ASX Announcement

11 August 2025

DATELINE RESOURCES

3D Magnetotelluric Inversion Confirms High-Priority REE Targets at Colosseum Project (2200N Anomaly Identified)

Highlights

- **Multiple REE Drill Targets:** The 3D magnetotelluric (**MT**) resistivity model has identified several high-priority rare earth element (**REE**) drilling targets at Dateline's 100%-owned Colosseum Gold–REE Project in California.
- **Prominent 2200N Anomaly:** A strong resistive anomaly on survey line 2200N extends from depth to surface, spatially coincident with outcropping fenite dykes. This suggests a possible carbonatite intrusive source for the anomaly, as carbonatite bodies are known hosts of REE mineralization. Fenite dykes are alkali-metasomatic alteration features typically found around carbonatite intrusions and can carry REE-rich fluids that precipitate REE minerals, reinforcing the REE potential of this target zone.
- **Untested Target Area:** The 2200N anomaly occurs in an area with no historical drilling, making it a priority target for deep drill testing in upcoming exploration programs.
- **Extensive MT Survey Completed:** The MT survey comprised 167 station readings across 14 east–west lines (200m line spacing, ~150m between stations). Data was processed using Viridien Geophysics' Geotools software and proprietary RLM-3D inversion engine to generate a comprehensive 3D resistivity model of the Colosseum project area.
- **Carbonatite-Style Geophysical Signature:** The large 2200N resistive anomaly aligns with a relative gravity high and a subdued magnetic response identified in earlier surveys. This combination of gravity, magnetic, and resistivity signatures is characteristic of carbonatite-related REE systems.
- **Deep Resistivity Structures** have been identified beneath all the mapped fenite outcrops, demonstrating consistency of the MT survey results.
- **Gold Targets Identified:** In addition to the REE targets, the MT data and concurrent exploration have pinpointed several new gold exploration targets on the Colosseum property. These gold targets are under review, and Dateline will provide a further update on the gold potential once the analysis in completed within the next seven days.
- **Ongoing Work - Data Validation:** A parallel 3D inversion using the open-source ModEM software is currently in progress to cross-validate the resistivity model generated by Viridien's RLM-3D. Results of this independent inversion will be released once available, ensuring robust interpretation before finalizing drill plans.

Contact

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

Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
Shares on Issue	3.20B
Top 20 Shareholders	72.1%

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

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

Over 67% in Measured & Indicated

Mineralisation open at depth

Mining studies underway

Rare earths potential with geology similar to nearby Mountain Pass mine

* ASX announcement 26 May 2025

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

Stephen Baghdadi – CEO & Managing Director, stated: "We are very encouraged by the positive magnetotelluric survey results, which validate our previous work and reinforce confidence in our exploration model. The identification of a deep, high-resistivity features directly beneath fenite outcrops is particularly noteworthy, as it is consistent with a carbonatite-related system. With these geophysical insights in hand, we are now preparing for the next phase of exploration, including drill planning for these targets. We expect to receive the full set of geochemical assay results this week, and the data will be integrated with the geophysics to refine our rare earth and gold targets. We remain optimistic that our gold targets, particularly those coincident with low-resistivity zones or favourable structures, will prove similarly encouraging."

3D MT Survey Results Confirm REE Drilling Targets

Dateline Resources Limited (**ASX: DTR**, **OTCQB: DTREF**) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce that it has received and analysed the results of a 3D magnetotelluric (**MT**) geophysical inversion for the Colosseum Gold–REE Project in San Bernardino County, California. The 3D resistivity model, derived from the recently completed MT survey[1], confirms multiple high-priority drilling targets with significant rare earth element (**REE**) potential. In particular, the data highlights a standout geophysical anomaly on Line 2200N, which is interpreted to represent a potential carbonatite-hosted REE target at depth.

