ASX Release
13 February 2024

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (12/02/24)	$0.011
Shares on issue	1.3 billion
Market Cap	$14 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	22.05%
Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	14.97%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L	7.21%
National Nominees	6.04%

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Mark Johnson AO
Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director

Bill Lannen
Non-Executive Director

John Smith
Company Secretary

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WIDE HIGH-GRADE GOLD AT COLOSSEUM
70.1 metres at 6.53g/t Au

Highlights

- **70.1m @ 6.53g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-14 Inc. **25.9m @ 15.31g/t Au.**
- Consistency of assay results for drill hole CM23-14 suggests stability in the geologic structure.
- Multi-element geochemistry analysis of drill hole CM23-14 is underway.
- **New hole,** CM24-15**,** is almost complete and will test the southern extension of the sedimentary unit. **Results are expected in March 2024.**
- Mineral Dynamics researchers confirm Colosseum drill hole data fits a Log Normal Energy distribution.

Dateline Resources Limited (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce it has received assay results for diamond drillhole, CM23-14, drilled at the Colosseum Gold Project in San Bernardino County, California, USA, that intersected **70.1m** @ **6.53g/t Au**, including a higher grade section of **25.9m @ 15.31g/t Au.**

Drill hole CM23-14 is the eigth exploratory hole the Company has completed at the Colosseum project.

Highlights of the drill results to date are:

- **70.1m @ 6.53g/t Au** inc. **25.9m @ 15.31g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-14
- **100m @ 4.16g/t Au** in drill hole CM22-05[1]
- **10.67m @ 13.71g/t Au** in drill hole CM22-04[2]
- **19.17m @ 1.81g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-09[3]
- **81.35m @ 2.57g/t Au** inc. **36m @ 3.97g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-11a[4]
- **76.2m @ 8.62g/t Au** inc. **23.5m @ 21.8g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-08[4]

Commenting on the results, Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The wide intersection in drill hole CM23-14, that includes a higher grade zone, is consistent with other drill holes that have been completed.

"The results from drill hole CM23-14 have increased the size of the sedimentary breccia unit and the higher grade mineralised envelope within that unit. It has also increased our confidence in the current geologic model for the Colosseum deposit.

*"An intersection of **70.1m @ 6.53g/**t that includes **25.9m @ 15.31g/t Au**, is very encouraging and when added to the data from previous drill holes, it reinforces our confidence in the stability of the geologic structure.*

"Drill hole CM24-15 is underway and is designed to test south east and down dip extension of the sedimentary breccia. This drill hole is almost complete and sections of the drill core have been sent to the lab for priority processing".

[1] ASX Announcement 6 June 2022 – 100 metres of 4.16g/t Au Colosseum Gold Project
[2] ASX Announcement 12 May 2022 – Wide High-grade drill intercepts at Colosseum Gold Project
[3] ASX Announcement 30 October 2023 – September Quarterly Activities Report
[4] ASX Announcement 20 July 2023 – Wide Gold Intercept at Colosseum 81.35m @ 2.57g/t Au

Diamond Drilling Details - Mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Drillhole CM23-14 was drilled at a dip of -50° towards Azimuth 212° to test a revised geological model and expand the high grade sedimentary breccia.

The results of the drill hole confirmed the continuation of the primary lithology, sedimentary breccia, with an elongated orientation to the southeast. The consistency suggests stability in the geologic structure and supports the understanding of the deposits composition.

Within the sedimentary breccia, there is a notable volume of high grade mineralisation that has been intersected in a number of drill holes and is further substantiated by the **25.9 metres of 15.31g/t Au** in drill hole CM23-14. This high grade mineralisation is an encouraging sign for the potential economic value of the deposit and additional drill holes are planned to test the lateral and down-dip extents of the high grade zones.

