

**DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED**

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR**CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

Share Price (3/06/22) \$0.105

Shares on issue 443 million
Market Cap \$46.5 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
ChairmanStephen Baghdadi
Managing DirectorGreg Hall
Non-Executive DirectorTony Ferguson
Non-Executive DirectorBill Lannen
Non-Executive DirectorMark Ohlsson
Company Secretary**CONTACT**Mark Ohlsson
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Email: info@datelineresources.com.au**100 metres of 4.16g/t Au
Colosseum Gold Project**

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce it has received the final assay results for drill hole CM22-05 from the drilling program at the Colosseum Gold Project in California, US.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill hole CM22-05 assessed areas within densely drilled parts of the deposit as well as areas below the historic resource model.
- **100.6m @ 4.16g/t Au from 79.24m in CM22-05** confirmed with final assay results including
 - 19.81 metres of 5.19g/t Au from 79.24 metres
 - 3.05 metres of 13.78g/t Au from 80.77 metres
 - 16.8 metres of 6.76 g/t Au from 112.78 metres
 - 7.6 metres of 12.74 g/t Au from 132.59 metres
 - 4.6 metres of 7.10g/t Au from 158.50 metres
- The Company is advanced in the estimation of a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource for the Colosseum deposit.

Commenting on the drill result, Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, said:

"The drilling program at the Colosseum has proven that high grade mineralisation continues below the historic resource shell. The final assay results for hole CM22-05 are significantly better than we had expected and prove that gold is contained in several of the breccia lithologies

"100 metres of 4.16g/t Au is a great result and is amplified by the fact that the high-grade sedimentary breccia unit returned results that prove the continued grade at depth. Historic drill logs state that the sedimentary breccia unit is still present over 600m below the bottom of drill hole CM22-05 and is open at depth

"The Company is well advanced with the estimation of the Mineral Resource at Colosseum using the validated historical database"

Further details of the sampling and assaying program are provided in the JORC Table 1 information in Appendices A and B.

Drilling Results

The drilling program, comprising five holes for 605 metres, confirmed the geology of the deposit, as informed by the original paper-based data compilation. The geologists collected information including lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation, oxides and rock quality designation (RQD).

Samples were collected every five feet (~1.52m) and assayed at Paragon Geochemical Laboratory in Reno Nevada. QA/QC including duplicates, standards and blanks were included in the sampling and assaying program.

Highlights from the drilling program included:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
CM22-03	0	3.05	3.05	1.27
	7.62	10.67	3.05	1.14
	18.29	22.86	4.57	6.96
CM22-04	18.29	28.95	10.67	13.71
<i>including</i>	18.29	21.33	3.05	42.88
	70.10	71.62	1.52	2.70
	100.58	102.10	1.52	3.84
	149.34	153.92	4.57	1.17
	164.58	166.11	1.52	1.03
CM22-05	33.53	44.19	10.67	2.07
	79.24	179.87	100.6	4.16
<i>Including</i>	79.24	99.06	19.81	5.19
	80.77	83.82	3.05	13.78
	112.78	129.54	16.8	6.76
	132.59	140.21	7.6	12.74
	158.50	163.07	4.6	7.10

Note: Samples were collected at 5 foot intervals (~1.52m). The results have been converted from feet to metres

