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Bluejay Mining plc ('Bluejay' or the 'Company') Onshore & Maiden Offshore Resource Update at Dundas Ilmenite Project

Bluejay Mining plc, an AIM and FSE listed company with projects in Greenland and Finland, is pleased to announce a significant resource increase, which includes a maiden Exploration Target for the offshore region within its licence area at Dundas Ilmenite Project ('Dundas' or the 'Project').

Highlights:

- Total Mineral Resource increased by 15% to 117Mt at 6.1% ilmenite in-situ at a 0% cut-off grade, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), following drilling at onshore Iterlak East and Iterlak West
- Maiden offshore Exploration Target, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), highlights the significant expansion potential from the offshore deposit at Dundas

The 2018 onshore drill results recorded at Dundas' Iterlak East and Iterlak West project areas have resulted in an updated Mineral Resource of 117Mt containing 6.1% ilmenite in situ (the 'Resource'). This estimate has been derived and reported by SRK Exploration Services Ltd ('SRK'). The Resource, reported at a 0% cut-off grade and in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), has been delivered from sampling of consistent and homogenous material with high-grade and high-quality ilmenite from the onshore raised beaches at the Iterlak East and West deposits. This updated Mineral Resource estimate replaces the Mineral Resource announced in the RNS dated 17 December 2018 and positively enhances the Project economics.

RSC Global Pty Ltd ('RSC') has determined a maiden offshore Exploration Target of between 300Mt and 530Mt of ilmenite at an average expected grade range of 0.4 - 4.8% ilmenite in-situ. This

has been evaluated through a work programme involving marine seismic, bathymetry, as well as active and drowned beach sampling. This target has been presented as an Exploration Target in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and the Competent Person takes responsibility for the form and the context in which the Exploration Target appears in this report. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, therefore it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Bluejay CEO Roderick McIllree said: "The resource base at Dundas has always been significant, and this latest increase of 15% in indicated onshore resources to both the east and west of the Iterlak delta resource demonstrates that there is still a lot yet to be realised. The Company intends to continue with additional resource progression over the next 12 to 24 months. The total tonnage has risen to a total of 117Mt at 6.1% ilmenite on the raised beaches of Dundas, enhancing both the economic potential of the Project and the potential life of mine.

"*Significant upside is also represented by the publication of the maiden offshore Exploration Target prepared by RSC. In conjunction with this, today's announced onshore resource upgrade represents another meaningful step forward in both the financial and commercial evaluation of the Project with the successful identification of additional saleable material at Dundas.*

"*Importantly, we anticipate that the inherent advantages of the homogenous and consistent material, high-grade Indicated Resource, and the coarse-grained and chemical nature of our ilmenite will enhance Project economics over the long term. Coupled with the fact that this material is now recognised by industry players as being suitable for sulphate pigment, sulphate slag and chloride slag production, the Company is in an extremely favourable position moving forward.*

"*More generally, we continue to make good progress with the permitting process and the publication of an optimised pre-feasibility study ('PFS'). We expect to be able to update shareholders on both aspects shortly. Moreover, the team has been working hard with our consulting partners Wood plc, IHC Robbins, Royal IHC and study managers Quedtech ltd, Keypointe ltd and SRK, in order to continue developing our mine and*

operational plan.

"*Bluejay has been working closely with world-leading dredging company Royal IHC to produce a dredging study at Dundas' offshore ilmenite deposit. Early indications thus far support a conceptual low-cost operation. Furthermore, environmental baseline studies for the marine deposit have been ongoing and will continue in 2019. These studies will provide a very strong base for assessing the environmental impact of an offshore mining operation.*

"*Upon the announcement of these 2018 onshore exploration results at Dundas and the upgraded onshore Mineral Resource, we are able to shift our land-based exploration activities to some of our other projects in Greenland, whilst we continue driving the permitting process and offshore exploration at Dundas. The offshore Exploration Target provides upside for the current development of the onshore-focused mining and processing scenario which, following the intended upgrading of the Exploration Target to Mineral Resource, will be assessed in the PFS for Dundas. These are exciting times and the Company looks forward to updating shareholders regarding all other activities in due course.*"

Further Information

To view this announcement with illustrative images, please use the following link:
http://www.rns-pdf.londonstockexchange.com/rns/3898A_1-2019-5-28.pdf

New Onshore Resource

SRK has produced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Moriusaq onshore raised beach mineral sands deposit that forms part of Bluejay's Exploration Licence in northwest Greenland (licence number: 2015/08) based on all valid data available as at 8 May 2019. The estimate has been derived using a combination of auger and sonic drilling data, pit and trench work, as well as bulk samples to assess the effect of sonic drilling on the integrity of the ore material. This information was then interpolated into a series of 3D geological models created by SRK.

