Market Announcement

ASX: DTR | OTCQB: DTREF

19 August 2025

Six New High-Priority Breccia Pipe Targets Identified at Colosseum Gold-REE Project

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that the integration of a recently completed 3D magneto-telluric (**MT**) geophysical survey with detailed gravity data has led to the identification of six new high-priority breccia pipe targets at the 100%-owned Colosseum Gold–Rare Earth Element (**REE**) Project in California. These targets exhibit the same coincident geophysical anomalies, gravity (density) lows and resistivity lows, observed in the known gold-bearing breccia pipes at Colosseum, significantly expanding the project's exploration potential and opportunity to grow the existing Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**).

Highlights

- **Multiple New Targets:** Six newly delineated geophysical anomalies share the same signature, coincident gravity-low and low-resistivity, as the breccia pipes hosting the existing 1.1-million-ounce gold mineral resource[1]. This indicates the potential for new gold-bearing breccia pipe structures outside previously drilled or mined areas.
- **Proven Target Signature:** The two known Colosseum breccia pipes are defined by a confluence of key geophysical markers: gravity (density) low and MT resistivity low anomalies. The six new targets exhibit this identical geophysical signature, reinforcing their prospectivity.
- **1.4-Million Ounces of Gold:** Over 1.4Moz[1] of gold has been defined in the two known breccia pipes to ~250 metres depth, comprising a 1.1Moz JORC 2012-compliant mineral resource and ~344koz historically produced.
- **Large-Scale Anomalies:** Four of the six new anomalies are comparable in scale or larger than those associated with the known breccia pipes that host the current MRE, highlighting exploration upside.
- **Depth Potential:** 3D MT results indicate the known breccia pipe structures extend to at least ~300 metres below prior drilling, suggesting the defined gold system may continue well beyond the existing mineral resource shell.
- **Next Steps – Geochemistry and Drilling:** The parallel 3D inversion using the open-source ModEM software and the final geochemistry results will be incorporated into drill planning, with breccia pipe targets to be systematically tested in parallel with ongoing REE exploration activities.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The MT survey has correlated strongly with the existing 1.1Moz Mineral Resource Estimate, building on the systematic work of recent months. In June, we re-examined the 2023 gravity data alongside new geochemical

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Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
Shares on Issue	3.20B
Top 20 Shareholders	72.1%

Board of Directors

Mark Johnson AO
Non-Executive Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director

Bill Lannen
Non-Executive Director

Colosseum Gold-REE Project*
(100% DTR, California, USA)

27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz Au

Over 67% in Measured & Indicated

Mineralisation open at depth

Bankable Feasibility Study underway

Rare earths potential with geology similar to nearby Mountain Pass mine

* ASX announcement 26 May 2025

* In relation to other previously announced information included in this announcement, the dates of which are referenced, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements.

results from felsite outcrops, confirming that the breccia pipes sit within gravity lows and that felsite dykes carrying gold-pathfinder elements are also coincident with gravity lows on the western margin of the pits.

"This convergence of geochemistry, gravity and MT resistivity data has given us confidence in six new priority targets within 1.5km of the Colosseum mineral resource, four of which are comparable in size or larger than the signatures of the known pipes that have already yielded over 1.4Moz[1] from just the top 250m. The MT model also shows that the known pipes extend at least another 300m below current drilling, reinforcing our view that Colosseum may represent a much larger mineralised system than previously recognised.

"With two drill rigs already on site, we aim to commence systematic testing of the new targets from September, drilling the highest-priority anomalies while also extending the known pipes at depth. This dual focus positions us to continue growing the gold endowment at Colosseum while advancing our rare earth exploration in parallel. The integration of multiple datasets has both confirmed the robustness of the existing mineral resource and significantly expanded the scale of the opportunity ahead."

MT Survey Correlates with Known Gold Mineral Resources

A key measure of the MT survey's effectiveness for gold exploration at Colosseum is whether the existing gold resources produce a discernible geophysical anomaly. A 3D MT inversion model cross-section through the current Mineral Resource demonstrates a strong correlation between **low-resistivity anomalies** and the mineralised breccia pipes. The geometry of the known pipes closely aligns with both this MT resistivity response and an associated **gravity low** (low-density zone) evident in the cross-section, confirming the expected breccia pipe geophysical signature. Importantly, the MT inversion also shows that the known breccia pipes remain open at depth for at least an additional ~300 metres below the deepest historical drilling.

