ASX Release
31 January 2022

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (28/01/22)	$0.081
Shares on issue	438 million
Market Cap	$35.5 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Southern Cross Exploration NL	21.8%
Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.9%
National Nominees Ltd	11.9%
Stephen Baghdadi	5.9%

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Mark Johnson AO
Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director

Bill Lannen
Non-Executive Director

Mark Ohlsson
Company Secretary

CONTACT
Mark Ohlsson
Phone: +61 2 9375 2353
Postal Address: P.O. Box 553
South Hurstville NSW 2221
Email: info@datelineresources.com.au

DECEMBER 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its activities for the December 2021 quarter. The Company's focus during the period was progressing underground development and drilling at the Gold Links Project in Colorado and finalising the acquisition of the Colosseum Gold Mine (Colosseum) in California.

HIGHLIGHTS

Gold Links Gold Mine

- Underground development program continued, with second escapeway developed during the quarter, allowing for production to commence[1].
- Underground diamond drilling intersected high-grade mineralisation with continuity between high-grade zones confirmed[2].
- Company approved commencement of production, with ore currently hauled to the Company's Lucky Strike mill[1].

Colosseum Gold Mine

- Completion of acquisition of project from Barrick concluded during the quarter[3].
- 2022 field program expected to be finalised in March quarter.

Corporate

- At the end of the quarter, the Company's cash balance was $2.47 million.

Commenting on the progress during the quarter, Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, said:

"Significant progress was made in the December quarter towards fulfilling our objective of becoming a US-focussed gold producer.

"The Company has commenced stockpiling of ore and expects re-commissioning of the mill to commence in February.

"At Colosseum, the desktop review is nearing completion and we expect to commence implementing a field program in the March quarter.

"The March quarter is shaping up as an exciting one for the Company."

[1] ASX Announcement 13 December 2021 – Gold Links Development Update
[2] ASX Announcement 25 November 2021 – 56g/t Au and 384g/t Ag at Gold Links
[3] ASX Announcement 27 October 2021 – Completion of Colosseum Acquisition

Gold Links Gold Mine, Colorado

Gold Links hosts a swarm of high-grade narrow gold veins over more than 5km strike length and a kilometre across strike. Historical mapping and drilling coupled with the Company's own exploration work has confirmed mineralisation is extensive throughout the Project.

Dateline's 100% owned Lucky Strike Mill will commence processing ore from the Gold Links Mine towards the end of the March quarter[1].

Approval of underground production stoping[1]

Following the establishment of a second escapeway during the underground development program, the Company approved the commencement of a production program at Gold Links. Figure 1 shows the two egresses to the portals located at the 10000ft and 9600ft levels.

