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23 April 2020 **ASX: MHC & MHCO**

Drilling Update & CEO Appointment

- **Manhattan Corporation Limited (*MHC* or *Company*) has received all necessary environmental approvals to commence its initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme at New Bendigo.**
- **MHC is scheduled to commence drilling in Mid-May, an update will be provided prior to the commencement of drilling.**
- **The 2,500 metre (RC) drilling programme** is planned to follow-up and test:
  - the down-plunge extensions of the high-grade gold shoot at the New Bendigo Prospect
  - **historic RAB drilling results of up to 22m at 4.94 g/t Au from 8m (TIBRB-12)** that has never been followed-up with either RC or diamond drilling.
  - historical RAB drilling results to the west of the main New Bendigo shoots that could represent the near-surface expression of another mineralised shoot. **Historical results include 7m at 3.33 g/t Au from 10m (TIBRB-6) and 4m at 2.47 g/t Au from 7m (TIBRB-10)**
- **New Exploration Licence** – The Company has applied for an additional exploration licence of strategic importance, the application also covers an area **where historic percussion drilling completed by BP Minerals Australia has intercepted significant copper mineralisation**, including:
  - **6m at 1.97% Cu from 58m (NM-P2) and**
  - **6m at 0.87% Cu from 64m (NM-P3)**
- **MHC is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Kell Nielsen as Chief Executive Officer (*CEO*), commencing immediately (previously occupying the position of Project Manager with the Company).**

Commenting on his appointment, new CEO Kell Nielsen said:

"*I am excited to have accepted the opportunity to lead the management and exploration programme for MHC, where I believe the Tibooburra Gold Project encompasses a new and emerging high-grade gold district that holds considerable potential for the discovery of "Victorian Style" multi-million-ounce orogenic gold deposits within MHC's dominant ground position.*

I especially look forward to MHC's initial drill programme at New Bendigo where significant mineralisation has been identified within a much broader geochemical soil anomaly where limited drilling has been completed to date.**"**

New Bendigo RC Drilling

MHC plans to commence its initial Reverse Circulation (RC) drill programme at New Bendigo by mid- May, with the Company engaging the services of an RC drilling services specialist. Work is currently scheduled to commence mid-May subject to movement and work restrictions mandated by Government(s) due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The drilling program is designed to test:

- the down-plunge extension of the north-plunging, high-grade shoot
- potential for a second parallel shoot located beneath the first reflected by a historical RAB drilling result of 22m at 4.94g/t Au from 8m in hole TIBRB-12
- potential for a third plunging shoot located to the west of the currently defined mineralisation where RAB drilling has intersected 7m at 3.33 g/t Au from 10m (TIBRB-6) and 4m at 2.47 g/t Au from 7m (TIBRB-10)

Previous drilling at New Bendigo returned highly encouraging gold intersections within a small section of a 5km long soil anomaly that is interpreted to potentially define a series of north-plunging, high-grade gold shoots (Figure 1), which are open down-plunge to the north and have yet to be closed off (Figure 2).

In addition to this, historical RAB drilling has identified further potential shoots, predominantly to the west of the current drilling, that have yet to be followed up with either RC or Diamond Drilling.

