

**DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED**

(ACN 149 105653)

ASX Code: DTR**CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Share Price (12/08/19) \$0.003
Shares on issue 8,135 million
Market Cap \$24.4 million
Unlisted Options 45 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Southern Cross Exploration NL	32.5%
Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.6%
National Nominees Ltd	15.4%

**DIRECTORS &
MANAGEMENT**

Mark Johnson AO
Chairman
Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director
Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

John Smith
Company Secretary

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Exploration Update

Gold Links Project, Colorado, USA

**DATeline
RESOURCES** **Highlights**

- Extension of the high-grade Sacramento vein at the Gold Links Project confirmed
- New mineralised structure intersected east of the Sacramento vein
- 16 holes for 1,630 metres at Sacramento with 13 holes (81%) intersecting gold mineralisation
- Mineralisation intercepted over 225 metres of strike and 60 metres down dip and remains open in all directions
- High grade intercepts include:
 - 1.75m @ 24.9g/t Au and 153g/t Ag (26.6g/t AuEq) including 0.5m @ 88.0g/t AuEq from SAC13;
 - 0.7m @ 18.1g/t Au and 241g/t Ag (20.9g/t AuEq) from SAC16;
 - 0.5m @ 14g/t Au and 94.7g/t Ag (15.1g/t AuEq) from SAC06.
- Grab samples from a previously inaccessible area at Sacramento yielded results of up to 23.6g/t Au and 301g/t Ag (27.0 g/t AuEq)
- Re-assaying of the 1977 C2 drill hole at Sacramento returned 0.7m @ 47.0g/t Au and confirmed the original C2 intercept of 0.7m @ 35.7g/t Au
- A further 225 metres of strike at Sacramento is yet to be tested, with follow-up drilling planned
- A 21 hole, 4,750m drilling program targeting the extension of the 2150 vein at the Gold Links mine has commenced where 2018 results at the 2150 vein included (see ASX DTR Announcement 21 February 2018):
 - 1.9m @ 73.6g/t Au and 482g/t Ag (80.0g/t AuEq) from REY-111;
 - 0.3m @ 205g/t Au and 1200g/t Ag (223.0g/t AuEq) from REY-93;
 - 1.9m @ 26 g/t Au and 48g/t Ag (26.8g/t AuEq) from REY-14.
- Dateline is fully funded for continued drilling with over A\$4.8m cash at bank as at 30 June 2019

Near-term News-flow

- Results from drilling the 2150 vein located at Gold Links North
- Deeper Sacramento vein extension drilling
- Gold links field program
- Lucky Strike and Mineral Hill field program

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is pleased to provide an update on the maiden surface drilling program which commenced on June 3, 2019 at the Northern section of the Gold Links project in Colorado, USA.

Managing Director, Mr Stephen Baghdadi commented:

“Phase 1 of this program has both confirmed that the Sacramento vein continues below the old workings and has identified a previously unknown and unmapped 65 metre altered structure that contains anomalous gold values.

Mineralisation was intercepted in most of the drill holes and encouragingly, one of the deeper holes had the widest intersection and the highest gold and silver grades. Our confidence that other veins at Gold Links are likely to have similar deeper extensions has increased even further”

Sacramento Vein Drilling – Gold Links North

The drill program was developed during winter and commenced on June 3, 2019. It was designed to test the down dip extension of the high-grade Sacramento vein. This objective has proven successful.

Sixteen (16) holes were drilled over a strike distance of 225 metres and a dip of 60 metres of which thirteen (13) holes intersected gold and silver mineralisation. Drilling has provided a more detailed understanding of the structural geology of the vein and has enabled Dateline to refine the 3D geological model for deeper drilling.

To date, 1,630 metres have been drilled at the Sacramento and a further 1,500 metres is being planned.

