Assays confirm the discovery of 2 new trends at Eastmain

February 9, 2021

Highly successful maiden scout drilling campaign returns individual assays up to 85.0g/t gold

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays for Benz' maiden 2020drilling campaign received and processed
- Several high-grade (+8.0g/t gold) intervals and individual assays values up to 85.0g/t gold
- The second new parallel trend identified with discovery hole EM20-132 drilled into a FLEM anomaly returning 5.0m at 8.3g/t Au including 3.0m at 13.7g/t gold
- Third trend below the mine sequence discovered in hole EM20-141 with 7.2m at 4.6g/t goldincluding 3.8m at 8.5g/t Au and 0.4m at 85.0g/t gold
- Extensions to existing resource identified with step out 120m downplunge from Eastmain resource envelope intersecting 2.5m at 7.4g/t gold
- New blind mineralized domain 1.8km along strike from Eastmainmine returns 5.4m at 3.2g/t gold including 1.4m at 7.2g/t gold (FLEM Target)
- Assays validate a new strategy to directly target gold mineralization via both ground and down hole electro magnetics
- Presence of coarse visible gold calls for re-assay of mineralised intervals
- Fully funded 50,000m diamond drill programand +100 line-km FLEM survey underway

Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV:BZ, ASX:BNZ) (the **Company** or **Benz**) is pleased to release assay results from its 2020, maiden drilling program at its Eastmain Gold Project (Project).

The 12 holes program totalling 7,110 meterswas a scout drill program to confirm whether targeting electromagnetic (EM)conductors could lead to new discoveries

that could potentially increases the scale of the Project from its existing 376,000oz indicated and inferred gold resource at 7.9g/t gold.

Drilling targeted a widespread combination of modelled plates from a ground fixed loop (FLEM) survey and down hole (DHEM) conducted in historic and recently drilled holes.

CEO, Xavier Braud, commented:

"*The assays confirmed what geology had already told us. We have discovered two entirely new high grade mineralised systems at the Eastmain project and extended the known mineralised trend by 1.8km along strike. All the targets we drilled in 2020 can be seen as greenfield targets as no exploration had been done in the areas where we drilled. More importantly, the methodology we have been following has worked. At Eastmain, electromagnetics will help find gold.*

A Zone was initially discovered by 1.5m at 13gpt gold so we are highly encouraged that our current drilling will lead us to further high grade gold discoveries to be uncovered by our current 50,000m drill program and 100+ line km of EM in 2021"

The campaign returned multiple high grade (>8.0g/t Au intervals) confirming:

- the presence of newly discovered high grade mineralisationunder overburden through the use of electromagnetics with best intercept in this area returning 0m at 8.3g/t Au from 529.8m including **3.0m at 13.7g/t Au** from 531.8m (EM20-132)

- Multiple high-grade zones are present downplunge from known mineralization at A and D zones (D Zone not in the current resource)

- A deeper parallel mineralized high-grade horizon was identified in hole EM20-141 returning two distinct sets of high-grade assays: 3m at 3.0g/t Au from 417.5 including 1.0m at 8.8g/t Au from 420.0m and 7.2m at 4.6g/t Au from 561.3m including **3.8m at 8.5g/t Au** from 564.7m.

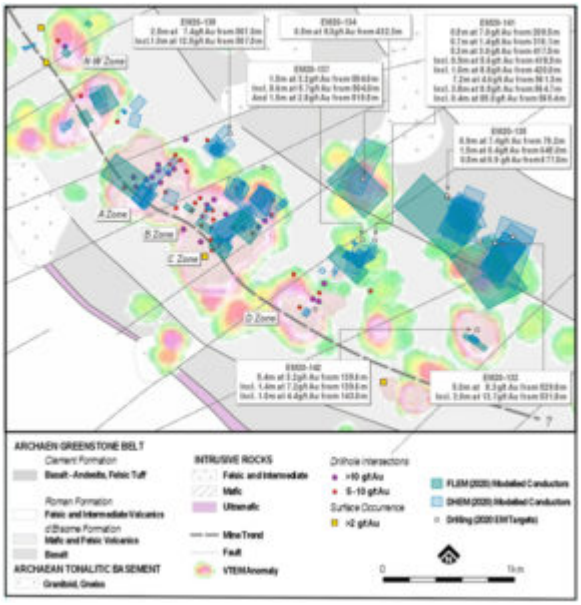

Figure: 1. Plan view of 2020 drill holes and associated EM plates on simplified geology and VTEM

