25 June 2025

WIDEST LITHIUM INTERSECTION TO DATE AT RED MOUNTAIN PROJECT, USA

Broad, shallow intercept of 95m grading 1,340ppm Li

Key Highlights

- **Assay results received for RMDD007, including:**
  - **95m @ 1,340ppm Li from 54.9m;**
  - **5.4m @ 2,320ppm Li from 154m; and**
  - **24.3m @ 1,290ppm Li from 180.4m**
- **Assay results also received for RMDD006, including:**
  - **31.8m @ 1,120ppm Li from 74.7m;**
  - **24.3m @ 1,040ppm Li from 7.6m; and**
  - **9.6m @ 1,040ppm from 57.5m**
- **The 95m intercept returned in RMDD007 represents the widest single intersection of lithium mineralisation to date at Red Mountain**
- **Additional rock chip sampling identifies un-tested zone of lithium potential in the project's east**
- **Assays pending for two drill-holes**

Astute Metals NL (ASX: ASE) ("ASE", "Astute" or "the Company") is pleased to report assay results for two further holes from its April 2025 diamond drilling campaign at the 100%-owned Red Mountain Lithium Project in Nevada, USA. Drill-holes RMDD007 and RMDD006 both returned multiple intersections of lithium mineralisation, including the widest mineralised intercept returned from the project to date.

Highlights from the drilling included:

RMDD007:

- **<u>95m @ 1,340ppm Li / 0.72% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent[1] (LCE)</u> from 54.9m:**
- **<u>5.4m @ 2,320ppm Li / 1.24% LCE</u> from 154m; and**
- **<u>24.3m @ 1,290ppm Li / 0.68% LCE</u> from 180.4m**

RMDD006:

- **<u>24.3m @ 1,040ppm Li / 0.55% LCE</u> from 7.6m;**
- **<u>9.6m @ 1,040ppm Li / 0.55% LCE</u> from 57.5m; and**
- **<u>31.8m @ 1,120ppm Li / 0.60% LCE</u> from 74.7m**

Drill-holes RMDD006 and RMDD007 were designed to test the main horizon of lithium-prospective stratigraphy mid-project, with RMDD007 having the additional objective of acting as a 'twin' hole for the previously drilled hole RMRC005. Both holes intersected multiple zones of lithium mineralisation, with RMDD007 intersecting the widest zone of lithium mineralisation to date at the project.

These results continue to strengthen the Company's understanding of lithium mineralisation at Red Mountain. Assays remain outstanding for two holes from the April campaign – RMDD004 and RMDD008 – which are expected to be returned to the Company during July.

Astute Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:
"The consistently high-grade nature of lithium intersections in Red Mountain drill holes demonstrates the project is a standout compared to the majority of lithium clay projects in the US.

"The results from these latest two holes continue to affirm the Company's interpretation of a strike extensive and high-grade lithium deposit at Red Mountain returning broad mineralised intercepts that will feed into our planned maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Red Mountain later this year."

Background
Located in central-eastern Nevada (Figure 5) 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] (Figures 2 and 4).

A total of 13 RC and diamond drill holes have been drilled at the project for a combined 1,944m, prior to this current drilling program. These campaigns were highly successful, intersecting strong lithium mineralisation in every hole[9].

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].

