

Fireweed Zinc Provides Final Boundary Zone Drill Results and a 2021 Exploration Review

10.03.2022 | [GlobeNewswire](#)

VANCOUVER, March 10, 2022 - [Fireweed Zinc Ltd.](#) ("Fireweed" or the "Company") (TSXV: FWZ; OTCQB: FWEDF) is pleased to provide new diamond drilling results from the last two holes at Boundary West and a synopsis of its 2021 exploration results and work program on the Macmillan Pass Zinc-Lead-Silver Project in Yukon, Canada.

Highlights - New Drill Results

- Step-out hole NB21-009 at Boundary West intersected 14.0% zinc, 0.2% lead, and 57 g/t silver over 3.05 metres within a broader stratiform zone grading 4.9% zinc, 0.7% lead, and 34 g/t silver over 21.6 metres.
- Several narrow (0.85 to 2.0 m) intervals of high-grade (>10% Zn) vein mineralization were intersected in a broader interval of vein mineralization grading 3.5% zinc over 28.3 m in hole NB21-009.
- Hole NB21-010 extends mineralization to a strike length of over 400 metres at Boundary West.

Highlights for 2021 Exploration Program

- In 2021 drilling at Boundary West intersected multiple wide zones of high-grade mineralization including stratiform layers, massive sulphides, veins, stockworks and replacements.
- Drilling highlights in step out holes included 8.22% zinc and 53 g/t silver over 60.68 metres, and 7.71% zinc and 32 g/t silver over 46.96 metres.
- A new discovery assayed 23.77% zinc, 3.44% lead and 75.7 g/t silver over 10.42 metres in stratiform mineralization similar in style to the Tom and Jason deposits.
- A step-out drill intersection at Boundary Zone returned the first significant copper result of 1.54% copper and 5.42% zinc over 2.00 metres
- Infill drilling at Tom East intersected 11.7 metres of 6.9% zinc, 5.0% lead and 48.7 g/t silver
- All zones remain open for extension
- Ground gravity geophysics, airborne VTEM geophysics, geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out and successfully identified several additional targets for drilling

CEO Statement

After reviewing these results, Fireweed CEO Brandon Macdonald stated "2021 was another globally challenging year but through diligent work by our talented team and strict health protocols, we had another very successful year at Macmillan Pass. The 2021 work was highlighted by new discoveries and excellent results especially at Boundary West. The 2021 drill program continued to grow Boundary and Boundary West Zones. We continued to intersect wide high-grade zones over a large area and in multiple rock formations with a variety of mineralization types - massive sulphides, veins, stockworks, and another new zone of laminated, stratiform mineralization similar in style to our large Tom and Jason deposits. All zones remain open for extension building on what is already one of the largest undeveloped zinc resources in the world at just Tom and Jason."

I want to personally thank our talented and hard-working team for all their great work in 2021, our First Nations partners for their support, guidance and valuable contributions, and our shareholders for their trust and support during a challenging year. We all look forward to another year of major accomplishments in the field in 2022 which will lead to an updated mineral resource to include Boundary zones and an updated PEA economic study next year."

Boundary West New Drilling Results

These last two holes from the 2021 drill program extended Boundary West stratiform and vein mineralization eastward. Hole NB21-009 was drilled at Boundary West and was collared to the north of the Boundary Zone Fault. In the hangingwall of this fault, narrow intervals of high-grade sphalerite veins were intersected within chert pebble conglomerates and mudstones of the late Devonian Earn Group, such as 2 m of 17.17% zinc

(Table 1). Within the footwall section of the fault, an interval of stratiform mineralization was intersected grading 4.89% zinc, 0.67% lead, and 34.0 g/t silver over 21.6 m, comprising laminated, stratiform sphalerite-pyrite mineralization (Photo 1), containing an interval of semi-massive sphalerite-pyrite grading 13.99% zinc, 0.23% lead, and 56.9 g/t silver over 3.05 m (Table 1). This stratiform zone has been correlated with the high-grade laminated zone discovered in 2021 at Boundary West. Below the stratiform zone, several intervals of semi-massive pyrite-sphalerite were intersected within a barite-rich interval with pseudomorphs of pyrite or silica after barite. These semi-massive sulphide zones are correlated laterally to the zone of massive sulphide at Boundary West. Pervasive silicification was noted within and surrounding the massive sulphide, semi-massive sulphide and laminated mineralization at Boundary West, forming an alteration halo above and below the mineralization.

