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TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE OF THE EASTMAIN GOLD MINE PROPERTY, JAMES BAY DISTRICT, QUEBEC

UTM NAD83 ZONE 18N 693,020 m E and 5,796,300 m N or
72° 05’ 15” WEST LONGITUDE and 52° 18’ 09” NORTH LATITUDE

FOR

BENZ MINING CORP.

NI 43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.

P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
Report 443

Effective Date: May 24, 2023
Signing Date: July 7, 2023

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The following report was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the gold mineralization contained in the Eastmain Mine Property (the "Property" or the "Project"), James Bay District, Québec that is optioned by Benz Mining Corp. ("Benz Mining") to acquire a 100% interest. The Property is approximately 750 km northeast of Montreal, 620 km north of Québec City, and 316 km northeast of the Town of Chibougamau. The Eastmain Mine is located at UTM NAD83 Zone 18U 698,574 m E and 5,798,674 m N, or 52° 18' 09" North latitude and 72° 05'15" West longitude.

The Property consists of 155 contiguous mining claims covering a total of 8,120 ha. There is an industrial lease covering the infrastructures for a total area of 250 km^2 (1847-10-000). Of the 155 mining claims, 152 are 100% owned by Eastmain Resources Inc. ("Eastmain Resources", now Fury Gold Mines Limited) and three are owned 100% by Benz Mining. The industrial lease is also owned by Eastmain Mines Inc.

1.2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Eastmain Mine Property is road accessible via the Route 167 north extension, a permanent all-season road and is serviced by an existing camp and all-season gravel roads. The Property benefits from access to the Town of Chibougamau, which serves as the main centre of communications and supplies for the region. Many businesses provide services to the exploration sector and a long history of mining in the region contributes to a highly skilled workforce.

The Property is located in the Hudson Bay watershed. The topography of the area is typical of the Canadian Shield and consists of a peneplaned surface with low rocky ridges separated by poorly drained ground. The area around the Property is gently rolling to flat-lying, with local relief of up to 200 m and an average elevation of 490 m above sea level. The climate is temperate to sub-arctic with snow cover expected from November to May. Exploration and mining can generally be carried out year-round.

1.3 HISTORY

The Eastmain Mine Property has a history of significant exploration that has been undertaken intermittently since Placer Development Limited's initial discovery of the Eastmain Deposit in 1969/1970. At this time, the gold-silver-copper bearing A Zone was intersected by drill-testing an airborne geophysical electromagnetic conductor. Subsequent drill testing of airborne conductors in the 1980s defined two additional gold-rich zones, the B and C Zones. In 1987, the Placer and MSV Resources Inc. Joint Venture completed underground development on the Eastmain Deposit, including 826.2 m of decline, 226.2 m of sub-level drifting, and 95.5 m of raising. In 1994 to 1995, MSV Resources mined 118,356 tonnes grading 10.58 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu by room and pillar mining. The mineralization was processed at the Copper Rand facility in Chibougamau and 40,000 oz of Au was recovered. In 2007, Eastmain Resources Inc. acquired a 100% interest in the Eastmain Property from Campbell Resources Inc. On August 9, 2019, Benz Mining announced that it had entered into an option agreement with Eastmain Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the Eastmain Mine Property. On October 9, 2020, Eastmain Resources was acquired by Auryn Resources Inc. and the merged companies renamed as Fury Gold Mines Limited.

1.4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION, DEPOSIT TYPE

The Property is located in the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt ("UEGB") within the Opatica Subprovince of the ca. 2.7 Ga Archean Superior Geological Province. The UEGB consists of a metavolcanic-metasedimentary terrain, dominated by massive and pillowed mafic flows interbedded with felsic to intermediate tuff and flows, ultramafic flows and meta-sedimentary rocks.

In the Eastmain Gold Deposit ("Eastmain Deposit" or "Deposit"), gold occurs in mineralized quartz veins associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses and silicified zones contained in a strongly deformed and altered assemblage of felsic, mafic and ultramafic rocks. This high-strain deformation zone associated with the mineralization trends northwest and dips 40° to 55° northeast. The Eastmain Deposit consisted historically of three high-grade mineralized zones that were traced for>1 km in length and to a vertical depth of 400 m below surface. Mineralized quartz veins and lenses show a variable thickness between 0.01 and 13 m, and sulphide contents average 15 to 50%. Sulphides consist of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, with minor sphalerite, arsenopyrite and electrum. Visible gold occurs in the quartz veins as nuggety gold grains (<1 mm) associated with quartz and (or) sulphides. The gold grains are generally larger when in contact with sulphides.

Gold mineralization models for the Eastmain Deposit have ranged from a synvolcanic and stratabound deposit hosted in a recrystallized chert horizon to an epigenetic, orogenic deposit structurally controlled in a silicified shear zone. Recent publications has led to a polygenetic model involving formation originally as a synvolcanic or syngenetic sulphide deposit on or near the seafloor, and then strong structural and alteration overprinting at deeper crustal levels during orogenic gold mineralization.

1.5 EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Benz Mining completed surface and downhole time domain electromagnetic ("TDEM") geophysical surveys, mineral prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling in 2020 to 2022, which provided geological and structural information to guide extension of known Mineral Resources and delineate new zones and targets along and parallel to the main gold mineralized trend (the "Mine Trend" or "Mine Horizon").

Benz Mining completed 12 diamond drill holes totalling 7,104 m to test the electromagnetic anomalies in 2020, including eight holes totalling 4,404 m used in this current Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). The Company also completed 92 diamond drill holes totalling 51,652 m in 2021, to focus on updating the previous MRE. Nine drill holes were completed in 2022 on Zone E and Zone NW for 809 m. Overall, a total of 652 diamond drill holes for 174,108 m of drilling have been completed on the Eastmain Mine Trend, including 384 drill holes for 103,444 m that were incorporated into the current MRE.

1.6 SAMPLE AND DATA VERIFICATION

Formerly, Eastmain and subsequently Benz Mining implemented a rigorous quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") program during the 2010 to 2017 and 2020 to 2022 drilling programs at the Eastmain Mine Property. In the opinion of the Technical Report Author (the "Author"), the Eastmain and Benz Mining sample preparation, analytical procedures, security and QA/QC programs meet industry standards, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., of P&E and an independent Qualified Person in terms of NI 43-101, visited the Eastmain Mine Property on November 6 and 7, 2017 and again on February 25 to 27, 2023 to complete an independent Property review and data verification sampling programs. The site visits included inspection of the Property, drill sites and collar locations, assessment of the geology and topography, and recording several GPS readings to confirm the location of baseline grid intersections and locate several drill hole collars. The Author considers that there is good correlation between the gold assay values in Benz Mining's database and the independent verification samples. In the Author's opinion, the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

1.7 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Eastmain Gold Property consists of 1.3 Mt grading 9.0 g/t Au for 380 koz Au in Indicated Mineral Resources and 3.8 Mt grading 5.1 g/t Au for 620 koz Au in Inferred Mineral Resources, at a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au (Table 1.1). This Mineral Resource Estimate is an update from the previously reported Mineral Resource Estimate (2019) of 237 koz Indicated and 139 koz Inferred of gold for the Property.

TABLE 1.1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY UPDATED MINERAL RESOURCES AT 2.5 G/T AU CUT-OFF (1-10)

Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Indicated	1.3	9.0	380
Inferred	3.8	5.1	620

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the CIM Standards (Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum, 2014) and follow Best Practices outlined by CIM (2019).*
2. *Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*

4. *The underground Mineral Resources in this estimate have been reported using a 2.5 g/t lower cut-off based on US$1,800/oz Au, 0.77 US$ FX, 95% process recovery and costs of C$125/t mining, C$40/t processing and $15/t G&A. Up-dip cut-and-fill mining is envisioned for extracting mineralization at Eastmain.*
5. *The Eastmain Zones have been classified as Indicated and Inferred according to drill spacing and two grade estimation passes. Underground Mineral Resources have been classified manually within a constraining volume to remove isolated areas not satisfying reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") and have been reported using an approximate 2 m minimum down hole intercept.*
6. *Historical workings were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.*
7. *The bulk density of 2.95 t/m^3 has been applied based on measurements taken on the drill core with Au values equal or greater than 2.0 g/t. This value was assigned to the block model.*
8. *The MRE is based on a block model with a parent block size in mineralized domains of 10 m x 10 m x 10 m with subcells as small as 0.5 m.*
9. *Tonnage and grades have been expressed in the metric system, and gold metal content has been expressed in troy ounces.*
10. *The tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 100 kt and the metal content has been rounded to the nearest 1 k ounces. Gold grades have been reported to one decimal place.*

This updated Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared and is reported in accordance with NI 43-101 and JORC 2012 and is effective as of May 24, 2023. Benz Mining engaged International Resource Solutions of Australia and P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Canada to prepare the updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Eastmain Gold Property. The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on 383 diamond drill holes totalling 103,444 m.

The Mineral Resource Estimate is sensitive to the selection of a reporting Au cut-off value, as demonstrated in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY TO AU CUT-OFF GRADE (1-10)

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
4.5	1.0	10.5	350	1.6	7.4	370
4.0	1.1	10.0	360	2.1	6.6	440
3.5	1.2	9.6	370	2.6	6.0	510
3.0	1.3	9.3	380	3.3	5.5	580
2.5	1.3	9.0	380	3.8	5.1	620
2.0	1.4	8.6	390	4.7	4.6	690
1.5	1.5	8.4	390	5.5	4.1	730
1.0	1.5	8.3	390	6.0	3.9	750

For the estimation methodology, geological and mineralization constraints were generated by Benz Mining geological staff in Leapfrog and subsequently used in geostatistics, variography, block model domain coding and grade interpolation. Ordinary kriging was used to estimate Au block model grades. The constraints were coded to the drill hole database and samples were composited to 1.0 m downhole length. A parent block size of 10 m E x 10 m N x 10 m RL with sub-blocks 0.5 m were selected as the appropriate block size for grade estimation and was based on the variability of the drill spacing and the likely potential future underground mining methods.

Variography was generated for the various mineralized domains to enable estimation via ordinary kriging. Hard boundaries were used throughout for the grade estimation.

Input composite sample counts for the grade estimates were variable and set at a minimum of six and a maximum of eight, depending on domain sample numbers and geometry. Top-cuts on the grade data were set at between 10 and 100 g/t Au with, where appropriate, an additional distance restriction set on the estimates whereby, for example, any composite grades greater than a certain predetermined grade could not be used for block estimates more than a specific distance from that high-grade composite. The distance restriction was utilized in a small minority of domains to prevent the spread of high-grade block estimates into low-grade sample areas. Any blocks not estimated in the first estimation path were estimated in a second pass with an expanded search neighbourhood with relaxed conditions, in order to allow the domains to be fully grade estimated. Extrapolation of the estimated gold grades is commonly up to 80 m beyond the extents of the drill hole data, which is considered appropriate given that the overall classification of those extended grade estimates is Inferred.

Bulk densities were collected by Benz Mining geological staff on a total of 426 representative samples. A total of 125 suitable vein constrained mineralized samples had an average measured bulk density of 2.97 t/m^3, based on samples with grades >2.0 g/t Au, and a value of 2.95 t/m^3 was assigned to mineralized zones. The higher bulk densities are representative of mineralization containing significant proportions of sulphide minerals. Typically, the dry bulk densities were measured on 10 cm segments of competent drill core via the Archimedes principle (weight in air/weight in water method).

The Mineral Resource Estimate is classified as either Indicated or Inferred. The classification is based on the relative confidence within each mineralized domain and is influenced by the drill spacing, which approximates 40 m by 40 m in the more densely drilled portions of the Deposit. In areas where the drill spacing is denser than 40 m on strike by 40 m down-dip, relative confidence in the geological and mineralization interpretations allow for classification of the grade estimates as Indicated. In other areas where the drilling has a greater spacing than 40 m on strike by 40 m down-dip, in which the confidence in the geological and mineralization interpretation is considered low to moderate, the grade estimates have been classified as Inferred.

A 2.5 g/t Au cut-off grade was used to report the Mineral Resources. This cut-off grade is estimated to be an appropriate grade required for potential underground mining economic extraction at current trailing average metal prices.

1.8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Eastmain Mine Property contains notable gold Mineral Resources associated with structures in metavolcanic and metasedimentary host rocks. The Property has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources associated with extension of the known gold deposits and for discovery of new gold mineralized zones.

Additional exploration and development expenditures are warranted at the Eastmain Mine Property to improve its viability and advance towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The recommendations of the Author include in-fill and step-out drilling to increase the Mineral

Resource base of the Property and exploration drilling to discover new mineralized zones with potential for future Mineral Resource modelling.

The cost to complete the recommended program is estimated to be C$2.7M (Table 1.3). The recommended program should be completed in the next six months.

TABLE 1.3
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Unit	Cost Estimate (C$)
Drilling (12 diamond drill holes)	6,000 m	1,500,000
Geophysics (DHEM)		101,000
Analyses (Au & multi-element assays, sample transport, mineralogy)		315,000
General Exploration Costs (consultants, travel, supplies)	1	65,000
General Administration Costs (accounting, insurance, legal)	1	60,000
Field Camp (operation & management)	1	268,000
Health & Safety (services, supplies, insurance)	1	27,000
Environment (supplies, samples, analyses)	1	6,000
Claims Management	1	1,500
Subtotal		2,343,500
Contingency (15%)		352,000
Total		**2,695,500**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This document was prepared to provide a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report for the Eastmain Mine Property, James Bay District, Québec. On August 9, 2019, Benz Mining Corp. ("Benz Mining") announced that it had entered into an option agreement with Eastmain Resources Inc. ("Eastmain Resources"; now Fury Gold Mines) to acquire 100% interest in the Eastmain Property. This Technical Report was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. Nick Tintor, Director, Benz Mining, a public company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") with the trading symbol BZ. Benz Mining has its head office at:

Suite 2704, 401 Bay Street
Toronto, ON
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This Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and in compliance with Form NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA"). The Mineral Resources in this estimate are considered compliant with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM"), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions (2014) and Best Practices Guidelines (2019) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions. This Technical Report has an effective date of May 24, 2023.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

2.2.1 Site Visits

Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., of P&E, a Qualified Person under the regulations of NI 43-101, conducted a site visit to the Property on November 6 and 7, 2017. An independent verification sampling program was conducted by Mr. Yassa at that time.

More recently, the Eastmain Property was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., from February 25 to February 27, 2023, for the purposes of completing a site visit and due diligence sampling. During the site visit, Mr. Yassa viewed access to the Property, drill hole collar locations, geology and topography, and took several GPS readings to locate and confirm several drill hole collars.

2.2.2 Additional Information Sources

In addition to the site visit, the Author held discussions with technical personnel from Benz Mining regarding all pertinent aspects of the Property and carried out a review of available literature and documented results concerning the Property. The reader is referred to those data sources, which are outlined in Section 27 of this Technical Report, for further detail. Sections from reports authored by other consultants have been summarized in this Report and are so indicated where appropriate. Select technical data, as noted in this Technical Report, were provided by Benz Mining and the Author has relied on the integrity of such data.

Sections 2 to 10 and Section 23 of this Technical Report were prepared by William Stone, Ph.D., P.Geo., under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who acting as an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" in section 28. Sections 11 and 12 of this Technical Report were prepared by Jarita Barry, P.Geo. under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who acting as an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of this Technical Report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" in section 28. Section 14 of this Technical Report was prepared by Brian Wolfe under the supervision of Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., who acting as an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the Report, as outlined in Table 2.1 below and in the "Certificate of Author" in Section 28.

TABLE 2.1
QUALIFIED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TECHNICAL REPORT

Qualified Person	Contracted By	Sections of this Technical Report
Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo.	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.	All Sections: 1 to 28

The Author understands that this Technical Report will be used for internal decision-making purposes and will be filed on SEDAR as required under TSX regulations. This Technical Report may also be used to support public equity financing.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this Technical Report, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars ("$") unless otherwise stated. At the time of this Technical Report, the average exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar was 1 US$ = 1.30 C$ or 1 C$ = 0.77 US$.

Commodity prices are typically expressed in US dollars ("US$") and will be so noted where appropriate. Quantities are generally stated in Système International d'Unités ("SI") metric units including metric tons ("tonnes", "t") and kilograms ("kg") for weight, kilometres ("km") or metres ("m") for distance, hectares ("ha") for area, grams ("g") and grams per tonne ("g/t") for metal grades. Platinum group metal ("PGM"), gold and silver grades may also be reported in parts per million ("ppm") or parts per billion ("ppb"). Copper metal values are reported in percentage ("%") and parts per million ("ppm"). Quantities of PGM, gold and silver may also be reported in troy ounces ("oz"), and quantities of copper in avoirdupois pounds ("lb"). Abbreviations and terminology are summarized in Table 2.2 and unit measurements are listed in Table 2.3.

Grid coordinates for maps are given in the UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N or as latitude/longitude.

Table 2.2
Terminology and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
$	dollar(s)
°	degree(s)
°C	degrees Celsius
<	less than
>	greater than
%	percent
3-D	three-dimensional
µm	micron(s) or micrometre(s)
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
Actlabs	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
AEM	airborne electromagnetic(s)
Ag	silver
AGAT	AGAT Laboratories Ltd.
ALS	ALS Global, ALS Laboratories, part of ALS Limited, Australian Laboratory Services
asl	above sea level
Au	gold
Author, the	Author or this Technical Report
Benz Mining	Benz Mining Corp.
BHEM	borehole electromagnetic(s)
C$	Canadian dollar(s)
Campbell	Campbell Resources Inc.
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimetre(s)
Company, the	Benz Mining Corp.
Cr	cromium
CRM(s)	certified reference material(s)
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
Cu	copper
CV	coefficients of variation
Deposit, the	Eastmain Gold Deposit
DGFa-10	Direction de la gestion de la faune du Nord-du-Québec
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DHEM	downhole electromagnetic(s)
E	east
Eastmain Deposit	Eastmain Gold Deposit
Eastmain Resources	Eastmain Resources Inc.
EL	elevation

TABLE 2.2
TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
EM	electromagnetic(s)
EMIT	ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd
FA	fire assay
G&A	General and Administration
Ga	giga-annum, billions of years
g/t	grams of metal per tonne
lb	pound weight
ICP	inductively coupled plasma
ICP-OES	inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry
ID	identification
IP	induced polarization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISO/IEC	International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission
k	thousand(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
klb	thousands of pounds
km	kilometre(s)
kt	thousands of tonnes
koz	thousands of ounces
lb	pound (weight)
LDL	lower detection limit
LF-EM	low frequency-electromagnetic(s)
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
m	metre(s)
M	million(s)
m^2	square metre
m asl	metres above sea level
Ma	mega-annum, millions of years
MAG or mag	magnetic(s)
max.	maximum
MELCCFP	Québec’s Ministère de l’Environment, et de la Lutte contre les chargements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs
MERN	Québec’s Ministère de l’Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles
MFFP	Québec’s Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs
Mg	magnesium
min.	minimum

Table 2.2 Terminology and Abbreviations	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
Mine Horizon	main gold mineralized trend
Mine Trend	main gold mineralized trend
mm	millimetre(s)
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Mt	millions of tonnes
N	north
N	total population, total number of samples
n	sample number
N/A or n/a	not available
NAD	North American Datum
NI or NI 43-101	National Instrument or National Instrument 43-101
NSR	net smelter return
NW	northwest
OK	ordinary kriging
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
OREAS	Ore Research & Exploration of Australia
oz	ounce
P&E	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
PA	PhotonAssay™
PEM	pulse electromagnetics
P.Eng.	Professional Engineer
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
Project, the	Eastmain Mine Project
Property, the	Eastmain Mine Property
pXRF	portable Olympus Vanta M XRF
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
QMS	quality management system
RL	relative elevation
RPEEE	reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
RQD	rock quality designation
S	sulphur
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SOQUEM	SOQUEM Inc.
STOL	short take-off and landing
t	metric tonne(s)
t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre

Table 2.2 **Terminology and Abbreviations**	
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
TDEM	time domain electromagnetic(s)
Technical Report	(this) NI 43-101 Technical Report
TSXV	Toronto Venture Stock Exchange
U-Pb	uranium–lead
UEGB	Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt
US$	United States dollars
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VLF-EM	very low frequency electromagnetic(s)
VMS	volcanogenic massive sulphide
VTEM	versatile time domain electromagnetic(s)
ZDE	Zone de Déformation Eastmain
Zn	zinc

Table 2.3 **Units of Measurement**			
Abbreviation	**Meaning**	**Abbreviation**	**Meaning**
µm	microns, micrometre	m^3/s	cubic metre per second
$	dollar	m^3/y	cubic metre per year
$/t	dollar per metric tonne	mØ	metre diameter
%	percent sign	m/h	metre per hour
% w/w	percent solid by weight	m/s	metre per second
¢/kWh	cent per kilowatt hour	Mt	million tonnes
°	degree	Mtpy	million tonnes per year
°C	degree celsius	min	minute
cm	centimetre	min/h	minute per hour
d	day	mL	millilitre
ft	feet	mm	millimetre
GWh	Gigawatt hours	MV	medium voltage
g/t	grams per tonne	MVA	mega volt-ampere
h	hour	MW	megawatts
ha	hectare	oz	ounce (troy)
hp	horsepower	Pa	Pascal
k	kilo, thousands	pH	Measure of acidity
kg	kilogram	ppb	part per billion
kg/t	kilogram per metric tonne	ppm	part per million
km	kilometre	s	second
kPa	kilopascal	t or tonne	metric tonne
kV	kilovolt	tpd	metric tonne per day

Table 2.3 Units of Measurement			
Abbreviation	**Meaning**	**Abbreviation**	**Meaning**
kW	kilowatt	t/h	metric tonne per hour
kWh	kilowatt-hour	t/h/m	metric tonne per hour per metre
kWh/t	kilowatt-hour per metric tonne	t/h/m^2	metric tonne per hour per square metre
L	litre	t/m	metric tonne per month
L/s	litres per second	t/m^2	metric tonne per square metre
lb	pound(s)	t/m^3	metric tonne per cubic metre
M	million	T	short ton
m	metre	tpy	metric tonnes per year
m^2	square metre	V	volt
m^3	cubic metre	W	Watt
m^3/d	cubic metre per day	wt%	weight percent
m^3/h	cubic metre per hour	yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Although the Author has carefully reviewed all the available information presented, the Author cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The Author reserves the right, but will not be obligated to revise the Technical Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the effective date of this Technical Report.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed and the Author completely relied on discussions with Benz Mining management for such information as it applies to Section 4 of this Technical Report. Information relating to land tenure was reviewed on May 24, 2023 for the Eastmain Mine Property, by means of the public information available on the Province of Québec's Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN) on-line claim management system at http://www.gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca. The Author has relied on this public information, and tenure information from Benz Mining, and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Eastmain Mine Property claims. The Author has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties, but has relied on, and considers it has a reasonable basis to rely on Benz Mining to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This Technical Report section describes the location and land tenure of the Eastmain Mine Property.

4.1 LOCATION

The Eastmain Mine Property is located in the James Bay District of northern Québec. The Property is approximately 750 km northeast of the City of Montreal, 620 km north of Québec City, and 316 km northeast of the Town of Chibougamau. The Eastmain Mine is located at UTM Zone 18U 698,574 m E and 5,798,674 m N Zone 18, or 52° 18’ 09” North latitude and 72° 05’ 15” West longitude (Figure 4.1). The Property is located on NTS map sheet 33A 08.

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

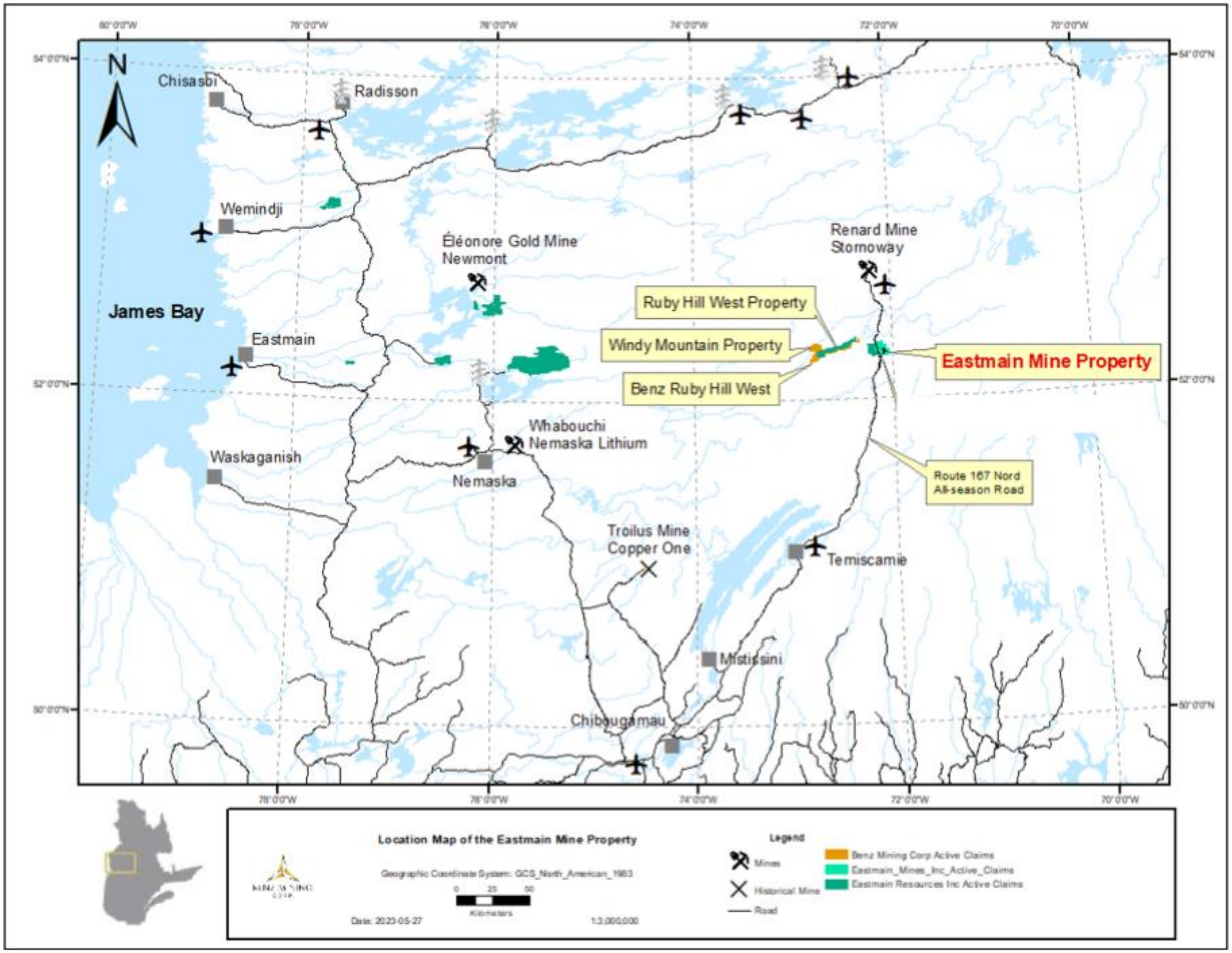
The Eastmain Mine Property comprises 155 contiguous mining claims covering a total of 8,120 ha plus one industrial lease permit. Of that total, 152 claims and the industrial lease permit are owned 100% by Eastmain Mines Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eastmain Resources (now Fury Gold Mines Limited). These claims are numbered 1133433 to 1133583 consecutively plus claim 104458 (Figure 4.2).

The additional three mining claims are owned 100% by Benz Mining and were staked since the previous Technical Report. All the claims are located within NTS sheet 33A 08. The claims have not been legally surveyed.

Figure 4.2 also shows the location of the former Mine Lease BM 817 that 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. This industrial lease was modified in 2022 to cover the tank farm and surrounding area to the camp. The annual lease payment of $5,250 was made on April 28, 2023. The former mineral rights for BM 817 are now included in the expanded Claims 1133523, 1133524, 1133525, 1133505, 1133506 and 1133507.

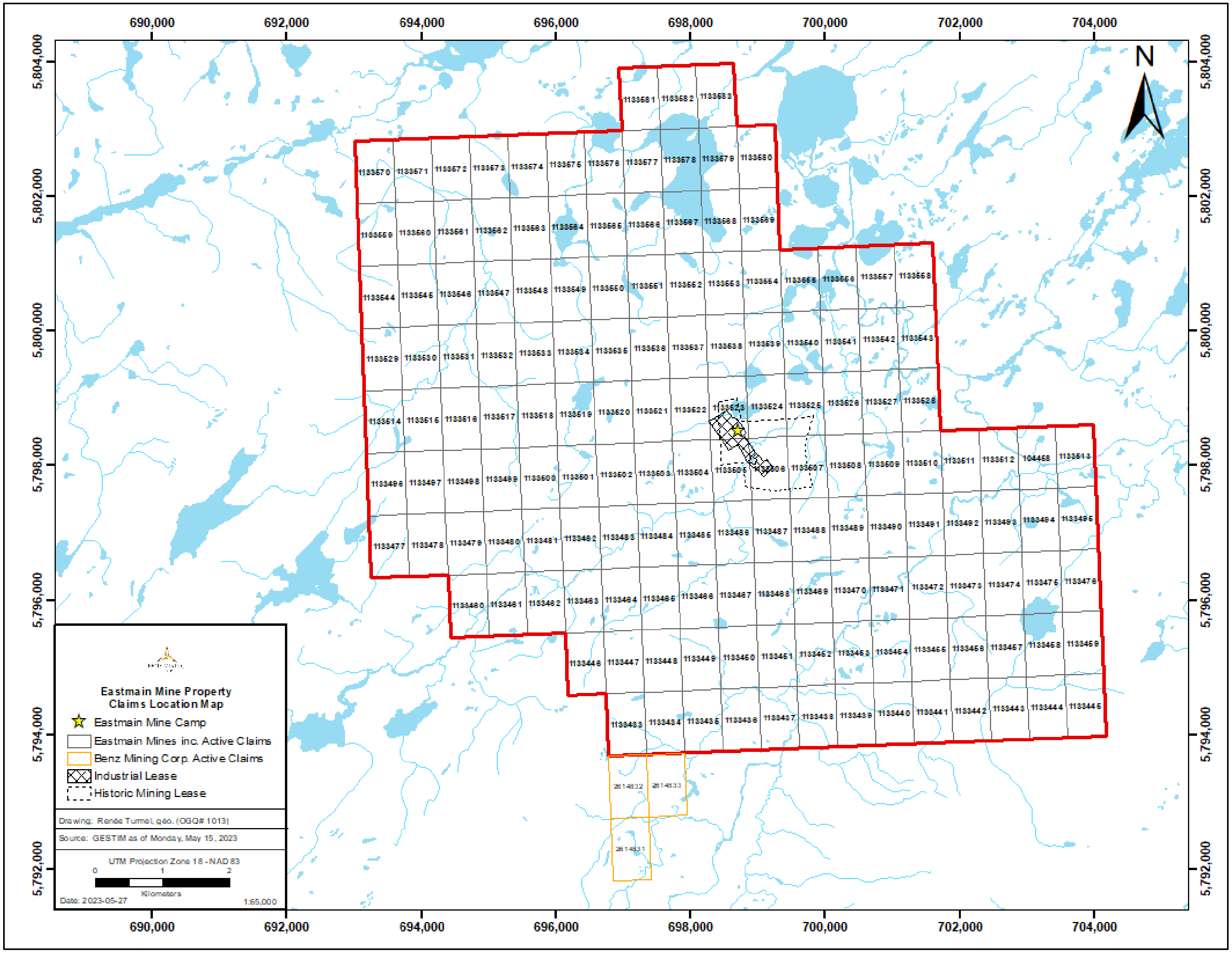
The claims currently held by Eastmain Mines Inc. are subject to certain net smelter return (“NSR”) royalties. Eastmain Resources (now Fury Gold Mines Ltd.) acquired the Eastmain Mine Property in February 2007, by issuing $2.5 million in cash, 1,000,000 Eastmain Resources Common Shares, and 500,000 share-purchase warrants at an exercise price of $1.00 per share, valid for 12 months, to Campbell Resources Inc. (“Campbell”). On July 18, 2007, Eastmain Resources issued an additional 1,000,000 Common Shares and 500,000 share-purchase warrants at an exercise price of $1.50 per share, valid for 12 months, to complete the transaction. This Property is currently under Option to Benz Mining.

FIGURE 4.1 LOCATION MAP OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY



Source: *modified by Benz Mining and P&E (June 2023)*

FIGURE 4.2 EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)* ***Note:*** *Claims information effective May 24, 2023*

The 155 claims that form the Eastmain Mine Property are all in good standing as of the effective date of this Technical Report. The majority of claims are in good standing until June 28, 2024, except for claim number 104458 which is in good standing until November 23, 2024, and claim numbers 2614831 to 6614833 which are good till July 12, 2024. The annual work requirement to maintain each of the claims is $2,500 plus annual fees of $170 for a total work requirement of $380,000 plus annual fees of $25,840. Benz Mining has sufficient excess work credits to meet work assessment requirements for several years. The three Eastmain Mine claims owned by Benz Mining are all in good standing with an active status. The work requirement to maintain each of the claims is $405 plus annual fees of $510. Work will be required on all the three claims before July 12, 2024.

Details on claim renewal dates, work requirements, excess work credits and fees are tabulated in Appendix E of this Technical Report. Information relating to the unpatented claims and ownership of the unpatented claims has been independently verified by P&E on June 2, 2023 utilizing the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN) on-line claim management system at http://www.gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca. These claims are on Crown Land and encompass mineral exploration rights only.

4.3 MINERAL LAND AND TENURE IN QUEBEC

Details on claims renewals, work credits, claim access rights, allowable exploration, development, mining works, and site rehabilitation are summarized in the Mining Act of Québec available at www.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca. In Québec, available mining lands are defined as georeferenced polygons which can be applied for through an online portal and payment of a fee online. After the first three years of acquiring a claim, the mineral rights are renewable bi-annually on the anniversary of acquisition. To meet the criteria for renewal, the claim holder must provide evidence that a sufficient value of current and historical exploration work was completed on the claim or nearby claims held by the claimholder or a partner. Exploration work is submitted in reports to MERN and the value of said work is banked against the claims where the work was performed. Renewals can use banked credits to support the renewal of a claim where the work was performed or for nearby adjacent claims. The claim under renewal must be entirely located within a radius of 4.5 km from the centre of the claim from which the banked work credits will be taken.

4.4 PROPERTY AGREEMENTS AND ROYALTIES

On August 9, 2019, Benz Mining announced that it had entered into an option agreement with Eastmain Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the former producing Eastmain Gold Property located in James Bay District, Québec, for C$5,000,000. Pursuant to the Option Agreement, Benz Mining retains the right and option to earn 75% interest in the Property by issuing the following cash and common shares payments to Eastmain Resources:

1. $75,000 within five business days of the Effective Date, as defined in the Option Agreement;

2. $200,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date, of which up to $100,000 may be paid in Payment Shares, in the Option Agreement, at the discretion of Benz Mining;

3. $210,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date, of which up to $110,000 may be paid in Payment Shares at the discretion of Benz Mining;

4. $210,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date, of which up to $110,000 may be paid in Payment Shares at the discretion of Benz Mining; and

5. $1,625,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date, of which up to $375,000 may be paid in Payment Shares at the discretion of Benz Mining.

On October 9, 2020, Eastmain Resources was acquired by Auryn Resources Inc. and the merged companies renamed as Fury Gold Mines Limited.

In addition to the Option Payments, Benz Mining must issue to Fury Gold Mines Limited 3,000,000 common shares within five business days of the Effective Date, representing a value of approximately $180,000.

The Property expenditure schedule, as defined in the Option Agreement totals $3,500,000 and is as follows:

1. Expenditures of $500,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;

2. An additional $1,000,000 of Expenditures on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;

3. An additional $1,000,000 of Expenditures on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date; and

4. An additional $1,000,000 of Expenditures on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date.

If and when Benz Mining has made the Option Payments of minimum $1,625,000 cash, issued three million (3M) common shares and $875,000 valued common shares; and incurred Expenditures in the aggregate amount of $3,500,000 as defined in the Option Agreement, Benz Mining will be deemed to have exercised the Option and a 75% right, title and interest. Benz Mining has the right to accelerate expenditures at any time.

Following the exercise of the Option, Benz Mining will be obligated to make the following additional payments to Fury Gold Mines Limited on the occurrence of the following events:

- $1,000,000 within five (5) business days of the closing of Property financing to place the Property or any part thereof into commercial production in accordance with a feasibility study completed by the Optionee within 24 months of the exercise of the Option. With this payment, Benz Mining will have acquired 100% of Fury Gold Mines Limited recorded and/or leasehold interest in the Property. If Benz Mining fails to make this milestone payment, Fury Gold Mines Limited will have the right to buy back Benz Mining's 75% interest in the Property for $3,500,000, of which up to $1,225,000 may be paid in common shares of Fury Gold Mines Limited ; and

- $1,500,000 within five (5) business days of the Commencement of Commercial Production.

Benz Mining may, at its election, pay up to 25% of this payment in common shares as Payment Shares. The number of Payment Shares required to be issued will be determined by the Share Equivalent of such payment on the date of issuance.

Fury Gold Mines Limited would retain a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty on the Property. Benz Mining may, at any time, purchase one half of the NSR royalty, thereby reducing the NSR royalty to a 1% NSR royalty, for $1,500,000.

The acquisition of the Property is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. The Effective Date was the date on which Benz Mining received approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Eastmain Mine, as defined by the perimeter of a historical mining lease, is subject to another production NSR royalty of 2.3% through production of the next 250,000 oz produced and 2% thereafter. A package of claims surrounding the mine is subject to a production NSR royalty 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.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERMITTING

The Eastmain Mine Property is a past-producing mine with minimal environmental disturbance from underground mining operations and camp infrastructure. Produced mineralization was processed off-site and therefore, there are no tailings stored on site.

In September 2015, Eastmain Resources was granted an Industrial Lease (Ref No: 1847 10 000) with a total area of 4.35 ha that covers key areas of the Property's infrastructure. The Industrial Lease must be renewed annually and is associated with certain obligations detailed in the lease regarding environmental responsibilities. If the lease is not renewed, Fury Gold Mines Limited would be required to remove all items within a reasonable amount of time. Annual rent of this lease is listed at 6% of the value of the ground or a minimum of $283 plus fees and taxes with rent. In 2022, the industrial lease was expanded to 25 ha in order to cover all of the infrastructures not previously covered. Currently annual payments are $6,036.19. The next renewal date is April 1, 2024.

Petch (2016) completed a review of the Eastmain Mine site for Eastmain Resources. Petch recognized environmental uncertainties and identified priorities for further investigation including developing an up-to-date restoration and closure plan and mitigating effects of mine water that was observed to be flowing from the vent raise. Petch (2016) further suggested that a review and confirmation of infrastructure covered by the Industrial Lease is warranted as is an understanding of potential environmental liabilities that may exist for the Property outside of the current lease. Petch notes that continued engagement with the Cree Nation of Mistissini to develop a positive relationship will be important in respect to future development efforts on the Property.

In 2020, Fury Gold Mines hired One-Eighty Consulting Group to conduct a site visit and remediation recommendations which included the same concerns that were identified by Petch in 2016.

Since then, Benz Mining has cleaned the site, removing all debris, scrap metal, old machinery, empty fuel drums, waste from the site for refund and disposal. Benz also removed and destroyed 11 old trailers that were considered as unhealthy and unsafe. The space reclaimed was then levelled and a 26-unit habitation trailer was then purchased and installed by Outland in 2020. All other historical buildings on site were renovated and upgraded to make them safer with modern specifications. Benz Mining also conduct water testing a various locations every 2 months since 2020. The water is always of good quality and free of contaminants.

Benz Mining obtained necessary permits and certifications from government agencies to allow exploration on the Property, in particular for activities which created disturbance on the land such as drilling, trail construction and trench excavation. The Permis d'intervention forestière en vue d'activités minières (Forest management permit for mining activities) is issued by the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs du Québec ("MFFP") to support exploration and are applied for and renewed annually as required for exploration activities and access roads. Benz Mining has obtained these permits on an 'as needed' basis.

Also required is the submittal of a written notice for the planned water pump sites for drilling. This written notice is submitted to the Direction de la gestion de la faune du Nord-du-Québec ("DGFa-10"). Other than the written notice, the DGFa-10 requires a yearly Report of Activities before April 30th of each year. A Déclaration de conformité for drilling activities is also submitted prior to work to the Ministère de l'Environnement, et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs ("MELCCFP").

The Eastmain Mine site is also subject to a once every 2-year inspection and certification of an unused fuel tank farm dating from the Eastmain Mine's operating period in the mid-1990s. This tank farm is located on the current industrial lease. The inspection is carried out on April 17, 2013, by Jerome Dubois. The due date for filing is August 21, 2023.

4.4 SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Eastmain Mine Property is located north of the 52nd parallel (52°N), and therefore is subject to the provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975) and the Paix des Braves Agreement (2002). The Property is situated within the Eeyou Istchee Territory of the Mistissini Cree First Nation, and on the traditional trapping territory held by Mr. Matthew Matoush and Mr. Normand Matoush, who are the tallymen for the trap line M16 on which the Eastmain Mine claims are located.

When initiating a new exploration program, Eastmain provides details to the tallymen and to the Chief of the Cree community (Mistissini), in order to keep them informed of the progress and work. Benz Mining representatives met with the Chief of Mistissini and the council in person in late March 2022 and by videoconference in November 2020 and December 2022. Every year, a letter explaining the exploration work to be conducted is sent to the tallymen and the Chief of

Mistissini. Because of Covid, the town of Mistissini was off-limits to anyone from outside the community until mid-2021, which is when restrictions were lifted.

In response to the global COVID-19 epidemic, Benz Mining adopted a Management Plan to apply mitigation measures to minimize the potential for exposure of the field personnel and local communities to the virus. The Management Plan was enforced by the program's field manager on site, and further monitored daily by Benz Mining through various internal checks. The details of the Management Plan were submitted to the regional public health authority (Chibougamau) and to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee). Strict COVID-19 management protocols were maintained, and an on-site nurse was present for the duration of the program. The COVID-19 protocols were lifted in the spring of 2022 after the Québec government started to reopen.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT RISKS

There are no known environmental liabilities and any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right to perform work on the Eastmain Mine Property. The tank farm is not considered an environmental liability by the inspector. However, these tanks should be removed at some point in the future.

4.7 OTHER PROPERTIES OF INTEREST

The Ruby Hill East and Ruby Hill West Properties were described along with the Eastmain Mine Property in the previous Technical Report (P&E, 2019) (see Figure 4.2). However, there are no Mineral Resources on the two Ruby Hill properties and, since 2019, the commodity focus on those properties has changed from gold to critical metals. Consequently, the two are currently regarded as emerging critical metal properties and are not considered further in this Technical Report.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESS

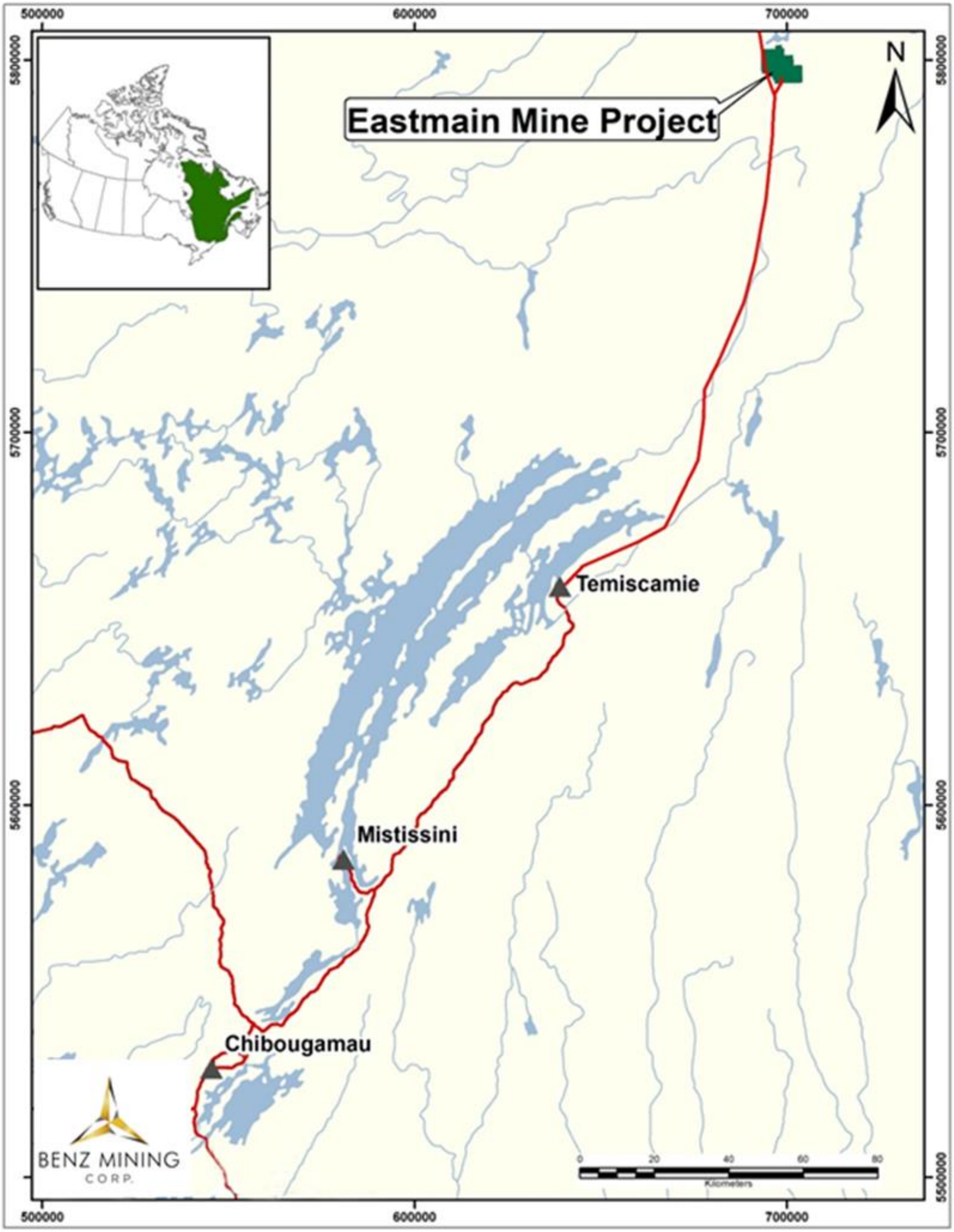
The Eastmain Mine Property is located approximately 320 km northeast of the Town of Chibougamau and is road accessible via the Route 167 extension, a permanent all-season road connecting Stornoway Diamond Corporations' Renard Diamond Mine to the provincial highway network via the communities of Mistissini and Chibougamau (Figure 5.1). The Route 167 extension passes through the western part of the Eastmain Mine Property. A 10 km road links the Eastmain Mine camp with the Route 167 extension (Figure 5.2). Completion of this route has facilitated access to the Property and significantly reduced transportation and exploration costs for Benz Mining. The Renard Mine is located 57 km north of the Eastmain Mine.

The Eastmain Mine Property can also be accessed by flight via the airstrip located at the Stornoway Renard Mine. An agreement between Benz Mining and Stornoway Mine was drafted in 2020 that allows Benz Mining workers access to their airstrip by use of private aircraft. Benz Mining had an agreement with Chrono Aviation from 2020 to 2022 to charter a Pilatus every two weeks for crew change. When Covid restrictions were lifted in 2021, regular Air Creebec flights were available from Montreal to Chibougamau. The Property is a four-hour drive from Chibougamau.

The Eastmain Mine Property has an approximate 900 m length gravel airstrip, located 2.7 km southeast of the Eastmain Mine camp. The airstrip is currently in despair and cannot be used without major upgrading. The airstrip provided airplanes with short take-off and landing (STOL) capability to access the camp directly from Chibougamau Airport or seasonally from the Témiscamie air base (160 km southwest). Float planes can also land at Icon Lake, approximately 20 km southeast of the Property, or Placer Lake, located 5 km northeast of the camp. Currently, only Icon Lake is road-accessible to service float plane landings. The Property is also accessible by helicopter.

A permanent camp on the Eastmain Mine Property has been used by Benz Mining as the base camp for exploration programs (Figure 5.3).

FIGURE 5.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS TO THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY



Source: *Benz Mining Corp (2020)*

FIGURE 5.2 EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY ACCESS ROAD FROM ROUTE 167

Source: *Benz Mining website (June 2023)*

FIGURE 5.3 THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CAMP, OFFICE, AND DRILL CORE SHACK
Looking South towards the Otish Mountains

Source: *Benz Mining stock photograph 2021)*

5.2 CLIMATE

The climate is typical of Northern Canada (temperate to sub-arctic climate) with average summer (June to September) temperatures varying from 10° to 35°C during the day and 5° to 15°C at night. Winters can be cold, with temperatures ranging from -40° to -10°C. Precipitation varies during the year, reaching 2 m annually, with snow from November to May. Exploration and mining can generally be carried out year-round.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Town of Chibougamau has a population of 7,233 (2021 Census) and serves as the main centre of communications and supplies for the region. A number of businesses provide services to the exploration sector and a long history of mining in the region contributes to a highly skilled work force. Chibougamau is serviced by daily commercial air service to Montreal.

The Eastmain Mine Property is serviced by an existing camp, all season gravel roads, and an airstrip located at the Stornoway Renard Mine. Abundant water resources are present in the lakes, rivers, and creeks throughout the area. There is sufficient area on the Property to build and extend mining infrastructure.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area around the Eastmain Mine Property is gently rolling to flat lying, with local relief of up to 200 m. The average elevation in the vicinity of the Eastmain Mine camp is approximately 490 m above sea level (asl).

A dominant feature of the landscape is the Otish Mountains located approximately 15 km south of the Property. The Otish Mountains have steep ridge crests that locally reach over 1,000 m asl in elevation. The Otish Mountains separate the Eastmain River watershed from the Mistassini Basin to the south. The Eastmain River drains west into James Bay.

Rock outcrops are relatively sparse in the vicinity of the Eastmain Mine area, and are more numerous to the northwest of the Eastmain Mine site between Hillhouse and Julian Lake. Overburden depths are generally in the range of 1 to 20 m (Frappier-Rivard, 2015).

Numerous rivers and lakes trend in an overall northeasterly direction. The area immediately around the site consists of glacial outwash and moraine sands, gravels, and boulders with sparse outcrop. Vegetation consists of small black spruce, jack pine and larch with lesser birch and poplar. Alder, Labrador tea and blueberry bushes predominate in lower lying swampy area.

6.0 HISTORY

The Eastmain Mine Property has a history of significant exploration undertaken intermittently since Placer Development Limited's initial discovery of the Eastmain Deposit in 1969/1970. At that time, the gold-silver-copper bearing A Zone was intersected while drill-testing an airborne geophysical conductor. Subsequent drill testing of airborne conductors in the 1980s defined two additional gold-rich zones known as the B Zone and C Zone.

In 1987, the Placer and MSV Resources Inc. Joint Venture completed underground development on the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit. The development included 826.2 m of decline, 226.2 m of sub-level drifting, and 95.5 m of raising. From 1994 to 1995, MSV Resources mined 118,356 t grading 10.58 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu by room and pillar mining. The mineralization was processed at the Copper Rand in Chibougamau and 40,000 oz Au were recovered.

Eastmain Resources Inc. acquired a 100% interest in the Eastmain Mine Property from Campbell Resources Inc. in 2007. On October 9, 2020, Eastmain Resources was acquired by Auryn Resources and the merged companies renamed as Fury Gold Mines Limited. The historical exploration described in this Section summarizes the work performed prior to the Benz Mining acquisition. Work undertaken by Benz Mining is described in Sections 9 and 10.

6.1 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration from the 1930s to 2007 on the Eastmain Mine Property region has been compiled by Frappier-Rivard (2017a, 2017b) and is summarized below (Table 6.1).

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY REGION

Year	Company/Person	Exploration
1930s to 1940s		Prospecting of gossans in felsic and ultramafic rocks south of Lac Dolent and on the east shore of Lac Jim. Extensive trenching targeted gossan zones, siliceous, and Cr-mica-rich felsic metavolcanic rocks on east shore of Lac Jim and gossan zones in ultramafic rocks on the south shore of Lac Dolent
1950s to 1960s	Riocanex and other companies	Exploration of the northeast trending part of the Eastmain Greenstone belt in the Lac Leran area, 25 km northeast of present Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit
Mid-1960s	Fort George	X-Ray diamond drilling on a gossan zone associated with a komatiite horizon located southwest of the Dejour claim block. Mineralized zones with pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite were encountered.
1969	Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd.-Placer Development Ltd.	McPhar Geophysics completed airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey (678 km) on the greenstone belt with ground geophysics follow-up (AEM and MAG) (GM26898)

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY REGION

Year	Company/Person	Exploration
1970	Placer Development Ltd.	Seven holes (406 m) testing an EM and magnetic anomaly result in discovery of the Eastmain Gold Deposit. A Zone Discovery hole intersects 1.5 m mineralized "chert" grading 13.71 g/t Au, 20.22 g/t Ag and 0.33% Cu.
1974	Nordore	Aerodat airborne AEM survey and ground surveys on the Eastmain greenstone belt. Drilling (3 holes) returned weakly anomalous gold values adjacent to the Eastmain Mine B Zone.
1974	Inco - Uranerz	Airborne geophysical survey on the Eastmain Greenstone belt. Trenches and X-Ray diamond drilling on priority targets near Lac Lepante and south-southeast of Lac Clement and west of the Eastmain Gold Mine.
1981 - 1982	Placer	Restaking of Eastmain A Zone. An airborne EM survey completed by Geophysical Surveys Inc. (GM39462) and max-min, VLF, and ground magnetic surveys were completed to identify the A, B, and C Zone targets (GM39455 to GM39461). The B Zone discovered at a depth of 100 m by drill testing geophysical targets. Drill hole 82CH01 intersected a 3 m wide sulphide zone grading 8.34 g/t Au, 1016 g/t Ag and 0.21% Cu. At the end of 1982, 750,000 tonnes had been outlined in the A and B Zones and more claims were added. Placer also established 7 grids several km south of the Eastmain Mine.
1983 - 1985	Placer	Aerodat Ltd. airborne magnetic and EM surveys over 2,611 km for Placer-Eldor Joint Venture over Lac Rene and Lac Clement area (GM41186). Ground magnetometer and LF-EM surveys followed by Max-Min and deep pulse EM (GM41112). A total of 91 drill holes completed for 20,418 m, including 40 holes with PEM bore hole surveys. Geological mapping at both detailed and reconnaissance levels with prospecting and litho-geochemistry.
1984	South Atlantic Ventures and Eurocan Ventures	Ground magnetic, VLF, and Max-Min surveys on Lac Rene and Lac Clement claim blocks northwest of the Eastmain Mine.
1986	Placer	Diamond drilling in the A and B Zones with 25 holes for a total of 2,937 m.
1987	Placer Dome – MSV Joint Venture	Diamond drilling in the A and B Zones with 33 holes totalling 7,754.9 m. Underground exploration including a portal, 826.2 m of decline, 226.2 m of sub-level drifting, and 95.5 m of raising. Additional downhole PEM surveys in four drill holes and 102 km of VLF-EM surveys (GM47888).
1988	Placer Dome – MSV Joint Venture	An additional 99 drill holes for 15,582 m and geological mapping.

TABLE 6.1
SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY REGION

Year	Company/Person	Exploration
1988	Watts Mining Ltd.	500 claims staked south and southeast of Eastmain Mine, east of Lac Clement and Lac Corona. Airborne reconnaissance surveys and additional claim staking were carried out.
1988	Eastmain Syndicate (Dejour Mines, Battle Mountain Canada, Mingold Resources)	Claim staking, line cutting, reconnaissance geology, sampling, VLF-EM surveys.
1989	MSV Resources Inc.	Completes 56 drill holes for 9,551.4 m.
1989	Eastmain Syndicate	Aerodat airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey, basal till sampling, mapping, trenching, sampling, discovery of EXKO showing northwest of the Eastmain Mine (Ruby Hill West Property)
1990	MSV Resources Inc.	Structural study of F and G grid areas, Landsat study, airborne magnetic compilation, 3,017 soil samples on F grid and extensions
1991	MSV Resources Inc.	Excavation of 34 trenches (568 m) and 16.1 km of IP survey (GM51403).
1994 - 1995	MSV Resources Inc. - SOQUEM	Ground EM survey (Melis) covering 74.95 km on the F and I grids (GM52788), 11 drill holes completed for 1,325 m on the F and G grids, 16.5 km of IP and Mag surveys (GM52800), mapping and prospecting. Seven drill holes completed for 867 m at Michel Lake showing. Partnership terminated in 1995.
1994	MSV Resources Inc.	Geophysique GPR completed Seismic Refraction survey above A and B Zones (report V-95340) to identify bedrock topography over mineralized zones.
1994 - 1995	MSV Resources Inc.	Mined 118,356 tonnes at 10.58 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu by room and pillar mining. Milled at Copper Rand in Chibougamau and 40,000 oz Au recovered. Mining ceased November 1995.
1997	MSV Resources Inc.	Geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, Beep Mat survey, re-cutting of F grid in the northwest of A, B, C Zones (GM56083).
2003	Ruby Hill Exploration Inc.	Undertook geological field work in 2003 and laboratory studies focused on the mineralogy and chemistry of the komatiites and related rocks in 2003 and 2004. Gold Summit Mines Ltd. contracted Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. to undertake till sampling for kimberlite indicator minerals. In total nine samples were collected on the property or just outside the current claim boundary.
2004	Campbell Resources Inc.	Campbell Resources reports a Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eastmain Mine Deposit

Table 6.1 Summary of Exploration History of the Eastmain Mine Property Region		
Year	**Company/Person**	**Exploration**
2005	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain Resources Inc. completes an aerial geophysical survey (VTEM and magnetics) over the Ruby Hill East property as part of a larger survey that included the adjoining Eastmain Mine and the Ruby Hill West Property. In total 3,200 line-km were flown. Neil Hillhouse completes a geological evaluation of both the Ruby Hill properties for Ruby Hill Exploration Inc. (GM61521). The report also included reports by LeCheminant and Grutter who conducted separate petrographic studies. Eastmain Resources Inc. acquires a 100% interest in the properties from Ruby Hill Exploration Inc. subject to a 2.5% NSR.
2007	MSV 2007	MSV Resources transfers property ownership to MSV 2007
2007	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain Resources acquires a 100% interest in the Property from Campbell Resources Inc. through Eastmain Mines Inc. Campbell Resources retains an NSR.
2009	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain completes soil geochemical surveys, prospecting and geological mapping on the Eastmain Mine Property. Anomalous gold ranging from 4.38 g/t gold to 43.6 g/t gold was detected in rock sampling over a six km strike-length, coinciding with the Mine Tend, northwest of the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit.
2010	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain completed 46 diamond drill holes totalling 14,584 m to expand the known limits of the A, B and C Zones laterally and vertically within the Deposit, and to test the favorable Mine Trend that has been delineated for more than 10 km across the Property.
2011	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain completed 13,062 m of drilling in 28 holes to test the depth extension of the A, B and C Zones.
2013-2014	Eastmain Resources Inc.	In 2013 and 2014, a 5,483 line-km high-resolution helicopter-borne, magnetic survey was conducted over the Eastmain Mine and the adjoining Ruby Hill East Properties. Mapping and prospecting programs were also completed. A total of 463 rock samples and 1,539 soil (B-Horizon) samples were collected. Ninety-seven samples returned values >100 ppb Au. The 2014 field exploration work confirmed four high-grade target zones northwest of the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit. 249 rock samples were collected during the 2014 geological targeting program, in search of additional Mineral Resources along the Mine Trend. Two of the areas (“Hillhouse” and “Julien”) coincided directly with the projected Eastmain

TABLE 6.1 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY REGION		
Year	**Company/Person**	**Exploration**
		Mine Trend and two targets ("Michel" and "Suzanna") are located along secondary parallel structures, which may be a stratigraphic repetition of mineralization or a folded repetition of the mine sequence.
2016	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Prospecting targets were identified by Diagnos Inc., who conducted a regional Computer Aided Resource Detection System ("CARDS") analysis. The CARDS generated targets were prospected by Diagnos personnel with Eastmain staff. A total of 3,180 m^2 of trenching was successful in exposing bedrock at the Julien, Suzanna and Hillhouse Targets. The work program was extended to the end of 2016 to include a total of 8,550 m of drilling.
2017	Eastmain Resources Inc.	Eastmain conducted aggressive exploration of the Eastmain Mine Property including Induced Polarization geophysics, follow-up trenching and channel sampling of geophysical anomalies and core drilling along the Mine Trend and in parallel strata to the north and south of the Mine Trend in the vicinity of the Julien and Hillhouse Targets. Drilling also targeted the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit, as part of a verification program to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. This program included 33 diamond drill holes completed for a total of 5,384 m, 4,545 drill core sampled, 11 trenches (553 linear m) and 254 channel samples.
2017-2019	Eastmain Resources Inc.	No exploration work completed. A new Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eastmain Deposit was also completed by P & E Mining Consultants Inc. in 2019 (total of 376,000 oz at 7.9 g/t Au with 236,500 oz at 8.2 g/t for the Indicated class and 139,300 oz at 7.5 g/t Au for the Inferred class (P&E, 2019).

6.2 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

In 2004, Campbell Resources Inc. ("Campbell") reported a Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 878,100 tonnes at 10 g/t Au for the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit. The Eastmain Gold Deposit was reported to contain 255,750 oz of gold and 4.1 million pounds of copper, including a Measured Mineral Resource of 91,500 tons grading 0.268 oz/T gold and an Indicated Mineral Resources of 786,600 tons at 0.294 oz/T gold (Campbell, 2004 Annual Report, available on SEDAR). Campbell (Annual Report 2004) states that Mineral Resources were calculated by Qualified Personnel of Campbell Resources Inc. for all properties, using the practices prescribed by NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mines, Metallurgy and Petroleum. Campbell's (2004) disclosure states that for the Eastmain Property, a block method with orthogonal projections on a longitudinal projection was used for the estimation. Several historical reports, including a Feasibility Study prepared by MSV in 1990 and a report titled

Reserves/Resources Audit of Mining Property by Met-Chem Canada in 2001, support Campbell's (2004) disclosure.

Disclaimer: A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify this historical Mineral Resource Estimate as current Mineral Resources as defined by NI 43-101, and it has not been reviewed by a qualified person under the guidelines of such National Instrument. The above mineral quantities, grades and Mineral Resources are historical estimates and should not be relied upon. The Mineral Resource is considered historical and to be relevant only as an indication of potential mineralization on the Property. Benz Mining Corp. is not treating the historical Mineral Resource Estimate as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

6.3 PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The previous Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by P&E (2019) and is summarized in the Table 6.2 below.

TABLE 6.2
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT 2.5 G/T AU CUT-OFF (1-5)

Classification	Tonnes (kt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au (koz)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ag (koz)	Cu (%)	Contained Cu (klb)
Indicated	899	8.19	236.5	8.0	232	0.13	2,577
Inferred	579	7.48	139.3	8.2	152	0.16	2,042

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.*
2. *The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*
3. *The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.*
4. *The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.*
5. *Historic mined out areas were depleted from the model.*

6.4 PAST PRODUCTION

The following is summarized from the report for Eastmain Resources by Petch (2016). In 1987, an exploration ramp was driven along the strike of the gold zone in the Eastmain Mine. During the development, 16,300 short tons of low-grade mineralization were extracted for subsequent processing. In 1990, a Feasibility Study for MSV Resources outlined a mine development plan utilizing panel stoping to mine areas where the zone dip was <45° and shrinkage stoping in areas with dips >45°.

Pre-production commenced in August 1994 and commercial mining started in January 1995. From 1994 to 1995, MSV Resources extracted 118,356 t at 10.58 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu by room and pillar mining. The mineralization was milled at the Copper Rand facility in Chibougamau, and 40,000 oz Au were recovered. Mining ceased in November 1995.

Due to winter road conditions, the mine was shut down in March 1995 for 2.5 months. The mine reopened in June and produced until November 8, 1995, when mining officially ceased. The water pumps were shut down in early December 1995 and the ramp was allowed to flood.

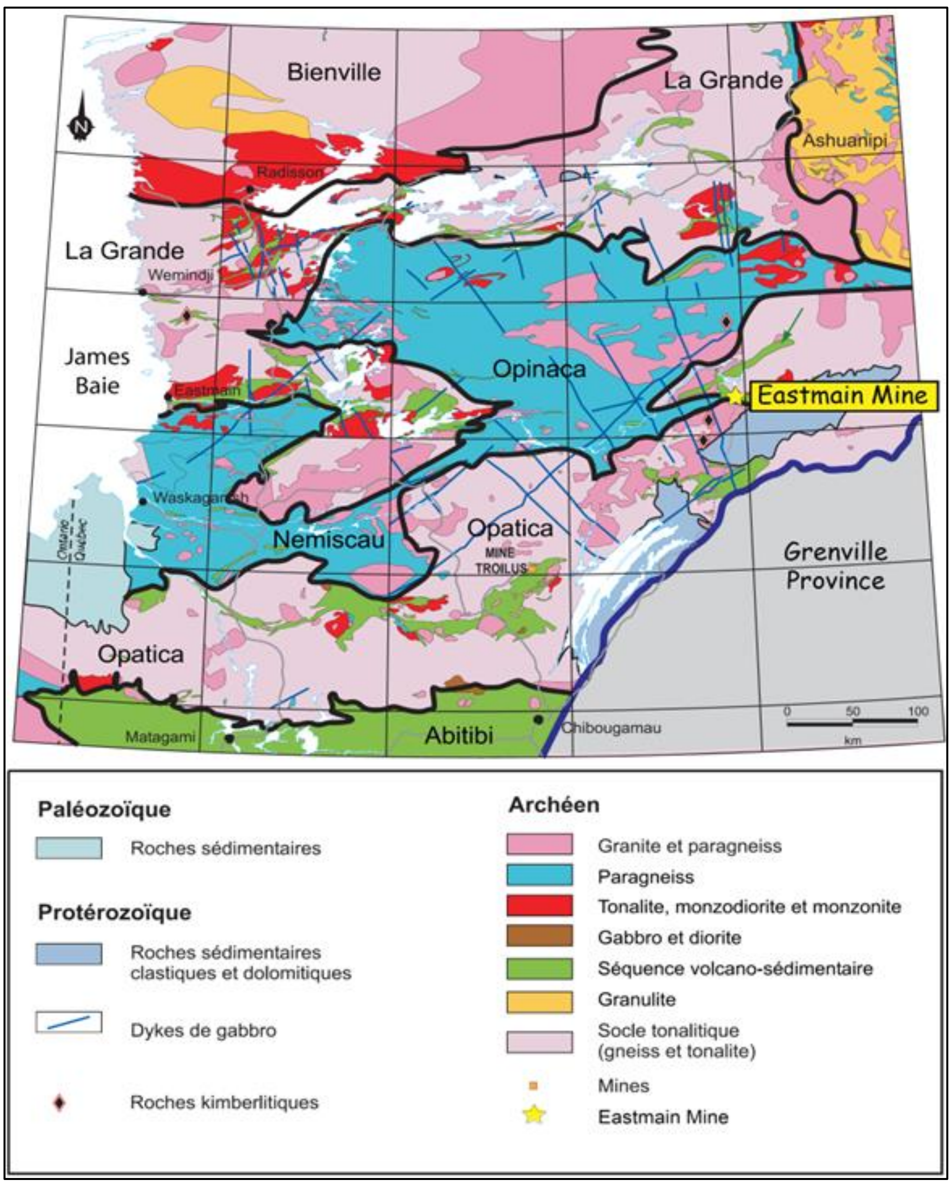
In total, MSV Resources mined 118,356 tonnes at 10.58 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Eastmain Mine Property is located in the Opatica Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province within the Upper Eastmain River Greenstone Belt ("UEGB") (Figure 7.1). The UEGB extends approximately 100 km in an east-northeast direction and varies in width from 2.5 km in the west to 20 km in the east. The UEGB is characterized by a volcano-sedimentary sequence, dominated by mafic flows (massive and pillowed) interbedded with felsic to intermediate tuffs and flows, ultramafic flows, and meta-sedimentary rocks. Throughout the UEGB belt, numerous granitoid plutons and north-northwest trending diabase dykes intrude all rock sequences. The regional metamorphic grade of the belt varies from upper greenschist to amphibolite facies.

FIGURE 7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY



Source: *modified from Houle (2002)*

The UEGB has been recently re-interpreted by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN), based on the structural and stratigraphic results from two 1:50,000 scale geological mapping surveys (Figures 7.2 and 7.3). The metavolcanic rocks of the René Group are currently interpreted as unconformably overlain by the metasedimentary rocks of the Bohier Group (Beauchamp *et al.*, 2018). This interpretation differs from that of previous workers (e.g., Hocq, 1985; Couture, 1987; and Roy, 1988); who placed the metasedimentary rocks of the Bohier Group beneath the René Group. Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) consider the new proposed interpretation closer to Boldy *et al.* (1984), who divided the volcanic rocks into cycles and placed them at the base of the greenstone belt stratigraphy.

Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) subdivided the René Group into four new formal units: 1) Érasme Formation; 2) Roman Formation; 3) Clément Formation; and 4) Dolent Formation. This new subdivision is a refinement of the previous classification by Couture (1987), who subdivided the René Group into three informal stratigraphic units (Marleau and de Souza, 2019). Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) interpret the Formations of the René Group to represent a succession of volcanic episodes, as follows:

- The first volcanic episode is represented by the basal Érasme Formation, which is composed mainly of a pillowed basalt and andesite basalt intercalated with felsic flows and tuff and intruded by ultramafic and gabbroic sills. The pillows commonly show a reverse polarity, with stratigraphic top oriented towards the southwest. The Eastmain Mine Deposit is hosted in the mafic volcanic rocks of the Érasme Formation. The basal Érasme Formation occurs along the south branch of the UEGB;

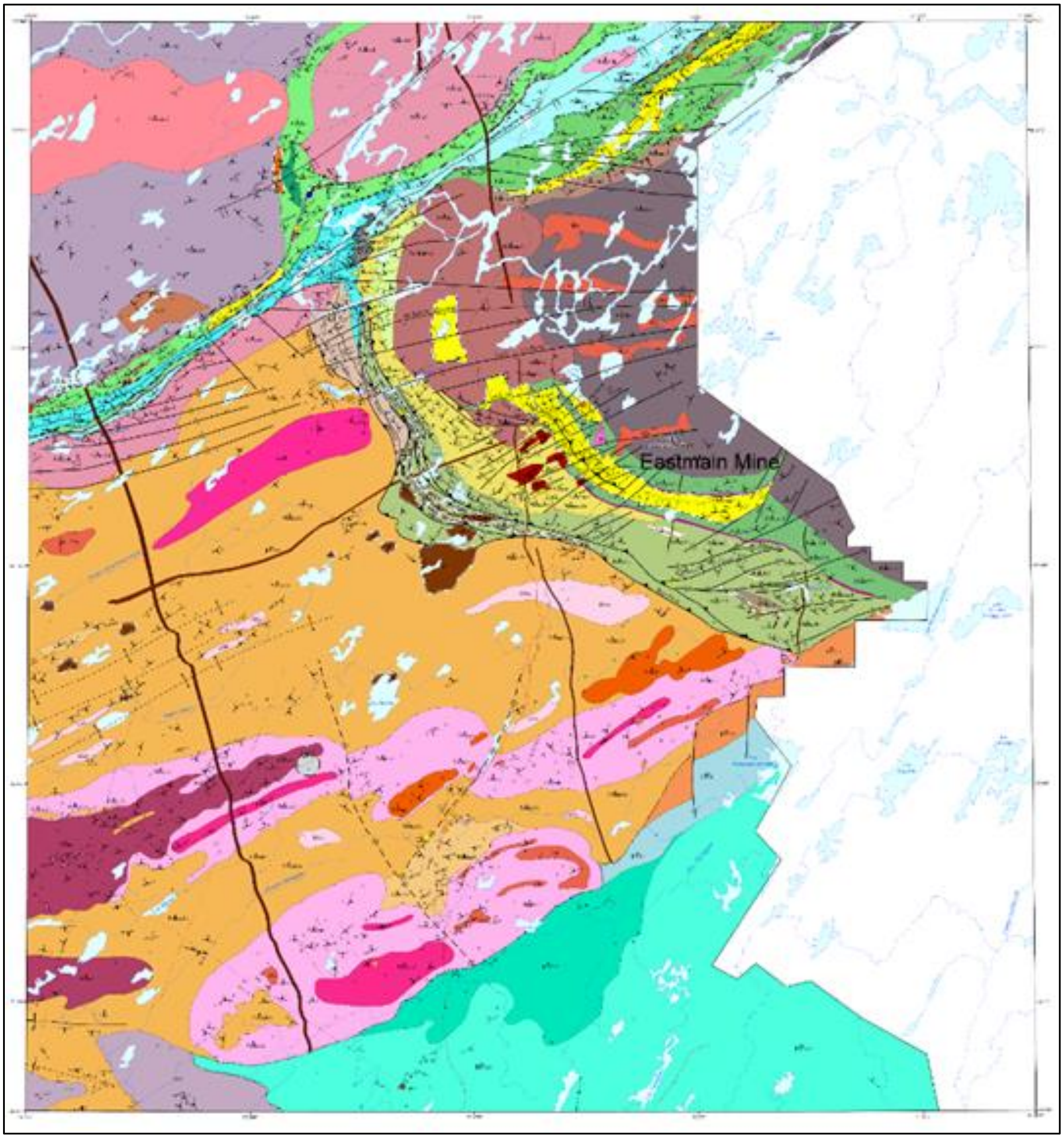
- The second volcanic episode is the Roman Formation, which occurs stratigraphically above the Érasme Formation. The Roman Formation consists of dacite volcanic rocks with calc-alkaline rhyolite. It outcrops along the southern and eastern branches of the UEGB;

- The third volcanic episode is the Clément Formation, which consists of similar rock types as the Érasme Formation, and some sedimentary horizons; and

- The fourth volcanic episode is represented by the Dolent Formation, which consists of mafic volcanic rocks, mafic intrusive rocks, ultramafic volcanics and felsic intrusive rocks along with exhalite sedimentary rocks. However, the stratigraphic position of this volcanic formation within the René Group is currently undetermined. It occurs in the western and northern branches and on the north edge of the eastern branch.

