

Azure to Acquire High Quality WA Gold and Nickel Projects from Creasy Group

Azure has entered into tenement sale and joint venture agreements with entities controlled by Mr Mark Creasy (the Creasy Group) on several West Australian gold and nickel projects.

TURNER RIVER GOLD PROJECT: (70% Azure / 30% Creasy Group) - located adjacent and along strike to De Grey Mining's (ASX:DEG) Mallina project – host to 2.2Moz gold and the Hemi gold discovery

- Unexplored 450km² project with the right geology and structural setting
- Hosts 12 kilometres of strike of the fertile Berghaus Shear Zone along trend from Hemi discovery

ANDOVER NICKEL-COPPER PROJECT: (60% Azure / 40% Creasy Group) - hosts nickel-copper mineralisation discovered by the Creasy Group in 2018

- Layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex hosts nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation
- Creasy Group drilled significant grades and widths of nickel and copper, including:
 - ADRC002: 7m @ 2.62% Ni & 0.65% Cu within 26m @ 1.03% Ni & 0.46% Cu from 43m
 - ADRC006: 2m @ 2.10% Ni & 0.44% Cu from 15m
 - ADRC001: 4m @ 1.10% Ni & 0.80% Cu from 6m; 2m @ 1.77% Ni & 0.53% Cu from 62m
- No follow-up drilling has been conducted since this discovery in the 2018 program

MEENTHEENA AND COONGAN GOLD PROJECTS (70% Azure / 30% Creasy Group)

- Meentheena drilled for epithermal gold mineralisation - explored by Creasy Group since 1994
- Coongan adjoins Novo Resources' Beatons Creek conglomerate-alluvial gold project

Azure is pleased to announce it has received binding commitments from institutional and sophisticated investors to raise \$4.0M (before costs) at \$0.10 per Share via a share placement ("Placement") to support initial exploration activities on these new West Australian projects.

The Company's largest shareholder, Deutsche Balaton Aktiengesellschaft will participate in the Placement, subject to the receipt of shareholder approval.

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has entered into two Tenement Sale and Exploration Joint Venture Agreements ("Agreements") with entities controlled by prominent mining prospector Mr Mark Creasy ("Creasy Group"); one to acquire a 60% interest in the Andover nickel-copper project and another to acquire 70% interests in the Turner River, Meentheena and Coongan Gold Projects, located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (see Figure 1).

The consideration for these acquisitions totals 40,000,000 Azure fully paid ordinary shares ("Shares") with the issue of these Shares subject to shareholder approval. Post the placement and if this transaction is approved, the Creasy Group will emerge as Azure's largest shareholder with a **19.1%** interest, which includes the Creasy Group's participation in the Placement by subscribing for 1.2 million shares.

Commenting on this acquisition, Azure's Managing Director, Mr. Tony Rovira, said: "Due to the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mexico and the uncertainty of future field operations, Azure sought gold and nickel projects in Western Australia to enable the Company to continue exploration activities.

"We're delighted to have acquired these four exciting projects which have strong potential due to historical exploration results, underlying geology and project locations. This acquisition enables the Company to reduce risk by diversifying across commodities and jurisdictions, giving shareholders exposure to both the hottest gold exploration district in Western Australia and an advanced nickel-copper project.

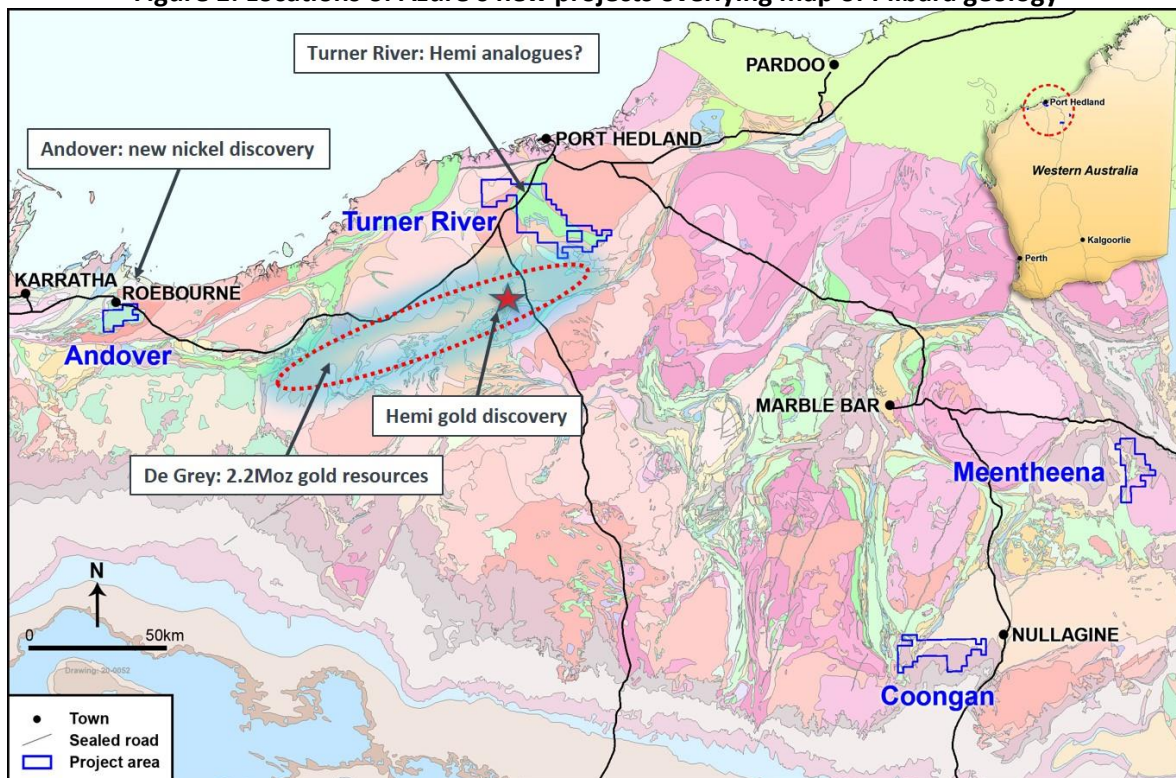
"Andover is a highly prospective and very exciting base metal project with a nickel-copper discovery drilled by the Creasy Group demonstrating potentially economic grades and widths. The mineralisation is hosted in the Andover Complex, a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex similar to the Gonneville Intrusive Complex which hosts the new Julimar nickel-copper-PGE discovery of Chalice Gold Mines.

