ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX:AZS

19 OCTOBER 2022

HIGH GRADE LITHIUM AT ANDOVER

Spodumene-rich pegmatites return grades up to 3.32% Li_2O

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received for 60 samples collected during phase 2 pegmatite sampling program**
- **Numerous outcropping spodumene-bearing, lithium-rich pegmatites confirmed**
- **Latest assays returned significantly high grades of lithium, including:**
  APRK00037 – 3.32% Li_2O
  APRK00046 – 2.65% Li_2O
- **Lithium field exploration continuing with drilling to commence upon receipt of approvals**

Azure Minerals Limited (ASX: AZS) ("Azure" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the Company has received further high grade lithium assay results from the pegmatite exploration program on the Andover Project, located near the town of Roebourne in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Commenting on these latest results, **Azure's Managing Director, Mr. Tony Rovira** said: *"It's pleasing to report that our lithium-focused exploration program at Andover continues to deliver very significant results. The latest batch of assays returned high grades of lithium up to 3.32% Li_2O, which is the highest lithium grade reported to date. Encouragingly, our geological mapping is identifying the presence of the preferred lithium-bearing mineral, spodumene, in many of the outcropping pegmatites.*

"We're planning for the first drilling program to target the pegmatites and will commence as soon as we have received the necessary approvals. The lithium exploration continues in parallel with our Ni-Cu-Co exploration where drilling is currently in progress on the Seaview and Pipeline prospects."

ANDOVER PEGMATITE EXPLORATION

Following release of results from the initial surface sampling program which returned anomalous lithium assays up to **1.62% Li_2O** (ASX: 12 October 2022), assay results from an additional 60 whole rock geochemical samples have been received (see Table 1).

Numerous samples returned high grades of lithium hosted in spodumene, including:

- **APRK00037 3.32% Li_2O**
- **APRK00046 2.65% Li_2O**
- **APRK00050 1.31% Li_2O**
- **APRK00051 1.19% Li_2O**
- **APRK00049 1.13% Li_2O**
- **APRK00086 1.13% Li_2O**

Sample APRK00037 contained a significant amount of coarse grained visible spodumene and returned the highest lithium grade (**3.32% Li_2O**) received to date from the Andover Project. It was collected from a pegmatite outcrop located 150m from historical artisanal mines and shallow surface workings from which beryl, tin and tantalum were mined in the 1960s.

A duplicate sample of APRK00037, shown in **Figure 1**, contains at least 30% spodumene.

Figure 1: Duplicate of sample APRK00037 (3.32% Li_2O assay) – pegmatite contains large spodumene crystals (left photo) and bladed spodumene on the reverse side (right photo)

Spodumene was also observed in several other samples that returned high grades of lithium, including APRK00046 (**2.65% Li_2O**), APRK00050 (**1.31% Li_2O**) and APRK00051 (**1.19% Li_2O**). These samples were collected from a cluster of shallow dipping pegmatites that are exposed at surface over an area of more than 500m x 200m (see **Figures 4 and 5**). Previously reported pegmatite samples from this area (ASX: 12 October 2022) also returned anomalous lithium assays up to **1.62% Li_2O** in sample APRK00029. With so many anomalous samples, this is a high priority target for additional surface sampling and follow-up drilling.

The Andover pegmatite swarm extends widely across the project area, encompassing a zone approximately 8km long and up to 4km wide in the northeast part of the project area (see **Figures 3 and 4**). The pegmatite bodies typically trend in a southwest to northeast orientation and are generally horizontal to shallow dipping. Surface exposures range in size up to 100 metres across and hundreds of metres in length. Within the historical mine workings, vertical exposures of the pegmatites demonstrate true thicknesses up to five metres.

The strike of the pegmatites is generally parallel with Azure's richly endowed Ni-Cu-Co Southern Mineralised Corridor, with most pegmatites lying within or adjacent to this mineralised horizon. It is interpreted that at the time of emplacement, the pegmatites were likely utilising pre-existing structures that also controlled the earlier emplacement of the mineralising intrusion responsible for the formation of the Andover Ni-Cu-Co deposits.

