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17 November 2025

VENARI MINERALS

Thick, high-grade lithium intersected at Red Mountain, Nevada
First assays initiate phase of catalyst-rich news flow

Highlights

- **Excellent initial assay results received** from recently completed October drilling campaign.
- Drill-hole RMRC022 intersected a **combined 161.5m of lithium mineralisation**, including:
  - **22.9m @ 1,510ppm Li from 36.6m;**
  - **7.6m @ 1,480ppm Li from 71.6m;**
  - **9.1m @ 1,370ppm Li from 97.5m; and**
  - **25.9m @ 1,400ppm Li from 149.4m**
- Drill-hole RMRC023 intersected a **combined 164.7m of lithium mineralisation**, including:
  - **30.5m @ 1,400ppm Li from 67.1m;**
  - **18.3m @ 1,360ppm Li from 128m;**
  - **6.1m @ 2,660ppm Li from 176.8m; and**
  - **21.3m @ 1,420ppm Li from 253m to end-of-hole**
- Results firm up mineralised lenses mid-project ahead of maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Assays outstanding for the remaining Red Mountain holes, expected in the coming fortnight.

Venari Minerals NL (ASX: VMS) ("**Venari**", "**the Company**" or "**VMS**") is pleased to report assay results from the first two of 13 holes completed as part of its October 2025 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign at the 100%-owned Red Mountain Lithium Project in Nevada, USA.

Congestion at US labs, driven by a boom in critical and precious metals exploration, has resulted in delays to assay results from recent drilling at the Company's Needles Gold and Red Mountain Lithium Projects. The receipt of this first batch of results marks the beginning of a period of strong news-flow as 19 drill-holes of outstanding assays from the two projects are received over the next two to three weeks.

Drill-holes RMRC022 and RMRC023 both intersected multiple zones of strong lithium mineralisation, including a number of high-grade zones:

Hole RMRC022

- 62.5m @ 1,090ppm Li / 0.58% Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) from surface, including **22.9m @ 1,510ppm Li / 0.81% LCE** from 36.6m; and
- 15.2m @ 1,070ppm Li / 0.57% LCE from 70.1m, including **7.6m @ 1,480ppm Li / 0.79% LCE** from 71.6m; and
- 15.2m @ 1,070ppm Li / 0.57% LCE from 96m, including **9.1m @ 1,370ppm Li / 0.73% LCE** from 97.5m; and

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- 68.6m @ 1,080ppm Li / 0.57% LCE from 115.8m, including **25.9m @ 1,400ppm Li / 0.75% LCE** from 149.4m

Hole RMRC023

- 10.7m @ 839ppm Li / 0.45% LCE from surface; and
- 80.8m @ 990ppm Li / 0.53% LCE from 16.8m, including **30.5m @ 1,400ppm Li / 0.74% LCE** from 67.1m; and
- **18.3m @ 1,360ppm Li / 0.72% LCE** from 128m; and
- **6.1m @ 2,660ppm Li / 1.42% LCE** from 176.8m; and
- 48.8m @ 1,040ppm Li / 0.55% LCE from 225.6m including **21.3m @ 1,420ppm Li / 0.75% LCE** from 253m to end-of-hole.

Venari Chairman, Tony Leibowitz, said:

"This is an excellent start for the flow of results from our recently completed October drilling campaign at Red Mountain. Results from the first two holes have returned wide intersections including numerous high-grade zones. These two holes in-fill the mid-project zones and provide us with increased confidence in the continuity and robustness of the deposit in the central part of the project. This puts us firmly on track to deliver a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Red Mountain in December, and we look forward to reporting additional results in the coming weeks."

Results and Next Steps

The multiple thick zones of lithium mineralisation encountered in RMRC022 and RMRC023 are consistent with those intersected in previous drill-holes mid-project (Figure 2), with strong lithium mineralisation now intersected in all five drill-holes located on-section (Figure 1).

