16 April 2025

SIGNIFICANT COPPER INTERSECTED IN NEW ZONES AT WHUNDO, PILBARA WA

Highlights:

- *Assay results have been received from drilling at Whundo copper project*
- *Drilling totalling 1,187m tested two major conductors on two unmined ore shoots – Shelby and Austin*
- *Mineralised zones with variable high-grade intercepts have reported to both drill holes with results including:*

Austin

- **7.14m @ 1.46% Cu, 1.23% Zn, 0.08g/t Au** from 277.16mm, including

  6.3m @ 1.84% Cu, 1.4% Zn, 0.08g/t Au from 278m, and

  3.45m @ 2.42% Cu, 2.41% Zn, 0.1g/t Au from 278m

Shelby

- **9.94m @ 1.32% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 598.2m, including

  6.34m @ 1.68% Cu, 0.16g/t Au from 598.2m, and

  2.5m @ 2.21% Cu, 0.16% Zn, 0.08g/t Au from 602m

- **3.69m @ 1.18% Cu, 0.35g/t Au** from 626.3m

- *Drilling has confirmed persistence of high-grade copper mineralisation down plunge beyond the known mineralised envelopes underscoring the potential for resource expansion at Whundo*
- *New Electromagnetic (EM) surveys completed on each drill hole report a continuation of highly conductive plates (15,000 – 40,000 siemens) down plunge at both Austin and Shelby*
- *These are very encouraging results and augers well for resource increase at both of these under explored mineralised shoots*
- *With high copper prices ~ US$9,500/tonne[1] conceptual mine studies to begin*
- *Planning of further drill holes underway to expand the copper resource*
- *Project assay results being assessed for critical metals after elevated Gallium reports to several drill samples*

GreenTech's Executive Director, Tom Reddicliffe, commented: *"We are very encouraged with these results which confirm our visual confirmation of massive to semi-massive sulphides containing copper and other metals associated with the conductor targets tested at both Shelby and Austin. The results confirm that these two mineralised shoots are continuing down plunge and present a great opportunity to expand the Whundo project resources. This program validates our model around the potential scale of the Whundo project based on the plunging mineralised copper shoots. We will continue to explore the deeper reaches of these new ore shoots and Yannery and Ayshia VMS deposits which represent great*

[1] https://www.lme.com/en/metals/non-ferrous/lme-copper

potential to expand the copper resources based on the size of their associated geophysical signatures and will commence preliminary conceptual mine studies."

GreenTech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE), ('**GreenTech**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to announce completion of the first 2 holes of the stage 2 drill program being undertaken at the Whundo Copper project in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia. This is a diamond core drill program that is investigating northerly plunging conductor plates that represented potential extensions to the mineralised shoots at Shelby, Austin, Yannery and Ayshia with a view to confirming increased resource potential at the Whundo copper project. The program which commenced in December suffered delays due to both cyclonic weather events and drilling adjustments that were necessary to keep the deep Shelby drill hole on target. These results continue to highlight the high copper and zinc grades found at the Whundo Copper mine, where mining activity took place as recently as 2006.

Figure 1: Drilling the Shelby target at the Whundo cluster of VMS style Cu-Zn deposits

Drill Program

These first 2 diamond core drill holes totalling 1,187m have proved immensely successful in that massive to semi-massive sulphide intersections comprised of chalcopyrite-Sphalerite-pyrrhotite-pyrite have been intersected in both drill holes. These mineralised intersections are at depths consistent with being the down dip continuation of the nearer surface mineralisation intersected in previous drill holes at both Shelby and Austin[2]. Drill hole details are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Drill Hole Details

Drillhole Id	Target Id	Easting m	Northing m	Datum Zone	Elevation m	Azimuth deg	Dip deg	EOH m	DHEM Survey
25GTDD001	Shelby	492625	7670005	GDA94z50	103	162	67	815.7	Completed
25GTDD002	Austin	492192	7669413	GDA94z50	116.5	134	67	371.4	Completed

[2] Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 19 September 2024

GreenTech Metals Limited ACN 648 958 561
info@greentechmetals.com
L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.greentechmetals.com

25GTDD001 (Shelby)

Drill hole 25GTDD001 intersected massive, semi-massive, disseminated and blebby sulphides from 598.1m to 608.14m which represents a close to true width of 9.94m. The sulphides are composed of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in varying relative abundances. Significant assay results are detailed below.

- **9.94m @ 1.32% Cu, 0.18g/t Au** from 598.2m, including
  6.34m @ 1.68% Cu, 0.16g/t Au from 598.2m, and
  2.5m @ 2.21% Cu, 0.16% Zn, 0.08g/t Au from 602m
- **3.69m @ 1.18% Cu, 0.35g/t Au** from 626.3m

