3 May 2023

ASSAYS CONFIRM 19M THICK COPPER MINERALISED ZONE AT AUSTIN

Highlights:

- Assays received for hole 23GTRC001 drilled at the **Austin prospect reveal a copper dominant mineralised horizon with significantly increased thickness and grades up to 5.4% Cu.**

- Assay results include:
  - **19m @ 0.81% Cu** and **0.15% Zn** from 225m, including:
    - **15m@ 1% Cu** from 226m, including
    - **6m @ 2% Cu** from 226m, including
    - **1m @ 5.4% Cu** from 226m

- Elevated gold and cobalt were also intercepted, including:
  - **2m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 178m
  - **15m @ 0.04% Co** from 226m, including **6m @ 0.073% Co** from 226m

- The new mineralised intercept is a down dip continuation of previously drilled Austin holes which reported
  - **8m @ 2.55% Cu from 141m (22GTRC17), and**
  - **12m @ 2.5% Cu from 161m (22GTRC23)**

- The new assays indicate a **threefold thickening of the Austin mineralised zone** which is consistent with **Austin being a separate mineralising event to the overlying Whundo (East) resource**

- Downhole EM (DHEM) survey of 23GTRC001 indicates that this **thicker mineralised zone can be expected to persist downdip** with off hole conductor of 15,000 - >25,000 siemens

- The copper dominant Austin mineralised zone is largely unconstrained and could potentially eclipse Whundo East in size based on the footprint of the Austin FLEM conductor

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

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GreenTech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE), ('**GreenTech**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to report assay and DHEM survey results from the follow-up drill program completed at the Austin prospect in February. Austin is part of the greater Whundo Cu-Zn project.

Drilling tested the very strong conductor plate modelled from the DHEM survey completed on hole 23GTRC033[1] which was drilled as part of the second RC program completed in 2022.

Results returned;

- **19m @ 0.81% Cu** and **0.15% Zn** from 225m, including:
    - **15m@ 1% Cu** from 226m, including
    - **6m @ 2% Cu** from 226m, including
    - **1m @ 5.4% Cu** from 226m

Importantly, these latest results indicate the mineralisation at Whundo is not limited as previously thought but instead demonstrate the potential for a significant and deeper Austin Cu-Zn mineralised zone situated beneath the existing Whundo (East Lobe) resources.

These results are considered extremely encouraging given the significant results for both thickness and grade and the fact that the Austin mineralised zone is copper dominant.

The size of the Austin surface FLEM conductive response suggests there is potential for Austin to add significantly to Whundo resources, or even eclipse them. The combined Whundo–Ayshia JORC 2012 compliant Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) currently sits at 6.19 Mt @ 1.12% Cu, 1.04% Zn after recently being updated, seeing Resource tonnes grow by 72 per cent and copper metal tonnes increased by 63 per cent[2].

Drill hole 23GTRC001 was part of a 1,000m RC drill program completed at the Austin and Yannery prospects. Further results from the Yannery drill program will be reported shortly.

Thomas Reddicliffe, Executive Director, commented:

"We are pleased that these Austin assays complement our initial logging observations, and confirm a copper dominant mineralised horizon with significantly increased thickness and significantly increased individual peak assay values up to 5.4% Cu. This deeper portion of the Austin horizon is largely unconstrained due to the paucity of historic deep drill holes, and we believe it could ultimately eclipse the Whundo East resource in size based on the surface extent of the largely untested Austin FLEM conductor anomaly".

"With the continuing encouragement from drilling results the Whundo and Austin deposits are shaping up to be a significant copper project in WA I am confident we will be able to continue to expand the copper resource from our recently reported ~6Mt. The project also has the additional bonus of gold, cobalt and zinc which are key metals in high demand. Plans are underway for a wider drilling program to increase the resource".

