RNS Number : 2660O
Bluejay Mining PLC
02 October 2023
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Bluejay Mining plc / Ticker: JAY / Market: AIM / Sector: Mining

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Drilling intersects near surface high-grade mineralisation: 5.7m at 2.99% CuEq, including 2.1m at 6.31% CuEq at the Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Project, Finland

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Bluejay Mining plc ('**Bluejay**' or the '**Company**'), the AIM, FSE listed and OTCQB traded exploration and development company with projects in Greenland and Finland, is pleased to announce the results from the recent exploration programmes at the Hammaslahti Copper-Zinc-Gold-Silver ('**Cu-Zn-Au-Ag**') Project ('**Hammaslahti**' or the '**Project**') located approximately 35 kilometres ('km') southeast of the city of Joensuu in Eastern Finland.

Highlights:

- Â·Â Â Â Drill Hole **HAM0008** returned a significant intersection of **5.7 metres** ('**m**') **of mineralisation grading 2.99% copper-equivalent** ('**CuEq**') or **7.41% zinc-equivalent** ('**ZnEq**') (0.89% copper ('**Cu**'), 3.43% zinc ('**Zn**'), 0.37% lead ('**Pb**'), 29.6 grammes per tonne ('**g/t**') silver ('**Ag**') and 0.46 g/t gold ('**Au**')) from 95.9m depth down-hole.
  - o Including: **2.1m grading 6.31% CuEq** or **15.63% ZnEq** (2.04% Cu, 7.22% Zn, 0.5% Pb, 61.7 g/t Ag and 0.86 g/t Au) from 95.9m depth down-hole.
  - o This near-surface intercept is located up-plunge from all previous drilling on the East Lode ('**E-lode**') ore body, starting at a vertical depth of only 75m from surface. The hole represents the northern-most intersection of the E-lode drilled to date (Figure 1 & 2).
- Â·Â Â Â Drill Hole **HAM0005,** an in-fill drillhole between holes previously drilled by Bluejay drilled along the E-lode in 2014, has returned an

intersection of **8.8m of mineralisation grading 1.20% CuEq** or **2.97% ZnEq** (0.43% Cu, 1.46% Zn, 0.18% Pb, 9.7 g/t Ag and 0.06 g/t Au) from 301.2m depth down-hole.

- Including: **4.1m grading 2.32% CuEq** or **5.74% ZnEq** (0.73% Cu, 3.07% Zn, 0.39% Pb, 18.9 ppm Ag and 0.10 g/t Au) from 302.9m depth down-hole.

Â·Â Â Â Of the eight drill holes designed to test the E-lode ore body, **all holes intersected sulphide mineralisation corresponding to the modelled mineralised structure**.

Â·Â Â Â The **E-lode mineralisation remains open both up plunge towards north** (where we anticipate it outcrops beneath till cover) **and down plunge towards south** as well as up and down dip of historic E-lode mineralisation intercepts.

- The E-lode is located approximately 200m east from underground infrastructure of the former Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Mine (the '**Mine**') and is comparable in grade and style of mineralisation to the ore-lodes that were mined historically.

Â·Â Â Â Based on results from **detailed geophysical and geological reinterpretations, significant further potential for new sulphide mineralisation is present to the North** of the E-lode ore body and the Hammaslahti Mine (Figure 4). This increases the Company's exploration search space immediately North of the former mine by at least 750m towards a modelled isoclinal fold hinge zone in addition to the eastern limbs of the regional folds.

- This represents a **significant increase in search space for discovery of additional ore bodies.** In comparison, the surface expression of the historical mined ore bodies covers a distance of c. 700m.
- Several **distinct coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies have been identified in the newly defined search space**. These anomalies could represent the near surface portions of previously unidentified sulphide mineralisation.

Thomas Levin, Chief Operating Officer of Bluejay subsidiaryÂ FinnAust Mining Finland Oy, commented on the results:

"*Intercepting sulphide mineralisation with eight out of eight diamond drill holes targeting extensions of the E-lode mineralisation previously discovered by the Company is an excellent result. Especially when considering the pinching and swelling nature of the Hammaslahti ore bodies known from earlier drilling and the former mining operations.*

"*The plunge of the intersected E-lode ore body has remained consistent at 25-30 degrees towards south making the diamond drilling cost-effective with all holes hitting the target structure. The fact that the highest-grade massive sulphide ore lodes occur as ore shoots along the E-lode structure consequently results in lower grade mineralisation alternating with high-grade mineralisation, but I am delighted to report that the best intercept from the recent drilling confirmed the up-plunge extension of the E-lode towards surface with a high-grade sulphide mineralisation intercept at only 75m vertical depth in drill hole HAM0008. The E-lode mineralisation remains open up-plunge where we believe it to outcrop beneath a thin cover of glacial till.*

"*Recent modelling of historic magnetic, electromagnetic, and gravimetric data as well as geological data highlights the untested potential of the area north of the recent drilling on the E-lode. The geophysical data indicates a tight fold structure with an interpreted fold hinge located approximately 750m north of drill hole HAM0008 - the northernmost drill hole drilled on the E-lode to date. This is a significant increase in search space, when considering that the total distance between the surface expressions of the three historically mined ore bodies at the historic Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Mine site is approximately 700m.*

"*Future drilling will focus on the possible down plunge and up plunge extensions of the E-lode targeting higher grade ore shoots, but even more importantly on the possible structural repetitions of the ore bodies at shallow levels. Several distinct coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies have been identified close to a fold closure along strike from the historic Mine and the E-lode, and these targets are of very high priority for future drilling since they might represent shallow portions of previously unknown mineralisation*".

