

**DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED**

(ACN149105653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (29/04/20) \$0.002
Shares on issue 8,210 million
Market Cap \$16.4 million
Unlisted Options 10 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

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

**DIRECTORS &
MANAGEMENT**

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Chairman

Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director

Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director

Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director

John Smith
Company Secretary

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March 2020 Quarterly Report

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX:DTR) ("Dateline" or the "Company"), is pleased to provide this Activities Report for the three-month period ending 31 March 2020.

Green Mountain – Colorado USA 100% owned

During the March quarter, the Company undertook a reconnaissance RC drilling program at the Green Mountain project. The drilling program commenced in late February and had to be finalised by March 14. Due to heavy snow and ice, access was limited to areas immediately adjacent to the Lucky Strike section of the property and on or near existing roads.

The drilling program was designed to obtain information from which further exploration plans could be made. The primary target areas were,

- Rhyolite Porphyry Dyke - for presence of gold
- Lucky Strike quartz vein – for continuity both on strike and dip within the amphibolite

A total of 13 holes were drilled for 970 metres.

Notable intercepts are:

- GM20-003 - 3m of 4.65g/t Au from 54m
- GM20-001 - 36.5m of 0.47g/t Au from 14m
- GM20-011 - 19.8m of 0.48g/t Au from 74m
- GM20-005 - 4.5m of 0.45g/t Au from 51m
- GM20-012 – 6.1M of 0.32g/t Au from 32m



Figure 1: Plan view of drill collar locations

Rhyolite Porphyry Dyke

As disclosed in the December 2019 quarterly report, a grab sample taken from the surface expression of the Rhyolite Porphyry Dyke returned assay values of 3.75g/t Au. The main Dyke can be traced for over 5km at surface within the Company claim boundary. Follow up drilling was made on an accessible splay off the main dyke to test for mineralisation. Hole GM20-012 was drilled to a depth of 38.1m. A 6.1m section from 32-38.1 metres returned assay values of .32g/t. The hole was terminated within the Dyke and in mineralisation



Figure 2: Cross section for hole GM20-012 looking west

Lucky Strike Vein

Drilling confirmed that the Lucky Strike vein system is open down-dip and on-strike to the east. Five of the RC drill holes intercepted the Lucky Strike vein within the amphibolite. The drilling program found that the Lucky Strike vein is in a wider vein system and several semi-parallel auriferous veins were intersected.

