



Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Length (m)
S22-005	Tena	609135.1	6601530.4	-50°	342°	152.0
S22-006	Tena	609080.7	6601509.9	-50°	342°	131.0
S22-007	Tena South	608954.6	6601392.9	-45°	155°	251.0
S22-008	L1	610086.2	6601679.4	-45°	315°	173.0
S22-009	J3	608637.9	6605013.5	-45°	225°	350.0
S22-010	K4	610188.5	6603465.7	-45°	100°	284.0
S22-011	L4	611726.0	6605012.0	-45°	300°	233.0
S22-012	J2	607786.3	6604938.2	-45°	145°	230.0
S22-013	K3	609312.7	6602761.6	-45°	115°	260.0

Notes: Coordinates are reported in UTM NAD83 Zone 12N. Azimuth is true north.

#### Initial Drill Results

The initial drill results for each drill hole are summarized below, with final drill results to be announced following receipt of uranium assay, geochemical and reflectance data. Radioactivity results are presented as minimum and maximum counts per second ("cps") recorded within the interval reported, as measured by a Super-SPEC RS-125 handheld gamma-ray spectrometer. A summary of any elevated radioactivity (> 300 cps) encountered is provided in Table 2.

- Drill hole S22-005 (Tena) intersected a mylonitized sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite, diatexite and granite. The Tena fault, a graphitic, brittle fracture zone with hematization and chloritization, was intersected from 82.1 to 85.6 metres. Disseminated to fracture-hosted radioactivity averaging 365 cps (between 250 and 1,300 cps) is intersected from 82.1 to 84.1 metres (see Figure 4).
- Drill hole S22-006 (Tena) intersected a mylonitized sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite and diatexite. The Tena fault, as described above, was intersected from 106.7 to 107.7 metres. Disseminated to fracture-controlled radioactivity averaging 390 cps (between 320 and 500 cps) was intersected in the fault from 106.9 to 107.5 metres. Drill hole S22-006 was a 60 metre step-out west of S22-005.
- Drill hole S22-007 (Tena South) intersected a mylonitized sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite and diatexite with intermittent quartzite units with locally elevated sulphide content explaining the conductor target. No radioactivity above background was observed.
- Drill hole S22-008 (L1) intersected a mylonitic sequence of semipelitic gneiss, granite, and pelitic migmatite. Weakly bleached and clay-altered rock was intersected (88.7 to 91.5 metres) associated with a brittle fault fracture zone (89.3 to 90.0 metres). Sheared graphite- and pyrite-bearing pelitic gneiss was intersected from 125.5 to 136.3 metres with brittle fault reactivation from 134.9 to 135.3 metres. Weak bleaching and clay-coated fractures are associated with the fault zone. No radioactivity above background was observed.
- Drill hole S22-009 (J3) intersected a mylonitized sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite and diatexite with intermittent graphite-bearing pelitic gneiss (104.8 to 197.5 metres). The graphitic units are variably sheared with abundant sulphide and brittle reactivation features. Weak bleaching occurs sporadically in the graphitic shear zones. No radioactivity above background was observed.
- Drill hole S22-010 (K4) intersected a mylonitic sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite and diatexite. Weak bleaching and clay alteration, as well as weakly elevated radioactivity (up to 330 cps from 55.0 to 55.1 metres), occurs locally in a sheared and faulted section from 53.0 to 56.2 metres (see Figure 4). Variably graphitic and pyritic pelitic gneiss occurs between 135.9 to 180.5 metres with abundant shearing and semi-brittle deformation. Local sub-metre scale brittle fault reactivations occur between 138.9 to 149.9 m, from 155.5 to 158.2 metres and 171.9 to 172.4 metres. Weakly elevated radioactivity averaging 340 cps (between 300 and 400 cps) occurs along foliation above the graphitic stratigraphy from 135.1 to 135.4 metres (see Figure 4). The shallower intersection (53.0 to 56.2 metres) conforms with new (not previously documented) radioactive showings discovered at surface while collaring the drill hole. These showings are associated with graphitic fault breccias in granitoid hosts with radioactivity of up to 5,000 cps (see Figure 4).

