29 August 2024

Further High-Grade Lithium identified at Halo-Yuri

Key Points:

- Final batch of assays from Halo-Yuri deliver further high-grade rock chip results from multiple prospects across the project.
- Confirmation that the OIG Prospect has scope for significant lithium mineralisation.
- Utilising Potassium/Rubidium ratio values from the assays has highlighted areas for additional mapping and sampling to determine where further mineralised corridors are present in the project area.
- The widespread mineralisation confirms the potential of the Halo-Yuri Project to host a significant Lithium resource.
- The highest-grade assay received in the new batch of samples returned a value of **4.1% Li_2O** with an average of over 2.0% from mineralised samples. Spodumene is confirmed as the lithium bearing mineral.
- Preparation of a Land Use Permit Application is underway, to be submitted as soon as it is completed.

Trinex Minerals Limited **(ASX: TX3) (Trinex** or **the Company)** is pleased to report the final batch of assay results from surface samples taken from the Halo-Yuri Lithium Project in the Northwest Territories, Canada confirm additional areas of widespread high-grade lithium mineralisation.

These assays complete the results pending from the early summer work program[1] at Halo-Yuri and have identified additional mineralised areas within the northern part of the project. Figure 2 shows the results from the latest batch of assays in isolation and Figure 3 shows the entire northern part of the Halo-Yuri Project colour coded for Li_2O%.

It is now confirmed that the OIG, Kick, Amber and Jagged Prospects (Figure 3) all contain walk up drilling targets and these areas will be the focus of the Land Use Permit Application that will be submitted to the MacKenzie Valley Land and Water Board in September. The permit, once approved, will be valid for five years.

In addition to the excellent Li_2O grades there is significant further upside within the project based on the amount of ground still to be sampled and the clear indications from the potassium/rubidium ratios (K/Rb) that highlights the trends towards the most highly fractionated, and therefore most prospective, pegmatites. Figure 5 shows the K/Rb values where a lower number is preferred.

To summarise, in all assays received, 111 of 121 samples that were described as “spodumene bearing” have returned significant lithium assay values (>0.5% Li_2O). The highest-grade assay returned from the sampling[2] is **5.1% Li_2O** from sample AA027684, with the overall average assay from mineralised samples of 1.7% Li_2O. New results received are presented in both Appendix 1 and Table 1 (with previous results found in ASX release dated 20 August 2024).

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[1] ASX Announcement 13 June 2024 – Summer Lithium Exploration Campaign Commences
[2] ASX Announcement 20 August 2024 – Widespread High-Grade Lithium Assays Received from Halo-Yuri

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Will Dix, Managing Director of Trinex Minerals, commented:

"The return of the final batch of assays from Halo-Yuri has confirmed the outstanding potential of this project, with widespread high grade lithium mineralisation across the northern part of the tenure.

"The identification of multiple targets gives us confidence that we have the potential to host a significant lithium resource at Halo-Yuri, with a strong pipeline of immediate walk-up drill targets identified.

"Given the clear potential for discovery across the north-east area of the project, we staked an additional two mineral claims during the program to consolidate our position. The team is now progressing a land use permit application and indigenous engagement so that we can further our exploration efforts and unlock the full potential at Halo-Yuri."

***Figure 1**: Spodumene bearing rock (sample AA027563) from southeast of the Jagged Prospect at the Halo Yuri Lithium Project - Northwest Territories, Canada*

