ASX RELEASE
9 NOVEMBER 2021

ANDOVER CONTINUES TO RETURN HIGH GRADE NICKEL AND COPPER HITS

Highest individual nickel and copper assays returned to date from Andover:

- **4.94% Cu over 1.1m from 498.9m downhole in hole ANDD0086**
- **5.04% Ni over 1.5m from 325.8m downhole in hole ANDD0087**

RECENT HIGH-GRADE DRILL INTERSECTIONS FROM VC-07 EAST DEPOSIT

- ANDD0078 (near-surface):
  - **2.8m @ 2.23% Ni, 0.31% Cu & 0.10% Co from 49.1m downhole**
- ANDD0079 (upper western side extensional):
  - **7.1m @ 2.16% Ni, 0.74% Cu & 0.10% Co from 305.1m downhole**
- ANDD0083 (upper western side extensional):
  - **6.5m @ 2.28% Ni, 0.55% Cu & 0.10% Co from 318.3m downhole**
- ANDD0086 (lower deposit in-fill):
  - **2.6m @ 2.30% Ni, 0.38% Cu & 0.10% Co from 495.5m downhole**
  - **4.9m @ 1.15% Ni, 2.26% Cu & 0.05% Co from 498.9m downhole**
- ANDD0087 (near-surface extensional and central deposit in-fill):
  - **3.8m @ 2.64% Ni, 0.84% Cu & 0.11% Co from 145.5m downhole**
  - **15.2m @ 2.32% Ni, 0.96% Cu & 0.10% Co from 316.6m downhole**
- ANDD0088 (central deposit in-fill):
  - **4.6m @ 3.63% Ni, 0.51% Cu & 0.15% Co from 379.7m downhole**
  - **4.8m @ 2.24% Ni, 0.59% Cu & 0.11% Co from 410.1m downhole**
- ANDD0090 (near-surface):
  - **7.3m @ 3.28% Ni, 0.97% Cu & 0.14% Co from 76.8m downhole**

Drill-out of VC-07 East deposit completed with maiden Mineral Resource Estimate expected in Q1 2022

Drilling of VC-07 West is underway and testing of high-priority regional targets at VC-23, VC-18 and VC-41 will commence shortly

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the completion of the mineral resource drill-out of the VC-07 East nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) sulphide deposit on the Andover Project (60% Azure / 40% Creasy Group), located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia.

To date, Azure has completed 118 diamond drill holes for 52,188m at Andover, with 110 holes drilled at VC-07 (96 holes at VC-07 East and 14 holes at VC-07 West) and 8 holes drilled at the VC-23 prospect.

Analytical results have been received up to and including hole ANDD0090, with assays for the remaining 28 holes expected to be delivered in the next two months.

The resource drill-out at VC07 East has now been completed and a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate is expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 2022.

Drilling is now focused on the VC-07 West mineralised zone, where three rigs are following up intersections of high-grade Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation and associated electromagnetic plates (see **Figure 4**) drilled by Azure earlier this year (ASX: 2 August 2021).

Additionally, the drill program will shortly commence testing several geophysical targets identified by the Company's regional exploration program, including VC-23, VC-18 and VC-41.

Commenting on the Company's progress at Andover, Azure's Managing Director, Mr. Tony Rovira said: *"In the year since we arrived at the Andover Project, our exploration team has identified and drilled numerous zones containing substantial nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation, which points to Andover being a significant nickel district.*

"From the initial identification of the kilometre-long VC-07 mineralised corridor, we've now completed drilling out the VC-07 East deposit and the estimation of Andover's maiden mineral resource is underway.

"From here, we move on to defining the VC-07 West mineralised body, where our earlier drilling intersected multiple sulphide-rich zones containing high grades of nickel and copper and shortly we'll also start drilling on some of the regional electromagnetic anomalies, such as the high-priority targets at VC-23 and VC-18."

