22 July 2024

RED MOUNTAIN LITHIUM DISCOVERY BOLSTERED WITH MORE OUTSTANDING THICK INTERSECTIONS

Second batch of assays delivers further high-grade intersections

Key Highlights

- **Multiple lithium intersections reported in assay results for the next four holes, RMRC004-007, with intersections up to +80m thickness, including:**
- **RMRC004: 83.8m @ 1,230ppm Li from 16.8m.**
- **RMRC005: 80.8m @ 1,270ppm Li from 56.4m**
- **RMRC006: 62.5m @ 1,070ppm Li from 6.1m and 70.1m @ 1,090ppm Li from 89.9m**
- **RMRC007: 74.7m @ 1,160ppm Li from 18.3m**
- **Intersections sit mid-project within 4.6km of strike length drilled to date at Red Mountain.**
- **Assay results for the remaining four drill holes expected in late July.**

Astute Metals NL (ASX: ASE) ("ASE", "Astute" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that assay results from the next four holes, RMRC004-007, of the inaugural Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign at its 100%-owned Red Mountain Lithium Project in Nevada, USA, have returned high-grade mineralisation. Assay results from the second batch of samples include the following drill intersections:

- **RMRC004 : 13.7m @ 1,070ppm Li / 0.57% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1] (LCE) from surface**

  83.8m @ 1,230ppm Li / 0.65% LCE from 16.8m

- **RMRC005 : 26.0m @ 656ppm Li / 0.35% LCE from 3.0m**

  80.8m @ 1,270ppm Li / 0.68% LCE from 56.4m to End of Hole

- **RMRC006 : 62.5m @ 1,070ppm Li / 0.57% LCE from 6.1m**

  15.3m @ 896ppm Li / 0.48% LCE from 71.6m

  70.1m @ 1,090ppm Li / 0.58% LCE from 89.9m

- **RMRC007 : 74.7m @ 1,160ppm Li / 0.61% LCE from 18.3m**

  25.9m @ 1,580ppm Li / 0.84% LCE from 115.8m

This second batch of assays, from drill holes located centrally within the group drilled so far (Figure 1), demonstrate thicker intersections than those previously announced, with all four holes intersecting +70m zones grading over 1,000ppm lithium. These outstanding results indicate the scale and grade potential at Red Mountain, as it continues to emerge as a project of significance in North America. Assays for the final four holes from the campaign are expected to be received later this month, which, along with other results, will allow the Company to determine the next steps at this highly prospective Project.

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Astute Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:

"Our confidence in the scale and significance of this discovery continues to increase with each successful drill-hole at Red Mountain. Assays from the latest four holes have exceeded expectations and returned some very thick, high-grade intercepts which have confirmed robust lithium mineralisation in the middle of the project, between intersections from the discovery holes.

"With final assay results expected for the remaining four holes shortly, data from all holes will then be integrated into an updated geological model for Red Mountain with a view to expediting the process to achieving a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate."

