

Results of up to 250gpt underpin Dateline's plan to establish a JORC Resource at Gold Links Project, Colorado

Underground mapping and sampling continues to extend the known limits of the 2150 vein

Highlights

- Mapping and sampling of the 2150 vein at the base of previous workings confirms a continuous mineralised vein up to 1.8m in width; Results include:
 - 1.2m @ 250.0g/t Au
 - 1.8m @ 38.1g/t Au
 - 0.7m @ 17.55g/t Au
 - Grab sample of vein @ 151.0 g/t
- The results are in line with previously-announced hole C8, which graded 91.12g/t from 80m below the previous workings

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is pleased to announce more extremely high-grade results from its Gold Links Project in Colorado, USA.

Underground mapping and sampling of the 2150 vein at the base of previous workings confirms a continuous mineralisation up to 1.8m in width.

The latest results are important for two reasons. First, they support Dateline's strategy to establish a high-grade maiden JORC Resource at Gold Links and second, they continue to extend the known boundaries of the high-grade mineralisation.

Gold Links was last mined in 1940's. Located in Gunnison County, Colorado, the project comprises several previously mined workings which are now all situated on freehold land and owned outright by Dateline.

Gold Links has not been exposed to modern exploration techniques and has not been actively explored for more than 30 years.

However, it has produced 150,000oz at an average grade of 15gpt. Limited drilling and sampling has established that the mineralisation remains open in all directions.

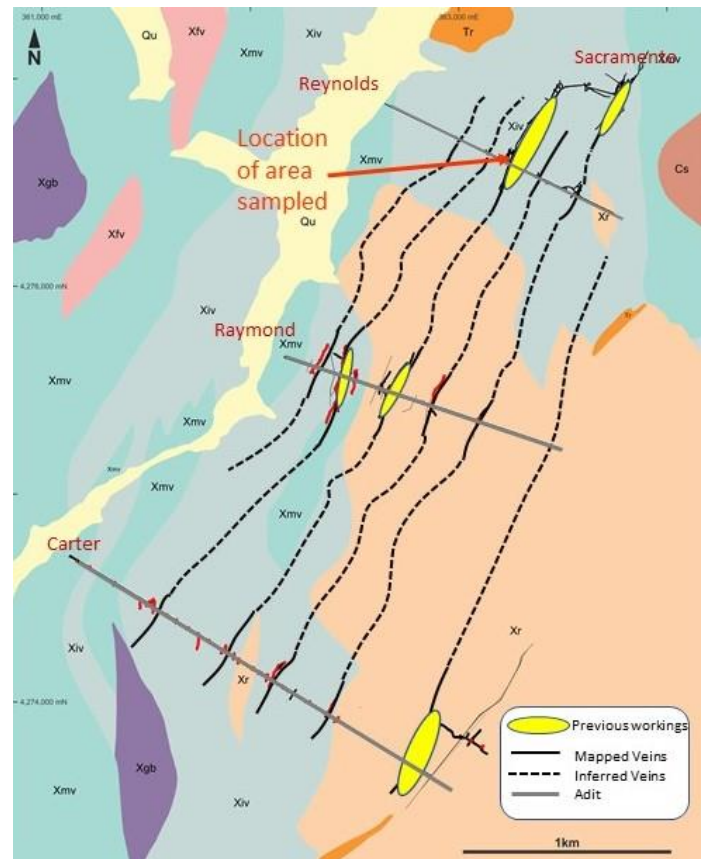


Figure 1 - Gold Links Project plan view

Examination and mapping of the accessible portion of the 2150 vein confirms there are substantial widths of mineralisation in the back, ribs, pillars and stope widths.

The vein consist of quartz-pyrite-galena, minor sphalerite-chalcopyrite veins and disseminated pyrite with subordinate galena occurring in the intervening altered schist.

Sampling in the north drift was limited to remnants of the 2150 vein exposed in pillars and ribs. Chip channel samples were cut as close to perpendicular to the structure as possible.

