Potential Hidden Extensions of Gold Breccia Pipes at Colosseum

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTC: DTREF) is pleased to provide an update on commencement of additional exploration at the Colosseum Project in California, USA. Recent field mapping and geochemical sampling of felsite (rhyolite) outcrops located west and southwest of the Colosseum open pits have returned encouraging geochemical anomalies, potentially confirming the extension of the mineralized footprint.

Highlights

- **Tangible evidence of a broader mineralized system at Colosseum -** Points to potential for hidden gold zones beyond historical workings.
- **Substantial exploration upside now clearly emerging -** Felsite outcrops analysed west and southwest of the Colosseum pits warrant follow up to determine the feasibility of mining an extended mineralized system.
- **Orientation matches the breccia pipe system and modelled felsite body -** Analysed felsite dykes structurally aligned with known mineralized trends
- **Multi-element pathfinders in felsite samples -** Antimony (Sb), Bismuth (Bi), and Tellurium (Te) presence suggests mineralizing system potential.
- **Geochemistry points to an intrusion-related gold system (IRGS) -** Signature Bi–Te–Sb halo consistent with a distal position within a vertically zoned system.
- **Surface results mirror top zones of known IRGS-style breccia pipes -** Supports theory that gold-rich core may exist at depth below current exposures.
- **All 641 historic drillholes targeted only the breccia pipes with surface exposure**.
- **Large areas of the property remain effectively untested -** No comprehensive geochemical program ever completed across the claims.
- **Rare Earths (REE) project bolstered by potential larger Gold deposit –** REE exploration plan on track to be reviewed to be completed early June.

Contact

Level 29, 2 Chifley Square
Sydney, NSW, 2000
T +61 2 9375 2353
E info@datelineresources.com.au
W www.datelineresources.com.au

Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTC Code	DTREF
Shares on Issue	2.82B
Top 20 Shareholders	63.98%

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

Mining studies underway

Rare earths potential with geology similar to nearby Mountain Pass mine

* ASX announcement 23 October 2024

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

Field Sampling Results and Interpretation

The recent field program focused on mapping and sampling silicic felsite outcrops approximately 200–900 meters west and southwest of the Colosseum open pits.

Significantly, the felsite is enriched in pathfinder elements – namely As, Sb, and Bi – relative to typical background levels. This geochemical association is characteristic of the outer halos of an intrusion-related gold system (IRGS). In IRGS deposits, elements including silver, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium commonly form distal halos while gold is concentrated in the central zones. Thus, the presence of this pathfinder suite (coupled with nominal gold) suggests that these outcrops represent a distal geochemical footprint of the Colosseum mineral system. It indicates that the mineralizing system extends beyond the previously defined area, with its peripheral signature detectable at surface.

