Market Announcement

ASX: DTR | OTCQB: DTREF | FSE: YE1

12 February 2026

Diamond Drilling Confirms Wide Gold Intercept in Northeast Extension of North Pipe at Colosseum

Highlights

- Diamond hole CM25-41 returns **149.65m @ 1.39 g/t Au** from surface, including **55.2m @ 2.83 g/t Au**, confirming high-grade gold in the North Pipe northeast extension.
- Hole ended in mineralisation (~1 g/t Au), confirming the system remains open at depth.
- Results build on wide RC intercepts including RC25-035: **295.64m @ 1.04 g/t Au** and RC25-034: **297.17m @ 0.68 g/t Au** reported previously, demonstrating continuity over hundreds of metres beyond the current mineral resource boundary.
- Larger-capacity diamond core drill rigs mobilising to test the full extent of this northeast extension.
- Objective is to evaluate potential to extend mine life beyond the ~8.5-year open-pit operation outlined in the May 2025 Scoping Study, including the opportunity for underground mining of high-grade zones.

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR, OTCQB: DTREF, FSE: YE1) (**Dateline** or **the Company**) is pleased to report results from diamond core hole CM25-41 at its 100%-owned Colosseum Gold and Rare Earth Element (**REE**) Project in San Bernardino County, California. The hole was drilled in the northeast extension of the North Pipe breccia system, an area beyond the currently defined mineral resource boundary that has been progressively delineated through the Company's 2025 drilling program.

CM25-41 intersected 149.65 metres grading 1.39 g/t Au from surface to end-of-hole, including a high-grade zone of 55.2m @ 2.83 g/t Au from surface. The hole terminated in mineralisation with the final bottom-of-hole sample returning approximately 1 g/t Au, confirming the gold-bearing breccia pipe remains open at depth.

Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, commented:

"Colosseum continues to deliver positive results as we work systematically across the project. This latest drilling advances our geological understanding and reinforces the view that there is further value to be unlocked beyond those areas already defined. We are progressing the next phase of work in a disciplined way, with the objective of determining how these results can translate into longer-mine life options for the project."

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Capital Structure

ASX Code	DTR
OTCQB Code	DTREF
FSE Code	YE1
Shares on Issue	3.63B
Top 20 Shareholders	77.0

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.

Northeast Extension – Progressive Definition

The northeast extension of the North Pipe has been progressively defined through a series of reverse circulation (**RC**) and diamond core holes (**DD**) drilled during 2025. The latest result from CM25-41 adds further confidence to gold grades within this emerging zone and supports the continuity of mineralisation along the northeast portion of the breccia system.

Key intercepts from the northeast extension drilling program reported to date include:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CM25-41	**0.0**	**149.65**	**149.65**	**1.39**	**NEW – This release**
Incl.	*0.0*	*55.2*	*55.2*	*2.83*	*High-grade core*
RC25-035	0.0	295.64	295.64	**1.04**	Reported 12 Jan 2026
Incl.			*38.10*	*2.04*	
RC25-037	0.0	105.15	105.15	**1.24**	Reported 12 Jan 2026
Incl.			*53.34*	*1.45*	
RC25-039	0.0	205.73	205.73	**0.88**	Reported 12 Jan 2026
Incl.			*21.33*	*1.81*	
RC25-036	0.0	300.21	300.21	**0.66**	Reported 12 Jan 2026
Incl.			*32.00*	*1.24*	
RC25-034	0.0	297.17	297.17	**0.68**	Reported 12 Jan 2026
Incl.			*33.53*	*1.25*	

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. Previously reported results sourced from ASX announcement dated 12 January 2026.

CM25-41 ended in ore-grade mineralisation, indicating drilling has not yet defined the limits of this system. With the larger diamond drill rigs now mobilising, the Company intends to fully test the extent of this zone.

Dateline is working to determine if this newly defined northeast extension can extend the mine life beyond the approximately eight and a half-year open-pit operation outlined in the May 2025 Scoping Study. Any additional resources delineated in this section could potentially prolong the mine life, with the opportunity for an underground mining phase to follow after open-pit mining is completed.

