NEWS RELEASE 9 NOVEMBER 2022

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING RESULTS FROM INITIAL ARC SITE VISIT

- **High-grade copper sulphides verified at the ARC Discovery Zone prospect hosted within a Black Earth fault zone**
- **An insitu peak sample grading 53.8% copper and 1,074 g/t silver, located along strike from historically reported float sample also grading 53.8% Cu with 2,480 g/t Ag**
- **Further along strike to the west, a well exposed zone is visually estimated to be around 5m wide, from which a pXRF analysis yielded a median of 4.47% Cu and 91 g/t Ag, verifying a historical report of 4.42% Cu and 187.5 g/t Ag from a 3m long trench**
- **Mineralisation was also identified in sandstones flanking the Black Earth zone, with pervasive veins and veinlets of chalcocite being observed**
- **High grade 'fissure' containing visible native copper located at Neergaard Dal**
- **Site visit provided confirmation of the opportunity to establish a logistical base in Greenland which will expedite future exploration programs**

GreenX Metals Ltd (**GreenX** or **the Company**) and its joint-venture (**JV**) partner Greenfields Exploration Ltd (**Greenfields**) are pleased to announce the results from the first site visit to the Arctic Rift Copper Project (**ARC**) in Greenland. The results of this work program have demonstrated the high-grade nature of the known copper sulphide mineralization (Figure 1), and wider copper mineralization in fault hosted Black Earth zones and adjacent sandstone units. The exact position of a native copper fissure at the Neergaard Dal prospect was also identified. This new information is key to future targeting of stratabound copper of both types.

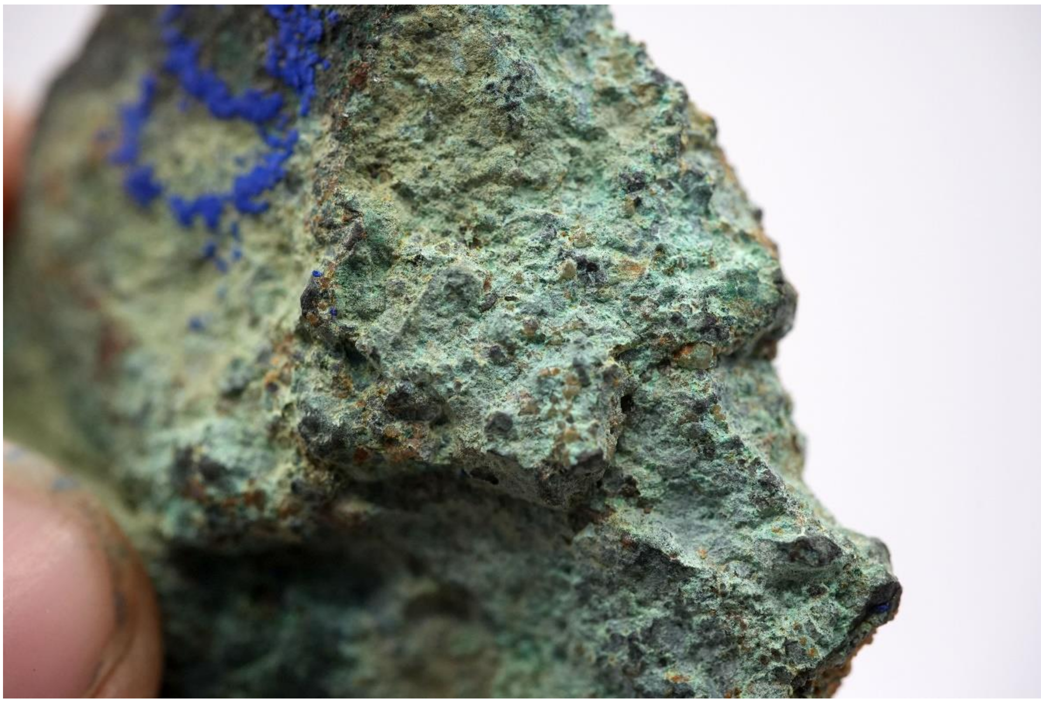

Figure 1: Copper oxide coated chalcocite in sandstone from the Discovery Zone sample A1199b. This sample comes from 81° 57' 18.58", -26° 12' 0.86".

The field team completed a site visit to the Discovery Zone and Neergaard Dal prospects in the northern half of ARC (Figures 2 & 3).

A sample at the Discovery Zone prospect **yielded a peak reading of 53.8% Cu with 1,074 g/t Ag**; and an average reading of 39.3% Cu and 1,065 g/t Ag (refer to Appendix 1). Other samples at the Discovery Zone yielded 12.09% Cu and 373 g/t Ag; with a median result of some being 5.82% Cu and 448 g/t Ag.

One of the objectives of the site visit was to verify the Discovery Zone, given the extremely high grades reported historically. The location of the high-grade material was apparent from over 150m altitude and on the ground. Finding the native copper mineralisation at Neergaard Dal was similarly easy. Historically, a copper fissure was noted but this was recorded prior to GPS and so the exact location was unknown. A well-mineralised fissure was quickly identified, which bodes well for finding additional fissures in this area and further afield. Portable XRF (pXRF) readings were taken of the collected samples. These results are summarized below and presented in Appendix 1.

Dr Bell, Project Leader said: "The historically reported high grade copper sulphides and fissure copper were located with relative ease during the site visit. Both were immediately apparent on the first pass flying over the sites. The ease with which the historically reported mineralisation was identified in the field bodes well for in terms of forward work programs to locate and map stratabound mineralisation that may have bulk tonnage potential."

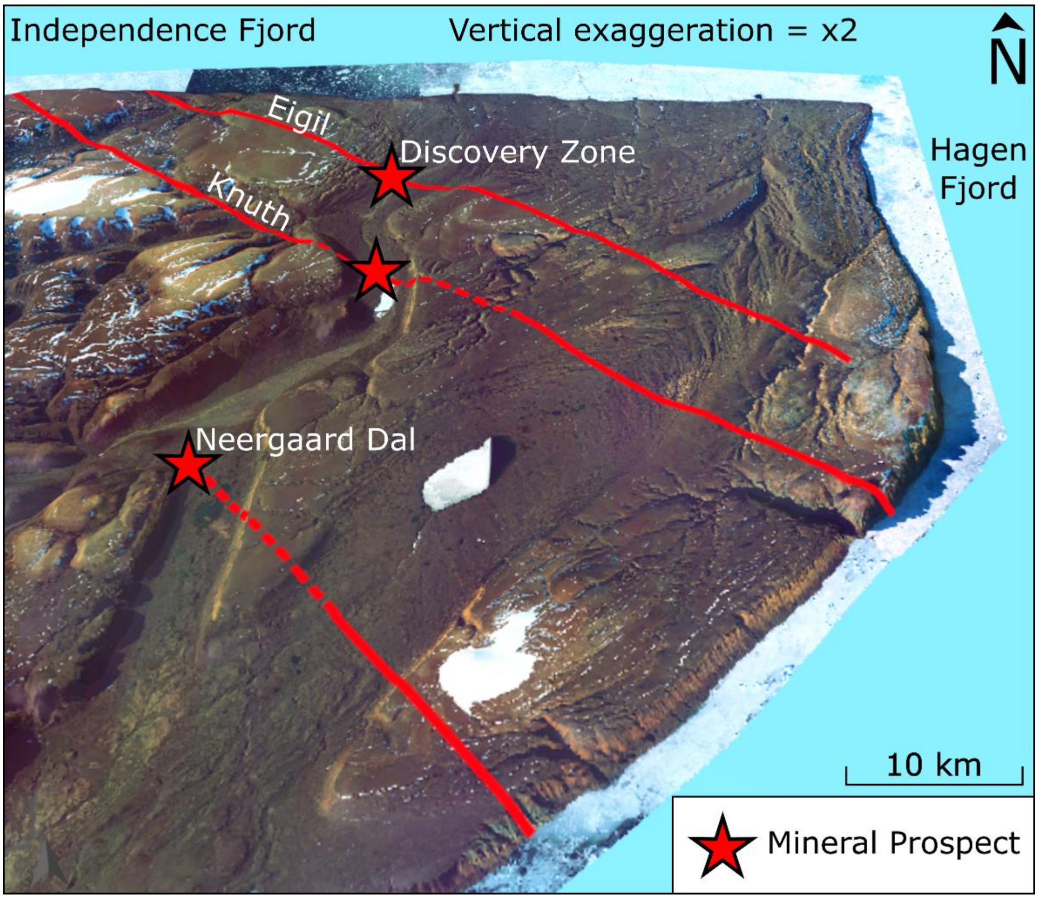

Figure 2: Draped satellite imagery over digital terrain model. Orthogonal view is towards the north looking down Neergaard valley. New structural interpretations showing identified reverse faults and identified targets Discovery Zone, Neergaard Dal and the Knuth Fault.

