Market Announcement

ASX: DTR | OTCQB: DTREF | FSE: YE1

15 May 2026

Colosseum Gold Mineralisation Extended by Broad Intersections

Highlights

- **North Pit NE Extension Confirmed:** Drilling has intersected broad zones of mineralisation outside the mineral resource, increasing the potential of the bulk mining underground target:
  - CM25-41 – **287.3m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 0m, including **17.7m @ 6.13g/t Au** from 19.2m
  - CM26-42 - **214m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 0m, including **87.9m @ 1.59g/t Au** from 12.2m
- **Mineralisation Extends Beyond Mineral Resource Envelope:** The new drilling extends several hundred metres beyond the Mineral Resource envelope, demonstrating upside potential.
- **Additional Drill Rig to Continue Gold Drilling:** Two rigs are targeting rare earth mineralisation at Colosseum via an expanded 18 hole program with a third, Company-owned rig, being recommissioned to allow gold extensions to be tested in parallel.
- **REE Samples at Assay Lab:** To date, nearly 3,000 metres of rare earth focused diamond drilling has been completed, with holes drilled to up to 745m below surface.
- **High Density Rocks Correlate with Gravity Anomalies:** Specific gravity (SG) analysis of REE drilling indicates high SG readings of greater than 2.8g/cm^3, in line with density readings from Mountain Pass carbonatites and well above the 2.65g/cm^3 in the breccia pipes.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce two new broad gold intersections from drill testing of the northeast extension at the North Pit at Colosseum. The Colosseum Gold-REE Project is located in San Bernardino County, California with the gold Bankable Feasibility Study recently completed.

Drillhole CM26-42 was drilled further to the northeast than previous holes, extending the mineralised zone further to the north and at depth. Drillhole CM25-41 was extended from 149.6m to 437m following positive results in 2025, increasing the mineralised zone by a further 140m downhole.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"Gold mineralisation at the Colosseum North Pit continues to extend to the northeast and these latest drill intersections again highlight the robust nature of the deposit.

"These broad gold intersections highlight the potential for the definition of an underground deposit at Colosseum that could be exploited following the completion of open pit mining.

"Based on the positive indications so far, the rare earth drilling program has now been expanded to 18 holes. The high-density rocks are an encouraging indicator that we are on the right track."

Contact

Level 17, 2 Chifley Square
Sydney, NSW, 2000
T +61 2 9375 2353
E info@datelineresources.com.au
W www.datelineresources.com.au

Colosseum North Pit NE Gold Extensions

Drilling in late 2025 identified a zone in the North Pit at Colosseum demonstrating broad zones of consistent gold mineralisation. Previous intercepts in the area included **149.65m @ 1.39g/t Au** in CM25-41, **295.64m @ 1.04g/t Au** in RC25-035 and **105.15m @ 1.24g/t Au** in RC25-037.

As CM25-41 ended in mineralisation, it was subsequently re-entered and extended to 437 metres. The mineralised zone was extended by a further 140 metres to 287.3 metres. The overall intersection is **287.3m @ 1.05g/t Au**, with a high-grade component of **17.7m @ 6.13g/t Au**.

CM26-42 was designed to follow up on the 2025 successes to the northeast of the North Pit and to define the true extents of the breccia pipe. It was designed at 47 degrees true north at a dip of -45 degrees. The hole defined the breccia pipe host lithology out to 292 metres down hole.

CM26-42 results were recently returned showing **214 m @ 1.06g/t Au** of continuous mineralisation, including a higher-grade component of **87.9m @ 1.59g/t Au**. Mineralisation in the NE Extension remains open at depth and further drilling to define the extents of the breccia pipe and gold mineralisation is ongoing.

Key intercepts from recent drilling include:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CM25-41	0.0	287.3	287.3	1.05	
Incl.	19.2	36.9	17.7	***6.13***	*High-grade core*
CM26-42	0.0	214.0	214.0	1.06	
Incl.	***12.2***	***100.1***	***87.9***	***1.59***	*High-grade core*

Note: Intercepts reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. All lengths are downhole lengths.

