

21 July 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High-Grade Gold Momentum Accelerates at Hook Lake with New Vanquish Prospect Delivering up to 20.0 g/t Au

Nunavut, Canada – **Manhattan Gold Corporation Limited (ASX: MHC)** ('Manhattan' or 'the Company') announces outstanding high-grade gold assay results from first-pass channel and grab sampling at the newly acquired Vanquish prospect, adding a highly compelling new gold target adjacent area to the Company's rapidly expanding Hook Lake exploration pipeline and enhancing the Project's district-scale potential.

Key Highlights

- **New high-grade discovery opportunity:** Vanquish is a newly acquired prospect **that has never been drill tested**, located approximately 80km west of the flagship Jaws target, where RC drilling is currently underway.
- **Immediate scale and growth potential:** first-pass sampling, covering a small portion of newly acquired Vanquish claims, has identified gold mineralisation over 131 metres of strike, significantly expanding the know mineralisation footprint at Vanquish where historic surface trenching returned **5.75g/t Au over 1.5m¹**.
- **Exceptional high-grade grab sample assays** returned up to **20.0 g/t Au**, including:
 - **20.0 g/t Au** (V749709)
 - **4.33 g/t Au** (V749701)
 - **3.92 g/t Au** (V749704)
- **High-grade channel sampling confirms gold at surface**, including:
 - **18.55 g/t Au** over 0.3m (VNQ-CH26-008)
 - **15.45 g/t Au** over 0.4m (VNQ-CH26-010)
- **Strong execution across multiple priority targets:** the Vanquish sampling results open a new highly prospective area for exploration. The program was completed during mobilisation of the RC drill rig and supporting equipment at Jaws, demonstrating Manhattan's ability to identify new early-stage opportunities and capacity to advance projects concurrently across multiple exploration fronts.
- **Clear pathway to maiden drill targets:** recently acquired high-resolution magnetic and LiDAR datasets will be integrated with the new gold results to refine structural controls and prioritise first-pass drilling opportunities at Vanquish.
- **Drilling progressing on schedule:** Maiden RC drill program progressing successfully at the flagship Jaws target, with first assay results expected in the coming weeks.

¹ Refer MHC ASX Announcement 01/04/2026 "New Gold Prospects Secured West of the Hook Lake Project"

