Colosseum BFS Drilling Results Support Resource Upgrade and BFS - Amended

On 18 November 2025, Dateline Resources Limited released initial results from the BFS drilling program at Colosseum. This amended version includes a plan view of the drillholes and section layout (Figure 1) as well as a tabulation of the drilling results (Appendix 2).

Highlights

- **Strong gold intercepts from infill drilling** confirm the continuity of mineralisation at depth:
  - RC25-020 returned **85.34m @ 1.33 g/t Au** from 0m (beneath the existing pit) and,
  - CM25-19 returned **61.26m @ 1.18 g/t Au** from 0m (partial result; remaining assays pending),
- **Assays received in line with expectations** and demonstrate consistent grades over broad intervals, supporting the geological model.
- **Expanded M&I mineral resource to strengthen Feasibility Study**: A larger high-confidence (M&I) resource base will underpin the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS), enhancing mine design and economic robustness.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that recent drilling at its 100%-owned Colosseum Gold and Rare Earth Element (**REE**) Project in San Bernardino County, California has returned encouraging gold assay results that align with the Company's expectations and confirm the continuity of mineralisation within the existing open-pit mineral resource. These results strongly support the Company's strategy to convert Inferred Mineral Resources to the higher confidence Measured and Indicated categories, thereby upgrading the JORC-2012 mineral resource as part of the ongoing feasibility work.

The standout drilling intercepts include **85.34 metres at 1.33 g/t Au** from *RC25-020*, a reverse-circulation hole drilled beneath the current pit floor, and **61.26 metres at 1.18 g/t Au** from *CM25-19* (a diamond core hole for which assays are still pending beyond this interval). Hole RC25-020's long intercept of consistent gold grades indicates a continuation of the gold mineralisation below the mined pit, extending the known mineralised envelope at depth. Hole CM25-19, an infill hole targeting a previously sparsely drilled zone, has already delivered a substantial gold interval in its upper section.

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Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.47B
Top 20 Shareholders	77.6%

Board of Directors

Mark Johnson AO
Non-Executive Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
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

* The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements dated 23 October 2024 (with regard to the MRE) and 23 May 2025 (with regard to Project Economics). Similarly, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and the forecast financial information referred to in those previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The breadth and grade of these intersections are comparable to the deposit's average mineral resource grade, reinforcing confidence that the geological model is accurate and that gold mineralisation persists as predicted.

Figure 1: Plan view showing the drillholes mentioned in this announcement as well as the orientation of the cross section shown in Figure 2.