Figure 1 below shows the model produced for Iterlak East and Table 1 presents the updated Mineral Resource. SRK considers

that all the delineated mineralisation has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction and the Mineral Resource Statement has therefore been reported at a 0% cut-off grade using the terminology and guidelines set out in the JORC 2012 Code.

Figure 1: TiO2 grades (block model) developed by SRK Exploration Service along the 5 km long onshore raised beached at Iterlak East

Table 1: Updated onshore Mineral Resources (classified according to JORC 2012) for the Dundas Ilmenite Project

Classification	Location	Tonnes (kt)	>5mm (%)	>2mm (%)		THM (%)	In-Situ TiO_2 (%)
Indicated	Moriusaq	88,000	27.5	36.1	4.2	27.0	3.1
	Iterlak East	19,500	15.3	24.0	12.8	22.2	2.2
	Iterlak West	4,800	23.2	32.4	13.8	11.9	1.0
	Total Indicated	112,300	25.2	33.9	6.1	25.5	2.8
Inferred	Moriusaq	5,000	15.7	23.0	5.7	34.2	4.4
	Total Inferred	*5,000*	15.7	23.0	5.7	34.2	4.4
TOTAL MINERAL RESOURCE		***117,300***	***24.8***	***33.4***	***6.1***	***25.9***	***2.9***

1. *The effective date of the Mineral Resource is 8th May 2019;*
2. *The numbers are presented at a 0.0% in-situ TiO_2 cut-off grade reflecting the fact that the mining scenario ultimately adopted by the Company may or may involve selective mining;*
3. *"THM" and "HM" mean Total Heavy Minerals and Heavy Minerals respectively;*
4. *HM have been separated from a -2 mm +63 µm size fraction using heavy liquid separation at a density of 2.95 g/cm^3;*
5. *Mineralogical assessments indicate that ilmenite is the only mineral of value in the assemblage. The remainder of the heavy mineral suite is dominated by pyroxene and amphibole;*
6. *% TiO_2 in-situ assumes that all recoverable TiO_2 is in the HM component of the -2 mm +63 µm size fraction;*
7. *% Ilmenite In-situ assumes that all TiO_2 is within ilmenite and that the ilmenite contains 47.65% TiO_2, based on historical exploration data.*

The main difference between the Mineral Resource reported above and the Mineral Resource reported in December 2018 is that it now incorporates updated estimates for Iterlak East and Iterlak West. These updated estimates have been produced by SRK following receipt and analysis of exploration data collected during the 2018 field season, which has also enabled SRK to upgrade the Mineral Resource to the Indicated category. SRK remains of the opinion that it is likely that the raised beaches hosting the updated Mineral

Resource extend further along the shoreline within Bluejay's licence area. This opinion is based on the fact that the licence area includes a 30km length of raised beaches and deltas and that Bluejay has demonstrated mineralisation in several places in addition to the area covered by the updated Mineral Resource presented.

The updated Mineral Resource for Iterlak East and West will now be included in Dundas' ongoing pre-feasibility studies as part of a future onshore mining schedule. The drillable raised beach licence area remains open to the east for a further 10km, demonstrating potential further expansion and material upside for Dundas.

Dundas 2018 Offshore Exploration Target

In support of the Project's potential offshore development, the Mineral License and Safety Authority ('MLSA') within the Government of Greenland has awarded Bluejay the first Marine Exploration Licence in Greenland. Alongside the Company's onshore exploration programme which has been ongoing over the past four years at Dundas, Bluejay has worked to evaluate the potential of the offshore deposit via a marine seismic, bathymetry, as well as active and drowned beach sampling. RSC has determined an Exploration Target of 300 - 530 Mt at an average expected grade range of 0.4 - 4.8% ilmenite in-situ (Table 2). This target has been presented as an Exploration Target in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and the Competent Person takes responsibility for the form and the context in which the Exploration Target appears in this Report. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Table 2: Offshore Maiden Exploration Target tonnage and grade ranges.

Area	Tonnage range (Mt)	TiO_2 grade range (%)
North	60 - 100	1.0 - 2.3
Central	90 - 160	0.5 - 2.0
South	150 - 270	0.2 - 1.9
Total	**300 - 530**	**0.2 - 2.3**

Geology & Mineralisation

The Deposit occurs offshore of the Thule Black Sand Province, which extends from Kap Edvard Holm in the south to Kap Alexander in the north and consists of extensive plains, tiered beaches and delta terraces. The mineral deposition model of the offshore Deposit is based on the general formation characteristics of Heavy Mineral Sand ('HMS') deposits and a sequence of relative sea level changes.

