QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
As at 30 June 2017

Dateline Resources Limited ("the Company" or "Dateline" or "DTR") is pleased to present its Activities Report for the Quarter ended 30 June, 2017

Tenement Schedule

Project	Number	Ownership	Location
Udu	SPL1387	100%	Fiji
Udu	SPL1396	100%	Fiji
Udu	SPL 1506	100%	Fiji
Udu	SPL 1507	100%	Fiji
Gold Links Mine	34 Patented Claims	100%	Colorado USA
Gold Links Mine	20 Unpatented Claims	100%	Colorado USA

Gold Links Project

During the quarter CRG Mining, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dateline Resources Limited, received approval for the storm water management plan from the Colorado department of Health and commenced plans to develop the 2150 vein at the Upper Gold Links zone. In June a mining contractor was appointed to commence the development of a drive to access the Upper Gold Links portal. The contractor has mobilized to site and development work has commenced.

Dateline completed the analysis of 1 surface and 3 underground drill holes at the Gold Links project in Colorado to determine the extension of the 2150 vein structure along strike and at depth. The results of the drill holes are attached to this report.

Hazen Research completed their initial report into the recommissioning of the Lucky Strike Mill and have outlined a plan that will enable the company to expand processing capacity at the mill to 180tpd. We are in the process of determining what the capital expenditure requirements are to complete the upgrade of the mill.

Udu Project

During the Quarter, the company advised the Mineral Resources Department of Fiji of our intent to identify a suitable entity that is capable of further developing this project. Dateline has appointed PCF Capital to assist in identifying suitable parties.

Mt. Augustus

During the quarter the company relinquished all rights to the Mt. Augustus tenement suite and the Company will fully expense the asset valuation for the tenements in it's accounts for the year ended 30th June 2017.

About Dateline Resources Limited:

Dateline Resources Limited is an Australian-based mineral exploration company with existing exploration projects in Australia and the Republic of Fiji and mining permits in Colorado USA.

For more information, visit .www.datelineresources.com.au

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• CRG Mining, LLC drilled one surface and three underground core holes. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to insure high quality samples. • Samples from drill hole C8-16-1 were sent to ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada, for sample preparation. Samples were sent for assay at ALS Minerals, Vancouver, BC, Canada. • Samples from drill holes CRG-17-1, CRG-17-2 and CRG-17-3 were sent to Hazen Research, Golden, Colorado for sample preparation and assay. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • All samples were prepared at ALS and Hazen Research. Samples were weighed, crushed to approximately 90% passing 2mm, and split to obtain a subsample of approximately 1200 g. This material was further pulverized to approximately 90% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold and analyses for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn using four-acid digestion with AAS finish. • The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
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).*	• Drilling utilized diamond core drilling with wireline core barrels, bottom discharge bits, split inner tubes and HQ core. HQ core is 96mm diameter hole size with 63.5 mm diameter core. While the core was in the split tube the recovered core length was measured and reviewed by the on-site geologist.

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 was recovered using split inner tubes. Each core run was inspected and measured for core recovery length in the split tube before being place in wax coated cardboard core boxes for permanent storage. • Bottom discharge bits allow the water to bypass the core and prevent erosion of soft materials. Split inner tubes enable enhanced core recovery in soft and/or highly fractured rock. Using this technology gave excellent core recovery and the ability to examine the core with no disturbance before the core was placed in a core box for permanent storage. • No quantitative analysis of sample weights, sample condition, recovery or repeatability has been undertaken.
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.*	• Before logging the core, each box was photographed wet and dry. Geotechnical logging for rock quality, rock strength, and number of joints was completed. The core was logged by the on-site geologist, sample intervals selected and cut lines established • Detailed geologic logging of all core was completed by qualified CRG Mining personnel. Geologic logging included lithology, alteration, mineralization, structure, % recovery and rock strength.
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.*	• Intervals to be sampled were identified by the project geologist while logging the core. Sample intervals were marked with permanent marker in the core boxes, sample number tags stapled in each interval, and cut lines marked on each sample. Samples were cut lengthwise using core saw and half of each sample placed in a heavy duty pre-labelled plastic sample bag. Each sample bag was marked with permanent marker with sample number and a sample tag with the corresponding sample number was placed in each bag. Sample bags were sealed with zip ties. Samples from drill hole C8-16-1 were sent by commercial truck to ALS Minerals in Reno, Nevada. Samples from CRG-17-1, CRG-17-2, and CRG-17-3 were hand delivered by CRG Mining personnel to Hazen Research, Golden, Colorado.