SAC13 hole

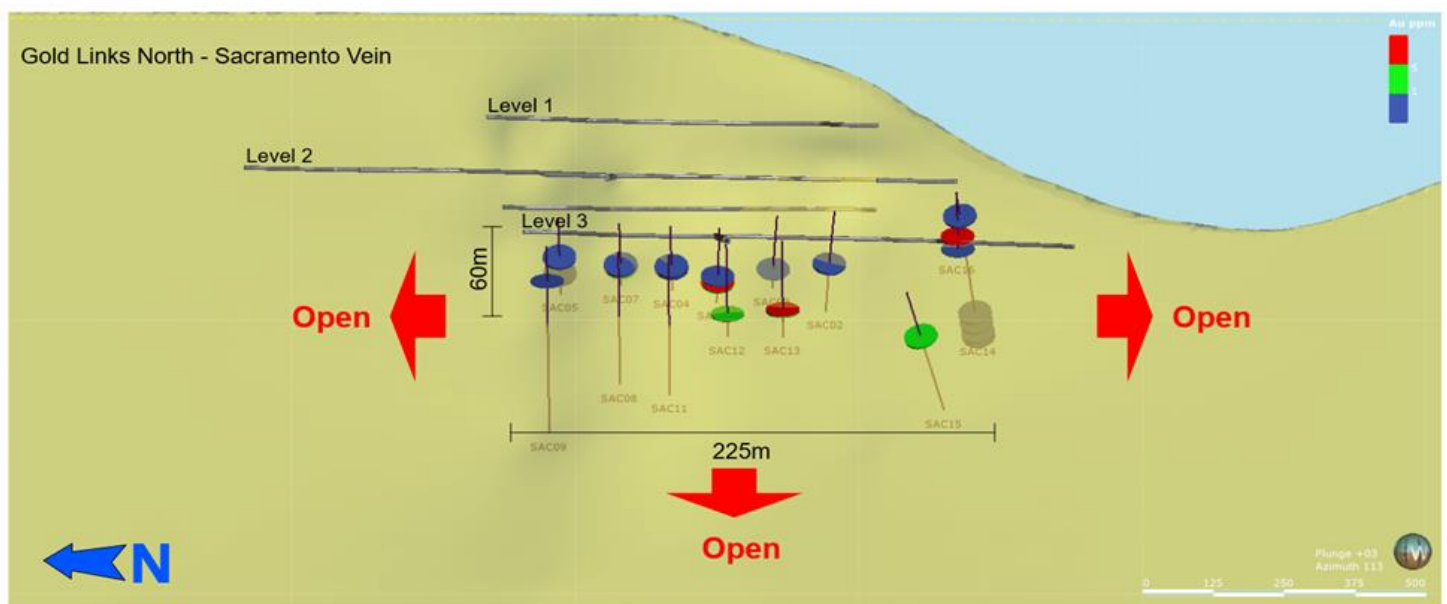
- 1.75 metres at 26.6g/t AuEq which includes a section of 0.5 metres of 80.1g/t Au. and 489g/t Ag.
- Located 60 metres below the old workings.
- Deeper drilling of this section is now a high priority.

SAC06 hole

- 0.5 metres of 15.1g/t AuEq which includes 14g/t Au and 94.7g/t Ag.
- Located 20 metres up dip and 38 metres NNE along strike from the intercept in SAC13 .

SAC16 hole

- 0.7 metres of 20.8g/t AuEq which includes 18.1g/t Au and 241g/t Ag.
- 146 metres to the south of SAC06.
- Twin of the 1977 C2 hole that was recently re-assayed by Dateline and returned 0.7m @ 47.0g/t Au.



The first surface drilling program in over 40 years has successfully demonstrated that the Sacramento vein is open in all directions

New Target

A previously unmapped and unknown area to the east of the Sacramento vein was intersected by RC drilling. The altered zone is 65 metres wide and had several distinct zones of quartz veining, four of which contained anomalous gold values. Follow up drilling will be made to test the area adjacent to this intercept.



Grab Samples

A previously inaccessible area of the Sacramento underground workings was opened up to allow very limited access to some broken material sitting in a shrink stope. Twenty kilograms of material was collected, samples were sent for assaying, two results have been received to date containing grades of 27 and 18 g/t AuEq.

