TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ

19 May 2022

MULTIPLE EM CONDUCTORS OVER 2KM X 2KM AT SOUTHERN ANOMALIES WITH SULPHIDE INTERSECTED

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ground FLEM survey over a small portion of the Southern Anomalies identified three main trends of strong conductivity associated with over 40 modeled EM plates targeting gold mineralization similar to the Eastmain system**
- **Drilling of 13 holes confirmed the presence of sulphides associated with all conductors**
- **Mineralized altered conglomerates with tourmaline intercepted in several holes in the north conductive trend prospective for gold mineralization**
- **Sulphides associated with ultramafic intrusions in the southern conductive trend**
- **Conductors are located 3.5km SW of the Eastmain Mine Portal and sit between Route 167 Nord and the Eastmain camp access road**
- **Winter drilling now complete, core sampled waiting for gold and multielement assays**
- **Downhole EM of all holes to be conducted following Benz's successful methodology**

Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ) (the **Company** or **Benz**) is pleased to provide an update on its recently completed exploration activities on a 2km x 2km portion of the Southern Anomalies trend. The Southern Anomalies are a zone of strong and extensive VTEM anomalies identified during the survey flown in 2005. Located 3.5km south of the Eastmain Mine portal, the anomalies belong to an area of the greenstone belt previously mapped as volcanics in a zone covered by glacial till.

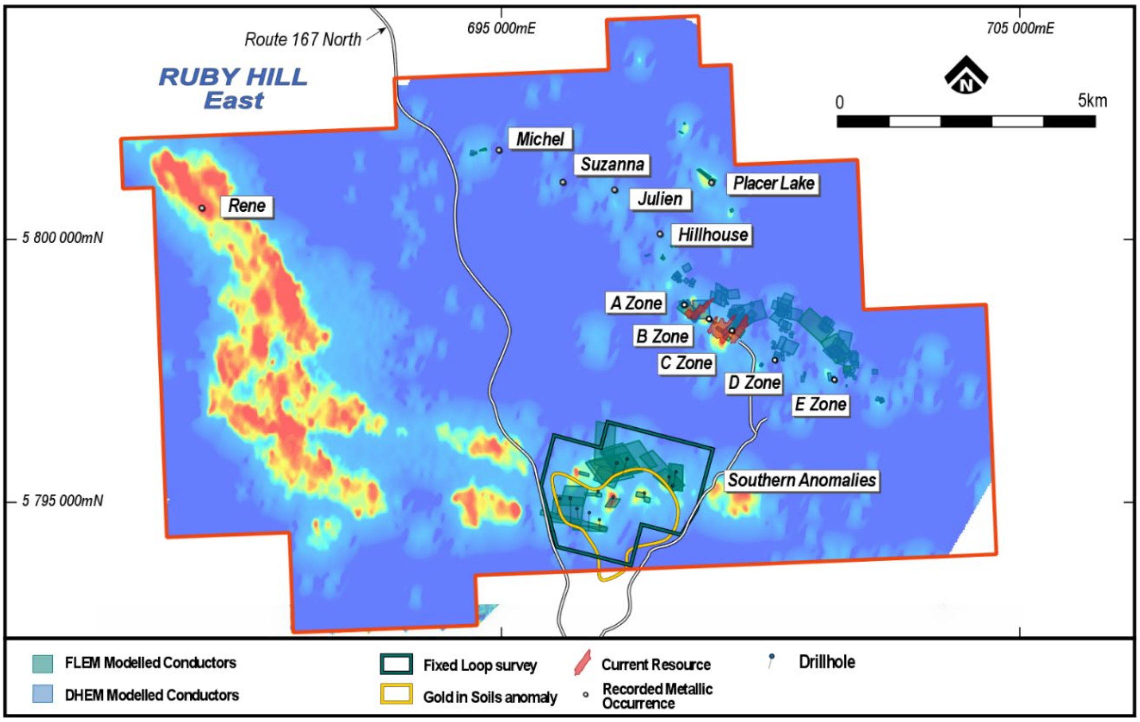

Figure 1: Southern Anomalies with FLEM loop contour, gold in soils anomaly over regional 2005 VTEM survey

CEO, Xavier Braud, commented:

"The Southern Anomalies FLEM conductors are significant on multiple levels:

1. *they underline multiple geological environments which are all prospective in their own right;*
2. *they cover a 2km x 2km zone open along strike on both sides with more VTEM anomalies not yet followed up by FLEM both to the SE and the NW;*
3. *they open up an entirely new part of the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt broadly parallel to the Eastmain Mine stratigraphy of which Benz controls. A FLEM grid covering about 2km x 2km was surveyed earlier this winter. This area also has multiple element soil anomalies.*

"Our drill program intersected multiple horizons of sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite) mineralization, some with associated quartz veining and as dissemination, veins and bands. We also hit a significant amount of polygenic and monogenic conglomerates with sulphide mineralization and silicification highlighted by the presence of tourmaline, carbonate and sericite. We do not know yet how significant those results will be, and we are eagerly waiting for the analytical results.

Benz continues to systematically explore the region, combining technology and lateral thinking to unlock all the value an underexplored greenstone belt has to offer. The list is lengthening by the day, several gold discoveries along strike of the Eastmain deposit, a lithium pegmatite discovery at Ruby Hill West, and multiple geophysical and geochemical anomalies yet to be tested.

We don't know what the future holds for Benz but judging from the past 18 months, it's pretty safe to say that more discoveries await."

