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MAJOR REE DISCOVERY AT ROBELLO

Key Highlights

- ✓ Robello area indicative as a rich Rare Earth Elements ("REE") discovery and early grades comparable to projects currently being developed by TSX and ASX listed peers.
- ✓ Results from sampling returned high's up to 1.03% Nb2O5 and 0.25% Ta2O5 whilst GGMC sampling of Total Rare Earth Oxides ("TREO") resulted in assays of 2.5% to a high of 6.4%.
- ✓ Results are likely ore-grade in an alluvial mining scenario.
- ✓ The potential to host an economic alluvial REE, Tantalum and Niobium deposit is now regarded as being highly likely. A low-cost pit sampling program would be able to determine grade and tonnage estimates relatively quickly.
- ✓ An immediate follow-up drilling program is currently being evaluated.

Greenpower Energy Ltd (ASX: Greenpower, "GPP", "Company") is pleased to advise that it has now received the final batch of assay results from MS Analytical which indicate the **Robello area to be rich in Rare Earth Elements ("REE").**

In addition to the REE discovery, Phase I of the Morabisi Li-Ta-REE project has been **successful in identifying Lithium–Cesium–Tantalum ("LCT") pegmatites and with geochemistry suggest they occur on a district scale.** Stream geochemistry has identified three strong target areas with LCT indicator elements (Rubidium Rb, Cesium Cs, Beryllium Be). These three areas are Turesi Ridge, Banakaru (20 km ridge) and East Camp (20 km Ridge).

The Samples collected by the Morabisi program are summarised as follows:

Morabisi Sampling Program		
Area	**Grab Samples Assayed**	**Stream Sediment Sample Analysed**
Turesi	14	44
20km Ridge	25	97
Robello	3	4
Rumong-Rumong	14	23
Total	56	168

Robello

The historic mines at Robello were very evident with several remnants of heavy equipment left behind by the Morabisi Mining Company. The historic workings by the Morabisi Mining Company still influence the water ways in the area.

Younge Creek and Mike Creek were totally flooded from previously built up dams and canals. Whilst this made it difficult to find a suitable location to dig test pits for Ta/Nb concentrate GSM did find 2 locations with suitable sample material to produce a heavy concentrate sample for Coltan. **Results from pit sampling returned high up to 1.03% Nb2O5 and 0.25% Ta2O5.** (see map in figure 1).

One stream sediment sample was taken in Younge Creek. A pit sample was attempted here but the depth to gravel was too great for manual digging (over 1.5m). **The stream sediment sample had very encouraging results for REE** in addition to Ta and Nb. **These results are likely ore-grade in an alluvial mining scenario (see table 1 and 2). It is important to bear in mind that this sample was collected as a standard stream sediment sample and not a gravel concentrate. As REE are heavy minerals higher grades would be expected as you near bedrock.**

Figure 1 – Robello and Morabisi Area Ta-Nb & Total Rare Earth Oxides ("TREO") Sampling Results

