



56g/t gold and 384g/t silver intersected at Gold Links

DATELINE RESOURCES LIMITED

(ACN 149 105 653)
ASX Code: DTR

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (24/11/21) \$0.082
Shares on issue 438 million
Market Cap \$35.9 million

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Southern Cross Exploration NL	21.8%
Mr. Mark Johnson AO	19.8%
National Nominees Ltd	11.9%
Stephen Baghdadi	5.9%

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

- Mark Johnson AO
Chairman
- Stephen Baghdadi
Managing Director
- Greg Hall
Non-Executive Director
- Tony Ferguson
Non-Executive Director
- Bill Lannen
Non-Executive Director
- Mark Ohlsson
Company Secretary

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Highlights

- High-grade gold intersections up to **56.74g/t gold** and **384g/t silver** intersected at Gold Links as part of the underground drilling program
- Significant intersections include:
 - CRG21-027: **1.6m @ 29.2g/t Au & 197g/t Ag** inc. **0.6m @ 56.74g/t Au and 384g/t Ag**
 - CRG21-025: **1.2m @ 13.92g/t Au & 27g/t Ag** and **1.4m @ 5.53g/t Au & 9g/t Ag**
 - CRG21-026: **0.8m @ 15.74g/t Au & 106g/t Ag**
- **Results are in line with grade and width expectations for the 2150 vein**

Dateline Resources Limited (ASX: DTR) (**Dateline** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce high-grade gold intersections returned from its 4,000-metre underground drilling program at the Gold Links Gold Project, located in Gunnison County, Colorado:

Commenting on the results, Dateline’s Managing Director, Stephen Baghdadi, said:

“The Gold Links project is a high-grade multi-vein gold system. These results are in line with our expectations and support the case that significant high-grade mineralisation continues below the old workings”.

To date, the best assay results have been achieved when we have drilled into the sediments and below the old workings, this will remain the case as we head north in the decline.

Intersection Details

The current phase of the underground drilling program is aimed at extending a known mineralised zone which was drilled between 1975 and 1985. The Company has so far completed eight out of a planned 10 holes from this drill station. Results for three of the holes have been returned and five remain outstanding

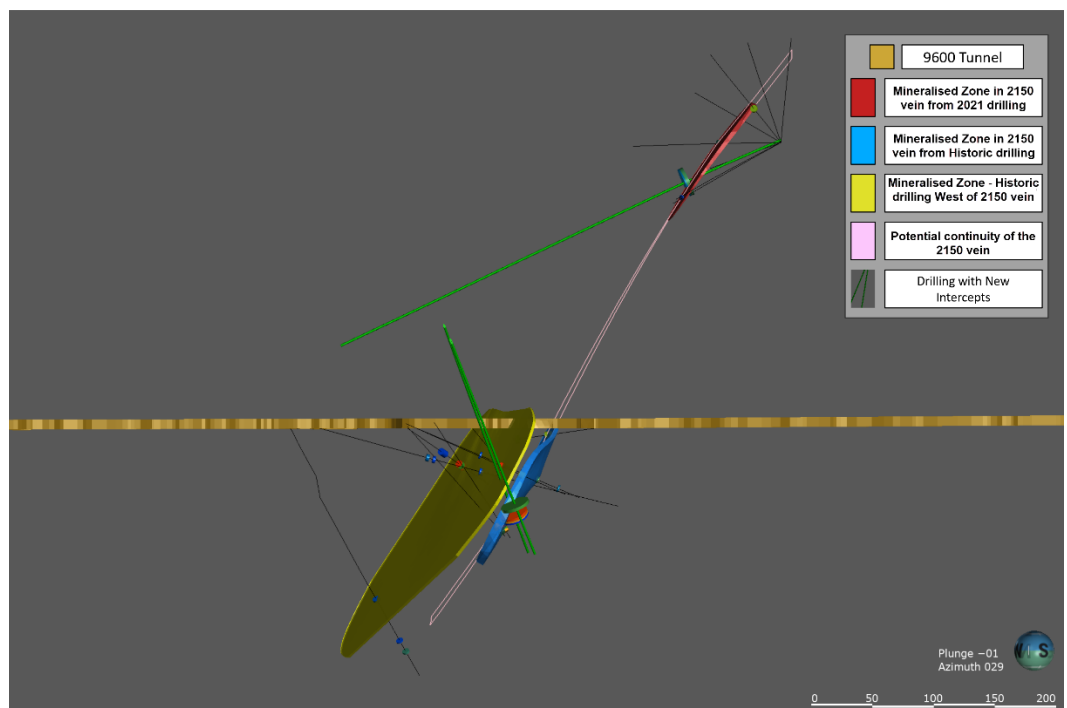


Figure 1 - Schematic showing new drill holes into the 2150 vein in green. Scale is in feet

