

DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (19/01/24)	\$0.009
Shares on issue	1.329 billion
Market Cap	\$12 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	22.05%
Mr. Stephen Baghdadi	14.97%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L.	7.21%
National Nominees	6.04%

DIRECTORS &
MANAGEMENT

Mark Johnson AO
Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director

Bill Lannen
Non-Executive Director

John Smith
Company Secretary

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SIGNIFICANT SULPHIDES INTERSECTED IN
SEDIMENTARY BRECCIA AT COLOSSEUM GOLD MINE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drilling at Colosseum Gold Mine, California has intersected significant sulphides (pyrite, sphalerite, galena and minor electrum) over 133 metres.
- Drillhole CM23-14 was drilled to test a revised geological model and expand upon the high-grade sedimentary breccia zone identified in CM23-08, which returned exceptional results of **76.2m @ 8.62g/t Au**.¹
- Core has been logged, cut, and sampled with priority analysis requested. Assay results are expected in 3-4 weeks.
- An updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) is expected to be released during the March quarter reflective of the recent drilling results (including CM23-14).

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: **DTR**) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration at the Colosseum Gold Mine in California.

Drilling resumed at Colosseum in December 2023 with drill hole CM23-14 the first hole completed in January 2024. CM23-14 was designed to test the down plunge extensions to CM23-08 as well as test a revised sedimentary breccia model.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The objective of this drill hole was to test our current understanding of the revised geological model and extend the known high grade sedimentary breccia zone. The consistency of the 133-metre-wide sedimentary breccia intersection has exceeded our expectations and supports our current understanding of the geological model."

*"The 133-metre intersection contains significant sulphides within the breccia matrix and sulphide replacement of sedimentary clasts. This drill hole has extended the sedimentary breccia beyond what was identified in drill hole **CM23-08 (76.2m @ 8.62g/t Au)** and we have dispatched the samples for priority analysis."*



Figure 1 Core from drill hole CM23-14 is similar to the core from drill hole CM23-08

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that estimates of sulphide abundance (and assumed gold content) from drill core logging should not be considered a proxy for quantitative analysis of a laboratory assay result. Assay results are required to determine the actual widths and grade of the visible mineralisation, the results of which are expected in February 2024.

¹ ASX Announcement 20 July 2023 – Wide Gold intercept at Colosseum 81.35 metres at 2.57g/t Au

Colosseum Gold Mine, California

Diamond drilling resumed on 6 January following a short Christmas break. Drilling was impacted at the end of 2023 following a change of drilling contractor and drill rig.

Drill hole CM23-14 intersected the sedimentary breccia unit for 133 metres, with significant sulphides throughout the breccia matrix. The sulphides primarily consist of pyrite and sphalerite, with galena. The sedimentary breccia intersection in drill hole CM23-14 is almost double the intersection of drill hole CM23-08, which intersected **76.2m @ 8.62g/t Au¹** and has provided the Company with additional information to be able to better target the drilling program.

Samples from the 133-metre intersection have been sent to ALS labs in Reno for priority processing. Assay results are expected in February for this drill hole.

