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ASX: MHC & MHCO

Spectacular High-Grade Gold Continues at New Bendigo

MHC has received all results from its second Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme completed at the New Bendigo Prospect, part of the Tibooburra Gold Project located in NSW.

- **Drilling has continued to intersect spectacular shallow high-grade gold mineralisation at the New Bendigo "Main Zone", including:**
  - **30m at 4.03 g/t Au from 11m (NB0033), that includes:**
    - **5m at 20.86 g/t Au from 11m and**
    - **14m at 1.03 g/t Au from 25m**
- **Drilling has *extended the known extent of mainly shallow mineralisation by 50% from 400m to 600m***
- **The impressive results confirm and extend the gold mineralisation at the "Main Zone" where it remains open along strike and down dip.**
- **The extended 600m of strike at New Bendigo sits within a mostly untested elongated >5km long gold soil anomaly where historic workings (Main Zone & Western Lode combined) extend for over 2.8 km of strike.**
- **New Bendigo holds significant potential to establish a resource in the future.**
- ***MHC is planning a significantly larger drill programme than has been completed to date to continue to test New Bendigo's size along strike and down dip. Drilling will comprise Diamond Core, RC and Aircore testing from November 2020.***
- **New Bendigo is one of many highly prospective gold targets identified along >200 strike kilometres of gold-anomalous structures held 100% by MHC at Tibooburra (Granted and Under Application).**
- **MHC holds $3.4m in cash and is fully funded for the next planned phase of exploration.**

MHC CEO Mr Kell Nielsen said;

"This recent follow up drill programme at New Bendigo targeting near surface shallow mineralisation, has extended the mineralised strike extent by 50% from 400m to 600m. Mineralisation remains open along strike and down dip with only a small portion of the 2.8 km of historical workings located within a 5km long soil anomaly drilled to date. This confirms my belief that New Bendigo is growing with every drill programme and holds significant potential to establish a resource in the future.

New Bendigo is only the first prospect area within the Tibooburra Gold Project that has been drill tested and continues to validate the potential of numerous other targets identified on a tenement holding that covers over 200 strike kilometres of gold-anomalous structures of a similar age and tectonic setting to the Victorian Goldfields and similarly could hold potential for multi-million-ounce orogenic gold discoveries".

Manhattan Corporation Limited (MHC or Company) is pleased to report results from its recently completed RC Drilling programme at the Tibooburra Gold Project located in north-western NSW. Forty (40) Reverse Circulation Drill (RC) Holes (NB0033-0072) were completed for 4,895 metres. Drilling remained focussed on the shallow nature of the mineralisation corridors with all drilling completed less than 200 metres vertically from surface.

Drilling successfully extended the mineralised footprint of the "Main Zone" to over 600 metres in strike and delineated further mineralisation on the "Western Lode". Drilling completed to date, still only covers a small portion of the anomalous area that extends for over 5 km in anomalous soils (Figure 4) and ~2.8 km in historical workings (Main Zone 1.5km and Western Lode 1.3 km).

Main Zone Drilling

MHC completed a further 22 RC holes for 2,772 metres at Main Zone during this campaign. Drilling improved the understanding and structural interpretation of a series of north plunging high grade shoots within a broader lower grade envelope. Drilling returned significant mineralisation from the near surface high-grade central zone (Figures 1 & 2), including:

- **30m at 4.03 g/t Au from 11m (NB0033), which includes:**
  - **5m at 20.86 g/t Au from 11m; and**
  - **14m at 1.03 g/t Au from 25m, which includes:**
    - **1m at 4.83 g/t Au from 25 and**
    - **8m at 1.07 g/t Au from 33m**

Further to the high-grade central zone, drilling has successfully increased the mineralised footprint with RC drill coverage extended along strike to the south and north (100m and 80m respectively). The known strike extent of mineralisation now exceeds over 600 metres. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the south and the north and down-dip.

Drilling completed on the "Main Zone" has still only tested a small portion of an elongated >5km long soil anomaly (Figure 1 & 4), where historic workings extend over at least 1.5 km of strike along the interpreted Main Zone.

Drilling returned significant results, including:

- **2m at 2.19 g/t Au from 74m (NB0044)**
- **2m at 3.04 g/t Au from 75m (NB0047)**
- **3m at 1.71 g/t Au from 34m (NB0052)**
- **3m at 1.55 g/t Au from 43m (NB0052)**
- **3m at 1.88 g/t Au from 74m (NB0061)**
- **6m at 1.11 g/t Au from 110m (NB0067)**

For the next phase, MHC is planning to complete a programme of diamond core drilling prior to recommencing RC drilling at New Bendigo. Diamond drilling is being planned in conjunction with a highly experienced Structural Geology Consultant. The programme is being designed to obtain a greater understanding of the higher-grade mineralisation within the lower grade envelope and to lay the foundations of establishing a future resource.

This next step is of particular importance in understanding orogenic systems such as New Bendigo where numerous individual lenses (or shoots) may exist. By assessing the structural controls, MHC will be better

placed to target future drilling, specifically the high-grade lenses that traditionally can be up to 15-20m thick and 50-150m wide and plunge or extend over several hundred metres in length.

Western Lode Drilling

MHC Completed 16 RC holes for 1,913 metres on the "Western Lode". Drilling was aimed at defining the potential of the "Western Lode" where previous drilling reported 7m at 18.16 g/t Au (NB0023) and 5m at 1.12 g/t Au (NB0024).

Drilling was completed on planned section lines at regular intervals of approximately 40m north and 140 and 340m south along strike of RC holes NB0023 and NB0024 that were completed in May.

Drilling completed by MHC during this round intersected similar alteration and widths to that encountered by initial RC drilling completed in May. Significant results from the latest round of drilling include:

- **4m at 1.05 g/t Au from 28m (NB0034)**
- **2m at 1.28 g/t Au from 13m (NB0037)**
- **2m at 1.24 g/t Au from 20m (NB0037)**
- **1m at 4.15 g/t Au from 122m (NB0039)**
- **1m at 5.40 g/t Au from 1m (NB0056)**

The mineralisation drilled at "Western Lode" has been traced from the current drilling to the south through a series of workings (Figure 4) that extends for at least 1.3 kilometres. The higher-grade component intersected in drilling completed in May (NB0023) has been interpreted as being associated with nuggety coarse gold associated with quartz veining within the alteration sequence and an interpreted structure or kink that cuts north through the Western Lode and Main Zone. This is further evidenced by a flexure in mineralisation identified in the recent drilling.

Diamond drilling planned for later this year will target this flexure and lay the foundations for understanding of the structure controlling the higher-grade mineralisation intersected in May.

Planning is now underway for the next phase of RC drilling at New Bendigo, targeting the newly discovered western lode and extensions to the New Bendigo system. In addition, MHC is planning to complete RAB/Aircore drilling between the New Bendigo main zone and the new western lode as well to the north and south of the main zone where significant old workings exist (similar to Figure 5).