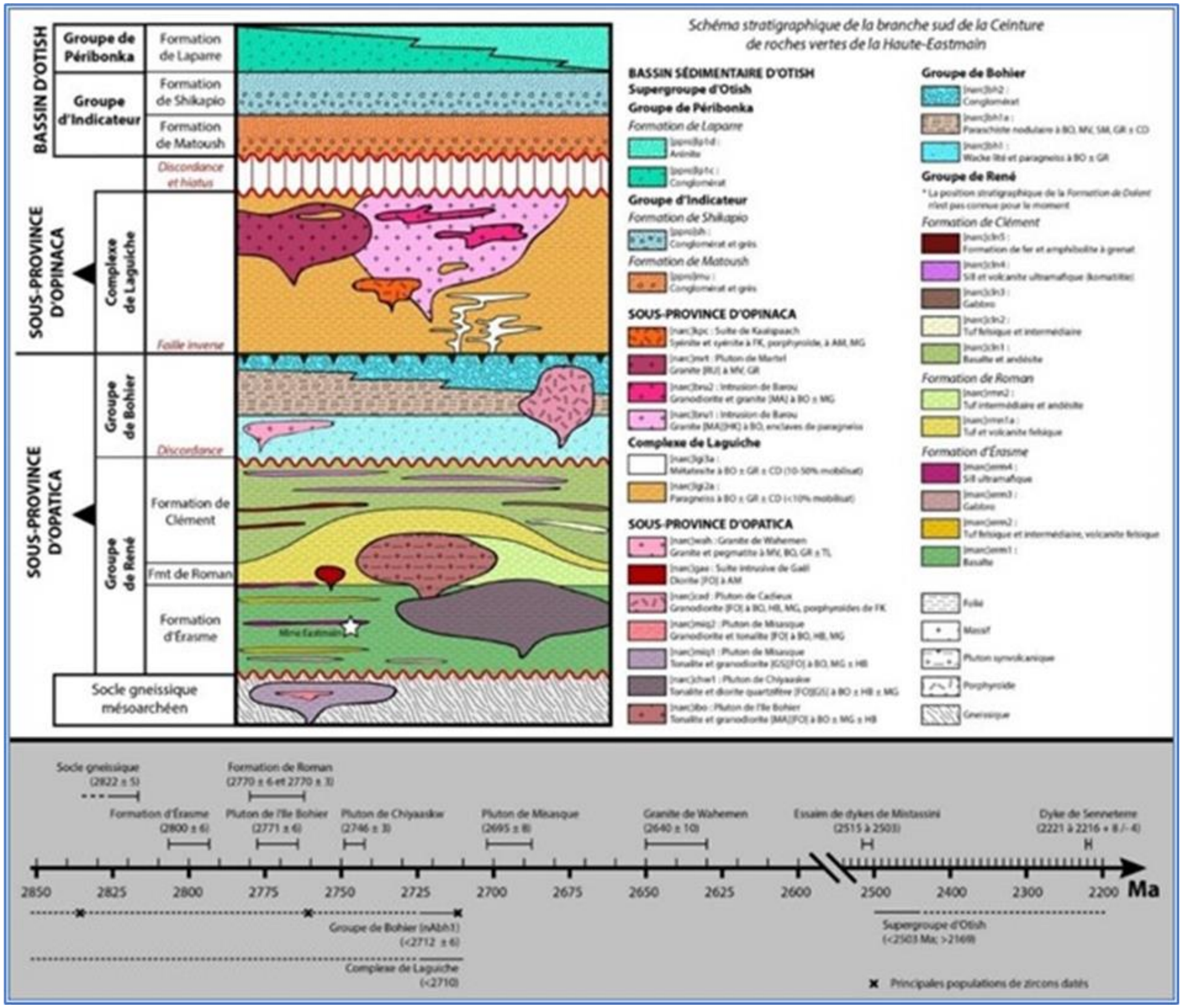
Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) subdivide the metasedimentary rocks of the Bohier Group into three informal units that unconformably overlie the René Group: 1) the basal unit is composed of wackes and biotite-garnet paragneisses; 2) the intermediate subunit consists of biotite-muscovite-sillimanite-garnet±cordierite nodular paraschist; And 3) the top unit is a polygenic or monogenic conglomerate whose clasts (granite, tonalite, diorite, gabbro, mafic, and felsic volcanic) are similar in composition to the rocks in the surrounding area.

FIGURE 7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE EASTMAIN MINE REGION



Source: *Beauchamp et al. (2018)*

FIGURE 7.3 STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE EASTMAIN MINE REGION



Source: *Beauchamp et al. (2018)*
Figure Description: *The relative timing of the lithostratigraphic units is based on observed crosscutting relationships and available U-PB geochronological data.*

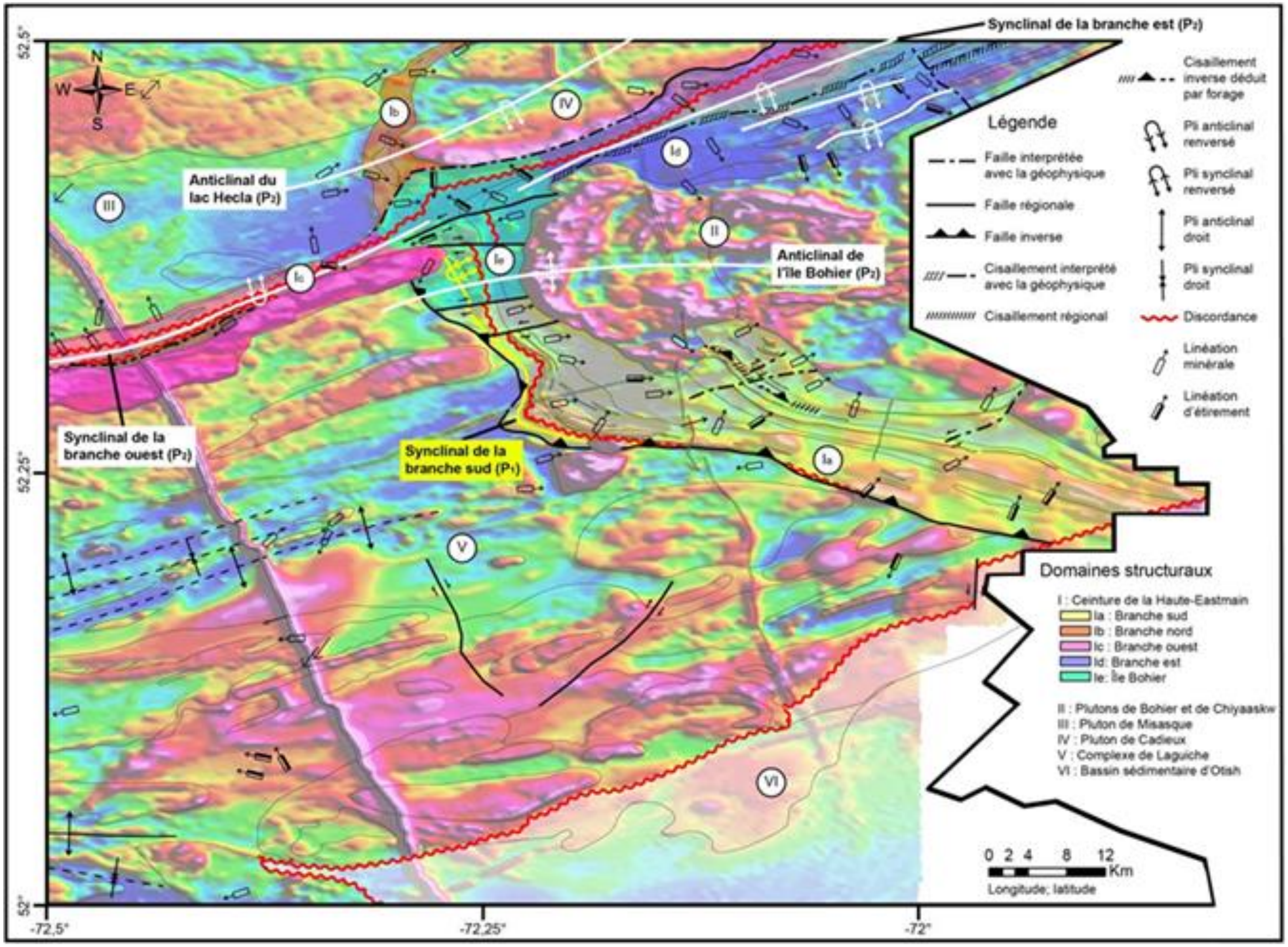
Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) identified four structural subdomains in the UEGB, which are the South, North, West, and East branches of the Belt (Figure 7.4). A fifth structural subdomain is represented by the converging center of the four branches, where crosscutting relationships reveal three phases of ductile deformation. The volcano-sedimentary sequence of the UEGB is surrounded by four intrusive units (Figure 7.5). The emplacement of the four intrusions has contributed to the characteristic outline of the UEGB. Beauchamp *et al.* 2018 attribute the characteristic outline to the combined effects of polyphase deformation and synvolcanic and syntectonic intrusions that occupy the core of anticlinal domes.

Recent U-Pb geochronological data are reported on zircons from the four aforementioned intrusions and metasedimentary and volcanic rocks from the René Group and Bohier Group (Table 7.1). The analyses were carried out by Davis and Sutcliffe (2018a and 2018b).

Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) collected two conglomerate samples from the Bohier Group. The age of detrital zircons indicates that one conglomerate was derived from the erosion of felsic rocks dated 2763 ± 3 Ma and the source has been interpreted to result from the erosion of the volcanic rocks of the Roman Formation and synvolcanic rocks of the Île Bohier Island Pluton (MERN, 2019d). The second conglomerate yielded two populations of ages distributed around 2712 ± 6 Ma and 2836 ± 10 Ma (Davis and Sutcliffe, 2018b). The source of this conglomerate is interpreted to have been from the erosion of a Mesoarchean basement and Neoarchean rocks. The younger age population is considered the maximum sedimentation age of the Bohier Group rocks (MERN, 2019d).

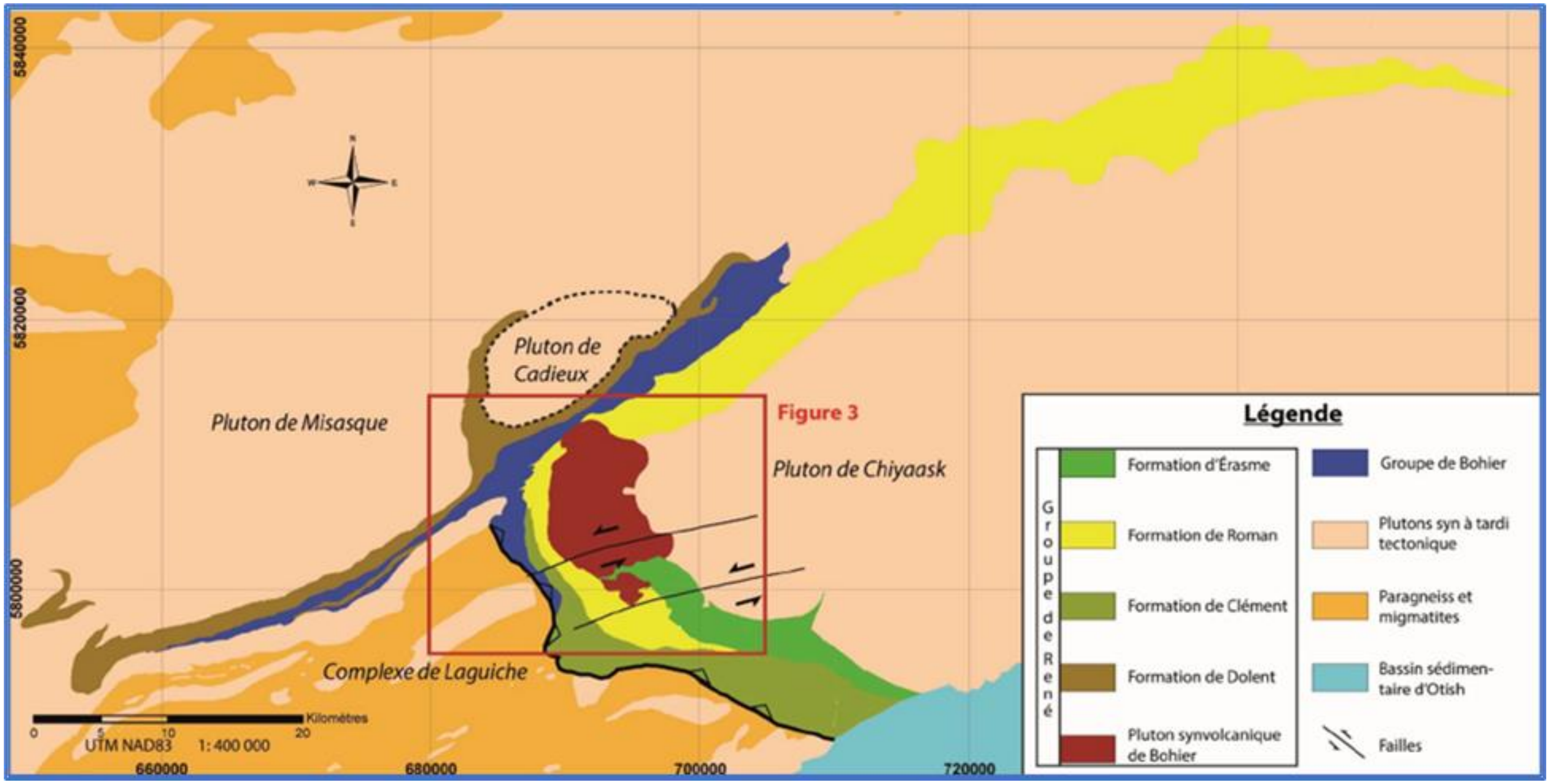
A Quaternary geology survey was carried out near the Otish Mountains out by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (MERN). Lamarche and Hébert (2020) mapped the surface deposits at a 1:50,000 scale and assessed the mineral potential in the Opatica and Opawica Subprovinces. Their work identified sections of frontal moraine that helped to determine the position of the ice margin during deglaciation.

FIGURE 7.4 MAP OF STRUCTURAL DOMAINS SUPERIMPOSED ON A MAGNETIC ANOMALY MAP



Source: *Beauchamp et al. (2018)*

FIGURE 7.5 SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGICAL MAP



Source: *Marleau and de Souza, S. (2019)*

TABLE 7.1
U-PB ZIRCON GEOCHRONOLOGY DETERMINED BY
LASER ABLATION INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA MASS SPECTROMETRY

Unit/Rock Type	Mineral	Crystallization Age (Ma)	Reference
Lac Cadieux Pluton*	Zircon	2658 ± 10 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe
			(2018b)
		Depending on crystallization ages, emplacement is estimated between 2699 ± 5 Ma and 2700 ± 3 Ma	
			MERN (2020a);
			Davis (2019)
Three samples from the tonalite phase of the Misasque Pluton*	Zircon	2695 ± 8 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018a); Davis (2019); MERN (2019a)
		2698 Ma ± 28 Ma	
		2795 ± 5 Ma	
Conglomerate (Bohier Group)	Detrital Zircon	See text below	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018b); MERN (2019d)
Tonalite phase of the Chiyaaskw Pluton	Zircon	2746 ± 3 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018a)
		(metamorphic age?)	
Felsic lapilli tuff of the Dolent Fm, Rene Group	Zircon	2751 ± 5 Ma	MERN (2019b);
			Davis (2019)
Felsic porphyritic volcanic rock, Roman Fm, Rene Group	Zircon		Davis and Sutcliffe (2018b); MERN (2019c and 2019b)
		2770 ± 3 Ma	
Foliated rhyolite**, Roman Fm, Rene Group	Zircon	2770 ± 6 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018a), MERN (2019c and 2019b)
Tonalite phase of the Île Bohier Island Pluton	Zircon	2771 ± 6 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018b)
Felsic lapilli tuff, Erasme Fm, Rene Group	Zircon	2800 ± 6 Ma	Davis and Sutcliffe (2018b); MERN (2019b)

Note: *U-Pb = uranium-lead, Ma = millions of years, Fm = Formation.*

7.2 EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Eastmain Mine Property is located in the south branch of the UEGB. This branch consists of an inverted monoclinal volcano-sedimentary sequence characterized by the presence of two volcanic cycles (MERN, 2017). Within the Eastmain Mine Property, the Erasme Formation is composed mainly of mafic metavolcanics with minor felsic metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks intruded by mafic and ultramafic intrusions sills, plugs and dykes. The stratigraphic units are systematically overturned, with the northwesterly oriented volcanic sequence dipping to the northeast at approximately 50°.

The Roman Formation stratigraphically overlies the Erasme Formation. The Roman Formation consists mainly of calc-alkaline felsic volcanics and pyroclastics with minor metasedimentary rocks.

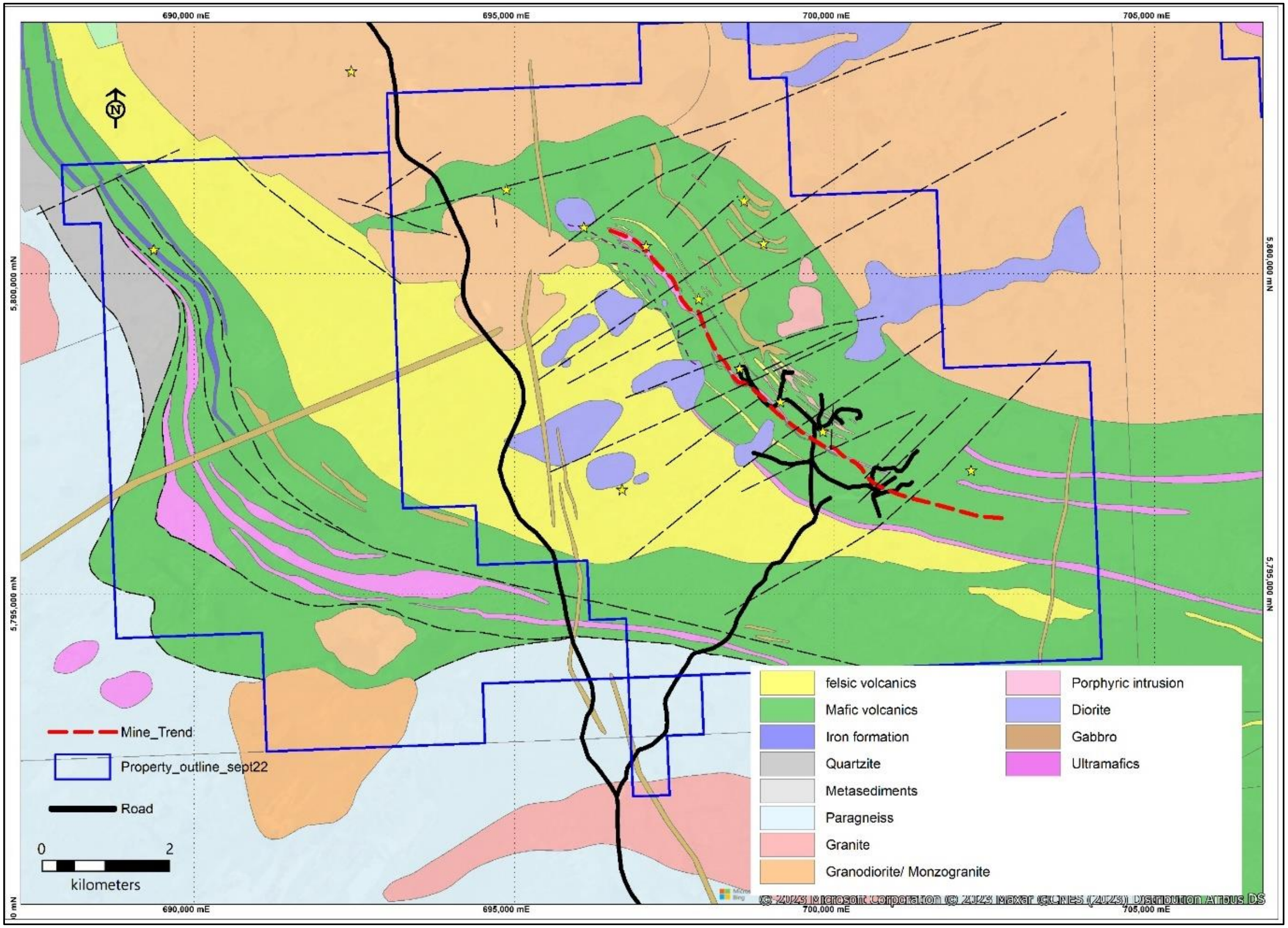
The Clement Formation overlies both the Roman and Erasme Formations and is characterized by tholeiitic basalts and pyroclastic rocks intercalated with metasedimentary rocks, including sulphide and silicate iron formation and chert. Mafic and ultramafic intrusions are recognised in this volcanic sequence and form high-positive magnetic linear units.

The Bohier Group unconformably overlies the volcano-sedimentary sequence and is composed mainly of metasedimentary rocks intruded by ultramafic intrusions. Polygenetic conglomerates, wackes and paraschists form the bulk of this Group.

Several felsic intrusions were identified on the Property and include an older tonalite to monzonitic suite and a younger granodiorite series of intrusions located in the Northern Eastmain Mine claim block. A vanadium-rich ferrogabbro intrusion was recognised in drill holes at the Lac Placer area, but the extent of this unit is unknown. A series of concordant gabbro intrusions and ultramafic intrusions were identified in the field and in drill holes.

The Eastmain Mine is within the Erasme Formation. In the immediate Mine area, mafic flows are interbedded with thinner felsic units (and some limited intermediate composition units) of banded lapilli tuff, agglomerates, crystal tuff, and rhyolite flows (Figure 7.6) with a strong stretching lineation to the northeast.

FIGURE 7.6 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY



Source: *Benz Mining (2023)*

Two ductile deformation events have affected the lithologies in the area of interest, particularly the geometry of the mineralized zones. The northwest trending "Eastmain Deformation Zone'' described by Tourigny (1989) is related to the main penetrative foliation and oriented sub-parallel to the stratigraphy, as observed in drill core and outcrop. Regionally, the composite S0-S1 foliation undulates and the orientation changes from northwest to southeast on the Property to north-south at the north end of the South Branch of the UEGB. D2 deformation is present, as indicated by an S2 penetrative foliation that has crenulated S1 and represents the axial plane of the main fold, which is oriented east-northeast to west-southwest (Figure 7.7).

FIGURE 7.7 DEFORMED BLOCKY FELSIC TUFF AT HILLHOUSE SHOWING STRONG STRETCHING LINEATION
(looking northwards)

Source: *Benz (2020)*

The Mine Series is a sub-planar package of deformed and altered mafic, ultramafic and felsic rocks that strike northwest and dip 45 to 50º toward the northeast. The auriferous horizon of the Mine Series is represented by mineralized chert layers, associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite), and silicified zones contained within mafic, felsic and ultramafic sequences.

Ultramafic intrusions and flows are common in the volcanic sequence and are an important component of the Mine Series. Minor mafic diabase bodies intrude the mafic volcanic rocks as sills and dykes.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry sills and dykes, mainly granodiorite in composition, are commonly observed in drill core, as are pegmatites. A larger younger granodiorite intrusion was observed in drill core in the northern portion of the mineralized zone. This intrusion is not deformed and contains xenoliths of the volcanic rocks at its southern margins.

In mineralized Zone E, a deformed tonalitic to monzonitic intrusion forms a small plug shaped body that intrudes the volcanic sequence.

7.3 STRUCTURE

Three main regional ductile deformation phases are recognized in the area (Ravenelle, 2014; Rivard, 2015; Turgeon and Mailloux, 2018; Beauchamp *et al.*, 2018; Marleau and De Souza, 2019):

1. D1 penetrative foliation and schistosity strike northwest to southeast and dip 40 to 60° to the northeast. F1 folds have been interpreted, but their existence remains uncertain. It is the dominant planar fabric in the south branch of the UEGB F1 folds sub-parallel to the stratigraphy grading into the main deformation zone, named the "Zone de Déformation Eastmain'' ("ZDE") by Tourigny (1989). The ZDE has been traced for 4 km by drilling and mapping in the vicinity of the Mine Series. The shearing increases towards the Mine Series, where the deformation event obliterates all primary textures. The rheological contrast between the ultramafic and the felsic rocks could have acted to increase the deformation in this corridor. The kinematic indicators recognized during historical underground mapping indicate a plunge with oblique inverse movement;

2. D2 penetrative foliation axial planar associated with F2 folds. Axial planes are oriented east-to-west to east-northeast-to-west-southwest (Île Bohier Anticlinal) and plunge moderately to the northeast. These folds are km-scale in size, but tight to isoclinal folds have been recognized in the north part of the southern branch of the UEGB; and

3. D3 deformation is associated with a spaced crenulation cleavage that corresponds to F3 axial plane folds in the Ile Bohier Domain. These axial planes and the S3 schistosity dip shallowly and strike northwest-to-southeast. The D3 deformation has yet to be recognized on the Eastmain Mine Property.

Northeast to east-northeast trending brittle sinistral shears are considered to be linked to the D2 deformation, because the S2 schistosity and F2 folds become parallel to each other in the north part of the southern branch of the UEGB (Ravenelle, 2014; Marleau and De Souza, 2019). However, Beauchamp *et al.* (2018) consider these faults to be part of a more recent generation of D4 deformation, because they appear to offset the A and B mineralized Zones of the Eastmain Mine. Gold-bearing shears, similar in strike, are apparent on the Lac Julien (6.2 g/t Au over 1 m, channel sample) and Riviere Roman (2.26 g/t Au, grab samples) showings.

The Eastmain Mine mineralized zones plunge moderately to the northeast and could be associated with stretching and mineral lineations that plunge in that direction (48° at N066). The mineralized zones are also separated by late northeast trending faults, showing strong carbonate- epidote-hematite-pyrite alteration and gold is absent or redistributed.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

The historical Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit consisted of three high-grade mineralized zones; the A, B and C Zones (Figures 7.8 and 7.9; Table 7.2). Zones A and B have been traced for >1,000 m in length and to a vertical depth of 800 m below surface. The Zone A shoot has a slight curved shape, raking on the Mine Series plane at 60° toward east in the upper part, and 70° toward west in the lower part. Zone B is wider and consists of two mineralized shoots, with one mineralized shoot plunging 670 m from surface along the Mine Series plane and another deeper plunging mineralized shoot plunging 970 m from surface along the Mine Series plane. Zone C consists of two deep plunging mineralized shoots, with one plunging 1,000 m from surface and the other and southeasternmost mineralized shoot is 870 m in length starting 230 m below surface along the Mine Series plane. All mineralized shoots plunge steeply to the north within the Mine Series. Zone C had been traced in drilling for 130 m along strike of Zone B and reaches a depth of 750 m below surface (Figure 7.9).

The transition between Zone A and Zone B is marked by a steeply dipping, km-scale northeast-trending fault with apparent normal-sinistral displacement, which offsets the entire volcanic sequence and the mineralized zone. The transition between Zone B and Zone C is arbitrary, with Zone C being the most distinctive mineralized shoot, located at the southeast extension of A-B-C Zones, which extends deeper than Zone B mineralized shoots.

The Mine Horizon consists of what is referred to as the "Mine Series" assemblage. It is generally between 1 and 10 m wide and consists of strongly deformed and altered felsic, mafic and ultramafic rocks with quartz veins and massive to semi-massive sulphide veins and veinlets. Gold grains are associated with quartz veins and the sulphide rich zones. The high strain deformation zone associated with the mineralization trends northwest and dips 40° to 50° to the northeast.

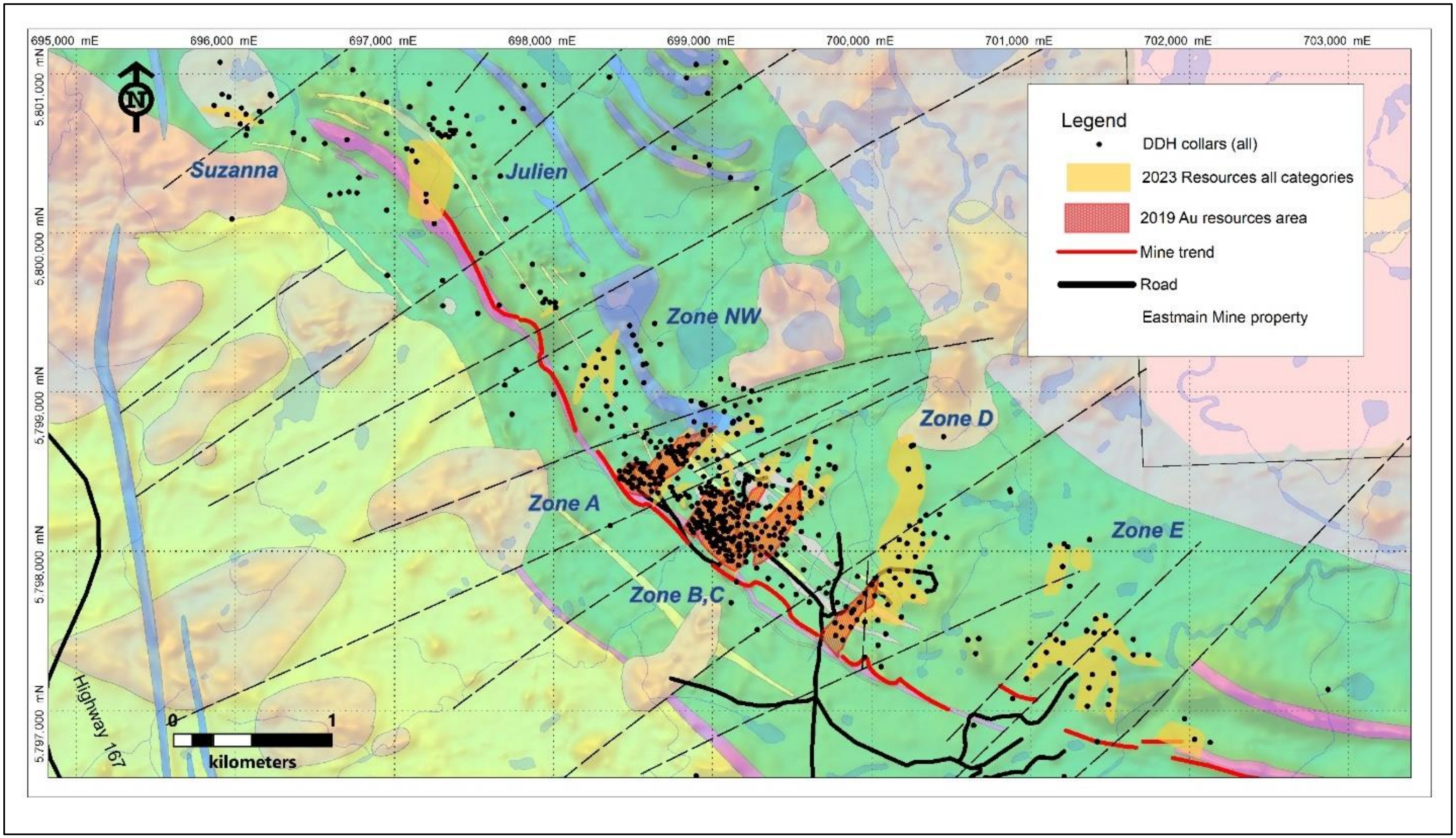
In previous geological studies (Couture and Guha, 1990; Couture, 1993) described the mineralization as associated with syn- to late-stage quartz veins associated with a ductile shear zone parallel to stratification. More recent work (Marleau et al., 2018a, 2018b; Frappier-Rivard, 2015) identified: 1) semi massive to massive sulphides and VMS type alteration at Hillhouse and Suzanna (Figures 7.8 and 7.9); 2) a mineralized chert, and associated alteration at the A and B mineralized zones; and 3) quartz veins with Au-Cu at Lac Julien.

Current work by Benz Mining found evidence for a possible Au-Cu-Zn mineralization event prior to deformation, but because the Mine Horizon is extremely deformed, commonly a mylonite/ protomylonite with banded distribution of alteration biotite, sericite, carbonate and quartz, with strong silicification this link is difficult to establish. The sulphides occur in veins associated with the quartz veins. The mylonite appears as a stratigraphic unit and is always associated with an ultramafic intrusion, In mineralized Zones A, B, and C, the mine horizon is in contact with a deformed ultramafic. In Zone NW, the Mine Series is located the other side of this ultramafic intrusion.

In Zone D the Mine Horizon is similar to the one observed in Zones A, B and C, but there are other gold bearing shear zones, the Upper horizon and the Kotak Horizon. The Upper Horizon and the Zone D Mine Horizon seem to converge at a point between Zones C and D. In Zone E, the mineralized shear zone is partly in contact between volcano-sedimentary units and a deformed tonalite. However, it commonly departs from this contact to continue into the volcano-sedimentary sequence.

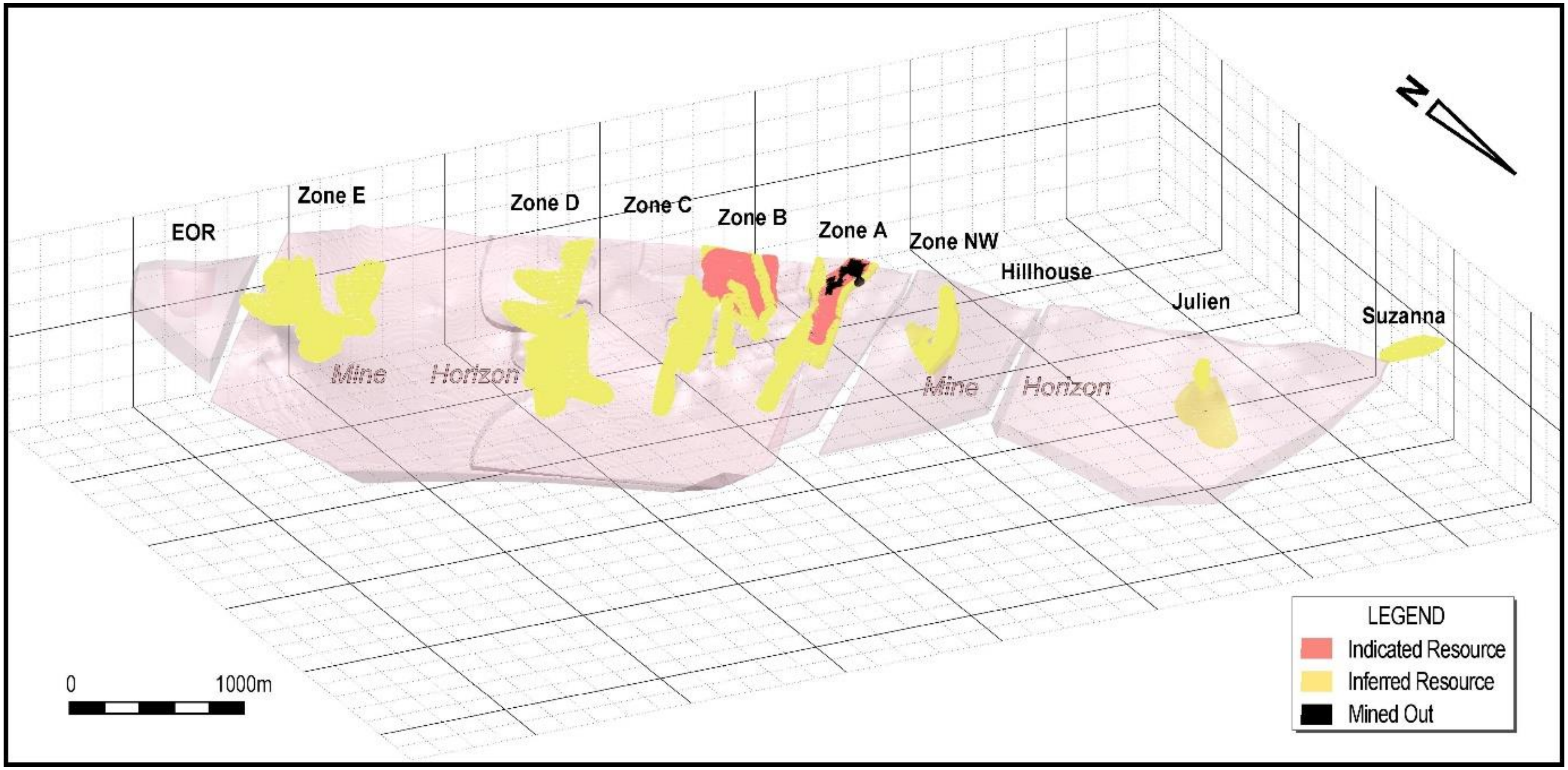
Two other mineralized wireframes were recently added: (1) Zone Julien and (2) Suzanna. Zone Julien is characterized by gold-bearing shear zones, spatially associated with ultramafic intrusions. Mineralization consists of quartz-carbonate veins associated with pyrrhotite and massive quartz veins associated with banded biotite-sericite-silica alteration. Deformation, alteration and mineralization appear similar to the mineralization observed in Zones A, B, C and D. The Suzanna Zone was defined with historical gold assays that appear to be associated with a felsic volcanic unit. The Suzanna Zone shape is consistent with lineaments interpreted from geophysical aeromagnetic data (Figure 7.8). Further exploration is planned in these zones and are explained in more detail in Section 9 Exploration.

FIGURE 7.8 GEOLOGICAL MAP OVERLYING 1VD MAGNETIC MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MINERALIZED ZONES



Source: *Benz Mining 2023*

FIGURE 7.9 3-D IMAGE OF THE EASTMAIN MINE HORIZON WITH THE CURRENT INDICATED (RED) AND INFERRED (YELLOW) MINERAL RESOURCES



***Source**: Benz Mining 2023*

In the Eastmain Deposit, gold occurs in several settings and horizons. In mineralized zones A, B and C, gold mineralization is mainly associated with the Mine Horizon. In Zone D, however, there are three horizons: the Kotak, Upper Zone and Mine Horizons. In Zone E, the gold mineralization is associated mainly with a sheared horizon that closely follows the contact between volcanics and a tonalite. Gold is also present in quartz veins with alteration haloes within various rock types including the younger granodiorite. A conglomerate unit located approximately 200 m above the mine horizon was found to contain some gold associated with sulphides. This mineralization is referred to as the Nisto horizon.

TABLE 7.2
DISTRIBUTION OF THE MINERALIZED HORIZONS AT EASTMAIN

Mineralized Zone	Mine Horizon	Upper horizon	Kotak Horizon	Au Bearing Quartz Veins	Nisto	Tonalite
A	well defined			present	present	
B	well defined			present	present	
C	well defined		present	present	present	
D	well defined	well defined	present	present	present	
E		maybe	maybe	present		present
NW	well defined			present	present	

7.4.1 The Mine Horizon

This mineralized horizon has been identified by drilling from Zone NW to Zone D. In Zone E, it is not well defined or is obscured by a syntectonic felsic intrusion.

In 2011, SRK Consulting Inc. investigated the structural geological controls on gold mineralization (Ravenelle 2012) with the following observations:

- Gold mineralization is preferentially distributed within a northwest-trending, northeast-dipping, 2- to 10-m thick, D_1 high-strain zone spatially associated with a pyroxenite unit;

- Within the auriferous zone, gold mineralization occurs in association with semi-massive sulphide replacement bands, quartz veins, and silicified zones hosted within pyroxenite, mafic rocks, and felsic rocks;

- The quartz veins and semi-massive sulphide bands are folded and boudinaged by D_1. The B_1 boudin and F_1 fold axes are oriented oblique to the L_1 lineation;

- The angular relationship between the L_1 lineation and the B_1 boudin and F_1 fold axes suggests that the auriferous zone has been overprinted by significant strain during which B_1 boudin and F_1 fold axes, previously perpendicular to the L_1 lineation, were incrementally rotated towards the attitude of the L_1 lineation; and

- The plunge of gold mineralization is primarily controlled by the stretching direction of the high strain zone parallel to the L_1 lineation.

In 2021, several mineralized rock samples from the Mine Horizon in the different zones were submitted for petrographic work (Tremblay, 2021). A summary of observations is that free gold occurs variously: in Zone A, gold is disseminated, and is principally in contact with pyrrhotite; in the NW Zone, gold grains are larger in contact with sphalerite and (or) pyrrhotite.

Sulphides are concentrated in massive quartz veins (Julien) associated within strongly cataclastic rocks (Zones B, D); and associated with banded mylonites (Zone A) (Figures 7.10 and 7.11) or in disseminations and stringers (Zones C and NW). The Mine Horizons show a mix of different lithologies (chert, metasediments, tuff, cataclastic veins), all of which are affected by cataclastic (brecciation) to mylonitic (grain size reduction) deformation. Rock alteration minerals are muscovite-biotite, K-feldspar, quartz, Mn-almandine, calcite, and actinolite with minor gahnite. Sulphides observed are mainly pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, tellurobismutite, hessite, petzite, and free gold.

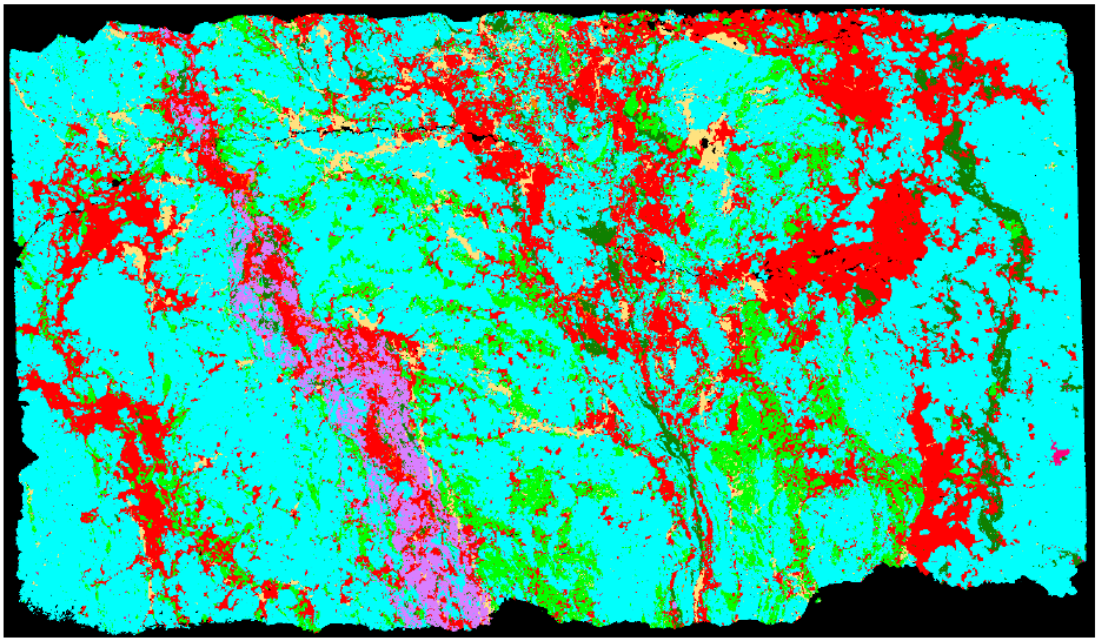
FIGURE 7.10 MEB FALSE COLOUR IMAGE MYLONITE HOSTED GOLD MINERALIZATION

ÉCHANTILLON : W477168

Zone : A

Sondage : EM17-116 **Profondeur** : 221,66 m

LITHOFACIÈS : Mylonite minéralisée **TENEUR** : 182,5 g/t Au



W477168 **1433-2**

Mineral	Color	%	F	Cl	CO2	Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	P2O5	K2O	CaO	TiO2	Cr2O3	MnO	FeO	Total
Quartz		58.96							100.00								100
Actinolite		10.56					17.78	1.01	57.76			12.00			0.67	10.78	100
Calcite		3.05			64.92							35.08					100
Albite		2.87				10.14		19.78	68.26		1.32	0.49					100
Clinochlore		2.75					17.43	21.70	32.55					1.00	0.53	26.79	100
Epidote		0.24						25.94	38.77			23.08		0.59		11.62	100
Biotite		0.01					14.08	19.17	33.51		6.79	2.32	2.83	1.75		19.55	100
Apatite		0.003	5.82	0.00						38.73		55.45					100
Titanite		0.001						6.63	34.15			24.15	35.07			0.00	100

Mineral	Color	%	S	Fe	Cu	Zn	Ag	Au	Total
Pyrite + Pyrrhotite		21.40	44.32	55.68					100
Chalcopyrite		0.15	34.45	31.43	34.12				100
Electrum		0.01					26.33	73.67	100
Sphalerite		0.01	33.13	5.80		61.06			100

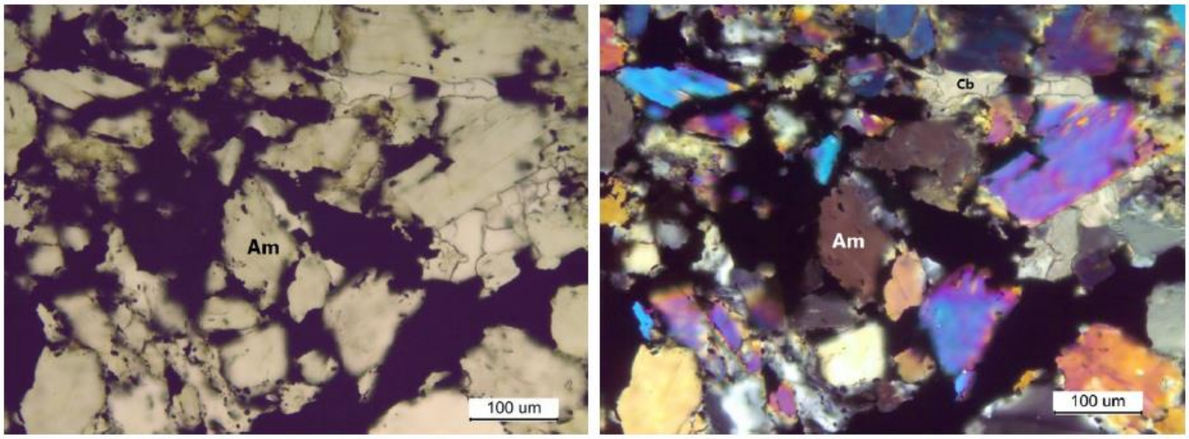
*Mixed signal of Pyrite and Pyrrhotite

Section W477168: *Image de phases en fausses couleurs et tableau des phases minérales identifiées, ainsi que leurs proportions modales et leur chimie calculée par le spectre composite de tous les pixels de ces dites phases.*

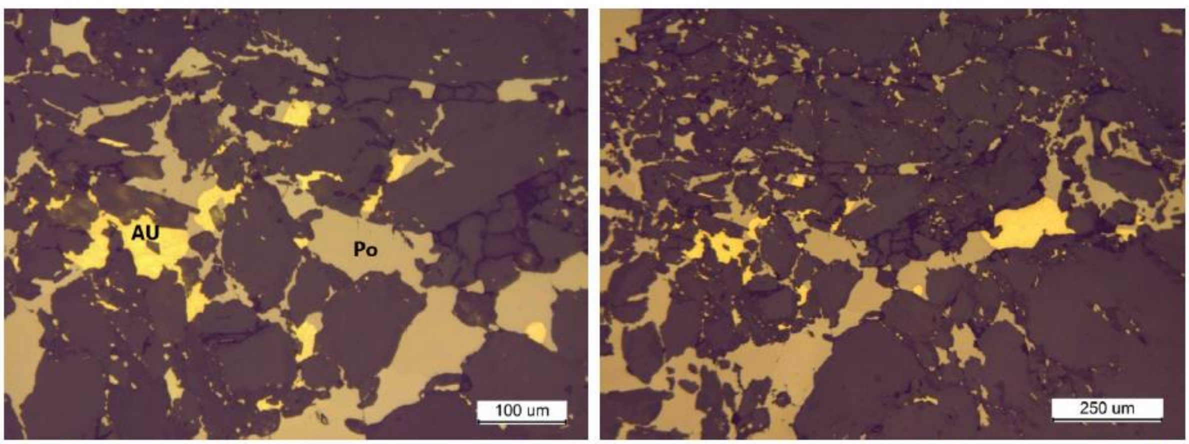
Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Figure Description: *Sample W477168 taken from the Mine Horizon at Zone A in drill hole EM17-116.*

FIGURE 7.11 PHOTOS TAKEN FROM SAMPLE W477168, LOCATED IN MINERALIZED ZONE A



Photos 14a, 14b *: Bande formée de grains entassés d'amphibole (Am) avec la calcite (Cb), sulfures et or (opaques) intergranulaires. Voir photos ci-dessous (LP, LA, 100x).*



Photos 15a, 15b *: Même vue que la photo précédente en lumière réfléchie montrant l'or (AU) libre, ou en contact ou enchâssé dans la pyrrhotite (LR, 200x). À droite, Vue élargie montrant d'autres grains d'or (LR, 100x).*

Source: *Tremblay (2021)*

7.4.2 The Upper Horizon

The Upper Horizon has been recognized in Zone D, where it is shear hosted and interpreted as a conjugate fault of the Mine Horizon Shear. The Upper Horizon joins the Mine Horizon at a point between Zone D and Zone C. It diverges at that point towards the southeast, where it may continue as one of the mineralized horizons into Zone E. It is typically very deformed and mainly a protomylonite, with visible gold associated with banded biotite-silicate alteration and quartz veins. Garnet porphyroblasts are also present. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are observed in veins and disseminations. The Upper Horizon likely corresponds to the mineralized shear observed in Zone E.

7.4.3 The Kotak Horizon

This Kotak Horizon has been recognized in Zone D and possibly in Zones C and E. This horizon corresponds to another shear zone with banded biotite-silicate alteration that trends parallel to the Upper Zone. Visible gold grains are associated with quartz and sulphide veins.

7.4.4 Tonalite Hosted (Zone E)

The tonalite intrusion has only been intersected in drilling of Zone E and does not outcrop. Gold is associated with quartz-carbonate-tourmaline veins and veinlets, with strong sericite and albite alteration.

7.4.5 Nisto

Nisto is a continuous horizon associated with a polymictic conglomerate located approximately 150 to 200 m below (to the southwest) of the Mine Horizon. It is strongly altered to biotite and contains pyrrhotite and pyrite veinlets.

7.4.6 Auriferous Quartz Veins (All Zones)

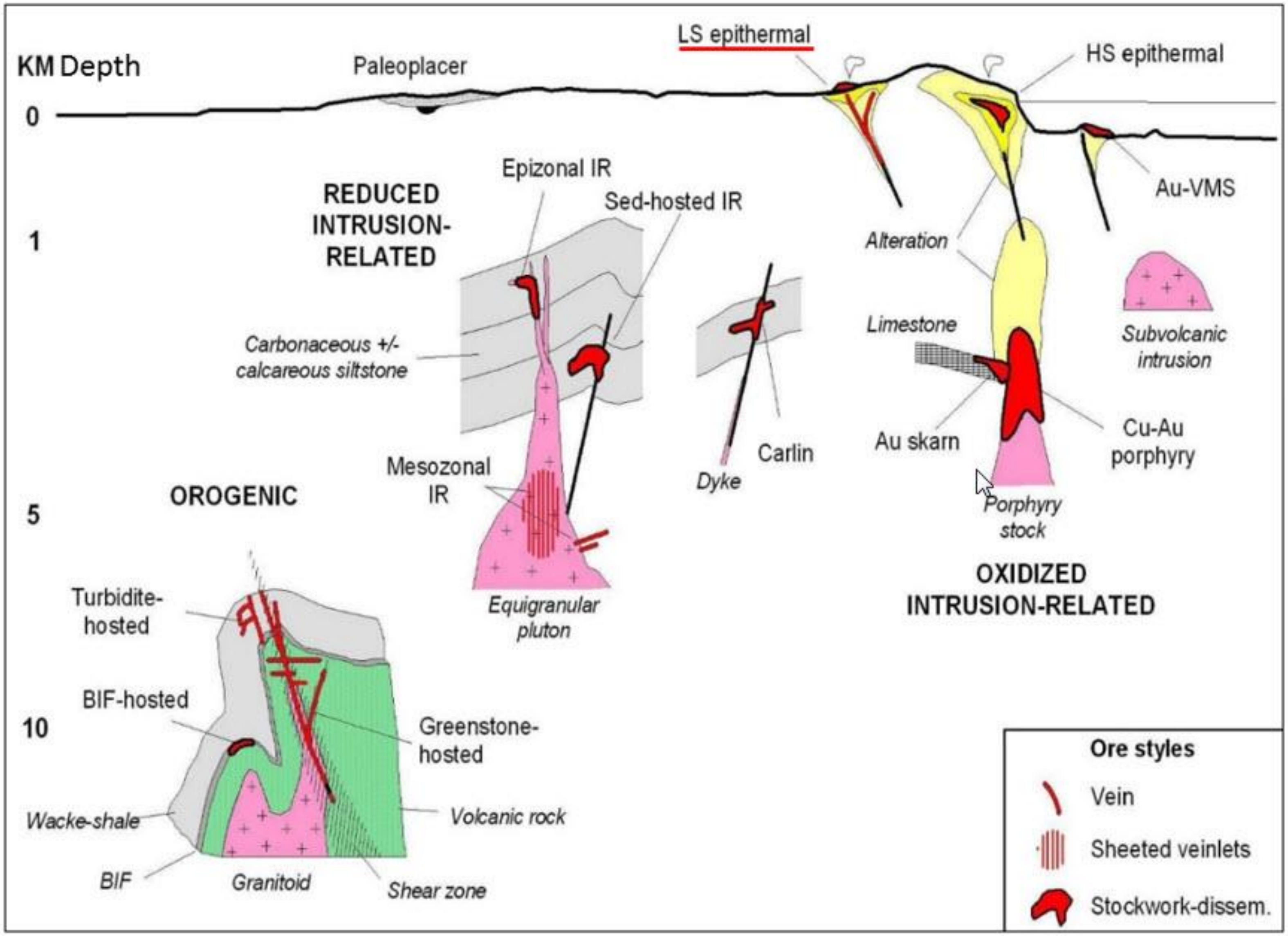
Auriferous quartz veins are quite common in a variety of rock types. They occur in association with smoky quartz and carbonate veins and veinlets with associated albite and sericite alteration. Tourmaline may or not be present. Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are associated with the alteration halos.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Genetic mineralization models for the Eastmain Gold Deposit have ranged from a synvolcanic and stratabound deposit hosted in a recrystallized chert horizon (Boldy *et. al.*, 1984; Marleau and de Souza, 2019) to an epigenetic, orogenic deposit that is structurally controlled in a silicified shear zone (Tourigny, 1989; Ravenelle, 2014).

The Eastmain Gold Deposit is a gold-copper-silver, sulphide-rich deposit consisting of three historical high-grade, gold-rich zones known as the "A," "B" and "C" Zones. The exploration focus by Eastmain Resource (between 2010 and 2017) at the Eastmain Mine was to expand of known Mineral Resources in the three zones and around the historical mine infrastructure, and discovery of additional deposits along the regional 10 km long Mine Trend. Previous exploration of the Property confirmed surface copper-gold-silver mineralization in rocks and soils within the key Mine Horizon extending four km northwest from the Eastmain Mine Gold Deposit to the Julien, Hillhouse, Suzanna and Michel Target areas. Eastmain Resources applied the Noranda camp volcanogenic massive sulphide model for interpretation of the Eastmain Deposit. However, Benz Mining considers it to have formed originally as a gold-rich volcanic massive sulphide deposit on or near the seafloor, which was subsequently overprinted by an orogenic gold mineral system at greater crustal depths (Figure 8.1).

FIGURE 8.1 SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF THE MAIN GOLD MINERAL SYSTEMS AND CRUSTAL DEPTHS OF FORMATION



***Sources:** Laird (2021), after Poulsen (2000)*

9.0 EXPLORATION

When Benz Mining signed the Option agreement with Eastmain Resources in 2019, the objective was to find and extend the gold mineralization using geophysics, specifically ground and downhole electromagnetic surveys (DHEM surveys) on the Eastmain Mine Property, using the Bellevue mineral deposit model (Australia) for guidance.

9.1 2020 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2020 exploration program consisted of surface ground geophysics, downhole geophysics, and subsequent exploration diamond drilling (Table 9.1). The objective of the program was to follow-up on past high-grade exploration drill results outside the Eastmain Mine deposit area and to test new geophysical targets obtained by the summer 2020 ground geophysical survey. The program also aimed to extend mineralized Zones A, B, C, and D, which remained open at depth.

TABLE 9.1
SUMMARY OF 2020 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Mineralized Zone	Geophysical Survey	
	DHEM	TDEM
Zones A, B, C	43 (12 drill holes in 2020 and 31 historical drill holes)	Grids A, B and CDE
Zone D		
Zone E		
Total	**43**	**109.03 line-km**

Before drilling and during the summer of 2020, Abitibi Geophysics completed a 109.03 line-km surface TDEM survey with their deep penetrating ARMIT mk2.5 probe. Four loops were laid out over the Mine Horizon (Loops A1, A2, B, and CDE), covering the A, B, C, Julien, Suzanna, Michel, Hillhouse, and NW Zones. Simultaneous with the surface TDEM survey, Abitibi Geophysics also downhole surveyed 12 historical drill holes totalling 3,480 m with their EMIT DigiAtlantis geophysical probe. Details of these surveys are presented in the Abitibi Geophysics Report No. 20CC038-ED by Veillette (2021). The geophysical survey data acquisition was completed between July 1 and August 17, 2020, and the results provided targets for the subsequent exploration drilling program.

During the fall of 2020, exploration diamond drilling totalling 7,104 m was completed in twelve drill holes. Drilling operations commenced on September 1st and ceased on December 6th, 2020. This work includes ten drill holes totalling 5,880 m outside the Eastmain Mine deposit area and two drill holes totalling 1,224 m within the Eastmain Deposit with the aim of extending the A and B mineralized zones. A total of 3,531 assay samples, including 179 QA/QC control samples, totalling 3,792.72 m of drill core, were submitted to Techni-Lab, a subsidiary of Activation Laboratories Ltd. ("Actlabs"), located in Sainte-Germaine de Boulé, Québec, for analysis.

During the fall 2020 diamond drilling campaign, a simultaneous program of downhole BHEM and fixed-loop TDEM geophysical surveying was also completed. TMC Geophysics completed the field DHEM program. All the data validation, QA/QC, and subsequent interpretations were completed by Joël Simard (2020). The field BHEM data acquisition commenced on September 26 and ceased on December 8, 2020. Forty-three boreholes were surveyed, including 12 new 2020 drill holes and 31 previously completed drill holes.

No field work was conducted, but several grab samples were taken from the mine dump and analyzed. A petrographic report was prepared for a few of these samples by IOS Geoservices. Several drill core samples were sent to Vancouver Petrographics for thin section description.

9.2 2021 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2021 exploration program consisted of ground TDEM geophysics on four grids, downhole geophysics, and exploration diamond drilling (Table 9.2). The objective was to follow-up on the 2020 drilling results and to test new geophysical targets obtained by the DHEM and the 2020 and 2021 TDEM surveys. The program also aimed to extend mineralized zones A, B, C, and D, which remain open at depth, and to follow-up on drill hole EM20-142. The latter drill hole intersected a new gold rich horizon in an area with no previous drilling and under thick glacial cover.

There was also a soil survey that was completed over areas not previously covered, and the trenches that Eastmain Resources completed in 2016 and 2017 were revisited, in order to better understand the geology of the mineralization.

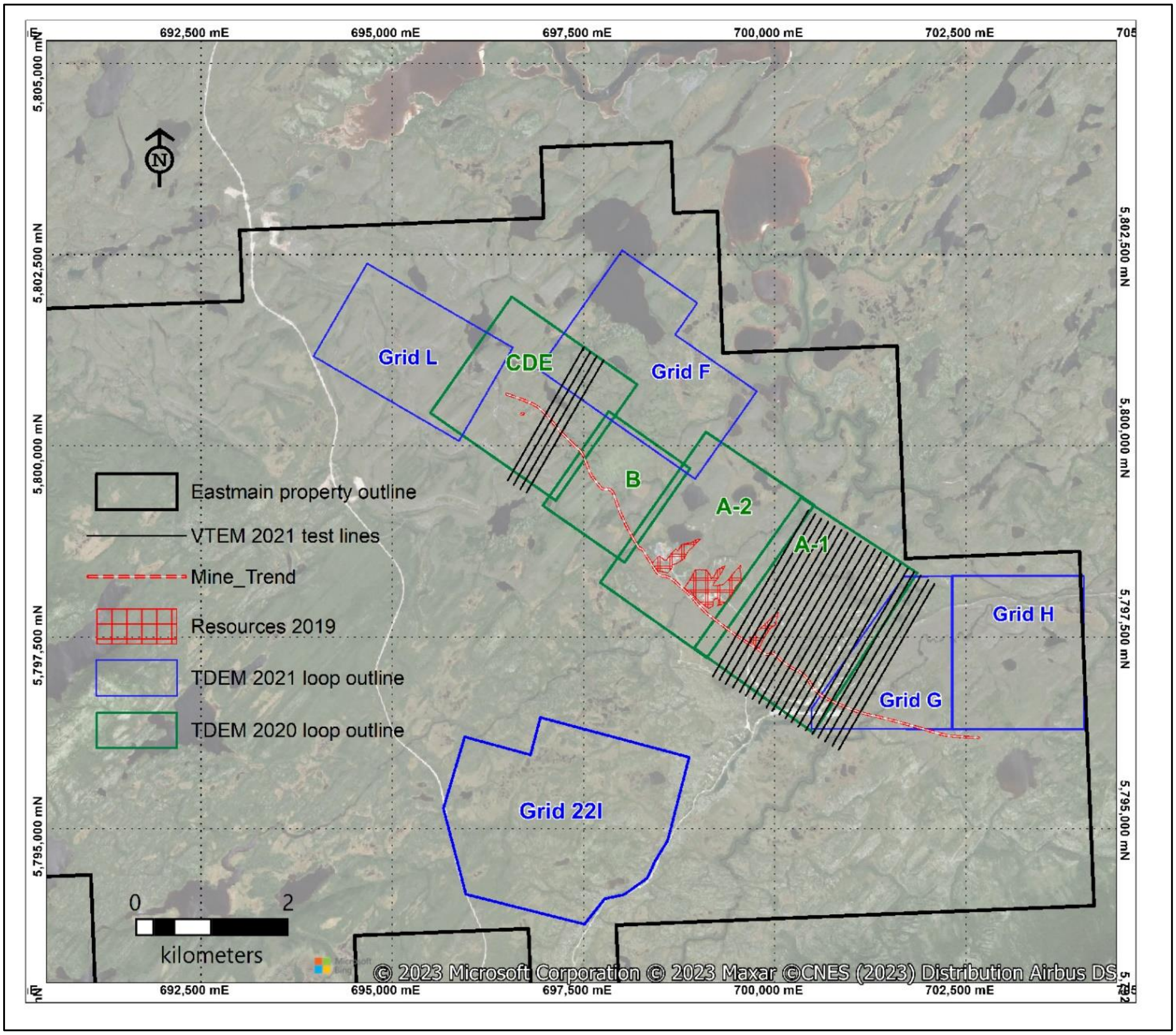
TABLE 9.2
SUMMARY OF 2021 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Zone	Geophysical Surveys		
	DHEM	TDEM	Airborne
Zones A, B, C	85 drill holes were surveyed + 8 historical drill holes		
NW Zone			
Zone D			VTEM test 78.l km
Zone E			
Hill House			
Other areas		Grids F, G, H, L for a total of 110.4 line-km	
Total	**93**	**110.4 line-km**	**78.1 line-km**

9.2.1 Geophysical Surveys

Benz Mining contracted TMC Geophysics to conduct surface TDEM surveys over the Mine Horizon trend. Four loops were laid out in the winter of 2021 (Loops F, G, H, L - Figure 9.1), as described by Simard (2022). Grid 22I lines were cut in late 2021, and were surveyed in early 2022.

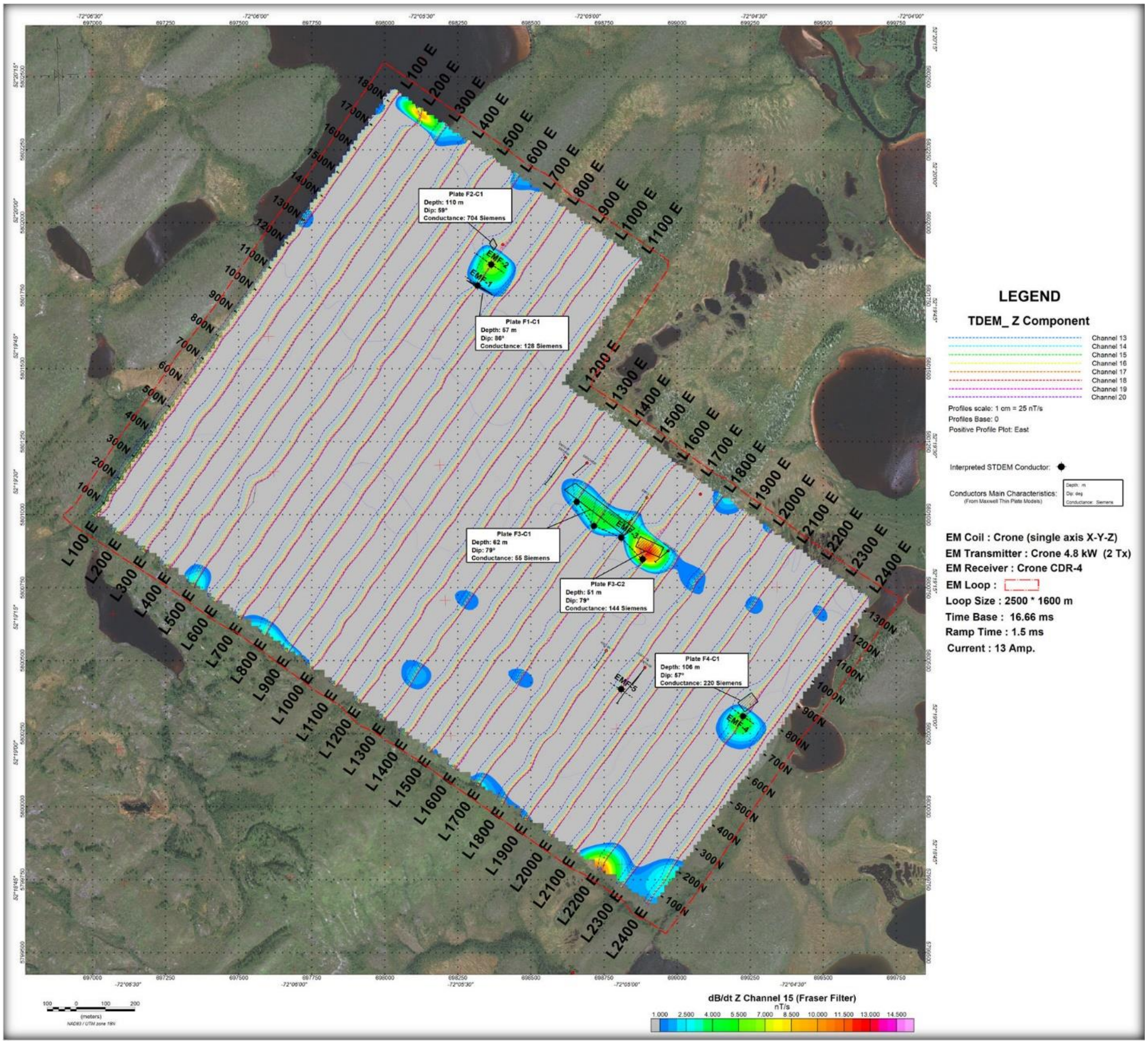
FIGURE 9.1 LOCATION MAP OF GROUND TDEM SURVEYS AND VTEM TEST COMPLETED IN 2020 AND 2021



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Grid F: The TDEM survey was completed over 24 N35°/N2155° profiles of 1.30 to 1.80 km in length and spaced every 100 m. The X-Y-Z components of the EM secondary field were measured at a nominal spacing of 50 m within the limits of a single loop (in-loop survey). The modelled conductors are located at shallow depths and characterized by conductance values ranging from 54 to 705 siemens (Figure 9.2).

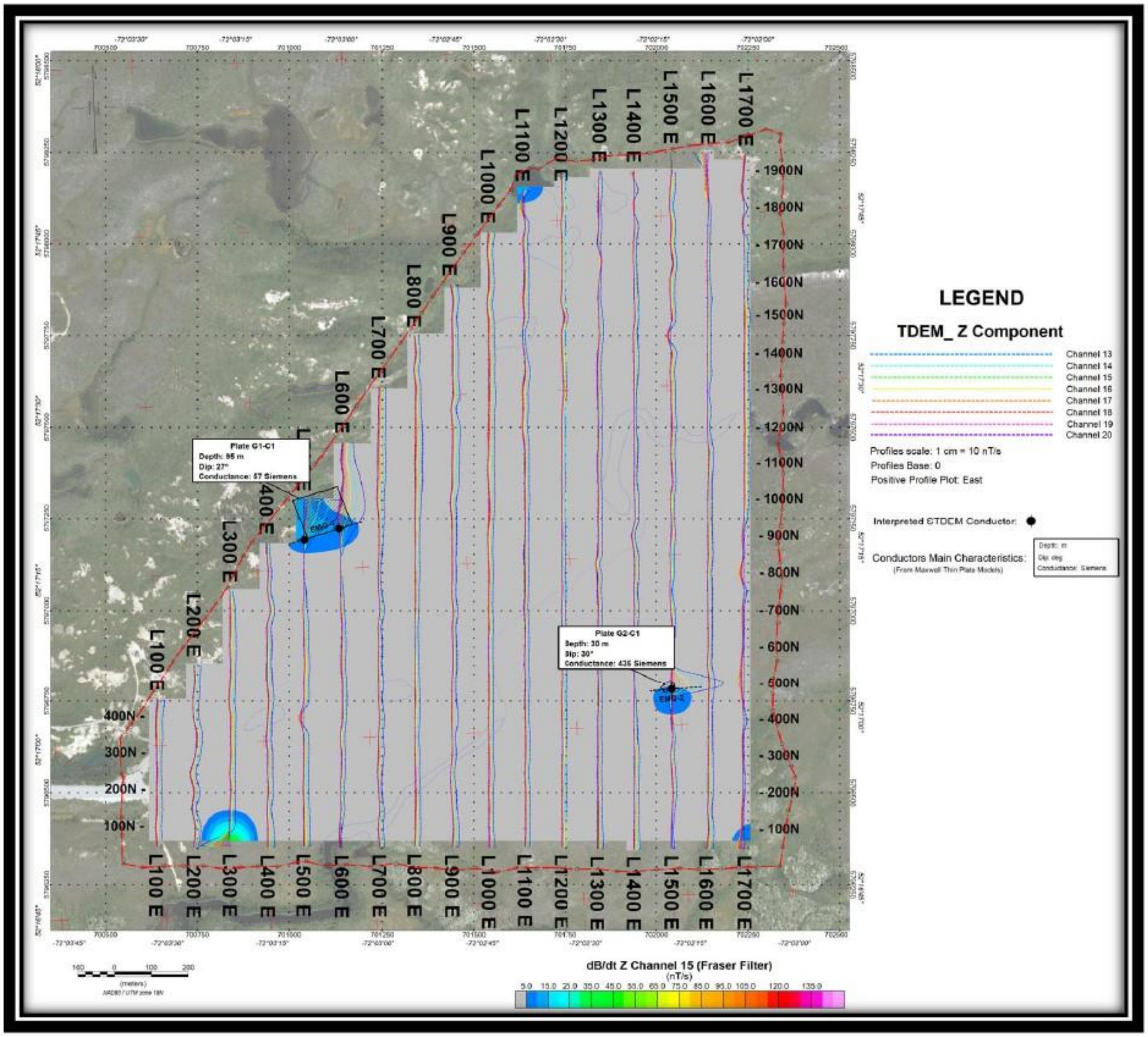
FIGURE 9.2 GRID F INTERPRETATION AND LOCATION OF EM CONDUCTORS



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Grid G: The TDEM survey was completed over 17 N0º/N180º profiles of 0.40 to 1.90 km in length and spaced every 100 m. The X-Y-Z components of the EM secondary field were measured at a nominal spacing of 50 m within the limits of a single loop (in-loop survey). Two conductive zones were identified: 1) EMG-1 being a relatively poor conductor (57 siemens) weakly dipping to the north; and 2) EMG-2 corresponding to a small, shallow conductor (434 siemens) dipping shallowly to the north (Figure 9.3).