CRG21-025 contained two intersections approximately 7 metres apart and graded 13.92g/t Au and 27g/t Ag over 1.2 metres in the first section and 1.4 metres at 5.53g/t Au and 9g/t Ag in the second section. This hole was designed to test further into the hangingwall and in between intercepts from CRG21-004 and CRG21-006, which assayed 9.7g/t Au and 17.95g/t Au respectively as disclosed in the September 2021 Quarterly report.

CRG21-027 returned an assay result of 1.6 metres at 29.2g/t Au and 197g/t Ag. This hole was designed to confirm three historical high-grade intercepts.

CRG21-026 returned an assay result of 0.8m at @15.74g/t Au and 106g/t Ag. This hole was designed to target approximately 50 feet (15.2 metres) south of CRG21-027 and test the strike to the south of the known mineralised envelope.

Further details on the drilling and assay methodology can be found in Table 1 at the end of this report.

Underground Development Progress

As noted above, the drilling program requires the development of 1,000m of underground development. The development will be used as a haulage route and for underground exploration. To date, 700 metres of development has been completed, or approximately 70% of the planned program.

Following the initial preparation works required to commence development, the weekly development rate is progressing in line with forecast. The Company anticipates completion of the current underground development program before the end of 2021.

Importantly, the development is approximately 80 metres away from completion of a second escapeway, expected to be completed in mid-December. The completion of the second escapeway is an important milestone for the Company as it allows for alternative access when the Company commits to mining and stoping activities as part of the planned transition to production.

