

BENCHMARK

METALS INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the consolidated financial statements of Benchmark Metals Inc. ("Benchmark" or the "Company") and the notes thereto for the years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019 (the "Financial Statements"). Consequently, the following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition for Benchmark Metals Inc., should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. This MD&A has been prepared based on information known to management as of June 26, 2020.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth below. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by law.

GENERAL

Benchmark Metals Inc. (BNCH: TSXV) is a TSX Venture listed junior resource company and reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Its principal business is the identification, evaluation, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

As at June 26, 2020, Benchmark has:

- been granted a five-year work permit for exploration and drilling at all key target areas of the Lawyers Gold-Silver Project;
- Completed a share exchange agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Lawyers Property, BC, Canada;
- completed 10,767 metres of drilling and identified new drill targets at the Lawyers Property;
- fully funded 2020 exploration program that will result in a new NI43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate.
- completed multiple financings for \$19,885,500 in gross proceeds since June 2018;
- received TSXV approval in October 2018 to amend the warrant price of three warrant series to \$0.225 per share;
- received warrant exercises for gross proceeds of \$4,614,182 on 20,507,490 warrants at \$0.225 per share;
- no long-term debt; and
- 118,574,082 common shares issued and outstanding.

Financings completed

On December 30, 2019, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 13,673,334 flow-through common shares units at \$0.45 per share for gross proceeds of \$6,153,000. Each unit consisted of one flow-through common share and one-half of a non flow-through common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share at \$0.40 per share until December 30, 2021. The proceeds from the flow-through common shares will be used to incur Qualifying Expenses on the Lawyers Property, British Columbia, and the Company will renounce the Qualifying Expenses to the subscribers. Each subscriber may be entitled to their pro rata share of the flow-through expenses renounced, less any government assistance. The Company paid finders' fees of \$369,180 and issued 820,400 warrants to certain arm's length finders.

On October 7, 2019, the Company completed a brokered private placement with a combination of 18,333,334 units at \$0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$5,500,000 and 5,000,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.40 per share for gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half non-transferable share purchase warrant of the Company. Each whole warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share at \$0.40 per share until September 27, 2021. The proceeds from the flow-through common shares will be used to incur Qualifying Expenses on the Lawyers Property, British Columbia, and the Company will renounce the Qualifying Expenses to the subscribers. Each subscriber may be entitled to their pro rata share of the flow-through expenses renounced, less any government assistance. The Company paid finders' fees of \$421,950 and issued 1,306,500 warrants to certain arm's length finders (1,090,950 exercisable until September 27, 2021 and 215,550 exercisable until October 7, 2021).

On June 10, 2019, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 9,090,909 flow-through common shares at \$0.22 per share to raise \$2,000,000 in gross proceeds. The proceeds will be used to incur qualifying Canadian exploration expenses (the "Qualifying Expenses") on the Lawyers Property, British Columbia, and the Company will renounce the Qualifying Expenses to the subscribers, and each subscriber may be entitled to their pro rata share of the flow-through expenses renounced, , less any government assistance. The Company paid finder's fees to arm's length finders of \$123,244 and issued 560,204 warrants to certain arm's length finders.

On October 10, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 4,090,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.25 per share to raise \$1,022,500 in gross proceeds. The proceeds will be used to incur qualifying Canadian exploration expenses (the "Qualifying Expenses") on the Lawyers Property, British Columbia, and the Company will renounce the Qualifying Expenses to the subscribers, and each subscriber may be entitled to their pro rata share of the flow-through expenses renounced, less any government assistance. The Company paid finder's fees to arm's length finders of \$56,550 and issued 226,200 warrants to certain arm's length finders.

On June 14, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement (the "Placement") of 17,833,318 units at \$0.18 per unit to raise \$3,210,000 in gross proceeds. Each unit consisted of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share at \$0.36 per share for a period of two years from the date of closing the Placement. The Company also paid finders' fees of \$182,267 and issued 552,595 warrants to certain arm's length finders. Proceeds from the private placement were used to advance the recently acquired Lawyers Property Gold/Silver Project in Canada. The remaining proceeds were used towards general working capital.

Lawyers Property Gold Project in British Columbia, Canada

On August 14, 2019, the Company and PPM Phoenix Precious Metals Corp. ("PPM") executed a share exchange agreement (the "Agreement"). The Agreement provides for the transfer all of PPM's issued and outstanding shares to Benchmark, in exchange for payments of \$250,000 in cash, 12,000,000 common shares of Benchmark and 0.5% net smelter returns ("NSR") royalty from any production of the Lawyers Property. As a result of this transaction, Benchmark acquired a 100% interest in the Lawyers' Property on September 18, 2019.

The Lawyers Property is situated 45 km northwest of the former Kemess South open pit copper-gold mine, in the Toodoggone region of the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia, and consists of 46 contiguous mineral claims. The claims cover approximately 14,392 hectares of land that encompass the Lawyers group of prospects, including the former Cheni underground gold-silver mine, Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, and Phoenix, and the Silver Pond group of prospects that cover six gold-silver mineral occurrences. Nine of these mineral claims, covering approximately 4,532 hectares, are 100%-owned by Benchmark and are not subject to the OJVA. Exploration in the area began in the late 1960s and peaked in the 1980s, identifying numerous showings, prospects and deposits culminating in the development of the Cheni gold-silver mine which operated from 1989-1992 and produced 171,200 oz gold and 3.6 million oz silver over the 4 year period (Lane et al., 2018).

Lawyers Property – Option and Joint Venture Agreement (“OJVA”)

On June 18, 2018, the Company received final acceptance from the TSX Venture Exchange of its OJVA with PPM for the Company’s option to acquire from PPM up to a 75% interest in the Lawyers Property, B.C. (the “Lawyers Property”) over three years. The OJVA was superseded by the Agreement executed on August 14, 2019.

In accordance with the OJVA, the Company paid an initial sum of \$200,000 to PPM, issued 1.0 million common shares to PPM and incurred more than the required minimum \$2 million of exploration expenditures on the Lawyers Property during the period. In accordance with an arms-length finder’s agreement, the Company also issued an initial payment of 94,444 common shares and a final payment of 359,138 common shares (with a fair value of approximately \$0.22 per share), which was conditional upon completion of the required minimum expenditures. The Company also posted a reclamation bond in the amount of \$56,000 in connection with the Lawyers Property.

Pursuant to the OJVA, the Company was to incur a total of \$5.0 million in exploration or development expenditures by June 6, 2021 to acquire a 51% interest in the project. The Company would have acquired an additional 9% interest (for a total interest of 60%) by issuing to PPM an additional two million common shares, and incurring a further \$2.5 million in expenditures by June 6, 2021, and the Company would have further acquired an additional 15% (for a total interest of 75%) in the Lawyers Property by issuing to PPM an additional 1.0 million common shares, and incurring \$1.5 million in further expenditures by June 6, 2021. As of February 28, 2019, the Company had incurred \$2,417,044, including the initial payment of \$200,000, of the required \$5.0 million in expenditures.

