

26 June 2025

Company Announcements Office  
Australian Securities Exchange Limited  
Exchange Centre  
20 Bridge Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

**Amendment to Announcement : 23.6.25  
Dateline Commences Geophysical Survey**

The above announcement included a preliminary resistivity profile at figure 1, which is considered to be exploration results for the purposes of Listing Rule 5.7 and therefore attracts the requirement to included section 1 and section 2 of JORC table 1.

This amended announcement now includes section 1 and section 2 of JORB table 1.

All other information in the announcement is correct and unchanged.

John Smith  
Company Secretary

## Dateline Commences Colosseum Geophysical Survey

### Highlights

- Magnetotelluric (MT) geophysical survey is well underway; Data from several stations has already been captured. The survey is on track to finish within the next two weeks.
- Preliminary 1D and 2D resistivity inversions from the first three MT survey lines have been generated and are under review by the technical team.
- A 3D inversion of the MT data will be completed once all field data is collected, with results expected 2–4 weeks after survey completion.
- 599 out of the planned 1,200 geochemical samples have been collected (~50% of the program).
- Approximately 17–20 days remain to complete the geochemical sampling collection campaign.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF) (*Dateline or the Company*) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its 100%-owned Colosseum Gold-REE Project in San Bernardino County, California.

The magnetotelluric (MT) survey is progressing on schedule. The geophysics contractor has collected data from 119 out of 167 stations and the survey is approximately 70% complete. The MT survey is designed to collect deep subsurface resistivity data along multiple lines spanning the claims, imaging geological structures and alteration zones that could indicate buried breccia pipes or other REE bearing mineralized features. These data, together with results from the recent gravity survey and pending geochemical assays, will collectively inform the Company's drill targeting strategy under its "stacked evidence" exploration approach.

Importantly, preliminary MT results are already emerging. The first three survey lines have been completed, and preliminary 2D resistivity cross-sections have been generated from this data. These initial images are currently being reviewed by Dateline's technical team and show resistivity contrasts that may correlate with key lithological contacts or structural features at depth.

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### Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTC Code	DTREF
Shares on Issue	3.03B
Top 20 Shareholders	68.0%

### Board of Directors

<b>Mark Johnson AO</b> Non-Executive Chairman
<b>Stephen Baghdadi</b> Managing Director
<b>Greg Hall</b> Non-Executive Director
<b>Tony Ferguson</b> Non-Executive Director
<b>Bill Lannen</b> Non-Executive Director

### 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 23 October 2024



While the early sections provide encouraging insight, the full three-dimensional inversion of the MT dataset will be undertaken once all planned stations are finished to produce a comprehensive subsurface model.

The Company expects to receive the final 3D inversion results within 2–4 weeks after the field survey is completed. This 3D model will enhance Dateline’s “*stacked evidence*” methodology by integrating geophysical conductivity data with geochemical anomalies, gravity data, and potentially ground magnetic data (if acquired) to refine high-priority drill targets.

