ASX Release
3 August 2022

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (02/08/22)	$0.096
Shares on issue	491.5 million
Market Cap	$47.6 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.45%
Southern Cross Exploration NL	19.33%
HSBC Custody Nominees	10.76%
Stephen Baghdadi	5.25%

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

Mark Ohlsson
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DATELINE RESOURCES

COLOSSEUM RARE EARTHS FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Highlights

- **Multiple fenite dyke outcrops of over 1.6km suggests the presence of a large underlying alkaline carbonatite**
- **86% of the fenite samples assayed returned anomalous Rare Earth Element (REE) values**
- **100% of the fenite samples assayed returned anomalous Strontium and Barium values**
- **Lithological assessment indicates a rich feeder system**
- **REE elements including neodymium identified within the mineral apatite**
- **Gravity data will be used to refine targeting ahead of drilling**

Dateline Resources (ASX:DTR) (Dateline or **the Company)** is pleased to provide further details of the technical studies undertaken by the Company's expert REE advisors in the United States on the Colosseum Project.

Historically, the Colosseum Project was purely focused on gold mining. On July 6, 2022, the company advised the market that there remains a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813,000 ounces in two semi-vertical breccia pipes that were partially mined between 1988-1993.

Due to prevailing market conditions at the time of the gold extraction, REE's were never investigated by any of the previous owners, even though the project is along strike from the high-grade Mountain Pass REE mine. The identification of radiometric anomalies by Dateline highlighted the potential of the project for REE's and the Company engaged two leading experts, Anthony Mariano PhD and Tony Mariano Jnr, to further investigate.

Messrs Mariano have significant REE experience and have previously researched the geology of the nearby Mountain Pass carbonatite and surrounding geology.

This release details the technical studies that Messrs Mariano have been undertaking and their findings.

Dateline's REE Expert, Tony Mariano Jr, commented:

"We were very surprised by the amount of fenites we were able to discover at Colosseum and the extent to which they can be traced. The existence of the fenitised rocks in conjunction with the mantle derived trachyte dykes, set only a few miles from the richest carbonatite orebody in the world, makes the search for an underlying rare earth bearing carbonatite that is similar to the one at the Mountain Pass mine very compelling.

"Results of laboratory analyses showed anomalous rare earth content in the majority of the samples. The highest Total Rare Earth Element (TREE) reading of 0.391% (3,910 ppm) from a fenite sample is significant because these anomalous levels of REE in the fenites (indicator rocks) shows that there are abundant REE in the system that generated these rocks. Also of note are the anomalous levels of barium and strontium for most of the samples analysed. Barium and strontium are often seen as indicator elements for a carbonatitic system. Both these elements are highly anomalous in rocks of the nearby Mountain Pass deposit."

Colosseum Field Investigation Summary

Fenite dykes were observed on the Colosseum property in February 2022 when a limited two-day field trip was undertaken by REE expert Tony Mariano Jnr. The presence of fenite is an important and key indicator in the search for carbonatites that host REE's. Typically, fenites are located in close proximity to a carbonatite body.

The February trip resulted in laboratory confirmation of fenites and other mantle derived rocks that are associated with alkalic-carbonatitic activity and are used as a vector in the search for REE bearing carbonatite bodies. The results of the February field work were received back from the lab in April 2022. The lab findings showed anomalous REE's are contained in the fenites as reported to the ASX on April 27, 2022. In that ASX announcement **Anthony Mariano Ph.D stated,**

"The presence of lithologies associated with mantle derived systems such as the Mountain Pass Alkaline-Carbonatite system have not only been confirmed to exist in the Colosseum claim area, but additional previously unknown outcrop occurrences have been found through this field investigation. The occurrence of multiple outcrops of these lithologies at a distance of almost a mile apart within the Colosseum claims suggest the possibility of a large underlying alkaline carbonatite occurrence"

The significance of Dr. Mariano's comment about the laboratory results prompted the Company to undertake a more thorough and extensive program to determine if additional evidence of the potential of an underlying carbonatite at the Colosseum project, such as the one at the nearby Mountain Pass REE Mine, could be found.

Mountain Pass is located less than 10km south of the Colosseum project (Figure 1). The Mountain Pass carbonatite is the highest-grade carbonatite in the world and the Mountain Pass mine is the only operating REE mine in the USA. The current owner of the Mountain Pass mine is MP Materials (NYSE:MP) with a market capitalisation of ~US$6billion.

Mountain Pass has a stated mine life of ~35 years and a mill feed grade of almost 8% Total rare Earth Oxide (TREO) (80,000ppm TREO). As a comparison, Mt. Weld in Western Australia is owned by Lynas Corporation (ASX:LYC) and has a mill feed grade of 5.2% (52,000ppm TREO). Recently, Hastings Technology Metals (ASX:HAS) commenced construction of the 15 year Yangibaba Project in Western Australia with an Ore Reserve grade of 1.11% (11,100 ppm TREO).

The Mountain Pass carbonatite was discovered at surface at an elevation of 5,000ft above sea level (~1,500m) and has been mined almost continuously for 70 years since 1952. The Colosseum project sits at 6,000ft above sea level (~1,830m) and is 1,000ft (~300m) higher in elevation than the Mountain Pass mine. The results of the February and April field investigations, indicate there exists a strong possibility of discovering an underlying carbonatite ore body similar in mineralogy as the Mountain Pass carbonatite.