Table 1: Diamond Drilling Results, Boundary West

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval* (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Bulk Density (t/m3)	Style
NB21-009	31.60	35.35	3.75	3.10	0.03	6.3	2.340	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	41.50	44.72	3.22	3.29	0.03	5.7	3.004	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	73.60	74.83	1.23	3.02	0.01	1.4	3.571	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	121.60	122.50	0.90	3.97	0.01	11.9	3.078	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	140.98	169.30	28.32	3.54	0.01	5.6	2.834	Vein-hosted
>including	140.98	142.06	1.08	12.64	0.01	13.9	2.874	Vein-hosted
>and	151.49	152.27	0.78	11.15	0.03	18.8	2.748	Vein-hosted
>and	157.60	159.60	2.00	17.17	0.04	28.4	3.249	Vein-hosted
>and	161.60	162.45	0.85	16.52	0.02	24.1	3.227	Vein-hosted
>and	168.30	169.30	1.00	9.74	0.02	11.4	2.799	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	189.10	189.99	0.89	1.72	11.08	43.1	3.472	Vein-hosted
NB21-009	228.00	249.60	21.60	4.89	0.67	34.0	3.135	Stratiform zone
>including	234.31	235.60	1.29	6.68	5.20	81.6	3.551	Stratiform zone
>and	246.55	249.60	3.05	13.99	0.23	56.9	3.832	Stratiform zone
NB21-009	295.00	298.00	3.00	2.13	0.44	13.9	3.221	Semi-massive sulphide
NB21-009	306.14	308.71	2.57	6.75	0.42	33.5	4.426	Semi-massive sulphide
NB21-009	438.55	439.97	1.42	7.18	0.17	12.3	4.093	Semi-massive sulphide
NB21-010	83.40	96.00	12.60	0.12	1.37	20.9	3.222	Semi-massive sulphide
NB21-010	138.28	142.40	4.12	1.97	1.37	18.1	3.189	Vein-hosted
NB21-010	158.00	166.75	8.75	1.65	0.43	12.9	3.291	Volcanic equivalent

*Intersected width. True widths of stratiform, semi-massive sulphide and volcanic-equivalent styles are interpreted to be 60-70% of intersected widths. Vein-hosted mineralization is considered to be a stockwork with a true width equal to the intersected width.

Photo 1: Illustrating laminated high-grade mineralization from the stratiform zone: grey sphalerite and brassy pyrite within black mudstone cut by pink sphalerite veinlets. From NB21-009, 241.5 m depth, scale bar 20 mm is available at:

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/1f0bc63b-b4f9-4dad-a9fa-ccce114561f3>

Hole NB21-010 intersected lead-rich mineralization in silicified diamictites that correlate laterally to the massive sulphide zone at Boundary West, confirming the presence of this barium-rich stratigraphic interval for a strike length of over 400 metres across Boundary West. Whilst NB21-010 extended the footprint of Boundary West, the potential stratigraphic and structural link between zinc mineralization at Boundary West and Boundary Zone remains an untested yet geologically plausible target.

2021 Drilling and Exploration Highlights

In 2021 a total of 13 diamond drill holes (3,850 metres) were drilled at the Macmillan Pass Project. A synopsis of the exploration target at Boundary Zone and Boundary West is given here along with selected 2021 drilling highlights (see Table 2 and complete results relating to 2021 drilling can be found in Fireweed News Releases dated 17th August 2021, 16th September 2021, 18th November 2021, 23rd November 2021, and 12th January 2022):

Boundary Zone and Boundary West Summary

The zinc mineralization in the Boundary area has a significant areal footprint, extending over 1,500 metres strike length and a breadth of over 800 metres. Two distinct mineralization centers have been defined by 15 holes at Boundary West and 16 holes at Boundary Zone.