Structural Alignment with Geological Model

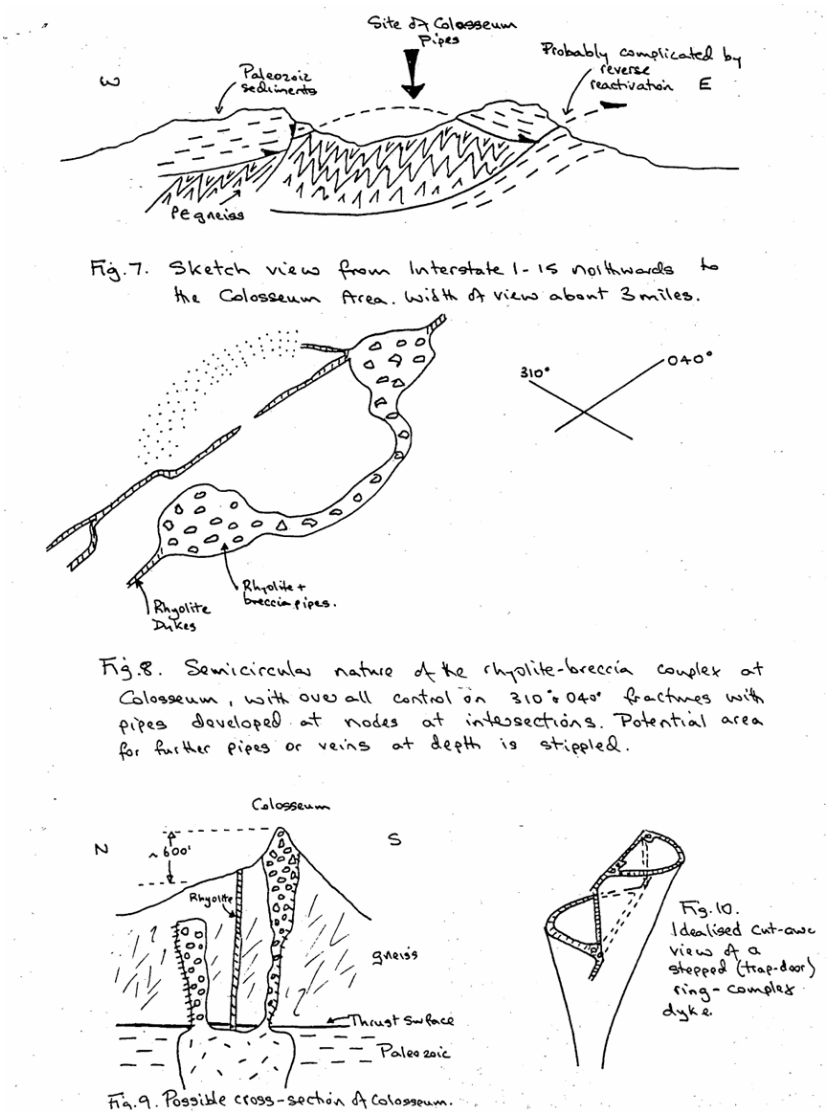

***Figure 1**: Surface mapping prior to open-pit mining, illustrating the semi-circular pattern of felsite (rhyolite) breccia. Source: Geology Notes, 1983.*

Geological mapping has confirmed that the orientation of the newly exposed felsite dykes corresponds to the established structural framework of the Colosseum deposit. Historically, gold mineralization at Colosseum was controlled by a pronounced orthogonal fracture system and a ring-dyke pattern associated with an underlying intrusive body. The felsite outcrops analysed to the west and southwest occur along these same structural trends, suggesting they are part of the broader intrusive complex that gave rise to the breccia pipe orebodies, see Figure 1.

This structural alignment is significant. It demonstrates that the felsite (the likely intrusive driver of the system) extends beyond the pit boundaries. In effect, the outcropping dykes expand the known mineralized corridor and validate the historic geological model, which inferred a laterally extensive felsite intrusion and concentric fractures, on strike with the area of past mining. The consistency in orientation and rock type between the new outcrops and the modelled subsurface felsite supports the interpretation that these dykes are satellites to the main intrusion, potentially feeding additional breccia-style mineralization in the vicinity, see Figure 2 and Figure 3.