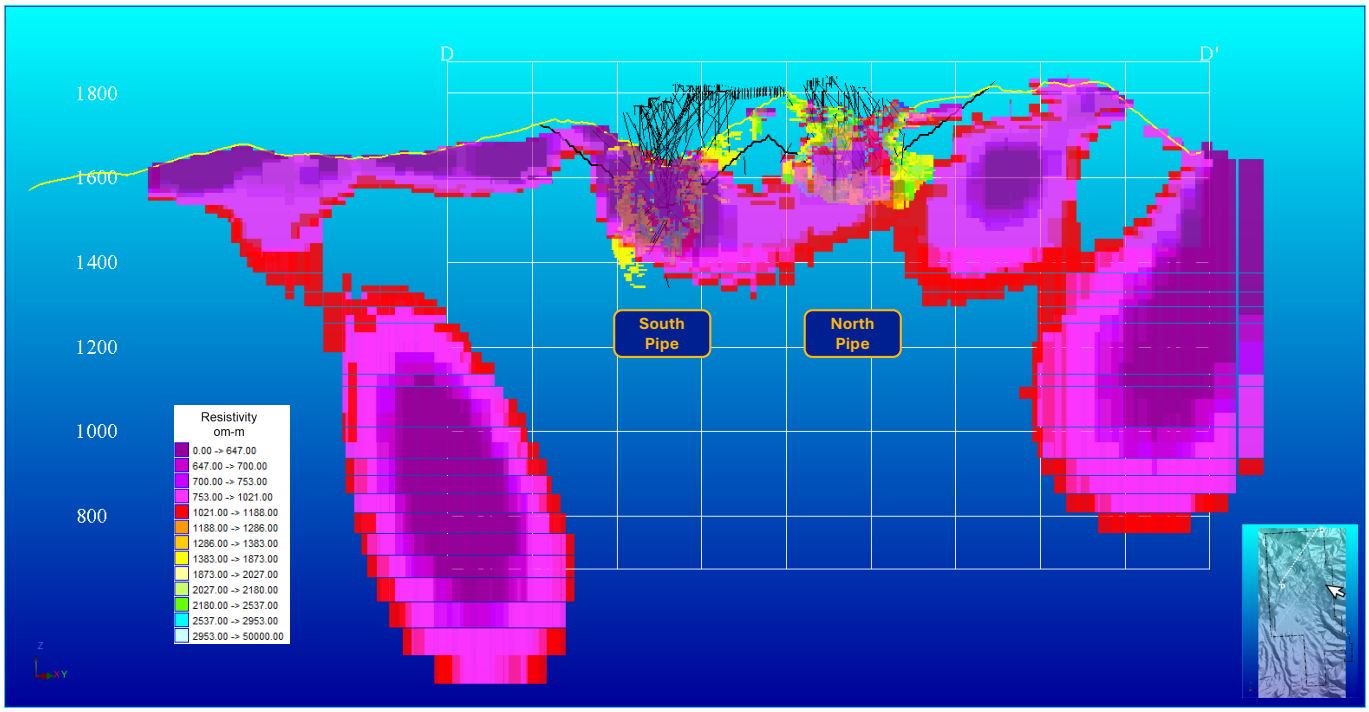

Figure 1: 3D resistivity model overlain with the current MRE block model and proposed pit outlines along cross section D-D' (refer Figure 2). The low resistivity anomalies (purple) show excellent correlation with the known mineral resources.

[1] Comprises 344koz gold mined (see ASX Announcement dated 15 March 2021) and 1.1Moz Mineral Resource Estimate (see ASX Announcement dated 6 June 2024)

Six New Gold Targets Defined Within 1.5km of Existing MRE

In June, the Company announced the results of re-examining the gravity survey data from Colosseum, with a potential cluster of breccia pipes identified[2]. The Company's geophysical consultants completed the 3D MT inversion and then integrated (layered) the results with the gravity and mapping datasets to produce a revised updated set of gold targets for Colosseum.

Six high priority breccia pipe targets have been identified. Four of the six gold targets have dimensions that are comparable or larger in area than the response to the existing mineral resource. Each of the target areas is described in more detail below.

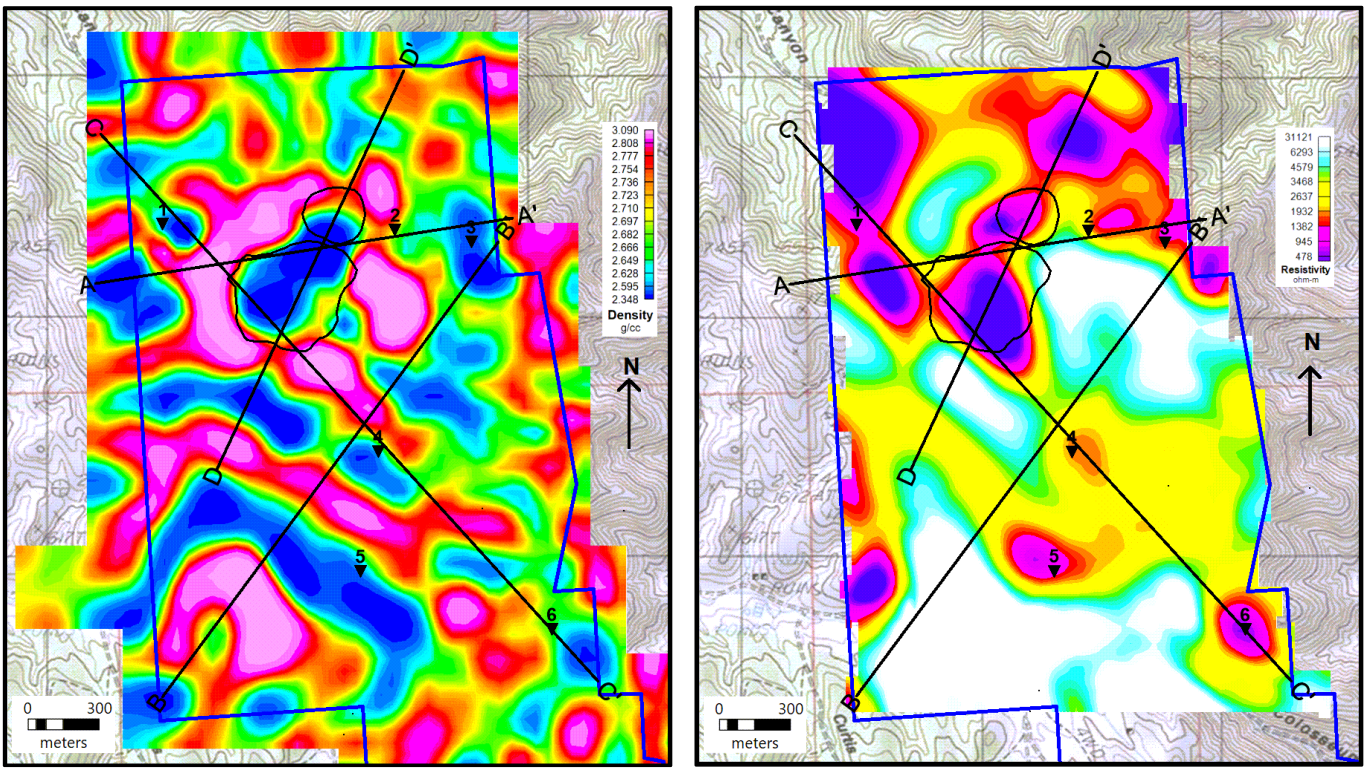

Figure 2: Depth slice at 200m below topography through the 3D density model (left) and resistivity model (right). The new priority targets are labelled 1 to 6 and the positions of the cross sections are also shown.

In Figure 2, lower density (dark blue) and low resistivity (purple) areas are interpreted to identify alluvial fill, alteration, and brecciation of host lithologies. Higher density (red) and high resistivity (blue-white) areas are interpreted to be Early Proterozoic granites possibly including fenitisation and/or carbonatite.