Boundary Zone is at least 350 m along strike, has been drilled at least 300 m down-dip, is approximately 185 to 250 m true thickness, and occurs from surface beneath a thin blanket of till, approximately 5-10 m thick. Intersections that cut through the complete thickness of Boundary Zone are over 200 metres in length and range in grade from 2.35% to 4.51% zinc and contain many shorter high-grade intervals (Cross Section A-A'). In 2021, step-out hole NB21-005 successfully extended zinc mineralization to depth and also intersected a 2 m interval of 1.54% copper and 5.42% zinc - the first occurrence of significant grade copper mineralization at Boundary Zone. Zinc mineralization at Boundary Zone typically takes the form of sphalerite or sphalerite-pyrite veins, vein-breccias, or replacements within coarse clastic rocks. The exploration target at Boundary Zone remains open in all directions.

Boundary West is over 400 m along strike, extends from 20 m below surface to over 300 m down-dip. Boundary West contains multiple stratiform layers that form discrete zones of zinc mineralization, including a laminated zone, a massive sulphide zone, a volcanic-hosted zone, and a "Howard's Pass"-style zone. In addition to the stratiform zones there is a stockwork of sphalerite-pyrite veins. The high-grade laminated zone was discovered in 2021, with an intersection in NB21-002 returning 23.77% zinc, 3.44% lead, 75.7 g/t silver over 10.42 m and is similar in texture and mineralogy to the Tom and Jason deposits. The massive sulphide zone comprises massive sphalerite-pyrite, was intersected multiple times in the 2021 drill program and ranges in grade on section B-B' from approximately 4.8% to 6.5% zinc near surface to 8.2% to 10.4% zinc at depth, with a true width of approximately 22 to 27 metres. The volcanic-hosted zone was intersected in 2021 hole NB21-008 grading 5.4% zinc over 73.4 m and shows rapid lateral thickness changes (Cross Section C-C', Table 2). The Howard's Pass style mineralization was intersected in 2020 hole NB20-009 but was not targeted in the 2021 drill program (for more details see Fireweed News Release dated 25th February 2021). Boundary West is open in all directions, with a general trend of increasing grade with depth and other geological indications of getting closer to the feeder with depth, where higher grades may be anticipated.

The Boundary Zone-Boundary West area contains many geological features that provide a highly prospective environment for a significant size sediment hosted zinc system, including:

- Abundant diamictite, multiple eruptions of alkalic mafic volcaniclastic rocks, rapid lateral thickness and facies changes that all point to active extension throughout the deposition of the host rock sequence.
- Highly varied styles of zinc mineralization and overprinting textural relationships that show evidence for multiple episodes of zinc mineralization.
- Stratiform mineralization hosted at several different stratigraphic levels throughout a late Ordovician through to late Devonian sequence of rocks within barite rich intervals, carbonate-altered mafic volcaniclastic rocks and within brittle-vein stockworks that demonstrate a wide variety of reactive host rocks and lithological-structural traps for zinc.
- The location of Boundary Zone along the "fertile corridor" (Map 1) adjacent to a major crustal structure, the Hess Fault, within a region of synsedimentary faulting that provide a prospective structural setting for zinc mineralization.

Table 2: 2021 Boundary West drilling highlights

				Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)	Bulk Density (t/m ³)	Mineralization Style
<i>including</i>	116.05	118.71	2.66	9.28	0.28	29.6	2.99	L
<i>including</i>	116.05	116.95	0.90	19.35	0.29	42.8	3.35	SM
NB21-001	187.25	234.21	46.96	7.71	0.70	32.1	3.52	L
<i>including</i>	187.25	188.92	1.67	30.95	7.60	77.8	3.70	L
<i>including</i>	187.25	188.15	0.90	46.50	11.54	117.3	4.13	L
<i>including</i>	193.77	215.35	21.58	10.11	0.64	44.0	4.05	MS
NB21-002	87.10	127.34	40.24	4.57	0.02	7.9	2.87	V
<i>including</i>	87.10	100.50	13.40	9.99	0.06	17.4	3.03	
<i>including</i>	88.21	91.57	3.36	22.20	0.11	28.4	3.39	

