

30th August 2017

## MORABISI Q&A

Greenpower Energy Ltd (ASX: Greenpower, "GPP", "Company") is pleased to provide the following Q&A following requests from shareholders.

**Q- Commentary on a recent announcement stated; "Phase I of the Morabisi Li-Ta-REE project has been successful in identifying LCT pegmatites and with geochemistry suggest they occur on a district scale." Thus far only LCT pegmatites and high grade weathered L2O in Turesi Ridge have been discovered. What does this suggest? Why do you consider Morabisi district scale?**

A - We consider the Morabisi Project 'District Scale' because the entire Pegmatite emplacement system which intruded into the Morabisi Batholith and the surrounding greenstone rocks, are within the PGGs license area. A trend of over 40 km of along the southern margin of the Morabisi Batholith are now confirmed to be enriched in lithium and/or Tantalum.

Turesi Ridge has returned promising Li<sub>2</sub>O values due to having a lesser degree of tropical weathering. It is also likely that a recent landslide exposed the rocks collected during Phase 1 which were only moderately weathered. 20 km Ridge is underlain by greenstone rocks which have experienced more tropical weathering. The deeper weathering profile of 20 km Ridge decreases the likelihood of finding lithium at surface. This is why geochemistry is such a valuable tool.

**Q- Commentary from the March 30 announcement stated "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." What makes the Morabisi project comparable to the Pilgangoora plays?**

A – Again the PGGs covers the entire pegmatite system with a strong linear trend of LCT pegmatites and LCT Pegmatite indicator minerals. Morabisi is in early stages of exploration but the geology and results to date indicate significant potential to host a Pilgangoora scale project.



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**Q - The latest assay results suggest that a lithium discovery has been made at Turesi Ridge and that this area will attract drilling attention. What could a drilling program look like with respect to meters of drilling and time frame? Would the wet season make any effect on drilling timing?**

A – It is important to run a systematic exploration program. This will include additional mapping and trenching where Li was identified to select the best possible drill targets. Initially 2-3 drill holes would be drilled to test mineralization at depth before planning a resource definition drilling program. A drill program could start 2 months after trenching has started.

Drilling in the dry season is preferred but not necessary. Rain will make moving slower but will not affect the drill.

**Q- Shareholders are yet to receive any positive lithium assays from the 20km ridge. These however confirm sections of very long and wide white clays (Kaolin) zones. Is it possible LCT pegmatites could occur under these white clay zones? Is there a plan to drill this area even though it might need deeper and longer drilling program?**

A - Assays have shown very clear areas of LCT Pegmatite indicator minerals and are associated with wide clay zones which is a very positive result. The JV will try to move up in elevation where the younger basic dykes may have preserved LCT Pegmatites and conduct a detailed mapping and trenching program. Ideally this will identify drill targets. However, it is possible drilling will be the only method of exploration.

**Q- Are there any other assay results which were analyzed following Phase I which have not been announced?**

A – No.

**Q- A recent announcement stated, “It is now evident that the southern margin of the Morabisi Batholith is an LCT type pegmatite system.” Is the JV planning a new exploration program at the southern margin of the Morabisi batholith?**

A – Ideally, flying an airborne geophysical survey would help to identifying additional targets along the southern margin of the Morabisi Batholith where the JV have not been on the ground yet. There is a lot of ground to cover but because of our success in Phase 1 we will be able to use this as a signature to help identify new targets.

**Q - You announced the major discovery of rare metals Niobium and Tantalum plus REE metals discovery at Robello area with significant analyses of up to 1.24% Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 0.35% Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> with 0.75% TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide). How significant are these results in comparison to the other mine and project resources which is being mined, developed or explored in the World?**

A – The niobium grade from surface sampling at 1.24% puts our deposit in the best 4 of the world deposits. (see below table). - We also stated that these samples assayed were collected as a standard stream sediment sample and not a gravel concentrate. As Niobium/Tantalum and REE are heavy minerals, higher grades would be expected at depth near bedrock.