1 ASX Announcement, Update on testing targets at Whundo Cu-Zn project, 22 November 2022

2 ASX Announcement, Whundo Copper-Zinc Project Increases Resource Tonnes by 72%, 12 April 2023.

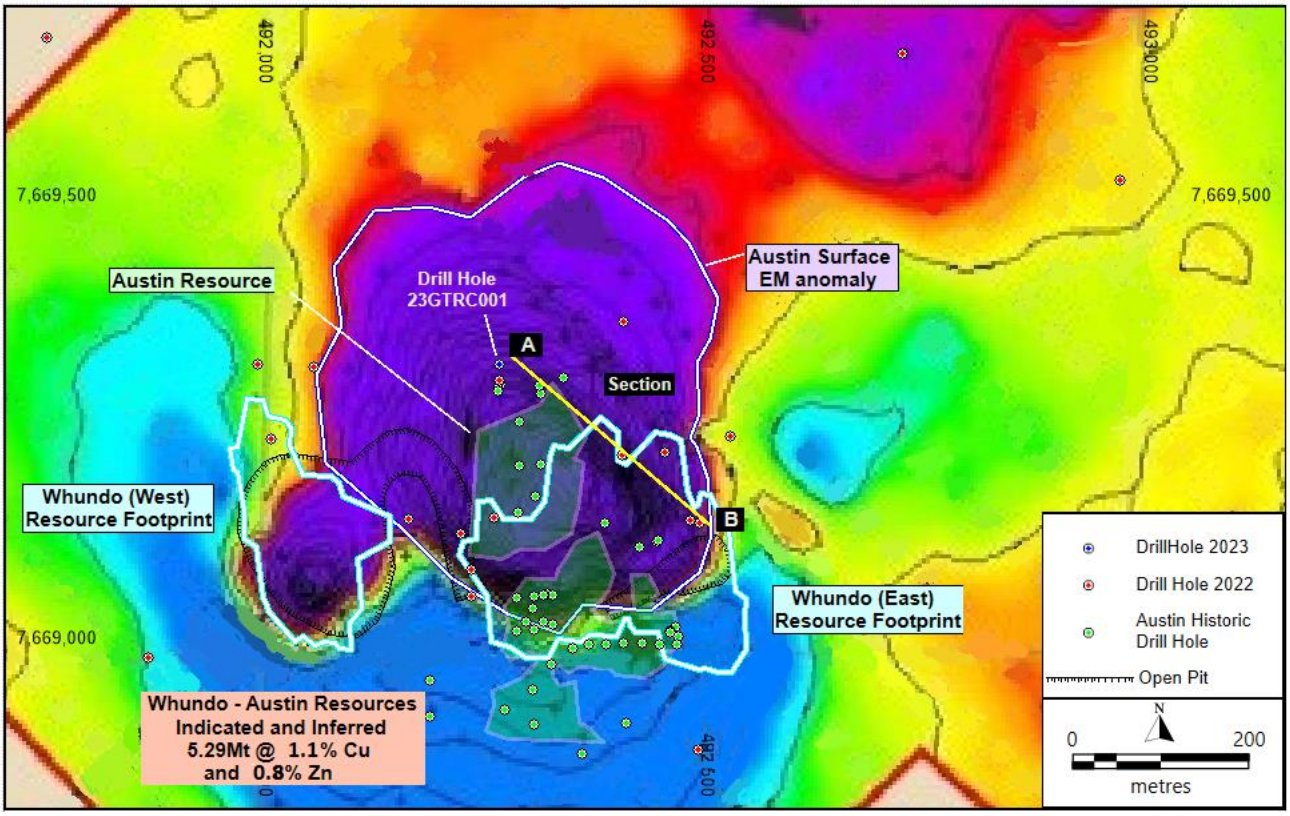

Figure 1. Conductive footprint of the Whundo - Austin Cu-Zn Deposits

Austin Target

The Austin conductor target was first identified from a DHEM survey completed on drill hole 22GTRC024 and subsequently followed-up with drill hole 22GTRC033. This has seen the conductive response increase from a <2,000 siemens inhole response for hole 22GTRC024 to the 17,000 -30,000 siemens off hole response from hole 22GTRC033 and which was targeted by recent drill hole 23GTRC001. The DHEM survey completed on hole 23GTRC001 reveals a strong conductor both in-hole and off hole of ~15000->25000S siemens. This is a continuation of the Austin mineralised zone which continues to exhibit a reasonably large areal extent as it continues to dip 30-40 deg to the north. This has further expanded the spatial extent of this thicker mineralised zone downdip and is consistent with the broad extent of the original surface FLEM (Fixed Loop EM) conductor anomaly, (Figure 2).