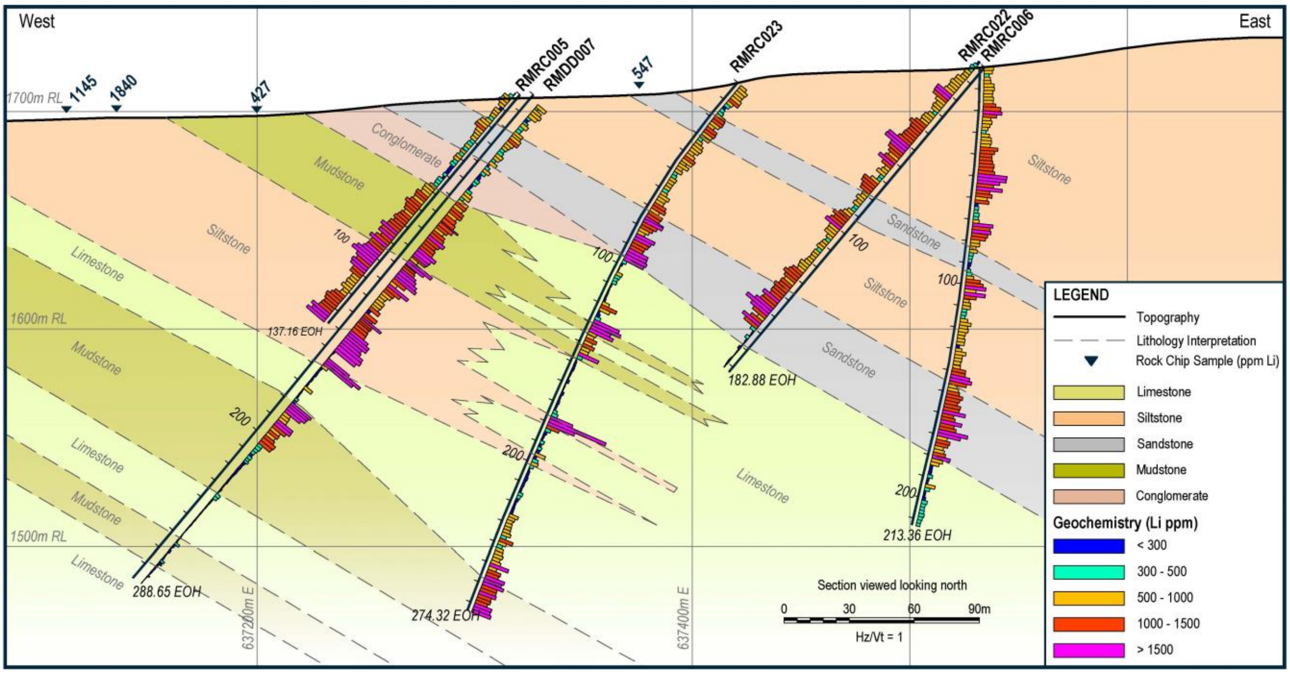

Figure 1. RMRC022-023 preliminary interpretative cross-section, lithium grade and (35m off-section) surface samples.

There are 11 holes from the Red Mountain campaign for which assays remain pending, with these results expected to be received in the coming fortnight. Once received, these results will inform the estimation of a maiden Mineral Resource, expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year.