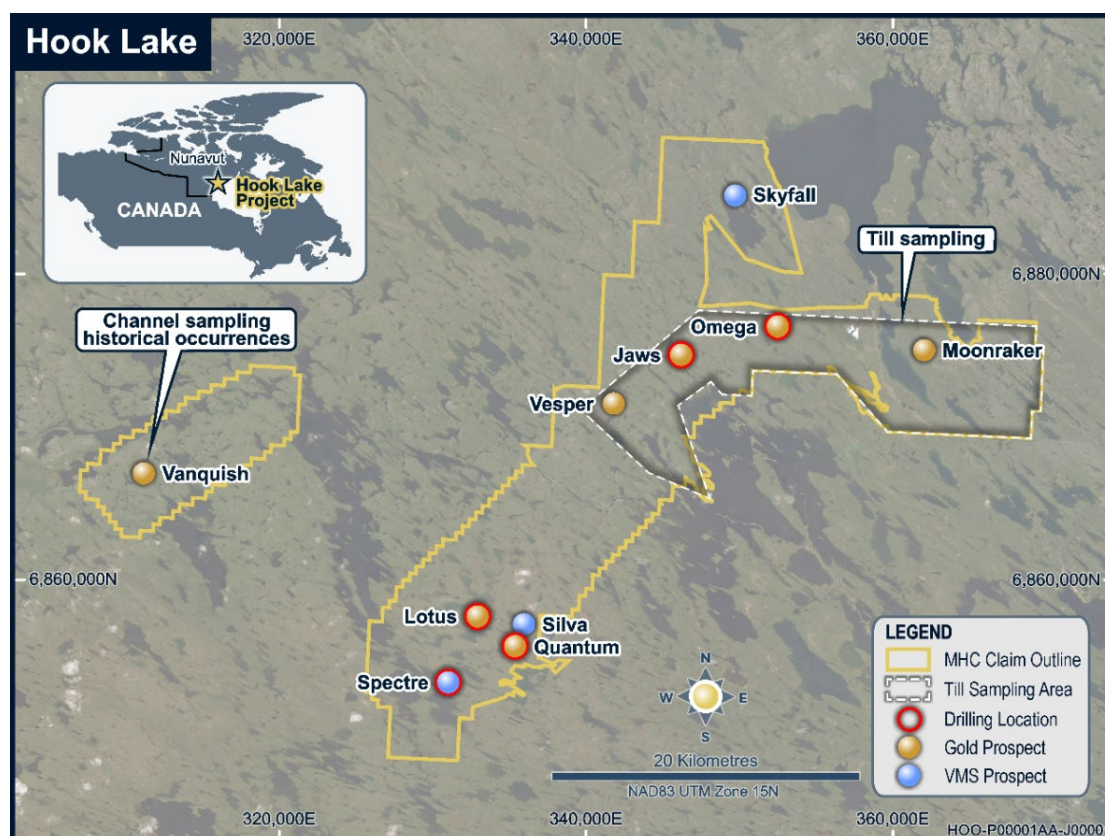


Figure 1: Hook Lake 2026 exploration program area with key gold and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) prospects.

The Vanquish target, acquired in April 2026 through staking of mineral claims, was identified through assessment of archival data where historic till sampling identified the largest gold-arsenic till anomaly within the Kaminak Greenstone Belt². Despite this significant geochemical signature, Vanquish has never been drill tested. Manhattan's first-pass channel and grab sampling has now confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation at surface, with assays reaching up to 20.0 g/t Au and mineralisation identified over at least 131 metres of strike, highlighting the potential for Vanquish to emerge as a meaningful new exploration front within the broader Hook Lake Project.

Eric Sondergaard, Technical Advisor, Manhattan Gold Corporation Ltd Commented:

"Manhattan is entering a highly exciting phase at Hook Lake. Drilling at Jaws is advancing, samples from the initial holes are being analysed, and first assay results are expected shortly. With additional samples being shipped for laboratory processing each week, the Company is positioned for a strong and sustained period of exploration news flow."

"The early results from Vanquish are particularly exciting. This is a newly acquired, never-drilled prospect where a limited first-pass program has already delivered grades of up to 20.0 g/t gold and confirmed mineralisation across at least 131 metres of strike."

² G.S.C Open File 2132 published in 1989 (Shilts, W.W., Wyatt, P.H. (1989). Gold and base metal exploration using drift as a sample medium, Kaminak Lake-Turquetil Lake Area, District of Keewatin. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2132).

“Importantly, only a small portion of the Vanquish claims has been assessed to date. These first results provide a strong platform for follow-up exploration and will now be integrated with high-resolution magnetic and LiDAR datasets to sharpen the structural model and generate the first drill targets.

“Vanquish opens a second highly prospective area for Manhattan to explore, reinforcing the scale of the broader project area and expanding the Hook Lake exploration pipeline. Our team has executed the program safely and efficiently whilst simultaneously advancing maiden RC drilling at Jaws, demonstrating our ability to maximise the field season and systematically progress multiple opportunities across the portfolio.”

2026 Work Program

Sampling Results

Vanquish

A rotary saw was used to cut 1-inch-wide channels into the zones of interest with sample boundaries determined by changes in rock type, alteration or mineralisation. Channels were cut perpendicular to the quartz veining/zones of interest where possible. Grab samples were taken where a channel sample was not possible due to friable/loose rock. Grab samples were typically taken where the rock was most strongly altered/sheared/sulphide bearing as these areas had weathered and degraded more than the competent, unaltered rock.

Main Zone

The main zone hosts a north-south trending steeply dipping shear zone with samples covering 131m of strike. The main zone crops out and is open along strike with extensions undercover. Samples consist of 11 cut channels and 9 grab samples (*see figure 2*) with the channels targeting a zone of north-south striking quartz veins that crosscut sulphide bearing mafic volcanic rocks and quartz gabbro with disseminated and foliation parallel pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Assays returned encouraging gold mineralisation from surface channels:

- 18.55 g/t Au over 0.3m (VNQ-CH26-008)
- 15.45 g/t Au over 0.4m (VNQ-CH26-010)
- 0.37 g/t Au over 3.0m (VNQ-CH26-009)
- 0.36 g/t Au over 1.5m (VNQ-CH26-001)
- 0.67 g/t Au over 0.7m (VNQ-CH26-005)
- 0.89 g/t Au over 2.0m (VNQ-CH26-006)
- 0.22 g/t Au over 1.3m (VNQ-CH-007)
- 0.15 g/t Au over 0.5m (VNQ-CH26-002)
- 0.14 g/t Au over 1.0m (VNQ-CH26-004)

Grab samples also returned high gold values with highlights of:

- 20.0 g/t Au (V749709)
- 4.33 g/t Au (V749701)
- 3.92 g/t Au (V749704)
- 3.37 g/t Au (V749703)
- 1.94 g/t Au (V749707)

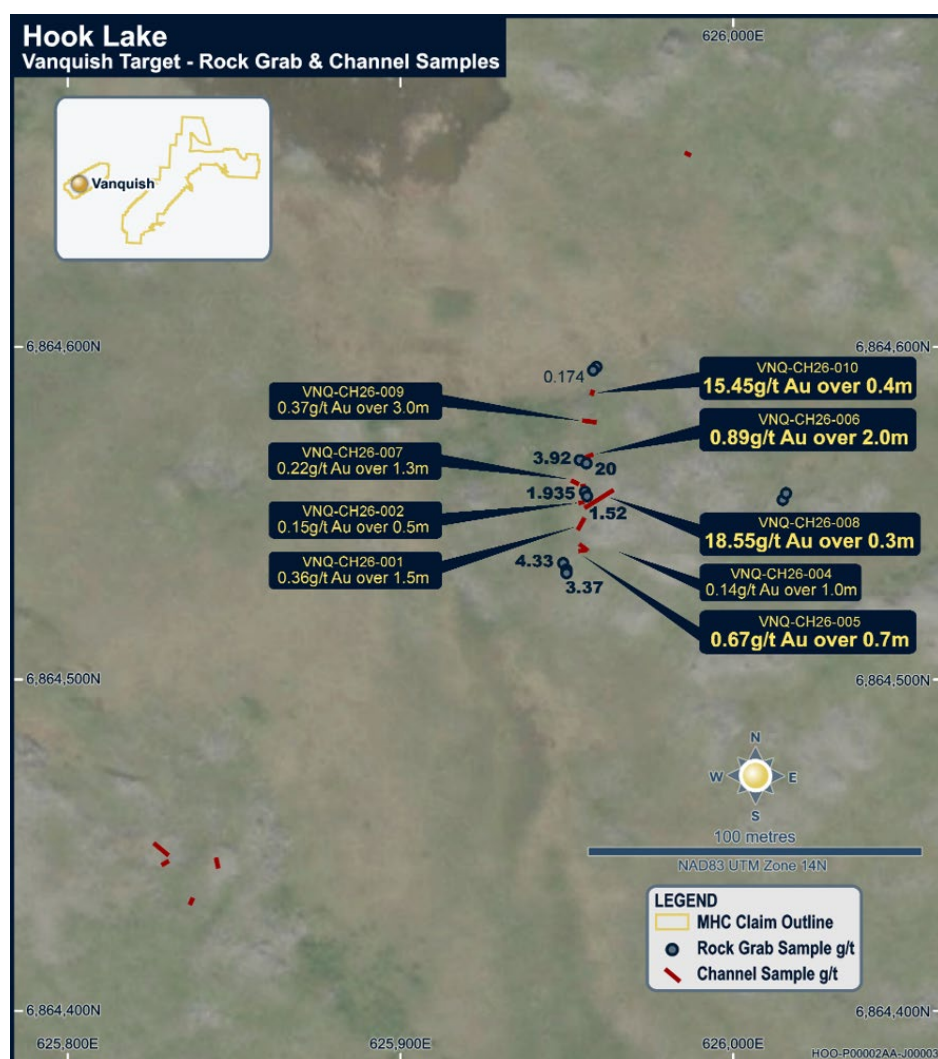


Figure 2: Location position and results of channel saw and grab samples from the main zone at the Vanquish target.

Southwest Zone

Located 179m to the southwest of the main zone, 4 channels were cut into a zone of pervasively silicified and gossanous quartz gabbro adjacent to a covered, north-south trending topographic low which may be the continuation of the shear and vein related mineralisation to the northeast.

Assays returned from the southwest zone channel samples include:

- 0.182 g/t Au over 1.0m (VNQ-CH26-012)

