

18 September 2023

# ADDITIONAL THICK, HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM INTERSECTIONS AT ANDOVER

**104.7m @ 1.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O in ANDD0239**

**132.3m @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O in ANDD0244**

**101m @ 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O in ANRC0007**

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Broad zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation continue to be intersected in the AP0011 pegmatite:**

- **104.7m @ 1.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 325.8m (~101.6m True Width) in **ANDD0239** including:
  - **16.8 @ 2.10% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 325.8m (~16.3m True Width); and
  - **31.8m @ 1.95% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 363.3m (~30.9m True Width)
- **132.3m @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 122.2m (~98.3m True Width) in **ANDD0244** including:
  - **46.8m @ 1.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 122.2m (~35.3m True Width)
- **101m @ 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 132m (~91.5m True Width) in **ANRC0007** including:
  - **30m @ 1.93% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 132m (~27.2m True Width); and
  - **6m @ 2.04% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 184m (~5.4m True Width)
- **55.4m @ 1.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 174.4m (~36.9m True Width) in **ANDD0240** including:
  - **10.9m @ 3.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 203.9m (~9.1m True Width)
- **77.3m @ 1.35% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 225.8m (~44.3m True Width) in **ANDD0245** including:
  - **50.0m @ 1.72% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 253.1m (~28.7m True Width)
- **16m @ 1.40% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 4m (~14.5m True Width) in **ANRC0006** including:
  - **6m @ 2.24% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 12.0m (~5.4m True Width)
- **23m @ 1.60% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 172m (~22.9m True Width) in **ANRC0128** including:
  - **7m @ 2.26% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 173m (~7.0m True Width)
  - **8m @ 2.07% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 183m (~8.0m True Width)

**First assays received from AP015 in Target Area 2:**

- **6.0m @ 1.99% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 50.4m (~5.4m True Width) in **ANDD0247**
- **6.4m @ 1.16% Li<sub>2</sub>O** from 92.8m (~5.8m True Width) in **ANDD0250**

**Drilling continues to test the pegmatites in Target Areas 1 and 2 and will commence in Target Area 3 within the next week**

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**Azure Minerals Limited** (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that assays from recent drilling continue to return broad intersections of lithium mineralisation at the Company's Andover Project (Azure 60% / Creasy Group 40%), located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia.

### TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

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

To date, 55 diamond core holes (which includes 7 RC pre-collar / diamond core tails) have been completed for 20,525m and 86 RC holes have been completed for 17,238m (Note: 3 previously reported RC holes have been converted to RC pre-collars for diamond core tails).

Drilling continues to test AP0011 within Target Area 1, has commenced at Target Area 2 which hosts AP0015, AP0016 and AP0017 (see Figure 2), and will shortly start in Target Area 3.

New assay results continue to expand the extensive lithium mineralisation within the AP011 pegmatite both down-dip and along strike. Additionally, results of infill drilling continue to demonstrate the strong internal continuity of the mineralisation, with tightened drill spacing pushing the AP0011 mineralisation towards JORC Mineral Resource standard.

#### AP0011 (Target Area 1)

ANDD0239 intersected the highest grade +100m mineralisation at the project to date, with **104.7m @ 1.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O** intersected in AP011 (see Figure 3). It was designed as a scissor hole to test the orientation and true thickness of the high-grade mineralisation intersected in ANDD0228 (**183.1m @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O**) (ASX: 04 August 2023), and ANDD0238 (**167.6m @ 1.31% Li<sub>2</sub>O**) (ASX: 21 August 2023).

The **132.3m @ 1.26% Li<sub>2</sub>O** intersected in ANDD0244 demonstrates the strong continuity of the mineralisation within AP011, with the hole drilled ~70m to the west of the ANDD0215 (**112.4m @ 1.05% Li<sub>2</sub>O**) (ASX: 20 June 2023).

