8 February 2017

Greenpower Energy Limited
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PO Box 1664 Fremantle
WA 6959 Australia

HYPERSALINE BRINE PROJECT

FIELD & TESTING WORK COMMENCED

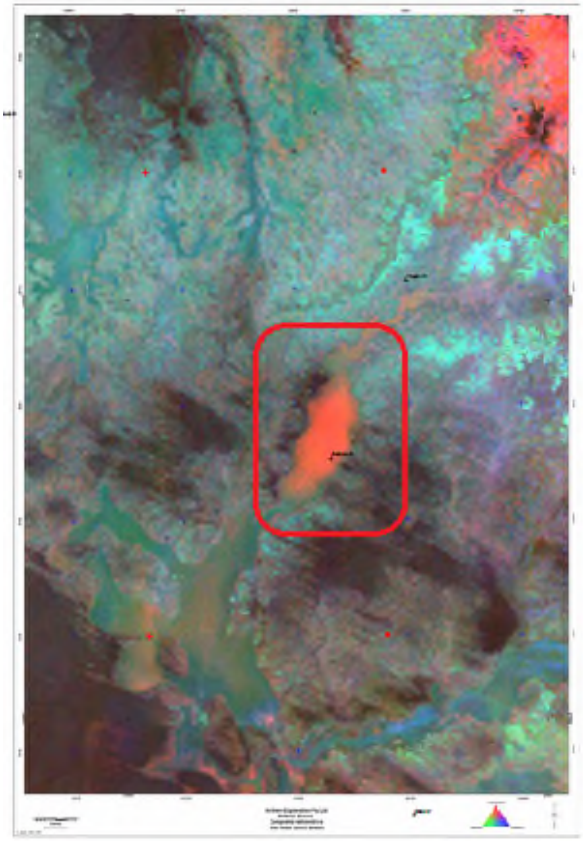
Key Highlights

- ✓ **Water sampling, Soil sampling and radiometric surveying of Hypersaline Brine located in the Northern Territory has commenced.**
- ✓ **The area has a distinctively high Potassium (K) radiometric signature. The Potassium radiometric signature coincides with a flat claypan (Balmoral Lagoon) which is the focus of the project. This claypan is being tested for its surface Sulphate of Potash (SOP) potential in addition to other minerals.**
- ✓ **Review of historical well control data covering the project area confirms the presence of a number of hypersaline brine aquifers rich in Total Dissolved Solids ("TDS") of approximately 216,000 mg/l (21.6%) which encompass Potassium, Magnesium, Chlorides and Sulphates which are considered to be the right chemistry mix to support the production of Sulphate of Potash to potentially supply the Australian fertiliser market.**
- ✓ **Greenpower is fully funded to complete its testing program.**
- ✓ **Samples for assay have been send to Australian Laboratory Services and results are expected in February/March 2017.**

Greenpower Energy Ltd (ASX: Greenpower, "GPP", "Company") is pleased to advise that fieldwork at its Northern Territory Hypersaline Brine project ("Pretoria Project") has commenced.

The Pretoria Project is located in the Northern Territory covering 6,250 square kilometres of the MacArthur Basin. Exploration has targeted the acreage within the Hayfield and Shenandoah Stations, to the northeast of Dunmarra Roadhouse, representing an area of approximately 270 square kilometres.

This area has a distinctively high Potassium radiometric signature where the potassium radiometric signature coincides with a flat claypan, the product of internal drainage. This soil is being tested for its Sulphate of Potash (SOP) potential.



Composite map of radiometrics covering the project area.

Note the strong potassium anomaly (Pink) over the Balmoral Lagoon (red box) the test area.

Water testing being undertaken on and adjacent to the claypan.

Between 5 and 10 water samples will be taken for analysis.

