ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

RED MOUNTAIN MINING LTD **23 October 2023**

Completion of Phase II Drilling at Mustang Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Successful completion of Phase II drilling program at RMX's 100% owned Mustang Lithium Project**
- **All eleven (11) holes drilled efficiently within expected budget & timeline**
- **Preparation of drill samples underway for delivery to American Assay Laboratories**
- **Results for assays to be fast-tracked with expected turnaround time of 3 to 4 weeks**

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("**RMX**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that Phase II Reverse Circulation (RC) maiden drilling has been completed at its 100% owned Mustang Lithium Project in Nevada, USA.

Nevada based drilling company, Alloy Drilling LLC, was engaged to undertake the Phase II drilling program. A total of eleven (11) holes were drilled as part of this program.

Figure 1. View at RMDH-8 during Phase II drilling

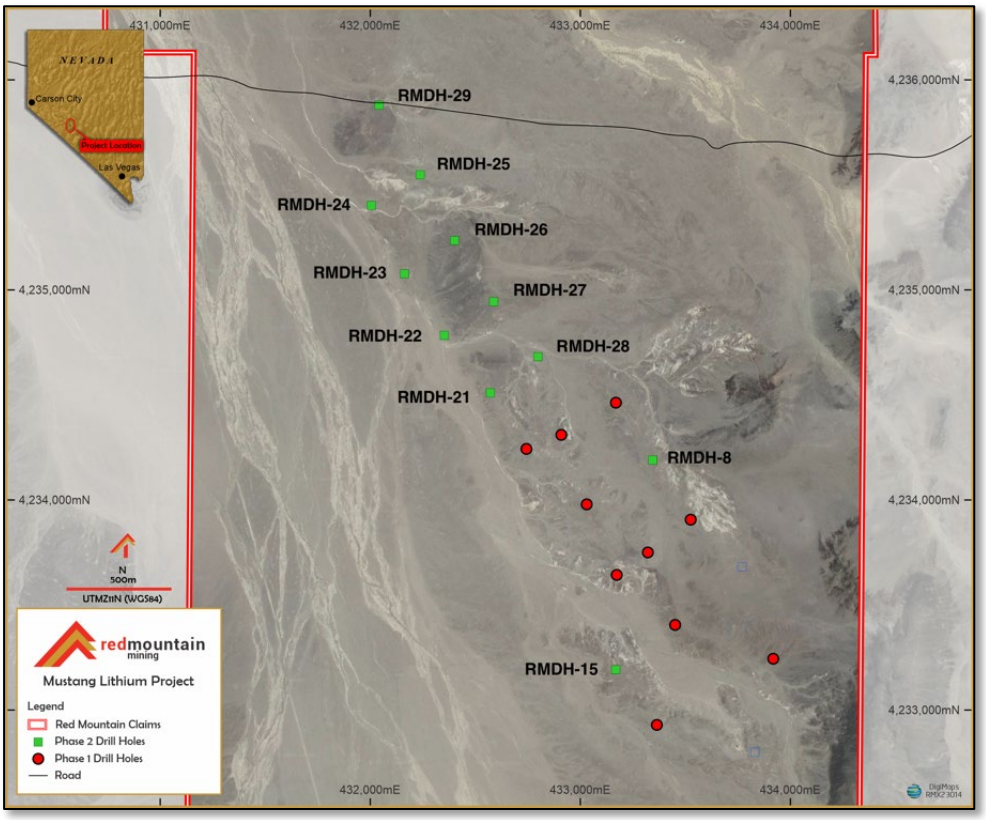

Figure 2. Phase II drill program completed for a total of 11 holes

The Company is pleased that the phase II drilling program was completed within expected budget and timeline. Table 1 provides a summary of the Phase II drilling campaign.

Claystones are currently being prepared for delivery to American Assay Laboratories for comprehensive analysis. The Company has instructed fast-tracking of assay results and expects a turnaround time of 3 to 4 weeks.

Table 1. Summary of Phase II drilling program

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Datum	Elevation (m)	Dip	Depth (m)
RMDH-8	433339	4234202	WGS84	1664	-90	32
RMDH-15	433169	4233190	WGS84	1682.5	-90	126.5
RMDH-21	432562	4234515	WGS84	1658	-90	74.7
RMDH-22	432366	4234801	WGS84	1646	-90	30.5
RMDH-23	432190	4235098	WGS84	1647	-90	30.5
RMDH-24	432002	4235406	WGS84	1643	-90	61
RMDH-25	432241	4235555	WGS84	1646	-90	38.1
RMDH-26	432398	4235250	WGS84	1649	-90	61
RMDH-27	432596	4234968	WGS84	1651.4	-90	38.1
RMDH-28	432790	4234699	WGS84	1652	-90	16.8
RMDH-29	432041	4235880	WGS84	1647	-90	61