The black triangles denote the new target areas based on this data. The location designated is at the centre of a more extensive geophysical response suggesting considerable extent to the targets. The data also suggests the known mineralisation may extend to the northeast. Black outlines are the pit boundaries and black lines are section locations.

[2] ASX Announcement 2 June 2025 – Potential cluster of breccia pipes at Colosseum

Consistent Signature Validates Exploration Model

This consistency in geophysical response between the known and new targets boosts confidence that the anomalies represent the same style of mineralisation as the existing Colosseum breccia pipes. While drilling will ultimately determine the nature of each anomaly, the alignment of the key indicators, gravity/density lows and resistivity lows, means the new targets are considered geologically analogous to the proven orebodies. This association obviously increases the probability of exploration success. The Company is encouraged that its work is translating directly into high-quality targets with strong potential to add to the project's gold inventory.

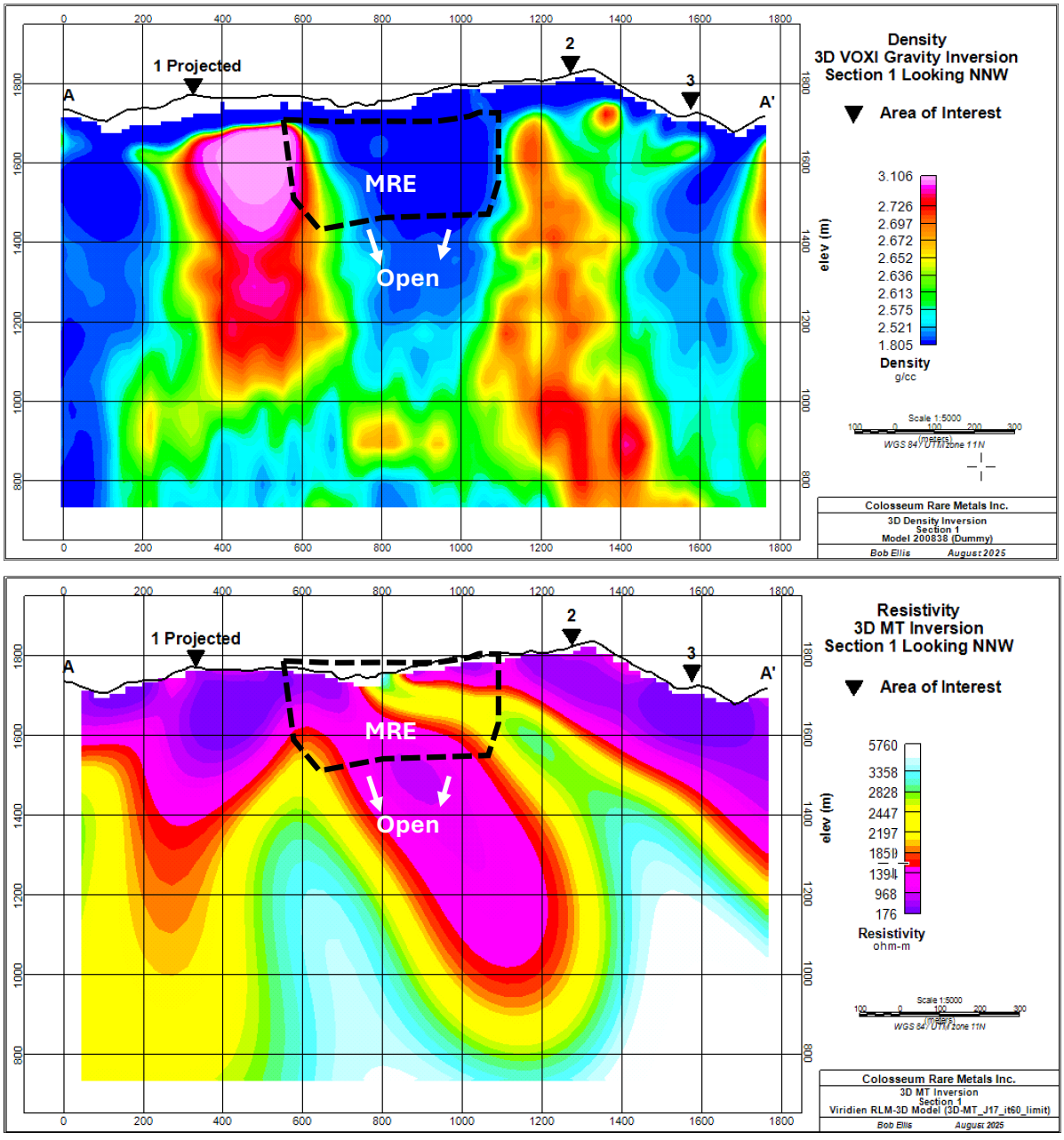

Figure 3: Top cross section shows a gravity low anomaly that correlates with the 1.4Moz Au (1.1Moz MRE & 344koz Au produced)[1] within the upper 250m vertically. The bottom cross section shows the resistivity low anomaly from the MT survey. Both sections indicate potential for at least 300m vertically below the mineral resource model.

Breccia Pipes Extend to Greater Depths

The MT resistivity inversion also reveals that the low-resistivity anomalies associated with the North and South breccia pipes persist to at least ~300 metres below the deepest historical drilling and mining (~250 m depth). This finding is particularly significant given the scale of the known Colosseum gold system: roughly 1.4 million ounces of gold have been defined within the upper ~250m of these two breccia pipes[1].

By demonstrating that the breccia pipes likely continue for hundreds of metres past the extent of current drilling, the geophysical data highlight a substantial opportunity for additional gold mineralisation below the defined mineral resource. If the grade profile and breccia architecture persist with depth, even a modest vertical extension of the known pipes could translate into a major increase in contained ounces. This depth potential adds a new dimension of upside at Colosseum, beyond the discovery of the new breccia pipe targets.

New Target Descriptions

Following is a summary of the six newly defined gold targets at Colosseum. Further supporting images are presented in Appendix 1.

Target 1: Approximately 250 m by 250 m in area (800 feet by 800 feet), Target 1 is located west of the South Pit. The target area is characterized by a coincident **gravity low and low-resistivity anomaly** and the geology in this area is interpreted to be dominated by felsite intrusive rocks.

