Icon Continues Rapid Growth with Multiple Broad, High-Grade Gold Intercepts

Maiden MRE delivery Q1 2027

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **The remarkable scale of Icon is becoming increasingly apparent.** Systematic 50 x 25 m drilling has now delineated a **100–200 m-wide mineralised system** across the first 1 km of the known 3 km trend, with mineralisation defined to **vertical depths exceeding 500 m**.
- The system comprises **multiple stacked high-grade gold lenses, with individual lenses averaging approximately 30-50 m in width**, surrounded and interconnected by a substantial mineralised halo. Highlights include:
  - **46 m at 6.5 g/t Au from 454 m** in 26CN120
  - **42 m at 3.0 g/t Au from 337 m** in 26CN129
  - **39 m at 3.1 g/t Au from 388 m** in 26CN129
  - **46 m at 2.5 g/t Au from 24 m** in 26CN071
  - **87 m at 1.2 g/t Au from 219 m** in 26CN147
  - **54 m at 1.8 g/t Au from 385 m** in 26CN149
  - **62 m at 1.5 g/t Au from 427 m** in 26CN125
  - **35 m at 2.4 g/t Au from 104 m** in 26CN130
  - **68 m at 1.2 g/t Au from 479 m** in 26CN146
  - **73 m at 1.1 g/t Au from 355 m** in 26CN130
  - **74 m at 1.0 g/t Au from 306 m** in 26CN126
  - **67 m at 1.1 g/t Au from 246 m** in 26CN148
  - **42 m at 1.6 g/t Au from 318 m** in 26CN125
  - **12 m at 5.4 g/t Au from 390 m** in 26CN201
  - **24 m at 2.6 g/t Au from 168 m** in 26CN176
- **Icon's remaining 2 km is poised to redefine the scale of the gold camp.** Previous drilling has confirmed near-surface gold mineralisation along the remaining 2km trend, where the same favourable host rocks and controlling structures continue.
- **Benz's structural modelling** points to structurally controlled thickening of mineralisation down plunge, with repeating fold hinges providing **compelling targets for further stacked high-grade gold lenses.** This reinforces Benz's conviction that Icon has the potential to become a gold camp of exceptional scale

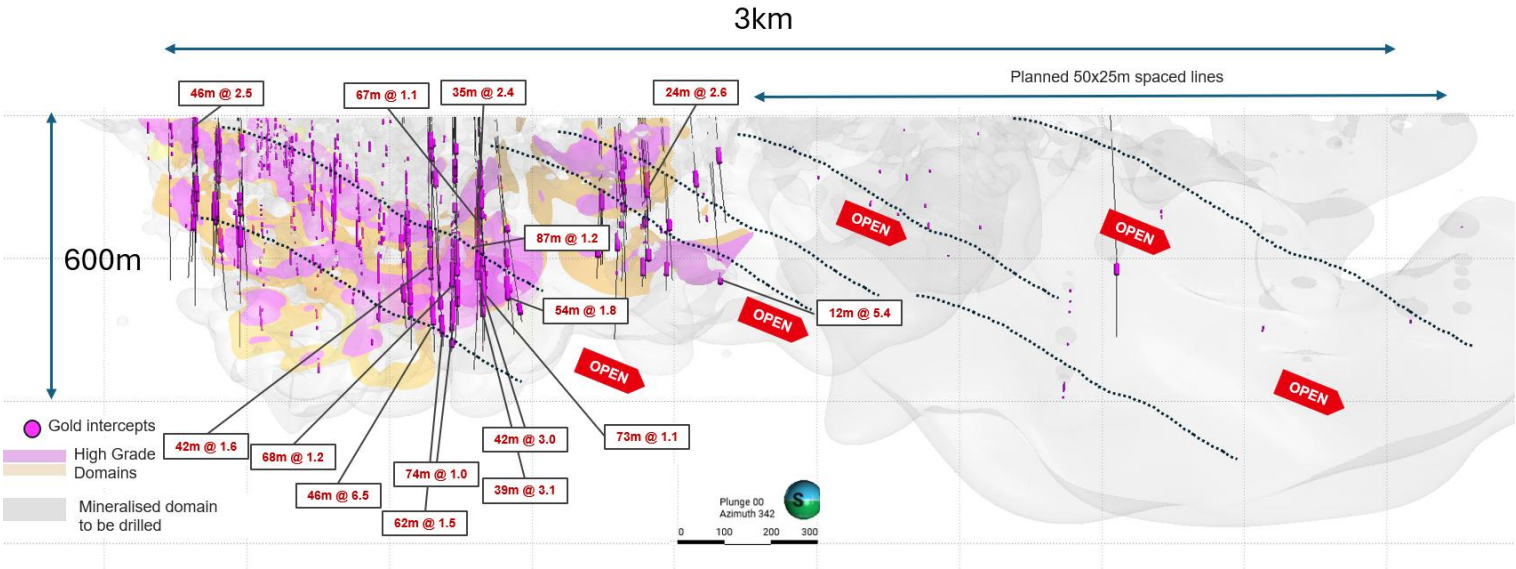

Figure 1: Icon long-section looking north showing current release intercepts in thicker pink, with previously released in thinner pink. Red call outs labelling highlights (g/t Au). Systematic drilling progressing east.

Benz Chief Executive Officer Mark Lynch-Staunton commented:

"Icon continues to exceed our expectations. What we are uncovering has the hallmarks of a truly world-class gold system, and we are increasingly convinced that we are only beginning to understand its full scale.

"The remarkable growth at Icon prompted us to strategically concentrate the majority of our drilling fleet on the camp. Our priority is to accelerate the systematic definition of this major gold camp ahead of our maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. With first-pass drilling across the remaining 2km trend nearing completion, today's announcement marks the first of what we expect to be a series of substantial drilling updates as the true scale of Icon continues to emerge.

"Drilling is not simply validating our Exploration Target; it is growing the mineralised system beyond the footprint on which the Exploration Target was based. Systematic infill drilling continues to reveal additional high-grade zones, while step-out drilling is delivering significant extensions.

"Importantly, Icon is only one part of the Glenburgh story. We are eager to apply the same systematic drilling approach at Hurricane and Thunderbolt, while our mapping team has already identified a compelling fourth exploration camp. The scale of the opportunity across the broader Glenburgh district is truly exceptional.

"In parallel, we are advancing early development studies, including geotechnical investigations, metallurgical testwork and infrastructure planning, supported by an already well-established permitting pathway. We are not simply focused on discovering more gold; we are actively laying the foundations for a major gold mining operation.

"We believe Australia's next great gold mine is taking shape at Glenburgh. With the scale of the system continuing to emerge and development activities gathering momentum, these are incredibly exciting times for Benz and our shareholders."

Benz Mining Corp. (ASX: BNZ; TSXV: BZ) is pleased to report results from 68 RC holes totalling 25,776 m at the Icon gold camp, part of its Glenburgh Gold Project in Western Australia.

Icon Drilling Continues to Demonstrate Exceptional Scale

The significance of these results lies not in any single intercept, but in the remarkable consistency, scale and repetition of broad gold mineralisation and stacked high-grade lenses throughout the system.

