Assay Results Confirm Extensive REE Mineralisation at Music Valley

Highlights

- **Target outcrops mapped at NW Target:** Mapping of the priority NW geophysical target at Music Valley identified 200m strike of the REE bearing Pinto Gneiss unit
- **Wide zones of broad anomalism at Central Target:** Samples collected over wide area all returned anomalous TREO results, with a high proportion of magnet rare earth elements[2].
- **High grades returned:** Samples collected from within the claims acquired from Fermi returned highest grade of **7.1% (71,300 ppm) TREO**.
- **Excellent correlation of high-grade results with radiometric anomalies:** Confirms that the Th^2/U is an excellent indicator for refining targets and planning further mapping.
- **Chondrite plots:** Chondrite-normalised REE plots show a coherent rare earth signature across the sample population, supporting a systematic REE-bearing alteration or mineralisation trend.
- **Follow up planned:** The results provide surface geochemical support for priority follow-up mapping, infill rock chip sampling, soil sampling and drill target definition.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce field mapping and sampling updates for the Music Valley Heavy Rare Earth Project (**Music Valley**), located in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California, USA.

The Company's HREE and structural consultants, Tony Mariano Jr and Russell Mason, identified outcropping zones of the targeted Pinto Gneiss unit in all three of the target areas, correlating with the Thorium anomaly identified in the geophysical surveys. Importantly, all 33 samples returned anomalous rare earth results.

In the Southern target area, the Pinto Gneiss outcrops and widespread samples returned assays of 7.13% TREO, 2.32% TREO and 1.07% TREO from samples 650-800 metres apart.

In the NW target area, a cluster of samples over an approximate 200m strike length were highly anomalous in rare earths and associated minerals. Eleven samples were collected that ranged from 1.09% TREO in the northern end to 0.68% TREO.

The Central target area returned a broad range of anomalous rare earth assays up to 0.66% TREO. All of the samples over a wide area were anomalous and require follow up.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"These results are a very encouraging first step in Dateline's exploration program at Music Valley. The sampling has confirmed the presence of rare earths at surface across the entire sampled areas, with the NW Target being the biggest and most consistent of the target zones.

"The presence of Y-HREE responses is a lead indicator of heavy rare earths within the broader district. Our next task is to determine whether these signatures reflect zonation within a broader system or separate mineralising events. Either outcome supports the need for systematic follow-up work across the project."

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Field Mapping and Sampling Program

Dateline has completed initial mapping and sampling of the Music Valley HREE target areas, as defined by the recent high resolution magnetic and radiometric surveys. The Company's REE and structural specialists have visited all three of the priority targets, focusing on the areas mapped by the USGS as Pinto Gneiss and containing anomalous radiometric signatures.

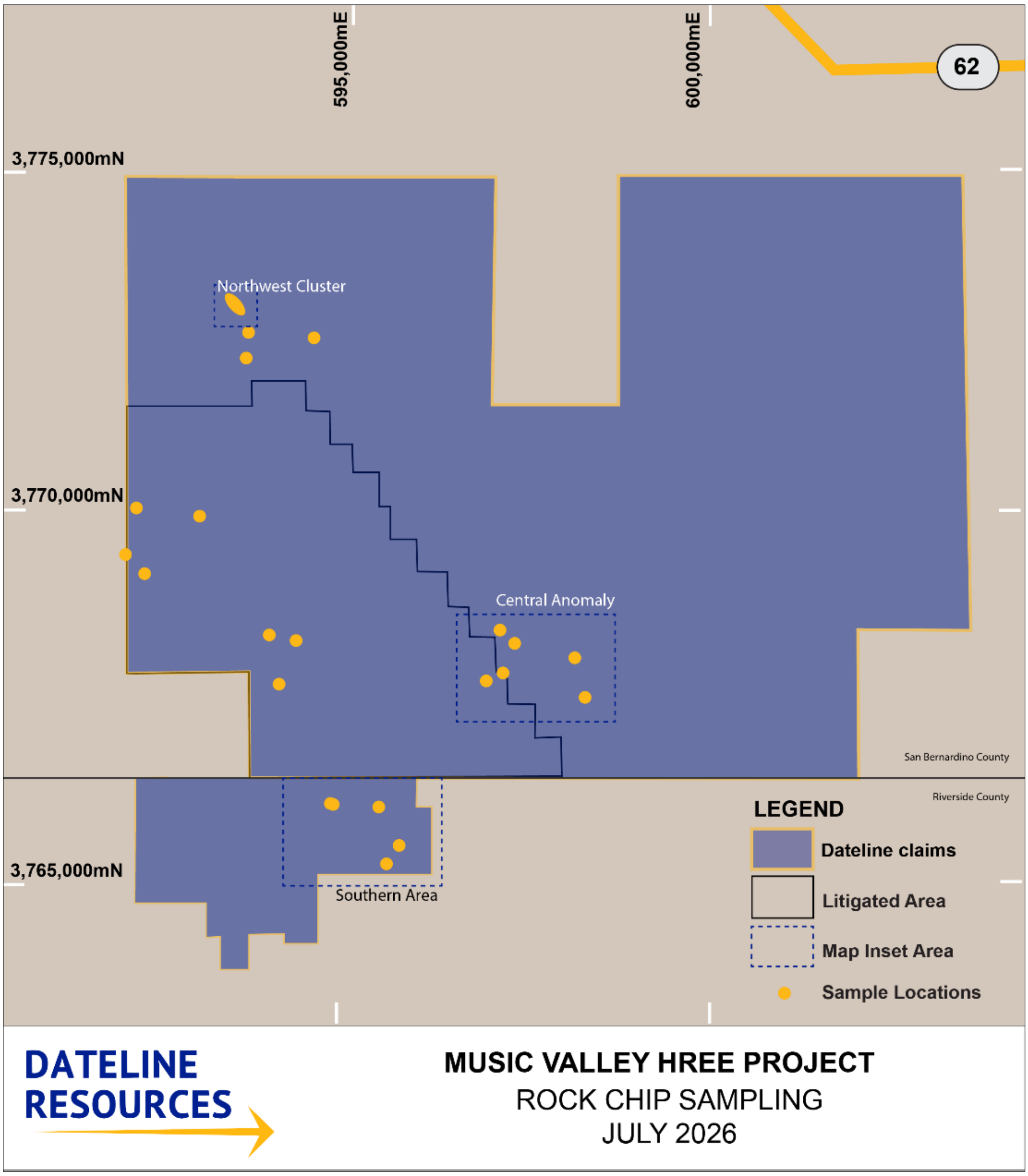

Figure 1: Music Valley Project sampling locations

Rock Chip Assay Results

The highest TREO[1] results from the current sampling program are shown below. TREO values are reported as oxide-equivalent ppm and percentage, calculated from the individual rare earth oxide assays. Magnet REO[2] refers to the percentage of the assay result that comes from rare earths used in permanent magnets.