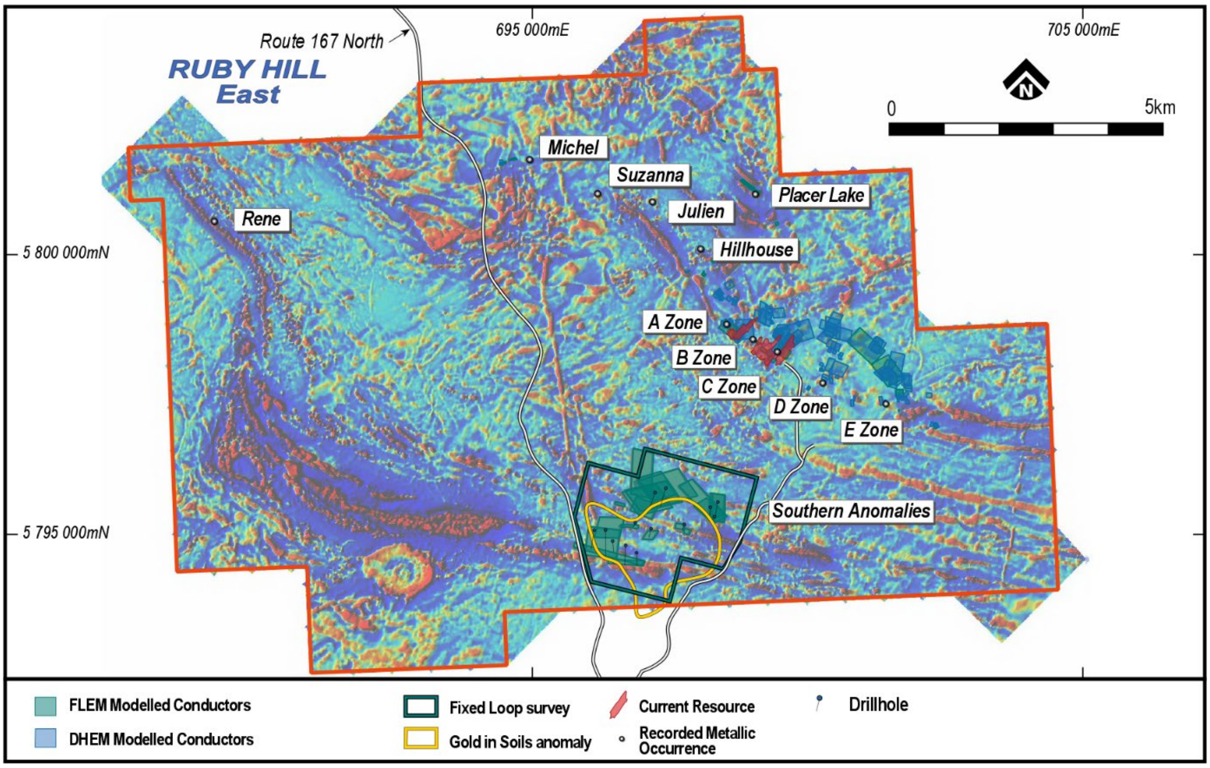

Figure 2: Southern Anomalies FLEM conductors with FLEM loop outline and gold in soils anomaly over regional 1VD magnetics

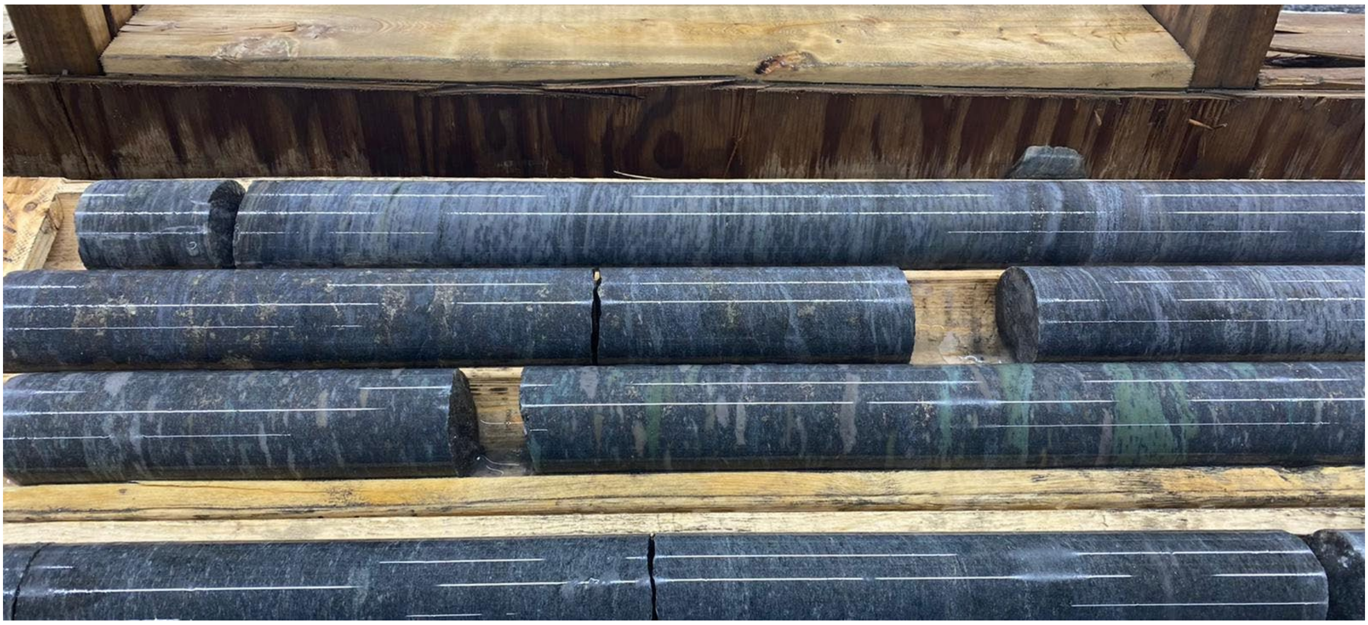

Figure 3: Southern Anomalies, EM22-264, silicified conglomerate with disseminated sulphides in the matrix and fuchsite altered blocks