"The Turner River Gold Project is located in the Mallee region which is rapidly emerging as a major gold province with the potential to be of world-class scale. The property is adjacent to De Grey's project which contains the Hemi gold discovery plus gold resources of 2.2Moz in multiple shear-hosted deposits. Turner River hosts similar geology to De Grey's ground, including 12km of the fertile Berghaus Shear and parallel structures associated with the Hemi deposit.

"Creasy Group have been Azure shareholders since 2003 and we are excited to take our relationship to the next level with this acquisition and to partner with him to explore and develop these exciting projects.

"It's important for our shareholders to understand that our projects in Mexico remain an important core business for the Company, however, these new projects are an exceptional opportunity to explore quality ground in partnership with a proven world-class mine-finder."

Figure 1: Locations of Azure's new projects overlying map of Pilbara geology



ANDOVER NICKEL-COPPER PROJECT

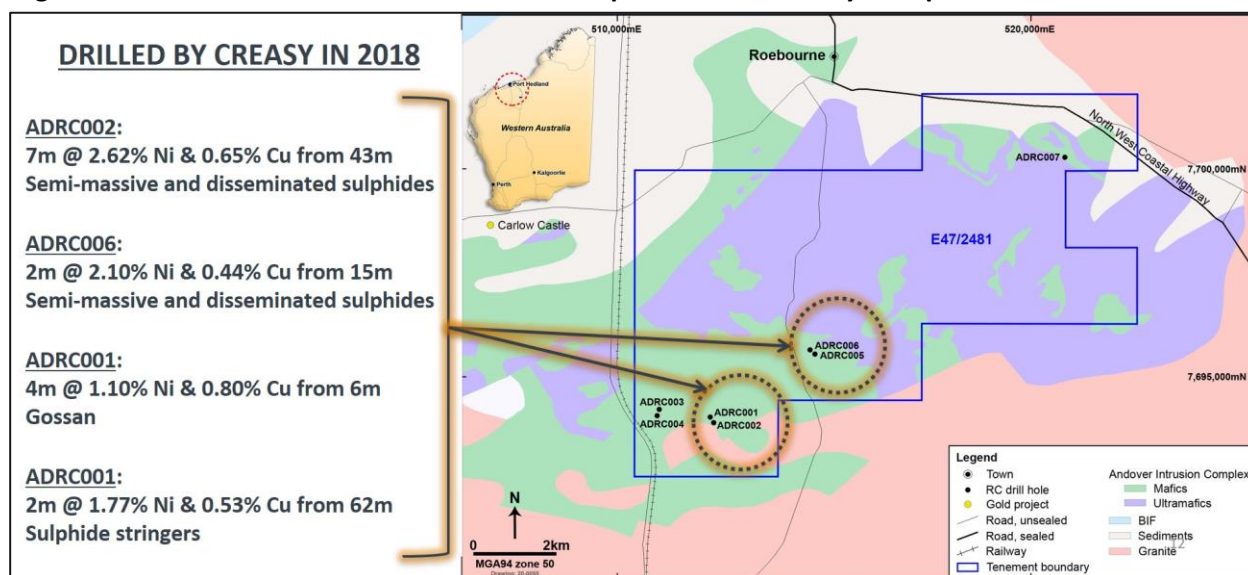
The **Andover Nickel-Copper Project** hosts nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation discovered by Creasy Group in 2018¹. Three holes testing two separate targets intersected significant nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation at shallow depths, with the best being:

ADRC002: 7m @ 2.62% Ni & 0.65% Cu within 26m @ 1.03% Ni & 0.46% Cu from 43m

ADRC006: 2m @ 2.10% Ni & 0.44% Cu from 15m

ADRC001: 4m @ 1.10% Ni & 0.80% Cu from 6m and 2m @ 1.77% Ni & 0.53% Cu from 62m

Figure 2: Andover mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex with the Creasy Group drill hole collar locations



The 70km² project covers most of the Andover Mafic-Ultramafic Intrusive Complex (see Figure 2). Historical exploration has demonstrated that it hosts nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum and palladium mineralisation. Being a layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion, Andover is similar geologically to the Fraser Range Province (host to the Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper mine and Legend Mining's Mawson nickel-copper discovery) and the Gonneville Intrusive Complex (host to Chalice Gold Mine's Julimar nickel-copper-PGE discovery).