Fenites and trachytes are important features when searching for a carbonatite. The predominant rock type in the area of the Colosseum is granitic gneiss. Fenites are a rock type originating from alkaline-metasomatic fluids, which are associated with alkalic-carbonatitic systems such as the system which produced the Mountain Pass orebody. The type of trachyte dykes found in the Colosseum area demonstrate indications of mantle derivation and are also associated with alkalic-carbonatitic systems. The fenite and trachyte dykes found intruding the granitic gneiss country rock of the Colosseum area are indicative of an associated alkali-carbonatitic system. Because of the spatial proximity of the Mountain Pass carbonatite orebody, these associated lithologies (fenites and trachytes) give strong indication of association to this system.

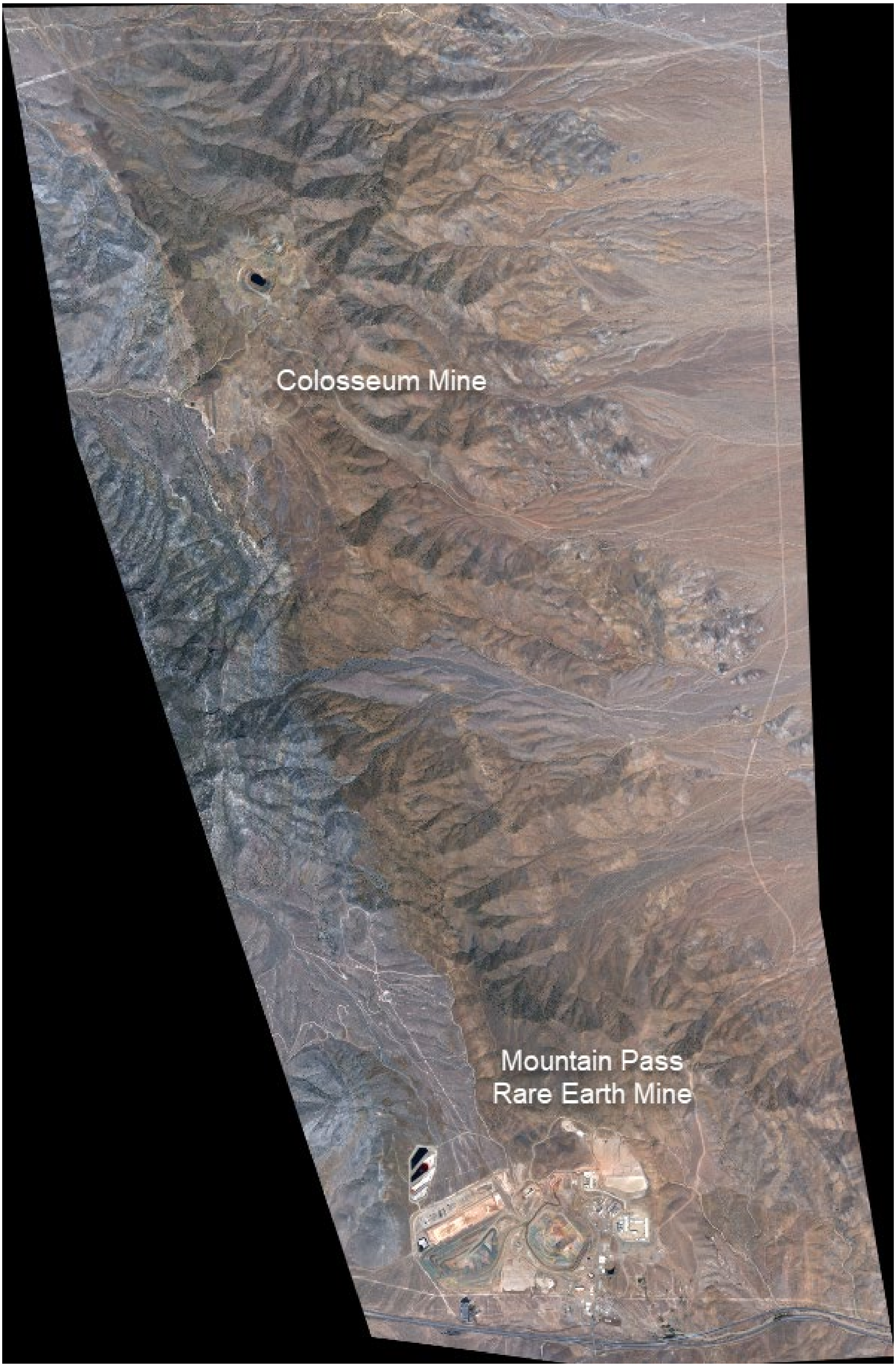


Figure 1 PhotoSat image showing location of the Mountain Pass REE mine and the Colosseum project. The Mountain Pass mine sits at the contact point between the darker coloured sediments on the west and the granites on the east

April 2022 Field Work

An extensive field investigation was planned to locate more fenite dykes and any other mantle derived rock units that indicate the potential for an underlying and mineralised alkalic-carbonatitic complex.

In April 2022, Tony Mariano Jr. was accompanied by structural geologist, Russel Mason PhD. The two experts spent 17 days mapping and tracing outcrops at Colosseum that could provide evidence in support of the case for the existence of an underlying carbonatite orebody and its potential location beneath the surface. An abundance of fenitised dykes were found along with other mantle derived rocks associated with an alkalic-carbonatitic system.

Figure 2 Fenite dyke showing quartz veining and incorporated fragments of the granitic gneiss country rock.

These rock units were mapped and sampled for further study and laboratory analysis. Structural observations and measurements were recorded by Dr Mason to investigate any potential structural relationships governing the occurrence of these lithologies. Outcrop exposures defining numerous fenite and mantle derived trachyte dykes were encountered. Some of these dykes were quite large (Figure 2) and exposed intermittently at several hundreds of metres in length. The structural interpretation is being reported in a separate study authored by Dr. Mason.