Table 1: Selected rock chip samples from the Music Valley rock chip sampling program

Sample	TREO ppm	TREO %	Magnet REO %	Pr_6O_{11}	Nd_2O_3	Tb_4O_7	Dy_2O_3	Y_2O_3	Th ppm	U ppm
DC-01	10,719	1.072	31.2%	559	2,030	28	101	307	1090	16
DC-09	11,486	1.149	29.5%	559	2,006	34	148	592	1730	26
DC-9A	71,274	7.127	30.5%	3,685	13,297	180	731	2,598	10,600	141
DC-25	10,880	1.088	31.5%	562	2,100	26	106	411	1,290	34
DC-27	5,813	0.581	29.8%	294	1,070	12	40	135	685	19
DC-34	6,774	0.677	30.7%	346	1,283	14	47	152	783	20
DC-35	9,546	0.955	30.3%	492	1,855	16	52	141	1,080	15
DC-36	6,265	0.626	30.1%	319	1,190	12	42	130	664	8
DC-37	6,624	0.662	32.1%	301	1,148	28	153	789	701	25
DC-38	6,098	0.610	32.0%	308	1,138	19	83	300	613	15
DC-47	10,677	1.068	30.8%	571	1,960	27	111	367	1,940	28
DC-47B	5,833	0.583	30.0%	297	1,080	12	48	157	1,090	18
DC-49	23,201	2.320	31.9%	1,269	4,456	56	213	601	2,240	43

Full assay results are included in Appendix A and Appendix B.

The sampling program was undertaken as part of the reconnaissance mapping program to field check the various geophysical anomalies. As a first pass exercise in an area that has never been sampled for rare earths before, this is an excellent outcome as all 33 samples returned anomalous rare earth grades.

The mapping program identified the targeted Pinto Gneiss in outcrops that correlated with the USGS regional mapping. These outcrops have a clear correlation with the radiometric anomalies identified in the recent airborne program. The rock chip samples collected all contained anomalous rare earth elements with several samples returning exceptional grades.

[1] **TREO** (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = $La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3 + Y_2O_3$

[2] **Magnet REO** = $Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} + Sm_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3$

Southern Target Area

The southern target area, which is located within the tenements acquired by Dateline in February 2026, was re-visited by Mariano Jr and Mason following an earlier reconnaissance trip in March. The Pinto Gneiss in this area has a number of sub-units with different geological properties and samples were collected from several different gneiss horizons.

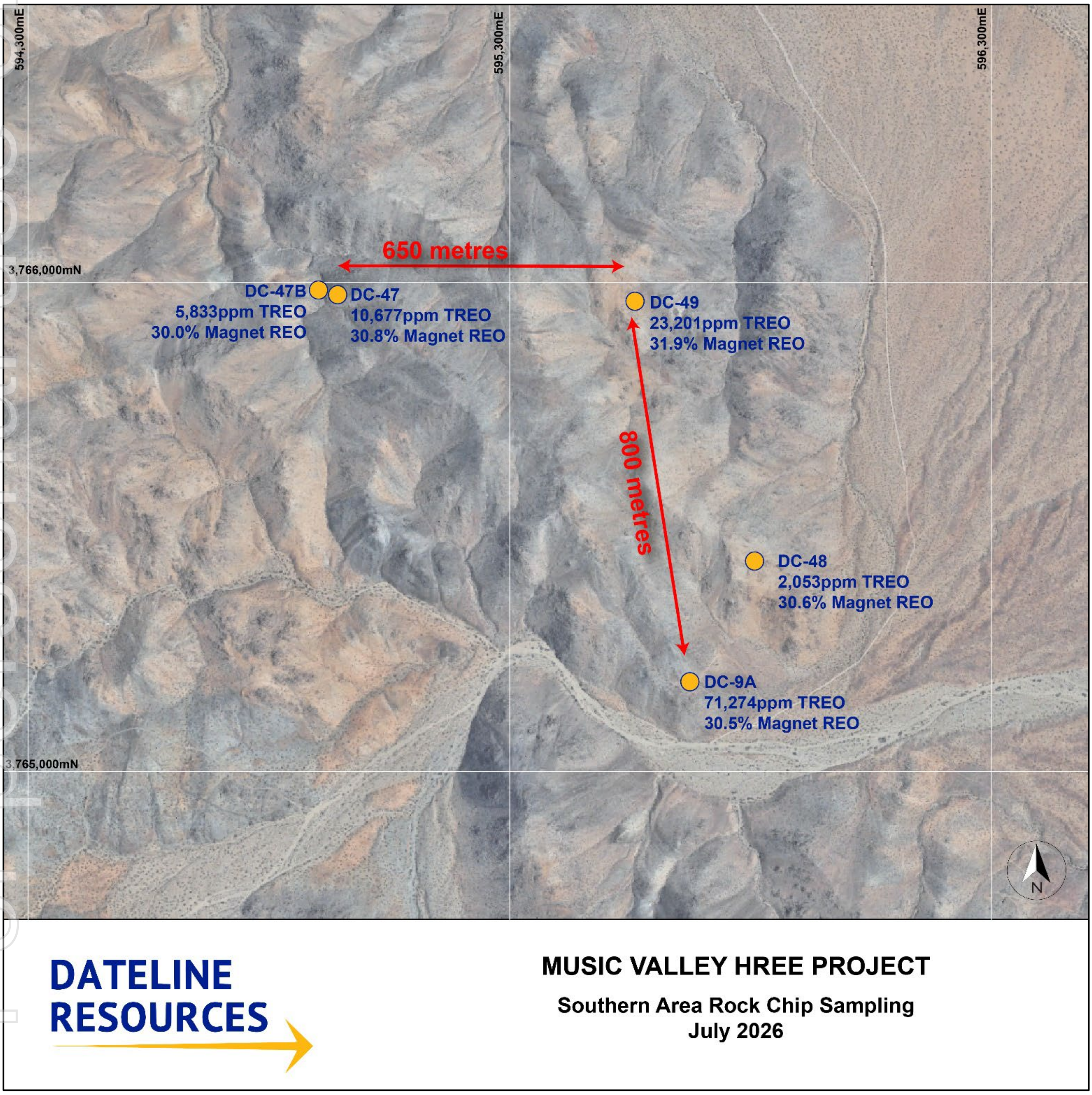

Figure 2: Map of sampled outcrops from the southern target area

The highest grade sample of the program was returned from the southernmost sample, near the southern border of the claims. DC-9A returned a significant assay result of **7.13% TREO** that corresponded with a ground radiometric reading of 2,335µR/h, the highest recorded in the program.