Andover is located 35km southeast of Karratha and immediately south of Roebourne with excellent local infrastructure such as airports, port access, railway, gas-fired grid power, sealed highways, and support services readily available. It is situated in a well-mineralised district, with Artemis Resources' Carlow Castle gold-copper-cobalt deposit 3.5km to the west, the now-closed Radio Hill nickel-copper mine and plant 28km to the southwest, and the Sherlock Bay nickel deposit 30km to the east.

A VTEM survey flown in 2008 identified 14 high priority exploration targets considered likely to represent bedrock-hosted conductors. Follow-up ground EM surveys in 2012 on some of these targets provided further definition. Geological mapping of the EM conductor locations in the period 2013-2016 identified outcropping gossans and surface sampling returned anomalous values of nickel, copper and cobalt.

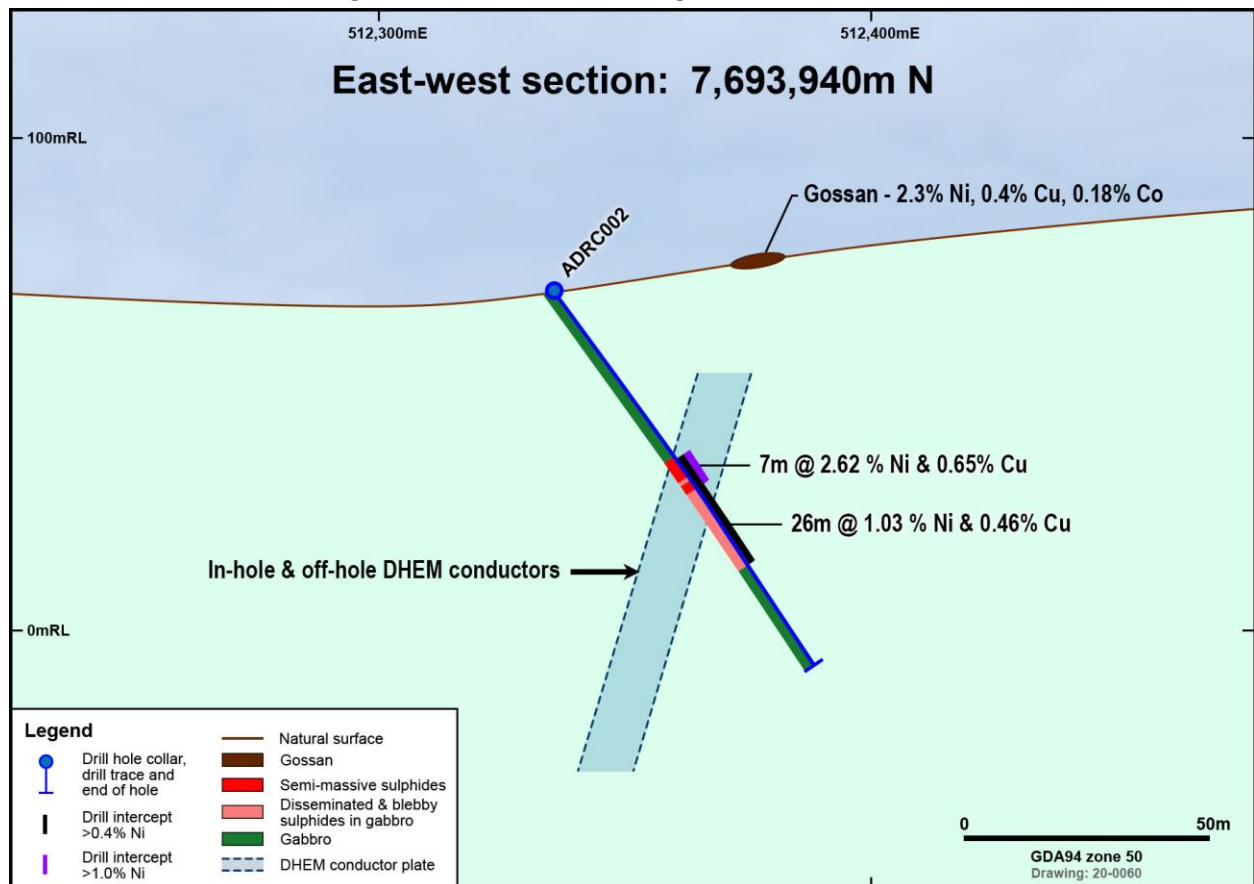
¹ Drilling undertaken in 2018 by Croydon Gold Pty Ltd, a private company owned by Mark Creasy and the Creasy Group. See Table 1 for details of the mineralised intersections and Appendices 1 & 2 for full details of the drilling program.

Creasy Group drilled seven RC holes (1,126m) in 2018 to test four targets characterised by coincident versatile time domain electromagnetic system ("VTEM") and ground electromagnetic ("EM") anomalies plus surface gossans containing anomalous nickel and copper. Six holes intersected sulphide mineralisation in mafic and ultramafic rocks. Three holes (ADRC001, 002 & 006) intersected disseminated and semi-massive nickel and copper sulphides with potentially economic grades and widths in two separate zones (see Figure 2). Mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Downhole EM surveys identified the presence of both in-hole anomalies coincident with the sulphide-rich intervals and off-hole conductors indicating the presence of additional sulphide mineralisation, with hole ADRC002 demonstrating a very strong EM response (see Figure 3).

The successful intersections of nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation coincident with the airborne, surface and downhole conductor anomalies indicate that EM surveys are an effective targeting tool for buried sulphides within the Andover Complex.

