Bluejay Mining plc / EPIC: JAY / Market: AIM / Sector: Mining

29 May 2019

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% cutoff 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 insitu. 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

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 (%)	<63μm (%)	THM (%)	In-Situ TiO2 (%)
	Moriusaq	88,000	27.5	36.1	4.2	27.0	3.1
Indicated	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 TiO₂ 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/cm³;
- 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. % TiO₂ in-situ assumes that all recoverable TiO₂ is in the HM component of the -2 mm +63 μ m size fraction;
- 7. % Ilmenite In-situ assumes that all TiO₂ is within ilmenite and that the ilmenite contains 47.65% TiO₂, 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 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.

Area	Tonnage range	TiO₂ grade range (%)		
	(Mt)			
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		

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

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 (TiO₂) was 0.02 - 5.79%, with an average of 0.52% TiO₂. 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.





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% TiO₂ and had a mean of 0.52% TiO₂. 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°) 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% TiO₂ 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/m³, 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% TiO₂ (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.





Table 3: Offshore Maiden Exploration Target tonnage and grade ranges

Area	Tonnage range	TiO2 grade range		
	(Mt)	(%)		
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 Glo	ssary	
"Indicated Resource"	Mineral	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 Resource"	Mineral	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.

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Appendix 1- Vibrocore drill hole information (offshore)

The TiO₂ 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	Sample	Easting	Northing	Water	Azi-	Dip	Hole	нм %	TiO₂ % in	Weighted
	type	platform			depth	muth		depth	in situ	situ	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

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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	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut	Vibrocore sampling techniques:
techniques	channels, random chips, or specific specialised	\circ Vibrocore drilling delivered up to 2 m long soft
	industry standard measurement tools	sediment cores from which up to 50 cm long half
	appropriate to the minerals under investigation,	core and full core sub-samples were taken (~5 kg
	such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld	of sample material). The sub-samples were
	XRF instruments, etc). These examples should	homogenised, riffle split and wet sieved at 5 mm,
	not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of	2 mm and 63 $\mu\text{m}.$ All fractions were dried and the
	sampling.	-2 mm/+63 μm fraction was riffle split to collect
	• Include reference to measures taken to ensure	75-100 g of sample material for HLS analysis. The
	sample representativeness and the appropriate	HLS sink product was submitted for assay by
	calibration of any measurement tools or	means of lithium borate fusion with whole rock
	systems used.	analysis by XRF and multi-element analysis by ICP-
	• Aspects of the determination of mineralisation	MS. The assay charge weight is unknown.
	that are Material to the Public Report.	\circ In deeper water the vibrocore system was fitted
	• In cases where 'industry standard' work has	with a weight at the bottom and two buoys at the
	been done this would be relatively simple (e.g.	top of the sampler to ensure that the samples
	'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1	were taken perpendicular to the seafloor. No
	m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to	other measures were taken to ensure sample
	produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other	representivity.
	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.	
Drilling	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-	• Vibrocore drilling techniques:
techniques	hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,	• Vibrocore samples were collected with a Vibecore
	sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple	D-system from Specialty Devices in combination
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-	with transparent polycarbonate coring tubes
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is	measuring two metre in length and 7.6 cm in inner
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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.
		\circ 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.
		\circ 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: Sample recovery data was not recorded. In shallow water, the core tube was capped before being removed from the water to prevent loss of sample. In deeper water, core catchers were used to improve the retention of sediment within the core barrel. It is not clear whether a relationship between sample recovery and grade occurs as recovery
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. 	 data were not collected. Vibrocore sample logging details: For all cores collected the sample coordinates, date, sample number and geologist's initials were logged in a spreadsheet on a daily basis. 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. The cores extruded in the field were photographed but were not geologically logged. 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. Half-core sub-samples were retained in 1 m long wooden core boxes for future reference. All logging was qualitative for geological data collection and quantitative for geochemical data. Samples were geologically logged to a level of detail sufficient to support the definition of an Evaluation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, and the sampled of t	 Vibrocore drilling: The vibrocores extruded on site were sampled as whole core.
preparation	 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- 	 In the laboratory samples were collected from half-core. No studies have been undertaken to determine whether the sample size was appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled. The vibrocores were sampled on 0.5 m intervals.
	sampling stages to maximise representivity of	At the laboratory the sub-samples are

