ASX Announcement

27 August 2024

DATELINE RESOURCES

200m+ gold intersection in Colosseum North Pipe

Highlights

- **203.6 metres @ 1.03g/t Au,** inc. 10.7m @ 8.17g/t Au in drillhole CM24-19a in the **North Pipe** at the Colosseum
- **192 metres @ 1.00g/t Au in** drillhole CM24-18 in the **North Pipe** at the Colosseum
- **North Pipe mineralisation is more evenly disseminated than in South Pipe**
- **Assay grades are generally higher than Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) block grades from historical drilling.**
- **The North Pipe contains 603,000 oz out of the total 1.1 million ounces MRE at the Colosseum**
- **Results to be incorporated into the Colosseum Scoping Study that is underway**

Dateline Resources Limited (Dateline or the Company) is pleased to announce diamond drill results from two holes drilled into the North Pipe at the Colosseum mine, located in San Bernardino County, California, US.

The two holes, the first to be drilled by Dateline at the North Pipe, were drilled to test for extensions of the mineralised zone and verify historical drill results undertaken in the late 1980's prior to mine development. The data obtained will also be used in mine planning.

The first hole, CM24-18, was drilled from the bottom of the pit at the northeast corner directed toward the east. The drillhole reached 317 metres below the bottom of the north pit bench at a dip of -60 degrees. The hole collared in the felsite breccia host rock returned 192.0 metres @ 1.00 g/t Au.

CM24-19a was drilled approximately 30 metres to the south of CM24-18 directed to the east at a dip of -80 degrees. The hole was terminated at 205.1 metres. Overall, CM24-19a intersected the same lithologies as CM24-18 but with increased feldspathic alteration in segments, which carried up to 33.4 g/t Au. CM24-19a returned 203.6 metres @ 1.03 g/t Au, with a high-grade section of 10.7 metres @ 8.17 g/t Au.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The results from the North Pipe have confirmed the previous drilling by BP in the 1980's, with significant widths of mineralisation intersected within the near vertical breccia pipe structure. There remains considerable potential to extend these broad zones of mineralisation."

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Capital Structure (ASX: DTR)

Shares on Issue	2.2B
Top 20 Shareholders	64.5%
Board & Management	38.5%

Colosseum Gold-REE Project*
(100% DTR, California, USA)

