MANHATTAN
MANHATTAN CORPORATION LIMITED

Level 2
33 Colin Street
West Perth WA 6005

PO Box 1038
West Perth WA 6872

Tel: +61 8 **9322 6677**
Fax: +61 8 **9322 1961**
Email: info@manhattancorp.com.au

29 April 2021

ASX: MHC & MHCO

2021 March Quarter Activities Report

Highlights

- After significant recent unseasonal rainfall, drilling restarted Wednesday 21st April.
- Drilling commenced initially with Aircore Drilling within the New Bendigo Prospect Area, with the remaining 15,000m of the announced 20,000m (Aircore) programme to be completed.
- Prior to completion of the Aircore programme, MHC plan to commence a planned 10,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling campaign, followed by additional diamond core drilling.
- The RC programme is planned to be expanded from the current 10,000m to accommodate recent and current Aircore Results and the addition of new target areas.
- MHC anticipates the current scheduled drilling to span the next 6 months subject to obtaining standard environmental and land access approvals over some of the target areas.
- Aircore and RC drilling will focus on existing and recently identified potential gold targets along the 25km long highly prospective and mineralised New Bendigo Fault structure. These targets include the advanced New Bendigo Prospect area (Main Zone and Southern Extensions), Big Ego, Clone, Hot Soils and the >5km Pioneer to Phoenix trend.
- These current drill programmes will only focus on 25km of strike within 220 strike-km of gold-anomalous structures 100% controlled by MHC which are similar in age and tectonic features to the Victorian Goldfields which holds potential for Multi-Million Ounce Orogenic Gold Discoveries.

New Bendigo – Aircore Drilling

MHC commenced Aircore drilling on the 21st April in and around the New Bendigo Area. Drilling started approximately 2km south of the main zone at the "Silverton" Prospect due to timing of regulatory approvals.

MHC completed infill and step-out Aircore drilling at **Silverton** in April following up Aircore drilling completed last year that returned anomalous results associated with a significant regional structure. Results included, 8m at 0.42 g/t Au from 64m (NBAC0059), including 4m at 0.69 g/t and 3m at 0.50 g/t Au from 76m to the end of hole (NBAC0062). MHC recently received multi-element analysis from samples that were collected from the bottom of hole to aid the geological model. From this sampling, NBAC0063 (Drilled ~50m east of NBAC0062) returned **1m at 36.4 g/t Ag from 50 metres (EOH)**. The JORC Tables at the end of this release have been updated to reflect this result.

On completion of drilling at Silverton, the rig was moved to the new **"Southern Zone"** discovered 500m along strike (SSE) of the Main Zone at the New Bendigo Prospect, where previous drilling returned **12m at 1.14 g/t Au including 4m at 2.50 g/t Au from surface (NBAC0103)**. The Southern Zone is associated with a zone of workings that extends for at least 600m within an interpreted sinistral fault structure where it cuts through the New Bendigo Fault Zone. MHC is encouraged by the drilling completed to date, with parts of the programme intersecting logged structures, alteration, and mineral assemblages like those noted within the New Bendigo "Main Zone" and "Western Lode".

Step out drilling, completed by MHC in April on the "Southern Zone" has intersected sulphide mineralisation (weathered and fresh) associated with sheared and veined material.

In addition to these two priority areas, MHC plans to drill closely spaced holes proximal to the area surrounding the High-Grade portion of "Main Zone".

"Main Zone" & "Western Lode" Drilling

MHC has delayed further diamond drilling at "Main Zone" and "Western Lode" by opting to scope out high-grade mineralisation intersected at "Main Zone" **(30m at 4.03 g/t Au - NB0033)** utilising closely spaced Aircore drilling as mentioned above. Aircore is being undertaken in preference to further diamond drilling to confirm the interpretation of the structural controls on mineralisation where obtaining orientated diamond core in weathered, brecciated and fractured material has proved to be extremely difficult within the near surface area. Drilling will take the form of two lines of closely spaced Ai

rcore holes to the NE and the SW of the shallow high-grade where no drilling has been completed to date.

As referred to in previous releases, interpretation of the completed drilling indicates that the mineralisation exploited by historical mining and high-grade drill intersections such as 30m at 4.03 g/t Au returned in NB0033 (from 11m) is associated with NE trending faulting where it intersects the broader lower-grade mineralisation associated with the regional NNW trending New Bendigo Fault System. This interpretation is to be tested initially using Aircore, prior to detailed follow-up drilling on both "Main Zone", "Western Lode" and the newly identified "Southern Zone" and "Silverton" utilising RC and diamond drilling techniques.

MHC is anticipating the required approvals to be received in May, with drilling to commence shortly after.

Big Ego & Regional Targets

MHC received its required approvals to drill test the "Big Ego" Target on the 27th April, Big Ego is located ~4 kilometres south of New Bendigo. The target comprises a large elongated offset demagnetised circular feature that is associated with an interpreted intrusive diatreme located along fault offsets within a NNW trending shear system. Demagnetisation has been linked with the gold event at Tibooburra.

Drilling was delayed at Big Ego due to a sudden, unanticipated declaration of a protected habitat late last year for an endangered species that has not been sighted in the immediate vicinity for at least 100 years. Through

discussions with both State and Federal Governmental Departments, this issue is now resolved. within MHC's northern licences.

