Transformational Acquisition of High-Grade Munni Munni Platinum-Palladium Copper Nickel Project, WA – Amendment

GreenTech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE) (Greentech or the Company) provides an amendment to the ASX announcement released on 1 December 2025 titled Transformational Acquisition of High-Grade Munni Munni Platinum-Palladium Copper Nickel Project, WA.

The Company advises that the attached Announcement is updated to comply with Listing Rule 5.12 (Historical MRE) and ASX FAQ no. 37 (Historical Exploration Results).

The Company confirms there have been no other changes made to the original release.

Authorised for release by the Executive Director of GreenTech Metals Ltd

For further information, please contact:

Thomas Reddicliffe
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Transformational Acquisition of High-Grade Munni Munni Platinum-Palladium Copper-Nickel Project, WA

Highlights

- Greentech Metals has entered binding agreements to acquire 70% of the high-grade Munni Munni Platinum Group Elements-Copper-Nickel (PGE-Cu-Ni) Project with an option to acquire up to 80%, adjacent to the Company's Whundo Copper-Gold deposit, in the West Pilbara mining region of Western Australia.
- Greentech is the first explorer to consolidate the Munni Munni layered mafic intrusion and the broader 346km^2 land package, bringing together underexplored ground highly prospective for PGM's and copper. Including the Whundo Copper Project, Greentech's total consolidated project area now covers over 500km^2 in the district, one of the largest tenement holders in the West Pilbara.
- Consolidation of tenure provides access to potentially up to 21km strike of the Ferguson Reef, with historical drill intersections showing the PGE-Cu-Ni reef remains continuous.
- Extensive historical drilling with 396 holes drilled for 93,567m, consisting of:
    - 162 DD holes for 40,267m and 234 RC holes for 53,300m
- The Project is situated on granted Mining Leases (ML's) with an historical non-compliant JORC (2004) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **24 Mt @ 2.9 g/t 4PGE for 2.2Moz** (HLX, 2002)[1]

> ***Cautionary Statement*** *- The resource estimate is historical and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012); a competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code (2012); and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the historical estimate will be able to be reported as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code (2012).*

- With the consolidation of the Munni Munni PGE-Cu-Ni Project and Whundo Copper Project, Greentech can now execute its strategy to deliver a multi-metal commodity project, centered on two outstanding precious and base metals deposits located only 10km apart and 65km south of the regional centre of Karratha.
- Higher PGE prices driven by rising global demand and limited supply supports Greentech's strategy with renewed interest and strategic investment in the sector.
- Drill program to commence imminently with 20 holes planned to twin selected historic holes and enable a JORC (2012) compliant MRE in early 2026.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement Helix Resources Limited (ASX:HLX) "First Quarter Activities and Cashflow Report (Part B)", dated 31 October 2002

Greentech Metals Ltd (ASX: GRE) (Greentech or the Company) is pleased to announce that it has entered into binding agreements with Alien Metals Limited (AIM: UFO) to acquire up to 80% of the historical Munni Munni PGE Project ("Project" or "Munni Munni"), located adjacent to the Company's Whundo Copper-Gold deposit in the West Pilbara mining region of Western Australia.

The Project includes four mining leases and two exploration tenements, excluding the silver rights to the tenements which are held by West Coast Silver Limited (ASX:WCE) and Alien Metals Limited on a 70/30 basis respectively. Concurrently, GRE has purchased 100% of an additional two exploration tenements at Munni Munni South. The collective tenement package consisting of ML's and EL's totals 346km^2 in the Tier 1 mining jurisdiction of the Pilbara, Western Australia (Figure 2).

The Munni Munni project acquisition is conditional upon meeting a number of conditions precedent, which include the obtaining of a number of approvals.

This transformational acquisition provides the Company with an advanced asset, underpinned by a high-grade historical PGE-Cu-Ni deposit, with significant resource growth potential. Drilling is expected to commence imminently to twin selected existing drill holes to allow the Company to restate a JORC (2012) resource.

Strengthening PGE prices have provided renewed interest in the Munni Munni layered mafic intrusion, where previous development was slowed by softer markets rather than geology. Improved metal prices and the consolidation of the nearby Whundo copper project and potential to increase the scale of the combined projects, has the potential to enhance project economics and provide a clear catalyst to re-evaluate Munni Munni's established PGE-Cu-Ni endowment.

Non-Executive Chairman Simon Kidston commented:

"Securing a majority interest in the Munni Munni Project represents a standout opportunity for our shareholders. It strengthens our existing footprint in the region and adds an advanced, high-grade Platinum-Palladium-Copper-Nickel asset with substantial growth upside.

"The presence of high-grade platinum and palladium intercepts associated with the Ferguson Reef and other targets within the broader Munni Munni intrusion highlights the project's strong exploration potential. This positions the Company to rapidly advance drilling programs and, subject to success, move efficiently toward development at a time when the PGE market is supported by firm investor demand and improving broader global dynamics.

"We are eager to commence work immediately and anticipate providing shareholders with consistent updates as activities progress."

Figure 1: Munni Munni Core Yard

Munni Munni PGE-Cu-Ni Project Overview

The Munni Munni Project is associated with one of Australia's most significant PGE-bearing layered mafic intrusions, with a long-established record of advanced exploration and demonstrating strong potential for future development. Key points include:

- Historical high-grade PGE deposit: The Munni Munni intrusion has delivered consistently strong platinum-group element (PGE) drill results over several decades, confirming substantial grades of Pt, Pd, Rh and Au within a well-defined mineralised reef system[2].
- **Substantial Historically Reported Mineral Resource:** Munni Munni hosts a significant PGE non-compliant JORC (2004) Mineral Resource of 24 Mt @ 2.9 g/t PGE for 2.2Moz (HLX, 2002)[3]* that provides a strong foundation for further exploration and development. The estimation was completed by SRK Consulting in July 2002 on behalf of Helix Resources Ltd and reported publicly in Helix's First Quarter Activities Report dated 31 October 2002 then was estimated and confirmed by Snowden in 2003[4].

