

ASX RELEASE | 5 June 2023

ASKARI TURNS ATTENTION TO NEXT PHASE OF EXPLORATION AT UIS LITHIUM PROJECT WITH COMPLETION OF RC DRILLING PROGRAM



HIGHLIGHTS

- Tested high-grade spodumene rich lithium rock chip results up to 3.1% Li₂O
- High-grade Tin, Tantalum and Rubidium areas drill tested
- Lithium-bearing mineralised pegmatite striking in excess of 780m long and up to 106m wide at surface identified and shallow drill tested
- Phase I Diamond Drilling to test deeper mineralisation within the pegmatite to commence in coming weeks
- Results from Phase II RC drilling expected in July / August 2023

Askari Metals Limited (ASX: AS2) ("Askari Metals" or "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update relating to the completion of the second phase of RC drilling on the Company's Uis Lithium Project (EPL7345 and EPL8535) in Namibia.

Commenting on the program, VP-Exploration & Geology, Mr Johan Lambrechts, stated:

"The Company has completed the second phase of drilling in EPL7345, intersecting several 100-metre-wide pegmatites with lithium-bearing minerals identified in the drill chips, and we eagerly await the assay results. We are very excited by what we have found thus far and are busy planning subsequent drill phases for the project, which will include the first diamond drilling on the tenure.

"The ongoing mapping program in EPL8535 has continued to identify future drill targets to be tested in addition to the follow-up targets identified by the completed drilling phases. The Company looks forward to updating our shareholders as our exploration activities continue."

**The Company wishes to remind investors that, when reading this announcement in its entirety, the presence of spodumene crystals within pegmatites does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation until confirmed by chemical assay. It is not possible to estimate the percentage of lithium mineralisation by visual estimates and this will be determined by the laboratory results which will be reported in full in a future report, expected within the next 8-10 weeks. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*



Overview of Phase 2 RC drilling on EPL7345

The second phase of drilling on EPL 7345 intersected several pegmatites over 100 metres wide, with multiple zones of lithium-bearing mineralisation.

Drilling was designed to target pegmatites with potential economic width and visible mineralisation, meaning not all identified exposed pegmatites within EPL7345 were drill tested.

The successful Phase 2 drilling campaign logged 180 intervals containing visible spodumene across 25 drill holes, while 283 intervals containing visible polyolithionite were logged across 15 drill holes.

Lepidolite was also logged on five occasions in three drill holes, while 22 other intervals containing either petalite, amblygonite and hiddenite were logged in another seven drill holes.

A diamond drill rig is required to test the deeper mineralisation within the pegmatites, with several RC drill holes terminated in mineralisation due to water ingress.

Figure 1 depicts the drill collars completed during the second phase of drilling on EPL7345 and shows the collars for phase one, completed in December 2022, as well as the mapped pegmatites

To date, the Company has completed three RC drilling phases, for a total of 9885m across 173 RC drill holes, demonstrating the aggressive exploration approach since acquiring the Uis Lithium Project in late 2022.

Results to date have been encouraging, and the Company now awaits assay results to reveal the lithium content of identified minerals.

Assay results are expected in late July and August.

