

DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (27/10/23)	\$0.01
Shares on issue	885 million
Market Cap	\$8.85 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	13.73%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L	10.82%
HSBC Custody Nominees	6.00%
Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	5.59%

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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SEPTEMBER 2023 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its activities for the September 2023 quarter.

HIGHLIGHTS

Colosseum – Rare Earths

- The Company commenced the reinterpretation of the gravity data acquired in 2022.
- Post-quarter end, the Company announced that modelling has removed the noise effect from the data, highlighting a dense circular that is postulated to be a carbonatite that has been intruded by the later gold breccia.

Colosseum - Gold

- Final assay results received for the five diamond drill holes including the following drill highlights, including a thick high-grade intercept of:
 - 81.3m @ 2.57g/t Au in hole CM23-11a**
 - 19.17m @1.81g/t Au in hole CM23-09**
- Mineral Resource Estimate to be completed post drilling.

Argos Strontium Deposit

- Company agreed to acquire an 80% stake in the Argos strontium deposit, located in California.
- The Company completed a gravity survey across the area, with interpretation and results to be released in the December quarter.
- 24 rock chips samples were assayed and returned high grade Strontium values >40% SrO

Gold Links Gold Mine

- The Company received the first and second stage payments of US\$0.5M (total US\$1m) pursuant to the payment terms of the agreement to sell the Gold Links Mine.

Corporate

- Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company announced details of a partially underwritten 1 for 1 non-renounceable rights issue offer, to raise gross proceeds of up to approximately A\$8.85 million.

Commenting on the events during the quarter, Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, said:

"The drilling at Colosseum produced some very wide and high-grade results that are significantly higher than the average Mineral Resource Estimate grade, offering excellent upside. The drilling to date speaks to the prospectivity of the project and shows that we are still in the early stages of expanding the resource as we gain a better understanding of the shape and size of the breccia pipes.

"The reinterpretation of the gravity survey over the entire Colosseum claims has provided the company with greater clarity about the potential for a large exploration program that targets the REE potential."

Colosseum Gold Mine, California

Mineralisation at Colosseum is hosted within two near vertical breccia pipes, with historical drilling continuing to intersect the West pipe at ~1,000m vertical depth below the starting surface. The existing open pit is at 1,621mRL (208m below the starting surface). The Mineral Resource estimate extends to 1,493mRL (128m below the pit). This current drill program proposes to test targets down to 1,417mRL, ~75m below the base of the Mineral Resource estimate. The Colosseum is known to contain at least 813,000oz of gold at a grade of 1.2g/t Au¹, of which 71% is in the Measured and Indicated category.

The drilling program comprises eight diamond drillholes targeting areas of high grade sedimentary breccia within the mineral resource model. This area has low drill density and lies within and extends below the Mineral Resource model and should add additional tonnes and ounces. The results of this program will be used to update the Mineral Resource estimate in the December quarter.

During the quarter, the Company received final assay results for five diamond drill holes, CM23-11a, drilled at the Colosseum Mine in San Bernardino County, California, USA. Drillhole CM23-11a was drilled at a dip of -50° towards azimuth 230°, testing the West breccia pipe inside and below the current Mineral Resource envelope. The hole was drilled to 260.2m and intersected the sedimentary breccia as planned and also intersected 12.2m @1.6g/t Au at the end of the hold near the breccia and granite contact.