Figure 3: Cross section through drill hole ADRC002



Follow-up diamond drilling on these mineralised intersections was recommended at the time, however no further drilling has been carried out to date. Multiple other EM targets and surface gossans remain untested throughout the 70km² property.

Azure plans diamond drilling to follow-up these two separate nickel-copper occurrences and to test additional geophysical and gossan targets.

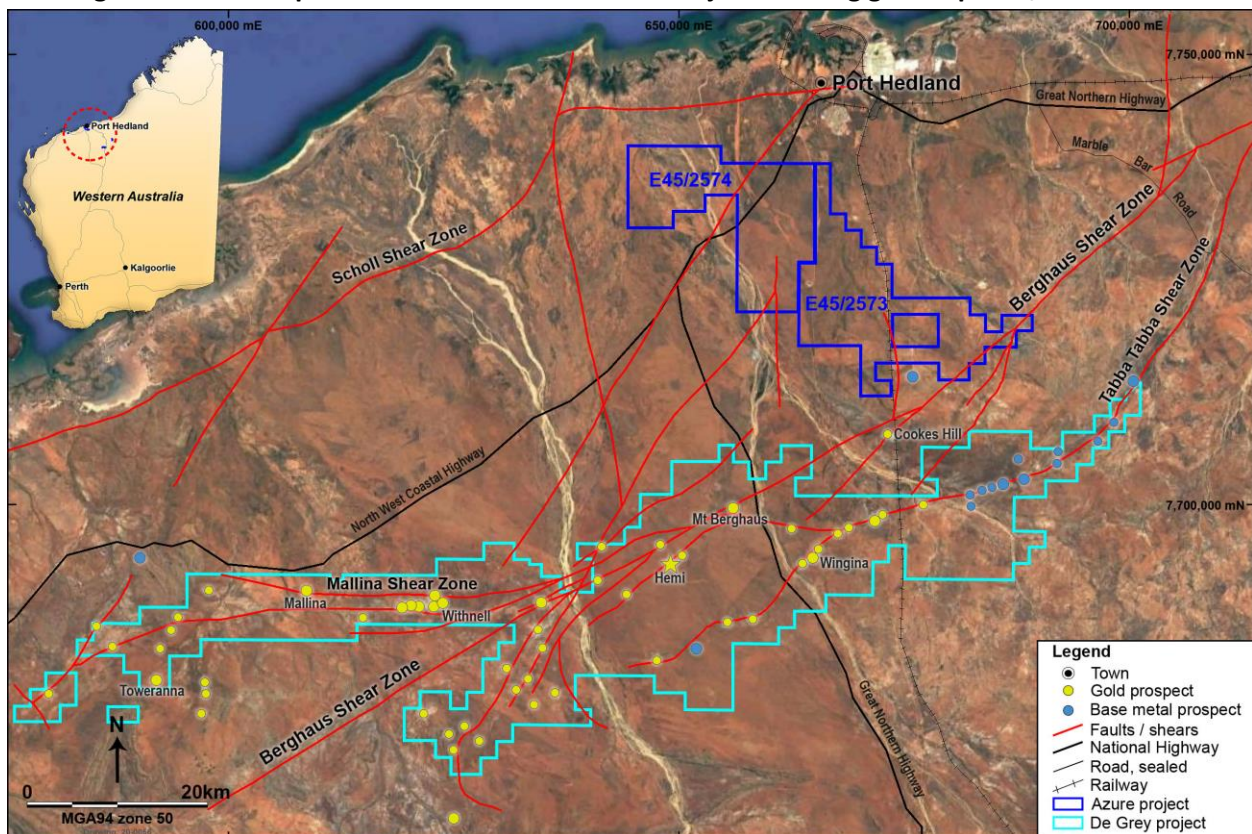
Table 1: Best nickel-copper intersections drilled by Creasy Group at Andover in 2018

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Lithology description	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ADRC002	43	50	7	Heavily disseminated and semi-massive sulphides	2.62	0.65	0.09
within	43	69	26		1.03	0.46	0.04
ADRC006	15	17	2	Heavily disseminated and semi-massive sulphides	2.10	0.44	0.09
and	22	28	6	Heavily disseminated sulphides	0.45	0.39	0.03
and	34	40	6	Stringer and disseminated sulphides	0.31	0.55	0.02
ADRC001	62	64	2	Sulphide stringers in gabbro	1.77	0.53	0.07
and	6	10	4	Gossan with secondary copper mineralisation	1.10	0.80	0.06
and	146	150	4	Heavily disseminated sulphides	0.57	0.34	0.02

