

**DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED**

(ACN 149 105 653)

ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (28/09/22)	\$0.10	Shares on issue	491.5 million
Market Cap	\$49.5 million		

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.45%
Southern Cross Exploration N.L	19.33%
HSBC Custody Nominees	10.76%
Stephen Baghdadi	5.25%

**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

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JUNE 2022 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its activities for the June 2022 quarter. During the quarter, the Company formally became a gold producer following the commencement of gold concentrate sales from the Gold Links Gold Mine in Colorado. The Company also made significant gold and rare earth progress on its Colosseum Project in California.

HIGHLIGHTS**Colosseum Gold Mine**

- Validation drilling campaign completed, confirming the digitally compiled database¹
- Significant high-grade intercept of **100m @ 4.16g/t Au** returned², outside the Mineral Resource envelope, increasing potential for extensions at depth
- Post quarter end, the Company announced a JORC-2012 Mineral Resource estimate of **20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813,000oz Au**, with 70% classified as Measured or Indicated³
- Sampling and mapping by specialist REE advisors confirms genetic link between Colosseum and nearby Mountain Pass Rare Earth Mine⁵

Gold Links Gold Mine

- Concentrate sales agreement executed during the quarter, with increased throughput planned for the September quarter⁶
- New Komatsu USA mining fleet delivered and commenced operations
- Transition to 'owner mining' during the quarter with experienced mining team recruited
- Some delays and logistical issues experienced, however the Company is aiming for steady state production by the end of September

Corporate

- During the quarter, the Company raised \$4.515 million via equity raises, issuing 44.96 million new Ordinary shares
- At the end of the quarter, the Company's cash balance was \$3.2 million

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

"The June quarter was transformational for the company, we now have a producing mine in Colorado, an 813,000-ounce gold resource in California and an active Rare Earth Exploration program located less than 10km from the Mountain Pass rare earth mine"

The Mountain Pass rare earth mine hosts the richest known carbonatite in the world and is the only operating rare earth mine in the USA

Colosseum Gold Mine, California

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 June quarter was extremely positive for the Company with the first gold drilling program successfully validating the digital database that was compiled by Dateline geologists, allowing the Company to announce a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate post the end of the quarter.

The five-hole drilling program was designed to validate the database and identify areas of potential beneath the historic resource area¹. The Colosseum Project had an original 1.1Moz resource when estimated pre-mining, with 344,000 ounces produced from 1988-1993 before mining ceased due to a low gold price environment.

The drilling results included holes drilled under the historic resource, with CM22-05 returning a significant intercept of 100m at 4.16g/t Au, outside of the Mineral Resource estimate².

Dateline was confident of defining a Mineral Resource in excess of 700,000 ounces, given the high-quality operators at the time of mining and the fact the project had remained dormant for over 25 years.

In early July, the Company announced a Mineral Resource estimate of 20.9Mt at 1.2g/t Au for 813,000 oz Au³.

Table 1: JORC-compliant Mineral Resource estimate for Colosseum Gold Mine³

	Cut-off Grade g/t Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Contained Ounces	%
Measured	0.48	6,866,000	1.2	257,000	32%
Indicated	0.48	8,326,000	1.2	321,000	39%
Inferred	0.48	5,745,000	1.3	234,000	29%
Total	0.48	20,936,000	1.2	813,000	100%

Table 2: 2022 Micro-Model generated Colosseum in-situ Tonnage/Grade values for varying cut-offs³

Cutoff (Au g/mt)	Tonnes	Grade Au g/mt	Oz Au
0.48	20,935,108	1.20	812,791
0.686	15,438,474	1.44	714,842
1.029	8,049,453	1.95	505,822
1.371	4,264,677	2.67	366,722
1.714	2,606,343	3.39	284,461
2.057	1,962,241	3.90	246,612
2.743	1,153,032	4.97	184,317
3.429	693,997	6.24	139,247

Notes:

- 1) Mineral Resource estimated at 0.48g/t Au cut-off;
- 2) Numbers may not add up due to rounding. Differences occur when converting from Imperial to Metric units are less than 1%.

