ASX Release
6 June 2024

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (05/06/24)	$0.013
Shares on issue	1.45 billion
Market Cap	$18.9 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	20.11%
Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	13.76%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L	6.57%
National Nominees	5.51%

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:
Level 29, 2 Chifley Square
Sydney NSW 2000
Email: info@datelineresources.com.au

DATELINE RESOURCES

1.1 million ounces of Gold at the Colosseum

Highlights

- **Colosseum Mineral Resource Estimate increases by 35% to 1.1 million ounces gold.**
- **Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource of 736,000 ounces are 67% of the total Mineral Resource Estimate.**
- **Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource increases by 1.6 million tonnes at an average grade of 3.07g/t gold.**
- **Volume of Measured Resource increased by 77% and the grade has increased to 1.47g/t gold.**
- **With a high proportion of Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources, the Company has engaged AMDAD for mine planning studies.**

Dateline Resources Limited (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce a significant increase in the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Colosseum Gold Project, located in San Bernardino County, California.

The updated MRE represents a 35%, or 288koz, increase in the total MRE since it was first reported in July 2022[1]. Importantly, the Measured component of the MRE has increased by 77% in ounces to 455koz and 23% in grade to 1.47g/t Au.

Table 1: Colosseum Gold Mine Updated MRE

Category	Cut-off grade	Volume (m^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz)	Percentage
Measured	0.50	3.62	9.60	1.47	455.0	41%
Indicated	0.50	2.73	7.23	1.21	281.4	26%
Inferred	0.50	3.87	10.27	1.10	364.6	33%
TOTAL	0.50	**10.23**	**27.10**	**1.26**	**1,101.0**	**100%**

Commenting on the Mineral Resource update, Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, stated:

"These results are extremely encouraging and demonstrate that our drilling has added higher grade tonnes, particularly to the Measured mineral resource.

"As 736,000 ounces out of the total Mineral resource estimate of 1.1 million ounces of gold are Measured and Indicated, the Company will now commence mining studies to determine what material can be mined in the most suitable and economically viable way and review the drill program to determine how best to expand the known resource further."

[1] ASX Announcement 6 July 2022 - 813,000oz Gold Maiden Resource at Colosseum

Mineral Resource Estimate

The Company engaged H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**HSC**) to update the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Colosseum gold deposit. The previous MRE of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813koz gold was released in July 2022[1] and was based entirely on historical drilling undertaken by previous operators.

The updated MRE includes diamond drilling undertaken by the Company since the project was acquired in 2021.

	Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Volume (m^3)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz)
South Pit	Measured	0.50	1.01	2.67	2.23	191.2
	Indicated	0.50	1.13	3.00	1.28	123.8
	Inferred	0.50	1.89	5.01	1.13	182.6
	TOTAL	0.50	**4.03**	**10.68**	**1.45**	**497.6**
North Pit	Measured	0.50	2.62	6.93	1.18	263.8
	Indicated	0.50	1.59	4.22	1.16	157.7
	Inferred	0.50	1.99	5.26	1.07	182.0
	TOTAL	0.50	**6.20**	**16.42**	**1.14**	**603.4**
Combined	Measured	0.50	3.62	9.60	1.47	454.98
	Indicated	0.50	2.73	7.23	1.21	281.44
	Inferred	0.50	3.87	10.27	1.10	364.60
	TOTAL	0.50	**10.23**	**27.10**	**1.26**	**1,101.0**

Table 2: June 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate

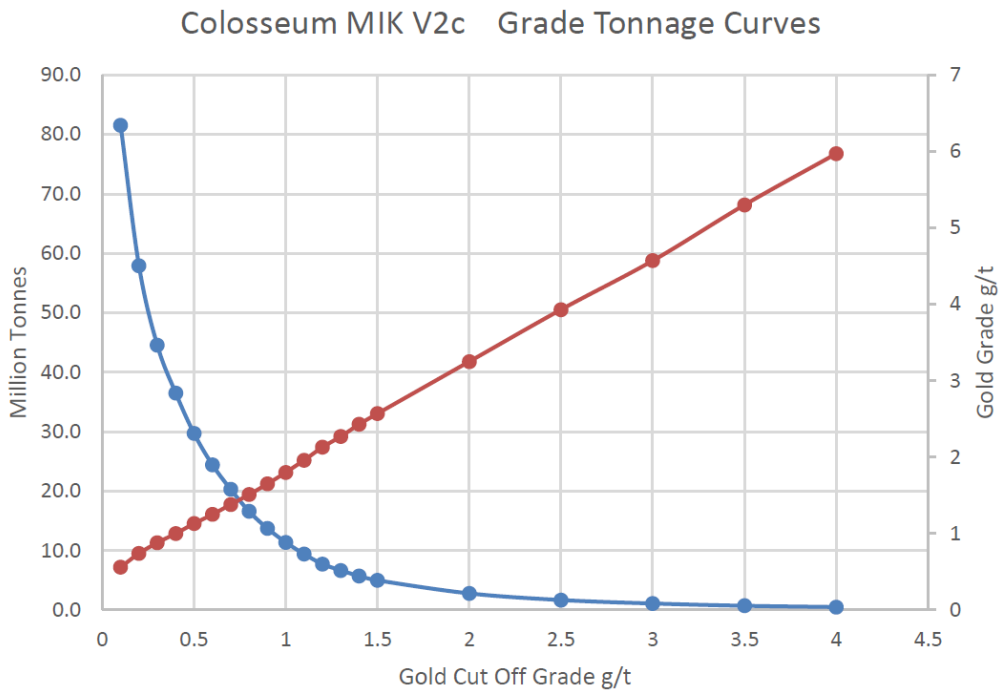

Figure 1: Grade Tonnage Curve for the June 2024 MRE

Comparison with July 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

Table 3 below shows the comparison between the June 2024 MRE and the previous estimate completed in July 2022. Overall, a 30% increase in tonnage has resulted in a 35% increase in the contained ounces in the new MRE.

