



June 2026 Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

- **Bankable Feasibility Study:** BFS confirmed Colosseum as a high-margin gold project with NPV₅ of US\$785 million (pre-tax), IRR of 49.5% (pre-tax) and over US\$1.08 billion in undiscounted pre-tax cashflow.
- **Colosseum Pre-Production Activities Continue:** Financial advisors appointed to manage project financing with Phase 1 bids received.
- **Front End Engineering and Design** is well advanced using GR Engineering Services.
- **Alvarez and Marsal appointed** project managers appointed and site preparatory works for plant construction continue.
- **Music Valley Geophysical Targets Confirmed by Mapping:** Airborne magnetic and radiometric survey completed, with three key target areas defined. Subsequent mapping and sampling has confirmed the targets are rare earth bearing.
- **High Grade REE Rock Chips Returned Post Quarter End:** 33 rock chip samples collected from across the Music Valley Project all returned anomalous rare earth results, peaking at 7.1% TREO.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to present its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2026.

The June quarter was operationally dominated by the release of the Colosseum Bankable Feasibility Study (**BFS**). The BFS was the result of nearly a year of parallel studies that included Mineral Resource updates, mining studies, a maiden Ore Reserve estimate, processing and metallurgical studies, geotechnical and hydrology studies, and financial modelling.

The BFS demonstrates that Colosseum is a high-margin gold project with excellent economics and further upside potential. Following the BFS release, focus has shifted towards financing and pre-development activities aimed at ensuring the project can be developed as expeditiously as possible.

Exploration at Colosseum continued at pace, with three rigs drilling gold and rare earth targets at the project. The focus of the gold exploration is assessing the size potential of the northeast extension to the North Pit mineralisation, whilst initial rare earth drilling is testing a range of targets across the project area.

At Music Valley, the airborne magnetic and radiometric survey identified three key target areas that appeared to be related to USGS mapping of the key Pinto Gneiss unit. Field mapping and sampling of the targets confirmed the three targets to contain rare earths, with the Southern Target returning a very high-grade assay result of 7.1% TREO from an outcrop rock chip sample.

Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.94B
Top 20 Shareholders	78.9%

Board of Directors

Mark Johnson AO Non-Executive Chairman	Phillips Baker Jr Non-Executive Director
Stephen Baghdadi Managing Director	Greg Hall Non-Executive Director
George Brack Non-Executive Director	Tony Ferguson Non-Executive Director

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Colosseum Gold-REE Project

Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS)¹

During the quarter, Dateline completed the Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) for the 100%-owned Colosseum Gold Project in California. The BFS confirmed the technical and financial viability of redeveloping Colosseum as a conventional open-pit mining operation, processing ore from the North and South breccia pipes through a 2.5Mtpa crushing, grinding and carbon-in-leach processing facility.

The BFS defined an initial mine life of 10.4 years, producing approximately 573,000 ounces of gold. Average annual production is forecast at approximately 60,000 ounces, increasing to more than 70,000 ounces during the higher-production years. The mine plan is supported by a maiden Ore Reserve of 16.4Mt at 1.09g/t gold for 573,000 ounces, drawn from the Measured and Indicated components of the Colosseum Mineral Resource.

Using a base-case gold price of US\$4,200 per ounce, the Project is forecast to generate undiscounted pre-tax cash flow of US\$1.08 billion, a pre-tax NPV₅ of US\$785 million and a pre-tax internal rate of return of 49.5%. Initial development capital is estimated at approximately US\$275 million, with forecast capital payback occurring 2.1 years after the commencement of production.

The BFS also identified opportunities to improve the Project economics and extend the operating life. These include converting additional Mineral Resources into Ore Reserves, testing mineralisation below and adjacent to the current open pits, optimising the mine schedule and reviewing lower-cost power options. The results provide Dateline with a detailed technical and economic foundation to advance project financing, detailed engineering and development planning for Colosseum.

Pre-Development Activities

Post completion of the BFS, Dateline is progressing pre-development activities aimed at ensuring the project can be developed as soon as practicable. GenCap Mining Advisory² was appointed to co-ordinate and manage the Colosseum funding process. A due diligence data room was established and several globally recognised financiers have submitted Phase 1 bids for consideration. The Phase 2 process is expected to be completed in September.

GR Engineering Services (**GRES**) was appointed during the BFS process to commence the Front End Engineering and Design (**FEED**) process for Colosseum. This progresses the BFS quote process through to full plant designs and equipment selection.

Several long lead capital items, including the electrical transformer, have been sourced and orders placed or advanced. This will allow for rapid progression of plant construction, rather than waiting for extended periods for items to be constructed.

¹ ASX Announcement 11 May 2026 – Colosseum BFS confirms high margin gold project

² ASX Announcement 19 May 2026 – Colosseum Funding Mandate Awarded

In June³, the Company announced the appointment of Alvarez & Marsal (**A&M**) to co-ordinate and manage Colosseum Gold Mine construction and development. A&M will be integrated into the Dateline internal team and act as the Owner's Team with the clear focus to deliver Colosseum on time and budget.