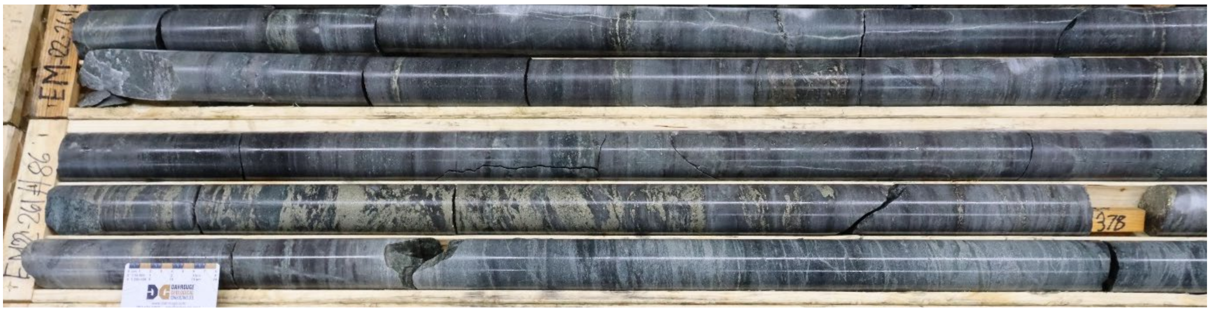

Figure 4: Southern Anomalies, Hole EM22-261 369m sulphide mineralisation in a carbonate altered, silicified metasediment

The ground survey was conducted between January 25th and February 9th 2022 and consists of 49.10 line-km of TDEM data acquired from a single surface loop. Acquisition and interpretation were completed by TMC geophysics and results were received at the end of February.

The EM anomalies defining six of the seven interpreted conductor axes were modelled. Each anomaly was then modelled by a single conductor in the form of a thin plate having its location and main attributes optimized to the associated survey's line data (line to line analysis).

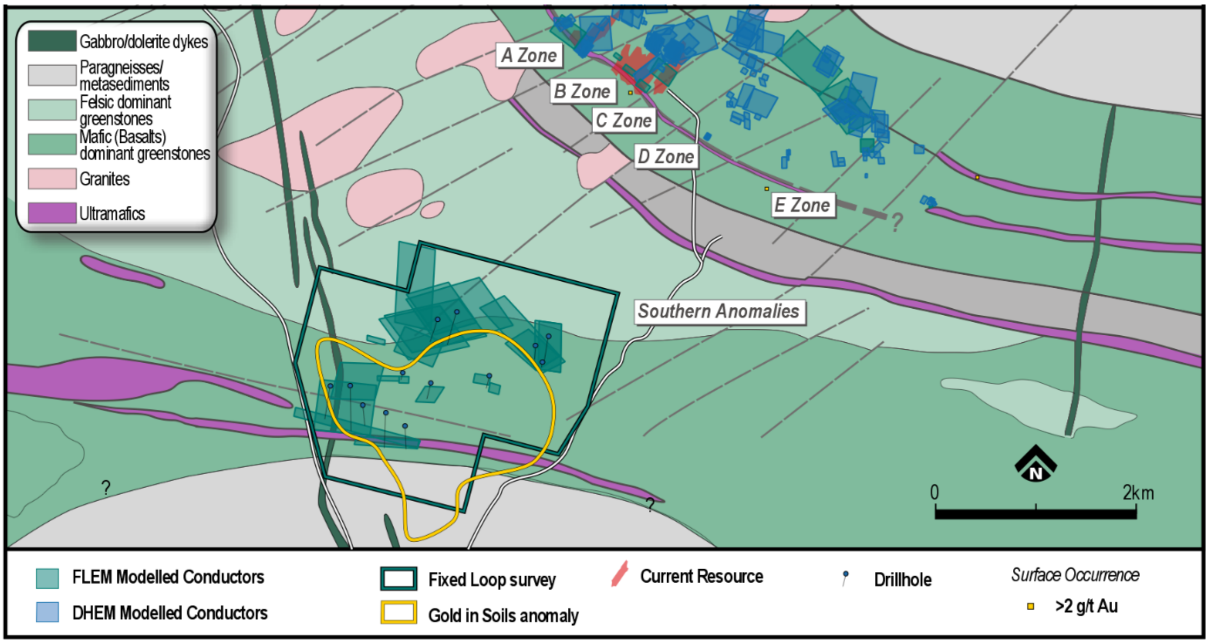

Figure 5: Southern Anomalies FLEM conductors, drillholes traces, and schematic interpreted government geology

There are three main sub-parallel anomalous corridors oriented about N110°:

North Horizon: The latter is characterized by the axes STDEM-1 and STDEM-3 which are interpreted to outline the same anomalous horizon/trend locally interrupted over 300 m when crosscut by NNE striking faults. The associated conductive source(s) appear(s) better defined beneath 100 m of vertical depth and are relatively continuous with moderate apparent dips to the north northeast.