Prominent 2200N Anomaly Indicates Carbonatite Potential

The Line 2200N resistivity anomaly is a laterally extensive, high-resistivity zone that extends from deep levels up to the near-surface. Notably, this resistive zone occurs directly beneath outcrops of fenite dykes observed at surface. Fenite dykes are strongly altered (alkali-metasomatized) rocks commonly developed around carbonatite intrusions, and their presence is a key indicator of possible carbonatite activity in the subsurface.

The spatial coincidence of the MT resistivity high with surface fenite outcrops suggests a deep-seated resistive body at 2200N, potentially a carbonatite intrusive complex associated with REE mineralization. Carbonatite intrusions are well known as primary hosts of REE deposits (e.g. Mountain Pass) and often produce fenite alteration halos as alkali-rich, carbonatite-derived fluids permeate surrounding rocks. This geological context adds weight to the interpretation of the 2200N anomaly as a high-priority REE exploration target.

Importantly, the area of the 2200N anomaly has seen no historical drilling. Past exploration at Colosseum was largely gold-focused and concentrated around the known breccia pipe gold deposits, leaving the REE potential of the broader system underexplored. The newly defined 2200N target therefore represents a potential fresh discovery. Given its strong geophysical expression and favourable surface indicators, the Company has designated this anomaly as a priority for deep drill testing

[1] ASX Announcement 1 July 2025 – Dateline's Colosseum Geophysical Survey Shows Similarities to Mountain Pass