Exploration going forward

Azure's lithium exploration program is continuing with geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the pegmatite swarm. Pegmatite classification is underway to prioritise which pegmatites warrant immediate follow-up work, including drilling.

Figure 2: Azure geologist sampling pegmatite outcrop

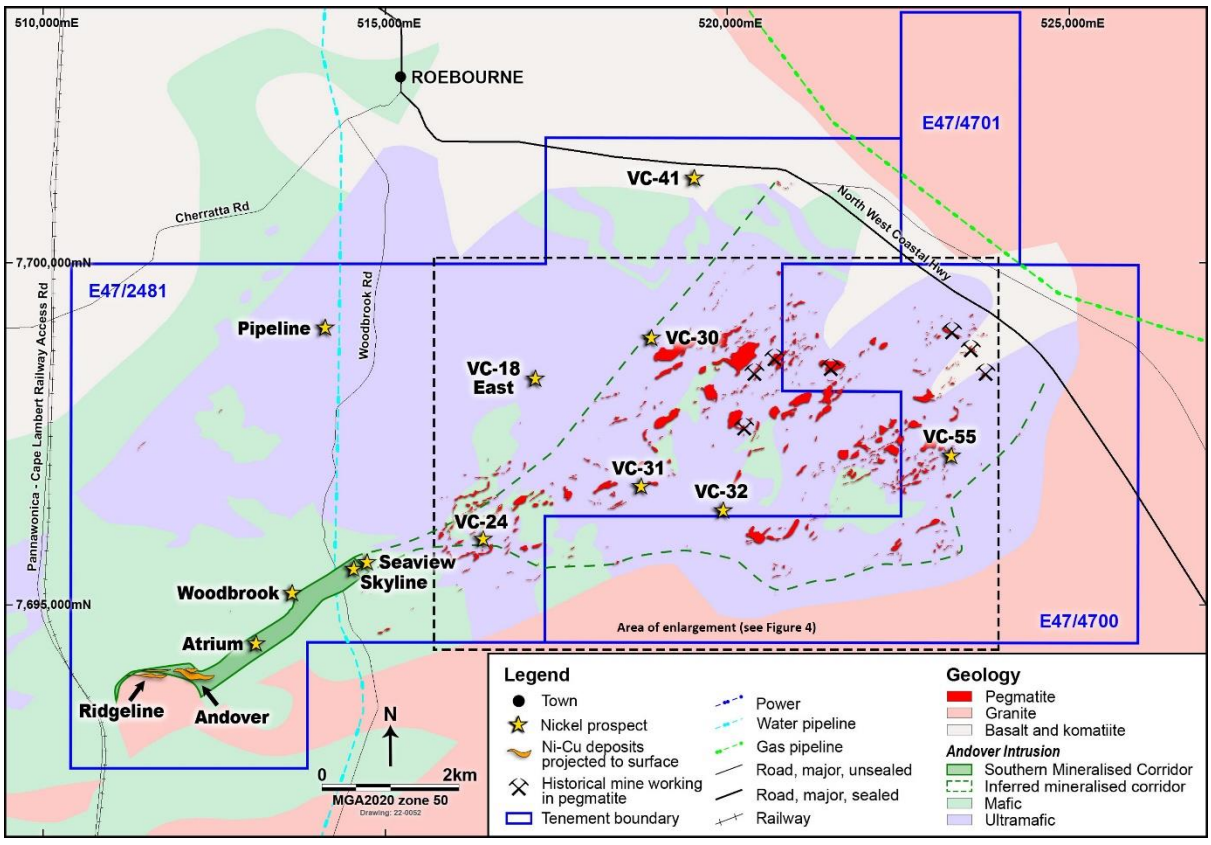

Figure 3: Andover Project - geology with pegmatites

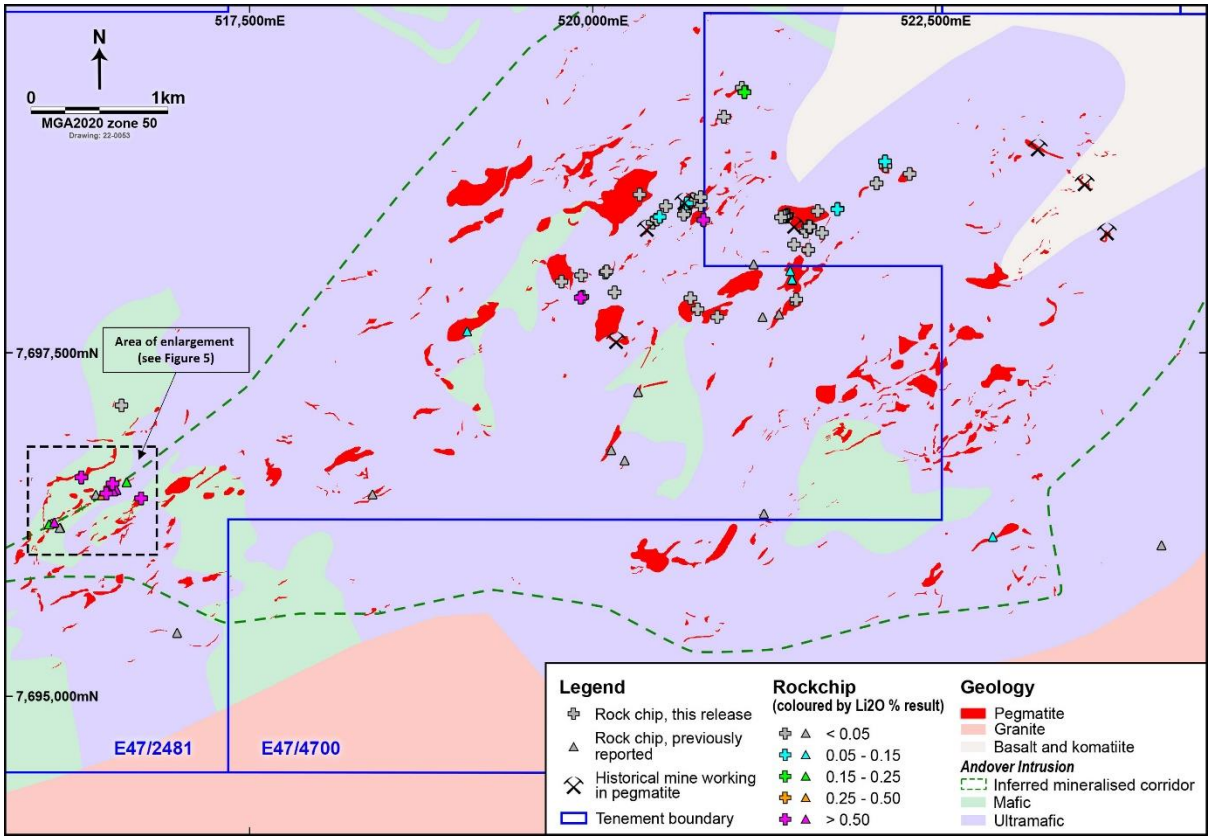

Figure 4: Enlargement of pegmatite-rich zones

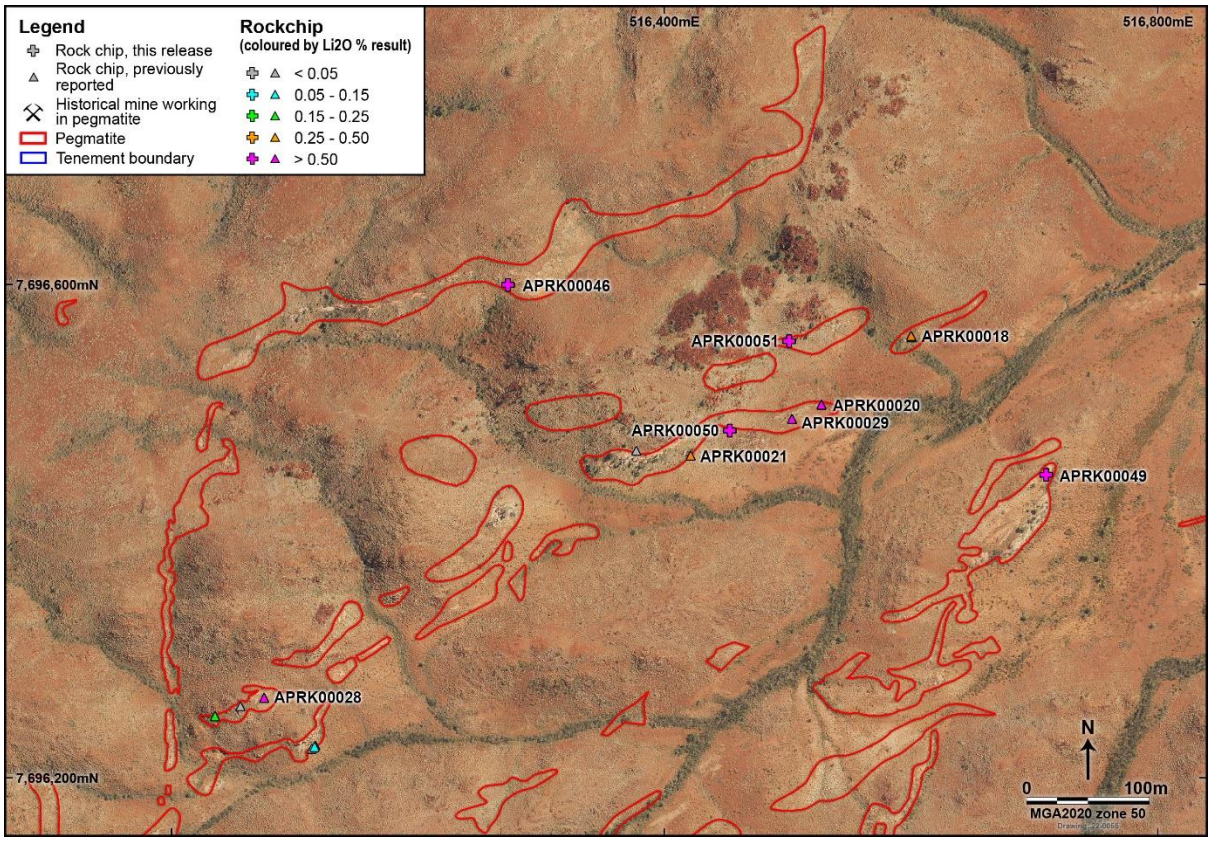

Figure 5: Enlargement of western pegmatite-rich zone

Table 1: Pegmatite rock chip assay results from reconnaissance sampling program

Sample Id	East	North	RL	Li	Li_2O	Cs	Ta	Rb	Sn	Be	Fe	K
				ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
APRK00034	520712	7697902	44	8	0.002	5	37	440	13	69	0.36	0.54
APRK00035	520766	7697821	41	203	0.044	6	106	435	9	122	0.43	1.06
APRK00037	520806	7698473	54	15400	3.316	8	0	368	3	7	0.85	0.39
APRK00038	520806	7698473	54	1350	0.291	1440	554	26800	561	12	0.89	7.74
APRK00039	520343	7698658	48	29	0.006	36	5	4440	6	2	0.28	10.6
