

Benz Mining: Electromagnetics Identify New Conductive Trend in Footwall of Eastmain Mine

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Re-processing of FLEM identified a large conductor in the footwall of the existing resource at A Zone (376,000oz at 7.9gpt gold)
- Last DHEM survey of historical hole in 2020 identified off-hole conductors 200m in the footwall of A Zone confirming FLEM modelled plate
- These conductors represent a potential 3rd trend to be tested in upcoming drill programs
- Exploration expected to restart in January with 50,000m drill program and additional EM surveys to identify further targets across other trends with VTEM anomalies
- Results from 2020 drill program expected shortly

Toronto, January 13, 2021 - [Benz Mining Corp.](#) (TSXV: BZ) (ASX: BNZ) (the Company or Benz) is pleased to announce the discovery of a third conductive trend, parallel to and 200m in the footwall of the existing Eastmain resource envelope. This trend was confirmed by the last down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey of the 2020 field campaign, the results of which have now been interpreted.

Figure 1: Third potentially mineralized trend at Eastmain with 2020 drilling and all 2020 EM conductors (FLEM-Green and DHEM-Blue)

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/71937_figure1.jpg

Third Parallel Conductive Trend identified

Second pass processing of fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) data in late 2020 identified a conductor in the footwall of the A Zone. The final DHEM survey for the 2020 season probed a deep historical stratigraphic hole drilled well into the footwall of the Eastmain deposit. Strong off-hole conductors confirmed the structural position of the modelled FLEM conductor and the existence of a strongly conductive trend with an EM response comparable with the existing know Eastmain mineralization. The modelled conductor and off hole DHEM have not been previously drilled and the trend seems to continue to the NW of Zone A.

Figure 2: FLEM modelled conductors from 2nd pass FLEM processing

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/71937_figure2.jpg

CEO, Xavier Braud, commented:

"The last of the EM data for 2020 brought us a nice surprise. Historically, mineralization had been identified along the mine series trend over a strike length of 10km. When we began assessing the Eastmain Project in early 2020 it became evident that there was the potential for multiple repeats of this mine series within our extensive tenement package. Since commencing exploration in July 2020, our exploration strategy has identified that there is now the potential for 3 mineralized trends. We look forward to further ground

geophysical programs in 2021 to further test VTEM anomalies which already highlight the potential for multiple additional trends. The Eastmain Gold Project is shaping up to become a very large system and we look forward to testing these targets in 2021."

Figure 3: Schematic cross section with all EM conductors and 2020 drilling highlighting the new footwall conductors, potentially third newly identified trend

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:

https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/71937_0e7c8e9ef47eaa49_007full.jpg

The Eastmain Gold Project, situated on the Upper Eastmain Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada, currently hosts a NI 43-101 and JORC (2012) compliant resource of 376,000oz at 7.9gpt gold (Indicated: 236,500oz at 8.2gtp gold, Inferred: 139,300oz at 7.5gtp gold). The existing gold mineralization is associated with 15-20% semi-massive to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in highly deformed and altered rocks making it amenable to detection using electromagnetic techniques. Multiple gold occurrences have been identified by previous explorers over a 10km long zone along strike from the Eastmain Mine with very limited but highly encouraging testing outside the existing resource area.

This press release was prepared under supervision and approved by Dr. Danielle Giovenazzo, P.Geo, acting as Benz's qualified person under National Instrument 43-101.

About Benz Mining Corp.

[Benz Mining Corp.](#) brings together an experienced team of geoscientists and finance professionals with a focused strategy to acquire and develop mineral projects with an emphasis on safe, low risk jurisdictions favourable to mining development. Benz is earning a 100% interest in the former producing high grade Eastmain gold mine, Ruby Hill West and Ruby Hill East projects in Quebec.

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors of [Benz Mining Corp.](#)
Xavier Braud, CEO

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Forward-Looking Information: Certain statements contained in this news release may constitute "forward-looking information" as such term is used in applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking information is based on plans, expectations and estimates of management at the date the information is provided and is subject to certain factors and assumptions, including, that the Company's financial condition

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Competent Person's Statements: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting information compiled by Mr Xavier Braud, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG membership ID:6963). Mr Braud is a consultant to the Company and has sufficient experience in the style of mineralization and type of deposits under consideration and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Braud holds securities in [Benz Mining Corp.](#) and consents to the inclusion of all technical statements based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Inferred Mineral Resource was first reported under the JORC Code by the Company in its prospectus released to the ASX on 21 December 2020. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chip measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as exhaustive of sampling. ● Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness of any measurement tools or systems used. ● Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the business. ● In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this will include details of the circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which the assay was done (e.g. 'charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be warranted, such as 'alluvial gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodity distribution (e.g. nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air leg, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of penetration, etc) type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recovery ● Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representativeness ● Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and whether loss of material has occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and/or mine design ● Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core logs should include down-hole photos (if practicable) at intervals of not more than 3m ● The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections that are logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core is used ● If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampling technique is appropriate to grain size and rock type ● For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique ● Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages including splitting for sample verification ● Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material, for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ● Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and/or testing method. The technique is considered partial or total. ● For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the details of the technique, the method of determining the analysis including instrument make and model, operating parameters, calibration, validation, and their derivation, etc. ● Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, etc.) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The verification of significant intersections by either independent or qualified persons, and the use of twinned holes. ● Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, etc. (including electronic) protocols. ● Discuss any adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar/spool location), trenches, workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation ● Specification of the grid system used. ● Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ● Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Resource estimation and classification applied. ● Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of the material, which this is known, considering the deposit type. ● If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of the mineralisation is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be discussed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The measures taken to ensure sample security.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Mineral tenement and land tenure status

- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overland wilderness or national park and environmental status
- The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting licence to operate in the area.

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Exploration done by other parties

● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration b

Geology

● Deposit type, geological setting and style of min

Criteria

JORC Code explanation

Drill hole Information

- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the following information for all Material drill holes:
 - easting and northing of the drill hole collar
 - elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level)
 - dip and azimuth of the hole
 - down hole length and interception depth
 - hole length.
- If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis of the nature of the exploration, the exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the results. The company must explain why this is the case.

Data aggregation methods

- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, short cuttings or truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grade results, the procedure used for such aggregations should be shown in detail.
- The assumptions used for any reporting of metal grades should be stated.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

- These relationships are particularly important in the case of high grade, narrow mineralisation.
- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the reporting of widths and intercept lengths is reported.
- If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, the effect of the 'down hole length, true width not known' effect should be explained.

Diagrams

- Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and cross-sections should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should show the drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.

Balanced reporting

- Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results, both low and high grades and/or widths should be included in the Exploration Results.

Other substantive exploration data

- Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including: geological observations; geophysical survey results; method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk sample analysis; characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.

Further work

- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. large-scale step-out drilling).
- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible mineralisation, interpretations and future drilling areas, provided they do not create an impression of having been obtained from a more detailed study.

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