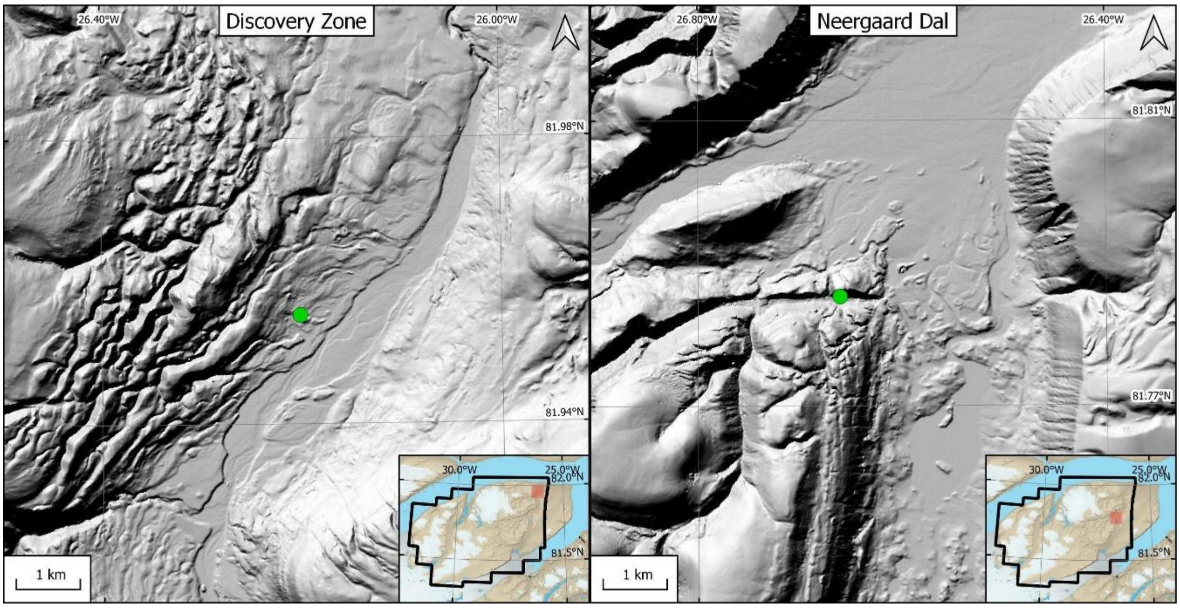

Figure 3: Approximate site visit sample locations at the Discovery Zone and Neergaard Dal

Figure 4: Malachite staining after chalcocite, Discovery Zone

Note: This float sample is close to a known Black Earth site in the Discovery Zone. While it is not insitu, it is considered to come from a source nearby. The photo was taken from ~81° 57' 20.7780", - 26° 12' 2.2800".

DISCOVERY ZONE

Samples were collected from the Discovery Zone fault-hosted 'Black Earth' and sandstone-hosted mineralisation. Historical sampling from this area demonstrates 4.5m true width of 2.15% Cu, 35.5 g/t Ag (see the Company's news release dated 6 October, 2021). The dominant copper mineral is chalcocite, which occurs as pervasive thin veins that sometimes produce visually obvious green oxides like malachite. The primary trend of the mineralisation appears to be bounded by a sub-vertical sandstone fault that produces a prominent ~2m ledge (5). As the mineralised fault is softer than the sandstone, it has a negative relief and is superficially obscured in places.

Figure 5: A Discovery Zone Fault with Black Earth high-grade mineralisation

Note: The intensely mineralised Black Earth material appears in the foreground of the lower right of the photo. In this location, the exposed mineralisation was around 5m apparent width. The photo looks approximately to east-northeast, and was taken from 81° 57' 19.2180", -26° 12' 8.1660". The samples A1197 and A1198 were taken from the fore ground.

The Black Earth material comprises a variety of different rock types hosted by fine-grained material. There appear to be at least four subtly different sandstones and mudstones, as well as fragments of very dense, almost complete chalcocite[1]. This dense material is almost the same as that is historically reported to grade 53.8% copper ('Cu') and 2,480 silver ('Ag'). A handheld XRF unit was used to conduct multiple scans of **sample A1199a, which also yielded a peak reading of 53.8% Cu with 1,074 g/t Ag[2]**; and average reading of 39.3% Cu and 1,065 g/t Ag (6). This high-grade sample was recovered from 35m along strike to the west of where a similar grading float sample was historically collected. The Company cautions that pXRF readings are indicative and not absolute. It is possible that surface oxidation and contamination produced lower readings than may be recorded from the central mass of A1199a. The shape of sample A1199a is suggestive of something tabular, like that of the historical sample with extreme grades. This tabular shape could result from a vein, like the fine-grained chalcocite veinlets seen throughout the area or a layer within the sedimentary horizon. Notably, the other Black Earth material hosting this high-grade material is also mineralised, as is the surrounding sandstone. The median XRF reading of the six fragments (A1199a to A1199f) is 12.09% Cu and 373 g/t Ag; and the median of all the 49 Black Earth readings (including A1197a-d, A1198a-d) is 5.48% Cu and 89 g/t Ag. The samples 1197 and 1198 are of interest as they are from an area where the Black Earth is well exposed, and has an apparent width around 5 m[3].

[1] Chalcocite: a mineral that is 66.7% copper by volume, or 80% copper by weight. Given the density and copper content chalcocite, a sandstone only needs 1-2% of the rock volume to theoretically yield grades of 1.7% to 3.4% Cu.

[2] A peak pXRF reading of 56.6% Cu and 1.371 g/t Ag was obtained, however the total sample was visually assessed to be of lower grade than sample A1199a.

[3] The true width is less than the apparent width. From a parallel fault 390m to the south, the true width of a 5.25m surface expression was reported to be 4.5m; and the associated grade 2.15% can 35.5 g/t Ag (refer to the Company news release from 6 October 2021).

Figure 6: A clast of pure chalcocite recovered from the Black Earth.

Note: This very dense sample only has moderate surficial alteration and is thought to be comprised mainly of chalcocite. The sample was recovered from 81° 57' 18.6000", -26° 12' 08.8940".

In addition to an analysis of the largest clasts above from the Black Earth samples that were washed cleaned, XRF readings were taken directly of the material inside the sample bag. Visually, this material is dominated by loose, individual quartz grains, and grey clay (7) and was expected to give very low copper and silver readings. However, seven XRF readings of sample A1199a indicate that the **fine-grained material has a median grade of 5.82% Cu and 448 g/t Ag**. As this fine-grained material coats all the larger grains, the Company interprets that there is chalcocite within the clays. **Similarly, the median XRF readings of all the fines (not just clay-rich material) is 4.86% Cu, 124.5 g/t Ag**. This is important as it means that significant mineralisation is present in all the apparent size fractions, which may reduce any 'nugget effect' of the clasts in the Black Earth. The Company will undertake further analysis to assess the distribution of copper and silver throughout the various size fractions of the Black Earth material.

Figure 7: Fine-grained but well-mineralised material of the Black Earth

Note: The quartz grain and clay-rich material, best shown to the right of the sample bag, comprises quartz grains, clays, and evidently copper-bearing minerals. This photograph was taken at 81° 57' 18.6000", -26° 12' 0.8940".

The sandstone flanking the fault that hosts the Black Earth is also mineralised. Samples from this material show veins and veinlets of chalcocite that lead to prominent malachite stains. In some instances, the veins are millimetres thick (8), but often they are thinner and more pervasive throughout zones in the rock mass (9). This extends the search space for copper mineralisation to the outside of the immediate area of the fault zone.

Figure 8: Chalcocite vein hosted in sandstone from sample A1197d

Note: The chalcocite vein is the dark material on the upper surface of the piece in this photo. The XRF readings of all surfaces of sample A1197d have a median of 9.55% Cu and 309 g/t Ag. This sample comes from 81° 57' 18.9960", -26° 12' 5.7180".

Figure 9a: Prominent malachite staining on sandstone that has fine chalcocite veinlets.

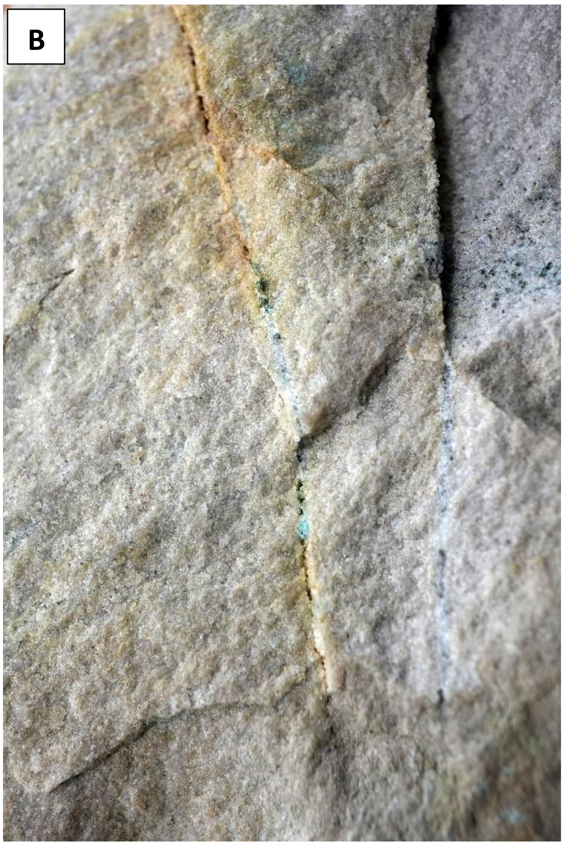

Figure 9b: Prominent malachite staining on sandstone with fine chalcocite veinlets.