¹ ASX Announcement 4 May 2022 – Colosseum Gold Mine Drilling Completed

² ASX Announcement 6 June 2022 – 100 metres @ 4.16g/t Au Colosseum Gold Project

³ ASX Announcement 6 July 2022 – 813,000oz Gold Maiden Resource at Colosseum

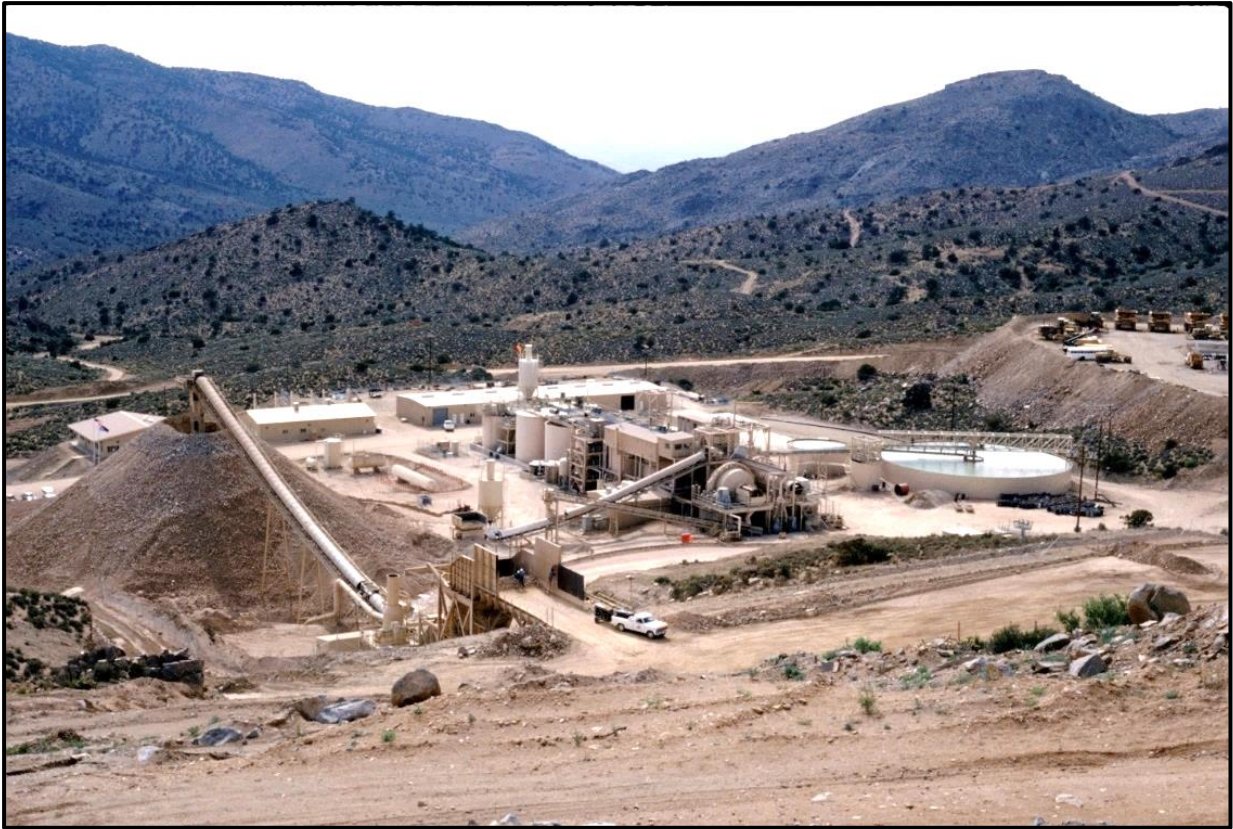


Figure 1: Colosseum mining operation before close down due to a low gold price in 1993

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 project⁴. Dr Mariano has previously investigated Mountain Pass and the surrounding region.

In April, the Company announced that the site visit and subsequent analysis highlighted that rock types within the claim area show similar geological properties to the nearby Mountain Pass REE Mine⁵.

