

**DATELINE RESOURCES  
LIMITED**

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR

**CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Share Price (23/7/21)	\$0.115
Shares on issue	381 million
Market Cap	\$43.9 million

**MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS**

Southern Cross Exploration NL	25.2%
Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.9%
National Nominees Ltd	13.8%
Stephen Baghdadi	6.2%

**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

CONTACT  
John Smith  
Phone: +61 2 9375 2353  
Postal Address: P.O. Box 553  
South Hurstville NSW 2221  
Email: info@datelineresources.com.au

**JUNE 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT**

**Dateline Resources Limited** (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its activities for the June 2021 quarter. The Company's focus during the period was progressing the acquisition of the Colosseum Gold Mine (Colosseum) in California and commencing underground development at the Gold Links Project in Colorado.

**HIGHLIGHTS****Colosseum Gold Mine**

- The primary activity for the quarter was the comprehensive review of historical BP Minerals data:
  - BP defined a resource at Colosseum of 1.1Moz Au down to an average depth of 850ft (260m) below the surface, at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade.
  - Two well defined and steeply dipping breccia pipes, East and West Pipes, are defined at Colosseum.
  - Data confirms that both breccia pipes continue for another 1,750ft (530m) below the defined resource shell.
- Mineralised grade in the West Pipe increases with depth, with highest grades of 4.4g/t Au being encountered in the deeper unmined portion of the pipe.
- Post quarter end, the Company announced that a review of USGS data had highlighted radiometric anomalies that offer potential for REE mineralisation.

**Gold Links Gold Mine**

- Mining contractor mobilised to site ahead of 1,000m development program.
- Underground diamond drill crew will undertake 4,000m of underground drilling from within the decline;
- Ore sorting results materially increased head grades and decreased tonnage:
  - Gold grade increased by 41.6% from 15.34g/t to 21.71g/t Au.
  - The tonnage was reduced by 33.7% with a negligible loss of grade.

**Corporate**

- Initial financial commitment of US\$500k for acquisition of Colosseum Gold Mine completed.
- The Company's shares were consolidated on a 1-for-25 basis, following shareholder approval.
- At the end of the quarter, the Company's cash balance was \$8.025 million. Post quarter end, the Company raised a further \$4.1 million at \$0.09 per share.

**BP Minerals wholly owned subsidiary Amselco LLC carried out the historical exploration program at the Colosseum Gold Mine prior to the introduction of the JORC Code. The exploration work, resource and reserve estimates were completed to a high standard and independently reviewed by outside firms but cannot be relied upon for reporting mineral resources or reserves. There is no guarantee of replicating BP Minerals results that are discussed in this announcement.**

## Colosseum Gold Mine, California

In March 2021, Dateline entered into a binding Agreement with LAC Minerals (USA) LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation, for the acquisition of 100% of Colosseum and will acquire 83 mining claims that host the Colosseum Gold Mine and surrounding areas, totalling approximately 1,600 acres<sup>1</sup>.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the southern section of the Walker Lane Trend in California, USA. The Walker Lane Trend Hosts numerous substantial discoveries including the Corvus Gold owned 1.7Moz Mother Lode deposit and the 6.5Moz Castle Mountain gold mine owned by Equinox Gold (located 50km to the Southeast of Colosseum). In July 2021, AngloGold Ashanti submitted a proposal to acquire Corvus Gold for US\$370 million (A\$496 million).

The primary activities for the June quarter were reviewing the extensive historical literature, reports and plans on the Project in order to compile a digital database.

