DATELINE RESOURCES

Rare Earth Targets Refined as IP, MT, Radiometric and Geological Data Converge at Colosseum Project

Highlights

- **Elevated chargeability zones** have been identified in preliminary IP results at both shallow and deeper levels.
- **Spatially coincident** IP chargeability anomalies with magneto telluric (MT) conductivity features and a regional USGS radiometric thorium signature, indicating convergence of multiple independent geophysical datasets.
- **Potential link to fault structures** – Geological mapping has identified a north west trending regional fault zone coincident with these geophysical anomalies
- **IP data are currently being interpreted** by Mitre Geophysics and will be integrated with existing MT and radiometric datasets to refine gold and rare earth element (REE) drill targets.
- **Drill planning** will prioritise areas of geophysical convergence as part of an expanded, deeper drilling program.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of a ground Induced Polarisation (**IP**) geophysical survey at its 100%-owned Colosseum Gold and Rare Earth Project in California, USA. The survey was designed to delineate chargeability and conductivity anomalies to assist with ongoing drill targeting.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The data supports the theory of a large mineral system with deep structural and sulphide-hosted features that may reflect mineralizing plumbing beyond near-surface ore zones."

Exploration Update – Geophysical Integration and Target Refinement

During the December quarter, Dateline completed a five-line induced polarisation (IP) survey across the central Colosseum Project area using a pole–dipole configuration with 100 m dipole spacing, covering approximately 13 line-kilometres. The IP survey was designed to identify chargeable responses potentially associated with sulphide development and deeper structural features previously interpreted from MT data and regional radiometric datasets. There are two northern lines targeting the known gold and fenite mineralisation and three southern lines targeting conductivity features interpreted from MT inversion.

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Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.52B
Top 20 Shareholders	78.4%

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.

Preliminary assessment of the 2D inversion of IP data on the southern three lines has identified zones of elevated chargeability at both shallow and deeper levels. Infill gravity and aeromagnetic surveys have been commissioned to help further refine these targets.

