Completion of Maiden Fieldwork Programme - Additional Information

Summary

- Extensive Mineralized Outcrop discovered external to previously known occurrences
- Rock Chip Assay Results expected in September
- Historical Drill Collar and Core readily accessed
- "First Ever" High-resolution fixed-wing magnetic survey commencing

Highlights

- Manhattan Corporation Ltd (**ASX: MHC** or the **Company** or **Manhattan**) is delighted to announce that it has completed its maiden fieldwork programme at the Hook Lake Project ("Project"). **Hook Lake hosts the Jaws (formerly known as Turquetil Lake) High Grade Gold deposit and several further gold and polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") prospects in southeastern 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 at Jaws that remains open in all directions, with further exceptional exploration upside existing at Jaws & within the greater Project area.
- The initial fieldwork programme was designed to evaluate the principal claim areas, including both the Jaws and Spectre VMS system (formerly Heninga Lake). The results of this work programme will provide a strong foundation for a maiden drilling campaign targeted to commence in April 2026, following the first high resolution magnetic survey ever undertaken on the license package.
- Rock chip sampling was conducted across high priority target areas initially identified by the team, focused on both the greenstone gold and VMS potential within the project. This work represents a modern dataset that highlights the scale and quality of the significant upside potential of Hook Lake, with assay results expected in September, sampling focused initially on:
    - A total of 20 samples (M209501-520) were taken for gold hosted within quartz veining located across 4.7 km of a prospective shear zone that spans both the Jaws and Vesper Targets.
    - 17 samples of highly prospective banded quartz-carbonate- pyrite-arsenopyrite veins in the southwest of the property which has never been drill tested. Sampling occurred over the Quantum & Lotus Targets with Quantum consisting of mineralised and altered outcrop occurring over 67m of strike before dipping under glacial cover, with a further 66m strike identified at Lotus;
    - 16 samples of sulphide bearing exposure from Skyfall, an underexplored Cu-Zn VMS showing just 10km north of the Jaws Gold deposit; and
    - 7 samples at the Spectre and Silva VMS (Formerly known as Mag Lake) showings
- The Company notes that the Resource estimate quoted above for Jaws, 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 programme, 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 Defender prospect (formerly known as VG Prospect) was prospected to assess the style of mineralisation historically reported. A total of seven outcrop samples were collected from gold-prospective sulphide-bearing banded iron formation (BIF) and adjacent quartz-carbonate veins.
- The first ever high-resolution fixed-wing magnetic survey over the Hook Lake area will be completed by Terraquest Ltd. The programme, commencing imminently, will cover more than 11,500-line kilometres across the Jaws–Spectre block of exploration tenure, with 100 metre line spacing and 50 metre infill across zones of known gold mineralisation and banded iron formation potential.
- Historic collar locations at the Jaws deposit have been accurately recorded using GPS units allowing for conversion of the historic local grid to UTM coordinates.
- Historical diamond drill core from the Jaws, Spectre and Defender target areas was located on site and found to be in surprisingly good condition given its age. Manhattan is evaluating a potential core resampling programme to supplement the maiden drilling planned for April 2026.
- The Company engaged with residents of Arviat during the field programme to review options for mobilising equipment and camp supplies, with an emphasis on drawing upon local expertise and labour.

Manhattan Corporation CEO, Mr Kell Nielsen commented:

"This initial field programme at Hook Lake confirmed the outstanding potential of the Project for both significant gold and polymetallic VMS discoveries. The Company is excited by the identification of mineralisation hosted within significant shear structures external to and within the known Jaws Deposit and eagerly await assay results from the recent sampling campaign and the commencement of the first ever high-resolution magnetic survey over the district. These activities lay the foundation and focus for inaugural drilling in early 2026. Discussions with contractors, First Nations and permitting authorities are well underway to ensure we are well positioned to move rapidly into the next phase of exploration."