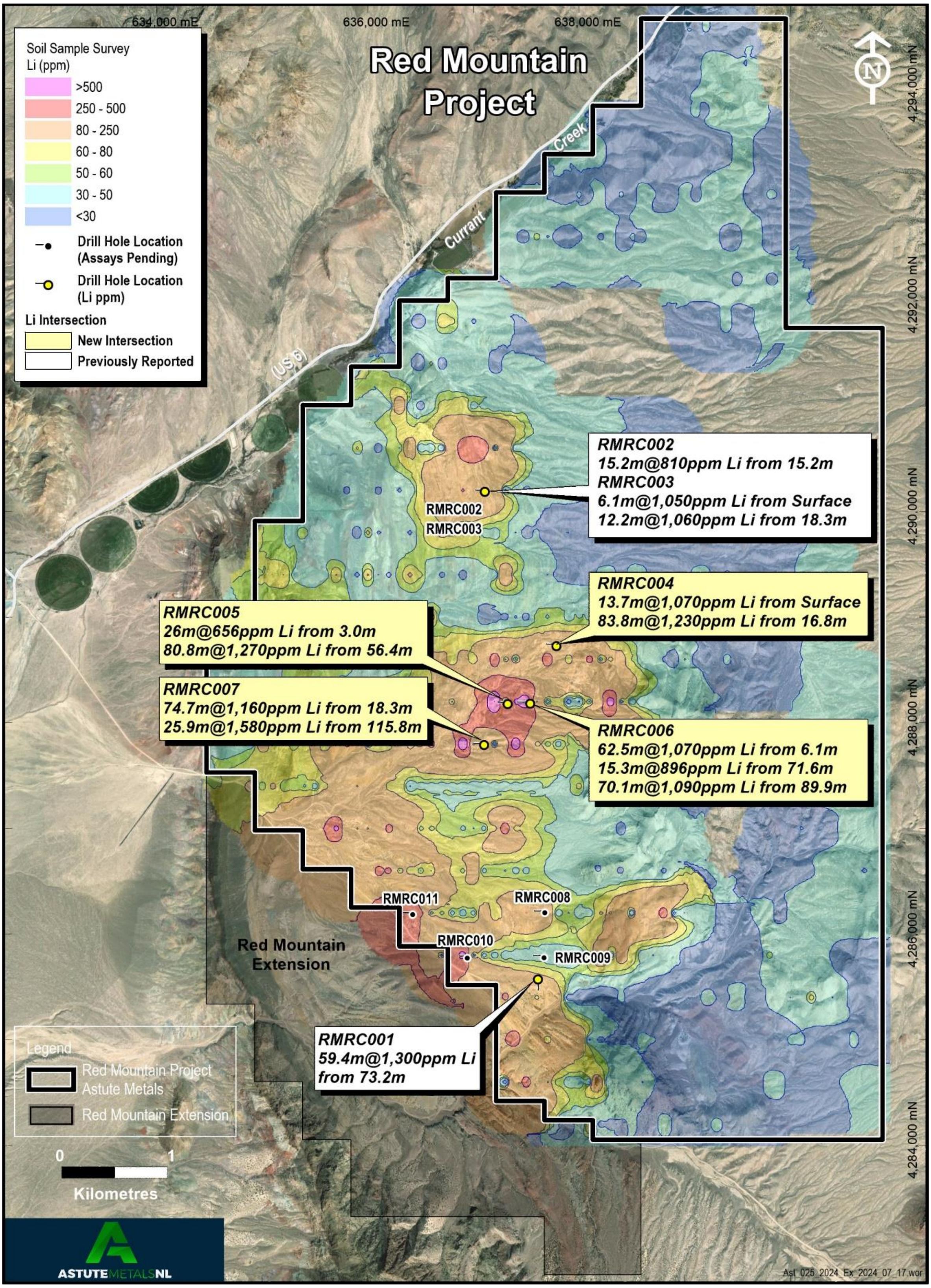

Figure 1. Drill-hole locations and intersections, and gridded soil sample geochemistry over aerial image.

About Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE)
Unlike spodumene concentrate, which is a feedstock for a value-added battery product, Lithium Carbonate is a principal lithium-ion battery product, which 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$13,710/t[6] as of 12 June 2024.

Lithium carbonate is the product of many of the most advanced lithium clay projects around the world, including Lithium Americas' (NYSE: LAC) 16.1Mt 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). A full table of assay results is provided in Appendix 2.

Drill Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth Drilled (m)
RMRC001	637610	4285589	1708	-50	180	182.9
RMRC002	637105	4290201	1694	-50	270	128.0
RMRC003	637105	4290201	1694	-90	-	36.6
RMRC004	637782	4288743	1709	-50	270	137.2
RMRC005	637321	4288194	1687	-50	270	137.2
RMRC006	637534	4288197	1696	-50	270	182.9
RMRC007	637100	4287805	1672	-50	270	152.4
RMRC008	637676	4286218	1709	-50	270	152.4
RMRC009	637667	4285795	1704	-50	270	152.4
RMRC010	636942	4285791	1680	-50	270	121.9
RMRC011	636423	4286202	1650	-50	270	134.1

Table 1. Drill hole collar details

Background
Located in central-eastern Nevada (Figure 2), 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 2) such as Lithium Americas' (NYSE: LAC) 16.1Mt LCE Thacker Pass Project[3], American Battery Technology Corporation's (OTCMKTS: ABML) 15.8Mt LCE Tonopah Flats deposit[4] and American Lithium (TSX.V: LI) 9.79Mt LCE TLC Lithium Project[5].