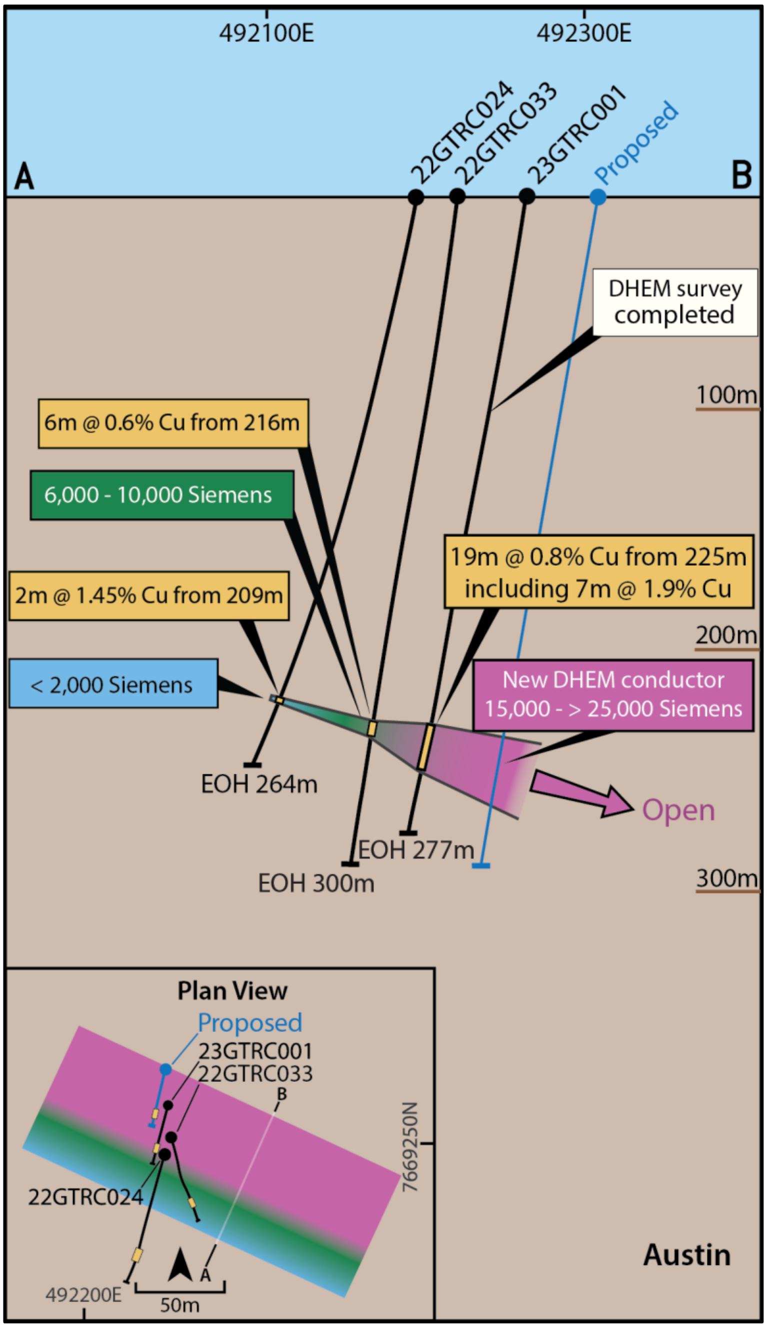

Figure 2*. Results of DHEM Survey on Drill Hole 23GTRC001*

These results are considered extremely encouraging and the Company will continue to investigate the economic potential of Austin given the significant results for both thickness and grade and the fact that the Austin mineralised zone is copper dominant. The size of the Austin surface FLEM conductive response suggests there is potential for Austin to add significantly to the existing Whundo resources.

Details of the drill hole are shown in Table 1 below. The Cu-Zn-Fe sulphide mineralisation occurred over 19m from a downhole depth of 226m. The mineralisation which was initially recognised visually and confirmed using an Olympus Vanta pXRF analyser has been confirmed by laboratory analysis completed by ALS Global Laboratories in Perth.

