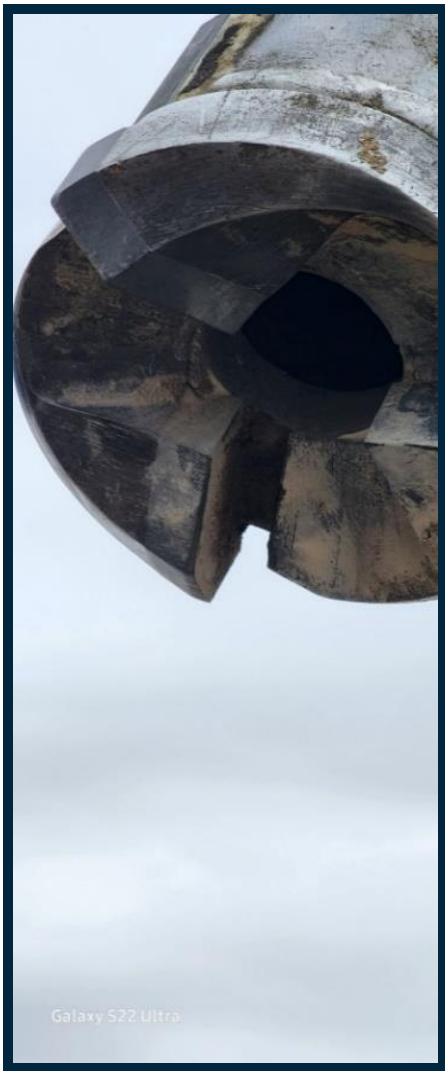
ASTUTEMETALSNL

25 July 2025

EXCEPTIONAL DRILL-HOLE INTERSECTS COMBINED 170m OF LITHIUM MINERALISATION AT RED MOUNTAIN

Highly successful drilling campaign brings project closer to a maiden resource



Key Highlights

- **RMDD008 intersected a total of 170.4m of mineralisation across six zones of lithium, including:**
  - **62.4m @ 1,210ppm Li from 152.2m, including:**
  - **27m @ 1,420ppm Li from 176.7m**
  - **33.8m @ 1,130ppm Li from 34.8m, including:**
  - **10.7m @ 1,320ppm Li from 41.5m**
  - **Four other low-grade zones of lithium mineralisation**
- **Result confirms wide zones of lithium mineralisation in the south of the project, adding to a number of successful intersections from the April drilling campaign, such as:**
  - **32.4m @ 3,260ppm Li from 57.2m, including 8.6m @ 5,060ppm Li from 67.7m (RMDD003);**
  - **13.8m @ 1,330ppm Li from 39.6m; and 23.3m @ 1,610ppm Li from 94.4m to end-of-hole (RMDD003)**
  - **95m @ 1,344ppm Li from 54.9m (RMDD007)**
  - **9.1m @ 1,350ppm Li from 57.9m, within a broader low-grade zone of 80.8m @ 860ppm Li from 12.2m (RMDD005)**
- **Next steps are to design and execute a drilling campaign to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) by the end of CY2025 with a focus on the northern and other high-grade parts of the project.**

Astute Metals NL (ASX: ASE) ("ASE", "Astute" or "the Company") is pleased to report the final batch of assay results for the final two holes of its April 2025 diamond drilling campaign at the 100%-owned Red Mountain Lithium Project in Nevada, USA.

Hole RMDD008 returned six intersections of lithium mineralisation in clay-bearing mudstones siltstones and sandstones, for a combined 170.4m of lithium mineralisation, including:

- **33.8m @ 1,130ppm Li / 0.60% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1] (LCE) from 34.8m including an internal high-grade zone of 10.7m @ 1,320ppm Li / 0.70% LCE from 41.5m; and**
- **62.4m @ 1,210ppm Li / 0.64% LCE from 152.2m including an internal high-grade zone of 27.5m @ 1,421ppm Li / 0.76% LCE from 176.7m.**

Drill-hole RMDD004 drilled through a sequence of sub-aerial coarse polymictic conglomerate to breccia, with occasional narrow zones of claystone with low lithium content. This conglomerate is interpreted to be a localised alluvial fan, as lithium-bearing claystone is present at surface up-dip from the drill-hole (Figure 3).

These results complete the assay dataset for the April diamond drilling campaign at Red Mountain. This most recent drilling has been highly successful, delivering both the highest-grade (RMDD003[12]) and the widest (RMDD007[13]) lithium intersections at the project to date, extending the known mineralisation 630m north of the previous northernmost intersection (RMDD003[12]) and to depths of >180 metres below surface (RMDD005[14]), as well as proving up lithium mineralisation in the south of the project (RMDD008).

The Company is in the process of designing the next round of drilling at Red Mountain, which will feed into a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the project, planned for delivery by the end of CY2025.

Astute Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:
"This is a great way to finish what has been a highly successful drilling campaign, with hole RMD008 intersecting more than 170m of lithium mineralisation. The consistent high-grade intercepts seen in the Red Mountain drill-holes reinforce the Project as a standout compared to the majority of lithium clay projects in the USA.

"The drilling so far has delineated a sizeable body of clay-hosted lithium mineralisation over an extensive strike length of 5.6km and extending to depths of 180m, with multiple broad, high-grade intercepts. These results will feed into our planned maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Red Mountain later this year."

Background

Located in central-eastern Nevada (Figure 4) adjacent to the Grand Army of the Republic Highway (Route 6), which links the regional mining towns of Ely and Tonopah, the Red Mountain Project was staked by Astute in August 2023.