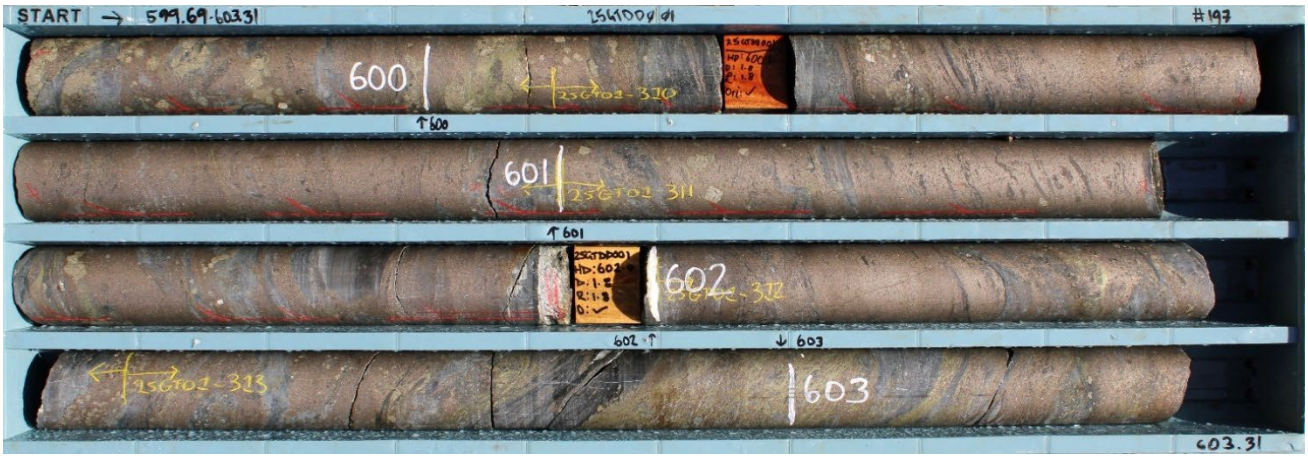

Figure 2: Massive and Blebby Sulphide intersection (599.69m – 603.31m shown) in Drill Hole 25GTDD001

25GTDD002 (Austin)

Drill hole 25GTDD002 intersected massive and semi-massive sulphides from 277.17m to 284.3m which represents a close to true width of 7.14m. The sulphides comprise chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite in varying relative abundances. Significant assay results are detailed below.

- **7.14m @ 1.46% Cu, 1.23% Zn, 0.08g/t Au** from 277.16mm, including
  6.3m @ 1.84% Cu, 1.4% Zn, 0.08g/t Au from 278m, and
  3.45m @ 2.42% Cu, 2.41% Zn, 0.1g/t Au from 278m

Figure 3: Massive Sulphide intersection (277.17.69m – 280.68m shown) in Drill Hole 25GTDD002

GreenTech Metals Limited ACN 648 958 561
info@greentechmetals.com
L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
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Critical Minerals

Project assay results will be assessed for critical metals after elevated Gallium (Ga) up to 114 ppm Ga_2O_3 reports to several drill samples (Refer Table 2). It was noted that the elevated Ga assays reported to samples in both drill holes and in proximity to the copper mineralised zones.

Down Hole Time-Domain EM (DHTEM) Surveys

Down hole DHTEM surveys were completed on both drill holes, with the results interpreted in conjunction with the SQUID FLTEM (Fixed Loop Time Domain EM) survey completed in late 2024. This work was completed by Southern Geoscience. The results are shown in Figure 4.

