

DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (15/05/24) \$0.013
 Shares on issue 1.45 billion
 Market Cap \$18.9 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	20.18%
Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	13.80%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L	6.60%
National Nominees	5.53%

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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Colosseum Delivers More High Grade Gold Intercepts

Highlights

- Results received from diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling within the south pit, comprising infill and extensional drilling
- Final results from diamond drillhole CM24-16 received, increasing the intercept from 88m to 104.7m:
 - 104.7m @ 3.65g/t Au from 77.23m
 - Incl. 12.2m @ 8.40g/t Au from 108.81m
 - 12.8m @ 2.18g/t Au from 208.17m
- First results from the RC program have been received, with the following significant results:
 - RC24-003 25.9m @ 1.91g/t Au from 57.91m
 - Incl. 3.05m @ 3.05g/t Au from 57.91m
 - RC24-004 3.05m @ 1.92g/t Au from 86.86m
3.05m @ 2.95g/t Au from 94.48m
 - RC24-008 74.7m @ 4.27g/t Au from 77.72m
 - Incl. 27.4m @ 7.82g/t Au from 88.39m
- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) underway, with an expected release in early June to be followed by mining studies

Dateline Resources Limited (Dateline or the Company) is pleased to announce further significant gold values from drilling results at the Colosseum Gold Mine in California. The Company currently has a diamond and RC rig operating in the south pit undertaking infill and extensional drilling.

Diamond drillhole CM24-16 was first reported in April 2024, with assays returned for the upper portion of the hole (88m @ 4.18g/t Au). The hole was extended to ensure that it finished outside of the sedimentary breccia, with recent assays extending the intersection to 104.7m @ 3.65g/t Au.

The RC drill rig is focused on infill drilling and testing the margins of the existing Mineral Resource. Significant results received to date include 74.7m @ 4.27g/t Au and 25.9m @ 1.92g/t Au.

The Mineral Resource update is currently underway. Results from CM24-16 will be included in this update, however the RC results will be included in a subsequent update later in the year.

Commenting on the study, Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, stated:

“These drill hole results are further confirmation that the Colosseum project has delivered consistent gold grades in a wide zone.

“With the updated MRE expected in the next few weeks, we plan to move quickly to determining a mine plan to extract value for our shareholders.”

Drilling Results

Following a scheduled break, the drill crews returned to site and continued drilling within the south pit at Colosseum. The aim of the diamond drilling program is to extend the mineralised zone at depth, below the existing Mineral Resource, whilst the RC program is undertaking infill work as well as better defining the margins of mineralisation.

The RC drilling intersected mineralisation within the sedimentary and felsite breccia units in RC24-003 and RC24-004. Both holes intersected mineralization in more sulphide rich zones containing pyrite, sphalerite, and/or galena >5%.

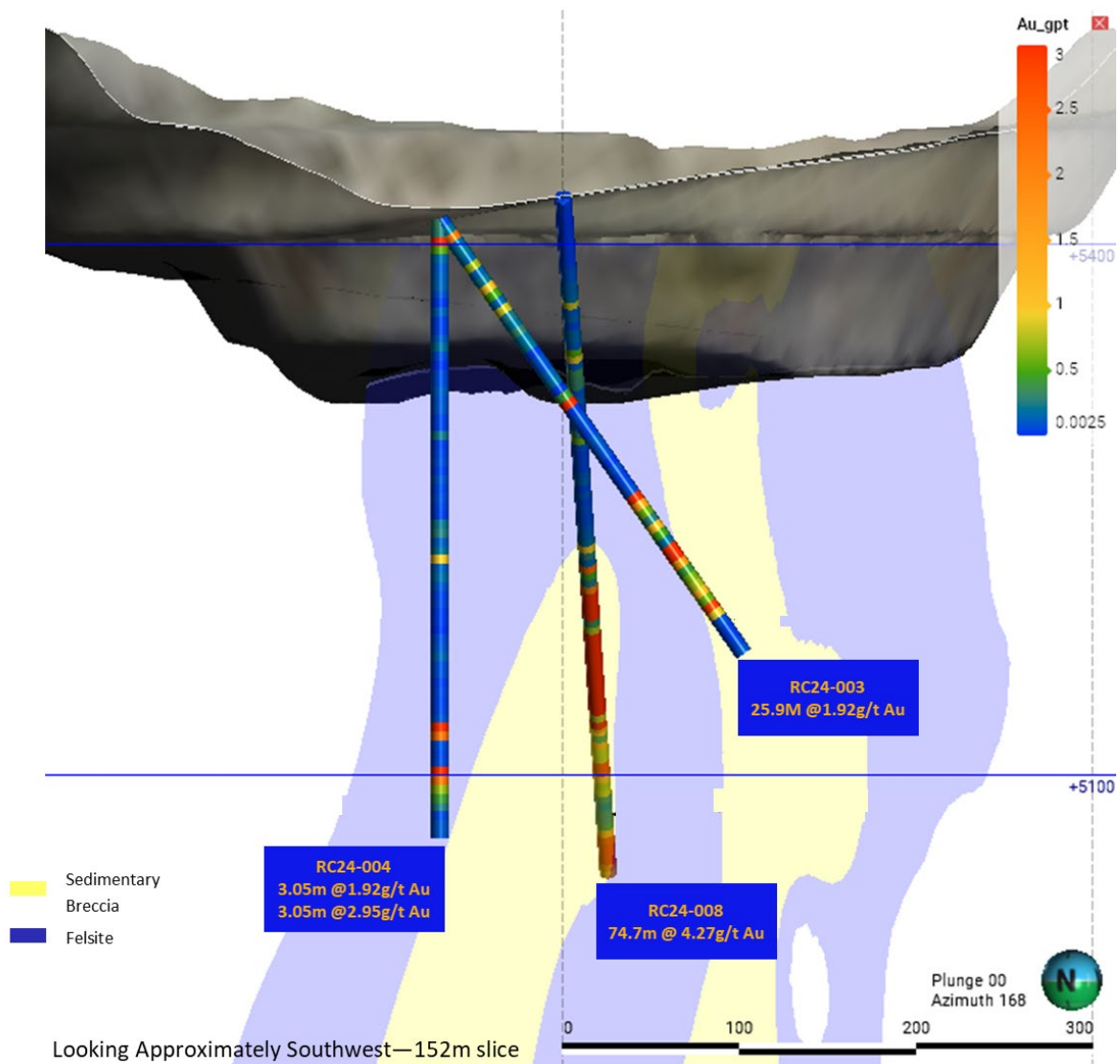
Recent results include the following:

DIAMOND DRILLING

CM24-16 104.7m @ 3.65g/t Au from 77.23m
 Incl. 12.2m @ 8.40g/t Au from 108.81m
 12.8m @ 2.18g/t Au from 208.17m

RC DRILLING

RC24-003 25.9m @ 1.91g/t Au from 57.91m
 Incl. 3.05m @ 3.05g/t Au from 57.91m
 RC24-004 3.05m @ 1.92g/t Au from 86.86m
 3.05m @ 2.95g/t Au from 94.48m
 RC24-008 74.7m @ 4.27g/t Au from 77.72m
 Incl. 27.4m @ 7.82g/t Au from 88.39m



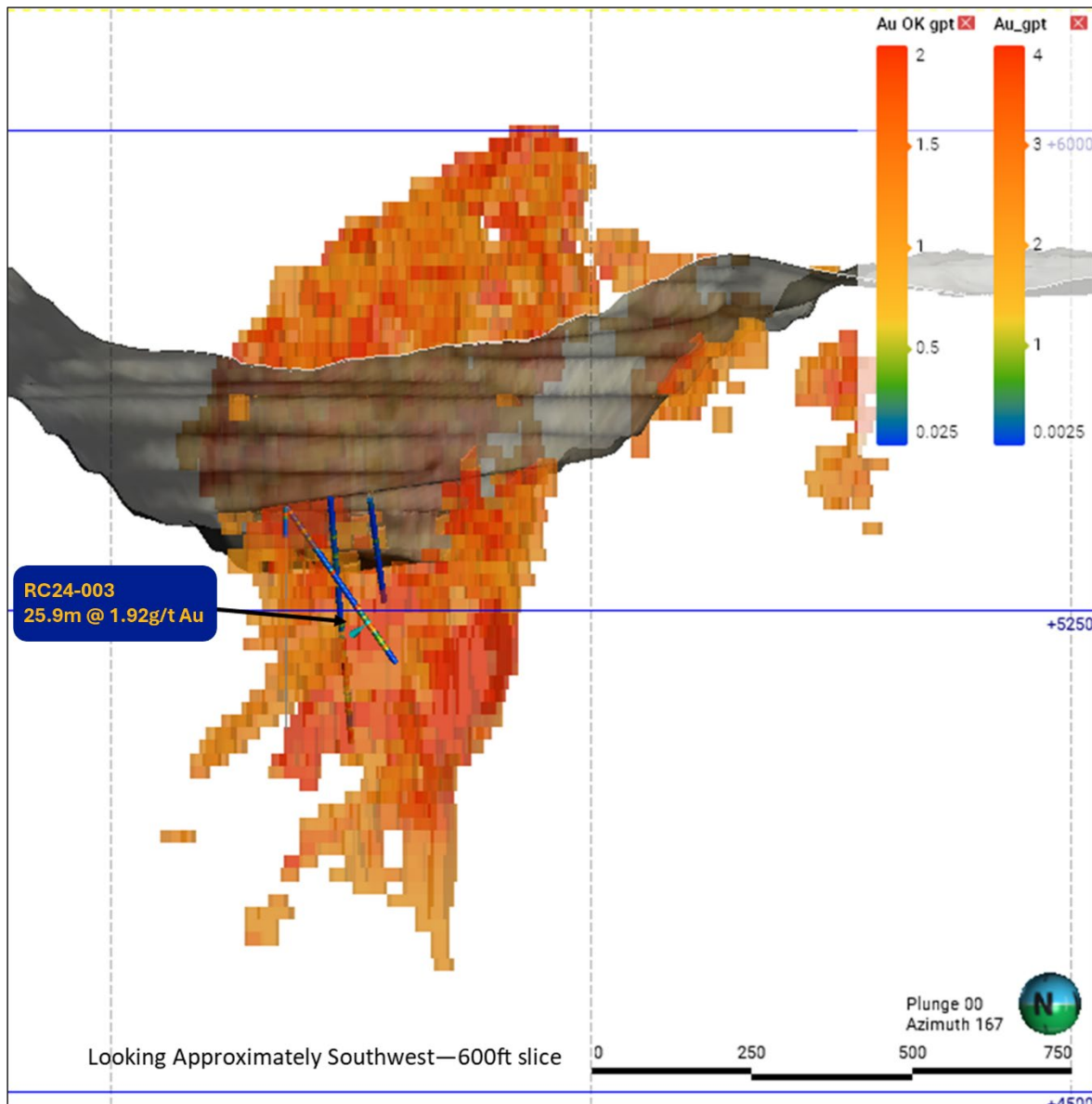


Figure 2: RC drilling results overlaid over block model (mined and remnant)

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company has engaged H&SC Consultants Pty Ltd to update the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Colosseum gold deposit. The existing MRE of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813koz gold that was previously completed and announced to the market in July 2022, was based entirely on historical drilling undertaken by previous operators.

The updated MRE will include all of the diamond drilling undertaken by the Company since the project was acquired in 2021. The results for the recent RC drilling were received after the cut-off date for the MRE and will be incorporated into a further update later in 2024, which will also include any diamond and RC results completed during the next 4-6 months.

Mining Studies

The updated MRE, expected in June 2024, will be used as the basis for the Company to investigate the potential feasibility of re-commencing production at the Colosseum mine, using open pit mining methods, in accordance with the approved Plan Of Operation. The Company may also consider the feasibility of pursuing lower cost underground bulk mining techniques for the sections of the breccia pipe that have returned higher grade gold intercepts.

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 qualify 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 A – Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)	Comment
CM23-14	11245	21173	5433	254.5	Completed
CM24-15	11245	21173	5433	301.3	Completed
CM24-16	10923	20740	5504	257.1	Completed
RC24-001	11179	21145	5435	74.7	Completed
RC24-008	11236	21168	5427	152.4	Completed
RC24-003	11312	21145	5414	91.4	Completed
RC24-004	11236	21168	5427	152.4	Completed
RC24-005	11312	21145	5414	91.4	Completed
RC24-006	11412	21112	5401		Underway

Appendix B – Drilling Intercepts