Base metal assays are pending, but it appears that gold may correlate with galena. Silver values from the new sampling is pending, but previous data show Ag: Au ratios of 2 to 5:1. The results of the sampling are attached in Table 1 and included in figure 2 below

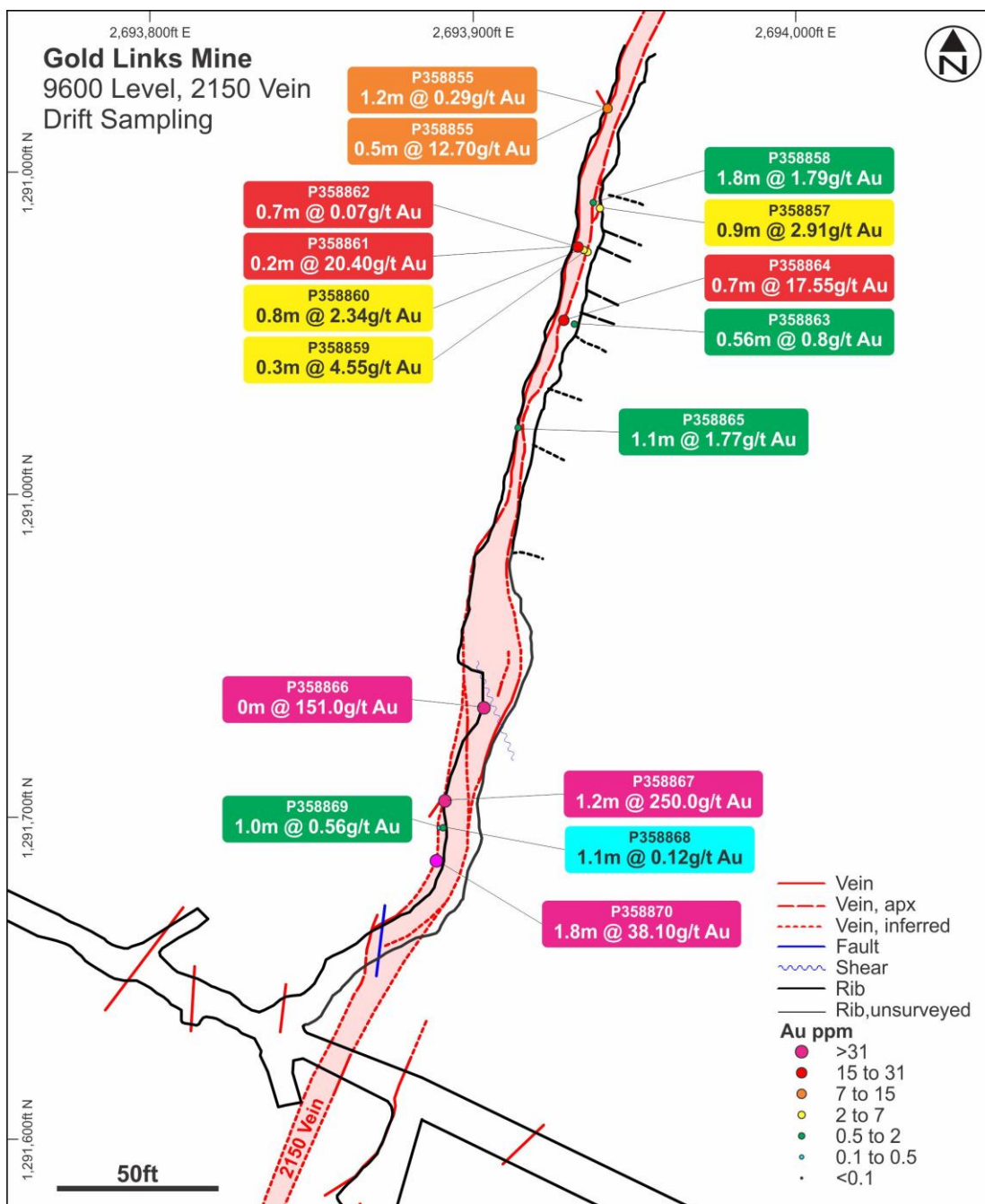


Figure 2 – 2150 vein, 9600 level, Gold Links Project

Dateline Chief Executive Glenn Dovaston said the latest assay results demonstrated the presence of high grade mineralisation at the base of the previous workings of the 2150 vein.

“This is an outstanding result and provides more evidence that the high-grade veins will extend at depth,” Mr Dovaston said.

“These results, coupled with the consolidation of historic data and the outstanding result from the C8 drillhole announced in October, support Dateline’s strategy to establish and then grow a JORC Resource at Gold Links.”