  3. Rh values were not included in the resource calculation but estimated from extensive assay data which showed the Rh grade is 6% of the Pd grade

- The historical resource provides a sound base, with the potential to incorporate shallow, lower-grade PGE and Cu-Ni mineralisation and further high-grade PGE mineralisation outside of the historical resource to underpin the project's scale and highlights its potential to support future mine planning, metallurgical optimisation and economic assessment.
- **Historic development activity:** Previous operators, including South Africa's major platinum producer, Lonmin, advanced Munni Munni through extensive drilling, metallurgical testwork and resource modelling. Early progress slowed primarily due to small-scale development plans and weaker PGE prices and market conditions at the time.
- **Straightforward metallurgy:** Historical testwork demonstrated that PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation responds positively to conventional processing pathways, including flotation-based concentration methods[5].
- **Significant unlocked potential:** Limited systematic multi-metal exploration undertaken on the project area since the early 2000's with large areas of the intrusion remaining lightly explored. Modern geophysics and deeper drilling offer strong potential to extend and upgrade mineralisation beyond the historically tested zones.
- **Tier-1 mining jurisdiction:** The project is located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, only 65km from the regional centre of Karratha and on existing mining leases, with the added advantage of potential future development synergies with Greentech's Whundo copper project and the near-by Radio Hill nickel mine

Outstanding Geology – High-Grade PGE Mineralisation at Munni Munni

The Munni Munni Project hosts a laterally continuous, reef-style PGE-Cu-Ni system confirmed by extensive historical and recent drilling. Modern drilling reported to the ASX has returned strong platinum-palladium-gold mineralisation along the Ferguson Reef, including[6]:

- **6.5m @ 1.82g/t PGE (3E) + 811ppm Cu and 718ppm Ni**, from 41m, 18MMAD001

[2] Refer ASX Announcement Artemis Resources (ASX:ARV) "Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results" dated 3 August 2020
[3] Refer ASX Announcement Helix Resources (ASX:HLX) "First Quarter Activities and Cashflow Report" dated 31 October 2002
[4] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:ARV) "Artemis to Earn Majority Interest in Australia's Largest Platinum Deposit", dated 5 August 2015
[5] ASX Announcement Platina Resources (ASX:PGM) "Artemis to earn a majority interest in Australia's largest platinum deposit" dated 5 August 2015
[6] Refer ASX Announcement Artemis Resources (ASX:ARV) "Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results" dated 3 August 2020

- **4.0m @ 2.71g/t PGE (3E) + 1,736ppm Cu and 1,140ppm Ni**, from 34.5m, 18MMAD003
- **5.0m @ 2.47g/t PGE (3E) + 1,217ppm Cu and 863ppm Ni**, from 34.5m, 18MMAD005
- **6.0m @ 2.20g/t PGE (3E) + 1,748ppm Cu and 1,324ppm Ni**, from 82m, 18MMAD008
- **7.0m @ 2.17g/t PGE (3E) + 1,268ppm Cu and 1,001ppm Ni,** from 122m, 20MMRC007
- **5.0m @ 1.83g/t PGE (3E) + 1,301ppm Cu and 899ppm Ni**, from 19m, 20MMRC005

This drilling not only highlights continuity of the Ferguson Reef but also demonstrates the presence of shallow, high-value PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation consistent with the project's historical resource model. A summary of the key geological features of the Munni Munni Project includes:

- **The Ferguson Reef:** A laterally persistent, stratiform PGE horizon within the Munni Munni intrusion, has 13km of defined strike and potential to extend the strike up to 21km.
- **Layered mafic–ultramafic intrusion:** Ferguson Reef is part of a large, differentiated intrusive complex hosting well-developed chromite, magnetite and sulphide-rich.
- **Structural controls:** The Munni Munni Fault and associated splays are considered highly prospective, influencing PGE-Cu-Ni emplacement and offering additional exploration targets beyond the Ferguson Reef.
- **Broader geochemical anomalism:** Widespread surface anomalies in PGE, nickel, copper and chromium are evident across the intrusion, highlighting the broader fertility of the system and multiple potential target corridors for follow-up drilling.

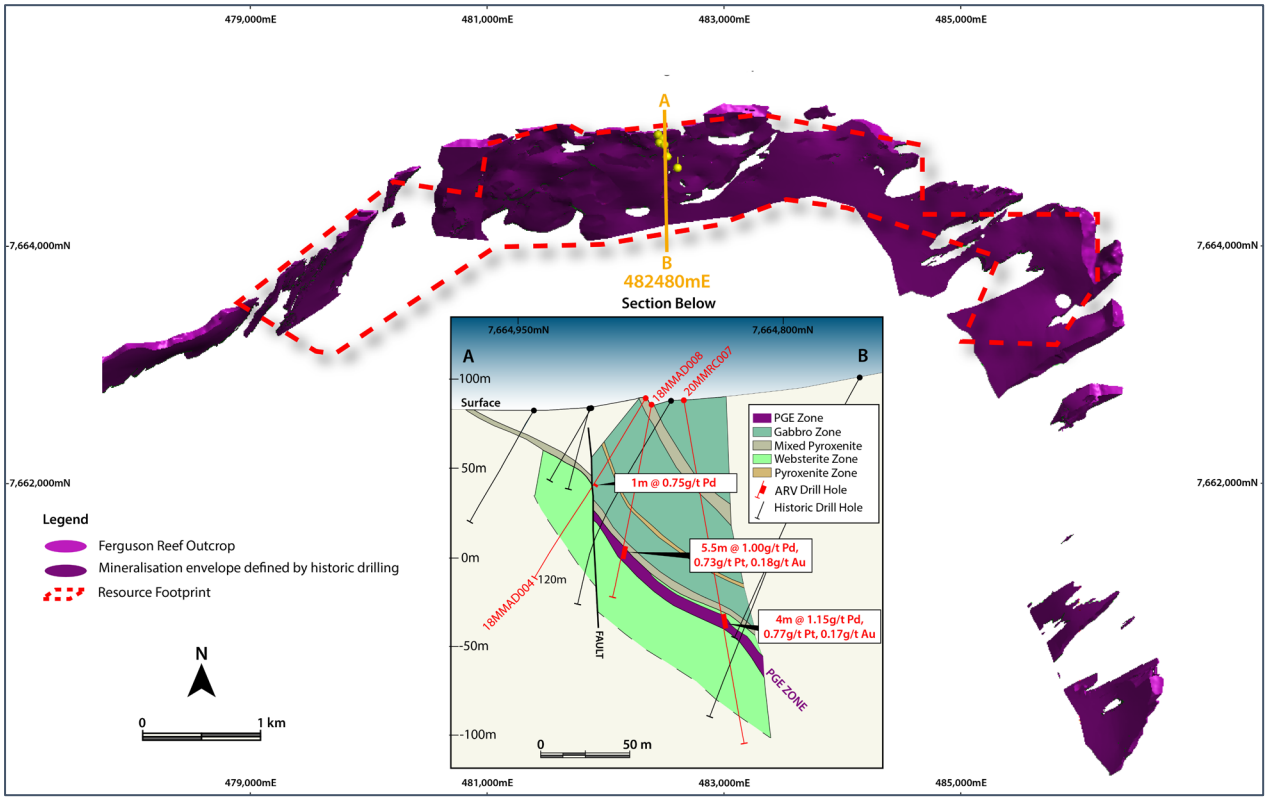

Figure 2: Munni Munni Resource with Cross Section and extensions

Granted Mining Leases

The **Munni Munni Project** is secured by a package of granted **mining leases (M47/123, M47/124, M47/125 and M47/126)** that cover the core of the Munni Munni intrusion in the West Pilbara, Western Australia. These granted mining tenements provide a stable, long-term tenure position over the known platinum-group element (PGE) reef system, enabling both ongoing exploration and future development activities. The leases encompass the historically defined mineralised zones, including areas hosting platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold mineralisation, and benefit from established access tracks and proximity to existing regional infrastructure. The consolidated tenure ensures the project is development-ready, subject to further drilling, technical studies and market conditions.

