

## Fieldwork Complete at the Ceiling Lithium Project, James Bay

### Highlights

- Maiden site visit completed at the Ceiling Lithium Project
- Initial observations include vast areas of granitic pegmatites and other lithologies which affirm satellite interpretations<sup>1</sup>
- A total of 122 rock chip samples were collected across the property, with assay results expected in late 2023



**Figure 1 – Massive pegmatite outcrop at the Ceiling Project**

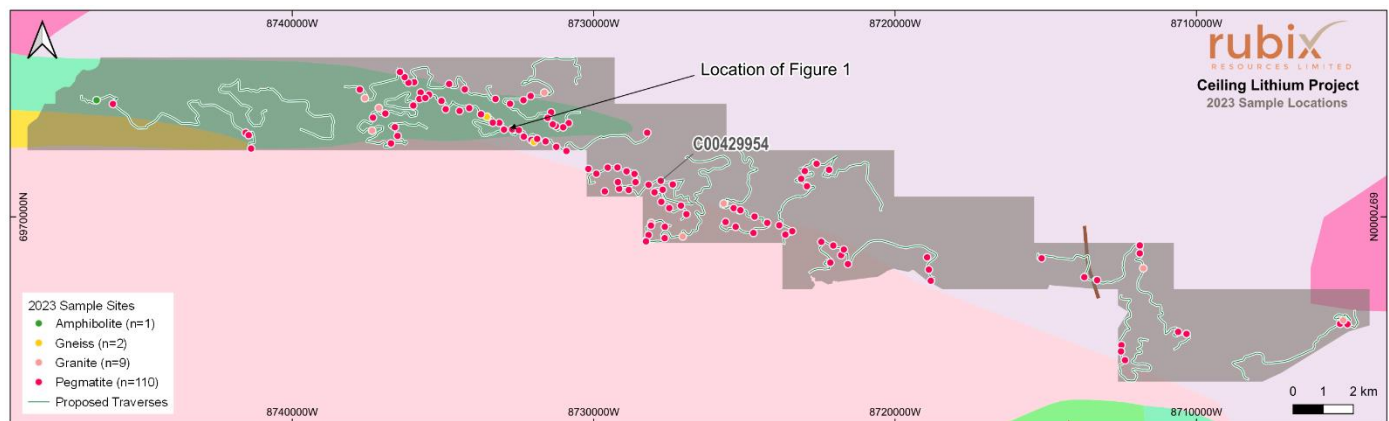
Rubix Resources Limited (ASX: RB6, “**Rubix**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on its recent fieldwork at the Ceiling Lithium Project (“**Ceiling**” or the “**Project**”) in James Bay, Quebec.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rubix Resources Ltd ASX Release dated 3 August 2023

Rubix, together with a field team from James Bay lithium exploration experts Dahrouge Geological Consulting (“**DGC**”), conducted a field campaign at the Ceiling Project. Over the course of the nine-day program, 122 rock chip samples were collected from several areas across the property. The sites visited provide good coverage across most of the project area, with additional areas likely requiring follow-up fieldwork after winter.

**Figure 2** shows the locations from which samples were collected from pegmatitic outcrop, as well as the host “country rock” (porphyritic granites, gneisses metasedimentary rocks and amphibolite units) in order to obtain a good understanding of the potential source of the pegmatites. Traverses were completed mainly on foot, supported by helicopter, with an average sample spacing between 150-250m.



**Figure 2 – Locations sampled during recent fieldwork**

In previous announcements, Rubix revealed up to 4km<sup>2</sup> of outcrop had been identified by Dahrouge Geological Consulting within its project area<sup>1</sup>, with many examples showing good correspondence with results of hyperspectral mapping studies<sup>2</sup>. The recently completed field work affirms Rubix’s early-stage strategy and target generation work, having successfully confirmed several areas of massive pegmatite outcrop (**Figure 1**) as well as additional areas in which pegmatite dykes are present as dykes (between 1-10m wide) intrusions within country rock (**Figure 3**). Pegmatite dykes within country rock occur present as both layer (foliation)-parallel and cross-cutting pegmatite dykes. Accessory minerals identified in the pegmatites <1% include biotite, garnet, magnetite, molybdenite and amazonite.





**Figure 3 – Example of the pegmatite dykes which occur in addition to massive pegmatite bodies in the property. Hammer for scale.**

