Outstanding Widespread Polymetallic Grades from Hook Lake Project

High grade polymetallic assays returned from Skyfall & Silvia volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) prospects, in addition to recently announced high grade Au & Ag assays from Jaws, Quantum & Lotus prospects.

Significant Precious and Base Metals District Potential identified from the cluster of prospects at Hook Lake.

Highlights

Manhattan Corporation Ltd ("ASX:MHC", "the Company", or "Manhattan") is pleased to announce the receipt of additional assay results from the maiden fieldwork program at the Hook Lake Project ("the Project"). These results have provided confirmation of significant expansion potential at the known Jaws deposit and have also identified previously untested, high-grade precious metal occurrences at the Quantum and Lotus prospects. Notably, further sampling has revealed three separate polymetallic targets within the project area..

- These results are in addition to recently announced assays from greenstone gold targets at Lotus and Quantum that reported impressive precious metal values, in**cluding gold grades exceeding 16 g/t Au and silver grades as high as 2,600 g/t Ag**. These results are from zones that had not been previously drill tested, highlighting the potential for significant gold and silver mineralisation within these prospects.
- Futhermore to the precious metal findings, the maiden campaign included the sampling of several VMS targets at Skyfall, the least explored prospect, several massive sulphide and stringer zones were sampled, This work has defined a **915m northwest-southeast trending prospective horizon**. Results highlight a zinc rich mineral assemblage, with several samples displaying elevated levels of copper and precious metals, suggesting the possible presence of a zoned mineralized system. Notable assays from Skyfall include :
  - **29.97% Zn, 0.25 g/t Au** (M209553),
  - **13.45% Zn, 0.78% Cu** (M209549),
  - **11.85% Zn, 0.92% Cu** (M209550),
  - **13.3% Zn, 0.11 g/t Au, 0.25 % Cu** (M209557),
  - **1.32 g/t Au, 0.61% Cu** (M209551),
  - **1.36% Cu, 0.69 g/t Au** (M209552) and
  - **1.22% Cu, 35.1 g/t Ag** (M209558)
- The Silva VMS prospect, located 6.4 kilometres northeast of Spectre and along the same volcanic horizon as the high-grade Quantum target, has also demonstrated robust polymetallic mineralisation. Assay results from Silva include:
  - **11.6% Zn, 1.85% Cu, 116g/t Ag, 0.22 g/t Au** (M209527) and
  - **12.15% Zn, 0.76% Cu, 92.1 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au** (M209528)
- At Spectre, which has been the focus of historic drilling, recent sampling targeted exposed VMS horizons trending northeast–southwest over 47 metres within a previously drill-area. Surface exposure in this area is limited, but historical drilling returned significant polymetallic intersections, including:
  - **GMX-01: 10.51m @ 2.91% Cu, 6.70% Zn, 95.67 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t Au and 0.48% Pb from 41.76m** and
  - **GMX-02: 13.71m @ 1.51% Cu, 2.06% Zn, 47.23 g/t Ag, 0.56 g/t Au and 0.09% Pb from 70.26m**

- Recent Sampling at Spectre returned:
  - 6.86% Zn (M209544) and
  - 2.82% Zn, 0.15% Cu & 21.1 g/t Ag (M209541)

The identification of high-grade base metal showings across the Project provides Manhattan with a diverse and well-balanced project pipeline, offering multiple opportunities for future drill testing and continued exploration success.

Manhattan Corporation Technical Manager, Mr. Eric Sondergaard commented:

"These results further strengthen what is shaping up to be a significant precious and base metal district. In addition to the high-grade gold and silver showings at Quantum and Lotus, we are now seeing evidence of three separate polymetallic VMS systems extending across the project area.

These are surface samples, in part associated with legacy known mineralization that demonstrate strong zinc and copper values typical of fertile VMS environments. VMS systems commonly occur in clusters, and the identification of multiple mineralised horizons highlights the scale and continuity of the mineralising event across Hook Lake.

Copper and zinc are both designated critical metals essential for electrification and infrastructure, and the combination of these with precious-metal potential provides Manhattan with a diversified and strategically valuable exploration pipeline. Assessment of historic datasets is ongoing and will inform targeting and drill planning for the 2026 field season."

