Market Announcement

ASX: DTR | OTCQB: DTREF | FSE: YE1

25 February 2026

Colosseum Geophysics Points to Large Intact Carbonatite Targets

Highlights

- **Converged Geophysical and Geological Datasets:** Multiple high-resolution datasets have been collected, processed and interpreted together for the first time, providing a comprehensive view of the project.
- **Rare Earth Elements (REE) halo intersected in drilling:** Drillhole RC25-038, on the margin of Target 1, intersected anomalous rare earth elements, representing the first drill-based confirmation of sub surface REE at the project.
- **Mantle-Derived REE System Confirmed:** The REE signature in RC25-038 is mantle-derived and is directly comparable to the Mountain Pass carbonatite system.
- **Carbonatite-Style Geochemical Signature Identified:** RC25-038 returned elevated Ba, Sr, Ca, P, Th and U with associated potassic alteration, confirming proximity to an alkaline–carbonatite source.
- **Carbonatite Diamond Drilling:** Twelve drillhole locations have been finalised to test the Clark Mountain Fault Zone (Target 1) and Eastern Gravity (Target 2) anomalies.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to report on the interpretation of the Company's high-resolution geophysical datasets collected across the Colosseum Project. Gravity, high-resolution airborne magnetics and radiometrics, induced polarisation (**IP**) and magneto-tellurics (**MT**) were interpreted with geological mapping and surface geochemistry data to identify carbonatite rare earth targets. Three distinct targets demonstrate coincident anomalies that would be expected from a carbonatite source. Two of the targets are defined sufficiently for a diamond drill program.

In addition, drilling in late 2025 (RC25-038) delivered the first drill-based confirmation of mantle-derived anomalous rare earth elements (**REE**) at the project. This drill hole was completed before the new infill geophysics surveys, with the hole interpreted to have intersected the margin of Target 1. Assaying shows a geochemical fingerprint that points clearly to a mantle-sourced carbonatite system.

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Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.64B
Top 20 Shareholders	77.3%

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

Bankable Feasibility Study underway

Rare earths potential with geology similar to nearby Mountain Pass mine

* ASX announcement 26 May 2025

* The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements dated 23 October 2024 (with regard to the MRE) and 23 May 2025 (with regard to Project Economics). Similarly, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and the forecast financial information referred to in those previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Combined Datasets Provide a Clearer Picture Than Ever Before

The full suite of geophysical surveys carried out at the Colosseum Project, together with the geochemistry data collected in 2025, has now been brought together and interpreted as a collective dataset for the first time.

Previous announcements described each survey's result individually. Combining them has identified where signals from completely different techniques, each measuring something unique about the ground beneath the surface, all converge at the same location. When multiple independent methods coincide, the confidence in a target increases significantly. No single survey could provide this level of granularity and clarity on its own.

Importantly, the geochemical results from drill hole RC25-038 (see further in this announcement) and historical surface sampling have also been brought into this combined analysis, allowing the geophysical models to be ground-truthed against real geochemistry.

