

DATELINE RESOURCES  
LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)

## CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (20/04/22) \$0.12 Shares  
on issue 438 million  
Market Cap \$52.55 million

## MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Southern Cross Exploration NL 21.8%  
Mr. Mark Johnson AO 19.8%  
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

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## Gold Links Production Update

## Highlights

- 12 tons of gold concentrate have been produced from the Gold Links
- Assays received for first three tons of concentrate average over 900g/t Au.
- Offtake agreement in final stages of negotiation with three groups
- Agreement signed with Komatsu for the supply of underground mining fleet.

**Dateline Resources Limited** (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the production of saleable gold concentrate from the Gold Links mine in Colorado, USA.

During the months of March and April, the company trucked ore from the Gold Links mine and processed it at the Lucky Strike Mill (The mill). The mill operated on a 24-hour basis for four days per week using mostly diluted development ore.

To date, the Company has produced 12 tons of saleable gold concentrate.

Assays for the first three tons of concentrate have been received and are listed in the table below

Description	Weight	Assay (g/t Au)	Assay (g/t Ag)
Bag 1	1 ton	963.71	1,695.12
Bag 2	1 ton	587.05	914.18
Bag 3	1 ton	1,219.52	2,124.87
Average	1 ton	923.42	1,578.06

A bigger sample size has been collected from 11 bags of concentrate including the first three and have been split equally to be assayed by two separate labs. Results will be reported once they are received.

Milling at the Lucky Strike will commence operations on a 24/7 basis in May 2022.

The Company has entered into an equipment supply agreement with Komatsu USA for the supply of a fleet of new/near new mining equipment for Gold Links. The first three items were delivered in April and the remaining two items will be delivered in late May and June 2022.

The supply of the new mining fleet and ramping up of processing rates means that the Company was able to recruit new experienced personnel and move to a 24/7 schedule for mining activities.

**Commenting on the milestone, Dateline's Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, said:**

*"The amount of concentrate produced to date has been done on a limited work week. We expect production to increase substantially once we start milling on a 24/7 basis"*

*"With the transition to a mine owner operator model and having our own fleet, we can start to plan the development of the balance of our substantial property holdings that make up the Gold Links group of mining claims"*

*"Whilst we have reached this first production milestone, we have much more to achieve at Gold Links as we install additional processing capacity and ramp up production over the remainder of 2022."*

### Processing Plant Commissioning Update

The Company is pleased to report that processing at the Company's 100% owned Lucky Strike processing plant is progressing well, with no major issues identified. Most of the commissioning activities were undertaken using low to medium-grade development ore.

The mill was operated on a four day a week basis which necessitated almost two days out of four for shut down and start-up of the mill

The newly acquired 250tpd mill and associated flotation circuit in the process of being installed and expected to be operational in June 2022



*Figure 1 250tpd flotation cells and conditioning tank delivered to site on April 19*

### Offtake Agreement

To date, approximately 12 tons of concentrate has been produced for sale. The Company is in the final stages of completing a competitive tender process for offtake from Gold Links, with the Company narrowing down the potential offtake parties to three.

The first concentrate sale is expected to be completed in late April/early May with regular shipments thereafter.



### **Transition to Owner Miner**

The Company has made the decision to transition from a contract miner to owner miner model and has entered into an equipment supply agreement with Komatsu USA to facilitate this change.

The new/near new equipment, which includes trucks, boggers and a jumbo, will be delivered to site starting April. As an owner miner, the Company will have increased flexibility with regards to the timing of ore vs development mining, whilst the near/near new equipment is expected to provide higher productivity and availability levels than was provided by the mining contractor.

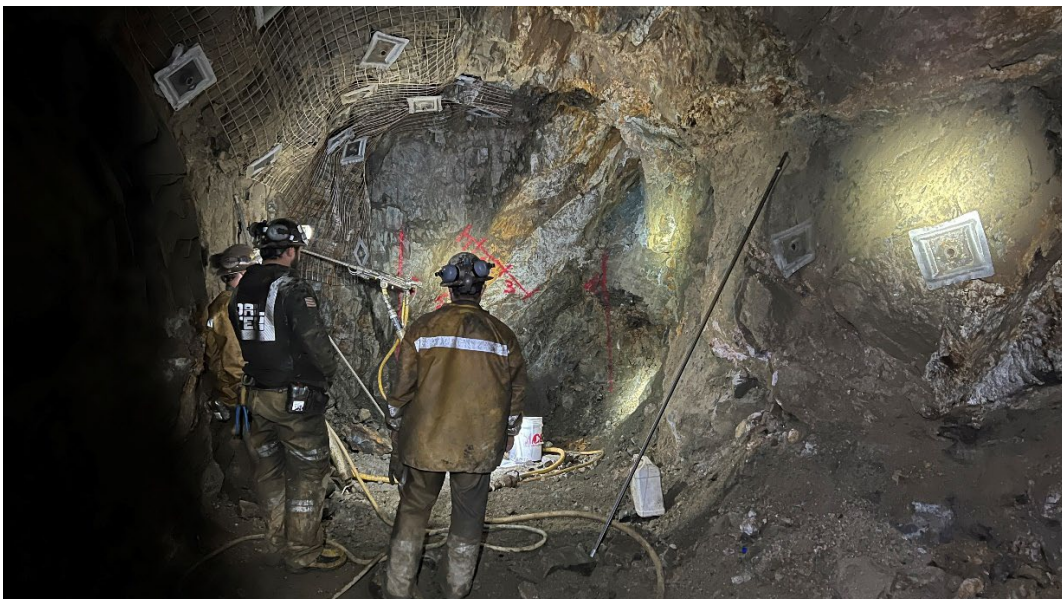


*Figure 2 Three of the five pieces of Komatsu equipment received in April*

### **Underground Mining Update**

Most of the underground mining activities since the start of the year have focused on the establishment of two development drives and the transport of development ore to Lucky Strike for commissioning activities.

The Company has recently commenced stoping activities, with high-grade ore being transported to the plant for the first time. It is expected that stoping activities will increase over the next month as we move to a 24/7 operation.



*Figure 3 Miners evaluating next round following the ~1-metre wide quartz sericite altered and oxidized vein in 9875 North.*



## Underground Drilling

Underground exploration is continuing, with recent drilling targeting deeper zones to the north of previous drilling. Drill core shows zones of sulphides in line with what is expected with the 2150 vein. Samples have been sent to the lab and results are pending



Figure 4 Section of core showing the large 3.7 metre mineralized vein material. Vein is intensely quartz sericite altered with stringers of sphalerite, galena, and pyrite sulfidation, which is where the gold is associated.



Figure 5 Senior geologist inspecting drill rig and reviewing drill plan with drillers on active underground drill program.

This announcement has been authorised for release on ASX by the Company's Board of Directors.

**For more information, please contact:**

**Stephen Baghdadi**

**Managing Director**

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[www.datelineresources.com.au](http://www.datelineresources.com.au)

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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 2022, 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 qualify 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concentrate bags have a total capacity of 2,000 LBS (one short ton). The bag dimensions are 41 inches in length and 41 inches in width. To gain a representative sample, we used a one-inch diameter PVC pipe that was three feet long. The pipe was driven down the concentrate inside the bag. As the pipe goes down concentrate is filling the pipe taking a sample from all levels of the concentrate in the bag. This method was done on all 4 sides and in the middle of the concentrate bag. The sample produced was placed in a sample bag with an average wet weight 1.474 KG. The samples were then transferred to the site Geologist and shipped to KCA Laboratory in Reno Nevada for Assay.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the</li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	



## 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"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly</i></li> </ul>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	