10 October 2018

Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Assay results average 91.12 grams per ton - Historical high-grade drill-hole validated

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (Dateline or the Company) wishes to inform the market it has validated assay results from the C-8 diamond drill hole by Gold Sec in 1977. The C-8 hole was drilled to intercept mineralisation in the 2150 vein approximately 240ft (80metres) below the main level of the Gold Links mine at the far northern section of approximately 1500ft (500m) of continuous stoping on the 2150 vein.

The company located the drill hole collar at surface, obtained the assays certificates for both the 1977 sample and the 1982 re-sample (details of which are contained in the attached JORC table). The company located the core box that contained the remains of that section of the C-8 hole that was sampled and assayed.

The company's own re-assaying results returned six-foot of mineralisation with an average of 91.12 grams Au per ton (2.93 ounces). These assays validated the historical results of the C-8 hole.

The drill hole collars of several other drill holes from the 1970s and early 1980's were located and the assay certificates were also recovered. Validation of the C-8 hole has increased our confidence in this historical data and our decision to develop an exploration program to test the extension of the 2150 vein at depth.

Digitising of historical data across all the properties that the company owns in Colorado is ongoing and the market will be provided with a further update in the September quarterly report.

For more information, please contact:

Mr. Stephen Baghdadi
Chief Executive Officer
Ph : +61 2 93752353
Email: info@datelineresources.com.au
Web: www.datelineresources.com.au

Follow Dateline on Twitter: https://twitter.com/Dateline_DTR

About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on gold mining and exploration in Colorado, United States of America. The Company owns 100% of two, permitted gold mining projects in Colorado. The Lucky Strike Mine and Mill is located in Gunnison County and was discovered in 1885. Two shafts were developed at the project and a processing mill on site is being refurbished and upgraded by DTR. The Gold Links Mine, also in Gunnison County, is located ~50kms from Lucky Strike and forms part of Colorado's Gold Creek district. Two separate vein systems have been mined on the property, Sacramento and the 2150. 2150 has over 600 metres of mineralisation across a +700-metre development drive. Historical gold grades ranged from 1.5 oz p/t to 10 oz p/t Au. Ore mined by DTR will be processed at the Lucky Strike Mill. In addition to these assets, Dateline owns a small 25tpd mill and freehold land in Saguache County in Colorado. The company is reviewing its interests in Fiji with a view to identifying a JV partner that would enter a farm in agreement on its Fijian assets.

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 resampled DDH C-08 on September 10, 2018. C-08 was originally drilled in 1977 and samples taken at that time contained 3.63 opt Au over 2 feet from 449 to 451 feet. This hole is strategically located on the north end of the 2150 vein in the Gold Links Mine and the intercept is approximately 240 feet below the 9600 level (Figure 1). • Subsequent resampling of this hole in 1982 confirmed and expanded this intercept. This resampling of an expanded interval from 443 to 451.5 feet assayed 3.21 opt Au. • CRG Mining, LLC resampled two intervals in C-08 within the previously sampled intervals. These two intervals from 445 to 449 feet and 449 to 451 feet assayed 1.2 opt Au and 6.4 opt Au respectively. CRG is confident that the original assays in C-08 have been validated. • Samples from the CRG resampling were sent to ALS Labs in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • All samples were prepared at ALS. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 grams. Samples were pulverized to 85% passing minus 75 micrometers. A 30 g subsample was analyzed by traditional fire assay with and ICP finish. Over limits values were determined gravimetrically. • 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 H sized diamond core drilling.

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 from the first two sampling campaigns was split. CRG cut the remaining core with a core saw. • 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 and sampling the core, CRG photographed each box wet and dry. • Detailed geologic logging of all core was completed by CRG Mining's QP, Leonard Karr. Geologic logging included lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure. Percent recovery has recorded by the staff working on the project in 1977.
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 and sample number tags stapled in each interval. Samples are 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 stables. Samples were sent by UPS by CRG personnel to ALS Labs, Reno, Nevada.
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 by ALS Labs, Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. Copper, lead, zinc and other elements were analyzed using ICP with a four acid digestion. • An external certified standard and blank were added to the sample submission. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were found.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Leonard J. Karr, certified professional geologist, CPG #11072 (American Institute of Professional Geologists).
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 by licensed surveyor using GPS survey equipment. • Colorado State Plane, Central Zone, NAD 1983. • Topographic control is poor, but the collar was survey using a differential GPS.
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 and resource estimation purposes. • Drill data is currently being evaluated for its appropriateness in estimating a mineral resource.
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 as near to perpendicular as possible to the known mineralized structures. This 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.*	• Sampling techniques have been reviewed and approved by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