FIGURE 9.3 GRID G INTERPRETATION AND LOCATION OF EM CONDUCTORS

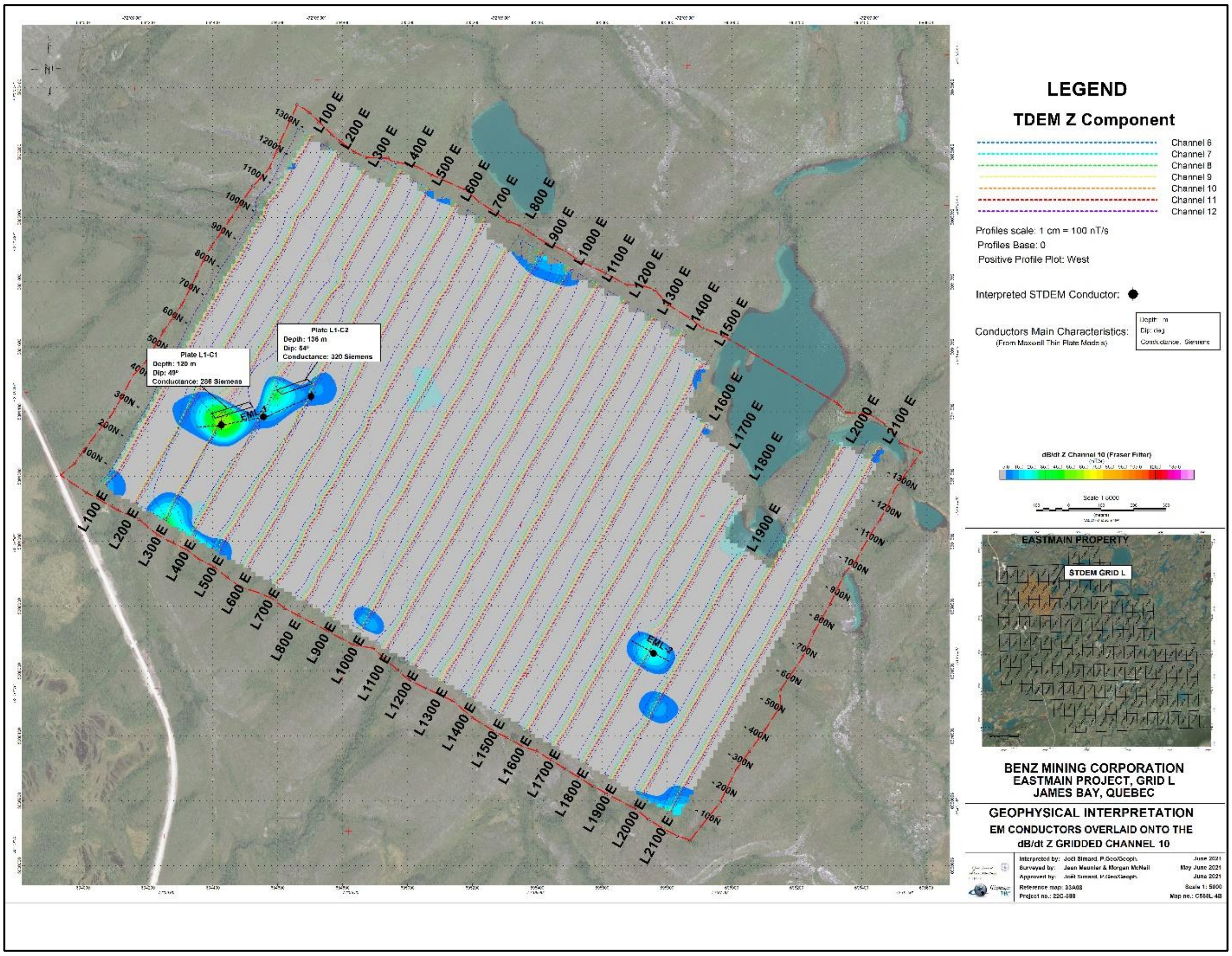


Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Grid H: The TDEM survey was completed over 17 N0º/N180º profiles of 1.15 to 1.70 km in length and spaced every 100 m. The survey data allowed identification of three localized, single station anomalies that could not be modelled.

Grid L: The TDEM survey was completed over 21 N30º/N210º profiles of 0.80 to 1.25 km in length and spaced every 100 m. EM anomalies were obtained to the west of the grid and modelling results are indicative of a relatively good conductor (287 to 321 Siemens) that dips moderately to the northeast (Figure 9.4).

FIGURE 9.4 GRID L INTERPRETATION AND LOCATION OF EM CONDUCTORS



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

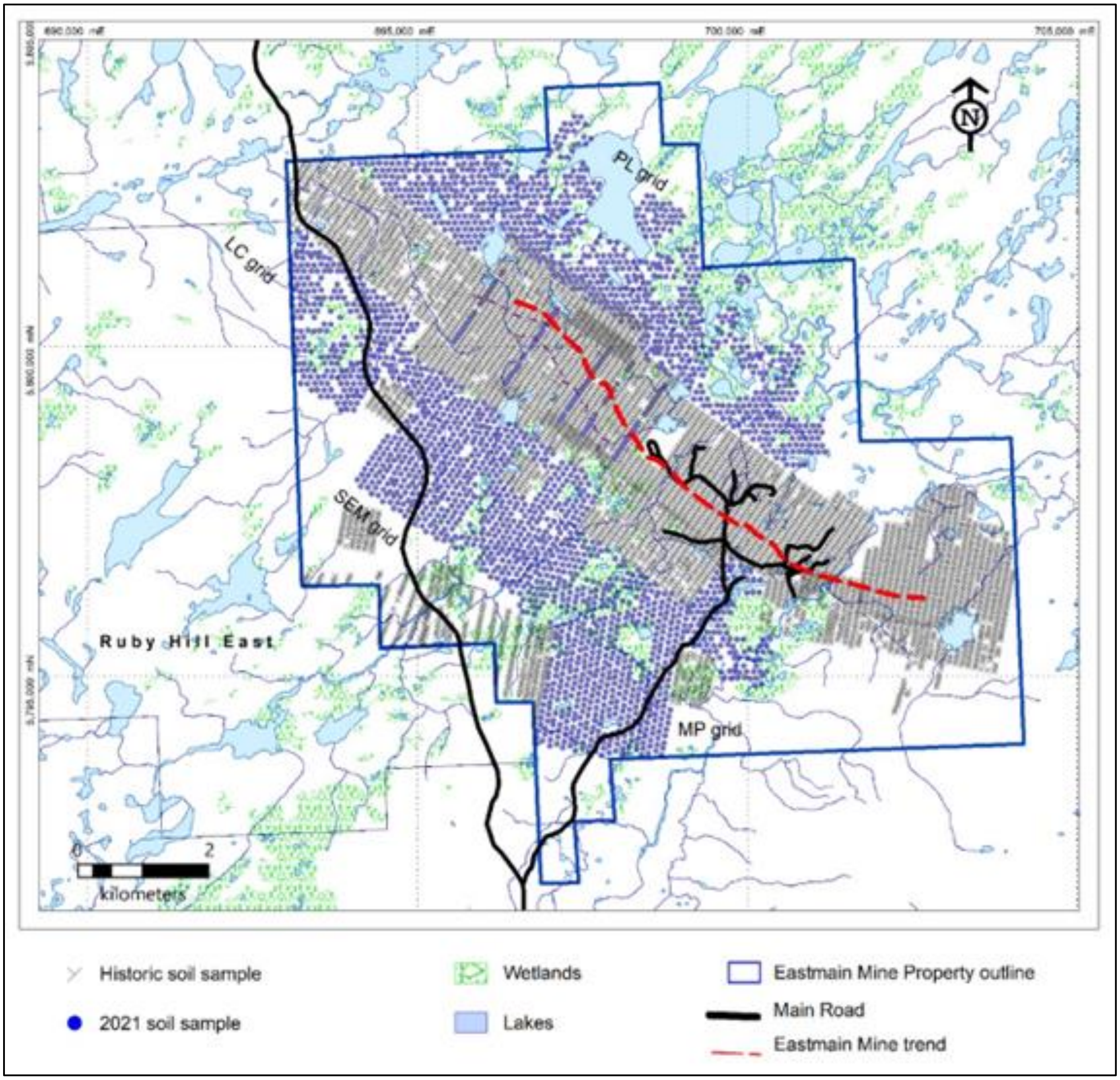
Several previously completed drill holes were selected for EM exploration surveying using the Crone Deep EM DHEM by TMC Geophysics, which enabled Benz Mining to follow-up on the sulphide rich and conductive gold mineralization.

In addition, a versatile time domain electromagnetic ("VTEM") test survey was flown over Zones D and E and a few lines over the Julien Target area for a total of 78.1 line-km.

9.2.2 Soil Survey

Soil sampling had previously been conducted on the Eastmain Mine Property in 1990, 2011 and 2017 by previous operators (Figure 9.5). The 2021 soil sampling program covered areas not previously sampled and were assigned different grids names for logistical purposes. All sampled areas cover features of interest. There were some overlaps, and a few lines were extended into the area of previous surveys for verification purposes. A total of 2,488 soil samples were taken on the Property in 2021.

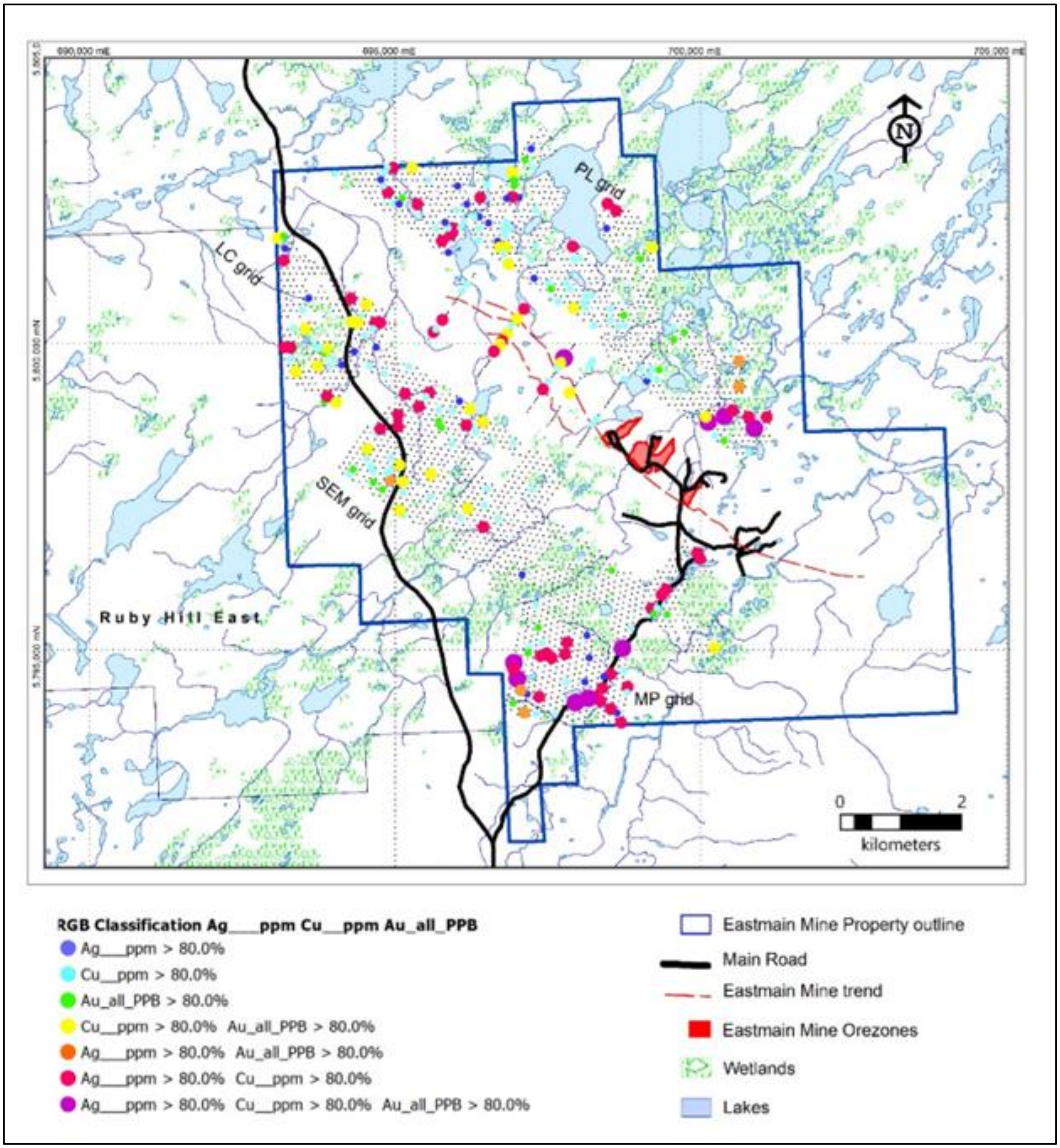
FIGURE 9.5 LOCATION MAP OF THE HISTORICAL SOIL SAMPLES (GREY) AND 2021 SOIL SAMPLES (BLUE)



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Since the Eastmain Gold mineralization strongly correlates with Ag and Cu, a colour (RGB) coded zonation map for these elements is presented in Figure 9.6.

FIGURE 9.6 LOCATION MAP OF RGB COMPOSITE OF AU, AG AND CU IN SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN IN 2021



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

The main features in the Figure 9.6 map are summarized as follows:

- **Au (ppb):** Anomalous gold values are concentrated in several clusters: 1) located southwest of the Mine Horizon, which correlates to the expected direction of ice-flow; 2) to the northeast of the Mine mineralized zones; and 3) several isolated anomalies elsewhere;

- **Ag (ppm):** Silver anomalies are concentrated in the MP Grid, where the highest gold values are also evident. There are also interesting Ag values in the Mine Trend and several distinct clusters in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the Property;

- **Cu (ppm):** Copper anomaly clusters are found: 1) along the Mine Trend, 2) in the SEM Grid and 3) in the PL Grid. There is also a strong cluster to the southwest of the mineralized zones; and

- **RGB (Ag, Au Cu) Analysis:** A strong correlation of these elements is evident in an area to the northeast of the mineralized zones, along the Mine Trend, as expected and in an area to the southwest of the mineralized zones.

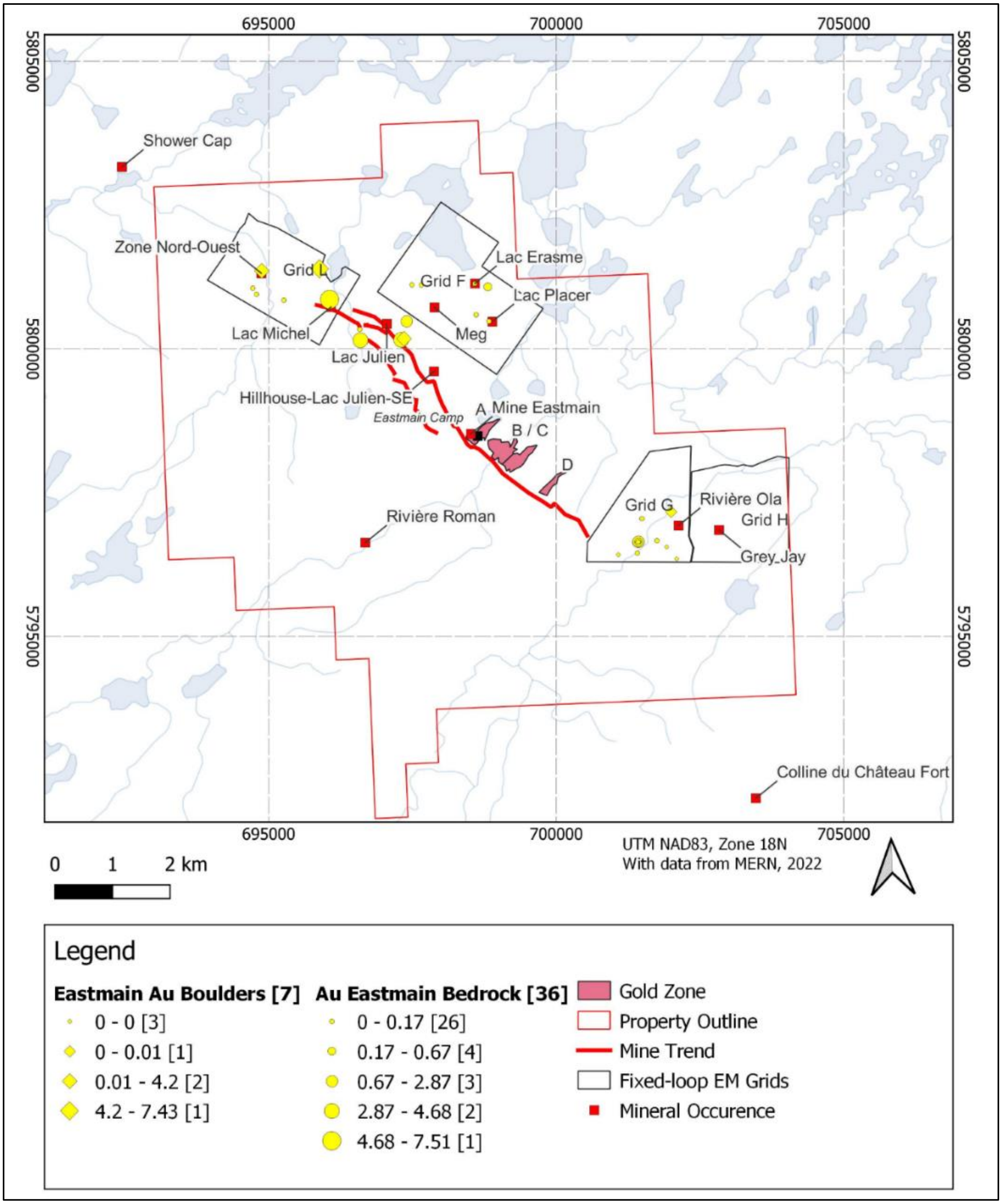
9.2.3 Mineral Prospecting

The objectives of the mineral prospecting campaign were to further investigate the mineralization potential of the Property, explain the EM anomalies and the soil geochemical anomalies. To accomplish these objectives, the existing trenches were revisited, and in some cases, re-mapped and sampled. Historical grab samples with values >1 g/t Au were also described, and resampled. Traverses were conducted over EM anomalies and areas with soil geochemical anomalies. The traverses were also an opportunity to validate the existing geological map of the Property, which had been prepared by the previous owners. A total of 133 outcrops and 25 boulders were described and 43 samples taken. Focus was placed on recent fixed-loop EM grids to explain anomalies, along with the Michel, Julien, Suzanna target areas, where trenches with high gold values were further studied and mapped. A summary of samples that returned gold values >0.1 g/t Au is presented in Table 9.3. Gold assay results are presented in Figure 9.7.

TABLE 9.3
SIGNIFICANT 2021 GRAB SAMPLE ASSAY VALUES (≥0.1 G/T AU)

Grab Sample	Au Assay (g/t)	Easting	Northing	Type
B0204081	7.51	696,060	5,800,860	Outcrop
B0204058	7.43	695,885	5,801,393	Boulder
B0204102	4.68	696,596	5,800,151	Outcrop
B0204082	4.51	697,306	5,800,158	Outcrop
B0204059	4.20	694,880	5,801,359	Outcrop
B0204126	2.87	701,432	5,796,647	Outcrop
B0204007	1.74	701,430	5,796,643	Outcrop
B0204084	1.17	697,401	5,800,479	Outcrop
B0204083	0.78	697,355	5,800,178	Boulder
A837049	0.67	698,811	5,801,080	Outcrop
B0204124	0.61	701,431	5,796,648	Outcrop

FIGURE 9.7 MAP SHOWING OUTCROPS, BOULDERS WITH HIGHEST AU VALUES FROM THE 2021 PROSPECTING EFFORT



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

9.2.3.1 Mine Trend West Target Areas

The **Hillhouse** Target located 850 m northwest of the A and B Zones, consists of a 400 m long by 150 m wide area, containing anomalous rock samples with assays ranging from 0.5 to 39.5 g/t Au, 0.5 to 25.8 g/t Ag, and 0.1 to 2.4% Cu.

The **Julien** Target is situated 1.7 km northwest of the A and B Zones. A lot of work and focus has been given in the past to this area and during this campaign, more attention was given to the multiple outcrops between these showings to investigate how they may be connected. A gold-hosting shear zone parallel to stratigraphy was noted, whereas most quartz veins selected for grab samples had an east-northeast strike with vertical dip. Multiple grab samples (Table 9.3) in this area yielded significant gold values (B0204082: 4.51, B0204102: 4.68 g/t Au, Suzanna, B0204084: 1.17 g/t Au, B0204083, 0.78 g/t, boulder), which suggests a larger-scale gold mineralization system was active in the Lac Julien - Suzanna - Hillhouse targets area. Sample B0204084 (1.17 g/t Au) consists of a 30 cm quartz vein containing 2 to 4% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite hosted in a rhyolite unit, which is a new discovery near the southeastern tip of Lac Julien. The Julien Target has been defined by anomalous rock samples containing from trace to 27.2 g/t Au; trace to 28.8 g/t Ag; and from trace to 2.3% Cu.

The **Suzanna** Target is situated 600 m west of and in a sub-parallel trend to the Julien anomaly. This target extends for a length of 375 m with anomalous rock assays ranging from 0.5 to 38.7 g/t Au, 0.5 to 26.6 g/t Ag and 0.1 to 3.06% Cu (Figure 9.8).

The **Michel** Target is located 400 m north of the Suzanna anomaly and is defined by two clusters of anomalous rock samples with assays ranging from 0.5 to 125.1 g/t Au; 0.5 to 12.5 g/t Ag; and 0.1 to 1.08% Cu.

FIGURE 9.8 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUZANNA TRENCH SHOWING ALTERED PILLOW BASALTS

Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Grid G (EOR area), also called East of River (EOR), was covered by TDEM survey Grid G in 2021. The objective of the survey was to identify the Mine Trend to the east. This area has very sparse outcrops, due to coverage by glacial deposits and low-land swamps. Near the western bank of the river, an outcrop of locally chloritized basalt with very fine-grained disseminated sulphides and 1-m thick (apparent) quartz vein with multiple smaller quartz veins and veinlets (10 to 25%) returned a value of 1.74 g/t Au (B0204007) (Table 9.3). This new discovery was subsequently resampled and returned values of 2.87 g/Au (B0204126) from the same quartz-sulphide vein.

Grid H area is located east of Grid G and was also covered by a TDEM survey in 2021. The northern half of this grid is covered by overburden with multiple granodiorite boulders. A large outcrop, interpreted as a deformed biotite-garnet-magnetite iron formation, was discovered in the southwest of the grid. Located near the contact between mafic volcanic rocks and an ultramafic sill, the outcrop contains trace pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. A flat quartz vein covers most of the outcrop. One channel 3.7 m length was sawed and seven samples were collected. Two of these samples returned 0.1 g/t Au (B0204502) and 0.25 g/t Au (B0204504) (Table 9.3).

Grid L corresponds to a TDEM survey completed in 2021, in order to determine whether the Mine Trend continues towards the northwest. The TDEM survey covers the Lac Michel and Zone Nord-Ouest Showings, along with a few mineralized boulders. The Lac Michel showing was visited to complete detailed geological mapping, which allowed for better understanding of the gold mineralization located at the showing. Outcrop occurs at the contact between tonalite and basalt and contains mafic intrusions, quartz veins and a mineralized shear zone with multiple, stacked fractures and veins. The orientation of mineralized structures follows the regional structural trends. Additional stripping was performed to uncover the extension of a 20 to 30 cm thick shear zone with quartz veins and approximately 2 to 3% pyrite. A grab sample of this vein returned 7.51 g/t Au (B0204081). Detailed geological mapping of the Lac Michel showing was performed with the aide of drone photography over the outcrop.

Grid F corresponds to a TDEM ground survey conducted in 2021. It is located in the northeastern half of the Property with numerous large outcrops of basalt, gabbro, and felsic tuffs. The eastern portion of the Property is flat and partly covered by wetland with fewer outcrops. Grid F contains the Lac Érasme and the Lac Placer showings, which were visited and briefly described. Two trenches, MEG 1 and MEG 2, were studied in greater detail with the use of surficial and historical drill hole observations.

The Lac Érasme showing consists of a 4-m wide, rusty, sheared gossan containing <2% pyrite with trace chalcopyrite following the contact between a sericitized, banded felsic ash and lapilli tuff and pillowed basalt (Figure 9.9). A fine-grained biotite-sericite diorite cuts the rock unit contacts in this outcrop. The outcrop contains coarse-grained, <5 cm thick, non-mineralized quartz veins within the basalt and felsic volcanic rocks. Very few channel samples were obtained on the showing, presenting an opportunity for further sampling.

The Lac Placer showing was identified in historical drill holes, and a mineralized outcrop in the vicinity of the showing was visited. The outcrop consists of granodiorite, basalt, and gabbro, with multiple 2 to 7 cm thick quartz veins, some with 2 cm size chlorite patches. The veins are locally folded. Microfaults crosscut the veins with 20 cm sinistral displacement. A 5-cm quartz vein with muscovite and trace sulphides was sampled (B0204013). However, these samples yielded no significant gold values.

FIGURE 9.9 LAC ERASME OUTCROP SHOWING THE WEATHERED, RUSTY CONTACT BETWEEN PILLOWED BASALT AND A FELSIC TUFF

Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

Two historical trenches excavated by Eastmain Resources Inc. in 2017 were revisited, with detailed mapping of MEG 1 and MEG 2 and drill hole EM17-107 was relogged to obtain structural measurements and establish geochronological relationships between lithologies (Ouahrani, 2021). The Ouahrani (2021) study of the outcrops concluded that two separate gold mineralization events had occurred: 1) a gold-bearing quartz-vein hosted in a banded ash tuff parallel to bedding and a sulphide-bearing quartz vein with an orientation associated with linear fabric D1 hosted in a gabbro; and 2) a fracture-filling quartz vein with visible gold and chlorite patches MEG-2 shows signs of hydrothermal alteration that has not been sampled to date.

9.3 2022 EXPLORATION WORK

The 2022 exploration program consisted of ground geophysical surveys on 1 grid, DHEM, and exploration diamond drilling (Table 9.4). The objective was to follow up on the 2021 drilling and to test new geophysical targets obtained by the DHEM and the 2020 and 2021 TDEM surveys.

TABLE 9.4
SUMMARY OF 2022 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Mineralized Zones	Geophysical Surveys	
	DHEM	Ground
Zone E, NW Zone, Julien, Suzanna, Michel	14	
S.A. Area 22J		Ground TDEM grid 22J
Lac Placer	8	
Total	**22**	**49.1 line-km**

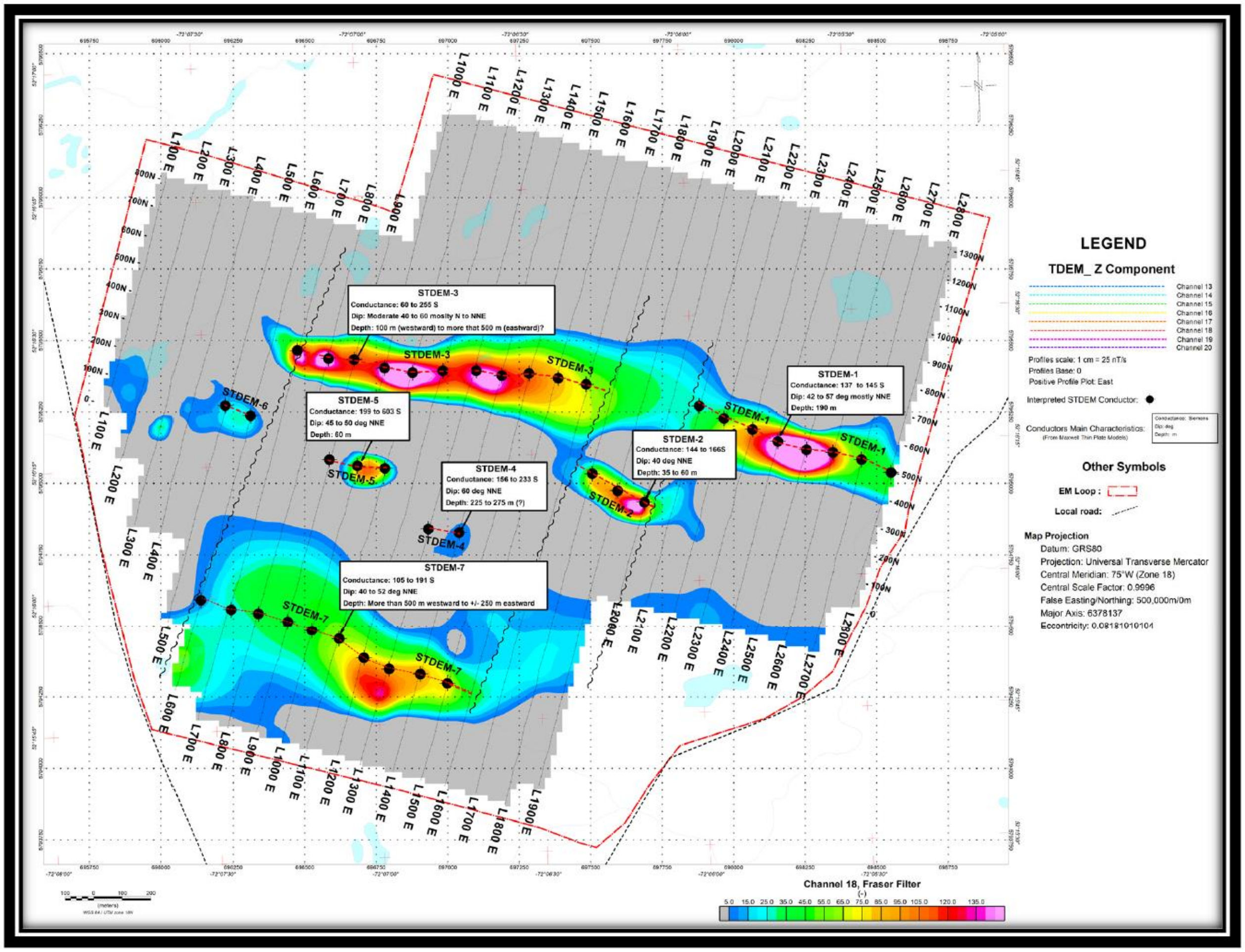
Grid 22J is located south of the Eastmain trend and was designed to improve definition of a series of strong VTEM conductors from a historical 2005 survey. The survey lines and loop were designed to optimize the EM coupling with the target sulphide lenses/bodies, particularly regarding their most probable strike and dip orientations (Simard, 2022). Several EM conductors were delineated and modelled (Figure 9.10), and are summarized as follows:

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 to where crosscut by faults that strike north-northeast. The associated conductive source(s) appear(s) better defined at 100 m vertical depth and are relatively continuous with moderate apparent dips to the north-northeast. A local relationship with thin weakly magnetic structures is probable.

Central Horizon. In the middle part of the grid, the axes STDEM- 2, STDEM-4, STDEM-5, and STDEM-6 highlight a group of conductors with limited continuity that may have developed within the same anomalous horizon, possibly a lithological unit). The associated conductive sources are relatively small and with moderate apparent dips to the north-northeast. A relationship with thin weakly magnetic structures is also probable.

South Horizon. Finally, to the south of the grid, the axis 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 located at depth, and lies immediately to the north of a thick band of highly magnetic rocks.

FIGURE 9.10 FRASER FILTERED EM CONDUCTORS OVERLAID ON THE Z CHANNEL



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

10.0 DRILLING

This Technical Report section is a summary of Benz Mining drilling activities from September 2020 to May 2022 on the Eastmain Mine Property.

10.1 DRILLING METHODOLOGY

Drilling was carried out by Chibougamau Drilling and was conducted with NQ caliber (47.6 mm drill core diameter) and included downhole deviation surveys. Deviation surveys consisted of single shot, multi-shot and continuous shot measurement using an AXIS Champ Navigator™ north-seeking gyro and a Reflex-EZ-Shot™. The surveys were performed by the drilling contractor and given to the geologist, except for the continuous shot, where it was deemed more appropriate for geologists to be responsible for acquiring end-of-hole continuous surveys. Deviation surveys were taken every 3 to 10 m for all drill holes. The drill core was oriented with a Reflex Act III RD™ system. The drill hole collars were positioned using two front-sight stakes and the drill was aligned using a REFLEX TN14 Gyrocompass™. Drill holes were drilled with a 6-m hexagonal drill core barrel with two 18-inch shells located on either end of the drill core barrel, at the bottom near the drill bit and at the top.

The drill helper follows standard procedures by putting the drill core into drill core boxes at the drill rig and using wooden blocks to mark every 3-m run. When the drill core box is full, the helper covers both ends with tape and takes the drill core boxes to the drill core shack at the end of the shift. After completing the drill hole, the driller caps the drill hole collars, writes the drill hole identification code on a metal tag, and screws it onto the metal flag on top of the drill hole collar cap.

10.2 DRILL CORE LOGGING PROCEDURES

When drill core is received, the drill core logger assists and supervises completion of the geotechnical work before the drill core-logging geologists start the geological work. Geologists bear the responsibility for carrying out geotechnical and geological work. First, the drill core boxes are placed on tables in the drill core shack by the geotechnicians. Then, they verify if the drill core is continuous and the 3-m blocks are in the correct sequence and well positioned. The drill core is then rotated, aligned according to the driller's marks, and measured. Each drill core box is labelled with an aluminium tag showing the drill hole number, drill core box number, and depth interval. Each drill core box's start and end depth are also recorded on the boxes with a colored China marker.

The REFLEX ACT III RD™ system orients the drill core at the end of each 3-m interval (i.e., each "run") and instructs where the bottom of the drill core is positioned. The whole length of the drill core is then aligned based on the driller's marks. To ensure the accurate orientation of the drill core, it is necessary for three runs to perfectly align with each other, with an angle of <5 degrees between each run mark and the next (i.e., the beta angle). A white line is then traced beneath the drill core, joining the marks together. In the case of a failed or low confidence run (where Beta >15°), the white line is not traced. Erroneous runs are identified beforehand and are either corrected or ignored. This generally occurs around zones of high fracture and low rock quality designation (“RQD”).

To determine the quality of rock formation, the RQD drill log records the total length of fragments <10 cm long for every 3-m run. Additionally, the number of naturally occurring fractures in each section is counted and recorded, and any observed drill core loss is documented. The MX Deposit software, a cloud-based software package, automatically calculates the RQD value and drill core recovery percentages for each run.

When logging drill core in MX Deposit, various features are recorded, such as lithology, textures, minerals, alteration, mineralization (including mineral type and content), veins, structural features, magnetic susceptibility, and conductivity. The magnetic susceptibility and conductivity are measured using a KT10. Due to the oriented core, IQ Logger™ was used to record and measure the alpha and beta angles of most structural features. In the case of challenging lithologies, geologists placed significant reliance on a portable XRF analyzer (a portable Olympus Vanta M XRF or "pXRF"). With the help of pXRF, they can differentiate between ultramafic units and mafic volcanics by analyzing their Cr and Mg content. The pXRF is also used to identify other minerals and confirm the presence of small gold grain specks that were previously identified using a hand lens.

Sampling intervals are marked with a red marker and respect lithological boundaries and (or) major changes in mineralization and alteration. A pre-printed sample tag is placed at the beginning of each sample interval. The sample tag is associated with a unique sample number. Both dry drill core and wet drill core are photographed and stored on Benz Mining's Sharepoint and Imago cloud storage. Drill core sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 2.0 m. When logged and labelled, drill core samples are cut in half using a circular Vancon rock saw. One-half of the drill core is placed in a plastic bag along with a detached portion of the unique bar-coded sample tag for shipment to the assay laboratory. The other half of the drill core is returned to the drill core box, and the remaining tag portion is stapled in place. The drill core boxes are then placed and stored in outside drill core racks.

10.3 2020 TO 2022 DRILLING PROGRAMS

Between 2020 and 2022, Benz Mining drilled 148 diamond drill holes for a total of 79,376 m on the Eastmain Mine Property (Table 10.1).

TABLE 10.1
DRILLING SUMMARY 2020 TO 2022

Year	Property	Area	No. of Drill Holes	Length (m)	Total (m)
2020	Eastmain	Zone ABC	2	1,224	
		Zone D	4	3,606	
		Zone E	5	2,274	7,104
2021	Eastmain	Zone ABC	23	14,173	
		Zone NW	9	3,648	
		Zone D	30	18,523	
		Zone E	29	14,770	

TABLE 10.1
DRILLING SUMMARY 2020 TO 2022

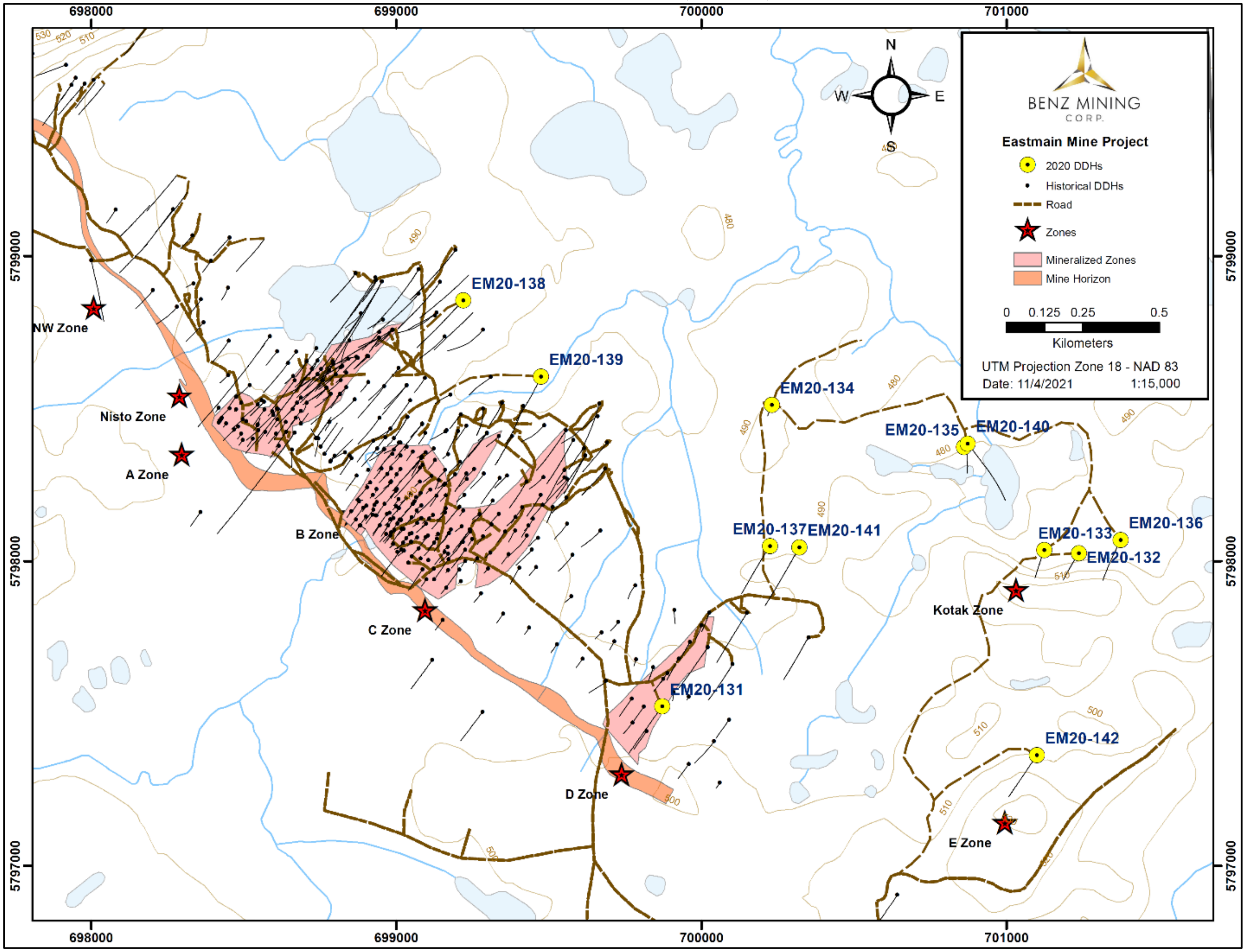
Year	Property	Area	No. of Drill Holes	Length (m)	Total (m)
		Hillhouse	2	426	51,540
2022	Eastmain	Zone E	4	1,535	
		Zone NW	7	3,887	
		Julien	7	2,618	
		Suzanna	2	708	
		Michel	2	374	
		Lac Placer	10	2,520	
		Southern Anomalies	12	9,090	20,731
Total			**148**	**79,376**	**79,375**

10.3.1 2020 Drilling Program

Drilling in 2020 targeted ground EM conductors from the 2020 Abitibi Geophysics TDEM survey. The drill holes were also surveyed by borehole EM for off-drill hole conductors. This exercise identified a new area along the eastern Mine Trend that had not previously been drilled and resulted in the discovery of the down-dip extension of the D zone and the discovery of Zone E, with drill hole EM20-142 (Figures 10.1 and 10.2).

During the fall of 2020, 7,104 m of exploration diamond drilling were completed in 12 diamond drill holes. Drilling operations commenced on September 1st and ceased on December 6, 2020. This program included completion of 10 drill holes totalling 5,880 m outside the Eastmain Mine deposit area and two drill holes totalling 1,224 m within the Eastmain Deposit, extending the A and B mineralized zones. A total of 3,531 assay samples, including 179 QA/QC control samples, totalling 3,792.72 m of drill core, were submitted to Techni-Lab (a subsidiary of Actlabs located in Sainte-Germaine de Boulé, Québec) for assay analysis. Significant drill hole assay intersections are listed in Table 10.2.

Figure 10.1 Location Map of the 2020 Benz Mining Corp. Exploration Drill Holes (Yellow) with Previously Completed Drill Holes (Black)



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*
Figure Description: *Also shows the known mineralized zones A, B and C, and the surface projection of the Mine Horizon.*

FIGURE 10.2 MINERALIZATION IN EM20-142 IN A DEFORMED AND ALTERED UNIT WITH BIOTITE AND GARNET PORPHYROCLASTS

Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*
Figure Description*: Pyrrhotite, pyrite and sphalerite rich veins and quartz veins are typical of the gold mineralization in this area.*

TABLE 10.2
SELECTED 2020 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Total Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
EM20-131	53.59	54.60	1.01	1.304	2.60	0.180	
EM20-132	529.75	534.75	5.00	6.675	0.22		
including	531.75	532.75	1.00	31.938	0.80		
and	570.00	571.00	1.00	1.178	0.05	0.067	
EM20-134	431.00	433.80	2.80	2.049	0.38	0.043	
including	432.30	432.80	0.50	10.038	0.80	0.068	
EM20-135	79.20	80.10	0.90	6.293	0.62	0.010	
including	79.20	79.50	0.30	18.190	1.50	0.019	
EM20-135	677.00	677.50	0.50	1.020	0.60	0.058	
EM20-136	454.00	455.50	1.50	3.300	0.10	0.046	
EM20-137	504.00	505.50	1.50	2.335	0.84	0.062	
including	504.00	504.58	0.58	5.767	0.70	0.022	
and	519.50	521.00	1.50	2.808	0.30	0.019	
EM20-138	507.00	509.50	2.50	6.739	5.22	0.142	
including	507.00	508.00	1.00	13.922	9.10	0.273	
EM20-140	535.70	536.00	0.30	1.370	6.50	0.033	0.165

TABLE 10.2 SELECTED 2020 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Total Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Zn (%)**
EM20-141	209.50	209.97	0.47	7.882	1.90	0.178	
and	417.50	422.80	5.30	4.095	0.55	0.081	
including	418.50	419.00	0.50	6.230	0.50	0.03	
including	420.00	421.00	1.00	14.297	0.70	0.166	
and	561.33	568.00	6.67	2.946	2.60	0.055	
including	565.42	565.79	0.37	48.530	9.60	0.047	
EM20-142	139.64	145.00	5.36	3.588	13.32	0.041	0.197
including	139.64	141.00	1.36	6.136	1.90	0.059	0.512
including	143.00	144.00	1.00	6.337	65.50	0.062	0.274

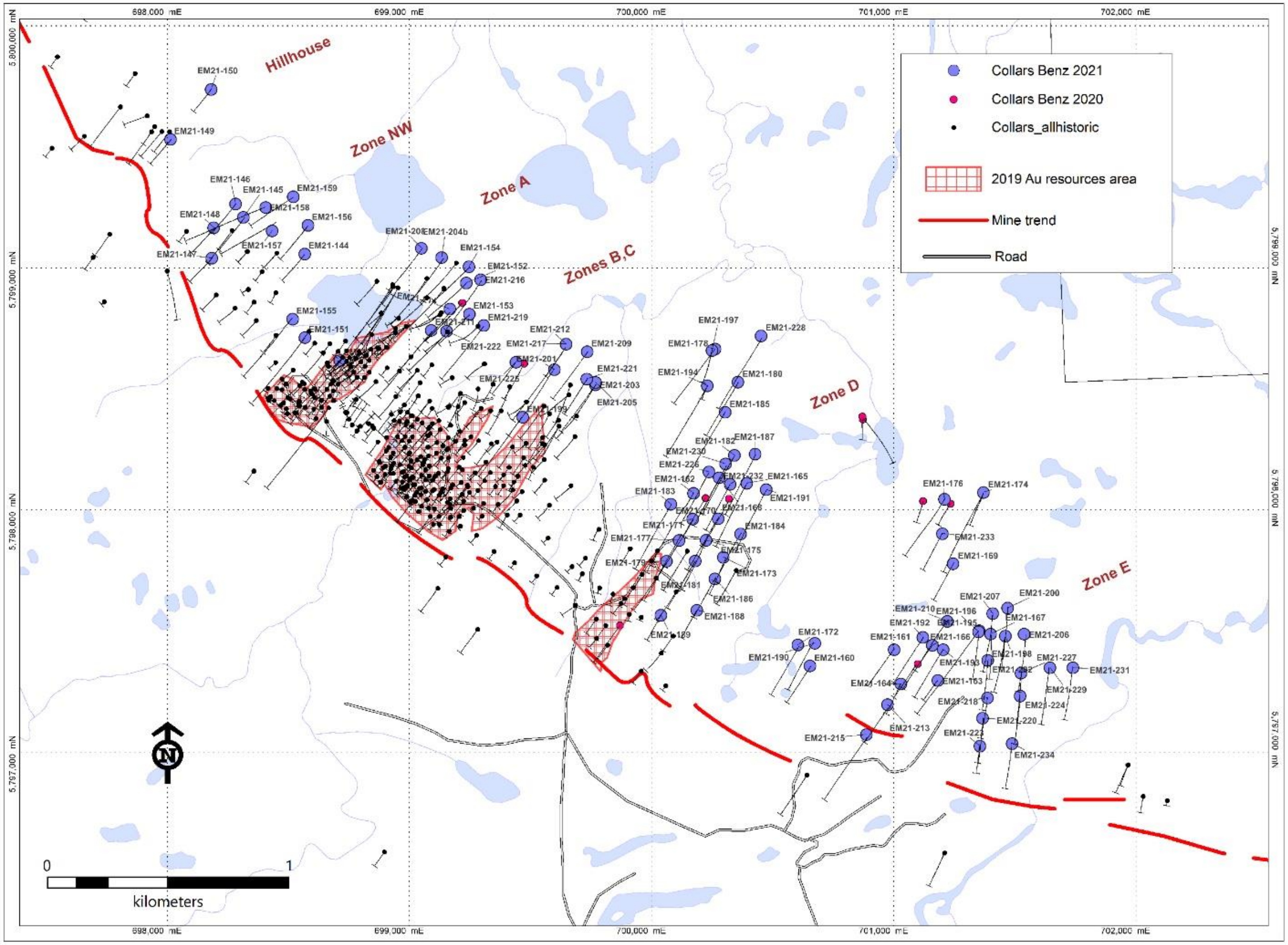
10.3.2 2021 Drilling Program

Benz Mining continued to target ground EM anomalies and off-hole BHEM anomalies, in order to determine the extents of Zones D and E. This drilling resulted in a noticeable expansion of the mineralized zones.

A total of 51,540 m of diamond drill core, in 93 diamond drill holes, was completed, logged, sampled, and stored on-site. These are diamond drill holes identified as EM21-143 to EM21-234. A total of 29,043 assay samples, including 1,806 QA/QC control samples, totalling 33,438.74 m of drill core, were submitted to two (2) different laboratories for analysis: (1) Actlabs (Techni-Lab); and (2) ALS Global in Val D'Or.

The 2021 drilling targeted different areas along the Mine Trend: Zone E, Zone D, Zones ABC, Zone NW, and the Hillhouse target area. The drill hole collar locations are represented in Figure 10.3. Selected drill core assay intervals are listed in Table 10.3. The mineralization in drill core is shown in Figures 10.4 to 10.6.

FIGURE 10.3 LOCATION MAP OF THE 2021 DRILL HOLES



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

TABLE 10.3
SELECTED 2021 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Total Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
EM21-143	207.00	211.50	4.50	6.884	2.80	0.024	
including	210.00	211.50	1.50	20.123	6.80	0.038	
EM21-144	99.25	100.00	0.75	1.530			
and	361.40	362.00	0.60	1.355	4.80	0.042	
EM21-145	234.50	240.50	6.00	3.563	6.54	0.154	
including	237.00	238.00	1.00	10.170	8.00	0.136	
EM21-146	230.20	238.00	7.80	8.727	5.69	0.113	0.193
including	233.00	235.00	2.00	15.780	12.40	0.250	
including	236.00	237.00	1.00	32.560	14.60	0.248	0.286
EM21-147	91.40	92.40	1.00	3.220	1.20	0.005	
EM21-149	113.00	114.00	1.00	5.500	2.00	0.071	
EM21-152	233.45	234.90	1.45	1.641	<0.3	0.004	
including	233.45	233.75	0.30	6.540	<0.3	0.004	
EM21-153	225.90	226.30	0.40	1.580	<0.3	0.023	
and	519.00	520.45	1.45	1.066	3.35	0.063	
including	519.00	520.00	1.00	1.420	4.50	0.081	
EM21-155	164.00	164.90	0.90	2.180	1.40	0.034	
and	501.50	502.00	0.50	1.120	1.70	0.294	
EM21-156	159.30	159.80	0.50	3.800	<0.3	0.005	
EM21-157	344.32	344.70	0.38	2.850	1.00	0.052	
and	376.50	378.00	1.50	1.390	0.70	0.038	
and	397.08	406.00	8.92	1.458	0.66	0.035	
including	400.00	401.50	1.50	7.250	0.70	0.019	
EM21-158	284.80	292.35	7.55	2.724	9.36	0.165	
including	288.70	290.00	1.30	5.030	1.90	0.007	
EM21-159	375.00	378.00	3.00	5.161	4.03	0.041	
including	375.00	376.00	1.00	14.970	8.60	0.064	
EM21-160	42.20	43.05	0.85	1.130	1.70	0.033	
EM21-161	288.00	288.70	0.70	1.290	0.70	0.003	
and	299.90	300.30	0.40	1.160	0.30	0.003	
EM21-162	94.00	94.70	0.70	2.000	<0.3	0.006	
and	406.10	407.10	1.00	1.262	0.30	0.006	
EM21-163	129.10	130.10	1.00	1.508	0.80	0.021	
EM21-164	82.60	84.00	1.40	1.595	2.10	0.051	
EM21-165	455.00	455.93	0.93	1.480	<0.3	0.022	
EM21-166	312.00	315.00	3.00	1.001			
including	312.00	313.00	1.00	2.455	0.80		

TABLE 10.3
SELECTED 2021 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Total Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
and	353.00	354.50	1.50	11.610	1.60		
EM21-167	277.20	282.50	5.30	3.528	0.85	0.030	
including	278.30	279.60	1.30	5.989	0.40	0.010	
including	281.00	282.50	1.50	4.440	<0.30	0.002	
EM21-168	595.10	603.00	7.90	35.842			
including	597.20	598.20	1.00	4.062	19.50	0.377	0.093
including	600.20	601.20	1.00	268.803	55.10	0.300	
including	601.20	602.10	0.90	5.539	2.90	0.066	
EM21-169	36.50	37.00	0.50	3.490	1.20	0.028	
and	92.15	92.80	0.65	1.070	8.40	0.055	
EM21-170	490.20	493.20	3.00	2.182	4.09	0.083	
including	490.20	491.20	1.00	4.084	2.50	0.043	
including	492.00	493.20	1.20	2.028	7.80	0.166	
EM21-171	125.90	126.90	1.00	8.341	2.90	0.099	
EM21-173	154.20	155.00	0.80	2.710	<0.3		
EM21-173	245.80	246.70	0.90	2.266	4.60		
EM21-174	373.00	374.00	1.00	2.020	<0.3		
and	423.89	424.39	0.50	1.370	<0.3		
and	580.30	581.00	0.70	1.060	0.40	0.037	
EM21-175	100.30	100.80	0.50	1.260	0.40		
and	291.95	300.00	8.05	1.856	8.40	0.124	
including	297.60	299.00	1.40	4.890	21.80	0.263	
and	303.85	305.30	1.45	13.941	<0.3		
and	420.00	421.00	1.00	3.753	4.50	0.108	
EM21-176	66.17	66.97	0.80	5.620	0.40		
and	240.70	241.10	0.40	2.200	< 0.3		
EM21-177	256.90	258.90	2.00	12.028	10.90	3.410	
including	256.90	257.90	1.00	23.585	12.00	3.910	
and	387.70	388.70	1.00	1.380	0.60		
EM21-178	469.40	473.00	3.60	2.022	1.34	0.190	
including	472.00	473.00	1.00	2.957	1.10	0.144	
and	518.40	519.30	0.90	1.310	0.40		
EM21-180	415.00	418.10	3.10	1.778	3.31	0.277	
including	416.00	417.00	1.00	4.990	6.40	0.569	
and	473.00	474.00	1.00	19.410	20.10	0.669	
EM21-181	345.00	346.00	1.00	5.491	1.70		
EM21-182	327.70	328.50	0.80	1.030	<0.3		

TABLE 10.3 SELECTED 2021 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Total Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Zn (%)**
and	518.00	519.00	1.00	1.516	0.40		
and	674.27	680.50	6.23	9.637	23.64	0.472	
including	675.39	676.50	1.11	9.117	75.60	1.160	0.170
including	679.52	680.50	0.98	23.422	3.10	0.093	
EM21-183	112.15	114.00	1.85	1.244	0.78		
EM21-185	351.80	353.00	1.20	1.540	<0.3		
EM21-187	714.40	715.31	0.91	1.027	1.20	0.044	
EM21-191	619.00	620.50	1.50	1.672	1.50		
EM21-192	413.25	414.00	0.75	1.830	8.10		
EM21-194	729.50	731.00	1.50	2.570	<0.3		
EM21-195	311.00	312.00	1.00	19.849	1.60		
EM21-196	300.00	300.60	0.60	1.330	0.70		
and	350.25	350.77	0.52	2.420	0.60		
and	368.65	369.20	0.55	1.420	1.40	0.085	0.135
EM21-197	470.44	471.43	0.99	4.880	<0.3		
EM21-198	157.00	158.50	1.50	7.670	<0.3		
and	195.20	198.15	2.95	1.191	0.72		
and	201.00	207.00	6.00	1.053			
including	205.80	207.00	1.20	2.800	0.46		
and	312.00	312.80	0.80	1.800	1.06	0.181	
and	397.50	398.00	0.50	2.620	0.12		
EM21-199	372.64	375.97	3.33	5.247	3.39	0.198	2.200
including	374.95	375.97	1.02	15.850	4.89	0.321	
and	589.60	590.70	1.10	1.325	2.78		
EM21-200	149.00	150.00	1.00	10.050	0.43	0.030	
and	205.20	206.70	1.50	5.780	1.61	0.051	
and	230.74	235.00	4.26	4.867	1.68	0.126	
including	230.74	232.00	1.26	8.730	3.17	0.142	
and	363.32	365.50	2.18	1.301	0.37		
including	364.93	365.50	0.57	4.230	0.36		
EM21-202	204.00	205.00	1.00	1.595	0.68		
and	251.50	253.00	1.50	4.420	0.22		
and	302.50	304.00	1.50	1.435	0.66		
EM21-203	578.00	586.37	8.37	4.629	1.53	0.086	
including	582.00	583.03	1.03	26.000	1.76	0.054	
including	583.03	584.16	1.13	4.530	2.03	0.154	
EM21-205	595.80	597.00	1.20	2.710	0.09	0.140	

TABLE 10.3
SELECTED 2021 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS

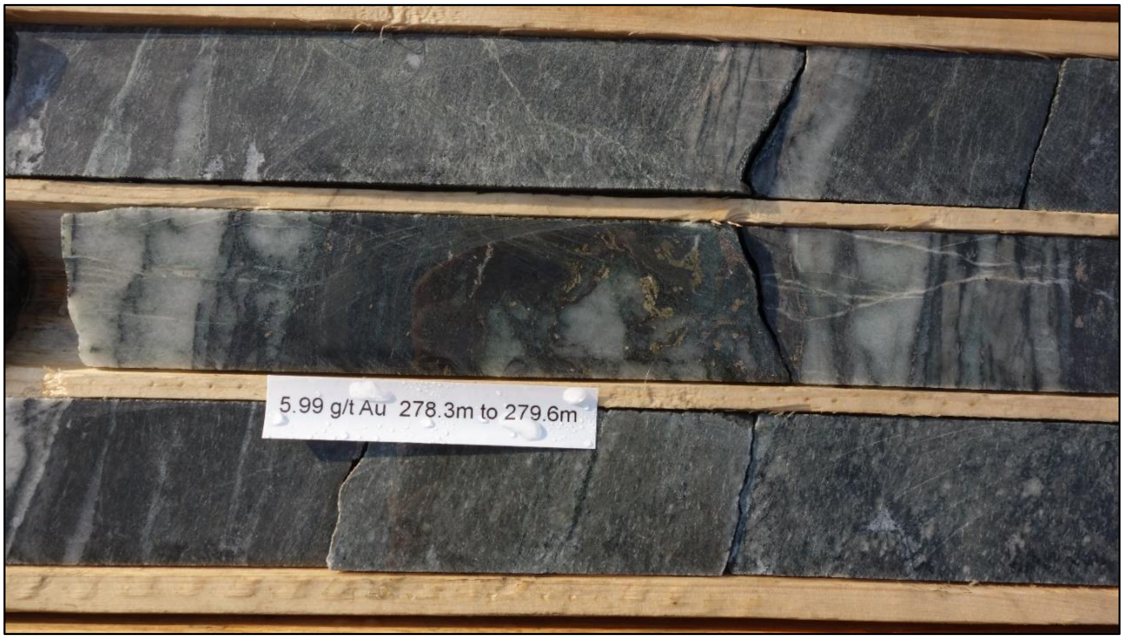
Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Total Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
EM21-206	141.00	142.82	1.82	2.890	0.52	0.027	
including	142.06	142.82	0.76	6.600	0.89	0.035	
and	241.50	243.00	1.50	1.645	0.51	0.020	
EM21-207	338.00	339.20	1.20	1.130	0.04	0.002	
and	345.00	348.00	3.00	9.789	0.05		
including	345.00	345.80	0.80	35.800	0.12		
and	356.00	357.20	1.20	1.370	0.36	0.003	
and	464.00	465.00	1.00	1.345	0.22	0.005	
and	483.50	485.00	1.50	1.240	0.07	0.001	
EM21-210	254.90	255.70	0.80	12.300	0.37		
and	281.80	282.80	1.00	1.480	1.83		
and	373.30	374.10	0.80	7.010	0.05	0.005	
EM21-211	389.45	390.00	0.55	1.035	0.98		
and	422.25	422.90	0.65	4.850	0.18		
EM21-212	581.43	584.63	3.20	2.844	1.90	0.081	
including	582.78	584.63	1.85	4.077	2.82	0.113	
EM21-213	97.20	99.00	1.80	3.891	0.20		
and	173.20	175.90	2.70	1.724	4.94		
EM21-214	183.10	183.60	0.50	1.020	0.09	0.001	
and	208.10	209.50	1.40	1.030	0.26	0.022	
and	452.50	454.70	2.20	5.541	2.40	0.220	
including	453.70	454.70	1.00	11.550	4.97	0.473	
EM21-215	105.00	106.50	1.50	1.335	0.13		
and	112.00	113.00	1.00	2.180	0.39		
and	177.00	178.00	1.00	1.705	0.69		
EM21-216	587.40	588.90	1.50	2.760			
EM21-217	393.50	395.10	1.60	1.530			
EM21-218	130.90	135.70	4.80	4.689			
including	132.00	133.00	1.00	10.400	0.42		
including	133.60	134.35	0.75	7.910			
EM21-220	24.40	25.50	1.10	9.460			
and	91.00	92.95	1.95	6.713			
and	105.00	106.50	1.50	1.420			
EM21-221	603.78	615.60	11.82	1.921			
including	608.00	609.50	1.50	4.280			
EM21-223	32.00	33.00	1.00	4.750	0.35		
EM21-224	177.00	178.00	1.00	1.340	0.31		

Table 10.3 Selected 2021 Drilling Results with >1.0 g/t Au Intercepts							
Drill Hole ID	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Total Length (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Ag (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Zn (%)**
EM21-225	480.55	481.77	1.22	2.950			
EM21-226	596.80	598.80	2.00	1.949			
including	596.80	597.30	0.50	5.760			
EM21-227	189.89	191.60	1.71	2.442	0.09		
and	197.60	198.80	1.20	26.80	0.18		
and	222.80	226.63	3.83	6.521	5.56	0.186	
including	224.65	225.90	1.25	18.300	10.40	0.348	
EM21-228	965.62	966.31	0.69	1.045			
EM21-229	81.00	82.00	1.00	47.300	0.10		
EM21-230	324.10	325.98	1.88	11.722			
including	325.05	325.98	0.93	23.200			
and	477.50	478.30	0.80	1.710			
EM21-230	510.30	511.50	1.20	2.230			
and	643.85	650.50	6.65	9.799			
including	647.50	648.65	1.15	36.700			
EM21-231	77.00	78.00	1.00	5.730			
EM21-232	458.50	465.25	6.75	4.478	0.19		
including	460.70	462.00	1.30	8.730	0.35		
including	463.00	464.25	1.25	8.700	0.06		
and	601.10	605.15	4.05	1.313	2.10		
including	604.00	605.15	1.15	4.000	4.00		
EM21-233	397.68	402.25	4.57	2.530			
including	400.36	401.25	0.89	8.070			
EM21-234	4.42	6.00	1.58	2.870			
and	71.85	76.57	4.72	1.160			

10.3.2.1 Zone E

Twenty-nine drill holes were completed at Zone E for a total of 14,770 m. The extent of the mineralization discovered in Zone E in 2020 was significantly increased and better understood, with three different horizons identified: 1) sulphide-bearing mylonite at the contact between a deformed tonalite and the volcanics, with albite, sericite, and biotite alteration, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite veins with sphalerite, and gold as free grains in quartz veins and in the sulphides; 2) altered quartz veins in the deformed tonalite with associated albite, tourmaline, sericite and silicious alteration. Gold is present as free grains in the quartz veins; and 3) quartz veins in metavolcanics and gabbro associated with quartz veins with alteration haloes in albite and carbonate. Gold occurs as free grains.

FIGURE 10.4 PHOTOGRAPH OF MINERALIZED INTERVAL IN DEFORMED AND ALTERED DRILL CORE FROM DRILL HOLE EM21-167 IN ZONE E



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

10.3.2.2 Zone D

Thirty drill holes were completed at Zone D for a total of 18,523 m. The mineralization at Zone D was followed from surface to 1.5 km to the north and a vertical depth of 800 m. Three mineralized horizons were recognised, as follows: 1) The Mine Horizon, very continuous and similar to the one observed in Zones A, B, and C. This is a mylonite affecting several rock types, but always in contact with an ultramafic intrusion. Gold mineralization is closely associated with sulphide veins with quartz within an altered and deformed unit termed the mine series; 2) the Upper Horizon was identified in 2021 as a continuous mylonitic horizon located between 100 and 200 m from the Mine Horizon. It is strongly deformed, altered, contains garnet, biotite, sericite, quartz veins and sulphides in veins. This horizon represents a conjugate shear to the Mine Horizon that start at a point between Zones C and D and the distance between the two increases to the southeast; and 3) the Kotak Horizon is another sulphide-bearing shear zone with sulphides and quartz veins, but is not constrained yet and more drilling is required.

FIGURE 10.5 MINE HORIZON IN D ZONE (EM21-168)

Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

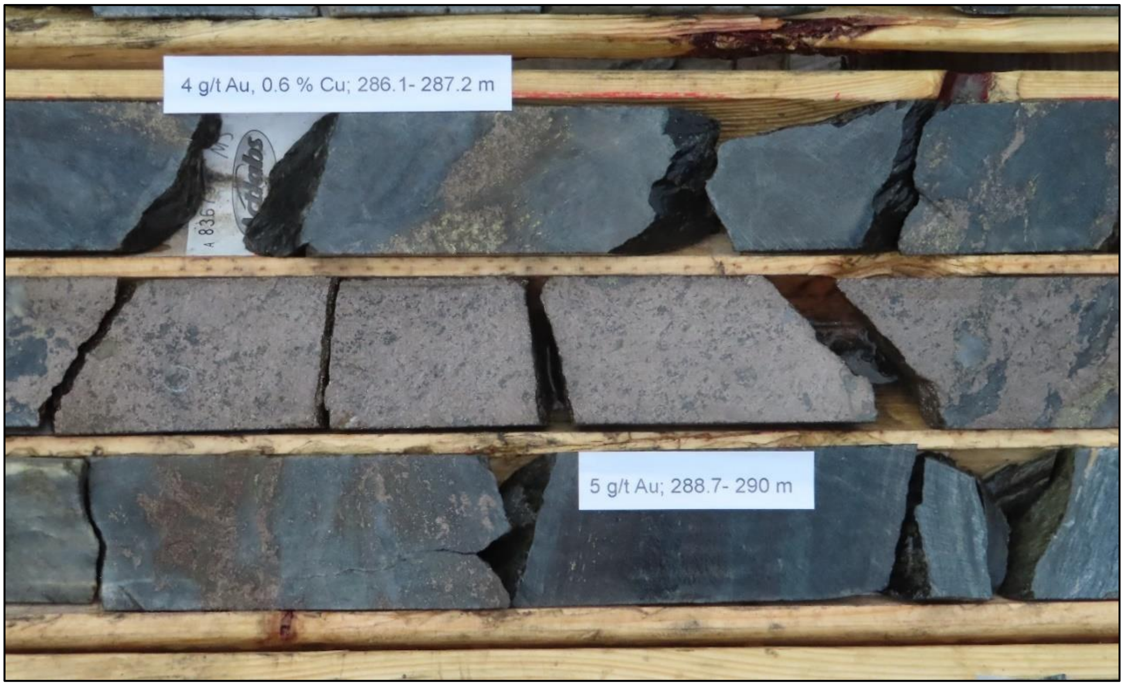
10.3.2.3 Zone ABC

Twenty-three drill holes were completed at Zones A, B and C for a total of 14,173 m. The extents of these zones were increased 500 m to the northeast on surface and to a vertical depth of 800 m. The mineralization is mainly contained within the Mine Horizon, as a strongly deformed, altered and silicified zone at or near the contact with an ultramafic intrusion.

10.3.2.4 Zone NW

Seven diamond drill holes were drilled at Zone NW for a total of 3,887 m. Benz Mining followed-up several encouraging, mineralized intersections in historical drill holes and DHEM and TDEM modelled EM plates. The mineralization is associated with the Mine Horizon. However, in Zone NW, the mineralized mylonite is situated either within the ultramafic intrusion or just outside of it.

FIGURE 10.6 MINE HORIZON IN ZONE NW (EM21-158) MASSIVE PYRRHOTITE AND CHALCOPYRITE VEIN IN ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

10.3.3 2022 Drilling Program

A total of 20,731 m of drill core in 47 drill holes was completed, logged, sampled, and stored on-site. These are diamond drill holes are EM22-235 to EM22-278. A total of 11,398 drill core samples, including 883 QA/QC control samples, totalling 12,281 m of assayed samples, were submitted to two different laboratories for analysis: 1) ALS Global in Val D'Or and Montreal; and 2) MSALABS Inc. in Val D'Or. The main objective of this drill program was to test different areas outside of the Mine Trend and in the westerns trend. The locations of the drill hole collars are represented in Figure 10.7. Selected assay intervals are listed in Table 10.4.

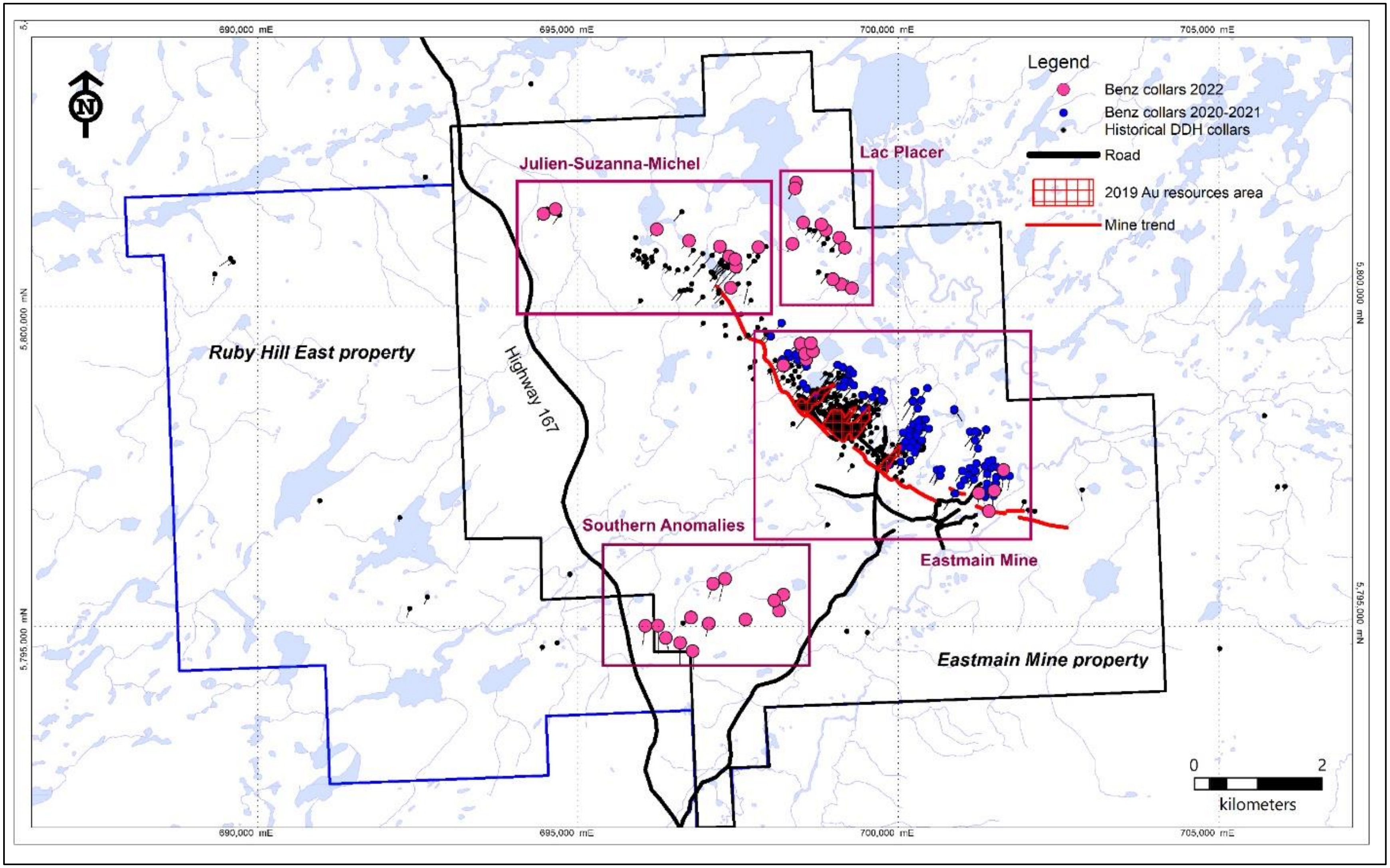
10.3.3.1 Zone E

Four drill holes (EM22-276, EM22-273, EM22-276 and EM22-269) were completed to follow-up several encouraging intersections from 2021.

10.3.3.2 Zone NW

Seven drill holes (EM22-235, EM22-237, EM22- 241, EM22-244, EM22-246, EM22-249, EM22-252) were completed to follow-up mineralized intersections and off-hole DHEM anomalies from 2021. The Mine Horizon extends to the north and is still open to expansion by drilling in that direction.

FIGURE 10.7 LOCATION MAP OF THE 2022 DRILLING



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

TABLE 10.4
SELECTED 2022 DRILLING RESULTS WITH >1.0 G/T AU INTERCEPTS

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Total Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
EM22-235	122.50	123.00	0.50	2.300			
and	200.25	201.00	0.75	9.400			
EM22-236	235.80	237.68	1.88	3.264			
including	235.80	236.72	0.92	5.230			
and	278.00	280.00	2.00	1.305			
EM22-237	284.34	284.91	0.57	1.190			
and	386.52	388.02	1.50	1.160			
EM22-238	45.32	46.12	0.80	2.410		0.152	
EM22-244	409.00	410.85	1.85	1.563	2.04		0.357
EM22-246	377.50	380.18	2.68	1.122	3.32		
EM22-249	415.36	416.16	0.80	1.625			
EM22-252	481.00	481.70	0.70	1.460			
and	488.65	489.95	1.30	3.400	6.45	0.110	
and	592.10	593.35	1.25	1.554			
EM22-258	23.20	23.80	0.60	1.724	3.75	0.036	
and	75.70	77.00	1.30	1.179			
EM22-259	298.70	299.20	0.50	1.604			
and	331.00	331.80	0.80	1.658			
EM22-260	264.10	267.50	3.40	9.325	4.48	0.090	
including	264.10	264.90	0.80	33.955	16.03	0.196	
EM22-269	22.00	23.00	1.00	1.767			
EM22-270	330.00	330.50	0.50	4.108			
and	460.35	461.00	0.65	4.549			
EM22-272	76.65	81.50	4.85	7.500	13.06	1.914	
including	76.65	77.15	0.50	32.103	11.43	0.728	
including	80.30	81.00	0.70	21.734	41.38	6.559	
EM22-272	117.90	118.40	0.50	1.529			
EM22-276	130.75	132.00	1.25	6.191			
and	267.28	267.85	0.57	2.665			
EM22-277	23.00	23.50	0.50	3.670	1.50		

10.3.3.3 Julien and Suzanna

Nine drill holes (EM22-236, EM22-238, EM22- 239, EM22-255, EM22-256, EM22-258, EM22-259, EM22-260, EM22-277) were completed on IP targets and to follow-up some of the historical mineralized drill hole intersections in that area. These drill holes were also designed to test outside of the modelled wireframes in that area.

10.3.3.4 Michel

Two drill holes (EM22-272 and EM22-275) were completed in this area to follow-up encouraging historical intersections and TDEM anomalies from Grid L (surveyed in 2021). Both these drill holes returned gold and copper mineralization.

10.3.3.5 Lac Placer

Thirteen drill holes (EM22-240, EM22-242, EM22-243, EM22-245, EM22-247, EM22-248, EM22-250, EM22-251, EM22-253, EM22-254) were completed in this area to test TDEM anomalies from Grid F surveyed in 2021. The EM anomalies correspond to sulphide exhalite units within the volcanics that contained very little gold.

