ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
03 July2023

High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li2O

High-Grade Lithium Assay results returned from Large, Coarse Grain Spodumene-Bearing Pegmatites at the Chebogue Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- "Whole rock" analysis has now been received from sampling completed over a small part of the BP target area that identified large, coarse grain spodumene-bearing surface boulders in glacial tills. ***13 of the samples returned from spodumene bearing Pegmatites returned > 1% Li_2O, with a peak result of 2.24% Li_2O (Sample 85083) Results include:***
    - **Sample 85083 returned 2.24% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85032 returned 2.22% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 77601 returned 1.8% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85132 returned 1.64% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85029 returned 1.56% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85173 returned 1.52% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85084-A returned 1.40% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85172 returned 1.36% Li_2O**
    - **Sample 85086 returned 1.36% Li_2O**
- The boulders are comparable in compositions and morphology[2] to those found at the Brazil Lake Lithium project owned by Champlain Mineral Ventures Ltd, located ~7.5km South of the BP target area where drilling is returning thick intersections with assays up to 2.27% Li2O.
- Results were received from two separate mineralised boulder trails located within a ~4km long identified corridor, with the boulder trails suggesting a probable, northeast orientated pegmatite bedrock source.
- A potential lithium-bearing, bedrock pegmatite source has been identified from public domain LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging Data) that runs parallel to the boulder train, with a LIDAR lineament lying approximately 300 metres north of the boulder train. This is consistent with the Company's belief that glacial dispersion patterns in the areat indicate the bedrock lithium source is located approximately 200-300 metres in an up-ice direction (NW) from the trace of the pegmatite boulder trail. Exploration is continuing in the immediate area of the new

boulder discovery with an emphasis on exposing the bedrock spodumene-bearing pegmatite source.

- The Chebogue Lithium Project is a large, 100% owned land position comprising an area of ~1,200 km2 covering more than 100km of prospective lithium-bearing pegmatite strike length. Chebogue is surrounded by excellent infrastructure and ***located just 25km from deep sea shipping facilities at Yarmouth port*** connecting the project to the Atlantic Ocean and global markets in North America and Europe.