Note: The 17 XRF readings from various surfaces of this sample return a median grade of 15.7% Cu and 800 g/t Ag within the field of view. This sample comes from 81° 57' 21.0180", -26° 12' 2.5380".

Note: The underside of the green stained surface of sample A1215, shown on the right, has delicate veins of chalcocite, demonstrating that the mineralising fluids have pervasively travelled out of the feeder fault and into the country rock.

NEERGAARD DAL

The fissure investigated by the Company at Neergaard Dal is one of several fissures reported in the area. The fissure is estimated to be around 20m thick and strikes in a north-south orientation (Figure 10). The fissure is well mineralised in the western half, with native copper and cuprite. The investigated area also exposes a portion of what may be the 'Red Marker' (historically called the Red Flow). A sketch from the year 1979 shows that a fissure extends vertically from a stratigraphic position above the Red Marker, topographically higher than that observed by the Company (Figures 11 & 12). At surface[4], this gives the fissure more than 200m vertical extent and a strike of more than 600m. By comparing the position of the Red Marker, the Company also identifies the stratabound "*copper-containing gas cavities*" is exposed in the southern slope of the same valley. Such stratabound 'amygdaloidal' mineralisation contained significant tonnages of copper in other regions such as Keweenaw, USA. This will be verified as a priority in future field programs.

Figure 10: Copper fissure at Neergaard Dal

Note: The apparent width of the fissure is around 20m, and the copper mineralisation appears to be in the western half of the fissure. The photo looks to the north- northwest and was taken from 81° 47' 4.776", -26° 39' 29.3760".

[4] Strike extent is calculated by matching the historical sketch with the topography, the field observed structure, and satellite imagery. No strike extrapolation of the structure was performed beyond known control points. Vertical extensions below the valley floor are probable. Further field verification in 2023 is required.

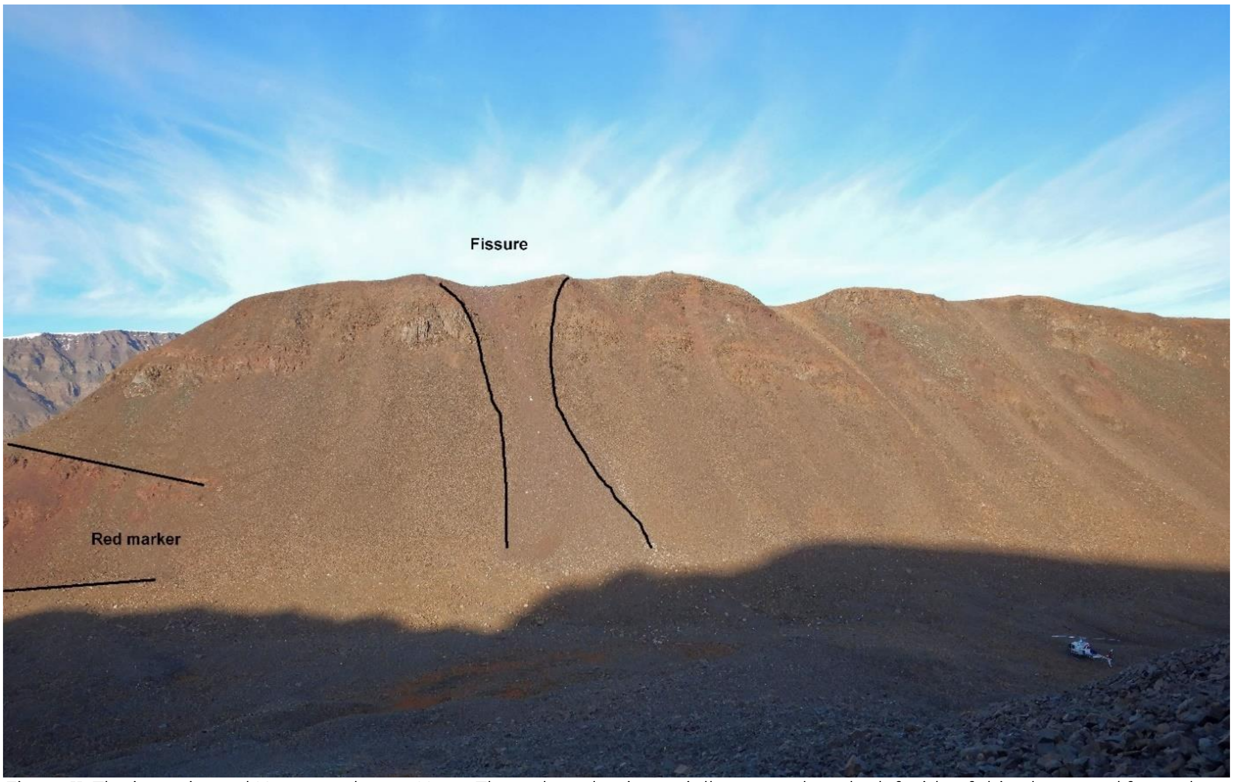

Figure 11: The investigated Neergaard Dal Fissure, and nearby Red Marker

Note: The red marker is partially exposed on the left side of this photo, and for scale, an AS350 helicopter is visible in the bottom right of the photo. The photo is looking to the north-northwest and taken from 81° 47' 1.4340", -26° 39' 47.6700".

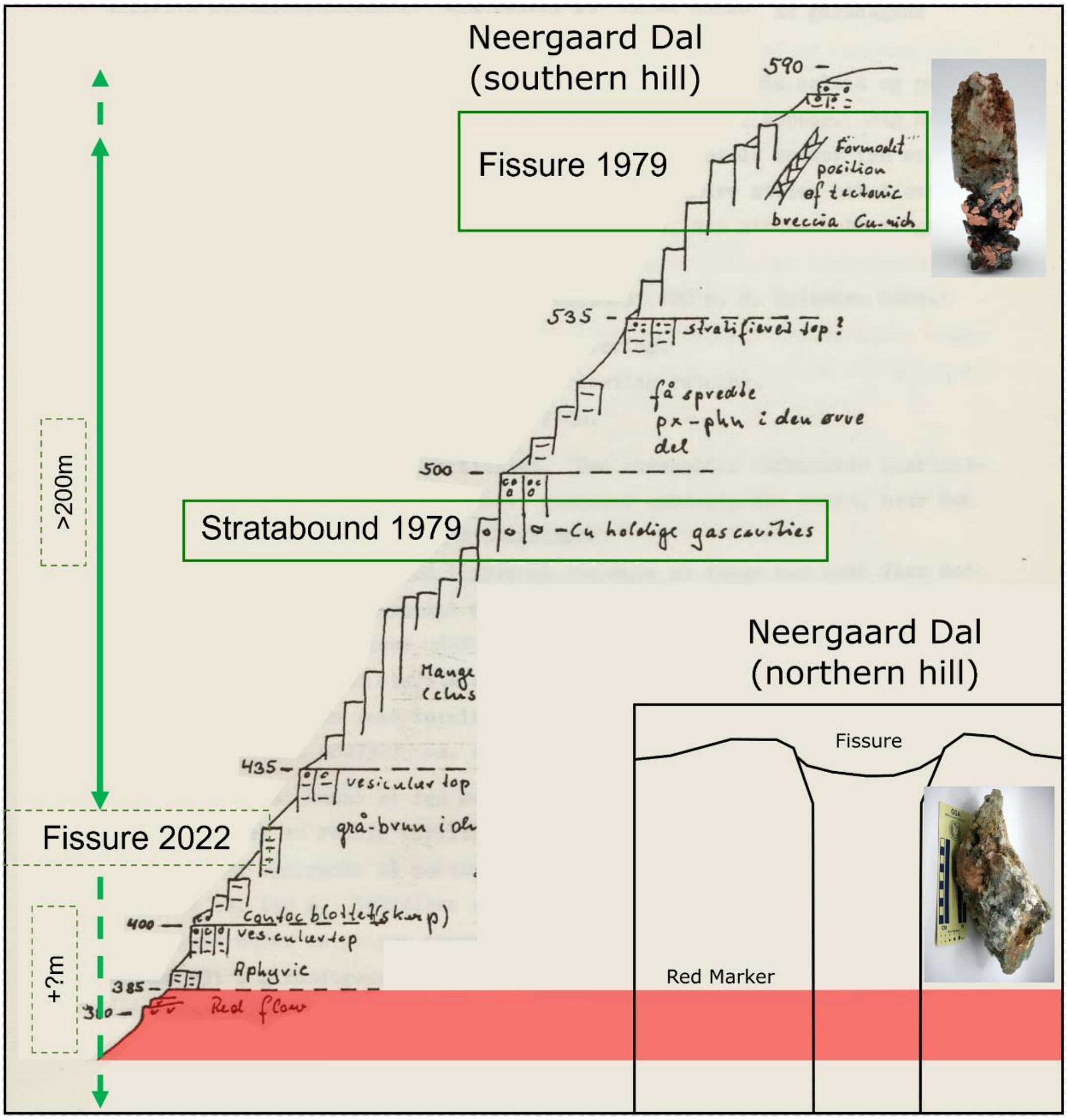

Figure 12: Historical sketch of fissure and amygdale-hosted copper mineralisation.

