Greenfields Exploration

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SHAREHOLDER NEWS RELEASE
Activity Update – exploration activity and corporate growth

18 NOVEMBER 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- **2019 Frontier project program concludes on time and under budget**
- **New areas of anomalous copper mineralisation identified**
- **Stakeholders and community engaged**
- **Commercializing the Key Project**

CONTEXT

Greenfields Exploration Limited ("Greenfields", "the Company", or "we") is pleased to update its shareholders on exploration and corporate activity relating to the Company's:

- principal project, the 100%-owned Frontier Project in Greenland. Frontier remains one of, if not the, largest exploration projects in the world that was initiated by a non-major resource company in recent memory. Frontier is subject to an earn-in agreement with the well-respected Australian mining company, Independence Group NL ('IGO'); and
- growth project, the exclusively owned Key Project, which comprises approximately 60 tonnes of samples from all over Greenland. The Company believes that the Key gives it a competitive advantage in generating new projects in Greenland.

Between 1 and 28 August 2019 the Greenfield and IGO exploration team conducted work from its basecamp at Karl Jakobsen, on Ymer Island (Figure 1). The basecamp used a combination of medium and large commercial tents, and individual sleeping tents set up next to a pre-existing air strip. All equipment was mobilized in using Twin Otter aircraft, and bulk supply of fuel was shipped to the Ella Ø station (Figure 2). A helicopter was used to transport fuel and equipment across the approximately 30 km separating Ella Ø and basecamp. During the 28-day exploration phase, there was only half a day when site visits were not possible due to climatic conditions (fog and cloud obscuring landing zones).

Figure 1: Basecamp at Karl Jakobsen, Ymer Island

Figure 2: Supply ship, Ella Island

The 2019 Frontier exploration program focused largely on the licence areas to the north of basecamp. Each day, a minimum of two field teams were mobilized to areas identified as being prospective for copper mineralisation. The field teams performed mapping and geochemical sampling of the areas of interest. The areas investigated and sampled were intended to provide both direct testing of the potential, as well as to provide background information upon which the more favourable results can be compared. Some of the samples collected by the field teams were then analysed by a third team at basecamp, for the purpose of providing a feedback loop for the field teams.

In parallel with the Frontier field program, a sea-container holding 28 tonnes of coarse-reject samples were shipped from Nuuk, Greenland; to Fremantle, Western Australia. This shipment comprised a representative selection of samples from each of the historical project areas in the database of ~60,000 unique samples. The samples were inspected for their quality and integrity. Based on this review, the company committed to securing and transporting the remaining samples to Perth. The second sea-container is currently in transit.

While there are numerous areas of interest within the Frontier project that were investigated, there was a significant focus in Noa Dal and Strindberg Land in the Eleonore North Licence (Figure 3).