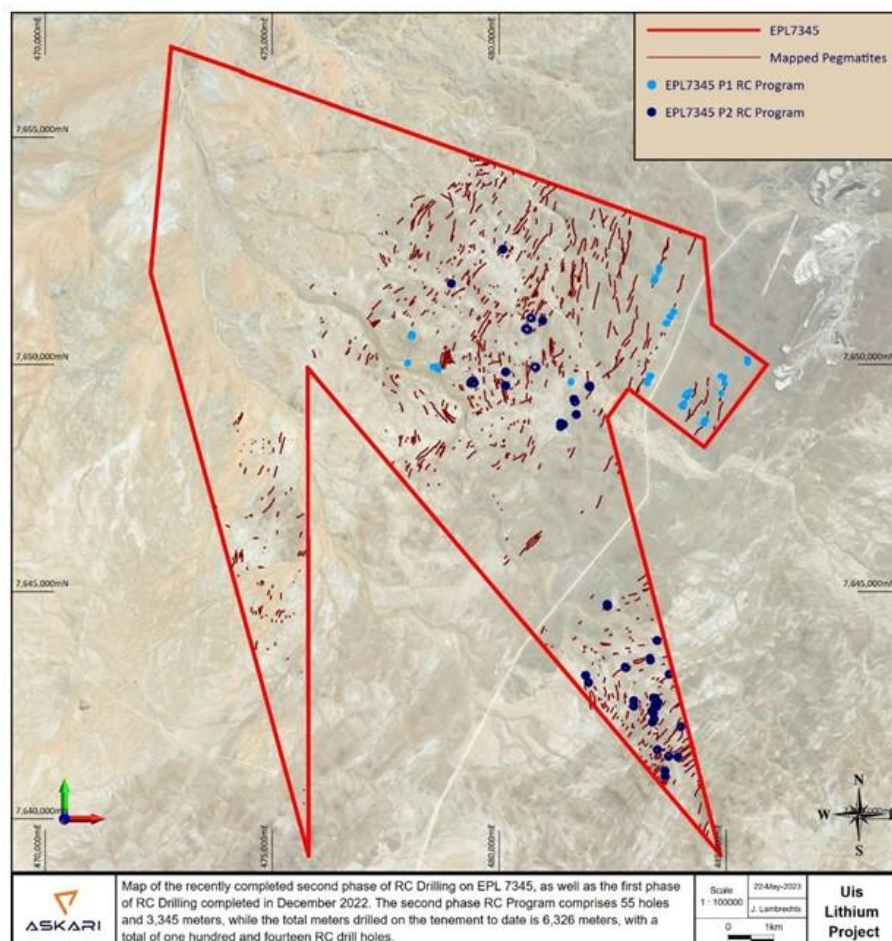


Figure 1: Map depicting the first and second phases of RC drilling completed on EPL7345 of the Uis Lithium Project

Wide pegmatites identified from EPL7345 Phase 2 RC drilling

The second phase of drilling on EPL7345 discovered extraordinary intersections of wide pegmatites with visible mineralisation, including an interpreted 112m-wide pegmatite (see Figure 2).