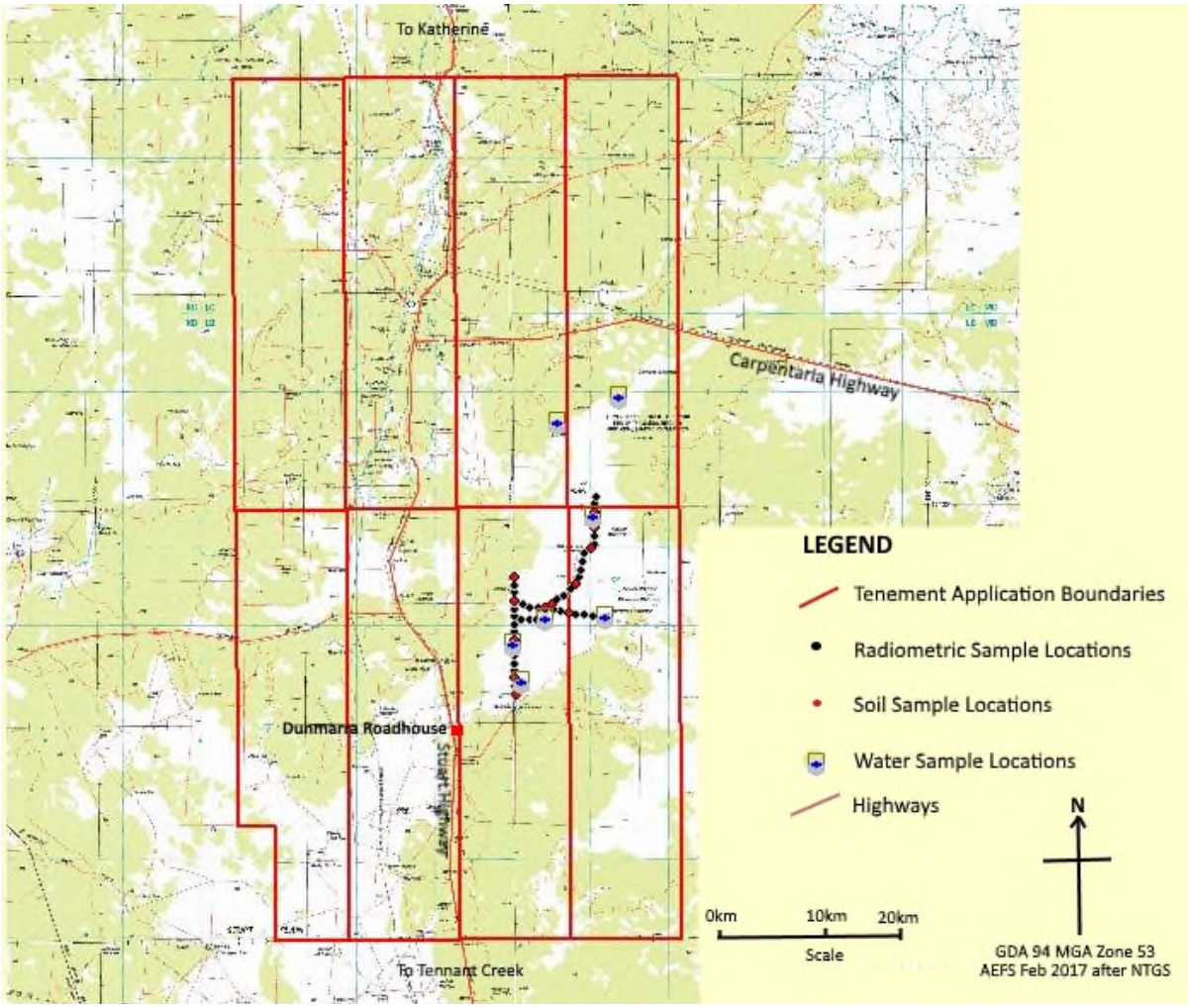
Exploration Methodology

The exploration currently being undertaken at the Pretoria Project utilises water sampling, soil sampling and radiometric survey over the claypan area that has a high Potassium radiometric signature.

A surface radiometric survey is being conducted along existing tracks across the claypan with a hand held Scintillometer. The Scintillometer will record the total radioactivity in addition to readings for Potassium, Thorium and Uranium at data points approximately 1 kilometre apart. Data will be recorded from approximately 50 data points on the claypan.

Existing water bores in the area are being utilised where practical are being sampled to minimise the upfront exploration expense. Between 5 and 10 samples will be sent to the contracted laboratory to test for a number of additional elements and minerals including Potassium.