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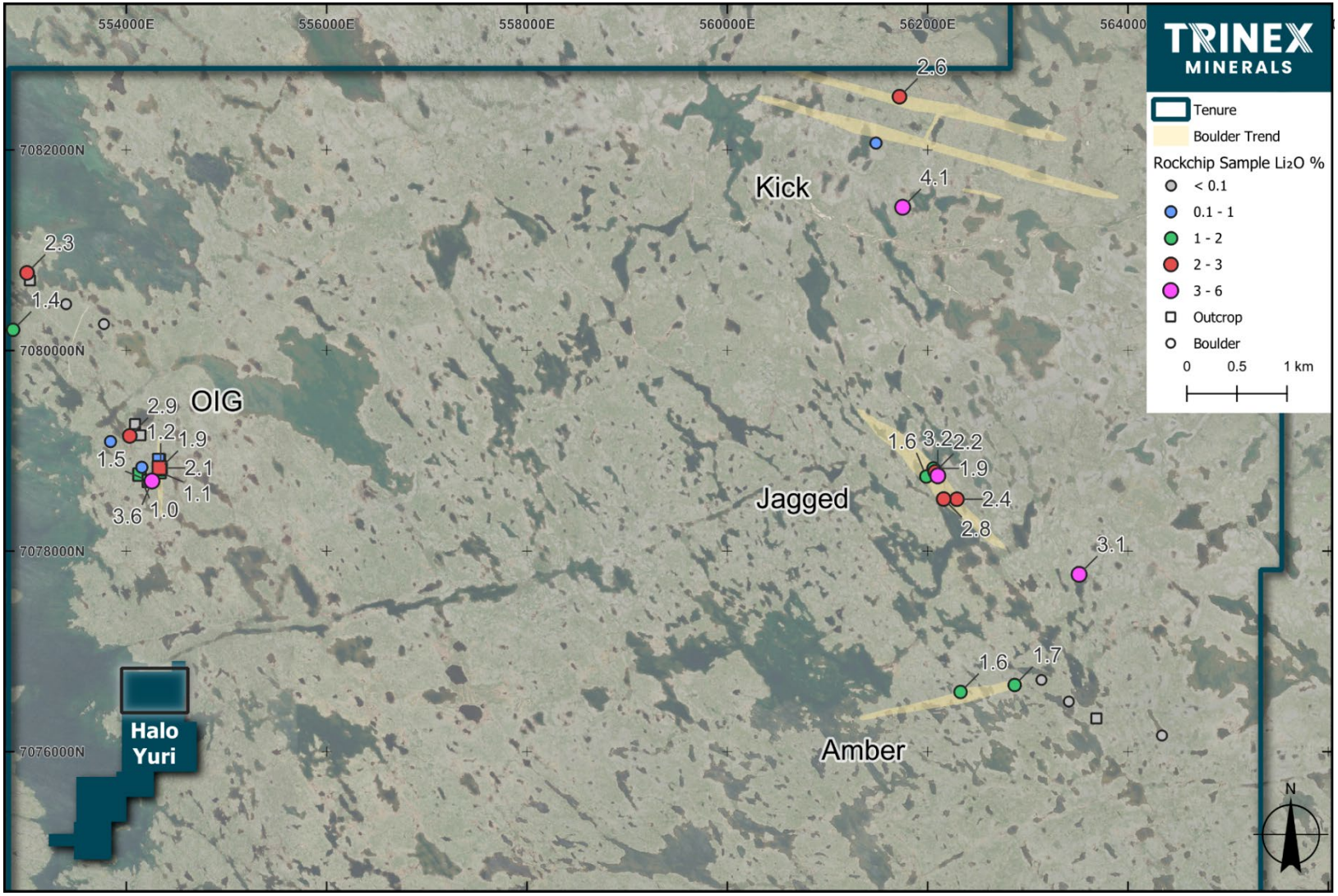

Figure 2: *Halo-Yuri Lithium Project (north) with final batch of assay results. These assays are a subset of those displayed in Figure 3.*

