

19 September 2024

WHUNDO COPPER RESULTS INDICATE SIGNIFICANT GROWTH

LATEST INTERCEPTS INCLUDE HIGH GRADES OF UP TO 4.6% Cu

Highlights

- 1,710m RC program results at Whundo Copper Project indicate potential for significant resource expansion below the six known mineralised shoots

Austin & Ayshia

- Results for Austin and Ayshia Cu-Zn mineralised shoots confirm continuity of copper mineralisation down dip, including:
 - Austin: 16m @ 1.2% Cu, 0.12% Zn, 0.035g/t Au from 230m, including 8m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.21% Zn, 0.039g/t Au from 230m (hole 24GTRC001)
*Previous high-grade drill results included:
6m @ 2% Cu from 226m, including
1m @ 5.4% Cu from 226m (23GTRC001)*
 - Ayshia: 10m @ 1.2% Cu, 1.2% Zn, 0.09g/t Au from 260m, including 3m @ 3.1% Cu, 2.6% Zn, 0.23g/t Au from 261m (hole 24GTRC004)
*Previous high-grade drill results included:
23.7m @ 3.2% Cu, 0.4% Zn from 209m (hole 12AYDD103)
13.97m @ 3.4% Cu from 243.63m (hole 12AYDD109)*
- DHEM (Down-hole EM) surveys confirm continuation of the Cu-Zn shoots down-dip at Austin and Ayshia beyond 230m depth

Shelby

- Large conductor plate (>400m x 50-100m) modelled from DHEM survey on drill hole 24GTRC005 has a conductive response over 15,000 siemens, greater than previous responses of known mineralisation associated with Shelby¹

Copper Resource Expansion

- Whundo copper resource expansion the focus of current activities
- Whundo is situated on a granted mining lease with processing options potentially being available through our Alliance with ANAX or Artemis Resources' Radio Hill processing plant
- Planning underway for next stage drill program to expand copper resource

GreenTech's Executive Director, Tom Reddicliffe, commented: "We're thrilled with the stage one drill results, which show real potential to significantly grow Whundo's current 6.2Mt copper-zinc resource by targeting down-dip extensions to our known shoots. Based on our exploration results to date we firmly believe that we can continue to expand the Whundo copper resource to potentially underpin a copper project. Furthermore, with Whundo situated on a granted mining lease and with processing options potentially being available

¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 July 2024

either through our Alliance with ANAX or Artemis Resources' Radio Hill processing plant we are well positioned to take advantage of exploration success. With this strong start, we're very eager to get back out on the ground for our next stage of drilling to push further into these high-grade zones and accelerate building the Whundo copper resource base."

GreenTech Metals Ltd (**ASX: GRE**), ('**GreenTech**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to report final assay and DHEM survey results from its 1,710m RC drill program at the Whundo Cu-Zn project, completed in early July 2024. The program, comprising five drill holes, successfully intersected thick intervals of Cu-Zn mineralisation.

Two holes drilled at Austin and Ayshia as part of the drill program both intersected their respective targets and reported thick Cu-Zn intersections of 16m and 19m respectively. Collectively, these results point to the continuation of Cu-Zn mineralisation at depth within the respective moving loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) conductor footprints and highlights the significant potential to expand the resources at Whundo by drilling.

On 13 August 2024, GreenTech announced the DHEM (Down Hole Electromagnetic) survey results for hole 24GTRC005, which targeted potential extensions to Shelby mineralisation. While hole 24GTRC005 deviated and was terminated short of target due to hole deviation, this drill hole proved ideal for using DHEM to search the deeper reaches of the Shelby FLEM anomaly with a large >400m x ~50-100m conductor plate modelled from the DHEM survey (Figure 1).