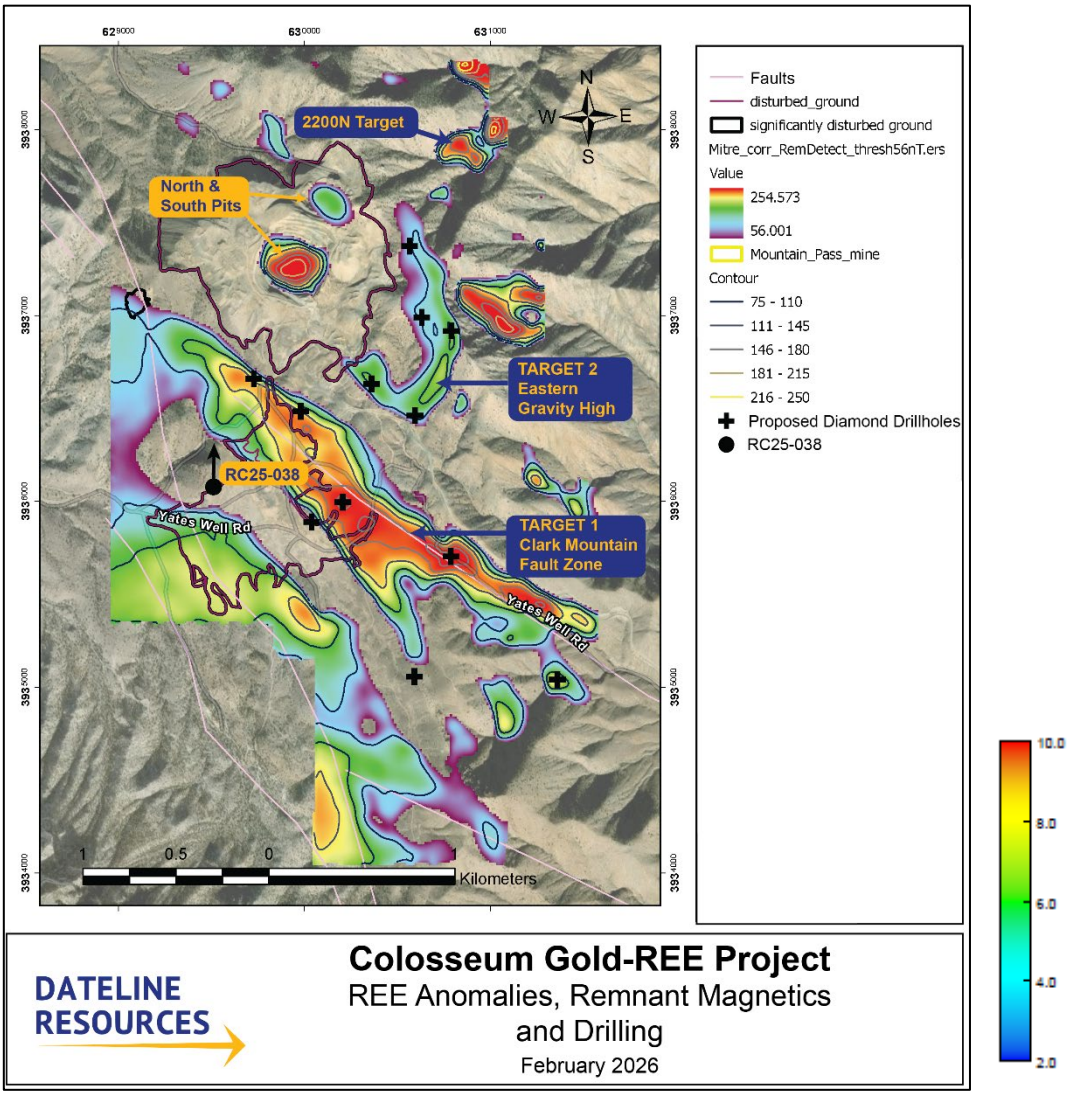

Figure 1: Carbonatite Targets at Colosseum highlighted by remnant magnetics image. Drillhole RC25-038, drilled in the tailings dam area is shown as a circle, with the 12 planned diamond drillholes shown as crosses in the figure.

Target Areas Combined and Refined

The combined interpretation has refined three distinct areas of REE-carbonatite interest at Colosseum. Two, the Clark Mountain Fault corridor and the Eastern Gravity High, are defined clearly enough to progress drilling immediately. The 2200N anomaly, identified in earlier MT survey work, is being further assessed for drilling after this program.

Target 1: Clark Mountain Fault Zone (Primary REE-Carbonatite Target)

Target 1 is interpreted as a NW bearing structure that is approximately 1.2km long and between 150-200 metres wide and follows the Clark Mountain Fault. The scale and converging datasets make this the highest-priority REE-carbonatite target. It stands out because every survey type has anomalies that coincide:

- The electrical surveys (**IP** and **MT**) indicate conductive and chargeable material at depth along the fault;
- The **radiometrics** show elevated potassium and thorium, elements commonly enriched around carbonatite bodies;
- The **gravity** survey shows a high-density body of rock at depth consistent with a carbonatite intrusion and
- Surface and subsurface **geochemistry** shows elevated levels of rare earths, barium, strontium, calcium and phosphorus, all of which are hallmarks of carbonatite-related mineralisation.