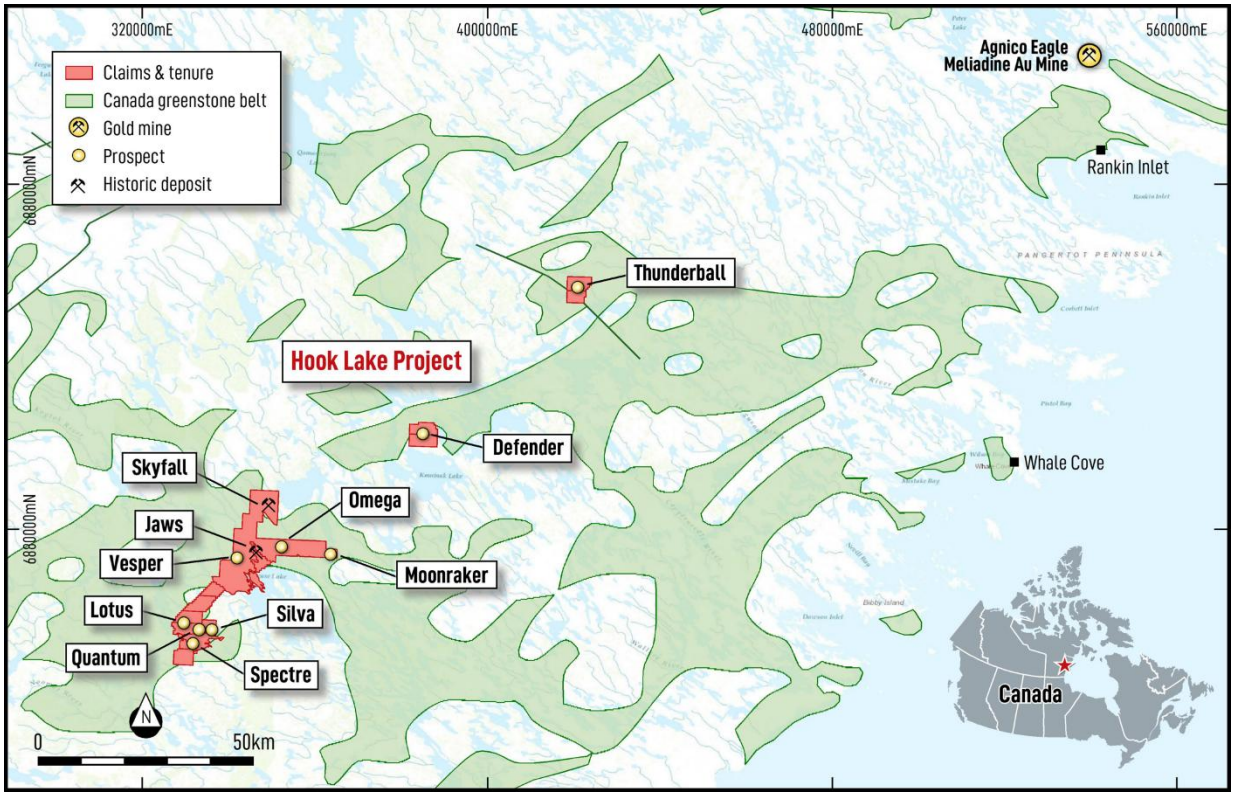

Figure 1: | Hook Lake Project Location & Nearby Major Mines

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 that 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 Belts 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 project is located within the southeastern portion of Nunavut in proximity to Hudson Bay and the proposed Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link, a transboundary transmission project that will connect Manitoba's grid to Nunavut's Kivalliq region (Figure 2).