Colosseum Gold Exploration

During the BFS, drilling continued around the North Pit, looking for extensions to mineralisation. An area to the northeast of the North Pit was identified during the mining studies as falling outside of the designed pit shells, despite having mineral resources in a consistent zone. This area is considered prospective for mineralisation extensions that may be mineable in the future via an underground operation.

The Company announced two holes during the quarter⁴ that confirmed mineralisation extends several hundred metres beyond the mineral resource estimate. Key results included:

- CM25-41 – **287.3m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 0m, including **17.7m @ 6.13g/t Au** from 19.2m
- CM26-42 – **214m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 0m, including **87.9m @ 1.59g/t Au** from 12.2m

CM25-41 was originally drilled in 2025 but ended in mineralisation. The hole was re-entered and extended, with the mineralised zone extending from 149m to 287.3 metres.

Colosseum Rare Earth Exploration

Dateline is undertaking an 18-hole rare earth focused drillhole program across the Colosseum Project. This is the first rare earth drill program at Colosseum, following earlier geophysics and geochemistry programs. These earlier programs identified a number of potential carbonatite targets for follow up.

These holes tested primarily gravity and resistivity anomalies that appear similar to those observed at Mountain Pass, to the south, in conjunction with the location of the fenitised dykes and trachyte dykes that had been mapped around the project area.

To date, eight holes for 5,030.2 metres of the 18-hole program have been completed. Another 8,300 metres of drilling has been planned with eight drillholes targeting other geologic features and geophysical anomalies not yet tested with the previous drilling. The program targets features on the North, East and West sides of the existing open pit developments.

The Company is currently reviewing the program to date and anticipates increasing the program to 24 holes.

As this is the first drill program for rare earths at Colosseum, the Company will not have a clear indication of the success of the program until all the drilling is complete. The drill rig is being moved from hole to hole based on accessibility rather than drilling in order of priority.

CE26-16 and CE26-05 intersected two zones associated with rich biotite alteration along fractures and fault zones that had elevated radiation levels. There was also evidence of fenitisation within these holes under UV

³ ASX Announcement 22 May 2026 – Alvarez & Marsal appointed to manage Colosseum construction

⁴ ASX Announcement 15 May 2026 – Underground gold potential grows at Colosseum

light. Sections were sent off for thin section analysis as well as TREO analysis. Below are the images of the sections of core in reference.



Figure 1: CE26-05: 207 feet – 121 $\mu\text{R/h}$

For personal use only



Figure 2: Drillhole plan showing locations of REE drillholes, including CE26-16 and CE26-05



Figure 3: CE26-05 - 1215-1217 feet – interstitial calcite



Figure 4: CE26-05 core at 1215 feet under short wave filterless UV light (left) showing green coloration, like that of the Mountain Pass Blue Ore under short wave filterless UV light (right)



Figure 5: CE26-16: 1141.5 feet - biotite rich section within hydrothermal intrusion with moderate radioactivity.

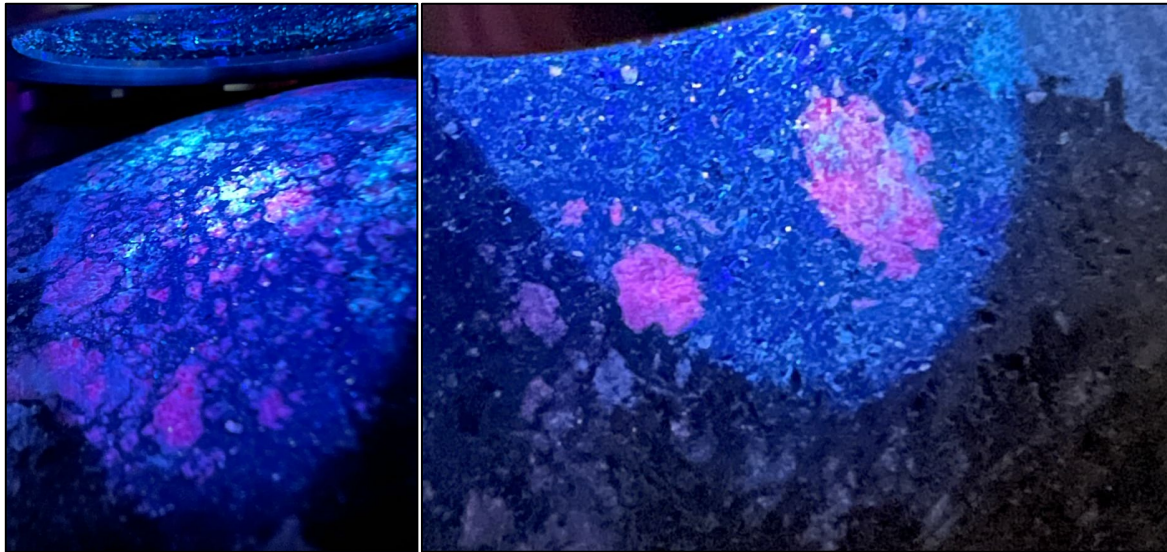


Figure 6: Redish-hue under short wave filtered UV light in CE26-16 around 1200 feet indicating likely feniitisation of the granitic rock.