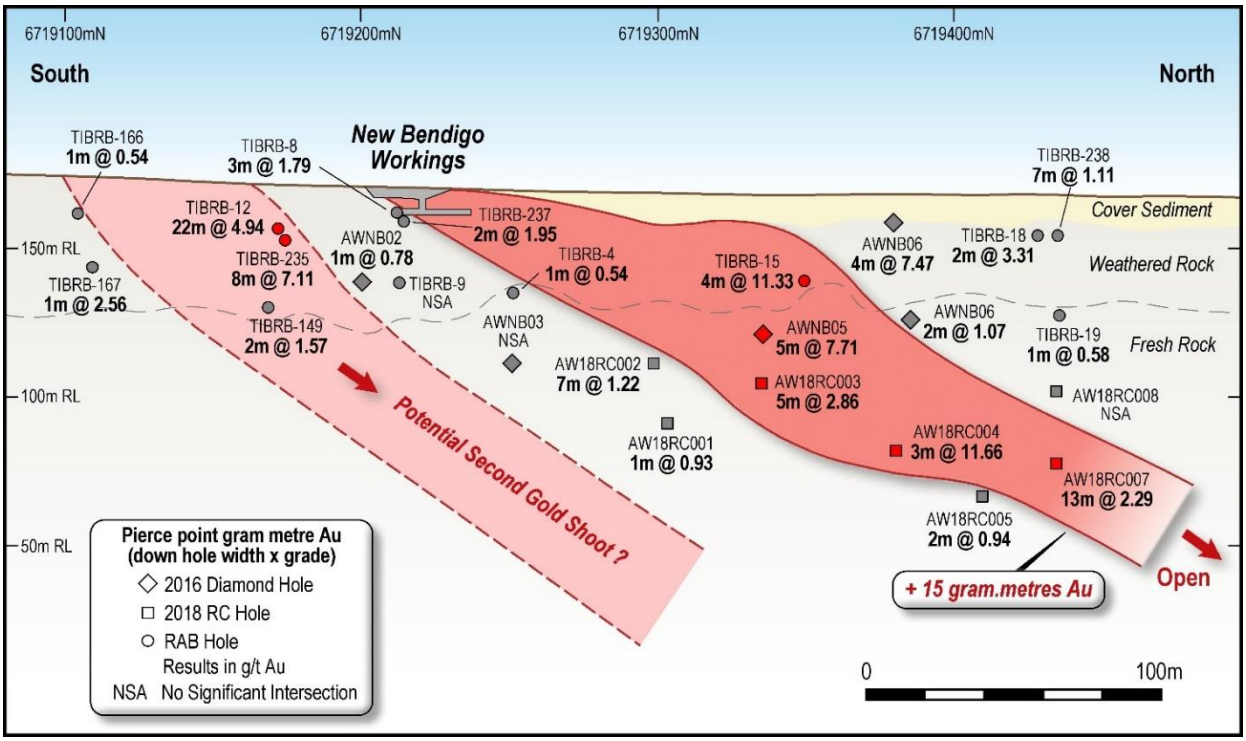

Figure 1. New Bendigo Long Section showing the north plunging shoot and the potential for a sub-parallel shoot. Section line is oblique to the GDA-94 grid and runs from 587650E 6719100N to 587450E to 6719450N.

Note on New Bendigo Drill Results:

Please note that all results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections for drilling completed on the New Bendigo Prospect were reported by MHC on the 11th February 2020 *"Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project"*. MHC confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the New Bendigo drill results included in this announcement.