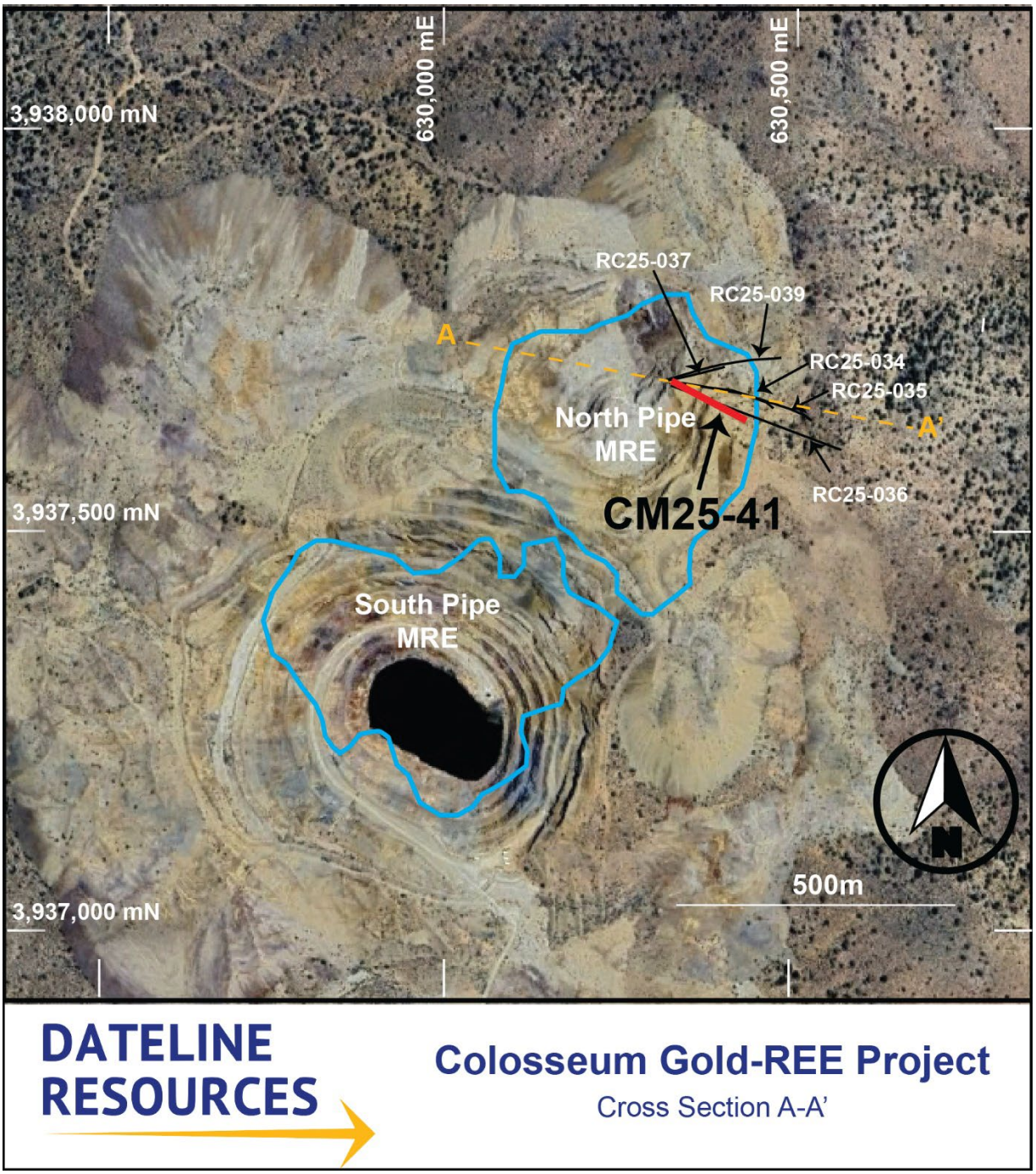

Figure 1: Plan view showing drillholes mentioned in this announcement as well as the orientation of the cross section shown in Figure 2.