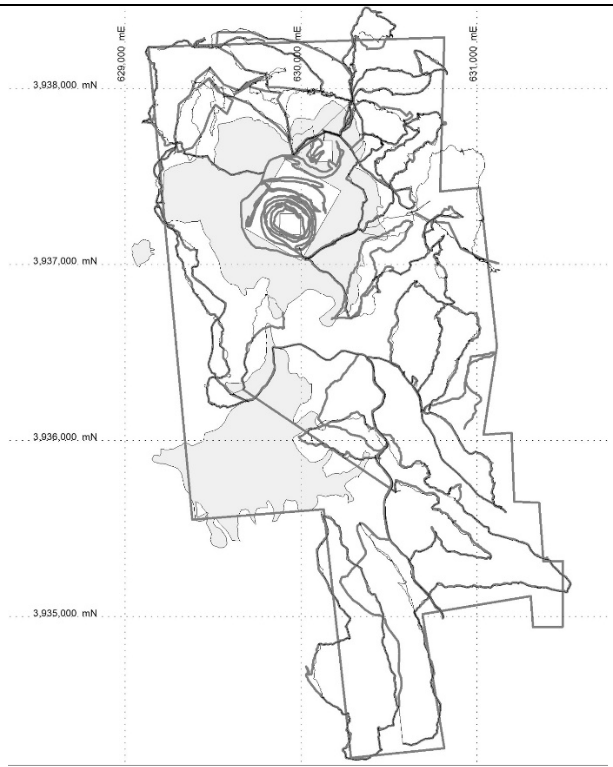


Figure 3 GPS tracks of mapping traverses by Tony Mariano Jnr. Within the Colosseum claim boundary

Light grey represents areas disturbed by gold mining operations from 1988-1993

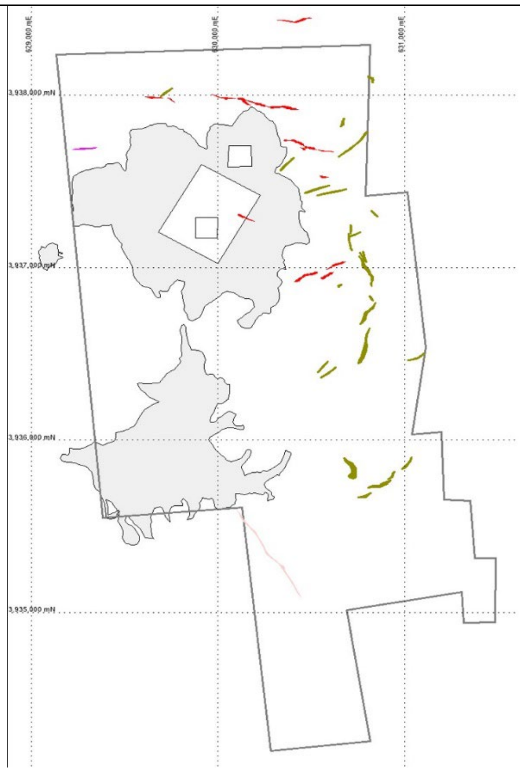


Figure 4 Map showing dyke interpretation within the Colosseum claim boundary. Fenites and fenitized dykes are shown in red and trachyte dykes are green.

Light grey represents areas disturbed by gold mining operations from 1988-1993

Follow-up analytical work on samples collected during this field investigation is ongoing.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"This is obviously an important time to be searching for critical metals. The Colosseum project is located in what is arguably amongst the best geological addresses to find another major REE discovery.

"Should the current promise of the geological findings be fulfilled, the proximity to the Mountain Pass REE mine may provide an opportunity to fast track the commercialisation of any potential discovery.

"We are fortunate to have experts of the calibre and experience of Messrs Mariano assisting us in our analysis of the potential of REE's at the Colosseum. Their intimate knowledge of the Mountain Pass – Colosseum corridor has enabled us to identify in a few months what would normally take years to find."

Sample Analysis

Samples collected were sent to ActLabs in Ancaster, Ontario for chemical analysis and thin sections were prepared at Mineral Optics Laboratory in Wilder, Vermont. Preliminary findings are very encouraging both in terms of the assay results and the thin section similarities between the mineralogical composition of the Colosseum fenite and the Mountain Pass REE mine fenite.

Results of laboratory analyses showed anomalous REE content in 13 of 15 fenite samples (Table 1). The highest TREO reading was 0.391% (3,910ppm) TREO from a fenite sample number T-817M.

This result is significant because these anomalous levels of REE's in the fenites (indicator rocks) shows that there are abundant REE's in the system that fenitised these rocks. Also of note are the anomalous levels of the barium and strontium for most of the samples analysed.

Barium and strontium are often seen as indicator elements for a carbonatitic system. Both these elements are highly anomalous in rocks of the Mountain Pass deposit.

Table 1: Lab results for the 18 samples that were taken from the fenites and three unrelated rocks

Sample Field ID	Sample Lab ID	Field Identified Lithology	Sr (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	TREE+Y
COR-12A	T-817G	Fenite	626	3903	0.041%
COR-12B	T-817H	Fenite	982	3396	0.15%
COR-15	T-817I	Fenite	998	1644	0.193%
COR-15A	T-817J	Fenite	1007	1299	0.157%
COR-22	T-817M	Fenite	991	1430	0.391%
COR-24A	T-817N	Granitic gneiss fragment in fenite	322	1315	0.012%
COR-24B	T-817O	Fenite	807	1603	0.165%
COR-24C	T-817P	Fenite	571	310	0.156%
COR-25	T-817Q	Fenite	524	3238	0.126%
COR-25A	T-817R	Fenite	426	1966	0.152%
COR-38	T-817U	Breccia	29	242	0.069%
COR-40	T-817V	Fenite	1198	9205	0.221%
COR-49	T-817Y	Fenite	387	1402	0.062%
COR-68	T-819B	Fenite	1430	3095	0.167%
COR-68A	T-819C	Fenite	1373	1919	0.201%
COR-68H	T-819D	Fenite	485	1053	0.183%
COR-83	T-819F	Fenite	266	1472	0.162%
COR-84	T-819G	Tailings	74	597	0.016%

It is important to note that a fenitised rock is used as a vectoring aid in locating the source of the local alkali-carbonatitic magma that is causing the surrounding rock to fenitise and it is not considered to be ore. The TREO content of the fenite samples indicates a rich feeder system.

