ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX:AZS

15 November 2023

EXTENSIVE HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM CONFIRMED AT TARGET AREA 3

HIGHLIGHTS

Assays confirm consistently thick, high-grade lithium mineralisation over more than 500m of strike in the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite:

- **37.0m @ 1.22% Li_2O** from 22.8m in **ANDD0285** (~35.8m True Width)
- **66.9m @ 1.18% Li_2O** from 41.0m in **ANDD0289** (~35.7m True Width)
- **36.6m @ 1.16% Li_2O** from 15.5m in **ANDD0292** (~36.5m True Width)
- **65.4m @ 1.11% Li_2O** from 29.0m in **ANDD0293** (~35.8m True Width)
- **34.9m @ 1.57% Li_2O** from 41.1m in **ANDD0294** (~34.2m True Width)

Significant visual spodumene mineralisation observed[1] in the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite over more than 1,000m of strike and 450m of down-dip extent:

- **ANDD0303** intersected **91.6m** (~42.9m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 82.5m within a 93.0m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0306** intersected **59.0m** (~34.9m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 57.3m within a 62.9m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0316** intersected **36.0m** (~35.8m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 181.3m within a 38.8m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0322** intersected **49.9m** (~34.8m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 256.8m within a 65.8m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0312** intersected **47.2m** (~34.2m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 35.4m within a 54.0m-wide pegmatite

Lithium mineralisation is also confirmed in the AP0005 pegmatite over a strike of more than 300m, with mineralised intersections including:

- **14.2m @ 1.03% Li_2O** from 144.1m in **ANDD0285** (~13.2m True Width)
- **6.9m @ 1.48% Li_2O** from 102.4m in **ANDD0292** (~6.0m True Width)

[1] The Company advises that visual observations of spodumene contained in this announcement should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to confirm the widths and grade of any mineralisation identified in primary geological logging. The presence of spodumene does not necessarily equate to lithium mineralisation until confirmed by chemical analysis. Furthermore, it is not possible to visually estimate the percentage of lithium mineralisation, and this will be determined by laboratory results reported in full once received, expected in the next four weeks.

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872

+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

High percentages of spodumene mineralisation also observed in drill core from the AP0001 and AP0002 pegmatites – assays pending:

- **ANDD0316** intersected **7.1m** (~7.0m True Width) of high percentage spodumene mineralisation from 54.7m within an 8.5m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0322** intersected **7.5m** (~4.1m True Width) of high percentage spodumene mineralisation from 102.9m within a 19.1m-wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0304** intersected **34.0m** (~33.7m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 162.0m within a 45.7m wide pegmatite
- **ANDD0307** intersected **33.9m** (~33.6m True Width) of spodumene mineralisation from 137.4m within a 46.0m-wide pegmatite

Five diamond rigs continue to test the AP0001-0005 pegmatites in Target Area 3

Three diamond rigs and 1 RC rig continue infill and extensional drilling of the mineralised pegmatites in Target Area 1

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that assay results from early diamond drilling at Target Area 3 (TA3) confirm that extensive and high-grade Li_2O mineralisation is present in multiple pegmatites and correlates with the previously reported visually significant quantities of spodumene within the pegmatites (ASX: 10 October 2023).

Encouragingly, substantial quantities of spodumene have been visually identified in the ongoing diamond drilling at TA3 for which assays are pending, as detailed in the following sections.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Andover pegmatite swarm extends over an area of 9km (east-west) and up to 5km (north-south) (see Figure 1) comprising hundreds of outcropping pegmatites with many containing high lithium grades identified from widespread surface sampling and confirmed by extensive drilling.

To date, 33 diamond core holes have been completed for 7,258m at TA3 within an overall total for the Andover Lithium Project of 125 diamond core holes for 38,346m, 91 RC holes for 17,238m, 36 RC pre-collars for 7,718m, and 25 diamond core tails for 5,351m.

Commenting on the latest results, Azure's Managing Director, Mr Tony Rovira said: *"We're very pleased that our initial drilling at TA3 has delivered such strong results, with numerous broad, high-grade lithium intersections returned from pegmatites extending over hundreds of metres of strike length. Encouragingly, the early visual identification of substantial quantities of spodumene in the drill core has been validated by corresponding high grade lithium assays returned from those same intervals.*

"Drilling is continuing with many holes intersecting visible spodumene and expanding the known extents of the mineralised system to well over one kilometre in strike length, auguring well for additional mineralised intersections to be reported in the near future.

"These results justify TA3's early status as one of Azure's highest ranked lithium targets at Andover.

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"The continual delivery of the substantial results we've seen over the past six months from both Target Areas 1 and 3 strongly supports our Exploration Target and confirms that Andover is a lithium project of global significance."

