ASX RELEASE
13 SEPTEMBER 2021

SPECTACULAR DRILL HITS AT ANDOVER

Drilling of massive sulphides at VC-07 East nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) sulphide deposit delivers some of the highest grade intersections to date, with shallow hits in the upper part of the deposit

- ANDD0061:
  - **4.1m @ 3.34% Ni, 0.87% Cu and 0.14% Co from 238.7m downhole**
    - **Within 8.4m @ 2.58% Ni, 0.71% Cu and 0.11% Co from 234.4m downhole**
- ANDD0046:
  - **4.7m @ 2.93% Ni, 0.40% Cu and 0.12% Co from 390.7m downhole; and**
  - **4.5m @ 2.72% Ni, 0.59% Cu and 0.12% Co from 402.9m downhole;**
    - **Within 22.6m @ 1.71% Ni, 0.83% Cu and 0.08% Co from 389.1m downhole**
- ANDD0047:
  - **5.5m @ 2.12% Ni, 0.61% Cu and 0.09% Co from 562.3m downhole;**
    - **Within 10.5m @ 1.52% Ni, 0.58% Cu and 0.07% Co from 557.3m downhole**
- ANDD0063:
  - **4.8m @ 2.18% Ni, 1.06% Cu and 0.08% Co from 397.2m downhole;**
    - **Within 18.2m @ 1.14% Ni, 0.62% Cu and 0.05% Co from 397.2m downhole**
- ANDD0057:
    - **15.7m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.47% Cu and 0.05% Co from 440.6m downhole**
- ANDD0058:
    - **8.7m @ 1.57% Ni, 0.47% Cu and 0.07% Co from 442.6m downhole**

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce some of the highest grade results received to date from drilling at the VC-07 East Ni-Cu deposit on the Andover Project (60% Azure / 40% Creasy Group).

Commenting on Azure's latest successes at Andover, Managing Director, Mr. Tony Rovira said: *"The Andover VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit continues to grow on multiple fronts. The ongoing resource definition program continues to deliver substantial mineralised intersections, including these latest results which are some of the highest grade drill hits received to date. Importantly, the ongoing drill program continues to expand the deposit both along strike and closer to surface.*

"VC-07 East is shaping up to be a significant Ni-Cu sulphide deposit with consistent broad widths of mineralisation, including internal massive sulphide zones that host high grades of nickel and copper. We're moving quickly to determine the size and economic value of the deposit by progressing both the maiden mineral resource and the development studies program towards publication next year.

"With the nickel price on a strong upwards trend, recently breaking through US$20,000/tonne, and the copper price near all-time highs, Andover's timing is very opportune."