The success of the exploration methodology, confirmed by assays

The recently appointed management team at Benz identified the potential to target gold mineralisation at Eastmain via EM. EM is not commonly use to detect gold mineralisation however the high pyrrhotite content of the mineralisation at Eastmain enables the team to directly target mineralisation by using a combination of ground and DHEM surveys (techniques that have been successfully used by ASX listed explorer Bellevue Gold Limited at its namesake gold project).

EM surveys have led to three new greenfield discoveries and one brownfield discovery;

1. a parallelmineralised trend approximately 150m beneath the existing mine trend
2. a second new trend 800m due east of the Eastmain mine on another parallel trend
3. a potential new zone 1.8km along strike of the known resource
4. down plunge extensions of the known mineralization

Benz's successful maiden drilling campaign returned multiple high-grade intercepts from several distinct zones in the project area.

Best results include:

- 0m at 8.3g/t Au from 529.8m inc**3.0m at 13.7g/t Au** from 531.8m (EM20-132)
- 2m at 4.6 g/t Au from 561.3 inc**3.8m at 8.5 g/t** from 564.7m (EM20-141)
- **5m at 7.4g/t Au** from 507.0m inc1.0m at 12.5g/t Au from 507.0m (EM20-138)
- 4m at 3.2g/t Au from 139.6m inc**1.4m at 7.2g/t Au** from 139.6m and inc 1.0m at 4.3g/t Au from 143.0m (EM20-142)
- 3m at 3.0g/t Au from 417.5m inc**1.0m at 8.8g/t Au** from 420.0m (EM20-141)

Discovery of new parallel high grade mineralised trend confirmed

Holes EM20-132 to EM20-136 and EM20-140 were drilled to explain fixed loop and downhole electromagnetic conductors. The holes were drilled widespread across the EM anomalies testing the extent of this conductive system.

All holes encountered a mineralised zone with quartz carbonate sulphide veinslocalised in a wide alteration zone consisting of sericite, carbonate, tourmaline, biotite and quartz – carbonate veinlets with associated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Best intercepts from this zone include:

- 0m at 8.3g/t Au from 529.8m including **3.0m at 13.7g/t Au** from 531.8m (EM20-132)
- 8m at 1.9g/t Au from 431.0m including **0.5m at 9.3g/t Au** from 432.3m (EM20-134)
- 5m at 3.3g/t Au from 454.0m (EM20-136)

The presence of coarse gold in hole EM20-132 indicates potential nugget effect and all intervals displaying mineralisation will be re assayed either by metal screen (1000gr) and AA assay or photon assays to get a more accurate measurement of the zone's gold grades.

The visible gold was observed in association with quartz- carbonate, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite veins in deformed and altered units. Visible gold was also observed in a quartz carbonate and sulphide bearing vein in granodiorite in hole EM20-135 (**0.3m at 21.4g/t Au**).

Zone D extension confirmed by EM20-141 and EM20-137, with a deeper trend identified in both holes

In January 2021, Benz announced the presence of electromagnetic conductors located 200m below A zone in the mine area. A similar feature was present at D zone and was drilled as part of Benz's maiden program.

The D zone is located 800m along strike from the Eastmain deposit (375koz at 7.91g/t Au) and has been historically drilledwith wide spacing and at a shallow level.

Mine mineralisation similar to the Eastmain deposit was identified but the area had not been drilled sufficiently to establish a resource estimate. Several isolated historic holes with high Au intersect were never followed up.

