ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
18 October 2022

MORE HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT NEW BENDIGO

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A four-hole structural diamond drilling program was recently completed at New Bendigo to test the controls on high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous RC drilling. Drilling returned a peak result associated with visible gold in diamond core of:**
  - **4m at 20.11 g/t Au from 96m (NBD0005)**
    - **including 1m at 70.2 g/t Au from 96m**
- **MHC has advanced plans to commence a ~1,500m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme at New Bendigo in November 2022 to specifically target the high-grade controls identified by the structural study.**
- **The recent study and completion of diamond drilling program at New Bendigo has provided the Company with greater confidence in its belief that the mineralised system is made up of two styles of mineralisation, namely:**
  - **A series of high-grade plunging veins and/or shoots, and**
  - **A broad low-grade system that is confined and orientated within the steeply dipping "New Bendigo" regional shear system that strikes at ~330 degrees and is influenced by high grade veins/shoots.**
- **MHC also plans to drill test in November 2022 the highly prospective gold prospect at Clone subject to final approvals being received**
- **Clone is located approximately 7 km to the NNW of New Bendigo and comprises historical mining shafts down to an estimated 20-40 metres below surface, covering a similar extent of strike (~450 metres) to that found at New Bendigo's "Main Zone". Clone occurs within a similar geological setting (lithological and structural) to "Main Zone" and has reported historical rock chip sampling of quartz vein material of up to 25.6 g/t gold.**