Upon the Company earning its largest interest in the Property, the parties would either have entered into a joint venture agreement for the further exploration and development of the Property, or, if the Company had acquired a 75% interest, then PPM could have elected to sell its 25% interest in the Property to the Company, based on either an independent valuation, or a formula set out in the OJVA based on the Company’s market capitalization. The Company was the operator of the Lawyers Property. The terms of the joint venture agreement were to include provisions for the dilution of a party’s interest, in the event the party did not contribute its proportionate cost share to the further exploration and development of the Lawyers Property. The interest of any party diluted to 5% or less would have been automatically converted into a 2% net smelter returns royalty (the “NSR”), with the other party having the right to buy-down one-half of the NSR for \$1 million.

Lawyers Gold & Silver Exploration Program

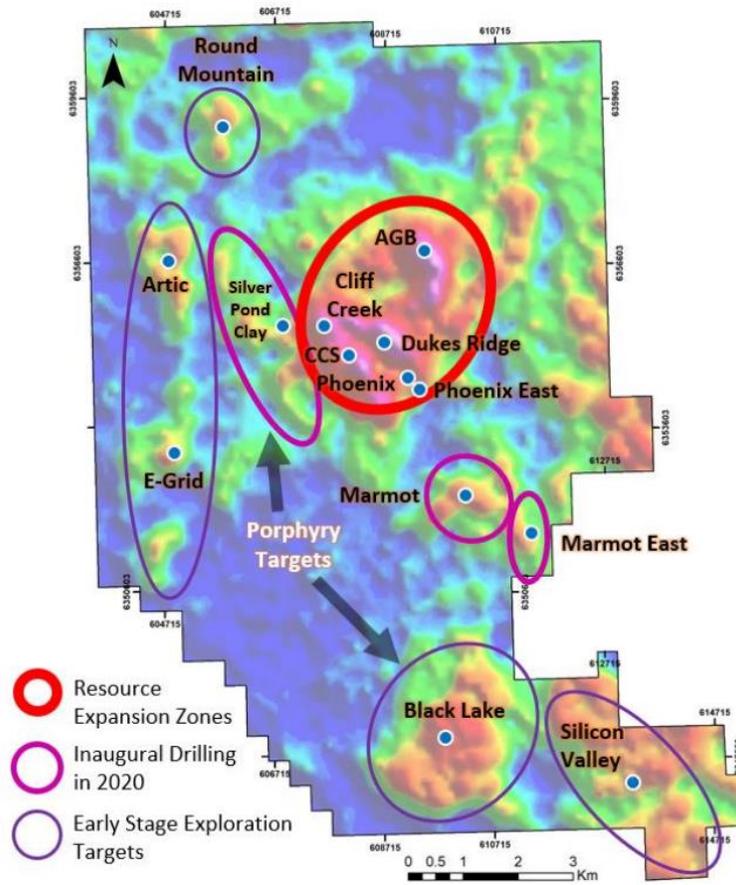
2020 Field Exploration

Benchmark is planning an expanded exploration program including:

- Up to 50,000 metres of drilling (2-3 RC drill rigs and 2-3 diamond drill rigs);
- Induced Polarization (IP) and Magnetotellurics (MT) geophysical survey;
- Ground magnetics/VLF at multiple zones;
- Detailed bedrock, alteration, and structural mapping;
- Extensive soil and rock sampling across new exploration targets;
- Advancing 6+ tertiary targets for new discovery potential;
- Advancing Cu-Au porphyry target areas;
- Metallurgical work is ongoing;
- Commencing geotechnical data collection
- Baseline environmental data collection

Drilling will focus on confirming and expanding the drill defined Cliff Creek, Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB), Duke’s Ridge and Phoenix Zones. Groundwork will focus on definition and expansion of key exploration target areas within a 10km² radiometric anomaly (Figure 1), including exploration drilling at new or previously untested occurrences.

Figure #1: Plan view map of exploration target areas over radiometric anomalies.



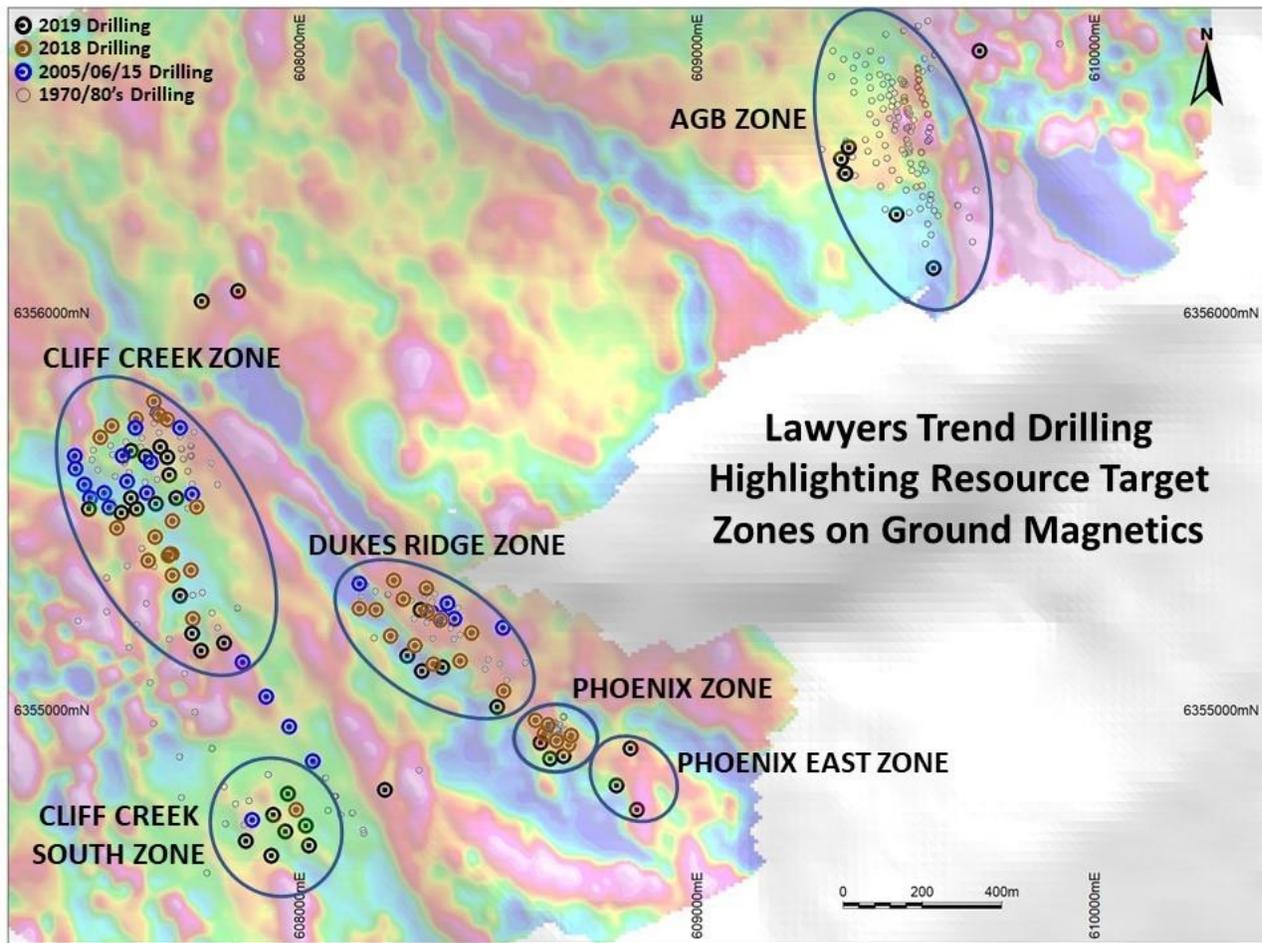
2019 Field Exploration

A field-based exploration program commenced in July running until October 21, 2019. This program was designed to expand the known mineralization and delineate new targets for drilling during 2019 and subsequent years, including the following work:

- Historical compilation and interpretation;
- Geological mapping;
- Geochemistry – 1,406 soil, 299 rock, 215 trench, and 42 channel samples;
- Relogging and new sampling of previously unsampled drill core intervals;
- Ground magnetic and very low frequency geophysical surveys; and,
- 10,766.79 metres of resource expansion and new target diamond drilling in 47 drill holes across six targets.