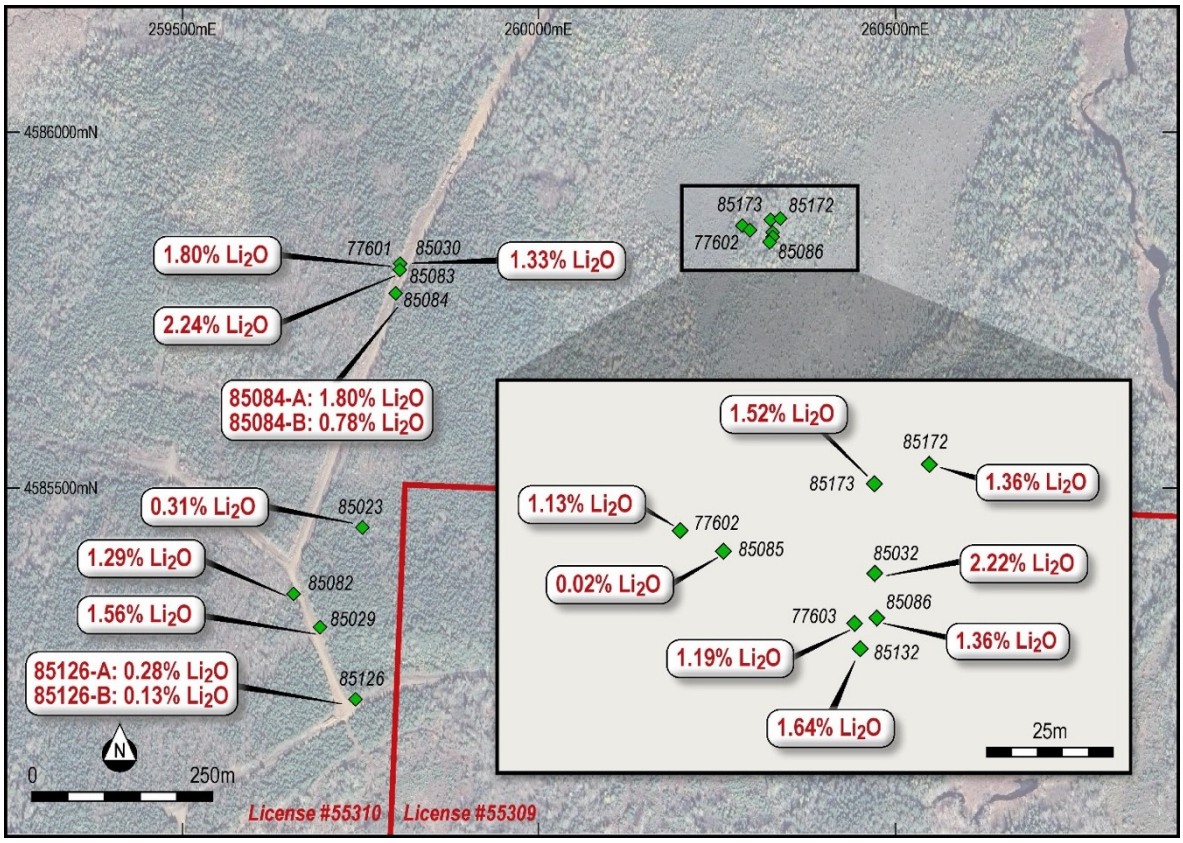

Figure 1: Spodumene Bearing Pegmatite Boulders – Samples Location and Results

Country Manager Paul K. Smith commented,

"Assays results of up to 2.24% Li20 speaks volumes for the potential of a major economic lithium discovery at the Chebogue property from the spodumene-bearing pegmatites discovered from the 'Rainy Day' pegmatite train. Ongoing exploration is now targeting the bedrock source for these boulders, in addition to locating further spodumene-bearing pegmatites. As previously mentioned, we are very excited given the Company's large landholding of over 100km strike immediate north and south of Brazil Lake highlights the potential of this district scale landholding that has never previously been explored for Lithium for more spodumene-bearing pegmatite discoveries. When you consider the proximity of nearby ports (25km) and more favourable climatic temperatures than northern Canada, MHC could potentially be advancing a major new lithium province in Canada.

Manhattan Corporation Limited (**MHC** or **Company**) (ASX:MHC) reported on 5 June 2023 the discovery of spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulders at its Chebogue Lithium Project located near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

MHC has now received analytical results from samples collected of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulders, with significant high grade Li_2O being returned. In total 18 pegmatite samples identified as containing spodumene were sent for analysis with 13 of these samples returning >1% Li_2O. Analysis also returned High-Grade results including 2.24% (85083) and 2.22% (85032) Li_2O (Table 1).

Exploration is continuing in the immediate area of the new boulder discovery with an emphasis on exposing the bedrock spodumene-bearing pegmatite source. The current understanding of the glacial geology suggests that overburden thicknesses are between 3-7 metres in the area.