Electromagnetics identified a series of strong FLEM and DHEM conductors downdip/downplunge from this historical drilling.

DrillholeEM20-137 was drilled to explain a combination of FLEM conductor and DHEM conductors form historical holes. Following completion of EM20-137, DHEM on this hole returned strong off-hole conductors at two levels.

EM20-141 was drilled, targetingDHEM off-hole conductors that resulted from probing EM20-137.

Both of these holes intersected the downplunge extension of D zone and intersected the mine mineralisation consisting of a strongly sheared and alteredhorizon with garnet biotite alteration, quartz carbonate veins and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite rich veins and stringers. Visible gold was observed at two places within the mineralised zone of EM20-137 with a total of 5 grains observed between 504.0 and 504.58, and 30+ small grains, between 519.5m and 521.0m.

Visible (coarse) gold implies potentially strong nugget effect. Assays returned may not be indicative of the real grade of this zone. Gold mineralisation was identified in at least two horizons.

EM20-141 was designed to target the strong DHEM conductors off hole from EM20-137 and beneath the D zone. This hole intersected two mineralised zones located 120m from each other with the “upper zone” returning:

5.3m at 3.0g/t Au from 417.5m including **1.0m at 8.8g/t Au** from 420.0m (EM20-141)

And the “lower zone” 145m below the “upper zone” returning:

7.2m at 4.6g/t Au from 561.3m including **3.8m at 8.5g/t Au** from 564.7m (EM20-141).

These holes confirm the existence of two distinct parallel mineralised zones in this area which increases considerably the prospectivity and potential scale of the system.

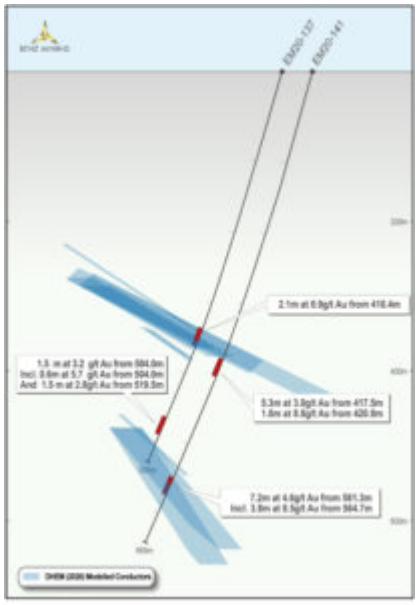

Figure 2. Oblique Section (100meters thick) showing DHEM conductors and mineralised intervals of D Zone depth extension. (NB: EM20-137 and EM20-141 are located 100m apart and hole EM20-137 did not intersect any DHEM plates in the lower zone (off hole conductors detected)

Mine trend extension identified with EM20-142 1.8km from Eastmain Resource

EM20-142 was drilled to explain a FLEM conductor located approximately 1.8kmalong strike from the existing Eastmain resource. It intersected5.4m at 3.15g/t Au including **1.4m at 7.2g/t Au**.

The mineralisation issimilar to the mine mineralisation and was intersected between 139.5m and 145.0m(core length). The mineralisation is sulphide rich (15-20%) with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite veins and stringers in a deformed and altered rock that is mostly ultramafic in composition.

This area is covered by ~20m of glacial overburden making this a blind discovery through the successful use of electromagnetics.

This maiden hole into a blind conductor opens considerably this area for further exploration and requires follow up drilling and further FLEM surveys to the east (currently underway).

DHEM leads to extension of the known Eastmain resource

Following the new strategy implimentsed by Benz's recently appointed management team of usingEM to identify mineralised zones, historical holes in the deeper parts and drilled in the margins of the Eastmain deposit were surveyed by DHEM.

From these DHEM surveys, a conductive area, modelled by several DHEM plates appeared in an area, downplunge from A zone which was untested.

A single hole EM20-138 was designed to intercept those conductors and returned:

- **5m at 7.4g/t Au** from 507.0m including 1.0m at 12.5g/t Au from 507.0m (EM20-138)

This high-grade mineralised interval is located 120m downplunge from the current resource model and shows explicitly how the Eastmain deposit can extend at depth. It is representative of the mine mineralisation with intense silicification and quartz and sulphide veins and stringers.

