Benz Announces New Discovery at Icon Strengthened with Further Broad Gold Intercepts

20.08.2025 | Newsfile

New results rank among the thickest gold intercepts to date at Glenburgh, reinforcing the potential for a significant bulk tonnage gold system

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Further step-out holes drilled at Icon targeting a large gap under previous drilling returned broad zones of gold mineralisation, confirming continuity and significant potential for resource growth:
  - 142m at 0.95g/t gold from 227m within a broader 229m at 0.7g/t gold (25GLR_048)
  - 102m at 1.0g/t gold from 96m (25GLR_058), pending assays for remainder of hole
  - All holes ended in mineralisation and will be extended to test the central lens position
- Drilling has also intersected the newly discovered Central Lens, which remains only partially drilled and open, with holes ending in strong mineralisation:
  - 55m at 1.1g/t gold from 447m within 275m at 0.6g/t gold (25GLR_044) ending in mineralisation
  - 43m at 0.9g/t gold from 352m (25GLR_036) ending in mineralisation[1] with further assays pending
  - Holes to be re-entered for extension
- Drilling to continue with four RC drill rigs fully funded by recent A$30m bought deal[2], with two dedicated to the exciting bulk tonnage potential at Icon

Vancouver, August 19, 2025 - Benz Mining Corp. (ASX: BNZ) (TSXV: BZ) ("Benz" or the "Company") is pleased to report further strong results from ongoing drilling at the Icon Prospect within the Glenburgh Gold Project in Western Australia.

Figure 1: Oblique plan view of Icon Apollo trend mineralisation and collar locations.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/263167_45ca39f6f4742a6d_001full.jpg

The Icon deposit forms part of the 1.6 km-long Icon-Apollo trend, historically treated as two separate deposits and only tested by shallow drilling. It sits ~6 km from the recently announced high-grade Zone 126 trend and is positioned within the broader 18 km mineralised corridor of the Glenburgh Gold Project.

Recent drilling by Benz has confirmed the discovery of a third higher-grade lens between the Icon and Tuxedo trends. This new lens sits within wide-scale gold system over 400m in width, representing a major new growth opportunity at Glenburgh.

Figure 2: Cross section at Icon with viewing window (~300m) looking east along 409650 Easting. Current drill holes extend mineralisation under previously intercepted mineralisation conducted by historical drilling. Previous holes reported in announcement dated 4 August 2025.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/263167_45ca39f6f4742a6d_002full.jpg

Benz CEO, Mark Lynch-Staunton, commented:

"The latest results continue to firm up the emerging higher-grade Central Lens at Icon, and it is becoming

clear that this is shaping into something very special. These results confirm the strength of the central position, which sits within a 400-metre-wide mineralised corridor - a scale that underscores the system's potential.

"We are now stepping across this 400m corridor to fully drill out the central zone , with two rigs dedicated to unlocking its extent. The fact that this lens is only partially drilled and remains open adds further excitement as we move to test its continuity and scale.

"With success here complementing the continued growth at Zone 126, it is increasingly evident that Glenburgh is not a cluster of small deposits, but a large, evolving gold system with tier-1 potential. Each new hole builds our confidence that we are only at the beginning of uncovering the true scale of this district."

Icon - A large bulk scale opportunity

The geometry, continuity, and thickness of the mineralisation at the 1.6km Icon Apollo Trend - particularly in the near-surface environment - strongly support the potential for a low-strip, bulk-scale open-pit mining operation. This style of deposit is ideally suited to efficient, large-scale development and could deliver significant gold ounces at relatively low cost per tonne.

Previous exploration at Icon appeared to be limited to previous pit shell designs with the majority of holes ending in mineralisation at depth. Benz's current drilling is looking to unconstrain this mineralisation with drilling significantly past the previously drilled boundaries (see Figure 2). This new drilling at depth by Benz has identified a new higher grade gold zone in between the Icon and Tuxedo deposits, potentially widening this zone of mineralisation to in excess of 400m in width. All holes drilled to date have ended in mineralisation. Benz has commenced re-entry of these holes to test the scale of this third lens and to attempt to define the extent of this broad zone of mineralisation.

