RED MOUNTAIN CONFIRMED AS SIGNIFICANT LITHIUM DISCOVERY FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF FINAL ASSAYS

Initial geological interpretation identifies multiples zones of lithium mineralisation across the project, further enhancing its potential

Key Highlights

- **Final batch of assay results received for the next four holes, RMRC008-011, with intersections of up to +50m thickness, including:**
- **RMRC008: 25.9m @ 1,120ppm Li from 73.2m.**
- **RMRC009: 29.0m @ 1,060ppm Li from 123.4m to end-of hole.**
- **RMRC010: 33.5m @ 1,260ppm Li from 19.8m.**
- **Final batch of assays all come from the southern end of the project.**
- **Interpretation of results indicates the presence of multiple zones of lithium mineralization at the southern end, adding to its potential.**

Astute Metals NL (ASX: ASE) ("ASE", "Astute" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that assay results from the final four holes, RMRC008-011, 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 final batch of samples include the following drill intersections:

- **RMRC008: 25.9m @ 1,120ppm Li / 0.60% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1] (LCE) from 73.2m**
- **RMRC009: 50.3m @ 908ppm Li / 0.48% LCE from 15.2m**

  18.3m @ 904ppm Li / 0.48% LCE from 68.6m

  13.7m @ 995ppm Li / 0.53% LCE from 99.1m

  29.0m @ 1,060ppm Li / 0.57% LCE from 123.4m to End of Hole
- **RMRC010: 33.5m @ 1,260ppm Li / 0.67% LCE from 19.8m**

  30.5m @ 898ppm Li / 0.48% LCE from 74.7m
- **RMRC011: 44.2m @ 905ppm Li / 0.48% LCE from Surface**

  48.8m @ 834ppm Li / 0.44% LCE from 51.8m

  13.7m @ 1,260ppm Li / 0.67% LCE from 120.4m End of Hole

This final batch of assays, from drill holes located in the south of the project area (Figure 1), demonstrate multiple zones of lithium mineralisation, adding to the overall potential of the Project. Combined with the previously announced results, these indicate excellent scale and grade potential at Red Mountain, as it continues to emerge as a lithium project of significance in North America.

Astute Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:

"With all results now received from the recent phase of drilling, the potential of the Red Mountain lithium discovery continues to grow. The team has also now completed a detailed geological interpretation of the deposit which gives us excellent insights into its future commercial potential. Encouragingly, this work has identified multiple zones of lithium mineralization in the south, which also highlights the potential for further significant growth in the size of the mineralized system.

"We are now looking forward to planning our next program of work and laying the foundations for a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate to quantify the size of this opportunity for our shareholders."

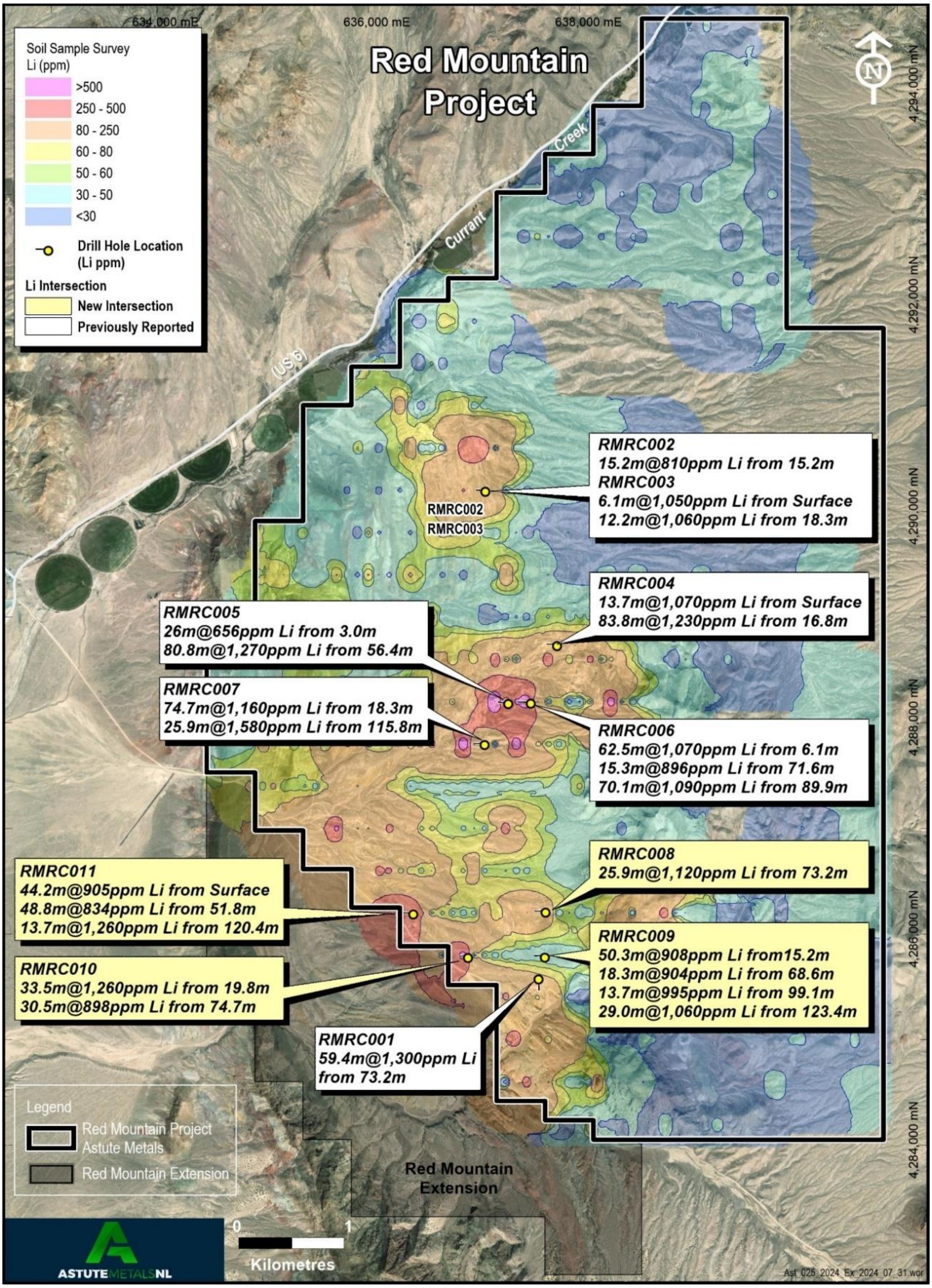

Figure 1. Drill-hole locations and intersections, and gridded soil sample geochemistry over aerial image.

Interpretation of Results

Since receiving the final results from the inaugural drilling campaign, the Company has completed an initial geological interpretation for the Red Mountain Project based on drill sample logging and assays, surface sample geochemistry and other publicly available data including aerial photography and ASTER imagery. The Project area covers an upthrust lacustrine sedimentary basin dominated by siltstone, sandstone, claystone and limestone/marl, with felsic volcano-sedimentary inputs.