**Q- Do you think you have a high grade REE and Niobium-Tantalum (or Coltan) alluvial deposit in world standards?**

A – Yes these are excellent grades relative to other REE and Coltan deposits around the world

**Q - How significant are these results in comparison to the other mine and project resources which is being mined, developed or explored in the World?**

A – The niobium grade from surface sampling at 1.24% suggest the Morabisi discovery rates in the top 4 ranking globally. (see below table). - We also stated that these samples assayed were collected as a standard stream sediment sample and not a gravel concentrate. As Niobium/Tantalum and REE are heavy minerals, higher grades would be expected at depth near bedrock.

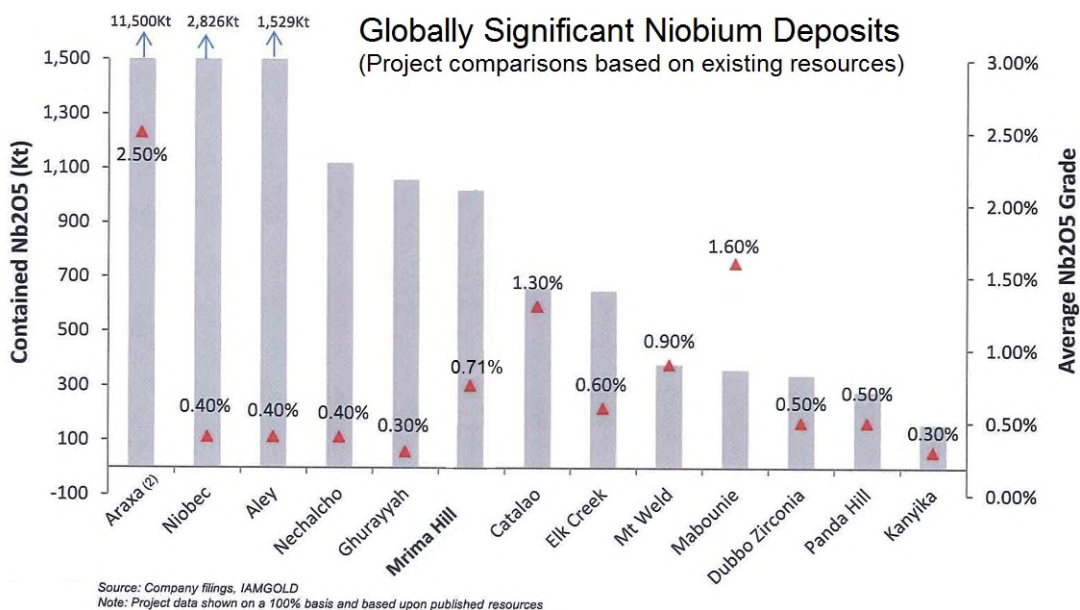
From previously announced assays we know the discovery has a 3.5x niobium/tantalum ratio. What is important here is that the discovery is very rich in niobium versus tantalum.

Tantalum consumption is circa 1,200 tons per annum globally which pales in comparison to niobium consumption which is reaching circa 100,000 tonnes per annum in ferroniobium form and is increasing at a rate greater than 5% per annum.

Given niobium is used in HSLA (High Strength Low Alloy) steels in construction and automotive industry, its qualities ensure that it is ranked in the top 8 strategic raw materials considered indispensable.

Whilst the discovery is very rich in niobium the tantalum grade of 0.35% at surface is actually 3x better than the Greenbushes tantalum mine which grades at 0.12% tantalum.

In addition to the niobium/tantalum discovery the JV have also recorded assays of 0.75% for TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxides) at surface which is in the medium range in the world standards. When we consider this combined with the Niobium and tantalum resource, it would be considered a credit and thus improve the economics of any mine development.





