

High-Grade Gold Multiplies at Icon as New Hinge Zones Emerge

NE-plunging hinge zones emerge as an important and repeatable driver of ounce growth across Icon Camp

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **41m at 14.5 g/t Au from 260m** in 26CN079
- **75m at 2.3 g/t Au from 253m** in 26CN064
- **39m at 3.6 g/t Au from 186m**, including **8m at 15.6 g/t Au from 192m**, in 26CN074
- **62m at 2.5 g/t Au from 179m** in 26CN073 within a broader **102m at 1.7 g/t Au**
- Previously reported Benz results: **25m at 16.53 g/t Au** in 26CN029, **95m at 4.3 g/t Au** in 25GLR232 and **47m at 5.1 g/t Au** in 25GLR237, are now interpreted to form part of the NE-plunging high-grade hinge systems at Icon.
- **Systematic drilling within the established mineralised footprint** is proving to be an ounce growth driver comparable to extensional drilling along strike and at depth. As drilling tightens, new NE-plunging high-grade hinge zones keep emerging, unlocking **substantial** new ounce potential from within the existing footprint.
- High-grade gold at Icon is increasingly associated with **NE-plunging fold hinge zones**, closely mirroring the structural architecture observed at the Hurricane camp.
- Benz's baseline 50m by 25m drilling pattern is generating substantial additional mineralisation potential within the existing Icon footprint.
- The next phase of drilling will focus on completing the planned baseline drilling pattern across the Hurricane, Icon and Thunderbolt camps to ensure high-grade hinge zones are fully resolved and captured in the geological model prior to **maiden resource in H1 27**.

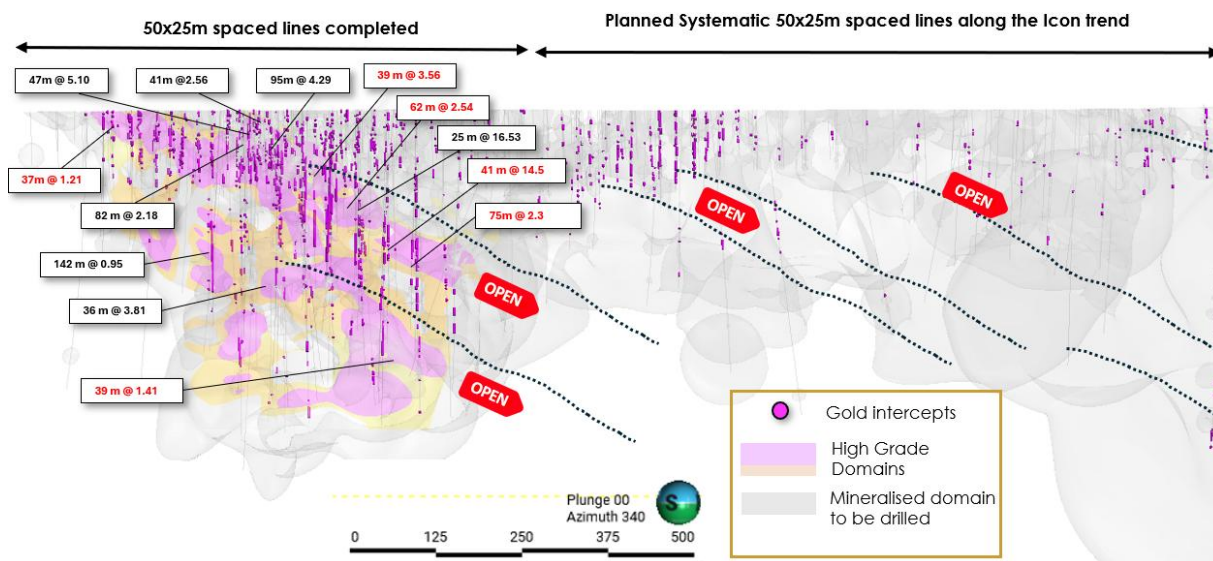


Figure 1: Icon long-section looking north showing NE-plunging high-grade hinge zones with selected drill intercepts (g/t Au). See red call out text for intercepts reported in this release.

