



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30th January 2023

CONTINUED HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS FROM BURBANKS

- Mineralised **strike horizon at Burbanks extended by 25% following new northern discovery**, including:
 - BBRC428D: 1.32 metres @ 6.68g/t Au from 210.0 metres, including:
 - **0.32 metres @ 20.40g/t Au from 210.0 metres**
- Phase-1 drill campaign continues to return **multiple high-grade drill intercepts** at Burbanks, including:
 - BBRC405D: 3.00 metres @ 7.28g/t Au from 131.0 metres, including:
 - **1.00 metre @ 19.20g/t Au from 132.0 metres**
- **Phase-1 drilling to resume this week** targeting unclassified mineralisation supporting Exploration Target
- Exploration Target separate from current **Mineral Resource of 3.4Mt @ 2.5g/t gold for 277,547 ounces**¹
- **Significant JORC (2012) Exploration Target** adjacent to existing resource at Burbanks (see below range)
- **Exploration Target supported by drilling** & does not include 2.0km of untested strike or depth extensions
- **Phase-1 drilling expected to be completed by the end of March 2023** with updated Resource thereafter.

Greenstone Resources Limited (ASX:GSR) (Greenstone or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its flagship Burbanks Gold Project, with further results from the Phase-1 drill campaign continuing to reaffirm the high-grade nature of Burbanks, while also **extending the known mineralised strike horizon by 25%**.

The Burbanks Gold Project is located on a granted mining lease just 9.0km south of Coolgardie, Western Australia and is supported by a network of existing infrastructure including grid power, sealed roads and several neighbouring toll treatment plants, all of which will serve to expedite any future production decisions.

The most recent results form part of the current 10,000 metre Phase-1 drill campaign principally targeting the unclassified mineralisation supporting the recent JORC (2012) Exploration Target range of 3.3-3.6Mt at 2.0-2.8g/t Au for **215,000 – 230,000 ounces of contained gold** (Appendix 1).

This Exploration Target is entirely separate from the contiguous **Mineral Resource of 3.4Mt @ 2.5g/t gold for 277,547 ounces** (Table 3) and does not include over 2.0km of largely untested strike potential. The most recent significant intercepts from the Phase-1 drill campaign include (Figure 1):

- BBRC405D: 3.00 metres @ 7.28g/t Au from 131.0 metres, including:
 - **1.00 metre @ 19.20g/t Au from 132.0 metres**
- BBRC377D: 3.20 metres @ 4.71g/t Au from 185.8 metres, including:
 - **0.37 metres @ 29.50g/t Au from 185.8 metres**
- BBRC377D: 7.80 metres @ 3.01g/t Au from 194.7 metres, including:
 - **1.40 metres @ 8.64g/t Au from 196.6 metres**

¹ ASX:GSR 20/09/2022



Additionally, five holes were also completed in late 2022 testing the northern prospectivity of the Burbanks Shear Zone. Historically the Burbanks Shear Zone was the most significant gold producing structure within the Coolgardie Goldfield, of which Greenstone controls over 5.5km, with historical underground production exceeding 324,000oz @ 22.7g/t Au. Importantly this drilling intercepted shallow and high-grade mineralisation, serving to extend the known mineralised strike horizon by over 25% from 3.5km to over 4.5km. Significant intercepts from this new northern extension at Burbanks include (Figure 1):

- BBRC428D: 1.32 metres @ 6.68g/t Au from 210.0 metres, including:
 - **0.32 metres @ 20.40g/t Au from 210.0 metres**
- BBRC424D: 1.98 metres @ 4.46g/t Au from 242.0 metres, including:
 - **0.59 metres @ 12.00g/t Au from 243.0 metres**

This northern extension will form a core component of the latter two phases of drilling to be undertaken post the completion of Phase-1 in March, with all phases serving to test the true geological potential of the Burbanks Gold project across the entire 5.5km strike of the Burbanks Shear Zone (Figure 4).

- Phase 1: 10,000m infill drill campaign targeting unclassified mineralisation as defined by the Exploration Target
- Phase 2: 15,000m targeting down dip & along strike extensions of known mineralised lodes
- Phase 3: 25,000m targeting greenfields targets and extensions down to 500.0 metres

Drilling is scheduled to resume this week, with the mobilisation of the first of two multipurpose (reverse circulation and diamond) drill rigs, with the second drill rig scheduled to arrive mid-February. The initial focus of drilling at Burbanks will be the completion of the Phase-1 drill campaign following which, Phase-2 and Phase-3 will be prioritised.