TURNER RIVER GOLD PROJECT

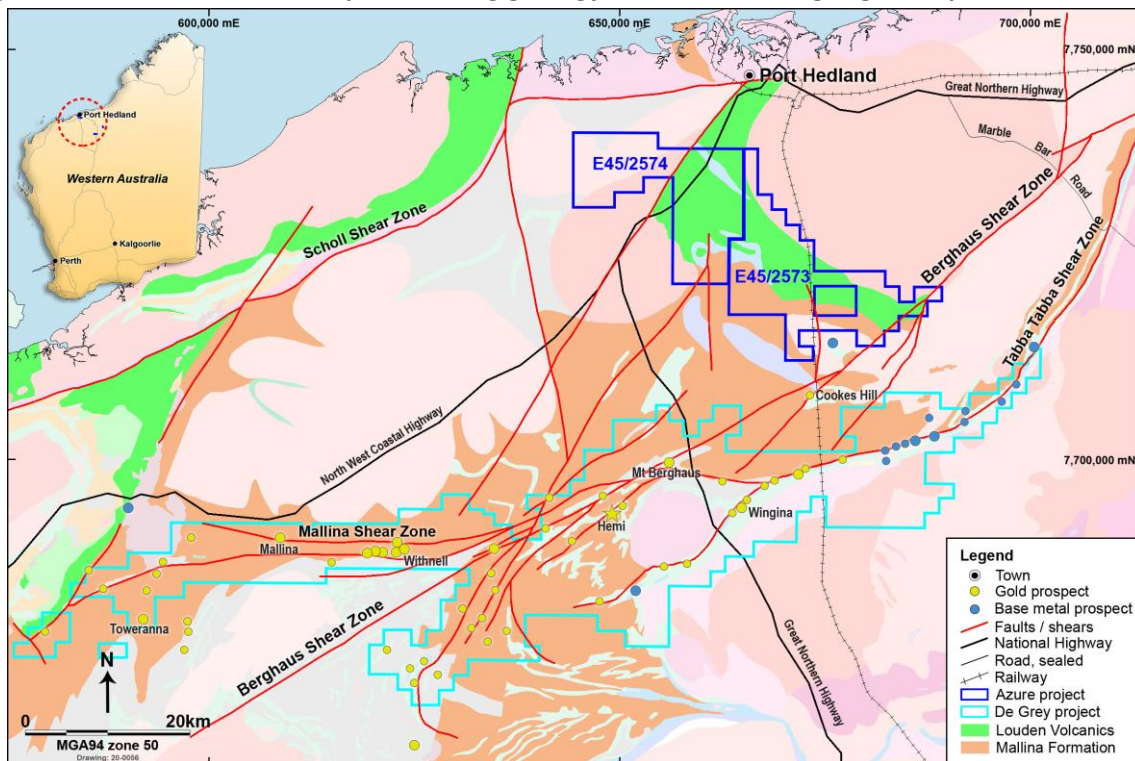
The **Turner River Gold Project** comprises two unexplored Exploration Licence applications covering 450km² located just south of Port Hedland and within 7 kilometres of De Grey Mining's Mallina Gold Project (2.2Moz of gold resources) at the closest point (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Location plan for the Turner River Gold Project showing gold deposits/occurrences



The mostly sand-covered Turner River property contains sedimentary units of the Mallina Formation, granite intrusions and the Loudon Volcanics, an Archean-age greenstone belt (see Figure 5). There are no indications of drilling or other historical exploration within the project area.

Figure 5: Turner River Gold Project showing geology, structural setting & gold deposits/occurrences



De Grey's recent Hemi discovery, together with the 2.2Moz of gold resources hosted in multiple deposits throughout the Mallina project, demonstrate that substantial gold deposits can form with the confluence of granite intrusions into the Mallina sediments and major cross-cutting shear zones like the regionally-extensive Mallina and Berghaus Shear Zones.

Mallina sediments and granite intrusions are present in the Turner River property and comprise the same geological sequence and shear zones that occur in De Grey's property. The Hemi gold discovery and the nearby Mt Berghaus (De Grey) and Cookes Hill (Haoma Mining) gold deposits are associated with the northeast trending Berghaus Shear Zone.

Further along strike to the northeast from these deposits the Berghaus Shear Zone crosses through the south-eastern part of the Turner River project area for approximately 12 kilometres, crossing both Mallina sediments and Loudon Volcanics, making this area a priority exploration target.

Additionally, the Loudon greenstone belt is prospective for more conventional structurally controlled gold mineralisation, a concept that to date remains relatively untested in this district.

The extensive sand cover, minimal historical exploration, proximity to De Grey's strongly mineralised project area and gold deposits, favourable rock types and fertile structural setting all highlight the significant potential for Turner River to host substantial gold mineralisation.

Azure will undertake geophysical surveys and reconnaissance drilling within this unexplored project as soon as the tenements are granted.

MEENTHEENA AND COONGAN GOLD PROJECTS

The Meentheena and Coongan gold exploration projects are located in the eastern Pilbara. Meentheena is located approximately 80km east of Marble Bar with easy access via the sealed Marble Bar to Telfer Gold Mine road and Coongan is located 8km to the west of Nullagine (see Figure 1).

Meentheena covers 223km² and the project area has been explored by the Creasy Group for more than 25 years. It is prospective for epithermal-style gold mineralisation and geological mapping and geochemical sampling over several years defined a large (~20km²) zone of epithermal alteration at surface. Strongly anomalous gold and silver values and high levels of the pathfinder minerals arsenic, antimony and mercury are associated with silica flooding, quartz and sulphide veining, and crackle breccias indicative of an epithermal event.

The Creasy Group have drill-tested this zone with five RC holes totalling 2,204m and one 706m diamond core hole. Several holes intersected epithermal-style alteration, veining and brecciation with anomalous precious metals and pathfinder elements. Azure plans to undertake further exploration, initially comprising surface studies followed by drilling.

Coongan covers an area of 141km². It is situated immediately west of Nullagine and adjoins the western boundary of Novo Resources' Beatons Creek Conglomerate Gold Project (current resources of 903,000oz @ 2.53g/t Au in conglomerate, alluvial and reef gold²). Until recently a joint venture with Creasy related entities, Novo announced (15 June 2020) that it had consolidated sole ownership of the Beatons Creek project by acquiring the Creasy Group interests.

