TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ **4 July 2022**

COPPER SULPHIDE MINERALISATION AT MICHEL, 5KM ALONG STRIKE FROM EASTMAIN

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Hole EM22-272 intercepted shallow chalcopyrite (copper) mineralisation at Michel prospect**
- **Michel prospect is approximately 5km from the current resource and exploration target**
- **Drilling targeted a combination of FLEM conductors and DHEM conductors from last winter's 2021 ground FLEM survey**
- **Historical holes at Michel did not intercept Benz's recently defined conductors**
- **2010 drilling had returned:**
    - **1m at 8.2g/t gold from 181.0m (EM10-12)**
    - **3.3m at 1.0g/t gold and 0.2% copper from 146.2m (EM10-12)**
    - **0.8m at 13.9g/t gold and 0.6% copper from 136.4m (EM10-13)**
    - **0.6m at 8.8 g/t gold from 239.7m (EM10-13)**
    - **0.5m at 11.8g/t gold from 244.4m (EM10-13)**
    - **0.9m at 4.1g/t gold and 0.4% copper from 247.9m (EM10-13)**
- **Visual observations from DDH EM22-272 show the presence of chalcopyrite associated with brecciated quartz veining indicating prospectivity for copper and gold at the Michel occurrence**

Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ) (the **Company** or **Benz**) is pleased to report the observation of chalcopyrite (a copper bearing sulphide) mineralisation associated with quartz veining in the drilling recently completed at the Michel prospect, 5km to the northwest of the Eastmain Mine, along strike from the mine and within the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt .

Figure 1: Chalcopyrite mineralisation in core from drillhole EM22-272 - Michel prospect

CEO, Xavier Braud, commented:

"After the successful 2021 drill program identified substantial mineralisation around the existing resource, we used the 2022 drill program to scout out regional targets whilst we waited for assay results. Drilling our identified EM conductors at Michel has thrown up a nice surprise with the discovery of strong chalcopyrite mineralisation with quartz veins and alteration. We look forward to reporting the analytical results when they are available.

"We, at Benz, continue with our strategy of delivering value from discovery of all commodities the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt has to offer. We now have gold, lithium, copper, and we have not yet started exploring for nickel and other base metals, which we know can be present in Archean Greenstone Belts."

