ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

1st February 2024

BURBANKS RESAMPLING CAMPAIGN UPDATE

- Initial results received for first 18 holes as part of a comprehensive resampling campaign at Burbanks
- Up to 75 previously drilled holes have been identified for resampling following a thorough review
- Resampling campaign aims to improve geological continuity, grade, and resource confidence
- Highlights from the initial 18 holes received to date as part of the resampling campaign include:
  - BBDD029: 0.50 metres @ 33.20 g/t Au from 317.8 metres
  - BBRC352D: 0.50 metres @ 5.37 g/t Au from 296.9 metres
  - KHRC006D: 0.30 metres @ 5.05 g/t Au from 156.7 metres
  - BBRC341D: 1.22 metres @ 3.68 g/t Au from 382.8 metres
  - BBRC352D: 0.40 metres @ 2.30 g/t Au from 229.7 metres
- The resampling campaign continues with 18 of up to 75 holes having now been logged & sampled
- Discussions continue in respect of open-pit mining and milling partnerships for Burbanks and Phillips Find
- Opportunity for near-term production supported by strong Australian gold price of ~A$3,105 per ounce[1]
- The Coolgardie Mining Centre (Burbanks & Phillips Find) has a combined global resource 6.8Mt @ 2.4g/t gold for 520,134 ounces of contained gold (Indicated and Inferred)[2]

Greenstone Resources Limited (**ASX:GSR**) (**Greenstone** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update for the Burbanks Gold Project, with bonanza grade assays received as part of the current resampling campaign.

Following a comprehensive geological review and updated geological modelling, numerous zones within previously drilled holes have been identified as potentially intercepting previously unmodelled ore lodes. The current resampling campaign includes the resampling of up to 75 drill holes, which can be completed at a very low cost, serving to potentially add resources and increase confidence at a very low discovery cost per ounce. Significant intercepts from resampling include:

- BBDD029: 0.50 metres @ 33.20g/t Au from 317.8 metres
- BBRC352D: 0.50 metres @ 5.37g/t Au from 296.9 metres
- KHRC006D: 0.30 metres @ 5.05g/t Au from 156.7 metres
- BBRC341D: 1.22 metres @ 3.68g/t Au from 382.8 metres
- BBRC352D: 0.40 metres @ 2.30g/t Au from 229.7 metres
- BBRC336D: 1.00 metres @ 1.57g/t Au from 256.0 metres
- BBRC336D: 1.00 metres @ 1.19g/t Au from 262.0 metres
- BBRC352D: 0.50 metres @ 1.20g/t Au from 303.0 metres
- BBRC353D: 0.30 metres @ 1.05g/t Au from 256.9 metres
- BBRC364D: 1.00 metres @ 1.38g/t Au from 287.0 metres

[1] Perth Mint 31/01/2024

These gold intercepts are not included in the most recent Burbanks Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 6Mt at 2.4g/t gold for 465,567 ounces (Indicated & Inferred), and are well positioned to potentially add ounces, support continuity and increase resource confidence in future MRE updates.

DETAILED GEOLOGICAL REVIEW

Recent geological studies by the Company have served to refine the Company's understanding of the mineralising system at Burbanks. This geological review included a detailed analysis being undertaken on all lithologies and mineralisation styles utilising thin section petrographic studies by external consultants, structural modelling, and multi-element geochemical classification. The outcome of which has served to highlight the importance of the diorites as a principal control on mineralisation.

The geology of the Burbanks system is dominated by sub-vertical diorite intrusions, hosted within Burbanks formation basalt. The diorites have a very high Fe:Mg ratio, meaning that they provide a chemical trap for any gold bearing fluids that come in contact with the diorites. The contrasting rheology of the basalt and the diorites also provides a structural control on mineralisation, with the majority of the high-grade lodes being located within, or at the contact of a diorite and basalt. The Company has developed a detailed geological model of the diorite intrusions, which has proven successful for targeting and modelling the mineralised lodes. Most importantly, the diorites are found along the entire length of the Burbanks tenure and remain open at depth.