Planning is currently underway for further step-out drilling to test the full scale and continuity of the Icon Apollo system, with further drilling aimed at expanding the mineralised footprint (particularly at depth) and upgrading the confidence of mineralised volumes ahead of future resource modelling.

These results further reinforce the Company's view that Glenburgh is evolving into a district-scale gold system, with Icon Apollo Trend now emerging as a cornerstone deposit capable of supporting substantial, long-life gold production.

Figure 3: Glenburgh Project Tenement Package and Benz interpreted geology overview.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/263167_45ca39f6f4742a6d_003full.jpg

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

For more information, please contact:
Mark Lynch-Staunton
Chief Executive Officer
Benz Mining Corp.
E: mstaunton@benzmining.com
T: +61 8 6143 6702

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 Historical (for the purposes of NI 43-101) Mineral Resource Estimate of 16.3Mt at 1.0 g/t Au (510,100 ounces of contained gold)[3]. A technical report prepared under NI 43-101-Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Glenburgh - Egerton Gold Project, Western Australia" with an effective date of 16 December 2024 has been filed with the TSX Venture Exchange and is available under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

The Eastmain Gold Project in Quebec hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate dated effective May 24, 2023 and prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and JORC (2012) of 1,005,000 ounces at 6.1g/t Au[4], also available under the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca, showcasing Benz's focus on high-grade, high-margin assets in premier mining jurisdictions.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/263167_45ca39f6f4742a6d_004full.jpg

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

Qualified Person's Statement (NI 43-101)

The disclosure of scientific or technical information in this news release is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Mark Lynch-Staunton, who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) (Membership ID: 6918). Mr Lynch-Staunton has reviewed and approved the technical information in this news release. Mr Lynch-Staunton owns securities in Benz Mining Corp.

Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

All mineral resource estimates in respect of the Glenburgh Gold Project in this news release are considered to be "historical estimates" as defined under NI 43-101. These historical estimates are not considered to be current and are not being treated as such. These estimates have been prepared in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC Code) and have not been reported in accordance with NI 43-101. A qualified person (as defined in NI 43-101) (Qualified Person) has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources. A Qualified Person would need to review and verify the scientific information and conduct an analysis and reconciliation of historical data in order to verify the historical estimates as current mineral resources.

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 number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	End Depth	Dip	Azimuth
25GLR_023	414796	7193986	306	510	-60	147
25GLR_028	414655	7193853	301	400	-56	147
25GLR_029	414711	7193499	303	504	-65	296
25GLR_038	410028	7191260	295	516	-60	281
25GLR_040	409443	7191500	280	402	-60	152
25GLR_041	414407	7193407	303	503	-55	337
25GLR_042	409435	7191527	297	402	-60	154
25GLR_043	414407	7193407	303	504	-54	310
25GLR_044	409406	7191508	280	504	-59	151
25GLR_045	414014	7193620	296	504	-53	146
25GLR_046	409389	7191471	280	456	-60	152
25GLR_048	409376	7191504	281	456	-59	157
25GLR_049	414827	7194014	316	702	-60	134
25GLR_050	409561	7191527	281	360	-59	158
25GLR_051	415595	7193629	305	702	-55	318
25GLR_052	409634	7191561	280	300	-55	159
25GLR_053	414825	7193944	319	552	-55	145
25GLR_054	409654	7191481	280	300	-65	158
25GLR_055	414825	7193944	319	700	-60	148
25GLR_056	409481	7191418	297	354	-56	157
25GLR_057	414796	7193985	317	684	-58	138
25GLR_058	409563	7191493	280	402	-55	160
25GLR_059	414799	7193974	324	654	-63	129
25GLR_061	414824	7193864	324	354	-60	147
25GLR_063	414824	7193864	324	366	-50	147
25GLR_065	414865	7193885	327	354	-60	147
25GLR_066	409624	7191517	280	226	-60	160
GBZ126_017	411825	7192306	315	480	-60	155
GBZ126_018	411412	7192374	300	306	-60	155
GBZ126_019	416066	7194056	312	516	-70	160
GBZ126_020	420178	7195872	316	252	-65	119
GBZ126_021	415252	7193870	318	348	-60	155

Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Tables.