Multiple holes returned substantial stacked gold intersections, including:

- **26CN129:** 42 m at 3.0 g/t Au from 337 m and 39 m at 3.1 g/t Au from 388 m.
- **26CN125:** 42 m at 1.6 g/t Au from 318 m and 62 m at 1.5 g/t Au from 427 m.
- **26CN130:** 35 m at 2.4 g/t Au from 104 m and 73 m at 1.1 g/t Au from 355 m.

These results reinforce Benz's interpretation of multiple stacked high-grade lenses associated with fold hinges and controlling shear structures. **The systematic 50 m x 25 m drilling pattern is progressively resolving these structures, including high-grade positions previously unrecognised at wider drill spacings.**

Remaining 2 km of Icon Trend – Significant Growth Potential

With systematic drilling now defining the scale and continuity of mineralisation across the first kilometre at Icon, **Benz sees exceptional growth potential along the remaining 2 km of the Icon trend.**

Previous drilling has already confirmed near-surface gold mineralisation along this eastern corridor, while geological mapping and structural interpretation demonstrate the continuation of the same favourable host rocks and controlling structures responsible for Icon's high-grade mineralisation.

This geological continuity gives Benz high conviction that further stacked high-grade lenses and repeating fold hinges will be defined, with the potential to significantly increase the scale of the Icon gold camp.

First-pass drilling across the eastern 2 km is nearing completion, with further substantial drilling updates anticipated as results are received, validated and interpreted.

Fourth Exploration Camp Identified East of Hurricane

Regional geological mapping has delineated a **fourth major exploration camp east of Hurricane, extending over approximately 3–4 km and comparable in scale to Glenburgh's other established gold camps.**

The new camp exhibits the same favourable host rocks, controlling shear structures and magnetite alteration characteristic of the existing gold camps, reinforcing Benz's interpretation of a much larger district-scale mineralising system.

Maiden drill testing is anticipated in the near term, providing another exciting opportunity to unlock further growth across the broader Glenburgh district.

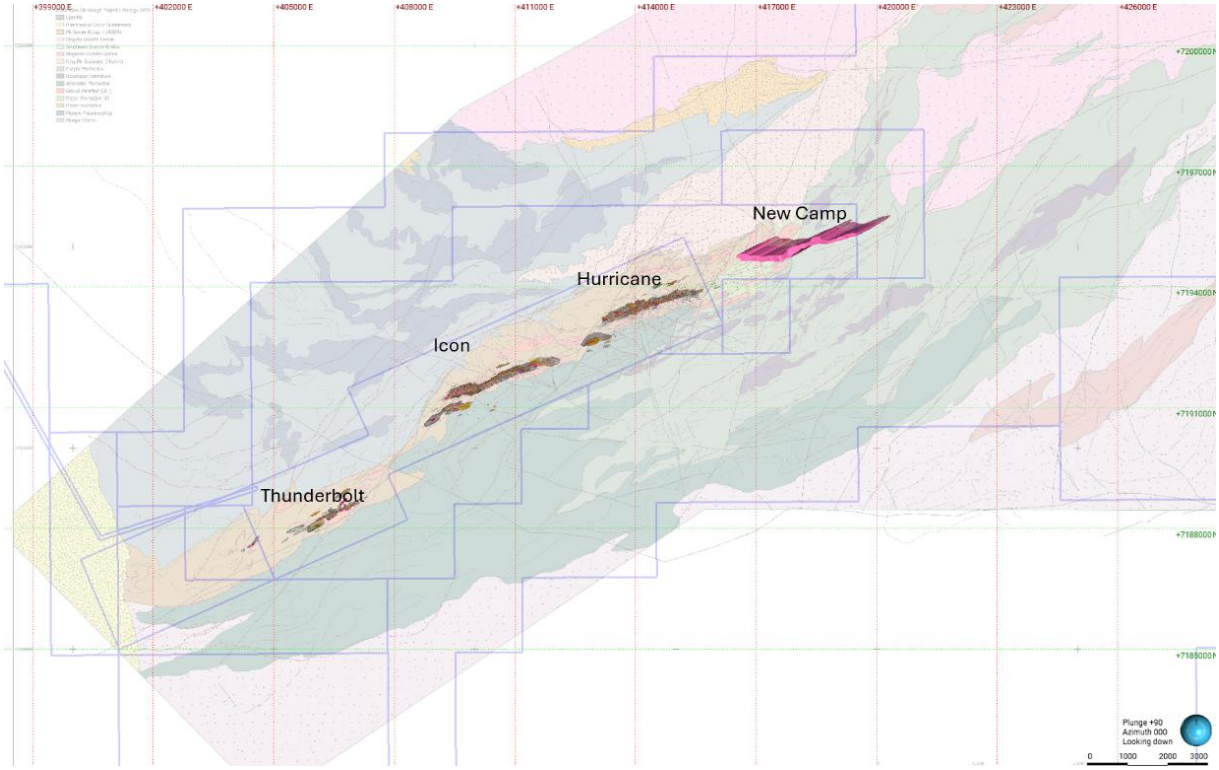

Figure 2: Geology map showing location of newly delineate fourth major exploration camp

Early Development Studies Advancing

In parallel with exploration, Benz is progressing early development studies, including geotechnical investigations, metallurgical testwork, water exploration, power demand modelling and infrastructure planning.

Processing studies are evaluating conceptual throughput scenarios, while investigations into gas supply and associated infrastructure are progressing.

With granted mining tenure and an established permitting pathway, these programmes aim to advance Glenburgh's development readiness alongside resource definition.

Exceptional Geological Continuity Supported by Multiple Independent Datasets

A critical distinction in Benz's approach to understanding the Glenburgh gold system is that the geological model is not constructed from gold assay intercepts alone.

In structurally complex, high-grade metamorphic gold systems such as Glenburgh, interpreting mineralisation solely from gold assays on successive drill sections **will not accurately represent the true geometry, controls or continuity of the mineralisation.**

High-grade mineralisation associated with folded geological sequences, fold hinges and shear structures may change position, orientation and thickness between sections, making individual gold intercepts appear disconnected when viewed without their broader geological context.

Benz has overcome this challenge through the integration of more than 20,000 structural measurements with an extensive lithogeochemical database comprising multi-element analysis of every metre of drill sample, alongside systematic gold assay results.

These three complementary datasets allow Benz to identify and correlate the same favourable host lithologies, structural orientations, fold geometries and mineralisation controls across successive drill sections. Importantly, lithogeochemical signatures provide a means of tracing geological units independently of gold grade, while structural measurements constrain how those units have been folded, displaced and repeated throughout the system.

This integrated geological interpretation demonstrates strong continuity of the favourable host rocks and mineralisation-controlling structures between sections, providing a robust geological framework for interpreting the distribution and continuity of the stacked high-grade gold lenses.

This level of geological resolution is fundamental to Benz's systematic 50 m by 25 m drilling strategy and provides an important foundation for the forthcoming maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

Next Steps

Plan Ahead: Completing the Baseline Drill-Out Across Glenburgh

The next phase of drilling will focus on completing Benz's baseline 50 m by 25 m drilling pattern across all three principal camps at Glenburgh: Hurricane, Icon and Thunderbolt.