Benz Mining Corp. (ASX: BNZ, TSXV: BZ) ("Benz" or the "Company") is pleased to report further exceptional gold results from systematic drilling at the Icon deposit, part of the Company's Glenburgh Gold Project in Western Australia.

The latest results demonstrate that increasing drill density at Icon is doing considerably more than confirming previously identified mineralisation. It is providing the geological resolution required to identify additional fold hinges and high-grade gold positions that could not be resolved by earlier, wider-spaced drilling.

In addition, the planned drill lines also extend beyond the currently interpreted mineralised trends, providing significant potential for further discoveries and continued growth across Glenburgh.

As Benz progressively drills Icon on its baseline 50m by 25m pattern, additional NE-plunging hinge zones are emerging as important controls on high-grade gold mineralisation and potential drivers of future ounce growth. Earlier explorers missed these high-grade hinge zones in broader spaced shallow drilling which Benz first identified in early 2026 with intercepts such as:

- **95m at 4.3g/t Au from 13m in 25GLR232**
- **29m at 8.8g/t Au from 84m in 25GLR190**
- **47m at 5.1 g/t Au from 55m in 25GLR237**
- **82m at 2.2g/t Au from 32m in 25GLR196**

See ASX release dated 28 January 2026 for further details.

The same structural architecture is evident at the Hurricane camp, strengthening the Company's confidence that NE-plunging fold hinges represent an important and repeatable control on the distribution of high-grade gold across Glenburgh.

In a tightly folded mineral system such as Glenburgh, increasing geological resolution can materially change the understanding of the mineralised architecture. What may initially appear to be a broad mineralised envelope can resolve into multiple fold hinges, limbs and high-grade shoots as drilling advances.

Systematic drilling at Icon is therefore not simply increasing confidence in known mineralisation. It is revealing additional high-grade positions and generating substantial new mineralisation potential within the existing drilled footprint.

The results released today demonstrate the value of this approach and have the potential to add significantly to future contained ounces within an already exceptionally well-endowed gold system.

Importantly, the Company's baseline drill lines are not restricted to the currently interpreted mineralised trends. The 50m by 25m drilling pattern extends into areas outside the existing interpretation, providing further opportunities to identify previously unrecognised mineralised positions.

The program is therefore delivering on two fronts: revealing additional high-grade gold within the known Icon system while continuing to test substantial upside beyond the currently interpreted mineralised trends.

Management Commentary

Benz Chief Executive Officer, Mark Lynch-Staunton, commented:

"What excites us at Icon is that every new drill line seems to reveal more of the system. As drilling tightens, new NE-plunging high-grade hinge zones keep emerging, unlocking substantial additional ounce potential within the existing footprint.

"We are advancing Glenburgh at a pace that very few gold projects in Australia can currently match. This is one of the country's most aggressive drilling campaigns, and we are maintaining that momentum because systematic drilling is adding value to the project so quickly.

"Our immediate priority is to complete the baseline drilling across Hurricane, Icon and Thunderbolt, where drilling is now underway for the first time. These high-grade hinges can make an enormous contribution to contained ounces, and we want to ensure they are properly resolved and captured in the geological model.

"In parallel, we are advancing permitting and development activities. Glenburgh already benefits from a mature permitting position, giving us a clear and potentially rapid pathway forward as the resource work progresses. Tungsten re-assaying is also underway to assess the potential contribution of another strategically important metal.

"Approximately 80% of our maiden Exploration Target was already drill-constrained. We are not drilling to establish whether the target exists. We are completing the baseline drilling and geological work required to properly resolve the system and support the conversion of this substantial drill-supported inventory into a maiden Mineral Resource.