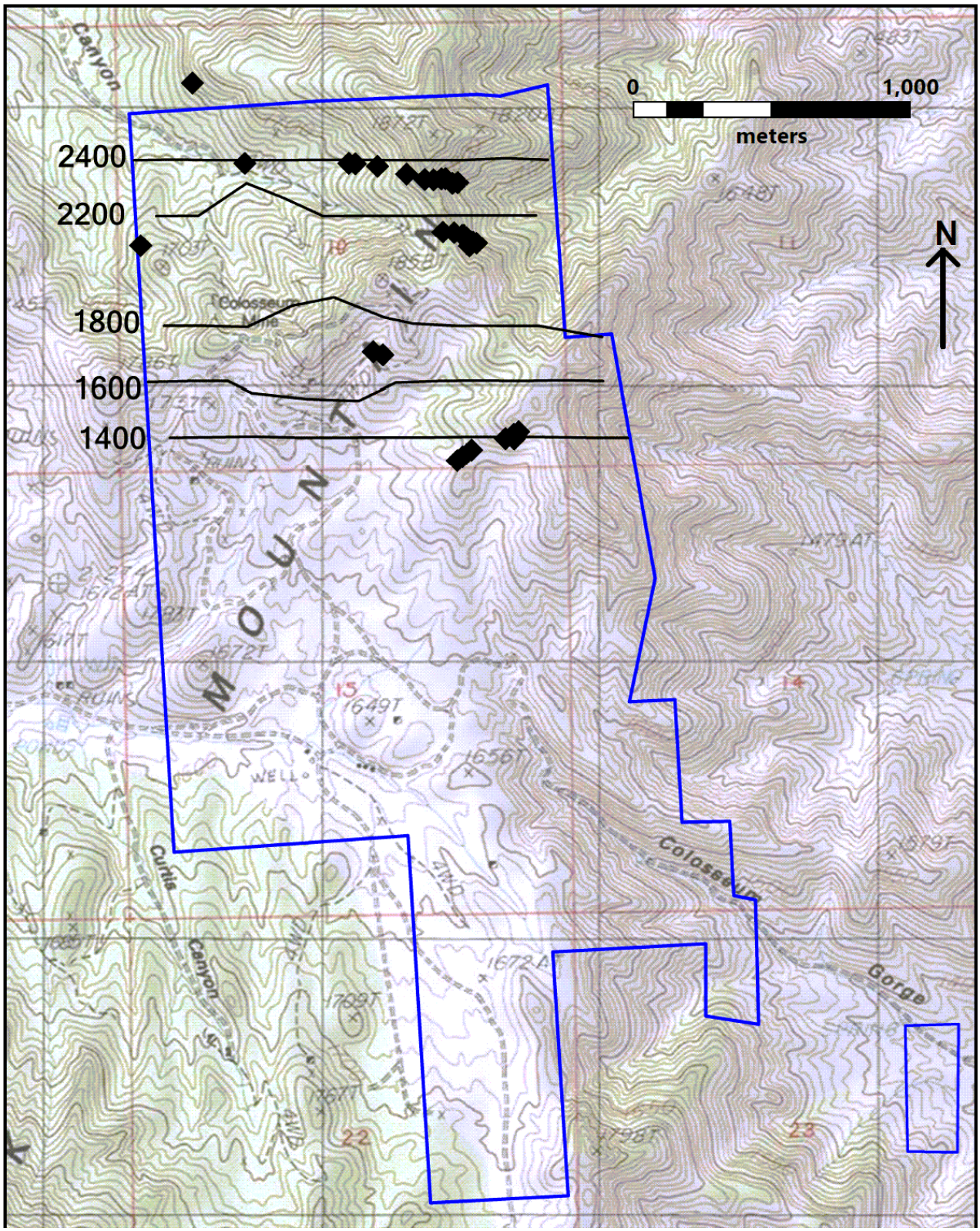

Figure 1 Plan view of Colosseum claim boundary showing MT survey lines and REE bearing fenite outcrops in black diamonds.

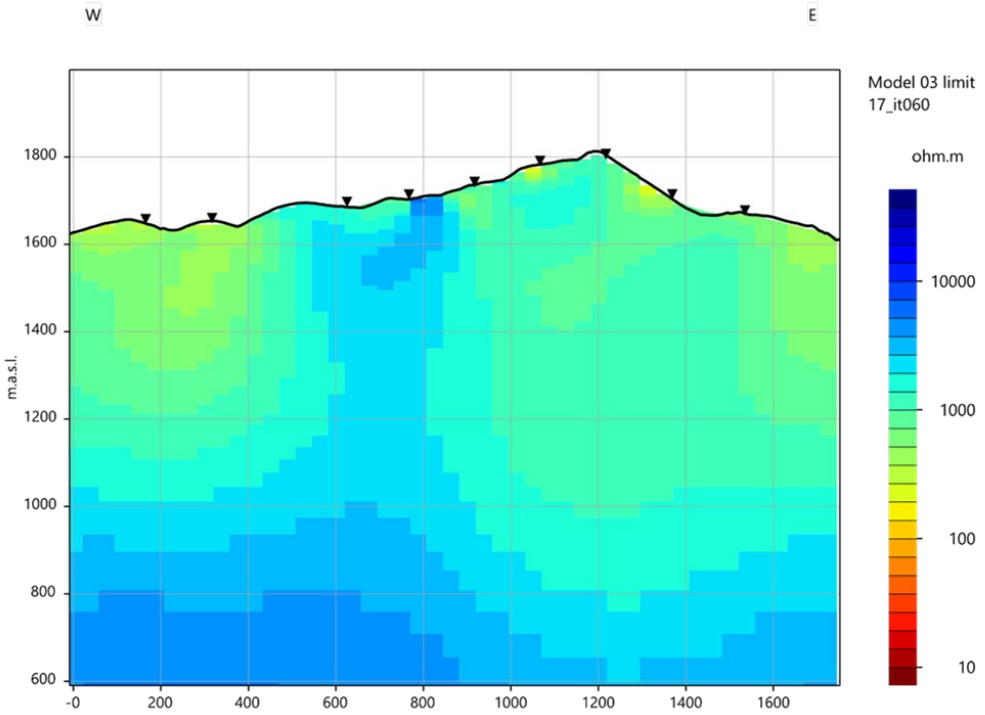

Figure 2 Prominent 2200N Anomaly broad resistivity anomaly that shows depth penetration down to at least 1,000m depth. This anomalous zone in the middle of the figure will be the subject of a deep drilling campaign to identify a carbonatite source.