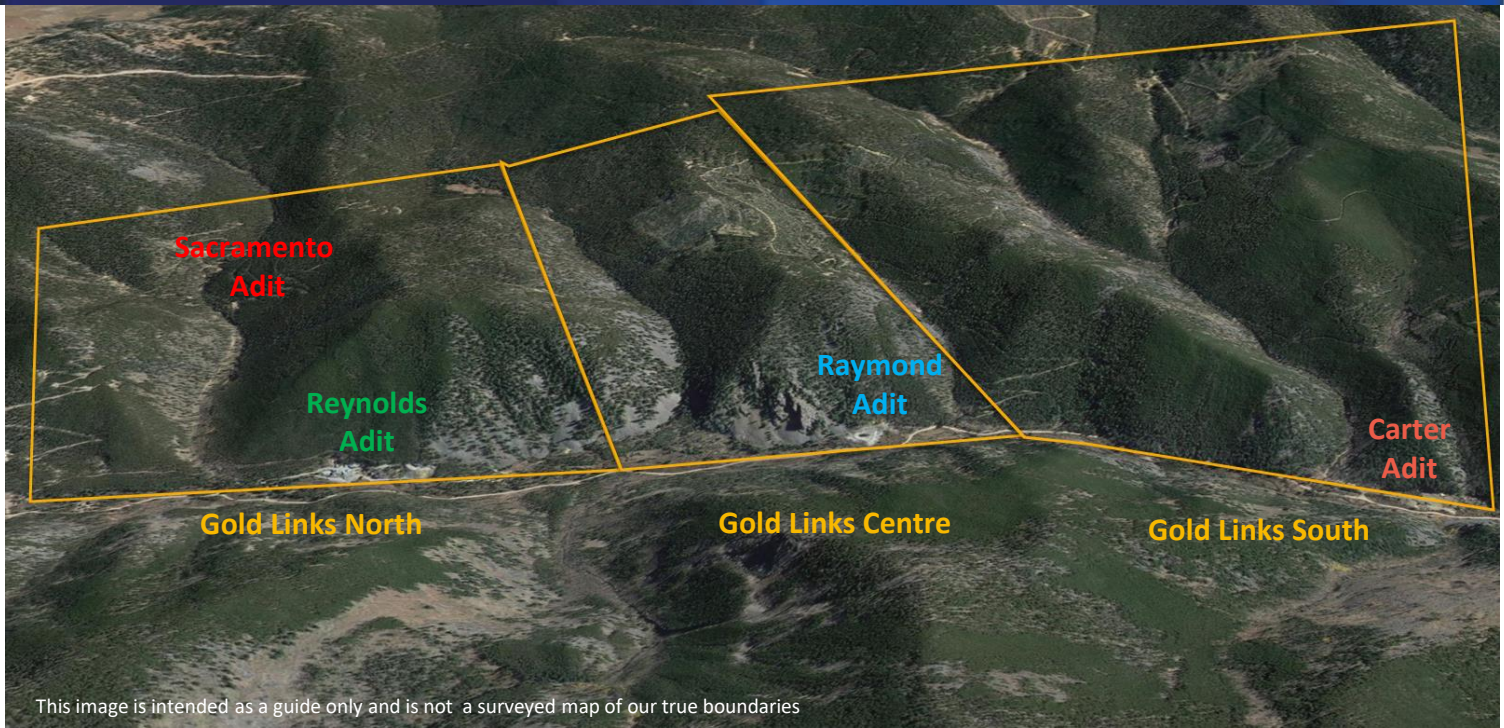
Additional results are pending.

2150 Vein Drilling

Drilling of the 2150 vein has commenced. The GL03 hole intersected a highly altered zone with pervasive sulphides. Samples from this section have been sent to the lab and assay results will be available in the coming weeks.



Images of core from 2150 vein drill hole GL03



Gold Links North includes	Gold Links Centre includes	Gold Links South includes
Sacramento Adit	Raymond Adit	Carter Adit
Sacramento vein	600 vein	100 vein
	950 vein	300 vein
Reynolds Adit	1100 vein	800 vein
1200 vein	1200 vein	1320 vein
1740 vein	1700 vein	1440 vein
2100 vein	1800 vein	1480 vein
2150 vein	1825 vein	1550 vein
2200 vein	2457 vein	1925 vein
2600 vein	3300 vein	2385 vein
2800 vein	Jessie vein	2500 vein
3300 vein	Gold Monument vein	2835 vein
	Maggie Mitchell vein	3040 vein
	Volunteer vein	3131 vein
	Upper Raymond vein	3640 vein
		3750 vein
		4085 vein
		4778 vein
		4868 vein
		4883 vein
		6300 vein
		Farley vein
		Grand Prize vein
		Volunteer vein
		Chloride vein
Veins starting with digits represent number of feet from the start of the portal and were discovered and mapped from inside the adit		
Veins that don't start with digits were discovered from surface outcrops		
Only the 2150 vein has been drilled below the valley floor		