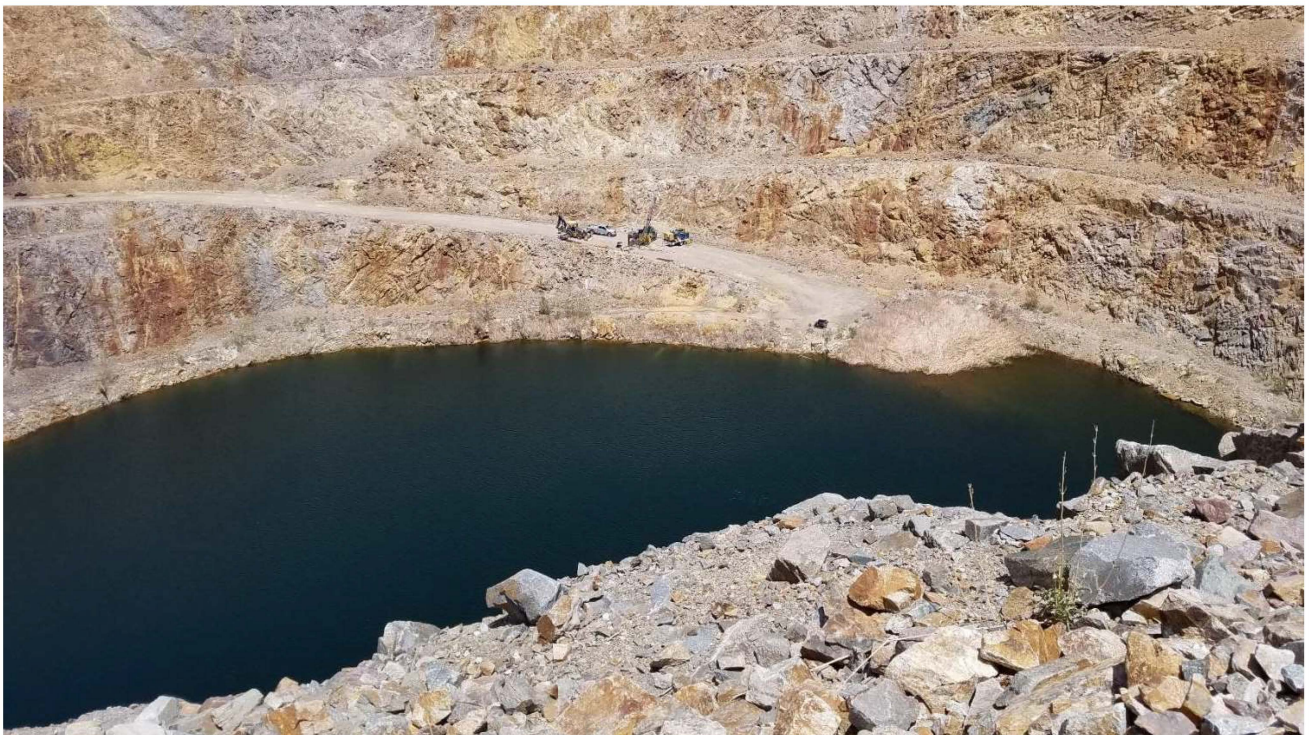


Figure 1 Colosseum pit with drill rig on ramp

Verification Drilling Program

Dateline acquired a significant volume of hardcopy data as part of the Colosseum acquisition in 2021. All of the data was reviewed and loaded into a relational database for the first time, building the first 3D view of the mine.

The data collected by the previous operators was to a very high standard, enabling a database that reflects the deposit to be collected and analysed.

For the Company to use the historical data and report to JORC-2012 standards, a program of confirmatory drillholes was completed. These drillholes confirmed the mineralisation identified by previous operators and provided the confidence for the Mineral Resource estimate to be completed.

The Company is awaiting the full results of the program, including the deeper parts of CM22-05, drilled well below the Mineral Resource block model.

Mineral Resource Estimation and Next Steps

This data validation drilling program for the Colosseum Gold Mine was successful in verifying information compiled by the previous operators in the decade prior to 1993.

The Company has confidence that the compiled data accurately reflects the nature of mineralisation at Colosseum and will now finalise the preparation of a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the Colosseum deposit.

The Company believes that significant potential exists below the current Mineral Resource estimate. As mineralisation forms a pipe-like structure and is relatively consistent over the full depth of the model, there is excellent potential for this to continue at depth.

The Company is planning next steps for the Colosseum project that include drilling beneath the Mineral Resource model using a directional diamond rig to minimise surface disturbance and allow for multiple deviated drillholes to be drilled from the same collar position.

