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06 December 2021

ASX: MHC & MHCO

8m at 40.5 g/t Au intersected including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au

- All results have been received from 20 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes (~2100m) completed at "Main Zone" as part of an initial 5,000 metres drill programme at New Bendigo.
- Drilling intersected **significant mineralisation in all holes**, with drilling returning:
  - **8m at 40.5 g/t Au from 70m, including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au (NB0089)**
  - **16m at 13.89 g/t Au from 1m, including 3m at 69.20 g/t Au (NB0083)**
  - **7m at 2.89 g/t Au from 56m, including 1m at 15.45 g/t Au (NB0088)**
  - **6m at 1.93 g/t Au from 12m, including 2m at 4.29 g/t Au (NB0090)**
  - **3m at 4.67 g/t Au from 126m, including 2m at 6.74 g/t Au (NB0081)**
- Drilling completed at Main Zone focused on the high-grade controls **along only a small portion of the strike extent (>650 metres) of an under explored elongated >5km long soil anomaly where historic workings extend over at least 1.5 km of strike**
- Results support the interpretation of north plunging high grade shoots within a broader lower grade NNW trending regional shear "Mineralised Footprint". Drilling to date, has identified the potential for at least two shoots to exist either side of a cross-cutting fault.
- Drilling successfully increased drill coverage within the mineralised footprint with all RC holes reporting significant mineralisation (Table 1), mineralisation remains **open along strike (south and north), down dip as well as down plunge of the high-grade mineralised shoots.**
- Previous drilling completed by Manhattan Corporation Limited ("**MHC**") at Main Zone, returned significant near surface mineralisation, including:
  - **30m at 4.03 g/t Au from 11m, including 5m at 20.86 g/t Au from 11m (NB0033)**
  - **12m at 2.78 g/t Au from surface, including 4m at 7.63 g/t Au (NBAC0181)**
  - **8m at 1.78 g/t Au from surface, including 4m at 3.29 g/t Au (NBAC0183)**
- **Future drilling will focus on extensions to the interpreted north plunging shoots at depth and continue to test the size of the "Main Zone" mineralised system which has the potential to be a significant shallow, high-grade gold resource.** The initial planned 5,000 metres of RC will now be significantly increased and will be extended to include diamond drilling at depth (>100m), drilling is scheduled to recommence after the Christmas Break.
- The high-grade New Bendigo "Main Zone" lies within a 25km mineralised strike that includes "Main Zone", the "Western Lode" (~200m west of Main Zone), where RC drilling completed at the Western Lode in 2020 returned 7m at 18.16 g/t Au from 87m (NB0023), as well as the high grade "Clone" and "Pioneer" prospects, **all within under explored deep seated gold bearing structures that occur for over 220 km of strike within MHC's 100% controlled tenure that is similar in age and tectonic features to the Victorian Goldfields and holds potential for Multi-Million Ounce Orogenic Gold Discoveries.**

Executive Director Kell Nielsen said

***"These are the best gold drill intersections reported from the Koonenberry Region to date**. We are extremely pleased with their significance and feel that they prove the potential of the Tibooburra Project to host multi-million ounce gold discoveries.*

The next steps and drill planning will be important in understanding the potential of the mineralised system at New Bendigo where numerous individual lenses (or shoots) may exist.

*From the recently completed RC drilling, **MHC is 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."*

New Bendigo RC Drilling

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. Twenty (20) Reverse Circulation Drill (RC) Holes (NB0073-0092) were completed for 2,131 metres. Drilling focussed on testing the shallow nature of the mineralisation, including targeting the north plunging shoots within the lower grade NNW trending mineralised corridor that extends for approximately 650 metres of strike.

Drilling successfully intersected high-grade mineralised zones that are thought to form two separate north plunging shoots located to the north and south of a cross-cutting fault, though further drilling is required in this area to confirm the synopsis, specifically in the vicinity of the fault and the continuation of the shoots at depth **where they remain open**.

