ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
08 August 2023

NEW SPODUMENE PEGMATITES DISCOVERY

New Second and Third Spodumene-Bearing Pegmatite trains discovered at Chebogue Lithium Project. Significantly expands the footprint of the Spodumene boulder field at BP Target, that now forms the Big Betty Prospect.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Manhattan Corporation Limited (**MHC** or **the Company**) (**ASX: MHC**) has significantly expanded the footprint of its spodumene Pegmatite boulders at the BP Target Zone with the ***New Discovery of a further two Spodumene Bearing Pegmatite Boulder Trains*** that lie to the west and south of the initial boulder train discovered in June, that is now collectively referred to as the Big Betty Prospect.

- The distribution of spodumene-bearing boulders at the Big Betty Prospect suggests a minimum of two different bedrock sources in an area now ***covering approximately 3.4 km of strike by 2.2 km in width***, where the initial pegmatite boulder train, reported in June returned significant results from 13 of 18 ***samples of > 1% Li_2O with a peak result of 2.24% Li_2O***.

- The Company has now identified from public domain LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging Data) a minimum of three, northeast trending linear features that the Company believes to be the mineralised pegmatite source of the boulder trains. These features are currently being investigated as bedrock pegmatite sources that occur in a tight cluster within the newly named Big Betty Prospect that forms part of the BP Target area.

- Manhattan has also met with local indigenous community representatives who are supportive of our initial exploration plans and are willing to expedite further negotiations.

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

Country Manager Paul K. Smith commented,

"The new boulder discoveries represent the highest modal spodumene content of any of the pegmatite boulders discovered to date. These discoveries have accelerated Manhattan's logistical planning and permitting requirements for diamond drilling in the near future."

MHC reported on 5 June 2023 the discovery of spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulders that now form part of the Big Betty Prospect, Chebogue Lithium Project located near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Ongoing exploration by MHC has discovered a further two spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulder trains located ~1,200m metres to the south and ~200 metres to the west of the initial boulders discovered in June. Those boulders recently returned significant high grade Li_2O analytical results from samples collected of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulders. Thirteen of those samples returned >1% Li_2O, with further High-Grade results including 2.24% (85083) and 2.22% (85032) Li_2O being reported.

The discovery of a further two spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulders comprises more angular boulders and contain between 30-40% spodumene crystals that are up to 20 cm long (Photo 1). The discovery of these boulder trains has also increased the size of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite boulder distribution at Big Betty to approximately 3.4km of strike and up to 2.2 km across strike (width).

Photo-1: Photographs of the recent discovery samples at Big Betty showing abundant spodumene

Dr. Jacob J. Hanley, B.Eng., M.Sc., Ph.D., FSEG who is a Full Professor within the Mineral Exploration and Ore Fluids Laboratory, Department of Geology at Saint Mary's University in Nova Scotia confirmed abundant spodumene intergrown with quartz.

Dr Hanley reported significant spodumene abundance in his observations of greyscale images of samples taken from the two new pegmatite boulders.

One of these samples tested contained cassiterite, it is a variety of cassiterite that contains several weight% Tantalum. This is not uncommon for cassiterite, but the tantalum content is quite high, typical of lithium-rich granitoids.

Combining detailed LiDAR lineament structures with spodumene-bearing boulder distribution is suggestive of three distinct boulder trends in close association with three parallel lineaments.

Photo 2- Boulder containing abundant Spodumene with quartz Occurrence 2 (Sample 85569)

Table 1 – Location of Spodumene Bearing Pegmatite Samples as Identified by Raman Spectrometry

Sample	East	North	UTM Zone	Dominant Mineralogy	Description
85465	740,094	4,885,546	19 N	KF-Qtz-Mu-Cas	50cm angular pegmatite boulder found in boulder dump along hillside. Glassy quartz white feldspar mass and large books of white muscovite. Black mineral (Cassiterite?) 5mm crystals in localized zones. Apatite in 1mm
85569	259,791	4,882,766	20 N	KF-Qtz-Mu-Sp	Lrg Ang peg (40cmx60cmx50cm) on road edge with approx.

Key
KF= Potassium Feldspar, Qtz= Quartz, Mu= Muscovite, Sp=Spodumene, Cst=Cassiterite, Col= Columbite, NVS= No visible spodumene
*= Abundances are approximations determined visually in the field.

Notes on Table: Only samples that were tested by St Mary's University that contained Spodumene as Identified by Raman Spectrometry are listed.

