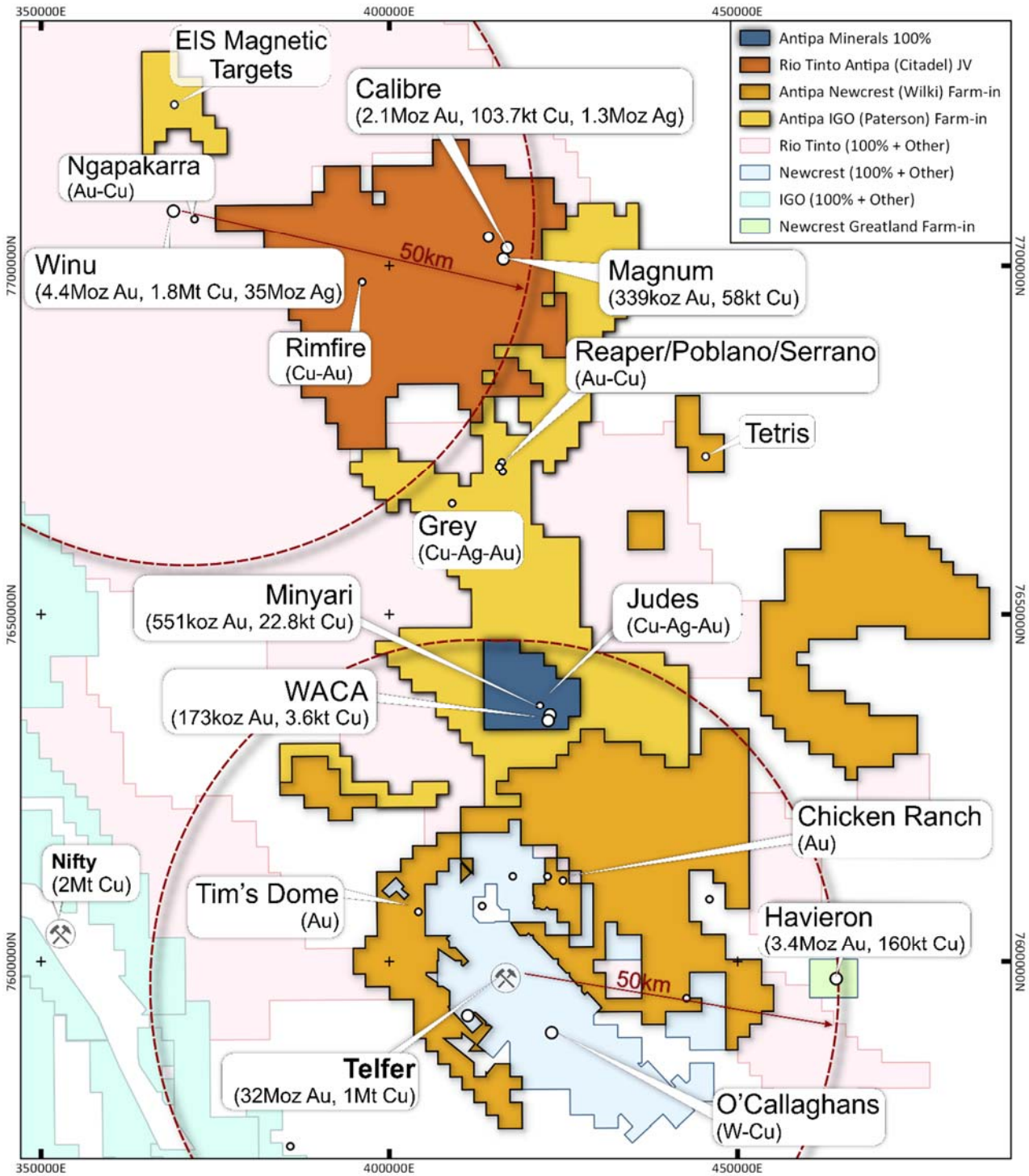
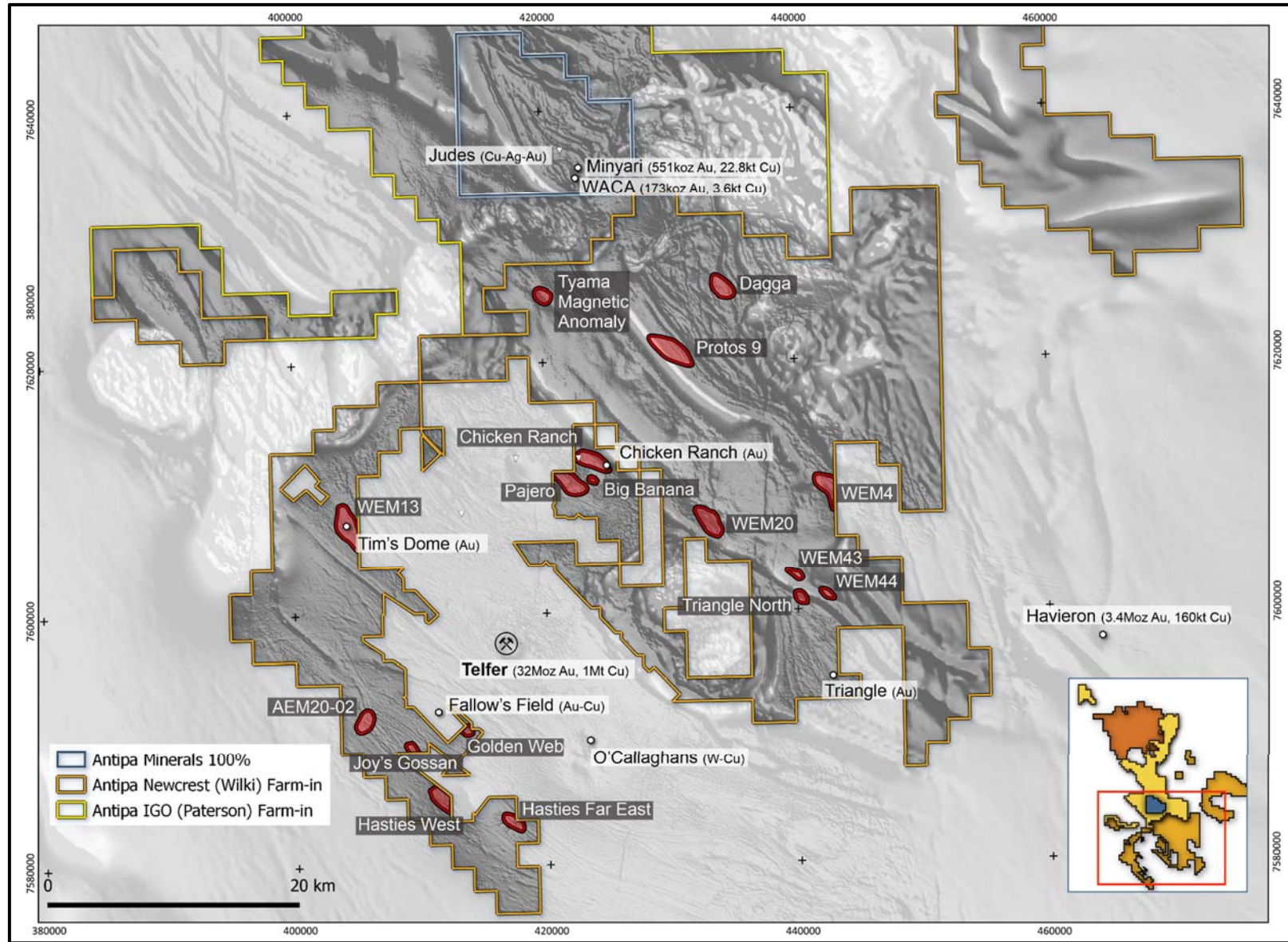