The improved geological understanding of the project has shown that the lodes are hosted in sub-vertical, and continuous lodes, hosted in three different 'styles', which are: 1) diorite-hosted lodes, 2) diorite-basalt contact-hosted lodes, and 3) basalt quartz vein-hosted lodes. Using the recently reviewed structural data, the company has been able to better establish continuity of mineralisation between intercepts, which will serve to improve continuity of domains in any upcoming MREs.

Up to 75 holes have been identified which have intervals for resample, 40 of which were completed withing the last 5 years with the remaining being historical drilling for which the condition of the core is yet to be determined.

Managing Director and CEO, Chris Hansen, commented *"Supported by recent highs in the gold price, the Company believes it is currently on the right trajectory, with potential for future resource growth and near-term development.*

Our latest assay results from the resampling campaign affirm the accuracy and effectiveness of our updated geological model, particularly in targeting previously unmodelled lodes. We have now identified up to 75 drill holes with intervals that warrant resampling. A key advantage of this resampling campaign is that it requires no additional drilling – only cost-effective sampling – which is expected to enhance the geological continuity and confidence in our ore lodes.

While our primary goal remains the continued growth of the resource base to support a long life and sustainable operation, we are also exploring smaller-scale, short-term production opportunities. These initiatives could provide a swift and non-dilutive funding source, enabling us to fund future resource expansions and the evaluation of larger-scale commercial operations. The recent optimisation work Burbanks has identified the potential for a high-grade initial pit within an existing permitted area. Preliminary discussions with potential mining and processing partners continue progress, underscoring our focus on this opportunity.

We look forward to keeping our shareholders updated in the upcoming weeks about the progress in the evaluation of short-term production opportunities, the ongoing resampling campaign, and developments in the Mt Thirsty Scoping Study."