After staking was completed, Astute completed an 819-point soil sampling campaign that revealed strong lithium anomalism in soils, with grades of up to 1,110ppm lithium and a coherent 50ppm+ anomaly that stretched over 8km strike and up to 2.8km width[2] (Figure 1).

Rock chip sampling, undertaken in several campaigns, revealed the presence of strongly mineralised claystone, grades of up to 4,150ppm lithium[8]. As a relatively soft rock type, the claystones at Red Mountain are 'recessive', or lie beneath a typically thin veneer of alluvium.

This recessive nature of the claystone means that more claystone may be present than is immediately apparent, with the harder rock types presenting as outcrop and the claystone being hidden.

A total of 11 holes were drilled for a combined 1,518m as part of the maiden RC drilling campaign, which targeted lithium clay mineralisation in zones of strong soil anomalism and/or rock chip anomalism with a view to understanding the thickness and grade potential of the project (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Results received to date from the campaign confirm the discovery of sub-surface lithium mineralisation over a broad 4.6km strike length at Red Mountain.

Other attractive Project characteristics include the presence of outcropping claystone host-rocks and close proximity to infrastructure, including the Project being immediately adjacent to the Grand Army of the Republic Highway (Route 6), which links the regional cities of Ely with Tonopah.

Next Steps

The Company is awaiting outstanding assay results for the remaining four drill holes (RMRC008-011) completed as part of the maiden drill campaign at Red Mountain. Once received, a full interpretation will be conducted ahead of establishing detailed future plans for the Project.

