8th February 2019

Review of historical reports underpins Dateline's Exploration Target at Gold Links Project, Colorado U.S.A.

Highlights

- **Historical documents indicate previous production of up to 150,000oz Au**
- **Historical documents indicate grades up to 493 g/t**
- **Historical documents indicate crude ore shipments up to 287g/t from Gold Links "2150 vein"**
- **Drill testing of Exploration Target to commence first half of 2019**

Dateline Resources Limited ("Dateline" or "Company") is pleased to announce the results of an initial review of historical data and development of a maiden exploration target at the Gold Links Project in Colorado U.S.A.

Historical Data

There is a large body of data and records concerning the project area and Dateline has commenced review of this body of data by a Competent Person. Below is the first set of data to be released. The data has been sourced from reports and letters dating between 1916 and 1984 (see Apprenix 1 for list of references). Due to the historical nature of the data and the passing of time, it is not possible to comment on the accuracy of the production records nor the quality of sampling used to produce the results described. However with the large volume of data and reports available, Dateline Resources believe this data to be indicative of past performance and potential grades of the gold bearing veins.

Historical Production

The majority of gold production within the Gold Links Project Area occurred between 1896 and 1942. Official production records from state or federal agencies are not available or do not exist as there was no requirement to report such figures however production from the various adits within the project area have been recorded in several reports dating back to 1916, which indicate that total production within the project area was in excess of 150,000 oz Au, please see references below for details. Most production figures reported are in $US value and have been converted to ounces based on the prevailing gold price at the time of production.

Sacramento/Gold Links Adits

Up until 1908 the Sacramento adit produced 17,500 oz Au (Bulletin #10 Colorado Geological survey 1916). Between 1908 and 1912 the Reynolds Adit produced up to 50,000 oz Au (Carter 1932, Wood 1934). Between 1912 and 1923 the Lyons Winze and Morris winze were developed, and produced another 1400 oz Au (Garrey 1952).

Raymond Adit

The Raymond Adit was mined between 1890's -1906 and between 1939-1941. Production was estimated at 25,000 oz (Wood 1934, Garrey 1953).

Carter Adit

Up until 1932 the Carter mine and adit produced 65,000 oz Au from the Volunteer, Chloride, Grand Prize and Golden Islet veins (Kehmeier 1984). Although production was continuous between 1933 until it's closure in 1942 no production records for this period have been found as yet.

Dateline Resources Limited is unable to validate the figures above due to the passage of time and no official records kept by state or federal regulators however the figures quoted above have been reported from reputable sources.

A schematic view of the Gold Links Project area showing each historical mining area and historical data is shown in figure 1

Historical Sampling

A total of 96 samples have been recorded from historical documents concerning the Reynolds Adit, Raymond Adit and Carter Adit (Garrey 1940, Cross 1940, Wells 1916, Yarberry 1950, Wood 1934, Bulletin 10 1916). Sampling methods and the quality of sampling used to produce the results cannot be verified, however, recent sampling (as announced on 27th November 2018 indicating sampling of the "2150 vein" at the base of previous workings and sampling of an historical drill hole as announced on 10th October 2018) indicate that the historical grades are within the grade ranges reported in those announcements. See Table 1 for all results located.

- 51 samples from the Reynolds adit range from zero g/t up to 472g/t (Garrey 1940, Cross 1940)
- 25 samples from Carter adit range from 2g/t to 493g/t (Wells 1916, Yarberry 1950)
- 20 samples from Raymond adit range from 2.3g/t up to 440g/t (Wood 1934)
- 1 sample taken from Carter internal shaft 30m below adit level 141g/t (Bulletin 10 1916)

It is not possible to comment on the accuracy of the production records nor the quality of sampling used to produce the results described however the Company and its Competent Person believe that the quantum indicted by these results is reliable.

Recent sampling (ASX: DTR 27th November 2018) of the "2150 vein" at the base of previous workings, and sampling of an historical drillhole (ASX: DTR 10th October 2018) indicate that the above records are within the grade ranges reported in those announcements.

