

13 February 2024

EXPLORATION UPDATE – RUTH WELL AND OSBORNE JV

Highlights:

- Stratigraphic diamond holes indicate sub vertical orientation of pegmatites at Kobe and Osborne.
- Lithium bearing Osborne pegmatite is a priority target for drill testing with drill hole 23GTDD001 interpreted to have stopped short of Osborne
- Outcrop sampling **confirms significant mineralisation in 600m western extension to Osborne pegmatite**
- Significant recent rock chip sampling assays at the Osborne and Kobe prospects include:
 - **2.36% Li₂O**, 32ppm Ta₂O₅ and 92 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-021)- Osb
 - **1.98% Li₂O**, 23ppm Ta₂O₅ and 62 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT20-623)- Kobe
 - **1.64% Li₂O**, 3ppm Ta₂O₅ and 14 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-033)- Osb
 - **1.22% Li₂O**, 45ppm Ta₂O₅ and 76 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT20-693)- Osb
 - **1.15% Li₂O**, 38ppm Ta₂O₅ and 102 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-026)- Osb
- Maiden RC drilling program is planned for March 2024 to test near surface lithium rich Osborne pegmatite where ground access has now been granted
- Infill soil sampling and mapping significantly enlarges Southern Trend target at Ruth Well to a strike of Over 5km
- XRD analysis of rock chip samples have previously confirmed **spodumene bearing** pegmatite at both Kobe and Osborne
- GreenTech's West Pilbara lithium projects are within **close proximity to the west of Azure Minerals (ASX: AZS) Andover Lithium Pegmatite Discovery**
- Exercise of 3.3 million options (30 cents exercise price) expresses confidence in the company and its projects

GreenTech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE) (GreenTech or the Company) is pleased to report results of stratigraphic diamond drilling, outcrop and infill soil sampling completed at its West

BOARD & MANAGEMENT

ASX: GRE

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Non-executive Director

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Pilbara Lithium Projects (**Ruth Well and Osborne JV**). This update also includes information from the **Osborne JV** tenement E47/3719, a joint venture (51% GRE: 49% ARV) held with Artemis Resources Ltd (**ASX: ARV**). The Osborne JV sits to the east of the Company's Ruth Well Project (Figures 1 and 4).

Recent results from these latest rock chip samples have **returned excellent lithium grades of up to 2.36% Li₂O** in the western extension to the Osborne trend (Figures 1 & 2).

The Northern LCT pegmatite (incl. Kobe Prospect) sits within the Company's 100%-owned Ruth Well Project tenements along 6km of strike where previous rock chip samples have returned assay results of up to **1.98% Li₂O**.

Management Commentary

Executive Director Thomas Reddicliffe commented:

"We are pleased that our recently completed diamond drill program has provided new information particularly in relation to the geometry of the Southern Trend pegmatites. In particular we have seen our understanding of the Osborne pegmatite trend evolve into a very exciting target with some 700m of strike and with high lithium grades at surface and with the potential for thicker intersections of pegmatite at depth. Kobe remains a very prospective target due to the 7.5km of strike length and the persistence of the high lithium grades at surface that persist along the entire strike. Going forward we will be looking at ways to identify wider pegmatite zones at Kobe which may be present at depth. Our forward programs including a maiden RC drill program that will commence at Osborne and which will aim to build on our understanding and evaluation of our known pegmatite trends as well as identifying new zones that have been highlighted by our rock chip sampling soil sampling.

We believe the West Pilbara region, an address which has quickly become one of the premier global jurisdictions for hard rock lithium exploration remains highly prospective and we are looking forward to reporting regular updates on our exploration progress."

Stratigraphic Diamond Drilling – Osborne and Kobe

A total 4 diamond drill holes totalling 1,600m were completed in late 2023, with 2 holes drilled on the Kobe pegmatite trend and 2 holes drilled on the Southern pegmatite trend. Details are in Table 1.

Table 1. Details of Drill Holes

Drill Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Azimuth deg	Dip deg	EOHm	Prospect
23GTDD001	493160	7691875	176	-40	810.2	South Zone
23GTDD002	493509	7691879	195	-50	279.2	South Zone
23GTDD003	485941	7693630	10	-40	315.1	Kobe
23GTDD004	488751	7693591	5	-45	207.3	Kobe

Osborne Drill Holes

The Osborne drill holes (23GTDD001 and 23GTDD002) were drilled from previously heritage cleared sites which were not optimal due to their distance from the Southern Trend pegmatites. Numerous pegmatites with variable thicknesses up to 24.6m were intersected however these were found to not reflect the thicknesses of the surface pegmatite outcrop, nor the high lithium grades of the Osborne pegmatite at surface. The implication of these drill results is that the Southern trend pegmatites previously interpreted to be north dipping

at 50deg are more steeply dipping and as a consequence 23GTDD001 is now interpreted to have likely not intersected the down dip extension of the Osborne pegmatite (Figure 5). Similarly drill hole 23GTDD002 did not intersect the downdip extension of the 'Dragons Head' pegmatite on the Wally trend which presents at surface with a width of over 40m.

The drilling has confirmed that thick pegmatites are present as part of the Southern trend pegmatites, and that the pegmatites are lithium fertile based on the variable presence of lithium pathfinder elements, including Ta and Nb (Figure 5) particularly associated with the wider pegmatites. Based on this new information, the amended interpretation and the additional surface rock chip sampling (results discussed below) the Osborne pegmatite remains a priority target for drill testing.

Kobe Drill Holes

The drilling at Kobe comprised holes 23GTDD003 and 23GTDD004 which were approximately 3km apart and on the Kobe trend. Both holes intersected spodumene bearing pegmatite at a depth of approximately 80m. In both drill holes the pegmatite thicknesses were a reflection of surface outcrop with best grade reporting to hole 23GTDD003 with 0.65m @ 0.6% Li₂O within a mineralised zone of 4.2m @ 0.22% Li₂O, from 153.3m. These results confirm the fertility of the Kobe trend at depth and is consistent with the persistence of lithium mineralisation seen along the full 7.5km strike of Kobe.