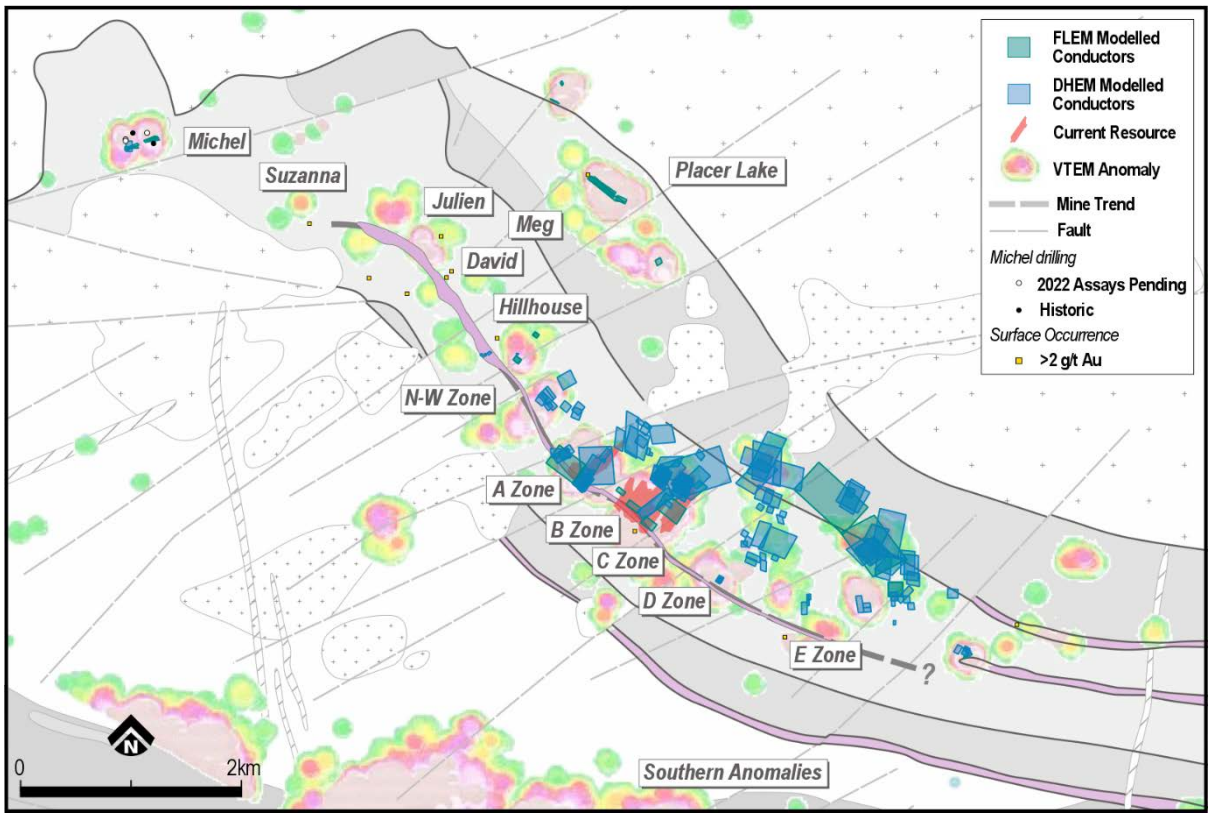

Figure 2: Michel location map with schematic geology, VTEM, FLEM and DHEM conductors

Michel Prospect

The Michel prospect is located approximately 5km to the northwest of the Eastmain Mine Portal along the same gold-rich trend.

In 2010, Eastmain Resources drilled a gold occurrence coincident with a VTEM anomaly at the extremity of a felsic intrusion. Drilling was directed by surface observations with soil anomalies and gold in rock samples (up to 2.2g/t gold in a sheared granodiorite), close to the drilling.

Three holes were drilled with two intercepting mineralisation.

Two of the holes drilled (same collar, EM10-12 and EM10-13) intersected significant gold anomalies throughout the mafic sequence associated with sulphide (pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite) bearing quartz veins and associated sericite+ chlorite alterations hosted by gabbro and basalt flow breccias.

Eastmain Resources reports show:

- 1m at 8.2g/t gold and 0.11 % copper from 181.0m (EM10-12)
- 3.3m at 1.1g/t gold and 0.22% copper from 146.2m (EM10-12)
- 0.8m at 13.9g/t gold and 0.60% copper from 136.4m (EM10-13)
- 0.6m at 8.8 g/t gold, and 0.12% copper from 239.7m (EM10-13)
- 0.5m at 11.8g/t gold and from 244.4m (EM10-13)
- 0.9m at 4.1g/t gold and 0.40% copper from 247.9m (EM10-13)

In 2021, Benz conducted:

1- A large FLEM (Fixed Loop time-domain Electro-Magnetic) survey over the Michel area, referred to as Grid 21-L; and
2- DHEM (Down Hole Electro-Magnetic) survey of historical drillholes EM 10-12 and EM 10-13 (EM 10-11 was blocked and not useable at the time).

Two holes were drilled for a total of 336m.

Drillhole EM22-275 targeted electromagnetic conductors both from FLEM and DHEM surveys and EM22-272 targeted a shallow FLEM conductor never drilled before.

EM22-272 intersected a wide zone of quartz veins with chalcopyrite, minor pyrrhotite and pyrite hosted in a gabbro intrusion. Between 76.65m and 81.4m, about 30% of this interval is occupied by sulphide bearing quartz veins. Similar veins, but not as common, were identified from 81m down to 92.65m. The main sulphide is chalcopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and pyrite. Tourmaline was observed in the quartz veins.

EM22-275 intersected a chalcopyrite rich zone corresponding to a shear near the contact with volcanics and a gabbro (89m to 92m - corresponding to the FLEM and DHEM modelled anomalies). Chalcopyrite was observed as disseminations and veins from 92m depth to 134m within the volcanics.