VC-07 EAST Ni-Cu SULPHIDE DEPOSIT

Azure has completed extensional and in-fill drilling of the VC-07 East deposit, achieving an internal mineralised intersection spacing of approximately 50m x 50m. This is to support a large component of the upcoming Mineral Resource Estimate reporting to the Indicated Resource category. Recent in-fill drilling has returned significant widths of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, which are in line with expectations and confirm excellent internal continuity of mineralised thicknesses and grades.

With Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation commencing within 40m of surface, the steeply plunging and steeply dipping VC-07 East deposit has been defined over a continuous vertical extent exceeding 550m (see **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). The deepest drill holes continue to intersect significant Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, confirming the VC-07 East deposit has additional depth potential.

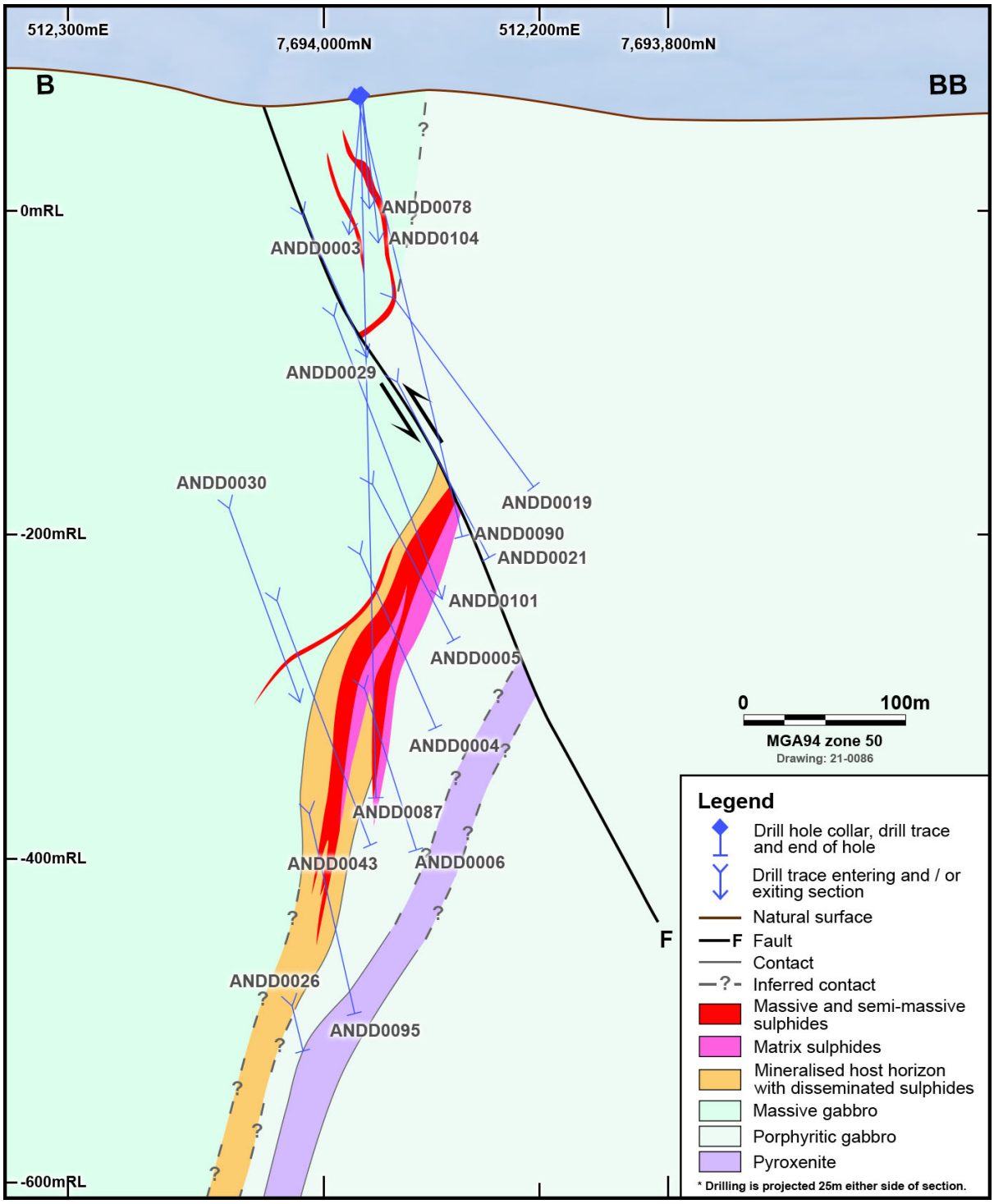

Figure 1: Cross section B-BB through VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit

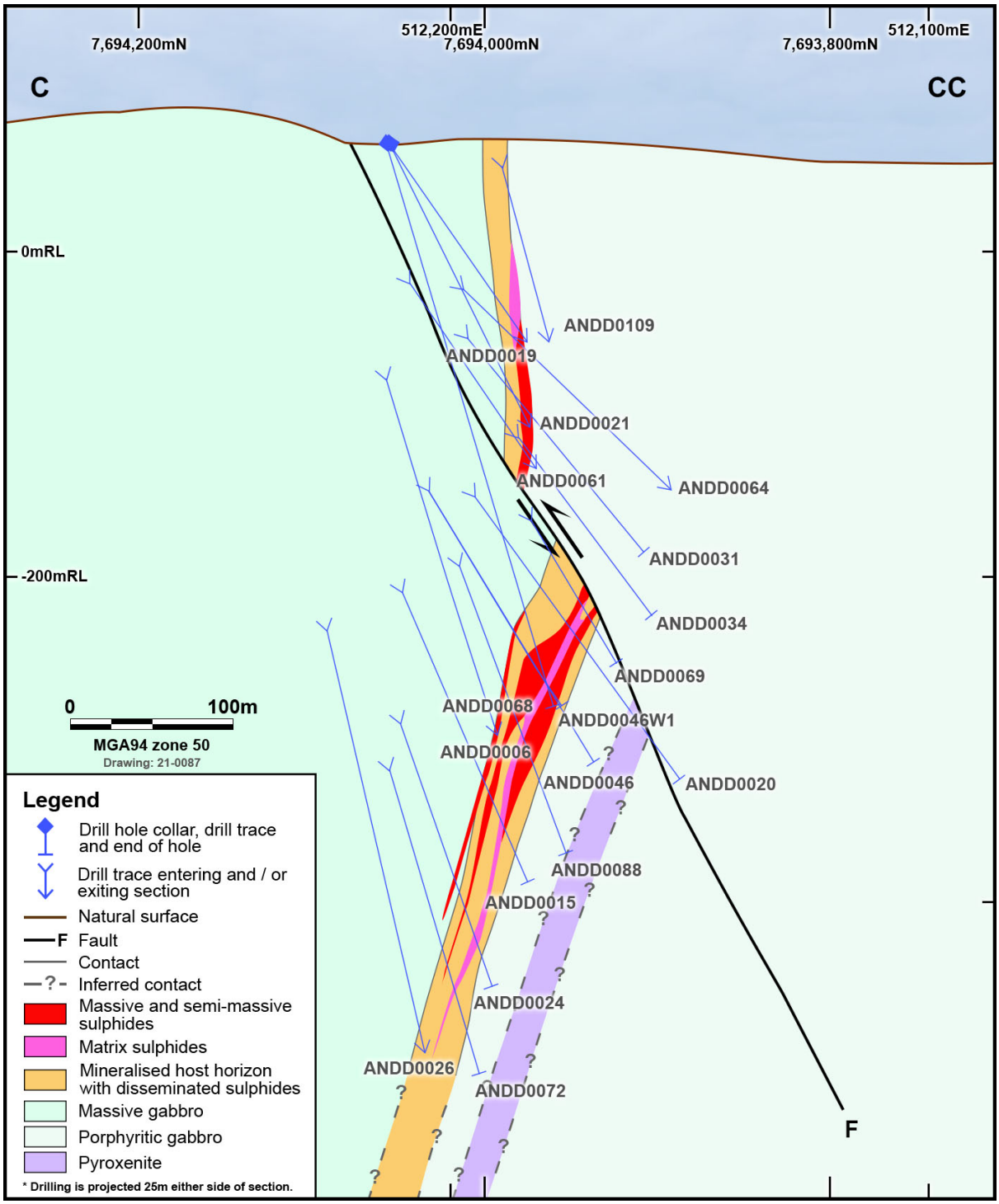

Figure 2: Cross section C-CC through VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit

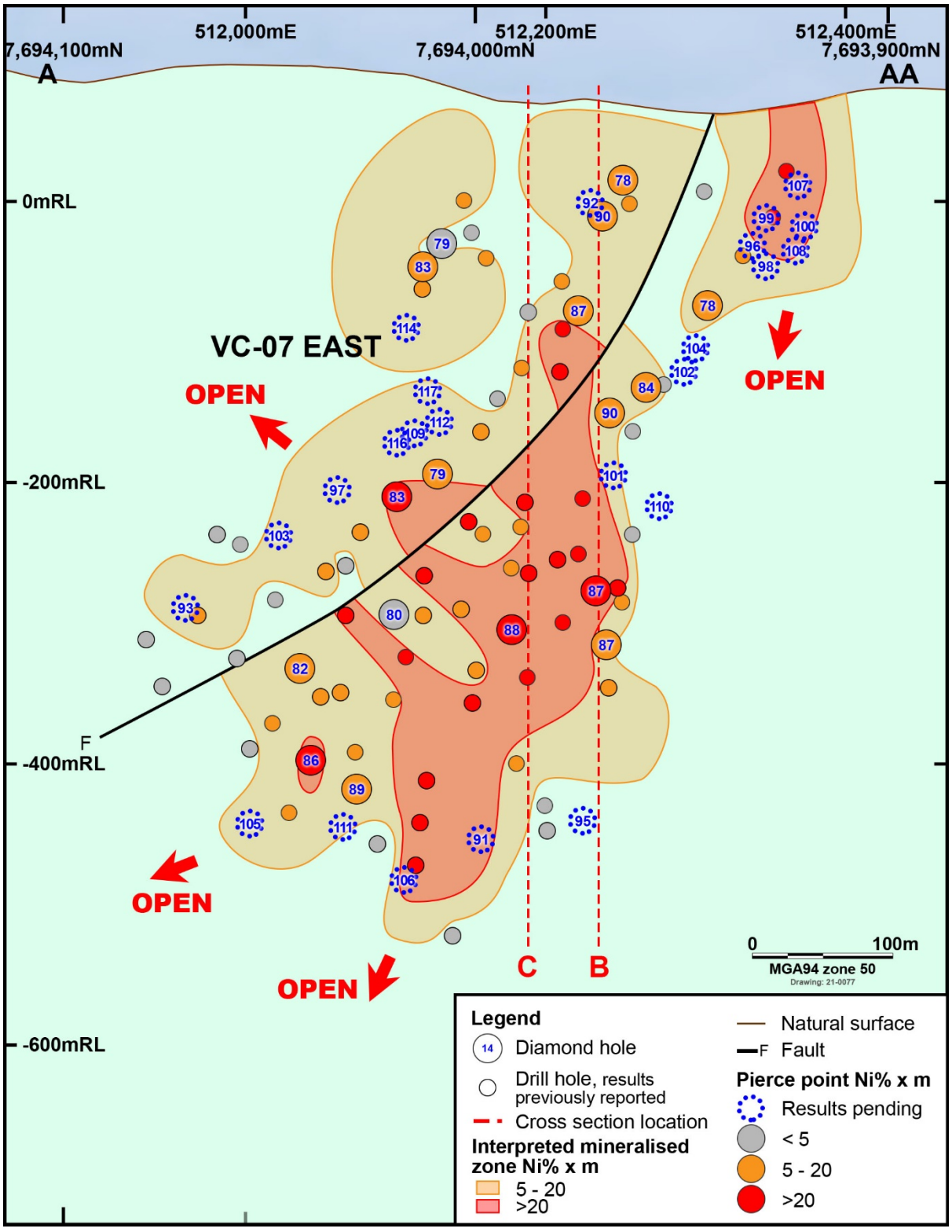

Figure 3: Long section A-AA through VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit showing cross section lines B-BB and C-CC