The objective is to ensure that the high-grade NE-plunging hinge zones are systematically identified, properly resolved and incorporated into the geological model. These hinge positions can make a significant contribution to contained gold but may not be adequately defined by wider-spaced drilling.

Benz has already observed this effect through closer-spaced drilling within the Icon data cube. As geological resolution increased, additional high-grade mineralisation and structural positions emerged that were not apparent from the earlier drilling pattern, as reported in the Company's announcement dated 28 January 2026

This experience has reinforced the importance of completing the baseline drilling pattern across each of Glenburgh's major camps before the broader geological and mineralisation models are finalised.

The program is designed to ensure that high-grade hinge zones are not left behind simply because the drilling was too widely spaced to identify or connect them.

At the same time, the 50 m by 25 m drill lines will continue to extend beyond the currently interpreted mineralised trends, providing opportunities to identify additional folds, hinge zones and previously unrecognised mineralisation.

Glenburgh continues to demonstrate a compelling characteristic: the more systematically Benz drills the system, the more gold it defines.

The repeated emergence of high-grade hinge zones within broad mineralised envelopes reinforces Benz's view that Glenburgh is a phenomenally well-endowed gold system with substantial potential for continued ounce growth.

Systematic drilling across all three Glenburgh gold camps: Icon, Hurricane and Thunderbolt, is feeding directly into the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, targeted for Q1 2027, establishing the initial gold resource base for this rapidly emerging district-scale gold system.

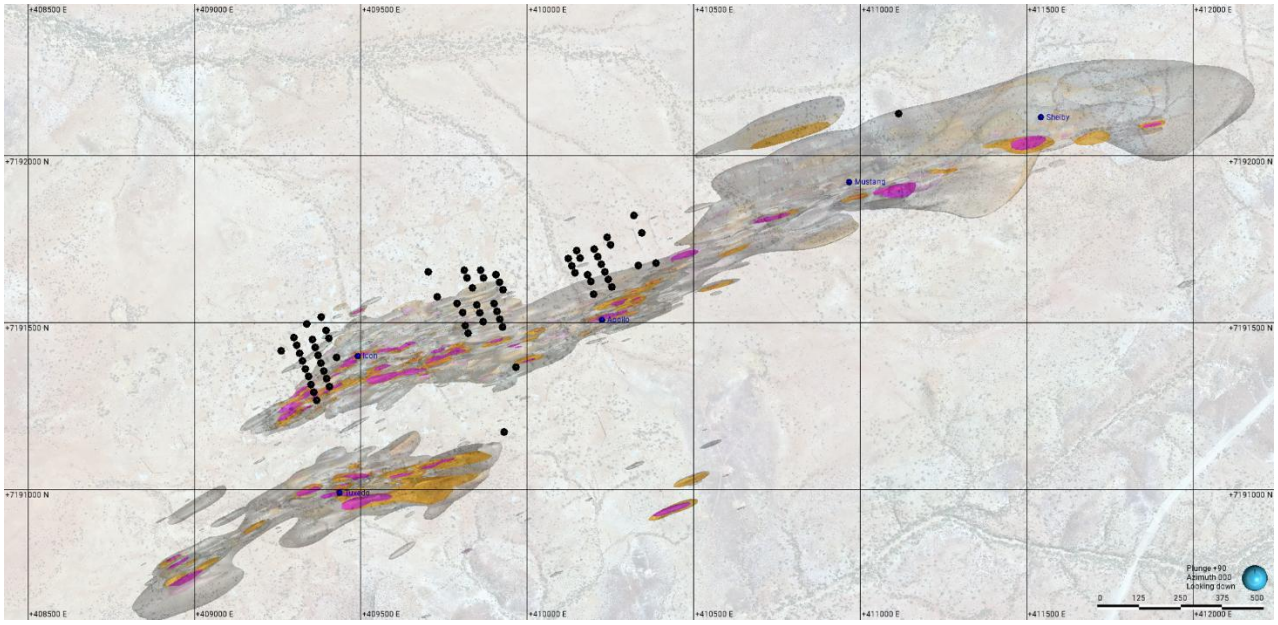

Figure 3: Collar map of holes included in this release.

– END –

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

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About Benz Mining Corp.

Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV:BZ, ASX: BNZ) is a pure-play gold exploration company dual-listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and Australian Securities Exchange. The Company owns the Eastmain Gold Project in Quebec, and the recently acquired Glenburgh and Mt Egerton Gold Projects in Western Australia.

Benz's key point of difference lies in its team's deep geological expertise and the use of advanced geological techniques, particularly in high-metamorphic terrane exploration. The Company aims to rapidly grow its global resource base and solidify its position as a leading gold explorer across two of the world's most prolific gold regions.

The Glenburgh Gold Project features a Mineral Resource Estimate of 16.3Mt at 1.0 g/t Au (510,100 ounces of contained gold)[1].

The Eastmain Gold Project in Quebec hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate of 1,005,000 ounces at 6.1g/t Au[2] showcasing Benz's focus on high-grade, high-margin assets in premier mining jurisdictions.

For more information, please visit: https://benzmining.com/.

[1] Indicated: 13.5Mt at 1.0g/t Au for 430.7koz; Inferred: 2.8Mt at 0.9g/t Au for 79.4koz. See *Historical Mineral Resource Estimates*, below

[2] Indicated: 1.3Mt at 9.0g/t Au for 384koz; Inferred: 3.8Mt at 5.1g/t Au for 621koz

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mark Lynch-Staunton, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) Membership ID: 6918. Mark Lynch-Staunton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mark Lynch-Staunton consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Mineral Resource Estimates for the Eastmain Project and the Glenburgh Gold Project were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 on 24 May 2023 and 6 November 2024, respectively. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to prior exploration results for the Glenburgh Gold Project was first reported to the ASX in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 on 11 September 2025, 14 October 2025, 31 March 2026 and 3 August 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this news release that are not historical facts are "forward-looking information" or "forward looking statements" (collectively **Forward-Looking Information**) as such term is used in applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-Looking Information includes, but is not limited to, disclosure regarding the exploration potential of the Glenburgh Gold Project and the anticipated benefits thereof, planned exploration and related activities on the Glenburgh Gold Project. In certain cases, Forward-Looking Information can be identified by the use of words and phrases or variations of such words and phrases or statements such as "anticipates", "complete", "become", "expects", "next steps", "commitments" and "potential", in relation to certain actions, events or results "could", "may", "will", "would", be achieved. In preparing the Forward-Looking Information in this news release, the Company has applied several material assumptions, including, but not limited to, that the accuracy and reliability of the Company's exploration thesis in respect of additional drilling at the Glenburgh Gold Project will be consistent with the Company's expectations based on available information; the Company will be able to raise additional capital as necessary; the current exploration, development, environmental and other objectives concerning the Company's Projects (including Glenburgh and Mt Egerton Gold Projects) can be achieved; and the continuity of the price of gold and other metals, economic and political conditions, and operations.

