ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX:AZS

30 June 2023

MORE BROAD HIGH-GRADE LITHIUM INTERSECTIONS AT ANDOVER

90.2m @ 1.23% Li_2O in ANDD0214

63.7m @ 1.15% Li_2O in ANDD0210

32.7m @ 1.32% Li_2O in ANDD0217

HIGHLIGHTS

Broad zones of lithium mineralisation demonstrate excellent continuity over 1,000m of strike extent and from surface to +350m down-dip

Mineralisation is open along strike and down-dip with five rigs now undertaking both extensional and in-fill drilling along AP0011 / AP0012 / AP0014 pegmatite corridor

Broadest mineralised intersections:

- **90.2m @ 1.23% Li_2O** from 172.1m in **ANDD0214** including:
  - **8.1m @ 1.91% Li_2O** from 172.1m, and:
  - **25.8m @ 1.53% Li_2O** from 210.4m, and:
  - **7.0m @ 1.58% Li_2O** from 250.5m, and:
- **63.7m @ 1.15% Li_2O** from 218.8m in **ANDD0210** including:
  - **34.7m @ 1.59% Li_2O** from 220.2m, which includes:
    - **8.0m @ 2.65% Li_2O** from 220.2m, and also:
    - **7.8m @ 2.00% Li_2O** from 235.0m:
- **32.7m @ 1.32% Li_2O** from 255.6m in **ANDD0217** including:
  - **20.7m @ 1.67% Li_2O** from 256.0m which includes:
    - **7.8m @ 1.90% Li_2O** from 256.0m, and also:
    - **4.1m @ 2.19% Li_2O** from 272.5m
- **28.0m @ 1.12% Li_2O** from 224.6m in **ANDD0216** including:
  - **11.9m @ 1.57% Li_2O** from 240.7m

Additional significant mineralised intersections include:

- **5.5m @ 3.61% Li_2O** from 186.4m in **ANDD0216** including:
  - **4.0m @ 4.04% Li_2O** from 187.9m
- **4.5m @ 1.49% Li_2O** from 92.0m in **ANDD0219**
- **4.9m @ 1.92% Li_2O** from 277.8m in **ANDD0219 (terminated in mineralisation due to drilling issues and re-drilled with hole ANDD0223)**

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

Commenting on the latest excellent drilling results, Azure's Managing Director, Mr Tony Rovira said: *"It's very pleasing to confirm that as we step out our broad-spaced drilling along strike and down-dip, we're continuing to intersect substantial widths of high-grade lithium mineralisation. The 50m to +100m mineralised widths confirm that the AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatite corridor, which extends over a strike length of more than 2km, has potential to host sizable volumes of lithium mineralisation.*

"Our confidence that Andover has the potential to host lithium resources of world-class scale continues to grow, particularly as we consider the abundance of pegmatites within the overall project area that have demonstrated similar high-grade lithium mineralisation at surface that are yet to be drilled."

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, 30 diamond core holes have been completed for 9,790m and 25 RC holes completed for 4,889m. Drilling is currently testing along the +2,000m strike extent of the corridor containing the AP0009, AP0010, AP0011, AP0012 and AP0014 pegmatites (see Figure 2).

The **90.2m @ 1.23% Li_2O** and **63.7 @ 1.15% Li_2O** intersections in holes ANDD0214 and ANDD0210 respectively (see Figure 3), demonstrate strong continuity of mineralisation up-dip from the previously reported broad high-grade intersection in hole ANDD0208 of **105.0m @ 1.26% Li_2O** (ASX: 13 June 2023).

Excellent lateral continuity of mineralisation has also been demonstrated in the central part of the AP0011 pegmatite. Infill holes ANDD0216 (**5.5m @ 3.61% Li_2O**, **28.0m @ 1.12% Li_2O** and **6.1m @ 1.07% Li_2O**) and ANDD0217 (**32.7m @ 1.32% Li_2O**) confirm continuous mineralisation between the eastern intersections of ANDD0206 (**54.4m @ 1.07 Li_2O**) and ANDD0202 (**38.0m @ 0.97% Li_2O** and **11.2m @ 1.79% Li_2O**) (ASX: 13 June 2023), and the westernmost intersection in ANDD0215 (**112.4m @ 1.05% Li_2O**) (ASX: 20 June 2023).