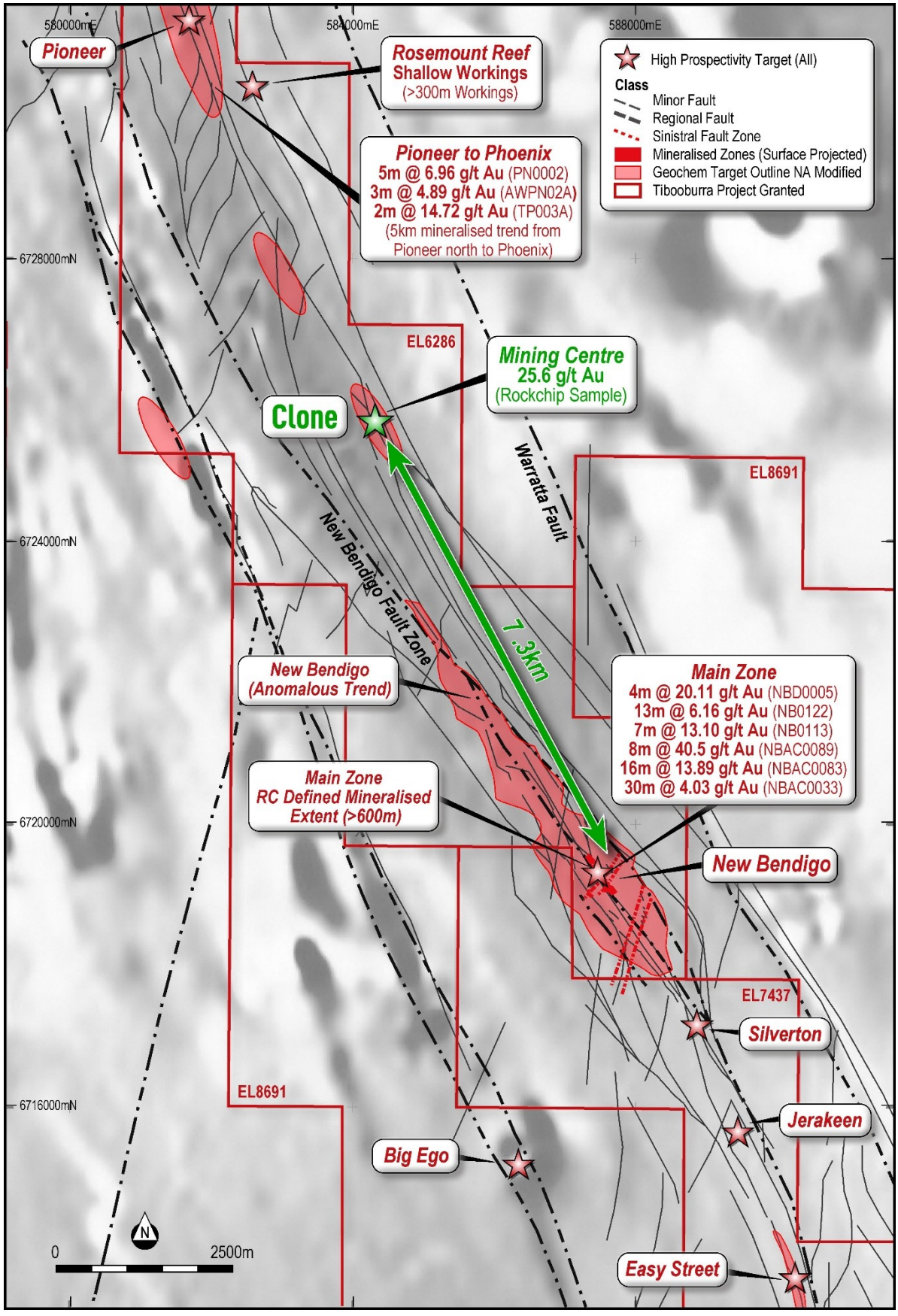

Figure 1: Tibooburra Project – Northern Target Areas (TMI RTP 1VD Grey Scale Aeromagnetic Image Background).

Manhattan Corporation Limited ("**MHC**" or "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on completed diamond drilling at the Tibooburra Gold Project located in the far north-west of NSW.

New Bendigo Diamond Drilling

MHC completed Diamond Drilling at New Bendigo "Main Zone" in July 2022 with a total of four diamond holes (NBD0004-0007) and two diamond tails of previously drilled RC holes (NB0107 & NB0123) for 709.8 metres of core and 111.8m of rotary mud (RM) precollars.

Drilling was focused on evaluating the high-grade mineralisation that is interpreted to be associated with plunging veins and or shoots that has returned significant results and formed part of the structural review.

MHC has now received all assays, with peak results being returned of:

- **24m at 3.55 g/t Au from 82m (NBD0005), including**
  - **4m at 20.11 g/t Au from 96m, including**
  - **1m at 70.2 g/t Au from 96m**
- **2m at 2.03 g/t Au from 145m (NB0123)**
- **4m at 1.10 g/t Au from 104m (NBD0004)**
- **4m at 1.44 g/t Au from 198m (NBD0004)**

MHC plans to complete a further ~1,500 metres of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling in the coming weeks utilising the recently completed initial structural model to define further high-grade mineralisation that has previously been intersected in drilling, including:

- **30m at 4.03 g/t Au from 11m, including 5m at 20.86 g/t Au (NB0033);**
- **16m at 13.89 g/t Au from 1m, including 3m at 69.20g/t Au (NB0083);**
- **8m at 40.5 g/t Au from 70m, including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au (NB0089);**
- **7m at 13.10 g/t Au from 97m, incl. 5m at 18.01 g/t Au (NB0113); and**
- **13m at 6.16 g/t Au from 50m, incl. 3m at 25.48 g/t Au (NB0122)**

Figure 2 – Example of laminated quartz veining associated with and hosting visible Au. Strong sulphide concentrated along wallrock domains. The quartz laminations vary between milky and sugary to pale grey, translucent and cryptocrystalline. Rare stylolites and tabular, pale grey sugary quartz veins crosscut the laminations at a very high angle

Planned RC Drilling

As a result of the structural review, MHC plans to complete a further ~1,500 metres of RC drilling at New Bendigo, with the holes to have further downhole "Televiewer" photography collected post drilling. Televiewer formed an important role in understanding the controls on mineralisation at New Bendigo, given that the friable aspects of recovered diamond core meant that collection of structural measurements within the mineralised zones was generally ineffective.

