ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
27 May 2025

Clarification Announcement

Manhattan Corporation Limited (the **Company**) (ASX: **MHC**) refers to the announcement released on 12 May 2025 titled "High Grade Gold and Copper Acquisition" (**Announcement**).

The Company advises Table 2 and 3 on pages 7 and 10 respectively contained a typographical error in column six (6) referencing silver mineralisation as Au (PPM).

Please find **attached** an announcement whereby the Tables have been updated to reference silver mineralisation as Ag (PPM).

In correcting the above, the Company has also corrected a drafting error in Figure 1 where the Northwest Territories was incorrectly labelled as the Yukon.

The above-mentioned clarification does not affect any other information contained in the Announcement.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Manhattan Board.

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

Eryn Kestel
Company Secretary

ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
27 May 2025

High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition - Amended

Highlights

- Manhattan Corporation Ltd ("ASX:MHC" or the "Company" or "Manhattan") is delighted to announce that it has entered into a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the Hook Lake Project ("Project") ("Proposed Transaction"). **Hook Lake hosts the Turquetil Lake High Grade Gold deposit and several further gold and polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") prospects in eastern Nunavut, Canada.**

- The Project has remained largely dormant since 1988 when drilling activities defined a significant **non JORC Code compliant "foreign" estimate of 3.4Mt @ 2.38g/t Au (~285,000 oz Au)** gold occurrence that remains open in all directions. Exceptional exploration upside exists at the Project.

- Successful Mining and Resources industry company Director and Entrepreneur **Mr Gavin Rezos** will join the Board as a non-executive Director and **Mr Eric Sondergaard** as Technical Advisor upon completion of the Proposed Transaction.

    - Mr Gavin Rezos recently delivered significant value as the former founding Chairman of Vulcan Energy Resources Limited, which grew from a market cap of $10m to over $1b.

    - Mr Sondergaard is responsible for sourcing and planning exploration at White Cliff Minerals' Rae project, also in Nunavut, delivering an exceptional hole consisting of 175m at 2.5% Cu from 7.6m and ending at 4.46% Cu, remaining open at depth (ASX:WCN 6th May, 2025).

- Turquetil Lake - High Grade Gold Prospect - reports a foreign non JORC Code compliant estimate of **3.4Mt @ 2.38g/t Au (~285,000 oz Au) over a 940m strike length**, and remains **open in all directions, including down plunge & dip**, with previous drill testing only to a maximum of ~190 m vertical depth. Drilling completed to date has returned significant gold intercepts, including but not limited to TAU-76-01: **27.58m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 44.35m**, including **13.01m @ 6.29 g/t Au from 53.04m**, 133-88-25: **15.2m @ 4.50 g/t Au from 14.70m**, 133-88-02: **52.78m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 89.22m**, including **46.22m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 89.78m**, 133-88-04: **16.0m @ 5.04 g/t Au from 52.0m**

- Heninga Lake Prospect - VMS system, with drilling returning GMX-01: **10.51m @ 2.91% Cu, 6.70% Zn, 95.67 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t Au & 0.48% pb from 41.76m**, GMX-02: **13.71m @ 1.51% Cu, 2.06% Zn, 47.23 g/t Ag 0.56 g/t Au & 0.09% Pb from 70.26m**

- Hook Lake is located in the same underexplored highly prospective Archean Greenstone Belt and approximately 130 to 225 km southwest of the **Agnico Eagle owned 6.7moz Au Meladine Mine** (34.3 million tonnes @ 6.12 g/t Au[1]), with other belts hosting the in-development Back River Gold District, **Goose & George Project boasting 9.2 Million Oz Au at 6.04 g/t** measured, indicated & Inferred with an anticipated 310,000 Ozs Au annual production – B2Gold, 2024[2])

- The Company notes that the Resource estimate quoted above for Turquetil Lake is considered to be a "Foreign" estimate and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code or previous iterations of acceptable reporting codes. Relevant information in relation to the work program, methodology, summary of key material assumptions and parameters utilised to calculate the estimate is not available to the Company at this time and the Company has relied on extracts from published reports in quoting the estimate. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the "Foreign" estimate as Exploration Results or Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. There are no more recent estimates available. It is uncertain that, following further evaluation and/or further work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code

(2012). The "Foreign" estimate is relevant and material to Manhattan's proposed acquisition of the Project via the Proposed Transaction as it represents significant targets for possible definition of JORC Code compliant results. Further to this, Omni GeoX (2025) and the Company have reviewed the available data and consider the "Foreign" Estimate to be a fair and reasonable representation of the data and that the Company has in its possession information regarding the lab techniques, density measurements and assumed processing & metallurgy for the 1988 drilling which would have contributed to the estimate.

Manhattan Corporation CEO, Mr Kell Nielsen commented:

"The acquisition of the Project brings with it a highly experienced and successful team, expected to join Manhattan's Board and management upon completion. This team will play a critical role in unlocking value by advancing the historically defined *high grade Turquetil Lake gold deposit through modern exploration techniques and by honouring the current agreement with Inuit landowners. Upon the transfer of the Project, there is a clear pathway for Manhattan to test the mineralized system further along strike and at depth at Turquetil Lake and deliver near term maiden mineral resources.*

Shareholder value is further underpinned by the acquisition of 423 sq km of underexplored Archean Greenstone Belts in northern Canada, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction. The Belt already hosts 3 large operating gold mines, evidencing nearby proven gold endowment and existing mines and infrastructure. Archean Greenstone Belts like Nunavut, host much of the world's gold and mineral endowment such as the familiar and tightly held Superior Province (Canada), Yilgarn Craton (Western Australia) & the Birrimian Supergroup (Africa). Hook Lake also provides Manhattan with the potential to discover large, district-scale BIF hosted gold deposits".

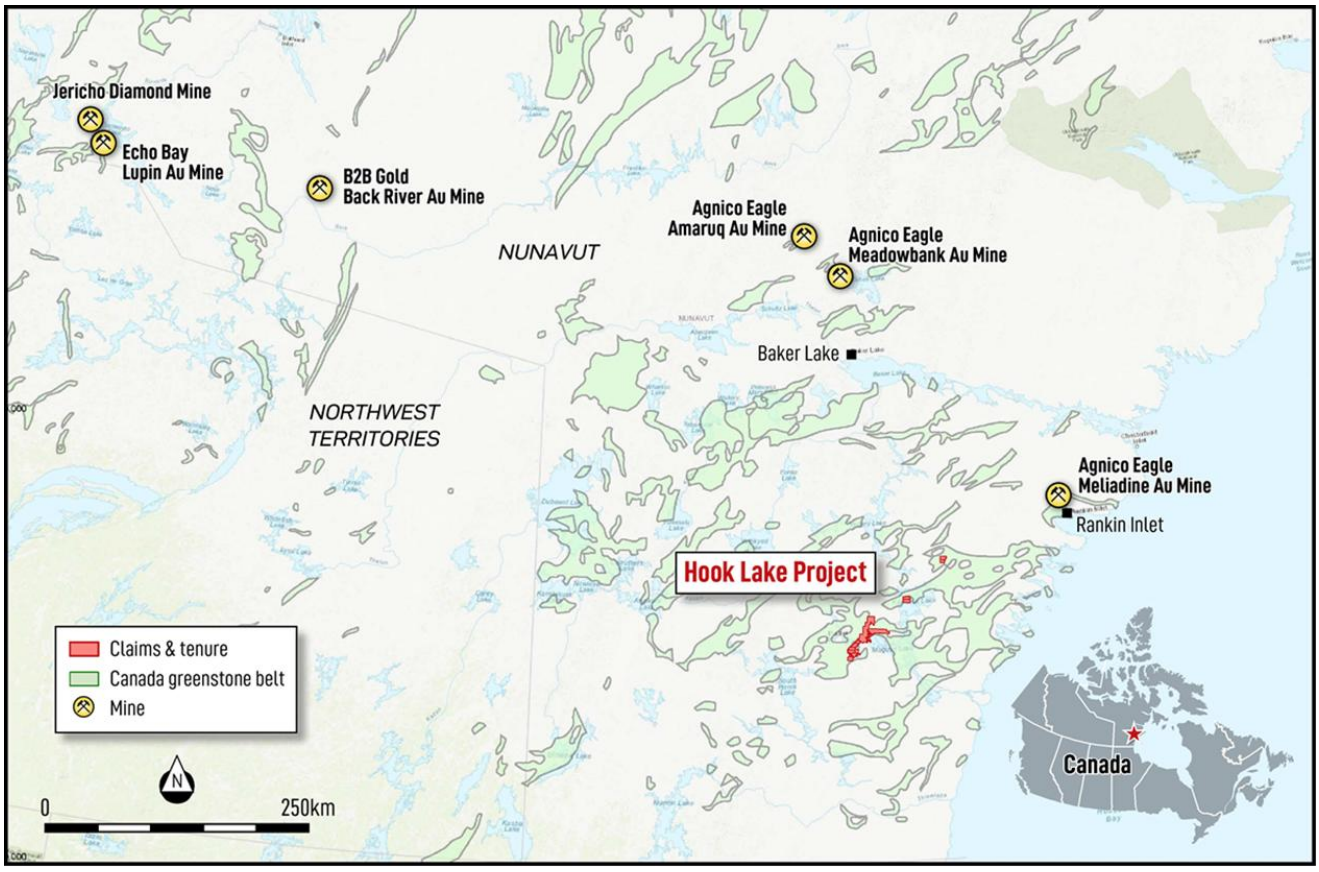

Figure 1: | Hook Lake Project Location & Nearby Major Mines

About the Hook Lake Project

The Project Comprises nine separate prospects (within three mineral claims and exploration agreements), covering a total of 423 km2 within the Rankin-Ennadai greenstone belt. Archean Greenstone Belts in Nunavut host the Agnico Eagle owned 6.7moz Au Meladine Mine (34.3 million tonnes @ 6.12 g/t Au[1]) located in the same underexplored highly prospective Archean Greenstone Belt as Hook Lake (130 to 225 km to the northeast of Hook Lake) and the in-development Back River Gold District, Goose & George Project boasting 9.2 Million Oz Au at 6.04 g/t measured, indicated & Inferred with an anticipated 310,000 Ozs Au annual production – B2Gold, 2024[2])

The most advanced target within the project is the Turquetil Lake gold deposit, which was predominantly diamond drilling in the late 1980s, lies within the furthest southwest block of claims/exploration agreements.

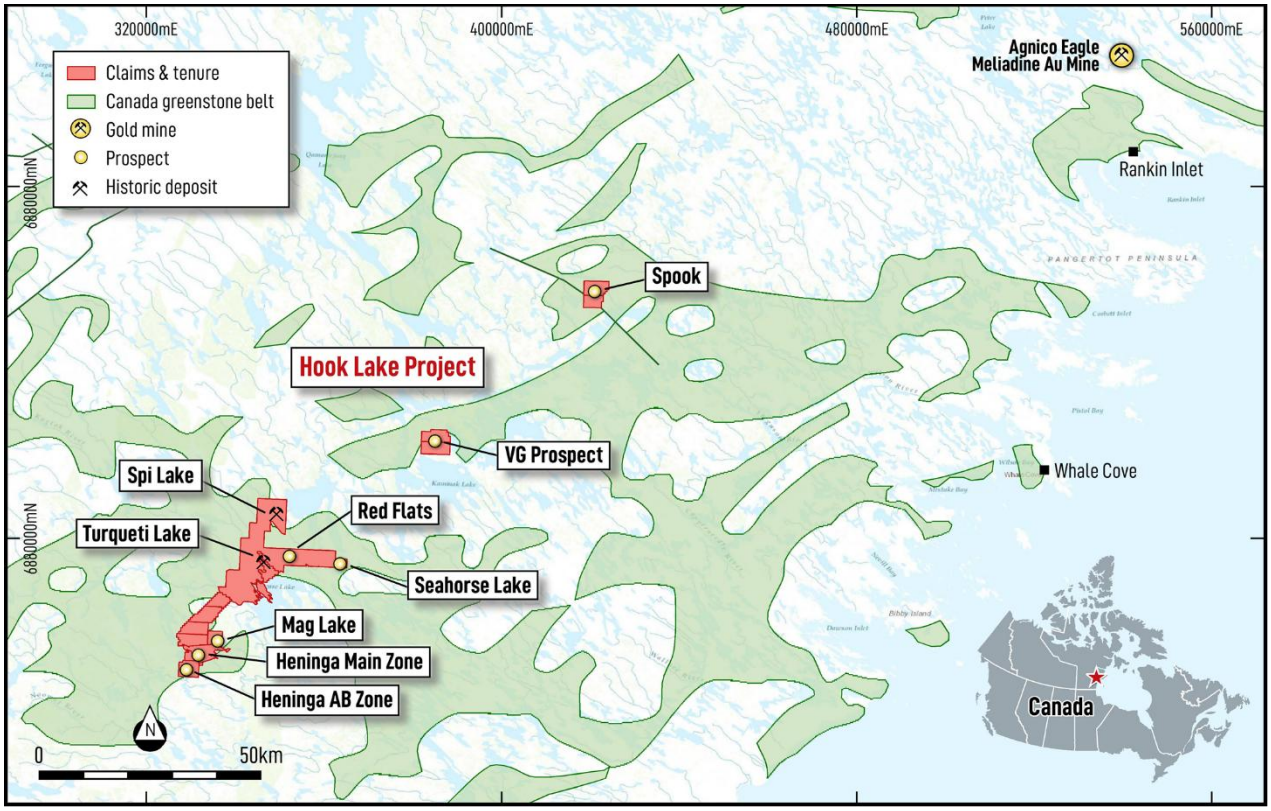

Figure 2: | Hook Lake Prospect Locations.

Turquetil Lake Gold Deposit

The Turquetil Lake Gold Deposit is situated in the Archean Rankin Inlet-Ennadai greenstone belt of the Hearne Structural Province approximately 225 km southwest of Rankin Inlet where the gold producing Meliadine Complex of Agnico Eagle is located. Lithologies consist of mafic, intermediate, felsic volcanic rocks, along with metasedimentary units that include banded iron formations (BIF). Three Archean batholiths bound these formations with three steeply-dipping regional shear zones transecting the prospect. The Turquetil Lake Shear Zone (TLSZ) the Spi Lake Shear Zone (SLSZ), and the Jaw Lake Shear Zone (JLSZ), which all trend northeast.

Gold was discovered in 1948 during reconnaissance exploration, this was later followed up in 1976 with one drill hole (TAU-76-1) for 84.4 metres being completed by Essex (Essex) Mineral Company Ltd (Robinson, et al, 1988). A further 6 Holes (TAU-78-1 to 06) were completed by Essex in 1978. To date Manhattan has

only located the logs for the first three holes drilled by Essex (TAU-78-1 to 3). Drilling returned peak results (Robinson, et al, 1988), including:

- **TAU-76-01:** 27.58m @ 3.33 g/t Au from 44.35m, including 13.01m @ 6.29 g/t Au from 53.04m &
- **TAU-78-02:** 17.99m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 85.95m

The main phase of exploration occurred in 1988, when 66 diamond holes (133-88 series prefix 01-64, 04A & 54A) were completed by Dejour Mines Ltd & Noble Peak Resources for ~10,620m (Robinson, et al, 1988, Table 1 – Appendix 2) alongside airborne electromagnetic surveys and magnetic surveys.