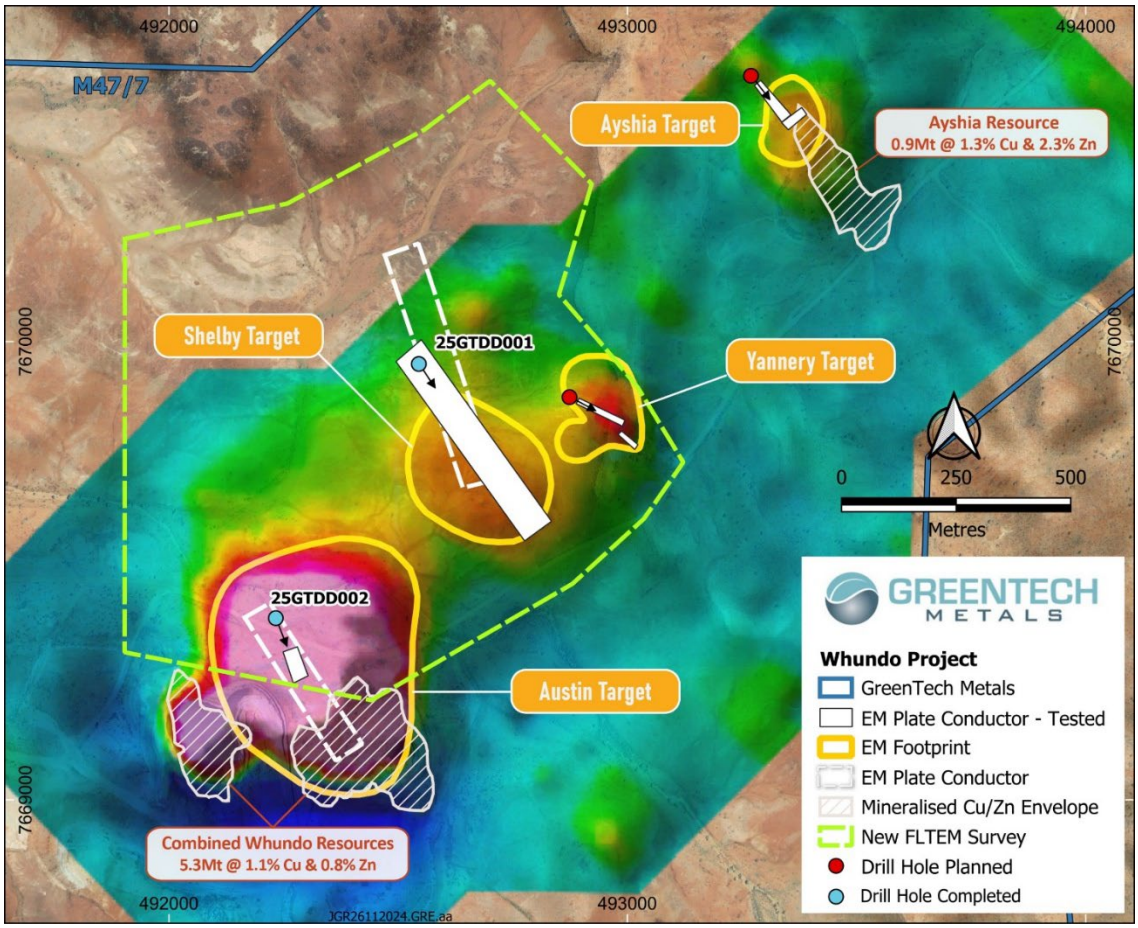
Shelby

The new Shelby DHTEM model has a width of ~70-80m, an extensive depth/plunge extent >400m from drill hole 25GTDD001 intercept and high conductance of >20,000 siemens. Modelled dips are consistent with earlier models interpreted from surveys undertaken on previous drill holes and is ~40-50deg NW/NNW. The centre of the conductor source is immediately west of the recent sulphide pierce point and is recommended for testing by the company's geophysical consultants. This new conductor target now extends well beyond the boundaries of the current surface SQUID FLTEM defined anomaly. A consequence of the mineralised shoot plunging beyond the effective reach of the SQUID FLTEM survey.

Austin

DHTEM models interpreted from the Austin survey are of high conductance ~15000-40000 siemens and with widths modelled at ~50x >100m. The SQUID FLTEM supports good potential for a greater plunge extent compared to the DHTEM. The centre of the conductor source is ~50m WNW of the current sulphide pierce point for drill hole 25GTDD002 and is recommended for testing by the company's geophysical consultants along with broader drill step outs to test the larger plunging SQUID FLTEM conductor.

Figure 4: Whundo Resources, Prospects, Conductors and Drill Targets over Electromagnetic Image



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Whundo-Austin-Shelby Mineral System

The recent core drilling at Austin and Shelby has provided detailed lithological information that is comparable between the two drill holes, and which allows for the stratigraphic positioning of the mineralised horizons in both Austin and Shelby. The main mineralised horizons are stratigraphically aligned which strongly suggests that the mineralising events are likely related at least in timing. Given the closeness of the 2 mineralised shoots, the common plunge and lateral dip it raises the possibility that these 2 shoots may be the highly conductive parts of a single mineral shoot.

The drilling to date has targeted highly conductive plates interpreted from the DHTEM surveys with conductivities in the 15,000 – 40,000 siemens range which is largely due to the high pyrrhotite content in the mineral shoots. Between the shoots the conductivity is defined by surface acquired SQUID FLTEM surveys and is significantly lower which has initially been interpreted as potentially indicating an absence of significant mineralisation. However, the Ayshia mineral shoot is an example of a high-grade mineral shoot[3] with the associated conductor plate having a low conductivity of only 1,500 – 2,000 siemens.

As part of the stage 2 drill program the area between Austin and Shelby will be targeted to test for a potential continuation of the copper mineralisation between the 2 shoots neither of which have not been previously mined.