Joshua Hughes, Vice President Exploration of Bluejay, added: *Â*

"*As we have made clear over the last 12 months, Bluejay is focused on judiciously allocating capital to projects within our portfolio that have the greatest potential to yield value to the Company and our shareholders in the shortest possible timeframes.*

"*Hammaslahti is a previously producing polymetallic base metal mine in a low-risk jurisdiction and we are of the firm belief that there is potential to expand the existing ore lodes as well as identify new near-mine mineralised structures based upon existing geophysical datasets and structural interpretations for the area.*

"*Whilst we did not intersect massive sulphides in every hole in 2023, we did hit the mineralised E-lode target structure in all. Future in-fill drilling will allow us to locate the remobilised, high-grade massive sulphide ore shoots along the E-lode structure. It is worth noting that the accuracy to which our exploration team intersected the structure, relative to the expected depths, validates the robustness of our 3D geological and structural modelling for the E-lode. This is a critical step as we work towards the goal of developing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate ('**MRE**') for the Project and in our future targeting of high-grade ore shoots along this structure. It is also pleasing to see our best intercept this year was in the shallowest and northernmost drillhole (HAM0008) of the 2023 Programme.*

"*Our immediate focus will therefore be on continuing to drill test targets north of the Mine targeting shallow mineralisation that may have the potential to be open-pittable in any future mining scenarios. The timing of this continued drilling and associated surface exploration is subject to the outcome of our advanced discussions with several strategic investors and possible joint venture partners. We look forward to providing further updates in due course.*

"*Whilst our focus in 2023 has been on near-mine targets, the wider potential of our Hammaslahti Project should not be overlooked. It's well established from volcanogenic massive sulphide ('**VMS**') belts around the world that these types of deposits are 'sociable beasts' - they almost always occur in clusters, not as isolated deposits. Therefore, the greenfield potential of the wider Hammaslahti-TohmajÃ¤rvi metallogenic belt is intriguing, given that only the one deposit has been discovered in the belt to date. Limited historical surface exploration has uncovered numerous ore-grade mineralised samples within our licences, that support the presence of further VMS deposits waiting to be discovered along the belt, likely concealed by a thin veneer of glacial till.*"