Drilling returned significant mineralisation in addition to the previously reported near surface high-grade central zone (Figures 1 & 2), including:

- **8m at 40.5 g/t Au from 70m, including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au (NB0089)**
- **16m at 13.89 g/t Au from 1m, including 3m at 69.20 g/t Au (NB0083)**
- **7m at 2.89 g/t Au from 56m, including 1m at 15.45 g/t Au (NB0088)**
- **6m at 1.93 g/t Au from 12m, including 2m at 4.29 g/t Au (NB0090)**
- **3m at 4.67 g/t Au from 126m, including 2m at 6.74 g/t Au (NB0081)**
- **8m at 1.08 g/t Au from 18m, historically mined stope from 10.5 to 14m (NB0079)**

Further to the high-grade central zone and the interpreted plunging shoots, drilling successfully increased the mineralised footprint within the broader lower grade halo of the NNW trending regional shear with all RC holes reporting significant mineralisation (Table 1) **that remains open along strike to the south, the north and down-dip.**

Drilling returned significant results, including:

- **5m at 1.03 g/t Au from 31m (NB0076)**
- **4m at 2.16 g/t Au from 24m (NB0082)**

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.

On recommencement of RC drilling at New Bendigo planned for mid-January 2022, MHC plans to focus drilling on the continuity of the plunging shoots at depth and continue to test the size of this high-grade system at New Bendigo. This will see the programme significantly expanded from the initially planned 5,000m of RC.

Further to the planned drilling at “Main Zone”, MHC will also target the “Western Lode” where RC drilling completed in 2020 returned 7m at 18.16 g/t Au from 87m (NB0023) and further high-grade prospect areas including New Bendigo South, Clone and Pioneer. MHC anticipates drilling to span multiple campaigns until mid-2022.

MHC also plans to complete further diamond drilling in consultation with Dr John Beeson (Structural Geologist) to aid the planning and targeting of deeper mineralisation down the plunge of the system. This is to complement the initial diamond drilling that was completed by MHC in 2020, where the shallow nature of the drilling lead to poor core quality limited structural data being obtained.

The Company has undertaken to engage the services of a Consultant Geostatician / Resource Geologist to review the coarse nature of the mineralisation intersected to date.