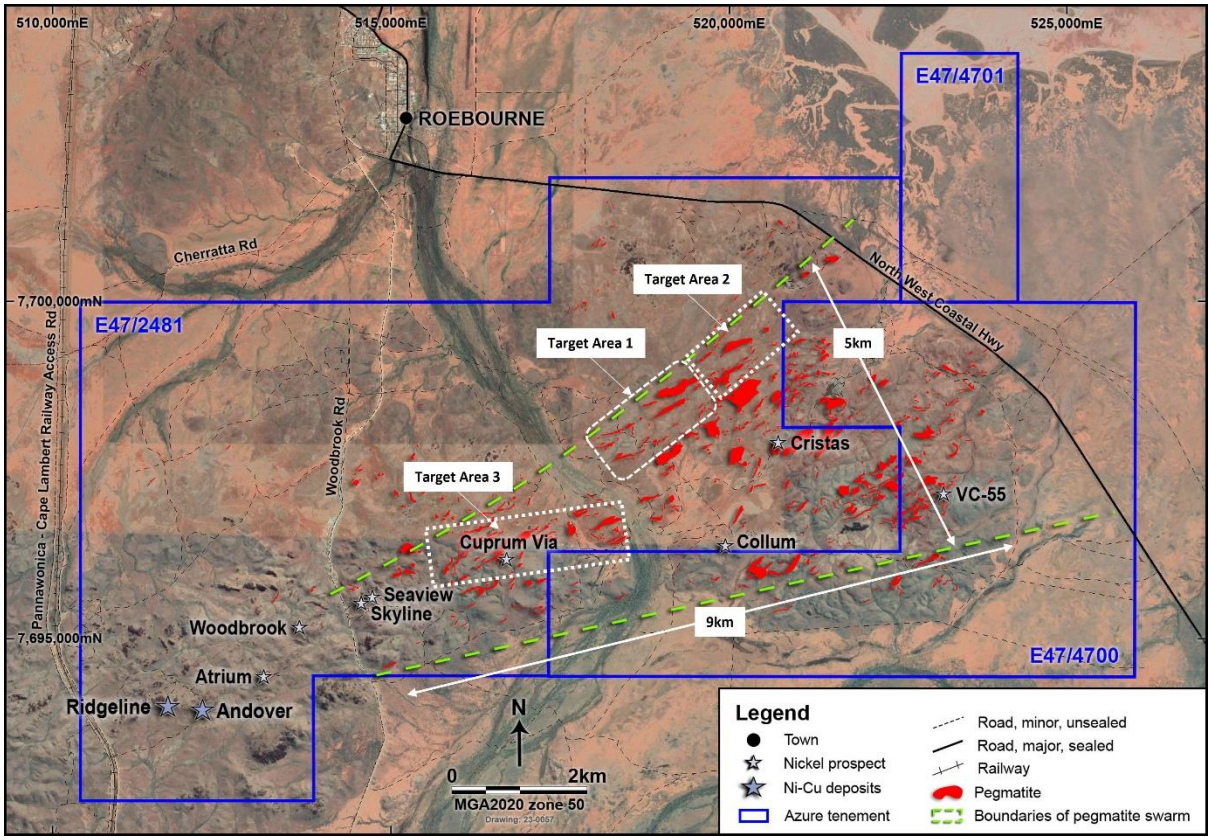

Figure 1: Andover Lithium Project showing pegmatite outcrops and Target Areas

AP0003/AP0004 Pegmatite

The first assay results from the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite in TA3 (see Figure 2) have confirmed broad zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation that correlate strongly with the previously reported intervals of visible spodumene (ASX: 10 October 2023).

Strong lithium mineralisation has been defined over more than 500m of strike from the **36.6m @ 1.16% Li_2O** (True Width [TW]: ~36.5m) intersected in ANDD0292 in the southwest through to the **34.9m @ 1.57% Li_2O** (TW: ~34.2m) intersected in ANDD0294 drilled approximately 520m to the northeast (see Figure 2).

The **37.0m @ 1.22% Li_2O** (TW: ~35.8m), **66.9m @ 1.18% Li_2O** (TW: ~35.7m), and **65.4m @ 1.11% Li_2O** (TW: ~35.8m) intersections in ANDD0285, ANDD0289, and ANDD0293 respectively demonstrate the remarkable width and grade continuity and emphasise the predictability of this mineralised pegmatite between the southwestern (ANDD0292) and northeastern (ANDD0294) drilled extents.

The AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite dips at approximately 35° to the northwest with a consistent true thickness of approximately 35m. Assay results have defined strong lithium mineralisation

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872
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down to about 100m vertically below surface in ANDD0289 and ANDD0293, which equates to more than 150m of down-dip extent from surface (see Figure 3).

