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16 February 2021

ASX: MHC & MHCO

Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone

- Manhattan Corporation (**MHC**) is pleased to announce it has **intersected a new zone of gold mineralisation** from its initial Geochemical Aircore drilling campaign of <5,000 metres of a planned 20,000 metre programme targeting shallow oxidised mineralisation near surface.
- Aircore drilling 500m along strike (SSE) of the Main Zone at the New Bendigo Prospect **returned 12m at 1.14 g/t Au from surface (NBAC0103).** The intersection is associated with a zone of workings that extend for at least 600m along an interpreted sinistral fault where it cuts through the New Bendigo Fault.
- **Drill planning is well advanced and scheduled to recommence in March** to complete the planned, fully funded ~30,000m drilling programmes comprised of Aircore (20,000m), Reverse Circulation Drilling (10,000m) and additional diamond core drilling.
- Drilling will now target this trend (NE sinistral structures) in upcoming drilling, as well as infilling and extending the recent new zone of mineralisation intersected 500m SSE of the "Main Zone". Including further diamond drilling and RC fences placed to target the SW and NE extensions to the NW trending sinistral faults.

MHC CEO Mr Kell Nielsen said:

"As we continue to explore and drill the Tibooburra Project, we continue to understand and identify significant gold mineralisation. The newly identified zone to the south of "Main Zone" at New Bendigo, plus the recently identified "Clone" Prospect cements our belief in Tibooburra and its emergence as a significant gold district".

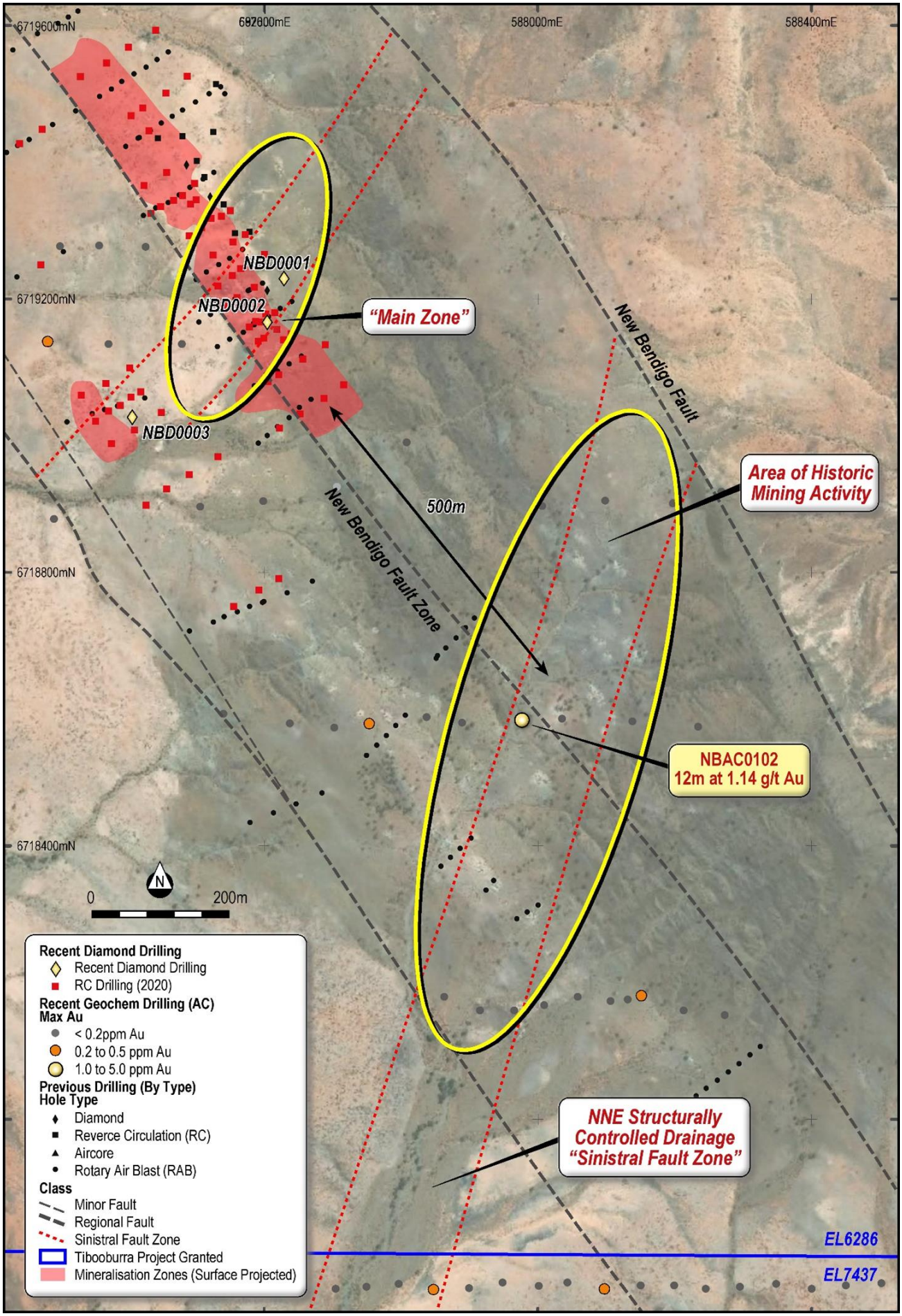

Figure 1: New Bendigo – Recent Aircore & Diamond Drilling with Interpreted Structures