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statements – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Leonard J. Karr, a geologist and employed full-time by Dateline Resources Limited. Mr Karr is a Member and Certified Professional of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #11072) and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources”. Mr Karr consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements:

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Dateline does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company’s business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward- looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof

Table 1

Sample number	Easting E_CSPC	Northing N_CSPC	Sample type	Au ppm	Sample width m	Description short
P358855	2693940.8	1291920.3	channel	0.29	1.2	Hanging wall of vein
P358856	2693941.6	1291920.0	channel	12.70	0.5	Vein
P358857	2693939.3	1291889.1	channel	2.91	0.9	Footwall of vein
P358858	2693937.2	1291890.9	channel	1.79	1.8	Footwall of vein
P358859	2693935.4	1291875.5	channel	4.55	0.3	Footwall of vein
P358860	2693934.3	1291876.1	channel	2.34	0.8	Vein
P358861	2693932.5	1291877.0	channel	20.40	0.2	Vein
P358862	2693931.6	1291877.3	channel	0.07	0.7	Hanging wall of vein
P358863	2693931.3	1291853.1	channel	0.56	0.8	Footwall of vein
P358864	2693928.1	1291854.3	channel	17.55	0.7	Vein
P358865	2693913.9	1291821.0	channel	1.77	1.1	Vein
P358866	2693903.3	1291734.0	grab	151.00	0.0	Vein
P358867	2693891.2	1291705.2	channel	250.00	1.2	Vein
P358868	2693889.5	1291697.0	channel	0.12	1.1	Footwall of vein
P358869	2693890.7	1291697.0	channel	0.56	1.0	Footwall of vein
P358870	2693888.6	1291686.6	channel	38.10	1.8	Vein

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 its USA projects which comprise of almost 2,000 acres of brownfields high grade gold properties and a fully operational modern processing plant in Gunnison County Colorado. Several high-grade gold veins have been identified over a 4km strike length within the project area. Smelter and production records from previous mining indicate average grades to be between 15-20g/t gold.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRG Mining, LLC recently collected 16 samples from the 9600 level of its Gold Links Mine in Gunnison County, Colorado, USA. These comprised 15 chip channel samples and one grab sample. Industry standard sampling procedures were employed to insure high quality samples. Samples were sent to ALS USA Inc. in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. All samples were prepared by ALS USA Inc. in Reno, Nevada. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 grams. All samples were pulverized to produce 85% minus 75 microns pulp. A 30g sample was analyzed for Au by traditional fire assay. Samples were also analyzed for Ag, base metals and trace elements using ICP with MS finish of a four-acid digestion aliquot. Over limits silver and base metal values were determined using ore grade methodologies when encountered. The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample location sites were photographed in the field. • Detailed geologic descriptions of all samples were completed by Leonard J. Karr, CPG. Geologic descriptions included lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervals to be sampled were identified by the project geologist. Sample intervals were marked with spray paint on the mine ribs. The project geologist supervised the collection of each sample. Samples were placed in a heavy duty pre-labelled plastic sample bag. Each sample bag was marked the sample number using a permanent marker and a sample tag with the corresponding sample number was placed in each bag. Sample bags were sealed with staples. Samples were sent by commercial truck or hand delivered by CRG Mining personnel to ALS USA Inc. in Reno, Nevada.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS USA Inc. in Reno, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. Silver, copper, lead and zinc were analyzed using four acid digestion at ore grade levels using ICP with MS finish. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were found.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • No independent verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were located by measuring from mine spads which were surveyed by a licensed surveyor. • Colorado State Plane Central, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system was used for all surveying.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration and resource estimation purposes. • Sample data is currently being evaluated for its appropriateness in estimating a mineral resource.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible, chip channel samples were taken perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the mineralized structures. This gives a good approximation of vein thickness and unbiased sampling. When this was not possible the true thickness of the structure was either measured in the field or subsequently calculated using the local dip of the structure. • Sample orientation in relation to the vein was noted and is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% ownership of all freehold land and mineral rights

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2150 Vein of the Gold Links Mine is hosted by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of amphibolite facies 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 mineralization occurs in fissure quartz veins.
<i>Sample Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 within this report for sample details and assays.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data aggregation was not used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible, chip channel samples were taken perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the mineralized structures. This gives a good approximation of vein thickness and unbiased sampling. • Table 1 shows the chip channel widths and their measured or calculated true thickness.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 1 shows the location of the samples.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Au results in the north drift of the 2150 vein have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.