There are numerous mineral occurrences and deposits reported in the immediate vicinity of Coongan, including gold to the northwest and east, copper to the north, Channel Iron Deposits (CID) to the south and tin, tantalum and lithium to the east. The project is considered prospective for alluvial and conglomerate-hosted gold similar to that at Beatons Creek and also bedrock-hosted primary gold mineralisation.

Exploration recently undertaken by the Creasy Group focused on the western half of the project area and comprised surface geochemical sampling (stream sediment and rock chip) and a close-spaced detailed aeromagnetic survey. Numerous target areas were identified that warrant follow-up with infill stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, detailed rock chip sampling and geological mapping. In addition, the eastern half of the property requires similar reconnaissance exploration and an aeromagnetic survey. Next stage exploration programs are being planned and will be executed in the coming tenement year.

² Sourced from presentation (15 June 2020) on Novo Resources' website: www.novoresources.com

Key Terms of the Tenement Sale and Exploration Joint Venture Agreements

Turner River, Meentheena and Coongan Tenement Sale and Exploration Joint Venture Agreement

Azure to acquire 70% interests in the following tenements and applications:

- Exploration Licence Application 45/2573 & Exploration Licence Application 45/2574 ("Turner River") – consideration is 1,600,000 Shares ;
- EL 45/5036 ("Meentheena") – consideration is 8,800,000 Shares; and
- EL 46/1156 ("Coongan") – consideration is 5,600,000 Shares,

from each of Croydon Gold Pty Ltd ("Croydon"), Youanmi Metals Pty Ltd and Vaalbara Resources Pty Ltd respectively, with all of the Shares forming the consideration to be issued to Yandal Investments Pty Ltd ("Yandal"). Each of these entities form part of the Creasy Group which will retain a 30% interest.

Andover Tenement Sale and Exploration Joint Venture Agreement

Azure to acquire a 60% interest in the following tenement and application from Croydon (with Creasy Group to retain 40%):

- EL 47/2481 & Exploration Licence Application 47/4314 ("Andover") – consideration is 24,000,000 Shares to be issued to Yandal.

Total consideration and terms for this acquisition are:

- Azure will issue to the Creasy Group or its nominee 40,000,000 Shares; and
- Azure will sole fund exploration and free-carry the Creasy Group's interests under both agreements through to execution of a Mining Venture Agreement including the completion of any bankable feasibility studies.

The acquisition of the interests noted above under each of the Tenement Sale and Exploration Joint Venture Agreements ("Sale Interest") are subject to the receipt by the Company of shareholder approval for the issue of Shares and the execution of relevant deeds of assignment and assumption in relation to various third party agreements applicable to the tenements and applications to the extent of the interest acquired by the Company by 30 November 2020. Shareholders of Azure will be asked to approve the issue of Shares under the agreements at a meeting which is expected to be held in mid-August 2020. Upon the receipt of shareholder approval and issuance of the Shares, Creasy Group's (or its nominee) holding in Azure Minerals will increase to approximately 19.1%, from its current 3.0% holding.

An exploration joint venture will be formed under each of the agreements on completion of the acquisition of the Sale Interests.

Azure will be the manager of the Joint Venture unless it relinquishes its position and withdraws as manager, becomes insolvent, is in material default of the agreement where this is not remedied within 60 days or the management committee terminates the manager's appointment.

Each party is entitled to appoint 2 representatives to the management committee of the joint venture with the voting power of each party to be in accordance with the percentage interest of the party with Azure having a controlling vote while its sole funds the projects. All matters at meetings of the management committee will be decided by a majority of votes except the following matters which require a unanimous decision: disposal of joint venture property, exploration outside the tenements and

applications, abandonment or surrender of any part of the tenements or applications, settlement of claims in excess of \$50,000 or borrowing more than \$50,000 in relation to the tenements and application which has not been approved in the budget. A representative appointed by Azure will be appointed as Chairman of the management committee.

After the execution of a Mining Joint Venture Agreement each party will be required to contribute their proportion of costs or risk dilution of their interest. If the Creasy Group elects not to participate and fund its share or fails to sell its interest, its interest will be converted to a 2% net smelter royalty however, this interest will be reinstated if under any bankable feasibility study 70% of the first 24 months of the budget or 20% of the total estimate budget has not been expended or contractually committed within 3 years.

The agreements otherwise contain terms and conditions standard for agreements of their nature

Placement

The Company has received binding commitments from professional and sophisticated investors to raise gross proceeds of A\$4 million by way of a share placement. Proceeds of the Placement will be used to fund initial exploration at these new gold and nickel projects, fund ongoing exploration at the Alacrán silver, gold and copper project in Mexico, for working capital, and to pay costs of the capital raising.

Canaccord Genuity (Australia) Limited acted as Sole Lead Manager to the Placement.

Under the Placement, a total of 40.0 million shares will be issued at a price of \$0.10 per share. This represents a 7.0% discount to the 15 day volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the Company's shares and a 2.1% premium to the 30 day VWAP on the days which trades were recorded leading up to this announcement.