Drilling returned significant results (Compiled data from Robinson, et al, 1988), with selective results including:

- **133-88-02:** 52.78m @ 3.38 g/t Au from 89.22m, Including 46.22m @ 3.80 g/t Au from 89.78m
- **133-88-04:** 16.0m @ 5.04 g/t Au from 52.0m
- **133-88-21:** 40.2m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 87.80m, Including 30.5m @ 2.17 g/t Au from 97.5m
- **133-88-25:** 15.2m @ 4.50 g/t Au from 14.70m
- **133-88-31:** 27.4m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 124.0m & 18.4 @ 1.53 g/t Au from 172.5m @ 2.17 g/t Au from 180m, Including 10.10m @ 2.44 g/t Au from 180.4m
- **133-88-35:** 13.95m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 39.9m & 9.5m @ 8.31 g/t Au from 273m
- **133-88-37:** 45.35m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 139.8m
- **133-88-49:** 45.0m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 138.5m, Including 10.5m @ 5.45 g/t Au from 138.5m
- **133-88-54A:** 53.25m @ 2.87 g/t Au, Including 26.05m @ 4.79 g/t Au from 168.5m

Drilling to date has confirmed two main gold bearing zones ("Main" & "Southern" Lodes) that occur over approximately 1,600 metres of strike and are separated by an untested (drill) gap of approximately 540 metres, demonstrating that significant upside remains within the prospect firstly by infilling the identified gap and further testing strike extensions to the NE & SW as evident by the last line of drilling completed and compiled by Manhattan to the northeast returning:

- **133-88-09:** 13.2m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 24.8m, Including 7.2m @ 2.24 g/t Au from 24.8m
- **133-88-28:** 3.1m @ 2.90 g/t Au from 137m
- **133-88-33:** 4.75m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 63m
- **133-88-53:** 6.0m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 19m

With one hole drilled on the last line of drilling to the southwest (OmniX, 2025) returning:

- **133-88-23:** 3.7m @ 3.29 g/t Au from 85.9m

[1] *Agnico Eagle, 2015 - Updated Technical Report on the Meliadine Gold Project, Nunavut, Canada by Julie Larouche, Denis Caron, Larry Connell, Dany Laflamme, François Robichaud, François Petrucci & Alexandre Proulx. February 11, 2015.*

[2] *B2Gold, 2024 Reserves & Resources Statement: https://www.b2gold.com/operations-projects/overview/default.aspx#probable*

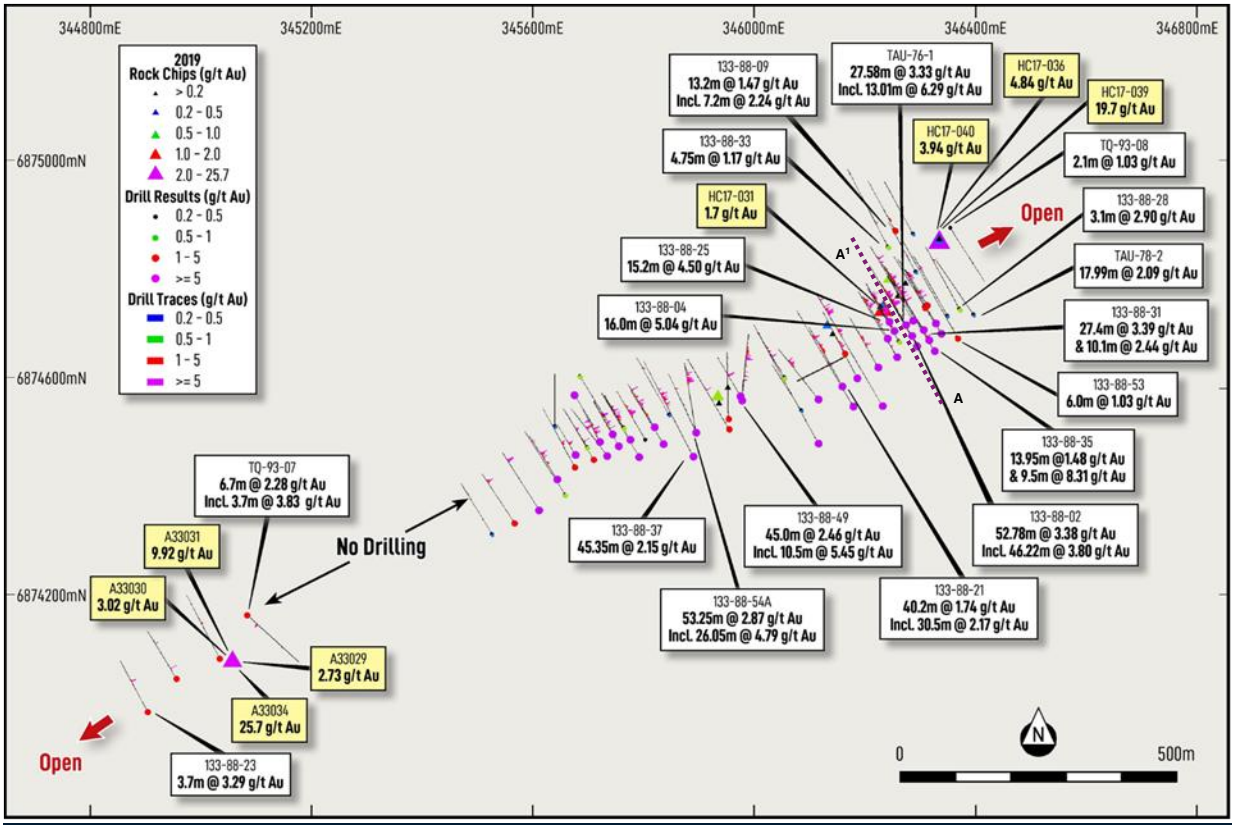

Figure 3: | Plan Map – Turquetil Au Occurrence, showing drill hole collar locations and grade with selective downhole intervals. (Hole Collar Locations & Au Intersections are tabled in Appendix 2) Also shown are Rock Chip Samples > 1 /gt Au (Tables 1 & 2) . Figure 2 Section Line marked A-A¹.

On completion of drilling in 1988, Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl (Derry) a Toronto based consultancy at the time was contracted in 1990 to complete a resource estimate on the Turquetil Lake property.

A 1990 report by Derry, Michener Booth and Wahl contains grade and tonnage estimates of the Turquetil deposit. A total probable reserve of 3,393,713 tonnes grading 2.38 g/t was outlined in the report (MH Resources, 1994). No methodology or criteria has been referenced in the report for the "Foreign" estimate.

The Company notes that the Exploration Results and the "Foreign" Resource estimate quoted above are historical in nature and have not been reported in accordance with the JORC Code or any other acceptable code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify these estimates as Exploration Results or Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. There are no more recent estimates available. It is uncertain that, following further evaluation and/or further work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).

Some relevant Table 1 criteria (see Appendix 1) for the estimates are currently unavailable to the Company, including detailed information on the assay techniques which is lacking, with only details of the labs utilised and no note of inserted quality control measures, i.e. blanks, standards and field duplicates, however check assays were completed at different labs.

Notwithstanding this, Manhattan considers the estimates to be reliable on the basis that, amongst other things Omni GeoX (2025) and the Company have reviewed the data and consider the "Foreign" Estimate to be a fair and reasonable representation of the data regarding the lab techniques, density measurements and assumed processing & metallurgy for the 1988 drilling.

The historical estimates are relevant and material to Manhattan's proposed acquisition of the Project via the Proposed Transaction as they represent significant targets for possible definition of JORC Code compliant results.

No information has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical exploration results (see in particular the Table 1 information in Appendix 1), though the Company has not independently validated the historical exploration results, which it plans to do through drilling and therefore historical drilling results or resource estimates are not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing of or by MHC of the historical results.

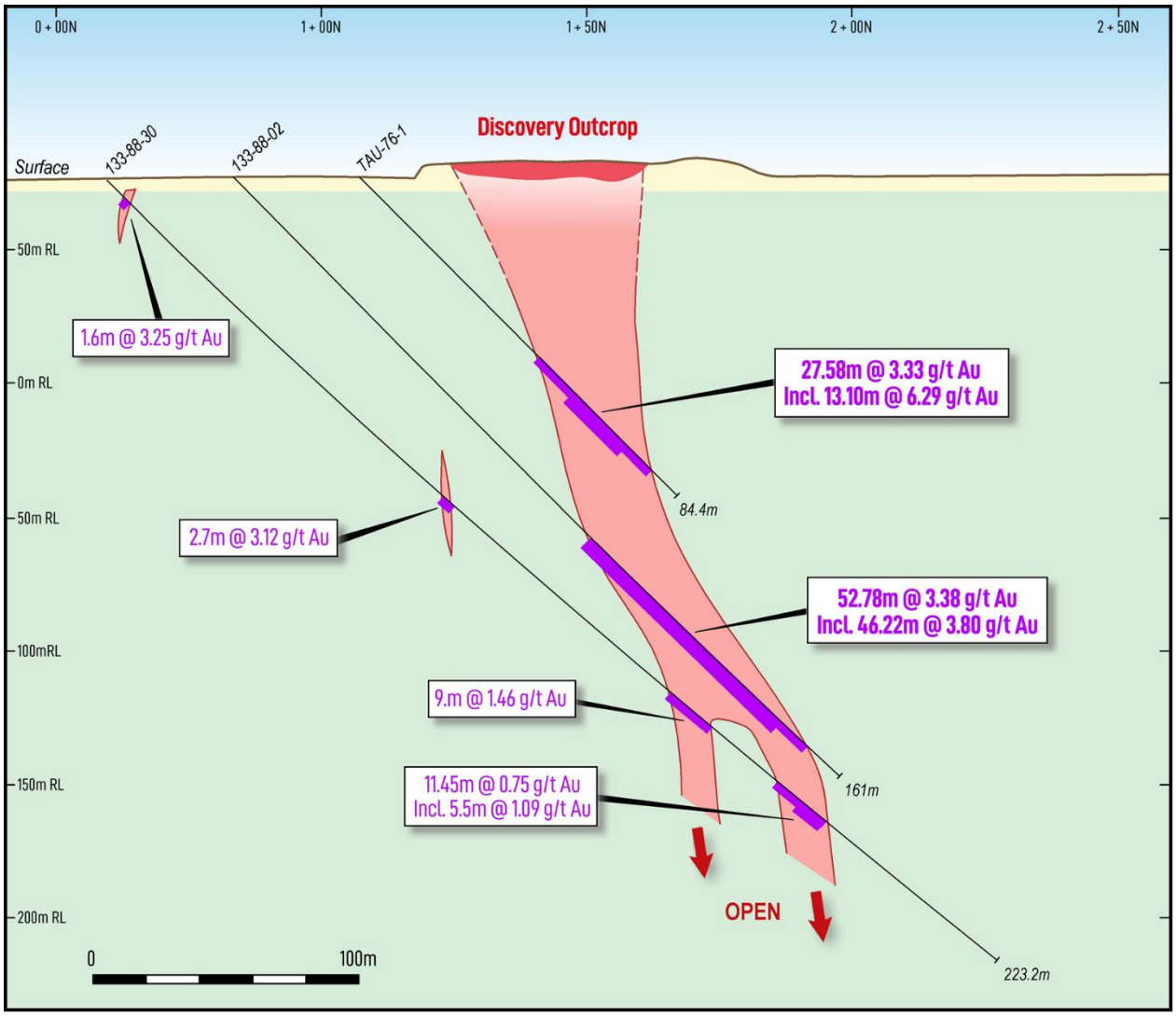

Figure 4. | Drill Section – Turquetil Lake Drillhole Section A-A1 (Location marked on Figure 2).

Placer Dome Inc. optioned into the project in 1991, completing a further eight (8) diamond holes (TQ-93-01 to TQ-93-08) for ~1,014 metres in 1993 (Stroshein, 1994). Two holes were completed on the Turquetil zone (TQ-93-07 to 08). Hole TQ-93-07 was completed ~90m NE of the eastern most hole on the Southern Lode, returning 6.7m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 32m, including 3.7m @ 3.83 g/t Au from 35m.

Whilst hole TQ-93-08 was drilled ~60m NE of the eastern most hole on the main Lode returning a peak result of 2.10m @ 1.03 g/t Au from 33.4m. The placement of the hole and the change in azimuth (drilled grid south as opposed to grid north) is considered by Manhattan to not be an effective test of the

continuance of mineralisation to the NE, or to capture mineralisation identified in Rock Chip sampling completed in 2017 by Mr John Tugak (See below).

The remaining Six diamond holes (TQ-93-01 to TQ-93-06) were drilled on magnetic anomalies predominantly SW of the Turquetil occurrence and returned no significant mineralisation.

Mineralisation has also been identified outside of the main drilled areas, firstly by Mr Tugak, who conducted rock chip sampling in 2017 of quartz veins and alteration zones (Tugak, 2017). Mr Tugak identified significant upside remains with rockchip sampling returning up to 19.7 g/t Au located ~225m NNE (Sample HC17-039) of the main lode drilling, indicating potential extensions to the NNE or NE of the known drill tested gold mineralisation.

Further sampling by Placer Dome Inc. in 1991, identified further gold mineralisation in the Turquetil Lake area, notably sample A33034 notably returning 25.7 g/t Au near the NE extent of the southern lode (Sterenberg VZ. & Martin LS).