		samples.			homogenised, riffle-split and wet sieved at 5 mm,
	•	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is			2 mm and 63 μ m. All fractions were subsequently
		representative of the in-situ material collected,			dried and the -2 mm/+63 μm fraction was riffle
		including for instance results for field			split to collect 75-100 g of sample material for
		duplicate/second-half sampling.			HLS analysis. The HLS sink product was submitted
	•	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the			for assay. The assay charge weight is unknown.
		grain size of the material being sampled.		0	It is not known if duplicate samples were
					collected.
				0	No detailed QA information and QC data can be
					presented, which raises some concerns about the
					reliability of the data.
				0	Sample representivity is unknown.
Quality of	•	The nature, auality and appropriateness of the	•	Vib	procore drillina:
assay data		assaying and laboratory procedures used and		0	The vibrocore samples were submitted into Met-
and		whether the technique is considered partial or			Solve Laboratories Inc in Vancouver. Canada for
laboratory		total.			HLS analysis. The samples were assaved for TiO ₂
tests	•	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld			content by means of lithium borate fusion. It is
		XRF instruments, etc. the parameters used in			not known which laboratory assayed the samples.
		determining the analysis including instrument		0	HLS analysis was undertaken at a specific gravity
		make and model, reading times, calibrations		-	of 2.95 using lithium meta-tungstate. The HLS sink
		factors applied and their derivation, etc.			and float products were dried and weighed, and
		Nature of quality control procedures adopted			the HIS sink product was submitted for assay by
		(e.a. standards blanks dunlicates external			means of lithium borate fusion with whole rock
		[aboratory checks] and whether accentable			analysis by XRE and multi-element analysis by ICP-
		levels of accuracy (if lack of bias) and precision			MS. It is unknown which laboratory carried out
		have been established			the assaving
				0	Lithium borate fusion is a total technique and
				-	considered appropriate for this level of
					exploration and this style of mineralisation.
				0	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.
				0	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 accentable levels of
					accuracy (i.e. lack of hias) and precision have been
					established
	<u> </u>				

• No laboratory QC data was available.	
Verification of • The verification of significant intersections by • Vibrocore drilling:	
sampling and either independent or alternative company o Significant intersections have not been	alidated
assaying personnel. by independent or alternative personnel	
The use of twinned holes. O No twin holes were drilled.	
Documentation of primary data, data entry O All primary data from vibrocore drilli	ng were
procedures, data verification, data storage collected on spreadsheets.	0
(nbysical and electronic) protocols	diusted
Discuss any adjustment to assay data Discuss any adjustment to assay data Discuss any adjustment to assay data	are not
	are not
available.	
Location of Accuracy and quanty of surveys used to locate Vibrocore anning:	
and points and noise (collar and down-nois surveys), o Pontoon: nand-neid GPS recording	ositions
trenches, mine workings and other locations using WGS 1984 UTM Zone 19N with an	accuracy
used in Mineral Resource estimation. of ± 5 m.	
Specification of the grid system used. Specification of the grid system used. Kisaq: on-board navigation system.	Details
Quality and adequacy of topographic control. unknown.	
 Due to the nature of vibrocore drilling, n 	o in-hole
surveys could be carried out. Given the v	ery short
hole length (<2 m) this is not co	nsidered
problematic.	
• Topographic control is considered to be	of high
quality due to the use of high-re	solution
bathymetry maps.	
Data spacing• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration• Vibrocore sampling:	
and Results. o Shallow water pontoon sampling grid: 20	m coast
<i>distribution</i> • Whether the data spacing, and distribution is parallel x 100 m perpendicular to coastli	ne.
sufficient to establish the degree of geological o Deeper water sampling grid: 250 m coas	parallel
and grade continuity appropriate for the x 500 m perpendicular to coastline.	
Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation • The data spacing and distribution is not suff	icient to
procedure(s) and classifications applied. establish the degree of geological and grade c	ontinuity
Whether sample compositing has been applied. appropriate for Mineral Resource estimatio	
sampling does not test the depth of mineralis	n as the
	n as the ation.
Orientation of • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves • The limited penetration of the vibrocore methods.	n as the ation. eans the
Orientation of data•Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful	n as the ation. eans the y tested
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mathematication of	ation. eans the y tested he grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mutation total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.	n as the ation. eans the y tested ne grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering geological• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful 	n as the ation. eans the y tested ne grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering geological• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.structure• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.	n as the ation. eans the y tested he grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mutation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.structure• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mutation total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.	n as the ation. eans the y tested he grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.structure• 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• The limited penetration of the vibrocore material total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the 	n as the ation. eans the y tested ne grade
Orientation of data • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering geological • The limited penetration of the vibrocore mutation total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments. structure • 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 mutation total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.	n as the ation. eans the y tested he grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mi- total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.structure• 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.• Vibrocore samples:	n as the ation. eans the y tested ne grade
Orientation of data• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering geological• The limited penetration of the vibrocore mu total thickness of the mineralisation is not ful and the results are likely biased reflecting the range of the surficial sediments.structure• 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.• Vibrocore samples: o All samples were stored on board the N	n as the ation. eans the y tested ne grade