The geophysical surveys have shown that a considerable volume of unconsolidated sediment is present immediately offshore from Dundas. The dominant factor controlling the sedimentary processes that govern the deposition of these sediments has been relative sea level change. The three units identified within the offshore sedimentary package have been interpreted to be highstand systems tract ('HST'), lowstand systems tract ('LST') and transgressive systems tract ('TST') units. Only the HST unit is interpreted to occur in the onshore environment and this unit hosts the current onshore ilmenite resource. The HST unit has become exposed following a recent drop in relative sea level.

The offshore sediments are derived from the erosion of crystalline Archean and Proterozoic rocks that are exposed along the coast. These crystalline rocks have been intruded by the high-Ti Steensby Sill Complex (up to 6% Ti in whole-rock analysis) and form the main source for the ilmenite in the HMS. Erosion and fluvioglacial transportation allowed for a constant influx of ilmenite during the formation of the HST, LST and TST units.

Figure 2: Systems tracts and principal geological model for the offshore component of the Dundas Ilmenite Project

Vibrocore - Earlier Offshore Exploration

During 2015 and 2016, the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) carried out Van Veen and vibrocore sampling and completed geophysical surveys on behalf of Bluejay. Assay results are only available for some of the 2016 vibrocore samples (Appendix 1). A total of 237 vibrocore samples were collected and 126 analyses completed. The range of titanium dioxide (TiO_2) was 0.02 - 5.79%, with an average of 0.52% TiO_2. The maximum depth of the vibrocore holes is 1.9m and an average depth 0.7m, meaning that the Deposit has not been tested to its full depth. More details regarding the 2016 vibrocore sampling programme can be found in Appendix 2.

GEUS carried out seismic surveys in 2015 and 2016. The surveys showed areas with soft sediment potential, generated a soft-sediment thickness map (LST+TST only), and interpreted seismic profiles.

Figure 3: Thematic map of the assayed vibrocore samples (WGS 84 UTM Zone 19N)

Data Quality

RSC reviewed the available geological, geophysical and sampling data and found the data sets to be incomplete. Only about 50% of the vibrocores collected in 2016 could be located by GEUS at its storage facility in Copenhagen. The remainder is unaccounted for and has not been assayed as a result. Assessment of the geophysical data revealed that the seismic data set is incomplete and that the seismic profiles and their interpretation are not always clear. In general, below average sample and data processes appear to have affected most components of the 2015 and 2016 exploration programmes. Issues with the data were taken into account by the Competent Person in assessing the exploration potential of the Deposit.

Exploration Target - Offshore Dundas Ilmenite Project

RSC assessed the exploration potential of the Deposit based on existing sampling and geophysical data and in conjunction with the geological model. The sample coverage is limited by the large proportion of missing samples, sampling undertaken has not tested the full thickness of the Deposit, and no samples have been collected within the offshore LST and HST units. Since no quality control data is available, the quality of the existing vibrocore samples cannot be assessed. Additionally, the quality of the geophysical work means that the interpretations should be used with caution.

RSC used the vibrocore samples to estimate an approximate grade range for the TST unit. The 126 vibrocore samples were composited into 107 1m composite samples. The elevations of all single-point composite samples were set to the same elevation (zero RL) in preparation for estimation in 2D. The composite sample grades ranged from 0.02 to 5.79% TiO_2 and had a mean of 0.52% TiO_2. No grade capping was applied in the grade interpolation process.

No domaining was used in the TST estimation. Variograms of the composited samples showed good continuity in the NW-SE (300^o) direction, suggesting reasonable continuity up to 4km. This orientation matches the trend of the coastline. The data also

showed a low nugget of 5%. RSC approximated the range of the grade of the TST unit by means of ordinary kriging. The grade was estimated into a 200 x 200m block model, with a single block height of 1m (Figure).

The grade of the LST and HST units, for which no exploration grade data were available, have been assigned a grade of 2.9% TiO_2 based on the average grade resulting from the onshore resource estimation. The offshore estimation is based on the geological model and the interpretation of the geophysics which indicates the occurrence of the LST and HST units in the offshore environments. RSC considers the grade assumption for the offshore component of the LST and HST reasonable. This is because the onshore resource grade was estimated with due care and diligence at appropriate confidence categories, and the geological controls on mineralisation are unlikely to differ materially towards the offshore part of the Deposit. It is therefore fit for the purpose of determining the exploration potential of the offshore component.