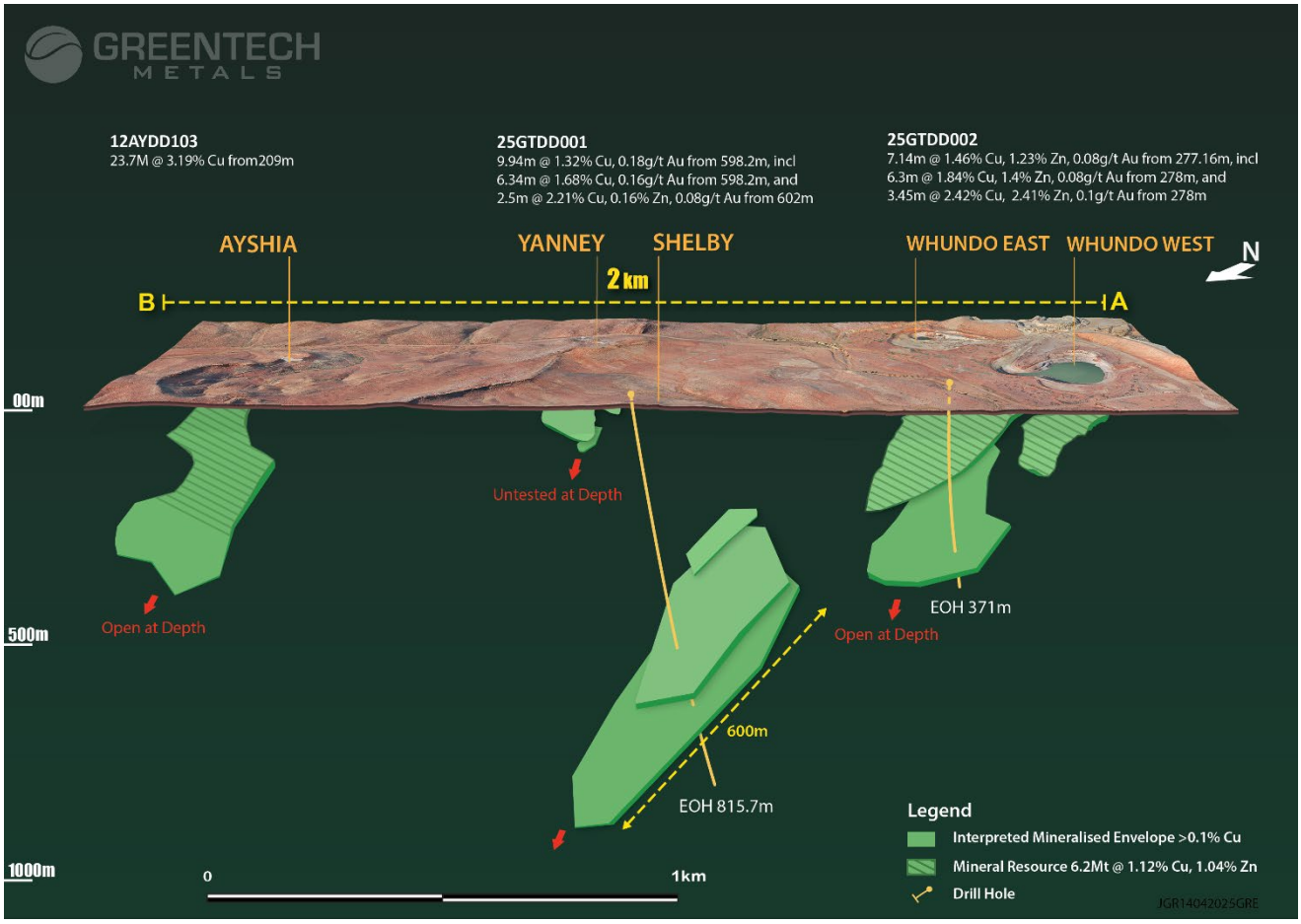

Figure 5: Targeted Mineral Shoots with Completed Drill Holes at Shelby and Austin

[3] Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 11 May 2022

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L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
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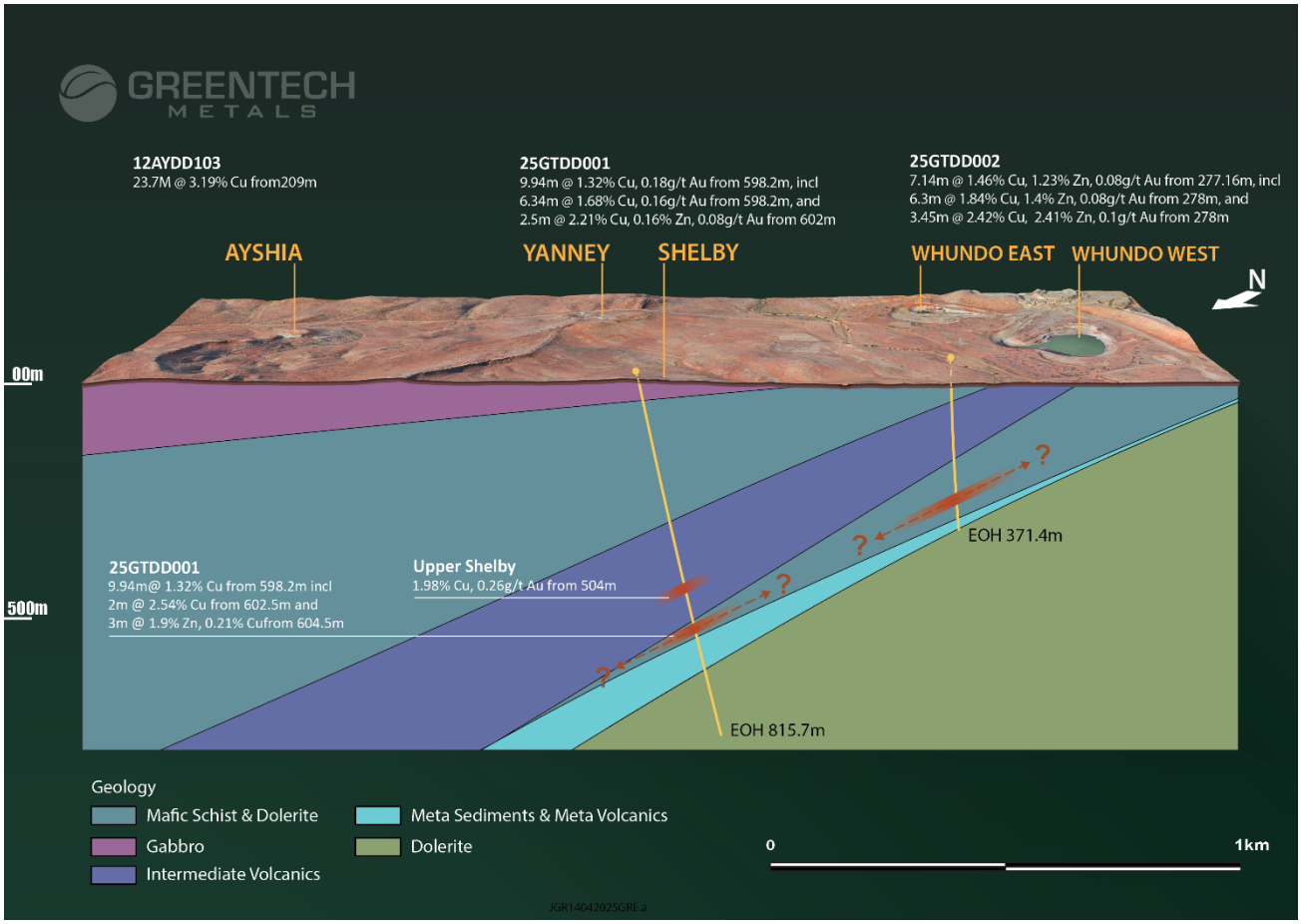

Figure 6: Section Showing Shelby and Austin Drill Holes and mineralised Zone

Historic Mining at Whundo

The Whundo Project is on a granted mining lease and has a previous history of open pit mining in more recent times at Whundo(East and West) ore shoots and limited historic underground mining. Details as follows;

- Following a feasibility study in 1975, open pit mining of Whundo (East) by Whim Creek Consolidated NL in 1976 yielded **6,200 tonnes** of supergene oxide ore at **26.98% Cu** during its one year of operation.
- Open-pit mining was undertaken by Fox Resources during 2006 and 2007, focused on the West Whundo deposit with **148,310 tonnes** of ore processed at Radio Hill processing plant and producing **25,812 tonnes** of copper concentrate at a grade of **20.86%.**
- In 2017, Artemis Resources generated revenue through the sale of at surface mined ore which was heap leached at Whim Creek.
- There are historic records of intermittent underground production from mining leases at Yannery in the period 1920-1958 of **1132 tonnes** of copper ore averaging **21% Cu** and also in the period 1951-1968 with a further **1911.8** tonnes of cupreous ore averaging **12.87% Cu** reported from the oxidised and supergene zone.