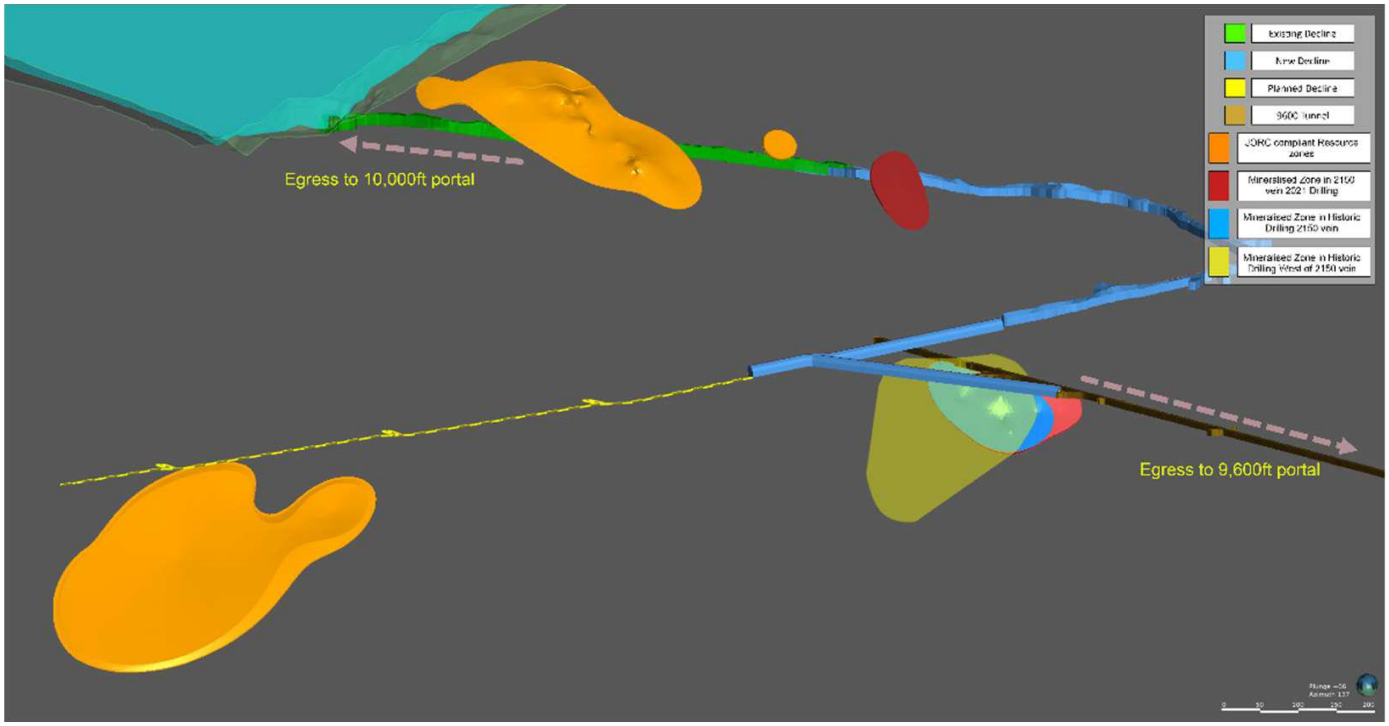

Figure 1 – Gold Links long section of underground development including routes for both means of egress[1]

The Company has established 100m of accessways over two levels to create two working headings in the Mineral Resource located at the 9900RL. The access ways are shown in Figure 2 below in white and grey dashed lines.

Production commenced on the 9900RL Mineral Resource in late December, with ore being trucked and stockpiled at the Company's 100% owned Lucky Strike mill. Lucky Strike is configured to operate at 100tpd, however the Company is advanced on plans to increase this to 250tpd, which will materially increase production and reduce unit operating costs.

Processing of ore is expected to commence in the March quarter following the establishment of sufficient stockpiles and re-commissioning of the processing circuit.