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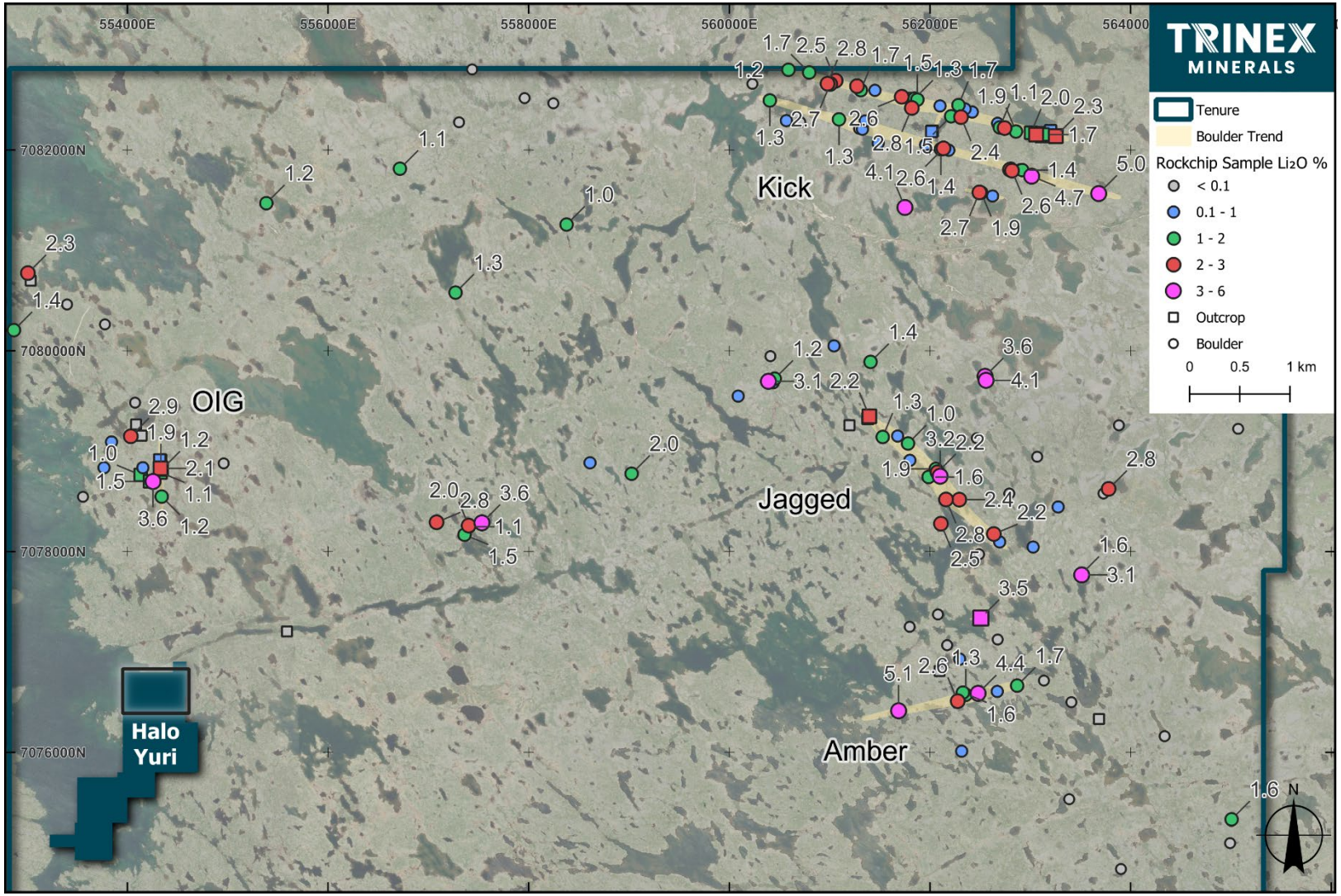

Figure 3: *Halo-Yuri Lithium Project (north) with all spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulder trends discovered in the June/July 2024 field season.*

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Kick Prospect

Two parallel, WNW-ESE striking, 3km trends containing widespread lithium mineralisation defined by spodumene-bearing boulders were identified at the Kick Prospect (Figure 4). This area has the highest concentration of angular 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 with Li_2O values up to 5.0% being returned from this area.

At the eastern end of the Kick trend in the recently staked mineral claims, numerous small outcrops and subcrops of spodumene-bearing pegmatite that have returned assays of between 1.4% - 2.3% Li_2O, 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.