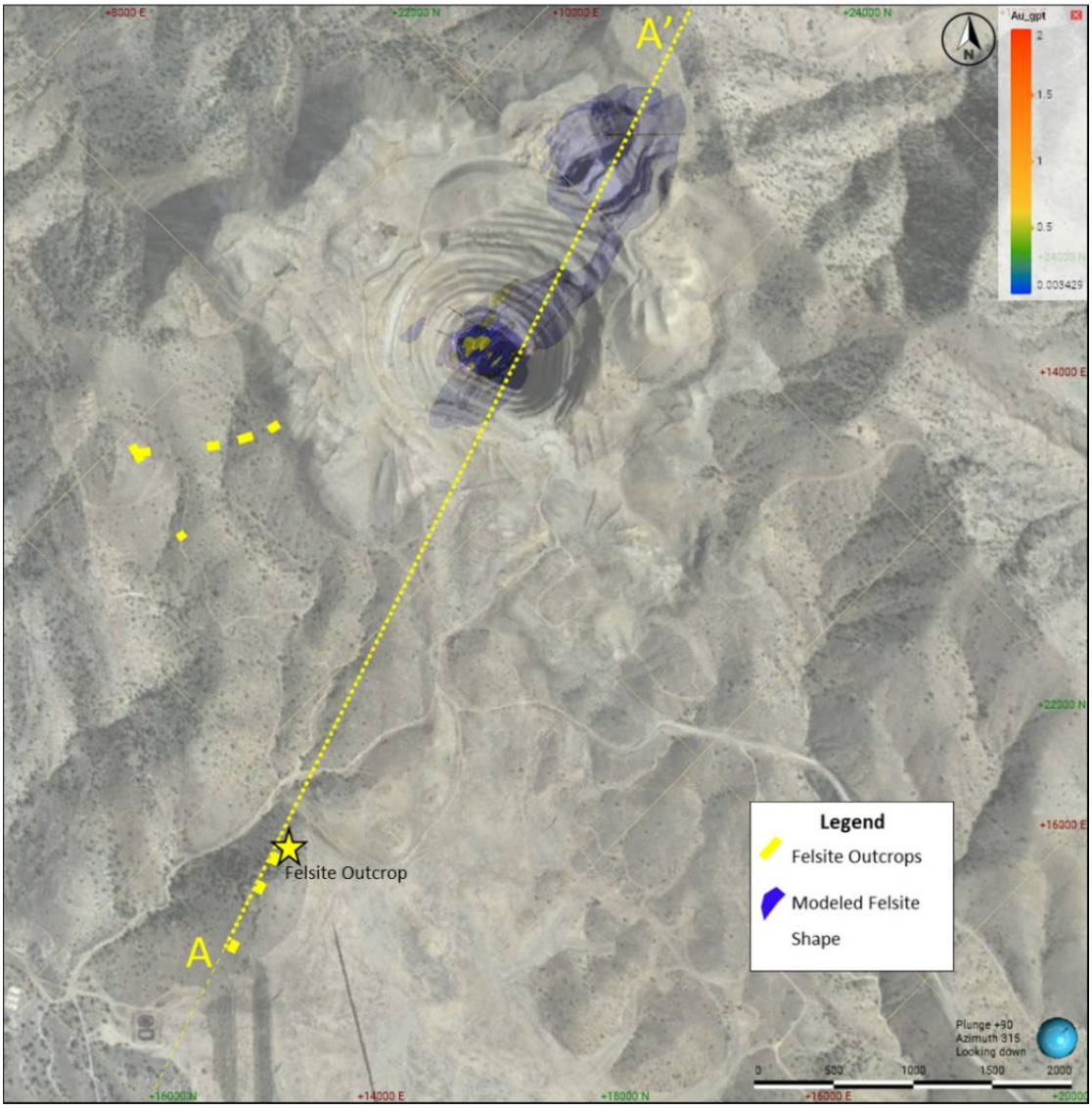

Figure 2: *Plan view showing felsite outcrops, modelled felsite shape from north and south Colosseum Pits*