A schematic view of the Gold links project area showing each historical mining area and historical data is shown in figure 1

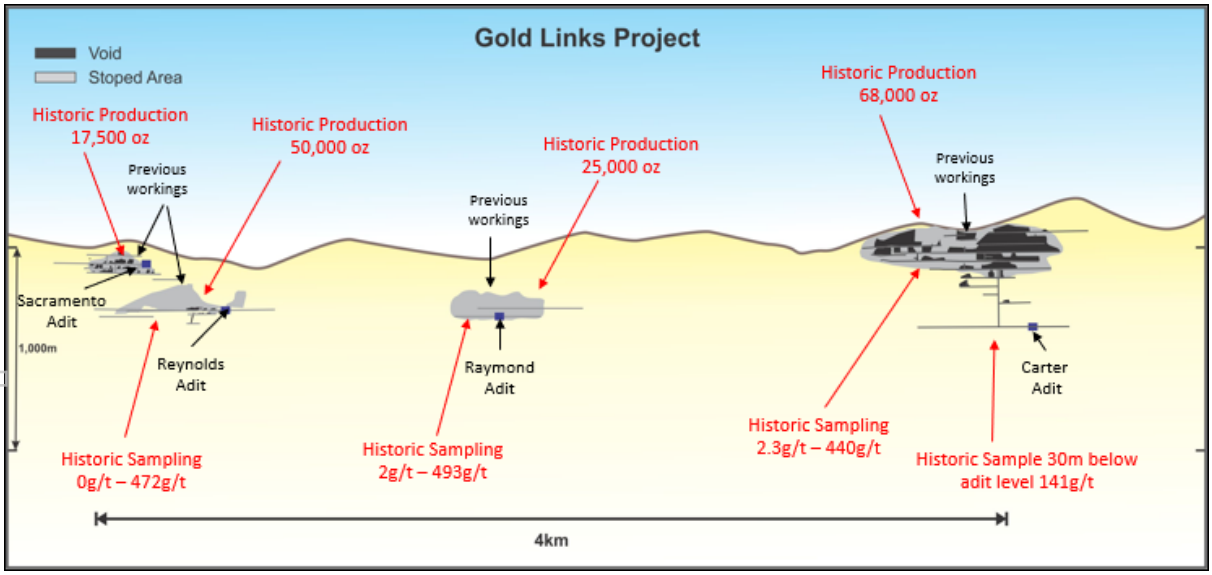

Figure 1 Schematic view of Gold Link Project showing Historical Production and Historical Sampling

Historical Production Shipments – Reynolds Adit

A number of crude ore shipments have been recorded (Garrey 1940) from mining below the "2150 vein" within the Reynolds Adit. These shipments are only a small portion of total mining within the 2150 vein but indicate that the mineralised zone of the "2150 vein" extends below the main haulage level. The breakdown of these shipments can be found in Table 2.

Production from the Lyons Winze in 1915 indicate 130t of ore was shipped to the smelter grading between 89g/t to 287g/t. (Garrey 1940). Production from the Morris Winze in 1922 indicate 80t of ore was shipped to the smelter grading between 81g/t to 240g/t (Garrey 1940).

These figures may not represent the average production grade for the entire "2150 vein" but do indicate that the mineralised zone extends below the main historical working of the "2150 vein".

See Figure 2 for location of Lyons and Morris Winze with historical production shipments