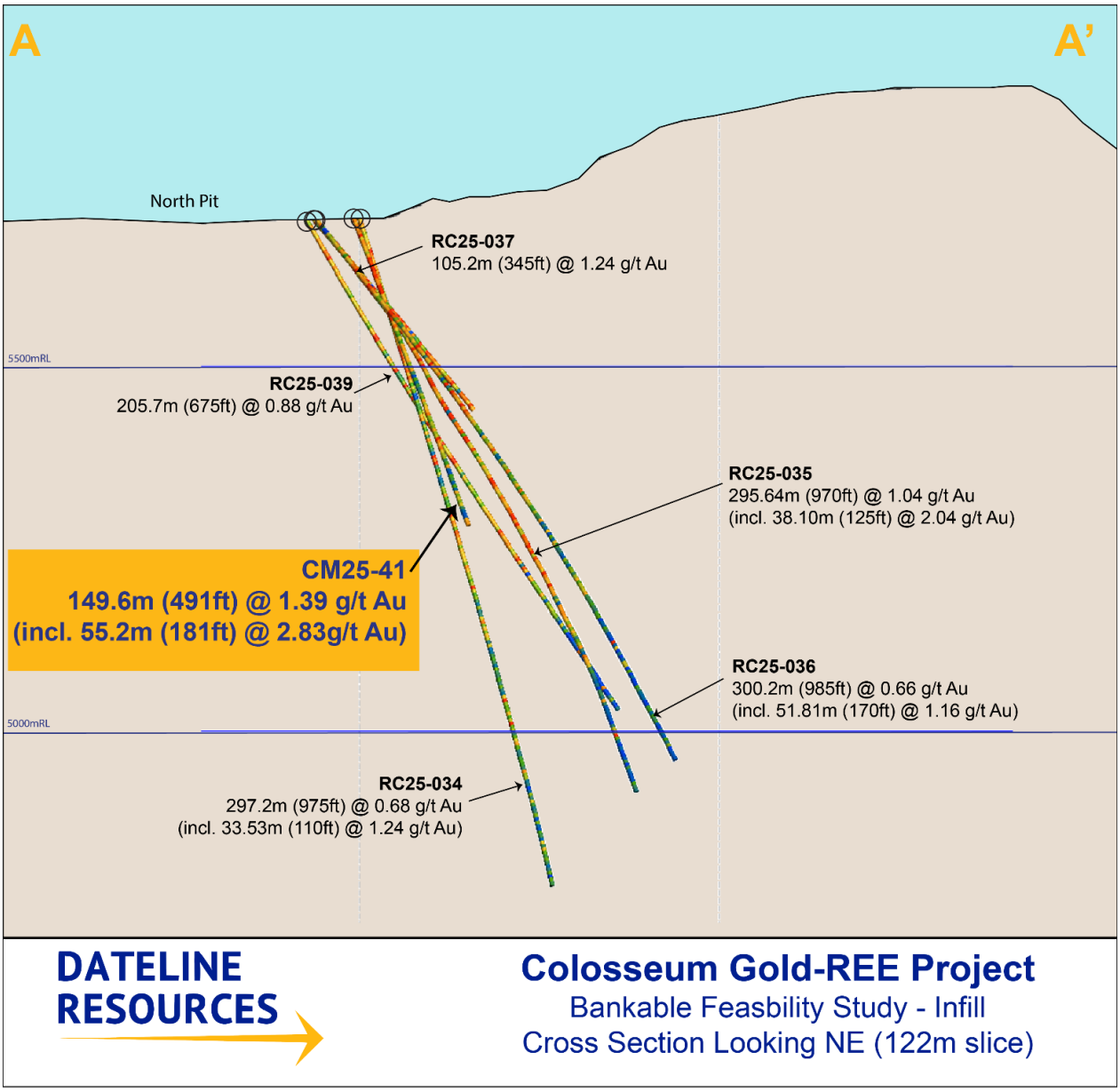

Figure 2: Cross-section of the Colosseum deposit illustrating the existing open pit floor and gold intercepts

Next Steps

To fully delineate the potential of the northeast extension, larger-capacity diamond core drill rigs will be used to:

- Test the deeper portions of the North Pipe breccia system, beyond the ~300m depth reached,
- Provide continuous core samples for detailed geological analysis,
- Better delineate the geometry and orientation of the breccia pipe at depth and along strike, and,
- Assist in the assessment of the Bankable Feasibility Study.

Resource Expansion and Mine Life Context

The Colosseum Gold-REE Project currently hosts a JORC 2012-compliant Mineral Resource of 27.1Mt @ 1.26 g/t Au for 1.1Moz, of which over 67% is classified as Measured and Indicated. The May 2025 Scoping Study outlined an open-pit operation with an initial mine life of approximately 8.5 years, generating an IRR of 61% at a gold price of US$2,900/oz.

The northeast extension drilling results reported herein and in previous announcements demonstrate gold mineralisation extending beyond the current mineral resource boundary. The Company notes the intersected grades in the northeast extension area are higher than average mineral resource grade in several instances and the system remains open.

In particular, the presence of high-grade zones within the broader mineralised envelopes (for example, 55.2m @ 2.83 g/t Au within CM25-41) may present an opportunity for a follow-up underground mining phase to selectively extract higher-grade material after completion of open-pit operations, thereby potentially extending the productive life of the project.

The Company will continue to update the market as further results become available.

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.

Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Pass Rare Earth mine. Mapping, geochemistry and geophysics has confirmed that Colosseum and Mountain Pass are genetically related and Dateline is testing the REE potential at depth at Colosseum with diamond drilling.

Dateline owns 100% of 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%+ $SrSO_4$.

