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LITHIUM DISCOVERY CONFIRMED AT MORABISI

Key Highlights

- ✓ Lithium potential confirmed at Morabisi with further work to be undertaken to determine follow-up drilling locations.
- ✓ The results confirming up to 1.04% Li_2O at surface are very encouraging, given the generally weathered/oxidised nature of the rocks at Morabisi.
- ✓ XRD analysis results expected in the next 1-2 weeks to confirm lithium mineralogy
- ✓ Further assay results from the 20km Ridge, Robello & Rumong-Rumong expected to follow shortly.

Greenpower Energy Ltd (ASX: Greenpower, "GPP", "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received the lab results for a total of 18 rock chip samples from the Morabisi Lithium and Tantalum Project ("Morabisi Project"). 14 samples are from the Turesi Ridge area and 4 samples are from the Base Camp area. Samples from the 20km Ridge, Robello and Rumong-Rumong are to follow in the coming weeks.

The Turesi Ridge rock chips assayed up to 1.04% Li_2O (Table 1). The results confirming up to 1.04% Li_2O are very encouraging, given the generally weathered/oxidised nature of the rocks at the Turesi Ridge location. The Company and GSM do not currently have a sense of the size of the lithium bearing pegmatite at this location yet, although it is exposed sporadically over a 230 metre zone. Pegmatite exposure is expected to be limited due to the presence of younger dolerite rocks in the area. In the coming months, an airborne geophysical survey is expected to be undertaken to focus the follow-up phases of work. In addition, now that the lithium discovery has been confirmed at Turesi Ridge, it is expected that this data will be used as a reference point to delineate additional drilling targets utilising the airborne geophysical survey.

The lithium mineral has been provisionally identified from field inspection as a pale green variety of spodumene, hiddenite. (Figure 1) The Company is currently awaiting laboratory XRD analysis to confirm the lithium minerals present, with results expected to be available in 1-2 weeks.

The 4 clay samples (not rock) from Base Camp displayed low levels of lithium, but were anomalous in rare earth elements. Given the extreme level of weathering at this location, the significance of the results for these 4 samples is not yet clear, and the Company is awaiting further assay results from rock samples which are expected in the coming weeks.

Table 1 – Initial Rock Chip Samples – Morabisi

Sample Number	UTM Easting (Z21N)	UTM Northing (Z21N)	Li2O (%)
11S166660	234,795	648,614	<0.005
11S166661	234,747	648,620	0.15
11S166662	234,780	648,623	**1.00**
11S166663	234,223	648,805	<0.005
11S166664	234,752	648,638	0.13
11S166665	234,084	648,828	0.02
11S166666	234,672	648,633	**0.76**
11S166667	234,231	648,859	<0.005
11S166668	234,669	648,648	0.08
11S166669	234,606	648,636	0.06
11S166670	234,597	648,664	**0.50**
11S166671	234,562	648,677	**0.93**
11S166672	234,550	648,675	**1.04**
11S166673	234,224	648,823	<0.005
11S166674	218,865	650,373	<0.005
11S166675	218,851	650,379	<0.005
11S166676	219,379	650,405	<0.005
11S166677	219,412	650,393	<0.005