Table 3: Comparison of June 2024 MRE with the July 2022 MRE

	June 2024 MRE			July 2022 MRE					
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (koz)	Tonnes Variance	Grade Variance	Ounces Variance
Measured	9.6	1.47	455	6.9	1.20	257	**40%**	**23%**	**77%**
Indicated	7.2	1.21	281	8.3	1.20	321	**-13%**	**1%**	**-12%**
Inferred	10.3	1.10	365	5.8	1.30	234	**79%**	**-15%**	**56%**
TOTAL	**27.1**	**1.26**	**1,101**	**20.9**	**1.20**	**813**	**30%**	**5%**	**35%**

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria

Geology and geological interpretation

The Colosseum deposit is located at the southern end of the Sevier foreland thrust belt in the southern Basin and Range Province, SW USA. The project lies within in the Clark Mountain Mining District in the northeast portion of the Clark Mountain Range. The district includes the Mountain Pass rare earth mine seven miles south of the Colosseum Mine, numerous abandoned copper mines, and scattered fluorite, antimony, and tungsten prospects. Most gold and silver deposits in the district are within the northeast quadrant of the district north of Clark Mountain and are associated with emplacement of a felsic breccia complex into Precambrian basement rocks.

The deposit itself is associated with the emplacement of a breccia complex into Precambrian gneissic basement rocks. The complex is comprised of two felsite breccia pipes that form a northeast-southwest elongate zone, which contains mineralised zones of disseminated auriferous pyrite.

Gold at the Colosseum deposit is generally sub-microscopic and associated with sulphide mineralisation, chiefly pyrite. It occurs as free gold, with minor alloyed silver. Gold is primarily in contact with pyrite, in fractures in the pyrite or along pyrite grain edges. It also occurs as isolated particles in quartz and other gangue minerals but spatially always close to pyrite but rarely as particles encased in euhedral pyrite.

The Colosseum deposit style is a hydrothermal breccia pipe with a combination of epithermal mineralisation at original higher levels and mesothermal mineralisation at the lower levels.

Drilling Information

A total of 616 holes for a total of 59,136.58 metres have been drilled in the Colosseum Mine area. The historical drilling was completed from 1972 to 1991 and includes 599 holes for a total of 55,609 metres. Most of the historical drilling was done using reverse-circulation (**RC**) and conventional rotary methods. An inventory of known drilling in the area totals 5,166 metres in 262 Air Trac holes, 6,611 metres in 31 core holes, 40,288 metres in 273 RC holes and 3,543 metres in 33 rotary/percussion holes.

Between April 2022 and April 2024, Dateline drilled 17 diamond core holes (with one abandoned hole) along existing haul roads within the South Pit, for a total of 3,527.65 metres. The majority of this drilling is aimed at confirming mineralisation grades at depth and to better define lateral margins to the deposit.

All the Colosseum drillhole data is used in developing the Mineral Resource model, with the exception of one historic drillhole, CP-2, which is an exploration hole testing an IP anomaly and is outside the area of the Mineral Resource.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sampling was predominantly on 5 feet (1.6m) intervals with a sizeable proportion at 2 feet (0.6m) intervals. Core sampling consisted of sawn half core whilst RC and rotary sampling comprising a split of the bulk sample using a free standing riffle splitter. No compositing was undertaken on the RC samples. The sub-samples were then sent to a commercial laboratory for sample preparation and analysis.

Individual laboratory sample preparation procedures for the different historical drilling campaigns varied slightly but followed a standard analytical industry process of taking submitted samples through successive stages of reducing particle sizes and weights to obtain representative subsamples for assaying. Procedures comprised drying, crushing (jaw or rolls), splitting (riffle), pulverizing (spindle, plate, bowl), splitting (scoops) and fire assaying.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (**QAQC**) programs for the drilling have demonstrated that sample preparation and laboratory performance for the various drilling campaigns provided sample assays which are considered appropriate, with sufficient accuracy and precision, for the purpose of defining a Mineral Resource estimate.

There were no reports of significant numbers of wet samples for the RC drilling. Field duplicates were collected for the RC drilling at a ratio of 1 in 21 samples and indicate good precision and accuracy for the gold results.

The sample preparation, sample size and analytical method are deemed appropriate.

Sample Analysis

Historic sample analysis was by fire assay with a 30 to 60g charge using a lead collector and an AAS finish. Use of Certified Reference Materials (standards) indicate no issues with the accuracy of the reported laboratory results. There were no unusual or questionable gold assaying methods used. Copies of submittal sheets and assay certificates are available for most of the later drilling campaigns. Gold assay values were reported as ounces per short ton and were converted to grammes per tonne for the resource estimation.

The DTR core samples were assayed for gold at ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, NV, using a fire assay method with a 30g charge. The QAQC procedure included standards, blanks, and duplicates which indicate no issues with the assay results.

The fire assay analytical methods used for Colosseum are considered as total digest techniques and appropriate for the commodity type and style of mineralisation.

Estimation Methodology

Recoverable Multiple Indicator Kriging (**MIK**) was used to complete the gold grade estimation using HSC's in-house GS3M modelling software. The geological interpretation, such as it is, block model creation and validation were completed using the Surpac mining software. HSC considers MIK to be an appropriate estimation technique for the type of mineralisation and extent of data available.

The drillhole database was composited, with no constraints, to 1m intervals covering the whole of the prospect. The 1m composite interval may lead to a smoothing out of the variance but is unlikely to have a significant impact on the global estimates. A minor amount of peripheral, isolated data was removed from the composite

file. A total of 54,313 composites were generated from the drillhole database, using the Surpac 'best fit' option and modelled for gold only. Two drilling domains were employed, one for the South Pit (domain 1) and another for the North Pit (domain 2), reflecting a difference in intensity of drilling and assay grades.

Metal variogram maps of gold for domains 1 and 2 indicated weak results, which points to a lack of structure to the gold data. Overall grade continuity was very modest with a weak E-W trend for domain 1 coupled with a steeply west plunging feature in the XZ plane and a vertical plunge in the YZ plane. For domain 2, a WNW trend was interpreted with a subvertical plunge in both the XZ and ZY planes.

Grade interpolation was unconstrained, except by the search parameters and the variography, in acknowledgement of the gradational nature to the margins of the gold mineralisation and the abundance of buffering low grade peripheral values.

No base of oxidation was used. No cover surface was created as the mineralisation is outcropping and is exposed in many places along its ridge line and flanks and where previous open pit mining had occurred.

A fundamental concept behind MIK method is that it generally precludes the need for top cutting. However, in this case, two extreme consecutive samples from one drillhole were top cut to 500g/t.