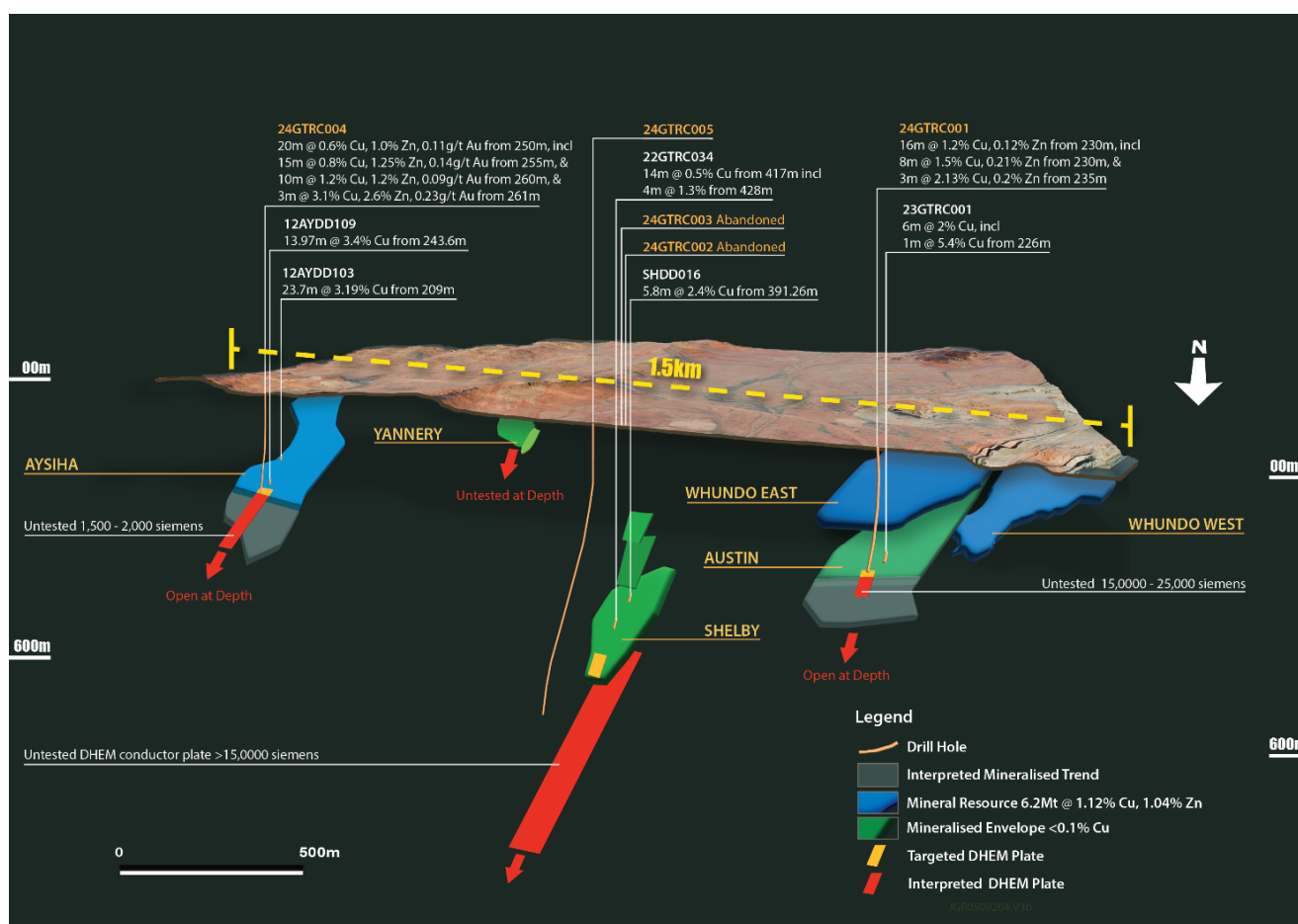


Figure 1: Whundo Cu-Zn VMS Field

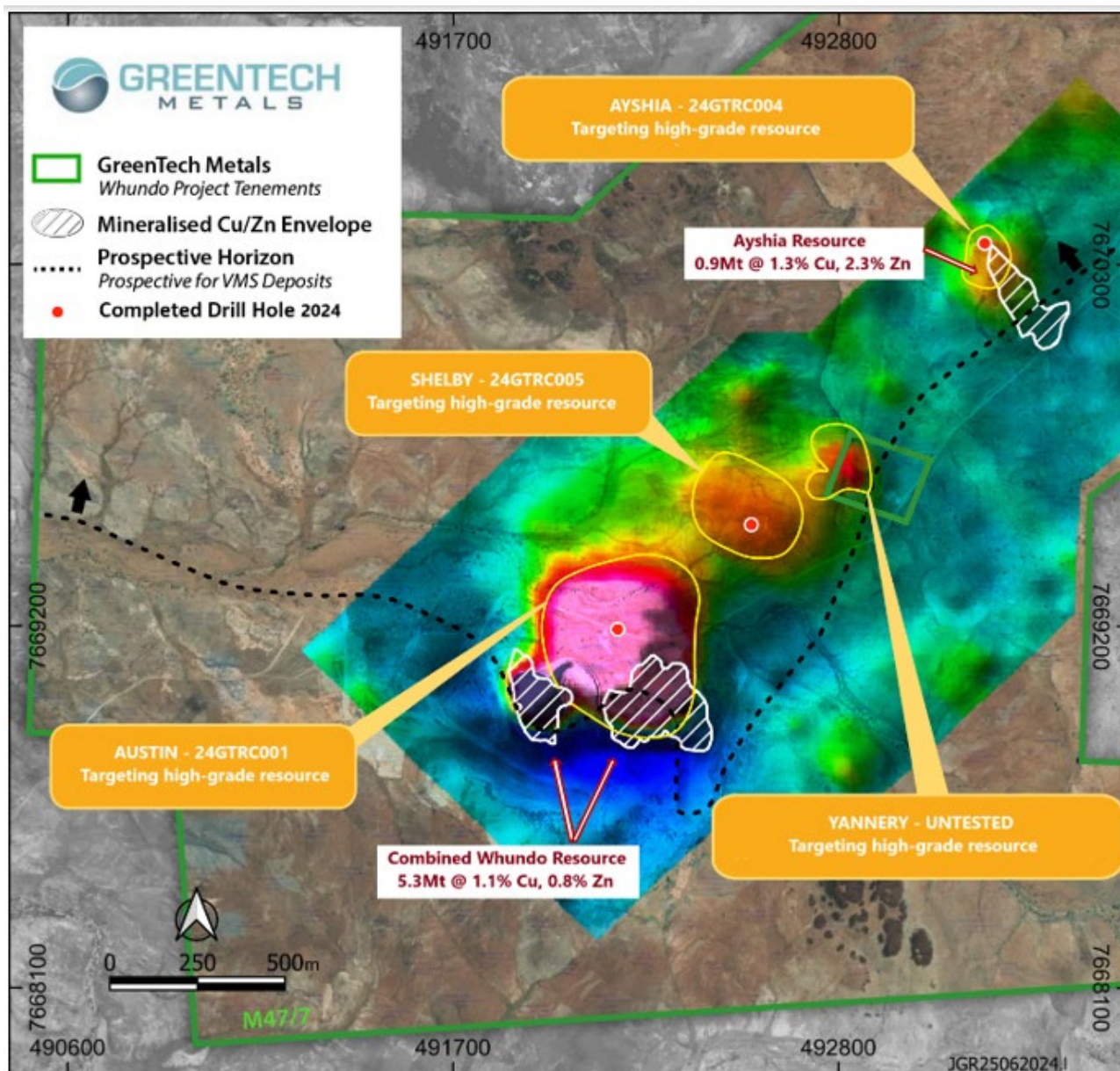


Figure 2: Whundo Cu-Zn VMS Field Showing Coincident FLEM Signatures

Austin

Austin is a plunging mineralised shoot situated some 30m beneath the Whundo East Cu-Zn resource both of which plunge to the north at 30 – 40 degrees. Drill hole 24GTRC001 tested the very strong conductor plate modelled from the DHEM survey completed on previous drill hole 23GTRC001 which was drilled in 2023. Results returned:

23GTRC001 (2023 Results)²

**19m @ 0.81% Cu and 0.15% Zn from 225m, including
15m @ 1.0% Cu from 226m, and
6m @ 2.0% Cu from 226m, and
1m @ 5.4% Cu from 226m**

² Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 3 May 2023

24GTRC001 (New Results)

**16m @ 1.2% Cu, 0.12% Zn, 0.035g/t Au from 230m, including
8m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.21% Zn, 0.039g/t Au from 230m, and
3m @ 2.13% Cu, 0.2% Zn, 0.043g/t Au from 235m**

These latest results from drill hole 24GTRC001 further demonstrate the continuity of the mineralisation and the potential for significant and deeper mineralisation associated with the plunging Austin Cu-Zn mineralised zone.