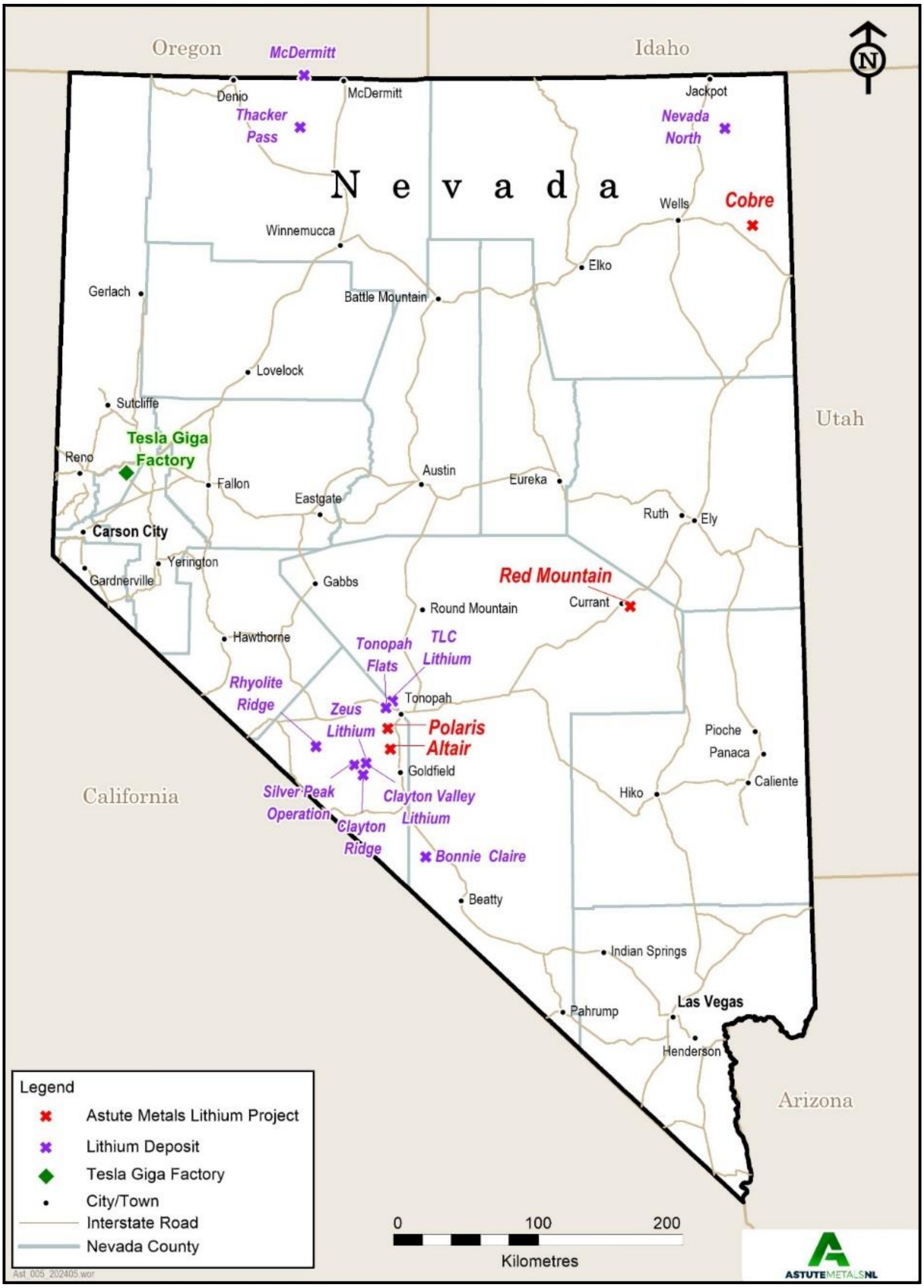

Figure 2. Location of Astute Lithium Projects, and Nevada lithium deposits.

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 2 November 2022 Feasibility Study 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 18 June 2024 'Significant Lithium discovery in inaugural drill campaign at Red Mountain Project'
8 ASX: ASE 8 July 2024 'High-grade rock chip assays extend prospective lithium horizon at Red Mountain Project, USA'

Authorisation

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

More Information

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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

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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.	5.5" reverse circulation drilling was undertaken for drill sample collection. Samples were collected on a 5-foot basis in calico bags, with a 50% split retained from a rotary cone splitter for lab assay. Nominal small drill sample was collected for chip tray records Samples were air dried on elevated grid mesh until practical to transport 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 isoriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	5.5" reverse circulation drilling methods employed. Water was injected to assist with transport of sample from bit to surface, as required.
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 dry sample weights undertaken by independent laboratory prior to sample preparation and analysis Some instances of poor recovery near surface. 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 alevel of detail to support appropriate MineralResource 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 cuttings for entire hole logged for lithology by company geologists Logging is qualitative Photography of material intersections of claystone taken of relevant chip trays

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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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.	Samples, 50% split using a rotary cone splitter, were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Elko for preparation and analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to thegrain 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.	Samples analysed by method ME-MS41 which is an ICP-MS method employing an aqua-regia digest. Aqua-regia is not considered a 'total' digest for many elements however is considered fit for purpose for lithium and has been used extensively by other parties exploring for lithium claystone deposits in the USA. 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 entryprocedures, 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 analytical processes
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 locations determined using hand-held GPS with location reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11. Expected hole location accuracy of +/- 10m No downhole surveys conducted on drill holes, with drill rigs lined up by compass and clino at start of hole

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 widely adopted as standard practice in air 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° to the east although locally this may vary across the Project with some evidence of faulting and potential folding
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples stored at secured yard and shed located in township of Currant until delivered by staff or contractors to the ALS lab at Elko, NV
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of samplingtechniques and data.	Not applicable

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. A 500ppm Li cut-off was used to quote headline intersections, with allowance for 5ft 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.

