

24 May 2022

NICKEL-RICH CORRIDOR CONFIRMED

Multiple targets identified: new drilling underway

HIGHLIGHTS

- A >4km-long nickel-rich mineralised belt, now named the Southern Mineralised Corridor (“SMC”), has been confirmed at the Andover Project
- SMC contains a visually distinctive intrusive rock which hosts all nickel-copper-cobalt (Ni-Cu-Co) sulphide mineralisation discovered to date; including:
 - **Andover** – maiden JORC 2012 Ni-Cu-Co Mineral Resource published:
 - 75,000 tonnes of combined contained metal (ASX: 30 March 2022)
 - **Ridgeline** – mineral resource drill-out continuing, with nickel-rich massive sulphides intersected (ASX: 16 March 2022); including:
 - 4.5m @ 3.95% Ni, 0.80% Cu & 0.16% Co in ANDD0045
 - 4.9m @ 3.50% Ni, 1.34% Cu & 0.17% Co in ANDD0128
 - 6.3m @ 3.59% Ni, 0.21% Cu & 0.17% Co in ANDD0134
 - **Seaview** – disseminated Ni-Cu-Co sulphides drilled (ASX: 7 April 2021):
 - 5.8m @ 1.12%Ni, 0.71% Cu & 0.06% Co in ANDD0009
 - 4.0m @ 1.69%Ni, 0.21% Cu & 0.08% Co in ANDD0011
 - 7.0m @ 1.35%Ni, 0.45% Cu & 0.08% Co in ANDD0012
 - **Skyline** – disseminated Ni-Cu-Co sulphides drilled (ASX: 29 March 2022):
 - 2.2m @ 1.16%Ni, 1.41% Cu & 0.08% Co in ANDD0132
 - **Atrium** – drilling underway to test a strong, bedrock-hosted, fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) conductor (3,000S-5,000S) underlying an outcropping nickel-rich gossan (up to 1.1% Ni, 0.5% Cu)
 - **Woodbrook** – nickel-rich gossan (0.63% Ni & 0.13% Cu) and copper-rich gossan (1.4% Cu & 0.2% Ni) identified with no ground EM coverage; surface EM surveying to commence shortly followed by drilling
- Most gossans are undisturbed, indicating no prior exploration activity
- SMC between Atrium and Skyline remains under-explored; mapping and sampling in progress with surface EM surveys and drilling to follow
- Initial exploration indicates the SMC may continue for another 6km to the east of Seaview; mapping, sampling and EM surveys will be carried out over the next six months to define additional targets
- Surface EM surveying now underway at Pipeline with more drilling to follow

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) (“Azure” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide a geology and exploration strategy update for the Andover Project (60% Azure / 40% Creasy Group), located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Commenting on recent developments at the Company’s fast developing Andover Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Project, **Azure’s Managing Director, Mr. Tony Rovira** said: “We’re fortunate that there is virtually no soil cover over the majority of the Andover Project and most rocks, including those that contain the nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation, are exposed at surface.

“Starting in the southwest quadrant of the property, our exploration team is accurately mapping the surface geology and defining the Southern Mineralised Corridor, a >4km-long nickel-rich mineralised belt. Outcropping mineralised gossans, considered likely to represent massive nickel-copper sulphides at depth, have been identified at Atrium, Woodbrook and other exciting prospects, and diamond drilling has already commenced at Atrium to test a strong, bedrock-hosted, fixed loop electromagnetic conductor.

“The mapping and surface sampling campaign is now expanding to cover the eastern part of the property and identify extensions of the mineralised system. This work will enable us to vector in on other prospective parts of the mineralising intrusion, which will then be drilled to continue building the mineral resource base at the Andover Project as quickly as possible.”

SOUTHERN MINERALISED CORRIDOR

Geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling and diamond drilling (approximately 160 holes to date) have identified a >4km-long, strongly mineralised fairway, now named the Southern Mineralised Corridor (“SMC”) (see **Figures 1, 2 and 3**). The SMC is highly prospective for hosting multiple nickel-copper-cobalt (Ni-Cu-Co) sulphide deposits.