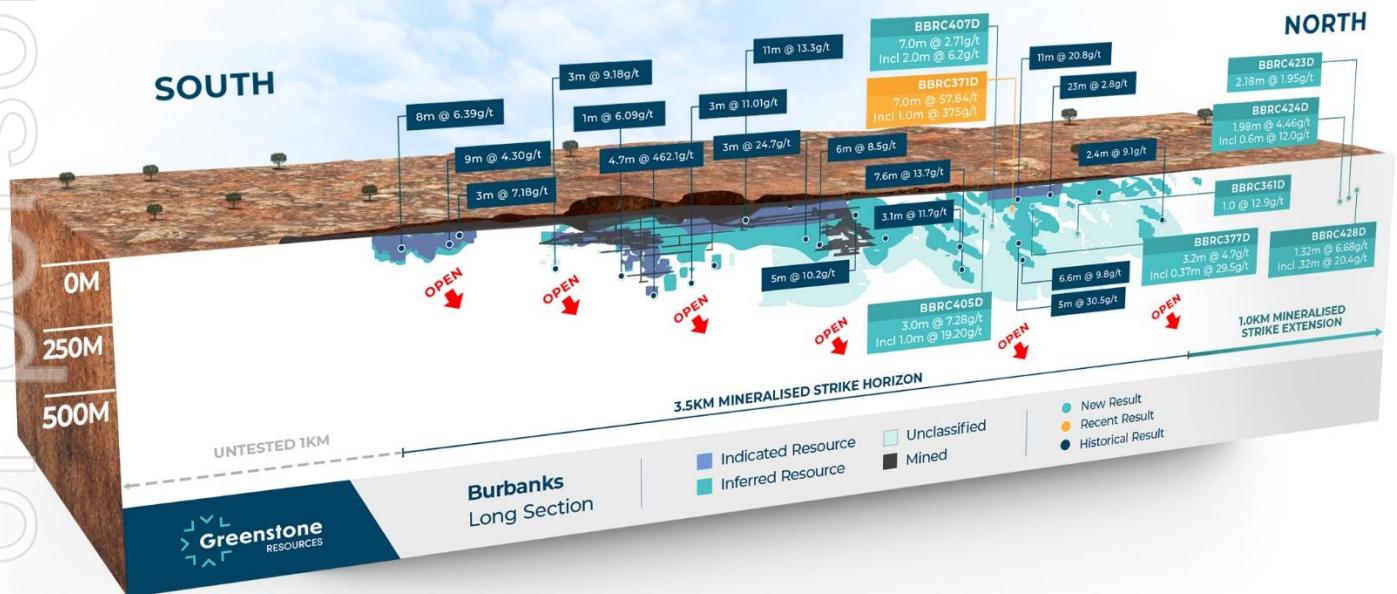


Figure 1: Burbanks long section showing recently discovered high-grade mineralisation

Managing Director and CEO, Chris Hansen, commented: “The current Phase-1 drill campaign continues to exceed our expectations, highlighting the true geological potential of Burbanks. Following from the recent intercept in BBRC371D of 7.00 metres @ 57.84g/t Au from 90.0 metres in December², we have not only continued to deliver further high-grade intercepts, but also grow the known mineralised strike horizon by a further 25%.

² ASX:GSR 01/12/2022

We are now entering a transformational period for the Company, where over the next six months we will seek to test the entire 5.5km strike horizon of the highly prospective Burbanks Shear Zone, through the completion of a three-phase drill campaign, which will then serve to underpin any future resource update or economic evaluation.

The high-grade nature of Burbanks should not be understated, as over the past ten years since 2012 the average open pit grade has declined 16% to 1.29g/t Au³, whereas Burbanks has subsequently joined an exclusive list of ASX listed Australian gold projects with a resource grade >2.5g/t (Table 1).

Unlike a number of other Australian gold projects, Burbanks is located in the epicentre of the Australian gold industry, surrounded by a network of existing infrastructure, including processing plants, grid power and sealed roads. Serving to lower capital intensities and expedite our path to sustainable commercial production.

Outside of Burbanks, we continue to work closely with our Joint Venture partner at Mt Thirsty in relation to an ownership consolidation and Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the Mt Thirsty project, principally aimed at providing our shareholders with a clear distinction between our base metal and precious metal projects.

