ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
11 September 2023

High-Grade Lithium Assays up to 3.40% Li_2O.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Manhattan Corporation Limited (**MHC** or **the Company**) (**ASX**: **MHC**) is pleased to announce further new lithium assays from its previously announced spodumene-bearing pegmatite field at its Big Betty Prospect located in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- A ***fourth occurrence*** (Figure 1) has also been discovered between two previously reported boulder trains. This new discovery fills a gap in the ~3km wide interval between previously discovered areas. This fourth occurrence supports MHC's belief that at least three distinct and separate sources of spodumene-bearing bedrock pegmatites exist at Big Betty.
- Six samples have reported Li_2O assays greater than 2% and include:
  - Sample 85088A returned 3.40% Li_2O
  - Sample 85567A returned 3.23% Li_2O
  - Sample 85584A returned 3.19% Li_2O
  - Sample 85584B returned 2.97% Li_2O
  - Sample 85567B returned 2.41% Li_2O
  - Sample 85569A returned 2.35% Li_2O
- The Company is also pleased to announce that the first B-Horizon soil sampling program is nearing completion with more than 80% of samples collected and 60% of all samples shipped to the lab for geochemical assays.
- A 1,417 line-kilometres high-resolution, airborne drone magnetic survey is scheduled to commence on September 15 over the Spodumene Boulder Discovery area. This will aid targeting of drilling to be completed by MHC.
- The Chebogue Lithium Project covers a large, 100% owned land position comprising an area of ~1,200 km2 along a more than 100km strike length hosting high-grade spodumene-bearing pegmatites. The Chebogue Lithium Project has excellent infrastructure with access to *deep sea shipping facilities* connecting the project to the Atlantic Ocean and global markets in North America and Europe.

Country manager Paul K. Smith commented,

"The continuing discovery of high-grade, spodumene-bearing boulders within the Big Betty Prospect suggests large lithium potential within the Chebogue Project. As Manhattan continues to advance its emerging geological structural model for lithium mineralization it believes that the overall potential for new spodumene-bearing pegmatites can only increase in numbers and size. This region of Nova Scotia is quickly becoming a hotbed of excitement in regard to critical mineral exploration."