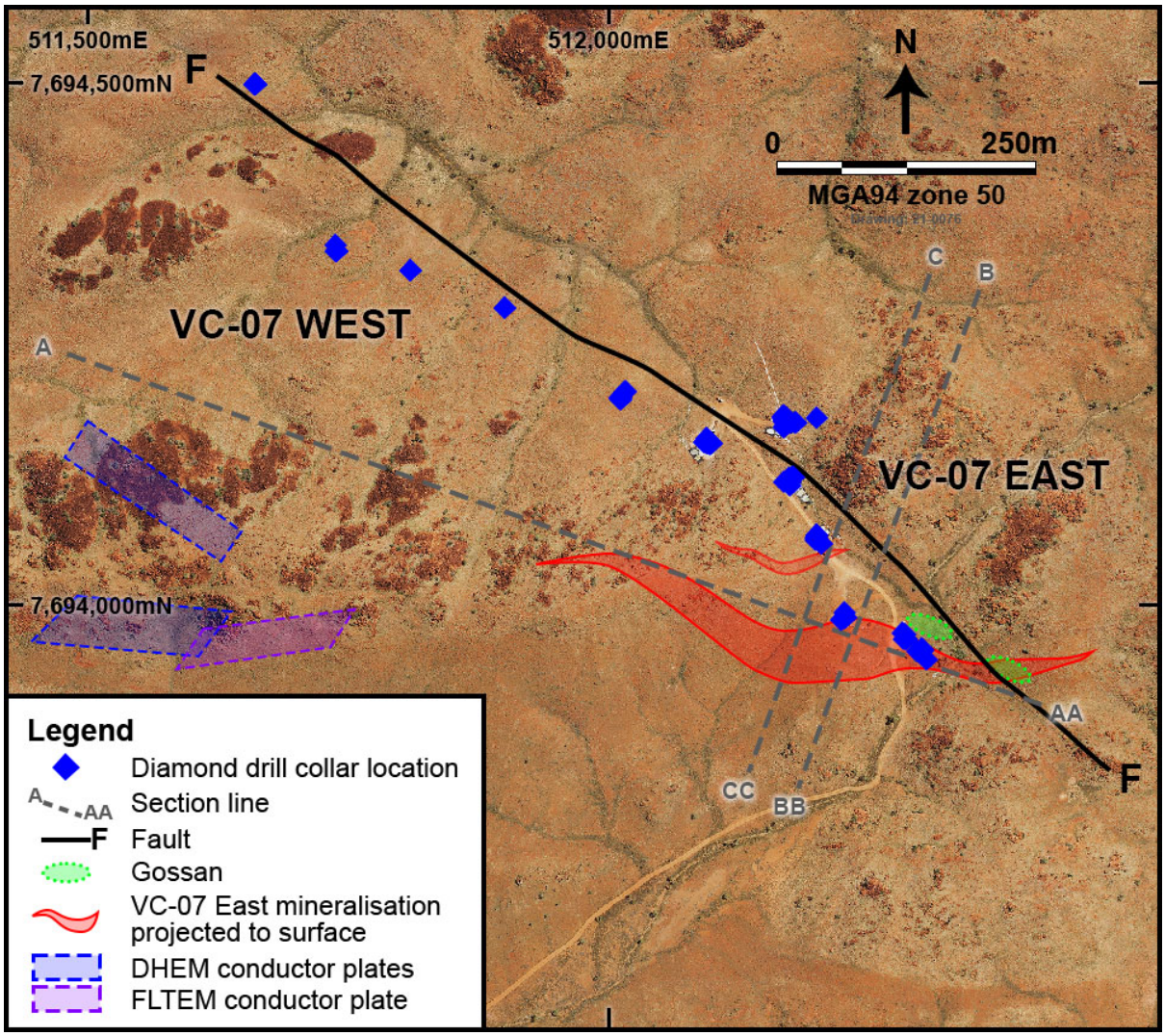

Figure 4: Andover showing VC-07 East Ni-Cu deposit, VC-07 West target zones, long section line A-AA and cross section lines B-BB and C-CC