Another observation is the high-grade Strontium (Sr) and Barium (Br) assay results in the Colosseum fenites. The Mountain pass high-grade orebody contains very high levels of Strontium Oxides (SrO) and Barite (BrO).

Comparison of Colosseum and Mountain Pass Fenite

Fenites can vary in mineralogy and texture depending on several factors such as the type of host rock that was invaded by the fenitizing fluids. One particular fenite sample collected from the Colosseum property (images on left) shows a striking petrographic similarity to a fenite sample collected approximately 6,000 feet to the south of the Mountain Pass pit (images on right). Macrographs of these two rocks are shown in the figures below. Horizontal dimensions of the samples are 46mm.

Note that both rocks in Figure 5 below have a fine-grained groundmass with large dark laths of phlogopite mica.

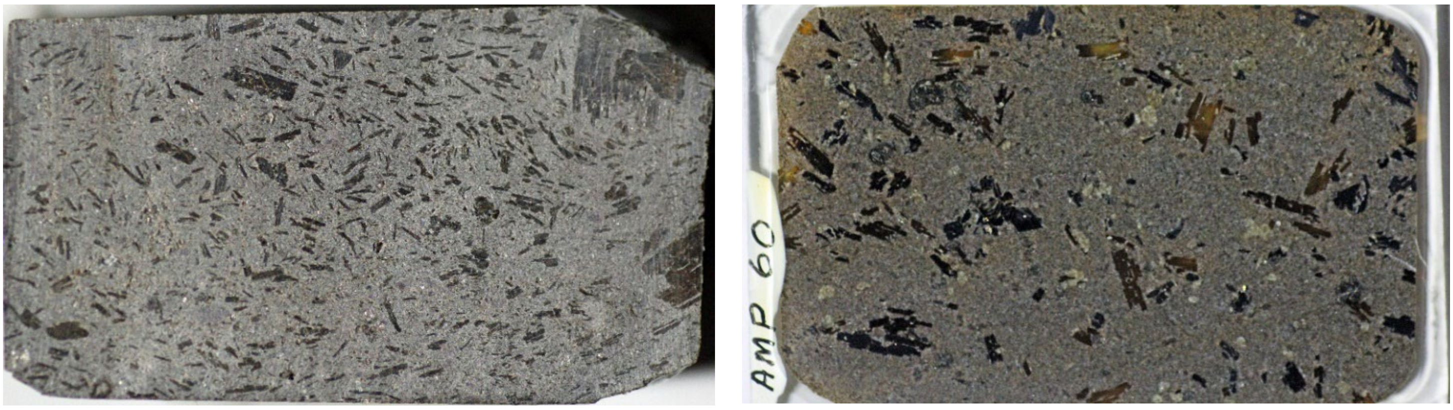


Figure 5: Macrographs of fenite rock samples from Colosseum (Left) and Mountain Pass (right) showing similar mineralogy and texture.

Shortwave ultraviolet light can excite certain minerals to fluoresce. Different colours of fluorescence are indicators for certain minerals. Further examination using shortwave ultraviolet light shows a red coloration of the groundmass in both the Colosseum and Mountain Pass samples indicating the presence of feldspar (Figure 6).

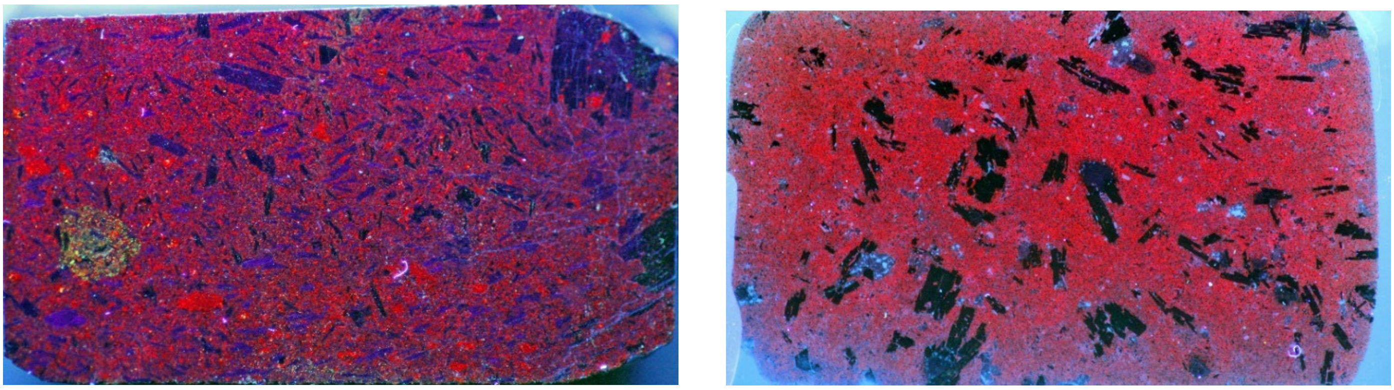


Figure 6: The same rock samples from Figure 5 were analysed using shortwave ultraviolet light illustrating the similarity of texture and mineralogy.