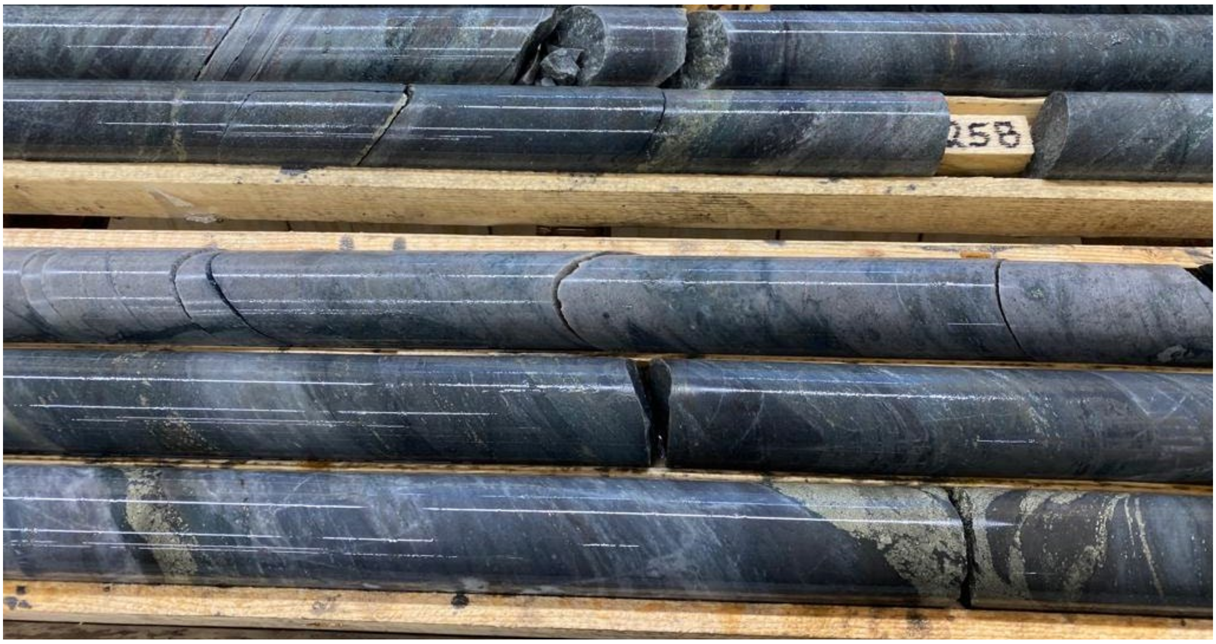

Figure 6: Southern Anomalies, Hole EM22-257 silicified metasediment with sulphide veining dominated by pyrrhotite and pyrite and traces sphalerite and chalcopyrite (STDEM-3)

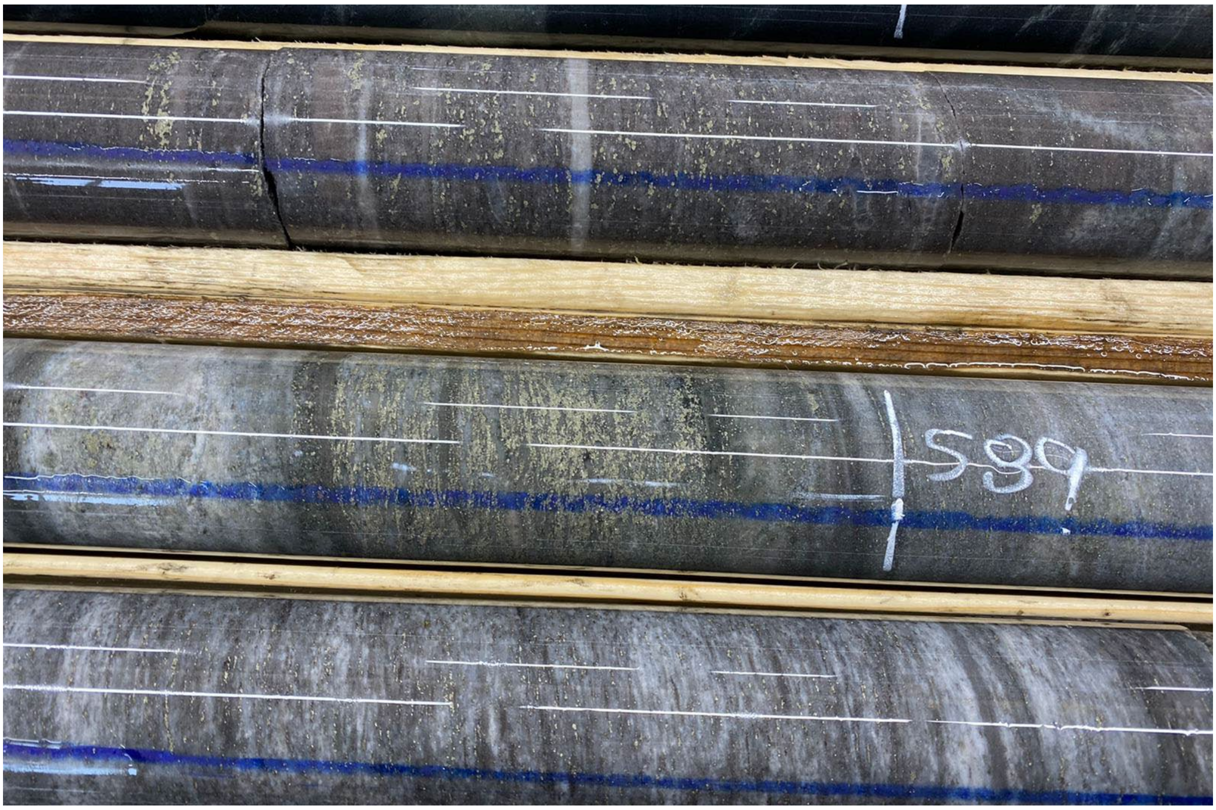

Figure 7: Southern Anomalies, Hole EM22-261, 589m deformed conglomeratic quartz rich metasediment with sulphide silica alteration, minor quartz and carbonate veins

Central Horizon: In the middle part of the grid, the axes STDEM-2, STDEM-4, STDEM-5 and STDEM-6 emphasizing a group of conductors with limited continuities and that may have developed within the same anomalous horizon. The associated conductive sources are relatively small and with moderate apparent dips to the north northeast.

South Horizon: The axis of anomaly STDEM-7 highlights a very continuous conductor, laterally and at depth, with moderate apparent dips to the north northeast. The associated conductive target, or group of closely spaced conductive sources, is deeply seated, and lies immediately to the north of a thick highly magnetic band of rocks. The western modelled plates are coincident with a deep-seated mag feature that may represent an intrusion.

A winter drill campaign was planned to explain these conductors. Once all the required permits were obtained, drilling started on the 16th of March 2022 and ended on 14th of May 2022.

A total of 6,349m were drilled in 13 holes.

The main geological units encountered were various metasediments, from conglomerates to quartzites intruded by ultramafic to mafic intrusions. Within the metasediments large zones of alteration with disseminated and veins of sulphides were observed. Sulphide exhalites were intersected in several holes explaining some of the conductors.

In the Southern STDEM -7 anomalies, ultramafic rocks are more abundant and are locally sulphide bearing and strongly altered and sheared. They also intrude a sedimentary sequence with local sulphides, alteration and some exhalite bands. Volcanic rocks were rarely intersected.