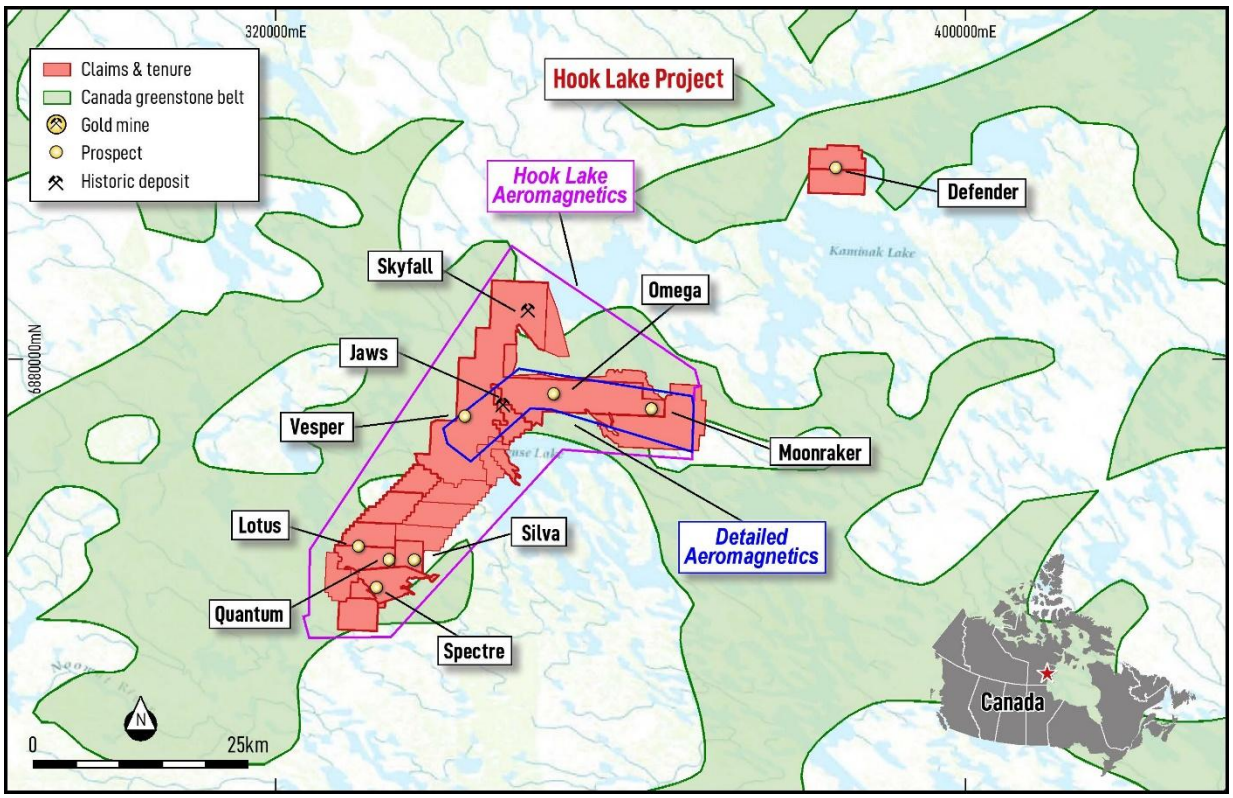


Figure 1: | Hook Lake Project Location & planned airborne magnetic survey outline. 100m line spacing will be conducted within the pink outline with 50m infill within the blue "Detailed Aeromagnetics" polygon

Rock Sampling Campaign

Results from the maiden sampling campaign across the polymetallic VMS targets was successful in identifying zones of high grade zinc mineralisation associated with copper, silver and gold anomalism. These targets although not the primary focus of an initial drilling program, which will target greenstone gold mineralisation, offer an important pipeline of targets for follow up.

The identification of massive sulphides and stringer zones through field sampling has set a strong foundation for more detailed mapping in the coming field season. This will be particularly important for understanding the geometry of these targets, especially at the Skyfall prospect, an area with limited historic exploration.

VMS systems can typically exhibit zoning, with copper mineralisation occurring proximally and transitioning outward to zones dominated by zinc sulphides. Given that most surface samples collected were zinc dominant, there is considerable potential to identify copper-rich zones through additional surface sampling or targeted drilling activities.