About Hook Lake

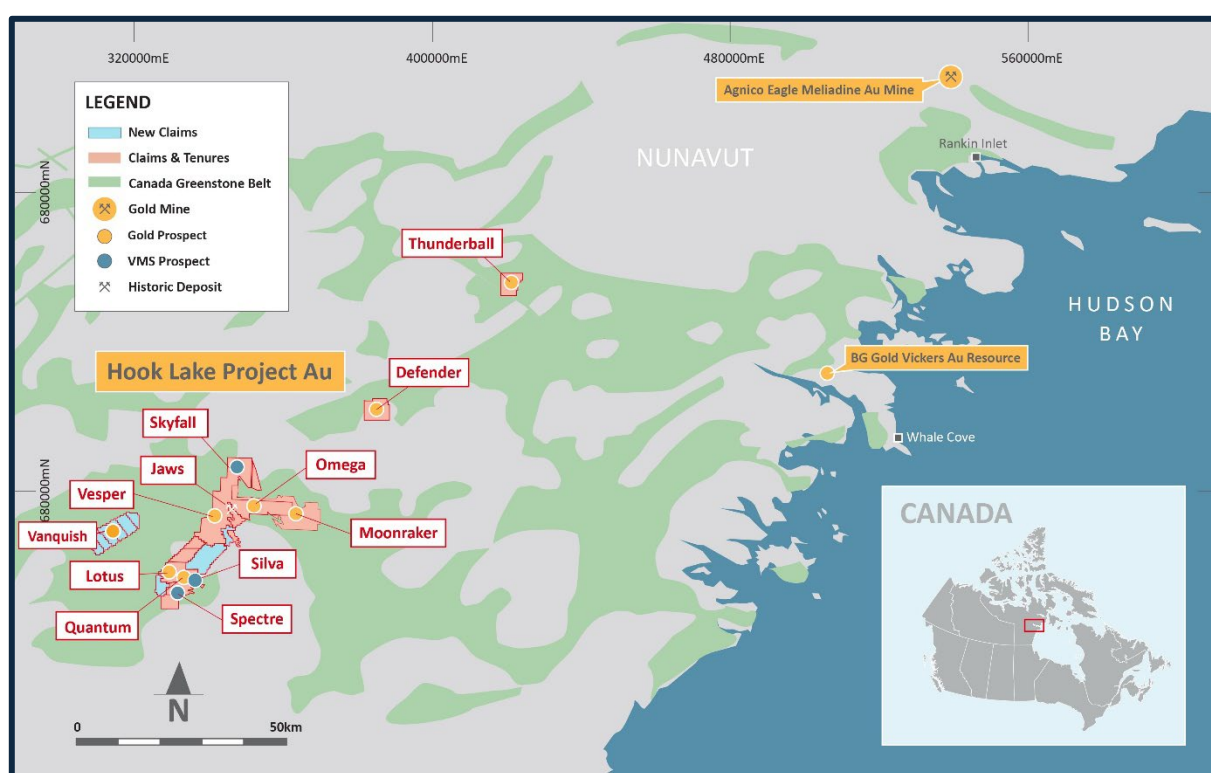


Figure 3: Hook Lake Project with gold and VMS prospects

The Hook Lake Project comprises 12 separate prospects covering a total of 665km² within the underexplored yet highly prospective Rankin-Ennadai greenstone belt, which hosts Agnico Eagle's Meliadine mine and BG Gold's Vickers deposit (see figure 3). Recent surface sampling results from the Vanquish prospect have expanded the Company's exploration pipeline into a new highly prospective area, further enhancing the project's district scale discovery potential.

The most advanced target is Jaws, where diamond drilling was conducted in the late 1980s defined a significant "foreign" estimate of 3.4Mt @ 2.38 g/t Au (~285,000 oz Au), not reported in accordance with the

JORC code, 2012³. Beyond Jaws, the Project hosts 11 other highly prospective targets, including Quantum and Lotus, which have never been drill tested but returned 16.75 g/t and 8.01 g/t Au during surface sampling in 2025⁴, and Spectre, a high-grade polymetallic VMS system where historic drilling returned 10.51m @ 2.91% Cu, 6.70% Zn, 95.67 g/t Ag, 1.04 g/t⁴.

Lithologies consist of volcanic rocks, along with lesser metasedimentary units that include banded iron formations. Three Archean batholiths bound these formations with three steeply dipping regional shear zones transecting the prospect. The Turquetil Lake Shear Zone the Spi Lake Shear Zone, and the Jaw Lake Shear Zone, which all trend northeast.