Cathodoluminescence is a technique whereby a beam of electrons is used to excite a mineral or material. Figure 7 shows the typical orange luminescence of the mineral calcite in both fenite samples. This further illustrates the similar mineral composition of both the Colosseum and Mountain Pass fenite samples.

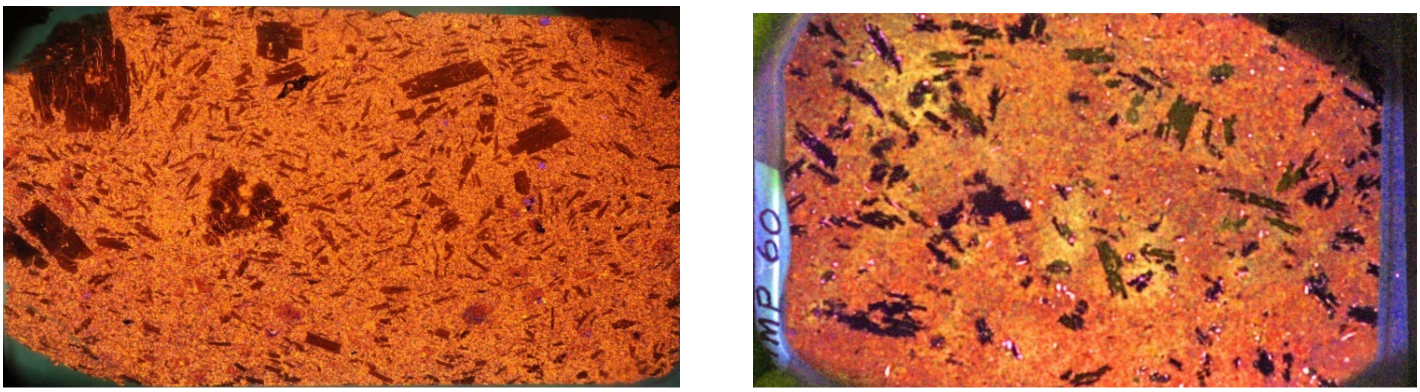


Figure 7: The same rock samples from Figure 5 under cathodoluminescence illustrating the similarity of texture and mineralogy.
Images in the left column are from the Colosseum and the images in the right column are from the Mountain Pass REE mine

A chondrite-normalised plot takes the values for each REE as analysed and compares them to that of chondrites (used as a standard of comparison). The data plotted show the relative distribution of the concentrations (in weight percent) of the different REE's within the sample. Depending on the relative distributions, certain conclusions can be drawn regarding the origin of the sample.