With drilling scheduled to resume this week at Burbanks, and gold assays typically returned within 2-3 weeks, we look forward to keeping the market updated on a regular basis.”

ASX LISTED AUSTRALIAN PRE-PRODUCTION GOLD PROJECTS >2.5G/T AU⁴

9TH LARGEST HIGH GRADE DEPOSIT >2.5G/T

	Owner	Ticker	Project	Ounces (M, I & I)
1.	Rox Resources Limited	ASX:RXL	Youanmi	3,198,000
2.	Bellevue Gold Limited	ASX:BGL	Bellevue	3,110,000
3.	Northern Star Resources Limited	ASX:NST	Central Tanami	1,500,000
4.	Vango Mining Limited	ASX:VAN	Marymia	1,002,000
5.	Genesis Minerals Limited	ASX:GMD	Ulysses	838,000
6.	Kalamazoo Resources Limited	ASX:KZR	Castlemaine	686,000
7.	Vertex Minerals Limited	ASX:VTX	Hill End	306,900
8.	Ramelius Resources Limited	ASX:RMS	Penny West	290,000
9.	Greenstone Resources Limited	ASX:GSR	Burbanks	277,547
10.	Terramin Australia Limited	ASX:TZN	Adelaide Hills	265,000

Table 1: ASX Listed Australian Pre-Production Gold Projects >2.5g/t Au

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors.

- END -

Chris Hansen

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Greenstone Resources Limited

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³ MiningNews.net

⁴ ASX:RXL 20/04/2022;ASX:BGL 06/06/2022;ASX:NST 11/01/2022;ASX:VAN 20/05/2020;ASX:GMD 29/03/2021;ASX:KZR 06/02/2008;ASX:VTX 23/11/2022;ASX:RMS 30/06/2022;ASX:GSR 20/09/2022;ASX:TZN 30/04/2020



BURBANKS SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS WITH AN AVERAGE GOLD GRADE ≥ 1.0 G/T.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Type	
Burbanks	BBRC361D	323477	6567313	381	421	-55	313	RC Precollar			NSI	RC	
								154.70	155.30	0.60	3.97	DD	
								265.00	265.62	0.62	1.97	DD	
								266.88	267.60	0.72	7.03	DD	
								270.03	270.33	0.30	26.80	DD	
								275.00	276.00	1.00	3.46	DD	
								284.35	284.90	0.55	1.01	DD	
								309.36	310.00	0.64	1.61	DD	
								313.00	314.00	1.00	12.90	DD	
								315.80	316.40	0.60	1.44	DD	
								387.75	389.00	1.25	1.90	DD	
415.50	417.30	1.80	1.22	DD									
Burbanks	BBRC374D	323336	6567212	380	312	-55	313	53.00	54.00	1.00	1.23	RC	
								88.00	89.00	1.00	1.53	RC	
								144.60	144.95	0.35	1.06	DD	
								158.41	159.00	0.59	1.07	DD	
								171.56	172.15	0.59	6.40	DD	
								190.38	191.50	1.12	2.90	DD	
								195.70	196.63	0.93	1.77	DD	
								279.60	279.90	0.30	1.36	DD	
283.45	283.73	0.28	1.56	DD									
Burbanks	BBRC376D	323317	6567255	380	301	-55	313	15.00	17.00	2.00	1.64	RC	
								197.00	197.57	0.57	1.50	DD	
Burbanks	BBRC377D	323346	6567238	381	274	-55	313	15.00	17.00	2.00	2.79	RC	
								59.00	61.00	2.00	1.38	RC	
								122.30	123.00	0.70	2.98	DD	
								124.70	125.10	0.40	1.96	DD	
								129.00	130.00	1.00	1.81	DD	
								140.60	146.00	5.40	3.54	DD	
								Incl	141.21	141.61	0.40	13.40	DD
								Incl	142.62	143.22	0.60	12.80	DD
								148.15	148.52	0.37	5.37	DD	
								150.00	150.40	0.40	1.16	DD	
								153.33	153.65	0.32	1.34	DD	
								155.35	158.00	2.65	3.07	DD	
								175.00	176.00	1.00	1.64	DD	
								185.80	189.00	3.20	4.71	DD	
incl	185.80	186.17	0.37	29.50	DD								



Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Type
								194.70	202.50	7.80	3.01	DD
							incl	196.60	198.00	1.40	8.64	DD
Burbanks	BBRC392D	323346	6567238	386	294	-55	133	25.00	26.00	1.00	1.32	RC
								91.80	92.30	0.50	1.98	DD
								104.60	105.20	0.60	1.77	DD
								219.40	222.00	2.60	1.12	DD
								277.00	278.00	1.00	1.90	DD
								278.50	279.60	1.10	4.27	DD
								284.55	284.94	0.39	1.02	DD
								286.50	287.12	0.62	1.60	DD
Burbanks	BBRC385D	323219	6567357	385	267	-55	133	RC Precollar			NSI	RC
								156.90	157.20	0.30	3.48	DD
								158.53	159.33	0.80	1.56	DD
								161.00	163.55	2.55	1.05	DD
								179.65	180.15	0.50	3.64	DD
								181.00	181.40	0.40	2.22	DD
								245.75	248.50	2.75	2.73	DD
							Incl	245.75	246.08	0.33	9.03	DD
								254.00	255.00	1.00	1.10	DD
Burbanks	BBRC404D RC Precollar	323084	6567075	397	180	-60	133	96.00	97.00	1.00	1.04	RC
Burbanks	BBRC405D	323120	6567118	392	352	-60	133	62.00	63.00	1.00	1.30	RC
								84.00	85.00	1.00	1.26	RC
								131.00	134.00	3.00	7.28	RC
							incl	132.00	133.00	1.00	19.20	RC
								222.40	224.10	1.70	1.47	DD
Burbanks	BBRC406D RC Precollar	322997.156	6567141.1	399.241638	180	-60	133	RC Precollar				NSI
Burbanks	BBRC407D	323118	6567168	393	433	-60	133	57.00	60.00	3.00	4.40	RC
							Incl.	58.00	59.00	1.00	10.00	RC
								157.00	160.00	3.00	1.19	RC
								162.00	169.00	7.00	2.71	RC
							incl	162.00	164.00	2.00	6.20	RC
								186.50	187.00	0.50	1.34	DD
								247.40	248.30	0.90	1.91	DD
Burbanks	BBRC408D RC Precollar	323069	6567215	395	180	-60	133	13.00	15.00	2.00	1.98	RC
Northern Expl.	BBRC423D	324108	6568679	400	310	-55	107	RC Precollar				NSI



Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Type	
								230.35	232.53	2.18	1.95	DD	
								233.60	235.00	1.40	1.33	DD	
								236.85	237.55	0.70	1.31	DD	
								245.00	245.52	0.52	1.04	DD	
								250.20	250.60	0.40	1.14	DD	
								271.30	272.00	0.70	1.75	DD	
								273.80	274.24	0.44	2.35	DD	
								276.35	277.09	0.74	1.35	DD	
Northern Expl.	BBRC424D	324089	6568622	400	297	-55	107	RC Precollar				NSI	
								239.56	240.25	0.69	2.99	DD	
								242.04	244.02	1.98	4.46	DD	
							Incl	243.04	243.63	0.59	12.00	DD	
								247.04	248.00	0.96	2.10	DD	
								250.25	252.35	2.10	2.55	DD	
Northern Expl.	BBRC425D	324078	6568583	400	300	-55	107	RC Precollar				NSI	RC
								261.55	262.50	0.95	1.52	DD	
								264.00	264.60	0.60	1.3	DD	
Northern Expl.	BBRC426D	324053	6568517	400	312	-55	107	RC Precollar				NSI	RC
								DD Tail				NSI	DD
Northern Expl.	BBRC427D RC Precollar	324049	6568470	400	150	-55	107	161.00	162.00	1.00	2.30	RC	
Northern Expl.	BBRC428D	324126	6568723	401	325	-55	107	RC Precollar				NSI	RC
								209.98	211.30	1.32	6.68	DD	
							Incl.	209.98	210.30	0.32	20.40	DD	
								220.65	222.86	2.21	2.25	DD	
								272.80	274.19	1.39	1.63	DD	
Eastern Expl.	BBRC429D RC Precollar	324273	6568072	400	180	-55	107					NSI	RC
Eastern Expl.	BBRC430D	324460	6568504	400	363	-55	107					NSI	RC
												NSI	DD
Eastern Expl.	BBRC431D	324391	6568318	400	357	-55	107					NSI	RC
												NSI	DD

1. Northing and Easting are GDA94 MGA94 Zone 51
2. Northing, Easting, Elevation, Depth, From, To, and Width are all measured in metres. Northing, Easting and Elevation coordinates have been rounded to zero decimal places.
3. Dip and Azimuth are measured in degrees (o) with azimuth referenced to true north
4. Widths are downhole widths only.
5. NSI = No Significant Intersection (i.e. Intersections which did not average $\geq 1.0\text{g/t}$ Au over width).