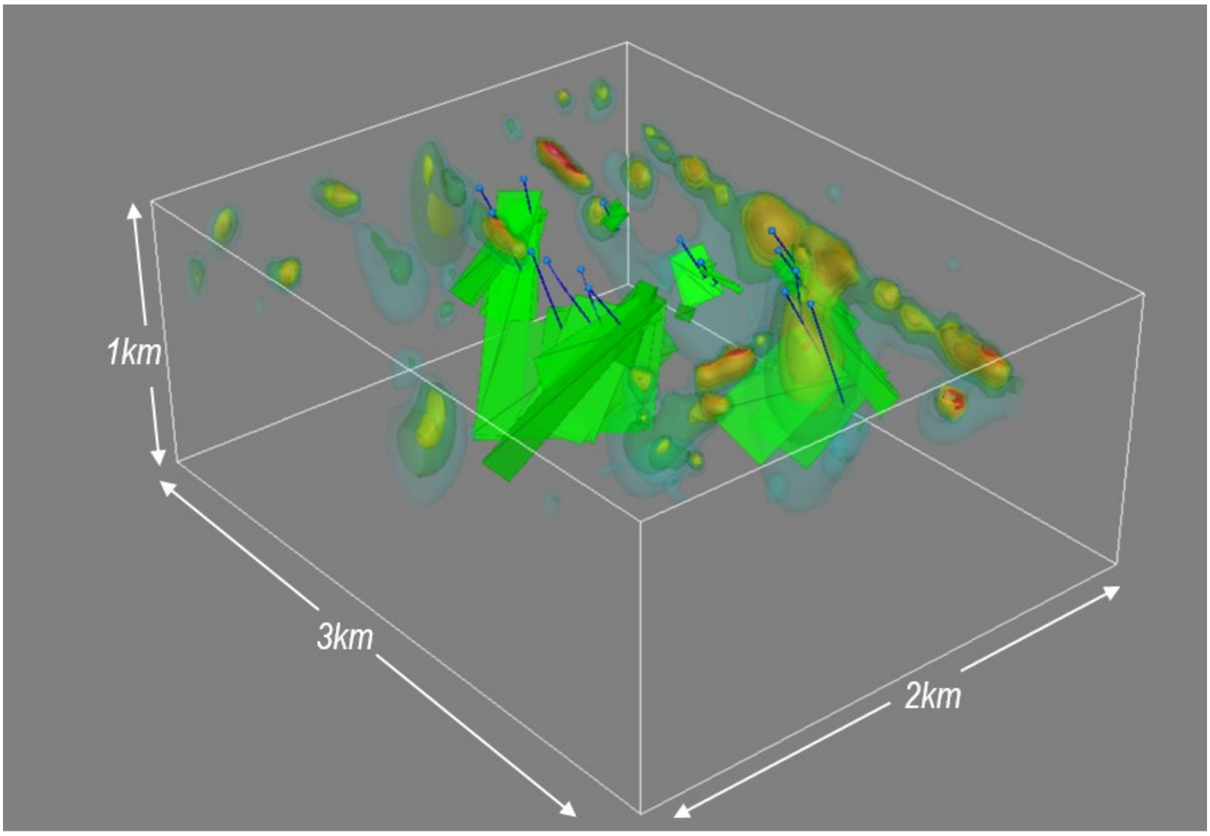

Figure 8: 3D model showing 3D inversion of magnetics and the modelled TDEM conductors and schematic Drillhole traces looking to the SE.

Eastmain Gold Project

The Eastmain Gold Project, situated on the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada, currently hosts a NI 43-101 and JORC (2012) compliant resource of 376,000oz at 7.9gpt gold (Indicated: 236,500oz at 8.2gpt gold, Inferred: 139,300oz at 7.5gpt gold). The existing gold mineralisation is associated with 15-20% semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in highly deformed and altered rocks making it amenable to detection using electromagnetic techniques. Multiple gold occurrences have been identified by previous explorers over a 12km long zone along strike from the Eastmain Mine with very limited but highly encouraging testing outside the existing resource area.

Ruby Hill West Lithium Project

The Ruby Hill West Lithium project is a surface occurrence of spodumene bearing pegmatite within the Ruby Hill West project, located 50km due west of the Eastmain exploration camp. The occurrence was first sampled in 2016 by Eastmain Resources and then by Quebec government geologists in 2018. Only limited sampling was conducted by both groups.

This press release was prepared under supervision and approved by Dr. Danielle Giovenazzo, P.Geo, acting as Benz's qualified person under National Instrument 43-101.