The soil, rock, trench, and channel samples coupled with detailed geological mapping and ground geophysics were completed over multiple targets within the historically underexplored 127 km² property. Initial results from this data have defined new zones of mineralization, elevated two zones to drill-ready status, and furthered our understanding of six other zones, which will receive expanded work programs during the 2020 field season.

Figure #2: Map of six discrete zones within the Lawyers Trend that will be the focus of resource definition and expansion in 2020.



2019 Results

Key results and observations to date include:

Cliff Creek Zone

A bulk-tonnage exploration target has been reviewed and defined for the Cliffs Creek mineralized zone using current and validated historical data and ranges from 30.6 million tonnes to 34.7 million tonnes with a range in grades of 1.71 g/t AuEq to 1.73 g/t AuEq at a lower cutoff of 0.5 g/t Au, yielding an estimated range of 1,682,000 AuEq ounces to 1,924,000 AuEq ounces (Table 1). The bulk tonnage target includes Cliffs Creek South and is defined by 60 historical holes completed prior to mining commencement of mining in 1991 and 60 modern holes completed since 2006.

Within the bulk tonnage Exploration Target, there is a higher grade Exploration Target of 4.03 million tonnes to 4.8 million tonnes with a range of grades of 5.12 g/t AuEq to 5.26 g/t Au Eq using a lower cutoff of 2 g/t, which yields an estimated 618,000 AuEq ounces to 716,000 AuEq ounces (Table 1)

Table #1: Exploration Target* – Tonnes and Grades**

Au Cutoff ppm	Tons	Tonnes	Avg Au opt	Avg au ppm	Au oz	Avg Ag opt	Avg ag ppm	Ag oz	Avg EQ Au opt	Avg EQ Au ppm	EQ Au oz
Range 1											
0	75,198,000	68,219,000	0.023	0.80	1,755,000	0.69	23.64	51,845,000	0.031	1.07	2,337,000
0.1	74,113,000	67,234,000	0.024	0.81	1,754,000	0.70	23.96	51,799,000	0.032	1.08	2,336,000
0.2	68,309,000	61,969,000	0.025	0.87	1,726,000	0.75	25.66	51,125,000	0.034	1.15	2,300,000
0.3	58,700,000	53,252,000	0.028	0.97	1,657,000	0.85	29.01	49,674,000	0.038	1.29	2,215,000
0.4	47,042,000	42,676,000	0.033	1.12	1,540,000	1.00	34.39	47,184,000	0.044	1.51	2,070,000
0.5	38,236,000	34,687,000	0.037	1.28	1,425,000	1.16	39.79	44,376,000	0.050	1.73	1,924,000
1	16,264,000	14,755,000	0.060	2.05	974,000	1.97	67.57	32,054,000	0.082	2.81	1,334,000
1.5	8,591,000	7,793,000	0.082	2.81	704,000	94.00	2.74	23,551,000	0.116	3.98	998,000
2	4,795,000	4,350,000	0.107	3.68	514,000	3.75	128.40	17,957,000	0.149	5.12	716,000
2.5	2,946,000	2,673,000	0.134	4.59	394,000	159.23	4.64	13,683,000	0.192	6.58	565,000
3	2,075,000	1,882,000	0.157	5.37	325,000	186.91	5.45	11,310,000	0.225	7.71	466,000
Range 2											
0	75,198,000	68,219,000	0.021	0.71	1,566,000	0.62	21.09	46,258,000	0.028	0.95	2,085,000
0.1	68,645,000	62,273,000	0.023	0.78	1,558,000	0.67	23.01	46,077,000	0.030	1.04	2,076,000
0.2	60,678,000	55,046,000	0.025	0.86	1,521,000	0.74	25.49	45,104,000	0.033	1.15	2,027,000
0.3	52,439,000	47,572,000	0.028	0.96	1,461,000	0.83	28.57	43,700,000	0.037	1.28	1,952,000
0.4	42,051,000	38,148,000	0.032	1.11	1,355,000	0.99	33.79	41,442,000	0.043	1.48	1,820,000
0.5	33,756,000	30,623,000	0.037	1.27	1,246,000	1.15	39.45	38,841,000	0.050	1.71	1,682,000
1	13,794,000	12,514,000	0.061	2.08	837,000	1.99	68.19	27,436,000	0.083	2.85	1,145,000
1.5	7,260,000	6,586,000	0.084	2.87	607,000	95.83	2.80	20,293,000	0.115	3.94	835,000
2	4,030,000	3,656,000	0.111	3.79	446,000	3.80	130.29	15,314,000	0.153	5.26	618,000
2.5	2,570,000	2,332,000	0.137	4.69	351,000	160.88	4.69	12,061,000	0.189	6.49	487,000
3	1,832,000	1,662,000	0.160	5.48	293,000	188.18	5.49	10,053,000	0.221	7.59	405,000

*A silver to gold ratio of 80:1 has been used in the calculation of AuEq

**Total ounces may not add due to rounding.

***The tonnes, grade and ounces presented are an Exploration Target, and are conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource. The Target has not been evaluated for reasonable prospects for future economic extraction as metallurgical work and drilling are planned and ongoing.

Lawyers Drilling Results

Cliff Creek Main Zone

The 2019 drilling at Cliff Creek Main Zone included the discovery of a new broad mineralized zone 50 meters east of the known mineralization. Results from this Zone include 11.83 g/t gold and 513.21 g/t silver over 3.23 metres core length within a wider zone grading 2.09 g/t gold and 87.83 g/t silver over 36.3 metres core length in drill hole 19CCDD025. The discovery of this broad, new zone of both high-grade and bulk-tonnage mineralization is highly encouraging as it could represent a parallel footwall structure to the main Cliff Creek Zone, or the northern extension of the Dukes

Ridge structure where it coalesces with Cliff Creek.