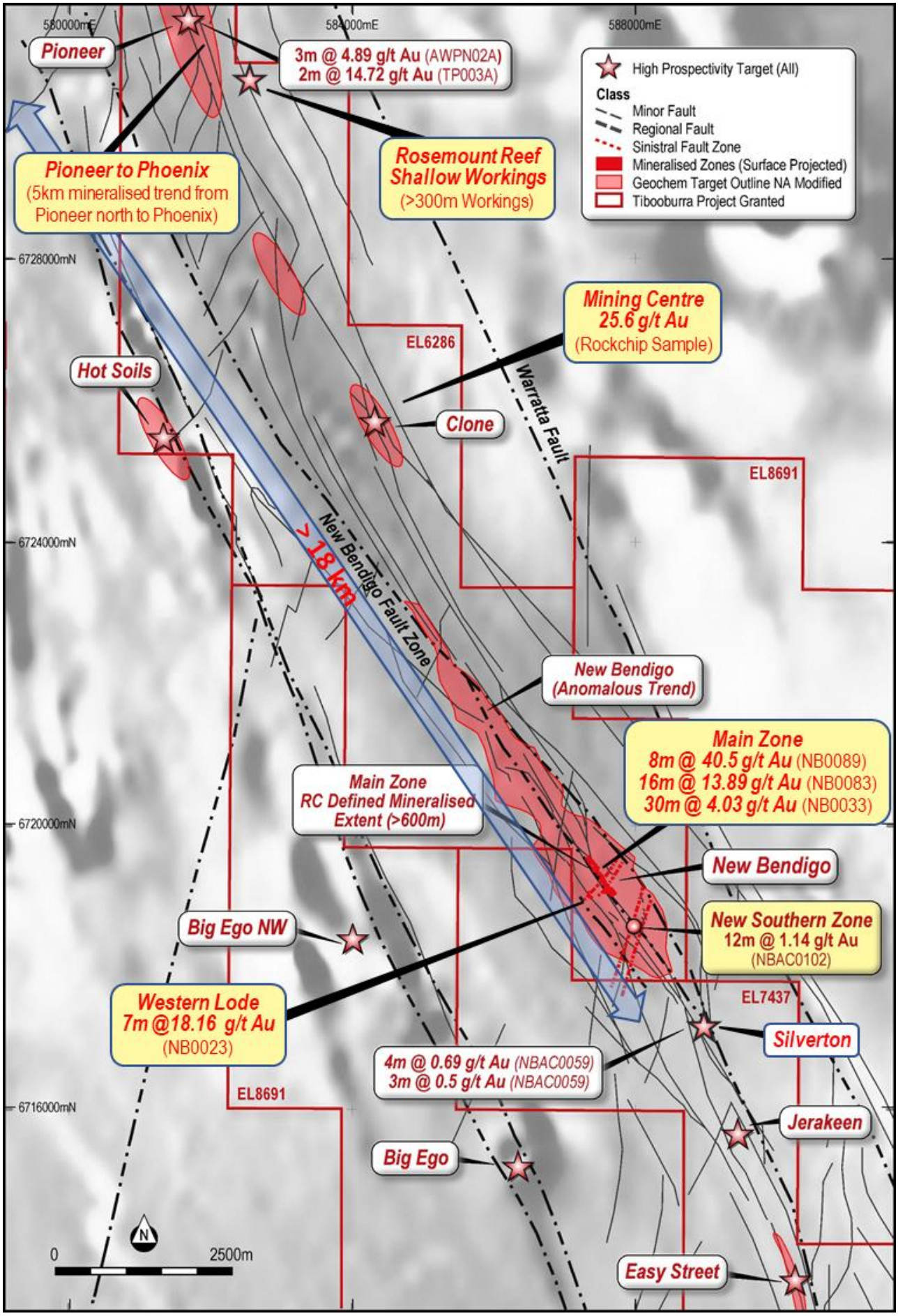

Figure 1: Tibooburra Project – Northern Target Areas (TMI RTP 1VD Grey Scale Aeromagnetic Image Background)