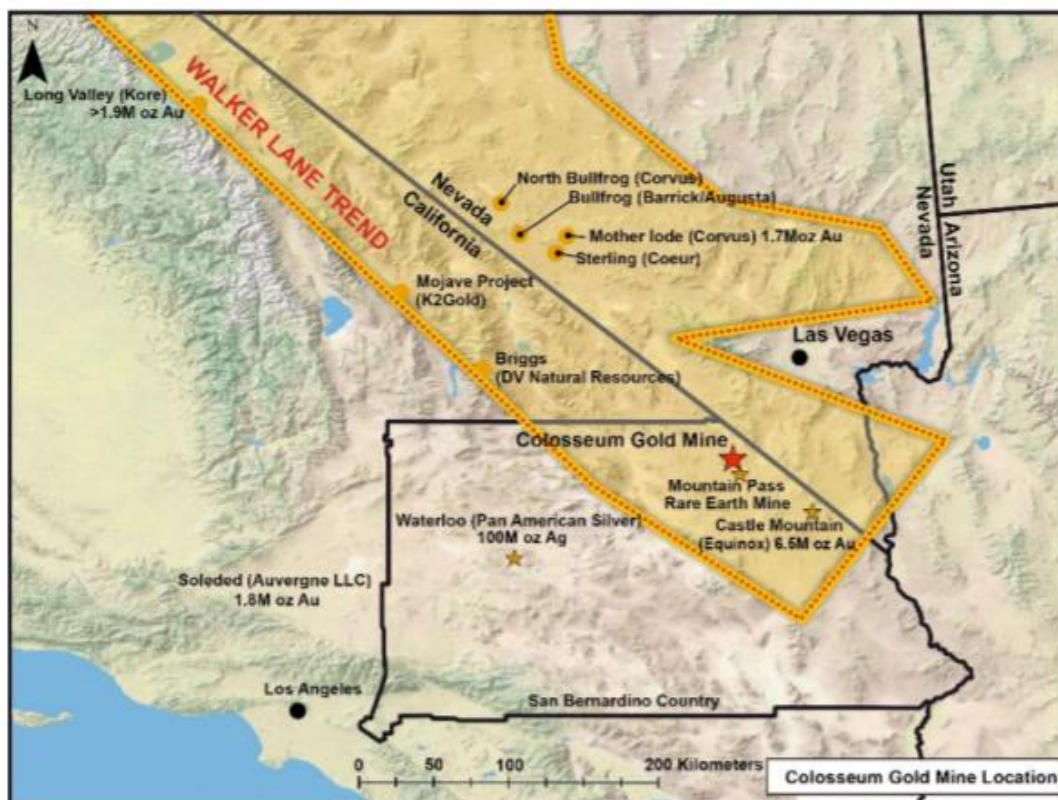


Figure 1: Colosseum location relative to other operating mines and significant discoveries

### BP Minerals data review

During the quarter, the Company reviewed historical reports and data for the Project. Colosseum was originally discovered in the early 1970's, with the production of ~344,000 ounces of gold between 1988 and 1993 from two open pits. At the time of closure, the gold price was at a cyclical low below US\$350/oz. No exploration has been undertaken at site over the past 25 years.

<sup>1</sup> ASX release – 15 March 2021 - Colosseum Gold Mine Acquisition



Figure 2 – Photo of the current open pits at Colosseum

*Geology and mining of the breccia pipes*

The development of the breccia pipes at Colosseum is interpreted to have occurred ~100my ago with the intrusion of felsic magma into the Pre-Cambrian sedimentary basement rocks. This event is regionally extensive with felsic dyke outcrops exposed over a distance of 10km between Colosseum and the Mountain Pass Rare Earth Mine to the south-east.

The West and East breccia pipes have a tear-like appearance in plan view, each measuring ~800ft x 400ft (245m x 120m). Both pipes are connected by a narrow dyke. The East pipe has a relatively consistent grade vertically of ~1.3g/t Au, whereas the West pipe has more variability, with grades ranging from ~2.0g/t Au up to 4.4g/t Au (refer Figure 3 below).