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
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 most likely warranted, however this will be subject to receipt of the remaining 4-holes worth of assay results

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC004	0	5	1990	1.06
RMRC004	5	10	1725	0.92
RMRC004	10	15	1620	0.86
RMRC004	15	20	987	0.53
RMRC004	20	25	558	0.30
RMRC004	25	30	349	0.19
RMRC004	30	35	668	0.36
RMRC004	35	40	952	0.51
RMRC004	40	45	808	0.43
RMRC004	45	50	445	0.24
RMRC004	50	55	348	0.19
RMRC004	55	60	745	0.40
RMRC004	60	65	1475	0.79
RMRC004	65	70	1465	0.78
RMRC004	70	75	714	0.38
RMRC004	75	80	677	0.36
RMRC004	80	85	1205	0.64
RMRC004	85	90	1055	0.56
RMRC004	90	95	1515	0.81
RMRC004	95	100	1465	0.78
RMRC004	100	105	1105	0.59
RMRC004	105	110	1245	0.66
RMRC004	110	115	1465	0.78
RMRC004	115	120	1310	0.70
RMRC004	120	125	1325	0.71
RMRC004	125	130	895	0.48
RMRC004	130	135	686	0.37
RMRC004	135	140	1035	0.55
RMRC004	140	145	1625	0.86
RMRC004	145	150	1995	1.06
RMRC004	150	155	2000	1.06
RMRC004	155	160	1785	0.95
RMRC004	160	165	1565	0.83
RMRC004	165	170	1380	0.73
RMRC004	170	175	1470	0.78
RMRC004	175	180	850	0.45
RMRC004	180	185	752	0.40
RMRC004	185	190	737	0.39
RMRC004	190	195	1065	0.57
RMRC004	195	200	1170	0.62
RMRC004	200	205	1350	0.72
RMRC004	205	210	736	0.39
RMRC004	210	215	921	0.49
RMRC004	215	220	637	0.34
RMRC004	220	225	712	0.38

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC004	225	230	1200	0.64
RMRC004	230	235	1725	0.92
RMRC004	235	240	1925	1.02
RMRC004	240	245	1490	0.79
RMRC004	245	250	1135	0.60
RMRC004	250	255	1315	0.70
RMRC004	255	260	1520	0.81
RMRC004	260	265	1445	0.77
RMRC004	265	270	554	0.29
RMRC004	270	275	1235	0.66
RMRC004	275	280	1925	1.02
RMRC004	280	285	1685	0.90
RMRC004	285	290	771	0.41
RMRC004	290	295	1665	0.89
RMRC004	295	300	2540	1.35
RMRC004	300	305	1680	0.89
RMRC004	305	310	989	0.53
RMRC004	310	315	971	0.52
RMRC004	315	320	311	0.17
RMRC004	320	325	741	0.39
RMRC004	325	330	510	0.27
RMRC004	330	335	169	0.09
RMRC004	335	340	147.5	0.08
RMRC004	340	345	332	0.18
RMRC004	345	350	133.5	0.07
RMRC004	350	355	139	0.07
RMRC004	355	360	259	0.14
RMRC004	360	365	332	0.18
RMRC004	365	370	349	0.19
RMRC004	370	375	290	0.15
RMRC004	375	380	269	0.14
RMRC004	380	385	338	0.18
RMRC004	385	390	514	0.27
RMRC004	390	395	460	0.24
RMRC004	395	400	287	0.15
RMRC004	400	405	393	0.21
RMRC004	405	410	84.4	0.04
RMRC004	410	415	93.2	0.05
RMRC004	415	420	76.2	0.04
RMRC004	420	425	159.5	0.08
RMRC004	425	430	54.3	0.03
RMRC004	430	435	52.8	0.03
RMRC004	435	440	85.1	0.05
RMRC004	440	445	153	0.08
RMRC004	445	450	116	0.06