APRK00041	520909	7697767	51	107	0.023	41	6	2650	34	42	0.64	4.45
APRK00044	520806	7698473	54	346	0.074	19	3	142	4	3	5.04	0.14
APRK00045	516564	7697123	42	23	0.005	10	138	40.4	7	304	0.20	0.08
APRK00046	516273	7696600	66	12300	2.648	113	10	1290	31	62	0.81	0.82
APRK00049	516710	7696446	32	5260	1.132	71	8	2040	20	128	0.54	2.69
APRK00050	516453	7696482	42	6060	1.305	45	27	1380	30	79	0.46	0.77
APRK00051	516501	7696555	39	5530	1.191	87	32	3710	81	219	0.81	1.68
APRK00053	522311	7698809	36	55	0.012	6	36	553	5	87	0.43	1.87
APRK00054	522134	7698868	25	38	0.008	3	0	84	1	2	0.41	0.54
APRK00055	521787	7698555	29	27	0.006	6	18	69.5	2	93	0.38	0.20
APRK00056	521784	7698551	29	758	0.163	695	16	4030	13	46	3.68	2.50
APRK00059	521673	7698380	37	82	0.018	101	30	6440	33	113	0.34	7.10
APRK00060	521572	7698254	35	339	0.073	26	14	1550	50	20	0.73	1.70
APRK00061	521484	7697893	47	174	0.037	22	32	1280	22	305	0.42	1.90
APRK00062	521553	7698388	28	168	0.036	2	0	21	5	5	7.86	-0.1
APRK00063	521642	7698538	24	117	0.025	10	7	386	23	6	0.87	1.70
APRK00064	521590	7698426	34	8	0.002	3	1	435	2	2	0.51	4.40
APRK00065	521581	7698423	33	10	0.002	5	10	524	3	2	1.18	4.80