Hole ANDD0219 intersected high-grade mineralisation (**4.9m @ 1.92% Li_2O**) at the top of the AP0011 pegmatite, however this hole was abandoned prematurely due to drilling issues. Given the quality of the mineralisation, the hole was redrilled as a twin as ANDD0223 to define the full extent of the mineralisation down-dip from ANDD0217 (Figure 5). Further information on mineralisation intersected in ANDD0223 will be released once assays are received.

Diamond drilling (two rigs) and RC drilling (three rigs) are currently testing the western extensions of AP0009, AP0010, AP0011 and AP0014 pegmatites with sequential step-outs on 200m-spaced sections over an 800m strike length. Going forward, infill drilling on 100m-spaced sections will be undertaken to ensure rapid delineation of lithium resources.

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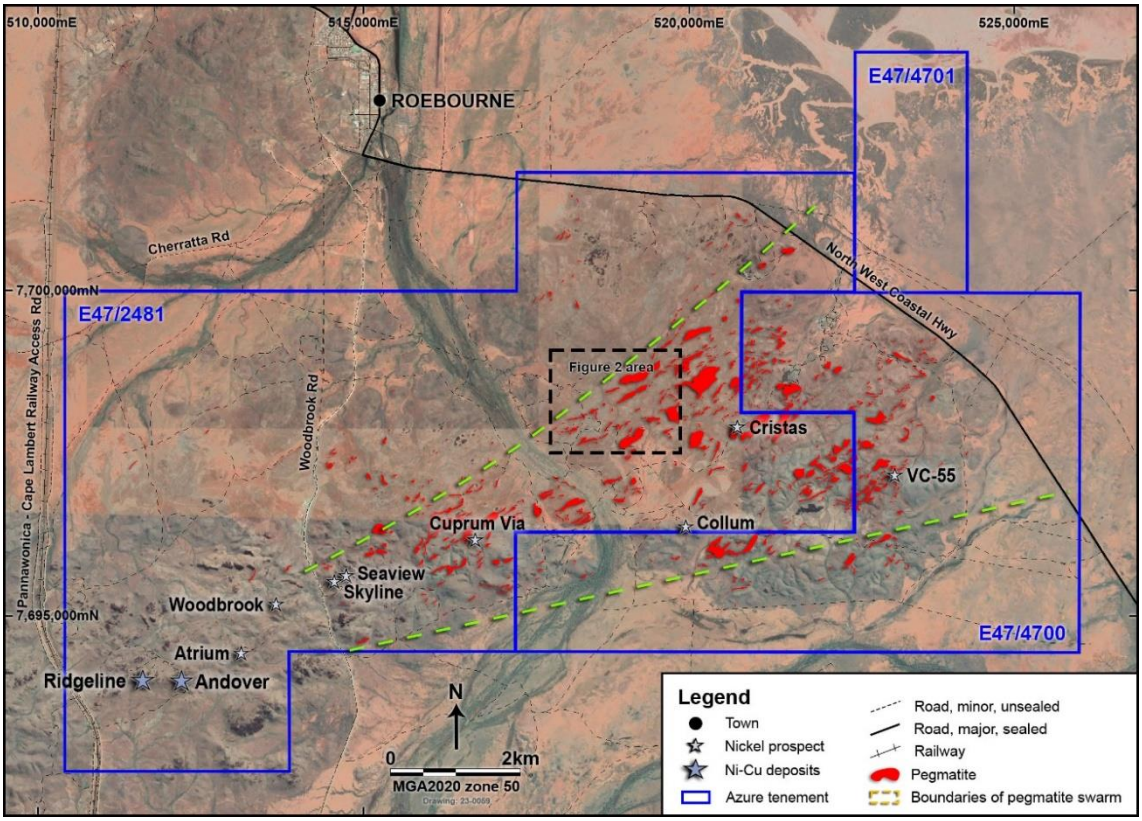