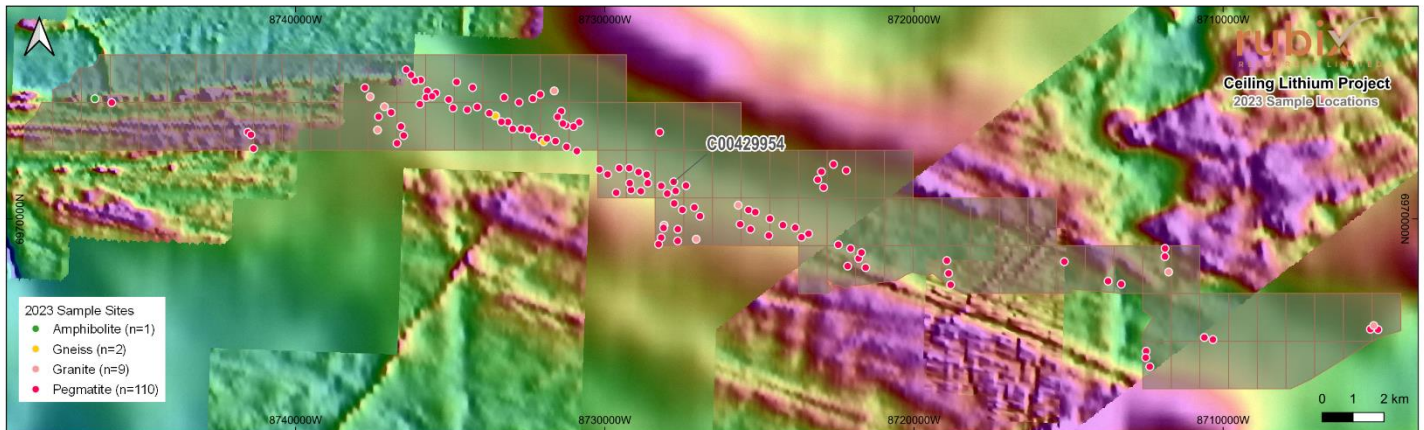


**Figure 4 –Pegmatite sample C00429954 (location noted on Figure 2). Assays results are yet to be received.**

The Company is encouraged by the presence of abundant, large-scale pegmatites throughout the property and has determined that the site visit has provided sufficient ‘proof-of-concept’ for the generative exploration work completed to date. While it was not possible to visually confirm the presence of green-grey spodumene that is common elsewhere in James Bay, an unknown aluminosilicate mineral with the appropriate crystal habit and cleavages was observed and sampled at multiple sites (e.g. **Figure 4**, <2%), in close association with both hyperspectral mapping results and the granite-greenstone contact indicated in magnetic data (**Figure 5**). The Company keenly awaits the results of laboratory assays in the next 8 weeks.

# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 November 2023



**Figure 5 – Sample locations overlaid on shaded magnetic data**

**Cautionary note:**

*The presence of pegmatite, pegmatite granite or visual spodumene does not equate to economic levels of lithium mineralization. The Company is encouraged by the geology and regional geophysical data currently available, but no quantitative or qualitative assessment of mineralization is possible at this stage. The Company plans to undertake fieldwork to test for potential lithium mineralization and laboratory analysis of rock chip samples is required to determine if the mapped pegmatites and pegmatite granites have the potential to host mineralization.*

-END-

**Authorised for released by the board of Rubix Resources Limited.**

**For Further Information**

Casey Blundell

CEO

[casey@rubixresources.com.au](mailto:casey@rubixresources.com.au)

Matthew Wright

Investor/Media relations

[matt@nwrcommunications.com.au](mailto:matt@nwrcommunications.com.au)

+61 451 896 420

**About the Ceiling Lithium Project**

The Ceiling Lithium Project comprises 101 active mineral claims covering an area of just over 50.5km<sup>2</sup> in the James Bay Region of Quebec, close to the community of Wemindji. The James Bay Region is rapidly emerging as a premier lithium district. The acquisition of the Ceiling Project supports Rubix's goal to become a leader in critical metals discoveries and to deliver increased opportunities for the Company's shareholders across a diversified exploration portfolio. The Project is surrounded by advanced lithium projects and deposits, and is supported by established towns, sealed all-weather roads, hydro-generated power and airports. The Ceiling Lithium Project is approximately 4.5km away from the road access leading to the community of Wemindji and connecting to Billy Diamond Highway (James Bay Road).

Dahrouge Geological Consulting (DGC) are providing on-the-ground field and exploration expertise to advance the Ceiling Lithium Project.



## About Rubix Resources

Rubix Resources Limited (ASX: RB6) has a diversified base metal and gold asset portfolio providing opportunities for new discoveries in proven districts. The newly acquired Ceiling Lithium Project in James Bay, Quebec, is a natural complement to the company's assets across five projects located in world-class jurisdictions in Northern Queensland and Western Australia.



Figure 4 – Rubix Resources asset locations

## Competent Person Statement

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by François Gagnon, P. Geo., Senior Exploration Geologist for Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., and Qualified Person under NI 43-101 on standards of disclosure for mineral projects.