The rock chip sample was collected from an outcrop of Pinto Gneiss, as can be seen in Figure 3. In this area, the Pinto Gneiss has large biotite phenocrysts, which differs slightly from some of the other Pinto Gneiss outcrops in the project area.

Figure 3: Photo of Pinto Gneiss at outcrop where sample DC-9A was collected

The samples in the Southern Area were collected over a widespread area, with sample DC-49, located 800 metres to the north, returning **2.32% TREO**, including 31.9% magnet REOs. A further 650 metres to the west of DC-49, sample DC-47 returned **1.07% TREO** from another outcrop. The mapping program is being analysed to determine the relationship between these three samples to see if they represent one coherent zone or potentially parallel zones.

Technical and Field Interpretation – Southern Target Area

- The Southern Target results identify three widely spaced high-grade surface occurrences. DC-9A returned 71,274 ppm TREO (7.13%), DC-49 returned 23,201 ppm TREO (2.32%) and DC-47 returned 10,677 ppm TREO (1.07%). The samples are separated by approximately 650 to 800 metres, indicating a broad area requiring systematic follow-up.

- The strongest assays correspond with elevated ground radiometric readings. DC-9A was collected where radiation measured 2,335 μR/h, DC-49 from biotite schist measuring 450 to 560 μR/h and DC-47/47B from an exposed unit measuring 313 to 370 μR/h. This supports the use of radiometrics to refine field targeting.
- Field mapping shows REE enrichment in several related lithologies, including biotite-feldspar augen gneiss, coarse-grained biotite schist and pegmatitic material. Further mapping and mineralogical work are required to determine whether these occurrences form one coherent zone, parallel zones or separate mineralised lenses.
- DC-9A and DC-49 returned strong rare earth enrichment together with material Y-HREE values. DC-9A returned 2,598 ppm Y_2O_3, 731 ppm Dy_2O_3 and 180 ppm Tb_4O_7, while DC-49 returned 601 ppm Y_2O_3, 213 ppm Dy_2O_3 and 56 ppm Tb_4O_7. These locations are priorities for detailed mapping, infill sampling, petrography and mineralogical studies.

Table 2: Field observation notes from Field Mapping and Sampling Program – Southern Target

Sample(s)	Field observations	Interpretation and follow-up relevance
DC-9, 9A	DC-9A was collected during a return visit to the Uranus exposure originally sampled as DC-9 in 2025. The exposure comprises approximately 3 metres by 2 metres of outcropping biotite-feldspar augen gneiss. Radiation measured 2,335 μR/h at the sample point.	DC-9A returned the highest assay in the program at 71,274 ppm TREO (7.13%), including a strong Y-HREE response. The outcrop is a priority for detailed mapping, infill sampling and mineralogical studies.
DC-47, 47B	A biotite-feldspar augen-textured unit, approximately 0.5 to 1 metre thick, was exposed continuously for about 65 metres in an east-west direction. DC-47 and DC-47B were collected where radiation measured 313 to 370 μR/h.	DC-47 returned 10,677 ppm TREO (1.07%) and DC-47B returned 5,833 ppm TREO (0.58%). The exposed strike and repeated anomalism support detailed mapping and infill sampling along and across the unit.
DC-48	DC-48 was collected from a radioactive pegmatite layer approximately 1 metre thick, exposed continuously for about 30 metres up the hillside. Radiation measured 130 to 145 μR/h.	The sample returned 2,053 ppm TREO (0.21%). Follow-up work should test the continuity of the pegmatite and assess its relationship to the higher-grade augen gneiss and biotite schist occurrences.
DC-49	DC-49 was collected from coarse-grained biotite schist exposed in an historical pit approximately 2 metres by 3 metres. The schist is associated with biotite-feldspar augen gneiss. Radiation measured 450 to 560 μR/h in the schist and about 200 μR/h in the augen gneiss.	DC-49 returned 23,201 ppm TREO (2.32%), including 31.9% magnet REOs. The result makes the pit and surrounding lithological contact a priority for detailed mapping, mineralogy and step-out sampling.

Northwest Target Area

At the Northwest target area, there are extensive exposures of outcropping rock, with little to no cover material in this area. The biotite-rich Pinto Gneiss unit, which was identified by the United States Geological Survey (**USGS**) as the host unit for HREE mineralisation in the area, was mapped for approximately 200m strike in this area.