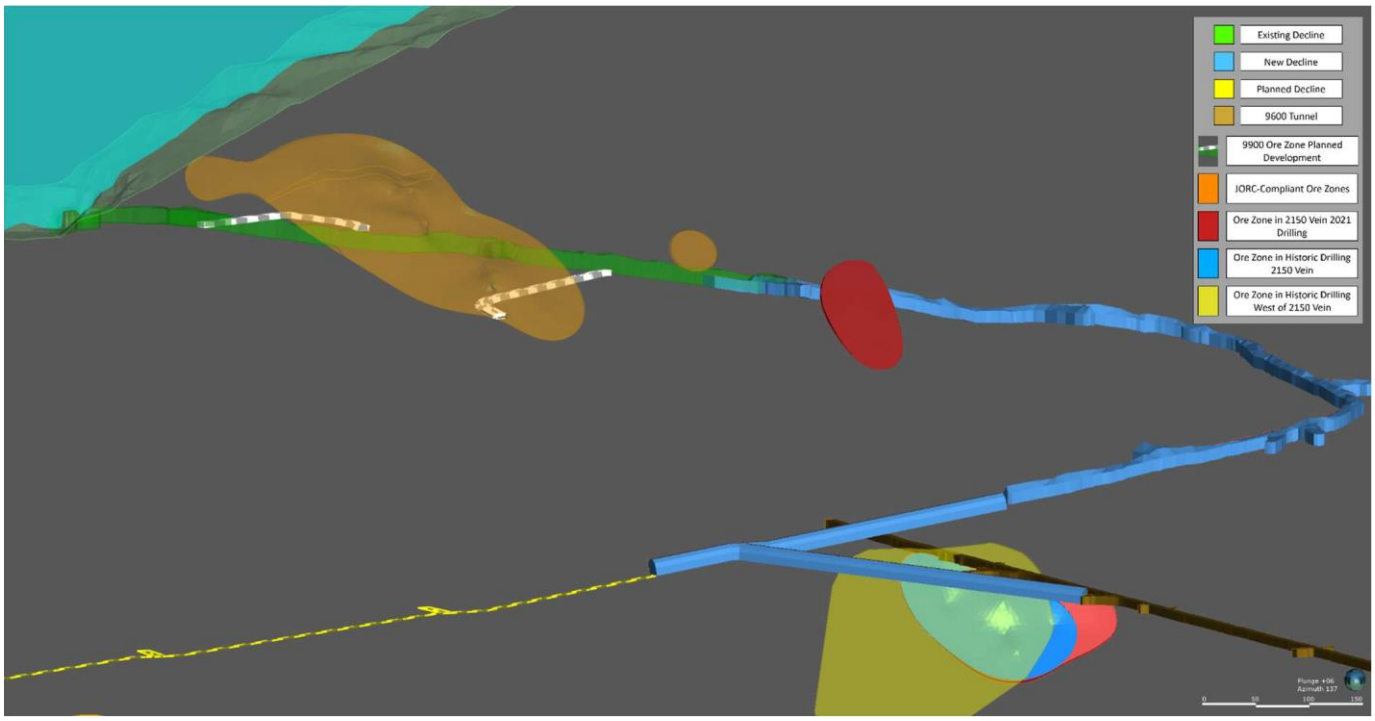

Figure 2 – Gold Links long section showing location of 9900RL JORC resource and proposed accessways shown in dashed white and grey lines. Scale is in feet[1]

Underground Diamond Drilling[2]

Underground diamond drilling at Gold Links returned high-grade gold and silver intersections during the quarter, with results in line with grade and width expectations for the 2150 vein.

Significant results returned during the quarter included[2]:

- CRG21-027: **1.6m @ 29.2g/t Au & 197g/t Ag** incl. **0.6m @ 56.74g/t Au and 384g/t Ag**
  - This hole was designed to confirm three historical high-grade intercepts
- CRG21-025: **1.2m @ 13.92g/t Au & 27g/t Ag** and **1.4m @ 5.53g/t Au & 9g/t Ag**
  - These two intersections were approximately 7 metres apart. This hole was designed to test further into the hangingwall and in between intercepts from CRG21-004 and CRG21-006, which assayed 9.7g/t Au and 17.95g/t Au respectively as disclosed in the September 2021 Quarterly report.
- CRG21-026: **0.8m @ 15.74g/t Au & 106g/t Ag**
  - This hole was designed to target approximately 50 feet (15.2 metres) south of CRG21-027 and test the strike to the south of the known mineralised envelope.

One of the objectives of drilling during the December quarter was the assessment of a known mineralised zone that was drilled between 1975 and 1985. Drilling had identified two pods of mineralisation along strike from each other, with the current program confirming continuing between them, as can be seen in Figure 3 below.