Note: The 2022 fissure is exposed in a small hill on the north slope of a valley, whereas a historical fissure is sketched on the southern slope to an extensive plateau. The Red Marker is used to determine the relative stratigraphic positions (shown in red). The insets are of sample photos from the respective positions in the stratigraphy. The sketch comes from Hans P. Jepsen's 1979 'Diary of the Summer Fieldwork', report file number 20883.

Samples collected from the newly located fissure at Neergaard Dal weighed up to ~ 10kg. The samples were collected from scree that derived from the fissure. The western margin of the scree contains extensive, largely disseminated copper mineralisation. The visually dominant copper mineral is cuprite[5] which coats the native copper. The samples collected by the Company contain pervasive fine-grained, sub-millimetre cuprite, and more occasional millimetre-scale grains with unaltered native copper at their core. In turn, the cuprite is associated with haloes of malachite, making the mineralisation visually distinctive in the field. The pXRF analysis of the most westerly, and mineralised samples (A1196b, c) resulted in median readings of **4.78% Cu and 5.0 g/t Ag**; and 1.44% Cu and 7.0 g/t Ag.

[5] Cuprite is a copper oxide that contains 88.8% copper by weight. This cuprite coating was also observed in the historical samples shown in the Company's ASX release on 11 August 2022, titled '***Samples from ARC Confirms up to 99.8% Pure Native Copper***'.

Figure 13: Sample A1196 of Fissure hosted native copper from the Neergaard Dal prospect.

Note: Areas of brighter green are dominated by secondary copper minerals after the fine-grained cuprite coating the native copper. Duller/lighter green tones are from non-copper-bearing minerals like prehnite or pumpellyite. The 44 XRF readings from all around sample 1196 have a median value of 6.90% Cu. The sample was taken from around 81° 47' 7.122", -26° 39' 41.6340".

Figure 14: Close-up of sample A1192 showing unaltered native copper.

Note: The native copper the bright material in the centre of the photo. The cuprite is sometimes observed as an alteration rim on the native copper. The field of view is around 2cm wide. The sample was taken from 81° 47' 7.1460", -26° 39' 41.5980".

LOGISTICS

The main thrust of the 2022 site visit was to establish a logistical base in Greenland. The Company successfully established depots, and field trialed the Sherp vehicles and advanced satellite communications systems. However, the expansion of war in Ukraine directly impacted and exacerbated the worst global logistical framework in 75 years and this was further compounded by the densest sea-ice conditions in thirty years. Accordingly, much of this field season's planned geological work has been deferred until the next field season. However, having the explorations assets already in Greenland will benefit and expedite the next field program at ARC.

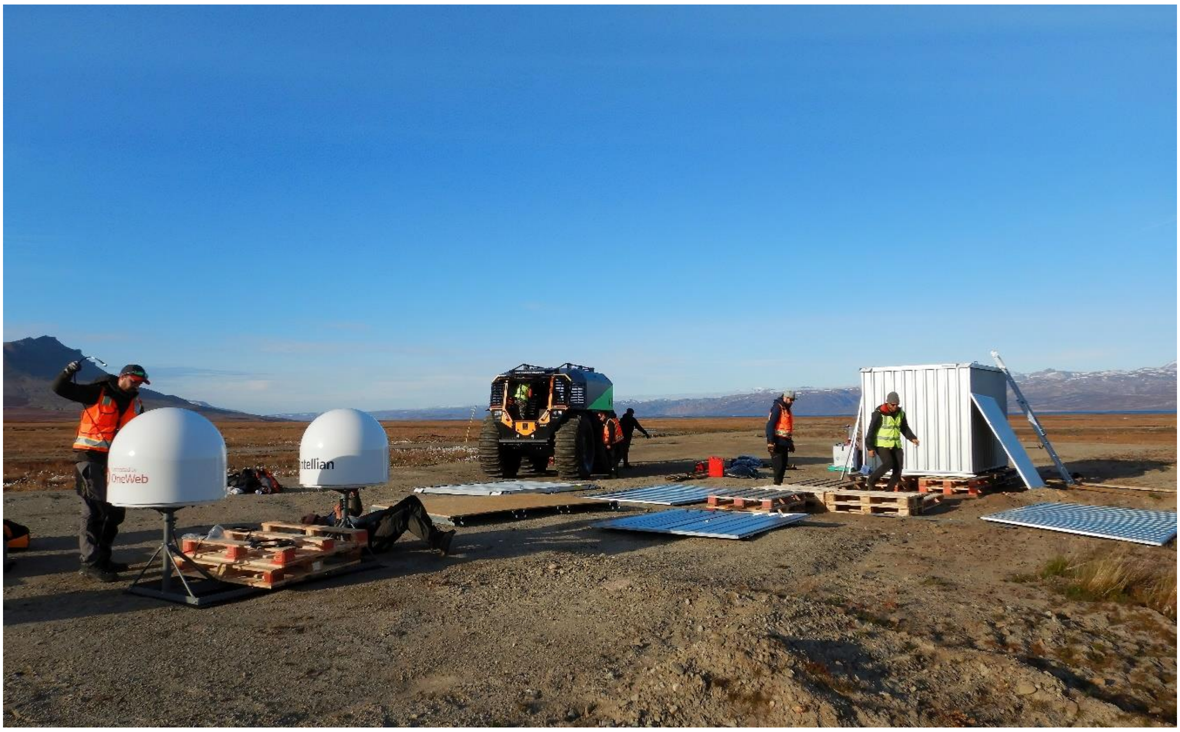

Figure 15: Broadband satellite and Sherp vehicle trials, and depot construction

ABOUT THE ARCTIC RIFT COPPER PROJECT

ARC is an exploration joint venture between GreenX and Greenfields. GreenX can earn up to 80% by spending a total of A$10 M by October 2026. The ARC Project is targeting large-scale copper in multiple settings across a 5,774 km^2 Special Exploration Licence in eastern North Greenland. It sits within the newly identified, and underexplored Kiffaanngissuseq metallogenic province. This province is considered analogous to the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan, USA, which contained a pre-mining endowment of +7 Mt of copper in sulphides and 8.9 Mt of native copper. Like Keweenaw, ARC contains, high-grade copper sulphides, 'fissure' native copper, and native copper contained in what were formerly gas bubbles and layers between lava flows.

-ENDS-

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Jonathan Bell, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Bell is the Managing Director of Greenfields Exploration Limited and holds an indirect interest in performance rights in GreenX. Dr Bell has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, 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'. Dr Bell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Ben Stoikovich, CEO

APPENDIX 1: PORTABLE XRF RESULTS

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long’ ’ _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1197	d	235	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	56.6	1371	110	<LOD	76	1621	<LOD	<LOD	3.0	85645	0.6
A1199	b	201	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	53.8	893	329	<LOD	<LOD	1429	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	70436	1.2
A1199	a	198	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	52.0	1769	176	<LOD	80	1174	<LOD	<LOD	3.6	77901	1.1
A1199	d	210	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	51.1	709	130	<LOD	41	390	<LOD	<LOD	5.6	75839	1.3
A1199	b	202	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	47.8	1074	324	15	73	1213	<LOD	<LOD	5.0	89759	1.2
A1199	d	212	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	42.6	1067	200	9	88	768	<LOD	<LOD	6.5	39741	2.6
A1215	a	158	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	39.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	79	8	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	17247	0.2
A1199	a	200	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	39.4	878	138	8	109	564	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	64967	2.3
A1197	c	231	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	37.0	863	42	9	65	533	<LOD	10	2.8	69950	1.3
A1199	d	214	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	29.9	342	186	9	52	700	13	<LOD	4.9	37830	1.9
A1215	a	257	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	27.7	11	<LOD	<LOD	57	6	20	<LOD	0.4	54221	0.2
A1196	a	57	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	27.7	17	<LOD	<LOD	42	17	11	<LOD	1.7	773	0.3
A1215	a	258	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	27.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	39	10	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	57962	0.2
A1199	a	199	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	26.5	547	118	10	52	319	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	45657	1.9
A1215	a	256	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	26.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	43	6	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	29648	0.3
A1196	b	70	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	26.4	15	<LOD	<LOD	64	8	11	<LOD	2.1	2257	0.6
A1215	a	255	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	24.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	27	4	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	35844	0.4
A1215	a	153	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	23.4	14	<LOD	<LOD	45	5	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	54563	0.2
A1215	a	254	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	22.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	27	5	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	32314	0.3
A1215	a	152	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	22.2	18	<LOD	<LOD	39	4	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	58970	0.2
A1195	b	189	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	20.4	10	<LOD	<LOD	58	14	<LOD	<LOD	1.3	507	0.3
A1196	b	72	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	18.7	10	<LOD	<LOD	58	11	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	436	0.5
A1199	b	203	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	16.2	405	82	7	37	388	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	38175	2.5
A1196	b	65	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	15.7	6	<LOD	<LOD	51	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	655	0.1
A1196	d	76	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	15.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	49	29	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	95	0.1