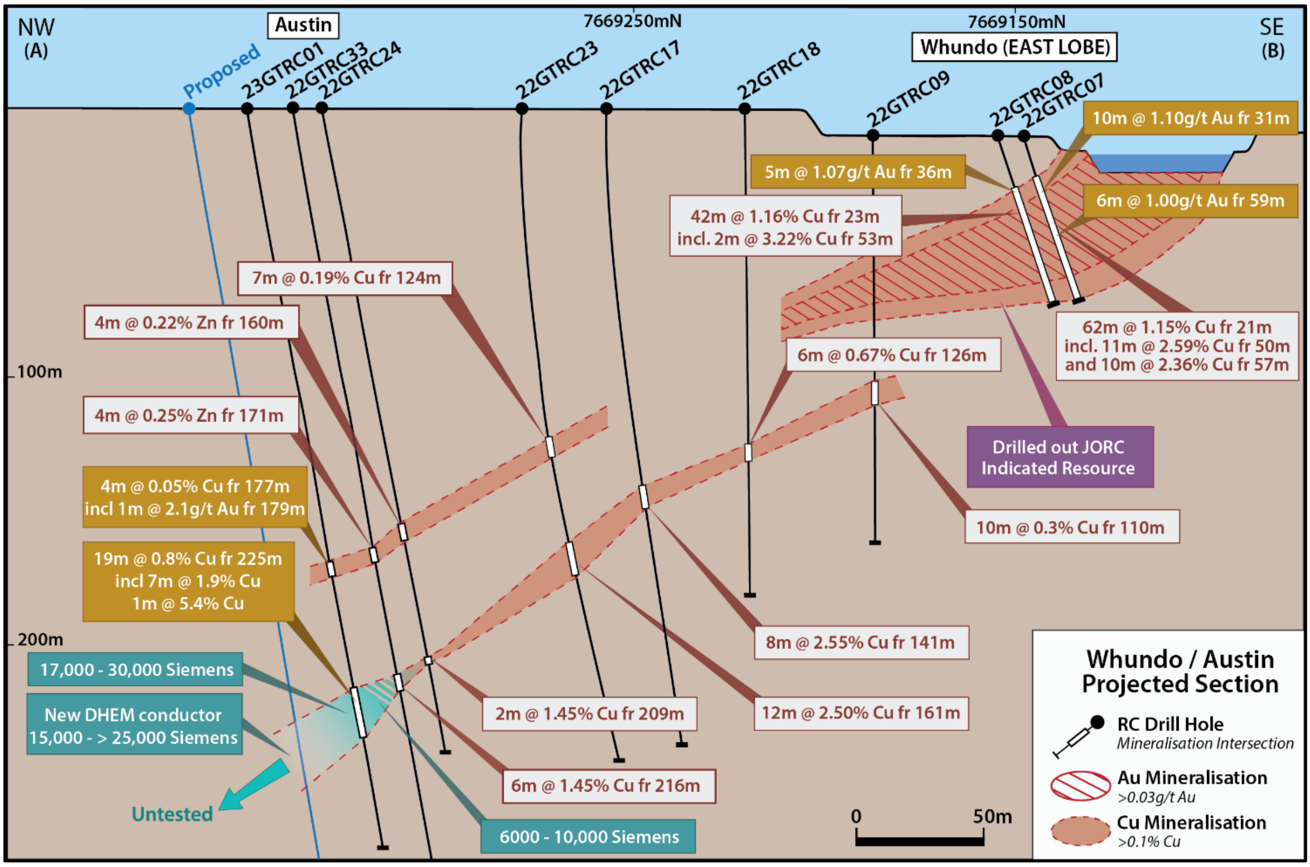

***Figure 3**. Whundo- Austin section(A-B) showing conductor plate*

Figure 4. *GreenTech's Pilbara projects*

This announcement is approved for release by the Board of Directors

ENDS

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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.

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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.

***Table 1**: Drill Hole Details*

Prospect	Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Elev m	Grid	Azi deg	Dip deg	Depth m
Austin	23GTRC001	RC	492280	7669325	98	GDA94z50	195	-80	277

***Table 2:** Significant Assay Results for Hole 23GTRC001*

Hole ID	Sample ID	From m	To m	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %	Co ppm	Zn ppm
23GTRC001	GTM6536	225	226	0.07	1,175	0.12	117	5,720
23GTRC001	GTM6537	226	227	0.05	**54,000**	**5.4**	**543**	1,045
23GTRC001	GTM6538	227	228	0.03	**9,000**	**0.9**	**614**	826
23GTRC001	GTM6539	228	229	0.02	**9,290**	**0.93**	**856**	2,010
23GTRC001	GTM6541	229	2301	0.03	**11,000**	**1.1**	**494**	9,130
23GTRC001	GTM6542	230	231	0.02	**20,000**	**2**	**946**	2,780
23GTRC001	GTM6543	231	232	0.08	**14,050**	**1.40**	**935**	1,730
23GTRC001	GTM6544	232	233	0.02	**13,600**	**1.36**	**395**	1,150
23GTRC001	GTM6545	233	234	0.01	2,770	0.28	162	1,260
23GTRC001	GTM6546	234	235	<0.01	2,580	0.26	172	680
23GTRC001	GTM6547	235	236	0.04	442	0.04	86	359
23GTRC001	GTM6548	236	237	0.02	2,800	0.28	291	390
23GTRC001	GTM6549	237	238	0.01	1,460	0.15	150	247
23GTRC001	GTM6550	238	239	0.02	1,680	0.17	144	273
23GTRC001	GTM6551	239	240	0.02	3,170	0.32	179	171
23GTRC001	GTM6552	240	241	0.01	2,040	0.20	104	158
23GTRC001	GTM6553	241	242	<0.01	820	0.08	72	171
23GTRC001	GTM6554	242	243	0.02	518	0.05	66	181