Sample Number	UTM Nad 83 (Easting)	UTM Nad 83 (Northing)	Li_2O (%)	Description
77601	259 804	4 885 814	1.80	3 Spodumene bearing pegmatite boulders in a cluster on the side of the dirt logging road.
77602	260 288	4 885 866	1.13	Spodumene bearing pegmatite located on small topographic island
77603	260 323	4 885 848	1.19	Large fractured subangular spodumene bearing Boulder located on the east side of the topographic high
85023	259 750	4 885 442	0.31	Rounded pegmatite with tr spodumene
85029	259 680	4 885 318	1.56	Small Ang pegmatite flt W tr spodumene??
85030	259 808	4 885 815	1.33	Ang pegmatite flt W spodumene.
85032	260 327	4 885 858	**2.22**	Small Ang pegmatite W 3-4% spodumene . (20 x 30x40 cm
85082	259 653	4 885 348	1.29	35cm pegmatite float. White feldspar, smoky quartz and greenish muscovite. Possible spodumene?
85083	259 803	4 885 808	**2.24**	25cm pegmatite boulder located on the shoulder of the woods road opposite cluster of 4. Possible spodumene
85084-A	259 800	4 885 773	1.40	Larger than 1m pegmatite boulder in a cluster of 4 found along shoulder of logging road (3 large and 1 small). Possible spodumene.
85084-B	259 800	4 885 773	0.78	Pegmatite boulder. Mostly buried. Possible spodumene?
85085	260 297	4 885 862	0.02	Mostly buried pegmatite boulder. Possible spodumene
85086	260 327	4 885 849	1.36	Mostly buried pegmatite boulder. Possible spodumene
85126-A	259 741	4 885 206	0.28	1.5m large pegmatite roadside boulder. Greenish-white and white platey mineral. Possible spodumene.
85126-B	259 741	4 885 206	0.13	Large (at least 1m by 1.5m) spodumene rich
85132	260 324	4 885 843	1.64	Pegmatite, trace spodumene, possibly subcrop as 2 boulders buried adjacent one another. Will call it float for now.
85172	260 338	4 885 879	1.36	Pegmatite, trace spodumene, possibly subcrop as 2 boulders buried adjacent one another. Will call it float for now.
85173	260 327	4 885 875	1.52	Pegmatite float on the island, finger sized spodumene within the rock. Angular float.

Table 1 – Spodumene Bearing Pegmatite Sample Location and Results (NAD83 UTM Zone 20).

