

Exploration Update Green Mountain, Colorado USA

**DATELINE RESOURCES
LIMITED**

(ACN 149 105653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (27/01/20) \$0.002
Shares on issue 8,210million
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
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Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director
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Dateline Resources Limited (ASX:DTR) (“Dateline” or the “Company”) is pleased to advise the market of the results of its recently completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground magnetics program at its 100% owned Green Mountain project in Colorado.

Highlights

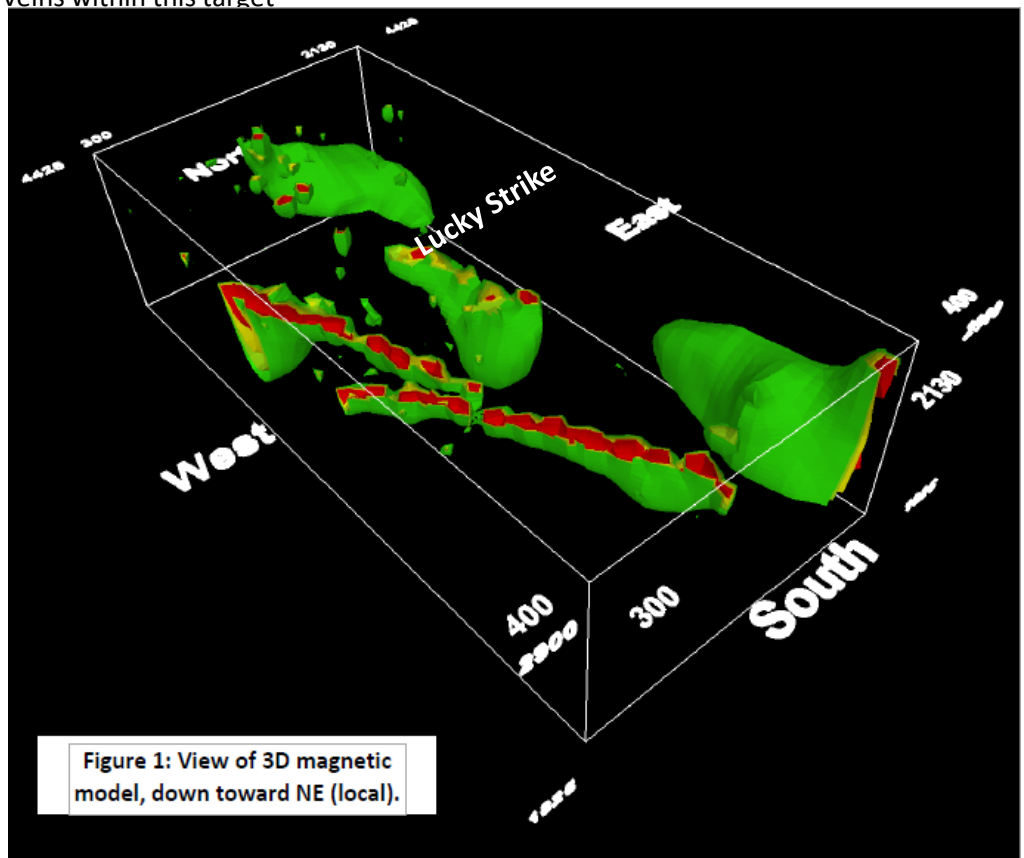
- **Geological mapping confirms a porphyry dyke runs parallel to major fault for over 5km inside the property boundary**
- **Ground magnetics have identified an extension of the surface mapped amphibolite which is the preferred host to the Lucky Strike veins**
- **Soil geochemistry highlights a 3km anomalous trend along the porphyry dyke and adjacent veins**
- **Rock geochemistry has shown the porphyry is gold bearing and has located other gold bearing veins.**

Green Mountain - Magnetics

A ground magnetic survey was carried out in the Lucky Strike – Mineral Hill area at Green Mountain to assist with mapping amphibolite bodies (the preferred host rock for the Lucky Strike veins).

A prominent magnetic anomaly is modelled coincident with mapped amphibolite at Lucky Strike mine. The magnetic susceptibility model shows an amphibolite body significantly larger than indicated by surface mapping. The Lucky Strike mine lies near the northern (local grid) end of the modelled amphibolite. The amphibolite body plunges shallowly toward the south-east.