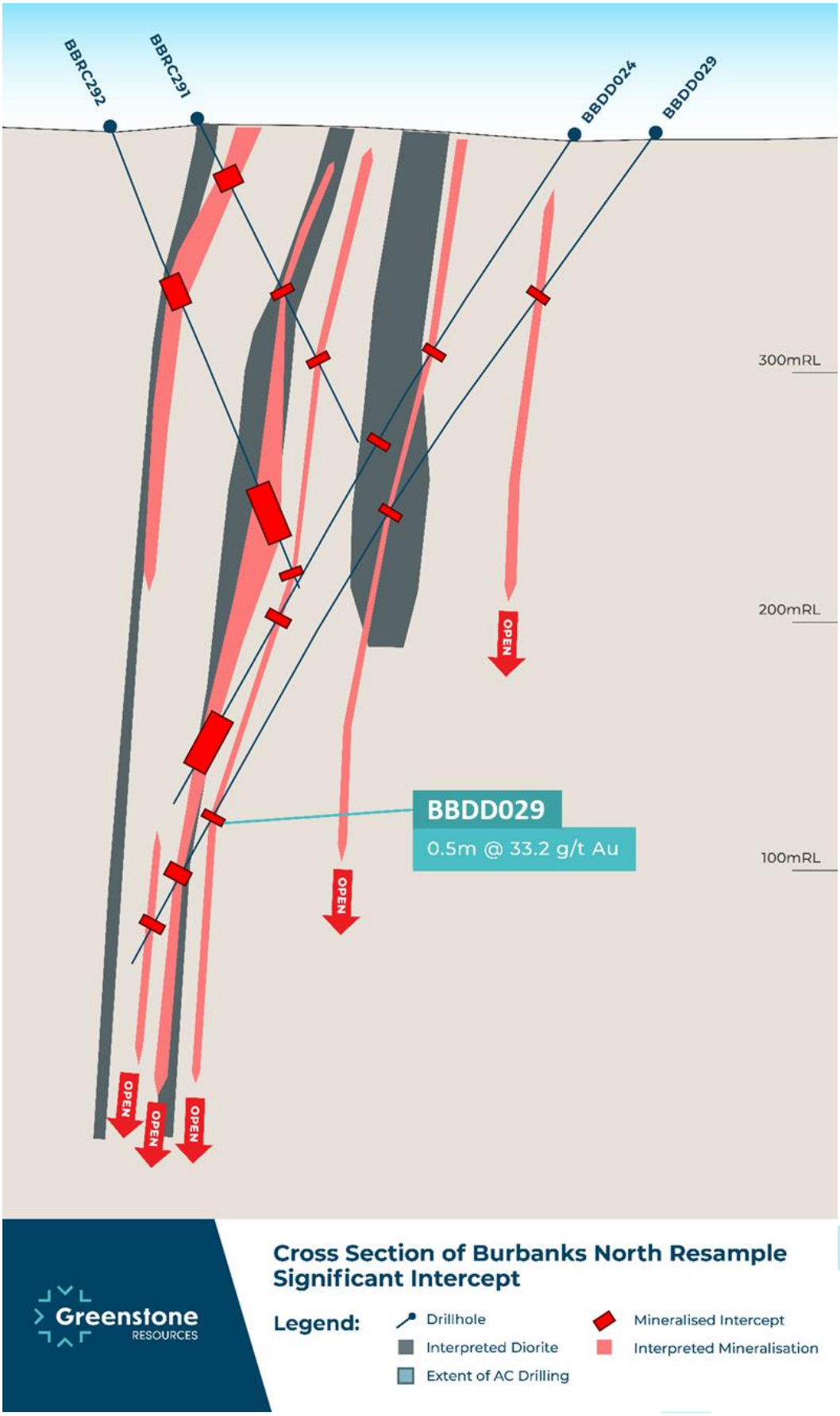

Figure 1: Cross section showing diorite model, mineralised lodes, and recent resample assay from BBDD029.

