



11 July 2024

Abundant Spodumene Bearing Pegmatites Identified at Halo-Yuri

Key Points:

- Numerous spodumene-bearing pegmatite outcrops and boulders identified in the northern half of the Halo-Yuri Project presenting high-priority walk-up drill targets.
- Three new Prospects identified, Kick (Figure 1), Jagged and Amber, that are up to **3 kilometres in strike length** and at least 30m wide.
- Additional claim staked on the eastern side of the project to surround the eastern extension of the Kick Prospect.
- Preparation of a Land Use Permit Application is underway, to be submitted within the next month.

Trinex Minerals Limited (**ASX: TX3**) (**Trinex** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that a highly successful initial field program at the Halo-Yuri Lithium Project in the Northwest Territories, Canada (Figure 2) has been completed.

The purpose of this first phase of field work was to rapidly assess the Halo-Yuri Project to determine whether there were any spodumene occurrences worthy of further work. The results from this are significant with four separate areas identified by the presence of spodumene-bearing pegmatite outcrops and/or boulders. These are shown in Figure 3 and present immediate walk-up drill targets.

Full results and visual observations are presented in Appendix 1, Table 1. Assay results are expected in six to eight weeks.

Will Dix, Managing Director of Trinex Minerals, commented:

"We initially aimed at ground-checking numerous areas for follow-up sampling, instead we discovered a new spodumene-bearing pegmatite field in the north of the project that presents walk up drill targets. The results have exceeded our expectations, and we are eager to share the assays results from the samples collected as soon as they become available."

"The next steps at Halo-Yuri will be to determine the most optimal drill sites to test the extent of the pegmatites and incorporate this into a Land Use Permit Application that will be submitted in the next few weeks."

"We have only just started to build a picture of the potential at our Canadian lithium projects, and we remain encouraged by what we have seen in initial exploration programs. We look forward to providing updates as we move forward."

Cautionary Statement: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

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Figure 1: typical spodumene-bearing boulder (Kick Prospect near sample AA027544) with spodumene highlighted

Work Program Details:

Trinex has completed a 3-week mapping campaign at the Halo-Yuri Project, which has discovered numerous new areas of spodumene-bearing pegmatite mineralisation, across the northern area of the project. The terrain in the northern area is flat-lying tundra dominated by glacial till, boulder fields, marshes, and lakes, with limited *in situ* outcrop. Spodumene-bearing pegmatite encountered was typically as boulders, with 278 mineralised boulders observed, and 24 mineralised outcrops mapped. Due to the high abundance of mineralised boulders encountered, only 99 of the 278 boulders were sampled, in addition to 22 samples taken from spodumene-bearing outcrop. Assay results are expected in six to eight weeks.

Three new trends of spodumene-bearing boulders were discovered: Kick, Jagged, and Amber. While the historical OIG spodumene occurrence was confirmed and sampled. Due to the size, density, and angularity of the boulders, they are likely sourced relatively locally. This is supported by the discovery of spodumene-bearing pegmatite outcrop along these trends in the later stages of the mapping program.

With the clear potential of the north-east area of the project, a further two mineral claims (ML 37 & ML 38) were staked during the program.

Kick Prospect

Two parallel, WNW-ESE striking, 3km trends of spodumene-bearing boulders were identified at the Kick Prospect (Figure 4). This area has the highest concentration of mineralised boulders across the project, and the most significant outcrop at the eastern end of the trend. The two parallel boulder trends likely reflect two pegmatite dykes that strike in the same orientation as the boulder trend. The southern trend is characterised by car-sized mineralised boulders in a



relatively narrow area (20-40m), while the northern trend has abundant mineralised boulders over a 100-140m thick area.

At the eastern end of the Kick trend in the recently staked mineral claims, numerous small outcrops and subcrops of spodumene-bearing pegmatite were mapped across a 300m by 30m area (Figure 4 insert A). The area is mostly covered by thin cover, obscuring the true extent of the pegmatite dyke. To the west 200m across a small lake, one mineralised outcrop and a few boulders were found along strike suggesting the pegmatite dyke continues to the west, which suggests the total strike is at least 500m. Further west and to the east, the outcrop geology is hidden below marsh and small lakes. Detailed mapping of this area started in the last few days of the program – further mapping will be completed in a future program to further define and extend the pegmatite dyke(s) in this area.