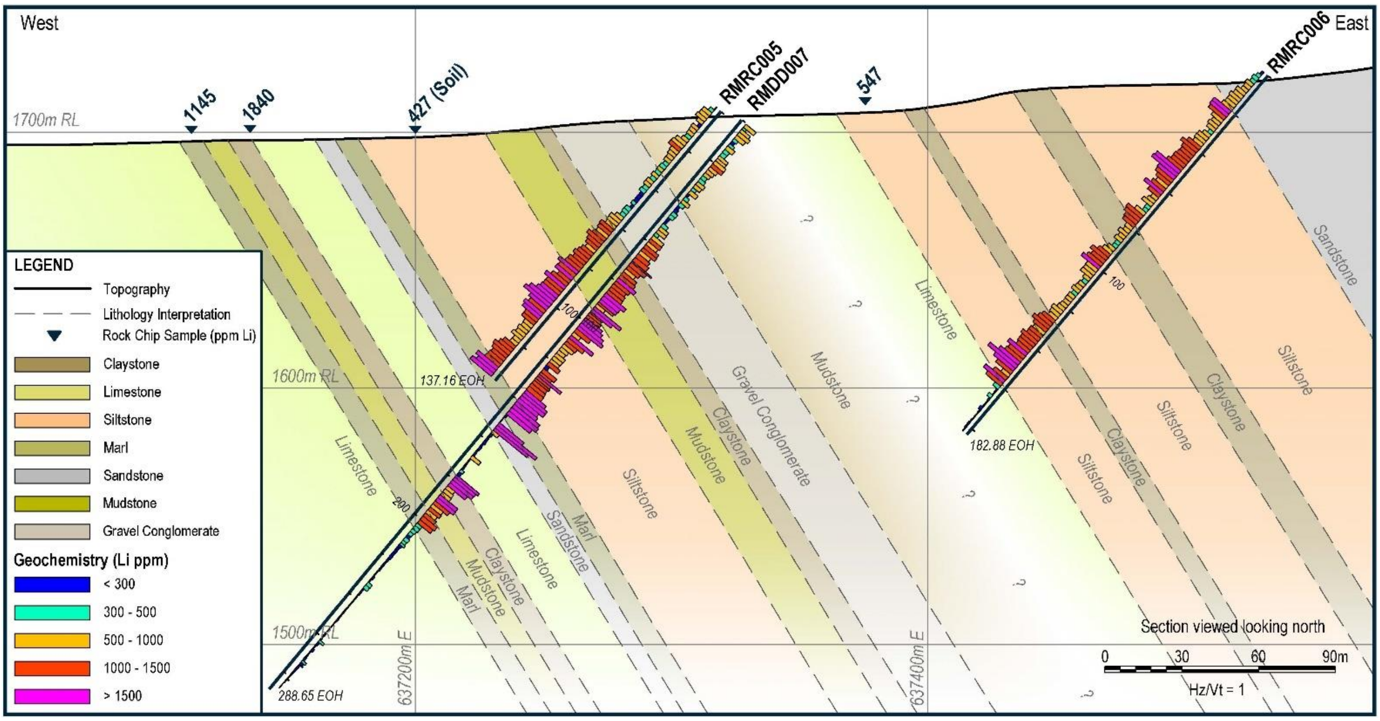

Figure 1. RMDD007 interpretative cross-section, lithium geochemistry and (25-35m off-section) surface samples

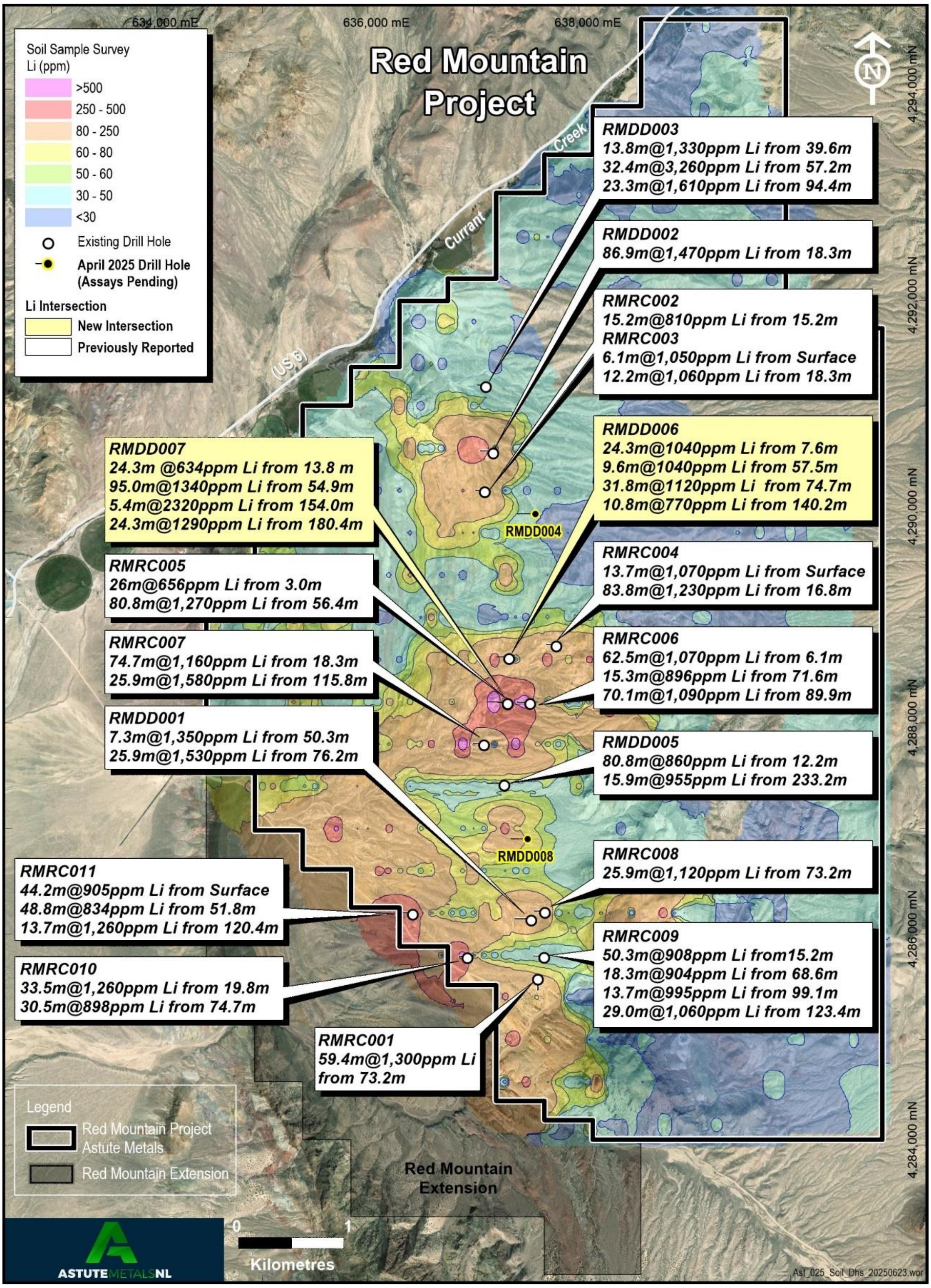

Figure 2. Red Mountain drill-hole intersections, gridded soil geochemistry.