The IP, MT and gravity responses are similar to that seen at Mountain Pass, 10km to the south.

Target 1 is further strengthened by drill hole RC25-038 (described below), which sits on the eastern edge of this target area and confirmed rare earth elements downhole at around 40 metres depth. The REE-bearing rock unit intersected in RC25-038 appears to get wider as it goes deeper. With the benefit of all the merged data, new drill holes at Target 1 are positioned deeper and closer to the centre of the anomaly than RC25-038.

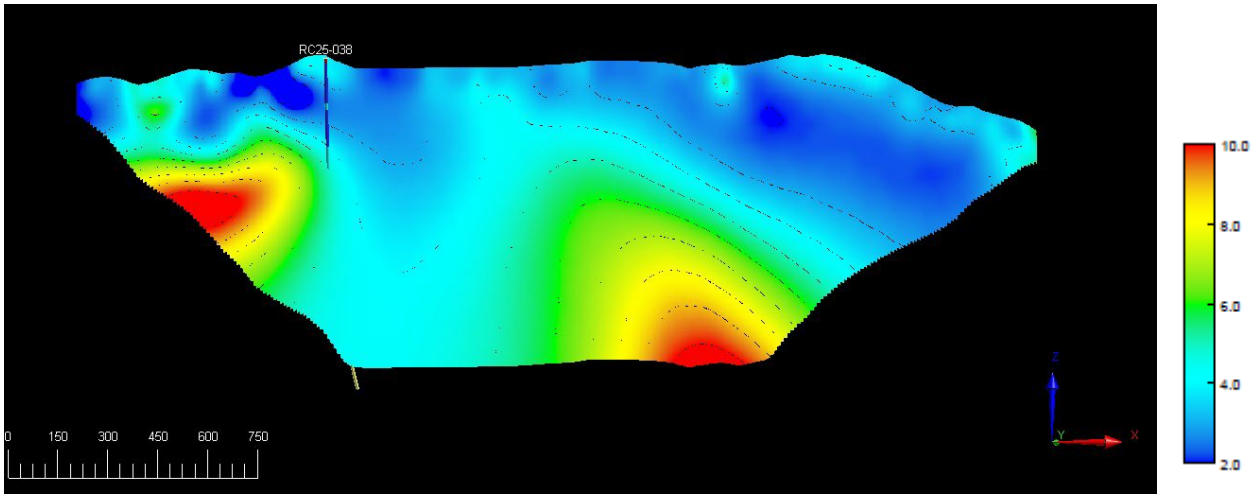

Figure 2: East-West IP chargeability cross section showing hole RC25-038, drilled true north into the section.

Target 2: Eastern Gravity High

Target 2 is defined by a strong gravity anomaly on the eastern side of the Colosseum claim area, running roughly north-south in a ring-like structure. The gravity and electrical survey data both suggest a dense resistive body of rock buried at depth, the same kind of signal associated with carbonatite intrusions. The drill target sits west of extensive mantle derived outcrops at surface and a geochemistry carbonate anomaly at surface.

Target 3: 2200N Anomaly

The 2200N anomaly remains a high-priority target. The MT resistivity and IP chargeability responses are both exceptionally broad in lateral extent, and additional modelling is required to identify the optimal drill entry points before committing capital. A dedicated drill program will follow once additional targeting refinement work is complete.