The information in this announcement is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by Casey Blundell, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which she has 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. Dr Blundell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

## Forward Looking Statements

*Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.*

## Appendix 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Fieldwork was conducted between 19<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2023.</p> <p>Outcrops were targeted on the basis of previous generative work, including outcrops and pegmatitic rocks previously interpreted from satellite and NIR data products by DGC consultants, and hyperspectral mapping results.</p> <p>122 rock chip samples were collected at an average sample spacing of ~150-200m from mostly pegmatitic rocks (115), with a small number (7) from country rock including foliated biotite granite, metasediments/paragneiss and amphibolite.</p> <p>An average of 3-5kg of rock was collected at each sample site, using sledgehammer and chisel. Effort was made to ensure that the sample contained mineralogy representative of the bulk rock composition.</p> <p>Samples were placed into clear plastic sample bags containing a sample tag and with the unique sample number written on the exterior of the bag. Zip ties were used to ensure there was no loss of sample.</p> <p>At each site, a photograph of the sample, the outcrop from which it was collected, detailed description of the mineralogy and GPS coordinates were recorded into a field tablet.</p> <p>Samples were collated by DGC staff at the end of each day to ensure all samples were accounted for.</p> <p>At the end of the project, samples were placed into polyweave bags, with standards and blanks inserted in the sequence for future QAQC.</p> <p>No assay data is available yet for the rocks referred to in the Release.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>	No drilling has been completed on the Ceiling Lithium project
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>	Not applicable, no drilling completed
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>	Not applicable, no drilling completed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample 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 subsampling stages to maximise 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>	<p>Rock chip samples were taken from representative outcrops using a hammer and chisel.</p> <p>An appropriate quantity was collected to ensure lithological representivity of the coarse grained pegmatites</p> <p>OREAS standards and blanks were inserted regularly in the sample sequence.</p>
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>	No assay data is being reported in this release.
Verification of sampling and	<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> </ul>	Not applicable, no drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
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>	<p>Sample locations were recorded digitally in a field tablet using ArcGIS. A handheld Garmin GPS was used to collect coordinates of each sample location, with an average accuracy of +/- 3m.</p> <p>All sample locations were marked with flagging tape labelled with the sample number.</p> <p>The grid system used at the Ceiling Lithium Project is UTM NAD83 (Zone 18).</p>
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>	Samples were collected with an average surface spacing of 150-200m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable, no drilling completed.</p> <p>Where an azimuth for the strike/trend of a pegmatite dyke could be obtained, it was collected using a Suunto compass.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<p>All samples were secured with a zip tie at point of collection.</p> <p>Samples were placed in polyweave bags and secured prior to being shipped to the lab for assay.</p> <p>Samples remained in the custody DGC staff until delivery in Montreal.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed

## 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	<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> </ul>	<p>Complete mineral claim information can be found in prior ASX releases.</p> <p>The claims are believed to be in good standing with the relevant government authorities and there are no known</p>



# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

7 November 2023

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	impediments to operating in the project area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Limited historical work has been completed within the claims, with no exploration targeting lithium mineralisation.</p> <p>Publicly available geological and geophysical datasets were sourced from MERN via SIGEOM.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Ceiling Lithium Project is located in the Archean-aged Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, which is host to some of the most significant lithium resources in the world. The Ceiling Lithium Project encompasses the eastern continuation of the Wemindji Greenstone Belt, which occurs as a relative magnetic low in regional magnetic datasets.</p> <p>Outcrop is quite abundant, there are swampy depressions lacking in outcrop. Much of the project is underlain by rocks of the Wemindji Greenstone (Volcanic) belt, including amphibolite, biotite-paragneiss and gneiss, tonalite and granodiorites, and in places metagabbros, anorthosite and pink (or white) leucocratic granite and pegmatites.</p> <p>There has been comparatively little exploration in this part of the James Bay Region. A tourmaline- and molybdenite-bearing pegmatite outcrop previously reported in the project area was not found during fieldwork. However, pegmatites with various accessory minerals (&lt;1%) including biotite, garnet, magnetite, molybdenite and amazonite were found at multiple locations. Green-grey spodumene was not found, though the presence of an unknown aluminosilicate mineral was noted in a number of samples (&lt; 2% approx). This unknown mineral possesses appropriate crystal habit and cleavages though laboratory results are required to determine its nature. Rubix cautions that this mineral was not verified as spodumene during visual assessment and no LIBS or XRF data exists to quantitatively determine what the mineral is. Along strike to the west on an offshore island in James Bay (Walrus Island), a spodumene-bearing pegmatite has been noted. This latter pegmatite is described as being a 'fairly large mass of</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		muscovite-pegmatite' containing amazonite, spodumene and plates of molybdenum ~3cm in diameter.
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 metres) 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>	Not applicable, no drilling completed
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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>	Not applicable, no drilling completed
Relationship between mineralisation 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 mineralisation 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>	Not applicable, no drilling completed
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>	Appropriate plans are included in this release
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>	The release is considered to be balanced, with all relevant information included in the release.

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>	<p>To the best of the Company's knowledge, no material exploration data or information has been omitted from this Release.</p> <p>The Company continues to complete a thorough geological review of all available data as part of the Company's due diligence.</p>
<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>	<p>Rubix Resources re-affirms its commitment to exploration across its diversified portfolio in both Australia and Canada.</p> <p>Upcoming data for this project will comprise assay results for rock chips collected during the maiden field trip, expected to be received by the Company in approximately 8 weeks.</p> <p>Further exploration work and mineralisation targeting will utilise these results.</p>