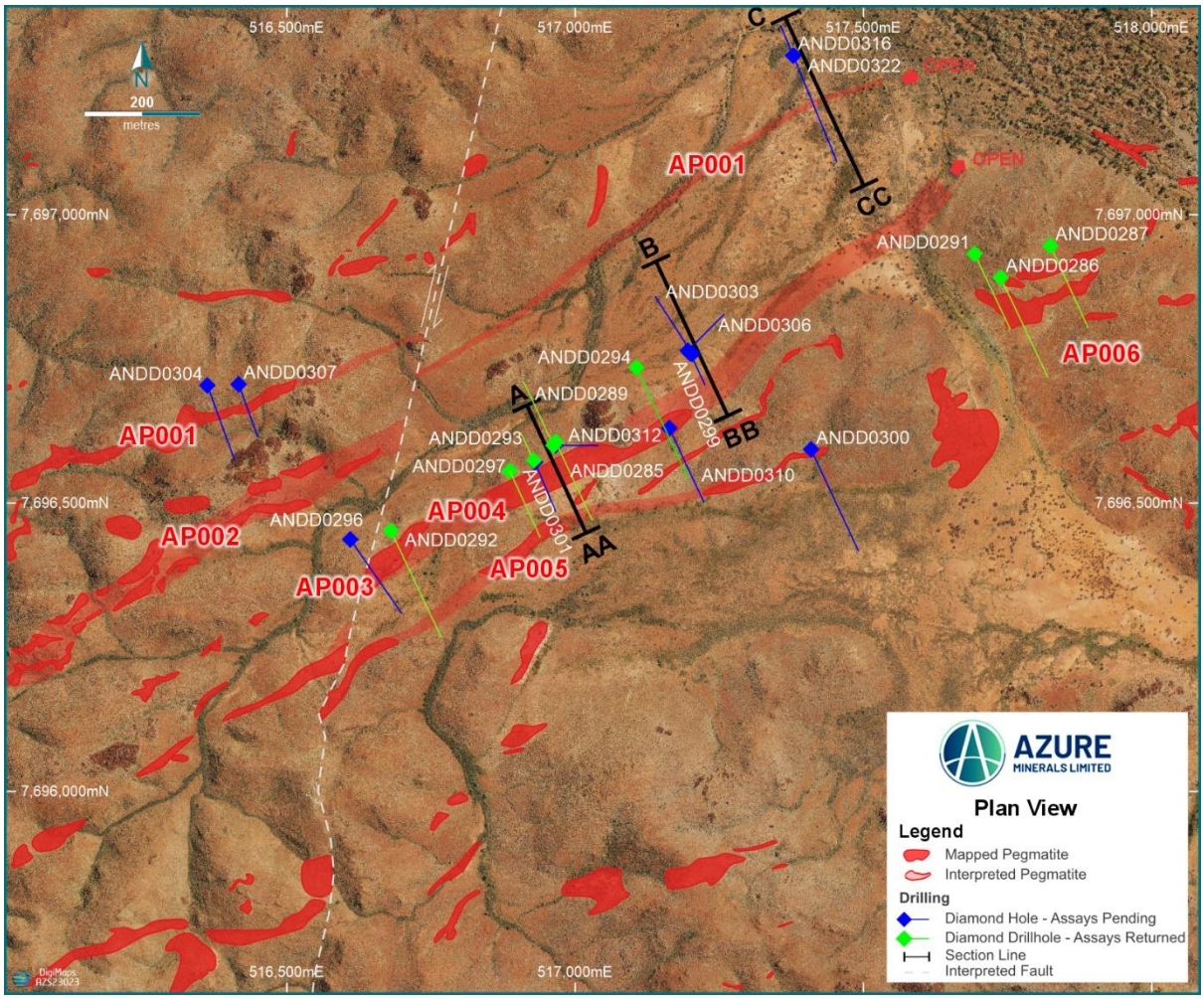

Figure 2: Target Area 3 showing mapped and interpreted spodumene-bearing pegmatites AP0001, AP0002, AP0003/AP0004, AP0005, and AP0006 with location of drill holes

Recent drilling continues to deliver strong visual spodumene mineralisation within the AP00003/AP0004 pegmatite (see Figure 4). The **36.0m of spodumene mineralisation** observed in ANDD0316 (TW: ~35.8m) and the **49.9m of spodumene mineralisation** observed in ANDD0322 (TW: ~34.8m) extend the known strike length of the mineralised pegmatite by an additional 500m to the northeast of ANDD0294, giving an overall mineralised strike length of more than 1,000m.

Moreover, mineralisation in ANDD0322 extends to a vertical depth of approximately 300m below surface, equating to more than 450m of down-dip extent at the defined 35° dip (see Figure 5).

The **91.6m** of visually logged **spodumene mineralisation** in ANDD0303 (TW: ~42.9m), the **59.0m** logged in ANDD0306 (TW: ~34.9m), and the **47.2m** logged in ANDD0312 (TW: ~34.2m) further demonstrate the remarkable consistency and predictability of the mineralisation within the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite.

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
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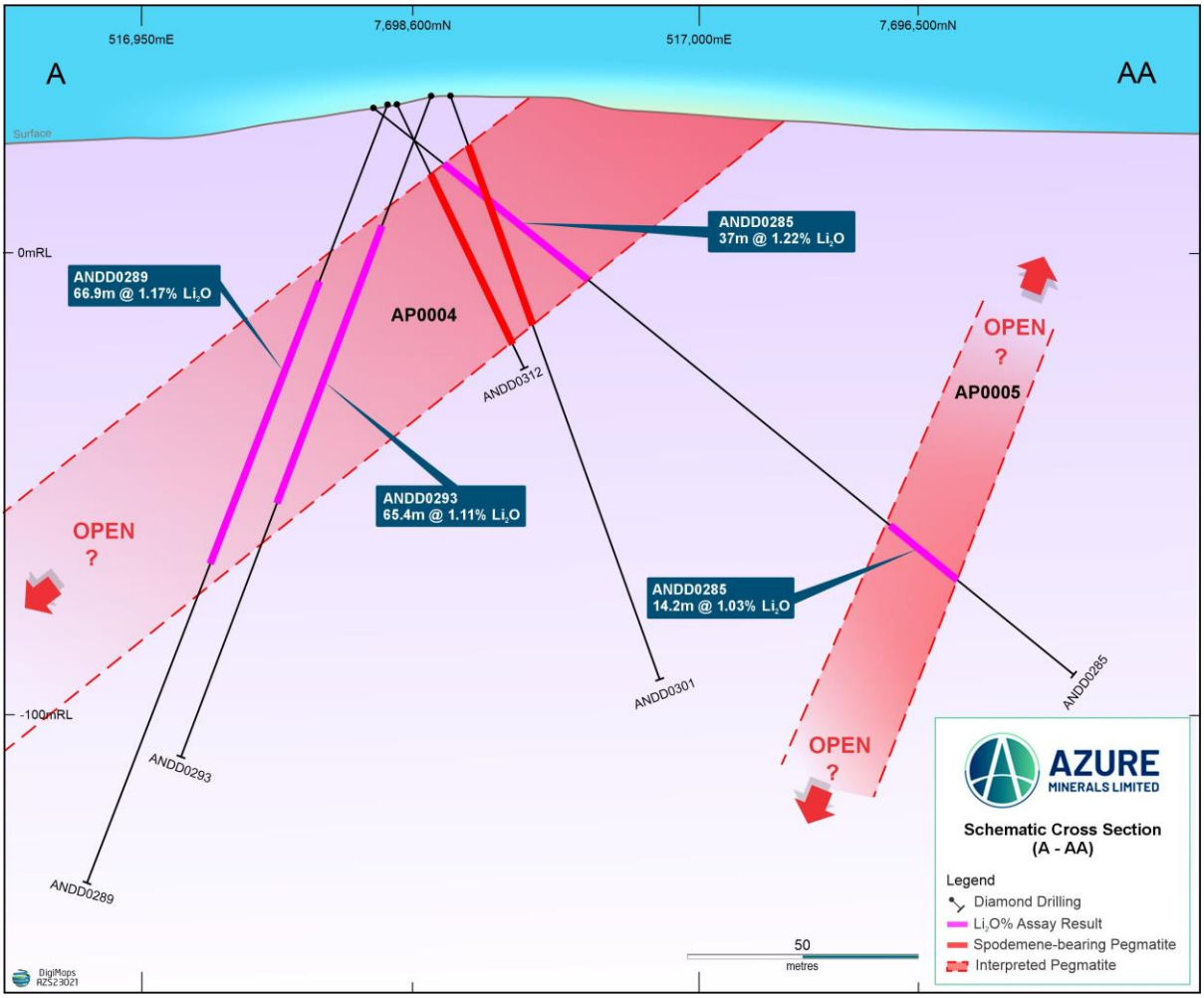