Sample Id	East	North	Au (ppm)	Sample Id	East	North	Au (ppm)
HC17-020	346,709	6,874,092	0.09	***HC17-031***	***346,233***	***6,874,731***	***1.70***
HC17-021	345,974	6,874,448	0.00	HC17-032	346,244	6,874,786	0.69
HC17-022	345,934	6,874,570	0.79	HC17-033	346,259	6,874,752	0.19
HC17-023	345,952	6,874,584	0.03	HC17-034	346,273	6,874,776	0.01
HC17-024	345,936	6,874,555	0.01	***HC17-035***	***346,335***	***6,874,857***	***9.60***
HC17-025	346,131	6,874,699	0.23	***HC17-036***	***346,334***	***6,874,857***	***4.84***
HC17-026	346,141	6,874,682	0.02	HC17-037	346,334	6,874,857	0.39
HC17-027	346,141	6,874,682	0.05	HC17-038	346,334	6,874,857	0.19
HC17-028	346,141	6,874,682	0.04	***HC17-039***	***346,334***	***6,874,852***	***19.70***
HC17-029	346,227	6,874,733	0.02	HC17-040	346,334	6,874,857	3.94
HC17-030	346,232	6,874,734	0.41				

Table 1: | 2017 Rock Chip Sampling Locations and Au Grade

Prospect	Sample Id	East	North	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Turquetil	*A33029*	***345045.2***	***6874080***	***2.73***	***0.20***	***2***	***55***	***2***
	A33030	***345045.2***	***6874080***	***3.02***	***0.20***	***5***	***49***	***5***
	A33031	***345045.2***	***6874080***	***9.92***	***1.00***	***15***	***2,016***	***15***
	A33032	345045.2	6874080	0.66	0.20	5	47	5
	A33033	345045.2	6874080	0.46	0.20	1	57	1
	A33034	***345045.2***	***6874080***	***25.70***	***0.70***	***1***	***84***	***1***
	A33035	345045.2	6874080	0.07	0.10	1	53	1
	A33109	***361952.9***	***6875306***	***1.01***	***240.00***	***3,200***	***8,500***	***3,200***
	A33110	***361952.9***	***6875306***	***0.33***	***600.00***	***12,200***	***27,000***	***12,200***
	A33111	361952.9	6875306	0.32	6.00	654	654	654
	A33129	363757	6874430	0.19	1.50	193	311	193
	A33130	363748.5	6874482	5.80	3.40	136	220	136
Turquetil NE	A33265	348105.8	6877231	0.00	0.05	6	60	6
Turquetil SW	A33028	344785.4	6873892	0.00	0.40	5	1094	5

Table 2: | Turquetil 1991 Placer Dome Rock Chip Sampling Locations & Assays

The Project area is also host to both out cropping and sub-cropping BIF which exhibits structural disruption and folding. The BIF has been historically noted as a target for further gold mineralisation, however, has never been tested due to cover. Of a high priority is the Red Flats target, (Refer Section Seahorse Lake & Red Flats Prospect) 6 km ENE of the Turquetil Lake deposit that presents as a magnetic high with obvious cross-cutting structures, offering a fluid pathway into the reactive BIF (Figure 6)

Heninga Lake, Mag Lake & Spi Lake VMS Prospects

The Heninga & Spi Lake Prospects are located ~28 km SSW & ~13 km NNE respectively of the Turquetil Au occurrence. VMS potential within the Project area was first identified by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Corp. in 1948 with the discovery of a gossan within the area.

Heninga Lake Prospect

The Heninga Lake Prospect was first drilled in 1948 by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelter Co, with further drilling completed by Gemex Minerals Inc. (Gemex) in 1974 and by St Joseph Minerals (1976-81).

Gemex completed six diamond holes (GMX-01-05 & 4A) for ~582 metres in 1974 with drilling intersecting discordant stringers (interpreted as part of a feeder system) and semi-massive to massive sulphides comprised of chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and minor pyrrhotite consistent with VMS hosted mineralisation. Drilling returned significant mineralised intersections ([Skimming, 1975), including:

- **GMX-01:** 10.51m @ 2.91% Cu, 6.70% Zn, 95.67 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t Au & 0.48% pb from 41.76m
- **GMX-02:** 30.63m @ 0.24% Cu, 0.52% Zn, 6.51 g/t Ag 0.04 g/t Au & 0.01% Pb from 38.71m. Plus 13.71m @ 1.51% Cu, 2.06% Zn, 47.23 g/t Ag 0.56 g/t Au & 0.09% Pb from 70.26m
- **GMX-03:** 12.19m @ 0.38% Cu, 0.17% Zn, 4.74 g/t Ag 0.05 g/t Au & 0.01% Pb from 37.49m. Plus 7.62m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.07 % Zn, 13.90 g/t Ag 0.05 g/t Au & 0.01% Pb from 72.85m
- **GMX-4A:** 34.29m @ 0.64% Cu, 2.39% Zn, 41.96 g/t Ag 0.09 g/t Au & 0.18% Pb from 58.379m

The Company notes that the Exploration Results quoted above are historical and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code.

Mag Lake Prospect

A further zone of VMS prospective ground is located at Mag Lake to the NE of Heninga Lake Prospect & 6km NE of Heninga Lake (Figure 2). It is interpreted that the two zones (Heninga & Mag Lake) are connected by the same volcanic-sedimentary horizons. Multiple historic surface mineral occurrences have been identified at Mag Lake and are reported to be of a similar composition to Heninga Lake.

Exploration completed in the area has identified numerous base metal and gold showings, including:

- Mag Lake Occurrence, consists of polymetallic sulphide zone that extends for ~120 m comprising massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Rock samples from this occurrence have returned assays of up to 36% Zn & 2.5% Cu associated with significant Au & Ag (MH Resources, 1994)
- Conformable quartz-carbonate vein (~0.4 m wide and at > 150m long) that contains up to 10% pyrite, 2% chalcopyrite. Chip sampling (across the vein) has returned assays of up to 11.31 g/t

Au, 1,248.7 g/t Ag. 0.63% Cu and 0.13% Pb over 0.30m. A previous sample across the vein assayed 100 g/t Au, 5,567.7 g/t Ag, 0.36% Cu, 0.3% Zn $ 1.81% Pb over 0.7m (MH Resources, 1994)

The Company notes that the Exploration Results quoted above are historical and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code.

Spi Lake Prospect

The Spi Lake is 11.1 km north of Turquetil Lake. The Prospect represents an underexplored VMS showing similar in nature to Heninga. Spi Lake comprises chlorite-biotite-talc alteration hosted within felsic volcanoclastic rocks.

Giant Yellowknife Mines (Yellowknife) identified the Prospect in 1960, Yellowknife described outcrops of zinc & copper mineralisation (R.V Beavon et al, 1973), identifying sulphide mineralisation at surface, notably chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite-pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Seahorse Lake & Red Flats Prospects

The Seahorse Lake & Red Flats Prospects are located to the east of the Turquetil Prospect and host significant exploration prospectivity. Red Flats hosts a significant Banded Iron Formation (BIF) with significant mineralisation potential, Whilst Seahorse Lake has undergone rockchip sampling that has returned up to 5.8 g/t Au over 2km of strike.

Seahorse Lake Prospect

Seahorse Lake is located 16 km east of the Turquetil Prospect. Placer Dome undertook Rockchip sampling in 1991 over approximately 2km of strike. Sampling returned Au values of up to 5.8 g/t Au (A33130) (Sterenberg, 1992). Sampling also identified polymetallic potential with the return of 740g/t Ag (A33105), 0.36% Cu (A33110), 1.34% Pb and 2.8% Zn (A32535) (Sterenberg, 1992).

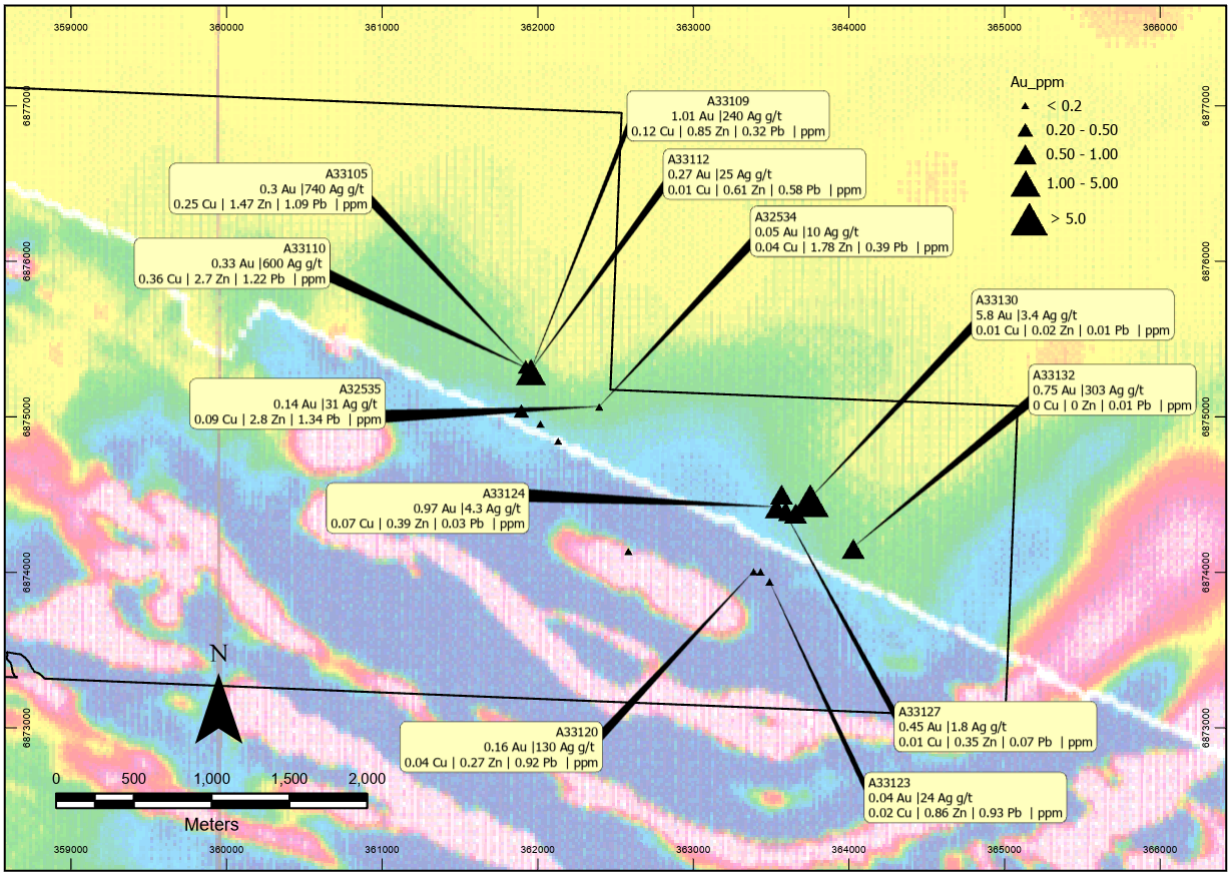

Figure 5: | Plan Map – Seahorse Lake Au Occurrence, Placer Dome Rock Chip Sampling (low resolution aeromagnetic survey background image, vertical derivative)

Prospect	Sample Id	East	North	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Seahorse	*A32534*	***362392.4***	***6875072***	***0.05***	***10.00***	***3900***	***17,800***	***3,900***
Seahorse	*A32535*	***362392.4***	***6875072***	***0.15***	***31.00***	***13400***	***28,000***	***13,400***
Seahorse	A32813	355876	6875064	0.00	0.10	7	15	7
Seahorse	*A33105*	***361919.2***	***6875334***	***0.30***	***740.00***	***10,900***	***14,700***	***10,900***
Seahorse	A33106	361960.1	6875333	0.15	4.30	245	567	245
Seahorse	A33108	361952.9	6875306	0.10	0.50	16	82	16
Seahorse	*A33112*	***361952.9***	***6875306***	0.27	25.00	5,800	6,100	5,800
Seahorse	A33113	361952.9	6875306	0.03	0.90	65	187	65
Seahorse	A33119	362579.8	6874143	0.11	0.40	37	47	37
Seahorse	A33120	363385.6	6874012	0.16	130.00	9,200	2,700	9,200
Seahorse	A33121	363429.9	6874011	0.02	1.10	92	1,237	92
Seahorse	A33122	363487.9	6873947	0.03	1.20	252	925	252
Seahorse	A33123	363487.9	6873947	0.04	24.00	9,300	8,600	9,300
Seahorse	A33124	363530.4	6874426	0.97	4.30	323	3,900	323
Seahorse	A33125	363590.9	6874422	0.25	2.00	179	87	179
Seahorse	A33126	363530.4	6874426	0.84	1.10	59	28	59
Seahorse	A33127	363590.9	6874385	0.45	1.80	719	3,500	719
Seahorse	A33128	363654.8	6874393	0.92	1.90	40	53	40
Seahorse	A33131	363564.5	6874515	0.62	0.80	21	14	21

Prospect	Sample Id	East	North	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Seahorse	A33132	364025.8	6874166	0.75	303.00	103	7	103
Seahorse	A33300	361891.6	6875050	0.35	0.30	24	97	24
Seahorse	A33301	362014.2	6874963	0.02	0.10	20	120	20
Seahorse	A33302	362128.4	6874852	0.05	0.05	23	98	23

Table 3: | Seahorse 1991 Placer Dome Rock Chip Sampling Locations & Assays

The Company notes that the Exploration Results quoted above are historical and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code.

Red Flats Prospect

The Red Flats Prospect is located between Seahorse Lake & the Turquetil Gold Prospect. Red Flats hosts a significant deformed and faulted BIF visible for over 7km in regional magnetic datasets with interpreted BIF aligning with historic IP and EM. The area remains untested by drilling to date.

Shear hosted Banded Iron Formation's (BIF's) are a major contributor to defined gold deposits in Nunavut and Archean Greenstone belts globally.

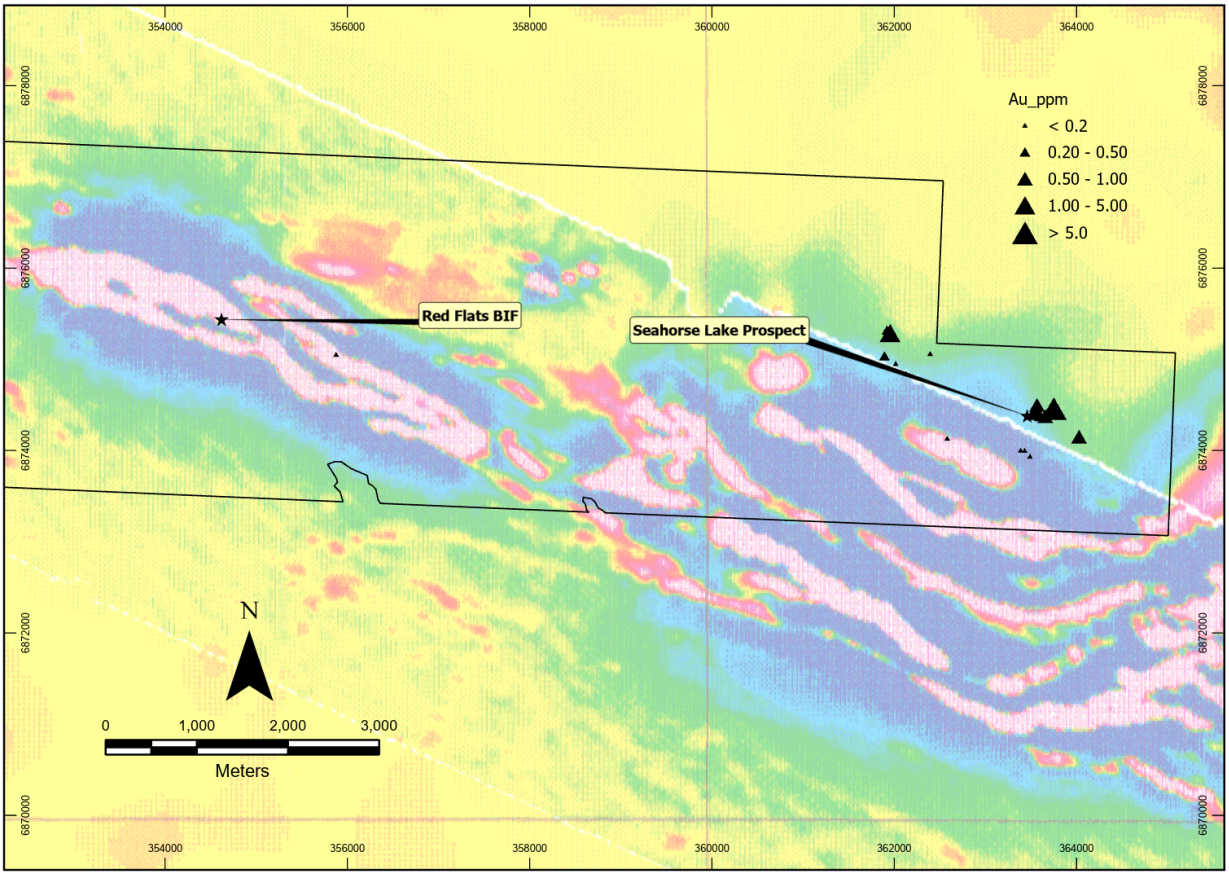

Figure 6: | Plan Map – Red Flats prospective BIF's seen as high magnetic response (pink & white colouring in low resolution aeromagnetic survey background image, vertical derivative)

VG Prospect – Orogenic Gold

The VG Prospect is located 50 km NE along the greenstone belt from Turquetil Lake Prospect. The prospect is relatively underexplored and has undergone mapping, geophysical surveys, rockchip sampling, trenching and drilling.