MHC commenced drilling at Big Ego on the 29th April, whilst it awaits approvals for further drilling to be completed at the New Bendigo Prospect.

On completion of the initial Aircore Programmes at New Bendigo and Big Ego, it is planned that MHC will systematically continue to test further targets within the area, including Big Ego NW and the Phoenix to Pioneer trend where previous drilling has returned **3m at 4.89 g/t Au** from 69.8m (Diamond Hole AWPN02A) and **2m at 14.72 g/t Au** from 88m (RC Hole TP003).

Clone, Hot Soils & South Pioneer

MHC has been progressing a Land Access Agreement with the NSW Park Service (NSWPS), where they are the Registered Land Holder of a sub-leased pastoral lot of land.

MHC has been advised that it should receive a draft agreement within the coming weeks and that RC Drilling can then be undertaken shortly after agreement is reached subject to the normal environmental approvals.

The area in question includes the prospects "Clone", "Hot Soils" and the southern extent of "Pioneer".

Remaining Assays

In the release dated 16/02/2021, "Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone", reference was made to outstanding assays for diamond holes completed to obtain structural and geological knowledge of the New Bendigo Mineralised System. Assays were received late in the quarter from the bottom of NBD0002 and diamond hole NBD0003 completed on the "Western Lode" that intersected broad zones of strong to intense silica, sericite, pyrite and (+/-) fuchsite altered shales, siltstones and sandstones interbedded with fractured, veined and brecciated quartz, pyrite altered black shales proximal to RC hole NB0023 that returned 7m at 18.16 g/t on the "Western Lode".

No significant assays were returned from the tail of NBD0002, with NBD0003 returning lower grade mineralisation proximal to NB0023. Further drilling is planned to test the "western Lode" after completion of Aircore drilling designed to test the interpretation of the high-grade cross-structural controls at "Main Zone", that are also evidenced at the Southern Zone.

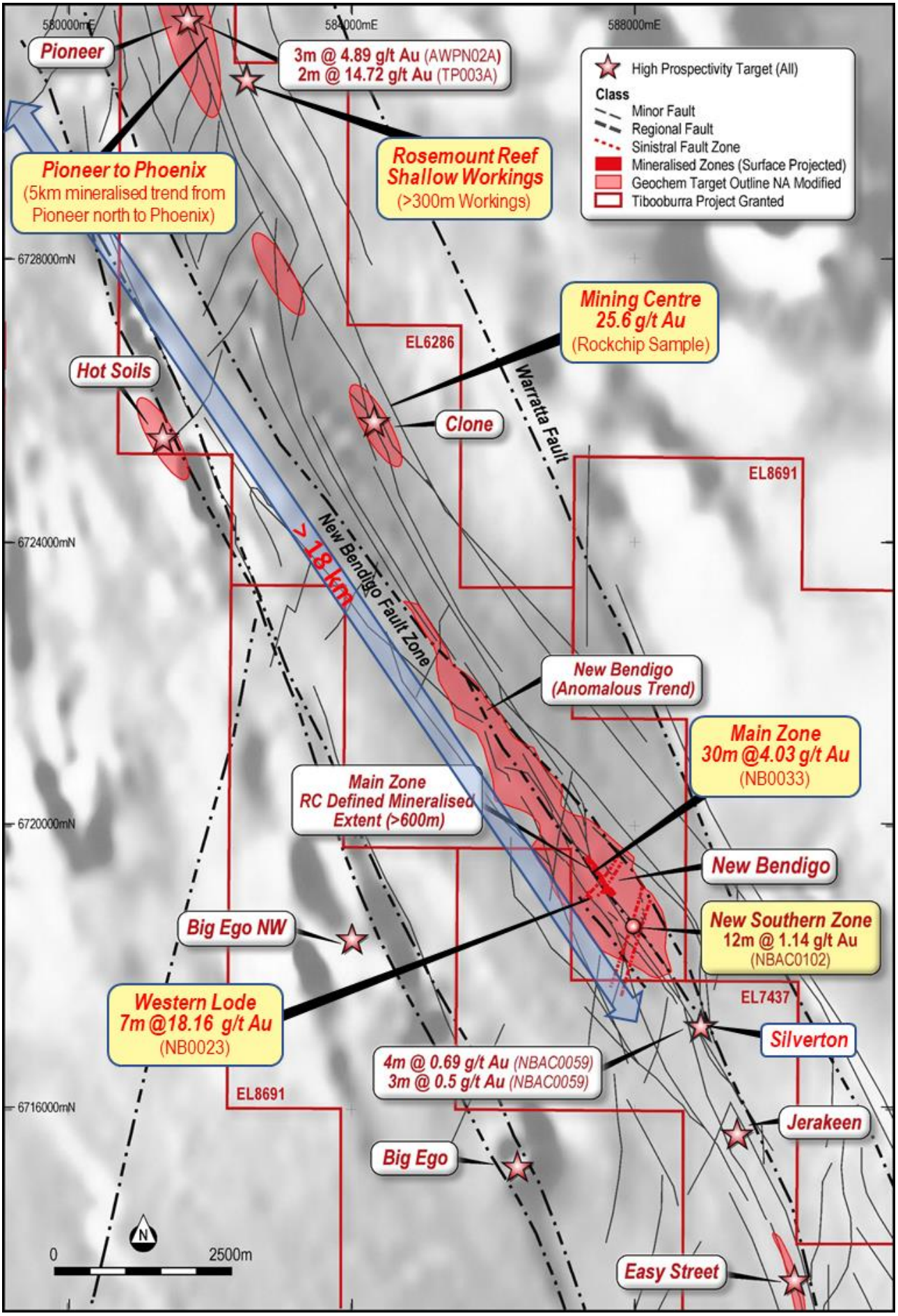

Figure 1: Recent Aircore Drilling Results & Prospects (TMI RTP 1VD Grey Scale Aeromagnetic Image Background)