Figure 3: Drillhole EM22-272, Chalcopyrite associated with quartz veins between 76.65m and 81.4m.

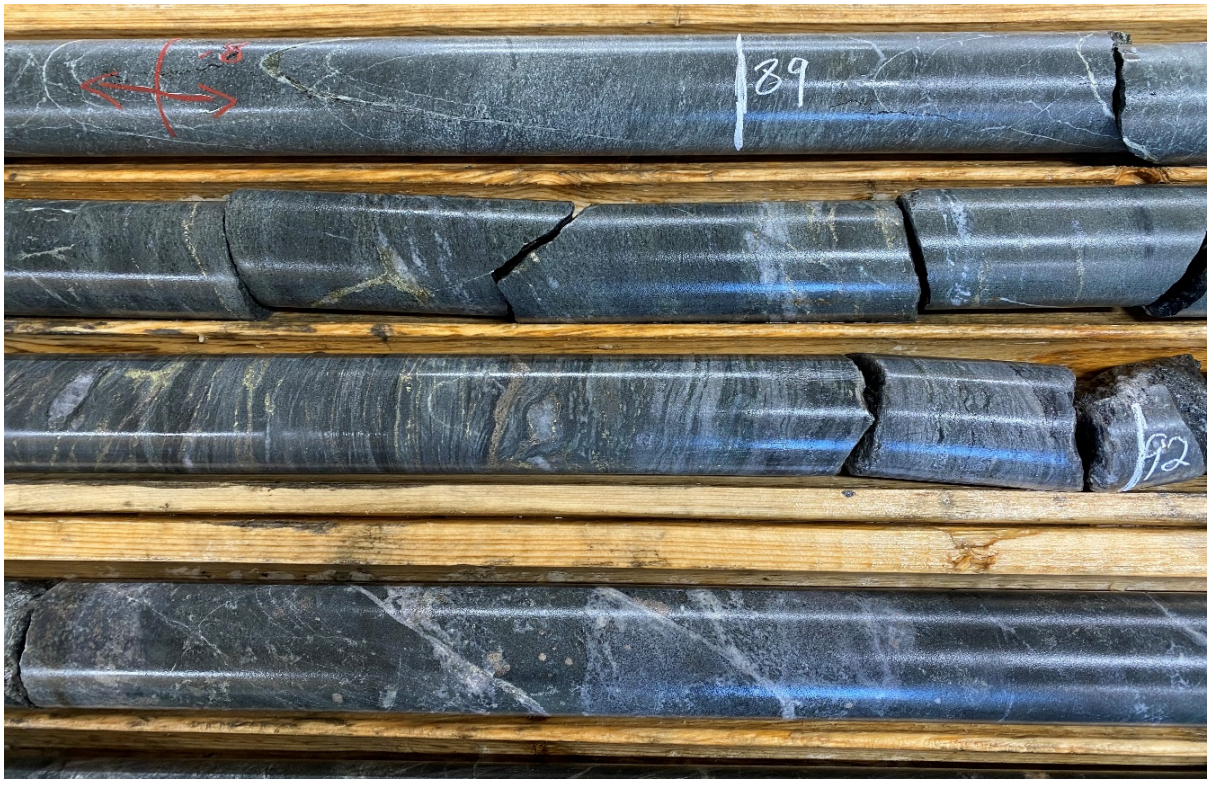

Figure 4: Drillhole EM22-275, chalcopyrite associated with a shear zone in the basalts in contact with a gabbro between 89m and 92m (only partly shown in this photograph). Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are found in veinlets both cutting and parallel to the foliation.