Cliff Creek South Zone

The Cliff Creek South Zone lies approximately 1 kilometre south of the Cliff Creek Main Zone area, within the same structural corridor that is coincident with a major NW trending magnetic anomaly (Figure 1). Benchmark's first drill program at CCS intersected intense alteration, multi-phase veining, and several re-activated fault zones, over intervals up to 140 metres in core length. Seven out of the eight drill holes in the CCS area intersected significant mineralization, which remains open along strike and at depth. Bulk tonnage and high-grade intersections were encountered including:

- 1.16 g/t gold and 22.24 g/t silver over 102.00 metres core length including 6.28 g/t gold and 60.42 g/t silver across 8.02 metres core length in drill hole 19CCDD010.

The alteration, veining and structure at CCS is similar to the Cliff Creek Main Zone area, where we see multiple mineralized zones occurring subparallel to the major mineralized NW trending fault. These similarities suggest that CCS has potential for additional parallel lodes.

AGB Zone

No modern drilling had been completed at the AGB Zone since the closure of the mine in 1992 until the 2019 drilling program of nine holes.

The results of the nine holes drilled at AGB in 2019 defined and expanded the AGB Zone to a drill indicated strike length of over 550 metres and 170 metres vertical depth. The 2019 drill results at AGB include:

- 1.10 g/t gold and 41.62 g/t silver over 42.15 metres core length and a lower zone of 30.2 g/t gold and 1,361 g/t silver over 2.95 metres core length in 19AGBDD007.
- 1.16 g/t gold and 30.56 g/t silver over 67 metres core length in 19AGBDD002.
- 1.38 g/t gold and 50.76 g/t silver over 50.00 metres core length and 11.30 g/t gold and 2,360 g/t silver over 1 metre core length in 19AGBDD004.

Drill holes 19AGBDD009 and 19AGBDD010 define the southern extent of the AGB Zone and were designed to test below historical surface channel sample results of 5.13 g/t gold and 20.79 g/t silver over 27.03 metres core length. Drill hole 19AGBDD009 intersected significant mineralization:

- 1.41 g/t gold and 27.49 g/t silver or 1.76 g/t AuEq across 22.00 metres core length, including 4.35 g/t gold and 39.64 g/t silver across 2.35 metres core length.

Dukes Ridge Zone

The results of four holes drilled at the Dukes Ridge Zone has proven extension of both bulk-tonnage and high-grade “Phoenix style” mineralization along strike and down dip. Results from the 2019 drilling includes:

- 7.85 g/t gold and 830 g/t silver over 3.34 metres core length within a wider zone grading 2.30 g/t gold and 191.88 g/t silver over 14.46 metres core length in drill hole 19DRDD004.
- 47.4 g/t gold and 1,110 g/t silver over 0.99 metres core length within a wider zone grading 1.26 g/t gold and 37.82 g/t silver over 70.0 metres core length in drill hole 19DRDD003.

These results coupled with drill results from 2018 indicate that there may be multiple high-grade zones within this broad zone of mineralization. The overlapping styles of mineralization encountered in 19DRDD003 can be traced along strike for over 350 metres and the system remains open in all directions. In addition, results from 19CCDD025, 600 metres to the northwest, suggest the Duke’s Ridge mineralizing system may extend along strike and merge.

Phoenix Zone

Results from the 2019 drilling includes:

- 46.95 g/t gold and 3,055.47 g/t silver over 2.87 metres core length including 132.5 g/t hole and 8560 g/t silver over 0.9m core length in drill hole 19PXDD001.

Phoenix East Zone

Drilling in 2019 at Phoenix East included 3 diamond core holes. The Zone occurs 150-250m along strike from the Phoenix Zone and 700m along strike from the heart of the Duke's Ridge mineralization. These holes were designed as a 1st pass test of large and coincident soil, magnetic and radiometric anomalies, which appeared to extend both the Phoenix and the Duke's Ridge trends. Encouraging results in all three holes including:

- 11.25 gold over 0.64 metres core length in a narrow high-grade vein in 19PXDD004.

Marmot East Zone

The newly identified Marmot East Zone is in the east-central portion of the Lawyers Property, approximately 3 kilometres directly south along strike from the main Lawyers trend mineralization (Figure 1). The Zone spans 500 by 250 metres where individual rock grab samples from surface have graded up to 24.2 g/t gold and 1,425 g/t silver (Figure 1, Table 2). The Zone is located within a larger 2400 by 650 metre K-radiometric anomaly and is defined by bedrock mapping, soils, and rock samples.

Table # 2: 2019 selected rock grab sample results

Sample	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	AuEq* g/t
Y948686	24.2	128	25.80
Y948680	16.1	1425	33.91
Y948673	6.0	318	9.98
Y749851	4.51	556	11.46
Y948679	3.63	656	11.83

*Gold equivalent (AuEq) calculated using 80:1 gold to silver ratio.

2018 Field Exploration

A field-based exploration program commenced in July 2018 and operated through to October 2018 including the following work:

- Historical compilation and interpretation;
- Drone flying and interpretation;
- Geochemistry – 1,041 soils and 312 rock samples;
- Relogging and new sampling of previously unsampled drill core intervals from 16 historical drill holes yielding 809 (over 1,000 meters) of new samples;
- Airborne VTEM geophysics to identify new targets and trends;
- 4,116m of resource expansion and new target reverse circulation (“RC”) and core drilling; and,
- Full results analysis interpretation prior to planning for a 2019 large scale resource expansion drill program.

Field crews completed a comprehensive exploration program with an opportunity for the development of high-grade precious metal and broader bulk tonnage deposits. Hydrothermal alteration was observed over multiple 0.5km to >3km trends and indicates characteristics of a low-sulfidation precious metal deposits. The presence of a magmatic-hydrothermal system that includes low and high-sulfidation precious-base metal could be linked to a deeper porphyry-type mineralization adding to the prospectivity of the Lawyers Property.

2018 Results

Key results and observations to date include:

- New occurrence discoveries including the Marmot and Phoenix East Zones;
- Soil sampling expanding the footprints of known occurrences;
- Widespread gold-silver mineralization and alteration in soils and rocks;
- Potential for gold-silver zones to coalesce along strike and down-dip;
- New drilling returning narrow high-grade and broad bulk tonnage gold-silver mineralization;
- 1,000m mineralized core intersections sampled from historical holes and returning high grade gold-silver mineralization;
- Maiden resource estimations for Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge;
- VTEM airborne geophysics yielding radiometric and magnetic anomalies;
- Additional historical drill holes available for resampling with over-looked mineralization (approx. 1,600m); and,
- 90% of the 127km² land package is under-explored.

Lawyers Soil Sample Results

Soil samples collected in 2018 helped expand and refine already established deposits and occurrences while also generating new targets for further sampling and drilling with anomalous levels of gold, silver, base metals and various vector elements.

The Cliff Creek Zone was expanded to the north and northeast up to 500 metres into areas which have not been previously drilled representing an excellent opportunity for exploration and resource expansion. Similarly, soil results southeast of Dukes Ridge were anomalous leading to the potential connection of the Dukes Ridge and Phoenix Zones and likely further to Phoenix East. This growth of Dukes Ridge also represents the addition of approximately 500 metres of strike length to be further sampled and drill tested.

Sampling at Marmot defined parallel soil trends which exceed 500 metres in length and are coincident with 2018 high-grade rock samples. In all cases, anomalous soils are strongly coincident with potassium radiometric anomalies further the suggesting the radiometric anomalies represent alteration in mineralized rocks.