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause plans, estimates and actual results to vary materially from those projected in such forward-looking information. Factors that could cause the forward-looking information in this news release to change or to be inaccurate include, but are not limited to, the early stage nature of the Company's exploration of the Glenburgh Gold Project, the risk that any of the assumptions referred to prove not to be valid or reliable, that occurrences such as those referred to above are realized and result in delays, or cessation in planned work, that the Company's financial condition and development plans change, and delays in regulatory approval, as well as the other risks and uncertainties applicable to the Company as set forth in the Company's continuous disclosure filings filed under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca and www.asx.com.au. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on Forward-Looking Information. The Forward-looking information in this news release is based on plans, expectations, and estimates of management at the date the information is provided and the Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, other than as required by applicable law.

NEITHER THE TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE NOR ITS REGULATION SERVICES PROVIDER (AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED IN THE POLICIES OF THE TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE) ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS RELEASE.

Appendix 1: Collar Table. Coordinates system: GDA94/MGA Zone 50

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	End Depth
26CN065	409261	7191415	295	61	160	402
26CN069	409367	7191267	295	60	161	112
26CN070	409359	7191291	295	58	158	132
26CN071	409350	7191314	295	60	158	160
26CN072	409343	7191339	296	61	159	204
26CN082	409729	7191577	297	60	160	564
26CN083	409333	7191361	296	61	158	252
26CN096	409325	7191385	296	61	158	300
26CN097	409316	7191408	295	61	159	354
26CN106	409308	7191432	295	60	160	402
26CN107	409299	7191455	295	61	158	450
26CN109	409406	7191308	296	60	159	120
26CN110	409397	7191332	296	60	159	150
26CN111	409372	7191402	296	61	160	300
26CN112	409337	7191496	295	61	161	504
26CN114	409355	7191449	296	60	161	402
26CN115	409363	7191426	296	60	163	360
26CN116	409380	7191379	296	60	161	252
26CN117	409389	7191355	296	60	160	200
26CN119	409381	7191517	295	61	160	522
26CN120	409930	7191172	299	61	339	522
26CN122	409822	7191468	298	61	161	402
26CN123	409814	7191491	297	61	161	444
26CN124	409806	7191530	297	61	160	300
26CN125	409789	7191557	297	61	162	552
26CN126	409848	7191553	298	61	160	492
26CN127	409857	7191529	298	60	161	402
26CN128	409867	7191503	298	60	161	354
26CN129	409900	7191557	298	62	161	534
26CN130	409909	7191534	297	61	161	504
26CN131	409917	7191510	298	61	161	450
26CN132	409926	7191487	297	61	160	140
26CN133	409966	7191366	298	61	340	321
26CN143	409703	7191652	297	61	161	540
26CN144	409835	7191604	297	60	163	553
26CN145	409819	7191634	297	60	159	612
26CN146	409810	7191657	297	60	160	600
26CN147	409868	7191634	297	60	160	600
26CN148	409860	7191657	297	62	162	508
26CN149	409927	7191598	297	60	153	462
26CN150	409916	7191621	297	61	152	504
26CN151	409906	7191644	297	61	152	522

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	End Depth
26CN168	410143	7191649	295	61	162	360
26CN169	410143	7191649	295	57	162	342
26CN170	410134	7191670	295	61	162	384
26CN171	410123	7191692	295	62	164	402
26CN172	410199	7191585	296	58	155	222
26CN173	410148	7191716	296	62	156	552
26CN174	410159	7191693	296	61	157	402
26CN175	410181	7191643	296	62	157	480
26CN176	410191	7191623	296	61	156	310
26CN177	410191	7191623	297	55	154	270
26CN178	410201	7191720	296	61	155	402
26CN179	410211	7191697	296	61	155	384
26CN180	410222	7191675	296	61	156	360
26CN181	410233	7191652	296	62	156	342
26CN182	410243	7191629	296	62	158	294
26CN183	410254	7191607	296	61	151	234
26CN184	410240	7191756	296	61	156	420
26CN185	410250	7191733	296	61	157	384
26CN194	409395	7191476	296	61	160	450
26CN195	409404	7191453	296	60	157	402
26CN196	409427	7191396	296	61	158	252
26CN201	410320	7191821	296	61	156	402
26CN202	410344	7191769	297	61	156	240
26CN203	410386	7191678	297	62	155	252
26CN204	410333	7191671	297	61	154	252
26CN220	411115	7192126	300	60	156	522

***Appendix 2a: High Grade Intercepts**: A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results including up to a 5m limit on internal dilution unless otherwise stated. A minimum composite length of 2m is applied.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN069	24	34	1	10
26CN069	47	60	0.6	13
26CN070m	7	29	0.8	22
26CN070	74	77	1.1	3
26CN071	24	70	2.5	46
26CN071	100	104	2.3	4
26CN072	40	60	0.8	20
26CN072	84	87	0.6	3
26CN072	145	157	0.9	12
26CN072	163	178	2.5	15
26CN082	68	71	1.1	3
26CN082	118	123	1	5
26CN082	208	210	0.6	2
26CN082	223	225	0.7	2
26CN082	252	259	1.3	7
26CN082	287	291	0.7	4
26CN082	297	304	0.7	7
26CN082	332	336	0.5	4
26CN082	340	345	0.6	5
26CN082	351	356	0.9	5
26CN082	357	381	0.9	24
26CN082	397	399	0.5	2
26CN082	411	432	1.3	21
26CN082	445	456	1.2	11
26CN082	483	486	1.2	3
26CN082	505	513	0.6	8
26CN083	73	95	2.2	22
26CN083	111	117	0.7	6
26CN083	161	200	1.5	39
26CN096	108	124	1.9	16
26CN096	138	149	0.6	11
26CN096	180	185	1.8	5
26CN096	223	233	0.6	10
26CN097	189	191	1.1	2
26CN097	197	201	4	4
26CN097	243	253	0.7	10
26CN097	262	272	0.5	10
26CN107	114	116	1.3	2
26CN109	15	17	0.6	2
26CN109	52	60	0.5	8
26CN109	76	84	0.6	8
26CN110	6	8	0.6	2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN110	28	30	1	2
26CN110	38	46	1	8
26CN110	52	55	1.4	3
26CN110	63	65	0.6	2
26CN110	134	136	0.7	2
26CN111	10	12	1.9	2
26CN111	117	131	0.7	14
26CN111	172	176	0.9	4
26CN111	213	223	0.5	10
26CN111	230	234	1.1	4
26CN112	293	300	0.6	7
26CN112	334	338	0.6	4
26CN112	358	365	0.8	7
26CN114	114	116	5.3	2
26CN114	175	179	0.6	4
26CN114	210	212	0.8	2
26CN114	242	246	1.3	4
26CN114	258	263	0.7	5
26CN115	23	36	1	13
26CN115	147	156	0.7	9
26CN115	218	220	0.7	2
26CN115	225	240	0.9	15
26CN115	246	252	0.6	6
26CN116	53	63	0.8	10
26CN116	84	106	1.5	22
26CN116	126	128	1.2	2
26CN116	138	145	0.8	7
26CN116	153	155	0.8	2
26CN116	214	216	0.5	2
26CN117	38	40	4.1	2
26CN117	58	81	1.4	23
26CN117	108	140	0.7	32
26CN119	213	216	0.7	3
26CN119	220	233	0.9	13
26CN119	262	264	0.6	2
26CN119	302	304	0.8	2
26CN120	415	440	2	25
26CN120	460	494	8.7	34
26CN122	40	42	0.9	2
26CN122	46	75	0.7	29
26CN123	16	18	2	2
26CN123	96	99	1	3
26CN123	294	296	1.7	2
26CN124	55	61	1.2	6
26CN124	99	106	0.6	7