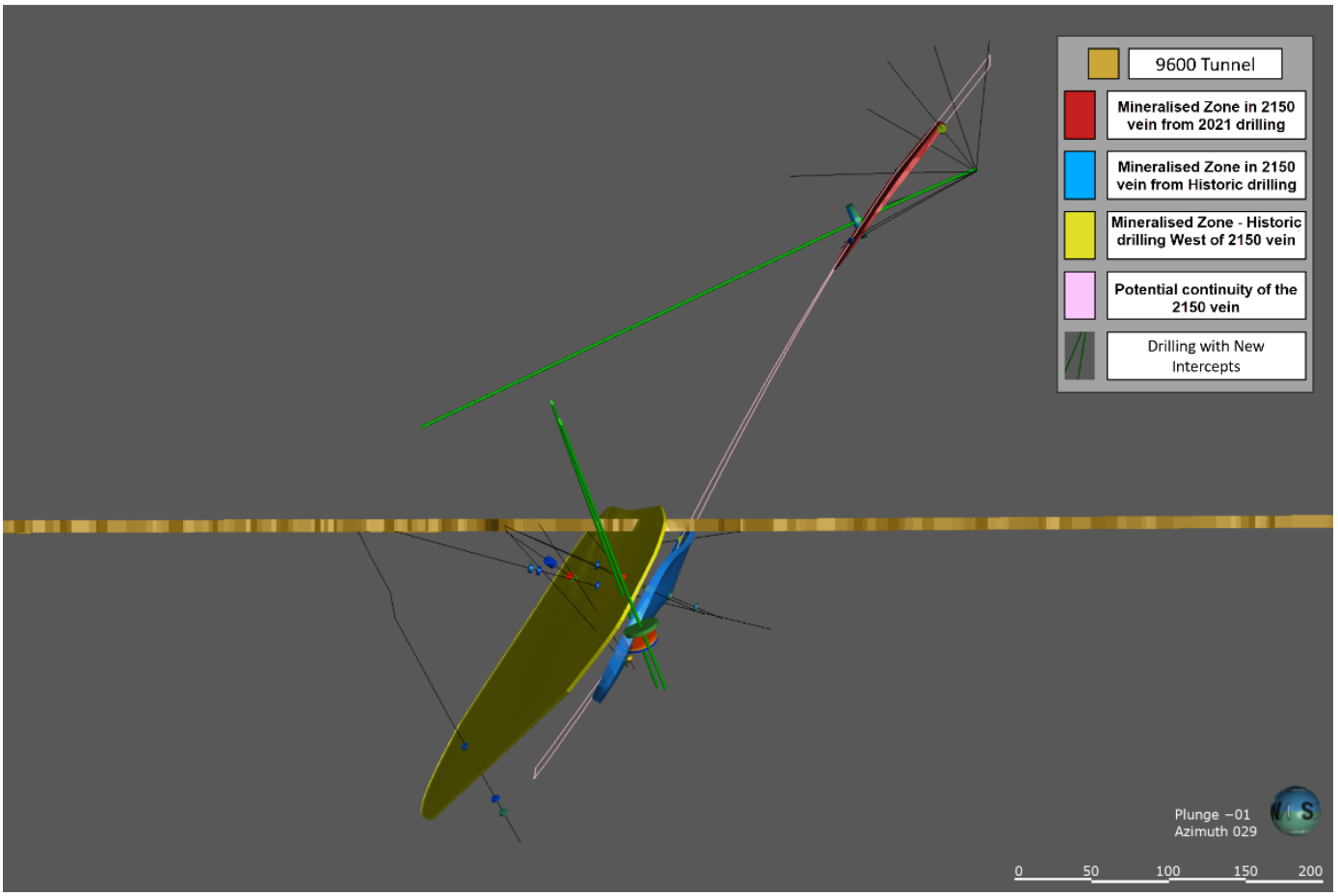

Figure 3 - Schematic showing new drill holes into the 2150 vein in green. Scale is in feet[2]

Colosseum Gold Mine, California

During the quarter, the Company concluded the transaction with LAC Minerals (USA) LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation, for the acquisition of 100% of Colosseum[3].