To enhance the understanding of these prospects, an assessment of geophysical techniques, including airborne electromagnetic (EM) surveys, is underway. These methods will complement more detailed surface work planned for the VMS prospects, supporting ongoing exploration efforts

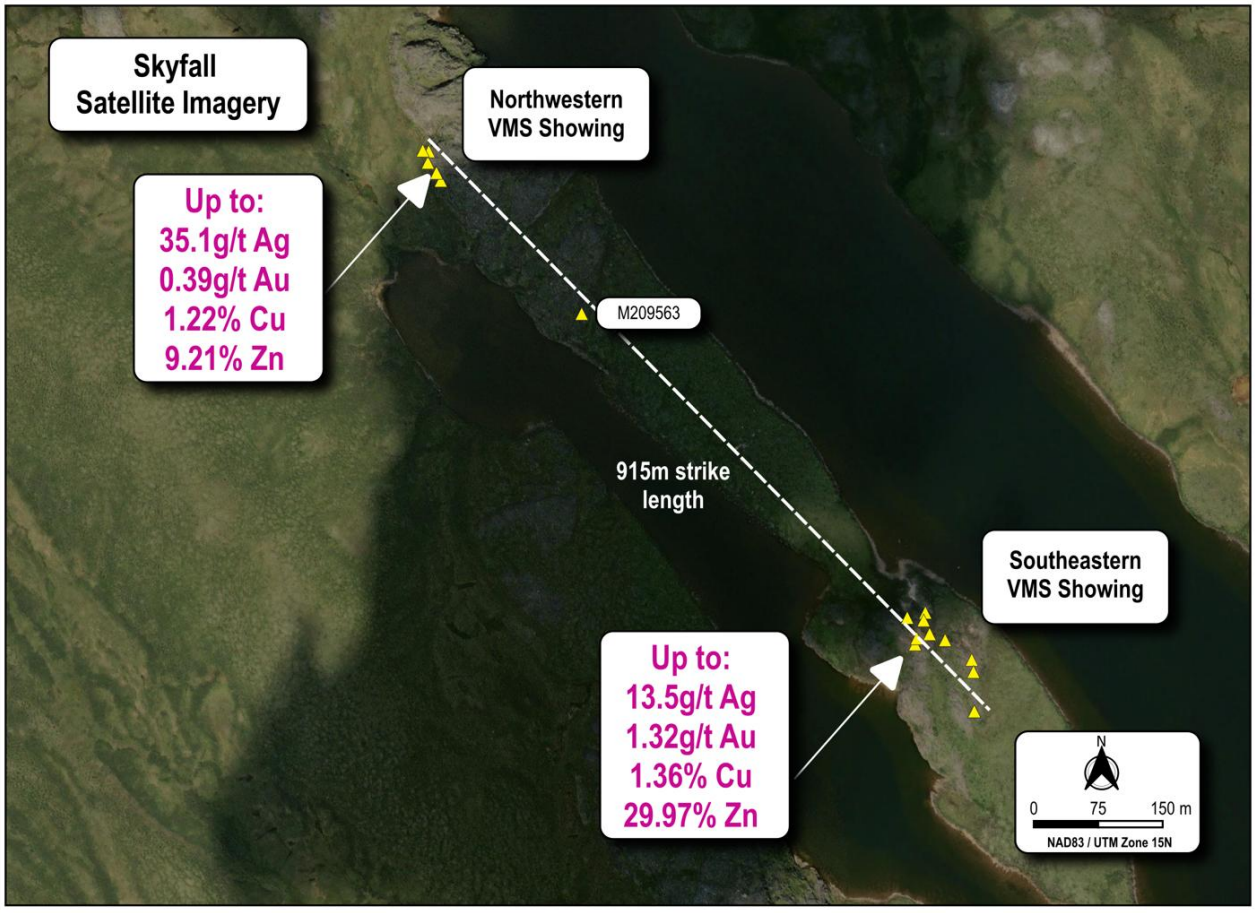


Figure 2a: | Skyfall Sample Locations (Schematic Overview, Refer Figure 2b for exact Locations)