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

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Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC005	0	5	54.3	0.03
RMRC005	5	10	360	0.19
RMRC005	10	15	742	0.39
RMRC005	15	20	748	0.40
RMRC005	20	25	853	0.45
RMRC005	25	30	547	0.29
RMRC005	30	35	244	0.13
RMRC005	35	40	580	0.31
RMRC005	40	45	550	0.29
RMRC005	45	50	510	0.27
RMRC005	50	55	449	0.24
RMRC005	55	60	570	0.30
RMRC005	60	65	888	0.47
RMRC005	65	70	992	0.53
RMRC005	70	75	1025	0.55
RMRC005	75	80	706	0.38
RMRC005	80	85	650	0.35
RMRC005	85	90	551	0.29
RMRC005	90	95	546	0.29
RMRC005	95	100	397	0.21
RMRC005	100	105	485	0.26
RMRC005	105	110	505	0.27
RMRC005	110	115	458	0.24
RMRC005	115	120	544	0.29
RMRC005	120	125	425	0.23
RMRC005	125	130	553	0.29
RMRC005	130	135	566	0.30
RMRC005	135	140	421	0.22
RMRC005	140	145	483	0.26
RMRC005	145	150	287	0.15
RMRC005	150	155	299	0.16
RMRC005	155	160	278	0.15
RMRC005	160	165	331	0.18
RMRC005	165	170	197.5	0.11
RMRC005	170	175	462	0.25
RMRC005	175	180	472	0.25
RMRC005	180	185	407	0.22
RMRC005	185	190	661	0.35
RMRC005	190	195	947	0.50
RMRC005	195	200	916	0.49
RMRC005	200	205	843	0.45
RMRC005	205	210	1160	0.62
RMRC005	210	215	1080	0.57
RMRC005	215	220	997	0.53
RMRC005	220	225	1125	0.60
RMRC005	225	230	1410	0.75
RMRC005	230	235	1165	0.62
RMRC005	235	240	1050	0.56
RMRC005	240	245	851	0.45
RMRC005	245	250	1020	0.54
RMRC005	250	255	1115	0.59
RMRC005	255	260	1260	0.67
RMRC005	260	265	1065	0.57
RMRC005	265	270	1280	0.68
RMRC005	270	275	1315	0.70
RMRC005	275	280	1755	0.93
RMRC005	280	285	1490	0.79
RMRC005	285	290	1535	0.82
RMRC005	290	295	1100	0.59
RMRC005	295	300	1460	0.78
RMRC005	300	305	1820	0.97
RMRC005	305	310	1470	0.78
RMRC005	310	315	1480	0.79
RMRC005	315	320	1530	0.81
RMRC005	320	325	1675	0.89
RMRC005	325	330	2090	1.11
RMRC005	330	335	2340	1.25
RMRC005	335	340	1670	0.89
RMRC005	340	345	1440	0.77
RMRC005	345	350	1680	0.89
RMRC005	350	355	1565	0.83
RMRC005	355	360	1160	0.62
RMRC005	360	365	1150	0.61
RMRC005	365	370	778	0.41
RMRC005	370	375	758	0.40
RMRC005	375	380	847	0.45
RMRC005	380	385	768	0.41
RMRC005	385	390	931	0.50
RMRC005	390	395	585	0.31
RMRC005	395	400	612	0.33
RMRC005	400	405	1045	0.56
RMRC005	405	410	1220	0.65
RMRC005	410	415	1475	0.79
RMRC005	415	420	1350	0.72
RMRC005	420	425	1195	0.64
RMRC005	425	430	1270	0.68
RMRC005	430	435	1305	0.69
RMRC005	435	440	1900	1.01
RMRC005	440	445	1620	0.86
RMRC005	445	450	1960	1.04