[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

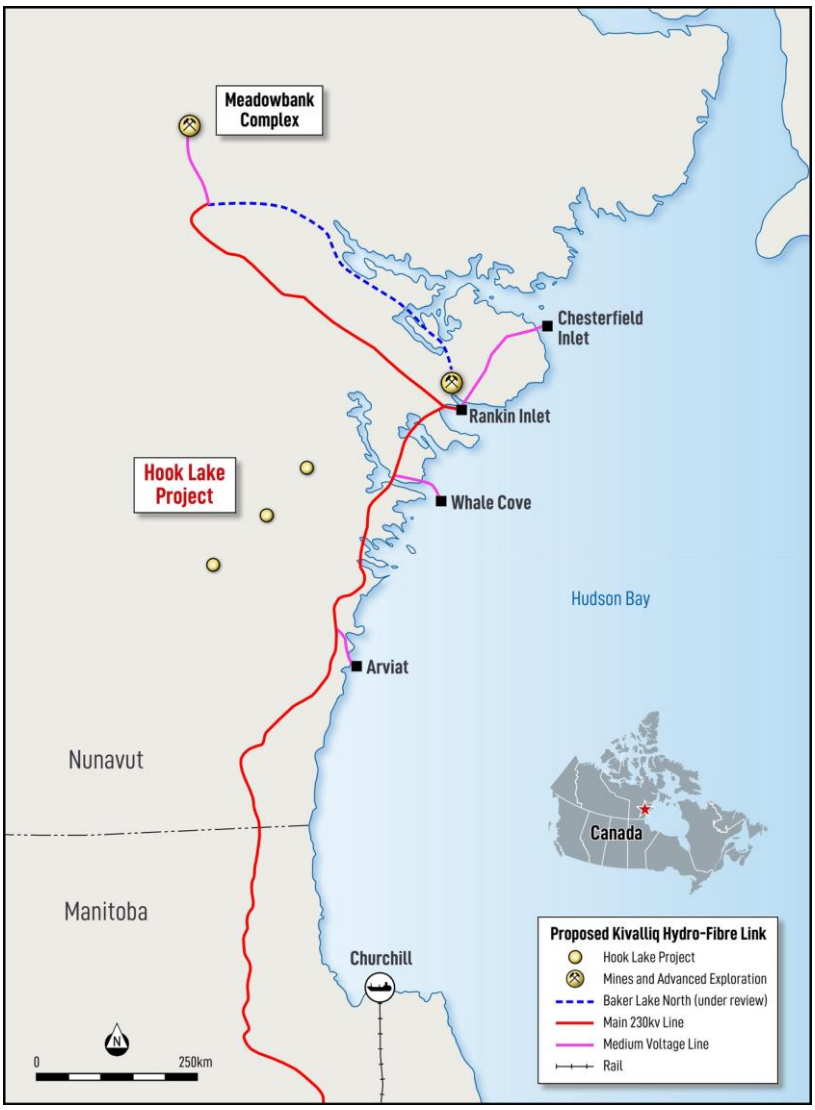

Figure 2: | Leveraging Developing Infrastructure in the Canadian North

Maiden Fieldwork

Jaws (Formerly Turquetil Lake)

The Jaws Deposit is the most advanced target within the Hook Lake Project and the site of historic diamond drilling activities concentrated in 1988 to produce the historic "Foreign" estimate of 3.4Mt at 2.38g/t Au (MHC ASX release dated 27th May 2025), with drilling predominantly conducted towards the NW on -45-degree dipping holes.

Fieldwork successfully located and sampled the discovery outcrops, confirming the presence of an iron carbonate alteration zone trending NE/SW hosting quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins. A total of 12 rock samples (M209501-512) were taken covering 194m of strike extent before the showings become covered. At the far northeastern limits of outcrop, veining is observed trending almost perpendicular to the main NE/SW zone. Sample M209505 was taken from one of these NW/SE striking veins, that if it returns significant gold mineralisation from assay, would reveal significant uncaptured upside potential to the deposit, as historic drilling was predominantly orientated towards the NW sub-parallelling these alternately oriented veins to the main shear direction.

The potential upside to the system is enhanced when considered with the entire southwestern part of the of the known deposit and significant portions of the extent of the mineralised shear with the deposit remaining open along strike and is generally obscured by shallow cover. This is evident, with the current known extent of the deposit separated by a significant gap of 460m between the drilled areas. Recent sampling collected a further three samples (M209513-515) collected proximal to historic drilling completed in the SW portion of the Deposit; With a further five samples (M209516-520) collected from exposures along the known shear up to ~3km SW of the extent of the drilled mineralisation.