Targets 2 and 3: Located directly to the east of the North Pit, Targets 2 and 3 cover a combined area of roughly 400 m by 300 m (1,300 feet by 1,000 feet). They appear as distinct **gravity low** anomalies that occur over a shared zone of extremely **low resistivity**, possibly indicating the two targets are connected at depth. The MT resistivity response associated with Targets 2 and 3 is the most pronounced (lowest resistivity) recorded in the survey area.

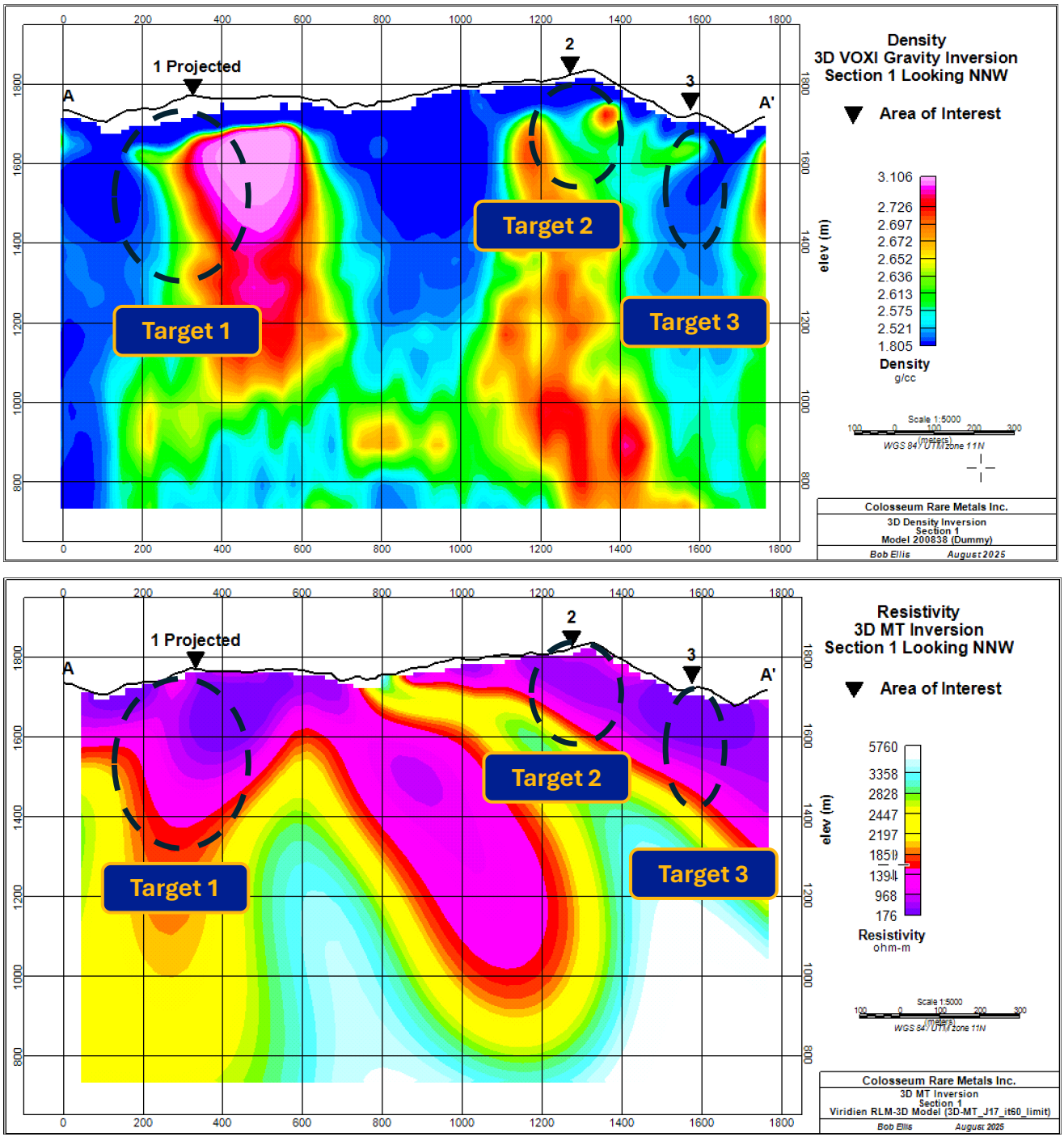

Figure 4: Cross section through Targets 1, 2 and 3 showing the gravity low (blue) anomaly in the upper image and the resistivity low (purple) anomaly in the lower image. The existing MRE is also shown with its corresponding gravity/ MT coincident anomalies.

Target 4: An elongate, northwest-aligned anomaly (~400 m by 300 m) south of the South Pit. Target 4 exhibits a coincident **gravity low and low-resistivity** signature that is strongest near surface, though its geophysical expression extends to only around ~200 m depth. This could represent a shallower breccia pipe-style target that may be easier to explore and potentially mine.

Target 5: One of the largest target areas, Target 5 spans roughly 500 m by 300 m (1,650 feet by 1,000 feet). It is marked by the **most extensive low-resistivity anomaly** identified in the survey, continuing to the maximum modelled depth of ~900 m (3,000 feet) vertically. This deep conductive zone is accompanied by a broad gravity low anomaly, reinforcing Target 5 as a compelling drill target with significant vertical extent.