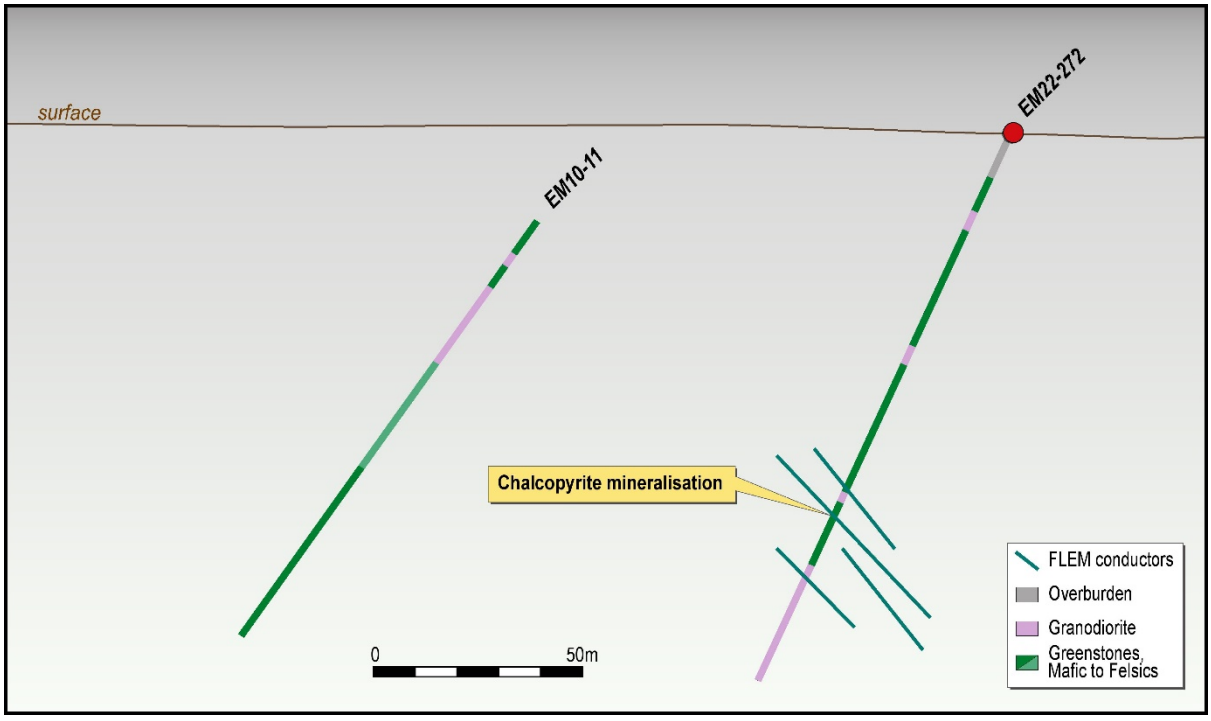

Figure 5: Cross section of EM22-272 looking west with FLEM modelled conductors that are coincident with mineralisation.