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC006	0	5	178.5	0.10
RMRC006	5	10	341	0.18
RMRC006	10	15	476	0.25
RMRC006	15	20	414	0.22
RMRC006	20	25	614	0.33
RMRC006	25	30	542	0.29
RMRC006	30	35	550	0.29
RMRC006	35	40	825	0.44
RMRC006	40	45	792	0.42
RMRC006	45	50	954	0.51
RMRC006	50	55	849	0.45
RMRC006	55	60	859	0.46
RMRC006	60	65	952	0.51
RMRC006	65	70	1565	0.83
RMRC006	70	75	1570	0.84
RMRC006	75	80	1465	0.78
RMRC006	80	85	974	0.52
RMRC006	85	90	724	0.39
RMRC006	90	95	811	0.43
RMRC006	95	100	697	0.37
RMRC006	100	105	364	0.19
RMRC006	105	110	644	0.34
RMRC006	110	115	849	0.45
RMRC006	115	120	881	0.47
RMRC006	120	125	800	0.43
RMRC006	125	130	1140	0.61
RMRC006	130	135	1470	0.78
RMRC006	135	140	1165	0.62
RMRC006	140	145	1075	0.57
RMRC006	145	150	1115	0.59
RMRC006	150	155	1205	0.64
RMRC006	155	160	1195	0.64
RMRC006	160	165	1370	0.73
RMRC006	165	170	2220	1.18
RMRC006	170	175	2300	1.22
RMRC006	175	180	1535	0.82
RMRC006	180	185	1480	0.79
RMRC006	185	190	1220	0.65
RMRC006	190	195	998	0.53
RMRC006	195	200	1200	0.64
RMRC006	200	205	1610	0.86
RMRC006	205	210	1025	0.55
RMRC006	210	215	532	0.28
RMRC006	215	220	654	0.35
RMRC006	220	225	876	0.47
RMRC006	225	230	386	0.21
RMRC006	230	235	373	0.20
RMRC006	235	240	860	0.46
RMRC006	240	245	1430	0.76
RMRC006	245	250	1370	0.73
RMRC006	250	255	1130	0.60
RMRC006	255	260	1045	0.56
RMRC006	260	265	616	0.33
RMRC006	265	270	547	0.29
RMRC006	270	275	771	0.41
RMRC006	275	280	552	0.29
RMRC006	280	285	642	0.34
RMRC006	285	290	382	0.20
RMRC006	290	295	401	0.21
RMRC006	295	300	638	0.34
RMRC006	300	305	829	0.44
RMRC006	305	310	1050	0.56
RMRC006	310	315	1460	0.78
RMRC006	315	320	1165	0.62
RMRC006	320	325	1360	0.72
RMRC006	325	330	1600	0.85
RMRC006	330	335	988	0.53
RMRC006	335	340	945	0.50
RMRC006	340	345	984	0.52
RMRC006	345	350	563	0.30
RMRC006	350	355	402	0.21
RMRC006	355	360	540	0.29
RMRC006	360	365	570	0.30
RMRC006	365	370	666	0.35
RMRC006	370	375	441	0.23
RMRC006	375	380	554	0.29
RMRC006	380	385	557	0.30
RMRC006	385	390	506	0.27
RMRC006	390	395	561	0.30
RMRC006	395	400	628	0.33
RMRC006	400	405	896	0.48
RMRC006	405	410	822	0.44
RMRC006	410	415	723	0.38
RMRC006	415	420	1095	0.58
RMRC006	420	425	1230	0.65
RMRC006	425	430	1495	0.80
RMRC006	430	435	1210	0.64
RMRC006	435	440	991	0.53
RMRC006	440	445	1120	0.60
RMRC006	445	450	1105	0.59

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APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC006	450	455	1400	0.75
RMRC006	455	460	1225	0.65
RMRC006	460	465	1235	0.66
RMRC006	465	470	1125	0.60
RMRC006	470	475	1695	0.90
RMRC006	475	480	1405	0.75
RMRC006	480	485	1490	0.79
RMRC006	485	490	1855	0.99
RMRC006	490	495	2580	1.37
RMRC006	495	500	1840	0.98
RMRC006	500	505	1400	0.75
RMRC006	505	510	675	0.36
RMRC006	510	515	1200	0.64
RMRC006	515	520	1820	0.97
RMRC006	520	525	1395	0.74
RMRC006	525	530	484	0.26
RMRC006	530	535	113	0.06
RMRC006	535	540	90.6	0.05
RMRC006	540	545	336	0.18
RMRC006	545	550	118	0.06
RMRC006	550	555	76.5	0.04
RMRC006	555	560	87.2	0.05
RMRC006	560	565	219	0.12
RMRC006	565	570	82.9	0.04
RMRC006	570	575	56.8	0.03
RMRC006	575	580	58.9	0.03
RMRC006	580	585	99.2	0.05
RMRC006	585	590	130	0.07
RMRC006	590	595	105	0.06
RMRC006	595	600	61.5	0.03
RMRC007	0	5	468	0.25
RMRC007	5	10	736	0.39
RMRC007	10	15	892	0.47
RMRC007	15	20	877	0.47
RMRC007	20	25	312	0.17
RMRC007	25	30	247	0.13
RMRC007	30	35	320	0.17
RMRC007	35	40	234	0.12
RMRC007	40	45	175.5	0.09
RMRC007	45	50	146.5	0.08
RMRC007	50	55	264	0.14
RMRC007	55	60	496	0.26
RMRC007	60	65	690	0.37
RMRC007	65	70	994	0.53
RMRC007	70	75	985	0.52