Figure 1: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Antipa-Rio Tinto Citadel Joint Venture, Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Newcrest/Greatland Gold plc's Havieron deposit, and Cyprium Metal's Nifty Mine in WA's Paterson Province. NB: Rio and IGO "100%" tenement areas include some related third-party Farm-in's. NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.



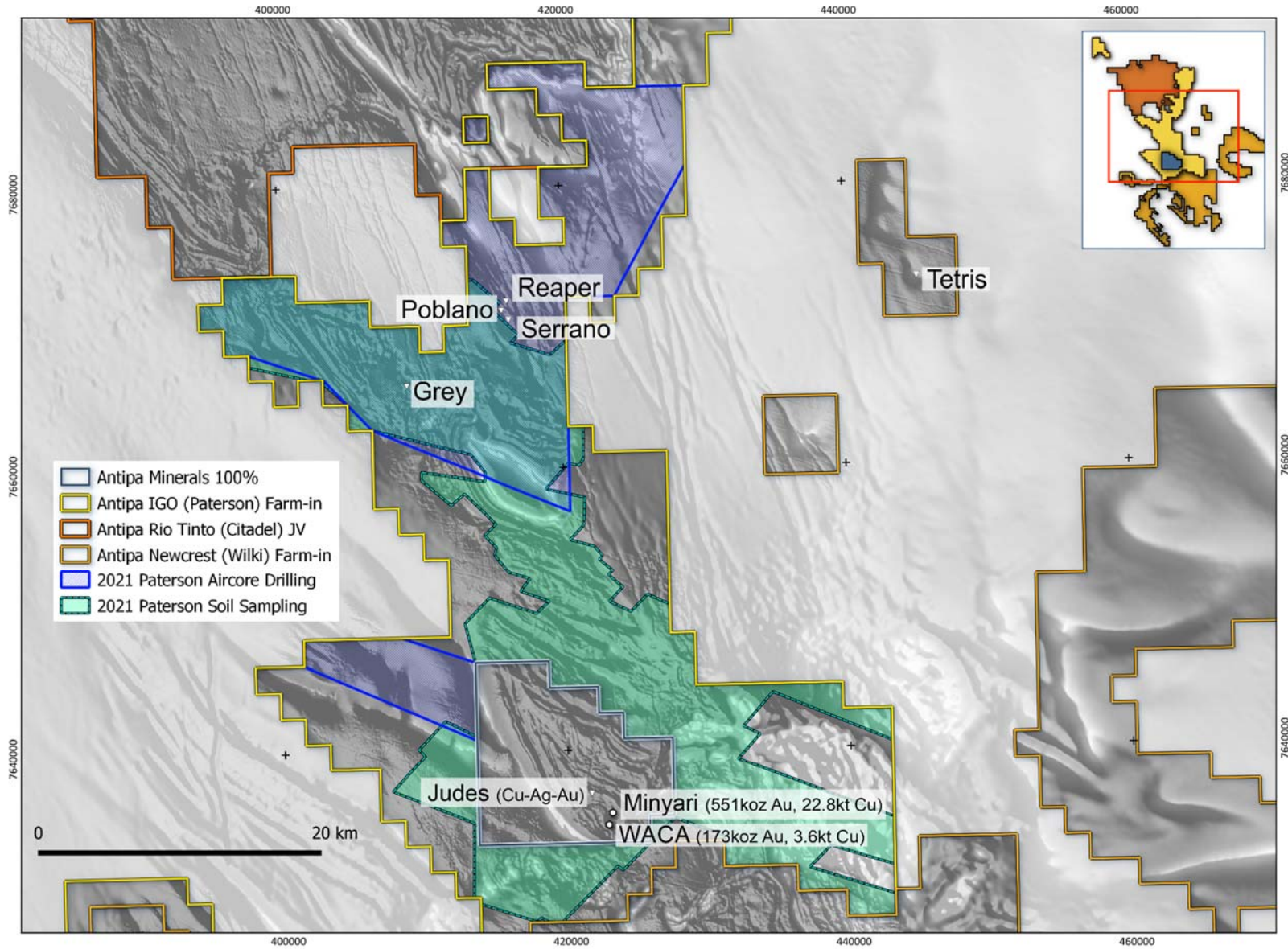
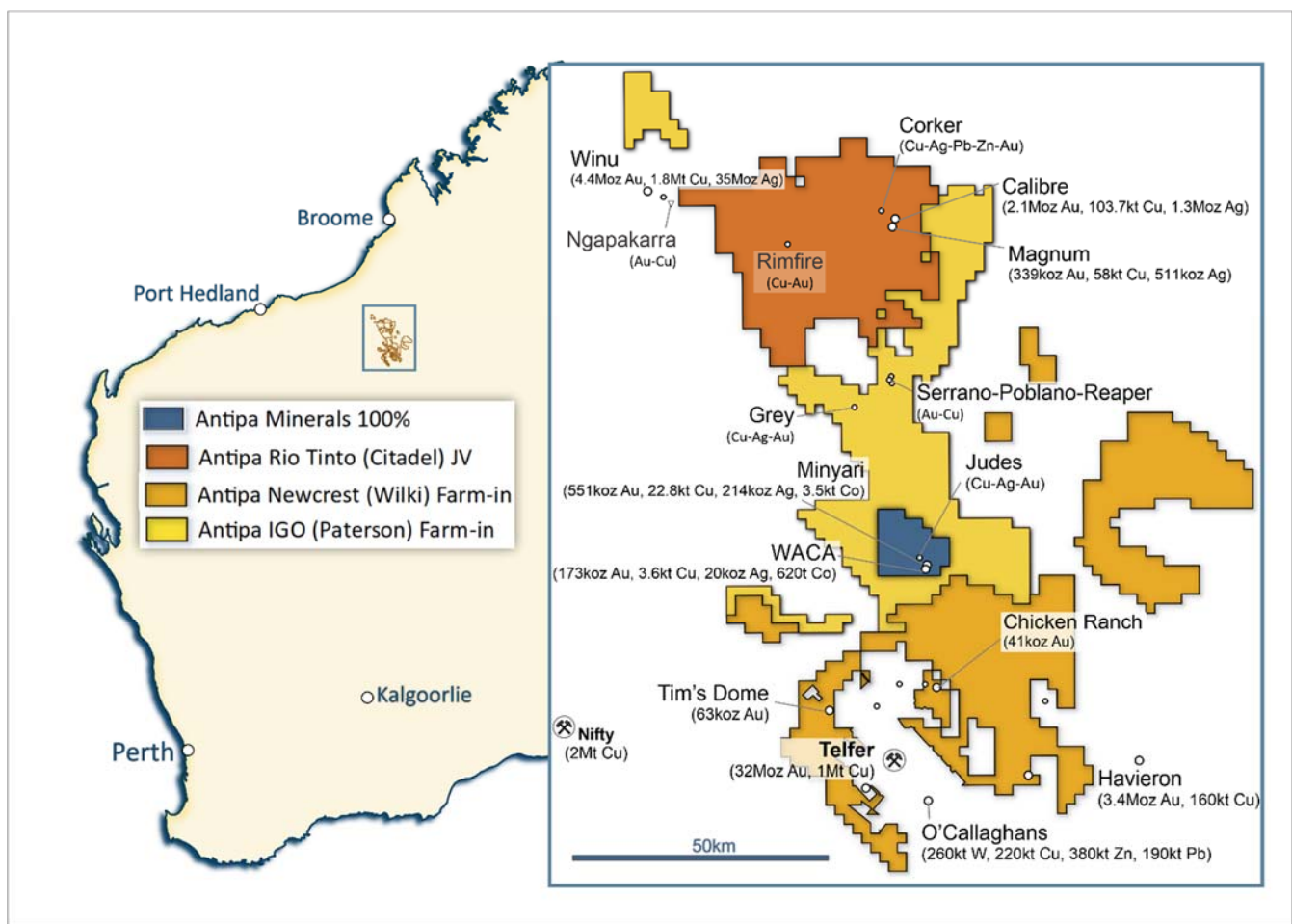