Assay Tables

Table 1: Location information for the start points of saw-cut channels. (NAD83 UTM Zone 14N)

Channel ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azi	Length (m)
VNQ-CH26-001	6864433	625837	139	024	1.0
VNQ-CH26-002	6864450	625826	139	130	4.5
VNQ-CH26-003	6864444	625828	139	060	1.2
VNQ-CH26-004	6864446	625844	138	168	2.0
VNQ-CH26-005	6864658	625986	131	116	0.7
VNQ-CH26-006	6864586	625957	132	019	0.4
VNQ-CH26-007	6864578	625955	132	098	3.0
VNQ-CH26-008	6864558	625954	132	078	0.3
VNQ-CH26-009	6864560	625952	132	116	1.3
VNQ-CH26-010	6864567	625955	132	067	2.0
VNQ-CH26-011	6864539	625954	132	082	0.7
VNQ-CH26-012	6864540	625954	132	128	2.0
VNQ-CH26-013	6864552	625956	132	058	9.0
VNQ-CH26-014	6864553	625954	132	080	0.5

³ The Company notes that the Resource estimate quoted above for Jaws, is considered to be a “Foreign” estimate and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code or previous iterations of acceptable reporting codes. Relevant information in relation to the work program, methodology, summary of key material assumptions and parameters utilized to calculate the estimate is not available to the Company at this time and the Company has relied on extracts from published reports in quoting the estimate. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the “Foreign” estimate as Exploration Results or Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. There are no more recent estimates available. It is uncertain that, following further evaluation and/or further work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Please refer to the ASX announcement 27th May 2025 – “High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition – Amended” for further details

⁴ Refer MHC ASX Announcement 01/09/2025 “Completion of Maiden Fieldwork Programme”

VNQ-CH26-015	6864546	625953	132	029	2.9
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Table 2: Assay data for channel samples – Vanquish

Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)
VNQ-CH26-001	0	1.5	0.358
VNQ-CH26-001	1.5	2.9	0.023
VNQ-CH26-002	0	0.5	0.154
VNQ-CH26-003	0	1	0.031
VNQ-CH26-003	1	2	0.095
VNQ-CH26-003	2	3	0.036
VNQ-CH26-003	3	4	0.004
VNQ-CH26-003	4	5	0.045
VNQ-CH26-003	5	6	0.01
VNQ-CH26-003	6	7	0.001
VNQ-CH26-003	7	7.5	0.001
VNQ-CH26-003	7.5	8.5	<0.001
VNQ-CH26-003	8.5	9	<0.001
VNQ-CH26-004	0	1	0.013
VNQ-CH26-004	1	2	0.144
VNQ-CH26-005	0	0.7	0.665
VNQ-CH26-006	0	1	0.558
VNQ-CH26-006	1	1.6	1.675
VNQ-CH26-006	1.6	2	0.531
VNQ-CH26-007	0	1.3	0.219
VNQ-CH26-008	0	0.3	18.55
VNQ-CH26-009	0	1	0.245
VNQ-CH26-009	1	2	0.536
VNQ-CH26-009	2	3	0.335
VNQ-CH26-010	0	0.4	15.45
VNQ-CH26-011	0	0.7	0.048

VNQ-CH26-012	0	1	0.182
VNQ-CH26-012	1	2	0.008
VNQ-CH26-013	0	0.6	0.004
VNQ-CH26-013	0.6	1.2	0.002
VNQ-CH26-014	0	1	0.011
VNQ-CH26-014	1	2	0.015
VNQ-CH26-014	2	3	0.005
VNQ-CH26-014	3	4	0.028
VNQ-CH26-014	4	4.5	0.009
VNQ-CH26-015	0	1	0.002

Table 3: Location and gold assay values for surface grab samples at Vanquish

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Sample Type	Au (g/t)
V749701	625949	6864535	111	Subcrop	4.33
V749702	625950	6864533	110	Outcrop	0.101
V749703	625950	6864532	109	Outcrop	3.37
V749704	625954	6864566	114	Outcrop	3.92
V749705	626015	6864554	118	Outcrop	0.001
V749706	626016	6864556	115	Outcrop	0.011
V749707	625955	6864557	106	Subcrop	1.935
V749708	625956	6864556	107	Subcrop	1.52
V749709	625956	6864565	103	Subcrop	20
V749710	625959	6864594	105	Subcrop	0.059
V749711	625958	6864593	100	Subcrop	0.174

Authorised for Release

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board.

Gavin Rezos, Non-Executive Chairman

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About Manhattan Gold Corporation Ltd

Manhattan Gold Corporation Ltd (ASX: MHC) is an early-stage gold and polymetallic exploration company focused on emerging exploration projects in tier 1 jurisdictions. Current exploration projects include Hook Lake in Nunavut, Canada (665km²) within the Rankin-Ennadai greenstone belt, the second largest greenstone belt in Canada, and Tibooburra in New South Wales, Australia (2,195km²) within the emerging Koonenberry Gold District. The Company is committed to responsible exploration in partnership with Inuit and First Nations communities.