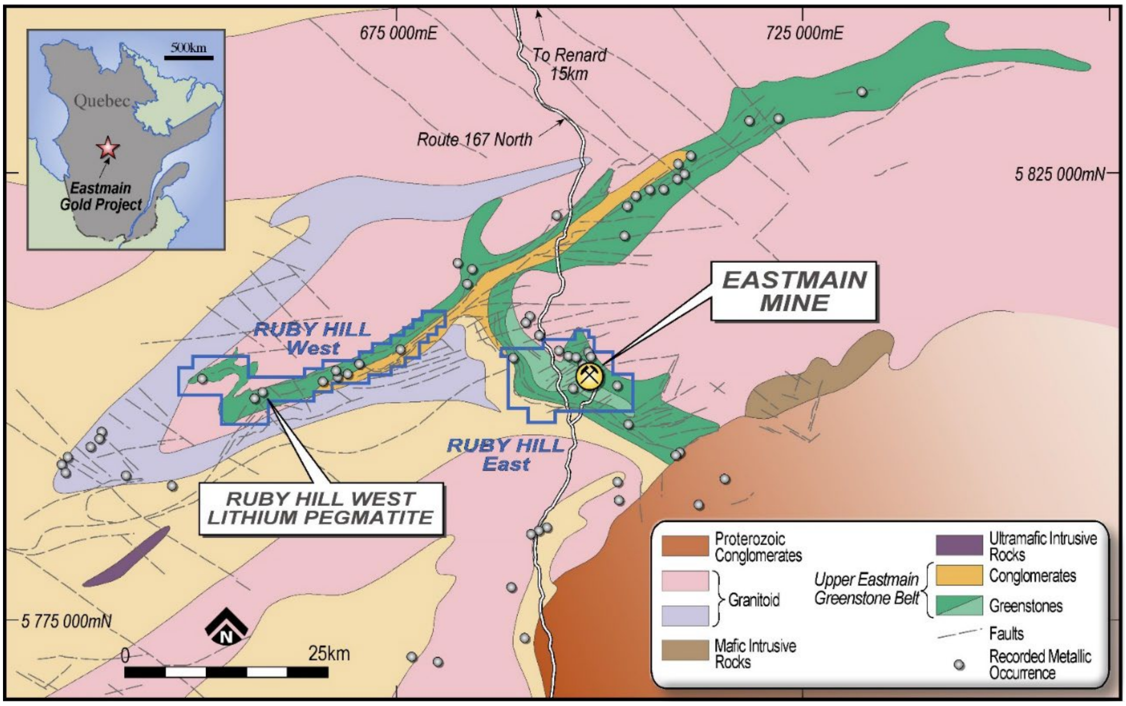

Figure 9: Benz tenure over Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt simplified geology.

About Benz Mining Corp.

Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ) brings together an experienced team of geoscientists and finance professionals with a focused strategy to unlock the immense mineral potential of the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt in Northern Quebec, which is prospective for gold, lithium, nickel, copper and other high-value minerals. Benz is earning a 100% interest in the former producing high grade Eastmain gold mine, Ruby Hill West and Ruby Hill East projects in Quebec and owns 100% of the Windy Mountain project.

At the Eastmain Gold Project, Benz has identified a combination of over 380 modelled in-hole and off-hole DHEM conductors over a strike length of 6km which is open in all directions (final interpretation of some of the conductors still pending).

In 2021, Benz confirmed the presence of visible spodumene in a pegmatite at the Ruby Hill West Project, indicating lithium mineralisation which Benz intends to further explore in 2022.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Benz Mining Corp.

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Forward-Looking Information: Certain statements contained in this news release may constitute "forward-looking information" as such term is used in applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information is based on plans, expectations and estimates of management at the date the information is provided and is subject to certain factors and assumptions, including, that the Company's financial condition and development plans do not change as a result of unforeseen events and that the Company obtains regulatory approval. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause plans, estimates and actual results to vary materially from those projected in such forward-looking information. Factors that could cause the forward-looking information in this news release to change or to be inaccurate include, but are not limited to, the risk that any of the assumptions referred to prove not to be valid or reliable, that occurrences such as those referred to above are realized and result in delays, or cessation in planned work, that the Company's financial condition and development plans change, and delays in regulatory approval, as well as the other risks and uncertainties applicable to the Company as set forth in the Company's continuous disclosure filings filed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, other than as required by applicable law.

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 ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS RELEASE.

Competent Person's Statements: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting information compiled by Mr Xavier Braud, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG membership ID:6963). Mr Braud is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and qualifies 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 Braud holds securities in Benz Mining Corp and consents to the inclusion of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Inferred Mineral Resource was first reported under the JORC Code by the Company in its prospectus released to the ASX on 21 December 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Disclaimer: the drilling reported in this release is primarily targeting potential gold mineralisation. The presence of sulphide minerals whilst being a potential indicator of mineralising activity does not guarantee the presence of gold in the system which can only be determined by laboratory assays. Neither the sulphide species nature nor the abundance of sulphide minerals can be correlated to the presence or not of gold therefore visual estimates of sulphide content are not relevant to the style of mineralisation described in this release.

Appendix 1: Drilling data to date – Southern Anomalies

Table 1: Collar and survey data Southern Anomalies 2022 winter drilling

DDH ID	Area	Easting NAD83_Z18N	Northing NAD83_Z18N	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Total depth	Target
EM22-257	Southern Anomalies	697110	5795670	510	195.97	-74.97	708	STDEM-3
EM22-261	Southern Anomalies	697300	5795749	513	195	-65.2	681	STDEM-3
EM22-262	Southern Anomalies	698210	5795503	511	190.5	-65.4	519	STDEM-1
EM22-263	Southern Anomalies	698142	5795249	513	189.76	-80.3	330	STDEM-1
EM22-264	Southern Anomalies	696767	5795142	514	190.39	-55.2	180	STDEM-5
EM22-265	Southern Anomalies	698070	5795410	502	180.31	-75.3	456	STDEM-1
EM22-266	Southern Anomalies	697040	5795050	506	194.79	-60.3	378	STDEM-4
EM22-267	Southern Anomalies	697619	5795110	520	195.25	-64.9	276	STDEM-2
EM22-268	Southern Anomalies	696793	5794617	518	179.98	-55.2	460.8	STDEM-7
EM22-271	Southern Anomalies	696595	5794748	518	180.20	-55.5	582	STDEM-7
EM22-274	Southern Anomalies	696376	5794824	520	160	-74.98	527.23	STDEM-7
EM22-278	Southern Anomalies	696250	5795015	508	179.8	-60	768	STDEM-7
EM22-279	Southern Anomalies	696055	5795015	519	185.08	-70.26	483	STDEM-7

Table 2: visual estimates of sulphide abundance in Southern Anomalies drilling

*Tr: reported as traces, the sulphide specie is present in the interval but in quantities too small to be accurately estimated. Traces is commonly accepted as being below 0.1% to 0.2%

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-257	17.45	17.8	0.4			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	214.8	215	0.2			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	283.6	289.5	5.9			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	297.5	299.35	1.9			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	299.35	306.1	6.8			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	330.3	336.4	6.1		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	336.4	343.15	6.8		5 to 10	5 to 10		Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-257	343.15	343.55	0.4		10 to 20	>20		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	381.34	382.27	0.9		Tr to 1			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	395	396.96	2		Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	396.96	397.63	0.7	Tr	Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	402	403.2	1.2		Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	409.31	409.74	0.4		Tr to 1	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	458.1	458.6	0.5		10 to 20	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	458.6	460.17	1.6		5 to 10	1 to 5		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	460.17	460.68	0.5		5 to 10	10 to 20	Tr	Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	460.68	462.6	1.9		5 to 10	5 to 10		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-257	462.6	464.59	2		Tr			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-257	464.59	465.63	1		Tr to 1	5 to 10		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-257	503.67	505.22	1.6		1 to 5	1 to 5	Tr to 1	Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-257	505.22	506.64	1.4		Tr to 1	Tr		Sulphide in veinlets

