Benz Confirms Major High Grade Gold Extensions to Zone 126 and Discovery of New Lens 5

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Deepest 150+ gram metre intercept to date at Glenburgh Gold Project takes Zone 126 down to 800m vertical

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Lens 4 grows deeper and stronger with thickest high grade hit to date at Glenburgh with 200m+ step out
  - 15m at 12.7g/t gold from 850m 25GLR117 (Major 200m+ down dip extension); and
  - 20m at 5g/t gold from 676m 25GLR094 (building out Lens 4 to the 90m to the west).
- Supported by previously reported 4th lens discovery hole:
  - 17m at 6g/t gold from 662m 25GLR082.
- New Lens 5 discovery: drilling has intersected the interpreted Lens 5 zone,
  - 2m at 16.8g/t gold from 528m 25GLR090.
  - This discovery hit sits on the margin of the interpreted lens, with thicker and higher-grade mineralisation anticipated down-dip/down-plunge.
- Lenses 1-5 all remain open at depth, highlighting significant opportunity to add further high grade ounces with 12m at 3.8g/t gold from 320m 25GLR_106 intersected extending Lens 1 at depth.
- Emerging next high-grade discovery corridors: interpretation of regional folding architecture pinpoints NE3 and Hurricane targets as the next high-grade opportunities. NE3 interpretation as the opposing fold limb of Zone 126, and Hurricane as a 1km long +100ppb gold-in-soil analogue with genuine potential to deliver Zone 126 scale discoveries.

Vancouver, December 7, 2025 - Benz Mining Corp. (TSXV: BZ) (ASX: BNZ) ("Benz" or the "Company") is pleased to report an additional discovery from ongoing drilling at the Zone 126 prospect within the Glenburgh Gold Project in Western Australia.

Figure 1. Long section view looking north of Zone 126 trend. Proposed drilling demarcated by crosses. Current release new intercepts in bold outline. Previous results released on 6 November 2024, 3 April 2025, 28 April 2025, 30 June 2025, 31 July 2025, 20 August 2025 and 11 September 2025.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/277228_5a0d65a8f4f75ae2_002full.jpg

Benz CEO, Mark Lynch-Staunton, commented:

"Glenburgh continues to deliver exceptional results, and the system is clearly growing in both scale and strength. Lens 4 has now pushed significantly deeper with our thickest high-grade intercept to date, extending the system by more than 200 metres down-dip and overall to 800 metres vertical. The expansion further reinforces the robustness of this deposit, and together with our earlier Lens 4 discovery hole, it shows Lens 4 is evolving into a major high grade system with significant depth potential.

"We're also highly encouraged by the initial intercept into the interpreted Lens 5 position, which once again validates the predictive power of our exploration model. Although this intercept sits on the very edge of the system, we expect thicker and higher-grade mineralisation as we drill down-dip and down-plunge. Importantly, all lenses from 1 through 5 remain completely open at depth, underlining the significant opportunity to add high-grade ounces.

"Beyond the immediate growth around Zone 126, we are now starting to unlock the broader district-scale

opportunity. Ongoing structural mapping continues to define the regional folding architecture, and identifies NE3 and Hurricane as the two next major high-grade discovery corridors. NE3 is to be tested as an opposing fold limb to Zone 126, while Hurricane presents a 1 km long +100 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly occupying the interpreted synformal hinge position along strike to the SW.

"Both targets carry genuine potential to deliver discoveries of similar size and scale to the Zone 126 trend. Historical drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation near to surface; Benz plans to drill down-dip and down the NE-plunge of both these targets, testing positions that remain completely open at depth. This untested upside presents a very exciting opportunity for the Project heading into 2026.

"Momentum is building across multiple fronts and, with each new discovery, Glenburgh is shaping up as one of Australia's most compelling emerging gold districts."

Zone 126 Drilling: Two Rigs Driving Continuous High-Grade Growth

Drilling at the Glenburgh Gold Project continues to demonstrate the scale potential of the Zone 126 trend, with Lens 4 now growing deeper, thicker and higher-grade as drilling steps into previously untested portions of the system. A major down-dip extension has been confirmed by hole 25GLR117, which returned 15m at 12.7g/t gold from 875m, representing a 200m+ step-out from previous drilling. This result marks the highest grade intercept recorded in Lens 4 to date and provides substantial validation of the Company's structural model at depth.

Further support for the expansion of Lens 4 comes from 25GLR094, which intersected 20m at 5g/t gold from 675m, successfully building out the lens a further 90m to the west from the original discovery hole of 17m at 6.0g/t gold. Together, these new results continue to reinforce the strong continuity of high-grade mineralisation along plunge and highlight the significant opportunity to keep growing this lens into a material high-grade ore shoot.