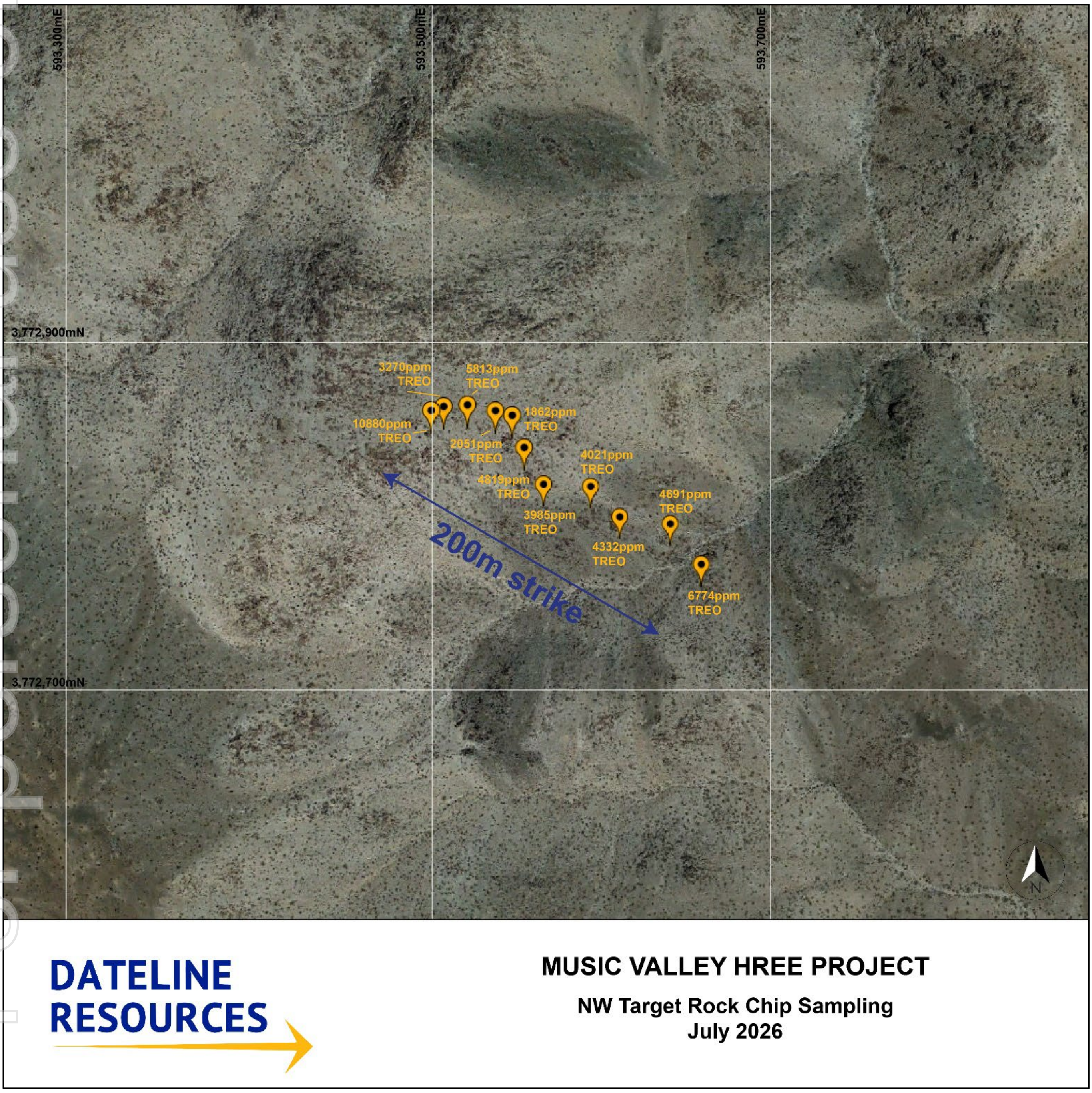

Figure 4: Photos of outcrops from within the anomalous target area in the NW of the project area

Outcrops were analysed by a scintillometer and pXRF instrument in the field to determine whether they were anomalous. One particular outcropping trend (Figure 4) was traced over 200m of strike and samples were collected from anomalous outcrops about every 30m.

All of the samples collected returned anomalous REE assays, ranging from **1.09% TREO** in the north to **0.68% TREO** in the south. As with the southern area, the highest ground radiometric reading correlated with the highest-grade assay result.

Figure 5: Biotite Gneiss at location where DC-25 was collected, NW Target

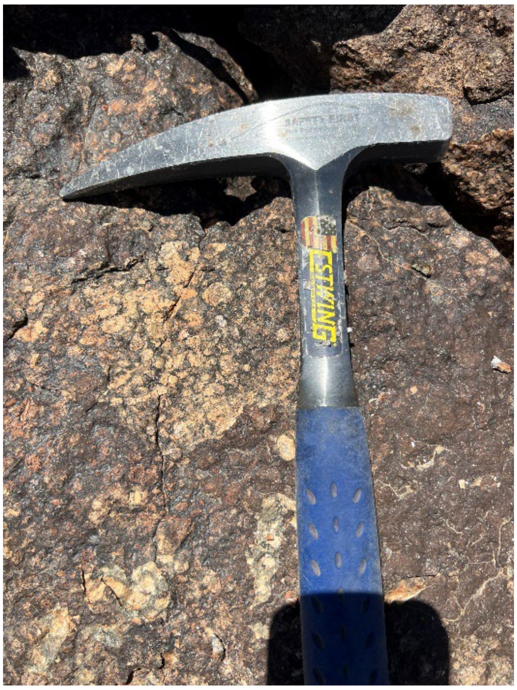

Figure 6: Biotite Gneiss at location where DC-25 was collected, NW Target

Technical and Field Interpretation – NW Target

- The NW Target results define a surface trend of anomalous rare earth oxide values over approximately 200 metres of strike. The highest assay returned 10,880 ppm TREO from sample DC-25.
- The chondrite-normalised plot shows a pronounced negative europium anomaly across all samples. This suggests the sampled rocks belong to a coherent geochemical population and supports follow-up work to define the controls on REE enrichment.
- Sample DC-25 returned the strongest Y-HREE response in the current dataset, including 411 ppm Y_2O_3, 106 ppm Dy_2O_3 and 25.8 ppm Tb_4O_7. This sample will be a priority focus for field checking, petrography and mineralogical work.
- Further work is required to determine whether the REE signatures represent zonation within one broader REE-bearing system or separate mineralising events within the district.

Table 3: Field observation notes from Field Mapping and Sampling Program

Sample(s)	Field observations	Interpretation and follow-up relevance
DC-21	Location exposed medium-grained diorite across approximately 60 metres east-west by 100 metres north-south along the top of a ridge. Ground radiometric readings ranged from 60 to 105 uR/h. Field pXRF readings returned anomalous REE and thorium. Uranium was not detected. Phosphorus was elevated.	The elevated phosphorus and REE response support the presence of REE phosphate minerals.
DC-22	Outcrop and boulder-sized float were observed about 800 feet northwest of this location, where linear foliation in gneiss grades into an augen texture. Radiation measured 60 to 102 uR/h. Field pXRF readings included Th 182 ppm, La 313 ppm, Ce 680 ppm, Nd 330 ppm and Y 194 ppm.	The sample extends anomalous REE response into augen-textured gneiss and warrants follow-up mapping and sampling of the exposure.
DC-23	Location exposed biotite gneiss along a ridge near the contact with pale gneiss. Radiation increased to 150 to 185 uR/h near the contact. The gneiss showed a brecciated texture. Field pXRF readings included Th 473 ppm, La 1,850 ppm, Ce 3,340 ppm, Nd 1,400 ppm, Y 168 ppm and P 1,110 ppm.	The brecciated texture, contact position and elevated REE and phosphorus response mark DC-23 as a target for follow-up mapping.
DC-24	Location exposed biotite gneiss near the contact with pale gneiss. Radiation measured 118 uR/h. The rock texture was similar to DC-23. Field pXRF readings included Th 548 ppm, La 884 ppm, Ce 1,560 ppm, Nd 670 ppm, Y 134 ppm and P 650 ppm.	The similar texture and geochemical response indicate continuity of the REE-bearing lithology or alteration style between DC-23 and DC-24.
DC-25	Upslope toward another checkpoint, a large outcrop of feldspar-biotite gneiss was observed, similar to the UThor and Baby Blue occurrences. The outcrop contains large feldspar clasts within biotite-rich layering. On-rock radiometric readings reached 515 uR/h.	DC-25 returned the highest laboratory TREO result in the current sample set and the strongest Y-HREE response. It is the priority location for detailed mapping, mineralogy and target definition.
DC-26 to DC-34	Follow-up sampling returned to the DC-25 area. Including DC-25, 11 samples were collected along an exposed mineralised rock unit over approximately 200 metres of strike. The exposed thickness varied between about 2 and 3 metres. Ground radiometric readings averaged 183 uR/h, with a high of 515 uR/h at DC-25.	The sample group supports a coherent surface trend at the NW Target. The exposed strike length and repeated radiometric response justify infill rock chip sampling, soil sampling and mapping to define geological controls.