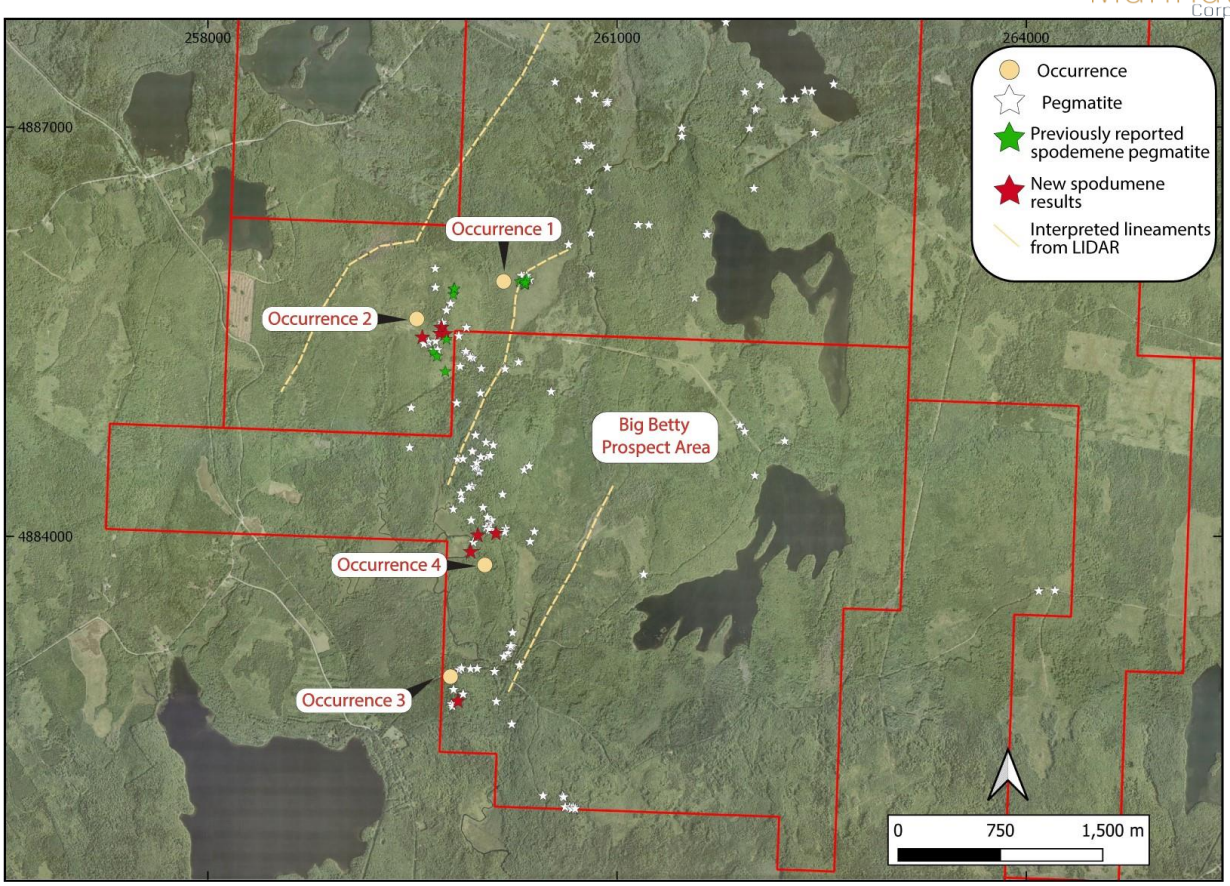

Figure 1- Overview map outlining all four Spodumene-bearing pegmatite zones including the new Occurrence-4.

Manhattan Corporation Limited (**MHC** or **The Company**) (ASX: MHC) earlier reported (August 8th, 2023) two new occurrences (2 and 3). The Company is now pleased to announce its ***Fourth high-grade, spodumene-rich boulder occurrence*** located approximately 1.6km south of Occurrence 2 and 1.1km North of Occurrence 3, all within the Big Betty Prospect.

In total 15 rock samples were collected, including duplicate split samples assays. All samples represent spodumene-bearing Pegmatites with varying quantities of visible spodumene. All split samples (marked "A" and "B" respectively) were submitted as two individual sample fractions to check for geochemical consistency within specific pegmatite boulders. Sample 85088A returned 3.40% Li_2O that currently represents the highest lithium -grade spodumene-bearing boulder reported to date from the Big Betty Prospect and the Chebogue Project.

Sample Number	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Li2O (%)	Description
85088A	740081	4885479	3.40	Spodumene rich pegmatite with smoky quartz near the side of the road.
85427A	260112	4884021	0.88	Angular pegmatite boulder (30x 20x15 cm). Feldspar (up to 1.5 cm) groundmass with quartz (up to 1cm) intergrowths and rare white mica (~2mm) mixed in. Common spodumene grains (0.5 - 2cm) fibrous stacked plates rusted orange on the margins of the boulder, milky white grains on non weathered surfaces, makes up ~ 20%.
85427B	260112	4884021	1.35	See above description
85428A	259927	4883886	0.24	Sub angular 30 cm pegmatite boulder. Plagioclase (0.5 - 2 cm) ground mass with very common quartz intergrowths (1 cm) and common white mica (2 mm - 5 mm). Common spodumene (commonly 0.5 - 2 cm) present, makes up 5 % of the rock.
85428B	259927	4883886	0.17	See above description
85473A	259979	4884008	1.20	Large 50cm sub-angular pegmatite boulder partially buried in boggy flats at the base of hill just East of the brook. Mostly white feldspar mass with lesser quartz. Texture varies from coarse to very coarse. Small 3cm crystals of what looks like spodumene.
85473B	259979	4884008	1.49	See above description
85566A	740122	4885479	1.08	15x20x20cm angular pegmatite float with spodumene and few black minerals.
85566B	740122	4885479	0.37	See above description
85567A	740087	4885522	3.23	12x15x20cm angular float with 5-10% spodumene.
85567B	740087	4885522	2.41	See above description
85569A	739954	4885442	2.35	Large angular float (40x60x50cm) on road edge w approximately 20% coarse grained (fingernail) spodumene.
85569B	739954	4885442	1.96	See above description
85584A	259833	48827915	3.19	35x40x15cm Angular to sub angular float with 20 to 25% coarse grained (fingernail) spodumene.
85584B	259833	48827915	2.97	See above description

Table 1- Spodumene samples with descriptions and locations. (NAD83 Zone 19 and 20).