Rock Chip Sampling – Osborne and Kobe

Geological mapping and infill rock chip sampling completed to date has further confirmed the continuity of significant pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation in the Northern (Kobe target) trend as well as identifying a new high grade **Li₂O extension to the Osborne trend**. Highlight results as follows;

- **2.36% Li₂O**, 32ppm Ta₂O₅ and 92 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-021) - Osborne
- **1.98% Li₂O**, 23ppm Ta₂O₅ and 62 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT20-623) - Kobe
- **1.64% Li₂O**, 3ppm Ta₂O₅ and 14 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-033) – Osborne
- **1.22% Li₂O**, 45ppm Ta₂O₅ and 76 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT20-693) – Osborne
- **1.15% Li₂O**, 38ppm Ta₂O₅ and 102 ppm Nb₂O₅ (sample 23GT24-026) - Osborne

These results **extend the Osborne mineralisation 600 metres** further west for a total strike length of 700 metres and remains open. (Figure 2).

Mapping and rock chip sampling along with a program of infill soil sampling to test the Southern trend within the Ruth Well tenements beneath shallow cover are also planned to get underway during the quarter.

Potential for More High-Quality Targets at Ruth Well

The Company is continuing to research and review historic datasets with a view to potentially identifying new lithium pegmatite trends, as well as extensions to the known trends, within the broader Ruth Well and Osborne Project areas. **Infill soil sampling has been completed in the "Southern Trend" at Ruth Well to identify additional targets beneath shallow cover.**

Infill soil sampling was completed at 200 x 50 metre spacing to provide further data where

historic sampling was completed at 400 x 100 metre spacing. Results received to date indicate a **5 to 6 km long series of soil anomalies** in the “Southern Trend” at Ruth Well with spot highs up to 189ppm Li (Figures 1 and 3; Table 2).

Further infill sampling is planned at Ruth Well and Osborne, and samples will be dispatched to Perth for analysis. The results for these samples will be reported when the analytical results are received.

Forward Exploration Program

The Company has mobilised field crews to site who are currently undertaking the following exploration activities in the lead up to the maiden RC drilling program:

- **Mapping**
- **Infill soil sampling**
- **Rock chip sampling**
- **Diamond and RC (Reverse Circulation) Drilling**

The Company has approved programs of work (PoW's) and heritage clearances which facilitate current and future drill programs on the project tenements.

The Company also aims to complete RC “scissor” drill holes at the Osborne pegmatite trend as part of the maiden RC drilling program which is aimed at determining the true dip of the pegmatite and confirming continuity of mineralisation down dip.

The Company is looking forward to continuing the exploration efforts at both Kobe and Osborne and will distribute all results and assays to market as they are received and assessed.

Technical information included in this announcement has previously been provided to the market in releases dated:

15 June 2023	High Grade Lithium Discovered at Ruth Well Project
15 June 2023	Appointment of Lithium Advisors to Drive Exploration
29 June 2023	Greentech Metals Lithium Corporate Update
7 July 2023	Further High Grade Lithium Encountered at Ruth Well
10 July 2023	Lithium Bearing Pegmatites Identified West Pilbara JV
24 July 2023	Further High-Grade Lithium Assays Reported At Osborne JV
1 September 2023	Analysis Confirms Spodumene at Osborne JV
5 September 2023	New Lithium Targets at Ruth Well and Osborne JV
5 October 2023	Further High Grade Lithium Assays at Osborne JV
30 October 2023	Further High Grade Rock Chip Results Kobe
6 November 2023	Drilling Commences Osborne Joint Venture Lithium project
29 November 2023	Maiden Diamond Drill Hole Completed Osborne JV
21 December 2023	Diamond Drilling Completed West Pilbara Lithium Project

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board.

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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.