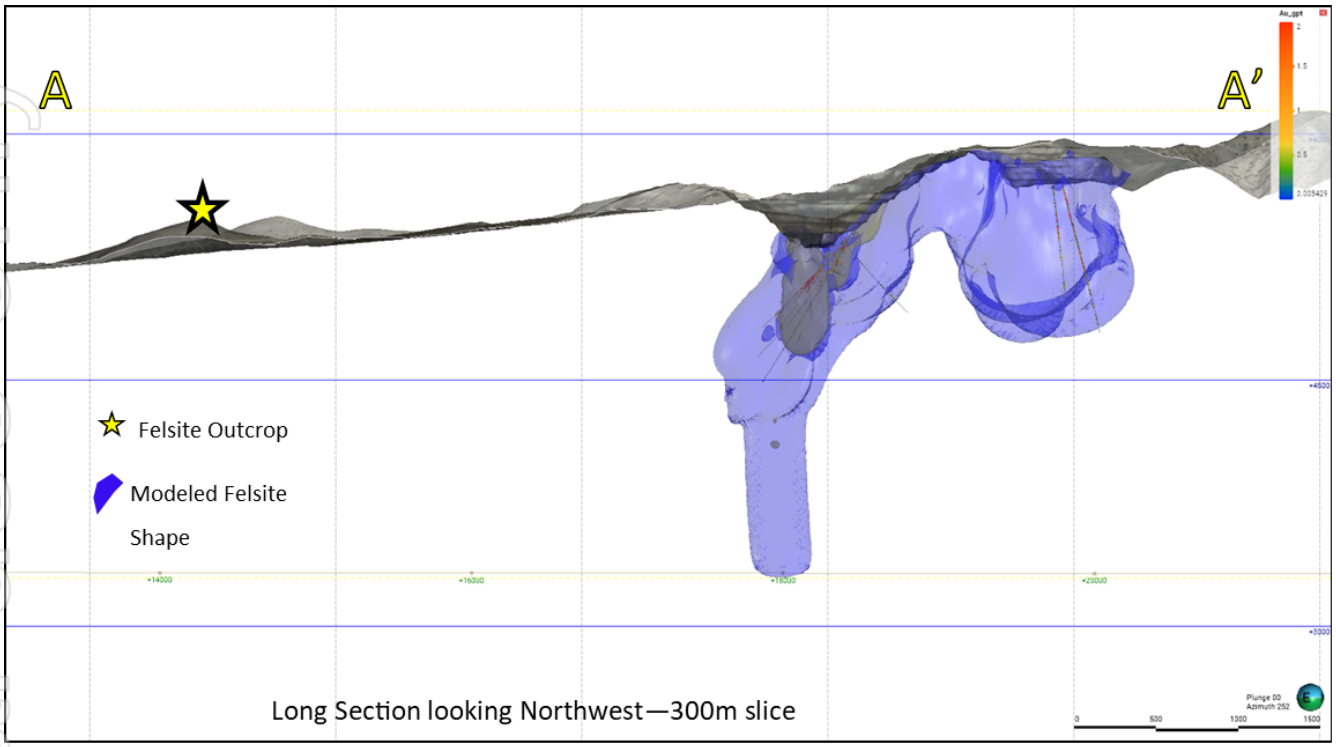

***Figure 3**: Long section showing felsite outcrops, modelled felsite shape from north and south Colosseum Pits.*

Geochemical Characteristics and Alteration

Detailed geochemical analysis of the felsite samples provides insight into the nature of the mineralizing magma. Geochemically, the Colosseum felsite is indicative of a highly fractionated, moderately oxidized granitic melt. Evidence of extensive fractional crystallization is observed in the presence of abundant zircon (zirconium-rich accessory minerals) in thin section, implying the magma evolved and concentrated certain incompatible elements like Bi and Te over time. The concurrent presence of magnetite as an early crystallizing oxide phase suggests the magma had a relatively elevated oxidation state (though not as oxidized as typical porphyry systems, consistent with IRGS granites).

Alteration signatures in the felsite are well-developed. Major and trace element ratios (for example, high K_2O/Na_2O and elevated illite–sericite indices) confirm intense potassic and phyllic alteration. Potassic alteration (e.g. secondary K-feldspar and biotite) and phyllic alteration (widespread sericite-quartz-pyrite overprint) are both evident, indicating that the felsite dykes channelled significant hydrothermal fluids, see Figure 4.

The enrichment of bismuth and tellurium in the geochemical assays is particularly noteworthy, as these elements are commonly associated with gold in IRGS deposits (often in bismuth-telluride minerals accompanying gold). Their anomalous levels in the sampled felsite reinforce the interpretation that, while these surface exposures are geochemically distal, they lie within a fertile intrusive system capable of generating robust gold mineralization at depth. In summary, the geochemical and alteration profile of the felsite matches what would be expected in the outer zone of an intrusion-related gold system, adding credence to the possibility of a large, zoned mineralizing system at Colosseum.