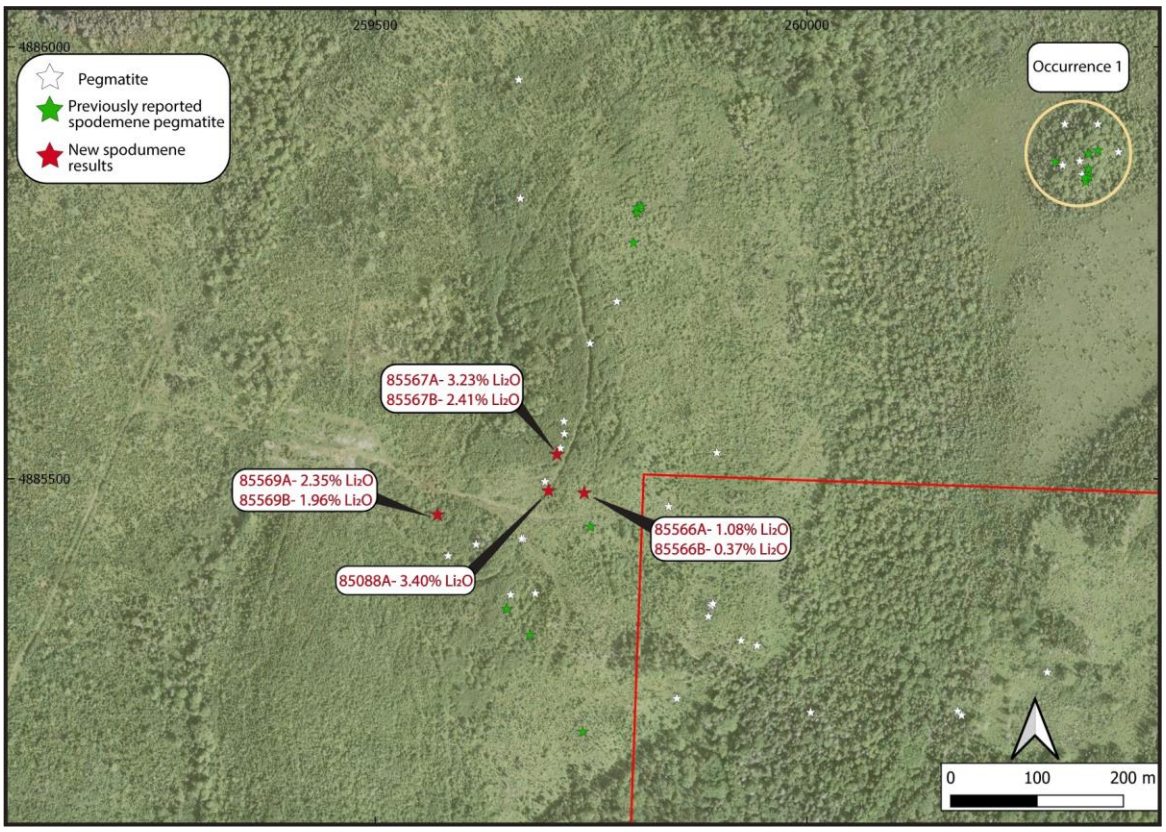

Figure 2- Assay results from Occurrence 2.