27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz Au

Over 67% in Measured & Indicated

Mining studies underway

Rare earths potential with geology similar to nearby Mountain Pass mine

* ASX announcement 6 June 2024

Figure 1: Drill traces and sections for North Pipe drilling, August 2024

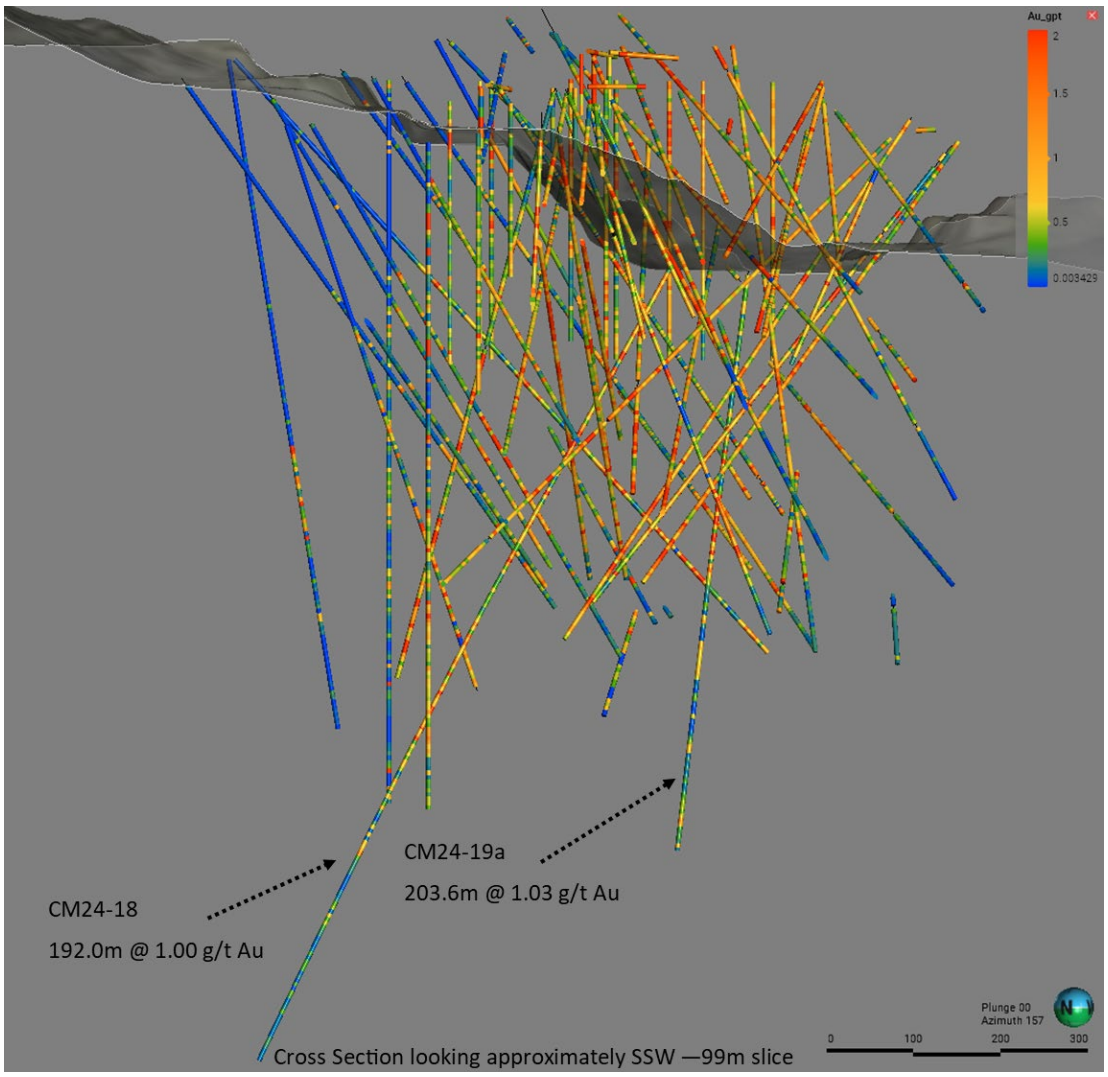

Figure 2: Cross section looking SSW through the north Pipe at Colosseum

When the Colosseum mine was operational in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the main focus was on the South Pipe, with only a relatively shallow pit developed at the North Pipe. At the time of closure in 1993 mining was suspended at the North Pipe with significant gold mineralisation in the base of the pit, as shown in Figure 2.

The broad, pipe-like mineralisation style may be potentially mined by either open pit or bulk underground methods, which the Company is currently investigating.