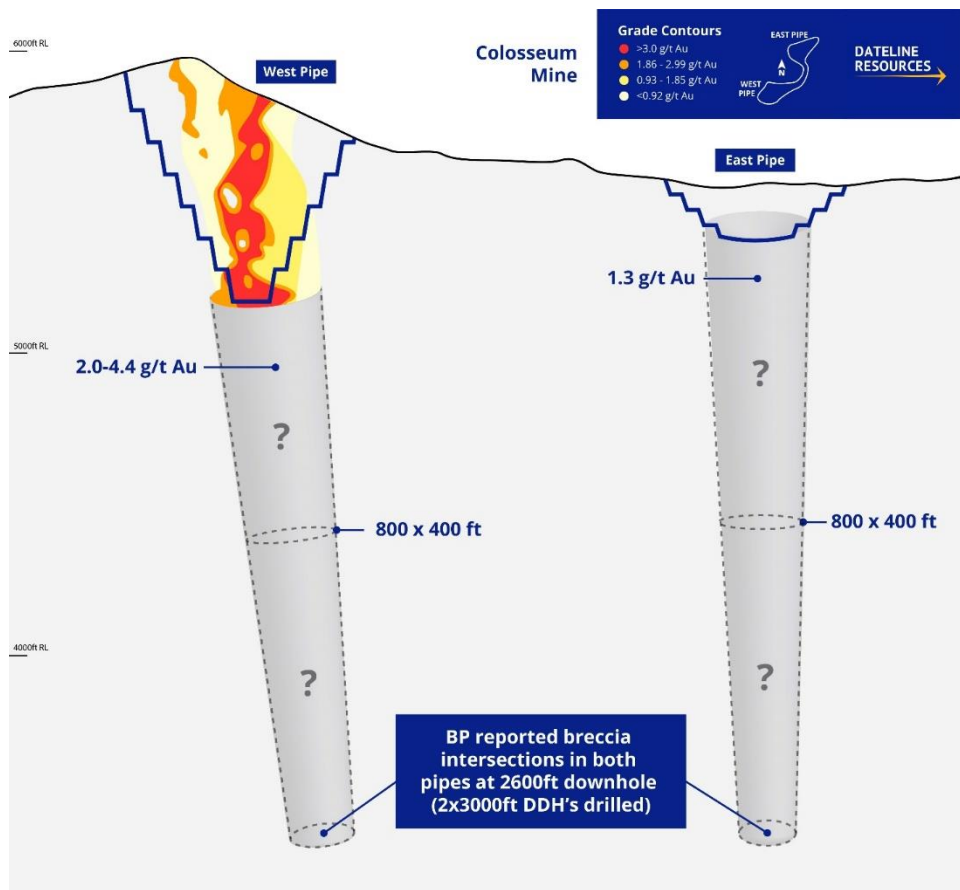


Figure 3 – Schematic long section showing the breccia pipes down to the known depth

### *Depth potential identified*

Dateline reviewed many technical reports, maps, sections, and speeches prepared by former management of the Colosseum Gold Mine covering the period from 1970 to 1993.

In several of the reports, the authors describe the drilling of two diamond drill holes (DDH-1 and DDH-2) in 1972 by Draco Mines, with both drilled to ~3,000 feet (~915m). Both drill holes targeted a porphyry molybdenum deposit thought to lie beneath the pipes and not gold. Draco Mines intersected the rubble breccia pipes at 2,600 feet (790m) below the surface.

The reference to the rubble rock breccia at depth is significant as the rubble breccia is the primary host of gold bearing sulphide mineralisation at Colosseum. Reports of the rubble breccia continuing for a further 1750ft (530m) below the known 850ft (260m) of mineralisation offers a compelling target for further assessment.

### *BP modelling and assessment*

BP defined a resource for Colosseum of 1.1Moz Au based on 169 reverse circulation holes drilled to a depth of up to 1,000 feet below surface. The resource was estimated to 800 feet depth for the East Pipe and 900 feet for the West Pipe, both using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off in a kriged model.

The original Feasibility Study completed in 1984 envisaged an 8.5year mine life, with 12,146,000 short tons at a grade of 0.064oz/st (2.20g/t Au) for 777koz Au to be extracted over the Life of Mine (LOM). The Feasibility Study was based on a forecast gold price of US\$450/oz Au.

Mining commenced in January 1988 and ceased in July 1992 at Colosseum with some stockpiled material processed through to May-1993. The gold price was under US\$350/oz at the time the Colosseum mine ceased production.

A review of records indicates that there was ore remaining in the pits at the time of closure.

### *Rare Earth Potential*

Post quarter end, the Company announced that a review of USGS data had highlighted a coincident thorium and potassium radiometric anomaly 8km along strike from the Mountain Pass Rare Earth mine, the only operating rare earth mine in the US (Figure 4).

The Mountain Pass carbonatite is a thin linear body that trends NNW, along strike from Colosseum.



Figure 4: Google Earth image showing the locations of Colosseum and Mountain Pass

