

# Anson Achieves Electrical Vehicle Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate from Green River Lithium Brine

ASX: **ASN** Announcement

## Highlights:

- **Battery grade lithium carbonate @99.4% purity produced from Green River Lithium Project brine.**
- **Anson upgraded/purified the eluate produced during the test work conducted last year at its Sample Demonstration Plant in Green River .**
- **Eluate was shipped to the Company's Lithium Innovation Center in Florida and processed using its own proprietary downstream flow sheet to produce electric vehicle battery grade lithium carbonate.**
- **Lithium Carbonate samples were shipped and assayed by SGS for confirmation that electric vehicle battery grade has been achieved.**

Anson Resources Limited (ASX: **ASN**) ("**Anson Resources**" or the "**Company**") through its 100% owned subsidiary Blackstone Minerals NV LLC is pleased to announce that it has successfully processed lithium eluate from the Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE) test work conducted at the Green River Lithium Project, Sample Demonstration Plant (SDP), see ASX Announcement 28 March 2025. The eluate was shipped to Anson's Lithium Innovation Center in Florida for upgrading through a proprietary downstream flowsheet process, developed by Anson, to remove remaining impurities to achieve a electric vehicle battery grade, see ASX Announcement 9 April 2025.



**Figure 1: Photo of lithium carbonate produced at Anson's Lithium Innovation Center sent to SGS for assay.**

Lithium Carbonate produced by Anson's proprietary downstream process was sent to SGS North America Inc. (SGS) for analysis, see Figure 1.

SGS used acid based titration to determine the purity of the lithium carbonate to be 99.4%, in line with the determination that in full scale production electric vehicle battery grade lithium can be achieved.

In the previous test work conducted on lithium carbonate produced using brine from the Paradox Project, external process were used to produce the final product. In addition, Anson used a flow sheet to produce lithium hydroxide solution which was then converted to lithium carbonate, see ASX Announcement 12 December, 2019.

The downstream flowsheet used by Anson for the production of battery grade lithium carbonate using eluate from the Green River Lithium Project is considered to be more cost effective, using less electricity, than the flowsheet developed to produce battery grade samples of lithium carbonate from the Paradox Lithium Project brines.

Anson's Lithium Innovation Center in Florida has examined a number of different flow sheets and technologies to assist in the final decision of the technology to be used in the full scale production process. The work conducted at the innovation center has focused on a pre-treatment process to remove the iron from brine using a non-chemical treatment process. To date Anson has reviewed six different DLE technologies and several downstream processes. The objective of these studies has been to reduce the cost of production to provide improved returns for the Company's shareholders.

The Company is evaluating process technical and financial proposals from technology providers for both the DLE and downstream steps of the process through engineering studies being conducted by a third party consulting firm. The knowledge and the understanding of the process options developed at the Company's Lithium Innovation Center is contributing towards the final evaluation process.

The engineering studies are progressing well and initial evaluation of the options and the pathway forward is expected in the next few months.

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Executive Chairman and CEO.

ENDS

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## About Anson Resources Ltd

Anson Resources (ASX: ASN) is an ASX-listed mineral resources company with a portfolio of minerals projects in key demand-driven commodities. Its core assets are the Green River and Paradox Lithium Project in Utah, in the USA. Anson is focused on developing these assets into a significant lithium producing operations. The Company's goal is to create long-term shareholder value through the discovery, acquisition and development of natural resources that meet the demand of tomorrow's new energy and technology markets.

**Forward Looking Statements:** Statements regarding plans with respect to Anson's mineral projects are forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that Anson's plans for development of its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance that Anson will be able to confirm the presence of mineral deposits, that mineralization may prove to be economic or that a project will be developed.

**Competent Person's Statement 1:** The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Greg Knox, a member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Knox is a geologist who has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Knox has reviewed and validated the metallurgical data, chemistry and processing and consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of this information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Knox is a director of Anson.

**Chemical Engineer's Statement:** The information in this Announcement that relates to metallurgical data, chemistry and processing is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Dr Jachuck. Dr Jachuck is a chemical engineer with a PhD Chemical Engineering from University of Newcastle, UK. Dr Jachuck is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineering (AIChE), American Chemical Society (ACS) and Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC). Dr Jachuck has sufficient experience which is relevant to brine chemistry and processing. Dr Jachuck is a consultant to Anson.