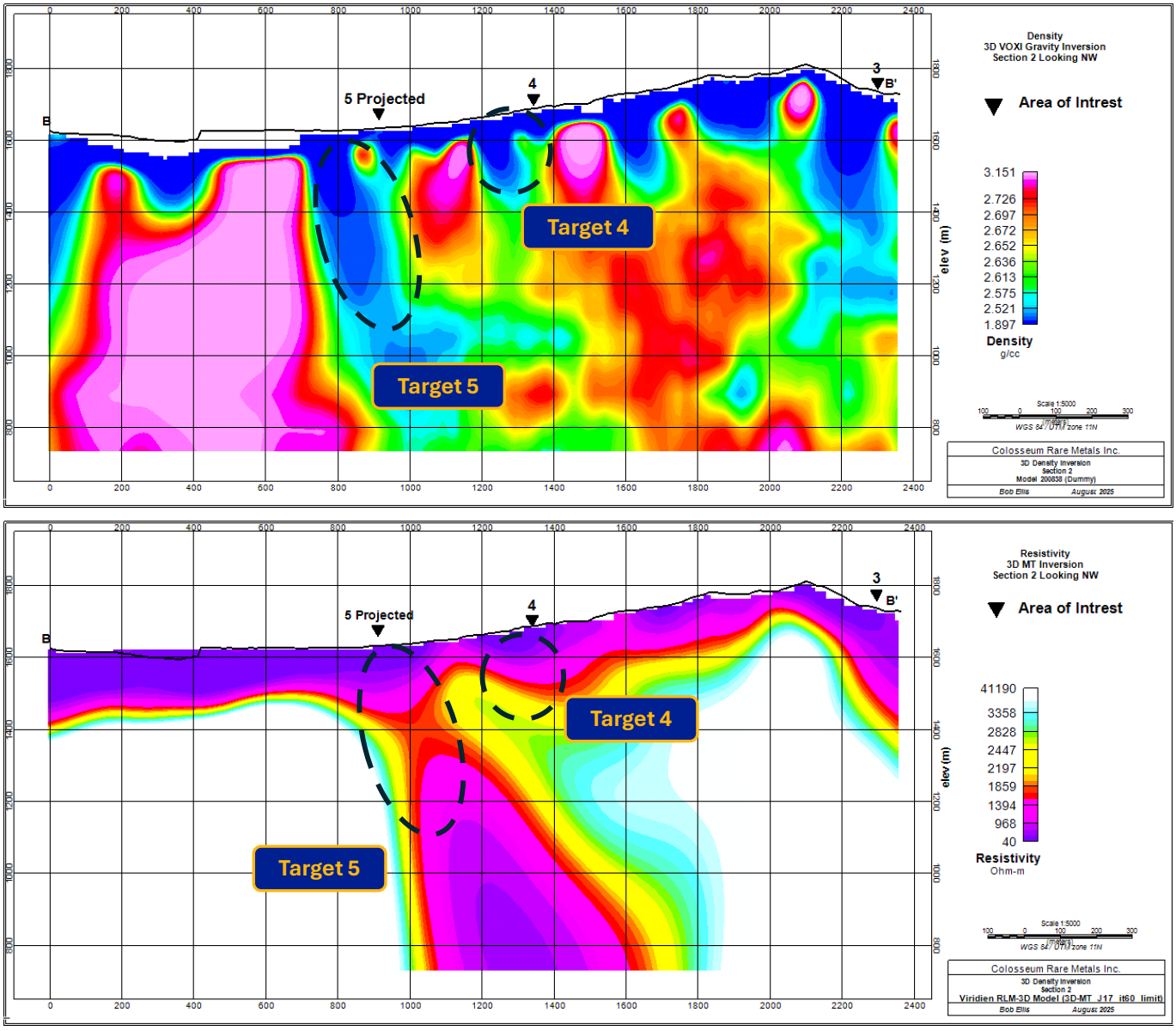

Figure 5: Cross section through Targets 4 and 5, showing distinct low gravity anomalies in the upper image and a large low resistivity anomaly in the lower image.

The extent of the depth extent of Target 5 can be seen in Figure 6, which shows a 3D representation of the anomaly along with the B-B' section line shown in Figure 2.

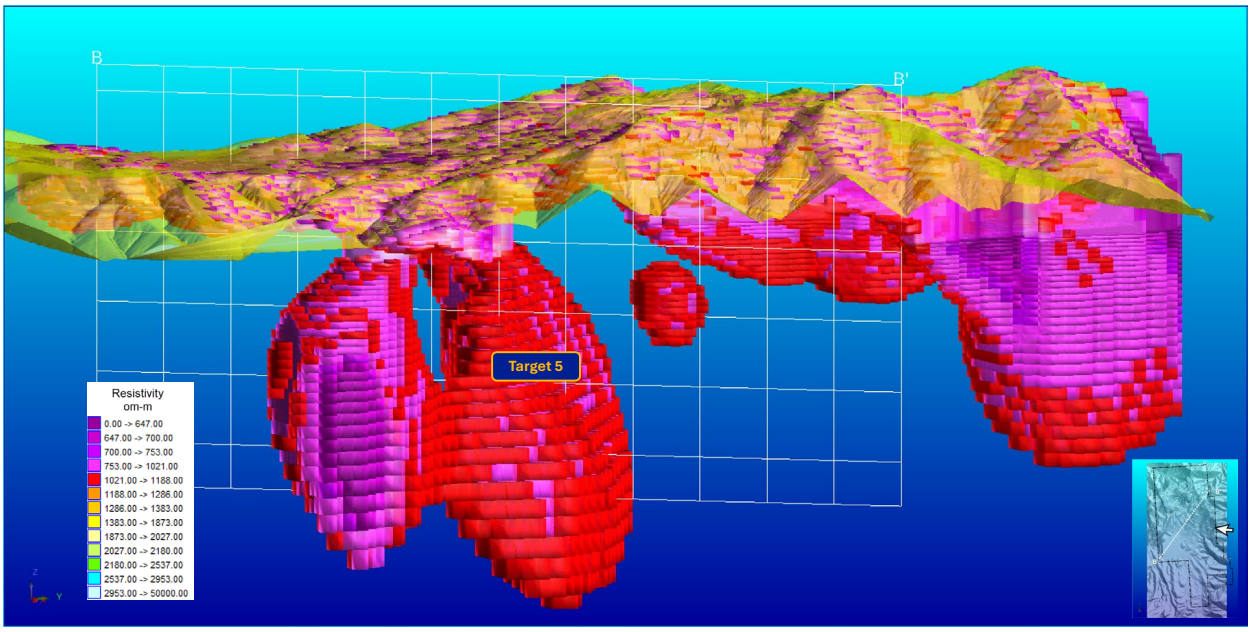

Figure 6: 3D view of the resistivity anomalies draped over the topography of the area, with Target 5 shown as a large resistivity anomaly of significant depth extent.

Target 6: The final target is a distinct "bullseye" anomaly about 300 m by 300 m (1,000 feet by 1,000 feet) in size, with a coincident **gravity low** at surface and an underlying MT anomaly (**low resistivity**). Both the gravity and resistivity anomalies for Target 6 show excellent continuity to ~700 m (2,300 feet) depth, indicating considerable vertical potential, as can be seen in Figure 7.