Table 2: Burbanks significant intersections with and average gold grade $\geq 1.0\text{g/t}$



COLLAR LOCATION MAP



For personal use only



New Collar Locations

ASX:GSR
greenstoneresources.com.au

Figure 2: Collar location map
www.greenstoneresources.com.au



ABOUT BURBANKS

The Burbanks Gold Project is located 9.0 kilometres southeast of Coolgardie, Western Australia. The Project includes the Burbanks Mining Centre and over 5.0 kilometres of the highly prospective Burbanks Shear Zone, historically the most significant gold producing structure within the Coolgardie Goldfield.

The Burbanks Mining Centre comprises the Birthday Gift and Main Lode underground gold mines. The recorded historic underground production at Burbanks (1885-1961) totalled 444,600t at 22.7 g/t Au for 324,479oz predominantly from above 140m below the surface. Intermittent open pit and underground mining campaigns between the early 1980s to present day has seen total production from the Burbanks Mining Centre now exceed 420,000oz.

The total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource for the Coolgardie Mining Centre is 4,169,930t @ 2.5g/t gold for 332,114 ounces of contained gold (Indicated and Inferred) (Table 3). The position of the Mineral Resource within the strike of the Project is shown in Figure 3.

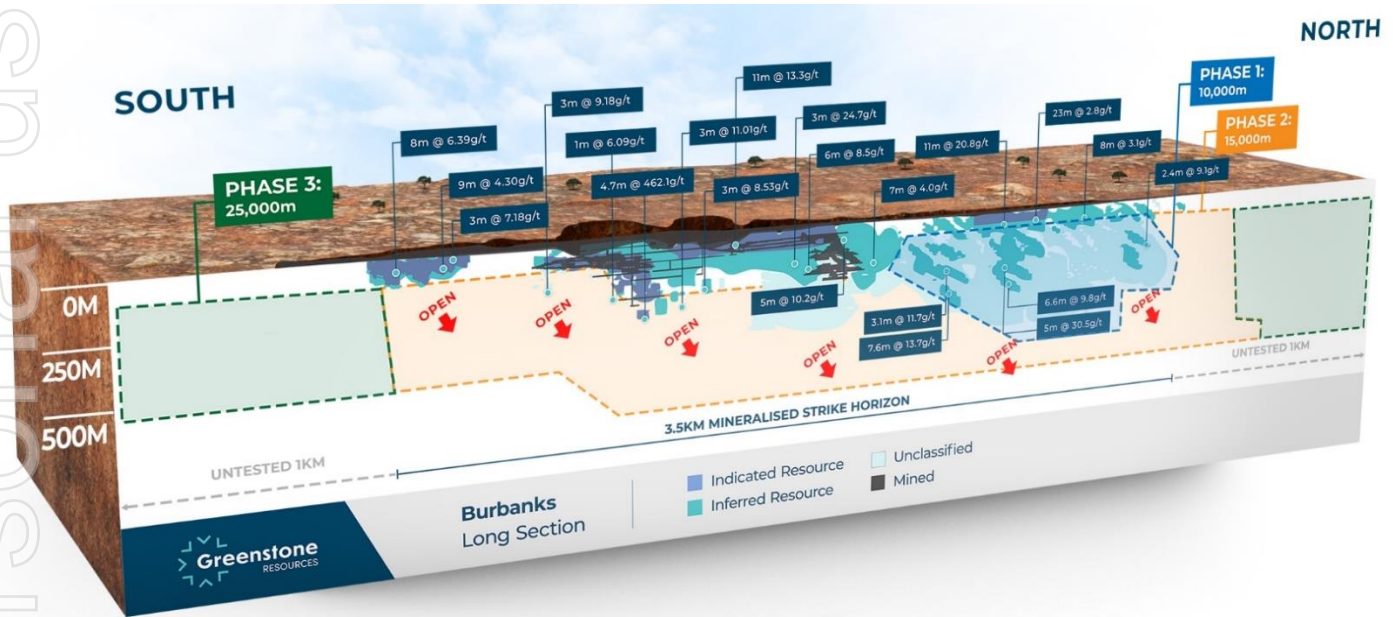


Figure 3: Schematic long section of Burbanks showing Phase-1, Phase-2 and Phase-3 drill areas