Eighteen samples were collected and sent for analysis for rare earth elements. These results are expected imminently.

The Company intends to review ground gravity data combined with airborne gravity gradiometer data supplied by USGS to identify potential buried carbonatite source rocks.

The Company is planning to use the geochemical and geophysical results to determine next steps in the planning of the first rare earth drilling campaign at Colosseum.

⁴ ASX Announcement 14 April 2022 – REE Advisors appointed to Colosseum Project

⁵ ASX Announcement 27 April 2022 – Colosseum REE Update

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.

The Company commenced ore mining at Gold Links in Q1 and became the ASX's newest gold producer following first gold-in-concentrate sales during the June quarter⁶.

Underground development is progressing towards the mineralised zone at the Morris Winze area of the 2150 vein. The vein is expected to be intercepted in August and is expected to be the focus of ore stoping for the next five months.



Figure 2a: Dateline Board on site at Gold Links



Figure 2b: High-grade ore zone at Gold Links

The Company previously announced that it had purchased an owner-operated mining fleet from Komatsu.

⁶ ASX Announcement 9 June 2022 - \$1.5 million gold-in-concentrate sale to Korean smelter

Most of the equipment was received during the quarter, however the jumbo drill rig is now expected to be delivered in early August, following some delays. The new jumbo is expected to help accelerate underground production at Gold Links.



Figure 3a and 3b: New Komatsu equipment on site at Gold Links

As part of the move to owner-operator, the Company has purchased its own underground drill rig and expects to recommence underground exploration drilling in late August.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling from surface to the south of the known orebody intersected **1.52 metres at 8.07g/t Au and 113g/t Ag** in SRC22-002 from 38 metres as well as **7.56m at 3.88g/t Au and 103.97g/t Ag** in hole SRC22-005 from 32 metres.

These drillholes prove that mineralisation continues south along strike and further drilling is planned from underground into this area.

Surface drilling is considered appropriate for this area given the shallow nature of mineralisation. The Company is easily able to develop over to the vein from below as per the figures below.