Lawyers Rock Sample Results

Prospecting and mapping along the mineralized trends helped field crews understand the mineralization styles at Lawyers as the first program undertaken by Benchmark and their technical team. High-grade rock sample results were typically coincident with soil samples and radiometric anomalies from the 2018 VTEM survey.

Selected rock grab sample results from outcrop and subcrop include:

Marmot occurrence

- 31.8 g/t gold and 1,590 g/t silver
- 5.86 g/t gold and 716 g/t silver
- 6.26 g/t gold and 472 g/t silver
- 4.97 g/t gold and 872 g/t silver

Phoenix occurrence

- 220 g/t gold and +10,000 g/t silver
- 160 g/t gold and 1,440 g/t silver

Amethyst Gold Breccia (“AGB”) occurrence

- 23.1 g/t gold and 5,370 g/t silver
- 22.2 g/t gold and 80.9 g/t silver
- 17.7 g/t gold and 61.6 g/t silver
- 16.2 g/t gold and 107 g/t silver

Phoenix East occurrence

- 3.61 g/t gold and 32 g/t silver
- 3.4 g/t gold and 131 g/t silver
- 3.3 g/t gold and 138 g/t silver
- 3.13 g/t gold and 96.5 g/t silver
- 2.67 g/t gold and 127 g/t silver

Lawyers Drilling Results

Drilling during 2018 extended and validated historical data, which will have a positive impact on the existing Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge mineral resource estimates. The 2018 mineralized intercepts and surface work have delineated a number of areas for growth with future drilling.

Cliff Creek Zone

The Cliff Creek Zone saw limited underground development and mining in the late-1980’s during production of the Cheni Gold Mine including seven levels of access and approximately 50,000 tonnes of mined material.

Drilling within the northwest portion of the Lawyers Trend at the Cliffs Creek Zone extended the gold and silver mineralization southeast to over 550 metres in total strike length. The maiden resource estimate has a 200m strike length with 2018 drilling extending the mineralized zone by 350m to the southeast. Selected step-out drill holes of high-grade and bulk tonnage gold and silver mineralization intercepts include 18CCRC009 with 1.79 g/t gold and 103.31 g/t silver over 28.95 metres core length including 5.62 g/t Au and 292.31 g/t Ag over 3.05 metres and 18CCRC010 yielding 1.10 g/t gold and 16.69 g/t silver over 38.09 metres core length including 10.45 g/t/ gold and 78.10 g/t silver over 1.52 metres. Drill hole 18CCRC011, 1 kilometre southeast along strike intersected 0.59 g/t gold and 8.10 g/t silver across 33.52 metres core length indicating the mineralized system extends considerably further along strike to the southeast.

Dukes Ridge Zone

The Dukes Ridge Zone was discovered in the 1980s during the extensive exploration programs which led to the development of Cliff Creek and Cheni (AGB) – no mining has occurred at Dukes Ridge. Dukes Ridge lies immediately east of Cliff Creek whilst the two share very similar mineralization styles and the possibility that they join at depth. Similar to Cliff Creek, the Dukes Ridge Zone is delineated by drilling, surface soil and rock sample results, potassic alteration and radiometric geophysics. All geological indicators provide potential to extend and connect Dukes Ridge up to 600 metres northwest with the Cliff Creek Zone. In addition, Dukes Ridge has potential for a 100 metre southeastern extension connecting it with the Phoenix Zone and extending beyond to Phoenix East, as well as potential for 600 metres of eastern extension defined by soils and radiometric anomalies. The combined Zones represent the +3 kilometre Lawyers Trend. It currently measures at least 530 metres in strike and at least 80 metres deep remaining open in all directions.

The 2018 drilling comprised 1,304.24 metres in 13 drill holes with highlights including 18DRRC010 yielding 5.76 g/t gold and 128.65 g/t silver across 33.52 metres core length and 18DRRC006 which returned 2.22 g/t gold and 82.82 g/t silver over 12.19 metres core length.

Phoenix Zone

The Phoenix Zone saw limited mining in the early 1990's by Cheni Gold Mines while extracting ore from the AGB and Cliff Creek Zones. Limited historical records for Phoenix production indicate that 4,934 tonnes were milled, yielding 6,713 ounces of gold and 296,084 ounces of silver for a realized grade of 38.56 g/t gold (1.36 oz/t) and 1,700 g/t silver (60 oz/t). This small amount of mining took place within underground workings measuring 25 metres wide and 35 metres deep.

The Phoenix mineralization, although part of the Lawyers trend, appears unique to the styles typically noted at Dukes Ridge and Cliffs Creek in that Phoenix is hosted within a single, wide quartz vein measuring approximately 1.5 metres thick in true-width rather than a series of breccias, smaller veins and veinlets. The Phoenix vein style could represent another mineralization style to be explored within the Lawyers Project.

Drilling in 2018 at Phoenix included 5 RC and 2 diamond core holes for a total of 730 metres. All drill holes intersected significant mineralization including 18PXDD001 which provided a high-grade intercept of 21.80 g/t gold and 340.00 g/t silver over 1.14 metres core length that was contained within a broader intercept of 6.15 g/t gold and 124.37 g/t silver over 4.36 metres, and 18PXDD002 which returned an intercept of 10.99 g/t gold and 819.43 g/t silver across 3.95 metres core length. The Zone remains open down-dip and along strike and is not included within the overall resource estimate whilst having the potential to coalesce and connect with the adjacent Dukes Ridge and Cliff Creek Zones to the northwest.

Lawyers Historical Drilling Results

The relogging and new sampling of historical drill core undertaken in 2018 helped Benchmark realize the potential for bulk-tonnage targets in addition to the traditional narrow, high-grade targets within the Lawyers Property. These historical holes, from Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge, were relogged and sampled through intervals not previously assayed which helped connect isolated sections from the historical sampling.

Drill hole CC15-13 assayed 1.58 g/t gold and 40.20 g/t silver across 58.24 metres core length with sampling ending in mineralization, while drill hole CC15-14 assayed 0.77 g/t gold and 32.93g/t silver across 87.60 metres core length (including historical and new assays), further expanding the resource potential and leaving it open at depth.

Historical and new assays from Dukes Ridge combined for encouraging results in DR15-05 grading 1.16 g/t gold and 36.18 g/t silver over 63.75 metres core length and in DR15-01 of 0.58 g/t gold and 16.03 g/t silver over 56.0 metres core length.

Maiden Inferred Resource Estimate – Lawyers Project

On June 14, 2018, as part of the initial compilation work prior to the 2018 exploration program, Benchmark announced the release of a nominal maiden inferred mineral resource estimate for two spatially associated zones of epithermal gold-silver mineralization at the Lawyers Project. The success of the 2018 and 2019 exploration programs including new drilling and new sampling of historical drill core will add significantly to the next resource estimate at both Cliff Creek and Dukes Ridge.