GLOBAL MINERAL RESOURCES										
	Cut-Off Grade (gpt)	Indicated Tonnes (t)	Indicated Grade (gpt)	Indicated Ounces (oz)	Inferred Tonnes (t)	Inferred Grade (gpt)	Inferred Ounces (oz)	Total Tonnes (t)	Total Grade (gpt)	Total Ounces (oz)
BURBANKS										
Near Surface	0.5	877,674	2.4	66,845	2,082,686	2.0	132,934	2,960,360	2.1	199,779
Underground	2.0	106,508	4.4	14,901	370,102	5.3	62,867	476,610	5.1	77,768
Total		984,182	2.6	81,746	2,452,788	2.5	195,801	3,436,970	2.5	277,547
PHILLIPS FIND										
Near Surface	0.5	540,669	2.4	41,654	189,439	2.1	12,705	730,108	2.3	54,359
Underground	2.0	-	-	-	2,852	2.3	208	2,852	2.3	208
Total		540,669	2.4	41,654	192,291	2.1	12,914	732,960	2.3	54,567
Total		1,524,851	2.5	123,400	2,645,079	2.5	208,714	4,169,930	2.5	332,114

Table 3: Summary of Global Mineral Resource 2022 for Coolgardie Mining Centre. See ASX:GSR 20/09/2022



DISCLAIMER

The interpretations and conclusions reached in this report are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the authors at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however high these probabilities might be, they make no claim for complete certainty. Any economic decisions that might be taken based on interpretations or conclusions contained in this report will therefore carry an element of risk. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this report which relates to Exploration Results and geological interpretation at Burbanks is based on information compiled by Mr Glenn Poole an employee of Greenstone Resources Limited who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Poole consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to the estimation and reporting of gold Mineral Resources at the Phillips Find deposits and Burbanks deposits and the Exploration Target at Burbanks is based on information compiled by Mr Glenn Poole, BSc, a Competent Person and a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM 317798). Mr Poole is Technical Director and Chief Geologist at Greenstone Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Poole consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



APPENDIX 1: JORC (2012) EXPLORATION TARGET

EXPLORATION TARGET

	EXPLORATION TARGET						
	Cut-Off Grade (gpt)	Tonnes (t)	Lower Grade (gpt)	Ounces (oz)	Tonnes (t)	Upper Grade (gpt)	Ounces (oz)
BURBANKS							
Near Surface	0.50 / 0.75	2,302,485	1.2	87,236	2,196,236	1.7	117,502
Underground	2.00 / 2.50	1,015,211	3.9	127,715	1,424,553	4.6	212,128
Total		3,317,695	2.0	214,951	3,620,789	2.8	329,630

Table 4: Exploration Target Summary Table for the Burbanks Gold Project

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and therefore is an approximation. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

GEOLOGY

The Burbanks Project is located within the southern extents of the northeast – southwest trending Burbanks Shear Zone. The stratigraphy is characterised by a sequence of steeply dipping to sub-vertical, fine grained high MgO basalts (typically pillowed) grading to fine-medium grained and massive-ophitic dolerites. This sequence trends northeast – southwest over a strike length of 5.5km and a width of 100m which largely parallels the Burbanks Shear Zone. Intruding this sequence are a series of fine to medium grained, garnetiferous diorite bodies. The dioritic intrusive units are commonly sub-vertical, 2 – 50m thick, and sub-parallel to the surrounding mafic sequence, exhibiting strike lengths from 20 - 250 m.

Mineralisation at Burbanks is typically characterised by north-east striking, laminated and highly boudinaged, steeply dipping quartz - carbonate lodes, as confirmed by more recent mining activities and exploration. The development and spatial setting of the mineralised systems at Burbanks have been influenced by several factors, most notably the stratigraphy and rheology contrast. The highest-grade mineralisation typically focuses along both the eastern and western diorite contacts. During deformation, diorite (owing to its high silica content) acts in a more brittle manner than the surrounding mafic sequence, allowing auriferous fluids to preferentially focus into these host units.

DATA & METHODOLOGY

The Exploration Target is supported by an extensive drill hole database containing over 60,000m of diamond and reverse circulation drilling. The reported Exploration Target is exclusively defined by wide spaced drilling which is insufficient to support either indicated or inferred resource classification. Importantly, the Exploration Target does not include any untested along strike or at depth extensions which have yet to be drill tested as the absence of any material geological information is considered insufficient to estimate an Exploration Target at this time, however these areas provide excellent exploration potential given the Burbanks Shear Zone, being the principal control on mineralisation, has been mapped over the entirety of the Burbanks Gold Project and will be tested in Phases 2 and Phases 3 of the planned exploration program.