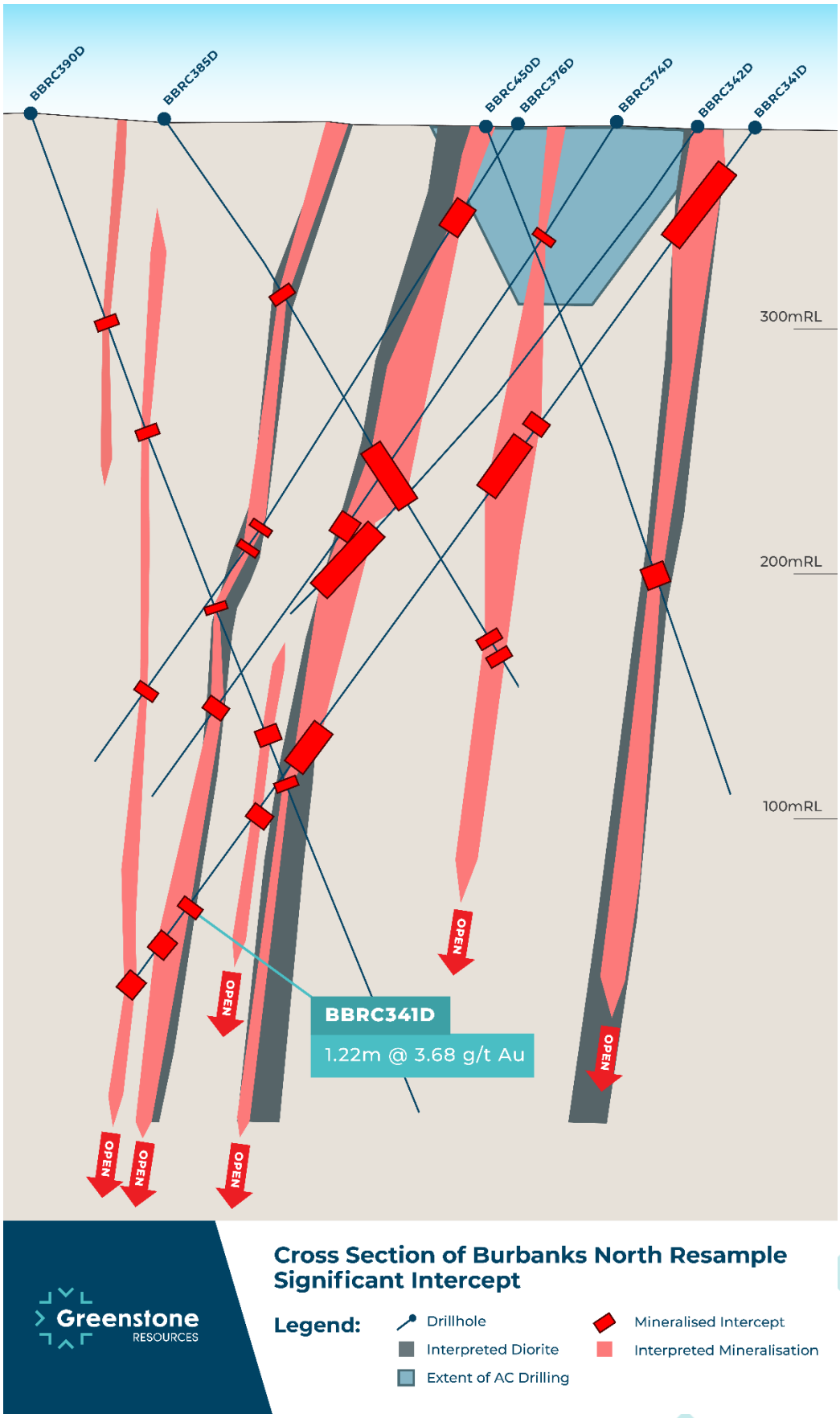

Figure 2: Cross section showing diorite model, mineralised lodes, and recent resample assay from BBRC341D.

ONGOING MINING STUDIES

Following two recent ASX announcements (29/11/2023 and 24/01/2024), the company is currently assessing potential options for near-term mining at the Phillips Find Mining Centre and Burbanks North to provide a non-dilutive source of funding. Discussions in relation to potential mining and milling partnerships are ongoing. The Phillips Find Project hosts a resource of 732,960 tonnes at 2.30 g/t gold for 54,567 ounces, which are located either adjacent to, or below the historical open pits of Bacchus Gift, Newhaven and Newminster, the latter of which was mined profitability in 2015 at a materially lower gold price of ~A$1,500/ounce. The Burbanks Project hosts a resource of 6,052,889 tonnes at 2.4 g/t gold for 465,567 ounces.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors.

*- **END** -*

Chris Hansen

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Greenstone Resources Limited