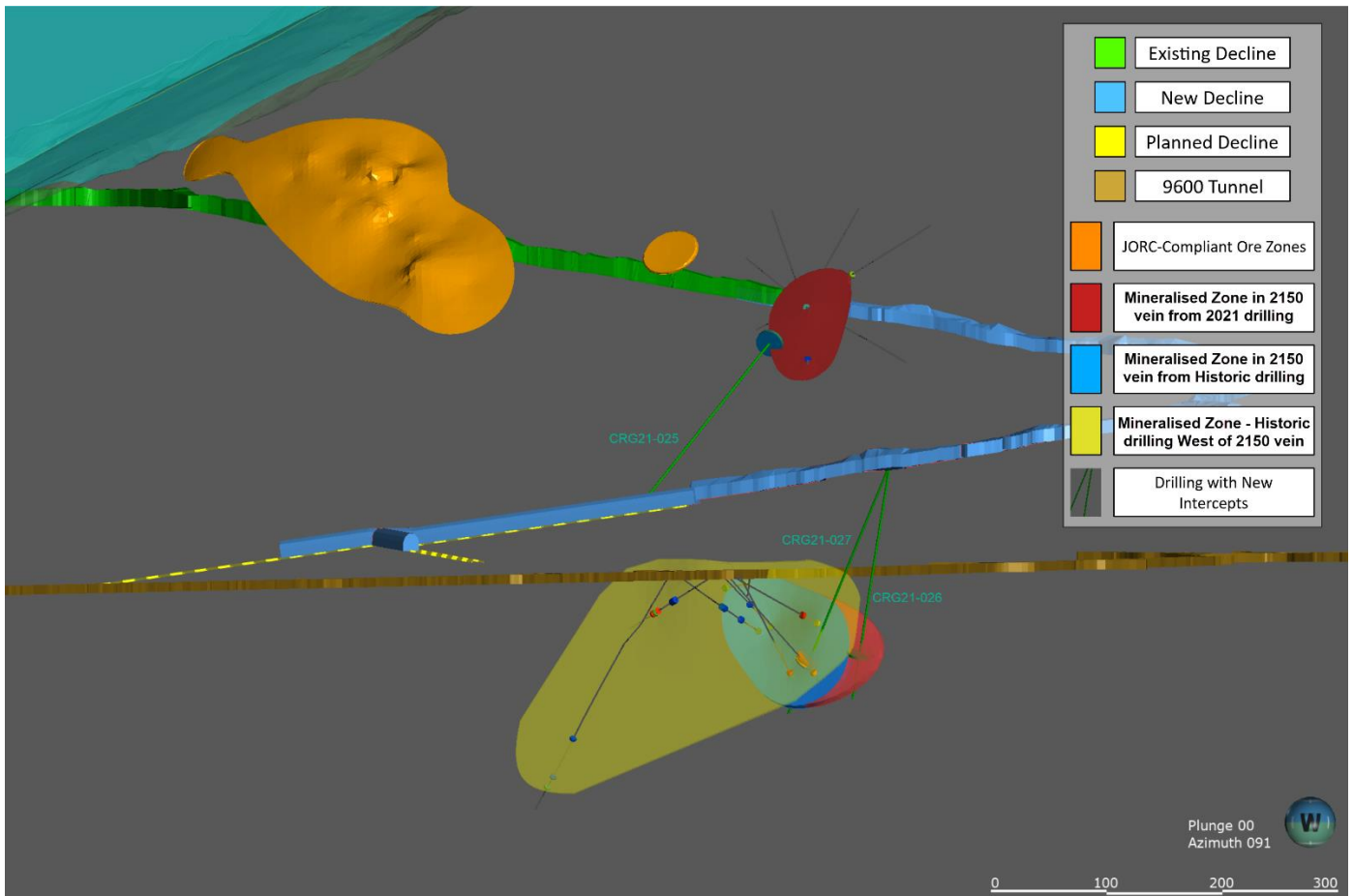


Figure 2 – Long section view of ore zones annotated - Gold Links Project scale is in feet

Production Strategy

The current program of underground development and drilling has been designed to support the Company’s plans to commence commercial production from Gold Links in the near term. The information being gathered, and the infrastructure being established will allow the Company to transition from developer to producer with minimal additional capital expenditure.

The Company anticipates the decision to commit to production will be made before the end of 2021.