APRK00066	521571	7698428	30	5	0.001	4	18	360	1	30	0.45	3.70
APRK00069	521581	7698423	33	9	0.002	1	0	12	7	5	6.30	-0.1
APRK00072	521469	7698294	38	168	0.036	38	9	3080	25	131	0.58	4.60
APRK00073	521420	7698511	27	10	0.002	5	1	421	2	4	0.48	3.10
APRK00074	521413	7698497	30	6	0.001	1	2	54.5	1	3	0.42	0.20
APRK00075	521415	7698510	27	17	0.004	5	5	717	4	2	0.81	6.00
APRK00076	521408	7698501	29	28	0.006	2	4	120	6	6	1.10	0.70
APRK00077	521392	7698498	28	176	0.038	26	2	1330	8	23	0.70	4.10
APRK00078	521374	7698492	27	24	0.005	5	3	1180	7	2	0.35	6.70
APRK00080	521089	7699436	37	11	0.002	8	5	1150	7	3	0.83	3.20
APRK00081	521108	7699405	37	2220	0.478	341	6	13000	38	3	6.12	7.60
APRK00082	520956	7699225	39	56	0.012	9	26	543	10	22	1.08	1.30
APRK00083	520956	7699225	39	9	0.002	21	1	3110	3	2	0.25	8.90
APRK00085	519925	7697913	35	302	0.065	17	18	1710	42	5	1.03	3.20
APRK00086	519912	7697908	34	5250	1.130	6490	28	25800	109	30	4.94	7.40
APRK00088	519773	7698024	61	23	0.005	227	1	12400	4	4	0.30	10.5
APRK00089	519917	7698070	40	16	0.004	24	0	3270	2	2	0.22	9.80
APRK00091	520093	7698090	37	16	0.003	4	18	51.5	2	58	0.38	0.20
APRK00092	520103	7698099	37	42	0.009	22	2	2180	8	3	0.43	6.50