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,

Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.32.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mark Mitchell, Independent consulting geologist. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and 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 JORC Code. Mr Mitchell 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 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 5 foot (1.5 metre) samples from which 1-10 kg samples were produced to obtain a 50 g sample for 4 acid digestion and ICP-OES (inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy-Optical emission spectroscopy). • Measures taken to ensure representivity include using through a hydraulically activated sample splitter, which is considered appropriate for RC chip sampling. • Samples will be dried, crushed, sub sampled analysed using method 4 acid digest with a lithium exploration 10 element package with ICP-OES finish.
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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling was completed by Alloy Drilling LLC using a ProTrack 1200 tracked Reverse Circulation drill rig with 900 CFM Compressor. The holes were drilled with a 6 7/8" hammer to 10'. Casing was set, then the hole was drilled with a 4 3/4" downhole 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.*	• Samples were collected over a 5 foot (1.5m) interval run through a hydraulically activated sample splitter. Split samples were collected in a sample bag with the other split collected in a wire screen colander for chip trays. • It has not been established whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Drill hole rock chips were logged every 5ft (1.525m) by a qualified geologist and recorded digitally in a spreadsheet. • Logging is qualitative in nature and suitable for the preliminary exploration work completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Resulting RC chips have been taken out of the field for analysis under microscope in the geologist's office. • All holes were logged at regular intervals down hole..
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, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Samples were put through a hydraulically activated sample splitter. • Wet sample bags were sequestered from one another until dried in the field. Measures were taken to ensure no cross contamination occurred between samples while wet. Very little sampled material left the sample bag. • The sample size and preparation methods are considered suitable for this stage of exploration for the commodity in question. • Duplicate field samples were not collected. Blanks were inserted at the rate of ~2 per hole. • 1 blank and 1 standard were inserted per drillhole.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF 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.*	• American Assay Labs is the lab used for sample analysis. They are accredited and the best lab in the region for cost efficiency. They utilise standard quality control procedures. Randomized duplicates, blanks and standards will be inserted into the sample throughput. • Rock chip samples will be analysed using method 4 acid Lithium Exploration 10 element ICP-OES (Lab code: IO-4AB10), with 10 elements reported. • No geophysical, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc have been utilized at this stage. • Laboratory QAQC was utilized in the form of blanks, standards and duplicates. This was deemed to have passed laboratory and internal standards for this phase of exploration. • We do not anticipate the necessity of a third-party laboratory check.
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.*	• No significant intersection • No twinned drill holes. • Primary assay data is received digitally from the lab, compiled into one table and QAQC performed on standards, blanks and duplicates. • Original data files are stored on a secure company server. • There are no adjustments to assay data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drill hole data is collected using the Gaia GPS application on Ipad. This is downloaded to laptop and tabulated and stored in Microsoft Excel.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill 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 holes were located with a Bad Elf GPS Pro which touts accuracy to 1m. • The grid system used is WGS84. • High quality topographic control was/is employed and more than adequate for these purposes
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.*	• Data spacing was approximately 300m. • Data spacing and distribution would not be suitable for a MRE at this point in the exploration process. • No sample composition has been applied
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.*	• Holes were place along strike of targeted geologic formation. • It is not known if there is any structural control on lithium-bearing claystones. • Drill holes were oriented vertically as the claystones are flat lying and this should be perpendicular to any anomalous unit encountered
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged into 7x12" cotton sample bags with sample # printed in black marker on the outside of the bag. A sample tag matching the bag number is placed in the bag. Sample details including co-ordinate are written into the sample tag book. Bagged samples are then placed into a larger plastic woven bag with sample intervals (contents written on the outside). • The samples were transported to AAL in Nevada in the geologists 4wd vehicle. • The site is a very remote location with difficult access. The Company does not advertise or have hostile parties within the region.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this early stage of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	The Mustang Property is composed of 222 United States Bureau of Land Management Mining Lode Claims. These Claims are situated West/Northwest of Tonopah, Nevada 52 kilometres. This author is not aware of any agreements or material issues encumbering this property. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license. A license to drill was obtained from the BLM.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Original exploration was performed by FMS Lithium Incorporated, a Nevada, USA company.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• A lithiated sedimentary deposit

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.*
		• See Table 1 in this announcement

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*	• No cut-off grades have been used during reporting • No metal equivalent values have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• Unknown as yet as assay results are yet to be received.
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.*	• Maps and images are included within body of text.
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.*	• The results and text provided within this report are considered comprehensive and representative. Assay results are yet to be received.
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.*	• All relevant exploration results and observations have been reported that are pertinent to this stage of exploration.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Red Mountain shall undertake further geological mapping and exploration to generate future RC drilling programs. • The Company continues to assess additional opportunities to add to its current asset portfolio.