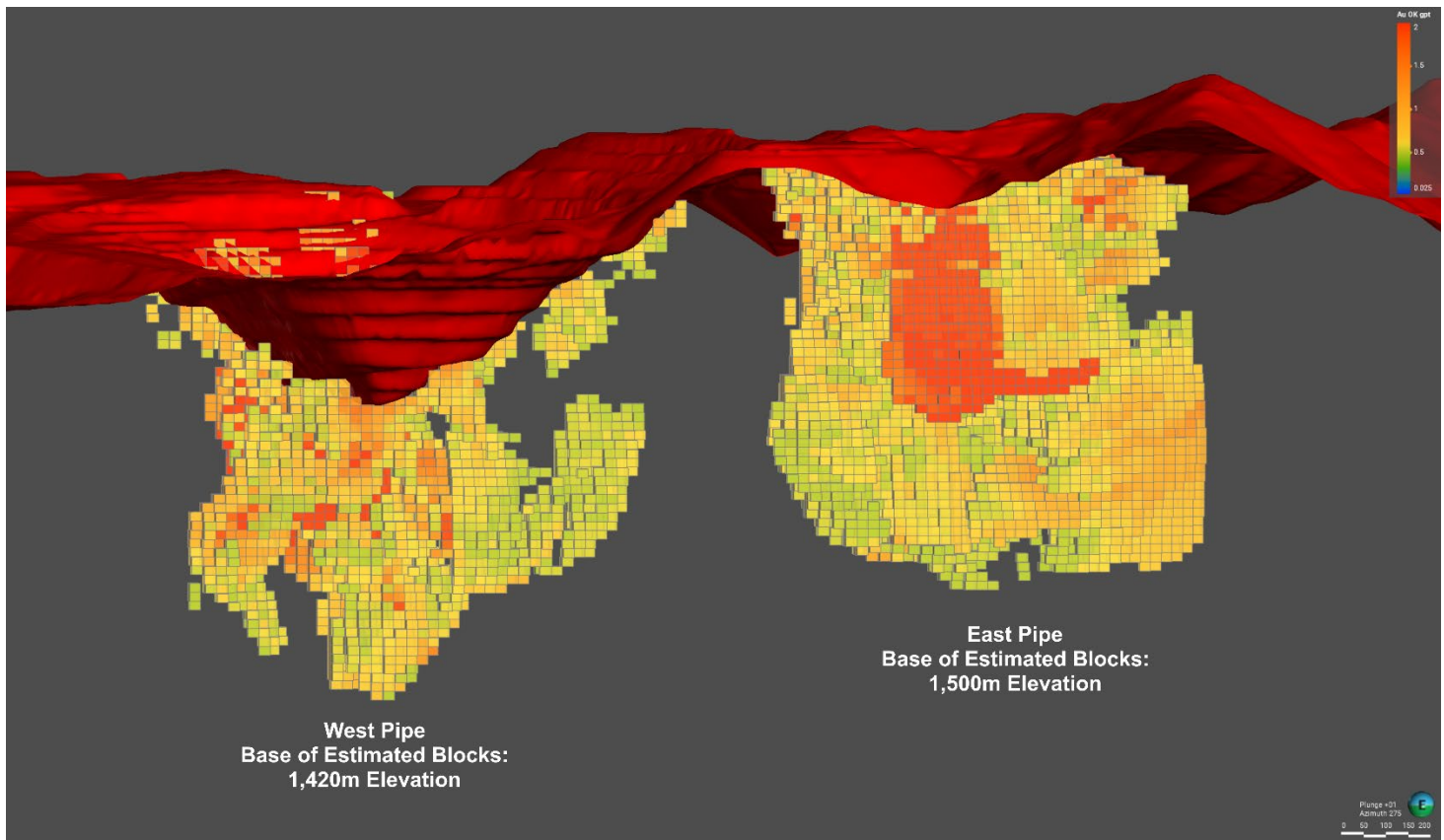


Figure 1 Isometric view of the existing pits, with current mineral resource block model shown.

Drilling during the quarter indicates that the sedimentary breccia unit may comprise different ‘fingers’ at depth that have coalesced near the surface (Figures 2 and 3). The high-grade intersections in the June and September quarters show that the high-grade intersections are dominantly within the sedimentary breccia with lower grade zones occurring in the country rock.

Drilling results for the quarter are presented in Appendix A and B.