2019 Drill-hole Collar Coordinates

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth
SAC02	2695290	1292610	10186.1	363
SAC03	2695304	1292714	10193.8	335
SAC04	2695370	1292903	10187.9	322.5
SAC05	2695455	1293083	10201.1	370
SAC06	2695339	1292814	10189.2	326.5
SAC07	2695402	1292988	10190.8	330
SAC08	2695400	1292989	10191	445
SAC09	2695458	1293101	10200.8	559
SAC10	2695301	1292714	10196	54.5
SAC11	2695369	1292905	10185.4	450
SAC12	2695332	1292811	10191	358
SAC13	2695304	1292716	10194	353
SAC14	2695304	1292379	10133.4	385
SAC15	2695093	1292604	10083.2	500
SAC16	2695305	1292378	10134.1	142.5
GL02	2693993	1292571	9928.5	650
GL03	2694064	1292625	9974.4	800

Drill-hole table

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
P359414	SAC13	Core	96.7	97.1	0.5	80.1	489
P359415	SAC13	Core	97.1	97.6	0.5	9.8	61.6
P359416	SAC13	Core	97.6	98.4	0.8	2.06	14.7
P359430	SAC16	Core	31.5	32.2	0.7	18.1	241
P359431	SAC16	Core	40.6	41	0.4	0.377	16.8
P359317	SAC06	Core	90.4	90.9	0.5	14	94.7
P359318	SAC06	Core	90.9	91.4	0.5		11.5
P359319	SAC06	Core	91.4	91.9	0.5	1.71	21.3
P359425	SAC12	Core	101	101.6	0.6	2.16	49.1
P359426	SAC12	Core	101.6	101.9	0.3	8.12	268
P359341	SAC07	RC	88.6	90.2	1.6	0.549	6.79
P359342	SAC07	RC	90.2	91.9	1.6	4.08	47.2
P359390	SAC05	RC	86.9	88.6	1.6	0.377	11.1
P359355	SAC05	RC	101.7	103.3	1.6	0.651	8.66
P359330	SAC03	Core	92.8	93.1	0.3	0.343	10.6
P359331	SAC03	Core	93.1	93.8	0.7		3.12
P359335	SAC03	Core	95.1	95.4	0.3		19.4
P359338	SAC03	Core	97.7	98.1	0.5		4.03
P359323	SAC03	RC	34.4	36.1	1.6		4.33
P359252	SAC02	RC	78.7	80.4	1.6		5.03
P359253	SAC02	RC	80.4	82	1.6	0.343	23.4
P359284	SAC04	RC	68.9	70.5	1.6		3.84
P359274	SAC04	RC	70.5	72.2	1.6		4.29
P359277	SAC04	RC	77.1	78.7	1.6		46.9
P359286	SAC04	RC	78.7	80.4	1.6		4.12
P359288	SAC04	RC	82	83.7	1.6		3.9
P359278	SAC04	RC	83.7	85.3	1.6	0.514	35.4
P359280	SAC04	RC	85.3	86.9	1.6	0.309	10.1
P359346	SAC08	RC	109.9	111.5	1.6		3.63
P359501	SAC14	RC	18	19.7	1.6		3.63
P359502	SAC14	RC	19.7	21.3	1.6	0.309	5.43
P359386	SAC14	RC	32.8	34.4	1.6		3.18
P359516	SAC14	RC	103.3	105	1.6	0.309	4.58
P359401	SAC14	RC	111.5	113.2	1.6	0.274	4.19
P359407	SAC14	RC	119.8	121.4	1.6	0.309	5.35
P359409	SAC14	RC	123	124.7	1.6	0.309	
P359432	SAC09	Core	81.2	81.7	0.5	0.309	5.54
P359433	SAC 11	RC	100	101.6	1.6	0.446	16.9
P359518	SAC15	RC	89.7	91.3	1.6	2.91	21.6
	SAC 01	Hole abandoned					
	SAC 10	Hole abandoned					

Grab and Channel sample table

Sample_ID	Location	Sample type	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
P358966	Sacramento	Grab Sample	23.6	301
P358967	Sacramento	Grab Sample	16.8	118
P358963	Sacramento	Channel Sample	4.53	116
P358965	Sacramento	Channel Sample	2.19	26
P358964	Sacramento	Channel Sample	2.02	20.7

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About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on gold exploration and development at its 100% owned Gold Links project which is located in Gunnison County, Colorado, United States of America (Gold Links).

The Gold Links is comprised of several contiguous historic gold mines that have been consolidated by the company. Gold Links has produced in excess of 125,000 oz of high-grade gold (see ASX announcement of 8 February 2019)

Mineralisation can be traced on surface and underground for almost 6km from the northern to the southern sections of the project. Well documented records indicate that there are large areas that remain untested at surface and little to no exploration has been done below the valley floor.