Block dimensions are 10m by 10m by 5m (E, N, RL respectively) with no sub-blocking. The selective mining unit (**SMU**) is 5m by 5m by 2.5m. The north and east dimensions were chosen as they are a close to the nominal drillhole distances in the detailed drilled area of the South Pit. The vertical dimension was chosen as a compromise between the two deposits, a reflection of the sample spacing, possible mining bench heights and to allow for flexibility in potential mining scenarios after discussions with independent mining consultants AMDAD.

Both domains were modelled as a combined dataset with soft boundaries and separate conditional statistics. A total of 5 search passes were employed with progressively larger radii and/or decreasing data point criteria. The initial search parameters for domain 1 were 20m by 20m by 35m with a minimum of 16 data and 4 octants increasing to a final Pass 5 search of 60m by 60m by 120m with a minimum of 8 data and 2 octants. For domain 2, the initial search was 25m by 25m by 25m with the same data requirements expanding to a Pass 5 search of 70m by 70m by 70m with a minimum of 8 data and 2 octants. The slightly different search dimensions are a function of the mineralisation in each pit.

The maximum extrapolation for the Mineral Resources is the Pass 5 search.

No other elements were modelled, therefore there are no assumptions about correlation between variables. No by-products are anticipated from production. No assessment has been made for any deleterious elements.

Drillhole spacing ranges from 10 to 15m in the core of the two domains but at a variety of directions giving rise to relatively close spaced samples. Downhole sampling was generally at 5 feet (and 2 feet) intervals.

The mineral resource estimates are controlled by the data point distribution, the variography, block size and the search ellipse. Conventional use of wireframes to control the mineralisation was not considered necessary in this case.

The new block model was reviewed visually by HSC and it was concluded that the block model fairly represents the grades observed in the drillholes. HSC also validated the block model using a variety of summary statistics and statistical plots. No issues were noted. Validation confirmed the modelling strategy as acceptable with no

significant issues.

Comparison with the 2022 mineral resource estimates indicated a larger tonnage for the 2024 Mineral Resource by 27% and at a very slightly higher gold grade. None of this is unexpected based on the different modelling strategy and the additional drilling data.

Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis and moisture content has not been determined.

The historic mining operation exploited both the South and North Pits but there are no meaningful production figures available to allow for any reconciliation with the new Mineral Resources.

Density

No historical density data was supplied.

53 density measurements were supplied by the Company from their recent drilling. Samples consisted of single pieces of core 10-15cm long and density was measured using an immersion in water technique i.e. the Archimedes Principle of weight in air / (weight in air minus weight in water). The average density value was 2.66t/m^3 with a range of 1.96 to 3.37t/m^3. Density values tended to show an increase with hole depth.

A default density of 2.65t/m^3 was used for the Mineral Resources and is considered reasonable.

Cut-off grades

The recoverable MIK resources are reported at a gold cut-off of 0.5g/t based on the outcome of a recently completed pit optimisation study by independent mining consultants AMDAD of Brisbane. The cut-off grade at which the mineral resource is quoted reflects the intended bulk-mining approach. Consideration of "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" has utilised an optimised pit shell with a revenue factor of 1.3 at a US$2,400/oz gold price with preliminary estimates of mining costs and pit wall slopes.

Classification criteria

The classification of the recoverable Mineral Resources is based on the data point distribution which is a function of the drillhole spacing and the search parameters. Search Pass 1 equals Measured Resource, Search Passes 2 & 3 equal Indicated Resources and Search Passes 4 & 5 equals Inferred Resource.

Other aspects have been considered in the classification including the host geology and style of mineralisation, validation of the historic drilling, sampling methods and recoveries, the QAQC programmes and results and comparison with previous resource estimates.

HSC believes the confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, the continuity of geology and grade, and the distribution of the data reflect Measured, Indicated and Inferred categorisation. The estimates appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Mineral Resource

The new recoverable Mineral Resources for the Colosseum gold deposit are reported for a gold cut-off grade of 0.5g/t constrained to the block centroid being above the optimised pit shell and below the current topographic surface.

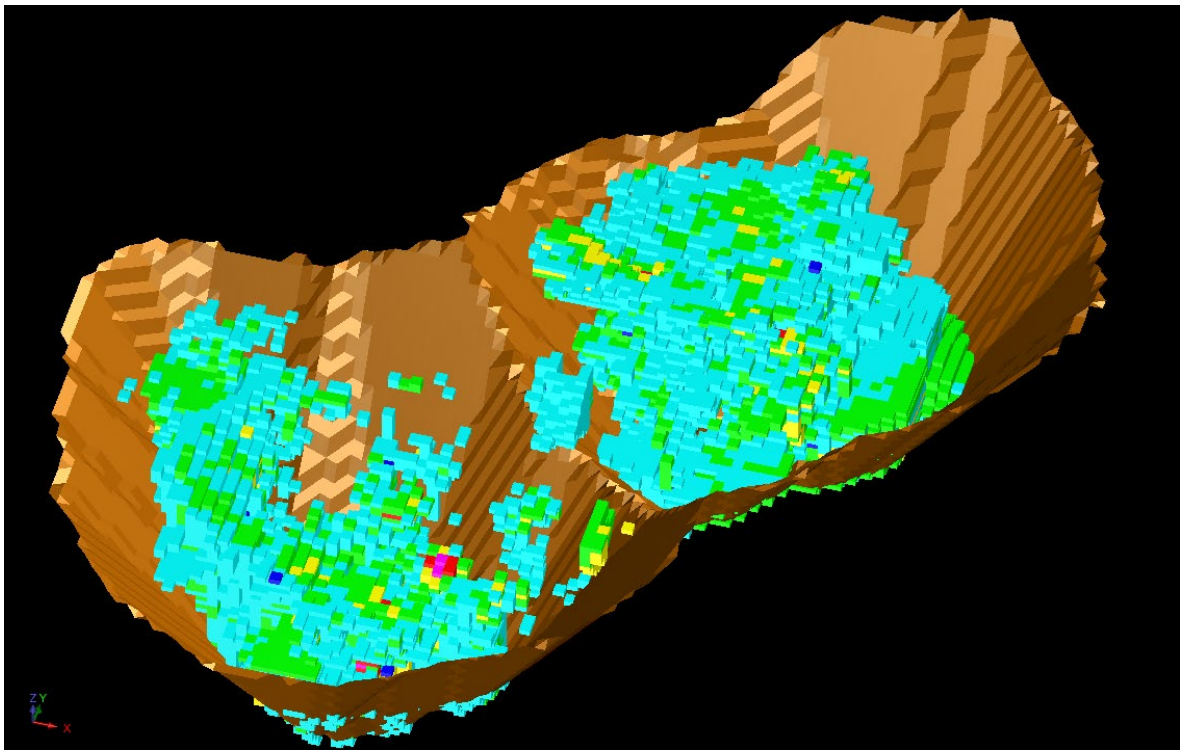

Figure 2: Gold Block Grade Distribution for the Colosseum Mineral Resources (HSC), (view looking down to NNW)

Mining Studies

The updated MRE will be used as the basis for the Company to determine the best mining and development option for the Colosseum project. Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd (**AMDAD**), have been retained to advise and manage the study.