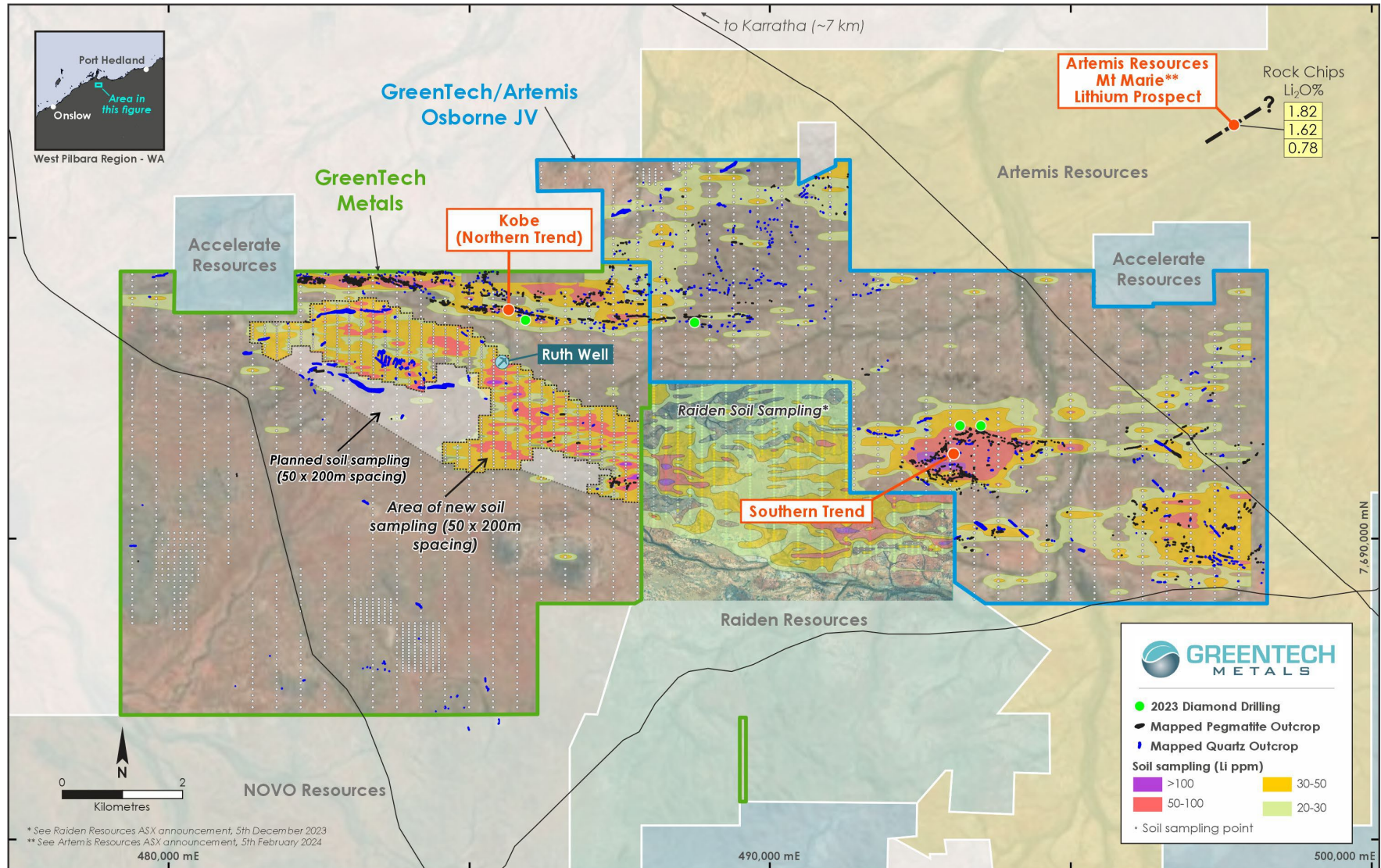


Figure 1. Historic Soil Geochemistry and recently Mapped Pegmatite Swarms highlighting Northern & Southern Pegmatite Trends

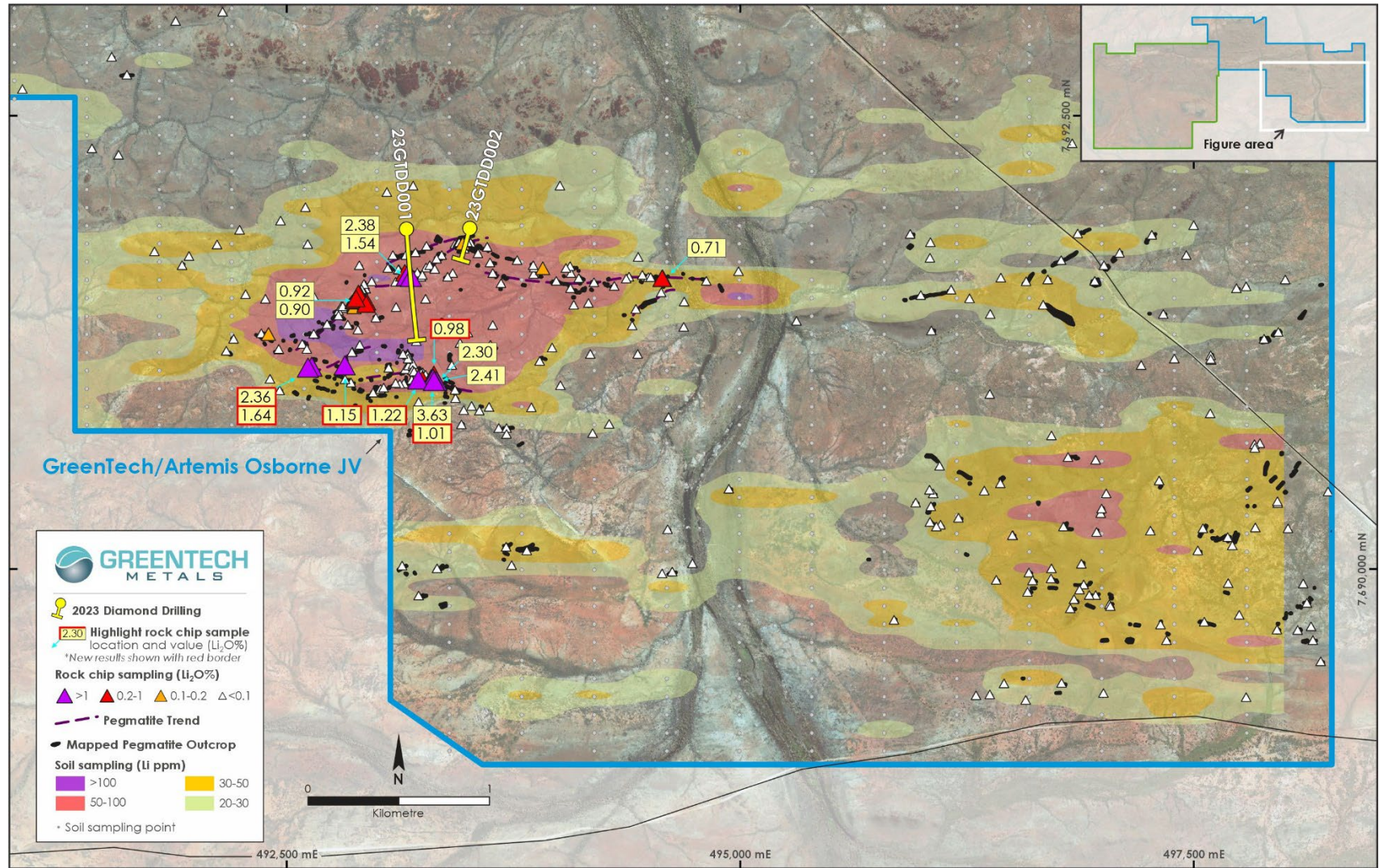


Figure 2. Significant Rock Chip Results (new results shown with red border) – Southern Trend.
Note: 23GTDD001 did not completely test the Osborne Pegmatite Trend