A narrow zone of quartz veining and shearing occurs within and near the top of a sequence of pillowed and massive mafic volcanic flows, which are overlain by an exhalative zone (banded and brecciated iron formation & sulphidic iron formation). Visible gold was found with rock chip sampling of surface exposures returning up to 709.7 g/t Au (Sample ID 9115[1] – 386,200E 6,902,836N NAD83 Zone 15N) by Sikaman Reources, (Sikaman, 1989).

[1] Sample No. 9115, was analysed by Barringer Laboratories (Toronto Canada Job # 891200) by Screen Fire Assay utilising Fire Assay (Atomic Absorption). Analysis by Barringer returned 20.7 oz/t (709.7 g/t) Au. No information has been obtained or is available in regards to the appropriateness of the sampling method, though Manhattan has included as it feels that it is material to the mineralisation style being sort by Manhattan at the VG Prospect.

To date, 27 drill holes have been located within the prospect area (Appendix 1) for 1,684m (K-01 to 10A, K-14, K-20 to K-27), with the holes yet to be compiled and verified from historic logs. Drilling was completed over a period spanning 1988 to 1989, with the holes and their associated assay data yet to be compiled and verified from historic logs.

Drilling, and other exploration works completed in the area has not yet been completely compiled or verified by Manhattan, with ground proofing required to verify the precise locations of localised grids.

The Company notes that the Exploration Results quoted above are historical and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code.

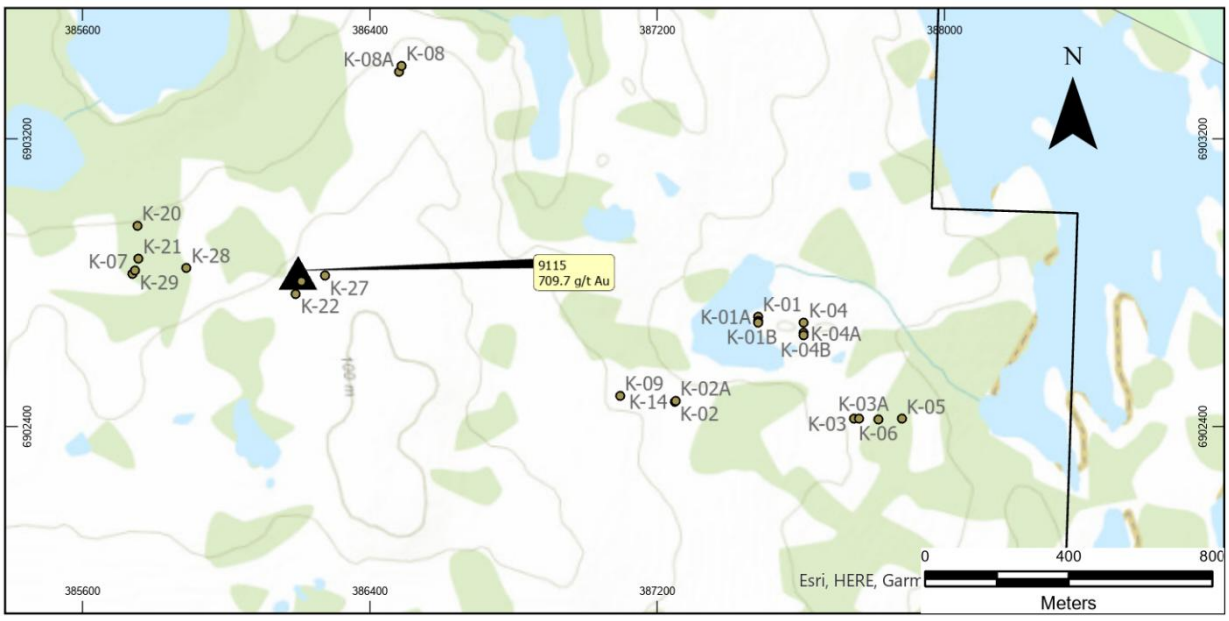

Figure 7: | Plan Map – VG Prospect Location Map Known Drill Hole Collars & Sample 9115 (NAD83 Zone 15N)

Spook Prospect – Orogenic Gold

The Spook Prospect is located NE along the greenstone belt from Turquetil towards the Meliadine Au Mine of Agnico Eagle. Exploration completed at Spook by Noble Peak Resources Inc from 1987 to 1988 (Noble, 1988). identified 10 ten zones of gold and base metal mineralization within an outlined 2km x 2km area. Mineralization is associated with quartz veining within interflow chemical sediment and tuffaceous units. Visible gold is noted to have been panned from trench and rubble material at Spook.

Drilling, and other exploration works completed at Spook, has not been compiled or verified by Manhattan, with ground proofing required to verify the precise locations of localised grids.

The Company notes that the Exploration Results quoted above are historical and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). A competent person has not done sufficient work to verify these historical Exploration Results in accordance with the JORC Code.

Immediate Focus

Following completion of the Proposed Transaction, Manhattan plans to verify the "Foreign" estimate and advance the Turquetil Gold Prospect to an inferred Mineral Resource under JORC (2012) over the next 12 to 24 months by initially completing data verification through drilling and other validatory work. Work will be undertaken under oversight of a recognised competent person to establish a JORC Compliant MRE (Mineral Resource Estimate) for the Turquetil gold prospect. Whilst advancing Turquetil, Manhattan plans to also:

- Complete an assessment of geophysical techniques, such as magnetics and induced polarization/resistivity surveys to assist in target generation and drillhole planning for strike/depth extensions to known mineralisation
- Complete compiling digital data, including establishing drilling and sampling databases and GIS datasets to conduct target integration and generation from public sourced data, specifically targeting but not limited to BIF hosted gold.
- Progress other known prospect areas to drill testing

Board and technical advisor appointments

Successful Mining and Resources industry company Director and Entrepreneur Mr Gavin Rezos will join the Board as a non-executive Director and Mr Eric Sondergaard as Technical Advisor of the Company upon completion of the Proposed Transaction. Mr Rezos has many years of Australian and international corporate, project finance and investment banking experience and recently delivered significant value as the former founding Chairman of Vulcan Energy Resources Limited, which grew from a market cap of $10m to over $1b. Mr Rezos is also a former Director of Iluka Resources Ltd and has taken 3 companies from start up to the ASX 300.

The Company is also pleased to announce the appointment of technical advisor Mr Eric Sondergaard upon completion. Mr Sondergaard is a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) and a graduate of the University of Calgary in Canada with over twenty years of operational experience. Mr Sondergaard and his geological team are highly experienced operators in Nunavut Canada and were responsible for sourcing and planning exploration at White Cliff Resources Rae Copper Project which has recently become a major copper discovery. Geological team behind Project was also responsible for sourcing and planning exploration at White Cliff Minerals' Rae project, also in Nunavut, delivering an exceptional hole consisting of 175m at 2.5% Cu from 7.6m and ending at 4.46% Cu, remaining open at depth (ASX:WCN 6th May, 2025). Mr Sondergaard has previously served as Executive Director and COO at Bluejay Mining, where he identified, negotiated and managed Bluejay's joint venture with KoBold Metals in relation to the Disko-Nuussuaq project. Mr Sondergaard is a Director of White Cliff Resources Ltd and 80 Mile Plc.

Proposed Transaction

Manhattan has entered into a binding agreement to acquire all the common shares in 6106 Resources Limited. Mr Eric Sondergaard privately owns a 100% interest in 13 mining claims, related mining information and rights under an Inuit exploration agreement that comprises the Hook Lake Project, which are held beneficially for a vendor group (majority of which comprises Mr Sondergaard and Vivien Enterprises Pte Ltd. (Vivien) (a company related to Mr Gavin Rezos)). It is a condition precedent to the Proposed Transaction that the vendor group transfers all legal and beneficial title for the Hook Lake Project to 6106 Resources Limited.

The consideration payable by Manhattan for the Proposed Transaction comprises the following:

- $185,000 cash payable in aggregate to the vendor group.
- A 2% net smelter royalty;
- the issue of 200,000,000 Consideration Shares in aggregate to the vendor group; and
- the issue of 150,000,000 Consideration Performance Rights in aggregate to the vendor group.

The Proposed Transaction is subject to certain conditions precedent and include:

- the transfer of the Project assets from the vendor group to 6106 Resources;
- an independent expert concluding that the Proposed Transaction is either fair and reasonable or not fair but reasonable; and
- Manhattan shareholder approval for the purposes of item 7 of section 611 of the Corporations Act and Listing Rule 7.1.

Manhattan has engaged BDO Corporate Finance Pty Limited to prepare an independent expert's report regarding the Proposed Transaction, which will be provided to shareholders with a notice of meeting seeking the above shareholder approval in due course.

The indicative timetable for the Proposed Transaction is as follows.

Item	Indicative timing
Dispatch of notice of meeting and independent expert's report	June 2025
Extraordinary general meeting	July 2025
End date for completion	8 August 2025

The above times and dates are indicative only and subject to change.

- **ENDS**

- **This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company.**
- **For further information**
  - +61 8 9322 6677 or Email: info@manhattcorp.com.au

References:

Agnico Eagle, 2015 - Updated Technical Report on the Meliadine Gold Project, Nunavut, Canada by Julie Larouche, Denis Caron, Larry Connell, Dany Laflamme, François Robichaud, François Petrucci & Alexandre Proulx. February 11, 2015.

Agnico Eagle, 2025 – Meadowbank Complex 2024 Performance
https://www.agnicoeagle.com/English/operations-and-projects/global-operations-and-development-projects/meadowbank-complex/default.aspx

B2Gold, 2024 – Reserves & Resources Statement
https://www.b2gold.com/operations-projects/overview/default.aspx#probable

Derry et al, 1987 – Report on the Geological Mapping & Rock Geochemical Sampling Program, Turquetil Lake Project N.W.T. N.T.S 55E/13, 55L/4, 65H/16 & 65L/1, Volume I of II. Prepared for Dejpur Mines Ltd & Noble Peak Resources Ltd by Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl. NUMIN 082549.

MH Resources, 1993 – Report on the 1993 Program of Geological Mapping, Geophysical Surveys & Frost Boil Geophysical Surveys on the Mag Lake Property MAG, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 20 Claims Prepared for MH Resources by Stanley D. Robinson. NUMIN 083285.

MH Resources, 1994 – Geological Field Report on the Turquetil Property, Turquetil Lake Arwa District of Keewatin, N.W.T by Barbar A. Henderson for MH Resources 30th November, 1994. NUMIN 083387.

Noble 1989 – Diamond Drilling, Prospecting, Geological & Geophysical Surveys. Arctic & Huson Bay Mining District LAT. 62 34/N, LONG. 94 37' W. Survey Dattes April 1, 1988 to July 31, 1998 Incl. Noble Peak Resources Ltd by Albert A. Ali.

R.V Beavon et al, 1973 – Progress Report on the Exploration of the Spi Lake Area, Prospecting Permits Nos. 268 & 269, N.W.T by R.V Beavon, G.R. Brace, J. Seaton, W.Block, R.A. Dujardin with and Appendix by J. Boniwell. NUMIN 019752.

Robinson, et al, 1988 – Report on the 1988 Diamond Drilling Program Joyce 1 F06453 & SPI 7 F14780 Claims. Turquetil Lake Project District of Keewatin, N.W.T completed by Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl for Dejour Mines Ltd. & Noble Peak Resource Ltd. by SD Robinson, M.Waychison & IS Thompson NUMIN 082822

Sikaman, 1989 – Diamond Drilling, Prospecting, Geological & Geophysical Surveys. Kaminak Property N.W.T. KAM 1-12 & 14 Claims, Arctic & Huson Bay District 55L/3,6 - 95 10' W. 62 13'N. Sikaman Gold Resources Ltd. Work Done April 15th to September 16th 1989 by Wayne Johnson & David Jamieson. NUMIN 082938.

Skimming T, 1975 – Report on the Property of Gemex Minerals, Heninga Lake Area, District of Keewatin N.W.T. March 1, 1975. NUMIN 016463

Sterenberg VZ. & Martin LS., 1992 – Report on the Geological & Geochemical Surveys Turquetil Project, Turquetil Lake Area, District of Keewatin N.W.T. for Placer Dome, May 1992. NUMIN 083123

Stroshein RW, 1993 – Diamond Drilling Report on the Turquetil Project, Turquetil Lake Area, District of Keewatin N.W.T. for Placer Dome. May 1993 NUMIN 083309

Taylor, M.J., and Thompson, I.S., 1990. Estimation of Geological Resource; Turquetil Lake Project. Report prepared by Derry, Michener, Booth and Wahl for Dejour Mines Ltd. and Noble Peak Resources Ltd.

Tugak, 2017 – Notes and Assays from sampling by John Tugak, November 2017

Notes on Locational Data:

Data utilised in this release has often been obtained from historical reporting or records that was compiled prior to the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS). This often requires the conversion from the stated co-ordinates (often localised grids) in logs, plans or figures to a modern Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system (UTM), this can often induce a locational error that requires field checking and validation. At the time of this release, Manhattan can confirm that no information has come to the attention of the Company that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical exploration results quoted that would have a materially effect. Specific examples to this release, include:

- Turquetil Drilling – Location of drillhole collars from the 1988 program were determined through georeferencing of a historic map from NUMIN report reference 082822 "Report on the 1988 Diamond Drilling Program, JOYCE 1 F06453 and SPI 7 F14780 Claims, Turquetil Lake Project, District of Keewatin, N.W.T. 1989". Reported elevations of the drill collars determined by a consultant surveyor in 1988 match the regional CANVEC 50k topographic dataset and Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

- Placer Dome Rock Chip Sampling – Sample IDs were labelled on historic PDF maps, maps that were georeferenced using topographic features and locations digitised prior to extracting the eastings and northings utilising GIS software.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, the relevant information and tables required for this announcement are contained in this release.

