Market Announcement

ASX: DTR | OTCQB: DTREF | FSE: YE1

9 February 2026

Infill Geophysics Surveys Completed at Colosseum Project

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the completion of infill gravity, magnetic and radiometric surveys at its 100%-owned Colosseum Gold and Rare Earth Project in California, USA. This follows the completion of an induced polarisation (**IP**) survey across the project in December 2025.

All newly acquired geophysical datasets are being integrated to progressively sharpen drill targeting across the key structural corridors identified by earlier programs. This work is expected to transition the Company from broad-based target definition to highly focused drill testing. Diamond core drilling rigs are scheduled to begin arriving on site next week.

Infill Geophysics Program – Scope and Completion

The infill program completed was comprised of:

- A high-resolution ground gravity survey consisting of 543 stations collected on a 100 m × 100 m grid, providing detailed density coverage across the central project area.
- A magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing covering approximately 8.6 km^2 delivering high-resolution magnetic and radiometric datasets.

The surveys were designed to improve resolution over areas where earlier IP and MT data identified deep chargeability and conductivity features interpreted to be structurally controlled and potentially associated with gold mineralisation and/or REE-bearing carbonatite intrusions.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"The data continues to support the presence of a large mineral system, with deep structural and sulphide-hosted features interpreted as mineralising plumbing extending beyond the known near-surface ore zones. The integration of these high-quality geophysical datasets is a deliberate step to sharpen drill targeting and maximise the effectiveness of the forthcoming drilling campaign. With several targets interpreted at depths of approximately 500–1,000 metres, this approach ensures that drilling is highly focused, technically informed and capital-efficient as the Company advances into deeper, more technically demanding drill testing."

Contact

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

Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.63B
Top 20 Shareholders	77.1%

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

27.1Mt @ 1.26g/t Au for 1.1Moz Au
Over 67% in Measured & Indicated
Mineralisation open at depth
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.

