

Additional Information – LR 5.7.2

GreenTech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE), ('GreenTech' or 'the Company') refers to the Company's announcement dated 16 June 2022, titled "Intersection of Deeper Cu-Zn Mineralisation Increases Potential for Resource Expansion at Whundo" (the Announcement). In the Announcement, the Company disclosed information relating to an historic diamond drill hole at the Shelby Cu-Zn prospect historically drilled by Fox Resources Ltd in 2006 (SHDD016). In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7.2, the Company provides the additional information below.

Table 1: Drillhole Location Table - MGA94/50

Hole ID	Max Depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth	Dip	RL (m)
SHDD016	524.30	492675.943	7669659.523	130	-80	1100.812

Table 2: Drillhole assay results

Hole ID	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Co %
SHDD016	AJA10498	272	273	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.17	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10499	273	274	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.16	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10500	274	275	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.13	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10501	275	276	0.03	0.21	0.00	0.46	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10502	276	277	0.04	0.31	0.00	0.67	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10503	324	325	0.03	0.20	0.00	0.21	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10504	325	326	0.12	0.55	0.00	0.69	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10505	326	327	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.19	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10506	327	328	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.1	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10409	389.25	390.25	0.00	0.06	1.1	0.00	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10410	390.25	391.25	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.12	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10411	391.25	391.92	6.63	0.21	0.00	17.3	0.03
SHDD016	AJA10412	391.92	392.6	0.05	0.16	0.39	0.17	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10413	392.6	393.24	4.21	0.70	0.00	11.45	0.02
SHDD016	AJA10414	393.24	394.34	3.61	1.66	0.19	11.15	0.05
SHDD016	AJA10415	394.34	395.3	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.42	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10416	395.3	396.1	0.80	0.13	0.00	2.64	0.02
SHDD016	AJA10417	396.1	397.05	2.28	0.52	0.06	10.7	0.08
SHDD016	AJA10418	397.05	398	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.48	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10419	398	399	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10420	399	400.05	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10421	400.05	400.55	1.00	0.04	0.00	5.38	0.12
SHDD016	AJA10422	400.55	401.2	0.49	0.08	0.09	3.12	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10423	401.2	401.7	0.48	0.12	0.06	4.04	0.11
SHDD016	AJA10424	401.7	402.25	0.71	0.17	0.09	5	0.03
SHDD016	AJA10425	402.25	402.5	8.96	0.28	0.2	31.1	0.15
SHDD016	AJA10426	402.5	403.5	0.02	0.04	0.6	0.21	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10475	480	481	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.75	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10476	481	482	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.43	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10477	482	483	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.61	0.02

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Hole ID	Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Co %
SHDD016	AJA10478	483	484	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.5	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10479	484	485	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.42	0.01
SHDD016	AJA10480	485	486	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.37	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10482	491.5	492	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.44	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10483	492	493	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10484	493	494	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10485	494	495	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.32	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10486	495	496	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10487	496	497	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10488	497	498	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10489	498	499	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.8	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10490	499	500	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.49	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10491	500	501	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.75	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10492	501	502	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.66	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10493	502	503.75	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.79	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10494	503.75	505.5	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.79	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10495	505.5	507.25	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.79	0.00
SHDD016	AJA10496	507.25	509	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.79	0.00

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors

ENDS

For Further Information:

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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 underexplored nickel, copper and cobalt in the West Pilbara and Fraser Range Provinces.

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

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.



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	<p><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 down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Drill core samples were taken at variable intervals from split (halved) NQ core based on lithology and visible mineralisation.</p> <p>The individual samples were bagged and dispatched to the ALS Chemex in Malaga, Perth laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>This was an exploratory drill hole with the primary aim to identify or not mineralisation associated with a deep geophysical anomaly.</p> <p>The results were not used to establish a resource estimate.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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 diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i></p>	<p>The diamond core drill hole SHDD016 was drilled at 80 deg dip and 130 deg azimuth to a total depth of 524.3m.</p> <p>Drilling was completed using the diamond coring method. The core was not orientated, and a total 17 down hole orientation surveys were taken at approximately 30m intervals using an SS Eastman camera. Core size was NQ.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The geologist visually assessed drill core recoveries and these were recorded, and these were overall very good.</p> <p>The core was recovered from the drill rig using a standard core barrel and the core was placed into core trays</p> <p>Only selected mineralised intervals of core were selected for analysis.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Drill hole shdd016 was geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique.</p> <p>The drilling was supervised by and core logged by Mr E. Mead, an employee of Fox Resources at the time. Personal discussions have been had with Mr E. Mead regarding the drilling and logging of hole SHDD016.</p> <p>This is a single isolated exploratory drill hole which renders the assay results unsuitable for Resource Estimation. Although data acquired from this program would complement future drilling and assist with</p>