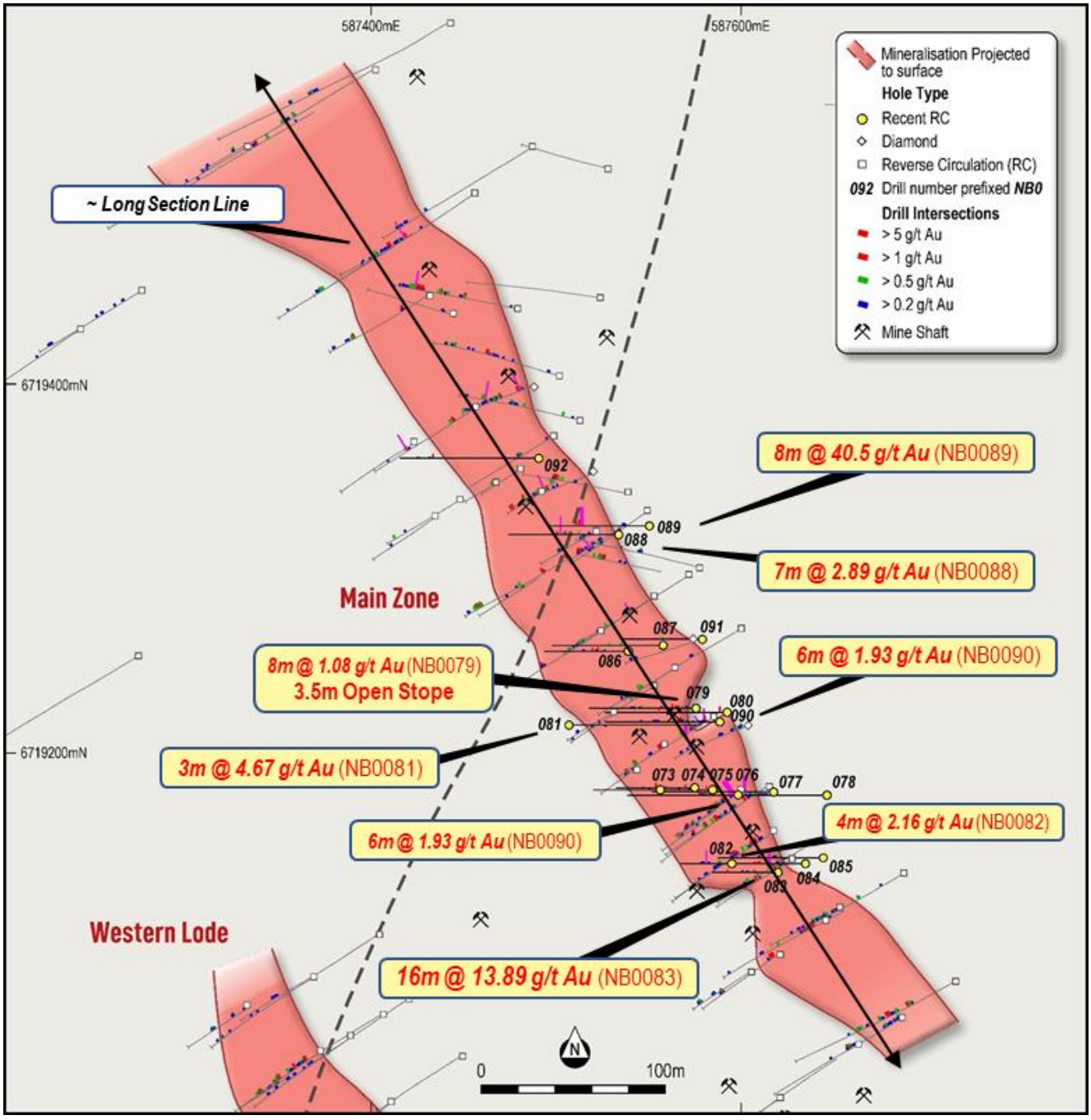

Figure 2: New Bendigo Drill Hole Collar Plan showing recent RC drill holes in relation to previous drilling. Drill traces are projected to surface. Note the fault is inferred and further drilling is required to delineate mineralisation proximal to the fault New Bendigo. Location of Long Section (Figure 3) shown. Recent highlighted intersections are shown as yellow callouts.

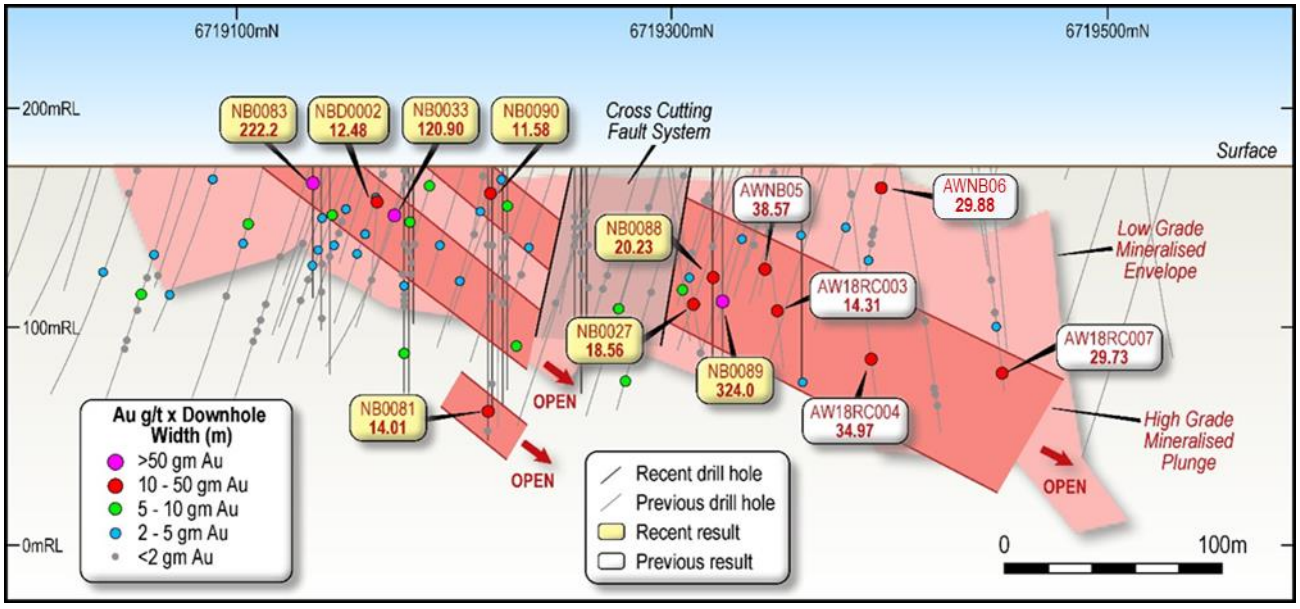

Figure 3 New Bendigo Long Section, Showing drill intersections (gram per tonne (g/t) x downhole width of the intersected mineralisation. New reported assays are in yellow callouts (See Figure 2 for Location).