Higher Grade Intercepts: A nominal 0.9 g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results, with no maximum internal dilution included unless otherwise stated.

Hole ID	From	To	Downhole length	Au (ppm)	Comment
25GLR_066	116	128	12	1.2	
25GLR_066	173	175	2	1.1	
25GLR_058	90	92	2	1.2	Partial results
25GLR_058	96	198	102	1.0	Partial results
25GLR_056	114	142	28	1.4	Partial results
25GLR_054	123	152	29	1.3	Partial results
25GLR_053	312	315	3	2.5	
25GLR_050	261	266	5	1.1	Partial results
25GLR_048	203	205	2	7.1	
25GLR_048	227	369	142	0.9	
25GLR_049	582	599	17	1.3	Partial results
25GLR_046	173	176	3	1.2	
25GLR_046	202	204	2	1.6	
25GLR_046	220	227	7	1.2	
25GLR_046	235	237	2	1.2	
25GLR_046	325	327	2	1.3	
25GLR_046	341	344	3	1.4	
25GLR_043	255	261	6	1.0	
25GLR_043	280	283	3	2.0	
25GLR_044	198	200	2	2.2	
25GLR_044	258	279	21	1.6	
25GLR_044	342	344	2	1.4	
25GLR_044	362	373	11	1.0	
25GLR_044	378	381	3	1.2	
25GLR_044	447	502	55	1.1	
25GLR_041	359	376	17	1.0	
25GLR_042	270	276	6	1.6	
25GLR_042	380	384	4	0.9	
25GLR_040	186	188	2	1.8	
25GLR_040	202	204	2	1.3	
25GLR_040	396	401	5	0.9	
25GLR_038	96	98	2	4.7	
25GLR_028	331	366	35	1.9	
25GLR_023	504	510	6	1.0	
25GLR_023	444	455	11	1.0	
GBZ126_017	273	275	2	4.5	

Bulk potential intercepts reported with a nominal 0.3 g/t Au lower cut off with no maximum internal dilution length applied.

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Au (ppm)	Comment
25GLR_066	109	221	112	0.3	
25GLR_058	81	217	136	0.9	Partial results
25GLR_056	39	43	4	0.5	
25GLR_056	110	142	32	1.3	Partial results
25GLR_051	390	394	4	0.4	Partial results
25GLR_054	121	167	46	0.9	Partial results
25GLR_053	312	356	44	0.4	
25GLR_050	248	351	103	0.3	Partial results
25GLR_048	112	117	5	0.4	
25GLR_048	199	428	229	0.7	
25GLR_049	582	616	34	0.7	Partial results
25GLR_046	173	409	236	0.3	
25GLR_043	248	315	67	0.3	
25GLR_043	345	354	9	0.4	

25GLR_043	385	405	20	0.4
25GLR_043	453	457	4	0.6
25GLR_044	193	200	7	0.8
25GLR_044	228	503	275	0.6
25GLR_041	231	244	13	0.4
25GLR_041	249	259	10	0.3
25GLR_041	358	423	65	0.5
25GLR_042	126	132	6	0.3
25GLR_042	265	283	18	0.8
25GLR_042	373	402	29	0.4
25GLR_040	185	221	36	0.3
25GLR_040	248	269	21	0.4
25GLR_040	309	312	3	0.5
25GLR_040	333	336	3	0.3
25GLR_040	356	369	13	0.3
25GLR_040	394	401	7	0.8
25GLR_038	96	125	29	0.4
25GLR_028	329	381	52	1.3
GBZ126_021	173	176	3	0.3
GBZ126_021	282	287	5	0.4
GBZ126_021	300	308	8	0.3
GBZ126_017	266	275	9	1.1
GBZ126_017	364	369	5	0.6
GBZ126_017	389	395	6	0.3
GBZ126_017	444	447	3	0.9
GBZ126_015	181	401	220	0.4