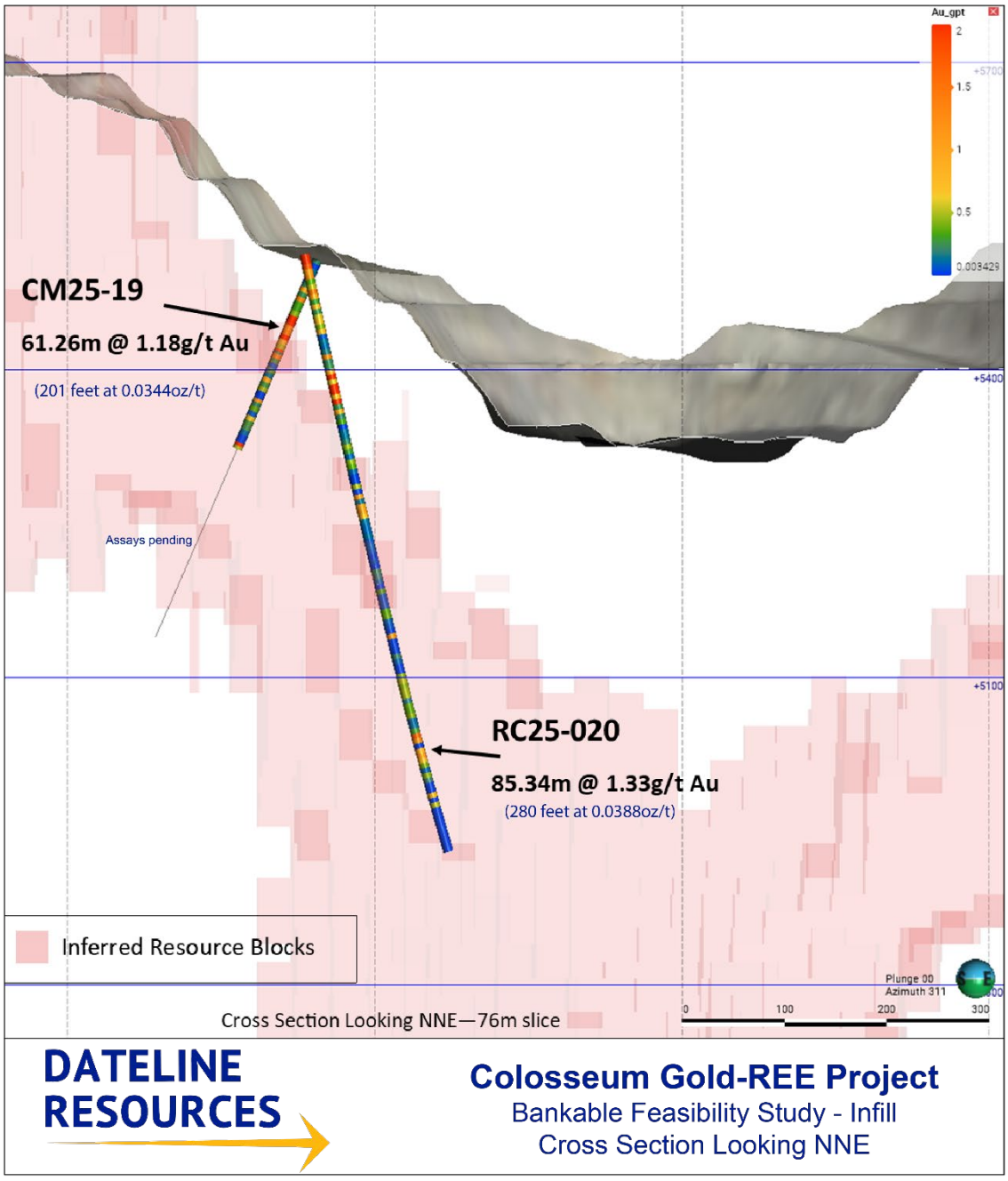

Figure 2: Cross-section of the Colosseum deposit illustrating the existing open pit outline and gold mineralized breccia pipe (blue modelled mineral resource zones). The approximate positions of key new drill intercepts (e.g., RC25-020 and CM25-19) are highlighted below the current pit. These results demonstrate the extension of gold mineralization at depth beneath the pit, supporting the planned upgrade of Inferred resources to higher-confidence categories.

The current JORC-2012 Mineral Resource[1] for the Colosseum Gold deposit stands at 27.1 million tonnes @ 1.26 g/t Au for 1.1 million ounces of gold. Approximately 67% of this resource is classified

[1] ASX Announcement 6 June 2024 – 1.1Moz gold for updated Colosseum Resource Estimate

as Measured and Indicated, with the remaining *33%* classified as Inferred. The completed infill drilling program focused on upgrading the Inferred resource by increasing drill density in those areas and confirming grade continuity. The latest batch of results provides clear evidence that a significant portion of the previously Inferred material can be elevated to higher confidence categories, as the intercepted grades and thicknesses are consistent with the current mineral resource model.

In summary, the latest drill results from Colosseum are in line with expectations and confirm the robustness of the geological model. They substantiate the Company's approach to upgrade the mineral resource classification, thereby increasing the proportion of gold ounces in the Measured and Indicated categories. This will provide a stronger foundation for mine development plans and improve the quality of the BFS.

Dateline will continue to update shareholders as additional assay results are received and as the JORC mineral resource update process progresses. The Company is confident that the ongoing drilling will add tangible value to the Colosseum Gold-REE Project by enhancing the mineral resource base and de-risking the path to production.

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

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About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) 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 Pass Rare Earth mine. Planning has commenced on drill testing the REE potential at Colosseum.

Dateline has also acquired the high-grade Argos Strontium Project, also located in San Bernadino County, California. Argos is reportedly the largest strontium deposit in the U.S. with previous celestite production grading 95%+ $SrSO_4$.

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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 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.

Company Confirmations

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements dated 23 October 2024 with regard to the Colosseum MRE and 23 May 2025 with regard to Colosseum Project Economics. Similarly, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and the forecast financial information referred to in those previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (local grid, feet)	Northing (local grid, feet)	Elevation (RL, feet)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True North)	Dip
CM25-03	11142	22320	5846	-	130.49	-55
CM25-10	10760	22074	5682	152.4	257.4	-60
CM25-18	10956	20655	5518	-	265.27	-62
CM25-19	10908	20725	5508	122.2	265.27	-67
CM25-26	11317	20530	5554	244.4	37.56	-80
CM25-27	10947	20729	5506	171.3	162.09	-50
CM25-29	11399	22178	5924	121.0	130.49	-80
RC25-001	11129	22229	5824	141.7	130.49	-55
RC25-002	11150	22160	5823	86.9	130.49	-55
RC25-003	11142	22320	5846	118.9	130.49	-55
RC25-004	11024	22233	5826	164.6	130.49	-55
RC25-005	11025	22151	5825	245.4	130.49	-55
RC25-006	11071	22319	5846	150.9	130.49	-55
RC25-007	10688	21843	5847	91.4	269.21	-54
RC25-008	10788	21848	5846	88.4	269.21	-60
RC25-009	10924	21897	5847	129.5	269.21	-60
RC25-011	10961	22046	5807	182.9	269.21	-60
RC25-012	10447	20741	5791	121.9	269.21	-80
RC25-013	10451	20638	5793	83.8	269.21	-55
RC25-014	10424	20835	5787	120.4	269.21	-80
RC25-015	10582	20879	5697	111.2	269.21	-55
RC25-016	10609	20790	5689	114.3	269.21	-55
RC25-017	10580	20983	5707	109.7	269.21	-55
RC25-018	10956	20655	5518	103.6	265.27	-62
RC25-020	10962	20662	5513	182.9	85.27	-78
RC25-021	10925	20744	5504	205.7	85.18	-73
RC25-022	11016	20599	5521	100.6	265.27	-51
RC25-023	11024	20604	5521	164.6	85.27	-81
RC25-024	10883	20822	5497	114.3	265.27	-51
RC25-025	10889	20829	5501	121.9	90	-90
RC25-026	11317	20530	5554	198.1	37.56	-80
RC25-028	11371	22258	5924	160.0	0	-90