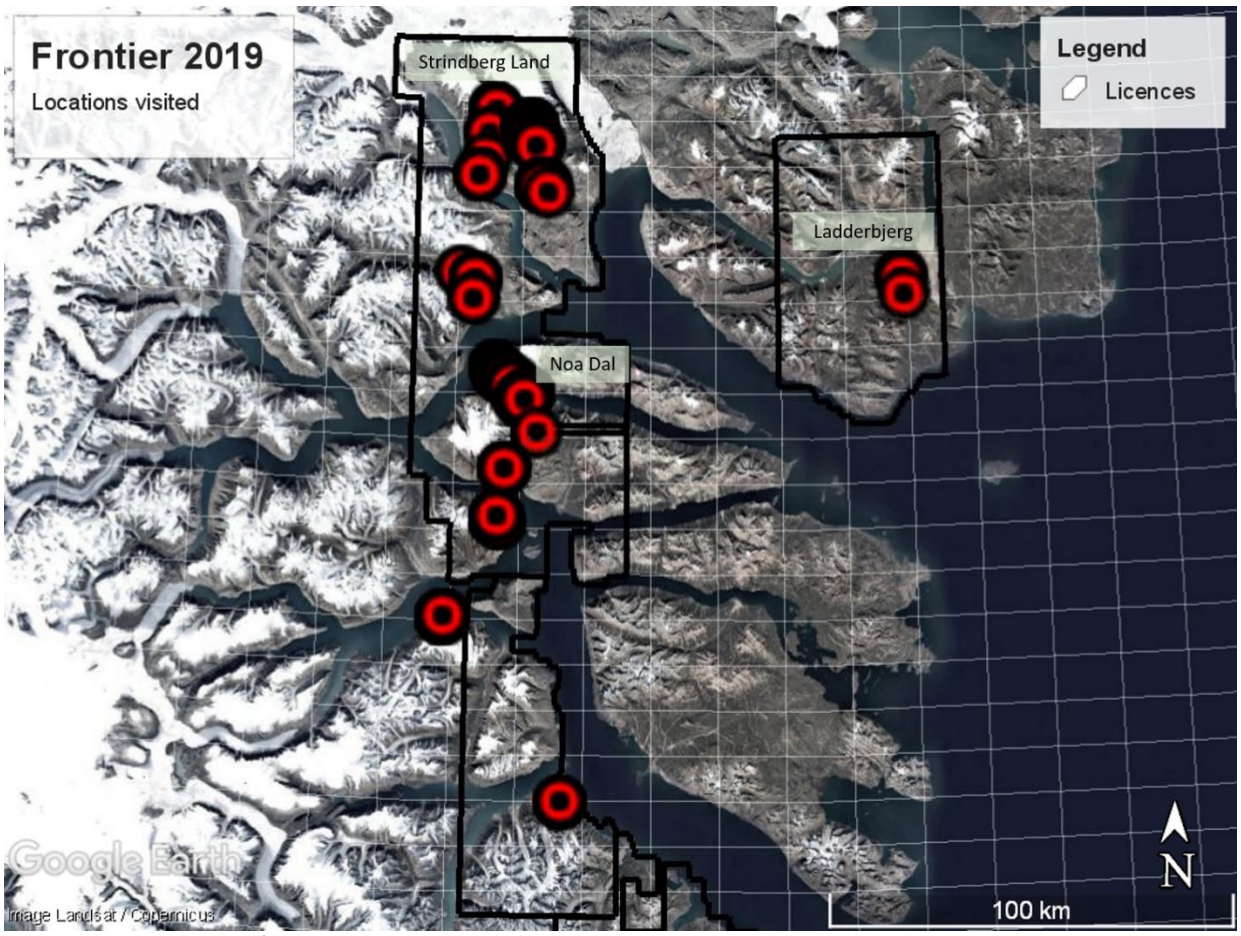

Figure 3: Site visit locations

In both locations, the copper-bearing mineral chalcocite was observed. Chalcocite is significant as it contains 80% copper by weight, and if found in enough quantity can be directly sold without the need for further processing. At Noa Dal, the chalcocite was observed as fine disseminations along with malachite (a green secondary copper mineral, Figure 4), which is currently interpreted to be associated with east-west faults. At Strindberg Land, the chalcocite occurs as large (mm to cm scale) distinct blebs (Figure 5). Greenfields considers the large blebs to be significant as it demonstrates a concentration process that is favourable for the formation of a deposit. Due to the high copper content of chalcocite, the rock only needs to contain a few percent of the mineral to be economically significant. Rock-chip samples as well as 50 kg bulk composite samples were collected and are currently in transit to Australia for geochemical analysis. The purpose of the 50 kg samples is to provide a broader context to individual rock samples.

Figure 4: Copper oxide samples from Noa Dal, Eleonore North Licence

Figure 5: Chalcocite blebs with minor malachite from Strindberg Land, Eleonore North Licence

In addition to geochemical sampling, the historical copper prospect at Ladderbjerg was revisited. In 2018, minor outcrops of copper mineralised conglomerate (the host rock type) was located, however it did not match the vertical and lateral extent described in the literature. In 2019, the main body of the Ladderbjerg prospect was mapped and sampled. The host rock was traced laterally over 3-4 km, with mineralised thicknesses of up to 10m being observed (Figure 6). The observed mineralization appears to dip sub-horizontally into the mountain. Further lateral extent is possible, however it cannot be mapped at surface as the observed mineralisation dips under cover to the north, and was not relocated across a ravine to the south. The Company considers that the observed scale of the mineral system at Ladderbjerg has the potential to host a volumetrically significant deposit.

Figure 6: Copper mineralised conglomerate at Ladderbjerg

Due to the soft nature of the Ladderbjerg conglomerate relative to the surrounding rock types, it is not well exposed at surface. Greenfields considers that the expressions of observed copper is important to understanding the economic potential of the Ladderbjerg prospect. Individual pebble clasts within the conglomerate appear to be preferentially coated with the green copper mineral, malachite. Some preserved copper sulphides were observed in the soft matrix of the conglomerate. The conglomerate may be amenable to a range of processing options, including beneficiation to produce a higher-grade feed material for further processing. To help evaluate the plausibility of this scenario, a 50kg sample of mineralised material was collected for metallurgical/beneficiation studies. The above must be tempered with the knowledge that the scenario is based on limited surface mapping only and that no drilling has yet occurred, and the nature of the mineralisation at depth is unknown. However, based on the current understanding, Greenfields is encouraged by the potential of the Ladderbjerg prospect.