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 recentl ~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 into individual calico bags (~3kg) and stored in labelled sequ storage. • The rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter was levelled at the sta sample through the cyclone into the cone splitter. • RC drilling sample submissions include the use of certified st added to the submitted sample sequence to test laboratory e are matched to the analytical method of photon assaying at A composites were taken. • Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evid representative.

Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• The RC drill rig was a Schramm C685 Rig type with the capa rig-mounted cyclone/cone splitter using a face sample hamm • The booster was used to apply air to keep drill holes dry and
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is visually assessed and recorded wher loss has been recorded. • RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture an splitter were used to provide a uniform sample, and these we • RC Sample recoveries are generally high. No significant sam
Logging	• RC chip samples have been geologically logged on a per 1 m mineralisation, veining, alteration, and weathering. • Geological logging is considered appropriate for this style of The entire length of all holes has been geologically logged. • RC drill logging was completed by Galt Mining Solutions staf digital data collection platform provided by Expedio. • All drill chips were collected into 20 compartment-trays for fu warehouse in West Leederville at the time of reporting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RC chips were cone split at the rig. Samples were generally • A sample size of between 3 and 5 kg was collected. This size representative of the material being sampled given the width grain size of the material being collected. • For the 1 metre samples, certified analytical standards (appr duplicates were inserted at appropriate intervals at a rate equ samples. • Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory - Per assaying methodology where original samples are crushed to non-destructive analysis. • Any sample reporting as having elevated > 1µSv readings du ALS labs were flagged and were submitted for fire assay (Au as a quantifying check against the Photon assays.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Preliminary pXRF and Labspec ASD analysis was conducted utilising Geotek's Boxscan automated system. • The scanning of sieved RC drilling fines sample material utili XRF in Geochem mode (3 beam) and a 20-second read time 840951). • The ASD data reader on Boxscan has a 3 nm VNIR, 6 nm SW Hi-Res analytical instrument (Electronics serial number: 2819 • The pXRF and ASD are incorporated into Geotek's Boxscan collection process. This includes periodic calibration and QA colour strips. • The QAQC scans are verified and checked on Boxscan's inte results to ensure the analysers are conforming to Boxscan's • A review of the pXRF and ASD sample results provided an a appropriate for reporting the geochemistry results in the cont indications of elevations in concentrations with elements of in • pXRF and ASD results should never be considered a proxy c required to determine robust and accurate potential for miner reporting of pXRF and ASD results should not be described a same level of accuracy or precision as that obtained from a c "preliminary indicative field data" is a more appropriate term • The pXRF data is exploratory in nature and is used predomin target prioritisation through an early phase of exploration inve • No previous comparisons of pXRF and ASD data with labora undertaken to date. • The analysis involved direct point counting on the raw surfac transferred from geochem packets to purpose-made scannin middle of these pucks. The sample material was dry and coll temperatures within the processing warehouse. Monitoring o temperatures occur during the shift with cooling actions being • This provides only semi-quantitative information and is report corrections, which is best interpreted as an abundant/presen This information provides useful trend analyses at an explora
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Significant drill intersections are checked by the supervising to recorded geology and neighbouring data and reviewed in • No twinned holes have been drilled to date by Benz Mining, interpreted mineralised trends, verifying the geometry of the • All logs were validated by the Project Geologist prior to being import • No adjustments have been made to assay data apart from va assigned a value of half the detection limit (positive number)