Hole GM20-003 intersected -3m of 4.65g/t Au from 54m

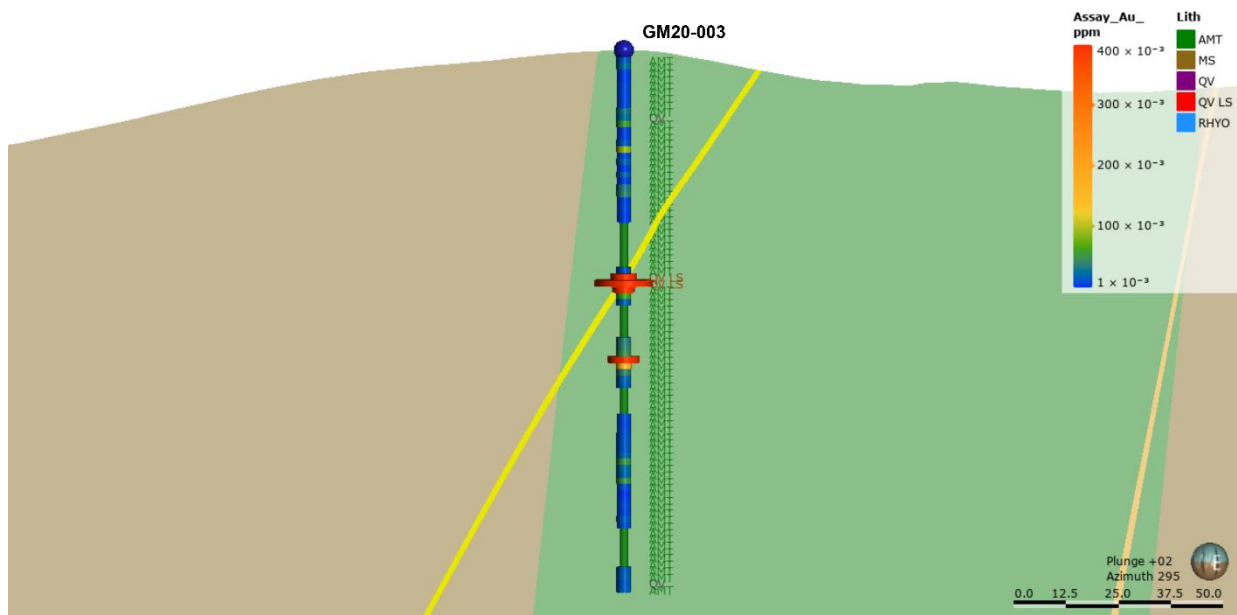
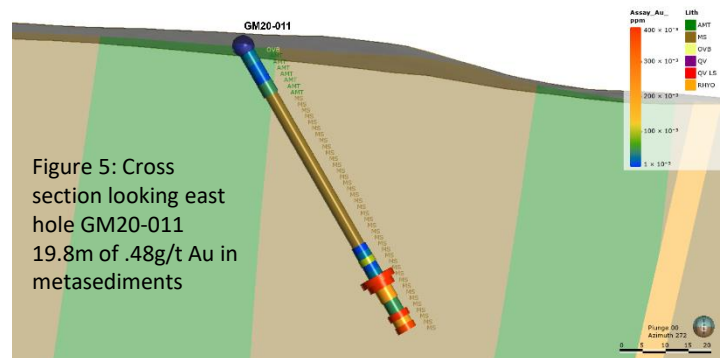


Figure 3: Cross section for hole GM20-003 looking east

Wide zones of disseminated gold

Several zones of auriferous, disseminated mineralisation were found within the Lucky Strike vein system. This disseminated mineralisation has a core consisting of pyrites, quartz veinlets, and silicification. Distal to the stronger mineralisation are found lower contents of pyrites and quartz veinlets with chlorites and epidote. The wide zones of auriferous sulphide mineralization near the veins should present good targets for future IP geophysical exploration and drill targeting.

The wider zones intersected are in the amphibolite or in the meta-sediments adjacent and above the mapped and inferred amphibolite.



Additional

- Drilling has confirmed that the top of the amphibolite body plunges rapidly towards the east-southeast as was inferred by the ground magnetics study in 2019.
- The drilling program supports the hypothesis that the vein is best defined within the easterly plunging amphibolite body.
- Downhole multi element geochemistry has found that Ag is the best match for the Au, but that Bi, Sb, W, Pb, Zn, Cd, Mo, Rb and Li all have consistent patterns of association.

The Company will follow up this maiden reconnaissance drilling program with deeper core drilling as soon as it is able to do so.

Gold Links – Colorado USA, 100% owned

In February of 2020, the company applied to the Colorado Division of Reclamation Mining and Safety for two 110(2) mining permits for its 100% owned Raymond and Carter properties located at Gold Links Centre and South. The applications were successful, and the permits were granted in April 2020 (See ASX announcement dated April 21, 2020)

The granting of these two additional mining permits gives Dateline a total of six mining permits in the Gunnison district of which five are spread across Gold Links North, Centre and South (Gold Links). In total, the company is now permitted to extract 420,000 tonnes per annum of which Gold Links makes up 350,000 and a further 70,000 tonnes from Green Mountain.

Historical records show that the majority of gold production within the Gold Links Project area occurred between 1896 and 1942. The Raymond was mined between 1890 and 1906 and again between 1939 and 1941. The Carter was mined up until 1932. Documented production from these two operations is 90,000 oz Au. Production was also continuous between 1933 and closure in 1942, however no production records for this period have been found yet. (See ASX announcement: 8 February 2019)

A detailed evaluation of the underground workings at Raymond and Carter properties was done by Atlas Precious Metals (Atlas) from 1983-1985. A summary of the Atlas work concluded that almost 4,000 metres of linear drifting was done and approximately 2,000 metres was mined. Using this metric, approximately 50% of the vein was productive. The evidence is based on extensive mapping and sampling by Atlas. The sampling was professionally conducted and assayed by Chemex labs (a division of ALS) but the results are non-JORC compliant

The Company is currently planning a summer work campaign and will notify the market once they are finalised.