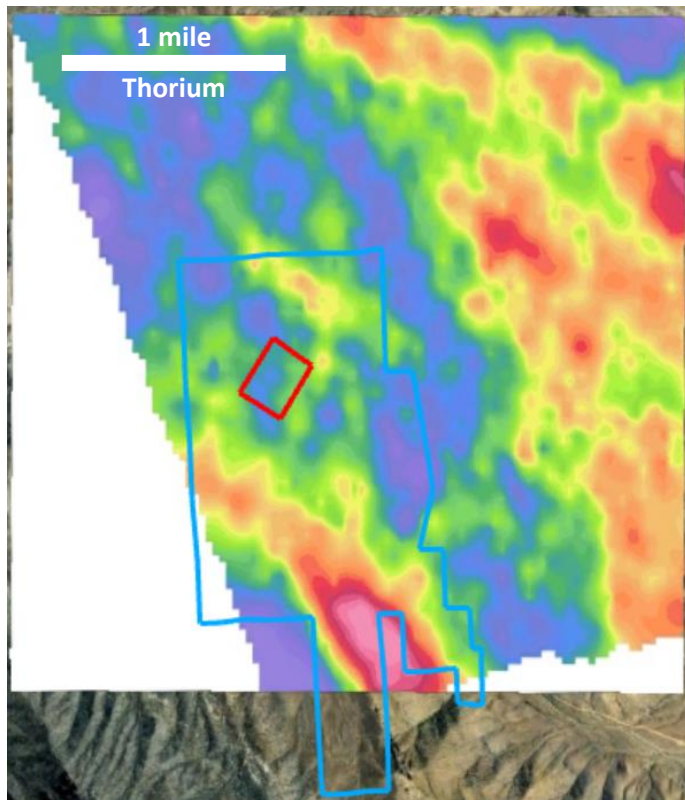


Figure 5: Colosseum thorium anomaly at southern end of claim

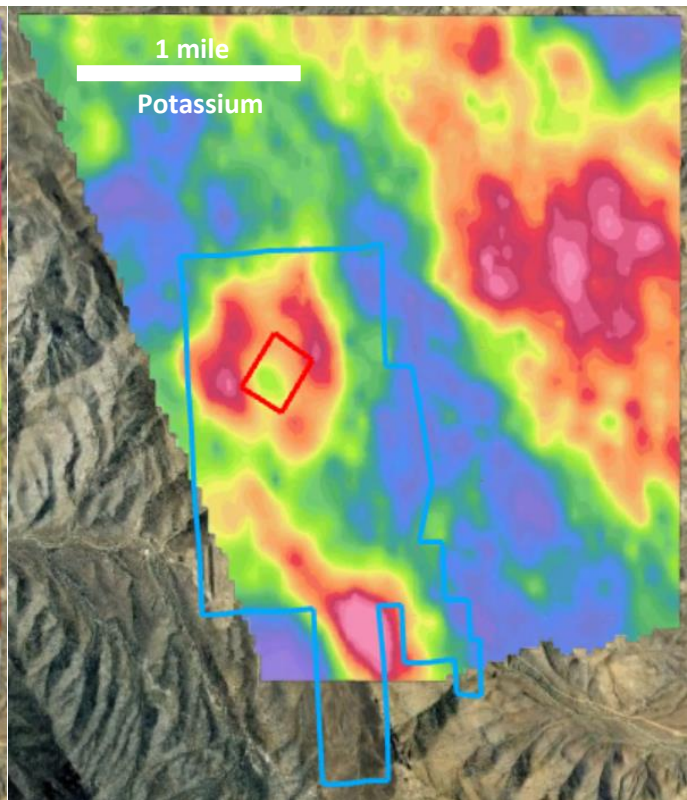


Figure 6: Potassium anomaly with annular ring around breccia pipes

Figure 5 shows an image of the thorium channel from the 2019 SE Mojave survey, flown at 200m spaced lines at 100m clearance. The Colosseum pit area is marked in red and the Colosseum tenements in blue. Figure 6 shows an annular ring of potassic alteration surrounding the two breccia pipes (red square) and a potassium anomaly coincident with the thorium anomaly at the south end of the Colosseum claim block.

#### Importance of Thorium and Potassium in REE Exploration

Elevated concentrations of the elements: Thorium (Th), Uranium (U) and Fluoride (F) compared to regional background abundances are useful reconnaissance indicators for geochemical exploration of REE's. Sodium (Na) and Potassium (K) are also important indicators as they are believed to control precipitation of REE's in and around the margins of carbonatites (such as that seen at Mountain Pass).

#### Next Steps

Dateline is currently digitising the significant volume of plans and sections in order to build a comprehensive database of the Project.

The Company is planning to complete the acquisition from Barrick in Q3 and prepare plans for an extensive core drilling and soil sampling program.

## Gold Links Gold Mine, Colorado

Gold Links hosts a swarm of high-grade narrow gold veins over more than 5km strike length and a kilometre across strike. Historical mapping and drilling coupled with the Company's own exploration work has confirmed mineralisation is extensive throughout the Project. Dateline's 100% owned Lucky Strike Mill will be used to process material from the Gold Links Mine.