The SMC hosts the Ridgeline Ni-Cu-Co deposit in the west where mineral resource drilling is continuing, the Andover Ni-Cu-Co deposit (refer ASX: 30 March 2022 for details of the Mineral Resource), and the Skyline and Seaview prospects in the east. Diamond drilling has intersected significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at all four of these prospects.

Identification of the SMC demonstrates the large scale of the nickel deposit-forming system within the Andover Project, with strong potential for further growth through the discovery of additional deposits.

The Andover Ni-Cu-Co deposit was used as the initial case study in a research project to define the characteristics of the rocks hosting the mineralisation. Detailed drill core analysis, surface geological mapping, and widespread litho-geochemical sampling defined the specific lithological, textural and chemical signatures and physical features unique to the host mineralised intrusion.

The sulphide mineralisation is hosted within fractionated and taxitic gabbro which is different, both visually and chemically, from the surrounding unmineralised rocks. This has enabled Azure’s geologists to define the SMC at surface by geological mapping and geochemical sampling.

The surface mapping and sampling, together with detailed evaluation of the airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data, were then used to identify and trace the mineralised intrusion over a strike length of more than 4km from Ridgeline to Seaview (see **Figure 3**).

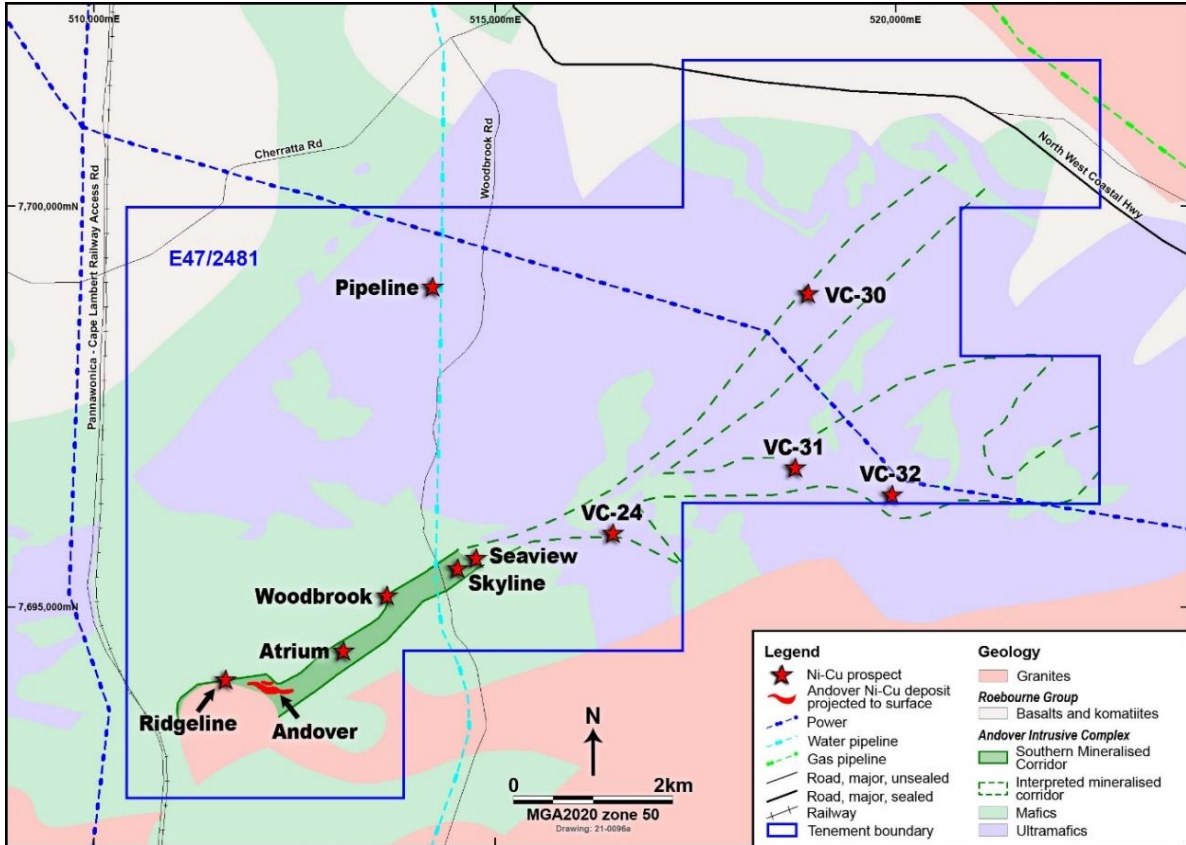


Figure 1: Andover Ni-Cu-Co deposits and prospects

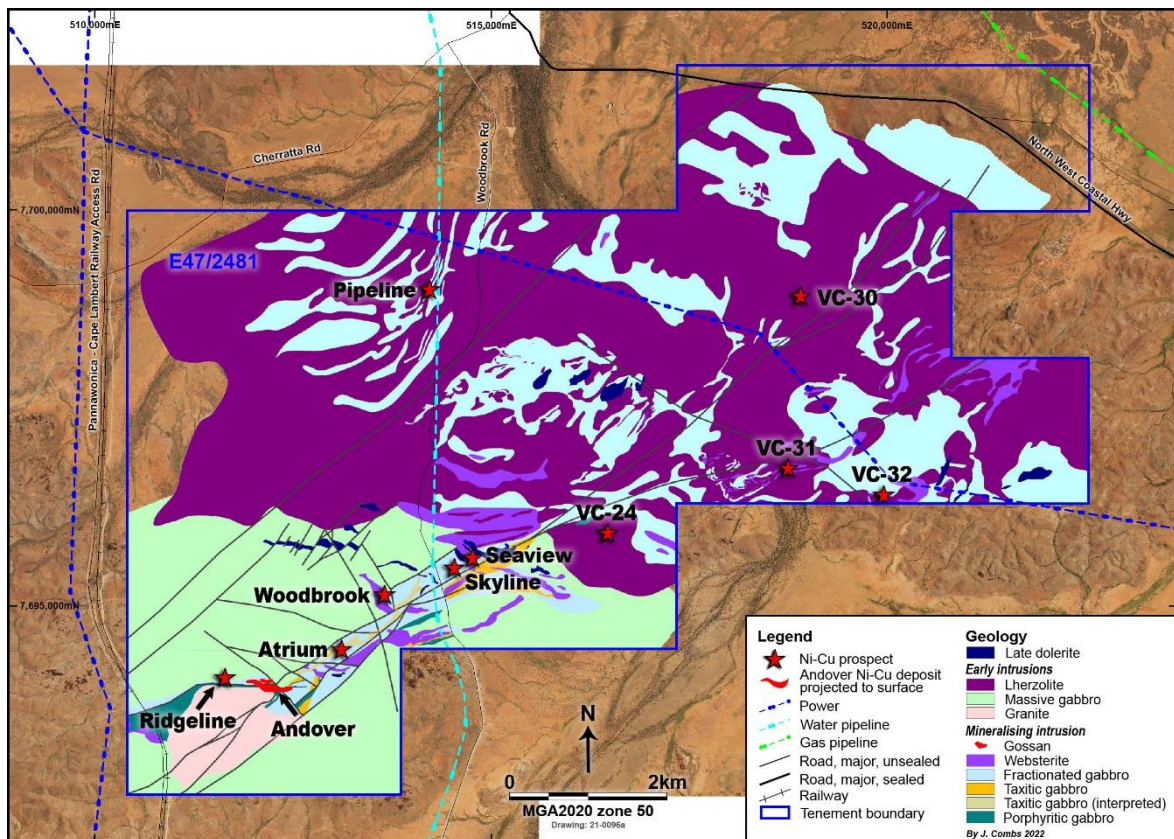


Figure 2: Andover Ni-Cu-Co deposits, prospects and geology

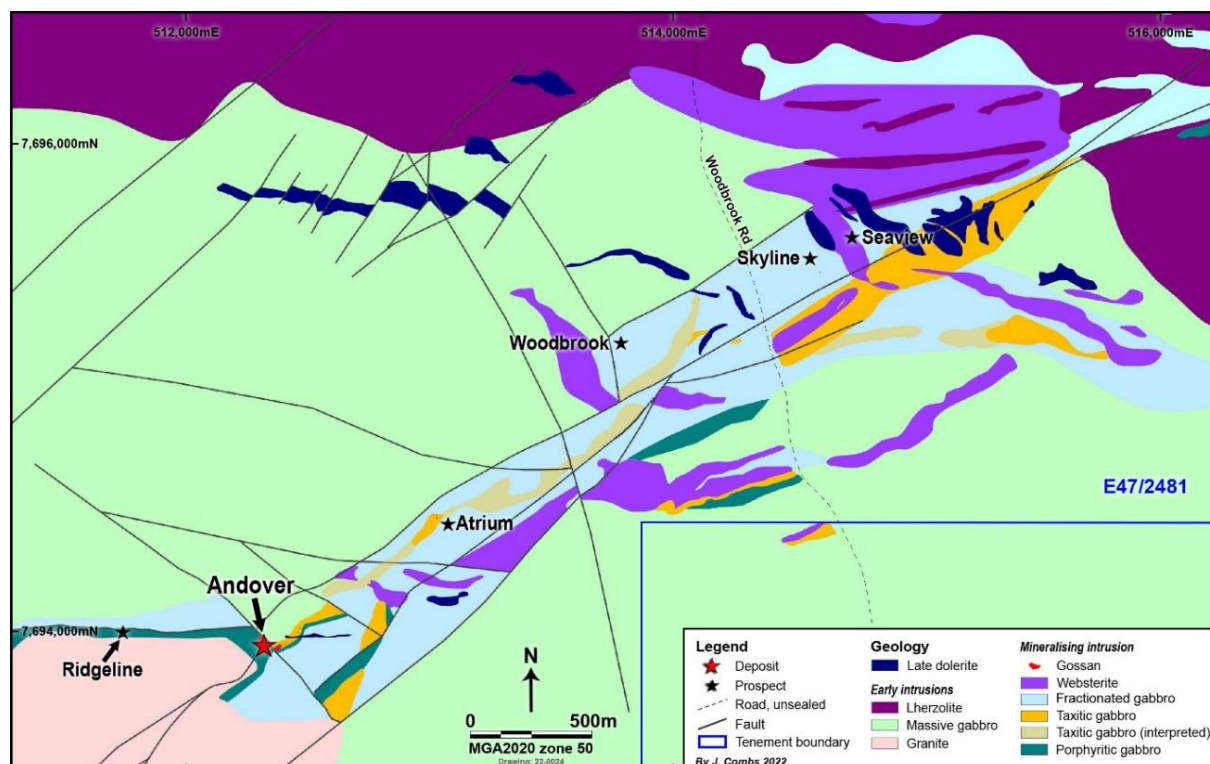


Figure 3: Detailed geological map of the Southern Mineralised Corridor

While chasing and defining the SMC to the east of the Andover deposit, Azure’s exploration team discovered outcropping gossans at Atrium, Woodbrook, Skyline and Seaview and several other locations, some with visible copper oxides and copper carbonates (see **Image 1**). Even though these gossans outcrop prominently at surface, they are mostly undisturbed, indicating that they have not been identified and tested by previous explorers.