Other Prospects

At the Jagged Prospect, numerous large spodumene-bearing boulders were discovered in a NW-SE 2.6km trend. Most boulders are within a boulder field where there is no clear outcrop present. On the last day of the program, a 10m by 15m outcrop of spodumene-bearing pegmatite was discovered in the NW end of the trend, which has an apparent NE strike.

At the Amber Prospect, numerous large spodumene-bearing boulders were discovered in a WSW-ENE 1.5km trend. Like with Jagged Prospect, mineralised boulders are within a boulder field with no clear outcrop present. A 10m-by-10m outcrop was found between Jagged and Amber Prospects, which is situated within marsh between 2 lakes. Due to the marsh cover, orientation and true extent of the pegmatite dyke is not known.

The historical OIG spodumene mineral occurrence was mapped and sampled. The main spodumene-bearing pegmatite has an apparent width of 30m and strike of at least 150m. The outcrop presents as 3 small hills, in a north-south line, amongst boggy marsh and boulder fields that obscure the true extents of the pegmatite. There are numerous mineralised boulders to the west, which may be sourced from the mapped outcrop or other unknown pegmatites in the area.

In addition, 2 mapping traverses were completed across the 5km area between the OIG and Jagged Prospects. This area had very few targets as defined by satellite imagery, yet 10 spodumene-bearing boulders were discovered in 1 day of mapping. This highlights the potential of the northern area for further discoveries. Less than 15% of the prospective northern area was covered by detailed mapping as part of this program.

The southern half of the project was also field checked but failed to identify any spodumene bearing pegmatites, instead the area is dominated by less fractionated granites. Areas sampled are shown in Figure 5.

Figures 6 – 8 shows selected photographs of spodumene in pegmatites and also a representation of the terrain.

Further Work

This work program at Halo-Yuri was targeted using true colour satellite imagery, which identified hundreds of potential pegmatite boulders & outcrop. The targeting was successful with many of the spodumene-bearing boulders and outcrops identified through this method, down to boulders of 50cm in size. But as mapping progressed, it was realised numerous mineralised outcrops discovered are not readily apparent in satellite imagery, likely due to the lichen and moss common on these outcrops. This suggests there is potential for the discovery of further spodumene-bearing pegmatites outcrop across the northern part of the project. The Company is looking into other techniques, such as high-resolution hyperspectral imagery, to aide further discoveries in areas of poor outcrop.

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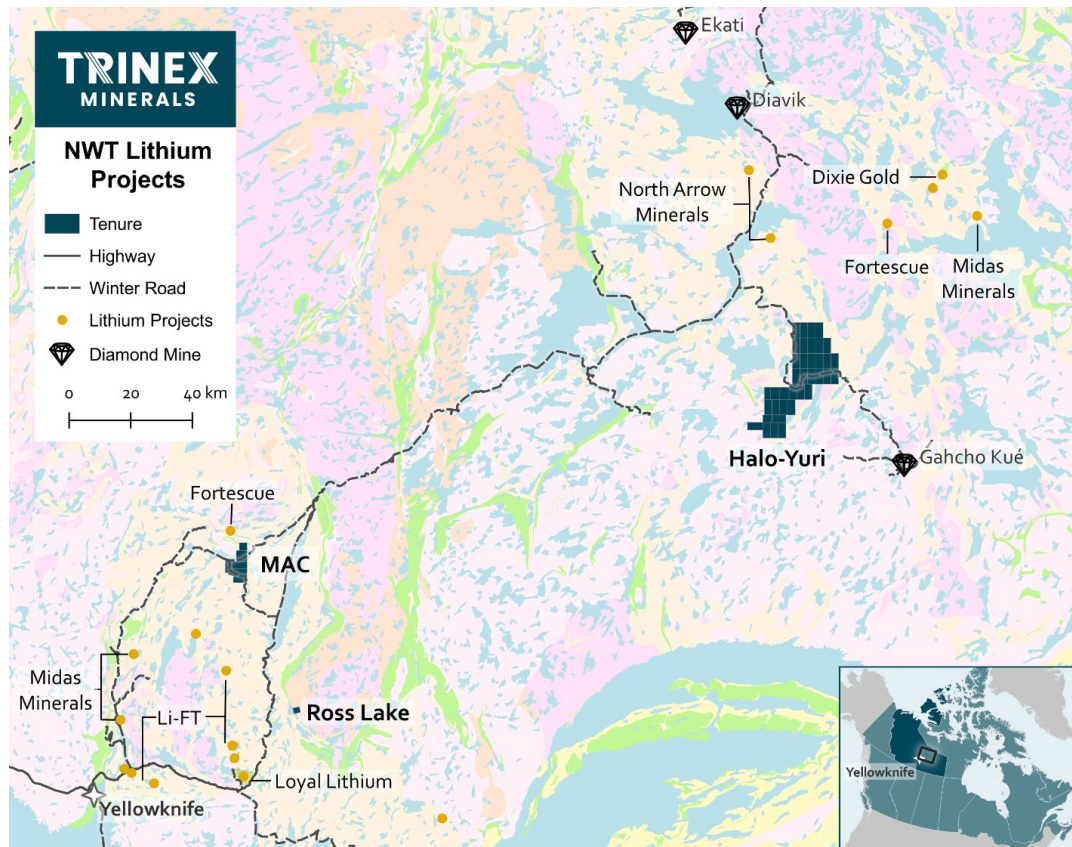