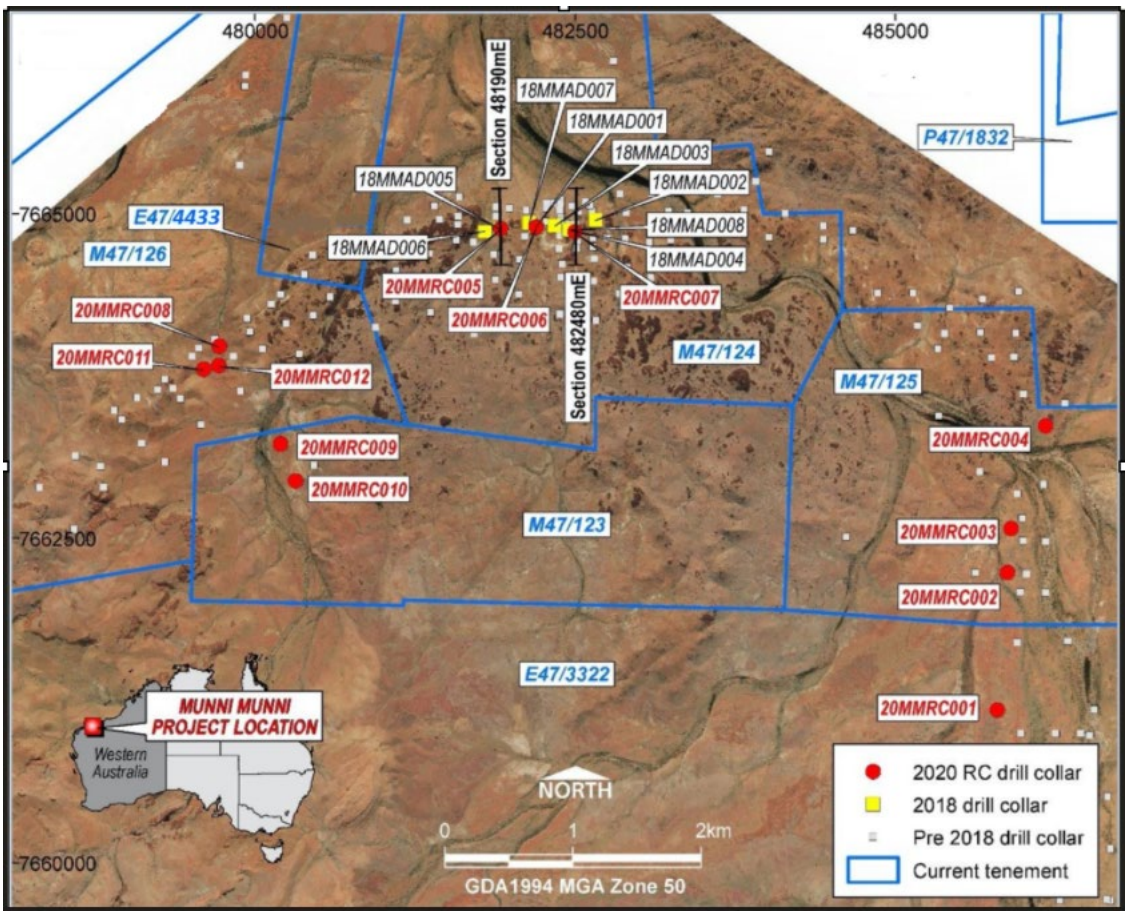

Figure 3: Historic Drilling on Existing Mining Leases[7]

Significant Growth Potential +13km Strike Length — Munni Munni

For the first time, a consolidation of the broader Munni Munni landholding into a single, contiguous tenure position has created a unified project footprint of approximately 346km^2, providing substantial scope for both near-reef and regional exploration.

The Munni Munni intrusion is a large, layered mafic–ultramafic complex within the West Pilbara Craton, hosting one of Australia's most significant polymetallic platinum-group element (PGE) reef systems, known as the Ferguson Reef. Mineralisation is predominantly associated with the well-developed stratiform horizon characterised by sulphide-rich intervals carrying platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold.

The intrusion exhibits classic magmatic layering, with chromite bands, gabbroic units and ultramafic phases providing strong geological controls on PGE distribution. This setting is analogous to globally

[7] Refer ASX Announcement Artemis Resources (ASX:ARV) "Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results" dated 3 August 2020

recognised PGE systems, and the mineralised horizon remains open along the ~13km strike length, with large areas untested by modern exploration techniques. The combination of a well-understood magmatic framework and extensive strike potential underpins the project's strong geological credentials. There is an additional 8km strike potential associated with the north-south eastern margin of the Munni Munni Intrusion. This zone is separated from the Ferguson Reef by the northerly trending Munni Munni Fault.