- Drill hole S22-011 (L4) intersected a mylonitic sequence of psammitic, semipelitic, and pelitic gneiss stratigraphy with interleaved granite and graphite-bearing pelitic gneiss. The dominant graphitic unit was intersected from 127.9 to 149.6 metres. Weak to moderate bleaching occurs from 127.9 to 162.3 metres associated with intermittent metre-scale graphitic faults. Local high sulphide content is associated with sporadic quartz veining. No radioactivity above background was observed.
- Drill hole S22-012 (J2) intersected a mylonitic sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite and diatexite, with variably graphite-bearing pelitic gneiss from 79.6 to 153.1 metres with intermittent graphitic shearing and brittle reactivation. Weak bleaching and clay alteration occurs from 100.5 to 106.0 metres associated with graphitic fault development. No radioactivity above background was observed.
- Drill hole S22-013 (K3) intersected a mylonitic sequence of semipelitic to pelitic migmatite to diatexite, with variably graphite-bearing pelitic gneiss from 110.4 to 147.0 metres. Graphitic shearing and semi-brittle deformation occur from 110.4 to 124.0 metres with a brittle overprint from 122.0 to 124.0 metres. A zone of graphitic shearing and a reactivated graphitic fault with hydrothermal alteration occurs from 143.3 to 147.0 metres and hosts elevated radioactivity averaging 840 cps (between 300 and 1,800 cps) from 145.5 to 145.8 metres (see Figure 4).

Table 2: Summary of elevated radioactivity intersected.

Target	Hole ID	Radioactivity	Association
Tena	S22-005	365 cps from 82.1 to 84.1 m, including 1,300 cps from 82.3 to 82.4 m	Graphitic brittle fracture zone
Tena	S22-006	390 cps from 106.9 to 107.5 m, including 500 cps from 107.0 to 107.1 m	Graphitic brittle fracture zone
K4	S22-010	300 cps from 53.8 to 53.9 m  330 cps from 55.0 to 55.1 m  340 cps from 135.1 to 135.4 m	Shallow radioactivity hosted  Deeper radioactivity associated with pelite displaying shearing and alteration
K3	S22-013	840 cps from 145.5 to 145.8 m, including 1,800 cps from 145.7 to 145.8 m	Reactivated graphitic fault with vein-hosted occurrence associated with alteration

Notes: Radioactivity measurement ("cps") is taken using a Super-SPEC RS-125 handheld gamma-ray spectrometer. The cps values are averages for the reported drill interval. The Company considers values > 300 cps to be elevated for the Project.

#### Technical Disclosure

All drilling is being carried out with NQ3 or NQ2 diameter. Radioactivity in counts per second ("cps") has been measured using a Super-SPEC RS-125 Spectrometer. Individual measurements are taken over 0.1 metre core increments, which is the approximate width of the instrument sensor, and averaged over larger intervals where elevated. Core is removed from the core box and moved, if necessary, to a location where the instrument reads below background, and the measurement is collected by placing the sensor against the core at the required location. Background radioactivity is estimated at 200 cps, and values > 300 cps are considered to be elevated. The oriented drill cores are being subjected to comprehensive logging and sampling to characterize mineralization, alteration and structure. Samples will be submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council ("SRC") Geoanalytical Laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited) for uranium assay and multi-element characterization.

Unless otherwise stated, the historical results (including drill results) contained within this news release have not been verified and there is a risk that any future confirmation work and exploration may produce results that substantially differ from the historical results. The Company considers these results relevant to assess the mineralization and economic potential of the property. Further details regarding the historical Tena prospect can be found within the Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index (SMDA #1511). Further details regarding the historical surface grab samples from HY080, Stancliff and Hacker Atompower are available within Cameco Corp. assessment reports filed on the Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment Database (SMAD File Number 74N-0102, 74N-0103 and 74N-0106).

#### Qualified Person and Data Quality

The technical and scientific information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Dale Verran, M.Sc., P.Geo., Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. Mr. Verran is an employee of Fortune Bay and is not independent of the Company under NI 43-101.

## About Fortune Bay

[Fortune Bay Corp.](#) (TSXV:FOR, FWB: 5QN, OTCQX: FTBYF) is an exploration and development company with 100% ownership in two advanced gold exploration projects in Canada, Saskatchewan (Goldfields Project) and Mexico, Chiapas (Ixhucatán Project), both with exploration and development potential. The Company is also advancing the 100% owned Strike and Murmac uranium exploration projects, located near the Goldfields Project, which have high-grade potential typical of the Athabasca Basin. The Company has a goal of building a mid-tier exploration and development Company through the advancement of its existing projects and the strategic acquisition of new projects to create a pipeline of growth opportunities. The Company's corporate strategy is driven by a Board and Management team with a proven track record of discovery, project development and value creation. Further information on Fortune Bay and its assets can be found on the Company's website at [www.fortunebaycorp.com](http://www.fortunebaycorp.com) or by contacting us as [info@fortunebaycorp.com](mailto:info@fortunebaycorp.com) or by telephone at 902-334-1919.

On behalf of [Fortune Bay Corp.](#)

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Die URL für diesen Artikel lautet:

<https://www.minenportal.de/artikel/474073--Fortune-Bay-Intersects-Elevated-Radioactivity-In-Maiden-Drill-Program-At-The-Strike-Uranium-Project.html>

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