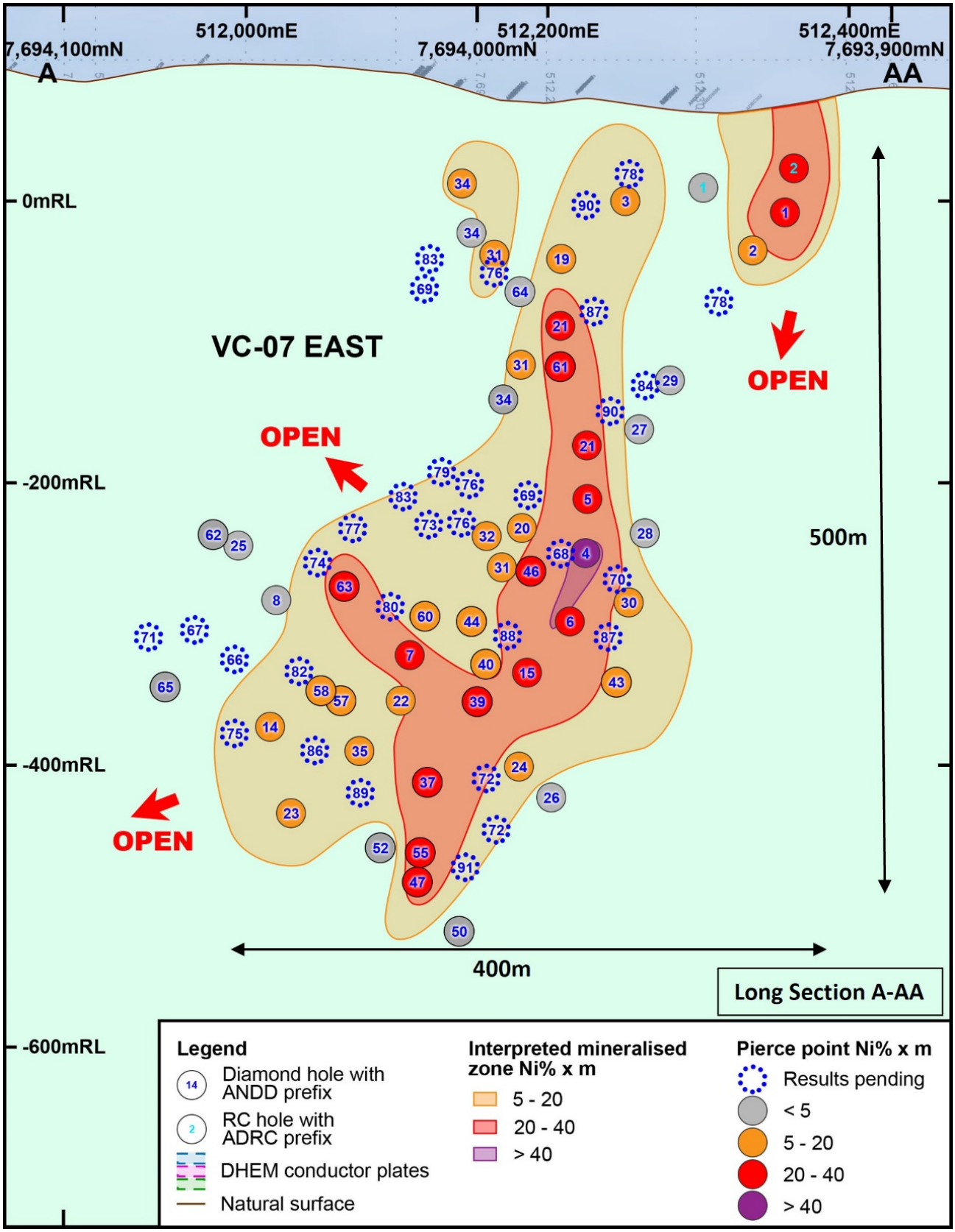

Figure 1: Long section A-AA showing grade-thickness heat map (Ni% x width[m]) of the VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit

VC-07 EAST Ni-Cu SULPHIDE DEPOSIT

Azure has completed 95 diamond drill holes for 42,830m at Andover, with 87 holes drilled at VC-07 (76 holes at VC-07 East and 11 holes at VC-07 West) (see **Figure 2**) and 8 holes drilled at the VC-23 prospect. Assay results have been received up to and including hole ANDD0065. Results for another 30 holes are awaited.

Three rigs are drilling around the clock at VC-07 East, with a primary focus on completing both in-fill and extensional resource definition drilling to support a robust maiden mineral resource estimate, which is expected to be completed in 2022.

Drilling at VC-07 East continues to intersect significant Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, with recently returned assay results confirming continuity of thickness and grade of mineralisation in line with, and in some cases exceeding, the Company's expectations (see **Figure 1 and Table 1**).

The strong Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation intersected at VC-07 East has expanded the east-west strike length of the deposit to greater than 400m, extended mineralisation up-dip to within 50m of surface and confirmed the mineralised system remains open down-dip to a depth of more than 500m below surface.