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	● Hole collar coordinates including RLs have been located by h site preparation. Actual hole collars were collected by a DGP ● The grid system used for the location of all drill holes is GDA ● Planned hole coordinates and final GPS coordinates are com ensure all targets have been tested as intended. ● The drill string path is monitored as drilling progresses using compared against the planned drill path, adjustment to the dr ensure the intended path is followed. ● Readings were recorded at 30m intervals from surface to enc verses EOH continuous surveying of the Axis Champ Gyro to azimuth with hole depth. The single shots produce less varia in the database. ● Historical drill hole surveys and methods will be reviewed in p future.
Data spacing and distribution	● BNZ's Glenburgh RC drilling has been designed as a test on spacing of 60m between pierce points on the projected miner ~ -65 dip towards ~ 145 degrees GDA94_MGA _Zone 51 Gri into Zone 126 prospect on a rough grid pattern to obtain ade continuity and geological host features. ● The mineralised domains established for pre-BNZ MREs hav grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Ongo reinterpretation based on BNZ's structural model. ● No sample compositing of material from drilling has been app
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	● Drilling has primarily been undertaken perpendicular to the in above. ● No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified - obs interpreted geology hosting mineralisation is robust.
Sample security	● All samples were prepared in the field by Galt staff and delive site to the ALS laboratory in Perth directly. ● Individual pre-numbered calco sample bags are placed in po the top with a cable tie. These bags are annotated with the c bags are placed in larger bulker bags for transport to ALS lab company name, drill hole and sample identifiers. ● Sample pulps are stored in a dry, secure location at Galt's wa
Audits or reviews	● Data is validated by Benz staff and Expedio consultants as it 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 teneme deposits are located on Mining Lease M09/148. ● The tenement is 100% owned by Benz Mining L ● The tenements are in good standing and no kno
Exploration done by other parties	● Since Helix Resources in 1994 and subsequent samples, 1349 vacuum holes and 2285 auger h ● 9 diamond holes, 398 RC holes, 6 air-core holes area to identify the distribution and evaluate the ● Drilling to date has identified 10 high potential d Apollo, Mustang, Shelby, Hurricane, Zone 102,
Geology	● Gold mineralisation at the Glenburgh deposit is granulite facies siliciclastic rocks of the Glenbur Western Australia. ● Gold was first discovered at the Glenburgh depo of soil geochemical anomalies. Mineralisation oc gneiss, which contains discontinuous blocks or magnetite-bearing metamorphics, probably deri ● Higher-grade mineralisation appears to be direc flooding may give rise to quartz 'veins' up to sev to tens of centimetres are the norm. Neither the lower-grade mineralisation exhibits sharp or wel
Drill hole Information	● For this announcement, Reverse Circulation (R ● Collar details have been provided in Appendix 1 ● For earlier released results, see previous annou Resources.

Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	● No material information has been excluded. ● Higher grade: A nominal 0.9 ppm Au lower cut o internal dilution applied. ● Bulk potential reported with a nominal 0.3 ppm A applied ● Higher grade Au intervals lying within broader z intervals. ● No top cuts have been applied to reported interc ● No metal equivalent values have been used. ● All reported assays have been length weighted
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	● Drilling is generally oriented perpendicular to the reported as downhole lengths unless otherwise ● To improve understanding of true widths, a subs opposite azimuth to previous drilling to test struc modelling are required to confirm the true orient
Diagrams	● Relevant diagrams are included in the report.
Balanced reporting	● All meaningful data relating to the Exploration p assays are received.
Other substantive exploration data	● See body of announcement.
Further work	● Assays for the remainder of the programme will ● Detailed field mapping has commenced to refine ● Geophysical techniques are being investigated from defined resource areas and/or high-grade

[1] Previously reported in announcement dated 4 August 2025: 200m Intercepts Support Glenburgh's Emergence as a Major Gold System
[2] See announcement dated 13 August 2025: Drilling to Accelerate at Glenburgh Following A$30M Bought Deal
[3] 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
[4] Indicated: 1.3Mt at 9.0g/t Au for 384koz; Inferred: 3.8Mt at 5.1g/t Au for 621koz

To view the source version of this press release, please visit https://www.newsfilecorp.com/release/263167