¹ ASX Announcement 6 July 2022 – 813,000oz Gold Maiden Resource at Colosseum

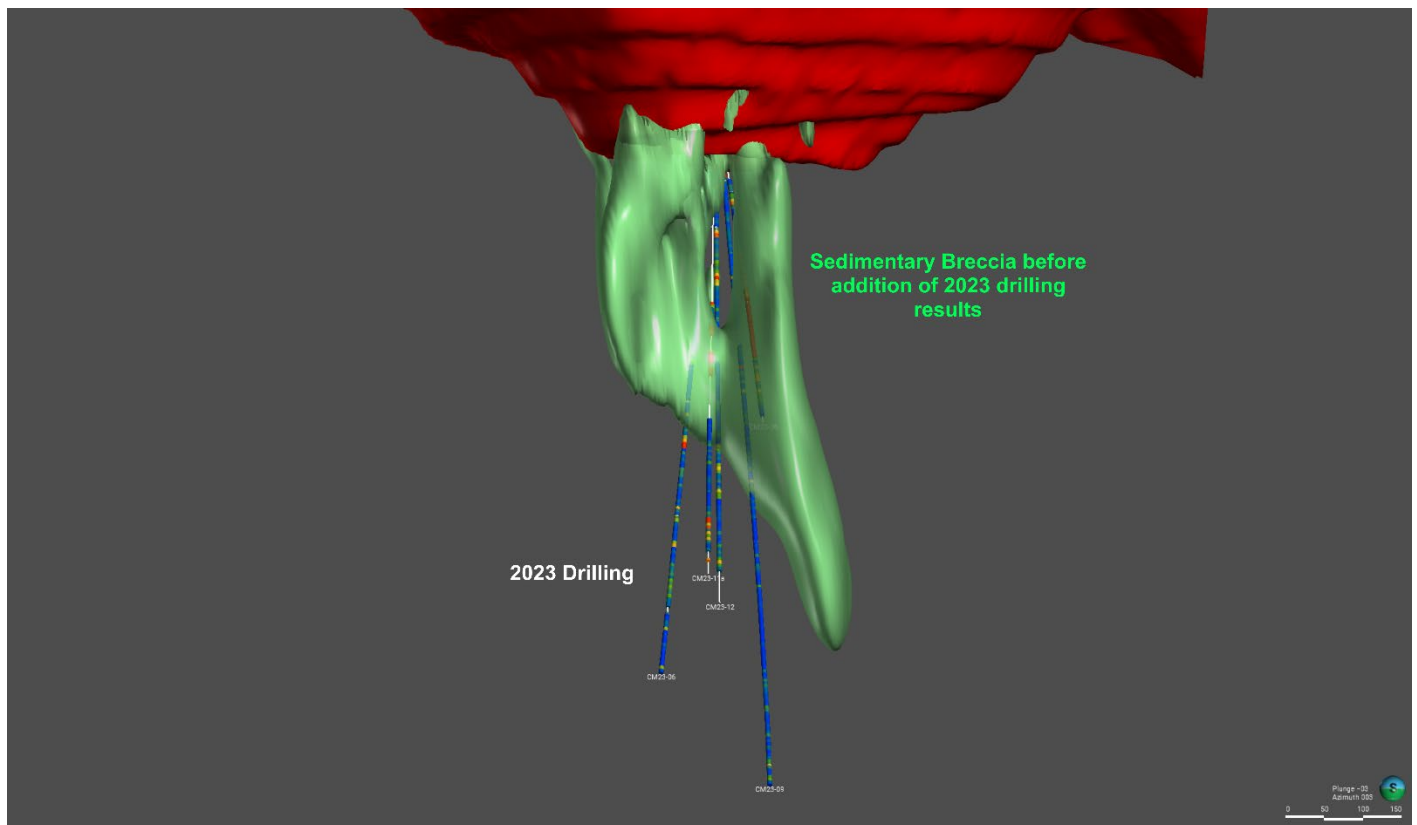


Figure 2 Leapfrog model of the sedimentary breccia prior to the 2023 drill campaign.

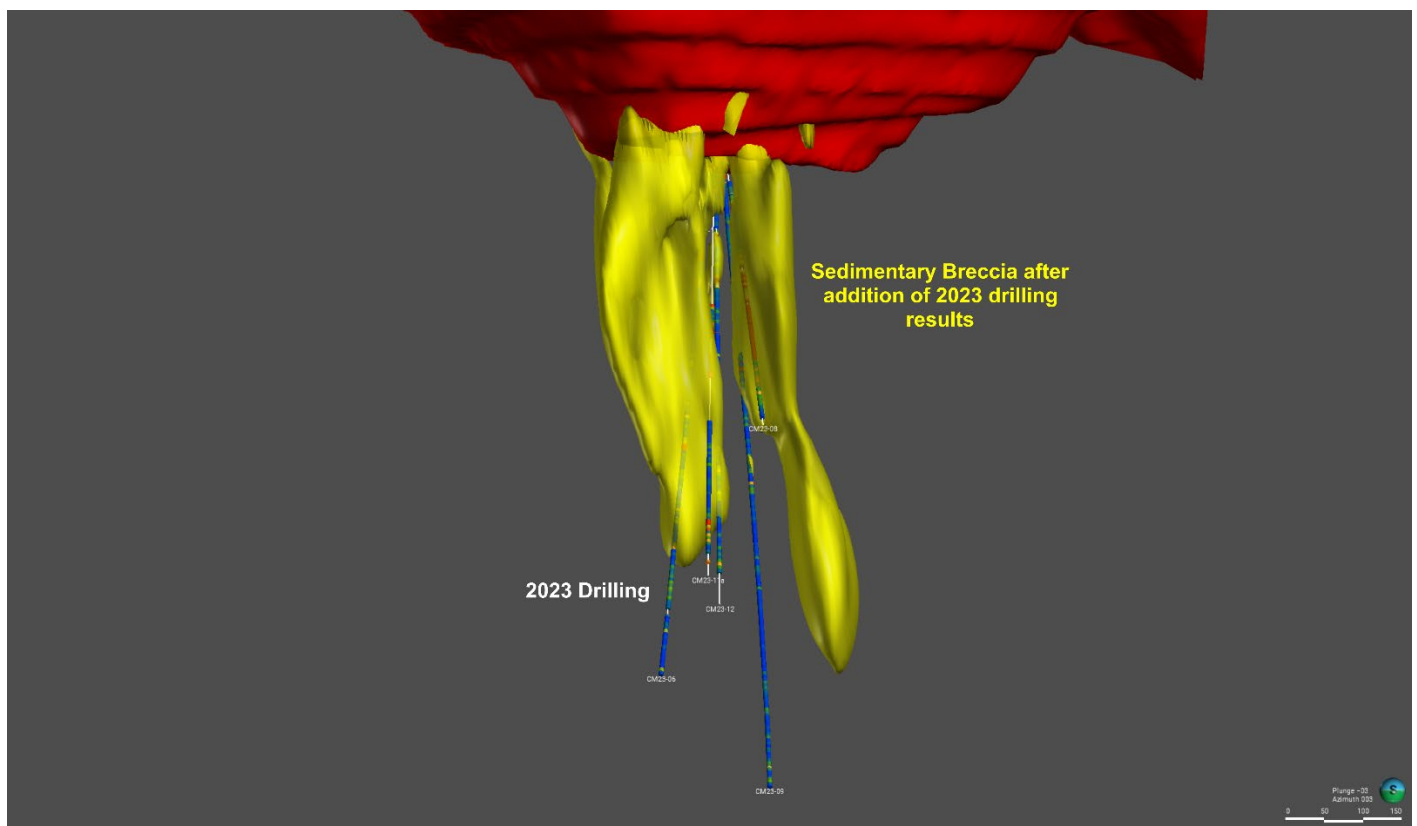


Figure 3 Leapfrog model of the sedimentary breccia after the addition of 2023 drilling.