Structural Assessment

With the recent addition of further exploration licence applications taking MHC's land tenure to greater than ~ 2,000 km², MHC has commenced a structural review of the Tibooburra Gold Project. The review is focussed on the broader exploration targets and the mineralisation identified at New Bendigo to date as referred to above and to review the potential structural controls for mineralisation within the orogenic belt.

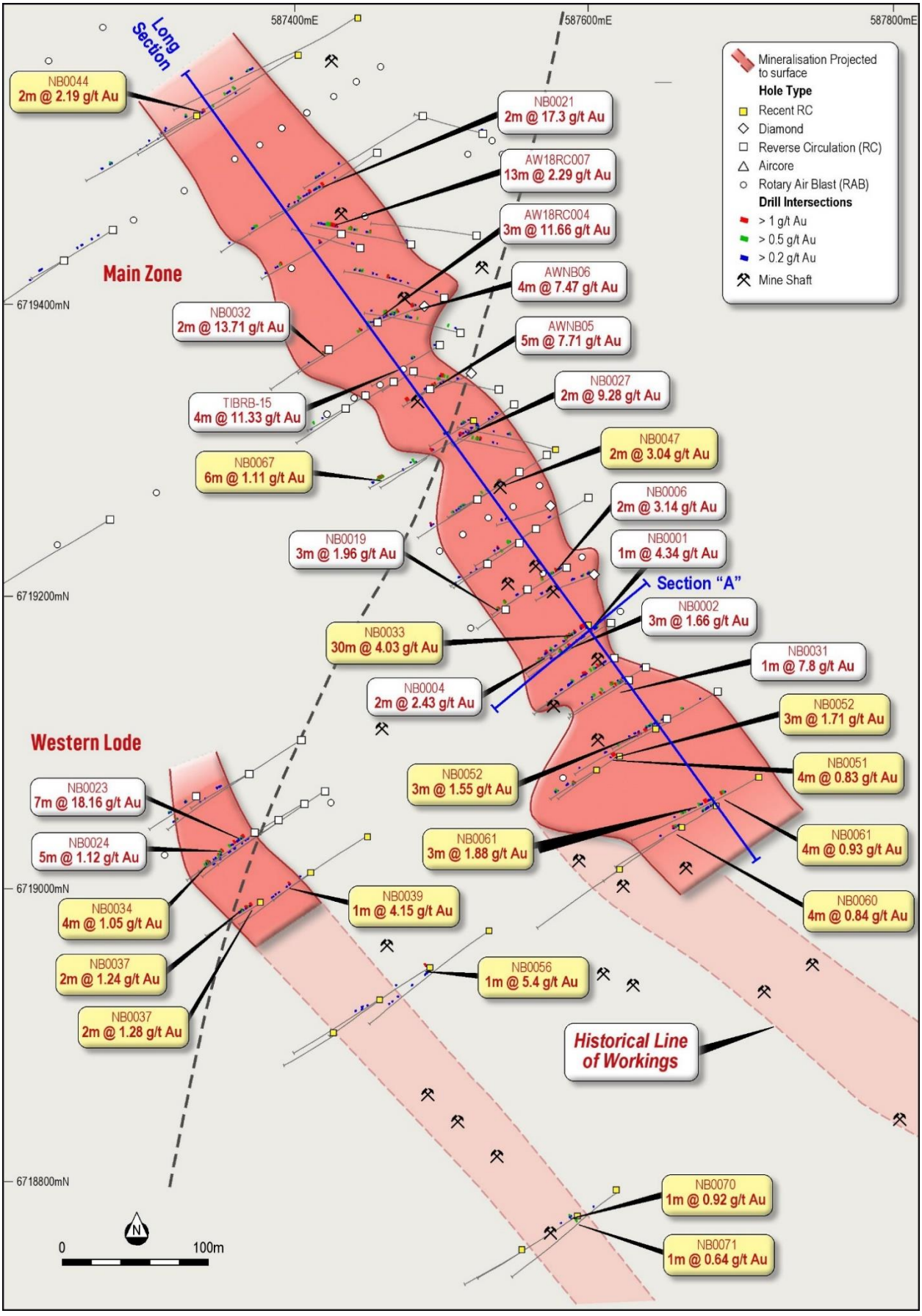


Figure 1: New Bendigo Drill Hole Collar Plan, showing drill traces projected to surface with key intersections (Table 2). New reported assays are in yellow callouts, Refer to Table 2 for details of the calculated intersections. Note the fault is inferred and further drilling is required to delineate mineralisation proximal to the fault.