Central Target Area

Six rock chip samples were collected from outcrops over an area of 500 metres x 500 metres in the central area. The radiometric survey for this area returned a broader anomaly than the southern and NW target areas and this is reflected in the results for this area. Whilst the tenor of the assay results is not as high as the other areas, all are anomalous over a large area.

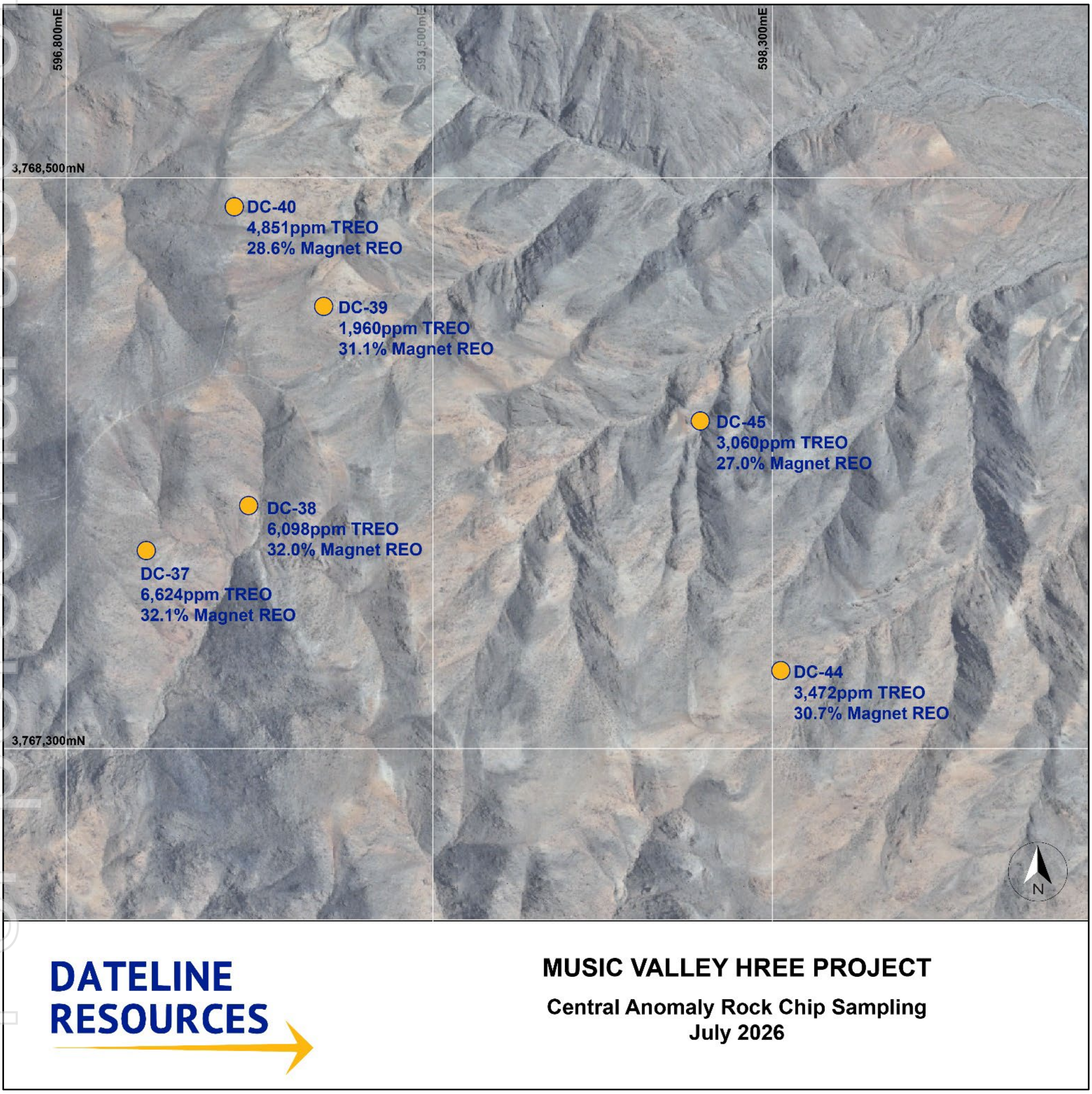

Figure 7: Rock chip sample results from the Central Anomaly at Music Valley

Technical and Field Interpretation – Central Target

- The Central Target results define a broad zone of anomalous rare earth mineralisation across approximately 500 metres by 500 metres. All six samples returned anomalous TREO values, ranging from 1,960 ppm to 6,624 ppm.
- DC-37 returned the strongest Central Target assay at 6,624 ppm TREO (0.66%) and the highest proportion of magnet rare earth oxides at 32.1%. DC-38 returned 6,098 ppm TREO (0.61%), confirming multiple anomalous outcrops within the target area.
- DC-37 also returned a strong Y-HREE response, including 789 ppm Y_2O_3, 153 ppm Dy_2O_3 and 28 ppm Tb_4O_7. This location is a priority for field checking, mineralogical work and follow-up sampling.
- Field observations indicate the anomalous response is associated mainly with discontinuous biotite-feldspar augen-textured layers near contacts between biotite gneiss and pale gneiss. Mapping and infill sampling are required to test continuity between exposures and define the structural and lithological controls on REE enrichment.

Table 4: Field observation notes from Field Mapping and Sampling Program

Sample(s)	Field observations	Interpretation and follow-up relevance
DC-37	A biotite-feldspar augen-textured layer, approximately 0.5 to 1 metre thick, occurs close to the contact between biotite gneiss and pale gneiss. Radiation measured 65 to 100 µR/h at the sample point.	DC-37 returned 6,624 ppm TREO (0.66%) and the strongest Central Target Y-HREE response. Follow-up should test the layer along strike and its relationship to the gneiss contact.
DC-38	Small, discontinuous outcrops of the same radioactive lithology occur across the hillside in contact with pale gneiss. The exposed layer is approximately 0.5 to 1 metre thick. Radiation measured 60 to 200 µR/h.	DC-38 returned 6,098 ppm TREO (0.61%). The result supports continuity of anomalous REE mineralisation within the augen-textured unit and warrants infill mapping and sampling.
DC-39	A radioactive layer approximately 1 metre thick occurs as small, discontinuous outcrops and float across a steep slope. Radiation measured 90 to 100 µR/h at the sample point.	DC-39 returned 1,960 ppm TREO (0.20%). Mapping should test whether the discontinuous exposures connect beneath slope cover and float.
DC-40	Several small ridgetop exposures of radioactive augen-textured lithology were identified. DC-40 was collected where radiation measured 135 µR/h. No field pXRF reading was obtained because high ambient temperature prevented the instrument from operating.	DC-40 returned 4,851 ppm TREO (0.49%). The ridgetop exposures extend the anomalous footprint and warrant mapping and sampling between outcrops.
DC-44	A small exposure of biotite-feldspar radioactive lithology occurs on a steep east-facing slope. The layer is approximately 1 metre thick and displays linear foliation. Radiation measured 170 µR/h.	DC-44 returned 3,472 ppm TREO (0.35%) with an elevated Y-HREE contribution. Follow-up should test the foliated unit along strike and downslope.
DC-45	A thin augen-textured layer, approximately 5 to 15 centimetres thick, is exposed in a steep gully at the contact between biotite gneiss and pale gneiss. Radiation measured 160 to 200 µR/h.	DC-45 returned 3,060 ppm TREO (0.31%). The contact setting supports further mapping to determine whether the thin exposure widens or repeats along strike.