Figure 2: Collar map for released hole with drilling highlights labelled.

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New Lens 5 Discovery

In addition to the continued growth of Lens 4, drilling has now delivered the first discovery hole in the emerging Lens 5 position. Hole 25GLR090 intersected 2m at 16g/t gold from 475m, marking initial confirmation. Importantly, this intercept sits on the margin of the interpreted lens geometry. Based on the Company's structural model, thicker and higher-grade mineralisation is anticipated down-dip and down-plunge, where the full thickness of the lens is interpreted to develop.

Multiple Lenses Remain Open at Depth

Lenses 1 through 5 all remain open at depth, with recent drilling continuing to demonstrate strong potential for further high-grade extensions. Notably, 12m at 3.8g/t gold was intersected in the down-dip continuation of Lens 1, highlighting that the entire Zone 126 corridor remains vastly under-tested below 400-500m depth. Each lens exhibits the same plunging structural controls and favourable host lithologies, reinforcing the opportunity to continue adding high-grade ounces through ongoing drilling.

Next High grade discovery centres: Hurricane & NE3 Targets.

Ongoing detailed structural mapping and interpretation of drilling results continues to refine interpretations of the folded architecture of mineralisation at Glenburgh, opening up numerous opportunities for the next Zone 126 scale discovery; Hurricane and NE3 are emerging as the two highest-priority targets (Figure 3).

The NE3 target is being tested as an interpreted opposing (NE) fold limb to Zone 126, while Hurricane represents a 1 km long +100 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly located at the interpreted synformal hinge position along strike to the SW. Critically, the NE3 and Hurricane targets have coherent >100 ppb gold-in-soil anomalies; the same surface signature that has accompanied every high-grade lens discovered at Zone 126 to date.

With Hurricane (1 km gold-in-soil anomaly) and NE3 (600 m gold-in-soil anomaly) targets supported by confirmed mineralisation in shallow drilling (see Figure 3 Below), we now have two standout targets- each with genuine potential to deliver a discovery of similar size and scale to the Zone 126 trend.

The emerging geological framework highlights multiple parallel and along-strike possible repetitions of the Zone 126 mineralised position, while also focussing initial drilling efforts beneath these clear surface geochemical expressions.

Figure 3. Plan view of refined interpretation of regionally folded architecture with new target zones for immediate drill testing. Previous results released on 6 November 2024.

To view an enhanced version of this graphic, please visit:
https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/277228_5a0d65a8f4f75ae2_005full.jpg

Figure 4: Refer to section line A-B in figure 3. Section view looking east with 400m clipping window.

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NE3

NE3 is a compelling discovery opportunity, interpreted to be the opposing limb to mineralisation defined at Zone 126, separated by a synformal fold hinge. A 600 m long >100 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly and confirmed mineralisation from historical drilling reinforce this interpretation. Like Zone 126, previous drilling did not target the NE plunge direction, or drill below ~100m depth; Benz considers these highly favourable mineralised positions that remain completely open.

Historical results include 13m at 1.5 g/t gold and 6m at 2.8g/t gold. Together, these elements position NE3 as a genuine Z126-scale repeat target with significant high-grade discovery potential.

Hurricane

Hurricane is interpreted to lie along strike to the SW of Zone 126, in a synformal position within the fold architecture; amphibolite and biotite-rich gneissic rocks mapped at surface are analogous to Zone 126 geology. A 1km m long >100 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly and confirmed mineralisation from historical drilling reinforce this interpretation. Early work suggests Hurricane may offer scale potential comparable to Zone 126 itself, marking it as a compelling new growth front at Glenburgh in 2026. Planned drilling at Hurricane will follow the same strategy as Zone 126, following known high grade intercepts down-dip, and down-plunge to the northeast.

Comparing Zone 126 and Hurricane

Figure 5: Section view looking east. Comparing Zone 126 with Hurricane side by side. Interpolated grade shells shown.

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Figure 5 compares the recent discoveries at Zone 126 with the current situation at Hurricane. At Zone 126, a small high-grade shoot reported to surface, tested by relatively shallow historical drilling. As renewed drilling progressed down-plunge in 2025, that modest surface expression unravelled into a major discovery, ultimately defining multiple thick high-grade lenses extending over more than a kilometre of strike and persisting to more than 800 metres vertical depth.

Hurricane is showing the same exciting pattern, with a discrete high-grade shoot at surface sitting above a 1km-long >100ppb gold-in-soil anomaly and similar structural controls to those observed at Zone 126. Based on the success of drilling at Zone 126 in 2025, Hurricane has the potential to grow significantly with depth as drilling unfolds.