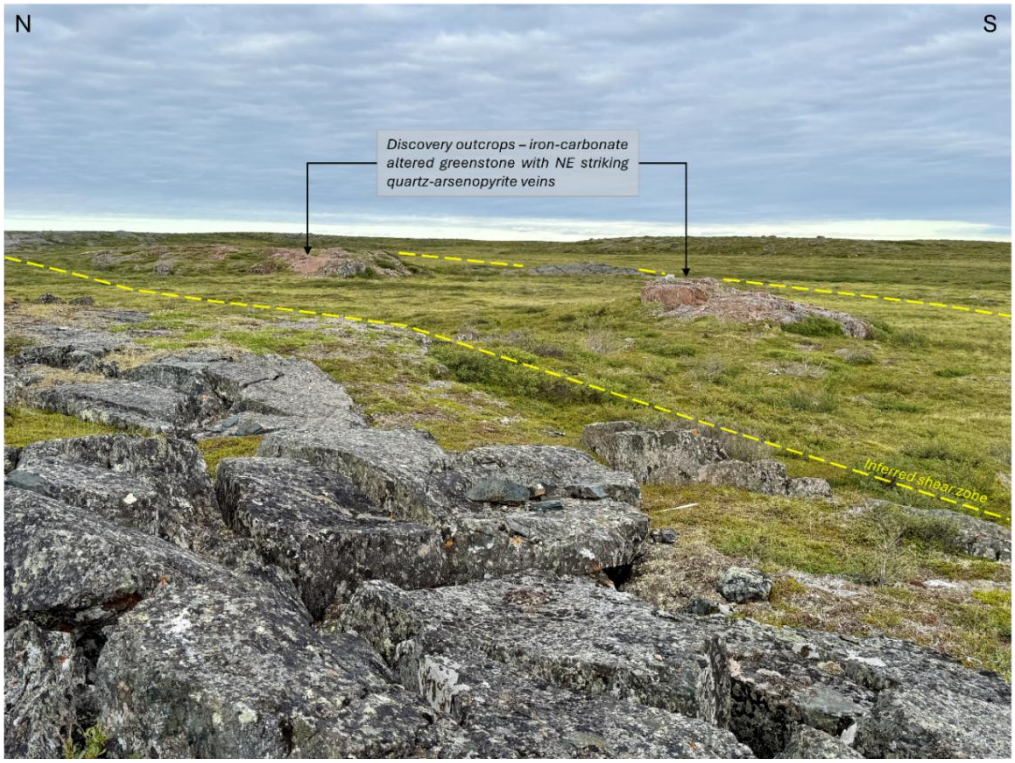

Figure 3: | Jaws Discovery Zone

Several of the historic drill collars were confidently located and GPS coordinates taken, allowing for the reprojection of the historic "local grid" coordinates using the 2025 GPS located collars as control points. This brings a greater level of confidence for the location of the remaining drill collars and planning future exploration against the anticipated high resolution aeromagnetic survey.

Figure 4: |Jaws Sample M209503 – quartz veined iron carbonate altered mafic volcanic with 2cm band of arsenopyrite from the northeastern extents of the discovery zone.

Further Vein System Targets

A further two prospective gold vein systems were identified from initial reconnaissance ~21km southwest of the Jaws Discovery Zone. The Quantum and Lotus vein systems have not seen historic drill testing and attest to the discovery potential associated with the NE/SW trending shear zones that run continuously through the Hook Lake Project. Five samples (M209521-525) were collected over the Lotus Occurrence, with a further 12 samples collected over Quantum (M209529-540). A further three samples (M209526-528) were collected approximately 1km ENE of Quantum on the Silvia Prospect (Formerly known as Mag Lake).

Both zones host banded quartz-sulphide veins that were sampled over 60m of strike length before the zones are obscured by shallow tundra vegetation. Due to the lack of historic work across these target areas, the application of modern geophysics by means of the planned high resolution magnetic survey will accelerate understanding of these targets.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON VISUAL ESTIMATES OF MINERALISATION

References in this announcement, including Table 1 regarding visual results or estimates of mineralisation identified in sulphide bearing surface rock samples are based on preliminary visual observations of the external surface of the sample once broken or cut and may not be representative of the entire sample.

Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of total concentrations of metals including, but not limited to copper, zinc, lead and other metal contents. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

MHC has submitted the samples for analysis at an industry recognised laboratory and the results are expected to be returned within 4 to 6 weeks.

Figure 5: | Quantum Sample M209538. A quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena vein.

Figure 6: | Quantum Sample M209535. A quartz vein with mm scale laminations of pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-galena.

Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Potential

Skyfall

Skyfall comprises an underexplored volcanogenic massive sulphide occurrence located just over 10km north of Jaws. Hosted by volcanic rocks of the Dee Group a series of sulphide veined cherts and silicified chlorite altered volcanic rocks that grade locally into semi-massive and/or massive sulphide occurrences. Sulphides are dominated by pyrite and pyrrhotite with associated sphalerite and chalcopyrite. In total, Manhattan collected 16 samples (M209548-563) from the area, predominantly over two main zones of interest.