NB21-002	175.01	208.00	32.99	9.91	1.64	39.6	3.08	L
<i>including</i>	175.01	185.43	10.42	23.77	3.44	75.7	3.57	
<i>including</i>	179.00	183.58	4.58	36.14	5.25	100.7	3.70	
NB21-002	316.39	377.07	60.68	8.22	0.71	53.6	3.86	MS,SM
<i>including</i>	316.39	356.47	40.08	10.36	0.94	66.7	4.15	
<i>including</i>	335.21	342.21	7.00	13.77	1.28	96.0	4.43	
<i>including</i>	335.21	337.30	2.09	18.72	2.69	136.1	4.53	
NB21-006	39.20	51.43	12.23†(60%)	11.14	0.40	38.8	3.05	L, V
<i>including</i>	44.20	48.07	3.87†(47%)	16.66	0.20	44.4	3.02	L, V
NB21-008	56.07	58.96	2.89	6.09	0.65	39.2	3.45	L, SM
NB21-008	186.67	260.02	73.35	5.41	0.19	10.5	3.50	V, MS
<i>including</i>	194.61	196.80	2.19	9.85	0.13	17.0	4.04	SM
NB21-008	204.00	220.09	16.09	10.39	0.16	15.7	3.55	V, R
NB21-008	252.28	260.02	7.74	10.89	0.71	24.8	4.04	MS
NB21-009*	228.00	249.6	21.6	4.89	0.67	34.0	3.13	L
<i>Including*</i>	246.55	249.6	3.05	13.99	0.23	56.9	3.83	L

Table 3: 2021 Boundary Zone drilling highlights.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) ¹	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Bulk Density (t/m ³)	Style
NB21-005	65.00	67.00	2.00†(70%)	5.42	0.04	1.54	5.7	2.77	V
NB21-005	109.95	313.00	203.05	2.35	0.01	0.01	4.6	2.86	V, R, SM
<i>including</i>	147.85	161.75	13.90	3.67	0.02	0.01	6.0	3.08	SM, V
<i>including</i>	180.25	214.70	34.45	4.61	0.01	0.01	8.9	2.93	SM, V
<i>including</i>	237.60	240.73	3.13	6.24	0.02	0.01	7.2	2.99	R
<i>including</i>	254.25	266.07	11.82	5.60	0.02	0.01	12.5	2.91	R, V
<i>including</i>	274.46	313.00	38.54†(59%)	3.47	0.01	0.01	4.3	2.74	SM, V

Mineralization Style: MS= massive sulphide; SM= semi massive sulphide; V= vein; R= replacement; L= laminated/stratiform

†Low recovery zone, core recovery indicated in parentheses.

*New drill results reported in this news release. See Table 1 for detailed results.

Tom East 2021 Drilling

Tom East is one of the highest grade zones discovered on the property to date with current Mineral Resources of 0.81 Mt at 8.74% Zinc, 8.62% Lead, and 110.0 g/t Silver Indicated in addition to 1.68 Mt at 9.86% Zinc, 12.86% Lead and 170.0 g/t Silver Inferred (see Fireweed news release dated 10th January 2018, and reports filed on www.sedar.com for details). Results from an infill hole drilled in 2021 are in Table 4 and a second hole tested the limits of the zone (see Figure 5 & Table 5). These infill results provide information that will inform geological modelling for a new resource calculation and guide further exploration. Tom East is open for expansion at depth.

