Greenfields Exploration

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SHAREHOLDER NEWS RELEASE
Completion of the Year 2018 Exploration Program at the Frontier Project, Eastern Greenland

22 OCTOBER 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Successful three-week field reconnaissance program completed**
- **Experienced better than expected operating conditions within project area**
- **Investigated historic copper prospects and discovered a previously undocumented occurrence of copper mineralization**
- **Completed field reconnaissance of known tungsten deposits**
- **JV partner and Greenfields working closely as a fully integrated team**

BACKGROUND

Greenfields Exploration Limited ("Greenfields", "the Company", or "we") is pleased to update its shareholders on exploration activities recently completed at its Frontier Project ("the Project") in Eastern Greenland.

In August 2018, Greenfields entered into an Option/Joint Venture ("JV") agreement with Independence Group NL ("IGO") in relation to the Frontier Project. The agreement provides IGO the right to earn an 80% interest in the Frontier project by spending $10M on exploration over seven years. This year's field season (from July to September) constituted part of the option period within the agreement where IGO invested $1.1M in the Project to allow Greenfields to carry out an initial exploration program.

The 2018 program constituted a three-week field reconnaissance campaign focusing on:

- understanding the controls on mineralisation within historic copper occurrences and prospects;
- understanding the broader prospectivity for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation within the project area;
- identification of key sites and target areas for follow-up exploration in 2019; and

- better understanding the operational challenges and requirements of working in Eastern Greenland – allowing for better insights into the planning of future programs.

Currently both companies are busy reviewing the initial results of the 2018 field program, with the rock chip geochemical and petrographic sample results still pending.

SOCIAL AWARENESS

During the 2018 field program, the Greenfields and IGO field teams stayed at Nyhavn, a historic mining camp built to serve the Blyklippen lead mine (which operated from 1956-1962). After the mine closed operation, the buildings were moved to the coast to their present location, ~2 km north-east of the Mestersvig airfield operated by the Danish military.

Nyhavn is intermittently used by several groups working in the area but the lack of constant settlement means that some buildings were in poor shape when the field teams arrived. As part of our field program, Greenfields in conjunction with IGO and its contractor Polar Logistics Group ApS repaired some of the historical buildings, removed some of the hazards present, and reduced the amount of legacy waste.

Being based near Mestersvig also allowed Greenfields to interact with other groups working in the area – as most groups working in the area use Mestersvig as a gateway to the region. In some cases, Greenfields was able to offer operational support to these groups – e.g. researchers from the Cambridge University Arctic Shelf Programme[1], and members of the Sirius Dog Sled Patrol[2].

Outside of the Frontier, Greenfields is a sponsor of the Greenland Government's annual mineral hunt[3] which awards cash prizes to the best rock sample submitted by amateur geologists.

Helping out where we can like this is in line with the JV's commitment to be a good social citizen and behave responsibly wherever we work – aside from the fact that such cooperation is an important aspect to operating in remote locations like Eastern Greenland.

FAVOURABLE LOGISTICS

As a result of this year's field program, Greenfields can advise that the operating conditions in Eastern Greenland are more favorable than anticipated. Despite the field work coinciding with the most snow-on-ground in a quarter of a century, Greenfields and IGO were able to visit many of the known mineral occurrences. Access was particularly good in the inner fjord system (Eleonore and Ymer Ø licences) where the weather is more stable, and the deep fjords are usually ice-free early in the field season.

[1] https://www.casp.cam.ac.uk/
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sirius_Dog_Sled_Patrol
[3] http://www.ujarassiorit.gl/index.php?lang=en

Additionally, Greenfields realized that there is sufficiently more infrastructure in the region than anticipated. The license areas are dotted with multiple landing strips which are variably suitable for access by small fixed wing aircraft and often have a shelter nearby (usually a hut). Furthermore, through dialogue with other groups that have a long operating history in the area, Greenfields learned that typically there are only a small percentage of days negatively impacted by weather (particularly wind) during a field season. Greenfields is hopeful that these favorable conditions will allow for smooth subsequent field programs with minimal disruptions, leading to productive trouble-free execution of exploration in the region.