"The reason we are so confident about Glenburgh's scale is that the geology supports it. We have the craton-margin architecture, clear evidence of a huge magmatic-hydrothermal engine and a highly reactive sedimentary basin capable of trapping and concentrating enormous volumes of gold. These are the ingredients that build giant gold systems.

"The high-grade hinges emerging at Icon and Hurricane are part of something much bigger. This is not a one-deposit or one-camp story. We believe Glenburgh has the scale, architecture and geological engine to keep delivering new gold well beyond what we have defined today, with the potential to become truly world class.

"The Exploration Target was always intended as a starting point, not a limit. We look forward to delivering a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate which, based on the scale of the drill-constrained inventory already defined in the target, has the potential to rank amongst largest maiden gold resources reported on the ASX in recent years.

"The more we drill Glenburgh, the more gold it gives us. We believe this is just the beginning."

Glenburgh Geology: Makings of a Giant Gold System at Glenburgh

Benz has previously outlined the geological characteristics that point to Glenburgh being part of a large magmatic-hydrothermal mineral system. Continued drilling, multi-element geochemistry and geochronology are now refining that interpretation and providing greater clarity on how the different components of the system fit together.

While the precise deposit classification remains secondary, the fundamental geological processes identified by Benz are those associated with the **formation of world-class mineral systems**.

Through multi-element geochemistry, geochronology and systematic drilling, Benz is looking back through the effects of high-grade metamorphism and progressively reconstructing a vast, approximately 20 km-scale magmatic-hydrothermal alteration cell.

The developing model indicates that this system transported and concentrated **gold, tungsten and iron** within a volcano-sedimentary basin positioned along the margin of the Yilgarn Craton.

Benz believes Glenburgh contains three fundamental ingredients required to develop a giant gold system:

1. Crustal-scale structural architecture

Glenburgh is positioned along a craton margin where deep-seated breaks in the lithosphere created direct pathways between the mantle and the crust.

These long-lived structures provided the architecture required to focus magmas, heat and mineralising fluids through the Glenburgh system.

2. Magmatic heat, fluids and metals

Mantle-derived magmatic intrusions provided a powerful source of heat and metal-rich hydrothermal fluids.

This heat engine drove the development of a vast hydrothermal alteration cell capable of transporting gold and other metals through the broader Glenburgh system.

3. Geochemically reactive sedimentary basins

The mineralising fluids interacted with highly reactive rocks and basin-derived brines within the volcano-sedimentary sequence.

These reactive sedimentary rocks provided an effective environment for the trapping and concentration of huge volumes of gold.

The combination of crustal-scale structural architecture, a powerful magmatic-hydrothermal heat engine and a highly reactive sedimentary basin provides the geological framework for a potentially exceptional gold system.

Plan Ahead: Completing the Baseline Drill-Out Across Glenburgh

The next phase of drilling will focus on completing Benz's baseline 50m by 25m 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.