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN124	151	173	0.8	22
26CN125	105	113	0.6	8
26CN125	196	201	0.7	5
26CN125	209	216	0.8	7
26CN125	259	261	0.9	2
26CN125	276	288	0.6	12
26CN125	292	300	0.5	8
26CN125	318	336	3.3	18
26CN125	354	357	0.9	3
26CN125	382	384	13.6	2
26CN125	423	430	1.6	7
26CN125	438	441	2	3
26CN125	455	489	2.1	34
26CN125	502	509	0.5	7
26CN126	130	138	0.9	8
26CN126	282	285	0.8	3
26CN126	306	330	1.7	24
26CN126	336	360	0.9	24
26CN126	370	379	0.9	9
26CN126	390	392	1	2
26CN126	403	420	0.5	17
26CN126	424	433	0.7	9
26CN126	441	447	0.6	6
26CN127	106	119	1.1	13
26CN127	151	160	3.4	9
26CN127	211	217	6	6
26CN127	249	251	0.7	2
26CN127	268	270	2.4	2
26CN127	315	317	0.7	2
26CN127	355	357	0.8	2
26CN128	80	90	1	10
26CN128	238	243	0.7	5
26CN129	126	154	0.8	28
26CN129	165	169	3.6	4
26CN129	202	205	0.7	3
26CN129	217	220	1.3	3
26CN129	305	309	0.6	4
26CN129	319	322	5.2	3
26CN129	351	367	6.9	16
26CN129	373	379	1.8	6
26CN129	388	426	3.2	38
26CN129	438	446	3.1	8
26CN129	515	520	0.7	5
26CN130	111	119	4.1	8
26CN130	135	138	15.2	3

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN130	185	195	0.5	10
26CN130	204	210	0.5	6
26CN130	221	229	1.3	8
26CN130	323	341	1.4	18
26CN130	355	373	0.9	18
26CN130	382	391	0.7	9
26CN130	398	402	2.8	4
26CN130	411	420	4.4	9
26CN131	153	164	2.3	11
26CN131	200	208	2.7	8
26CN131	216	219	2.5	3
26CN131	311	313	3.1	2
26CN132	48	50	0.7	2
26CN133	25	27	3.6	2
26CN133	203	211	0.8	8
26CN133	267	274	1	7
26CN133	301	305	0.7	4
26CN143	283	300	0.8	17
26CN143	306	320	1.4	14
26CN143	416	423	0.6	7
26CN143	429	435	0.5	6
26CN143	447	454	0.9	7
26CN144	189	214	1	25
26CN144	233	240	0.6	7
26CN144	244	246	0.8	2
26CN144	282	287	0.8	5
26CN144	311	326	1.1	15
26CN144	352	358	1.6	6
26CN144	382	390	0.7	8
26CN144	401	407	0.6	6
26CN144	413	428	1.4	15
26CN145	234	256	0.6	22
26CN145	286	290	0.6	4
26CN145	304	306	0.8	2
26CN145	320	327	1.3	7
26CN145	363	365	0.5	2
26CN145	377	386	0.9	9
26CN145	392	397	2.1	5
26CN145	457	468	1.4	11
26CN146	195	201	0.9	6
26CN146	256	259	0.5	3
26CN146	286	290	0.7	4
26CN146	304	307	2.3	3
26CN146	315	327	0.8	12
26CN146	350	352	0.7	2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN146	398	405	0.8	7
26CN146	480	495	0.7	15
26CN146	501	541	1.7	40
26CN146	572	583	1.2	11
26CN147	228	277	1.8	49
26CN147	315	317	0.8	2
26CN147	331	337	0.8	6
26CN147	354	360	2.4	6
26CN147	368	370	0.8	2
26CN148	249	271	2.3	22
26CN148	281	296	0.7	15
26CN148	302	313	0.7	11
26CN148	365	373	0.7	8
26CN148	380	394	1.1	14
26CN149	168	176	0.8	8
26CN149	247	250	0.6	3
26CN149	397	435	2.4	38
26CN150	277	280	3.3	3
26CN150	294	296	1	2
26CN150	303	307	1.3	4
26CN150	468	483	1.8	15
26CN151	253	258	0.7	5
26CN151	291	294	0.9	3
26CN151	326	349	1.2	23
26CN151	355	357	1.1	2
26CN151	406	408	1.2	2
26CN151	416	418	4.4	2
26CN151	462	464	0.7	2
26CN168	182	185	0.6	3
26CN168	191	196	1.2	5
26CN168	223	225	0.7	2
26CN169	159	175	0.8	16
26CN169	192	195	1.4	3
26CN169	201	213	0.8	12
26CN169	219	225	0.7	6
26CN170	212	215	1.2	3
26CN170	228	231	0.6	3
26CN170	285	289	0.5	4
26CN171	247	254	0.6	7
26CN171	290	293	1.3	3
26CN171	314	321	1.6	7
26CN171	340	342	0.6	2
26CN172	77	85	0.6	8
26CN172	121	127	0.6	6
26CN172	145	161	0.7	16

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN173	306	309	7.4	3
26CN173	324	328	1	4
26CN173	380	389	0.7	9
26CN174	255	265	2	10
26CN174	333	336	0.6	3
26CN175	194	202	0.6	8
26CN175	213	216	0.7	3
26CN176	134	139	0.5	5
26CN176	173	192	3.3	19
26CN176	240	243	0.5	3
26CN177	111	113	0.7	2
26CN177	164	166	1.1	2
26CN177	213	215	1.1	2
26CN178	256	270	0.7	14
26CN178	345	366	0.7	21
26CN179	237	244	1	7
26CN179	258	260	1.2	2
26CN179	287	298	0.6	11
26CN179	310	321	0.9	11
26CN180	204	210	1.8	6
26CN180	264	271	0.5	7
26CN181	320	338	1.9	18
26CN182	111	113	0.8	2
26CN182	134	140	1.3	6
26CN182	148	155	1.2	7
26CN182	173	183	0.6	10
26CN182	191	193	2.5	2
26CN183	76	79	1	3
26CN183	90	97	0.7	7
26CN183	113	116	0.6	3
26CN183	133	140	0.7	7
26CN184	272	281	0.6	9
26CN184	315	318	1	3
26CN184	352	379	0.7	27
26CN184	392	394	0.6	2
26CN185	252	261	0.9	9
26CN194	56	61	0.6	5
26CN194	190	193	0.8	3
26CN194	202	205	2.9	3
26CN194	268	275	0.7	7
26CN194	284	309	0.9	25
26CN194	312	318	0.5	6
26CN195	112	114	0.6	2
26CN195	135	137	3.4	2
26CN195	190	192	0.7	2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN195	248	256	0.5	8
26CN196	5	7	0.7	2
26CN196	42	48	0.9	6
26CN196	58	60	0.8	2
26CN196	66	69	0.6	3
26CN196	103	108	0.7	5
26CN196	144	150	0.6	6
26CN201	326	328	0.9	2
26CN201	348	357	2.2	9
26CN201	390	402	5.4	12
26CN203	74	78	1.6	4
26CN203	102	109	1.1	7
26CN204	130	137	0.6	7
26CN204	148	150	1.3	2
26CN204	213	216	1	3
26CN220	281	283	0.9	2
26CN220	300	302	1	2
26CN220	375	383	1	8