Interpretation has resulted in the identification of a main prospective stratigraphic zone that stretches for approximately 4km from the far north of the project down to the middle of the project, where a thin sheet of alluvium prevents direct observation of the stratigraphy and confirmational surface sampling. This zone has been drill tested by holes RMRC002 and 003 and potentially by RMRC005 (Figure 3 and 5).

There are several subordinate zones of anomalism in the north and centre of the Project that have limited interpreted strike length at this point in time, typically limited by the available data.

Multiple zones of mineralisation are present, indicating further prospective stratigraphic horizons, in the cross-section of holes RMRC005 and RMRC006 (Figure 2), noting that some of these zones are separated by only thin intervals of low-grade lithium mineralisation. These zones are also interpreted to be intersected by drill hole RMRC004 (Figure 3) and remain open to the north and south of existing drilling.

Despite the limitations imposed by alluvial cover to the south, the Company notes that significant anomalism in lithium-in-soils and rock chips does exist, and this main interpreted zone may persist under cover.

The south of the project has significant alluvial cover as well as folding/faulting indicated by the lineament analysis (shown in Figure 5), which limits interpolation, however the intersections of thick lithium mineralisation in holes RMRC008, 009, 010 and RMRC011 clearly illustrate excellent potential in the south, with numerous potential zones of mineralisation. Further drilling will be required here to establish an accurate interpretation.

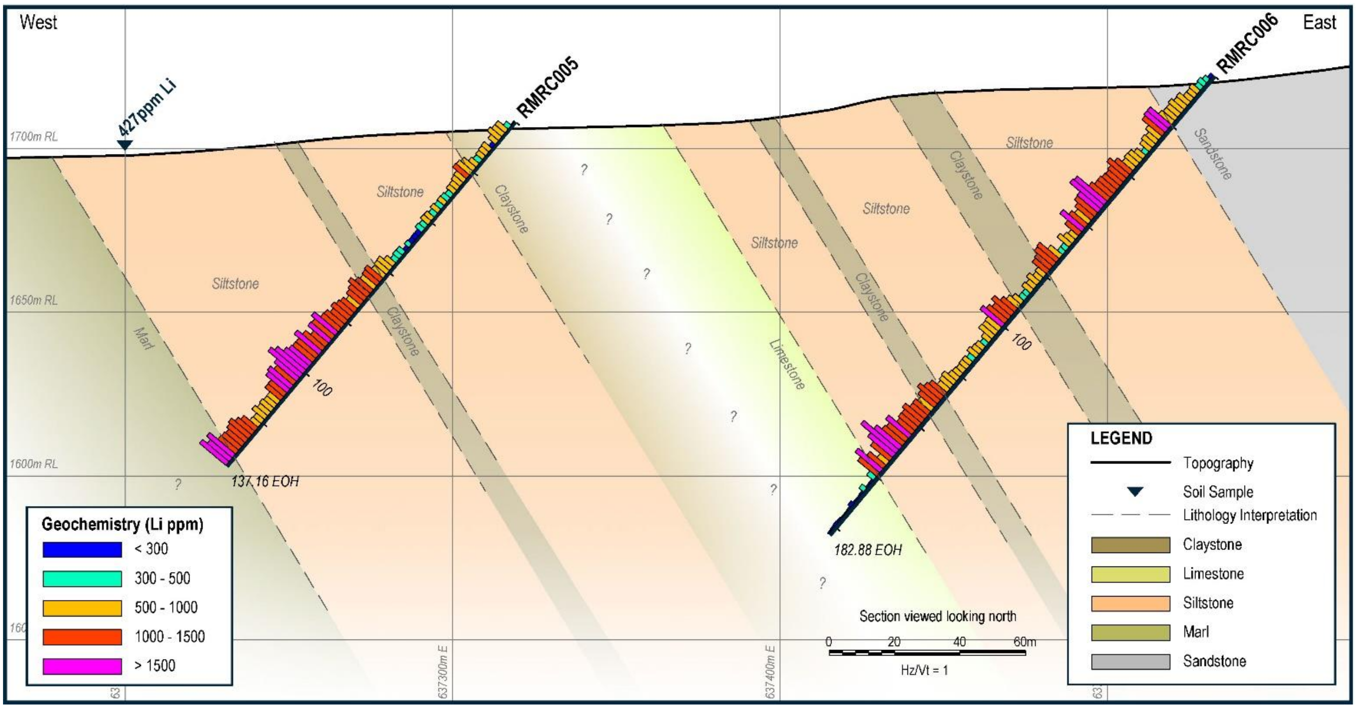

Figure 2. RMRC005-006 interpretative cross section, lithium geochemistry and select soil sample

The Company refers to 'lithium clays', however it should be noted that the rock types that host lithium mineralisation at Red Mountain included clayey siltstones, sandstones and limestone/marl units. It is suspected that the clays that, in-part, make up these lithologies host the lithium mineralisation, however this will need to be confirmed in metallurgical testwork.

The results of the maiden drill campaign at Red Mountain have been overwhelmingly positive. Every hole in the campaign has intersected thick zones of lithium mineralisation that is often high-grade, particularly in comparison to average resource grades for lithium clay mineral resources located in the cluster of deposits around Tonopah, most of which grade between 574 – 809ppm[4,5,10,11], dependent on the cut-off grade of the particular quoted Mineral Resource.

The Company has reported results from Red Mountain above a cut-off grade of 500ppm lithium, with allowance for only minimal 5ft (approx. 1.5m) of internal dilution below this grade.

These results have identified multiple mineralised stratigraphic horizons that are currently open in all directions, and, based on widespread soil anomalism (Figure 1) in previous soil sampling, there is excellent potential for the discovery of further mineralised horizons within the stratigraphic package at Red Mountain.