GreenX Metals

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long’ ’ _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1215	a	157	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	15.1	8	<LOD	<LOD	31	6	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	26681	0.4
A1199	f	219	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	14.6	1364	208	5	38	747	<LOD	<LOD	8.0	29867	1.6
A1196	a	64	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	14.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	18	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.6	<LOD	0.1
A1196	bag fines	286	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	14.0	12	<LOD	3	26	11	<LOD	<LOD	2.2	184	0.1
A1199	b	204	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	13.9	262	71	5	19	412	<LOD	<LOD	2.1	36211	2.1
A1196	c	75	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	13.5	9	<LOD	<LOD	43	44	<LOD	<LOD	2.2	765	0.2
A1196	b	69	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	13.4	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	64	12	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	886	0.4
A1198	a	137	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	13.3	323	13	<LOD	34	25	<LOD	<LOD	0.7	21815	1.0
A1196	d	78	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	13.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	47	11	<LOD	<LOD	2.5	645	0.1
A1195	b	190	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	11.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	57	31	6	<LOD	2.3	1081	0.4
A1196	a	54	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	11.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	33	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	1115	0.1
A1196	a	173	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	11.7	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	34	4	<LOD	<LOD	2.8	918	0.1
A1198	c	246	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	11.2	311	43	<LOD	34	74	<LOD	<LOD	4.9	41940	1.3
A1196	bag fines	282	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	10.9	14	<LOD	3	<LOD	8	<LOD	15	2.6	617	0.2
A1196	bag fines	283	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	10.9	12	<LOD	<LOD	16	9	<LOD	13	2.2	522	0.2
A1196	bag fines	281	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	10.7	12	<LOD	<LOD	13	8	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	386	0.2
A1196	bag fines	284	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	10.6	14	<LOD	6	<LOD	7	<LOD	13	2.5	384	0.1
A1196	b	71	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	10.6	5	<LOD	<LOD	45	<LOD	6	<LOD	2.6	<LOD	0.3
A1192	a	91	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	10.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	34	4	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	4935	0.1
A1199	d	213	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	10.3	249	75	6	28	140	<LOD	8	3.7	20881	4.1
A1197	bag fragments	267	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	10.1	191	15	<LOD	20	70	<LOD	<LOD	2.2	19484	1.6
A1215	a	154	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	9.7	11	<LOD	<LOD	13	3	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	13948	0.2
A1198	a	237	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	9.6	30	28	<LOD	21	11	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	15002	0.8
A1197	d	233	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	9.6	309	55	<LOD	18	252	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	35932	2.3
A1196	a	55	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	9.3	5	<LOD	<LOD	49	3	<LOD	<LOD	1.4	10364	0.2
A1197	bag fragments	278	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	9.1	356	66	<LOD	40	212	<LOD	<LOD	1.9	31429	2.2

GreenX Metals

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long' ' _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1197	bag fragments	274	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	9.1	349	51	8	39	235	<LOD	<LOD	3.2	28251	2.0
A1196	bag fines	285	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	9.0	12	<LOD	7	<LOD	7	<LOD	14	2.1	425	0.2
A1197	b	226	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	8.9	427	63	5	33	327	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	17594	1.2
A1196	e	82	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	8.7	6	<LOD	<LOD	49	8	8	<LOD	3.0	535	0.1
A1197	a	225	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	8.5	242	24	<LOD	34	202	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	14413	1.4
A1200	c	132	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	8.4	30	13	<LOD	94	15	<LOD	6	3.2	15140	1.6
A1196	bag fines	280	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	8.0	14	<LOD	3	<LOD	5	<LOD	9	3.2	92	0.1
A1195	b	193	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	7.7	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	67	11	<LOD	<LOD	1.9	671	0.2
A1196	bag fines	287	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	7.6	8	<LOD	<LOD	12	6	<LOD	<LOD	2.5	<LOD	0.1
A1198	a	140	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	7.3	487	26	<LOD	29	96	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	15701	3.9
A1198	b	145	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	6.9	151	22	<LOD	17	83	<LOD	<LOD	0.8	15115	1.4
A1198	a	142	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	6.9	602	30	3	36	51	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	16747	3.3
A1199	c	209	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.8	63	41	<LOD	26	19	<LOD	<LOD	1.5	18992	2.4
A1199	bag fines	161	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.8	394	80	<LOD	36	303	<LOD	<LOD	2.8	4907	1.0
A1197	bag fragments	271	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	6.7	370	73	<LOD	47	166	<LOD	<LOD	3.8	17839	2.8
A1199	bag fines	300	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.7	453	85	<LOD	70	252	<LOD	<LOD	3.9	16046	2.3
A1199	f	220	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.6	4032	547	10	133	2523	<LOD	<LOD	16.0	20675	1.8
A1199	bag fines	302	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.6	450	86	<LOD	53	381	6	<LOD	3.7	14654	2.5
A1199	bag fines	307	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.5	564	99	6	58	469	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	11926	1.9
A1197	b	228	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	6.5	300	44	4	28	178	<LOD	<LOD	3.8	30506	3.2
A1198	c	244	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	6.5	527	201	<LOD	44	884	<LOD	<LOD	7.7	31343	1.5
A1196	bag fines	289	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	6.2	12	<LOD	3	15	4	<LOD	19	2.5	294	0.1
A1198	b	147	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	6.2	39	6	<LOD	37	29	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	13529	2.2
A1199	bag fines	306	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.2	458	82	<LOD	61	266	<LOD	<LOD	3.1	16142	2.4
A1196	a	172	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	6.1	6	<LOD	<LOD	42	24	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	6146	0.1
A1199	bag fines	304	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	6.1	465	93	<LOD	48	361	<LOD	<LOD	3.7	15924	2.7

GreenX Metals

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long' ' _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1197	bag fragments	263	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	6.0	93	44	<LOD	35	999	<LOD	<LOD	3.3	9049	4.0
A1198	a	139	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	5.9	473	12	<LOD	30	47	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	16066	2.7
A1197	c	232	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	5.9	225	10	<LOD	37	67	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	40735	1.2
A1196	bag fines	288	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	5.6	10	<LOD	6	19	4	<LOD	<LOD	2.4	<LOD	0.1
A1199	bag fines	305	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	5.5	445	70	<LOD	43	252	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	13941	2.6
A1199	bag fines	309	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	5.5	421	71	<LOD	45	226	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	13615	2.3
A1198	b	241	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	5.5	253	20	<LOD	15	45	<LOD	<LOD	0.7	15414	1.4
A1198	a	138	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	5.5	93	5	<LOD	21	12	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	14625	1.0
A1197	bag fragments	260	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	5.4	64	4	<LOD	15	7	<LOD	<LOD	4.1	12619	0.5
A1198	a	141	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	5.3	434	50	<LOD	37	78	<LOD	<LOD	2.1	14616	3.3
A1199	bag fines	303	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	5.1	308	60	<LOD	41	217	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	9482	1.8
A1199	bag fines	163	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	4.9	341	71	<LOD	26	286	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	11192	2.6
A1197	bag fragments	276	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.9	347	19	<LOD	29	44	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	17476	1.1
A1198	d	248	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	4.9	30	19	<LOD	20	29	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	16755	2.3
A1197	bag fines	296	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.8	142	39	<LOD	38	443	<LOD	<LOD	3.3	7003	3.3
A1195	b	192	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	4.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	37	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.3	4949	0.2
A1194	a	106	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	4.6	7	<LOD	<LOD	48	<LOD	14	<LOD	4.8	2248	0.1
A1196	d	80	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	4.6	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	39	2	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	1210	0.1
A1196	b	68	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	4.6	<LOD	5	<LOD	53	7	<LOD	<LOD	3.3	<LOD	0.1
A1199	bag fines	160	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	4.5	267	91	<LOD	26	348	<LOD	<LOD	3.2	4014	0.8
A1196	c	74	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	4.5	4	<LOD	<LOD	44	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.9	845	0.1
A1198	b	146	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	4.5	115	<LOD	<LOD	24	14	<LOD	<LOD	1.9	12980	1.2
A1198	b	243	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	4.5	18	5	<LOD	17	9	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	12310	0.7
A1197	bag fines	297	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.5	181	41	<LOD	42	479	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	8982	3.5
A1197	a	224	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.5	34	48	<LOD	26	120	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	12469	2.2
A1200	a	129	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	4.4	39	18	<LOD	32	184	<LOD	<LOD	5.5	17149	3.1