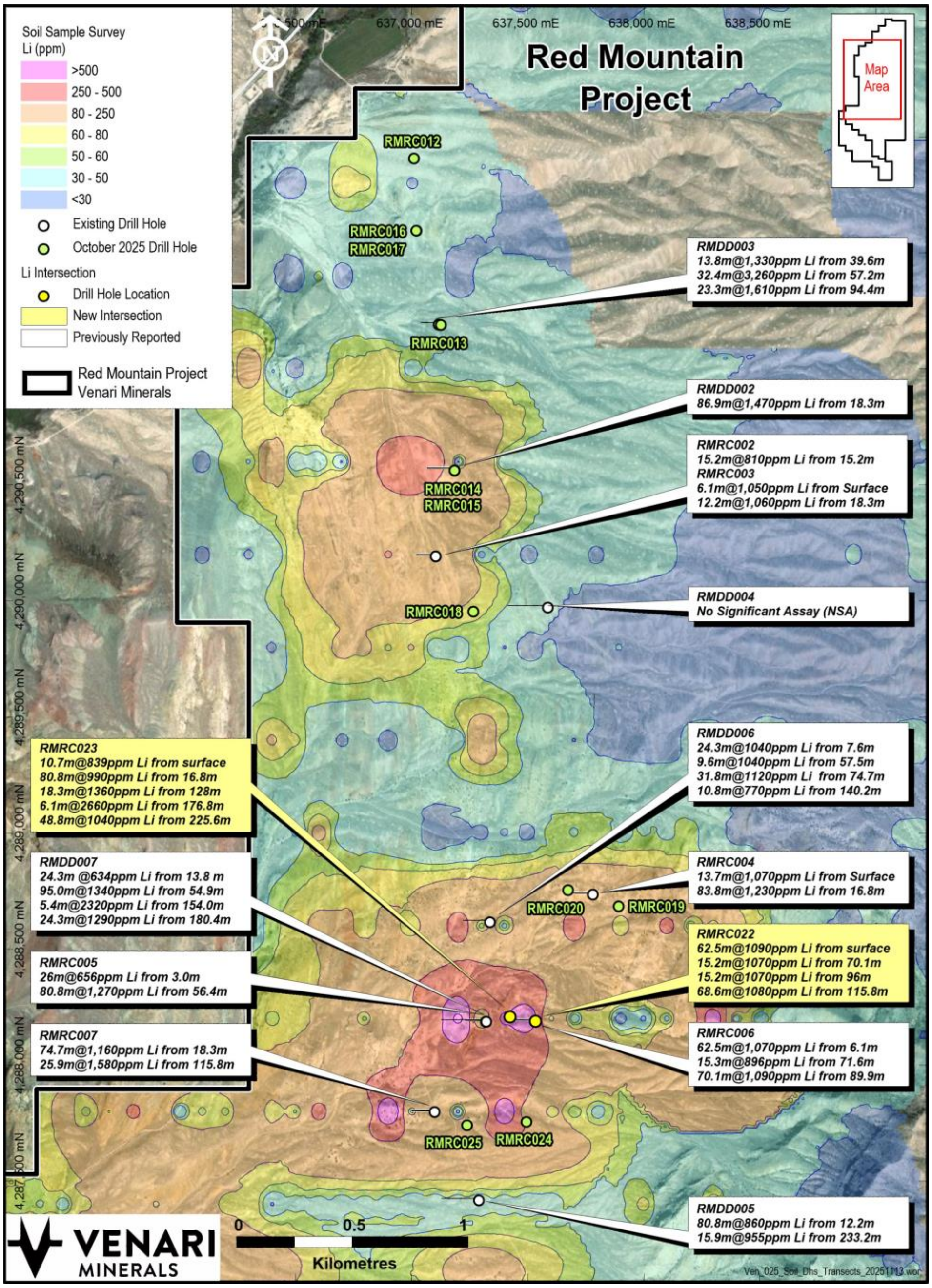

Figure 2. Red Mountain north and central drill intersections over gridded soil geochemistry image.

Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
RMRC022	637532.2	4288202.5	1698.1	270.5	-50	274.3
RMRC023	637420.9	4288217.3	1688.6	-	-90	213.4

Table 1. Drill collar details

Background

Located in central-eastern Nevada (Figure 3), adjacent to the Grand Army of the Republic Highway (Route 6), the Red Mountain Project was staked by Venari in August 2023.

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

Prior to the current campaign, a total of 19 drill holes had been completed at the project to date for a combined 3,336m of drilling across three campaigns. These campaigns have been highly successful, intersecting strong lithium mineralisation in almost every hole[6].

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[5], and beneficiation test-work has indicated the potential to upgrade the Red Mountain mineralisation[1,2,7].