Figure 1 – Photo of Sample 11S166672 – 1.04% Li_2O

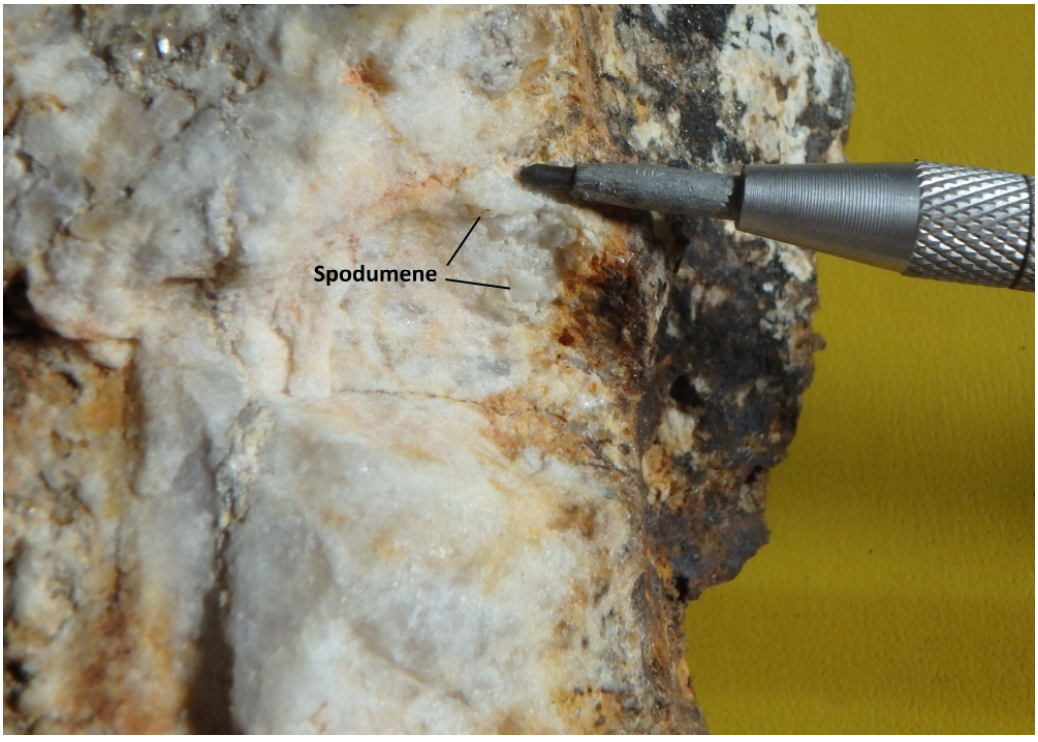


Figure 2 – Turesi Ridge Sampling Area

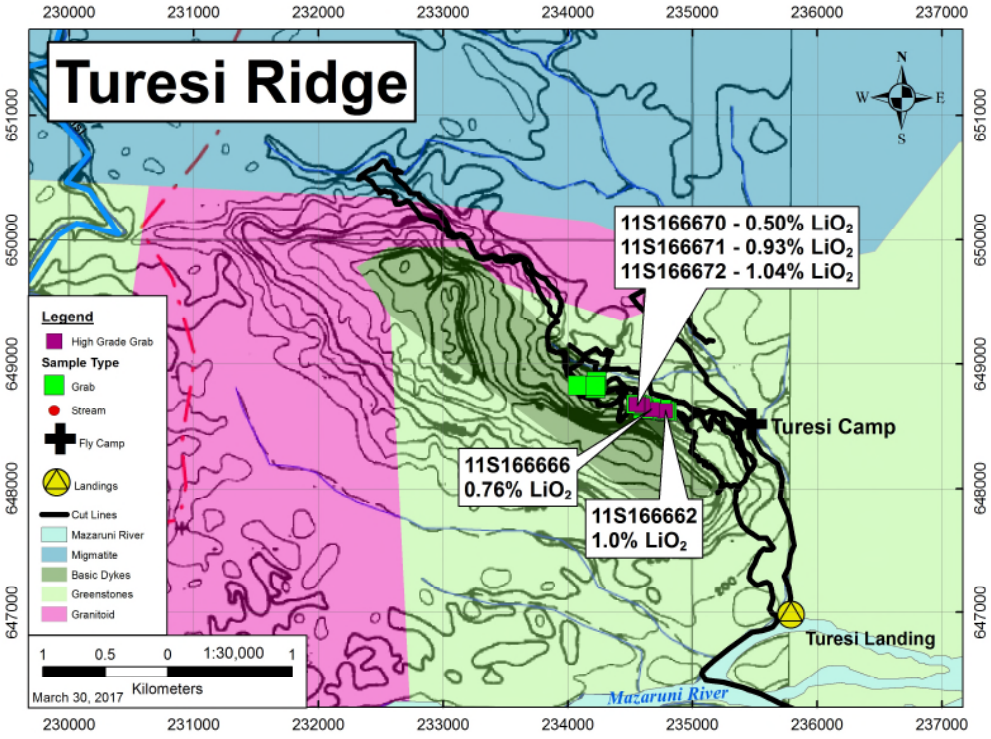
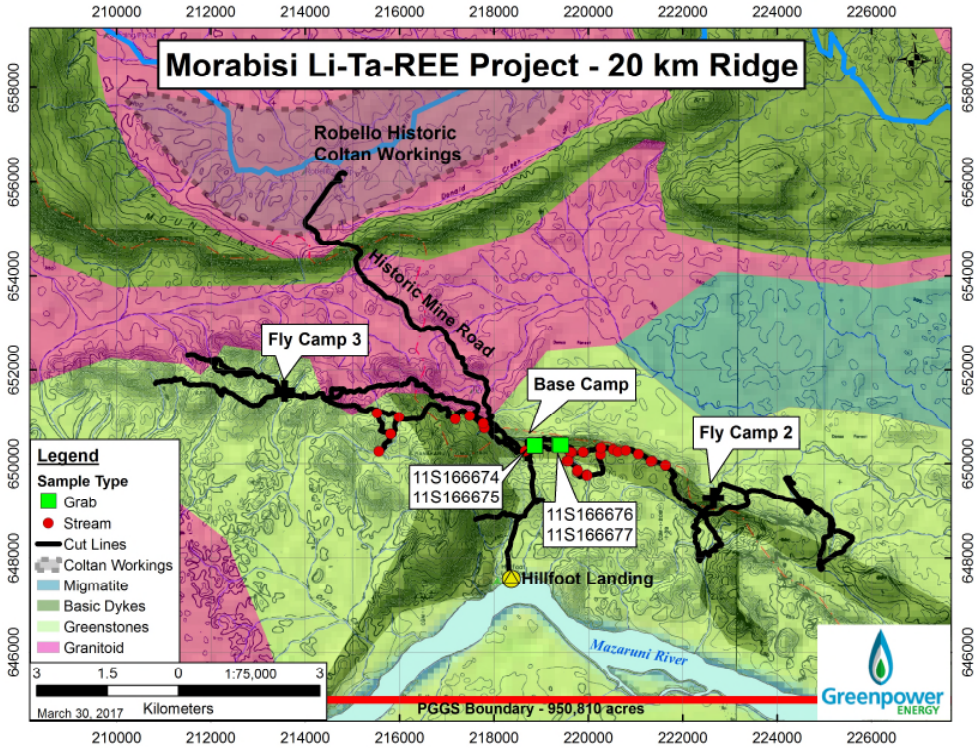