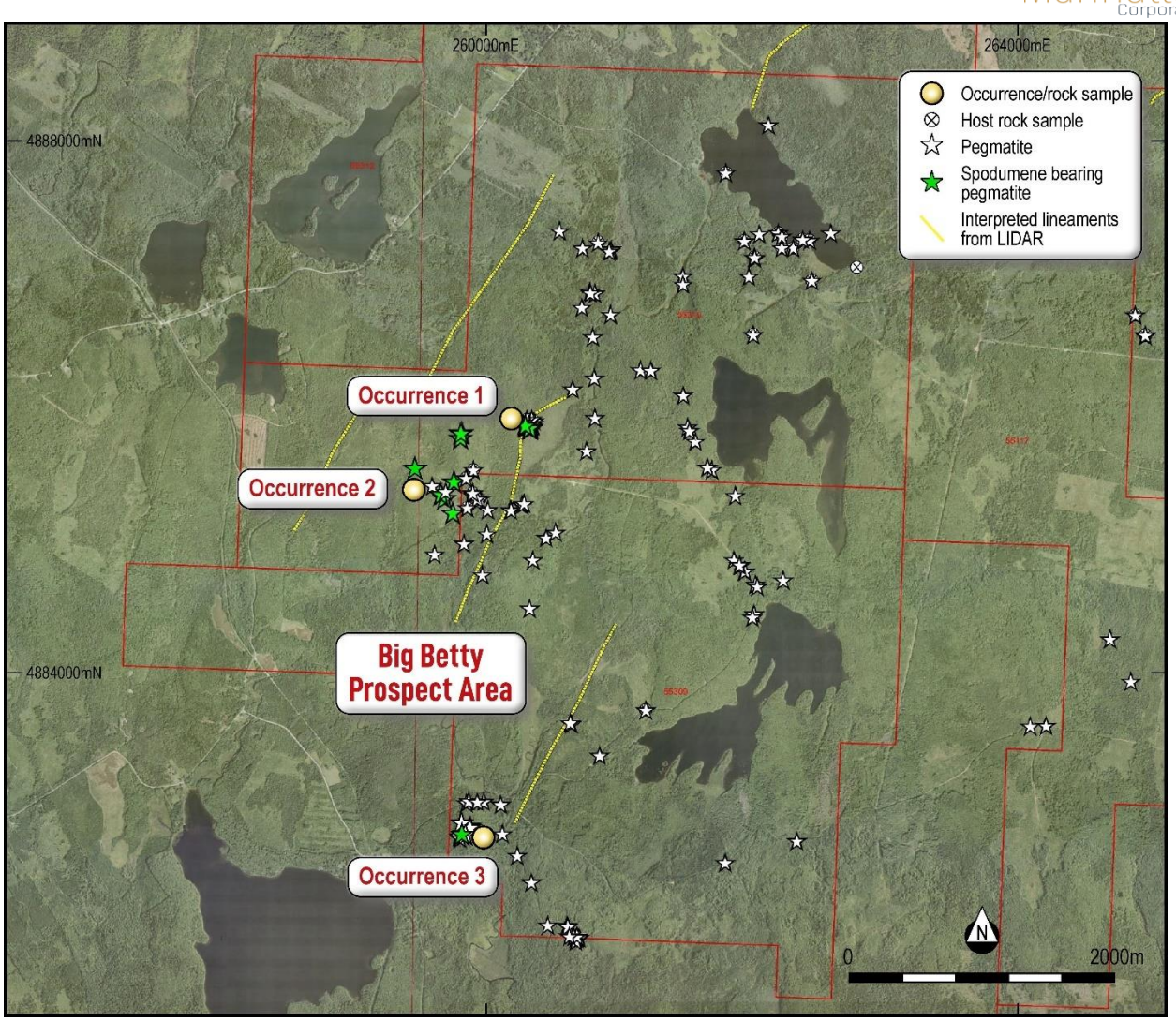

Figure 1 - BP Target area, discovery zone (Occurrence 1 – Previously Reported as the Island / Rainy Day Pegmatite Occurrence), with interpreted lineaments identified from LIDAR data.