The Project area has broad mapped tertiary lacustrine (lake) sedimentary rocks known locally as the Horse Camp Formation[2]. Elsewhere in the state of Nevada, equivalent rocks host large lithium deposits (see Figure 5) such as Lithium Americas' (NYSE: LAC) 62.1Mt LCE Thacker Pass Project[3], American Battery Technology Corporation's (OTCMKTS: ABML) 15.8Mt LCE Tonopah Flats deposit[4] and American Lithium's (TSX.V: LI) 9.79Mt LCE TLC Lithium Project[5].

Astute has completed substantial surface sampling campaigns at Red Mountain, which indicate widespread lithium anomalism in soils and confirmed lithium mineralisation in bedrock with some exceptional grades of up to 4,150ppm Li[2,8] (Figure 2). A total of 11 RC and eight diamond drill holes have been completed at the project for a combined 3,336m, including the April drilling campaign. These campaigns were highly successful, intersecting strong lithium mineralisation in almost every hole.

Scoping leachability testwork on mineralised material from Red Mountain indicates high leachability of lithium of up to 98%, varying with temperature, acid strength and leaching duration, and proof of concept beneficiation test-work has indicated the potential to upgrade the Red Mountain mineralisation[10,11].

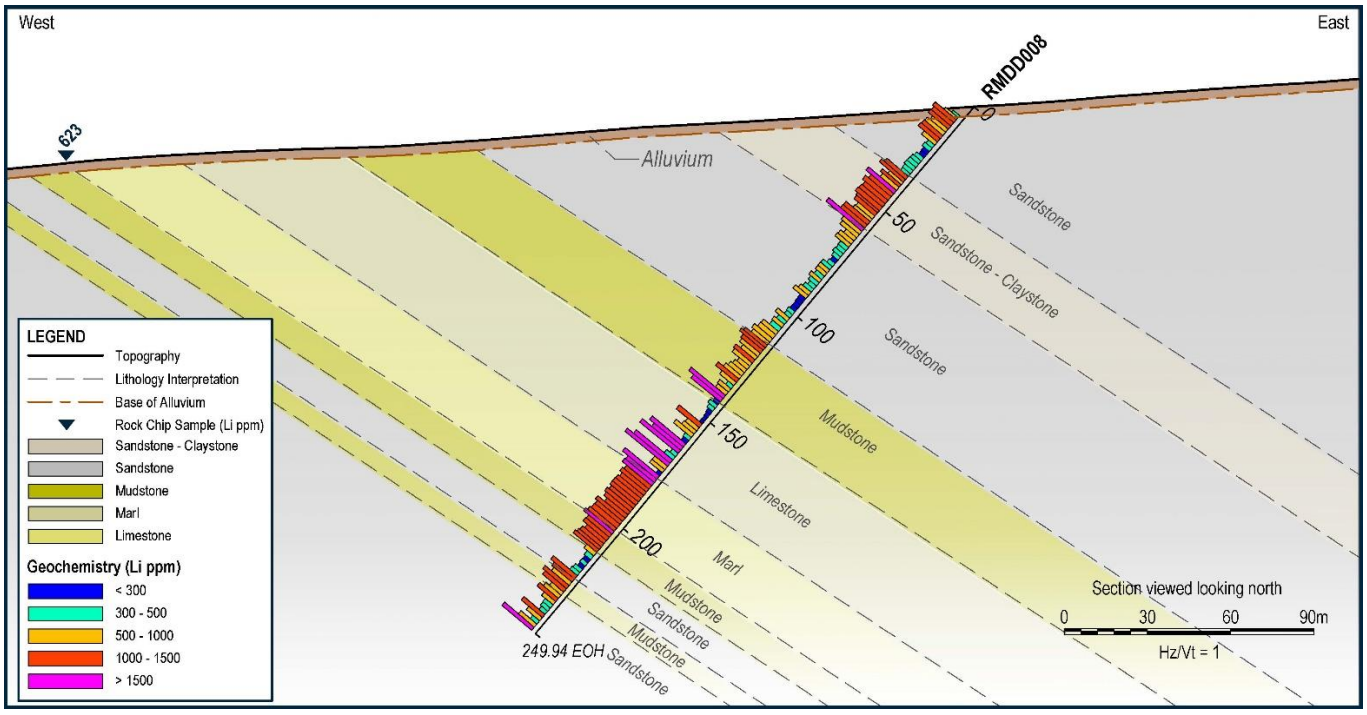


Figure 1. RMDD008 interpretative cross-section, lithium geochemistry and surface samples.