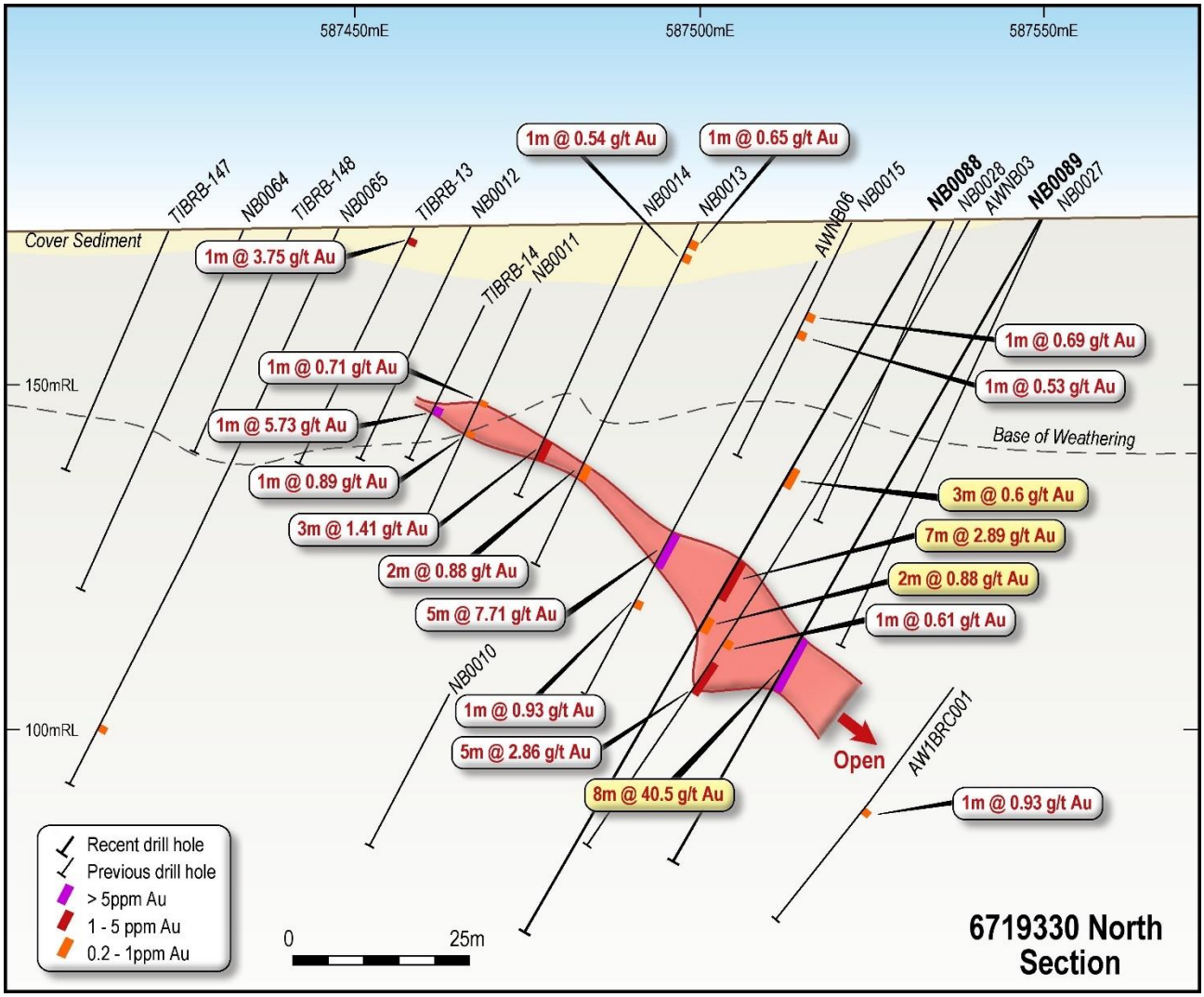

Figure 3: New Bendigo Section 6,719,330 North (20m north and south window), New reported assays are in yellow callouts, High-Grade mineralisation is interpreted as plunging through the section.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 previous drilling, please refer to the following announcements for the results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections for drill holes using the following prefixes:

"TIBRB" or "AW" Reported by MHC on the 11th February 2020, "Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project".

"NB0001-32" Reported by MHC on the 25th June 2020, "New High-Grade Gold Discovery".

"NB0033-72", Reported by MHC on the 12th October 2020, "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Continues at New Bendigo".

"NBAC0001-105", Reported by MHC on the 16th February 2021, "Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone".

"NBAC0106-206", Reported by MHC on the 22 July 2021 and the 30th July 2021 "More High Grade at New Bendigo Main Zone" and "2021 June Quarter Activity Report" respectively

In reference to results quoted for the Pioneer Prospect included in text and Figures 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".

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

For further information

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Executive Director

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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 an Executive Director 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.