Table 3. *Assay Results for Hole 23GTRC001*

HoleID	From m	To m	SampleID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
23GTRC001	0	3	WHO1547	<0.5	<0.01	13	0.003	0.0013	0.012
23GTRC001	3	6	WHO1548	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0027	0.0002	0.0227
23GTRC001	6	9	WHO1549	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0024	0.0003	0.0228
23GTRC001	6	9	WHO1550	<0.5	0.01	8	0.0019	0.0002	0.0206
23GTRC001	9	12	WHO1551	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.003	0.0004	0.0195
23GTRC001	12	15	WHO1552	<0.5	<0.01	2	0.0008	0.0004	0.0145
23GTRC001	15	18	WHO1553	<0.5	0.01	1	0.0005	0.0004	0.0156
23GTRC001	18	21	WHO1554	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0008	0.0002	0.0213
23GTRC001	21	24	WHO1555	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0002	0.0002	0.0151
23GTRC001	24	27	WHO1556	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0006	0.0005	0.0206
23GTRC001	27	30	WHO1557	<0.5	0.01	2	0.0004	0.0005	0.0166
23GTRC001	30	33	WHO1558	<0.5	<0.01	2	0.0028	0.0002	0.0401
23GTRC001	33	34	GTM5822	<0.5	<0.01	2	0.0013	0.0002	0.0262
23GTRC001	34	35	GTM5823	<0.5	0.01	2	0.0005	0.0003	0.024
23GTRC001	35	36	GTM5824	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0013	0.0004	0.0445
23GTRC001	36	37	GTM5825	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0033	0.0006	0.0465
23GTRC001	37	38	GTM5826	0.5	<0.01	2	0.0071	0.0004	0.1435
23GTRC001	38	39	GTM5827	<0.5	0.02	3	0.0019	0.0006	0.0349
23GTRC001	39	40	GTM5828	<0.5	<0.01	2	0.0006	0.0004	0.0255
23GTRC001	40	41	GTM5829	<0.5	<0.01	1	0.0021	0.0004	0.0412
23GTRC001	40	41	GTM5830	<0.5	0.02	3	0.001	0.0005	0.0219
23GTRC001	41	42	GTM5831	0.5	<0.01	2	0.0121	0.0005	0.1195
23GTRC001	42	43	GTM5832	0.6	0.01	2	0.0194	0.0006	0.209
23GTRC001	43	44	GTM5833	0.5	<0.01	3	0.0092	0.0005	0.265
23GTRC001	44	45	GTM5834	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0005	0.0002	0.0308
23GTRC001	45	46	GTM5835	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0004	0.0003	0.0364
23GTRC001	46	47	GTM5836	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0007	0.0003	0.0297
23GTRC001	47	48	GTM5837	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0006	0.0004	0.041
23GTRC001	48	49	GTM5838	0.6	<0.01	5	0.0111	0.0004	0.133
23GTRC001	49	50	GTM5839	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0068	0.0004	0.0628
23GTRC001	50	51	GTM5841	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0023	0.0012	0.0262
23GTRC001	51	53	WHO1559	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0028	0.0004	0.0459
23GTRC001	53	54	GTM5844	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0042	0.0005	0.0551
23GTRC001	54	55	GTM5845	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0023	0.0004	0.05
23GTRC001	55	56	GTM5846	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.0006	0.0003	0.0988
23GTRC001	56	57	GTM5847	<0.5	<0.01	6	0.0004	0.0005	0.0443
23GTRC001	57	58	GTM5848	<0.5	<0.01	6	0.0002	0.0007	0.0218
23GTRC001	58	61	WHO1561	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0002	0.0004	0.017
23GTRC001	61	64	WHO1562	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0008	0.0003	0.0155
23GTRC001	64	67	WHO1563	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0001	0.0006	0.0119
23GTRC001	67	70	WHO1564	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0004	0.0007	0.0127
23GTRC001	70	73	WHO1565	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0001	0.0005	0.0086
23GTRC001	73	76	WHO1566	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0001	0.001	0.0093
23GTRC001	76	79	WHO1567	<0.5	<0.01	3	0.0001	0.0007	0.0133
23GTRC001	79	82	WHO1568	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0033	0.0006	0.0307
23GTRC001	82	85	WHO1569	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.0027	0.0004	0.0262
23GTRC001	82	85	WHO1570	<0.5	0.01	9	0.0028	0.0005	0.0266
23GTRC001	85	88	WHO1571	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0012	0.0002	0.0286
23GTRC001	88	91	WHO1572	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0017	0.0005	0.0212
23GTRC001	91	94	WHO1573	<0.5	<0.01	17	0.0048	0.0007	0.0162
23GTRC001	94	97	WHO1574	<0.5	0.04	30	0.0044	0.0005	0.0206
23GTRC001	97	100	WHO1575	<0.5	<0.01	32	0.0053	0.0002	0.0204
23GTRC001	100	103	WHO1576	<0.5	<0.01	34	0.0074	0.0007	0.0198