The ANDD0240 intersection **55.4m @ 1.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O** is the westernmost intersection in the AP011 pegmatite and was drilled as a twin hole to ANRC0116 (**32m @ 1.34% Li<sub>2</sub>O**) (ASX: 21 August 2023) which was abandoned prematurely in mineralisation. This confirms that the high-grade lithium mineralisation in AP0011 continues to remain open along strike to the west and down-dip to the north. Azure has recently received environmental and heritage approvals for drilling in this new area and a combination of diamond and RC drilling is underway to extend the AP0011 mineralisation further to the west and at depth.

The **69.4m @ 0.80% Li<sub>2</sub>O** intersection in ANRD0131 is over 200m down-dip of ANDD0208 (see Figure 4). The overall intersection demonstrates the scale of the mineralisation and the numerous internal high-grade intervals (for example: **6.8m @ 1.50% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 487.8m, 7.1m @ 1.60% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 503.2m and 4.2m @ 1.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O from 517.0m**) highlights that the lithium system extends more than 200m outside of the wireframed mineralised body that was modelled for the Exploration Target. The mineralised system remains open at depth.



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## AP0015 (Target Area 2)

Assay results have been returned from the first two drill holes from Target Area 2, which were drilled into the AP0015 pegmatite. Both holes intersected high-grade lithium mineralisation with ANDD0247 returning **6.0m @ 1.99% Li<sub>2</sub>O**, and ANDD0250 returning **6.4m @ 1.16% Li<sub>2</sub>O**. This strong mineralisation demonstrates the high potential for AP0015 and Target Area 2 to host significant lithium mineralisation and drilling is continuing.

## Moving forward

One RC rig and three diamond rigs are currently drilling in Target Area 1 with a combination of exploration and infill resource delineation drilling continuing to grow and define AP0011. Two diamond rigs are currently drilling the pegmatites at Target Area 2.

With all the approvals now received, clearing of tracks and drill pads in Target Area 3 is in progress, with drilling expected to commence within the next week. The pegmatites within Target Area 3 comprise some of the highest ranked lithium targets at Andover, as defined by the initial pre-drilling groundwork undertaken in late-2022 and early-2023.