New Bendigo – Aircore Drilling

MHC completed 105 Aircore drillholes (NBAC0001-105) for a total of 4,863m targeting geochemical responses and shallow near surface mineralisation at its New Bendigo Prospect in late 2020. Drilling covered approximately 4 kilometres of prospective strike along the New Bendigo fault zone, targeting local extensions to and near the current known mineralised zones, and regionally to define the location and extent of the fault and shear system and outline further prospective mineralised zones to that already defined at "Main Zone" and "Western Lode".

All assays have been received from the programme that successfully delivered two high priority targets for immediate follow up drilling, this includes a new discovery to the south of the "Main Zone".

Aircore drilling 500m along strike (SSE) of the Main Zone at the New Bendigo Prospect (Figure 1) returned **12m at 1.14 g/t Au including 4m at 2.50 g/t Au from surface (NBAC0103)** associated with a zone of workings that extends for at least 600m within an interpreted sinistral fault structure where it cuts through the New Bendigo Fault Zone. MHC is encouraged by the drilling completed to date, with parts of the programme intersecting logged structures, alteration, and mineral assemblages like those noted within the New Bendigo "Main Zone" and "Western Lode".

Further to the new zone above, a broad spaced (~50m) regional traverse line drilled approximately 2km south of the main zone, where no drilling had been completed to date. returned anomalous results on a significant regional structure. Drilling returned 8m at 0.42 g/t Au from 64m (NBAC0059), including 4m at 0.69 g/t and 3m at 0.50 g/t Au from 76m to the end of hole (NBAC0062).

In addition to the identification of these two priority areas that require immediate follow-up drilling, drilling delivered significant technical knowledge on the localised mineralisation and how it sits within the broader regional geology. This includes the significance of the New Bendigo Fault Zone and its associated splays and its interaction with other shears and faults, especially the NE trending intersecting faults within the region.

MHC feels that the data gathered combined with the technical and structural data from the diamond drilling, will significantly strengthen MHC's ability to target further mineralisation with an enhanced geological model at New Bendigo and regionally, including the >30km of mineralised corridor that New Bendigo, Clone and Pioneer are located within.

This is evident where the structures, particularly the NE faults cross cutting the main New Bendigo fault are associated with high-grade mineralisation as identified at "Main Zone", "West Lode" and potentially the newly discovered "South Zone".

Drilling is scheduled to resume in March, specifically targeting the newly discovered zone and the extensions to "Main Zone" and "Western Lode" along the NE trend that has not been tested.