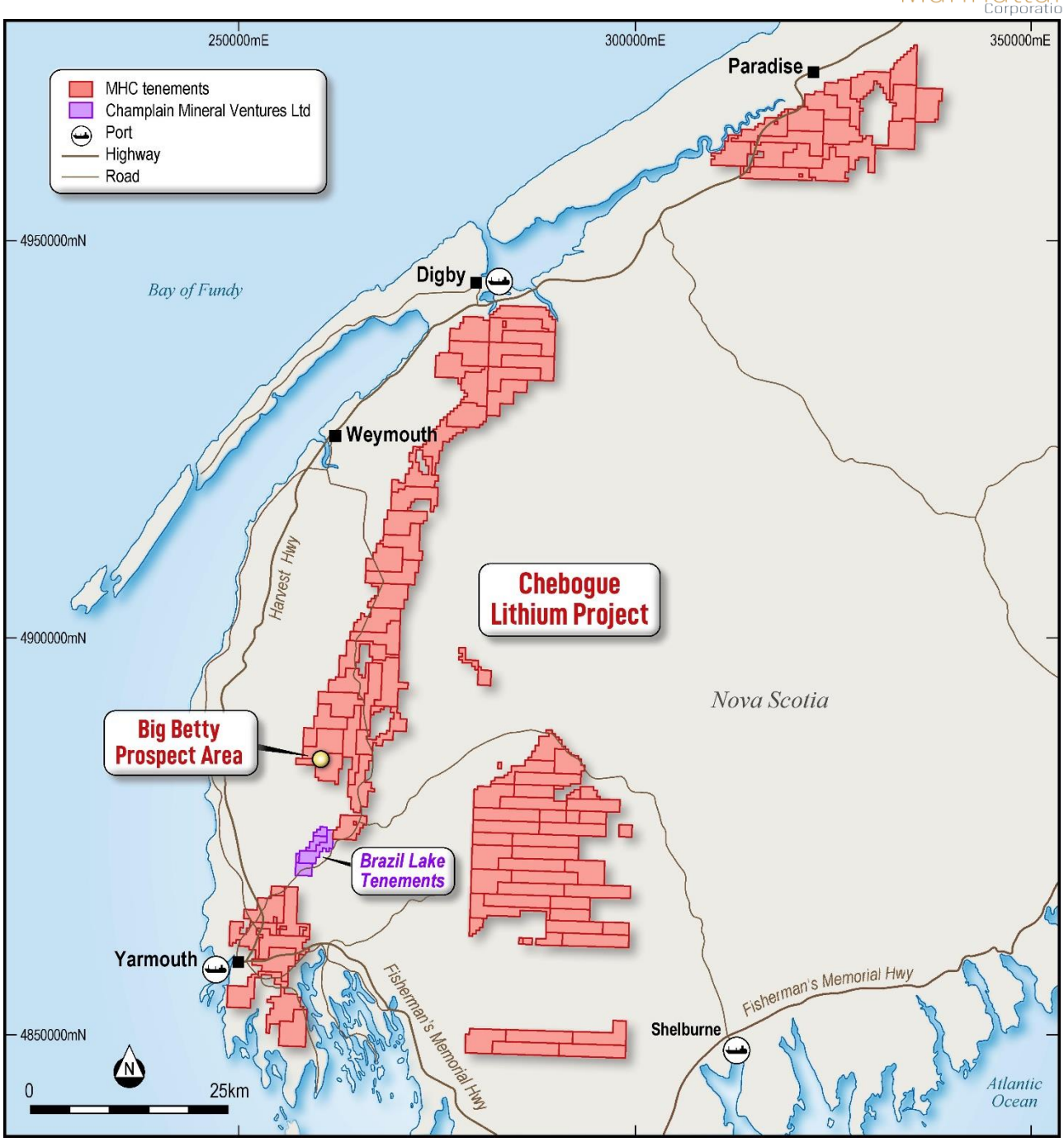

Figure 2: Location of the Big Betty Prospect within Continental Lithium's Chebogue Lithium Project licence holdings in Nova Scotia.