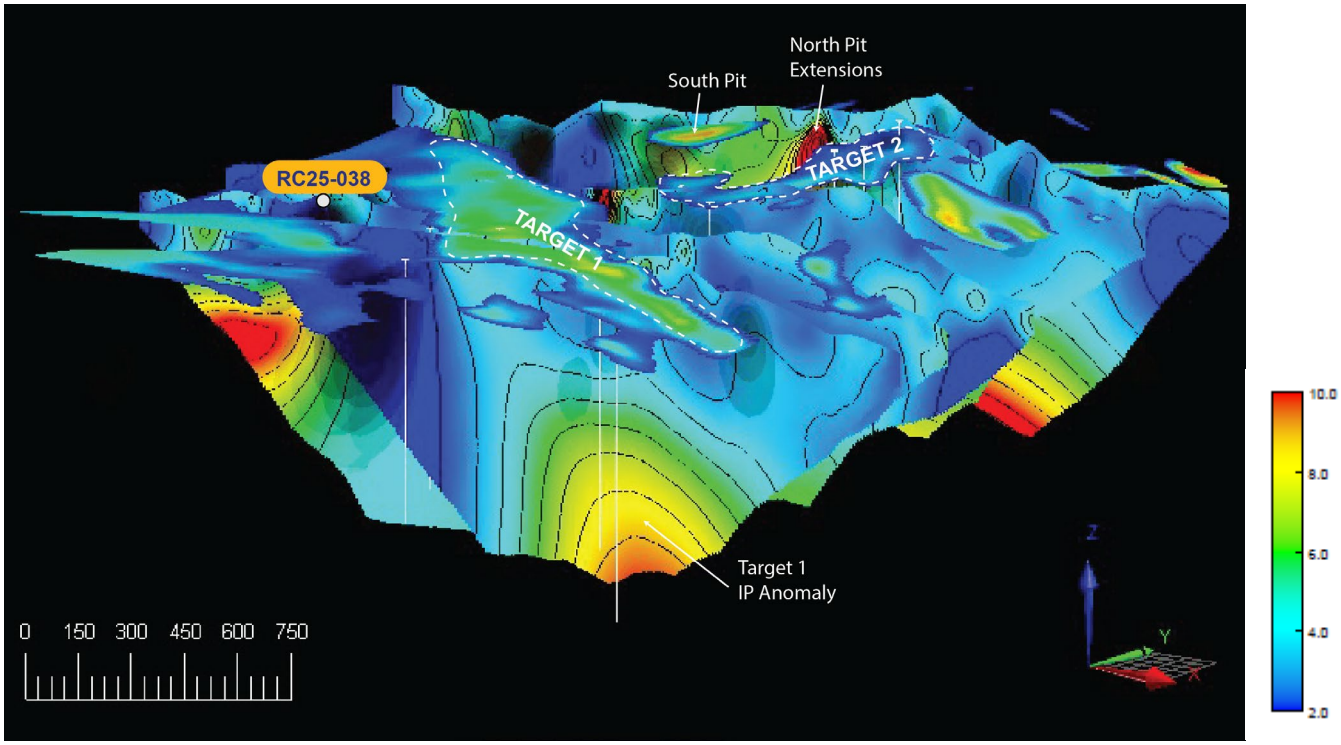

Figure 3: Oblique view looking NW with magnetics (2D plan) and IP section lines. Main focus is Target 1, looking down the plunge of where there is a coincident remnant magnetic and IP chargeability anomaly.

Drilling Confirms Mantle-Derived REE System and Advances Targeting Model

Drill hole RC25-038 represents the first drill intersection of anomalous rare earth element at the Colosseum Project and was specifically designed to test early indications of REE prospectivity using broad-based geophysical (**MT**) targeting. The hole was collared at the contact of the Clark Mountain Fault in an area with no exposed fenite alteration at surface, demonstrating that anomalous REE is present in the subsurface beyond previously mapped alteration zones.

Laboratory analysis of the samples shows a geochemical fingerprint that points clearly to a deep, mantle-sourced carbonatite system. Chondrite-normalised REE plots show a smooth lanthanide distribution profile with no negative europium anomaly. This pattern is characteristic of mantle-derived alkaline magmatic systems and matches the REE signature of the Mountain Pass carbonatite. The absence of a negative europium anomaly is consistent with a deep mantle-derived REE system. This profile is exactly the profile that would be expected on the margins of a carbonatite body.