Table 4: 2021 Tom East Zone Drill Results

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Estimated True Width (m) ¹	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)	Bulk Density (t/m ³)
TS21-001	145.21	183.20	37.99	11.70	6.92	5.03	48.7	3.20
Including	145.21	153.20	7.99	2.46	10.41	11.58	149.9	3.45
Including	150.20	152.20	2.00	0.62	12.61	15.01	219.6	4.27
Including	151.20	152.20	1.00	0.31	18.34	16.68	256.9	4.12

Field Work

Field work in 2021 consisted of geophysical surveying, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling mainly at and west of the Boundary area, and successfully identified several additional targets for drilling (see Figure 1). A total of 91 line kilometres of ground gravity surveys and 1,305 line kilometres of airborne

magnetic-electromagnetic (VTEM) were carried out in the Boundary area and beyond. A cutting edge muon downhole geophysics survey was attempted but crews were unable to deploy the muon detectors down the holes. Currently, interpretation of results from the 2021 mapping, geochemistry and geophysics work are being carried out toward planning of the 2022 work program.

Future Plans

On December 8, 2021, Fireweed announced closing of a C\$5.18 million financing toward an active 2022 exploration program. The financing was completed well before the next field season to allow the Company to secure drillers and contractors who are expected to be in short supply again next season. Final plans for the 2022 exploration program will be announced when the interpretation of 2021 field work is completed and budgets are approved. The main goal of the 2022 program will be to complete sufficient work to update the NI43-101 mineral resource to include Boundary zones and other results collected since 2018, and then update the PEA economic study next year.

Notes on sampling, assaying, and data aggregation:

The diamond drill core logging and sampling program was carried out under a rigorous quality assurance / quality control program using industry best practices. Drill intersections in this release are all HQ3 (split tube) size core (61.1mm / 2.4-inch diameter) with recoveries typically above 85% unless otherwise noted in the tables of results. After drilling, core was logged for geology, structure, and geotechnical characteristics, then marked for sampling and photographed on site. The cores for analyses were marked for sampling based on geological intervals with individual samples 1.5 m or less in length. Drill core was cut lengthwise in half with a core saw; half-core was sent for assays reported in this news release, and the other half is stored on site for reference. Bulk density was determined on site for the entire length of each sample assayed by measurement of mass in air and mass in water. Sample duplicate bulk density determinations and in-house bulk density standard determinations were each made at a rate of 5%. Since 2017, four in-house bulk density standards (mineralized drill core from the Tom deposit that span a range of densities) have been used and show an acceptable long-term precision. Certified standard masses are used to calibrate the scale balance used for bulk density determinations.

A total of 5% assay standards or blanks and 5% core duplicates are included in the sample stream as a quality control measure and are reviewed after analyses are received. Standards and blanks in 2021 drill results have been approved as acceptable. Duplicate data add to the long-term estimates of precision for assay data on the project and precision for drill results reported is deemed to be within acceptable levels. Samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas preparation laboratory in Whitehorse, Yukon, where the samples were crushed and a 500 g split was sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vancouver, B.C to be pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh size pulps. Clean crush material was passed through the crusher and clean silica was pulverized between each sample. The pulps were analyzed by 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-ES/ICP-MS) multi-element analyses (BV Code AQ270). All samples were also analyzed for multiple elements by lithium borate fusion and X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF) finish (BV Code LF725). Over-limit Pb (>25.0%) and Zn (>24.0%) were analyzed by lithium borate fusion with XRF finish (BV Code LF726). Silver is reported in this news release by method AQ270, and zinc and lead are reported by LF725 or LF726. Bureau Veritas (Vancouver) is an independent, international ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited laboratory.

Results in this news release are length and bulk-density weighted averages as would be used in a Mineral Resource estimate. Readers are cautioned that in Fireweed news releases prior to 2020, only length weighted assay averages were reported which may result in slightly lower (under-reported) average values. Length and bulk-density weighted averages have been reported as these most accurately represent the average metal-content of the intersections.

Qualified Person Statement

Technical information in this news release has been approved by Jack Milton, P.Geo., Ph.D., Chief Geologist and a 'Qualified Person' as defined under Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Oro Property Option Exercised

Fireweed is pleased to announce that it has exercised its option on the Oro Property covering the western extension of the Fertile Corridor and exploration targets west of Boundary Zone (see Fireweed news release dated 23rd November 2020 for details). With this exercise, Fireweed is now 100% owner of all claims comprising the 940 km² Macmillan Pass Project.