Figure 2: Canadian Lithium Projects, Northwest Territories, Canada.

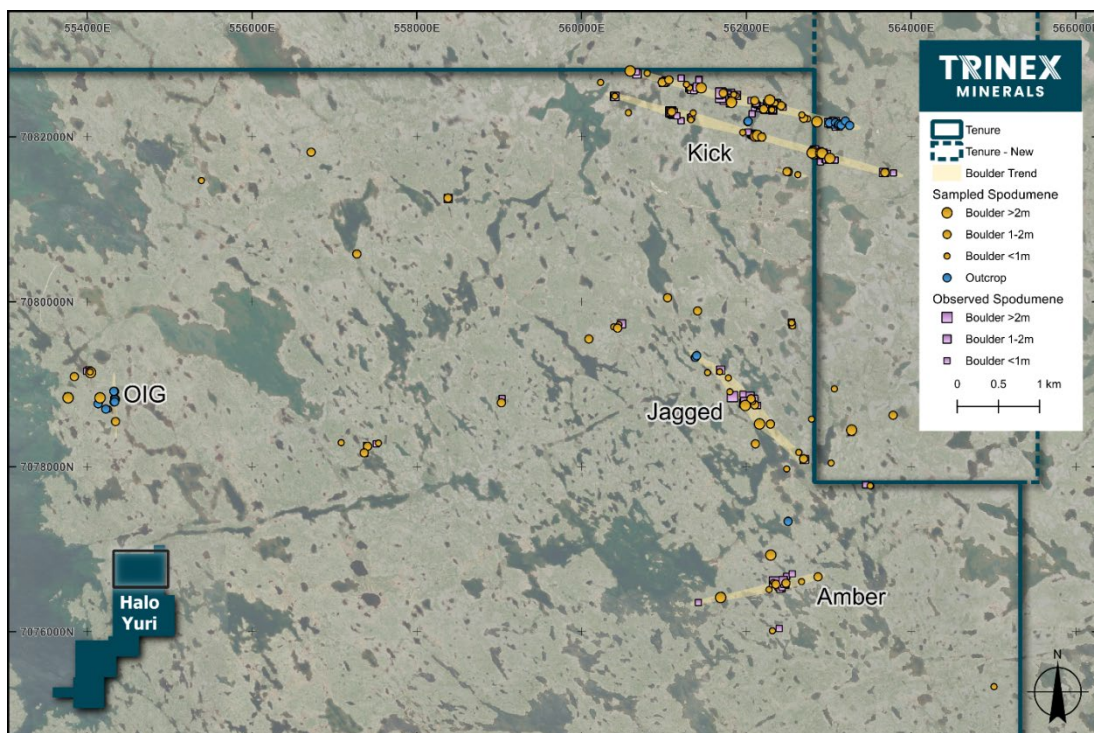


Figure 3: Halo-Yuri Lithium Project (north) with newly discovered spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulder trends