Results

Hole RMDD006 successfully intersected four zones of lithium mineralised rocks, hosted by clay-bearing mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate.

The intersections are as follows:

24.3m @ 1,040ppm Li / 0.55% LCE from 7.6m
9.6m @ 1,040ppm Li / 0.55% LCE from 57.5m
31.8m @ 1,120ppm Li / 0.6% LCE from 74.7m
10.8m @ 770ppm Li / 0.41% LCE from 140.2m

Hole RMDD007 successfully intersected five zones of lithium mineralised rocks, hosted by clay-bearing mudstone, siltstone, claystone and marl. The rock types RMDD007 intersected comprised generally finer-grained sedimentary rocks than in RMDD006, suggesting a coarsening sequence locally to the north.

The intersections in RMDD007 are as follows:

7.2m @ 805ppm Li / 0.43% LCE from 2.7m
24.3m @ 634ppm Li / 0.34% LCE from 13.8m
95m @ 1,340ppm Li / 0.72% LCE from 54.9m
5.4m @ 2,320ppm Li / 1.24% LCE from 154m
24.3m @ 1,290ppm Li / 0.68% LCE from 180.4m

A full table of assay results for RMDD006 and RMDD007 is provided in Appendix 2.

Interpretation
Lithium mineralisation intersected in RMDD006 (Figure 3) is interpreted as a continuation in strike of the prospective stratigraphy northward from RMRC005/RMDD007, albeit at a lower average grade, due to a coarsening of the rock types in the vicinity of RMDD006, which are less clay-rich as a result.

In contrast, the lithium mineralisation intersected in RMDD007 is thicker than average, resulting in the widest intersection to date at the project – at 95m (Figure 1). A high-grade zone of 5.4m @ 2,320ppm Li follows the 95m intersection, separated by a thin zone of unmineralised sandstone. A further 24.3m zone of mineralisation was intersected in the hole, which is related to clay-rich sediments deposited atop a limestone interval where the hole terminated. RMDD007 supports the broadening of prospective stratigraphy mid project.

During the April drilling campaign, management took the opportunity to collect a further 74 rock chip samples from locations in the central and northern parts of the main mineralised trend, and over a prospective area to the east of the main trend. The results, plotted over mapped geology in Figure 4, highlight a new emerging zone of lithium at surface, located approximately 500m southeast of RMRC004. Further, the rock chip results also indicate a broadening of lithium-rich rocks mid-project, and an apparent lower-grade zone between the middle and north of the Red Mountain Project.

A full table of rock chip assay results is provided in Appendix 3.

Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)
RMDD006	637341	4288618	1716	-50	269	179.8
RMDD007	637327	4288197	1705	-50	269	288.6

Table 1. Drill-hole collar details

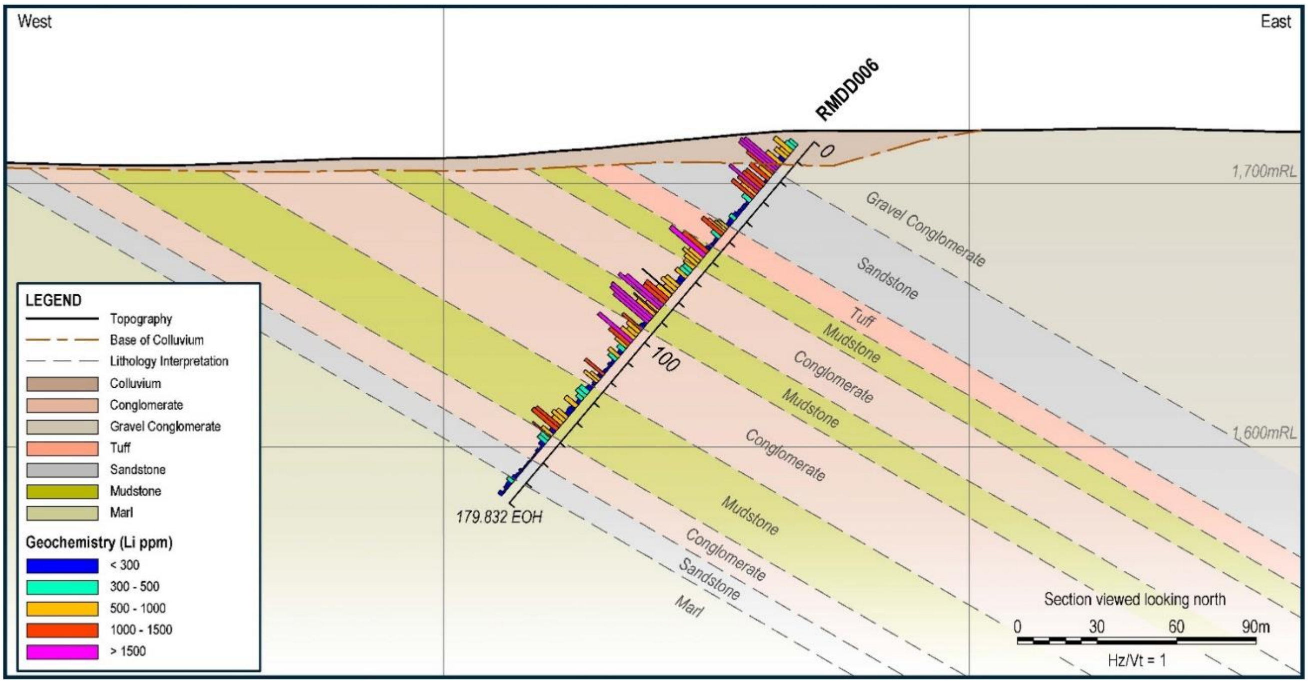

Figure 3. RMDD006 interpretative cross-section and lithium geochemistry.