Figure 3: Section A-AA showing the Li_2O assay results and visual spodumene mineralisation intersected in drilling and the interpreted AP0004 and AP0005 pegmatites

Notably, the Exploration Target*(ASX: 07 August 2023) defined for TA3 only included the mapped extents of the pegmatites in the area and only to a down-dip extent of 300m. For the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite, the eastern ~600m was blind from direct surface expression with thin cover (<5m) obscuring the pegmatite from outcrops between ANDD0294 and ANDD0316. Mineralisation in the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite remains open beyond the 450m of drilled down-dip extent and the +1,000m of defined along-strike extent.

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PO Box 493
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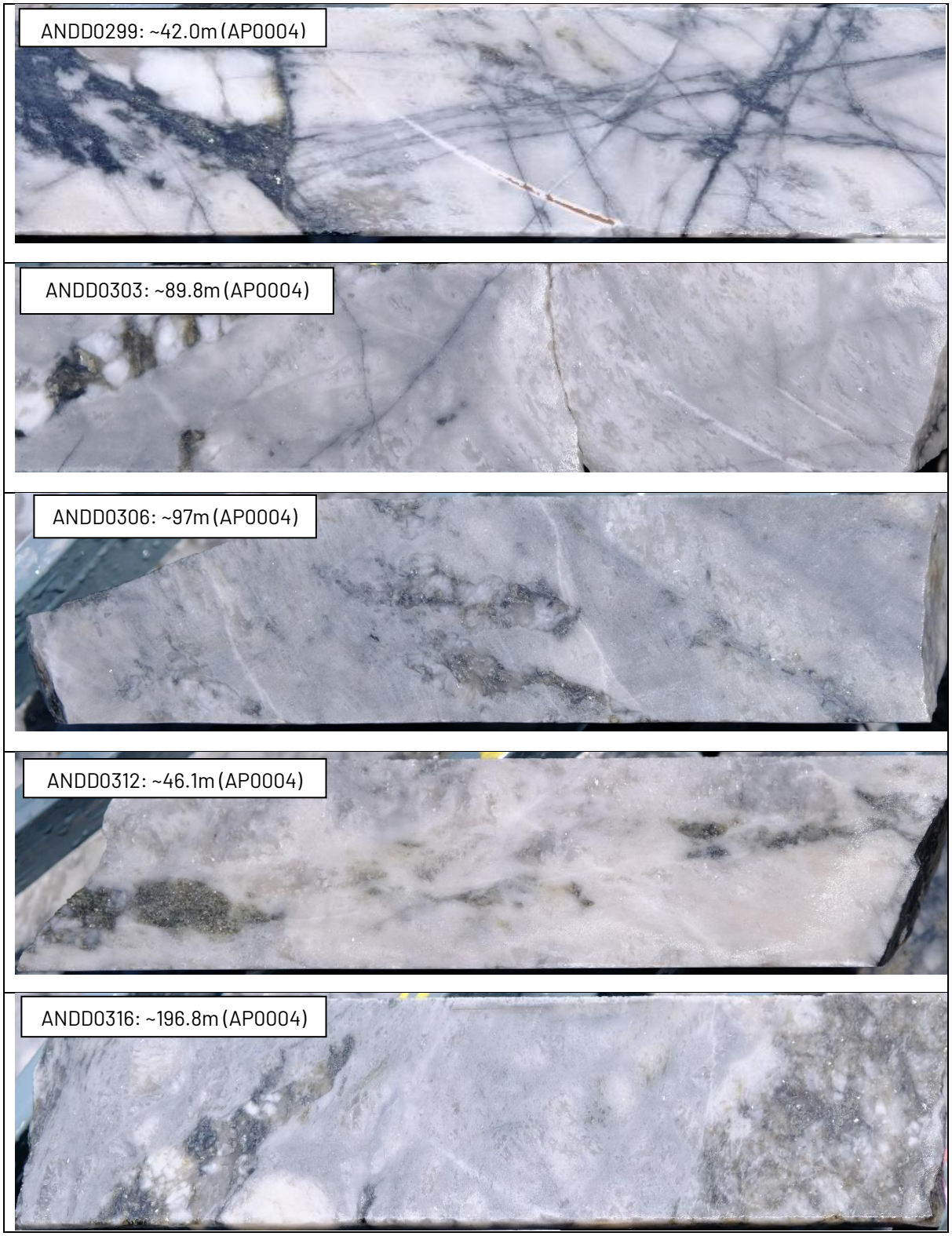
Figure 4: Photographs of crystalline spodumene mineralisation (white) and quartz (grey) from AP0004 pegmatite