Udu - Fiji 100% owned

The Udu project contains a JORC compliant inferred resource estimate of 4.53 million tonnes averaging 3.9% Zn, 1.2% Cu, 0.14% Pb, 0.26g/t Au, 29g/t Ag and 635ppm As using a 0.5% Zn cut off.

Board and management have determined to spend the minimum amount required to retain ownership of the project and actively pursue a joint venture or farm in partner.

For more information, please contact:

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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 Colorado, United States of America. The Company owns 100% of the Gold Links project which is located in Gunnison County

The Gold Links is comprised of several contiguous historic gold mines that have been consolidated by the company. Gold Links has produced up to 150,000 oz of high-grade gold (see ASX announcement of 8 February 2019)

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

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

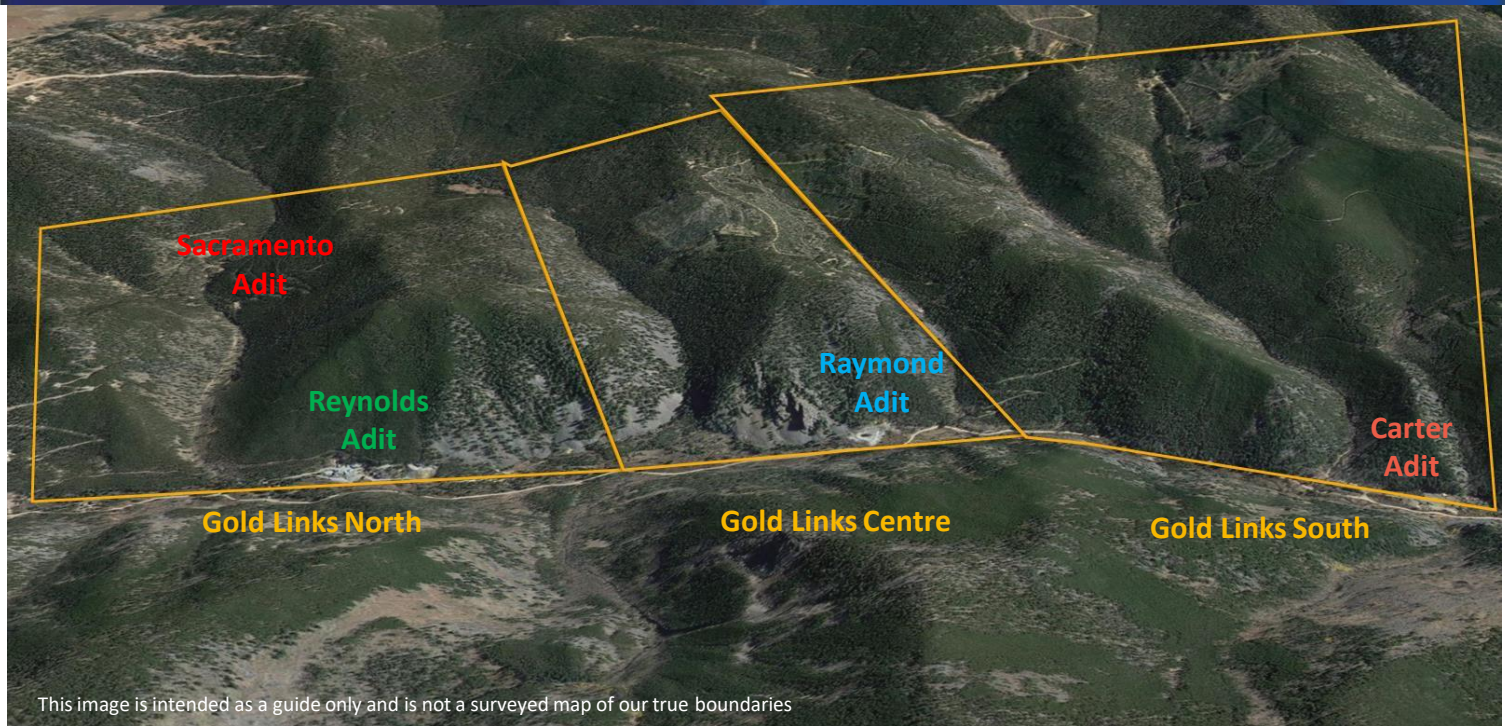
Competent Person's Statement

Exploration information in this announcement is based upon work reviewed reviewed by Mr Gregory Hall who is a Chartered Professional of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM) and undertaken by Mr Allen David V. Heyl who is a Certified Professional Geologist of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG) and by Dahrouge Geological consultants. Mr Gregory 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 of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Gregory Hall is a non-executive Director of Dateline Resources Ltd and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the Announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or the future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known and unknown risks and uncertainties and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

The Announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward-looking statements including estimates of Mineral Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the Announcement and all other information with respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company.



Gold Links North includes	Gold Links Centre includes	Gold Links South includes
Sacramento Adit	Raymond Adit	Carter Adit
Sacramento vein	600 vein	100 vein
	950 vein	300 vein
Reynolds Adit	1100 vein	800 vein
1200 vein	1200 vein	1320 vein
1740 vein	1700 vein	1440 vein
2100 vein	1800 vein	1480 vein
2150 vein	1825 vein	1550 vein
2200 vein	2457 vein	1925 vein
2600 vein	3300 vein	2385 vein
2800 vein	Jessie vein	2500 vein
3300 vein	Gold Monument vein	2835 vein
	Maggie Mitchell vein	3040 vein
Dateline discovered	Volunteer vein	3131 vein
Hill vein	Upper Raymond vein	3640 vein
West vein		3750 vein
		4085 vein
		4778 vein
		4868 vein
		4883 vein
		6300 vein
		Farley vein
		Grand Prize vein
		Volunteer vein
		Chloride vein

Veins starting with digits represent the number of feet from the start of the portal and were discovered and mapped from inside the adit

Veins that don't start with digits were discovered from surface outcrops

Only the 2150 vein has been drilled below the valley floor

2019 Drill-hole Collar Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elev. (m)	TD (ft)	TD (m)
GM20-001	338052	4255299	2787	368	118.7
GM20-002	337999	4255306	2783	183	59
GM20-003	337922	4255324	2776	430	138.7
GM20-004	337895	4255330	2793	200	64.5
GM20-005	337861	4255350	2797	265	85.5
GM20-006	337823	4255372	2788	200	64.5
GM20-007	337793	4255393	2782	230	74.2
GM20-008	337795	4255389	2783	148	47.7
GM20-009	338185	4255255	2806	230	74.2
GM20-010	338188	4255295	2810	225	72.6
GM20-011	338100	4255276	2803	311	100.3
GM20-012	338025	4255432	2779	145.8	47
GM20-X	338054	4255379	2765	85	27.4

Dateline Resources Drill Hole Collar Coordinates Colorado State Plane Central Zone