## JORC Code 2012 “Table 1” Report

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Original sampling followed the protocols produced by SRK for lithium brine sampling</li> <li>Samples were collected in IBC containers and samples taken from them.</li> <li>Storage samples were also be collected and securely stored.</li> <li>Bulk samples were collected for future use.</li> <li>Sample sizes are appropriate for the program being completed.</li> <li>Sampling of the well has continued over time following the same procedures.</li> </ul>
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bositydaba well was drilled in 2024 using mud rotary.</li> </ul>
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brine was collected over the target horizons for geochemical analysis when the drilling was completed</li> <li>Samples were collected in IBC containers and smaller 250ml samples taken from them.</li> <li>Original samples were collected and sent for assay, and duplicate samples kept.</li> <li>Bulk storage samples were collected and securely stored.</li> <li>Sampling of the well has continued over time following the same procedures.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logging was carried out through the Paradox and Mississippian Formations.</li> <li>Logged from 6,130 ft to 11,210 ft (bottom of hole).</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling Techniques and Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial brine samples were submitted to Laboratories in Texas, USA that are certified and experienced with oilfield brines</li> <li>• Each sample bottle was taped and marked with the sample number.</li> <li>• The sample sizes (250ml) are considered to be appropriate for the brine being sampled.</li> <li>• Sample preparation techniques represent industry good practice.</li> <li>• Sampling of the well has continued over time following the same procedures.</li> </ul>
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory testing was carried out using ICP-OES.</li> <li>• SGS is ISO9001 certified and specializes in oil field brines.</li> <li>• Multiple samples were collected to confirm assay results (duplicates).</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling and assaying was carried out on site before sending to SGS.</li> <li>• Assaying technique used is ICP-OES which is suitable for this sample type.</li> <li>• Stable blank samples (RO water) was regularly tested to evaluate potential sample contamination.</li> <li>• Regular calibration using standard buffers was continuously carried out.</li> <li>• Sampling of the well has continued over time following the same procedures to continually verify results.</li> </ul>
Location of Data Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83).</li> <li>• Location of Bosydaba drillhole was positioned by a qualified land surveyor.</li> <li>• Drillhole collars, (Dip -90°, Azim 0°)</li> <li>• Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E, EL:4125.7'</li> </ul>
Data Spacing and Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been no compositing of brine samples.</li> <li>• Geological data from the drilling of wells in the area has not been used for mineral resource estimation to date.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of Data in Relation to Geological Structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. •</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Paradox Basin hosts bromine and lithium bearing brines within a sub-horizontal sequence of salts, anhydrite, shale and dolomite.</li> <li>• The Bosedaba well has a vertical dip (-90), perpendicular to the target brine hosting sedimentary rocks.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample Security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were transported to laboratories on collection at the well.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews have been conducted at this point in time.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Green River Lithium Project is located in southeastern Utah, USA, consisting of 728 placer claims that encompasses a land position of 5,960 hectares (14,730 acres).</li> <li>• Purchased private property consists of a 60.6-hectare (149.5 acre) land parcel</li> <li>• 1 OBA lease 2,705hectares (6,685 acres).</li> <li>• All claims are held 100% by Anson's U.S. based subsidiary, Blackstone Minerals NV LLC.</li> <li>• The claims/leases are in good standing, with payment current to the relevant governmental agencies.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration Done by Other Parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical exploration for brines within the Paradox Basin includes only limited work in the 1960s. No brine resource estimates had been completed in the area, nor has there been any historical economic production of bromine or lithium from these fluids.</li> <li>• The historical data generated through oil and gas development in the Paradox Formation and the Leadville Limestone unit has supplied some information on brine chemistry.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geology of the Paradox Formation indicates a restricted marine basin, marked by 29 evaporite sequences. Brines that host bromine and lithium mineralization occur within the saline facies of the Paradox Formation and are generally hosted in the more permeable dolomite sediments.</li> <li>• The Leadville Limestone consists of dolomite and limestone which hosts the supersaturated brines.</li> </ul>

	Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Drill Hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grid system used is UTM Zone 12 (NAD83).</li> <li>Drillhole collars, (Dip -90°, Azim 0°)</li> <li>Bosydaba#1: 4,303,268.5N, 576,941.4E, EL: 4,125.7'</li> </ul>
	Data Aggregation Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade</li> <li>Brine samples taken in holes were averaged (arithmetic average) without 14 Criteria JORC Code explanation Commentary truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No weighting has been carried out.</li> <li>No brine samples have been collected to assay for lithium in historical exploration programs.</li> </ul>
	Relationship Between Mineralization Widths and Intercept Lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sediments hosting the brine aquifer are interpreted to be essentially perpendicular to the vertical oil wells. Therefore, all reported thicknesses are believed to be accurate.</li> <li>Brines are collected and sampled over the entire perforated width of the zone</li> <li>The Mississippian Units are assumed to be porous and permeable over its entire vertical width based on drilling records.</li> </ul>
	Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appropriate diagrams are shown in the text showing the location of the wells.</li> </ul>
	Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new exploration results have been reported.</li> <li>The historical wells intersected muds and brines but only one sample was assayed while drilling the oil exploration well.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Other Substantive Exploration Data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One geochemical sample had been assayed for salts from the Mt Fuel-Skyline Geysir well.</li> </ul>
<i>Further Work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The future wells and sampling planned will cover the Leadville Limestone.</li> <li>Future wells will focus on the current wells surrounding the proposed locations to increase the JORC resource.</li> </ul>