E: chris.hansen@greenstoneresources.com.au

COLLAR AND ASSAY TABLE – RESAMPLED INTERVALS

Project	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Width	Au (g/t)	Type
Burbanks	BBRC336D	323121	6566836	385	342	-55	313	256.00	257.00	1.00	1.57	DD
								262.00	263.00	1.00	1.19	DD
Burbanks	BBRC337	323217	6566959	381	356	-55	313				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBRC341D	323390	6567194	380	426	-55	301	382.78	384.00	1.22	3.68	DD
Burbanks	BBRC352D	323731	6567693	388	372	-55	307	229.70	230.10	0.40	2.30	DD
								296.90	297.40	0.50	5.37	DD
								303.00	303.50	0.50	1.20	DD
Burbanks	BBRC353D	323746	6567728	388	307	-55	310	256.85	257.15	0.3	1.05	DD
Burbanks	BBRC364D	323468	6567401	384	444	-55	133	287.00	288.00	1.00	1.38	DD
Burbanks	BBRC402D	323318	6567589	392	416	-70	136				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBRC416D	323068	6567215	383	420	-56	120				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBRC426D	324051	6568518	404	312	-50	113				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBRC430D	324450	6568480	399	363	-55	315				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBRC438D	322793	6566308	390	381	-55	141	331.00	332.00	1.00	1.47	DD
Burbanks	BBDD024	323157	6566896	384	301	-55	310				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBDD027	323073	6567171	383	250	-55	129				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBDD028	323104	6566812	385	309	-55	312				NSI	DD
Burbanks	BBDD029	323178	6566877	383	376	-55	312	317.80	318.30	0.50	33.20	DD
Burbanks	BBDD031	323042	6567198	383	292	-55	132				NSI	DD
Burbanks	KHRC003D	323563	6568055	392	423	-55	141				NSI	DD
Burbanks	KHRC006D	323664	6567999	394	300	-55	138	156.70	157.00	0.30	5.05	DD

1. Easting and Northing are GDA94 MGA94 Zone 51
2. Easting, Northing, 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 (°) with azimuth referenced to true north
4. Widths are downhole widths only.
5. NSI = No Significant Intersection (i.e. Intersections which did not average ≥ 1.0g/t Au over width).
6. Weighted averages are calculated using a 0.5g/t Au cut off and up to 2m internal dilution