Giroux Consultants Ltd. (“Giroux”) of North Vancouver, B.C., estimated an inferred mineral resource of 550,000 tonnes grading 4.51 g/t gold and 209.15 g/t silver at a 4.0 g/t gold equivalent (“AuEQ”) lower cut-off at the Cliff Creek North Zone, which equates to a contained metal resource of 80,000 oz gold and 3,700,000 oz silver, along with an inferred mineral resource of 58,000 tonnes grading 4.30 g/t gold and 139.13 g/t silver at a 4.0 g/t AuEQ lower cut-off at the Duke’s Ridge Zone, which equates to an additional contained metal resource of 8,000 oz of gold and 260,000 oz of silver (see Tables 1 and 2 below). These resource estimates were supported by a technical report filed on Sedar June 29, 2018 (Lane et al., 2018).

Table 1. Cliff Creek North Inferred Mineral Resource at a variety of lower cut-offs

AuEQ Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade>Cut-off			Contained Metal	
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ (g/t)	Au (ozs)	Ag (ozs)
1.00	1,460,000	2.89	121.70	4.16	136,000	5,710,000
2.00	1,260,000	3.16	134.94	4.57	128,000	5,470,000
3.00	840,000	3.79	171.54	5.58	102,000	4,630,000
3.50	690,000	4.12	190.08	6.10	91,000	4,220,000
4.00	550,000	4.51	209.15	6.69	80,000	3,700,000
4.50	440,000	4.90	230.48	7.30	69,000	3,260,000
5.00	350,000	5.30	253.88	7.94	60,000	2,860,000
6.00	260,000	5.88	290.09	8.91	49,000	2,420,000

Table 2. Dukes Ridge Inferred Mineral Resource at a variety of lower cut-offs

AuEQ Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes > Cut-off (tonnes)	Grade>Cut-off			Contained Metal	
		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ (g/t)	Au (ozs)	Ag (ozs)
1.00	403,000	2.07	76.88	2.87	27,000	1,000,000
2.00	282,000	2.45	89.00	3.38	22,000	810,000
3.00	133,000	3.25	113.38	4.43	14,000	480,000
3.50	85,000	3.78	125.53	5.08	10,000	340,000
4.00	58,000	4.30	139.13	5.75	8,000	260,000
4.50	43,000	4.65	155.00	6.26	6,000	210,000
5.00	33,000	4.96	171.20	6.74	5,000	180,000
6.00	18,000	5.59	208.99	7.77	3,200	121,000

*Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.

**The following prices of metals and conversions are used to calculate AuEq; \$US1,200/oz for Au and \$US14.50/oz for Ag; $AuEQ = [(Au \text{ g/t} * 1200 * 0.95 / 31.1035 \text{ g/oz}) + (Ag \text{ g/t} * 14.50 * 0.82 / 31.1035 \text{ g/oz})] / (1200 * 0.95 / 31.1035)$.

***Contained ounces may not add due to rounding.

Lawyers VTEM Results

Geotech flew a 115 km² geophysical survey over the Lawyers Property with a combination of magnetics, electromagnetics and radiometrics in 2018. The magnetics helped define the distribution of various rock units and elucidated the structures in the region which are critical for identifying gold mineralization. The radiometrics have proven to be particularly useful as they define the areas of potassic alteration within Lawyers. Potassic alteration is common for epithermal mineralization styles and is thus far coincident with anomalous soil and rock samples throughout Lawyers.

At the Cliff Creek, Dukes Ridge, Phoenix and ABG Zones, a large 5km by 4km radiometric anomaly is coincident with potassic alteration, anomalous soil and rock geochemistry and high-grade gold-silver drill results. The strong response is due to the addition of potassium to the rock when they are altered by the mineralizing fluids, making radiometrics a very powerful targeting tool. The magnetic response also highlights the areas of alteration and potential structural trends, and is useful when used in conjunction with the radiometrics and field mapping.

The newly discovered Marmot area is also underlain by a strong radiometric anomaly.

Other Projects - Nunavut, Canada

In addition to its primary Lawyers Property Gold Project, the Company owns the following gold and diamond projects in Nunavut, Canada which it maintains with the intention of spinning them into another listed company, but no exploration work was undertaken in Nunavut during 2019.

Muskox and Hood River Properties in Nunavut, Canada

Benchmark owned 100% interest in eight Prospecting Permits totaling 1,150 km² located in Nunavut, Canada. During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company allowed the Muskox and Hood River Prospecting Permits to expire, however, the Company staked ten mineral claims within the same geographic area. The newly staked claims, therefore, act as a continuance of exploration and evaluation activity on the Company's Muskox and Hood River property. The diamond projects have over \$50 million in spending with valuable data collected during the 1990's and 2000's. The Projects are situated in a proven, producing diamond bearing region of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories of Canada. Current diamond producing mines in the region include the new Gahcho Kue Diamond Mine, Diavik Diamond Mine and the Ekati Diamond Mine.

The most advanced project holds the Muskox Kimberlite Pipe which was previously discovered and worked by De Beers Canada and Tahera Corp. The Muskox Kimberlite has two phases and is known to yield diamond grades in the magmatic phase of 0.53 carats per tonne (c/t) and diamond grades in the pyroclastic phase of 0.35 carats per tonne from mini-bulk samples weighing 865 and 63 dry tonnes, respectively (2006). The Muskox kimberlite has yielded encouraging diamond results from both caustic fusion analysis and Dense Media Separation ("DMS") processed bulk samples from a number of sampling campaigns. This includes 2.7 carat (ct) and 1.6ct diamonds recovered during exploration in the 1990's. Benchmark recovered 0.49ct, 0.40ct, 0.36ct and 0.25ct clear and colourless diamonds during 2016 and 2017 exploration programs.

Collectively the diamond projects host 6, drill ready, high-priority new discovery targets that remain untested. The targets lie near the Jericho Diamond Mine. The diamond targets are indicated by large geophysical anomalies, kimberlite indicator minerals and diamond indicator minerals. Diamond chemistry work is in progress to support the new target opportunity and to generate additional targets to the drill-ready stage.

New Diamond Discovery Drill Targets

Of the 6 newly developed high priority kimberlite 'bullseye' targets, 4 are magnetic highs and 2 are a magnetic low. The targets range from 125m to 225m in size. Other kimberlites in the area were both magnetic lows (including the Contwoyto 1, Muskox and Jericho, Jericho South and Rush kimberlites) and magnetic highs (including the Unicorn, Voyageur and Peregrine kimberlites).

Contwoyto Property in Nunavut, Canada

During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company signed a property purchase agreement to acquire an undivided interest in the Contwoyto Property that contains the potential for diamond-bearing kimberlites along with historical gold occurrences from North Arrow Minerals Inc., in exchange for \$100,000 total Cash Payments and the issuance of 333,333 shares of the Company on the following schedule:

- On Closing: \$50,000 cash (paid); and
166,667 common shares (issued)
- On or before December 15, 2018: \$50,000 cash (paid); and
166,667 common shares (issued)

In further consideration of the Contwoyto Property, the Company agreed to:

- grant North Arrow a 1% GOR/NSR (gross overriding royalty/net smelter return) and purchase half the royalty (0.5%) for \$1-million at any time. Butterfly Interests included in the property carry a 5% royalty subject to terms of specific royalty agreements;
- issue 166,667 common shares to North Arrow upon reporting an inferred resource greater than 250,000 gold ounces within an already established mineralized zone; and
- issue 166,667 common shares to North Arrow upon reporting an inferred resource greater than 250,000 gold ounces outside of the established mineralized zone, but within the area of interest.