APRK00093	520159	7697946	40	7	0.002	5	25	460	2	20	0.37	1.00
APRK00094	522133	7698899	19	128	0.028	8	5	374	22	12	0.78	1.60
APRK00095	522133	7698899	19	1060	0.228	1170	7	1760	10	23000	0.87	1.50
APRK00096	522069	7698740	34	491	0.106	405	6	1900	13	4010	0.63	1.30
APRK00097	522133	7698899	19	36	0.008	15	0	333	-1	9	0.78	6.50
APRK00098	522069	7698740	33	16	0.003	4	-0	9	-1	9	0.60	-0.1
APRK00099	520788	7698580	47	7	0.002	18	0	2610	1	5	0.37	8.80
APRK00100	520683	7698582	37	14	0.003	34	2	3730	1	5	0.27	9.60
APRK00101	520673	7698533	42	29	0.006	8	3	771	1	7	0.36	2.20
APRK00102	520675	7698528	43	12	0.003	2	20	148	5	6	0.49	0.40
APRK00103	520666	7698512	46	14	0.003	4	13	480	5	8	0.50	1.20
APRK00105	520435	7698453	49	14	0.003	236	0	9600	3	12	0.34	11.3
APRK00106	520466	7698476	52	17	0.004	76	4	6870	3	3	0.51	10.5
APRK00107	520488	7698494	50	861	0.185	179	37	9410	371	14	3.31	9.00
APRK00108	520533	7698574	49	26	0.006	16	1	2000	9	2	0.34	6.90
APRK00109	520686	7698593	38	1140	0.245	102	12	4740	155	8	1.70	3.20
APRK00110	520731	7698624	41	30	0.006	105	1	9310	4	5	0.19	11.1
APRK00111	520788	7698638	41	17	0.004	2	0	39	3	3	0.55	0.40