New Tibooburra Gold Project ELA's Acquisitions

Exploration Licence Application No's 5912, 6146, 6036 and 6052 were granted during the quarter as Exploration Licences (EL) 9024, 9092, 9093 and 9094 respectively. The granted Licence add approximately 853 km^2 to MHC's controlled tenure (Table 1).

Table 1. Tibooburra Gold Project - Tenements

Project Area	Registered Holder	Tenement Number	Grant or Application Date	Expiry Date	Area (Sq.km)	Area (Units)	Status / Remarks
Northern Licences	Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%)	EL 6286	23/08/2004	23/08/2020	73.9	25	Renewal Pending
		EL 7437	23/12/2009	23/12/2020	32.8	11	Renewal Pending
		EL 8691	02/02/2018	02/02/2021	137.3	46	Renewal Pending
		EL 8688	02/02/2018	02/02/2021	110.2	37	Renewal Pending
Southern Licences		EL 8602	23/06/2017	23/06/2026	145.2	49	
		EL 8603	23/06/2017	23/06/2026	50.3	17	
		EL 8607	27/06/2017	27/06/2026	147.8	50	
		EL 8689	02/02/2018	02/02/2021	80.2	27	Renewal Pending
		EL 8690	02/02/2018	02/02/2021	115.7	39	Renewal Pending
		EL 8742	04/05/2018	04/05/2021	115.6	39	Renewal Pending
		EL 9010	17/11/2020	17/11/2026	83	28	
		EL 9024	13/01/2021	13/01/2027	251	85	
		EL 9092	15/03/2021	15/03/2027	118.7	40	
		EL 9093	16/03/2021	16/03/2027	576	194	
		EL 9094	16/03/2021	16/03/2027	158.1	53	
Sub Totals					**2,196**	**740**	
Applications		ELA 6241	09/03/2021		73.9	25	New Bendigo Underpeg
Totals					**2269.7**	**765.0**	

Corporate and Financial

In March 2021, the Company successfully issued 200,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares to raise A$3,000,000 **(Placement**).

The issue of Shares under the Placement utilised the Company's ASX Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1A placement capacities.

The Placement was arranged by Morgans Corporate Limited to sophisticated and professional investors.

With the receipt of the Placement Funds, the Company has cash and current investments totalling $4.95m at quarter end, and the Company is well positioned to accelerate drilling at the Northern (New Bendigo) and additional Southern targets.

Related party expenses over the quarter totalled $22,900 representing fees paid to Directors.

Expenditure during the next quarter will be spent on exploration activities and the development of exploration programs at Tibooburra Gold Project.

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:

In reference to results quoted for previous drilling, please refer to the following announcements for the results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections for drill holes using the following prefixes:

"TIBRB" or "AW" Reported by MHC on the 11th February 2020, "Drilling – Tibooburra Gold Project".

"NB0001-32" Reported by MHC on the 25th June 2020, "New High-Grade Gold Discovery".

"NB0033-72", Reported by MHC on the 12th October 2020, "Spectacular High-Grade Gold Continues at New Bendigo".

"NBAC0001-105", Reported by MHC on the 16th February 2021, "Aircore Discovers New Gold Zone".

In reference to results quoted for the Pioneer Prospect included in text and Figures drill holes AWPN02A and TP003, results have been recalculated using an 0.5 g/t Au lower grade cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste from the previously released results that were tabled with their respective JORC Tables by MHC on the 2nd December 2019, "Manhattan to Acquire New High-Grade Gold Project in NSW".

References

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

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

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

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

For further information

Kell Nielsen
Chief Executive Officer

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward looking statements

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

About the Tibooburra Gold Project

The current ~2,200 km^2 Tibooburra Gold Project comprises a contiguous land package of 11 granted exploration licences and four exploration licence application that are located approximately 200km north of Broken Hill. It stretches 160km south from the historic Tibooburra townsite and incorporates a large proportion of the Albert Goldfields (which produced in excess of 50,000 to 100,000 ounces of Au from auriferous quartz vein networks and alluvial deposits that shed from them during its short working life), along the gold-anomalous (soil, rock and drilling geochemistry, gold workings) New Bendigo Fault, to where it merges with the Koonenberry Fault, and then strikes further south on towards the recently discovered Kayrunnera gold nugget field. The area is conveniently accessed via the Silver City Highway, which runs N-S through the project area.