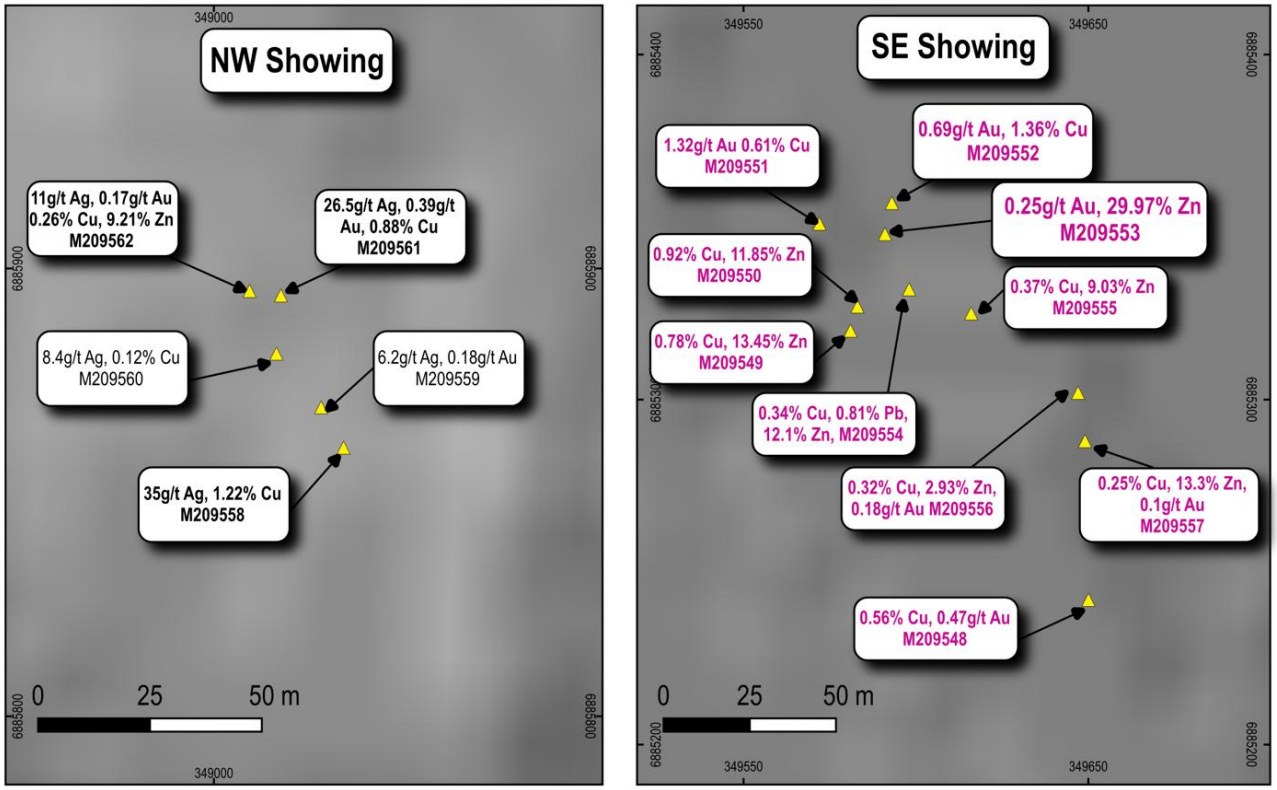
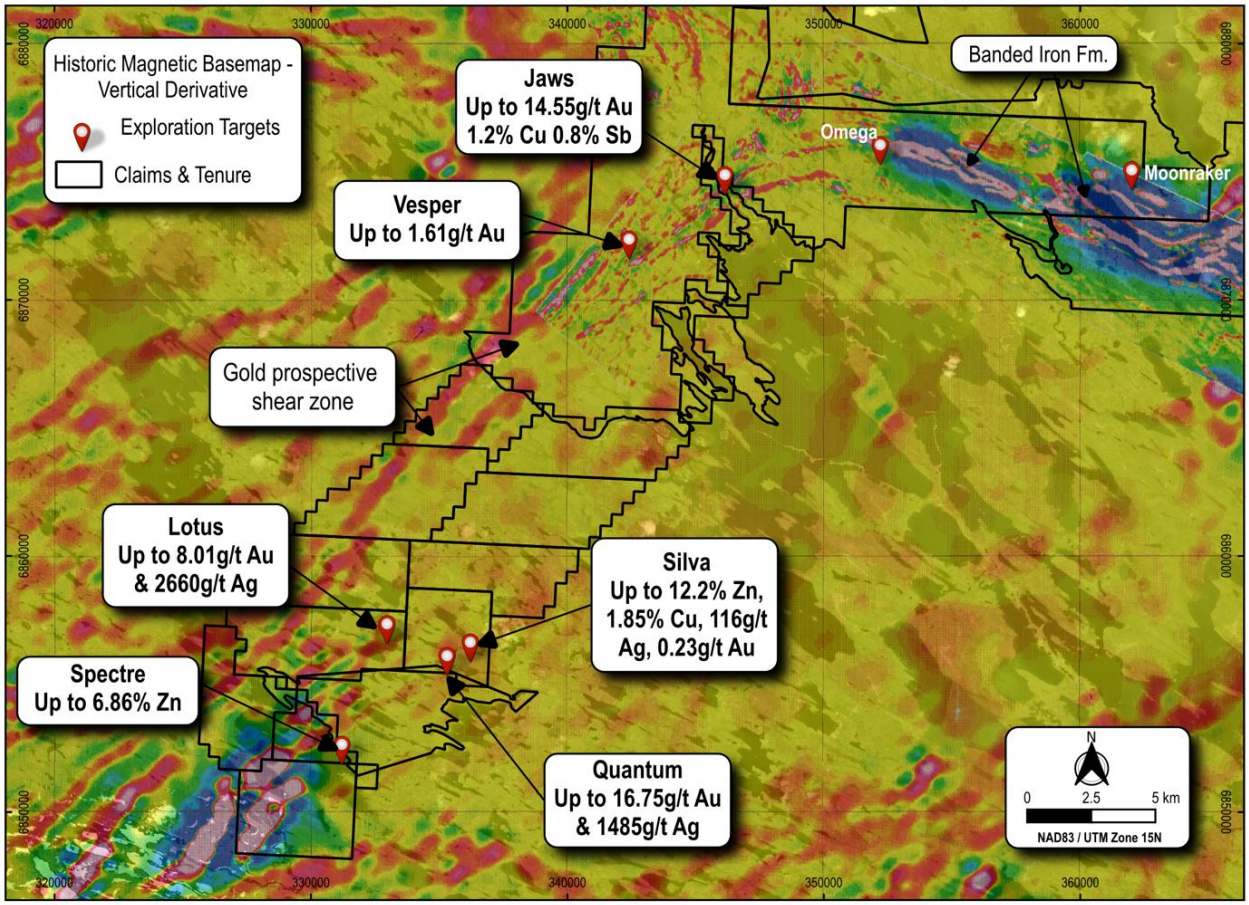