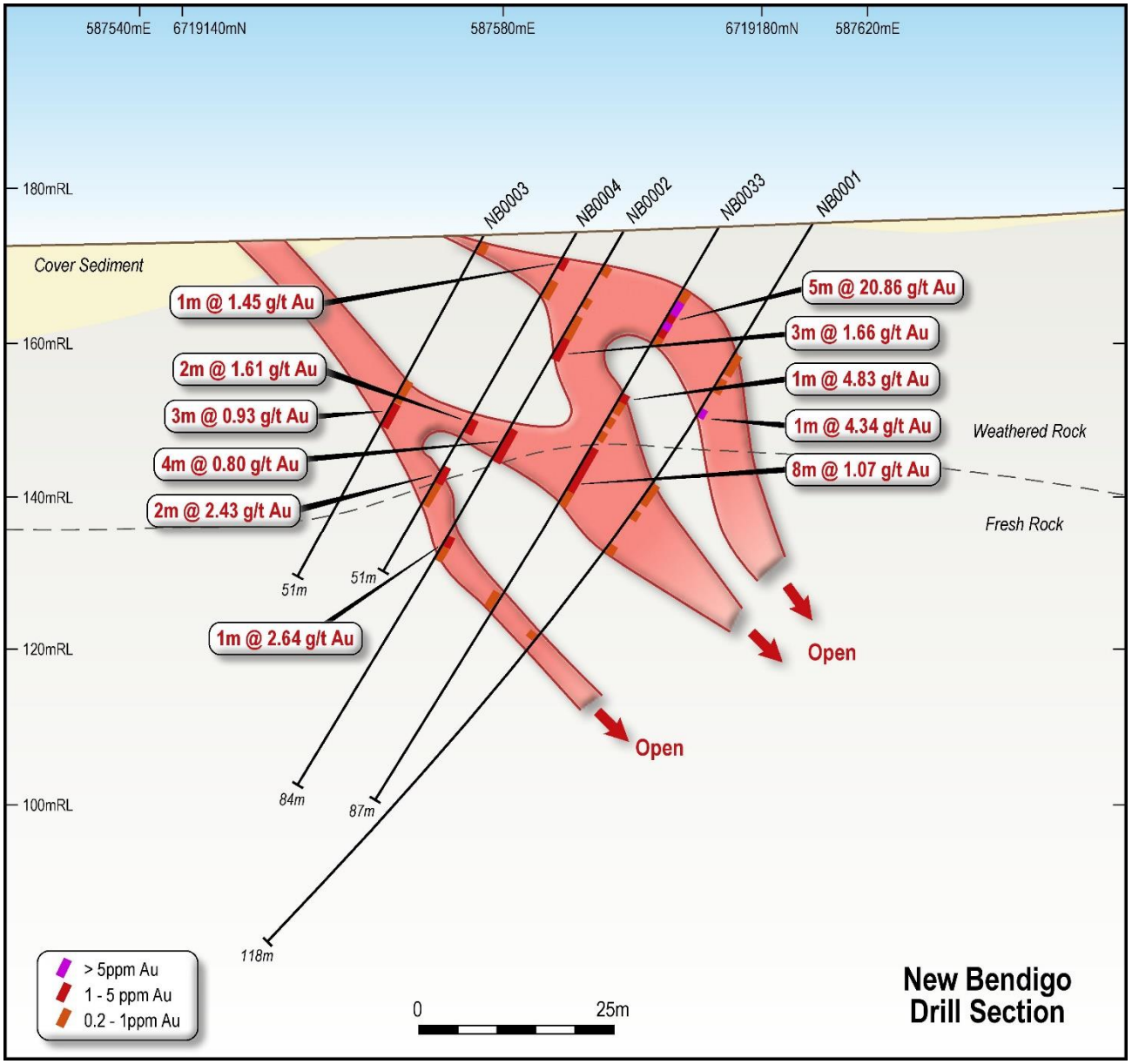


Figure 2: RC Drill Section "A" New Bendigo Main Zone "Central Shallow High-Grade Zone. Refer to Figure 1 for approximate location

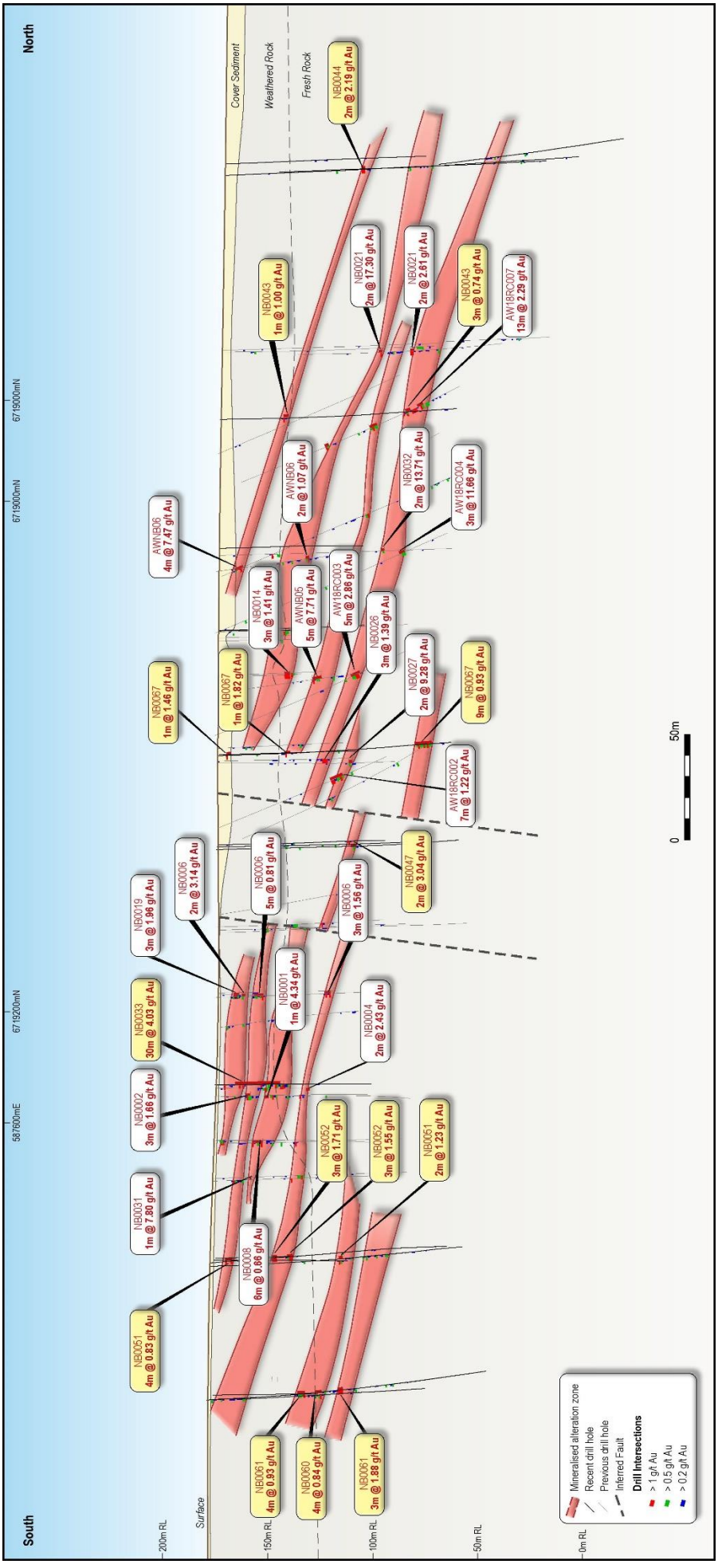


Figure 3: New Bendigo "Main Zone" RC & Diamond Drilling Long Section showing the north plunging shoots. Section line is oblique to the GDA-94 grid and is represented on Figure 1. Note the faults are inferred and further drilling is required to delineate mineralisation proximal and between the faults.