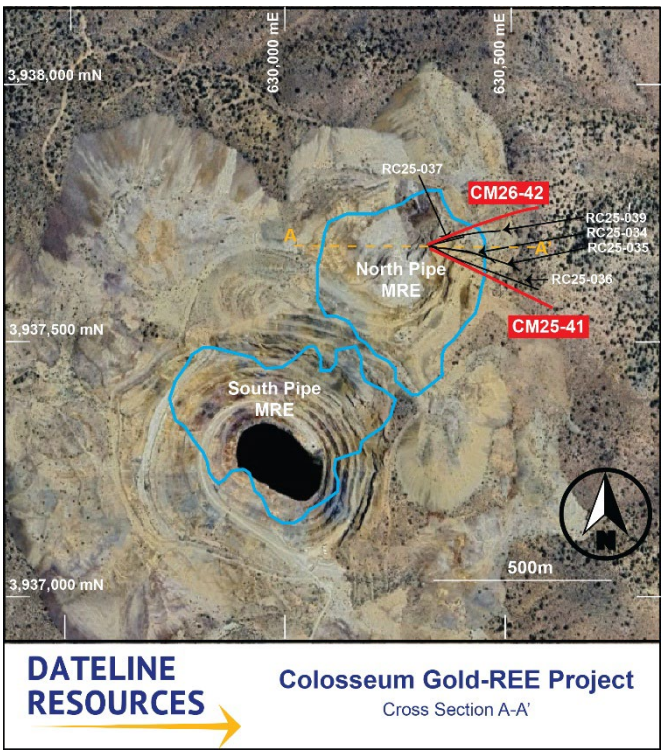

Figure 1: Plan view showing drillholes shown in cross section.