Colosseum Rare Earths, California

During the quarter, the Company commissioned geophysicists to produce an updated geophysical model for the Colosseum Project in order to remove the surface noise caused by historical mining disturbance and determine targets adjacent to the pit for follow up.

The resultant model, announced post quarter end, has identified a circular feature that looks to have been preferentially intruded by the later breccia that hosts the gold mineralisation at Colosseum. The gold deposit occurs in two hydrothermally altered 100 m.y. old (Mesozoic age) rhyolite breccia pipes that were intruded into crystalline Precambrian basement rocks and previously overlying, thrust faulted, Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.

One of the mapped fenite dykes was exposed along the eastern wall of the south mine pit. This further accentuates the proximity of alkalic-carbonatitic related rock in the area surrounding the rhyolite breccia pipes.

The circular geophysical feature at Colosseum is similar to the geophysical feature at the Mountain Pass Rare Earth Mine, 10km to the southeast of the Colosseum Mine. Mineralisation at Mountain Pass is located on the flank of a high-density body.

Based on the modelling, Dateline has developed a drilling plan for rare earths at Colosseum, initially targeting the northern side of the historic pits where fenites have been mapped in outcrop.

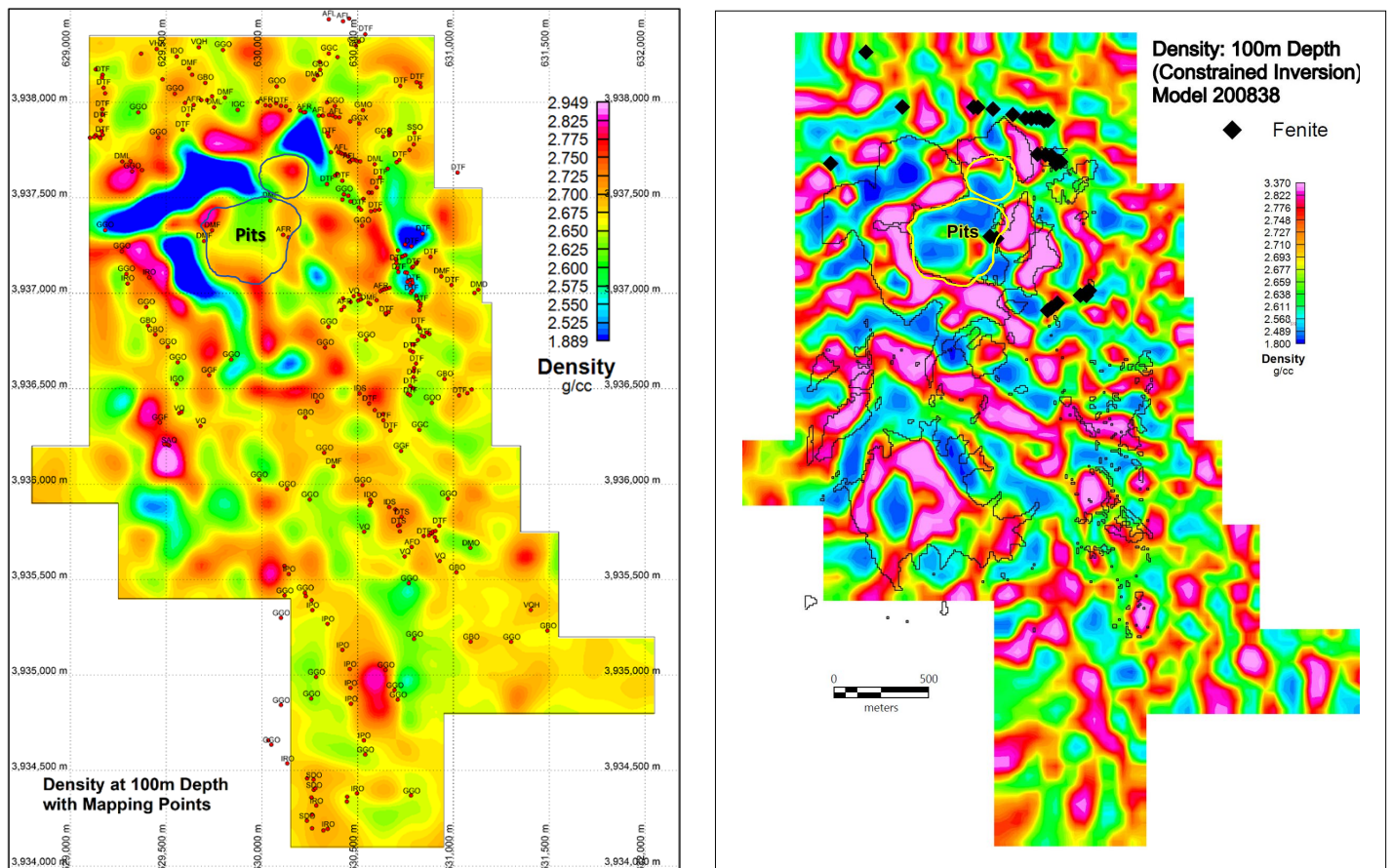


Figure 4 Constrained gravity inversion models at 100m depth showing the original model that included noise effects from the disturbed material (left) and the new model with the 'noise effect' removed.