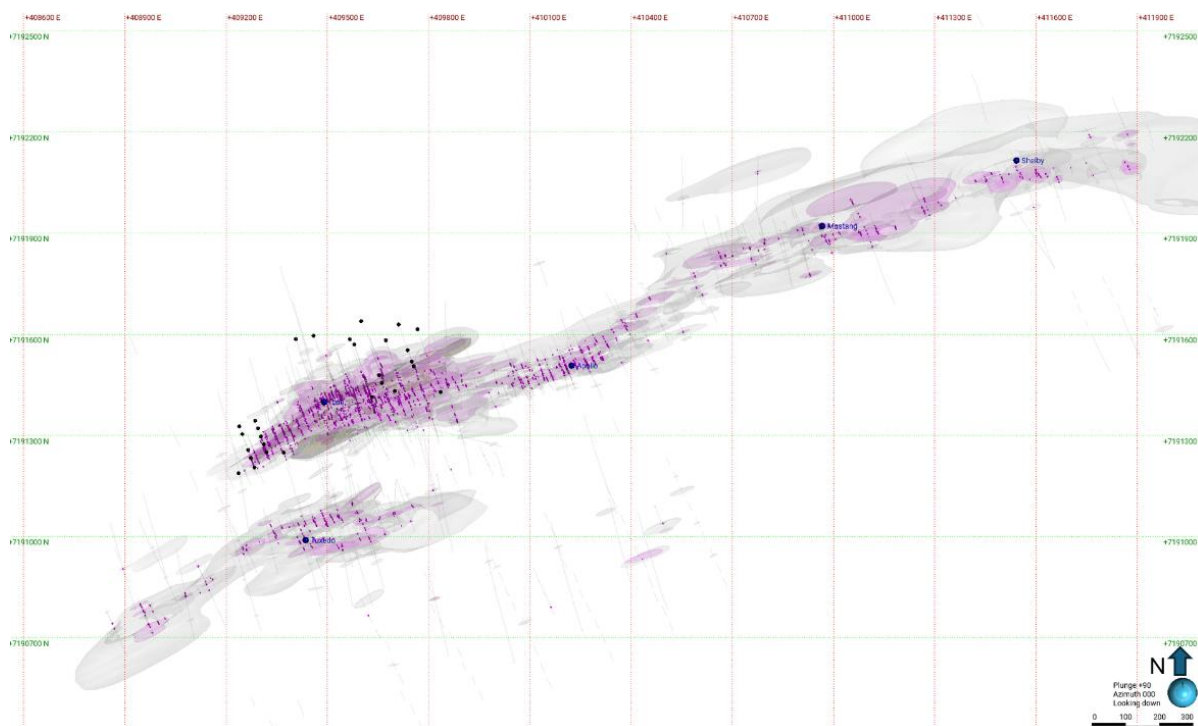


Figure 2: Collar Map of holes included in this release

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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 Au² 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 28 January 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

Table 1: Collar Table. Glenburgh metallurgical drill hole details Coordinates system: GDA94/MGA Zone 50

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	End Depth
26CN073	409580	7191570	296	60	163	534
26CN084	409237	7191188	294	60	160	60
26CN061	409407	7191586	295	60	160	621
26CN076	409661	7191456	296	60	160	360
26CN075	409700	7191432	296	60	162	300
26CN093	409239	7191327	295	61	159	282
26CN092	409248	7191304	295	60	160	252
26CN090	409265	7191257	295	61	158	150
26CN089	409274	7191233	295	60	160	102
26CN088	409284	7191205	295	60	157	60
26CN062	409459	7191596	295	61	158	457
26CN074	409567	7191585	296	61	161	552
26CN081	409738	7191553	297	59	159	522
26CN105	409371	7191249	295	60	158	102
26CN080	409750	7191519	297	60	159	492
26CN079	409757	7191505	297	61	160	432
26CN102	409286	7191344	295	60	161	264
26CN101	409295	7191321	295	60	161	204
26CN100	409303	7191297	295	61	160	150
26CN099	409312	7191274	295	60	159	120
26CN098	409320	7191250	295	60	160	102
26CN078	409673	7191583	297	66	160	600
26CN077	409653	7191479	297	61	160	402
26CN063	409836	7191429	296	60	161	222
26CN066	409767	7191615	297	61	161	612
26CN064	409711	7191629	297	59	160	588
26CN038	409600	7191639	296	59	156	600
26CN057	409633	7191414	296	60	155	252