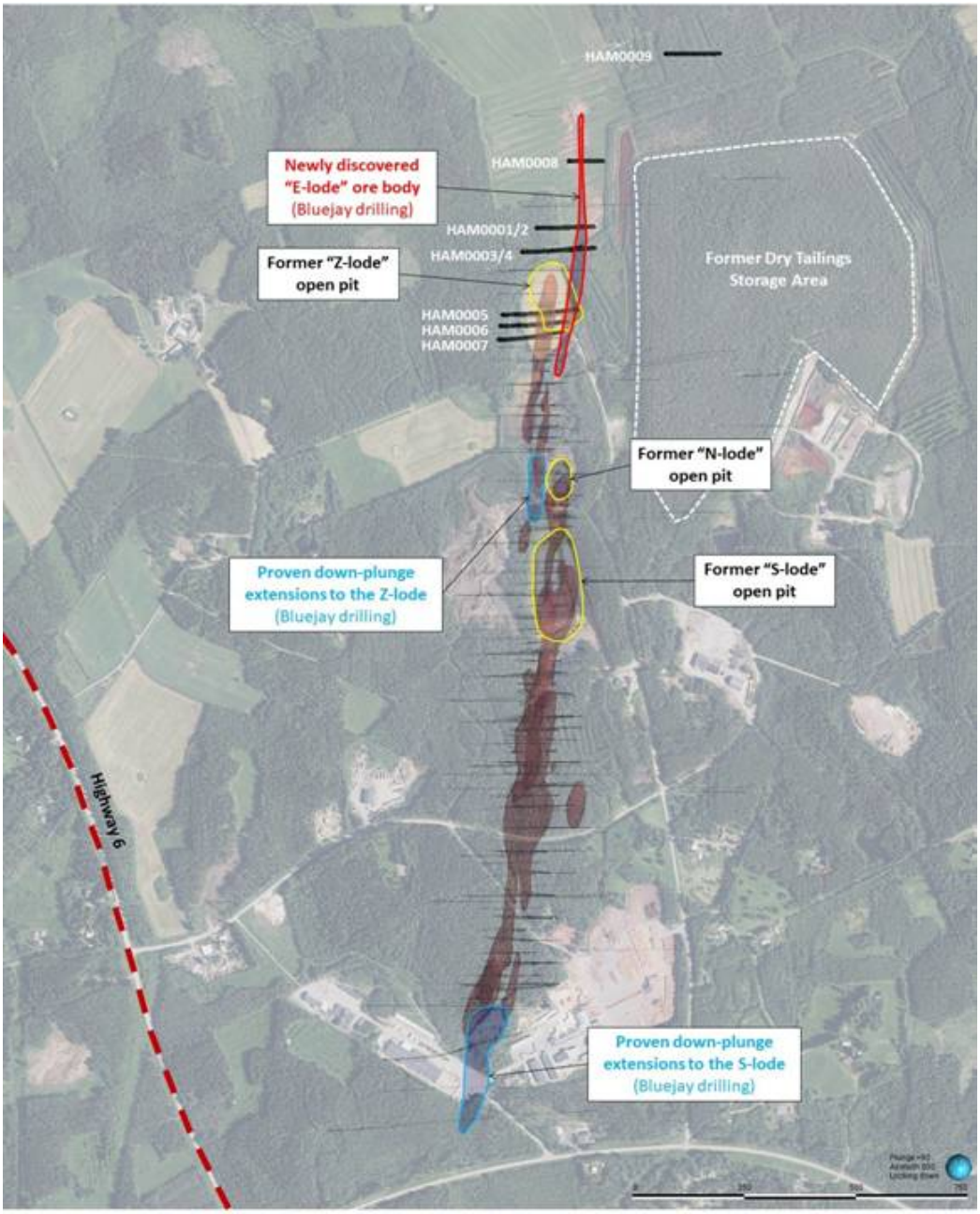

Figure 1: Plan map showing the location of the 2023 drillholes (HAM0001 to -09, black bold lines) at the Hammaslahti Project. The current identified surface expression of new E-lode ore body, which was drilled during the Programme, north of the former Hammaslahti Mine, is outlined in red. The E-lode ore body remains open both up plunge towards north where it is anticipated to outcrop beneath till cover and down plunge towards south as well as up and down dip of historic E-lode mineralisation intercepts. The surface expression of historical S-, N- and Z-lode ore bodies are indicated as darker red filled bodies with outline of the open pits in yellow. Earlier drilling by Bluejay has confirmed down-plunge extensions of the mined ore bodies S-lode and Z-lode (indicated by blue outline). These extensions, as well as N-lode ore body (not yet drilled by Bluejay), remains open down-plunge. Thin black lines indicate pre-2023 drill holes. Finland's national Highway 6 also outlined. Scale bar: 750m.

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Planned follow up programme:Â

Bluejay's management continue to maintain the view that the Project has the potential to provide **meaningful value to shareholders within a short timeframe** and remain committed to delineating a maiden MRE for the Project as

well as continuing to test new near-mine targets.

The planned follow up programme at the Hammaslahti Project, timing subject to funding, includes:

- Â·Â Â Continued detailed 3D geological modelling and a new detailed low-cost ground magnetic survey (at 10m line spacing) covering the area north of where the E-lode is modelled to be outcropping under till cover.
- Â·Â Â The **E-lode remains open** both up and down plunge as well as up and down dip, and the next step will be to drill test the area where the mineralisation has been modelled to outcrop under till cover.
    - oÂ The **up-plunge targets are believed to outcrop under thin till cover and require only a few shallow drill holes**. This is a priority for the Company and can be tested at minimal cost.
    - oÂ Additional resource delineation drilling testing the down-plunge and up/down dip extensions of the mineralised structure are planned and will be required ahead of a maiden MRE. Â Â
- Â·Â Â The **newly extended search space** north of the historic Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Mine site (the '**Mine**') and the E-lode with **several coincident gravity and magnetic anomalies** (Figure 4) represent a significant new upside for the Project. These anomalies could represent the near surface portions of previously unidentified sulphide mineralisation north of and parallel to ore lode structures below the E-lode below the historically mined Z-, N- and S-lodes mineralisation. These are planned to be **tested by shallow drilling during a next phase of drilling**.
    - oÂ The gravity anomalies, located in favourable structural positions within the hinge zones of regional folds (Figure 4) interpreted from electromagnetic (Slingram) and magnetic data, are **considered highly prospective targets for drilling as they may represent focus for accumulation of remobilised sulphides**.
- Â·Â Â A lithogeochemical and petrological study by Dr Denis Schlatter EurGeol (Helvetica Exploration Services GmbH) is ongoing to better constrain controls on the mineralisation and provide additional vectors to guide future exploration.

Background:

Bluejay own 100% of the Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Project through its wholly owned subsidiary FinnAust Mining Finland Oy ('**FinnAust**'). Bluejay's exploration permits at Hammaslahti, totalling 39.3 square kilometres ('sq km'), cover the majority of the highly prospective, greenfield **Hammaslahti-TohmajÃ¤rvi Metallogenic Belt** (the '**Belt**') in Eastern Finland. The Project is located approximately 35 km southeast of the city of Joensuu and benefits from excellent near-mine infrastructure for exploration and future development.

The Company's **licences cover the historic Hammaslahti Cu-Zn-Au-Ag Mine** which was operated from 1971 to 1986 producing a total of 7 million tonnes grading 1.16% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.59 g/t Au and 5.2 g/t Ag (Geological Survey of Finland, 2023). The Mine was operated by the Finnish state mining company, Outokumpu Oy from 1971 to 1986. The open-pit and underground Hammaslahti Mine, also held by Bluejay, produced a total of **7 million tonnes grading 1.16% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.59 g/t Au and 5.2 g/t Ag**. The polymetallic mineralisation at Hammaslahti is interpreted to be a partially re-mobilised VMS type deposit.