Hole ID	Type	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
RC24-001	RC	No significant intercepts			
RC24-003	RC	38.10	39.62	1.52	5.29
		57.91	83.82	25.91	1.91
		Incl. 57.91	60.96	3.05	3.05
RC24-004	RC	3.05	4.57	1.52	3.42
		86.86	89.91	3.05	1.92
		94.48	97.53	3.05	2.95
RC24-005	RC	No significant intercepts			
RC24-008	RC	77.72	152.39	74.67	4.27
		Incl. 88.39	115.82	27.43	7.82
CM24-16	DDH	77.23	181.96	104.72	3.65
		Incl. 153.00	174.34	21.33	5.56
		208.17	220.97	12.80	2.18

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
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 13/05/2024 the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. has completed 1,530 metres of drilling in 3 core holes and 7 RC holes in 2024. All of the drilling was done from surface with a diamond drill rig and reverse circulation drill rig. Industry standard core handling and chip sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. Core/chip 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. RC samples were on a 5-foot (1.52 meter) interval through a cyclone and riffle splitter to leave a 1-2 kg sample for assay and the rest separated for storage. Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical 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. Surface sampling within trenches at the Argos property were taken approximately every 15 metres across the trench to test strontium and barium percentages within the celestite surface expressions. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling program utilizes surface core drilling. The core drilling is being conducted with an Everdigm cat 4 drill with HQT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>experienced diamond drilling core driller.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 calculated using no more than three consecutive <0.2 g/t Au as the cutoff for cumulative grade intervals.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.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.

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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	<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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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">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.

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