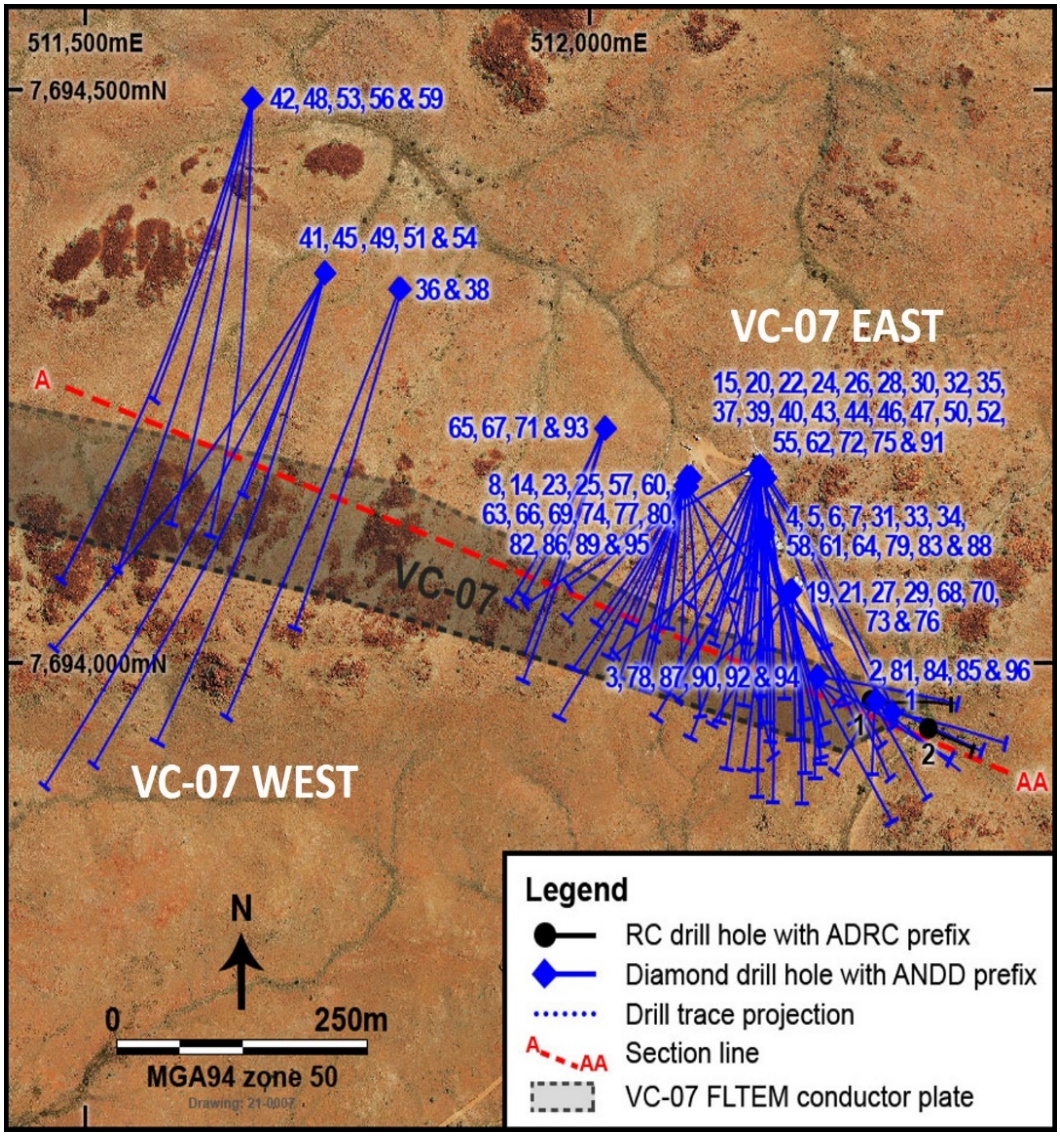

Figure 2: Andover VC-07 showing drill hole locations and long section line A-AA

Some of the significant mineralised intersections recently returned from VC-07 East include:

ANDD0046W1:
- 22.6m @ 1.71% Ni, 0.83% Cu and 0.08% Co from 389.1m downhole, including
  - 4.7m @ 2.93% Ni, 0.40% Cu and 0.12% Co from 390.7m downhole, and
  - 4.5m @ 2.72% Ni, 0.59% Cu and 0.12% Co from 402.9m downhole.