COLLAR LOCATION MAP – RESAMPLING

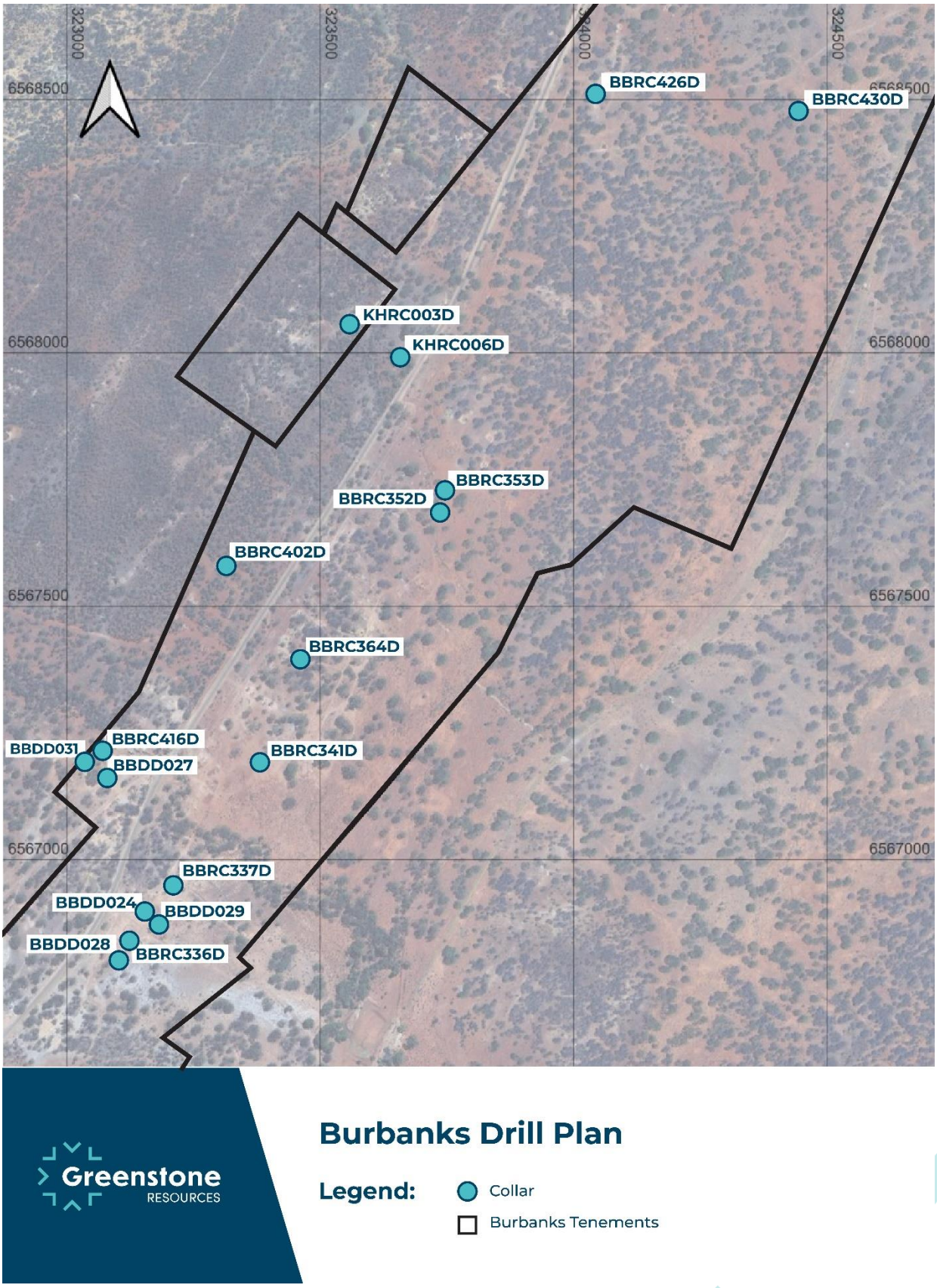

Figure 3: Collar location map showing collars of resample holes in this announcement

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 6,785,849t @ 2.4g/t gold for 520,134 ounces of contained gold (Indicated and Inferred) (Table 2). The position of the Mineral Resource within the strike of the Project is shown in Figure 4.