The Colosseum Gold Mine is in the southern section of the Walker Lane Trend in California, USA. The Walker Lane Trend hosts numerous substantial discoveries including the Corvus Gold owned 1.7Moz Mother Lode deposit and the 6.5Moz Castle Mountain gold mine owned by Equinox Gold (located 50km to the Southeast of Colosseum).

The primary activities for the December included completing the acquisition, planning of field work and rare earth specialists conducting a site visit to the project.

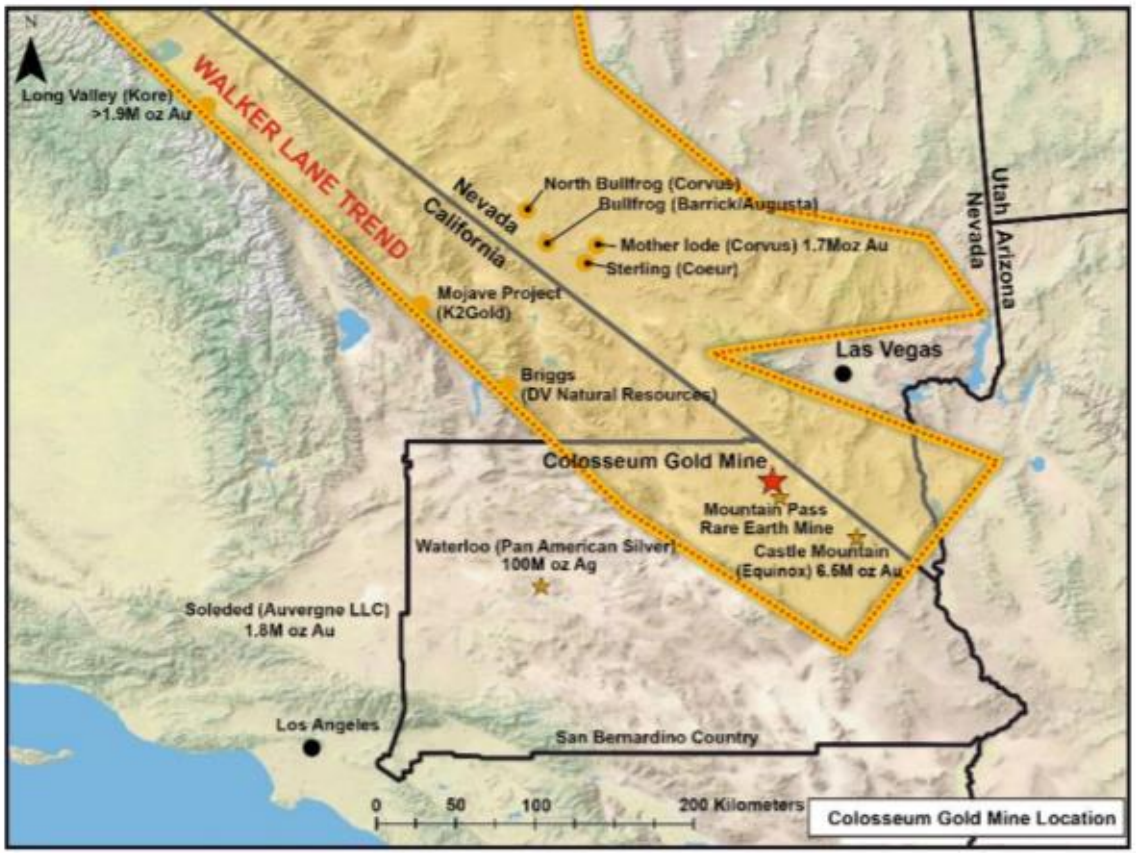

Figure 4: Colosseum location relative to other operating mines and significant discoveries

Data Digitising and Planning

Following the completion of the acquisition, the Company continued to digitise the extensive historical data on the Project in order to plan an effective program for Colosseum. The planning of the program is expected in the March quarter and further updates will be provided once complete.