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-257	563.66	564.22	0.6	Tr	Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	568.01	568.91	0.9		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	573	573.5	0.5	Tr	Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	601	602.71	1.7			Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-257	604.9	606	1.1			Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	609	618.37	9.4	Tr	Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	623	624	1	Tr	Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	624	627.51	3.5		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	627.51	634.6	7.1		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	634.6	635.57	1		1 to 5			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	668.4	669	0.6		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	669	673.24	4.2		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-257	673.24	674.45	1.2		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	677.58	680.52	2.9			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	680.52	683.3	2.8			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	683.3	684.25	1		Tr	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	684.25	692.59	8.3		Tr	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	692.59	696	3.4		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-257	696	696.89	0.9		5 to 10	10 to 20		Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-257	696.89	699.5	2.6		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	699.5	700	0.5		>20	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-257	700	708	8		Tr			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	30	30.78	0.8			Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	30.78	33	2.2			Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	45	45.69	0.7			Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-261	72.85	73.73	0.9			Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	101	102	1			Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	130.5	131	0.5		Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	195	205.72	10.7			Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	211.85	216.05	4.2			Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	216.05	216.7	0.6			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	302.4	303	0.6			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	366.48	368.96	2.5		Tr	Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	368.96	370.27	1.3		5 to 10	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-261	370.27	376.66	6.4		1 to 5	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-261	376.66	377.94	1.3		5 to 10	>20		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-261	450.42	453.87	3.4		1 to 5			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-261	458.6	469.58	11		Tr to 1			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-261	586.05	596.97	10.9		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-261	596.97	612	15		1 to 5			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-261	674	675.26	1.3		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	69.85	72	2.2		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	78.54	88.02	9.5		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	123.5	127.48	4		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	129.9	163.15	33.3			Tr		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-262	163.15	166.69	3.5			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	304.14	334.91	30.8		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	334.91	336.41	1.5		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	336.41	337.46	1		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	337.46	342.13	4.7		10 to 20	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-262	344	353	9		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-262	387.01	387.27	0.3		>20	>20		Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-262	387.27	388.98	1.7		1 to 5	1 to 5		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-262	401.2	401.6	0.4		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-262	406.96	407.83	0.9		5 to 10			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-262	425.06	442.53	17.5		Tr			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-262	442.53	454.25	11.7		5 to 10	5 to 10		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-262	454.25	470.37	16.1		Tr			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-263	7	9.63	2.6			Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-263	9.63	18.5	8.9			Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-263	48.73	52.41	3.7		Tr			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-263	52.41	59.65	7.2		Tr	Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	93.15	97.1	3.9		Tr	Tr		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	145	149.08	4.1		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	149.08	153.4	4.3		5 to 10	10 to 20	Tr	Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	157.62	158.26	0.6		Tr to 1			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	167.45	170.5	3.1		1 to 5	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-263	170.5	185.83	15.3		Tr			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-263	215.37	230.72	15.3		Tr to 1			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-263	256.5	278.93	22.4		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-263	278.93	285.93	7		Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-264	26.5	26.9	0.4		Tr to 1			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	26.9	27.2	0.3		1 to 5			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	27.2	54.3	27.1		Tr to 1			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	74	75	1		Tr to 1	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-264	75	75.8	0.8		Tr to 1			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	75.8	75.92	0.1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	75.92	77.08	1.2		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-264	77.08	77.16	0.1		1 to 5			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	77.16	78	0.8		5 to 10	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	78	79.9	1.9		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	79.9	80.29	0.4		5 to 10	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	80.29	81.33	1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	81.33	82.82	1.5		5 to 10	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-264	82.82	85	2.2		1 to 5			Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-264	85	85.11	0.1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-264	85.11	88.6	3.5		5 to 10	5 to 10		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-264	88.6	91.85	3.3		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-264	144.52	144.64	0.1	Tr to 1	1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	181.25	182.9	1.7		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	230.35	234.5	4.2		Tr	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	281.8	292.6	10.8		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	292.6	295.15	2.5		5 to 10	10 to 20		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	295.15	296.4	1.3		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-265	328	328.4	0.4			Tr	1 to 5	Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-265	336.25	345.6	9.4		1 to 5			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-265	345.6	359.5	13.9		1 to 5			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-265	359.5	360.25	0.8		5 to 10			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-265	360.25	380.3	20.1		1 to 5			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-265	435.4	435.95	0.6		1 to 5			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-265	435.95	456	20.1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	18	18.5	0.5			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	18.5	20	1.5		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-266	20	21.6	1.6		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-266	21.6	22.6	1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	22.6	23.2	0.6		5 to 10	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	23.2	24.4	1.2		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	24.4	24.9	0.5		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	24.9	26.5	1.6		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	26.5	29.5	3		1 to 5	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	29.5	30.5	1		1 to 5	1 to 5		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-266	30.5	31.5	1		1 to 5	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	31.5	32	0.5		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	32	33	1		5 to 10	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	33	34	1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-266	169.24	170.4	1.2		5 to 10	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-267	47.55	48.2	0.7		1 to 5	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-267	109.2	121.55	12.3		1 to 5			Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-267	121.55	122	0.5		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	122	126.45	4.5		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	126.45	128.6	2.1		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	128.6	130	1.4		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	158.3	158.6	0.3		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	167.25	170.8	3.6		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	170.8	171.55	0.8		10 to 20	5 to 10		Disseminated sulphide