### *Mobilisation of Mining Contractor*

During the quarter, the Company appointed a mining contractor that has mobilised equipment to site and has commenced development of a 1km decline with 4.0m x 4.3m dimensions. The decline will act as a haulage and exploration tunnel, from which the 2150 and West gold veins will be drill tested.

The decline will link up with an existing drive at a lower elevation, which will provide a second escapeway for underground personnel and enhance mine ventilation. The decline work is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of the 2021 calendar year.

### *Underground Diamond Drilling*

The underground diamond drill crew mobilised to site and commenced drilling in July 2021. The drilling company will undertake 4,000 metres (~12,000 feet) of underground drilling from within the decline (Figure 7).

The diamond drilling will be located approximately 50-75 metres away from both the 2150 and West veins, which will enable them to complete an anticipated 2-3 drill holes per week. Underground drilling is expected to be completed during the December quarter.

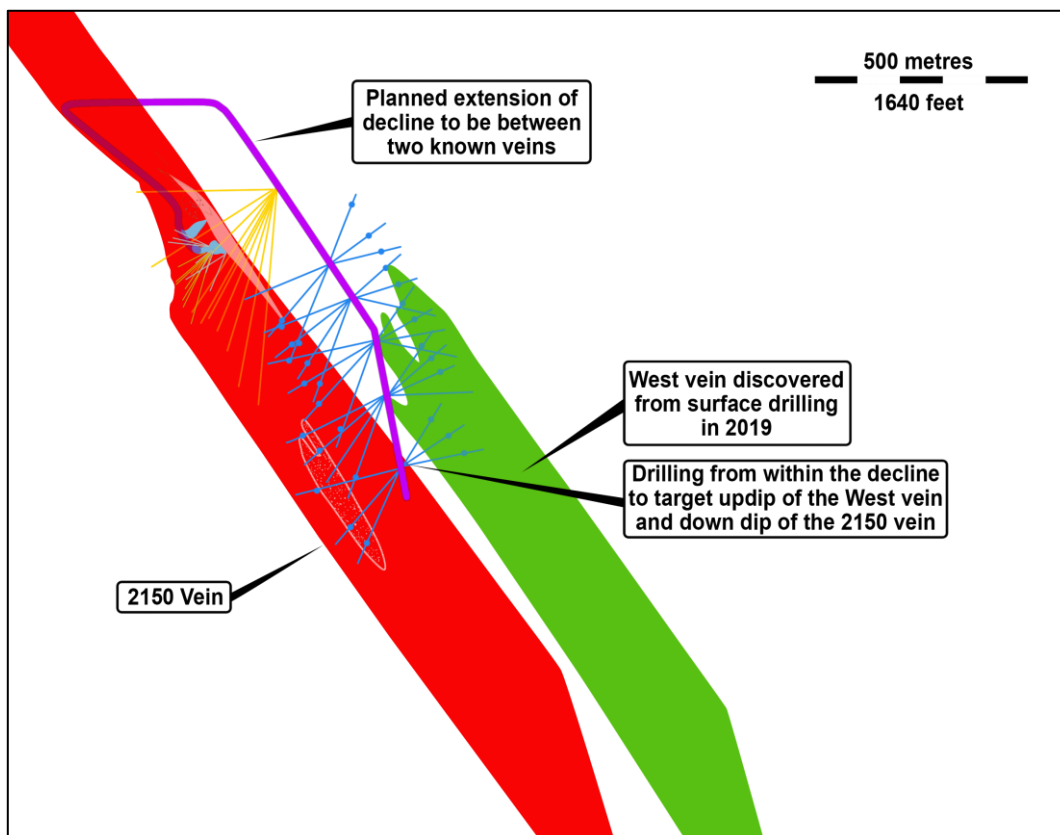


Figure 7 – Section view of planned decline development and drilling at Gold Links Project

### Ore Sorting

The Company completed a Gold Links ore sorting program with TOMRA to assess the potential of upgrading the ore prior to further processing through the Lucky Strike mill.

A total of 849kg of material was transported to the TOMRA ore sorting facilities in Sydney. Two tests were conducted using both laser and XRT sorting technology with the XRT technology proving to be a better fit for the Gold Links Project.