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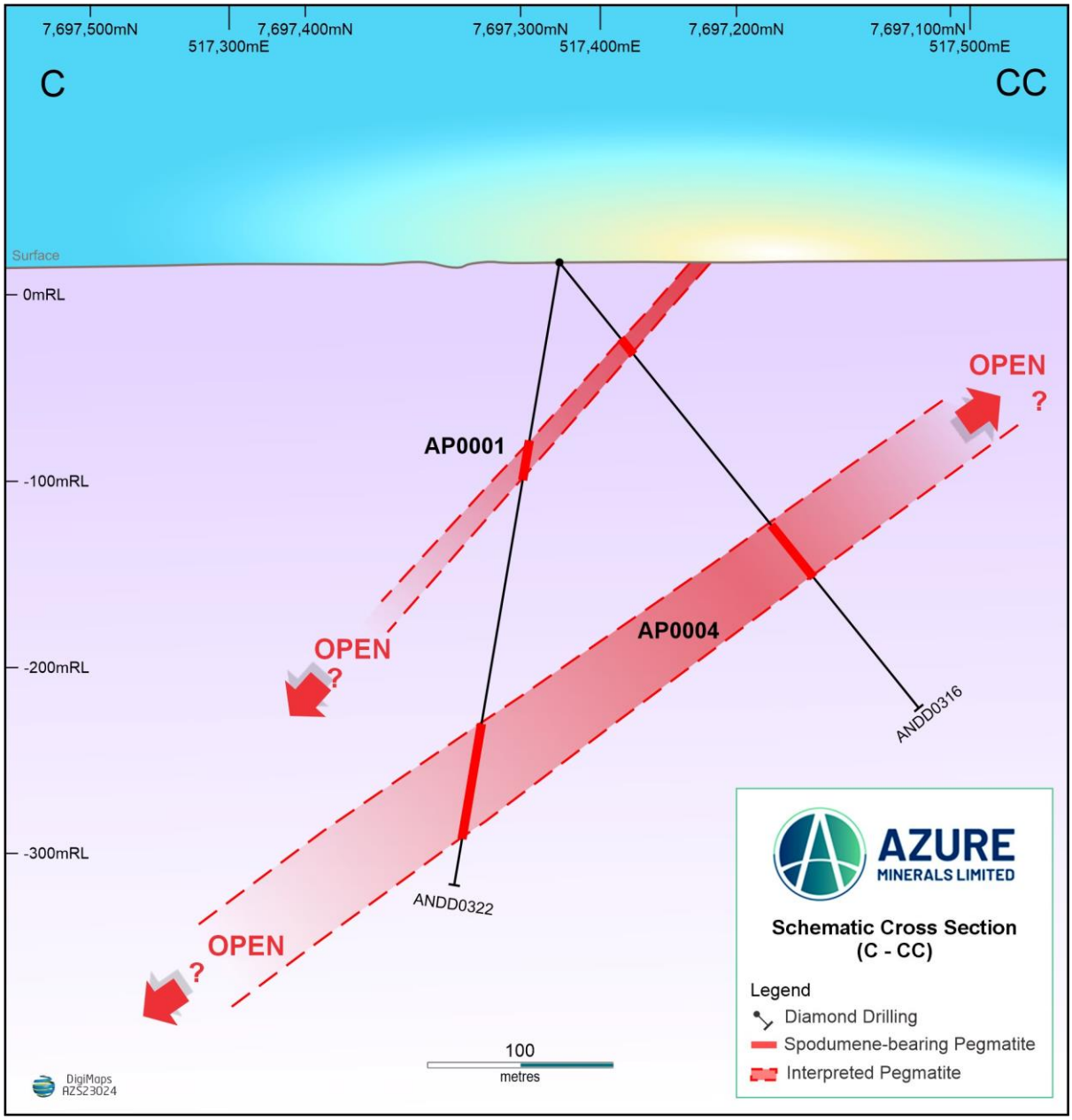

Figure 5: Section C-CC showing visual spodumene mineralisation intersected in drilling the AP0001 and AP0004 pegmatites

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

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admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