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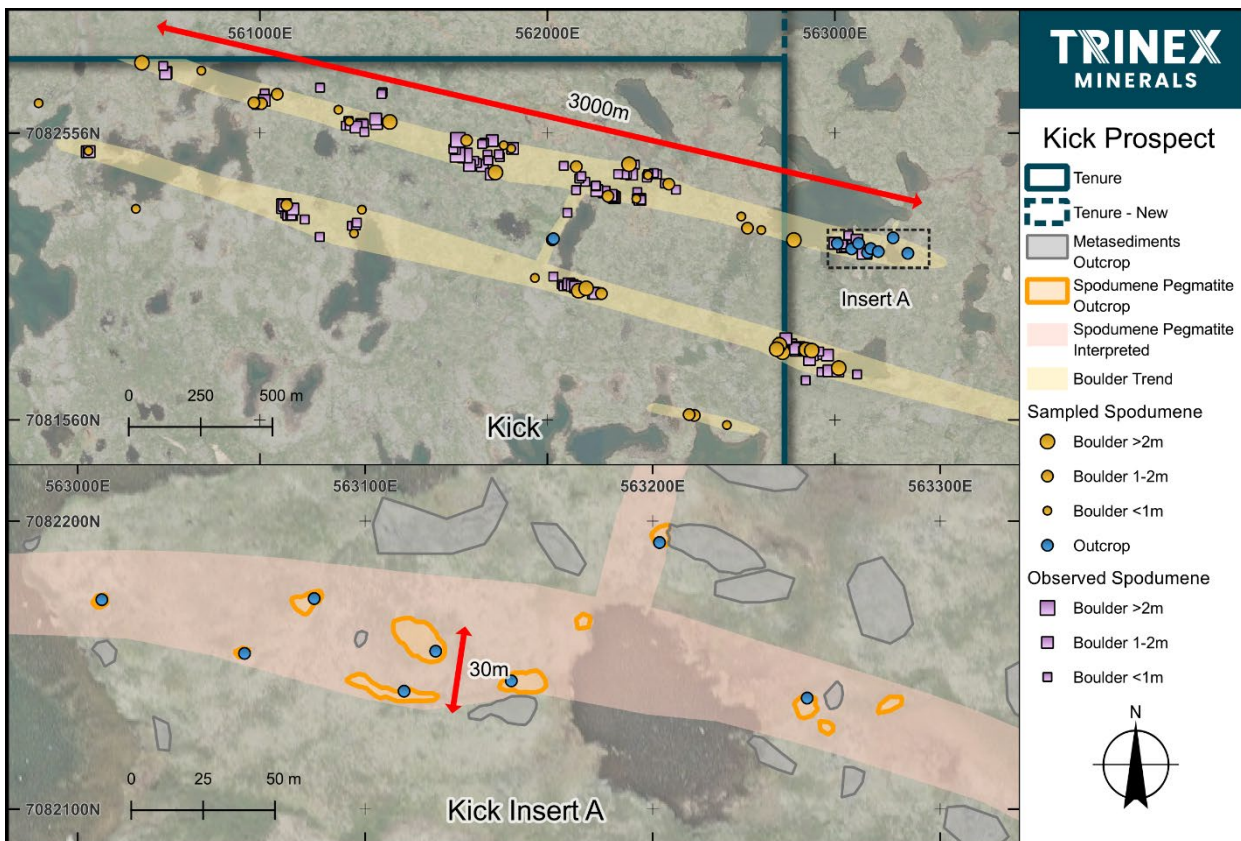


Figure 4: Large-scale map of the Kick Prospect highlighting the abundant spodumene-bearing boulders observed and sampled, with a detailed insert map of the outcrop discovered at the eastern end of the trend.