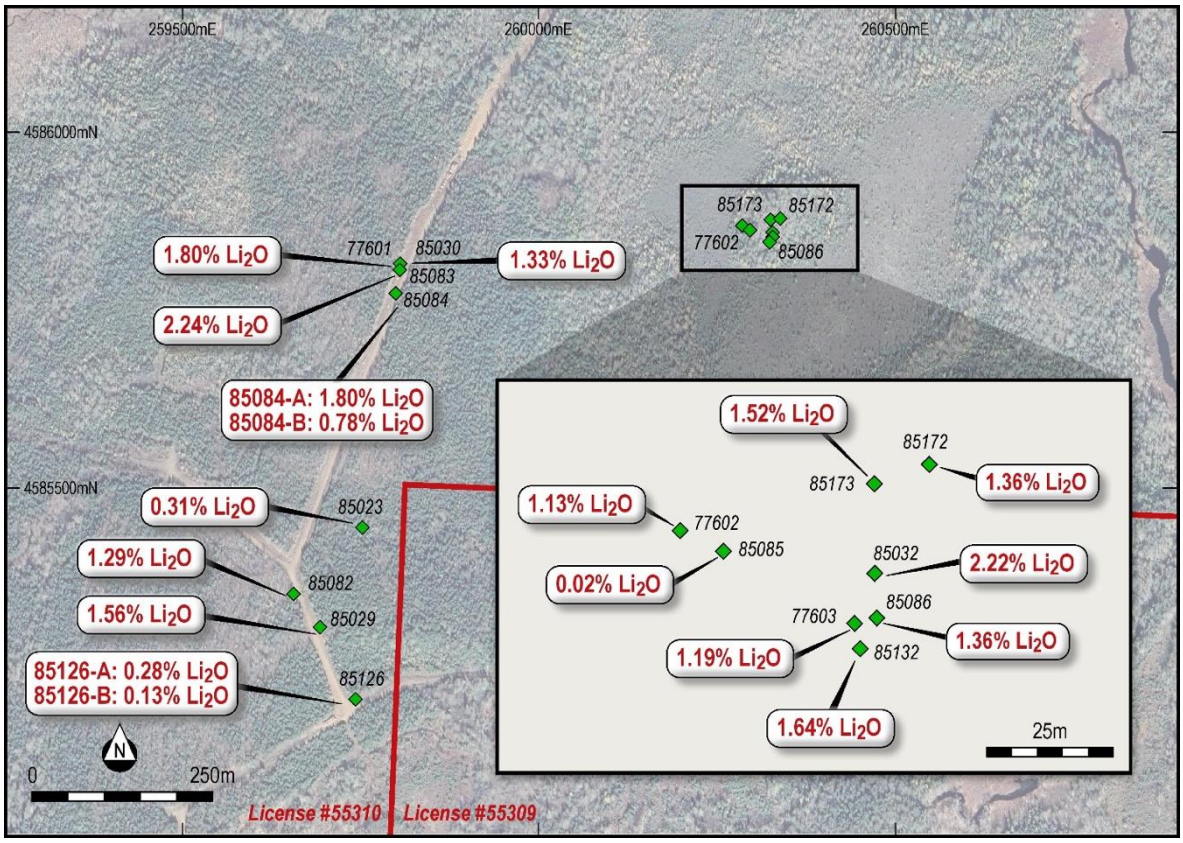

Figure 3: Previously Reported Analytical Results from Occurrence 1 (Previously Reported as the Island / Rainy Day Pegmatite Occurrence). For Details on these Analytical Results and their relevant JORC Tables, please refer to ASX Release dated 03/07/2023 – "High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li2O".

About the Chebogue Lithium Project

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

Detailed prospecting is now focused at the "BP" target licence and surrounding licences lying both to the north and south. Spodumene bearing sub-angular boulders have been discovered on surface where assays have returned >1% Li_2O, including 2.24% (85083) and 2.22% (85032) Li_2O.

in this area. Exploration consisting of prospecting, soil sampling, and initial screening for spodumene flakes in glacial till is continuing in this licence area.

Figure 4: Location map of Chebogue Lithium Project

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

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

3. *For Details on the previously reported Analytical Results and their relevant JORC Tables, please refer to ASX Release dated 03/07/2023 – "High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li_2O".*

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

For further information

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward looking statements

This announcement may contain certain 'forward looking statements' which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Forward-looking statements contained in this announcement include but are not limited to: completion of the Acquisition; the strengths, characteristics and potential of the Company following completion of the Acquisition; timing and receipt of shareholder approvals; completion of the Capital Raising; discussion of future plans, projects and objectives and statements about the outcome and effects of the Capital Raising and the use of proceeds.