About Fireweed Zinc Ltd. (TSXV: FWZ; OTCQB: FWEDF): Fireweed Zinc is a public mineral exploration company managed by a highly experienced team of mining industry professionals. The Company is advancing its 100% owned, district-scale 940 km² Macmillan Pass Project in Yukon, Canada, which is host to the Tom and Jason zinc-lead-silver deposits with current Mineral Resources and a PEA economic study (see Fireweed news releases dated 10th January 2018, and 23rd May 2018, respectively, and reports filed on www.sedar.com for details) as well as the Boundary Zone, Boundary Zone West, Tom North Zone and End Zone which have significant zinc-lead-silver mineralization drilled but not yet classified as mineral resources. The project also includes large blocks of adjacent claims (MAC, MC, MP, Jerry, BR, NS, Oro, Sol, Ben, and Stump) which cover exploration targets in the district where previous and recent work identified zinc, lead and silver prospects, and geophysical and geochemical anomalies in prospective host geology.

In Canada, Fireweed (TSXV: FWZ) trades on the TSX Venture Exchange. In the USA, Fireweed (OTCQB: FWEDF) trades on the OTCQB Venture Market for early stage and developing U.S. and international companies. Companies are current in their reporting and undergo an annual verification and management certification process. Investors can find Real-Time quotes and market information for the Company on www.otcmarkets.com. In Europe, Fireweed (FSE: 20F) trades on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Additional information about Fireweed Zinc and its Macmillan Pass Project including maps and drill sections can be found on the Company's website at www.FireweedZinc.com and at www.sedar.com.

ON BEHALF OF [Fireweed Zinc Ltd.](http://www.FireweedZinc.com)

"Brandon Macdonald"

CEO & Director

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Cautionary Statements

This news release may contain "forward-looking" statements and information relating to the Company and the Macmillan Pass Project that are based on the beliefs of Company management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to Company management. Such statements reflect the current risks, uncertainties and assumptions related to certain factors including but not limited to, without limitations, exploration and development risks, expenditure and financing requirements, general economic conditions, changes in financial markets, the ability to properly and efficiently staff the Company's operations, the sufficiency of working capital and funding for continued operations, title matters, First Nations relations, operating hazards, political and economic factors, competitive factors, metal prices, relationships with vendors and strategic partners, governmental regulations and oversight, permitting, seasonality and weather, technological change, industry practices, and one-time events. Additional risks are set out in the Company's prospectus dated May 9, 2017, and filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Should any one or more risks or uncertainties materialize or change, or should any underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and forward-looking statements may vary materially from those described herein. The Company does not undertake to update forward-looking statements or forward-looking information, except as required by law.

Footnotes:

1. Estimation of true widths of intervals in the drill results tables is based on current geological interpretation of historic and recent drilling data. At Boundary Zone and Boundary West, true widths of semi-massive, replacement and stratiform/laminated mineralization are estimated to be 30 to 80% of intersected interval widths noted in this news release. Vein-hosted mineralization is interpreted to be stockwork style with true widths equal to intersection widths.

Figure 1: Location of Macmillan Pass deposits and exploration targets.

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/ed972db5-13df-4553-bff2-4756add93af6>

Figure 2: Boundary area 2021 drilling map and location of cross sections A-A' (Figure 3) and C-C' (Figure 4).

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/2a9b80f9-b860-4f27-b9fc-bd0a56b0545f>

Figure 3, Cross Section A-A': Boundary Zone geology and drill assay results

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/85c646d4-4675-4abf-8917-982c5440ea7c>

Figure 4, Cross Section C-C': Boundary West geology and drill assay results.

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/67f2b596-b072-4103-a793-90a36745866d>

Figure 5: Tom East Zone 2021 drill hole location map.