The two zones of interest were identified along a southeast trending peninsular into Spi Lake. The southeastern zone has been sampled over 134m strike length, with multiple zones of massive sulphide identified. A further occurrence of sulphide veining that grades into a localised semi massive sulphide system was also identified 744m northwest and sampled over 40m of strike length. Within semi-massive sulphide lenses, chalcopyrite and sphalerite rich bands were identified and sampled, an example of which is displayed below for sample M209550.

Figure 7: | Skyfall Prospect - Outcrop sample M209550 chalcopyrite rich sulphide sample.

Figure 8: | Skyfall Prospect, Outcrop of semi-massive to stockwork veined sulphide consisting of pyrite -sphalerite-chalcopyrite and the location of sample M209551.

Spectre (Formerly Known as Heninga Lake)

The Spectre VMS system was successfully located in the field, with observations of semi-massive sulphide occurrences and interpreted feeder zones of sulphide stringer veins at surface. The mineralised outcrops are trending to the NE and are observed for only short distances before entering covered terrains where historic drill testing has occurred, returning significant results (MHC ASX release dated 27th May 2025), 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: 13.71m @ 1.51% Cu, 2.06% Zn, 47.23 g/t Ag 0.56 g/t Au & 0.09% Pb from 70.26m.

A total of four confirmatory rock chip samples (M209541-544) were collected comprising chalcopyrite and sphalerite bearing massive sulphide taken over 47 metres of strike.

Figure 9: | Spectre- Outcrop of semi-massive to stockwork veined sulphide within a felsic tuff consisting of pyrite -sphalerite-chalcopyrite and the location of sample M209541.

Defender (formerly known as the VG Prospect)

Located 48km NE of Jaws lies the Defender Prospect: An aggregate of 2 mineral claims of gold prospective ground with limited historic work that includes sampling returning up to 709.7 g/t Au by historic operators (MHC ASX release dated 27th May 2025).

The prospect hosts an identified shear zone running NE/SW, Manhattan collected seven samples (M209564-570) over an exposure comprising of strike length. Within the shear quartz-carbonate veining was identified adjacent to sulphidic banded iron formation (BIF) containing pyrite & pyrrhotite associated with strongly chloritic altered mafic volcanics. Samples were taken from the vein and sulphide BIF.

Figure 10: | Defender - Outcrop of quartz carbonate vein at the contact between chlorite altered mafic volcanics and sulphide BIF. Location of sample M209567.

Table 1: | Rock sample information. Samples are in NAD83 datum of either UTM Zone 14N or 15N as specified. Subcrop samples are noted where the rock is interpreted to be local to origin but is not connected to outcrop. Floats are interpreted to have travelled from their original outcrop. Mineral abbreviations: Py-pyrite, Apy-arsenopyrite, Mc-malachite, Hem-hematite, Sp-sphalerite, Ccp-chalcopyrite, Gn-galena, Mg-magnetite, Po-pyrrhotite. **For Estimates of Mineral Abundance (Est. Min % Column), please refer to the cautionary statement below the table.**

Sample ID	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Lithology	Mineralisation	Min. Nature	Est. Min %
M209501	15N	346304	6874870	85	Outcrop	Basalt	Py	Vein >2cm	0.5
M209502	15N	346297	6874870	88	Outcrop	Basalt	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	1.0
M209503	15N	346331	6874852	95	Outcrop	Basalt	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209504	15N	346331	6874858	96	Outcrop	Basalt	Py-Apy	Stockwork	10.0
M209505	15N	346348	6874869	95	Outcrop	Basalt	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209506	15N	346277	6874749	101	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209507	15N	346252	6874733	105	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	2.0
M209508	15N	346242	6874734	108	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	0.5
M209509	15N	346230	6874728	106	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py -Apy	Vein >2cm	1.0
M209510	15N	346213	6874730	110	Subcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209511	15N	346244	6874788	114	Outcrop	Basalt	Py	Vein >2cm	0.5
M209512	15N	346279	6874943	115	Outcrop	Basalt	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	2.0