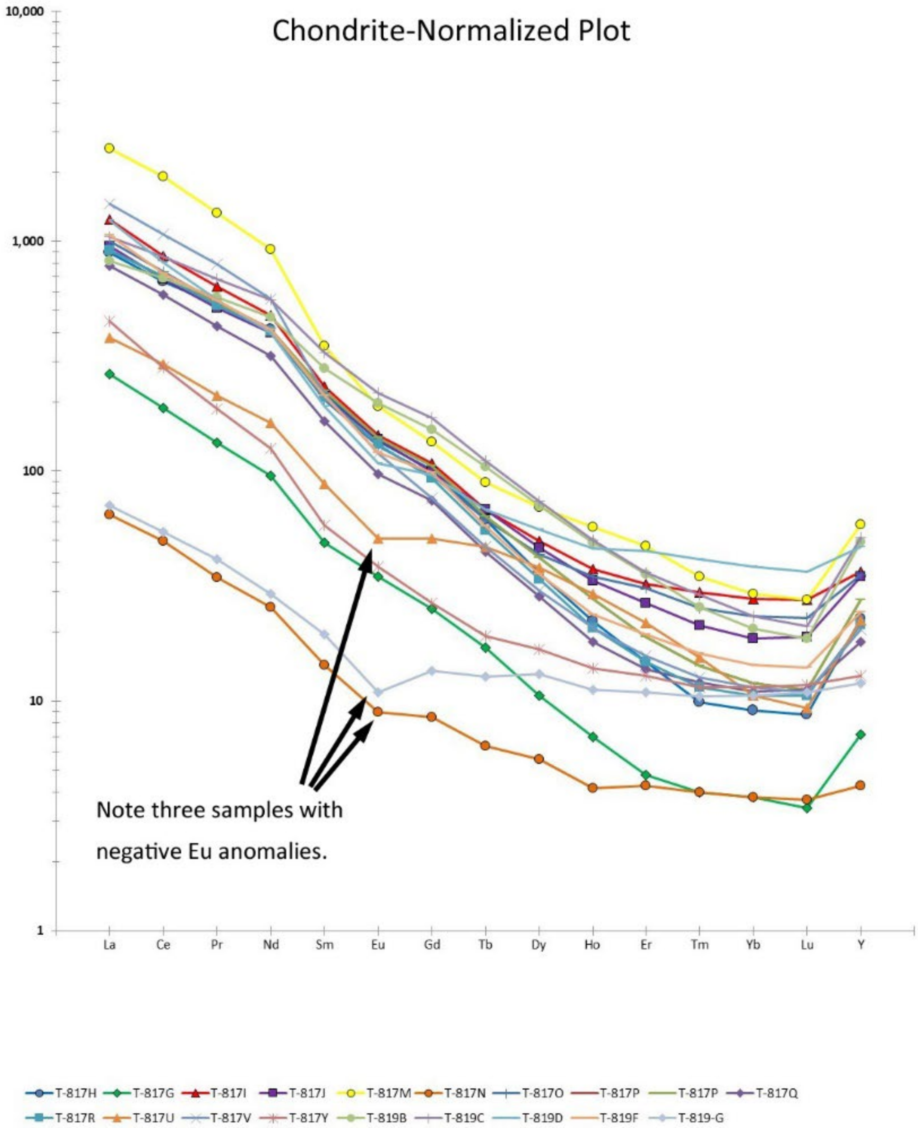


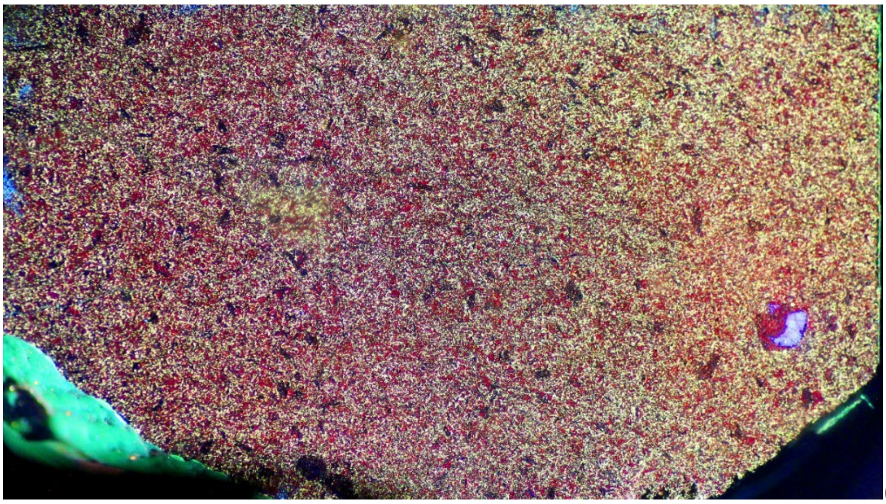
Figure 8: Chondrite-normalized plot for the samples. Note that fifteen of the eighteen samples show no negative Eu anomaly indicating that most of the rocks sampled are of mantle origin and related to an alkali-carbonatitic system.

Laboratory results show the relative lanthanide distribution of the REE's for fifteen of the eighteen samples analysed to be similar to rocks associated with carbonatite complexes (i.e. no negative europium (Eu) anomaly). The other three samples showed a negative Eu anomaly as would be expected in crustal derived granitic gneisses (Figure 8). When rock units are evolving from a melt, the REE are partitioned into different minerals. Europium is the only REE that exists in the divalent state (the other REE are in the trivalent state) and as such is available to enter the crystal structure of plagioclase feldspar in the Ca^{2+} site. As the melt undergoes crystal fractionation, the distribution of Eu is controlled by the formation of plagioclase and subsequent evolution and movement of the melt. Mantle derived rocks present Eu concentrations relative to the other lanthanides prior to fractionation involving plagioclase.

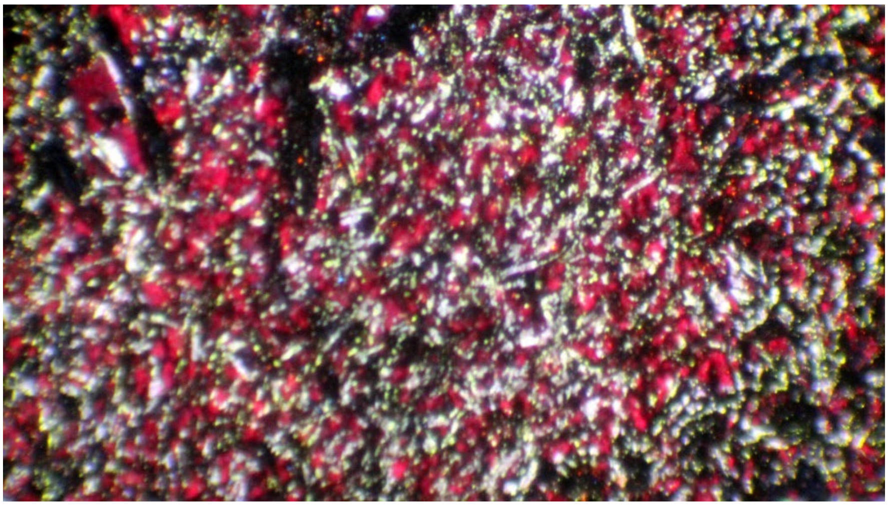
The three non-fenite samples collected and analysed were not chosen to determine grades of REE, but rather to sample lithologies that interrelate with the mantle derived rocks as well as sampling the mantle derived rocks themselves. Information from analyzing these associated "country rocks", depending on their relationship to the dyke rocks, gives us a better understanding of the geologic system related to the emplacement of the fenite and trachyte dykes.

Fenite sample COR-22 (T-817M) shows the highest Total Rare Earth Element + Yttrium (TREE+Y) content at almost 0.4% as REE oxides. Although fenites are indicators for alkalic-carbonatitic systems, they are not always anomalous in REE content. It is encouraging that the Colosseum fenites are demonstrating anomalous REE's and indicates the overall alkali-carbonatitic system contains abundant REE's. Sample COR-22 is currently undergoing further study but initial indications through cathodoluminescence and SEM/EDS studies are that the REE's are (at least partially) within the mineral apatite (Figure 9 and 10).

The mineral grains showing as red are feldspars activated by ferric iron through the fenitization process. The small, disseminated grains are the mineral zircon. The light lavender laths are apatite. Mantle derived apatites luminesce this colour as opposed to crustal apatites which typically luminesce yellow. The light lavender luminescence colour is principally from the element samarium as the activator (light lanthanide dominant) indicating mantle origin, whereas the yellow luminescence colour is from the elements dysprosium and manganese indicating crustal origin.