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

Reliance on third party information

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

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

Annexure 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Collected Samples were geologically logged and a visual estimate of spodumene was recorded by the logging geologist. • Logging is quantitative in nature as it comprises a visual estimate of the externals of the sample. • Collected samples occur as sporadic boulders, and are not recorded over a total length as would be applicable to drilling or channel sampling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Refer to Sampling Techniques for full description. • Samples have only been selectively analysed to confirm the presence of lithium bearing spodumene. • Percentage of total Li2O or Li will be confirmed by utilising industry standard preparation and assaying techniques utilising an industry accredited lab • No measures have been taken to ensure that sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected as sampling of the-in-situ material has yet to occur. • Sampling bias introduce due to sampling sizes is unknown at this stage, given the early stage of the exploration programme
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were sent to St Mary's University to confirm the logged presence of Spodumene in each of the samples. • Analysis was conducted by selectively probing with the micro spectrometer type representative mineral crystals in the rock boulders from each sample that had been field logged as spodumene to confirm the mineral as spodumene and not a similar non lithium bearing minerals. • Spodumene was verified in all samples utilising a Raman Spectrometer and Laser utilising the 532nm wavelength and compared against the known pegmatites of the neighbouring Brazil Lake Spodumene occurrences. • Verification and interpretation of the spectrum was conducted by Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia). Who is considered to be an expert in his field. • Dr Hanley, targeted the crystals that were field logged as Spodumene to confirm the crystals as spodume. • Confocal laser Raman microspectroscopy was performed at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada, to determine if specimens were composed of spodumene or some other mineral phases common to pegmatitic systems of this nature (e.g., cleavelanditic albite). • Analyses were performed using a Horiba Jobin-Yvon LabRam HR instrument (Saint Mary's University) equipped with a 100 mW (at source), 532 nm Nd-YAG diode laser (Laser Quantum) and a Synapse CCD detector (Horiba Jobin-Yvon). Pure silicon was used as a frequency calibration standard and analyses were performed using a 50 µm confocal hole diameter. • A 600 grooves/mm grating (spectral resolution of approximately ± 2 cm-1) was used during spectrum collection. Spectra were collected by accumulating three, 30s acquisitions at 50% laser power (~10 mW at sample surface through a 50x long working length objective) for mineral phase identification. Spectra were compared to reference spectra (RRUFF database spodumene ID references R050252, R040050, and R060039) using the Crystal Sleuth software (Laetsch and Downs, 2006) and found to have spodumene-diagnostic peaks at ~351 and ~702 wavenumbers (cm-1). • The results of this probing by the Spectrometer clearly identifies that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		spodumene (a lithium bearing mineral) is present in all samples and further analysis is to be completed by industry standard assaying techniques of the whole sample. • Percentage o total LiO2 or Li will be confirmed by utilising industry standard preparation and assaying techniques utilising an industry accredited lab. • The Spectrometer was utilised to confirm the presence of Li bearing Spodumene as traditional assaying methods may take 4 to 6 weeks to confirm and the company felt that the verification was important given that it may be considered material material and wanted confirmation of the samples prior to any provided updates • Samples will be sent to Actlabs Fredericton, New Brunswick a commercially recognised laboratory and accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) • Samples are to be prepped using Actlabs RX1-Prep Method, Samples are crushed (< 7 kg) up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 µm included cleaner sand. • Analysis will be completed utilising method Ultratrace 7 (UT7) Peroxide Fusion- ICP and ICP/MS with all overlimit values (>1%) for Li, Cs, Ta analysed by utilising method Peroxide Fusion 8 – ICP-MS/ICP • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All field data is being collected using Fulcrum software and exported to Avenza mapping software and subsequent backup to Excel. • Senior geologists are preparing both blank and internal standards for insertion into all sample submissions at regular intervals. • The internal standard is being prepared by using a measured quantity of clean spodumene crystals from Brazil Lake and a measured quantity of blank silica sand. This material is pulverized, split, and homogenized in a polyethylene bottle on a drum roller. Individual paper sample bags are filled with approximately 100 grams of material and sealed for later insertion into the sample sequence for shipment. • The Raman spectroscopy confirmed positive identification of massive spodumene in samples with the three characteristic spectral peaks satisfied. • The Raman spectroscopy is inconsistent with albite, in particular cleavelandite the bladed form of albite, which has peaks in very different positions in the spectra. • Percentage of total LiO2 or Li will be confirmed by utilising industry standard preparation and assaying techniques utilising an industry accredited lab. • Where analysis has been reported as Li, this has been converted to Li_2O by multiplying the Li by the standard conversion factor of 2.153