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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
CM25-41	10,819	22,351	5702	149.6	105.6	-60

Note: Collar coordinates are in local grid (feet). Full collar information including surveyed coordinates will be included in the updated Mineral Resource estimate. Hole was drilled at -60 degrees through the NE extension of the North breccia pipe.

Appendix 2: Drill Intercepts

Hole	From	To	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Comments
CM25-41	0.0	149.6	149.6	1.39	
Incl.	*0.0*	*55.2*	*55.2*	*2.83*	

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.*	• Diamond core (HQTT) was sampled by sawing core longitudinally with a diamond saw and submitting half-core. Sample lengths were determined by the geologist based on geological boundaries, with a maximum length of 1.52m (5 feet). All core was orientated where possible. RC drilling was not applicable to this hole.
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).*	• CM25-41 was drilled using a Discovery International Discovery II diamond drill rig producing HQTT-sized core. The hole was drilled at -60 degrees to a depth of 149.65m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Core recovery was measured for each run and recorded. Core recovery in the mineralised zone was generally excellent (>95%). No significant relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
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.*	• All diamond core was geologically logged for lithology, mineralisation, alteration, structure and geotechnical parameters. Logging was completed in sufficient detail to support mineral resource estimation. Core photography was completed for each tray.
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.*	• Half-core samples were submitted to ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada. Samples were prepared using standard crushing and pulverising procedures to produce a nominal 75-micron pulp. Fire assay with AAS finish was used for gold determination on a 30g charge.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• ALS Global and Paragon Geochemical are accredited independent commercial laboratories. QAQC protocols include insertion of certified reference materials (CDN Resource Labs standards), field blanks and duplicates at a rate of 10-20% of total samples submitted. Results from QAQC monitoring show acceptable accuracy and precision.
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by the Competent Person. Check assaying through alternative laboratories has been undertaken on selected previous drillholes with acceptable correlation.
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.*	• Drill hole collar positions were surveyed using DGPS with sub-metre accuracy. Downhole surveys were conducted at regular intervals. Topographic surface is derived from LiDAR survey data.
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.*	• CM25-41 was drilled as an infill/extension hole in the northeast sector of the North breccia pipe. Drill spacing in this area ranges from approximately 25m to 50m. Further drilling is planned to achieve spacing suitable for resource classification.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The hole was drilled at -60 degrees through a sub-vertical breccia pipe. Interception angles are estimated to be near-perpendicular to the pipe margins based on 3D geological modelling. Downhole lengths are considered to approximate true widths for this hole geometry.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core was transported from the drill site to a secure logging facility on site. Cut core samples were placed in sealed bags and transported by Company personnel or secured freight to the assay laboratory. Chain of custody was maintained throughout.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling procedures and QAQC data are reviewed by the Competent Person on an ongoing basis. No material issues have been identified.

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 Gold-REE Project comprises unpatented mining claims in San Bernardino County, California, USA. The project is 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited through its wholly-owned US subsidiary. There are no known material issues with the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Colosseum mine was previously operated as an open pit gold mine in the 1990s. Historical drilling by previous operators has informed the current Mineral Resource model. The mine was previously trenched with two trenches running approximately east to west at 1-3 metres depth. One underground access was historically mined within the celestite layer to approximately 12 metres deep.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Colosseum deposit is a Cretaceous-age breccia pipe hosted in carbonate rocks. Mineralisation consists of sulphide replacement (predominantly pyrite and arsenopyrite) in breccia pipe with felsite and dolomite clasts. Gold is associated with sulphide mineralisation throughout the breccia pipe. The breccia pipe is sub-vertical in orientation and extends to depth beyond current drilling.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• See Appendices 1 and 2 within this report for details of the drill hole collar and sample locations. No information or results have been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• 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 consecutive samples less than 0.1 g/t Au. Length-weighted averaging has been applied.
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').*	• CM25-41 was drilled at -60 degrees through a sub-vertical breccia pipe. Interception angles of the mineralised structures are estimated using core drilling intercepts and existing 3D models of the pipe orientation. Downhole lengths are considered to approximate true widths for the reported intercepts.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Magneto-telluric (MT) resistivity survey data has been completed over the project area and shows spatial correlation between conductive anomalies and gold mineralisation. Multi-element analysis is being completed on selected drill holes. Geotechnical mapping has been completed in both North and South Pits. Downhole televiewer surveys and groundwater level testing are being undertaken.
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 diamond core drilling within and surrounding the North Pipe, targeting the northeast extension at depth. An updated Mineral Resource estimate is in preparation. Additional work includes geological mapping, open pit bench sampling, and further geophysical survey analysis.