Figure 4: RC drilling from surface at Gold Links

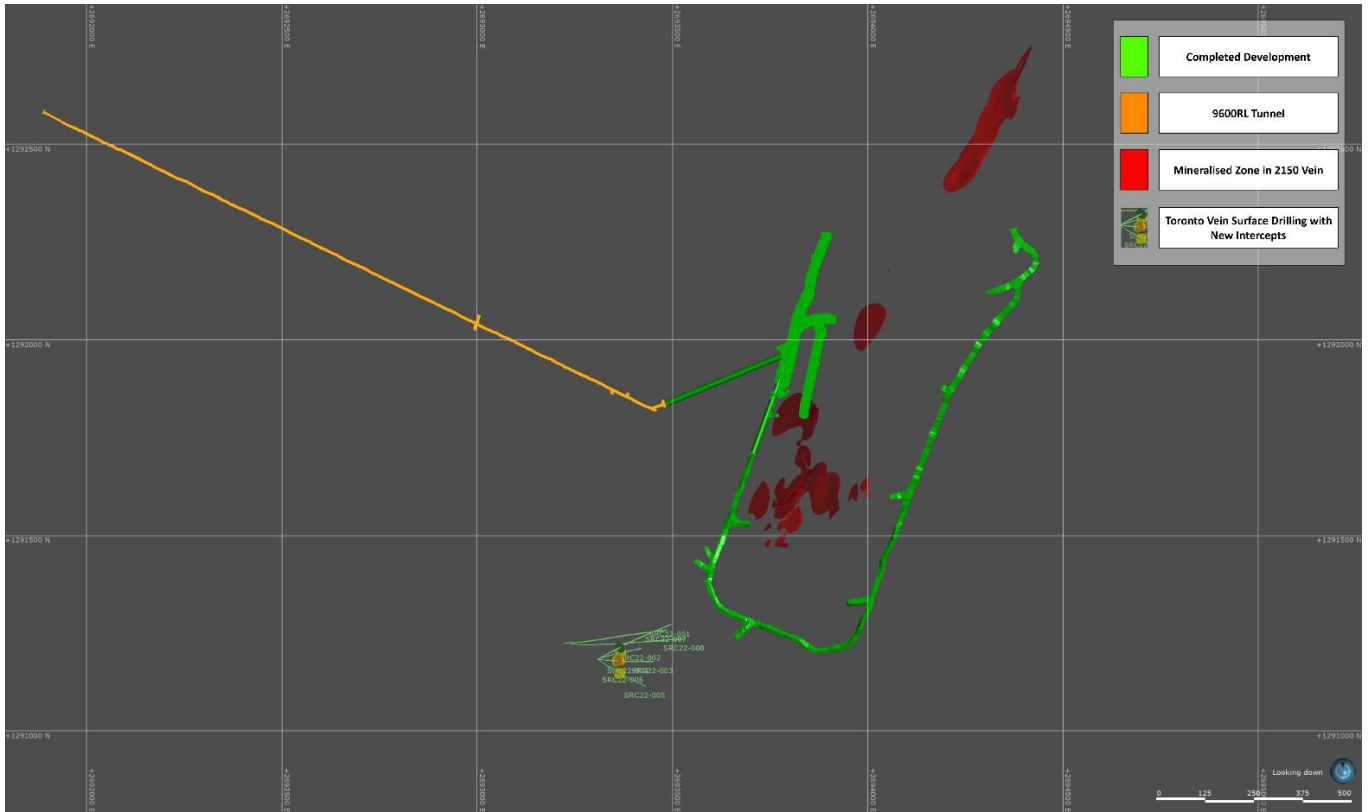


Figure 5: Plan view of RC drilling to the south of current development

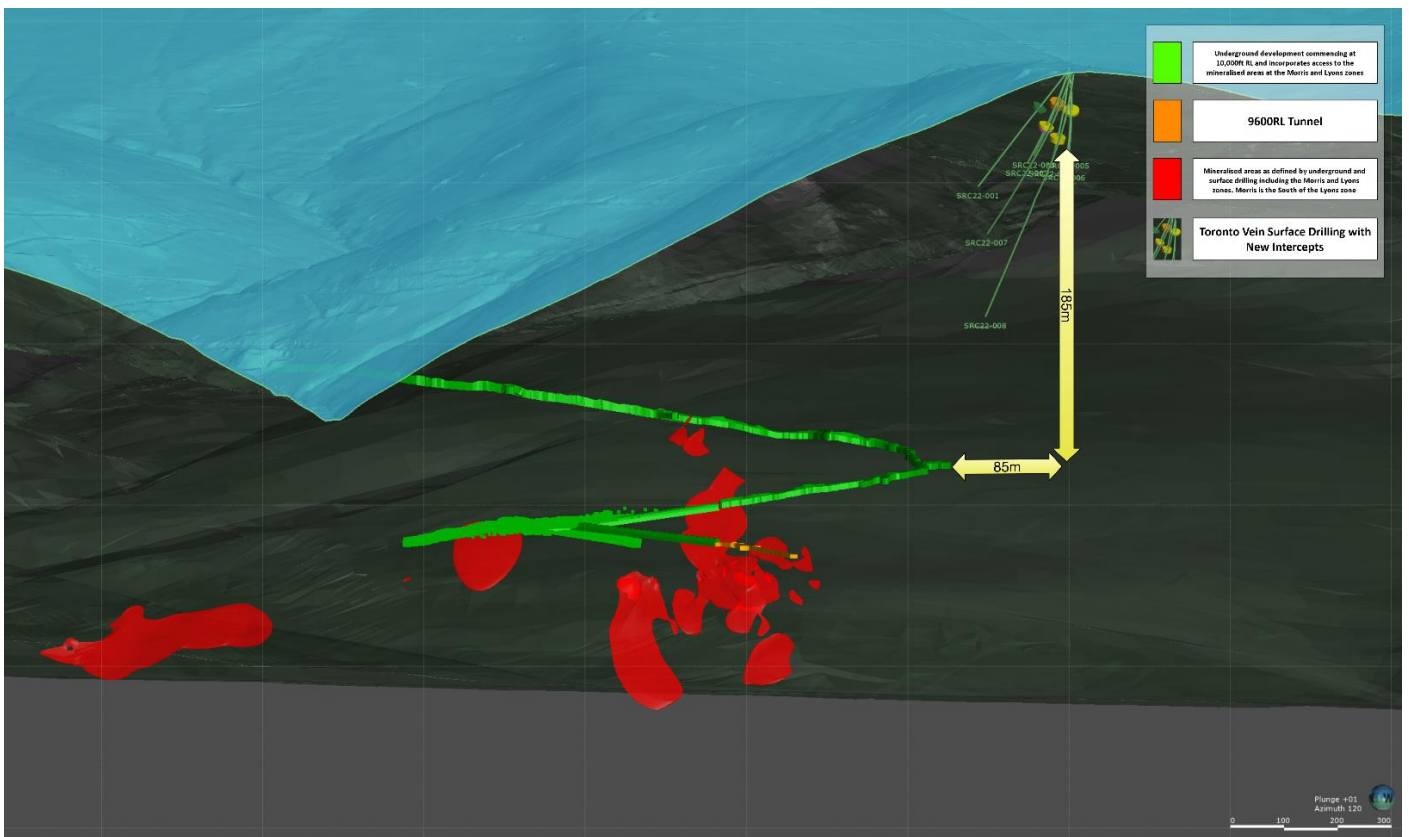


Figure 6: Long section view of RC drilling in relation to current mine development areas and the relative distance between the RC drilling and existing mine development areas; The Morris Mineralised area is south (right) of the Lyons mineralised area

Lucky Strike Processing Plant

The Lucky Strike mill is operating concurrent with the upgrade that is being undertaken. The Company is in the process of installing additional milling and flotation capacity to increase throughput from 100tpd to 250tpd.



Figure 8a: Upgraded flotation cells being installed



Figure 8b: Upgraded pumps being installed

The upgrade is almost complete with flotation cells, ball mill and conditioning tank in place. The Company anticipates the installation should be complete in August and commissioning of the new circuit will commence shortly thereafter.

Metallurgical testwork is currently underway at Hazen to introduce a gravity circuit into the processing circuit in order to capture a higher proportion of the larger particle size, free gold prior to flotation.

First concentrates from the mine were delivered for sale and payment is expected in August. There were some logistical issues with the first shipment that the Company is hopeful will be rectified and streamlined going forward.