No laboratory assay results were available at the time of this announcement. The reader is directed to Appendix 1 of this news release for the relevant JORC Code Table 1 sections.

SAFETY, SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT

In 2019, Greenfields continued with its progressive engagement with the East Greenlandic community. In late-July, the Managing Director of Greenfields stayed in the nearest township to the Frontier project, Ittoqqortoormiit. The purpose of this visit was to engage with the locals and show that they are important to the Company. Overall, the ~350 Ittoqqortoormiit inhabitants are curious about Greenfields' activity, but do not appear overly concerned as the exploration work is well to the north of the traditional hunting grounds. Importantly, the visit to the township yielded information that there are locals who have industry training and that may be available for future exploration programs.

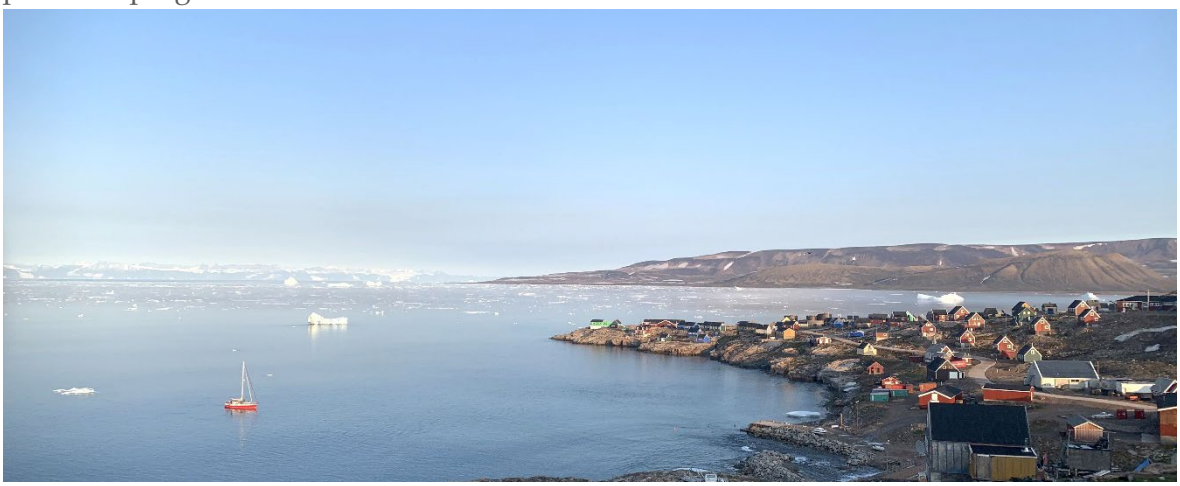

Figure 7: The township of Ittoqqortoormiit

As part of its tendering process, Greenfields requested that there be local employment opportunities for the residents of Ittoqqortoormiit. As a result, Greenfields employed through its contractor, Tangent Expeditions Ltd, two locals as night guards for the basecamp. In addition, a guard dog was hired from the local town (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Local night guard and alarm dog demobilizing from basecamp (left) and the alarm dog (right)

Greenfields also engaged and worked with other organizations working in the vicinity of Frontier. The volunteer organization Nanok[1] was one such entity. Every year, Nanok volunteers repair and rehabilitate the old huts located in Greenland (Figure 9). In addition to being of historical significance, these huts are vital refuge stations in the event of emergencies. In 2019, a Nanok team was working in the north of the Eleonore licence, close to the Greenfields-IGO areas of interest. Nanok advised that there were reports of an old structure inland from where they were rehabilitating a hut. To help with their work, Greenfields transported the Nanok team in its helicopter to the reported site so that they could carry out their investigations.

Figure 9: The ex-Sirius Patrol transport ship used by Nanok (left) and the Strindberg Hut being worked on by a Nanok volunteer (right)

During the field program, Greenfields also had positive interactions with the CASP[2] not-for-profit charitable trust, the Korea Polar Research Institute[3], and other private and governmental organisations.