Sample ID	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Lithology	Mineralisation	Min. Nature	Est. Min %
M209513	15N	344909	6874095	126	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Mc	Vein >2cm	2.0
M209514	15N	344863	6874031	126	Subcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	10.0
M209515	15N	344810	6874037	130	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py	Vein >2cm	0.1
M209516	15N	343395	6873373	137	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	0.2
M209517	14N	657099	6872221	68	Outcrop	Phyllite	Py	Vein >2cm	0.5
M209518	14N	657176	6872239	67	Float	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209519	14N	657163	6872218	66	Subcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209520	14N	657165	6872191	61	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	2.0
M209521	14N	648940	6856789	100	Outcrop	Mafic Tuff	Hem	Vein >2cm	
M209522	14N	648915	6856721	97	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	10.0
M209523	14N	648909	6856719	97	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	10.0
M209524	14N	648951	6856730	97	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Apy-Py	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209525	14N	648967	6856750	100	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209526	14N	652334	6856211	101	Subcrop	Felsic Tuff	Py	Stockwork	15.0
M209527	14N	652353	6856200	106	Outcrop	Schist	Py-Sp-Ccp	Semi-massive	65.0
M209528	14N	652359	6856209	100	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Ccp-Sp	Semi-massive	35.0
M209529	14N	651307	6855729	102	Subcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Ccp-Apy-Gn	Vein >2cm	15.0
M209530	14N	651305	6855719	95	Subcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Ccp-Apy-Gn	Vein >2cm	10.0
M209531	14N	651300	6855722	94	Subcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Ccp-Mg	Vein >2cm	15.0
M209532	14N	651362	6855834	98	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-apy	Veinlet <2cm	0.5
M209533	14N	651437	6855766	98	Float	Quartz Vein	Py	Vein >2cm	2.0
M209534	14N	651529	6855714	100	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy-Ccp-Gn	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209535	14N	651546	6855726	102	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy-Ccp-Gn	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209536	14N	651518	6855714	97	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Apy-Ccp-Gn	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209537	14N	651510	6855707	94	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Ccp	Vein >2cm	10.0
M209538	14N	651506	6855706	92	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Ccp-Gn	Vein >2cm	15.0
M209539	14N	651498	6855705	94	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py-Ccp	Vein >2cm	30.0
M209540	14N	651487	6855695	94	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Py	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209541	14N	647348	6852178	83	Outcrop	Felsic Tuff	Py-Sp-Ccp	Disseminated	30.0
M209542	14N	647323	6852173	80	Subcrop	Felsic Tuff	Py-Sp	Disseminated	25.0
M209543	14N	647318	6852171	76	Subcrop	Felsic Tuff	Py	Semi-massive	75.0
M209544	14N	647363	6852186	77	Subcrop	Felsic Tuff	Py -Sp-Ccp	Semi-massive	45.0
M209545	15N	361995	6875287	76	Outcrop	Intermediate Tuff	Py -Gn-Sp-Mc	Patchy	5.0
M209546	15N	362010	6875283	69	Subcrop	Rhyolite	Gn-Sp-Py	Patchy	8.0
M209547	15N	352197	6876210	64	Float	Basalt	Py	Veinlet <2cm	3.0
M209548	15N	349650	6885242	61	Outcrop	Andesite	Py	Patchy	20.0
M209549	15N	349581	6885320	60	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Sp-Py-Ccp	Massive	85.0
M209550	15N	349583	6885327	71	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Sp-Ccp-Py	Massive	90.0
M209551	15N	349572	6885351	65	Outcrop	Basalt	Ccp-Sp-Py	Stockwork	30.0
M209552	15N	349593	6885357	59	Outcrop	Basalt	Ccp-Sp-Py	Semi-massive	30.0
M209553	15N	349591	6885348	59	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Sp-Py	Massive	85.0
M209554	15N	349598	6885332	62	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Sp-Py-Ccp	Massive	75.0