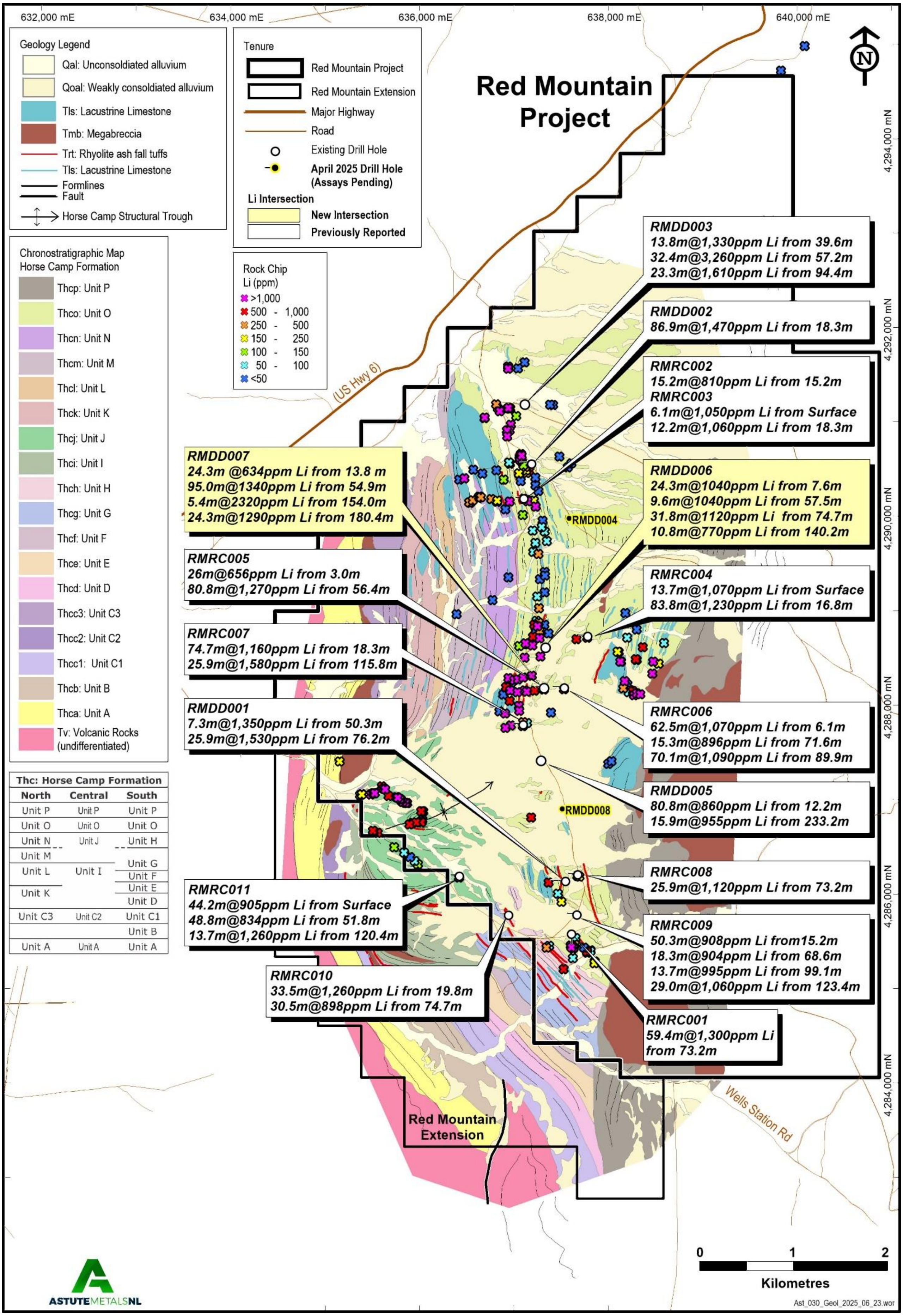

Figure 4. Drill-hole locations and intersections, over interpreted geology and rock chip sample geochemistry.

Next Steps

The Company has finalised on-site core processing and the remaining two holes for the campaign have been sampled and are with the laboratory awaiting preparation. Results for these two holes, RMDD004 and RMDD008, are expected in July. Once these results are received, the outcomes of the April drilling campaign will be integrated with previous drilling results to inform the Company's drilling plans for the second half of 2025, with a view to completing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the project by the end of the calendar year.

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$8,359/t[6] as of 19 June 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].