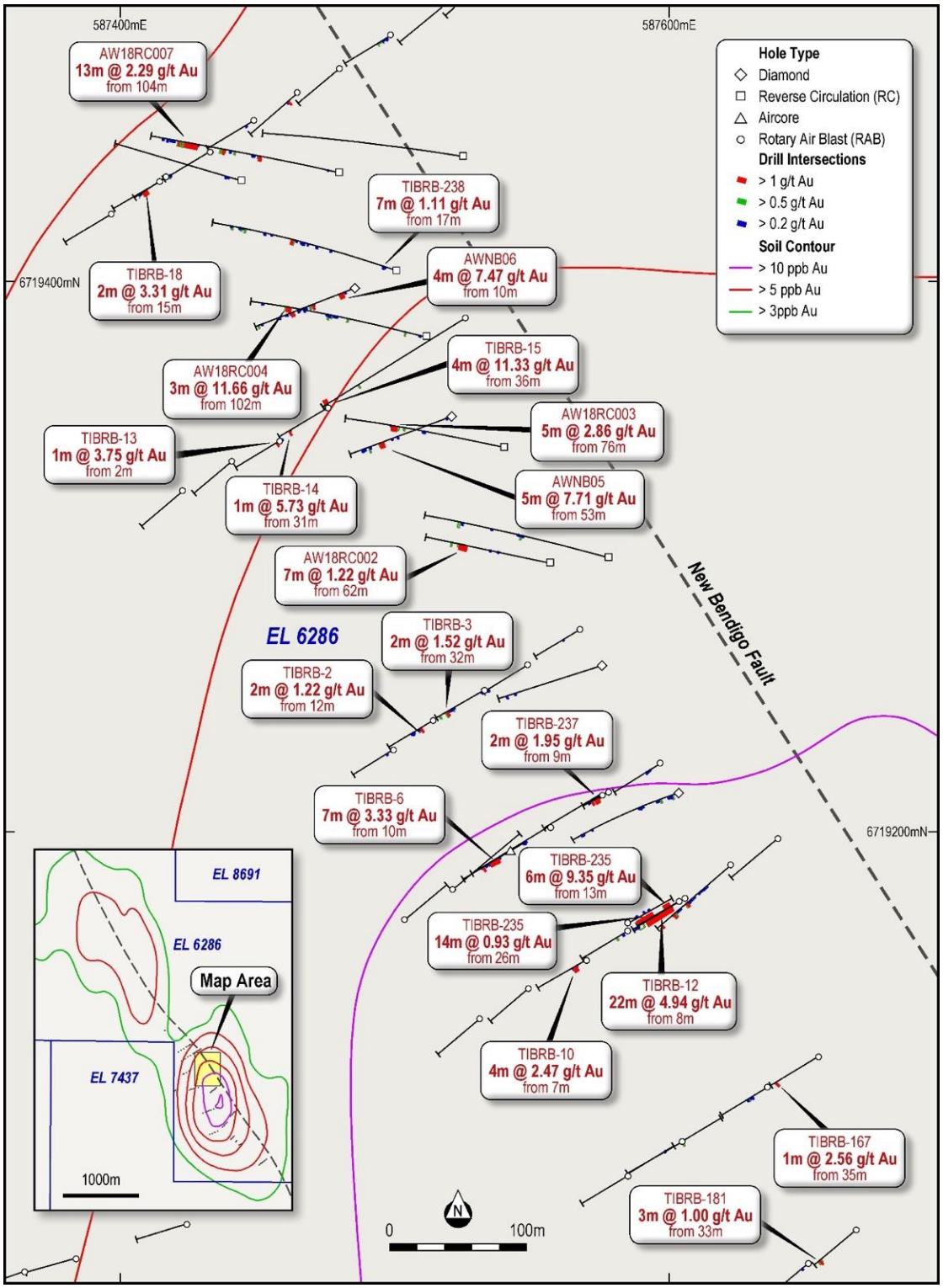

Figure 2. New Bendigo Drill Hole Collar Plan, showing drill traces projected to surface with key intersections reported in Table 2 by MHC on the 11th February 2020 "Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project.

Note the limited drilling within the broader 5km long (strike extent) soil anomaly.

New Tibooburra Gold Project ELA's Acquisitions

MHC has applied for a further Exploration Licence (EL) in addition to the previously reported Exploration Licence Application (ELA) No. 5912 (ASX: MHC Announcement *"Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project"* on the 11th February 2020). This additional ELA was made to acquire an area that had recently become available and allows MHC to cement its dominant position in the emerging Tibooburra Gold district.

The new ELA (No. 5939) adds a further 83 km2 covering an area strategically located between MHC's existing tenure and ELA No. 5912 (Figure 3). In addition to the ELA's strategic location, historic drilling completed by BP Minerals Australia (BP 1984 & BP 1984a) has reported highly encouraging percussion drill intercepts from magnetic sediments and banded iron units, drilling returned up to:

- **6m at 1.97% Cu from 58m (NM-P2) and**
- **6m at 0.87% Cu from 64m (NM-P3)**

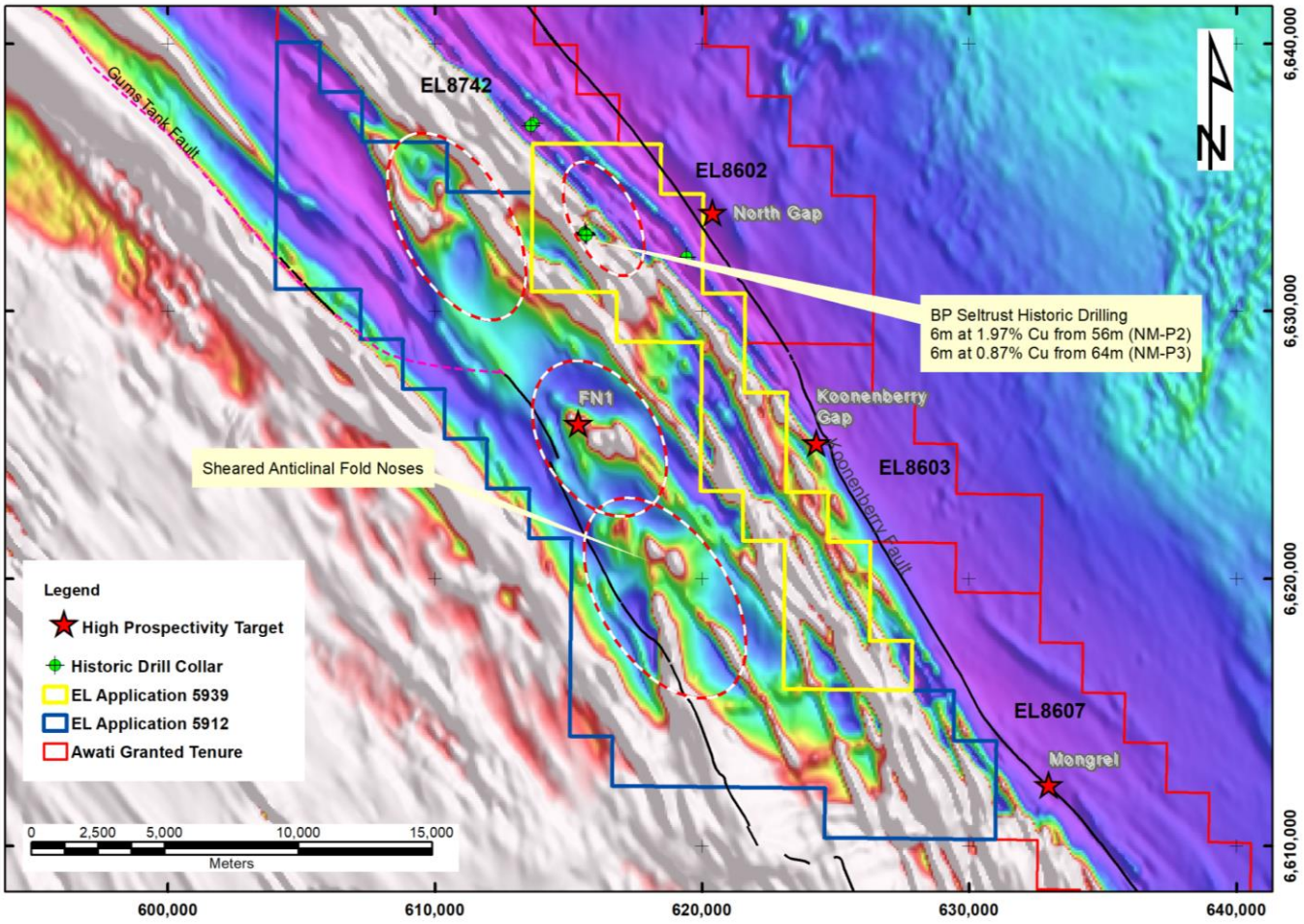

Figure 3. New EL applications at Tibooburra in relation to current licences with high-priority targets (red/white dashed circles). Second Derivative Reduced to Pole Magnetic base Image.

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

MHC is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Kell Nielsen as Chief Executive Officer, commencing immediately (previously occupying the position of Project Manager with the Company).

Mr Nielsen is an Australian Geologist with over 25 years' experience in project generation, exploration and development across a broad range of minerals including gold, copper and base metals. Kell has worked extensively in Australia, Mongolia, West and East Africa and Myanmar covering a diverse range of experiences and roles from grass roots exploration to being at the forefront of discoveries and managing large resource development teams for Placer Dome (Wallaby resource definition >10Moz Au) and consulting to BHP Billiton's iron ore and coal divisions.

In more recent years, Kell has been active in generating large resource projects for listed companies that are being mined today or are likely to be developed in the future, such as the large Ngualla Rare Earth Deposit (Tanzania, ASX:PEK), Selenge Iron Project (Mongolia) and the Diamba Sud Gold Project (Senegal, ASX:CHZ). Kell provides extensive experience accrued from management, technical directorships and consulting roles within ASX listed companies and global project acquisitions.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL TERMS OF EXECUTIVE SERVICE AGREEMENT ENTERED BETWEEN MHC AND A COMPANY CONTROLLED BY MR NIELSEN

Item	Details
Total Fixed Remuneration	Cash remuneration comprises a base salary of $200,000 per annum, inclusive of superannuation and exclusive of GST.
Long Term Incentive	The company controlled by Mr Nielsen will be granted 10 million incentive options, with each incentive option having an exercise price of $0.01 and an expiry date of 3 years from the date of issue. The incentive options will automatically lapse if the Executive Service Agreement is terminated within 12 months from the issue of the incentive options.
Contract Term	24 months unless extended or terminated.
Termination	3 months notice to be given by either party for termination without cause. MHC can pay out the notice period.
Restrictions	Mr Nielsen and the company through which he is contracted are restricted (without the prior written consent of MHC, not to be unreasonably witheld) from competing with the business of MHC.