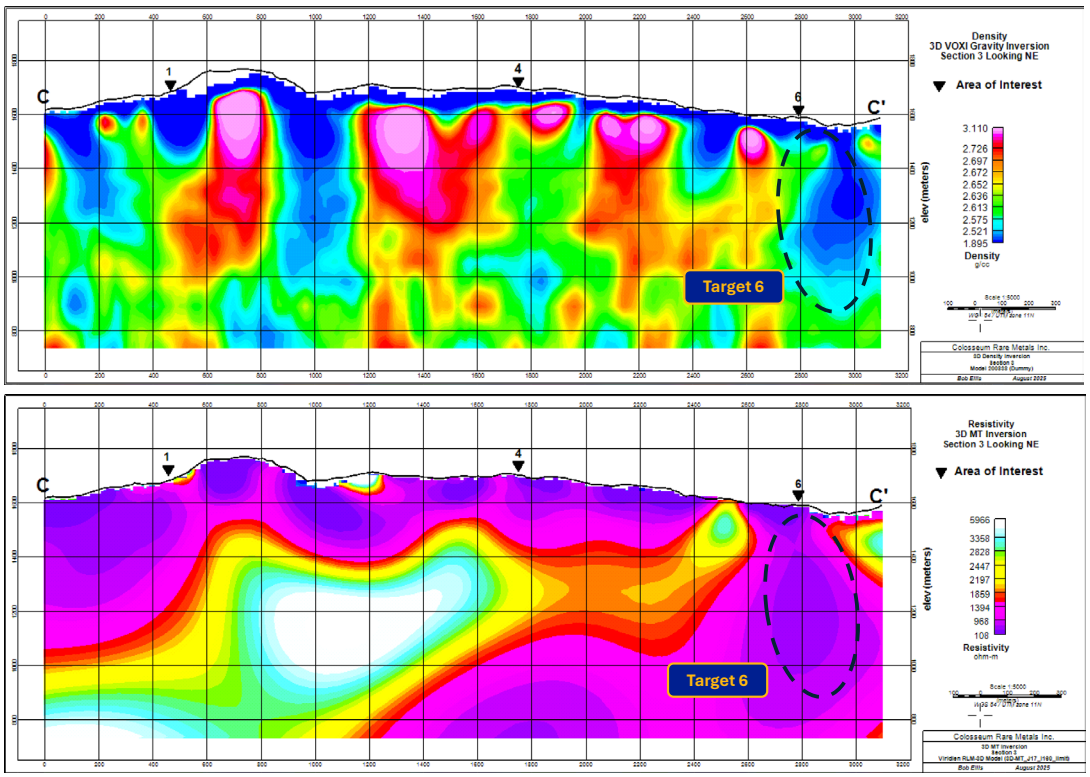

Figure 7: Cross section through Target 6, showing distinct gravity low anomaly in the upper image and a large resistivity low anomaly in the lower image.

Next Steps: Drill Program Expansion

Dateline is incorporating the breccia pipe targets into its exploration plans. The upcoming drilling program for Colosseum, which was initially being designed to test high-priority REE anomalies, is now being expanded to also include dedicated gold-focused drillholes. Priority drill targets will include several of the largest new breccia pipe anomalies identified by the MT/gravity integration, as well as depth extension holes into the known pipes to probe the continuation of high-grade mineralisation below current workings. A parallel 3D inversion model using the open-source ModEM software is expected in the next two weeks and will also be built into the overall targeting model.

The drill program details (including target prioritisation, number of holes, and anticipated depths) are being finalised. By running the gold and rare earth exploration efforts in parallel, the Company aims to unlock the dual potential of the Colosseum Project in a co-ordinated manner. Further updates on commencement of drilling and any additional results (such as pending geochemical analyses) will be provided in due course.

Dateline remains confident that this systematic, data-driven exploration approach will continue to yield positive results and create value at Colosseum.

This ASX announcement has been authorized for release by the Board of Dateline Resources Limited.

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About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF) is an Australian 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 6 June 2024, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 455koz @ 1.47/t Au (41%) are classified as Measured, 281koz @1.21g/t Au (26%) as Indicated and 364koz @ 1.10g/t Au (33%) as Inferred.

On 23 May 2025, Dateline announced that updated economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated an $NPV_{6.5}$ of US$550 million and an IRR of 61% using a gold price of US$2,900/oz.

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Planning has commenced on drill testing the REE potential at Colosseum.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Appendix 1 – Supporting Images