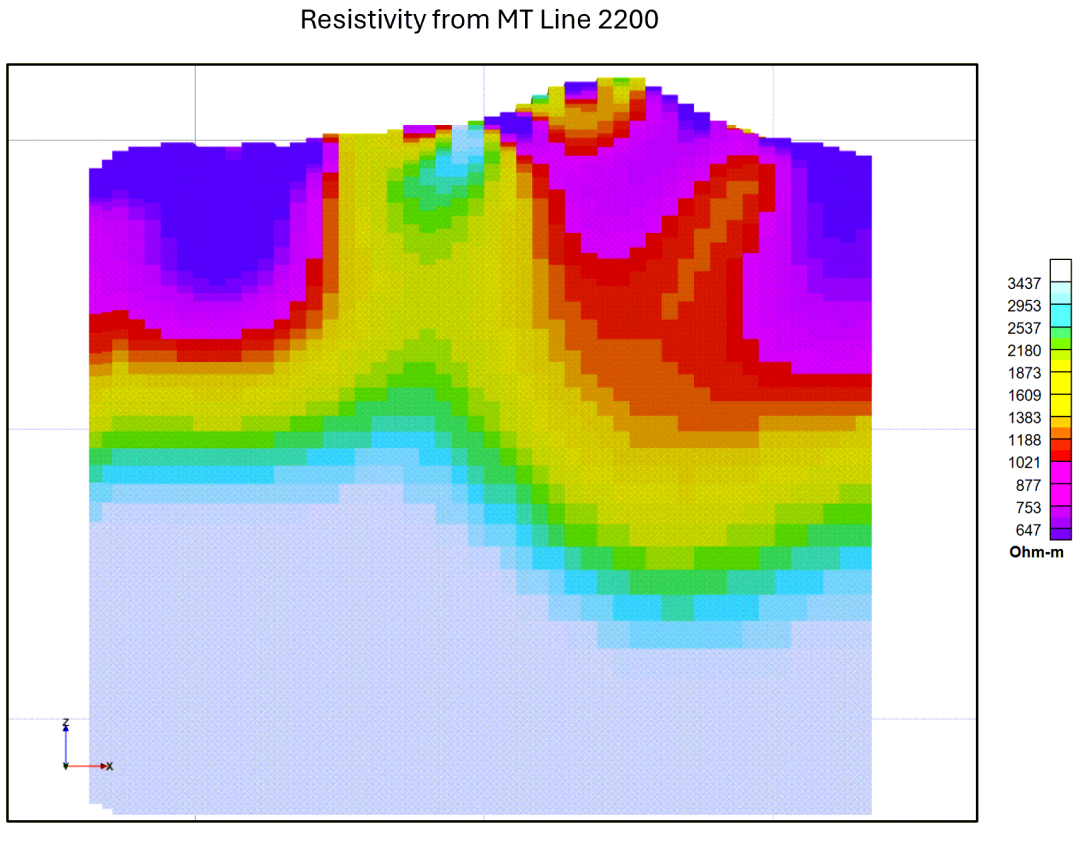

Figure 3 is a 3D image of Figure 2 above

MT Survey Overview and Data Processing

The 3D inversion results stem from a detailed MT survey completed in June 2025 over the Colosseum project area. A total of 167 MT stations were deployed on 14 parallel east-west survey lines, spaced 200 metres apart. Readings were collected at approximately 150 metre intervals along each line, providing high-resolution coverage of the subsurface resistivity structure. The survey grid spans the Colosseum mine area and surrounding prospects, capturing both known mineralized zones and unexplored ground.