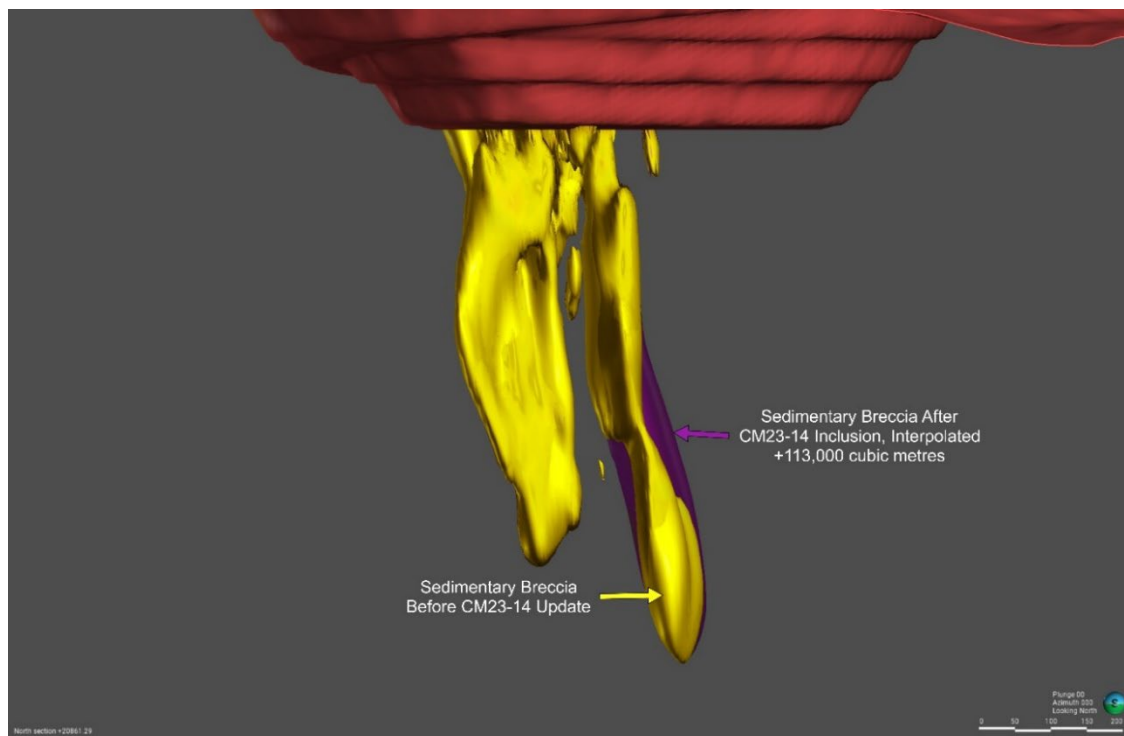


Figure 2 – Sedimentary breccia looking north. Purple represents additional sedimentary breccia unit that is interpolated to be 113,000 cubic metres.