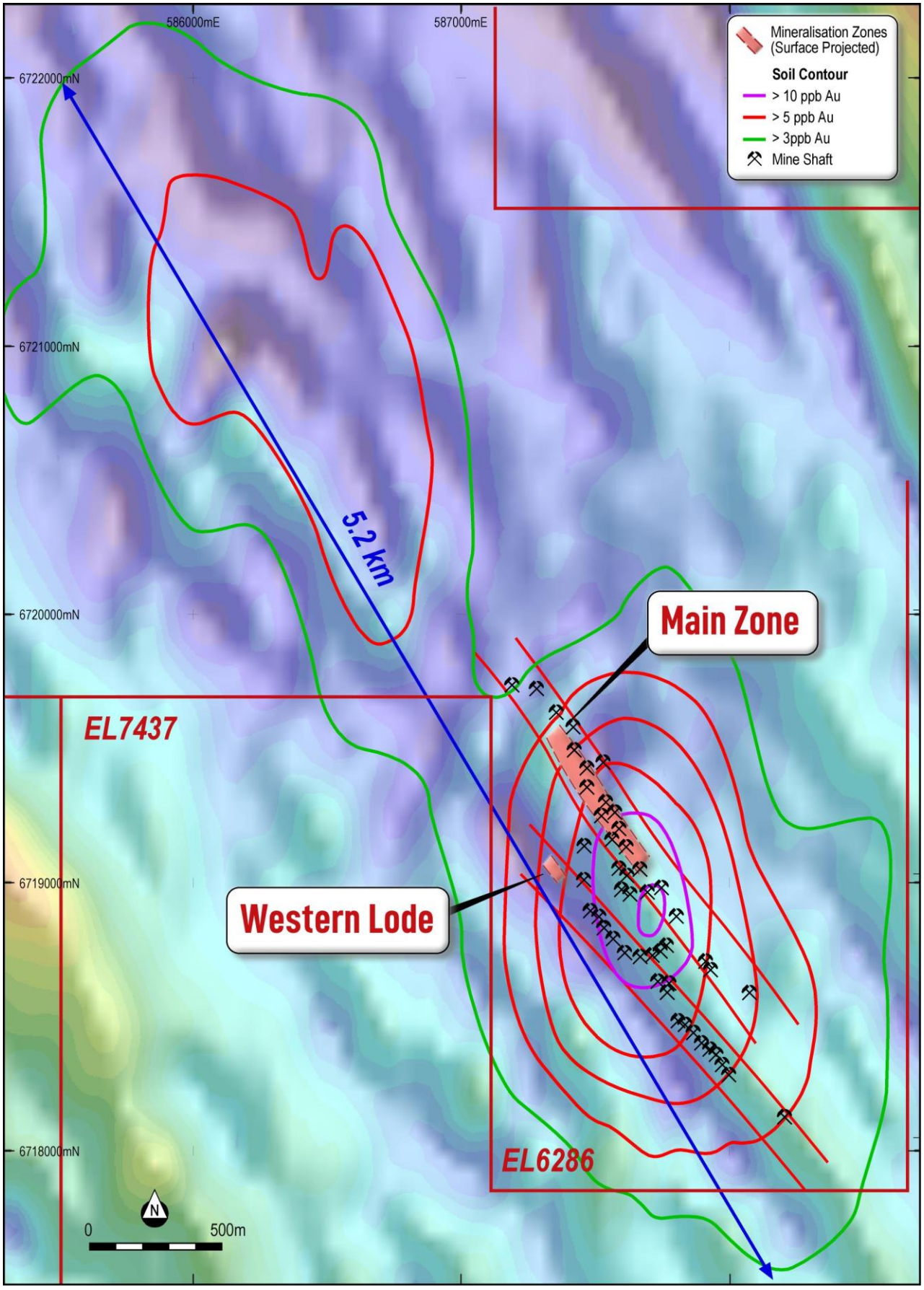
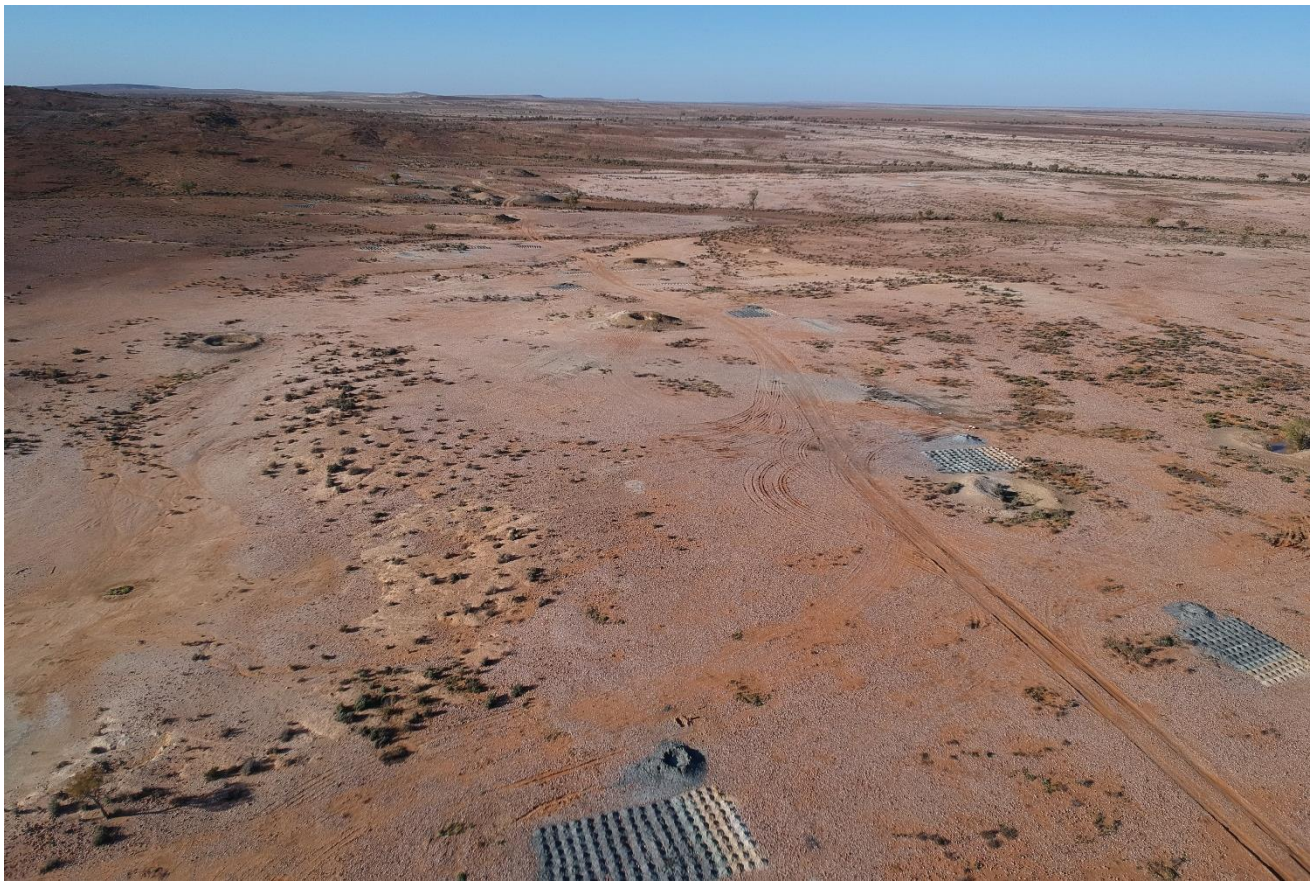


Figure 4: Extent of Historic workings in comparison to outlined soil anomaly (Background TMIRTP 1VD Aeromagnetic Image). Note the limited drilling (Red Zone) within the broader 5km long (strike extent) soil anomaly.