Further drilling and subsequent DHEM is planned for this new exciting target.

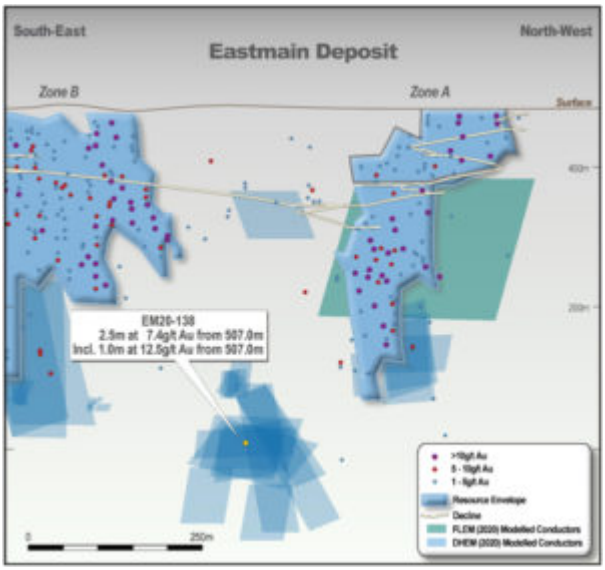

Figure 3. A single hole drilled into DHEM plates 120m down plunge of known mineralisation at A Zone.

Eastmain Gold Deposit

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 8.2gtp gold, Inferred: 139,300oz at 7.5gtp gold). The existing gold mineralization 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 10km long zone along strike from the Eastmain Mine with very limited but highly encouraging testing outside the existing resource area.

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.

Unless otherwise specified, all of the intervals reported are in core length. Although our core angles are good, it is not possible to give accurate true thickness for these intercepts at the moment.

Analytical sampleswere taken by sawing NQ core in half at the exploration site and sending them to Actlabs in Ste Germaine de Boule, Qc for preparation and gold analysis then to Ancaster, Ont for multielement analysis. All core assays reported were obtained by standard 30 or 50-gram fire-assaying-AA finish (codes 1A2B30 /1A2B50) and gravimetric finish (code 1A3-50) for samples with > 10gr/t Au. Samples are also analyzed for multi-elements, using a four-acid digestion -ICPMS method (code UT-4M).

Because of the presence of visible gold, BENZ will be using a 1000gr metal sieve (code1A4-1000) for mineralised samples in the future.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control ("QA/QC") and interpretation of results is performed by qualified persons. A QA/QC program consistent with NI 43-101 and industry best practice has been implemented with internalcertified OREAS standards and blanks inserted at every 20 samples by the corporation.

About Benz Mining Corp.

Benz Mining Corp. brings together an experienced team of geoscientists and finance professionals with a focused strategy to acquire and develop mineral projects with an emphasis on safe, low risk jurisdictions favourable to mining development. 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.

The Eastmain Gold Project is situated within the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada and currently hosts a NI 43-101 and JORC (2012) compliant resource of 376,000oz at 7.9gpt gold. The existing gold mineralization is associated with 15-20% semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite making it amenable to detection by electromagnetics. Several gold mineralization occurrences have been identified by previous explorers over a 10km long zone along strike from the Eastmain Mine with very limited testing outside the existing resource area.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Benz Mining Corp.
Xavier Braud, CEO

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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 mineralization 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: 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 specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.	• NQ size core drilling • Core cut in two equal halves with one half submitted for assays • Core length for individual samples was based on geological observations • No samples were less than 30cm (0.3m) in length

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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 types, whether the core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Triple tube NQ core drilling. • Hole depths vary between 309m and 777m • Core was oriented using downhole orientation tool

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures are taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recoveries were measured by comparing the length of core recovered against the length of drill rods used and recorded by the drilling contractor. • For the sampled intervals the core was cut in half and half of the core was sent for assays • Length of core sampled for individual assays was determined by the logging geologist following geological/mineralisation boundaries. • To ensure representativity, no intervals shorter than 30cm were sampled.