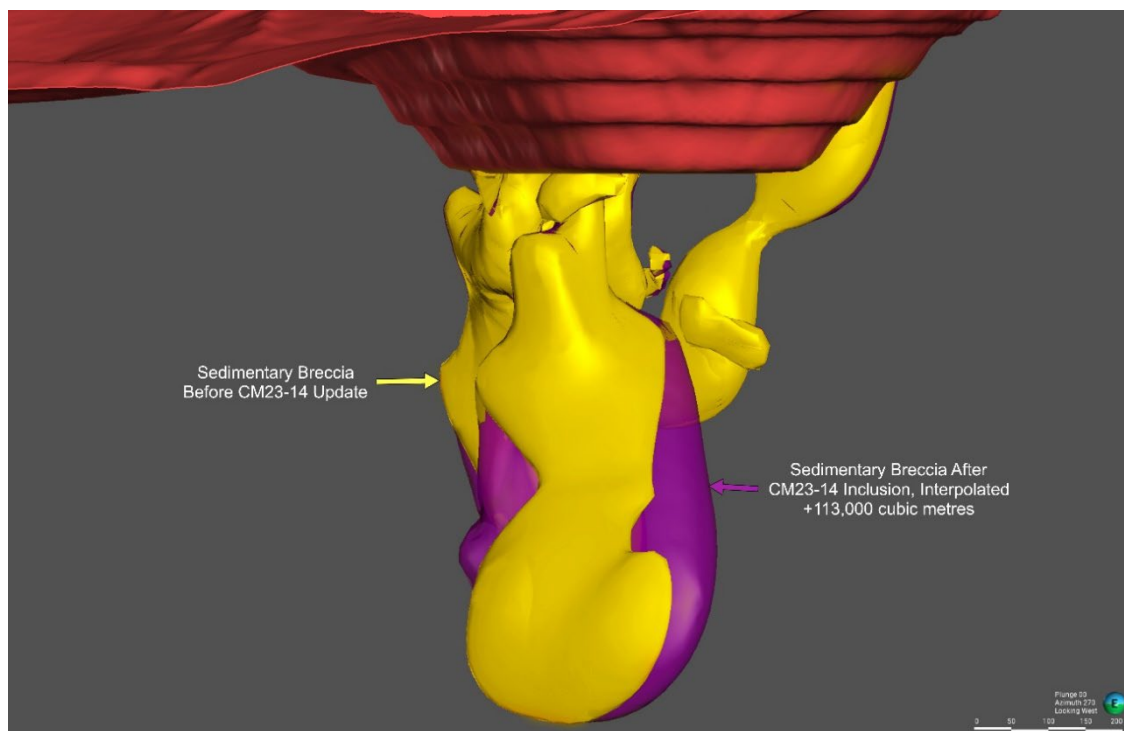


Figure 3 – Sedimentary breccia looking west. Purple represents additional sedimentary breccia unit that is interpolated to be 113,000 cubic metres.



Figure 4 – Drill hole CM23-14, core from 306.7-316.0 feet, showing zones of sulphides.

Drilling of the gold targets is continuing. The Company plans to update the MRE for the Colosseum Gold deposit in the March quarter.

Colosseum Rare Earths, California

The Company is progressing discussions with local, state, and federal agencies with regards to implementing the rare earths program and is pursuing opportunities to secure non-dilutive funding for the project.

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

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About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on mining and exploration in North America. The Company owns 100% of the Colosseum Gold-REE Project in California.

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

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Work has commenced on identifying the source of the mantle derived rocks that are associated with carbonatites and are located at Colosseum.

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

Competent Person Statement

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

APPENDIX A – Colosseum collar information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
CM23-14	11245	21173	5433	254.5

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- All of the drilling was done from surface with a diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. - Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation noted in logging. - Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to labs for analysis. - Core was cut along the long axis leaving half for assay and half to be stored in cardboard core boxes. - Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75-micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30-gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Over limits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. - All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. - Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. - Surface sampling within trenches at the Argos property were taken approximately every 15 metres across the trench to test strontium and barium percentages within the celestite surface expressions. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- The drilling program utilizes surface core drilling. - The core drilling is being conducted with an Everdigm cat 4 drill and Multi Power Discovery II drill with HQT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
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	- All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 3.05-meter tooling. - To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. - There has been no analysis between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	sample recoveries and grade to date.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. - Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. - Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. - Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALS Global, or Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada. - Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. - Rock samples sent to ALS Laboratories and Paragon Geochemical were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analysed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analysed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. - Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external	- Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global Laboratories, and Paragon Geochemical, in Reno, Nevada. - Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. - External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Sampling, documentation, and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). • Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
<i>Location of data points</i>	• <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• All drill hole collars are surveyed using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS 84 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex EZ-TRAC magnetic downhole survey tool on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 Azi-Aligner. • Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The spacing and location of data is currently 5-15 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG (American Institute of Professional Geologists) of GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC. • No sample compositing has been applied at this time.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• Drill holes are planned to be drilled along strike due to limited areas available to drill from. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT. • The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. • A QAQC review will be completed for this program. • Mineral resource estimations and JORC 2022 completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. - All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Historical work has been completed by various mining companies since 1972. Draco Mines (1972-1974) Placer Amex (1975-1976) Draco Mines (1980) Amselco (1982-1984) Dallhold Resources/Bond Gold (1986-1989) Lac Minerals (1989-1994) - All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time. - Review of this work was completed by GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC in 2022. - All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The Colosseum mine is hosted by Cretaceous aged breccia-pipe. The pipe contains aphanitic Cretaceous rhyolite flows, Pre-Cambrian granitic basement material, and Cambrian-Devonian dolomite clasts replaced by sulphide mineralisation. - The gold mineralisation occurs in brecciated felsite and sediment clast replaced by sulphides. - The Argos mine is a flat, shallow-dipping sedimentary strontium deposit hosted in celestite. The celestite bed is overlain by various surface sediments with volcanics, primarily mafic volcanics, on the footwall. The mine was previously trenched along two trenches running approximately east to west at 1-3 metres in depth. There was one underground access mined historically that accessed from within the celestite layer to approximately 12 metres deep with limited east/west development at the bottom.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of</i>	See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.1 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• Drill holes are orientated along apparent strike of the breccia pipe due to limited drill pad locations. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the pipe orientation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	At Colosseum, future work will include expanded drilling between the North and South pits, mapping, and sampling of open pit benches; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.