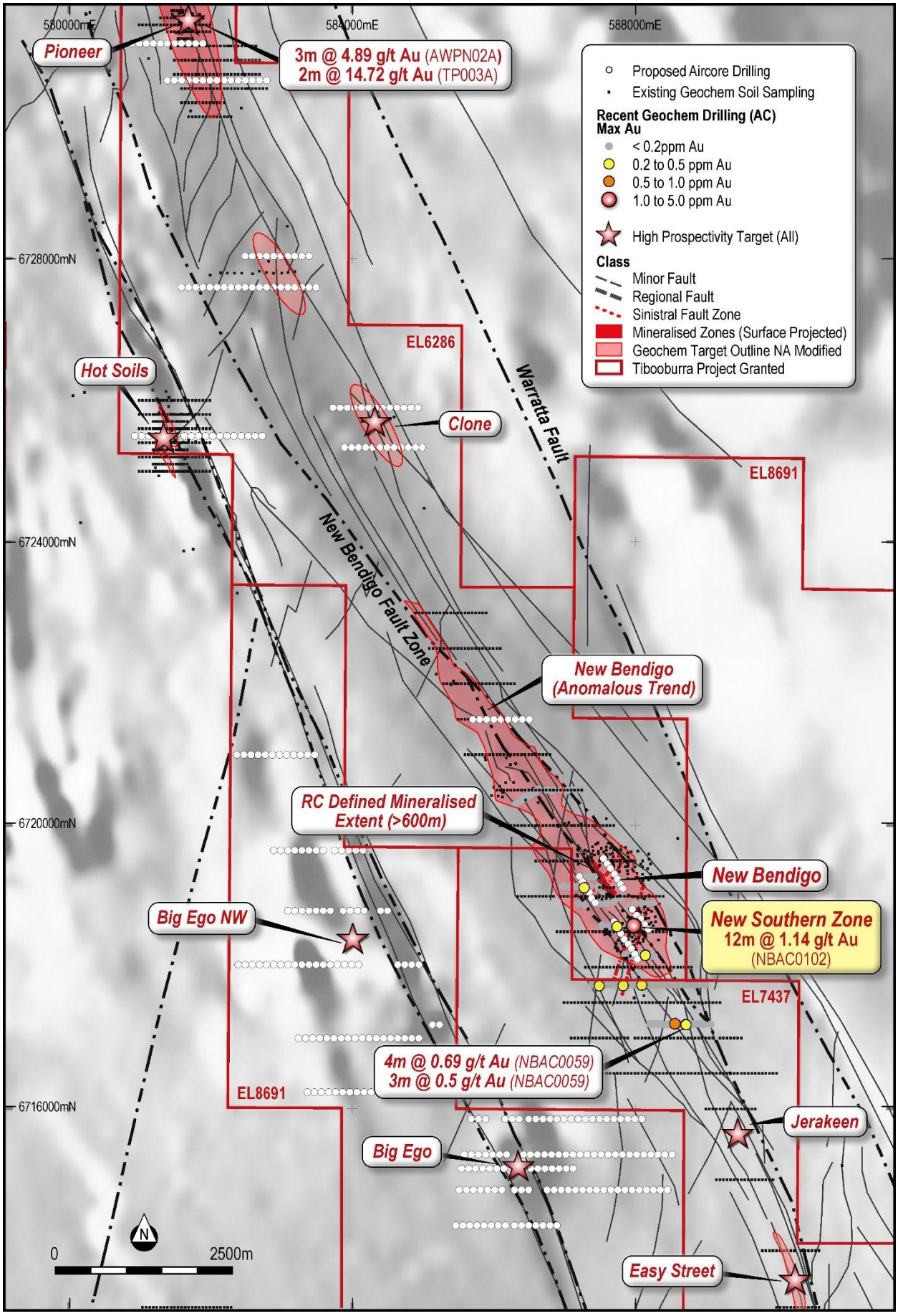

Figure 2: Recent Aircore Drilling Results & Planned Aircore Drilling (TMI RTP 1VD Grey Scale Aeromagnetic Image Background)

Structural Assessment & Diamond Drilling

To date MHC has completed three diamond holes (NBD0001-03) of a planned eight-hole programme. MHC has now received assays for one diamond hole (NBD0001) and partial assays for a second diamond hole (NBD0002 0 -37m received out of a hole drilled to 54.7m).

Drilling on the "Main Zone" intersected broad zones of fractured, veined and crackle brecciated quartz pyrite altered black shales proximal to the historic workings in fresh rock (NBD0001). Similar textured and weathered alteration (fractured, crackle brecciated, veined and ex-sulphidic material) in oxidised core was intersected in NBD0002 that was cored from surface south of recent RC drilling that returned 30m at 4.03 g/t Au from 11m (NB0033), including 5m at 20.86 g/t Au from 11m.

Significant mineralisation has been returned from NBD0001 (32m at 0.22 g/t Au from 81m) and the partial return of assays from NBD0002 (32m at 0.39 g/t Au from 5m) that is associated with the above-mentioned broad altered and fractured zones.

These results combined with the new zone discovered to the south of "Main Zone" has significantly enhanced the interpretation of the structural controls on mineralisation. Preliminary interpretation of drilling indicates that the mineralisation exploited by historical mining and high-grade drill intersections such as 30m at 4.03 g/t Au (NB0033) is associated with NE trending sinistral faulting where it intersects the broader lower-grade mineralisation associated with the NNW trending New Bendigo Fault System.

The completed diamond holes are interpreted as being drilled on the periphery of the NE trending structure and hence the higher-grade mineralisation, specifically where drilling ~7m south of NB0033 (30m at 4.03 g/t Au) returned 32m at 0.39 g/t Au from 5m (NBD0002) within oxidised core, with assays from the bottom of the hole yet to be received.

This initial interpretation of the completed diamond core at New Bendigo continues to confirm the continuity of lower grade mineralisation within a wide NNW trending shear zone and strengthens MHC's understanding that the controls on the high-grade mineralisation are associated and are likely to have a similar orientation to the NE cross cutting faults and shears.

MHC in conjunction with its specialist structural geologist plans to complete a thorough structural interpretation of the core completed to date in conjunction with the recommencement of RC and diamond drilling. targeting further discoveries and expansion of high-grade zones that are associated with high strain features intersected in core that cut across the dominant regional shear system.

Assays from diamond hole NBD0003 completed on the "Western Lode" remain pending. NBD0003 intersected broad zones of strong to intense silica, sericite, pyrite and (+/-) fuchsite altered shales, siltstones and sandstones interbedded with fractured, veined and brecciated quartz, pyrite altered black shales proximal to RC hole NB0023 that returned 7m at 18.16 g/t on the "Western Lode".

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.*

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, the relevant information and Tables required for completed drilling quoted in this announcement can be found under Table 1 (*New Bendigo Diamond Drilling*), Table 2 (*New Bendigo Area Regional & Infill Aircore Drilling*) and the relevant JORC Tables in the "Annexure 1" that covers the limited results reported to date from the recent Aircore drilling.