Figure 3: Plan showing Paterson Project areas covered by 2021 regional/project scale air core and soil geochemical sampling programmes. NB: Over Airborne magnetic image; TMI-RTP grey-scale NESUN and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 20km grid.

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 ~5,200km², including the ~1,300km² Citadel Project that is subject to a \$60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto (who currently holds a 51% joint venture interest), the ~2,200km² 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 ~1,500km² 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 discovery and contains a Mineral Resource of 1.64 million ounces of gold and 128,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Antipa retains 144km² 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 5,200km² tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling and geophysical surveys are planned for 2020 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.



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.

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 undertaken 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:

• <i>Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2102 Updates</i>	23 February 2015
• <i>Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource</i>	16 November 2017
• <i>Calibre Deposit Mineral Resource Update</i>	17 November 2017
• <i>Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme</i>	1 June 2018
• <i>Major Exploration Programme Commences</i>	25 June 2018
• <i>2018 Exploration Programme Update</i>	16 July 2018
• <i>2018-19 Exploration Programme Overview and Update – August</i>	15 August 2018
• <i>Multiple High Grade Gold-Copper Targets Identified</i>	15 October 2018
• <i>Expanded Greenfield Programme in Paterson Province Commences</i>	10 December 2018
• <i>Resource Growth Potential and Additional Brownfields Targets</i>	11 December 2018
• <i>Greenfield Programme Identifies Havieron Lookalike Anomalies</i>	14 February 2019
• <i>Antipa to Commence Major Greenfields Exploration Programme</i>	18 February 2019
• <i>Major Greenfields Drilling Programme Commences</i>	7 May 2019
• <i>Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources</i>	13 May 2019
• <i>Completion of Share Placements to IGO and Newcrest</i>	14 July 2020
• <i>Exploration Update - 100% Owned Paterson Province Tenure</i>	22 August 2019
• <i>Corporate Presentation-Beaver Creek PMS - September 2020</i>	15 September 2020
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - October 2020</i>	12 October 2020
• <i>Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground</i>	23 December 2019
• <i>AZY: \$60m Farm-in and \$3.9m Share Placement with Newcrest</i>	28 February 2020
• <i>Antipa/Newcrest Wilki Farm-in Project Exploration Update</i>	20 July 2020
• <i>Wilki AEM Survey Highlights Exciting Havieron Style Targets</i>	18 August 2020
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - October 2020</i>	12 October 2020
• <i>Drilling Commences at Antipa Newcrest Wilki Project</i>	29 October 2020
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference-Nov 20</i>	12 November 2020
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 Mining EMEA - November 2020</i>	18 November 2020
• <i>Corporate Presentation - AGM - 20 November 2020</i>	20 November 2020
• <i>Target Generation AC Drilling Extends Poblano Gold Zone</i>	5 March 2021
• <i>Wilki JV Project Update-New Targets & 2020 Drill Results</i>	11 March 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference - March 2021s</i>	17 March 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Update April 2021</i>	12 April 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 EMEA Conference - May 2021</i>	25 May 2021
• <i>2021 Exploration Activities Update</i>	17 June 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Noosa Mining Conference - July 2021</i>	15 July 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Diggers and Dealers - August 2021</i>	2 August 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - Beaver Creek PMS - September 21</i>	8 September 2021
• <i>Corporate Presentation - 121 APAC Conference</i>	2 November 2021
• <i>Newcrest Elects to Proceed to Next Stage of Wilki Farm-in</i>	24 November 2021