Close to its basecamp, Greenfields located jet fuel drums that had been abandoned by another company around the year 2008 (Figure 10). The Company identified that seven of the drums left by an airstrip were still full of fuel. Furthermore, while carrying out routine work, Greenfields and IGO noticed two drums lying in the local riverbed. Investigation of the riverbed drums determined that they were also full of jet fuel. Greenfields and IGO removed all the old drums of jet fuel, along with 20 empty drums and worked with Government authorities for their disposal.

[1] https://www.xsirius.dk/en/nanok.html
[2] https://www.casp.cam.ac.uk/
[3] https://www.kopri.re.kr/eng/

Figure 10: Fuel drums abandoned by a third party (left) and their relocation and disposal (right)

BALANCED REPORTING

Like all programs, it is rare that things pan out the way they were planned. The 2019 Frontier program is no different. Logistics is the most difficult part of operating at Frontier and there were two aspects that did not work well in 2019. As part of its camp, Greenfields ordered three large communal/office tents, however only two complete tents arrived with core components of the third tent being lost by the courier. Due to compressed funding timeframes affecting the timing of the purchase, Greenfields was unable to remedy the situation with the courier. Also, Greenfields had intended to remove one of its sea-containers full of old fuel drums and dispose of them in Denmark. However, as part of a clean-up operation for a third party in the region, food was stored in the sea-container earmarked for disposal and as a result, was not loaded onto the ship. Greenfields intends to dispose of the sea-container in 2020. Lastly, the field program came in on time and under budget. While a good outcome, the underspend means that the two-year expenditure requirement will be less than expected and as such, more licence area may need to be relinquished. Greenfields does not expect any additional relinquishment to be material.

GROWTH

Greenfields current growth activity centers on the Key project. As suggested by the name, the Company views the Key samples as an opportunity to establish a competitive advantage in unlocking discoveries in Greenland. With over 60,000 samples, the Key is irreplaceable in terms of time and cost. Half the samples are currently in Perth and have been inspected by the company (Figure 11). The samples are in good condition and are labelled with barcodes. As a result, Greenfields authorized for the remaining samples to be transported from Greenland to Perth. Once all the samples are centralized in Perth, the Company intends to catalogue and establish suitable long-term storage facilities before conducting geochemical analyses. The intent is that this work will result in previously unrecognized exploration opportunities across all of Greenland. The

benefit of this asset is that unlike an exploration licence, it does not have ongoing holding costs, and the samples and database can be reanalyzed for years to come to produce new licensing opportunities.

Figure 11: First sea-container of the Key samples in Perth

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

No recent capital raisings have been performed; hence the Company's the share structure remains the same as that disclosed in its crowdfunding offer document. While capital is required to advance the Key project, the current understanding is that this is unlikely to require a highly dilutive mechanism. The Company believes that it can command a share price reflective of its demonstrated ability to source projects of interest to large companies, secure partnerships, and operate in the country. Furthermore, it may be possible to enter into a new partnership that does not dilute the Company's current shareholders.

FINAL WORD

Greenfields is proud to advise its shareholders that the 2019 field program has been a technical and operational success and was conducted in a manner whereby works were safely completed under budget and in a socio-environmentally progressive manner. The Company is confident that it has significantly improved the intrinsic value of its shareholders' investments, and that it is well positioned for continued growth during a time when much of the exploration sector is in a malaise. The Company continues to work towards delivering its investors a tangible medium to long term return on their investment.

On behalf of Greenfields, your Managing Director

Dr Jon Bell

Jonathan Bell, MAIG, GAICD, AfSAFAA
PhD (Engineering), MSc (Mineral Economics), BSc (Applied Geology)

ABOUT THE COMPANY	*Greenfields Exploration Limited is an Australian exploration incubator. The Company identifies and securing rights to undervalued projects, and then partners with other companies to advance them to the next stage. The intent is to build a portfolio of minority interests as a means of diversifying risk and maximizing the upside to discovery potential.*
COMPETENT PERSON'S STATMENT	*The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Dr Jonathan Bell who is a professional member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#3116).Dr Bell is a full-time employee of Greenfields and 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Bell consents to the inclusion in the documents of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*
FORWARD LOOKING STATMENTS	*This announcement may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subjected to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statements" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.*