Shares issued under the Placement (except those to be issued to the Company's largest shareholder Deutsche Balaton Aktiengesellschaft) utilise the Company's existing placement capacity pursuant to Listing Rule ("LR") 7.1A (16,000,000 shares) and LR 7.1 (7,000,000 shares) and are expected to be issued on Thursday 23rd July 2020. Deutsche Balaton Aktiengesellschaft will participate in the Placement subject to the receipt of shareholder approval pursuant to LR 10.11 by subscribing for 17,000,000 Shares, thereby increasing its shareholding interest to 18.0%.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by Mr Brett Dickson, Company Secretary.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Andover, Turner River, Coongan and Meentheena Projects is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Rovira, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and fairly represents this information. Mr Rovira 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 Rovira is a full-time employee and Managing Director 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.

APPENDIX 1

Table 2: RC drill hole details for the Creasy Group's April 2018 Andover drilling program

<i>Hole ID</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>EOH Depth (m)</i>	<i>RL (m)</i>	<i>Collar Azi (°)</i>	<i>Collar Dip (°)</i>	<i>Grid</i>	<i>Date Completed</i>	<i>Significant intercepts</i>
ADRC001	512280	7693965	178	70	90	60	MGA94_Z50	9/04/2018	Mineralized gossan from 6 to 10m; Ni-Cu mineralized sulphides at 62-64m and 148-149m
ADRC002	512336	7693940	94	55	110	50	MGA94_Z50	12/04/2018	Mineralized Ni-Cu sulphides at 43-50m; Cpy veining at 56-70m
ADRC003	510989	7694152	200	65	330	65	MGA94_Z50	14/04/2018	No significant sulphide occurrence, anomalous Cu in serpentinized ultramafic at 130-140m
ADRC004	510974	7694088	200	37	150	60	MGA94_Z50	16/04/2018	Barren sulphides from 95m to 128m
ADRC005	514761	7695543	118	83	275	65	MGA94_Z50	17/04/2018	Anomalous sulphide occurrence at 96m hosted in ultramafic
ADRC006	514668	7695644	196	84	275	65	MGA94_Z50	19/04/2018	Mineralized Ni-Cu sulphides at 15-17m; Cpy veining at 22-40m
ADRC007	520806	7700285	140	50	185	55	MGA94_Z50	22/04/2018	Anomalous sulphides at 95-99m

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>RC samples were split by a riffle splitter attached to the drill rig. 1m bulk samples were collected in green plastic RC bags and lined up in rows next to the drill rig. Representative 1m split samples were collected in calico sample bags on the side of the splitter.</p> <p>Assay samples were collected as 4m composite sample from the bulk sample bags using a sample spear. When samples appeared mineralised, individual 1m samples were collected instead using the sample spear.</p> <p>One-meter primary splits (collected straight from the cyclone) have been kept in bulka bags for resampling if required.</p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	An onboard riffle splitter was used for the RC sampling with samples being collected in green RC bags. Samples were collected using a sampling spear and original 1m primary splits were collected straight from the cyclone and stored in bulka bags for resampling and to ensure sample representivity.
	<i>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.</i>	<p>Determination of Mineralisation was by visual geological observations of sulphides in the field.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which a nominal 2-3 kg (depending on sample recovery) was pulverised. 4m composite sample were collected through zones determine to be non-mineralised for data set completeness.</p> <p>Samples were dispatched to commercial laboratory Minanalytical for analysis.</p> <p>Samples were analysed using for 4 acid digestion and ICP/OES finish for 30 elements analysis. Fire assays were also performed on each sample to test Au, Pt and Pd.</p>
Drilling Techniques	<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,</i>	RC drilling was undertaken by Orlando Drilling Pty Ltd using a standard 145mm wide RC hammer drill bit. Seven holes for 1126m was completed and holes were cased with 50mm PVC for DHTM surveying.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
	<i>depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Almost all samples were dry with 5 intervals recorded as moist and 2 intervals as wet. Sample recovery in all dry samples was recorded generally as good in the upper weathered zone and excellent in the fresh rock. The moist/wet samples were recorded as good or excellent.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No relationship has been established between sample recovery and reported grade as the project is in early exploration stages.
	<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>	
Logging	<i>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.</i>	Detailed industry standard of sieving each interval and collecting drill chips in chip trays was undertaken and drill hole logs are digitally entered into Excel spreadsheets as the drilling progressed.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The entire length of all RC holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	N/A
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples were riffle split to achieve a nominal 2-3kg split sample for laboratory submission. Samples were sampled as dry or moist using a sampling spear pushed into the bulk RC plastic bag sample to collect a sample between 3-5kg for laboratory submission.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The sample preparation technique was completed by a commercial laboratory and is considered industry best standard practice.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	4m composite spear samples were collected in unmineralised zones and 1m spear samples collected in zones that appeared mineralised. This is deemed representative given the early exploration stage of the project.
	<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>	Standard reference material was inserted into the RC sample stream to determine laboratory cleanliness and accuracy. Standards and duplicates were inserted in the sampling sequence at a rate of 1/30 and blanks 1/50.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were submitted to commercial laboratory Minanalytical for analysis. Samples were analysed using for 4 acid digestion and ICP/OES finish for 30 elements analysis. Fire assays were also performed on each sample to test Au, Pt and Pd.
	<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>	Down Hole Transient Electro Magnetics (DHTEM) was completed on Croydon Golds 2018 RC drill holes by Spinifex Geophysics using a Smartem-V/Digi-Atlantis system. A base frequency of 1.25Hz/200ms at 5m intervals with 1m infills.
	<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>	Standards and duplicates were inserted in the sampling sequence at a rate of 1/30 and blanks 1/50. QA/QC analysis of the samples reported 1-4% variation which less than the 5% variation expectations. This is deemed to be an acceptable level of accuracy.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	An independent geological consultant from Geolithic Pty Ltd has reviewed and verified the reported intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes</i>	Twin holes have not yet been completed as these are early stage exploration drill holes.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	The holes were pegged by Croydon Gold personnel using a handheld GPS \pm 3m