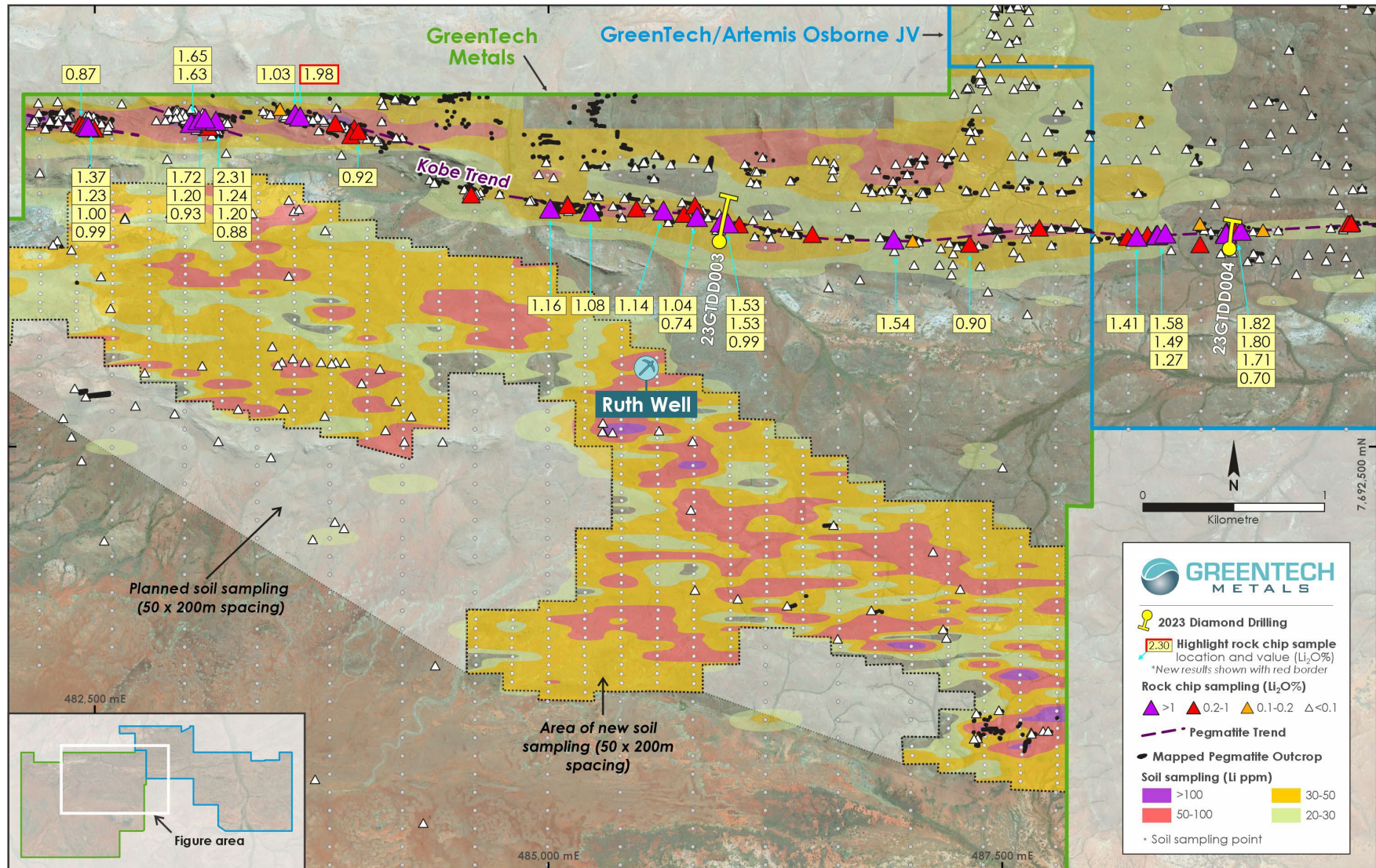


Figure 3. Soil Sampling contours and planned infill sampling areas: Southern Trend - Ruth Well