Alongside the rare earths, the samples returned elevated levels of barium, strontium, calcium, phosphorus, thorium and uranium, with associated potassium-rich alteration in the surrounding rock (see Appendix 2). This combination of elements is a well-recognised geochemical fingerprint of carbonatite systems worldwide, and mirrors the signatures documented at Mountain Pass and other major carbonatite-hosted REE deposits.

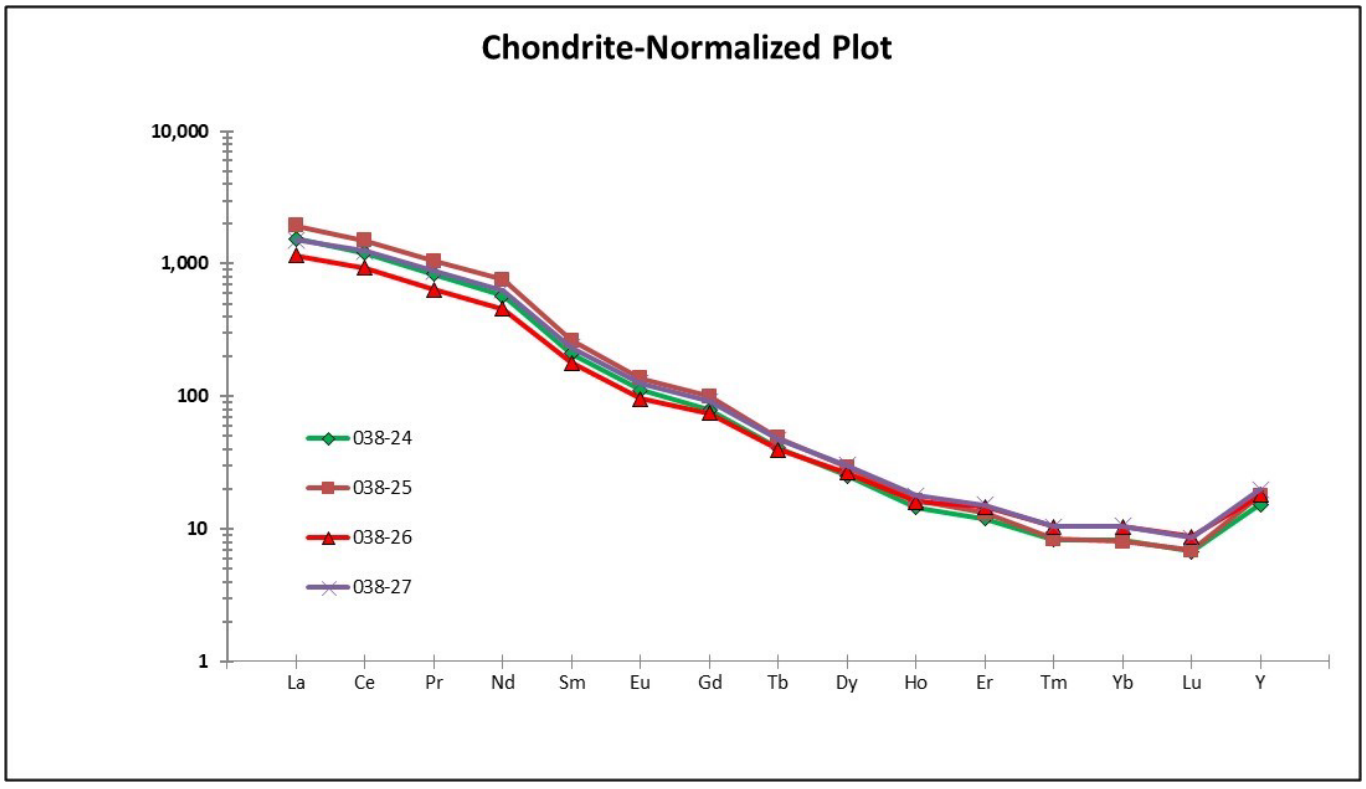

Figure 4: Chondrite Normalised Plot of the four samples collected in RC25-038 showing a smooth, lanthanide distribution profile with no negative europium anomaly, characteristic of mantle-derived alkaline magmatic systems.