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code Table 1

SECTION 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria listed 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.*	All sampling comprises hammer-derived rock-chips and grab sampling for either: 1) collecting representative field samples or 2) completing various geochemical analyses (whole rock, petrophysics, petrographic, spectral, etc). No XRF measurements were taken in the field.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The exploration program was based on systematic sampling across key stratigraphic horizons. The purpose of the program was to help refine the areas of interest rather than directly detect a deposit. As such, samples were collected on lithologically regular intervals that are intended to provide insight as to what background levels are, as well as areas of potential copper enrichment. In Strindberg Land, areas of elevated copper assays are expected from large blebs of chalcocite, and consequently 50 kg samples were collected in these areas to help provide context. Sampling protocols used are in line with those considered standard Australian practice.
	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 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent	Sampling included geochemical rock grab, hand specimens, and large 50 geochemical samples. No other samples were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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.).*	No drilling was conducted in 2018 or 2019.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling was conducted in 2018 or 2019.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was conducted in 2018 or 2019.
	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.	No drilling was conducted in 2018 or 2019.
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.*	The field mapping was conducted to IGO's standards, procedures, and templates. The purpose of the logging is to allow for classification, quality control and statistical analysis of any geochemical assay data or anomalism, for which the legend is adequate. The type of data and the information being sought is not intended for inclusion in a Mineral Resource, mining or metallurgical study.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All logging is primarily qualitative in nature and is based on field descriptions. However, supporting photos were taken of sampling sites.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling, costeans or similar sampling was conducted, consequently there are no relevant intersections from which percentages can be calculated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Only whole geochemical samples were collected and no sub-sampling occurred.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were collected on a dry rock-chip/grab basis. No splitting or spearing occurred.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Grab samples were collected, logged and bagged by IGO and Greenfields geologists. These samples were hand carried by the field team to Akureyri, Iceland. From there the samples were air freighted to Copenhagen and then couriered to the Bureau Veritas lab in Krakow, Poland.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was undertaken and as such quality control measures are not relevant.
	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.	Field samplers were tasked with sampling across lithological units as practicable as possible given the use of hand-held hammers. In areas where visual indications are suggestive of higher-grades that may yield sampling bias, 50kg samples were collected to complement the standard 500g samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling was done on a representative basis based on a lithological basis. The sampling is appropriate for the purpose of investigation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	795 samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas lab in Perth, Australia for analysis using the FRAEX03 method – a method developed by IGO that involves: - Fire assay for Au, Pt and Pd. - Lithium borate fusion and XRF to determine major element concentrations (Al, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, Ni, P, S, Sn, Sr, Ti, V, W, Zn, Si). - Lithium borate fusion and ICP-MS to determine trace element concentrations (Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, Y, Yb, Zr).
	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.	A Reflex brand (subsidiary of Imdex Ltd) crusher, mill and pelletizer was used for some of the sample preparation. These sample preparation tools were used in conjunction with an Olympus brand 'Vanta' portable XRF was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Certified reference materials (CRMs) were inserted into the sample dispatch sequence randomly at a rate of 1 per 10 samples to ensure correct calibration. Any values outside of 3 standard deviations are re-assayed with a new CRM. No field duplicates were submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were verified by senior IGO exploration personnel. No independent verification was conducted.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling occurred.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary sampling data was collected in the field using hand-held GPS and recorded in field notebooks and e-notebooks by each field team. This information was recorded in Excel spreadsheets at the end of the field day. The full list of samples with their location information and sample characteristics were compiled in a single spreadsheet, validated and compiled into IGO's geological database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data. No wet assay data is available at the time of this information release, so adjustments were made.	No wet assay data is available at the time of this information release, so adjustments were made.
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.*	Samples were located with a handheld GPS with a horizontal accuracy of 3 m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sampling locations were recorded using WGS84 zone UTM27. Where the location occurred in a different UTM zone, post-field adjustments were made. The purpose of this single-zone approach in a multi-zone project is to avoid accidentally using the wrong zone.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic measurements for hand-held GPS units may vary by more than 10 m from true elevation. However, for the purpose of a two-dimensional geochemical survey, the topographic measurement is not material.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Transects orthogonal to the target stratigraphy was spaced at irregular, kilometre scale spacing. Due to the variability in exposure e.g. scree slopes, snow) and site accessibility (e.g cliffs), regular spacing is not possible.
	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.	The samples collected are not intended for use in a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve, and as such, are not suited for inclusion in such estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The majority of samples are composites derived from stratigraphic units. All practical efforts were made to ensure representativity within the composites.
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.*	Rock-chip and grab samples serve only to provide reference material and geochemical data. Consequently, orientation of the sample provides no useful information and was not collected.
	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.	Orientation of the samples are not relevant to the understanding of the observed mineralisation, and its absence is unlikely to introduce bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody of samples is managed by IGO personnel or contractors directly linked to the Company. Once samples were collected in the field in Eastern Greenland, they were packaged by IGO and Greenfields personnel and air freighted to a contractor's facilities at Nerlerit Inaat, Greenland. IGO personnel inspected the samples for their integrity at Nerlerit Inaat. From there, the samples were air freighted to Akureyri, Iceland, and in turn, couriered to the Bureau Veritas geochemical lab in Krakow, Poland under the management of Bureau Veritas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external or independent audits have been undertaken on the data and sampling practices. At this point of the project, these audits are considered unnecessary.