The Company completed Phase 1 of a diamond drilling programme in May-June (preliminary results were reported in Bluejay press release dated: 24 July 2023) and a short follow-up Phase 2 drilling programme was completed in August (collectively the '**Programme**').

Nine diamond drill holes for a total of 2244.4m were completed at Hammaslahti during the Programme (Figure 1 and 2, Table 1), eight of which **targeted extensions of the E-lode ore body** which was discovered by the Company during previous exploration drilling **testing near-mine targets adjacent to the former Hammaslahti Mine**. One hole was designed to test a geophysical

target located north-east of the former Mine. Prior to the diamond drilling completed in May-June and August 2023 no follow up drilling had been conducted on the E-lode ore body.

Earlier deep drilling by Bluejay, below the level at which underground mining ceased due to internal policies of the historical operator Outokumpu Oy, has **confirmed the extension of the previously mined Z- and S-lode ore bodies** (Z-lode mined to level -130m, S-lode mined to level -480m, N-lode which was mined down to level -390m - no deep drilling to confirm extension has been undertaken on this ore body; see Figure 1 and 2). **All historical ore lodes remain open down plunge to the South.**

All historic ore bodies at the Hammaslahti Mine are located close to the same contact between black schist and strongly hydrothermally altered rocks. The E-lode ore body is so far the only significant mineralisation found east of the former mine on the other side of a regional fold structure. **New geophysical and geological reinterpretations,** carried out in parallel with the Programme, have identified a significant further potential for new sulphide mineralisation North of the E-lode ore body and the Hammaslahti Mine site (Figure 4). This **increases the Company's exploration search space immediately North of the former mine by at least 750m** towards a modelled isoclinal fold hinge zone, in addition to the eastern limbs of the regional folds.

The **wider 35km long Hammaslahti-TohmajÃ¤rvi Metallogenic Belt represent a very prospective setting for new discoveries of additional VMS deposits**. The majority of the Belt south of the Hammaslahti Mine is underexplored with almost no drilling, detailed geophysical or geochemical surveys conducted in the area despite the presence of numerous high-grade mineralised outcrops and boulders discovered in these parts of the Belt during historical exploration (see Figure 5).

Table 1: Drill collar information for the reported drill holes (drilled during May-June and August 2023) on near-mine targets at the Hammaslahti Project.
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Hole ID	Coordinates (ETRS89_TM35FIN)		Elevation (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
	Easting	Northing				
HAM0001	656224	6929865	85.9	221.5	90	-60
HAM0002	656224	6929865	85	193.9	90	-50
HAM0003	656191	6929811	84.5	284.5	90	-63
HAM0004	656257	6929815	84.8	188.4	90	-60
HAM0005	656147	6929671	86	320	90	-57
HAM0006	656142	6929646	87	352.9	90	-65
HAM0007	656139	6929615	87	374.7	90	-67
HAM0008	656295	6930015	82.7	120	90	-50
HAM0009	656512	6930255	82.4	188.7	90	-50

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Table 2: Mineralised intercepts from the recent drill holes drilled on the E-lode at the Hammaslahti Project.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	CuEq (%)	ZnEq (%)
HAM0001	184.80	195.00	10.20	0.21	0.95	0.11	6.3	0.02	0.69	1.72
Including	190.90	192.00	1.10	0.37	2.00	0.35	18.8	0.04	**1.47**	**3.63**
HAM0002	170.50	173.80	3.30	0.13	0.14	0.00	1.6	0.09	0.27	0.67
And including	178.50	181.80	3.30	0.14	0.24	0.01	1.7	0.01	0.26	0.65
HAM0003	223.90	229.50	6.00	0.33	0.15	0.02	3.5	0.03	0.42	1.12
Including	226.30	228.00	1.80	0.57	0.20	0.01	6.0	0.06	0.75	1.87
HAM0004	161.00	162.65	1.65	0.15	0.61	0.07	3.8	0.02	0.46	1.15
HAM0005	301.20	310.00	8.80	0.43	1.46	0.18	9.6	0.06	**1.20**	**2.97**
Including	302.90	307.00	4.10	0.73	3.07	0.39	18.9	0.10	**2.32**	**5.74**
HAM0006	320.00	333.50	13.50	0.39	0.35	0.04	5.0	0.09	0.66	1.63
Including	325.40	329.90	4.40	0.82	0.45	0.05	11.2	0.24	**1.3**	**3.22**
HAM0007	339.50	348.75	9.25	0.23	0.55	0.13	7.0	0.03	0.57	1.42
HAM0008	95.90	101.60	5.70	0.89	3.43	0.37	29.6	0.46	**2.99**	**7.41**
Including	95.90	98.00	2.10	2.04	7.22	0.50	61.7	0.86	**6.31**	**15.63**

Table notes: *Equivalent values represent the combination of multiple metals of economic value converted to an equivalent single metal grade, here reported for copper and zinc. Copper Equivalent ("CuEq") grades reported for the Hammaslahti drill holes were calculated using the following formula: CuEq % = copper (%) + (zinc (%) x 0.4038) + (lead (%) x 0.2445) + (silver (g/t) x 0.0093) + (gold (g/t) x*

0.7689). Zinc Equivalent ("ZnEq") grades reported for the Hammaslahti drill holes were calculated using the following formula: ZnEq % = zinc (%) + (copper (%) x 2.4762) + (lead (%) x 0.6054) + (silver (g/t) x 0.0229) + (gold (g/t) x 1.9040). Assumptions used for the Copper and Zinc equivalent calculations were the current spot metal prices (as of 27 September 2023) of US$3.64/lb copper, US$1.47/lb zinc, US$0.89/lb Pb, US$23.10/oz Ag, US$1919.1/oz Au and metallurgical recoveries were assumed to be 100%.