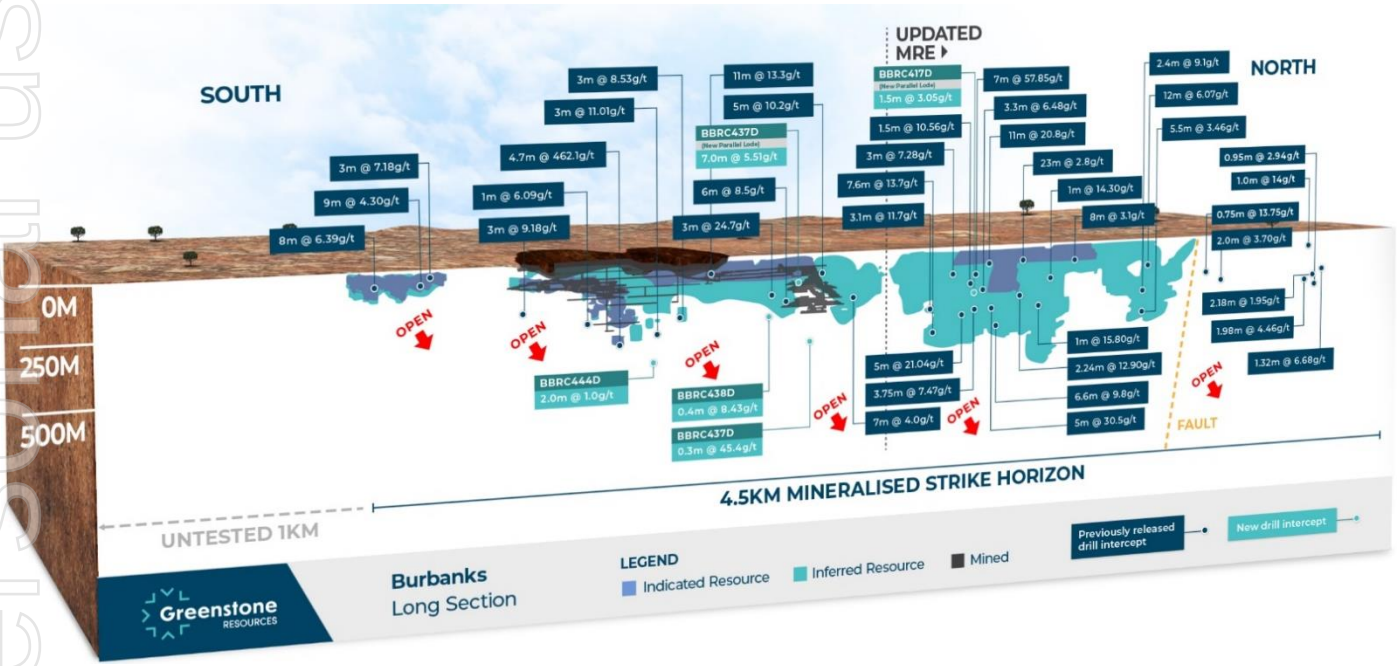

Figure 4: Schematic long section of Burbanks

HISTORY OF BURBANKS RESOURCE GROWTH (KOZ)[1]:

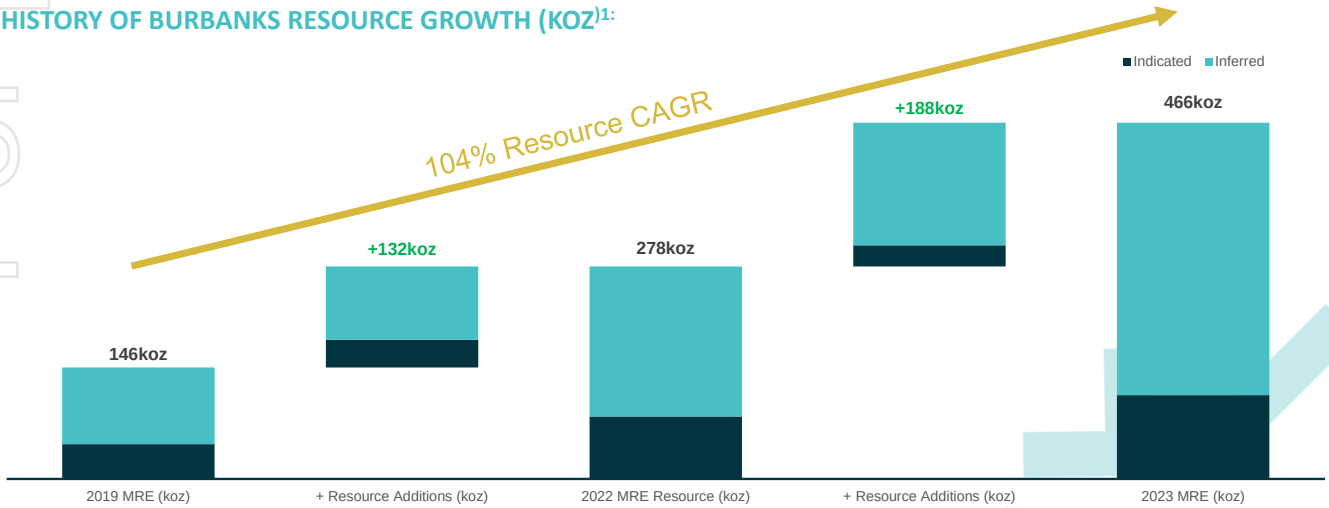

Figure 5: History of Burbanks resource growth (koz)

BURBANKS MINING CENTRE MINERAL RESOURCES										
	Cut-Off Grade	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
BURBANKS										
Near Surface	0.5	1,430,026	2.0	92,780	3,430,244	1.9	204,870	4,860,270	1.9	297,649
Underground	2.5/2.0*	122,197	4.3	16,726	1,070,422	4.4	151,192	1,192,619	4.4	167,918
Total		**1,552,223**	**2.2**	**109,506**	**4,500,666**	**2.5**	**356,062**	**6,052,889**	**2.4**	**465,567**
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		**2,092,892**	**2.2**	**151,159**	**4,692,957**	**2.4**	**368,975**	**6,785,849**	**2.4**	**520,134**