Offshore tonnage estimates were derived from the digital LST+TST thickness contour map that is part of the 2015 GEUS survey. The thickness contours were converted into an LST+TST thickness and attributed into a 200 x 200m parent block model. In order to estimate the tonnage of the TST, LST and HST units, the interpreted seismic profiles in the 2015 GEUS report were used to establish the cross-section ratios of the TST, LST and HST units. The ratios were used to estimate the volume of the TST, LST and HST units. These volumes were then converted into dry tonnes using an overall density of 2.1 t/m^3, which is the density determined in the onshore resource estimate.

In the Competent Person's opinion, the parameters used in the process of determining the range of tonnage and grades for the Deposit are fit for the purpose of defining an Exploration Target in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

The total exploration potential of the offshore component of the Dundas Ilmenite Project is in the order of 300 - 530Mt at an average expected grade range of 0.2 - 2.3% TiO_2 (Table 3). This target has been presented as an Exploration Target in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), and the Competent Person takes responsibility for the form and the context in which the Exploration Target appears in this report. The potential quantity and grade of

the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Figure 4: Plan view of the block model of the TST and LST units

Table 3: Offshore Maiden Exploration Target tonnage and grade ranges

Area	Tonnage range (Mt)	TiO2 grade range (%)
North	60 - 100	1.0 - 2.3
Central	90 - 160	0.5 - 2.0
South	150 - 270	0.2 - 1.9
Total	**300 - 530**	**0.2 - 2.3**

Further Offshore Exploration

A staged approach is planned to test the validity of the exploration target, starting with a review of the existing seismic data in 2019. The review will help better define the sediment units, total thicknesses and can possibly be used to select the areas that are best suited for follow-up magnetic and high-resolution sub-bottom profiling surveys. This work is planned to be undertaken during 2020. These surveys will further refine the sedimentary units, internal structures and HMS rich zones. The high-resolution geophysical data collected can be used to define drill targets, which can be tested in the summer of 2021.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this press release that relates to onshore Mineral Resources is based on information compiled under the direction of Dr. Mike Armitage C Geol., C Eng., who is a Fellow of the Geological Society and a Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining both of which are Recognised Overseas Professional Organisations (ROPOs) included in a list promulgated by JORC from time to time. Dr. Armitage is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he has 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' (the JORC Code) and for the purposes of the AIM Rules. Dr. Armitage has reviewed this press release and consents to the inclusion in the press release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which this appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Target for the offshore component of the Dundas Ilmenite Project is based on information compiled by Mr. René Sterk, a Competent Person who is a Chartered Professional and a Fellow with the AusIMM, as well as a Member and Registered Professional Geologist with the AIG. Mr. Sterk is employed by RSC Global Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Sterk consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Technical Glossary

"Indicated Mineral Resource"	A part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed.
"Inferred Mineral Resource"	A part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability. mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.

"JORC Code"	The code for reporting of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee, which is sponsored by the Australian mining industry and its professional organisations. The code is widely accepted as a standard for professional reporting purposes for reporting of mineral resources and ore reserves.
"m"	Metre, a unit of length as per the International System of Units.
"Mineral Resource"	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.
"Mineralisation"	The process or processes by which a mineral is introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit. It is a general term, incorporating various types; e.g., fissure filling, impregnation, and replacement.

****ENDS****

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Additional Information

Appendix 1- Vibrocore drill hole information (offshore)

The TiO_2 and HM% in situ for vibrocore holes that are deeper than 1m and have two samples analysed has been averaged. The weighted average column indicates which holes have an average grade. The weighted average was calculated as follows: ((length sample 1 * grade sample 1) + (length sample 2 * grade sample 2)) / (length sample 1 + length sample 2).

Hole ID	Sample type	Sample platform	Easting	Northing	Water depth	Azi-muth	Dip	Hole depth	HM % *in situ*	TiO_2 % *in situ*	Weighted average