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations were determined by GPS and Fulcram software with an accuracy of 3 to 5m collection method (± 2m). • The grid system used is NAD83 (North American Datum of 1983) – UTM Zone 19 and 20. This release all samples have been transformed to NAD83 Zone 20 utilising industry standard Geographic Information System (GIS) software. • No Topographic Control has been utilised in reconnaissance sampling, topographic control may be determined utilising an appropriate Digital Elevation Model at a later date
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples collected during preliminary exploration consisted of 25-50 metre reconnaissance line traverses. Samples were collected on the bases of favourable mineralogy (i.e., pegmatites) and collected were located within the field.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Structural measurements of bedding, cleavage and shearing were taken at all outcrops. • Currently no known bias exists due to sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Manhattan staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to field office in Yarmouth where they were prepared for geochemistry, polished and thin section, and reference sample. The geochemistry samples were transported in 20 litre plastic buckets to the Actlabs sample preparation facility in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Prepared pulps were sent to the Act Labs in Vancouver.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits or reviews have been conducted or completed on the sampling results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate i the area.*	The Chebogue Lithium Project comprises the following Claims. Number/Claim ID. Nova Scotia, Canada Exploration License Numbers: 55117, 55118, d55165, 55166, 55184, 55185, 55186, 55195, 55204, 55205, 55206, 55207, 55208, 55209, 55211, 55212, 55213, 55214, 55216, 55217, 55218, 55219, 55220, 55221, 55222, 55223, 55224, 55225, 55226, 55227, 55228, 55229, 55230, 55231, 55232, 55236, 55237, 55238, 55239, 55240, 55241, 55244, 55245, 55246, 55250, 55251, 55252, 55253, 55266, 55267, 55268, 55289, 55290, 55291, 55292, 55293, 55294, 55295, 55296, 55297, 55298, 55299, 55300, 55301, 55302, 55303, 55304, 55305, 55306, 55307, 55308, 55309, 55310, 55312, 55313, 55314, 55315, 55316, 55317, 55318, 55321, 55322, 55323, 55324, 55325, 55326, 55328, 55329, 55330, 55331, 55332, 55333, 55334, 55455, 55456, 55457, 55458, 55459, 55460, 55461, 55462, 55463, 55464, 55465, 55466, 55467, 55468, 55469, 55470 All claims are granted, and MHC has a 100% beneficial interest.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The initial discovery of the Brazil Lake pegmatites was made through mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1960 and then further work was carried out to better expose the pegmatites and subsequently study the distribution of spodumene in till and delineate surface boulders
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The underlying geology at the "BP" Target area straddles metamorphosed Green Harbour Formation of the Goldenville Group to the east, progressing westward across the Chebogue Point shear zone, and into volcanics of the White Rock Formation. These volcanic occur immediately to the northeast along strike of the Brazil Lake pegmatites. • The Company believes that similar, NE oriented (~050°), spodumene-bearing pegmatites may occur further to the north and south of Brazil Lake along a northeast trending (~020°) stratigraphic sequence of metavolcanics and metasediments. This sequence of up to 4 kilometres wide, runs parallel and to the west of the Chebogue Point Shear Zone • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not Applicable • No Drilling has been completed to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No Data aggregation has been reported in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No true or mineralised widths have been reported in this release. • Samples are from sporadically occurring boulders that are believed to be proximal to the in-situ source material
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A comprehensive set of diagrams have been prepared for ASX announcements, which summaries key results and findings.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No wet chemical Analysis has been received by the company to date for the samples being reported, Previous samples have returned significant lithium analytical results and were reported by the Company on the 03/07/2023 – "High Grade Spodumene sampled up to 2.24% Li_2O". • Lithium bearing Spodumene has been confirmed by Dr. Jacob Hanley, Geology Department Chair (St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia) utilising a Raman spectroscopy (532 nm laser) • Raman Spectrometry is used in a similar method and technique as described in MHC's ASX Release 06/06/2023 "Spodumene Discovery at Chebogue Lithium Project" to verify Spodumene in the samples. • The amount of total Lithium or Li_2O present in each sample will be determined utilising appropriate assaying techniques through an industry recognised lab. •
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All geological and prospecting information was plotted using Fulcrum Software and Garmin handheld GPS units were used for backup. All data was synchronized using Avenza software and downloaded and checked each evening. • Interpretation has been conducted on Canadian Government (Geological Survey of Canada) Remote Sensing Datasets, including Digital Elevation Modelling of LIDAR, and Aeromagnetic Surveys, etc. This has provided Lineament data that may be related to pegmatite emplacement

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