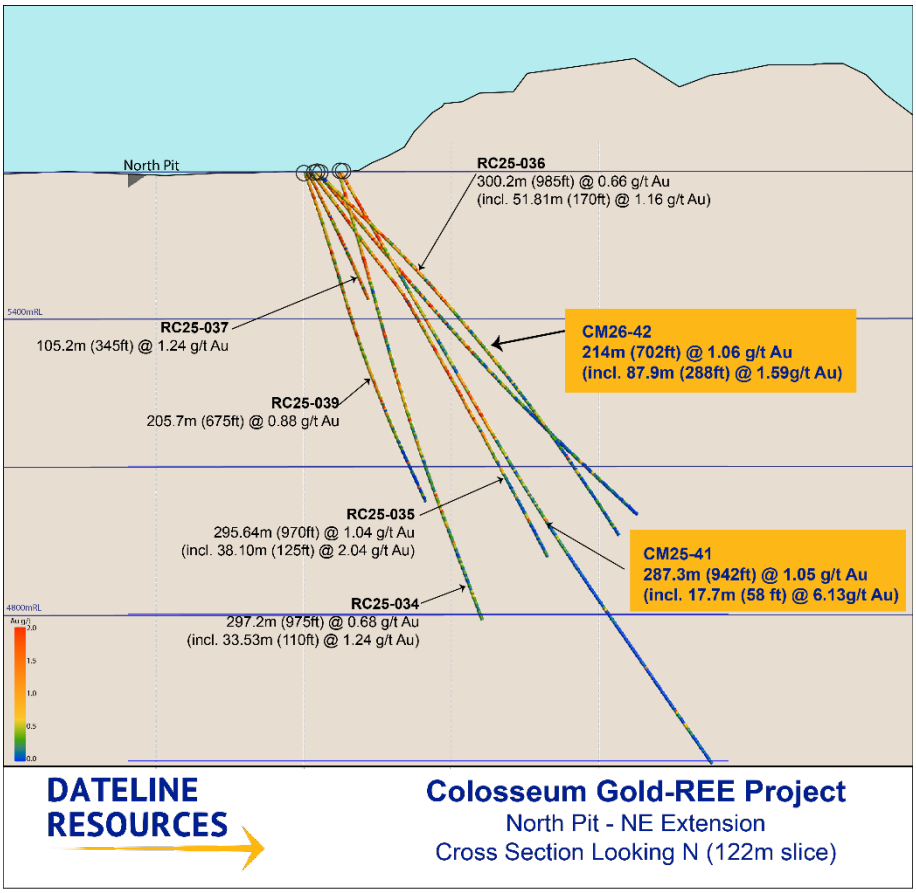

Figure 2: Cross-section of the Colosseum deposit illustrating the existing open pit floor and gold intercepts

The recent drill intercepts continue to support the potential for an underground target to the northeast of the North Pit at Colosseum. Mineralisation remains open and will be tested further over the coming months. Figure 3 shows the current Mineral Resource blocks to the northeast of the designed open pits, with these new drill results extending outside of these blocks.

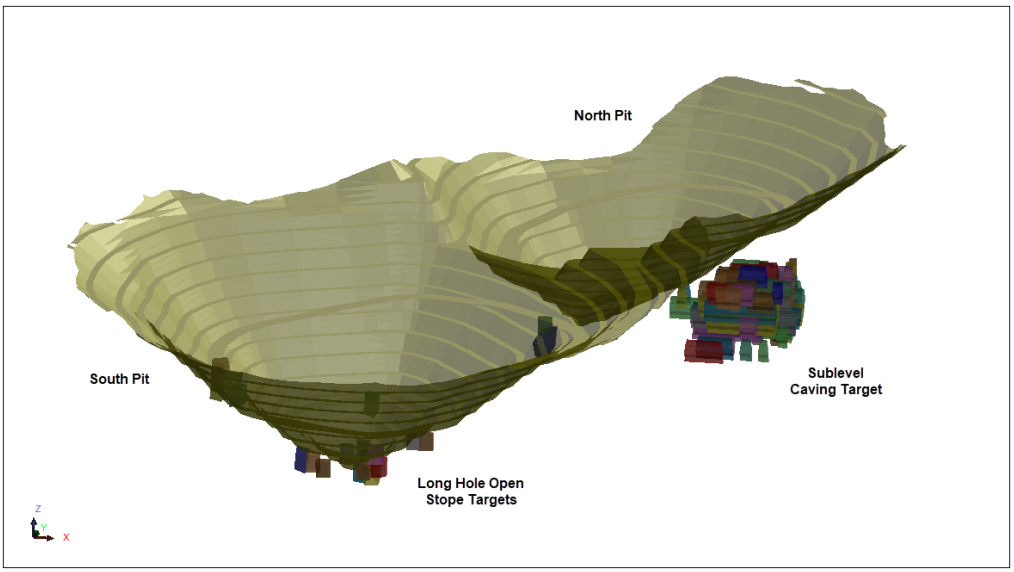

Figure 3: Location of the sublevel caving target in relation to the North Pit (Colosseum BFS, 2026)

Colosseum REE Drilling

Drilling of the REE-focused diamond drill program at Colosseum is progressing well, with five holes completed and another two underway. To date, nearly 3,000 metres has been drilled, with all of the holes drilled into the Clark Mountain Fault Zone Target.

Samples have been geologically logged on site and core dispatched to the laboratory for cutting and assaying. Results from the initial batch of samples is expected back in the coming weeks, with further results released regularly soon after.

Specific Gravity Readings

A key characteristic of carbonatite systems is their elevated specific gravity (**SG**), which commonly ranges between 3.0–3.3g/cm^3. This compares to the approximately 2.65g/cm^3 SG historically recorded for the gold-bearing breccia pipes at Colosseum.

SG analysis undertaken on selected samples from varying depths and lithologies within the current REE drilling program (including holes CE26-01 and CE26-13) returned elevated SG values ranging from 2.8–3.1g/cm^3. The results are considered encouraging, as carbonatite systems can exhibit variable densities depending on alteration, brecciation, fenitisation, sulphide content, and proximity to the core of the intrusive system.