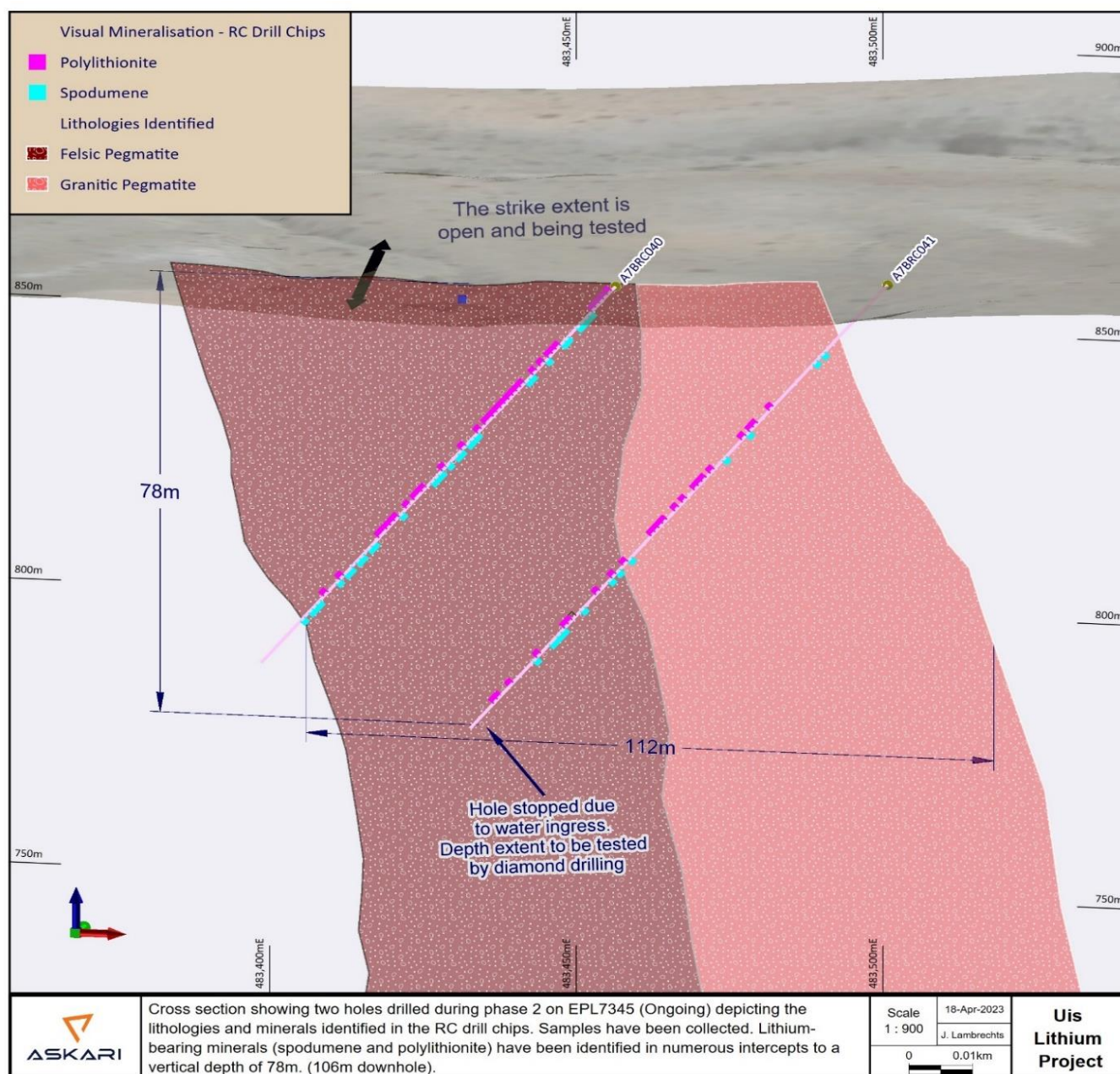


Figure 2: Cross section of a wide lithium-bearing pegmatite intersected during the second phase of drilling on EPL 7345

Holes A7BCR040 and A7BCR041 intersected an abundance of spodumene and polyolithionite within this pegmatite, as identified within the drill chips.

Polyolithionite refers to a dark lithium-rich mica, often associated with an oxidation of spodumene, where the spodumene mineral has oxidised to a mica state and is referred to as polyolithionite.

Of note is hole A7BCR041, which terminated without reaching the pegmatite footwall with this target remaining open along strike and at depth and will be the focus of the first phase of diamond drilling at the Uis Lithium Project, which is scheduled to commence in the coming weeks.

This ~112m-wide section forms part of a continuous mineralised pegmatite, interpreted to be at least 780m long and outcrops between 36m and 106m wide at the surface, swelling significantly beneath the surface at depth as shown in the recent Phase II RC drilling campaign.

The cross-section depicted in Figure 2 displays the lithium-bearing minerals intersected in various intervals of the drill hole, which were also intersected in other holes drilled into the pegmatite along strike (Figure 3).