Exploration Program Context

The Colosseum rare earth drilling program is a maiden exploration program designed to test target concepts and geological controls. It is not infill or extension drilling.

The current drilling is expected to provide:

1. Subsurface geological data across priority target zones.
2. Confirmation of alteration styles relevant to the rare earth model.
3. Geochemical information from laboratory assays.
4. Ranking of targets for follow-up exploration.
5. A stronger geological framework for future drill planning.

Dateline expects to provide further updates as assay results are received, validated and interpreted.

Music Valley HREE Project

Geophysical Survey⁵

During the quarter, the Company released the geophysical interpretation of the Music Valley Heavy Rare Earth Project. The magnetic and radiometric survey undertaken in March 2026 included all the 20,520 acres of the Project.

The geophysical interpretation highlights significant structural detail, corresponding with areas that the USGS has mapped containing the favourable Pinto Gneiss unit. The Thorium rich domains appear to be the best proxy for HREE mineralisation, with local faulting and contact with younger diorite intrusions expected to be the most prospective targets for exploration.

The most interesting feature was noted with the Th²/U ratio map from the radiometric survey. The high Th is considered a proxy for elevated HREE in the minerals monazite and xenotime. The processed data highlighted

⁵ ASX Announcement 17 June 2026 – Geophysics refine Music Valley HREE targets

a number of structurally complex zones on the western side of the project for further examination. These appear to correlate in some zones where the Pinto Gneiss was mapped at the regional scale.

When the geophysical survey results were released and identified the trends of the mineralised structures and radiometric anomalies in the northwest of the project area, it was recognised that the extensions to this zone extended to the NW outside of the project area. An additional 66 claims totalling ~1,300 acres was staked during the quarter in order to include the potential extensions⁶.