Figure 5: Historical Workings (Western Lode Southern Extents – New Bendigo).

Figures 6: RC Drilling – New Bendigo August 2020



Figures 7: RC Drilling – New Bendigo August 2020

Screen Fire Assays

MHC previously reported that it was undertaking confirmation sampling utilising a screen fire assay technique (New High-Grade Gold Discovery – 25th June 2010). Initial sampling has been completed over broad intervals in selective holes (NB0001-004, NB0007-008 and NB0030-031) to assess the nuggety nature of the mineralisation.

In total, MHC completed further analysis of 206 samples. No significant variations were noted from the initial screen sampling. A summary of the reported significant screen fire assays versus the initially reported fire assays are tabled below:

Table 1. New Bendigo Initial Fire Assay v Screen Fire Assay Checks

Hole	Depth From	Depth To	Fire Assay (Au ppm)	Screen Fire Assay (Au ppm)	Variation	Remarks
NB0001	23	24	0.48	0.55	0.07	Not Previously Reported
	28	29	5.49	4.34	-1.15	
	64	65	0.68	0.77	0.09	
NB0002	16	19	1.64	1.66	0.02	Originally Reported as 17-19 Metres
	17	19	2.24	2.24	0.00	
	30	34	0.81	0.80	-0.01	
	46	47	3.27	2.64	-0.63	
NB0003	25	28	0.95	0.93	-0.02	
NB0004	4	5	2.14	1.45	-0.69	
	28	30	0.69	0.81	0.12	
	35	37	2.26	2.43	0.17	
NB0007	3	5	2.04	1.60	-0.44	
NB0008	21	27	0.97	0.66	-0.31	
	32	33	0.70	0.74	0.04	
	37	38	0.95	0.92	-0.03	
	45	46	2.76	1.93	-0.83	
NB0030	48	52	0.84	0.78	-0.06	
	75	77	0.65	0.39	-0.26	Originally Reported as 75-77 m
	76	77	0.66	0.62	-0.04	
NB0031	11	17	0.62	0.63	0.01	Originally Reported as Intervals 11-13m and 16-17m
	11	13	0.92	0.63	-0.29	
	16	17	0.62	0.62	0.00	
	20	21	6.24	7.80	1.56	

About the Tibooburra Gold Project

The current ~2,000 km^2 Tibooburra Gold Project comprises a contiguous land package of 10 granted exploration licences and four exploration licence application that are located approximately 200km north of Broken Hill. It stretches 160km south from the historic Tibooburra townsite and incorporates a large proportion of the Albert Goldfields (which produced in excess of 50,000 to 100,000 ounces of Au from auriferous quartz vein networks and alluvial deposits that shed from them during its short working life), along the gold-anomalous (soil, rock and drilling geochemistry, gold workings) New Bendigo Fault, to where it merges with the Koonenberry Fault, and then strikes further south on towards the recently discovered Kayrunnera gold nugget field. The area is conveniently accessed via the Silver City Highway, which runs N-S through the project area.

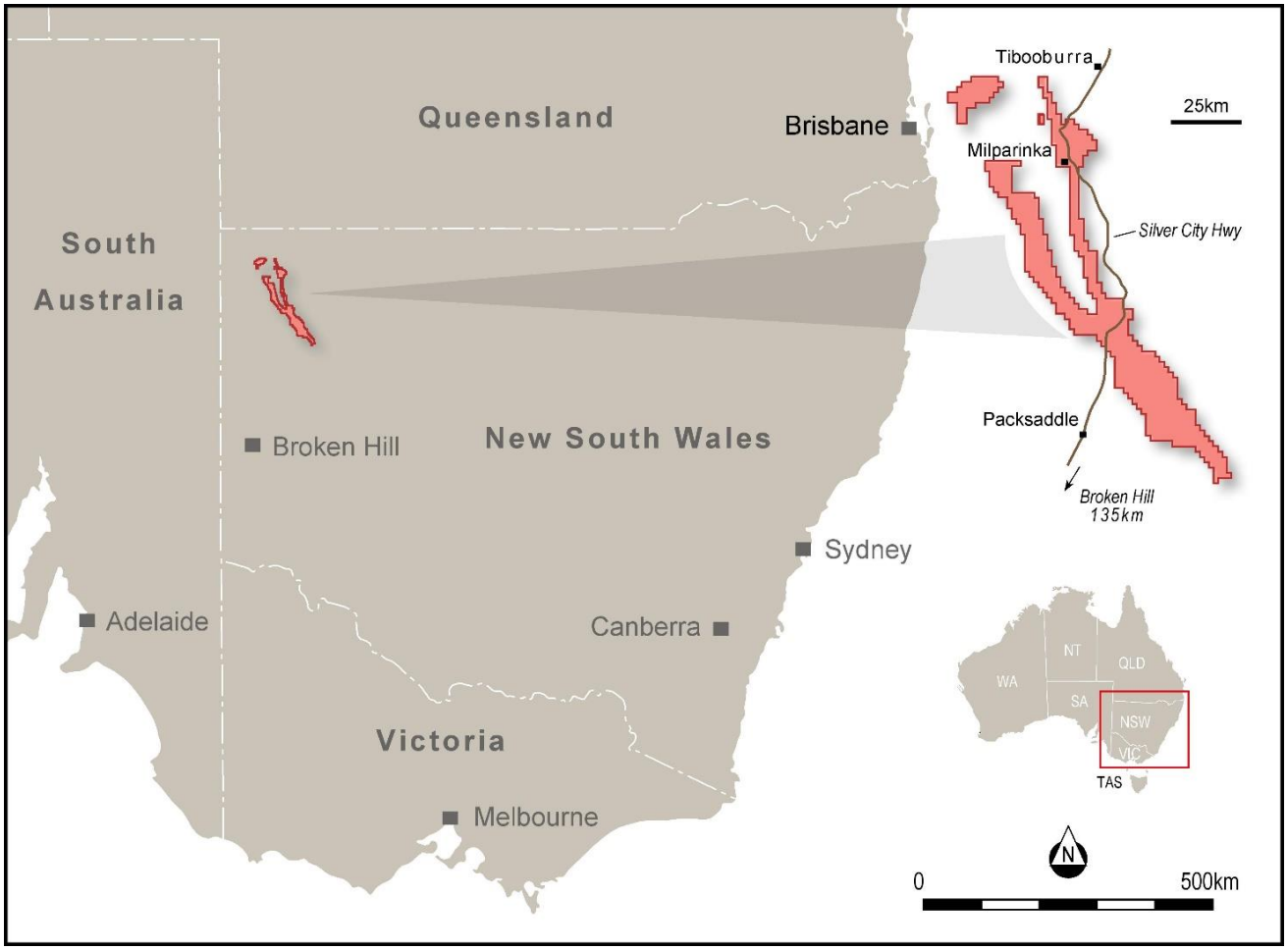


Figure 8: Location of the Tibooburra Gold Project.