* 2.5g/t Cut-off Grade applied to Main Lode/Burbanks North Deposits, 2.0g/t Cut-off grade applied to Birthday Gift Deposit

Table 2: Summary of Global Mineral Resource 2023 for Coolgardie Mining Centre. See ASX:GSR 05/07/2023

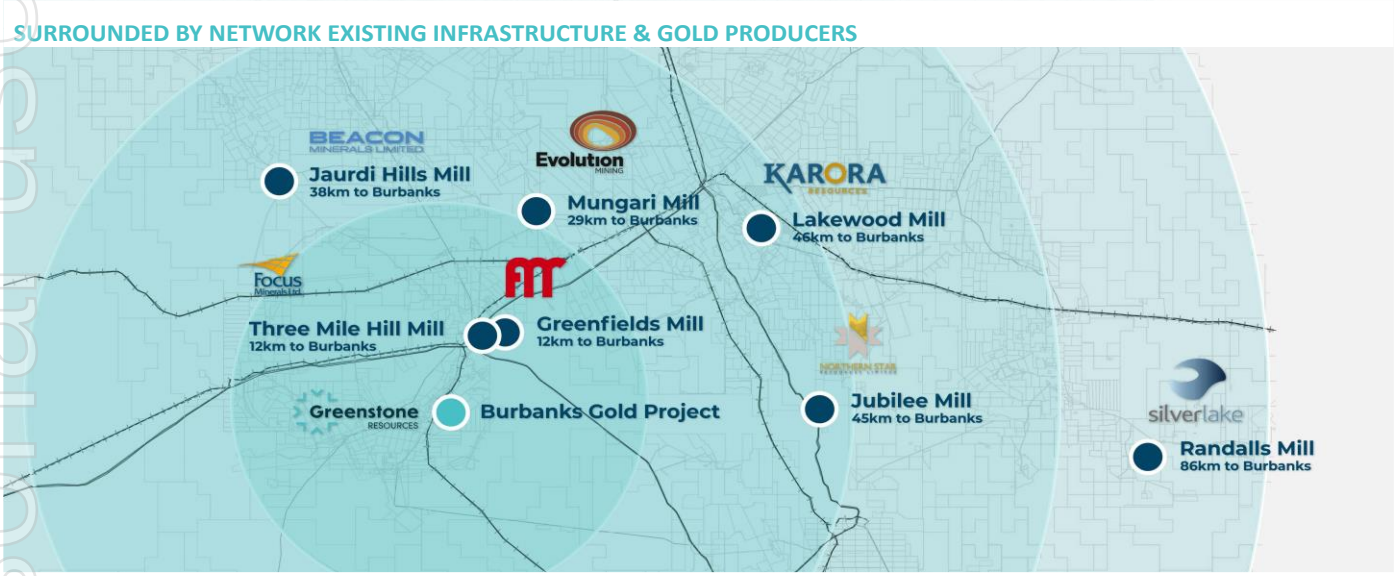

Figure 6: Burbanks project location, surrounding gold producers & infrastructure

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.

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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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).*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	• Diamond core is stored at the Company's core yard on-site. • Greenstone considers the data to be of an appropriate level of detail to support a resource estimation.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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^{o}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	• *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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and also sent to RoreData. The official database is stored and backed up by RoreData, a copy of which is sent to Greenstone for geologists use. Uploaded data is reviewed and verified by the geologist responsible for the data collection. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data reported.
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 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 41.56º from the gyro reading.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 ptygmatically 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the*
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 ≥ 1.0g/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	• *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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• Appropriate plans and sections have been included in the body of this report.
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.*	• Both high and low grades have been reported accurately, clearly identified with drill hole attributes and 'from' and 'to' depths.
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.*	• Water table, where modelled lies approximately 60m below surface.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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.