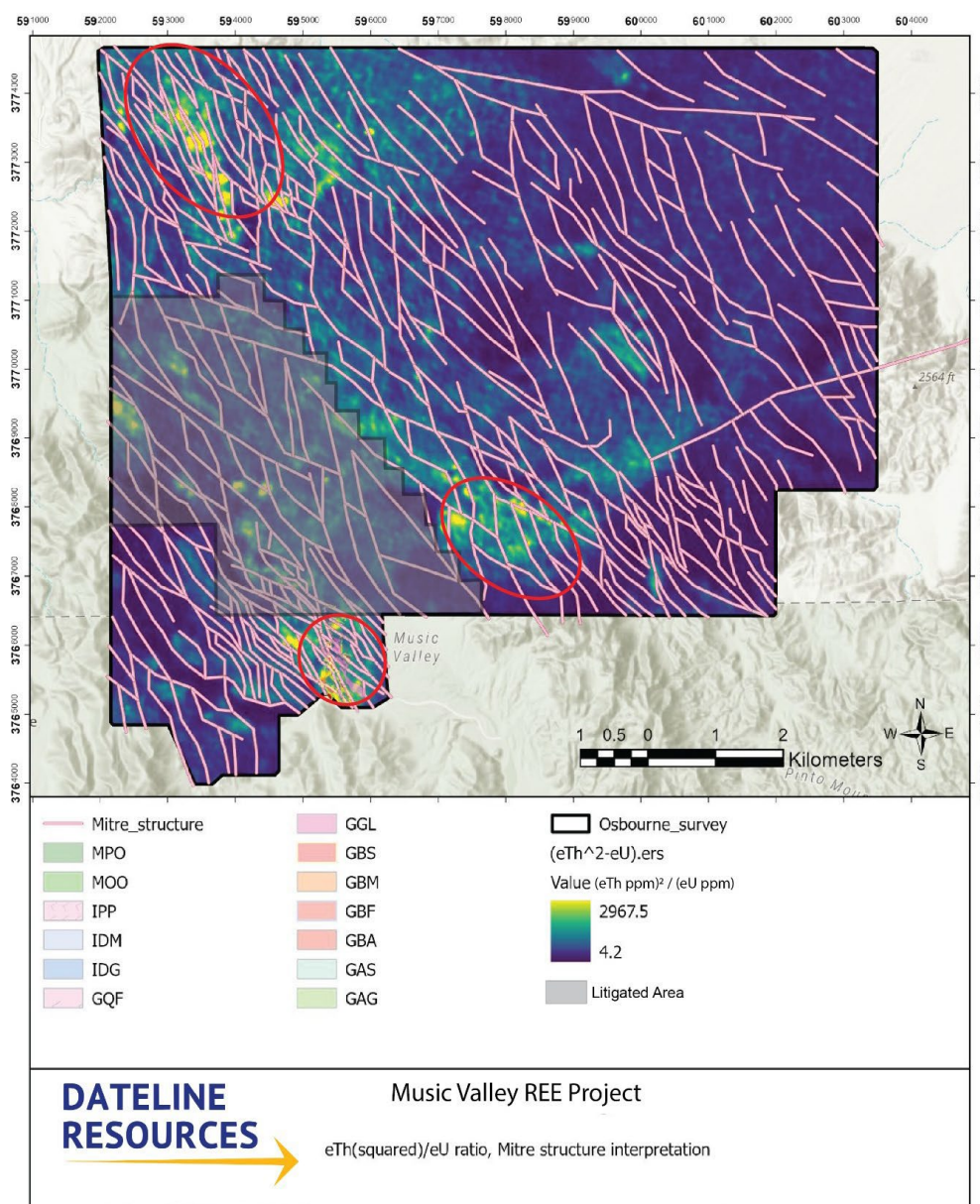


Figure 1: Th²³²/U ratio map (Viridis colour palette, with 5% standard deviation stretch) developed to show high Thorium concentrations relative to normal granite / granite gneiss (Th/U ~1). The three priority prospects are highlighted.

⁶ ASX Announcement 22 June 2026 – Music Valley Expanded, HREE host rock outcrops confirmed

The interpretation of the magnetic and radiometric surveys highlights two major structural trends, one trending 286° that is related to the Pinto Mountain Fault and a younger set trending more towards 330° . The Pinto Mountain Fault is connected to the San Andreas Fault Zone, which is a right lateral system taking up strain from the interaction of the continental US Plate with the Pacific Plate. The younger 330° structures are more prevalent and have intensely deformed the older primary fabrics, leading to structural complexity on the ground. This was mapped by the Dateline consultants, who identified a more complex geology than shown in the regional scale mapping.