Similarities to the Victorian Goldfields

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

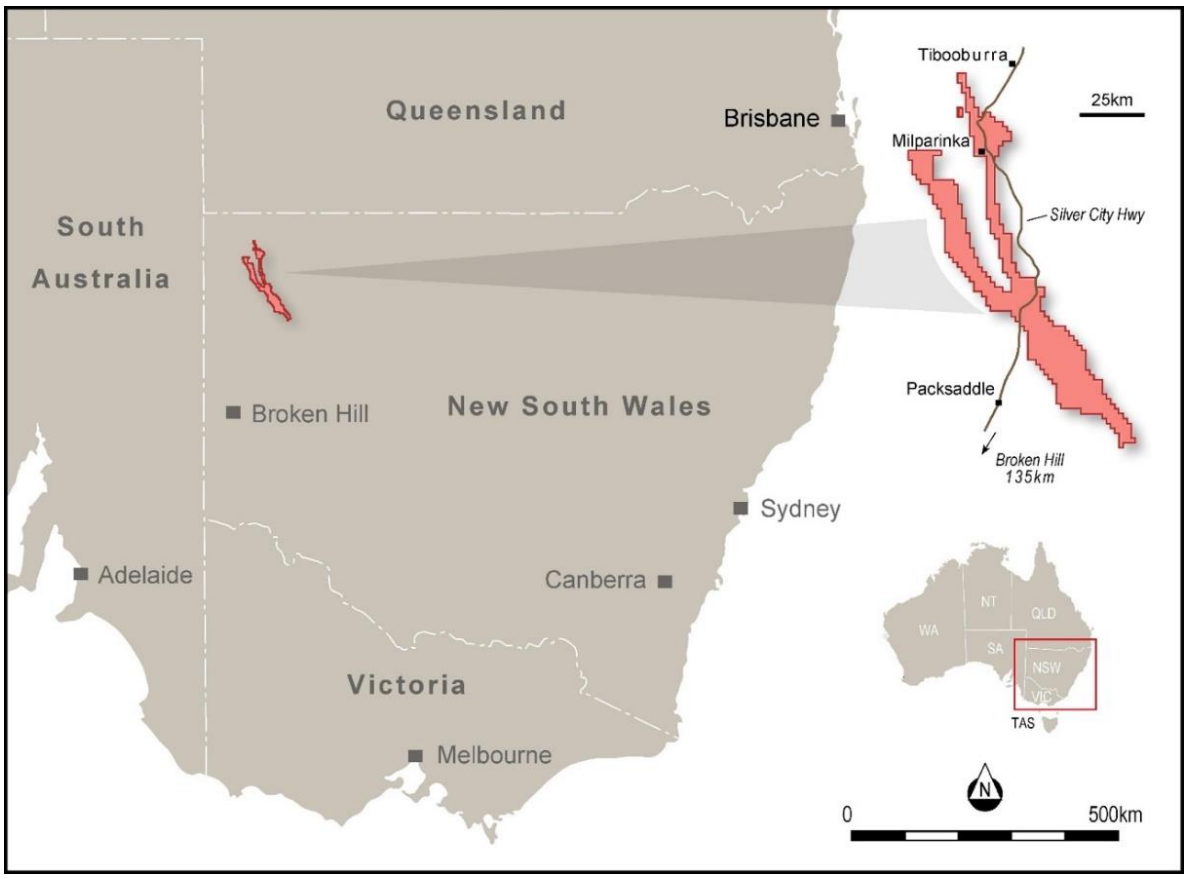

Figure 2: Location of the Tibooburra Gold Project.