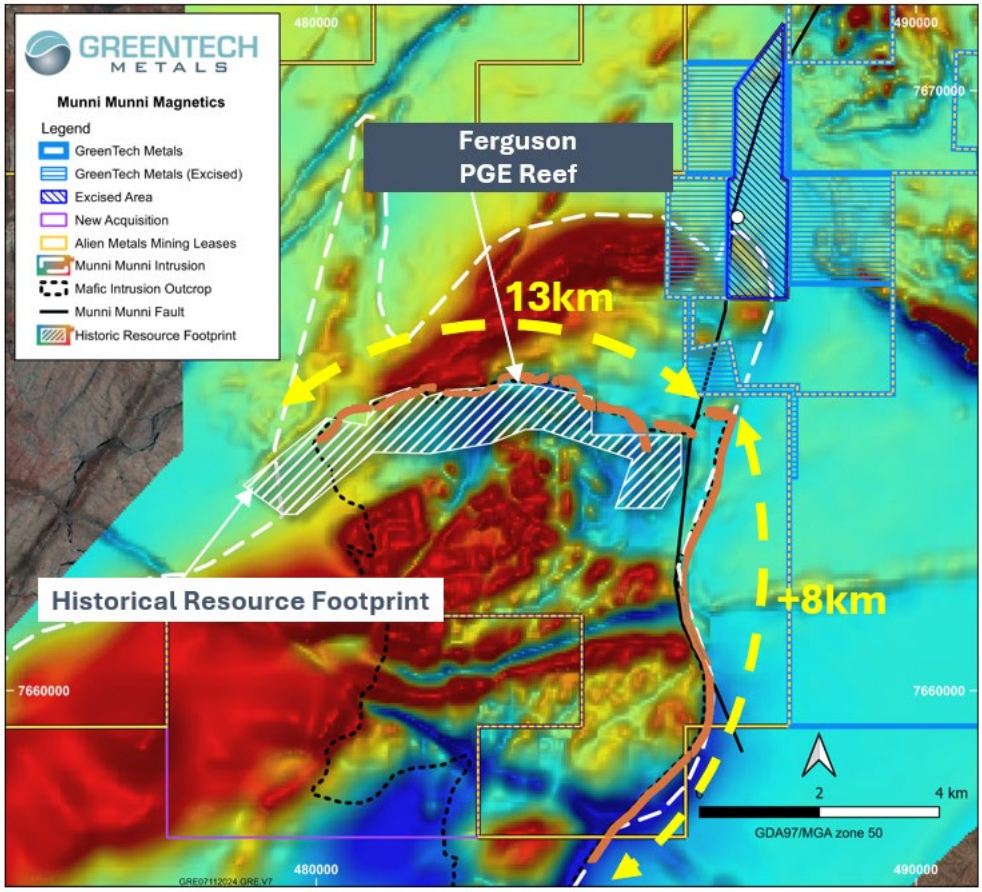

Figure 4: Tenure overlain with Magnetics

Munni Munni Advancement Strategy

Greentech Metals' strategy to advance the Munni Munni Project focuses on four coordinated workstreams designed to rapidly unlock value across the intrusion:

Resource Upgrade to JORC (2012)

- Modest infill and twin-hole drilling program designed to validate the extensive historical drill database and metallurgical work.
- Program planned to enable a rapid upgrade of the existing Historical Resource to JORC (2012) standards.

Resource Expansion

- Infill remaining gaps in drilling across the central 9km of the Ferguson Reef.
- Extend drilling footprint to the western zone and along the eastern limb, targeting known structural and stratigraphic controls on PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation.

Mining Study (Open Pit and Underground)

- Evaluate near-surface PGE-Cu-Ni mineralisation potentially amenable to large-scale open pit development.
- Assess higher-grade underground mining scenarios focused on the high-value Ferguson Reef.
- Incorporate potential synergies with the Whundo Cu-Zn-Au deposit, located ~10 km to the east, into broader development studies.

Additional Exploration Opportunities

- Multiple Cu-Ni anomalies/prospects identified from historic data along the eastern limb of the intrusion offer further discovery potential.
- Planned EM surveys will be used to refine targets and guide potential follow-up drilling. Systematic exploration drilling focused on expanding the defined PGE mineralisation along strike, at depth and into newly defined target zones.

Greentech Metals has engaged leading technical partners and consultants to support project execution, with work already underway.

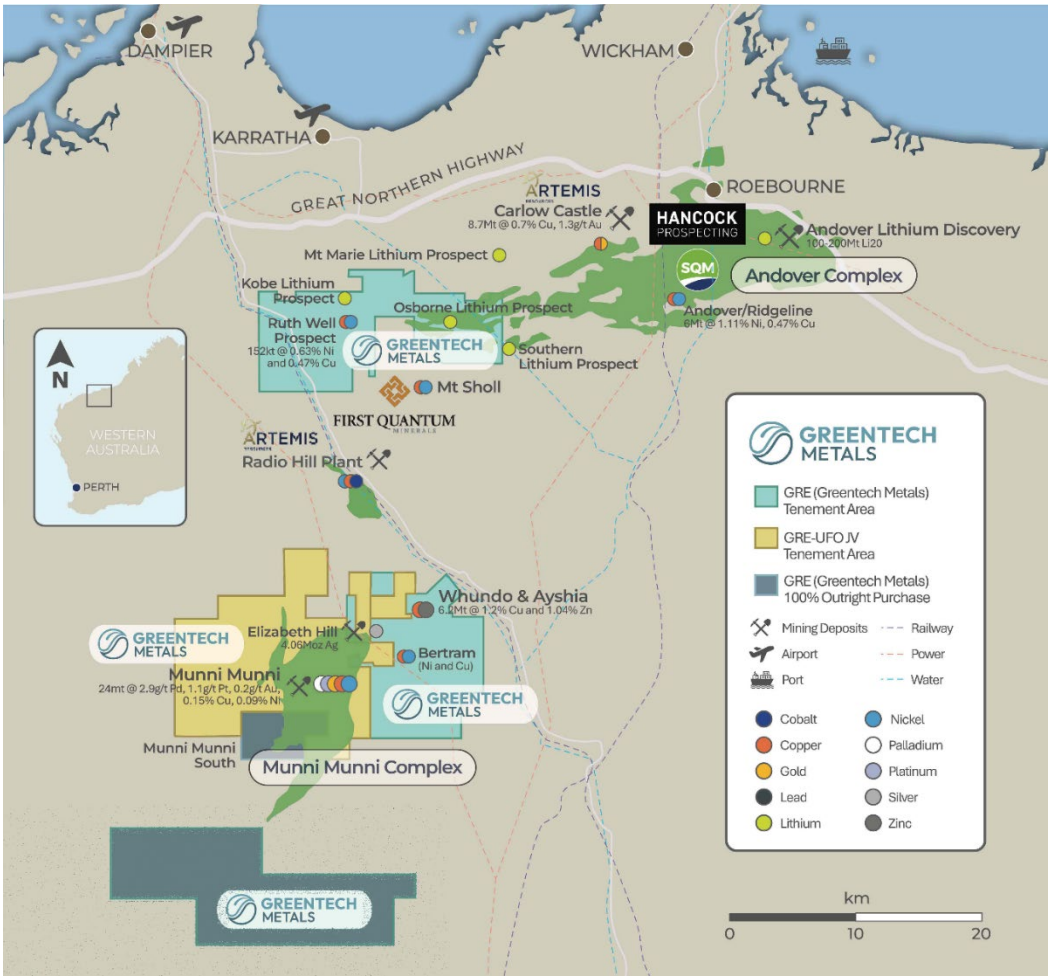

Figure 5: Project Location

Acquisition Terms & Details

GreenTech Metals Limited (GRE) has signed a binding Heads of Agreement with Alien Metals (AIM: UFO) to acquire a 70% interest in the Munni Munni project, with an option to increase to 80% within 12 months. The deal includes cash and shares consideration, a sole-funded JV with the Vendor free-carried to BFS. Completion is subject to a $3 million capital raising, shareholder approvals, regulatory consents, and execution of supporting agreements, after which GRE will issue the consideration and assume operatorship. Key terms are outlined in the table below:

Parties	**Purchaser:** GreenTech Metals Limited (GRE). **Vendor:** Alien Metals Australia Pty Ltd and Alien Metals Ltd (UFO).
Nature of Agreement	The parties have entered into a legally binding Heads of Agreement under which GRE will acquire a majority interest in the Tenements comprising the Munni Minni project (**Munni Munni Tenements**).
Acquisition Structure	GRE will acquire an interest in 70% of the Munni Munni Tenements from Alien Metals. GRE is granted an option to acquire a further 10% interest (to increase its holding in the Munni Munni Tenements to 80%) exercisable within 12 months of completion. GRE will sole-fund the JV and the Vendor is free-carried through to completion of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Operating Committee: 3 members: 2 appointed by GRE, 1 appointed by the Vendor.
Consideration	**Cash Consideration:** **$500,000 payable to the Vendor.** **Share Consideration:** **47,000,000 Acquisition Consideration Shares** to be issued at completion. 20,000,000 Option Consideration Shares (only if the option to acquire the additional 10% is exercised).
Share Restrictions:	Vendor subject to restrictions on share sales, including a 6-month voluntary escrow on issued shares.
Option Conditions	The option to acquire the additional 10% interest is conditional upon: 1. Shareholder approval to the issue of the Option Consideration Shares. 2. GRE's 30-day VWAP being at least $0.05. 3. Vendor's voting power remaining at or below 20% after the issue of Option Consideration Shares.
Conditions Precedent	Completion of the transaction is subject to: • GRE raising $3 million pursuant to a capital raising. • Receipt of shareholder approvals. • Execution of the a joint venture agreement between the parties, a Mineral Rights Deed with Crest Silver Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of West Coast Silver

	Limited, and various other third party agreements to give effect to GRE's acquisition of its interest in the Munni Munni Tenements. • Obtaining all necessary regulatory and third-party approvals.
Completion	Completion will occur 10 business days after satisfaction of all Conditions Precedent. On completion, GRE will: • Pay the cash consideration of $500,000; • Issue the Acquisition Consideration Shares; • Execute all required agreements with the Vendor.
Other Terms	• Vendor must keep all tenements in good standing until completion. • The Vendor must not negotiate with any third party. • After completion, both parties hold a 10-business-day right to match any third-party offers over their respective interests. • GRE to assume a royalty of $400,000 payable to Franco-Nevada on commercial mining

Concurrently, GRE has purchased two tenements E47/4504 and E47/4857 (Munni Munni South) for a cash consideration of $40,000 in cash, 4 million GRE shares and a 2% gross royalty. The agreement is subject to completion of due diligence by GRE on the Tenements, shareholder approval to the issue of 4 million GRE shares, completion of the acquisition of the Munni Munni Tenements from Alien Metals Limited and the receipt of all necessary third-party consents and regulatory approvals. Completion of this agreement is anticipated to occur immediately after completion of the acquisition of the Munni Munni Tenements.

Advisory fees consisting of 6m shares to be paid in relation to the transaction subject to approval by shareholders.

TIMETABLE

An indicative timetable for the acquisitions is as follows:

Timetable*	Date
Trading Halt	Monday, 1 December 2025
Announcement of Transaction	Monday, 1 December 2025
Dispatch of Notice of EGM	Wednesday, 8 December 2025
EGM (to approve Transaction)	**Monday, 12 January 2026**
Transaction Completion	**Tuesday, 13 January 2026**

*These dates are subject to change

For further information, please contact:

Thomas Reddicliffe

Executive Director

Greentech Metals Limited

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GRE Schedule of Tenements (Post Completion of Munni Munni Acquisition)

Tenement	Project	Area (km^2)
E47/3487	Ruth Well	27.4
P47/1929	Ruth Well	1.9
E47/3390	Ruth Well	0.1
E47/3340	Ruth Well	22.4
E47/3341	Ruth Well	7.2
P47/1998	Ruth Well	1.0
E47/4310	Bertram	15.8
E47/3719	Osborne Nickel	48.0
E47/3564	Elysian	49.7
P47/1881	Elysian	1.2
P47/1832	Elysian	1.1
E47/3534	Elysian	3.2
E47/3535	Elysian	5.0
P47/2033	Elysian	2.0
M47/7	Whundo	9.4
M47/9	Whundo	0.0
L47/163	Whundo	0.0
M47/123	Munni Munni	6.5
M47/124	Munni Munni	9.9
M47/125	Munni Munni	7.1
M47/126	Munni Munni	10.0
E47/3322	Munni Munni	20.9
E47/4422	Munni Munni	122.9
E47/4857	Munni Munni South	22.3
E47/4504	Munni Munni South	146.7
Total Munni Munni		**346.4**
TOTAL PILBARA		**541.7**

About The Munni Munni PGE-Cu-Ni Project

The Munni Munni Project is one of Australia's most significant platinum group element (PGE) intrusions, hosting a large, laterally continuous reef containing platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold. The project has an extensive exploration history and several key attributes:

- **Well-established PGE-Cu-Ni endowment:** Historic drilling and metallurgical work have confirmed strong grades within the Ferguson Reef, one of Australia's largest layered PGE-bearing systems.
- **Previous development activity:** Multiple operators advanced the project through substantial drilling, testwork and resource modelling. Earlier development stalled mainly due to weaker PGE prices at the time.
- **Conventional processing pathway**: Historical studies indicate the mineralisation responds well to traditional flotation and concentration techniques.
- **Significant growth potential:** Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth, with modern geophysics and drilling across the now-consolidated tenure expected to unlock additional high-grade zones.
- **Tier-1 mining jurisdiction**: Located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia on a granted mining lease, with proximity to the Radio Hill processing facility (third-party owned; WCE has no current agreement in place).

The consolidation of the surrounding land into a single 346.4km^2 contiguous package provides a strategic opportunity for district-scale exploration. The package covers a substantial portion of the Munni Munni intrusion and associated fault systems, which are prospective for both expansion of the known PGE-Cu-Ni Reef and the discovery of additional PGE sulphide targets along parallel structural corridors.