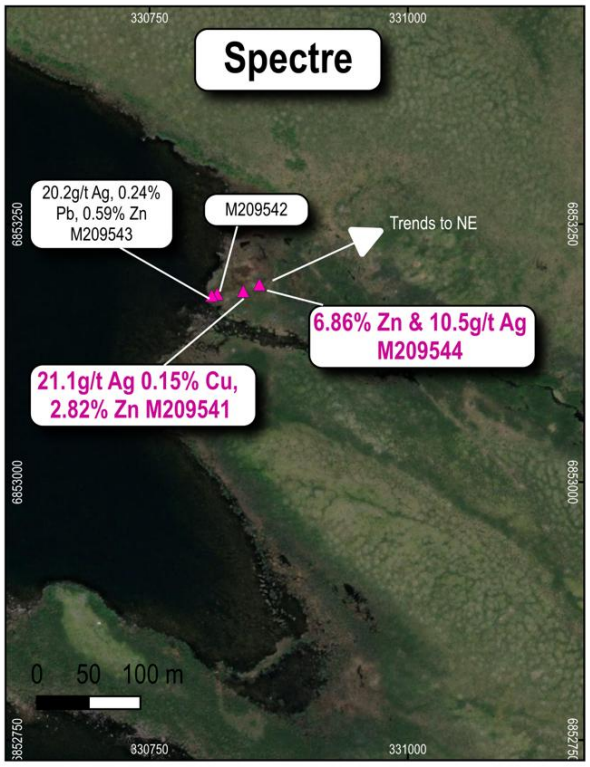