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
		• All core was logged for
		  ○ Lithology
		  ○ Alteration
		  ○ Mineralization
		  ○ Mineral species abundance
		  ○ Veining
		  ○ Structures
		• Both qualitative and quantitative logging was conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• 100% of the core drilling has been 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 maximize representativity of samples. • Measures are 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	• Half core sampled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the the material being sampled.	
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 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.	• All samples were submitted for Gold assay by Fire assay and AA (Atomic Absorption) of a 50g pulverized sample with gravimetic determination if >10 g/t. • If gold grains of a size larger than the grind size are present, the method can be considered partial. • At this stage, no studies have been conducted on the repartition and size of the gold grains in the system, however visual observations of gold grains larger than 0.5mm suggest that the method should be considered partial at this stage
Verification of sampling	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	• No twinning of holes at this stage • All sampling protocols have been peer reviewed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and all data is stored appropriately • No adjustments to assay data have taken place.
and assaying	• 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.	
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 were conducted using a Reflex Multishot 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	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Drilling targeted newly identified areas in the geological system. All drilling was oriented towards the SW. As mineralisation at the project is seemingly dipping toward the NE the orientation of sampling should not introduce a bias in the samples.
Sample security	• The measures are taken to ensure sample security.	• All samples were cut and prepared on site by company employees and contractors. Samples bags were sealed and transported to the laboratory directly from the sampling site by contractors

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. No external audit has been conducted 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 license to operate	• 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 is owned by Eastmain Mines Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fury Gold Mines. The claims are numbered 1133433 to 1133583 consecutively plus claim 104458 (Figure 4.2). All of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in the area.	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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(now FuryGold Mines) to acquire a 100% interest in the former producing EastmainGold 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 historic mining lease, is subject to a production royalty net smelter return ("NSR") of 2.3% through the 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(NSR) of 2% in favor 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 – Diamon drilling of a gossan zone 1696 – Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd & Placer Development Ltd – Airborne magnetic and EM surveys with ground geophysics follow up.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 ResourcesExploration, mapping, prospecting, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2007-2019 – Eastmain Resources – Sporadic drilling, regional exploration, mapping, sampling, trenching. Surface geochemistry (soils)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• In the EastmainGold Deposit, gold mineralization 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole	• See tables in Annexure 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	downhole 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.	
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 lowgrade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Length weighting averages were produced using a 0.2g/t cut off and allowing for 1m internal dilution. • No top cuts applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization 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').	• The exact geometry of the system is still not completely known. • Drillhole orientation and known structural setting suggest that drill holes intersected mineralization close to perpendicularly meaning that downhole intervals are believed to be close to true width/thickness
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 viewof 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,	• All half core assays results available to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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.	• Abitibi Geophysics conducted a 109 line km Fixed Loop Time-Domain Electromagnetics survey on the Eastmain Property. • The FLEM (TDEM) survey identified 12 first order conductors modelled as thin plates through Maxwell modelling. • Benz conducted systematic BHEM of each hole drilled as well as BHEM surveying of historical holes. • BHEM identified numerous in-hole and off-hole conductors coincident or not with drilled mineralization.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests	• Benz Mining is currently designing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	a 50,000m drilling campaign starting in January 2021. • This drilling campaign will be conducted alongside regional Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) and FLEM surveys. • All new holes will be surveyed by BHEM as well as a selection of historical holes.