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, the relevant information and Tables required for previously announced results under the JORC Code can be found in the following announcements:

In reference to results quoted for the Pioneer Prospect included in text and Figure 1 for drill holes AWPN02A and TP003, results have been recalculated using an 0.5 g/t Au lower grade cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste from the previously released results that were tabled with their respective JORC Tables by MHC on the 2nd December 2019, "Manhattan to Acquire New High-Grade Gold Project in NSW".

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 had been completed post the 25th June 2020 release on the quoted intersections, they were updated and tabled in that release along with their relevant JORC tables.

In reference to results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect for drill holes NB0033-72, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections were reported and tabled by MHC on the 12th October 2020, "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Continues at New Bendigo".

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company.

For further information

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Chief Executive Officer

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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 by Mr Kell Nielsen who is the CEO of 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.

About the Tibooburra Gold Project

The current ~2,200 km^2 Tibooburra Gold Project comprises a contiguous land package of 11 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.

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).

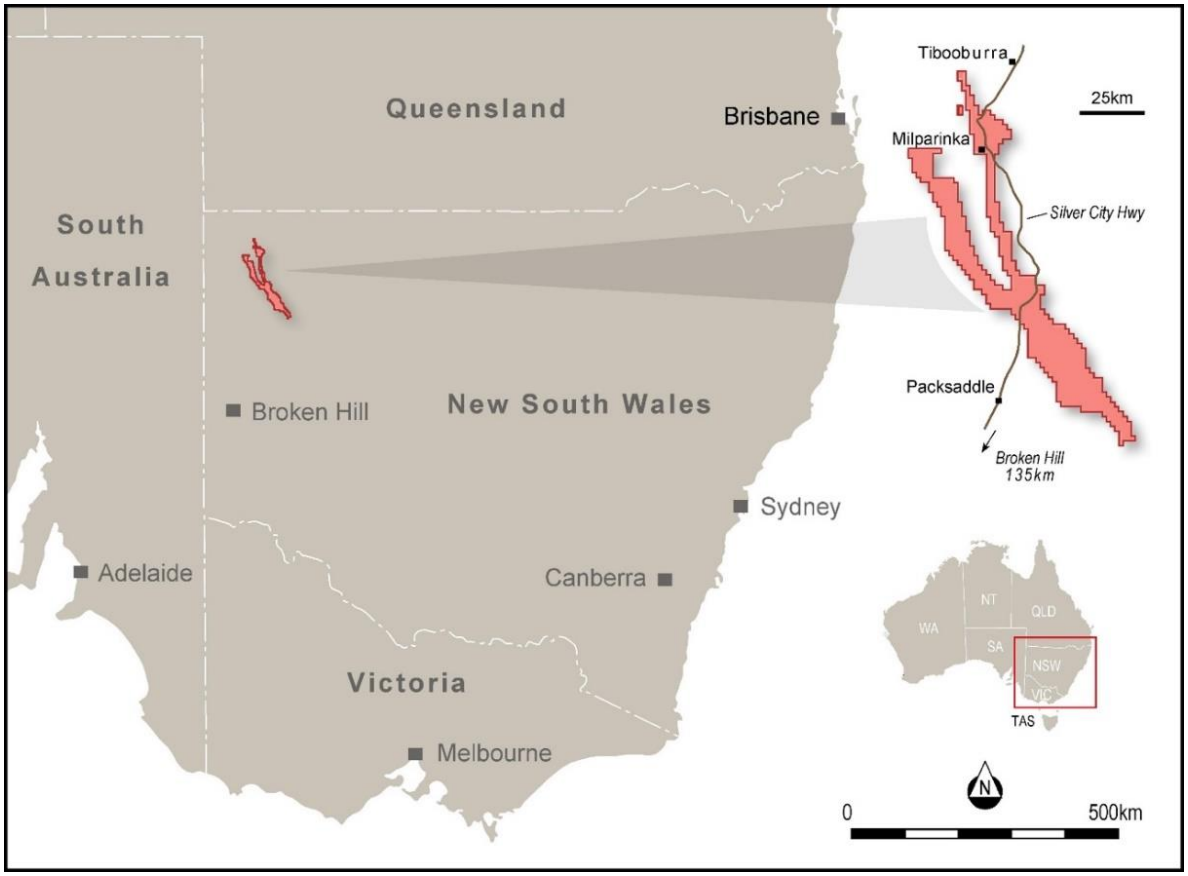

Figure 3: Location of the Tibooburra Gold Project.