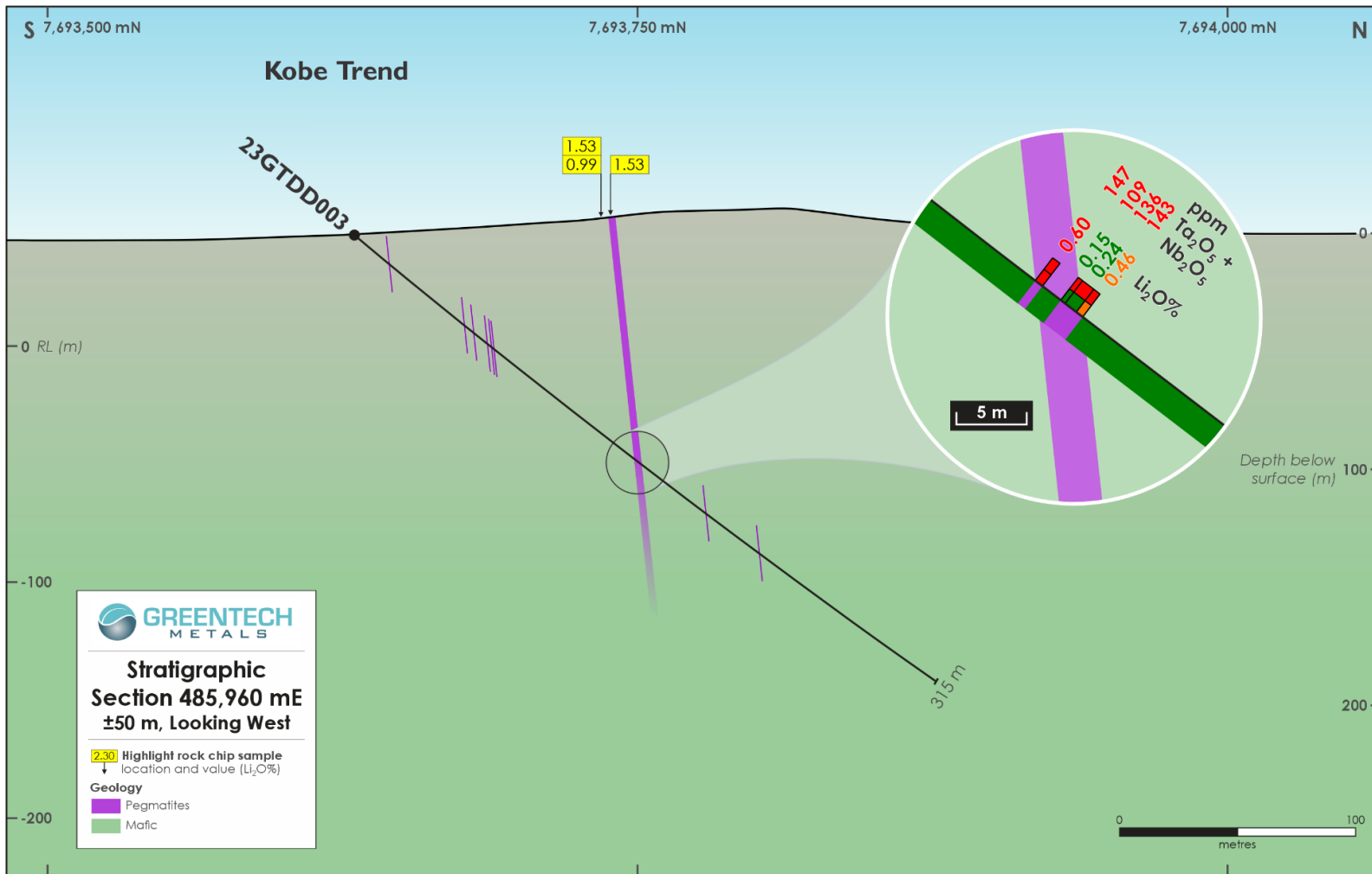


Figure 4. Kobe drill hole section

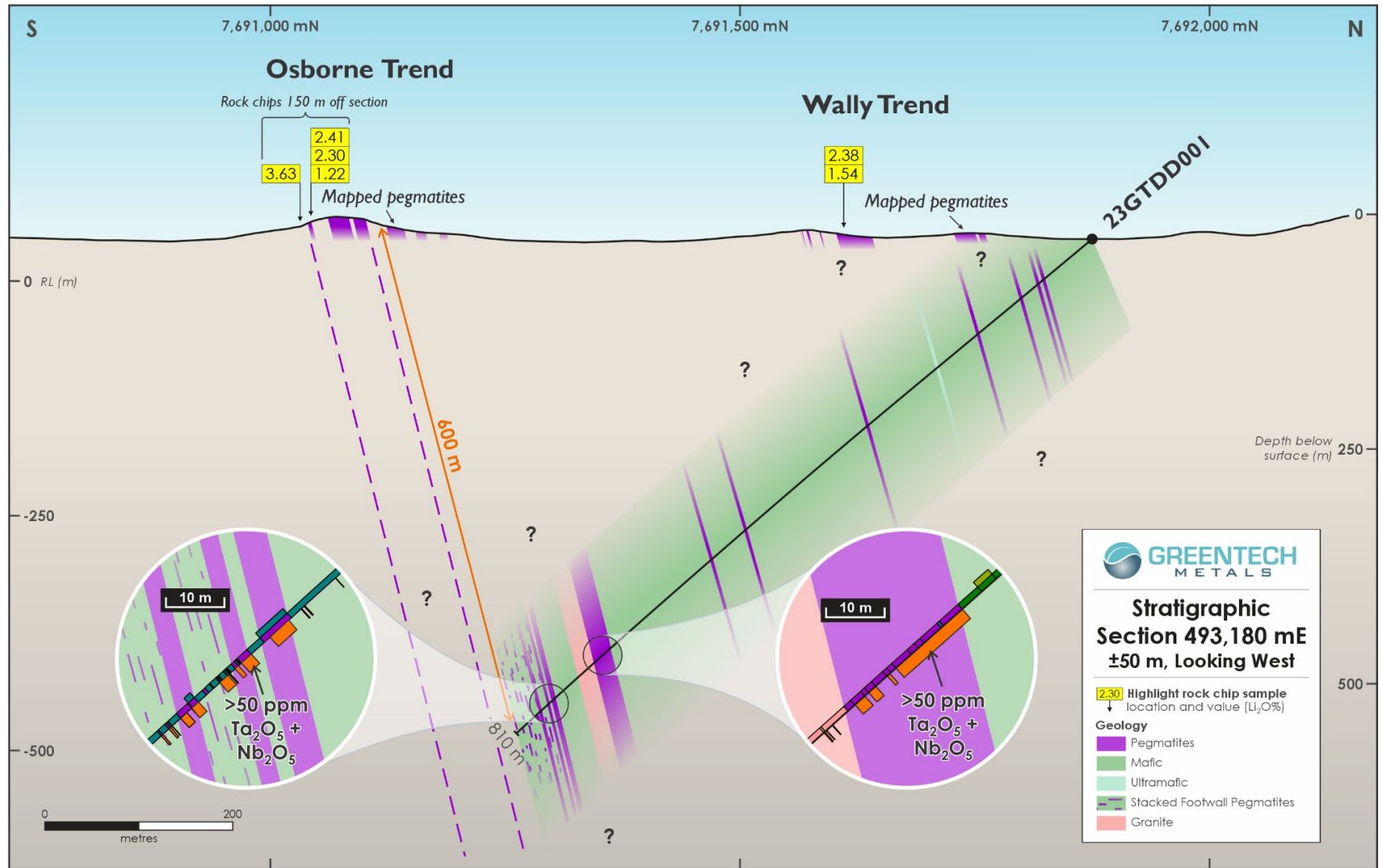


Figure 5. Osborne drill hole section with updated pegmatite orientation