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	To	Au (ppm)	Length
26CN073	179	241	2.5	62
26CN073	248	253	0.6	5
26CN073	315	318	0.7	3
26CN073	338	341	0.5	3
26CN073	347	359	0.6	12
26CN061	320	322	0.9	2
26CN061	330	345	2	15
26CN061	354	362	2.2	8
26CN076	89	98	0.6	9
26CN076	108	110	0.8	2
26CN075	49	51	0.8	2
26CN075	59	83	0.7	24
26CN075	228	230	13.5	2
26CN090	12	14	0.7	2
26CN090	94	99	2.3	5
26CN089	10	36	0.8	26
26CN088	4	6	1.7	2
26CN062	343	345	0.8	2
26CN074	192	200	15.6	8
26CN074	213	225	0.9	12
26CN074	276	278	0.6	2
26CN074	329	336	0.9	7
26CN074	342	372	1.1	30
26CN074	402	406	1.1	4
26CN074	422	424	0.9	2
26CN074	430	434	0.6	4
26CN074	470	473	0.8	3
26CN081	169	188	1	19
26CN081	207	212	1	5
26CN081	268	274	0.5	6
26CN081	282	292	0.6	10
26CN081	298	320	0.8	22
26CN081	333	350	0.8	17
26CN081	360	379	0.7	19
26CN081	380	393	0.7	13
26CN081	419	425	1.3	6
26CN105	41	43	1	2
26CN080	135	164	1.3	29
26CN080	202	218	1.2	16
26CN080	267	282	1	15

26CN080	304	310	1.2	6
26CN080	356	362	0.5	6
26CN079	58	61	1	3
26CN079	116	120	1	4
26CN079	129	138	1.2	9
26CN079	148	150	1.8	2
26CN079	161	163	0.9	2
26CN079	260	295	17	35
26CN079	335	346	1.5	11
26CN102	205	212	0.9	7
26CN100	12	25	1.5	13
26CN100	61	67	1.5	6
26CN100	137	144	0.9	7
26CN099	13	50	1.2	37
26CN099	62	71	0.9	9
26CN099	84	92	1.3	8
26CN078	223	236	1.2	13
26CN078	256	269	0.9	13
26CN078	405	424	0.9	19
26CN078	431	470	1.4	39
26CN077	109	120	1.6	11
26CN077	126	141	0.7	15
26CN077	146	157	0.6	11
26CN066	169	171	1.1	2
26CN066	270	280	0.7	10
26CN066	290	296	0.6	6
26CN066	318	320	0.6	2
26CN066	338	346	0.5	8
26CN066	350	352	0.6	2
26CN066	356	358	0.6	2
26CN066	378	382	1.3	4
26CN064	257	313	2.9	56
26CN064	319	321	1.5	2
26CN064	444	472	1	28
26CN064	480	484	0.6	4
26CN064	525	527	1	2
26CN064	583	587	0.6	4
26CN038	232	239	0.6	7
26CN038	268	295	0.9	27
26CN038	504	507	1.3	3
26CN038	515	521	0.7	6
26CN038	530	538	0.6	8
26CN038	542	557	0.6	15
26CN057	40	49	10.2	9
26CN057	56	60	0.8	4

26CN057	108	119	1.6	11
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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	To	Au (ppm)	Length
26CN073	158	159	1.6	1
26CN073	170	272	1.7	102
26CN073	284	286	0.4	2
26CN073	294	359	0.4	65
26CN073	409	422	0.3	13
26CN073	507	509	0.6	2
26CN084	8	14	0.4	6
26CN061	315	362	1.1	47
26CN076	89	112	0.5	23
26CN076	142	144	1.5	2
26CN075	49	90	0.5	41
26CN075	115	122	1.3	7
26CN075	228	230	13.5	2
26CN093	259	268	0.3	9
26CN092	228	230	0.3	2
26CN090	0	2	0.4	2
26CN090	12	14	0.7	2
26CN090	79	99	0.8	20
26CN089	1	43	0.6	42
26CN088	3	15	0.5	12
26CN062	317	322	0.4	5
26CN062	341	345	0.5	4
26CN062	392	395	0.4	3
26CN074	186	225	3.6	39
26CN074	276	280	0.5	4
26CN074	323	380	0.8	57
26CN074	395	439	0.4	44
26CN074	470	473	0.8	3
26CN081	73	74	2.4	1
26CN081	169	194	0.8	25
26CN081	205	225	0.4	20
26CN081	243	247	0.4	4
26CN081	254	270	0.3	16
26CN081	273	343	0.6	70
26CN081	345	413	0.5	68
26CN081	417	440	0.6	23