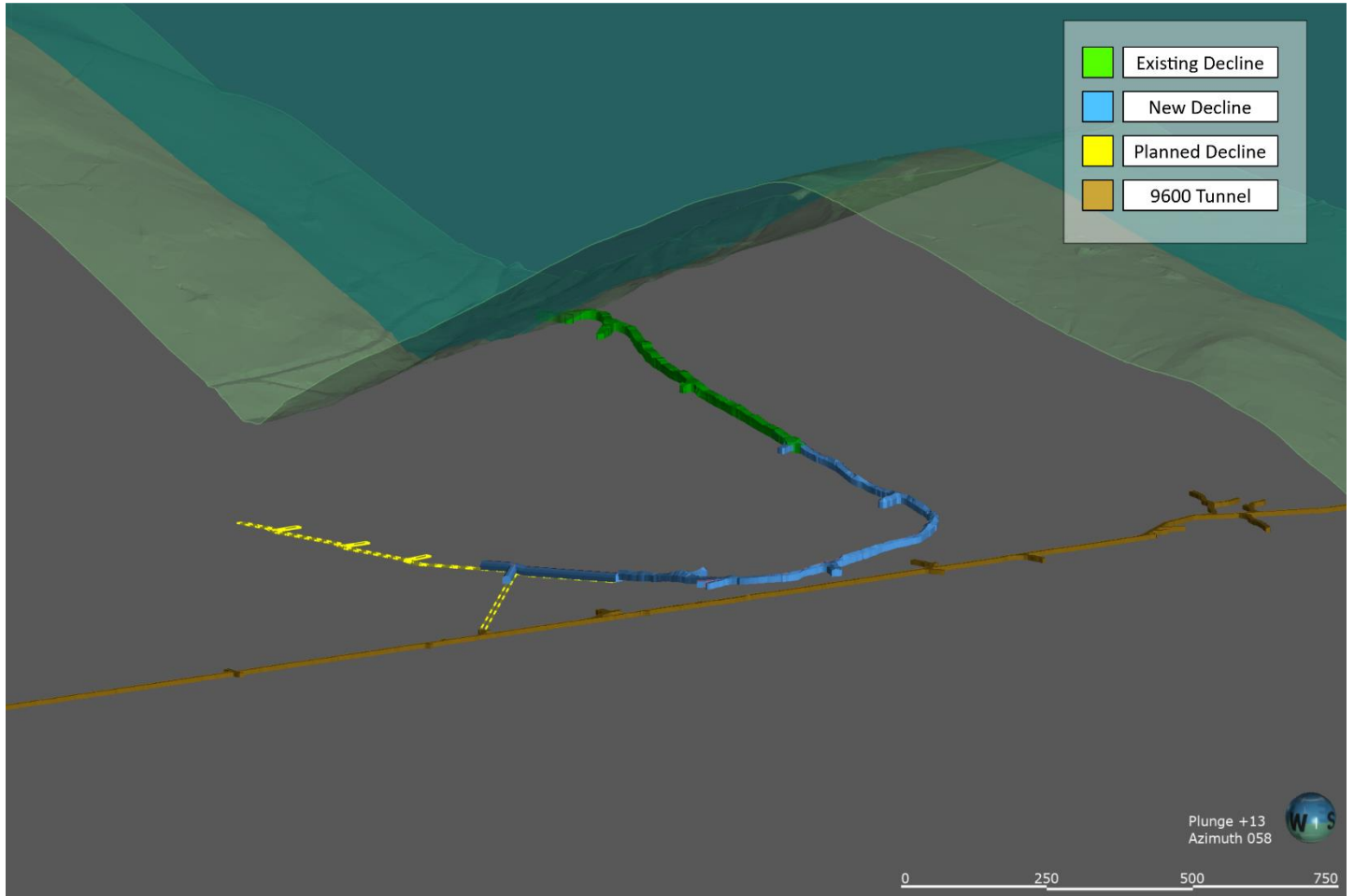


Figure 2: Schematic view of underground development progress

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

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 North America. The Company owns 100% of the Gold Links and Green Mountain Projects in Colorado, USA and has an agreement to acquire 100% of the Colosseum Gold Mine in California.

The Gold Links Gold Mine is a historic high-grade gold mining project where over 150,000 ounces of gold was mined from high-grade veins. Mineralisation can be traced on surface and underground for almost 6km from the Northern to the Southern sections of the project. The Company aims to delineate sufficient Mineral Resources to commence a small high-grade, low-cost operation by the end of 2021.

The Company owns the Lucky Strike gold mill, located 50km from the Gold Links mine, within the Green Mountain Project. It is proposed that ore from Gold Links would be transported to Lucky Strike for processing.

The Colosseum Gold Mine is located in the Walker Lane Trend in East San Bernardino County, California and produced approximately 344,000 ounces of gold (see ASX release 15 March 2021). Significant potential remains for extension to mineralization at depth.

Competent Person Statement

Sample preparation and any exploration information in this announcement is based upon work reviewed by Mr Greg Hall who is a Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CP-IMM). Mr Hall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Hall is a Non-Executive Director of Dateline Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Drill-hole table (for drill holes with greater than 0.2g/t Au)