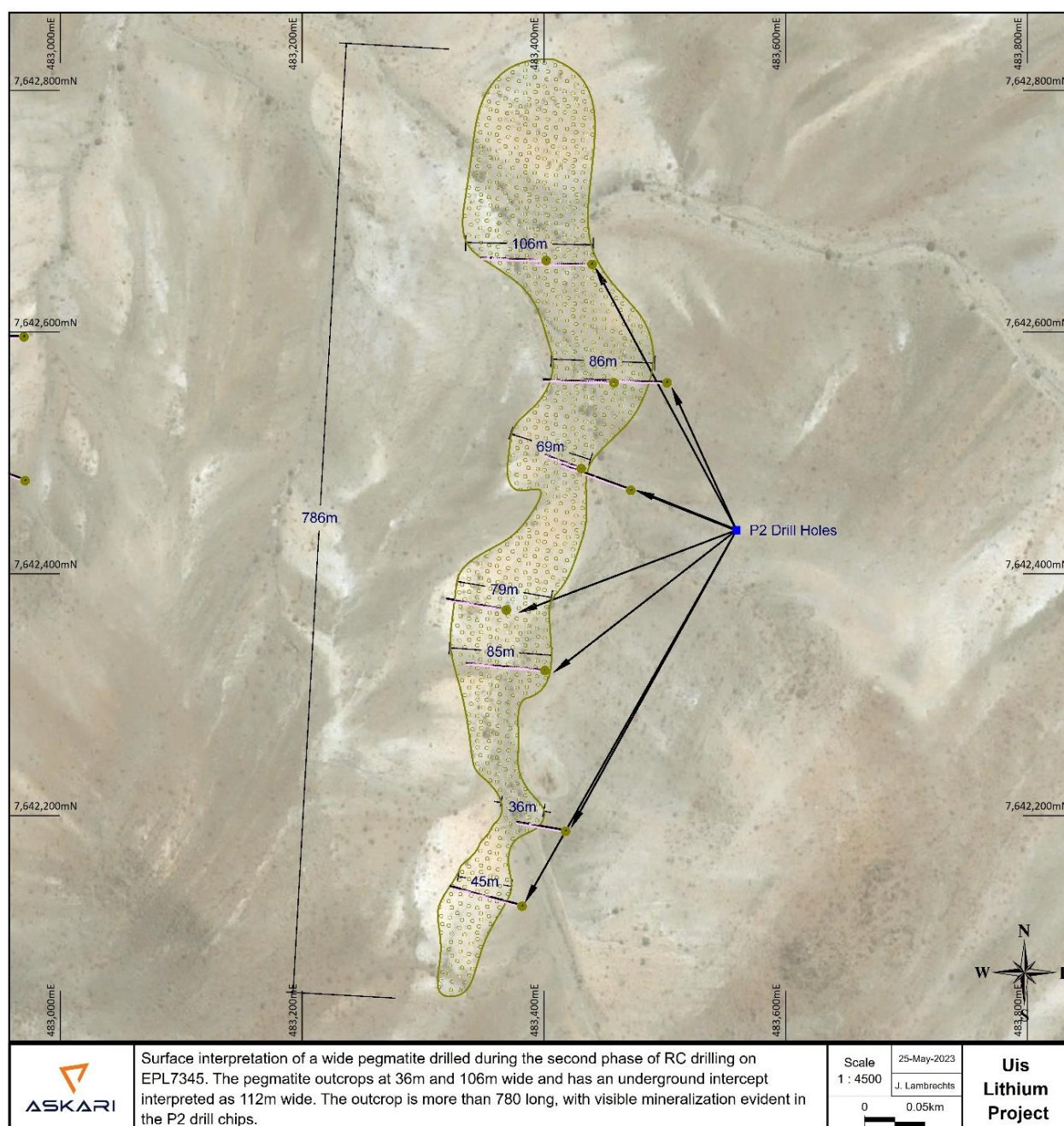


Figure 3: Plan of the wide pegmatite identified and drill tested during the second phase of RC drilling on EPL 7345.



Figure 4: RC drilling rig operating during the second phase of RC drilling on EPL 7345.

FUTURE WORK

- Mapping of EPL 8535 is estimated to be completed during June 2023 and will help inform the next phase of RC drilling based on identified targets
- Additional mapping on EPL 7345 to be carried out based on latest RC drilling results
- Planning for first diamond drilling campaign at the Uis Lithium Project being finalised, with diamond drill rig to mobilise to EPL7345 in the coming weeks

This announcement is authorised by the executive board on behalf of the Company.

- ENDS -



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ABOUT ASKARI METALS

Askari Metals was incorporated for the primary purpose of acquiring, exploring and developing a portfolio of high-grade battery (Li + Cu) and precious (Au + Ag) metal projects across Namibia, Western Australia, Northern Territory and New South Wales. The Company has assembled an attractive portfolio of lithium, copper, gold and copper-gold exploration/mineral resource development projects in Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales and Namibia.

For more information please visit: www.askarimetals.com

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning Askari Metals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Askari Metals Limited as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Johan Lambrechts, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Lambrechts is a full-time employee of Askari Metals Limited, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Lambrechts consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



UIS LITHIUM PROJECT BACKGROUND – GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The rocks of the Erongo Region, and specifically the Dâures Constituency, are represented by rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group of the Damara Sequence which have been intruded by numerous zones and unzoned mineralised pegmatites rich in cassiterite, lepidolite, petalite, amblygonite, spodumene, tantalite, columbite, beryl, gem tourmaline, and rare to sparse sulphides, wolframite, scheelite, pollucite or rare earths.