Dateline is planning on drill testing the northern side of the circular feature initially, predominantly based on the fact that fenites have been mapped in outcrops to the north (Figure 4). These outcrops may represent dykes that are distal to the original carbonatite.

Nine drillholes have been planned, with common drill pads to be employed on several of the holes. The drilling is expected to commence towards the end of 2023, following the completion of the gold drilling program.

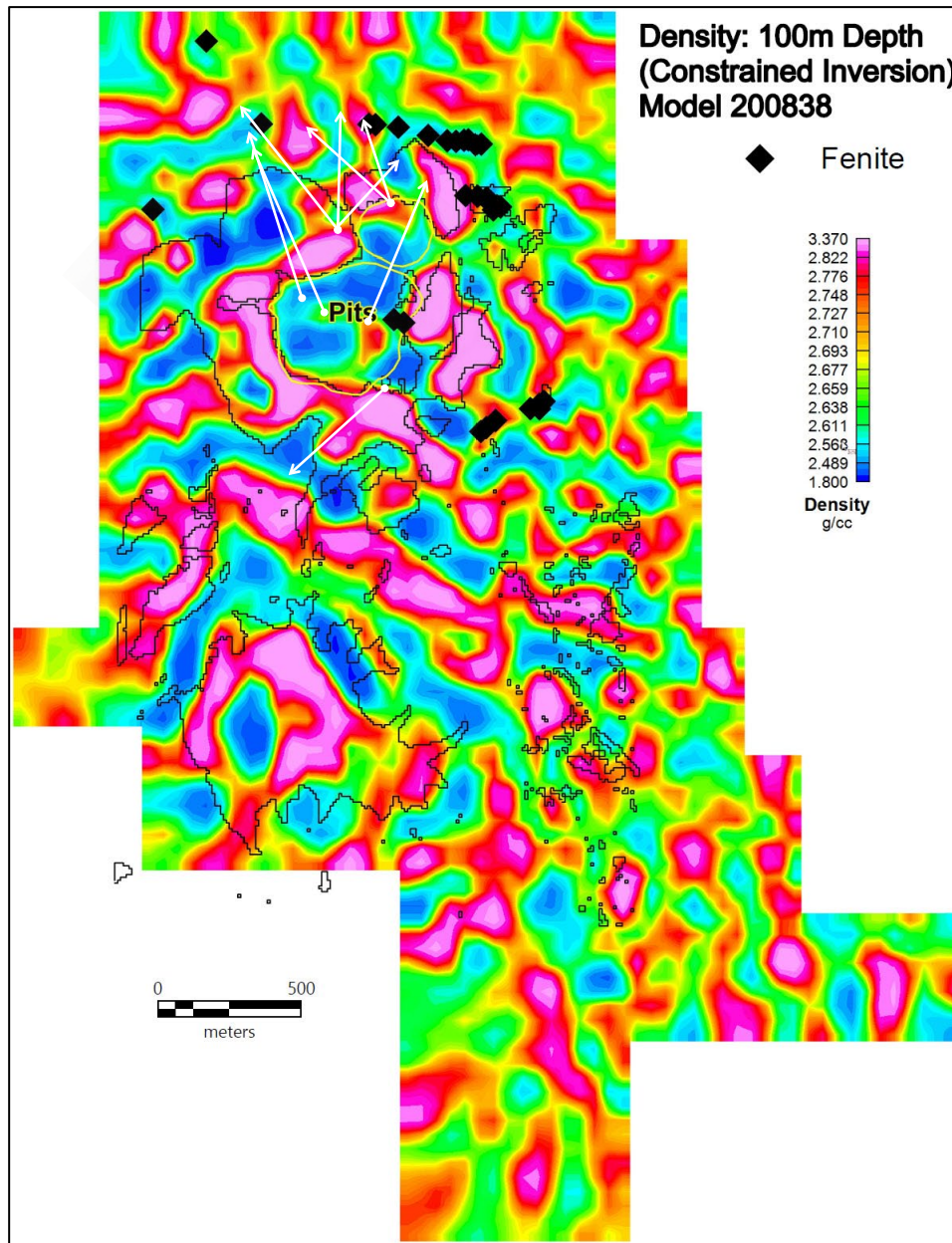


Figure 5 – Constrained gravity inversion model at 100m depth for Colosseum with planned drillholes in white

Argos Strontium Deposit

In July, the Company secured an 80% stake in the Argos strontium deposit located approximately 100 kilometres from its flagship Colosseum Gold and Rare Earths project in San Bernardino California and the largest known deposit in North America.