A 2020 drill campaign is being planned to test the projection of the Lucky Strike veins within this target



Green Mountain – Soil Geochemistry

- W-Au-As-Sb pattern defines a 3km long gold system
- Anomaly coincident with a porphyry dyke
- The south-eastern end has a distinct W anomaly (closer to a hot porphyry source)
- The north-western end has a distinct Sb anomaly (distal to the porphyry source)
- Elevated gold values extend throughout the system

Figure 2: Metal zonation map of a gold system

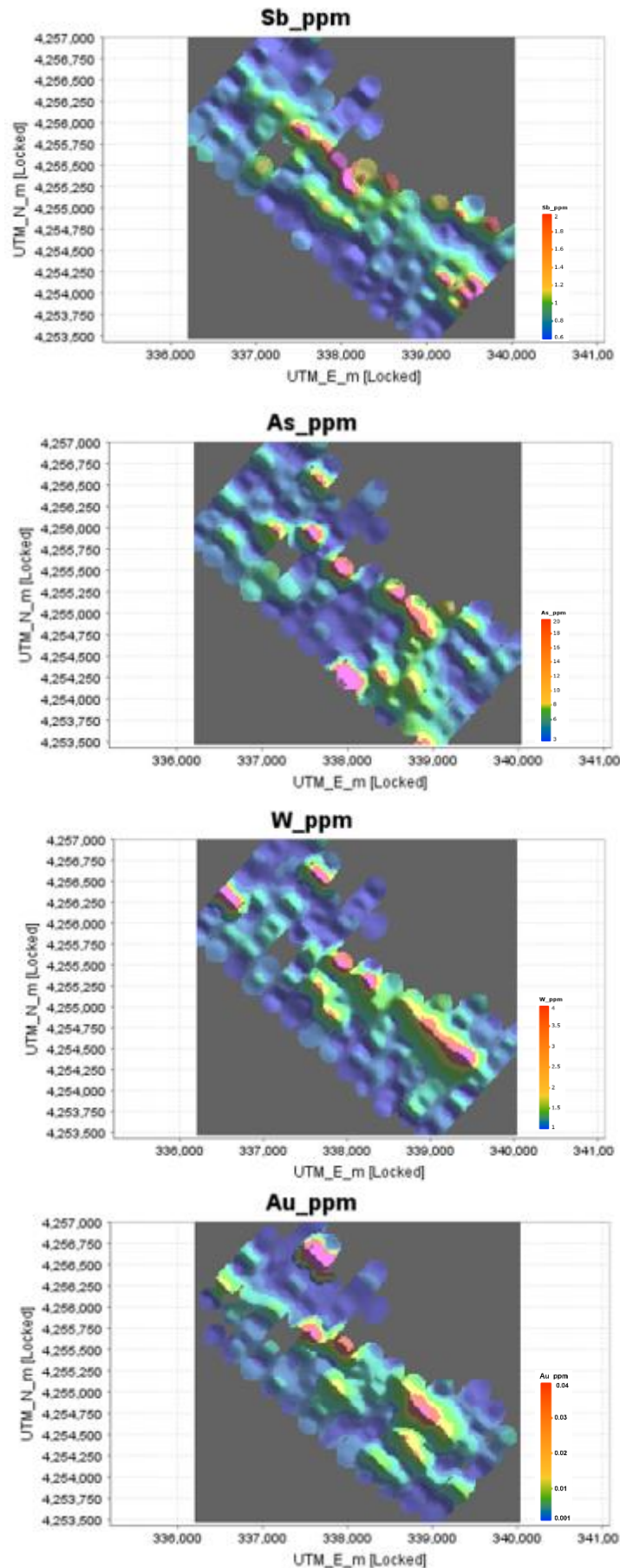
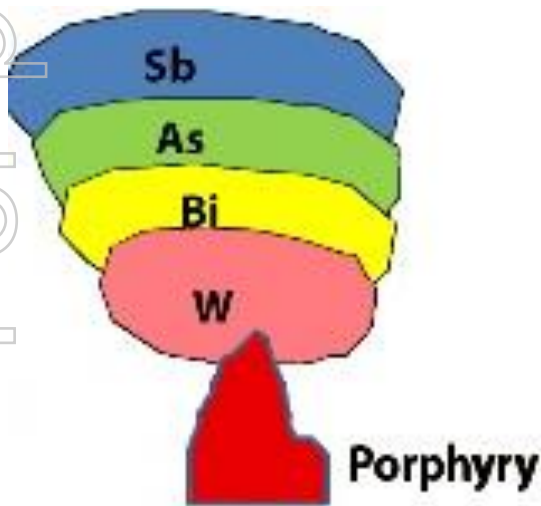


Figure 3: Mapped Soil Geochem results

Green Mountain Geological Mapping

- A porphyry dyke extends for over 5km through the entire property.
- A major south-west dipping fault separates meta-sediment and meta-felsic volcanic.
- Lucky Strike vein is hosted by amphibolite within meta-sediment.
- Mineral Hill and Lula veins are hosted by meta-sediment.
- Porphyry dyke and all veins dip steeply south-west parallel to the major fault