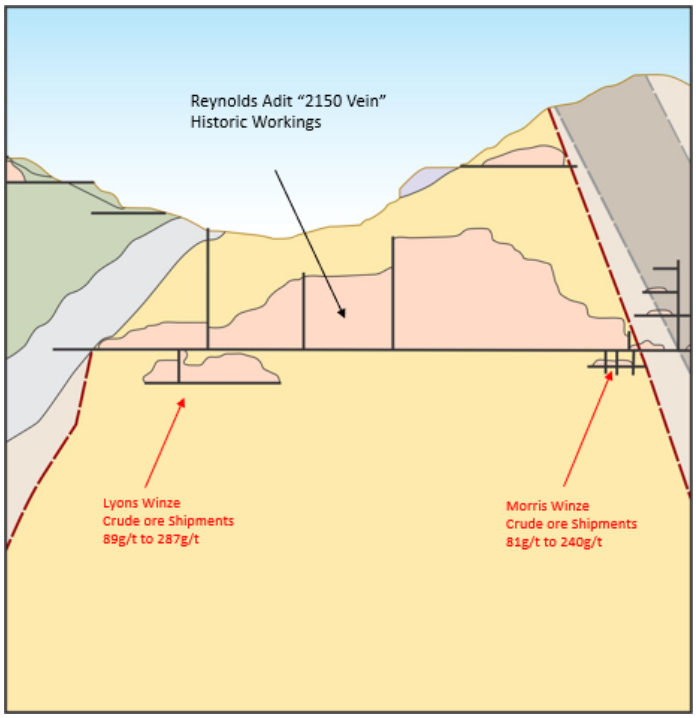

Figure 2 – Schematic of Reynolds Adit showing historical production

Exploration Target

Dateline is pleased to announce a Exploration Target at the Gold Links Project in Colorado U.S.A. This Exploration Target represents a very small portion of the project area but drilling to be completed in testing the Exploration Target will increase confidence to the potential extensions along strike and down dip of existing workings (Figure 3).

Dateline's Exploration Target on the "2150 Vein" ranges between 520,000t to 650,000t, and 13-17 g/t Au. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. Please see Page 5 (Exploration Target Methodology) for the derivation of these ranges in tonnage and grade.

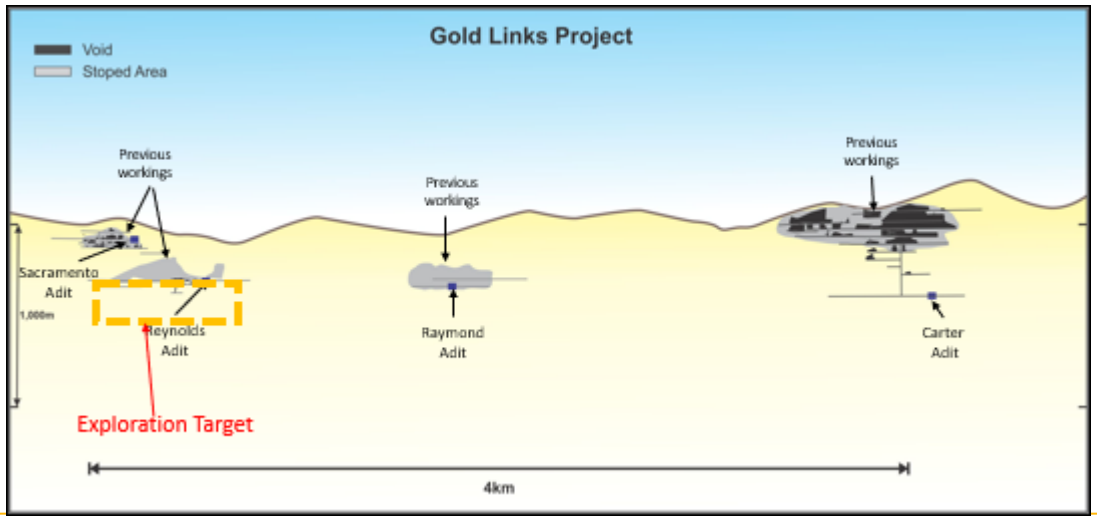

Figure 3 Schematic view of Gold Links Project area with location of maiden exploration target

Drilling to validate the target will consist of 9000m of Diamond drilling via an extension to the existing Reynolds decline. The decline will be extended some 900m initially to the south of the existing Reynolds adit then swing north to access the target zone directly beneath the existing ""2150 vein". See Figure 4 for a schematic of target zone, decline extension and drill design.