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC007	75	80	908	0.48
RMRC007	80	85	1015	0.54
RMRC007	85	90	1055	0.56
RMRC007	90	95	894	0.48
RMRC007	95	100	805	0.43
RMRC007	100	105	897	0.48
RMRC007	105	110	1010	0.54
RMRC007	110	115	979	0.52
RMRC007	115	120	994	0.53
RMRC007	120	125	1105	0.59
RMRC007	125	130	1110	0.59
RMRC007	130	135	962	0.51
RMRC007	135	140	1235	0.66
RMRC007	140	145	1240	0.66
RMRC007	145	150	1215	0.65
RMRC007	150	155	1180	0.63
RMRC007	155	160	808	0.43
RMRC007	160	165	1110	0.59
RMRC007	165	170	1295	0.69
RMRC007	170	175	1515	0.81
RMRC007	175	180	1205	0.64
RMRC007	180	185	1090	0.58
RMRC007	185	190	1360	0.72
RMRC007	190	195	1435	0.76
RMRC007	195	200	1555	0.83
RMRC007	200	205	1475	0.79
RMRC007	205	210	1585	0.84
RMRC007	210	215	1400	0.75
RMRC007	215	220	1185	0.63
RMRC007	220	225	797	0.42
RMRC007	225	230	671	0.36
RMRC007	230	235	753	0.40
RMRC007	235	240	282	0.15
RMRC007	240	245	759	0.40
RMRC007	245	250	1290	0.69
RMRC007	250	255	1375	0.73
RMRC007	255	260	1630	0.87
RMRC007	260	265	1810	0.96
RMRC007	265	270	1790	0.95
RMRC007	270	275	1735	0.92
RMRC007	275	280	1865	0.99
RMRC007	280	285	2130	1.13
RMRC007	285	290	1270	0.68
RMRC007	290	295	810	0.43
RMRC007	295	300	560	0.30

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC007	300	305	762	0.41
RMRC007	305	310	380	0.20
RMRC007	310	315	384	0.20
RMRC007	315	320	844	0.45
RMRC007	320	325	713	0.38
RMRC007	325	330	207	0.11
RMRC007	330	335	109	0.06
RMRC007	335	340	161.5	0.09
RMRC007	340	345	379	0.20
RMRC007	345	350	168	0.09
RMRC007	350	355	134.5	0.07
RMRC007	355	360	243	0.13
RMRC007	360	365	334	0.18
RMRC007	365	370	266	0.14
RMRC007	370	375	226	0.12
RMRC007	375	380	282	0.15
RMRC007	380	385	1955	1.04
RMRC007	385	390	2400	1.28
RMRC007	390	395	1215	0.65
RMRC007	395	400	1435	0.76
RMRC007	400	405	2170	1.16
RMRC007	405	410	1525	0.81
RMRC007	410	415	1485	0.79
RMRC007	415	420	1760	0.94
RMRC007	420	425	1990	1.06
RMRC007	425	430	3700	1.97
RMRC007	430	435	1125	0.60
RMRC007	435	440	317	0.17
RMRC007	440	445	1605	0.85
RMRC007	445	450	2050	1.09
RMRC007	450	455	1085	0.58
RMRC007	455	460	363	0.19
RMRC007	460	465	743	0.40
RMRC007	465	470	227	0.12
RMRC007	470	475	176.5	0.09
RMRC007	475	480	165.5	0.09
RMRC007	480	485	480	0.26
RMRC007	485	490	97.4	0.05
RMRC007	490	495	76.4	0.04
RMRC007	495	500	74	0.04