The Atrium gossan is hosted in the mineralised intrusive rocks close to a contact with a granite, which is a similar geological setting to the nearby Andover deposit. Sampling of the gossan confirmed that it is enriched in nickel and copper, returning grades up to 1.1% Ni and 0.5% Cu (see **Table 1**). These are similar grades to those returned from sampling of the Andover gossan.

A follow-up surface fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey at Atrium led to the identification of a very strong (3000S - 5000S) electromagnetic conductor beneath the outcropping gossan and plunging to the east. Following heritage approvals, an access track and several drill sites have been prepared, a diamond drill rig has mobilised to site, and drilling is underway.

Another outcropping gossan was identified at the Woodbrook prospect, which returned strongly anomalous nickel and copper grades up to 0.63% Ni and up to 1.4% Cu. To date, no surface FLEM surveys have been undertaken at Woodbrook, however an airborne VTEM anomaly is coincident with the location of the gossan, which is encouraging. A surface FLEM survey will commence shortly to refine the Woodbrook drilling targets.



Image 1:

- A) Ni-Cu gossan discovered at Atrium (up to 1.1% Ni, 0.5% Cu)**
B) Cu-rich portion of a gossan at Woodbrook (0.2% Ni, 1.4% Cu)
C) Ni-rich gossan at Woodbrook (0.5% Ni, 0.16% Cu).