Three options will be considered being

1. Open pit both breccia pipes
2. Sub level cave the South breccia pipe and open pit the North breccia pipe
3. Bulk mine both breccia pipes by expaning the two pits into a single large pit

AMDAD have extensive experience in advancing projects similar to the Colosseum through mine development and production.

Drilling program

The Company is currently reviewing options for its drilling program. The objective of the review is to ascertain the most cost effective way to determine the depth extent of the gold mineralisation and expand the Mineral Resource beyond the 1.1 million ounces of gold disclosed in this release.

Additional Information

The Company continues to pursue non-dilutive funding to undertake exploration for Rare Earth Elements (REE) at the Colosseum. If the Company is succesful at securing non-dilutive funding then the overall work program at the Colosseum mine will be expanded accordingly

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

For more information:

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director
+61 2 9375 2353
www.datelineresources.com.au

Andrew Rowell
White Noise Communications
+61 400 466 226
andrew@whitenoisecomms.com

Follow Dateline on Twitter: https://twitter.com/Dateline_DTR

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 June 6, 2024, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 Mineral Resource Estimate of 27.1Mt @ 1.23g/t Au for 1,101,000oz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 455koz @ 1.47g/t Au (41.3%) are classified as Measured, 281koz @ 1.21g/t Au (25.5%) as Indicated and 365koz @ 1.1g/t Au (33.2%) 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 Persons 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 (CPIMM). 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.