About the Tibooburra Gold Project

The current 1,354 km^2 Tibooburra Gold Project comprises a contiguous land package of 10 granted exploration licences and two exploration licence application that is located approximately 200km north of Broken Hill. It stretches 160km south from the historic Tibooburra Goldfields, along the gold-anomalous (soil, rock and drilling geochemistry, gold workings) New Bendigo Fault, to where it merges with the Koonenberry Fault, and then strikes further south on towards the recently discovered Kayrunnera gold nugget field. The area is conveniently accessed via the Silver City Highway, which runs N-S through the project area.

Mining History

Auriferous quartz vein networks and alluvial deposits that shed from them, were mined in shallow pits, shafts and adits by early prospectors between 1881 and 1901. Over 1,700kg of gold was extracted, mostly from alluvial and eluvial deposits. Despite the rich rock-chip gold assays and overall historical mining grades of over 20g/t Au, **the primary ore systems have rarely been tested below the water table** (approx. 60m). Only sporadic exploration has been conducted since the abandonment of the goldfield in 1901, with undercover exploration utilising the high-quality geophysical datasets of the Geological Survey of NSW ("GSNSW") now being possible.

Similarities to the Victorian Goldfields

After a detailed study of the Tibooburra District, GSNSW geoscientists (Greenfield and Reid, 2006) concluded that '**mineralisation styles and structural development in the Tibooburra Goldfields are very similar to the Victorian Goldfields in the Western Lachlan Orogen'**. In their detailed assessment and comparison, they highlighted similarities in the style of mineralisation, mineral associations, metal associations, hydrothermal alteration, structural setting, timing of metamorphism and the age of mineralisation, association with I-type magmatism, and the character of the sedimentary host rocks. Mineralisation in the Tibooburra Goldfields is classified as orogenic gold and is typical of turbidite-hosted/slate-belt gold provinces (Greenfield and Reid, 2006).

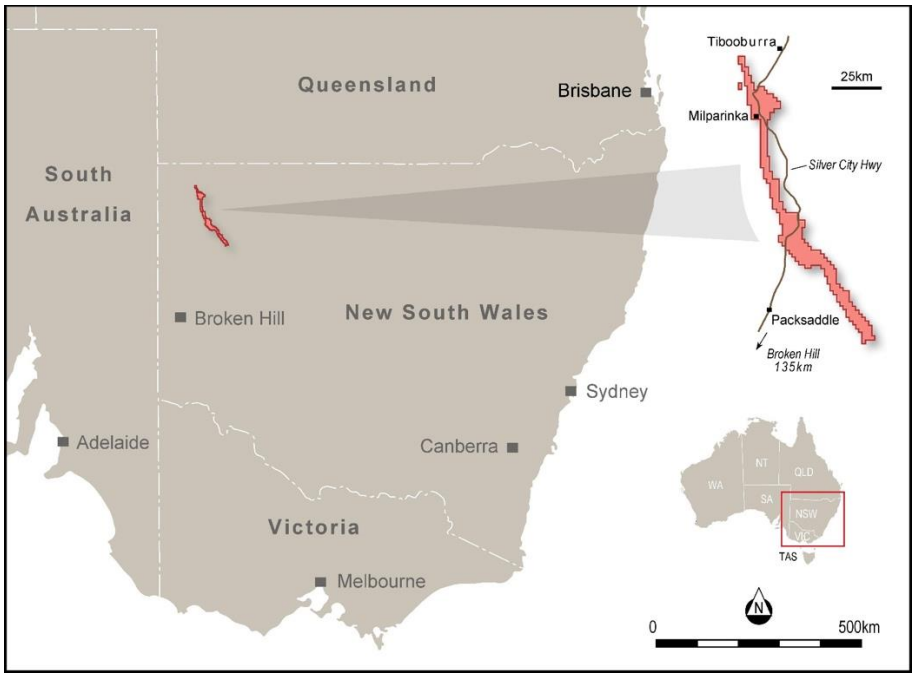

Figure 4: Location of the Tibooburra Gold Project.