26CN105	4	15	0.3	11
26CN105	40	44	0.7	4
26CN105	99	101	0.5	2
26CN080	80	82	0.7	2
26CN080	127	172	0.9	45
26CN080	195	218	0.9	23
26CN080	229	234	0.4	5
26CN080	267	283	1	16
26CN080	304	310	1.2	6
26CN080	341	362	0.4	21
26CN079	47	61	0.3	14
26CN079	78	81	0.5	3
26CN079	101	105	0.3	4
26CN079	116	150	0.6	34
26CN079	161	173	0.7	12
26CN079	260	301	14.5	41
26CN079	330	347	1	17
26CN079	392	394	0.4	2
26CN102	198	226	0.4	28
26CN101	145	165	0.3	20
26CN100	11	25	1.4	14
26CN100	60	72	0.9	12
26CN100	137	148	0.6	11
26CN099	0	5	0.6	5
26CN099	9	97	0.8	88
26CN099	109	113	0.4	4
26CN098	12	20	0.3	8
26CN098	33	37	0.9	4
26CN078	215	218	0.4	3
26CN078	223	272	0.7	49
26CN078	302	306	2.5	4
26CN078	341	342	2.7	1
26CN078	353	372	0.3	19
26CN078	386	470	1.1	84
26CN078	582	584	0.4	2
26CN077	108	166	0.7	58
26CN077	184	192	0.3	8
26CN077	195	197	0.4	2
26CN077	201	204	0.4	3
26CN063	24	25	2.3	1
26CN063	169	178	0.5	9
26CN066	159	174	0.3	15
26CN066	233	242	0.3	9
26CN066	266	299	0.4	33
26CN066	318	323	0.4	5

26CN066	338	366	0.4	28
26CN066	378	385	0.9	7
26CN066	439	448	0.4	9
26CN064	253	328	2.3	75
26CN064	352	354	0.5	2
26CN064	398	406	0.4	8
26CN064	430	492	0.6	62
26CN064	525	528	0.8	3
26CN064	572	588	0.4	16
26CN038	232	248	0.3	16
26CN038	254	304	0.6	50
26CN038	366	370	0.6	4
26CN038	386	390	0.4	4
26CN038	416	419	0.3	3
26CN038	483	485	0.4	2
26CN038	503	557	0.5	54
26CN038	575	576	6.9	1
26CN038	596	598	0.9	2
26CN057	33	73	2.6	40
26CN057	105	119	1.3	14

Appendix 2: 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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	- 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	- 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.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	- 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.
<i>Logging</i>	- 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

Criteria	Commentary
	holes has been geologically logged. • RC drill logging was completed by Benz Mining staff and data 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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory test</i>	• 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

Criteria	Commentary
	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 suite of certified reference materials (see above). These data are formally reviewed on a periodic basis.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	- 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)
<i>Location of data points</i>	- 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	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 -65 degrees

Criteria	Commentary
	towards ~145 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 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.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	- 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	- 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	- 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	• 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.
<i>Geology</i>	• 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	• For this announcement, 28 new Reverse Circulation (RC) are being reported. • For earlier released results, see previous announcements by Gascoyne Resources (ASX:GCY) and Spartan Resources (ASX:SPR).
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. • 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• 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, a subset of holes in this program were drilled from the opposite azimuth to previous drilling to test structural geometry. Ongoing drilling and geological modelling are required to confirm the true orientation and extent of mineralised lenses.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• Relevant diagrams are included in the report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• All meaningful data relating to the Exploration program has been included and reported to the market as assays are received.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• See body of announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	• 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.