The DHEM survey completed on hole 24GTRC001 has shown a strong conductive body of 15,000 – 25,000 siemens with a 60m width and extending down-plunge for 60m. The dip of this interpreted conductor is ~35 degrees and is consistent with DHEM survey interpretations from previous drill holes in this area.

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 (Figure 2) suggests there is potential for Austin to add significantly to Whundo resources.

Ayshia

The Ayshia mineralised shoot is located 1500m NE of the Whundo Mine and comprises a JORC 2012 Inferred Resource of **0.92 Mt @ 1.3% Cu, 2.3% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 0.2g/t Au, 12g/t Ag³**. This significant copper-zinc resource has been defined down plunge by drilling for a distance of 300m, is up to 100m in width and remains open at depth. Previous drilling has highlighted high copper grades at depth including **23.7m @ 3.2% Cu, 0.4% Zn from 209m** (hole 12AYDD103) and **13.97m @ 3.4% Cu from 243.63m** (hole 12AYDD109). Results from drill hole 24GTRC004 are shown below:

24GTRC004 (New Results)

**20m @ 0.6% Cu, 1.0% Zn, 0.11g/t Au from 250m, including
15m @ 0.8% Cu, 1.25% Zn, 0.14g/t Au from 255m, and
10m @ 1.2% Cu, 1.2% Zn, 0.09g/t Au from 260m, including
3m @ 3.1% Cu, 2.6% Zn, 0.23g/t Au from 261m**

The DHEM survey completed on hole 24GTRC004 has shown a moderately conductive body of 1,500 – 2,500 siemens with a 25m - 35m width and a down-plunge strike of 200m. The dip of this interpreted conductor is 40 – 50 degrees indicating that the plunge of the Ayshia mineralised shoot is steepening compared to near surface.

Shelby

Shelby is a deep conductive target identified by Fox Resources in 2006 and located 500m NE of the Whundo Mine (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Drilling undertaken by Fox Resources returned an intercept of **11.25m @ 1.6% Cu from 391.25m** including **5.8m @ 2.4% Cu from 391.25m** in drill hole SHDD016.

In 2022, GreenTech completed follow-up drill hole 22GTRC034 which reported 14m @ 0.5% Cu from 417m⁴. The most recent drill hole 24GTRC005 was drilled to test a DHEM conductor target interpreted from the DHEM survey completed on drill hole 22GTRC034. Due to deviation of the drill hole the target was not intersected and the hole terminated at 648m

³ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 11 May 2022

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 22 November 2022

depth. Despite this, the subsequent DHEM survey results conducted on drill hole 24GTRC005 has highlighted a highly conductive plunging conductor plate measuring >400m x ~50-100m.

Shelby drilling has previously demonstrated potential for both thickness and high grade and could potentially add significantly to the combined Whundo resources. As the current hole deviated from the targeted conductor plate, no significant mineralisation was identified. However routine sampling of the drill spoils was completed and dispatched for analysis.

Two prior attempts to drill the Shelby target with holes 24GTRC002 and 24GTRC003 were unsuccessful due to extreme deviation of these holes.⁵

Other Targets

The Whundo Project comprises six known mineralised shoots, typically plunging to the northwest at 30 – 40 degrees. These mineralised shoots, known as Whundo East, Whundo West, Austin, Shelby, Yannery and Ayshia, occur within a defined generally northeast trending zone over a strike of over 1.5km. A further combined 2km of this prospective zone remains open to both the west and the east of the known mineralisation within the tenement. The close spatial relationship between the known mineralised shoots with respect to plunge and nature and thickness of mineralisation suggest these are all part of a large VMS type mineralising event which remains open along strike and at depth.