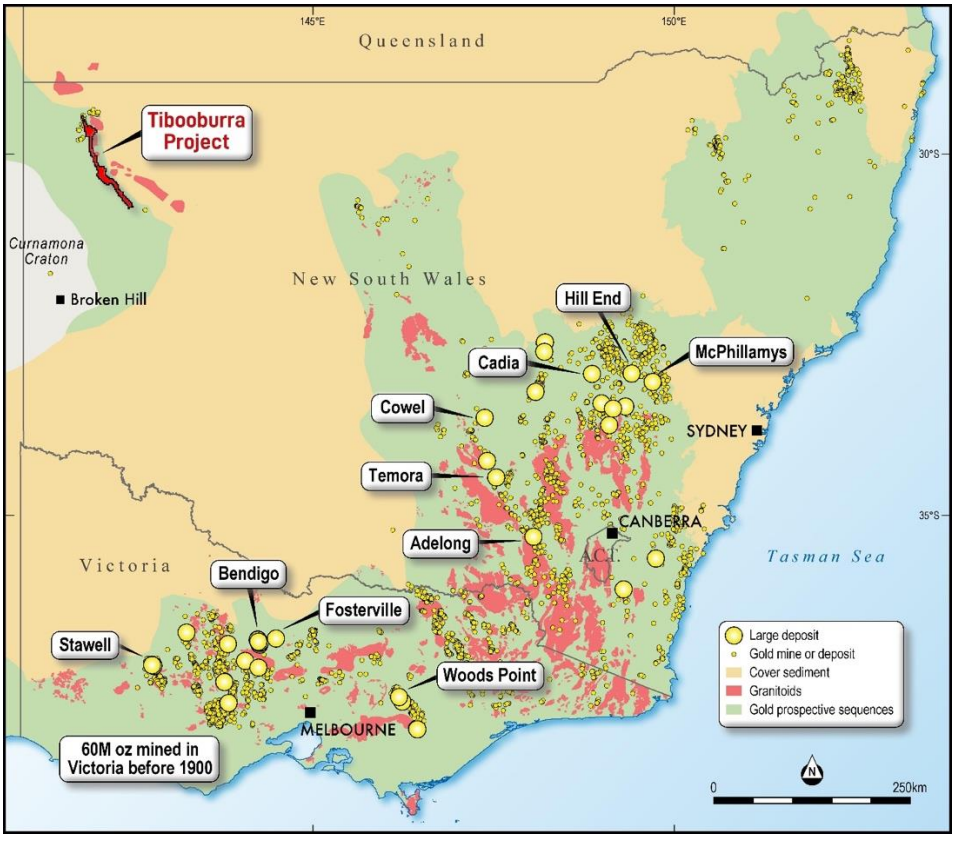

Figure 5. Prospective Palaeozoic gold terrains (green shading) of NSW and Victoria.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, Annexure 1 sets out sections 1 and 2 of Table 1 of the JORC Code in relation to drilling completed by BP Minerals.

In reference to results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections have been reported and tabled by MHC on the 11th February 2020 *"Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project"*. MHC confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the New Bendigo drill results included in this announcement.

References

BP 1984. BP Minerals Australia for Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd. *First Six Monthly Report for EL2248, Mipa. Period 28th June – 27th December 1984, Volume I*.

BP 1984a. BP Minerals Australia for Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd. *First Six Monthly Report for EL2248, Mipa. Period 28th December 1984 – 27th July 1985, Volume I*.