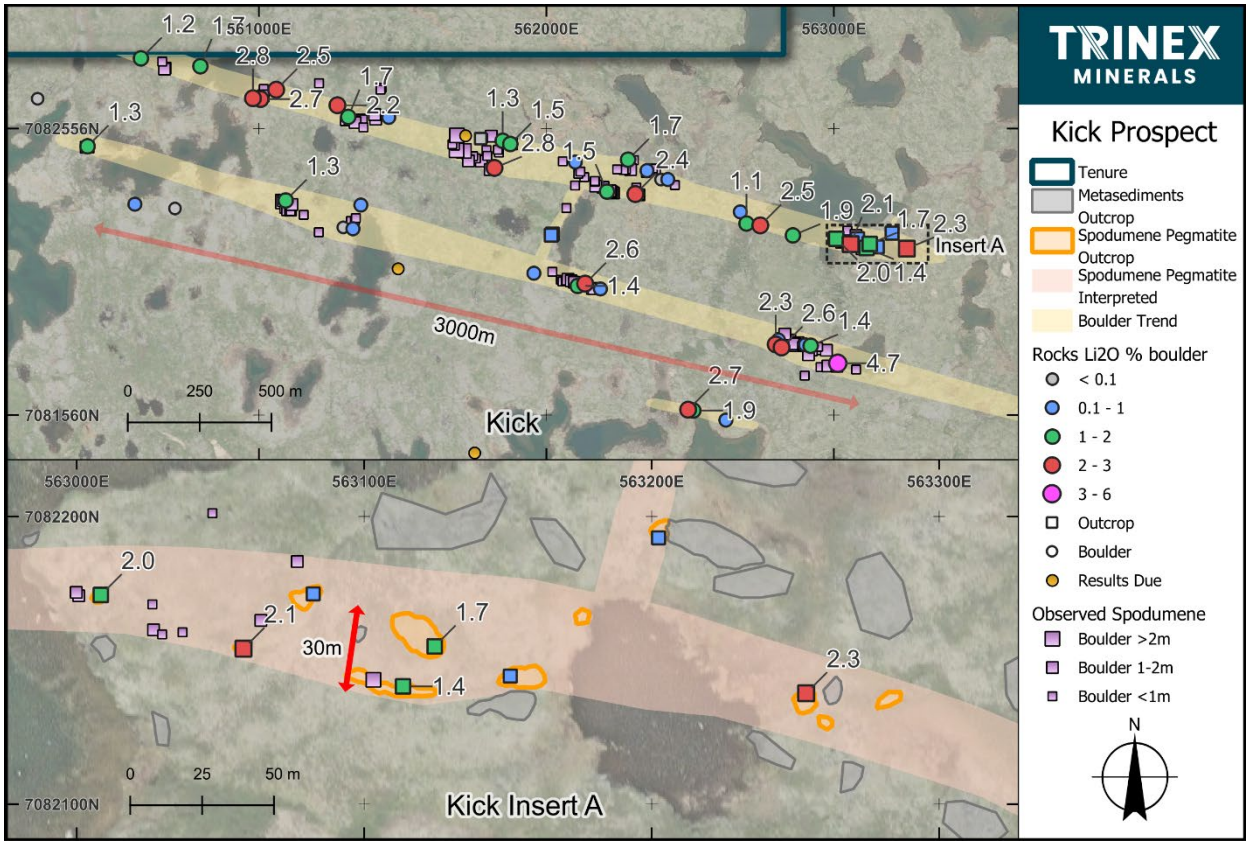

***Figure 4**: Large-scale map of the Kick Prospect highlighting the abundant lithium bearing boulders observed and sampled, with a detailed insert map of the assays from outcrop discovered at the eastern end of the trend.*

Other Prospects

Most of the newly received results come from the Jagged and OIG Prospects. At Jagged, numerous large, mineralised boulders were discovered in a NW-SE 2.6km trend. Assay values at Jagged are between 1.2% - 4.1% Li_2O with the new results confirming the previously wide spaced assays. Most boulders are within a boulder field where there is no clear outcrop present, however a 10m by 15m outcrop of spodumene-bearing pegmatite was discovered at the NW end of the trend, which has an apparent NE strike. Assays from the outcrop are over 2.0% Li_2O.

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. High grade assays up to 3.6% Li_2O have been returned from boulders at OIG and assays over 2.0% Li_2O from outcrop. These values are a significant upgrade on the original assays from OIG.

Less than 15% of the prospective northern area was covered by detailed mapping as part of this program giving even more credibility to the potential of the area to host a significant lithium resource.