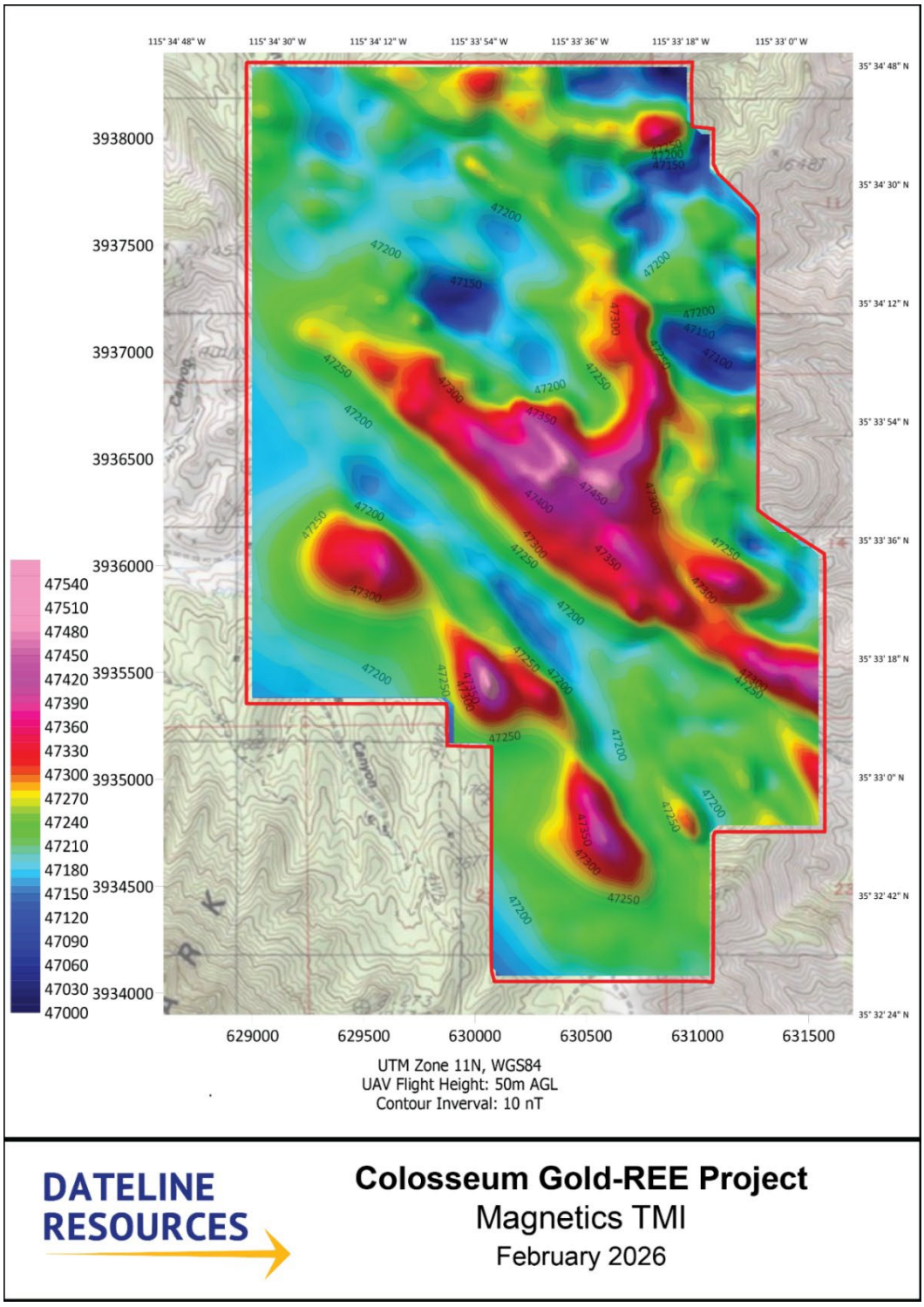

Figure 1: Preliminary TMI Magnetics from the recently completed survey at Colosseum. The colours represent variations in magnetic susceptibility within the shallow subsurface. Red and pink zones indicate magnetic highs reflecting magnetite bearing intrusive rocks, altered breccia bodies. Blue zones indicate magnetic lows point to zones of destruction or alteration of magnetite. Encouragingly, the magnetic data is aligned with the magneto-telluric and IP surveys as disclosed to the market on January 27, 2026