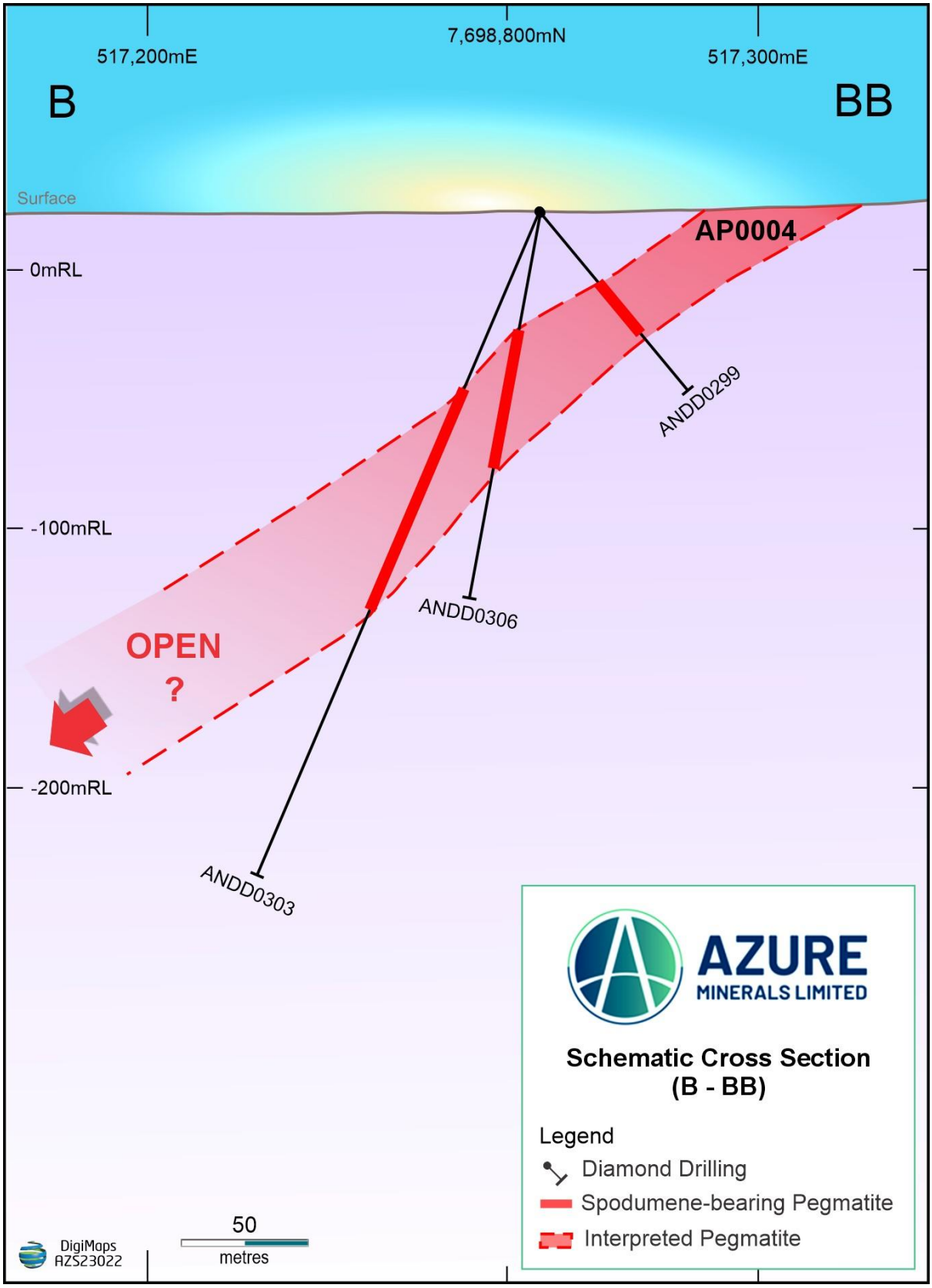

Figure 6: Section B-BB showing visual spodumene mineralisation intersected in drilling the AP0004 pegmatite

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872

+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

AP0002 and AP0001

Two diamond holes successfully intersected the AP0002 pegmatite with ANDD0304 intersecting **34.0m of visual spodumene mineralisation** (TW: ~33.7m) and ANDD0307 intersecting **33.9m of spodumene mineralisation** (TW: ~33.6m) (see Figure 7). The pegmatite is dipping at approximately 35° to the northwest based on mapped surface contacts and drillhole intersections in ANDD0304 and ANDD0307.

The similarities in the characteristics of the AP0002 pegmatite with the AP0003/AP0004 pegmatite are strong in mineralogy, orientation and thickness. This has led to the interpretation that AP0002 is an along-strike continuation of the AP0003 pegmatite which was offset across a structure running between ANDD0292 and ANDD0296 (see Figure 2).

Adding weight to this interpretation is the presence of the AP0001 pegmatite. ANDD0304 and ANDD0307 intersected the ~10m wide AP0001 pegmatite approximately 100m stratigraphically above AP0002. Over 1,100m to the northeast, ANDD0316 intersected 7.1m (TW: ~7.0m) of high-percentage spodumene mineralisation (see Figure 4) within an 8.5m-wide pegmatite and ANDD0322 intersected 7.5m (TW: ~4.1m) of high-percentage spodumene mineralisation (see Figure 4) within a 19.1m-wide (TW: ~10.5m) pegmatite. These high percentage spodumene intersections sit approximately 100m stratigraphically above the AP0004 intersections in the same holes (see Figure 5), and are interpreted as the northeastern continuation of the AP0001 pegmatite across the fault.

Figure 7: Photographs of crystalline spodumene mineralisation (white) and quartz (grey) from AP0001 and AP0002 pegmatites

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005
PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872
+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au
ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

AP0005

AP0005 has been defined as a steeper dipping (50°-60°) pegmatite with assay results demonstrating significant mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 320m from the **6.9m @ 1.48% Li_2O** intersected in ANDD0292 to the southwest through **13.2m @ 0.93% Li_2O** in ANDD0297 to the **14.2m @ 1.03% Li_2O** intersected in ANDD0285 to the northeast.

The observation of significant visual spodumene mineralisation in ANDD0296 (**14.4m of mineralisation; TW: ~10.0m**), in ANDD0300 (**29.1m of mineralisation; TW: ~24.8m**), and in ANDD0310 (**25.5m of mineralisation; TW~22.4m**) demonstrate that current drilling has outlined a total mineralised strike extent of at least 750m.

AP0006

Three holes were drilled into AP0006, defining a shallowly (~10-15°) north-dipping mineralised pegmatite with ANDD0286 intersecting **8.2m @ 0.81% Li_2O** and ANDD0291 intersecting **4.2m @ 1.40% Li_2O** approximately 50m down-dip from surface.

MOVING FORWARD

Given the strong results coming out of TA3, five diamond rigs are focused on strike extensional drilling to define the maiden MRE.

One RC rig and three diamond rigs are also currently drilling in Target Area 1 with a combination of exploration (strike extensional and down-dip) and infill drilling continuing to grow and define the AP0011 mineralised pegmatite to MRE status.

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872

+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

Table 1: Pegmatite intersections observed in recent drilling from Target Area 3

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length of Pegmatite Intersection (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)	Description	Visually estimated spodumene (%)	Pegmatite
ANDD0296	135.1	139.5	4.4	4.4	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0296	139.5	153.9	14.4	10.0	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	12-15%	AP0005
ANDD0296	153.9	154.9	1.0	1.0	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0299	38.7	41.0	2.3	2.2	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0299	41.0	59.9	18.9	18.9	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	11-14%	AP0004
ANDD0299	59.9	64.2	4.4	4.3	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0300	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0300	1.6	30.7	29.1	24.8	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	10-13%	AP0005
ANDD0300	30.7	33.8	3.1	2.6	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0301	15.5	32.0	16.5	15.7	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0301	32.0	47.2	15.2	14.5	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	8-10%	AP0004
ANDD0301	47.2	55.1	7.9	7.5	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0303	82.0	82.5	0.5	0.2	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0303	82.5	174.0	91.6	42.9	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	13-17%	AP0004
ANDD0303	174.0	175.0	1.0	0.5	Aplitic pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0304	43.0	53.7	10.7	10.5	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0304	153.9	162.0	8.1	8.0	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0002
ANDD0304	162.0	196.0	34.0	33.7	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	10-13%	AP0002
ANDD0304	196.0	199.6	3.6	3.6	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0002
ANDD0306	57.0	57.3	0.3	0.2	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0306	57.3	116.3	59.0	34.9	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	15-19%	AP0004
ANDD0306	116.3	119.8	3.6	2.1	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872