HoleID	From m	To m	SampleID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
23GTRC001	103	106	WHO1577	<0.5	<0.01	33	0.0039	0.0006	0.0195
23GTRC001	106	109	WHO1578	<0.5	<0.01	13	0.0021	0.0007	0.0082
23GTRC001	109	112	WHO1579	<0.5	<0.01	39	0.0039	0.0007	0.0126
23GTRC001	112	115	WHO1581	<0.5	<0.01	39	0.0025	0.0003	0.0137
23GTRC001	115	118	WHO1582	<0.5	0.01	12	0.0133	0.0003	0.0194
23GTRC001	118	121	WHO1583	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0052	0.0003	0.0213
23GTRC001	121	124	WHO1584	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.002	0.0006	0.022
23GTRC001	124	127	WHO1585	<0.5	<0.01	20	0.0098	0.0005	0.0168
23GTRC001	127	130	WHO1586	<0.5	<0.01	15	0.0024	0.0007	0.0124
23GTRC001	130	133	WHO1587	<0.5	<0.01	8	0.0026	0.0007	0.0132
23GTRC001	133	136	WHO1588	<0.5	<0.01	16	0.0105	0.0008	0.0167
23GTRC001	136	139	WHO1589	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0038	0.0007	0.0112
23GTRC001	136	139	WHO1590	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.0082	0.0009	0.0134
23GTRC001	139	142	WHO1591	<0.5	<0.01	12	0.0027	0.0006	0.0102
23GTRC001	142	145	WHO1592	<0.5	<0.01	25	0.0107	0.0005	0.0124
23GTRC001	145	148	WHO1593	<0.5	<0.01	31	0.014	0.0006	0.0139
23GTRC001	148	150	WHO1594	<0.5	<0.01	29	0.0181	0.0003	0.0134
23GTRC001	150	153	WHO1595	<0.5	<0.01	29	0.0091	0.0003	0.0142
23GTRC001	153	156	WHO1596	<0.5	<0.01	26	0.0032	0.0004	0.0152
23GTRC001	156	159	WHO1597	<0.5	<0.01	25	0.0051	0.0011	0.0149
23GTRC001	159	162	WHO1598	<0.5	<0.01	9	0.001	0.0008	0.0124
23GTRC001	162	165	WHO1599	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0076	0.0005	0.0114
23GTRC001	165	168	WHO1601	<0.5	<0.01	18	0.0201	0.001	0.0101
23GTRC001	168	171	WHO1602	<0.5	<0.01	15	0.0102	0.0006	0.0133
23GTRC001	171	174	WHO1603	<0.5	<0.01	20	0.0044	0.0007	0.0262
23GTRC001	174	176	WHO1604	<0.5	0.01	9	0.0062	0.0007	0.1155
23GTRC001	176	177	GTM5981	<0.5	0.01	25	0.0024	0.0006	0.0554
23GTRC001	177	178	GTM5982	<0.5	0.01	25	0.0268	0.0003	0.0473
23GTRC001	178	179	GTM5983	0.6	0.01	32	0.0542	0.0006	0.0457
23GTRC001	179	180	GTM5984	2.1	0.13	67	0.0905	0.0003	0.0535
23GTRC001	180	181	GTM5985	<0.5	0.02	43	0.0362	0.0002	0.0467
23GTRC001	181	182	GTM5986	<0.5	<0.01	38	0.0083	0.0002	0.0345
23GTRC001	182	185	WHO1605	<0.5	<0.01	22	0.0106	0.0004	0.0129
23GTRC001	185	188	WHO1606	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0025	0.0002	0.0052
23GTRC001	188	191	WHO1607	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.0045	0.0004	0.0074
23GTRC001	191	194	WHO1608	<0.5	<0.01	27	0.0015	0.0002	0.0111
23GTRC001	194	197	WHO1609	<0.5	<0.01	14	0.0068	0.0005	0.0077
23GTRC001	194	197	WHO1610	<0.5	<0.01	17	0.0017	0.0002	0.0085
23GTRC001	197	200	WHO1611	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.0073	0.0005	0.0091
23GTRC001	200	203	WHO1612	<0.5	<0.01	6	0.0015	0.0008	0.0066
23GTRC001	203	206	WHO1613	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0026	0.0004	0.005
23GTRC001	206	208	WHO1614	<0.5	<0.01	4	0.0039	0.0002	0.0044
23GTRC001	208	210	WHO1615	<0.5	<0.01	6	0.0098	0.0003	0.0066
23GTRC001	210	211	GTM6518	<0.01	<0.5	8	0.0028	0.0006	0.0121
23GTRC001	211	212	GTM6519	1.06	8.1	37	0.1625	0.0654	0.1415
23GTRC001	212	213	GTM6521	<0.01	<0.5	11	0.0028	0.0004	0.0092
23GTRC001	213	214	GTM6522	<0.01	<0.5	24	0.0046	0.0005	0.0126
23GTRC001	214	217	WHO1616	<0.5	<0.01	24	0.0049	0.0004	0.0085
23GTRC001	217	220	WHO1617	<0.5	<0.01	28	0.0016	0.0005	0.0092
23GTRC001	220	222	WHO1618	<0.5	<0.01	43	0.0002	0.0006	0.026
23GTRC001	222	224	WHO1619	<0.5	<0.01	58	0.0055	0.0004	0.0365
23GTRC001	224	225	GTM6534	<0.01	<0.5	58	0.0099	0.0005	0.0365
23GTRC001	225	226	GTM6535	0.01	<0.5	117	0.1175	0.0002	0.0429
23GTRC001	226	227	GTM6536	0.07	10	543	5.4	0.0006	0.572
23GTRC001	227	228	GTM6537	0.05	1.4	614	0.9	0.0005	0.1045
23GTRC001	228	229	GTM6538	0.03	0.9	856	0.929	0.0007	0.0826