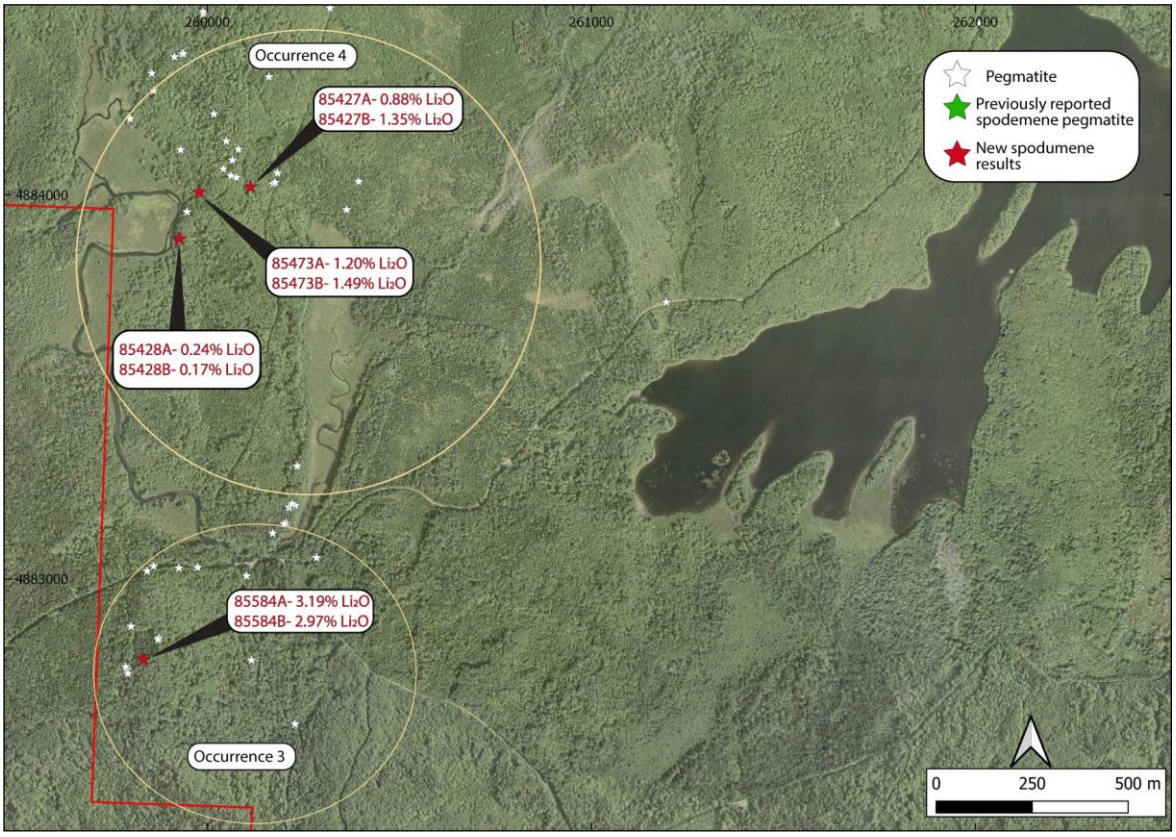

Figure 3- Assay results from Occurrence 3 and 4.