The Exploration Target was wireframe constrained typically using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade for near the surface mineralisation, with a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off employed for deeper mineralisation. Within the mineralised wireframe, if an intercept fell below the nominal cut-off but continuity was supported by host lithologies, the intercept was retained for continuity purposes due to the commodity and the style of deposit. A combination of both Ordinary Kriging and Inverse Distance were selected with all estimates treating domain boundaries as hard boundaries for grade estimation purposes, where only composite samples within that domain are used to estimate blocks coded as falling within that domain. The basis of the Exploration Target was subsequently defined as those areas where the data density and sample support did not meet the criteria for either indicated or inferred classification.

The lower bound grade was derived from the model estimation using a 0.50g/t Au cut off for near surface unclassified mineralisation and 2.0g/t for the underground unclassified mineralisation (>150 metres). The upper bound grade was derived from the model estimation using a 0.75g/t Au cut off for near surface unclassified mineralisation and 2.5g/t for the underground unclassified mineralisation (>150 metres). A classification is not applicable for an Exploration Target.



THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) FOR THE REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS.

BURBANKS DRILLING

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was conducted using a Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DD) drilling rigs. For RC drilling, samples were collected at every 1m interval using a cyclone and cone splitter to obtain a ~2-3kg representative sub-sample for each 1m interval. The cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. For DD drilling, samples were collected as half-core (NQ2) at geological intervals defined and mineralisation boundaries and is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Diamond drilling was used to obtain ½ core samples of various lengths (minimum 0.2m), from which 1-2kg of material is collected for assaying. Field duplicates and QAQC Standards were collected/inserted at a rate of 1 in every 20m (maximum) through pre-determined mineralised zones. Samples were pulverised to produce a 40g charge for fire assay. Sampling and QAQC procedures are carried out using Greenstone protocols as per industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer with a 127mm (5") drill bit. DD drilling was NQ2 through the main zones of mineralisation. Core was oriented every 6m where possible using an electronic orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries are visually estimated qualitatively on a metre basis and recorded in the database. Drilling contractors adjust their drilling approach to specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each sample. Core recovery was estimated using the drillers recorded depth marks against the length of the core recovered, this is verified and confirmed by Greenstone staff. No sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes are logged in full. All drilled intervals are logged and recorded. Data was recorded for regolith, lithology, veining, fabric (structure), grain size, colour, sulphide presence, alteration, oxidation state, fractures, and RQD. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the field being logged. Logging of diamond core was qualitative and diamond core was photographed. Diamond core is stored at the Company's core yard on-site.



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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenstone considers the data to be of an appropriate level of detail to support a resource estimation. All RC samples were passed through cyclone and cone splitter, and a 2-3kg split sample is collected for each 1m interval. 1m split samples were collected for analysis from selected zones based on field logging. All other zones were sampled by collecting a 4m composite sample. 4m composite samples were collected using a spear. Diamond core is cut in half along the orientation line. The right side of the core is collected for analysis. Field duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1:20m through mineralised zones and certified reference standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20m (maximum) through mineralised zones based on geological interpretation. Sample preparation was conducted at Bureau Veritas' Kalassay Laboratory in Perth using a fully automated sample preparation system. Preparation commences with sorting and drying. Oversized samples are crushed to <3mm and split down to 3kg using a rotary or riffle splitter. Samples are then pulverized and homogenized in LM5 Ring Mills and ground to ensure >90% passes 75µm. 200g of pulverized sample is taken by spatula and used for a 40g charge for Fire Assay for gold analysis. A high-capacity vacuum cleaning system is used to clean sample preparation equipment between each sample. The sample size is considered appropriate for this type and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire Assay is an industry standard analysis technique for determining the total gold content of a sample. The 40g charge is mixed with a lead-based flux. The charge/flux mixture is 'fired' at 1100°C for 50mins fusing the sample. The gold is extracted from the fused sample using Nitric (HNO₃) and Hydrochloric (HCl) acids. The acid solution is then subjected to Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) to determine gold content. The detection level for the Fire Assay/AAS technique is 0.01ppm. Laboratory QA/QC controls during the analysis process include duplicates for reproducibility, blank samples for contamination and standards for bias. The laboratories used have generally demonstrated analytical accuracy at an acceptable level within 95% confidence limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and significant intersections are verified and signed off by the Exploration Manager for Greenstone Resources who is also a Competent Person. No pre-determined twin holes were drilled during this program. Geological logging was originally captured on paper, entered digitally then sent to the company's consultant database administrator (RoreData) for uploading into a database via a validation process. Sampling, collar, and laboratory assay data is captured electronically and also sent to RoreData. The official database is stored and backed up by RoreData, a copy of which is sent to Greenstone for