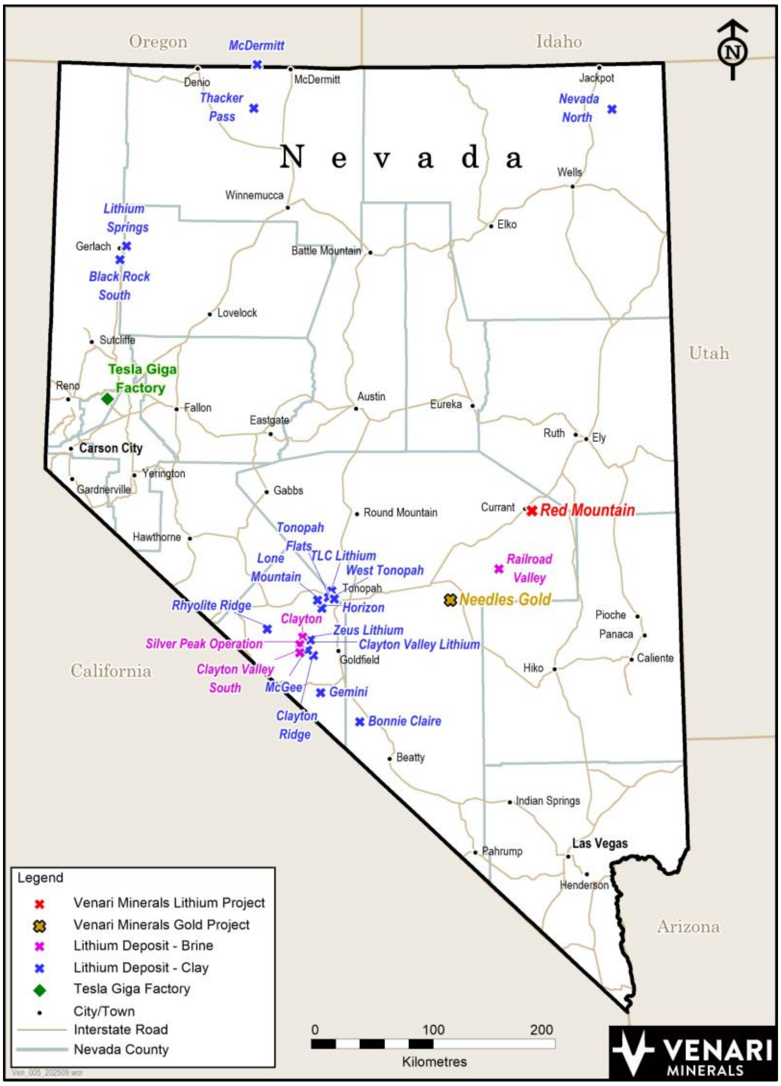

Figure 3. Location of Red Mountain and other Nevada Lithium projects.

References

1 – ASX: ASE, 22 April 2025, Beneficiation testwork successfully upgrades mineralisation at Red Mountain
2 - ASX: ASE, 10 June 2025, Beneficiation Delivers 4,480ppm Lithium Clay Concentrate at Red Mountain
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 - ASX: ASE, 9 December 2024, Positive initial metallurgical results from Red Mountain
6 - ASX: ASE, 25 June 2025, Exceptional Drill-hole Intersects combined 170m of Lithium Mineralisation at Red Mountain
7 - ASX: ASE, 3 September 2025, Outstanding lithium anomalism in surface sampling at Red Mountain Extension
8 – ASX: VMS, 15 October 2025, Metallurgical test-work delivers 132% upgrade to lithium mineralisation at Red Mountain, Nevada

Authorisation

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Venari Minerals NL.

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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 Venari Minerals NL and is eligible to participate in share-based incentive schemes of the Company. Mr Healy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling 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 approximate 30% split retained from a rotary cone splitter for lab assay. Water was injected throughout the hole. 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-hole hammer, 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.).	5.5" Reverse Circulation drilling methods employed using a cross-over sub immediately behind the hammer.

Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Sample recoveries to be measured by dry sample weight at the laboratory prior to assay. Some instances of poor recovery noted. Instances of poor recovery are not expected to materially 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 in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Drill cuttings of entire hole logged for lithology by consultant geologist Logging is qualitative with selective quantitative logging (e.g. quartz veining) Chip tray photography undertaken on all full drill holes
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 30% split using a rotary cone splitter and 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 andwhether 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 precision have been established.	Samples analysed by method ME-MS61 which is an ICP-MS method employing a 4-acid digest. 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 byeither 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 assigned a unique sample identification number prior to sample despatch Lithium-mineralised claystone Certified Reference Materials (standards), pulp blanks and coarse blanks 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 locations determined using hand held GPS with location reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11 with expected accuracy of +/- 10m Downhole surveys conducted on drill holes at nominal 100ft intervals, with drill rigs lined up by compass and clino at start of hole.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drill spacing appropriate for early stage exploration
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 secured yard and shed located in township of Currant until delivered by staff or contractors to the ALS labs
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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% 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 by other parties.	No known previous lithium exploration conducted at Red Mountain. Exploration conducted elsewhere in Nevada by other explorers referenced in 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 state of 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.	Drill hole information is tabulated in body text and/or shown in relevant maps.
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 shown in 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 not known').	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) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	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; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	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 or large-scale step-out drilling).	The Red Mountain lithium project is emerging as a significant lithium discovery in Nevada and is being advanced toward a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate later this year. It is the Company's intent to advance the project beyond this to technical studies.