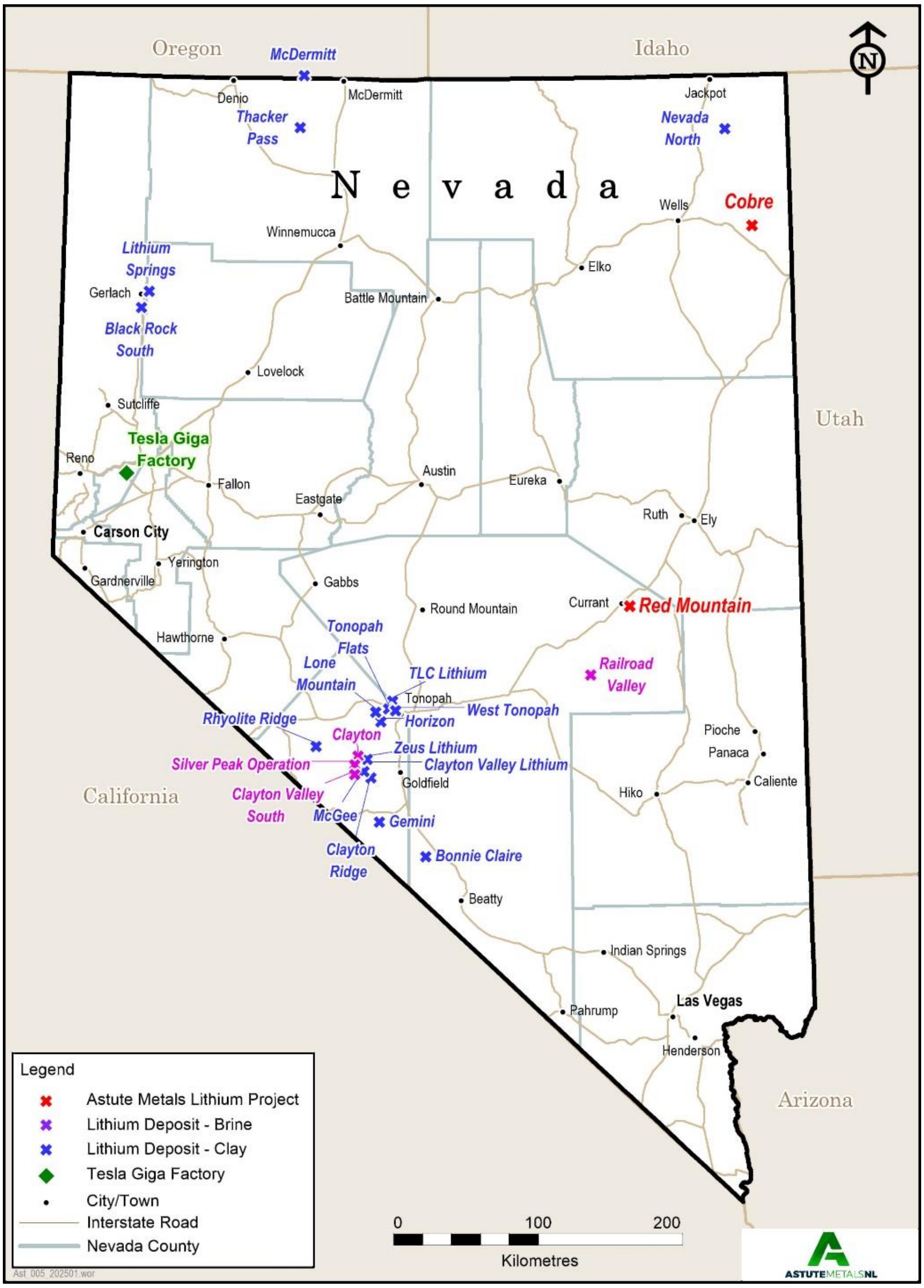

Figure 5. Location of Astute Lithium Projects, and Nevada lithium deposits.

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 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'

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.

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. Rock chip samples of approx. 1kg were taken from outcropping or shallowly subcropping rocks using a geopick. 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 Rock chips were logged for lithology Logging is qualitative Photography of drill core undertaken by contractors in Elko, NV, prior to delivery to external laboratory

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. Full rock chip samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories in Elko.
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.

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

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. Rock chip results have identified a new zone of lithium mineralisation requiring follow up.

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD006	15.7	20	413	0.22
RMDD006	20	25	491	0.26
RMDD006	25	30.8	962	0.51
RMDD006	30.8	35	509	0.27
RMDD006	35	40	644	0.34
RMDD006	40	45	295	0.16
RMDD006	45	50	837	0.45
RMDD006	50	54	1930	1.03
RMDD006	54	57.5	2050	1.09
RMDD006	57.5	61.4	2010	1.07
RMDD006	61.4	65	1485	0.79
RMDD006	65	70	682	0.36
RMDD006	70	75	1030	0.55
RMDD006	75	79	113	0.06
RMDD006	79	83.6	1015	0.54
RMDD006	83.6	88.2	1060	0.56
RMDD006	88.2	92	1675	0.89
RMDD006	92	96	1085	0.58
RMDD006	96	100	796	0.42
RMDD006	100	104.7	1185	0.63
RMDD006	104.7	110.7	431	0.23
RMDD006	110.7	115	125.5	0.07
RMDD006	115	120	152.5	0.08
RMDD006	120	125	143	0.08
RMDD006	125	130	168.5	0.09
RMDD006	130	135	231	0.12
RMDD006	135	140	307	0.16
RMDD006	140	145	219	0.12
RMDD006	145	150	190	0.10
RMDD006	150	153.8	542	0.29
RMDD006	153.8	157	630	0.34
RMDD006	157	160	897	0.48
RMDD006	160	165	1130	0.60
RMDD006	165	170	462	0.25
RMDD006	170	175	144	0.08
RMDD006	175	180	124	0.07
RMDD006	180	185	148	0.08
RMDD006	185	188.6	225	0.12
RMDD006	188.6	194	1355	0.72
RMDD006	194	200	1910	1.02
RMDD006	200	205	702	0.37
RMDD006	205	209.1	901	0.48
RMDD006	209.1	214	680	0.36
RMDD006	214	220	553	0.29
RMDD006	220	225	458	0.24