RC25-038 sits on the eastern edge of Target 1, on the outer margin of the geophysical anomaly. Now that the complete combined dataset is available, it is clear that rather than testing the centre of the carbonatite system, the hole grazed its edge. The main carbonatite body is believed to sit deeper and further to the east and will be drill tested accordingly.

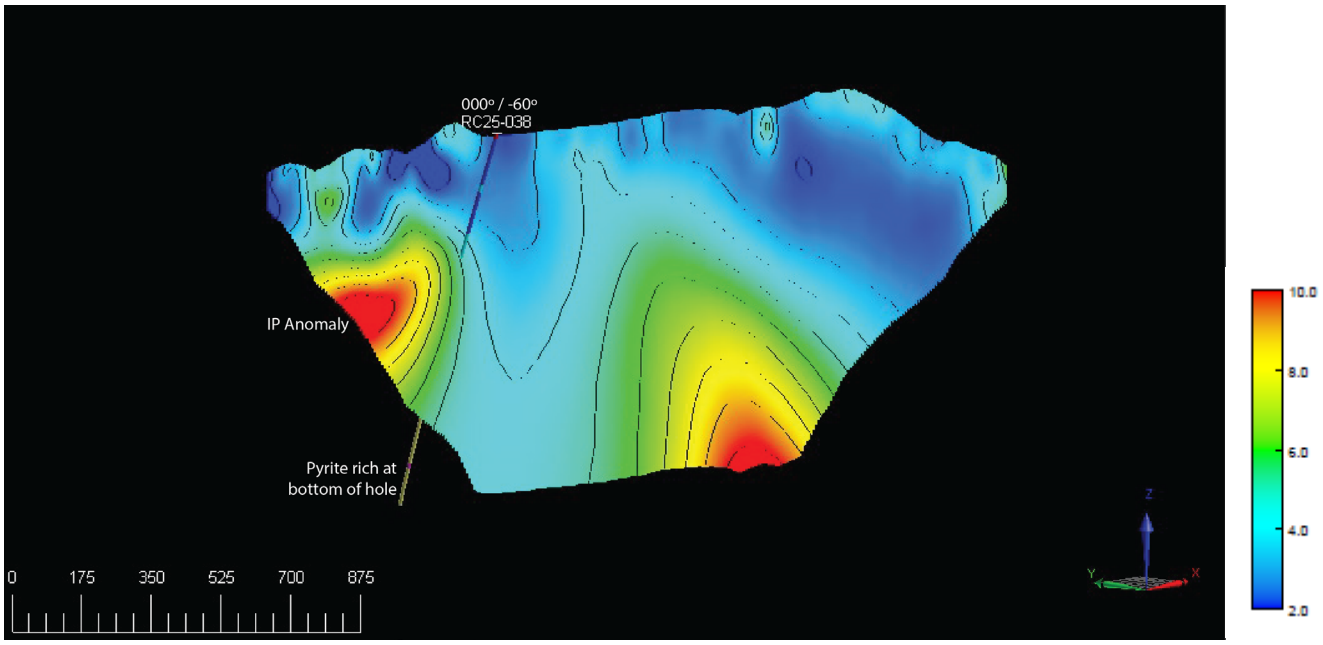

Figure 5: REE drill hole RC25-038 in relation to IP chargeability anomaly. The hole was drilled true north and just grazed the edge of Target 1. There were pyrite rich zones at the bottom of hole, proximal to Target 1.

Lack of Oxidised Sulphur at Surface Points to Intact System That Hasn't Leaked

At Colosseum, detailed surface sampling and review of historical data have not identified elevated sulphate or related oxyanions above Target 1. This lack of oxidised sulphur leakage is consistent with a sulphide system that remains largely intact at depth.

In practical terms, it suggests that the primary sulphide assemblage associated with the carbonatite system has not been extensively weathered nor chemically depleted over geological time. The data supports a model in which the core of the hydrothermal system remains preserved beneath cover.