Next Steps

The aim of the stage 2 drill program remains unchanged which is to target a significant expansion of the existing Whundo/Ayshia Mineral Resource4 and where possible quantifying new resources. However, the strong copper price has caused the company to consider near term opportunities for potential copper production from the Whundo project.

[4] Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 9 May 2024

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Drilling

Planning of the forward stage 2 drill program is underway which will focus on testing;

- Down plunge and lateral extents of the Austin shoot
- Lateral extents of the Shelby shoot
- Down plunge extent of the Ashyia shoot
- Upper high grade oxide zone at Yannery
- Core hole at Whundo to provide material for metallurgical test work

The company will provide further details on drilling when plans are completed.

Conceptual Mine Study

- Incorporating the new drill results into a conceptual Whundo mine study
- Evaluating the economics of near-term production opportunities
- Further evaluation of the Radio Hill Processing site as a processing option for Whundo

The current identified targets associated with the known mineralised shoots present potential to significantly increase existing Cu-Zn resources of 6.19Mt @ 1.12% Cu, 1.04% Zn.[5] The drilling confirms that the resource can be significantly expanded with further drilling along strike and at depth.

Further details of the drill program are provided in GRE's ASX announcement titled *"Drill campaign aims to expand Whundo Cu Resources"* dated 13 June 2024.[6]

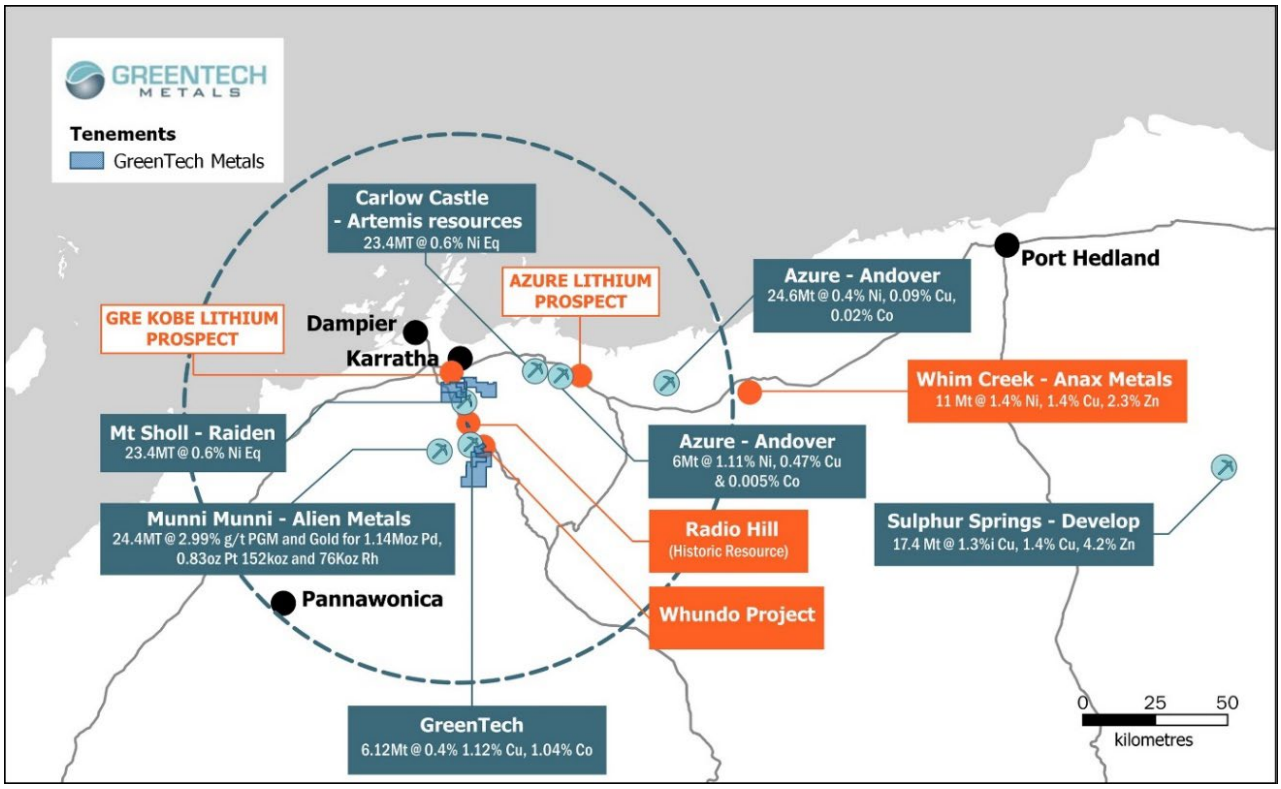

Figure 7: Regional Location of GreenTech's Whundo Copper Project and location of two processing sites at Radio Hill (Artemis) and Whim Creek (Anax)This ASX announcement has been approved for release by the Board of GreenTech.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Greentech Metals Limited.