<https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/44b1b68b-101e-411e-9d05-b1230d305d48>

Table 5: 2021 Drill Hole Results And Observations

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Zone	Target	Results and Observations
NB21-001	277.0	Boundary West	BZW down-dip extension	Results reported 17 th August 2021.
NB21-002	439.0	Boundary West	BZW down-dip extension	Results reported 16 th September 2021.
NB21-003	189.0	Boundary West	BZW step-out to west	Results reported 23 rd November 2021.
NB21-004	382.7	Boundary West	BZW step-out to west	Results reported 23 rd November 2021.
TS21-001	402.7	Tom East	Tom East infill	Results reported 12 th January 2022.
TS21-002	46.0	Tom East	Tom East step-out	Hole ended early due to drilling problems and redrilled
TS21-003	401.5	Tom East	Tom East step-out	No mineralization encountered.
NB21-005	481.7	Boundary Main	BZ down-dip extension	Results reported 18 th November 2021.
NB21-006	157.2	Boundary West	BZW step-out to east	Results reported 23 rd November 2021.
NB21-007	106.7	Boundary West	BZW step-out to east	Results reported 23 rd November 2021.
NB21-008	325.8	Boundary West	BZW step-out to east	Results reported 23 rd November 2021.
NB21-009	445.6	Boundary West	BZW down-dip extension	Results reported in this release.
NB21-010	190.5	Boundary West	BZW step-out	Results reported in this release.

Table 6: 2021 Drill Collar Details

Drill Hole	Length (m)	Zone	Easting*	Northing*	Elevation (m)	Dip (?)	Grid	Azimuth (?)
NB21-001	277.0	Boundary West	422052	7010614	1217	-65	211	
NB21-002	439.0	Boundary West	422053	7010614	1218	-75	212	
NB21-003	189.0	Boundary West	421932	7010644	1226	-50	204	
NB21-004	382.7	Boundary West	421932	7010644	1226	-75	204	
TS21-001	402.7	Tom East	442064	7004322	1679	-82	060	
TS21-002	46.0	Tom East	442197	7004428	1688	-89	236	
TS21-003	401.5	Tom East	442197	7004431	1688	-89	236	
NB21-005	481.7	Boundary Main	422397	7010550	1203	-75	211	
NB21-006	157.2	Boundary West	422093	7010516	1189	-50	211	
NB21-007	106.7	Boundary West	422094	7010518	1189	-70	211	
NB21-008	325.8	Boundary West	422094	7010518	1189	-75	211	
NB21-009	445.6	Boundary West	422128	7010632	1223	-68	211	
NB21-010	190.5	Boundary West	422199	7010400	1159	-75	211	

*UTM Zone 9 NAD83. Final RTK GPS surveyed.

Contact:
Brandon Macdonald

Dieser Artikel stammt von [Rohstoff-Welt.de](https://www.rohstoff-welt.de)

Die URL für diesen Artikel lautet:

<https://www.rohstoff-welt.de/news/409482--Fireweed-Zinc-Provides-Final-Boundary-Zone-Drill-Results-and-a-2021-Exploration-Review.html>

Für den Inhalt des Beitrages ist allein der Autor verantwortlich bzw. die aufgeführte Quelle. Bild- oder Filmrechte liegen beim Autor/Quelle bzw. bei der vom ihm benannten Quelle. Bei Übersetzungen können Fehler nicht ausgeschlossen werden. Der vertretene Standpunkt eines Autors spiegelt generell nicht die Meinung des Webseiten-Betreibers wieder. Mittels der Veröffentlichung will dieser lediglich ein pluralistisches Meinungsbild darstellen. Direkte oder indirekte Aussagen in einem Beitrag stellen keinerlei Aufforderung zum Kauf-/Verkauf von Wertpapieren dar. Wir wehren uns gegen jede Form von Hass, Diskriminierung und Verletzung der Menschenwürde. Beachten Sie bitte auch unsere [AGB/Disclaimer](#)!

Die Reproduktion, Modifikation oder Verwendung der Inhalte ganz oder teilweise ohne schriftliche Genehmigung ist untersagt!
Alle Angaben ohne Gewähr! Copyright © by Rohstoff-Welt.de -1999-2026. Es gelten unsere [AGB](#) und [Datenschutzrichtlinen](#).