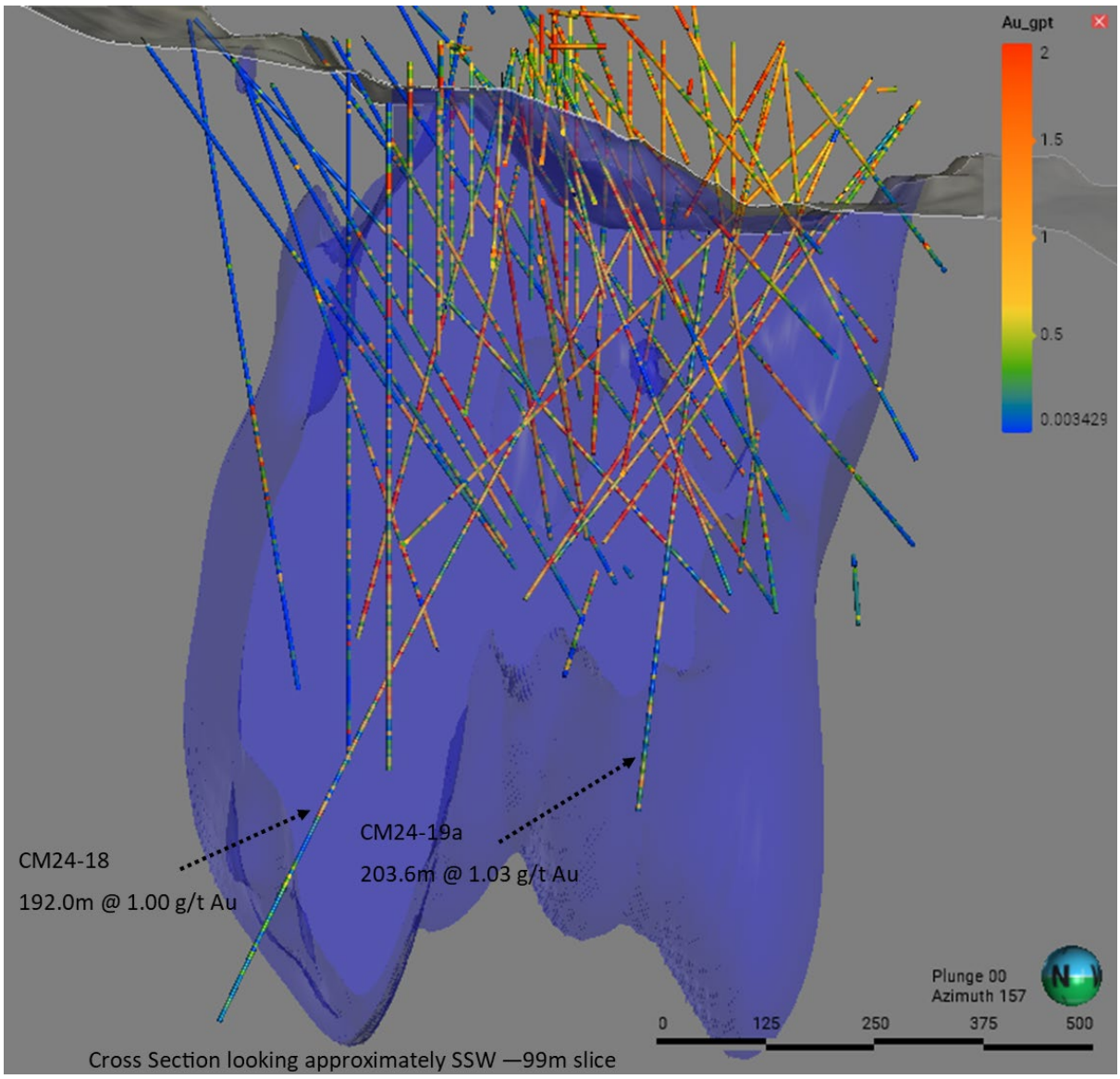

Figure 3: Cross section looking SSW showing the outline of the breccia pipe in blue

The grades intersected in the two recent drillholes are generally higher than the block model grades in the mineral resource estimate, which were based on historical holes drilled in the 1980's.

This can be seen in Figures 4 and 5 below.