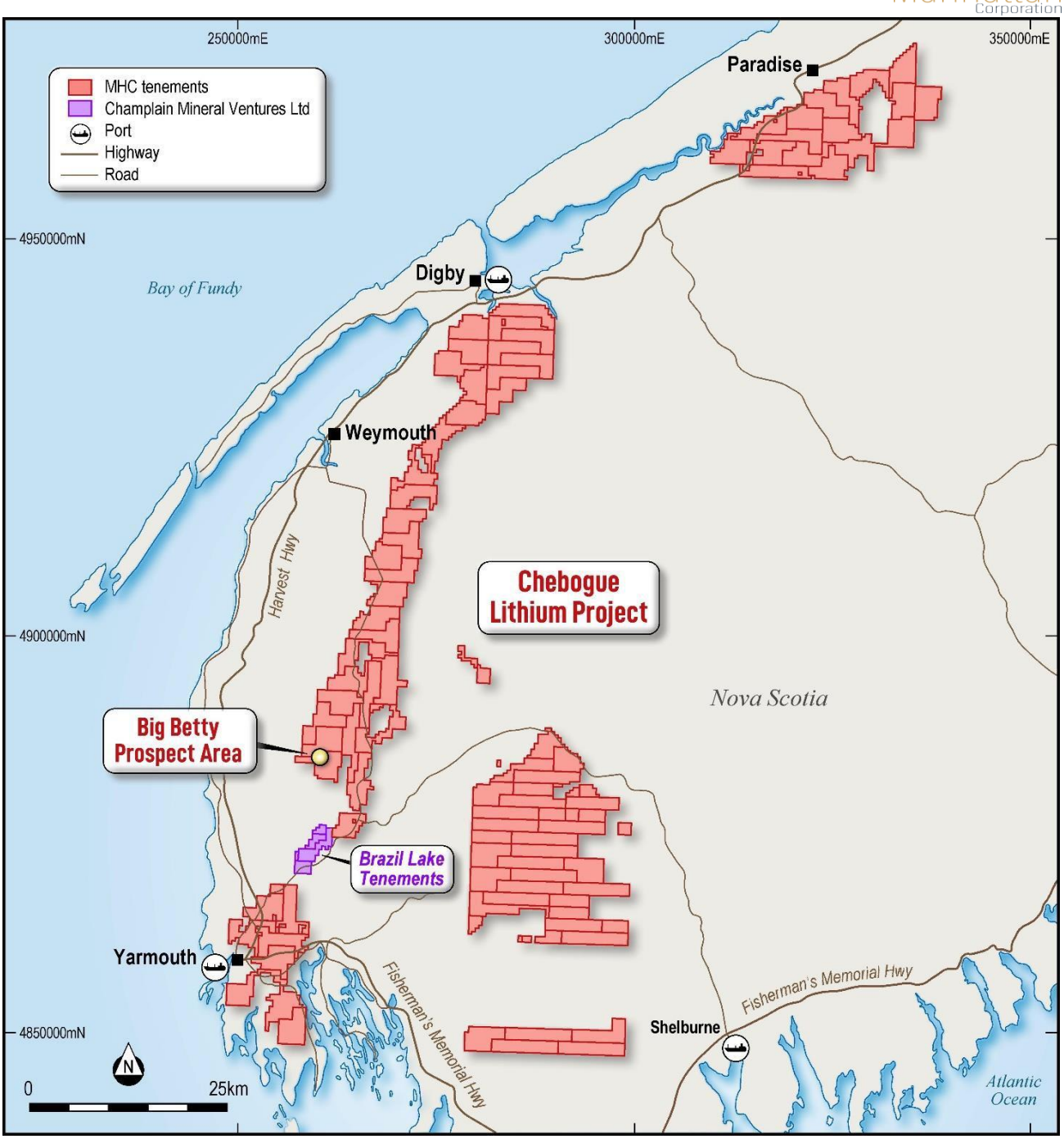

Figure 4: Location of the Big Betty Prospect within Continental Lithium's Chebogue Lithium Project license holdings in Nova Scotia.

About the Chebogue Lithium Project

The Chebogue Lithium Project consists of 109 Licences covering ~1,200 km2 of ground having potential for lithium-caesium-tantalum ("LCT") bearing pegmatites. Initial compilation work identified six target areas with three areas selected as locations for the start of exploration.

Detailed prospecting is now focused at the "BP" target licence and surrounding licences lying both to the north and south. Spodumene bearing sub-angular boulders have been discovered on surface where assays have previously returned >1% Li_2O, including 2.24% (85083) and 2.22% (85032) Li_2O.

in this area. Exploration consisting of prospecting, soil sampling, and initial screening for spodumene flakes in glacial till is continuing in this licence area.

Figure 5: Location map of Chebogue Lithium Project

1. Brushett, D.M., McClenaghan, M.B., and Paulen, R.C., 2022: Till Geochemical Data for Samples Collected in 2020 in the Brazil Lake Pegmatite Area, Southwest Nova Scotia, Canada (NTS 21A/04, 20O/16, and 20P/13). 20p.

2. For details on the composition and Morphology of the Pegmatite Boulders and their relevant JORC Tables, please refer to ASX release dated 06/06/2023 – *"Spodumene Discovery - Chebogue Lithium Project".*

3. *For Details on the previously reported Analytical Results and their relevant JORC Tables, please refer to ASX Release dated 03/07/2023 – "High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li_2O".*

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

For further information

+61 8 9322 6677 or Email: info@manhattcorp.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information either compiled or reviewed by Mr. Kell Nielsen who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Nielsen is a Director and Chief Executive Officer of Manhattan Corporation Limited. Mr. Nielsen has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Nielsen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

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.

Reliance on third party information

This announcement contains information derived or obtained from third parties. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This document should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by the Company.