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		<p>Resource Estimation.</p> <p>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 Radio Hill Plant site which is currently on care and maintenance. The drill core for SHDD016 has been inspected by Greentech Metals and found to be in good condition.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The mineralised sections of the core were sawn in half and with half core samples taken.</p> <p>There was no core loss associated with the intervals that were sampled.</p> <p>Samples of split core were taken from variable but continuous intervals</p> <p>The samples were then sent to ALS Chemex Laboratory in Malaga, Perth for sample preparation and analysis.</p> <p>The sample sizes were appropriate for the style of mineralisation being investigated.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Laboratory and field QA/QC results were reviewed by Mr E. Mead an employee of Fox Resources at the time.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Data was stored electronically in a database managed by Maxwell.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>A DGPS was used to record the collar location and RL of the drill hole.</p> <p>Down hole orientation surveys were completed on the drill hole at approximately 30m intervals with 17 measurements recorded.</p> <p>The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>The samples have been taken from a single isolated exploratory drill hole which was drilled to test and identify the cause of a deep geophysical anomaly and to confirm or not the presence of mineralisation.</p> <p>Grade considerations and sample bias were not a consideration for this initial test drill hole.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The regional stratigraphy and the contained mineralisation comprising the Whundo resource has a northerly trend and a dip of 25 deg. The orientation of the stratigraphy in the vicinity of SHDD016 is not accurately known but would likely be similar to the regional trends.</p> <p>Sampling bias is not considered an issue with respect to the core sampling of this exploratory hole.</p> <p>The relationship of lithology within hole SHDD016 to the regional geological trends was not reported.</p> <p>The true orientation of mineralised bodies in this area is generally known, so an assessment of the effect of</p>

Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>drill orientation on sample bias can be made if further drilling is undertaken.</p> <p>All drill samples collected from this drill hole were freighted by Fox Resources directly to the ALS Chemex laboratory in Perth for submission.</p> <p>Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of Fox Resources were involved in the collection, short term storage (in a remote area), and delivery of samples.</p>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The drill hole which was part of a larger program was entirely conducted on E 47/7 (100% Fox Resources at the time). The tenement is now held 100% by Greentech Metals.</p> <p>The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim, with Heritage clearances having been completed. There are no heritage issues associated with the SHDD016 drill hole site.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	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	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The target for drilling is VMS style copper-zinc-cobalt deposits in proximity to the known Whundo VMS deposit.</p> <p>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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The drill hole collar location is shown in diagrams in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevation of the drill hole was determined from a hand held DGPS instrument with an accuracy of +/- 0.1m.</p> <p>The drill hole was collared at a dip of 80 deg and an azimuth of 130 deg. The depth of the hole is 524.3m. This was a discrete targeted isolated drill hole which targeted a deep conductor /magnetic anomaly.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-</i></p>	Data aggregation methods were used to report on a portion of the mineralised intersection. The standard weighted average method was used to report the composite grade from 391.25m to 397.05m.

	<p>grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	<p>The holes drilled was reconnaissance in nature and the relationship between the reported mineralisation and the angle of the drill hole is not known. Hence down hole intercepts of mineralisation have been reported because the true width is not accurately known.</p>
Diagrams	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>All assay results pertaining to the samples taken has been presented along with their relevant sample intervals. Non mineralised drill sections outside the mineralised zone were not sampled by Fox Resources.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>The drill hole was designed to test a large VTEM/MLEM conductor anomaly with an associated magnetic response. This target was considered by Fox Resources to be a Whundo look-a-like target but much deeper.</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>Fox Resources did not follow-up the drilling results due to the depth of the target and the low commodity prices at that time. Greentech Metals now considers this a priority target due to the interpreted size of the target and the improved commodity prices. The potential economic significance of this target remains untested until future exploratory drilling tests the lateral and depth extent of the mineralisation and the grade consistency.</p>