ANDD0047:
- 10.5m @ 1.52% Ni, 058% Cu and 0.07% Co from 557.3m downhole, including
  - 5.5m @ 2.12% Ni, 0.61% Cu and 0.09% Co from 562.3m downhole.
- 5.4m @ 1.24% Ni, 0.59% Cu and 0.05% Co from 579.4m downhole.

ANDD0055:
- 5.0m @ 0.98% Ni, 0.54% Cu and 0.05% Co from 528.0m downhole, and
- 6.6m @ 1.01% Ni, 0.44% Cu an d0.05% Co from 567.7m downhole.

ANDD0057:
- 15.7m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.47% Cu and 0.05% Co from 440.6m downhole.

ANDD0058:
- 8.7m @ 1.57% Ni, 0.47% Cu and 0.07% Co from 442.6m downhole.

ANDD0060:
- 11.4m @ 0.83% Ni, 0.34% Cu and 0.04% Co from 388.8m downhole, and
- 6.6m @ 0.96% Ni, 0.92% Cu and 0.07% Co from 419.2m downhole.

ANDD0061:
- 8.4m @ 2.58% Ni, 0.71% Cu and 0.11% Co from 234.4m downhole, including
  - 4.1m @ 3.34% Ni, 0.87% Cu and 0.14% Co from 238.7m downhole.

ANDD0063:
- 18.2m @ 1.14% Ni, 0.62% Cu and 0.05% Co from 397.2m downhole, including
  - 4.8m @ 2.18% Ni, 1.06% Cu and 0.08% Co from 397.2m downhole.

LOOKING FORWARD AT ANDOVER

Azure's ongoing resource definition diamond drilling program has confirmed VC-07 represents an extensive mineralised system containing multiple zones of nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation, with the VC-07 East zone now confirmed as a significant Ni-Cu sulphide deposit in its own right.

The mineral resource drill program on the VC-07 East deposit will continue for as long as drilling continues to intersect substantial mineralisation. When drilling concludes at VC-07 East, Azure will re-focus the drilling campaign to expanding the VC-07 West mineralised zone to resource status and testing regional targets.

Downhole electromagnetic (DHTEM) surveying along the VC-07 mineralised corridor continues to provide targeting for additional mineralised extensions, assisting in future drill planning.

Surface FLTEM surveys have restarted with the objective of defining additional EM conductors and drill targets elsewhere on the Andover property. The first priority will be to the east of the VC-07 East deposit where mapping and sampling has identified outcropping gossans and sulphide mineralisation at surface.

The Andover regional exploration program will focus on drilling other EM conductor anomalies identified on the property. Statutory approvals for drilling at several locations have been received from the relevant State Government departments and the Company continues discussions with local Traditional Owners to ensure heritage surveys are completed as soon as possible.