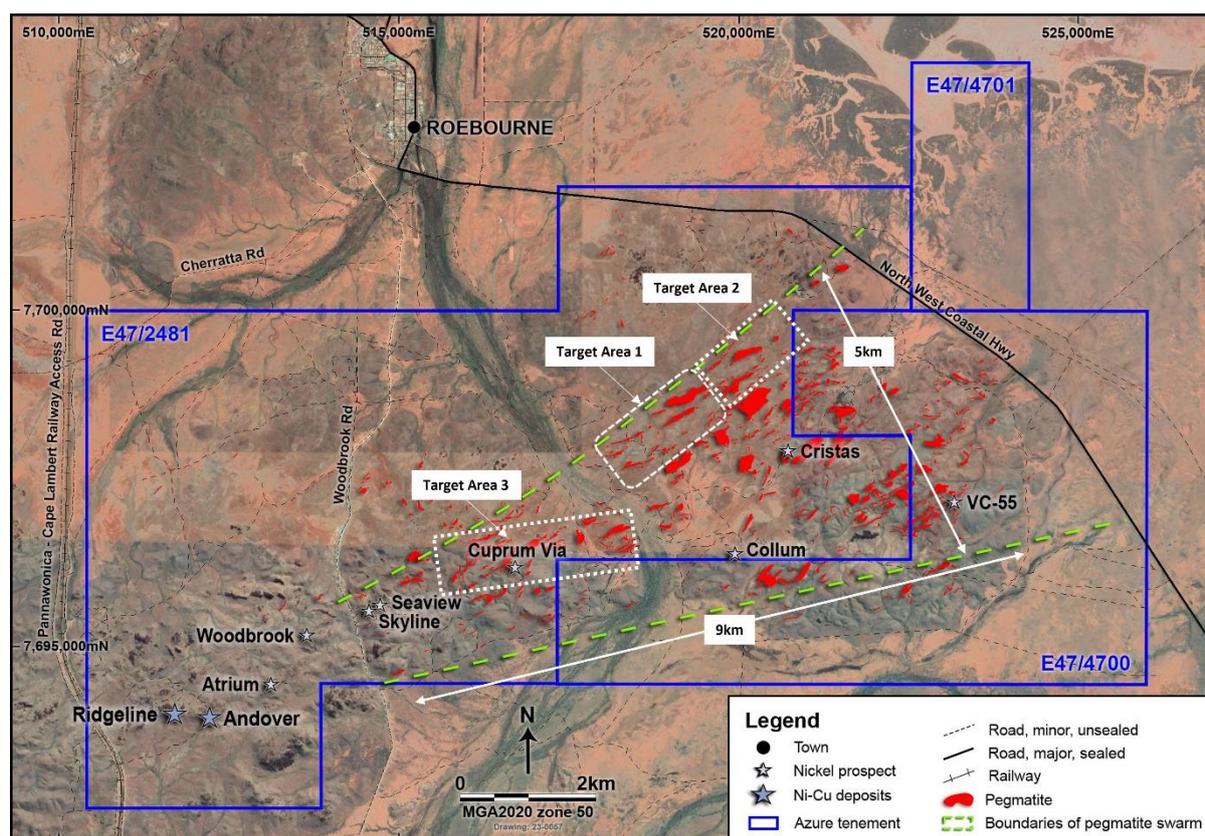


Figure 1: Andover Lithium Project showing pegmatite outcrops and target areas