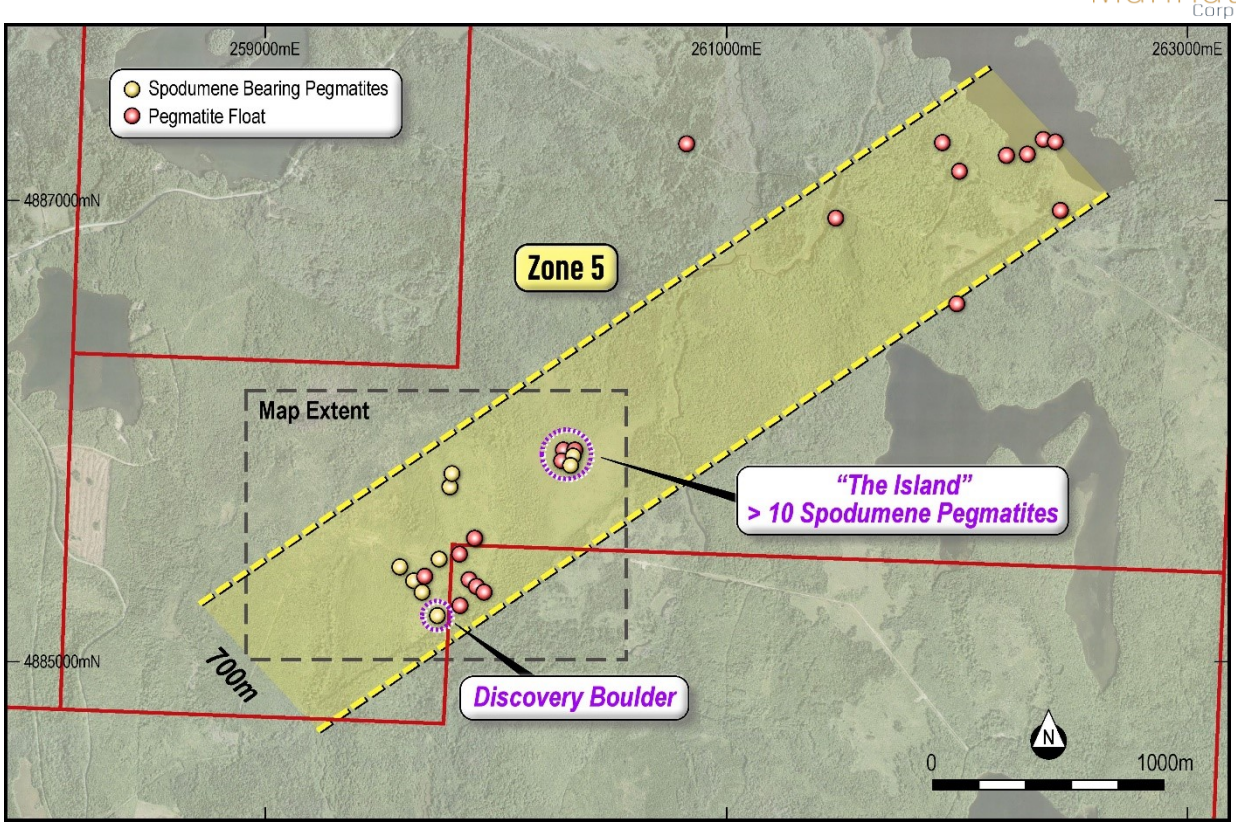

Figure 2 - (Zone 5): BP Target area, discovery zone (Rainy Day Spodumene Pegmatite Field), Showing Map Extent of Figure 1 and the pegmatite corridor containing the pegmatite fields (yellow).

Background

On April 26th, geology and prospecting teams commenced field exploration and detailed prospecting carrying out preliminary reconnaissance over parts of the "BP" and "TY" Targets ***located immediately to the north and south of the spodumene-bearing, Brazil Lake Lithium Project pegmatites.***

This has led to the discovery of a significant pegmatite boulder clusters that occur approximately 1km apart at its BP target (north of Brazil Lake), The cluster trains are observed to occur within a NE trending corridor within a stratigraphic sequence of metavolcanic and metasediments. The boulder clusters have been named the "Rainy Day Pegmatite Field" by the discovery team.

On May 30th, 2023 MHC sent five representative spodumene mineral samples obtained from the pegmatite boulders at the BP target area to Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia) for confirmation of spodumene mineralogy utilising a Raman spectroscopy (532 nm laser).

Dr. Hanley[2] subsequently confirmed that all of five Nova Scotia samples analysed from the BP Target contained spodumene and that the samples "*are all consistent with the appearance and morphology of spodumene crystals, in particular, very similar to those from Brazil Lake*".

Dr. Hanley's overall conclusion was that all five samples submitted are magmatic sourced spodumene with compositions and morphology comparable with the Brazil Lake deposit.

The initial discovery of the Brazil Lake pegmatites was made through mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960 and then further work was carried out starting in 1967 to better expose the

pegmatites, including delineating the distribution of spodumene in till and locating further surface boulders.

Once the BP Target bedrock source location is verified MHC considers that it will represent the first spodumene-bearing pegmatite discovered in Nova Scotia using glacial tracing techniques to successfully get back to the source rocks (Figure 4).