In addition to Water samples and the surface radiometric survey the Company has also undertaken a soil sampling program over the focus area which will be co-ordinated with the radiometric survey. A map showing the sampling locations over the focus area follows:



Fertiliser Brine Potential

Per the announcement made by the Company on December 6th 2016 the historical petroleum well and water bore data made available to the Company indicate that the EL's have hypersaline brine aquifers which may have the potential to produce highly sought-after fertiliser products like Sulphate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash Magnesia.

Historic logging results indicate a number of water reservoirs to be present within the EL's and assays indicate very high recorded Total Dissolved Solids ("TDS") of approximately 216,000 mg/l which includes, Potassium, Magnesium, Chloride and Sulphate which appear to be the right chemistry mix to support the production of Sulphate of Potash to potentially supply the Australian fertiliser market.

In addition to the actual recorded Potassium, Magnesium, Chloride and TDS's in assayed brine samples the Company has taken additional comfort from Composite Radiometrics over the EL areas which confirm the presence of Potassium rich soil being present in the Balmoral Lagoon which overlies the location of two of the petroleum wells with high TDS assays.

Greenpower Chairman, Gerard King:

"The team has been particularly busy in late December and January preparing for the Pretoria Project sampling program which is currently underway.

The Company has specifically designed a sampling program to comprehensively test the Sulphate of Potash and mineral prospectivity of the key project area without undertaking an expensive drilling campaign and unnecessarily diluting shareholders.

The Company looks forward to continuing to update the market regarding the Pretoria and Morabisi Projects as appropriate."

ENDS
For further information:
Gerard King
Chairman of the Board

Competent Person Statement

I, John Adrian Watts confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("2004 JORC Code").

- I am a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 JORC Code, having five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.

- I am a Member or Fellow of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* or the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists* or a '*Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation*' ("ROPO") included in a list promulgated by ASX from time to time.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Formation water samples are those carried out in connection with DST tests and are in Appendix 10 of the Well Completion Report obtained from the Northern Territory Primary Industry Geology Survey. Samples were carried out by Amdel Core Services Pty Ltd and reported on 31 March 1993 based on one well drilled to 595.8m in the target area.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Open hole mud rotary
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.*	Fluid recovery with a DST tool
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.*	Rock chip sampling, electrical logging, mud logs. Electrical logs and mud logs used in DST sampling interval selection.
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.*	None. A single DST produced a single sample.
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Water assays are from the Balmain #1 oil exploration well. Formation water samples are those carried out in connection with DST tests and are in Appendix 10 of the Well Completion Report obtained from the Northern Territory Primary Industry Geology Survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**No formal QAQC programme, other than by the analysing laboratory in line with industry practice.**
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Drill collar location surveyed (geodetic). Down hole locations from mud, electric, and drillers logs**
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.*	**Areal radiometric coverage obtained by downloading the public data made available by Geoscience Australia and obtained from NTGS. Considered suitable for first pass exploration**
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.*	**See location of data sample points**
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Not known, historic data source**
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**None carried out**

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• **The project comprises 8 Exploration Licence Applications [ELAs] 31459-66 inclusive in the Northern Territory of Australia.** • **Greenpower [GPP] via a wholly owned subsidiary, Northern Exploration Pty Ltd is the sole [100%] applicant.**
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• **The ELAs are in the central part of an area which has been explored for petroleum and minerals. Water samples [DST formation water samples] have been recovered during the course of oil exploration which contain very high levels of metallic salts. Two of the oil wells intersected material which contained metallic sulphides. Analysis of the geophysical data suggests that the area covered by the ELAs has the best prospect for hosting the highest metallic salt content in the formation water.** • **Multi client and Government airborne geophysical surveys**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• **GPP is seeking to locate and develop formation water which contains metallic salts which in aggregate have commercial value**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* 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.* • *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.*	• **Not done** **366177mE 8204649mN GDA94 MGA Zone 53** **240m AHD** **Vertical** **817.87 – 836.0** **1141m** •
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 data aggregation** •
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').*	• **Not yet known** •
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.*	**See included location map**
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.*	• **Not known**
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.*	• **None**
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• **Upon grant the company will sample all accessible bore holes in and near the project area for water and the constituent minerals. Geophysical data will be analysed in order to select sites for shallow test holes.** • **Search for core and drill cuttings in NTGS core library. Analysis of any samples recovered**