Figure 1: Andover Lithium Project showing pegmatite outcrops

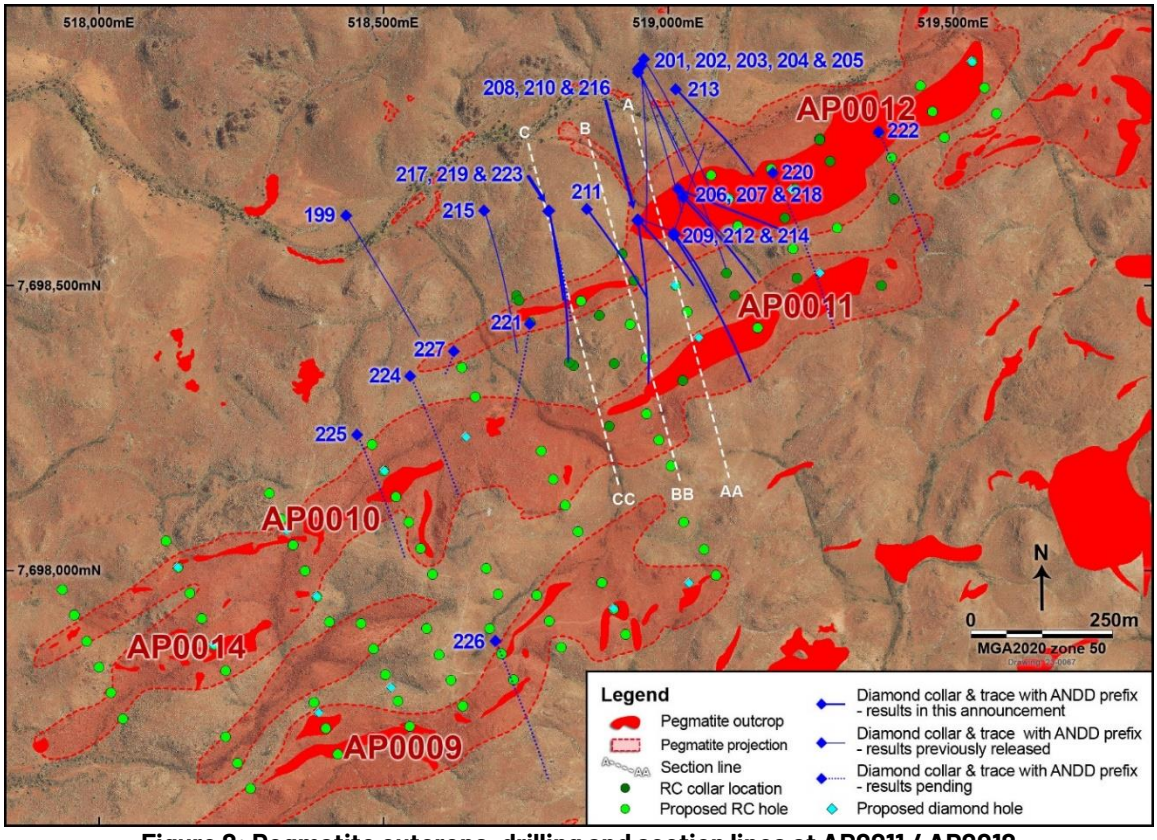

Figure 2: Pegmatite outcrops, drilling and section lines at AP0011 / AP0012

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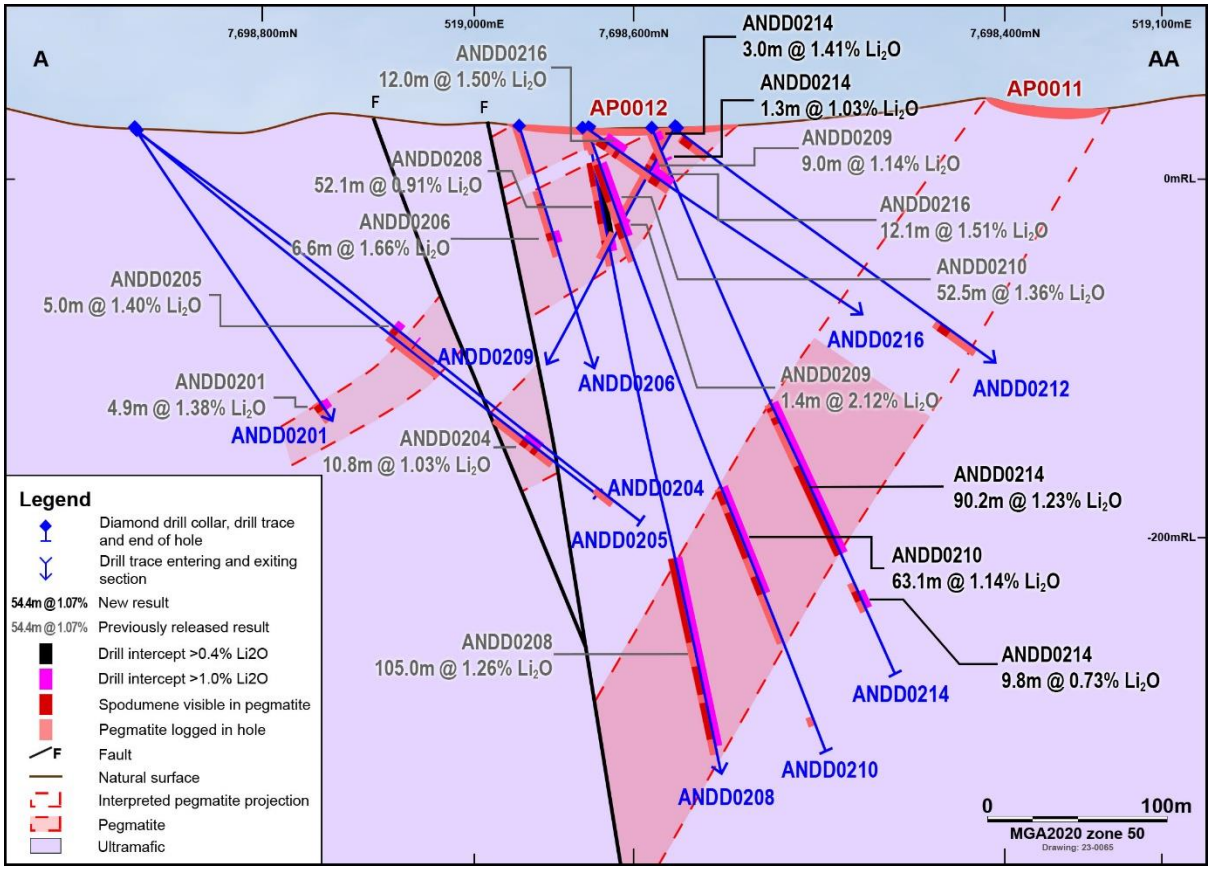