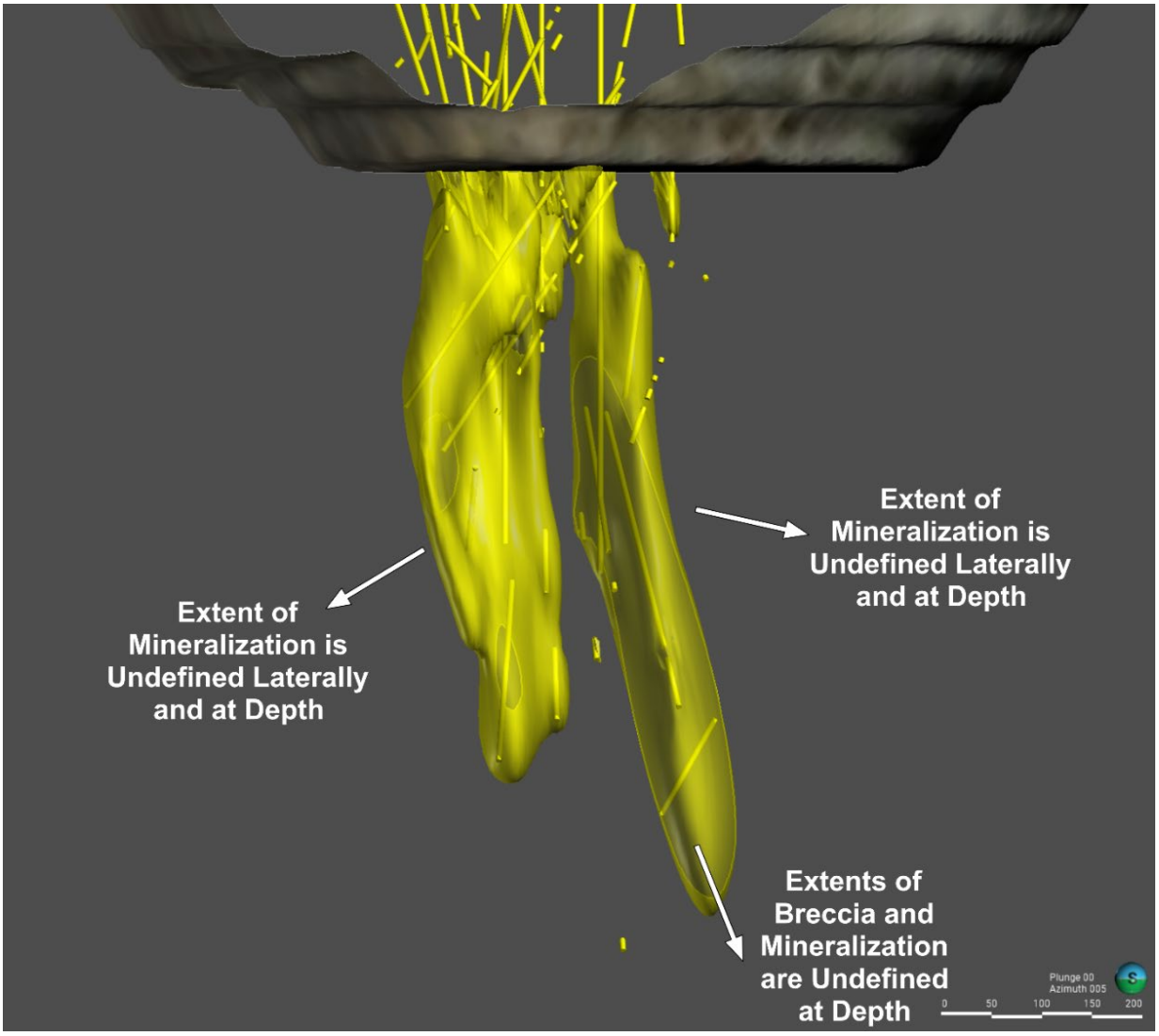


Figure 1: High grade sedimentary breccia unit has returned the greatest gold grades to date. Exploration potential is open in all directions

Mineralisation at the Colosseum

Mineralisation at the Colosseum mine is primarily contained in two breccia pipes that are made up of a combination of sediment, felsite and granite units. The high grade mineralisation that has been intersected to date has occurred mainly in the breccia unit that has the most sediments, followed by the unit that contains mostly felsite and some sediments. Dolomite has been present in both the sedimentary and felsite breccia units when high grade has been intersected.

Geochemistry Analysis

The Company has ordered a multi-element geochemical analysis on drill hole CM23-14 in an effort to gain more insight into the chemical markers of the high grade sections of the breccia pipes.

Current Drilling : CM24-15

As at the date of this release, the Company has completed 254 metres of the planned 310 metre, CM24-15 diamond drill hole. This hole is intended to test below CM23-14 for continuation of the high-grade gold mineralisation while also testing for any southeast extension of the sedimentary breccia body at depth.