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD006	225	230	488	0.26
RMDD006	230	235	593	0.32
RMDD006	235	240	271	0.14
RMDD006	240	245	243	0.13
RMDD006	245	250	712	0.38
RMDD006	250	255	797	0.42
RMDD006	255	259.4	525	0.28
RMDD006	259.4	260.5	1675	0.89
RMDD006	260.5	266	740	0.39
RMDD006	266	271	1225	0.65
RMDD006	271	276.2	1195	0.64
RMDD006	276.2	281	2030	1.08
RMDD006	281	285.5	2290	1.22
RMDD006	285.5	289.2	654	0.35
RMDD006	289.2	291.1	1285	0.68
RMDD006	291.1	296	995	0.53
RMDD006	296	300	2270	1.21
RMDD006	300	304	2210	1.18
RMDD006	304	308.2	1920	1.02
RMDD006	308.2	312	172	0.09
RMDD006	312	316.5	222	0.12
RMDD006	316.5	320	1080	0.57
RMDD006	320	325	703	0.37
RMDD006	325	330	528	0.28
RMDD006	330	335	741	0.39
RMDD006	335	340	1875	1.00
RMDD006	340	345	1115	0.59
RMDD006	345	349.2	642	0.34
RMDD006	349.2	355	364	0.19
RMDD006	355	360	200	0.11
RMDD006	360	365	573	0.31
RMDD006	365	370	429	0.23
RMDD006	370	375	140	0.07
RMDD006	375	379	182.5	0.10
RMDD006	379	384.8	109	0.06
RMDD006	384.8	390	146	0.08
RMDD006	390	394	1050	0.56
RMDD006	394	398	213	0.11
RMDD006	398	402	515	0.27
RMDD006	402	405.9	743	0.40
RMDD006	405.9	409	175.5	0.09
RMDD006	409	413.3	119.5	0.06
RMDD006	413.3	419	241	0.13
RMDD006	419	425	476	0.25
RMDD006	425	430	495	0.26

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD006	430	435	333	0.18
RMDD006	435	441	168.5	0.09
RMDD006	441	447	649	0.35
RMDD006	447	449.6	208	0.11
RMDD006	449.6	455	249	0.13
RMDD006	455	460	210	0.11
RMDD006	460	465	569	0.30
RMDD006	465	470	685	0.36
RMDD006	470	475	520	0.28
RMDD006	475	479	1310	0.70
RMDD006	479	484.3	1390	0.74
RMDD006	484.3	489	261	0.14
RMDD006	489	493.4	578	0.31
RMDD006	493.4	495.3	1010	0.54
RMDD006	495.3	500	453	0.24
RMDD006	500	505	453	0.24
RMDD006	505	510.3	241	0.13
RMDD006	510.3	515.4	83.3	0.04
RMDD006	515.4	519.6	135.5	0.07
RMDD006	519.6	525.8	74.1	0.04
RMDD006	525.8	530	61.8	0.03
RMDD006	530	535	53.8	0.03
RMDD006	535	540	74.5	0.04
RMDD006	540	544	74.9	0.04
RMDD006	544	548.2	62.2	0.03
RMDD006	548.2	551.2	149.5	0.08
RMDD006	551.2	555	90.4	0.05
RMDD006	555	559.4	129	0.07
RMDD006	559.4	565	194	0.10
RMDD006	565	570	311	0.17
RMDD006	570	575	201	0.11
RMDD006	575	580	176.5	0.09
RMDD006	580	585	81.7	0.04
RMDD006	585	590	204	0.11
RMDD007	9	14.2	933	0.50
RMDD007	14.2	17.6	304	0.16
RMDD007	17.6	22	805	0.43
RMDD007	22	27	992	0.53
RMDD007	27	32.7	821	0.44
RMDD007	32.7	37	381	0.20
RMDD007	37	41.5	279	0.15
RMDD007	41.5	45.3	469	0.25
RMDD007	45.3	51	669	0.36
RMDD007	51	56	440	0.23
RMDD007	56	61.6	418	0.22
RMDD007	61.6	66	821	0.44
RMDD007	66	70	832	0.44
RMDD007	70	75	992	0.53
RMDD007	75	80	1005	0.53
RMDD007	80	85	723	0.38
RMDD007	85	90	597	0.32
RMDD007	90	95	513	0.27
RMDD007	95	100	395	0.21
RMDD007	100	105	485	0.26
RMDD007	105	110	669	0.36
RMDD007	110	115	591	0.31
RMDD007	115	119.5	368	0.20
RMDD007	119.5	125	680	0.36
RMDD007	125	130	160.5	0.09
RMDD007	130	135	376	0.20
RMDD007	135	140	663	0.35
RMDD007	140	145	440	0.23
RMDD007	145	150	201	0.11
RMDD007	150	155	291	0.15
RMDD007	155	160	430	0.23
RMDD007	160	165	397	0.21
RMDD007	165	170	204	0.11
RMDD007	170	175	179	0.10
RMDD007	175	180	498	0.27
RMDD007	180	185	762	0.41
RMDD007	185	190	795	0.42
RMDD007	190	194.6	358	0.19
RMDD007	194.6	200	988	0.53
RMDD007	200	205	1030	0.55
RMDD007	205	210	926	0.49
RMDD007	210	215	1205	0.64
RMDD007	215	220	1250	0.67
RMDD007	220	225	938	0.50
RMDD007	225	231	1090	0.58
RMDD007	231	237.2	1240	0.66
RMDD007	237.2	239.4	1835	0.98
RMDD007	239.4	245	1440	0.77
RMDD007	245	250	1120	0.60
RMDD007	250	255	907	0.48
RMDD007	255	260	1225	0.65
RMDD007	260	265	1340	0.71
RMDD007	265	270	1645	0.88
RMDD007	270	275	1360	0.72
RMDD007	275	280	1175	0.63
RMDD007	280	285	1305	0.69