ENDS

[5] Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 12 April 2023
[6] Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 13 June 2024

GreenTech Metals Limited ACN 648 958 561
info@greentechmetals.com
L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.greentechmetals.com

For Further Information:

Mr Thomas Reddicliffe
Executive Director
GreenTech Metals Limited
+61 8 6261 5463
Info@greentechmetals.com

David Tasker
Media & Investor Relations
Chapter One Advisors
+61 433 112 936
dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au

About GreenTech Metals Limited

The Company is an exploration and development company primarily established to discover, develop and acquire Australian and overseas projects containing minerals and metals that are used in the battery storage and electric vehicle sectors. The Company's founding projects are focused on the lithium, copper, nickel and cobalt potential within the West Pilbara and Fraser Range Provinces.

The green energy transition that is currently underway will require a substantial increase in the metals supply of these minerals and metals for the electrification of the global vehicle fleet and for the massive investment in the electrical grid and renewable energy infrastructure and storage.

Caution regarding Forward Looking Information

This document contains forward looking statements concerning GreenTech Metals Limited. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements in this document are based on GreenTech's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions or estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

Thomas Reddicliffe, BSc (Hons), MSc, a Director and Shareholder of the Company, is a Fellow of the AUSIMM, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Thomas Reddicliffe consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Whundo project which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX Announcements referred to in this report:

1 Review confirms Whundo Copper Resource Potential, 9 May 2024 (ASX:GRE)
2 Whundo Copper-Zinc Project Increases Resource Tonnes by 72%, 12 April 2023 (ASX:GRE)
3 Drill campaign aims to expand Whundo Cu Resources, 13 June 2024 (ASX:GRE)
4 Whundo Copper Results Indicate Significant Growth, 19 September 2024 (ASX:GRE)
5 Maiden JORC 2012 MRE at Ayshia Cu-Zn Deposit, 11 May 2022 (ASX:GRE)

Appendix.

Table 2. Assay Results for Shelby and Austin Drill Holes

Hole_ID	Sample	From	To	Interval	Auppm	Cu_%	Zn_%	Pbppm	Agppm	Ga_2O_3ppm
25GTDD001	25GT01-280	488.00	489.00	1.00	0.03	0.074	0.53	5.7	0.74	20.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-281	489.00	490.00	1.00	0.02	0.250	0.47	6.3	1.55	20.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-282	490.00	491.00	1.00	0.01	0.063	0.06	3.2	0.44	20.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-283	491.00	492.00	1.00	0.01	0.025	0.05	4.1	0.15	18.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-284	492.00	493.00	1.00	0.01	0.060	0.04	5	0.28	18.1
25GTDD001	25GT01-285	493.00	494.00	1.00	0.01	0.102	0.10	4.5	0.4	23.3
25GTDD001	25GT01-286	494.00	495.00	1.00	0.01	0.119	0.41	3.1	0.4	19.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-287	495.00	496.00	1.00	0.01	0.067	0.39	3.4	0.26	22.3
25GTDD001	25GT01-288	496.00	497.00	1.00	0.01	0.021	0.18	2.9	0.08	21.5
25GTDD001	25GT01-289	497.00	498.00	1.00	0.01	0.091	0.07	3.8	0.34	18.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-290	498.00	499.00	1.00	0.01	0.066	0.25	3.4	0.23	19.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-291	499.00	500.00	1.00	0.01	0.129	0.18	3.8	0.48	18.1
25GTDD001	25GT01-292	500.00	501.00	1.00	0.01	0.103	0.22	4.2	0.65	20.6
25GTDD001	25GT01-293	501.00	502.00	1.00	0.01	0.031	0.09	3.2	0.1	21.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-294	502.00	503.00	1.00	0.01	0.032	0.09	4.1	0.15	20.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-295	503.00	504.00	1.00	0.01	0.093	0.18	3.7	0.72	19.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-296	504.00	504.50	0.50	0.26	1.980	0.33	3.6	17.25	15.5
25GTDD001	25GT01-297	504.50	505.50	1.00	0.01	0.060	0.06	3.5	0.45	20.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-298	505.50	506.50	1.00	0.01	0.005	0.05	2.6	0.04	20.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-299	506.50	507.50	1.00	0.01	0.032	0.05	2.8	0.18	20.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-301	507.50	508.50	1.00	0.01	0.002	0.04	2.5	0.02	20.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-307	597.00	598.16	1.16	0.04	0.002	0.04	6.2	0.43	111.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-308	598.16	599.10	0.94	0.31	1.465	0.03	3.3	2.07	7.9
25GTDD001	25GT01-309	599.10	600.10	1.00	0.33	2.210	0.04	4.8	2.53	9.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-310	600.10	601.00	0.90	0.12	0.613	0.02	2.6	0.85	11.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-311	601.00	602.00	1.00	0.07	0.993	0.03	3.5	1.15	11.1
25GTDD001	25GT01-312	602.00	602.50	0.50	0.04	0.885	0.04	3.2	1.06	9.5
25GTDD001	25GT01-313	602.50	603.50	1.00	0.03	3.820	0.20	2.8	4.23	16.6
25GTDD001	25GT01-314	603.50	604.50	1.00	0.14	1.250	0.17	4.3	1.89	13.9
25GTDD001	25GT01-315	604.50	605.50	1.00	0.08	0.732	1.68	2.7	1.13	23.3
25GTDD001	25GT01-316	605.50	606.50	1.00	0.07	0.645	0.45	1.9	1.06	11.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-317	606.50	607.50	1.00	0.22	0.545	3.58	1.9	1.21	27.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-318	607.50	608.10	0.60	0.11	1.040	0.14	6.1	1.93	12.8
25GTDD001	25GT01-319	608.10	609.10	1.00	0.01	0.019	0.08	1.2	0.05	34.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-320	625.31	626.31	1.00	0.09	0.006	0.07	18.6	2.09	74.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-321	626.31	627.31	1.00	0.60	2.080	0.05	11.6	4.52	14.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-322	627.31	628.00	0.69	0.09	0.334	0.04	3.9	0.63	42.2
25GTDD001	25GT01-323	628.00	629.00	1.00	0.38	0.441	0.03	12.8	2.63	41.9
25GTDD001	25GT01-324	629.00	630.00	1.00	0.26	1.610	0.04	5.1	3.01	73.7
25GTDD001	25GT01-326	630.00	631.00	1.00	0.08	0.008	0.02	35.4	2.34	84.3
25GTDD001	25GT01-333	765.50	766.50	1.00	0.01	0.034	0.01	5	0.54	20.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-335	775.00	776.00	1.00	0.01	0.029	0.01	5.3	0.27	20.2
25GTDD001	25GT01-336	776.00	777.00	1.00	0.01	0.016	0.01	5.5	0.36	21.6
25GTDD001	25GT01-337	777.00	778.00	1.00	0.01	0.009	0.01	5.7	0.33	21.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-338	784.50	785.50	1.00	0.01	0.012	0.01	5	0.26	17.4
25GTDD001	25GT01-343	809.50	810.00	0.50	0.01	0.020	0.01	6.5	0.2	31.6
25GTDD001	25GT01-344	810.00	811.00	1.00	0.01	0.018	0.01	6	0.23	26.9
25GTDD001	25GT01-345	811.00	812.00	1.00	0.01	0.006	0.01	4.2	0.1	21.5
25GTDD001	25GT01-346	812.00	813.00	1.00	0.01	0.004	0.01	4.2	0.09	22.2
25GTDD001	25GT01-347	813.00	814.00	1.00	0.01	0.005	0.01	5.6	0.1	22.5
25GTDD001	25GT01-348	814.00	815.00	1.00	0.01	0.004	0.01	3.8	0.08	28.0
25GTDD001	25GT01-349	815.00	815.70	0.70	0.01	0.002	0.01	3.9	0.06	22.4
25GTDD002	25GT01-382	277.16	278.00	0.84	0.08	0.515	0.06	1.9	1.64	13.0
25GTDD002	25GT01-383	278.00	279.00	1.00	0.09	1.150	2.74	1.1	3.03	24.5