Chondrite-Normalised REE Plot

A chondrite-normalised plot divides each rare earth element result by a reference chondrite abundance and plots the elements in atomic order. This removes the natural abundance differences between individual rare earth elements and allows the shape of the REE pattern to be compared between samples.

In REE exploration, the plot is used to identify whether samples share a common geochemical signature and whether anomalies such as europium depletion are present. The plot also helps compare samples with different grades, because the shape of the curve reveals fractionation and possible mineralogical controls, while the height of the curve reflects relative enrichment.

The Music Valley plot shows a coherent REE pattern across the sample population. This common shape indicates the samples are part of a related geochemical population rather than isolated unrelated assays.

NW Target

Sample DC-25 plots highest across much of the REE suite and shows the strongest Y-HREE response in the current dataset. The uplift in Y at the right-hand side of the plot is important because yttrium commonly behaves with the heavy rare earth elements. The pattern supports further work to determine whether the rare earth enrichment and Y-HREE response reflect mineralogical zonation within one broader REE-bearing system or separate mineralising events. Mineralogical work, including petrography and SEM-based mineral identification, will be used to test the roles of monazite, xenotime, allanite and other REE-bearing minerals.

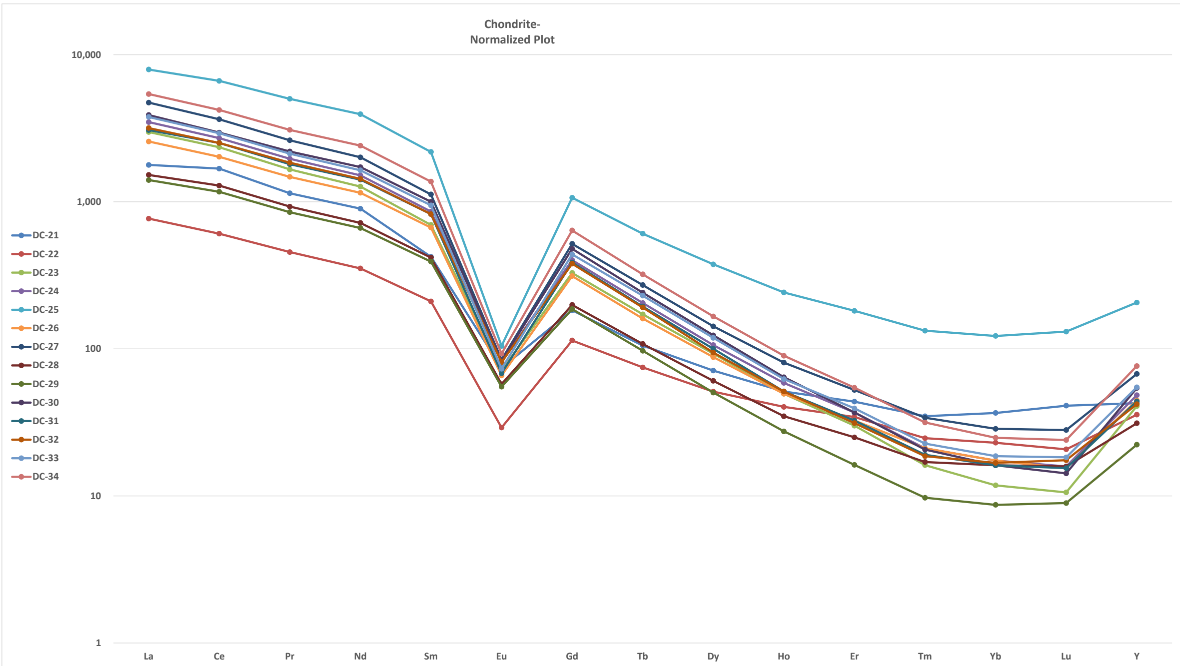

Figure 8: Chondrite-normalised REE plot for Music Valley rock chip samples – NW Target

Southern and Central Targets

The Central and Southern samples are plotted on Figure 9. As with the samples in the NW target area, the samples cluster as expected with a Europium dip and a Y kick at the end. The very high-grade sample (DC-9A) is plotted at the uppermost line in green in this figure.