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
		The rig was setup over or as close to the nominated hole position and final GPS pickup occurred at the completion of the hole. This is considered appropriated at this early stage of the project.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used</i>	MGA94_50
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i>	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	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results</i>	Holes were individually drilled into electromagnetic targets and were not setup on a regular spacing. Downhole sample interval spacings were selected based on identification of intersected mineralisation.
	<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>	The project is at early exploration drilling stage, geological and grade continuity is not yet established.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied</i>	No sample compositing has occurred within the reported anomalous zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Drilling was designed to intersect the modelled EM targets and geological features were not factored at this early stage of exploration.
	<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>	No sampling bias has been identified due to the early stage of the project.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	Samples were in the possession of Croydon Gold personnel from field collection to laboratory submission. No issues with security have been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<p>Exploration Licence E47/2481 is centered 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. The tenement is registered to Croydon Gold Pty Ltd a private subsidiary of the Creasy Group.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<i>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.</i>	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	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<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; 6 core holes. No PGEs were detected but 1m @ 1% Ni, 0.25% Cu from 166.5m in ADD-5, and 0.72% Ni, 0.41% Cu from 147m in ADD-6.</p> <p>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 so results are inconclusive.</p> <p>1997-1998: BHP Minerals; 2 RC/DD holes-locations unknown at this stage. Both holes intersected strongly magnetic serpentinite with zones of copper enrichment (up to 0.31% Cu between 60-66m, ARD01) with coincident elevated cobalt (up to 0.03% Co at 150-156m, ARD01), but no anomalous nickel or PGE.</p>

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		2012-2018: Croydon Gold; VTEM Survey, soil and rock chip sampling, 7 RC holes over 4 Ni-Cu-Co targets.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Andover complex is an Archean stratiform mafic-ultramafic intrusion which covers an area of about 200km². The complex is part of a series of mafic-ultramafic bodies that intruded the West Pilbara Craton. The Western intrusions are separated by the Scholl Shear zone, a large, initially sinistral fault that was reactivated during a deformation event around 3000 Ma. The dextral movement associated to this event are likely responsible for the granite and mafic-ultramafic intrusions in the area. The western intrusions are unconformably overlain by the sedimentary and volcanic sequence from the Fortescue group. The layered intrusions in the West Pilbara Craton are typical of other global cratonic, layered complexes which comprise large stratiform complexes (Bushveld type), plateau-type sills (Dufek type), as well as small to medium sized picritic intrusions.</p> <p>Whilst the Pilbara intrusions for their size are not globally significant, they represent some of the oldest ortho-magmatic mineralizing systems in the world.</p> <p>The Andover Complex comprises a lower layered ultramafic zone 1.3km thick and an overlying 0.8km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites. The lithological units composing the Andover complex can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The ultramafic zone contains a rhythmically layered peridotite, lherzolite, olivine websterite, clinopyroxenite, olivine orthopyroxenite, orthopyroxenite, and websterite with minor interlayered anorthosite, anorthositic gabbro and gabbro. •The gabbroic zone consists of massive and layered gabbro, anorthositic gabbro and anorthosite.

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		<p>•Most rocks are metamorphosed to greenschist-amphibolite assemblages of chlorite, talc, sericite, epidote, serpentine and tremolite-actinolite.</p> <p>Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation occurs at lithological boundaries, either between different types of gabbro's, or between pyroxenites and ultramafics. The current interpretation of the mineralized sulphides suggests a magmatic origin, heavily overprinted by one or several hydrothermal events.</p>
Drill hole information	<i>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:</i>	<p>All relevant drill hole information from Croydon Gold's 2018 RC drilling program can be found in Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report.</p> <p>No information is excluded.</p>
	<i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	See Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report
	<i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	See Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report
	<i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	See Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report
	<i>down hole length and interception depth</i>	See Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report
	<i>hole length.</i>	See Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report
	<i>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.</i>	NA
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	RC samples are collected as 4m composites through the barren material or as 1m split samples within the mineralised zones, so no weighting or averaging has been applied.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation</i>	NA

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	<i>should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results</i>	
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Results are reported as downhole widths. 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.
	<i>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').</i>	Downhole lengths have been reported and true width is not known at this stage.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Appropriate maps and diagrams from Croydon Gold's 2018 RC drilling program are included in the report.
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>	All grades and mineralised widths from Croydon Gold's 2018 RC drilling program are included in Appendix 1 Table 2 of this report.
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. Bulk samples, metallurgical, bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and/or rock characteristics test have not been factored at this early stage.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large-scale step out drilling).</i>	

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	<i>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>	<p>Diamond core drilling to verify the mineralisation in holes ADR002 & ADR006 is being planned plus additional exploration drilling.</p> <p>High powered DHTM, downhole & surface IP-R surveys will be completed in the holes as well as detailed geological/geochemical analysis.</p> <p>Additional core holes into key stratigraphic positions will be planned to act as lithological, geochemical and geophysical vectoring holes. The core holes will focus on detailing the mafic, ultramafic & sulphide bearing units. Favourable zones are to be assayed for the key magmatic Ni vector elements so that ratio plotting can fingerprint the rocks to determine full fertility and drive the next stages of targeting.</p>