For an alkaline–carbonatite setting, this is a constructive outcome. Primary rare earth mineralisation in these systems is commonly associated with sulphide-bearing intrusive phases. If significant oxidation and dispersion had occurred, one would expect a broad supergene geochemical footprint at surface. The absence of such a signature reduces the likelihood that the system has been substantially "bled off" and increases the probability that the intrusion and associated sulphide-hosted REE mineralisation remain preserved at depth.

When considered alongside the coincident gravity, magnetic, electrical and radiometric anomalies, and the mantle-derived REE signature in RC25-038, the geochemical stability at surface adds another line of evidence supporting the interpretation of a coherent, preserved carbonatite system. This interpretation further underpins the rationale for the planned deeper diamond drilling program targeting the interpreted core of Target 1.

Lack of Sodium Indicates Carbonate Minerals – Increases Support for Carbonatite

Additional insight has been provided from major element geochemistry, including plotting samples on a Ca–K–Na ternary diagram. The samples display negligible sodium and are strongly enriched in calcium. In the absence of sodium, the calcium is unlikely to be hosted in plagioclase or other sodic silicate minerals. Instead, the geochemical signature indicates that calcium is predominantly present within carbonate minerals. This interpretation is supported by the position of the most calcium-rich samples, which plot compositionally between dolomite and ankerite, suggesting a Mg–Fe-bearing carbonate assemblage rather than simple calcite.

This distinction is important. Carbonate minerals such as dolomite and ankerite are commonly developed in hydrothermal systems associated with alkaline and carbonatite intrusions. The identification of a dolomite–ankerite compositional trend provides geochemical support for the field observation that the rocks may represent a carbonate-rich intrusive or carbonate-dominant alteration phase.

When considered together with the absence of surface oxyanion leakage and the coincident geophysical anomalies, the carbonate-dominant chemistry is consistent with a coherent and potentially preserved intrusive system at depth, rather than superficial or surficial carbonate development.

Carbonatite Drill Program Designed

A 12-hole diamond drill program has been approved across Targets 1 and 2. The holes are designed to test both targets from multiple angles and at a range of depths, with several planned to go beyond 750 metres to reach the bodies of rock generating the geophysical signals.

At Target 1, the holes are positioned deeper and closer to the centre of the system than RC25-038, following the indication from that hole that the REE-bearing rock gets wider as it goes deeper.

At Target 2, the holes are designed to test the buried body of rock identified by the gravity and electrical surveys on the eastern side of the claim, a zone that has never previously been drilled.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The completion of the integrated high-resolution datasets has given us a level of confidence in our targeting that we have not had before. Two well-defined targets, twelve holes, and a third zone in the 2200N anomaly that we are continuing to work on. We are advancing this project methodically and the technical foundations are strong.

"Importantly, RC25-038 is an important result, being the first drill-based confirmation of rare earth elements at Colosseum. It carries additional weight, given where it sits on the margin of what is now our highest-priority carbonatite target."

Dateline will continue to advance an integrated exploration and development strategy and will keep shareholders informed as follow-up drilling and technical evaluation progress.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board 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-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 $NPV_{6.5}$ 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.

Dateline owns 100% of 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%+ $SrSO_4$.

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.

Company Confirmations

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements dated 23 October 2024 with regard to the Colosseum MRE and 23 May 2025 with regard to Colosseum Project Economics. Similarly, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates and the forecast financial information referred to in those previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (local grid, feet)	Northing (local grid, feet)	Elevation (RL, feet)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True North)	Dip
RC25-038	13022	17282	5402	318.5	0	-60

Appendix 2: Carbonatite-Style Geochemical Signature

In addition to anomalous REEs, RC25-038 returned elevated concentrations of barium (Ba), strontium (Sr), calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), thorium (Th) and uranium (U), with associated potassic alteration in the surrounding host rocks. This multi-element association is diagnostic of alkaline–carbonatite systems and mirrors geochemical signatures documented at Mountain Pass and other carbonatite-hosted REE deposits globally.