Geometric Learnings Driving Target Refinement

Drilling in 2025 has shown that the geometry of Zone 126 mineralisation can swing from steeply NW-dipping to SE-dipping over relatively short distances, an unsurprising outcome of the folded gneissic geology.

When drillhole directions are not locally optimal, and an intersection is thought to not be representative, Benz's workflow is specifically designed to respond to this by review of downhole structural measurements and geology, and follow-up targeting of drillholes from more optimum positions.

When this happens, a drillhole may skim the edge of the ore lens rather than cut through its thicker, higher-grade core. These "near misses" can appear at first glance as lower-grade intercepts, but increasingly we recognise them as valuable geometric indicators rather than true limits to mineralisation. This is a highly encouraging observation, as it means many of the gaps or lower-grade intersections within the broader trend likely reflect orientation swings, not geological breaks, supporting the interpretation of a more continuous and substantial high-grade system. We then modify drill orientation to re-target the heart of the system.

This approach ensures that both sides of any apparent gap are tested and gives us strong confidence that we are efficiently defining the true size, grade continuity and geometry of the high-grade lenses. Many of these apparent breaks are now seen as missed opportunities rather than true boundaries, highlighting the potential for further growth as drilling continues.

Geological work update

Detailed structural mapping and multielement analysis of gneissic rocks is progressively revealing the controls on mineralisation at Glenburgh. The presence of several different phases of metamorphosed mafic rocks including porphyritic/porphyroblastic and possible differentiated mafic sills, along with metasedimentary sequences points towards a greenstone-like succession from the Paleoproterozoic or late Archean, now overprinted by high-grade metamorphism.

Work is underway to determine the origin and extent of these greenstones and identify any further previously-unrecognised opportunities in the wider Gascoyne region. A program of detailed laboratory work to further understand this enigmatic orebody is in the pipeline for 2026.

Glenburgh - A New Frontier Gold District

The 100%-owned Glenburgh Gold Project is rapidly emerging as a new frontier gold district with multi-million-ounce potential. Located in Western Australia's Gascoyne region, Glenburgh hosts an 18-20 kilometre mineralised corridor anchored by the large-scale Icon-Apollo trend and the high-grade Zone 126 system.

Glenburgh's unique combination of thick, bulk-style gold mineralisation (Icon-Apollo) and multiple high-grade underground lenses (Zone 126) positions it as a rare opportunity in the Australian gold sector. With gold prices at record levels, the ability to develop both large-scale open pit and underground operations offers exceptional leverage and growth potential.

Figure 6. Geological overview of the Glenburgh Gold Project.

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https://images.newsfilecorp.com/files/1818/277228_5a0d65a8f4f75ae2_008full.jpg

- 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.

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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.

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.

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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	End Depth
25GLR_137	414925	7193989	328	-60	132	650
25GLR_117	414996	7194147	331	-65	136	876
25GLR_094	415208	7193521	327	-63	330	768
25GLR_092	415362	7193605	328	-61	325	745
25GLR_090	415581	7193641	326	-65	331	762
25GLR_087	415363	7193604	328	-65	313	852

Appendix 2: Significant Intercepts Tables.
High Grade Intercepts: A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut off has been applied to results, with up to 5m internal dilution applied unless otherwise stated.

Hole ID	From	To	Au_ppm	Length	Comments
25GLR_117	40	50	1.04	10	
25GLR_117	64	68	1.68	4	
25GLR_117	837	840	2.08	3	
25GLR_117	850	865	12.75	15	Lens 4
25GLR_106	231	235	2.44	4	
25GLR_106	246	251	0.68	5	
25GLR_106	268	275	0.91	7	
25GLR_106	294	297	1.68	3	
25GLR_106	305	308	0.53	3	
25GLR_106	311	318	1.76	7	
25GLR_106	320	332	3.78	12	Lens 1
25GLR_137	486	501	1.02	15	
25GLR_137	548	551	0.85	3	
25GLR_137	572	575	3.88	3	
25GLR_137	598	603	1.46	5	
25GLR_094	676	696	5.00	20	Lens 4
25GLR_094	735	741	0.6	6	
25GLR_092	210	214	2.05	4	
25GLR_092	557	561	0.84	4	
25GLR_090	528	530	16.8	2	Lens 5
25GLR_087	234	243	0.53	9	

25GLR_087	719	731	0.94	12
25GLR_087	735	738	1.15	3
25GLR_087	806	814	1.02	8

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.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 (appro 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.
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 utilis 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 SV 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/present 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

Criteria	Commentary
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, 6 Reverse Circulation (● Collar details have been provided in Appendix 1 ● For earlier released results, see previous annou Resources.
Data aggregation methods	● No material information has been excluded. ● High grade: A nominal 0.5 ppm Au lower cut off 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

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