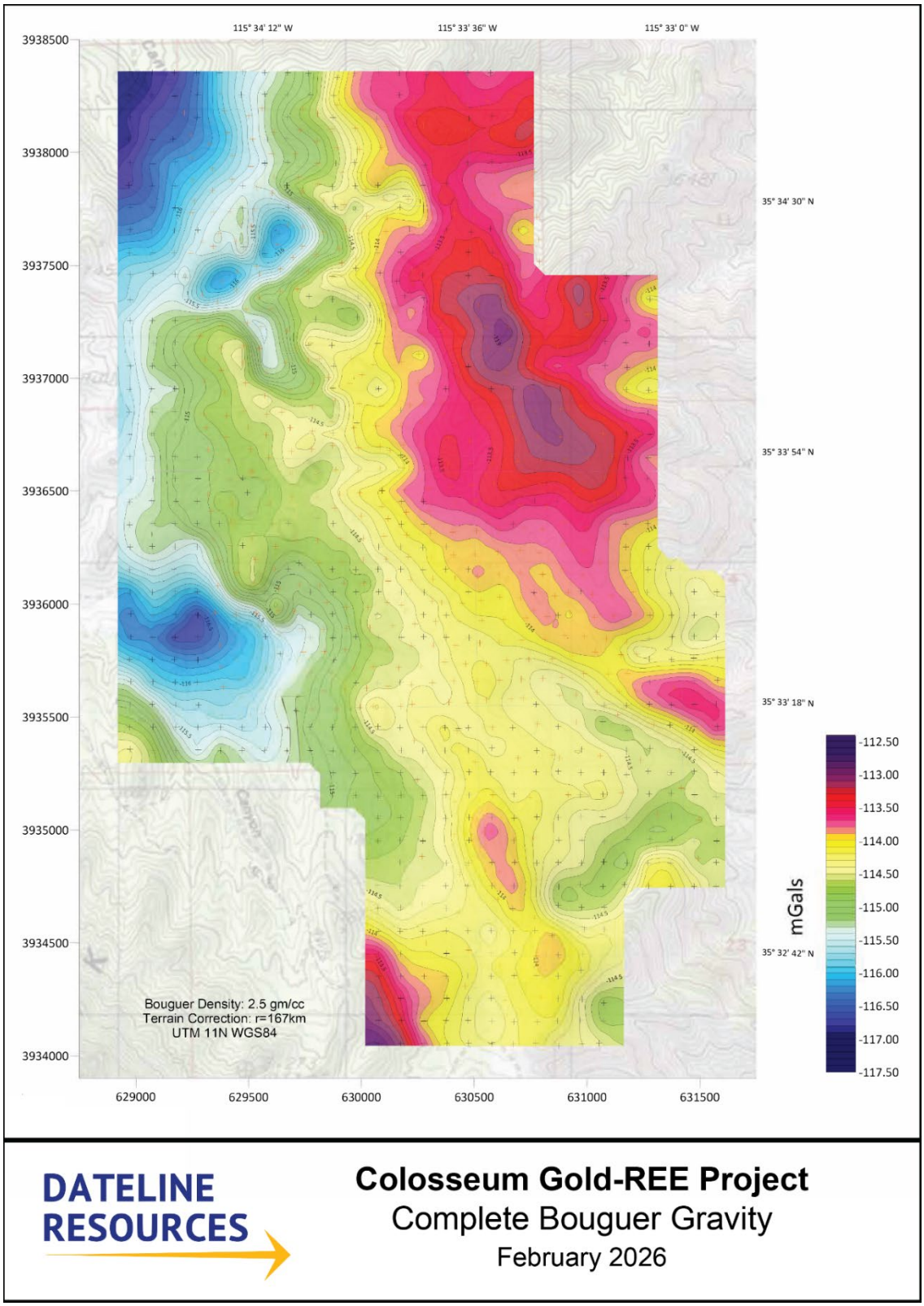

Figure 2: Preliminary Bouguer Gravity from the recently completed survey at Colosseum. The red and pink zones indicate higher density rocks, whilst the green and blues indicate lower density rocks (such as sediments). The strong gravity high on the eastern side points to dense intrusive or altered bodies at depth (alkaline intrusive rocks, breccia pipe roots, or carbonatite related material). There also appears to be a sharp N-S gravity gradient that aligns with the Clark Mountain fault.

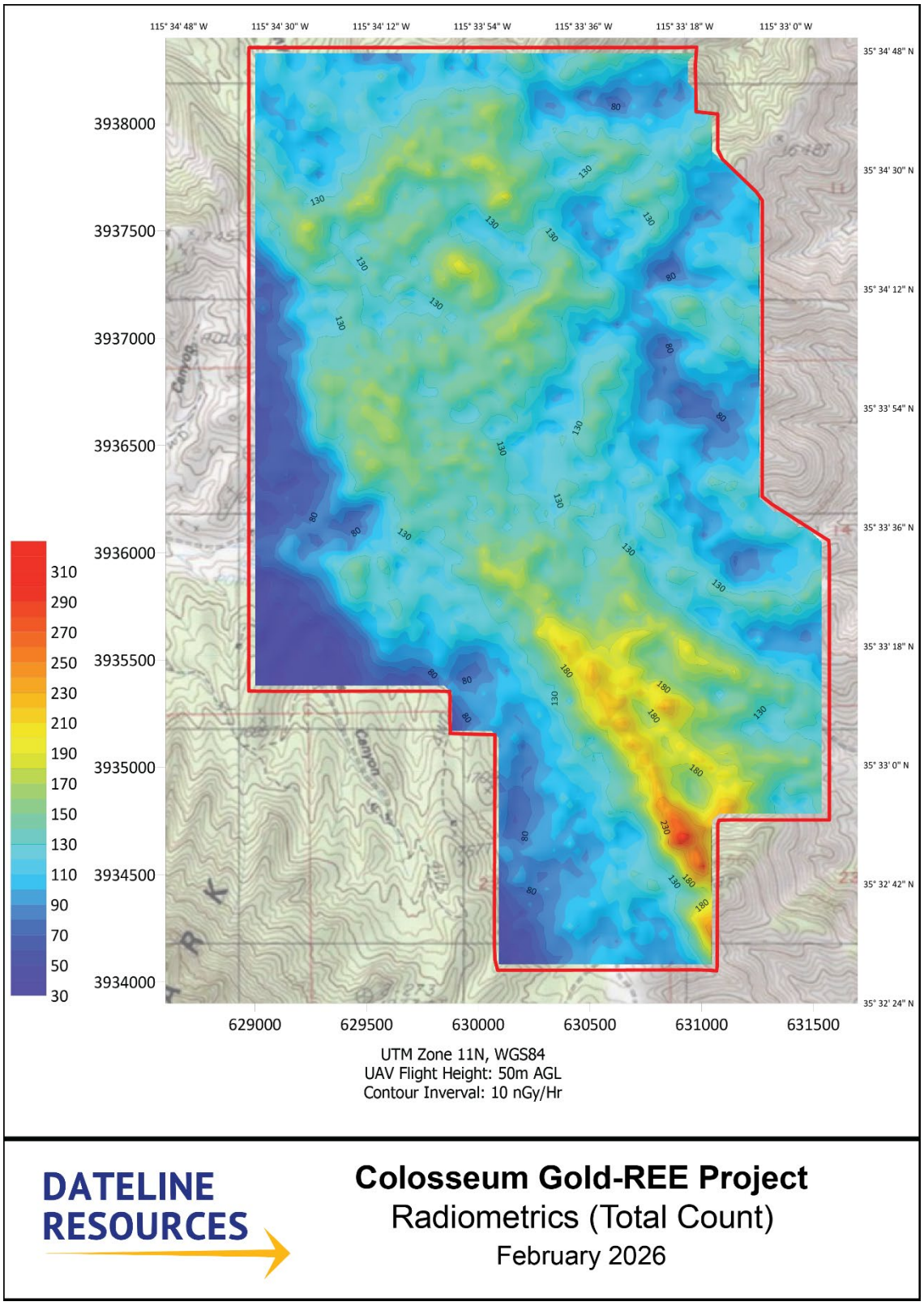

Figure 3: Preliminary Radiometrics (Total Count) from the recently completed survey at Colosseum. Dose rate represents the combined gamma radiation from potassium, thorium, and uranium in the upper soil and rock profile. Elevated total counts reflect enrichment in potassium, thorium, and uranium associated with alkaline intrusive rocks and hydrothermal alteration, highlighting structural corridors and targets prospective for gold and rare earth mineralisation.