Table 1: Selected samples for normalised chondrite analysis with comparison to background values

	Sample ID	ME-MS61L Assayed Value	Background (Avg.)	% of Background
Ca (%)	038-025	1.52	0.25	608%
	038-027	1.57	0.25	628%
K (%)	038-025	4.71	3.4	139%
	038-027	4.87	3.4	143%
P (%)	038-025	0.77	0.04	1925%
	038-027	0.8	0.04	2000%
Ba (ppm)	038-025	7060	597	1183%
	038-027	5090	597	853%
Sr (ppm)	038-025	2430	133	1827%
	038-027	1825	133	1372%
Ce (ppm)	038-025	1215	41	2963%
	038-027	1005	41	2451%
La (ppm)	038-025	600	20.5	2927%
	038-027	470	20.5	2293%
Th (ppm)	038-025	42.6	9.8	435%
	038-027	37.3	9.8	381%
U (ppm)	038-025	11.25	1.9	592%
	038-027	8.86	1.9	466%
Nd (ppm)	038-025	454	20.9	2172%
	038-027	380	20.9	1818%
Pr (ppm)	038-025	128.8	5.1	2525%
	038-027	107.5	5.1	2108%

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.*	• As of January 1st, 2026, the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, INC. completed 7,718 metres of drilling comprising of 51 reverse circulation (RC) and 8 diamond drill core holes. All drilling was done from the surface with an RC or core drill. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to ALS Global in Reno, with umpire checks sent to Paragon Laboratories. • 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 analysed using standard fire assay for gold and silver. Gold over limits were analysed via gravimetric analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 utilises surface core and RC drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with Discovery II drill with HQTT core tooling. Triple tubes were used for the for all holes to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by experienced diamond drilling core driller. Three of the core holes were drilled with ACT core orientation tooling from Reflex. • RC drilling is being conducted with a Schramm T-455WS RC drill with cone splitter by experienced RC drillers.
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.*	• RC drilling recoveries are being calculated using bit size and sample weights. RC drill is using 6.09-metre tooling. • All RC holes for the program were drilled dry. Only casing advance holes in the low-grade stockpile and waste dumps were drilled wet. • 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.*	• RC samples were logged for lithology as well and photographed both wet and dry.
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*	• RC samples were sampled every 1.52-metres using a cone splitter collecting all material from the hole. Each sample for an interval was weighed and written down to calculate sample recovery. • RC QAQC samples were inserted every 10 samples with duplicates placed in mineralised zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Global with umpire checks sent to Paragon Geochemical. All samples were dried, weighed, crushed, and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. All samples underwent the same 30-gram fire assay to analyse for gold and silver values. Select samples were analysed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. • 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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS Global Laboratories, and Paragon Geochemical, in Reno, Nevada and Sparks, Nevada, respectively. • Fire assays for gold and silver were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission, as well as selected laboratory duplicates created for third party umpire checks.
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 drillhole 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Devico downhole gyro survey tool on all drill holes. With collars surveyed using Devico DeviAligner Azi tool. • 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 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.*	• Drillholes were planned to upgrade the existing inferred resource. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling 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.*	• Drillhole 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. • Mineral resource estimations will be completed following return of all assay data and interpretation of said data.

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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1 within this report for details of the drillholes 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 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.*	• Drillhole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. • Intercept lengths are calculated to include no more than 3 samples less than 0.1 g/t Au consecutively.
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*	• Drillhole orientations vary throughout the program. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the

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lengths	*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').*	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.
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.*	• Multi-element analysis is being completed on 3 of the drillholes within the program. Waiting on results for analysis and interpretation. • Geotechnical and rock characteristics/ structures are being analysed in 4 of the core holes. • Geotechnical mapping was completed in both North and South Pits. • Downhole televiewer is being conducted on 3 of the holes as well. • Groundwater level is being tested in every hole that intersects water, packer testing on some of the drillholes is also being evaluated.
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 within and surrounding the North and South pits, mapping, sampling of open pit benches, geological mapping, and further geophysical testing methods and analysis.