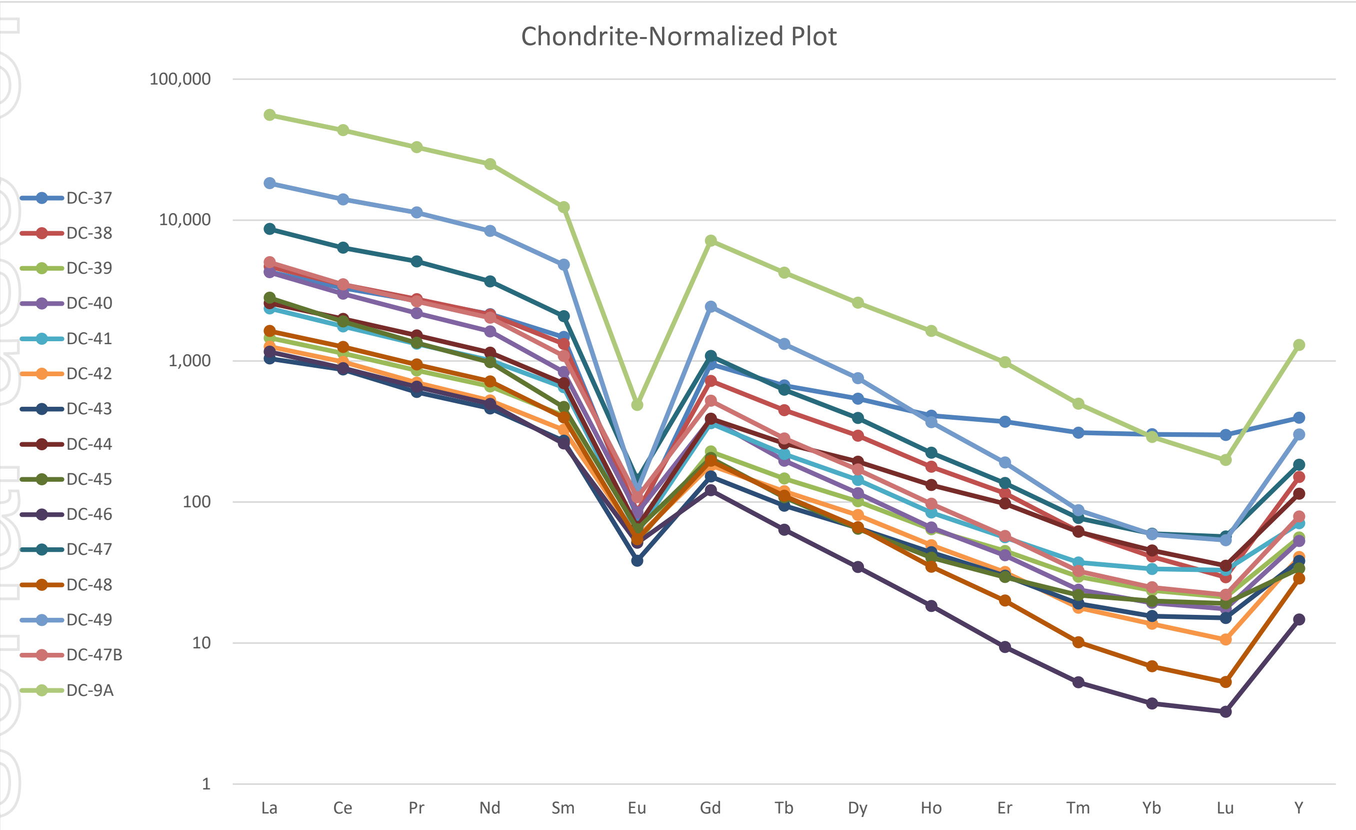

Figure 9: Chondrite-normalised REE plot for Music Valley rock chip samples – Southern and Central Targets

Next Steps

- Undertake detailed mapping around the areas that returned highly anomalous results.
- Complete infill rock chip and soil sampling across the NW Target and southwestern anomalous areas.
- Submit representative samples for mineralogy, including petrography and SEM-based mineral identification.
- Integrate assays with airborne radiometric and magnetic data to refine drill targets.
- Rank targets for first-pass drill testing, subject to permitting and land access requirements.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director 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-HREE Project in California.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California and is located 10km north of Mountain Pass rare earth mine. Drill testing the HREE potential at Colosseum has commenced.

On 11 May 2026, Dateline announced that the BFS economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated a pre-tax NPV_5 of US$785 million and a pre-tax IRR of 49.5% using a gold price of US$4,200/oz.

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%+ $SrSO_4$.

In March 2026, Dateline consolidated the Music Valley Heavy Rare Earth Project in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. The region has known HREE mineralisation from USGS rock chip sampling, however it has not been subjected to modern exploration techniques.

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.

Appendix A: Music Valley Rock Chip Assay Results

All values are reported in ppm unless otherwise stated. TREO is the total rare earth oxide value calculated from the individual oxide-equivalent assays. The final column expresses TREO as a percentage. Values below detection limit are shown as reported by the laboratory.

Sample	TREO ppm	TREO %	Magnet REO %	La_2O_3	CeO_2	Pr_6O_{11}	Nd_2O_3	Sm_2O_3	Eu_2O_3	Gd_2O_3	Tb_4O_7	Dy_2O_3	Ho_2O_3	Er_2O_3	Tm_2O_3	Yb_2O_3	Lu_2O_3	Y_2O_3	Th ppm	U ppm
DC-01	10,719	1.072	31.2%	2,334	4,697	559	2,030	371	8	243	28	101	12	18	2	8	1	307	1090	16
DC-09	11,486	1.149	29.5%	2,451	4,966	559	2,006	361	8	258	34	148	23	47	5	25	3	592	1730	26
DC-9A	71,274	7.127	30.5%	15,481	31,157	3,685	13,297	2,122	32	1,637	180	731	102	180	14	53	6	2,598	10,600	141
DC-21	2,557	0.256	29.3%	495	1,206	128	478	72	5	42	5	20	3	8	1	7	1	85	257	3
DC-22	1,055	0.106	30.4%	213	436	51	188	36	2	26	3	14	3	6	1	4	1	71	101	4
DC-23	3,703	0.370	29.5%	828	1,687	186	677	119	5	75	7	26	3	6	<1	2	<1	81	435	9
DC-24	4,332	0.433	30.2%	968	1,944	220	806	147	5	92	9	30	4	7	1	3	<1	97	499	12
DC-25	10,880	1.088	31.5%	2,205	4,767	562	2,100	375	7	244	26	106	15	33	4	22	3.66	411	1,290	34
DC-26	3,270	0.327	30.6%	714	1,452	166	614	115	4	72	7	25	3	6	1	3	<1	89	359	10
DC-27	5,813	0.581	29.8%	1,314	2,612	294	1,070	192	6	119	12	40	5	10	1	5	1	135	685	19
DC-28	2,051	0.205	30.6%	423	925	104	383	72	4	46	5	17	2	5	<1	3	<1	62	208	6
DC-29	1,862	0.186	31.1%	391	840	95	353	67	4	43	4	14	2	3	<1	2	<1	44	190	6
DC-30	4,819	0.482	31.0%	1,081	2,120	246	917	172	5	110	10	35	4	7	1	3	<1	108	563	15
DC-31	3,985	0.398	30.7%	854	1,804	202	753	141	4	89	8	28	3	6	1	3	<1	88	441	13
DC-32	4,021	0.402	30.7%	882	1,804	207	763	141	5	87	8	27	3	6	1	3	<1	84	464	13
DC-33	4,691	0.469	30.3%	1,048	2,097	238	872	162	5	101	10	34	4	7	1	3	1	109	547	14
DC-34	6,774	0.677	30.7%	1,501	3,022	346	1,283	235	6	146	14	47	6	10	1	5	1	152	783	20
DC-35	9,546	0.955	30.3%	2,170	4,322	492	1,855	298	5	180	16	52	5	8	1	3	<1	141	1,080	15
DC-36	6,265	0.626	30.1%	1,466	2,764	319	1,190	196	5	124	12	42	5	8	1	3	<1	130	664	8
DC-37	6,624	0.662	32.1%	1,196	2,366	301	1,148	254	5	218	28	153	26	68	9	55	8	789	701	25
DC-38	6,098	0.610	32.0%	1,302	2,507	308	1,138	227	6	166	19	83	11	21	2	8	1	300	613	15
DC-39	1,960	0.196	31.1%	406	815	96	352	70	3	52	6	29	4	8	1	4	1	112	182	4
DC-40	4,851	0.485	28.6%	1,185	2,155	245	865	144	5	89	8	33	4	8	1	4	0	105	521	9
DC-41	3,024	0.302	31.0%	657	1,265	149	540	112	4	83	9	41	5	10	1	6	1	141	284	7
DC-42	1,642	0.164	29.7%	352	709	79	280	56	4	42	5	23	3	6	1	3	0	81	147	3
DC-43	1,423	0.142	29.5%	290	625	68	246	47	3	35	4	18	3	5	1	3	0	76	217	5
DC-44	3,472	0.347	30.7%	717	1,429	170	611	119	4	90	11	55	8	18	2	8	1	229	383	11
DC-45	3,060	0.306	27.0%	781	1,370	151	523	81	4	47	5	18	3	5	1	4	1	67	341	6
DC-46	1,423	0.142	29.8%	324	640	74	265	45	3	28	3	10	1	2	0	1	0	29	127	2
DC-47	10,677	1.068	30.8%	2,404	4,568	571	1,960	357	9	249	27	111	14	25	2	11	2	367	1,940	28
DC-48	2,053	0.205	30.6%	454	905	106	383	68	4	45	5	19	2	4	0	1	0	57	191	4
DC-49	23,201	2.320	31.9%	5,078	10,061	1,269	4,456	828	8	558	56	213	23	35	2	11	2	601	2,240	43
DC-47B	5,833	0.583	30.0%	1,396	2,507	297	1,080	187	7	120	12	48	6	11	1	5	1	157	1,090	18