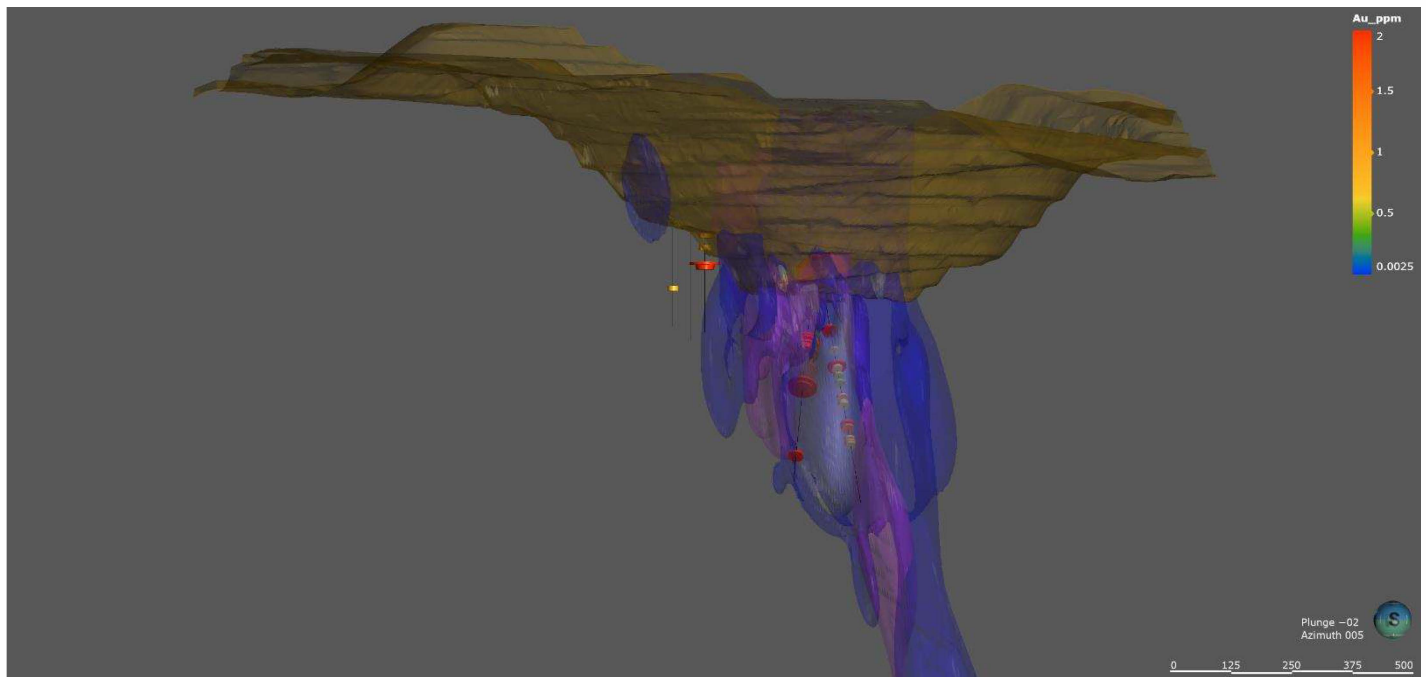


Figure 2: Cross Section of the five completed drill holes with potential for deeper extension of the mineralised ore zone

Authorised by the Dateline Board.

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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 and 100% of 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. Ore mining commenced in late 2021, with first saleable gold concentrate produced in April 2022.

The Company owns the Lucky Strike gold mill, located 50km from the Gold Links mine, within the Green Mountain Project. Ore is 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 as well as potential for rare earth elements.

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.