Figure 3: Section A-AA through AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatites with reported lithium intersections

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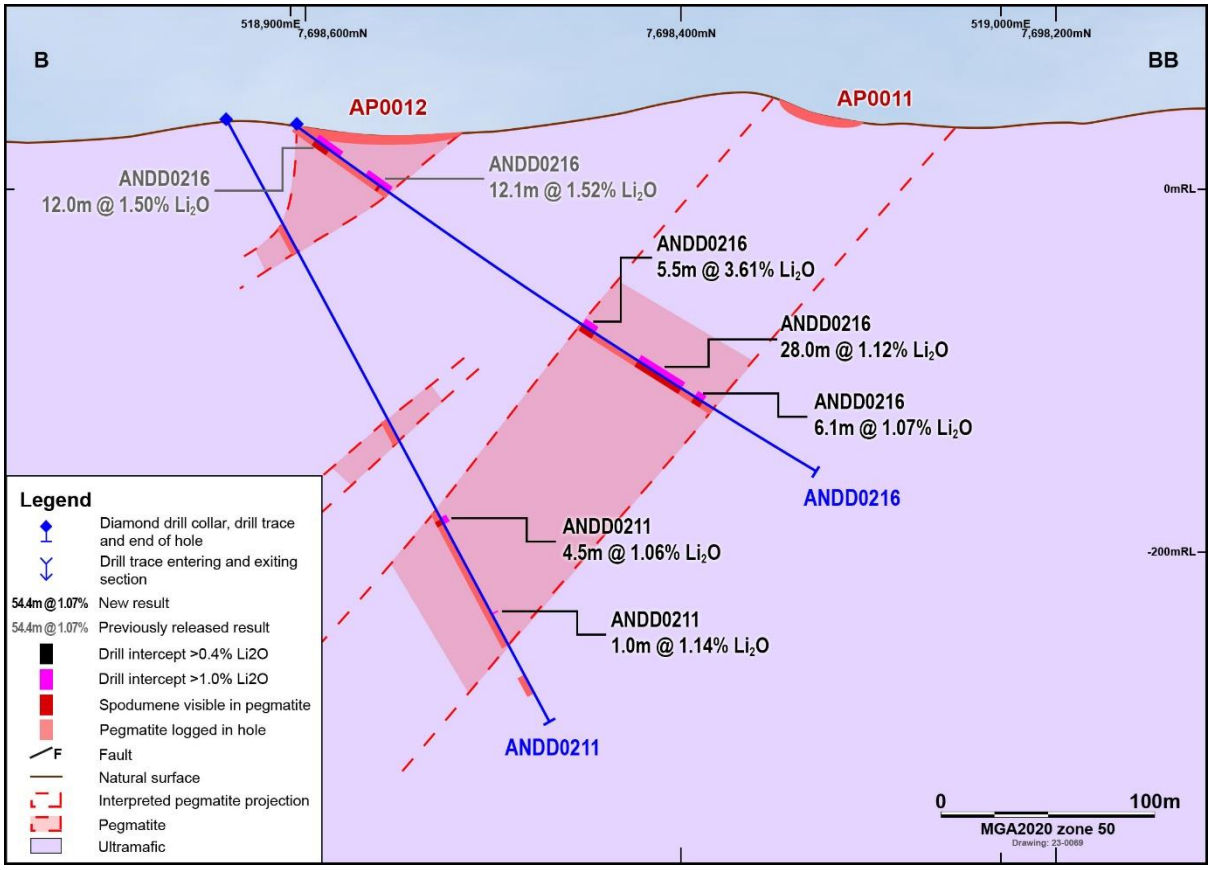