10.3.3.6 Southern Anomalies (S.A.)

Twelve drill holes (EM22-257, EM22-261, EM22- 262, EM22-263, EM22-264, EM22-265, EM22-266, EM22-267, EM22-268, EM22-271, EM22-274, EM22-278) were in this area to test strong TDEM anomalies from Grid 22J, survey in 2021-2022. The EM anomalies all correspond to sulphide exhalite units within the metasedimentary rocks in that area and contained no gold values.

10.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

All the drilling described in this section of the Technical Report was completed with wireline NQ diamond drill core. Drill core recovery factors were >95% and true widths are approximately 80% of downhole intercept lengths. The gold mineralization dips 35° to 55° northeast. The Author considers the drilling procedures undertaken by Benz Mining to be satisfactory and in-line with industry standards.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND SECURITY

The Author is not aware of the sampling protocol and quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures undertaken on the historical drill core prior to Eastmain's acquisition of the Property. Eastmain Resources incorporated industry-standard sampling procedures throughout all their exploration programs, including drilling campaigns undertaken on the Property in 2010, 2011, 2016 and 2017. Benz Mining (2020 to 2022) also incorporated industry-standard sampling procedures throughout all their exploration programs, including drilling programs in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Closed drill core boxes were transported in closed and secured drill core boxes from the drill site to the on-site drill core-logging facility at the Eastmain Mine Camp, where they are received by a geologist and a geological technician. The drill core boxes are arranged in sequential order, opened, measured and tagged with aluminum labels. All lithologies and mineralized sections were described, measured and marked for sampling with assay tags placed at the end of each interval to be sampled. Samples were systematically hand oriented in the drill core box with respect to down-hole drill core orientation and oriented drill core markings (if taken) before being marked for cutting. A technician then saws the required selected interval in half lengthwise along the drill core axis or the drill core orientation line. All drill core is then returned to the drill core box and reoriented. One-half (the "top half") of the sawn drill core sample interval is then placed in a plastic sample bag, with another portion of the assay tag, which is sealed with a plastic tie. The remaining half-drill core intervals are left in the drill core box as a permanent record.

Approximately five drill core samples are placed in woven 'rice' bags marked with a shipping label, sealed with a plastic tie and stored in batches of forty bags (200 samples) for periodic shipment. Each drill core sample batch contains a master manifest listing the drill core samples in the shipment. All parties handling the samples were required to confirm that the number of physical drill core samples matched those on the manifest and sign-off at every staging point from camp to the final destination at one of the three laboratories used: the ALS Chemex or MSALABS laboratory in Val-d'Or, or the Actlabs laboratory in St-Germain.

Benz Mining has implemented a QA/QC program at the Property that includes the systematic addition of blank samples and certified reference materials ("CRMs") to each batch of samples sent for analysis at commercial laboratories. Blank samples are used to check for possible contamination, while CRMs determine the analytical accuracy of the laboratory procedure.

11.2 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Drill core samples are sent for analysis to ALS Global laboratory in Val-d'Or, Actlabs laboratories in St-Germain, and MSALABS in Val-d'Or, Quebec, or in Langley, British Columbia. All drill core samples were analyzed for gold and determined using two methods: (1) fire assay on a 30 g/50 g aliquot using an atomic absorption finish, a method having a lower limit of detection of 0.005 ppm (5 ppb) Au and an upper limit of detection of 10 ppm Au, and (2) Chrysos PhotonAssay™ ("PhotonAssay™") on a 500 g crushed sample, a method having a lower detection limit of 15 ppb Au and no upper limit of detection. For fire assays, where gold values returned over-limit results of >10,000 ppb, another aliquot is analyzed by fire assay method with a gravimetric finish. Drill core samples from 2020 and 2021 drill holes, originally analyzed by fire assay, were sent to Perth (Australia) for PhotonAssay™ at MinAnalytical (acquired by ALS Global in December 2021). Samples are also analyzed for a suite of trace elements using the inductively coupled plasma ("ICP") method. The element suite includes silver, bismuth, copper, cadmium, cobalt, lead, nickel, zinc, arsenic, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, barium and several others. Where visible gold was identified these samples were sent for metallic screen at both Actlabs and ALS Global on a 1,000 g sample. For this type of analytical method, the sample is sieved at 149 µm at Actlab whereas the sample is sieved at 106 µm at ALS. The coarse fraction (>149 or >106 µm) is analyzed for fire assay and the fine fraction (<149 or <106 µm) also analyzed for fire assay. Final assay results is calculated based on the fine and coarse fractions.

When the drill core samples were received at the laboratory, they are recorded in the lab's tracking system, weighed, dried, crushed and split. Drill core samples analyzed by fire assay at Actlabs and ALS were first pulverized prior to analysis, whereas samples analyzed by PhotonAssay™ were first crushed, and then inserted and stored in a jar prior to analysis.

ActLabs protocol crushes samples to > 80% passing a -2 mm screen, with an assay pulp split of up to 250 g pulverized to > 95% passing a 105 µm screen. ALS protocol crushes samples to >70% passing a -2 mm screen, with an assay pulp split of up to 250 g pulverized to > 85% passing a 75 µm screen. MSALABS protocol crushes samples up to 1 kg to > 70% passing a -2 mm screen, resulting in a 500 g, with no pulverization. The PhotonAssay™ method is a non-destructive method and uses a 2-measurement cycle (that is, each jar is measured four times). A single cycle, according to the measurement procedure provided by the Chrysos Corporation, is defined as *"A fully automated transport system moving each jar from the input conveyor into the path of the x-ray beam, where the sample is irradiated for 15 seconds before being transferred to a detection system which records the gamma-ray emission for a further period of 15 seconds. The measurement process is then repeated to generate the required number of cycles for a given service. Averaging the results across multiple cycles improves the measurement precision."*

ALS has developed and implemented strategically designed processes and a global quality management system at each of its locations. The global quality program includes internal and external inter-laboratory test programs and regularly scheduled internal audits that meet all requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. All ALS geochemical hub laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for specific analytical procedures.

The Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Actlabs is also accredited by Health Canada.

MSALABS maintains quality standards through both ISO 17025 (Testing and Calibration Laboratories) and ISO 9001 (Quality Management Systems) accreditation, as well as participating in CDN Labs, Geostats, PTP-MAL and Rocklabs Round Robins.

All three laboratories are independent of Benz Mining.

11.3 2010 TO 2017 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW

The QA/QC program employed at the Property was designed by Benz Mining geological staff and is consistent with industry best practices. The Property is supervised by Benz Mining geologists. Benz Mining regularly inserts third party CRMs and blank samples into the sample stream to monitor assay performance, and performs duplicate sampling at a second certified laboratory. During the exploration program, approximately 5% of samples submitted for laboratory analysis were part of Eastmain Resources' laboratory sample control protocols.

A total of 20,658 drill core samples from the Property were sent for analyses from 2010 to 2017 and, along with these samples, 504 CRMs (2.2%) and 449 blanks (2.4%) were inserted into the sample stream to monitor for accuracy and contamination.

11.3.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Eastmain Resources utilized 22 different CRMs throughout the 2010, 2011, 2016 and 2017 drill programs, as represented in Table 11.1. The AMIS 0272 and AMIS 0274 CRMs are both sourced from African Mineral Standards of South Africa and the remaining Oreas CRMs from Ore Research & Exploration of Australia.

TABLE 11.1
SUMMARY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS USED TO MONITOR AU AT EASTMAIN MINE

REFERENCE MATERIAL	Certified Mean Value Au (ppb)	+/- 2SD Au (ppb)	+/- 3SD Au (ppb)	ALS Results			
				Average Result Au (ppb)	No. Results	No. (-3SD) Failures	No. (+3SD) Failures
AMIS 0272	1220	100	150	1245	26	0	0
AMIS 0274	3310*	440	660	3423	28	1	0
Oreas 10C	6600	320	480	6563	6	0	0
Oreas 10Pb	7150	380	570	7081	51	0	0
Oreas 12a	11790	480	720	11838	4	0	0
Oreas 17c	3040	160	240	2972	6	1	1
Oreas 17Pb	2560	100	150	2554	50	5	2
Oreas 18c	3520	220	330	3388	24	4	0
Oreas 202	752	52	78	756	41	0	1
Oreas 205	1244	106	159	1300	27	1	1
Oreas 209	1580	88	132	1565	16	0	0
Oreas 214	3030	164	246	2992	25	0	0
Oreas 215	3540	194	291	3491	19	0	0
Oreas 228	8730	558	837	8515	2	0	0
Oreas 50c	836	56	84	840	5	0	0
Oreas 53Pb	623	42	63	590	60	6	0
Oreas 62c	8790	420	630	8402	19	4	0
Oreas 62d	10500	660	990	10850	1	0	0
Oreas 65a	520	34	51	509	16	0	0
Oreas 66a	1237	108	162	1200	13	0	0
Oreas 67a	2238	192	288	2151	9	0	0
Oreas 68a	3890	300	450	3796	10	0	0
				TOTAL	458	22	5

**** Provisional value only***
Source: *P&E (2018)*

CRMs are deemed to have passed if they fall between plus or minus three standard deviations from the certified mean value and failed if they fell outside of three standard deviations from the mean. Table 11.1 details the certified mean value and standard deviations for each CRM, as well as how each CRM performed. Most CRMs performed well, returning few failures and the majority of recorded failures (22 out of 27 failures) were less than three standard deviations from the certified mean value and are of no material impact to the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

Five failures greater than three standard deviations from the certified mean value, were recorded: one failure each for Oreas 17c, Oreas 202 and Oreas 205 and two for Oreas 17Pb. One of the two failures for the Oreas 17Pb CRM appears to be a misallocated Oreas 10Pb CRM, the failure for the Oreas 202 CRM appears to be a misallocated Oreas 209 CRM and the remaining three failures had at least one other CRM passing in the same batch and no further action was considered necessary.

Of the 458 CRMs certified for gold, 74 CRMs were also certified for silver, 166 were certified for copper and 54 were certified for zinc. All CRMs were reviewed for these elements and there were no failures for silver, eight failures below minus three standard deviations from the certified mean value for copper and one failure greater than three standard deviations from the certified mean value for zinc. The Author considers that the CRMs demonstrate acceptable accuracy.

11.3.2 Performance of Blank Material

All blank data for Au, Ag, Cu and Zn were reviewed by the Author. If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit the value was assigned the value of half the detection limit for data treatment purposes. Blank material used is either barren brick masonry or quartz cobble material. A total of 449 blank data points were evaluated.

An upper tolerance limit was set at ten times the lower detection limit for Au. A total of six results were elevated above the set tolerance limit for gold, however, two of those samples (H876900 and Q218750) were misallocated CRMs (Oreas 53B and AMIS 0274, respectively), according to their weights when received at the lab. Another three samples (C176150, C176271 and W477357) were above the set tolerance limit by one, two or five parts per billion, respectively, and are not considered a significant impact on the Mineral Resource. The final sample (H875200) with a result of 81 ppb follows several elevated Au samples. The Author considers this amount of contamination within normal limits and of no material impact to the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Author reviewed blank data for silver, copper and zinc were reviewed and, excepting the two previously noted misallocated samples (H876900 and Q218750), no anomalous data were observed.

11.3.3 Performance of Field Duplicates

Eastmain Resources commenced inserting field duplicates into the sample stream at the beginning of the 2010 drill program, but discontinued this shortly afterwards. There are only four field duplicates in the dataset.

11.3.4 Performance of 2016-2017 ALS Versus Actlabs Check Assays

Pulp (inline split of 100 to 150 g) and coarse reject (inline split of 250 to 500 g) laboratory duplicates were also acquired by the primary laboratory (ALS), at a rate of two per hundred samples submitted and shipped to a secondary laboratory (Actlabs) for check analyses.

The Author reviewed the 2016 and 2017 check assay data for gold only. A total of 91 coarse reject duplicate check assays and 90 pulp duplicate check assays were scatter-graphed and R-squared values calculated (0.994 for the coarse rejects and 0.9996 for the pulp) and the Author considers precision to be acceptable for both sets of data.

11.4 2020 TO 2022 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW

Benz Mining geological staff implemented a QA/QC program at the Property in-line with practices applied in previous drilling programs, and again consistent with industry best practices. Benz Mining geologists supervised the Property and regularly inserted third party CRMs and blank samples into the sample stream to monitor assay performance, and perform duplicate sampling at a second certified laboratory. During the exploration program, 5.5% of samples submitted for laboratory analysis are part of Benz Mining's laboratory sample control protocols.

A total of 38,759 drill core samples from the Property were sent for analyses from 2020 to 2022 and, along with these samples, 1,056 CRMs (2.7%) and 1,066 blanks (2.75%) were inserted into the sample stream to monitor for accuracy and contamination. Performance charts for all CRM, blank and duplicate data is presented in Appendix F.

11.4.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

Benz Mining utilized 16 different CRMs throughout the 2020, 2021 and 2022 drill programs at the Property, as detailed in Table 11.2. The OREAS CRMs are sourced from Ore Research & Exploration of Australia ("OREAS"). Table 11.2 lists the certified mean value and standard deviations for each CRM and the number of CRM failures.

TABLE 11.2
SUMMARY OF REFERENCE MATERIALS USED TO MONITOR AU AT EASTMAIN MINE

Reference Material	Laboratory	+/- 2SD	+/- 3SD	Average Result	#CRMs	#failures (over +/- 3SD)	Note
Oreas202	ActLab	0.052	0.078	0.752	103	5	
Oreas228	ActLab	0.558	0.837	8.73	8	1	
Oreas235	ActLab	0.076	0.114	1.59	34	1	
Oreas263	ActLab	0.02	0.03	0.214	276	7	
Oreas 10c	ActLab	0.032	0.048	6.6	9	0	
Oreas209	ActLab	0.088	0.132	1.58	30	0	
OREAS 12a	ActLab	0.48	0.72	11.79	1	0	
OREAS 62F	ActLab	0.478	0.717	9.71	2	0	
Oreas228	ALS	0.558	0.837	8.73	3	0	
Oreas230	ALS	0.026	0.039	0.337	90	1	
Oreas235	ALS	0.076	0.114	1.59	91	1	
Oreas263	ALS	0.02	0.03	0.214	272	3	
BZ-12 (Oreas230)	MSALABS	0.048	0.072	0.323	109	8	* In the beginning, CRM pouches were added to meet the 500g requirement. Unfortunately, some CRMs from different origins were mixed, leading to failures. However, all CRM jars were retested and passed the QAQC. Also, we now prepare CRM jars before sending them to the laboratory.
BZ-16 (Oreas 233)	MSALABS	0.088	0.132	1	28	1	Possible explanation: value of BZ-12 (possible bad entry)

Source: *Benz Mining Corp (2023)*

CRMs are deemed to have passed if they fall between plus or minus three standard deviations from the certified mean value and failed if they fall outside 3 standard deviations from the mean. Should a result fall outside the 3 standard deviations range, the issuer promptly investigated the root cause of the abnormal value. This investigation generally reveals errors committed by the logging geologist during the entry/submission process. The failed sample sequence was re-run if a satisfactory explanation could not be identified.

Out of all the drill holes conducted between 2020-2022, there were 28 failed CRMs and 6 failed blanks, accounting respectively for 2.65% of all CRMs and 0.56% of all blanks. However, the failed CRMs could not be re-run and corrected prior to the publication of this Technical Report. Among 28 failed, all CRMs are not priority as they are not associated with the MRE wireframes and will be reprocessed at a later date. Additionally, four failed CRMs at ActLabs, one CRM at ALS and nine failed CRMs have been requested for re-analysis;, but certificates have yet to be reissued by either laboratory. Among the failed CRM failures at MSALABS, follow-up investigation by the lab determined the failures were a result of a mix-up at the lab, failing to implement the correct CRM into the sequence. Two certificates were reissued prior to this Technical Report publication, with the newly issued CRM jars passing and no material changes reported to the gold content in the sample sequence. The remaining certificates have yet to be reissued to Benz Mining geologists. Additionally, with the PhotonAssay™ analytical method being a non-destructive method, each sample is analyzed four times.

The Author has reviewed all CRM results for the 2020 to 2022 period and considers there to be no material impact on the current Mineral Resource Estimate. The Author considers that the CRMs demonstrate acceptable accuracy.

11.4.2 Performance of Blank Material

All Au blank data were assessed by the Author. If the assayed value in the certificate was indicated as being less than detection limit, the value was assigned the value of half the detection limit for data treatment purposes. Blank material used is quartz-carbonate cobble material. A total of 1,066 blank data points were evaluated.

An upper tolerance limit was set at ten times the lower detection limit (10 x LDL) for Au. Two blank samples (B0204680 and B0204686) associated with wireframes were above the 10 x LDL. These blanks samples were inserted after high-grade gold samples (B0204679 associated with 26.8 g/t Au, and B0204685 associated with gold grains identified by the geologist and returning 47.3 g/t Au). SCR24 values are also analyzed twice by fire assay (AA26 and AA26D) and these analyses also returned positive gold values. Since the associated CRMs in the sequence, not involved in the crushing process, all fell within normal limits, it was concluded that the failed blanks, associated with the MRE wireframes, were contaminated during the crushing process. Therefore, since gold was lost during crushing, these contaminated blank samples suggest a downward bias of these high-grade results. Samples B473180 and E355480 were misallocated CRMs, as indicated by the typical weight of these 60 g pulps (0.06 kg).

The Author is of the opinion that the elevated blank results are of no material impact to the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

11.4.3 Performance of Field Duplicates

Benz Mining ran a thorough field and lab duplicate program, between the three (3) different laboratories utilized (Actlabs, ALS and MSALABS). Field duplicate samples were analyzed, and correlation and coefficients of variation ("CV") were calculated for all sets of data:

- ActLabs fire assay duplicates (n=107) returned a correlation of 0.6 and CV = 37.9%;
- ALS fire assay duplicates (n=212) returned a correlation of 0.79 and CV = 29.4%; and
- MSALABS PhotonAssay™ duplicates (n=22) returned a correlation of 0.97 and CV of 29.5%.

Lab pulp duplicate data on 50 g assay were also assessed for Actlabs and ALS:

- Actlabs (n=962), pulverized to <105 µm with 95% passing, returned a correlation of 1 and a CV of 19.8%;
- ALS (n=772), pulverized to <75 µm with 85% passing, returned a correlation of 1 and a CV of 19.1%; and
- MSALABS (n=68), on 500 g crushed material with 70% passing a screen of 2 mm, returned a correlation of 0.97 and a CV of 26.4%.

The Author considers the range of gold precision from field to pulp level to be acceptable.

11.4.4 Performance of Lab Duplicates

Lab pulp duplicate data on 50 g assay were also assessed for Actlabs and ALS:

- Actlabs (n=962), pulverized to <105 µm with 95% passing, returned a correlation of 1 and a CV of 19.8%;
- ALS (n=772), pulverized to <75 µm with 85% passing, returned a correlation of 1 and a CV of 19.1%; and
- MSALABS (n=68), on 500 g crushed material with 70% passing a screen of 2 mm, returned a correlation of 0.97 and a CV of 26.4%.

The Author considers the range of gold precision from field to pulp level to be acceptable.

11.4.4.1 Performance of 2021 Actlabs Fire Assays Versus MinAnalytical PhotonAssays™ and Precision Error of Photon Assays Gold Assays

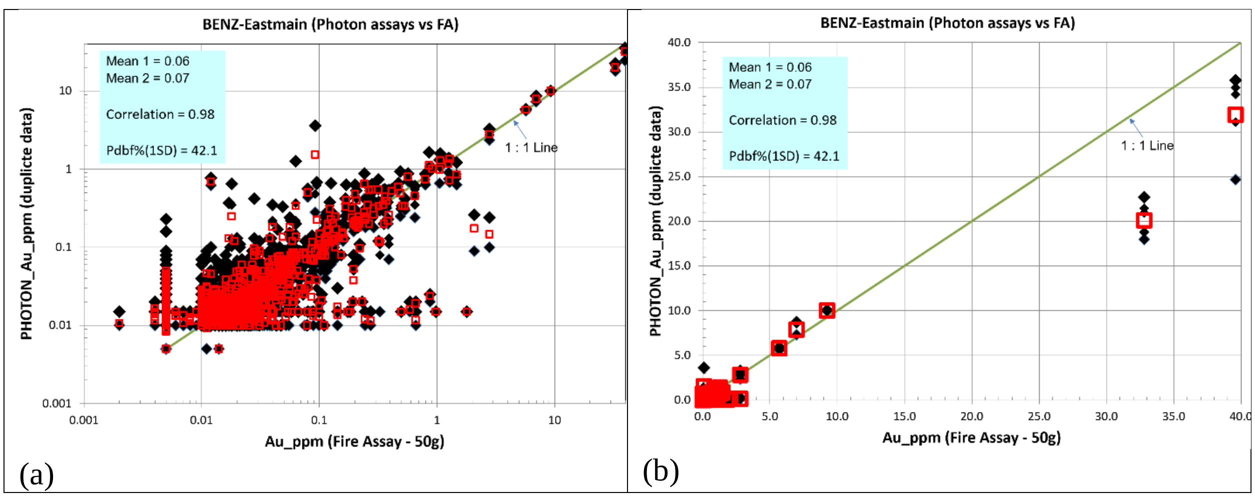
Given the Deposit is characterized by heterogeneously distributed gold, Benz Mining consultants performed two important internal studies: 1) a PhotonAssay™ ("PA") versus fire assay ("FA") comparison study; and 2) a heterogeneity test (Francois-Bongarcon, 2022).

Approximately 10% of the unassayed drill core reject samples (N=3,846), assayed for FA at Actlabs in 2020, and a portion of 2021 drill core, were sent for PA at MinAnalytical for a cross-laboratory check. All reject samples were split into a maximum of eight subsamples, each weighing approximately 500 g, and each subsample placed into a designated PA jar before PA analysis. The subsamples were average weighted to account for the slight differences in weight between each jar.

Within the 3,846-sample dataset, 2,540 reject samples that had undergone both FA and PA analysis were selected by Benz Mining consultant, Dr. Marat Abzalov, in order to estimate precision error of PA by comparing the FA and PA results. Dr. Abzalov concluded the following:

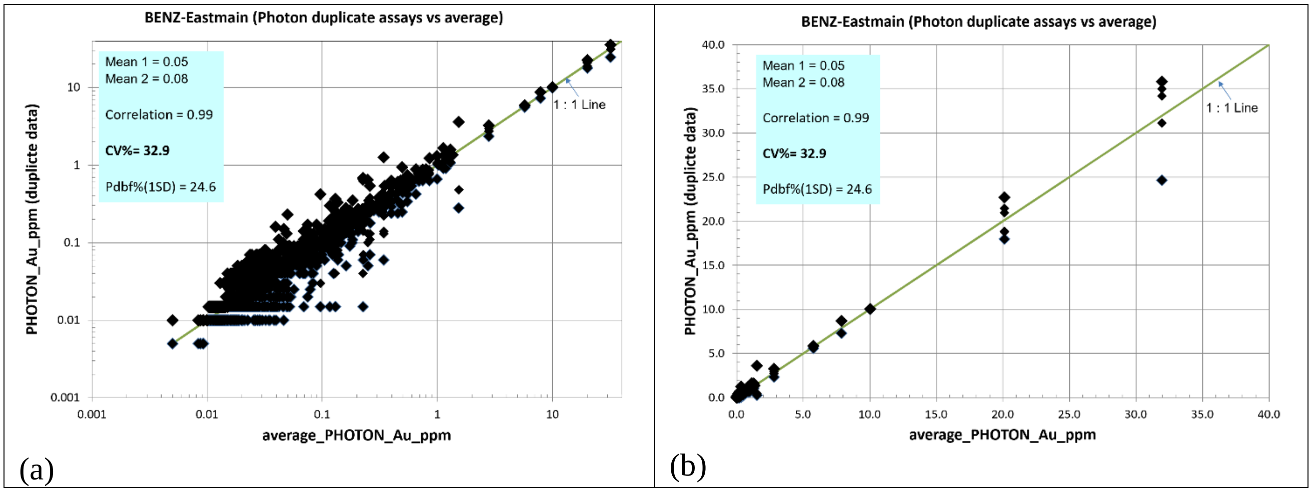
> *"PA and FA results can be notably different. In particular, these are noted in the low-grade samples, which are randomly scattered on the PA versus FA diagram (Figure 11.1a). When starting with a grade of around 1 g/t, the PA grades (Figure 11.2a) generally have a lower amplitude than the sample grades obtained through the FA technique (Figure 11.1a). This difference is most significant in the high-grade samples, where the average amplitude PA grade is approximately 20 g/t compared to around 33 g/t in amplitude for FA (Figure 11.1b versus 11.2b). Further investigation into the differences in assay data is necessary, and it is essential to monitor the performance of PA with CRM assays."*

FIGURE 11.1 PHOTON ASSAY (BLACK DOTS) PLOTTED VERSUS FIRE ASSAY RESULTS (RED DOTS)



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*
Figure Description: *Average grade of the Photon assays of the given sample is shown on the diagram as the red symbols: (a) logarithmic scale; (b) non-transformed data.*

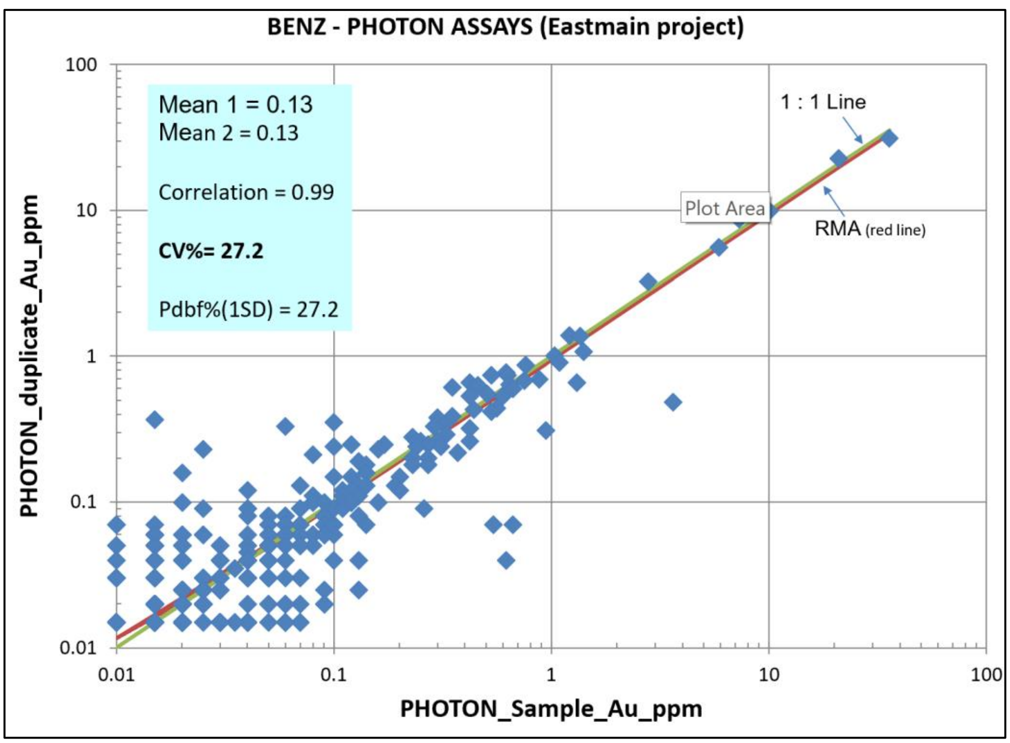
FIGURE 11.2 DUPLICATE ASSAYS VERSUS AVERAGE ASSAY RESULTS: (A) LOGARITHMIC SCALE; (B) NON-TRANSFORMED DATA



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

The heterogeneity test conducted by Francois-Bongarcon and Abzalov (2022) estimated the precision error for FA on 50 g sub-samples to be 57.4%. Using the PA method, repeatability of the gold assay results has improved, decreasing precision error from approximately 57% to 27 to 32%. The estimated error (CV%), derived from PA versus PA duplicates, is in the range of 27 to 32% (Figures 11.2a, b and 11.3).

FIGURE 11.3 PHOTON ASSAY OF THE DUPLICATE SAMPLE PLOTTED VERSUS PRIMARY SAMPLE



Source: *Benz Mining (June 2023)*

11.5 EASTMAIN 2017 TWINNED HOLES

During Eastmain's 2017 drill program, two historical drill holes were twinned in an attempt to replicate the historical results. Drill hole EM17-118 was collared on historical drill hole 87CH08 and drill hole EM17-119 was collared on historical drill hole 332032, the 2017 drill holes twinning the original drill holes.

Comparisons between the two twinned holes for gold, silver, copper and zinc are shown in Figures 11.4 to 11.11.

FIGURE 11.4 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR AU: 87CH08 VERSUS EM17-118

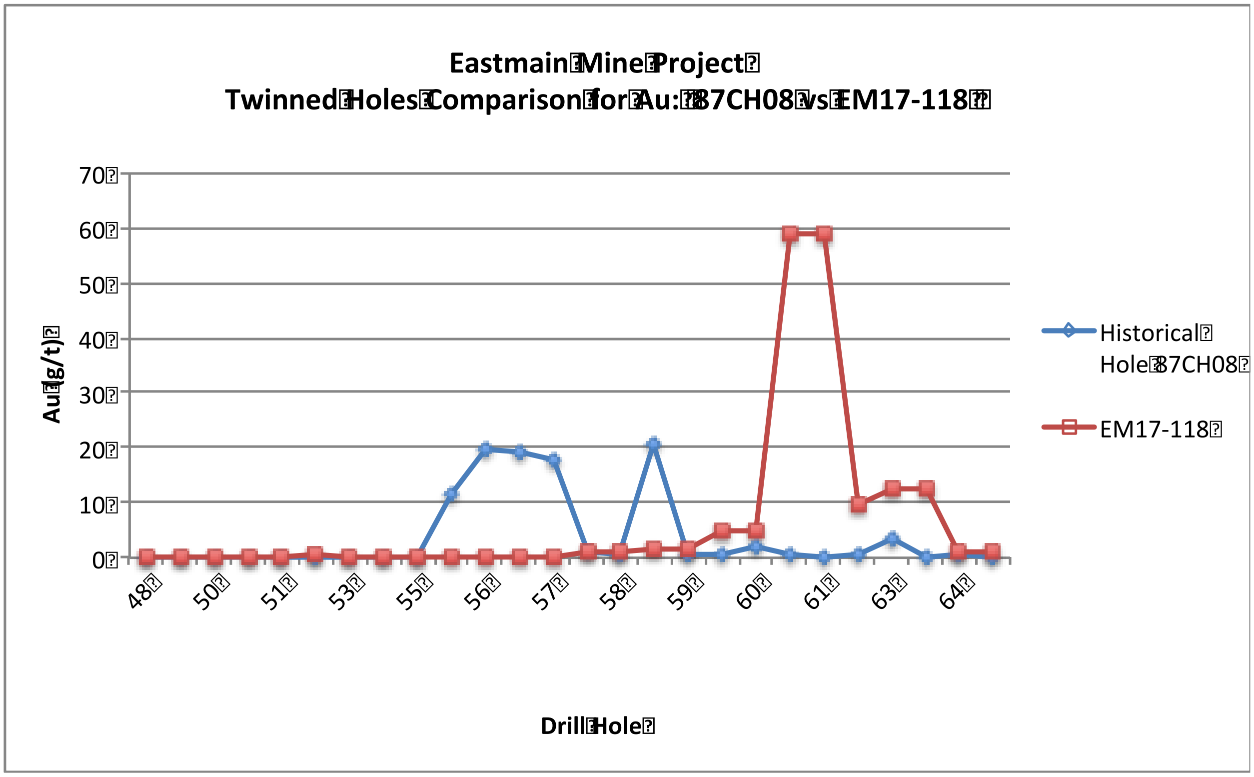


FIGURE 11.5 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR AG: 87CH08 VERSUS EM17-118

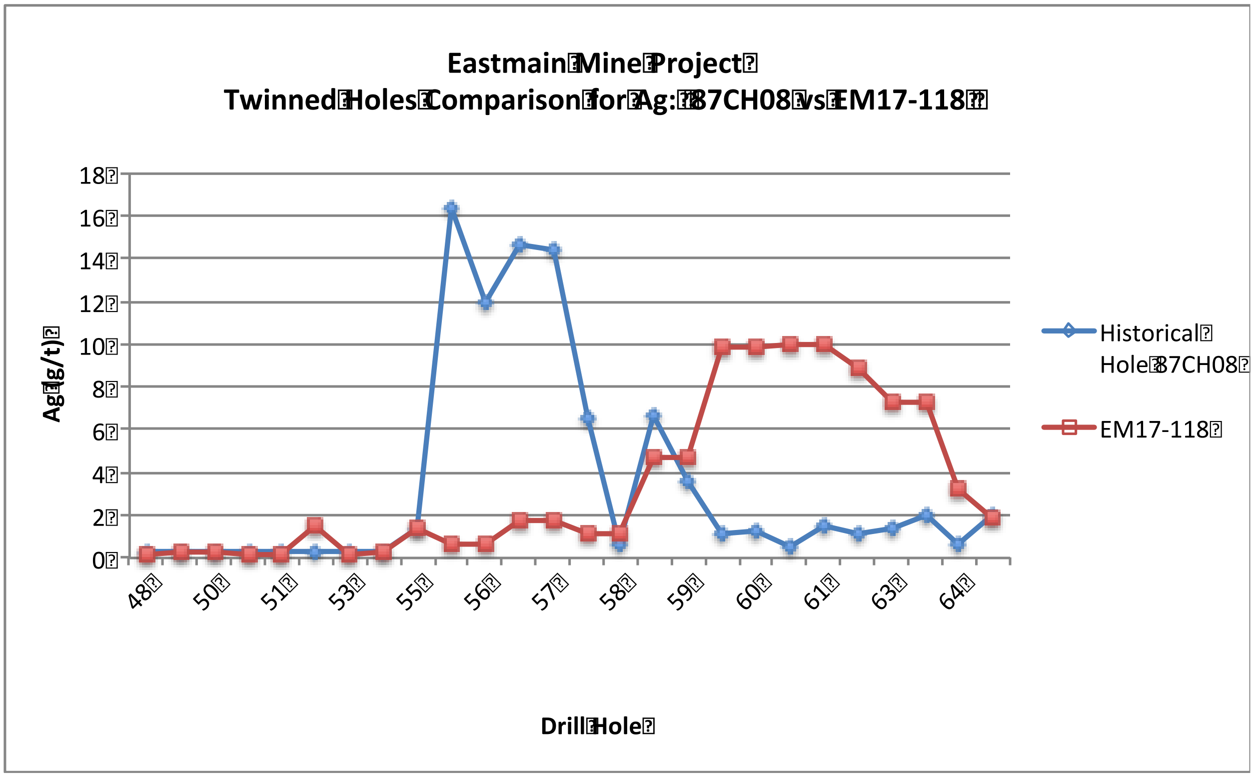


FIGURE 11.6 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR CU: 87CH08 VERSUS EM17-118

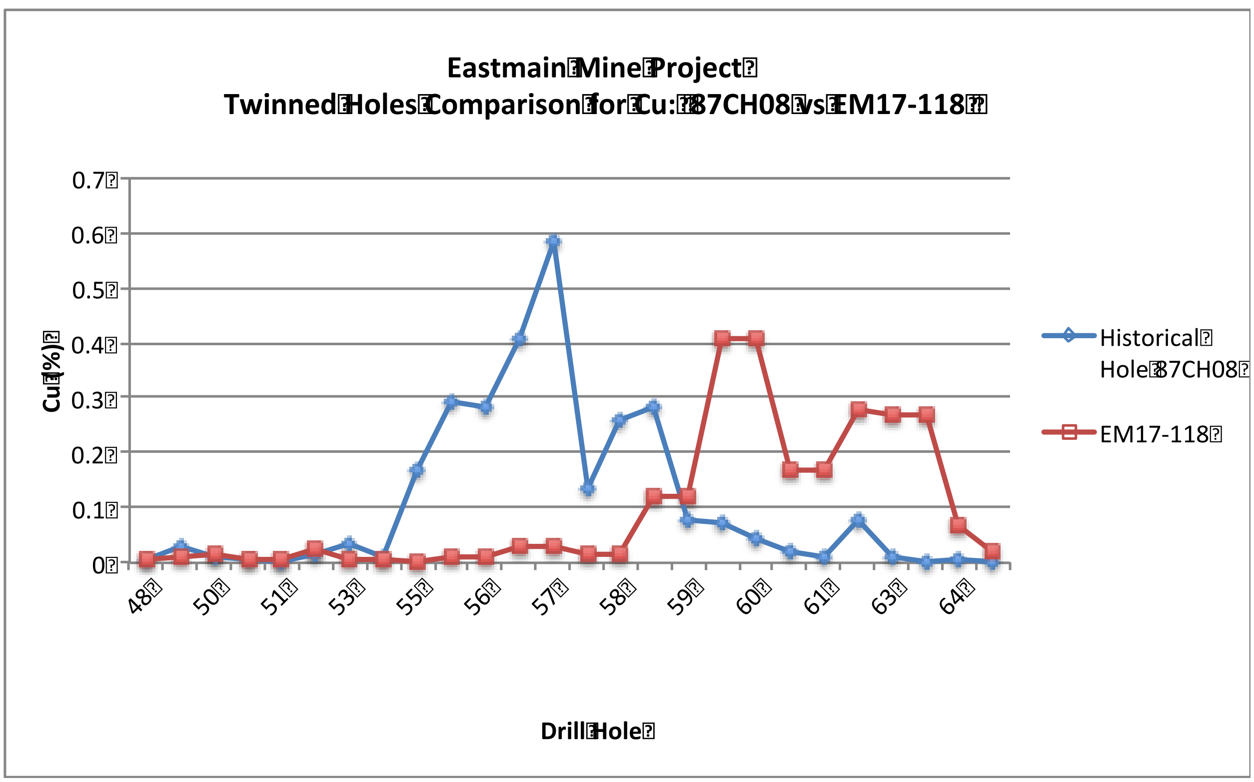


FIGURE 11.7 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR ZN: 87CH08 VERSUS EM17-118

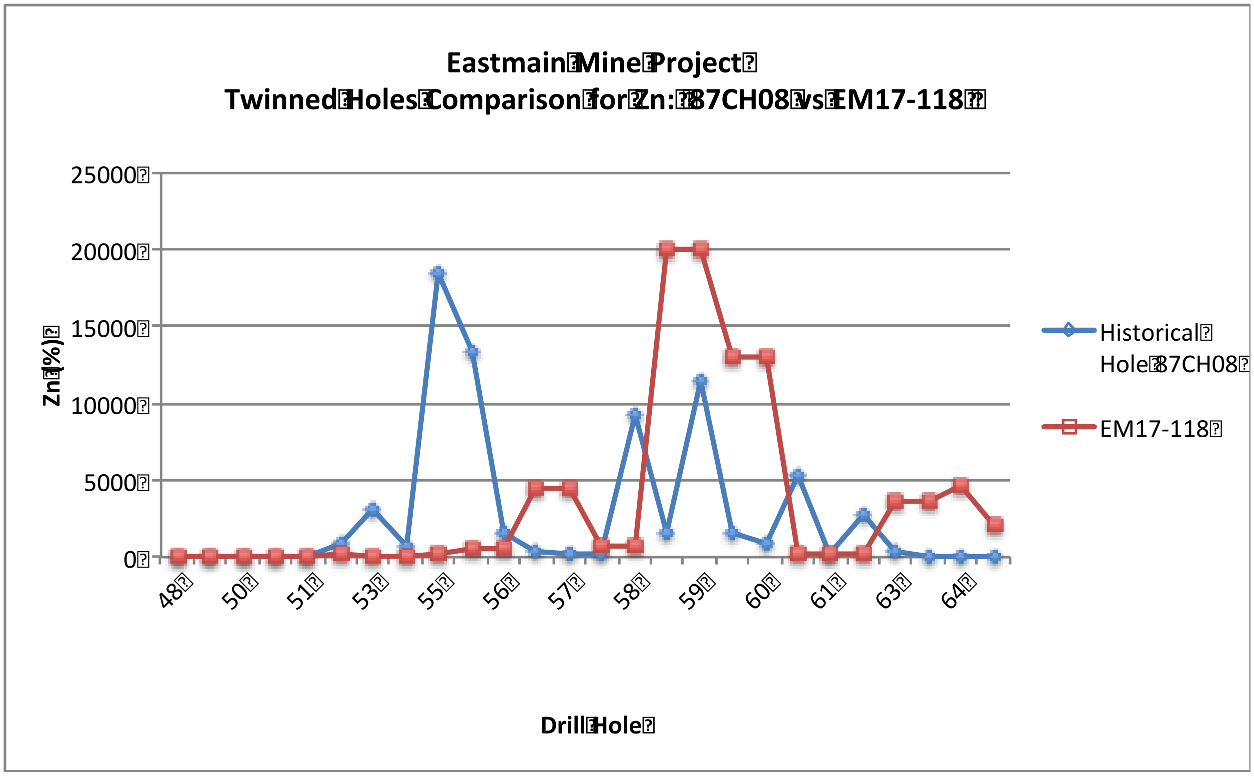


FIGURE 11.8 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR AU: 332032 VERSUS EM17-119

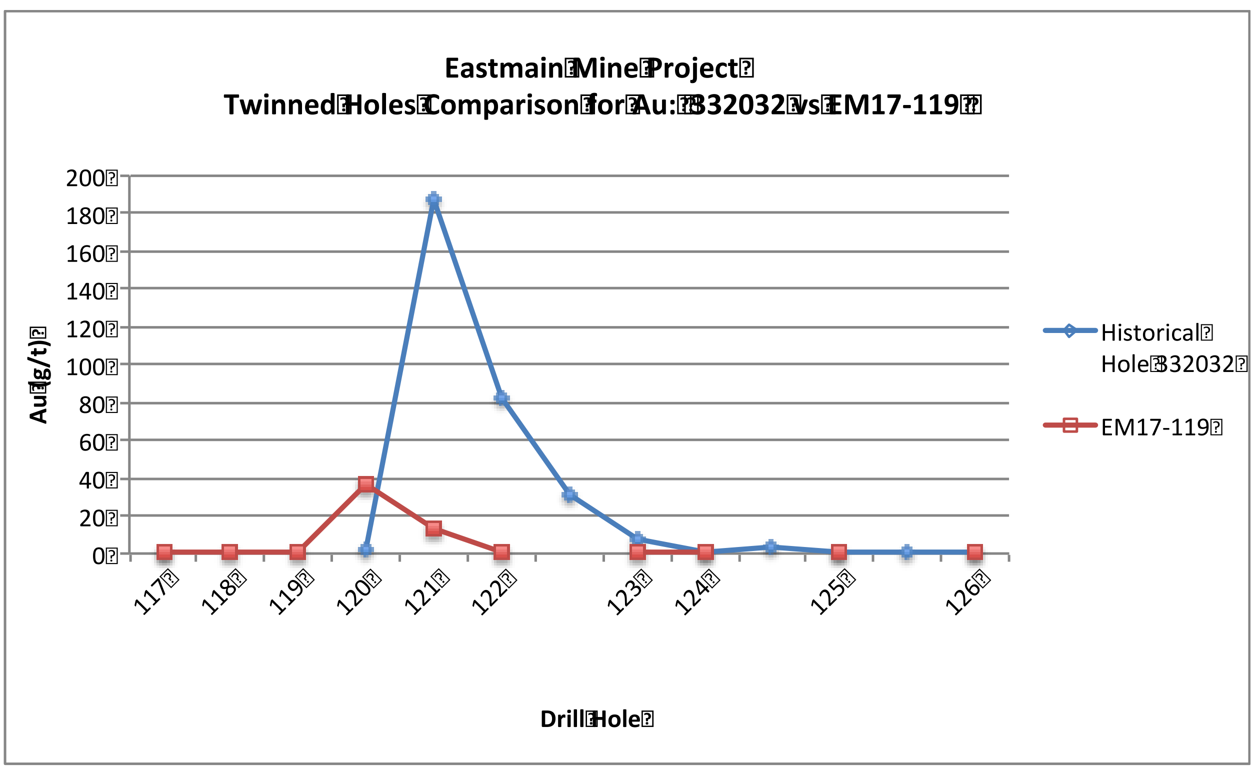


Figure 11.9 Twinned Hole Comparison for Ag: 332032 Versus EM17-119

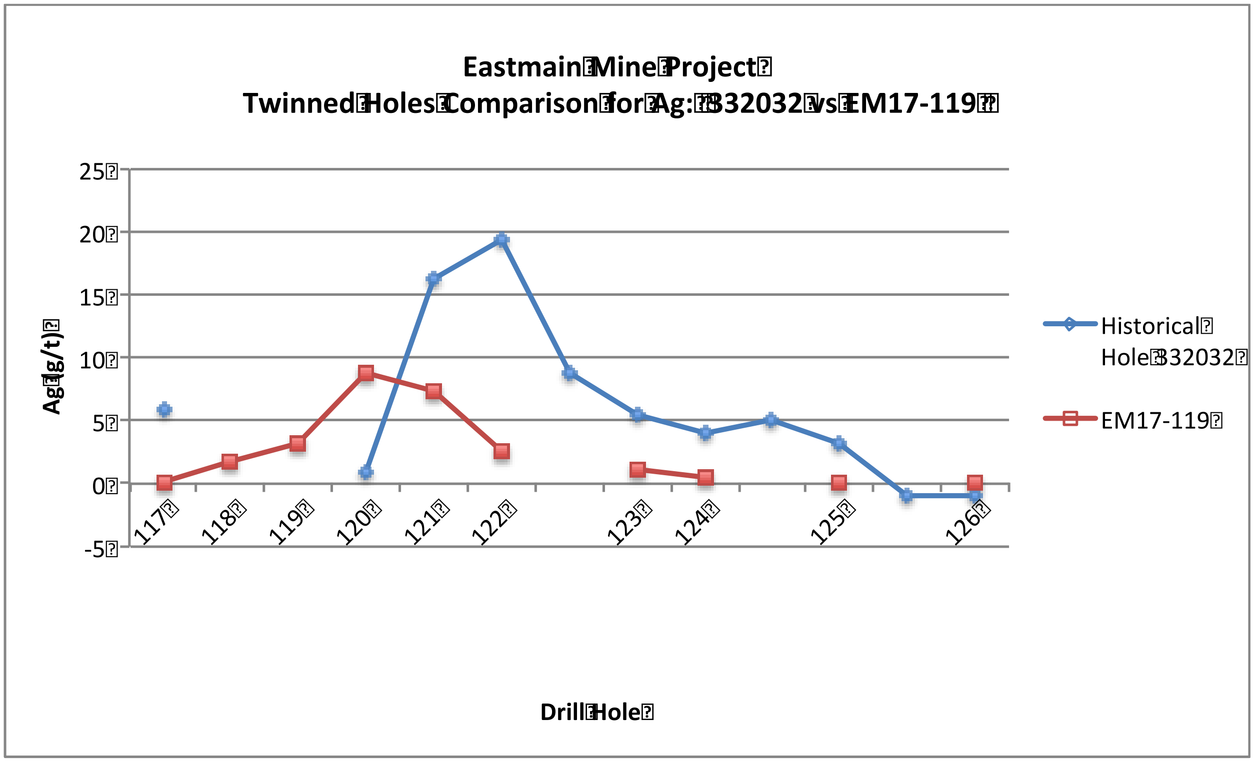


Figure 11.10 Twinned Hole Comparison for Cu: 332032 Versus EM17-119

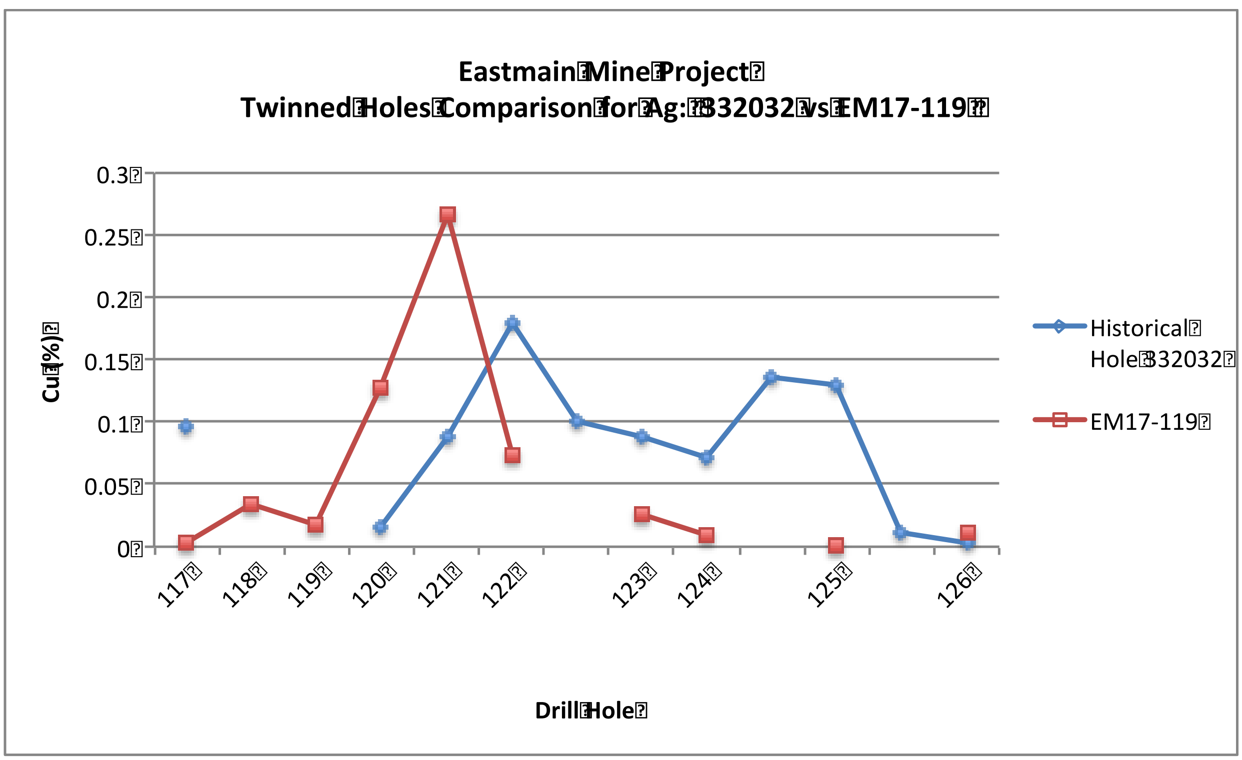
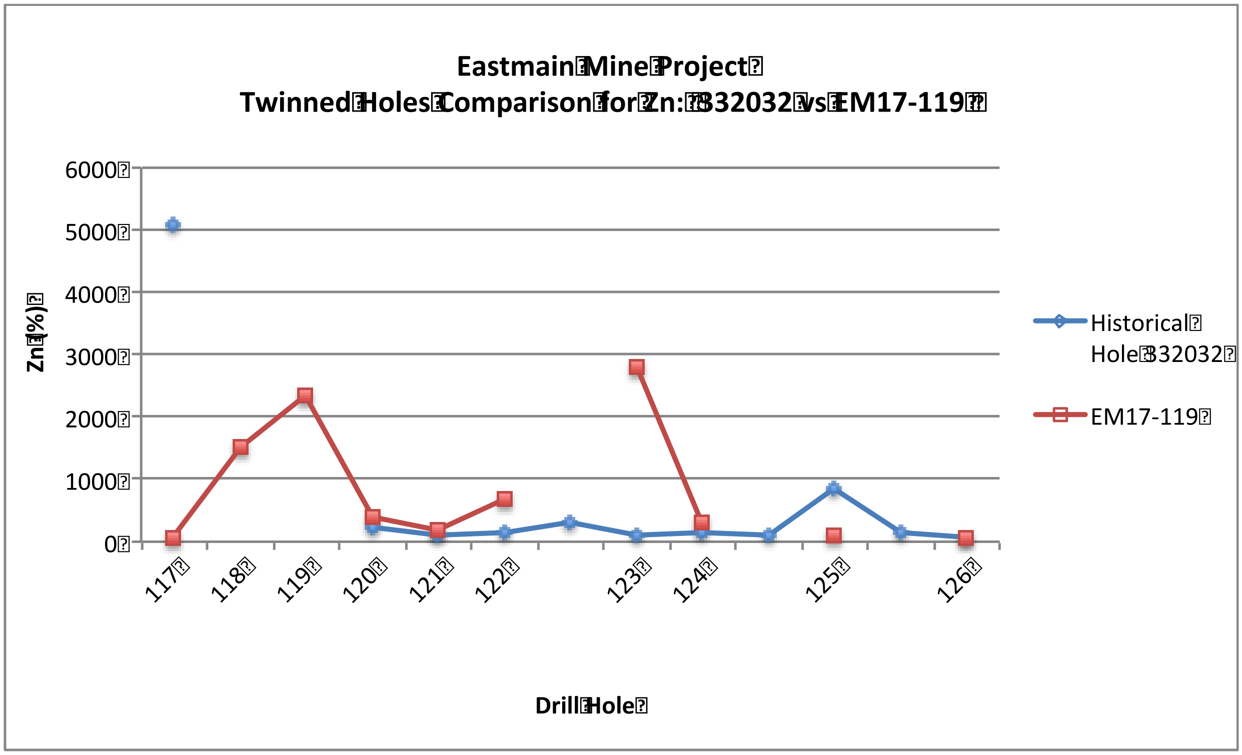


FIGURE 11.11 TWINNED HOLE COMPARISON FOR ZN: 332032 VERSUS EM17-119



Drill hole depth is slightly offset for both of the twinned holes and, taking this into consideration, results are comparable between "twins" and mineralized zones intersected by the historical drill holes have been replicated successfully.

11.6 CONCLUSION

It is the Author's opinion that sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for the Eastmain Mine Property drill programs were adequate and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 2018 DATA VERIFICATION

All drilling and assay data were provided in the form of Excel data files by Benz Mining. The GEOVIA GEMS™ V6.8 database for Mineral Resource estimation, consisted of 538 drill holes totalling 110,655 m, of which 242 drill holes totalling 42,436 m were employed for the 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate. Seven drill holes were drilled in 2017 to verify the historical drilling results, and those drill holes confirmed the position of the mineralization horizon as developed from the historical database.

The Author conducted verification of the drill hole assay database by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates provided directly from ALS laboratory in digital format. Assay data from 2010, 2011, 2016 and 2017 were verified for the Eastmain Mine Property. Exactly 74% (20,215 out of 27,199) of the drilling assay data were checked against the ALS laboratory certificates. A number of discrepancies between the database results and certificates were observed for gold (<0.4% of the data) and two discrepancies for zinc. None of the observed discrepancies have material impact on the Mineral Resource data and likely represent additional assay certificates not available at the time of verification.

The Author also validated the Mineral Resource database by checking for inconsistencies in analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, survey and missing interval and coordinate fields. Some very minor errors were noted and corrected. The Author concluded that the supplied database was suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

12.2 2023 DATA VERIFICATION

The Author carried out a comprehensive assessment on all relevant files, carefully examining available data, including collar, survey, geology (including lithology and DXFs), and assay data from 2020 to 2022. Almost all 2020 to 2022 drill hole collars were surveyed for DGPS, giving precise easting, northing and elevation data, and 2010 to 2022 survey data were reviewed and improved. Multiple analytical methods were used across four different laboratories (ALS, ActLabs, MSALABS and MinAnalytical) to determine the final gold value in the MRE.

The Author again conducted verification of the drill hole assay database by comparison of the database entries with assay certificates provided directly from ALS and Actlabs laboratories in digital format. Gold assay data from 2020, 2021 and 2022 were verified for the Eastmain Mine Property. Approximately 73% (30,501 out of 41,868) of the drilling assay data were checked, against the laboratory certificates. Very few minor discrepancies between the database results and certificates were observed for gold and none of the observed discrepancies have material impact on the Mineral Resource data and likely represent additional assay certificates not available at the time of verification.

As described in Section 14 of this Technical Report, the Author completed industry standard validation checks on the client-supplied database. The database was validated by checking for inconsistencies in naming conventions or analytical units, duplicate entries, interval, length or distance values less than or equal to zero, blank or zero-value assay results, out-of-sequence intervals, intervals or distances greater than the reported drill hole length, inappropriate collar locations, and missing interval and coordinate fields. No significant errors were noted.

12.3 P&E SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

The Eastmain Property was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., on two separate occasions, from November 6 to 7, 2017 and from February 25 to 27, 2023, for the purpose of completing independent site visits and due diligence sampling. During the site visits, Mr. Yassa viewed access to the Property, drill hole collar locations, geology and topography, and took several GPS readings to confirm the location of several drill hole collars.

Mr. Yassa collected 21 verification samples from five Eastmain Mine drill holes in 2017, and ten verification samples from three Eastmain drill holes in 2023, that were stored at the drill core storage facility. The verification samples from the Property drill holes were collected by cutting the split drill core for each sample interval selected by Mr. Yassa. The 31 verification samples were collected to independently confirm the presence and tenor of reported mineralization. One-half of the resulting ¼ drill core sample was placed into a plastic bag into which one blank sample tag was placed. The remaining ¼ drill core was placed back into the drill core box. The drill core samples were bagged and taken directly by Mr. Yassa to AGAT Laboratories Ltd., ("AGAT") in Mississauga, ON (2017) and Actlabs in Ancaster, ON (2023).

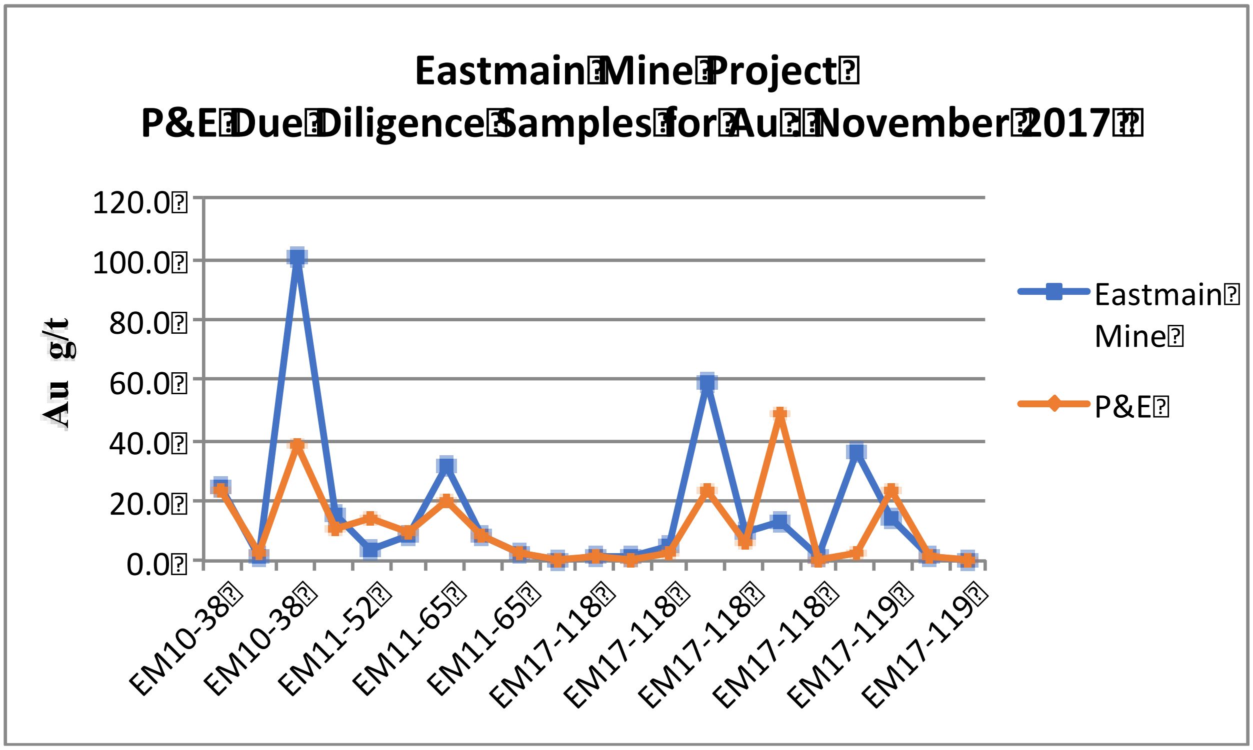
Samples at AGAT and Actlabs were analyzed for gold by fire assay method with an AAS finish. Samples returning overlimit results (>10 g/t Au at AGAT and >5 g/t Au at Actlabs) were further analyzed by fire assay method with a gravimetric finish. Samples at AGAT were also analyzed for silver, copper and zinc by 4-acid digest method with an ICP/ICP-MS finish. Zinc samples returning results >10,000 g/t Zn were further analyzed by sodium peroxide fusion method with an ICP-OES finish. Drill core bulk density was also determined for all samples.

AGAT has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System ("QMS") designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, providing independent verification that a QMS is in operation at a specific location. AGAT Laboratories are certified to ISO 9001:2015 standards and is accredited, for specific tests, to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 standards.

The Actlabs Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits, which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. Actlabs is also accredited by Health Canada. Actlabs and AGAT are independent of Benz Mining.

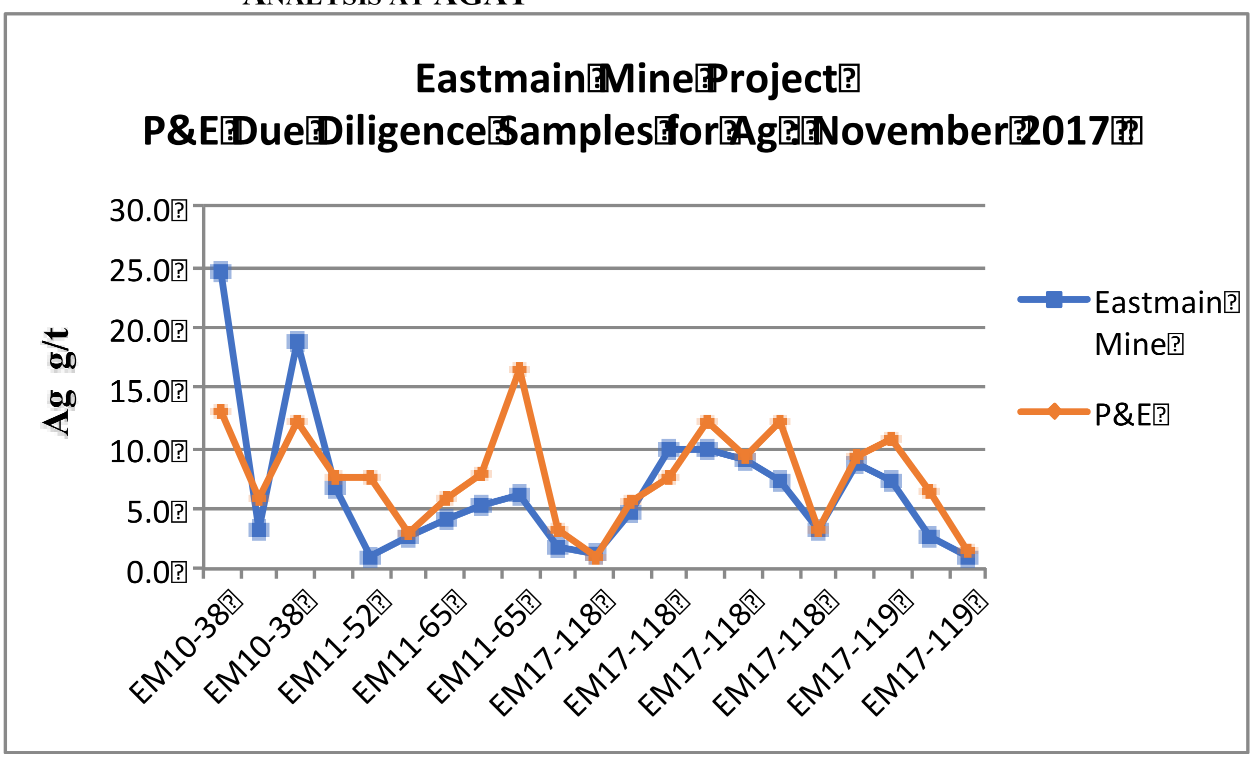
Results of the Eastmain Mine site visit verification samples are presented in Figures 12.1 to 12.5.

FIGURE 12.1 RESULTS OF P&E'S 2017 SITE VISIT SAMPLING FOR GOLD WITH ANALYSIS AT AGAT



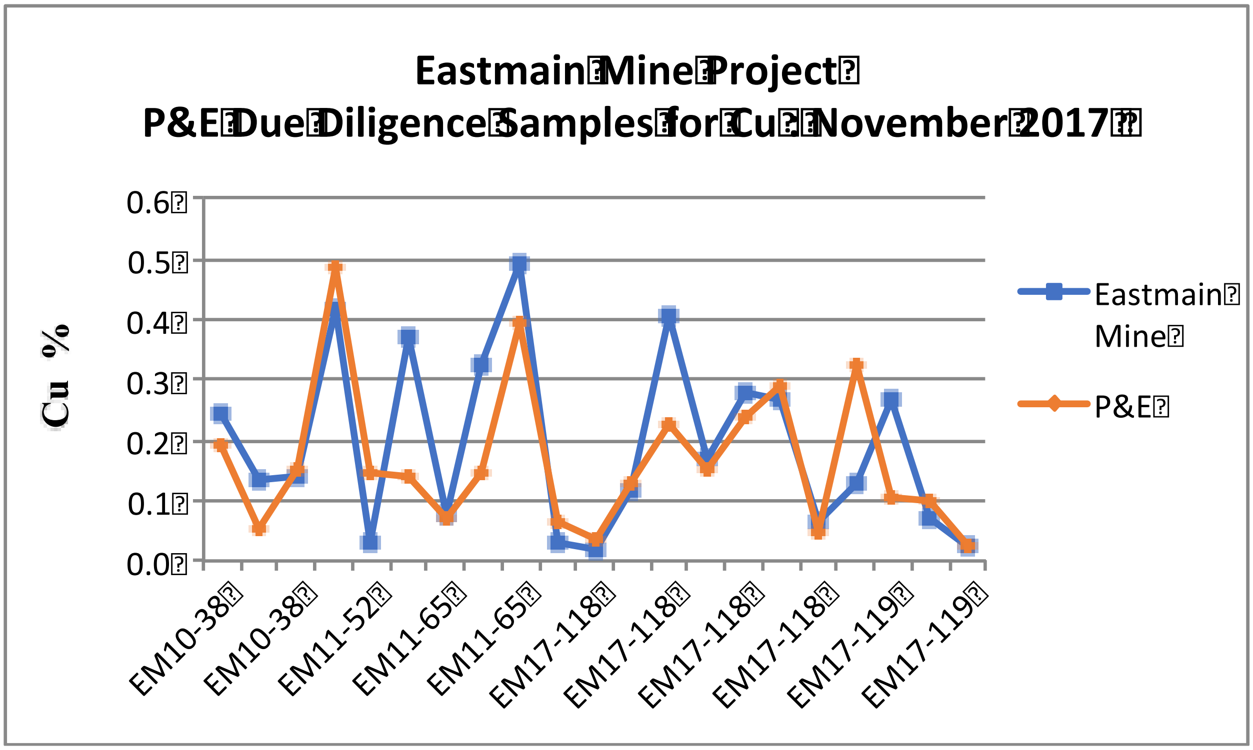
Source: *P&E (2018)*

FIGURE 12.2 RESULTS OF P&E'S 2017 SITE VISIT SAMPLING FOR SILVER WITH ANALYSIS AT AGAT



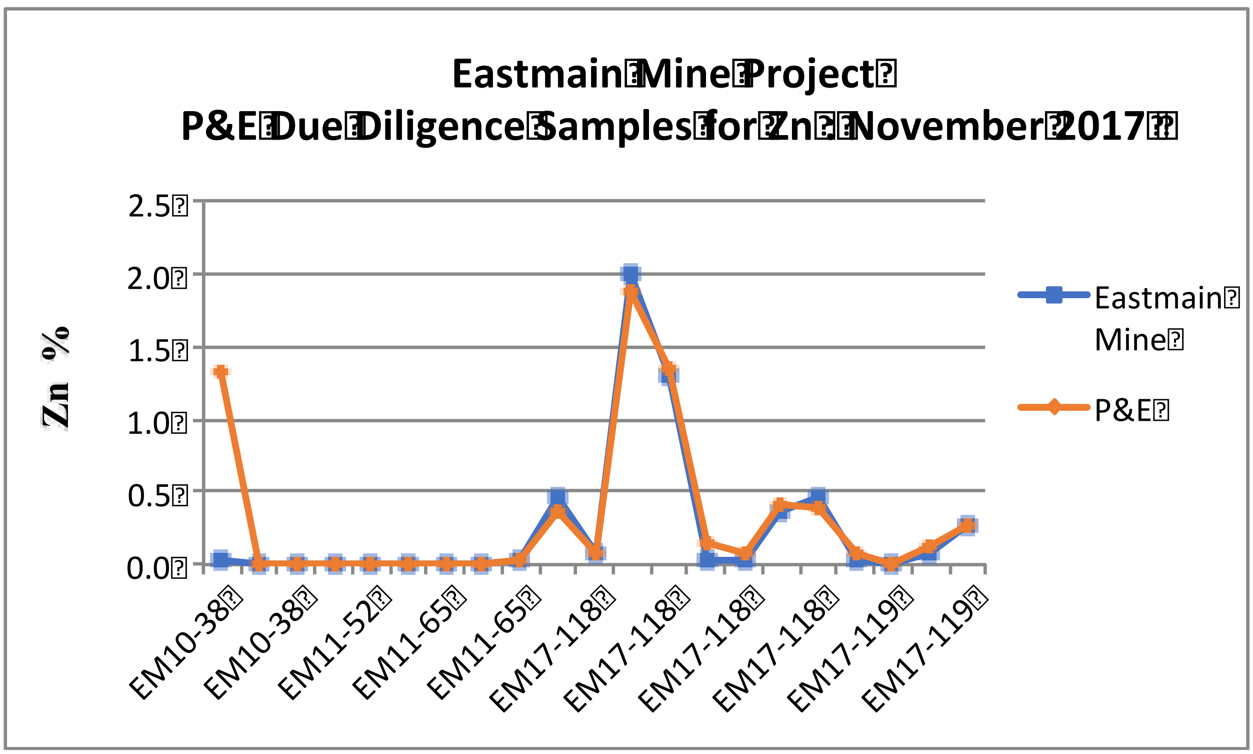
Source: *P&E (2018)*

FIGURE 12.3 RESULTS OF P&E'S 2017 SITE VISIT SAMPLING FOR COPPER WITH ANALYSIS AT AGAT



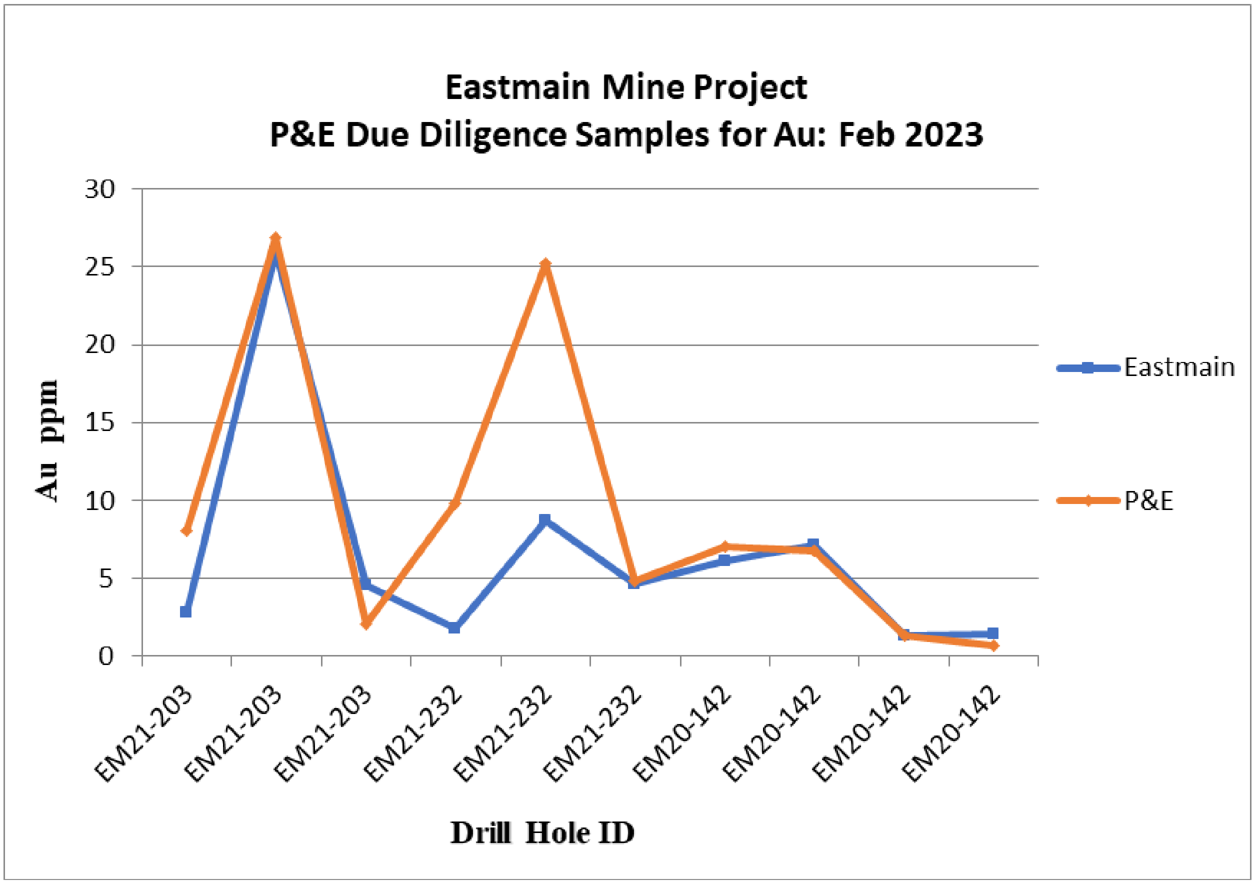
Source: *P&E (2018)*

FIGURE 12.4 RESULTS OF P&E'S 2017 SITE VISIT SAMPLING FOR ZINC WITH ANALYSIS AT AGAT



Source: *P&E (2018)*

FIGURE 12.5 RESULTS OF P&E'S 2023 SITE VISIT SAMPLING FOR GOLD WITH ANALYSIS AT ACTLABS



Source: *P&E (2023)*

12.4 ADEQUACY OF DATA

Verification of the Eastmain Property data, used for the current Mineral Resource Estimate, has been undertaken by the Authors, including verification of drilling assay data and via two separate site visits and due diligence sampling. The Author considers that there is good correlation between Au, Ag, Cu, Zn assay values in Benz Mining database and the independently collected verification samples analyzed at AGAT and Actlabs. Although grade variation is evident in some samples, the Author considers the due diligence results to be acceptable.