-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 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 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.*	Samples reported in this release are surface rock chips collected from various pegmatite bodies across the project area and are representative of the outcrop they were collected from, given the nature of pegmatites having variable grain size and mineralogy. The rock samples collected were between 0.5kg and 3kg in weight.
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).*	Not applicable.
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 occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Not applicable.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	Rock chips were collected as part of a detailed surface geological mapping *program*. Qualitative field logging of the rocks is completed in the field including assessment

	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.*	of weathering, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and mineralogy.
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*	Rock chips were collected from outcropping pegmatite bodies with limited sampling of "float" material. Field geologists selected samples that best represented the geology of the pegmatite body sampled. Rocks collected were assessed for their representativeness with grainsize of each pegmatite taken in account to ensure the sample size was appropriate. No field sub-sampling techniques were employed. Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. All rock chips were initially crushed and then pulverize using a vibrating disc pulveriser to produce a homogenous, representative sample. Samples were placed in a barcoded packet for further analysis. The barcoded packet is scanned when weighing samples for their respective analysis. Internal screen QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um.
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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All rock samples were analysed by methods: • SC302 – mixed acid digest & peroxide fusion/ICPMS & ICPOES for 61 elements, and • FA006 – lead collection fire assay/ICPAES for Au, Pb and Pt.
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*	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. 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.*	Sample locations are determined by handheld GPS with and accuracy of approximately 5m. The grid system used is MGA2020 zone 50.
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*	Sample spacing has been determined solely by geological mapping and no grade continuity is implied. No sample compositing has been applied.
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 to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No known sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Samples were placed in calico bags which were placed in a poly weave bag and cabled tied closed at the top. Poly weave bags were placed inside a large bulka bag prior to transport. Bulka bags were transported from the the Company's Robourne core shed to the Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor.
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 surface rock sampling.

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 tenement 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 works with results 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 minor historical excavations within the tenement area extracted beryl, tantalite and cassiterite found within pegmatite bodies of the Mount Hall Pegmatites.
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 pegmatite bodies have intruded the Andover Mafic-Ultramafic Complex along pre-existing structures. Based on field observations, the pegmatites range up to 500m in length with surface exposures up to 100m across. The pegmatites are currently mapped over an approximate 8km strike length within the tenements.

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.*	Surface rocks sampling information is included within the body of the report.
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').*	Not applicable.
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*	Refer to figures in the body of the text.

	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Results from geochemical sampling and mapping programs will be synthesised to prioritise pegmatite bodies that required additional intensive sampling and mapping to determine their potential to host significant concentrations of lithium bearing minerals.