Table 1 – Significant Drill Results (0.5g/t Au Cut-Off)

Project / 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
NB Main Zone	NB0073	587,557	6,719,180	173.38	73	-60	270				NSA		2m at 0.33 from 11m
	NB0074	587,575	6,719,181	173.96	84	-60	270	41	42	1	1.88	1.88	
	NB0075	587,585	6,719,180	174.29	84	-60	270	6	7	1	1.47	1.47	
								28	30	2	1.29	2.58	
								51	52	1	1.53	1.53	
	NB0076	587,599	6,719,177	174.82	120	-60	270	0	2	2	0.80	1.60	
								10	11	1	1.74	1.74	
								31	**36**	**5**	**1.03**	**5.15**	
	Incl:							31	33	2	1.62	3.24	
								42	43	1	1.29	1.29	
	NB0077	587,618	6,719,179	175.58	132	-60	270	23	24	1	0.66	0.66	
								31	**32**	**1**	**8.34**	**8.34**	
								47	48	1	0.52	0.52	
								59	60	1	0.64	0.64	
	NB0078	587,647	6,719,177	176.87	114	-60	270	61	62	1	0.67	0.67	
								66	69	3	0.70	2.10	
								71	72	1	0.57	0.57	
								74	75	1	0.55	0.55	
								77	78	1	0.50	0.50	
								101	104	3	2.02	6.06	
	NB0079	587,576	6,719,224	174.08	120	-60	270	10	10.5	0.5	1.20	0.60	
								10.5	***14***	***3.5***			***Open Stope***
								14	15	1	0.58	0.58	
								18	**26**	**8**	**1.08**	**8.64**	
								37	38	1	1.00	1.00	
								59	60	1	0.90	0.90	
	NB0080	587,593	6,719,222	174.63	132	-60	270	7	9	2	1.82	3.64	
											1.60	1.60	
	NB0081	587,507	6,719,215	172.30	144	-60	90	39	40	1	1.02	1.02	
								126	***129***	***3***	***4.67***	***14.01***	

Project / 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
	Incl:							***126***	***128***	***2***	***6.74***	***13.48***	
								138	139	1	0.50	0.50	
	NB0082	587,595	6,719,140	174.62	54	-60	270	**24**	**28**	**4**	**2.16**	**8.64**	
	Incl:							**26**	**27**	**1**	**6.78**	**6.78**	
	NB0083	587,620	6,719,135	175.63	72	-60	270	***1***	***17***	***16***	***13.89***	***222.24***	
	Incl:							***7***	***10***	***3***	***69.20***	***207.60***	
								24	25	1	1.04	1.04	
								53	55	2	1.08	2.16	
	NB0084	587,635	6,719,139	176.29	90	-60	270	29	31	2	2.43	4.86	
								49	51	2	1.58	3.16	
								54	55	1	1.17	1.17	
								69	70	1	1.40	1.40	
								83	84	1	0.59	0.59	
	NB0085	587,645	6,719,143	176.75	114	-60	270	50	52	2	0.54	1.08	
	NB0086	587,539	6,719,255	173.29	90	-60	270	26	27	1	0.92	0.92	
								32	33	1	1.26	1.26	
								36	38	2	0.79	1.58	
	Incl:							37	38	1	1.07	1.07	
	NB0087	587,558	6,719,258	173.76	120	-60	270	45	46	1	0.63	0.63	
								57	59	2	0.50	1.00	
	NB0088	587,534	6,719,318	173.79	120	-60	270	41	44	3	0.60	1.80	
								56	***63***	***7***	***2.89***	***20.23***	
	Incl:							***62***	***63***	***1***	***15.45***	***15.45***	
								66	68	2	0.88	1.76	
	NB0089	587,550	6,719,323	174.10	108	-60	270	***70***	***78***	***8***	***40.50***	***324.00***	
	Incl:							***70***	***73***	***3***	***105.34***	***316.02***	
	NB0090	587,589	6,719,217	174.47	126	-60	270	***12***	***18***	***6***	***1.93***	***11.58***	
	Incl:							**16**	**18**	**2**	**4.29**	**8.58**	
								42	43	1	1.44	1.44	
								68	71	3	0.58	1.74	
								116	117	1	0.57	0.57	
	NB0091	587,579	6,719,261	174.35	84	-60	270	41	43	2	0.74	1.48	

Project / 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
								64	65	1	1.59	1.59	
	NB0092	587,491	6,719,359	173.50	150	-60	270	35	37	2	1.05	2.10	
								114	115	1	2.92	2.92	

Note on above table: Quoted intersections are calculated using an average weighted technique utilising a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (for where the result would report to be greater than 0.5 g/t Au) on the first reported assay.