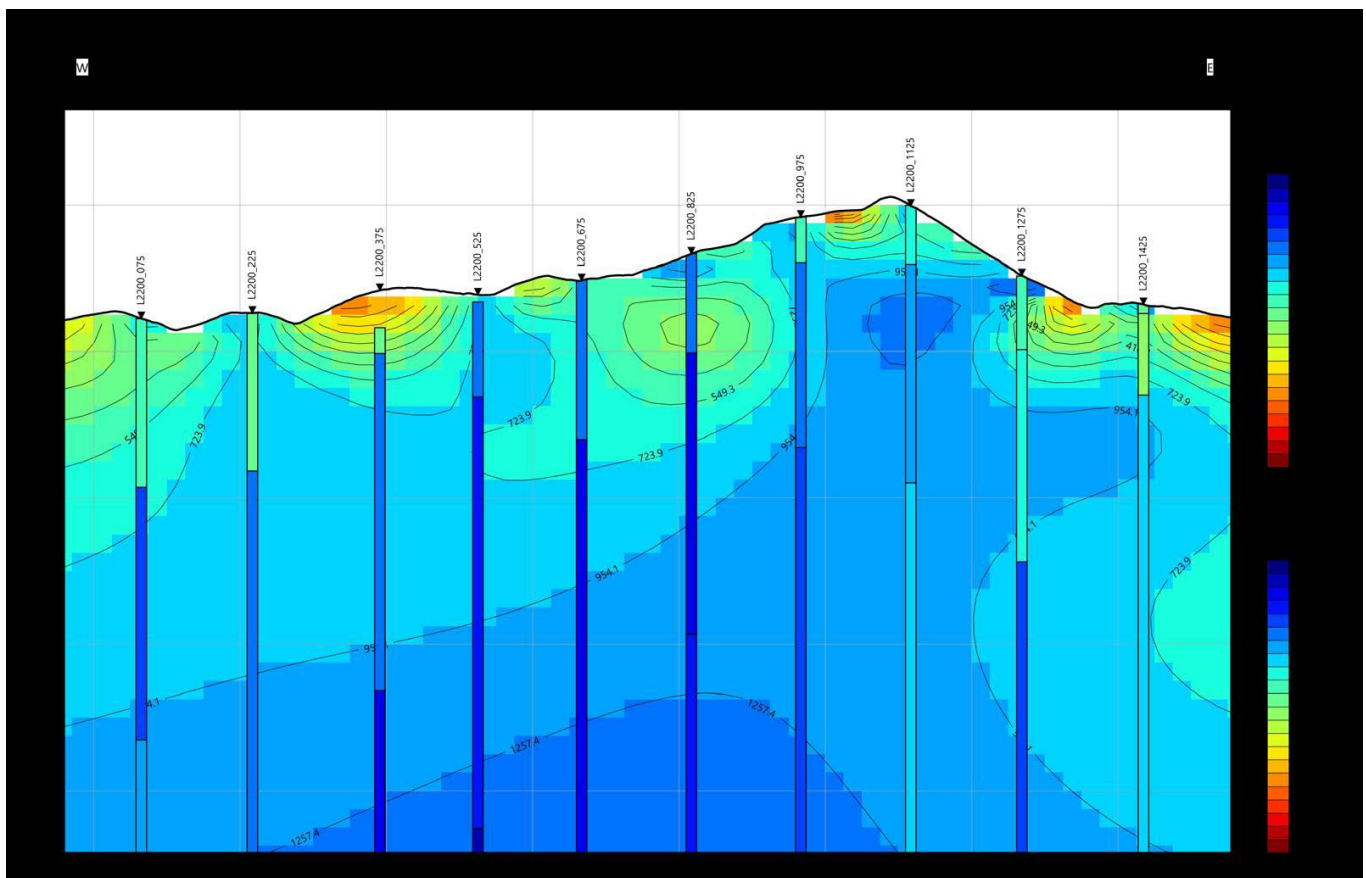


Figure1: Preliminary 150 metre grid 1D and 2D MT Resistivity Section.

The image above presents a preliminary resistivity profile from one of the completed MT survey lines at the Colosseum Project. The vertical bars represent 1D inversion models collected at individual MT stations, while the coloured background shows the interpolated 2D inversion across the entire section.

In parallel with the MT survey, the field team continues to advance the claim wide geochemical sampling program initiated earlier this month. As of today, approximately 50% of the samples have been collected. At the current rate of progress and with the change in terrain and temperature, the program is expected to conclude in approximately 17–20 days.

To expedite analysis and target generation, the Company has begun sending samples to the laboratory in batches. These samples will undergo comprehensive multi-element laboratory analysis (including the full suite of rare earth elements) to detect geochemical anomalies and pathfinder elements. Dateline expects to receive initial assay results from this first batch in July, though complete interpretation will await the return of results from all of the collected samples to ensure a robust, data-driven analysis.

**Managing Director Stephen Baghdadi commented on the progress:**

*“We are very encouraged by the field progress and initial data coming from Colosseum. In a short period, our team has covered roughly half of the geochemical survey grid and the MT survey is advancing on schedule. Each batch of samples sent to the lab and each line of geophysical data brings us a step closer to uncovering the next phase of Colosseum’s potential. We look forward to receiving the assay results in July along with the MT survey’s 3D models. Combining these new datasets will allow us to pinpoint the most prospective zones for both gold and rare earths with a high degree of confidence. This systematic approach is laying the groundwork for our upcoming drilling campaigns, including the maiden REE-focused drill program, to unlock value from this unique gold-REE project.”*

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

**For more information, please contact:**

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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 23 May 2025, Dateline announced that updated economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated an NPV<sub>6.5</sub> of US\$550 million and an IRR of 61% using a gold price of US\$2,900/oz.

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

## **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.

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2025 Colosseum Rare Metals, INC began a magnetotellurics (MT) survey of the claim boundary surrounding the existing pits.</li> <li>Survey stations were laid out using 200-meter line spacing and 150-meter station spacing for a total of 167 stations.</li> <li>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 30-40km from the MT survey grid.</li> <li>Stations were deployed using 4-6 man crews using GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy.</li> <li>No physical samples were collected.</li> <li>Survey methodologies were appropriate with industry standards and practice.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No physical samples were collected.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill sample recovery not applicable to this testing.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No physical samples were collected, therefore, lithologic logging is not applicable.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No physical sampling was undertaken, therefore, not applicable.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey grid and station locations laid out by geoscience professionals according to industry standards and site-specific requirements.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation completed by geoscience professionals.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey stations laid out according to site-specific recommendations by geophysics professionals.</li> <li>• Grid and survey locations demarcated using Garmin GPS in WGS84 11N for accuracy.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200-meter line spacing with 150-meter station spacing used distributed across Colosseum claim boundary.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No physical sampling was conducted.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No physical sampling performed.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviews of survey data completed by geophysics and geoscience professionals.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&amp;M.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No previous MT surveys have been conducted on Colosseum claims previously.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>clasts replaced by sulphide mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sampled points external to the mining areas were collected following known lithological descriptions observed from within the Colosseum open pits and drilling.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is not applicable to this testing.</li> <li>Sample coordinates include easting, northing, and elevation data in WGS84 Zone 11N.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretation of survey results reported based on industry standardized reporting and testing methodology based on site-specific details.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretations of geometry will be outlined following analysis of survey data by industry professionals.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting based on application of manufactured product viability based on pass/fail standards according to industry standards.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collected will be interpreted following completion of surveys.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1D, 2D, and 3D interpretations are being completed on lines and survey stations.</li> <li>Geochemical soil/sediment sampling also underway covering the same survey area.</li> </ul>