The Uis and Nainais-Kohero swarm of pegmatites represent the fillings of en-echelon tension fractures that formed as a result of regional shearing. These pegmatites can be described as being pervasively altered or extensively albitised with only relics of the original potassium feldspars left after their widespread replacement by albite. They are remarkably similar in composition, except for the varying intensity of pneumatolytic effects and the introduction or concentration of trace elements during the final stages of crystallisation has resulted in complex pegmatite mineralogies. These pegmatites are found within schistose and quartzose rocks of the Khomas Subgroup, a division of the Swakop Group, which have been subjected to intense tectonic deformation and regional metamorphism.

Detailed geological mapping within the Uis area suggests that the Uis swarm of pegmatites consists of over 80 individual pegmatite bodies. Shearing resulted in spaces being opened within the Khomas Subgroup which were subsequently intruded by pegmatite or quartz veins. Within the Nainais pegmatites high tin values are found in smaller altered mica-rich pegmatites near the pegmatite edges. The pegmatite mineralisation composition changes with distance from the granitic contacts with a mineral crystallisation sequence, which indicates garnet and schorl occurring closest to the granitic contacts, cassiterite and lithium-tourmaline occurring further away therefrom, and the tantalite being associated with lithium-tourmaline and quartz blows.

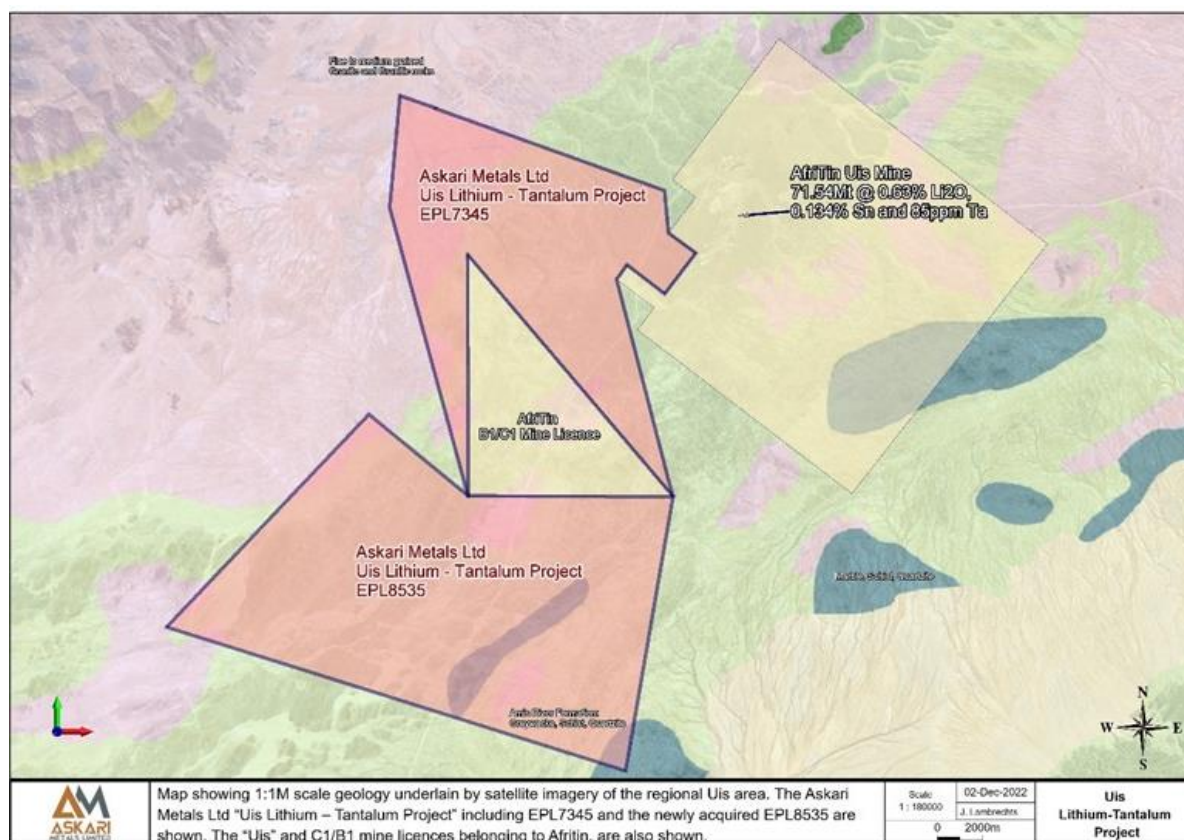


Figure 5: Simplified geology map of the Uis Lithium Project