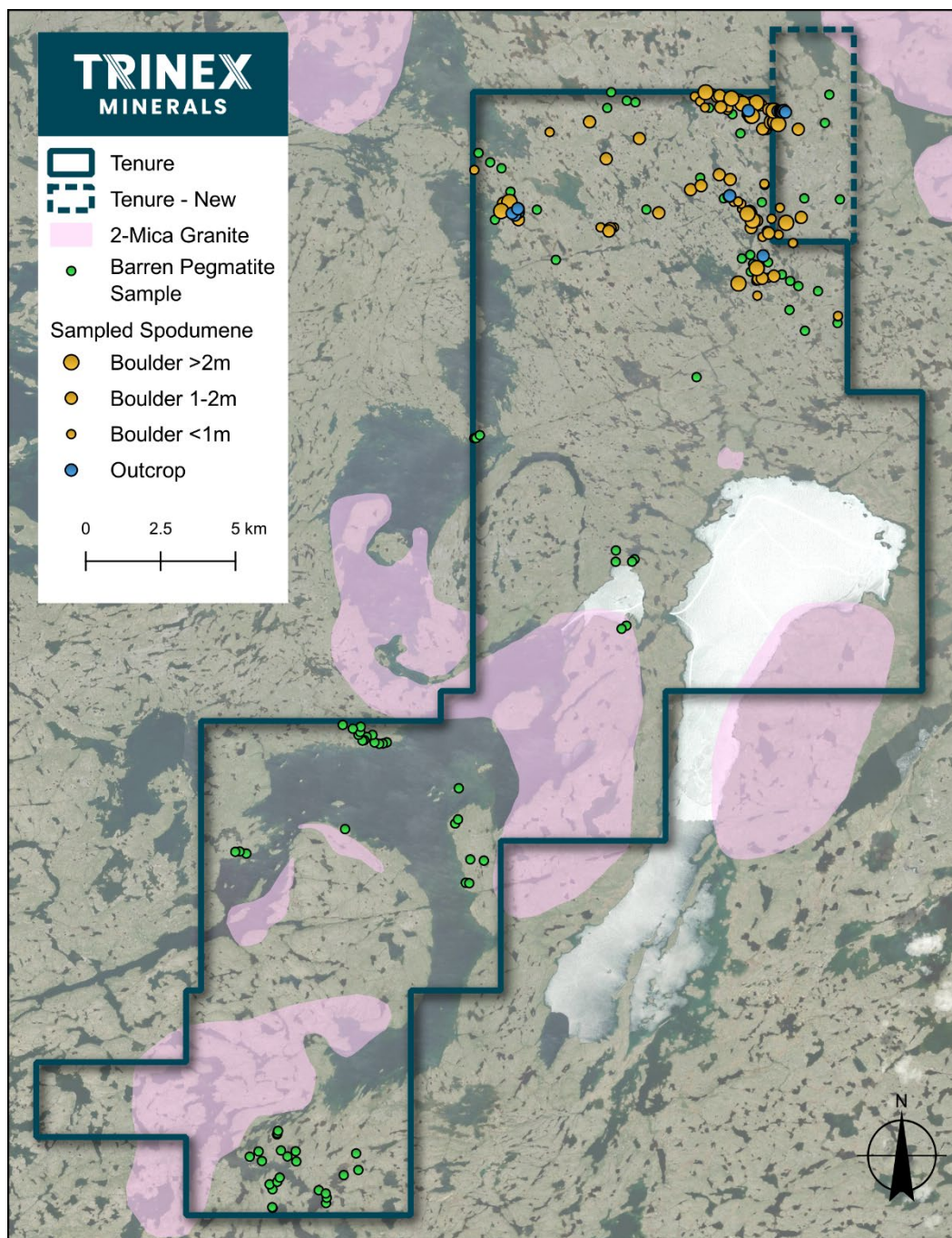


Figure 5: Halo-Yuri Project showing all areas of mapping and sampling



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Figure 6: large spodumene crystals (sample AA027671), from outcrop between Jagged and Amber



Figure 7: 3x4m spodumene-bearing boulder at the eastern end of the southern Kick Prospect trend looking north-east (sample AA027624), with numerous other spodumene-bearing boulders highlighted in the background



Figure 8: spodumene-bearing pegmatite outcrop at the OIG prospect (highlighted orange) looking north – shows typical appearance of pegmatites with moss and lichen growing on small outcrops surrounded by thin boggy marsh cover

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Release authorised by the Board of Directors of Trinex Minerals Limited.