APPENDIX 2 – Red Mountain Drilling Sample Assay Table

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)	Sample	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC023	0	5	631	0.34	RMRC023	210	215	770	0.41
RMRC023	5	10	940	0.50	RMRC023	215	220	738	0.39
RMRC023	10	15	851	0.45	RMRC023	220	225	1110	0.59
RMRC023	15	20	836	0.45	RMRC023	225	230	1265	0.67
RMRC023	20	25	995	0.53	RMRC023	230	235	846	0.45
RMRC023	25	30	1015	0.54	RMRC023	235	240	1290	0.69
RMRC023	30	35	602	0.32	RMRC023	240	245	1240	0.66
RMRC023	35	40	490	0.26	RMRC023	245	250	1720	0.92
RMRC023	40	45	291	0.15	RMRC023	250	255	1765	0.94
RMRC023	45	50	345	0.18	RMRC023	255	260	1365	0.73
RMRC023	50	55	466	0.25	RMRC023	260	265	1140	0.61
RMRC023	55	60	899	0.48	RMRC023	265	270	925	0.49
RMRC023	60	65	1015	0.54	RMRC023	270	275	680	0.36
RMRC023	65	70	1045	0.56	RMRC023	275	280	1730	0.92
RMRC023	70	75	906	0.48	RMRC023	280	285	1510	0.80
RMRC023	75	80	588	0.31	RMRC023	285	290	1425	0.76
RMRC023	80	85	1030	0.55	RMRC023	290	295	1245	0.66
RMRC023	85	90	1070	0.57	RMRC023	295	300	1215	0.65
RMRC023	90	95	949	0.51	RMRC023	300	305	1795	0.96
RMRC023	95	100	920	0.49	RMRC023	305	310	1830	0.97
RMRC023	100	105	393	0.21	RMRC023	310	315	1970	1.05
RMRC023	105	110	570	0.30	RMRC023	315	320	1840	0.98
RMRC023	110	115	820	0.44	RMRC023	320	325	361	0.19
RMRC023	115	120	934	0.50	RMRC023	325	330	163.5	0.09
RMRC023	120	125	837	0.45	RMRC023	330	335	62.1	0.03
RMRC023	125	130	581	0.31	RMRC023	335	340	69	0.04
RMRC023	130	135	805	0.43	RMRC023	340	345	533	0.28
RMRC023	135	140	1060	0.56	RMRC023	345	350	471	0.25
RMRC023	140	145	982	0.52	RMRC023	350	355	355	0.19
RMRC023	145	150	562	0.30	RMRC023	355	360	402	0.21
RMRC023	150	155	945	0.50	RMRC023	360	365	116	0.06
RMRC023	155	160	530	0.28	RMRC023	365	370	86.2	0.05
RMRC023	160	165	651	0.35	RMRC023	370	375	93.2	0.05
RMRC023	165	170	340	0.18	RMRC023	375	380	134.5	0.07
RMRC023	170	175	441	0.23	RMRC023	380	385	134.5	0.07
RMRC023	175	180	602	0.32	RMRC023	385	390	180	0.10
RMRC023	180	185	546	0.29	RMRC023	390	395	641	0.34
RMRC023	185	190	522	0.28	RMRC023	395	400	1420	0.76
RMRC023	190	195	518	0.28	RMRC023	400	405	932	0.50
RMRC023	195	200	491	0.26	RMRC023	405	410	163.5	0.09
RMRC023	200	205	576	0.31	RMRC023	410	415	281	0.15
RMRC023	205	210	939	0.50	RMRC023	415	420	476	0.25

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC023	420	425	2320	1.23
RMRC023	425	430	2590	1.38
RMRC023	430	435	1810	0.96
RMRC023	435	440	2140	1.14
RMRC023	440	445	744	0.40
RMRC023	445	450	636	0.34
RMRC023	450	455	1010	0.54
RMRC023	455	460	764	0.41
RMRC023	460	465	1030	0.55
RMRC023	465	470	763	0.41
RMRC023	470	475	731	0.39
RMRC023	475	480	1800	0.96
RMRC023	480	485	441	0.23
RMRC023	485	490	89.3	0.05
RMRC023	490	495	156	0.08
RMRC023	495	500	168.5	0.09
RMRC023	500	505	189.5	0.10
RMRC023	505	510	129	0.07
RMRC023	510	515	118	0.06
RMRC023	515	520	97.3	0.05
RMRC023	520	525	236	0.13
RMRC023	525	530	69.3	0.04
RMRC023	530	535	88.2	0.05
RMRC023	535	540	77.5	0.04
RMRC023	540	545	226	0.12
RMRC023	545	550	127	0.07
RMRC023	550	555	138	0.07
RMRC023	555	560	197.5	0.11
RMRC023	560	565	151.5	0.08
RMRC023	565	570	146.5	0.08
RMRC023	570	575	346	0.18
RMRC023	575	580	499	0.27
RMRC023	580	585	1980	1.05
RMRC023	585	590	5140	2.74
RMRC023	590	595	2400	1.28
RMRC023	595	600	1115	0.59
RMRC023	600	605	468	0.25
RMRC023	605	610	252	0.13
RMRC023	610	615	156	0.08
RMRC023	615	620	147.5	0.08
RMRC023	620	625	358	0.19
RMRC023	625	630	223	0.12