In conjunction with the Structural Consultants, MHC has planned several holes to test the structural hypothesis. Drilling will focus on testing high grade material, specifically mineralisation associated with the intersection of the regional penetrative and intersecting fabric proximal to mineralisation and where the foliation/vein intersection has not been intersected or tested in the surrounding holes, including:

- Mineralisation intersected in three holes NB0033 (30m at 4.03, including 5m at 20.86 g/t Au), TIBR-12 (22m at 4.94 g/t Au) and TIBRB-235 (6m at 9.35 g/t Au);
- Mineralisation intersected in four holes NB0021 (2m at 17.3 g/t Au), NB0113 (7m at 13.10, incl. 5m at 18.01 g/t Au) and NBD0005 (visible gold intersected in recent diamond drilling, assays pending);
- Mineralisation intersected NB0083 (16m at 13.89, including 3m at 69.20g/t Au);
- Mineralisation intersected NB0089 (8m at 40.5, including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au); and
- Mineralisation intersected NB0105 (63m at 1.33, including 9m at 7.22 g/t Au).

New Bendigo Structural Study

The recently completed initial stage of the structural study identified:

- That intersection lineations between the regional shear foliation (penetrative fabric) and cross-cutting structural features such as veins and discrete shears may exert a plunge control on gold mineralisation, potentially promoting the formation of high-grade shoots; and

- The lower grade material intersected within the dominant shear (New Bendigo Fault Zone), may be related to bleeding/remobilisation of the higher-grade mineralisation proximal (up and down) the predominant shear fabric from high-grade mineralisation that has been formed from the intersection lineations.

The structural study was undertaken under the supervision of MHC's Structural Consultants led by Dr John Beeson (Geoscience Now) and Mr Peter Croft (Brockman Solutions) included field mapping, a review of the recently acquired diamond core and the acquisition and interpretation of televiewer data of selected holes.

Mapping completed of the surface outcrops at New Bendigo identified a strong, NNW-trending penetrative fabric associated with the Koonenberry Fault, with numerous quartz veins oriented sub-parallel to the penetrative fabric. A number of steeply-dipping, cross-cutting quartz-rich tensional veins have also been mapped and observed in core, varying in trend between NE-SW to ENE-WSW, together with discrete cross cutting shears developed at an acute clockwise angle to the penetrative fabric.

On the basis of this information, a three-dimensional (3D) model was created to assess the relationship between the various structural features and existing drilling coverage proximal to the new Bendigo workings. The model suggests that high grade gold mineralisation is related to the penetrative fabric, the fabric sub-parallel quartz veins, with cross cutting quartz veins and discrete shears potentially associated with high-grade intercepts. The Structural Consultants' Interpretation of this model is that intersection lineations between these structural elements may exert a plunge control on gold mineralisation, that may promote formation of discrete high-grade shoots within the shear system. Further drilling is required to determine whether the high-grade mineralisation shows continuity along the penetrative fabric and sub-parallel quartz veins or the cross-cutting structures, or both.