Annexure 1: Drilling data

Table 1: Drillhole collars

Hole ID	UTMx_East NAD83_Z18N	UTMy_North NAD83_Z18N	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
EM20-131	699870	5797522	493	327	215	-55
EM20-132	701235	5798026	482	697	215	-85
EM20-133	701120	5798031	482	597	196	-85
EM20-134	700232	5798516	491	552	201	-85
EM20-135	700873	5798374	479	726	200	-85
EM20-136	701371	5798071	484	678	200	-80
EM20-137	700223	5798049	489	555	211	-75

Hole ID	UTMx_East NAD83_Z18N	UTMy_North NAD83_Z18N	Elevation (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
EM20-138	699219	5798856	482	624	225	-75
EM20-139	699474	5798605	477	600	205	-78
EM20-140	7008715798386	5798386	479	777	141	-78
EM20-141	700320	5798046	487	669	210	-75
EM20-142	701099	5797364	510	309	215	-60

*Down dip is negative

Table 2: Drillhole assays (only intercepts with Au>0.2g/t reported)

Sample Number	Hole number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
A837212	EM20-131	51.7	52.5	0.8	0.244
A837214	EM20-131	53.59	54.6	1.01	1.063
A837215	EM20-131	54.6	55.6	1	0.487
A837232	EM20-131	123	124	1	0.798
A837424	EM20-132	529.75	530.75	1	0.36
A837426	EM20-132	531.75	532.75	1	39.602
A837429	EM20-132	533.75	534.75	1	1.469
A837458	EM20-132	570	571	1	1.256
A838028	EM20-134	431	431.6	0.6	0.471
A838030	EM20-134	432.3	432.8	0.5	9.25
A838031	EM20-134	432.8	433.8	1	0.289
A838112	EM20-135	53	53.3	0.3	0.218
A838122	EM20-135	79.2	79.5	0.3	21.44
A838124	EM20-135	79.8	80.1	0.3	0.703
A838686	EM20-135	645	646.5	1.5	0.373
A838719	EM20-135	677	677.5	0.5	0.913
A838735	EM20-135	695.5	697	1.5	0.208
A838344	EM20-136	121.7	122	0.3	0.213
A838371	EM20-136	243	244	1	0.642
A838506	EM20-136	454	455.5	1.5	3.301
A838577	EM20-136	552	553.5	1.5	0.289
A838586	EM20-136	562.6	563.85	1.25	0.496
A838594	EM20-136	569.5	570.5	1	0.232

Sample Number	Hole number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
A838606	EM20-136	580.5	581	0.5	0.32
A838607	EM20-136	581	582	1	0.279
A839017	EM20-137	409.16	409.57	0.41	0.319
A839021	EM20-137	410.38	411	0.62	1.28
A839022	EM20-137	411	411.8	0.8	1.055
A839023	EM20-137	411.8	412.49	0.69	0.24
A839026	EM20-137	414	415.36	1.36	0.391
A839029	EM20-137	417.5	417.9	0.4	0.506
A839083	EM20-137	504	504.58	0.58	5.699
A839084	EM20-137	504.58	505	0.42	0.22
A839085	EM20-137	505	505.5	0.5	2.797
A839089	EM20-137	509	510	1	0.259
A839092	EM20-137	512	513	1	0.318
A839093	EM20-137	513	514	1	0.241
A839098	EM20-137	519.5	521	1.5	2.791
A839290	EM20-138	313.5	315	1.5	0.647
A839301	EM20-138	321.25	322.3	1.05	0.206
A839394	EM20-138	496.6	497.35	0.75	0.206
A839408	EM20-138	507	508	1	12.48
A839409	EM20-138	508	508.45	0.45	3.904
A839410	EM20-138	508.45	509.5	1.05	3.93
A839752	EM20-140	94	95	1	0.327
A839798	EM20-140	345	346.5	1.5	0.859