			• At the mid-point and end of the field season all
			o we the find point and the of the field season an
			samples were taking to Qaanaaq and stored in a
			securely padlocked shipping container.
			\circ $\;$ 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	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling	•	No audits of any of the data are known.
reviews	techniques and data.		

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	• Type, reference name/number, location and	The Dundas Ilmenite Project is situated upon
tenement and	ownership including agreements or material	exploration licence number 2015/08, held by Dundas
land tenure	issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	Titanium A/S, a company registered in Greenland.
status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title	Dundas Titanium is 100% owned by Bluejay Mining Plc,
	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national	a company registered in the United Kingdom. Prior to
	park and environmental settings.	the 20 th of February 2017 Bluejay Mining Plc traded
	• The security of the tenure held at the time of	under the name FinnAust Mining.
	reporting along with any known impediments	
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration	• Between 1950 and 1978 the GGU (Geological Survey of
done by other	by other parties.	Greenland) undertook mapping and sampling
parties		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 31 st of December 1986.
		• QIT-Fer et Titane Inc. was granted an exploration
		licence on the 30 th of May 1985. Temporary closure of
		the Thule airbase in the summer of 1985 prevented
		planned fieldwork. The licence was relinquished on the
		31 st 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: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 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 	 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 TiO₂ 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	• These relationships are particularly important in	• The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the
between	the reporting of Exploration Results.	drill hole angle is not known.
mineralisatio	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with	• Only downhole lengths have been reported. The true
n widths and	respect to the drill hole angle is known, its	width of the mineralisation is unknown.
intercept	nature should be reported.	
lengths	• 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').	
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and	• Appropriate images are provided in the
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for	announcement.
	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.	
Balanced	• Where comprehensive reporting of all	All Exploration Results are shown in the
reporting	Exploration Results is not practicable,	announcement.
	representative reporting of both low and high	
	grades and/or widths should be practiced	
	avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration	
	Results.	
Other	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and	Other substantive exploration data:
substantive	material, should be reported including (but not	\circ 2015 and 2016 bathymetric data; and
exploration	limited to): geological observations; geophysical	 2015 and 2016 sub-bottom profiling data.
data	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.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work	Further work planned:
	(e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth	 Compiling, reprocessing and reinterpreting 2015
	extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	and 2016 geophysical data;
	• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of	 Magnetic survey and high-resolution sub-bottom
	possible extensions, including the main	profiling surveys to outline mineralised intervals
	geological interpretations and future drilling	and internal structures in the unconsolidated
	areas, provided this information is not	offshore sediments; and
	commercially sensitive.	\circ An offshore drilling programme based on the
		high-resolution geophysical survey to test the
		Exploration Target.