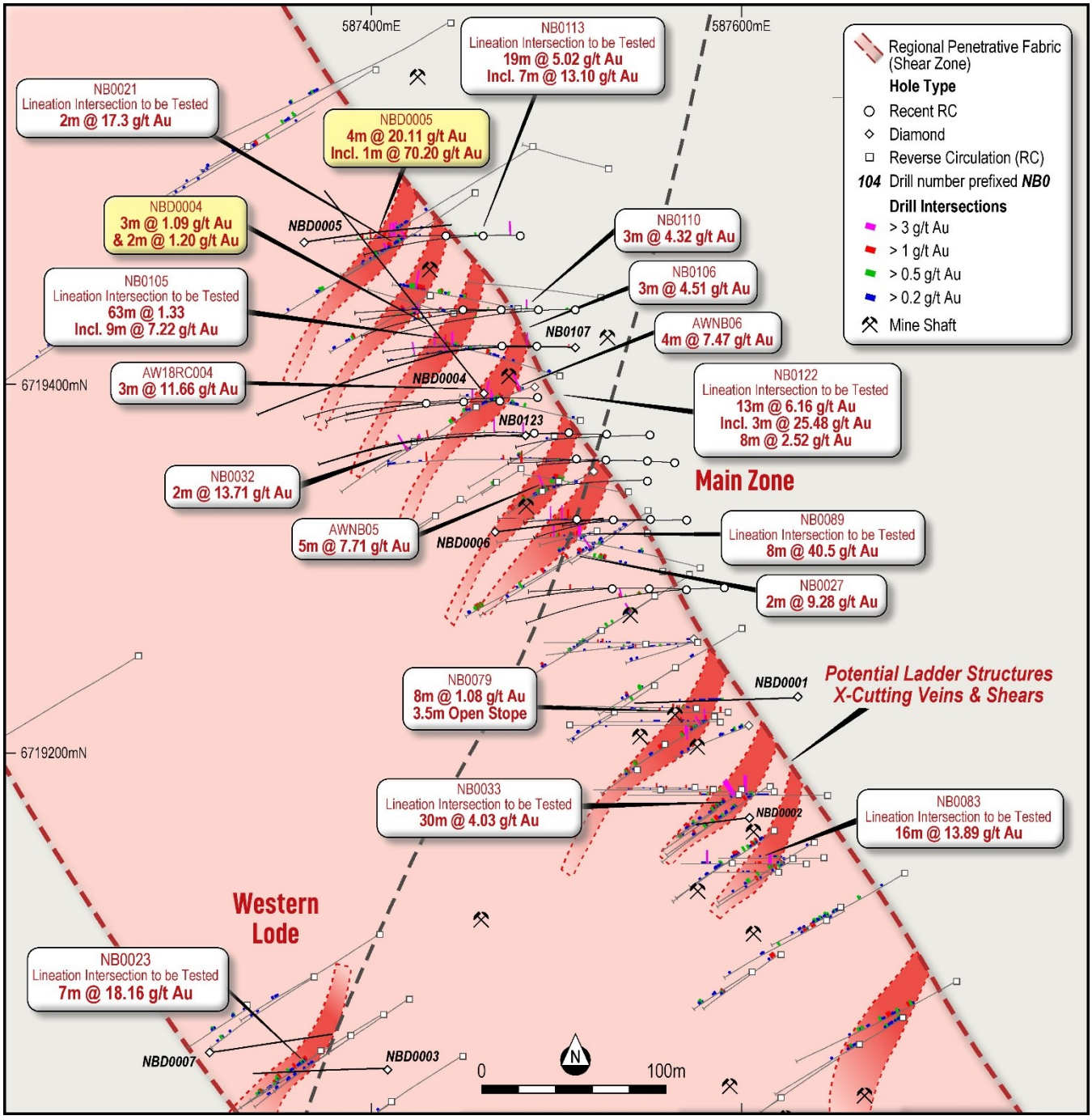

Figure 3: New Bendigo Drill Hole Collar Plan showing inferred "ladder Structures" and completed diamond drilling. Drill traces are projected to surface. Type examples of high-grade mineralisation are shown as call outs

Clone RC Drilling

During late 2020, MHC commenced progressing a Land Access Agreement with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Park Service (NSWPS), where NSWPS is the Registered Land Holder of a sub-leased pastoral lot of land, to undertake RC drilling on its Clone Prospect. On 23 August 2022, MHC received consent from NSWPS under National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) to undertake proposed exploration activities at Clone along with an access arrangement for the purposes of the Mining Act 1992 (NSW). MHC is now in the final stage of securing access to Clone and plans to complete initial RC drill testing at Clone as part of the RC programme to be completed at New Bendigo following the structural review.

Clone is located approximately 7 km to the NNW of New Bendigo (Figure 1). Clone comprises historical mining shafts (Figure 4) down to an estimated 20-40 metres below surface, covering a similar extent of strike (~450 metres) to that found at New Bendigo's "Main Zone". "Clone" occurs within a similar geological setting (lithological and structural) to "Main Zone" and has reported historical rock chip sampling of quartz vein material of up to 25.6 g/t Au (Sample No. AGC000918 584,403E, 6,725,513N MGA94_Z54).