CM24-15 drill hole core. Estimate of sulphide content is 20%

CM24-14 drill hole core. Estimate of sulphide content is 20%

Note: In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that estimates of sulphide abundance (and assumed gold content) from drill core logging should not be considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. Assay results are required to determine the actual widths and grade of the visible mineralisation, the results of which are expected in February or March 2024.

Mineral Dynamics – Ord & Hobbs Research

Ground-breaking research out of Western Australia, spearheaded by Mineral Dynamics, Dr Alison Ord and Dr Bruce Hobbs, can **assist mineral exploration by focusing on the thermodynamics of hydrothermal mineral systems**, particularly gold deposits.

Their work challenges traditional chemical-centric approaches, emphasising the significance of oscillating heat flow patterns as crucial indicators for predicting gold deposit size.

Using data from established mining operations, they provide tools for explorers to better understand mineral systems by using established cumulative probability distribution functions to indicate the size of the system that created the gold deposit.

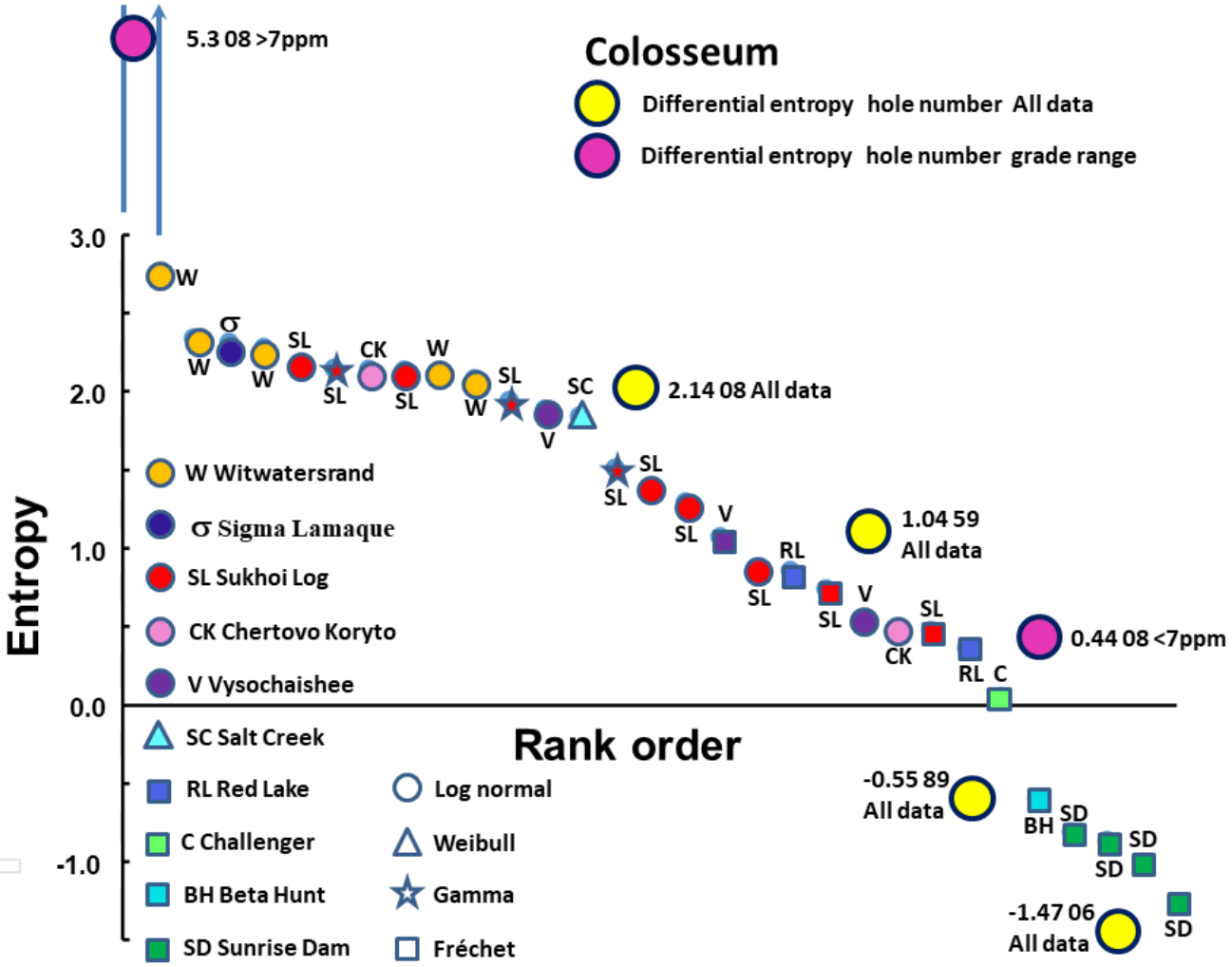
Described below are the primary differences between the three main probability distributions that are most common for gold deposit analysis, Weibull, Fréchet and Log Normal:

- **Weibull Distribution:** Typically associated with smaller mineral deposits with limited potential range of mineralisation.
    - Indicates rapid heat loss during mineralisation, characterized by a slow birth, quick growth, and quick death of mineralisation flow rates.
- **Fréchet Distribution:** Associated with larger mineral deposits with a broader potential range of mineralisation.
    - Suggests minimal heat loss during mineralisation, showing a stronger beginning and an extended continuation of the flow-mineralising process.

- **Log Normal Distribution:** Typically associated with very large mineral deposits with an extensive potential range of mineralisation.
    - Implies minimal heat loss and a prolonged mineralisation process, with flow rates beginning slowly and continuing to accelerate.

Dateline provided drill hole data from four holes. Ord & Hobbs had no role in selecting the drill holes. Two of the drill holes (CM23 -06 & CM23-08) were from the South breccia pipe and were completed by Dateline Resources Limited and two were historic drill holes from the north breccia pipe that were drilled by BP in the 1980's (CP-59 and CP-89). All four drill holes were analysed as fitting a Log Normal distribution.

Alison Ord commented *"The data for all four drill holes are consistent with a Log Normal distribution"*



Colosseum data for holes 06, 89, 59 and 08 superimposed on Figure 5 of Ord and Hobbs (2023, https://doi.org/10.1080/08120099.2023.2207628).Differential entropy for individual drill holes from gold deposits of various quality in rank order. Each colour represents a geographical location for the data. Each symbol represents the best-fit probability distribution function for those data. Note that the data for hole 08 separated clearly into greater than and less than 7 ppm groups.

More information about Mineral Dynamics can be found on the internet, including a forty-minute presentation available on YouTube that can be found using this link https://youtu.be/708Go8DW7ek?si=cX3bb0ILzM3aklzd

This announcement has been authorised for release on ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

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About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on mining and exploration in North America. The Company owns 100% of the Colosseum Gold-REE Project in California.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California. On July 6, 2022, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813,000oz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 258koz @1.2g/t Au (32%) are classified as Measured, 322koz @1.2g/t Au (39%) as Indicated and 235koz @1.3g/t Au (29%) as Inferred.

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Work has commenced on identifying the source of the mantle derived rocks that are associated with carbonatites and are located at Colosseum.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain "forward-looking statements" concerning Dateline Resources that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Generally, the words "will", "may", "should", "continue", "believes", "expects", "intends", "anticipates" or similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Many of these risks and uncertainties relate to factors that are beyond Dateline Resources' ability to control or estimate precisely, such as future market conditions, changes in regulatory environment and the behaviour of other market participants. Dateline Resources cannot give any assurance that such forward-looking statements will prove to have been correct. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Dateline Resources assumes no obligation and does not undertake any obligation to update or revise publicly any of the forward-looking statements set out herein, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent legally required.

Competent Person Statement

Sample preparation and any exploration information in this announcement is based upon work reviewed by Mr Greg Hall who is a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM). Mr Hall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Hall is a Non-Executive Director of Dateline Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
CM23-14	11245	21173	5433	254.5
CM24-15	11245	21173	5433	254