The Author is satisfied that sufficient verification of the drill hole data has been undertaken and that the supplied data are of good quality and suitable for use in the current Mineral Resource Estimate of the Eastmain Mine Property.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing and metallurgical testwork completed on the Eastmain Mine Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eastmain Gold Deposit has been undertaken at the effective date of May 24, 2023. Gold grade estimation was completed using Ordinary Kriging (OK) for the mineralized domains. This estimation approach was considered appropriate based on review of a number of factors, including the quantity and spacing of available data, the interpreted controls on mineralization, and the style, geometry and tenor of mineralization. The grade estimation was constrained with geological and mineralization interpretations.

14.2 DATABASE VALIDATION

The Mineral Resource estimation was based on the available exploration drill hole database that was compiled by Benz Mining. The database has been reviewed and validated prior to commencing the Mineral Resource Estimate.

The database consists of primarily surface diamond drilling with a small number of drill holes from the underground workings. Database statistics are provided below as Table 14.1. A plan view of all drilling is presented in Appendix A.

TABLE 14.1
SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE DRILL DATA FOR EASTMAIN

Year	No of Drill Holes	Total Length Drilled (m)	No. of Drill Holes Used in Estimate	Total Length Drilled Used in Estimate (m)
2020 to 2022	137	70,399	137	70,399
2017	26	7,033	7	1,461
2016	22	7,507	1	525
2010 to 2011	74	27,646	18	6,765
1976 to 1995	416	68,469	216	33,685
Total	**675**	**181,544**	**675**	**181,544**

The resultant database has been validated, and the checks made to the database prior to use included:

- Check for overlapping intervals;
- Downhole surveys at 0 m depth;
- Consistency of depths between different data tables;
- Check gaps in the data;
- Replacing less than assay detection limit values with half-detection limit values;
- Replacing intervals with no sample with -999; and
- Replacing intervals with assays not received with -998.

14.3 INTERPRETATION AND MODELLING

Twenty-eight mineralization wireframes were provided by Benz Mining, and were subsequently reviewed by the Author and modified as required (see Appendix B).

The wireframes were created in Leapfrog and were derived from northwest-facing cross-sections and plan views. An approximate 1.5 g/t Au cut-off and 2 m minimum drill core length were utilized for the construction of the wireframes. In some cases, mineralization below the 1.5 g/t Au cut-off was included for the purpose of maintaining zonal continuity and the minimum constraining width. Wireframe interpretations were commonly extended >100 m past the drill hole intersections. The resulting Mineral Resource domains were used as constraining boundaries during the Mineral Resource estimation process for rock coding, statistical analysis and compositing limits.

A topographic surface was created from LiDAR survey data. Underground mine infrastructure (ramp and workings) was digitized from historical plans and cross-sections. An overburden surface was generated using drill hole logs.

14.4 DATA FLAGGING AND COMPOSITING

Drill hole samples were flagged with the relevant mineralized domains, lithological wireframes and topographical surfaces, and were assigned unique rock codes from 1 to 28 in the case of the mineralized domains. Rock coding was undertaken on the basis that if the individual sample centroid fell within the wireframe boundary it was coded as within the wireframe. Each domain has been assigned a unique numerical rock code to allow the application of hard boundary domaining if required during grade estimation.

The drill hole database coded within each mineralization wireframe was subsequently composited as a means of achieving a uniform sample support. It should be noted, however, that equalizing sample length is not the only criteria for standardizing sample support. Factors such as angle of intersection of the sampling to mineralization, sample type and drill hole diameters, drilling conditions, drill core recovery, sampling/sub-sampling practices, and laboratory practices all affect the ‘support’ of a sample. Exploration/mining databases that contain multiple sample types and (or) sources of data provide challenges in generating composite data with equalized sample support, and uniform support is frequently difficult to achieve.

After consideration of relevant factors relating to geological setting and mining, including likely mining selectivity and bench height, a regular 1.0 m run length (downhole) composite was selected as the most appropriate composite interval to equalize the sample support at the Eastmain Gold Deposit. Compositing was broken when the routine encountered a change in flagging (mineralized domain boundary) and composites with residual intervals of <1 m were retained in the composite file.

14.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

14.5.1 Summary Statistics

The composites flagged as described in the previous section were used for subsequent statistical, geostatistical and grade estimation investigations. Uncut 1.0 m composite summary statistics for gold within the mineralized domains are presented in Table 14.2.

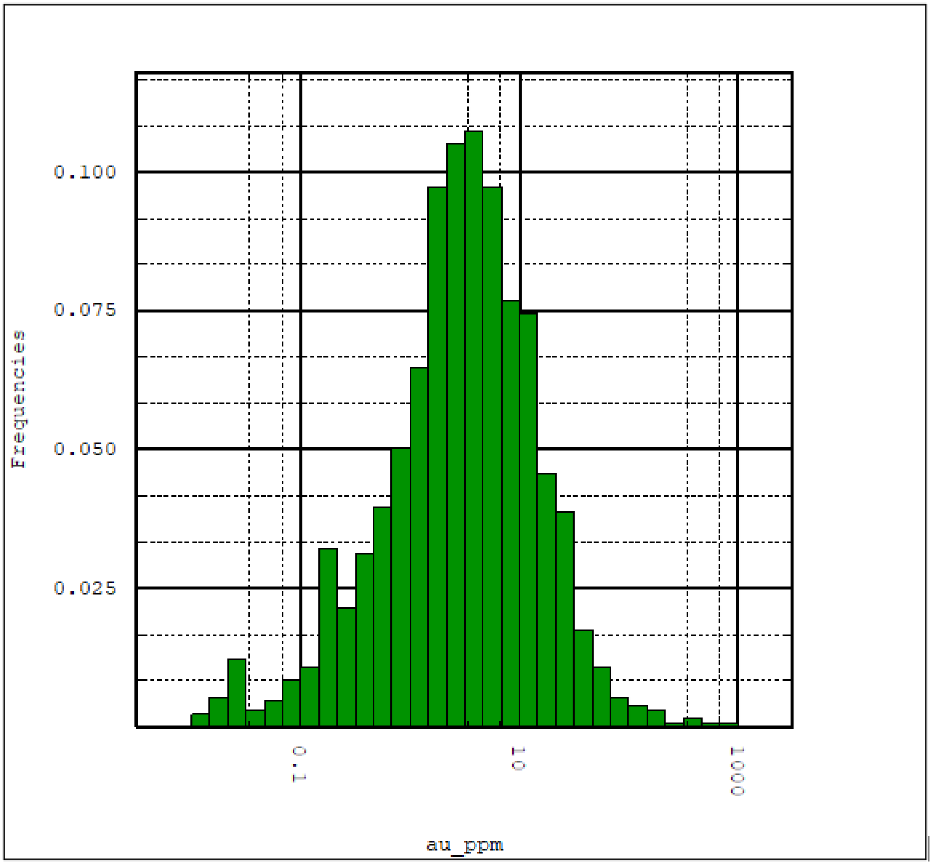
TABLE 14.2
SUMMARY STATISTICS 1.0 M COMPOSITES OF UN-CUT GOLD GRADE (G/T)

Domain	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	CV
1	307	0.001	769.7	15.881	61.03	3,724.698	3.843
2	553	0.001	423.145	9.152	22.783	519.047	2.489
3	22	0.001	37.54	4.35	8.561	73.298	1.968
4	22	0.001	18.26	3.449	4.14	17.137	1.2
5	35	0.008	268.803	13.724	44.312	1,963.539	3.229
6	54	0.001	13.941	2.236	2.967	8.803	1.327
7	6	0.024	13.441	4.637	5.064	25.644	1.092
8	15	0.001	23.585	2.399	5.806	33.714	2.421
9	39	0.02	32.56	5.546	6.995	48.936	1.261
10	15	0.124	6.48	2.22	1.758	3.089	0.792
11	4	0.01	14.785	5.51	5.711	32.613	1.036
12	37	0.001	18.3	3.279	4.463	19.919	1.361
13	45	0.002	195	17.708	32.567	1,060.611	1.839
14	4	0.157	6.34	3.1	2.194	4.815	0.708
15	13	0.021	11.369	3.429	3.863	14.921	1.126
16	7	0.02	23.2	7.344	8.986	80.755	1.224
17	6	0.025	6.49	2.884	2.205	4.861	0.764
18	5	0.005	3.3	1.132	1.241	1.539	1.096
19	16	0.01	9.875	2.43	2.847	8.105	1.172
20	14	0.001	47.3	7.195	11.493	132.091	1.597
22	4	0.101	31.938	11.144	12.332	152.089	1.107
23	22	0.075	8.341	2.208	2.138	4.572	0.968
24	4	0.003	10.707	2.878	4.531	20.531	1.575
25	13	0.116	4.922	1.997	1.859	3.456	0.931
26	9	0.001	7.86	1.721	2.319	5.38	1.348
27	13	0.007	2.8	0.971	0.866	0.75	0.892
28	30	0.001	35.8	2.72	7.128	50.806	2.621

Note: *Min = Minimum, Max = Maximum, Std. Dev. = standard deviation, CV = coefficient of variation.*

The grade distribution is reasonably typical for gold deposits of this style and shows a positive skew or near log-normal behaviour (Figure 14.1). The coefficient of variation (CV - calculated by dividing the standard deviation by the mean grade) is generally moderate to high, indicating that any potential high outlier grades will significantly contribute to the total metal loss and any high-grade cuts are likely to have an overall moderate to high impact.

FIGURE 14.1 LOG-NORMAL HISTOGRAM OF UNCUT GOLD GRADE



14.5.2 High-Grade Outlier Analysis

A high-grade outlier analysis has been undertaken for the 1.0 m composite gold grades. The effects of the highest-grade composites on the mean grade and standard deviation of the gold dataset for each of the grade estimation domains have been investigated by compiling and reviewing statistical plots (histograms and log-probability plots). The resultant plots were reviewed together with log-normal probability plots of the sample populations and an upper cut for each dataset was chosen, based on coincidence with a pronounced inflection or increase in the variance of the data. Where appropriate, upper cuts were chosen between 10 g/t Au and 100 g/t Au. Upper cut statistics are presented in Table 14.3 and the mean grade where upper cuts are applied can be observed.

Composite data was viewed in 3-D to determine the clustering of these highest grades observed in each domain to assess the appropriateness of the high-grade cut. Clustering of the highest grades in one or more areas may indicate that the grades do not require cutting.

TABLE 14.3
SUMMARY STATISTICS TOP CUT 1.0 M COMPOSITES GOLD GRADE (G/T)

Domain	Count	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Variance	CV
1	307	0.001	100	10.547	19.821	392.879	1.879
2	553	0.001	60	7.961	10.852	117.758	1.363
3	22	0.001	10	2.521	2.733	7.471	1.084
4	22	0.001	12	3.165	3.226	10.409	1.019
5	35	0.008	31	6.93	8.179	66.895	1.180
6	54	0.001	13.941	2.236	2.967	8.803	1.327
7	6	0.024	13.441	4.637	5.064	25.644	1.092
8	15	0.001	13	1.693	3.284	10.784	1.940
9	39	0.02	20	5.224	5.956	35.478	1.140
10	15	0.124	6.48	2.22	1.758	3.089	0.792
11	4	0.01	14.785	5.51	5.711	32.613	1.036
12	37	0.001	18.3	3.279	4.463	19.919	1.361
13	45	0.002	40	12.124	12.607	158.936	1.040
14	4	0.157	6.34	3.1	2.194	4.815	0.708
15	13	0.021	11.369	3.429	3.863	14.921	1.127
16	7	0.02	23.2	7.344	8.986	80.755	1.224
17	6	0.025	6.49	2.884	2.205	4.861	0.765
18	5	0.005	3.3	1.132	1.241	1.539	1.096
19	16	0.01	9.875	2.43	2.847	8.105	1.172
20	14	0.001	10	4.531	3.266	10.67	0.721
22	4	0.101	10	5.66	3.774	14.242	0.667
23	22	0.075	8.341	2.208	2.138	4.572	0.968
24	4	0.003	10.707	2.878	4.531	20.531	1.574
25	13	0.116	4.922	1.997	1.859	3.456	0.931
26	9	0.001	7.86	1.721	2.319	5.38	1.347

Note: *Min = Minimum, Max = Maximum, Std. Dev. = standard deviation, CV = coefficient of variation.*

14.6 VARIOGRAPHY

14.6.1 Introduction

Variography is used to describe the spatial variability or correlation of an attribute (gold, silver, etc.). The spatial variability is traditionally measured by means of a variogram, which is generated by determining the averaged squared difference of data points at a nominated distance (h), or lag (Srivastava and Isaacs, 1989). The averaged squared difference (variogram or $\gamma(h)$) for each lag distance is plotted on a bivariate plot, where the X-axis is the lag distance and the Y-axis represents the average squared differences ($\gamma(h)$) for the nominated lag distance.

Several types of variogram calculations are employed to determine the directions of the continuity of the mineralization:

- Traditional variograms are calculated from the raw assay values;
- Log-transformed variography involves a logarithmic transformation of the assay data;
- Gaussian variograms are based on the results after declustering and a transformation to a Normal distribution;
- Pairwise-relative variograms attempt to 'normalize' the variogram by dividing the variogram value for each pair by their squared mean value; and
- Correlograms are 'standardized' by the variance calculated from the sample values that contribute to each lag.

Fan variography involves the graphical representation of spatial trends by calculating a range of variograms in a selected plane and contouring the variogram values. The result is a contour map of the grade continuity within the wireframe.

The variography was calculated and modelled in the Isatis geostatistical software package. The rotations are tabulated as dip and dip direction of major, semi-major and minor axes of continuity.

14.6.2 Eastmain Variography

Grade variography was generated to enable grade estimation via OK and change of support analysis to be completed. Variography was calculated and modelled on Domains 1 and 2 combined. Interpreted anisotropy directions correspond well with the modelled geology and overall geometry of the interpreted domain. A common feature of all the grade variography is the relatively long overall ranges, and the dominance of the overall variance by the nugget and the first and second sills. This outcome can be expected in cases like Eastmain. where much of the data is dominated by relatively widely spaced drilling.

Variography for the estimation domain is presented in Table 14.4. The modelled grade variogram is presented in Figure 14.2.

TABLE 14.4
EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT GRADE VARIOGRAM MODELS AU G/T

	Nugget (C0)	Rotation (dip→dip dir)			Structure 1				Structure 2			
		Major	Semi-Major	Minor	Relative Sill 1 (C1)	Range (m)			Relative Sill 2 (C2)	Range (m)		
						Major	Semi Major	Minor		Major	Semi Major	Minor
Grade Variogram	18	0→305	40→45	50→215	8	15	15	1.5	10	50	50	2.5
									Structure 3			
									Relative Sill 3 (C3)	Range (m)		
										Major	Semi Major	Minor
										120	120	4

FIGURE 14.2 EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT - GRADE VARIOGRAM

14.6.3 Block Modelling

Three 3-D block models were created in the UTM grid using Vulcan™ mining software and are designated Southeast, Central and Northwest block models. The parent block size was selected on the basis of the average drill hole spacing together with consideration of potential underground mining parameters. A parent cell size of 20 m E by 20 m N by 20 m EL was selected, which was sub-blocked down to 0.5 m E by 0.5 m N by 0.5 m EL (to ensure adequate volume representation). Additionally, the maximum block size within the mineralized domains was constrained to 10 m E by 10 m N by 10 m EL to enable parent cell grade estimation at this block dimension. The models covered all the interpreted mineralization zones and included suitable additional waste material to allow later mining engineering studies. Block coding was completed on the basis of the block centroid, wherein a centroid falling within any wireframe was coded with the wireframe solid attribute. The block models are rotated counter-clockwise with the x axis azimuth of 45 degrees.

The block model parameters are summarized below in Tables 14.5 to 14.7. Variables were coded into the block models to enable ordinary kriging estimation. A visual review of the wireframe solids and the block model indicated correct flagging of the block model. Additionally, a check was made of coded volume versus wireframe volume, which confirmed the above.

TABLE 14.5
EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT SOUTH BLOCK MODEL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	RL (Z)
Min. Coordinates	701,000	5,795,000	-400
Extent	2,800	2,400	1,000
Block size (m)	20	20	20
Sub Block size (m)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rotation (° around axis)	0	0	45

***Note**: RL = relative elevation (m).*

TABLE 14.6
EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT CENTRAL BLOCK MODEL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	RL (Z)
Min. Coordinates	699,500	5,796,500	-400
Extent	2,800	4,000	1,000
Block size (m)	20	20	20
Sub Block size (m)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rotation (° around axis)	0	0	45

***Note**: RL = relative elevation (m).*

TABLE 14.7
EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT NORTH BLOCK MODEL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	RL (Z)
Min. Coordinates	696,700	5,799,300	-400
Extent	2,800	2,000	1,000
Block size (m)	20	20	20
Sub Block size (m)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rotation (° around axis)	0	0	45

***Note**: RL = relative elevation (m).*

14.7 BULK DENSITY DATA

A supplied dry bulk density database containing a total of 1,131 measurements, 135 of which were in the vein domains. Most of the bulk density measurements have been systematically taken by Benz Mining as part of their ongoing drill core processing operations. A uniform bulk density of 2.895 t/m^3 was selected for mineralized domains, due to the presence of significant sulphides in the mineralized structures.

14.8 GRADE ESTIMATION

14.8.1 Introduction

Ordinary Kriging ("OK") was applied to grade estimation at the Eastmain Deposit, within the defined domain mineralization wireframes. OK is considered a robust estimation methodology for grade estimates of gold deposits such as Eastmain, where moderate levels of short scale variability are present. OK grade estimation has been applied to produce '*in situ*' gold estimates with a parent cell grade estimate of 10 m E x 10 m N x 10 m EL.

14.8.2 Ordinary Kriging Parameters

OK estimates were completed using the variogram models (see Section 14.6), and a set of ancillary parameters controlling the source and selection of composite data. The sample search parameters were defined based on the variography and the data spacing, and a series of sample search tests performed in Isatis geostatistical software package.

The sample search parameters for the OK estimations are provided in Table 14.8. A combination of hard and soft domain boundaries was used for the estimation throughout to reflect continuity between domains or otherwise. A two-pass grade estimation strategy (where required) was applied to each domain where necessary, applying a progressively expanded and less restrictive sample search to the successive grade estimation pass, and only considering blocks not previously assigned a grade value. Parent cell grade estimations (10 m E by 10 m N by 10 m RL) were applied throughout and discretization was applied on the basis of 2X by 2Y by 2RL for 8 discretization points per block. Au block 3-D, plan and cross-section views are shown in Appendix C. The search ellipsoids represented in the table are indicative and were ultimately individually adjusted with respect to each domain, in order to reflect overall domain geometry and orientation.

TABLE 14.8 EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT OK SAMPLE SEARCH CRITERIA										
Domain	**Pass**	**Sample Search Orientation (dip/dip direction°)**			**Sample Search Distance (m)**			**Numbers of 1 m Long Composites**		
		Major	**Semi-Major**	**Minor**	**Major**	**Semi-Major**	**Minor**	**Min.**	**Max.**	**Max Per Drill Hole**
1	Pass 1	0→305	40→45	50→225	50	50	15	6	8	4
	Pass 2	0→305	40→45	50→225	500	500	150	6	6	-

Note: *OK = Ordinary Kriging*

14.8.3 Estimate Validation

All relevant statistical information was recorded to enable validation and review of the OK estimates. The recorded information included:

- Number of samples used per block grade estimate;
- Number of drill holes from which samples selected;
- Average distance to samples per block grade estimate and distance to nearest sample;
- Estimation flag to determine in which grade estimation pass a block was estimated; and
- Number of drill holes from which composite data were used to complete the block grade estimate.

The grade estimates were reviewed visually and statistically prior to being accepted. The review included the following activities:

- Comparison of the OK estimate versus the mean of the composite dataset, including weighting where appropriate to account for data clustering;

- Production of swath plots comparing input composite grades versus block grades;

- Visual checks of cross-sections, longitudinal sections, and plans; and

- Alternate grade estimates, including nearest neighbour and inverse distance squared grade estimates into varying parent cell size blocks.

Validation of localized block Au grades has been undertaken by comparing the block mean grades with the relevant composite mean grades (Table 14.9). In the case where the two major domains (Zones 1 and 2) did not appear to validate well, declustering the composite grades was undertaken whereby the spatial configuration is taken into account by a weighting is considered for calculation of the mean grades. This is necessary in the case where areas of higher grade have been preferentially drilled, and thus the raw calculated mean is not representative of the volumetrically weighted one. In the case of the declustered means for Zones 1 and 2, it can be observed that declustering results in a significant reduction relative to the raw mean grades.

TABLE 14.9 GRADE COMPARISONS				
Zone	**All Composites, (declustered, capped)**	**All Composites, (non-decl, capped)**	**Block Model Grades**	**% Diff Block Model Vs Decl. Mean**
1	6.446	10.547	5.991	7%
2	5.337	7.961	5.914	-11%
3		2.521	2.299	9%
4		3.165	3.588	-13%
5		6.93	6.89	1%
6		2.236	2.262	-1%
7		4.637	5.136	-11%
8		1.693	1.939	-15%
9		5.224	4.66	11%
10		2.22	2.323	-5%
12		5.51	5.557	-1%
13		3.279	2.748	16%
14		12.124	11.389	6%
15		3.1	3.081	1%
16		3.429	3.43	0%
17		7.344	9.203	-25%
18		2.884	2.391	17%
19		1.132	1.32	-17%
20		2.43	2.416	1%
22		4.531	4.869	-7%
23		5.66	5.476	3%
24		2.208	2.281	-3%
25		2.878	3.395	-18%
26		1.997	2.362	-18%
27		1.721	1.835	-7%
28		0.971	0.997	-3%
1		1.532	1.518	1%
2		10.547	5.991	7%

Overall, a good correlation may be drawn between the upper cut (and declustered) composite mean grades and the block model mean grade, notwithstanding some reasonably significant local fluctuations.

14.8.4 Depletion for Mining Activity

Mining activity has taken place at Eastmain and depletion is applicable to the volume under consideration. Depletion has been undertaken via an appropriate flag in the classification model, which has been informed by a digitized wireframe shape.

14.8.5 Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource classification was based on the robustness of the various data sources available, including:

- Geological knowledge and interpretation;
- Variogram models and the ranges of the first structure in multi-structure models;
- Drilling density and orientation; and
- Estimation quality statistics.

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the Eastmain Gold Deposit has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, based on the confidence levels of the key criteria as presented in Table 14.10 (see classification block 3-D, plan and cross-section views in Appendix D). Note that much of the data consists of unverifiable historical drilling results, resulting in downgrades of overall confidence criteria, which is only partially offset by past mining production.

TABLE 14.10
EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT CONFIDENCE LEVELS BY KEY CRITERIA

Items	Discussion	Confidence
Drilling Techniques	Diamond drilling- Industry Standard approach	High
Logging	Standard nomenclature has been adopted	Moderate
Drill Sample Recovery	Recoveries are not recorded in entire database. These diamond drill core recoveries are assumed to be acceptable	Moderate
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	Diamond sampling conducted by industry standard techniques	High
Quality of Assay Data	Appropriate quality control procedures available for work completed by Benz Mining. They were reviewed and considered to be of industry standard	Moderate/ High
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Sampling and assaying procedures have been assessed and are considered of appropriate industry standards	Moderate
Location of Sampling Points	Survey of many collars conducted with accurate survey equipment. Investigation of downhole survey indicates appropriate behaviours	Moderate
Data Density and Distribution	Majority of regions defined at a minimum on a notional 80 m E x 40 m N drill spacing.	Moderate
Audits or Reviews	N/A	

TABLE 14.10 EASTMAIN GOLD DEPOSIT CONFIDENCE LEVELS BY KEY CRITERIA		
Items	**Discussion**	**Confidence**
Database Integrity	Database managed internally by Benz Mining.	Moderate
Geological Interpretation	Mineralization controls are moderately well understood. The mineralization constraints are moderately robust, but controls at a local scale commonly demonstrate uncertain continuity	Moderate
Estimation and Modelling Techniques	Ordinary Kriging is considered appropriate given the geological setting and grade distribution.	High
Cut-off Grades	A 2.5 g/t lower cut-off grade is considered appropriate for reporting mineralization that would be mined using underground methods.	Moderate
Mining Factors or Assumptions	A 10 m E x 10 m N x 10 m RL SMU estimated for gold. Underground mining assumed and block size is conditional on scale assumed.	Moderate
Metallurgical Factors or Assumptions	Not applied	Not applied
Tonnage Factors (In-situ Bulk Densities)	Sufficient data exists to enable moderate confidence in the applied bulk density values.	Moderate

14.8.6 Resource Reporting

The summary total Mineral Resource for the Eastmain Gold Property is provided in Table 14.11 below. The Mineral Resource is reported as a potential underground operation. The preferred lower cut-off grade for reporting is 2.5 g/t Au for the underground. In view of the nature and style of the mineralization and potential mining approach and method, this is considered the appropriate cut-off grade.

TABLE 14.11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE (CUT-OFF 2.5 G/T AU) (1-10)			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (koz)**
Indicated	1.3	9.0	380
Inferred	3.8	5.1	620

Notes:

1. *The Mineral Resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the CIM Standards (Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy, and Petroleum, 2014) and follow Best Practices outlined by CIM (2019).*
2. *Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.*

3. *The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource classification.*
4. *The underground Mineral Resources in this estimate have been reported using a 2.5 g/t lower cut-off based on US$1,800/oz Au, 0.77 US$ FX, 95% process recovery and costs of C$125/t mining, C$40/t processing and $15/t G&A. Up-dip cut and fill mining is envisioned for extracting mineralization at Eastmain.*
5. *The Eastmain Zones have been classified as Indicated and Inferred according to drill spacing and two grade estimation passes. Underground Mineral Resources have been classified manually within a constraining volume to remove isolated areas not satisfying reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE") and have been reported using an approximate 2 m minimum down hole intercept.*
6. *Historical workings were depleted from the Mineral Resource model.*
7. *The bulk density of 2.95 t/m^3 has been applied based on measurements taken on the drill core with Au values equal or greater than 2.0 g/t. This value was assigned to the block model.*
8. *The MRE is based on a block model with a parent block size of 10 m x 10 m x 10 m with sub-cells as small as 0.5 m.*
9. *Tonnage has been expressed in the metric system, and gold metal content has been expressed in troy ounces.*
10. *The tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 100 kt and the metal content has been rounded to the nearest 1 k ounces. Gold grades have been reported to one decimal place.*

Mineral Resources are sensitive to cut-off grade the results are summarized in Table 14.12.

TABLE 14.12
MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE SENSITIVITY TABLE
(PREFERRED CUT-OFF 2.5 G/T AU) (1-10)

Cut-off Au (g/t)	Indicated			Inferred		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
4.5	1.0	10.5	351	1.6	7.4	370
4.0	1.1	10.0	362	2.1	6.6	444
3.5	1.2	9.6	371	2.6	6.0	510
3.0	1.3	9.3	380	3.3	5.5	576
2.5	1.3	9.0	384	3.8	5.1	621
2.0	1.4	8.6	392	4.7	4.6	685
1.5	1.5	8.4	393	5.5	4.1	733
1.0	1.5	8.3	394	6.0	3.9	755

Notes 1-10 are given below Table 14.11.

The effective date of this Mineral Resource is May 24, 2023. It is not anticipated that this Mineral Resource Estimate will be materially affected, to any extent, by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves on the Eastmain Mine Property.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITS, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are not any significant properties adjacent to the Eastmain Mine Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of this Technical Report Author's knowledge, there are no other relevant data, additional information, or explanation necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Eastmain Mine Property is located approximately 750 km northeast of Montréal, 620 km north of Québec City, and 316 km northeast of the Town of Chibougamau. The Eastmain Mine is centred at UTM NAD83 Zone 18U 698,574 m E and 5,798,674 m N, or 52° 18' 09" North latitude and 72° 05'15" West longitude. The Property consists of 155 contiguous mining claims covering a total of 8,120 ha plus one industrial lease. Of the 155 mining claims, 152 are 100% owned by Eastmain Mining Inc. and three are owned 100% by Benz Mining. The industrial lease is owned by Eastmain Mines Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eastmain Resources (now Fury Gold Mines Ltd.) and covers the infrastructures including the tank farm.

The Property is road accessible via the Route 167 extension, a permanent all-season road and is serviced by an existing camp and all-season gravel roads. The Town of Chibougamau serves as the main centre of communications and supplies for the region. Many businesses provide services to the exploration sector and a long history of mining in the region contributes to a highly skilled workforce. The Property is located in the Hudson Bay watershed. The area around the Property is gently rolling to flat-lying, with local relief of up to 200 m and an average of 490 m above sea level. The climate is temperate to sub-arctic with snow cover expected from November to May. Exploration and mining can generally be carried out year-round.

Geologically, the Property is located in the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt ("UEGB") within the Opatica Subprovince of the ca. 2.7 Ga Archean Superior Province. The UEGB consists of a metavolcanic-metasedimentary terrain, dominated by massive and pillowed mafic flows interbedded with felsic to intermediate tuff and flows, ultramafic flows and meta-sedimentary rocks. In the Eastmain Deposit, gold occurs in mineralized quartz veins associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide lenses and silicified zones contained in a strongly deformed and altered assemblage of felsic, mafic and ultramafic rocks. The historical Eastmain Deposit consists of three high-grade mineralized zones that have been traced for >1 km in length and to a vertical depth of 400 m below surface.

Mineralized quartz veins and lenses contain average sulphide contents of 15 to 20%. Sulphides consist of pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, with minor sphalerite, magnetite and arsenopyrite. Visible gold occurs in the mineralized quartz veins as <1 mm size grains associated with quartz and (or) sulphides. The mineralization is considered to have formed originally as a gold-rich VMS deposit on or near the seafloor, which was subsequently buried and overprinted by an orogenic gold mineral system at within the crust.

Benz Mining completed surface and downhole TDEM geophysical surveys, mineral prospecting, geological mapping, soil geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling in 2020 to 2022. The results provided geological and structural information to guide extension of known Mineral Resources and delineate new zones and targets along and parallel to the main gold mineralized trend (the "Mine Trend" or "Mine Horizon").

Benz Mining completed 12 diamond drill holes totalling 7,104 m to test the electromagnetic anomalies identified in a TDEM survey conducted in 2020, including eight drill holes totalling 4,404 m used in this current Mineral Resource Estimate. The Company completed 92 diamond drill holes totalling 51,652 m in 2021. Nine drill holes were completed in 2022 on Zone E and Zone NW for 809 m. Overall on the Eastmain Mine Trend, a total of 652 diamond drill holes for

174,108 m of drilling have been completed, including 384 drill holes for 103,444 m that were incorporated into the current MRE. Almost all holes drilled by Benz have been surveyed by DHEM in order to follow conductors by subsequent drilling and maximise discovery.

Eastmain (previous operator) and Benz Mining implemented rigorous quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") programs during the 2010-2017 and 2020-2022 drilling programs, respectively, on the Eastmain Mine Property. In the opinion of the Author, the sample preparation, analytical procedures, security and QA/QC program meet industry standards, and that the data are of good quality and satisfactory for use in the updated Mineral Resource Estimate reported in this Technical Report.

The Eastmain Mine Property was visited by Mr. Antoine Yassa, P.Geo., of P&E and a Qualified Person in terms of NI 43-101, on November 6 and 7, 2017 and again on February 25 to 27, 2023, to complete independent site visits and data verification sampling programs. The Author considers that there is good correlation between the gold assay values in Benz Mining's database and the independent verification samples. In the Author's opinion, the data are of good quality and appropriate for use in the current MRE.

The updated MRE for the Eastmain Mine Property was independently prepared by the Author in accordance with NI 43-101. At a cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au, this updated MRE of the Eastmain Mine Property consists of 1.3 Mt grading 9.0 g/t Au for 380 koz Au in Indicated Mineral Resources and 3.8 Mt grading 5.1 g/t Au for 620 koz Au in Inferred Mineral Resources. This MRE is an update from the previously reported MRE (2019) of 237 koz Indicated and 139 koz Inferred of gold for the Property.

These Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not demonstrate economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Mineral Resources as Indicated or Measured. However, it is reasonably expected that most of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

The Author is not aware of any factors or issues that materially affect the MRE, other than the normal risks faced by mining projects in Québec, in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political factors, and the additional risks regarding Inferred Mineral Resources.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Eastmain Mine Property contains notable gold Mineral Resources associated with shear zones hosted by volcano-sedimentary rocks, ultramafic intrusions and a Tonalite-Monzonite intrusion. The Property has potential for delineation of additional Mineral Resources associated with extension of the known gold deposits and for discovery of new gold mineralized zones.

Additional exploration and development expenditures are warranted at the Eastmain Mine Property to improve the viability of the Property and advance it towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The recommendations of the Author include in-fill and step-out drilling to increase the Mineral Resource base of the Property and exploration drilling to discover new mineralized zones with potential for future Mineral Resource modelling.

The cost to complete the recommended program is estimated to be C$2.7M (Table 26.1). The recommended program should be completed in the next 6 months.

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Unit	Cost Estimate (C$)
Drilling (12 diamond drill holes)	6,000 m	1,500,000
Geophysics (DHEM)		101,000
Analyses (Au & multi-element assays, sample transport, mineralogy)		315,000
General Exploration Costs (consultants, travel, supplies)	1	65,000
General Administration Costs (accounting, insurance, legal)	1	60,000
Field Camp (operation & management)	1	268,000
Health & Safety (services, supplies, insurance)	1	27,000
Environment (supplies, samples, analyses)	1	6,000
Claims Management	1	1,500
Subtotal		**2,343,500**
Contingency (15%)		352,000
Total		**2,695,500**

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

ANTOINE R. YASSA, P.GEO.

I, Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo. residing at 3602 Rang des Cavaliers, Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec, J0Z 1Y2, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Eastmain Gold Mine Property, James Bay District, Quebec" (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 24, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of Ottawa University at Ottawa, Ontario with a B. Sc (HONS) in Geological Sciences (1977) with continuous experience as a geologist since 1979. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Order of Geologists of Québec (License No 224) and by the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (License No 1890);

   I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

Minex Geologist (Val d'Or), 3-D Modeling (Timmins), Placer Dome	1993-1995
Database Manager, Senior Geologist, West Africa, PDX,	1996-1998
Senior Geologist, Database Manager, McWatters Mine	1998-2000
Database Manager, Gemcom modeling and Resources Evaluation (Kiena Mine)	2001-2003
Database Manager and Resources Evaluation at Julietta Mine, Bema Gold Corp.	2003-2006
Consulting Geologist	2006-present

4. I visited the Property that is the subject of this Report on Nov. 6 and 7, 2017 and Feb. 25 to 27, 2023.
5. I am responsible for authoring all sections of this Technical Report.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I am independent of the Vendor and the Property.
7. I have had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I was an author of a Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Initial Mineral Resource Estimate on the Eastmain Mine Property, James Bay District, Quebec" with an effective date of January 9, 2018; a Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Eastmain Mine Property, James Bay District, Quebec" with an effective date of August 29, 2019; and a Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Eastmain Mine Property and Ruby Hill East and West Properties, James Bay District, Quebec" (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 11, 2020.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 24, 2023

Signing Date: July 7, 2023

{SIGNED AND SEALED}

[Antoine R. Yassa]

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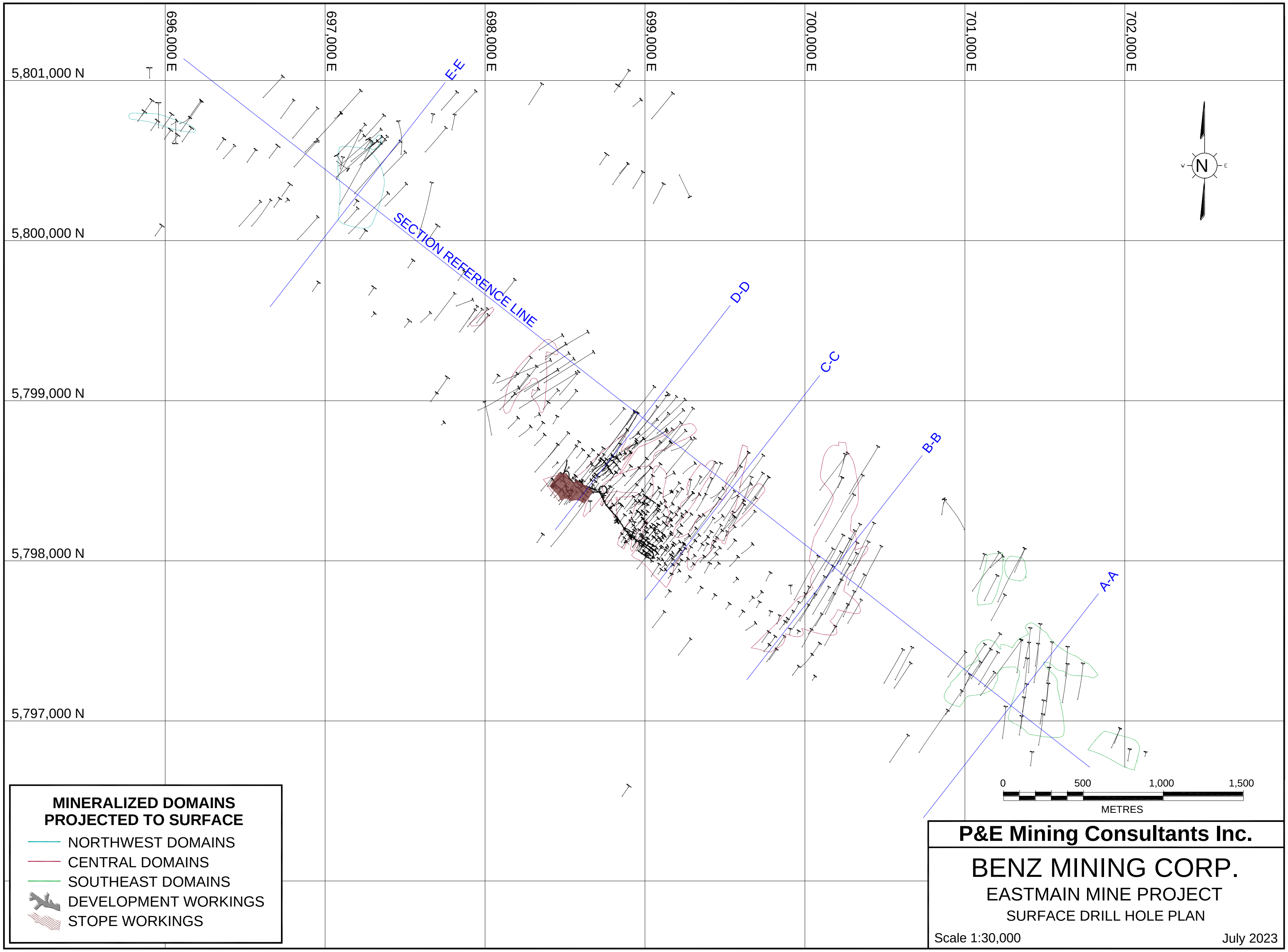
Antoine R. Yassa, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A DRILL HOLE PLAN



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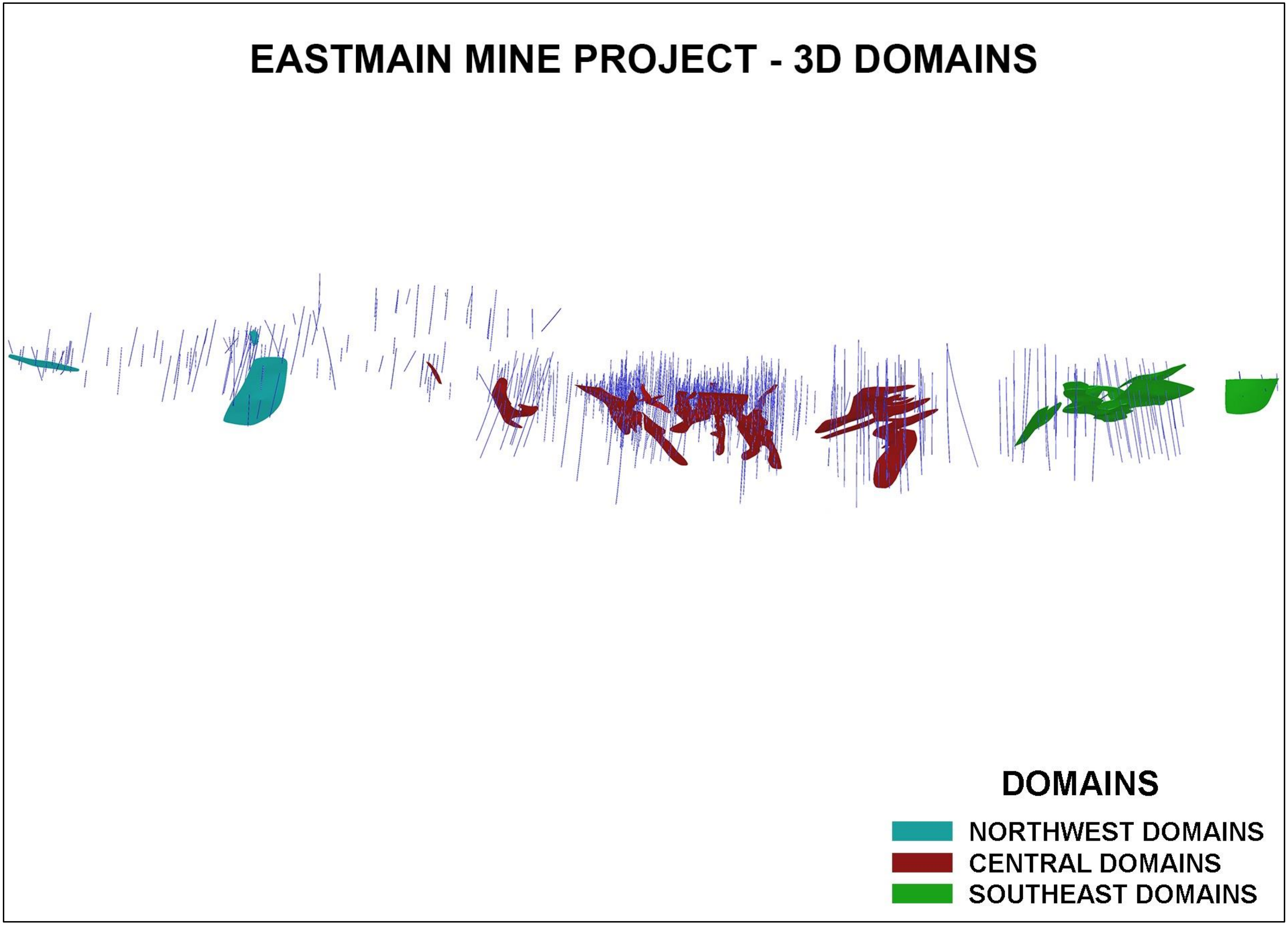
METRES
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SURFACE
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS
STOPE WORKINGS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
SURFACE DRILL HOLE PLAN
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023

APPENDIX B 3-D DOMAINS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DOMAINS
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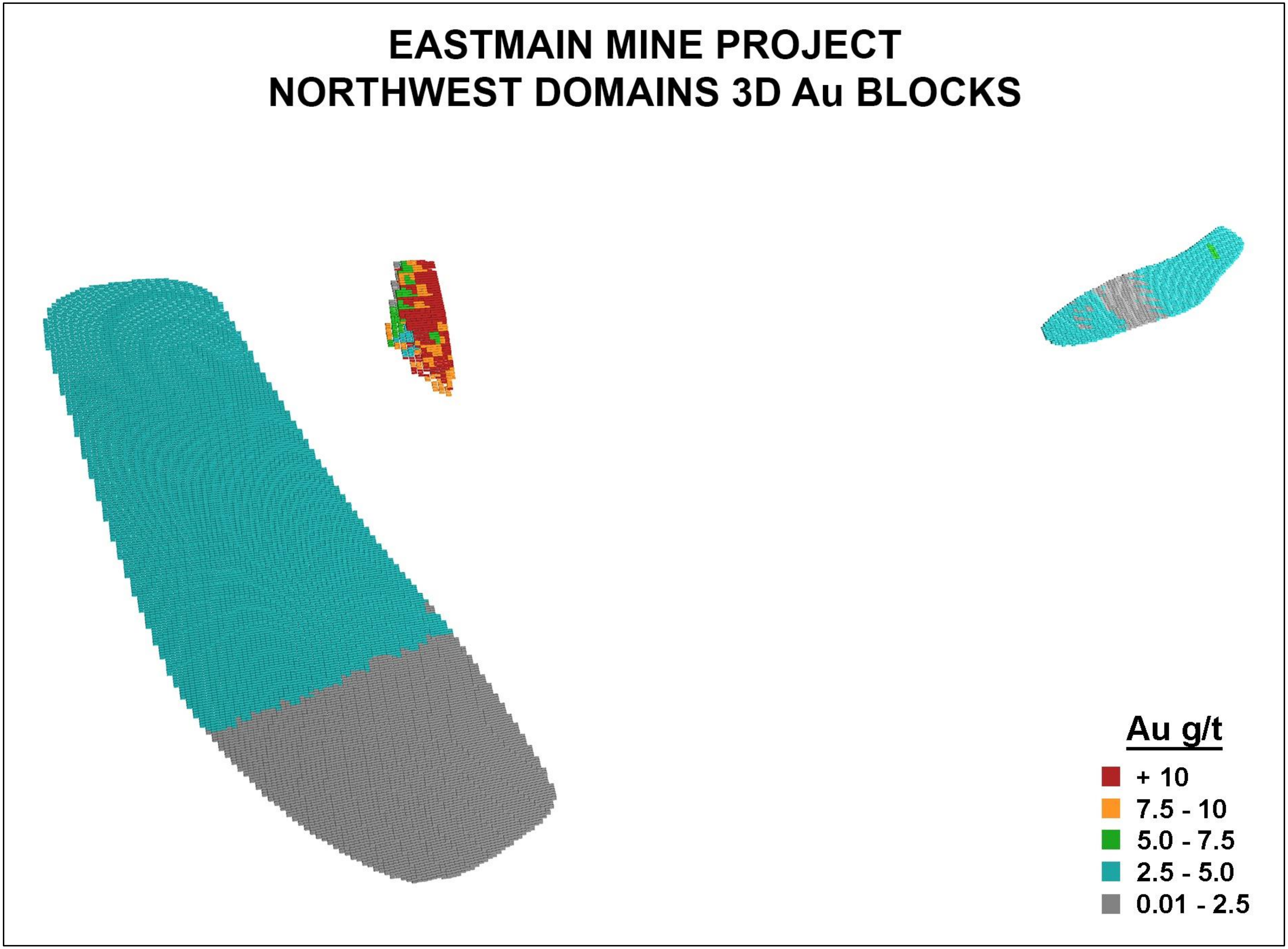
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS

APPENDIX C AU 3-D VIEWS, BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS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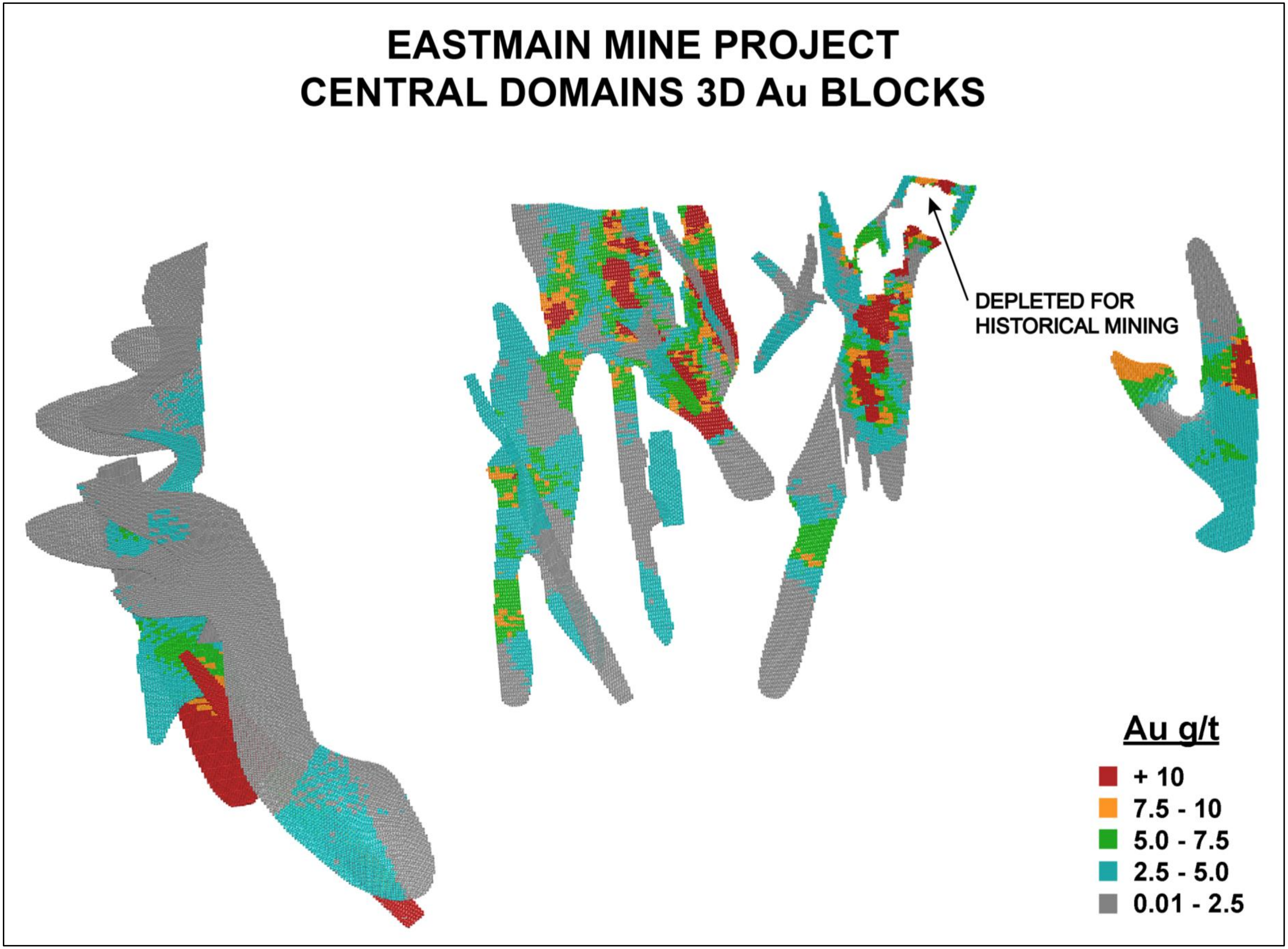
0.01 - 2.5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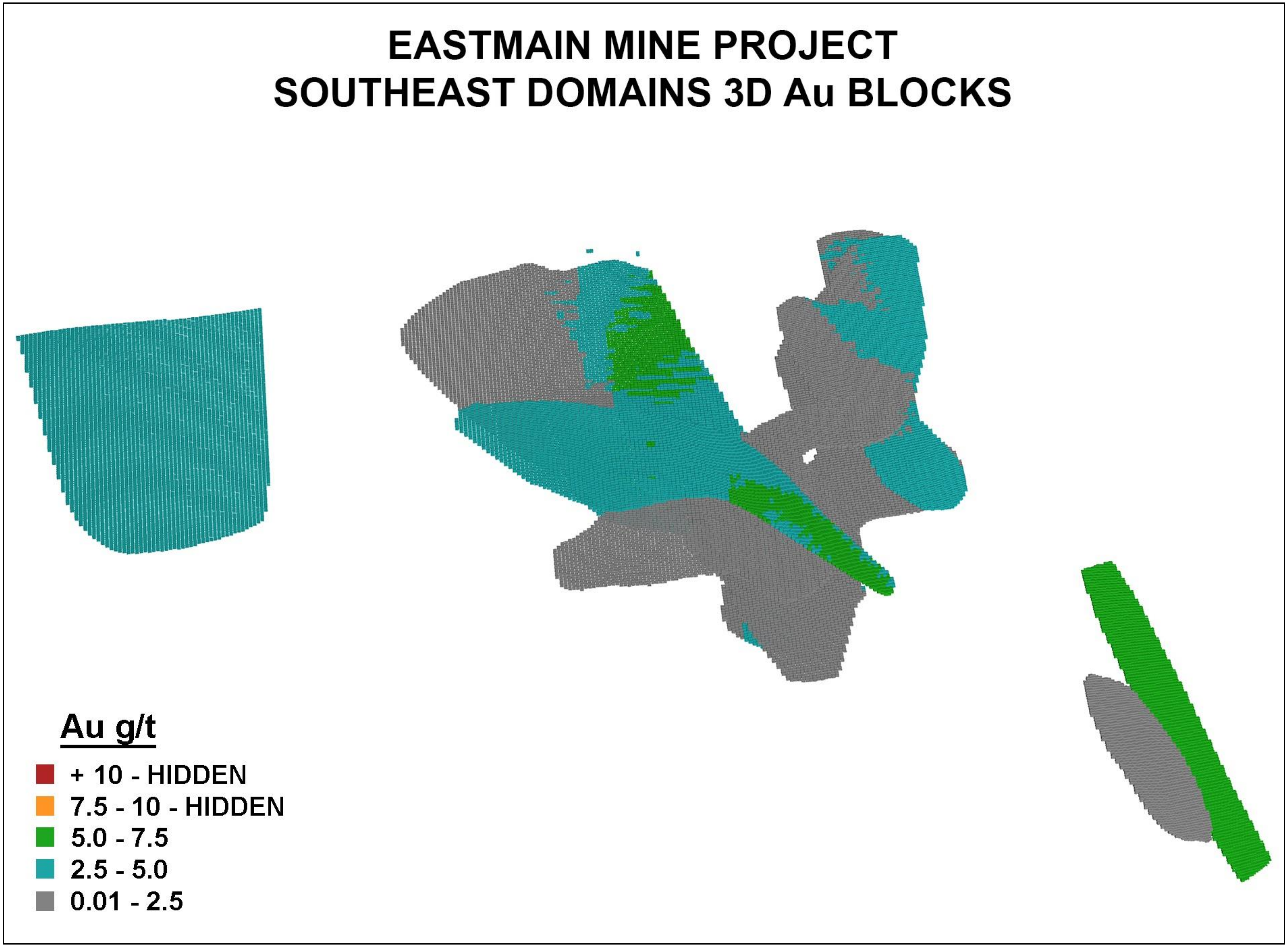
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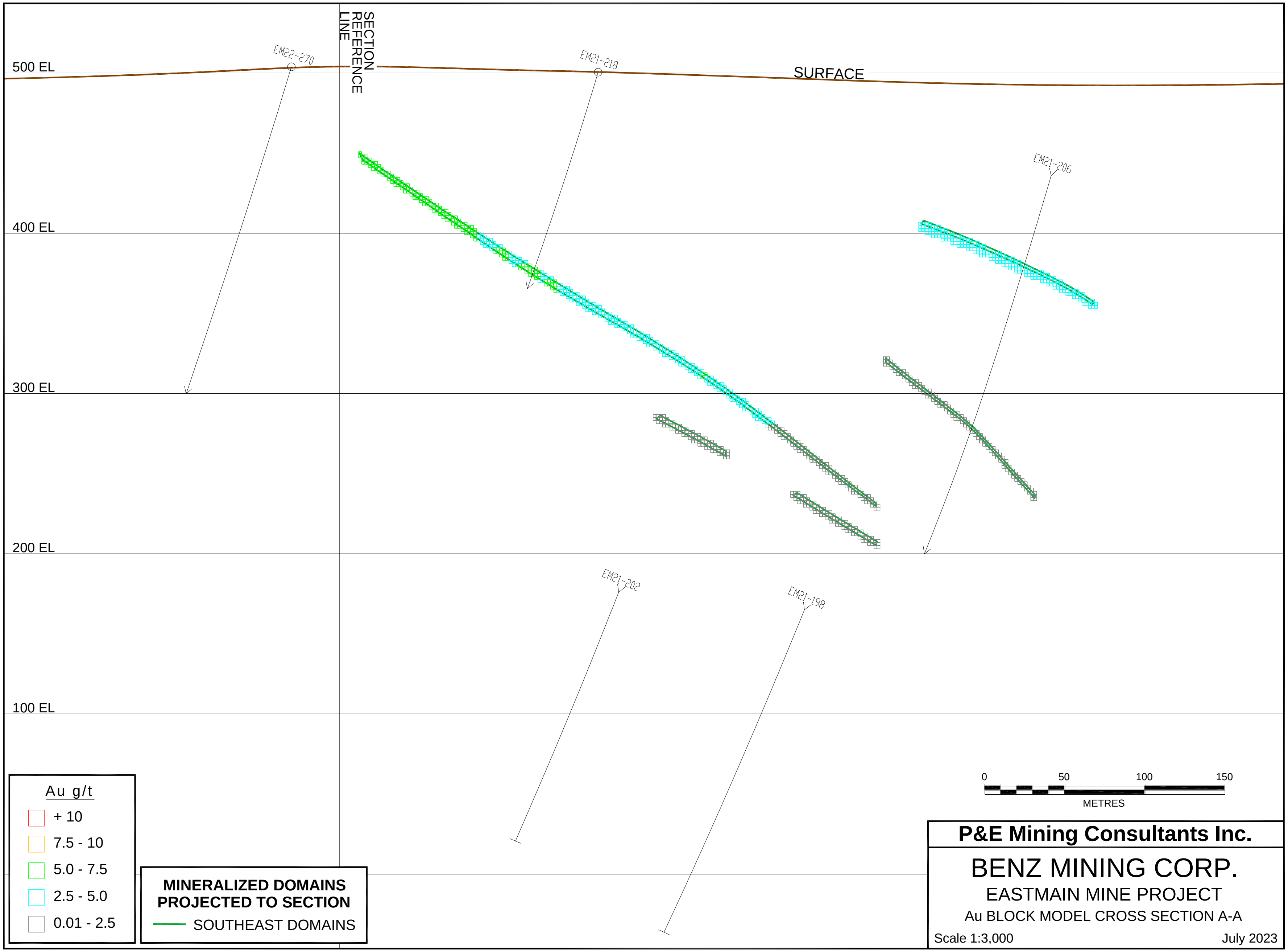
0.01 - 2.5



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METRES
Au g/t
+ 10
7.5 - 10
5.0 - 7.5
2.5 - 5.0
0.01 - 2.5
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
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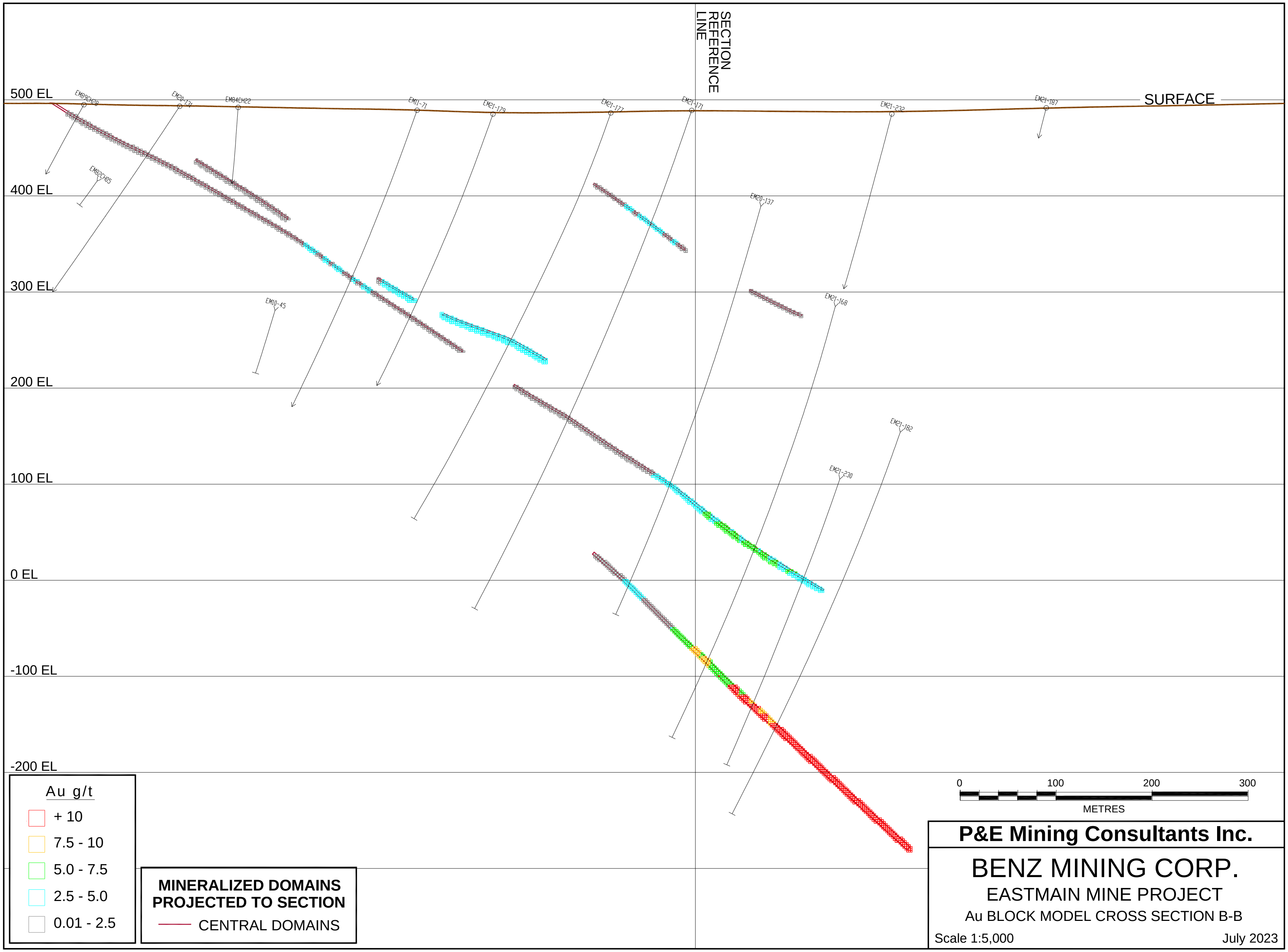
Scale 1:3,000
July 2023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MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
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P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
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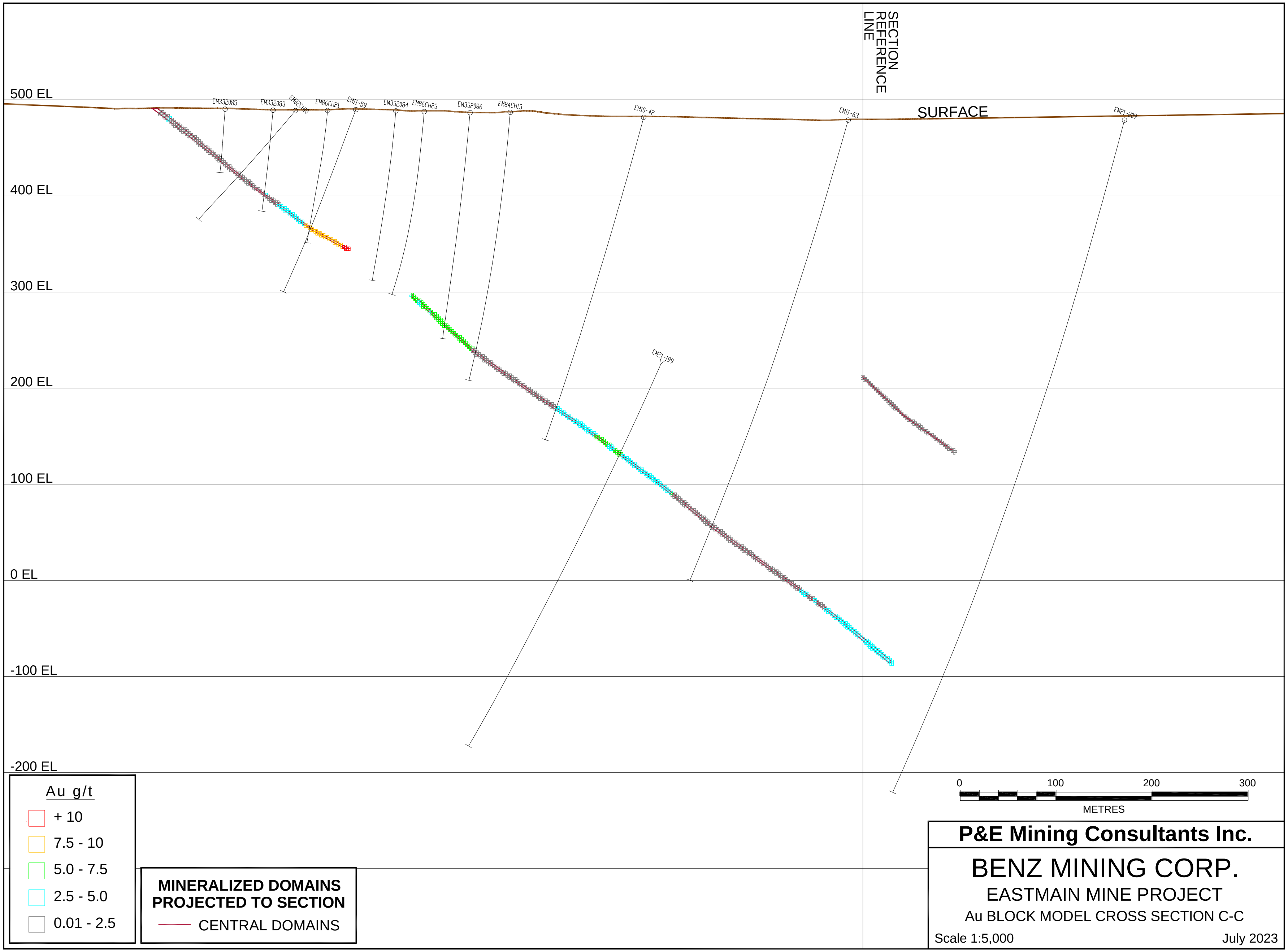
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EM11-63
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Au g/t
+ 10
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METRES
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BENZ MINING CORP.
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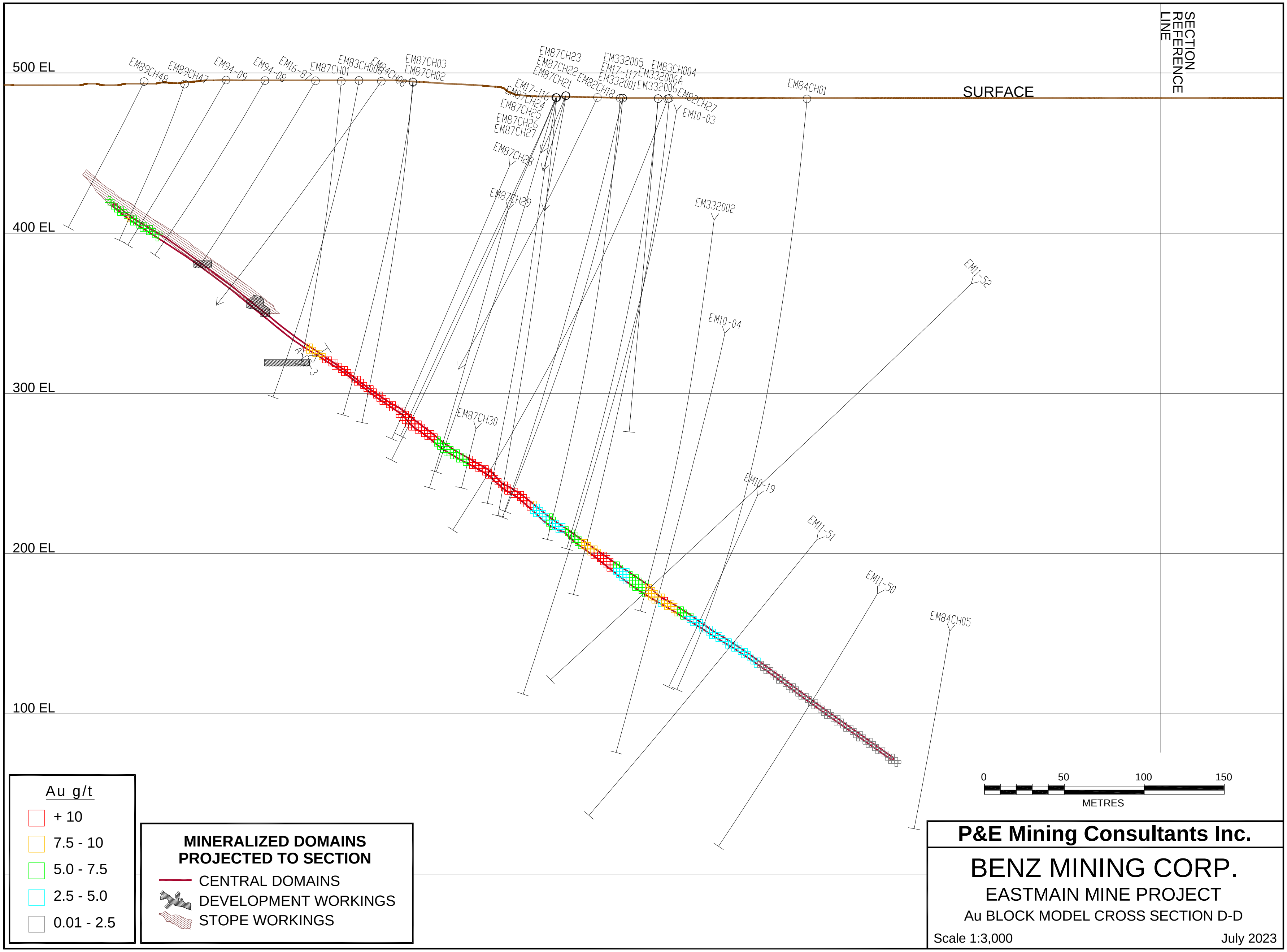
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION C-C
Scale 1:5,000
July 2023



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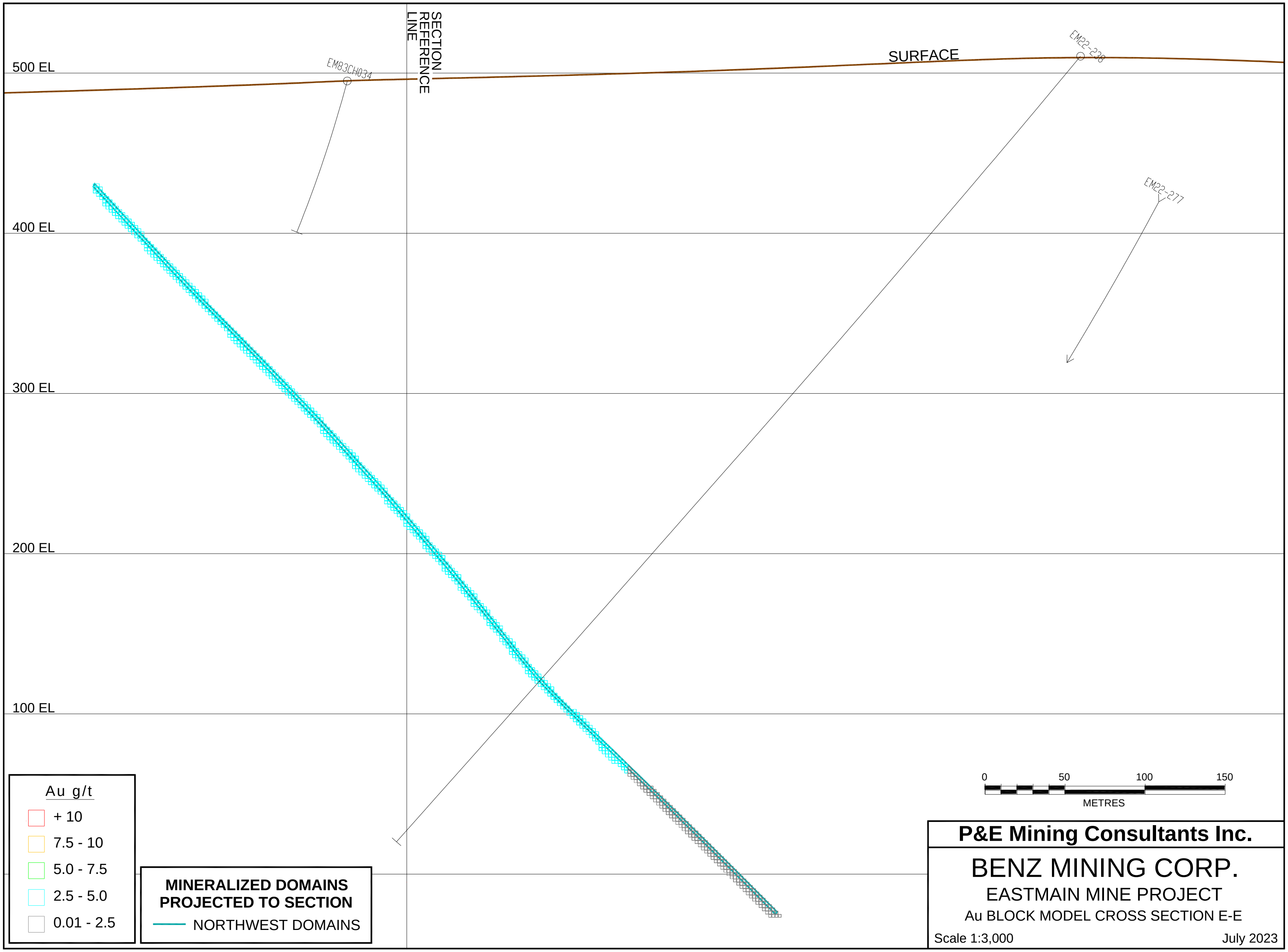
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CENTRAL DOMAINS
DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS
STOPE WORKINGS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION D-D
Scale 1:3,000
July 2023