Similarities to the Victorian Goldfields

After a detailed study of the Tibooburra District, GSNSW geoscientists (Greenfield and Reid, 2006) concluded that '**mineralisation styles and structural development in the Tibooburra Goldfields are remarkably similar to the Victorian Goldfields in the Western Lachlan Orogen'**. In their detailed assessment and comparison, they highlighted similarities in the style of mineralisation, mineral associations, metal associations, hydrothermal alteration, structural setting, timing of metamorphism and the age of mineralisation, association with I-type magmatism, and the character of the sedimentary host rocks. Mineralisation in the Tibooburra Goldfields is classified as orogenic gold and is typical of turbidite-hosted/slate-belt gold provinces (Greenfield and Reid, 2006).

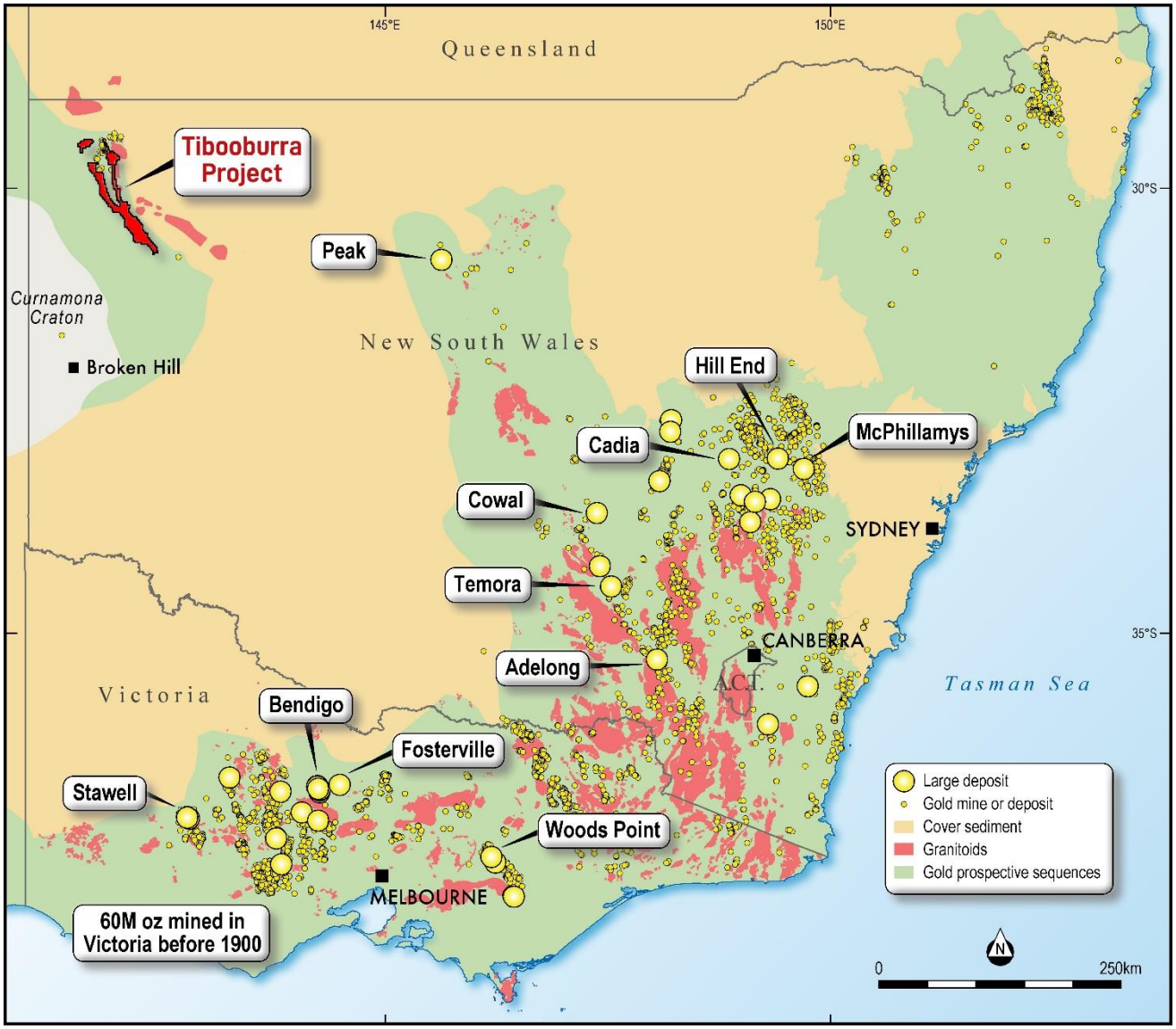


Figure 9: Prospective Palaeozoic gold terrains (green shading) of NSW and Victoria.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, Annexure 1 sets out sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 of the JORC Code.

In reference to results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect for drill holes using the prefixes "TIBRB" or "AW", results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections were reported and tabled by MHC on the 11th February 2020, *"Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project".*

In reference to results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect for drill holes NB0001-32, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections were reported and tabled by MHC on the 25th June 2020, *"New High-Grade Gold Discovery".* Where Screen Fire Assays have been completed post the 25th June 2020 on the quoted intersections, they have been updated and tabled (Table 1) in this release and the relevant JORC tables updated to reflect the further analysis.

References

Greenfield J and Reid W, 2006. Orogenic gold in the Tibooburra area of north-western NSW – a ~440Ma ore system with comparison to the Victoria Goldfields. *ASEG Extended Abstracts, 2006:1, 1-8, DOI: 10.1071/ASEG2006ab059.*

Kensington G (2013). EL 7658 Ponto Third Annual Report. Greystokes Mines Pty Ltd

For further information

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results for the Tibooburra Project is based on information review and collected by Mr Kell Nielsen who is contracted as Chief Executive Officer to Manhattan Corporation Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Nielsen has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Nielsen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to third party actions, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations and variances in exploration results, ore grade or other factors, as well as political and operational risks, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other releases. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 2. New Bendigo Significant RC Drill Results (0.5g/t Au Cut-Off)