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, 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 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.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Calibre Deposit: Information relating to the estimation and reporting of the Calibre Mineral Resource estimate has been reviewed and compiled by Ian Glacken, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ian Glacken is a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Ian Glacken was engaged by Antipa on a fee for service basis, is independent of Antipa and holds no shares in the company. Ian Glacken has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the activity being undertaken 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 JORC Code). Ian Glacken consents to the inclusion in the report of information based upon his review and endorsement of the Calibre Mineral Resource estimate in the form and context in which it appears.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are detailed in this report 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.

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%

Table 1: Wilki Farm-in Project – 2021 Exploration Drill Hole Intersections: Gold-Copper-Silver-Zinc

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (ppm)
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	125.0	126.0	1.0	0.45	0.01	0.01	97
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	146.0	148.0	2.0	1.16	0.02	0.19	82
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	155.0	163.0	7.0	1.29	0.04	0.17	116
	Including	156.0	159.0	3.0	2.70	0.06	0.18	147
	Also Including	156.0	157.0	1.0	6.56	0.11	0.27	207
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	183.0	184.0	1.0	0.49	0.00	0.15	54
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	211.0	215.0	4.0	1.09	0.17	0.38	346
21CRC0004	Chicken Ranch	102.0	104.0	2.0	0.41	0.01	0.01	23
21CRC0004	Chicken Ranch	138.0	139.0	1.0	3.65	0.05	0.16	27
21TDC0043	Tims dome	76.0	77.0	1.0	1.30	0.01	0.15	18
21TDC0044	Tims dome	41.0	42.0	1.0	0.43	0.00	0.01	19
21TDC0044	Tims dome	77.0	78.0	1.0	0.67	0.01	0.06	15
21TDC0044	Tims dome	82.0	91.0	9.0	0.74	0.01	0.10	22
	Including	83.0	84.0	1.0	2.57	0.00	0.09	19
21TDC0044	Tims dome	97.0	102.0	5.0	0.27	0.01	0.10	23
	Including	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.54	0.02	0.11	27
21WKC0016	WEM 20	90.0	124.0	34.0	0.01	0.00	0.19	947 Zn 312 Pb
	Including	100.0	124.0	24.0	0.01	0.00	0.22	1,025 Zn 294 Pb
21WKC0020	Tyama	88.0	94.0	6.0	0.01	0.00	0.23	1021
21WKC0021	Tyama	84.0	86.0	2.0	0.01	0.00	0.42	1,123
21WKC0021	Tyama	182.0	186.0	4.0	0.01	0.00	0.20	1,027
21WKC0021	Tyama	404.9	405.5	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.33	1,401
21WKC0024	Protos 9	148.0	150.0	2.0	0.01	0.00	0.01	1,708

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
- $\geq 1,000$ ppm (0.1%) copper; and/or
- ≥ 1.0 ppm (g/t) Silver; and/or
- $\geq 1,000$ ppm (0.1%) Zinc
- 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

Table 2: Wilki Farm-in Project - 2021 Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21CRBH0001	Chicken Ranch	RC	7,612,587	424,234	260	108	0	-90	Received
21CRC0002	Chicken Ranch	RC	7,612,221	424,087	260	216	215	-65	Received
21CRC0003	Chicken Ranch	RC	7,612,109	424,552	263	228	215	-60	Received
21CRC0004	Chicken Ranch	RC	7,611,954	424,144	260	228	35	-65	Received
21TDC0042	Tim's Dome	RC	7,606,474	404,430	295	150	45	-60	Received