Appendix 2: Assay Information

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
K428193	CM23-14	Core	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.03	0.0008
K428194	CM23-14	Core	1.5	3.0	1.5	0.04	0.0011
K428195	CM23-14	Core	3.0	4.6	1.5	0.13	0.0039
K428196	CM23-14	Core	4.6	6.1	1.5	0.07	0.0020
K428197	CM23-14	Core	6.1	7.6	1.5	0.01	0.0003
K428198	CM23-14	Core	7.6	9.1	1.5	0.01	0.0002
K428199	CM23-14	Core	9.1	10.7	1.5	0.04	0.0011
K428201	CM23-14	Core	10.7	12.2	1.5	0.09	0.0026
K428202	CM23-14	Core	12.2	13.7	1.5	0.03	0.0009
K428203	CM23-14	Core	13.7	15.2	1.5	0.09	0.0027
K428204	CM23-14	Core	15.2	16.8	1.5	0.13	0.0037
K428205	CM23-14	Core	16.8	18.3	1.5	0.11	0.0032
K428206	CM23-14	Core	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.19	0.0054
K428207	CM23-14	Core	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.30	0.0086
K428208	CM23-14	Core	21.3	21.6	0.2	0.32	0.0094
K428210	CM23-14	Core	21.6	22.9	1.3	0.70	0.0205
K428211	CM23-14	Core	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.11	0.0031
K428212	CM23-14	Core	24.4	25.9	1.5	0.81	0.0237
K428213	CM23-14	Core	25.9	27.4	1.5	1.02	0.0297
K428214	CM23-14	Core	27.4	29.0	1.5	0.24	0.0069
K428215	CM23-14	Core	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.18	0.0053
K428217	CM23-14	Core	30.5	32.0	1.5	0.52	0.0152
K428218	CM23-14	Core	32.0	32.3	0.3	0.10	0.0029
K428219	CM23-14	Core	32.3	33.5	1.2	0.46	0.0135
K428220	CM23-14	Core	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.33	0.0097
K428221	CM23-14	Core	35.1	35.7	0.6	0.17	0.0049
K428222	CM23-14	Core	35.7	36.9	1.2	0.10	0.0029
K428223	CM23-14	Core	36.6	38.1	1.5	0.36	0.0106
K428224	CM23-14	Core	38.1	39.6	1.5	0.33	0.0097
K428226	CM23-14	Core	39.6	41.1	1.5	0.13	0.0038
K428227	CM23-14	Core	41.1	42.7	1.5	0.11	0.0031
K428228	CM23-14	Core	42.7	44.2	1.5	0.20	0.0059
K428229	CM23-14	Core	44.2	45.7	1.5	0.29	0.0084
K428230	CM23-14	Core	45.7	47.2	1.5	0.14	0.0041
K428231	CM23-14	Core	47.2	48.8	1.5	0.03	0.0008

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
K428232	CM23-14	Core	48.8	50.3	1.5	0.16	0.0045
K428234	CM23-14	Core	50.3	51.8	1.5	0.17	0.0051
K428235	CM23-14	Core	51.8	53.3	1.5	0.07	0.0021
K428236	CM23-14	Core	53.3	54.9	1.5	0.07	0.0021
K428237	CM23-14	Core	54.9	56.4	1.5	0.10	0.0029
K428238	CM23-14	Core	56.4	57.9	1.5	0.09	0.0025
K428239	CM23-14	Core	57.9	59.4	1.5	0.23	0.0067
K428240	CM23-14	Core	59.4	61.0	1.5	0.23	0.0067
K428241	CM23-14	Core	61.0	62.5	1.5	0.66	0.0193
K428243	CM23-14	Core	62.5	64.0	1.5	0.99	0.0290
K428244	CM23-14	Core	64.0	65.5	1.5	0.22	0.0065
K428245	CM23-14	Core	65.5	67.1	1.5	0.19	0.0056
K428246	CM23-14	Core	67.1	68.6	1.5	0.03	0.0010
K428247	CM23-14	Core	68.6	70.1	1.5	0.04	0.0011
K428248	CM23-14	Core	70.1	71.6	1.5	0.05	0.0014
K428249	CM23-14	Core	71.6	73.1	1.5	0.03	0.0009
K428251	CM23-14	Core	73.1	74.7	1.5	0.10	0.0029
K428252	CM23-14	Core	74.7	76.2	1.5	0.28	0.0082
K428253	CM23-14	Core	76.2	77.7	1.5	0.11	0.0033
K428254	CM23-14	Core	77.7	79.2	1.5	0.03	0.0009
K428255	CM23-14	Core	79.2	80.8	1.5	0.09	0.0026
K428256	CM23-14	Core	80.8	82.3	1.5	0.07	0.0021
K428257	CM23-14	Core	82.3	83.8	1.5	0.16	0.0048
K428259	CM23-14	Core	83.8	85.3	1.5	0.71	0.0206
K428260	CM23-14	Core	85.3	86.9	1.5	0.23	0.0066
K428261	CM23-14	Core	86.9	88.4	1.5	0.09	0.0026
K428262	CM23-14	Core	88.4	89.9	1.5	0.41	0.0119
K428263	CM23-14	Core	89.9	91.4	1.5	0.43	0.0126
K428264	CM23-14	Core	91.4	91.8	0.4	2.40	0.0700
K428266	CM23-14	Core	91.8	93.0	1.1	0.56	0.0163
K428267	CM23-14	Core	93.0	94.5	1.5	0.27	0.0078
K428268	CM23-14	Core	94.5	96.0	1.5	1.11	0.0323
K428269	CM23-14	Core	96.0	97.5	1.5	1.40	0.0409
K428270	CM23-14	Core	97.5	99.1	1.5	0.69	0.0201
K428271	CM23-14	Core	99.1	100.6	1.5	2.12	0.0618
K428273	CM23-14	Core	100.6	102.1	1.5	5.27	0.1535
K428274	CM23-14	Core	102.1	103.6	1.5	0.62	0.0181
K428275	CM23-14	Core	103.6	105.2	1.5	0.28	0.0082
K428276	CM23-14	Core	105.2	106.7	1.5	1.08	0.0314
K428277	CM23-14	Core	106.7	108.2	1.5	0.62	0.0182
K428278	CM23-14	Core	108.2	109.7	1.5	0.88	0.0255
K428280	CM23-14	Core	109.7	111.2	1.5	0.88	0.0258
K428281	CM23-14	Core	111.2	112.8	1.5	1.33	0.0389
K428282	CM23-14	Core	112.8	114.3	1.5	3.91	0.1140
K428283	CM23-14	Core	114.3	115.8	1.5	2.39	0.0697