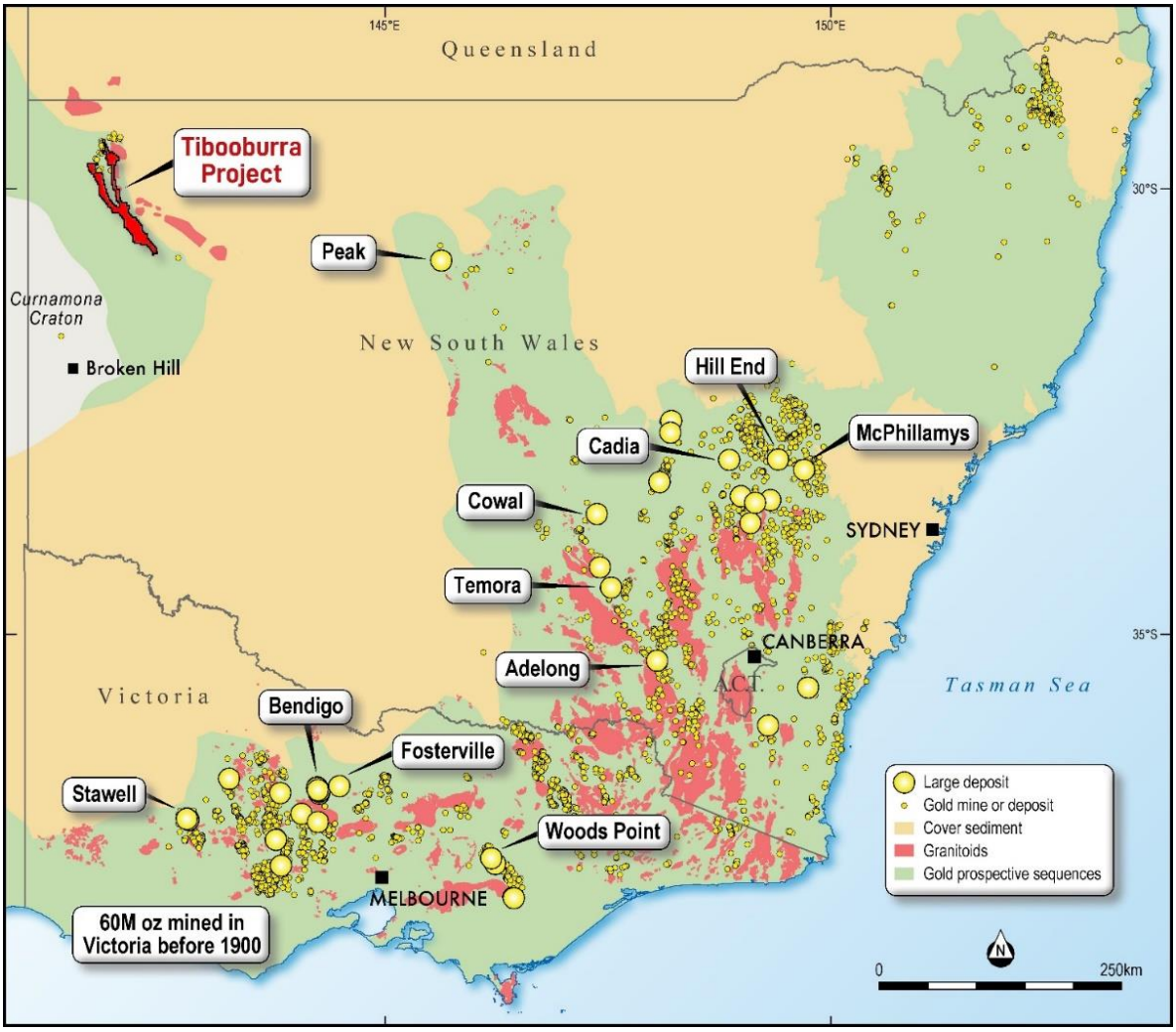

Figure 3. Prospective Palaeozoic gold terrains (green shading) of NSW and Victoria.

Manhattan's Position of Strength for Growth:

MHC has acquired a dominant position within the Koonenberry District that is emerging as a new frontier for exploration, this has been cemented by MHC:

- *Control of the gold bearing structural Corridor similar in age and tectonic features to the Victorian Goldfields, with*
- *Over 220 km strike extent of the Main Feeder Structures,*
- *~2,200 km² of Licences and Applications*
- *Potential to host multi-million ounce deposits.*