MINERALISED INTERSECTIONS RETURNED FROM DRILL HOLES ANDD0078 TO ANDD0090

ANDD0078 (near-surface):

- 2.8m @ 2.23% Ni, 0.31% Cu & 0.10% Co from 49.1m downhole
- 7.2m @ 1.41% Ni, 0.56% Cu & 0.06% Co from 60.6m downhole
- 2.2m @ 1.76% Ni, 0.29% Cu & 0.08% Co from 76.4m downhole
- 3.1m @ 1.47% Ni, 0.97% Cu & 0.07% Co from 171.8m downhole
- 3.0m @ 1.08% Ni, 1.17% Cu & 0.05% Co from 194.0m downhole

ANDD0079 (upper western side extensional):

- 10.8m @ 1.70% Ni, 0.78% Cu & 0.08% Co from 303.7m downhole, including:
  - 7.1m @ 2.16% Ni, 0.74% Cu & 0.10% Co from 305.1m downhole

ANDD0080 (central deposit in-fill):

- 2.0m @ 1.45% Ni, 0.31% Cu & 0.07% Co from 399.3m downhole

ANDD0082 (central deposit in-fill):

- 8.7m @ 1.29% Ni, 0.30% Cu & 0.06% Co from 428.8m downhole

ANDD0083 (upper western side extensional):

- 7.5m @ 1.27% Ni, 0.74% Cu and 0.06% Co from 127.6m downhole
- 13.7m @ 1.55% Ni, 0.54% Cu and 0.07% Co from 318.3m downhole; including:
  - 6.5m @ 2.28% Ni, 0.55% Cu and 0.10% Co from 318.3m downhole.

ANDD0084 (upper eastern side extensional):

- 8.0m @ 1.02% Ni, 0.58% Cu & 0.05% Co from 197.1m downhole, including:
  - 4.1m @ 1.37% Ni, 0.63% Cu & 0.07% Co from 197.1m downhole

ANDD0086 (lower deposit extensional):

- 7.7m @ 1.29% Ni, 0.46% Cu & 0.06% Co from 474.4m downhole
- 8.3m @ 1.48% Ni, 1.50% Cu & 0.07% Co from 495.5m downhole; including:
  - 2.6m @ 2.30% Ni, 0.38% Cu & 0.10% Co from 495.5m downhole

ANDD0087 (near-surface and central deposit in-fill):

- 3.8m @ 2.64% Ni, 0.84% Cu & 0.11% Co from 145.5m downhole
- 15.2m @ 2.32% Ni, 0.96% Cu & 0.10% Co from 316.6m downhole; including:
  - 6.0m @ 3.21% Ni, 0.96% Cu & 0.13% Co from 325.8m downhole
- 12.1m @ 1.14% Ni, 0.33% Cu & 0.05% Co from 374.9m downhole; including:
  - 1.8m @ 3.68% Ni, 0.19% Cu & 0.17% Co from 380.4m downhole

ANDD0088 (central deposit in-fill):

- 11.4m @ 1.85% Ni, 0.49% Cu & 0.08% Co from 378.6m downhole; including:
  - 4.6m @ 3.63% Ni, 0.51% Cu & 0.15% Co from 379.7m downhole
- 10.8m @ 1.33% Ni, 0.73% Cu & 0.06% Co from 405.2m downhole; including:
  - 4.8m @ 2.24% Ni, 0.59% Cu & 0.11% Co from 410.1m downhole

ANDD0089 (lower deposit extensional):