569101	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	479519	8518230	28.0	0	90	1.45	6.37	0.52	No
569104	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	479550	8518313	15.0	0	90	0.15	7.80	0.61	No
569114	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	479722	8518197	25.0	0	90	0.15	3.66	0.30	No
569115	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	480157	8518188	9.0	0	90	0.40	17.31	1.20	No
569131	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	477451	8518695	8.0	0	90	0.37	12.02	0.66	No
569135	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475522	8519727	11.0	0	90	0.44	27.34	3.70	No
569137	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475058	8518758	27.0	0	90	0.19	15.22	1.08	No
569139	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475947	8519456	12.0	0	90	0.50	15.58	1.66	No
569140	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	474873	8519115	24.0	0	90	0.12	17.36	1.24	No
569141	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	476587	8519656	9.0	0	90	0.39	19.57	2.36	No
569153	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	486672	8515324	8.0	0	90	0.28	1.87	0.19	No
569156	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	486449	8514887	24.0	0	90	0.35	7.55	0.84	No
569158	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487168	8515205	8.0	0	90	0.52	3.10	0.38	No
569161	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	486929	8514807	24.0	0	90	?	4.60	0.47	No
569164	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487558	8514922	13.0	0	90	0.43	0.94	0.09	No
569167	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	488646	8513993	12.0	0	90	0.44	4.95	0.44	No
569194	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	492567	8511462	8.0	0	90	0.29	6.54	0.40	No
569199	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	492253	8511845	13.0	0	90	0.40	7.43	0.64	No
570604	Vibrocore	Pontoon	478082	8519158	2.0	0	90	0.41	6.04	0.40	No
570607	Vibrocore	Pontoon	478066	8519160	2.0	0	90	0.50	8.43	0.57	No
570613	Vibrocore	Pontoon	477949	8519079	2.0	0	90	0.24	21.59	1.68	No
570619	Vibrocore	Pontoon	487900	8514878	5.0	0	90	0.55	2.72	0.26	No
570624	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489348	8514114	4.6	0	90	0.46	1.75	0.12	No
570627	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489987	8514308	1.4	0	90	0.17	1.36	0.06	No
570629	Vibrocore	Pontoon	490246	8514502	1.5	0	90	0.28	2.94	0.12	No
570650	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489793	8514020	2.4	0	90	0.95	1.96	0.09	No
570651	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489908	8513954	1.1	0	90	0.47	2.66	0.12	No
570660	Vibrocore	Pontoon	482522	8517388	1.0	0	90	0.27	13.66	0.95	No
570669	Vibrocore	Pontoon	481455	8517898	2.0	0	90	0.25	47.47	5.79	No
570688	Vibrocore	Pontoon	478091	8519280	1.8	0	90	0.20	7.18	0.39	No
570690	Vibrocore	Pontoon	477965	8519266	2.0	0	90	0.22	13.76	1.05	No
571017	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	474698	8520187	15.0	0	90	0.23	8.56	0.74	No
571018	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	474857	8520359	20.0	0	90	0.35	17.05	1.64	No
571020	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475208	8520573	14.0	0	90	0.55	15.88	1.37	No
571041	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481209	8517704	12.0	0	90	0.37	13.21	1.28	No
571046	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481771	8517286	14.0	0	90	0.50	5.07	0.42	No
571069	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	496730	8509327	19.0	0	90	0.53	1.81	0.06	No
569108	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	479954	8518112	22.0	0	90	1.11	11.16	0.41	No
569110	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	480283	8517937	20.0	0	90	0.68	16.91	0.47	No
569111	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481053	8517726	16.0	0	90	0.73	8.98	0.27	No
569117	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	480691	8517788	20.0	0	90	0.84	18.84	0.53	No
569118	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	480986	8517600	25.0	0	90	1.44	10.49	0.34	Yes
569120	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481178	8517553	23.0	0	90	0.84	19.31	1.04	No
569121	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481223	8517603	17.0	0	90	0.66	9.13	0.29	No
569122	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481329	8517695	9.0	0	90	0.59	20.41	1.51	No
569125	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481533	8517380	17.0	0	90	0.82	15.62	0.32	No
569126	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481490	8517298	26.0	0	90	0.93	14.87	0.39	No
569129	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	479037	8518208	27.0	0	90	1.03	9.97	0.67	No
569132	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475590	8519845	9.0	0	90	0.55	19.22	1.94	No
569133	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	475590	8519845	9.0	0	90	0.61	12.11	1.08	No
569143	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	476300	8519073	26.0	0	90	1.05	18.20	1.70	No
569146	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	476798	8518911	24.0	0	90	0.54	14.79	1.42	No
569155	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	486580	8515206	17.0	0	90	0.87	9.55	0.16	No
569157	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	486508	8515086	22.0	0	90	0.79	5.76	0.53	No
569159	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487102	8515092	15.0	0	90	0.62	10.06	0.28	No
569163	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487620	8515009	7.0	0	90	0.65	2.66	0.23	No
569166	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	488477	8513803	17.0	0	90	0.55	3.13	0.28	No
569170	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	488015	8514002	25.0	0	90	0.99	5.11	0.52	No
569171	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	488104	8514315	18.0	0	90	0.93	4.44	0.39	No
569173	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487435	8514723	19.0	0	90	0.61	4.37	0.43	No
569176	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487257	8514514	24.0	0	90	0.90	6.82	0.76	No
569178	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487889	8514674	12.0	0	90	1.07	1.77	0.13	No
569179	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487774	8514484	20.0	0	90	0.71	5.36	0.50	No
569180	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	487612	8514260	26.0	0	90	0.59	4.54	0.45	No
569183	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489233	8514002	14.0	0	90	0.80	0.84	0.05	No