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21TDC0043	Tim's Dome	RC	7,606,773	404,179	292	190	45	-60	Received
21TDC0044	Tim's Dome	RC	7,607,888	403,238	300	118	45	-60	Received
21WKC0015	WEM-20	RC	7,607,561	433,311	256	275	223	-60	Received
21WKC0016	WEM-20	RC	7,607,363	433,117	256	198	225	-60	Received
21WKC0017	WEM-20	RC	7,607,238	433,349	257	168	226	-60	Received
21WKC0018	WEM-20	RC	7,607,761	433,160	256	330	225	-60	Received
21WKC0019	Tyama	RC	7,625,555	419,981	246	114	51	-60	Received
21WKC0020	Tyama	RC	7,625,486	419,907	246	96	0	-90	Received
21WKC0021	Tyama	RC/DDH	7,625,417	419,832	246	535.1	50	-65	Partially Rec.
21WKC0022	Protos-9	RC	7,621,260	430,910	264	222	50	-60	Received
21WKC0023	Protos-9	RC	7,619,814	431,714	267	276	44	-60	Received
21WKC0024	Protos-9	RC	7,619,575	430,675	265	160	45	-60	Received
21WKC0025	WEM-04	RC	7,609,608	442,465	257	300	225	-70	Received
21WKC0026	WEM-04	RC	7,610,114	442,232	257	180	45	-60	Received
21WKC0027	WEM-04	RC	7,610,440	441,854	257	300	225	-60	Received
21WKC0028	Big Banana	RC	7,610,639	423,820	244	204	218	-60	Received
21WKC0029	Pajero	RC	7,610,163	422,493	282	204	224	-60	Received
21WKC0030	Pajero	RC	7,610,338	422,669	282	210	225	-60	Received
21WKC0031	Triangle N.	RC	7,601,103	440,140	253	222	225	-60	Received
21WKC0032	Triangle N.	RC	7,600,904	440,372	263	192	224	-60	Received
21WKC0033	Hasties W.	RC	7,585,172	411,753	338	102	223	-60	Received
21WKC0034	Hasties Far East	RC	7,583,101	417,400	345	126	225	-60	Received
21WKC0035	Hasties Far East	RC	7,583,135	417,430	343	96	224	-60	Received
21WKC0036	Hasties Far East	RC	7,583,716	416,780	335	150	229	-60	Received
21WKC0037	Hasties Far East	RC	7,583,751	416,824	345	102	228	-60	Received
21WKC0038	Golden Web	RC	7,590,974	413,546	329	156	229	-60	Received
21WKC0039	Golden Web	RC	7,590,909	413,463	329	198	229	-60	Received
21WKC0040	Golden Web	RC	7,590,839	413,405	330	174	228	-60	Received
21WKC0041	Joys Gossan	RC	7,589,269	409,247	319	120	214	-60	Received
21WKC0042	Joys Gossan	RC	7,589,186	409,195	316	198	215	-60	Received
21WKC0043	AEM20-02	RC	7,592,180	405,900	304	114	234	-60	Received
21WKC0044	AEM20-02	RC	7,592,240	405,985	308	96	235	-60	Received
21WKC0045	Dagga	RC	7,626,054	433,979	292	60	230	-60	Pending
21WKC0046	Dagga	RC	7,626,182	434,128	298	60	230	-60	Pending

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21WKC0047	Dagga	RC	7,626,311	434,280	296	60	230	-60	Pending
21WKC0048	Dagga	RC	7,625,525	434,419	291	60	230	-60	Pending
21WKC0049	Dagga	RC	7,625,662	434,565	295	66	230	-60	Pending
21WKC0050	Dagga	RC	7,625,791	434,712	292	60	230	-60	Pending