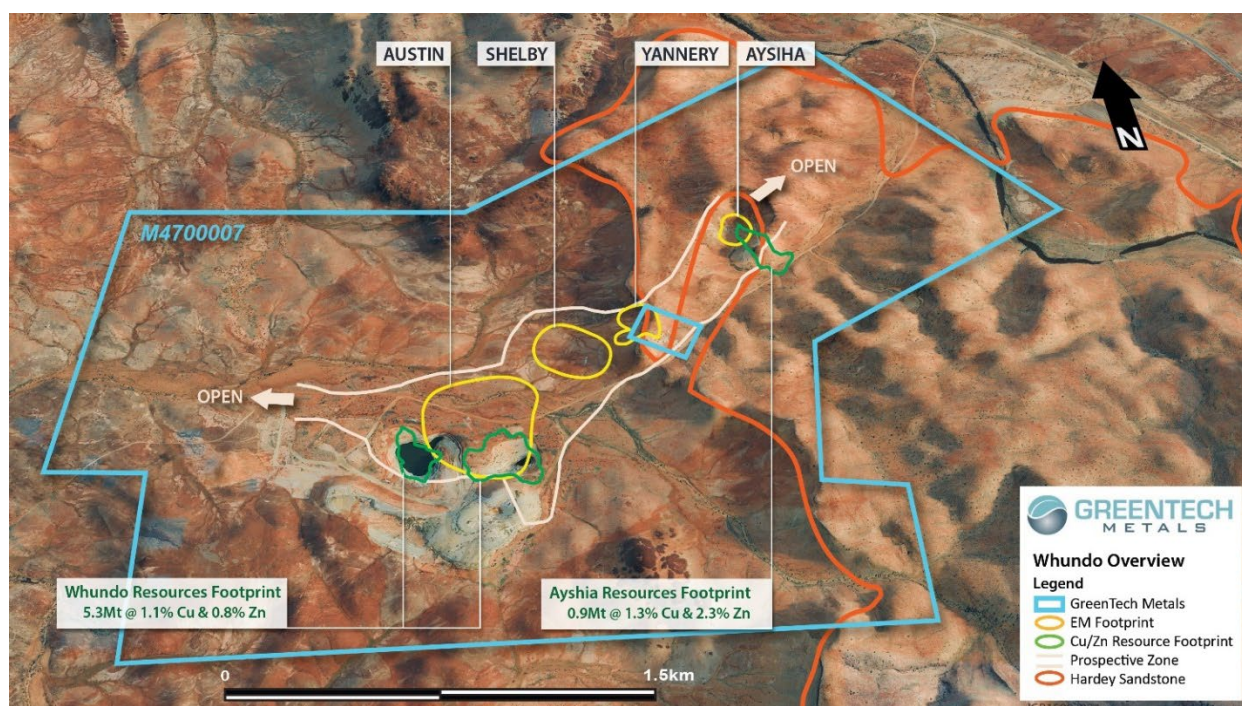


Figure 3: Whundo Cu-Zn VMS Field Showing Prospective Zone

Next steps

The recently completed drill holes are part of a staged drill program being implemented at Whundo which aims to explore for interpreted extensions of the Austin, Shelby, Yannery and Ayshia mineralised Cu-Zn shoots. The aim of this staged drill program is to test the potential for a significant increase in the Whundo Mineral Resource from the current 6.2Mt.

Planning is underway for a follow-up drill program aimed at continuing to test the depth potential of the mineralisation at Austin, Ayshia, Yannery and Shelby.

⁵ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 July 2024

About GreenTech

GreenTech holds a high-quality suite of lithium, copper, zinc, nickel and PGE assets in the underexplored West Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Company's attractive suite of battery metals projects consists of:

- Whundo Copper
 - High-grade Cu-Zn VMS cluster located close to existing infrastructure
 - JORC 2012 Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 6.2Mt @ 1.12% Cu and 1.04% Zn⁶ with further drilling expected to increase resource
- Ruth Well Project (Lithium)
 - High-grade lithium pegmatite discovery, the Kobe Prospect
 - Assays have returned up to 2.3% Li₂O over a 7.5km strike length
 - Kobe Prospect extends into the north-west of the Osborne Project
- Osborne Project (Lithium)
 - High-grade lithium pegmatite discovery, the Southern Prospect
 - Assays have returned up to 3.6% Li₂O over a 5km strike length

This ASX announcement has been approved for release by the Board of GreenTech.