The 100% project acquisition contains the potential for diamond bearing kimberlites along with historical high-grade gold occurrences. The two mining leases and two mineral claims lie adjacent to the existing Contwoyto Diamond Project and south of the Lupin Gold Mine. The diamond targets require interpretation and ground geophysical surveying to isolate new priority kimberlite targets.

The Project holds 5 gold occurrences named Pan, A3, FIN, Shallow Bay and Butterfly/Dune Gold. Each of the gold occurrences contains significant results from historical exploration. Selected highlights from historical exploration include:

- 63.09 g/t gold (“g/t Au”) over 4.86 metres core length (Butterfly/Dune gold occurrence; Drill hole 87-13 drilled by Cominco Ltd. 1987);
- 20.11 g/t Au over 4.55 m core length (Butterfly/Dune gold occurrence; Drill hole 93-01 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993);
- 38.35 g/t Au over 2.47 m core length (A3 Gold occurrence; Drill hole A-93-03 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993);
- 11.58 g/t Au over 3.05 m core length (FIN Gold occurrence; Drill hole F-93-12 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993); and
- 35.19 g/t Au over 3.6 m core length (Shallow Bay Gold occurrence; Drill hole S-3-84 drilled by Bow Valley Industries Limited 1984).

The Pan, A3, Fin and Butterfly/Dune gold occurrences are hosted in banded iron formation (“BIF”) and the Shallow Bay gold occurrence is hosted in a quartz stockwork. All the gold occurrences have not been the subject of modern day exploration and have horizontal loop electromagnetic conductors (“HLEM”) both adjacent and along strike which require follow-up exploration.

Historic exploration was focused on magnetic high signatures with associated HLEM responses. New exploration methods for iron formation-hosted gold that includes Spectral Induced Polarization (“IP”) surveys has not been applied at the Project.

Diamond bearing potential at the new project is evidenced by a recent High Resolution Airborne Magnetic Survey by Fluxgeo (1993) that identified 5 high priority kimberlite targets which require follow-up prospecting, sampling and ground geophysical surveying. During 2003, regional till samples recovered kimberlite indicator minerals including pyrope garnets, eclogitic garnets, chrome diopside, olivine, chromite and Ilmenite which require follow-up.

During the year ended February 28, 2018, the work program consisted of up to 500 m of core drilling and included ground magnetic and HLEM (horizontal loop electromagnetic) geophysical surveys. Three drill holes totalling 198.42 m (17CEI001-003) of BTW drill core were completed at the Butterfly gold occurrence during the quarter. All three drill holes intersected sulphidic, amphibolitic iron formation (AIF) within about 50 m of surface, which was intensely altered, silicified and sulphidized. More specifically, the drill holes intersected 8.2 m, 5.14 m and 4.8 m of amphibolitic iron formation, which was silicified and sulphidized.

Ground geophysical surveying consisting of horizontal-loop electromagnetics (HLEM) and high-resolution magnetics/very-low-frequency electromagnetics (mag/VLF) was completed prior to drilling. Both the HLEM and mag/VLF show compelling images, which delineate the sulphidic amphibolitic iron formation. Although the planned 2017 program was not fully completed due to inclement weather, the drill intercepts and geophysics completed to date provide significant support for the continuity of the Butterfly gold occurrence.

Selected drill results include:

- 14.43 g/t Au over 4 m core length in hole 17CEI002, including 18.23 g/t Au over 3 m core length, 24.65 g/t Au over 2 m core length and 38.8 g/t Au over 1 m core length;
- 6.83 g/t Au over 5 m core length in hole 17CEI003, including 8.79 g/t Au over 3.82 m core length, 11.5 g/t Au over 2.82 m core length and 20.6 g/t Au over 1 m core length;
- 2.19 g/t Au over 9 m core length in hole 17CEI001, including 5.12 g/t Au over 3 m core length.

FINANCIAL MD&A AND OTHER DISCLOSURE

Selected Annual Financial Information

Years ended	February 28, 2020	February 28, 2019	February 28, 2018
		\$	\$
Total assets (\$)	23,188,701	5,291,824	1,817,233
Mineral properties (\$)	12,465,247	3,885,354	1,702,881
Current liabilities (\$)	1,178,338	301,649	186,061
Net loss (\$)	(3,847,676)	(2,105,353)	(543,184)
Weighted average shares	71,903,479	32,065,024	12,598,605
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (\$)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.04)

Summary of Quarterly Results

Selected financial data published for operations of the Company during the last eight quarters are as follows:

3 months ended (in Dollars)	Feb 2020 (Q4)	Nov 2019 (Q3)	Aug 2019 (Q2)	May 2019 (Q1)	Feb 2019 (Q4)	Nov 2018 (Q3)	Aug 2018 (Q2)	May 2018 (Q1)
Net loss	(2,259,804)	(713,877)	(567,703)	(306,292)	(554,868)	(566,784)	(686,275)	(297,426)
Basic and Diluted net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)

Results of Operations for the Quarter Ended February 29, 2020

During the three months ended February 29, 2020 the Company reported a net loss of \$2,259,804 (2019 - \$554,868). Included in the determination of operating loss was \$48,796 (2019 - \$30,949) spent on office and administration, \$72,821 (2019 - \$53,378) on professional fees, \$37,238 (2019 - \$10,649) on transfer agent and filing fees, \$92,282 (2019 - \$98,652) on management and consulting fees and \$196,794 (2019 - \$116,764) on investor relations expenses. A non-cash recovery of \$6,601 (2019 - \$5,570) was recorded for settlement of a flow-through liability and a non-cash expenses \$1,849,414 (2019 - \$nil) on exploration and evaluation write-down and \$7,574 (2019- \$250,067) was recorded for share-based compensation. Partially offsetting expenses, the Company received interest income of \$37,884 (2019 - \$21).

The Company had a significant increase in expenditures during the current period, due to increased promotion and investor relation activity, and acquisition and development of the Lawyers Property. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, due to the absence of sufficient verifiable information to support the existing carrying value of the Property, the Company recorded a write-down of exploration and evaluation assets during the period.

Results of Operations for the Year Ended February 29, 2020

During the year ended February 29, 2020 the Company reported a net loss of \$3,847,676 (2019 - \$2,105,353). Included in the determination of operating loss was \$139,894 (2019 - \$157,806) spent on office and administration, \$231,075 (2019 - \$140,565) on professional fees, \$64,260 (2019 - \$81,014) on transfer agent and filing fees, \$392,585 (2019 - \$379,107) on management and consulting fees and \$1,384,910 (2019 - \$792,947) on investor relations expenses. A non-cash recovery of \$255,791 (2019 - \$5,570) was recorded for settlement of a flow-through liability and a non-cash expenses \$1,849,414 (2019 - \$nil) on exploration and evaluation write-down and \$105,945 (2019- \$559,512) was recorded for share-based compensation. Partially offsetting expenses, the Company received interest income of \$64,616 (2019 - \$28).