CORPORATE

Equity Capital Raising

During the quarter, the Company raised \$4,515,000 by issuing 44,959,090 Ordinary shares. The funds will be used to acquire equipment at Gold Links and accelerate exploration at the Colosseum Gold Mine.

Cash at bank

At the end of the quarter, the Company had cash and investments of A\$3.2 million.

Litigation

The Gold Links mining contractor has commenced legal action against the Company for US\$850k, whilst the Company is claiming a similar amount pursuant to our rights under the mining contract.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER – PLANNED ACTIVITIES

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

Gold Links Gold Mine

- Commence mining the Morris Winze area of the 2150 vein
- Commissioning of the expanded circuit at Lucky Strike Mill
- Ongoing drilling of high priority underground targets

Colosseum Gold Mine

- Planning for drilling depth extensions to 813,000oz Mineral Resource
- REE mapping and sampling results
- REE gravity survey and drill planning

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. On July 6, 2022, the Company announced to the ASX that the Colosseum Gold mine has a JORC-2012 compliant Mineral Resource estimate of 20.9Mt @ 1.2g/t Au for 813,000oz. Of the total Mineral Resource, 258koz @1.2g/t Au (32%) are classified as Measured, 322koz @1.2g/t Au (39%) as Indicated and 235koz @1.3g/t Au (29%) as Inferred.