Strontium is a key component of Permanent Ferrite Magnets. Ferrite permanent magnets that use Strontium have recently been increasingly viewed as a possible low-cost replacement for Neodymium based permanent magnets in electric vehicle motors. Dateline is specifically interested in strontium's application in the future of permanent magnets for EV car manufacture, in particular where carmakers are looking to meet increased EV demand with lower cost options that are suitable for mass-market deployment.

Dateline and Western Strontium agreed to establish a new entity (Newco) to hold the four patented claims that comprise the Argos Strontium Project. The consideration payable to Western Strontium for the 80% interest that Dateline will own in Newco is as follows:

- Five million Ordinary shares in Dateline Resources Limited
- Ten million, three-year unquoted options, allowing Western Strontium to purchase Ordinary shares at 3 cents per share.

The shares and options will be made available from Dateline's existing share capacity under Listing Rule 7.1. The deal also includes Cash Payments:

- USD \$100,000.00 payable 90 days from date of completion (First Payment Date);
- USD \$150,000.00 on the date that is six months from the First Payment Date;
- USD \$150,000.00 on the date that is 12 months from the First Payment Date;
- USD \$150,000.00 on the date that is 18 months from the First Payment Date.

Western Strontium will maintain a 20% carried interest in the project via its 20% shareholding of Newco.

Strontium Exploration Program

During the quarter, the Company completed a gravity survey over its tenure and is also a surface sampling program was completed of the exposed trenches at the Argos Strontium Mine collecting a total of 24 samples.

Assay results returned very positive results with 36.9 – 49.8% Strontium Oxide and <1.26% Barium Oxide. These are high-grade strontium results as the maximum strontium in pure celestite (SrSO₄) using atomic mass numbers is 56% (when reported as Strontium Oxide). Barium is regarded as a waste product therefore, having <2% is encouraging.

Dateline is working towards a maiden reverse circulation drilling process.²

² ASX Announcement 5 July 2023 – Dateline Acquires 80% Interest in Argos Strontium Deposit