All MT data were rigorously processed and quality-checked before inversion. Dateline engaged geophysical consultants Viridien Geophysics to assist with data processing and 3D inversion modelling. The MT data was inverted using Viridien's Geotools software package, which incorporates the in-house RLM-3D inversion engine for resistivity modelling. This produced a three-dimensional resistivity model of the subsurface to depths of several kilometres. The 3D model allows the technical team to visualize and slice through the resistivity distribution in any direction, greatly enhancing the interpretation of deep geological features compared to preliminary 2D line sections.

The resulting 3D resistivity model clearly delineates zones of contrasting resistivity that correlate with the project's geology. High-resistivity zones (potentially unaltered intrusives, silicified structures, or carbonatite bodies) are distinguished from low-resistivity zones, which may indicate clay-rich alteration, sulphide mineralization, or other conductive features. This has proven valuable in mapping both the REE-prospective targets (resistive, intrusive features) and the known gold-bearing breccia pipe structures, which often have clay alteration halos appearing as conductive zones. The MT survey design and inversion approach were chosen to penetrate below the level of historical drilling and provide insights into deep-seated structures that might host mineralization.

Carbonatite-Style Geophysical Signature and Mountain Pass Context

The geophysical signature of the 2200N anomaly is highly encouraging and consistent with known carbonatite-hosted REE systems. Specifically, the resistive 2200N target coincides with a relative gravity high (identified from a 2022 gravity survey) and a relative magnetic low (from regional aeromagnetic data) in the same area. Carbonatite bodies often produce such signatures because they are dense (gravity anomaly), non-magnetic or magnetite-depleted (magnetic low), and can be electrically resistive relative to surrounding rocks. For example, the giant Mountain Pass REE deposit located ~10 km south of Colosseum is hosted in a carbonatite intrusion and exhibits these hallmark geophysical features, according to published studies.

Next Steps and Ongoing Work

With the 3D MT inversion results in hand, key next steps and ongoing work include:

- **Drill Planning:** The Company is prioritizing deep drill testing of the 2200N anomaly given its strong REE indicators. Drill program design is underway to test this target at depth, along with other high-priority anomalies identified by the geophysics. Drilling will aim to intersect the resistive zones and evaluate them for REE mineralization and associated alteration.
- **Parallel 3D Inversion (ModEM):** To bolster confidence in the MT findings, a second 3D inversion of the MT data is in progress using the independent ModEM software platform (undertaken by a

geophysical team in Perth, Western Australia). This parallel inversion will cross-validate the primary model and ensure that key features like the 2200N resistive anomaly are robust. Results from the ModEM inversion are expected shortly. The Company will release these once available and incorporate any insights into the drill targeting.

- **Gold Target Evaluation:** The exploration team is also assessing the new gold targets that emerged from the geophysical survey and geological mapping. Several conductive zones identified at depth (and discrete structural features) may correspond to extensions of known breccia pipes or new gold-bearing structures. These gold-focused targets are currently being ranked and investigated. Dateline will provide a separate update on the gold exploration results once analysis in completed within the next seven days.
- **Final Geochemistry Results:** The remaining assays from the geochemical sampling program are expected this week. Once received, the full geochemical dataset will be analysed in conjunction with the geophysical results.
- **Data Integration and Ongoing Analysis:** All datasets, including 3D geophysics, surface geochemistry, gravity/magnetic data, and geological mapping, are being integrated into a comprehensive 3D model of the Colosseum project. This "stacked data" approach will refine target delineation by identifying zones where multiple lines of evidence (geophysical anomalies, geochemical anomalies, structural features, etc.) converge. Insights from analogue deposits (such as Mountain Pass's geological studies) will also be factored in to guide interpretations. The outcome of this work will be a refined set of drill targets for both REE and gold, with drilling to commence once necessary permits, equipment, and crews are in place.

Dateline Resources' management considers the initial MT survey results a significant step forward in unlocking the REE potential at the Colosseum Project. The identification of a carbonatite-like geophysical signature directly beneath known REE indicator rocks (fenite dykes) is a strong validation of the exploration model developed for the project. The Company will continue to advance this discovery methodically, keeping shareholders informed as further results (such as the ModEM inversion and upcoming drilling outcomes) become available.