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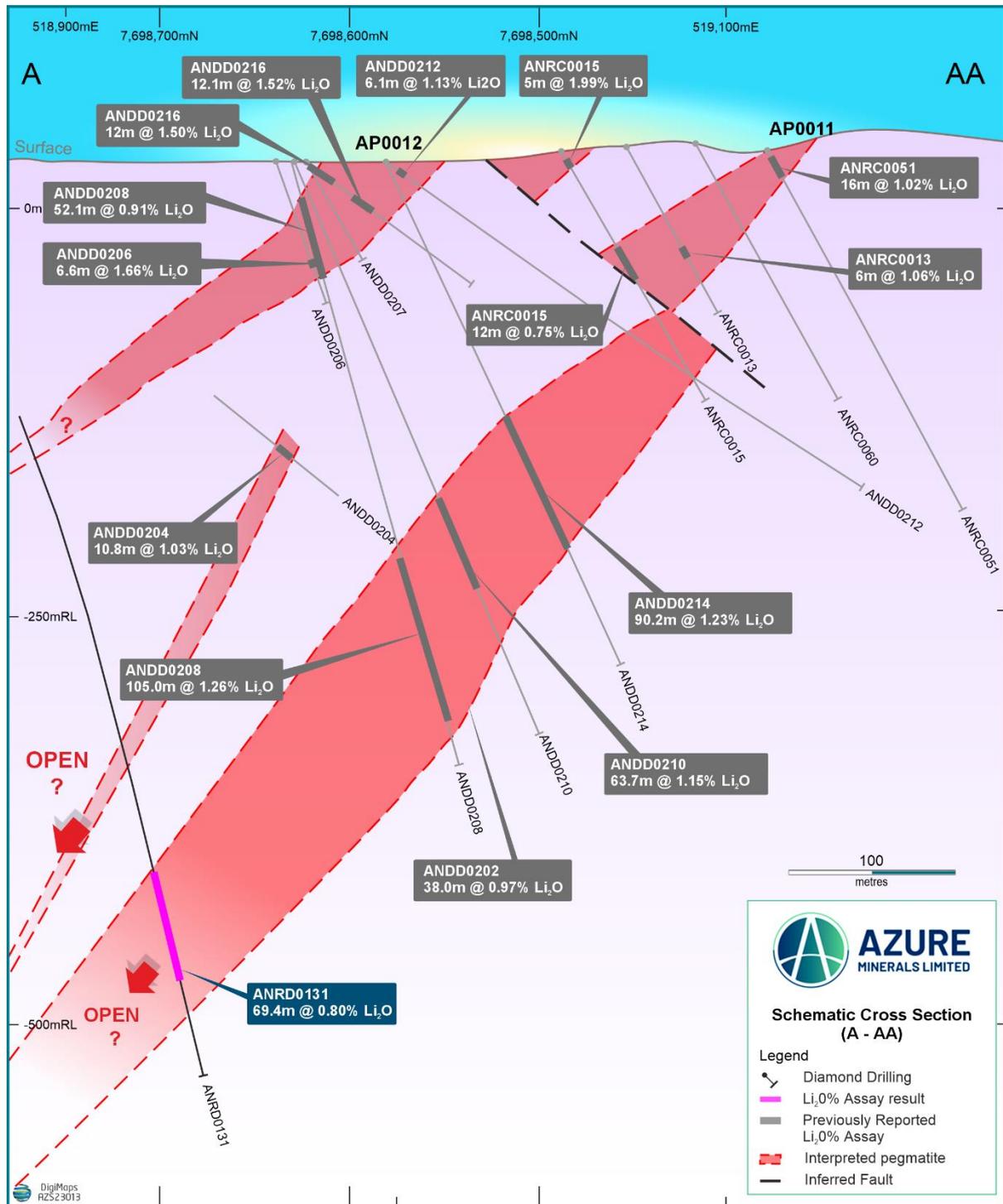
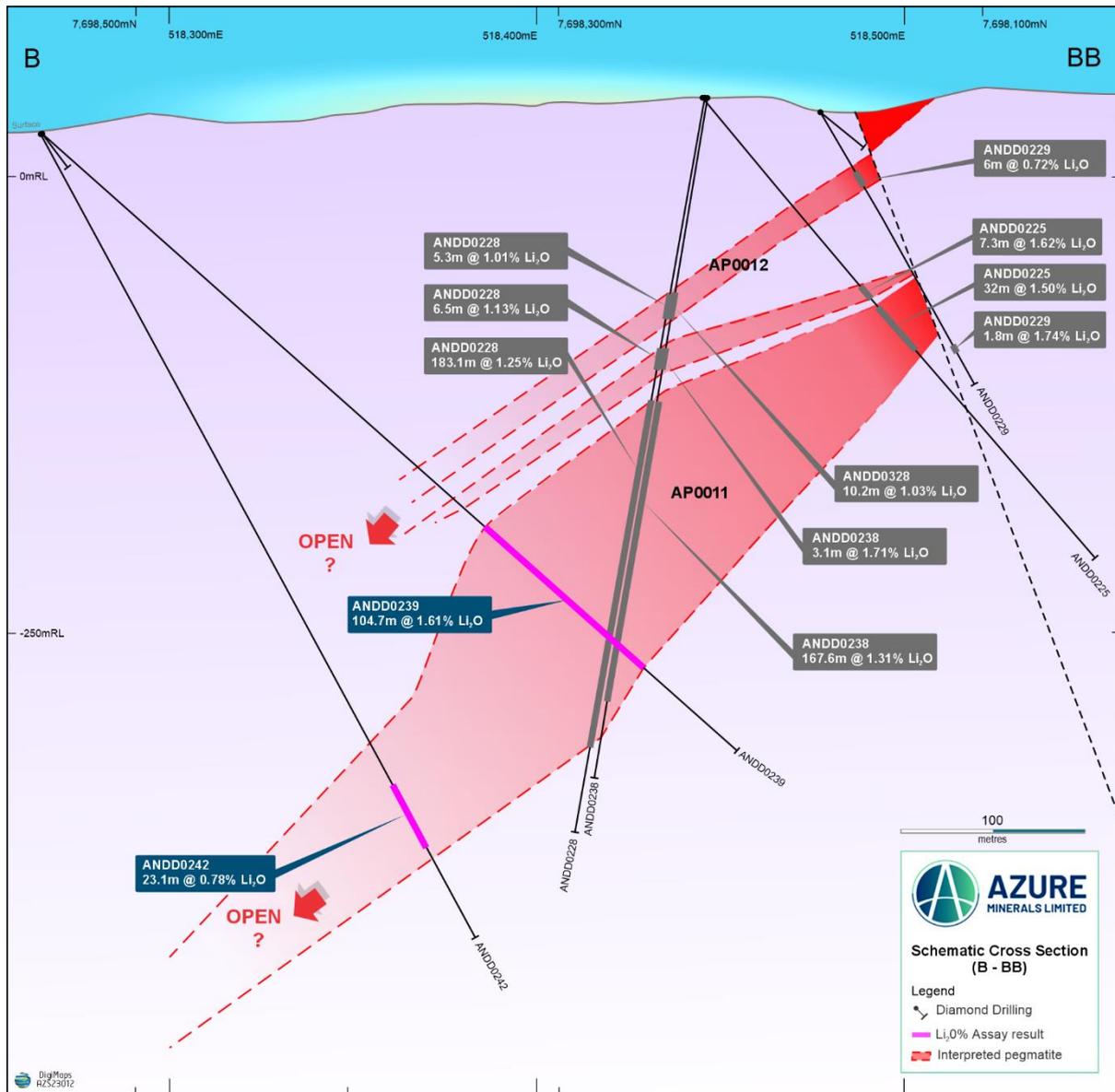