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About Trinex Minerals

Trinex Minerals Limited (ASX: TX3) is an Australian-based resources company exploring for critical minerals, which are essential for the future transition towards clean energy.

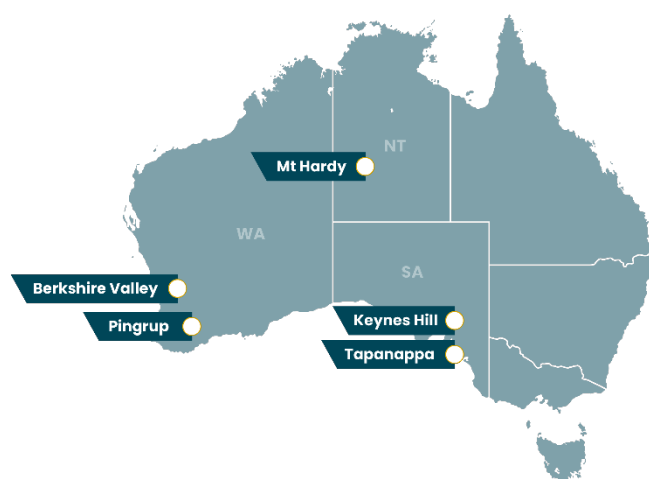
The Company holds several energy minerals projects in Canada, including lithium focused projects in the Northwest Territories, and an option to earn up to 75% in the advanced Gibbons Creek Uranium Project in Saskatchewan.

In Australia, Trinex holds a base metals resource at its Mt Hardy Project in the Northern Territory, and several exciting projects in Western Australia and South Australia.

Canadian Projects



Australian Projects



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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is compiled by William Dix, who is a full-time employee and share, performance rights and option holder of Trinex Minerals Limited. Mr Dix is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Dix has sufficient experience of relevance to the style of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dix consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements. These statements relate to the Company's expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. These statements can be identified by the use of words like "will", "progress", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "may", "seek", "towards", "enable" and similar words or expressions containing same.

The forward-looking statements reflect the Company's views and assumptions with respect to future events as of the date of this announcement and are subject to a variety of unpredictable risks, uncertainties, and other unknowns. Actual and future results and trends could differ materially from those set forth in such statements due to various factors, many of which are beyond our ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, no one should place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements attributable to the Company, or any of its affiliates or persons acting on its behalf. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Neither the Company nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance, nor will guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company and each of its advisors, affiliates, related bodies corporate, directors, officers, partners, employees and agents disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.



Appendix 1:

Table 1: Visual spodumene observations

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Visual Spodumene Estimate (%)	Description - Spodumene Mineral Size (mm)
AA027501	554331	7078829	Pegmatite Outcrop	35	20-50
AA027502	554343	7078818	Pegmatite Outcrop	35	20-50
AA027503	554333	7078818	Pegmatite Outcrop	35	20-50
AA027504	554324	7078785	Pegmatite Outcrop	25	20-50
AA027505	554331	7078788	Pegmatite Outcrop	25	20-50
AA027506	554256	7078699	Pegmatite Boulder	40	>50
AA027507	554225	7078700	Pegmatite Outcrop	30	20-50
AA027508	554132	7078764	Pegmatite Outcrop	25	20-50
AA027509	554154	7078836	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027510	554331	7078912	Pegmatite Outcrop	15	20-50
AA027511	554322	7078914	Pegmatite Outcrop	15	20-50
AA027514	554040	7079142	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027515	554034	7079149	Pegmatite Boulder	35	20-50
AA027516	552869	7080206	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027517	553842	7079093	Pegmatite Boulder	30	20-50
AA027539	562869	7076665	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027541	562328	7076596	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027544	561719	7082531	Pegmatite Boulder	30	>50
AA027563	563512	7077768	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027564	562160	7078520	Pegmatite Boulder	25	>50
AA027565	562292	7078518	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027566	562102	7078751	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027567	562076	7078791	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027568	562058	7078824	Pegmatite Boulder	15	>50
AA027569	561987	7078743	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027590	562559	7079706	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027591	562549	7079746	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027592	561800	7078909	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027593	562109	7078278	Pegmatite Boulder	10	>50
AA027594	558378	7081258	Pegmatite Boulder	5	>50
AA027608	560453	7079723	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027610	561529	7079142	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027611	561781	7079077	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027612	562791	7078578	Pegmatite Boulder	5	5-20
AA027613	562637	7078176	Pegmatite Boulder	30	20-50
AA027614	562695	7078097	Pegmatite Boulder	15	5-20
AA027615	562490	7077974	Pegmatite Boulder	15	5-20
AA027617	560088	7079549	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027618	560389	7079696	Pegmatite Boulder	30	20-50
AA027619	560437	7079682	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027621	562511	7081576	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027622	562493	7081579	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027623	562624	7081542	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027624	562818	7081795	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027625	562807	7081821	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027626	562797	7081806	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027628	562422	7082379	Pegmatite Boulder	5	5-20
AA027629	562350	7082410	Pegmatite Boulder	5	20-50
AA027630	562284	7082448	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50



Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Visual Spodumene Estimate (%)	Description - Spodumene Mineral Size (mm)
AA027631	562309	7082328	Pegmatite Boulder	40	>50
AA027632	562211	7082337	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027633	562100	7082439	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027634	561874	7082502	Pegmatite Boulder	30	20-50
AA027635	561848	7082514	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027637	561819	7082419	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027638	561452	7082595	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027642	565007	7075334	Pegmatite Boulder	5	5-20
AA027647	562901	7081804	Pegmatite Boulder	25	>50
AA027648	562919	7081801	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027649	563013	7081740	Pegmatite Boulder	35	>50
AA027650	563682	7081567	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027651	563503	7077769	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027652	563028	7078046	Pegmatite Boulder	15	5-20
AA027653	563278	7078445	Pegmatite Boulder	25	20-50
AA027654	563069	7078945	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027656	553767	7078836	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027659	563781	7078625	Pegmatite Boulder	5	>50
AA027666	562277	7076511	Pegmatite Boulder	15	>50
AA027667	562358	7076575	Pegmatite Boulder	5	>50
AA027668	562480	7076588	Pegmatite Boulder	25	>50
AA027669	562671	7076607	Pegmatite Boulder	1	20-50
AA027671	562507	7077339	Pegmatite Outcrop	20	>50
AA027673	559026	7078776	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027675	557534	7078287	Pegmatite Boulder	7	>50
AA027676	557402	7078260	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027677	557402	7078248	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027678	557361	7078168	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027679	557082	7078293	Pegmatite Boulder	10	>50
AA027682	562296	7076929	Pegmatite Boulder	3	5-20
AA027684	561687	7076415	Pegmatite Boulder	15	>50
AA027685	562316	7076012	Pegmatite Boulder	5	20-50
AA027686	562857	7082185	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027704	554342	7078548	Pegmatite Boulder	10	<5
AA027708	561311	7082597	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027709	561273	7082637	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027710	561060	7082691	Pegmatite Boulder	30	20-50
AA027711	561005	7082659	Pegmatite Boulder	15	20-50
AA027712	560979	7082661	Pegmatite Boulder	20	>50
AA027713	560796	7082773	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027714	560590	7082800	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027715	560230	7082660	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027716	560404	7082494	Pegmatite Boulder	20	5-20
AA027717	560569	7082293	Pegmatite Boulder	20	5-20
AA027719	561093	7082306	Pegmatite Boulder	15	5-20
AA027722	561327	7082208	Pegmatite Boulder	10	20-50
AA027723	561355	7082290	Pegmatite Boulder	5	<5
AA027724	561956	7082053	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027725	562109	7082009	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027726	562135	7082017	Pegmatite Boulder	20	20-50
AA027727	562188	7081999	Pegmatite Boulder	10	5-20
AA027728	562017	7082185	Pegmatite Outcrop	25	20-50
AA027729	562021	7082189	Outcrop	20	20-50