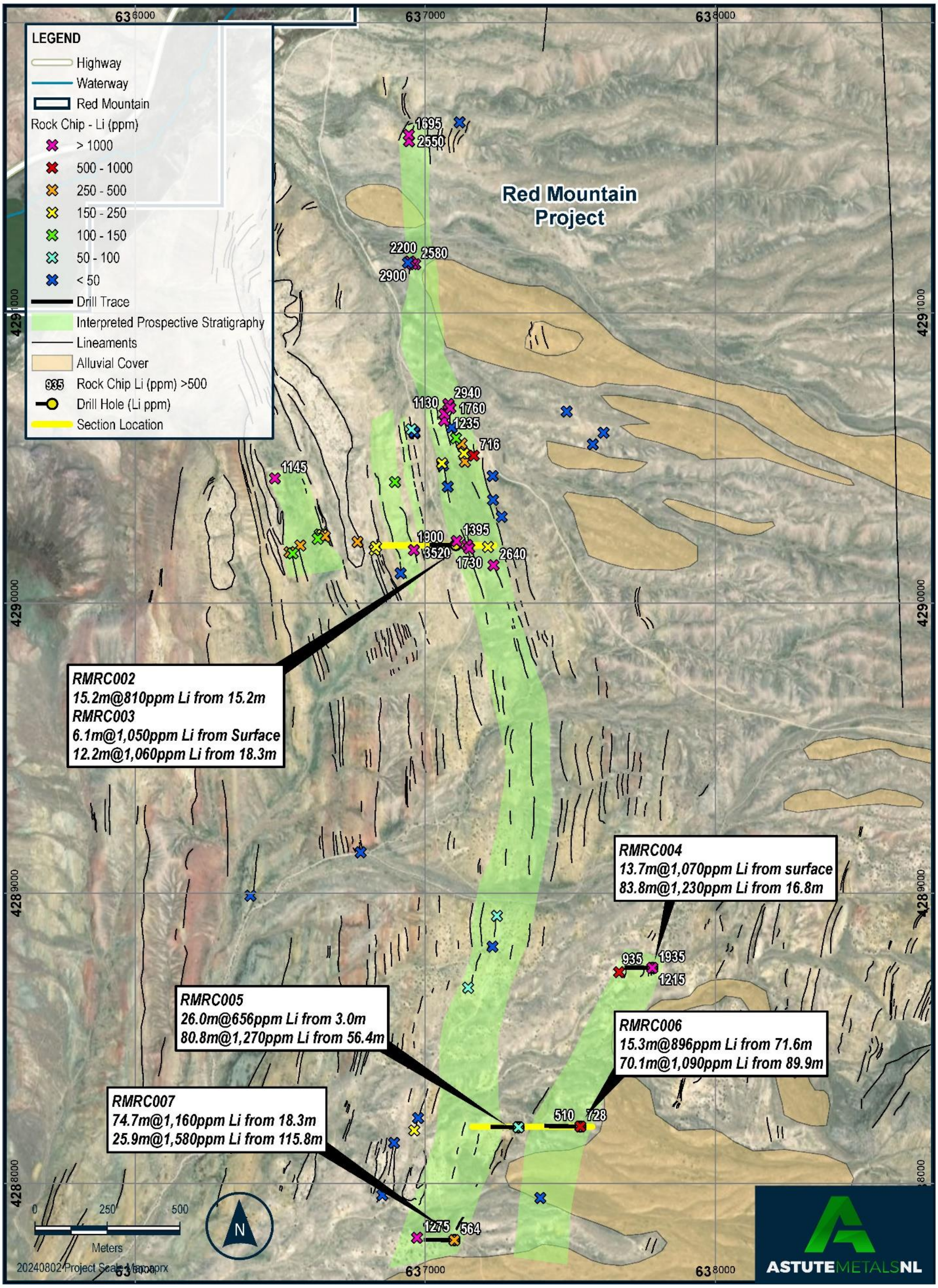

Figure 3. Northern Red Mountain area, interpreted prospective horizons, drill holes and rock chip geochemistry.

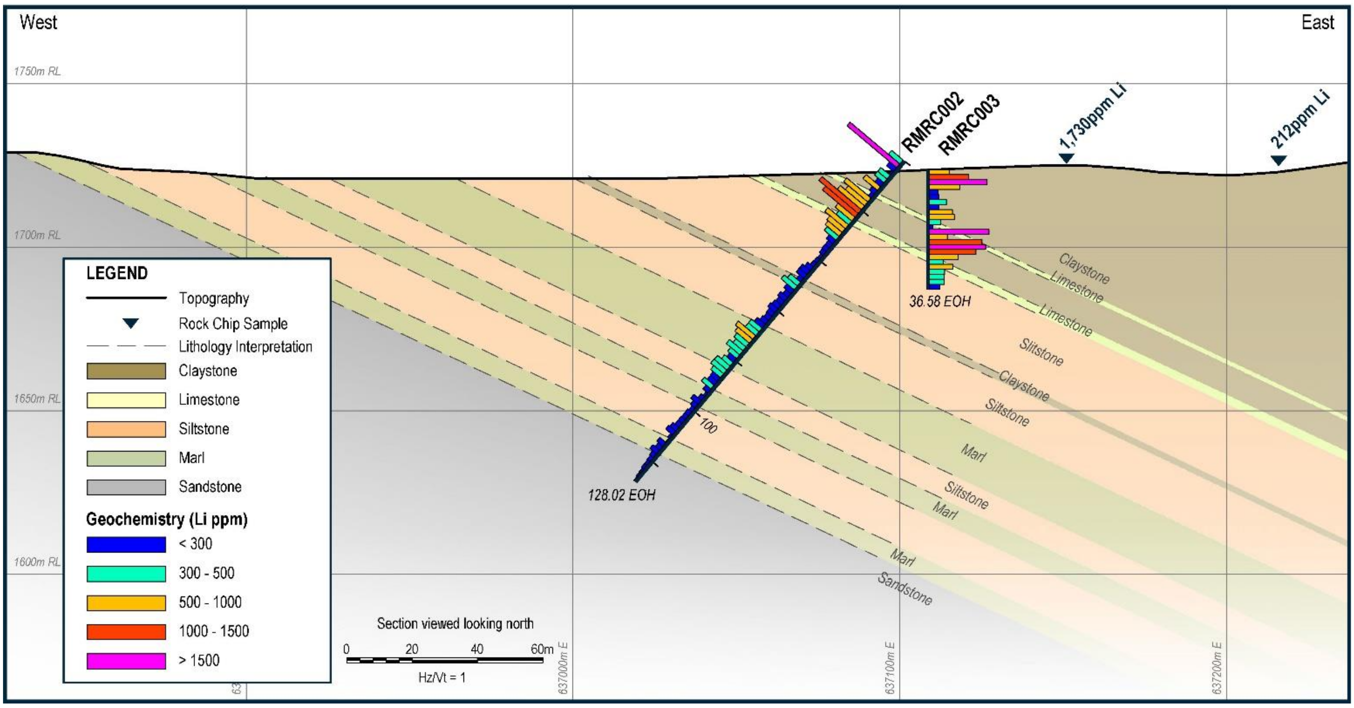

Figure 4. RMRC002-003 interpretative cross section, lithium geochemistry and select rock chip samples

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$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)[1].

A full table of assay results is provided in Appendix 2 and drill hole geological logs in Appendix 3.