The data in this report that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the Colosseum gold deposit is based on information evaluated by Mr Simon Tear who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and who has sufficient experience 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Tear is a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd and he consents to the inclusion in the report of the Mineral Resource in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (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 5 May 2024, the resource database includes data from 613 holes, for a total of 189,221.07 feet (57,671.77 metres), that were drilled by Dateline and various historical operators in the Colosseum Mine area. **Historic Drilling** The historical drilling was completed from 1972 to 1991 and includes 599 holes for a total of 182,444 feet (55,609 meters) of drilling. Most of the historical drilling was done using reverse-circulation ("RC") and conventional rotary methods. An inventory of known drilling in the area totals 16,948 feet (5,166 meters) in 262 Air Trac holes, 21,691 feet (6,611 meters) in 31 core holes, 132,180 feet (40,288 meters) in 273 reverse circulation holes and 11,625 feet (3,543 meters) in 33 rotary/percussion holes. The preponderance of samples for all drill programs of all operators were taken at 5-foot intervals, which is customary for RC drilling, and is significantly less than the thickness of the bulk-tonnage style of mineralisation at the Colosseum mine. Each drill sample interval is therefore a fraction of the true thickness of the mineralized zones. The predominant sample length for the drill intervals in the Colosseum database is five feet (28,339 samples out of 35,836– 79%) of assays with values, with the remaining percentage of shorter or longer intervals. The difference in length reflects two-foot, and five-foot sample length for reverse circulation holes, twelve-foot sample length for air track holes, and various sample lengths for core holes based on lithology. Historic work programs are described below: **Draco Mines 1972-1974** Draco completed five core holes (CP-1 to 5) totalling 7,065 ft and submitted 654 samples of varying lengths to Cortez Met, Skyline, Rocky Mountain Geochem, and Mineral Assay laboratories for gold and silver fire assays. Multi-element analyses were completed on selected samples. There is no record of the sample preparation procedures used by the assay labs and there is no record of usage of CRMs, BLKs, and DUPs. Drill hole results and supporting assay certificates are available. **Placer Amex – 1975-1976** Placer Amex completed 18 core holes (CP-6 to 23) totalling 8,230 ft and submitted 1,608 five-foot samples to Cortez Met and Mineral Assay laboratories for gold and silver fire assays. There is no record of usage of CRMs, BLKs, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DUPs. Sample submittal sheets with drill hole results and supporting assay certificates are available. **Draco Mines – 1979-1980** Draco completed 26 rotary percussion holes (CH-24 to 52) totalling 10,777 ft and submitted 2,293 five-foot samples to Skyline and Mineral Assay laboratories for gold and silver fire assays. Multi-element analyses were completed on selected samples. There is no record of usage of CRMs, BLKs, and DUPs. Sample submittal sheets with drill hole results and supporting assay certificates are available. **Amselco – 1982 – 1984** Amselco completed two drilling campaigns comprising reverse circulation and core holes. 1982-84 – 163 reverse circulation holes (CM series) totalling 95,436 ft with 22,763 samples submitted to Monitor and Rocky Mountain laboratories for gold fire assays. Multi-element analyses were completed on selected holes by Cone Geochemical and Amselco's own laboratory. QC monitoring comprised 10% control material of known grades, 5% silica sand blanks, and 5% repeat samples inserted with each batch of samples. In addition, 10% duplicate samples, with controls, were shipped to Amselco's own laboratory. Control materials returned most results within + 5% of the known grade with a maximum of + 10%. 1982-84 – 6 core holes totalling 3,738 ft were completed for metallurgical and engineering (Section 13, Mineral Processing). **Colosseum Gold Inc – 1987** Colosseum Gold completed two drilling campaigns comprising core and air track blast holes. 1987 – 2 core holes totalling 2,625 ft with 337 samples submitted to Monitor and Rocky Mountain laboratories for gold fire assays, and copper, zinc, and sulphur analyses. Sample record sheets, and mine assay records are available for these holes, but assay certificates are not. 1987 – 6 percussion (C87-3 to 8) holes totalling 447 ft were completed and 43 samples submitted to Chemex and American Assay for gold fire assays and multi-element analyses. Assay certificates are available for these holes. 1987 – 211 air track blast holes totalling 14,398 ft and 1,236 samples were submitted to Strobeck laboratory for gold and silver fire assays. A check assaying program was completed by Cimetta and Hunter laboratories. Discrepancies were noted for the number of holes drilled and between some assay samples and drill hole identifiers. Sample submittal sheets and assays certificates are available for some samples. Bond Gold Colosseum Inc – 1988-1991 Bond Gold completed three campaigns of reverse circulation drilling. 1988 – 36 holes (C88 series) totalling 18,555 ft and 3,926 samples submitted to Skyline for gold and silver fire assays. Assay certificates are available. 1989 – 2 deep holes totalling 1,330 ft and 266 samples submitted to American Assay laboratory for gold fire assays, total sulphur, and CN soluble copper and zinc analyses. QC monitoring comprised 10% random duplicate samples. Drill hole results and supporting assay certificates are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1990 – 67 holes (R90 and DB90 series) totalling 18,200 ft and 3,113 samples submitted to American Assays Laboratories. QC monitoring comprised 10% random duplicate samples, and selected duplicate samples were submitted to Chemex and Skyline laboratories for check assays. Job order forms and assay certificates are available. **Lac Minerals - 1991** Lac Minerals completed one campaign of reverse circulation drilling. 1991 – 18 holes (SP91 series) totalling 3,200 ft and 640 samples submitted to American Assay Laboratories for gold and silver fire assays. QC monitoring comprised 10% random duplicate samples. Job order forms and assay certificates are available. **2022 Drilling** Dateline Resources Limited completed 605 metres (1,986 feet) of drilling in 5 drill holes at the Colosseum Project. All the drilling was done from the surface with HQ diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. Core samples were collected at 5 foot intervals. All core was logged for rock type, RQD, and recovery and dispatched for assay with standard 5 foot long sample intervals. Logging geologist identified zones of interest, but the entire hole was measured and marked up in 5 foot intervals. Whole core was sampled. Core was bagged into pre-numbered bags, and taken to the FEDEX Freight office in Las Vegas, palletised by the Logging Geologist, covered in shrink wrap and handed over to the FEDEX dock personnel for overnight shipping to Paragon Geochemical Laboratory in Sparks Nevada. Samples were sent to Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada for sample preparation and assaying. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 1 kg. The split samples were placed in a ring and puck mill 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 30gm sample was weighted out for standard lead collector fire assay with an AAS finish. Overlimit values using a 5 ppm threshold were analysed 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. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice. **2023 Drilling** Dateline Resources Limited completed 1,653.1 metres (5,423.9 feet) of drilling in 7 drill holes at the Colosseum Project. All the drilling was done from the surface with HQ diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. Core samples were collected at maximum of 5-foot intervals or at any lithologic or noteworthy mineralisation changes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All core was logged for rock type, RQD, and recovery and dispatched for assay with usually 5 foot long sample intervals or smaller intervals to break out lithology/mineralisation changes. Logging geologist identified zones of interest, but the entire hole was measured and marked up. Core was halved with half going for assay and half remaining for reference. Core was bagged into pre-numbered bags, and palletised by the Logging Geologist, covered in shrink wrap and handed over to the freight company for shipping to Paragon Geochemical Laboratory in Sparks Nevada or ALS Global in Reno Nevada. Samples were sent to ALS Global or Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada for sample preparation and assaying. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 1 kg. The split samples were placed in a ring and puck mill 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 30gm sample was weighted out for standard lead collector fire assay with an AAS finish. Overlimit values using a 5 ppm threshold were analysed 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. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice. **2024 Drilling (To Date)** Dateline Resources Limited completed 558.4 metres (1,832 feet) of drilling in 2 drillholes at the Colosseum Project. All the drilling was done from the surface with HQ diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. Core samples were collected at maximum of 5-foot intervals or at any lithologic or noteworthy mineralisation changes. All core was logged for rock type, RQD, and recovery and dispatched for assay with usually 5 foot long sample intervals or smaller intervals to break out lithology/mineralisation changes. Logging geologist identified zones of interest, but the entire hole was measured and marked up. Core was halved with half going for assay and half remaining for reference. Core was bagged into pre-numbered bags, and palletised by the Logging Geologist, covered in shrink wrap and handed over to the freight company for shipping to Paragon Geochemical Laboratory in Sparks Nevada or ALS Global in Reno Nevada. Samples were sent to ALS Global or Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada for sample preparation and assaying. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 1 kg. The split samples were placed in a ring and puck mill 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 30gm sample was weighted out for standard lead collector fire assay with an AAS finish. Overlimit values using a 5 ppm threshold were analysed via gravimetric analysis. All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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).*	**Historic Data** **Company** / **Date** / **Series** / **# Holes** / **Feet** / **Type** Draco Mines / 1972-1974 / CP / 5 / 7,070 / Core Placer Amex / 1975-1976 / CP / 18 / 8,256 / Core Draco Mines / 1979-1980 / CH / 27 / 11,148 / Rotary/ Percussion Amselco / 1982-1984 / CM / 162 / 95,160 / Reverse Circulation / 1983-1984 / EDDH, WDDH / 6 / 3,740 / Core Colosseum Gold Inc / 1987 / C87-1,2 / 2 / 2,625 / Core / / C87-3-8 / 6 / 477 / Rotary/ Percussion / / ATDH* / 262 / 16,948 / Air Trac Cond Gold Colosseum Inc. / 1988 / C88 / 31 / 16,415 / Reverse Circulation / 1989 / C89 / 2 / 1,330 / Reverse Circulation / 1990 / R90 / 53 / 15,265 / Reverse Circulation / / DB90 / 6 / 690 / Reverse Circulation LAC Minerals – Colosseum Inc. / 1991 / SP91 / 18 / 3,220 / Reverse Circulation **TOTAL** / / / **599** / **182,444** / Drilling type details unknown **2022 Drilling** The drilling program utilized surface core drilling. The core drilling was conducted with an EVERDIGM ECR 18 drill. All holes utilized triple tube to increase recoveries. The drilling was completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	**Historic data** Sample recoveries for historic drillholes unknown. Relationship between recovery and grade unknown **2022 Drilling** All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 10 foot tooling. To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. Recovery was good overall at better than 90% 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.*	**Historic data** Core and chip samples were geologically and geotechnically logged at the mine site to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature. **2022-2024 Drilling** All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and oxides were 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. 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.*	**Historic Data** It is not known if whole or split core samples were taken. Up to 1987, samples were shipped by various trucking and courier companies from the project site to laboratories in western United States. In 1987, American Assay Laboratories established an on-site laboratory for mine production samples. Individual laboratory sample preparation procedures varied slightly but still followed a standard analytical industry process of taking submitted samples through successive stages of reducing particle sizes and weights to obtain representative subsamples for assaying. Procedures comprised drying, crushing (jaw or rolls), splitting (riffle), pulverizing (spindle, plate, bowl), splitting (scoops), and fire assaying (30-60g charge using lead collector and AAS finish). There were no unusual or questionable gold assaying methods used. Copies of submittal sheets and assay certificates are available for most of the later drilling **2022 Drilling** All drill core was sampled using whole core samples. Samples were placed in heavy-duty, pre-numbered poly sample bags. Samples were placed on pallets and secured with stretch wrap and packing tape and shipped in batches by company personnel directly to Paragon Geochemical via FedEx Freight following standard chain of custody protocols. 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 Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada were dried, weighed, crushed and 1 kg subsample split, which was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Rocks samples were analysed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold. Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits. **2023-2024 Drilling** All drill core was cut in half lengthwise with half being assayed and half remaining for reference and kept in place in original box. Samples were placed in heavy-duty, pre-numbered poly sample bags. Samples were placed on pallets and secured with stretch wrap and packing tape and shipped in batches by company personnel directly to Paragon Geochemical or ALS Global via a local freight company following standard chain of custody protocols. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rock samples sent to ALS Global or Paragon Geochemical in Reno or Sparks, Nevada were dried, weighed, crushed and 1 kg subsample split, which was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Rocks samples were analysed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold. Sample size assessment was based on lithologic boundaries and distinct mineralisation changes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Historic Data** 1972-1984 samples were sent to reputable labs that followed standard analytical procedures and QAQC procedures of the day. Amselco (BHP) 1984-1985 had rigorous security and QAQC standards that exceed current reporting requirements. Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. External standards and blank material were inserted into routine sample stream prior to laboratory submission. 1987 Samples were sent to multiple assay labs for analysis of the same sample. 1987-1991 American Assay Laboratories on-site laboratory analysed the samples. Standards and blanks were inserted at regular intervals. **2022 Drilling** Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada. Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. External certified reference materials and blank materials were inserted into the routine sample stream prior to laboratory submission. **2023-2024 Drilling** Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global in Reno, Nevada or Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada. Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. External certified reference materials and blank materials were inserted into the routine sample stream prior to laboratory submission.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Historical Data** Computer printouts and assay certificates are available for the CP, CH and CM series holes. The Amselco CM drill hole assays were loaded onto the computer in Denver directly from the Amselco lab. Assay data was then broken down into specific drill hole intervals to form a final data base. All assay data entered in the computer was subsequently checked against original lab submittal sheets to remedy any errors. The completed geological and assay information was combined with drill hole collar and down the hole surveys to form an integrated data base (Amselco, 1984). There are a total of 37,147 assays in the historic database. The data for holes drilled prior to Dateline's work are available as scanned copies of paper files in PDF file format. The data for assays ranges from scans of original assay certificates and submittal forms to scanned printouts from early digital assay databases thru 1985. The computer print-out files were processed using an OCR text recognition system, the results compared against the originals and any errors found corrected. Those results were then checked against the assay certificates and any discrepancies were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		corrected. Subsequent assays were scanned from assay certificates and verified. The author considers the scans of original assay certificates to be primary sources, whereas the printouts from an earlier database are secondary sources. **2022 Drilling** Sampling, documentation and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Chris Osterman, PhD Geol (Registered Member SME) and Raymond Harris, Arizona RG. Geologic information was recorded directly on paper drill logs developed specifically for the Colosseum Mine project to collect pertinent information relating to sample depths, RQD, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and oxides. Sample sheets containing sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards, and blanks inserted in sample runs) was stored in excel spreadsheets. Logs were scanned and sent to database manager along with sample sheets for entry into MX Deposit, the Company's secured data management system available through Seequent. **2023-2024 Drilling** Logging, sampling, documentation and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Graham Craig, B.Sc. Geol (Registered Member APEGM). Geologic information was recorded directly into MX Deposit logging software to collect pertinent information relating to sample depths, RQD, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and oxides. Sample sheets containing sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards, and blanks inserted in sample runs) were completed using this same software. MX Deposit is the Company's secured data management system available through Seequent, which feeds directly into the Seequent 3D modelling software, Leapfrog.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Historic Data** Collar coordinates for historic drill holes were surveyed in their respective local mine grid coordinate system in use at the time of survey. Collar survey files were available for most of the collars. 1990 computer printouts were found in the Barrick data files that contained the collar coordinate information for the Hole Series, C87, CH, CM, CP, WDDH, ATDH, C88, EDDH in the Amselco/Bond local mine grid system. The files were processed using an OCR text recognition system, the results compared against the originals and any errors found corrected. Hole Series generated in the Amselco/Bond grid were checked against the corresponding survey files. The remaining collars were entered from the survey files and compared against collar locations on plan maps. Discrepancies were noted in the Collar table. A total of 599 drill holes were entered into the collar table within the Colosseum mine area to be used in the resource estimate. Drill holes for exploration targets were not included in the database. Additionally, 22 holes from the ATDH series assays contained references to drill holes with no known coordinates. The Amselco/Bond local mine grid was rotated 45 degrees from true north. Drill hole traces from the historic data base were plotted and compared to plan maps and sections. Azimuth discrepancies were observed in some of the SP91, BD90, ATDH series angle holes when comparing the historic database to the holes plotted in plan or section. Resolution to the difference in Azimuth was noted in the Collar table. Downhole deviation surveys for the azimuth and inclination of the CP and CH series holes were taken at 5 foot intervals. Computer printouts are available for these holes in the Barrick Data files.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drillhole downhole deviation surveys for inclination and azimuth were obtained by Amselco at 200 foot intervals using an Eastman borehole camera. It was not possible to survey certain of the holes where collars collapsed immediately below the casing or where difficult conditions were encountered during drilling. Surveys were completed for 76 of the 163 CM holes and indicated that the holes tended to steepen by 1° per 200 feet while the azimuth showed little variation. These criteria were applied to unsurveyed holes. (Amselco, 1984). Later datasets used for resource estimation or level/cross sections did not include downhole survey information. Subsequent sections showed downhole surveys only for holes CP-1, CP-2, CH-50 and CH-52. Those surveys were included in the data set for the historical data set. The unsurveyed drill-holes were evaluated on section and found to have similar locations for geologic and grade breaks as compared to the surrounding surveyed drill-holes and blast hole assay data, and therefore, are considered suitable for resource estimation. 2022 Drilling All drill hole collars were surveyed using differential Trimble R12i GPS and Trimble S7 Total Station. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. The holes are surveyed in the California State Plane Zone V coordinate system in feet. Hole locations are reported in UTM WGS84 coordinate system in metres. Downhole survey results were provided by Oretest using a Reflex ACT2 camera to record core orientation. Initial surveys were taken at 50 feet, then 75 feet intervals thereafter inside the drill string and EOH. Outputs were provided on paper and as digital files. 2023-2024 Drilling All drillhole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS. The positions are accurate to within 4 metres. The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS84 coordinate system in metres. Downhole survey results were completed using a Reflex EZ-TRAC magnetic survey tool to record core orientation. Initial surveys were taken at 50 foot, then 100 feet intervals thereafter outside the drill string and at EOH. Outputs were stored on tablets and the REFLEX online storage software.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Historic Data** The historic drill hole data was used for prior mining of the Colosseum deposit to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied at the time and is appropriate to be used for the current Mineral Resource Estimate. The original uncut assay intervals were composited to reflect a standard 20 foot bench height based on previous mining at Colosseum. This method computes a length-weighted average of the portions of assay intervals which fall within each 20-foot bench. Composite intervals with less than 10 feet of assayed length were not used for grade estimation. The maximum composite length allowed was 30 feet to allow for inclined holes. 2022 Drilling Current drill holes were drilled to confirm lithological and grade boundaries established from historical drilling. Hole spacing varied depending on target. Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for resource estimation procedure(s).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No sample compositing was done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Historic Data, 2022-2024 Drilling** Drillholes were drilled obliquely to near perpendicular to the known mineralized structures. Definition of structure location was the principal goal. Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historic Data** Sampling techniques were developed and reviewed by mine site personnel. **2022-2024 Drilling** Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures were developed and reviewed by Dale A. Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd. and Graham Craig, B.Sc. Geol, GIT of Colosseum Rare Metals. The QAQC program returned only a few CRM and BLK failures, which were deemed to be non-material for resource estimation.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historic Data** Sampling techniques were developed and reviewed by mine site personnel. **2022-2024 Drilling** Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures were developed and reviewed by Dale A. Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd. and Graham Craig, B.Sc. Geol, GIT of Colosseum Rare Metals. The QAQC program returned only a few CRM and BLK failures, which were deemed to be non-material for resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties. Barrick Gold is entitled to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return royalty on all future production of any metals from the Colosseum Gold Mine.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical work was 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Colosseum project is hosted by Proterozoic granites, gneisses. These were intruded by Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dykes and breccias. The gold mineralisation occurs in a number of different breccia pipes with both sedimentary and volcanic rock fragments. Gold is associated with pyrite within the breccia pipes.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	No Exploration Results are being reported.
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	No Exploration Results are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drillholes are orientated vertically and obliquely to the mineralized structures and disseminated bodies. Interception angles of the mineralized structures are estimated by geometries from known occurrences in the adjacent mine workings and the core drilling intercepts.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	No Exploration Results are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No Exploration Results are being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material data has been included in a previous report. 3D geophysical interpretations have recently been created from historical data. The outcomes have suggested possible additional exploration targets close to the existing set of deposits.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The objective of the future work will be a PFS. Additional drilling is likely for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes. Continued processing and interpretation of the geophysical data is ongoing. Currently working on a follow-up program involving IP or MT surveys to test deeper and with greater resolution.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	The current Dateline drill-hole databases were directly created by GeoGRAFX using original digital analytical certificates in the case of the assay tables, drill log lithologies, and checking against original digital records in the case of the collar and down-hole deviation tables. Working copies of collar coordinates, downhole survey information, assays and lithology were converted into excel templates for data verification. These templates contain data checking routines designed to prevent common data entry errors. This original mine-site drill-hole information was then subjected to various verification measures, the primary one consisting of auditing of the digital data by comparing the drill-hole collar coordinates, hole orientations, and analytical information in the database against historical paper records in the Barrick data set. Verified data was loaded into a Project specific MS Access database. This database is secure, operated by a single database administrator. The drilling data was supplied by DTR to HSC as an MS Access database (2022) plus the most recent 2023-4 drilling as CSV files. This data was re-imported into an MS Access database to allow for some error checking. HSC completed some independent validation of the new data to ensure the drill hole database is internally consistent. The minimum and maximum values of assays and density measurements were checked to ensure values are within expected ranges. Further checks include testing for duplicate samples and overlapping sampling or logging intervals. DTR takes responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the data used in the Mineral Resource estimates. HSC used the national grid system converted from the local imperial grid for all interpretation and modelling work.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	Database Manager Barbara Carroll (CPG) conducted a field examination of the project area on 4 April 2022 and met with consulting geologist Chris Osterman PhD. The visit included field review of the property geology, current drilling, core logging and handling, confirmation of the location of a number