Sample Number	Hole number	From	To	Length	Au (g/t)
A839861	EM20-140	507	507.55	0.55	0.211
A839866	EM20-140	510.4	510.95	0.55	2.072
A839868	EM20-140	512.24	513	0.76	0.273
A839883	EM20-140	524.58	525.35	0.77	0.2
A839896	EM20-140	535.7	536	0.3	1.186
A840024	EM20-140	664	665	1	0.427
A840025	EM20-140	665	666	1	0.431
A840031	EM20-140	669.34	669.8	0.46	0.477
A840048	EM20-140	686.5	688	1.5	0.427
A840056	EM20-140	695.6	696	0.4	0.45
A840057	EM20-140	696	697	1	0.21
A840142	EM20-141	142	143.3	1.3	0.588
A840179	EM20-141	176	177.5	1.5	0.66
A840209	EM20-141	209.5	209.97	0.47	6.97
A840271	EM20-141	316.1	316.5	0.4	1.79
A840272	EM20-141	326.5	326.8	0.3	0.98
A840282	EM20-141	332.5	334	1.5	0.66
A840312	EM20-141	371	372	1	0.873
A840349	EM20-141	403	403.6	0.6	0.353
A840367	EM20-141	417.5	418.5	1	0.937
A840368	EM20-141	418.5	419	0.5	5.562
A840369	EM20-141	419	420	1	0.967
A840370	EM20-141	420	421	1	8.803
A840371	EM20-141	421	421.8	0.8	0.425
A840372	EM20-141	421.8	422.8	1	1.968
A840465	EM20-141	561.33	562	0.67	0.315
A840467	EM20-141	562.34	562.7	0.36	0.569
A840468	EM20-141	562.7	563	0.3	0.236
A840472	EM20-141	565.42	565.79	0.37	85.029
A840474	EM20-141	566.7	568	1.3	0.488
A840612	EM20-142	139.64	140.14	0.5	7.556
A840613	EM20-142	140.14	141	0.86	6.924
A840614	EM20-142	141	141.8	0.8	1.124
A840615	EM20-142	141.8	143	1.2	1.25
A840616	EM20-142	143	144	1	4.375
A840617	EM20-142	144	145	1	0.38
A840687	EM20-142	272.8	273.1	0.3	0.477
A840701	EM20-142	284.93	285.38	0.45	0.624

Table 3 Composite intercepts

Borehole	Au g/t	Total Length	From	To
EM20-131	0.48	3.9	51.7	55.6
Including	0.78	2.01	53.59	55.6
	0.798	1	123	124
EM20-132	8.32	5	529.75	534.75
Including	39.602	1	531.75	532.75
	1.256	1	570	571
EM20-133	No significant values			
EM20-134	1.87	2.8	431	433.8
Including	9.25	0.5	432.3	432.8
EM20-135	7.39	0.9	79.2	80.1
Including	21.44	0.3	79.2	79.5
EM20-135-EXT	0.373	1.5	645	646.5
	0.913	0.5	677	677.5
EM20-136	0.642	1	243	244
	3.301	1.5	454	455.5
	0.496	1.25	562.6	563.85
EM20-137	0.319	0.41	409.16	409.57
	0.85	2.11	410.38	412.49
	0.391	1.36	414	415.36
	0.506	0.4	417.5	417.9
	3.2	1.5	504	505.5
Including	5.699	0.58	504	504.58
	2.791	1.5	519.5	521
EM20-138	0.44	2.5	313.5	316
	7.35	2.5	507	509.5
Including	12.48	1	507	508
EM20-139	No significant values			
EM20-140	0.327	1	94	95
	0.859	1.5	345	346.5
	0.53	2.9	510.1	513
	1.186	0.3	535.7	536
	0.43	2	664	666
	0.427	1.5	686.5	688

Borehole	Au g/t	Total Length	From	To
EM20-141	0.51	1.6	142	143.6
	0.66	1.5	176	177.5
	6.97	0.47	209.5	209.97
	1.44	0.7	316.1	326.8
	0.66	1.5	332.5	334
	0.873	1	371	372
	0.353	0.6	403	403.6
	2.98	5.3	417.5	422.8
Including	5.562	0.5	418.5	419
Including	8.803	1	420	421
	4.61	7.17	561.33	571.5
Including	8.53	3.8	564.7	568.5
Including	85.029	0.37	565.42	565.79
EM20-142	3.15	5.36	139.64	145
Including	7.16	1.36	139.64	141
Including	4.375	1	143	144
	0.624	0.45	284.93	285.38