Updated Drill Program

Based on further modelling of the gravity data, the REE drill program at Colosseum has been expanded to 18 holes, with 14 holes planned and 4 subject to results.

Further drilling is planned to target a gravity anomaly to the south of the tailings, as well as a magnetic anomaly below the ridge to the east of the Colosseum open pits. This east ridge is also home to both trachyte and fenitized dikes. These dikes are both formed from mantle-derived magmas and are good indicators for deep-seated structures and fluid flow.

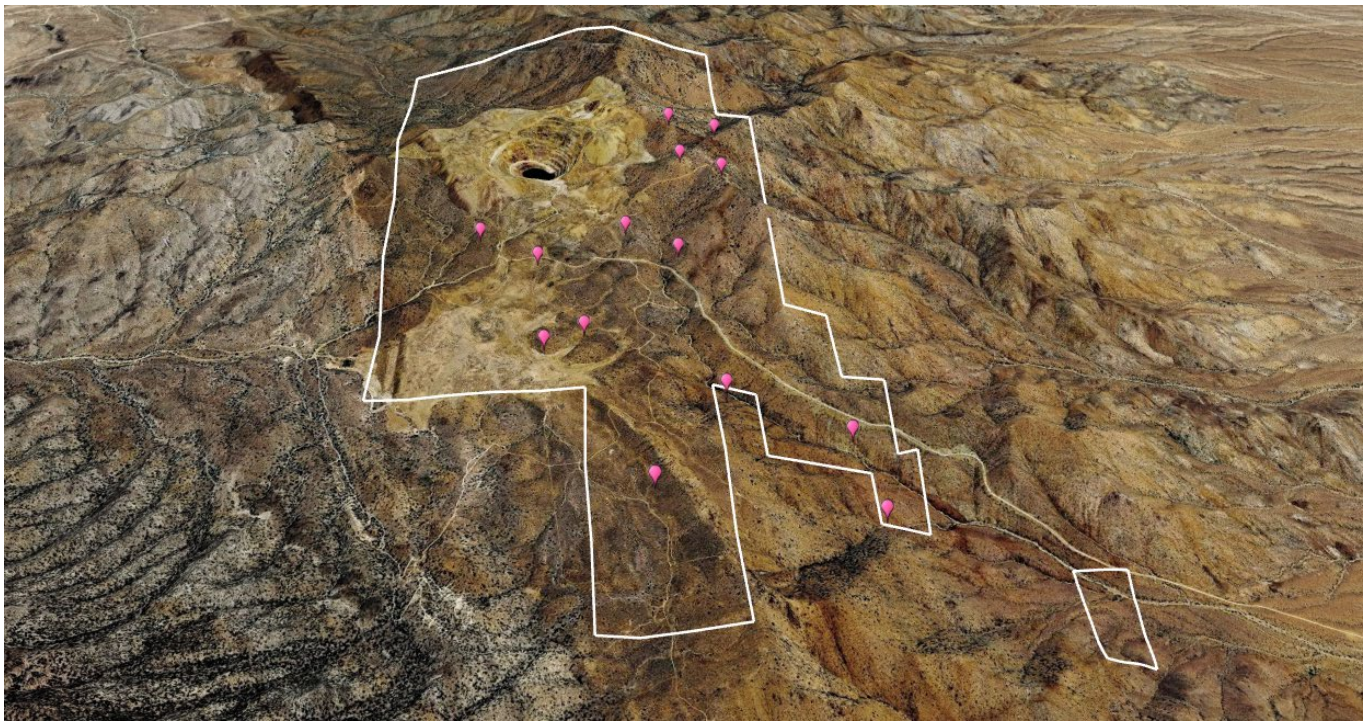

Figure 4: Schematic view of the expanded drill program

This ASX announcement has been authorised 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
Corporate & Investor Relations Manager
+61 400 466 226
a.rowell@dtraux.com

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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 and is located 10km north of Mountain Pass rare earth mine. Drill testing the REE potential at Colosseum has commenced.