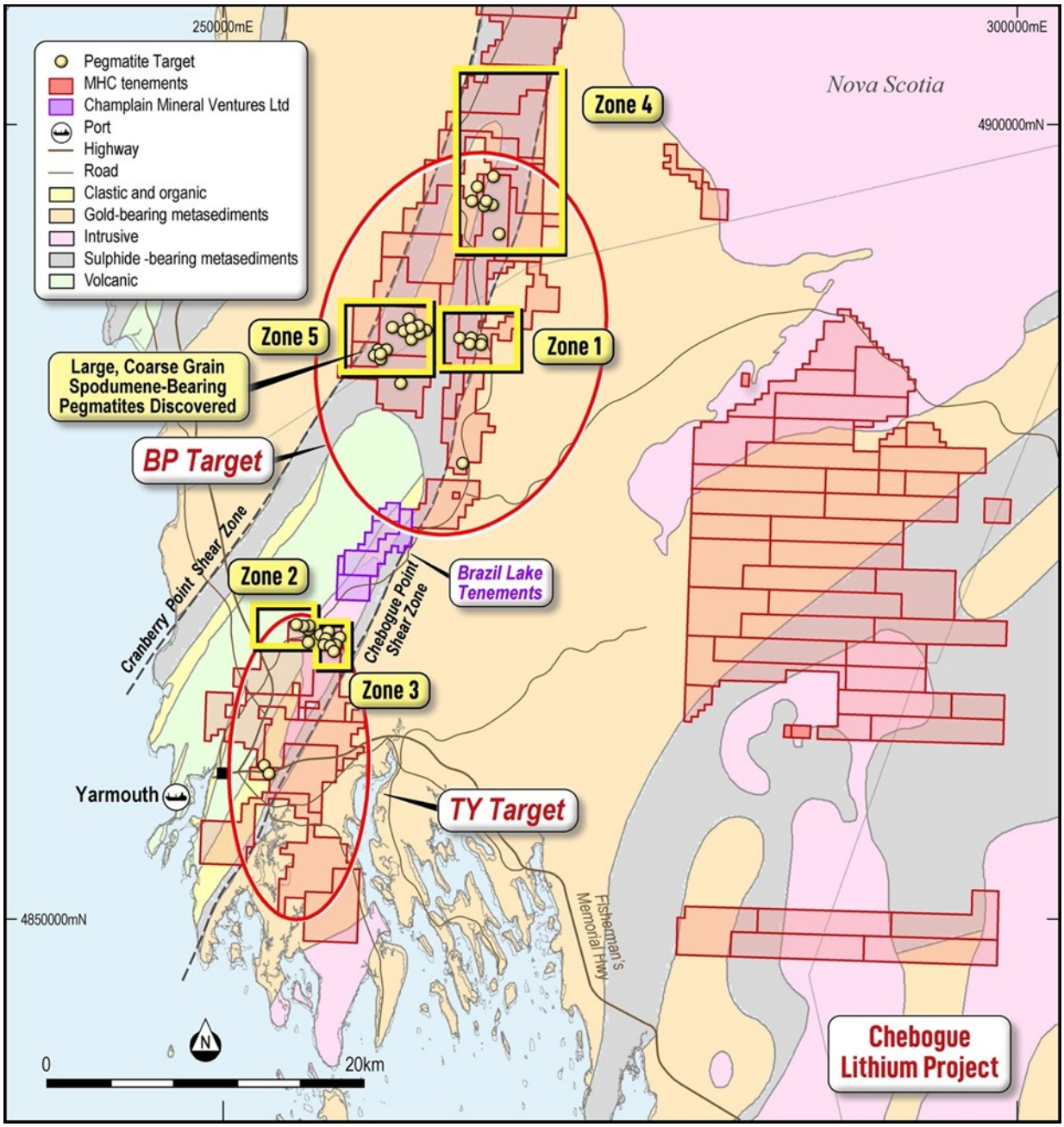

Figure 3: Summary Map showing the Company's southern mineral licences with preliminary exploration areas.

Photo 1: Variably sheared spodumene-bearing pegmatite from the discovery area.

About the Chebogue Lithium Project

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

Detailed prospecting is now focused at the "BP" target licence and surrounding licences lying both to the north and south. Numerous sub-angular boulders have been observed on surface in this area. Exploration consisting of prospecting, soil sampling, and initial screening for spodumene flakes in glacial till is continuing in this licence area.

Historical surficial maps at the "BP" Target licence area indicates a relatively thin (<5m) cover of glacial till (Brushett, et.al., 2022)[1]. Previous workers have documented three glacial dispersion directions in the region but work at the Brazil Lake pegmatites indicated a predominate ice flow direction from north to south.