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
K428284	CM23-14	Core	115.8	117.3	1.5	1.26	0.0368
K428285	CM23-14	Core	117.3	118.9	1.5	11.75	0.3430
K428287	CM23-14	Core	118.9	120.4	1.5	45.20	1.3150
K428288	CM23-14	Core	120.4	121.9	1.5	21.40	0.6240
K428289	CM23-14	Core	121.9	123.4	1.5	18.35	0.5350
K428290	CM23-14	Core	123.4	125.0	1.5	27.40	0.7980
K428291	CM23-14	Core	125.0	126.5	1.5	8.93	0.2600
K428292	CM23-14	Core	126.5	128.0	1.5	8.76	0.2550
K428294	CM23-14	Core	128.0	129.5	1.5	10.95	0.3190
K428295	CM23-14	Core	129.5	131.1	1.5	17.55	0.5120
K428296	CM23-14	Core	131.1	132.6	1.5	43.50	1.2650
K428297	CM23-14	Core	132.6	134.1	1.5	22.90	0.6680
K428298	CM23-14	Core	134.1	135.6	1.5	8.43	0.2460
K428299	CM23-14	Core	135.6	136.2	0.6	3.90	0.1140
K428301	CM23-14	Core	136.2	137.2	0.9	2.65	0.0772
K428302	CM23-14	Core	137.2	138.7	1.5	3.88	0.1130
K428303	CM23-14	Core	138.7	140.2	1.5	2.62	0.0763
K428304	CM23-14	Core	140.2	141.7	1.5	2.82	0.0821
K428305	CM23-14	Core	141.7	143.2	1.5	2.72	0.0794
K428306	CM23-14	Core	143.2	144.8	1.5	0.77	0.0225
K428308	CM23-14	Core	144.8	146.3	1.5	0.25	0.0072
K428309	CM23-14	Core	146.3	147.8	1.5	0.52	0.0151
K428310	CM23-14	Core	147.8	149.3	1.5	2.00	0.0584
K428311	CM23-14	Core	149.3	150.9	1.5	3.24	0.0944
K428312	CM23-14	Core	150.9	152.4	1.5	1.82	0.0531
K428313	CM23-14	Core	152.4	153.9	1.5	0.76	0.0221
K428315	CM23-14	Core	153.9	155.4	1.5	0.57	0.0166
K428316	CM23-14	Core	155.4	157.0	1.5	3.21	0.0936
K428317	CM23-14	Core	157.0	158.5	1.5	0.24	0.0069
K428318	CM23-14	Core	158.5	160.0	1.5	0.21	0.0060
K428319	CM23-14	Core	160.0	161.5	1.5	1.61	0.0471
K428320	CM23-14	Core	161.5	163.1	1.5	0.96	0.0279
K428321	CM23-14	Core	163.1	164.6	1.5	0.11	0.0032
K428322	CM23-14	Core	164.6	166.1	1.5	0.12	0.0036
K428323	CM23-14	Core	166.1	167.6	1.5	0.47	0.0137
K428324	CM23-14	Core	167.6	168.5	0.9	0.21	0.0062
K428325	CM23-14	Core	168.5	169.3	0.8	0.17	0.0049
K428327	CM23-14	Core	169.3	170.7	1.3	0.12	0.0034
K428328	CM23-14	Core	170.7	172.2	1.5	1.61	0.0471
K428329	CM23-14	Core	172.2	173.7	1.5	0.96	0.0279
K428330	CM23-14	Core	173.7	175.3	1.5	0.11	0.0032
K428331	CM23-14	Core	175.3	176.8	1.5	0.12	0.0036
K428332	CM23-14	Core	176.8	178.3	1.5	0.47	0.0137
K428334	CM23-14	Core	178.3	179.8	1.5	0.21	0.0062
K428335	CM23-14	Core	179.8	181.3	1.5	0.17	0.0049