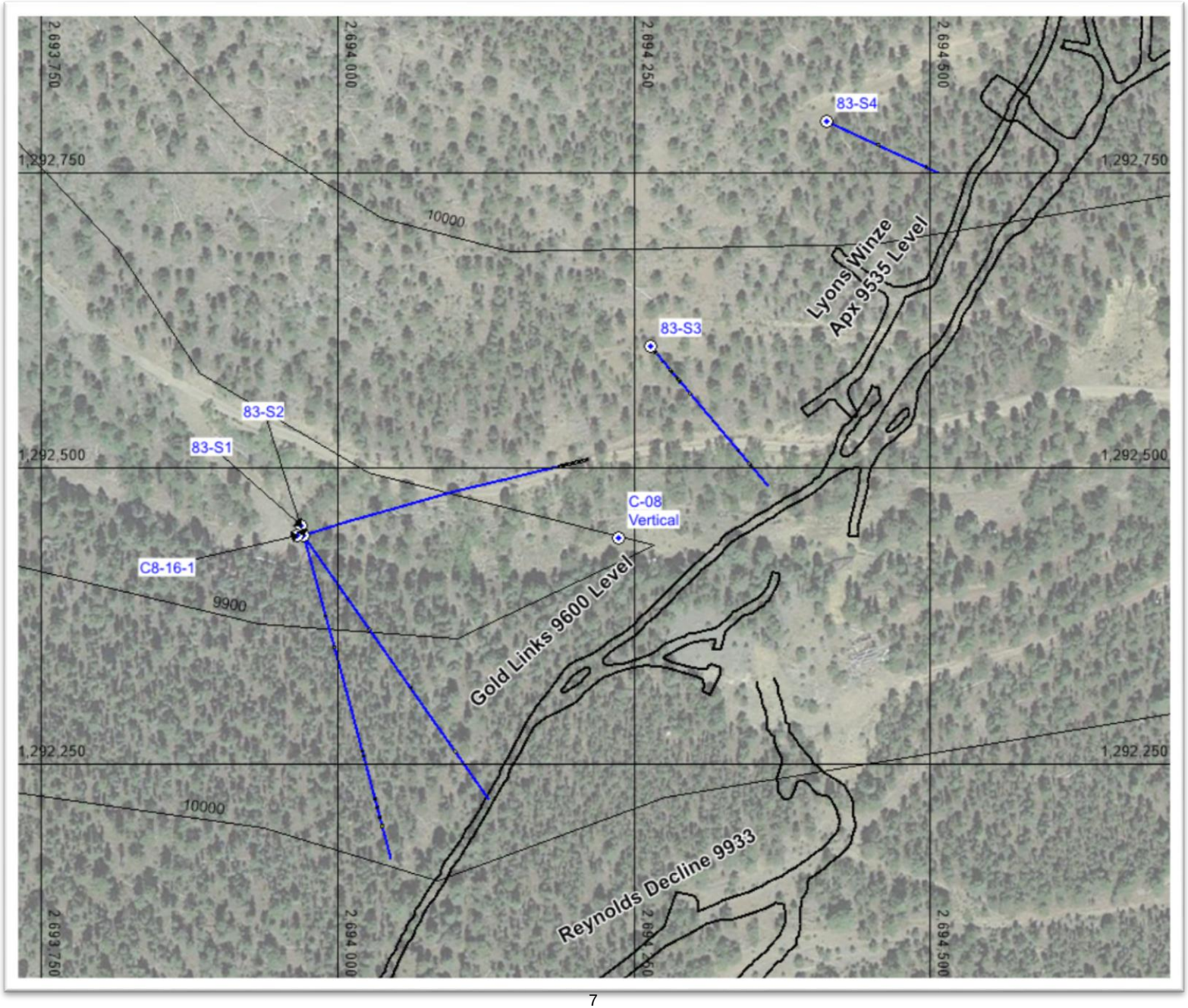
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*	• 100% ownership of all freehold land and mineral rights
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All previous work undertaken was 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 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 feet) 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 2 within this report for details of the drill hole locations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	
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 as close to perpendicular to the mineralized structures as possible. • Table 3 shows down hole vein intercepts. True vein thickness is calculated assuming a vein dip of 55º.
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 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.*	
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,*	• Potential work across the project may include confirmatory,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	exploratory or follow-up drilling from surface and underground, channel sampling of exposed veins, ground or airborne geophysics, and detailed geological mapping.