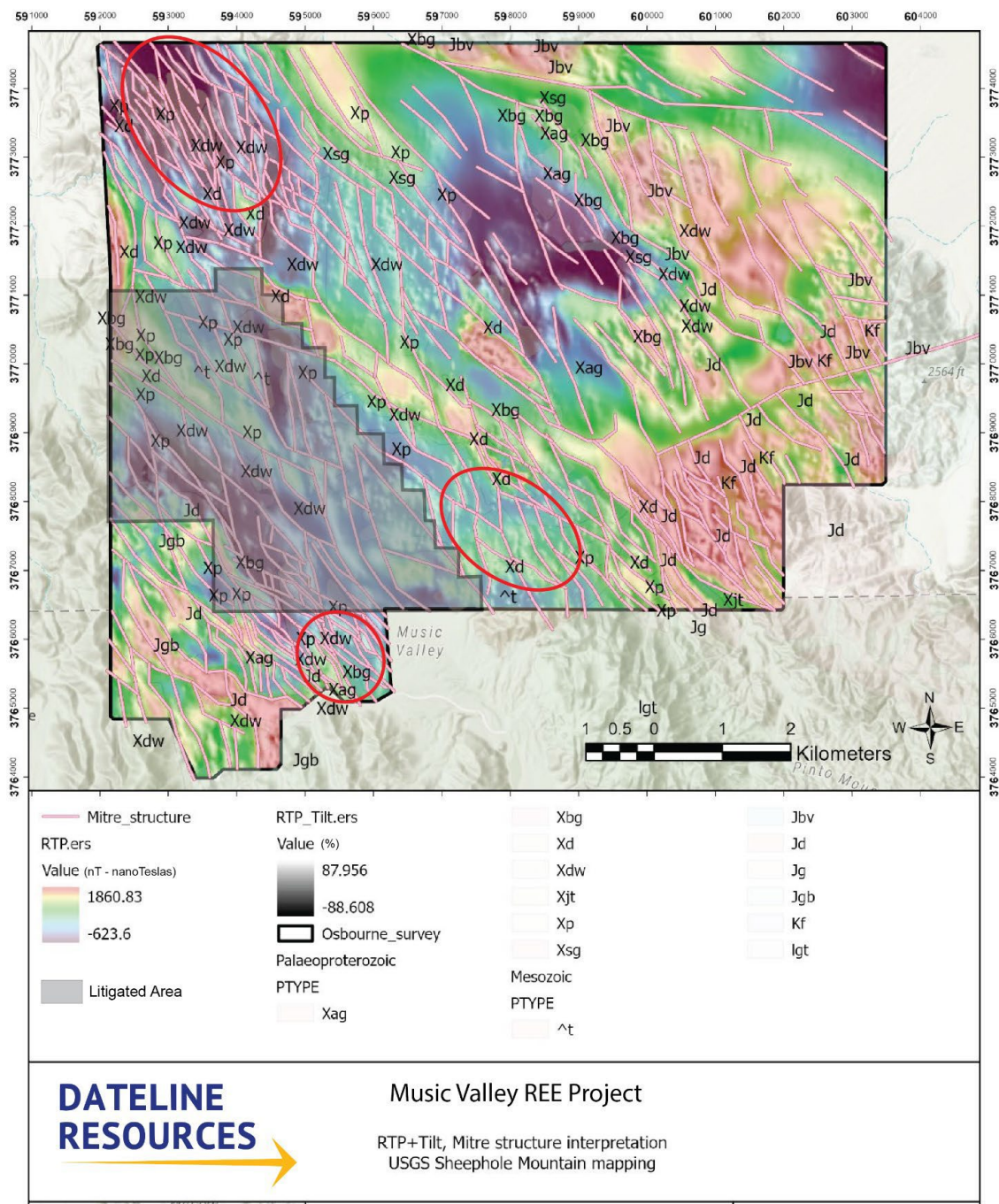


Figure 2: Reduced to Pole (RTP) residual total magnetic intensity data, underlain by the Tilt filtered version of this data, with Mitre structural interpretation overlain. The geology denoted as Xp represents the Pinto Gneiss target unit.

Field Mapping and Sampling⁷

During and following the geophysical survey, the Company's structural and rare earth experts, Dr Russell Mason and Tony Mariano Jr, undertook field mapping of the areas identified as having outcropping Pinto Gneiss and to field check the geophysical anomalies.

Post quarter end, the Company announced that the mapping program had successfully identified Pinto Gneiss outcrops in the areas that the USGS had mapped at a regional scale and that the radiometric anomalies correlated with the Pinto Gneiss outcrops.

Assays released post quarter end from 33 outcrops demonstrated that all three of the key target anomalies were rare earth bearing, with results from the Southern Target area returning rock chip assays up to 7.1% TREO.

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.

A more detailed mapping and sampling program, infilling the areas of interest, will commence in Autumn/ Fall when the weather conditions are appropriate.