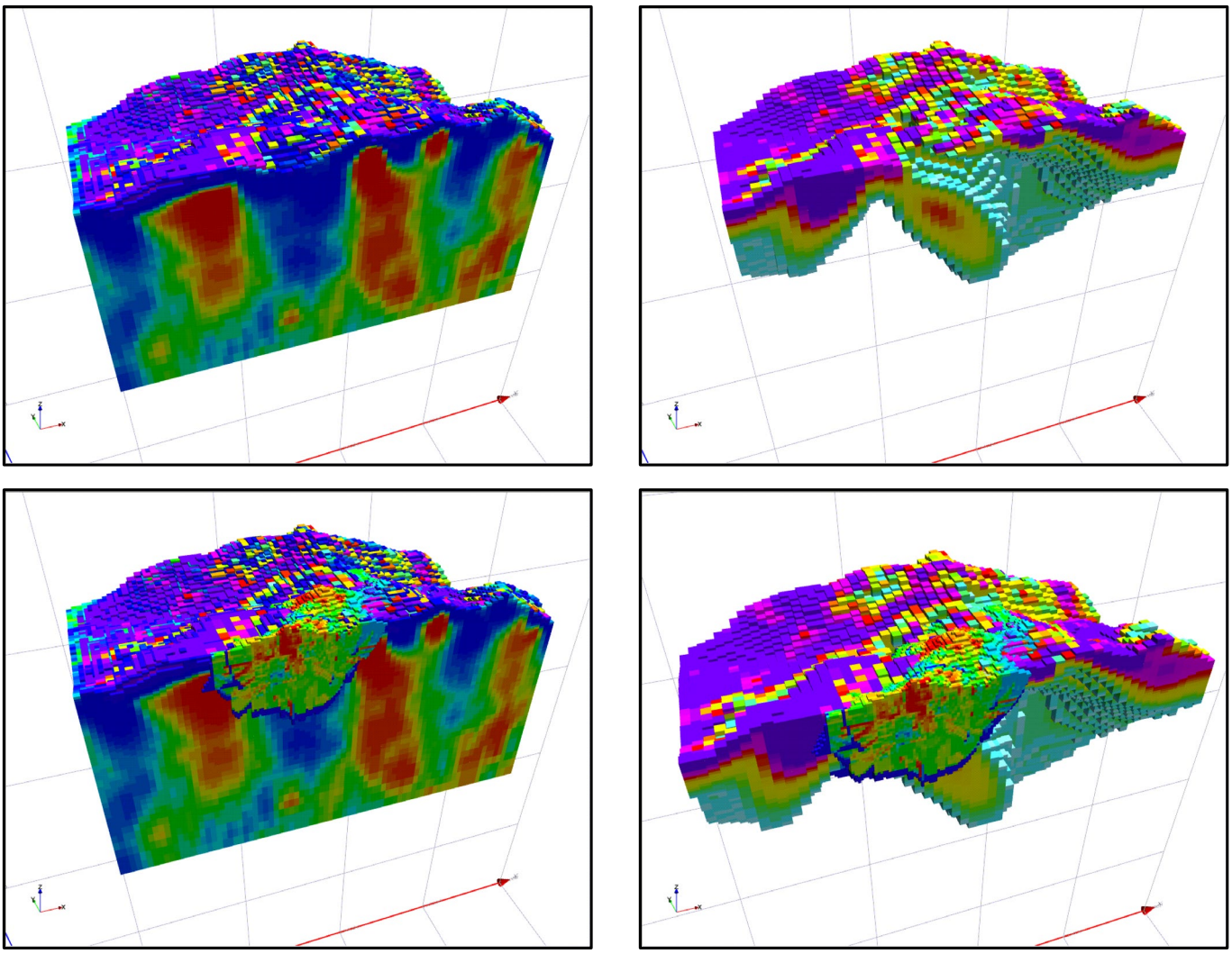

Figure 8: The two left images show the low gravity anomaly around the area of the known breccia pipes. The upper left image is the density model, with the lower left image showing the MRE block model superimposed over it.

The two right images show the low resistivity anomaly over the same area as the left figures. The upper right image is the resistivity model with the lower right image having the MRE block model superimposed.

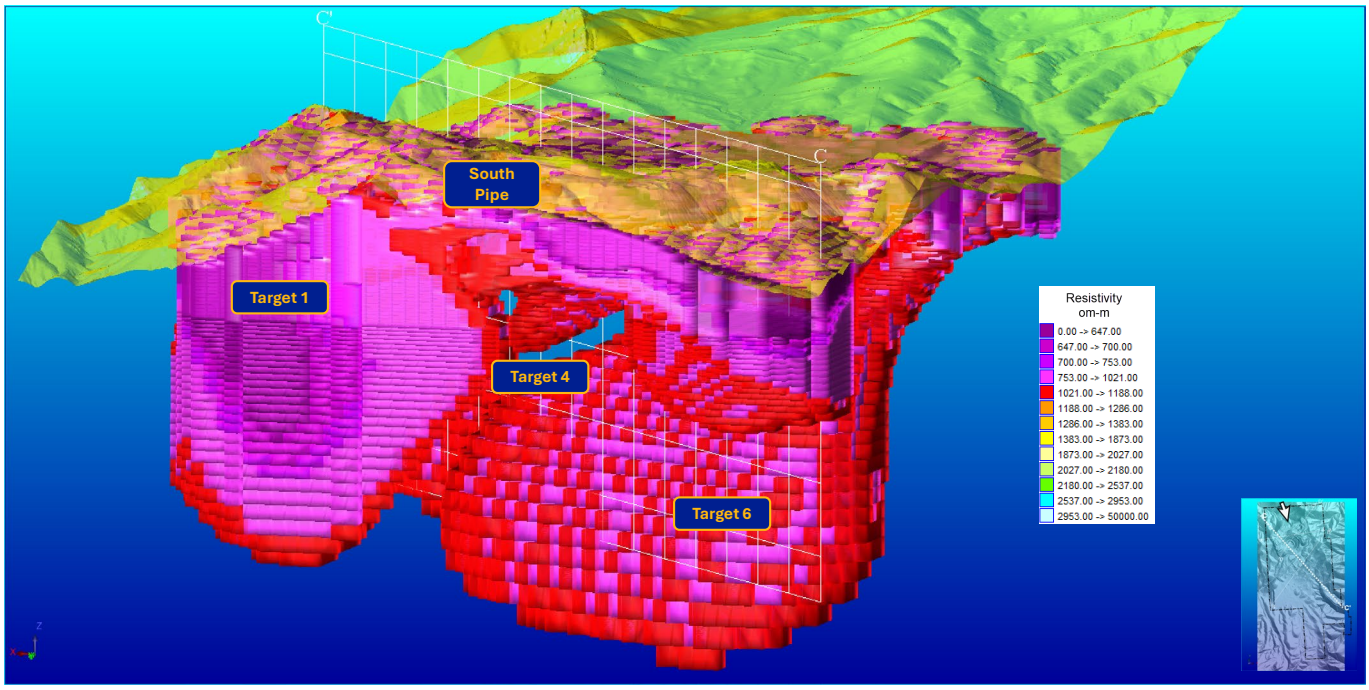

Figure 9: 3D view of the resistivity anomalies draped over the topography of the area, with the relative sizes of the new targets compared to the existing known South Pipe mineralisation.