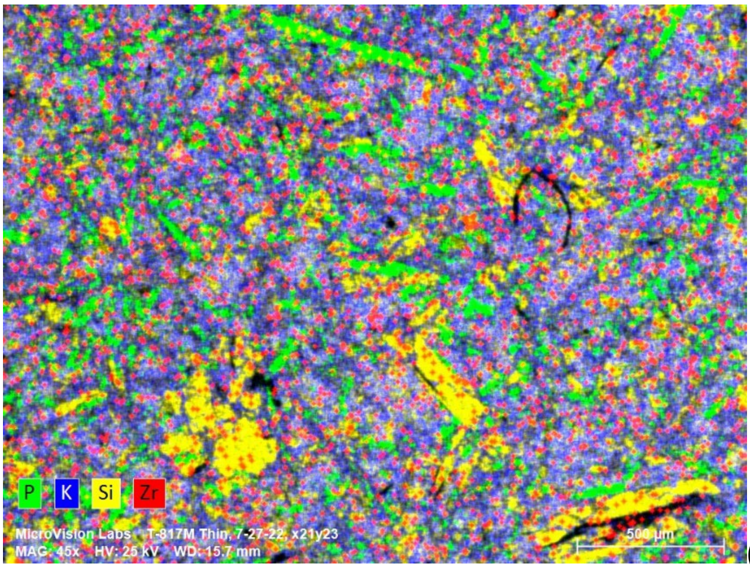


(a)

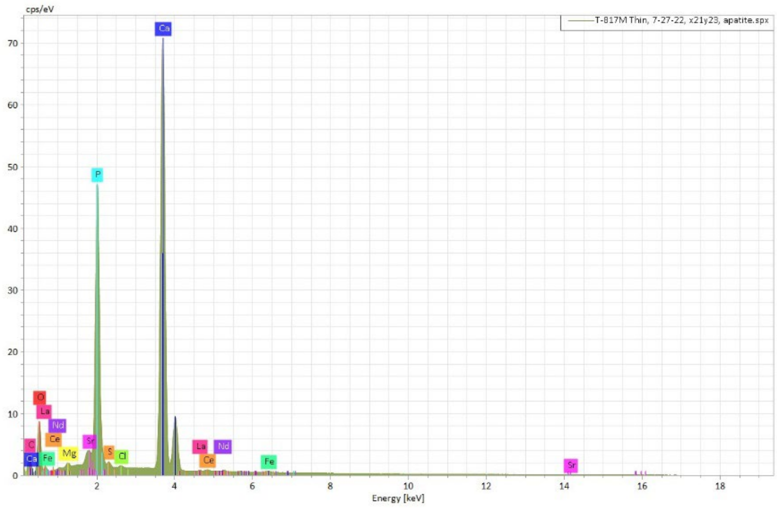


(b)

Figure 9: The image (a) is a macrograph of the rock thin section of sample COR-22 (T-817M). The horizontal dimension of the image is approximately 46 mm. This macrograph was taken under cathodoluminescence. The image (b) is a micrograph of the same sample at a higher magnification also under cathodoluminescence.



(a)



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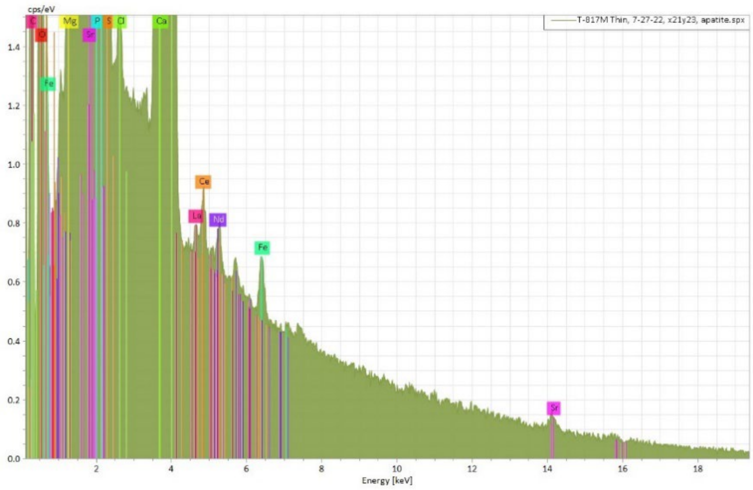

(c)

Figure 10: An X-ray Element Map (a) was produced through SEM[1]/EDS[2] examination of sample COR-22 (T-817M). Colours were assigned to elements representing various minerals. Potassium is coloured blue and represents K-feldspar (which shows as red under cathodoluminescence as seen in Figure 9. Silicon is coloured yellow and represents the mineral quartz. Zirconium is coloured red and represents the mineral zircon. Phosphorous is coloured green and represents the mineral apatite. An EDS scan of the green coloured grains (b) shows the mineral apatite (calcium phosphate). (c) A vertically exaggerated version of the EDS scan shows the presence of the rare earth elements lanthanum, cerium, and neodymium within the apatite.

[1] Scanning Electron Microscopy - Instrument for examining minerals/materials at varying magnifications. It can differentiate relative densities of substances based on atomic weight. Rare earth minerals are readily identifiable because of the high atomic weights of the rare earth elements contained in the minerals.
[2] Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy – Instrument combined with SEM using X-ray analysis to determine elemental composition of minerals/materials.

A plot showing a comparison of the major elements in several of the Colosseum fenite samples as compared to an average of the Mountain Pass ore is shown in Figure 11. Note the Mountain Pass data is assembled using Mountain Pass ore grade material whereas the Colosseum data is assembled using data from the fenite indicator rocks. The chart in Figure 11 is intended to be used as a way of showing similarities in the major element geochemistry between Mountain Pass and the Colosseum.