The underlying geology at the "BP" Target area straddles metamorphosed Green Harbour Formation of the Goldenville Group to the east, progressing westward across the Chebogue Point shear zone, and into volcanics of the White Rock Formation. These volcanic occur immediately to the northeast along strike of the Brazil Lake pegmatites.

The Company believes that similar, NE oriented (~050°), spodumene-bearing pegmatites may occur further to the north and south of Brazil Lake along a northeast trending (~020°) stratigraphic sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. This sequence of up to ~4 kilometres wide, runs parallel to, and to the west of the Chebogue Point Shear Zone (Figure 2).

Figure 4: Location map of Chebogue Lithium Project

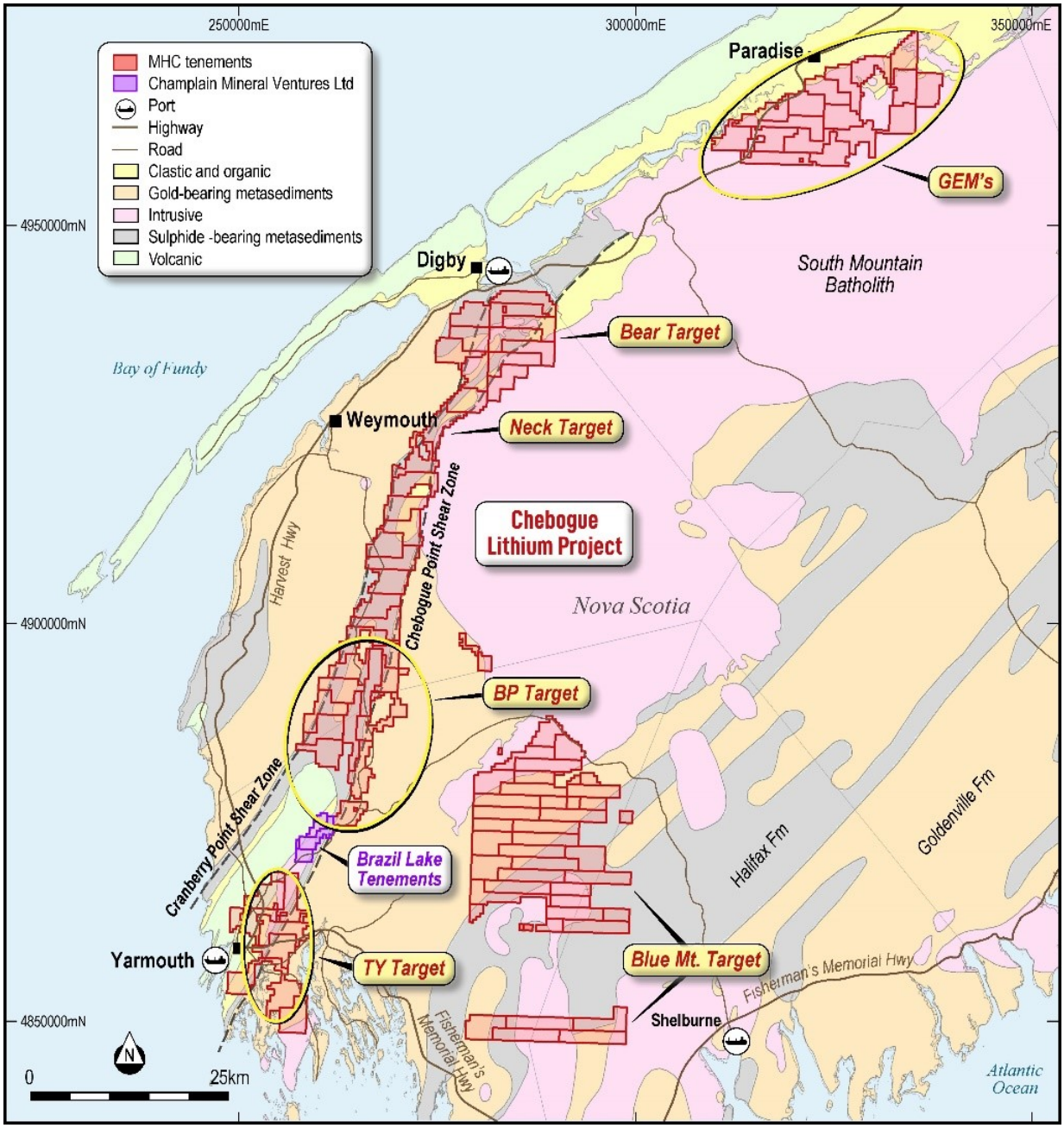

Figure 5: Location of Continental Lithium's Chebogue Lithium Project licence holdings in Nova Scotia.

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

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

-END-

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

For further information

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward looking statements

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 Acquisition; the strengths, characteristics and potential of the Company following completion of the Acquisition; timing and receipt of shareholder approvals; completion of the Capital Raising; discussion of future plans, projects and objectives and statements about the outcome and effects of the Capital Raising and the use of proceeds.