⁷ ASX Announcement 15 July 2026 – Widespread REE mineralisation at Music Valley

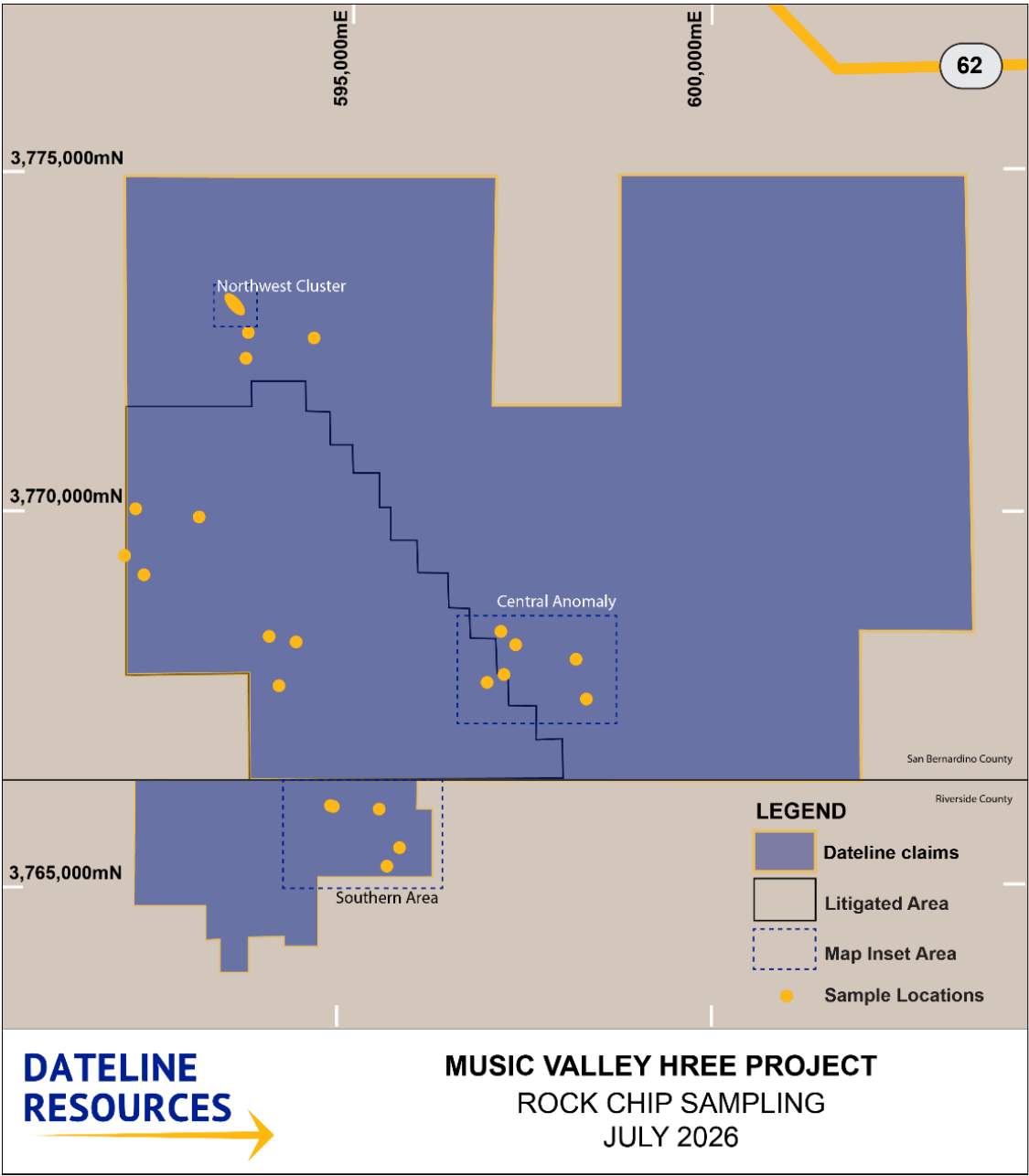


Figure 7: Music Valley Project sampling locations

Corporate

Placement

At the start of the quarter⁸, the Company announced that it had raised \$50 million via the issue of 125 million Ordinary shares at \$0.40 per share. This placement will be used to support the project financing of the Colosseum Project.

Option Conversion

Strong option holder interest continued during the quarter, resulting in 155.8 million Options being exercised:

- Total proceeds from option conversions of \$3,164,587 received
- 155,834,078 new Ordinary shares issued from option conversion to shares,
- Post quarter end, a further 84,620,354 Options were converted, raising a further \$1,695,264.

Of the Options exercised during the reporting period⁹, 97.7 million were exercised by the Company's Chairman, Mr Mark Johnson AO, resulting in a further investment of A\$1.95 million.

Following the conversion of the Options, Mr Johnson now holds 586,639,240 Ordinary Dateline shares, or 15.3% of the issued capital in the Company.

As at 30 June 2026, the Company had cash at bank of \$85.8 million.

Legal Proceedings^{10,11,12,13}

National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) Proceedings^{14,15}

On 15 April 2026, the National Parks Conservation Association (**NPCA**) (a non-governmental environmental organisation) filed proceedings in the United States District Court against the U.S. Department of the Interior and associated parties in relation to the Colosseum Mine. The proceedings challenge an April 2025 letter by U.S. government agencies acknowledging the continued validity of the existing Plan of Operations and associated mining rights at Colosseum.

Post quarter end¹⁶, the Company announced that it was seeking leave to intervene in the case as a defendant. As the owner and operator of the Colosseum Gold-REE Project, this is the best way to protect the Company's interests. The United States District Court has subsequently approved the Company's application to intervene

⁸ ASX Announcement 1 April 2026 - \$96 million cash position to accelerate Colosseum development

⁹ ASX Announcement 16 June 2026 – Chairman invests \$1.95 million through option exercise

¹⁰ ASX Announcement 9 December 2025 – Response to media speculation

¹¹ ASX Announcement 12 December 2025 – Dateline update on US REE Federal Court Proceedings

¹² ASX Announcement 23 December 2025 – Legal proceedings update and progress at Colosseum

¹³ ASX Announcement 16 June 2026 – Legal Update

¹⁴ ASX Announcement 17 April 2026 – Dateline comment on media article

¹⁵ ASX Announcement 13 July 2026 – U.S. Government backs Colosseum operations

¹⁶ ASX Announcement 3 July 2026 – Dateline seeks leave to intervene in USA court proceedings

in the case, such that the Company is now a party to the proceedings (and able to be heard on matters affecting it).

Since being admitted as an intervenor defendant, Dateline and the US Department of Justice (**DOJ**) have both submitted Opposition Motions to the court refuting the arguments made by NPCA in its application. The DOJ position aligns with Dateline's view that the Plan of Operation for Colosseum is valid and that an April 2025 letter from the US Government simply confirms this status and did not provide any additional approvals.

On Monday 27 July, the National Parks Conservation Association filed a motion seeking an injunction against any activity on the Colosseum Project pending a final hearing on the validity of the existing Plan of Operations and associated mining rights. On 29 July 2026, the Company requested a suspension to assist it to manage its continuous disclosure obligations whilst the Court considers whether to grant the Plaintiff's preliminary injunction.

The Company will provide further updates as the case proceeds. In the meantime, activity on site at Colosseum proceeds uninterrupted.

US1 Critical Minerals

US1 Critical Minerals Limited (**USC**) and Apex USA Resources LLC (**Apex**) launched proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against Dateline and its Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, in relation to certain tenements in California.

During the quarter, the case was held in Melbourne, Victoria. Dateline and Mr Baghdadi vigorously defended the proceedings. Following closing arguments, the Judge has reserved his decision. There is no timetable for when this decision will be handed down.

Information Required Under ASX Listing Rules

Information required under Listing Rules 5.3.1 and 5.3.2

Evaluation and exploration expenditure during the Quarter amounted to \$3.85 million.

Mining production and development activities amounted to \$1.86 million

Information required under Listing Rule 5.3.3 – tenement information

The Company's tenement interests as at 30 June 2026 are shown below.