Greenfield J and Reid W, 2006. Orogenic gold in the Tibooburra area of north-western NSW – a ~440Ma ore system with comparison to the Victoria Goldfields. *ASEG Extended Abstracts, 2006:1, 1-8, DOI: 10.1071/ASEG2006ab059.*

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

Marcello Cardaci
Non-Executive Chairman
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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results for the Tibooburra Project is based on information review by Mr Kell Nielsen who is the CEO of Manhattan Corporation Limited and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Nielsen has sufficient experience which is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the overseeing activities which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 and 2012 Editions of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Nielsen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his reviewed information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to third party actions, metals price volatility, currency fluctuations and variances in exploration results, ore grade or other factors, as well as political and operational risks, and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Annual Reports, as well as the Company's other releases. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Table 1. Tibooburra Gold Project - Tenements

Tenement No.	Area (sq.km)	Registered Holder	Date Granted	Renewal Date
EL 6286	75	Awati Resources Limited	23-Aug-04	23-Aug-20
EL 7437	33	Awati Resources Limited	23-Dec-09	23-Dec-20
EL 8602	147	Awati Resources Limited	23-Jun-17	23-Jun-20
EL 8603	51	Awati Resources Limited	23-Jun-17	23-Jun-20
EL 8607	150	Awati Resources Limited	27-Jun-17	27-Jun-20
EL 8688	111	Awati Resources Limited	02-Feb-18	02-Feb-21
EL 8689	81	Awati Resources Limited	02-Feb-18	02-Feb-21
EL 8690	117	Awati Resources Limited	02-Feb-18	02-Feb-21
EL 8691	138	Awati Resources Limited	02-Feb-18	02-Feb-21
EL 8742	117	Awati Resources Limited	04-May-18	04-May-21
ELA 5912	85 Units (Approx:251 Sq.km)	Awati Resources Limited	Pending (Applied 24-Jan 2020)	
ELA 5939	28 Units (Approx:83 Sq.km)	Awati Resources Limited	Pending (Applied 18-Mar-2020	

Table 2. ELA5939 – Historic Drilling Completed by BP Minerals (0.5 % Cu Cut-Off)

Hole Id	Hole Type	East (AMG84_54S)	North (AMG84_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim (magnetic)	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Remarks
NM—P1	Percussion	615,620	6,632,980		129	-60	050					NSA
NM—P2	**Percussion**	**615,650**	**6,632,940**		**119**	**-60**	**050**	**56**	**62**	**6**	**1.97**	**In Primary Sulphides**
NM—P3	**Percussion**	**615,670**	**6,632,900**		**119**	**-60**	**050**	**64**	**70**	**6**	**0.87**	**In Primary Sulphides**
NM—P4	Percussion	615,620	6,632,880		153	-60	050					NSA
NM—P5	Percussion	619,450	6,632,050		123	-60	040					NSA
NM—P6	Percussion	615,690	6,663,287		62	-60	050					NSA
NM—P7	Percussion	613,700	6,637,050		94	-60	220					NSA
NM—P8	Percussion	613,600	6,636,950		117	-60	040					NSA
NM—P9	Percussion	613,500	6,637,100		87	-60	040					NSA

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.5 % Cu lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (Results <0.5 %t Cu).

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

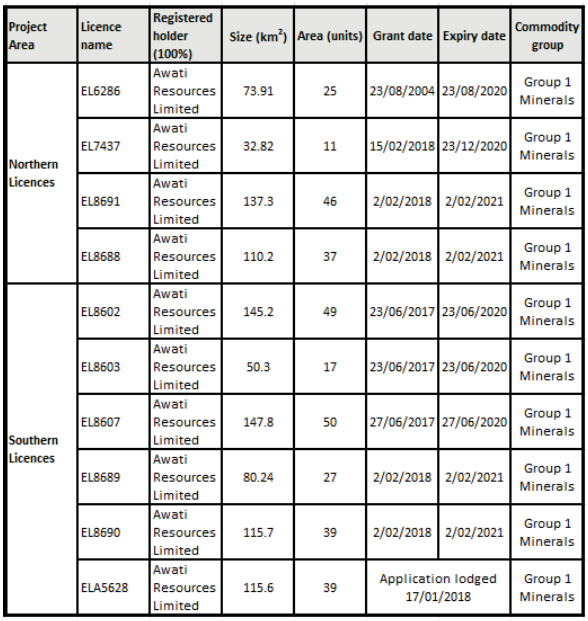
Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No details were reported of the sampling completed by BP Minerals of Percussion drilling by BP Minerals in their referenced historic reports.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• No details were reported of the percussion drilling competed by BP Minerals in their referenced reports, though given the age of the drilling, drilling would be considered to not conform to current standards.
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.*	• No details were reported of the percussion drilling competed by BP Minerals in their referenced reports.
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.*	• Percussion Drilling completed by BP Minerals has been geologically logged, though the sampling methods have not been completed to a required standard