Appendix 2b: Bulk Intercepts: *A nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results including up to a 10m limit on internal dilution unless otherwise stated. Short high-grade composites > 1.5 gram metres are included, otherwise a minimum composite length of 2m is applied.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN065	105	107	0.5	2
26CN069	14	60	0.5	46
26CN070	1	29	0.7	28
26CN070	63	83	0.5	20
26CN070	122	125	1	3
26CN071	24	70	2.5	46
26CN071	100	104	2.3	4
26CN071	143	147	0.4	4
26CN071	152	155	0.5	3
26CN072	40	64	0.7	24
26CN072	84	87	0.6	3
26CN072	142	178	1.4	36
26CN082	68	73	0.8	5
26CN082	117	123	0.9	6
26CN082	207	225	0.3	18
26CN082	232	266	0.5	34
26CN082	276	316	0.3	40
26CN082	331	420	0.7	89
26CN082	422	456	0.6	34
26CN082	463	486	0.5	23
26CN082	498	517	0.4	19
26CN083	64	114	1.1	50
26CN083	147	150	0.4	3
26CN083	161	203	1.4	42
26CN096	108	125	1.8	17
26CN096	138	149	0.6	11
26CN096	173	187	0.8	14
26CN096	207	235	0.4	28
26CN097	37	41	0.4	4
26CN097	154	160	0.5	6
26CN097	189	210	1	21
26CN097	238	274	0.5	36
26CN106	148	149	2	1
26CN107	114	117	1	3
26CN109	2	10	0.3	8
26CN109	15	17	0.6	2
26CN109	50	60	0.5	10
26CN109	76	84	0.6	8
26CN110	6	8	0.6	2
26CN110	28	84	0.4	56
26CN110	102	110	0.3	8

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN110	134	137	0.6	3
26CN111	6	12	0.7	6
26CN111	104	131	0.4	27
26CN111	157	161	0.6	4
26CN111	172	177	0.8	5
26CN111	202	237	0.4	35
26CN112	258	262	0.4	4
26CN112	271	279	0.3	8
26CN112	283	342	0.4	59
26CN112	353	373	0.4	20
26CN114	114	116	5.3	2
26CN114	166	179	0.3	13
26CN114	210	216	0.3	6
26CN114	229	271	0.4	42
26CN114	276	285	0.3	9
26CN114	373	374	1.6	1
26CN115	23	41	0.8	18
26CN115	137	156	0.5	19
26CN115	187	253	0.4	66
26CN116	53	109	0.8	56
26CN116	123	162	0.4	39
26CN116	212	216	0.4	4
26CN117	26	47	0.8	21
26CN117	58	83	1.3	25
26CN117	108	143	0.7	35
26CN119	128	130	0.4	2
26CN119	213	233	0.7	20
26CN119	255	264	0.3	9
26CN119	302	310	0.4	8
26CN119	328	334	0.3	6
26CN120	415	440	2	25
26CN120	454	500	6.5	46
26CN122	39	78	0.6	39
26CN122	90	100	0.3	10
26CN122	299	310	0.3	11
26CN123	16	26	0.6	10
26CN123	68	109	0.3	41
26CN123	120	124	0.4	4
26CN123	271	272	1.7	1
26CN123	294	296	1.7	2
26CN124	55	71	0.6	16
26CN124	99	110	0.5	11
26CN124	132	168	0.5	36
26CN124	171	183	0.3	12
26CN124	231	246	0.3	15

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN124	257	259	0.4	2
26CN124	278	284	0.3	6
26CN125	76	80	0.3	4
26CN125	105	113	0.6	8
26CN125	163	165	0.5	2
26CN125	182	210	0.3	28
26CN125	213	239	0.4	26
26CN125	249	309	0.4	60
26CN125	318	360	1.6	42
26CN125	382	384	13.6	2
26CN125	410	412	0.5	2
26CN125	427	489	1.5	62
26CN125	502	515	0.4	13
26CN126	122	145	0.4	23
26CN126	166	174	0.4	8
26CN126	206	210	0.3	4
26CN126	246	258	0.3	12
26CN126	277	285	0.5	8
26CN126	306	380	1	74
26CN126	390	449	0.4	59
26CN127	105	123	0.9	18
26CN127	151	160	3.4	9
26CN127	186	188	0.6	2
26CN127	211	231	2	20
26CN127	242	255	0.3	13
26CN127	268	275	0.8	7
26CN127	290	297	0.4	7
26CN127	310	317	0.3	7
26CN127	355	359	0.6	4
26CN128	67	90	0.6	23
26CN128	238	243	0.7	5
26CN129	126	169	0.9	43
26CN129	202	206	0.6	4
26CN129	217	233	0.4	16
26CN129	247	255	0.3	8
26CN129	283	289	0.5	6
26CN129	297	322	0.8	25
26CN129	337	379	3	42
26CN129	388	427	3.1	39
26CN129	438	459	1.3	21
26CN129	515	523	0.6	8
26CN130	104	139	2.4	35
26CN130	172	210	0.4	38
26CN130	221	236	0.8	15
26CN130	286	288	0.3	2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN130	291	296	0.3	5
26CN130	323	342	1.3	19
26CN130	355	428	1.1	73
26CN131	63	73	0.3	10
26CN131	142	172	0.9	30
26CN131	189	227	0.9	38
26CN131	311	316	1.4	5
26CN132	48	56	0.3	8
26CN132	73	74	2.3	1
26CN133	25	36	0.8	11
26CN133	152	161	0.4	9
26CN133	175	180	0.5	5
26CN133	199	242	0.4	43
26CN133	265	306	0.4	41
26CN143	230	235	0.4	5
26CN143	248	250	0.7	2
26CN143	283	321	0.9	38
26CN143	400	403	0.5	3
26CN143	416	462	0.4	46
26CN144	189	222	0.8	33
26CN144	233	246	0.5	13
26CN144	269	288	0.4	19
26CN144	300	331	0.6	31
26CN144	340	365	0.6	25
26CN144	374	435	0.6	61
26CN144	445	450	0.5	5
26CN145	232	257	0.6	25
26CN145	286	290	0.6	4
26CN145	304	330	0.5	26
26CN145	355	365	0.3	10
26CN145	377	397	1	20
26CN145	412	414	0.3	2
26CN145	418	422	0.3	4
26CN145	440	442	0.3	2
26CN145	457	485	0.7	28
26CN146	195	203	0.7	8
26CN146	237	240	0.3	3
26CN146	253	265	0.4	12
26CN146	278	327	0.6	49
26CN146	335	341	0.3	6
26CN146	350	364	0.3	14
26CN146	393	406	0.6	13
26CN146	417	421	1.3	4
26CN146	455	465	0.3	10
26CN146	479	547	1.2	68