Drill results and rockchip samples reported in this release are historical in nature. Manhattan has not undertaken any independent investigation or review, nor has it independently analysed the results of the historical exploration work in order to verify the results. The Company believes that the historical drill results and rock chip sampling **do not currently conform** to presently accepted industry standards.

Manhattan considers these results relevant as the Company will use this data as a guide to plan future exploration programs. The Company also considers the data to be reliable for these purposes, however, the Company's future exploration work will include verification of the data through further drilling and sampling

The historical estimate referenced in this announcement for the Project is historical in nature. Manhattan has not undertaken any independent investigation or review, nor has it independently analysed or reviewed the results of the historical exploration work in order to verify these results. The Company believes **that the historical estimates included in this release does not conform to presently accepted industry standards or classification** either under JORC (2012) or any other recognised standard or code. Manhattan believes the historical estimate is material and relevant to Manhattan's proposed acquisition of the Hook Lake Project via the Proposed Transaction as they represent significant exploration targets for possible definition under of JORC Code (2012).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to historical estimates and exploration results is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project, is based on, and fairly represents, 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 announcement of the matters based on his 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. Forward-looking statements contained in this announcement include, but are not limited to: completion of the Proposed Transaction; the strengths, characteristics and potential of the Company following completion; timing and receipt of shareholder approvals; discussion of future plans, projects and objectives.

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
133-88-01	125.00	346,287	6,874,705	61.50	-45	331		***46.00***	***68.00***	***22.00***	***1.41***	***31.02***	
							Incl.	***51.85***	***61.20***	***9.35***	***2.45***	***22.91***	
								94.00	***100.60***	***6.60***	***5.33***	***35.18***	
133-88-02	161.00	346,285	6,874,677	61.70	-45	330		***89.22***	***142.00***	***52.78***	***3.38***	***178.40***	
							Incl.	***89.78***	***136.00***	***46.22***	***3.80***	***175.64***	
								146.00	148.00	2.00	0.95	1.90	
133-88-03	110.00	345,975	6,874,566	53.20	-45	330		***55.00***	***63.00***	***8.00***	***4.19***	***33.52***	
133-88-04	72.75	346,253	6,874,686	61.90	-45	330		***52.00***	***68.00***	***16.00***	***5.04***	***80.64***	
							Incl.	***52.47***	***65.00***	***12.53***	***6.33***	***79.31***	
133-88-04A	135.00	346,253	6,874,686	61.90	-45	330		***49.60***	***61.80***	***12.20***	***3.59***	***43.80***	
								99.80	**102.40**	**2.60**	**3.93**	**10.22**	
133-88-05	152.00	346,263	6,874,665	61.10	-45	330		42.40	43.20	0.80	3.81	3.05	
								101.60	103.60	2.00	1.62	3.24	
								111.00	138.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	
							Incl.	***118.50***	***134.00***	***15.50***	***3.40***	***52.70***	
133-88-06	179.00	346,306	6,874,688	61.30	-45	329		***80.00***	***85.50***	***5.50***	***9.29***	***51.10***	
								102.00	**111.70**	**9.70**	**1.78**	**17.27**	
								102.00	107.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	
								118.35	**122.00**	**3.65**	**3.25**	**11.86**	
								134.50	***155.70***	***21.20***	***1.62***	***34.34***	
							Incl.	139.00	150.20	11.20	0.00	0.00	
133-88-07	104.00	346,309	6,874,728	61.80	-45	333		**39.00**	**45.00**	**6.00**	**2.63**	**15.78**	
								76.00	84.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	
							Incl.	83.40	84.50	1.10	0.00	0.00	
133-88-08	125.00	346,241	6,874,672	61.20	-45	330		35.00	37.00	2.00	1.77	3.54	
								44.60	47.35	2.75	1.42	3.91	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
								90.75	***109.50***	***18.75***	***2.01***	***37.69***	
							Incl.	***90.75***	***96.00***	***5.25***	***4.66***	***24.47***	
							And	107.50	109.50	2.00	3.04	6.08	
								113.50	115.00	1.50	3.12	4.68	
133-88-09	140.00	346,255	6,874,870	60.70	-45	332		**24.80**	**38.00**	**13.20**	**1.47**	**19.40**	
							Incl.	**24.80**	**32.00**	**7.20**	**2.24**	**16.13**	
133-88-10	140.00	346,293	6,874,793	62.80	-45	332	NSA						NSA
133-88-11	134.00	346,055	6,874,598	62.30	-45	330		21.50	30.00	8.50	0.77	6.55	
133-88-12	122.00	346,164	6,874,644	60.90	-45	333		3.40	14.50	11.10	0.78	8.66	
								81.70	82.50	0.80	4.12	3.30	
133-88-13	173.00	346,224	6,874,619	59.70	-58	331		35.00	39.90	4.90	1.00	4.90	
								66.00	***83.60***	***17.60***	***1.52***	***26.75***	
							Incl.	***76.10***	***83.60***	***7.50***	***3.04***	***22.80***	
								92.00	***114.80***	***22.80***	***2.22***	***50.62***	
							Incl.	***93.00***	***108.70***	***15.70***	***2.86***	***44.90***	
								122.90	125.30	2.40	0.78	1.87	
								137.00	152.40	15.40	0.50	7.70	
133-88-14	176.00	345,792	6,874,454	55.80	-45	330		***126.00***	***140.00***	***14.00***	***2.98***	***41.72***	
133-88-15	146.00	345,527	6,874,310	58.90	-45	329		110.30	111.70	1.40	0.87	1.22	
								115.50	122.80	7.30	0.45	3.29	
133-88-16	164.00	345,676	6,874,435	57.00	-45	332		**60.50**	**70.60**	**10.10**	**1.77**	**17.88**	Incomplete Log - Missing Assays
133-88-17	135.00	345,641	6,874,509	57.00	-45	0	NSA						Incomplete Log - Missing Assays (NSA)
133-88-18	146.00	345,734	6,874,456	56.50	-45	323		***78.00***	***89.50***	***11.50***	***4.01***	***46.12***	
							Incl.	***81.50***	***87.50***	***6.00***	***7.29***	***43.74***	
133-88-19	131.00	346,086	6,874,538	60.30	-45	328		107.00	109.50	2.50	0.50	1.25	
133-88-20	158.00	346,116	6,874,560	59.70	-46	322		***100.00***	***122.00***	***22.00***	***2.41***	***53.02***	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
							Incl.	***107.30***	***122.00***	***14.70***	***3.15***	***46.31***	
133-88-21	170.00	346,159	6,874,584	59.00	-48	331		***87.80***	***128.00***	***40.20***	***1.74***	***69.95***	
							Incl.	***97.50***	***128.00***	***30.50***	***2.17***	***66.19***	
133-88-22	182.00	346,258	6,874,638	61.20	-45	330		26.20	28.90	2.70	3.05	8.24	
								96.00	99.20	3.20	2.44	7.81	
								141.00	***164.00***	***23.00***	***0.99***	***22.77***	
							Incl.	153.00	155.10	2.10	3.65	7.67	
							And	160.00	164.00	4.00	1.65	6.60	
133-88-23	146.00	344,904	6,873,985	59.50	-45	332		**85.90**	**89.60**	**3.70**	**3.29**	**12.17**	
133-88-24	140.00	344,956	6,874,046	59.80	-45	329		28.65	29.65	1.00	9.24	9.24	
								103.60	104.00	0.40	5.92	2.37	
133-88-25	92.00	346,244	6,874,703	61.50	-45	329		6.30	8.80	2.50	1.07	2.68	
								14.70	***29.90***	***15.20***	***4.50***	***68.40***	
							Incl.	***16.20***	***28.20***	***12.00***	***5.60***	***67.20***	
								48.10	52.20	4.10	1.10	4.51	
133-88-26	176.00	346,328	6,874,700	62.00	-45	330		**63.50**	**71.60**	**8.10**	**1.51**	**12.23**	
							Incl.	69.00	70.85	1.85	5.32	9.84	
								80.75	81.60	0.85	10.25	8.71	
								90.75	94.00	3.25	0.74	2.41	
								110.50	117.00	6.50	0.51	3.32	
								126.05	**138.50**	**12.45**	**1.40**	**17.43**	
							Incl.	**130.00**	**137.80**	**7.80**	**2.00**	**15.60**	
133-88-27	173.00	346,350	6,874,712	62.00	-45	331		139.20	140.40	1.20	1.79	2.15	
133-88-28	175.00	346,372	6,874,724	62.20	-45	332		49.90	50.55	0.65	1.13	0.73	
								137.00	140.10	3.10	2.90	8.99	
133-88-29	257.00	346,179	6,874,547	57.70	-45	330		***180.10***	***190.85***	***10.75***	***4.16***	***44.72***	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
								182.42	***190.35***	***7.93***	***5.46***	***43.30***	
133-88-30	223.20	346,294	6,874,658	61.10	-45	330		4.70	6.30	1.60	3.25	5.20	
								81.00	83.70	2.70	3.12	8.42	
								133.30	**142.70**	**9.40**	**1.46**	**13.72**	
								157.50	168.95	11.45	0.75	8.59	
							Incl.	163.00	168.50	5.50	1.09	6.00	
133-88-31	221.00	346,316	6,874,669	61.20	-45	329		5.50	9.60	4.10	1.88	7.71	
								15.00	16.10	1.10	1.56	1.72	
								112.50	116.20	3.70	0.78	2.89	
								124.00	***151.40***	***27.40***	***3.39***	***92.89***	
							Incl.	***124.60***	***144.50***	***19.90***	***4.09***	***81.39***	
							And	147.80	150.30	2.50	3.48	8.70	
								172.50	***190.90***	***18.40***	***1.53***	***28.15***	
							Incl.	***180.40***	***190.50***	***10.10***	***2.44***	***24.64***	
								205.85	206.30	0.45	4.12	1.85	
133-88-32	230.00	346,338	6,874,681	61.70	-46	329		12.00	16.70	4.70	0.69	3.24	
								116.20	***125.50***	***9.30***	***2.86***	***26.60***	
							Incl.	***116.80***	***123.85***	***7.05***	***3.61***	***25.45***	
								157.95	161.00	3.05	1.86	5.67	
								171.95	173.40	1.45	4.69	6.80	
								189.30	192.00	2.70	0.74	2.00	
133-88-33	218.00	346,243	6,874,839	60.20	-45	333		63.00	67.75	4.75	1.17	5.56	
133-88-34	146.00	346,288	6,874,863	61.50	-45	332							NSA
133-88-35	311.00	346,326	6,874,649	60.80	-50	329		***39.90***	***53.85***	***13.95***	***1.48***	***20.65***	
								89.70	91.90	2.20	2.26	4.97	
								205.20	207.20	2.00	0.60	1.20	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
								259.10	265.90	6.80	0.94	6.39	
								273.00	***282.50***	***9.50***	***8.31***	***78.95***	
								274.00	***278.60***	***4.60***	***16.51***	***75.95***	
133-88-36	168.00	345,954	6,874,524	51.50	-46	359		**109.80**	**113.20**	**3.40**	**4.35**	**14.79**	
133-88-37	260.00	345,890	6,874,455	52.20	-45	333		***139.80***	***185.15***	***45.35***	***2.15***	***97.50***	
							Incl.	**144.00**	**147.80**	**3.80**	**4.68**	**17.78**	
							And	***154.50***	***167.30***	***12.80***	***2.98***	***38.14***	
							And	***170.40***	***174.30***	***3.90***	***6.03***	***23.52***	
							And	184.00	185.15	1.15	3.96	4.55	
133-88-38	157.00	345,847	6,874,530	56.80	-45	331		125.30	128.10	2.80	1.07	3.00	
133-88-39	92.00	345,721	6,874,482	56.90	-45	333		***19.50***	***37.20***	***17.70***	***3.33***	***58.94***	
133-88-40	92.00	345,765	6,874,506	56.10	-45	330		25.30	32.60	7.30	1.08	7.88	
133-88-41	116.00	345,699	6,874,470	57.00	-45	329		16.00	18.80	2.80	3.18	8.90	
							Incl.	17.60	18.40	0.80	10.09	8.07	
133-88-42	125.00	345,776	6,874,486	56.00	-45	330		***46.25***	***64.50***	***18.25***	***1.27***	***23.18***	
							Incl.	**50.00**	**57.50**	**7.50**	**1.68**	**12.60**	
							And	60.50	62.50	2.00	3.59	7.18	
								67.00	68.00	1.00	4.30	4.30	
								70.00	**81.45**	**11.45**	**1.34**	**15.34**	
							Incl.	**71.00**	**79.20**	**8.20**	**1.65**	**13.53**	
133-88-43	85.90	345,677	6,874,458	57.20	-45	330		***26.60***	***34.00***	***7.40***	***3.04***	***22.50***	
133-88-44	131.00	345,755	6,874,474	56.20	-45	331		75.10	79.50	4.40	0.65	2.86	
								83.90	***96.90***	***13.00***	***3.24***	***42.12***	
							Incl.	***83.90***	***93.05***	***9.15***	***4.38***	***40.08***	
133-88-45	124.30	345,820	6,874,509	55.70	-45	329		29.20	32.50	3.30	0.54	1.78	
								33.70	34.70	1.00	1.26	1.26	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
								36.70	38.00	1.30	0.65	0.85	
								43.70	47.00	3.30	0.61	2.01	
								85.60	88.80	3.20	1.97	6.30	
								104.90	**109.60**	**4.70**	**2.24**	**10.53**	
133-88-46	140.00	345,710	6,874,449	56.90	-45	330		**82.00**	**89.00**	**7.00**	**1.80**	**12.60**	
								85.75	**88.70**	**2.95**	**3.76**	**11.09**	
133-88-47	110.00	345,978	6,874,558	53.20	-45	6		48.50	51.70	3.20	1.91	6.11	
								60.70	70.50	9.80	1.00	9.80	
							Incl.	60.70	63.60	2.90	1.60	4.64	
							And	67.50	70.50	3.00	1.55	4.65	
								73.00	77.30	4.30	0.59	2.54	
								81.00	87.60	6.60	0.75	4.95	
133-88-48	89.00	345,744	6,874,496	56.50	-45	331		**12.90**	**17.70**	**4.80**	**2.68**	**12.86**	
							Incl.	**13.20**	**15.60**	**2.40**	**4.78**	**11.47**	
								27.90	32.00	4.10	1.84	7.54	
							Incl.	27.90	29.80	1.90	2.89	5.49	
133-88-49	224.00	345,978	6,874,558	53.20	-60	6		83.00	84.50	1.50	3.32	4.98	
								116.75	117.50	0.75	3.46	2.60	
								138.50	***183.50***	***45.00***	***2.46***	***110.70***	
							Incl.	***138.50***	***149.00***	***10.50***	***5.45***	***57.23***	
							Incl.	**154.70**	**158.00**	**3.30**	**3.53**	**11.65**	
133-88-50	140.00	345,804	6,874,484	55.80	-45	330		***68.80***	***101.50***	***32.70***	***1.76***	***57.55***	
							Incl.	***68.80***	***79.00***	***10.20***	***3.65***	***37.23***	
							And	81.10	85.70	4.60	2.08	9.57	
133-88-51	192.00	345,955	6,874,505	51.60	-45	330		**105.00**	**117.60**	**12.60**	**1.23**	**15.50**	
							Incl.	**107.00**	**110.50**	**3.50**	**3.23**	**11.31**	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
133-88-52	152.00	345,895	6,874,499	51.80	-45	335		72.05	86.55	14.50	0.53	7.69	
								115.00	117.00	2.00	2.22	4.44	
133-88-53	275.00	346,368	6,874,672	61.60	-45	331		19.00	25.00	6.00	1.03	6.18	
								193.00	195.60	2.60	3.51	9.13	
133-88-54	71.00	345,895	6,874,499	51.80	-60	351	NSA						NSA
133-88-54A	245.00	345,895	6,874,499	51.80	-60	351		***168.50***	***194.55***	***26.05***	***4.79***	***124.78***	
							Incl.	***173.50***	***193.55***	***20.05***	***6.03***	***120.90***	
								201.50	***221.75***	***20.25***	***1.36***	***27.54***	
							Incl.	***201.50***	***210.50***	***9.00***	***2.45***	***22.05***	
133-88-55	299.00	346,232	6,874,548	56.50	-45	330		127.10	132.50	5.40	0.60	3.24	
								194.70	***211.70***	***17.00***	***1.75***	***29.75***	
								203.05	***210.70***	***7.65***	***2.95***	***22.57***	
								248.00	***271.20***	***23.20***	***3.87***	***89.78***	
								287.00	291.00	4.00	1.29	5.16	
133-88-56	145.00	345,686	6,874,601	56.60	-45	149		111.65	113.35	1.70	1.70	2.89	
								116.45	118.10	1.65	1.80	2.97	
133-88-57	161.00	345,034	6,874,083	59.50	-45	333		**87.00**	**99.00**	**12.00**	**0.89**	**10.68**	
							Incl.	90.50	94.20	3.70	2.09	7.73	
133-88-58	128.00	345,644	6,874,413	57.50	-45	328		46.00	50.30	4.30	0.66	2.84	
								62.50	***77.55***	***15.05***	***3.51***	***52.83***	
							Incl.	***69.50***	***77.55***	***8.05***	***5.00***	***40.25***	
133-88-59	173.00	345,611	6,874,356	57.80	-45	328		***146.00***	***152.50***	***6.50***	***7.87***	***51.16***	
							Incl.	***146.75***	***152.00***	***5.25***	***9.67***	***50.77***	
133-88-60	131.00	345,675	6,874,568	57.00	-60	149		***105.40***	***111.00***	***5.60***	***4.32***	***24.19***	
							Incl.	***105.40***	***109.50***	***4.10***	***5.66***	***23.21***	
133-88-61	143.00	345,567	6,874,332	58.40	-45	327		**116.00**	**124.00**	**8.00**	**2.16**	**17.28**	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres	Remarks
							Incl.	**118.45**	**122.40**	**3.95**	**3.47**	**13.71**	
133-88-62	188.50	345,659	6,874,383	57.10	-45	328		153.50	162.00	8.50	1.05	8.93	
							Incl.	155.50	158.30	2.80	2.61	7.31	
133-88-63	324.00	346,116	6,874,479	57.80	-45	332		**238.30**	**239.30**	**1.00**	**10.23**	**10.23**	
								251.90	**262.80**	**10.90**	**1.23**	**13.41**	
							Incl.	251.90	254.40	2.50	1.90	4.75	
							And	260.00	262.80	2.80	2.54	7.11	
133-88-64	149.00	345,836	6,874,478	54.80	-43	329		***79.50***	***117.70***	***38.20***	***1.36***	***51.95***	
							Incl.	80.00	83.50	3.50	1.93	6.76	
							And	***105.00***	***111.50***	***6.50***	***3.38***	***21.97***	
								135.80	138.10	2.30	1.50	3.45	
TAU-76-1	84.40	346,274	6,874,697	61.20	-45	330		***44.35***	***71.93***	***27.58***	***3.33***	***91.84***	Not Sampled 57-58.52m
							Incl.	***53.04***	***66.14***	***13.10***	***6.29***	***82.40***	Not Sampled 57-58.52m
TAU-78-1	105.00	346,313	6,874,733	61.90	-45	329		40.84	44.81	3.97	0.79	3.14	
								76.20	**86.26**	**10.06**	**1.06**	**10.66**	
TAU-78-2	165.54	346,397	6,874,714	62.30	-45	326	NSA						NSA
TAU-78-3	117.96	346,186	6,874,599	58.80	-45	333		***85.95***	***103.94***	***17.99***	***2.09***	***37.60***	
TAU-78-4													No Logs Found or Assays Reported
TAU-78-5													No Logs Found or Assays Reported
TQ-93-01	125	327,495	6,857,947	94.0	-45	308							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-02	128	331,728	6,860,690	98.0	-45	302							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-03	109.5	331,868	6,861,466	100.0	-45	319							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-04	122	334,324	6,863,886	88.0	-45	124							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-05	110	342,279	6,872,220	76.0	-45	133							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-06	80	342,104	6,872,112	86.0	-45	314.5							NSA – Regional Mag Target
TQ-93-07	176	345,084	6,874,163	59.0	-45	133		**32.00**	**38.70**	**6.70**	**2.28**	**15.26**	