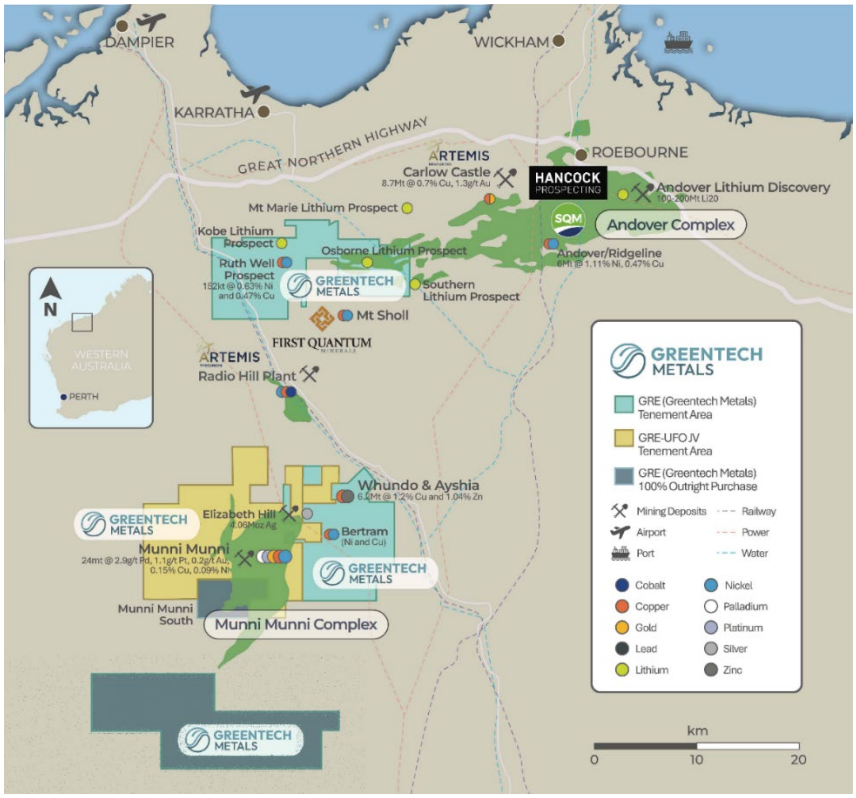

Figure 6: Munni Munni Project Tenement Location.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this announcement which are not statements of historical facts, including but not limited to those relating to the proposed transaction, are forward-looking statements. These statements instead represent management's current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events. Although management believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to historical results in respect of the Munni Munni project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Thomas Reddicliffe, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Reddicliffe is a director of GreenTech Metals. Mr Reddicliffe 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 in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Reddicliffe consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement – Historical Exploration Results

The historical results presented in this release include exploration results collected between approximately 1985 - 2021.

While drilling and assay QA/QC procedures generally match industry standards at the time the work was done, they are not consistent with current industry practice required to meet the 2012 JORC code for reporting of exploration results. As such these results are stated here to provide an indication of the exploration potential of the Munni Munni project tenements.

The estimates of the quantity and grade of mineralisation for the Munni Munni project tenements referred to in this announcement are "historical estimates" within the meaning of the ASX listing rules and are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

GreenTech notes that a competent person has not done sufficient work to disclose the corresponding exploration results in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is uncertain that following evaluation and further exploration work that the historical estimates will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code 2012; it is possible that following further evaluation and/or exploration work that the confidence in the prior reported exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012; that nothing has come to the attention of GreenTech that questions the accuracy or reliability of the former owner's exploration results, but GreenTech is in the process of independently validating the previous owner's exploration results and therefore is not to be regarded as reporting, adopting or endorsing those results.

GreenTech will continue to review and validate the data to enable the results to be reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The levels of PGE (3E), Copper, Nickel reported, from past activities, are a key factor in guiding GreenTech's exploration strategy. The previous activity, which produced these results, involved multiple rounds of drilling.

The results are considered to have been generated from work programs representing usual industry practice for the time they were collected and analysed at commercial laboratories which services the

mineral exploration industry. In the professional opinion of the Competent Person, GreenTech has, however, done sufficient verification of the data, to provide sufficient confidence that drilling and assays were performed to adequate industry standards and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for further investigation.

The Competent Person named in this announcement has confirmed that the information in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data.

References To Historical Estimates

The following further information is provided in relation to historical estimates contained in this announcement in accordance with the requirements of ASX listing rule 5.12:

<table>
<tr><th>Listing Rule 5.12</th><th>Company Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>5.12.1 - The source and date of the historical estimates.</td><td>A historical resource estimate was reported in the GRE ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2025. This MRE was previously reported by Helix Resources (ASX: HLX, First Quarter Activities & Cashflow Reports, 4 Nov 2002). Helix reported that SRK Consulting Engineers finalized a resource estimate for the expanded drilling to depths of 400m and 800m in the Central and Northern Domain as follows;
<table>
<tr><th>CATEGORY</th><th>Mt</th><th>Pt (g/t)</th><th>Pd (g/t)</th><th>Au (g/t)</th><th>Rh* (g/t)</th><th>Cu (%)</th><th>Ni (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>12.4</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.4</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.09</td><td>0.07</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>9.8</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.6</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>1.4</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.6</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.09</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>23.6</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.5</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.15</td><td>0.09</td></tr>
</table>
Notes
1. Undiluted resource using a 1.9g/t Pt + Pd + Au take out
2. Maximum depth 800 metres
* Rh values were not included in the resource calculation but estimated from extensive assay data which showed the Rh grade is 6% of the Pd grade
The MRE was again reported unchanged by Platina Resources (ASX: PGM, Fourth Quarterly Activities Report, 29 July 2009). The historical MRE is based on historical exploration drilling completed between 1985 and 2002. Based on this information an MRE was completed by SRK Consultants in 2002. The drilling data which supports the MRE can be sourced from DMPE WAMEX reports.
Below is a list of reports containing historic exploration results that support the MRE.

McIntyre J, O'Shea P D. 1988. Munni Munni Project, Annual Report for the year ending 31/12/1987, E47/175, 250, 305-306 & 347; M47/123-126, 141-144 & 149-150. Hunter Resources Ltd. WAMEX A23332.

McIntyre J R. 1989. Munni Munni Project. 1988 Annual Report. M47/123-126,141-144. Hunter Resources Ltd. WAMEX A28380.