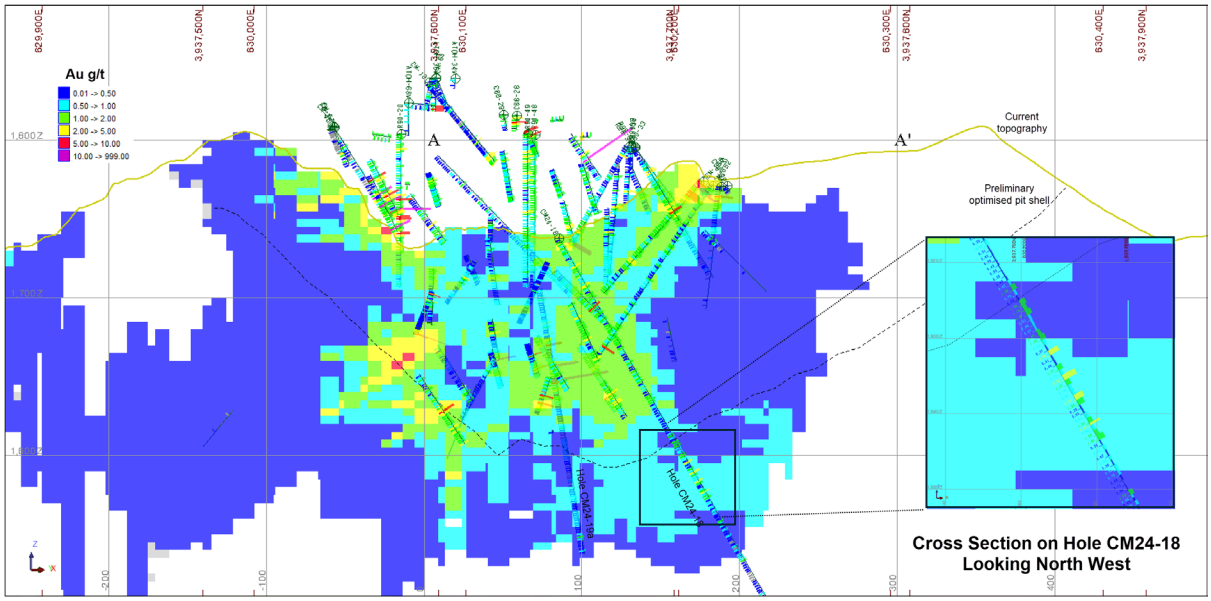

Figure 4: Section A-A' showing drilling grades vs block model grades

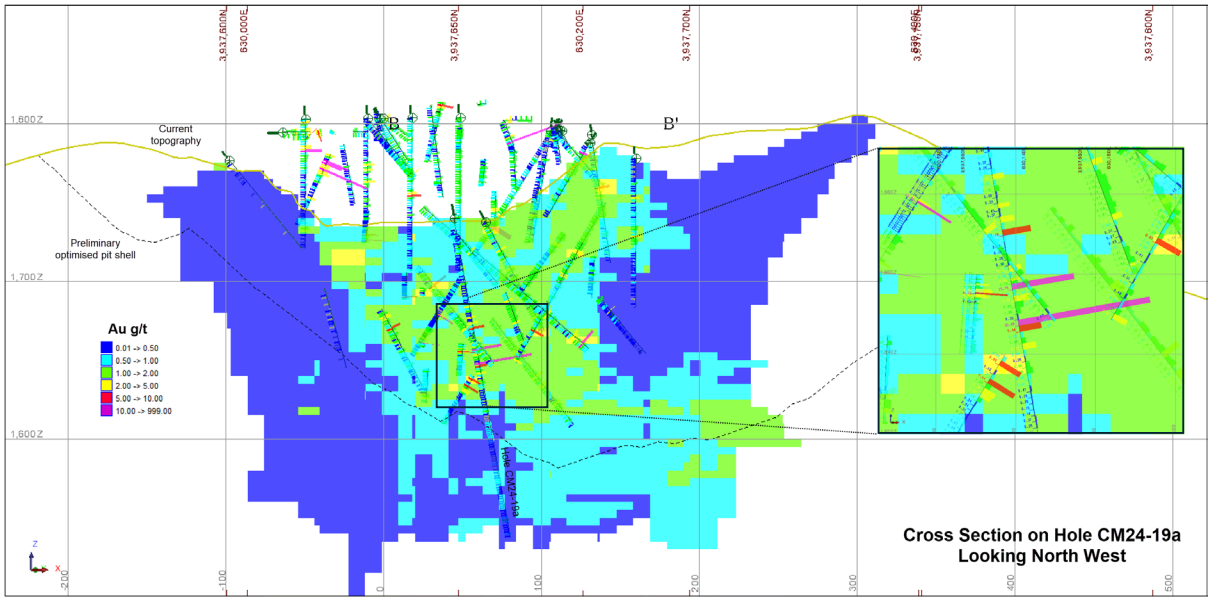

Figure 5: Section B-B' showing drilling grades vs block model grades

Scoping Study Underway

The results of the drilling at the North Pipe will be used to update the existing MRE for the North Pipe. The North Pipe contains 603,000 oz out of the total 1.1 million ounces MRE at the Colosseum[1].