Although the Mountain Pass rock analysis is of ore material and the Colosseum analyses are for fenite dyke rock, the relative similarities in the concentrations of the major elements presents more interesting data as to the possible relationship of the occurrences.

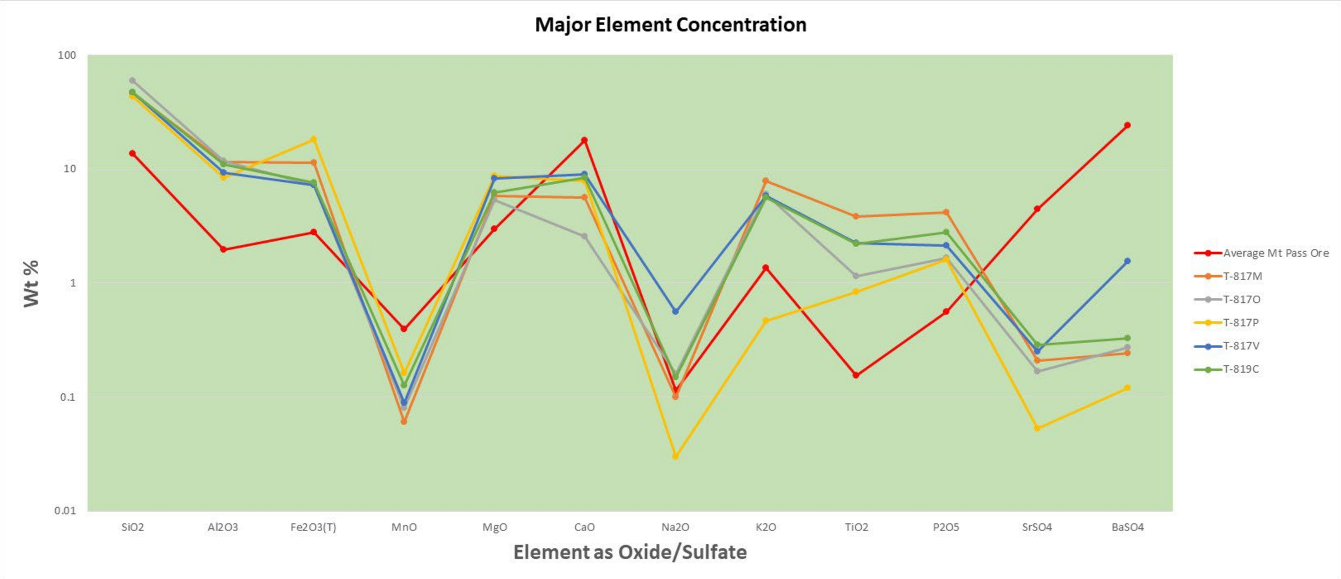

Figure 11: Relative concentrations of the major element oxides (and Ba, Sr sulfates) in several fenite samples compares with an average of Mt. Pass ore samples. Anomalous concentrations of strontium and barium, as seen both at Colosseum and Mountain Pass, are typically associated with carbonatites

Next Steps

The Company intends to review ground gravity data combined with airborne gravity gradiometer data (supplied by United States Geological Survey 'USGS') alongside geochemical and geophysical results to better rank and prioritise targets for drill testing.

The company has retained the services of the former Mountain Pass geophysicists to help interpret the gravity data. Dr. Mason's structural geology report will also incorporated into our planning and drill targeting

The Company will provide further updates to the market as they become available.

Authorised by the Dateline Board.

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Competent Person Statement

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

About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on gold mining and exploration in North America. The Company has assets in Colorado and California

The Colosseum project in California is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. The Mountain Pass rare earth mine is the richest rare earth mine in the world and is the only operating rare earth mine in the USA. Work has commenced on identifying the source of the mantle derived rocks that are located at the Colosseum and are associated with carbonatites that host the Rare Earths.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California and was mined for gold by Bond International Gold and LAC Minerals between 1988 and 1993. On July 6, 2022, Dateline announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813,000oz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 258koz @ 1.2g/t Au (32%) are classified as Measured, 322koz @1.2g/t Au (39%) as Indicated and 235koz @1.3g/t Au (29%) as Inferred.

Dateline also owns the high-grade Gold Links mine in Colorado and commenced production of gold concentrate in the June quarter of 2022.

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.*	• All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industrybest 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).*	
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.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Rock samples sent to Activation Laboratories were dried and weighed. Sample size assessment was not conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods byActivation Laboratories, Ancaster, Ontario.
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.*	• Sampling, documentation and sample submittal were underthe guidance and care of Anthony Mariano and Anthony N. Mariano, PhD.
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.*	• All sample locations were located using GPS equipment.
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.*	• No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of Anthony Mariano and Anthony N. Mariano, PhD. Samples were delivered to the laboratory via US Postal Service.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	

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.*	• All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline ResourcesLimited 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.*	
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Recent geologic mapping of the Colosseum claims has revealed numerous fenite and trachyte dikes within the granitic gneiss country rock. Features of these dikes indicate a genetic relationship to an akalic-carbonatic system. • The Colosseum gold mine is a breccia pipe related gold mineral system within the Walker Lane mineral district. The breccia is developed as Jurassic felsic magmas were being emplaced into Proterozoic granite gneiss beneath Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks. • The breccia includes clasts of Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks and Jurassic rhyolite porphyry as well as Proterozoic gneiss. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite and minor base metal sulphides occupying the matrix of the breccia and in ring fractures surrounding the breccia pipe
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.*	
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.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	
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 ofthis 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.*	
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.*	.
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.*	• Petrographic examination of the altered linear zone will be combined with further field mapping of the claim area to identify any other zones of fenitisation.