Further historic trenching that has been undertaken ~150m east of the main line of historic workings has uncovered further untested mineralised veins, the area has yet to be drill tested.

Figure 4: Clone – Extensive Historical workings

Table 1 – New Bendigo Diamond Drilling – Hole Locations

Target	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
NB Main Zone	NB0107	587,509.5	6,719,419.3	170.6	282.7	-60.2	270.1	6	7	1	1.04	1.04	RC Precollar to 127.5 metres
								89	90	1	0.54	0.54	
								138.2	138.75	0.55	2.29	1.26	
								178	180	2	0.83	1.66	
	NB0123	587,483.4	6,719,372.2	169.4	201.6	-61.5	268.3	6	10	4	1.87	7.48	RC Precollar to 148.3m
								65	66	1	0.62	0.62	
								111	112	1	1.08	1.08	
								117	120	3	1.95	5.85	
								145	147	2	2.03	4.06	
	NBD004	587,458.7	6,719,388.3	170.9	294.7	-60.6	331	50	57	7	0.64	4.48	RM Precollar to 44.5m
							Incl….	50	53	3	1.09	3.27	
								60	71	11	0.53	5.83	
							Incl….	65	67	2	1.20	2.40	

Target	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
								104	108	4	1.10	4.40	
								198	202	4	1.44	5.76	
								208	210	2	0.79	1.58	
	NBD005	587,364	6,719,476	168.7	161.7	-60	90	***82***	***106***	***24***	***3.55***	***85.20***	RM Precollar to 44.1m
							Incl….	***96***	***100***	***4***	***20.11***	***80.44***	
							Or….	***96***	***97.02***	***1.02***	***70.2***	***71.60***	
	NBD006	587,466.9	6,719,317.7	167.6	120.1	-60	90	***50***	***51***	***1***	***0.69***	***0.69***	RM Precollar to 32.7m
								72	***73***	***1***	***0.65***	***0.65***	
	NB0007	587,313.2	6,719,038.9	166.9	140.1	--60	90	***68***	***72***	***4***	***0.97***	***3.88***	RM Precollar to 32.5m

Note on above table: Eastings and Northing are reported in Map Grid of Australia 1994 (Zone 54), All intersections greater than or equal to 0.5 g/t Au are quoted

Quoted intersections are calculated using an average weighted technique to obtain a minimum of 0.5 g/t Au result (lower cut) or where the result would report to be greater than 0.5 g/t Au on the first reported assay

RM (Rotary Mud Precollars) were not sampled or assayed.

About the Tibooburra Gold Project

The Tibooburra Gold Project comprises a nearly contiguous land package of 15 granted exploration licences (~2,200 square kilometres) 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 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).