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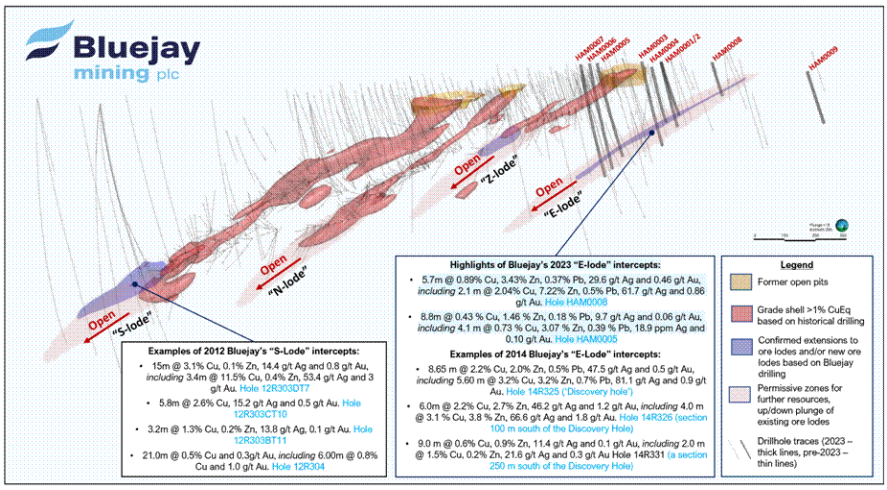

Figure 2: The mined Hammaslahti ore lodes (named S-, N- and Z-lode) all remain open down plunge. In 2014, Bluejay discovered a new ore body ("E-lode") to the east of the former Mine. The 2023 drill programmes were focussed on testing the up-plunge and up/down-dip extensions to the E-lode ore body.
The red grade shells show mineralisation exceeding 1% copper-equivalent ('CuEq'), much of which was mined by Outokumpu Oy. Assumptions used for the CuEq calculations were the current spot metal prices (as of 27 September 2023) of US$3.64/lb copper, US$1.47/lb zinc, US$0.89/lb lead, US$23.1/oz Ag and US$1919.1/oz gold, and metallurgical recoveries were assumed to be 100%. The blue shells represent confirmed extensions to previously mined ore lodes and/or newly discovered ore lodes based upon drilling by FinnAust Mining Finland Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Bluejay Mining plc. The location of the 2023 drill holes is indicated as thicker (grey) drill traces and drillhole ID's are labelled.