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN146	570	587	0.9	17
26CN147	219	306	1.2	87
26CN147	313	370	0.6	57
26CN147	499	511	0.3	12
26CN148	246	313	1.1	67
26CN148	352	395	0.7	43
26CN149	168	179	0.7	11
26CN149	245	251	0.5	6
26CN149	281	283	0.9	2
26CN149	361	369	0.3	8
26CN149	385	439	1.8	54
26CN150	212	225	0.3	13
26CN150	267	280	0.8	13
26CN150	294	307	0.7	13
26CN150	348	359	0.3	11
26CN150	418	420	0.5	2
26CN150	458	483	1.2	25
26CN151	137	138	2	1
26CN151	251	282	0.3	31
26CN151	289	295	0.6	6
26CN151	320	361	0.8	41
26CN151	406	422	0.9	16
26CN151	462	464	0.7	2
26CN168	178	196	0.5	18
26CN168	219	244	0.3	25
26CN168	285	289	0.3	4
26CN169	159	175	0.8	16
26CN169	192	248	0.5	56
26CN170	195	197	0.4	2
26CN170	212	217	0.9	5
26CN170	228	231	0.6	3
26CN170	256	263	0.4	7
26CN170	285	299	0.3	14
26CN171	99	102	0.4	3
26CN171	247	261	0.5	14
26CN171	283	293	0.7	10
26CN171	314	346	0.5	32
26CN171	388	390	0.4	2
26CN171	395	401	0.3	6
26CN172	75	85	0.5	10
26CN172	121	127	0.6	6
26CN172	138	162	0.6	24
26CN173	286	328	0.8	42
26CN173	380	390	0.6	10
26CN174	255	267	1.7	12

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN174	287	290	0.3	3
26CN174	325	336	0.3	11
26CN174	343	347	0.5	4
26CN174	383	384	2.2	1
26CN175	187	227	0.3	40
26CN176	133	159	0.4	26
26CN176	168	192	2.6	24
26CN176	240	244	0.5	4
26CN176	255	268	0.4	13
26CN176	297	300	0.4	3
26CN177	111	137	0.4	26
26CN177	164	175	0.3	11
26CN177	208	229	0.4	21
26CN178	255	293	0.4	38
26CN178	299	300	1.6	1
26CN178	329	375	0.5	46
26CN179	237	260	0.5	23
26CN179	278	322	0.5	44
26CN179	368	370	0.4	2
26CN180	204	221	0.8	17
26CN180	243	252	0.3	9
26CN180	263	275	0.4	12
26CN181	146	164	0.3	18
26CN181	210	212	0.6	2
26CN181	312	338	1.3	26
26CN182	111	117	0.4	6
26CN182	134	174	0.6	40
26CN182	176	194	0.6	18
26CN183	76	92	0.5	16
26CN183	96	116	0.3	20
26CN183	133	162	0.3	29
26CN183	180	186	0.4	6
26CN184	270	288	0.5	18
26CN184	311	318	0.5	7
26CN184	351	381	0.7	30
26CN184	392	394	0.6	2
26CN185	244	268	0.5	24
26CN194	56	61	0.6	5
26CN194	185	213	0.6	28
26CN194	229	233	0.3	4
26CN194	248	250	0.3	2
26CN194	268	320	0.6	52
26CN195	112	114	0.6	2
26CN195	135	144	0.9	9
26CN195	190	192	0.7	2

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Length (m)
26CN195	207	218	0.3	11
26CN195	227	233	0.3	6
26CN195	248	264	0.4	16
26CN196	5	7	0.7	2
26CN196	41	77	0.4	36
26CN196	102	112	0.5	10
26CN196	128	156	0.4	28
26CN196	209	211	0.6	2
26CN201	326	331	0.6	5
26CN201	347	357	2	10
26CN201	390	402	5.4	12
26CN202	219	223	0.5	4
26CN203	74	109	0.5	35
26CN204	107	113	0.4	6
26CN204	130	166	0.4	36
26CN204	212	219	0.6	7
26CN220	269	284	0.3	15
26CN220	300	302	1	2
26CN220	338	344	0.4	6
26CN220	359	383	0.5	24

Appendix 3: JORC Tables
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Results are part of BNZ's RC drilling campaign at the recently acquired Glenburgh Gold Project situated ~285 km east of Carnarvon via Gascoyne Junction, WA. • RC drilling samples were collected as 1m single samples. • Each sample collected represents each one (1) metre drilled collected from the rig-mounted cone splitter into individual calico bags (~3kg). • The rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter was levelled at the start of each hole to aid an even fall of the sample through the cyclone into the cone splitter. • RC drilling sample submissions include the use of certified standards (CRMs), and field duplicates were added to the submitted sample sequence to test laboratory equipment calibrations. Standards selected are matched to the analytical method of photon assaying at ALS labs in Perth (~500g units). No composites were taken. • Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
Drilling techniques	• The RC drill rig was a Schramm C685 & T685 rig type with the capability to reach >500m depths with a rig-mounted cyclone/cone splitter using a face sample hammer bit of 5 1⁄2 – 6" size. • The booster was used to apply air to keep drill holes dry and reach deeper depths.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded where significantly reduced. Negligible sample loss has been recorded. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and cone splitter were used to provide a uniform sample, and these were routinely cleaned. • RC Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sample loss has been recorded.
Logging	• RC chip samples have been geologically logged on a per 1 metre process recording lithology, mineralisation, veining, alteration, and weathering. • Geological logging is considered appropriate for this style of deposit (metamorphosed orogenic gold). The entire length of all holes has been geologically logged. • RC drill logging was completed by Benz Mining staff and data

Criteria	Commentary
	entered into BNZ's MXDeposit digital data collection platform provided by Expedio. ● All drill chips were collected into 20 compartment-trays for future reference and stored securely at Glenburgh camp.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	● RC chips were cone split at the rig. Samples were generally dry. ● A sample size of between 3 and 5 kg was collected. This size is considered appropriate, and representative of the material being sampled given the width and continuity of the intersections, and the grain size of the material being collected. ● For the 1 metre samples, certified analytical standards (appropriate for photon assaying) and field duplicates were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equal to 1 in 20 and sent for analysis with the samples. ● Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory – Perth. Gold analysis utilised the photon assaying methodology where original samples are crushed to 90% better than -3mm with a sub-set 500g separated for non-destructive analysis. ● Any sample reporting as having elevated > 1μSv readings during the preparation for photon assaying at ALS labs were flagged and were submitted for fire assay (Au-AA26) methodology at ALS labs in Perth as a quantifying check against the Photon assays.
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	● PhotonAssay at ALS Perth: Samples submitted for PhotonAssay analysis were dried, crushed to achieve approximately 90% passing 3.15 mm, rotary split, and a nominal ~500 g sub-sample was collected (method codes CRU-32a and SPL-32a). The ~500 g sub-sample was analysed for gold using the PhotonAssay technique (method code Au-PA01), together with quality control samples including certified reference materials and field duplicates. ● ALS PhotonAssay Analysis Technique: Developed by CSIRO in collaboration with Chrysos Corporation, PhotonAssay is a rapid, chemical-free alternative to conventional fire assay that uses high-energy X-rays. The technique is non-destructive and analyses a substantially larger sample mass than the standard 50 g fire assay. ALS has extensively tested and validated the PhotonAssay method, with results benchmarked against traditional fire assay. ● Routine mutli-element analysis - four acid digest with ICP-MS finish (method code ME-MS61) and portable XRF (method code pXRF-NQ) has been completed down hole on a pulverize 500 g split to better than 85% passing 75um (method code PUL-32m) but this information does not form part of this report. ● Laboratory QA/QC is maintained through the routine use of internal certified reference materials and blanks as part of standard in-house procedures. In addition, BNZ submitted an independent