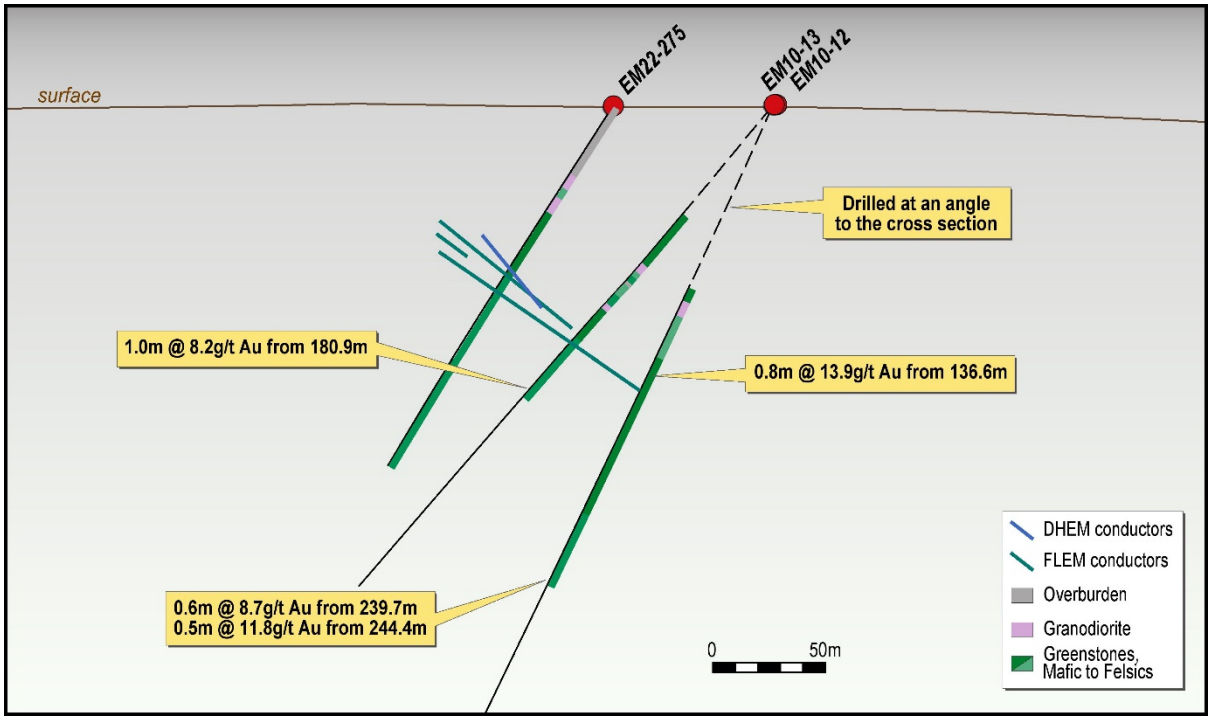

Figure 6: Cross section of EM22-275 looking west with FLEM (green) and DHEM (blue) modelled conductors that are coincident with mineralisation.

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 7.9g/t gold (Indicated: 236,500oz at 8.2g/t gold, Inferred: 139,300oz at 7.5g/t 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.