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.*	• All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories (ALS Minerals, Vancouver, B.C., Canada and Hazen Research, Golden, Colorado). • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. Copper, lead and zinc were analyzed using four acid digestion with AAS finish. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were found.
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 Robert M. Perkins, certified professional geologist, CPG #11881 (American Institute of Professional Geologists). • No verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken.
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.*	• A licensed surveyor using GPS survey equipment surveys all drill hole collars. • Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system was used for all surveying. • Downhole surveys are taken initially to confirm drill setup to be correct. Each underground hole was surveyed every 50' as the hole was drilled. If deviation is significant the hole was surveyed again every 50' or 25' on the way out of the hole.
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 only being considered for exploration purposes.

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.*	• Drill holes are planned to drill perpendicular to the known mineralized structures. This orientation gives a good approximation of vein thickness and unbiased sampling. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken.

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.*	• Dateline Resources Limited, through a wholly owned subsidiary retains direct ownership of the Gold Links mine. • The Gold Links mine is fully permitted for the extraction of ore
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All previous work undertaken by is non- JORC compliant
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Gold Links Project is underlain by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of fine-grained meta-sediments and interbedded meta-volcanics. These were intruded by Early Proterozoic granite, pegmatite and gabbro. Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and sills intruded the Proterozoic rocks. The gold and silver mineralization

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		occurs in fissure quartz veins. The veins are characterized by a tendency to split and reunite in a cymoid pattern.

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

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.*	• Where gold equivalent is used, it has been calculated on the basis of a cost price of $1200 per ounce for gold and $18 per ounce of silver
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 holes are orientated to drill perpendicular to the mineralized structures.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results 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.*	• Eight (8) samples collected from the diamond drilling were sent to ALS Minerals, Vancouver, BC, Canada for bulk density testing for each of the logged lithological rock types. • A grab sampling program on the Sacramento dumps at 3m x 3m intervals has been completed with XX samples sent to Hazen Research, Golden, Colorado for sample preparation and assay.
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.*	• Potential work across the project may include confirmatory, exploratory or follow-up drilling from surface and underground, channel sampling of exposed veins, ground or airborne geophysics, and detailed geological mapping.

Table 2

CRG MINING UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS
GOLD LINKS PROJECT