GreenX Metals

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long’ ’ _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1197	bag fines	292	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.4	124	42	<LOD	<LOD	401	<LOD	8	3.3	8146	4.0
A1197	bag fines	298	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.3	152	31	<LOD	34	355	<LOD	<LOD	3.4	8536	3.8
A1197	bag fines	295	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.3	158	38	<LOD	36	450	<LOD	<LOD	3.2	7437	3.2
A1198	d	247	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	4.2	16	32	<LOD	32	18	<LOD	<LOD	1.9	13393	1.5
A1197	bag fragments	269	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.1	35	28	<LOD	24	30	<LOD	<LOD	0.8	26499	1.3
A1199	bag fines	301	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	4.1	342	68	3	53	155	<LOD	<LOD	3.1	13671	3.4
A1198	d	249	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	4.1	71	28	<LOD	30	112	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	16299	3.6
A1199	bag fines	162	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	4.1	251	34	4	46	84	<LOD	<LOD	2.4	12873	1.9
A1197	bag fines	291	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.0	141	40	<LOD	48	360	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	9026	3.7
A1197	bag fragments	265	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.0	255	24	<LOD	58	325	<LOD	<LOD	2.8	8042	3.7
A1197	bag fines	293	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	4.0	128	30	<LOD	26	396	<LOD	<LOD	3.1	7736	3.6
A1196	a	63	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	4.0	8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.6	<LOD	0.0
A1197	bag fragments	266	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.6	96	30	<LOD	28	404	<LOD	<LOD	3.5	8644	4.1
A1197	bag fines	290	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.6	116	31	<LOD	27	309	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	6734	3.2
A1197	b	229	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.6	243	16	<LOD	37	144	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	16940	1.3
A1199	bag fines	164	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	3.6	340	96	5	33	193	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	14344	2.9
A1195	c	194	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	3.5	7	5	<LOD	34	19	<LOD	<LOD	3.8	338	0.5
A1197	bag fines	299	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.5	138	36	<LOD	51	390	6	<LOD	2.7	6819	3.7
A1197	bag fines	294	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.4	125	31	<LOD	42	318	<LOD	<LOD	2.6	8384	3.3
A1196	d	79	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	3.4	4	5	<LOD	40	3	4	<LOD	3.0	131	0.1
A1196	a	175	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	3.4	6	<LOD	<LOD	35	3	<LOD	<LOD	1.9	670	0.1
A1197	bag fragments	277	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	3.3	32	9	<LOD	18	40	<LOD	<LOD	0.9	14096	1.2
A1200	c	133	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	3.3	53	19	<LOD	24	51	<LOD	<LOD	4.7	30081	3.6
A1198	b	242	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	3.3	89	7	<LOD	10	26	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	9687	0.9
A1193	b	100	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	3.3	4	<LOD	<LOD	55	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.8	5401	0.0
A1199	c	208	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	3.3	29	23	<LOD	16	11	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	15240	1.9

GreenX Metals

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long' ' _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1196	a	52	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	3.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	32	5	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	1442	0.1
A1199	bag fines	308	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	3.1	349	67	4	29	212	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	11949	3.0
A1195	a	181	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	3.0	<LOD	5	<LOD	44	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.9	378	0.2
A1194	c	118	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	3.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	42	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.9	748	0.1
A1197	bag fragments	272	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	2.8	44	34	<LOD	26	49	<LOD	<LOD	2.2	14243	3.0
A1197	bag fines	165	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	2.8	122	17	<LOD	29	153	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	4382	1.3
A1195	b	191	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	2.7	<LOD	6	<LOD	53	<LOD	6	<LOD	4.2	285	0.2
A1192	a	84	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	2.6	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	21	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	345	0.1
A1196	a	61	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	2.4	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	56	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.5	<LOD	0.2
A1196	b	67	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	2.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	42	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.8	383	0.1
A1197	bag fragments	273	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	2.2	145	12	<LOD	32	96	<LOD	<LOD	2.1	12243	2.7
A1197	a	222	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	2.0	121	34	<LOD	32	379	<LOD	<LOD	3.8	12421	5.6
A1200	c	134	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	2.0	98	23	<LOD	21	17	<LOD	<LOD	3.5	8171	2.3
A1197	bag fragments	261	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.9	54	15	<LOD	26	121	<LOD	<LOD	1.6	9983	2.5
A1196	c	73	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	1.9	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	36	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.3	175	0.2
A1192	a	92	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	1.9	<LOD	6	<LOD	41	<LOD	5	<LOD	4.7	241	0.1
A1197	bag fragments	270	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.8	51	10	<LOD	26	71	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	13100	1.7
A1200	d	135	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	1.8	43	30	<LOD	39	242	<LOD	<LOD	4.9	13455	4.0
A1195	c	195	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	1.8	<LOD	3	<LOD	26	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.0	493	0.6
A1197	bag fragments	262	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.8	59	13	<LOD	21	41	<LOD	<LOD	0.6	8743	0.5
A1193	b	102	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	1.8	4	3	<LOD	41	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	309	0.1
A1196	a	62	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	1.7	<LOD	4	<LOD	47	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.0	459	0.5
A1199	d	211	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	1.7	500	76	6	18	238	<LOD	<LOD	5.8	11004	4.8
A1197	bag fragments	275	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.7	35	<LOD	<LOD	12	21	<LOD	<LOD	0.7	14421	1.1
A1197	bag fragments	259	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.7	22	14	<LOD	19	52	<LOD	<LOD	1.6	10135	3.0
A1198	a	238	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.7	18	<LOD	<LOD	24	27	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	11296	1.5

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long’ ’ _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1198	a	236	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.5	54	<LOD	<LOD	23	8	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	3162	0.5
A1198	c	245	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.4	111	26	<LOD	13	37	<LOD	<LOD	3.9	11558	1.8
A1200	d	136	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	1.4	65	36	<LOD	45	248	<LOD	<LOD	4.2	11660	4.2
A1198	b	149	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.3	60	28	<LOD	14	16	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	3854	1.3
A1198	a	143	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.3	95	5	<LOD	18	20	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	7991	1.2
A1199	c	207	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	1.3	21	19	<LOD	20	13	<LOD	<LOD	1.4	16009	2.9
A1196	a	53	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	1.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	33	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	8814	0.2
A1197	bag fragments	268	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.3	27	<LOD	<LOD	18	15	<LOD	<LOD	0.8	13616	1.3
A1197	bag fragments	264	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	1.3	23	12	<LOD	17	122	<LOD	<LOD	1.4	7736	4.1
A1192	a	85	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	1.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	<LOD	0.1
A1200	a	128	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	1.2	29	10	<LOD	25	72	<LOD	<LOD	4.4	10670	2.8
A1198	b	148	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	1.2	84	<LOD	<LOD	20	10	<LOD	<LOD	0.9	4711	1.5
A1199	e	218	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	1.1	42	21	<LOD	15	18	<LOD	<LOD	1.5	6681	3.8
A1199	e	215	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	1.1	26	15	<LOD	17	15	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	13821	3.5
A1196	a	59	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	1.1	4	4	<LOD	20	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.8	135	0.3
A1195	c	197	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	1.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	30	28	<LOD	<LOD	0.7	<LOD	0.0
A1215	a	251	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	1.0	51	<LOD	<LOD	16	11	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	3436	0.3
A1192	a	178	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	1.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	37	3	<LOD	<LOD	2.6	467	0.1
A1196	bag fines	166	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.9	5	<LOD	<LOD	40	3	<LOD	<LOD	0.8	1911	0.6
A1197	a	223	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	0.9	139	24	<LOD	33	360	<LOD	<LOD	3.2	4300	5.3
A1200	a	127	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	0.9	21	7	<LOD	18	38	<LOD	<LOD	2.9	7707	3.5
A1215	a	155	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.9	31	<LOD	<LOD	9	6	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	2352	0.3
A1198	a	240	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	0.9	81	6	<LOD	16	18	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	4497	1.1
A1199	e	217	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	0.9	44	13	<LOD	15	23	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	9321	4.0
A1192	a	90	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.9	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	22	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.2	184	0.1
A1196	b	66	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	47	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.9	4958	0.1