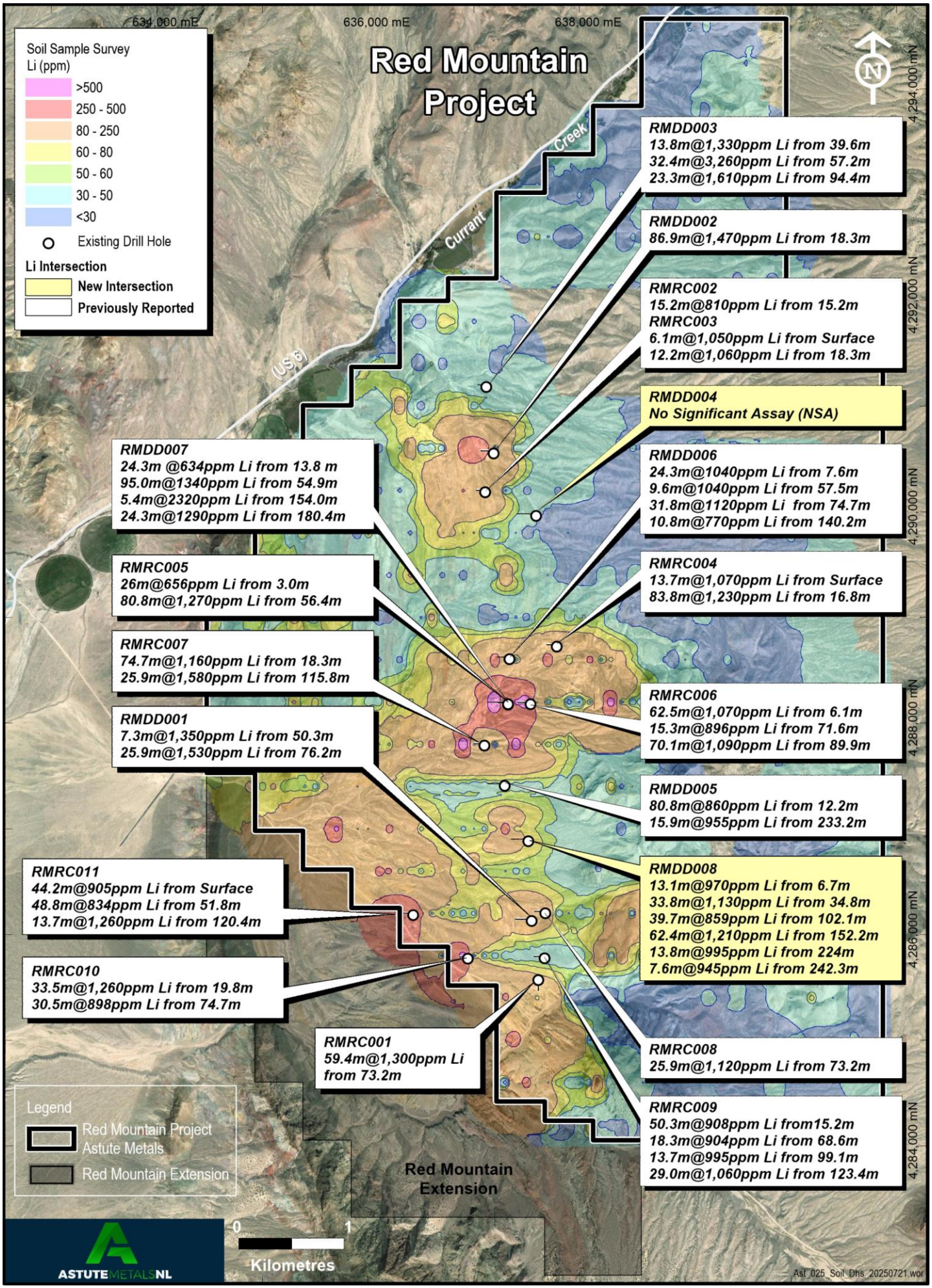


Figure 2. Red Mountain drill-hole intersections, gridded soil geochemistry.

Results

Hole RMDD008 successfully intersected six zones of lithium mineralised rocks, hosted by clay-bearing mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate.

The intersections are as follows:

13.1m @ 970ppm Li / 0.52% LCE from 6.7m
33.8m @ 1,130ppm Li / 0.6% LCE from 34.8m,
  Including 10.7m @ 1,320ppm Li / 0.7% LCE from 41.5m
  and 4.6m @ 1,540ppm Li / 0.82% LCE from 56.3m
39.7m @ 859ppm Li / 0.46% LCE from 102.1m
62.4m @ 1,210ppm Li / 0.64% LCE from 152.2m
  Including 27.5m @ 1,420ppm Li / 0.76% LCE from 176.7m
13.8m @ 995ppm Li / 0.53% LCE from 224m
7.6m @ 945ppm Li / 0.50% LCE from 242.3m

Hole RMDD004 drilled through a thick sequence of coarse polymictic conglomerate to breccia, with occasional zones of claystone, but did not return any significant lithium assays.

A full table of assay results for RMDD008 and RMDD004 is provided in Appendix 2.

Interpretation

The lithium mineralisation intersected in RMDD008 (Figure 1) is interpreted to be a strike extension of the prospective stratigraphy northward from RMRC001, RMRC009, RMRC008 and RMDD001.

The conglomerate intersected in hole RMDD004 is interpreted to be a localised sub-aerial alluvial fan. The conglomerate is interpreted to grade rapidly from conglomerate through sandstone to finer sediments up-dip, to where lithium-bearing claystone is present at surface with nearby surface sample assays of up to 2,640ppm Li (Figure 3).

Further drilling is planned for this area to more effectively test the extent of lithium-mineralised clays and constrain the limits of the unmineralised conglomerate.

Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)
RMDD004	637593	4289988	1738	-50	269	306.3
RMDD008	637516	4286902	1731	-50	269	249.9

Table 1. Drill-hole collar details

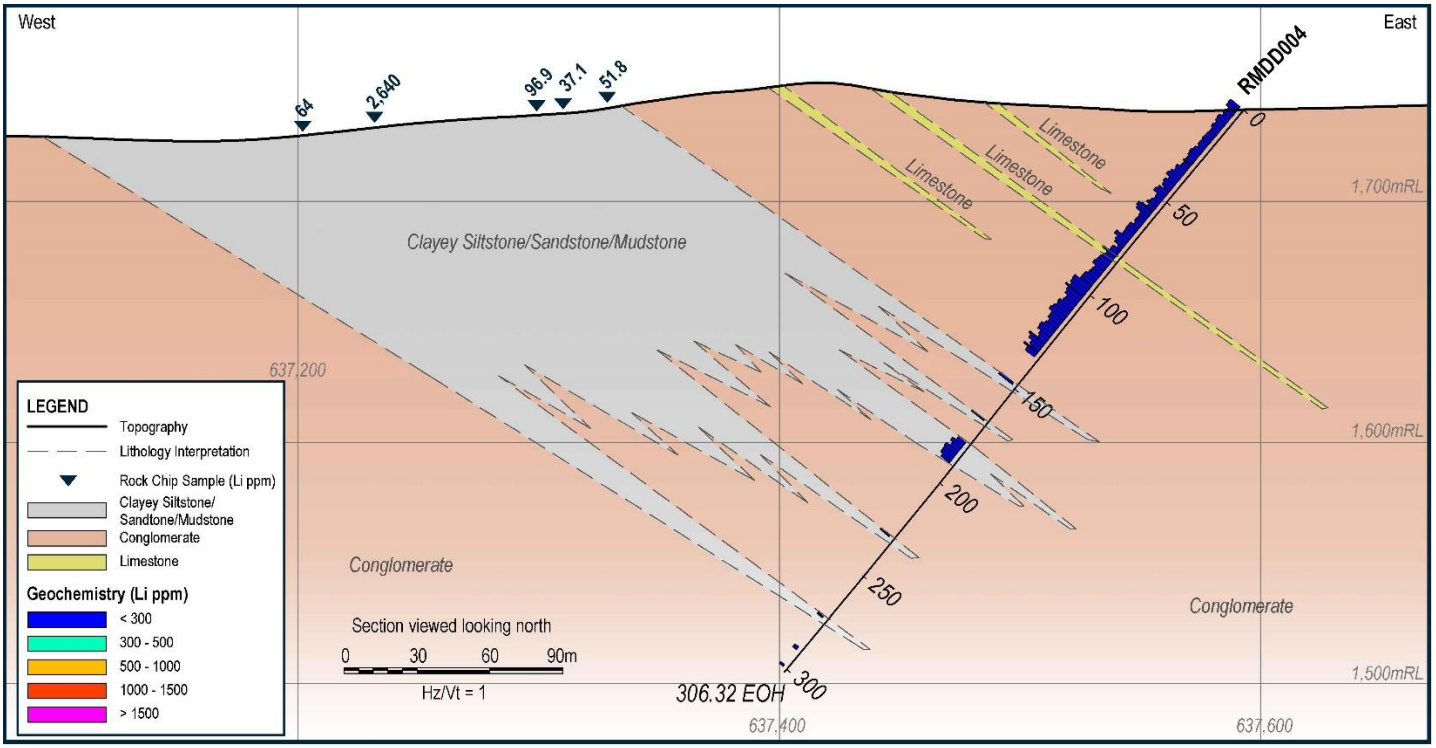


Figure 3. RMDD004 interpretative cross-section, lithium geochemistry and nearby (+/- 150m off section) rock chip samples.

April Drill Campaign Summary

The six-hole April drilling campaign was designed to test extensions to the previously defined lithium mineralisation along strike, at depth and under alluvial cover. The campaign achieved each of these objectives, which met with or exceeded expectations based on the previous drilling at the project.

These most recent results support that the Red Mountain project has potential to be one of the highest-grade lithium projects in the US. In order to advance the project to a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, further drilling is required, and the results to date clearly warrant this next phase of work.

Next Steps

The results of the April diamond drilling campaign, in conjunction with previous drilling results from Red Mountain, justify further drilling to support the calculation of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Project. The Company's technical team is currently in the process of designing holes to be drilled in Q3-Q4, with a priority focus on the northern end and other high-grade parts of the project.

The Company aims to complete a maiden MRE for the Project by the end of the 2025 calendar year.