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

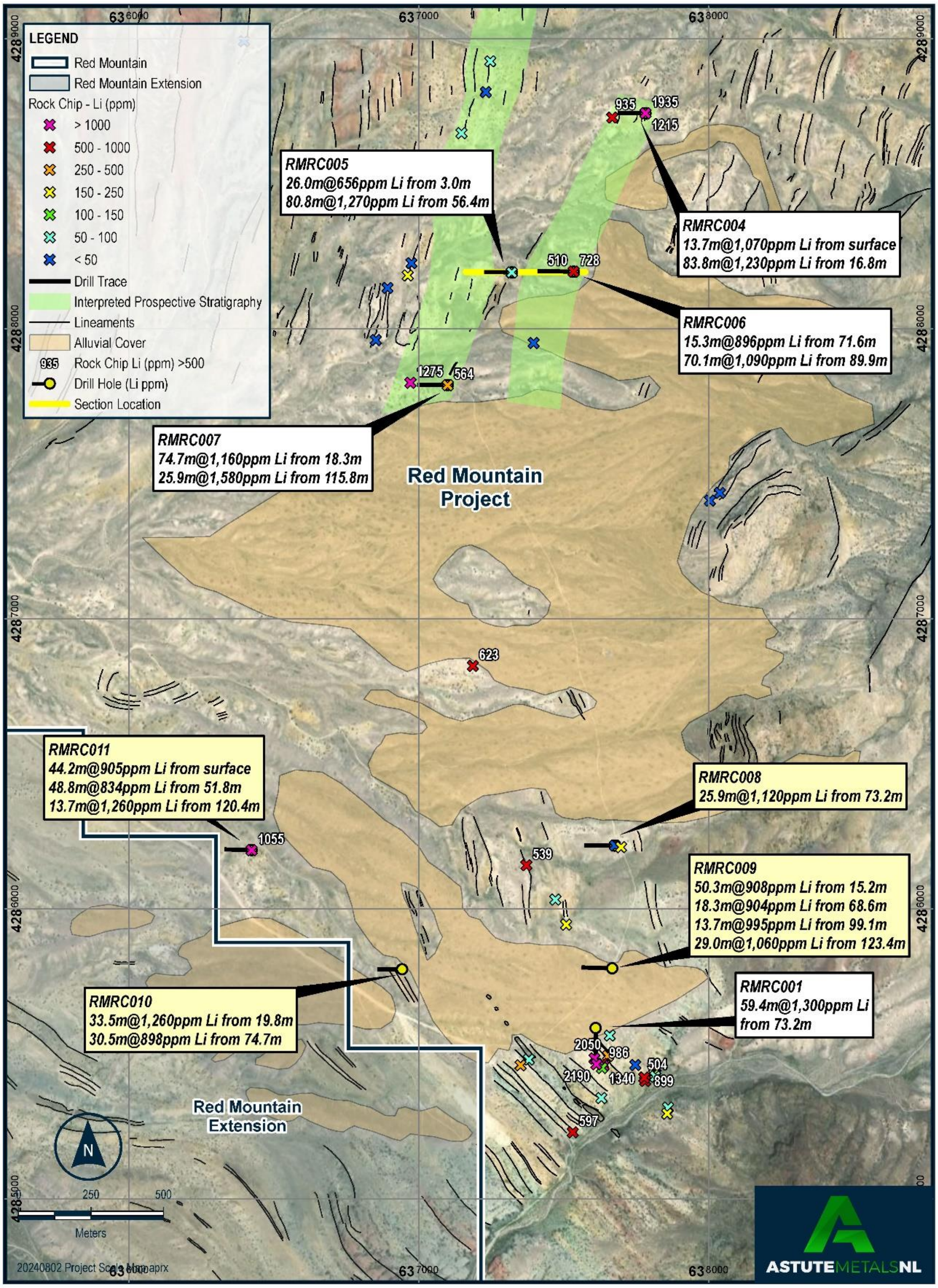

Figure 5. Southern Red Mountain area, interpreted prospective horizons, drill holes and rock chip geochemistry.

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 from the campaign confirm the discovery of sub-surface lithium mineralisation in multiple stratigraphic horizons over a broad 4.6km strike length at Red Mountain[7,9].

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 has recognized the large-scale potential of the Red Mountain Project and, as such, future work will seek to build upon the results to date through the discovery of additional mineralised horizons, further exploration drilling to increase intersections at depth and along strike from holes drilled to date, metallurgical test work to establish lithium liberation characteristics, and diamond drilling to improve geological understanding of the deposit.

The Company will, over the remaining months of 2024, conduct a maiden diamond drilling campaign and perform initial metallurgical testwork.

Airborne hyperspectral surveying is also under consideration as a potential means of efficient identification of further zones of clay-rich lithologies that may host lithium mineralisation.

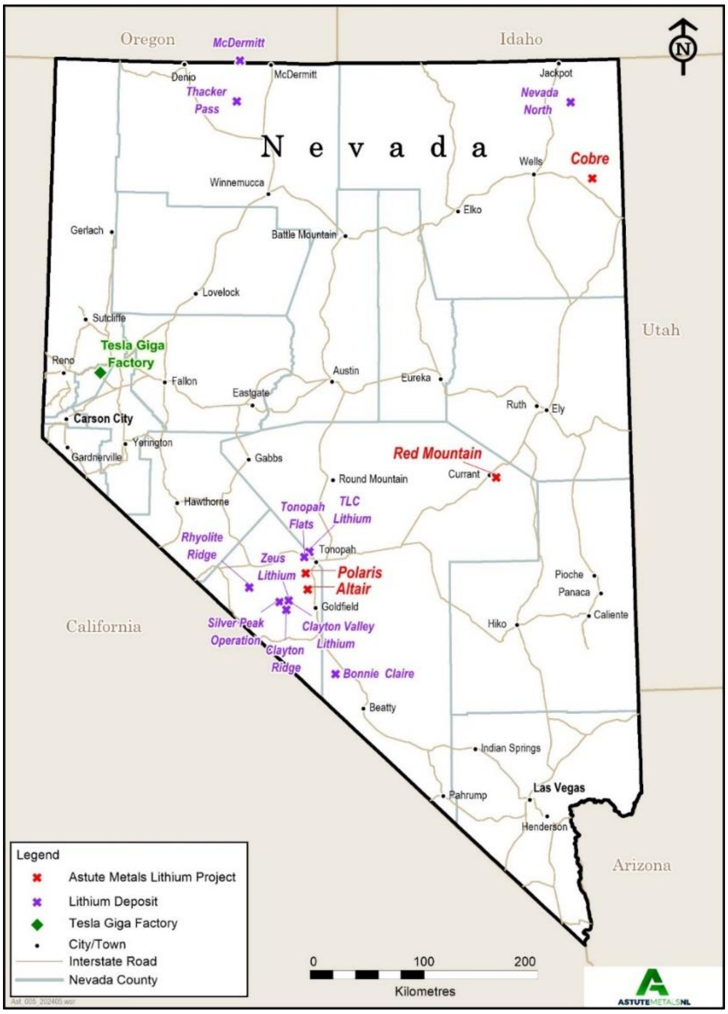

Figure 6. Location of Astute Lithium Projects, and Nevada lithium deposits.

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'
9 ASX: ASE 22 July 2024 'Further High Grade Lithium Intersections and Red Mountain'
10 OTCMKTS: PAANF 21 Dec 2023 'NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Horizon Lithium Project'
11 ASX: FBM 15 April 2024 'Outstanding Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for 80% owned Nevada Lithium Project'

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.

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

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 process
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. 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 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.