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.*	• No details were reported of the sampling completed by BP Minerals of Percussion drilling by BP Minerals in their referenced historic reports
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.*	• NO QA or QC of the Assay data reported by BP Minerals has been undertaken by MHC
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.*	• No Verification has been undertaken by MHC external to reviewing the reports completed and documented in this release
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No details were reported of the percussion drilling hole surveys competed by BP Minerals in their referenced reports • Drilling was conducted on a local grid and converted to Australian Map Grid (AMG) 1984 Zone 54
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.*	• The nature of the drilling completed by BP Minerals is historic and considered to be of limited use, except for the reporting of potential Cu mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilling completed appears to have been rotated so that drilling was conducted perpendicular to the lithological units • Given the preliminary aspect of the drilling completed by BP Minerals Drill testing is at too early stage to know if sampling has introduced a bias. • All intervals are reported as down hole widths with no attempt to report true widths. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No Information or data is known of the Sample Security
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or Reviews have been undertaken

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.*	An assessment of tenure was prepared by Australian Mining and Exploration Titles Services (AMETS), who prepared an opinion on tenure for the Company in 2017. The table below summarises tenure.  The following matters remain as items for review: • An interest may also be retained by Meteoric Resources NL in EL6286 and EL7437. Further investigation to confirm the status of these arrangements should be undertaken. • ELA5628 has been subsequently granted and is now EL8742 granted on 4th May 2018 and expiring on 4th May 2021. • Further to the licences listed above, Awati on behalf of the project made an application for a further Exploration Licences (Number ELA5912 and ELA5939) that consists of 85 and 23 Units respectively for approximately 334 square kilometres.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been exploration work conducted in the project area since ca. 1965. Most exploration was for deposits other than orogenic gold deposits. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration. • Awati has completed comprehensive report and compilations of the general work undertaken by previous explorers and key findings.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is considered to be prospective for Phanerozoic aged orogenic gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the 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.*	• Refer to the accompanying tables. • Reported intersections referred to in this report for the New Bendigo Gold Prospect have been collated and announced by MHC on the 11th February 2020

Project Area	Licence name	Registered holder (100%)	Size (km²)	Area (units)	Grant date	Expiry date	Commodity group
Northern Licences	EL6286	Awati Resources Limited	73.91	25	23/08/2004	23/08/2020	Group 1 Minerals
	EL7437	Awati Resources Limited	32.82	11	15/02/2018	23/12/2020	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8691	Awati Resources Limited	137.3	46	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8688	Awati Resources Limited	110.2	37	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1 Minerals
Southern Licences	EL8602	Awati Resources Limited	145.2	49	23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8603	Awati Resources Limited	50.3	17	23/06/2017	23/06/2020	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8607	Awati Resources Limited	147.8	50	27/06/2017	27/06/2020	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8689	Awati Resources Limited	80.24	27	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1 Minerals
	EL8690	Awati Resources Limited	115.7	39	2/02/2018	2/02/2021	Group 1 Minerals
	ELA5628	Awati Resources Limited	115.6	39	Application lodged 17/01/2018		Group 1 Minerals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted average techniques to report aggregated gold have been used where appropriate. BP Minerals Percussion holes have been recorded in AMG84 zoned grid and projected to GDA94 utilising Esri ArcGIS software
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals reported are down hole intervals. • Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The historical nature of the work completed mean that it is difficult to report results in the same way. • Reported intersections referred to in this report for the New Bendigo Gold Prospect have been collated and announced by MHC on the 11th February 2020 • Drilling completed by BP Minerals is historic in nature and is not compliant with current industry standards
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Passive Seismic Surveys**: Passive seismic surveys have been used using a Tromino instrument as a guide to estimating cover depth in various locations. The technique is not quantitative and can only be used as an indicative guide until actual cover depths are substantiated by drilling. • **Aeromagnetic Surveys:** Previous explorers have completed regional-scale, high quality aeromagnetic surveys over some of Awati's lease holding.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Following completion of the acquisition of Awati, Manhattan plans to drill a number of Priority Gold Exploration Targets commencing in early 2020.