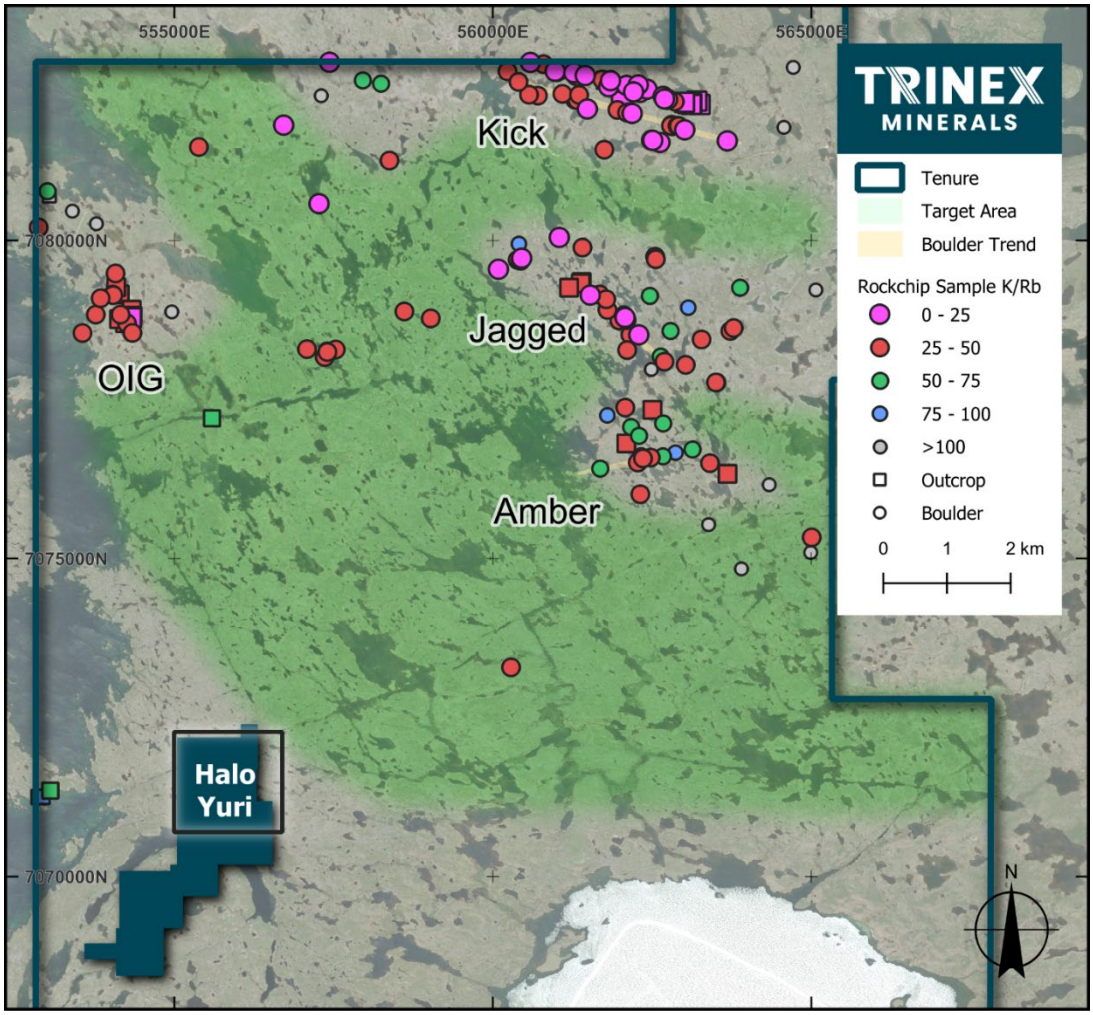

***Figure 5**: K/Rb ratio with area shaded green considered the most prospective for further mineralised pegmatites.*

Further Work

The next step is to lodge a Land Use Permit Application to enable a drilling program to be completed. It is not certain at this stage when a drilling program will be completed as further engagement with local stakeholders and additional sampling and trenching is required in some areas. Having the Land Use Permit approved gives the Company certainty that this work will be able to be completed.

Following the use of true colour satellite imagery, which identified hundreds of potential pegmatite boulders & outcrop it was realised that numerous mineralised outcrops discovered were 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 and will apply these prior to a further phase of field sampling.

Table 1: *Significant results from batch 2 of the Halo-Yuri Sampling Program (>2% Li_2O)*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Li_2O %
AA027501	554331	7078829	Outcrop	2.060
AA027506	554256	7078699	Boulder	3.563
AA027515	554034	7079149	Boulder	2.914
AA027542	561751	7081428	Boulder	4.135
AA027544	561719	7082531	Boulder	2.595
AA027551	553008	7080775	Boulder	2.263
AA027563	563512	7077768	Boulder	3.104
AA027564	562160	7078520	Boulder	2.774
AA027565	562292	7078518	Boulder	2.380
AA027566	562102	7078751	Boulder	3.212
AA027567	562076	7078791	Boulder	2.192