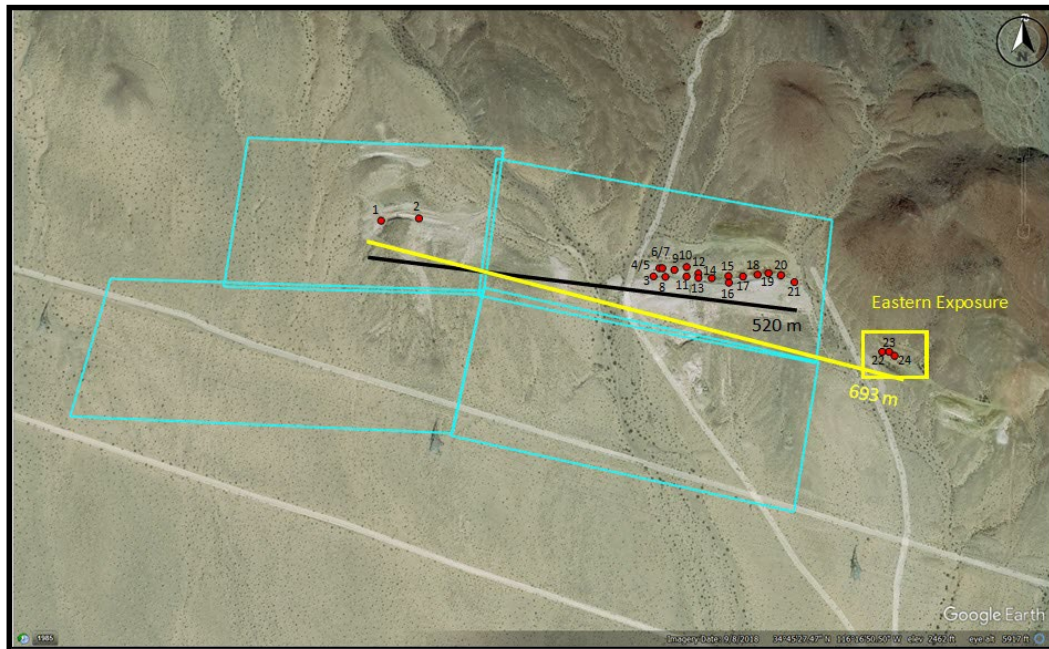


Figure 6 Sample locations

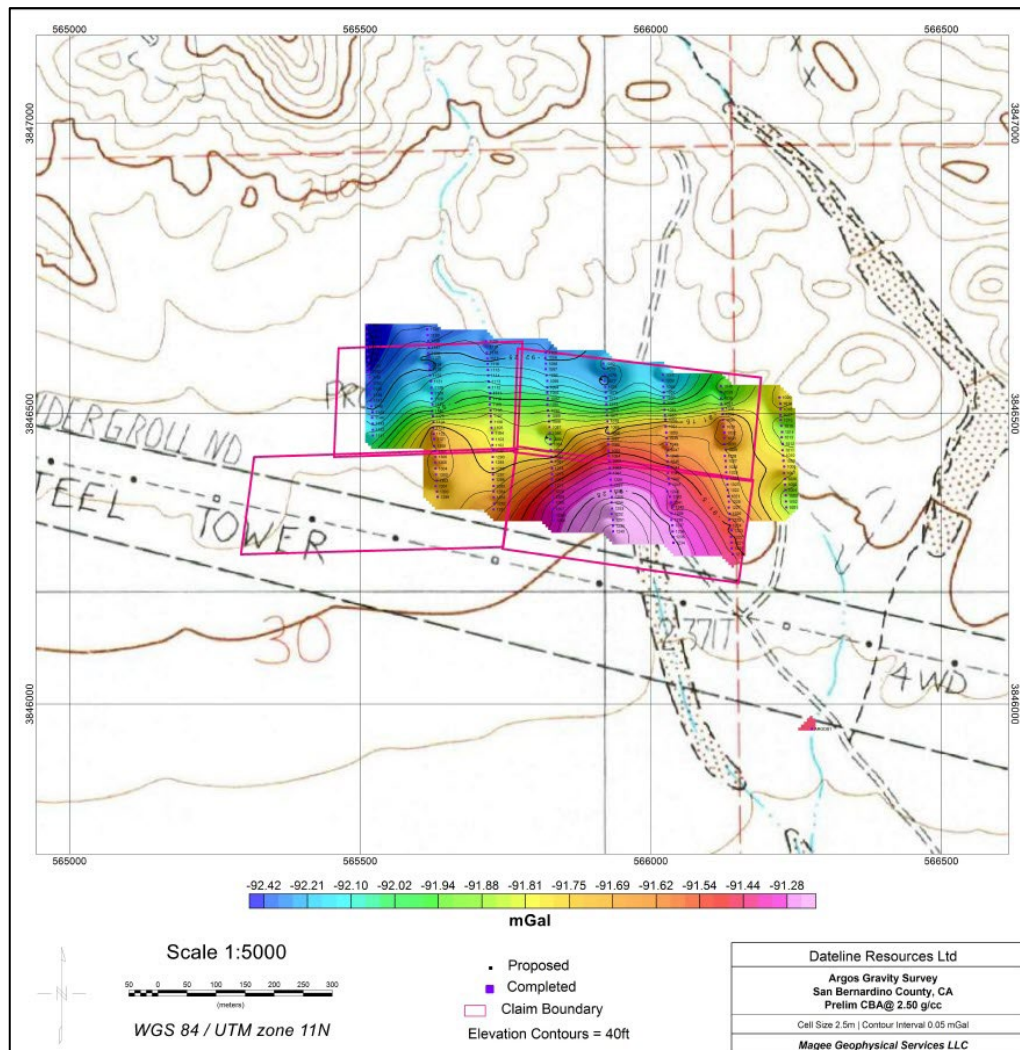


Figure 7 – Preliminary gravity imagery from the Argos Strontium Project

Sale of Gold Links Gold Mine, Colorado

During the quarter, the Company received the first stage payment of US\$0.5M³ pursuant to the payment terms of the agreement to sell its interest in Gunnison Gold Pty Ltd, the vehicle that owns the Gold Links mine and associated assets in Colorado.⁴

The scheduled second payment of US\$0.5M was received in October 2023.

There is a further scheduled payment of US\$0.5M due in December 2023 and a further payment of US\$0.45M due in February 2024. Dateline is entitled to receive a US\$2M payment upon the first ounce of gold produced at the Lucky Strike mill. Further production-based payments are expected over the next 12-24 months, dependant on performance.

CORPORATE

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At the end of the quarter, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of A\$2.8 million (Refer September '23 Quarterly Cash Report of today's date).

Non-Renounceable Rights Issue

Subsequent to the reporting period, the Company announced details of a partially underwritten 1 for 1 non-renounceable rights issue offer of new shares in Dateline at an issue price of \$0.01 per New Share to Eligible Shareholders to raise gross proceeds of up to approximately \$8.85 million.

The funds raised under the Rights Issue will be used by the Company:

- For further gold and rare earths exploration at the Company's Colosseum Project;
- For exploration at the Company's recently acquired Argos Strontium Project;
- To reduce the Company's outstanding debt; and
- For general working capital (including to pay the costs of the Rights Issue) purposes.

The Rights Issue was made to all shareholders with an address in Australia or New Zealand.

Listing Rule 5.3.5

Salary payments were made to a Director during the quarter amounting to \$120k.

DECEMBER QUARTER – PLANNED ACTIVITIES

During the December quarter, the Company intends to undertake the following activities:

Colosseum

- Continue drilling depth extensions to 813,000oz Gold Mineral Resource
- Drill testing of high priority rare earth targets at Colosseum

Argos Strontium

- Submit plans for regulatory approval to drill targets identified in the interpreted gravity survey

³ ASX Announcement 8 August 2023 – Payment of US\$0.5m received from Gold Links Transaction

⁴ ASX Announcement 13 June 2023 – Sale of Gold Links Colorado

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Dateline Resources Limited.

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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.

Dateline has agreed to acquire an 80% interest in the Argos Strontium project and is progressing its exploration plans.