Figure 2b: | Skyfall Sample Locations





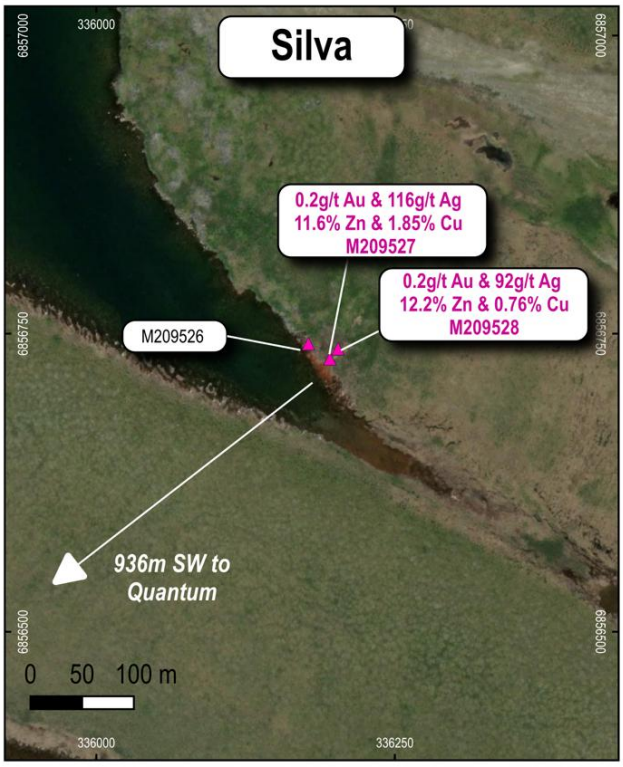


Figure 3: | Spectre and Silva Sample Locations

Figure 4: | Rock sample M209549 from Skyfall, a massive sulphide consisting of sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Sample returned results of 13.45% Zn and 0.78% Cu.

Figure 5: l Outcrop of rock sample M209541, a stringer zone of sphalerite and chalcopyrite at the Spectre VMS showing.

Figure 6: l Outcrop of rock sample M209527, a semi-massive to massive sulphide of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite which returned 11.6% Zn, 1.85% Cu, 116g/t Ag, 0.22g/t Au from the Silva VMS target.

About the Hook Lake Project

The Project Comprises nine separate prospects (within three mineral claims and exploration agreements), covering a total of 580 km^2 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.