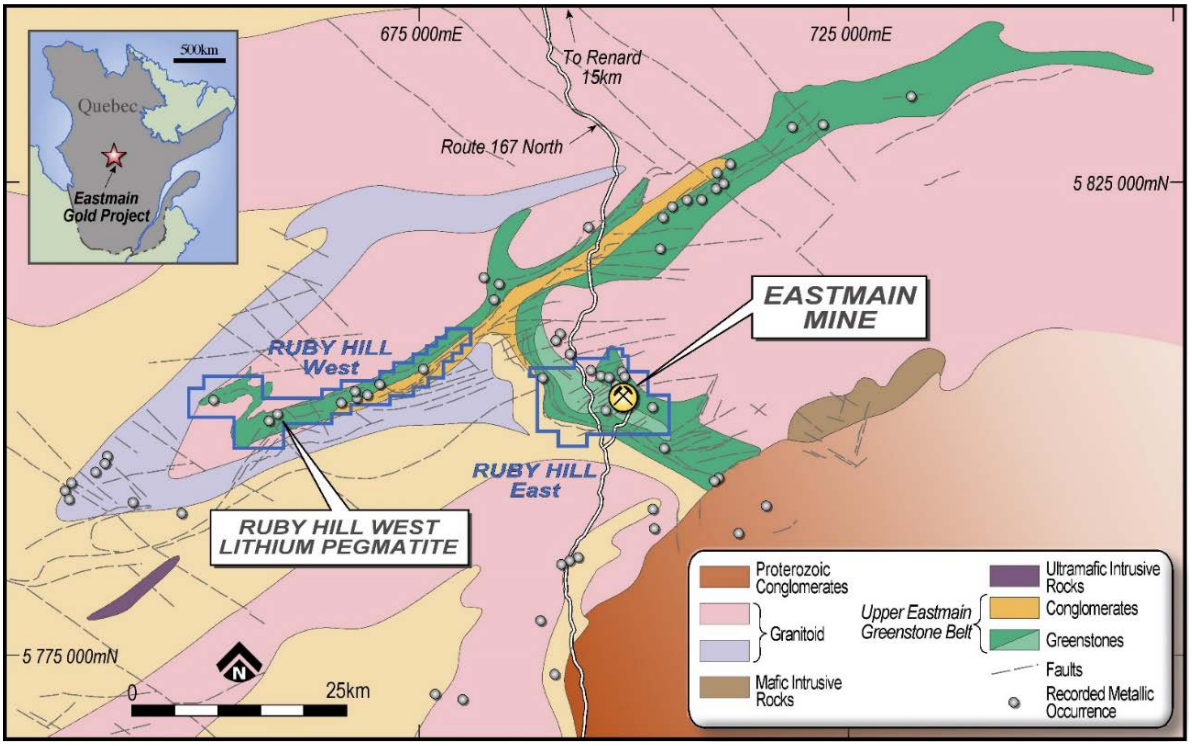

Figure 7: Benz tenure over Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt simplified geology.

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.

For more information please contact:

Paul Fowler
Head of Corporate Development (Canada)
Benz Mining Corp.
Telephone: +1 416 356 8165
Email: info@benzmining.com

Xavier Braud
CEO, Head of Corporate Development (Aus)
Benz Mining Corp.
Telephone +61 8 6143 6702
email: info@benzmining.com

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

Appendix 1: Drilling data – Michel Prospect - 2022

Table 1: Collar data Michel 2022 winter drilling

DDH ID	Area	X-NAD83-Z18N	Y- NAD83-Z18N	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth	Claim Number
EM22-272	Michel	694653	5801518	494	172	-65	147	1133561
EM22-275a	Michel	694465	5801447	507	165	-55	189	1133561

Table 2: visual estimates of sulphide abundance in drill core. Michel target drilling, 2022

DDH ID	Area	m From	m To	Chalcopyrite	Pyrrhotite	Pyrite	Sphalerite	Min. Style
EM22-272	Michel	51	51.15	-	-	1-5%	-	Disseminated
EM22-272	Michel	57.8	59.6	1-5%	5-10%	5-10%	0-1%	Massive sulphide veins
EM22-272	Michel	59.6	61.3	1-5%	1-5%	1-5%	-	Disseminated
EM22-272	Michel	76.65	81.4	10-20%	5-10%	-	-	Massive sulphide veins
EM22-272	Michel	92.35	92.65	1-5%	-	-	-	Disseminated sulphides
EM22-272	Michel	94.8	94.85	-	1-5%	1-5%	-	Sulphide veinlets
EM22-272	Michel	97.9	101.35	-	-	1-5%	-	Disseminated sulphides
EM22-275a	Michel	89.7	93.05	15%	1-5%	1-5%	-	Disseminated sulphides
EM22-275a	Michel	93.05	93.9	-	-	1-5%	-	Disseminated sulphides
EM22-275a	Michel	98.0	98.25	1-5%	5-10%	5-10%	-	Sulphide veins
EM22-275a	Michel	98.25	145.0	0.1-1%	0.1-1%	0.2%	-	Disseminated sulphides
EM22-275a	Michel	145.0	189.0	-	0.2%	0.1-1%	-	Disseminated sulphides