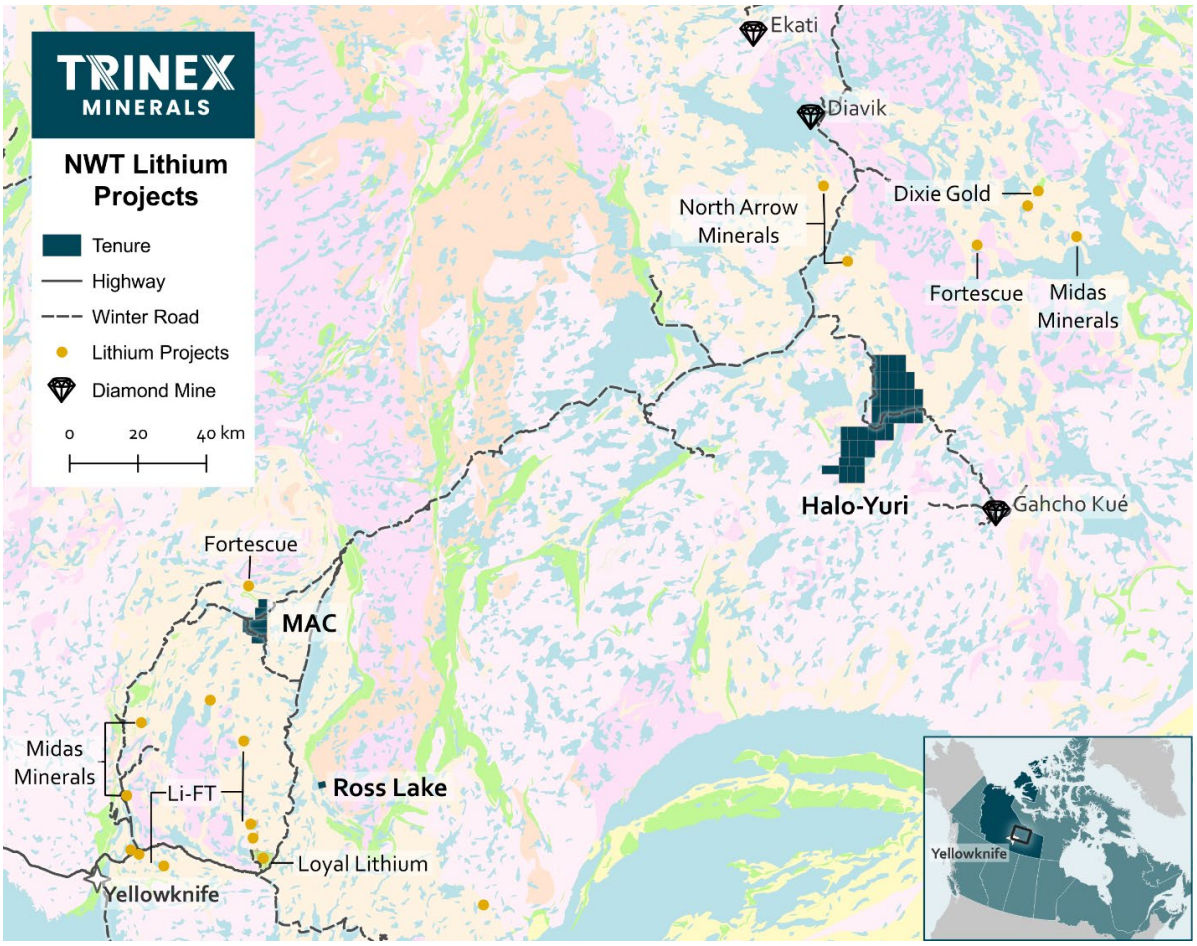

Figure 6: *Canadian Lithium Projects, Northwest Territories, Canada.*

ENDS

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

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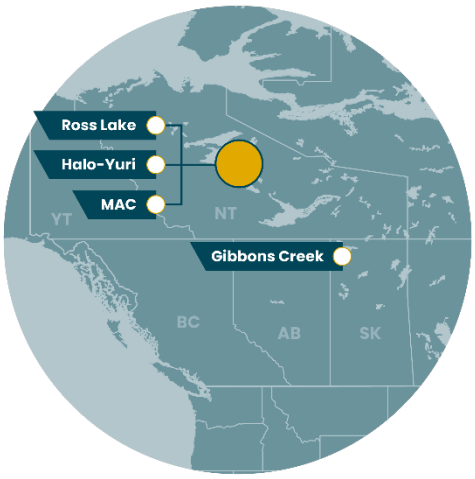
About Trinex Minerals

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.

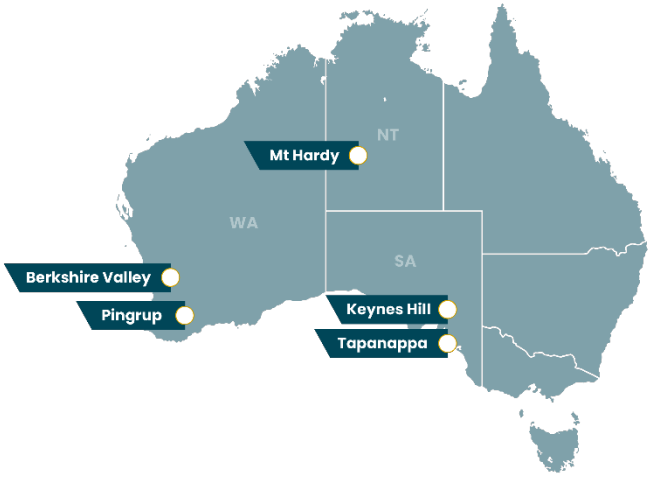
The Company holds several energy minerals projects in Canada, including lithium focused projects in the Northwest Territories, and an option to earn up to 75% in the advanced Gibbons Creek Uranium Project in Saskatchewan.