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
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

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC008	0	5	147.5	0.08
RMRC008	5	10	320	0.17
RMRC008	10	15	698	0.37
RMRC008	15	20	741	0.39
RMRC008	20	25	205	0.11
RMRC008	25	30	155.5	0.08
RMRC008	30	35	412	0.22
RMRC008	35	40	875	0.47
RMRC008	40	45	581	0.31
RMRC008	45	50	513	0.27
RMRC008	50	55	534	0.28
RMRC008	55	60	387	0.21
RMRC008	60	65	359	0.19
RMRC008	65	70	311	0.17
RMRC008	70	75	499	0.27
RMRC008	75	80	343	0.18
RMRC008	80	85	314	0.17
RMRC008	85	90	311	0.17
RMRC008	90	95	286	0.15
RMRC008	95	100	335	0.18
RMRC008	100	105	344	0.18
RMRC008	105	110	250	0.13
RMRC008	110	115	168.5	0.09
RMRC008	115	120	163	0.09
RMRC008	120	125	125.5	0.07
RMRC008	125	130	94.7	0.05
RMRC008	130	135	86.2	0.05
RMRC008	135	140	116.5	0.06
RMRC008	140	145	224	0.12
RMRC008	145	150	335	0.18
RMRC008	150	155	363	0.19
RMRC008	155	160	329	0.18
RMRC008	160	165	324	0.17
RMRC008	165	170	342	0.18
RMRC008	170	175	295	0.16
RMRC008	175	180	219	0.12
RMRC008	180	185	256	0.14
RMRC008	185	190	320	0.17
RMRC008	190	195	350	0.19
RMRC008	195	200	619	0.33
RMRC008	200	205	475	0.25
RMRC008	205	210	406	0.22
RMRC008	210	215	732	0.39
RMRC008	215	220	1215	0.65
RMRC008	220	225	831	0.44

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC008	225	230	819	0.44
RMRC008	230	235	390	0.21
RMRC008	235	240	430	0.23
RMRC008	240	245	512	0.27
RMRC008	245	250	609	0.32
RMRC008	250	255	602	0.32
RMRC008	255	260	570	0.30
RMRC008	260	265	713	0.38
RMRC008	265	270	949	0.51
RMRC008	270	275	1135	0.60
RMRC008	275	280	1240	0.66
RMRC008	280	285	972	0.52
RMRC008	285	290	1165	0.62
RMRC008	290	295	1330	0.71
RMRC008	295	300	1520	0.81
RMRC008	300	305	1740	0.93
RMRC008	305	310	1430	0.76
RMRC008	310	315	1380	0.73
RMRC008	315	320	1425	0.76
RMRC008	320	325	1760	0.94
RMRC008	325	330	451	0.24
RMRC008	330	335	196	0.10
RMRC008	335	340	306	0.16
RMRC008	340	345	797	0.42
RMRC008	345	350	911	0.48
RMRC008	350	355	683	0.36
RMRC008	355	360	382	0.20
RMRC008	360	365	417	0.22
RMRC008	365	370	190	0.10
RMRC008	370	375	151.5	0.08
RMRC008	375	380	134.5	0.07
RMRC008	380	385	295	0.16
RMRC008	385	390	273	0.15
RMRC008	390	395	426	0.23
RMRC008	395	400	315	0.17
RMRC008	400	405	425	0.23
RMRC008	405	410	305	0.16
RMRC008	410	415	341	0.18
RMRC008	415	420	259	0.14
RMRC008	420	425	279	0.15
RMRC008	425	430	160.5	0.09
RMRC008	430	435	166	0.09
RMRC008	435	440	263	0.14
RMRC008	440	445	300	0.16
RMRC008	445	450	168	0.09

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC008	450	455	199	0.11
RMRC008	455	460	264	0.14
RMRC008	460	465	275	0.15
RMRC008	465	470	227	0.12
RMRC008	470	475	270	0.14
RMRC008	475	480	154	0.08
RMRC008	480	485	175	0.09
RMRC008	485	490	86.4	0.05
RMRC008	490	495	91.9	0.05
RMRC008	495	500	90.2	0.05
RMRC009	0	5	14	0.01
RMRC009	5	10	12.1	0.01
RMRC009	10	15	111.5	0.06
RMRC009	15	20	368	0.20
RMRC009	20	25	138.5	0.07
RMRC009	25	30	126.5	0.07
RMRC009	30	35	112	0.06
RMRC009	35	40	127	0.07
RMRC009	40	45	167	0.09
RMRC009	45	50	181	0.10
RMRC009	50	55	453	0.24
RMRC009	55	60	679	0.36
RMRC009	60	65	753	0.40
RMRC009	65	70	740	0.39
RMRC009	70	75	1070	0.57
RMRC009	75	80	717	0.38
RMRC009	80	85	761	0.41
RMRC009	85	90	530	0.28
RMRC009	90	95	585	0.31
RMRC009	95	100	603	0.32
RMRC009	100	105	1045	0.56
RMRC009	105	110	1005	0.53
RMRC009	110	115	973	0.52
RMRC009	115	120	1000	0.53
RMRC009	120	125	1175	0.63
RMRC009	125	130	1145	0.61
RMRC009	130	135	959	0.51
RMRC009	135	140	709	0.38
RMRC009	140	145	953	0.51
RMRC009	145	150	950	0.51
RMRC009	150	155	1080	0.57
RMRC009	155	160	1165	0.62
RMRC009	160	165	511	0.27
RMRC009	165	170	910	0.48
RMRC009	170	175	991	0.53

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC009	175	180	979	0.52
RMRC009	180	185	1470	0.78
RMRC009	185	190	1460	0.78
RMRC009	190	195	1210	0.64
RMRC009	195	200	879	0.47
RMRC009	200	205	868	0.46
RMRC009	205	210	908	0.48
RMRC009	210	215	721	0.38
RMRC009	215	220	350	0.19
RMRC009	220	225	304	0.16
RMRC009	225	230	517	0.28
RMRC009	230	235	1175	0.63
RMRC009	235	240	1135	0.60
RMRC009	240	245	1005	0.53
RMRC009	245	250	1040	0.55
RMRC009	250	255	838	0.45
RMRC009	255	260	884	0.47
RMRC009	260	265	873	0.46
RMRC009	265	270	1035	0.55
RMRC009	270	275	1150	0.61
RMRC009	275	280	609	0.32
RMRC009	280	285	582	0.31
RMRC009	285	290	275	0.15
RMRC009	290	295	153	0.08
RMRC009	295	300	150	0.08
RMRC009	300	305	96.6	0.05
RMRC009	305	310	128	0.07
RMRC009	310	315	139.5	0.07
RMRC009	315	320	225	0.12
RMRC009	320	325	368	0.20
RMRC009	325	330	934	0.50
RMRC009	330	335	1645	0.88
RMRC009	335	340	1485	0.79
RMRC009	340	345	1355	0.72
RMRC009	345	350	1130	0.60
RMRC009	350	355	661	0.35
RMRC009	355	360	438	0.23
RMRC009	360	365	777	0.41
RMRC009	365	370	530	0.28
RMRC009	370	375	312	0.17
RMRC009	375	380	223	0.12
RMRC009	380	385	292	0.16
RMRC009	385	390	199	0.11
RMRC009	390	395	323	0.17
RMRC009	395	400	374	0.20