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD007	285	290	1330	0.71
RMDD007	290	295	1875	1.00
RMDD007	295	300.7	1580	0.84
RMDD007	300.7	305	1540	0.82
RMDD007	305	308.1	1440	0.77
RMDD007	308.1	312.8	773	0.41
RMDD007	312.8	317	2480	1.32
RMDD007	317	321.4	1855	0.99
RMDD007	321.4	323.1	1145	0.61
RMDD007	323.1	326.8	1110	0.59
RMDD007	326.8	331	1230	0.65
RMDD007	331	335	1555	0.83
RMDD007	335	340	1740	0.93
RMDD007	340	345	2050	1.09
RMDD007	345	349.4	2250	1.20
RMDD007	349.4	355	1335	0.71
RMDD007	355	360.3	659	0.35
RMDD007	360.3	365	2080	1.11
RMDD007	365	370	1470	0.78
RMDD007	370	375	1025	0.55
RMDD007	375	380	948	0.50
RMDD007	380	385	697	0.37
RMDD007	385	390	623	0.33
RMDD007	390	395	823	0.44
RMDD007	395	400	805	0.43
RMDD007	400	404.4	757	0.40
RMDD007	404.4	410	1015	0.54
RMDD007	410	416	295	0.16
RMDD007	416	421.6	1225	0.65
RMDD007	421.6	425	1015	0.54
RMDD007	425	428.4	2080	1.11
RMDD007	428.4	432	1245	0.66
RMDD007	432	434.9	1310	0.70
RMDD007	434.9	440	1225	0.65
RMDD007	440	445	1290	0.69
RMDD007	445	451.1	1340	0.71
RMDD007	451.1	456	1855	0.99
RMDD007	456	460	2180	1.16
RMDD007	460	465	2170	1.16
RMDD007	465	470	1815	0.97
RMDD007	470	475	1935	1.03
RMDD007	475	480	2360	1.26
RMDD007	480	486	2440	1.30
RMDD007	486	491.7	2160	1.15
RMDD007	491.7	496	143.5	0.08

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD007	496	500	54.4	0.03
RMDD007	500	505.4	47.6	0.03
RMDD007	505.4	509.9	2300	1.22
RMDD007	509.9	514	3680	1.96
RMDD007	514	518.1	3090	1.64
RMDD007	518.1	523	566	0.30
RMDD007	523	527	203	0.11
RMDD007	527	531	140	0.07
RMDD007	531	535	164	0.09
RMDD007	535	540	190.5	0.10
RMDD007	540	545	124.5	0.07
RMDD007	545	550	165	0.09
RMDD007	550	555	106.5	0.06
RMDD007	555	560	138.5	0.07
RMDD007	560	565	788	0.42
RMDD007	565	570	75.7	0.04
RMDD007	570	575	98.3	0.05
RMDD007	575	579	116	0.06
RMDD007	579	583	140.5	0.07
RMDD007	583	587	304	0.16
RMDD007	587	592	249	0.13
RMDD007	592	596	2130	1.13
RMDD007	596	600	1975	1.05
RMDD007	600	605	1935	1.03
RMDD007	605	610	1610	0.86
RMDD007	610	615	685	0.36
RMDD007	615	620	767	0.41
RMDD007	620	625	783	0.42
RMDD007	625	630	1615	0.86
RMDD007	630	635	1645	0.88
RMDD007	635	640	1345	0.72
RMDD007	640	645	953	0.51
RMDD007	645	650	1010	0.54
RMDD007	650	655	872	0.46
RMDD007	655	660	1010	0.54
RMDD007	660	666	1320	0.70
RMDD007	666	671.7	1210	0.64
RMDD007	671.7	676	472	0.25
RMDD007	676	681	474	0.25
RMDD007	681	685.7	390	0.21
RMDD007	685.7	690.7	308	0.16
RMDD007	690.7	694.8	282	0.15
RMDD007	694.8	700	379	0.20
RMDD007	700	704	328	0.17
RMDD007	704	707.3	423	0.23