COPPER EXPLORATION

Much of the geological work this field season focused on understanding the relationship between the stratigraphic units within the two sedimentary basins: the Eleonore Bay and the Eastern Greenland Basins. The main method of inspection was field visits to type localities and geological traverses over stratigraphic sequences that exhibited priority strata or structural complexity. Rock grab samples were collected for hand specimens and geochemical analysis – the intention being that this sampling will allow a better understanding of regional basinal lithostratigraphy and hence a better understanding of the potential controls on mineralisation. These insights will allow for better identification of target areas for 2019 and help drive future exploration programs in the area.

Prospects visited this field season included the known mineralisation at Ladderbjerg (Figure 1, Figure 2) in the Gauss Halvø licence, and Brogetdal (Figure 3) in the Eleonore North license. While green copper oxide minerals were evident at both these locations, less obvious primary copper minerals (chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite) where observed in areas that do not appear to be previously described in the literature (e.g. Noa Dal on Ymer island). Greenfields considers that such copper occurrences provide adequate justification to pursue a more comprehensive exploration program in 2019.

Figure 1: Copper mineralisation in an outcrop at Ladderbjerg. The green mineral is malachite (copper carbonate hydroxide); while the rock is a conglomerate. In the Central African Copperbelt, conglomeratic rocks or diamictites with malachite mineralisation are known to form significant copper deposits (e.g. Kamoa).

Figure 2: Terrain around the Ladderbjerg prospect in Gauss Halvø license area; which is relatively flat and within 20 km of a major deep-water fjord. The person in the photo is Greenfield's Managing Director Jonathan Bell[4].

[4] Please note that the item in hand is a flare gun with banger cartridges which is used for personal safety reasons. A herd of muskox were in the vicinity at the time the photo was taken.