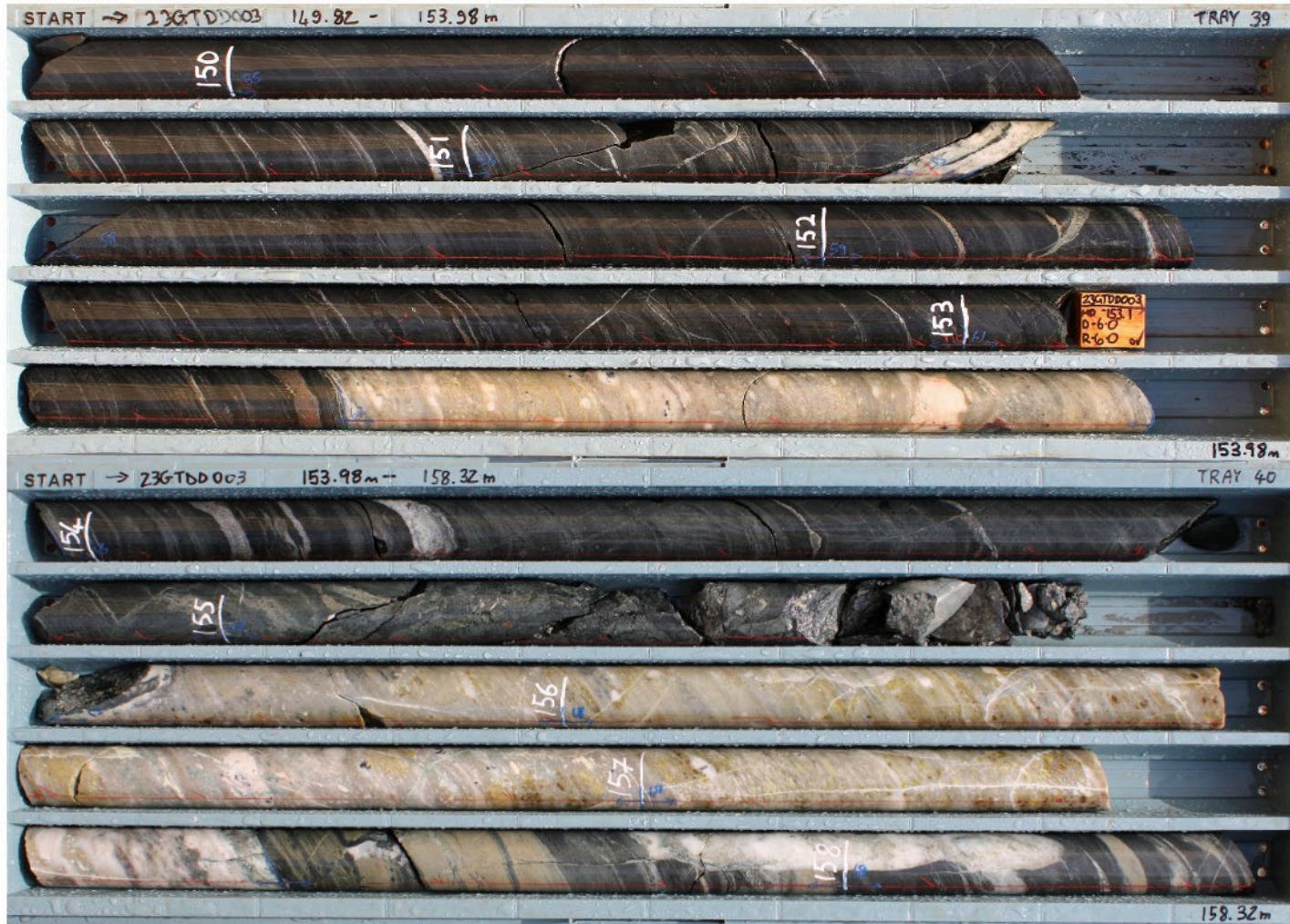


Figure 6. Kobe drill hole (23GTDD003) with foliated pegmatite with visible spodumene and returning assays up to 0.6Li₂Owt%