RC25-030	11409	21105	5401	123.4	225	-90
RC25-030a	11409	21105	5401	134.1	225	-90
RC25-031	13111	17669	5342	365.7	315	-48
RC25-032	13874	18079	5340	144.8	45	-90
RC25-033	14181	16888	5284	-	45	-90
RC25-034	10813	22360	5702	-	85	-70

Completed Hole
Drilling in Progress

Appendix 2: Drill Intercepts

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
RC25-020	0.0	85.34	85.34	1.33	
CM25-19	0.0	61.26	61.26	1.18	Partial results
Incl.	18.29	19.81	1.52	16.75	
And	59.16	60.26	1.10	13.95	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• As of Nov. 14, 2025, the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. has completed 5,912 metres of drilling comprising of 29 reverse circulation (RC) and 7 diamond drill core holes. All drilling was done from the surface with an RC or core drill. 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 ALS Global in Reno, with umpire checks sent to Paragon Laboratories. • 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 and silver. 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 10%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC holes were drilled in the low grade stockpile and waste dumps to determine grades of surface piles. • 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 utilises surface core and RC drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with Discovery II drill with HQTT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by experienced diamond drilling core driller. Three of the core holes were drilled with ACT core orientation tooling from Reflex. • RC drilling is being conducted with a Schramm T-455WS RC drill with cone splitter by experienced RC drillers.
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.*	• All core drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 3.05-metre tooling. • RC drilling recoveries are being calculated using bit size and sample weights. RC drill is using 6.09-metre tooling. • To maximize core sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. • All RC holes for the BFS program were drilled dry. Only casing advance holes in the low-grade stockpile and waste dumps were drilled wet. • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • RC samples were logged for lithology as well and photographed both wet and dry.
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 minimum of 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • RC samples were sampled every 1.52-meters using a cone splitter collecting all material from the hole. Each sample for an interval was weighed and written down to calculate sample recovery. • RC QAQC samples were inserted every 10 samples with duplicates placed in mineralised zones. • Samples were sent to ALS Global with umpire checks sent to Paragon Geochemical. All samples were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. All samples underwent the same 30-gram fire assay to analyse for gold and silver values. Select samples were analysed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 by ALS Global Laboratories, and Paragon Geochemical, in Reno, Nevada and Sparks, Nevada, respectively. • Fire assays for gold and silver were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission, as well as selected laboratory duplicates created for third party umpire checks.
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 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.
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 drillhole 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 Devico downhole gyro survey tool on all drill holes. With collars surveyed using Devico DeviAligner Azi tool. • Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system.
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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	this time.
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.*	• Drillholes were planned to upgrade the existing inferred resource. • Core orientation tooling was used, as well as televiewer completed to get true structural measurements etc. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drillhole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., and 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 will be completed following return of all assay data and interpretation of said 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.*	• 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.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.*	• See Table 1 within this report for details of the drillholes and sample locations. • No information or results have been excluded from the attached table.
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.*	• Drillhole 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. • Intercept lengths are calculated to include no more than 3 samples less than 0.1 g/t Au consecutively.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the*	• Drillhole orientations vary throughout the program. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	*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').*	pipe orientation.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Multi-element analysis is being completed on 3 of the drillholes within the program. Waiting on results for analysis and interpretation. • Geotechnical and rock characteristics/ structures are being analysed in 4 of the core holes. • Geotechnical mapping was completed in both North and South Pits. • Downhole televiewer is being conducted on 3 of the holes as well. • Groundwater level is being tested in every hole that intersects water, packer testing on some of the drillholes is also being evaluated.
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.*	• At Colosseum, future work will include expanded drilling within and surrounding the North and South pits, mapping, sampling of open pit benches, geological mapping, and further geophysical testing methods and analysis.