Rare Earth Potential

During the quarter, two US rare earth specialists, Anthony Mariano Jr. and Anthony N. Mariano, PhD., visited the Colosseum Project to complete a field visit looking at the rare earth potential of the project. Dr Mariano has previously investigated Mountain Pass and the surrounding region. A recommended follow up program for a detailed analysis has been proposed and the Company may include this program as part of the 2022 field plans.

CORPORATE

Change of Company Secretary[4]

During the quarter, Mr Mark Ohlsson was appointed as Company Secretary following the resignation of Mr John Smith, who provided valuable service to the Company over the past eight years.

Mark has been a Company Secretary or Director of a number of ASX-listed companies and his experience spans a wide range of industries. He has been involved in business management and venture capital for over 40 years and has advised numerous companies in corporate finance and other regulatory matters. He is a Fellow of CPA Australia and is a Registered Tax Agent.

Cash at bank

At the end of the quarter, the Company had cash and investments of A$2.47 million.

MARCH QUARTER – PLANNED ACTIVITIES

During the March quarter, the Company intends to undertake the following activities:

Gold Links Gold Mine

- Production from 9900RL Mineral Resource
- Initial start-up and re-commissioning activities at Lucky Strike Mill
- Ongoing drilling of high priority underground targets

Colosseum Gold Mine

- Initial field program
- Rare earth site visit follow up

Authorised by the Dateline Board.

For more information, please contact:

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director
+61 2 9375 2353
www.datelineresources.com.au

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

[4] ASX Announcement 1 November 2021 – Appointment and Resignation of Company Secretary

About Dateline Resources Limited

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) is an Australian publicly listed company focused on gold mining and exploration in North America. The Company owns 100% of the Gold Links and Green Mountain Projects in Colorado, USA as well as the Colosseum Gold Mine in California.

The Gold Links Gold Mine is a historic high-grade gold mining project where over 150,000 ounces of gold was mined from high-grade veins. Mineralisation can be traced on surface and underground for almost 6km from the Northern to the Southern sections of the project. The Company aims to delineate sufficient Mineral Resources to commence a small high-grade, low-cost operation by the end of 2021.

The Company owns the Lucky Strike gold mill, located 50km from the Gold Links mine, within the Green Mountain Project. It is proposed that ore from Gold Links would be transported to Lucky Strike for processing.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California and produced approximately 344,000 ounces of gold (see ASX release 15 March 2021). Significant potential remains for extension to mineralisation at depth.

Competent Person Statement

Sample preparation and any exploration information in this announcement is based upon work reviewed by Mr Greg Hall who is a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM). Mr Hall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to quality as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Hall is a Non-Executive Director of Dateline Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.*	• As of 12/31/2021, the Gold Links Project CRG Mining, LLC has completed 2,142 metres of drilling in 37 drill holes. All the drilling was done underground with diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralization noted in logging. • Potentially mineralized intervals were identified by geological logging and dispatched for assay with minimum 0.3 metre shoulder samples. • Logging geologist identified zones of interest for sampling and sampled them. They also sampled a length equivalent to approximately 20% of the zone of interest on each side of it. These are referred to as shoulder samples. • Core remaining after sampling was stored in wax coated cardboard core trays. • Samples from drill holes were sent to ALSGlobal and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75 micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30 gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Overlimits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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*	• The drilling program utilizes underground core drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with a DE-130 Sandvik rig with HQTT core tooling. Standard tubes were used for the first 6 drillholes, the rest utilized triple tube to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	what method, etc).	increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
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.*	• All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 1.65-meter tooling. • To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.
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.*	• Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. • Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. • Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
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.*	• All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALSGlobal Paragon Geochemical, or Kappes Cassiday & Associates Reno, Nevada. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • Rock samples sent to ALS Laboratories were dried, weighed, crushed and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. • Sample size assessment was not conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
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.*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALSGlobal Laboratories, Paragon Geochemical, and Kappes Cassiday & Associates in Reno, Nevada and Hazen Research Laboratories in Golden, Colorado. • 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.
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 Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). • Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
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 using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in the Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex SPRINT-IQ north seeking gyro on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 Azimuth Aligner. • Sample locations were surveyed using Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system.
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 16-33 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed. • No sample compositing has been applied.