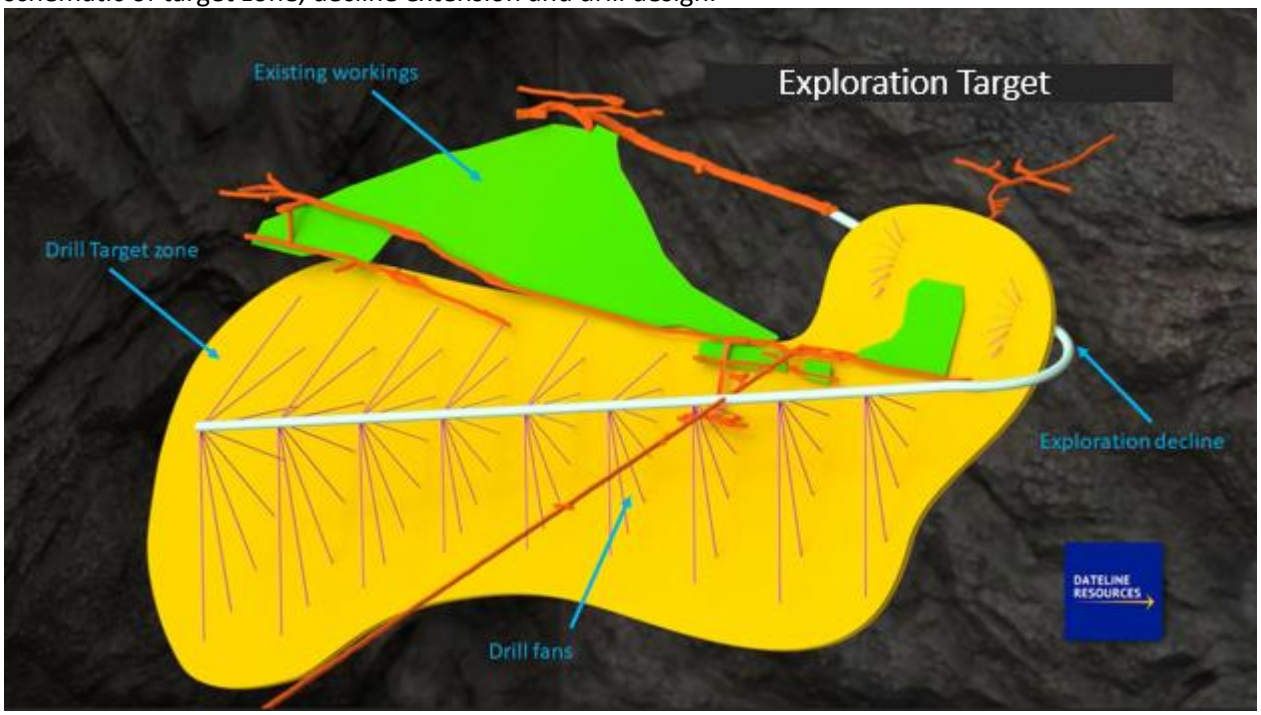

Figure 4 Schematic of Decline extension, target zone and drill design

The metrics of the exploration target are tabled below

Tonnes	Grade	Ounces Au
520,000 - 650,000 t	13 – 17g/t	250,000 - 300,000 oz Au

An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade, relates to mineralisation for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Exploration Target Methodology

Tonnage Range

The tonnage range has been calculated by creating wireframes within the target zone and applying a density of 2.7 to the wireframe volume.

The wireframes north of the Reynolds Adit were created by extending down dip from the previous working of the "2150 vein" These workings extend up to 460m north of the Adit and up to 300m down dip. Wireframes were also created to the south of the Reynolds Adit some 150m and projected down dip and adjacent to existing mined workings.

A dip angle of 65 degrees has been adopted determined from survey of existing mined workings, mapping completed at the base of the existing workings and projecting the known worked stopes down to the C8 hole (DTR:ASX Announcement dated 10th October 2018) some 80m below the mined workings. Dip angles ranged between 55 degrees and 70 degrees within the existing mined workings.

Vein thickness of 1.2m has been adopted and has been calculated by utilising the survey of the existing mined workings, historical reports and recent sampling of the C8 diamond drill hole (DTR:ASX Announcement dated 10th October 2018). Historical reports state that vein thickness ranges from 0.15m up to 7m (Bulletin 10 1916) with an average of 1.2m. These figures were also confirmed by (Basco 1982) which suggested an average width of 1.2m was expected. Survey and visual inspection of existing mine workings would suggest vein widths range from 1.2m up to 4m. The width of the C8 diamond drill hole some 80m below the existing working (DTR:ASX Announcement dated 10th October 2018) returned a true width of 1.2m.