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).

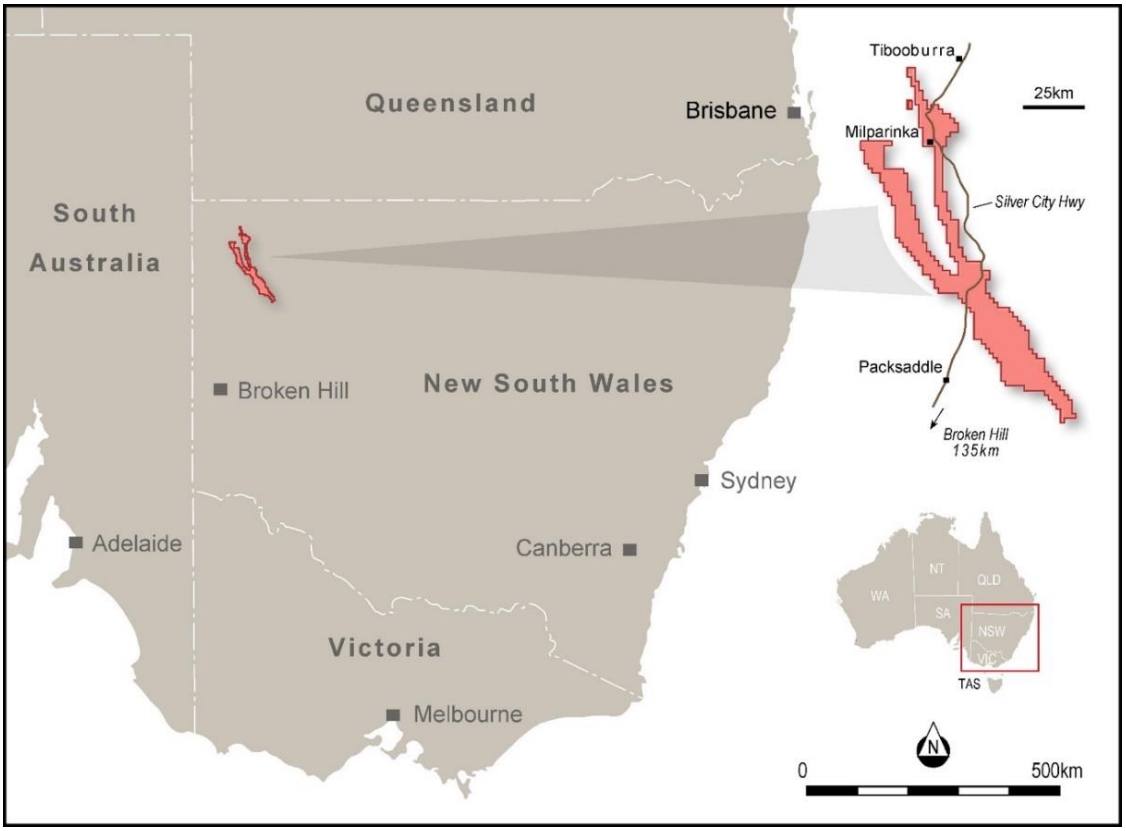

Figure 2: Location of the Tibooburra Gold Project.