[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

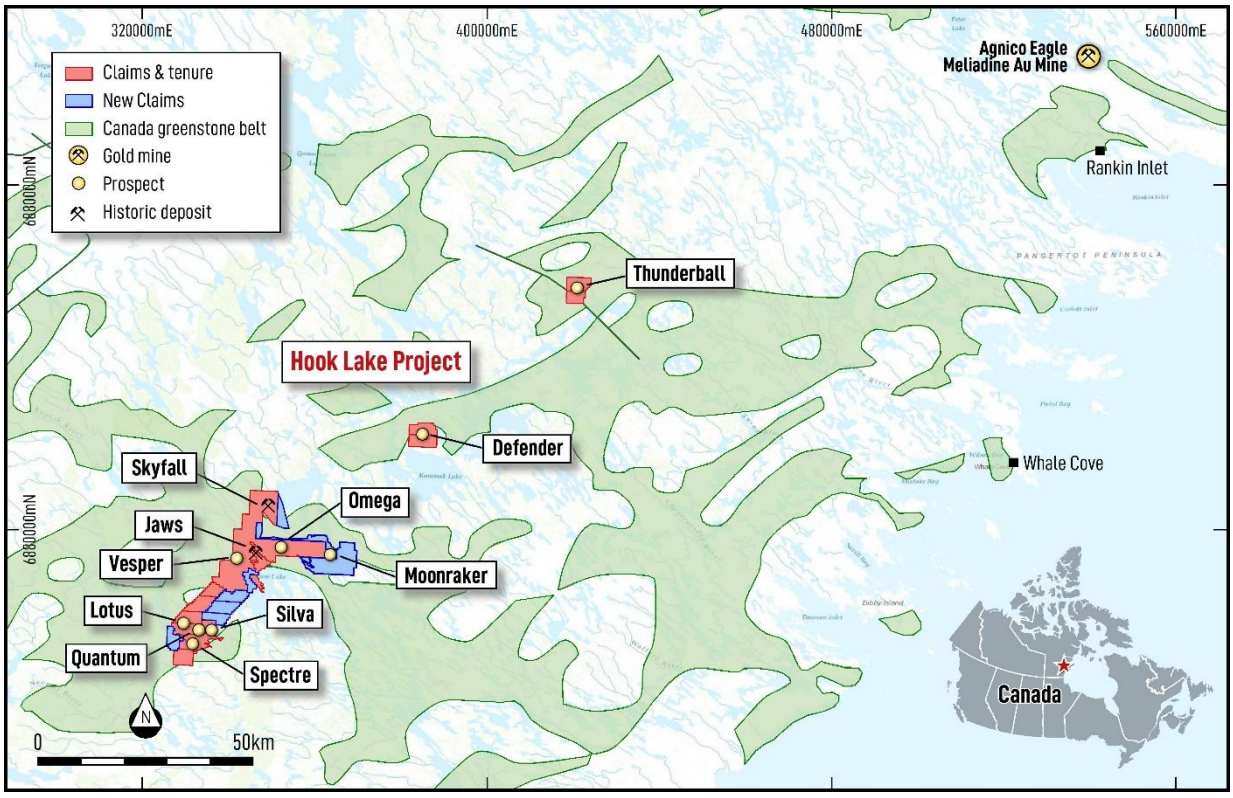


Figure 7: | Hook Lake Project Location & Nearby Meliadine Gold Mine operated by Agnico Eagle.

- **ENDS**

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

Sample ID	CRS	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
M209526	14N	subcrop	652334	6856211	101	4.11	0.022	39.5	72
M209527	14N	outcrop	652353	6856200	106	116	0.22	18,500	116,000
M209528	14N	outcrop	652359	6856209	100	92.1	0.226	7,620	121,500
M209541	14N	outcrop	647348	6852178	83	21.1	0.053	1530	28,200
M209542	14N	subcrop	647323	6852173	80	13.1	0.033	46.6	935
M209543	14N	subcrop	647318	6852171	76	20.2	0.046	107.5	5,890
M209544	14N	subcrop	647363	6852186	77	10.45	0.025	629	68,600
M209548	15N	outcrop	349650	6885242	61	8.15	0.474	5,610	245
M209549	15N	outcrop	349581	6885320	60	10	0.048	7,800	134,500
M209550	15N	outcrop	349583	6885327	71	12.85	0.058	9,240	118,500
M209551	15N	outcrop	349572	6885351	65	3.17	1.315	6,120	642
M209552	15N	outcrop	349593	6885357	59	13.5	0.685	13,600	620
M209553	15N	outcrop	349591	6885348	59	2.4	0.247	50.2	299,700
M209554	15N	outcrop	349598	6885332	62	8.85	0.061	3,410	121,000
M209555	15N	outcrop	349616	6885325	61	2.67	0.059	3,650	90,300
M209556	15N	outcrop	349647	6885302	62	7.44	0.176	3,220	29,300
M209557	15N	outcrop	349649	6885288	62	2.77	0.109	2,480	133,000
M209558	15N	outcrop	349029	6885860	77	35.1	0.07	12,200	497
M209559	15N	outcrop	349024	6885869	71	6.18	0.178	97.8	1,410
M209560	15N	outcrop	349014	6885881	68	8.38	0.04	1,185	309
M209561	15N	outcrop	349015	6885894	71	26.5	0.393	8,800	1,250
M209562	15N	outcrop	349008	6885895	73	11.1	0.172	2,680	92,100
M209563	15N	outcrop	349193	6885705	77	0.3	0.002	28.3	158

Table 1: | Rock sample information. (NAD83 datum taken with handheld GPS Unit. UTM NAD83 Zones 14N or 15N).

Historic (Foreign) 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 in order to verify these results. The Company believes **that the historical estimates included in this release does not conform to presently accepted industry standards or classification** either under JORC (2012) or any other recognised standard or code. Manhattan believes the historical estimate is material and relevant to Manhattan's activities as it represents a significant exploration target 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

As required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7, the relevant information and Tables required for previously announced results under the JORC Code can be found in the following announcements:

- 27th May 2025 - "High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition – Amended".
- 3rd September 2025 – "Completion of Maiden Fieldwork Programme - Additional Information"
- 25th September 2025 – "High Grade Gold Hook Lake Project Expanded"
- 23rd October 2025 – "14.5 g/ton at Jaws and Significant Expansion Potential"
- 27th October 2025 – "Up to 16.75 g/t Gold and 2,660g/t Silver from Untested Targets"