Sample_ID	Hole_ID	Drill Type	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm
326245	CRG21-003	Core	33.4	33.7	0.3	0.21	3.49
326246	CRG21-003	Core	33.7	33.9	0.2	2.57	38.30
326247	CRG21-003	Core	33.9	34.0	0.2	1.03	8.20
326248	CRG21-003	Core	34.0	34.4	0.4	0.89	10.80
E255055	CRG21-004	Core	17.2	17.8	0.6	15.20	60.70
E255056	CRG21-004	Core	17.8	19.4	1.6	7.73	77.90
E255058	CRG21-004	Core	19.4	10.7	-8.7	0.31	3.86
E255061	CRG21-004	Core	21.1	21.5	0.4	0.29	1.95
326229	CRG21-006	Core	21.8	22.3	0.5	17.95	49.60
E255081	CRG21-007	Core	5.9	6.1	0.2	0.80	5.13
E255084	CRG21-007	Core	6.6	7.0	0.5	0.38	17.80
E255087	CRG21-007	Core	9.0	9.5	0.6	0.41	5.48
E255088	CRG21-007	Core	9.5	10.2	0.7	0.37	4.21
E255089	CRG21-007	Core	10.2	10.5	0.3	0.41	3.65
E255097	CRG21-013	Core	32.6	32.8	0.2	0.41	7.51
E255099	CRG21-014	Core	29.0	30.5	1.5	0.37	2.50
E255100	CRG21-014	Core	30.5	32.2	1.7	0.22	9.30
E255105	CRG21-014	Core	55.4	55.8	0.4	0.25	3.49
E255114	CRG21-016	Core	18.3	18.4	0.1	0.30	1.81
E255115	CRG21-016	Core	18.4	18.7	0.3	0.60	4.51
E255130	CRG21-014a	Core	29.0	29.3	0.2	0.30	2.40
E255132	CRG21-014a	Core	29.6	30.1	0.5	2.33	14.40
E255133	CRG21-014a	Core	30.1	30.8	0.7	0.40	13.30
E255144	CRG21-017	Core	20.8	21.2	0.4	1.32	6.36
E255145	CRG21-017	Core	21.2	21.9	0.7	0.72	14.70
E255148	CRG21-017	Core	23.9	24.4	0.5	0.73	2.59
E255176	CRG21-025	Core	17.2	17.7	0.6	0.44	9.56
E255177	CRG21-025	Core	17.7	19.1	1.4	5.53	9.09
E255179	CRG21-025	Core	21.3	21.9	0.6	0.20	8.19
E255182	CRG21-025	Core	25.3	26.2	0.9	14.71	23.70
E255183	CRG21-025	Core	26.2	26.5	0.4	11.54	35.10
E255209	CRG21-026	Core	53.2	53.7	0.5	0.33	0.86
E255215	CRG21-026	Core	56.4	57.2	0.8	15.74	106.29
E255219	CRG21-026	Core	57.8	58.2	0.4	0.68	3.43
E255226	CRG21-027	Core	58.3	58.7	0.4	2.07	4.11
E255232	CRG21-027	Core	63.3	64.0	0.7	0.29	25.37
E255234	CRG21-027	Core	64.0	64.6	0.6	56.74	383.66
E255236	CRG21-027	Core	64.6	64.9	0.3	1.47	35.32
E255237	CRG21-027	Core	64.9	65.1	0.3	33.19	228.35
E255239	CRG21-027	Core	65.1	65.6	0.5	8.61	39.09

2021 Drill-hole Co-ordinates

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
CRG21-001	2694042	1291581	9845	21
CRG21-002	2694042	1291581	9845	27.6
CRG21-003	2694042	1291581	9845	37.1
CRG21-004	2694042	1291581	9845	45.6
CRG21-005	2694042	1291581	9845	57.1
CRG21-006	2694042	1291581	9845	58.4
CRG21-007	2694042	1291581	9845	28.9
CRG21-008	2694042	1291581	9845	32.2
CRG21-009	2693929	1291307	9807	37.1
CRG21-010	2693929	1291307	9807	18
CRG21-013	2693929	1291307	9807	96.5
CRG21-014	2693929	1291307	9807	63.6
CRG21-014a	2693929	1291307	9807	41.7
CRG21-015	2693929	1291307	9807	48.6
CRG21-016	2693929	1291307	9807	58.7
CRG21-017	2693929	1291307	9807	49.9
CRG21-018	2693929	1291307	9807	48.3
CRG21-025	2694056	1291599	9845	121
CRG21-026	2693699	1291534	9710	70.7
CRG21-027	2693699	1291534	9710	72.8