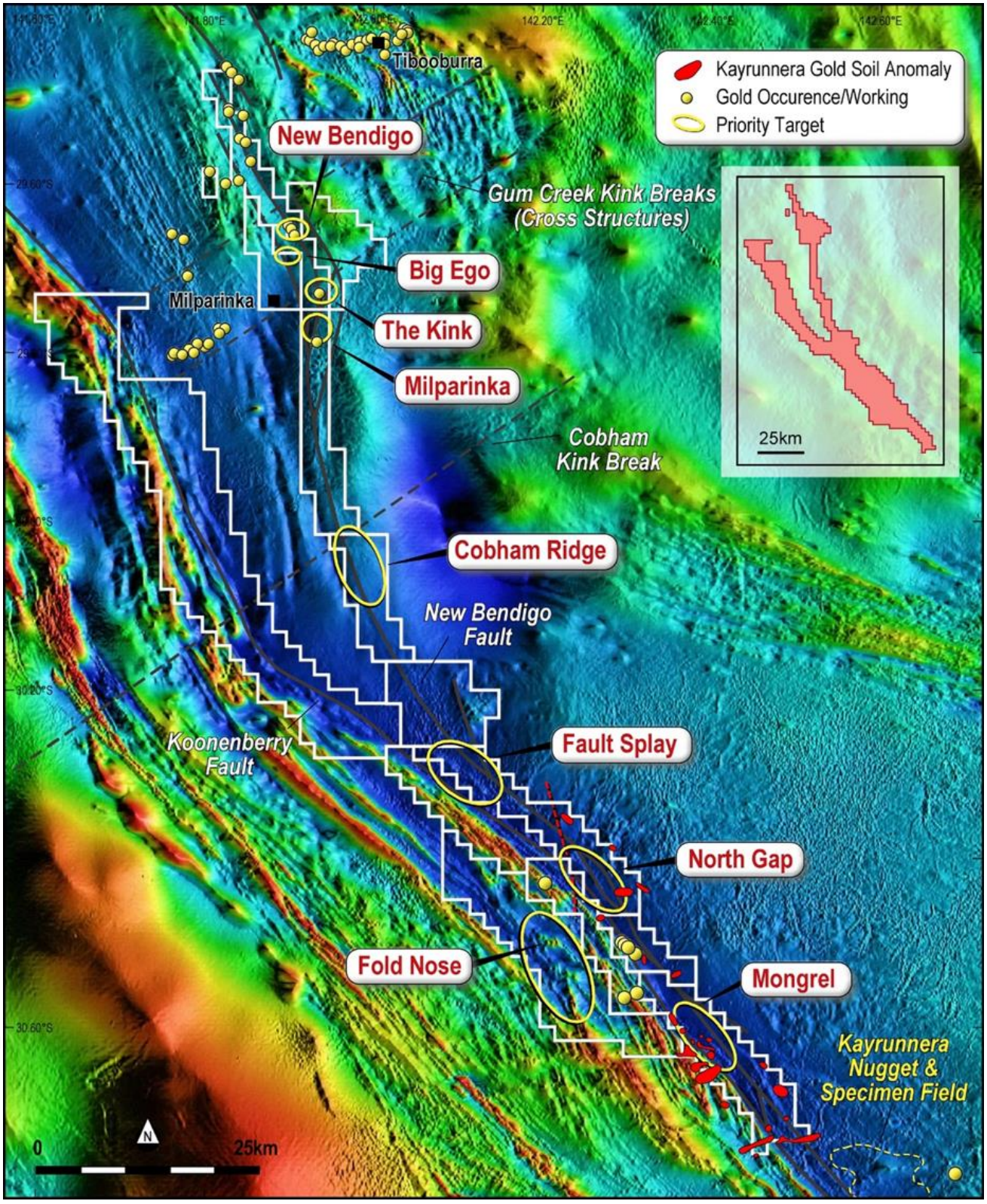

Figure 4. Tibooburra Project Tenure over Aeromagnetic Background (TMI RTP 1VD)

Table 1. New Bendigo Diamond Drilling Significant Results

Target	Hole ID	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim (UTM)	Sample Type	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (PPM)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
Main Zone	NBD0001	587,629	6,719,230	175	172.4	-59.44	268.86	RM	0	62	62			Precollar – Not Assayed
								DD HQ3	***81***	***113***	***32***	***0.22***	***7.04***	
	Incl.								81	83	2	0.45	0.90	
									90	91	1	0.47	0.47	
									93	94	1	0.37	0.37	
									99	***113***	***2***	***0.26***	***3.57***	
	Incl.								99	107	8	0.26	2.09	
	……..and								110	113	3	0.42	1.26	
									126	127	1	0.26	0.26	
	NBD0002	587,604	6,719,166	175	55.7	-59.84	262.29	DD PQ3	***5***	***37***	***32***	***0.39***	***12.48***	
	Incl.								5	8	3	0.60	1.80	
	……..and								11	12	1	0.54	0.54	
	……..and								17	27	10	0.65	6.50	
	Incl.								22	25	3	1.04	4.16	
	……..and								34	35	1	0.81	0.81	
									37	55.7	18.7			No Significant Assays
West Lode	NBD0003	587,408	6,719,030	175	140.01	-59.09	270.08	RM	0	26.7	26.7			Precollar – Not Assayed
								DD HQ3	69	70	1	0.39	0.39	
									73	74	1	0.24	0.24	
									93	96	3	0.41	1.23	
									98	99	1	0.22	0.22	
									101	103	2	0.41	0.82	
									106	108	2	0.24	0.48	
									120	121	1	0.48	0.48	

Notes on Table:

RM = Rotary Mud, DD = Diamond Core, HQ3 & PQ3 = HQ3 and PQ3 sized Core

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.2 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 5m of internal waste (Results <0.2 g/t Au) on the first reported assay are tabled. All Samples are generally taken over 1m from cut core.

Table 2. New Bendigo Area Regional & Infill Aircore Drilling NBAC0001-105, Significant Results (0.1g/t Au Cut-Off)

Tenement	Hole ID	East (MGA94_54S)	North (MGA94_54S)	RL	Depth	Dip	Azim	Depth From	Depth To	Interval (m)	Au (PPM)	Grade x Metre	Remarks
New Bendigo	NBAC0003	587,426	6,719,278	159	38	-60	270	20	24	4	0.12	0.48	
	NBAC0007	587,283	6,719,140	168	39	-60	270	4	8	4	0.13	0.52	
								24	39	15	0.17	2.55	
	NBAC0008	587,372	6,719,136	165	39	-60	270	28	32	4	0.11	0.44	
	NBAC0011	587,203	6,718,900	154	66	-60	270	20	24	4	0.14	0.56	
	NBAC0023	587,498	6,717,758	164	45	-60	270	12	16	4	0.24	0.96	
NB Regional	NBAC0027	587,749	6,717,757	157	60	-60	270	24	28	4	0.18	0.72	
	NBAC0028	587,847	6,717,753	164	48	-60	270	16	20	4	0.23	0.92	
	NBAC0032	588,097	6,717,754	177	72	-60	270	28	32	4	0.23	0.92	
	NBAC0038	588,348	6,717,761	165	38	-60	270	12	16	4	0.18	0.72	
	NBAC0036	588,768	6,717,200	156	51	-60	270	50	51	1	NSA	NSA	1m at 36.4g/t Ag (EOH)
	NBAC0049	587,455	6,717,757	167	62	-60	270	52	56	4	0.15	0.60	
	NBAC0059	***588,570***	***6,717,198***	***159***	***75***	***-60***	***270***	***64***	***72***	***8***	***0.42***	***3.36***	
	Incl.							***64***	***68***	***4***	***0.69***	***2.76***	
	NBAC0062	***588,718***	***6,717,201***	***163***	***79***	***-60***	***270***	***76***	***79***	***3***	***0.50***	***1.50***	***End of Hole***
New Bendigo	NBAC0075	588,058	6,718,181	166	51	-60	270	16	20	4	0.12	0.48	
	NBAC0076	588,106	6,718,175	175	57	-60	270	52	56	4	0.08	0.32	
	NBAC0078	588,151	6,718,183	170	48	-60	270	20	24	4	0.22	0.88	
								36	40	4	0.16	0.64	
	NBAC0081	586,264	6,720,251	179	54	-60	233	24	28	4	0.10	0.40	
	NBAC0084	586,425	6,720,379	181	56	-60	233	8	12	4	0.10	0.40	
	NBAC0099	587,753	6,718,581	176	33	-60	270	0	12	12	0.16	1.92	
	NBAC0102	***587,977***	***6,718,585***	***183***	***20***	***-60***	***270***	***0***	***16***	***16***	***0.87***	***13.92***	
	Incl.							***0***	***12***	***12***	***1.14***	***13.68***	
	Incl.							***0***	***4***	***4***	***2.50***	***2.50***	