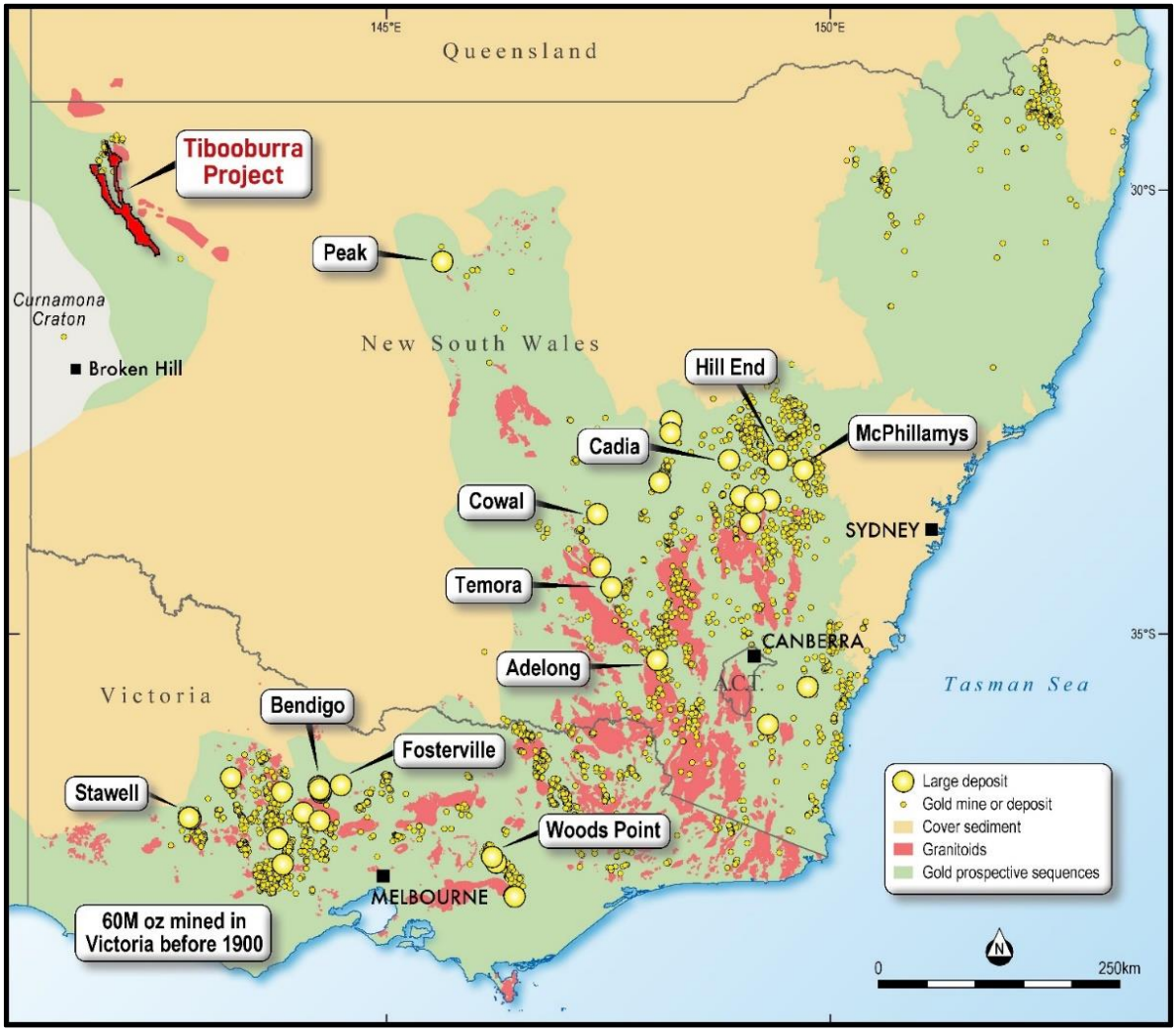

Figure 4. Prospective Palaeozoic gold terrains (green shading) of NSW and Victoria.

Table 1. New Bendigo Diamond Drilling Significant Results

Target	Hole ID	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim (UTM)	Sample Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (PPM)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
Main Zone	NBD0001	587,629	6,719,230	175	172.4	-59.44	268.86	RM	0	62	62			Assays Pending
								DD HQ3	***81***	***113***	***32***	***0.22***	***7.04***	
	Incl.								81	83	2	0.45	0.90	
									90	91	1	0.47	0.47	
									93	94	1	0.37	0.37	
									99	***113***	***2***	***0.26***	***3.57***	
	Incl.								99	107	8	0.26	2.09	
	……..and								110	113	3	0.42	1.26	
									126	127	1	0.26	0.26	
	NBD0002	587,604	6,719,166	175	55.7	-59.84	262.29	DD PQ3	***5***	***37***	***32***	***0.39***	***12.48***	
	Incl.								5	8	3	0.60	1.80	
	……..and								11	12	1	0.54	0.54	
	……..and								17	27	10	0.65	6.50	
	Incl.								22	25	3	1.04	4.16	
	……..and								34	35	1	0.81	0.81	
									37	55.7	18.7			Assays Pending
West Lode	NBD0003	587,408	6,719,030	175	140.01	-59.09	270.08	RM DD						Assays Pending

Notes on Table:

RM = Rotary Mud, DD = Diamond Core, HQ3 & PQ3 = HQ3 and PQ3 sized Core

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.2 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 5m of internal waste (Results <0.2 g/t Au) on the first reported assay are tabled. All Samples are generally taken over 1m from cut core.