Target	Hole ID	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (PPM)	Grade x Metre	Remarks or Significant Mineralisation
Main Zone	NB0033	587,602	6,719,180	174.9	87	-60.3	235.5	***11***	***41***	***30***	***4.03***	***120.9***	
							Incl.	11	16	5	20.86	104.3	
							and	25	39	14	1.03	14.42	
							Incl.	25	26	1	4.83	4.83	
							….and	33	39	6	1.24	7.44	
West Zone	NB0034	587,353	6,719,023	169.2	57	-60.3	238.2	11	13	2	0.84	1.68	
								28	***35***	***7***	***0.78***	***5.46***	
							Incl.	28	32	4	1.05	4.20	
West Zone	NB0035	587,389	6,719,046	170.0	117	-60.5	236.1						3m at 0.30 g/t Au (from 76m)
West Zone	NB0036	587,419	6,719,066	170.0	153	-60.7	235.7						2m at 0.33 g/t Au (from 130m)
West Zone	NB0037	587,376	6,718,990	169.0	80	-60.3	238.4	**13**	**15**	**2**	**1.28**	**2.56**	
								18	**22**	**4**	**0.93**	**3.72**	
							Incl.	20	22	2	1.24	2.48	
								28	29	1	0.86	0.86	
West Zone	NB0038	587,410	6,719,010	170.0	111	-61.2	236.2						1m at 0.33 g/t Au (from 57m)
West Zone	NB0039	587,449	6,719,036	170.3	147	-60.9	237.6	**122**	**123**	**1**	**4.15**	**4.15**	
West Zone	NB0040	587,332	6,719,061	169.4	75	-61.6	237.9	15	16	1	0.77	0.77	
								43	44	1	0.64	0.64	
West Zone	NB0041	587,368	6,719,078	169.9	117	-60.8	238.7	105	106	1	0.60	0.60	
West Zone	NB0042	587,403	6,719,101	170.0	159	-60.7	237.8						6m at 0.24 g/t Au (from 119m)
Main Zone	NB0043	587,431	6,719,448	172.5	129	-60.9	237.9	34	35	1	1.00	1.00	
								99	**102**	**3**	**0.74**	**2.22**	
							Incl.	99	100	1	1.53	1.53	
Main Zone	NB0044	587,369	6,719,547	169.9	177	-61.0	239.2	60	61	1	0.79	0.79	
								74	**76**	**2**	**2.19**	**4.38**	
Main Zone	NB0045	587,401	6,719,570	170.1	201	-61.0	239.4	101	102	1	0.96	0.96	
								114	115	1	0.66	0.66	
								166	167	1	0.91	0.91	
Main Zone	NB0046	587,424	6,719,368	175.0	99	-61.6	237.2						Best Assay of 0.12 g/t Au
Main Zone	NB0047	587,572	6,719,296	174.4	135	-61.2	237.2	45	46	1	0.63	0.63	
								75	***77***	***2***	***3.04***	***6.08***	
Main Zone	NB0048	587,554	6,719,285	173.9	117	-61.1	237.2	37	38	1	0.89	0.89	
								57	58	1	0.52	0.52	
								64	65	1	0.70	0.70	
Main Zone	NB0049	587,525	6,719,266	173.1	93	-60.9	236.5	23	24	1	0.67	0.67	
								26	27	1	0.62	0.62	
								30	31	1	0.51	0.51	
								41	42	1	0.51	0.51	
								72	73	1	1.63	1.63	
Main Zone	NB0050	587,605	6,719,081	174.7	69	-60.8	236.9	59	61	2	0.80	1.60	
Main Zone	NB0051	587,621	6,719,091	175.4	93	-61.3	236.7	**6**	**10**	**4**	**0.83**	**3.32**	
								70	**72**	**2**	**1.23**	**2.46**	

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Main Zone	NB0052	587,656	6,719,114	177.1	135	-60.5	242.3	***34***	***37***	***3***	***1.71***	***5.13***	
								43	**46**	**3**	**1.55**	**4.65**	
								74	75	1	0.64	0.64	
Main Zone	NB0053	587,689	6,719,135	178.7	147	-61.3	237.6	54	55	1	0.58	0.58	
								81	82	1	0.51	0.51	
								88	91	3	0.58	1.74	
								96	97	1	0.71	0.71	
								101	103	2	0.65	1.30	
West Zone	NB0054	587,427	6,718,900	175.0	81	-61.0	237.1						NSA
West Zone	NB0055	587,457	6,718,924	175.0	123	-60.7	237.0						2m at 0.35 g/t Au (from 36m)
West Zone	NB0056	587,490	6,718,945	170.3	141	-60.9	238.7	1	2	1	5.4	5.40	
West Zone	NB0057	587,532	6,718,971	171.4	171	-60.9	236.2	93	94	1	0.5	0.50	
Main Zone	NB0058	587,622	6,719,013	175.0	117	-61.6	237.4						Best Assay of 0.18 g/t Au
Main Zone	NB0059	587,652	6,719,034	175.0	87	-61.2	237.0						Best Assay of 0.14 g/t Au
Main Zone	NB0060	587,687	6,719,056	177.6	135	-61.5	236.8	1	2	1	0.91	0.91	
								6	7	1	0.56	0.56	
								18	20	2	0.59	1.18	
								59	**63**	**4**	**0.84**	**3.36**	
							Incl.	61	63	2	1.14	2.28	
Main Zone	NB0061	587,716	6,719,076	179.0	165	-61.7	239.3	**51**	**55**	**4**	**0.93**	**3.72**	
								66	67	1	0.77	0.77	
								74	***77***	***3***	***1.88***	***5.64***	
								84	85	1	0.88	0.88	
								102	103	1	0.58	0.58	
								106	107	1	0.64	0.64	
Main Zone	NB0062	587,331	6,719,527	169.6	171	-60.9	239.3	135	138	3	0.56	1.68	
Main Zone	NB0063	587,441	6,719,595	170.4	237	-61.4	238.4	153	154	1	0.51	0.51	
								172	173	1	0.72	0.72	
Main Zone	NB0064	587,434	6,719,327	175.0	81	-61.4	235.7						1m at 0.28 g/t Au (from 57m)
Main Zone	NB0065	587,448	6,719,337	172.9	93	-60.9	237.5	83	84	1	0.67	0.67	
Main Zone	NB0066	587,490	6,719,294	172.9	75	-61.3	236.9	20	21	1	0.63	0.63	
Main Zone	NB0067	587,508	6,719,306	173.3	129	-61.5	239.1	4	5	1	1.46	1.46	
								36	37	1	1.82	1.82	
								65	66	1	0.68	0.68	
								109	***118***	***9***	***0.93***	***8.37***	
							Incl.	110	116	6	1.11	6.66	
Exploration	NB0068	587,242	6,719,429	169.0	93	-61.5	238.9						1m at 0.24 g/t Au (from 55m)
Exploration	NB0069	587,275	6,719,450	169.0	117	-61.2	237.9						4m at 0.29 g/t Au (from 104m)
West Zone	NB0070	587,592	6,718,776	174.3	153	-61.0	236.1	9	10	1	0.92	0.92	
West Zone	NB0071	587,621	6,718,793	174.9	159	-61.5	237.5	68	69	1	0.64	0.64	
West Zone	NB0072	587,555	6,718,752	170.0	69	-60.8	237.7						NSA

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.5 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (Results <0.5 g/t Au) on the first reported assay are tabled. NB0033 (30m at 4.03 g/t Au) has been calculated inclusive of a lower grade interval of 9m at 0.12 g/t from 16m. All Samples a split 1m samples collected from RC Drilling.