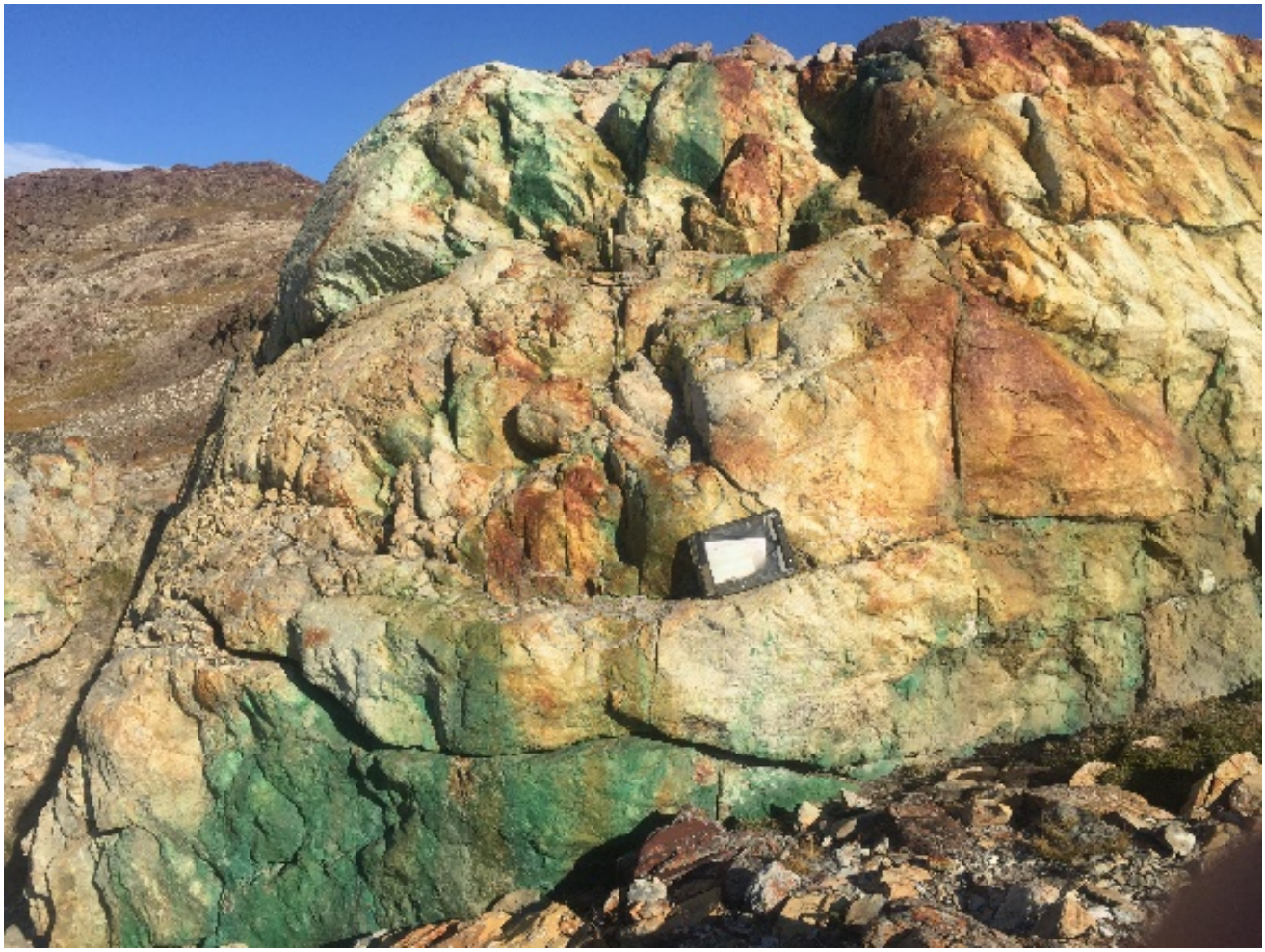

Figure 3: Copper mineralisation at Brogetdal in the Eleonore North licence. The green colour is again due to the mineral malachite (copper carbonate hydroxide); while here the rock is a sandstone. For scale, is an A4 sized clipboard in the middle of the photo.

TUNGSTEN EXPLORATION

Aside from the main focus on sediment-hosted copper exploration, Greenfields completed prospect scale studies at two historical tungsten deposits located in the Ymer Ø licence: the South Margeries Dal (Figure 4) and North Margeries Dal prospects. Both these prospects were the focus of exploration efforts (including diamond drilling) in the early 1980s by Nordisk Mineselskab A/S (Nordmine). Greenfields' assessment of other tungsten deposits suggests that the historical estimates are extremely high-grade[5]. The Company cautions that the historical estimates were not reported in accordance with the JORC Code, and that a competent person has not done sufficient work to classify them as JORC defined Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. The historical estimates are based on advanced geostatistical estimation methods for that time. However, the high-grade

[5] Based on information published by the International Tungsten Industry Association, the United States Geological Survey, and a search of public domain information.

nuggety nature of the mineralisation, along with loss of information over time, necessitates that new drill holes will need to be drilled before a Mineral Resource may potentially be estimated.

Figure 4: Tungsten mineralised outcrop at South Margeries Dal prospect, Ymer Ø licence. The host rock is a black limestone and the tungsten mineralisation is associated with the pervasive white calcite veining.

The focus of Greenfields 2018 exploration efforts in the Ymer Ø licence was to determine the location of the original drill holes, which were recorded in historic reports but in an unknown local grid[6]. By successfully re-establishing the local grid, Greenfields was able to locate the historic drill holes (such as that shown in Figure 5) in geographic coordinates and is now in a much better position to remodel the known mineralisation and be able to potentially identify upside potential at the two prospects. This information may be used to design future drill holes and to evaluate economic scenarios for the two prospects.

[6] Greenfields was unable to identify the detail of local grid in the historical literature, and consequently it had to be reconstructed from whatever features were preserved and previously recorded.

Given its high grade, coastal, and near surface location, Greenfields conceptualizes that the South Margeries Dal deposit could be potentially fast-tracked to production. It also envisages the North Margeries Dal tungsten-antimony deposit as potentially an additional smaller scale, development opportunity. On this basis, Greenfields considers the Ymer Ø tungsten deposits to be material to its' portfolio and will be consulting with IGO to progress the two prospects by evaluating various options (e.g. partnering with other companies; or potentially spinning out as a stand-alone initial public offering).

Figure 5: Historical drill hole location at South Margeries Dal, Ymer Ø licence. South Margeries Dal is located within 4 km of a deep-water fjord, most of which is downhill from the prospect's location.

BIGGER PICTURE

After the completion of the 2018 exploration field program, Greenfields spent five days in Nuuk, the capital of Greenland, meeting various local and national groups, and individuals. The intent of this trip was to introduce Greenfields to existing stakeholders, to meet potential service providers, and to gain a better appreciation of the operating environment outside of the Frontier license area, and generally within Greenland.

Greenfields is pleased to inform that it received compliments for its proactive effort to travel to Nuuk, and it appears that Greenfields made a positive impression. Likewise, Greenfields is impressed by the level of professionalism shown, particularly by the regulatory agencies.