Table 2. New Bendigo Area Regional & Infill Aircore Drilling Significant Results (0.1g/t Au Cut-Off)

Tenement	Hole ID	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (PPM)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
New Bendigo	NBAC0003	587,426	6,719,278	159	38	-60	270	20	24	4	0.12	0.48	
	NBAC0007	587,283	6,719,140	168	39	-60	270	4	8	4	0.13	0.52	
								24	39	15	0.17	2.55	
	NBAC0008	587,372	6,719,136	165	39	-60	270	28	32	4	0.11	0.44	
	NBAC0011	587,203	6,718,900	154	66	-60	270	20	24	4	0.14	0.56	
	NBAC0023	587,498	6,717,758	164	45	-60	270	12	16	4	0.24	0.96	
NB Regional	NBAC0027	587,749	6,717,757	157	60	-60	270	24	28	4	0.18	0.72	
	NBAC0028	587,847	6,717,753	164	48	-60	270	16	20	4	0.23	0.92	
	NBAC0032	588,097	6,717,754	177	72	-60	270	28	32	4	0.23	0.92	
	NBAC0038	588,348	6,717,761	165	38	-60	270	12	16	4	0.18	0.72	
	NBAC0049	587,455	6,717,757	167	62	-60	270	52	56	4	0.15	0.60	
	NBAC0059	***588,570***	***6,717,198***	***159***	***75***	***-60***	***270***	***64***	***72***	***8***	***0.42***	***3.36***	
	Incl.							***64***	***68***	***4***	***0.69***	***2.76***	
	NBAC0062	***588,718***	***6,717,201***	***163***	***79***	***-60***	***270***	***76***	***79***	***3***	***0.50***	***1.50***	***End of Hole***
New Bendigo	NBAC0075	588,058	6,718,181	166	51	-60	270	16	20	4	0.12	0.48	
	NBAC0076	588,106	6,718,175	175	57	-60	270	52	56	4	0.08	0.32	
	NBAC0078	588,151	6,718,183	170	48	-60	270	20	24	4	0.22	0.88	
								36	40	4	0.16	0.64	
	NBAC0081	586,264	6,720,251	179	54	-60	233	24	28	4	0.10	0.40	
	NBAC0084	586,425	6,720,379	181	56	-60	233	8	12	4	0.10	0.40	
	NBAC0099	587,753	6,718,581	176	33	-60	270	0	12	12	0.16	1.92	
	NBAC0102	***587,977***	***6,718,585***	***183***	***20***	***-60***	***270***	***0***	***16***	***16***	***0.87***	***13.92***	
	Incl.							***0***	***12***	***12***	***1.14***	***13.68***	
	Incl.							***0***	***4***	***4***	***2.50***	***2.50***	

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.1 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (Results <0.1 g/t Au) on the first reported assay are tabled. All Samples are a composite sample generally taken over 4m from Aircore piles placed on the ground.

Table 3. New Bendigo Area Regional & Infill Aircore (Hole Details with Max Au in Hole)

Prospect	Hole Id	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	East (MGA94_54S)	Depth	Dip	Azimuth (UTM)	Max Au In Hole (Au PPM)
New Bendigo	NBAC0001	587,301	6,719,279	162	40	-60	270	0.05
New Bendigo	NBAC0002	587,358	6,719,280	167	38	-60	270	0.05
New Bendigo	NBAC0003	587,426	6,719,278	159	38	-60	270	0.12
New Bendigo	NBAC0004	586,986	6,719,149	150	68	-60	270	0.06
New Bendigo	NBAC0005	587,079	6,719,141	160	69	-60	270	0.04
New Bendigo	NBAC0006	587,179	6,719,141	160	40	-60	270	0.04
New Bendigo	NBAC0007	587,283	6,719,140	168	39	-60	270	0.35
New Bendigo	NBAC0008	587,372	6,719,136	165	39	-60	270	0.11
New Bendigo	NBAC0009	587,479	6,719,136	170	48	-60	270	0.04
New Bendigo	NBAC0010	587,553	6,719,040	171	48	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0011	587,203	6,718,900	154	66	-60	270	0.14
New Bendigo	NBAC0012	587,292	6,718,880	161	39	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0013	587,506	6,718,898	157	47	-60	270	0.06
New Bendigo	NBAC0014	587,598	6,718,906	165	33	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0015	587,706	6,718,927	175	18	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0016	587,808	6,718,992	172	31	-60	270	0.02
New Bendigo	NBAC0017	587,918	6,718,849	187	10	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0018	588,006	6,718,899	183	10	-60	270	0.04
New Bendigo	NBAC0019	588,098	6,718,907	181	21	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0020	588,197	6,718,903	171	12	-55	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0021	588,268	6,718,920	171	52	-60	270	0.07
NB Regional	NBAC0022	587,403	6,717,757	164	45	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0023	587,498	6,717,758	164	45	-60	270	0.24
NB Regional	NBAC0024	587,601	6,717,759	165	39	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0025	587,704	6,717,754	163	48	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0026	587,796	6,717,761	157	42	-60	270	0.05
NB Regional	NBAC0027	587,749	6,717,757	157	60	-60	270	0.18
NB Regional	NBAC0028	587,847	6,717,753	164	48	-60	270	0.23
NB Regional	NBAC0029	587,899	6,717,755	159	54	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0030	587,948	6,717,763	165	54	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0031	588,001	6,717,758	170	60	-60	270	0.03
NB Regional	NBAC0032	588,097	6,717,754	177	72	-60	270	0.23
NB Regional	NBAC0033	588,043	6,717,763	161	75	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0034	588,150	6,717,759	171	69	-60	270	0.04
NB Regional	NBAC0035	588,199	6,717,759	165	73	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0036	588,245	6,717,754	171	78	-60	270	0.03
NB Regional	NBAC0037	588,295	6,717,757	171	51	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0038	588,348	6,717,761	165	38	-60	270	0.18
NB Regional	NBAC0039	588,400	6,717,754	167	36	-60	270	0.03
NB Regional	NBAC0040	588,450	6,717,759	163	33	-60	270	0.03
NB Regional	NBAC0041	588,502	6,717,762	165	33	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0042	588,548	6,717,761	157	33	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0043	588,601	6,717,760	171	40	-60	270	0.02