Supporting ASX Announcements: The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. The Company confirms that is not aware of any new information or date that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but are specific to exploration reporting by the Company of previous work at the Hook Lake Project.

- 7th July 2026 – “Manhattan Completes LiDAR Survey and Channel Sampling at Hook Lake”
- 23rd June 2026 – “Manhattan Commencing Drilling at Hook Lake”
- 28th May 2026 – “Manhattan Receives Formal Drilling Approval and Cash Grant”
- 7th May 2026 – “Manhattan Expands Mineral Exploration Agreement with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated”
- 1st April 2026 – “New Gold Prospects Secured West of the Hook Lake Project”
- 23rd March 2026 – “Drill Contract Awarded for Hook Lake”
- 18th March 2026 – “Hook Lake Project Cleared for Drilling”
- 18th March 2026 – “Strongly Supported A\$3M Placement to Advance Hook Lake High Grade Gold and Polymetallic Project in Nunavut, Canada”
- 13th November 2025 – “Up to 173.5g/t Gold from Wider Regional Targets At Hook Lake Project”
- 3rd November 2025 – “Outstanding Widespread Polymetallic Grades from Hook Lake Project”
- 27th October 2025 – “Up to 16.75g/t Gold and 2,660g/t Silver Sampled at Untested Targets of the Hook Lake Project”
- 23rd October 2025 – “Assays Confirm up to 14.5g/ton Gold at Jaws and Significant Expansion Potential Along Strike”
- 16th October 2025 – “Corporate and Hook Lake Project Update”
- 25th September 2025 – “High Grade Gold Hook Lake Project Expanded”
- 3rd September 2025 – “Completion of Maiden Fieldwork Programme - Additional Information”
- 6th August 2025 – “Completion of Placement to advance Hook Lake Project”
- 29th July 2025 – “\$2.2m Placement to advance Hook Lake Project”
- 24th July 2025 – “Completion of High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition”
- 21st July 2025 – “Field Activities to Commence at Hook Lake”

- 27th May 2025 – “High Grade Gold & Copper Acquisition – Amended”

Competent Person 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 Non-Executive Director of Manhattan Gold 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 objective