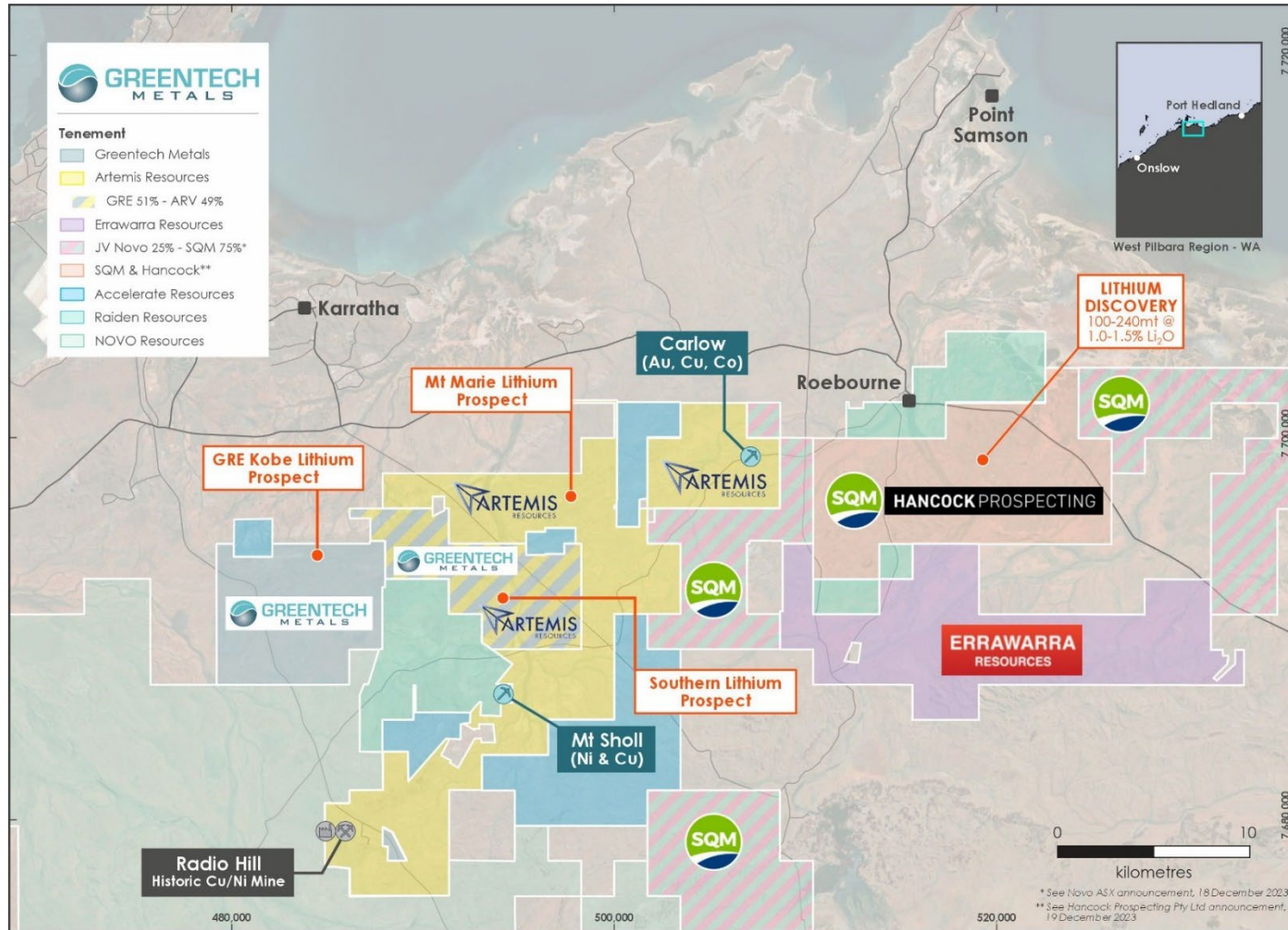


Figure 7. GreenTech Project Location, West Pilbara Region, Showing Competitor Tenements

Appendix

Table 1: Rock Chip Sampling Significant Results $\geq 0.50\%$ Li₂O

Prospect	Sample Id	GDA East	GDA North	Li ppm	Li ₂ O wt%	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Nb ₂ O ₅ ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
Osborne	23GT24-021	492640	7691118	10950	2.36	32.1	92.0	61.4	1445
Kobe	23GT20-623	483638	7694323	9200	1.98	23.2	61.5	32.5	1126
Osborne	23GT24-033	492619	7691111	7630	1.64	2.7	14.0	945.0	
Osborne	23GT20-693	493229	7691045	5651	1.22	45.2	75.8	36.0	1282
Osborne	23GT24-026	492822	7691125	5350	1.15	37.7	102.4	52.8	1645
Osborne	23GT20-740	493315	7691039	4676	1.01	25.6	62.9	35.3	1557
Osborne	23GT24-023	493312	7691075	4560	0.98	38.8	87.1	33.9	1380
Osborne	23GT20-772	492939	7691464	2940	0.63	79.4	70.1	339.0	5000
Osborne	23GT20-735	493306	7691049	2799	0.60	61.1	91.6	48.1	2450
Osborne	23GT24-015	493250	7691046	2660	0.57	31.1	38.5	90.4	6190

Notes

Coordinate system GDA94z50, obtained by handheld GPS, accuracy +/- 3m
ALS multi element assay methods ME-MS89L and B-MS89L

Table 2: Soil Sampling Significant Results ≥ 100 ppm Li

Sample Id	GDA East	GDA North	Li ppm	Li ₂ O wt%	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Nb ₂ O ₅ ppm	Cs ppm	Rb ppm
23GT21-577	485398	7692599	189	0.04	0.7	9.7	12.6	95
23GT21-350	487596	7691245	166	0.04	0.8	9.9	18.1	71
23GT21-670	486997	7691402	144	0.03	0.6	7.5	14.3	64
23GT21-724	487798	7691046	140	0.03	1.4	9.4	30.8	113
23GT21-613	485795	7692398	138	0.03	0.7	8.8	8.4	67
23GT21-342	487602	7690846	118	0.03	2.4	12.8	6.7	44
23GT21-691	487402	7690951	113	0.02	20.8	19.4	48.3	127
23GT21-723	487803	7691003	108	0.02	6.8	15.2	6.4	42
23GT21-345	487599	7690996	105	0.02	13.3	12.4	11.6	67
23GT21-297	486797	7691538	100	0.02	0.6	6.7	5.9	33

Notes

Coordinate system GDA94z50, obtained by handheld GPS, accuracy +/- 3m
ALS multi element assay methods ME-MS61L and MS61L-REE