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 A. September quarter drilled holes

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
CM23-09	11245	21173	5433	336.7
CM23-06	11245	21173	5433	277.5
CM23-12	11245	21173	5433	230.8

APPENDIX B. September quarter drill results >0.5g/t Au

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au opt
E256567	CM23-09	Core	188.4	189.8	1.4	0.93	0.0272
E256592	CM23-09	Core	218	218.1	0.2	0.855	0.02505
E256686	CM23-09	Core	326.7	327.5	0.8	0.65	0.0191
E256750	CM23-06	Core	70.6	72.1	1.5	0.82	0.024
E256751	CM23-06	Core	72.1	73.6	1.5	3.5	0.102
E256752	CM23-06	Core	73.6	75.2	1.5	0.07	0.0019
E256753	CM23-06	Core	75.2	76.7	1.5	0.35	0.0101
E256754	CM23-06	Core	76.7	78.2	1.5	1.61	0.047
E256756	CM23-06	Core	78.2	79.7	1.5	1.78	0.0519
E256757	CM23-06	Core	79.7	81.4	1.6	3.52	0.1025
E256766	CM23-06	Core	90.5	92	1.5	0.53	0.0156
E256767	CM23-06	Core	92	93.6	1.5	1.62	0.0473
E256801	CM23-06	Core	128.8	130.3	1.5	0.51	0.0149
E256824	CM23-06	Core	154.7	156.2	1.5	0.82	0.024
E256833	CM23-06	Core	166.9	168.4	1.5	0.86	0.025
E256834	CM23-06	Core	168.4	169.9	1.5	3.02	0.0882
E256835	CM23-06	Core	169.9	171.4	1.5	4.19	0.122
E256875	CM23-06	Core	217	218.3	1.3	0.88	0.0256
K428004	CM23-12	Core	42.5	44	1.5	0.8	0.0233
K428005	CM23-12	Core	44	45.5	1.5	0.2	0.0058
K428006	CM23-12	Core	45.5	46.8	1.3	0.14	0.0042
K428008	CM23-12	Core	46.8	48.3	1.5	0.85	0.0249
K428009	CM23-12	Core	48.3	49.8	1.5	1.54	0.0449
K428026	CM23-12	Core	68.7	70.2	1.5	0.81	0.0236
K428027	CM23-12	Core	70.2	70.7	0.5	14	0.409
K428029	CM23-12	Core	70.7	72.2	1.5	1.69	0.0493
K428044	CM23-12	Core	88.9	90.5	1.5	0.73	0.0212
K428045	CM23-12	Core	90.5	92	1.5	4.34	0.1265
K428046	CM23-12	Core	92	93.5	1.5	0.55	0.016
K428047	CM23-12	Core	93.5	94.9	1.4	0.63	0.0182
K428066	CM23-12	Core	115.8	116.1	0.3	2.15	0.0627
K428112	CM23-12	Core	169.6	171.1	1.5	0.72	0.021
K428121	CM23-12	Core	180.1	181.7	1.5	0.64	0.0186
K428129	CM23-12	Core	190.8	192.3	1.5	0.58	0.0169
K428156	CM23-12	Core	224.3	225.8	1.5	0.84	0.0244

APPENDIX C – Argos Strontium Rock Chip Results

Sample ID	Location	Sample type	SrO %	BaO %
E256951	West Trench	Grab1	49.8	0.6700
E256952	West Trench	Grab2	40.1	0.5800
E256953	East Trench 1	Chip3	44.7	0.4800
E256954	East Trench 1	Chip4	48.6	0.5600
E256955	East Trench 1	Grab5	48.0	0.6500
E256956	East Trench 1	Chip6	46.0	0.3600
E256957	East Trench 1	Chip7	45.6	0.8600
E256958	East Trench 1	Chip8	36.9	1.2600
E256959	East Trench 1	Chip9	38.3	0.9300
E256960	East Trench 1	Grab10	49.5	0.4400
E256961	East Trench 1	Grab11	43.4	0.6700
E256962	East Trench 1	Chip12	46.7	0.8900
E256963	East Trench 1	Grab13	39.1	0.6000
E256964	East Trench 1	Grab14	39.5	0.9500
E256965	East Trench 1	Grab15	44.8	0.8600
E256966	East Trench 1	Grab16	39.7	1.1600
E256967	East Trench 1	Grab17	43.5	0.8600
E256968	East Trench 1	Chip18	46.3	0.9800
E256969	East Trench 1	Grab19	41.6	1.1200
E256970	East Trench 1	Grab20	45.7	1.1500
E256971	East Trench 1	Grab21	39.6	0.8800
E256972	East Trench 2	Grab22	46.3	0.7300
E256973	East Trench 2	Chip23	40.2	0.4500
E256974	East Trench 2	Chip24	40.6	0.4400

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (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.	- As of 9/30/2023, the end of third quarter, the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. has completed 644.1 metres of drilling in 3 drill holes. 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 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 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.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- 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 experienced diamond drilling core driller.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- 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.
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 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 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	- 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
	<i>their derivation, etc.</i> <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>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>	- 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.
Location of data points	<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>	- 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	<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>	- 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	<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>	- 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	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	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	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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.
<i>Geology</i>	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
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- 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.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- 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.	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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- 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').	- 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>data</i>	<i>survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<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>	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.