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 2: Second batch rock chip assay results from Halo Yuri Lithium Project

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Li_2O %	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	K/Rb
AA027501	554331	7078829	Outcrop	2.060	232	11.1	13	191	18	6.6	37
AA027502	554343	7078818	Outcrop	1.189	110	24.4	27	1177	20	10.8	26
AA027503	554333	7078818	Outcrop	1.861	307	26.1	25	1060	16	11.8	36
AA027504	554324	7078785	Outcrop	0.354	66	43.2	45	1690	16	29.7	24
AA027505	554331	7078788	Outcrop	1.083	509	36.8	35	1236	35	11.6	28
AA027506	554256	7078699	Boulder	3.563	326	13.5	19	206	17	8.2	34
AA027507	554225	7078700	Outcrop	1.522	243	16.5	75	369	18	31.6	30
AA027508	554132	7078764	Outcrop	1.033	177	26.7	87	880	27	64.1	26
AA027509	554154	7078836	Boulder	0.704	172	13.6	40	317	15	22.4	32
AA027510	554331	7078912	Outcrop	0.562	164	23.9	79	906	18	60.5	28
AA027511	554322	7078914	Outcrop	0.677	410	36	91	1022	25	59	34
AA027512	554141	7079155	Outcrop	0.025	203	19.5	84	544	27	77.2	39
AA027513	554087	7079267	Outcrop	0.027	201	11.8	61	474	20	49.2	38
AA027514	554040	7079142	Boulder	0.349	108	18.1	49	498	22	24.1	34
AA027515	554034	7079149	Boulder	2.914	94	21	12	877	13	6.7	35
AA027516	552869	7080206	Boulder	1.417	217	23.3	31	429	37	37.1	37
AA027517	553842	7079093	Boulder	0.810	252	28.3	63	857	15	33.3	28
AA027518	546139	7045555	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	2.2	10	414	1	0.8	140
AA027519	546126	7045581	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.7	12	319	2	0.7	169
AA027521	546134	7046178	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.7	15	300	<1	0.8	93
AA027522	546039	7046344	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.9	26	275	5	1.9	142
AA027523	546293	7046428	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.5	14	244	<1	1.1	176
AA027524	546374	7046569	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	2.8	18	149	1	2	161
AA027525	546929	7047107	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	2.9	11	283	<1	1.3	173
AA027526	546908	7047448	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	2.7	11	293	<1	1.2	157
AA027527	546633	7047275	Outcrop	0.003	<5	3.2	15	306	2	1.4	150
AA027528	546417	7047472	Outcrop	0.004	<5	3.1	11	201	1	0.9	189
AA027529	546286	7048009	Outcrop	0.006	<5	3	15	193	3	1.6	202
AA027530	546299	7048052	Outcrop	0.009	<5	5.4	28	267	6	5.6	124
AA027531	546321	7048128	Outcrop	0.006	<5	5	10	224	2	1	188
AA027532	545376	7047267	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.4	6	227	<1	0.9	247
AA027533	545670	7047441	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	1.5	17	221	2	1.3	204
AA027534	545780	7047121	Outcrop	0.003	<5	0.9	20	119	5	1.2	185
AA027535	564339	7076162	Boulder	<0.002	<5	18.1	<1	291	6	0.6	227
AA027536	563685	7076332	Outcrop	0.018	41	56.5	22	893	32	5	46
AA027537	563410	7076500	Boulder	0.026	266	20.4	33	506	24	18.1	42
AA027538	563136	7076716	Boulder	0.011	305	5.8	10	208	9	2.9	63
AA027539	562869	7076665	Boulder	1.681	156	13	6	138	11	2.9	87
AA027541	562328	7076596	Boulder	1.568	102	22.6	6	186	20	2.9	43
AA027542	561751	7081428	Boulder	4.135	<5	56.4	42	1000	57	31.3	33