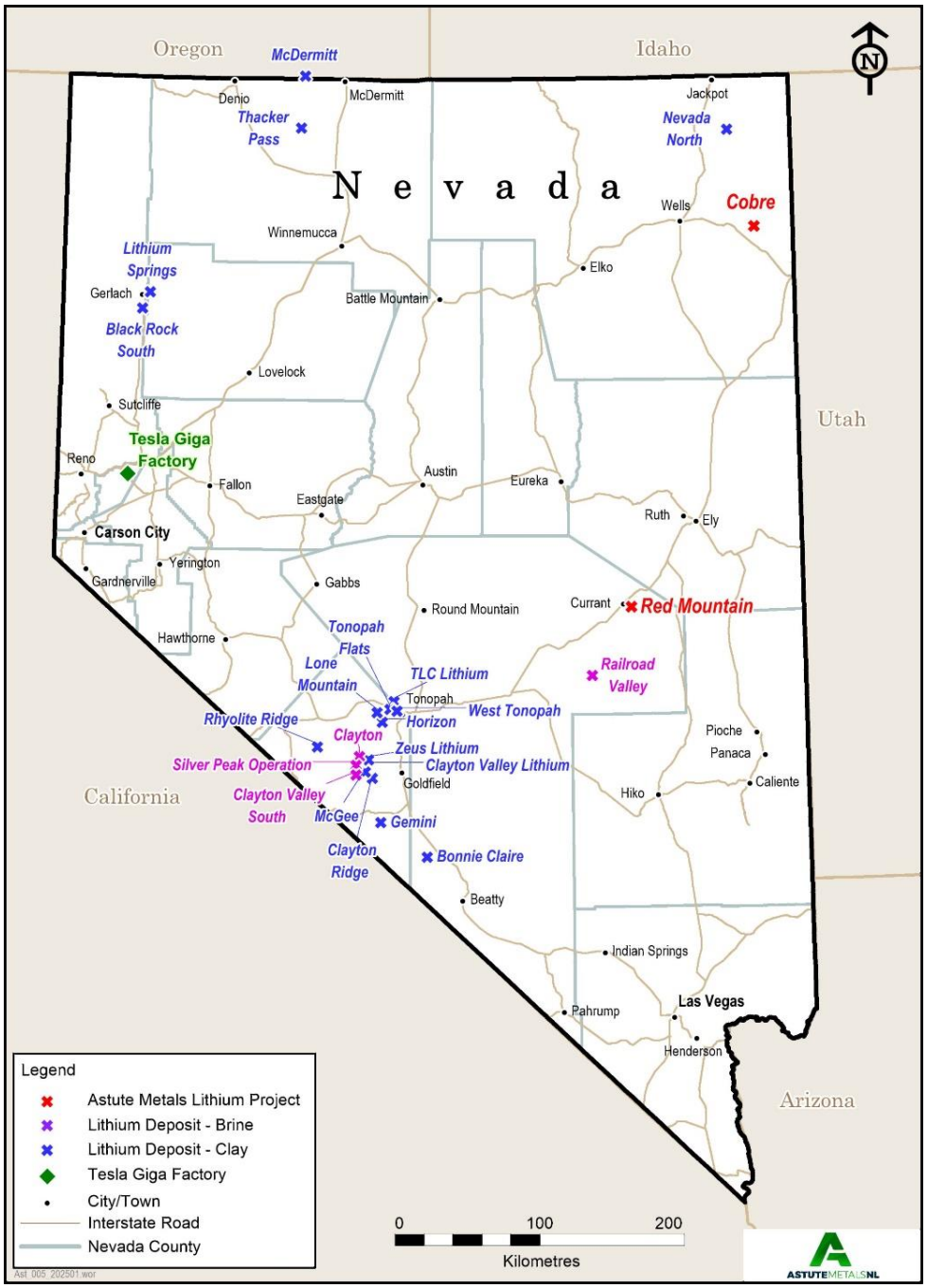


Figure 4. Location of Astute Lithium Projects, and Nevada lithium deposits.

About Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE)

Unlike spodumene concentrate, which is a feedstock, lithium carbonate is a downstream product that may be used directly in battery production or converted to other battery products such as lithium hydroxide.

The Benchmark Mineral Intelligence Lithium Carbonate China Index priced lithium carbonate product at US$8,651/t[6] as of 10 July 2025.

Lithium carbonate is the product of many of the most advanced lithium clay projects around the world, including Lithium Americas' (NYSE: LAC) 62.1Mt LCE Thacker Pass Project[3], which is currently under construction. Accordingly, exploration results for Red Mountain have been reported as both the standard parts-per-million (ppm) and as % Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE)[1].

1 Lithium Carbonate Equivalent wt%(LCE) has been calculated from Lithium parts-per-million (ppm) by the formula LCE = Li (ppm) x 5.323 /10,000
2 ASX: ASE 27 November 2023 'Outstanding Rock-Chip Assays at Red Mountain Project'
3 NYSE: LAC 31 December 2024 Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Thacker Pass Project
4 OTCMKTS: ABML 26 February 2023 'Technical Report Summary for The Tonopah Flats Lithium Project, Esmeralda.'
5 TSX.V: LI 17 March 2023 'Tonopah Lithium Claims project NI 43-101 technical report – Preliminary Economic Assessment'
6 Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence – Lithium Carbonate China Index 12/06/2024
7 ASX: ASE 16 December 2024 'Major new zones of Lithium Mineralisation at Red Mountain Project'
8 ASX: ASE 8 July 2024 'High-grade rock chip assays extend prospective lithium horizon at Red Mountain Project, USA'
9 ASX: ASE 20 January 2025 'Extension of lithium discovery at Red Mountain Project'
10 ASX: ASE 9 December 2024 'Positive initial metallurgical results from Red Mountain'
11 ASX: ASE 22 April 2025 'Beneficiation testwork successfully upgrades mineralisation at Red Mountain Lithium Project'
12 ASX: ASE 19 May 2025 'Exceptional lithium intercept extends Red Mountain Discovery'
13 ASX: ASE 25 June 2025 'Widest lithium mineralisation intersected at Red Mountain'
14 ASX: ASE 29 May 2025 'Two lithium zones intersected in latest drillhole at Red Mountain'

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Astute.