BALANCED REPORTING

While the 2018 exploration field program was a success on many fronts, the Company is likely to fall short of its regulatory expenditure commitments for the Frontier Project. This shortfall was due to a combination of funding, and logistical constraints.

Eastern Greenland is serviced by only one transport ship per year – typically in mid-August. This is the most cost-effective option for bringing in fuel and other freight (e.g. equipment) to the region. In this part of the world, mid-August is considered late in the field season – as most groups are looking to complete field operations and pack up by no later than early to mid-September. Greenfields had intended to carry out a large airborne geophysical survey program this year. However, the shortened nature of the field season and the inability to get logistics and fuel sorted prior to mid-August resulted in there not being enough time to complete enough of the airborne survey to make it an economically effective proposition. Therefore, the Company is planning to complete this regional geophysical survey in 2019.

As a result of this year's logistical effort, the Company now has a substantial inventory of aviation fuel at the project. This will allow exploration to begin before the resupply ship arrives around mid-August next year, and may also improve the cost-effectiveness of various exploration activities next year (e.g. the airborne geophysical survey). Greenfields envisages that the 2019 exploration program will be large enough to compensate for the 2018 expenditure shortfall.

LOOKING FORWARD

Looking beyond the 2019 regional scale exploration program, Greenfields will begin advancing the Ymer Ø tungsten prospects and examine potential partners to take these deposits to the next stage in their development. The Company will also invest energy into identifying and securing additional projects that are outside of the Frontier JV's area of influence. Similar to the Frontier project, the Company's targeting criteria include not just technical parameters but also non-technical considerations (e.g. ethical, marketable, social, etc.).

As the Company seeks to build a larger portfolio of mineral assets, the Company will seek to raise additional growth capital. During any such process, Greenfields will give priority to its existing shareholders. Therefore, if any existing shareholders are interested in investing further in Greenfields, it asks they make themselves known so that it can structure its capital raising efforts accordingly.

THANK YOU

Overall, Greenfields considers the 2018 Frontier exploration field program to be a success on environmental, social, and technical bases. The Company would also like to highlight that to the best of its knowledge, the Frontier project one of the largest greenfield exploration projects to have been successfully brought to market in recent years. This remarkable achievement would not have been possible without its supporters that helped it grow from a concept in late 2016 through to reality in mid-2018. The Company would like to deeply thank all those that supported it during its evolution, both in kind and spirit. The board and management of Greenfields looks forward to building on this success in 2019 and beyond.

On behalf of Greenfields, your Managing Director

Jon Bell

MAIG, GAICD, AfSAFAA, PhD Candidate (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 partnering with other companies to bring 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.* *Greenfields first project is called Frontier and is located in eastern Greenland. The Frontier is huge and its licences cover 12,975 km^2. The Company successfully demonstrated its business concept by entering into a joint-venture agreement with well-respected company, Independence Group NL.*
COMPETENT PERSON'S STATMENT	*The information in this announcement relating to exploration targets and exploration results are based on information reviewed and checked by Ahmad Saleem who is a professional member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#110783) and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#308794). Ahmad Saleem is a part-time employee of Greenfields Exploration Limited 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". Ahmad Saleem 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 - Greenfields Exploration Limited