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		<p>geologists use. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are surveyed before and after by a qualified surveyor using sophisticated DGPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 0.05m for north, east and RL (elevation) The drilling rig was sighted using a compass. Drill hole angle was set using an inclinometer placed on the drill mast prior to collaring the hole. Down-hole surveying was completed after completion of the program using a north seeking Keeper Rate Gyro System. Local grid azimuths were calculated by subtracting 41.56° from the gyro reading.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were located on 50m or 100m spaced traverses along strike from previous drillholes. No sample compositing has been applied to mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was perpendicular to the strike of the main mineralised structures targeted for this program. All reported intervals are however reported as downhole intervals only. No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias have been recognized in the data at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody of digital data is managed by the Company. Physical material was stored on site and, when necessary, delivered to the assay laboratory. Thereafter laboratory samples were controlled by the nominated laboratory which to date has been Bureau Veritas Kalassay and SGS Laboratory Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data at this stage.

SECTION 2 – REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Main Lode and Burbanks North Deposits are located within mining lease M15/161, within the Burbanks Project wholly owned by Greenstone Resources Limited. There is no native title claim over the lease The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining lease M15/161 comprises the Birthday Gift Mining Centre. Historical production (1885-1999) from the Birthday Gift Mine (incl. Lady Robinson, Christmas, Far East and Tom's Lode pits) and the Main Lode Mine produced over 400,000 ounces to a depth of about 140m below surface. No mining has occurred at Main Lode since 1914. Between 1946-1951 WMC channel-sampled Level-7 at Birthday Gift yielding 30m @ 18.3g/t Au over and average width of 1.5m and 76m @ 17.4g/t Au over an average width of 1.1m. At Main Lode, channel sampling along Level-8 returned 160m @ 16.1g/t Au over an average width of 0.4m. 1978-1985; Jones Mining NL mined the Lady Robinson open pit producing 28,000t @ 6.2g/t (5,600oz). 1985-1991; Metallgesellschaft/Lubbock mined a further 172,800t @ 3.8g/t (21,100oz) from Lady Robinson. 1991-1999; Amalg Resources mined 68,100t @ 2.9g/t from the Christmas Pit, and other parcels from the Far East pit, Tom's Lode pit and minor underground development beneath Lady Robinson and Christmas Pits. 1999-2013; Greenstone conducted underground mining at Birthday Gift producing 36,000oz.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Burbanks Project, specifically M15/161, covers about 5.0 kilometres of strike of the Burbanks Shear Zone within a package of basalts and intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. Gold occurs in ptymatically folded and boudinaged laminated quartz veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and an alteration assemblage of plagioclase, calcite, biotite and garnet. It may also occur in quartz-pyritic biotitic shears and is often associated with garnetiferous diorite sills.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole information for the drilling discussed in this report is listed in Table 1 and Table 2 in the context of this report. All material data has been periodically released to the ASX

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	<i>exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported intersections have been length weighted to provide the intersection width. Significant Intersections (Table 1) have been reported where the overall intersection gold grade is $\geq 1.0\text{g/t Au}$ only. For significant intersections, a maximum of 1m of internal waste have been included in the calculation of intersection widths. No assays have been top-cut for the purpose of this report. A lower cut-off of 1.0g/t Au has been used to identify significant results. All significant intersections have been reported. No metal equivalent values have been used for the reporting of these exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths, where reported, have been estimated manually on a hole by hole basis for intersections within known mineralised zones and based on the current knowledge of the mineralised structure. Both downhole width and estimated true width have been clearly specified in this report when used. The main mineralised trend is NE and dips about 75-80 degrees west.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drill hole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water table, where modelled lies approximately 60m below surface.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work has been discussed in the context of previous reports and may include: Additional infill drilling along strike to the north and south of Main Lode and an updated Mineral Resource Estimation.