Figure 4: Section B-BB through AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatites with reported lithium intersections

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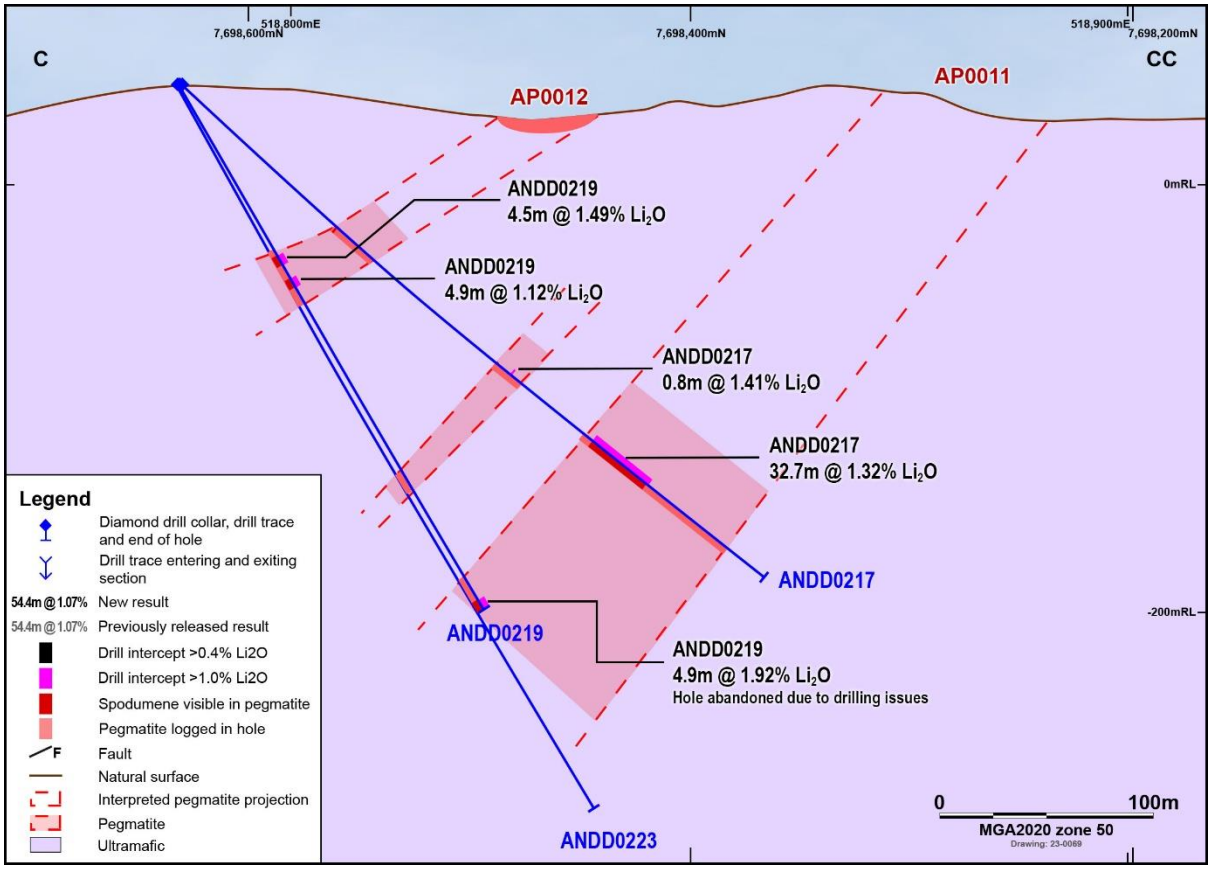