Prospect	Hole Id	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	East (MGA94_54S)	Depth	Dip	Azimuth (UTM)	Max Au In Hole (Au PPM)
NB Regional	NBAC0044	588,648	6,717,762	167	45	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0045	588,700	6,717,759	166	45	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0046	588,750	6,717,759	162	44	-60	270	-0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0047	588,800	6,717,759	158	39	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0048	588,845	6,717,762	156	79	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0049	587,455	6,717,757	167	62	-60	270	0.15
NB Regional	NBAC0050	587,550	6,717,762	167	60	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0051	587,653	6,717,761	166	72	-60	270	0.08
NB Regional	NBAC0052	588,218	6,717,199	158	42	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0053	588,267	6,717,201	165	49	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0054	588,328	6,717,201	161	48	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0055	588,370	6,717,201	165	48	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0056	588,422	6,717,195	154	62	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0057	588,467	6,717,198	170	62	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0058	588,520	6,717,198	164	75	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0059	588,570	6,717,198	159	75	-60	270	0.69
NB Regional	NBAC0060	588,616	6,717,199	164	82	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0061	588,669	6,717,196	156	84	-60	270	0.05
NB Regional	NBAC0062	588,718	6,717,201	163	79	-60	270	0.50
NB Regional	NBAC0063	588,768	6,717,200	156	51	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0064	588,815	6,717,202	164	75	-58	270	0.05
NB Regional	NBAC0065	588,896	6,717,761	165	93	-90	0	0.03
NB Regional	NBAC0066	589,000	6,717,758	159	108	-90	0	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0067	588,861	6,717,202	162	78	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0068	588,926	6,717,199	161	76	-60	270	0.01
NB Regional	NBAC0069	588,975	6,717,196	162	69	-60	270	0.02
NB Regional	NBAC0070	589,072	6,717,196	165	114	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0071	587,863	6,718,181	157	21	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0072	587,915	6,718,161	155	30	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0073	587,965	6,718,161	164	24	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0074	588,009	6,718,169	165	35	-60	270	-0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0075	588,058	6,718,181	166	51	-60	270	0.12
New Bendigo	NBAC0076	588,106	6,718,175	175	57	-60	270	0.09
New Bendigo	NBAC0077	588,131	6,718,177	170	51	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0078	588,151	6,718,183	170	48	-60	270	0.22
New Bendigo	NBAC0079	588,213	6,718,161	172	15	-60	270	0.03
New Bendigo	NBAC0080	588,273	6,718,154	176	23	-60	270	0.03
Nth Line	NBAC0081	586,264	6,720,251	179	54	-60	233	0.10
Nth Line	NBAC0082	586,316	6,720,301	172	30	-60	233	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0083	586,384	6,720,351	173	53	-60	233	0.06
Nth Line	NBAC0084	586,425	6,720,379	181	56	-60	233	0.10
Nth Line	NBAC0085	586,464	6,720,408	186	38	-60	233	-0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0086	586,514	6,720,434	182	15	-55	233	0.02
Nth Line	NBAC0087	586,539	6,720,453	186	3	-60	270	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0088	586,587	6,720,478	182	3	-60	270	0.01