ENDS

For Further Information:

Mr Thomas Reddicliffe
Executive Director
GreenTech Metals Limited
+61 8 6261 5463
Info@greentechmetals.com

David Tasker
Media & Investor Relations
Chapter One Advisors
+61 433 112 936
dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au

⁶ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 12 April 2023

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 lithium, copper, nickel and cobalt potential within 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 and renewable energy infrastructure and storage.

Caution regarding Forward Looking Information

This document contains forward looking statements concerning GreenTech Metals Limited. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward looking statements in this document are based on GreenTech's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions or estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

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.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource Estimates for the Whundo project which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

ASX Announcements referred to in this report:

- ¹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 July 2024
- ² Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 3 May 2023
- ³ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 11 May 2022
- ⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 22 November 2022
- ⁵ Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 July 2024
- ⁶ Refer to GRE ASX Announcement 12 April 2023

Appendices:

Table 1: Drill Hole Details

Drillhole Id	Target Id	Easting m	Northing m	Datum Zone	Elevation m	Azimuth deg	Dip deg	EOH m	DHEM Survey
24GTRC001	Austin	492280	7669325	GDA94z50	100.9	195	80	372	Completed
24GTRC002	Shelby	492670	7669655	GDA94z50	102.2	40	83	153	Hole abandoned
24GTRC003	Shelby	492670	7669665	GDA94z50	102.2	60	85	192	Hole abandoned
24GTRC004	Ayshia	493360	7670505	GDA94z50	116.5	160	80	378	Completed
24GTRC005	Shelby	492691	7669753	GDA94z50	102.1	160	85	648	Completed

Table 2: Significant Assay Results for Drill Holes 24GTRC001 and 24GTRC004

24GTRC001

Sample No	From m	To m	Interval m	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm
24GTI8-089	230	231	1.0	0.06	14450	4830	1.2	2.75	594
24GTI8-091	231	232	1.0	0.03	15500	2670	0.7	2.96	512
24GTI8-092	232	233	1.0	0.04	5800	620	0.8	1.54	608
24GTI8-093	233	234	1.0	0.03	10800	1800	1	1.69	890
24GTI8-094	234	235	1.0	0.03	10150	983	0.7	1.55	408
24GTI8-095	235	236	1.0	0.03	33600	3420	1.1	4.56	489
24GTI8-096	236	237	1.0	0.05	20100	1635	1.3	3.82	729
24GTI8-097	237	238	1.0	0.05	10400	686	1.3	1.6	850
24GTI8-098	238	239	1.0	0.03	8190	583	1	1.15	780
24GTI8-099	239	240	1.0	0.01	78.9	36	1	0.01	5.6
24GTI8-101	240	241	1.0	0.02	6060	582	0.8	0.85	687
24GTI8-102	241	242	1.0	0.05	18750	1060	1.4	2.57	698
24GTI8-103	242	243	1.0	0.01	1235	431	0.7	0.17	87.6
24GTI8-104	243	244	1.0	0.02	9350	457	1	1.58	195.5
24GTI8-105	244	245	1.0	0.09	29300	275	1.6	6.77	363
24GTI8-106	245	246	1.0	0.01	1870	175	0.7	0.28	70.6

24GTRC004

24GTI8-231	250	255	5.0	0.01	27.6	1265	27.9	0.15	4.1
24GTI8-232	255	260	5.0	0.24	185	13950	88.2	0.44	7
24GTI8-233	260	261	1.0	0.03	142	6700	121.5	0.41	3.1
24GTI8-234	261	262	1.0	0.04	13250	2630	74.3	4.64	26.9
24GTI8-235	262	263	1.0	0.25	46100	26300	101	15.95	178.5
24GTI8-236	263	264	1.0	0.4	32100	49600	41.6	12.2	268
24GTI8-237	264	265	1.0	0.07	8830	12600	56.9	3.3	109.5
24GTI8-238	265	266	1.0	0.04	8280	9160	27	2.88	106.5
24GTI8-239	266	267	1.0	0.02	3340	5210	44.1	1.21	54.2
24GTI8-241	267	268	1.0	0.02	2620	1435	46.7	1.19	78.3
24GTI8-243	268	269	1.0	0.02	2390	2860	22.1	0.89	116
24GTI8-244	269	270	1.0	0.04	1955	1435	64.2	0.82	276