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

Reliance on third party information

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

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

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Approximately 2-4 kg of sample material was chipped from individual representative pegmatite boulders and placed in labelled and tagged 23x30cm plastic bags. Flagging with the sample number was left at the site for future reference. • Samples were described in the field including but not limited to a visual estimate of the percentage of Spodumene, making note of local vegetation and till stratigraphy in the immediate area. • Samples were cut with a diamond saw at the field office to provide a reference slab as well as a block for later thin and polished section preparation. Slabs were labelled and placed in plastic sandwich bags with the associated thin section block, and both were place in 20 litre buckets with lids for delivery to the Canadian office for subsequent examination. • Once cutting was complete the remainder of the cleaned sample was returned to the sample bag and placed in numbered bags for delivery to the analytical laboratory. • Samples will be transported via a commercial transportation company (Day and Ross / Midland) to a sample preparation facility in New Brunswick and subsequently forwarded to Activation Laboratories. • Field duplicates were collected in the field at regular numbered intervals.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Collected Samples were geologically logged and a visual estimate of spodumene was recorded by the logging geologist. • Logging is quantitative in nature as it comprises a visual estimate of the externals of the sample. • Collected samples occur as sporadic boulders, and are not recorded over a total length as would be applicable to drilling or channel sampling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Refer to Sampling Techniques for full description. • Samples have only been selectively analysed to confirm the presence of lithium bearing spodumene. • Percentage of total Li2O or Li will be confirmed by utilising industry standard preparation and assaying techniques utilising an industry accredited lab • No measures have been taken to ensure that sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected as sampling of the-in-situ material has yet to occur. • Sampling bias introduce due to sampling sizes is unknown at this stage, given the early stage of the exploration programme
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were sent to Actlabs Fredericton, New Brunswick a commercially recognised laboratory and accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) • Samples were prepped using Actlabs RX1-Prep Method, Samples are crushed (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand • Analysis was completed utilising method Ultratrace 7 (UT7) Peroxide Fusion- ICP and ICP/MS with all overlimit values (>1%) for Li, Cs, Ta analysed by utilising method Peroxide Fusion 8 – ICP-MS/ICP • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All field data is being collected using Fulcrum software and exported to Avenza mapping software and subsequent backup to Excel. • Senior geologists are preparing both blank and internal standards for insertion into all sample submissions at regular interval (10's are blanks, 20's are internal standard, 30's are field duplicates). • The internal standard is being prepared by using a measured quantity of clean spodumene crystals from Brazil Lake and a measured quantity of blank silica sand. This material is pulverized, split, and homogenized in a polyethylene bottle on a drum roller. Individual paper sample bags are filled with approximately 100 grams of material and sealed for later insertion into the sample sequence for shipment. • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were determined by GPS and Fulcram software with an accuracy of 3 to 5m collection method (± 2m). • The grid system used is NAD83 (North American Datum of 1983) – UTM Zone 19 and 20. Ths release all samples have been transformed to NAD83 Zone 20 utilising industry standard Geographic Information System (GIS) software • No Topographic Control has been utilised in reconnaissance sampling, topographic control may be determined utilising an appropriate Digital Elevation Model at a later date