83-S4
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Apx 9535 Level
Gold Links 9600 Level
Reynolds Decline 9933
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1,292,750
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Figure 1. Plan Map of DH C-08 in relation to surface features and underground workings

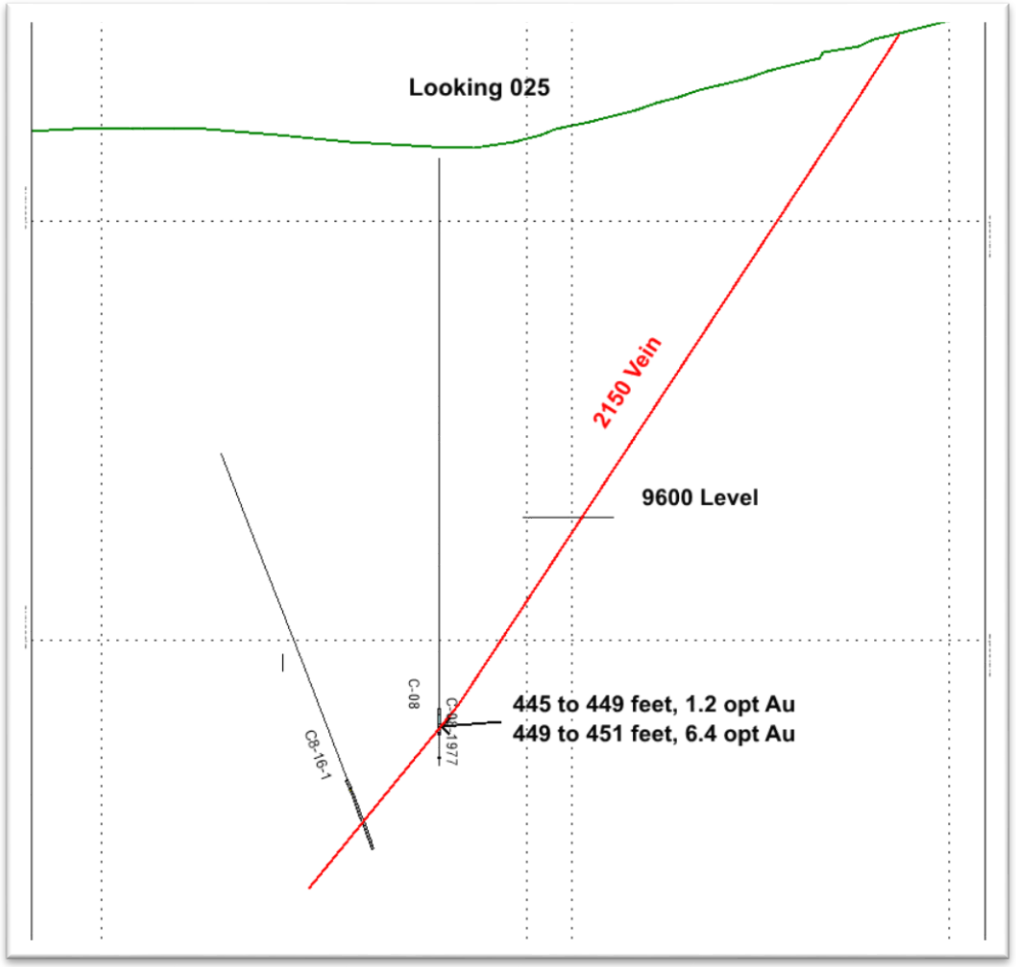

Figure 2. Simplified cross section through C-08 looking 025 degrees.

Table 2. Collar coordinates and orientation for drill hole C-08

Units US Survey Feet

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Inclination	TD	core_size
C-08	2,694,237	1,292,441	9,891.9	0	-90	475	H

Table 3. Assay results for drill hole C-08

SN	From	To	Apparent Thickness	True Thickness	Au ppm	Au opt	Comments
P358851	445	449	4	2.29	38.4	1.2	Vein dip estimated at 55°
P358852	449	451	2	1.15	198	6.4	Vein dip estimated at 55°