Drill-hole table

Green Mountain Drilling (>0.1 Au gm/T)									
SampleID	Hole_ID	Type	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_ppm
GM001-013	GM20-001	RC	45	50	5	13.7	15.2	1.5	0.139
GM001-015	GM20-001	RC	55	60	5	16.8	18.3	1.5	1.170
GM001-016	GM20-001	RC	60	65	5	18.3	19.8	1.5	0.487
GM001-017	GM20-001	RC	65	70	5	19.8	21.3	1.5	0.376
GM001-018	GM20-001	RC	70	75	5	21.3	22.9	1.5	2.220
GM001-021	GM20-001	RC	75	80	5	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.512
GM001-023	GM20-001	RC	85	90	5	25.9	27.4	1.5	0.306
GM001-024	GM20-001	RC	90	95	5	27.4	29.0	1.5	0.172
GM001-025	GM20-001	RC	95	100	5	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.107
GM001-028	GM20-001	RC	110	115	5	33.5	35.1	1.5	1.035
GM001-031	GM20-001	RC	115	120	5	35.1	36.6	1.5	0.124
GM001-036	GM20-001	RC	140	145	5	42.7	44.2	1.5	1.760
GM001-037	GM20-001	RC	145	150	5	44.2	45.7	1.5	1.510
GM001-041	GM20-001	RC	160	165	5	48.8	50.3	1.5	1.135
GM001-048	GM20-001	RC	180	185	5	54.9	56.4	1.5	0.143
GM001-049	GM20-001	RC	185	190	5	56.4	57.9	1.5	1.045
GM001-050	GM20-001	RC	190	195	5	57.9	59.5	1.5	0.215
GM001-090	GM20-001	RC	330	335	5	100.6	102.1	1.5	0.516
GM002-014	GM20-002	RC	50	55	5	15.2	16.8	1.5	0.477
GM002-027	GM20-002	RC	105	110	5	32.0	33.5	1.5	0.182
GM002-045	GM20-002	RC	175	180	5	53.4	54.9	1.5	0.162
GM003-047	GM20-003	RC	180	185	5	54.9	56.4	1.5	1.080
GM003-049	GM20-003	RC	185	190	5	56.4	57.9	1.5	8.230
GM003-050	GM20-003	RC	190	195	5	57.9	59.5	1.5	0.702
GM003-064	GM20-003	RC	250	255	5	76.2	77.7	1.5	1.965
GM003-065	GM20-003	RC	255	260	5	77.7	79.3	1.5	0.156
GM004-034	GM20-004	RC	130	135	5	39.6	41.2	1.5	0.843
GM004-035	GM20-004	RC	135	140	5	41.2	42.7	1.5	0.515
GM004-036	GM20-004	RC	140	145	5	42.7	44.2	1.5	0.102
GM005-044	GM20-005	RC	170	175	5	51.8	53.4	1.5	0.434
GM005-045	GM20-005	RC	175	180	5	53.4	54.9	1.5	0.122
GM005-049	GM20-005	RC	190	195	5	57.9	59.5	1.5	0.807
GM011-007	GM20-011	RC	25	30	5	7.6	9.1	1.5	0.13
GM011-062	GM20-011	RC	240	245	5	73.2	74.7	1.5	1.965
GM011-063	GM20-011	RC	245	250	5	74.7	76.2	1.5	1.000
GM011-064	GM20-011	RC	250	255	5	76.2	77.7	1.5	0.724
GM011-065	GM20-011	RC	255	260	5	77.7	79.3	1.5	0.423
GM011-066	GM20-011	RC	260	265	5	79.3	80.8	1.5	0.208
GM011-068	GM20-011	RC	265	270	5	80.8	82.3	1.5	0.202
GM011-071	GM20-011	RC	280	285	5	85.4	86.9	1.5	0.507
GM011-072	GM20-011	RC	285	290	5	86.9	88.4	1.5	0.197
GM011-073	GM20-011	RC	290	295	5	88.4	89.9	1.5	0.391
GM011-075	GM20-011	RC	295	300	5	89.9	91.5	1.5	0.225
GM011-076	GM20-011	RC	300	305	5	91.5	93.0	1.5	0.374
GM012-028	GM20-012	RC	110	115	5	33.5	35.1	1.5	0.419
GM012-031	GM20-012	RC	115	120	5	35.1	36.6	1.5	0.341
GM012-032	GM20-012	RC	120	125	5	36.6	38.1	1.5	0.407
GM012-033	GM20-012	RC	125	130	5	38.1	39.6	1.5	0.144
GM00X-021	GM20-00X	RC	75	80	5	22.9	24.4	1.5	0.115