HoleID	From m	To m	SampleID	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
23GTRC001	229	230	GTM6539	0.02	0.9	494	1.1	0.0009	0.201
23GTRC001	230	231	GTM6541	0.03	2.3	946	2	0.0007	0.913
23GTRC001	231	232	GTM6542	0.02	1.2	935	1.405	0.0011	0.278
23GTRC001	232	233	GTM6543	0.08	1.5	395	1.36	0.0005	0.173
23GTRC001	233	234	GTM6544	0.02	<0.5	162	0.277	0.0002	0.115
23GTRC001	234	235	GTM6545	0.01	<0.5	172	0.258	0.0005	0.126
23GTRC001	235	236	GTM6546	<0.01	<0.5	86	0.0442	0.0004	0.068
23GTRC001	236	237	GTM6547	0.04	0.5	291	0.28	0.0002	0.0359
23GTRC001	237	238	GTM6548	0.02	<0.5	150	0.146	0.0002	0.039
23GTRC001	238	239	GTM6549	0.01	<0.5	144	0.168	0.0002	0.0247
23GTRC001	238	239	GTM6550	0.02	<0.5	179	0.317	0.0007	0.0273
23GTRC001	239	240	GTM6551	0.02	<0.5	104	0.204	0.0002	0.0171
23GTRC001	240	241	GTM6552	0.01	<0.5	72	0.082	0.0002	0.0158
23GTRC001	241	242	GTM6553	<0.01	<0.5	66	0.0518	0.0002	0.0171
23GTRC001	242	243	GTM6554	0.02	0.8	116	0.392	0.0002	0.0181
23GTRC001	243	244	GTM6555	<0.01	<0.5	62	0.021	0.0003	0.0176
23GTRC001	244	245	GTM6556	<0.01	<0.5	46	0.0074	0.0002	0.0136
23GTRC001	245	248	WHO1621	<0.5	<0.01	35	0.0065	0.0002	0.01
23GTRC001	248	251	WHO1622	<0.5	<0.01	42	0.0176	0.0004	0.0091
23GTRC001	251	254	WHO1623	<0.5	<0.01	30	0.0007	0.0002	0.0116
23GTRC001	254	257	WHO1624	<0.5	<0.01	32	0.0029	0.0002	0.0124
23GTRC001	257	260	WHO1625	<0.5	<0.01	6	0.001	0.0004	0.0085
23GTRC001	260	263	WHO1626	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0029	0.0002	0.0082
23GTRC001	263	266	WHO1627	<0.5	<0.01	8	0.001	0.0005	0.0112
23GTRC001	266	269	WHO1628	<0.5	<0.01	7	0.0009	0.0002	0.0094
23GTRC001	270	272	WHO1629	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0005	0.0002	0.0072
23GTRC001	270	272	WHO1630	<0.5	<0.01	5	0.0005	0.0002	0.0072
23GTRC001	272	275	WHO1631	<0.5	<0.01	10	0.0061	0.0002	0.0067
23GTRC001	275	277	WHO1632	<0.5	<0.01	11	0.002	0.0004	0.0103