Figure 3: Section A-AA through AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatites with reported lithium intersections



**Figure 4: Section B-BB through AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatites with reported lithium intersections**

**Table 1: Significant mineralised drill intersections from recent drill holes**

HOLE No.	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)
	FROM	TO			
ANDD0237			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
ANDD0239	325.8	430.5	104.7	101.6	1.61
<b>Including</b>	325.8	342.6	16.8	16.3	2.10
<b>and</b>	363.3	395.1	31.8	30.9	1.95
<b>which includes</b>	363.3	379.8	16.5	16.0	2.13
ANDD0240	107.9	118.1	10.2	8.9	1.11
<b>Including</b>	109.4	114.6	5.3	4.6	1.63
	123.7	128.8	5.1	4.4	0.75
	174.4	229.8	55.4	46.9	1.75
<b>Including</b>	203.9	214.8	10.9	9.1	3.28
	244.3	248.7	4.4	3.6	1.17
ANDD0241	201.9	208.1	6.2	4.5	1.00
	244.9	272.6	25.7	18.8	0.73
ANDD0242	416.9	440.0	23.1	21.6	0.78
	447.7	451.1	3.4	3.2	1.08
ANDD0243	135.6	150.5	14.9	12.1	0.71
<b>Including</b>	143.6	149.7	6.1	4.2	1.02
	184.9	214.3	29.5	21.1	0.85
<b>Including</b>	190.1	203.0	12.9	8.8	1.16
	248.0	254.5	6.5	4.4	0.85
ANDD0244	122.2	254.5	132.3	98.3	1.25
<b>Including</b>	122.2	169.0	46.8	35.3	1.58
<b>and</b>	173.2	188.3	15.2	11.7	1.62
	293.5	297.8	4.4	3.3	1.19
ANDD0245	225.8	303.1	77.3	44.3	1.35
<b>Including</b>	253.1	303.1	50.0	28.7	1.72
ANDD0247	50.4	56.4	60	5.4	1.99
ANDD0250	92.8	99.2	6.4	5.8	1.16
ANRD0131	474.3	543.7	69.4	56.0	0.80
<b>Including</b>	487.8	494.6	6.8	5.4	1.50
<b>and</b>	503.2	510.3	7.1	5.7	1.60
<b>and</b>	517.0	521.2	4.2	3.4	1.73
ANRC0006	4	20	16	14.5	1.40
<b>including</b>	12	18	6	5.4	2.24
ANRC0007	93	104	11	10.0	1.03
<b>including</b>	96	100	4	3.6	1.68
	132	233	101	91.5	1.22
<b>Including</b>	132	162	30	27.2	1.93
<b>and</b>	184	190	6	5.4	2.04