Frontier Exploration 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.	All sampling completed to date has been rock grab sampling by hand held tools from outcrops for either: 1) collecting representative field samples or 2) completing various geochemical analyses (whole rock, petrophysics, petrographic, spectral, etc). Samples collected were 1 - 2 kg samples, no bigger than 30 cm by 30 cm and were collected from various prospects within the project area by field teams made up of Independence Group (IGO) and Greenfields Exploration (GEL) geologists during the 2018 field season from Aug to Sept. Details of the samples were captured using a hand-held GPS unit, sample books and geological field notebooks, and subsequently translated into digital format for storage in a database. From Greenland, all samples were freighted to the Bureau Veritas lab in Krakow, Poland for initial preparatory work and then forwarded on to the Bureau Veritas lab in Perth Australia for geochemical analyses. Samples that were earmarked for geochemical analyses had a portion retained as a representative sample for further study, if required.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	For each sample, every effort was made to collect grab samples that represented the lithologies and stratigraphic units of interest as appropriately as possible. When sampling material with mineralisation, careful attention was paid to not sample both mineralised and non-mineralised material. Sampling protocols used are in line with those considered standard West Australian industry practise.
	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 problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Sampling included geochemical rock grab and hand specimens. No other samples were collected.
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 completed. Geochemical sampling only.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling was completed. Geochemical sampling only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling was completed. Geochemical sampling only.
	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 completed. Geochemical sampling only.
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.	Identification and classification of rock samples collected used a standard legend developed by IGO, which is suitable for classifying the different primary rock types and is able to capture their main physical characteristics. Furthermore, this legend was suitable to provide classification data to assess quality control and statistical analysis of any geochemical assay data or anomalism.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All logging is primarily qualitative at this point. The intention is to update the existing standard geological legend to a more project appropriate legend following suitable orientation studies and data collection.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All grab samples were logged, and the data stored in the IGO geological database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	At this point, only geochemical grab samples have been collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	At this point, only geochemical grab samples have been collected. No sieving of samples was undertaken.
	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. At the Bureau Veritas lab in Krakow, the samples designated for analytical analyses were weighed and pulverised using preparation method PRP70-250 (i.e. samples crushed to >70 % passing 2 mm and pulverised to >85 % passing 75 µm for a final sample of 250 g). These pulverised pulps were then sent onwards to Perth, Australia for analysis using analytical method FRAEX03 (i.e. 4 acid digest with XRF analysis through LA-ICPMS). The pulps and coarse rejects from these samples will be stored in the IGO storage facility at Midvale. Samples that did not require any analytical analysis and were collected as representative hand specimens were only weighed at the Krakow lab and then sent onwards to Perth, Australia where they were collected by IGO and Greenfields Exploration personnel. These samples will be stored at the IGO and Greenfields offices, respectively.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was undertaken.
	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.	No sub-sampling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Grab samples collected were 1 – 2 kg and no more than 30 cm in every direction. These were considered appropriate for fine to medium grained sedimentary stratigraphic units and intrusive rocks; the dominant lithologies in the project area.
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.	66 samples were analysed at the Bureau Veritas lab in Perth, Australia with analytical method FRAEX03 – 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). An additional 96 reference samples were collected but not submitted for analysis as of October 2018
	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.	There were no geophysical tools (e.g. pXRF, spectrometers, etc) used in the field to determine element concentrations. However, IGO and Greenfields are considering for future field seasons using: - portable spectrometers for further analysing samples to better understand their mineralogy (e.g. PIMA, hyperspectral tools, etc). - hand-held geophysical tools to determine the petrophysical characteristics of some samples. - hand-held UV lamps to identify certain styles of mineralisation (i.e. tungsten mineralisation hosted as scheelite). At this point, it has not been determined which samples are to be analysed using the aforementioned methods. These details are to be finalised upon return of the geochemical assay data.
	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 despatch 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 the Greenfields Exploration Manager and Managing Director, in consultation with the IGO Exploration Manager and, in certain cases if required, an independent consultant. Any public release of this information will be signed off by the Competent Person at both IGO and Greenfields.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was completed during the 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
	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 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 adjustments were made to the sampling or assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 UTM27. In some cases, WGS84 (Lat/Long) coordinate system in decimal degrees was used.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic measurements were recorded using the hand-held GPS units. The accuracy of elevation data on the specific hand-held GPS units used is considered to be poor and could be inaccurate by more than 10 m.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data collected was for reconnaissance geochemical sampling, hence no prescribed spacing of sample locations was employed. The intention was to appropriately sample various prospects rather than maintain specific spatial distribution of sampling.
	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.	At this stage, data type is not appropriate to allow the estimation of mineral resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been completed.
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.	Only rock grab samples were 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.	Only rock grab samples were collected.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody of samples is managed by Greenfields personnel or contractors directly linked to the company. Once samples were collected in the field in Eastern Greenland, they were packaged by Greenfields Exploration and IGO personnel and hand carried to Akureyri, Iceland. From there, samples were air freighted to Copenhagen under the management of a logistics contractor working with Greenfields. Once samples arrived in Copenhagen, they were couriered to the Bureau Veritas geochemical lab in Krakow, Poland under the management of Bureau Veritas.
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 stage. 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 July 2018, the company entered into an option/joint-venture agreement with Independence Group Limited (ASX: IGO). The agreement covers all of Greenfield's licenses that comprise the Frontier project and provides IGO the right to earn 80% interest in the licenses through in-ground spend.
	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 as part of the option/joint venture agreement between Greenfields and IGO. No known impediments exist, and the tenements are in good standing. Similarly, there are no environmental or social liabilities in connection with the Project.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Systematic geological investigations of the area 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. The aforementioned period coincided with the main period of mineral exploration in the area as well. Nordmine held mineral rights over much of Eastern Greenland from 1952 to 1991. Most of the historic exploration results reported and prospects identified in the area was due to the efforts of Nordmine. Subsequently, the southern parts of the project area saw various periods of hydrocarbon exploration during the 1980's – much of this work was focussed in Jameson Land and Liverpool Land. The last effort of note with respect to mineral exploration was made by Avannaa Resources between 2010 and 2015, which tested the potential of sediment-hosted base metal mineralisation within both the Eleonore Bay Supergroup and the Eastern Greenland Basin (in joint venture with Anglo American). Avannaa relinquished their licenses in the EBG in 2011 and the EGB in 2014.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The geology of the Frontier project area is dominated by a Precambrian basement overlain by sedimentary sequences deposited within younger basins, which were either structurally emplaced or formed during various time periods in the geological history of the area. Unconformably overlying the Precambrian basement is the Neoproterozoic Eleonore Bay Supergroup (EBSG), an ~14 km thick sequence of basin sediments that developed on the eastern margin of the Laurentian continent. The EBSG was subsequently transported to its current location during the Caledonian orogeny along the Hagar Bjerg thrust sheet. The EBSG comprises a lower section of shallow marine siliciclastic sediments overlain by dominantly platform carbonate sediments with frequent intercalations of evaporites. The EBSG covers a significant part of the project area, outcropping over extensive parts of the main Central Fjord zone. Due to the age, nature, the sedimentary succession and