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
K428336	CM23-14	Core	181.3	182.9	1.5	0.01	0.0002
K428337	CM23-14	Core	182.9	184.4	1.5	0.12	0.0034
K428338	CM23-14	Core	184.4	185.9	1.5	0.01	0.0002
K428339	CM23-14	Core	185.9	187.4	1.5	0.01	0.0002
K428341	CM23-14	Core	187.4	189.0	1.5	0.06	0.0016
K428342	CM23-14	Core	189.0	190.5	1.5	0.14	0.0040
K428343	CM23-14	Core	190.5	192.0	1.5	0.27	0.0078
K428344	CM23-14	Core	192.0	193.5	1.5	0.16	0.0047
K428345	CM23-14	Core	193.5	195.1	1.5	0.23	0.0067
K428346	CM23-14	Core	195.1	196.6	1.5	0.02	0.0005
K428348	CM23-14	Core	196.6	198.1	1.5	0.16	0.0046
K428349	CM23-14	Core	198.1	199.6	1.5	0.12	0.0035
K428350	CM23-14	Core	199.6	200.4	0.8	0.36	0.0106
K428351	CM23-14	Core	200.4	201.6	1.2	0.04	0.0011
K428352	CM23-14	Core	201.6	203.1	1.5	0.03	0.0008
K428353	CM23-14	Core	203.1	204.2	1.1	0.02	0.0006
K428354	CM23-14	Core	204.2	205.7	1.5	0.01	0.0003
K428355	CM23-14	Core	205.7	206.2	0.5	0.06	0.0017
K428356	CM23-14	Core	206.2	207.3	1.0	4.01	0.1170
K428358	CM23-14	Core	207.3	208.8	1.5	0.17	0.0049
K428359	CM23-14	Core	208.8	210.3	1.5	0.14	0.0040
K428360	CM23-14	Core	210.3	211.8	1.5	0.35	0.0104
K428361	CM23-14	Core	211.8	213.3	1.5	0.65	0.0189
K428362	CM23-14	Core	213.3	214.9	1.5	0.08	0.0023
K428363	CM23-14	Core	214.9	216.4	1.5	0.39	0.0113
K428365	CM23-14	Core	216.4	217.9	1.5	0.78	0.0228
K428366	CM23-14	Core	217.9	219.4	1.5	0.04	0.0013
K428367	CM23-14	Core	219.4	221.0	1.5	0.13	0.0039
K428368	CM23-14	Core	221.0	222.5	1.5	0.73	0.0213
K428369	CM23-14	Core	222.5	224.0	1.5	0.04	0.0013
K428370	CM23-14	Core	224.0	225.4	1.3	0.05	0.0014
K428372	CM23-14	Core	225.4	226.2	0.8	0.08	0.0023
K428373	CM23-14	Core	226.2	226.9	0.8	0.03	0.0010
K428374	CM23-14	Core	226.9	228.3	1.4	0.04	0.0013
K428375	CM23-14	Core	228.3	229.1	0.8	0.37	0.0107
K428376	CM23-14	Core	229.1	230.1	1.0	0.12	0.0035
K428377	CM23-14	Core	230.1	231.6	1.5	0.17	0.0050
K428379	CM23-14	Core	231.6	233.2	1.5	0.13	0.0037
K428380	CM23-14	Core	233.2	234.7	1.5	0.10	0.0029
K428381	CM23-14	Core	234.7	236.2	1.5	0.08	0.0022
K428382	CM23-14	Core	236.2	237.7	1.5	0.28	0.0083
K428383	CM23-14	Core	237.7	239.5	1.8	0.15	0.0045
K428384	CM23-14	Core	239.5	240.8	1.2	0.15	0.0045
K428386	CM23-14	Core	240.8	242.3	1.5	0.04	0.0012
K428387	CM23-14	Core	242.3	243.8	1.5	0.07	0.0021