EXPLORATION STRATEGY GOING FORWARD

At this time, the SMC between Ridgeline and Seaview forms the highest priority horizon for exploration within the Andover complex, and Azure currently has two rigs drilling at Ridgeline and Atrium. Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be undertaken in the recent Ridgeline drill holes, which will be followed by surveying of the holes at Skyline and Atrium.

From Atrium to Skyline, the SMC is under-explored with no drilling or surface EM coverage and only limited reconnaissance mapping. Detailed mapping and sampling are currently being conducted in this zone and surface FLEM surveying will commence shortly with the aim of achieving complete coverage of the Southern Mineralised Corridor from Ridgeline to Seaview.

Meanwhile, reconnaissance mapping and detailed evaluation of the airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data indicates that the SMC may continue for possibly another 6km to the east of Seaview. Several attractive VTEM electromagnetic conductors, for example at VC-24, VC-30, VC-31 and VC-32 (see **Figure 1**), are present, and with the strong correlation between EM

conductors coinciding with Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation elsewhere in the SMC, there is excellent potential for additional mineralised occurrences in this area.

With surface exploration proving to be very effective in identifying the mineralised intrusive and outcropping gossans, an extensive and detailed mapping and sampling program is now underway over the eastern half of the project area, and surface FLEM surveys are planned to be carried out over the VTEM anomalies.

Additionally, a surface FLEM survey has commenced at the Pipeline prospect in the northwest part of the Andover Project where an earlier Azure drill hole (ANDD0136) intersected anomalous grades of mineralisation, returning up to 0.38% Nickel, up to 0.96% Copper, up to 160ppb Platinum and up to 340ppb Palladium (ASX: 29 April 2022). Surface mapping and geochemical sampling around ANDD0136 is underway to define the prospective host and assist with drill targeting. Heritage approvals have been received and diamond drilling is expected to commence within the next two to three months.

Table 1: Significant rock chip assay results

Prospect	Sample ID	East	North	RL	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)
Andover	AAD05186	512366	7693936	75	1.58	0.55	0.06	Not assayed for PGE's	
Andover	AAD05190	512385	7693944	77	0.97	0.58	0.03	Not assayed for PGE's	
Andover	AAD05191	512393	7693939	78	0.47	0.16	0.01	Not assayed for PGE's	
Atrium	ANDLG144	512989	7694500	76	0.48	0.36	0.04	Not assayed for PGE's	
Atrium	ANDLG145	513001	7694491	81	0.29	0.28	0.01	Not assayed for PGE's	
Atrium	ANDLG161	513028	7694478	89	1.13	0.50	0.04	Not assayed for PGE's	
Seaview	VC23_1	514653	7695627	70	1.01	0.23	0.06	Not assayed for PGE's	
Skyline	AAD05194	514621	7695404	90	0.53	0.08	0.00	Not assayed for PGE's	
Skyline	AAD05198	514603	7695463	77	1.28	0.59	0.06	Not assayed for PGE's	
Skyline	ANDLG029	514615	7695409	78	0.65	0.22	0.02	Not assayed for PGE's	
Woodbrook	ANDLG101	514331	7695305	48	0.63	0.13	0.06	Not assayed for PGE's	
Woodbrook	ANDLG102	514330	7695310	49	0.28	0.70	0.02	Not assayed for PGE's	
Woodbrook	ANDLG103	514329	7695307	41	0.20	1.39	0.01	0.03	0.14
Woodbrook	ANDLG119	514104	7695360	70	0.50	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.21
Woodbrook	ANDLG121	514102	7695362	66	0.54	0.22	0.10	0.57	0.10

-ENDS-

For enquiries, please contact:

Tony Rovira
 Managing Director
 Azure Minerals Limited
 Ph: +61 8 6187 7500

Media & Investor Relations
 Michael Weir / Cameron Gilenko
 Citadel-MAGNUS
 Ph: +61 8 6160 4903

or visit www.azureminerals.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Andover Project is based on information compiled by Dr Joshua Combs, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and fairly represents this information. Dr Combs 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. Dr Combs 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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.</i></p>	<p>Samples reported in this release are surface rock samples collected at various locations across the project according to interpreted geology. The rock samples collected are between 0.5kg and 3kg in weight.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>No results from drilling are reported in this release.</p> <p>Cross references to previously released results from drilling are included where appropriate.</p>
Drill Sample Recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><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>	<p>Samples reported in this release are individual rock chip samples and drill sample recovery is not relevant.</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</i></p>	<p>Samples were collected as part of detailed surface geological mapping at Andover. Qualitative field logging of the rock samples is completed in the field including</p>

	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>assessment of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and mineralogy.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i></p>	<p>No field sub-sampling techniques were employed.</p> <p>Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The barcoded packet is scanned when weighing samples for their respective analysis. Internal screen QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um.</p> <p>RC drill chip samples were collected by spear/tube techniques to achieve samples weights between 3-5kg for laboratory submission.</p> <p>Sub-sampling of RC drill chips was undertaken using a riffle splitter to obtain samples for pulverisation.</p> <p>The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Diamond drill core samples underwent sample preparation and analysis by Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory in Perth.</p> <p>Samples were analysed for a 54-element suite by XRF fusion with pre-oxidation using 66:34 flux containing 10% LiNO₃ added, followed by fused bead laser ablation ICPMS (Bureau Veritas methods XRF202 and LA101). Elements assayed included SiO₂, Al₂O₃, CaO, Fe, K, MgO, Na, P, S, Ni, Cu, As, Co, Ag, Ba, Cd, Ce, Cr, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, La, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Ti, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Additionally, 40g charge fire assays were included (Bureau Veritas method FA002) for Au, Pt, Pd.</p> <p>These techniques are considered a total digest for all relevant minerals</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification,</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

	<p><i>data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i></p>	No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Sample locations are determined by handheld GPS with and accuracy of approximately 5m.</p> <p>The grid system used is MGA94 and transformed to MGA2020 in the database.</p> <p>Topographic orthographic digital terrain model (DTM) data was provided by Azure based on 4 m spaced contours in MGA2020 Zone 50 Grid. The DTM file is dated 26 May 2021.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied</i></p>	<p>Sample spacing has been determined solely by geological mapping and no grade continuity is implied.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	No known sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i></p>	<p>Assay samples were placed in calico sample bags at the Roebourne core shed, each bag 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.</p> <p>Bulka bags were transported from the core shed to the Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor several times weekly.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to surface rock sampling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Approximately 30% of the tenement area is subject to either pre-existing infrastructure, Class "C" Reserves and registered Heritage sites.</p> <p>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.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Limited historical drilling has been completed within the Andover Complex. The following phases of drilling works with results have been undertaken:</p> <p>1986-1987: Greater Pacific Investment</p> <p>Six diamond core holes. Intersected elevated values of nickel (up to 1.0% Ni) and copper (up to 0.41% Cu). No PGEs were detected.</p> <p>1996-1997: Dragon Mining</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1997-1998: BHP Minerals</p> <p>Two 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.</p> <p>2012-2018: Croydon Gold</p> <p>VTEM Survey, soil, and rock chip sampling, seven RC holes tested four geophysical / geological targets. Significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation was intersected in two locations.</p>
Geology	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The Andover Complex is an Archean-age mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex covering an area of approximately 200km² that intruded the West Pilbara Craton.</p> <p>The Andover Complex comprises a lower ultramafic zone 1.3 km thick and an overlying 0.8 km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites.</p> <p>The magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at the Andover Deposit is hosted in a fractionated, low MgO gabbro with taxitic textures (\pm websterite xenoliths) proximal to the mineralisation.</p>

Drill hole information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>	<p>No new drilling results are included in this report. Surface rocks sampling information is included within the body of the report.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No data aggregation techniques have been applied.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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</p>	<p>Refer to figures in the body of the text.</p>

	<i>plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Diamond and RC drilling will continue to test high-priority targets across the Andover project. Further drilling along strike and down dip may occur at these and other targets depending on results. Downhole EM and surface fixed-loop EM surveying. Scoping study work has commenced including additional metallurgical testwork, mining studies, tailings studies and waste rock characterisation etc. All relevant diagrams and possible extensions to mineralisation are shown in the figures in the body of the text.