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 (MHC) • Grab samples were taken of prospective lithologies or alteration zones by means of geological hammer. No other tools were used in the field. • Samples of outcrop, subcrop and float were taken and recorded. • Rock samples were shipped from Arviat to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31D which entails crushing the sample to a target of 90% passing 2mm, riffle split 1kg, pulverise the 1kg split to a target of 85% passing 75um. Analysis involved gold by fire assay followed by ICP-AES on a 50g sample (Au-ICP22) followed by Au-GRA22 Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish for samples >10ppm Au. Multielement analysis was completed by ICP-MS after a 4-acid near total digestion (ME-MS61). Base metals >1% were reassayed by OG-62 methods. Silver >100ppm is reassayed by Ag-OG62 or Ag-GRA21 for samples >1500g/t Ag (fire assay and gravimetric finish). Any base metals exceeding OG-62 upper detection limits are reassayed using VOL50, titration methods.
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.).*	• No drilling reported, section 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.*	• No drilling reported, section 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 (MHC) • All rock chip samples were logged at the site of sampling, recording rock type, alteration characteristics, sulphide minerals and estimated sulphide mineral % abundance. Photographs of all samples were taken at the sample site. • Data to date is not sufficient to support resource estimation to JORC standards.
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 (MHC) • Grab samples were taken of prospective lithologies or alteration zones by means of geological hammer. • Samples ranged from 0.73-2.79kg with an average of 1.86kg. • Samples were prepared by PREP-31D a preparation package by ALS designed for “high-grade or coarse gold and/or silver” • No field duplicates were taken.
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.,*	2025 Rock Chip Sampling (MHC) • The lab techniques applied are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation. The 4-acid digest is deemed near total, however barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, titanium, tin and tungsten minerals may not be fully digested. • No geophysical tools utilised. • No standards or blanks were inserted into the sample stream in addition to those completed by ALS Laboratories internally.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory 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.*	• All results are reviewed by the Senior Geologist, Technical Advisor and CEO prior to release. • No drilling reported - no twinned holes. • Primary data was collected in the field by geologists using an electronic tablet, which was exported daily and stored as a back up, alongside quality assurance by plotting the data in GIS software to check coordinates recorded from the handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr unit. • No adjustment to assay data.
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 (MHC) • Rock sample locations were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr handheld unit. • The datum used is NAD83. • The Project is split across UTM Zone 14N and 15N. Data are recorded in their corresponding UTM zones and where coordinates for samples are stated this is alongside the UTM Zone. • Topographic control is achieved by comparison of GPS elevation data to 2m Arctic DEM data.
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 (MHC) • Rock sample locations are spaced as per locations of interest were encountered in the field. They are not sufficient to map grade continuity and represent a point sample with no interval associated. • No sample compositing.
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 (MHC) • Rock samples were taken to represent the target location, or feature of interest. For example, sampling of a quartz vein or iron carbonate alteration zone. Samples represent a singular point, not a thickness across veins or alteration zones, which would require channel sampling or drilling to be determined. • No drilling reported
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	2025 Rock Chip Sampling (MHC) • Rock samples were stored in fabric sample bags, closed with a locked cable tie. At the end of each shift samples were placed in a rice sack and further zip tied. Samples were stored at a secure locker adjacent to the Arviat heli-pad. Samples were then shipped by secure airfreight (CalmAir) to Yellowknife where they were received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Limited who ensured 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:

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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		formation. Three Archean batholiths bound these formations. The structure of the Turquetil region comprises three steeply-dipping regional shear zones: the Turquetil Lake Shear Zone (TLSZ), the Spi Lake Shear Zone (SLSZ), and the Jaw Lake Shear Zone (JLSZ), which trend northeast and align roughly with the stratigraphy in the central and southern region.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling reported
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 aggregation applied to results being reported on. • No metal equivalents.
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').*	2025 Rock Chip Sampling (MHC) • No mineralisation widths of intercept lengths are being reported on. • Assay results represent singular points where grab samples were taken.

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 and sections 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 know or has not been compiled at the time of this release • The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Work is ongoing to digitise and integrate historic datasets, such as further surface geochemistry and geophysics into GIS and 3D environments to inform field activities. • The assessment of modern geophysical surveys in underway, both magnetics and induced polarisation/resistivity surveys are being considered. • Confirmatory ground sampling and structural mapping would form part of a maiden field program. • Diamond drilling is proposed for the main zone of known mineralisation upon application and granting of the required land use permits and water licenses.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• No 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.
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.*	• 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 "

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• 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.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
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	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:

ASX Listing Rule	Response
used to prepare the historical estimates or foreign estimates	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.