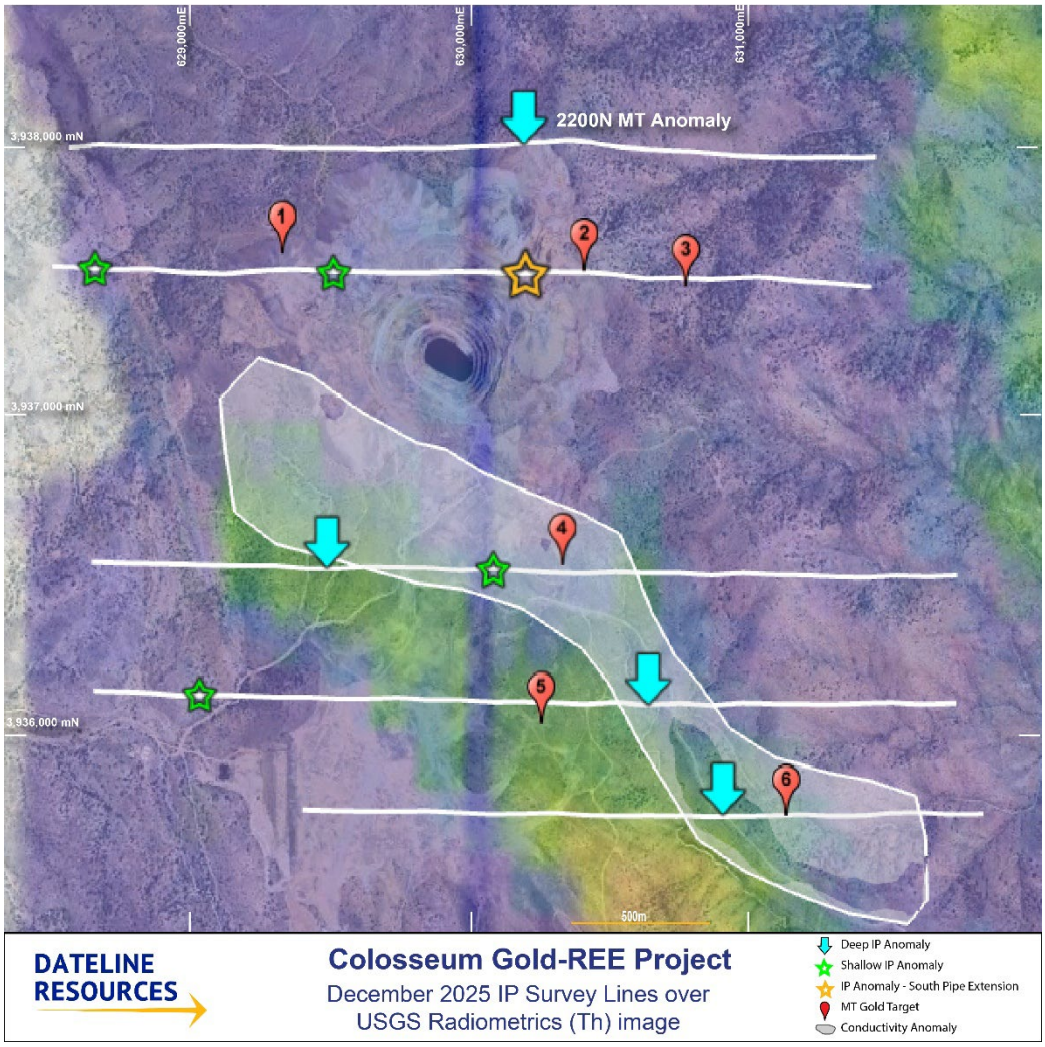

Figure 1: IP survey lines with preliminary shallow and deep anomalies shown with magneto-telluric conductivity high anomalies and USGS radiometric (Th) survey image

Importantly, these deeper IP chargeability anomalies show spatial coincidence with deep MT conductivity features, a regional radiometric trend defined by USGS thorium data and a mapped fault zone. This convergence of mapped geology and independent geophysical datasets is considered technically encouraging and suggests the presence of structurally controlled, altered and potentially sulphide-bearing zones at depth. Published studies confirm the Sulphide Queen carbonatite that is being mined at the nearby Mountain Pass REE mine, hosts chargeable sulphide minerals including pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and copper sulphides, providing a relevant analogue when considering the possible sources of chargeability within the Colosseum system.

Integrated interpretation indicates the Colosseum mineral system may comprise multiple near-surface features that potentially link into broader, more continuous features at depth.

The IP dataset is currently undergoing detailed inversion and interpretation by Mitre Geophysics and will be integrated with existing MT and radiometric data to further refine drill targeting across both gold- and REE-focused structural corridors. Drill planning will prioritize areas where multiple geophysical datasets converge, with the objective of developing a focused and well-constrained drilling program.

Further updates will be provided as interpretation progresses and drilling results become available.

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 Rare Earth mine. Planning has commenced on drill testing the REE potential at Colosseum.

Dateline owns 100% of the high-grade Argos Strontium Project, also located in San Bernardino County, California. Argos is reportedly the largest strontium deposit in the U.S. with previous celestite production grading 95%+ $SrSO_4$.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• In December 2025, Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. contracted KLM Geosciences to complete an Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey of the claim boundary. • KLM completed 5, approximately 2.3-2.8km, East-West lines across the Colosseum claim boundary using 100 metre dipole-dipole configuration and the resistivities characteristic of the area to get depth information to approximately 300 meters. • All individuals completing the IP survey were trained by KLM Geosciences. • IP Survey was carried out by trained and experienced employees of KLM Geosciences out of Reno, NV.
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 involved with IP survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling or sample recovery involved with IP survey
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.*	• No drilling or sample recovery involved with IP survey.
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.*	• IP survey techniques completed by trained professionals in accordance with industry standard practice.

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.*	• Data interpreted by multiple geophysicist professionals according to industry standard practice and site specific details.
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.*	• Survey techniques and data adjustments completed by trained professionals according to site specific requirements and best practice.
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.*	• Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system via GPS Garmin 64.
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.*	• IP lines ~2.3-2.8km in length and spaced roughly 400m apart, covering about 2km north-south across the project area. • Pole-dipole electrode array used with a 100m dipole-dipole spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Survey lines laid out by geophysics professionals according to industry standard practice and site specific details.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples were collected in this survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is being audited and interpreted by Nick Direen with Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd in Tasmania, Australia. Nick is a multi-aware winning geoscientist with a BSc. (Hons) in both Geology and Geophysics and a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Geological Society of Australia; and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Society of Economic Geologists. • Data interpretations will be completed by Nick Direen and reviewed by Greg Hall, Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM).

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 completed by Nick Direen with Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd. • All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant. • KLM Geoscience LLC in Reno, NV completed the MT and IP geophysical surveys.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drill hole information involved with the IP survey. • 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.*	• No drill hole intercepts or weighting involved with the IP survey.
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').*	• IP survey lines laid out East-West according to industry standard practice and site specific details for Colosseum Mine by KLM Geophysics in Reno, NV.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No grades reported within this release.
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 & rock characteristics/structures were analysed in 4 of the core holes. • Geotechnical mapping was completed in both North and South Pits. • Downhole televiewer has been conducted on 3 diamond drilling core holes. • Groundwater level is being tested in every hole that intersects water, packer testing on some of the drillholes is also being evaluated. • IP geophysics was conducted over the claim boundary. Results are still being interpreted.
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 outside the North and South pits, deeper drilling in the North Pit, sampling of open pit benches, geological mapping, and further geophysical testing methods and analysis.