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East	North	RL	Dip	Azim	*Int*	*From*	*To*	*Interval*	*Au (ppm)*	*Au (ppm) x Interval (m) Grade Metres*	Remarks
							Incl.	**35.00**	**38.70**	**3.70**	**3.83**	**14.16**	
TQ-93-08	155	346,356	6,874,873	63.0	-45	148		33.40	35.50	2.10	1.03	2.17	

Notes on Table:

Co-ordinates are displayed in datum NAD83 (with the Zone displayed in the header for the table).

Drilling was completed on a localised grid that was transformed to UTM co-ordinates Location of drillhole collars from the 1988 program were determined through georeferencing of a historic map from NUMIN report reference 082822 “Report on the 1988 Diamond Drilling Program, JOYCE 1 F06453 and SPI 7 F14780 Claims, Turquetil Lake Project, District of Keewatin, N.W.T. 1989”. Reported elevations of the drill collars were determined by a consultant surveyor in 1988 and match the regional CANVEC 50k topographic dataset and Digital Elevation Model (DEM). Manhattan plans to field check collars to ensure the accuracy of the transformation.

Table 2 – Compiled Drill Holes Heninga Prospect – Gemex (1974) & Selective Holes St Joseph (1975)

Hole	Depth	East (14N)	North (14N)	Grid	Dip	Azim	*Int*	*From*	*To*	*Interval*	*Au (ppm)*	*Ag (ppm)*	*Cu (%)*	*Zn (%)*	*Pb (%)*	Remarks
GMX-1	60.96	647,409	6,852,103	Unkn	-45.0	340.0		***41.76***	***52.27***	***10.52***	***1.04***	***95.67***	***2.91***	***6.70***	***0.48***	
GMX-2	106.68	647,417	6,852,073	Unkn	-45.0	340.0		***38.71***	***69.34***	***30.63***	***0.04***	***6.51***	***0.24***	***0.52***	***22.91***	
							Plus	***71.63***	***83.97***	***12.34***	***0.56***	***47.23***	***1.51***	***2.06***	***0.09***	
GMX-3	114.30	647,447	6,852,091	Unkn	-45.0	340.0		37.49	49.68	12.19	0.05	4.74	0.38	0.17	0.01	
GMX-4	63.70	647,392	6,852,060	Unkn	-45.0	340.0		56.69	63.4	6.71	0.19	23.33	0.20	6.54	0.02	Hole Failed at 63.4m
GMX-4A	121.92	647,392	6,852,060	Unkn	-45.0	340.0		58.37	92.66	34.29	0.09	41.96	0.64	2.39	0.18	Re Drill of Hole GMX-4
GMX-5	114.30	647,365	6,852,043	Unkn	-45.0	340.0										Not Sampled
AB-11-2-81			Yet to be Located					167.62	173.42	5.80	0.03	1.17	1.63	0.62	0	
AB-11-4-81			Yet to be Located					147.07	152.59	5.52	0.01	0.59	1.32	0.33		

Notes on Table:

Co-ordinates are displayed in datum NAD83 (with the Zone displayed in the header for the table).

Drilling was completed on a localised grid that were transformed to UTM co-ordinates through georeferencing historic maps from Government hosted NUMIN reports references (GMX-01 to 05). Manhattan plans to complete historic data compilation and field check collars to ensure the accuracy of the transformations to UTM, where found before determining elevations from suitable topographic datasets and Digital Elevation Models (DEM).

Table 3 – Compiled Drill Holes VG Prospect – Sikaman (1988 & 1989)

Hole	Depth	East (15N)	North (15N)	Grid	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Remarks
K-01	17	387,481	6,902,708	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-01A	38.6	387,481	6,902,694	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-01B	75.90	387,481	6,902,691		-45.0	0.0										
K-02	32.1	387,250	6,902,471	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Hole	Depth	East (15N)	North (15N)	Grid	Dip	Azim	Int	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Remarks
K-02A	45.75	387,251	6,902,473	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-03	45.4	387,748	6,902,424	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-03A	85.1	387,763	6,902,425	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-04	50.9	387,609	6,902,691	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-04A	65.2	387,608	6,902,663	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-04B	84	387,608	6,902,655	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-05	86.5	387,881	6,902,423	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-06	86.05	387,816	6,902,423	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-07	73.8	385,740	6,902,827	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										
K-08	9	386,487	6,903,406	Unkn	-45.0	25.0										
K-08A	78.7	386,481	6,903,389	Unkn	-50.0	25.0										
K-09	63.4	387,096	6,902,488	Unkn	-45.0	25.0										
K-10	8.5	389,359	6,903,585	Unkn	-45.0	45.0										
K-11 to K13A				Unkn												Located off Current Claims
K-14	8.5	387,250	6,902,471	Unkn	-45.0	0.0										Located off Current Claims
K-15 – K-21				Unkn												Located off Current Claims
K-22		386,194	6,902,771	Unkn	-45.0	0										
K-23		386,211	6,902,806	Unkn	-45.0	0										
K-24		386,211	6,902,806	Unkn	-70.0	0										
K-25		386,211	6,902,806	Unkn	-45.0	315										
K-26		386,210	6,902,806	Unkn	-45.0	35										
K-27		386,275	6,902,821	Unkn	-45.0	342										
K-28					-45.0	0										Yet to be located
K-29					-65.0	0										Yet to be located
K-30					-45.0	0										Yet to be located

Co-ordinates are displayed in datum NAD83 (with the Zone displayed in the header for the table).

Appendix 2 – Turquetil Prospect Drill Hole Locations & Significant Intersections

Drilling was completed on a localised grid that were transformed to UTM co-ordinates through georeferencing historic maps from Government hosted NUMIN reports. Manhattan plans to complete historic data compilation and field check collars to ensure the accuracy of the transformations to UTM, where found before determining elevations from suitable topographic datasets and Digital Elevation Models (DEM).

Assay Data is yet to be Compiled.

JORC Tables.

The following Tables are provided for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Project LR 5.12 reliability factors.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

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 downhole gamma sondes, 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.*	Turquetil 1976 & 1978 Diamond Drilling (Essex) • No Sampling or drilling information was noted, Drill logs and assay information were contained in reporting by Robinson, et al, (1988) 1988 Diamond Drilling (Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources): • Diamond drilling conducted to return full NQ sized core samples by Midwest Drilling which were split to produce half core samples. Split core was shipped to Bondar Clegg and Company Ltd in Ottawa for gold assays, select samples were also run for As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ag, Bi and Au by total metallics and specific gravity was completed. Whole rock analysis was carried out on a select subset of the samples. Conventional fire technique and 36 check gold assays by the total metallics technique were analysed by Bondar Clegg. Gold fire assay detection limit was 0.03 ppm. Initial sample crushed at lab using a jaw and cone crusher down to -10 mesh with a subsequent 300g sub sample being riffle split. The 300g sub sample was reduced to -200 mesh pulp using a ring (percussion) pulverizer. Approximately 30g of the analytical sub sample was used in conventional fire assay gravimetric technique. The 36 check assays of gold using the total metallics method used the remnants of the crushed portion of the sample and reduced to 80 mesh. The entire screened +80 part of the sample was assayed by conventional gravimetric fire assays, only a 30g charge was taken from the -80 mesh fraction and assayed. The total value of the total metallic gold assay reported by the lab is the weighted average of the +80 and -80 fractions. 1991 Diamond Drilling (Placer Dome): • Drill core was slung from the drill to the core handling tent in camp at the end of each shift. The core boxes were opened and the core allowed to defrost prior to logging. The core was logged using a descriptive type log. Core intervals were summarized according to major lithology with alteration types recorded. Internal intervals and locations of sulphide mineralization and quartz or carbonate veining and relevant core measurements were recorded within each lithological unit. Intense alteration zones, sulphide mineralization and quartz veining were routinely marked for sampling • Core sampling intervals were marked and tagged prior to splitting with a standard wheel type core splitter. Samples normally ranged for 0.3 to 1.5 m widths depending on the individual mineralogy or controls of the mineralization in each sample interval. The samples were split with 1/2 the core placed in a plastic sample bag and tagged for analysis with the corresponding half being retained for future reference. The tagged samples were then bagged for shipment and the. retained core stored in the available space of the core racks or stacked and covered on the tent platform. Core samples was shipped air express by commercial flights from Arviat to the POI Research Centre in Vancouver for analysis. Core samples were submitted for gold geochemical analysis or fire assay and a 27