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25GTDD002	25GT01-384	279.00	279.50	0.50	0.10	2.910	8.97	1.5	6.09	35.9
25GTDD002	25GT01-385	279.50	280.00	0.50	0.08	3.370	0.36	1.3	7.2	15.9
25GTDD002	25GT01-386	280.00	280.95	0.95	0.11	2.160	0.08	1.3	4.26	14.0
25GTDD002	25GT01-387	280.95	281.45	0.50	0.14	4.020	1.68	2.5	7.55	26.5
25GTDD002	25GT01-388	281.45	282.65	1.20	0.01	0.323	0.15	0.7	0.57	46.5
25GTDD002	25GT01-389	282.65	283.75	1.10	0.05	1.275	0.15	1	3.22	46.0
25GTDD002	25GT01-390	283.75	284.30	0.55	0.17	2.680	0.18	2.3	8.2	19.6
25GTDD002	25GT01-391	284.30	285.40	1.10	0.01	0.054	0.08	3.8	0.2	63.8
25GTDD002	25GT01-392	285.40	286.40	1.00	0.01	0.026	0.05	0.8	0.07	49.2
25GTDD002	25GT01-393	286.40	286.90	0.50	0.01	0.143	0.03	0.9	0.43	45.6
25GTDD002	25GT01-394	286.90	287.40	0.50	0.02	0.853	0.04	1.6	2.47	36.8
25GTDD002	25GT01-395	287.40	288.40	1.00	0.01	0.022	0.03	0.7	0.09	43.3
25GTDD002	25GT01-403	338.44	339.14	0.70	0.05	0.269	0.06	2.6	4.13	38.2
25GTDD002	25GT01-404	339.14	340.04	0.90	0.01	0.052	0.07	1.2	0.91	45.2
25GTDD002	25GT01-405	340.04	341.04	1.00	0.13	0.512	0.06	4	12.7	38.3
25GTDD002	25GT01-406	341.05	341.56	0.51	0.01	0.172	0.06	1.4	2.18	37.9
25GTDD002	25GT01-407	342.00	342.50	0.50	0.03	0.079	0.04	3.1	2.69	26.6
25GTDD002	25GT01-409	345.50	346.00	0.50	0.04	0.092	0.04	2.3	4.62	21.9
25GTDD002	25GT01-410	346.00	346.50	0.50	0.01	0.048	0.04	0.9	0.66	25.8
25GTDD002	25GT01-413	352.68	353.78	1.10	0.02	0.351	0.05	9.1	1.98	22.6
25GTDD002	25GT01-419	366.42	367.42	1.00	0.01	0.003	0.01	1.7	0.05	18.5
25GTDD002	25GT01-420	367.42	368.42	1.00	0.01	0.006	0.01	2.2	0.11	21.2
25GTDD002	25GT01-421	368.42	369.42	1.00	0.01	0.004	0.01	1.5	0.05	21.8
25GTDD002	25GT01-422	369.42	370.42	1.00	0.01	0.004	0.01	2.9	0.07	22.9
25GTDD002	25GT01-423	370.42	371.42	1.00	0.01	0.005	0.01	1.8	0.04	20.0

GreenTech Metals Limited ACN 648 958 561
info@greentechmetals.com
L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.greentechmetals.com