Figure 3 – Base Camp Sampling Area



Greenpower Executive Chairman, Gerard King:

"Greenpower is pleased that the lithium prospectivity at Morabisi has now been confirmed by the first batch of assay samples received from MS Analytical. The Company looks forward to receiving the remaining assay results from samples taken from the 20km Ridge, Robello and Rumong-Rumong to confirm that the Morabisi Project truly is a district scale Lithium and Tantalum project that may well rival Western Australia's Pilgangoora region.

The assay results received to date in addition to the identification of Spodumene confirm that the area has the potential to host a significant high grade Lithium deposit. The Company is in the process of preparing to undertake an airborne geophysical survey to assist in identifying additional areas that may host pegmatites similar to the Turesi Ridge area to focus drilling activities."

ENDS
For further information:
Gerard King
Chairman of the Board

The Competent Person Statement
Information in this report relating to Exploration results is based on information reviewed by Mr Brendan Borg, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Principal Consultant with Borg Geoscience Pty Ltd. Mr Borg is a shareholder of Greenpower Energy. Mr Borg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Borg consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Rock chip samples have been collected from pegmatites and other granitic intrusive rocks, as they are encountered. Samples are nominally 0.5 - 2 kg each. • Stream sediment samples are screened in the field to remove the clay (-75 micron) fraction and top sized at 1 mm.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable
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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A simple geological description is recorded for each rock chip/stream sediment sample.
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.*	• Samples are crushed and pulversied at the sample preparation laboratory in Guyana, then sent by them to MS Analytical in Canada for assay.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias)*	• Samples were assayed for lithium using a sodium peroxide fusion preparation method, followed by analysis by ICP-AES. Beryllium was assayed using a 4 acid digest preparation method, followed by analysis by ICP-AES/MS, and all other elements were assayed using a lithium metaborate fusion sample preparation, followed by analysis by ICP-MS. Standard lab QA/QC procedures were employed, which did not reveal any irregularities. Additionally, 2 field duplicates and 1 field blank sample were included in

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	and precision have been established.	the batch, which returned acceptable results.
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.*	• Not Applicable – Initial surface sampling only.
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.*	• Sampling positions are recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS
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.*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are delivered to the sample preparation laboratory by GSM staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not Applicable

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Project consists of a granted Permission for Geological and Geophysical Survey Licence (PGGS) issued by the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission. • Greenpower (GPP) is earning up to a 74% interest in the licence from Guyana Strategic Metals, Inc. (GSM)
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area covered by the PGGS has been previously explored by a number of private companies focused on the alluvial tantalum/niobium deposits in tributaries of the Morabisi River. Additionally, the British Geological Survey, and more recently, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) have undertaken geological surveys and sampling programs over the area. No lithium assays were undertaken as part of any of this work, although the lithium mineral spodumene has been noted. No other lithium minerals apart from spodumene have been recorded in the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Company is seeking lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites in the licence area, derived from fertile granites that are expected to have given rise to the alluvial deposits of tantalum/niobium. • In particular, the Company is focusing on the two general areas where spodumene has

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		been historically reported, and also within the greenstone rocks fringing the interpreted fertile granitic source for the pegmatites. •
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Not Applicable • Not Applicable
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Lithium grades are reported as "Li" by the laboratory, and converted to Li_2O by multiplying by a factor of 2.153. • Not Applicable • Not Applicable
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').*	• Not Applicable • Not Applicable • Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• A total of 18 rock chip samples and 33 stream sediment results are referred to in this announcement. All 18 rock chip samples have been reported. Stream sediment data is being assessed to determine the significance (if any) of the low level anomalies identified.
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.*	• A hand held scintillometer is being used in the field to qualitatively identify areas with elevated readings, interpreted to be caused by potassium within pegmatite and other granitic intrusive rocks. Field observations indicate this to be a useful tool for this purpose.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• A significant field based work program of approximately 4-6 weeks is nearing completion, assessing the areas identified thus far to have the highest potential to host significant lithium (spodumene) deposits. A program of airborne geophysics is currently being planned to assist in identifying significant pegmatites within the large project area.