These wireframes were constructed and then expanded and reduced by 12.5% to derive the tonnage ranges.

Grade Range

Grade range has been calculated utilising historical documents and recent sampling of the 2150 vein.

The Colorado Geological Survey (Bulletin 10 1916) states, "*Data as to the average grade of the ore (in 2150 vein) is not available but it is known that gold content varies from a fraction of an ounce to 4 ounces per ton in the oxide ore and 11 or 12 ounces per ton in the sulphide ore*". Historical sampling in the Reynolds Adit, and the Lyons and Morris Winzes reported an average range between 75 – 177 g/t (2-6 ounces), and recent sampling by Dateline (ASX:DTR 27th November and 10th October 2018) ranged between averages of 38-92 g/t historical sampling reported above from the Reynolds Adit (2150 vein) averaged 75g/t, Mining from the Lyons and Morris winze averaged 177 g/t, Sampling from the "2150 vein" (DTR:ASX announcement 27th November 2018) average 38g/t and results from resampling the C8 hole (DTR:ASX Announcement dated 10th October 2018) returned a result of 92g/t.

Due to the large variability of grade ranges Dateline decided to take a conservative approach to grade, with a range of 13g/t to 17g/t Au used for the purposes of exploration targeting.

Timeline to Test Exploration Target

Work Program

Mar – Jul 19	Develop existing Reynolds decline to the south approximately 150m then turn to north intersecting the Reynolds Adit on the 9,600 level. Continue decline north 460m. See figure 3 above.
Mar – Aug 19	Diamond drill fans at 60m centres from decline, for a total of 9,150m.
Apr – Oct 19	Assay return and analysis.
Sep – Oct 19	Modelling and evaluation.
Apr – Nov 19	Desktop Study of production options.

ENDS

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Competent Persons Statements – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Greg Hall who is a Director to Dateline Resources Limited and is a Chartered Professional and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM") and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources". Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Persons Statements – Exploration Target

The information in this report that relates to an Exploration Target is based on information compiled by Mr Greg Hall who is a Director to Dateline Resources Limited and is a *Chartered Professional and Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"). Mr Hall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Forward Looking Statements:

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Dateline does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on numerous assumptions and is subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in the Company's business, including risks inherent in resource exploration and development. As a result, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking information. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward- looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Prior Exploration Results

The Company has referred to exploration results first released by the Company on 21 February 2018, 10 October 2018 and 27 November 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information which materially affects the information contained in these announcements.

Appendix 1 - References

Crawford R.D. and Worcester P.G. (State Geologist-Colorado) Bulletin #10, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Gold Brick District Colorado, Colorado Geological Survey 1916

Carter C. (President- Carter Mines Company) Prospectus - Shaft workings of the Volunteer, Chloride, Grand prize and Golden Islet mines, Colorado Oct 1, 1932

Wood J.P. (Consulting Enigneer) Preliminary Report on property of Gold monument mining Company (The Raymond Mine) Sep 25, 1934

Gerrey G. H. (Geological and Mining Engineer) Gold Links Mine, Colorado Feb, 1952

Gerrey G. H. (Geological and Mining Engineer) Gold links Mine June 1953

Kehmeier R.J. (Consulting Geologist) Carter Raymond Project, Gunnison CO, Colorado March 1984

Gerrey G. H. (Geological and Mining Engineer) Gold Links Mine, Colorado June 1, 1940

Wells A.M. (Engineer of mines) Report on the Property of the Carter Mining Company, May 10, 1916

Yarberry L.M. (Consulting Engineer) Report on Carter Mine ExaminationDecember 18, 1950

Basco D.M. (Consulting Geologist) Updated Report on Gold Links and Sacramento mine properties June 24, 1982