Licence	Project	Location	Beneficial Interest at start of quarter	Beneficial Interest at end of quarter
3 Patented Claims	Colosseum	California, USA	100%	100%
80 Unpatented Claims	Colosseum	California, USA	100%	100%
4 Patented Claims	Argos	California, USA	100%	100%
1092 Unpatented Claims	Music Valley	California, USA	100%	100%

Information required under Listing Rule 5.3.5

During the Quarter, the Company made payments to related parties of \$120,000, all of which comprised payments to Dateline directors in accordance with the applicable terms of engagement.

Reference to Previous ASX Announcements

In relation to other previously announced information included in this June Quarterly Activities Report, 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.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Disclosure Committee 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^a, Dateline announced that the BFS economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated a pre-tax NPV₅ 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 Bernardino County, California. Argos is reportedly the largest strontium deposit in the U.S. with previous celestite production grading 95%+ SrSO₄.

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.

Note a) *The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information in the Colosseum BFS announcement dated 11 May 2026 continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

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 – REE Drill Collars

Hole ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Elevation (RL, metres)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True North)	Dip
CE26-01	630597	3936466	1688	350.5	0	-90
CE26-02	630362	3936633	1696	703.5	0	-90
CE26-06	630208	3935995	1635	757.9	0	-90
CE26-07	630038	3935887	1632	745.5	0	-90
CE26-09	630514	3935041	1669	462.4	0	-90
CE26-13	629730	3935783	1628	744.9	0	-90
CE26-16	630552	3937386	1786	514.5	0	-90

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.	Rock Chip Program – Music Valley - The rock chip samples were collected from outcrops within the project area for assaying or petrography studies. Colosseum REE Drilling - Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. completed 5,030.2 metres of drilling comprising 8 diamond drill core holes. All drilling was done from the surface with diamond core drills. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high-quality samples. - Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation noted in logging. - Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to ALS Global in Reno, with umpire checks sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories. - Core was cut along the long axis leaving half for assay and half to be stored in cardboard core boxes. - All holes were all drilled using triple tube and oriented core. - Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada or Activation Labs in Ontario Canada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed. Samples were crushed to a target of 70% passing 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to a target of 85% passing 75-micron pulp with a 30-gm sample for gold fire assay. Samples for TREO analysis were finely pulverized to 95% passing 74µm (200 mesh), fused with lithium metaborate/tetraborate to ensure full decomposition, and analyzed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. A mass balance check is performed to ensure oxide totals fall within 98-101%, validating data quality and completeness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. - Routine QA/QC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 10%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. - Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Colosseum REE Drilling - The drilling program utilizes surface diamond core drilling - The core drilling is being conducted with LF90 and CT14 drills with HQT or NQ core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by experienced diamond drilling core drillers. Most core holes were drilled with ACT core orientation tooling from Reflex.
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.	Colosseum REE Drilling - All core drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 1.52 or 3.05-meter tooling. - To maximize core sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. - There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Colosseum REE Drilling - Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. - Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. - Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. - Geological logging of core samples is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		qualitative and quantitative in nature. Music Valley Rock Chip Samples 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.	Music Valley Rock Chip Samples - 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. Colosseum REE Drilling - All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. Lab was instructed to cut 90-degrees from the core orientation line, sample the bottom half of the core so the top half with core orientation line and sample IDs remained in the box. ALS Global in Reno, NV is a reputable lab with experience cutting and sampling core according to clearly written cut sheets and instructions. - Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a minimum of 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. - Samples were sent to ACT Labs in Ontario, Canada. All samples were finely pulverized to 95% passing 74µm (200 mesh), fused with lithium metaborate/tetraborate to ensure full decomposition, and analyzed by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. A mass balance check is performed to ensure oxide totals fall within 98-101%, validating data quality and completeness. - Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		defining a potentially mineralised system.
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.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Samples were analysed using fusion ICP and fusion MS methods. Detection limits are set out in the assay workbook and laboratory reports. - Laboratory standards, duplicates and blanks were included in the laboratory QC dataset. Colosseum REE Drilling - Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global Laboratories in Reno, Nevada and ACT Labs in Ontario, Canada. - Four acid multi-element analysis or lithium borate fusion TREO analysis were performed on samples. - External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission.
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.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Results have been compiled from laboratory report A26-10494. - Elemental to stoichiometric conversion undertaken by Dateline personnel. Colosseum REE Drilling - Sampling, documentation, and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). - Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Sample locations recorded by a GPS with accuracy of +/- 1m. - Sample locations recorded in UTM co-ordinates Colosseum REE Drilling - All drill hole collars are surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. The positions are accurate to within 4m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS 84 coordinate system. - Down hole surveys will be done using a Omni 42 downhole north-seeking gyro survey tools on all drill holes. With collars surveyed using Devico DeviAligner Azi tool or TN14 Azi-Aligner. - Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Samples were collected across the NW, Central and Southern Targets and surrounding areas. The current sampling is reconnaissance to follow-up in nature and is not sufficient to estimate a Mineral Resource. Colosseum REE Drilling - The spacing and location of data is currently 5-15 metre spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG (American Institute of Professional Geologists) of GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC. - No sample compositing has been applied at this time.
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.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Sampling was undertaken from surface exposures. True widths are not known. Colosseum REE Drilling - Drill holes were planned targeting geophysical targets across the project area. - Core orientation tooling was used to get accurate structural measurements and orientations - No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Music Valley Rock Chips - Samples were collected by Dateline consultants and sent to the laboratory using a reputable courier with end-to end chain of custody procedures. Colosseum REE Drilling - All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		transportation company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Music Valley Rock Chips - No external audit of the sampling program has been completed at this stage. Colosseum REE Drilling - Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., and Graham Craig, GIT. - The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. - A QAQC review will be completed for this program.