Figure 4: Surface geology map

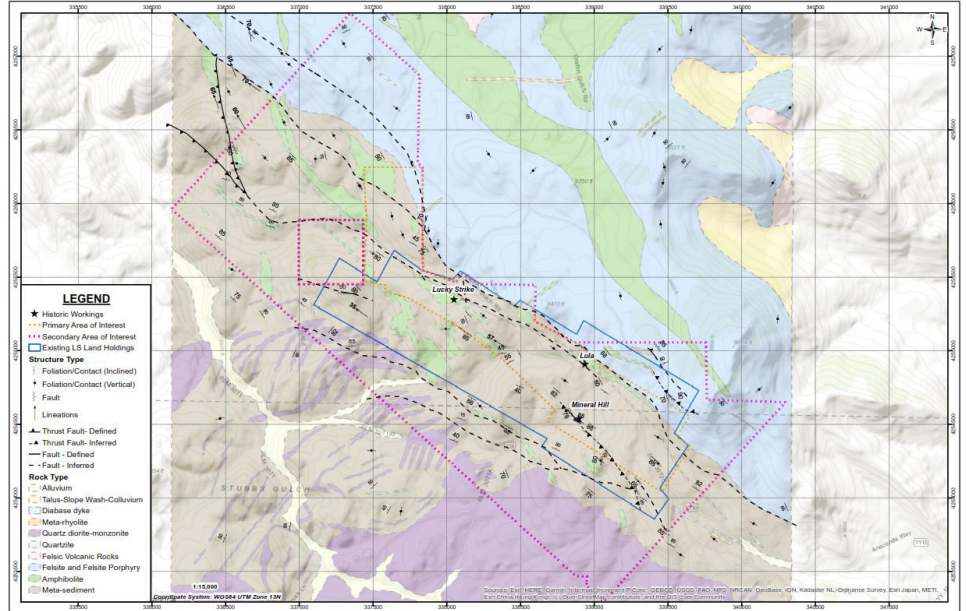
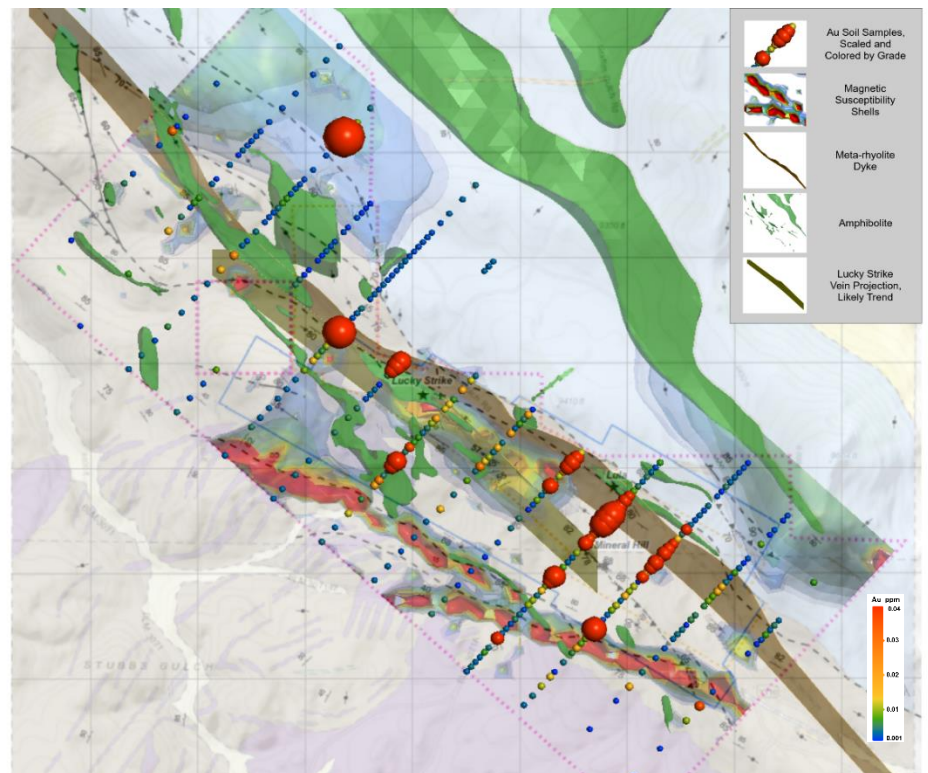


Figure 5: Composite Magnetic, Soil Geochemistry, Surface Geology and vein projection map



Green Mountain Rock chip sample Assays above 0.5g/tAu

ID	Area	Source	Sample Type	Lith	UTM_E_m	UTM_N_m	UTM_Elv	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
LS19-006	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	MR	339028.701	4254602.14	2800.023	3.75	0.25
LS19-011	Green Mountain	Rock	Channel	Qtz Vein	338952.779	4254448.01	2787.516	1.91	0.53
LS19-015	Green Mountain	Rock	Channel	MS	338952.779	4254448.01	2787.516	0.647	0.25
LS19-017	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	MS	338899.377	4254520.13	2767.949	0.567	0.28
LS19-018	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	Qtz Vein	338899.377	4254520.13	2767.949	5.22	1.03
LS19-020	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	Qtz Vein	339042.956	4254253.92	2808.295	6.33	2
LS19-022	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	MS	339217.504	4254265.09	2833.856	1.255	0.4
LS19-046	Green Mountain	Rock	Grab	Qtz Vein	338278.666	4255161.84	2811.378	0.583	3.21

For more information, please contact:

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CFO / Company Secretary

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www.datelineresources.com.au**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 valley floor.