Intersections tabled above are calculated using an 0.1 g/t Au lower cut with a maximum of 2m of internal waste (Results <0.1 g/t Au) on the first reported assay are tabled. All Samples are a composite sample generally taken over 4m from Aircore piles placed on the ground.

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore Drilling (AC) drill holes were drilled with a modified AC Bit by Wallis Drilling using industry practice drilling methods to obtain a 1 m representative sample. • Samples were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted cyclone. • The sample system was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination. • Samples were placed in piles on the ground and sampled by cutting through the pile minimising contact with the surface (ground) to avoid contamination. • A separate sample of the last metre in each hole was taken for multi element analysis, utilising the above techniques. • All diamond holes have been sampled by cutting the core in half (HQ3) or one third core (PQ3) over 1m intervals • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over one metre intervals and submitted for fire assay. The other half of the core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, • by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• AC Drilling used standard AC drilling Techniques employed by Wallis Drilling, a specialist Drilling Company with a strong background in drilling and developing AC technologies • Downhole surveys were carried out using a compass and inclinometer on the mast of the rig • Diamond drilling completed by MHC has utilised standardised coring techniques utilising HQ3 (triple tube) and PQ3 core sizes in the upper saprolite and for holes drilled by surface, relevant core size or technique are shown in the relevant table along with any reported mineralisation. • Collar has been surveyed utilising a GPS averaging technique (+/- 2m accuracy) and down holes surveys have been acquired every ~30m utilising a downhole gyro.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For AC drilling, sample weight and recoveries were observed during the drilling with any wet, moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality. • AC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination and recoveries. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. • Sample spoils (residual) were placed in piles on the ground and photographed for future reference. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and fractured ground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A representative sample of the AC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide occurrence. • All referenced AC chips in trays have been photographed and will be stored at the field facility in Tibooburra. • Sample spoils (residual) were placed in piles on the ground and photographed for future reference. • Diamond core has been logged for lithology, alteration and structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet and sampling methodology. Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, photographed and structurally logged.
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.*	• All AC samples were collected in numbered calico bags using the above described methods with duplicates, blanks and standards placed in the sample sequence and collected at various intervals. The calico sample bags were then placed in green plastic bags for transportation. • Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory. • Diamond core was sealed on site and sent to Challenger Geological Services in Adelaide South Australia for processing , cutting and sampling. • Once received by ALS in Adelaide, all samples where pulverise to 85% passing 75 microns (Method PUL-23). For samples that were greater than 3kg samples were split prior to pulverising. • Once pulverised a pulp was collected and sent to ALS in Perth for a 50g portion to be subjected to fire assay and AAS finish (Method Au-AA26). Where results returned are >100 ppm Au (over range), the assay is determined using method Au-GRA22. • Multi element assaying was conducted on the last metre sample of each Aircore Hole. These were prepared using similar techniques to that subscribed above and assayed for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn using ICPMS analysis by ALSGlobal Laboratories y method ME-ICP61. • The laboratory undertook and reported its own duplicate and standard assaying. Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • As these results are overall preliminary in nature (subject to Screen Assaying and other checks), repeatability of assays has not been assessed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Geological data was collected using a computer-based logging system, with detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation) being recorded. • Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) were recorded on paper logs and then collated and entered into the logging system. • This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory, and subsequent survey data has been entered into Micromine Software, then validated and verified. The data is then loaded into a secure database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Results were reviewed against the logged geology and previously reported intersections • Geological logging was completed by electronic means using a ruggedised tablet and appropriate data collection software. • Sampling control was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software before being loaded into Micromine Software for checks and validation. • The primary data has been loaded and moved to a database and downloaded into Micromine Software, where it has been further validated and checked. • This drilling was conducted where no drilling has been undertaken and is intended as initial drilling, no twinning has been undertaken • Results will be stored in an industry appropriate secure database • No adjustment to assay data has been conducted
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.*	• The drill collar positions were determined by GPS using a waypoint averaging collection method (± 2m). • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – zone 54. • Variation in topography is less than 25 metres within the project area. • Drill Collars have been capped and remaining sample material will be removed from the site and rehabilitated as per the NSW Government's Guidelines
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.*	• Aircore drilling has been focussed on extending and delineating the mineralised structures per the known mineralised system at New Bendigo • Current drill spacing is not adequate to constrain or quantify the total size of the mineralisation at New Bendigo. • Diamond Core drilling is drilled to assess grade continuity as well as structure and mineralisation controls
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.*	• Drill testing is at too early stage to know if sampling has introduced a bias. • Drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular (in azimuth) to the known strike of the lithological units at New Bendigo, or aligned in the regional UTM grid to encounter NE trending structures as well as the regional dominant shear structures • All intervals are reported as down hole widths with no attempt to report true widths. •
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Manhattan staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to Tibooburra where they were secured in Bulka Bags and freighted to ALS in Adelaide for analysis. • Core from diamond drilling was placed in trays, loggded and processed on site. The core was then secured and freighted to Challenger Geological Services based in Adelaide S.A for processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted on the completed drilling or results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	A summary of the tenure of the Tibooburra Project is tabled below: **Project Area** / **Registered Holder** / **Tenement Number** / **Grant or Application Date** / **Expiry Date** / **Area (Sq.km)** / **Area (Units)** / **Status / Remarks** Northern Licences — Awati Resources Pty. Ltd. (100%) — EL 6286 — 23/08/2004 — 23/08/2020 — 73.9 — 25 — Renewal Pending EL 7437 — 23/12/2009 — 23/12/2020 — 32.8 — 11 — Renewal Pending EL 8691 — 02/02/2018 — 02/02/2021 — 137.3 — 46 — Renewal Pending EL 8688 — 02/02/2018 — 02/02/2021 — 110.2 — 37 — Renewal Pending Southern Licences — EL 8602 — 23/06/2017 — 23/06/2026 — 145.2 — 49 EL 8603 — 23/06/2017 — 23/06/2026 — 50.3 — 17 EL 8607 — 27/06/2017 — 27/06/2026 — 147.8 — 50 EL 8689 — 02/02/2018 — 02/02/2021 — 80.2 — 27 — Renewal Pending EL 8690 — 02/02/2018 — 02/02/2021 — 115.7 — 39 — Renewal Pending EL 8742 — 04/05/2018 — 04/05/2021 — 115.6 — 39 — Renewal Pending EL 9010 — 17/11/2020 — 17/11/2026 — 83 — 28 EL 9024 — 13/01/2021 — 13/01/2027 — 251 — 85 EL 9092 — 15/03/2021 — 15/03/2027 — 118.7 — 40 EL 9093 — 16/03/2021 — 16/03/2027 — 576 — 194 EL 9094 — 16/03/2021 — 16/03/2027 — 158.1 — 53 **Sub Totals** — **2,196** — **740** Applications — ELA 6241 — 09/03/2021 — 73.9 — 25 — New Bendigo Underpeg **Totals** — **2269.7** — **765.0** The following matters remain as items for review: • An interest may also be retained by Meteoric Resources NL in EL6286 and EL7437. Further investigation to confirm the status of these arrangements should beundertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been exploration work conducted in the project area since ca. 1965. Most exploration was for deposits other than orogenic gold deposits. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration. • Awati has completed comprehensive report and compilations of the general work undertaken by previous explorers and key findings. • Awati has also completed limited diamond core drilling (2016) and RC drilling (2018) prior to recent drilling completed under the MHC ownership structure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is considered to be prospective for Phanerozoic aged orogenic gold.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• In reference to prior results quoted for the New Bendigo Prospect, results and their respective JORC Tables for the quoted intersections have been reported and tabled by MHC and are available on the ASX platform.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted average techniques to report aggregated gold have been used where appropriate. • Intersections tabled in this release have been calculated using an an appropriate lower cut based on a minimum g/t Au value with a maximum of 3m of internal waste on the first reported assay. Where an assay has been subsequently repeated during analysis an average has been calculated for the sample and used to calculate an average intersection that has been included in the significant intersection table as Au Average. • Details of the utilised lower cut and the amount of internal waste are detailed at the base of the relevant table for each drill type.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intervals reported are down hole intervals. • Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths.