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Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Sampling Techniques and Data (Section 1) is based on information compiled by Mr. Matthew Healy, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM Member number 303597). Mr. Healy is a full-time employee of Astute Metals NL and is eligible to participate in a Loan Funded Share incentive plan of the Company. Mr. Healy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Reporting of Exploration Results (Section 2) is based on information compiled by Mr. Richard Newport, principal partner of Richard Newport & Associates – Consultant Geoscientists. Mr. Newport is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Newport consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialisedindustry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheldXRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensuresample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation thatare Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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, suchas where there is coarse gold that has inherentsampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	HQ diamond drilling was undertaken for drill sample collection. Samples were collected on a nominal 5-foot basis or sampled to geological boundaries based on lithological logging. Samples were photographed, half-cored, and despatched to an external lab by an external contractor. Claystone hosted lithium deposits are thought to form as a result of the weathering of lithium-bearing volcanic glass within tertiary-aged tuffaceous lacustrine sediments of the mapped Ts3 unit. Inputs of lithium from geothermal sources have also been proposed.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-holehammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	HQ drilling methods employed. Core was not oriented for this drill hole.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core andchip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recoveryand 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/gainof fine/coarse material.	Sample recovery established by recovery logging and dry sample weights undertaken by independent laboratory prior to sample preparation and analysis Poor drill core recovery at surface and one section of core loss at end of hole. Instances of poor recovery are not expected tomaterially impact interpretation of results
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 innature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevantintersections logged.	Drill core for the entire hole was logged for lithology bycompany geologists Logging is qualitative Photography of drill core undertaken by contractors in Elko, NV, prior to delivery to external laboratory

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, rotarysplit, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparationtechnique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivityof samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling isrepresentative of the in-situ material collected,including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Core half cored at a third part contractor facility in Elko, NV, and submitted to ALS Laboratories in Elko for preparation and analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial ortotal. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheldXRF 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precisionhave been established.	Drill Samples analysed by method ME-MS61 which is an ICP-MS method employing a 4-acid digest. Rock samples were ME-MS41, a 2-acid digest method. A comparison of aqua-regia and 4-acid digests was undertaken for Red Mountain mineralisation, with no material difference in lithium results identified. Assay quality was monitored using pulp blanks, as well as certified reference materials (CRMs) at a range of lithium grades. Pulp blank results indicated no material contamination of samples from sample preparation or during the analytical process. CRM results were within 3 standard deviations of certified values. No material systematic bias nor other accuracy related issues were identified.
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.	Sample intervals to be assigned a unique sample identification number prior to sample despatch Lithium-mineralised claystone Certified Reference Materials (standards), pulp blanks and coarse blanks to be inserted into the sample stream at regular intervals to monitor lab accuracy and potential contamination during sample prep and analysis
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locatedrill holes (collar and down-hole 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 collar and sample locations determined using hand-held GPS with location reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11. Expected location accuracy of +/- 10m Downhole survey data yet to be validated. For the purposes of drill sections, drill holes have been plotted at the setup azimuth of 270° (Grid). This is not expected to make a material difference to interpretation of results.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 MineralResource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill spacing is appropriate for early exploration purposes 5-foot sample interval, or to geological boundaries where appropriate, widely adopted as standard practice in drilling in the USA.
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.	Claystone beds are regionally shallow-dipping at ~20°-45° to the east and varying locally across the Project with some evidence of faulting and potential folding
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples stored at secure yard and shed located in township of Currant until delivered by staff or contractors to the core processing contractors at Elko, and then to ALS lab at Elko, NV
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of samplingtechniques and data.	Not applicable

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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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.	Red Mountain Claims held in 100% Astute subsidiary Needles Holdings Inc. Claims located on Federal (BLM) Land Drilling conducted on claims certified by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration byother parties.	No known previous lithium exploration conducted at Red Mountain Exploration conducted elsewhere in Nevada by other explorers referenced in announcement body text
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The principal target deposit style is claystone hosted lithium mineralisation. Claystone hosted lithium deposits are thought to form as a result of the weathering of lithium-bearing volcanic glass within tertiary-aged tuffaceous lacustrine sediments of the mapped Ts3 unit. Lacustrine environments formed as a result of extensional tectonic regime that produced 'basin and range' topography observed across the stateof Nevada. Inputs of lithium from geothermal sources have also been proposed.
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.	Drillhole locations, orientations and drilled depths are tabulated in body report
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 shownin detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Intersections, where quoted are weighted by length. Lengths originally recorded in feet are quoted to the nearest 10cm. Rounding is conducted to 3 significant figures A 500ppm Li cut-off was used to quote headline intersections, with allowance for 10ft of internal dilution by lower grade material. Low grade mineralisation (300-500ppm Li) is present outside of the quoted intersections Intersections are quoted in both lithium ppm and as wt% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE). LCE is calculated as LCE = Li (ppm) x 5.323 / 10,000, as per industry conventions.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width notknown').	Insufficient information available due to early exploration status, although interpretation to date is that intersections in this hole approximate true width.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) andtabulations 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.	Included in ASX announcement
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.	This release describes all relevant information
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysicalsurvey 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.	This release describes all relevant information
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions orlarge-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.	Drill results demonstrate further work at the Red Mountain project is warranted.