569184	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489192	8513982	18.0	0	90	1.30	0.68	0.05	Yes
569185	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489180	8513930	25.0	0	90	1.58	0.75	0.04	Yes
569186	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489753	8513801	8.0	0	90	0.68	0.94	0.05	No
569187	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489734	8513911	14.0	0	90	1.50	0.42	0.02	Yes
569188	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489671	8513805	26.0	0	90	1.88	0.50	0.03	Yes
569190	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	490205	8513605	17.0	0	90	1.17	0.73	0.05	Yes
569191	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	490093	8513440	26.0	0	90	1.58	1.37	0.08	Yes
569192	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	490146	8513574	21.0	0	90	1.20	0.78	0.03	Yes
569196	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	492455	8511367	17.0	0	90	0.82	3.84	0.29	No
570620	Vibrocore	Pontoon	488378	8514670	4.5	0	90	0.58	6.56	0.62	No
570625	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489900	8514032	2.0	0	90	0.52	2.58	0.15	No
570632	Vibrocore	Pontoon	491023	8513400	4.0	0	90	0.52	2.87	0.21	No
570633	Vibrocore	Pontoon	490905	8513474	5.0	0	90	0.56	2.74	0.20	No
570635	Vibrocore	Pontoon	490485	8513572	3.2	0	90	0.60	1.91	0.12	No
570636	Vibrocore	Pontoon	490415	8513572	5.8	0	90	0.89	0.59	0.03	No
570640	Vibrocore	Pontoon	490012	8513846	3.5	0	90	0.55	1.96	0.13	No
570646	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489459	8514118	3.5	0	90	0.60	1.61	0.09	No
570649	Vibrocore	Pontoon	489740	8514040	3.3	0	90	1.42	1.08	0.05	Yes
570685	Vibrocore	Pontoon	478202	8518742	8.0	0	90	0.60	9.25	0.78	No
571001	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	492022	8511706	26.0	0	90	0.78	6.78	0.64	No
571003	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	491921	8512207	17.0	0	90	0.85	4.82	0.43	No
571004	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	491801	8512150	26.0	0	90	0.93	6.43	0.59	No
571005	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	490372	8513520	17.0	0	90	1.43	0.73	0.04	Yes
571007	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489956	8513791	12.0	0	90	0.64	1.05	0.04	No
571008	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489901	8513700	22.0	0	90	1.53	0.67	0.04	Yes
571009	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489474	8514024	11.0	0	90	0.88	1.20	0.06	No
571010	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	489459	8513915	23.0	0	90	1.48	0.46	0.03	Yes
571012	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	488821	8513785	20.0	0	90	0.52	4.19	0.40	No
571023	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	474916	8520035	28.0	0	90	0.59	14.87	1.41	No
571028	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	477869	8518610	23.0	0	90	0.63	9.87	0.93	No
571029	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	477859	8518543	28.0	0	90	0.62	8.65	0.86	No
571040	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	480118	8518019	28.0	0	90	0.80	4.59	0.37	No
571042	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481105	8517610	20.0	0	90	0.73	5.28	0.52	No
571043	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481039	8517538	26.0	0	90	0.95	5.68	0.52	No
571045	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	482171	8516621	30.0	0	90	1.48	4.79	0.40	Yes
571047	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481765	8517202	20.0	0	90	0.60	4.97	0.46	No
571048	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	481725	8517052	30.0	0	90	0.55	3.08	0.20	No
571060	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	499436	8510685	13.0	0	90	1.09	1.31	0.06	No
571061	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	499353	8510495	17.0	0	90	1.19	1.60	0.10	Yes
571064	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	499004	8509668	23.0	0	90	0.94	2.81	0.10	No
571065	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	497588	8510677	20.0	0	90	0.94	1.87	0.07	No
571066	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	497546	8510491	28.0	0	90	0.93	1.45	0.06	No
571068	Vibrocore	M/S Kisaq	497097	8509479	28.0	0	90	0.91	2.10	0.10	No

Appendix 2 - Sampling Techniques and Data (offshore)

Sampling techniques and data; Table 2 and Table 3, section; 'Dundas 2018 Offshore Exploration Target' and section;

'Exploration Target - Offshore Dundas Ilmenite Project':