On 11 May 2026, Dateline announced that the BFS economics for the Colosseum Gold Project generated a pre-tax NPV_5 of US$785 million and a pre-tax IRR of 49.5% using a gold price of US$4,200/oz.

Dateline has also acquired the high-grade Argos Strontium Project, also located in San Bernadino County, California. Argos is reportedly the largest strontium deposit in the U.S. with previous celestite production grading 95%+ $SrSO_4$.

In March 2026, Dateline consolidated the Music Valley Heavy Rare Earth Project in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. The region has known HREE mineralisation from USGS rock chip sampling, however it has not been subjected to modern exploration techniques.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement

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

Appendix 1: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	Easting (UTM)	Northing (UTM)	Elevation (RL, metres)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (True North)	Dip
CM25-41	630,140	3,937,648	1740	437.1	105.6	-60
CM26-42	630,142	3,937,662	1744	318.5	047	-45
CE26-01	630,595	3,936,462	1690	350.5	45.6	-90
CE26-13	629,728	3,936,660	1666	744.9	45.6	-90

Appendix 2: Drill Intercepts

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CM25-41	0.0	287.3	287.3	1.05	
Incl.	***19.2***	***36.9***	***17.7***	***6.13***	
CM26-42	0.0	214.0	214.0	1.05	
Incl.	***12.2***	***100.1***	***87.9***	***1.59***	

Note: Intercepts reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au. No upper cut-off grade has been applied. All lengths are downhole lengths.

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.*	• During Q1, 2026 the Colosseum Mine, Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. completed 1,691 metres of drilling comprising 4 diamond drill core holes. All drilling was done from the surface with diamond core drills. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralisation noted in logging. • Collar to toe assays were taken and sent to ALS Global in Reno, with umpire checks sent to Bureau Veritas Laboratories. • Core was cut along the long axis leaving half for assay and half to be stored in cardboard core boxes. • All holes were all drilled using triple tube and oriented core. • Samples from drill holes were sent to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed. Samples were crushed to a target of 70% passing 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to a target of 85% passing 75-micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30-gm sample was weighed out for traditional fire assay. Samples within the pits were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Gold over limits of >10ppm were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. Samples outside of the pits were sent for four acid super-trace multi-element analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 10%, comprising

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. Lab was instructed to cut 90-degrees from the core orientation line, sample the bottom half of the core so the top half with core orientation line and sample IDs remained in the box. ALS Global in Reno, NV is a reputable lab with experience cutting and sampling core according to clearly written cut sheets and instructions. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a minimum of 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • Samples were sent to ALS Global with umpire checks sent to Bureau Veritas. 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 analyze for gold and silver values. Select samples were analyzed for trace elements using four 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 in Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology with a 30g charge. • 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars are surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. The positions are accurate to within 4m. • The holes are surveyed in UTM WGS 84 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Omni 42 downhole north-seeking gyro survey tools on all drill holes. With collars surveyed using Devico DeviAligner Azi tool or TN14 Azi-Aligner. • Sample locations were surveyed using UTM WGS 84 coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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.*	• Drill holes were planned to further define resource in the North Pit and complete exploration drilling outside of the pits. • Core orientation tooling was used to get accurate structural measurements and orientations • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 drill holes and sample locations. • No information or results have been excluded from the attached table.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade 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*	• Drill hole 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill hole orientations vary throughout the program. • Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the pipe orientation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release showing plan views and cross-sections.
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 widths has been included. The full hole intercept and high-grade sub-interval are both 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 one of the drillholes within the program. • Waiting on results for analysis and interpretation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Colosseum, future work will include expanded drilling between the North and South Pits, deeper and further inside of the North Pit, and outside of the pits.