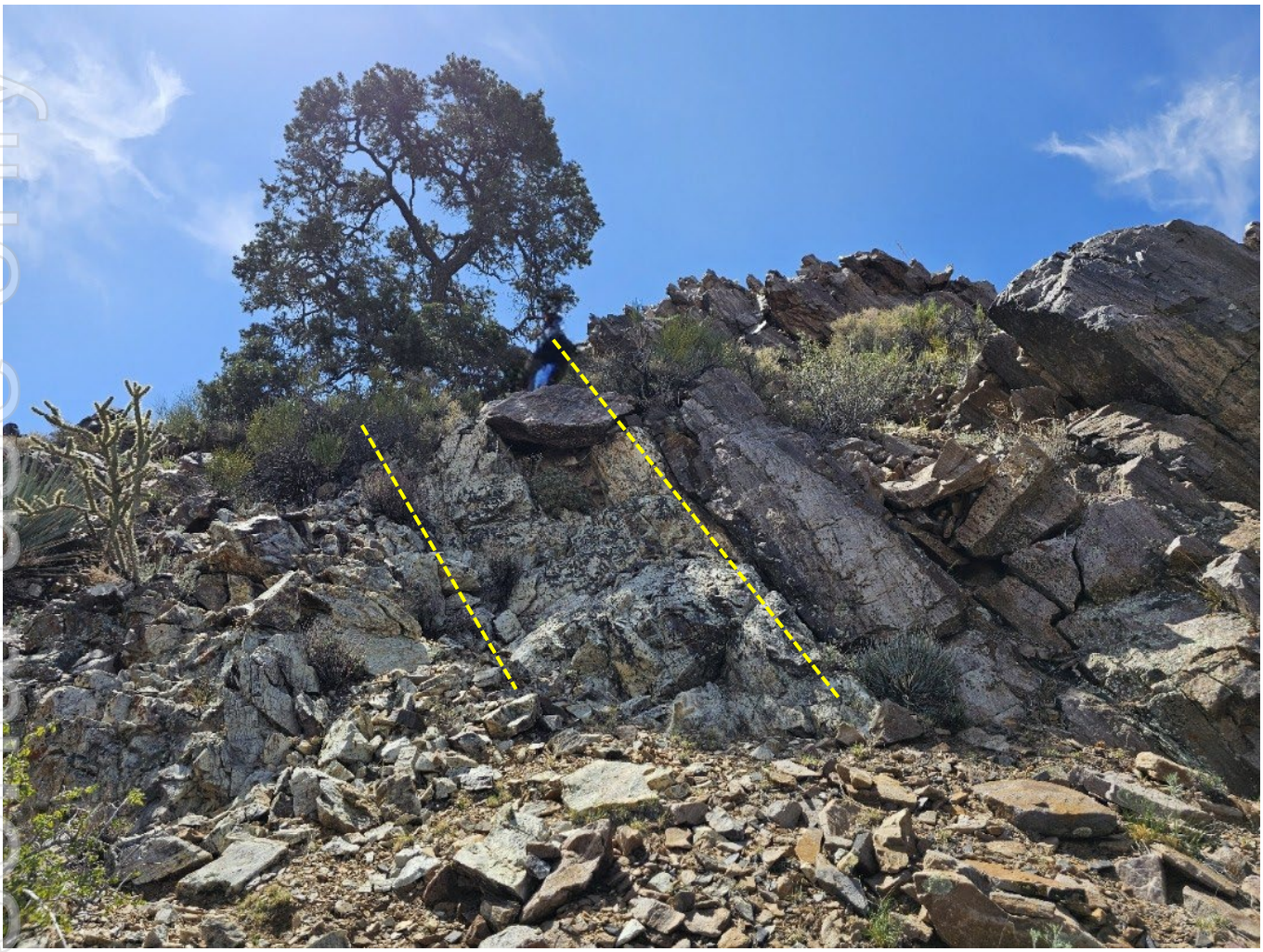

Figure 4: Photograph shows a large, ~2-meter-wide felsite dyke oriented to the SW in the same orientation as the north and south Colosseum pits. Felsite dyke also exhibits alteration patterns consistent with felsite within the Colosseum gold breccia pipes.