Appendix B: Music Valley Rock Chip Locations

Sample	Northing UTM Zone 11S (mN)	Easting UTM Zone 11S (mE)	RL (mASL)
DC-01	3770356	592199	901
DC-09	3765196	595661	1056
DC-09A	3765196	595662	1056
DC-21	3772433	594621	897
DC-22	3772145	593736	980
DC-23	3772481	593781	973
DC-24	3772787	593612	968
DC-25	3772848	593500	1014
DC-26	3772850	593507	1007
DC-27	3772852	593521	1006
DC-28	3772849	593537	1002
DC-29	3772846	593547	999
DC-30	3772828	593554	990
DC-31	3772807	593565	982
DC-32	3772805	593594	972
DC-33	3772783	593642	958
DC-34	3772760	593662	961
DC-35	3768265	594351	979
DC-36	3768330	593944	1086
DC-37	3767729	597020	1234
DC-38	3767830	597223	1209
DC-39	3768218	597375	1244
DC-40	3768415	597206	1282
DC-41	3769185	592384	1043
DC-42	3769441	592124	1055
DC-43	3769958	593128	1061
DC-44	3769494	598315	1191
DC-45	3768017	598178	1017
DC-46	3767656	594175	1028
DC-47	3765992	594900	1051
DC-47B	3766002	594879	1057
DC-48	3765444	595788	1055
DC-49	3765977	595533	1095

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.*	• The rock chip samples were collected from outcrops within the project area for assaying or petrography studies.
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 is reported in this announcement.
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*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement. • Samples were field logged by Dateline's geological consultants. Detailed lithology, alteration and mineralisation descriptions were recorded.
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.*	• Rock chip samples weighed between 0.5 – 4kg and were submitted as whole samples. Samples were crushed at the laboratory and a representative sample taken for testing. Blanks were inserted for QA/QC purposes. • This is considered appropriate for this early stage of sampling. No mineral resource estimates are going to be derived from these samples. • The sampling was undertaken at outcrops that the field geologists believed represented mineralized material. All samples were subjected to a pXRF and scintillometer reading before submission.
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)*	• Samples were analysed using fusion ICP and fusion MS methods. Detection limits are set out in the assay workbook and laboratory report A26-10494 dated 26 June 2026. • Laboratory standards, duplicates and blanks were included in the laboratory QC dataset.

	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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.*	• Results have been compiled from laboratory report A26-10494. • Elemental to stoichiometric conversion undertaken by Dateline personnel.
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 recorded by a GPS with accuracy of +/- 1m. • Sample locations recorded in UTM co-ordinates
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.*	• Samples were collected across the NW Target and surrounding areas. The current sampling is reconnaissance to follow-up in nature and is not sufficient to estimate a Mineral Resource.
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.*	• Sampling was undertaken from surface exposures. True widths are not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Dateline consultants and sent to the laboratory using a reputable courier with end-to end chain of custody procedures.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit of the sampling program has been completed at this stage.

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 Music Valley Project is located in portions of T1N R9E-R11E, T1S R9E-R11E, and T2S R9E-R11E, SB&M. • All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Heavy Rare Earth mineralisation was first reported by the USGS in 1954. • There has been little to no modern exploration across the claims area. • For the acquired (Fermi) claims, no substantive work was undertaken by the previous owner.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Music Valley Project is located within the eastern Transverse Ranges of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California, near the structural transition into the Mojave Desert province. The region is underlain by a complex assemblage of Proterozoic to Mesozoic crystalline basement rocks that have been intruded by Jurassic and Cretaceous granitic plutons associated with the Cordilleran magmatic arc. Regional mapping by the United States Geological Survey highlights a structurally deformed terrane characterised by northwest trending faults and shear zones. These structures reflect multiple tectonic events and are interpreted to provide potential pathways for fluid flow and element mobilisation. • A key basement unit within the Project area is the Pinto Gneiss, interpreted as an Early Proterozoic high grade metamorphic complex. The Pinto Gneiss comprises banded biotite quartz feldspar gneiss with local amphibolite and migmatitic phases and exhibits strong foliation and compositional layering

		consistent with polyphase deformation and metamorphism. The unit has been intruded by younger granitic bodies and locally cut by pegmatites and quartz veins. This intrusive and structural overprint is significant, as it provides a geological environment conducive to the concentration of incompatible elements during partial melting and late stage magmatic and hydrothermal processes. • From a rare earth element perspective, the Pinto Gneiss is considered prospective due to the potential presence of accessory HREE bearing minerals, including monazite, allanite and xenotime, within felsic components of the metamorphic sequence. High grade metamorphism and partial melting events may have facilitated redistribution and local enrichment of rare earth elements, particularly along shear zones, pegmatitic segregations and intrusive contacts. The combination of an ancient, repeatedly reworked basement complex, proximity to granitic intrusions and well-developed structural pathways provides a favourable geological setting for further rare earth exploration at Music Valley.

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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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 rock chip sampling program.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades)*	• TREO is reported as the arithmetic sum of individual rare earth oxide-equivalent values. No length weighting has been applied because the samples are rock chip samples.

	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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable. No drill intercepts or channel widths are reported.
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.*	• All rock chip samples from the current assay batch are included in Appendix A.
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.*	• The announcement includes surface mapping context, geochemical assays and chondrite-normalised REE plots. Geophysical data were reported separately in Dateline's ASX announcement dated 17 June 2026.
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*	• Further mapping, infill sampling, soil sampling, mineralogical studies and drill targeting are planned.

DATELINE RESOURCES

	geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	