In particular, this announcement contains information taken from NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Mineral Resources Estimate for the Brazil Lake Project (Lithium-Bearing Pegmatite Deposit) Nova Scotia, Canada, prepared for Champlain Mineral Ventures Ltd, by Michael Cullen P.Geo., Matthew Harrington, P. Geo., and Lawrence Elgert, P.Eng, of Mercator Geological Services, dated 25 April 2022 and prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project of the Canadian Securities Administrators reporting instrument codes. The information in that report relates to the Brazil Lake Project and not the Chebogue Lithium Project that the Company is proposing to acquire. There can be no guarantees or certainty that exploration work on the Project will return similar results or that exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realised.

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.*	• Approximately 2-4 kg of sample material was chipped from individual representative pegmatite boulders and placed in labelled and tagged 23x30cm plastic bags. Flagging with the sample number was left at the site for future reference. • Samples are described in the field including but not limited to a visual estimate of the percentage of Spodumene, making note of local vegetation and till stratigraphy in the immediate area. • Samples are cut with a diamond saw at the field office to provide a reference slab as well as a block for later thin and polished section preparation. Slabs were labelled and placed in plastic sandwich bags with the associated thin section block, and both were place in 20 litre buckets with lids for delivery to the Canadian office for subsequent examination. • Once cutting is complete the remainder of the cleaned sample was returned to the sample bag and placed in numbered bags for delivery to the analytical laboratory. • Samples are transported via a commercial transportation company (Day and Ross / Midland) to a sample preparation facility in New Brunswick and subsequently forwarded to Activation Laboratories. • Field duplicates were collected in the field at regular numbered intervals.
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.).*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date
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.*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date

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.*	• Collected Samples were geologically logged and a visual estimate of spodumene was recorded by the logging geologist. • Logging is quantitative in nature as it comprises a visual estimate of the externals of the sample. • Collected samples occur as sporadic boulders, and are not recorded over a total length as would be applicable to drilling or channel sampling
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.*	• Refer to Sampling Techniques for full description. • Samples have only been selectively analysed to confirm the presence of lithium bearing spodumene. • Percentage of total Li2O or Li will be confirmed by utilising industry standard preparation and assaying techniques utilising an industry accredited lab • No measures have been taken to ensure that sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected as sampling of the-in-situ material has yet to occur. • Sampling bias introduce due to sampling sizes is unknown at this stage, given the early stage of the exploration programme
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.*	• The samples are sent to Actlabs Fredericton, New Brunswick a commercially recognised laboratory and accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) • Samples are prepped using Actlabs RX1-Prep Method, Samples are crushed (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand • Analysis was completed utilising method Ultratrace 7 (UT7) Peroxide Fusion- ICP and ICP/MS with all overlimit values (>1%) for Li, Cs, Ta analysed by utilising method Peroxide Fusion 8 – ICP-MS/ICP • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153
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.*	• All field data is being collected using Fulcrum software and exported to Avenza mapping software and subsequent backup to Excel. • Senior geologists are preparing both blank and internal standards for insertion into all sample submissions at regular interval (10's are blanks, 20's are internal standard, 30's are field duplicates). • The internal standard is being prepared by using a measured quantity of clean spodumene crystals from Brazil Lake and a measured quantity of blank silica sand. This material is pulverized, split, and homogenized in a polyethylene bottle on a drum roller. Individual paper sample bags are filled with approximately 100 grams of material and sealed for later insertion into the sample sequence for shipment. • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153