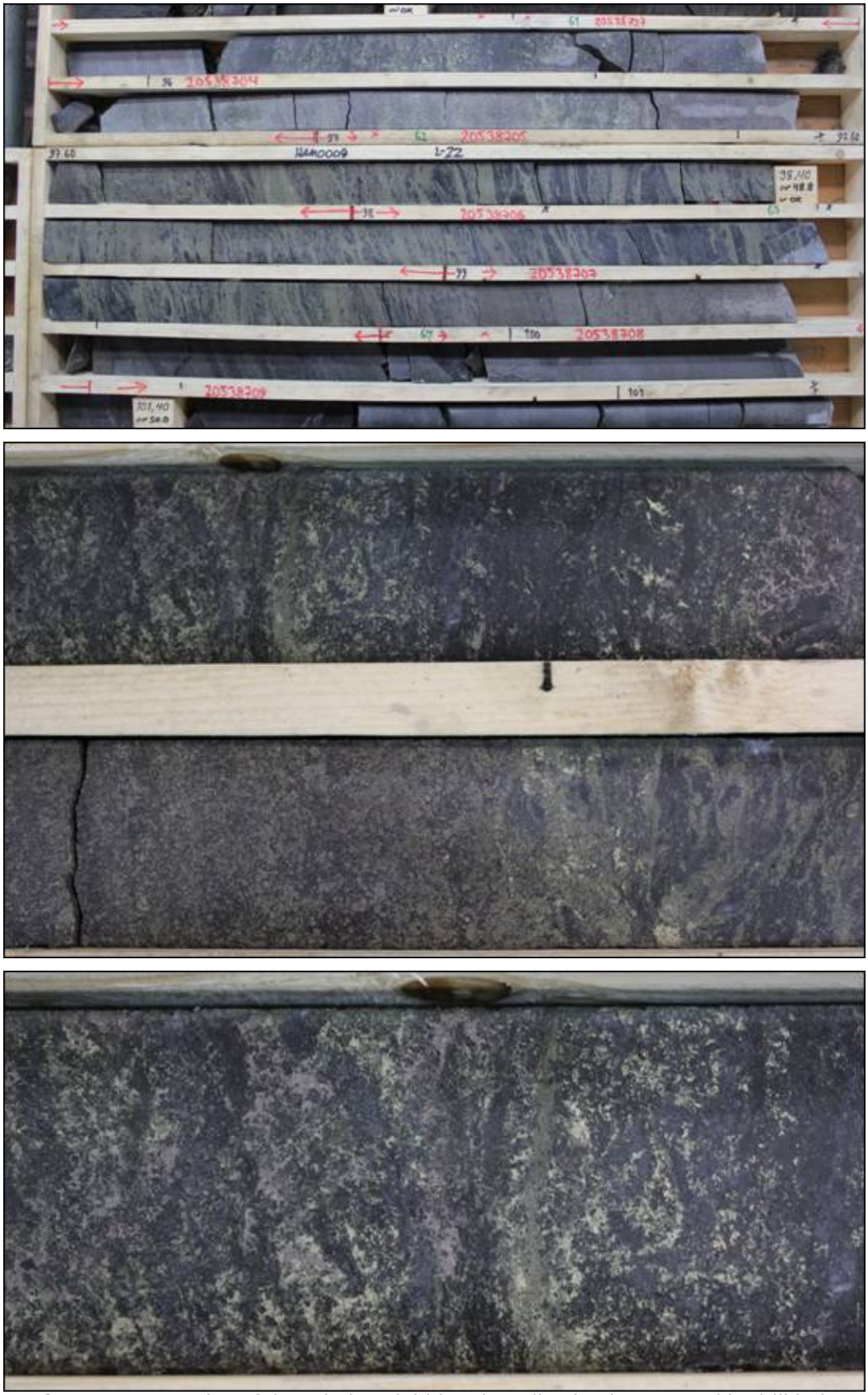

Figure 3: Examples of the E-lode sulphide mineralisation intersected in drill hole HAM0008.

Details on drilling:

The Company completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 drilling of the Programme in August. Nine diamond drill holes for a total of 2244.4m were completed. Eight targeted the earlier discovered E-lode ore body. One additional hole was designed to test a shallow geophysical target located north-east of the former Mine. See Figure 1 and 2, and Table 1.

The Phase 1 and Phase 2 focused on infill drilling with the aim to get a better understanding of the volume and grades of the E-lode mineralisation at the Hammaslahti Project. The first four drill holes drilled during Phase 1 (Hole ID: HAM0001 to HAM0004) targeted the E-lode mineralisation at a vertical depth of less than 200m, testing the up plunge and up and down dip extensions of the mineralisation in the discovery hole (Hole ID: M424114-R325) returningÂ **8.65m grading 2.2% Cu, 2.0% Zn, 0.5 % Pb, 47.5 g/t Ag, and 0.5 g/t Au**, includingÂ **5.60m grading 3.2% Cu, 3.2% Zn, 81.1 g/t Ag, and 0.9 g/t Au**. All four drill holes intercepted sulphide mineralisation but of lower grade than the discovery hole (see Table 2). Drill holes HAM0005-HAM0007 targeted the E-lode mineralisation 150-300m further down plunge from the HAM0001-HAM0004 drill holes at a vertical level of approximately 250-300m from surface. The aim of these holes was to cover significant gaps between a few historic holes in the southern part of the mineralisation. The intercepts included semi-massive sulphide mineralisation of higher grade within broader mineralised zones of lower grades confirming the extensions of the E-lode within these previously untested areas.

Two drill holes, HAM0008 and HAM0009, were drilled during the Phase 2 drilling. HAM0008 targeted the up-plunge extension of the mineralisation 100m further north from the northernmost historic drill holes targeting the E-lode ore body. The high-grade intercept in this hole (Table 2) demonstrates that the E-lode mineralisation continues towards surface, and the conducted modelling indicates that the mineralisation might be outcropping under thin glacial till cover approximately 100m north of HAM0008 in an area close to a coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly that remains untested by drilling.

Drill hole HAM0009 was an exploration hole testing a strong gravity anomaly located north-east of the E-lode and the historic mine. The drill hole intercepted a carbonate altered zone comparable to the zone surrounding the E-lode mineralisation, but only minor amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite was observed in the ore potential contact to the graphitic schist.

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Assay and QAQC Procedures for the Hammaslahti Drilling Programme:

On receipt from the Hammaslahti drill site, the diamond drill core was systematically logged for geological and geotechnical attributes, photographed (using Seequent Imago) and marked-up for sampling at FinnAust's operational base in the town of Outokumpu, Finland by Company personnel. An average c. 1m downhole sample length was used in mineralised zones, except where shortened by geological contacts and/or significant changes to the sulphide content or the style of sulphide mineralisation. Unmineralised core has not been assayed. Core diameter for all holes was NQ2 (50.6 mm). All core cutting, sample preparation and geochemical analysis of the diamond drill core was undertaken by ALS Global ('**ALS**') at its laboratories in Outokumpu (Finland) and Loughrea (Republic of Ireland). ALS preparation and analytical labs are accredited to ISO 17025:2005 UKAS ref 4028 and have internal QA/QC programs for monitoring accuracy and precision. ALS is entirely independent of the Company.