Table 1: Significant assay results returned in drill holes ANDD0046 to ANDD0065

HOLE No	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE		
	FROM	TO			Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ANDD0046	Geotechnical test hole. Not sampled for assay.						
ANDD0046W1	389.1	411.7	22.6	17.9	1.71	0.83	0.08
Incl	390.7	395.4	4.7	3.7	2.93	0.40	0.12
And	402.9	405.6	4.5	3.6	2.72	0.59	0.12
ANDD0047	557.3	567.8	10.5	7.7	1.52	0.18	0.07
Incl	562.3	567.8	5.5	4.0	2.12	0.61	0.09
	579.4	584.8	5.4	4.0	1.24	0.59	0.05
ANDD0048	561.2	562.6	0.5	0.4	0.42	0.64	0.05
ANDD0049	472.4	479.2	6.8	5.0	0.75	0.60	0.08
Incl	478.0	479.2	1.2	0.9	1.05	0.26	0.11
ANDD0050	270.4	274.5	4.1	2.2	0.43	1.43	0.05
	604.6	605.8	1.2	0.6	1.30	0.27	0.06
	621.0	622.9	1.9	1.0	0.76	0.46	0.03
ANDD0051	628.0	631.1	3.1	2.6	0.85	0.37	0.04
Incl	628.9	630.0	1.2	1.0	1.40	0.56	0.07
ANDD0052	548.5	549.9	1.4	1.1	0.52	0.57	0.03
ANDD0053	No significant mineralisation intersected and no samples submitted for assay.						
ANDD0054	513.4	517.9	4.5	3.9	1.13	0.81	0.04
ANDD0055	528.0	533.0	5.0	3.1	0.97	0.54	0.05
	567.7	574.3	6.6	4.9	1.01	0.44	0.05
ANDD0056	483.6	485.7	2.1	1.9	0.63	0.36	0.08
ANDD0057	440.6	456.3	15.7	12.5	1.07	0.47	0.05
Incl	446.4	448.1	1.7	1.4	3.26	0.46	0.13
ANDD0058	442.6	451.3	8.7	5.0	1.57	0.47	0.07
Incl	448.6	451.3	2.7	1.6	2.58	0.38	0.11
ANDD0059	544.5	550.2	5.7	4.9	0.56	0.79	0.06
ANDD0060	388.8	400.2	11.4	8.3	0.93	0.34	0.04
Incl	396.6	400.2	3.3	2.4	1.23	0.24	0.06
	419.2	425.8	6.6	4.8	0.96	0.92	0.07
Incl	419.2	420.8	1.6	1.2	1.57	0.53	0.13
ANDD0061	234.4	242.8	8.4	5.8	2.58	0.71	0.11
Incl	238.7	242.8	4.1	2.8	3.34	0.87	0.14
ANDD0062	331.4	333.0	1.6	1.0	2.94	0.89	0.12
ANDD0063	359.4	363.4	4.0	3.2	1.06	0.41	0.05
	397.2	415.4	18.2	14.7	1.14	0.62	0.05
Incl	397.2	402.0	4.8	3.9	2.18	1.06	0.08

HOLE No	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE		
	FROM	TO			Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ANDD0064	197.1	198.9	1.8	1.0	0.83	0.25	0.04
	214.8	217.0	2.2	1.2	0.73	0.37	0.04
ANDD0065	444.8	445.2	0.4	0.3	3.39	0.87	0.14
Mineralised intersections calculated using a 0.4% Ni grade cut-off for overall zones and 1.0% Ni for included high grade zones.							