Figure 5: Section C-CC through AP0011 / AP0012 pegmatites with reported lithium intersections

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Table 1: Significant mineralised drill intersections from recent drill holes

HOLE No.	DEPTH (m)		INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	ESTIMATED TRUE WIDTH (m)	GRADE
	FROM	TO			Li_2O (%)
ANDD0207	225.9	228.2	2.3	2.0	0.86
	245.4	249.5	4.1	3.6	0.75
Including	245.9	246.5	0.6	0.5	2.71
ANDD0210	218.8	282.5	63.7	53.4	1.15
Including	220.2	254.9	34.7	29.1	1.59
Which includes	220.2	228.2	8.0	6.7	2.65
and	235.0	242.7	7.8	6.5	2.00
ANDD0211	255.5	260.0	4.5	4.0	1.06
	316.6	317.6	1.0	0.9	1.37
ANDD0212	8.0	14.1	6.1	6.0	1.13
	25.4	26.0	0.6	0.7	2.05
ANDD0212	194.5	195.6	1.1	1.1	1.03
	208.6	212.3	3.7	3.6	0.80
Including	211.0	212.3	1.3	1.3	1.40
ANDD0213	No significant results				
ANDD0214	4.1	7.1	3.0	2.6	1.41
	17.3	18.6	1.3	1.1	1.03
ANDD0214	172.1	262.2	90.2	77.4	1.23
Including	172.1	180.2	8.1	7.0	1.91
and	210.4	236.2	25.8	22.1	1.53
and	250.5	257.5	7.0	6.0	1.58
ANDD0214	286.8	296.6	9.8	8.4	0.73
Including	287.5	290.2	2.8	2.4	1.57
ANDD0216	186.4	191.9	5.5	5.4	3.61
Including	187.9	191.9	4.0	3.9	4.04
	212.1	215.7	3.6	3.5	0.92
	224.6	252.6	28.0	27.6	1.12
Including	240.7	252.6	11.9	11.7	1.57
	261.0	267.1	6.1	6.0	1.07
Including	261.4	263.9	2.5	2.5	1.58
ANDD0217	98.4	99.4	1.0	1.0	1.04
	110.1	110.9	0.8	0.8	1.54
ANDD0217	204.9	205.7	0.8	0.8	1.41
ANDD0217	255.6	288.3	32.7	32.3	1.32
Including	256.0	276.6	20.7	20.5	1.67
Which includes	256.0	263.7	7.8	7.7	1.90
and	272.5	276.6	4.1	4.1	2.19

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ANDD0218	52.0	53.3	1.3	1.2	0.91
and	66.8	69.3	2.5	2.4	1.40
ANDD0219	92.0	96.5	4.5	4.3	1.49
	103.6	108.5	4.9	4.6	1.12
ANDD0219	277.8	282.6 (EOH)	4.9	4.6	1.92
	Hole terminated prematurely due to drilling issues				