Table 3: Significant drill hole intercepts > 0.1 LiO₂%

Hole_ID	Sample_No	From	To	Interval	Lippm	Li ₂ O_wt%	Csppm	Nbppm	Rbppm	Tappm
23GTDD003	23GT29-062	153.34	153.98	0.64	2780	0.60	118	70.5	3340	38
23GTDD003	23GT29-065	155.62	156.00	0.38	710	0.15	70.1	55.4	2260	24
23GTDD003	23GT29-067	156.00	157.00	1.00	1100	0.24	79.5	66.9	2420	33.2
23GTDD003	23GT29-068	157.00	157.56	0.56	2130	0.46	56.1	71.2	1960	33.5
23GTDD004	23GT32-032	97.64	98.76	1.12	470	0.10	85.9	32.8	3180	54.2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p>Drill Core Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling of the core is restricted to intervals of geologically logged pegmatite. • Sampling quality is considered good due to 100% core recovery. • A 2m buffer of core was sampled on either side of the logged and sampled pegmatite intervals • Sample intervals were variable but not exceeding 1m • The core was halved using an automated cutting diamond saw and sampling were selected from one half of the core • All of the pegmatite is sampled irrespective of the observation of possible lithium mineralisation (spodumene) <p>Rock Chip Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconnaissance style rock chip sampling taken opportunistically from pegmatite outcrop. • This announcement discusses the findings of a reconnaissance site visit with a view to determining the lithium potential of the Company's tenements and which included the collection of rock chip samples. • Pegmatite was identified in outcrop. • The rock chip samples were restricted to outcrop of pegmatite rocks. • Samples were dispatched to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS89L 52 element technique <p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soil samples were uniformly collected from 15cm, with colour, moisture and general topography recorded.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS61L and MS61L-REE element technique • : Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr • Samples are pulverised to 95% passing 75 microns for maximum digestion. • Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis with the soil samples.
<p>Drilling techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond Core Drilling was completed using a combination of standard HQ and NQ size drill bits. • The core was orientated by the drilling company using an orientation marking tool and logged by Greentech staff for both geological and geotechnical attributes. • This announcement relates to drilling carried out by Greentech Metals Ltd . • No mention is made in this announcement of exploration drilling sample results conducted by other companies on nearby tenements.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond drilling was contracted to be undertaken by Seismic Drilling and with subsequent core sampling and logging being undertaken by Greentech Metals. • Laboratory results are available for all drill samples and are discussed in this announcement. • The core is photographed, visually logged for lithology and mineralogy and with geotechnical information recorded • All data is recorded in a digital, tabulated format for database storage and future recovery when required. • Core recovery is 100% in all of the core sections sampled to date.
<p>Logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core sample assay results are available and hence these are discussed in this announcement. • The core was orientated using an orientation marking tool and logged for both geological and geotechnical attributes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logging and sampling is of a standard that could be used in support of a future Mineral Resource estimation The core was photographed prior to cutting and sampling All pegmatite intervals were logged and sampled
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 insitu 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling of drill core is completed Sampling of the core is restricted to intervals of geologically identified and logged pegmatite. A 2m buffer of core was sampled on either side of the logged and sampled pegmatite intervals Sample intervals were variable but not exceeding 1m and is considered appropriate for sampling of pegmatite at this reconnaissance stage The core was halved using an automated cutting diamond saw and sampling were selected from one half of the core
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling of drill core is completed Rock chip and core samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS89L 52 element technique For core sample standards are used in addition to those routinely applied by the laboratory For soil sample no standards are used other than those routinely applied by the laboratory Soil samples were sent to ALS Global Laboratories in Perth for analysis using their ME-MS61L and MS61L-REE element technique
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No results have been verified by independent means

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill collar locations are determined by hand held GPS which is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the drilling and associated sampling. • Down hole surveys are conducted on each drill hole by the drill company • Topography control is obtained from contoured satellite imagery
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as drill holes are exploratory in nature.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes are orientated approximately orthogonal to the pegmatite body being targeted with sampling to provide reasonably unbiased results.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample security is by way of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ruth Well project tenements cover an area of 85km² and comprises granted tenements: 47/4387, E47/3341, E47/3719, P47/1929 and P47/1998. The tenements are owned 100% by GreenTech Metals subsidiary company GreenTech Holdings Pty Ltd with the exception of tenement E47/3719 which is subject to a Greentech Metals/Artemis Resources 51%/49% Joint Venture The tenements are in good standing with DMIRS and there are no known impediments for exploration on these tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous exploration parties have held the area covered by the current GreenTech tenure previously. There is no reported previous exploration for lithium bearing pegmatites on the tenements. No other exploration companies generated data was used in this release. Regional RTP aeromagnetics and geology from Geological Survey of WA. The area was previously explored by Fox Resources Ltd and Artemis Resources Ltd with both focussed on nickel exploration.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lithium bearing pegmatite zone trends WNW-ESE and is hosted by strongly sheared sediments of the Regal Formation. The pegmatites occur as intermittent lenses in strongly sheared sediments assigned to the Regal Formation and are located approximately 3km to the north of the Sholl Shear Zone. The pegmatites are steeply dipping and up to 20m wide. The project area is underlain by the Archean Pilbara Craton, specifically the West Pilbara Superterrane (WPST) of Hickman (2016). The 3280-3070 Ma WPST comprises numerous tectonostratigraphic packages (Sholl, Regal and Karratha Terranes and the Whundo and Nickol River Basins) and igneous complexes that have been variously

		affected by several tectonic events. The easterly to east-north easterly trending Sholl Shear Zone (SSZ) is a boundary for the regional rock packages. Metamorphic grade is higher to the north of the SSZ, suggesting the present-day surface shows a slightly deeper crustal level on the north side.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the drill holes discussed in this announcement is included in the announcement
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as surface sampling is reconnaissance in nature.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the appropriate maps are provided in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement discusses the findings of recent reconnaissance sampling and associated assays.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the meaningful exploration data has been included in the body of this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GreenTech plans to conduct further ground reconnaissance and sampling in the short term to determine the surface extent both laterally and along strike and also the economic potential of the prospect. Future drill programs are envisaged.