Appendix A: JORC Code 2012 – Table 1

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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - Channels approximately 1-inch-wide cut into the outcrop using a rotary saw blade. Channel sampling depth ranges from 1-4 inches. - Samples collected across the outcrop of interest, breaking samples at significant changes in lithology, alteration or mineralisation. - Channels cut perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where possible to give as representative thickness of the mineralised zone as possible. - Where channels could not be cut a grab sample was taken. - Samples analysed by ALS Laboratories. Samples prepared under code PRE% passing P-31 which entails crushing until 70% passing <2mm, followed by riffle splitting a 1kg sub sample for pulverising to 75um. Pulps then analysed by ICP-AES after 4 acid digestion for 33 elements, and gold determined by Au-ICP22, a 50g charge fire assay and ICP-AES analysis. Samples over 1% Cu, As, Zn, Pb or 100g/t Ag are re-assayed by OG62 methods. Over 10g/t Au samples re-assayed by gravimetric finish Au-GRA22 with 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	<i>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</i>	No drilling reported, so further commentary not warranted at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	
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.	No drilling reported, so further commentary not warranted at this time.
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - Channel samples and grab samples have been logged in their entirety for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. - High resolution photographs are taken for each channel or rock sample. - Channels and grab samples are unlikely to be used in mineral resource estimation, however, may be used in modelling to connect drilling results to the surface. - They are not sufficient alone in forming a mineral resource estimation.
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - No sub-sampling, cut channels are sampled in their entirety. - Samples are cut through the outcrops and are therefore less selective in nature than grab samples. - Grab samples were taken where the outcrop quality was too poor for channel sampling. - No field duplicates are inserted into the sample stream. - Sample size is deemed sufficient for the early-stage exploration activity, with results used to inform the presence or absence of very fine-grained gold mineralisation. - If coarser visible gold was encountered a larger sample size would be required for counteracting a large nugget effect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - Samples analysed by ALS Laboratories. Samples prepared under code PRE% passing P-31 which entails crushing until 70% passing <2mm, followed by riffle splitting a 1kg sub sample for pulverising to 75um. Pulps then analysed by ICP-AES after 4 acid digestion for 33 elements, and gold determined by Au-ICP22, a 50g charge fire assay and ICP-AES analysis. Samples over 1% Cu, As, Zn, Pb or 100g/t Ag are re-assayed by OG62 methods. Over 10g/t Au samples re-assayed by gravimetric finish Au-GRA22 with 50g charge. 4 acid digestion is near total however, will not fully dissolve some minerals such as barite, chromite, columbite – tantalite, cassiterite, celestite, rutile, scheelite, wolfram and zircon. If the elements of interest are hosted in these minerals a fusion method may be needed to break down all minerals. - No geophysical tools or other were used. - No standards, blanks or duplicates were inserted into the sample stream in addition to those completed by ALS Laboratories in-house.
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - All significant intercepts are reviewed by the company Sr. Geologist/Technical Advisor and Non-Executive Director alongside the Competent Person. - Data is collected in the field utilising paper logging sheets by the logging geologist. Data is later entered into the company MX Deposit workspace where it is stored. - There is no adjustment to assay data in the reported channel samples.
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - The start point of the channel samples are determined by a Juniper Systems GNS2M Geode. - Grab samples were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr handheld unit. - From these coordinates the channel length, dip and azimuth are determined and recorded. - The channel start coordinates are reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 14N. - Topographic control is achieved using a 2m resolution ArcticDEM.
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	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - Data is located where channel samples and grab samples were completed. These are governed by the location of prospective lithologies, alteration types and visible mineralisation. - Current coverage of channel samples is not sufficient to inform high levels of confidence in the continuity of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	mineralisation, especially to depth as this remains untested. 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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation - Where possible or observable channel samples have been cut perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation/favourable lithology/alteration to achieve a cross section through the zone of interest - Grab samples represent only 1 point and have no relation to the true thicknesses etc. Where possible a composite of rocks from the target outcrop have been taken to give a more representative assay value. - No drilling has been conducted
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored in a remote field camp, they are then shipped to Yellowknife from Arviat using CalmAir freight services. In Yellowknife samples are received by Aurora Geosciences and delivered to ALS Laboratories preparation laboratory Yellowknife. Chain of custody forms are completed and kept for records. Security zip locks are used to ensure bags have not been opened in transit.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	An independent audit of the historic data was completed in March 2025 by Michael Martin of OMNI GeoX for Pinwheel Resources. The key positives of the project directly from the review were: - Access to a landholding within the Nunavut greenstone terrains, which hosts multiple +1Moz deposits: - Significant landholding covering historical prospect areas, including Turquetil Lake, Seahorse Lake, Hook Lake, and Spi Lake. - Approximately 30 km of strike length along the prospective Turquetil Lake shear zone and parts of the 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 Jaws (formerly Turquetil Lake) gold deposit, which has a non-JORC compliant resource of 3.4 Mt at 2.38 g/t Au, amounting to 285 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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 – there 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.

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 26 mineral claims in 5 blocks and 3 Mineral Exploration Agreements. - The Mineral Exploration Agreements are between Mr Eric Sondergaard, Director of 6106 Resources Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Manhattan Gold Corporation, 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. - MHC possesses an Inuit Land Use License from the Kivalliq Inuit Association, which is valid 2 years (upon which it can be renewed annually without additional screening), and allows the licensee to complete staking and prospecting, exploration, bulk fuel storage, RC drilling and temporary camp establishment. - MHC also possesses a Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) land use permit, which is valid for 5 years and can be extended for a further 2 years. The permit allows the licensee to complete staking and prospecting, exploration, bulk fuel storage, drilling and camp establishment. - MHC's current Nunavut Water Board (NWB) permit allows water for camp and ancillary purposes (<49m³).
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

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		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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- 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 Jaws (formerly Turquetil Lake) gold deposit. The Turquetil property is situated within the Rankin-Ennadai greenstone belt, which features rocks from the Kaminak and Hurwitz formations. These formations consist of mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanic rocks, along with metasedimentary units that include oxide iron formation. 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	<i>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:</i>	No drilling reported, so further commentary not warranted at this time.

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	• 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.	
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.	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation • Weighted averages are reported for the channel samples. This is calculated as a simple weighted average of the gold grade in g/t against the length of the channel sample. These are combined to give an average for the specific length of the channel being reported. • No high grades have been capped. • Any high-grade sub intercepts are stated. • All assay data, used to calculate the weighted averages are tabulated in the release. • No metal equivalents are used or reported.
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').	2026 Channel and Rock Sampling – Manhattan Gold Corporation • Where possible channels have been cut perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation, favourable lithology or alteration zone. • The channels should not be treated as true thicknesses. • No drilling has been conducted to determine the true thickness of the mineralisation. • Grab samples represent a point value, and do not infer any widths.