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-267	171.55	176.8	5.3		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-267	176.8	194.95	18.1		1 to 5	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-268	62.75	66.25	3.5			1 to 5		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	171.75	172.2	0.4		1 to 5			Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	183	187.75	4.8		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	187.75	189.5	1.8		5 to 10	1 to 5		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	189.5	192.4	2.9		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	246	248.7	2.7			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-268	248.7	253	4.3		1 to 5	5 to 10		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-268	253	255.2	2.2		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-268	255.2	256.5	1.3		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-268	426.25	426.45	0.2		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-268	426.45	426.61	0.2		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-268	426.61	427	0.4		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	40.82	40.89	0.1		5 to 10			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	95	96.5	1.5		Tr to 1			Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	205.5	216	10.5			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	309	332	23			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	332	342.2	10.2			1 to 5		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-271	342.2	343.26	1.1		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	344.15	344.8	0.7		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	383	387	4			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	391.4	391.6	0.2			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	414.5	415.1	0.6			1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-271	417.25	417.7	0.4		Tr to 1	Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-271	426	426.3	0.3		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Sulphide in patches within host rock
EM22-271	488	488.6	0.6		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-271	569.36	570.46	1.1		1 to 5	1 to 5		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	52.31	52.4	0.1		1 to 5	Tr		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	55.5	57	1.5		Tr to 1			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	69	71.3	2.3			Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	84	87	3		1 to 5	Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	95.4	95.65	0.3		Tr to 1			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	100.85	101.15	0.3		1 to 5			Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	183	188	5			Tr to 1		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	211	216	5			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	285	290	5			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	318	322	4			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	325.3	325.4	0.1			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	327	331.33	4.3			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	350	353.3	3.3	Tr		1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	357.3	363.07	5.8	Tr				Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	391.77	393.53	1.8	Tr				Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	396.77	421.5	24.7			Tr to 1		Sulphide in veinlets
EM22-274	421.5	422.12	0.6		Tr to 1	1 to 5		Disseminated sulphide
EM22-274	422.12	424.9	2.8		1 to 5	1 to 5		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	424.9	428	3.1			Tr to 1		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	428	451.37	23.4			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	451.37	453.26	1.9			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	453.26	455.41	2.2			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Chalcopyrite %	Pyrrhotite%	Pyrite%	Sphalerite%	Description
EM22-274	455.41	457.27	1.9			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	457.27	476.32	19.1			Tr		Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-274	476.32	478.46	2.1			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-274	478.46	527.23	48.8			Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-278	29.78	36.69	6.9		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-278	47	61.09	14.1		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-278	61.09	65.92	4.8		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-278	103	106.3	3.3		Tr	Tr		Sulphide occur in small blebs and stringers
EM22-278	147	152.97	6		Tr			Veins and veinlets associated with quartz vein
EM22-278	183.25	204	20.8		Tr	Tr		Disseminated sulphide

Appendix 2: JORC Tables

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No sampling results. • Qualitative visual information from drill core observation only reported
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Triple tube NQ core drilling. • Core was oriented using downhole orientation tool
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*	• Core recoveries are measured by comparing the length of core recovered against the length of drill rods used and recorded by the drilling contractor. • Typical recoveries in fresh rock at Eastmain are between 95 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	100%

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.*
		• All core was logged for
		  ○ Lithology
		  ○ Alteration
		  ○ Mineralisation
		  ○ Mineral species abundance
		  ○ Veining
		  ○ Structures
		• Both qualitative and quantitative logging was conducted
		• 100% of the core drilled is being logged

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Geological observations reported were done on whole core • This release does not include analytical drill results
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including*	• Only visual observations reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• This release does not include drill results
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole locations have been surveyed by handheld GPS with a typical accuracy of +/-4m • Downhole surveys are conducted using a Reflex Multishot Gyro and an Axis Gyro • Grid: UTM NAD83 Zone 18N • Topographic control is cross-checked with a 2013 LIDAR survey and DTM from 2013 high resolution Mag survey
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploratory drilling. • Drilling is not conducted on a regular pattern and at this stage, reported results are not part of a resource estimate.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• Exploration drilling in area with some historical drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Structures in the area are not well enough defined to determine whether drilling orientation is orthogonal to the structures encountered.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples mentioned in this release are kept at the Eastmain Mine site under control of Benz Mining until the samples are shipped to an accredited laboratory using accredited professional transport contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Company is constantly reviewing its sampling and assaying policies. • A heterogeneity test on gold assays and core sampling has been completed • No external audit has been completed at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Eastmain property comprises 152 claims covering 8,014 Ha • that are owned by Eastmain Mines Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Fury Gold Mines. Claims are located within NTS sheet d 33A 08. • The 267 claims that form the Ruby Hill West and Windy Mountain properties are all in good standing with an active status.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1983 -1 diamond drillhole for 100m drilled into a max-min conductor • 1989 - Eastmain Syndicate - Prospecting, grab sampling, surface geochemistry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2019 – Eastmain Resources - Prospecting, grab sampling, Surface geochemistry (soils)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Regionally, Benz Mining tenure covers Archean geology and predominantly greenstone sequences, composed of ultramafic, mafic and felsic volcanic, sub volcanic and plutonic rocks. Worldwide, Archean Greenstone Belts are known to host orogenic gold deposits, intrusion related gold deposits, polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, nickel sulphide deposits (Komatiite flow or ultramafic intrusive related), pegmatite hosted Lithium Tantalum Tin Cesium mineralization.
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.*	• Collar location and DDH headers are in this press release
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling assay reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All sampling reported in this release is rock chips/grab sampling which provides single point data
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See figures in the body of text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All assay results available to the company have been released.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Benz conducted systematic BHEM of each hole drilled as well as BHEM surveying of historical holes. • BHEM identified over 150 in-hole and off-hole conductors coincident or not with drilled mineralization.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Benz Mining is currently conducting a 20,000m drilling campaign at the Eastmain project which started in January 2022. • This drilling is conducted alongside regional FLEM surveys (TMC Geophysics) • All new holes are surveyed by BHEM as well as a selection of historical holes. • At Ruby Hill West, drilling will take place as soon the ummer field work is completed and the pegmatite potential assessed.