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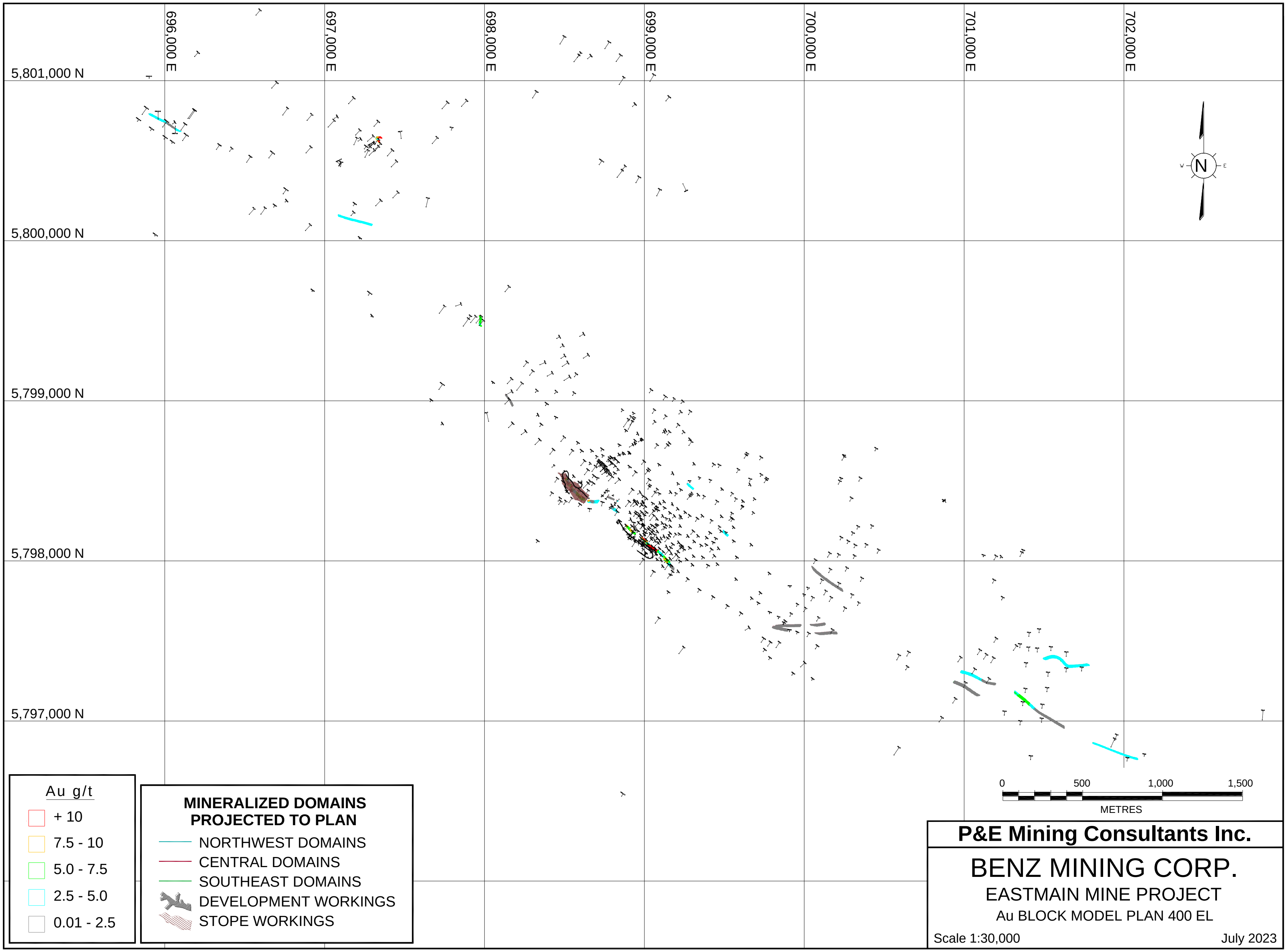
July 2023



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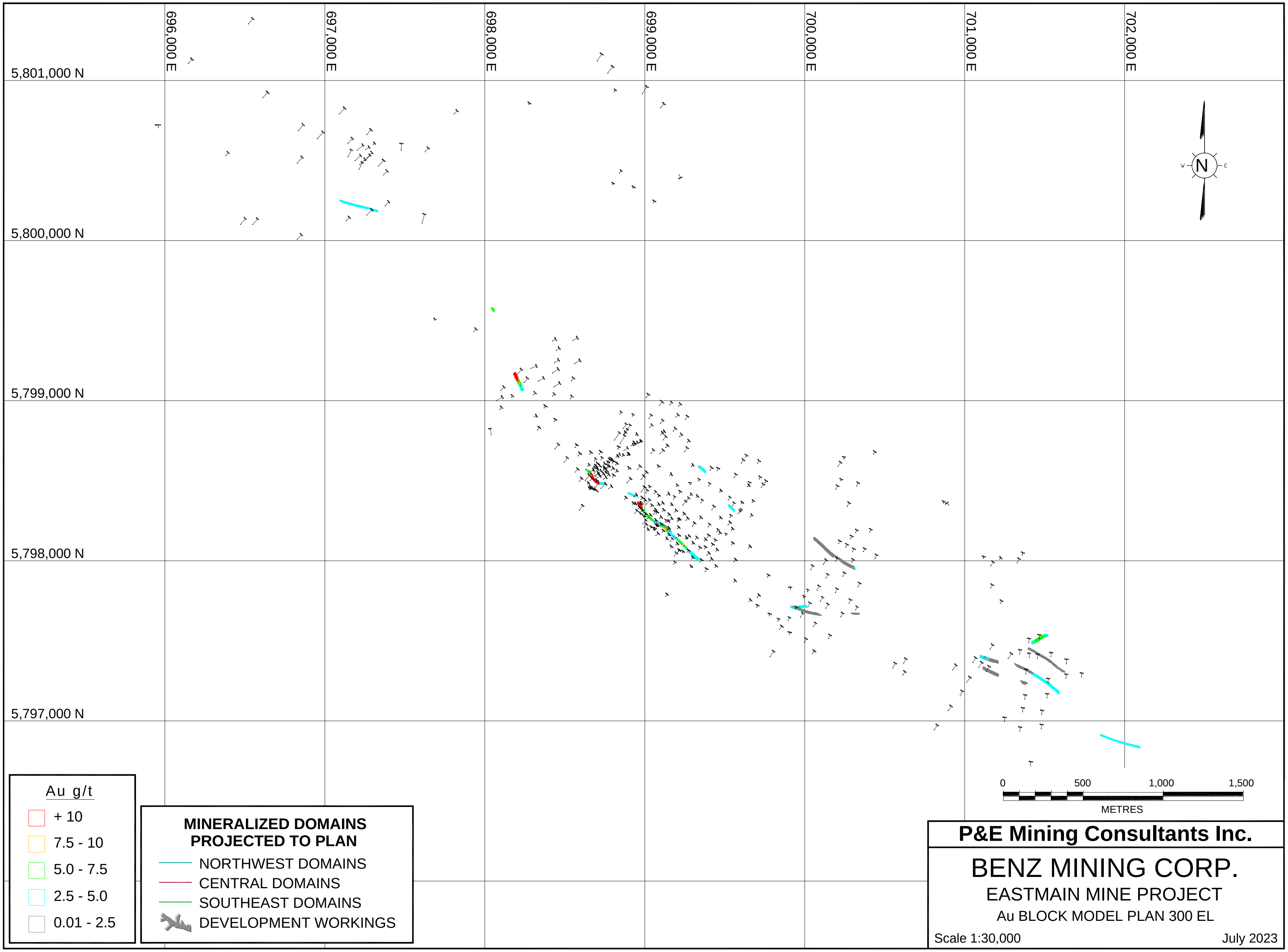
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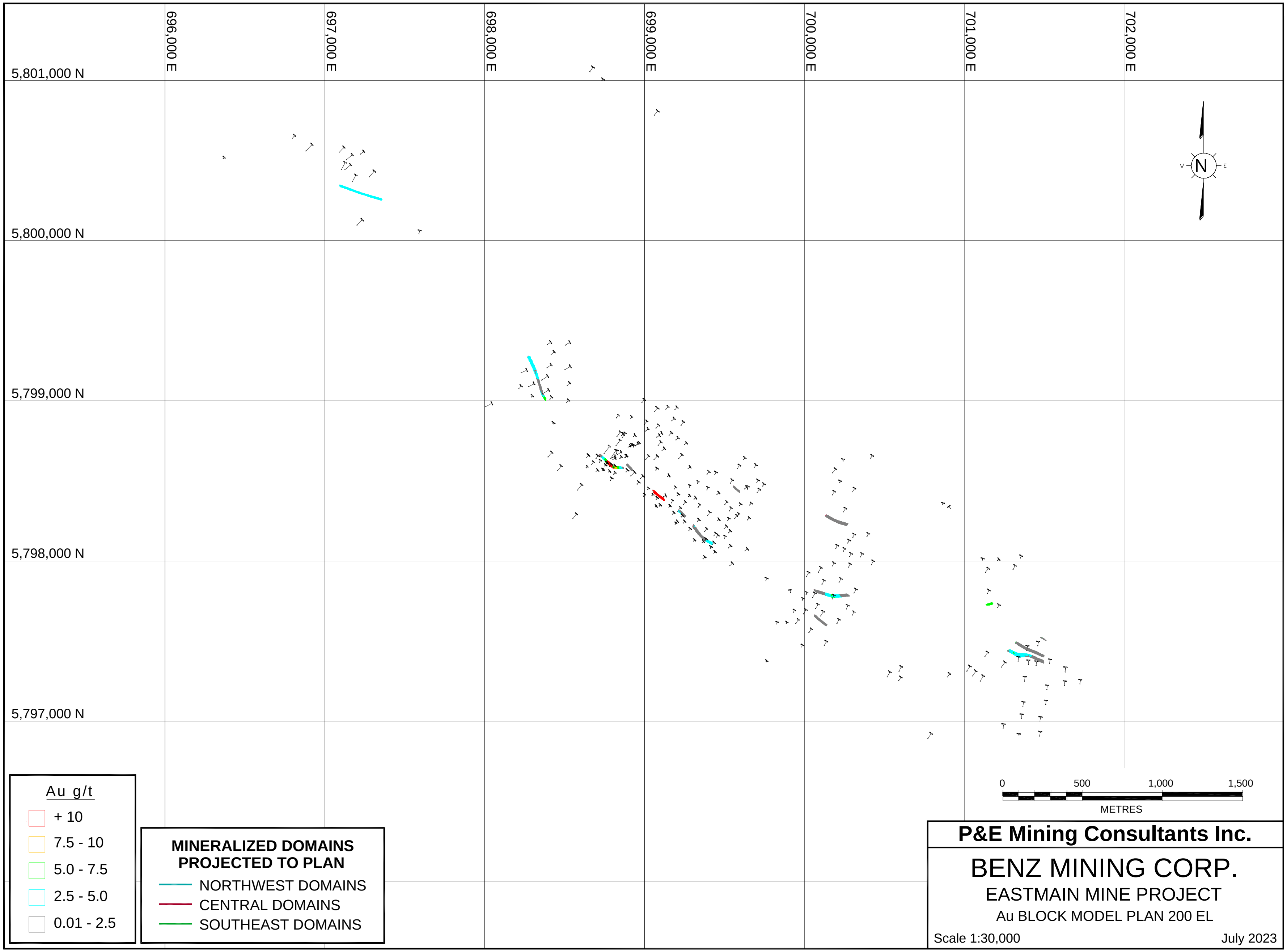
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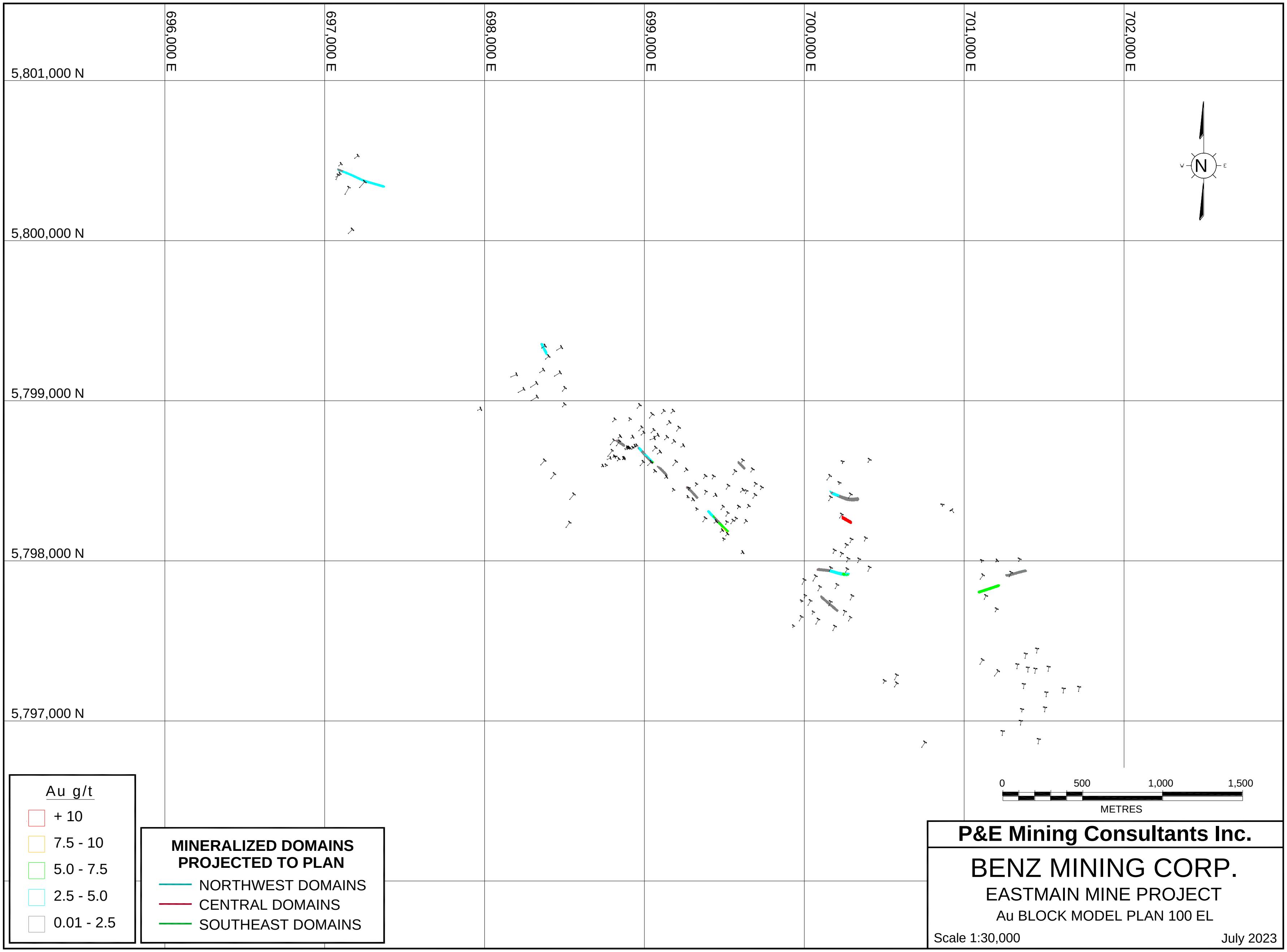
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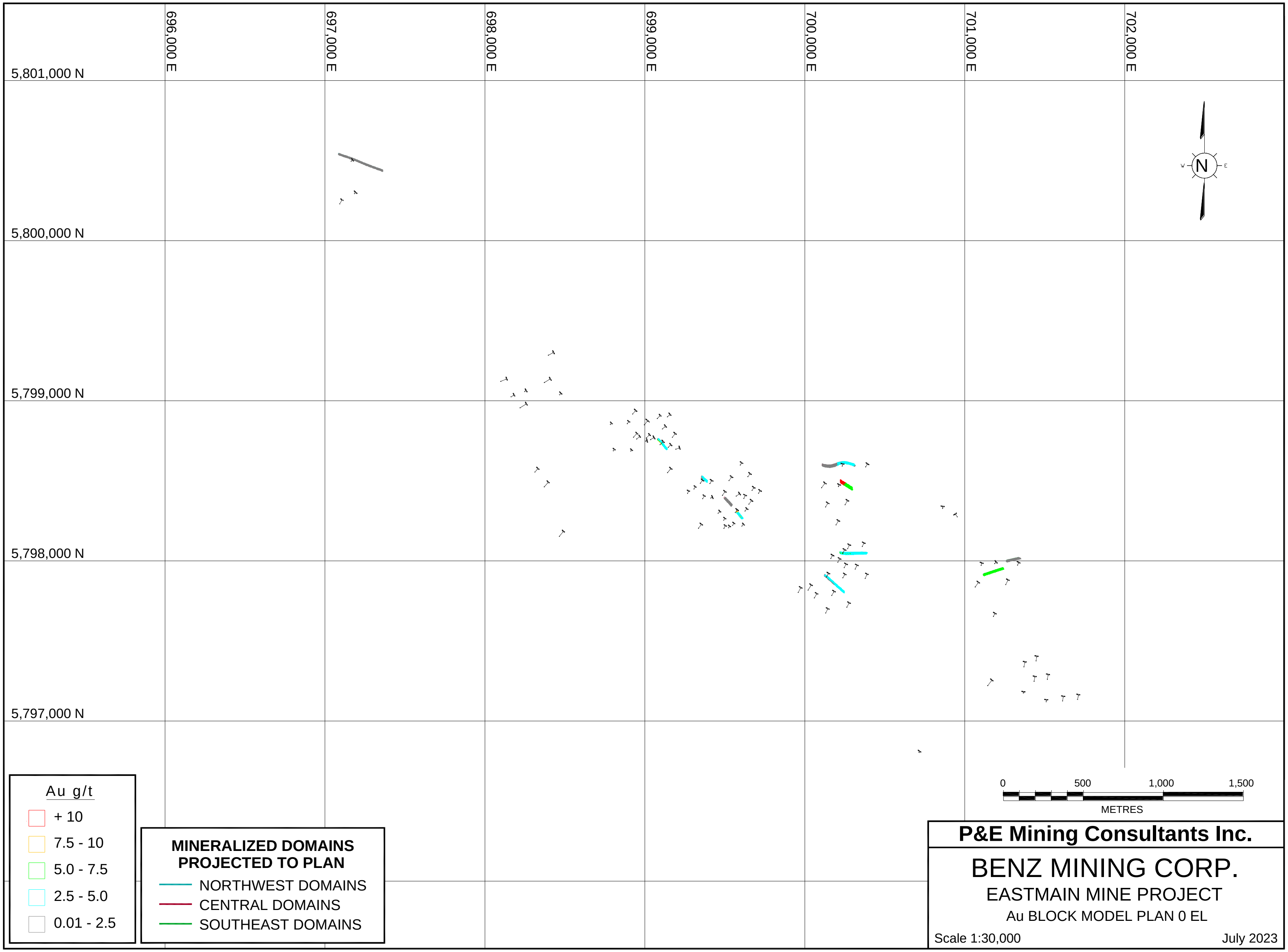
July 2023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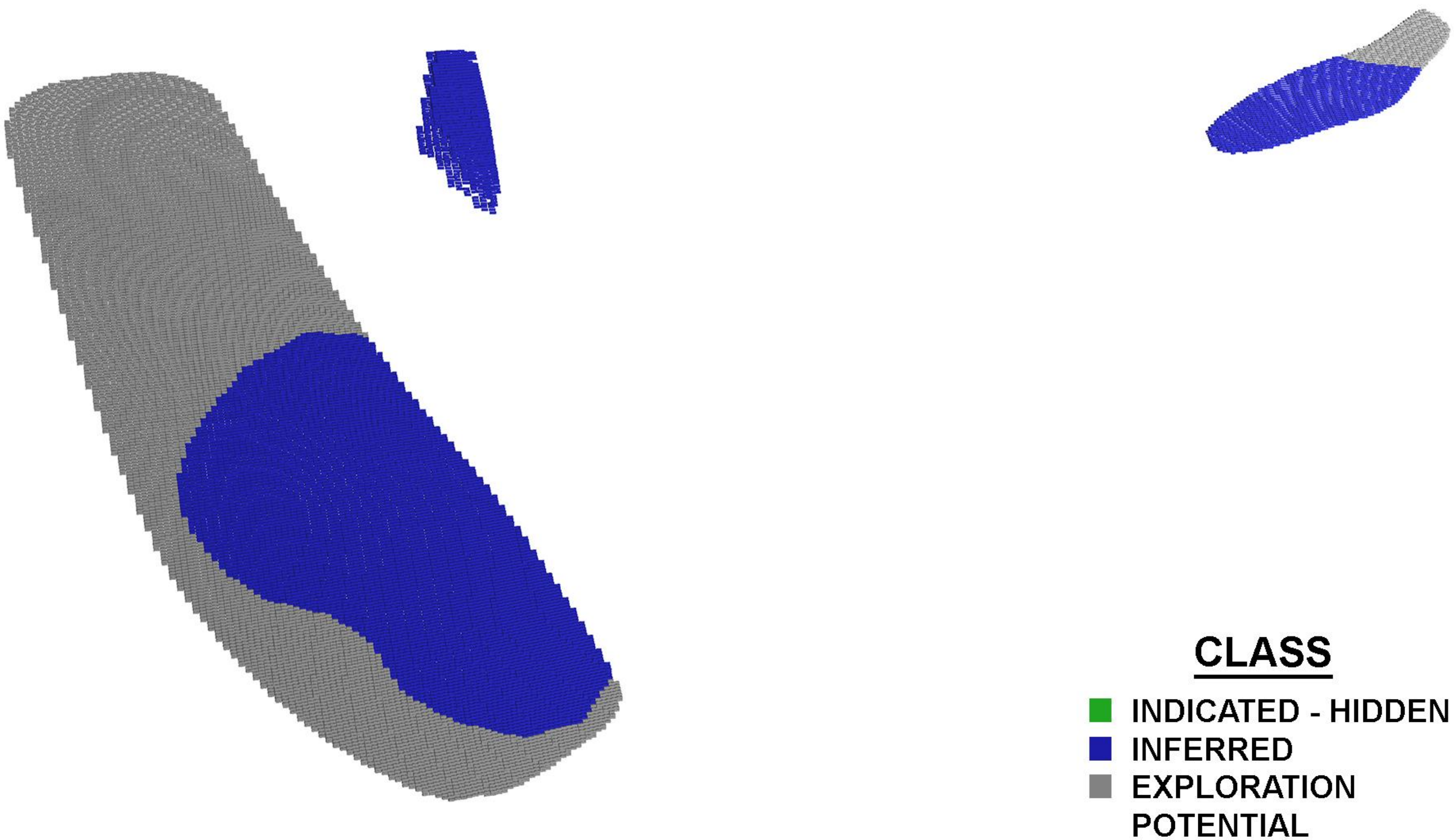
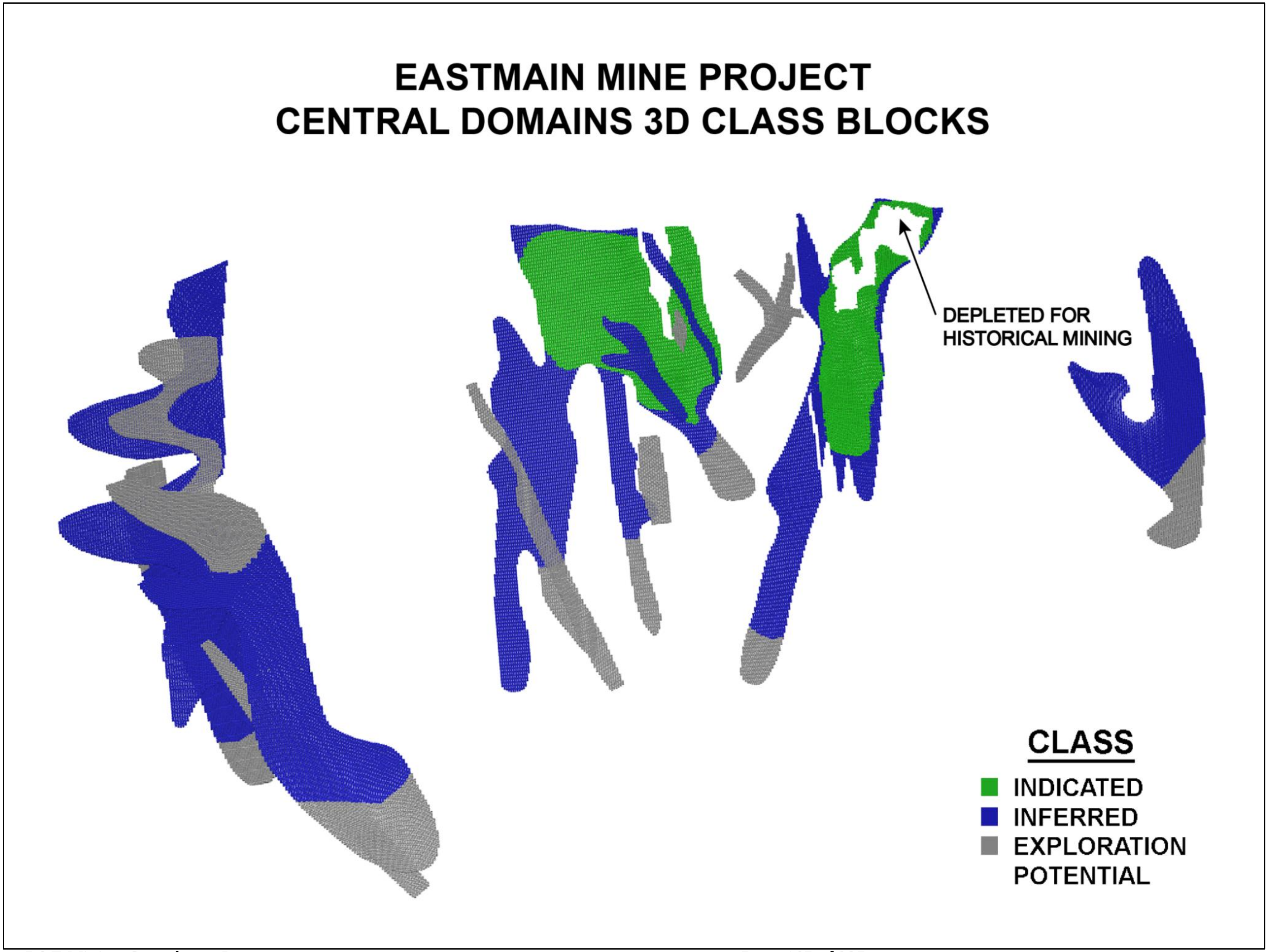
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
Au BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023

APPENDIX D CLASSIFICATION 3-D VIEWS, BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTIONS AND PLANS

EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
NORTHWEST DOMAINS 3D CLASS BLOCKS

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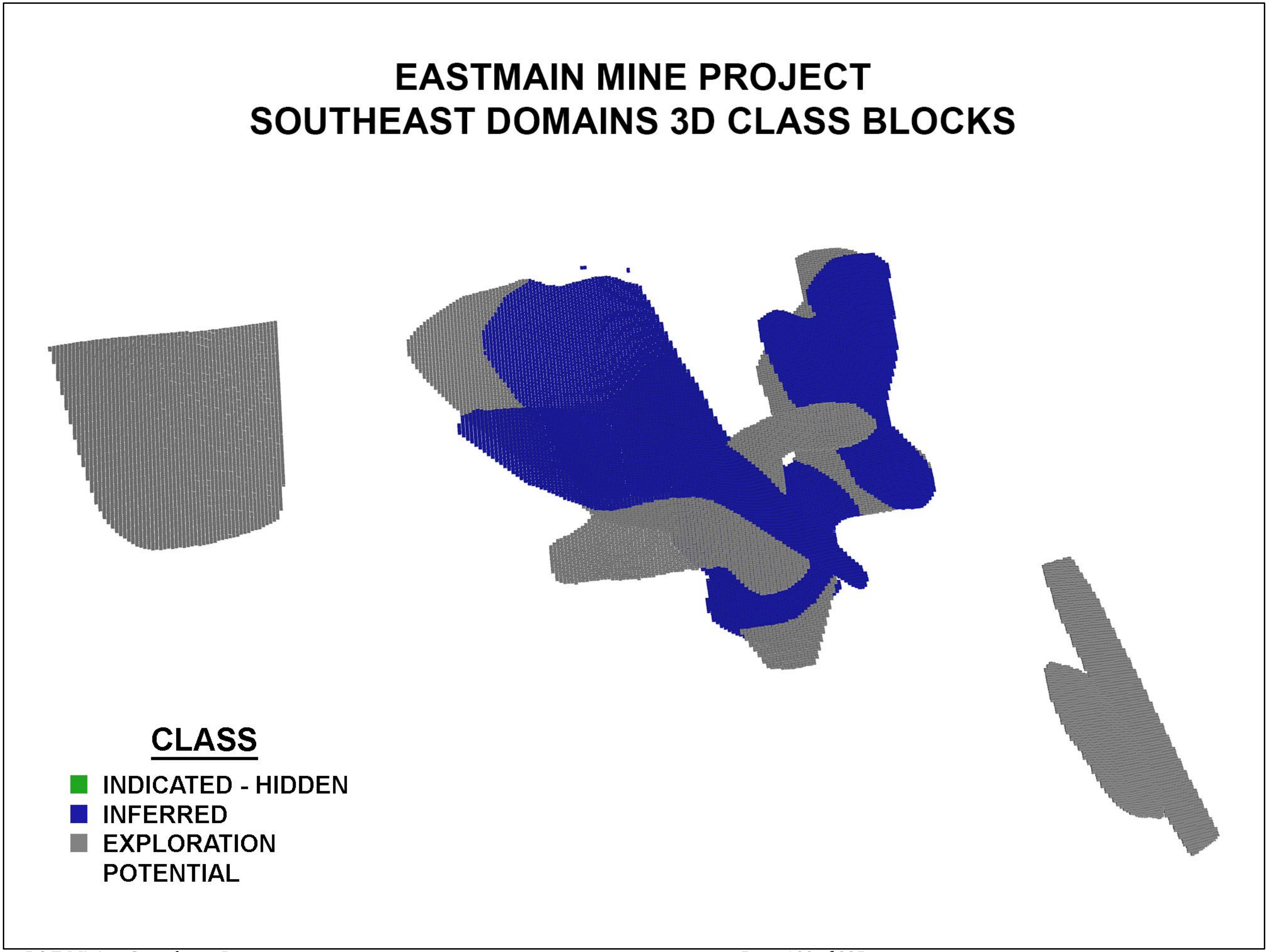
CENTRAL DOMAINS 3D CLASS BLOCKS
DEPLETED FOR
HISTORICAL MINING
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION
POTENTIAL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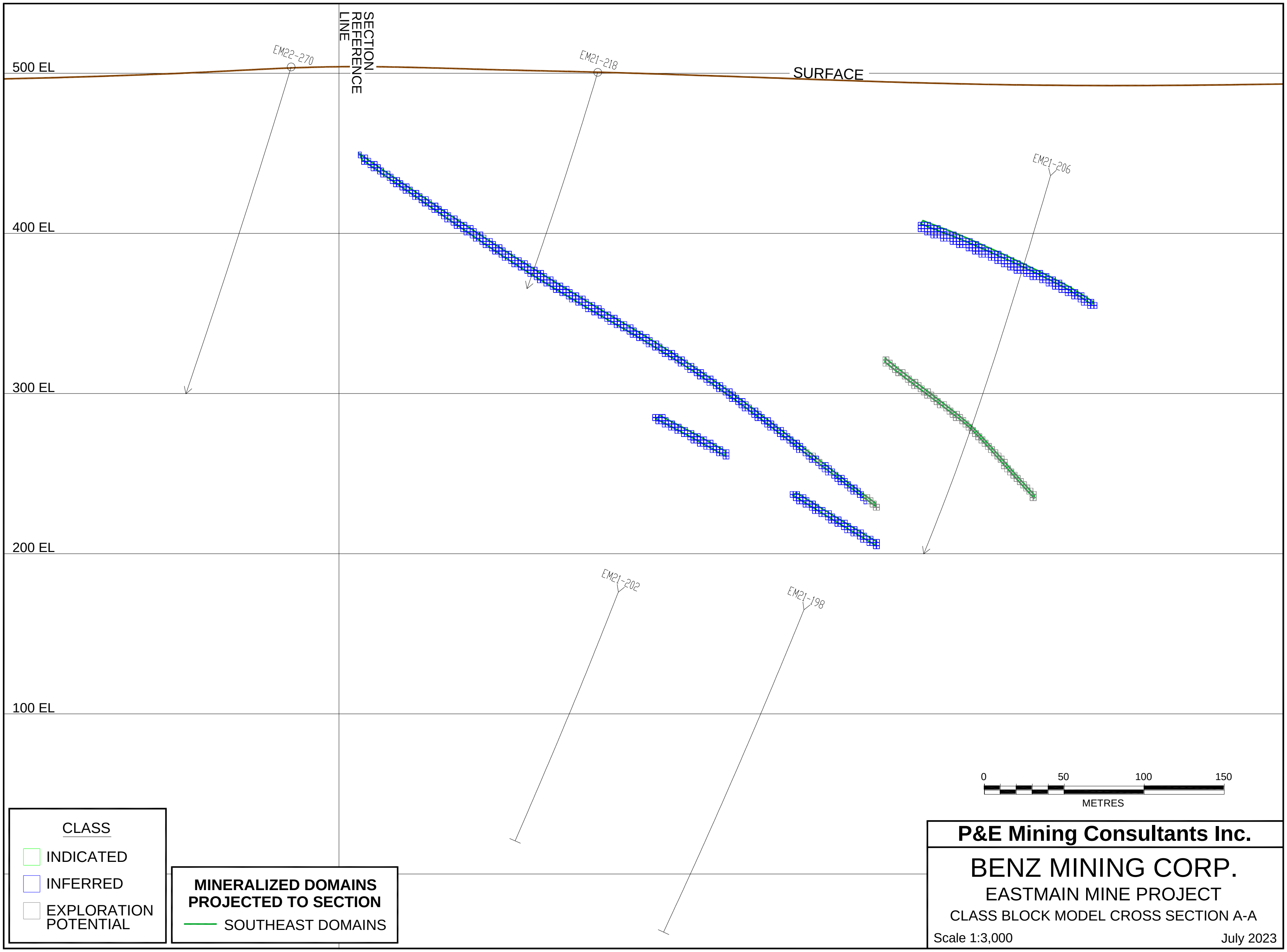
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS 3D CLASS BLOCKS
CLASS
INDICATED - HIDDEN
INFERRED
EXPLORATION
POTENTIAL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400 EL
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
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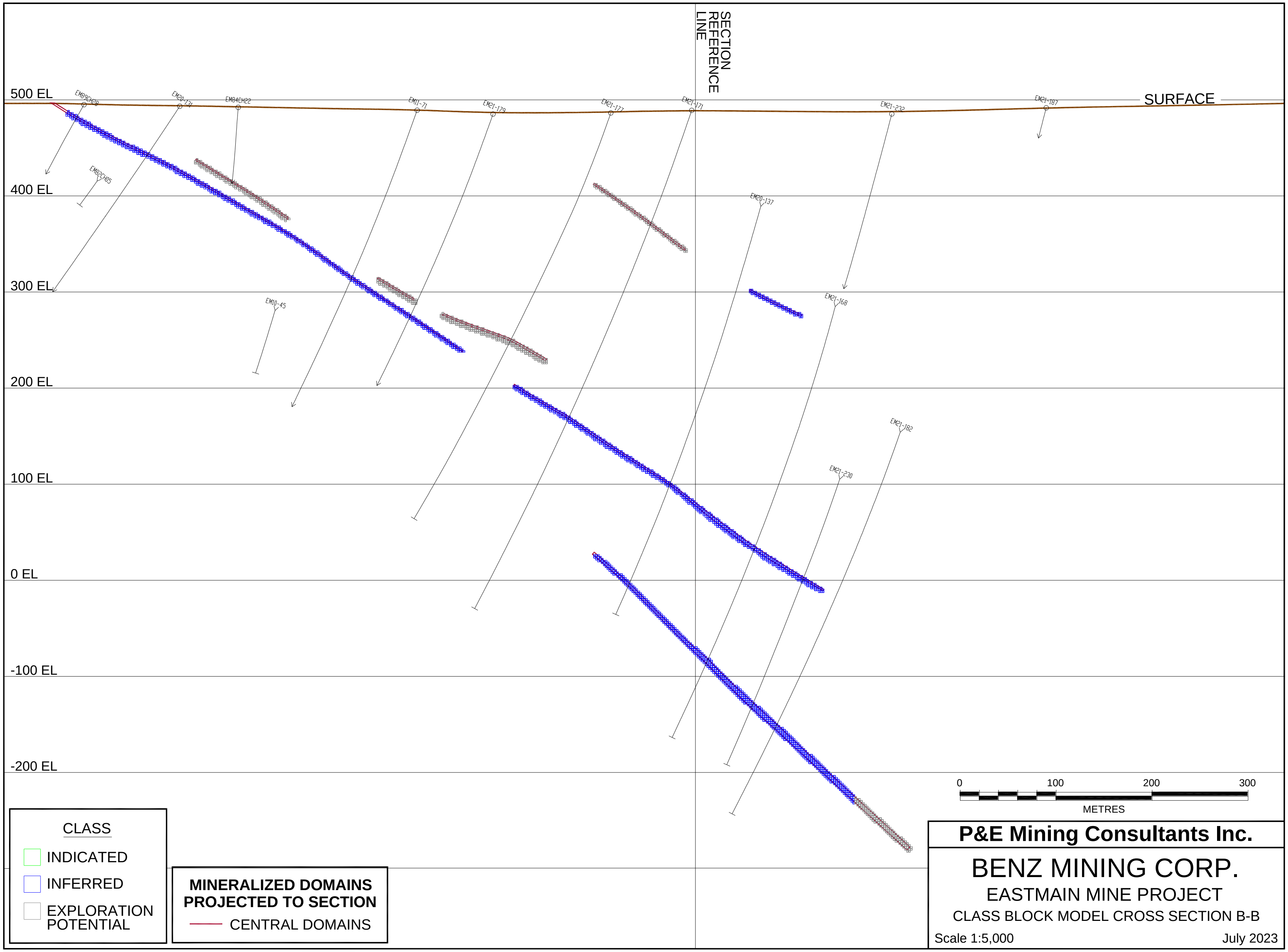
EM21-218
EM21-206
EM21-202
EM21-198
0
50
100
150
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION A-A
Scale 1:3,000
July 2023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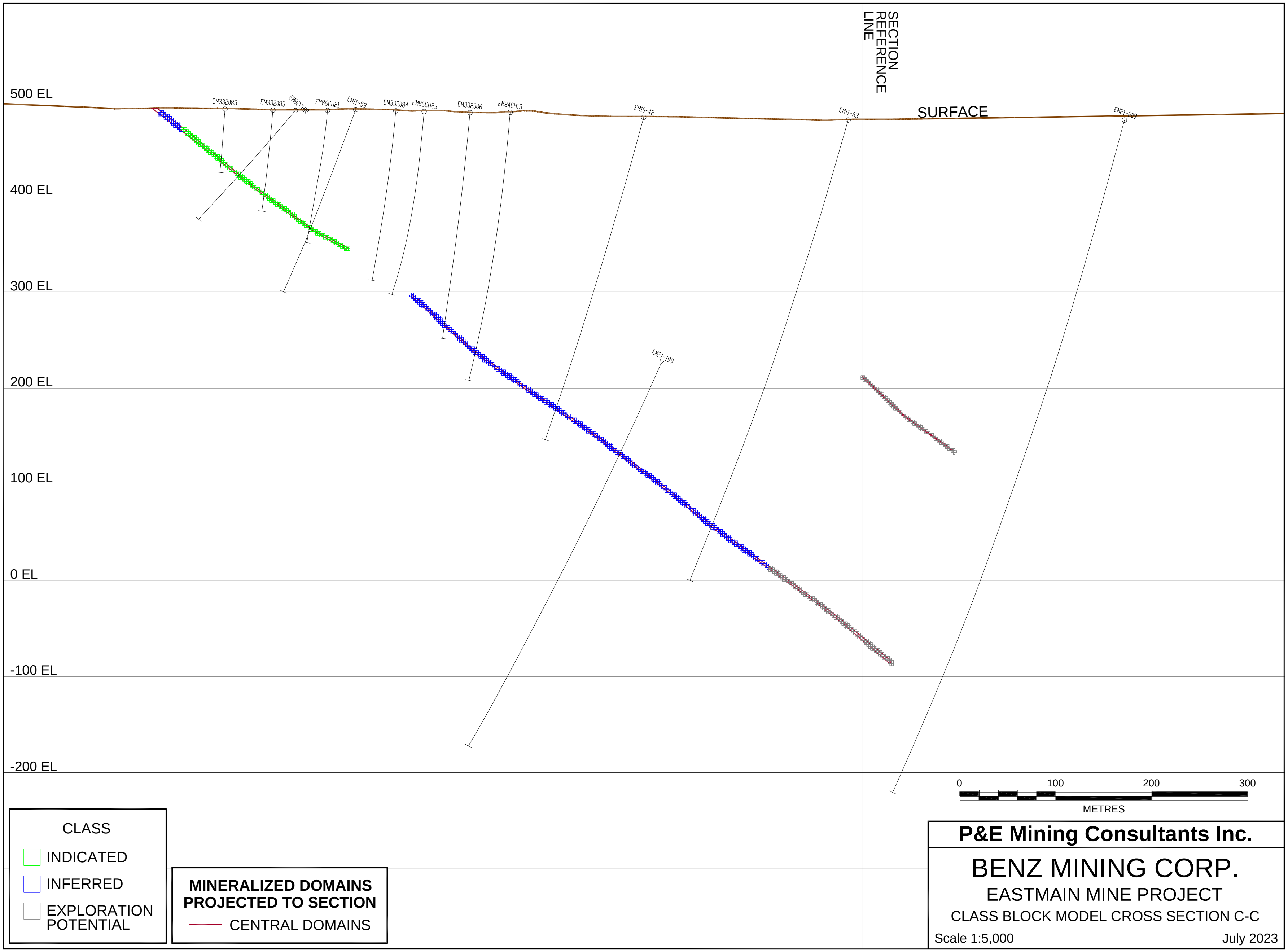
300 EL
200 EL
100 EL
0 EL
-100 EL
-200 EL
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CENTRAL DOMAINS
0
100
200
300
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION B-B
Scale 1:5,000
July 2023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-200 EL
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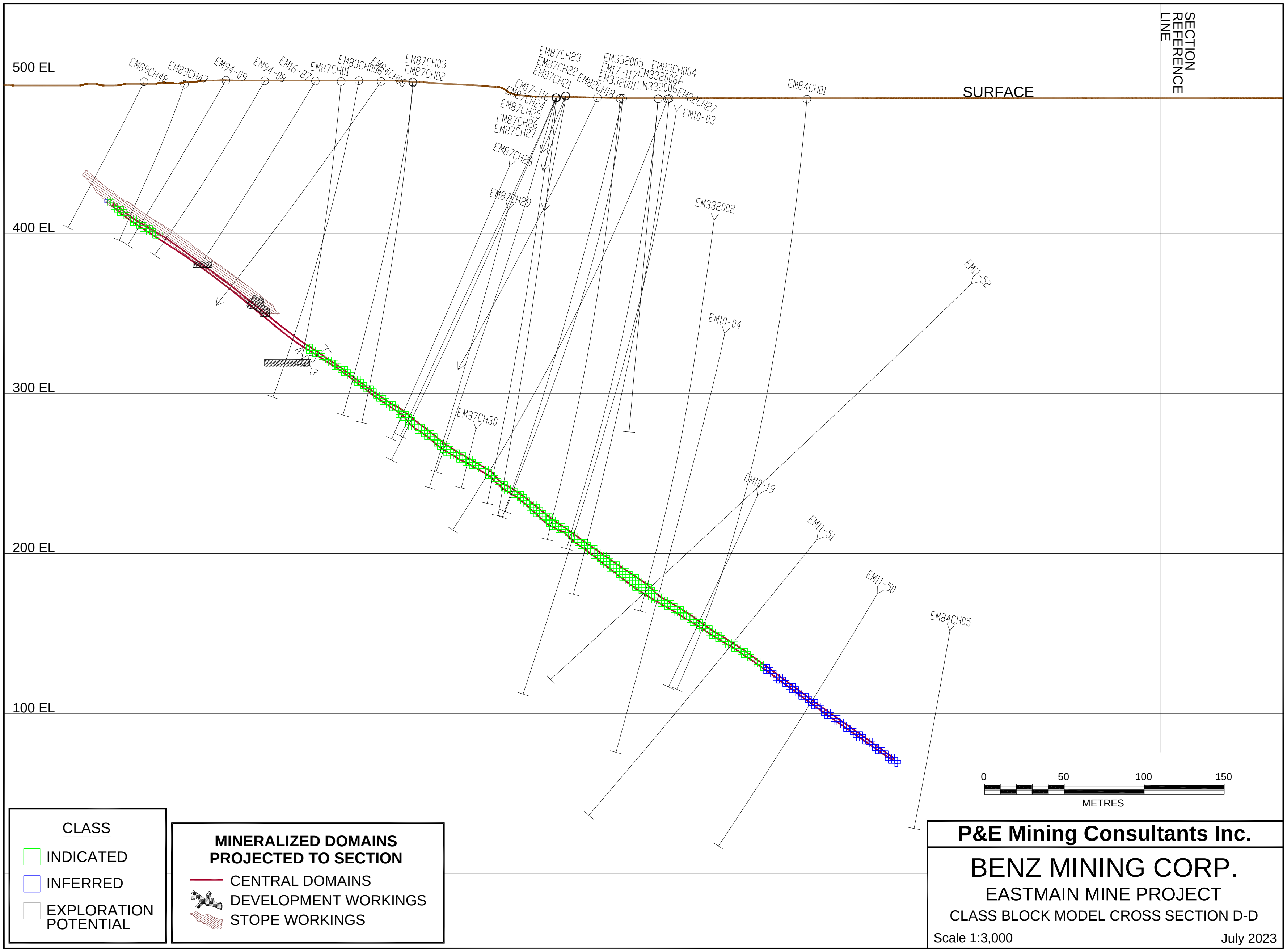
EM11-59
EM332084
EM86CH23
EM332086
EM84CH13
EM10-42
EM11-63
EM21-199
0
100
200
300
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CENTRAL DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION C-C
Scale 1:5,000
July 2023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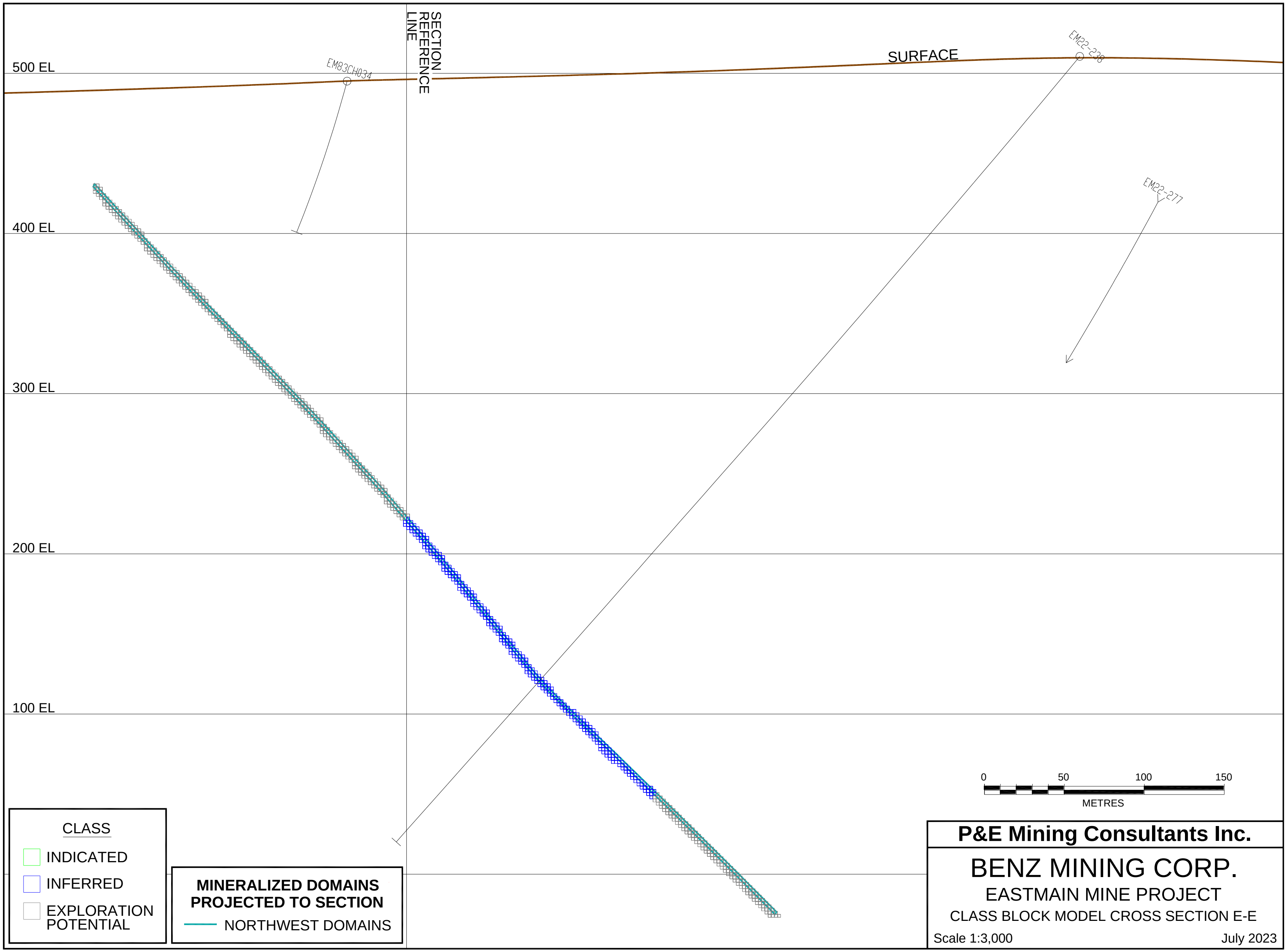
100 EL
SURFACE
SECTION REFERENCE LINE
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
CENTRAL DOMAINS
DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS
STOPE WORKINGS
0
50
100
150
METRES
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION D-D
Scale 1:3,000
July 2023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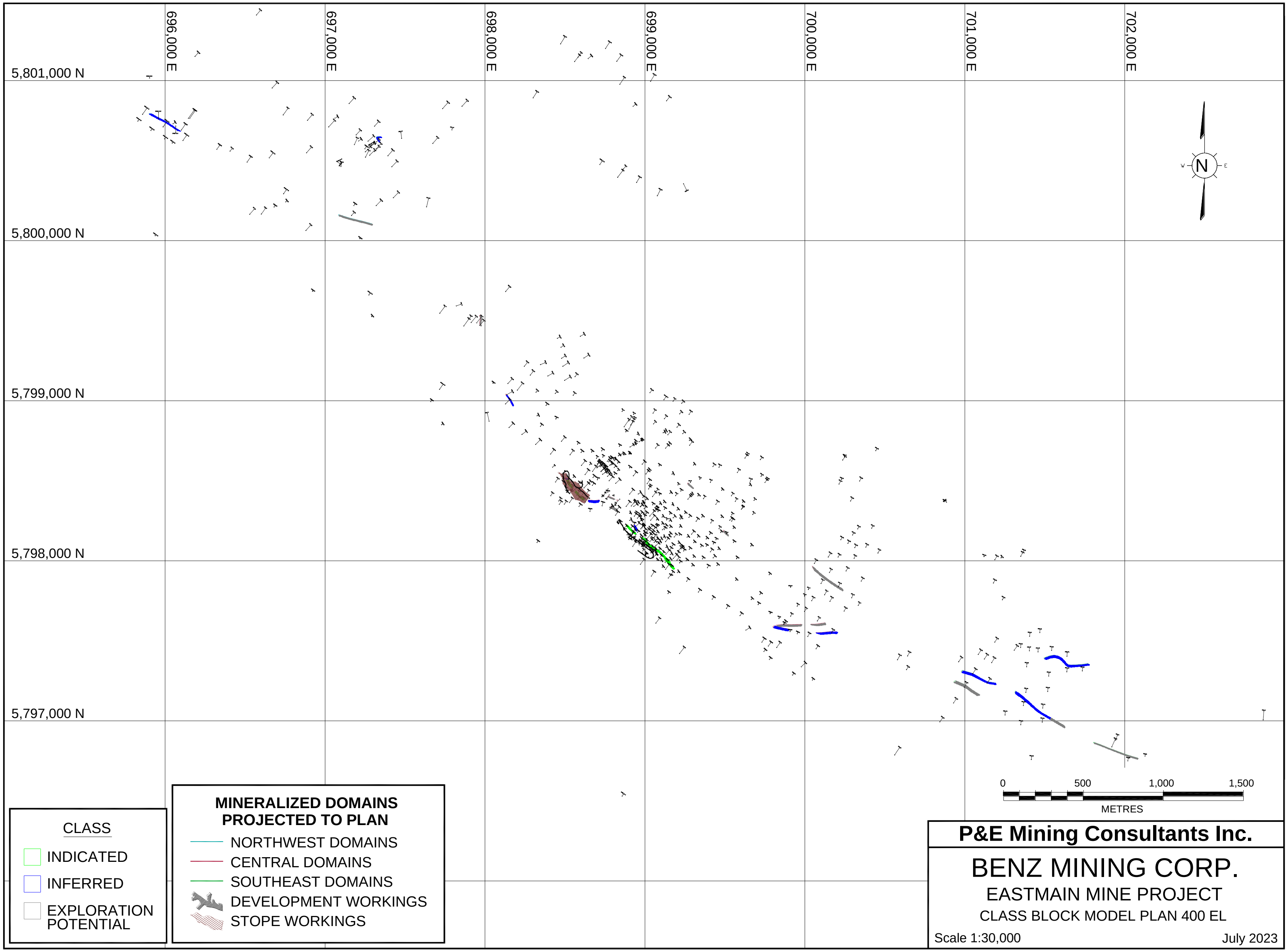
50
100
150
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO SECTION
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL CROSS SECTION E-E
Scale 1:3,000
July 2023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697,000 E
698,000 E
699,000 E
700,000 E
701,000 E
702,000 E
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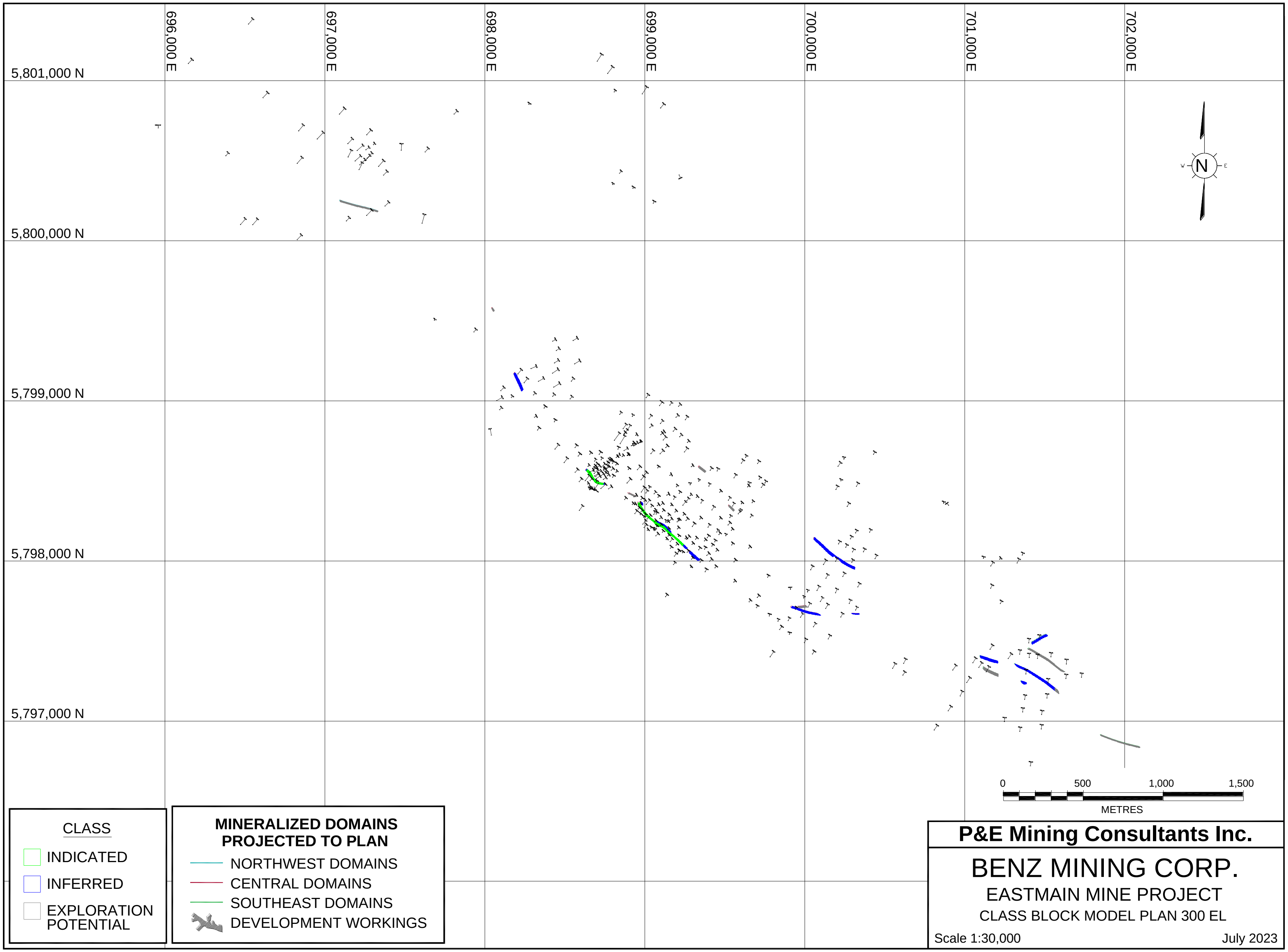
500
1,000
1,500
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS
STOPE WORKINGS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 400 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023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702,000 E
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5,797,000 N
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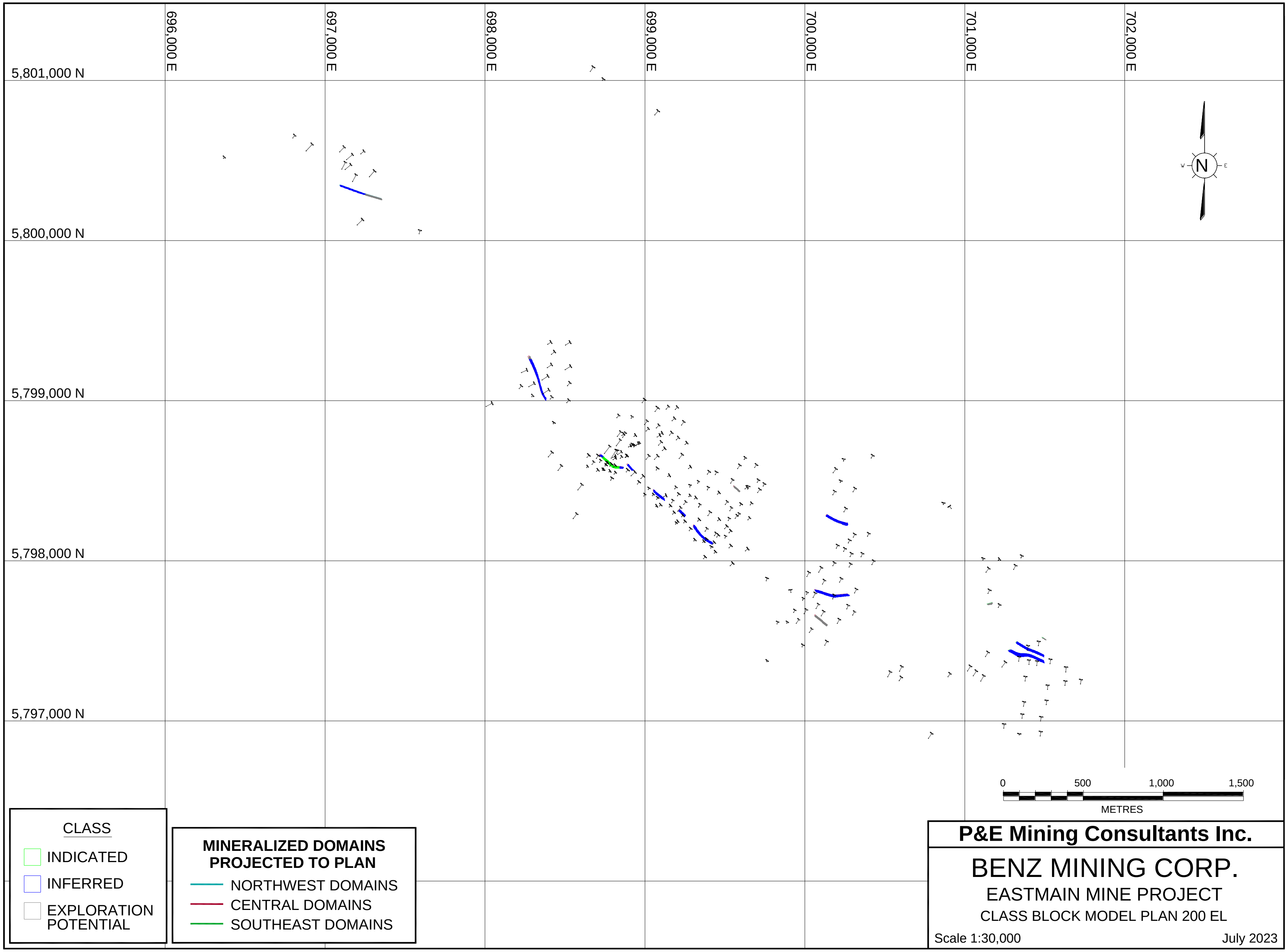
1,500
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
DEVELOPMENT WORKINGS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 300 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023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699,000 E
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701,000 E
702,000 E
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5,800,000 N
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5,797,000 N
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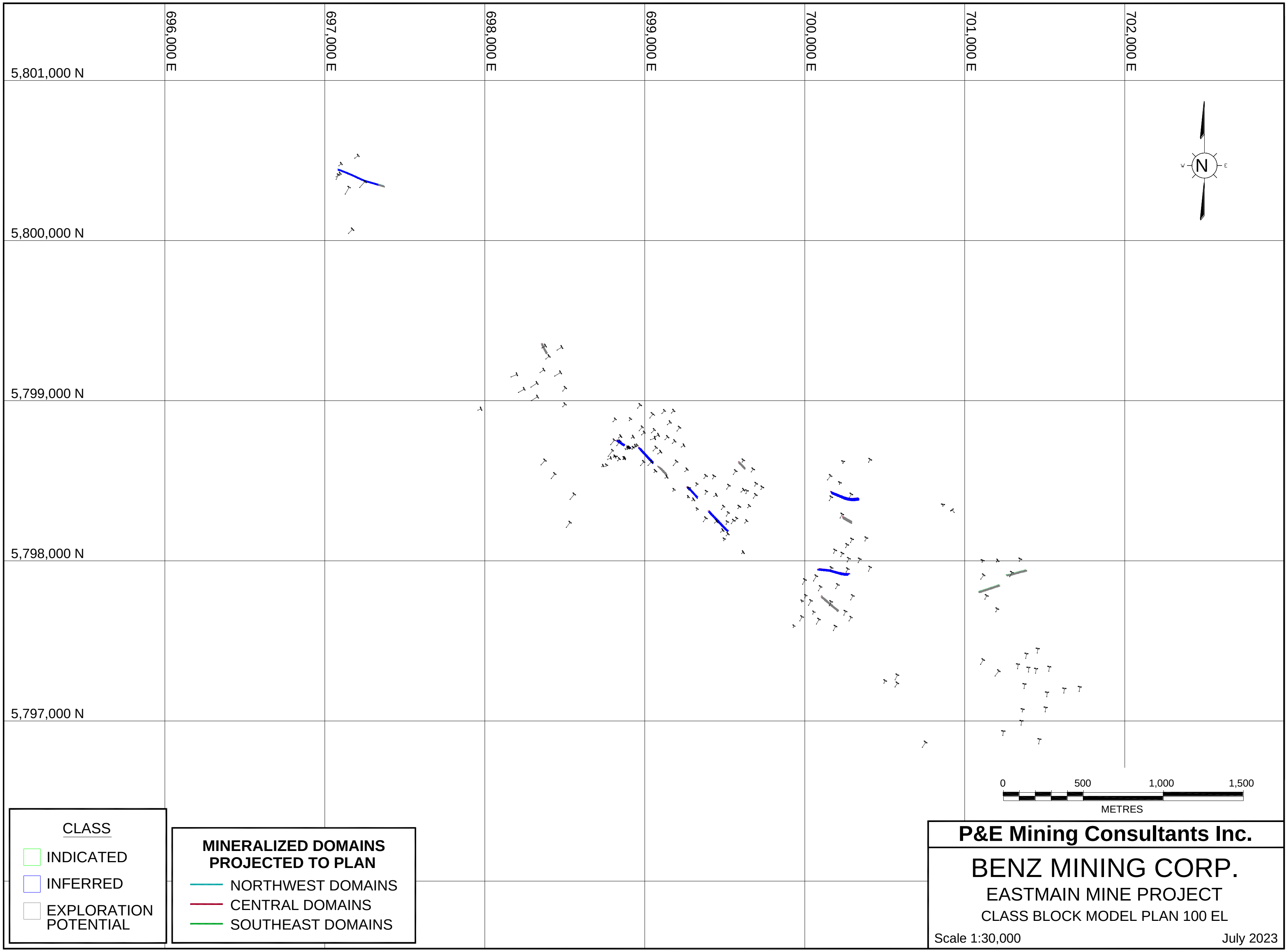
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 200 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023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702,000 E
5,801,000 N
5,800,000 N
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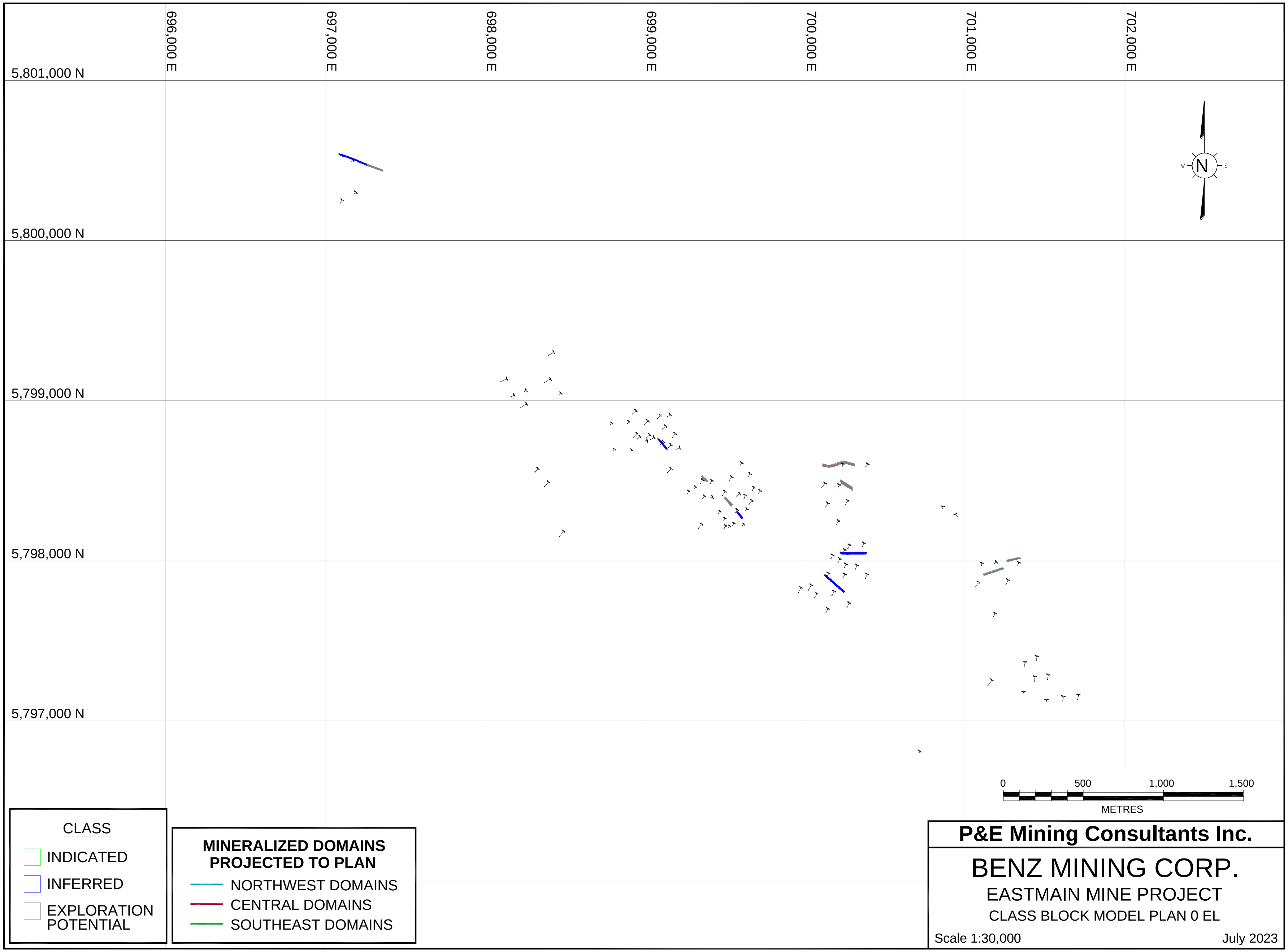
5,798,000 N
5,797,000 N
N
0
500
1,000
1,500
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 100 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023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5,797,000 N
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500
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1,500
METRES
CLASS
INDICATED
INFERRED
EXPLORATION POTENTIAL
MINERALIZED DOMAINS PROJECTED TO PLAN
NORTHWEST DOMAINS
CENTRAL DOMAINS
SOUTHEAST DOMAINS
P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
BENZ MINING CORP.
EASTMAIN MINE PROJECT
CLASS BLOCK MODEL PLAN 0 EL
Scale 1:30,000
July 2023

APPENDIX E LAND TENURE RECORDS

TABLE APPENDIX E1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Title No.	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder (100%)	Excess Work ($)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
1133433	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133434	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133435	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	1,027.01	2,500	170
1133436	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	17,377.75	2,500	170
1133437	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	23,664.22	2,500	170
1133438	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133439	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133440	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133441	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133442	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133443	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133444	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133445	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.77	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133446	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,801.76	2,500	170
1133447	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	8,615.25	2,500	170
1133448	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133449	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	49,939.02	2,500	170
1133450	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	28,312.45	2,500	170
1133451	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	10,962.35	2,500	170
1133452	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170

TABLE APPENDIX E1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Title No.	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder (100%)	Excess Work ($)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
1133453	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133454	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133455	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133456	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	1,066.71	2,500	170
1133457	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	8,279.91	2,500	170
1133458	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	1,550.18	2,500	170
1133459	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.76	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133460	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	20,656.71	2,500	170
1133461	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	34,245.57	2,500	170
1133462	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	9,295.31	2,500	170
1133463	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	7,164.59	2,500	170
1133464	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	3476.96	2,500	170
1133465	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133466	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133467	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,710.55	2,500	170
1133468	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	263.74	2,500	170
1133469	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133470	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	3,972.20	2,500	170
1133471	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	9,633.97	2,500	170
1133472	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	47,688.18	2,500	170
1133473	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133474	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,057.99	2,500	170
1133475	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133476	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.75	Eastmain Mines Inc.	9,078.11	2,500	170
1133477	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	106.93	2,500	170
1133478	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	10,082.19	2,500	170

TABLE APPENDIX E1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Title No.	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder (100%)	Excess Work ($)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
1133479	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	729.07	2,500	170
1133480	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	3,414.07	2,500	170
1133481	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	1,998.51	2,500	170
1133482	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	11,964.74	2,500	170
1133483	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	56,870.23	2,500	170
1133484	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	25,850.23	2,500	170
1133485	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	33,680.71	2,500	170
1133486	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	13,485.53	2,500	170
1133487	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	9,989.72	2,500	170
1133488	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	121,869.26	2,500	170
1133489	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	19.374.47	2,500	170
1133490	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	120,849.47	2,500	170
1133491	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	36,547.09	2,500	170
1133492	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,646.89	2,500	170
1133493	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	68,951.33	2,500	170
1133494	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	24,342.51	2,500	170
1133495	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.74	Eastmain Mines Inc.	28,380.73	2,500	170
1133496	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133497	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,214.38	2,500	170
1133498	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133499	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133500	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133501	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,179.67	2,500	170
1133502	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,488.22	2,500	170
1133503	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	6,802.28	2,500	170
1133504	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,555.48	2,500	170

TABLE APPENDIX E1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Title No.	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder (100%)	Excess Work ($)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
1133505	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	9,377.82	2,500	170
1133506	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	59,777.79	2,500	170
1133507	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	707,595.30	2,500	170
1133508	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	930,355.68	2,500	170
1133509	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	776,673.06	2,500	170
1133510	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	501,284.04	2,500	170
1133511	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133512	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	537.18	2,500	170
1133513	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,831.44	2,500	170
1133514	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133515	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133516	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	5,094.57	2,500	170
1133517	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133518	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133519	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,351.25	2,500	170
1133520	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	23,198.68	2,500	170
1133521	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	14,142.61	2,500	170
1133522	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	50,577.36	2,500	170
1133523	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	23,434.58	2,500	170
1133524	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	3,238,101.90	2,500	170
1133525	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	149,470.11	2,500	170
1133526	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	180,679.30	2,500	170
1133527	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133528	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.72	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133529	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133530	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170