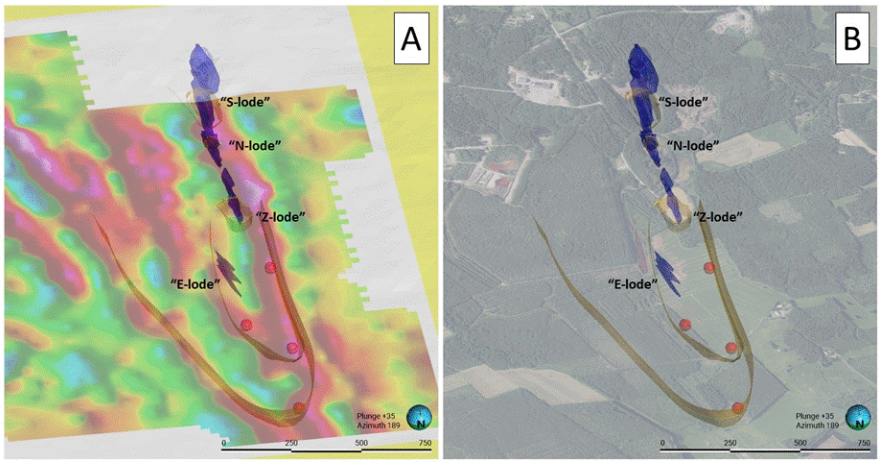

Figure 4: A. Oblique view (looking southwards) showing Sligram electromagnetic data as the base map, which clearly defines the regional-scale folding (modelled folds are shown by the orange outlines). Ore lodes are shown in purple and former open pits in yellow. Red circles indicate several high priority target areas based upon various geophysical datasets - demonstrating the additional c. 750m of exploration search space North of the mine which has not received much drilling to date. **B.** Aerial photo as background - otherwise as A. Refer also to Figure 1 for location.

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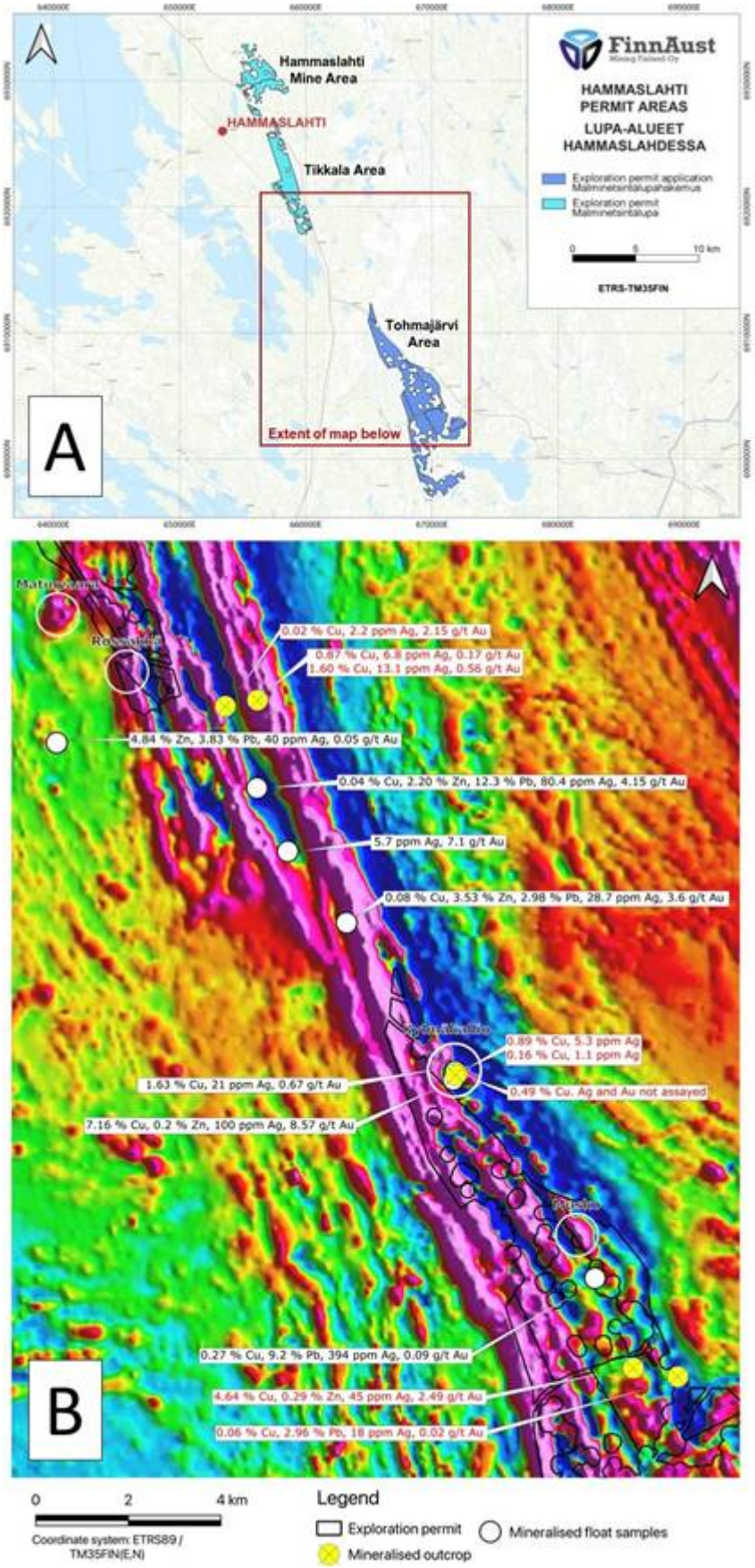

Figure 5: A: Bluejay's entire license holding within the prospective Hammaslahti-TohmajÃ¤rvi Metallogenic Belt with indication of the Hammaslahti Mine area in the northern part of the Belt. Red outlined area indicates the extend of the map in 5.B. **B:** Bluejay's licence areas in the southern part of the Belt, showing historical highest-grade float and outcrops samples. Base map is regional airborne magnetics.