Barnes G B. 1995. Munni Munni Project, Report on Mining Leases 47/340,47/341,47/342, 47/343 & Exploration Licence 47/587. Legend Mining NL. WAMEX A45156.</td></tr>
</table>

	Biggs D. 2008. Project Name: Munni Munni, Annual Report Report Period: 6/5/2007-5/5/2008, Combined Reporting Number: C223/1997, Tenement Numbers: M47/0141, M47/0142, M47/0143, M47/0144, M47/0123, M47/0124, M47/0125, M47/0126, E471015. Platina Resources Ltd. WAMEX A78457.
5.12.2 - Whether the historical estimates use categories of mineralisation other than and if so, an explanation of the differences.	The MRE is reported to JORC (2004) standard and uses categories of mineralisation as those defined in Appendix 5A (JORC Code). The MRE is reported as follows; 24Mt @ 2.9g/t 3 PGE +Au for 2.2Moz **CATEGORY** | **Mt** | **Pt (g/t)** | **Pd (g/t)** | **Au (g/t)** | **Rh* (g/t)** | **Cu (%)** | **Ni (%)** Measured | 12.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.09 | 0.07 Indicated | 9.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.22 | 0.11 Inferred | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.09 **Total** | **23.6** | **1.1** | **1.5** | **0.2** | **0.1** | **0.15** | **0.09** Notes 1. Undiluted resource using a 1.9g/t Pt + Pd + Au take out 2. Maximum depth 800 metres * Rh values were not included in the resource calculation but estimated from extensive assay data which showed the Rh grade is 6% of the Pd grade
5.12.3 – The relevance and materiality of the historical estimates to the entity.	The historical MRE completed by SRK in 2002 was compliant with JORC (2004) at the time it was reported by Helix Resources. However, due to certain QA/QC issues it is not considered to be compliant with the current JORC (2012) standard. Artemis Resources undertook limited drilling within the resource area in 2018-2020 and reported results (ASX: ARV Announcement Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results, 3 August 2020) that were reasonably representative of the resource. At 2.2Mozs 4E (PGM + Au) plus Cu and Ni represents a significant insitu potential resource which extends to surface. With 386 drill holes completed, most of the resource definition drilling has been completed. The QA/QC issues encountered in reviewing the MRE data are not considered likely to impair the integrity or validity of the dataset. It is believed that these issues can be addressed/rectified with modest follow-up drilling within the resource.
5.12.4 - The reliability of the historical estimates, including by reference to any of the criteria in Table 1 of Appendix 5A (JORC Code) which are relevant to understanding the reliability of the historical estimates.	The historical MRE completed by SRK in 2002 was compliant with JORC (2004) at the time. However, due to certain QA/QC issues it is not considered to be compliant with the JORC (2012) standard. Drilling and sampling protocols are not recorded in the datasets, and while assay QA/QC procedures for the reported results generally match industry standards at the time the work was done, they are not consistent with current industry practice required to meet 2012 JORC code for reporting of exploration results. The MRE is stated here to provide an indication of the exploration potential of the Munni Munni project.

	See JORC Table 1 Section 1 for information on drilling and sampling methods, protocols, assay and QA/QC procedures.
5.12.5 - To the extent known, a summary of the work programs on which the historical estimates are based and a summary of the key assumptions, mining and processing parameters and methods used to prepare the historical estimates.	Historic exploration reported in this news release was completed between 1985 and 2002. Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2 "Exploration done by other parties" for a detailed summary of historic exploration completed at the Munni Munni Project.
5.12.6 - Any more recent estimates or data relevant to the reported mineralisation available to the entity	Artemis Resources undertook additional drilling within the area of the historic resource in the period 2018-2020. This work was reported by Artemis (ASX: ARV Announcement Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results, 3 August 2020). This information was also reported by GreenTech Metals in their ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2025. Also Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2 "Exploration done by other parties"
5.12.8 - The proposed timing of any evaluation and/or exploration work that the entity intends to undertake and a comment on how the entity intends to fund that work	A drill program is to commence imminently with 20 holes planned within the area of the previously reported MRE. This drilling aims to address QA/QC issues arising from the JORC (2004) Resource as well as complimenting the historic resource estimate. It is anticipated that the drilling results will enable the resource to be restated to the JORC (2012) standard for reporting Mineral Resource Estimates. These planned activities will be funded with cash at hand and proceeds of a current capital raise as announced in GRE:ASX Announcement 1 December 2025. The capital raise will be completed on 12 January 2026.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

This Table 1 refers to historic drilling and associated MRE completed on the Munni Munni PGE Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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. • 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 (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.	• An historic MRE has been presented which was based on the results of drilling campaigns completed in the period 1984 - 2002 . In addition, Artemis Resources reported the results from drilling within the resource area which was undertaken in 2018 - 2020. While this drilling complimented the mineral resource the results have not been incorporated into the historic MRE. • Drill sampling protocols are not recorded in the datasets for either the DD or RC drilling. It was noted that core was typically sampled at 0.5m intervals with half core samples taken, while RC samples were typically collected at 1m intervals. • Assay QA/QC procedures for the reported results generally match industry standards at the time the work was done, they are not consistent with currently industry practice required to meeting 2012 JORC code for reporting of exploration results. The MRE is stated here to provide an indication of the exploration potential of the Munni Munni project.
Drilling techniques	• 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.).	Hunter Resources (1984-1988) Between 1985 and 1988, Hunter Resources Ltd drilled approximately 79 DD, 3 RCD, 3 RC, and 2 PCD holes across the Munni Munni intrusion. Although this drilling successfully delineated zones of PGE mineralisation, the drill spacing was too wide to enable calculation of a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC (1999) Code. Helix Resources (2002 – 2003) Between 2000 and 2003, Helix Resources, in joint venture with Lonmin, undertook the first modern, systematic drilling of the Munni Munni PGE reef since the 1980s. Multiple phases of RC and diamond drilling targeted the Main PGE Reef . This drilling formed the dataset used by SRK (2002) and Snowden (2003) to generate the pre-JORC-2012 global resource (~24 Mt @ ~2.9 g/t 4E), widely quoted for Munni Munni. Platina Resources (2007 -2008) Between July 2007 and January 2008, Platina Resources Ltd completed a focused diamond drilling program at the Munni Munni PGE Project aimed at confirming stratigraphic interpretations, testing