Table 1 below is a summary of the optimal test results received from the XRT sorter:

Process*	Run #	Rock size (mm)	Total mass (kg)	Mass in ore stream (kg)	Mass in waste stream (kg)	Grade in ore stream (g/t Au)
XRT-CON	Run 1	16-48	316	101	215	26.7
XRT-DE	Run 2	16-48	215	59	156	15.7
Unsorted (rock size less than 16mm)		<16	269	269		20.7
Total (kg)/Average g/t Au			585	429	156	21.7

Table 1 – Summary of optimal sort option using XRT method only

### Ore sorting testwork

The ore sorting testwork was completed to determine the suitability of the Gold Links mineralised material to be upgraded using advanced ore sorting technology provided by TOMRA Sorting Australia.

These results are considered to be “proof-of-concept” tests by TOMRA and were conducted on a representative sample of mineralised material collected from Gold Links.

A total of 849kg of mineralised material was collected from Gold Links, with an aggregate grade of 15.34g/t Au. Further details of the sample preparation are provided below and in Table 2.

The ore sorting procedure requires an initial set-up of the ore sorter and calibration against proprietary image processing software. To achieve this, images were taken of the samples by subjecting them to “static” tests to determine their response to the TOMRA X-Ray Transmission (XRT) system.

The X-ray sensor signal is a function of the sample atomic density and provides information on its composition. By combining two energy levels simultaneously, it is possible to differentiate particles by their relative atomic densities.

Assays were completed and provided by Bureau Veritas Adelaide.

For the purposes of the testwork, the sample was screened to 16-48mm and separated into a high-grade fines stream (not sorted) and two TOMRA Feed streams (Sample 1 – 316kg at 12.5g/t Au, Sample 2 – 264kg @ 13.2g/t Au). The TOMRA Feed was then sorted into concentrate (targeting galena) and waste streams, with the waste stream reprocessed again through the XRT targeting all sulphides. The upgrade factor, which includes the TOMRA concentrate stream as well as the high-grade bypass material, resulted in a gold upgrade of **41.6%**, a decrease in sample mass of **33.7%**, and a 2.6% loss in contained gold.

	Mass (kg)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (grams)
Feed from site sample	849	15.34	13.03
High-grade unsorted	269	20.70	5.57
TOMRA XRT-CON Feed – Sample 1	316	12.50	3.95
Sample 2 Feed (used in other runs)	264	13.20	3.48
XRT-CON Concentrate	101	26.70	2.70
XRT-CON Waste	215	5.90	1.27
TOMRA XRT-DE Feed	215	5.90	1.27
XRT-DE Concentrate	59	15.70	0.92
XRT-DE Waste	156	2.20	0.34
XRT-CON + XRT-DE Concentrate	160	22.65	3.62
<b>TOMRA Upgrade</b>	<b>-49%</b>	<b>+81%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
TOMRA Waste	156	2.20	0.34
<b>Final Results – Optimal Path</b>			
	Mass (kg)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gold (grams)
Sample 1 Concentrate + High Grade Unsorted	-33.7%	+41.6%	-2.6%