Dateline also owns the Green Mountain project which includes 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 by Mr Gregory Hall who is a Chartered Professional of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM) and undertaken by L.J. Karr an employee of CRG Mining LLC which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Dateline Resources 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.

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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRG Mining, LLC has completed an initial ground evaluation of the Lucky Strike Property including soil sampling, rock sampling, geological mapping and a ground magnetic survey. A total of 407 soil samples and 143 rock samples were collected on the Property. Soils and most rock samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Reno, Nevada. Select rock samples were sent to Hazen Research Laboratories in Golden, Colorado for rush analysis. Soil samples were collected along a predefined grid with lines trending to the northeast. Grid lines were spaced 1000 ft (~300 m) apart. Between Lucky Strike and Mineral Hill (the priority zone), samples were collected every 100 ft (~30 m) along each line; outside the priority zone, samples were collected every 300 ft (~90 m). Disturbed areas were not soil sampled. Potentially mineralized rock from outcrop, historic workings (trenches, shafts and prospect pits) and waste piles was sampled. Rock sample types included channel, chip and grab samples. A ground magnetic survey was conducted using GEM GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer base and mobile units. Collected data was corrected for diurnal variation. Magnetic survey measurements were collected every 2 seconds along 200 ft (~60 m) spaced lines striking northeast. Industry standard handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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> 	
<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> 	
<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"> • Sample locations were marked with a handheld GPS and metal tags labelled with the sample numbers were placed at each location. Samples were either placed in plastic or heavy-duty cloth sample bags. Each sample bag was marked with the sample number and sealed. Samples were delivered by UPS to the designated lab (either ALS Labs in Reno or Hazen Labs in Golden). • Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample batches and comprised Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. and blank material sourced from barren granodiorite. For the rock sample batches, CRMs and Blanks were inserted at a rate of 5%. For the soil sample batches CRMs and Blanks were inserted at rate of 1%; and duplicate soil samples were inserted at a rate of 5%. • Soil samples sent to ALS Laboratories were dried and sieved to -180 microns. Samples were analyzed for trace elements using 4-acid digestion followed by standard fire assay for gold and silver.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<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 and a non-pulverized split was analyzed for crucial litho-geochemical elements by portable XRF. Additionally, rocks samples were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. Selected 'Rush' rock samples sent to Hazen Research Laboratories were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 150 – 200 g aliquots. Samples were placed in a ring and puck grinder to produce 90% minus 200 mesh pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 29.17 gm sample was weighted out for fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard 30gm fire assay methods for gold and silver. Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALS 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling, documentation and sample submittal were under the guidance and care of Leonard J. Karr, certified Professional Geologist, CPG #11072 (American Institute of Professional Geologists) and Janine Brown, Professional Geologist, APEGA #89368 (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta). Point locations (rock and soil) and assay data is currently stored in MaxGeo Datashed 5, a secured cloud hosted data management system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample locations were marked using a handheld Garmin GPS. The positions are accurate to within 15 m. Sample locations were surveyed using WGS 1948 UTM Zone 13N.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes. • No sample compositing has been applied. • Geological mapping was completed at 1:10000
<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"> • Channel samples were collected perpendicular to strike of the veins to give a good approximation of mineralization and unbiased sampling Grab and chip samples were selected from available material from waste rock piles and exposed outcrop and may not necessarily represent the mineralization across the veins.
<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 either delivered by UPS or personally by CRG employees.
<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"> • No audits or reviews completed.

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 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Mountain Property is host to Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks and metavolcanics. These were intruded by Proterozoic granite, gabbro, rhyolite dikes and quartz veins. • The gold mineralization occurs in quartz veins cutting through various rock types. The primary sulphide occurring in these veins is pyrite. Veins in the district trend both northeast and southeast.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> 	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting figures have been included within the body of this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological mapping of the entire property was carried out with a focus on mapping the quartz veins, meta-rhyolite dikes, and intrusive amphibolite bodies.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work will include drilling the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the Lucky Strike Vein, the mapped Dyke and the and Mineral Hill vein occurrences; reopening, mapping and sampling of previously inaccessible underground workings; as well as surface trenching.