Dateline acquired Gold Links because it believes there is a high probability of known mineralized structures continuing below the valley floor and also the discovery of new veins, on this extensive brownfields mining property.

Dateline also owns the Lucky Strike and Mineral Hill permitted gold properties and has recommissioned a gold processing plant located at the Lucky Strike Mine. The Gold Links and the Lucky Strike are located approximately 50km apart

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	<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 undertook 1,630 metres of drilling (core 380 m and reverse circulation (RC) 1250 m) drilling in 16 drill holes. Three channel samples and 3 grab samples were also collected. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to insure high quality samples. Diamond core sampling was nominally at 1.5 m intervals, over narrow zones of broken ground and mineralisation it was as short as 0.2 m. Potentially mineralized intervals of diamond core were identified by geological logging and were cut lengthways in half with one half retained as a reference sample, and the other dispatched for assay. RC drilling was used to obtain 1.5 m samples from which 7kg was split. Samples from drill holes and channel samples were sent to Hazen Research, Golden, Colorado for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 150 – 200 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 90% minus 200 mesh pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 29.17 gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold and silver. All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 10%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and blank material (barren granodiorite). Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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"> The drilling program utilized both diamond coring and RC drilling. The diamond drilling was conducted using an LF90 track mounted diamond core rig and an experience diamond driller. It employed wireline core barrels, bottom discharge bits, split inner tubes and HQ3 size core (61.1mm).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling was conducted with a track mounted Discovery 2 drill rig utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air and 101mm diameter face sampling percussion hammer. The drilling was completed by an experience RC driller.
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was recovered using split inner tubes. Each core run was inspected and measured for core recovery length and placed in wax coated cardboard core boxes for permanent storage. Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in mineralised material, core recoveries were generally 95 to 100%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was generally at 100%. Bottom discharge bits allow the water to bypass the core and minimizes 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. There has been no assessment of core or RC sample recovery and grade.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<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"> All core and RC samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. Before logging the core, each box was photographed wet and dry. Geotechnical logging for rock quality, and RQD was completed. The core was logged by the on-site geologist, and sample intervals selected. Geological logging of core and RC samples is qualitative or quantitative in qualitative and descriptive in nature. Geotechnical logging of core is quantitative and includes RQD measurements and measuring structures such as faults and foliation.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals to be sampled were identified by the company 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 cloth sample bag. Each sample bag was marked with permanent marker with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>sample number, a sample tag stapled to the bag, and a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag. Sample bags were sealed with draw strings. Samples were sent by UPS or hand delivered by CRG Mining personnel to Hazen Research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was cut in half, and one half retained and the other sent for assay. • RC samples were sub sampled using a rig mounted rotary splitter to produce a split sample of approximately 6 kg in weight. • The splitter was routinely cleaned at the end of sampling stages to minimize contamination of each drill rod (1.5 m) or as needed. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size is typical for gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 Hazen Research. • Fire assays for gold and silver were completed using industry standard fire assay methodology. • External certified standards and blank material were added to the sample submission. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were found. • Hazen included an internal blank and duplicate within each batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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), Project Geologist. • Intersection assays were documented by CRG's professional exploration geologists and verified CRG's Project Geologist. • All assay data were received as CSV files, checked, verified and merged into CRG's database. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • No drill holes were twinned • No verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken. • No assay adjustment was applied.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holes are surveyed in the Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys using a Reflex EZ_TRAC were done on all diamond drill holes. Surveys were completed for seven of the fifteen holes.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are planned to drill perpendicular or near perpendicular 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. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were either delivered by UPS or personally by CRG employees.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling techniques have been developed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd. • No audits or reviews completed.

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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exists production based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers over 100 years. All previous work undertaken by is non-JORC compliant
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gold Links Project is hosted 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 intrude the Proterozoic rocks. The gold and silver mineralization occurs in fissure quartz veins. Veins in the district trend north northeast.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold equivalents are calculated for all intercepts with Au above 0.30 g/t. Assumptions for calculating gold equivalent are \$1450 Au and \$16.50 Ag. Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept 0.2 m applies to the drill core, and 1.5 m applies to the RC sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release.

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"> • Drill holes are orientated to drill perpendicular or near to perpendicular to the mineralized structures.
<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"> • Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
<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 results 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> 	
<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"> • Future will include drilling the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the Sacramento Vein, reopening, mapping and sampling of previously inaccessible underground workings, surface trenching and surface mapping and sampling. Both surface and downhole geophysical surveys are under evaluation.