Hole #	From	To	Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Assay				
					Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
CRG-17-1	190	193	P358183	DD	0.24	11	403	2,900	5,030
CRG-17-1	206.0	208.0	P358184	DD	2.30	3	85	684	2,570
CRG-17-1	208.0	210.5	P358186	DD	0.77	5	99	1,340	947
CRG-17-1	254.8	255.8	P358187	DD	1.37	14	462	3,610	12,900
CRG-17-1	267.4	269.0	P358188	DD	7.61	161	111	2,130	2,440
CRG-17-2	142.2	144.2	P358189	DD	<0.200	<3.00	64	34	100
CRG-17-2	144.2	146.6	P358190	DD	0.55	8	186	243	195
CRG-17-2	146.6	148.7	P358191	DD	<0.200	4	137	26	262
CRG-17-2	156.8	159.0	P358193	DD	0.48	94	70	1,370	517
CRG-17-2	159.0	161.7	P358194	DD	<0.200	<3.00	19	27	98
CRG-17-2	167.6	169.8	P358195	DD	0.58	18	29	236	104
CRG-17-2	198.3	200.1	P358196	DD	<0.200	<3.00	20	<10	48
CRG-17-2	200.1	203.0	P358197	DD	<0.200	<3.00	14	69	118
CRG-17-2	203.0	205.0	P358198	DD	<0.200	<3.00	9	51	69
CRG-17-3	40.3	42.9	P3458199	DD	<0.200	<3.00	536	<10	196
CRG-17-3	114.0	116.5	P358251	DD	<0.200	7	111	167	979
CRG-17-3	116.5	119.0	P358252	DD	3.81	177	159	1,290	3,021
CRG-17-3	119.0	122.0	P358253	DD	<0.200	<3.00	25	<10	164
CRG-17-3	122.0	124.4	P358254	DD	1.03	250	43	2,270	2,190
CRG-17-3	124.4	126.6	P358256	DD	<0.200	<3.00	12	<10	51
CRG-17-3	161.6	164.4	P358257	DD	1.41	15	137	521	3,220
CRG-17-3	174.5	176.5	P358258	DD	<0.200	<3.00	23	444	127
CRG-17-3	176.5	178.7	P358259	DD	<0.200	<3.00	18	63	153
CRG-17-3	188.7	191.7	P358260	DD	<0.200	<3.00	9	18	89
CRG-17-3	191.7	194.6	P358261	DD	<0.200	5	33	156	348
CRG-17-3	194.6	197.6	P358262	DD	<0.200	<3.00	13	33	173
CRG-17-3	197.6	200.4	P358263	DD	<0.200	<3.00	9	19	84
CRG-17-3	200.4	202.7	P358265	DD	<0.200	5	33	1620	2,280
CRG-17-3	202.7	203.7	P358266	DD	7.77	40	384	15000	7,280
CRG-17-3	203.7	206.5	P358267	DD	<0.200	<3.00	425	216	404
CRG-17-3	206.5	209.5	P358268	DD	<0.200	<3.00	576	41	905
CRG-17-3	209.5	212.7	P358269	DD	<0.200	<3.00	467	19	199
CRG-17-3	212.7	217.7	P358271	DD	<0.200	<3.00	248	<10	190
CRG-17-3	217.7	222.7	P358272	DD	<0.200	<3.00	183	<10	183
CRG-17-3	222.7	227.7	P358273	DD	<0.200	<3.00	222	<10	203
CRG-17-3	232.2	234.8	P358274	DD	<0.200	<3.00	238	<10	136
CRG-17-3	239.0	244.0	P358275	DD	<0.200	<3.00	300	<10	226
CRG-17-3	244.0	249.0	P358276	DD	<0.200	<3.00	147	<10	209
CRG-17-3	227.7	232.2	P358277	DD	<0.200	<3.00	183	<10	186
CRG-17-3	234.8	239.0	P358278	DD	<.200	<3.00	206	<10	192
CRG-17-3	249.0	253.4	P358279	DD	<.200	<3.00	44	<10	179

CRG MINING UNDERGROUND DRILL HOLE ASSAYS GOLD LINKS PROJECT									
Hole #	From	To	Sample #	Sample Type	Sample Assay				
					Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
C8-16-1	504	507	P358151	DD	0.025	2	140	340	680
C8-16-1	507	510	P358153	DD	<0.005	<1	100	10	140
C8-16-1	510	512	P358154	DD	<0.005	1	130	280	470
C8-16-1	512	514	P358155	DD	3.37	7	140	2710	4,020
C8-16-1	514	516	P358158	DD	0.009	<1	110	20	150
C8-16-1	516	519	P358159	DD	<0.005	<1	80	10	100
C8-16-1	519	522	P358160	DD	0.007	<1	30	80	130
C8-16-1	522	525	P358161	DD	<0.005	<1	30	190	370
C8-16-1	525	528	P358162	DD	<0.005	<1	10	20	60
C8-16-1	528	531	P358164	DD	<0.005	<1	80	150	160
C8-16-1	531	534	P358165	DD	0.134	13	170	500	890
C8-16-1	534	537	P358167	DD	0.096	1	30	290	780
C8-16-1	537	540	P358169	DD	0.353	9	330	5430	18,100
C8-16-1	540	543	P358171	DD	0.1	3	60	960	1,520
C8-16-1	543	546	P358173	DD	0.392	6	90	950	3,980
C8-16-1	546	549	P358175	DD	0.096	3	180	1040	2,010
C8-16-1	549	552	P358176	DD	<0.005	1	140	30	160
C8-16-1	552	555	P358178	DD	<0.005	<1	150	10	140
C8-16-1	555	558	P358180	DD	<0.005	<1	190	10	130
C8-16-1	558	561	P358181	DD	<0.005	<1	230	20	130
C8-16-1	561	563.6	P358182	DD	<0.005	<1	140	10	130