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Chip Type	Li_2O %	Be ppm	Cs ppm	Nb ppm	Rb ppm	Sn ppm	Ta ppm	K/Rb
AA027543	561484	7082068	Boulder	0.671	258	75.9	132	839	193	226	13
AA027544	561719	7082531	Boulder	2.595	336	16.9	10	127	9	3.2	31
AA027545	552584	7056410	Outcrop	0.004	<5	2.9	12	182	2	1.6	247
AA027546	552702	7056396	Outcrop	0.003	<5	2	9	157	<1	1	287
AA027547	553152	7056526	Outcrop	0.003	<5	2.3	13	94.4	1	1.9	222
AA027548	553188	7057151	Outcrop	0.009	<5	3.8	12	276	1	1.7	185
AA027549	552734	7057192	Outcrop	0.002	<5	2.8	6	107	1	0.7	336
AA027550	552232	7058389	Outcrop	0.003	<5	2.2	5	110	1	0.6	355
AA027551	553008	7080775	Boulder	2.263	355	24.6	12	574	23	15.3	52
AA027552	553037	7080700	Outcrop	0.006	18	1.5	9	37.5	<1	6.1	347
AA027553	553399	7080462	Boulder	<0.002	<5	4.8	1	201	1	<0.5	343
AA027554	553777	7080264	Boulder	0.031	5	6.8	40	439	67	2.9	116
AA027555	547921	7045717	Outcrop	0.009	<5	11.9	15	380	2	2.5	116
AA027556	547944	7045898	Outcrop	0.010	<5	3.5	14	143	2	1.9	210
AA027557	547681	7046146	Outcrop	0.003	<5	9.1	10	248	2	1.2	161
AA027558	547912	7046040	Outcrop	0.005	<5	2.8	14	204	2	1.8	176
AA027559	548512	7046652	Outcrop	0.016	<5	4.2	25	195	3	1.9	133
AA027561	549001	7046820	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	3.2	<1	352	1	<0.5	188
AA027562	548924	7047375	Outcrop	<0.002	<5	4.6	5	459	1	1.5	170
AA027563	563512	7077768	Boulder	3.104	<5	11.9	57	614	11	24.4	49
AA027564	562160	7078520	Boulder	2.774	46	15.5	22	726	34	11.4	39
AA027565	562292	7078518	Boulder	2.380	320	64.3	14	2058	38	10.1	21
AA027566	562102	7078751	Boulder	3.212	111	29.3	29	910	65	17.5	29
AA027567	562076	7078791	Boulder	2.192	267	23	55	358	103	41.8	17
AA027568	562058	7078824	Boulder	1.893	236	21.9	63	915	48	40.9	25
AA027569	561987	7078743	Boulder	1.618	172	16	100	495	46	88.1	30
AA027571	549948	7061099	Outcrop	0.005	<5	5.4	10	138	6	6.1	188
AA027572	549814	7061057	Outcrop	0.003	<5	3.4	5	93	4	1.5	204
AA027573	549697	7061051	Outcrop	0.007	123	4.6	12	318	4	2.5	72
AA027574	549537	7061096	Outcrop	0.005	7	3.4	5	219	2	1	87
AA027575	549471	7061346	Outcrop	0.002	<5	5.7	6	98.9	2	1.3	192
AA027576	549280	7061283	Outcrop	0.003	5	1.1	3	58.8	<1	1	272
AA027577	549200	7061171	Outcrop	<0.002	6	2.5	9	84.7	2	2.4	177
AA027578	549137	7061155	Outcrop	0.003	<5	3.4	10	117	2	2.1	222
AA027579	549006	7061347	Outcrop	0.003	<5	3.1	6	129	2	1.6	186

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.	Samples reported are grab rock chips collected from relatively fresh outcrop and boulders. Fragments were randomly taken using a hammer and chisel from the typically rounded surface of a boulder or outcrop. Samples were analysed for lithium and other elements using a sodium fusion method.
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).	Not applicable as no drilling is reported.
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.	Not applicable as no drilling is reported.
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 rock type, mineralogy, and mineral abundance. Descriptions are qualitative in nature.
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.	Samples reported are grab rock chips collected from relatively fresh outcrop and boulders. Fragments were randomly taken using a hammer and chisel from the typically rounded surface of a boulder or outcrop. Around 1-2 kg of material was

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.	taken per sample. Samples are not representative of the pegmatite as a whole. Samples were prepared by SGS in Burnaby by crushing to 90% passing 2 mm, with 500 g split pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (PRP92). No field duplicates were taken.
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.	Samples were analysed by SGS in Burnaby using a sodium peroxide fusion with ICP MS and OES finish (GE_IMS91A50 & GE_ICP91A50), which is a complete digestion method for refractory minerals encountered in LCT pegmatites. A lithium pegmatite standard and a coarse quartz blank were inserted alternately every 20 samples. Standard and blank results have acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
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.	Li2O values were converted from Li using an oxide conversion factor of 2.1527.
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 and sample locations in the release are in NAD83 / UTM zone 12N (EPSG:26912). Sample locations are measured using a handheld GPS and accurate to ± 5 m.
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.	No drilling has been completed and surface sampling reported is not sufficient for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve purposes. No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	Only surface rock chip samples were collected. No sample widths are reported. Where possible,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	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.	the dip and strike of pegmatite dykes were recorded.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were bagged and zip-tied on site and sent to the laboratory via a 3rd 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.

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: Tomascak, P. (1991). Granites and rare-element pegmatites of the Aylmer Lake pegmatite field, Slave Structural Province, N.W.T. *Master's Thesis, University of Manitoba*. Tomascak, P. B. (1994). Reconnaissance studies of four pegmatite populations in the Northwest Territories. *Studies of Rare-Metal Deposits in the Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada*, Bulletin 475, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 project.
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
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 project.
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	No substantial new information is available other than that reported above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.	Remaining rock chip assay results are due in the following fortnight.