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		element suite for analysis by the ICP method. • No Core Size or Drill Contractor has been noted to date • Data compilation yet to be completed to assess sample recovery 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome: • Outcrop and frost heaved rock sampling. Samples were shipped to the Placer Dome research centre for gold geochemical analysis and 27 element suite ICP analysis after aqua regia digestion on a 0.5g sample split. The suite contained economic base metals, pathfinders, trace elements and major rock forming elements such as Mg, Na, Al, K and P. Gold analysis was completed by fire assay on a 10 g sample split with a detection limit of 1 ppb 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak: • Surface grab sampling of outcrop where visible sulphide mineralisation, gossans or alteration of interest were noted. Rock samples were crushed to >70% -6 mm followed by fine crushing to 70% <2mm riffle split and the split pulverized to 85% <75 um. Analysis technique ME-MS61 was completed with OG-62 overassay for Cu, Pb, Zn where base metals exceeded 1%. Gold analysis by 30 g charge fire assay by technique Au-ICP21 and Au-GRA21 for samples returning > 10g/t Au. Heninga Lake (1974): • Drilling was completed in feet and converted to metres by multiplying the footage by 0.3048. • Drilling was completed by Midwest Drilling Ltd. No documentation has been located that describes sampling or drilling techniques, including recoveries and core size VG Prospect (1989) • In relation to the VG prospect, Sample No 9115. No information has been obtained or is available in regards to the appropriateness of the sampling method, though Manhattan has included as it feels that it is material to the mineralisation style being sort by Manhattan at the VG Prospect Where not stated, MHC plans to review the effectiveness and accuracy of the sampling and or drilling as part of its data compilation and exploration programmes. For the purpose of this release, these samples should be treated as historic in nature and do not conform to a mineral reporting code
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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Turquetil: 1976 & 1978 Diamond Drilling (Essex): • Core size unknown, Core Orientated-unlikely • Not Currently Known 1988 Diamond Drilling (Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources): • Diamond drilling was undertaken with two Boyles 17a diamond drills, operated by Midwest Drilling of Winnipeg • No structural measurements observed core orientated = unlikely • NQ core diameter was employed. Core was slung to camp using a Bell 206B helicopter where it was logged, split and stored in covered racks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1991 Diamond Drilling (Placer Dome): • Midwest drilling, of Winnipeg, Manitoba was the diamond drill contractor for the program • Unknown Core Size & Orientation Heninga Lake (1974): • Diamond drilling completed by Midwest Ltd. • Unknown Core Size & Orientation
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.*	Turquetil: 1976 & 1978 Diamond Drilling (Essex): • No systematic measurement and reporting of core recovery included in drillhole logging. Therefore, no relationship can be determined between sample recovery and grade 1988 Diamond Drilling (Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources): • No systematic measurement and reporting of core recovery included in drillhole logging. Therefore, no relationship can be determined between sample recovery and grade 1991 Diamond Drilling (Placer Dome): • No systematic measurement and reporting of core recovery included in drillhole logging. Therefore, no relationship can be determined between sample recovery and grade. Heninga Lake (1974): • No systematic measurement and reporting of core recovery included in drillhole logging. Therefore, no relationship can be determined between sample recovery and grade. Where not stated above, MHC plans to review the effectiveness and accuracy of the sampling and or drilling as part of its data compilation and exploration programmes. For the purpose of this release, these samples should be treated as historic in nature and do not conform to current mineral reporting codes •
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – basic description of each rock chip sample is noted. No photographs of samples. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – description of all samples recorded in tables of sample id against sample type, structures, % sulphide minerals, vein content and alteration assemblages. • 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – All core intervals were geologically logged and included description of the lithology, alteration and mineralisation. No geotechnical logging was completed. No core photography. • Where not stated above, MHC plans to review the effectiveness and accuracy of the sampling and or drilling as part of its data compilation and exploration programmes. For the purpose of this release, these samples should be treated as historic in nature and do not conform to current mineral reporting codes • Data to date is not sufficient to support resource estimation to JORC standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – rock samples were taken from surface outcrops of interest. No note of sample mass or inclusion of field duplicates. Samples were prepared by ALS Yellowknife and crushed to >70% -6 mm followed by fine crushing to 70% <2mm riffle split and the split pulverized to 85% <75 um. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – surface rock samples of outcrop, subcrop and floats were taken. Preparation of samples at the Placer Dome research facility is unknown. No field duplicates are noted. • 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – core recovered was split into half core samples. No field duplicate quarter core samples are noted. Initial sample crushed at lab using a jaw and cone crusher down to -10 mesh with a subsequent 300g sub sample being riffle split. The 300g sub sample was reduced to -200 mesh pulp using a ring (percussion) pulverizer. • Where not stated above, MHC plans to review the effectiveness and accuracy of the sampling and or drilling as part of its data compilation and exploration programmes. For the purpose of this release, these samples should be treated as historic in nature and do not conform to current mineral reporting codes •
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.*	Turquetil 1976 & 1978 Diamond Drilling (Essex) • No Sampling or drilling information was noted, Drill logs and assay information were contained in reporting by Robinson, et al, (1988). This is common for the era in which it was completed, reported and work is signed off and submitted as part of the assessment report as being a true and fair representation of the data. 1988 Diamond Drilling (Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources): • Diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – Split core was shipped to Bondar Clegg and Company Ltd in Ottawa for gold assays, select samples were also run for As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ag, Bi and Au by total metallics and specific gravity was completed. Whole rock analysis was carried out on a select subset of the samples. Conventional fire technique and 36 check gold assays by the total metallics technique were analysed by Bondar Clegg. Gold fire assay detection limit was 0.03 ppm. Initial sample crushed at lab using a jaw and cone crusher down to -10 mesh with a subsequent 300g sub sample being riffle split. The 300g sub sample was reduced to -200 mesh pulp using a ring (percussion) pulverizer. Approximately 30g of the analytical sub sample was used in conventional fire assay gravimetric technique. The 36 check assays of gold using the total metallics method used the remnants of the crushed portion of the sample and reduced to 80 mesh. The entire screened +80 part of the sample was assayed by conventional gravimetric fire assays, only a 30g charge was taken from the -80 mesh fraction and assayed. The total value of the total metallic gold assay reported by the lab is the weighted average of the +80 and -80 fractions. 1991 Diamond Drilling (Placer Dome): • Samples were analysed at the Placer Dome research centre for Gold analysis was completed for fire assay on a 10 g sample split with a detection limit of 1 ppb. Aqua regia digestion is considered a partial digestion technique. No quality control samples were noted in compilation to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome: • Samples were analysed at the Placer Dome research centre for gold geochemical analysis and 27 element suite ICP analysis after aqua regia digestion on a 0.5g sample split. The suite contained economic base metals, pathfinders, trace elements and major rock forming elements such as Mg, Na, Al, K and P. Gold analysis was completed by fire assay on a 10 g sample split with a detection limit of 1 ppb. Aqua regia digestion is considered a partial digestion technique. No quality control samples were added by Placer Dome. 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak: • Rock samples were prepared at ALS Yellowknife and followed by analysis at ALS Vancouver. Rock samples were crushed to >70% -6 mm followed by fine crushing to 70% <2mm riffle split and the split pulverized to 85% <75 um. Analysis technique ME-MS61 was completed with OG-62 overassay for Cu, Pb, Zn where base metals exceeded 1%. Gold analysis by 30 g charge fire assay by technique Au-ICP21 and Au-GRA21 for samples returning > 10g/t Au. 4 acid digestion for ME-MS61 is near total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. No quality control samples were added by John Tugak, however ALS conducts internal QC procedures and analyses. Heninga Prospect • Samples are believed to have been submitted to Technical Services Laboratories (Toronto, Canada) and analysed for Au, Ag, Cu, Zn & Pb. No information is currently available for the analytical or prep method employed. Analytical results were hand entered into the logs and obtained by Manhattan from the logs contained in the drill report (Skimming, 1975). This is common for the era in which it was done and reported, work is signed off and submitted as part of the assessment report as being a true and fair representation of the data. VG Prospect: • In relation to the VG prospect, Sample No. 9115, was analysed by Barringer Laboratories (Toronto Canada Job # 891200) by Screen Fire Assay utilising Fire Assay (Atomic Absorption). Analysis by Barringer returned 20.7 oz/t (709.7 g/t) Au MHC has not completed any verification of the assay data and laboratory tests
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – data was recorded in paper format during the fieldwork. Data points recorded by handheld GPS of an unknown make/model. No adjustment to assay data. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – data was recorded in paper format during the fieldwork. Data points recorded by handheld GPS of an unknown make/model. No adjustment to assay data. • 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – geological logging was conducted in the field on paper logging forms, which were then digitised. Data storage protocols are unknown. No adjustment to assay data. Pinwheel Resources have checked the assay data against the scanned assay results sheets. No twinned holes reported. Manhattan plans to undertake twinning of holes as confirmation. • MHC has not completed any verification of sampling and assaying
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – data points located by handheld GPS and reported in NAD27/UTM Zone 15N. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – data points located by handheld GPS and reported in NAD27/UTM Zone 15N and zone 14N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – Drillholes were located on a local grid system set out by contract surveyors using 3 control points to define the grid. As exact locations of the control points are unknown a conversion of the local grid coordinates to NAD83/UTM Zone 15N is not possible at this stage. Drillhole locations have been determined through georeferencing of historic maps using topographic features. The elevations computed by the contract surveyors when surveying the drillholes in 1988 matches well with the Canvec open-source dataset of 10m contours. Coordinates of drillholes are now located in NAD83/UTM Zone 15N. Downhole surveys were completed by acid dip tests at downhole intervals and reported on the drill logs as a depth and inclination. • Topographic control is provided by a DTM created from the Canvec data series, an open-source dataset Government of Canada, Natural Resources. Data provided as ESRI shapefile with 10m contours. • MHC plans to complete field checks to check the accuracy of locational data • Most of the historic work not listed above was conducted on localised grids and have been transformed to UTM through georeferencing maps in GIS systems, Field Checks are required to test the accuracy of the transformations.
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – data point spacing is based on the location of surface outcrops, subcrops and floats of interest. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – data point spacing is based on the location of surface outcrops, subcrops and floats of interest. • 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – collar locations are spaced between 6 and 89m apart with an average spacing along strike NE/SW of approximately 30m. Drilling was completed along a 1661m strike length NE/SW, with a gap in drilling of 543m at the SW of the trend. Drilling conducted in fences with 20-30m spacing between collars in a NW/SE direction. Data spacing is sufficient to determine geological and grade continuity, however given the historic nature of the data is not appropriate for JORC mineral resource estimation at this time. • No sample compositing applied. Intersections as reported in the tables have been calculated utilising a weighted average basis
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.*	• 2017 surface sampling by prospector John Tugak – surface grab sampling as point data with lacking information regarding sampling process vs. orientation and trend of mineralisation, therefore sampling bias cannot be determined. • 1991 surface sampling by Placer Dome – surface grab sampling as point data with lacking information regarding sampling process vs. orientation and trend of mineralisation, therefore sampling bias cannot be determined. • 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources – Drilling was conducted with holes spaced NE/SW along the mineralised trend. Holes were directed to the NW to cross the trend approximately perpendicular. However, drillholes appear to be dipping with the mineralised body, which appears to dip steeply to the NW, and thus drillhole intervals present some level of bias in sampling and reported thickness of mineralisation. The drillhole intervals are presented as drilled thicknesses, not true thicknesses. • 1976 & 1978 diamond drilling by Gemex at Heninga Lake – Orientation of the mineralisation is not fully understood, hence drillhole intervals are presented as drilled thicknesses, not true thicknesses
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information regarding the sample security which relates to historic data.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An independent audit of the historic data was completed in March 2025 by Michael Martin of OMNI GeoX for Pinwheel Resources. The key positives of the project directly from the review were: ○ Access to a landholding within the Nunavut greenstone terrains, which hosts multiple +1Moz deposits:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Significant landholding covering historical prospect areas, including Turquetil Lake, Seahorse Lake, Hook Lake, and Spi Lake. ○ Approximately 30 km of strike length along the prospective Turquetil Lake shear zone and parts of the Jaw Lake and Spi Lake shear zones. The width of the Turquetil Lake shear zone is unknown. However, it is believed to be at least 400 metres wide. ○ The tenure hosts the Turquetil Lake gold deposit, which has a non-JORC compliant resource of 3.4 Mt at 2.38 g/t Au, amounting to 260 Koz, and is open down dip and along strike. ○ The deposit is polydeformed and structurally controlled by faults and shear zones ○ The Project area has the rock types that host the significant gold deposits in the region, and there are reports of the presence of banded iron formations in the region, which is a major gold orebody host rock in the Nunavut greenstone terrain. High-quality airborne magnetics will identify these units. ○ The orebody contains high-grade zones that would be amenable to underground mining. ○ Possible ore zones exist in the footwall and hanging wall of the current mineralisation. ○ Geochemical anomalies are present along strike of the Turquetil Gold deposit to the northeast and southwest. ○ The region hasn't undergone any recent or modern exploration since the 1990s; therefore, modern, more sensitive geophysical techniques could uncover new targets. ○ There are multiple prospects at various stages of progression; this will allow for the setting of a process of systematic exploration of the project. ○ The project can provide a positive news flow to the market ○ Rock types hosting mineralisation include many types including mafic, ultramafic, sedimentary, and volcanoclastic; however, the most favourable host is Banded iron formations ○ Ore deposits consist of multiple lodes in the shear zone system up to 1km wide. The key risks identified, directly from the review, were: ○ Resource Models – the is no information regarding how the resources were calculated, apart from the mention of the tonnes and grade in the Geological field report ○ Drilling orientation - The drilling orientation has been drilled partly down dip. Therefore, the intercept widths are exaggerated. Unsure whether this may be an issue in the resource models. ○ Since the data was provided in hard copy format and is challenging to georeference, it is difficult to know what and where the geophysical surveys have been completed. Therefore, some targets may have been tested.

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.*	• The Project is made up of 13 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 2 Mineral Exploration Agreements in the Kivalliq Region of eastern Nunavut, Canada. The total project area, inclusive of all claims and Mineral Exploration Agreements covers 42294.743 hectares. • The Mineral Exploration Agreements are between Mr Eric Sondergaard and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) for IOL parcels AR16 and AR25. Under the agreement a 100% mineral interest is granted for a period of 20 years. • All mineral claims are in good standing. • To complete drilling activities at the project a land use permit will be required from the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and a water license from the Nunavut Water Board (NWB).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• First reported exploration in the area was conducted by Giant Yellowknife Mines in the early 1960s on a gold showing near the east bank of the Turquetil River, just north of its mouth into the Turquetil Lake. Regional mapping of the project, conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada in the early 1970s classified this and other gold showings in a lithological setting that is considered akin to the Larder Lake carbonate-hosted gold deposits. • In 1976 Essex Minerals Co. conducted a minor drilling program and discovered significant intervals of gold mineralisation beneath the surface showing. No infill or tight drill spacing was completed. • In 1987 Dejour and Noble Peak staked 18 claims comprising around 15,000 hectares to explore for a Larder Lake-type carbonate-hosted gold deposit. The property was expanded in 1988 to 40,000 hectares. Regional and detailed mapping, prospecting and detailed channel sampling were carried out by Dejour in 1987 and continued in 1988 with the assistance of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. In 1988 a total of 10,500 m of diamond drilling in 64 holes was completed. • Work completed in 1988 defined a corridor of iron-carbonate alteration hosted within mafic and intermediate flows and tuffs, stretching 13 km to the southwest from the Turquetil Lake gold occurrence. Drilling efforts defined over 940 m of strike length of continuous gold mineralisation, with a further three holes to the southwest (False Lake) extending this possible footprint to 1.64 km along trend. • A local prospector, John Tugak completed a short field visit in 2017 conducting limited rock chip sampling of quartz veins and alteration zones. The project was briefly held by MPH consulting in 2020/21 however no meaningful work was completed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is host to known orogenic gold mineralisation hosted within shear zones and volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralisation hosted in the Archean volcanic rocks. • Regionally located in the Western Churchill province of Northwestern Canada, a poly-deformed Archean greenstone belt primarily comprising metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rock. • Gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite in a zone of quartz-veined, carbonatized mafic volcanics coincident with the Turquetil Lake Shear Zone (TLSZ). It is inferred that gold mineralisation occurred after intense carbonatization, which acted as ground preparation for the later gold bearing hydrothermal fluids. Veining, alteration and sulphide presence increases with proximity to the shear zones. • The Turquetil Lake area hosts the Turquetil Lake Gold deposit. The Turquetil property is situated within the Rankin-Ennadai greenstone belt, which features rocks from the Kaminak and Hurwitz formations. These formations consist of mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanic rocks, along with metasedimentary units that include oxide iron