Table Appendix E1 **Eastmain Mine Property Claims**							
Title No.	**Date of Registration**	**Expiry Date**	**Area (ha)**	**Titleholder (100%)**	**Excess Work ($)**	**Required Work ($)**	**Required Fees ($)**
1133531	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,809.22	2,500	170
1133532	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,038.17	2,500	170
1133533	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	4,801.16	2,500	170
1133534	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	17,086.53	2,500	170
1133535	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	118,068.88	2,500	170
1133536	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	127,587.65	2,500	170
1133537	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	658,433.50	2,500	170
1133538	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	19,974.95	2,500	170
1133539	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	2,551.30	2,500	170
1133540	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133541	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133542	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133543	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.71	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133544	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133545	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	3,504.35	2,500	170
1133546	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	30,598.02	2,500	170
1133547	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	36,872.77	2,500	170
1133548	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	31,323.52	2,500	170
1133549	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	106,558.10	2,500	170
1133550	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	150,718.47	2,500	170
1133551	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	249,231.69	2,500	170
1133552	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	40,310.91	2,500	170
1133553	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	234,225.49	2,500	170
1133554	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	237,658.05	2,500	170
1133555	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133556	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170

TABLE APPENDIX E1
EASTMAIN MINE PROPERTY CLAIMS

Title No.	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder (100%)	Excess Work ($)	Required Work ($)	Required Fees ($)
1133557	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133558	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.7	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133559	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133560	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	43,566.81	2,500	170
1133561	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	346,230.58	2,500	170
1133562	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	70,959.89	2,500	170
1133563	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,716.30	2,500	170
1133564	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	7,142.94	2,500	170
1133565	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,564.94	2,500	170
1133566	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	5,026.17	2,500	170
1133567	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	33,266.94	2,500	170
1133568	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	97,896.91	2,500	170
1133569	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.69	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133570	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	12,333.30	2,500	170
1133571	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	8,108.68	2,500	170
1133572	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	2,504.62	2,500	170
1133573	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133574	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133575	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133576	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133577	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133578	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133579	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133580	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.68	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133581	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.67	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
1133582	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.67	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170

Table Appendix E1 Eastmain Mine Property Claims							
Title No.	**Date of Registration**	**Expiry Date**	**Area (ha)**	**Titleholder (100%)**	**Excess Work ($)**	**Required Work ($)**	**Required Fees ($)**
1133583	28-Oct-05	28-Jun-24	52.67	Eastmain Mines Inc.	0	2,500	170
104458	24-Nov-05	23-Nov-24	52.73	Eastmain Mines Inc.	6330.70	2,500	170
2614831	13-Jul-21	12-Jul-24	52.79	Benz Mining Corp.	0	135	170
2614832	13-Jul-21	12-Jul-24	52.78	Benz Mining Corp.	0	135	170
2614833	13-Jul-21	12-Jul-24	52.78	Benz Mining Corp.	0	135	170
Total	**155 claims**		**8,172.71**		**$10,356,323.91**	**$380,405**	**$26,350**

Note: *Land tenure information effective May 24, 2023*

APPENDIX F QA/QC APPENDIX

FIGURE F1 MSALABS FIELD DUPLICATES

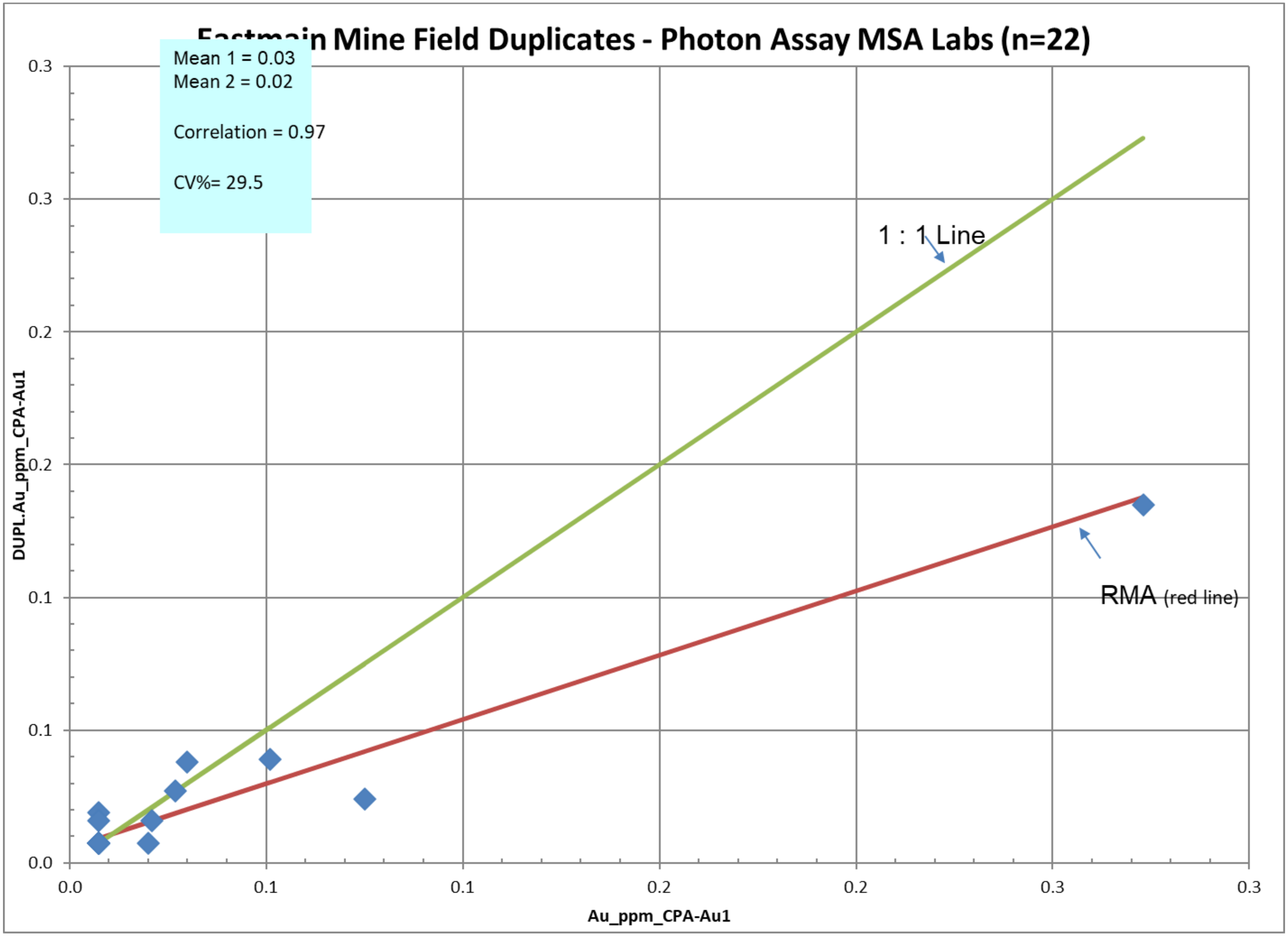

FIGURE F2 ACTLAB FIELD DUPLICATES

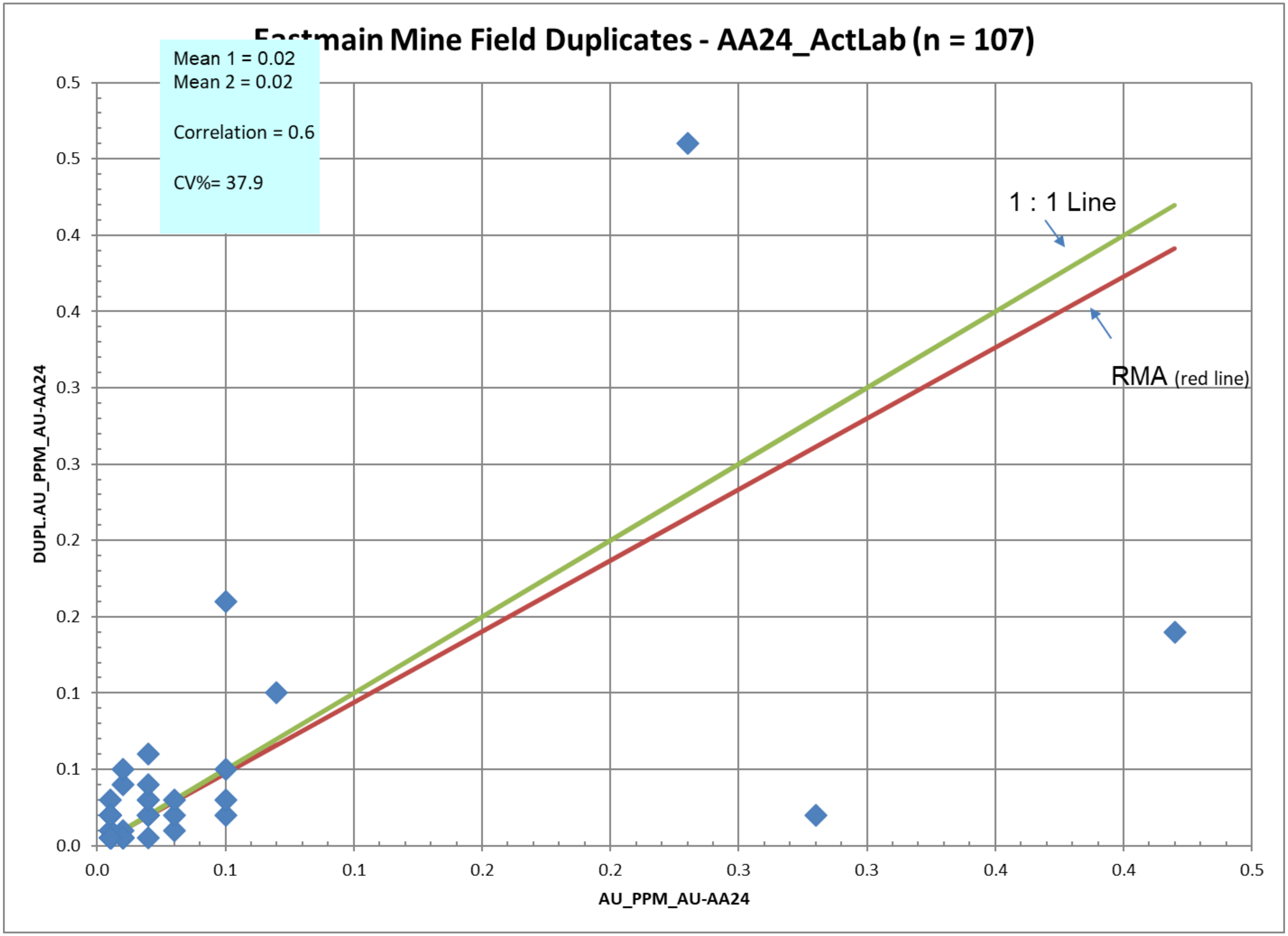

FIGURE F3 ALS FIELD DUPLICATES

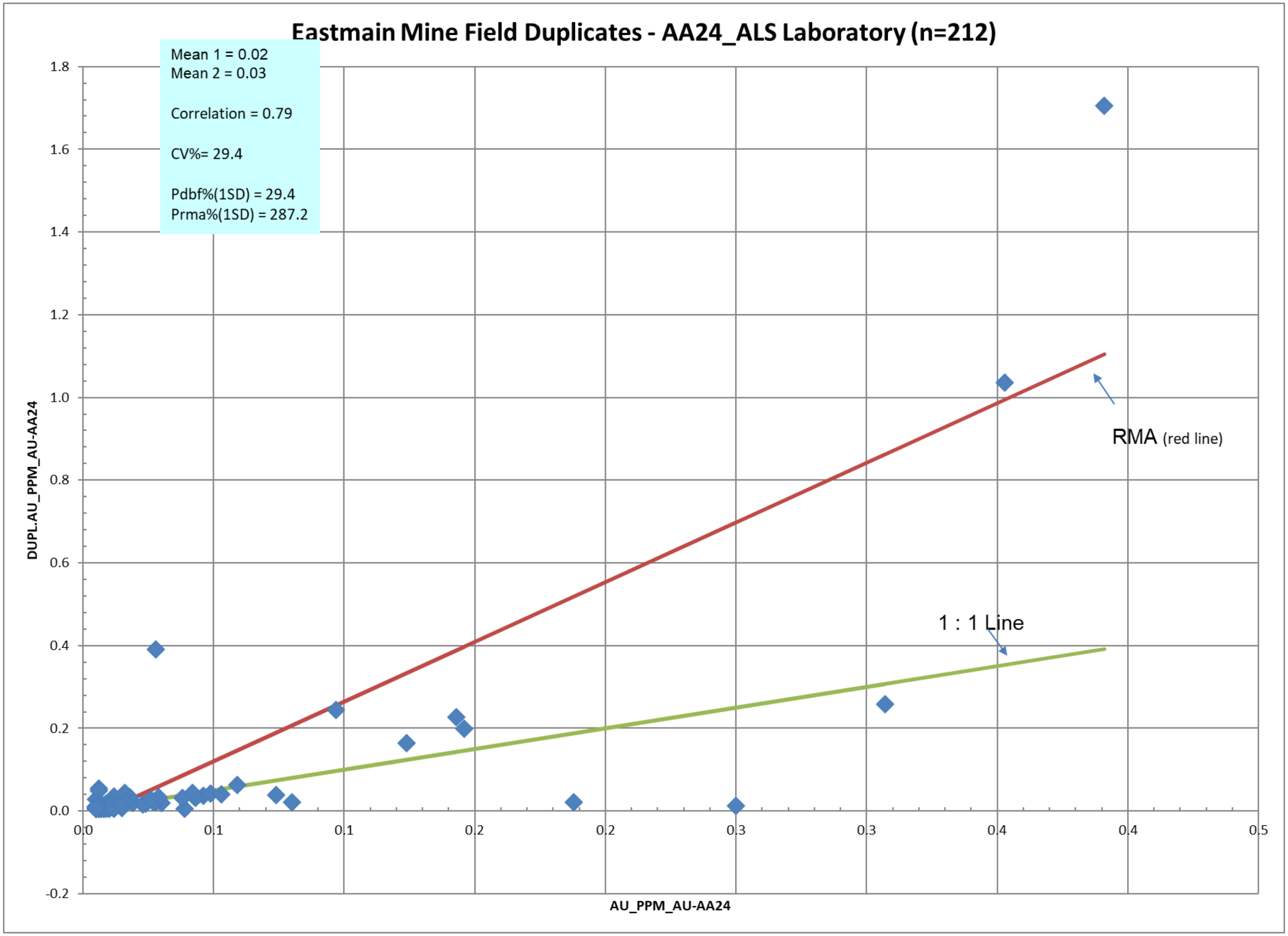

FIGURE F3 ACTLAB PULP DUPLICATES

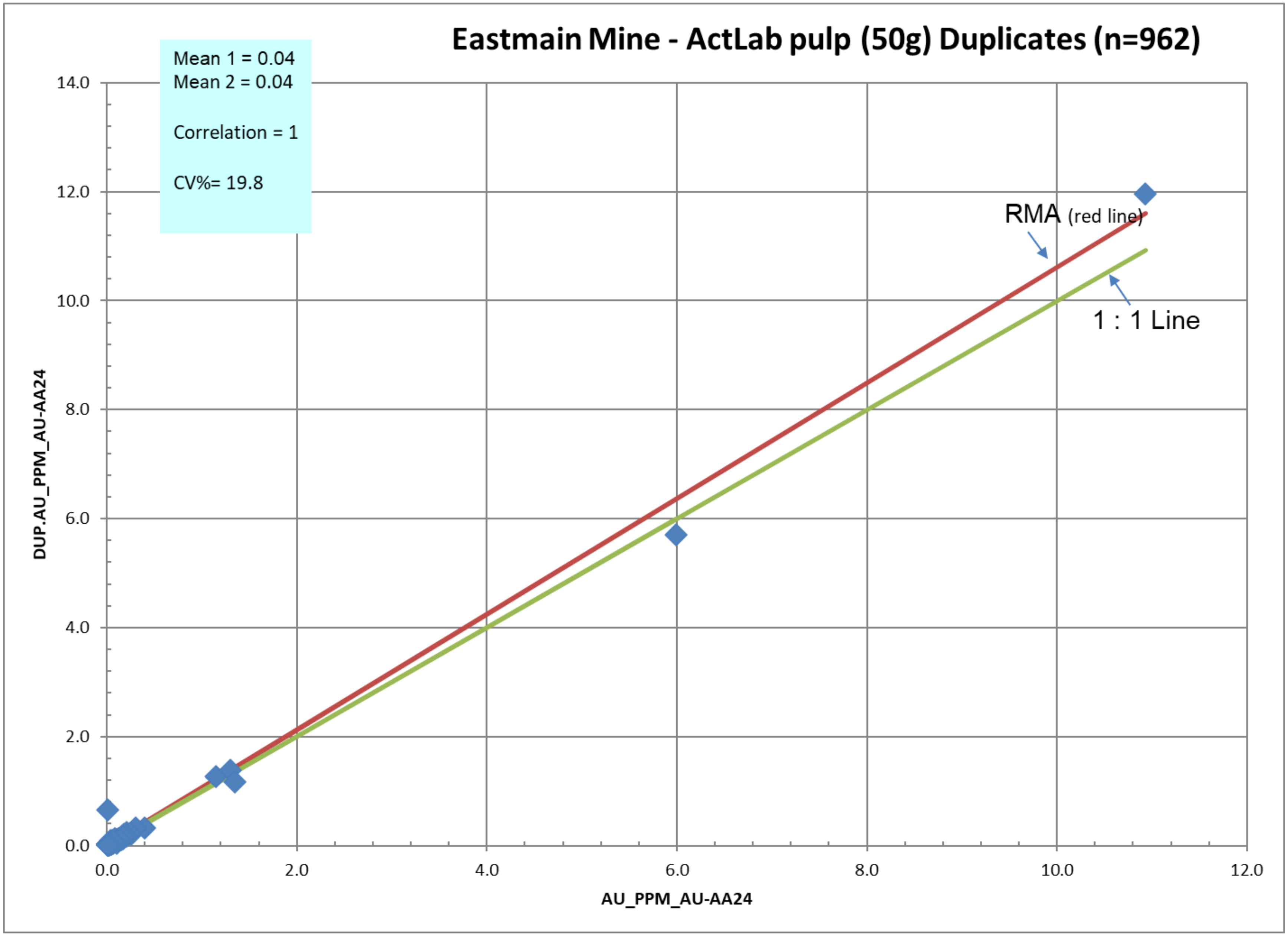

FIGURE F5 **ALS LAB PULP DUPLICATES**

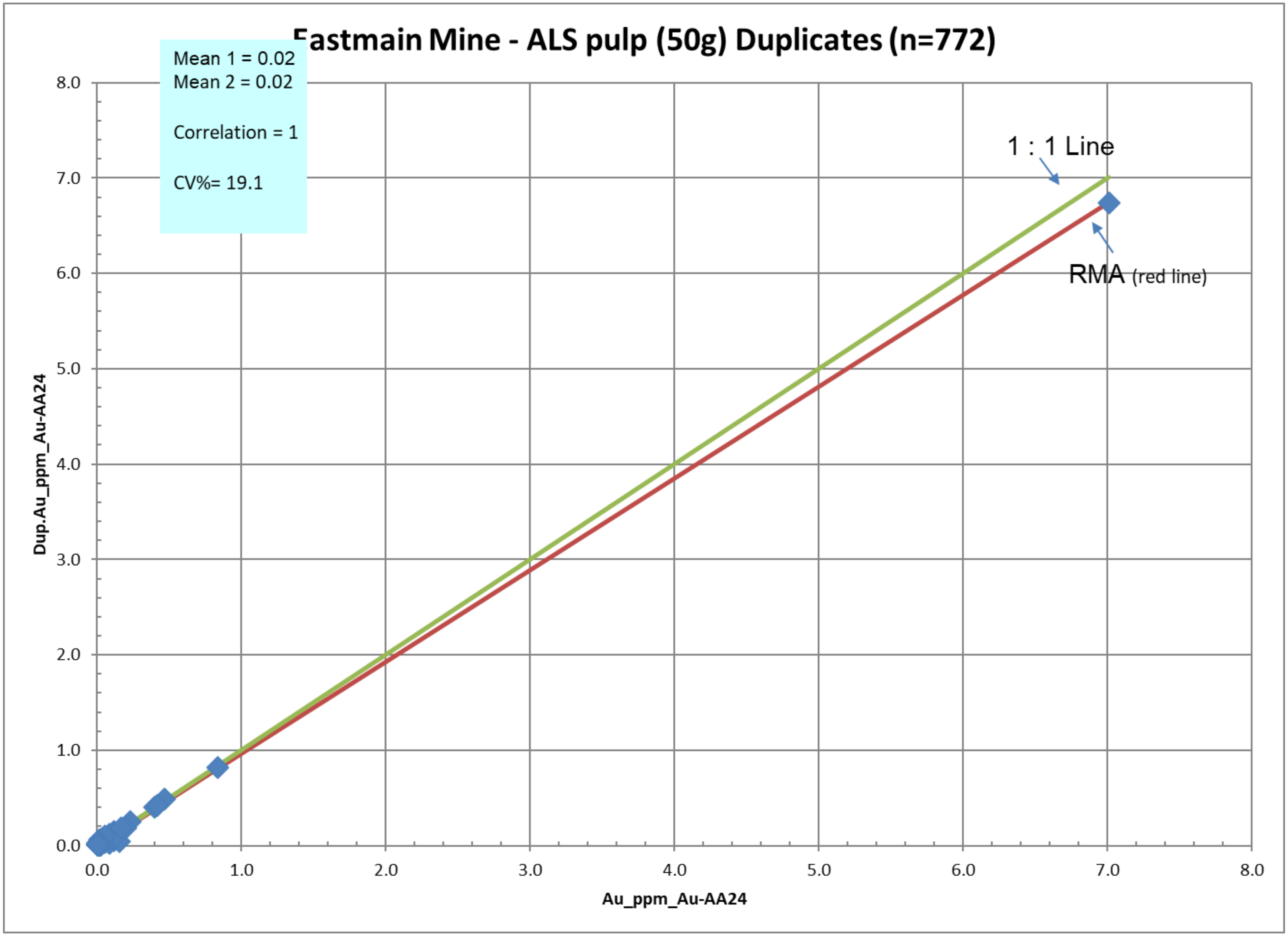

FIGURE F6 MSA LAB COARSE REJECTS PHOTON ASSAY DUPLICATES

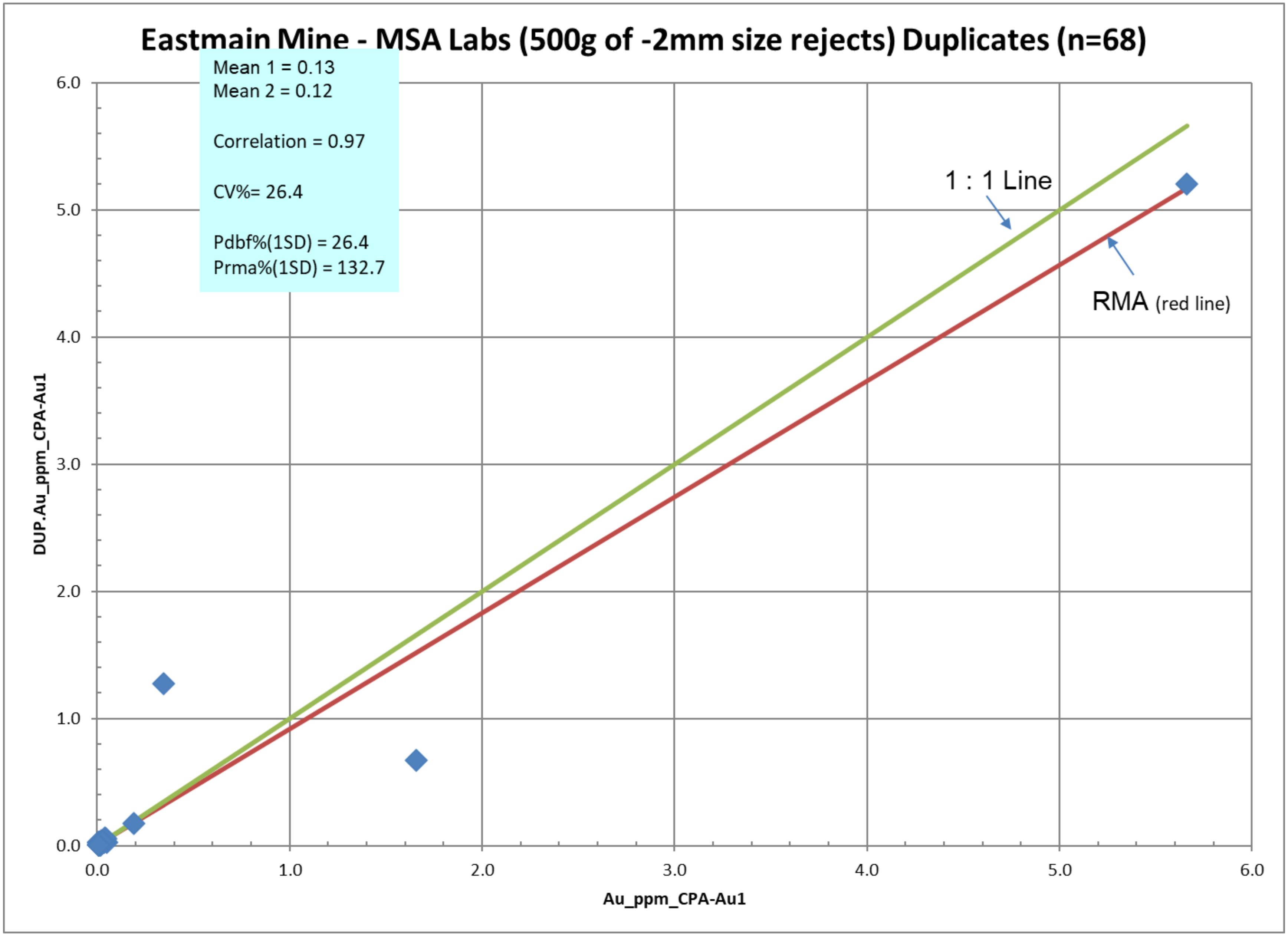

FIGURE F7 **BLANK QZCB, BENZ (ALS)**

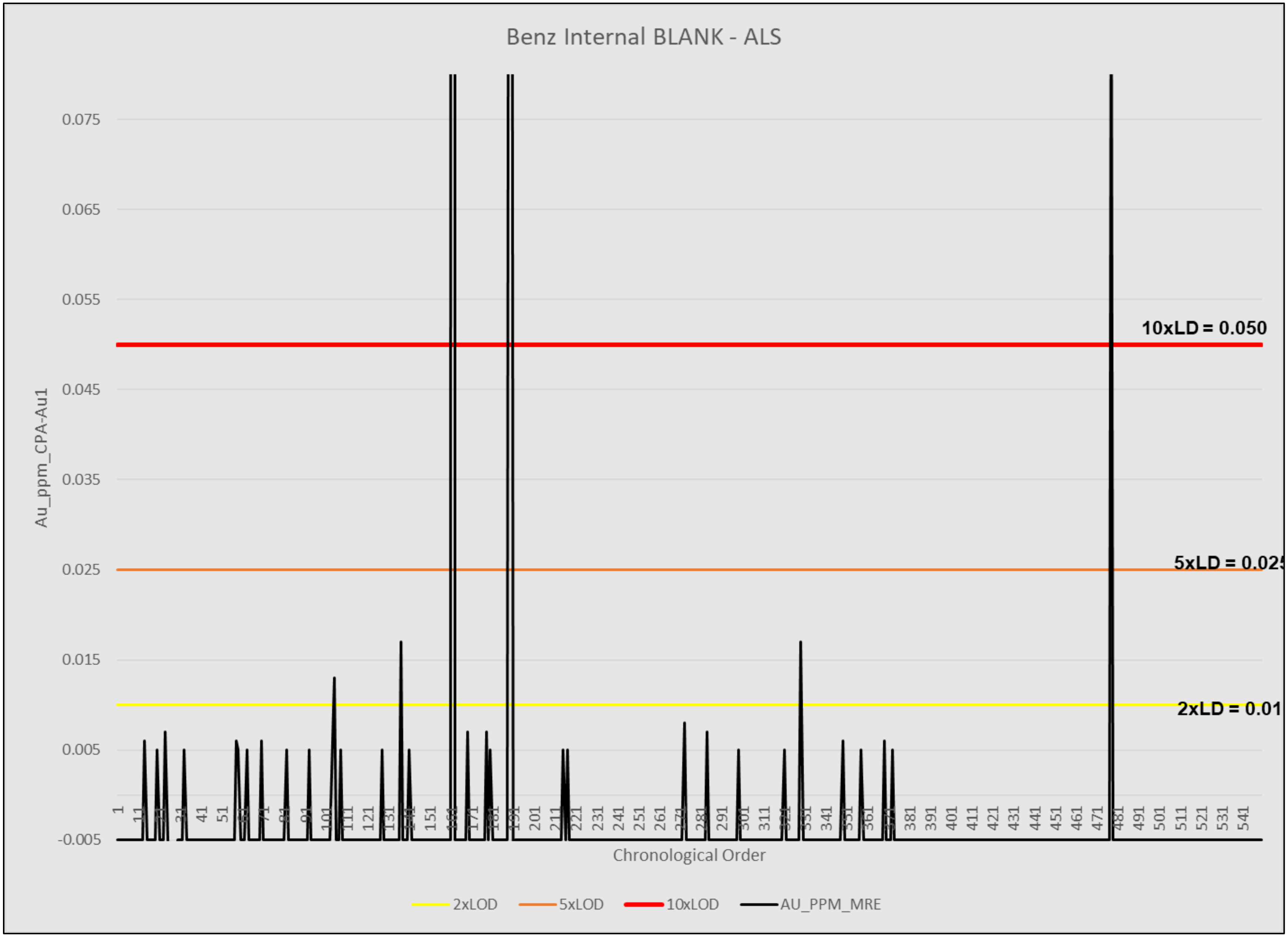

FIGURE F8 **OREAS263, ALS**

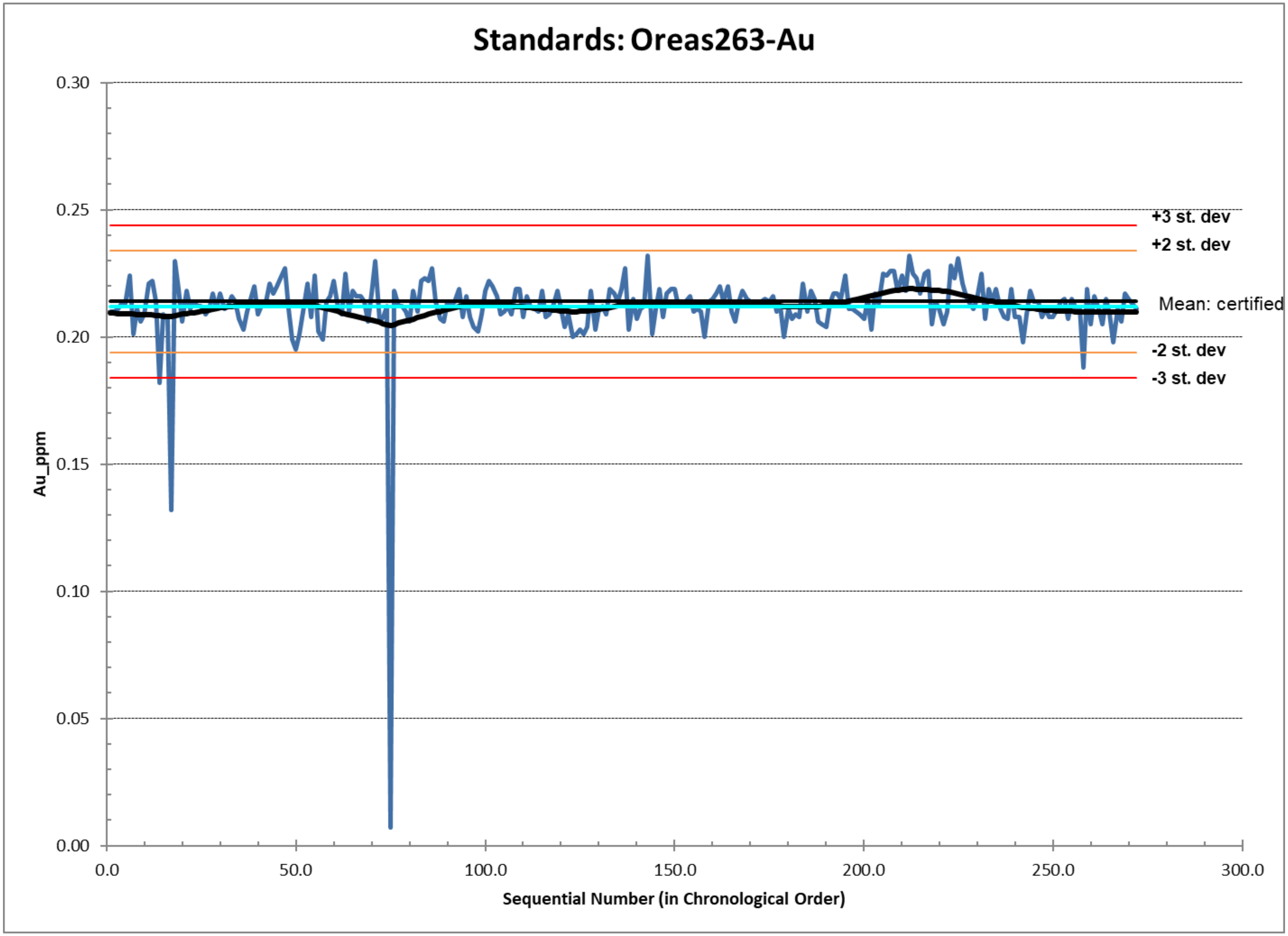

FIGURE F9 OREAS239, ALS

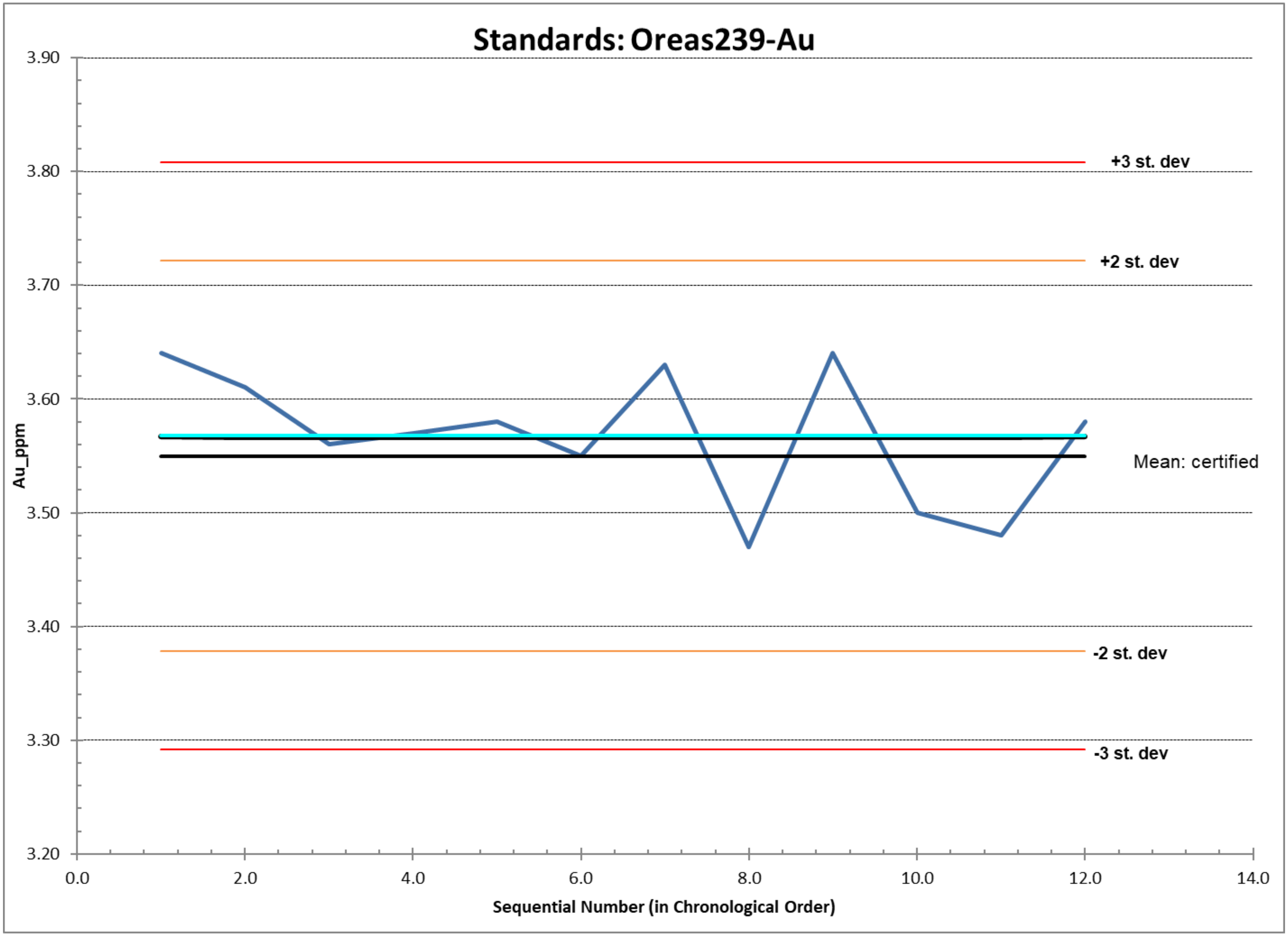

Figure F10 Oreas235, ALS

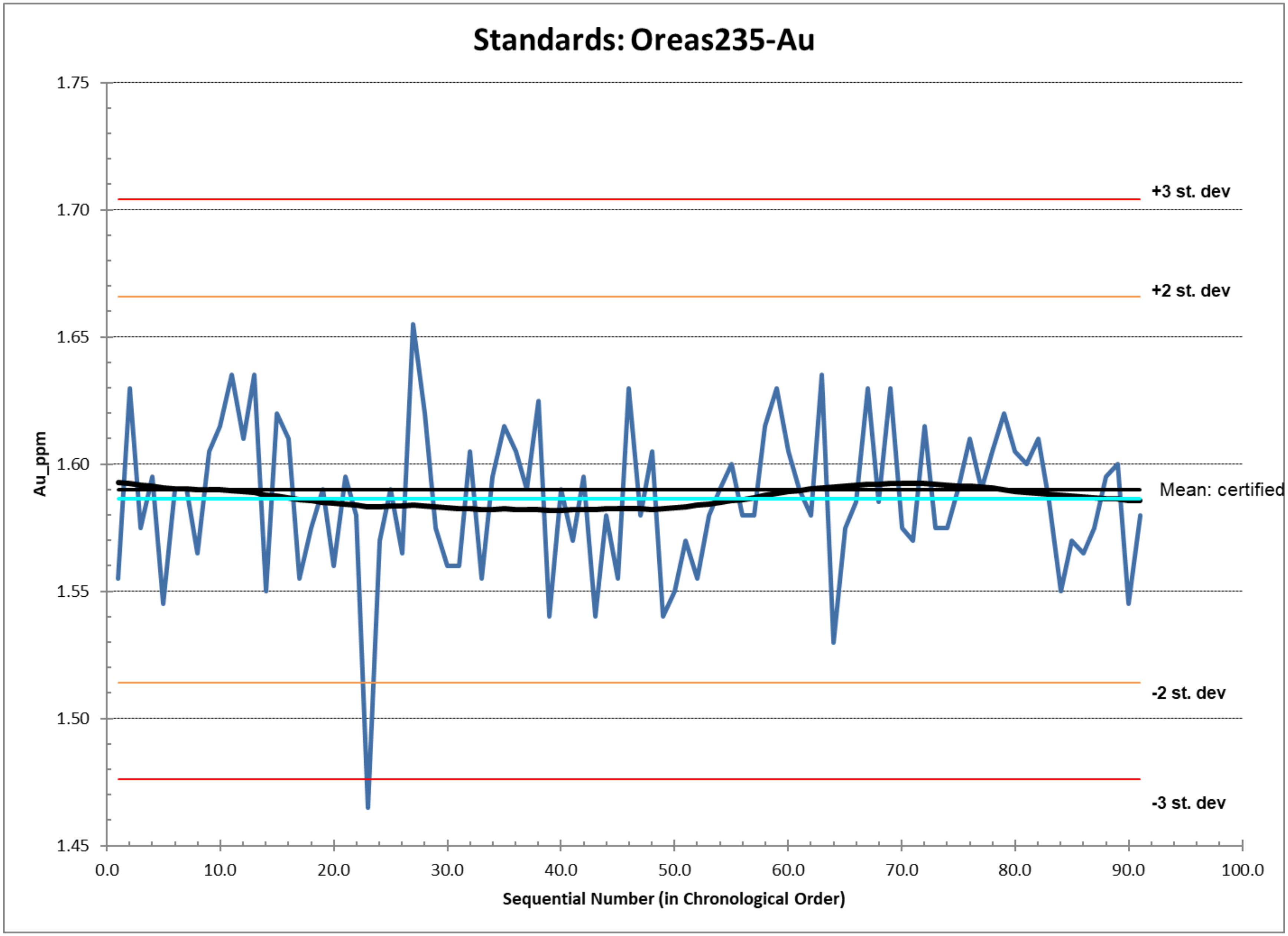

FIGURE F11 OREAS231, ALS

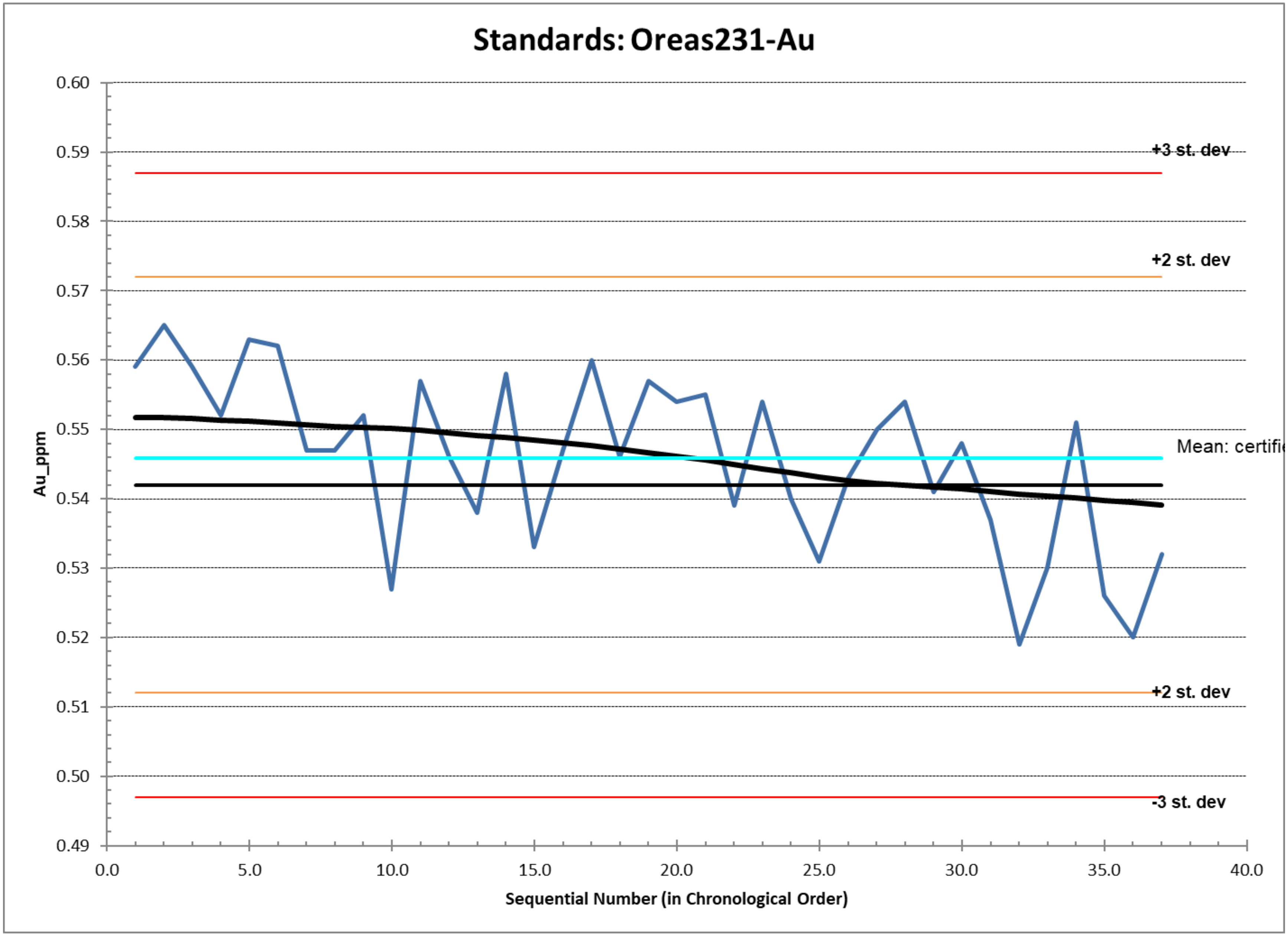

FIGURE F12 OREAS230, ALS

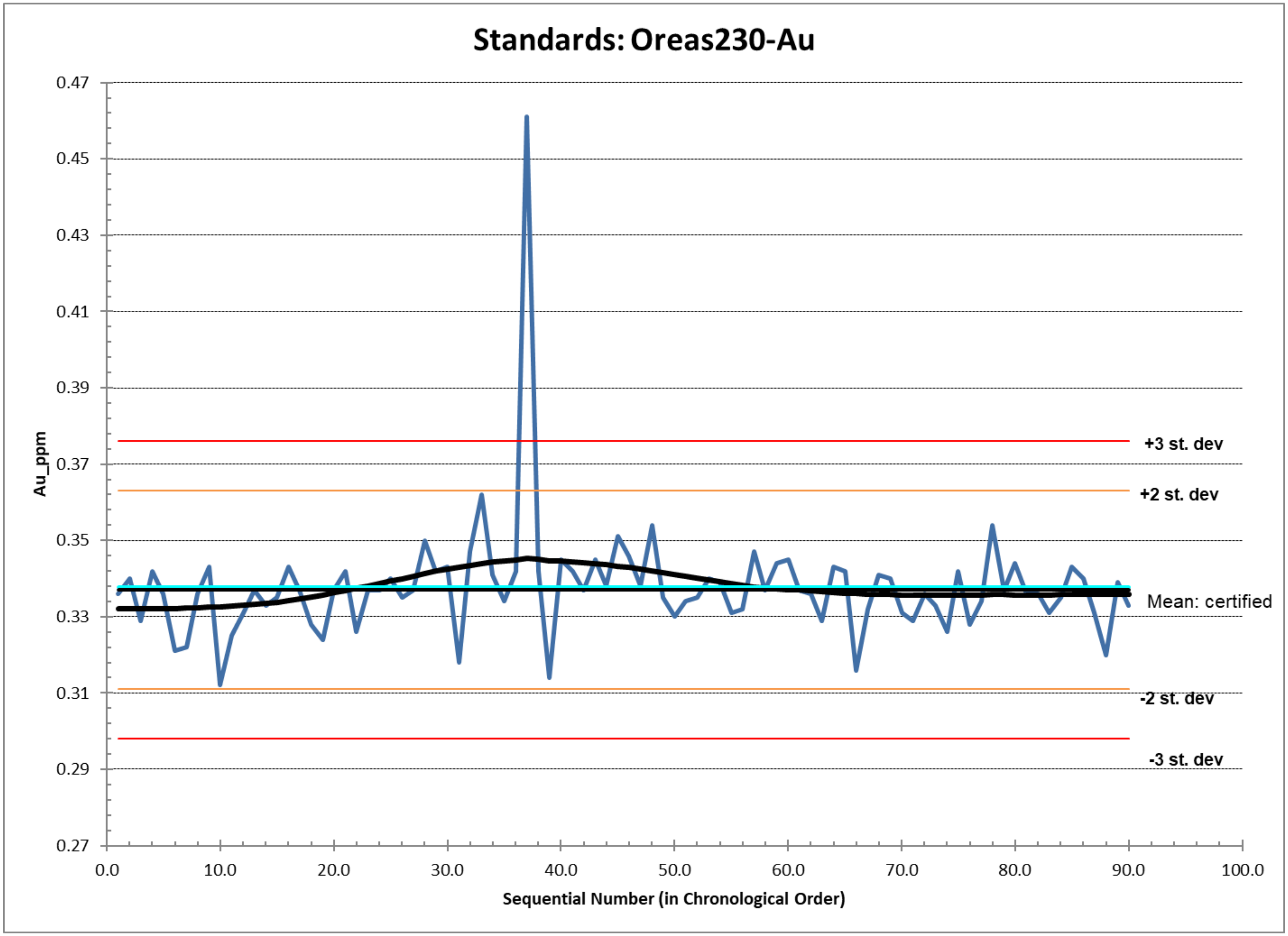

FIGURE F13 OREAS228, ALS

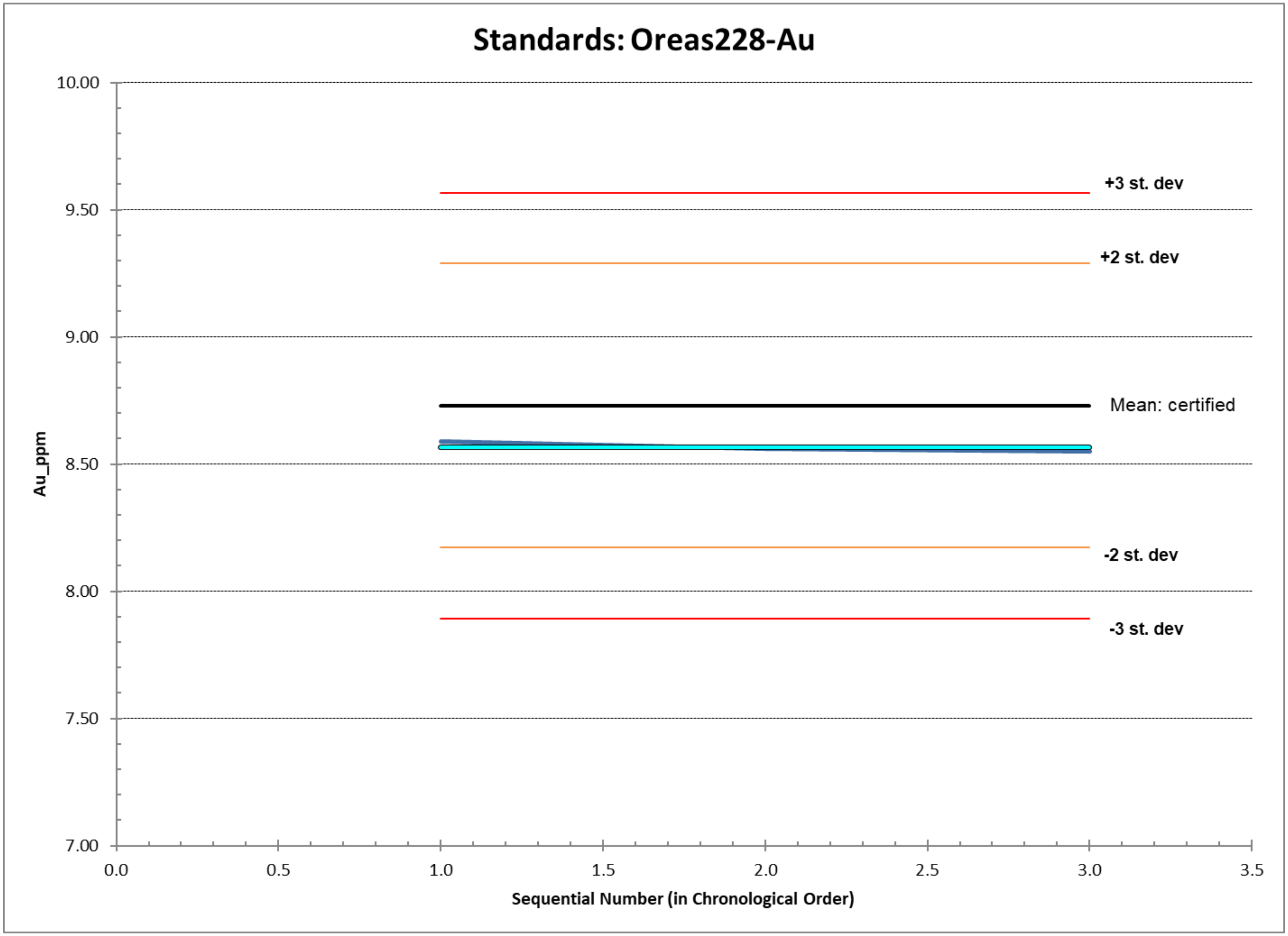

FIGURE F14 OREAS215, ALS

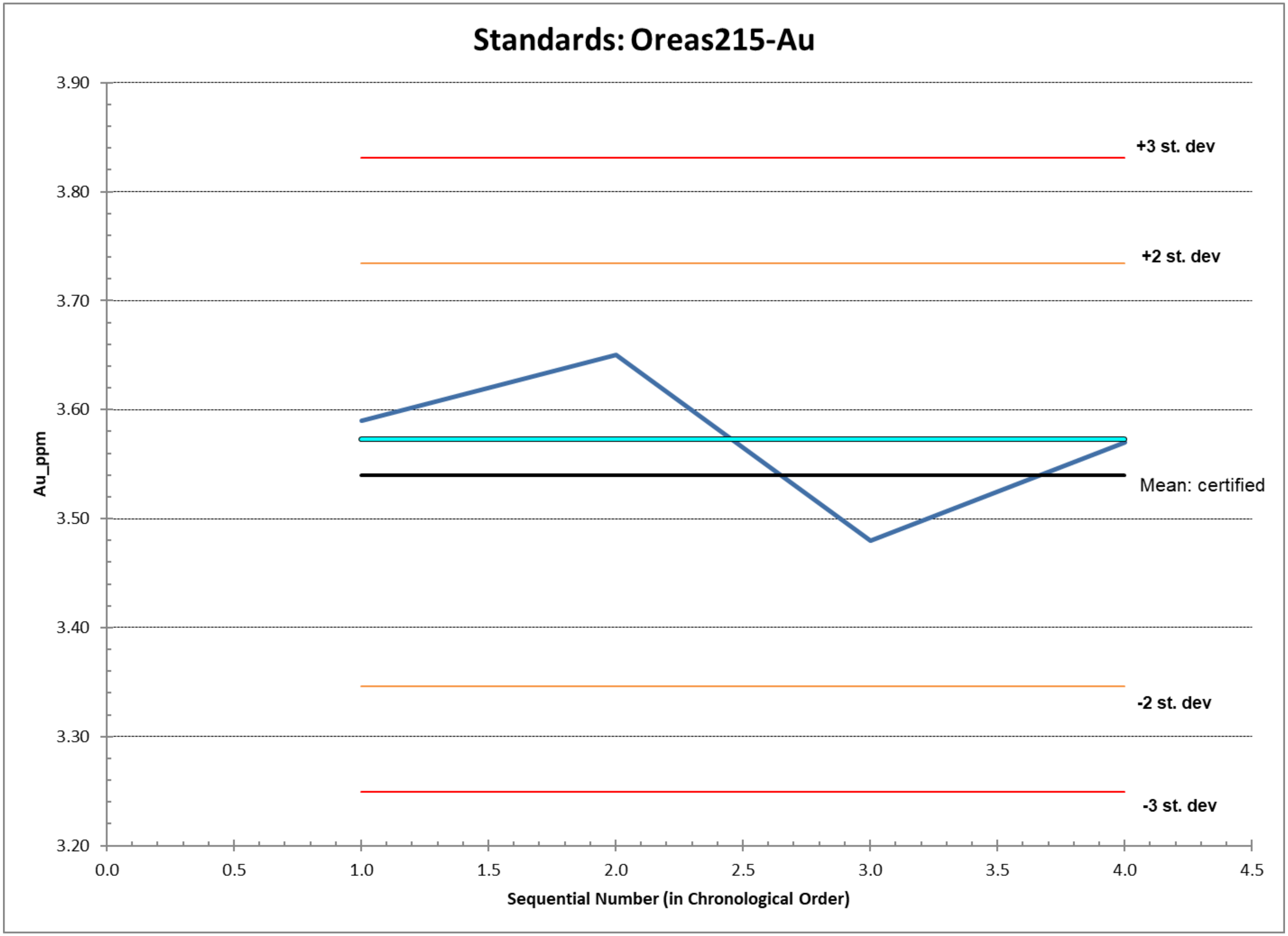

FIGURE F15 OREAS209, ALS

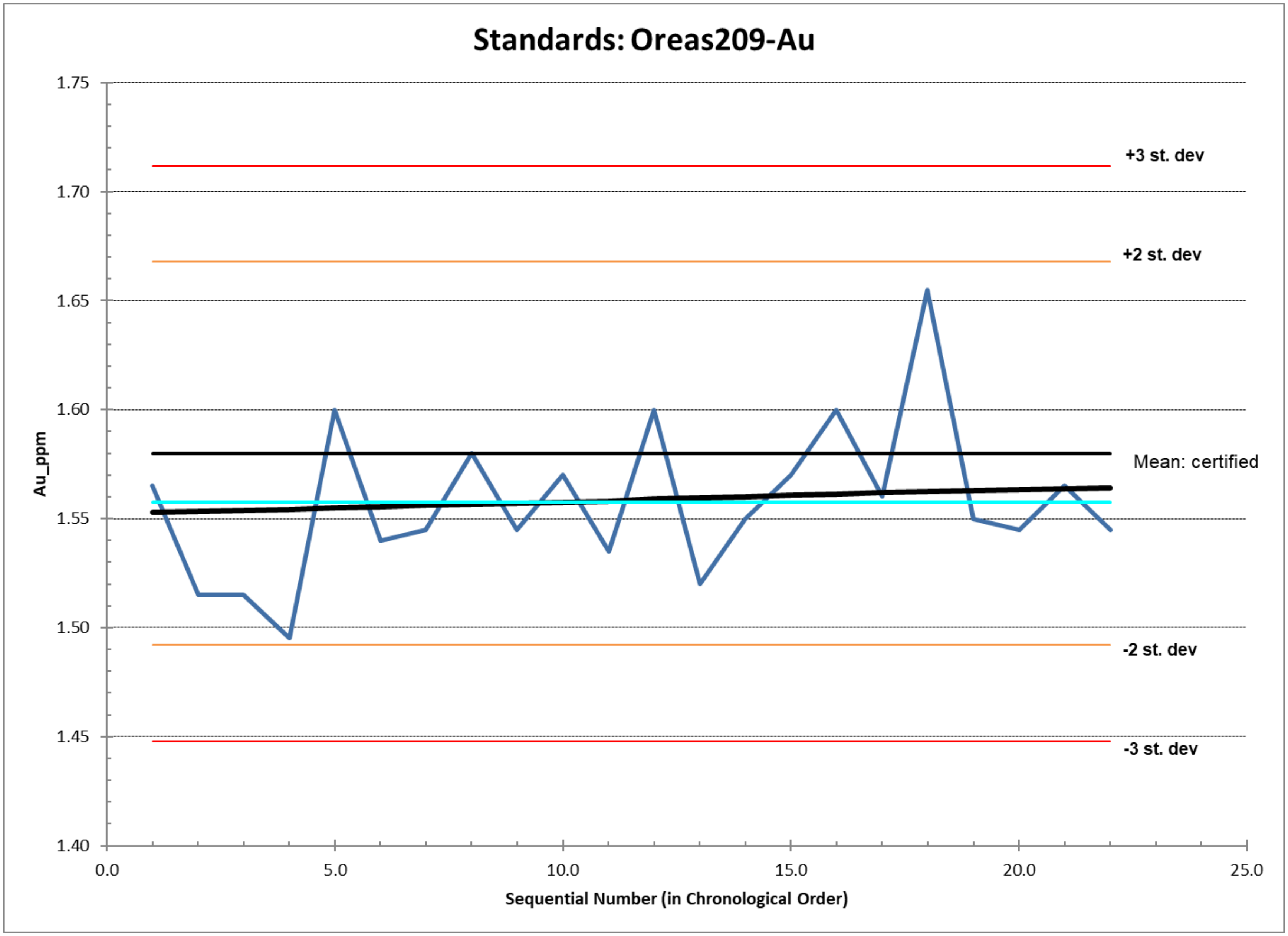

FIGURE F16 GRAVEL QZCB, BENZ (ACTLAB)