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	· *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* · *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* · *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* · *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	· *Vibrocore sampling techniques:* o Vibrocore drilling delivered up to 2 m long soft sediment cores from which up to 50 cm long half core and full core sub-samples were taken (~5 kg of sample material). The sub-samples were homogenised, riffle split and wet sieved at 5 mm, 2 mm and 63 µm. All fractions were dried and the -2 mm/+63 µm fraction was riffle split to collect 75-100 g of sample material for HLS analysis. The HLS sink product was submitted for assay by means of lithium borate fusion with whole rock analysis by XRF and multi-element analysis by ICP-MS. The assay charge weight is unknown. o In deeper water the vibrocore system was fitted with a weight at the bottom and two buoys at the top of the sampler to ensure that the samples were taken perpendicular to the seafloor. No other measures were taken to ensure sample representivity.
Drilling techniques	· *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	· *Vibrocore drilling techniques:* o Vibrocore samples were collected with a Vibecore D-system from Specialty Devices in combination with transparent polycarbonate coring tubes measuring two metre in length and 7.6 cm in inner diameter. On retrieval, the sediment core is kept in the tube by valves in the core head. The system is powered by two 12 V car batteries. o In shallow water the vibrocore system was operated from a 3.6 x 2.8 m Uwitec platform fitted with four pontoons, a four-metre-high tripod centred over a large hole in the floor of the platform and a winch wound with a Kevlar rope. o In deeper water the vibrocore system was operated from a motor ship by means of a crane.
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.*	· *Vibrocore sample recovery:* o Sample recovery data was not recorded. o In shallow water, the core tube was capped before being removed from the water to prevent loss of sample. o In deeper water, core catchers were used to improve the retention of sediment within the core barrel. o It is not clear whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade occurs as recovery data were not collected.
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.*	· *Vibrocore sample logging details:* o For all cores collected the sample coordinates, date, sample number and geologist's initials were logged in a spreadsheet on a daily basis. o Out of 223 cores taken, 119 were extruded in the field and 104 kept in the core tubes and shipped to Copenhagen for logging and sampling. o The cores extruded in the field were photographed but were not geologically logged. o The 104 cores (47% of all cores) shipped to Copenhagen were sawed in half, photographed and geologically logged, and recordings of sediment type, grain size, texture, fabrics and fossil content were made. o Half-core sub-samples were retained in 1 m long wooden core boxes for future reference. o All logging was qualitative for geological data collection and quantitative for geochemical data. o Samples were geologically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support the definition of an Exploration Target.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	· *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* · *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* · *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* · *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* · *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* · *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	· *Vibrocore drilling:* o The vibrocores extruded on site were sampled as whole core. o In the laboratory samples were collected from half-core. o No studies have been undertaken to determine whether the sample size was appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled. o The vibrocores were sampled on 0.5 m intervals. At the laboratory the sub-samples are homogenised, riffle-split and wet sieved at 5 mm, 2 mm and 63 µm. All fractions were subsequently dried and the -2 mm/+63 µm fraction was riffle split to collect 75-100 g of sample material for HLS analysis. The HLS sink product was submitted for assay. The assay charge weight is unknown. o It is not known if duplicate samples were collected. o No detailed QA information and QC data can be presented, which raises some concerns about the reliability of the data. o Sample representivity is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	· *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* · *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* · *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (if lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	· *Vibrocore drilling:* o The vibrocore samples were submitted into Met-Solve Laboratories Inc in Vancouver, Canada for HLS analysis. The samples were assayed for TiO_2 content by means of lithium borate fusion. It is not known which laboratory assayed the samples. o HLS analysis was undertaken at a specific gravity of 2.95 using lithium meta-tungstate. The HLS sink and float products were dried and weighed, and the HLS sink product was submitted for assay by means of lithium borate fusion with whole rock analysis by XRF and multi-element analysis by ICP-MS. It is unknown which laboratory carried out the assaying. o Lithium borate fusion is a total technique and considered appropriate for this level of exploration and this style of mineralisation. o Quality control included inserting blank samples in the sampling chain at a rate of approximately one blank sample for every twenty original samples. The type of blank material is not known, nor if coarse or pulp blanks were used. The results for the blank samples are not available, an establishment that the sample preparation or analytical process was free from contamination cannot be made. o It is not known if standard samples have been inserted in the sample string or if duplicate samples have been collected. It is therefore not possible to conclude whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. o No laboratory QC data was available.
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.*	· *Vibrocore drilling:* o Significant intersections have not been validated by independent or alternative personnel. o No twin holes were drilled. o All primary data from vibrocore drilling were collected on spreadsheets. o The vibrocore assay data have not been adjusted. o Procedures on historical data entry are not available.
Location of data points	· *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* · *Specification of the grid system used.* · *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	· *Vibrocore drilling:* o Pontoon: hand-held GPS recording positions using WGS 1984 UTM Zone 19N with an accuracy of ± 5 m. o Kisaq: on-board navigation system. Details unknown. o Due to the nature of vibrocore drilling, no in-hole surveys could be carried out. Given the very short hole length (o Topographic control is considered to be of high quality due to the use of high-resolution bathymetry maps.
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.*	· *Vibrocore sampling:* o Shallow water pontoon sampling grid: 20 m coast parallel x 100 m perpendicular to coastline. o Deeper water sampling grid: 250 m coast parallel x 500 m perpendicular to coastline. · The data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation as the sampling does not test the depth of mineralisation.