**Q- These samples were collected as a standard stream sediment sample and not a gravel concentrates per the ASX announcement. We know that REE are heavy minerals so higher grades would be expected as you get closer to bedrock. What's the plan to further test these gravel concentrate sediments?**

A – A systematic grid, pit sampling program would be initiated using an excavator in order to reach bedrock. Its proposed this will occur during Phase II.

**Q- Is there a view on the potential size of the REE and Niobium-Tantalum (or Coltan) deposit in Morabisi?**

A – It is pre-mature to make size estimations at this point. The JV suspects there is sufficient volume of material to warrant a systematic sampling program.

**Q- What's the immediate plan to further assess the potential of Niobium-Tantalum (or Coltan) deposit in Morabisi?**

A – Bring in an excavator and conduct a systematic, pit sampling program.

**Q- Given 80% of the world supply for coltan is sourced from the DRC (called blood coltan), do you think the coltan potential of Morabisi could be a big rival versus the DRC in terms of price, prospect size and quality?**

A – We think coltan from Morabisi will be preferred over 'blood coltan' and therefore could be sold at a premium. It is still pre-mature to estimate size but to decrease the need for 'blood coltan' that would be the best result for Morabisi

**Q- What is the plan for production of REE and Niobium-Tantalum (or Coltan) at Morabisi?**

A – First a resource would need to be defined. But The equipment needed to start production is very simple and low cost. Because REE and Coltan have a high specific gravity, simple gravity separation works very well followed by an electromagnetic separation circuit to produce a concentrate for direct export. No milling or chemicals needed.

**Q – Commentary regarding niobium's qualities that make it one of the top 8 strategic raw materials considered indispensable suggest it's a metal which will continue to attract attention. Can you tell us what qualities make it strategic?**

A – Yes, niobium has unique qualities that make it one of the top 8 strategic raw materials now considered indispensable.

In the construction industry niobium plays an important role in the development of more resistant steels, which can contribute to reduction of total project costs of infrastructure and high-rise buildings even as they become increasingly complex. On the other hand, the demand of the construction industry will continue to increase due to urbanisation, population growth and replacement of old infrastructure. The need for lighter structures and components will result in a greater use of high quality steel containing niobium.



In the automotive industry, increased usage of niobium has led to a series of innovations in the manufacturing of parts requiring several types of steels; i.e. steels with “High Strength Low Alloy Steels” (HSLA) and AHSS (Advanced High-Strength Steel). The utilisation of parts from HSLA & AHSS steels help to reduce fuel consumption, reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and increase passenger safety. Therefore, in view the increased production of cars worldwide, the demand for niobium in the automotive industry is expected to grow significantly in the coming years particularly with the shift to lighter electric cars.

**Q – If the JV can prove up a coltan resource of reasonable grade at Robello, what could be the market potential for it?**

A – Importantly, we don't want to call our main discovery mineral at Robello; coltan. Whilst it is referenced as coltan on maps the name is derived from Columbitum-Tantalum (Columbitum is the other name of niobium) in DRC and a more accurate reflection given assayed grades previously announced should be Niobium.

Assays suggest the JV has discovered excellent ore. We have Columbite ore which has very high ratio of columbitum (niobium). The niobium/tantalum ratio we get from the surface sampling is 3.5 to 1. However, we still have higher grade tantalum (0.35%) which compares favourable versus the Greenbushes tantalum mine at 0.12%.

Following Phase II the JV is considering a scoping study work to understand the technical and economic aspects of the Robello niobium discovery.

**Q – Do you think it's feasible that production of Niobium-Tantalum (Coltan) concentrate at Robello could be a short-term reality?**

Although early it's the JV's view that the Robello discovery is likely to be a stand-alone project in greater Morabisi project area.

Robello represents a unique opportunity to become a Niobium, Tantalum and REE concentrate producer with a short lead time to production and a potentially long mine life. In general mining terms, the alluvial material can be processed easily utilising low-cost methods that produce high grade concentrates. The JV intends to confirm the size of the discovery which will ultimately tell us if Robello could support decades of production.

**ENDS**

**For further information:**

Gerard King

Chairman of the Board