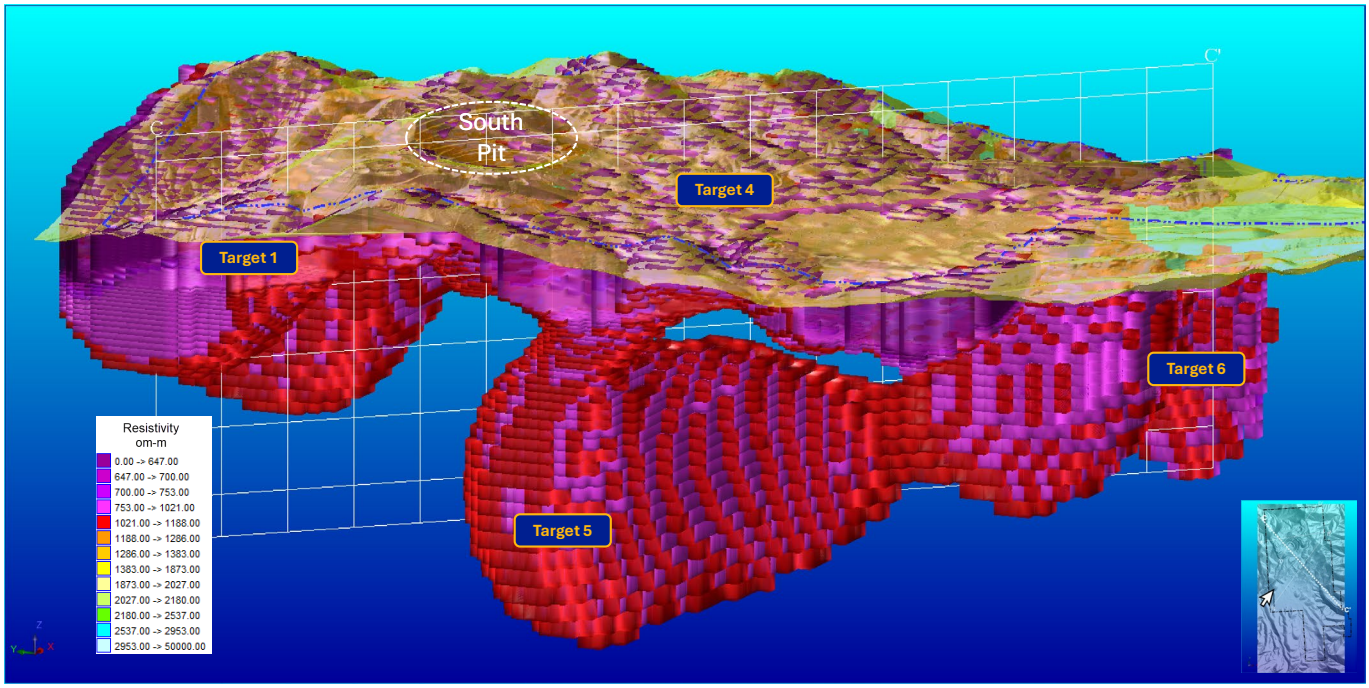

Figure 10: 3D resistivity model shown below a draped topography model. The outline of the current South pit is shown along with cross section C-C' (refer Figure 2). The resistivity anomalies for some of the new targets demonstrate a higher response than that over the known mineral resources.

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.*	In June 2025, Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc completed a magnetotelluric (MT) survey of the claim boundary surrounding the existing pits. Survey stations were laid out using 200meter line spacing and 150-meter station spacing for a total of 167 stations, covering an area roughly 1.8 km x 2.7 km. MT systems deployed using 100m inline and 100m crossline electric field dipoles. A pair of horizontal (x,y) magnetic field sensors, oriented parallel to the electric field dipoles deployed at every other site. A vertical (z) magnetic field sensor deployed at 25% of sites, evenly distributed throughout the survey grid. Sites record overnight for a minimum of 14-16 hours. A remote reference MT site is located ~40km northwest from the centre of the survey grid MT survey grid. Stations were deployed using 4-6 man crews using GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy. No physical samples were collected. Survey methodologies were appropriate with industry standards and practice. Data collected was exported in EDI format and imported into Viridien's Geotools software for further analysis and plotting. Apparent resistivity and phase curves were compared with the rho+ synthetic model, which tests consistency between the apparent resistivity and phase. This model explicitly assumes a 1D structure but is a useful tool for assessing quality of MT transfer functions in most situations.
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).*	No physical samples were collected.
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.*	Drill sample recovery is not applicable to this testing.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically*	No physical samples were collected; therefore,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	lithologic logging is not applicable.
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.*	No physical sampling was undertaken, therefore, not applicable.
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.*	Survey grid and station locations laid out by geoscience professionals according to industry standards and site-specific requirements.
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.*	Documentation completed by geoscience professionals.
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.*	Survey stations laid out according to site specific recommendations by geophysics professionals. Grid and survey locations demarcated using Garmin GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy.
Data	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	200-meter line spacing with 150-meter station spacing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
spacing and distribution	*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.*	used distributed across Colosseum claim boundary.
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.*	No physical sampling was conducted.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No physical sampling performed.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Reviews of survey data completed by geophysics and geoscience professionals.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Colosseum mine is hosted by Cretaceous aged breccia-pipe. The pipe contains aphanitic Cretaceous rhyolite flows, Pre-Cambrian granitic basement material, and Cambrian-Devonian dolomite clasts replaced by sulphide mineralisation. All sampled points external to the mining areas were collected following known lithological descriptions observed from within the Colosseum open pits and drilling.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Drilling is not applicable to this testing. Sample coordinates include easting, northing, and elevation data in WGS84 Zone 11N.
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*	Drilling is not applicable to this testing. Sample coordinates include easting, northing, and elevation data in WGS84 Zone 11N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Interpretation of survey results reported based on industry standardized reporting and testing methodology based on site specific details. Data processed and verified using Veridien's Geotools software and interpreted by geoscience professionals for 2D and 3D interpretations using industry standard practices.
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').*	Interpretations of geometry will be outlined following further analysis and independent verification of 3D interpretations by industry professionals.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reporting based on application of manufactured product viability based on pass/fail standards according to industry standards.
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.*	Data was input into Veridien's Geotools software and interpreted by industry professionals using industry standard practices to create 3D interpretations. 3rd party independent analysis of data is being undergone currently by another company as well to verify interpretations. Geochemical sampling program is completed and waiting on final results to be returned to analyse.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-*	1D, 2D, and 3D interpretations are being completed on lines and survey stations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	MT survey will be combined with other remote sensing data collected at Colosseum and reviewed. Geochemical soil sampling results are nearly all returned and will be compared to geophysical surveys as well. Interpretations will be used alongside geologic mapping and geochemistry data to further delineate and refine drill targets.