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC009	400	405	492	0.26
RMRC009	405	410	878	0.47
RMRC009	410	415	786	0.42
RMRC009	415	420	997	0.53
RMRC009	420	425	1085	0.58
RMRC009	425	430	1140	0.61
RMRC009	430	435	839	0.45
RMRC009	435	440	715	0.38
RMRC009	440	445	724	0.39
RMRC009	445	450	610	0.32
RMRC009	450	455	1080	0.57
RMRC009	455	460	1690	0.90
RMRC009	460	465	1725	0.92
RMRC009	465	470	1520	0.81
RMRC009	470	475	1445	0.77
RMRC009	475	480	1085	0.58
RMRC009	480	485	1125	0.60
RMRC009	485	490	1165	0.62
RMRC009	490	495	825	0.44
RMRC009	495	500	780	0.42
RMRC010	0	5	258	0.14
RMRC010	5	10	212	0.11
RMRC010	10	15	272	0.14
RMRC010	15	20	153.5	0.08
RMRC010	20	25	130.5	0.07
RMRC010	25	30	106.5	0.06
RMRC010	30	35	96.5	0.05
RMRC010	35	40	115.5	0.06
RMRC010	40	45	111.5	0.06
RMRC010	45	50	73	0.04
RMRC010	50	55	44.3	0.02
RMRC010	55	60	51.6	0.03
RMRC010	60	65	53.7	0.03
RMRC010	65	70	537	0.29
RMRC010	70	75	970	0.52
RMRC010	75	80	1040	0.55
RMRC010	80	85	1565	0.83
RMRC010	85	90	1515	0.81
RMRC010	90	95	1260	0.67
RMRC010	95	100	1020	0.54
RMRC010	100	105	1055	0.56
RMRC010	105	110	1275	0.68
RMRC010	110	115	1155	0.61
RMRC010	115	120	1430	0.76
RMRC010	120	125	1075	0.57
RMRC010	125	130	1290	0.69
RMRC010	130	135	1740	0.93
RMRC010	135	140	1910	1.02
RMRC010	140	145	2180	1.16
RMRC010	145	150	2280	1.21
RMRC010	150	155	1510	0.80
RMRC010	155	160	803	0.43
RMRC010	160	165	841	0.45
RMRC010	165	170	649	0.35
RMRC010	170	175	611	0.33
RMRC010	175	180	478	0.25
RMRC010	180	185	378	0.20
RMRC010	185	190	308	0.16
RMRC010	190	195	272	0.14
RMRC010	195	200	400	0.21
RMRC010	200	205	329	0.18
RMRC010	205	210	371	0.20
RMRC010	210	215	419	0.22
RMRC010	215	220	121.5	0.06
RMRC010	220	225	102.5	0.05
RMRC010	225	230	60.2	0.03
RMRC010	230	235	456	0.24
RMRC010	235	240	462	0.25
RMRC010	240	245	360	0.19
RMRC010	245	250	985	0.52
RMRC010	250	255	1360	0.72
RMRC010	255	260	1205	0.64
RMRC010	260	265	718	0.38
RMRC010	265	270	730	0.39
RMRC010	270	275	775	0.41
RMRC010	275	280	883	0.47
RMRC010	280	285	1305	0.69
RMRC010	285	290	704	0.37
RMRC010	290	295	974	0.52
RMRC010	295	300	1575	0.84
RMRC010	300	305	852	0.45
RMRC010	305	310	744	0.40
RMRC010	310	315	803	0.43
RMRC010	315	320	599	0.32
RMRC010	320	325	539	0.29
RMRC010	325	330	644	0.34
RMRC010	330	335	831	0.44
RMRC010	335	340	1035	0.55
RMRC010	340	345	695	0.37
RMRC010	345	350	344	0.18

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC010	350	355	303	0.16
RMRC010	355	360	239	0.13
RMRC010	360	365	292	0.16
RMRC010	365	370	219	0.12
RMRC010	370	375	242	0.13
RMRC010	375	380	248	0.13
RMRC010	380	385	437	0.23
RMRC010	385	390	273	0.15
RMRC010	390	395	363	0.19
RMRC010	395	400	692	0.37
RMRC011	0	5	800	0.43
RMRC011	5	10	786	0.42
RMRC011	10	15	738	0.39
RMRC011	15	20	793	0.42
RMRC011	20	25	844	0.45
RMRC011	25	30	946	0.50
RMRC011	30	35	993	0.53
RMRC011	35	40	1035	0.55
RMRC011	40	45	984	0.52
RMRC011	45	50	996	0.53
RMRC011	50	55	954	0.51
RMRC011	55	60	1030	0.55
RMRC011	60	65	838	0.45
RMRC011	65	70	938	0.50
RMRC011	70	75	967	0.51
RMRC011	75	80	980	0.52
RMRC011	80	85	940	0.50
RMRC011	85	90	900	0.48
RMRC011	90	95	890	0.47
RMRC011	95	100	940	0.50
RMRC011	100	105	1040	0.55
RMRC011	105	110	992	0.53
RMRC011	110	115	940	0.50
RMRC011	115	120	973	0.52
RMRC011	120	125	1030	0.55
RMRC011	125	130	994	0.53
RMRC011	130	135	858	0.46
RMRC011	135	140	528	0.28
RMRC011	140	145	591	0.31
RMRC011	145	150	411	0.22
RMRC011	150	155	377	0.20
RMRC011	155	160	338	0.18
RMRC011	160	165	338	0.18
RMRC011	165	170	494	0.26
RMRC011	170	175	500	0.27

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC011	175	180	561	0.30
RMRC011	180	185	744	0.40
RMRC011	185	190	973	0.52
RMRC011	190	195	1000	0.53
RMRC011	195	200	1160	0.62
RMRC011	200	205	747	0.40
RMRC011	205	210	575	0.31
RMRC011	210	215	823	0.44
RMRC011	215	220	936	0.50
RMRC011	220	225	840	0.45
RMRC011	225	230	830	0.44
RMRC011	230	235	951	0.51
RMRC011	235	240	1000	0.53
RMRC011	240	245	941	0.50
RMRC011	245	250	973	0.52
RMRC011	250	255	861	0.46
RMRC011	255	260	876	0.47
RMRC011	260	265	949	0.51
RMRC011	265	270	1000	0.53
RMRC011	270	275	893	0.48
RMRC011	275	280	712	0.38
RMRC011	280	285	453	0.24
RMRC011	285	290	553	0.29
RMRC011	290	295	1030	0.55
RMRC011	295	300	1020	0.54
RMRC011	300	305	923	0.49
RMRC011	305	310	997	0.53
RMRC011	310	315	803	0.43
RMRC011	315	320	728	0.39
RMRC011	320	325	752	0.40
RMRC011	325	330	570	0.30
RMRC011	330	335	490	0.26
RMRC011	335	340	459	0.24
RMRC011	340	345	533	0.28
RMRC011	345	350	531	0.28
RMRC011	350	355	508	0.27
RMRC011	355	360	308	0.16
RMRC011	360	365	374	0.20
RMRC011	365	370	194.5	0.10
RMRC011	370	375	198.5	0.11
RMRC011	375	380	220	0.12
RMRC011	380	385	269	0.14
RMRC011	385	390	250	0.13
RMRC011	390	395	345	0.18
RMRC011	395	400	798	0.42

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC011	400	405	645	0.34
RMRC011	405	410	1025	0.55
RMRC011	410	415	1205	0.64
RMRC011	415	420	1420	0.76
RMRC011	420	425	1430	0.76
RMRC011	425	430	1495	0.80
RMRC011	430	435	1630	0.87
RMRC011	435	440	1670	0.89