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

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Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD008	18.7	22	357	0.19
RMDD008	22	25	668	0.36
RMDD008	25	30	1150	0.61
RMDD008	30	35	1065	0.57
RMDD008	35	40	1095	0.58
RMDD008	40	45	850	0.45
RMDD008	45	50	995	0.53
RMDD008	50	55	1020	0.54
RMDD008	55	60	1060	0.56
RMDD008	60	65	722	0.38
RMDD008	65	70	340	0.18
RMDD008	70	75	399	0.21
RMDD008	75	80	299	0.16
RMDD008	80	85	278	0.15
RMDD008	85	90	387	0.21
RMDD008	90	95	454	0.24
RMDD008	95	100	479	0.25
RMDD008	100	105	496	0.26
RMDD008	105	110	447	0.24
RMDD008	110	114.1	428	0.23
RMDD008	114.1	119	1165	0.62
RMDD008	119	123	1320	0.70
RMDD008	123	127	740	0.39
RMDD008	127	131	1035	0.55
RMDD008	131	136	892	0.47
RMDD008	136	141	1520	0.81
RMDD008	141	146	1240	0.66
RMDD008	146	151.7	1385	0.74
RMDD008	151.7	157	1240	0.66
RMDD008	157	162	1280	0.68
RMDD008	162	167.7	1315	0.70
RMDD008	167.7	171	1180	0.63
RMDD008	171	176	1135	0.60
RMDD008	176	181	899	0.48
RMDD008	181	184.8	942	0.50
RMDD008	184.8	190	1320	0.70
RMDD008	190	194.8	1330	0.71
RMDD008	194.8	200	1965	1.05
RMDD008	200	205	996	0.53
RMDD008	205	210	913	0.49
RMDD008	210	215	567	0.30
RMDD008	215	220	725	0.39
RMDD008	220	225	753	0.40
RMDD008	225	230	425	0.23
RMDD008	230	235	405	0.22

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD008	235	240	445	0.24
RMDD008	240	245	342	0.18
RMDD008	245	250	269	0.14
RMDD008	250	255	312	0.17
RMDD008	255	260	496	0.26
RMDD008	260	265	509	0.27
RMDD008	265	270	503	0.27
RMDD008	270	275	419	0.22
RMDD008	275	280	566	0.30
RMDD008	280	285	453	0.24
RMDD008	285	290	342	0.18
RMDD008	290	295	461	0.25
RMDD008	295	300	555	0.30
RMDD008	300	305	703	0.37
RMDD008	305	310	300	0.16
RMDD008	310	315	288	0.15
RMDD008	315	320	262	0.14
RMDD008	320	325	267	0.14
RMDD008	325	330	331	0.18
RMDD008	330	335	305	0.16
RMDD008	335	340	654	0.35
RMDD008	340	345	440	0.23
RMDD008	345	350	543	0.29
RMDD008	350	356	489	0.26
RMDD008	356	361	810	0.43
RMDD008	361	367	826	0.44
RMDD008	367	372.5	979	0.52
RMDD008	372.5	377	878	0.47
RMDD008	377	381	1170	0.62
RMDD008	381	385	1280	0.68
RMDD008	385	390	1070	0.57
RMDD008	390	395	995	0.53
RMDD008	395	400	796	0.42
RMDD008	400	405	1035	0.55
RMDD008	405	410	951	0.51
RMDD008	410	415	563	0.30
RMDD008	415	420	647	0.34
RMDD008	420	425	739	0.39
RMDD008	425	430	853	0.45
RMDD008	430	435	1125	0.60
RMDD008	435	440	772	0.41
RMDD008	440	445	301	0.16
RMDD008	445	450	607	0.32
RMDD008	450	455	558	0.30
RMDD008	455	460	1850	0.98

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD008	460	465.2	1580	0.84
RMDD008	465.2	470.2	273	0.15
RMDD008	470.2	475	397	0.21
RMDD008	475	480	304	0.16
RMDD008	480	485	225	0.12
RMDD008	485	490	178.5	0.10
RMDD008	490	495	147.5	0.08
RMDD008	495	499.2	166	0.09
RMDD008	499.2	505	1240	0.66
RMDD008	505	510	621	0.33
RMDD008	510	515	678	0.36
RMDD008	515	520	960	0.51
RMDD008	520	525	312	0.17
RMDD008	525	530	267	0.14
RMDD008	530	535	1825	0.97
RMDD008	535	540	1575	0.84
RMDD008	540	545	2070	1.10
RMDD008	545	550	305	0.16
RMDD008	550	555	476	0.25
RMDD008	555	560	1975	1.05
RMDD008	560	565	2300	1.22
RMDD008	565	570	692	0.37
RMDD008	570	575	691	0.37
RMDD008	575	579.7	215	0.11
RMDD008	579.7	585	1855	0.99
RMDD008	585	590	1560	0.83
RMDD008	590	595	1595	0.85
RMDD008	595	600	1350	0.72
RMDD008	600	605	1430	0.76
RMDD008	605	610	1300	0.69
RMDD008	610	615	1380	0.73
RMDD008	615	620	1400	0.75
RMDD008	620	625	1400	0.75
RMDD008	625	630	1310	0.70
RMDD008	630	635	1395	0.74
RMDD008	635	640	1300	0.69
RMDD008	640	645	1115	0.59
RMDD008	645	650	1470	0.78
RMDD008	650	655	1360	0.72
RMDD008	655	661.2	1380	0.73
RMDD008	661.2	666	1445	0.77
RMDD008	666	670	1535	0.82
RMDD008	670	675	1255	0.67
RMDD008	675	680	1285	0.68
RMDD008	680	685	1060	0.56
RMDD008	685	690	1165	0.62
RMDD008	690	694	1210	0.64
RMDD008	694	698.3	1280	0.68
RMDD008	698.3	704	543	0.29
RMDD008	704	710	349	0.19
RMDD008	710	715	279	0.15
RMDD008	715	720	302	0.16
RMDD008	720	725	270	0.14
RMDD008	725	730	374	0.20
RMDD008	730	734.8	418	0.22
RMDD008	734.8	740	1295	0.69
RMDD008	740	745	1095	0.58
RMDD008	745	750	972	0.52
RMDD008	750	755	1300	0.69
RMDD008	755	760.2	1160	0.62
RMDD008	760.2	765	637	0.34
RMDD008	765	770	824	0.44
RMDD008	770	775	1015	0.54
RMDD008	775	780	627	0.33
RMDD008	780	785	424	0.23
RMDD008	785	790	400	0.21
RMDD008	790	795	327	0.17
RMDD008	795	800	1150	0.61
RMDD008	800	805	730	0.39
RMDD008	805	810	365	0.19
RMDD008	810	815	867	0.46
RMDD008	815	820	1615	0.86
RMDD004	0	5	29.8	0.02
RMDD004	5	10	28.5	0.02
RMDD004	10	15	19.4	0.01
RMDD004	15	20	23.3	0.01
RMDD004	20	25	20.4	0.01
RMDD004	25	30	26.7	0.01
RMDD004	30	35	25.3	0.01
RMDD004	35	40	20.6	0.01
RMDD004	40	45	24	0.01
RMDD004	45	50	18.9	0.01
RMDD004	50	55	19.1	0.01
RMDD004	55	60	20.2	0.01
RMDD004	60	65	21.4	0.01
RMDD004	65	70	19.1	0.01
RMDD004	70	75	20.9	0.01
RMDD004	75	80	17.3	0.01
RMDD004	80	85	21.9	0.01
RMDD004	85	90	24.8	0.01