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	<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>	- To date, on the Green Mountain Project CRG Mining, LLC has completed 970 metres of drilling in 13 drill holes. All the drilling was done with reverse circulation (RC). Industry standard RC handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. - The RC sampling was nominally at 1.5 m intervals. - RC drilling samples had an average of 7 kg split. - The entirety of each drill hole was sampled. Potentially mineralized intervals were identified by geological logging and dispatched for assay. - Samples from drill holes samples were sent to ALSGlobal, 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. - 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 duplicates generated in field and at the lab including for testing by an outside lab (Hazen Research Laboratories, Golden, Colorado). - Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<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>	- The drilling program utilized RC drilling. - The RC drilling was conducted with a track mounted Scout drill rig utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air and 101mm diameter face sampling percussion hammer. The drilling was completed by an experience RC driller.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	• <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>	• There has been no assessment beyond visual of RC sample recovery. Recoveries were variable. • To maximize sample recoveries coordinations were done with the driller and the collected sample splitting ratios would be modified, ranging from 20% to 33% of the drilled sample. • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade.
<i>Logging</i>	• <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>	• RC samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each chip tray was photographed wet. The chips were logged both by quick logging on-site and then by optical microscope by the on-site geologist, and sample intervals selected afterwards. • Geological logging of RC samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• <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>	• All drill intervals were sampled and split during drilling. Samples for analysis were identified by the company geologist while logging the samples. Samples were placed in a heavy duty cloth sample bag. Each sample bag was marked with permanent marker with sample number, a sample tag stapled to the bag, and a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag. Sample bags were sealed with draw strings. Samples were sent by freight to ALSGlobal, Reno, Nevada. • RC samples were sub sampled using an adjustable Gilson splitter to produce a split sample of approximately 7 kg in weight. • The splitter and pans were routinely cleaned at the end of each sampling interval (1.5 m) to minimize contamination or as needed. • Duplicate drilling field samples were collected. • 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 field and lab generated duplicates. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. - An accident in the lab prep stage occurred for the third and final sample shipment of selected drill intercepts for seven drill holes resulting an average of 24% of the samples lost, primarily from three drill holes but the losses are not considered crucial for the evaluation of the project.
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 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 Allen David V. Heyl, certified Professional Geologist, CPG #11277 (American Institute of Professional Geologists). - Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MaxGeo Datashed 5, a secured cloud hosted data management system.
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 to be 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 EZ_TRAC on all diamond drill holes. - Sample locations were surveyed using WGS 1948 UTM Zone 13N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <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>	• The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes. • No sample compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <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>	• 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>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were delivered to ALSGlobal by a licensed transportation company.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Dahrouge Geological Consulting, Ltd., and Allen David V. Heyl, CPG. • 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>	• <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> • <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>	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Historical work was completed by various groups over 100 years. Review of this work was completed by Dahrourge Geological Consulting Ltd. In 2019. - All previous work undertaken by others is non-JORC compliant.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The Green Mountain 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> <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>	- See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample intervals. - The drilling found disseminated weakly (<0.1 gm Au/T) to strongly (> 2 gm Au/T) auriferous zones of pyrite, quartz veinlets and silicification in the wallrocks approaching the quartz veins. - These mineralized zones at times had significant intercepted widths (not true widths) of over 20 meters. - Post-mineral faulting has caused small to moderate scale offsets of the Precambrian-aged Lucky Strike vein system. - The drill hole GM20-001 had its entirety assayed for Au and multielement (ME) analyses. The ME showed a positive relationship between Au and the trace elements Ag, Sb, Bi, Pb, Zn, Cd, Cr, In, Mo, Rb, Li, Sr and W. - Vein intercept widths ranged from 20 cm to 3 m and with the veins Au values ranging from < 0.1 gm Au/T to >8 gm Au/T. - The Lucky Strike vein was intercepted in five drill holes and the related vein system was found in another three drill holes out of a total of 13 drill holes completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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>	- Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.1 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. - A minimum intercept of 1.5 m applies to the RC sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	- 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 RC drilled intercepts.
Diagrams	<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>	Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further work is being planned and a market update will be provided once the work program has been agreed