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.	Music Valley - 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. Colosseum - 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.	Music Valley - 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. Colosseum - Historical work targeting gold mineralisation has been completed by various mining companies since 1972. - Draco Mines (1972-1974) - Placer Amex (1975-1976) - Draco Mines (1980) - Amselco (1982-1984) - Dallhold Resources/Bond Gold (1986-1989) - Lac Minerals (1989-1994) - All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time. - Review of this work was completed by GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC in 2022.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant. - Dateline is the first company to specifically target rare earth mineralisation within the project area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Music Valley - 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Colosseum The Colosseum mine is exploring nearby fenitised dikes with anomalous REEs and radiometrics within the Pre-Cambrian granitic basement in search of a carbonatite body, believed to be of Mesoproterozoic age, like that of the Mountain Pass carbonatite.
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.	Colosseum - See Appendix C within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations. - No information or results have been excluded from the attached table.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade	Music Valley - 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. Colosseum - Drill hole intersections are reported above a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	lower exploration cut-off grade of 100ppm TREO and no upper cut off grade has been applied. Intercept lengths are calculated to include no more than 3 samples less than 100ppm TREO consecutively.
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').	Music Valley - Not applicable. No drill intercepts or channel widths are reported. Colosseum - Drill hole orientations vary throughout the program. - Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the geophysical targets.
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. - Sample locations for the rock chips are shown in Appendix B. - Collar details for the Colosseum REE drilling are shown in Appendix C.
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.	Music Valley 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	Music Valley Further mapping, infill sampling, soil sampling, mineralogical studies and drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	targeting are planned. Colosseum • The Company is completing an 18-hole diamond drill program as the first pass drilling assessment of the potential for rare earths at Colosseum. The success of this program will not be known or understood until all the drilling is completed, assays returned and data analysed. Future work will be dependent on results.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Dateline Resources Limited

ABN : 63 149 105 653

QUARTER ENDED ("Current Quarter") : 30 June 2026

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		Current Quarter \$A'000	Year to Date 12 months \$A'000
1. Cash Flows from operating Operating Activities			
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors		-	837
1.2 Payments for :-			
(a) exploration and evaluation		(3,854)	(13,225)
(b) development		(1,865)	(6,920)
(c) production		-	-
(d) staff costs		(926)	(2,557)
(e) administration		(3,870)	(7,687)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)		-	-
1.4 Interest received		513	847
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid		-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid		-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds		-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)		-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		(10,002)	(28,705)

2. Cash flows from Investing Activities			
2.1 Payments to acquire			
(a) entities		-	(2,400)
(b) tenements		-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment		(2,326)	(4,377)
(d) exploration & evaluation		-	-
(e) investments		-	(1,428)
(f) other non-current assets		-	-

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		Current Quarter \$A'000	Year to Date 12 months \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	350
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment		
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash Flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (Part payment of contingent liability as noted in FY25 Annual Report)	-	(2,195)
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(2,326)	(10,050)
3	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	53,441	125,179
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(3,021)	(6,613)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,960)
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	50,420	115,606
4	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	47,327	8,944
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(10,002)	(28,705)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,326)	(10,050)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	50,420	115,606
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	341	(35)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	85,760	85,760

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current Quarter \$A'000	Year to Date 12 months \$A'000
5.1 Bank Balances	85,760	85,760
5.2 Call deposits	-	-
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (Amounts held in escrow)	1,117	1,117
Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter		
5.5 (should equal item 4.6 above)	86,877	86,877

6. Payment to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current Quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	120
6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>	

7 Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

7.1 Loan Facilities

7.2 Credit standby arrangements

7.3 Other (please specify)

7.4 **Total financing facilities**

7.5 **Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**

7.6 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.

Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

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8 Estimated cash available for future operating activities

	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(10,002)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (items 8.1 + item 8.2)	(10,002)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	85,760
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	85,760
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	8.6

Note : if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (i.e. a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer 8.7 as N/A. Otherwise a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?
Answer:	N/A
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund it's operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe it will be successful?
Answer:	N/A
8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet it's business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer:	N/A

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director
31 July 2026

Notes

- 1 This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
- 2 If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
- 3 Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
- 4 If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
- 5 If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.