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Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long' ' _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1200	a	126	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	0.8	26	9	<LOD	30	89	<LOD	<LOD	3.4	9387	2.6
A1192	a	89	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	25	2	<LOD	<LOD	2.4	1526	0.1
A1198	a	144	Discovery Zone	81.95524	-26.20146	0.8	39	4	<LOD	11	8	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	6113	1.1
A1199	c	125	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	0.8	20	38	<LOD	20	7	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	9335	4.3
A1196	a	56	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	14	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.2	531	0.1
A1199	e	216	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	0.7	34	11	<LOD	18	22	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	7482	4.0
A1199	c	206	Discovery Zone	81.95516	-26.20024	0.7	18	46	<LOD	11	12	<LOD	<LOD	1.4	8598	4.4
A1196	e	81	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.7	6	<LOD	<LOD	48	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.5	175	0.2
A1194	a	107	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	0.6	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	50	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	5.0	130	0.1
A1196	a	174	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.6	3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.5	842	0.1
A1197	d	234	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	0.6	99	19	4	23	63	<LOD	4	2.4	8411	1.6
A1192	a	83	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	18	2	<LOD	<LOD	1.7	413	0.2
A1196	a	58	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	27	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.3	<LOD	0.1
A1197	b	227	Discovery Zone	81.95527	-26.20158	0.5	105	8	<LOD	23	24	<LOD	<LOD	1.6	3683	1.8
A1192	a	87	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.5	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.2	<LOD	0.0
A1215	a	253	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.4	9	<LOD	<LOD	9	2	<LOD	<LOD	0.2	3195	0.3
A1215	a	156	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.4	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	18	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.4	3391	1.0
A1200	b	130	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	0.3	3	6	<LOD	22	44	<LOD	<LOD	3.4	5121	4.2
A1196	a	60	Neergaard Dal	81.78512	-26.66043	0.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	24	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.6	466	0.1
A1195	a	180	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	32	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	2.7	626	0.2
A1192	a	86	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.3	404	0.1
A1195	b	188	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	38	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.3	1172	0.4
A1195	a	183	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.3	5	<LOD	<LOD	32	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.7	328	0.1
A1215	a	250	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.3	8	<LOD	<LOD	9	2	<LOD	<LOD	0.2	1374	0.3
A1192	a	176	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	24	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	1.0	675	0.3
A1193	a	93	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.2	<LOD	4	<LOD	32	<LOD	5	<LOD	4.2	538	0.2

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Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long’ ’ _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1200	b	131	Discovery Zone	81.95513	-26.20054	0.2	5	6	<LOD	18	26	<LOD	<LOD	2.0	1474	5.0
A1195	a	185	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4	<LOD	<LOD	3.1	896	0.3
A1192	a	177	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	13	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.7	1583	0.5
A1195	b	187	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.2	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	55	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.2	3553	0.1
A1193	a	96	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	31	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	5.3	309	0.2
A1215	a	252	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	15	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.1	1997	0.3
A1195	a	184	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	36	2	<LOD	<LOD	3.7	402	0.1
A1195	a	179	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.1	6	<LOD	<LOD	21	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.1	569	0.3
A1193	b	101	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.1	5	<LOD	<LOD	25	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.2	96	0.1
A1215	a	151	Discovery Zone	81.95586	-26.20112	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	15	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	0.1	1000	0.3
A1195	a	186	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.1	4	9	<LOD	36	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	9.6	1249	0.2
A1193	c	103	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.1	5	6	<LOD	50	<LOD	6	<LOD	8.6	774	0.5
A1195	a	182	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	41	<LOD	4	<LOD	4.7	227	0.1
A1195	c	196	Neergaard Dal	81.78532	-26.66077	0.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	33	5	10	<LOD	4.5	1198	0.2
A1194	c	117	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	35	2	<LOD	<LOD	5.6	167	0.1
A1193	a	98	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	55	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	7.3	1006	0.4
A1194	b	115	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	0.0	<LOD	6	<LOD	34	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	8.4	342	0.1
A1193	a	94	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	<LOD	6	<LOD	39	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.0	804	0.3
A1193	a	95	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	20	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.4	321	0.1
A1191	c	121	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	10	<LOD	49	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	9.1	2010	0.3
A1193	c	104	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	<LOD	4	<LOD	55	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	4.7	206	0.2
A1194	a	105	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	0.0	5	3	<LOD	32	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	5.2	141	0.0
A1191	a	119	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	6	<LOD	16	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	6.7	937	0.0
A1191	b	120	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	42	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.0	1800	0.2
A1193	b	99	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	4	7	<LOD	46	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	9.9	490	0.1
A1193	a	97	Neergaard Dal	81.78541	-26.66100	0.0	<LOD	8	<LOD	29	<LOD	5	<LOD	7.3	342	0.1

Sample	Sub	Reading No	Location	Lat_Y WGS84	Long' ' _X WGS84	Cu %	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Pd ppm	Sn ppm	As ppm	Hg ppm	Cd ppm	Fe %	S ppm	K %
A1191	d	122	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	13	<LOD	35	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	10.5	680	0.5
A1194	b	116	Neergaard Dal	81.78535	-26.66126	0.0	3	<LOD	<LOD	41	3	8	<LOD	5.0	263	0.1
A1192	a	88	Neergaard Dal	81.78540	-26.66103	0.0	4	11	<LOD	31	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	11.9	218	0.1
A1191	e	123	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	46	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	7.0	1574	0.5
A1191	f	124	Neergaard Dal	81.78530	-26.66067	0.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	39	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	5.8	<LOD	0.0

Note: Values over 1% Cu and 200 g/t Ag are highlighted in green. A review of the quantum of the other elements, and correlation analysis with economically interesting elements was performed. The elements that are not correlated and have background values are omitted from this table to make the data easier for handle for the reader.

JORC Table 1, section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Arctic Rift Copper project
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Arctic Rift Copper project (‘ARC’) comprises a single Special Exploration Licence (‘MEL-S’ 2021-07). The spatial area of the application is 5,774km^2, the boundary of which is defined by the points: 82°3’N, 29°18’W — 81°35’N, 26°8’W 82°3’N, 25°41’W — 81°30’N, 26°8’W 82°0’N, 25°41’W — 81°30’N, 26°54’W 82°0’N, 25°43’W — 81°25’N, 26°54’W 81°59’N, 25°43’W — 81°25’N, 28°20’W 81°59’N, 25°44’W — 81°21’N, 28°20’W 81°58’N, 25°44’W — 81°21’N, 29°35’W 81°58’N, 25°46’W — 81°19’N, 29°35’W 81°56’N, 25°46’W — 81°19’N, 31°0’W 81°56’N, 25°48’W — 81°27’N, 31°0’W 81°55’N, 25°48’W — 81°27’N, 31°42’W 81°55’N, 25°50’W — 81°34’N, 31°42’W 81°53’N, 25°50’W — 81°34’N, 32°7’W 81°53’N, 25°52’W — 81°51’N, 32°7’W 81°50’N, 25°52’W — 81°51’N, 31°0’W 81°50’N, 25°54’W — 81°54’N, 31°0’W 81°46’N, 25°54’W — 81°54’N, 30°18’W 81°46’N, 25°55’W — 81°58’N, 30°18’W 81°35’N, 25°55’W — 81°58’N, 29°18’W An MEL-S confers an exclusive right to explore for minerals for three years at a reduced holding cost, provided each licence covers more than 1,000km^2. After three years, the holder of Special Exploration Licence has the right to convert the area, whole or in part, to conventional Exploration Licences. Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, all licence obligations in Greenland were paused until the end of 2021, such that the MEL-S can convert to a normal licence at the end of 2024. The minimum expenditure obligation for a MEL-S is DKK500/km^2 indexed to Danish CPI as of January 1992. The Company estimates the expenditure requirement in the base case will be approximately AUD1,080,000 per annum. However, the Government waived all expenditure obligations for 2020 and 2021, and as such, no holding cost of the licence will crystallise until 31 December 2022. The obligation for 2022 will be calculated on 1 January 2023 based on the area under licence on the preceding day. Expenditure requirements for 2022 have been reduced by 50% due to the coronavirus pandemic. The licence is currently in credit due to expenditure in 2021. Expenditure above the minimum regulatory requirement is carried forward for a maximum of three years. ARC is in good standing and the Company currently owns 51% of the licence. There are no third-party royalties or other rights relating to ARC.
Exploration done by other parties	North Greenland was first commercially explored in 1969 and 1972, which identified native copper and copper sulphides in eastern North Greenland. It wasn’t until 1979 and 1980 that more substantive work was performed, this time by the Government. ARC was subject to commercial exploration by Avannaa Resources Limited (‘Avannaa’) in 2010 and 2011. In its first year, Avannaa focussed its work on a small area in the northern part of the licence area known as Neergaard North. This work focussed on historical Government and academic work that had identified highly anomalous copper mineralisation. In 2010, the work included geochemical soil sampling, rock chipping and trenching of high-grade material associated with NW-SE trending fault breccias. Based on the success of the 2010 program, Avannaa undertook a much larger regional reconnaissance program in 2011. This program involved a heli-supported geochemical sampling program over a large area designed to test the copper prospectivity of various stratigraphic positions; as well as extending the length of the ‘Discovery Zone’ identified in 2010. Both aspects of this program were successful in that the Discovery Zone was shown to have a minimum strike length of 2km before disappearing undercover. Certain stratigraphic horizons show copper anomalism over a significant lateral extent. However, much of Avannaa’s work was located to the southeast of the ARC and is now located in a Government-mandated no-go zone for mineral exploration.
Geology	ARC contains a sequence of Mesoproterozoic-aged sandstone-dominated sediments belonging to the Independence Fjord Basin, that are intruded by highly altered dolerites and overlain by 1.2km of Mesoproterozoic-aged flood basalts (‘Zig-Zag Fm’ basalts). The basalts are overlain by 1.1km of Neoproterozoic-aged (1,000M to 541M years ago) clastic and carbonate sediments belonging to the Hagen Fjord Group. The lower portion of the Hagen Fjord Group is dominated by sandstones and siltstones, and the upper part by limestone and dolomites. Based on stream sediment samples, the iron oxide minerals switch from magnetite to the east of ARC, to haematite within ARC, which reflects a change in fluid oxidation state (from reduced to oxidised). Fluid flow is from east to west which implies that oxidation is a component of the copper dropping out of the solution. The oxidation of a reduced fluid is consistent with the chemistry required to form native copper, such as that observed in ARC. The metamorphic grade of the Zig-Zag Fm basalts is of the zeolite facies, and the Hagen Fjord Group sediments show lower grade metamorphism. There is adequate preservation aside from mechanical erosion. Commercially interesting copper mineralisation occurs in the basalts and Hagen Fjord Group sediments. The basalts are known to contain in situ native copper, and native copper