Table 1 - Sampling

Sample number	Oz/ton Au	g/tonne Au
Reynalds Adit "2150 Vein" J. C. Nisley May 12, 1908		
1	0.8	22.6
2	3.48	98.2
3	0	0.0
4	4.3	121.3
5	0.44	12.4
6	0.7	19.7
7	0.3	8.5
8	0	0.0
9	8.4	237.0
10	2.3	64.9
11	0.3	8.5
12	6.3	177.7
13	5.1	143.9
14	0.4	11.3
15	0.1	2.8
16	0.2	5.6
17	0.5	14.1
18	0.04	1.1
19	0.1	2.8
Reynolds Adit "2150 Vein" Dr R. Cross 1940		
1	0.78	22.0
2	5.46	154.0
3	2.9	81.8
4	0.64	18.1
5	9.92	279.9
6	16.76	472.8
7	6.32	178.3
8	7	197.5
9	3	84.6
10	0.38	10.7
11	7.51	211.9
12	0	0.0
13	0.72	20.3
14	6.86	193.5
15	0.4	11.3
16	0.92	26.0
17	8	225.7
18	1.32	37.2
19	2.41	68.0

Table 1 cont.

Sample number	Oz/ton Au	g/tonne Au
20	0.84	23.7
21	2	56.4
22	0.93	26.2
23	6.1	172.1
24	4.5	126.9
25	1.86	52.5
26	1.2	33.9
27	2.76	77.9
28	0.3	8.5
29	0	0.0
30	0.28	7.9
31	0.15	4.2
32	0	0.0

Carter Adit, Wells 1916

	Oz/ton	g/tonne
1	0.8	22.6
2	3.48	98.2
3	0.15	4.2
4	0.1	2.8
5	5	141.1
6	17.5	493.7
7	1.5	42.3
8	4.15	117.1
9	2.5	70.5
10	4.5	126.9
11	0.6	16.9
12	1	28.2
13	12	338.5
14	0.4	11.3

Carter Adit Yarberry 1950

1	0.8	22.6
2	4.82	135.9
3	0.91	25.6
4	1.79	50.5
5	0.28	7.9
6	0.23	6.5
7	1.00	28.2
8	2.00	56.4
9	1.00	28.2
10	8.65	244.0
11	0.48	13.4

Table 1 cont.

Sample number	Oz/ton Au	g/tonne Au
Carter Adit - Bulletin 10 1916		
1	5	141.1
Raymond Adit - Wood 1934		
1	3.92	110.6
2	1.26	35.5
3	7.68	216.7
4	15.62	440.7
5	0.16	4.5
6	0.62	17.5
7	1.62	45.7
8	0.48	13.5
9	0.6	16.9
10	0.2	5.6
11	0.08	2.3
12	0.38	10.7
13	0.4	11.3
14	0.16	4.5
15	0.32	9.0
16	0.2	5.6
17	2.3	64.9
18	0.18	5.1
19	4.45	125.5
20	1.59	44.9

Table 2

Production from the Lyons Winze in 1915

Date	Weight lbs	Grade ox/ton	weight t	Grade g/tonne
3/09/1916	19568	10.19	17.7	287
3/09/1915	11806	5.51	10.7	155
2/09/1915	15462	10.1	14.0	285
2/09/1915	19226	8.61	17.4	243
27/09/1915	8236	8.39	7.5	237
27/09/1915	30690	8.01	27.8	226
31/12/1915	6672	3.15	6.1	89
31/12/1915	16766	9.77	15.2	275
31/12/1915	21358	5.65	19.4	159

Production from the Morris Winze in 1922

Date	Weight lbs	Grade ox/ton	weight t	Grade g/tonne
3/06/1922	4300	8.52	3.9	240
3/06/1922	24799	2.87	22.5	81
13/06/1922	27430	0.82	24.9	23
21/08/1922	19582	4.47	17.8	126
2/11/1922	12562	6.32	11.4	178