Table 2 – 2021 Gold Links ore sorting trial results – Optimal Path

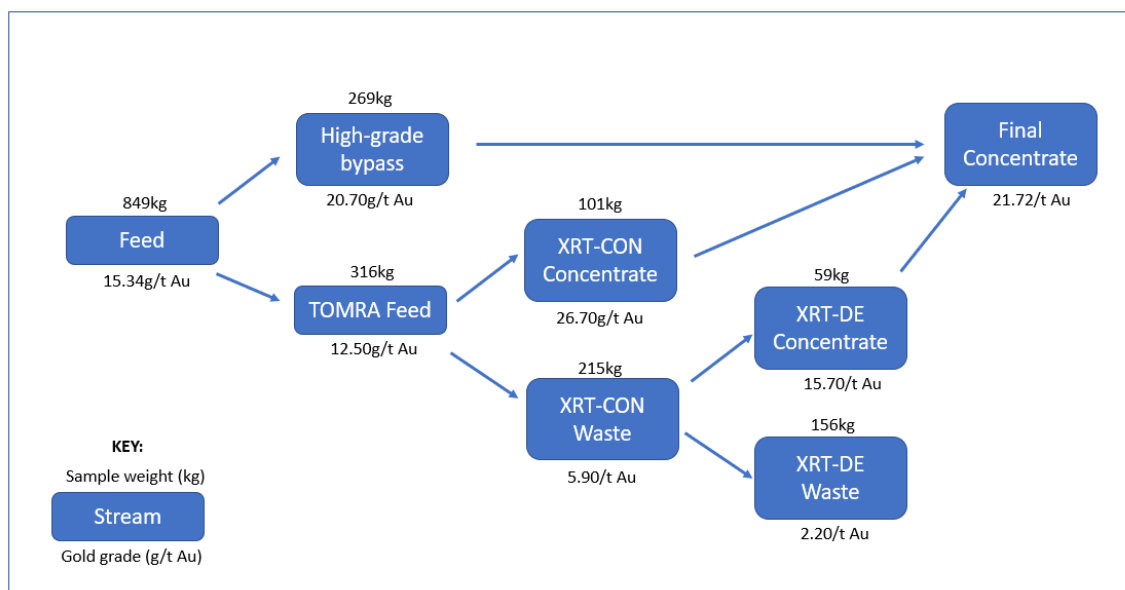


Figure 5 - TOMRA Test work flow chart with sample weight (upper) and gold grade (lower), rounding has been applied

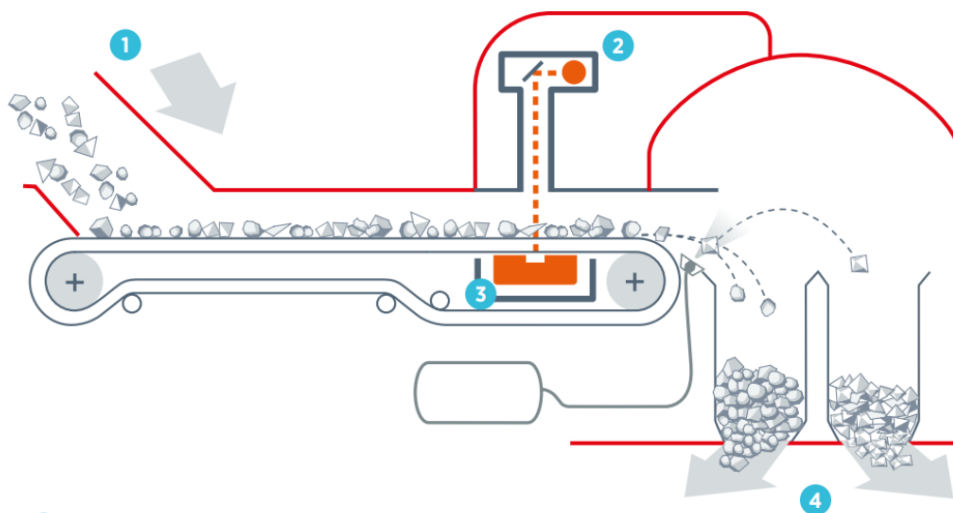
### Ore sorting implications

The Company’s 100%-owned Lucky Strike processing facility is located 50km via road from the Gold Links Gold Mine. Lucky Strike was recommissioned in 2018 with a throughput capacity of 33,000tpa. The plant includes a primary circuit for the extraction of nuggety or free gold from the veins. A secondary flotation circuit allows for the production of a gold-silver-lead concentrate.

By implementing ore sorting technology after primary crushing, the tonnage going into the primary and secondary circuits may be materially decreased by ~33%. For Dateline, this translates into the ability to mine and transport up to 45,000tpa to Lucky Strike for processing through the 33,000tpa plant.

Subject to further analysis and modelling, there is the potential to increase future gold production by 40% compared to not installing ore sorting technology.





- 1 Feeding of unsorted material
- 2 X-ray source
- 3 X-ray camera
- 4 Separation chamber

Figure 7 – TOMRA ore sorting schematic

### *New testwork program*

Following the success of the recent ore sorting program for Gold Links, the Company plans to expand the study with a new sample expected to be dispatched to a laboratory in Kentucky during Q3.

The new testwork program will investigate the potential of a different model ore sorter that incorporates the laser and XRT within the same machine.

Discussions have commenced with various suppliers for the purchase or lease of ore sorting equipment for Gold Links.

## **CORPORATE**

### *Colosseum transaction update*

During the quarter, the Company completed the first US\$0.5 million payment as part of the consideration terms. The Company is progressing the establishment of US banking facilities that will allow the completion of the acquisition, expected to occur during Q3.

### *Share Consolidation*

The Company's shares were consolidated on a 1-for-25 basis during the quarter, following approval by shareholders.