Criteria	Commentary
	suite of certified reference materials (see above). These data are formally reviewed on a periodic basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant drill intersections are checked by the supervising personnel. The intersections are compared to recorded geology and neighbouring data and reviewed in Leapfrog and QGIS software. • No twinned holes have been drilled to date by Benz Mining, but, planned holes have tested the interpreted mineralised trends, verifying the geometry of the mineralised targets. • All logs were validated by the Project Geologist prior to being sent to the Database Administrator for import • No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from values below the detection limit which are assigned a value of half the detection limit (positive number)
Location of data points	• Hole collar coordinates including RLs have been located by handheld GPS in the field during initial drill site preparation. Actual hole collars were collected by a DGPS system at the Glenburgh Gold Project. • The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is GDA94_MGA _Zone 50s. • Planned hole coordinates and final GPS coordinates are compared in QGIS and Leapfrog project files to ensure all targets have been tested as intended. • The drill string path is monitored as drilling progresses using downhole Axis Champ Gyro tool and compared against the planned drill path, adjustment to the drilling technique is requested as required to ensure the intended path is followed. • Readings were recorded at 30m intervals from surface to end of hole after Benz reviewed single shot verses EOH continuous surveying of the Axis Champ Gyro tool and noted >3 degrees variance in azimuth with hole depth. The single shots produce less variability and are used for hole trace reporting in the database. • Historical drill hole surveys and methods will be reviewed in preparation for any updates to MRE in the future.
Data spacing and distribution	• BNZ's Glenburgh RC drilling has been designed to infill and extend mineralisation defined by historical drilling. Drill spacings are varied. Holes were generally angled between -55 to -62 degrees towards ~151 to ~164 degrees, with two holes (26CN120 and 26CN133) drilled towards ~339 to ~340 degrees. • The mineralised domains established for pre-BNZ Mineral Resource Estimates have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied

Criteria	Commentary
	under the 2012 JORC Code. Ongoing drilling will be sufficiently spaced for a reinterpretation based on BNZ's structural model. ● No sample compositing of material from drilling has been applied during this drilling campaign.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● Drilling has primarily been undertaken perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised structures as stated above. ● No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified – observed intercepts to date indicate the interpreted geology hosting mineralisation is robust.
Sample security	● All samples were prepared in the field by Benz Mining staff and delivered by contracted couriers from the field site to the ALS laboratory in Perth directly. ● Individual pre-numbered calco sample bags are placed in polywoven plastic bags (5 per bag) secured at the top with a cable tie. These bags are annotated with the company name and sample numbers, the bags are placed in larger bulker bags for transport to ALS labs in Perth, also labelled with corresponding company name, drill hole and sample identifiers. ● Sample pulps are stored in a dry, secure location at Benz's Glenburgh camp.
Audits or reviews	● Data is validated by Benz staff and Geolytic database consultants as it is entered into MXDeposit. Errors are returned to field staff for validation. ● All drilled hole collars have been located with a DGPS. ● There have been no audits undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	● Glenburgh Gold Project is a group of 10 tenements and 2 applications. The majority of known gold deposits are located on Mining Lease M09/148. ● The tenement is 100% owned by Benz Mining Limited. ● The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Since Helix Resources in 1994 and subsequent work by Gascoyne Resources, about 159,149 soil samples, 1,349 vacuum holes and 2,285 auger holes have been completed at Glenburgh. • 48 diamond holes, 398 RC holes, 6 air-core holes and 462 RAB holes have been drilled in the Glenburgh area to identify the distribution and evaluate the potential of the deposit. • Drilling to date has identified 10 high potential deposits in the Glenburgh area which are: Tuxedo, Icon, Apollo, Mustang, Shelby, Hurricane, Zone 102, Zone 126, NE3 and NE4 deposits.
Geology	• Gold mineralisation at the Glenburgh deposit is hosted in Paleoproterozoic upper-amphibolite to granulite facies siliciclastic rocks of the Glenburgh Terrane, in the southern Gascoyne Province of Western Australia. • Gold was first discovered at the Glenburgh deposit in 1994 by Helix Resources during follow-up drilling of soil geochemical anomalies. Mineralisation occurs in shears within quartz + feldspar + biotite ± garnet gneiss, which contains discontinuous blocks or lenses of amphibolite and occasional thin magnetite-bearing metamorphics, probably derived from chemical sediments. • Higher-grade mineralisation appears to be directly related to silica flooding in the gneiss. This silica flooding may give rise to quartz 'veins' up to several metres thick, although scales of several centimetres to tens of centimetres are the norm. Neither the higher-grade silica lodes nor the more pervasive lower-grade mineralisation exhibits sharp or well-defined lithological contacts.
Drill hole Information	• For this announcement, 68 new Reverse Circulation (RC) holes are being reported. • For earlier released results, see previous announcements by Gascoyne Resources (ASX:GCY) and Spartan Resources (ASX:SPR).
Data aggregation methods	• No material information has been excluded. • Bulk intercepts: *A nominal 0.3g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results including up to a 10m limit on internal dilution unless otherwise stated. Short high-grade composites > 1.5 gram metres are included, otherwise a minimum composite length of 2m is applied.* • High grade: *A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results including up to a 5m limit on internal dilution unless otherwise stated. A minimum composite length of 2m is applied.* • Higher grade Au intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • No top cuts have been applied to reported intercepts. • No metal equivalent values have been used. • All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Some drill holes reported in this announcement were previously disclosed based on partial assay results. Completion of outstanding assays has resulted in updated intercepts now being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drilling is generally oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation, and intercepts are reported as downhole lengths unless otherwise stated. • To improve understanding of true widths, two holes in this program (26CN120 and 26CN133) were drilled from the opposite azimuth (339°–340°) to previous drilling to test structural geometry. Ongoing drilling and geological modelling are required to confirm the true orientation and extent of mineralised lenses.
Diagrams	• Relevant diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced reporting	• All meaningful data relating to the Exploration program has been included and reported to the market as assays are received.
Other substantive exploration data	• See body of announcement.
Further work	• Assays for the remainder of the programme will be reported once received and validated. • Ongoing drilling across the Glenburgh camp to extend mineralisation along strike and at depth.