		widespread occurrence of anomalous copper, the EBSG is considered prospective for sediment hosted copper deposits. The Caledonian orogeny (465 - 400 Ma) marks the period between the emplacement of the EBSG and the overlying stratigraphic packages within Eastern Greenland. The orogeny is characterised by abundant granitic intrusions and westwards transportation along large thrust sheets. The uppermost thrust sheet is the Hagar Bjerg thrust sheet, which forms the basal decollement to the EBSG and was responsible for the transfer and emplacement of the EBSG onto the Precambrian basement in Eastern Greenland. After the orogenesis, and during subsequent period of rifting, younger sedimentary basins formed parallel to the paleo-coastline – one of which was the Eastern Greenland Basin (EGB). Rifting and basin development were terminated during the Tertiary through uplift and magmatism. The Eastern Greenland Basin (EGB) unconformably overlies the EBSG and comprises a ~2 km thick sequence of shallow marine sediments and continental-lacustrine sediments deposited during the Upper Permian and lower-middle Triassic. The EGB represents the first marine transgression after the Caledonian orogenesis and comprises a basal conglomerate, overlain by marginal marine carbonates and evaporites, and carbonate platform to basinal shale deposits forming the uppermost part – all deposited in the Permian. During the Triassic, coastline regression led to the formation of an inland basin and the deposition of ~1500 m of red-bed sediments. The sedimentary sequences of the EGB are considered an extension of the Zechstein sediments, a sequence that hosts economically significant sediment-hosted base metal deposits in Germany and Poland. Similar to the EBSG (with respect to the age, nature, sedimentary successions, etc), the Eastern Greenland Basin sequences are considered prospective for sediment-hosted base metal mineralisation. Along with the potential for sediment-hosted copper mineralisation within the Eleonore Bay Supergroup and Eastern Greenland Basin, the project area is also considered prospective for vein-hosted tungsten mineralisation, related to the emplacement of Caledonian-aged granitic intrusions. The northern part of the project area may also be prospective for magmatic intrusion hosted base metal mineralisation (nickel, copper, cobalt and PGEs).
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	No drilling was completed during the 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
	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.	N/A
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 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.

	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 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
	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	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results:	No drilling was completed during the 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
	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 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
	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').	N/A
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.	No drilling was completed during the 2018 field season. Geochemical sampling only.
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.	At this point, no results have been released from this 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.	At this point, only geochemical assaying is underway for the samples collected. There is the potential for future data acquisition on the samples collected; but the details of this work have not been finalised as of October 2018.
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).	Due to the limited field season in Eastern Greenland, no further field work is planned until the middle of 2019. For samples collected in the 2018 field season, additional mineralogical, petrographic and petrological studies are planned based on the results of geochemical analyses.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not applicable.