Sample	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC023	630	635	358	0.19
RMRC023	635	640	287	0.15
RMRC023	640	645	908	0.48
RMRC023	645	650	239	0.13
RMRC023	650	655	494	0.26
RMRC023	655	660	606	0.32
RMRC023	660	665	338	0.18
RMRC023	665	670	105	0.06
RMRC023	670	675	202	0.11
RMRC023	675	680	201	0.11
RMRC023	680	685	259	0.14
RMRC023	685	690	193.5	0.10
RMRC023	690	695	195	0.10
RMRC023	695	700	150.5	0.08
RMRC023	700	705	173	0.09
RMRC023	705	710	389	0.21
RMRC023	710	715	311	0.17
RMRC023	715	720	241	0.13
RMRC023	720	725	169	0.09
RMRC023	725	730	178.5	0.10
RMRC023	730	735	197	0.10
RMRC023	735	740	225	0.12
RMRC023	740	745	807	0.43
RMRC023	745	750	620	0.33
RMRC023	750	755	524	0.28
RMRC023	755	760	565	0.30
RMRC023	760	765	603	0.32
RMRC023	765	770	634	0.34
RMRC023	770	775	790	0.42
RMRC023	775	780	492	0.26
RMRC023	780	785	1190	0.63
RMRC023	785	790	702	0.37
RMRC023	790	795	459	0.24
RMRC023	795	800	644	0.34
RMRC023	800	805	711	0.38
RMRC023	805	810	829	0.44
RMRC023	810	815	675	0.36
RMRC023	815	820	856	0.46
RMRC023	820	825	1655	0.88
RMRC023	825	830	714	0.38
RMRC023	830	835	1165	0.62
RMRC023	835	840	1095	0.58

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC023	840	845	1730	0.92
RMRC023	845	850	1575	0.84
RMRC023	850	855	1855	0.99
RMRC023	855	860	1360	0.72
RMRC023	860	865	1385	0.74
RMRC023	865	870	1505	0.80
RMRC023	870	875	1175	0.63
RMRC023	875	880	1220	0.65
RMRC023	880	885	1070	0.57
RMRC023	885	890	1545	0.82
RMRC023	890	895	1515	0.81
RMRC023	895	900	1660	0.88
RMRC022	0	5	808	0.43
RMRC022	5	10	703	0.37
RMRC022	10	15	434	0.23
RMRC022	15	20	543	0.29
RMRC022	20	25	600	0.32
RMRC022	25	30	863	0.46
RMRC022	30	35	900	0.48
RMRC022	35	40	783	0.42
RMRC022	40	45	739	0.39
RMRC022	45	50	848	0.45
RMRC022	50	55	838	0.45
RMRC022	55	60	1045	0.56
RMRC022	60	65	1480	0.79
RMRC022	65	70	1585	0.84
RMRC022	70	75	1185	0.63
RMRC022	75	80	709	0.38
RMRC022	80	85	833	0.44
RMRC022	85	90	685	0.36
RMRC022	90	95	537	0.29
RMRC022	95	100	376	0.20
RMRC022	100	105	700	0.37
RMRC022	105	110	874	0.47
RMRC022	110	115	900	0.48
RMRC022	115	120	824	0.44
RMRC022	120	125	1485	0.79
RMRC022	125	130	1230	0.65
RMRC022	130	135	1035	0.55
RMRC022	135	140	1055	0.56
RMRC022	140	145	1140	0.61
RMRC022	145	150	1290	0.69