Table 2: Location data for recent Andover drill holes

TARGET	HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	COMMENT
VC-07 East	ANDD0046W1	512170	7694170	77	174	-62	419.9	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0052	512170	7694170	77	210	-77	585.8	Completed
VC-07 West	ANDD0053	511664	7694493	67	198	-53	471.5	Completed
VC-07 West	ANDD0054	511736	7694341	68	202	-52	750.3	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0055	512170	7694170	77	197	-76	618.6	Completed
VC-07 West	ANDD0056	511664	7694493	67	194	-50	670.4	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0057	512092	7694154	76	192	-74	525.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0058	512174	7694118	68	233	-70	507.7	Completed
VC-07 West	ANDD0059	511664	7694493	67	181	-50	600.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0060	512092	7694154	76	171	-66	477.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0061	512173	7694117	68	167	-52	276.4	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0062	512014	7694202	78	192	-73	381.3	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0063	512092	7694154	76	188	-68	450.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0064	512173	7694117	68	178	-44	321.4	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0065	512014	7694202	78	208	-73	536.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0066	512092	7694154	76	223	-71	468.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0067	512014	7694202	78	198	-68	579.9	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0068	512199	7694053	67	177	-74	399.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0068	512199	7694053	67	175	-73	399.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0069	512092	7694154	76	156	-53	414.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0070	512199	7694061	66	149	-74	445.1	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0071	512014	7694202	78	213	-70	465.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0072	512166	7694179	78	176	-73	606.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0073	512199	7694061	66	228	-70	409.9	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0074	512092	7694154	76	200	-66	429.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0075	512166	7694179	78	237	-69	555.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0076	512199	7694061	66	213	-66	380.4	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0077	512092	7694154	76	190	-65	420.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0078	512223	7693983	70	115	-56	258.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0079	512173	7694117	68	200	-60	381.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0080	512092	7694154	76	180	-67	444.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0081	512280	7693962	62	145	-52	155.4	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0082	512092	7694154	76	207	-71	498.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0083	512173	7694117	68	210	-61	396.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0084	512280	7693965	63	211	-77	300.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0085	512280	7693965	63	178	-68	165.0	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0086	512092	7694154	76	203	-77	534.6	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0087	512223	7693983	70	126	-86	432.7	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0088	512174	7694118	68	178	-70	468.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0089	512092	7694154	76	185	-79	561.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0090	512223	7693983	70	173	-76	280.1	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0091	512171	7694177	77	182	-77	633.8	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0092	512223	7693983	70	178	-70	240.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0093	512014	7694202	78	200	-63	480.3	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0094	512223	7693983	70	149	-61	291.5	Completed
VC-07 East	ANDD0095	512092	7694154	76	136	-66	TBC	In progress
VC-07 East	ANDD0096	512304	7693943	62	120	-59	150.0	Completed