Prospect	Hole Id	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	East (MGA94_54S)	Depth	Dip	Azimuth (UTM)	Max Au In Hole (Au PPM)
Nth Line	NBAC0089	586,642	6,720,513	189	3	-60	270	-0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0090	586,757	6,720,506	179	10	-53	270	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0091	586,845	6,720,497	175	27	-60	270	-0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0092	586,964	6,720,505	173	42	-60	270	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0093	587,054	6,720,498	176	48	-60	270	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0094	587,153	6,720,506	174	51	-60	270	0.01
Nth Line	NBAC0095	587,242	6,720,498	160	81	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0096	587,540	6,718,595	160	42	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0097	587,637	6,718,581	165	27	-60	270	-0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0098	587,702	6,718,575	178	30	-60	270	0.02
New Bendigo	NBAC0099	587,753	6,718,581	176	33	-60	270	0.22
New Bendigo	NBAC0100	587,837	6,718,590	177	42	-60	270	0.08
New Bendigo	NBAC0101	587,889	6,718,582	184	21	-60	270	0.05
New Bendigo	NBAC0102	587,977	6,718,585	183	20	-60	270	2.50
New Bendigo	NBAC0103	588,035	6,718,588	178	18	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0104	588,138	6,718,584	178	9	-60	270	0.01
New Bendigo	NBAC0105	588,234	6,718,576	190	4	-60	270	0.01

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.*	• Aircore Drilling (AC) drill holes were drilled with a modified AC Bit by Wallis Drilling using industry practice drilling methods to obtain a 1 m representative sample. • Samples were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted cyclone. • The sample system was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination. • Samples were placed in piles on the ground and sampled by cutting through the pile minimising contact with the surface (ground) to avoid contamination. • All diamond holes have been sampled by cutting the core in half (HQ3) or one third core (PQ3) over 1m intervals • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over one metre intervals and submitted for fire assay. The other half of the core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, • by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core
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.).*	• AC Drilling used standard AC drilling Techniques employed by Wallis Drilling, a specialist Drilling Company with a strong background in drilling and developing AC technologies • Downhole surveys were carried out using a compass and inclinometer on the mast of the rig • Diamond drilling completed by MHC has utilised standardised coring techniques utilising HQ3 (triple tube) and PQ3 core sizes in the upper saprolite and for holes drilled by surface, relevant core size or technique are shown in the relevant table along with any reported mineralisation. • Collar has been surveyed utilising a GPS averaging technique (+/- 2m accuracy) and down holes surveys have been acquired every ~30m utilising a downhole gyro.
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 AC 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. • AC 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. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and fractured ground.

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 AC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide occurrence. • All referenced AC 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. • Diamond core has been logged for lithology, alteration and structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet and sampling methodology. Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, photographed and structurally logged.
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 AC samples were collected in numbered calico bags using the above described methods 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. • Diamond core was sealed on site and sent to Challenger Geological Services in Adelaide South Australia for processing , cutting and sampling. • 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. • 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 is then loaded into a secure database.
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. • This drilling was conducted where no drilling has been undertaken and is intended as initial drilling, no twinning has been undertaken • Results will be stored in an industry appropriate secure database • No adjustment to assay data has been conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Variation in topography is less than 25 metres within the project area. • Drill Collars have been capped and remaining sample material will be removed from the site and rehabilitated as per the NSW Government's Guidelines
Data spacing and distributio n	• *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.*	• Aircore drilling has been focussed on extending and delineating the mineralised structures per the known mineralised system at New Bendigo • Current drill spacing is not adequate to constrain or quantify the total size of the mineralisation at New Bendigo. • Diamond Core drilling is drilled to assess grade continuity as well as structure and mineralisation controls
Orientatio n 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, or aligned in the regional UTM grid to encounter NE trending structures as well as the regional dominant shear structures • All intervals are reported as down hole widths with no attempt to report true widths. •
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. • Core from diamond drilling was placed in trays, loggded and processed on site. The core was then secured and freighted to Challenger Geological Services based in Adelaide S.A for processing.
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:

Project Area	Tenement Number	Registered Holder	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Commodity Group	Area (Sq.km)	Area (Units)
Northern Licences	EL 6286	Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%)	23/08/2004	23/08/2020	Group 1	73.9	25
	EL 7437		15/02/2018	23/12/2020	Group 1	32.8	11
	EL 8691		2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1	137.3	46
	EL 8688		2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1	110.2	37
Southern Licences	EL 8602		23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1	145.2	49
	EL 8603		23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1	50.3	17
	EL 8607		27/06/2017	27/06/2020	Group 1	147.8	50
	EL 8689		2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1	80.2	27
	EL 8690		2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1	115.7	39
	EL 8742		4/05/2018	4/05/2021	Group 1	115.6	39
	EL 9010		17/11/2020	17/11/2026	Group 1	83	28
Applications	ELA 5912		Pending - Applied 24/01/2020		Group 1	251	85
	ELA 6036		Pending - Applied 23/07/2020		Group 1	576	194
	ELA 6052		Pending - Applied 10/08/2020		Group 1	158.1	53
	ELA 6146		Pending - Applied 16/10/2020		Group 1	118.7	40
Total Area						2,196	740

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Awati has also completed limited diamond core drilling (2016) and RC drilling (2018) prior to recent drilling completed under the MHC ownership structure
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 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.*	• 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 and are available on the ASX platform.
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 an appropriate lower cut based on a minimum g/t Au value with a maximum of 3m of internal waste 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. • Details of the utilised lower cut and the amount of internal waste are detailed at the base of the relevant table for each drill type.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 greater than the specified lower cut off value 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.*	• .