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 Frontier project comprises five Special Exploration Licenses (SELs) and one Exploration License (EL) held by Greenfields Exploration Limited. In addition, the Company holds a Prospecting Licence that permits it to investigate unlicensed areas on the east coast of Greenland (areas South of 75° N and East of 44°W). The Special Exploration licences are in their second year, and expire at the end of their third year. At the end of the life of a Special Exploration licence, they can be converted to normal Exploration Licences. The Company anticipates that by the end of the calendar year 2019, that it will apply to reduce the area of the SELs or possibly relinquish some licences.
	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.	As Greenfields applied for the licenses through a Government application process, it is free of third-party royalties, back-in provisions or any other rights that may affect the ownership or technical value of the Project – excluding any rights granted to IGO.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Systematic geological investigations of the region were carried out by the Geological Survey of Greenland in the late 1960's to early 1980's. This work formed the basis for much of the geological and stratigraphic understanding of the area. Commercial mineral exploration in the region was carried out by Nordmine between 1952 to 1991. The Nordmine work resulted in numerous copper anomalies, two tungsten deposits, a molybdenum deposit, and a lead-zinc mine.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Frontier is primarily being targeted for sediment-hosted copper. Within the project, there are two styles of potential mineralisation being investigated. The eastern licences contain a direct extension of the Zechstein basin, which hosts the world-class Kupferschiefer copper deposits in Germany and Poland. The western licences are of a similar age (Neoproterozoic) and expression to the African Copperbelt. The Frontier is also known to host intrusive related tungsten, antimony, and gold mineralisation. There are two high-grade historical tungsten deposits located on Ymer Island, where there is also a gold-bearing vein and over 10km of geochemical gold anomalism. The tungsten is of secondary interest relative to the scale of copper deposit being targeted, and the gold has not been reviewed in any meaningful manner. Greenfields considers the Frontier to be prospective for conduit-hosted nickel. The hypothesised style of mineralisation is analogous to the Noril'sk system, given the large outpouring of mafic intrusive and intrusive rocks into an evaporite and copper bearing basin, in a passive margin. No work has been carried out by Greenfields or IGO on the nickel potential, and is not discussed further.
Drill-hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tablation of the following information for all Material drill-holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar*	No drilling was completed in 2019.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 intersection 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.	No drilling was completed in 2019.
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.*	No drilling was completed during the 2019, so no averaging techniques or cut-off methods were used.
	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.	No drilling was completed during the 2019 field season, so no sub-interval information is available.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drilling was completed during the 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths *Diagrams*	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No drilling was completed during the 2019 field season. The geochemical sampling was carried out on a uniform basis across lithologies, with approximately 500g of material being collected from each. The geochemical sampling occurred sub-vertically across lithologies.
	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').	There are no downhole depths and true-width is less relevant in geochemical sampling than drilling.
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.*	Maps showing the sampling locations are contained in Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The rock samples are currently in transit to Perth from Greenland. No wet-assay results are available. In lieu of data, Greenfields has tried in the body text to present a balanced representation of the results, and the nature of their materiality. Greenfields anticipates that some of the samples collected in 2019 will yield high copper grades, however the reader is cautioned that these may be a function of sample selection and may not be representative of the entire rock mass. Such inherent sampling variability is normal for such a geochemical sampling program.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no other substantive information relevant to this news release.
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).*	The 2019 exploration program was successful in identifying previously undescribed areas of copper mineralisation; identifying areas of potential copper enrichment; and locating the remaining portion of the historical Ladderbjerg deposit. A future work program will depend on the wet-assay results from the samples collected in 2019, and their analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	A map of the mapped extent of the Huledal Conglomerate, which hosts the Ladderbjerg copper mineralisation is shown in Appendix 1. The Huledal is a laterally extensive unit that occurs across the East Greenland Basin. Within the copper mineralised area around Ladderbjerg, it is most likely to prospective to the north. However, the Huledal to the north of the mapped area is masked by a mafic scree field that extends for at least two kilometers; and dips below the colluvium of the valley floor.