WILKI FARM-IN PROJECT – 2021 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Hole 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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>2021 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospects/targets have been sampled by 43 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 7,139 metres with an average drill hole depth of 166 metres. To date assays have been received for the majority of 2021 RC drill holes. Assays for 6 RC holes are pending. RC drill holes were drilled to target geophysical, geological, and geochemical anomalies at greenfields targets and along strike/down-dip of known mineralisation at Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome Drill hole locations for all 2021 holes are tabulated in the body of this report. <p>2021 Diamond Drilling (DD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One 2021 diamond drillhole, a 283.1m diamond tail of an RC hole drilled during 2021, was completed at Tyama prospect with a final hole depth of 535.1m with the majority of assays currently pending. <p>2021 RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2m spear sample composites for regional exploration drilling and 1m for Resource Drilling at Chicken Ranch and Tim's Dome using a rig mounted cone splitter from which a 2 kg (average) sample which was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. Samples were analysed using portable XRF (pXRF) during drilling to assist in the identification of anomalous zones and to provide preliminary lithogeochemical data for intersected geology. <p>2021 DD sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. All diamond core samples were cut in half with an automatic core saw. All available half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples but at times adjusted for major geological changes. Samples range between 0.3m and 1.2m. Half diamond drill core samples are prepared for assay and the remaining half core archived. All drill core was logged and photographed by the geology team prior to cutting. Assay results have been received for 53 high priority samples with assays pending for standard samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 60 to 330 metres. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drill holes were completed with standard tube using HQ at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions, followed by NQ to end of hole using a standard tube. • All core was orientated using an electronic orientation tool.
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery and sample quality was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume and condition of the drill spoils. • RC sample recovery typically ranges from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery; recovery in wind-blown sands in the top 2 metres of the drillhole was occasionally <50% • 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. <p>Diamond Drill Core Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery is 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 • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or grade warranted as the mineralisation is defined by diamond core drilling which has high recoveries.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core and chip samples are 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 and DD sample intervals was carried out recording colour,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and DD sample intervals were routinely measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • Selected RC and DD sample intervals were measured for conductivity using a handheld conductivity 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.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 2m composite samples were collected at greenfields targets with cone splitter samples stored in the instance of requiring 1m split sample assays. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes with 5 duplicates collected per 100 samples at regular intervals. • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to approximately 10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into a subsample/s for analysis. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation across the Wilki Project, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. <p>Diamond Drill Core Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core is sampled as half core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within areas of interest. • Sample preparation was carried out at Intertek Laboratories using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes oven drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation across the Wilki Project.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth for preparation and analysis. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • Sample preparation of RC samples was completed at Intertek Laboratory in Perth following industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the sample down to approximately 10mm, followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 µm and split into a subsample/s for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation across the Wilki Project, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology. • Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of its internal procedures. • Analytical Techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.01ppm. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a subsample 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 Vanta M-Series XRF analyser 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 20 samples, blanks 3 in 100. 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 20 samples being a field duplicate. • Intertek laboratory cross-checks analysis programs have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, Intertek includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analyzed to confirm results.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been visually verified by one or more alternative company personnel and/or contract employees. • 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 Antipas' master SQL database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected. • km = kilometer; m = metre; mm = millimeter. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ±3 metres. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • Drill hole inclination is set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • RC and DD hole down hole surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole locations were specifically selected with drilling direction being either NW or SE. • The typical section spacing/drill hole distribution is considered adequate for the purpose of exploration and Mineral Resource estimation. • RC drill sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of exploration results.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and orientation of the Wilki Project drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip, and morphology of the mineralisation. • No consistent and/or documented material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified within the Wilki Project area at this point; however, at Chicken Ranch, folding, multiple vein directions and faulting have been recorded via diamond drilling and surface mapping. • Diamond drilling at the Tyama prospect indicated a steeply dipping, folded sequence of rocks striking NW with drilling direction considered appropriate for the geology.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Telfer Mine Site Warehouse and subsequently delivered via Linfox to Intertek Laboratories.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

WILKI PROJECT AREA – 2021 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Hole Sampling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The listed Exploration Licences across the Paterson Province were applied for by Antipa Resources Pty Ltd (or other wholly owned subsidiaries) and granted on the subsequent dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E45/4867 (Chicken Ranch) granted 19th January 2017 E45/2526 (Tim’s Dome) granted 15th April 2015 E45/4565 (Tim’s Dome) granted 5th July 2016 E45/5462 (WEM-20) granted 12th March 2020 E45/3925 (Tyama) granted 18th February 2014 E45/3919 and E45/2528 (Protos-9) granted 24th April 2013 E45/4514-I (WEM-04) granted 25th November 2015 E45/4518 (Pajero / Big Banana) granted 23rd May 2016 E45/2529 (Triangle North) granted 15th April 2015 E45/4840 (Hastie’s West) granted 1st May 2017 E45/4459 (Hastie’s Far East) granted 19th August 2015 E45/4460 (Hastie’s Far East) granted 22nd July 2015 E45/4652 (Golden Web) granted 11th July 2016 E45/4614 (Joy’s Gossan) granted 23rd May 2016 E45/4839 (AEM20-02) granted 1st May 2017 E45/2527 (Dagga) granted 4th July 2003 In late February 2020, a Farm-in agreement was executed between Antipa Minerals and Newcrest in respect to a 2,260km² portion of Antipas’ Southern land holding in the Paterson province, named the Wilki Project. This agreement covers all tenements listed. A 1% net smelter royalty is payable to Sandstorm Gold Ltd on the sale of all metals (excluding uranium) on Exploration Licence E45/3919. A Split Commodity Agreement exists with Paladin Energy whereby it owns the rights to uranium on Exploration Licences E45/3919. All Tenements listed are not subject to the Citadel Project JV 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 immediate area of work. Land Access and Exploration Agreements are in place with the Martu People. Antipa maintains a positive relationship with the Martu People, who are Native Title parties in the area. The tenements are in good standing order and no known impediments exist.
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration of the Wilki Project area in the Paterson Province has been conducted by the multiple major resources companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newmont Pty Ltd (1970s to 1986);