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
K428388	CM23-14	Core	243.8	245.4	1.5	0.07	0.0021
K428389	CM23-14	Core	245.4	246.9	1.5	31.30	0.9120
K428390	CM23-14	Core	246.9	248.4	1.5	0.86	0.0251
K428391	CM23-14	Core	248.4	249.9	1.5	0.22	0.0064
K428392	CM23-14	Core	249.9	251.4	1.5	0.09	0.0026
K428393	CM23-14	Core	251.4	253.0	1.5	0.04	0.0013
K428394	CM23-14	Core	253.0	254.5	1.5	0.04	0.0013

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (ego '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.*	• As of 10/02/2024 the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. has completed 1,990.8 metres of drilling in 9 drill holes from 2022 to present. All of the drilling was done from surface with a diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation noted in logging. • Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to labs for analysis. • Core was cut along the long axis leaving half for assay and half to be stored in cardboard core boxes. • Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75-micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30-gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Over limits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. • Surface sampling of dump material was taken at random surrounding the Colosseum pits to test approximate grades of dumps. • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with 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).*	• The drilling program utilizes surface core drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with an Everdigm cat 4 drill with HQTT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
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.*	• All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 3.05-meter tooling. • To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. • Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. • Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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 drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALS Global, or Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • Rock samples sent to ALS Laboratories and Paragon Geochemical were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
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.*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global Laboratories, and Paragon Geochemical, in Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission.

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.*	• Sampling, documentation, and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). • Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent. • Intercept lengths and grades have been calculated using approximately 1 g/t Au as the cutoff and ended when less than 1 g/t Au has been in three or more samples consecutively. • High grade intercepts lengths and grades have been calculated using 2.5g/t Au as the cutoff grade.
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.*	• All drill hole collars are surveyed using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS 84 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex EZ-TRAC magnetic downhole survey tool on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 Azi-Aligner. • Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system.
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.*	• The spacing and location of data is currently 5-15 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG (American Institute of Professional Geologists) of GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC. • No sample compositing has been applied at this time.
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.*	• Drill holes are planned to be drilled along strike due to limited areas available to drill from. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. • A QAQC review will be completed for this program. • Mineral resource estimations and JORC 2022 completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The 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 Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. • All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical work has been completed by various mining companies since 1972. Draco Mines (1972-1974) Placer Amex (1975-1976) Draco Mines (1980) Amselco (1982-1984 Dallhold Resources/Bond Gold (1986-1989 Lac Minerals (1989-1994) • All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time. • Review of this work was completed by GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC in 2022. • All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Colosseum mine is hosted by Cretaceous aged breccia-pipe. The pipe contains aphanitic Cretaceous rhyolite flows, Pre-Cambrian granitic basement material, and Cambrian-Devonian dolomite clasts replaced by sulphide mineralisation. • The gold mineralisation occurs in brecciated felsite and sediment clast replaced by sulphides. • The Argos mine is a flat, shallow-dipping sedimentary strontium deposit hosted in celestite. The celestite bed is overlain by various surface sediments with volcanics, primarily mafic volcanics, on the footwall. The mine was previously trenched along two trenches running approximately east to west at 1-3 metres in depth. There was one underground access mined historically that accessed from within the celestite layer to approximately 12 metres deep with limited east/west development at the bottom.

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:* ○ *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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.
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.*	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.1 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
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').*	• Drill holes are orientated along apparent strike of the breccia pipe due to limited drill pad locations. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the pipe orientation.
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.*	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	
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.*	• At Colosseum, future work will include expanded drilling between the North and South pits, mapping, and sampling of open pit benches; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.