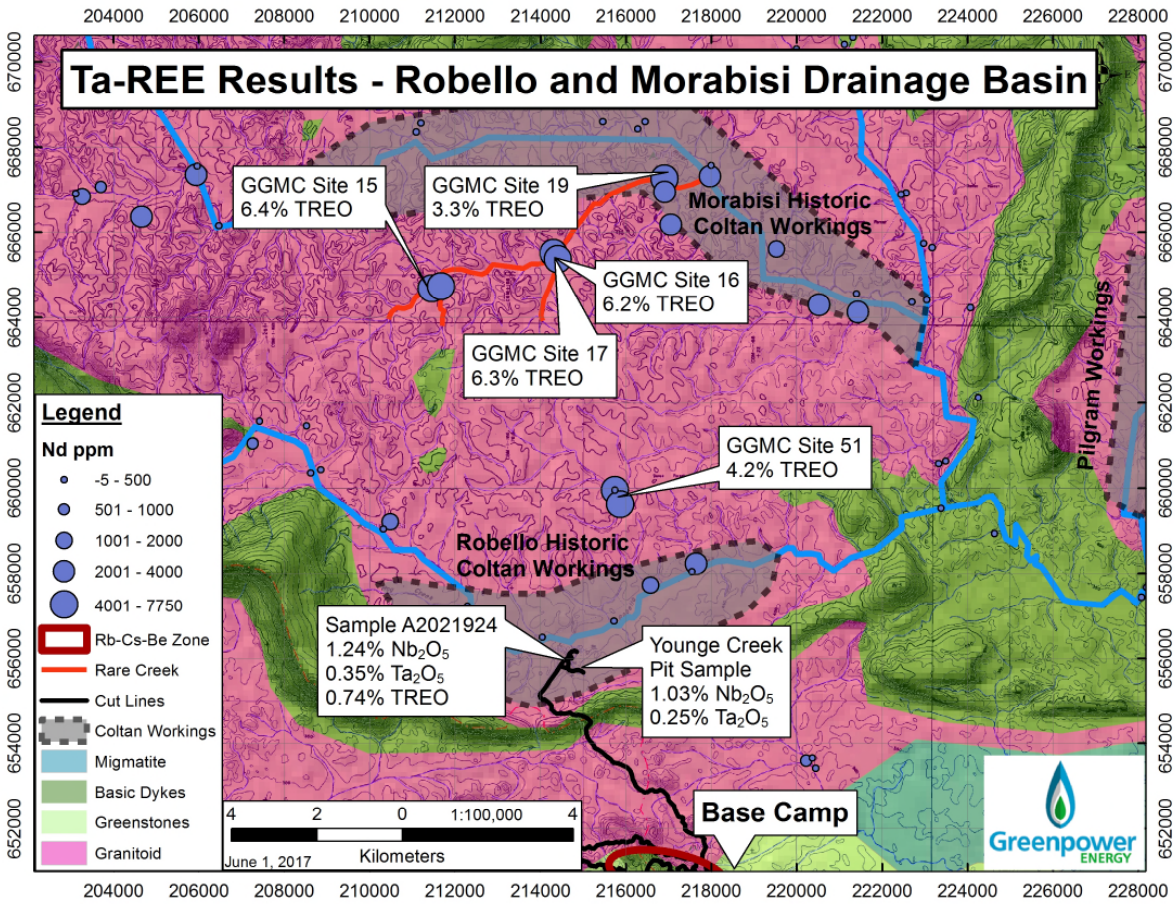

Table 1. Sample A2021924

Robello Stream Sediment Sample - A2021924								
	Ce	Dy	Er	Eu	Gd	Ho	La	Lu
REE (ppm)	2916	38	17	9.0	105	6	1605	2
REO (%)	0.34	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.00
% of TREO	40.85	0.52	0.24	0.12	1.45	0.08	22.51	0.03

Continued	Nd	Pr	Sm	Tb	Tm	Y	Yb	**TREO %**
REE (ppm)	1009	311	144	10	2	186	14	
REO (%)	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.001	0.000	0.02	0.00	**0.75**
% of TREO	14.08	4.35	2.00	0.14	0.03	2.83	0.20	100%

Table 2. Sample A2021924 Coltan Grades

Oxide	**Grade (%)**	**Ratio Nb:Ta**
Ta2O5	0.35	3.5
Nb2O5	1.24	

The drainage area of the historic workings in Robello Creek are approximately 10 km long by 2.5 km wide. **The potential to host an economic alluvial REE, Ta-Nb deposit is now regarded as being highly likely particularly given current global pricing.** A low-cost pit sampling program would be able to determine grade and tonnage estimates relatively quickly whilst use of the now refurbished mine road is an asset for an additional sampling program in Robello.

Turesi Ridge

It is now evident that the southern margin of the Morabisi **Batholith is an LCT type pegmatite system. Grades of up to 1.04% Li2O are exceptional considering the highly-weathered environment they are located in**. Li2O grades will likely be higher once fresh rock is encountered and will be a focus given the weathered results returned to date.

The JV suspects the discovery of these Li-bearing pegmatites at surface is due to a landslide that exposed these rocks to surface. It is very encouraging that this area corresponds directly with scintillometer reading of 6x background and tails off to 3x background over at least a 30m width. Currently it's the view of the JV that it is pre-mature to estimate strike length of this dyke at this time.

Providing further encouragement is that stream sediment sample results are consistent with LCT pegmatites. Elevated Rb-Cs-Be have been confirmed downstream from lithium occurrence as well as along strike.

20km Ridge

There appears to be three distinct zones of anomalous Rb-Cs-Be along the 20 km Ridge target with an WNW strike orientation. Banakaru zone is the strongest and most consistent geochemical zone with a strike length of 2.4 km and includes the **previously reported 30m thick white clay zone.**

Large sub-euhedral quartz mineral fragments were identified throughout this target. Banakaru is protected by younger basic dykes possibly protecting the LCT pegmatite dykes and lithium minerals from deep tropical weathering.

The East Camp zone also has a strike length of 2.4 km and East Camp – South zone with a minimum strike length of 750m. The East Camp zone and south zone are clearly the north and south drainages of the East Camp Ridge. East Camp Ridge is a prominent topographic high, relative to the surrounding ridges due to the younger basic dykes capping the ridge.

Rumong-Rumong

The area was unexpectedly underlain by granite/migmatite. Pegmatite veins were observed throughout the entire prospecting area as narrow veins up to 50cm thick with a shallow dip to the south.

The area was originally considered highly prospective due to historic coltan samples with ratios of Ta:Nb of 4:1 and greenstone host rocks. GSM did not identify any large-scale pegmatite dykes along cut lines however upon reviewing the geology of the Rumong-Rumong area, it is possible that the large scale LCT pegmatites are south of the diabase dyke where it is underlain by greenstone rocks. A follow up program to the south is recommended along with airborne radiometrics to assess the potential.