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.*	• Sample locations were determined by GPS and Fulcram software with an accuracy of 3 to 5m collection method (± 2m). • The grid system used is NAD83 (North American Datum of 1983) – UTM Zone 19 and 20. Ths release all samples have been transformed to NAD83 Zone 20 utilising industry standard Geographic Information System (GIS) software • No Topographic Control has been utilised in reconnaissance sampling, topographic control may be determined utilising an appropriate Digital Elevation Model at a later date
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.*	• Samples collected during preliminary exploration consisted of 25-50 metre reconnaissance line traverses. Samples were collected on the bases of favourable mineralogy (i.e., pegmatites) and collected were located within the field
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.*	• Structural measurements of bedding, cleavage and shearing were taken at all outcrops. • Currently no known bias exists due to sampling orientation •
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 field office in Yarmouth where they were prepared for geochemistry, polished and thin section, and reference sample. The geochemistry samples were transported in 20 litre plastic buckets to the Actlabs sample preparation facility in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Prepared pulps were sent to the Act Labs in Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted or completed on the sampling 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 i the area.*	The Chebogue Lithium Project comprices the following Claims. Number/Claim ID. Nova Scotia, Canada Exploration License Numbers: 55117, 55118, d55165, 55166, 55184, 55185, 55186, 55195, 55204, 55205, 55206, 55207, 55208, 55209, 55211, 55212, 55213, 55214, 55216, 55217, 55218, 55219, 55220, 55221, 55222, 55223, 55224, 55225, 55226, 55227, 55228, 55229, 55230, 55231, 55232, 55236, 55237, 55238, 55239, 55240, 55241, 55244, 55245, 55246, 55250, 55251, 55252, 55253, 55266, 55267, 55268, 55289, 55290, 55291, 55292, 55293, 55294, 55295, 55296, 55297, 55298, 55299, 55300, 55301, 55302, 55303, 55304, 55305, 55306, 55307, 55308, 55309, 55310, 55312, 55313, 55314, 55315, 55316, 55317, 55318, 55321, 55322, 55323, 55324, 55325, 55326, 55328, 55329, 55330, 55331, 55332, 55333, 55334, 55455, 55456, 55457, 55458, 55459, 55460, 55461, 55462, 55463, 55464, 55465, 55466, 55467, 55468, 55469, 55470 All claims are granted, and MHC has a100% beneficial interest
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The initial discovery of the Brazil Lake pegmatites was made through mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960 and then further work was carried out to better expose the pegmatites and subsequently study the distribution of spodumene in till and delineate surface boulders. Part of the soil sampling program was carried out by contractors trained, supervised, and reporting daily to Manhattan supervisors.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The underlying geology at the "BP" Target area straddles metamorphosed Green Harbour Formation of the Goldenville Group to the east, progressing westward across the Chebogue Point shear zone, and into volcanics of the White Rock Formation. These volcanic occur immediately to the northeast along strike of the Brazil Lake pegmatites. • The Company believes that similar, NE oriented (~050°), spodumene-bearing pegmatites may occur further to the north and south of Brazil Lake along a northeast trending (~020°) stratigraphic sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. This sequence of up to 4 kilometres wide, runs parallel and to the west of the Chebogue Point Shear Zone • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement
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.*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No Data aggregation has been reported in this release
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').*	• No true or mineralised widths have been reported in this release. • Samples are from sporadically occurring boulders that are believed to be proximal to the in-situ source material
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.*	• Lithium bearing Spodumene has been confirmed by Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia) utilising a Raman spectroscopy (532 nm laser) • The amount of total Lithium or Li2O present in each sample is determined utilising appropriate assaying techniques through an industry recognised lab •
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.*	• All geological and prospecting information was plotted using Fulcrum Software and Garmin handheld GPS units were used for backup. All data was synchronized using Avenza software and downloaded and checked each evening. • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Further work will include, test pitting of glacial till, trenching of glacial till to expose spodumene-bearing pegmatites and collect till for identification of spodumene flakes, high-resolution, drone based magnetometer surveys, and diamond drilling.. • Future work may also incorporate University research programs related to pegmatite mineralizaiton.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No Data aggregation has been reported in this release.
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').*	• No true or mineralised widths have been reported in this release. • Samples are from sporadically occurring boulders that are believed to be proximal to the in-situ source material
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.*	• No wet chemical Analysis has been received by the company to date for the samples being reported, Previous samples have returned significant lithium analytical results and were reported by the Company on the 03/07/2023 – "High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li_2O". • Lithium bearing Spodumene has been confirmed by Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia) utilising a Raman spectroscopy (532 nm laser) • Raman Spectrometry is used in a similar method and technique as described in MHC's ASX Release 06/06/2023 "Spodumene Discovery at Chebogue Lithium Project" to verify Spodumene in the samples. • The amount of total Lithium or Li_2O present in each sample will be determined utilising appropriate assaying techniques through an industry recognised lab. •
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.*	• All geological and prospecting information was plotted using Fulcrum Software and Garmin handheld GPS units were used for backup. All data was synchronized using Avenza software and downloaded and checked each evening. • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Further work will include trenching to expose spodumene-bearing pegmatites. • Future work may also incorporate drilling RC to uncover the in-situ pegmatites.