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"> As of 9/30/2021, the Gold Links Project CRG Mining, LLC has completed 1,238 metres of drilling in 24 drill holes. All the drilling was done underground with diamond drill core. Industry standard core handling and sampling procedures were employed to ensure high quality samples. Core sample boundaries were defined by changes in lithology, alteration, and mineralization noted in logging. Potentially mineralized intervals were identified by geological logging and dispatched for assay with minimum 0.3 metre shoulder samples. Logging geologist identified zones of interest for sampling and sampled them. They also sampled a length equivalent to approximately 20% of the zone of interest on each side of it. These are referred to as shoulder samples. Core remaining after sampling was stored in wax coated cardboard core trays. Samples from drill holes were sent to ALSGlobal and Paragon Geochemical in Reno, Nevada for sample preparation and assay. Samples were dried, weighed, crushed and split to obtain 250 gm. Samples were placed in ring and puck grinder to produce 85% minus 75 micron pulp. This material was blended on clean cloth and packaged in paper pulp bags. Using a pulp balance, a 30 gm sample was weighted out for traditional fire assay. Samples were analyzed using standard fire assay for gold. Overlimits were analyzed via gravimetric analysis. All samples followed a strict Chain of Custody. Routine QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs at a rate of 20%, comprising Certified Reference Materials from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., and verified blank granitic material. Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralization of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling program utilizes underground core drilling. The core drilling is being conducted with a DE-130 Sandvik rig with HQTT core tooling. Standard tubes were used for the first 6 drillholes, the rest utilized triple tube to increase recoveries. The drilling has been completed by an experienced diamond drilling core driller.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling recoveries have been logged and notated each run based on 1.65-meter tooling. To maximize sample recoveries, use of triple tube and long chain polymer muds were used to increase recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been no analysis between sample recoveries and grade to date.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core samples were geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralization and weathering are recorded in the appropriate tables of the drill hole database. • Each core box was photographed dry and wet, after logging of unit and structures were notated on the core. • Core was cut along the long axis using a diamond saw, half-core was sampled, and half stored for reference. • Geological logging of core samples is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core samples were cut along the long axis. The left side when looking down hole was sampled. Samples were placed in a heavy-duty poly sample bag. Each core sample placed in heavy duty poly sample bag, noted interval width in sample book, with a sample tag with the corresponding sample number placed in the bag with the other tag stapled to the top of the bag. Sample bags were stapled along the top. Samples were sent by freight to ALSGlobal or Paragon Geochemical, Reno, Nevada. • 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 verified blank granitic material. • 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 were analyzed by standard 30gm fire assay for gold and silver. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size which is typical for gold deposits.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were assayed by industry standard methods by ALSGlobal Laboratories, Paragon Geochemical 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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 Graham Craig, GIT (Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba). Drilling, sample, and assay data is currently stored in MX Deposit, a secured data management system through Seequent.
Location of data points	<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 drill hole collars are surveyed using differential GPS survey equipment. The positions are accurate to within 10 cm x-y and height (z) to +/- 20 cm. The holes are surveyed in the Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system. Down hole surveys will be done using a Reflex SPRINT-IQ north seeking gyro on all diamond drill holes. With collars surveyed using Reflex TN-14 Azimuth Aligner. Sample locations were surveyed using Colorado State Plane, UTM zone 12, NAD 1983 coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribution	<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 16-33 meter spacing according to previous Mineral Resource estimation completed. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are planned to be drilled obliquely to near perpendicular to the known mineralized structures. Definition of structure location is the principal goal. Sample orientation is deemed to be representative for reporting purposes. No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were taken and maintained under the constant care of CRG Mining personnel. Samples were delivered to laboratories by a licensed transportation company.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole sampling techniques and QAQC procedures have been developed and reviewed by Dale Sketchley, M.Sc., P. Geo. of Acuity Geoscience Ltd., Graham Craig, GIT. The QAQC program has demonstrated its ability to catch errors. A QAQC review will be completed for this program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tenements are 100% owned by Dateline Resources Limited or a wholly owned subsidiary and there exist production-based royalties as previously disclosed to ASX.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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 mineraliation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gold Links Project is hosted by an Early Proterozoic assemblage of fine-grained meta-sediments and interbedded felsitic meta-volcanics. These were intruded by Early Proterozoic amphibolites, granites, and rhyolite porphyry dykes. Tertiary age rhyolitic stocks, dikes and sills intrude the Proterozoic rocks. • The gold and silver mineralization occurs in narrow fissure quartz veins. Veins in the district trend West-Northwest with steep Southerly dips. • The auriferous quartz veins cut through the various rock types. There appears to be an 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Table 1 within this report for details of the drill holes and sample locations.
<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower exploration cut-off grade of 0.2 g/T Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are orientated obliquely to the mineralized structures and disseminated bodies. Interception angles of the mineralized structures are estimated by geometries from known occurrences in the adjacent mine workings and the core drilling intercepts.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<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.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<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"> Representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths have been reported.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<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. 	
<p>Further work</p>	<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"> At Gold Links, future work will include expanded drilling the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the 2150, Hanging Wall, and 1700 veins, preparation for underground exploitation, finalizing the surface program; reopening, mapping and sampling of previously inaccessible underground workings; as well as infill and expanded surface soil geochemistry, geological mapping, and geophysics.