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Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were drilled with a face-sampling hammer using industry practice drilling methods to obtain a 1 m representative sample. Profile Drilling (Profile) completed RC drilling using a large capacity RC Rig (Schram 660) with an additional auxiliary air compressor and booster capacity. • Samples were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted rotary cone splitter to obtain a split representative sample (and duplicate sample where required) of approximately 2 to 3kg for assaying. • The sample system was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination • The split samples and any QA/QC samples were placed in Bulka Bags, sealed and then transported to ALS in Adelaide for analysis.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC Drilling used a face sampling hammer using standard RC drilling Techniques employed by Profile Drilling, a specialist RC Drilling company • Downhole surveys were carried out on RC holes using a gyro survey tool every 30m to record the movement of the drill hole from the planned direction and inclination.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For RC drilling, sample weight and recoveries were observed during the drilling with any wet, moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality. • RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination and recoveries. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. • Sample spoils (residual) were placed in piles on the ground and photographed for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A representative sample of the RC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. RC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide occurrence. • All referenced RC chips in trays have been photographed and will be stored at the field facility in Tibooburra. • Sample spoils (residual) were placed in piles on the ground and photographed for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC samples were collected in numbered calico bags using the rig mounted cone splitter with duplicates, blanks and standards placed in the sample sequence and collected at various intervals. The calico sample bags were then placed in green plastic bags for transportation. • Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory. • Once received by ALS in Adelaide, all samples where pulverise to 85% passing 75 microns (Method PUL-23). For samples that were greater than 3kg samples were split prior to pulverising. • Once pulverised a pulp was collected and sent to ALS in Perth for a 50g portion to be subjected to fire assay and AAS finish (Method Au-AA26). Where results returned are >100 ppm Au (over range), the assay is determined using method Au-GRA22. • The laboratory undertook and reported its own duplicate and standard assaying. Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Selective anomalous samples from selective holes, identified within the mineralised zones have been further analysed by ALS Laboratories utilising a screen fire assay technique (Method Au-SCR22AA) to provide a more representative sample of the heterogeneous or coarse gold. Analysis was conducted on the bulk material that remained after the pulp was removed during the initial 50 gram Fire Assay. • As these results are overall preliminary in nature (subject to Screen Assaying and other checks), repeatability of assays has not been assessed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Geological data was collected using a computer-based logging system, with detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation) being recorded. • Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) were recorded on paper logs and then collated and entered into the logging system. • This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory, and subsequent survey data has been entered into Micromine Software, then validated and verified. The data will be loaded into a secure database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Results were reviewed against the logged geology and previously reported intersections • Geological logging was completed by electronic means using a ruggedised tablet and appropriate data collection software. • Sampling control was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software before being loaded into Micromine Software for checks and validation. • The primary data has been loaded and moved to a database and downloaded into Micromine Software, where it has been further validated and checked. • None of the previously drilled RC or Diamond holes were twinned during this initial drilling programme • Results will be stored in an industry appropriate secure database • No adjustment to assay data has been conducted
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill collar positions were determined by GPS using a waypoint averaging collection method (± 2m). • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – zone 54. • Surface RL data was obtained using a Digital Elevation Model created from SRTM Data. • Variation in topography is less than 5 metres within the project area. • Drill Collars remain in place, but will be scheduled to be rehabilitated as per the NSW Government's Guidelines • Drillholes are planned to be surveyed using a high accuracy system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is not adequate to constrain or quantify the total size of the mineralisation at New Bendigo. • Diamond Core drilling is being planned to assess grade continuity as well as structure and mineralisation controls
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill testing is at too early stage to know if sampling has introduced a bias. • Drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular (in azimuth) to the known strike of the lithological units at New Bendigo • All intervals are reported as down hole widths with no attempt to report true widths. • Diamond Core drilling is being planned to assess structure and mineralisation controls
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Manhattan staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to Tibooburra where they were secured in Bulka Bags and freighted to ALS in Adelaide for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted on the completed drilling or results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	A summary of the tenure of the Tibooburra Project is tabled below: The following matters remain as items for review: • An interest may also be retained by Meteoric Resources NL in EL6286 and EL7437. Further investigation to confirm the status of these arrangements should beundertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been exploration work conducted in the project area since ca. 1965. Most exploration was for deposits other than orogenic gold deposits. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration. • Awati has completed comprehensive report and compilations of the general work undertaken by previous explorers and key findings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is considered to be prospective for Phanerozoic aged orogenic gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*	• In reference to prior results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections have been reported and tabled by MHC on the 11th February 2020 *"Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project"*.

Project Area	Tenement Number	Registered Holder	Area (Sq.km)	Area (Units)	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Commodity Group
Northern Licences	EL 6286	Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%)	73.9	25	23/08/2004	23/08/2020	Group 1
	EL 7437		32.8	11	15/02/2018	23/12/2020	Group 1
	EL 8691		137.3	46	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1
	EL 8688		110.2	37	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1
Southern Licences	EL 8602		145.2	49	23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1
	EL 8603		50.3	17	23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1
	EL 8607		147.8	50	27/06/2017	27/06/2020	Group 1
	EL 8689		80.2	27	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1
	EL 8690		115.7	39	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1
	EL 8742		115.6	39	4/05/2018	4/05/2021	Group 1
	ELA 5912		251	85	Pending - Applied 24/01/2020		Group 1
	ELA 5939		83	28	Pending - Applied 18/03/2020		Group 1
	ELA 6036		576	194	Pending - Applied 23/07/2020		Group 1
	ELA 6052		158.1	53	Pending - Applied 10/08/2020		Group 1
			2,077	700			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted average techniques to report aggregated gold have been used where appropriate. • Intersections tabled in this release have been calculated using an 0.5 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (Results <0.5 g/t Au) on the first reported assay. Where an assay has been subsequently repeated during analysis an average has been calculated for the sample and used to calculate an average intersection that has been included in the significant intersection table as Au Average
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals reported are down hole intervals. • Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reported results are collected and attained using industry standard practices • Results presented are uncut and calculated as per the description provided under the section "*Data aggregation methods*" • All holes drilled in the programme are reported and where assays are pending, this has been noted in the relevant text and/or tables in this release. • All significant assays received that are greater than 0.5 g/t Au have been reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Passive Seismic Surveys**: Passive seismic surveys have been used using a Tromino instrument as a guide to estimating cover depth in various locations. The technique is not quantitative and can only be used as an indicative guide until actual cover depths are substantiated by drilling. • **Aeromagnetic Surveys:** Previous explorers have completed regional-scale, high quality aeromagnetic surveys over some of Awati's lease holding.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• .