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		formation. Three Archean batholiths bound these formations. The structure of the Turquetil region comprises three steeply-dipping regional shear zones: the Turquetil Lake Shear Zone (TLSZ), the Spi Lake Shear Zone (SLSZ), and the Jaw Lake Shear Zone (JLSZ), which trend northeast and align roughly with the stratigraphy in the central and southern region.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.* • *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.*	• Collar information for the relevant drillholes is included in table form in this release. • MHC plans to undertake data compilations of the historic records and reports, before undertaking field checks where deemed necessary. • This includes locating drillholes on local grids and transforming them to the relevant UTM co-ordinates. • Location data for some drill holes (tabled) remain unlisted as the logs for these holes are yet to be compiled or located Turquetil: • 1976 & 1978 Diamond Drilling (Essex): • Drill holes were surveyed on a local grid by Dejour Mines & Noble Peak Resources after the completion of the 1988 drill campaign • No specifications as to how dip and azimuth were measured, it is assumed this was done by compass and an inclinometer based on the mast of the drill rig as per standard practice of the time 1988 Diamond Drilling (Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources): • Drill holes were surveyed on a local grid by Dejour Mines & Noble Peak Resources after the completion of the 1988 drill campaign • No specifications as to how dip and azimuth were measured at the collar, Acid Test were performed near the collar and downhole to verify the dip of the hole • It is assumed the collar survey was done by compass and an inclinometer based on the mast of the drill rig as per standard practice of the time 1991 Diamond Drilling (Placer Dome): • No Survey method has been recorded, it is believed the hole co-ordinates were chained from the local grid, only two holes were drilled in the “Foreign” resource area so considered to be of minimal impact • No specifications as to how dip and azimuth were measured at the collar, Acid Test were performed near the collar and downhole to verify the dip of the hole • It is assumed the collar survey was done by compass and an inclinometer based on the mast of the drill rig as per standard practice of the time • • Heninga Lake: • Drill holes were surveyed most likely using a chain on a local grid, so the holes are an appximate (to be confirmed through verification). • It is assumed the collar survey was done by compass and an inclinometer based on the mast of the drill rig as per standard practice of the time Where not stated above, MHC plans to review the effectiveness and accuracy of the sampling and or drilling as part of its data compilation and exploration programmes. For the purpose of this release, these samples should be treated as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historic in nature and do not conform to current mineral reporting codes
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.*	Turquetil: • Reported intervals were calculated using a length weighted average and represent drilled width intervals not true thicknesses. • Intervals reported in Appendix 1 were calculated with a minimum gold grade of 0.25g/t and no more than 3m of internal dilution • No top cuts were applied to the assay data when calculating intervals. • No metal equivalent values are being used. Heninga: • Reported intervals were calculated using a length weighted average and represent drilled width intervals not true thicknesses. • Intervals were selected for reporting (Appendix 1) through identifying inflated minimum metal values of >0.25 g/t Au, or >0.5% Cu or > 1 g/t Ag) with no more than no more than 3m of internal dilution • No top cuts were applied to the assay data when calculating intervals. • No metal equivalent values are being used.
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').*	Turquetil • Drilling completed by Essex, 1988 diamond drilling by Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources & Placer Dome are historic drillholes which were predominately drilled towards the NW, ranging from -45 to -60 degrees inclination. It is interpreted that although the drilling is perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation the inclination is drilled with the trend, which is interpreted as steeply dipping to the NW. Therefore, an increase in the interval thickness versus "true width" is probable. This means that the intervals reported are all down hole length, the true width is not known • No consideration to the plunge of the system has been considered with the drill direction. Heninga: • 1976 & 1978 diamond drilling by Gemex at Heninga Lake – Orientation of the mineralisation is not fully understood, hence drillhole intervals are presented as drilled thicknesses, not true thicknesses • Reported intervals were calculated using a length weighted average and represent drilled width intervals not true thicknesses.
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*	• Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All known or compiled exploration results have been reported where considered to be material by the competent person at the time of release. • Further compilation of the historic data may lead to further information that may be material. • MHC plans to complete compiling of historic data and further data and or information will be added during this process that is not know or has not been compiled at the time of this release • The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including 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.*	• Geophysical data – The project area is host to historic geophysical data, however this exists in paper format and has not been georeferenced due to local grid systems and a lack of topographic features on the maps to aid referencing. Work is ongoing to integrate these datasets.
		• Surface geochemical data – The project area is covered by a regional till sampling campaign "Till sampling survey, Turquetil Lake area, Nunavut, 1988" which contains multielement and gold assay results for till samples taken around the project area. <0.063 mm fraction by ICP-AES after nitric-aqua regia (3HCl:1HNO3) digestion for 21 elements; by dry fusion fire assay for Au; by ICP-atomic fluorescence after HNO3 digestion for platinum group elements. <0.002 mm fraction by AAS after hot HNO3-HCl digestion for 14 elements. Non-ferromagnetic heavy mineral fraction (0.125-0.250 mm pulverized to 0.063 mm) for suite of elements (NRCAN Open File 2132).
		• Density measurements – In 1988 Dejour Mines Limited and Noble Peak Resources conducted specific gravity measurements on 134 core intervals which had returned gold intervals in 9 drillholes. An average of 2.95 g/cm^3 was determined with a range of 2.71-3.32 g/cm^3.
		• Metallurgy – (Source publication NUMIN 083123) In 1989 metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research demonstrated a 94.6% recovery rate for gold using a 3-step process of:
		  ○ Preparation of a floatation concentrate,
		  ○ Pressure oxidation,
		  ○ Cyanidation.
		• Microscopy – NUMIN publication 083123 notes the results of previous microscopy work completed by Robinson & Thompson 1989 and Miller 1989 on the Turquetil Lake gold mineralisation. It states gold is in association with pyrite and arsenopyrite, also with native gold found as discrete grains in four mineralogical associations:
		  ○ As inclusions in pyrite and/or arsenopyrite,
		  ○ In contact with grains of chalcopyrite which are inclusions in pyrite or arsenopyrite,
		  ○ Along the contact between arsenopyrite grains and altered gangue,
		  ○ As discrete grains in altered host rock that also carries arsenopyrite.
		• Electron microprobe analysis of gold grains in the late pyrite show gold-silver ratios of 49:1, similar to other deposits in the region (Miller, 1989).

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.*	• Work is ongoing to digitise and integrate historic datasets, such as further surface geochemistry and geophysics into GIS and 3D environments to inform field activities. • The assessment of modern geophysical surveys in underway, both magnetics and induced polarisation/resistivity surveys are being considered. • Confirmatory ground sampling and structural mapping would form part of a maiden field program. • Diamond drilling is proposed for the main zone of known mineralisation upon application and granting of the required land use permits and water licenses.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimates. • Historic drilling data has been validated where available through comparison of assay sheets from the laboratory used vs. company documents.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The JORC Competent Person has not visited the sites which host the "foreign" estimates. The project has recently been acquired by Manhattan, field visits will be planned to coincide with field activities.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The deposit styles of orogenic gold (greenstone) hosted in quartz-sulphide veins and associated with banded iron formations are well documented in Nunavut. The volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit model is also well documented, and the ore deposit models guided exploration historically. • The data used to inform the historic estimates was generated by diamond drilling programs. • There are no current alternative interpretations of the historic estimate. • Geology has guided the exploration, and informed the estimation. Both assay values and geology was plotted on downhole sections. • The structural setting of the deposits controls the continuity of the geology. At Turquetil Lake a number of cross cutting structures are noted to offset the mineralized horizons, however this has not been studied in detail through oriented core investigation. • Controls on grade are not yet understood.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Turquetil Lake – The estimation covers 940 m strike length, with drilling extending to 250 m vertical depth in only one hole, the others testing near-surface. • Heninga Lake – The estimation covers a 300 ft zone of strike length with lenses of mineralisation between 3 and 4 metres thickness. • Spi Lake – Dimensions of the estimate are unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The estimation techniques are not noted for the historic estimates. • During this time period it was commonplace to form estimates through sectional methods. Drill fence sections were compiled with assay results and geology depicted. Mineralised intervals were determined by weighted averaging. Polygons of mineralisation of interest were created and an area calculated. Between drill fences the adjacent sections were given an area of influence, usually half the drillhole spacing along strike. Volumes were then calculated and a density applied to give tonnage values. • Modern computer software was not used to calculate historic estimates. • No check estimates have been carried out. • Recovery estimations were either not applied or based on metallurgical data where available. Metallurgy was conducted on the Turquetil Lake gold bearing samples. • No estimation of deleterious elements is noted. • No block modelling. • No correlation of variables. • Estimates were likely guided by drillhole sections with both assay results and geological logging, interpreted with knowledge of the appropriate mineral deposit model. • No grade cutting or capping was applied. • No note on process of model validation.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded, and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off grades reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No note of possible mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made*	• In 1989 metallurgical test work was completed by Lakefield Research on samples from Turquetil Lake and demonstrated a 94.6% recovery rate for gold using a 3-step process of: ○ Preparation of a floatation concentrate, ○ Pressure oxidation, ○ Cyanidation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors or assumptions have been made historically.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and*	• 134 specific gravity measurements were taken on drillcore samples from Turquetil Lake in 1989. An average value of 2.95 g/cm^3 was obtained from mineralised intervals. The method for determination is noted as water immersion, however no notes of precautions taken to deal with void spaces are present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit*	• Manhattan is not treating the estimates as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. • The estimates are classified as historic, non JORC compliant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. Manhattan has conducted proof reading and cross referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The historic nature of the estimate can only be deemed accurate through the re-drilling of previously reported holes. Further exploration work would include the industry standard diamond and/or reverse circulation methods with a robust quality control program of blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for assay. Initial work would aim to confirm the geological model outlined in historic sections and through twinned holes understand the difference in historically reported intercepts and modern assay results. Bulk density measurements would be taken during diamond drilling activities, covering both mineralisation and host rock/alteration domains for inclusion in possible future resource estimations. This would increase the confidence in the historic results which informed the historic estimate where a comparison of modern and historic data/results can be completed. • There has been no production at the sites of historic estimates. • Verification work is planned to commence in 2025, and Manhattan Corporation is in possession of the required funding to commence this work, pending the granting of land use and water licenses.

ASX Listing Rule	Response
5.12 Subject to rule 5.13, an entity reporting historical estimates or foreign estimates of mineralisation in relation to a material mining project must include all of the following information in a market announcement and give it to ASX for release to the market.	See sections below for information regarding the historic estimate.
5.12.1 The source and date of the historical estimates or foreign estimates	Turquetil Lake – Taylor, M.J., and Thompson, I.S., 1991. Estimation of Geological Resources; Turquetil Lake Project. Report prepared by Derry, Michener, Booth and Wahl for Dejour Mines Ltd. and Noble Peak Resources Ltd. (NUMIN showing 055ENW0008), Referenced by MH Resources, 1994 – Geological Field Report on the Turquetil Property, Turquetil Lake Arwa District of Keewatin, N.W.T by Barbar A. Henderson for MH Resources 30th November, 1994. NUMIN 083387
5.12.2 Whether the historical estimates or foreign estimates use categories of mineralisation other than those defined in Appendix 5A (JORC Code) and if so, an explanation of the differences	The estimates refer to “ore reserves” “probable reserves” “drill indicated reserves” and “resources” composed of both “indicated and inferred ore”. These are not treated as JORC compliant terms regarding inferred or indicated resources or reserves (proven or probable) by Manhattan. The conversion between the historic terms and current JORC guidelines for reporting resources and ore reserves is unknown and therefore the Company is only treating the estimate as a “historic estimate” and do not conform to any current code or standard including (JORC 2012) or NI-43-101 with no attributed classification.
5.12.3 The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates or foreign estimates to the entity	The historical estimates are relevant and material to Manhattan’s proposed acquisition of the Hook Lake Project via the Proposed Transaction as they represent significant exploration targets for possible definition of JORC Code 2012 compliant resources. It is not certain that further evaluation and/or exploration work will define resources or ore reserves, however due to the historic exploration results and estimate it is deemed significant and relevant for ongoing exploration work at the Project. The Company will look to verify through drilling and expand on the historic estimate if possible.
5.12.4 The reliability of the historical estimates or foreign estimates, including by reference to any of the criteria in Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code) which are relevant to understanding the reliability of the historical estimates or foreign estimates	The historic estimates are typical of estimations completed prior to the definition of the JORC code. They were used to track and report progress during exploration activities and definition of tonnage/grades to assess the worth of future exploration. The available information regarding work completed has not been completed to satisfies JORC Table requirements as it was completed prior to theses requirements. Collar information is presented in maps and sections available for georeferencing and determination of the collar coordinates, with drilling depths, dip, azimuth, geology, assay intervals and results presented in tabulated form. The type of drills utilised and core diameters along with the sampling methodology is noted. Drill spacing was nominally on 30 m spacings along strike, with variations in the inclinations to match the target to the best of the previous explorers knowledge. Detailed information on the assay technique is lacking, with only details of the labs utilised and no note of inserted quality control measures, i.e. blanks, standards and field duplicates, however check assays were completed at different labs.

ASX Listing Rule	Response
5.12.5 To the extent known, a summary of the work programs on which the historical estimates or foreign estimates are based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimates or foreign estimates	The method of estimation is unknown for all historic estimates, however it is assumed to have been completed using a sectional approach, with areas given to mineralised polygons and then applied across drill sections. Each section has an area of influence, usually half the distance to the next drill fence. Turquetil Lake – estimate is based on 10,500 m of diamond drilling completed in 1988. No mining or processing parameters noted. In 1989 metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research demonstrated a 94.6% recovery rate for gold using a 3-step process of: o Preparation of a floatation concentrate, o Pressure oxidation, o Cyanidation. Heninga Lake – based on drilling by Gemex Minerals, who completed three drillholes beneath Heninga Lake. Spi Lake – based on 7418 feet of diamond drilling completed by Giant Yellowknife Mines.
5.12.6 Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity	No further work has been completed on the projects. No further estimations have been conducted.
5.12.7 The evaluation and/or exploration work that needs to be completed to verify the historical estimates or foreign estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with Appendix 5A (JORC Code)	The location and quality of the historic diamond drill core is unknown, and therefore the position of historic holes and re-evaluation of the historic drilling through a program of re-assaying is currently not possible. Verification of the historic estimate will require the completion of diamond drilling, completed to modern standards with a strict adherence to best practice and implementation of quality control sample insertion (blanks, standards and field duplicates). This may allow the re-estimation of the deposit in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The historic drillhole interpretation sections and collar locations will assist in drillhole targeting for efficient assessment of the deposit. Manhattan recognises that the completion of further evaluation and/or exploration work may not result in the definition of JORC compliant resources or ore reserves.
5.12.8 The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the entity intends to undertake and a comment on how the entity intends to fund that work	Manhattan is completing further historic data integration alongside commencing permit applications to allow for exploration activities to commence in 2025, following completion of the Proposed Transaction. The Company possesses the required funding to commence these exploration activities.