Table 2: Location data of diamond drill holes

HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)
ANDD0201	518948	7698876	29	150	-55	320.6
ANDD0202	518954	7698883	30	153	-47	537.3
ANDD0203	518957	7698905	29	149	-37	340.5
ANDD0204	518949	7698876	29	160	-40	329.5
ANDD0205	518949	7698876	29	175	-37	364.0
ANDD0206	519007	7698667	29	135	-71	405.2
ANDD0207	519030	7698655	29	135	-60	375.6
ANDD0208	518945	7698613	29	110	-71	390.5
ANDD0209	519010	7698579	29	18	-58	300.4
ANDD0210	518945	7698612	29	136	-67	378.6
ANDD0211	518857	7698634	41	142	-62	384.4
ANDD0212	519010	7698579	29	149	-37	351.2
ANDD0213	519015	7698844	29	134	-39	255.0
ANDD0214	519010	7698592	29	144	-65	336.5
ANDD0215	518683	7698641	39	160	-55	411.3
ANDD0216	518950	7698613	29	173	-35	341.9
ANDD0217	518792	7698631	46	166	-44	359.5
ANDD0218	519019	7698661	28	112	-57	366.5
ANDD0219	518792	7698631	46	164	-62	282.6
ANDD0220	519180	7698705	35	155	-50	447.2
ANDD0221	518756	7698432	28	189	-60	344.8
ANDD0222	519370	7698769	31	155	-50	356.6
ANDD0223	518790	7698630	46	165	-60	389.4
ANDD0224	518550	7698341	38	155	-50	350.0
ANDD0225	518472	7698232	41	155	-50	350.1
ANDD0226	518697	7697877	44	155	-50	396.3
ANDD0227	518623	7698390	29	205	-81	330.6

Table 3: Location data of RC drill holes

HOLE No.	EAST (mE)	NORTH (mN)	ELEVATION (mASL)	AZIMUTH	DIP	TOTAL DEPTH (m)
ANRC0001	519188	7698692	37	155	-60	82
ANRC0002	519272	7698753	40	155	-60	120
ANRC0003	519299	7698656	51	155	-60	288
ANRC0004	519269	7698755	40	335	-80	222
ANRC0005	519222	7698670	40	155	-60	42
ANRC0006	519205	7698619	42	155	-60	186
ANRC0007	518738	7698474	30	155	-60	304
ANRC0008	518831	7698362	44	155	-60	152
ANRC0009	518896	7698254	37	155	-60	90
ANRC0010	518758	7698436	37	140	-60	225

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ANRC0011	518826	7698365	44	335	-80	294
ANRC0012	518905	7698363	47	155	-60	160
ANRC0013	519117	7698483	38	155	-60	120
ANRC0014	518879	7698448	44	155	-60	201
ANRC0015	519102	7698522	39	155	-60	180
ANRC0016	519025	7698334	29	155	-60	132
ANRC0017	518733	7698483	27	335	-80	294
ANRC0018	518940	7698509	32	155	-60	220
ANRC0019	518919	7698555	29	155	-60	258
ANRC0020	518933	7698508	31	155	-60	222
ANRC0021	518939	7698508	32	211	-70	270
ANRC0021	519155	7698426	39	155	-60	250
ANRC0022	519374	7698500	38	155	-60	225
ANRC0023	519226	7698513	34	155	-60	160
ANRC0024	519122	7698605	30	155	-60	258

-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 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 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. Sample preparation was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation crushed each sample in its entirety to 10mm and then to 3mm. Larger samples were split with a riffle splitter and all samples were pulverised via robotic pulveriser. The resultant pulverised material was placed in a barcoded sample packet for analysis. The barcoded packet is scanned when weighing samples for their respective analysis. Internal screen sizing QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Samples were digested by mixed acid digest & peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS & ICPOES for 61 elements. The technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals.
Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Diamond drilling with HQ-size (63.5mm diameter) from surface and NQ2-size (50.6mm diameter) core from the depth the rock is considered competent to the final depth. Drill holes are angled and core is oriented for structural interpretation.
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.*	Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs. Depths were measured from the core barrel and checked against marked depths on the core blocks. Core recoveries were logged and recorded in the database. Core recoveries are very high with >90% of the drill core having recoveries of >98%.