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carr Boyd Minerals Ltd (1973 to 1975); • Geopeko Limited (JV with Carr Boyd) (1978); • Marathon Petroleum Australia Limited (1979); • Western Mining Corporation Limited (WMC) (1980); • Duval Mining (Australia) Limited (Carr Boyd JV with Picon Exploration Pty Ltd) (1984 to 1986); • Mount Burgess Gold Mining Company N.L. (1989 to 2001); • Carpentaria (MIM JV with Mount Burgess) (1990 to 1996); • Mount Isa Mines Exploration (1993 to 1998); • BHP (1993 to 1998); • Normandy (JV with Mount Burgess) (1998 to 2000); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1990 to 2015); • Quantum Resources Limited (2012 to 2016); • Antipa Minerals Limited (2016 to Feb 2020); and • Antipa Minerals Limited and Newcrest Farm-in (March 2020 to present).
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wilki Project area is contained within the Paterson Province and is extensively covered by SE-NW trending Quaternary sand and seif dunes with minor lateritic pans and isolated pisolithic gravels. Massive to thickly bedded, poorly sorted, fluvioglacial siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates of the Permian Paterson Formation form low topographic mesas in the area. The interpreted Neoproterozoic Yeneena Basin basement is generally metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones, shale, limestone, and dolomite of the Lamil Group which have been intruded by granitoid plutons of the O'Callaghans Super suite. The Lamil Group is subdivided from youngest to oldest into the Wilki Formation, Puntapunta Formation and Malu Formation including the Telfer Member which hosts most of the Black Hills. • The geology of the Chicken Ranch-Turkey Farm (E45/4867) area is dominated by a northwest trending sequence of moderate to steeply east dipping siltstone, carbonate siltstone, dolomite, and subordinate fine-grained sandstone of the Puntapunta Formation. This sequence occurs on the north east limb of the Camp Dome which is interpreted as a doubly plunging anticline. Regional mapping undertaken by previous explorers indicates that the Chicken Ranch deposit may be related to a parasitic fold on the limb of the Camp Dome, or a separate fold structure altogether.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Wilki Project region exploration results can be found in previous Western Australia (WA) DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical and Wilki Project region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the WA DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WA DMIRS WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports. • Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all exploration completed by the Company since 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	www.asx.com.au .
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported aggregated intervals have been length weighted. No density or bulk density is available and so no density weighting has been applied when calculating aggregated intervals. No top-cuts to gold or copper have been applied (unless specified otherwise). A nominal 0.40 g/t gold or 0.10% copper lower cut-off grade is applied. Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the variety of drill hole types and distribution, the intersection angles for the various historic drilling generations are likely to be quite variable. The reported downhole intersections are estimated to commonly be in the range of 30% to 70% ± 10% of the true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts generated by the Company since 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Antipa Minerals Ltd publicly disclosed reports provide details of all significant exploration results generated by the Company since 2017; these reports are all available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density. Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. In October 2018, downhole 'logging' of a selection of Chicken Ranch 2018 RC drill holes (total of 3 holes for 198m) using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer was completed. No Geotechnical logging (e.g. Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency) was obtained from the WA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DMIRS WAMEX reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material was obtained from the WA DMIRS WAMEX reports. • No metallurgical test-work results are available for the Chicken Ranch or Tim's Dome deposits.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned further work involves the ongoing review and interpretation of the 2021 drill hole and geophysical exploration data in conjunction with historic data to enhance geological modelling, and potentially identify further target areas for gold-copper mineralisation. • A detailed aeromagnetic survey is planned to be completed during the first half of 2022. • Direct drill (RC and diamond core) testing of defined gold-copper targets and target generation (via air core drill programmes ± soil geochemical surveys) are envisaged for 2022. • 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.