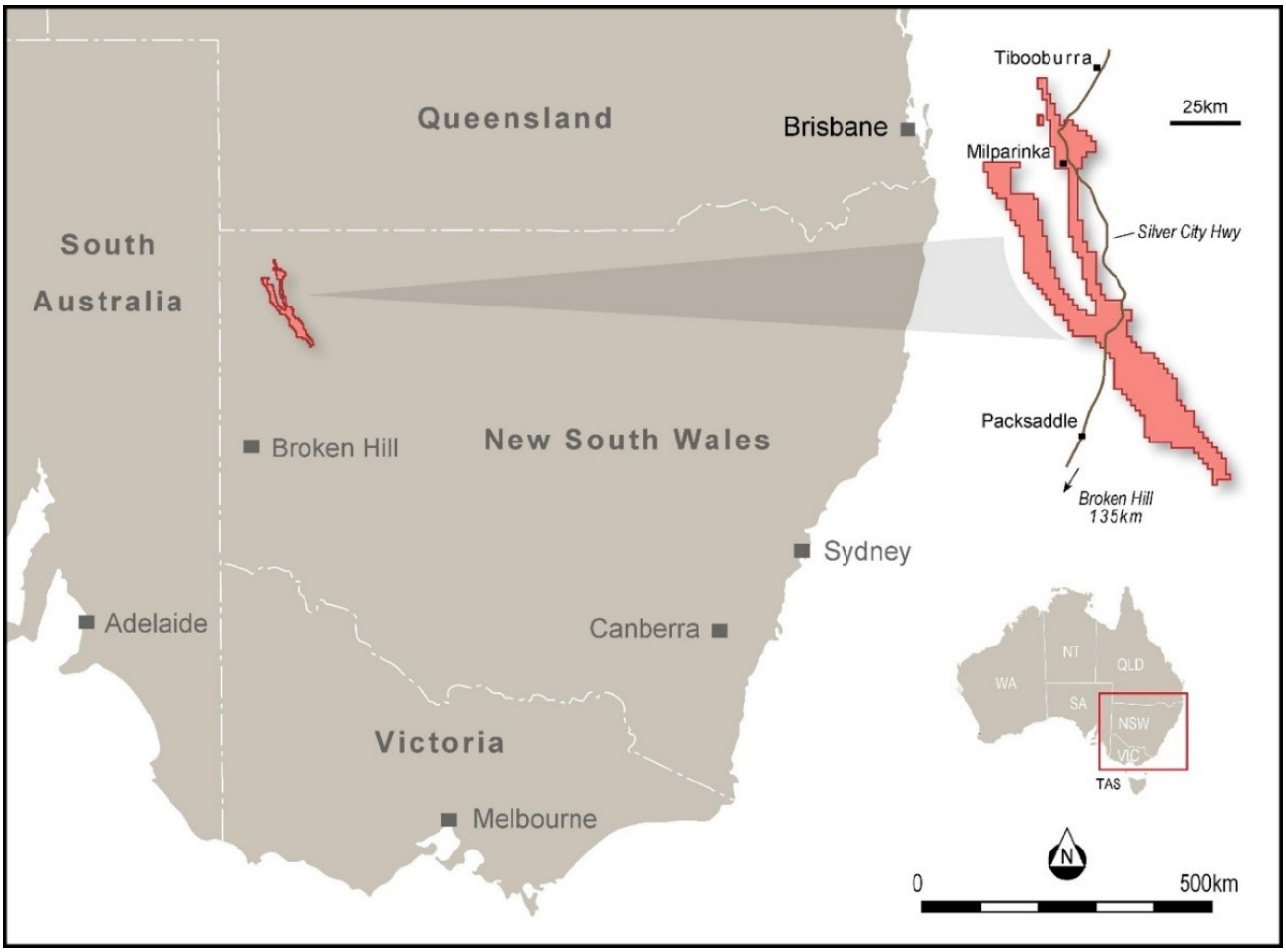

Figure 1A: Location Map

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 11/02/2020, "Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project";
- "NB0001-32" – Reported by MHC on the 25/06/2020, "New High-Grade Gold Discovery";
- "NB0033-72" – Reported by MHC on the 12/10/2020, "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Continues at New Bendigo";
- "NB0072-93" – Reported by MHC on the 10/12/2021 "8m at 40.5 g/t Au intersected including 3m at 105.34 g/t Au";
- "NB0094-107" – Reported by MHC on the 23/03/2022 "Outstanding Wide Zones of Shallow Gold";
- "NB00108-124" – Reported by MHC on the 29/06/22 "Visible Gold and New High Grade at Pioneer";
- "NBD0001-003" – Reported by MHC on the 16/12/2021 "Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone" and 29/07/2021 "2021 March Quarter Activities Report", respectively;
- "NBAC0001-105" – Reported by MHC on the 16/12/2021 "Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone" and 29/07/2021 "2021 March Quarter Activities Report"; and
- "NBAC0106-206" – Reported by MHC on the 22/07/2021 and the 30/06/2021 "More High Grade at New Bendigo Main Zone" and "2021 June Quarter Activity Report" .

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 02/12/2019, "Manhattan to Acquire New High-Grade Gold Project in NSW".

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.