Sample ID	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Lithology	Mineralisation	Min. Nature	Est. Min %
M209555	15N	349616	6885325	61	Outcrop	Chert	Sp-Py-Ccp	Stockwork	20.0
M209556	15N	349647	6885302	62	Outcrop	Gossan	Py-Sp	Disseminated	15.0
M209557	15N	349649	6885288	62	Outcrop	Basalt	Py-Sp	Stockwork	15.0
M209558	15N	349029	6885860	77	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Py	Massive	75.0
M209559	15N	349024	6885869	71	Outcrop	Chert	Py	Patchy	50.0
M209560	15N	349014	6885881	68	Outcrop	Chert	Py-Ccp-Sp-Mc	Patchy	3.0
M209561	15N	349015	6885894	71	Outcrop	Chert	Py-Ccp	Stockwork	15.0
M209562	15N	349008	6885895	73	Outcrop	Chert	Py-Sp-Ccp	Stockwork	25.0
M209563	15N	349193	6885705	77	Outcrop	Quartz Vein	Apy	Patchy	0.1
M209564	15N	386205	6902814	83	Outcrop	Sulphide-BIF	Py-Po	Semi-massive	65.0
M209565	15N	386201	6902811	81	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py	Vein >2cm	0.5
M209566	15N	386194	6902809	78	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209567	15N	386187	6902808	81	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy	Vein >2cm	5.0
M209568	15N	386183	6902807	84	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py-Apy-Po	Vein >2cm	3.0
M209569	15N	386184	6902804	80	Outcrop	Massive Sulphide	Py-Po	Massive	85.0
M209570	15N	386179	6902801	77	Outcrop	Quartz-Carb Vein	Py	Vein >2cm	1.0

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

Historic Estimate

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 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).

See MHC announcement dated 27th May 2025, "High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition - Amended for full disclosure of the historic estimate and historic exploration results, including diamond drilling and surface rock sampling.

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.

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.*	2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation • Rock chip samples were taken from surface outcrops, subcrops or floats using a geological hammer. Material of specific alteration, rock type or visual mineralisation were sampled. Rocks were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr handheld device, with geological observations digitised. Samples were then stored at the accommodation in Arviat before shipping to Yellowknife via Calm Air Cargo. Samples were received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences and delivered to ALS prep laboratory in Yellowknife, ensuring a secure chain of custody. Samples were prepared under code PREP-31D which entails crushing of the sample to 90% passing 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split being pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples undergo both gold and multi-element analysis. Gold analysis is conducted by technique Au-ICP22 involving fire assay of a 50g sample followed by ICP-AES. Multi-element technique ME-MS61 involves a 4-acid digestion (near-total) followed by ICP-MS with overassay for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn by OG-62 techniques (4-acid digest and ICP finish). •
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.).*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – All samples described with sample type, rock type, alteration type, form and intensity, sulphide mineralogy, form and percentage estimation. Photographs of all samples taken.
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation - Samples were prepared under code PREP-31D which entails crushing of the sample to 90% passing 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split being pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples undergo both gold and multi-element analysis. Gold analysis is conducted by technique Au-ICP22 involving fire assay of a 50g sample followed by ICP-AES. Multi-element technique ME-MS61 involves a 4-acid digestion (near-total) followed by ICP-MS with overassay for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn by OG-62 techniques (4-acid digest and ICP finish). No blanks, standards or duplicates were inserted into the sample stream, however ALS runs internal quality control on all assay techniques prior to finalisation of results. Mineralisation is largely fine grained, or non visible for gold. Samples are deemed appropriate for characterisation of mineralisation.
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*	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – data was recorded directly to digital format during fieldwork, exported daily and backed up to online storage.
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – located using Garmin GPSMAP 66sr handheld GPS. Coordinates are in NAD83 UTM Zones 14N and 15N.
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – data point spacing is based on location of surface outcrops and subsequent sampling locations. The assay data derived from this sampling is quantitative and appropriate for the purpose of indicating levels of mineralisation within the specific lithologies, alteration zones or mineralisation types.
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.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – Grab samples taken from lithologies, alteration zones or mineralisation of interest. Grab samples represent a point sample, and are not to be used to infer thickness or extents of mineralisation relative to the orientation of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 2025 Rock chip sampling by Manhattan Corporation – Samples were collected at remote field locations and transported to the private accommodation in Arviat by field personnel. Samples were packed into rice sacks locked with cable ties and shipped to Yellowknife using Calm Air official freight service where they were received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. The rice sacks were checked for signs of tampering, and chain of custody maintained until delivery to ALS Yellowknife.

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:
		  ○ 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 programme 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 formation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	No Drilling is contained in this release, for information regarding historical or previously reported drilling please refer to ASX release dated 27th May 2025, "High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition - Amended "
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.*	• Not Applicable
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').*	• Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Location maps provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
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 known 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. • 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 assessment of Database Integrity has been completed
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.*	• For notes and relevant JORC Tables for the "Foreign" Non-JORC estimates please refer to ASX release dated 27th May 2025, "High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition - Amended "
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 programme 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 programme 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.