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.*	RC drilling was undertaken to obtain samples that were laid out in one metre intervals. Sampling was of the drill spoil for assay was undertaken by scoop into numbered calico bags. Samples submitted for assay were either composites of 3 metres length, or single metre samples. Composites were produced by representatively sampling each individual drill spoil pile to be included in the composite. Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 samples. Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory in Perth. The preparation and analysis of the samples is completed.
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.).*	Drilling was completed using the RC method. A standard RC hammer bit was used, with chip samples returned within the drill pipe and recovered through a cyclone. Holes were drilled at various azimuths and dips and to varying depths.
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 sample recoveries during the program, and these were overall very good. Drill cyclone was cleaned regularly between holes if required to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination. Samples were almost entirely dry, with little water encountered in the drilling. No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been recognised.
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.*	All drill holes have been geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features of the samples using sieved rock chips from the drill samples. The level of geological detail is commensurate with nature and limitations of this exploratory drilling technique. The current drill-spacing and intensity would be insufficient for Resource Estimation. Although data acquired from this program would complement future drilling

	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	and assist with Resource Estimation. Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a database. All drill holes were logged in full.
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.*	RC drill spoil samples were collected by traversing each sample pile systematically by scoop to obtain similar volumes of representative material for either a single metre interval or a composite interval of 3m (3 drill spoil piles). This is regarded as a fit for purpose sampling regime for the type of drilling and the current stage of exploration. The drill samples were almost entirely dry, with very few damp samples and occasional wet samples. Where composite samples were taken, equal amounts of sample were taken from each of the constituent sample piles. Field duplicate sampling was also undertaken. The samples were then sent to ALS Laboratory for sample preparation and analysis. Analysis of the samples is completed. The sample sizes are 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.*	Assaying will be completed by ALS Laboratory, a NATA accredited commercial laboratory. Sample preparation and analysis has not yet commenced.
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 completed, compiled, and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling. The laboratory reports have been received.
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.*	Drill hole collar locations were located using a handheld GPS with an expected accuracy of +/-3m for easting and northing. Elevations were interpolated from the SRTM DEM grid of the area. Down hole surveys were undertaken on the drill hole. 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 RC drill hole is not drilled on a traverse but was individually sited to suit the specific target. The location of the current drill hole is considered sufficient for the testing of the specific target. The historic drilling at the Project is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and

		the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. Drill samples were taken at 1m intervals or composited over 3m intervals prior to being submitted to the laboratory, honouring geological contacts, state of oxidation-weathering and observable mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The regional stratigraphy and the contained mineralisation comprising the Whundo resource has a northerly trend and a dip of 25 deg so the drilling was oriented to the south with a dip of 80 deg. 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 at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill samples collected during the program were freighted directly to the ALS laboratory in Perth for submission. Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project. Only employees of Greentech Metals and Resource Potentials 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.*	This RC program was entirely conducted on E 47/7. Greentech Metals has earned100% of this tenement by way of a Farmin/JV. The JV commenced in January 2022. The tenement lies within the Ngarluma Native Title claim 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 a 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 extensions to the VMS style copper-zinc-cobalt deposit at Whundo. 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* *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.*	Drill hole collar location is recorded in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevation of the drill holes has been interpolated from STRM DEM data. Details on the collar location, azmith and dip are provided in the body of the announcement. All laboratory analyses have been completed on samples collected from the drilling .
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No data aggregation methods were used.
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 hole drilled was a follow-up to previously reported hole 22GTRC033 and is testing the same mineralised horizon.
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.
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.*	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release
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 hole was designed to test a prominent conductor anomaly identified from a down hole EM survey completed on previous drilled hole 22GTRC033.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or*	Future drill programs will remain focussed on testing for lateral and deeper extensions to

	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.*	this mineralised zone which is situated down dip and below the Whundo copper-zinc deposit.