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 be drilled obliquely to near perpendicular to the known mineralized structures. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT. • The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. • A QAQC review will be completed for this program.

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.*	• All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical work was completed by various groups over 100 years. Review of this work was completed by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. In 2019. • All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineraliation.*	• The Gold Links Project is hosted by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of fine-grained meta-sediments and interbedded felsitic meta-volcanics. These were intruded by Early Proterozoic amphibolites, granites, and rhyolite porphyry dykes. Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and sills intrude the Proterozoic rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The gold and silver mineralization occurs in narrow fissure quartz veins. Veins in the district trend West-Northwest with steep Southerly dips. • The auriferous quartz veins cut through the various rock types. There appears to be an affinity for the veins with the amphibolites. The primary sulphide occurring in these veins is pyrite. Broad zones of silicification and disseminated sulfides have been found near the veins.

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.*	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.2 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are orientated obliquely to the mineralized structures and disseminated bodies. • Interception angles of the mineralized structures are estimated by geometries from known occurrences in the adjacent mine workings and the core drilling intercepts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths 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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Gold Links, future work will include expanded drilling the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the 2150, Hanging Wall, and 1700 veins, preparation for underground exploitation, finalizing the surface program; reopening, mapping and sampling of previously inaccessible underground workings; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• As of 9/30/2021, the Gold Links Project CRG Mining, LLC has completed 722 metres of drilling in 18 drill holes. All the drilling was done underground with diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralization noted in logging. • Potentially mineralized intervals were identified by geological logging and dispatched for assay with minimum 0.3 metre shoulder samples. • Logging geologist identified zones of interest for sampling and sampled them. They also sampled a length equivalent to approximately 20% of the zone of interest on each side of it. These are referred to as shoulder samples. • Core remaining after sampling was stored in wax coated cardboard core trays. • Samples from drill holes were sent to ALSGlobal and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75 micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30 gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Overlimits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. • All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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).*	• The drilling program utilizes underground core drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with a DE-130 Sandvik rig with HQTT core tooling. Standard tubes were used for the first 6 drillholes, the balance utilized triple tube to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.

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.*	• All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 1.65-meter tooling. • To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery. • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.
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.*	• Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. • Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. • Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
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.*	• All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALSGlobal or Paragon Geochemical, Reno, Nevada. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material. • Rock samples sent to ALS Laboratories were dried, weighed, crushed and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
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*	• Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALSGlobal Laboratories, Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada and Hazen Research Laboratories in Golden, Colorado. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). • Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
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 using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in the Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system. • Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex SPRINT-IQ north seeking gyro on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 Azimuth Aligner. • Sample locations were surveyed using Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system.
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 16-33 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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 be drilled obliquely to near perpendicular to the known mineralized structures. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. • Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT. • The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A QAQC review will be completed for this program.

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.*	• All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical work was completed by various groups over 100 years and is not JORC compliant
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineraliation.*	• The Gold Links Project is hosted by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of fine-grained meta-sediments and interbedded felsitic meta-volcanics. These were intruded by Early Proterozoic amphibolites, granites, and rhyolite porphyry dykes. Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and sills intrude the Proterozoic rocks. • The gold and silver mineralization occurs in narrow fissure quartz veins. Veins in the district trend West-Northwest with steep Southerly dips. • The auriferous quartz veins cut through the various rock types. There appears to be an affinity for the veins with the amphibolites. The primary sulphide occurring in these veins is pyrite. Broad zones of silicification and disseminated sulfides have been found near the veins.
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.