		the Ferguson Reef PGE horizon, and assessing the Cadgerina Dyke feeder system. A total of eight drillholes (MMPD1–MMPD8) were completed for 4,271 metres, comprising seven diamond drillholes and one reverse-circulation pre-collar with diamond tail (MMPD7). Artemis Resources - Platina JV (2017 – 2021) Between 2017 and 2021, Artemis Resources undertook RC and DD drilling (35 holes in total), re-assayed historical intervals, and completed multi-element and PGE-focused geochemical programs aimed at validating the Ferguson Reef PGE horizon, upgrading historical datasets, and supporting resource studies. Programs included: - RC drilling and downhole sampling (multiple campaigns 2017–2021). - Diamond drilling including twin holes and metallurgical-type core.
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.	• Drill sampling protocols are not recorded in the datasets for either the DD or RC drilling. • The core recovery was typically good for the intervals being sampled which was restricted to the Ferguson Reef zone and included barren buffer above and below the zone. • For RC drilling samples were collected at 1m intervals within the mineralised zone and composited at up to 5m intervals for non-mineralised sections.
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.	• All drill holes were geologically logged for lithology, weathering, and other features. The level of geological detail varied between different drill campaigns • Supervision and logging protocols are not known. • Logging codes often varied between different drill campaigns • Data relating to the geological observations and the sampling intervals was entered in a database and the historic core is stored at the core shed located at the Munni Munni Site.
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.	• Sub sampling was limited but when undertaken appear not to adhere to any protocol. • Quality control protocols are not known
	• 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	Hunter Resources Very limited QC; 3 FDUP/CORE-50 duplicates. 126 residue resplits sent for umpire checks. Source: WAMEX A28380; No industry-standard QA/QC procedures were recorded. Assay accuracy and precision cannot be

	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.	independently verified. Data from this period are considered suitable for qualitative geological interpretation but not for resource estimation under the JORC Code. Helix Resources Improved QC with blanks/standards. Source: Helix ASX 2001–2003; Lonmin JV. Platina Resources QC considered reasonable and industry-standard for the time - includes CRMs, blanks. Source: WAMEX A78457; Platina ASX releases 2007-2008. Artemis Resources QC consists predominantly of CRMs and FDUP Source: DB export; Artemis ASX - QA/QC 2017–2021. Artemis ASX announcements note "Appropriate QA/QC procedures (including the use of standards, blanks and duplicates) were undertaken."
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.	• The historic drill collar data, sample information, logging data and assay results have been compiled but not validated by GreenTech Metals. • All the historic data is stored electronically in a database managed by GreenTech Metals. • One of the critical technical risks is the lack of reliable density (specific gravity - SG) data.
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.	• The location of the drill collars was recorded using a historic geoid. The has resulted in some QA/QC issues possibly due to translational inaccuracy. The holes have not been properly surveyed by DGPS in the current geoid. • Despite the collar location issues down hole orientation surveys were completed on all drill holes at approximately 25m to 50m depending on the drill campaign. These down hole surveys have not been validated. • The historic topographic control is not consistent with currently used terrain controls and may have inaccuracies.
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.	• Most of the drilling was undertaken at a spacing relevant to establishing a resource and to enable a Mineral Resource estimate.
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 internal stratigraphy of the Munni Munni layered intrusion and the contained mineralisation comprising the Munni Munni resource has a southerly trend and a dip of 30-40 deg. The orientation of the historic resource drilling is either vertical or has a northerly dip of 60-80 degrees to account for the stratigraphy. • Sampling bias is not considered an issue with respect to the core sampling of these resource drill holes as the mineralisation is cryptic in nature and sampling was usually done at 0.5m intervals in the core holes and at 1m intervals in the RC holes.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• It is not known what security or chain of custody was employed for any of the drill campaigns used to establish the resource estimate.
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. • However, both Platina Resources and Artemis Resources reported limited resampling of selected portions of core. • GreenTech Metals has engaged Snowden Optiro to complete a review and audit of the historic Munni Munni data used to inform the historic MRE.

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	• 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 historic drill holes which pertain to the historic Munni Munni MRE are entirely within M 47/123, M47/124, M47/125 and M47/126 currently held 100% by Alien Metals Ltd. GreenTech Metals has entered into an agreement with Alien Metals Ltd to purchase 70% interest in these tenements and other associated tenements with the exclusion of the silver rights. • The tenements lie within the Ngarluma Native Title claim. There is no heritage issues associated with the tenements. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There has been extensive historical drilling at Munni Munni with 396 holes drilled for 93,567m, consisting of: 162 DD holes for 40,267m and 234 RC holes for 53,300m <u>Hunter Resources</u> Drilling comprised 101 holes within the resource area Diamond core was NQ size. Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown <u>Helix Resources</u> Drilling comprised 24 holes within the resource area Diamond core was NQ size. Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Analytical laboratory is unknown Sample preparation techniques are unknown Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown <u>Artemis Resources -Platina</u> Drilling comprised of 48 drill holes, these holes post-date the resource estimate Diamond core was NQ size.

		Sample methodology and measures taken to ensure sample representivity are unknown. Samples were analysed at ALS Brisbane Sample preparation techniques are unknown Samples were analysed for Au, Cu, Cr, As and Ag. Analysis methods are unknown.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Furguson PGE Reef represents a typical Reef-Style PGE mineral occurrence associated with a Websterite mafic layer within the Munni Munni Layered Intrusion. The Munni Munni Intrusion has characteristics similar to those seen in the Bushveld Mafic Complex and the Great Dyke , Zimbabwe with both being host to Websterite hosted PGE mineralisation. • The geological setting of the area is Archaean greenstones consisting of moderately dipping and folded basalts, felsic volcanics, komatiites, and sediments, intruded by voluminous gabbro, dolerite dykes, and granitic intrusions.
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: • 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.	• A diagram of the drill hole collar locations is presented in the GRE:ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2025. • The located drill hole information is not presented due to QA/QC issues surrounding the accurate location of these historic drill holes. Easting and Northings are inaccurate and in particular elevation data is unreliable. • It is for this reason that the information is excluded pending an upgrade of the MRE to be compliant with JORC (2012) standard
Data aggregation methods	• 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.	• No specific sample data is reported relating to the historic MRE. The investigation of the how the data was aggregated is underway with Snowden Optiro.
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').	• The mineralised zones have not been reported however the majority of the drill holes that informed the historic MRE are approximately orthogonal to the regional dip of the mineralisation which is 30-40 degrees to the south.

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.	• A relevant plan and section were presented in the GRE:ASX Announcement dated 1 December 2025.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• No specific exploration results were reported other than those previously reported by Artemis Resources (ASX: ARV Announcement Munni Munni RC PGE Drill Results, 3 August 2020)
Other Substantive Data	•	• GreenTech Metals has specifically reported on an historic MRE initially reported in 2002 by Helix Resources (ASX: HLX, First Quarter Activities & Cashflow Reports, 4 November 2002) • No is other relevant exploration information to be reported
Further work	• 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.	• Snowden Optiro is completing a detailed review of the historic Munni Munni MRE with a view to providing recommendations to upgrade the historic JORC (2004) MRE to JORC (2012) standard. • Plans are underway to complete a modest drill program to assist in the QA/QC requirements to upgrade the resource.