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Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location maps provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.																				
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- All known or compiled exploration results have been reported where considered to be material by the competent person at the time of release. - Further compilation of the historic data may lead to further information that may be material. - MHC plans to complete compiling of historic data and further data and/or information will be added during this process that is not known or has not been compiled at the time of this release. - The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.																				
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	2025/2026 Airborne Magnetic Survey (MHC) - An airborne magnetic survey is underway at the Hook Lake Project. It is being flown by Terraquest Ltd based out of Rankin Inlet Airport. - Aeromagnetic horizontal gradiometer data is being collected. - The survey will cover the main block of exploration agreements and mineral claims in the SW of the Hook Lake Project. - Data is being collected on 165/345 degrees trending lines spaced 100m apart, with a smaller zone of 50m infill lines covering key targets Vesper-Jaws-Omega. Tie lines are flown 1km apart oriented 075/255 degrees. 60m drape mode terrain clearance. <table><tr><td colspan="2">Equipment:</td></tr><tr><td>Cesium Vapour Magnetometer(s)</td><td>3 X Scintrex CS-3 or CS-L</td></tr><tr><td>3-axis Fluxgate Magnetometer</td><td>Billingsley TFM100-LN</td></tr><tr><td>VLF-EM</td><td>Terraquest Ltd: Matrix Digital VLF-EM</td></tr><tr><td>Navigation GPS Receiver</td><td>Novatel ProPak-V3 L1L2 with real time WAAS or equivalent correction</td></tr><tr><td>Navigation system</td><td>AgNav Inc. P151 Linav system</td></tr><tr><td>GPS Receivers (3)</td><td>Hemisphere R320</td></tr><tr><td>Radar Altimeter</td><td>King KRA 10A</td></tr><tr><td>Barometric Altimeter</td><td>Honeywell (PPT0020AWN2VA-C)</td></tr><tr><td>Acquisition and Magnetic Compensation</td><td>RMS Instruments DAARC 500</td></tr></table>	Equipment:		Cesium Vapour Magnetometer(s)	3 X Scintrex CS-3 or CS-L	3-axis Fluxgate Magnetometer	Billingsley TFM100-LN	VLF-EM	Terraquest Ltd: Matrix Digital VLF-EM	Navigation GPS Receiver	Novatel ProPak-V3 L1L2 with real time WAAS or equivalent correction	Navigation system	AgNav Inc. P151 Linav system	GPS Receivers (3)	Hemisphere R320	Radar Altimeter	King KRA 10A	Barometric Altimeter	Honeywell (PPT0020AWN2VA-C)	Acquisition and Magnetic Compensation	RMS Instruments DAARC 500
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		<table><tr><td colspan="2">Stinger specifications:</td></tr><tr><td>Longitudinal Sensor separation</td><td>9.2 metres</td></tr><tr><td>Lateral Sensor separation</td><td>14.6 metres</td></tr><tr><td>FOM Tail Sensor (requirement)</td><td><1.5 nT</td></tr></table> 2026 LiDAR – Manhattan Gold Corporation - A fixed wing aircraft (twin engine Piper Navaho), flying at 230 to 250 km/hr at an altitude of 1900m above ground flew 46 lines over the Hook Lake Project. - Average 1050m between flight lines. - Data collected generated by infrared laser at 10 pulses per m squared (aggregate first return density) using equipment capable of returning multiple points per pulse. 1992 Placer Dome Magnetis - After completion of 1988 and 1989 Dighem survey this data was integrated with GSC historic magnetic surveys. - GSC surveys were flown at 152 or 305m terrain clearance, to match the Dighems terrain clearance of 45m the GSC data underwent a downward continuation. - Merged datasets were gridded and filtered to produce a first vertical derivative. Other - Historic 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/cm³ was determined with a range of 2.71-3.32 g/cm³. - 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	Stinger specifications:		Longitudinal Sensor separation	9.2 metres	Lateral Sensor separation	14.6 metres	FOM Tail Sensor (requirement)	<1.5 nT
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		& 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).
Further work	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• An airborne magnetic survey will be used to produce maps of magnetic intensity. These maps will be used to interpret lithological and structural geology applied to ore deposits and form an important part of future target generation and drillhole planning. • Maiden RC drilling is underway at the property, this will focus on confirming and outlining extensions to the known gold mineralisation at Jaws and Spectre, with further testing at the Omega, Quantum and Lotus targets. • Integration of all data will be completed during Q3/Q4 2026 and will inform the planning of 2027 field activities.