Disclaimer: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

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. • Visual information from drill core observation
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 BTW 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 o Lithology o Alteration o Mineralisation o Mineral species abundance o Veining o Structures Magnetic susceptibility and conductivity o XRF analytical measurements • 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	• *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,*	• Only visual observations reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including 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
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 Mine Project comprises 152 contiguous mining claims each with an area of approximately 52.7 ha covering a total of 8,014.36 ha plus one industrial lease permit that are owned by Eastmain Mines Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Fury Gold Mines. The claims are numbered 1133433 to 1133583 consecutively plus claim 104458. All of the claims are located within NTS sheet 33A 08. • The former Mine Lease BM 817 was issued on January 10, 1995 and expired in 2015 after a 20-year term. This former Mine Lease was converted to Industrial Lease 00184710000 on September 1, 2015 and contains all normal surface rights. The former mineral rights for BM 817 are now included in the expanded Claims 1133523, 1133524, 1133525, 1133505, 1133506 and 1133507.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The claims are 100% held by Fury Gold Mines subject to certain net smelter royalties (“NSR”). • On August 9, 2019, Benz Mining Corp. announced that it has entered into an option agreement with Eastmain Resources Inc. (now Fury Gold Mines) to acquire a 100% interest in the former producing Eastmain Gold Project located in James Bay District, Quebec, for CAD $5,000,000. • Eastmain Resources would retain a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty in respect of the Project. Benz may, at any time, purchase one half of the NSR Royalty, thereby reducing the NSR Royalty to a 1% net smelter returns royalty, for $1,500,000. • The Eastmain Mine, as defined by the perimeter of a historical mining lease, is subject to a production royalty net smelter return (“NSR”) of 2.3% through production of the next 250,000 oz produced and 2% thereafter. A package of claims surrounding the mine precinct is subject to a production royalty (NSR) of 2% in favour of Goldcorp as a result of their succession to Placer Dome in an agreement dated December 30, 1988 between Placer Dome, MSV Resources Inc. and Northgate Exploration Limited. • The 152 claims that form the Eastmain Mine Property are all in good standing with an active status.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1930s & 1940s – Prospecting of gossans • 1950s & 1960s – Riocanex – Exploration of the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt • Mid 1960s – Fort George – Diamond drilling of a gossan zone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1696 – Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd & Placer Development Ltd – Airborne magnetic and EM surveys with ground geophysics follow up. • 1970 – Placer Development Ltd – Seven holes testing an EM anomaly. Discovery of A Zone with 1.5m @ 13.71g/t Au • 1974 – Nordore – Aerodat airborne AEM survey and Ground geophysics. 3 holes returned anomalous gold values adjacent to B Zone • 1974 – Inco Uranerz – Airborne geophysical survey over the whole greenstone belt. • 1981 & 1982 – Placer – Airborne and ground EM, ground magnetics. Drilling of EM anomalies discovered B zone and C zone. • 1983 to 1985 – Placer – Airborne and ground EM, downhole PEM, 91 holes over A B and C zones. • 1986 – Placer – 25 holes into A B and C zones • 1987 &1988 – Placer Dome / MSV JV – Drilling of A, B and C zones • 1988 to 1994 – MSV Resources – Drilling, surface sampling, trenching, regional exploration, Seismic refraction over ABC Zones, • 1994 & 1995 – MSV Resources – Mining of 118,356t at 10.58g/t Au and 0.3%Cu, processed at Copper Rand plant in Chibougamau, 40,000oz recovered • 1997 – MSV Resources- Exploration, mapping, prospecting,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		trenching. • 2004 - Campbell Resources – M&I resource calculation for Eastmain Mine. • 2005-2007 - Eastmain Resources – Purchase of the project from Campbell Resources, VTEM, Prospecting, regional exploration. • 2007-2017 – Eastmain Resources – Sporadic drilling, regional exploration, mapping, sampling, trenching. Surface geochemistry (soils)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• In the Eastmain Gold Deposit, gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins with associated massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses/ veins and silicified zones associated with a deformation corridor. • The mineralized zones are 3 m to 10 m thick and contained in a strongly deformed and altered assemblage (Mine series) consisting of felsic, mafic and ultramafic rocks. • Mineralized quartz veins and lenses show a variable thickness between 10 cm and 13 m, and sulphide contents average 15% to 20% in the mineralized quartz veins and sulphide lenses. In order of decreasing abundance, sulphides consist of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, with minor sphalerite, magnetite and molybdenite. Visible gold occurs in the mineralized quartz veins as small (<1 mm) grains associated with quartz and (or) sulphides in the A, B and C Zones.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	• See Appendix 1 above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metres) of the drill hole collar o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
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 quantitative results reported.
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').*	• No downhole intervals reported.
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.*	• It is the Company's intention to report all exploration results together when they become available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 is currently completing a fixed loop electromagnetic survey over the Southern Anomalies • All drillholes completed are surveyed using Downhole / borehole Electromagnetics with Crone DeepEM (TMC Geophysics) • Benz is currently planning an airborne VTEM survey (Geotech) • Benz is currently tendering work for an induced polarization (IP) survey covering targeted anomalies (TMC Geophysics)
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 has conducted 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 will be surveyed by BHEM as well as a selection of historical holes.