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Azure Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Andover Project is based on information compiled by Graham Leaver, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and fairly represents this information. Mr Leaver has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Leaver is a full-time employee of Azure Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been crossed-referenced in this report to the date that it was reported to ASX. Azure Minerals Limited confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects information included in the relevant market announcements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Samples are taken from diamond drill core (HQ or NQ2) that is saw cut (half or quarter). Sample intervals are determined according to the geology logged in the drill holes. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation crushed each whole sample to 10mm and then to 3mm. The samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which was pulverised via robotic pulveriser. The resultant pulverised material was placed in a barcoded sample packet for analysis. The barcoded packet is scanned when weighing samples for their respective analysis. Internal screen QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Samples were analysed by methods: • XRF202 – XRF fusion with pre-oxidation using 66:34 flux containing 10% LiNO3 added, and • LA101 – fused bead laser ablation ICPMS These techniques are considered a total digest for all relevant minerals.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Drilling technique for all holes was diamond drilling with HQ-size (63.5mm diameter) from surface and NQ2-size (50.6mm diameter) core to the final depth. Drill holes are angled and core is being oriented for structural interpretation.
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.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs. Depths were measured from the core barrel and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. Core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Core recoveries are very high with >90% of the drill core having recoveries of >98%. There is no discernible relationship between recovery and grade, and therefore no sample bias.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Detailed core logging was carried out with recording of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation, structure, mineralogy, RQD and core recovery. Drill core logging is qualitative.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Drill core was photographed, wet and dry without flash, in core trays prior to sampling. Core from the entire drill hole was logged.
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*	Drill core was sawn in half or quarter using a core saw. All samples were half or quarter core and were collected from the same side of the core. The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation crushed each whole sample to 10mm and then to 3mm. The samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which was pulverised via robotic pulveriser. The resultant pulverised material was placed in a barcoded sample packet for analysis. The barcoded packet is scanned when weighing samples for their respective analysis. Internal screen QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Samples 39 were analysed by methods: • XRF202 – XRF fusion with pre-oxidation using 66:34 flux containing 10% LiNO3 added, and • LA101 – fused bead laser ablation ICPMS These techniques are considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Duplicate, standard and blank check samples were submitted with drill core samples.
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*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists +/- Exploration Manager) logged and verified significant intersections. Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded digitally and entered into the Company's database. Data verification and validation is checked upon entry into the database. Digital data storage is managed by an independent data management company. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill holes were pegged by Company personnel using a handheld GPS, accurate to ± 3m. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50 for easting, northing and RL. Available state contour data and GPS recorded RL has been used which is adequate given the early stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	Holes were individually drilled into electromagnetic targets and were not setup on a regular spacing. Downhole sample interval spacings are selected based on identification of intersected mineralisation. The project is at early exploration drilling stage, geological and grade continuity is not yet established. No 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.*	Drilling was designed to intersect the modelled EM targets and geological features were not factored at this early stage of exploration. No sampling bias has been identified due to the early stage of the project.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Assay samples were placed in calico sample bags, each is pre-printed with a unique sample number. Calico bags were placed in a poly weave bag and cabled tied closed at the top. Poly weave bags were placed inside a large bulka bag prior to transport. Samples were picked up and delivered to the laboratory by a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
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.*	Exploration Licence E47/2481 is a Joint Venture between Azure Minerals Ltd (60%) and Croydon Gold Pty Ltd (40%), a private subsidiary of the Creasy Group. The tenement is centred 35km southeast of the major mining/service town of Karratha in northern WA. The tenement is approximately 12km x 6km in size with its the northern boundary located 2km south of the town of Roebourne.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
	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.	Approximately 30% of the tenement area is subject to either pre-existing infrastructure, Class "C" Reserves and registered Heritage sites. Written permission is required to access these areas which are outside the current areas of exploration focus. The tenement has been kept in good standing with all regulatory and heritage approvals having been met. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historical drilling has been completed within the Andover Complex. The following phases of drilling works with results have been undertaken: 1986-1987: Greater Pacific Investment; 6 core holes. Intersected elevated values of nickel (up to 1.0% Ni) and copper (up to 0.41% Cu). No PGEs were detected. 1996-1997: Dragon Mining; Stream sediment sampling, 5 RC holes in the NE at Mt Hall Ni-Cu target. Zones of noted sulphides (in sediments & gabbro) were selectively sampled with no anomalous results. Rare intervals of ultramafics were sampled. 1997-1998: BHP Minerals; 2 RC/DD holes were drilled within the Andover project area. Both holes intersected strongly magnetic serpentinite containing elevated values of nickel (up to 0.29% Ni), copper (up to 0.26% Cu) and cobalt (up to 332ppm Co) but no anomalous PGE's. 2012-2018: Croydon Gold; VTEM Survey, soil, and rock chip sampling, 7 RC holes tested 4 geophysical / geological targets. Significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation was intersected in two locations.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Andover Complex is an Archean-age layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion covering an area of about 200km^2 that intruded the West Pilbara Craton. The Andover Complex comprises a lower layered ultramafic zone 1.3km thick and an overlying 0.8km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites. Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation occurs at lithological boundaries, either between different types of gabbro's, or between mafics and ultramafics. The current interpretation of the mineralized sulphides suggests a magmatic origin heavily overprinted by one or several hydrothermal events.
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*	Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.

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	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	Length weighted average grade calculations have been applied to reported assay intervals. No maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) or cut-off grades were applied. High grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included zones - refer to drill intercept and detail tables. No metal equivalents were reported. Reported nickel and copper mineralised intersections for the drilling are based on intercepts using a lower grade cut-off of 0.4% Ni for the overall mineralised zones and 1.0% Ni for the included high grade mineralised zones.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are unconfirmed at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width. Drilling was designed to intersect the modelled EM targets and geological features have not been factored at this early stage of exploration. The true direction of mineralisation is not determined at this stage.
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*	Refer to figures in the report.

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	view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
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.*	Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral 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.*	Additional diamond drilling to follow-up the sulphide intersections. Downhole EM and surface fixed-loop EM surveying.