### *Cash at bank*

At the end of the quarter, the Company had cash and investments of A\$8.025 million.

Post quarter end, in July 2021, the Company raised a further \$4.1 million at \$0.09 per share to accelerate the Colosseum work program.

## SEPTEMBER QUARTER – PLANNED ACTIVITIES

---

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

### *Gold Links Gold Mine*

- Underground mine development
- Underground diamond drilling
- Dispatch of sample and commencement of new ore sorting program

### *Colosseum Gold Mine*

- Completion of acquisition from Barrick
- Digitisation of historical records
- Planning of field program

Authorised by the Dateline Board.

### **For more information, please contact:**

**Stephen Baghdadi**  
**Managing Director**  
**+61 2 9375 2353**

[www.datelineresources.com.au](http://www.datelineresources.com.au)

**Follow Dateline on Twitter:**  [https://twitter.com/Dateline\\_DTR](https://twitter.com/Dateline_DTR)

### **About Dateline Resources Limited**

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on gold mining and exploration in North America. The Company owns 100% of the Gold Links and Green Mountain Projects in Colorado, USA as well as plans to acquire the Colosseum Gold Mine in California.

The Gold Links Gold Mine is a historic high-grade gold mining project where over 150,000 ounces of gold was mined from high-grade veins. Mineralisation can be traced on surface and underground for almost 6km from the Northern to the Southern sections of the project. The Company aims to delineate sufficient Mineral Resources to commence a small high-grade, low-cost operation by the end of 2021.

The Company owns the Lucky Strike gold mill, located 50km from the Gold Links mine, within the Green Mountain Project. It is proposed that ore from Gold Links would be transported to Lucky Strike for processing.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California and produced approximately 344,000 ounces of gold (see ASX release 15 March 2021). Significant potential remains for extension to mineralization at depth.

### **Non JORC Historical Data**

The historical resource information included in this announcement are not reported in accordance with the JORC Code and a competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as mineral resources or reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. It is uncertain whether further evaluation and future exploration by the Company and its exploration team will result in the historical estimates referred to in this announcement being able to be reported as mineral resources or reserves in accordance with the JORC Code in the future.

The non-JORC historical estimates included in this announcement were made prior to the introduction of the JORC Code. Despite this, the Competent Person assesses these historical estimates as providing reasonable indications of the size and grade of the gold deposits likely to be in the area based on historical drilling completed by and reports prepared by the prior owners of the Colosseum Gold Mine Project. This data is relevant to the Company's ongoing evaluation of the prospectivity and future economic potential across the Colosseum Gold Mine Project.

The Company is not in possession of any new information or data relating to the historical estimates that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimates or the Company's ability to verify the historical estimates as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code. Further information in relation to the Colosseum Gold Mine (including the nature and source of the historical data acquired from Barrick Gold (the former owners of the Colosseum Gold Mine Project)) is included in the Company's ASX announcement dated 15 March 2021.

The Company continues to source and review historical reports, drill hole data, assay certificates and grade contour maps received from Barrick Gold as part of the Company's acquisition of the Colosseum Gold Mine Project. However, extensive exploration field work including geophysical interpretation, surveying historical drill hole data, closer-spaced and deeper drilling at the Colosseum Gold Mine Project is required to further verify the non-JORC Code historical estimates included in this announcement.

The Company will fund all future exploration work on the Colosseum Gold Mine Project either from its existing working capital or from raising further capital by placing new shares or by expanding existing or entering into new debt facilities. Any such further exploration work or future capital raising initiatives will be conducted by the Company in accordance with the Company's constitution, the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), the ASX Listing Rules and subject always to the receipt and terms of all necessary regulatory approvals and legal requirements.

### **Competent Person Statement**

The information in this report related to historical resource estimates is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed and prepared 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. The information included in this announcement is an accurate representation of the available data in relation to the Colosseum Gold Mine Project.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 849kg was sampled by mining a five foot section of the vein that is located underground at the Gold Links at 9900rl. The sample included 100% of the vein material plus an equal amount either side of the vein so that it represented a mechanized mining width of 5 feet.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.).</i></li> </ul>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<p>A full chain of custody was maintained during sampling and dispatch. Packing of the sample was in 4 x 200ltres sealed drums and delivered directly to the Tomra ore sorting facility in Sydney. Once the sorting was concluded the samples were sent directly to Bureau Veritas labs in Adelaide for assaying.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	