Exploration Implications and Next Steps

The new geochemical and structural evidence markedly expands the exploration potential at Colosseum. Planned next steps include extending surface geochemical sampling coverage along the projected trend of the felsite dykes and developing targets for a maiden drill program outside the pit area. A particular focus will be to test for extensions of the breccia pipe system at depth beneath the newly identified felsite outcrops, as well as to probe adjacent structural zones that mirror the Colosseum ring-dyke pattern.

The Company believes that the Colosseum Project may host additional breccia pipes or related gold-bearing structures that were not recognized during past operations. The combination of a proven high-grade gold system (the defined breccia pipes) and now the identification of geochemical halos extending outward provides a clear roadmap for exploration that could add substantial mineral resources to the project.

The inclusion of rare earth elements in the exploration mix adds a strategically important dimension to the Colosseum Project. REEs are critical minerals used in clean energy, electronics, and defence technologies. Importantly, the existence of a viable gold system at Colosseum provides a strong foundation to pursue REE exploration with greater confidence. The established gold mineral resource and its development potential give

the Company more financial flexibility and technical assurance as it broadens its exploration focus, ensuring that gold and rare earth targets can be advanced in parallel to maximize the project's overall potential.

Dateline Resources will continue to keep shareholders informed as these exploration plans are incorporated into the objectives being developed for the REE exploration program.

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

For more information, please contact:

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

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

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

About Dateline Resources Limited

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

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California. On 6 June 2024, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 455koz @ 1.47/t Au (41%) are classified as Measured, 281koz @1.21g/t Au (26%) as Indicated and 364koz @ 1.10g/t Au (33%) as Inferred.

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

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• In April 2025 Colosseum Rare Metals, INC collected and tested 9 chip samples of felsite dyke outcrops west of the south pit. Chip samples were taken from the 9 outcrops located west and southwest of the Colosseum South Pit. • Chip samples were collected across the felsite dykes. • The geologist collected the samples from contact to contact and placed into plastic sample bags and labeled. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Samples were put into labeled bags, sealed and shipped to ALS Global Laboratories. • Sampling practice is appropriate to geology 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).*	• No drilling occurred while this sampling and testing was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recovery is not applicable to this testing.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• Collection of dyke material oversaw by qualified geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Felsite dyke samples sent to ALS Global were logged and given unique identification numbers with fully calibrated machines and internal computer software checks of all samples for precise and repeatable testing. • Rock samples sent to ALS Global Laboratories were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and multi-element data. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size consistent 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 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 in Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using standard fire assay methodology. • Multi-element data collected using standard 4-acid digestion methodology.
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). • Sampling and results data is currently stored in Excel Database and cloud server for multiple backups.
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.*	• Samples were collected across felsite dykes from contact to contact (where discernable) with ~0.5kg of sample material for each sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Spacing was determined by number of dyke outcroppings visible through the overburden.
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling was completed across dyke structures from contact to contact where visible. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the sampling orientation or procedures.
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 by 3rd party shipping company to licensed laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sample techniques and QA/QC procedures reviewed by Graham Craig, GIT according to industry standards.

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.*	• No previous testing of surrounding felsite dyke outcrops known to have occurred historically.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Colosseum mine is hosted by Cretaceous aged breccia-pipe. The pipe

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contains aphanitic Cretaceous rhyolite flows, Pre-Cambrian granitic basement material, and Cambrian-Devonian dolomite clasts replaced by sulphide mineralization. • All sampled dykes external to the mining areas were collected following known lithological descriptions observed from within the Colosseum open pits and drilling.
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.*	• Drilling is not applicable to this testing.
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.*	• Results reported based on industry standardized reporting and testing methodology to evaluate gold potential and multi-element pathfinder elements.
Relationship between mineralizatio n widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of mineralization 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').*	• Results reported according to industry standards regarding viability of product.
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*	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Reporting based on application of manufactured product viability based on pass/fail standards according to industry standards.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Data collected has been compared to previous testing completed on the felsite dykes within the Colosseum breccia pipes.
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.*	• Further tests on outcrops using geophysical technology and possible diamond drill core drilling are being evaluated.