Minor workings and test pitting from approximately the 1990's is evident west of fly camp 5. There is no clear documentation as to the extent of work completed. Results from the stream sediment geochemistry reveal a much higher background of Ta and Nb than other sampling locations with sample A2019869 grading 0.14% Ta205 and 0.49% Nb205 (see map). The drainage area of the South Fork portion of Rumong-Rumong is approximately 10 km long and 2.5 km wide. The South Fork could also host a significant economic alluvial coltan deposit.

Greenpower Executive Chairman, Gerard King & GSM Managing Director Kevin Piepgrass commented:

"The results received to date are very encouraging and indicate a district scale LCT Pegmatite system is evident at Morabisi in addition to what looks potentially like an economic alluvial REE, Tantalum and Niobium deposit within the same PGGS permit area.

With the completion of Phase I the Company and GSM are pleased to have confirmed the presence of Lithium bearing pegmatites at Turesi Ridge and identifying strong geochemical anomalies (Rb-Cs-Be) in the 20km Ridge. From the results gathered to date the 20 km Ridge zone is hosted in Greenstone rocks and along with Lithium zone discovered at the Turesi Ridge is thought to have the highest prospectivity for an economic lithium deposit.

The REE discovery at Robello is important given the renewed interest in REE and Coltan deposits due the underlying new energy thematic which is garnering global attention and importantly capital. The Morabisi Lithium and Robello REE discoveries place the JV in a unique position to capitalise on the growing global demand.

The JV is currently finalising its views on Phase II with the general view being to immediately employ a portable track mounted diamond drill rig to test LCT pegmatites in fresh rock and better understand the potential of the ore body. However, it should be noted that the Phase I program has only just scratched the surface of small portion of the entire 950,810 acre PGGS."

ENDS
For further information:
Gerard King
Chairman of the Board

Competent Person Statement

I, John Adrian Watts on 1 June 2017 confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("2012 JORC Code").
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Code, having five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member or Fellow of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* or the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists* or a '*Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation*' ("ROPO") included in a list promulgated by ASX from time to time. And
- Consent to the release to the ASX.

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 pegmatite and other granitic intrusive rocks. Samples are nominally 0.5-2.0kg each. • Stream sediment samples are screened in the field to remove the clay (-75 micron) and top sized at 1mm • Concentrates are panned in the field from test pitting • GGMC reported a -30 +80# samples were collected and concentrated in the laboratory in Canada using a riffle splitter and 3.3SG heavy liquid (Methyl Iodide)
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 has been recorded for each rock chip, stream sediment and concentrate 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 have been crushed and pulverized at the sample preparation laboratory in Georgetown, Guyana than sent to MS Analytical in Canada for analysis. • GGMC reported their samples were sent to Activation Laboratories in Canada for concentration and analysis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed for Lithium using a sodium peroxide fusion preparation method followed by ICP-AES analysis. Beryllium was analysed using a 4 acid digest preparation method followed by ICP-AES/MS analysis. All other elements were analysed using a Lithium Metaborate fusion sample preparation followed by ICP-MS analysis. Standard laboratory QA/QC procedures were followed which did not reveal any irregularities. Additionally 2 field duplicates and 1 field blank sample were included in the batch which returned acceptable results. • GGMC reported their samples were prepared using INAA plus 4 acid digestion followed by ICP-OES analysis. No QA/QC procedures were reported. However, GGMC supplied duplicate samples to the laboratory from which the analytical results compared favourably with the primary sample
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.*	• Sample locations recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS • GGMC reported they located their sample pits with a Garmin GPSII
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 were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory in Georgetown Guyana 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. Ta-Nb results from Morabisi North-Kamawari Project A Summary of Geochemistry, Geology and Structure have been quoted in this release 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-cesium-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 been historically reported, and also within the greenstone rocks fringing the interpreted fertile granitic source for the pegmatites. • The Company is also assessing the TREO alluvail potential of part of the area
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.*	• Lithium analyses are reported as “Li” by the laboratory. They are converted to LiO2 by a multiplying factor of 2.153. REE analyses are similarly converted to REOs by appropriate multipliers. • Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 56 rock chip samples, 166 stream sediment samples and 2 alluvial concentrate samples have been collected by GSM. Five alluvial concentrates prepared by GGMC are also referred to in the report. All data in the report comments on these samples
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 was used during the field programme to quantitatively identify areas with elevated readings interpreted to have been caused by potassium (K40) within pegmatites and other granite intrusives. Field observations indicate this to be a useful geophysical tool appliable in a regional sense
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 programme has now been completed. An assessment is being made of the areas identified thus far with the highest potential to host significant lithium (spodumene) deposits. Remote sensing geophysical programmes are currently under consideration to assist in identifying significant pegmatites within the large project area. A trenching and drilling programme is also under consideration. The alluvial Tantalum-Niobuim (Coltan) occurrence is also being evaluated as a future exploration target