The Company had a significant increase in expenditures during the current period, due to increased promotion and investor relation activity, and acquisition and development of the Lawyers Property.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, due to the lack of planned exploration expenses on Diamond Permits and Contwoyto Property, the Company recorded a write-down of exploration and evaluation assets in the amount of \$1,849,414 during the year in connection with these properties.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Management closely monitors the liquidity and working capital position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations.

Working capital at February 29, 2020 was \$9,238,808 compared to \$1,048,821 at February 28, 2019

The Company currently has no source of operating cash flows and its operations have primarily been financed through the issuance of share capital.

Subsequent to February 29, 2020, the Company received gross proceeds of \$1,351,815 resulting from the exercise of 6,012,016 warrants.

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has working capital of approximately \$10.0 million.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- i) Market risk
- ii) Credit risk
- iii) Liquidity risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

General objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board and the Company's finance function is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility and to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's share capital as well as the Company's reporting currency is denominated in Canadian dollars. Management has assessed that the Company's current exposure to currency risk is low, but acknowledges this may change in the future.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers this risk to be minimal.

Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of mineral resources. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of actions to be taken.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash.

The Company has assessed its exposure to credit risk on its cash and has determined that such risk is minimal. The majority of the Company's cash are held with financial institutions in Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its risk by monitoring the maturity dates of its existing debt and other payables. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Monthly working capital and expenditure reports are prepared by the Company's finance function and presented to management for review and communication to the Board. As at February 29, 2020, all of the Company's account payable and accrued liabilities of \$77,311 are due within one year.

Determination of fair value

The statement of financial position carrying amounts for cash and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are grouped into three Levels or a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As at February 29, 2020:

Asset:		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$	10,171,024	-	-	\$ 10,171,024

As at February 28, 2019:

Asset:		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$	377,498	-	-	\$ 377,498

Risk Factors

The success of the Company's business is subject to a number of factors, including but not limited to those risks normally encountered in the mining industry, such as market or commodity price changes, economic downturn, exploration uncertainty, operating hazards, increasing environmental regulation, competition with companies having greater resources, and lack of operating cash flow.

The Company's prospectus dated August 10, 2012, available on SEDAR, includes extensive disclosure on material risks to the company's operations. Information concerning risks related to financial instruments is included in the Financial Statements.

Related party transactions

Unless otherwise noted, related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the amount established and agreed upon by the related parties. The Company incurred and paid fees to directors and officers for management and professional services as follows:

For the year ended	February 29 2020	February 28 2019
Management fees paid to companies controlled by directors, officers	\$ 374,500	\$ 339,500
Management fees paid to companies controlled by directors, officers – capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets	140,500	54,500
Share based payments	-	199,271
	<u>\$ 515,000</u>	<u>\$ 593,721</u>

Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and key officers of the Company, including the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The remuneration of key management personnel is summarized below:

For the years ended	February 28, 2020	February 28, 2019
Short term benefits	\$ 515,000	\$ 394,000
Share based payments	-	199,721
	<u>\$ 515,000</u>	<u>\$ 593,721</u>

At February 29, 2020, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$5,673 (2019 - \$8,903) due to key management, directors of the Company and companies controlled by management or directors for services provided. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

Risks and Uncertainties

Mining Risks

The Company is subject to the risks typical in the mining business including uncertainty of success in exploration and development; operational risks including unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock bursts, particularly as exploration moves into deeper levels, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material as well as environmental damage and other hazards; risks that intended drilling schedules or estimated costs will not be achieved; and risks of fluctuations in the price of commodities and currency exchange rates. Metal prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond the Company's control, including expectations of inflation, levels of interest rates, sale of gold by central banks, the demand for commodities, global or regional political, economic and banking crises and production rates in major producing regions. The aggregate effect of these factors is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty.

Business Risks

Natural resources exploration, development, production and processing involve a number of business risks, some of which are beyond the Company's control. These can be categorized as operational, financial and regulatory risks.

Operational risks include finding and developing reserves economically, marketing production and services, product deliverability uncertainties, changing governmental law and regulation, hiring and retaining skilled employees and contractors and conducting operations in a cost effective and safe manner. The Company continuously monitors and responds to changes in these factors and adheres to all regulations governing its operations. Financial risks include commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, all of which are beyond the Company's control.

Regulatory risks include possible delays in getting regulatory approval to the transactions that the Board of Directors believe to be in the best interest of the Company, and include increased fees for filings as well as the introduction of ever more complex reporting requirements, the cost of which the Company must meet in order to maintain its exchange listing.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company will compete with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive exploration and evaluation properties. The Company's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable prospects for mineral exploration or development. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring such prospects.

No Operating History and Financial Resources

The Company does not have an operating history and has no operating revenues and is unlikely to generate any in the foreseeable future. It anticipates that its cash resources are sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year. Additional funds will be required for general operating costs, and for further exploration to attempt to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Additional funds will also be required for the Company to acquire and explore other mineral interests. The Company anticipates that its cash resources will be sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the ensuing year. If its exploration program is successful, additional funds will be required for further exploration to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and could cause the Company to forfeit its interests in some or all of its properties or to reduce or terminate its operations. Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.

Price Volatility and Lack of Active Market

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada and elsewhere have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many public companies have experienced significant fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for the Company's securities will be subject to such market trends and that the value of such securities may be affected accordingly.

Key Executives

The Company is dependent on the services of key executives and a small number of highly skilled and experienced consultants and personnel, whose contributions to the immediate future operations of the Company are likely to be of importance. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the Company's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees or consultants may adversely affect its business and future operations. The Company does not currently carry any key man life insurance on any of its executives.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are, and may continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions in investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to and will follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules and policies.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and will depend on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors of the Company deem relevant.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company's securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Outstanding Share Data

Benchmark is authorized to issue an unlimited Class number of common shares without par value. As at the close of trading on June 26, 2020, the following common shares and warrants were outstanding:

Common shares issued	118,574,082
	633,332 @ \$0.33 to January 15, 2021
	200,000 @ \$0.30 to April 14, 2021
	16,666 @ \$0.44 to December 19, 2021
	765,000 @ \$0.30 to March 6, 2023
	1,200,000 @ \$0.16 to July 20, 2023
	600,000 @ \$0.20 to December 10, 2023
	250,000 @ \$0.25 to July 9, 2024
	100,000 @ \$0.30 to July 22, 2024
Options outstanding	6,650,000 @ \$0.30 to April 14, 2025
	132,000 @ \$0.25 to October 2, 2020
	1,237,500 @ \$0.40 to September 23, 2021
	55,000 @ \$0.30 to September 23, 2021
	7,929,167 @ \$0.40 to September 27, 2021
	1,035,950 @ \$0.30 to September 27, 2021
	215,550 @ \$0.30 to October 7, 2021
	6,836,667 @ \$0.40 to December 30, 2021
Warrants outstanding	820,400 @ \$0.45 to December 30, 2021
Fully diluted	147,251,314

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Qualified Person

The disclosures contained in this MD&A regarding the Company's exploration and evaluation properties have been prepared by, or under the supervision of Mr. Mike Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geo., a principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd. and a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company approved the disclosures contained in this MD&A.

Additional Information

Continuous disclosure relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.