Sample	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC022	150	155	1240	0.66
RMRC022	155	160	1375	0.73
RMRC022	160	165	2450	1.30
RMRC022	165	170	2420	1.29
RMRC022	170	175	1900	1.01
RMRC022	175	180	1415	0.75
RMRC022	180	185	2170	1.16
RMRC022	185	190	1145	0.61
RMRC022	190	195	1370	0.73
RMRC022	195	200	995	0.53
RMRC022	200	205	1155	0.61
RMRC022	205	210	289	0.15
RMRC022	210	215	369	0.20
RMRC022	215	220	316	0.17
RMRC022	220	225	463	0.25
RMRC022	225	230	422	0.22
RMRC022	230	235	522	0.28
RMRC022	235	240	1720	0.92
RMRC022	240	245	1500	0.80
RMRC022	245	250	1595	0.85
RMRC022	250	255	1365	0.73
RMRC022	255	260	1225	0.65
RMRC022	260	265	770	0.41
RMRC022	265	270	798	0.42
RMRC022	270	275	513	0.27
RMRC022	275	280	673	0.36
RMRC022	280	285	365	0.19
RMRC022	285	290	308	0.16
RMRC022	290	295	302	0.16
RMRC022	295	300	266	0.14
RMRC022	300	305	166	0.09
RMRC022	305	310	308	0.16
RMRC022	310	315	456	0.24
RMRC022	315	320	623	0.33
RMRC022	320	325	1225	0.65
RMRC022	325	330	1485	0.79
RMRC022	330	335	1755	0.93
RMRC022	335	340	956	0.51
RMRC022	340	345	1780	0.95
RMRC022	345	350	1040	0.55
RMRC022	350	355	507	0.27
RMRC022	355	360	648	0.34

Hole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC022	360	365	692	0.37
RMRC022	365	370	412	0.22
RMRC022	370	375	449	0.24
RMRC022	375	380	369	0.20
RMRC022	380	385	629	0.33
RMRC022	385	390	973	0.52
RMRC022	390	395	724	0.39
RMRC022	395	400	803	0.43
RMRC022	400	405	637	0.34
RMRC022	405	410	567	0.30
RMRC022	410	415	678	0.36
RMRC022	415	420	659	0.35
RMRC022	420	425	293	0.16
RMRC022	425	430	531	0.28
RMRC022	430	435	913	0.49
RMRC022	435	440	669	0.36
RMRC022	440	445	670	0.36
RMRC022	445	450	608	0.32
RMRC022	450	455	653	0.35
RMRC022	455	460	1160	0.62
RMRC022	460	465	1200	0.64
RMRC022	465	470	1625	0.86
RMRC022	470	475	1850	0.98
RMRC022	475	480	1480	0.79
RMRC022	480	485	735	0.39
RMRC022	485	490	933	0.50
RMRC022	490	495	1065	0.57
RMRC022	495	500	1400	0.75
RMRC022	500	505	1230	0.65
RMRC022	505	510	1090	0.58
RMRC022	510	515	1405	0.75
RMRC022	515	520	1335	0.71
RMRC022	520	525	1930	1.03
RMRC022	525	530	1005	0.53
RMRC022	530	535	1175	0.63
RMRC022	535	540	1810	0.96
RMRC022	540	545	1230	0.65
RMRC022	545	550	1445	0.77
RMRC022	550	555	2520	1.34
RMRC022	555	560	1970	1.05
RMRC022	560	565	887	0.47
RMRC022	565	570	1195	0.64

Sample	From (ft)	To (ft)	Li (ppm)	LCE (%)
RMRC022	570	575	1100	0.59
RMRC022	575	580	767	0.41
RMRC022	580	585	910	0.48
RMRC022	585	590	1075	0.57
RMRC022	590	595	1540	0.82
RMRC022	595	600	971	0.52
RMRC022	600	605	728	0.39
RMRC022	605	610	240	0.13
RMRC022	610	615	260	0.14
RMRC022	615	620	266	0.14
RMRC022	620	625	424	0.23
RMRC022	625	630	192	0.10
RMRC022	630	635	157	0.08
RMRC022	635	640	835	0.44
RMRC022	640	645	448	0.24
RMRC022	645	650	178.5	0.10
RMRC022	650	655	183	0.10
RMRC022	655	660	266	0.14
RMRC022	660	665	482	0.26
RMRC022	665	670	380	0.20
RMRC022	670	675	365	0.19
RMRC022	675	680	404	0.22
RMRC022	680	685	481	0.26
RMRC022	685	690	395	0.21
RMRC022	690	695	347	0.18
RMRC022	695	700	321	0.17