This ASX announcement has been authorized for release by the Board of Dateline Resources Limited.

For more information, please contact:

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

Andrew Rowell
+61 400 466 226

Follow Dateline on socials: @Dateline_DTR
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About Dateline Resources Limited

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

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

On 26 May 2025, Dateline announced that updated Scoping Study level economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated an $NPV_{6.5}$ of US$550 million and an IRR of 61% using a gold price of US$2,900/oz. A Bankable Feasibility Study is currently underway.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• In June 2025 Colosseum Rare Metals, INC completed a magnetotelluric (MT) survey of the claim boundary surrounding the existing pits. • Survey stations were laid out using 200-meter line spacing and 150-meter station spacing for a total of 167 stations, covering an area roughly 1.8 km x 2.7 km. • MT systems deployed using 100m inline and 100m crossline electric field dipoles. A pair of horizontal (x,y) magnetic field sensors, oriented parallel to the electric field dipoles deployed at every other site. A vertical (z) magnetic field sensor deployed at 25% of sites, evenly distributed throughout the survey grid. Sites record overnight for a minimum of 14-16 hours. A remote reference MT site is located ~40km northwest from the centre of the survey grid MT survey grid. • Stations were deployed using 4-6 man crews using GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy. • No physical samples were collected. • Survey methodologies were appropriate with industry standards and practice. • Data collected was exported in EDI format and imported into Viridien's Geotools software for further analysis and plotting. • Apparent resistivity and phase curves were compared with the rho+ synthetic model, which tests consistency between the apparent resistivity and phase. This model explicitly assumes a 1D structure but is a useful tool for assessing quality of MT transfer functions in most situations.
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 physical samples were collected.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	• Drill sample recovery is not applicable to this testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 physical samples were collected; therefore, lithologic logging is not applicable.
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.*	• No physical sampling was undertaken, therefore, not applicable.
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.*	• Survey grid and station locations laid out by geoscience professionals according to industry standards and site-specific requirements.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Documentation completed by geoscience professionals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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.*	• Survey stations laid out according to site-specific recommendations by geophysics professionals. • Grid and survey locations demarcated using Garmin GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy.
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.*	• 200-meter line spacing with 150-meter station spacing used distributed across Colosseum claim boundary.
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.*	• No physical sampling was conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No physical sampling performed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews of survey data completed by geophysics and geoscience professionals.

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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous MT surveys have been conducted on Colosseum claims previously.
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. • All sampled points external to the mining areas were collected following known lithological descriptions observed from within the Colosseum open pits and drilling.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drilling is not applicable to this testing. • Sample coordinates include easting, northing, and elevation data in WGS84 Zone 11N.
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.*	• Interpretation of survey results reported based on industry standardized reporting and testing methodology based on site-specific details. • Data processed and verified using Veridien's Geotools software and interpreted by geoscience professionals for 2D and 3D interpretations using industry standard practices.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept	• *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.*	• Interpretations of geometry will be outlined following further analysis and independent verification of 3D interpretations by industry professionals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
lengths	• *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').*	
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting based on application of manufactured product viability based on pass/fail standards according to industry standards.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Data was input into Veridien's Geotools software and interpreted by industry professionals using industry standard practices to create 3D interpretations. • 3rd party independent analysis of data is being undergone currently by another company as well to verify interpretations. • Geochemical sampling program is completed and waiting on final results to be returned to analyse.
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.*	• 1D, 2D, and 3D interpretations are being completed on lines and survey stations. • MT survey will be combined with other remote sensing data collected at Colosseum and reviewed. • Geochemical soil sampling results are nearly all returned and will be compared to geophysical surveys as well. • Interpretations will be used alongside geologic mapping and geochemistry data to further delineate and refine drill targets.