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.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The reported results are collected and attained using industry standard practices • Results presented are uncut and calculated as per the description provided under the section "*Data aggregation methods*" • All holes drilled in the programme are reported and where assays are pending, this has been noted in the relevant text and/or tables in this release. • All significant assays received greater than the specified lower cut off value have been reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• **Passive Seismic Surveys**: Passive seismic surveys have been used using a Tromino instrument as a guide to estimating cover depth in various locations. The technique is not quantitative and can only be used as an indicative guide until actual cover depths are substantiated by drilling. • **Aeromagnetic Surveys:** Previous explorers have completed regional-scale, high quality aeromagnetic surveys over some of Awati's lease holding.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• .

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Manhattan Corporation Limited

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
61 123 156 089	March 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(495)	(1,479)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(159)	(621)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other- December *2020 quarter BAS refunds and interest received*	66	201
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(588)**	**(1,899)**

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(103)	(165)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(103)**	**(165)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	2,802	6,207
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(167)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**2,802**	**6,040**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**	Current quarter $A'000	**Year to date** (9 months) $A'000
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,839	974
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(588)	(1,899)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(103)	(165)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	2,802	6,040
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**4,950**	**4,950**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	4,950	2,839
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**4,950**	**2,839**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1 **	23
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

** Item 6.1 includes aggregate amounts paid of $22,900 being fees paid to Directors during the March 2021 quarter.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	Not Applicable

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(588)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(588)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	4,950
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	4,362
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	7.42

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: Not Applicable.

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: Not Applicable.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Not Applicable.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 April 2021

Authorised by: By the Board of Manhattan Corporation Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.