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, 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.*	Drill core samples were taken at variable intervals from split (halved) HQ/NQ core based on lithology and visible mineralisation. The individual samples were bagged and dispatched to the ALS Global Perth laboratory for analysis. These were exploratory drill holes with the primary aim to identify or not mineralisation associated with deep geophysical anomalies. The results were not used to establish a resource estimate.
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.).*	The diamond core drill hole GTDD001 was drilled at 67 deg dip and 162 deg azmith to a total depth of 815.7m. The diamond core drill hole GTDD002 was drilled at 67 deg dip and 134 deg azmith to a total depth of 371.4m. Drilling was completed using the diamond coring method. The core was orientated, and a total 17down hole orientation surveys were taken at approximately25 intervals using an SS Eastman camera. Core size was PQ/HQ/ NQ for 25GTDD001 and HQ/NQ for hole 25GTDD002
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.*	The geologist visually assessed drill core recoveries and these were recorded, and these were overall very good. The core was recovered from the drill rig using a standard core barrel and the core was placed into core trays Only selected mineralised intervals of core were selected for analysis.
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.*	Both drill holes were geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique. The drilling was supervised by an employee of Greentech Metals and using experienced geological

	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	contractors provided by APEX Geoscience. These are isolated exploratory drill holes which renders the assay results unsuitable for Resource Estimation. Although data acquired from this program would complement future drilling and assist with Resource Estimation. Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a database and the core is stored at the core shed located at Karratha.
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.*	The mineralised sections of the HQ core were sawn in half and then quartered and with quarter core samples taken for analysis. The mineralised sections of the NQ core were sawn in half and with half core samples taken for analysis. There was no core loss associated with the intervals that were sampled. Samples of split core were taken from variable but continuous intervals The samples were then sent to ALS Global Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. The sample sizes were appropriate for the style of mineralisation being investigated.
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.*	Laboratory Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in their final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. Assay results from the samples taken are reported in Table 2.
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.*	Drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results are yet to be completed, compiled, and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling. Data is stored electronically in a database managed by Greentech Metals.
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.*	A DGPS will be used to record the collar location and RL of the drill hole. Down hole orientation surveys were completed on the drill hole at approximately 25m intervals with 17 measurements recorded. The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50.
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.*	The samples have been taken from a single isolated exploratory drill holes which were drilled to test and identify the cause of a deep geophysical anomalies and to confirm or not the presence of mineralisation. Grade considerations and sample bias were not a consideration for this initial test drill hole.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The regional stratigraphy and the contained mineralisation comprising the Whundo resource has a northerly trend and a dip of 30 deg. The orientation of the stratigraphy in the vicinity of both drill holes is

GreenTech Metals Limited ACN 648 958 561
info@greentechmetals.com
L2/10 Ord Street, West Perth WA 6005
www.greentechmetals.com

geological structure	*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.*	not accurately known but would likely be similar to the regional trends. Sampling bias is not considered an issue with respect to the core sampling of these exploratory drill holes. The relationship of lithology within both drill holes to the regional geological trends in subject to ongoing investigation and is not reported. The true orientation of mineralised bodies in this area is generally known, so an assessment of the effect of drill orientation on sample bias can be made if further drilling is undertaken.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples collected from this drill hole were freighted by Greentech Metals directly to the ALS Global laboratory in Perth for analysis. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of Greentech Metals were involved in the collection, short term storage (in a remote area), and delivery of samples.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling technique and data to date.

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 drill holes are part of a larger program being entirely conducted on E 47/7 held 100% by Greentech Metals. The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim, with Heritage clearances having been completed. There is no heritage issues associated with the drill hole sites. The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Whundo copper-zinc-cobalt deposit has a long history of prospecting, exploration and small-scale mining dating back to early 1970s. In 2018 Artemis Resources was able to complete an Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate totalling 2.7Mt @1.14%Cu and 1.14%Zn. In addition, geophysical surveys completed by Fox Resources and Artemis Resources led to the identification of numerous conductor targets in proximity to Whundo.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The target for drilling is VMS style copper-zinc-cobalt deposits in proximity to the known Whundo VMS deposits. The geological setting of the area is Archaean greenstones consisting of steeply dipping and folded basalts, felsic volcanics, komatiites, and sediments, intruded by voluminous gabbro, dolerite dykes, and granitic intrusions.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth*	The drill hole collar locations are shown in diagrams in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevation of the drill hole to be determined from a hand held DGPS instrument with an accuracy of +/- 0.1m. Drill hole 25GTDD001 was collared at a dip of 67 deg and an azimuth of 162 deg. The depth of the hole is 815.7m. Drill hole 25GTDD002 was collared at a dip of 67 deg and an azimuth of 134 deg. The depth of the hole is

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	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.*	371.4m. These are discrete isolated drill holes which targeted deep conductor anomalies.
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.*	Data aggregation methods were used to report on a portion of the mineralised intersections. The standard weighted average method was used to report the composite grade in hole 25GTDD001 from 598.1m to 608.1m and in hole 25GTDD002 from 277.17m to 284.4m.
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').*	The holes drilled was reconnaissance in nature and the relationship between the reported mineralisation and the angle of the drill hole is not known precisely. Hence down hole intercepts of mineralisation have been reported.
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.*	The drilling data has been tabulated into a generalised section to illustrate the relationship of the drill hole to the geophysical target and the possibly related VMS deposits in the area.
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.*	No assay results have been received for any of the mineralised drill samples. Non mineralised drill sections outside the mineralised zone were not sampled.
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.*	The drill holes were designed to test DHEM conductor anomalies identified from DHEM surveys conducted on previous drill holes. These anomalies were considered to represent down plunge extensions to known mineralised shoots.
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.*	The potential economic significance of these targets remains untested pending future exploratory drilling to test the lateral and depth extent of the mineralisation and the grade consistency.

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