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD004	90	95	23.3	0.01
RMDD004	95	100	19.3	0.01
RMDD004	100	103	19.7	0.01
RMDD004	103	105	23.2	0.01
RMDD004	105	110	18.5	0.01
RMDD004	110	114	19.5	0.01
RMDD004	114	119	26.9	0.01
RMDD004	119	124	24.1	0.01
RMDD004	124	129	29.7	0.02
RMDD004	129	134	33.3	0.02
RMDD004	134	139	22.4	0.01
RMDD004	139	144	29	0.02
RMDD004	144	149	24.9	0.01
RMDD004	149	152	16.1	0.01
RMDD004	152	157	27.7	0.01
RMDD004	157	162	31.7	0.02
RMDD004	162	167	19.5	0.01
RMDD004	167	172	18.3	0.01
RMDD004	172	177	22.2	0.01
RMDD004	177	180	27	0.01
RMDD004	180	185	19	0.01
RMDD004	185	187	34.3	0.02
RMDD004	187	192	41.4	0.02
RMDD004	192	196	36.6	0.02
RMDD004	196	201	20.9	0.01
RMDD004	201	206	19	0.01
RMDD004	206	211	20.4	0.01
RMDD004	211	216	16	0.01
RMDD004	216	221	24.5	0.01
RMDD004	221	226	24.7	0.01
RMDD004	226	231	23.4	0.01
RMDD004	231	236	23.4	0.01
RMDD004	236	241	38.1	0.02
RMDD004	241	246	28.3	0.02
RMDD004	246	250	25	0.01
RMDD004	250	255	12.2	0.01
RMDD004	255	260	22.1	0.01
RMDD004	260	264	21.4	0.01
RMDD004	264	266	38.3	0.02
RMDD004	266	271	23.8	0.01
RMDD004	271	276	26.2	0.01
RMDD004	276	281	29.8	0.02
RMDD004	281	286	31.4	0.02
RMDD004	286	291	34.2	0.02
RMDD004	291	296	23.7	0.01

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD004	296	301	25.9	0.01
RMDD004	301	306	26.9	0.01
RMDD004	306	311	32.8	0.02
RMDD004	311	316	32.9	0.02
RMDD004	316	319	33.4	0.02
RMDD004	319	325	48	0.03
RMDD004	325	330	46.1	0.02
RMDD004	330	335	41.4	0.02
RMDD004	335	337	52.7	0.03
RMDD004	337	342	42.7	0.02
RMDD004	342	347	39.3	0.02
RMDD004	347	352	30.6	0.02
RMDD004	352	357	32.6	0.02
RMDD004	357	362	40.2	0.02
RMDD004	362	367	37.3	0.02
RMDD004	367	372	41.7	0.02
RMDD004	372	377	45	0.02
RMDD004	377	382	34.5	0.02
RMDD004	382	387	34.7	0.02
RMDD004	387	392	27.8	0.01
RMDD004	392	397	32	0.02
RMDD004	397	402	38.9	0.02
RMDD004	402	407	37.2	0.02
RMDD004	407	412	27.5	0.01
RMDD004	412	417	23.1	0.01
RMDD004	417	420	46.8	0.02
RMDD004	420	425	40	0.02
RMDD004	425	430	29.8	0.02
RMDD004	430	433	25	0.01
RMDD004	433	435	41.5	0.02
RMDD004	435	441	27.8	0.01
RMDD004	486	489	41.1	0.02
RMDD004	550	552	37	0.02
RMDD004	591	596	21.7	0.01
RMDD004	596	601	31.7	0.02
RMDD004	601	607	24.1	0.01
RMDD004	607	612	35.5	0.02
RMDD004	612	617	33.3	0.02
RMDD004	617	622	32.4	0.02
RMDD004	622	626	25.5	0.01
RMDD004	754	756	28.1	0.01
RMDD004	897	899	15.3	0.01
RMDD004	950	955	10.6	0.01
RMDD004	981	984	11.7	0.01