APPENDIX 3 – Red Mountain Drilling Preliminary Lithology Logs

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Description
RMRC001	0	40	Colluvial Gravels
RMRC001	40	45	Colluvial Gravels & Mid grn khaki v fn gn sandy siltstone/claystone
RMRC001	45	75	Mid grn khaki v fn gn sandy siltstone/claystone
RMRC001	75	95	Lt brn claystone with minor v fn gn sandy interbeds
RMRC001	95	140	Lt grn / crm / khaki v fn gn sandy siltstone/claystone
RMRC001	140	155	Lt brn / crm v fn gn sandy siltstone/claystone
RMRC001	155	170	Drk gry siltstone
RMRC001	170	200	Intermixed / interbedded gry siltstone & lt brn v fn gn sandy siltstone
RMRC001	200	255	Mid - drk gry siltstone
RMRC001	255	300	Mid - drk gry siltstone with intermittent 5ft clay rich intervals.
RMRC001	300	430	Lt - mid gry fn gn sandy siltstone/claystone with variable intervals of increased clay content
RMRC001	430	440	Claystone Lt - mid gry
RMRC001	440	475	Lt gry / lt grn v fn gn sandy siltstone
RMRC001	475	485	Claystone & Lt gry / lt grn v fn gn sandy siltstone
RMRC001	485	600	Lt gry / lt grn v fn gn sandy siltstone
RMRC002	0	10	Lt brn / crm Claystone + siltstone with sandy interbeds
RMRC002	10	40	Lt brn / crm sandy siltstone/claystone with sandy interbeds
RMRC002	40	45	fn gn hard limestone unit
RMRC002	45	60	Lt brn / crm claystone/siltstone with sandy interbeds
RMRC002	60	65	Lt gry / gry + crm siltstone
RMRC002	65	75	Lt brn/lt gry/crm siltstone
RMRC002	75	80	fn gn hard crm/ lt pink limestone + Lt brn/lt gry/crm siltstone
RMRC002	80	85	Lt brn/lt gry/crm siltstone
RMRC002	85	100	Intermixed gry siltstone and lt brn khaki sandy siltstone with minor limestone and minor Mn on fracture surfaces
RMRC002	100	155	Mid - lt gry siltstone with variable siliceous limestone bands
RMRC002	155	160	Lt brn / crm fn gn sandy oxidised siltstone + Mid - lt gry siltstone with variable siliceous limestone bands
RMRC002	160	215	Mid - lt gry siltstone with variable silicous limestone bands
RMRC002	215	270	Gry - lt gry / crm limestone with MnO coating on fracture surfaces + m gry siltstone
RMRC002	270	295	Lt gry siltstone with interbeds of fn gn sandy siltstone
RMRC002	295	320	Intermixed / interbedded lt - mid gry siltstone & limestone & lt crm/pink limestone with MnO coating fracture surfaces
RMRC002	320	360	Lt gry / lt grn v fn gn sandstone with interbeds of sandy siltstone
RMRC002	360	380	Lt brn/brn silicious limestone with MnO on fracture surfaces
RMRC002	380	395	Lt grn/gry fn gn sandstone/siltstone
RMRC002	395	420	Red / brn fn - med gn sandstone, poorly sorted - possibly volcanoclastic
RMRC003	0	15	Lt brn / crm claystone + minor sandy siltstone bands
RMRC003	15	40	Lt brn / crm siltstone/claystone with minor limestone and v fn gn sandstone
RMRC003	40	45	Lt brn / crm v fn gn sandstone
RMRC003	45	50	Lt brn / crm siltstone/claystone with v fn gn sandy bands
RMRC003	50	55	fn gn hard limestone unit - looks similar to interval 40-45 in RMRC002
RMRC003	55	70	Lt brn / crm siltstone/claystone + minor sandy siltstone bands
RMRC003	70	80	Lt gry interbedded claystone/siltstone and m. limestone with minor sandy interbeds
RMRC003	80	90	Brn limestone unit, m. siltstone - may correlate to crm/pink LST noted in RMRC002 @ 75-80
RMRC003	90	120	Mid - lt gry interbedded siltstone and m. limestone with m. sandy interbeds
RMRC004	0	20	Lt grn / crm Claystone with minor sandy fragments
RMRC004	20	25	Lt brn/yel/org v fn gn Sandstone

APPENDIX 3 – Red Mountain Drilling Preliminary Lithology Logs

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Description
RMRC004	25	40	Lt grn/crm silty Claystone, minor v fn gn sandstone
RMRC004	40	50	Lt brn v fn gn sandstone
RMRC004	50	80	Lt grn/crm lt brn Claystone / Siltstone with minor sandy fragments
RMRC004	80	100	Lt brn Khaki Clay, siltstone/claystone
RMRC004	100	145	Lt - mid gry Siltstone
RMRC004	145	155	Lt gry/crm/wht Clay zone with fragments of lt gry siltstone
RMRC004	155	215	Lt - mid gry Siltstone
RMRC004	215	220	Lt - mid gry Siltstone - zone of increased clay
RMRC004	220	235	Lt - mid gry Siltstone
RMRC004	235	270	Lt - mid gry Siltstone - zone of increased clay
RMRC004	270	305	Lt gry Claystone / m. Siltstone
RMRC004	305	315	Lt - mid gry Siltstone
RMRC004	315	385	Brn/gry limestone intermixed with lt-mid gry siltstone and minor sandy siltstone
RMRC004	385	415	Lt gry/grn sandy siltstone
RMRC004	415	450	Lt gry/brn limestone intermixed with lt gry siltstone and sandy siltstone
RMRC005	0	30	Lt grn/brn/tan indurated Claystone / sandy Siltstone
RMRC005	30	35	pink/brn/crm Limestone
RMRC005	35	55	Lt brn / tan indurated Claystone / Siltstone
RMRC005	55	70	mixed zone - Claystone / Siltstone
RMRC005	70	210	Gry / dk gry Siltstone
RMRC005	210	230	Gry / lt gry Claystone/siltstone
RMRC005	230	300	Lt-mid gry Siltstone
RMRC005	300	400	Lt gry indurated siltstone/claystone, laminated in places, mixed with fn gn sandstone.
RMRC005	400	410	Silicious indurated mid-dk gry siltstone
RMRC005	410	440	Lt gry / lt grn siltstone interbedded with claystone
RMRC005	440	450	Lt gry - lt grn Laminated Claystone/siltstone, plus LST fragments in places
RMRC006	0	5	Colluvial Gravels
RMRC006	5	10	Lt grn / crm Clay
RMRC006	10	30	Lt brn / yel / org fn-md gn sandstone
RMRC006	30	65	Lt gry/grn sandy Siltstone and fn gn sandstone
RMRC006	65	80	Lt brn / crm silicious Chert/siltstone
RMRC006	80	265	Md-dk gry Siltstone
RMRC006	265	305	Gru/grn Claystone / Siltstone
RMRC006	305	420	Md gry (weak) gry/grn Siltstone
RMRC006	420	445	Lt gry/grn laminated Claystone / Siltstone
RMRC006	445	475	Lt gry Siltstone
RMRC006	475	495	Lt grn gry/grn laminated Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC006	495	505	Wht / crm Limestone
RMRC006	505	525	Lt gry/grn Claystone
RMRC006	525	550	Lt brn Limestone with MnO on surfaces
RMRC006	550	600	Lt brn / crm Limestone
RMRC007	0	60	Lt grn khaki indurated laminated Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC007	60	120	Lt grn / crm indurated Siltstone
RMRC007	120	205	Md-dk gry indurated Siltstone
RMRC007	205	230	Lt gry Siltstone with minor cherty / ? limestone bands