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<b>ANRC0064</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0076</b>	101	102	1	1.0	0.65
<b>ANRC0077</b>	3	19	16	15.8	0.89
<b>including</b>	3	8	5	5.0	1.60
<b>ANRC0078</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0079</b>	181	186	5	4.8	0.46
	194	195	1	1.0	0.65
<b>ANRC0080</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0081</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0082</b>	121	136	15	14.9	0.92
<b>Including</b>	130	136	6	6.0	1.25
<b>ANRC0083</b>	180	182	2	2.0	1.15
<b>ANRC0117</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0118</b>	39	41	2	1.9	1.03
<b>ANRC0119</b>	159	160	1	1.0	0.76
<b>ANRC0120</b>	229	230	1	1.0	1.25
<b>ANRC0121</b>	139	142	3	2.9	0.80
<b>ANRC0122</b>			NSI <sup>1</sup>		
<b>ANRC0123</b>	32	41	9	8.8	0.70
	182	186	4	3.9	0.76
<b>ANRC0124</b>	90	92	2	1.9	1.36
<b>ANRC0125</b>	57	58	1	1.0	1.49
	141	143	2	2.0	0.96
	159	164	5	5.0	0.75
<b>ANRC0126</b>	203	204	1	1.0	1.08
<b>ANRC0127</b>	91	93	2	2.0	1.02
	102	103	1	1.0	1.76
<b>ANRC0128</b>	172	195	23	22.9	1.60
<b>Including</b>	173	180	7	7.0	2.26
<b>and</b>	183	191	8	8.0	2.07

<sup>1</sup> NSI denotes No Significant Intersection

**Table 2: Location data of diamond and reverse circulation drill holes**

HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)
ANRD0131	518944	7698886	29	185	-68	600.0
ANDD0237	518092	7698049	35	335	-80	399.8
ANDD0239	518234	7698526	23	140	-40	508.2
ANDD0240	518308	7698137	46	335	-80	368.0
ANDD0241	518397	7698170	46	345	-80	306.6
ANDD0242	518233	7698527	23	140	-60	500.1
ANDD0243	518657	7698324	27	015	-80	288.2
ANDD0244	518646	7698379	28	056	-81	324.1
ANDD0245	518830	7698356	39	335	-80	402.6
ANDD0247	519740	7699620	43	115	-60	354.4
ANDD0250	518234	7698526	23	115	-60	354.5
ANRC0006	519204	7698620	34	152	-60	186
ANRC0007	518737	7698474	27	151	-60	306
ANRC0064	518902	7697940	39	154	-61	258
ANRC0072	518267	7697613	28	146	-60	150
ANRC0076	518522	7697758	47	145	-60	150
ANRC0077	518409	7697694	33	163	-61	258
ANRC0078	518949	7697868	36	153	-60	258
ANRC0079	518883	7697985	35	154	-61	258
ANRC0080	519091	7698005	45	162	-61	282
ANRC0081	519032	7698073	40	158	-60	258
ANRC0082	518046	7697747	25	146	-60	158
ANRC0083	517992	7697880	30	143	-60	252
ANRC0117	518128	7697995	41	144	-60	246
ANRC0118	518170	7697960	47	158	-61	240
ANRC0119	518208	7697871	44	154	-60	240
ANRC0120	518232	7697836	41	161	-61	252
ANRC0121	517935	7697971	24	155	-60	240
ANRC0122	517944	7697920	26	156	-61	239
ANRC0123	517931	7697773	37	153	-61	240
ANRC0124	517857	7697844	24	157	-60	240
ANRC0125	518030	7697965	35	161	-60	250
ANRC0126	518006	7698054	33	164	-61	250
ANRC0127	518019	7697857	34	153	-61	250
ANRC0128	518437	7698084	41	142	-60	264

**-ENDS-**

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### **COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT**

*Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Andover Project is based on information compiled by Mr Graham Leaver, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Leaver has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Leaver is a full-time employee of Azure Minerals Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Information in this report that relates to previously reported Exploration Results has been cross-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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS &amp; ICPOES for 55 elements.</p> <p>The technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals.</p>
<b>Drilling Techniques</b>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Where reverse circulation drilling techniques are employed holes are drilled from surface using a nominal 140mm face sampling RC drill bit.</p>
<b>Drill Sample Recovery</b>	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <p>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have</p>	<p>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 &gt;90% of the drill core having recoveries of &gt;98%.</p> <p>RC sample quality was monitored by the onsite geologist. The sampling methodology from the rig was consistent throughout the drilling program.</p>

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	<p>occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Logging</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></p>	<p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS &amp; ICPOES for 55 elements.</p> <p>The sample preparation technique is considered appropriate for all relevant minerals.</p>
<p><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></p>	<p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)</p>	<p>Diamond drill core and RC samples underwent sample preparation and analysis by Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory in Perth.</p> <p>All samples were digested by peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS &amp; ICPOES for 55 elements.</p> <p>The technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals.</p> <p>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.</p>



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	<p>and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</p>	
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data</p>	<p>Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists +/- Exploration Manager) logged and verified significant intersections.</p> <p>Primary data was collected by employees of the Company at the project site. All measurements and observations were recorded digitally and entered into the Company's database. Data verification and validation is checked upon entry into the database.</p> <p>Digital data storage is managed by an independent data management company.</p> <p>No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.</p>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Drill hole collar locations are initially surveyed using handheld GPS with the expected relative accuracy of 5m for easting, northing, and elevation coordinates.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The grid system used is MGA2020.</p> <p>Topographic orthographic digital terrain model (DTM) data was provided by Azure based on 4 m spaced contours in MGA2020 Zone 50 Grid. The DTM file is dated 26 May 2021.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></p>	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>No sample compositing has been applied to reported exploration results.</p>
<p><b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b></p>	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered</p>	<p>The orientation of the drilling is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.</p>



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	<i>to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Bulka bags were transported from the core shed to the Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor several times weekly.</p>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to the current drilling program.

<b>Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<p>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <p>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</p>	<p>Exploration Licences E47/2481, E47/4700 &amp; E47/4701 are a Joint Venture between Azure Minerals Ltd (60%) and Croydon Gold Pty Ltd (40%), a private subsidiary of the Creasy Group.</p> <p>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 northern boundary located 2km south of the town of Roebourne.</p> <p>Approximately 20% of the tenement area is subject to either pre-existing infrastructure, Class "C" Reserves and registered Heritage sites.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Limited historical drilling has been completed within the Andover Complex. The following phases of drilling have been undertaken:</p> <p>1997-1998: BHP Minerals</p> <p>Two RC/DD holes were drilled within the Andover Project area (ARD01 &amp; ARD02). ARD02 intersected 21m of Felsic Intrusive from 24m.</p> <p>2012-2018: Croydon Gold</p> <p>VTEM Survey, soil, and rock chip sampling, seven RC holes tested four geophysical / geological targets. Significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation was intersected in two locations.</p> <p>Several historical artisanal excavations within the tenement area extracted beryl, tantalite and cassiterite found within pegmatite bodies.</p>
<b>Geology</b>	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The Andover Complex is an Archean-age mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex covering an area of approximately 200km<sup>2</sup> that intruded the West Pilbara Craton.</p> <p>The Andover Complex comprises a lower ultramafic zone 1.3 km thick and an overlying 0.8 km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites.</p> <p>The magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at the Andover Deposit is hosted in a fractionated, low MgO gabbro with taxitic textures (± websterite xenoliths) proximal to the mineralisation.</p> <p>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.</p>

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<p><b>Drill hole information</b></p>	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul> <p>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p>	<p>Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.</p>
<p><b>Data aggregation methods</b></p>	<p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No data aggregation techniques have been applied.</p>
<p><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></p>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>	Refer to figures in the body of the text.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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.
<b>Further work</b>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large-scale step out drilling).  Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diamond and RC drilling 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.