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the historic drill holes and collection of representative core samples to verify assays results from current drilling. No site visit was completed by HSC due to time and budgetary constraints.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The gold mineralisation comprises disseminated auriferous pyrite hosted by a combination of felsite dyke intrusion, felsite breccias, sedimentary breccias and altered granite. Mineralisation is diffuse and not hosted exclusively by a particular rock type. There is no obvious visible lithological or structural control to the gold mineralisation, save for a broad NE/SW-striking enriched zone, presumably a structural corridor related to the felsite intrusions. No geological interpretation per se for the mineralisation has been completed as the gold grades define the gold mineralisation in the various host rocks. Any wireframe for the gold mineralisation would ultimately be a simple grade shell. Lithological units were delineated for the felsite/felsite breccia, sedimentary breccia and granite. There is insufficient data to define with confidence any specific or significant fault structure playing a role in the control of mineralisation. No oxidation surface was created due to a lack of logging data.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The Mineral Resources have an 800m by 800m surface extent. With two separate bodies 200x200m The mineralisation is exposed at surface and the Mineral Resources continue to a depth of approximately 300m below surface at an RL of 1410m. The lower limit to the Mineral Resource is an arbitrary one being the result of a supplied pit shell from a cursory pit optimisation study. The mineralisation is open at depth and laterally to the southeast, beyond the North Pit zone.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	Recoverable Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) with two search domains was used to complete the gold grade estimation using HSC's in-house GS3M modelling software. The geological interpretation such as it is, and block model creation and validation were completed using the Surpac mining software. HSC considers recoverable MIK to be an appropriate estimation technique for the type of mineralisation and extent of data available. The drillhole database was composited with no constraints to 1m intervals covering the whole of the prospect. A minor amount of peripheral, isolated data was removed from the composite file. A total of 54,313 composites were generated from the drillhole database, using the Surpac 'best fit' option and modelled for gold only. Two drilling domains were employed, one for the South Pit (domain 1) and another for the North Pit (domain 2), reflecting a difference in intensity of drilling and assay grades. Grade interpolation was unconstrained, except by the search parameters and the variography, in acknowledgement of the gradational nature to the margins of the gold mineralisation and the abundance of buffering low grade peripheral assays. No base of oxidation was used. No cover surface was created as the mineralisation is outcropping and is exposed in many places along its ridge line and flanks and where previous mining had occurred. A fundamental concept behind MIK is that it precludes the need for top cutting. However in this case two extreme consecutive samples from one drillhole were top cut to 500g/t.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Block dimensions are 10m by 10m by 5m (E, N, RL respectively) with no sub-blocking. The selective mining unit (SMU) is 5m by 5m by 2.5m. The north and east dimensions were chosen as they are a half to a third of the nominal drillhole distances in the detailed drilled area of the South Pit. The vertical dimension was chosen to reflect the sample spacing and possible mining bench heights and to allow for flexibility in potential mining scenarios. Both domains were modelled as a combined dataset with soft boundaries. 5 search passes were employed with progressively larger radii and/or decreasing data point criteria. Details of search passes are:

Dom 1	**X (m)**	**Y (m)**	**Z (m)**
Pass 1	20	20	35
Pass 2	30	30	60
Pass 3	40	40	70
Pass 4	60	60	120
Pass 5	60	60	120
Dom 2	**Dom 1**	**X (m)**	**Y (m)**
Pass 1	25	25	25
Pass 2	35	35	35
Pass 3	50	50	50
Pass 4	70	70	70
Pass 5	70	70	70

Dom 1	**Min Data**	**Max Data**	**Min Octants**
Pass 1	16	48	4
Pass 2	16	48	4
Pass 3	16	48	4
Pass 4	16	48	4
Pass 5	8	48	2
Dom 2	**Min Data**	**Max Data**	**Min Octants**
Pass 1	16	48	4
Pass 2	16	48	4
Pass 3	16	48	4
Pass 4	16	48	4
Pass 5	8	48	2

The maximum extrapolation for the Mineral Resources is shown as the Pass 5 search.

No other elements were modelled therefore there are no assumptions about correlation between variables.

The resource estimates are controlled by the data point distribution, the variography, block size and the search ellipse. Conventional use of wireframes to control the mineralisation was not considered necessary.

The new block model was reviewed visually by HSC, and it was concluded that the block model fairly represents the grades observed in the drill holes. HSC also validated the block model using a variety

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of summary statistics and statistical plots. No issues were noted. Comparison with the 2022 resource estimates indicated a larger tonnage for the 2024 Mineral Resource by 27% but at a very slightly higher gold grade. No reconciliation possible because no mining cut off grades are available and low grade stockpiles have no assays.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Moisture not recorded.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The recoverable resources are reported at a gold cut-off of 0.5g/t based on the outcome of a recently completed pit optimisation study by independent mining consultants AMDAD of Brisbane. The cut-off grade at which the resource is quoted reflects the intended bulk-mining approach. Consideration of "reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction" has utilised a pit shell with a revenue factor of 1.3 at a US$2400/oz gold price with preliminary estimates of mining costs and pit wall slopes.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	The Mineral Resources were estimated on the assumption that the material is to be mined by open pit using a bulk mining method. The proposed mining method is a conventional drill & blast, truck & excavator with extracted material sent to an on-site ROM pad with a processing plant adjacent to the planned pit. Minimum mining dimensions are envisioned to be around 5m by 5m by 2.5m (strike, across strike, vertical respectively). Internal Dilution has been incorporated as part of the MIK modelling, but there is no allowance for external dilution and mining losses.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	The operation of the grinding mill (cyanide leach with carbon in pulp recovery) in the January 1988 through June 1993 period conclusively demonstrated the feasibility of gold recovery from the Colosseum ore. Process recoveries during operations were reported to be around 92%. For the current project a standard CIL plant is envisaged for the ore processing, similar to the process used for the previous mining.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	A 2022 NI43-101 report stated: "There are no known environmental liabilities that are adversely impacting air, water or soil resources on the Colosseum Mine project." The current tenement status over the project area permits the resumption of opencut mining and ore processing. Future mining operations can be contained within the unpatented mine leases. There are no reports of mine drainage for the stockpiles or the waste dumps. All waste and process residues will be disposed of in a responsible manner and in accordance with the mining license conditions. The area comprises modestly rugged terrain with alluvial fans, basalt flows, hills, and low mountains and is generally sparsely vegetated. The climate is typical of a high desert environment with high temperatures in excess of 100°F during the summer and low temperatures slightly below freezing in the winter. Annual precipitation is approximately 8 inches.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	A default density of 2.65t/m^3 was used for the Mineral Resources. No historical density data was supplied. 53 density measurements were supplied by DTR. Samples were from recent drilling by DTR. Samples consisted of weight in air /(weight in air minus weight in water) measurements (Archimedes Principle) on single pieces of core. The average value was 2.66t/m^3 with a range of 1.96 to 3.37t/m^3. Density values tended to show an increase with depth. The default density value used in the resource estimates is considered reasonable.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The classification of the resource estimates is based on the data point distribution which is a function of the drillhole spacing and the search parameters. Pass 1 = Measured, Passes 2&3 = Indicated, Passes 4 & 5 =Inferred. Other aspects have been considered in the classification including, the style of mineralisation, the geological model, validation of the historic drilling, sampling methods and recoveries, the QAQC programmes and results and comparison with previous resource estimates. HSC believes the confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, the continuity of geology and grade, and the distribution of the data reflect Measured, Indicated and Inferred categorisation. The estimates appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits or reviews have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	No statistical or geostatistical procedures were used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource. The global Mineral Resource estimates of the Colosseum gold deposit are moderately sensitive to lower cut-off grades. The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits and geology. The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to a lack of geological definition in certain places eg fault zones. Mining of the deposit has taken place, but production data is unsuitable for comparison and/or reconciliation.