APPENDIX 3 – Red Mountain Drilling Preliminary Lithology Logs

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Description
RMRC007	230	255	Gry indurated Siltstone
RMRC007	255	280	Lt gry / crm Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC007	280	360	Crm / wht Limestone
RMRC007	360	380	Lt gry / crm lt brn Limestone with Siltstone and clay bands
RMRC007	380	395	MnO on fracture surfaces
RMRC007	395	415	Lt gry / crm lt brn Limestone with Siltstone and clay bands
RMRC007	415	430	Clay zone
RMRC007	430	445	Lt gry / crm lt brn Limestone with Siltstone and clay bands
RMRC007	445	450	Claystone
RMRC007	450	500	Crm / wht Limestone
RMRC008	0	5	Colluvial Gravels & Claystone
RMRC008	5	15	Lt grn Claystone
RMRC008	15	20	Yel / brn fn gn Sandstone
RMRC008	20	45	Lt grn / yel/brn Claystone with sandy interbeds
RMRC008	45	65	Lt grn Claystone / Siltstone
RMRC008	65	80	Lt grn sandy Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC008	80	100	Gry/grn fn gn Sandstone with minor Clayey / Siltstone in places
RMRC008	100	130	Lt grn / khaki fn gn Sandstone with clayey matrix
RMRC008	130	140	Yel / lt brn fn gn Sandstone
RMRC008	140	170	Lt grn / khaki fn gn Sandstone with clayey matrix
RMRC008	170	180	Lt gry / lt brn fn gn silty Sandstone
RMRC008	180	190	Brn / blk Limestone with MnO on fracture s
RMRC008	190	230	Gry sandy Siltstone
RMRC008	230	315	Lt gry sandy Siltstone, with clay patches / bands
RMRC008	315	320	Lt gry sandy Siltstone - possible small LST band
RMRC008	320	350	Gry sandy Siltstone
RMRC008	350	365	Lt brn Limestone with MnO on fracture surfaces.
RMRC008	365	380	Crm / wht Limestone
RMRC008	380	405	Lt gry sandy Siltstone / Sandstone
RMRC008	405	425	Brn Limestone with MnO on fractures
RMRC008	425	455	Brn / lt brn Limestone
RMRC008	455	475	Brn / lt brn Limestone mixed with Lt gry Siltstone / Sandstone
RMRC008	475	500	Lt gry/crm Limestone
RMRC009	0	10	Colluvial Gravel
RMRC009	10	15	Colluvial Gravel + fn gn sandstone with clayey matrix
RMRC009	15	40	Khaki tan fn gn Sandstone with silty clayey matrix - matrix supported.
RMRC009	40	60	Lt grn Claystone
RMRC009	60	85	Lt gry / lt grn sandy Siltstone/Claystone
RMRC009	85	100	Khaki/lt grn fn gn Sandstone/Siltstone
RMRC009	100	115	Interbedded lt gry lt grn fn gn Sandstone and md-dk Siltstone
RMRC009	115	125	fn gn sandstone lt grn/gry
RMRC009	125	190	Interbedded lt gry lt grn fn gn Sandstone and md-dk Siltstone
RMRC009	190	220	Dk gry Siltstone - @215-220 some minor lt brn Sandstone
RMRC009	220	270	Interbedded lt gry lt grn fn gn Sandstone and md-dk Siltstone
RMRC009	270	280	Interbedded lt gry lt grn fn gn Sandstone and md-dk Siltstone, plus lt brn LST

APPENDIX 3 – Red Mountain Drilling Preliminary Lithology Logs

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Description
RMRC009	280	290	Lt brn/yel fn gn Sandstone and Lt gry fn gn silty Sandstone
RMRC009	290	300	Lt grn fn gn Sandstone
RMRC009	300	315	Lt grn fn gn Sandstone + lt crm / wht Limestone + m Calcite
RMRC009	315	320	Gry Siltstone interbedded with brn Limestone with MnO on fracture surfaces
RMRC009	320	365	Gry Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC009	365	385	Lt gry sandy Siltstone with intermix of minor crm LST
RMRC009	385	445	Md gry/grn Siltstone / Claystone, minor dk crm Limestone in places
RMRC009	445	470	Lt gry Siltstone, clayey and dk crm Limestone interbedded
RMRC009	470	485	Lt gry sandy Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC009	485	500	Gry Siltstone interbedded with lt brn Limestone with minior MnO on fracture surfaces.
RMRC010	0	10	Colluvial Gravel
RMRC010	10	15	m Gravel, Claystone & m. Siltstone
RMRC010	15	50	Lt br / lt org with m lt grn / crm fn gn clayey Sandstone
RMRC010	50	55	Lt br / lt org with m lt grn / crm fn gn Clay & m Sandstone
RMRC010	55	70	Lt grn / crm silicieous Cherty band.
RMRC010	70	80	Lt brn/gry Siltstone with Claystone
RMRC010	80	95	Claystone plus m Siltstone
RMRC010	95	115	Lt gry / grn Siltstone with m Sandstone interbeds
RMRC010	115	140	v lt grn fn gn Sandstone with clayey matrix - matrix supported
RMRC010	140	150	Md gry Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC010	150	160	Brn Limestone interbedded with Siltstone
RMRC010	160	165	Lt brn / gry fn gn Sandstone
RMRC010	165	180	Lt-md gry fn gn Sandstone
RMRC010	180	230	Lt brn / yel / org fn gn Sandstone
RMRC010	230	260	Md-dk gry Siltstone with minor Claystone
RMRC010	260	340	Lt-md grn fn gn Sandstone and Siltstone
RMRC010	340	350	Lt-md grn fn gn Sandstone and Siltstone + lt grn/brn fn gn 'oxidised' Sandstone
RMRC010	350	380	Grn/brn fn gn Sandstone
RMRC010	380	400	Grn/brn fn gn Sandstone + interbedded dk gry indurated Siltstone
RMRC011	0	10	Lt brn / crm / yel Claystone with minor Siltstone
RMRC011	10	50	Lt brn / yel silty Sandstone
RMRC011	50	90	Lt brn / grn indurated Siltstone / Claystone
RMRC011	90	315	Md-dk gry Siltstone with occasional fn gn Sandstone rich zones (5-15ft wide)
RMRC011	315	370	Lt gry + gry/grn v fn gn silty Sandstone
RMRC011	370	410	Md-dk gry Siltstone, with minor fn gn Sandstone in places.
RMRC011	410	440	Md-lt grn Claystone / Siltstone

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