- 3.70m @ 1.30% Ni, 0.61% Cu & 0.05% Co from 495.0m downhole
- 3.10m @ 1.49% Ni, 0.37% Cu & 0.06% Co from 502.1m downhole

ANDD0090 (near-surface and upper eastern side extensional):

- 4.9m @ 1.21% Ni, 0.36% Cu & 0.05% Co from 65.0m downhole
- 7.3m @ 3.28% Ni, 0.97% Cu & 0.14% Co from 76.8m downhole
- 4.0m @ 1.21% Ni, 0.34% Cu & 0.06% Co from 228.0m downhole

LOOKING FORWARD AT ANDOVER

The drill-out of the VC-07 East Ni-Cu sulphide deposit is now complete, with modelling of the mineralised zones underway and the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate expected to be completed in Q1 of 2022.

Azure's ongoing diamond drilling program at Andover has confirmed that the kilometre-long VC-07 mineralised corridor is an extensive system containing multiple zones of nickel and copper sulphides.

Drilling for further mineralised extensions and repetitions in this area is continuing, with three diamond rigs currently focused on the VC-07 West zone located about 300m to the west of the VC-07 East deposit. This will follow up earlier intersections of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation, for example in ANDD0045 which returned (ASX: 2 August 2021):

- **4.5m @ 3.95% Ni, 0.80% Cu and 0.16% Co from 486.6m downhole, and**
- **7.5m @ 1.39% Ni, 0.45% Cu and 0.06% Co from 601.6m downhole.**

These sulphide-rich zones coincide with electromagnetic (EM) conductors identified by surface and downhole EM surveying. Multiple other strong and extensive EM conductors have also been detected at VC-07 West that have yet to be tested by drilling, providing the Company with multiple drill targets.

The Andover regional exploration program comprising geological mapping, geochemical sampling and surface EM surveying has been ongoing for most of the past year. Numerous bedrock-hosted EM conductors have been identified that represent high-priority drill targets, including:

- **VC-23**, where Azure has drilled eight diamond core holes, five of which intersected significant nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation (ASX: 22 January, 8 March and 7 April 2021);
- **VC-18**, which is represented by a 3.5 kilometre-long, bedrock-hosted EM conductor; and
- **VC-41**, which is an attractive geophysical target represented by two strong EM conductors.

-ENDS-

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

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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.

Table 1: Significant assay results returned in drill holes ANDD0078 to ANDD0090

HOLE No	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE		
	FROM	TO			Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ANDD0078	49.1	51.9	2.8	2.7	2.23	0.31	0.10
	60.6	67.8	7.2	6.9	1.41	0.56	0.06
	76.4	78.6	2.2	2.0	1.76	0.29	0.08
	171.8	174.9	3.1	2.9	1.47	0.97	0.07
	194.0	197.0	3.0	2.9	1.08	1.17	0.05
ANDD0079	303.7	314.5	10.8	9.8	1.70	0.78	0.08
Incl	305.1	312.2	7.1	6.4	2.16	0.74	0.10
ANDD0080	399.3	401.3	2.0	1.5	1.45	0.31	0.07
ANDD0081	No significant mineralised intersections						
ANDD0082	428.8	437.5	8.7	5.2	1.29	0.30	0.06
ANDD0083	127.6	135.1	7.5	2.5	1.27	0.74	0.06
	318.3	332.0	13.7	10.3	1.55	0.54	0.07
Incl	318.3	324.7	6.4	4.8	2.28	0.55	0.10
ANDD0084	197.1	205.1	8.0	4.6	1.02	0.57	0.05
Incl	197.1	201.1	4.0	2.3	1.36	0.63	0.07
ANDD0085	No significant mineralised intersections						
ANDD0086	474.4	482.0	7.7	4.3	1.29	0.46	0.06
	495.5	503.8	8.3	4.6	1.48	1.50	0.07
Incl	495.5	498.1	2.6	1.4	2.30	0.38	0.10
ANDD0087	145.5	149.3	3.8	1.3	2.64	0.84	0.11
	316.6	331.8	15.2	5.3	2.32	0.96	0.10
Incl	325.8	331.8	6.0	2.1	3.21	0.86	0.13
	374.9	387.0	12.1	4.3	1.14	0.33	0.05
Incl	380.4	382.2	1.8	0.6	3.68	0.19	0.02
ANDD0088	378.7	390	11.4	5.9	1.85	0.49	0.08
Incl	379.7	384.3	4.6	2.4	3.63	0.51	0.15
	405.2	416.0	10.8	5.6	1.33	0.73	0.06
Incl	410.1	414.9	4.8	2.5	2.24	0.59	0.11
ANDD0089	495.0	498.7	3.7	1.9	1.30	0.61	0.05
	502.1	505.2	3.1	1.5	1.49	0.37	0.06
ANDD0090	65.0	69.9	4.9	2.2	1.21	0.36	0.05
	76.8	84.1	7.3	3.3	3.28	0.97	0.14
	228.0	232.0	4.0	1.9	1.21	0.34	0.06
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

HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)	COMMENT
ANDD0078	512218	7693985	70	115	-56	258.5	Completed
ANDD0079	512172	7694121	67	200	-60	381.5	Completed
ANDD0080	512092	7694154	76	180	-67	444.6	Completed
ANDD0081	512282	7693969	63	145	-52	155.4	Completed
ANDD0082	512092	7694154	76	207	-71	498.6	Completed
ANDD0083	512173	7694121	67	210	-61	396.7	Completed
ANDD0084	512281	7693965	63	211	-77	300.8	Completed
ANDD0085	512281	7693965	63	178	-68	165.0	Completed
ANDD0086	512092	7694154	76	203	-77	534.6	Completed
ANDD0087	512216	7693987	70	126	-86	432.7	Completed
ANDD0088	512173	7694122	67	178	-70	468.8	Completed
ANDD0089	512092	7694154	76	185	-79	561.8	Completed
ANDD0090	512225	7693986	70	173	-76	280.1	Completed
ANDD0091	512181	7694172	77	182	-77	633.8	Completed
ANDD0092	512224	7693984	70	178	-70	240.5	Completed
ANDD0093	512011	7694192	78	200	-63	480.3	Completed
ANDD0094	512220	7693985	70	149	-61	291.5	Completed
ANDD0095	512092	7694154	76	136	-67	621.7	Completed
ANDD0096	512289	7693958	62	120	-60	150.0	Completed
ANDD0097	512008	7694198	78	168	-53	411.6	Completed
ANDD0098	512285	7693959	62	092	-59	180.4	Completed
ANDD0099	512287	7693959	62	116	-47	156.9	Completed
ANDD0100	512286	7693959	62	090	-42	161.5	Completed
ANDD0101	512200	7694060	66	160	-65	348.7	Completed
ANDD0102	512279	7693964	63	164	-84	261.7	Completed
ANDD0103	512007	7694198	78	178	-58	420.5	Completed
ANDD0104	512216	7693986	70	122	-62	261.6	Completed
ANDD0105	512008	7694198	78	171	-80	600.5	Completed
ANDD0106	512092	7694154	76	153	-82	648.7	Completed
ANDD0107	512287	7693959	62	098	-30	179.5	Completed
ANDD0108	512297	7693953	63	081	-50	189.9	Completed
ANDD0109	512223	7693983	71	258	-62	351.6	Completed
ANDD0110	512199	7694178	79	158	-54	477.4	Completed
ANDD0111	512094	7694154	75	190	-82	618.8	Completed
ANDD0112	512199	7694061	66	219	-61	351.8	Completed
ANDD0113	511736	7694341	69	206	-43	642.3	Completed
ANDD0114	512094	7694154	75	163	-59	951.6	Completed
ANDD0115	511899	7694284	74	201	-69	789.7	Completed
ANDD0116	512198	7694062	65	230	-58	350.0	Completed
ANDD0117	512173	7694118	67	202	-49	360.3	Completed

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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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. 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.*	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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	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.
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**

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	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. 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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.
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*	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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
	be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the report.
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.