+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length of Pegmatite Intersection (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)	Description	Visually estimated spodumene (%)	Pegmatite
ANDD0307	24.2	25.5	1.3	1.3	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0307	25.5	28.2	2.7	2.7	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	12-15%	AP0001
ANDD0307	28.2	34.0	5.8	5.7	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0307	137.4	171.3	33.9	33.6	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	10-12%	AP0002
ANDD0307	171.3	183.4	12.1	12.0	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0002
ANDD0310	152.0	165.5	13.5	11.8	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0310	165.5	191.0	25.5	22.4	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	11-13%	AP0005
ANDD0310	191.0	206.6	15.6	13.6	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0005
ANDD0312	30.9	35.4	4.5	3.3	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0312	35.4	82.6	47.2	34.2	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	12-15%	AP0004
ANDD0312	82.6	84.9	2.3	1.6	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0316	54.2	54.7	0.4	0.4	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0316	54.7	61.8	7.1	7.0	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	22-27%	AP0001
ANDD0316	61.8	62.7	0.9	0.9	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0316	181.3	184.1	2.8	2.8	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0316	181.3	217.3	36.0	35.8	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	15-19%	AP0004
ANDD0322	99.8	102.9	3.1	1.7	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0322	102.9	110.4	7.5	4.1	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	22-25%	AP0001
ANDD0322	110.4	118.9	8.5	4.6	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0001
ANDD0322	252.4	256.8	4.4	3.1	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004
ANDD0322	256.8	306.7	49.9	34.8	Spodumene-bearing pegmatite	11-14%	AP0004
ANDD0322	306.7	318.2	11.5	8.0	Quartz-feldspar pegmatite		AP0004

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Table 2: Significant mineralised intersections from recent holes drilled at Target Area 3

HOLE No.	TARGET PEGMATITE	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE
		FROM	TO			Li_2O (%)
ANDD0285	AP0004	22.8	59.8	37.0	35.8	1.22
incl	AP0004	22.8	39.6	16.8	16.2	1.62
	AP0005	144.1	158.3	14.2	13.2	1.03
ANDD0286	AP0006	33.7	41.9	8.2	7.2	0.81
ANDD0287	AP0006	NSI				
ANDD0289	AP0004	41.0	107.9	66.9	35.7	1.18
Incl		56.9	91.8	34.9	18.6	1.49
ANDD0291	AP0006	53.0	57.2	4.2	5.5	1.40
Incl	AP0006	53.0	55.4	2.4	2.1	2.04
ANDD0292	AP0003	15.5	51.1	36.6	36.5	1.16
incl	AP0003	22.2	33.3	11.1	11.1	1.67
	AP0005	102.4	109.3	6.9	6.0	1.48
	AP0005	116.1	121.6	5.5	4.8	0.79
ANDD0293	AP0004	29.0	94.4	65.4	35.8	1.11
incl	AP0004	36.4	49.5	13.1	7.1	1.73
	AP0004	104.5	108.9	4.4	2.9	0.94
ANDD0294	AP0004	41.1	76.0	34.9	34.2	1.57
Incl	AP0004	43.2	46.7	3.5	3.4	2.65
and	AP0004	56.2	68.4	12.2	12.0	2.18
ANDD0297	AP0004	22.5	51.9	29.4	28.2	0.56
	AP0005	114.7	127.9	13.2	13.2	0.93
incl	AP0005	114.7	121.4	6.7	6.2	1.21
		[1] NSI denotes No Significant Intersection				

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admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
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Table 3: Location data of diamond and reverse circulation drill holes

HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)
ANDD0285	516961	7696600	32	155	-40	195.2
ANDD0286	517738	7696891	29	155	-51	300.6
ANDD0287	517824	7696946	36	155	-50	240.4
ANDD0289	516961	7696600	33	335	-70	354.4
ANDD0291	517693	7696932	25	155	-50	224.5
ANDD0292	516680	7696452	33	155	-50	314.9
ANDD0293	516928	7696574	35	335	-70	153.6
ANDD0294	517106	7696735	24	133	-52	328.8
ANDD0296	516610	7696437	32	145	-60	312.4
ANDD0297	516887	7696555	34	155	-39	162.1
ANDD0299	517200	7696759	23	155	-50	93.4
ANDD0300	517409	7696593	27	158	-49	300.8
ANDD0301	516930	7696571	36	157	-70	267.5
ANDD0303	517203	7696759	23	325	-65	288.5
ANDD0304	516362	7696704	74	158	-60	276.4
ANDD0306	517203	7696759	23	045	-59	177.4
ANDD0307	516416	7696706	71	160	-60	194.4
ANDD0310	517163	7696630	27	156	-50	219.1
ANDD0312	516965	7696600	34	090	-40	96.1
ANDD0316	517378	7697276	18	158	-50	309.2
ANDD0322	517378	7697276	18	336	-80	330.0

-ENDS-

For enquiries, please contact:

Tony Rovira
Managing Director
Azure Minerals Limited
Ph: +61 8 6187 7500
E: admin@azureminerals.com.au

Media & Investor Relations
David Tasker
Chapter One Advisors
Ph: +61 433 112 936
E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au