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples collected during preliminary exploration consisted of 25-50 metre reconnaissance line traverses. Samples were collected on the bases of favourable mineralogy (i.e., pegmatites) and collected were located within the field
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Structural measurements of bedding, cleavage and shearing were taken at all outcrops. • Currently no known bias exists due to sampling orientation •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Manhattan staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to field office in Yarmouth where they were prepared for geochemistry, polished and thin section, and reference sample. The geochemistry samples were transported in 20 litre plastic buckets to the Actlabs sample preparation facility in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Prepared pulps were sent to the Act Labs in Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted or completed on the sampling results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate i the area.*	The Chebogue Lithium Project comprices the following Claims. Number/Claim ID. Nova Scotia, Canada Exploration License Numbers: 55117, 55118, d55165, 55166, 55184, 55185, 55186, 55195, 55204, 55205, 55206, 55207, 55208, 55209, 55211, 55212, 55213, 55214, 55216, 55217, 55218, 55219, 55220, 55221, 55222, 55223, 55224, 55225, 55226, 55227, 55228, 55229, 55230, 55231, 55232, 55236, 55237, 55238, 55239, 55240, 55241, 55244, 55245, 55246, 55250, 55251, 55252, 55253, 55266, 55267, 55268, 55289, 55290, 55291, 55292, 55293, 55294, 55295, 55296, 55297, 55298, 55299, 55300, 55301, 55302, 55303, 55304, 55305, 55306, 55307, 55308, 55309, 55310, 55312, 55313, 55314, 55315, 55316, 55317, 55318, 55321, 55322, 55323, 55324, 55325, 55326, 55328, 55329, 55330, 55331, 55332, 55333, 55334, 55455, 55456, 55457, 55458, 55459, 55460, 55461, 55462, 55463, 55464, 55465, 55466, 55467, 55468, 55469, 55470 All claims are granted, and MHC has a100% beneficial interest
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The initial discovery of the Brazil Lake pegmatites was made through mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960 and then further work was carried out to better expose the pegmatites and subsequently study the distribution of spodumene in till and delineate surface boulders
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The underlying geology at the "BP" Target area straddles metamorphosed Green Harbour Formation of the Goldenville Group to the east, progressing westward across the Chebogue Point shear zone, and into volcanics of the White Rock Formation. These volcanic occur immediately to the northeast along strike of the Brazil Lake pegmatites. • The Company believes that similar, NE oriented (~050°), spodumene-bearing pegmatites may occur further to the north and south of Brazil Lake along a northeast trending (~020°) stratigraphic sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. This sequence of up to 4 kilometres wide, runs parallel and to the west of the Chebogue Point Shear Zone • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No Data aggregation has been reported in this release
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No true or mineralised widths have been reported in this release. • Samples are from sporadically occurring boulders that are believed to be proximal to the in-situ source material
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Lithium bearing Spodumene has been confirmed by Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia) utilising a Raman spectroscopy (532 nm laser) • The amount of total Lithium or Li2O present in each sample is determined utilising appropriate assaying techniques through an industry recognised lab •
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All geological and prospecting information was plotted using Fulcrum Software and Garmin handheld GPS units were used for backup. All data was synchronized using Avenza software and downloaded and checked each evening. • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work will include trenching to expose spodumene-bearing pegmatites. • Future work may also incorporate drilling RC to uncover the in-situ pegmatites