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Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	*Detailed 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.*
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*	Drill core was sawn in half or quarter using a core saw and samples were collected from the same side of the core. Sample preparation following standard industry practice was undertaken at Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory, where the samples received were sorted and dried. Primary preparation crushed each whole sample to 10mm and then to 3mm. The samples were then split with a riffle splitter to obtain a sub-fraction which was 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 QAQC is done at 90% passing 75um. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	Diamond drill core samples underwent sample preparation and analysis by Bureau Veritas Minerals, Canning Vale laboratory in Perth. All samples were digested by mixed acid digest & peroxide fusion and analysed by ICPMS & ICPOES for 61 elements. The technique is considered a total digest for all relevant minerals. Certified analytical standards, blanks and duplicates were inserted at appropriate intervals for diamond drill samples with an insertion rate of ~12%. All QAQC samples display results within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	Senior technical personnel from the Company (Project Geologists +/- Exploration Manager) logged and verified significant intersections.

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	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. Digital data storage is managed by an independent data management company. No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collar locations were surveyed using handheld GPS with the expected relative accuracy of 5m for easting, northing, and elevation coordinates. The grid system used is MGA2020. Topographic orthographic digital terrain model (DTM) data was provided by Azure based on 4 m spaced contours in MGA2020 Zone 50 Grid. The DTM file is dated 26 May 2021. Downhole surveys were completed every 20 m using an Axis Champ Navigator gyro or every 5 m using a Reflex Ez-GyroN after completion of drilling. Downhole azimuth and dip data is recorded in the database to two decimal places (i.e., 0.01° accuracy).
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied*	This release reports on several drill holes which is not considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
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.*	The orientation of the drilling is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Assay samples were placed in calico sample bags at the Roebourne core shed, each bag is pre-printed with a unique sample number. Calico bags 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.

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		Bulka bags were transported from the core shed to the Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory in Perth by a freight contractor several times weekly.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted in relation to the current drilling program.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	***JORC Code Explanation***	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Exploration Licences E47/2481, E47/4700 & E47/4701 are a Joint Venture between Azure Minerals Ltd (60%) and Croydon Gold Pty Ltd (40%), a private subsidiary of the Creasy Group. The project is centred 35km southeast of the major mining/service town of Karratha in northern WA. The tenement area is approximately 15.6km x 7.5km in size with its the northern boundary located 2km south of the town of Roebourne. Approximately 20% of the tenement area is subject to either pre-existing infrastructure, Class "C" Reserves and registered Heritage sites. The tenements are kept in good standing with all regulatory and heritage approvals having been met. There are no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Limited historical drilling has been completed within the Andover Complex. The following phases of drilling have been undertaken: 1997-1998: BHP Minerals Two RC/DD holes were drilled within the Andover Project area (ARD01 & ARD02). ARD02 intersected 21m of Felsic Intrusive from 24m. 2012-2018: Croydon Gold VTEM Survey, soil, and rock chip sampling, seven RC holes tested four geophysical / geological targets. Significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation was intersected in two locations. Several historical artisanal excavations within the tenement area extracted beryl, tantalite and cassiterite found within pegmatite bodies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Andover Complex is an Archean-age mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex covering an area of approximately 200km^2 that intruded the West Pilbara Craton. The Andover Complex comprises a lower ultramafic zone 1.3 km thick and an overlying 0.8 km gabbroic layer intruded by dolerites. The magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation at the Andover Deposit is hosted in a fractionated, low MgO gabbro with taxitic textures (± websterite xenoliths) proximal to the mineralisation. Later spodumene-rich pegmatite bodies have intruded the Andover Mafic-Ultramafic Complex along pre-existing structures. Based on field observations, the pegmatites range up to 1,200m in length with surface exposures up to 100m across. The pegmatites are currently mapped over an approximate 9km strike length within the tenements.

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Drill hole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to tables in the report and notes attached thereto which provide all relevant details.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation techniques have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The drillholes intersected pegmatites over differing downhole widths. Based on current drilling, the mineralised intersections are interpreted to be near perpendicular to the drill holes and true thicknesses of the pegmatites are estimated to be greater than 90% of the intersected widths. Visible spodumene has been observed within various zones of the pegmatite in all holes. Visual estimation of spodumene content is difficult given the varying grain sizes within the pegmatite intersection.

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Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Company believes that the ASX announcement is a balanced report with all material results reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. Geological observations have been factored into the report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or large-scale step out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Diamond and RC drilling continues with holes planned to test the pegmatites at shallower depths and along strike. Drill testing of other priority target areas across the tenement area will commence shortly.

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