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Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Visual Spodumene Estimate (%)	Description - Spodumene Mineral Size (mm)
AA027730	562744	7082219	Boulder	20	5-20
AA027731	562696	7082226	Boulder	25	20-50
AA027732	562674	7082266	Boulder	15	5-20
AA027733	555385	7081471	Boulder	20	>50
AA027734	556717	7081814	Boulder	1	<5
AA027736	557271	7080580	Boulder	15	5-20
AA027737	563058	7082154	Outcrop	15	5-20
AA027738	563008	7082173	Outcrop	15	5-20
AA027739	563082	7082173	Outcrop	10	20-50
AA027741	563114	7082141	Outcrop	10	5-20
AA027742	563125	7082155	Outcrop	15	5-20
AA027743	563151	7082145	Outcrop	5	<5
AA027744	563202	7082193	Outcrop	10	20-50
AA027745	563254	7082139	Outcrop	20	20-50
AA027746	561678	7079151	Boulder	10	5-20
AA027747	561381	7079327	Outcrop	10	5-20
AA027748	561396	7079348	Outcrop	25	20-50
AA027749	561044	7080049	Boulder	15	20-50
AA027750	561408	7079890	Boulder	15	5-20

Annexure A JORC Tables

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

JORC Table One – Sampling Techniques and data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.	Sampling has been completed across selected pegmatites and samples will be submitted to SGS Canada for assay. No drilling has been completed by the company. Spodumene and other LCT pegmatite mineral occurrences were identified by field mapping Historical work was completed by the Geological Survey of Canada and University of Manitoba and is publicly available. Initial field work has verified the historical work.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	No drilling has been completed on the project
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.	No drilling has been completed on the project
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.	Samples collected in the field are logged for mineral content and form.
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.	Qualitative sampling of pegmatites and cogenetic granites is underway for identification of minerals and wholerock geochemistry of granites and



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	surrounding rocks. Methods to be used include XRD, and electron microprobe to aide mineral identification on top of field identification. Samples for assay will be tested at SGS laboratories using a total digestion sodium peroxide assay analysis.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	SGS is a world renowned assay laboratory
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.	Standards will be inserted to each batch of samples sent to SGS
Locations 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.	Map figures in the release are in NAD83 / UTM zone 12N (EPSG:26912). Accuracy of reported LCT pegmatite occurrence locations are measured using GPS technology and accurate to <50cms Outcrop matching historical mapping is visible in satellite imagery.
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	No drilling has been completed and historical mapping is not sufficient for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve purposes.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing 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.	Geological mapping will provide information on pegmatite dyke orientations and continuity once verified in the field.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were bagged on site and sent to the laboratory via a 3 rd party transport company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been completed. Publicly available historical work has been reviewed by the Competent Person.

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.	There are a number of claims that make up the Project – all due diligence has been completed and the claims are all in good standing are not subject to any joint ventures
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Halo-Yuri: Historical exploration work focused on diamond-kimberlite exploration and is detailed in the following NTGS assessment reports: AR 83358; AR 83372; AR 83904; AR 84107; AR 84563; AR 84705; AR 84825; AR 85032 Academic work is available in these public reports:



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Tomascak, P. (1991). Granites and rare-element pegmatites of the Aylmer Lake pegmatite field, Slave Structural Province, N.W.T. <i>Master's Thesis, University of Manitoba.</i> Tomascak, P. B. (1994). Reconnaissance studies of four pegmatite populations in the Northwest Territories. <i>Studies of Rare-Metal Deposits in the Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 475</i>, 33-62.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The projects are hosted in the Archean Slave Province. The pegmatites as described in the report are spatially associated with 2-mica granites and show classic regional zonation proximal to the granites. At Halo-Yuri, the pegmatites are hosted in meta-turbidites. Mineralisation style sought is typical rare-element Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite mineralisation that forms proximal to a cogenetic peraluminous fractionated granite.
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 collar ○ Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar ○ Dip and azimuth of the hole ○ Down hole length and interception depth ○ Hole length	No drilling has been completed on the projects.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	No data aggregation methods have been used as each sample collected is a point sample



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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling has been completed on the projects.
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.	See Figures in the document for mapping locations.
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.	All relevant information is reported.
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.	No substantial new information is available other than that reported above.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.	Geochemical sampling and mapping is underway and due to be completed prior to the end of October 2024 with initial drilling planned for 2025.