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 its USA projects which comprise of almost 2,000 acres of brownfields high grade gold properties and a fully operational modern processing plant in Gunnison County Colorado. Several high-grade gold veins have been identified over a 4km strike length within the project area.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the quality or nature of the sampling used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. All reports have been written by state geologists or consulting geologists however Dateline have not sighted original reports and cannot verify their authenticity. References to the historical documents have been included in this announcement. • Dateline assumes, in the absence of information to the contrary, that samples were collected and assayed using standard practice for the time. As the historical data was collected over the course of a few decades, standard practice is likely to have differed over this period. • The Competent Person has reviewed this information and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results have been included in this announcement.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	No drilling results have been included in this announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the quality or nature of any logging used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has reviewed the logging and is satisfied that the information it provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the sub-sampling techniques or sample preparation used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has reviewed available sampling records and is satisfied that the information in these historical documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
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*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the quality or nature of any Qa/QC used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has reviewed information that was available, and relied on their knowledge and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	experience of historical assay methods and assay quality for the time, and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target. .
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.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to verify actual sampling completed. • However modern drilling and sampling completed and announced on 21st February 2018 – Assay Results for Gold Links mine, 10th October 2018 Historical High Grade Drill Hole Results Validated and 27th November 2018 Results of up to 250gpt at Gold Links verifies that the sampling contained in this report is of a similar magnitude in grade ranges and as such Dateline believe the grade ranges to be a true reflection of grades.
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.*	Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the actual location of the sampling undertaken. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. The Competent Person has completed field visits and examined historical workings, and reviewed the information in the historical reports available, and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the data spacing nor distribution used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The Competent Person has reviewed the information available, and based on their knowledge and experience of the techniques and approaches common for the time, is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target. .
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the Orientation to geological structure used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has reviewed this information and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the sample security used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has considered that any issues that may relate to sample security do not present a material risk at this stage of evaluation, and has reviewed this information and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Due to the historic nature of the Sampling results reported herein no adit or review has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person considered the absence of any known historical audits or reviews, and has reviewed the existing information and is satisfied that the information in these documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• 100% ownership of all freehold land and mineral rights.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• most mining operations ceased in 1942 due to a directive from the US war office. • Prior to closure very little exploration activity took place, • Since that time there has been numerous exploration and evaluation activities undertaken resulting in estimations of mineral inventories and mine evaluations. • Between 1953 and 1956 General Minerals corp and Newpark Mining company undertook exploration activities and this data is currently under review. • Between 1976 and 1983 a number of companies undertook exploration activities including the drilling of the C8 hole that was announced on 10th

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		October 2018. Although some high level reports are available Dateline is in the process of sourcing and obtaining the exploration data. Once available and once reviewed Dateline will announce this data. • A number of diamond drill holes were drilled between 1976 and 1983 and Dateline is in the process of determining collars and drill results.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The gold bearing 2150 Veins of the Gold Links Project are hosted by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of amphibolite facies fine-grained meta-sediments and interbedded meta-volcanics. These were intruded by Early Proterozoic granite, pegmatite and gabbro. Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and sills intruded the Proterozoic rocks. The gold mineralization occurs in fissure quartz veins.
Sample Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Table 1 within this report for sample details and assays.

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Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Data aggregation was not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Due to the historical nature of the Sampling results reported herein, it is not possible to determine what widths the historical sampling were taken from, or nature of the sampling used to produce the results described. Sampling results were sourced from numerous historic reports dating from 1916 to 1984. • The Competent Person has reviewed the interpreted relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths, and is satisfied that the information in the historical documents provides a reasonable basis to assume that mineralisation is present, and likely to occur in the ranges of tonnages and grades reflected in the Company's Exploration Target.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the report • Detailed maps of actual sample locations are not available, however indicative locations of historical sampling have been verified by field visits.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting*	• All historical data that has been reviewed and available at this time has been included in this report including all low and high grade samples. Ongoing reporting of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of Exploration Results.	historical data will continue as historical data and reports are reviewed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The board including the Competent Person have visited the site on a number of occasions. During these visits the board met with local miners and former owners who have spent considerable time within the mine who undertook piecemeal mining between 2000 and 2012. This allowed the Competent Person to gain a indepth understanding of the geological setting. • All meaningful and material information is reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Potential work across the project may include confirmatory, exploratory or follow-up drilling from surface and underground, channel sampling of exposed veins andground geophysics. • A Lidar survey was completed in late 2018. Detailed geological mapping utilizing the lidar survey will commence in 2019. • The initial work plan includes 9000m of underground diamond drilling to test the Exploration Target. The existing Reynolds decline will be extended to provide underground positions from which to collar the drill holes.