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.*	• Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.2 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are orientated obliquely to the mineralized structures and disseminated bodies. • Interception angles of the mineralized structures are estimated by geometries from known occurrences in the adjacent mine workings and the core drilling intercepts.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
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.*	• Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths 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, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Gold Links, future work will include expanded drilling the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the 2150, Hanging Wall, and 1700 veins, preparation for underground exploitation, finalizing the surface program; reopening, mapping and sampling of previously inaccessible underground workings; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.

Completed Drill hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)	Status
CRG21-001	2694042	1291581	9845	21	Completed
CRG21-002	2694042	1291581	9845	27.6	Completed
CRG21-003	2694042	1291581	9845	37.1	Completed
CRG21-004	2694042	1291581	9845	45.6	Completed
CRG21-005	2694042	1291581	9845	57.1	Completed
CRG21-006	2694042	1291581	9845	58.4	Completed
CRG21-007	2694042	1291581	9845	28.9	Completed
CRG21-008	2694042	1291581	9845	32.2	Completed
CRG21-009	2693929	1291307	9807	37.1	Abandoned
CRG21-010	2693929	1291307	9807	18	Abandoned
CRG21-013	2693929	1291307	9807	96.5	Completed
CRG21-014	2693929	1291307	9807	63.6	Completed
CRG21-014a	2693929	1291307	9807	41.7	Completed
CRG21-015	2693929	1291307	9807	48.6	Completed
CRG21-016	2693929	1291307	9807	58.7	Completed
CRG21-017	2693929	1291307	9807	49.9	Completed
CRG21-018	2693929	1291307	9807	48.3	Completed
CRG21-025	2694056	1291599	9845	121	Completed
CRG21-026	2693699	1291534	9710	70.7	Completed
CRG21-027	2693699	1291534	9710	72.8	Completed
CRG21-028	2693699	1291534	9710	82.3	Completed
CRG21-029	2693699	1291534	9710	90.8	Completed
CRG21-030	2693699	1291534	9710	14.5	Abandoned
CRG21-032	2693699	1291534	9710	67.1	Completed
CRG21-033	2693699	1291534	9710	65.8	Completed
CRG21-034	2693699	1291534	9710	60.7	Completed
CRG21-035	2693699	1291534	9710	64.0	Completed
CRG21-036	2693699	1291534	9710	70.1	Completed
CRG21-037	2693699	1291534	9710	67.1	Completed
CRG21-038	2693699	1291534	9710	67.1	Pending
CRG21-039	2693699	1291534	9710	67.1	Pending
CRG21-040	2693699	1291534	9710	50.3	Pending

Summary of significant intercepts

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
E255055	CRG21-004	Core	17.2	17.8	0.6	15.2	60.7
E255056	CRG21-004	Core	17.8	19.4	1.6	7.73	77.9
E255055 - E255056	CRG21-004	Core	17.2	19.4	2.2	9.63	73.54
326229	CRG21-006	Core	21.8	22.3	0.5	17.95	49.6
E255177	CRG21-025	Core	17.7	19.1	1.4	5.53	9.09
E255182	CRG21-025	Core	25.3	26.2	0.9	14.71	23.7
E255183	CRG21-025	Core	26.2	26.5	0.3	11.54	35.1
E255215	CRG21-026	Core	56.4	57.2	0.8	15.74	106.29
E255234	CRG21-027	Core	64.0	64.6	0.6	56.74	383.66
E255237	CRG21-027	Core	64.9	65.2	0.3	33.19	228.35
E255239	CRG21-027	Core	65.2	65.6	0.5	8.61	39.09
E255246	CRG21-028	Core	68.7	69.2	0.5	25.89	40.8
E255269	CRG21-032	Core	48.1	48.2	0.1	94.34	89.01
E255274	CRG21-032	Core	49.8	50.1	0.3	14.61	17.38