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	is found extensively in the surrounding drainage systems. Significantly, the native copper specimens recovered by the Government in 1979 and 1994, and by Avannaa in 2010 weigh up to 1kg. These large native copper specimens likely originate from amygdales (gas voids) in the basalt, although native copper occurring in faults is also known to occur within ARC. Greenfields considers that the age, setting, and mineral composition make the Zig-Zag Fm copper analogous to the copper deposits of the Michigan Upper (Keweenaw) Peninsula and a primary source of copper for the anomalies reported in the overlying sediments. The fault breccias that transect the basalts and Neoproterozoic sediments are Greenfields interprets these to represent fluid pathways as there are zones of intense potassium alteration within the surrounding quartz-dominated sedimentary rocks. These breccias are up to 25m wide and show copper mineralisation. The chalcocite, bornite and chalcopyrite copper-bearing minerals are significant as they demonstrate that sulphur has been added into a previously sulphur-undersaturated system. A source of sulphur is considered an important factor in the sediment-hosted copper 'deposit model'. Other important components of the deposit model are also reported, including pseudomorphed gypsum (a source of sulphur, and copper mobilising salts), hydrogeologic seals, and contrasting oxidation states. Copper sulphides occur in the predicted geological lithological settings. The highest copper grades are near geophysical gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies. The ~640 km^2 area of geophysical and geochemical anomalism is dubbed the Minik Singularity. The age of the known mineralisation concerns at least two episodes. Greenfields identifies the Elzevirian Orogeny (c. 1,250Ma) as the likely event associated with the native copper mineralisation in the basalts. However, the Neoproterozoic-aged sediment-hosted copper sulphides demonstrate a second mineralising event related to the waning Caledonian Orogeny (c. 390 to 380 Ma). The Elzevirian and Caledonian orogenies have a similar orientation. The c. 385 maximum age is supported by the absence of mineralisation known to be younger than the Silurian Period (443.8 Ma to 419.2 Ma). The Silurian is associated with the formation of the Citronen zinc deposit, currently licenced by Ironbark Zinc Ltd. Greenfields considers Citronen and ARC's copper sulphides to have formed due to the same event. The known copper and zinc, combined with Greenfields interpreted geological history, geochronology, and hydrothermal fluid temperatures, to define the +60,000km^2 Kiffaanngissuseq Metallogenic Province. The two hydrothermal events that Greenfields interprets to have created the Kiffaanngissuseq Metallogenic Province are distinctly different. Greenfields considers that the Elzevirian-aged fluids were chemically reduced but enriched in cerium. This cerium may have triggered anoxic oxidation of the copper-bearing titanomagnetite minerals. This interpretation is consistent with the observation at Astrup Anomaly, where the sedimentary rocks underneath the mafic appear to be chemically reduced (grey), whereas above the mafic they are oxidised. This implies that the reduced Elzevirian hydrothermal fluids that emanated from deeper underground and cerium bearing and quite vigorous in their interaction with the mafic rock to produce the intense iron-oxide staining above it. By comparison, the younger Caledonian hydrothermal fluids may have been oxidised, as at the Discovery Zone there is evidence that the fluids were reduced by pyrite, resulting in the precipitation of copper sulphides. An interactive Government portal that contains the geology and supporting reports can be accessed via: http://www.greenmin.gl/home.seam . A fully referenced Technical Assessment Report on ARC, can be accessed at http://dx.doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.18610.84161 .
Drill hole information	No drilling has ever occurred within the ARC or in the surrounding area.
Data aggregation methods	Data aggregation was performed. For all samples, multiple pXRF readings were taken, and aggregated using medians, to reduce the inaccuracy associated with the small pXRF view window.
Relationship between mineralisation width and intercept lengths.	The pXRF was performed on outcropping mineralisation. The mineralisation at Neergaard Dal and the Discovery Zone is hosted within steeply dipping faults (as expressed at surface). No transects were performed. The reported results are based on spot sampling of insitu material (Discovery Zone) and proximal scree (Neergaard Dal). All the samples collected weighed more than 1kg, with some being closer to 10kg.
Diagrams	All relevant maps are presented in the main body of this document, with additional tables and figures available in the Technical Assessment Report.
Balanced reporting	The Company has sourced and reasonably presented all the results. The results are presented statistically as well as graphically so that the reader can use these to make a balanced assessment of the economically interesting results. The reader is advised that the pXRF results are indicative and do not substitute more reliable methods such as assaying. Furthermore, Due to the potential for sampling bias, the opportunistic readings between the transects are not included in the statistics in the body text of this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	Since Greenfields licenced ARC and published its technical report, all substantive exploration data has been published in the GreenX's news releases.
Further work	The pXRF results are indicative only and are used to verify historical records. Recommended future work includes establishing the distribution of disseminated native copper in the large samples, mineral species in the clays and fines of the Discovery Zone, and total copper content by assay of the Discovery Zone fines.

JORC Table 1, section 1

Criteria	Arctic Rift Copper project
Sampling techniques	Samples were collected in the field from proximal scree slopes at Neergaard Dal (their origin being highly certain), and in situ

	mineralisation at the Discovery Zone. Sampling was done by hand and using a geopick. Large sample volumes were preferentially collected to maximise the representativity.
Drill techniques	No drilling has ever occurred within the ARC.
Drill sample recovery	No drilling has ever occurred within the ARC, and recovery data does not exist.
Logging	No drilling has ever occurred within the ARC, and as such, no logging records exist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The samples bags were inspected and sorted based on their size fraction, lithology, or state of alteration. The sub-samples were each subject to multiple pXRF analysis. This approach was done to provide an understanding of the grade distribution through various size fractions and rock types. The Company considers this baselining technique as a necessary step ahead of future sampling and assaying.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	A Thermo Scientific Niton portable XRF rental device was used. The manufacturer is reputable and the quality of the device is considered to be good, and the rental provider is reputable. However, while pXRF readings are accurate, they only have small fields of view, which may reduce their reliability on heterogenous mineralisation. XRF technology also relies on there being little air gap between the sensor and the sample, which in a field setting is difficult to achieve consistently. As such, the readings should be treated as indicative rather than absolute.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Reference standards were brought to ARC, and used to calibrate the pXRF device. No significant drift in precision or reliability was recorded. The lower detection limits for all the elements are far below what is required to trace the fault zones and their mineralisation. While not directly comparable, the historical assay results from the area are consistent with the pXRF readings.
Location of data points	The data locations and topographic control are based on information the Government publicly discloses. Grids are based on UTM Zones 26 and 27N using the WGS84 Datum.
Data spacing and distribution	The sampling was opportunistic and erratically spaced. Samples were deliberately collected from what in the field appeared to be unmineralised, partially and well-mineralised material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The fault zones (including fissures) control much of the observed mineralisation exposed at the surface. Sampling was done across these faults, and in the case of the Discovery Zone, along strike.
Sample security	All the reported readings are from in situ locations with GPS locations recorded. Data capture and collation were performed or supervised by geoscientists. The results were uploaded by Greenfields personnel and kept in a secure location in both raw, and collated form. Greenfields personnel had full chain-of-custody of the samples to the reputable, independent courier. No other third parties were involved in the sample handling and Greenfields is unaware of any sample security issues.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews of the pXRF readings was performed. As the Company is not relying on this data in absolute terms, and has historical lab assays for cross-comparison, it does not deem an audit necessary.