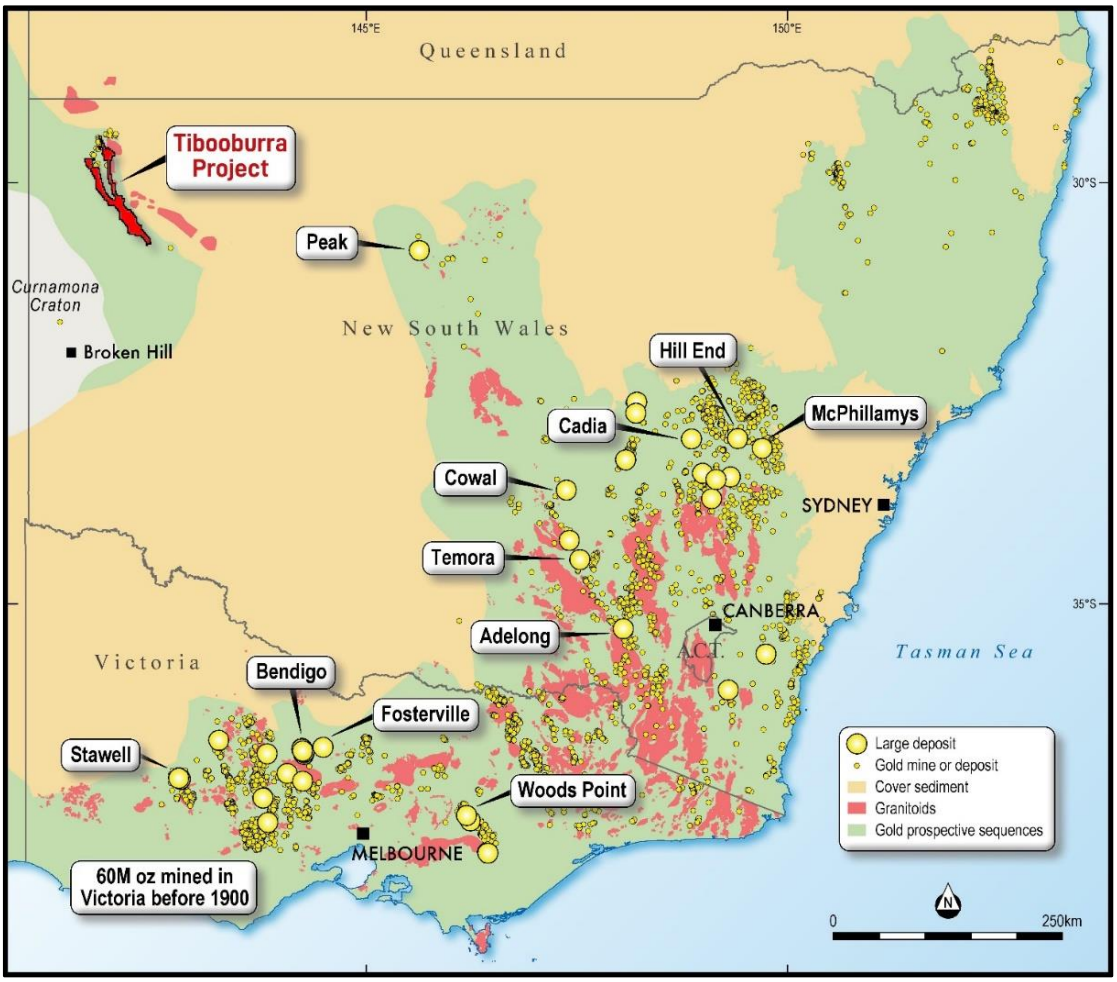

Figure 3. Prospective Palaeozoic gold terrains (green shading) of NSW and Victoria.

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. Resolution Drilling (Resolution) completed RC drilling using a large capacity RC Rig (UDR1200). • 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 Resolution 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 representative chips collected by sieving part of the pile and washing the oversize component for storage in chip trays and logging.

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.
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 may be 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 approximated 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, prior to rehabilitation
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. • Further 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: • 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 Tibooburra Project, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections have been listed under previous releases as identified within this release under the section "JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2 ".

Project Area	Registered Holder	Tenement Number	Grant or Application Date	Expiry Date	Area (Sq.km)	Area (Units)
Northern Licences	Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%)	EL 9202	28/06/2021	28/06/2027	73.9	25
		EL 7437	23/12/2009	23/12/2026	32.8	11
		EL 8691	02/02/2018	02/02/2027	137.3	46
		EL 8688	02/02/2018	02/02/2027	110.2	37
Southern Licences		EL 8602	23/06/2017	23/06/2026	145.2	49
		EL 8603	23/06/2017	23/06/2026	50.3	17
		EL 8607	27/06/2017	27/06/2026	147.8	50
		EL 8689	02/02/2018	02/02/2027	80.2	27
		EL 8690	02/02/2018	02/02/2027	115.7	39
		EL 8742	04/05/2018	04/05/2027	115.6	39
		EL 9010	17/11/2020	17/11/2026	83	28
		EL 9024	13/01/2021	13/01/2027	251	85
		EL 9092	15/03/2021	15/03/2027	118.7	40
		EL 9093	16/03/2021	16/03/2027	576	194
		EL 9094	16/03/2021	16/03/2027	158.1	53
Sub Totals					**2,196**	**740**

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.*	• .