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD007	707.3	711	255	0.14
RMDD007	711	715	187.5	0.10
RMDD007	715	720	204	0.11
RMDD007	720	725	184.5	0.10
RMDD007	725	730	194.5	0.10
RMDD007	730	735	153	0.08
RMDD007	735	740	115.5	0.06
RMDD007	740	745	116.5	0.06
RMDD007	745	750	131	0.07
RMDD007	750	755	79.5	0.04
RMDD007	755	760	79.5	0.04
RMDD007	760	765	141.5	0.08
RMDD007	765	770	81.5	0.04
RMDD007	770	775	397	0.21
RMDD007	775	780	356	0.19
RMDD007	780	785	103.5	0.06
RMDD007	785	790	110	0.06
RMDD007	790	795	69.2	0.04
RMDD007	795	800	77.6	0.04
RMDD007	800	805	65	0.03
RMDD007	805	810	75.7	0.04
RMDD007	810	815	69	0.04
RMDD007	815	820	70	0.04
RMDD007	820	825	83.7	0.04
RMDD007	825	830	75.5	0.04
RMDD007	830	835	99.9	0.05
RMDD007	835	840	56.1	0.03
RMDD007	840	845	56.8	0.03
RMDD007	845	850	39.6	0.02
RMDD007	850	855	56	0.03
RMDD007	855	859	103	0.05
RMDD007	859	862.3	55.1	0.03
RMDD007	862.3	866	102.5	0.05
RMDD007	866	869.6	442	0.24
RMDD007	869.6	875	156.5	0.08
RMDD007	875	880	78	0.04
RMDD007	880	885	168.5	0.09
RMDD007	885	890	75.3	0.04
RMDD007	890	895	90.3	0.05
RMDD007	895	900	132	0.07
RMDD007	900	903.4	374	0.20
RMDD007	903.4	906.5	259	0.14
RMDD007	906.5	907.9	347	0.18
RMDD007	907.9	913	137.5	0.07
RMDD007	913	919	122	0.06

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMDD007	919	925	102	0.05
RMDD007	925	931	69.2	0.04
RMDD007	931	932.4	203	0.11
RMDD007	932.4	937	54.6	0.03
RMDD007	937	942	25.1	0.01
RMDD007	942	947	28.5	0.02

APPENDIX 3 – Red Mountain Rock Chip Sample Assay Table

ASTUTEMETALSNL

Sample ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Li (ppm)
602338	636692.79	4291068	1845
602339	637028.2	4291089	116
602340	636694.76	4291075	2410
602341	636854.86	4291142	1235
602342	636835.87	4291174	493
602343	636817.19	4291214	378
602344	636971.54	4290998	1845
602345	636959.89	4290937	2810
602346	636932.29	4290939	2480
602347	636933.33	4290875	1670
602348	638277.85	4288133	2230
602349	638304.57	4288152	1420
602350	638344.65	4288142	1840
602351	638265.34	4288177	835
602352	638221.2	4288165	52
602353	638161.74	4288205	447
602354	638179.07	4288284	1485
602355	638472.1	4288362	1220
602356	638479.12	4288489	1195
602357	638537.85	4288467	164
602358	638593.66	4288686	64
602359	638368.05	4288641	663
602360	638296.53	4288513	513
602361	638300.96	4288509	107
602362	638306.76	4288509	126
602363	638139.59	4288489	1375
602364	638131.82	4288491	1425
602367	637218.99	4288880	666
602368	637275.44	4288814	265
602369	637371.54	4288787	43
602370	637326.2	4288879	49
602371	637271.51	4289055	368
602372	637250.18	4289178	72
602373	637278.84	4289362	26
602374	637330.07	4289440	28
602375	637335.15	4289399	35
602376	637329.83	4289224	36
602377	637204.43	4289878	64
602378	637230.9	4289747	80
602379	637209.36	4289650	60
602380	637262.72	4289630	468
602381	637353.5	4289765	91
602382	637329.51	4289868	52
602383	637300.1	4289916	97

Sample ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Li (ppm)
602384	637310	4289980	37
602385	637098.1	4290042	127
602387	637266.8	4288904	492
602388	637255.8	4288865	1000
602389	637206.6	4288754	623
602390	637275.9	4288737	1365
602391	637200.1	4288661	1435
602392	637162.3	4288678	475
602393	637127.1	4288682	1380
602394	637059.8	4288654	148
602395	637285.3	4288544	1145
602396	637118.4	4288531	1015
602397	636946.6	4288314	1630
602398	637007	4288292	3100
602399	637047	4288301	1000
602400	637101.3	4288320	1655
602401	637194.5	4288339	2430
602402	636922.7	4288221	668
602403	636964.4	4288185	1595
602404	637221.8	4288182	547
602405	637118.2	4288185	1145
602406	637139.5	4288173	1840
602407	637042.2	4288165	1180
602408	636960	4288075	697
602409	637058.3	4288018	1560
602410	637059.5	4287969	2200
602411	636913.1	4287940	2020
602412	636914.8	4287788	1085
602413	637103.1	4287848	421
602414	637143	4287838	93