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.*	· The limited penetration of the vibrocore means the total thickness of the mineralisation is not fully tested and the results are likely biased reflecting the grade range of the surficial sediments.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· *Vibrocore samples:* o All samples were stored on board the M/S Kisaq at the end of each day. o At the mid-point and end of the field season all samples were taking to Qaanaaq and stored in a securely padlocked shipping container. o At the end of the field season, the shipping container was sealed with a customs seal. · Not all samples stored by GEUS in Copenhagen could be located and as a result not all vibrocore samples have been assayed. Efforts are currently being undertaken to locate missing samples. This indicative of mediocre sample management which in turn could possibly compromise sample security.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· No audits of any of the data are known.

Reporting of Exploration Results (offshore); Table 2 and Table 3, section; 'Dundas 2018 Offshore Exploration Target' and section; 'Exploration Target - Offshore Dundas Ilmenite Project':

Criteria	**Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* · *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	· The Dundas Ilmenite Project is situated upon exploration licence number 2015/08, held by Dundas Titanium A/S, a company registered in Greenland. Dundas Titanium is 100% owned by Bluejay Mining Plc, a company registered in the United Kingdom. Prior to the 20th of February 2017 Bluejay Mining Plc traded under the name FinnAust Mining.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· Between 1950 and 1978 the GGU (Geological Survey of Greenland) undertook mapping and sampling programmes within the area covered by the Thule Black Sand Province in general and the Moriusaq area in particular. · Greenex A/S was granted an exploration licence on the 20th of May 1985 and carried out spot sampling of sands around Moriusaq in rough pits. The licence was relinquished on the 31st of December 1986. · QIT-Fer et Titane Inc. was granted an exploration licence on the 30th of May 1985. Temporary closure of the Thule airbase in the summer of 1985 prevented planned fieldwork. The licence was relinquished on the 31st of December 1986. · In 2010 Hunter Minerals Pty Ltd. was granted an exploration licence (no. 2010/22) at Moriusaq/Steensby Land. A small field campaign from August 26 to September 2 was completed. Most sampling was done using a shovel and pick. A lightweight hand-operated auger drill was also used with limited success because of pebbles and boulders obstructing the drilling. Laboratory work included microprobe analysis of ilmenite and magnetite grains from concentrate. The licence was relinquished at an unknown date. · In 2015, Bluejay, trading under the company's previous name FinnAust, was awarded exploration licence 2015/08.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· The geology of the deposit is described in detail in the main body of the announcement.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* · *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	· The information in this report that underpins the Exploration Target includes a geological database containing drilling data and assay results for 109 vibrocore drill holes, seismic and bathymetric data in various file formats and a series of reports describing the methodologies and outcomes of the sample and geophysical surveys in detail. · Summary information relating to all material vibrocore drill holes can be found in Appendix 1. · The vibrocore drill holes and assay results listed in Appendix 1 have not been part of any previous public report or announcement.
Data aggregation methods	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* · *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* · *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	· The majority of the vibrocore drill holes were sampled as a single sample. In case of deeper holes that produced two samples, a weighted average of the TiO_2 in-situ content was calculated using the following formula: ((length sample 1 * grade sample 1) + (length sample 2 * grade sample 2))/(length sample 1 + length sample 2). · No metals equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* · *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* · *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	· The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known. · Only downhole lengths have been reported. The true width of the mineralisation is unknown.
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.*	· Appropriate images are provided in the announcement.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	· All Exploration Results are shown in the announcement.
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.*	· Other substantive exploration data: o 2015 and 2016 bathymetric data; and o 2015 and 2016 sub-bottom profiling data.
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* · *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	· Further work planned: o Compiling, reprocessing and reinterpreting 2015 and 2016 geophysical data; o Magnetic survey and high-resolution sub-bottom profiling surveys to outline mineralised intervals and internal structures in the unconsolidated offshore sediments; and o An offshore drilling programme based on the high-resolution geophysical survey to test the Exploration Target.

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