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

For further information

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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.*	• 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). • RC 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. • Diamond core has been collected using standard industry practices to obtain representative sample utilising HQ3 diameter core and rotary mud precollars through transported and oxidised lithologies at the top of the hole • Resolution Drilling (Resolution) completed diamond drilling using a large capacity Rig (UDR1200) • 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 • In areas of core that appeared to be unmineralized the half core was cut in half (into quarter core) and submitted for analysis over intervals of generally 2m
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. • DD drilling was completed by Resolution drilling utilising a UDR1200 drill rig, a specialist NSW based drilling contractor • Downhole surveys were carried out on DD holes using a true shot (Boart) downhole survey tool every 30m to record the movement of the drill hole from the planned direction and inclination. • Diamond drilling completed by MHC has utilised standardised coring techniques utilising HQ3 (triple tube)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, and sample quality of the 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. • 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
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. • 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 • Where mineralisation has been potentially identified in the logging of Diamond core, the core is cut in half at a facility in Broken Hill, with samples generally collected over a one metre interval. Areas of less identified interests are quarter cored with samples collected over a 2m interval. • Samples are placed in smaller bags and placed in a larger bulka bag and sealed for transport to ALS in Adelaide by secure freight. • Diamond core is submitted for analysis using the same methods as RC drilling.
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.
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 or compter and appropriate data collection software. • Sampling control was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software before being loaded into Plexer Commercial Database System and 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

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). • Drill Collars will be surveyed by a licence survey if required for further evaluation work such as for resource estimation • 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. • Some 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 and further drilling is warranted. • 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 generally 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 was completed 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. • Core from diamond drilling was placed in trays, logged and processed on site. The core was then secured and freighted Broken Hill for cutting and sampling. •
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 • An initial structural review has been completed and forms the basis of information contained within this release

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td>
<td>

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.

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<td>
A summary of the tenure of the Tibooburra Project is tabled below:
<table>
<tr><th>Project Area</th><th>Registered Holder</th><th>Tenement Number</th><th>Grant or Application Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Area (Sq.km)</th><th>Area (Units)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Northern Licences</td><td rowspan="16">Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%)</td><td>EL 9202</td><td>28/06/2021</td><td>28/06/2027</td><td>73.9</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 7437</td><td>23/12/2009</td><td>23/12/2026</td><td>32.8</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8691</td><td>02/02/2018</td><td>02/02/2027</td><td>137.3</td><td>46</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8688</td><td>02/02/2018</td><td>02/02/2027</td><td>110.2</td><td>37</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Southern Licences</td><td>EL 8602</td><td>23/06/2017</td><td>23/06/2026</td><td>145.2</td><td>49</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8603</td><td>23/06/2017</td><td>23/06/2026</td><td>50.3</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8607</td><td>27/06/2017</td><td>27/06/2026</td><td>147.8</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8689</td><td>02/02/2018</td><td>02/02/2027</td><td>80.2</td><td>27</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8690</td><td>02/02/2018</td><td>02/02/2027</td><td>115.7</td><td>39</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 8742</td><td>04/05/2018</td><td>04/05/2027</td><td>115.6</td><td>39</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9010</td><td>17/11/2020</td><td>17/11/2026</td><td>83</td><td>28</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9024</td><td>13/01/2021</td><td>13/01/2027</td><td>251</td><td>85</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9092</td><td>15/03/2021</td><td>15/03/2027</td><td>118.7</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9093</td><td>16/03/2021</td><td>16/03/2027</td><td>576</td><td>194</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL 9094</td><td>16/03/2021</td><td>16/03/2027</td><td>158.1</td><td>53</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub Totals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2,196</td><td>740</td></tr>
</table>
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.

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<td>Exploration done by other parties</td>
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Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

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<td>

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.

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<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>

Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

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The project is considered to be prospective for Phanerozoic aged orogenic gold.

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<tr>
<td>Drill hole Information</td>
<td>

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:

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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 “.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 (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 • Broad intercept calculations have been included in this release to demonstrate the extent of the mineralised envelope, an example of such is drill hole NB0106 that returned 150m at 0.27 g/t Au from surface.
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.*	• .