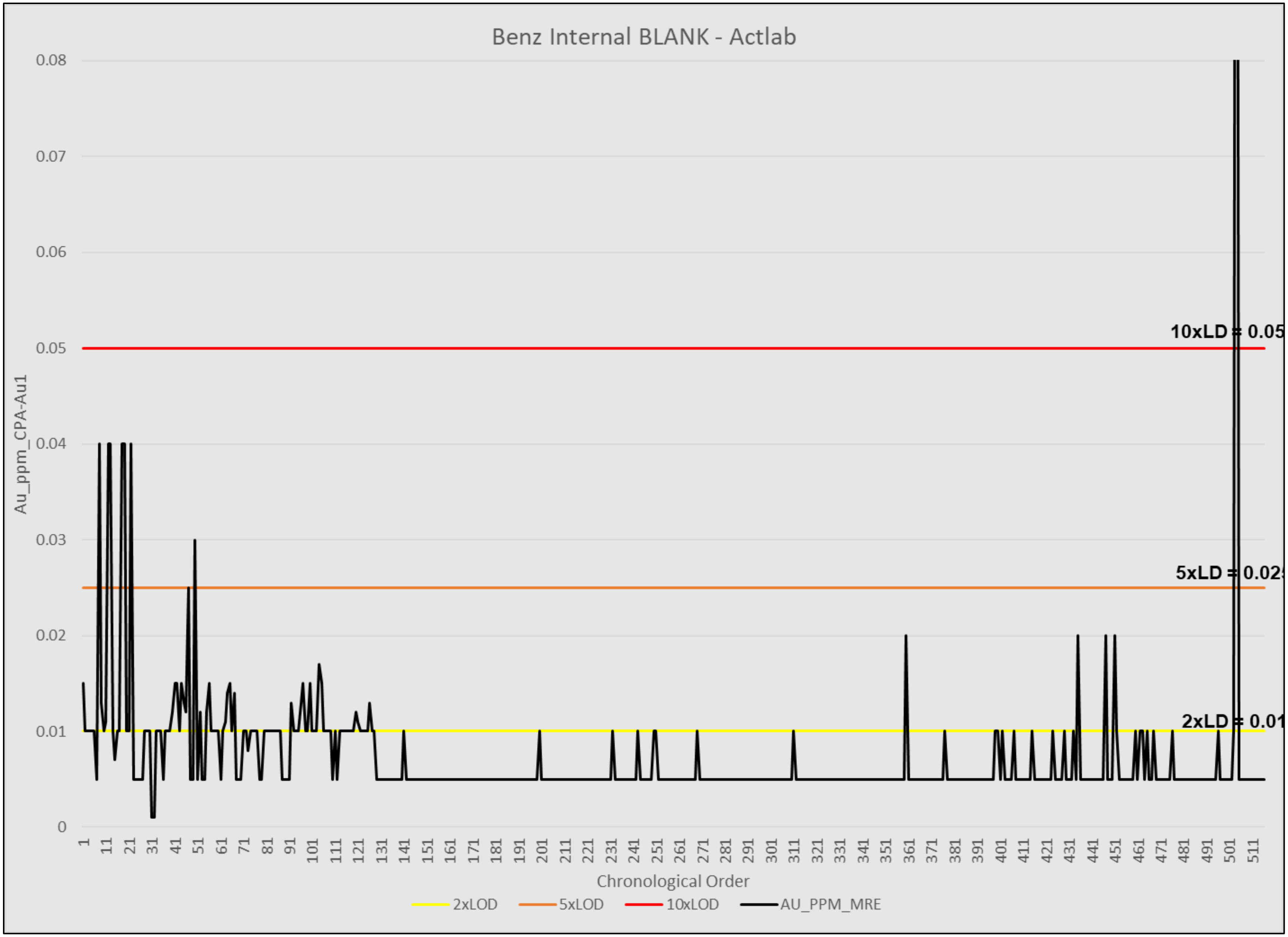

FIGURE F17 OREAS263, ACTLAB

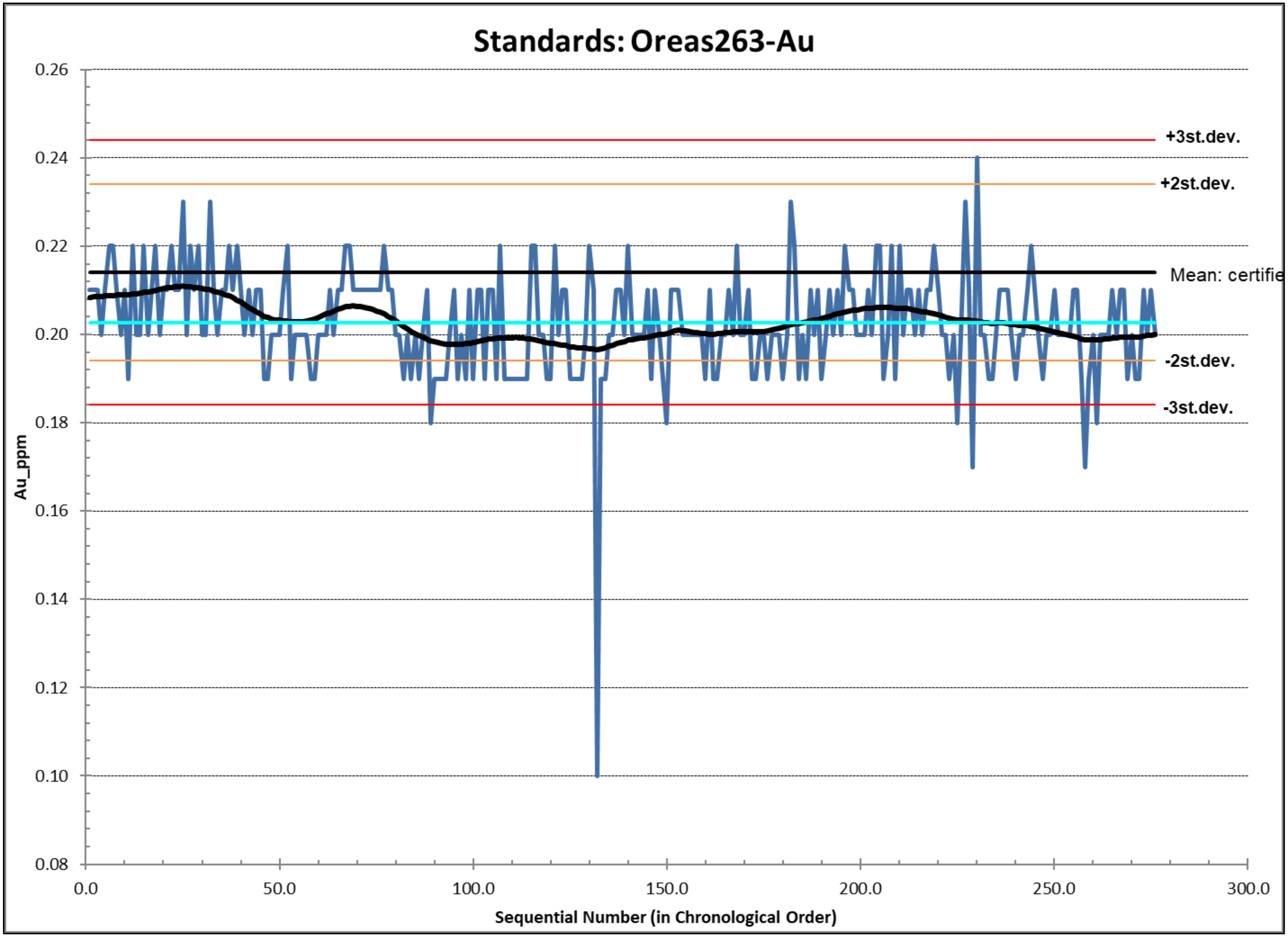

FIGURE F18 **OREAS239, ACTLAB**

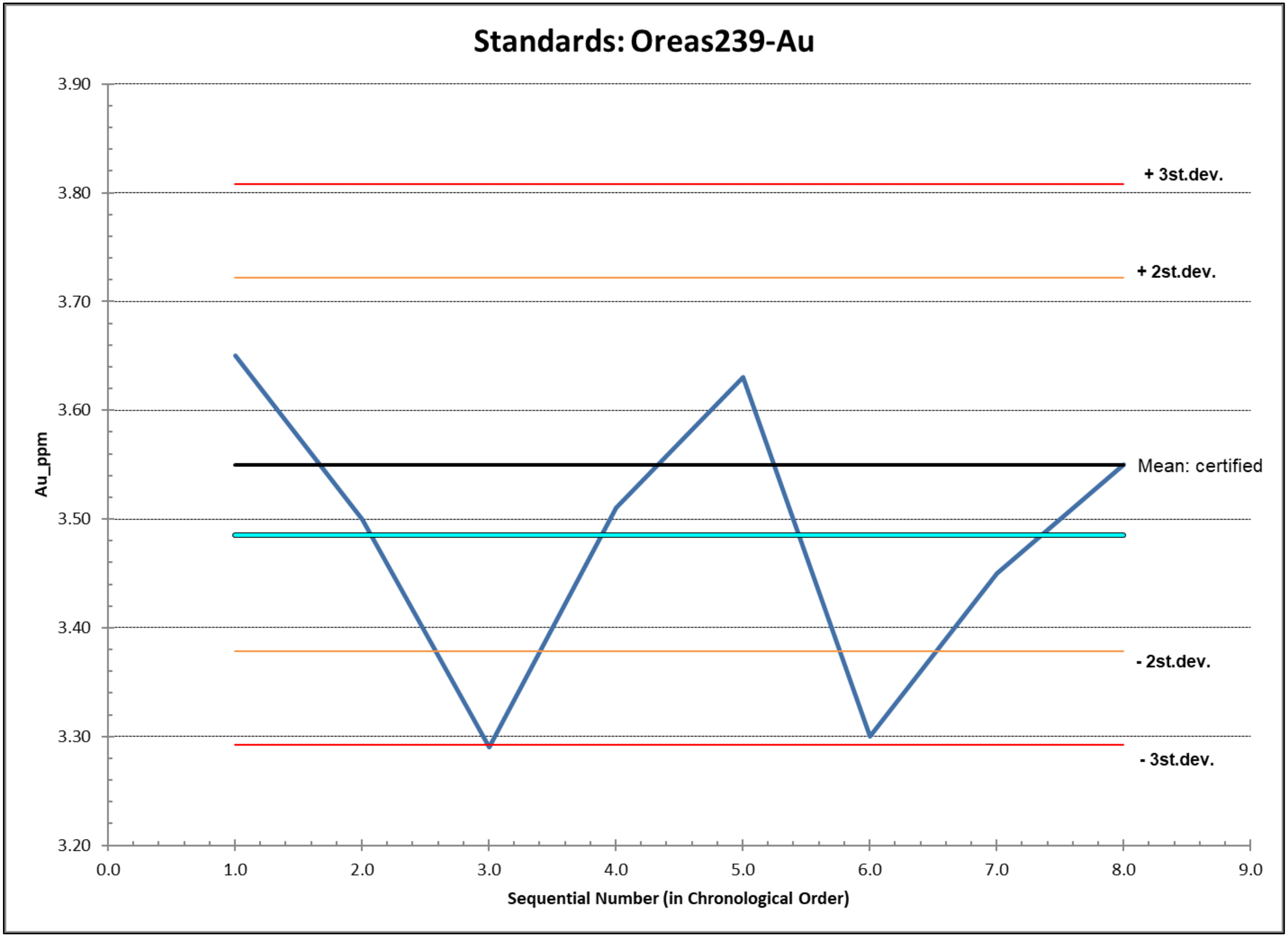

FIGURE F19 OREAS235, ACTLAB

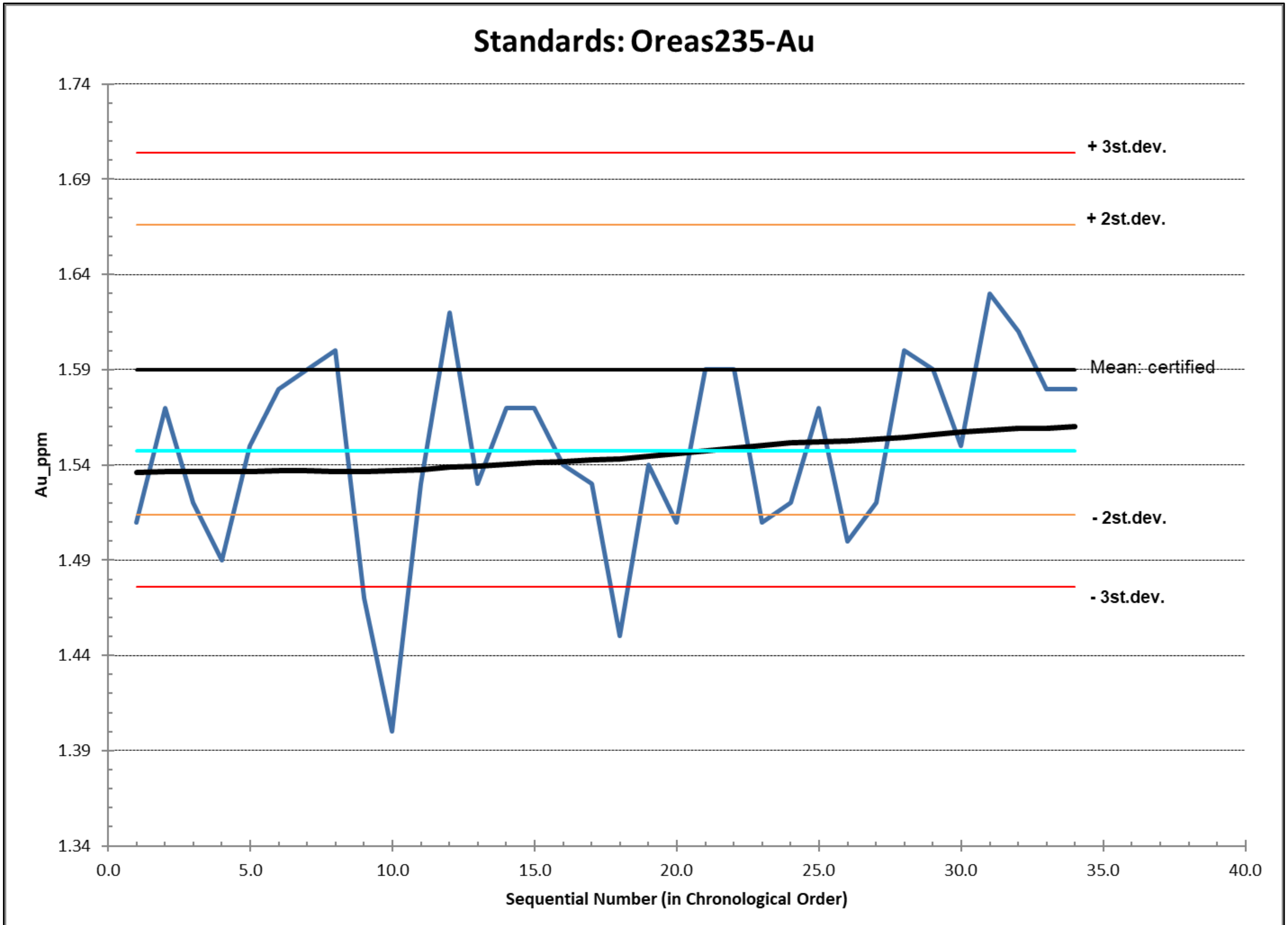

FIGURE F20 OREAS228, ACTLAB

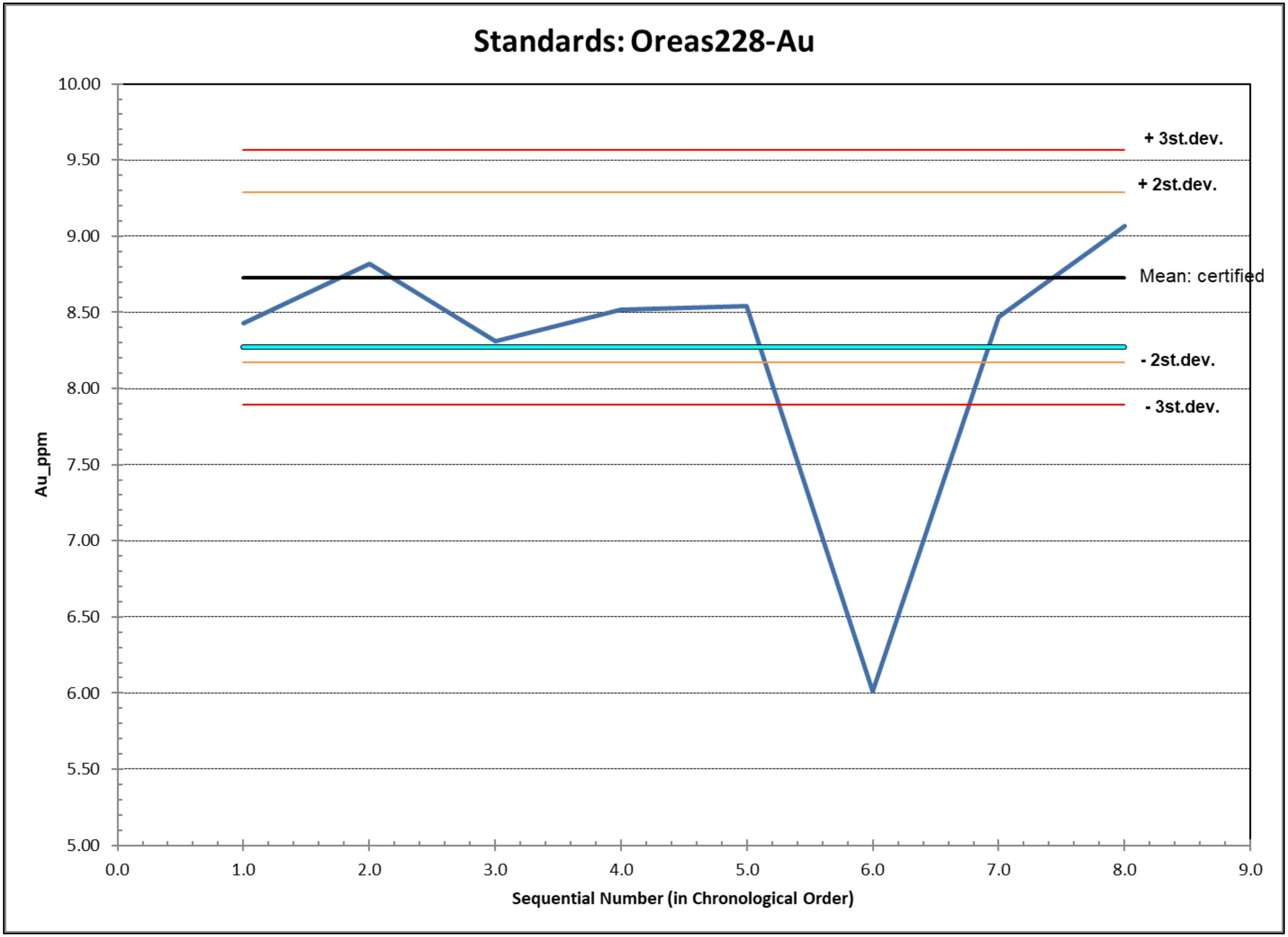

FIGURE F21 OREAS215, ACTLABS

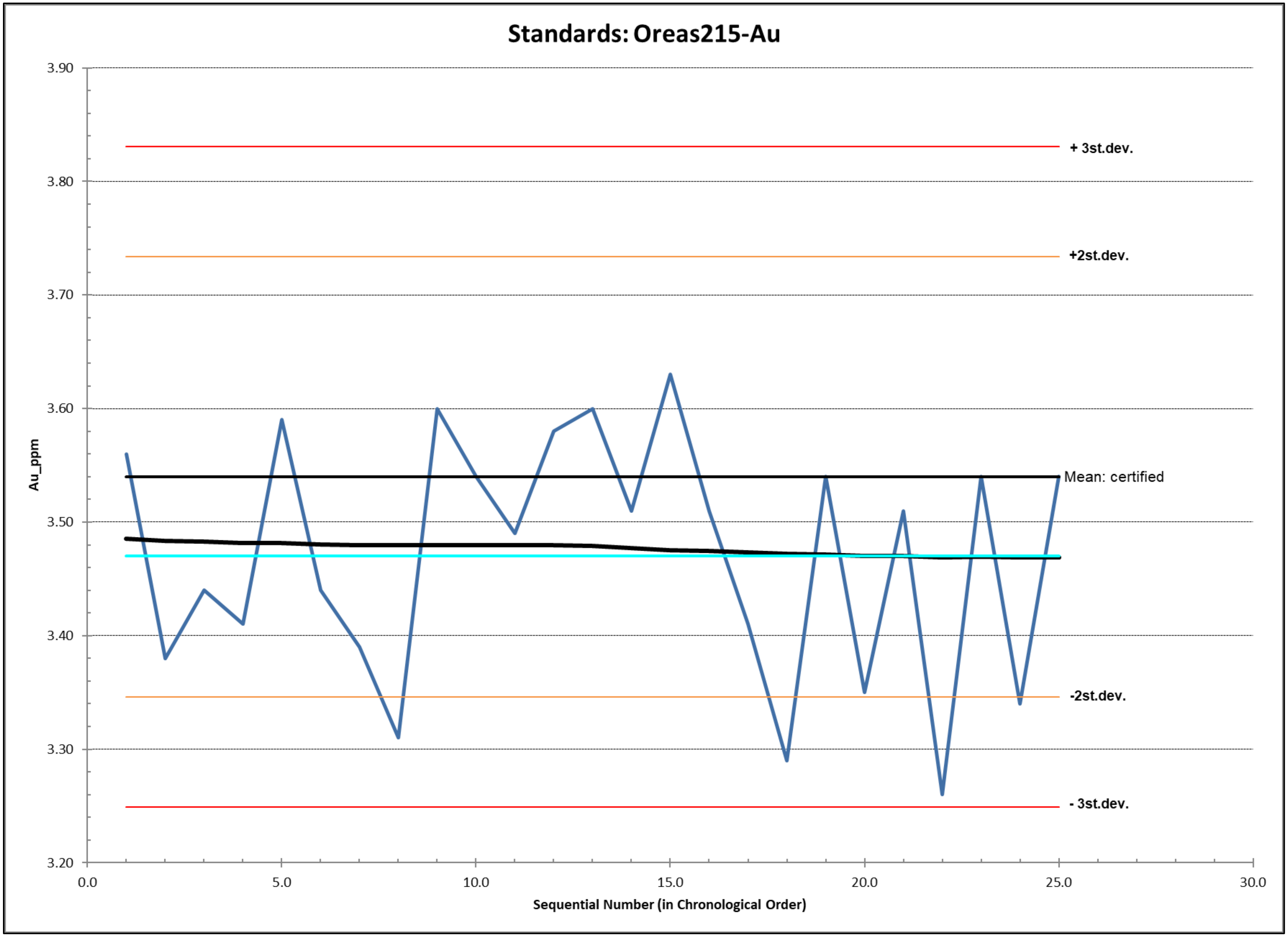

FIGURE F22 OREAS209, ACTLABS

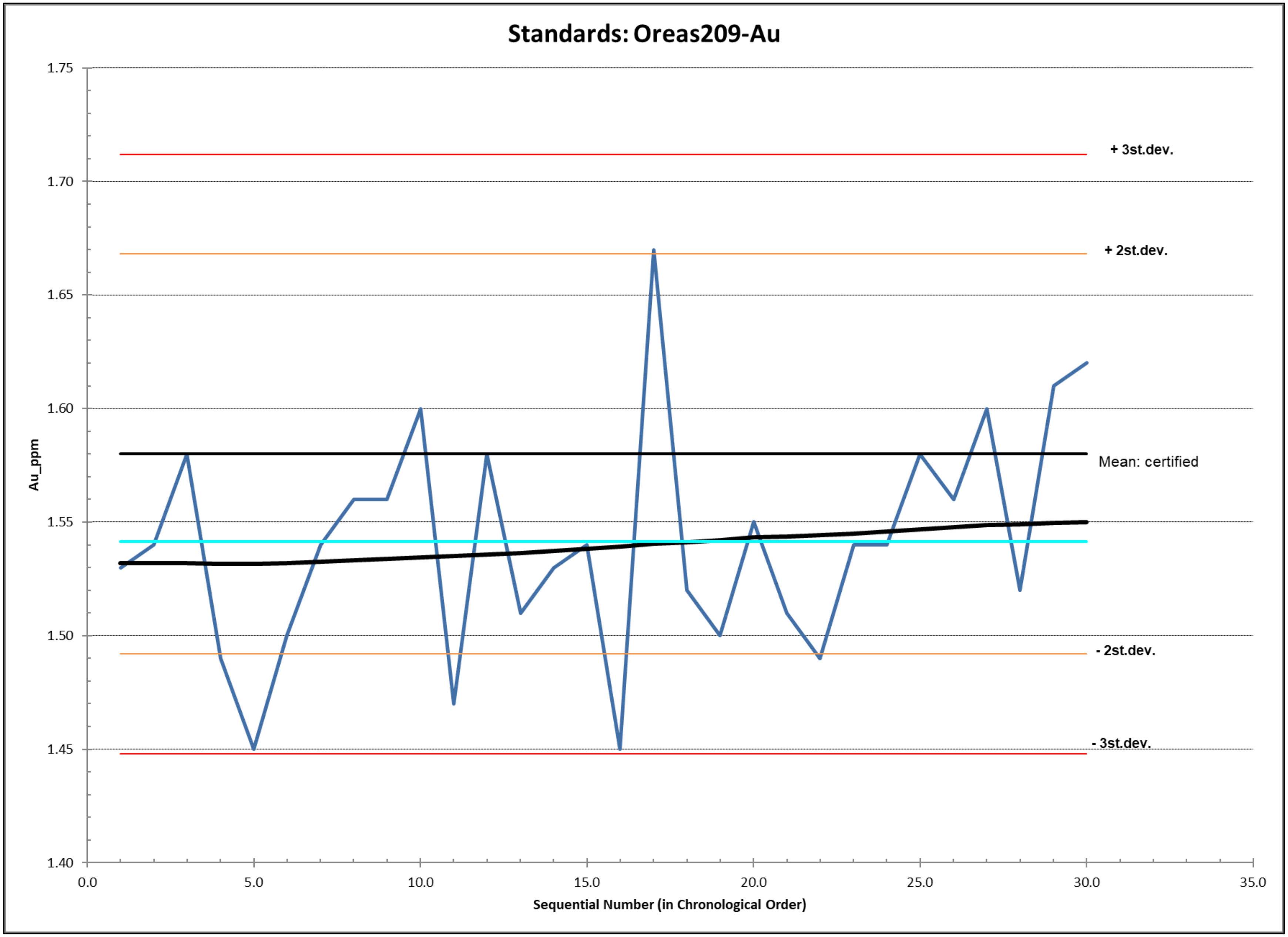

FIGURE F23 **OREAS 202, ACTLABS**

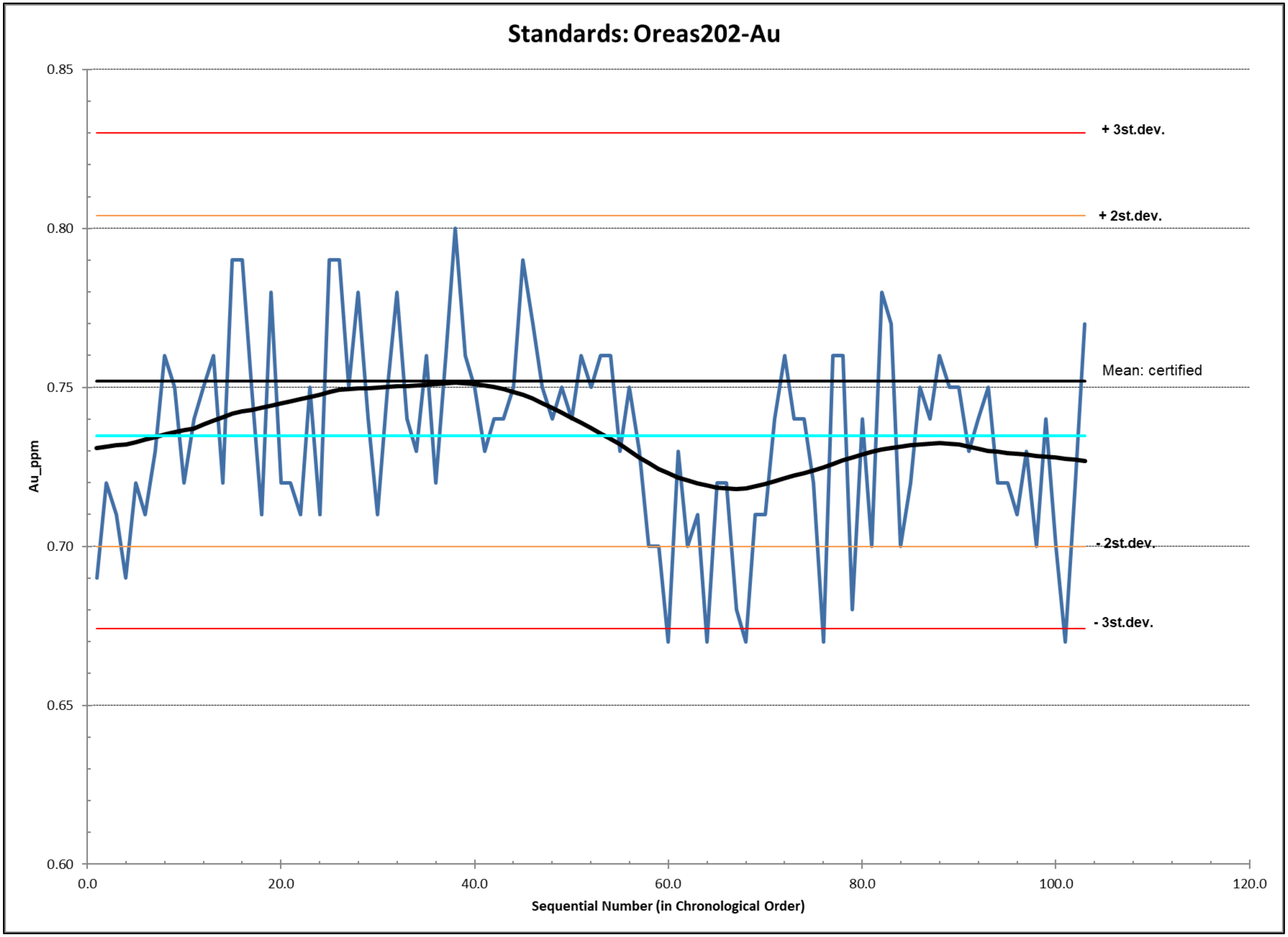

FIGURE F24 OREAS 10C, ACTLABS

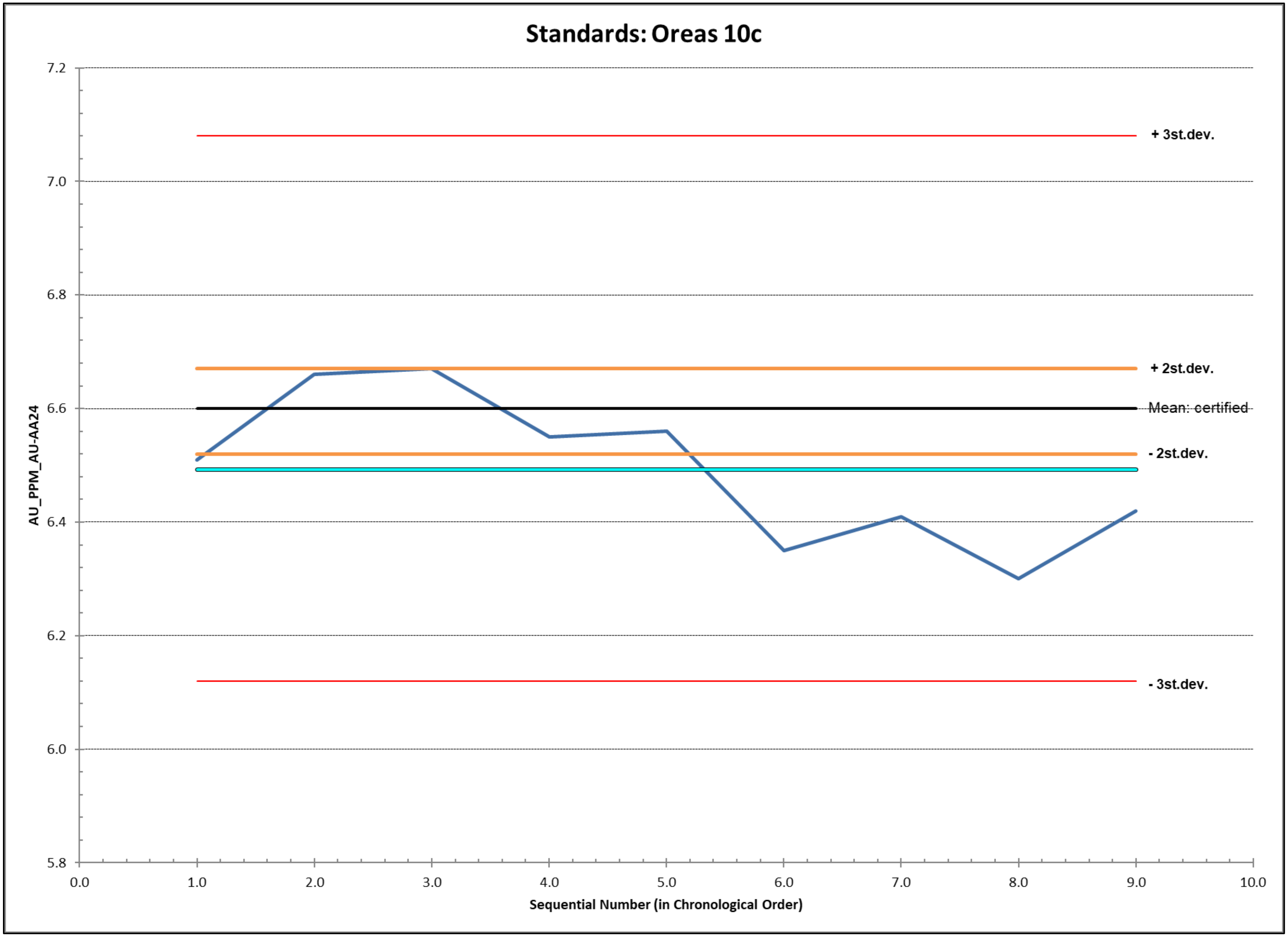

FIGURE F25 GRAVEL QZCB, BENZ (MSALABS)

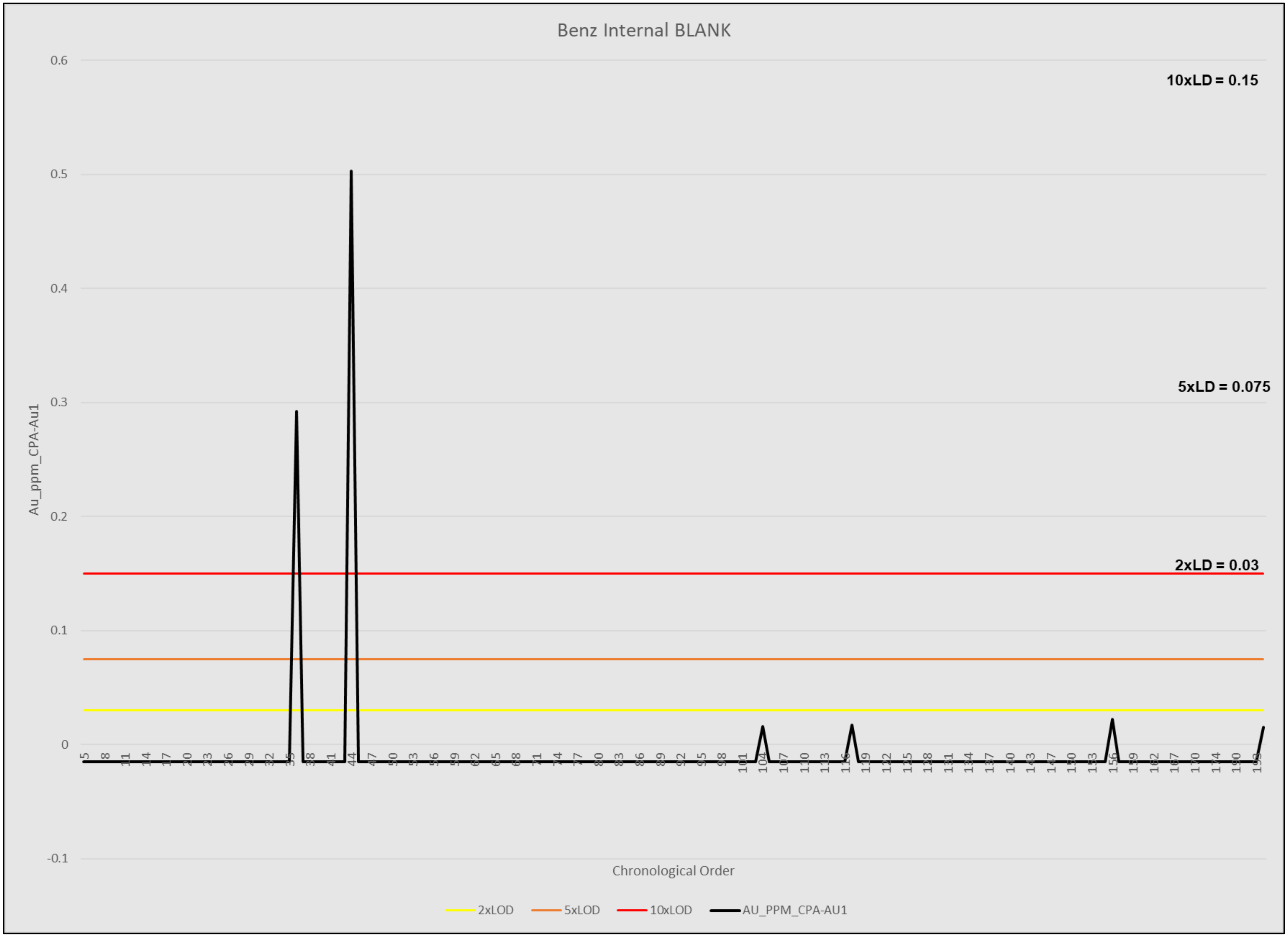

FIGURE F26 MSALABS, GRANITE BLANK

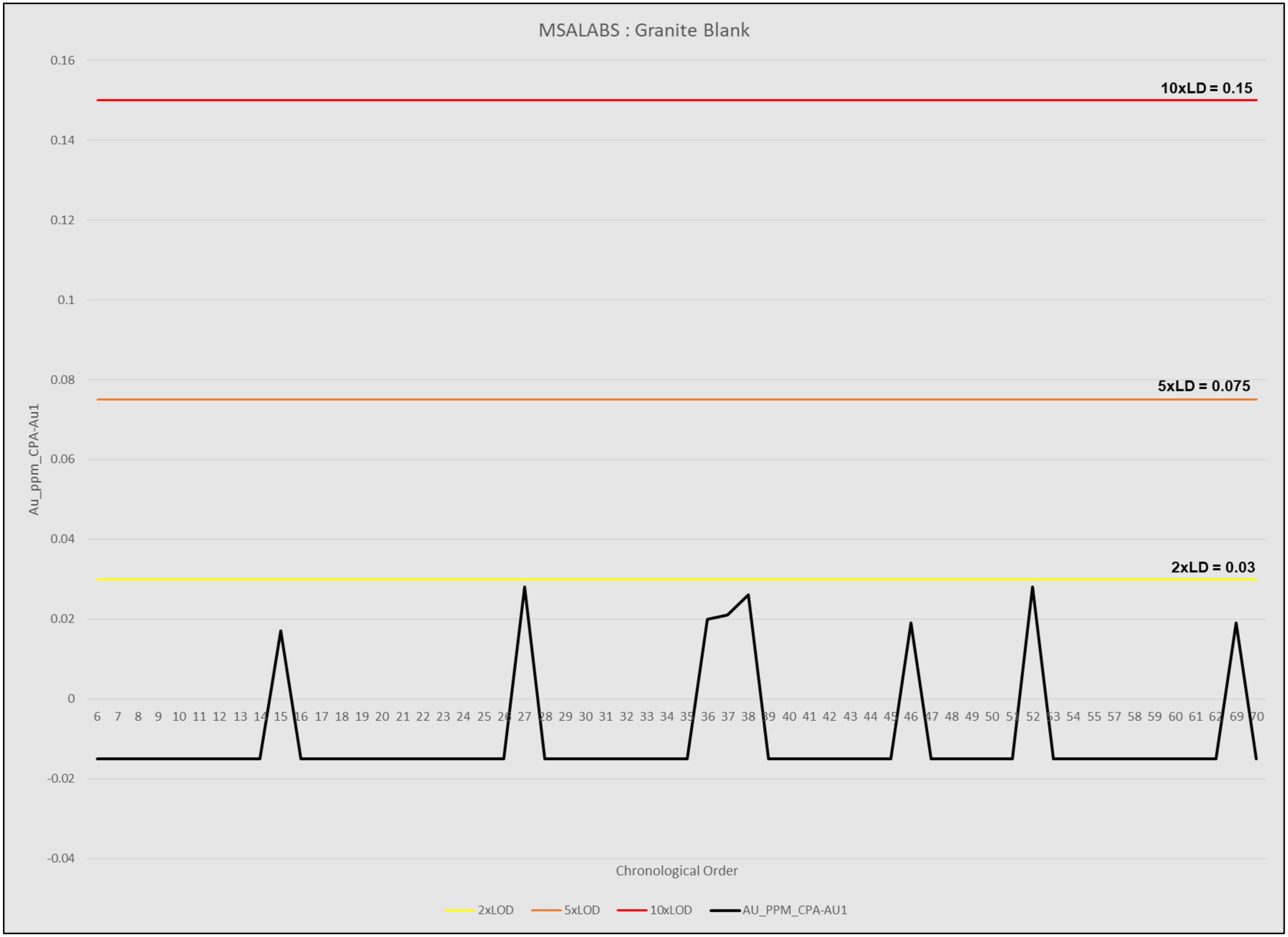

FIGURE F27 MSALABS, STD BLANK

FIGURE F28 BZ-12 (OREAS 230)

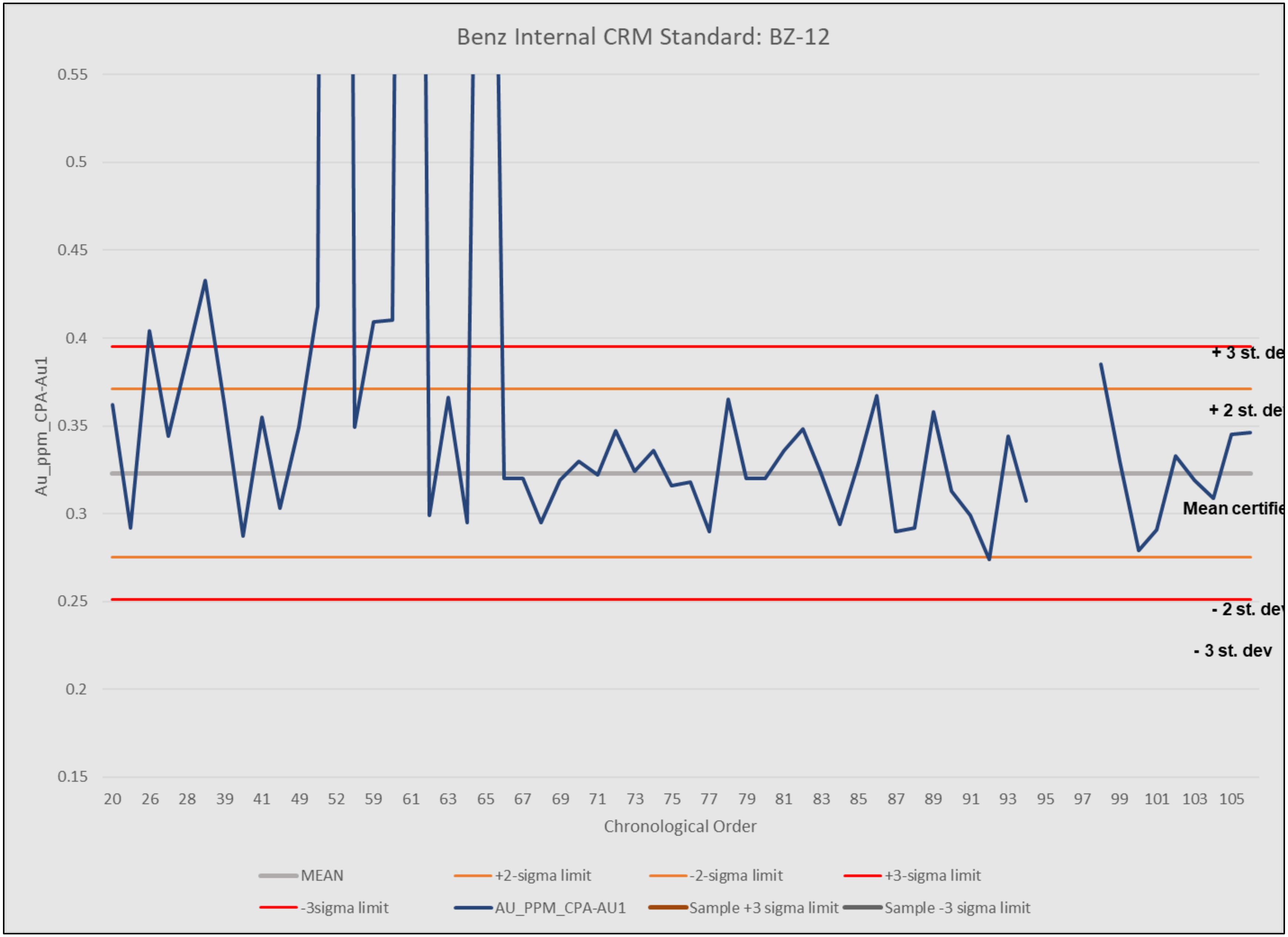

FIGURE F29 BZ-14 (OREAS 234)

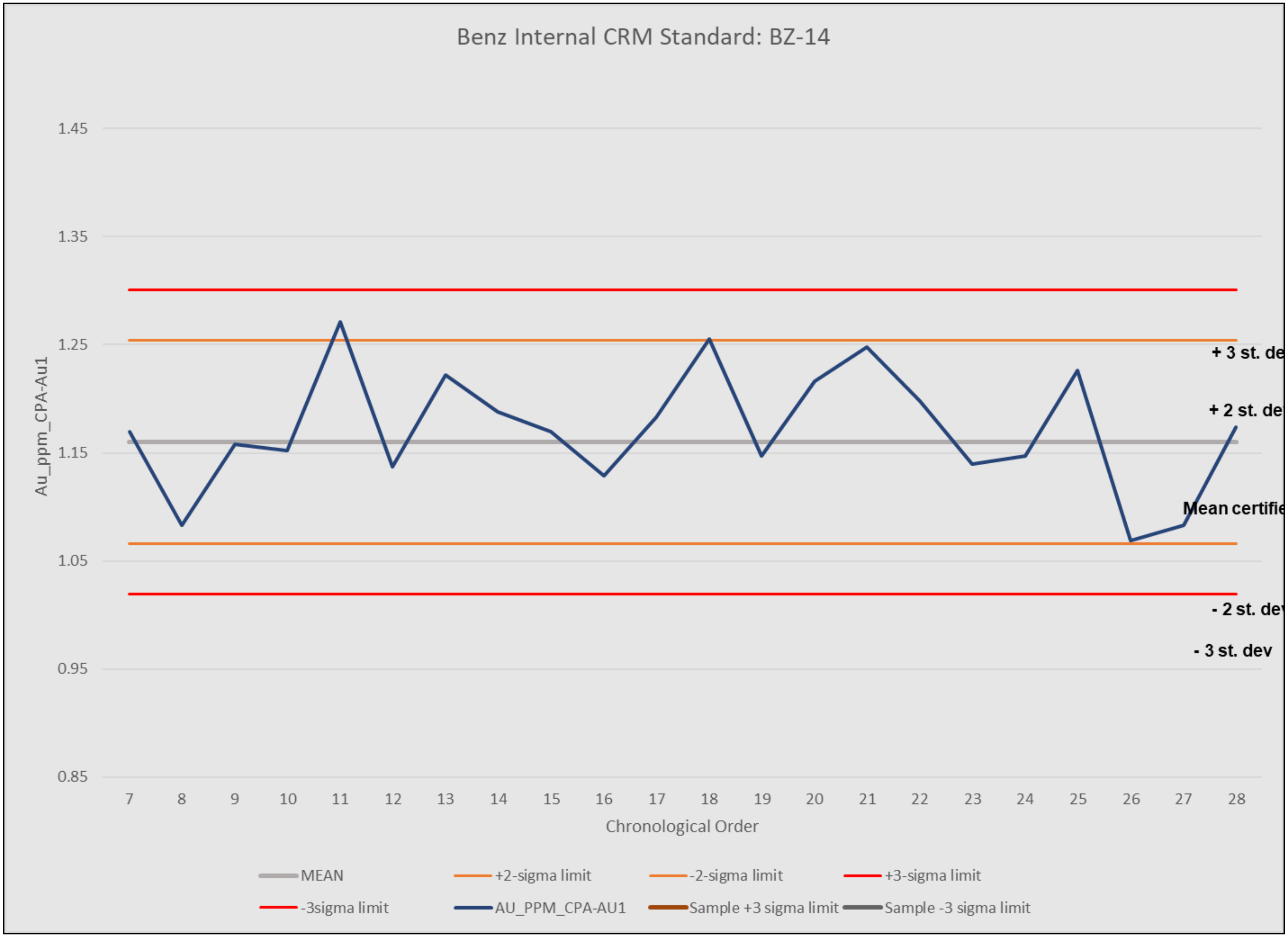

FIGURE F30 BZ-16 (OREAS 233)

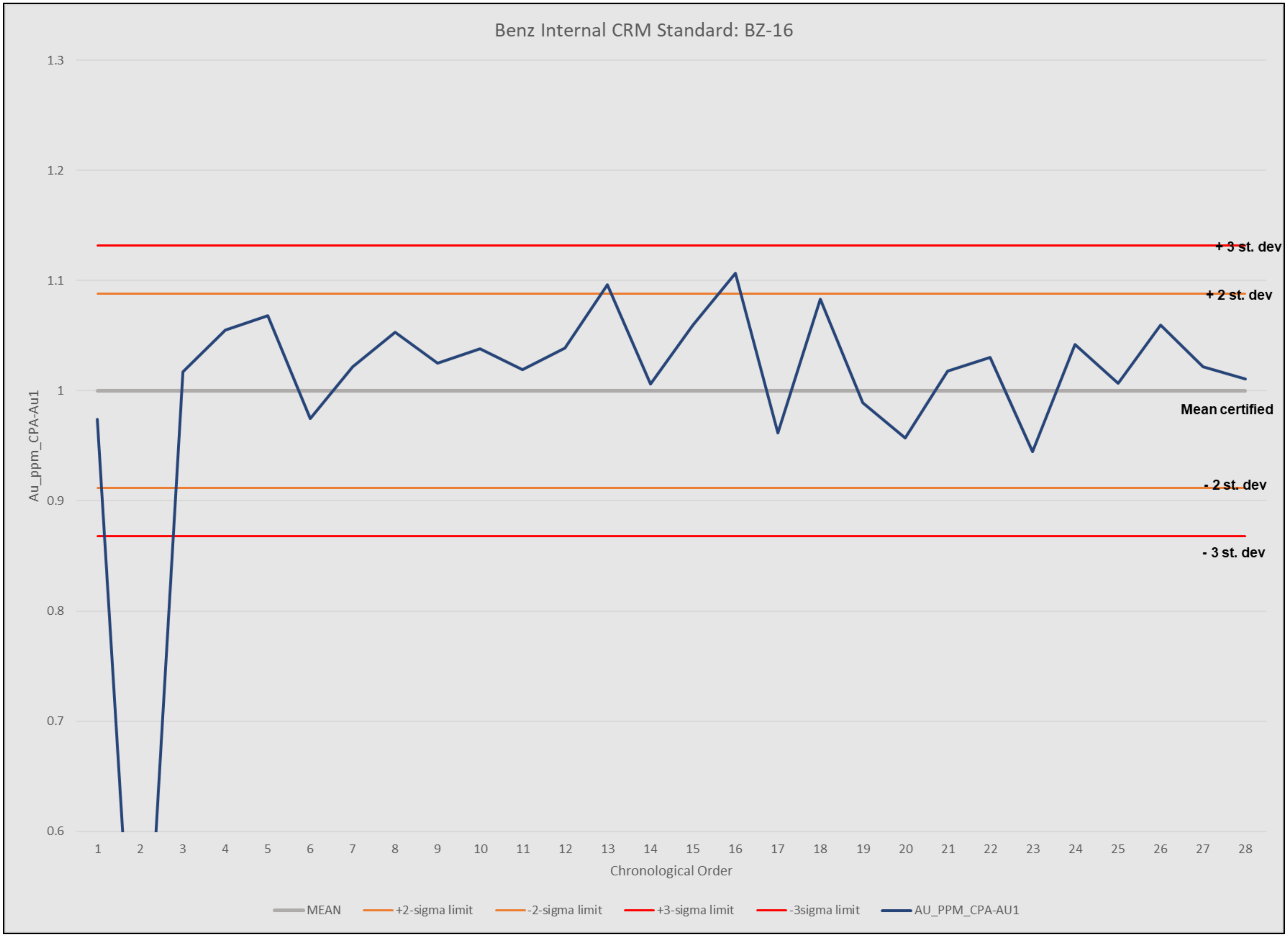

FIGURE F31 STD ROCKLABS-OXE166

FIGURE F32 STD OXE182

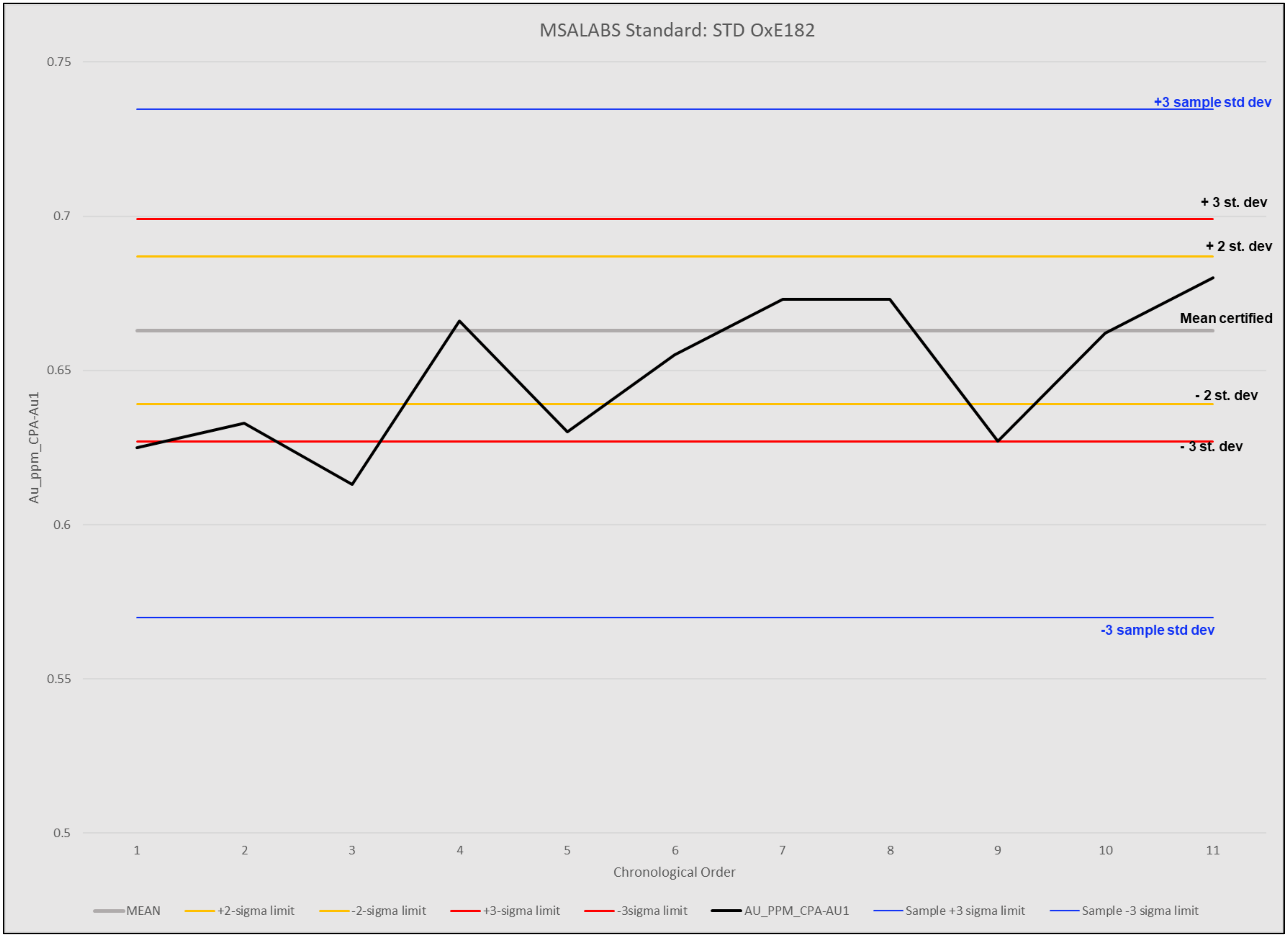

FIGURE F33 STD OREAS236

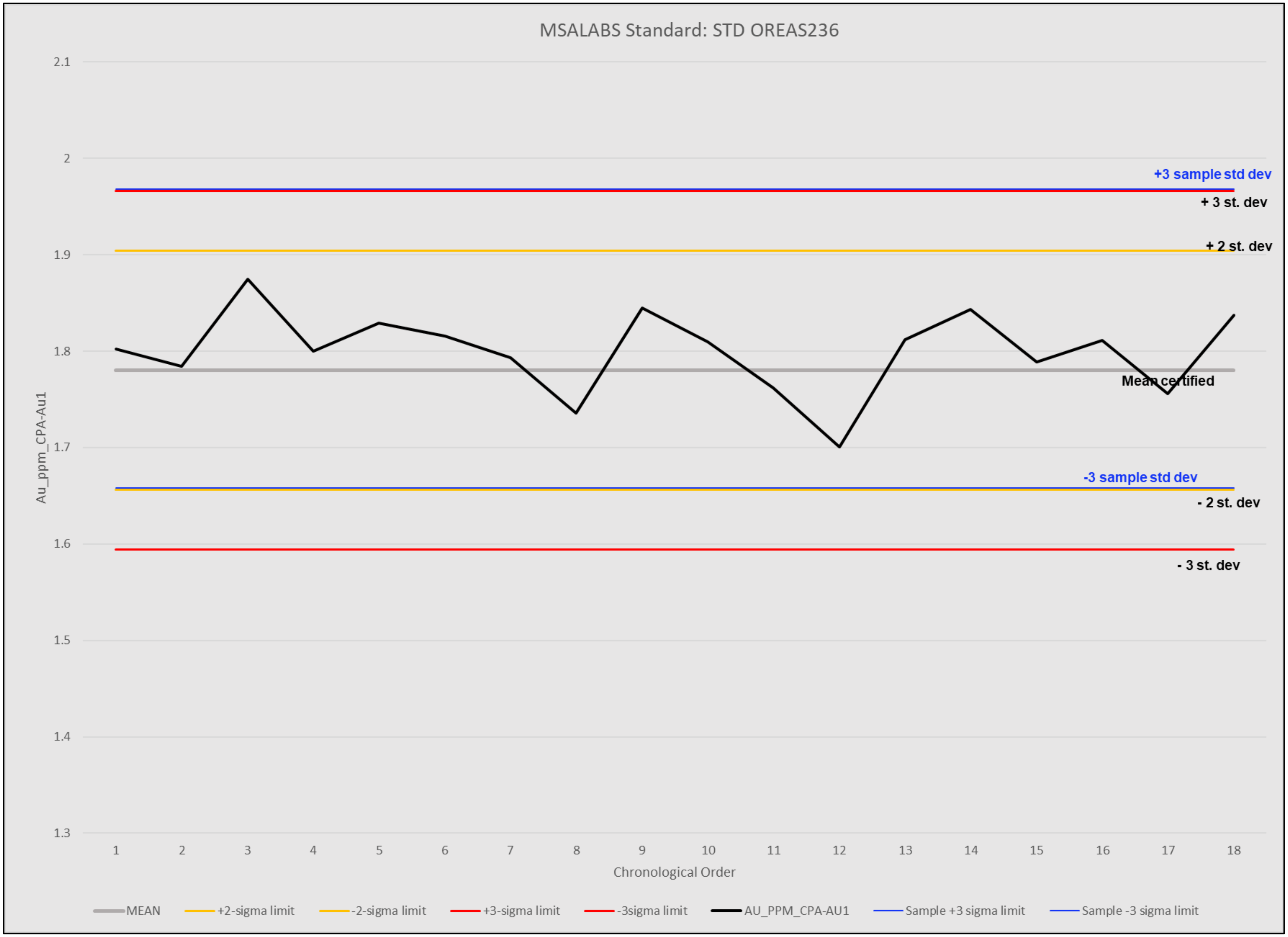

FIGURE F34 STD OREAS211

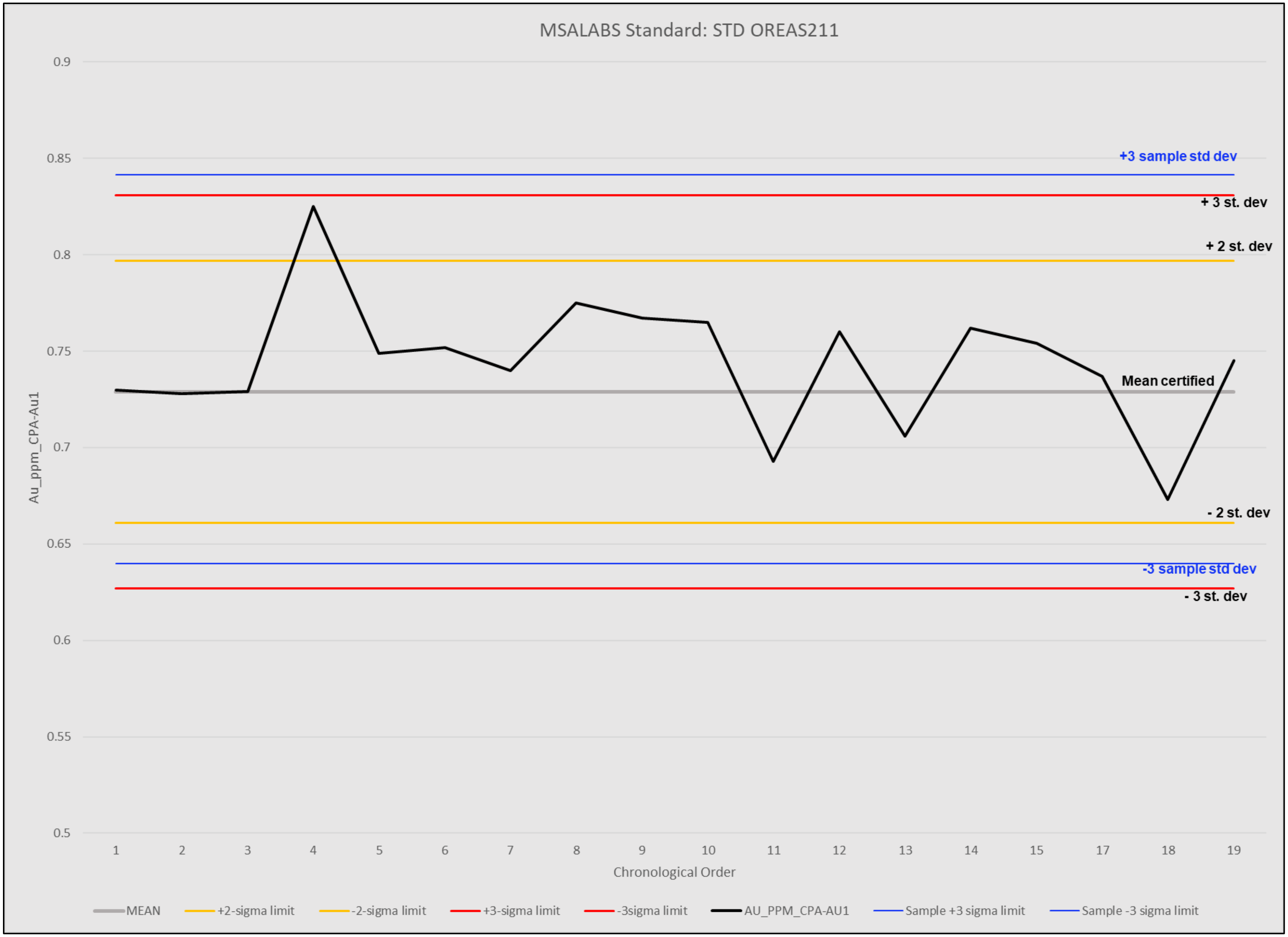

FIGURE F35 STD OREAS234

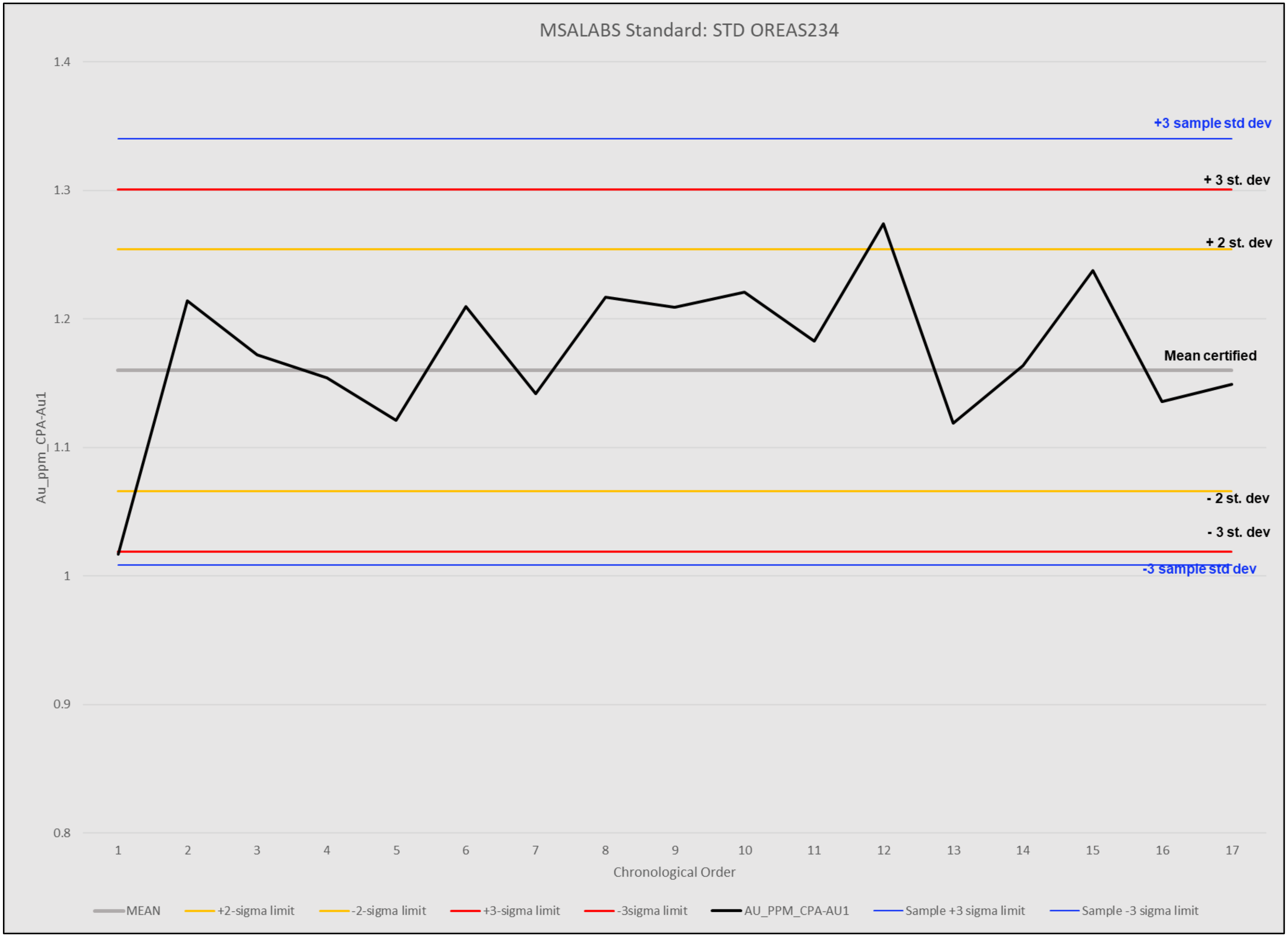

FIGURE F36 STD OREAS230

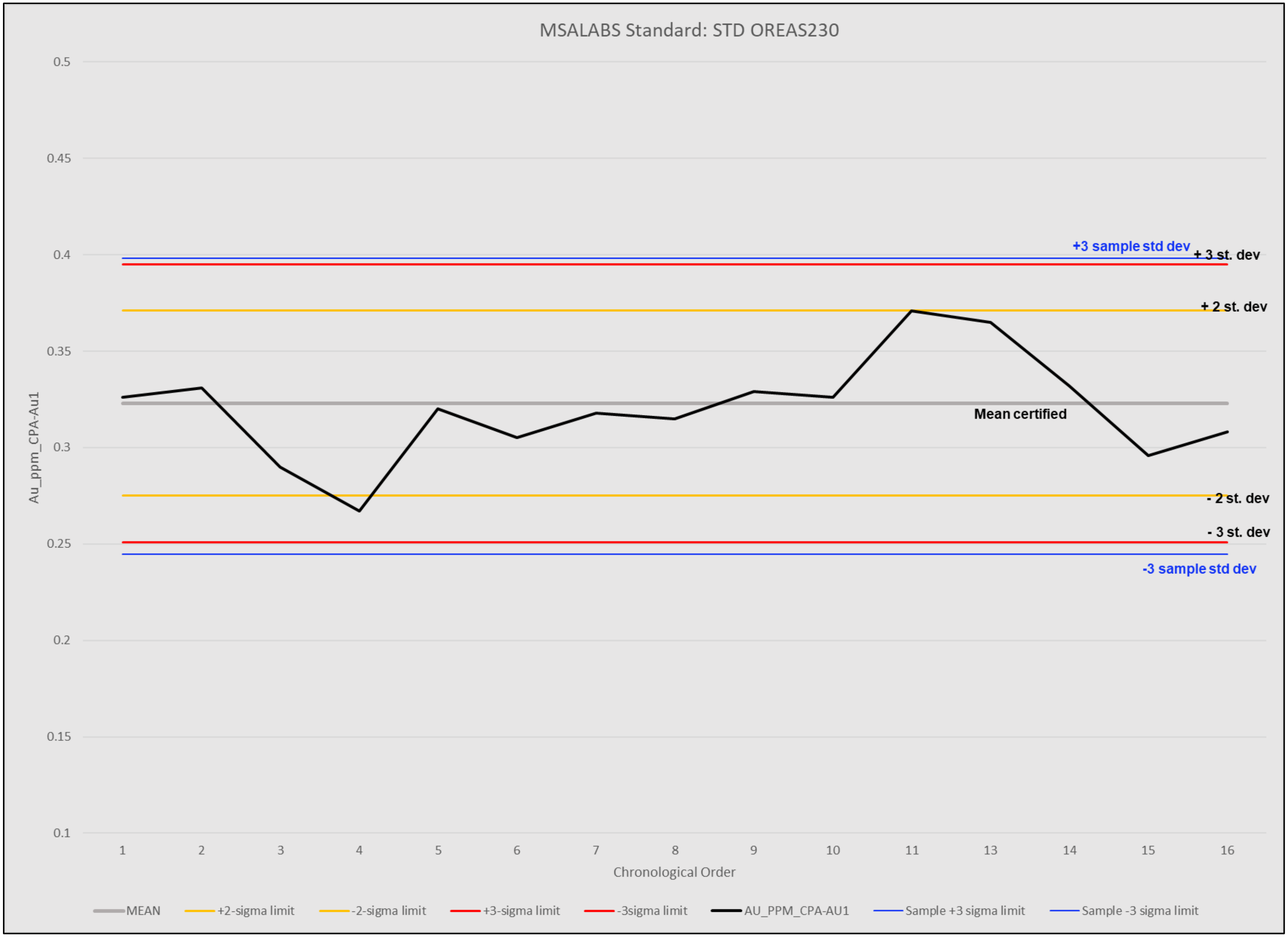

FIGURE F37 STD SQ88

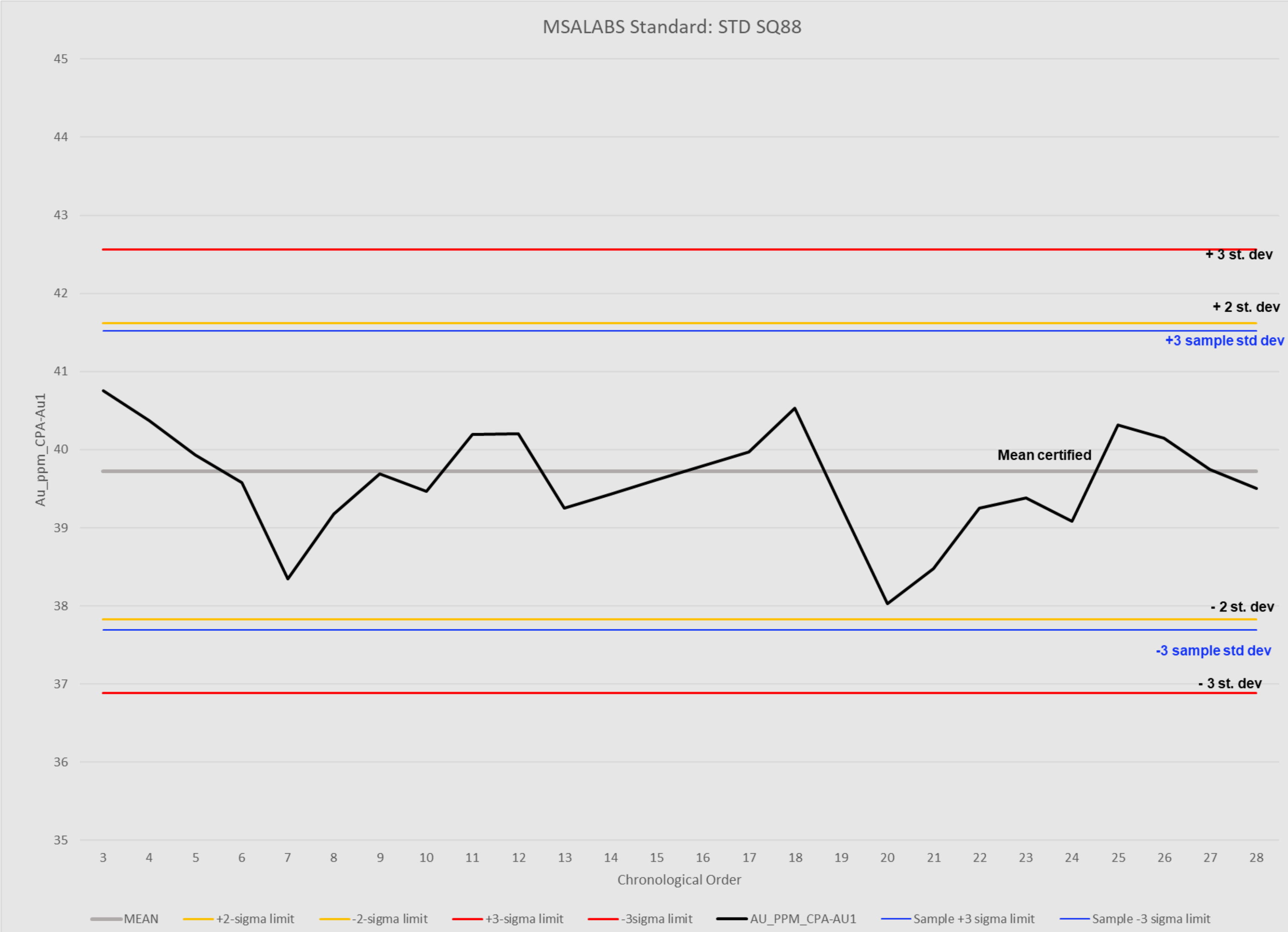

FIGURE F38 STD SF100

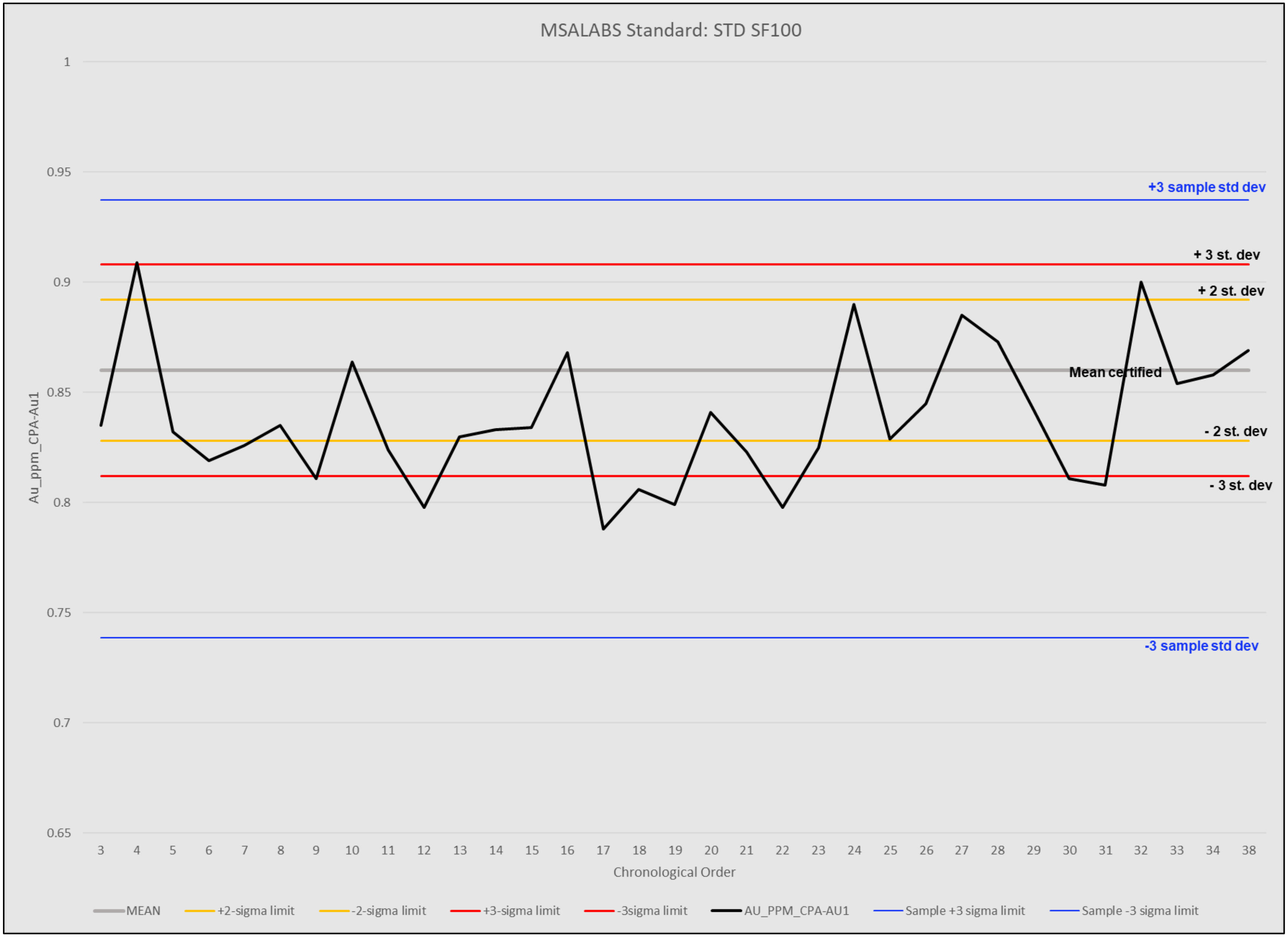

FIGURE F39 STD SP89

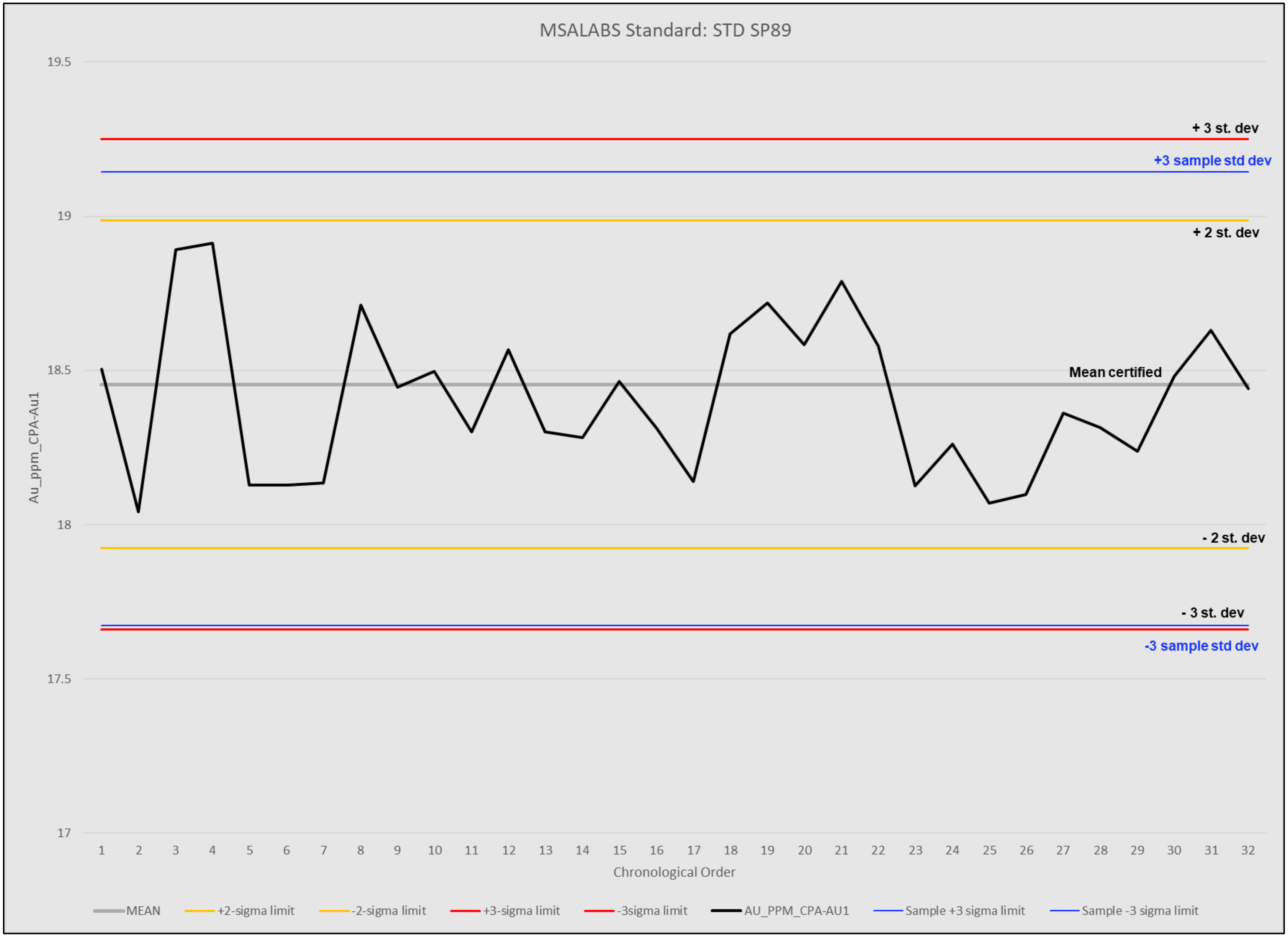

FIGURE F40 **STD OXH163**

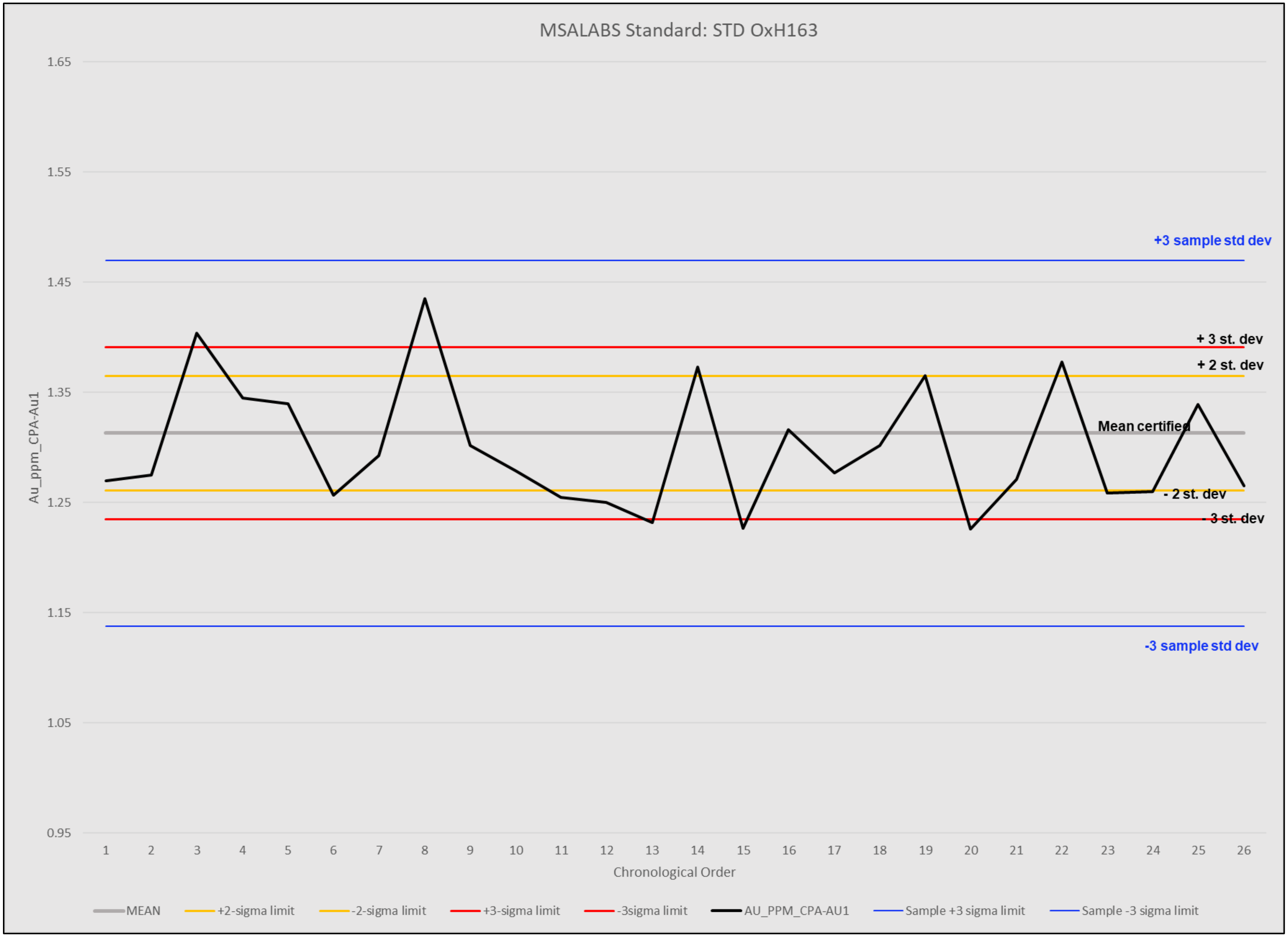

FIGURE F41 STD ROCKLABS-OXE166