Data Integration and Interpretation

The complete geophysical dataset, including the new infill gravity, magnetic and radiometric data together with previously completed IP and MT surveys, is currently being reviewed and integrated by Mitre Geophysics.

This integrated interpretation is focused on:

- Refining the geometry and continuity of the structures,
- Linking deep geophysical responses to mapped geology, structural features and previously identified geochemical and alteration signatures; and
- Finalising priority drill targets where multiple geophysical datasets converge.

Drilling Update

As previously advised, diamond drill rigs remain scheduled to arrive on site next week. Drill planning is progressing in parallel with the ongoing geophysical interpretation, with the objective of testing the highest-priority targets identified from the integrated dataset.

Further updates will be provided as interpretation is finalised and drilling commences.

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

Follow Dateline on socials:

@Dateline_DTR
@dateline_resources
dateline-resources
@dateline.resources

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.

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.*	• In January 2026, Colosseum Rare Metals, Inc. contracted MWH Geo-Surveys International Inc. to complete a ground gravity and aerial magnetic and radiometric geophysical surveys of the Colosseum claims. • MWH completed a ground survey consisting of 543 stations tied into a previous survey of 638 stations. Station spacing is 100 meter x 100 meters over an area of 8.6 square kilometres. • The aerial (UAV) survey consisted of dual magnetic and radiometric survey consisting of 172 linear kilometres flown at 50 metres above ground level. • UAV survey used a geometrics Magarrow cesium vapor magnetometer and a Georadis D230A gamma-ray spectrometer for gathering magnetic and radiometric data. • Electronic feedback gravity meters operated via proprietary controller software collect the data. Accompanying GNSS survey uses modern RTK GNSS receivers from Spectra Precision. These receivers track positional satellites in the GPS (US), Glonass (Russian), GALILEO (European) and BeiDou (Chinese) satellite networks. The high number of tracked satellites yields high accuracty results in difficult multipath environments. • All individuals completing the gravity survey were trained by MWH Geo-Surveys International.
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,*	• No drilling involved with the gravity, magnetic or radiometric surveys.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• No drilling or sample recovery involved with the gravity, magnetic or radiometric surveys.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling or sample recovery involved with the gravity, magnetic or radiometric surveys.
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*	• Gravity and magnetic/radiometric survey techniques completed by trained professionals in accordance with industry standard practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• MWH Geo-Surveys has 40 years of exploration experience working on different projects around the world. • Data interpreted by multiple geophysicist professionals according to industry standard practice and site-specific details.
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.*	• Survey techniques and data adjustments completed by trained professionals according to site specific requirements and best practice.
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.*	• Positioning of equipment and survey locations completed using RTK GNSS receivers from Spectra Precision. Receivers track positional satellites in the GPS satellite networks. • The high number of tracked satellites yields high accuracy results even in difficult multipath environments.
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*	• Gravity station spacing is 100m x 100m over an area of 8.6km2 consisting of 543 stations tied into a previous survey of 638 stations from 2022. • UAV magnetic and radiometric survey consisted of 172 linear kilometres flown at 50m above ground level.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Survey lines laid out by geophysics professionals according to industry standard practice and site specific details.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No samples were collected in this survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is being audited and interpreted by Nick Direen with Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd in Tasmania, Australia. Nick is a multi-award winning geoscientist with a BSc. (Hons) in both Geology and Geophysics and a member of the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Geological Society of Australia; and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Society of Economic Geologists. • Data interpretations will be completed by Nick Direen and reviewed by Greg Hall, Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM).

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 completed by Nick Direen with Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd. • All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant. • KLM Geoscience LLC in Reno, NV completed the MT and IP geophysical surveys.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drill hole information involved with the gravity, magnetic or radiometric surveys. • 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.*	• No drill hole intercepts or weighting involved with the gravity, magnetic or radiometric surveys.
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').*	• Gravity survey lines laid out NW-SE by Mitre Geophysics according to industry standard practice and site specific details for Colosseum Mine.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No grades reported within this release.
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 were analyzed in 4 of the core holes. • Geotechnical mapping was completed in both North and South Pits. • Downhole televiewer has been conducted on 3 diamond drilling core holes. • IP and MT geophysics were also conducted over the claim boundary.
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 outside the North and South pits, deeper drilling in the North Pit, sampling of open pit benches, geological mapping, and further geophysical testing methods and analysis.