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All drill core was delivered by FinnAust personnel to ALS Outokumpu. Cores were then cut in half by ALS lengthwise along a pre-determined line offset from the orientation line with one half (same half, consistently) collected for analysis and one half (preserving the orientation line) stored as a record. All drill cores have been returned and are securely archived at FinnAust's warehouse facilities in Outokumpu for future reference. After drying the half core samples were crushed to >70% passing below 2 millimetres (ALS method: CRU-21â„¢). The entire crushed sample was then pulverised to 85% passing below -75-microns ('**Âµm**') (ALS method: PUL-21â„¢). A 30 gramme ('**g**') split of the pulp was analysed for gold content by fire assay with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy ('**ICP-AES**') finish (ALS method: Au-ICP21â„¢). A separate pulp split was analysed for 48 elements, including base metals, by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy ('**ICP-MS**') after four-acid digestion on a 0.25g aliquot (ALS method: ME-MS61â„¢). Any samples exceeding the over-range threshold for copper, zinc or lead were re-analysed using a 4-acid digest ICP-MS ore grade method (ALS methods: Cu-OG62â„¢, Zn-OG62â„¢, and Pb-OG62â„¢).

Bluejay Mining and its subsidiaries operate according to its rigorous internal Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols, which are consistent with industry best practices. For the Hammaslahti project this includes the insertion of certified standards and blanks into the sample stream at an insertion rate of one in every 20 samples and laboratory duplicates are requested at a rate of one in every 30 samples, which is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration. In smaller sample batches additional standards and blanks are included. The blanks are provided by ALS and standards are Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) supplied by Ore Research and Exploration, Australia. Internal QA/QC samples were also inserted by the analytical laboratories and have been reviewed by the Company prior to release. No material QA/QC issues have been identified with respect to sample collection, security, and assaying.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical disclosure included in this announcement has been reviewed and approved by Joshua Hughes, MESci (Hons), Vice President Exploration, and a full-time employee of Bluejay Mining plc, who is also a Member and Chartered Professional Geologist ('**MAusIMM CP(Geo)**') of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists ('**FSEG**') and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London ('**FGS**'). Mr. Hughes has performed data verification on all information disclosed in this news release related to sampling and analytical procedures, assay results and QA/QC. Mr Hughes has sufficient experience, relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as a Qualified Person ('**QP**') as defined by the AIM rules, and for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 ('**NI-43-101**') Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects.

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Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Disclosure

The information contained within this announcement is deemed by the Company to constitute inside information as stipulated under the Market Abuse Regulations (EU) No. 596/2014 ('MAR') which has been incorporated into UK law by the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
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For further information please visitÂ http://www.bluejaymining.comÂ or contact:

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About Bluejay Mining plc

Bluejay is listed on the London AIM market andÂ Frankfurt Stock ExchangeÂ and its shares also trade on the OTCQB Market in the US. With multiple projects in Greenland

and Finland, Bluejay offers both portfolio and commodity diversification focused on base and precious metals in Tier 1 jurisdictions.

Bluejay, through its wholly owned subsidiaryÂ Disko Exploration Ltd., has signed a definitive Joint Venture Agreement with KoBold Metals to guide exploration for new deposits rich in the critical materials required for the green energy transition and electric vehicles (the Disko-Nuussuaq nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE Project).

Disko Exploration LtdÂ holds two additional projects in Greenland - the 692 sq km Kangerluarsuk zinc-lead- silver project, where historical work has recovered grades of up to 45.4% zinc, 9.3% lead and 596 g/t silver; and the 920 sq km Thunderstone project which has the potential to host large-scale base metal and gold deposits. Bluejay also owns 100% of the fully permittedÂ Dundas Ilmenite ProjectÂ under its subsidiary Dundas Titanium A/S in northwest Greenland for which it is seeking strategic alternatives.Â

In Finland, Bluejay currently holds three large scale multi-metal projects through its wholly owned subsidiaryÂ FinnAust Mining Finland Oy. The Company has identified multiple drill ready targets at the Enonkoski nickel-copper-cobalt project in East Finland. Bluejay's Hammaslahti copper-zinc-gold-silver project hosts high-grade VMS mineralisation and extensions of historical ore lodes have been proven. The drill ready Outokumpu copper-nickel-cobalt-zinc-gold-silver project is located in a prolific geological belt that hosts several high-grade former mines. InÂ August 2023, Bluejay successfully divested its Black Schist Projects in Finland toÂ Metals One plcÂ in a transaction worthÂ Â£4.125 millionÂ (Bluejay currently owns c. 29% of the issued ordinary share capital of AIM listedÂ Metals One plc).

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