APPENDIX A – DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Elevation m	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
CM22-01	3937346	629884.9	1666.067	0	-90	61.95
CM22-02	3937347	629902.1	1664.025	0	-90	68.66
CM22-03	3937343	629912.4	1663.385	0	-90	62.36
CM22-04	3937304	629974.2	1655.942	218	-50	215.01
CM22-05	3937304	629974.2	1655.942	236	-50	197.41
					TOTAL	605.38 m

Appendix B - 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"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 9/5/2022, Dateline Resources Limited has completed 605 meters (1,986 feet) of drilling in 5 drill holes at the Colosseum Project. All the drilling was done from the surface with HQ diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. • Core samples were collected at 5 foot intervals. • All core was logged for rock type, RQD, and recovery and dispatched for assay with standard 5 foot long sample intervals. • Logging geologist identified zones of interest, but the entire hole was measured and marked up in 5 foot intervals. Whole core was sampled. • Core was bagged into pre-numbered bags, and taken to the FEDEX Freight office in Las Vegas, palletized by the Logging Geologist, covered in shrink wrap and handed over to the FEDEX dock personnel for overnight shipping to Paragon Geochemical Laboratory in Sparks Nevada. • Samples were sent to Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, 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 30gm 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling program utilized surface core drilling. • The core drilling is being conducted with an EVERDIGM ECR 18 drill. All holes utilized triple tube to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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"> • All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 10 foot 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.
<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"> • Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and oxides were 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. • Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
<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"> • All drill core was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty, pre-numbered poly sample bag. Samples were placed on pallets and secured with stretch wrap and packing tape and shipped in batches by company personnel directly to Paragon Geochemical via FedEx Freight following standard chain of custody protocols. • 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 Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada were dried, weighed, crushed and split, with a split pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
<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"> • Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by Paragon Geochemical in Sparks, Nevada. • Fire assays for gold 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
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 Chris Osterman, PhD Geol (Registered Member SME).and Raymond Harris, Arizona RG. • Geologic information was recorded directly on paper drill logs developed specifically for the Colosseum Mine project to collect pertinent information relating to sample depths, RQD, lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization, and oxides. Sample sheets containing sample depths, QA/QC (duplicates, standards, and blanks inserted in sample runs) was stored in excel spreadsheets. • Logs were scanned and sent to database manager along with sample sheets for entry into MX Deposit, the Company's secured data management system available through Seequent.
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 used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars are surveyed using differential Trimble R12i GPS and Trimble S7 Total Station. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. • The holes are surveyed in the California State Plane Zone V in feet coordinate system in feet. Hole locations are reported in UTM WGS84 coordinate system in meters. • Downhole survey results were provided by Oretest using a Reflex ACT2 camera to record core orientation. Initial surveys were taken at 50 feet, then 75 feet intervals thereafter inside the drill string and EOH. Outputs were provided on paper and as digital files.
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> • Current drill holes were drilled to confirm lithological and grade boundaries established from historical drilling. Hole spacing varied depending on target. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for resource estimation procedure(s). • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 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	<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 Dateline Resources Limited personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., 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	<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 time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Colosseum Mine project is located in T17N R13E Sec 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 SB&M. All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties. Barrick Gold is entitled to a 2.5% Net Smelter Return royalty on all future production of any metals from the Colosseum Gold Mine.
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 was completed by various mining companies since 1972. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draco Mines (1972-1974) Placer Amex (1975-1976) Draco Mines (1980) Amselco (1982-1984) Dallhold Resources/Bond Gold (1986-1989) Lac Minerals (1989-1994) All the companies were reputable, well-known mining/exploration companies that followed the accepted industry standard protocols of the time.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineraliation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Colosseum project is hosted by Proterozoic granites, gneisses. These were intruded by Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and breccias. The gold and mineralization occurs in a number of different breccia pipes with both sedimentary and volcanic rock fragments. Gold is associated with pyrite within the breccia pipes.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill hole locations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<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"> • Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.01g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 vertically and 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	<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.
Balanced reporting	<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"> • Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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> 	
Further work	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Colosseum, future work may include expanded drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="279 271 798 432">• <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>	