The Colosseum is located less than 10km north of the Mountain Rare Earth mine. Work has commenced on identifying the source of the mantle derived rocks that are located at the Colosseum and are associated with carbonatites and are located at the Colosseum.

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.

Drillhole table (for drill holes with greater than 2g/t Au)

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
E255730	CRG22-015	Core	87.30	87.45	0.15	3.50	416.00
E255748	CRG22-015	Core	103.63	104.85	1.22	6.58	49.80
E255762	CRG22-015	Core	122.53	122.71	0.18	2.49	7.88
E255767	CRG22-016	Core	109.82	110.00	0.18	3.11	17.10
E255773	CRG22-016	Core	113.23	114.09	0.85	3.60	13.70
E255790	CRG22-017	Core	84.13	84.58	0.46	2.54	79.50
E255811	CRG22-017	Core	107.29	107.60	0.30	4.03	7.16
E255821	CRG22-017	Core	117.04	117.32	0.27	3.56	0.52
E255824	CRG22-017	Core	117.72	117.96	0.24	8.30	90.20
E255832	CRG22-018	Core	93.12	93.45	0.34	2.86	23.00
E255841	CRG22-018	Core	107.29	107.81	0.52	13.91	7.67
E255846	CRG22-018	Core	109.76	110.34	0.58	12.95	46.90
E255853	CRG22-018	Core	114.42	114.82	0.40	6.83	9.96
E255854	CRG22-018	Core	114.82	115.22	0.40	5.72	60.90
PN0000465461	SRC22-002	RC	38.10	39.62	1.52	8.07	113.00
PN0001300696	SRC22-005	RC	28.96	30.48	1.52	2.47	40.80
PN0001300697	SRC22-005	RC	30.48	32.00	1.52	6.99	222.40
PN0001300698	SRC22-005	RC	32.00	33.53	1.52	2.19	48.70

Q2 2022 Drillhole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (ft)	Total Depth (m)
CRG22-015	2693538	1291875	9616	131
CRG22-016	2693538	1291875	9616	126
CRG22-017	2693538	1291875	9616	128
CRG22-018	2693538	1291875	9616	118
SRC22-001	2693309	1291183	10496	91
SRC22-002	2693309	1291183	10496	64
SRC22-003	2693309	1291183	10496	64
SRC22-004	2693309	1291183	10496	58
SRC22-005	2693309	1291183	10496	61
SRC22-006	2693309	1291183	10496	61

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 1 July 2022, the Gold Links Project CRG Mining, LLC has completed 1,549 metres of drilling in 20 drill holes in 2022. 505 metres of which completed in Q2 in 4 core drill holes. Also, 689 metres of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in 8 RC holes was completed in Q2 2022 on surface. • Drilling was done underground with diamond drill core and on surface using reverse circulation centre return. 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. • RC samples were taken on a 5-foot bases and split using a riffle splitter for a lab sample and to keep a representative sample. Potentially mineralized intervals were identified by geological logging and dispatched for assay with 1.65 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<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 utilizes underground core drilling, and surface reverse circulation center return. • The core drilling was being conducted with a U6 Atlas Copco rig with HQT core tooling. Split triple tubes were used for all drillholes. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller. • Reverse circulation drilling was conducted with a center return hammer and tubes.
<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"> • 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. • Reverse circulation drilling utilized foamer to float any sediments and cave up and out to reduce any sample contamination.
<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"> • Core and chip samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each core box and chip tray 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. • RC chips were logged using a stereoscope microscope to see chip composition and fine textures.
<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 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 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 Paragon Geochemical, Reno, Nevada. • RC samples were split using a riffle splitter under the cyclone to keep a representative sample and a sample to be sent to the mill. All samples were split dry and splitter was cleaned and inspected after each run to reduce any potential sample contamination. • Routine QAQC samples were inserted at a 20% rate into the sample batches and comprised Certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and verified blank granitic material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, rock 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.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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 Reno, Nevada 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.
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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 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.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<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 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.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<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 16-33 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed. No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., and 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<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 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material, and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting average 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 2.0 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<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 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.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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> 	
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlight 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"> 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.