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>RC drilling was undertaken to obtain samples that were laid out in one metre intervals. Sampling of the drill spoil for assay was undertaken by scoop into numbered calico bags. Samples submitted for assay were either composites of 5 metre lengths, or single metre samples. Composites were produced by representatively sampling each individual drill spoil pile to be included in the composite.</p> <p>Certified Reference Materials (CRM) and blanks were inserted approximately every 25 samples.</p> <p>Samples were analysed by ALS Laboratory in Perth and all results have been received. With respect to the historic drill results from Shelby the sampling techniques have not been verified.</p> <p>Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were completed at three drill holes across the Whundo Project, Western Australia. SGC Niche Acquisition acquired data using a DigiAtlantis probe measuring the B-field. Downhole station intervals were varied according to geological intervals of interest. Specifications of transmitter loop sizes, locations and recording intervals are detailed below.</p> <p>DHEM Parameters: Contractor: SGC Niche Acquisition Configuration: Down-hole EM (DHEM) Tx Loop size: 750x300m, single turn WH1 Transmitter: TTX2 Receiver: Smartem24 Sensor: DigiAtlantis Station spacings: 2m, 5m and 10 m Tx Freq: 1.0 Hz Duty cycle: 50% Current: ~30 Amp Stacks: 64 Readings: 2-3 repeatable readings per station Interpretation and modelling of the data was done by the contractor.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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.).</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>With respect to the historic drill holes at Shelby both standard RC and Diamond Core drilling was employed. All holes were surveyed using an Eastman camera.</p>

<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Logging</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 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.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 5m (5drill 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. The sample sizes are appropriate for the style of mineralisation being investigated.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Assaying will be completed by ALS Laboratory, a NATA accredited commercial laboratory. All sample results have been received. With respect to the historic assay results from Shelby the QA/QC protocols have not been verified.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results have been verified, compiled, and validated by a separate person to the person conducting the logging and sampling. All laboratory reports have been received.</p>

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 each drill hole. The grid system used is GDA94, MGA zone 50 for both recent and historic drilling.
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.	RC drill holes were not drilled on a traverse but were individually sited to suit specific targets at varying depths. The spacing and distribution of the current drill holes is considered sufficient for the testing of specific targets. 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 5m 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 25-35 deg so the majority of the drilling was oriented to the south with a dip of 60 - 85 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 are being 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 APEX Geoscience 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 M47/7. GreenTech Metals 100% of this tenement by way of a Farm-in/JV. The JV commenced in January 2022 with interest perfected by June 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

Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	to the identification of numerous conductor targets in proximity to Whundo. The target for drilling is extensions to the VMS style copper-zinc-cobalt deposit at Whundo as well as potential discrete mineralised centres. 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	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations are recorded in the body of the release. Drilling was conducted at the natural land surface. Elevations of drill holes have been interpolated from STRM DEM data. Holes were drilled at various dips and azimuths and depths. Hole depths vary from 330m to 648m. Laboratory analyses have not been completed on all the samples collected from the drilling to date.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	No data aggregation methods were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	The holes drilled were reconnaissance in nature.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	The drilling data is presented in sections and plan in the body of this ASX release.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Refer to figures and tables in the body of the ASX release While significant results have been highlighted in accompanying Tables, the reconnaissance nature of much of the RC may result in many holes containing no significant intersections.

Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	The drill program was designed to test various areas of interest identified from modelling of the historic data pertaining to the Whundo Copper-zinc resource, as well as conductor targets generated from DHEM surveys on previous drilled holes
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Future drill programs will remain focussed on testing for lateral and deeper extensions to the Whundo copper-zinc deposit as well as new discrete mineralised centres.