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	*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.*	Diamond core samples are taken from diamond drill core (HQ or NQ2) that is sawn into halves or quarters. Sample intervals are determined according to the geology logged in the drill holes. Reverse Circulation samples were collected directly from an RC drill rig using a cone splitter at 1m intervals. A 1/8 split of each interval was sampled directly into a calico sample bag. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation for diamond core samples crushes each sample in its entirety to 10mm and then further to 3mm. RC samples were primarily crushed to 3mm. Larger samples were split with a riffle splitter and all samples were 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 sizing QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS & ICPOES for 55 elements. The technique is 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).*	Where diamond drilling techniques have been employed HQ-size core is drilled (63.5mm diameter) from surface or extended from the bottom of an RC hole and NQ2-size (50.6mm diameter) core from the depth the rock is considered competent to the final depth. Drill holes are angled, core is routinely recovered in standard core tubes and core is oriented for structural interpretation. Where reverse circulation drilling techniques are employed holes are drilled from surface using a nominal 140mm face sampling RC drill bit.
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*	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%. RC sample quality was monitored by the onsite geologist. The sampling methodology from the rig was consistent throughout the drilling program.

Level 1, 34 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 493
West Perth WA 6872

+61 8 6187 7500
admin@azureminerals.com.au

ABN: 46 106 346 918
ASX: AZS

	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Overall high drill sample recoveries limit the potential to introduce any sample bias. No known sample bias is thought to be associated with the drill sample recovery.
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 diamond drill core logging was carried out, recording 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. Detailed RC drill chip logging of each entire drill hole was carried out, recording weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and mineralogy. RC logging is qualitative. RC chips were collected in chip trays and photographed.
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*	Diamond core samples are taken from diamond drill core (HQ or NQ2) that is sawn into halves or quarters. Sample intervals are determined according to the geology logged in the drill holes. Reverse Circulation samples were collected directly from an RC drill rig using a cone splitter at 1m intervals. A 1/8 split of each interval was sampled directly into a calico sample bag. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation for diamond core samples crushes each sample in its entirety to 10mm and then further to 3mm. RC samples were primarily crushed to 3mm. Larger samples were split with a riffle splitter and all samples were 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 sizing QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS & ICPOES for 55 elements. The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for all relevant minerals.
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)*	Diamond drill core and RC samples underwent sample preparation and analysis by Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory in Perth. All samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS & ICPOES for 55 elements. The technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Certified analytical standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted at appropriate intervals for diamond drill samples with an insertion rate of ~12%. All QAQC samples display results within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

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ASX: AZS

	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.
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 hole collar locations are initially surveyed using handheld GPS with the expected relative accuracy of 5m for easting, northing, and elevation coordinates. Drill hole collar locations are regularly surveyed following completion of drilling by an external registered surveyor using industry standard DGPS equipment accurate to +/-30mm horizontal and +/-50mm vertical. Collar locations are recorded in the database. The grid system used is MGA2020. 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. Downhole surveys were completed every 20 m using an Axis Champ Navigator gyro or every 10 m using a Reflex Ez-GyroN after completion of drilling. Downhole azimuth and dip data is recorded in the database.
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*	This release reports on several drill holes which is not considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been applied to reported exploration results.
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*	The orientation of the drilling is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.

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	to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Diamond core samples are collected and placed in calico sample bags pre-printed with a unique sample ID at Azures' Roebourne Exploration Facility. Calico bags are 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. RC samples are collected directly from the drill rig in calico sample bags which are pre-printed with a unique sample number. Calico bags are 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. Bulka bags were transported from the core shed to the Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor several times weekly.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to the current drilling program.

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ASX: AZS

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.* *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 Licences E47/2481, E47/4700 & E47/4701 are a Joint Venture between Azure Minerals Ltd (60%) and Croydon Gold Pty Ltd (40%), a private subsidiary of the Creasy Group. The project is centred 35km southeast of the major mining/service town of Karratha in northern WA. The tenement area is approximately 15.6km x 7.5km in size with its the northern boundary located 2km south of the town of Roebourne. Approximately 20% of the tenement area is subject to either pre-existing infrastructure, Class "C" Reserves and registered Heritage sites. The tenements are 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 have been undertaken: 1997-1998: BHP Minerals Two RC/DD holes were drilled within the Andover Project area (ARD01 & ARD02). ARD02 intersected 21m of Felsic Intrusive from 24m. 2012-2018: Croydon Gold 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. Several historical artisanal excavations within the tenement area extracted beryl, tantalite and cassiterite found within pegmatite bodies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Andover Complex is an Archean-age mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex covering an area of approximately 200km^2 that intruded the West Pilbara Craton. The Andover Complex comprises a lower ultramafic zone 1.3 km thick and an overlying 0.8 km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites. The magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at the Andover Deposit is hosted in a fractionated, low MgO gabbro with taxitic textures (± websterite xenoliths) proximal to the mineralisation. Later spodumene-rich pegmatite bodies have intruded the Andover Mafic-Ultramafic Complex along pre-existing structures. Based on field observations, the pegmatites range up to 1,200m in length with surface exposures up to 100m across. The pegmatites are currently mapped over an approximate 9km strike length within the tenements.

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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.*	No data aggregation techniques have been applied.
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').*	The drillholes intersected pegmatites over differing downhole widths. Based on current drilling, the mineralised intersections of most drill holes are interpreted to be near perpendicular to the drill holes and true thicknesses of the pegmatites are estimated to be greater than 90% of the intersected widths. Visible spodumene has been observed within various zones of the pegmatite in all holes. Visual estimation of spodumene content is difficult given the varying grain sizes within the pegmatite intersection.

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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 body of the text.
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.*	Diamond and RC drilling continues with holes planned to test the pegmatites depth and along strike. Drill testing of other priority target areas across the tenement area will commence shortly.

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