The updated MRE for Colosseum will form the basis for the Scoping Study that the Company has commenced. The Study is assessing the potential for both open pit and underground developments.

Drillhole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
CM24-18	10820	22366	5703	317.0
CM24-19a	10758	22283	5701	205.1

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

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[1] See the Company's announcement dated June 6, 2024. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in its June 6, 2024 announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed

About Dateline Resources Limited

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

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

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Work has commenced on identifying the source of the mantle derived rocks that are associated with carbonatites and are located at Colosseum.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• As of 21/08/2024 the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. has completed 522.1 meters of drilling in 2 core holes. All of the drilling was done from surface using a diamond drill rig or reverse circulation drill rig. Industry standard core handling and chip sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core/chip sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation noted in logging. • Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to labs for analysis. • Core was cut along the long axis leaving half for assay and half to be stored in cardboard core boxes. • RC samples were on a 5-foot (1.52 meter) interval through a cyclone and riffle splitter to leave a 1-2 kg sample for assay and the rest separated for storage. • Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75-micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30-gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Over limits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. • Surface sampling of dump material was taken at random surrounding the Colosseum Pipes to test approximate grades of dumps. • Surface sampling within trenches at the Argos property were taken approximately every 15

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metres across the trench to test strontium and barium percentages within the celestite surface expressions. • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• The drilling program utilizes surface core drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with an Everdigm cat 4 drill with HQTT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 3.05-meter tooling. • To maximize 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*	• 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 qualitative and quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALS Global, or Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • Rock samples sent to ALS Laboratories and Paragon Geochemical were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global Laboratories, and Paragon Geochemical, in Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Sampling, documentation, and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). • Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars are surveyed using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS 84 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex EZ-TRAC magnetic downhole survey tool on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 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.*	• The spacing and location of data is currently 5-15 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG (American Institute of Professional Geologists) of GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC. • No sample compositing has been applied at 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*	• Drill holes are planned to be drilled along strike due to limited areas available to drill from. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT. • The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. • A QAQC review will be completed for this program. • Mineral resource estimations and JORC 2022 completed by Barbara Carroll, CPG.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. • All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical work has been completed by various mining companies since 1972. Draco Mines (1972-1974) Placer Amex (1975-1976) Draco Mines (1980) Amselco (1982-1984 Dallhold Resources/Bond Gold (1986-1989

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lac Minerals (1989-1994) • All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time. • Review of this work was completed by GeoGRAFX Consulting, LLC in 2022. • All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Colosseum mine is hosted by Cretaceous aged breccia-pipe. The pipe contains aphanitic Cretaceous rhyolite flows, Pre-Cambrian granitic basement material, and Cambrian-Devonian dolomite clasts replaced by sulphide mineralisation. • The gold mineralisation occurs in brecciated felsite and sediment clast replaced by sulphides. • The Argos mine is a flat, shallow-dipping sedimentary strontium deposit hosted in celestite. The celestite bed is overlain by various surface sediments with volcanics, primarily mafic volcanics, on the footwall. The mine was previously trenched along two trenches running approximately east to west at 1-3 metres in depth. There was one underground access mined historically that accessed from within the celestite layer to approximately 12 metres deep with limited east/west development at the bottom.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material, and this exclusion does*	• See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drill hole intercept lengths and grades calculated using no more than four consecutive <0.2 g/t Au as the cutoff for cumulative grade intervals.
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').*	• Drill holes are orientated along apparent strike of the breccia pipe due to limited drill pad locations. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the pipe orientation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Colosseum, future work will include expanded drilling between the North and South Pipes, mapping, and sampling of open Pipe benches; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.