

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 2021

Dome Gold Mines Limited (“Dome” or “Company”) (ASX code: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its industrial sand-magnetite-heavy mineral as well as its Nadroga copper and gold projects in Fiji for the period ended 31 December 2021.

An ASX market release dated 16 September 2021, advised that Dome had resumed field operations at Sigatoka. The bulk sample representative of different sedimentary domains amounting to a 15-20 tonne sample was shipped to IHC Mining’s metallurgical facility at Yatala, Queensland. The sample is currently being processed through a pilot plant (see photos) that replicates operations of a full-scale treatment plant.

In conjunction with the pilot plant operation, Dome has contracted Flagstaff PCM Pty Ltd, based at Spring Hill, Queensland to provide engineering management of the pilot plant program as well as the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on behalf of the Company. The resumption of the DFS is a major milestone moving Dome toward mine development at the Sigatoka Project.

The current 3-year period for the Sigatoka Special Prospecting Licence SPL1495 expires on the 10th of February 2022. Dome has submitted all required application documents to the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) for extending the SPL for a further 3-year period in December 2021. Under the Mining Law the SPL remains in force while renewal documentation is be processed by the MRD.

Also during the December quarter local reports were received that recent road construction had exposed outcrops of silica-pyrite mineralisation on the Nadroga SPL 1452 porphyry copper-gold project. Dome geologists were immediately mobilised to examine the exposures. A total of nine grab samples of the altered-mineralised outcrops were collected and have been dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane for analysis.

SIGATOKA (SPL1495) BULK SAMPLE AND DFS PROGRAM

During the September quarter, Dome collected and shipped a 15-20 tonne sample of sand representative of the Sigatoka industrial sand-magnetite-heavy mineral deposit to IHC Mining at Yatala, Queensland for large-scale pilot plant processing. Pilot plant processing of the sample has now commenced (see Figure 1 and Plates 1 to 5).

The pilot plant operation will examine and optimise processing options, provide engineering data for full-scale plant design and deliver samples for market analysis as inputs for the DFS.

Competitive quotes are currently being sought for development of a mine plan as well as mining equipment and process plant engineering packages. Capital and operating cost estimates along with the results from market studies will then be used to create a robust financial model. The final DFS will be submitted to the Mineral Resources Department as part of the application documentation for a mining lease and mineral extraction permit.



Figure 1 – Red star images mark approximate locations of bulk sample sites on an image of part of the Sigatoka deposit

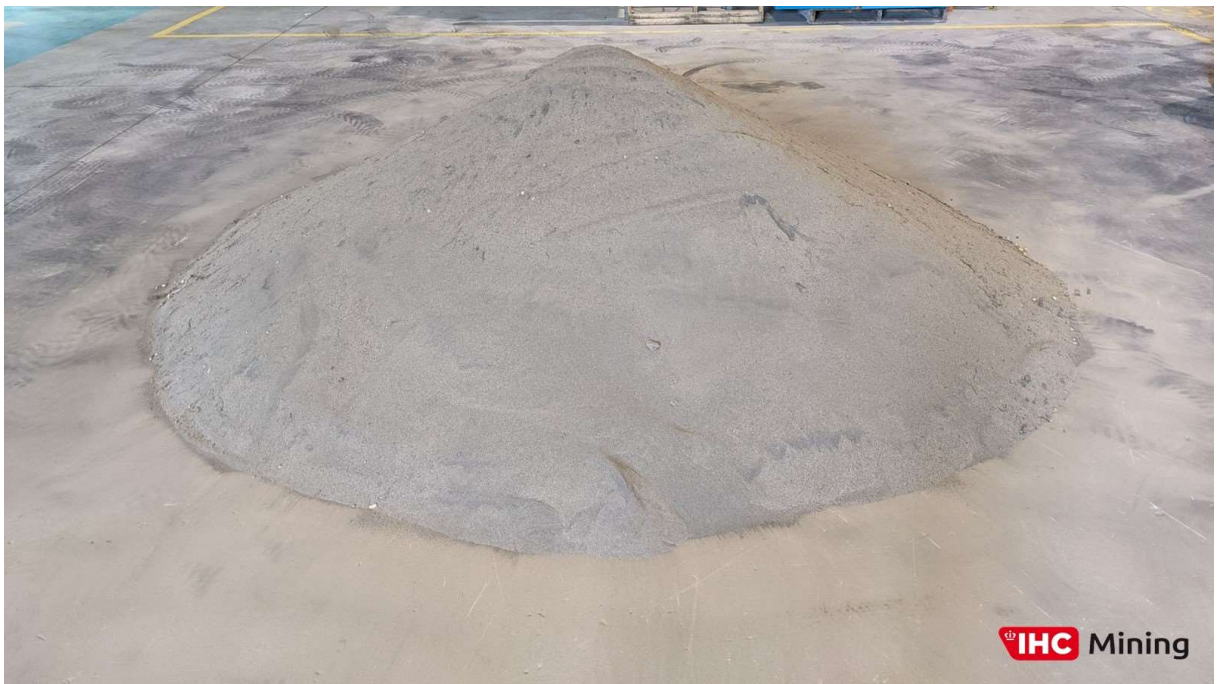


Plate 1 – “Run of mine” bulk sample prepared for pilot plant processing



Plate 2 – Trommel used for oversize and trash removal (>2mm)



Plate 3 – Pebbles and organic matter from Trommel

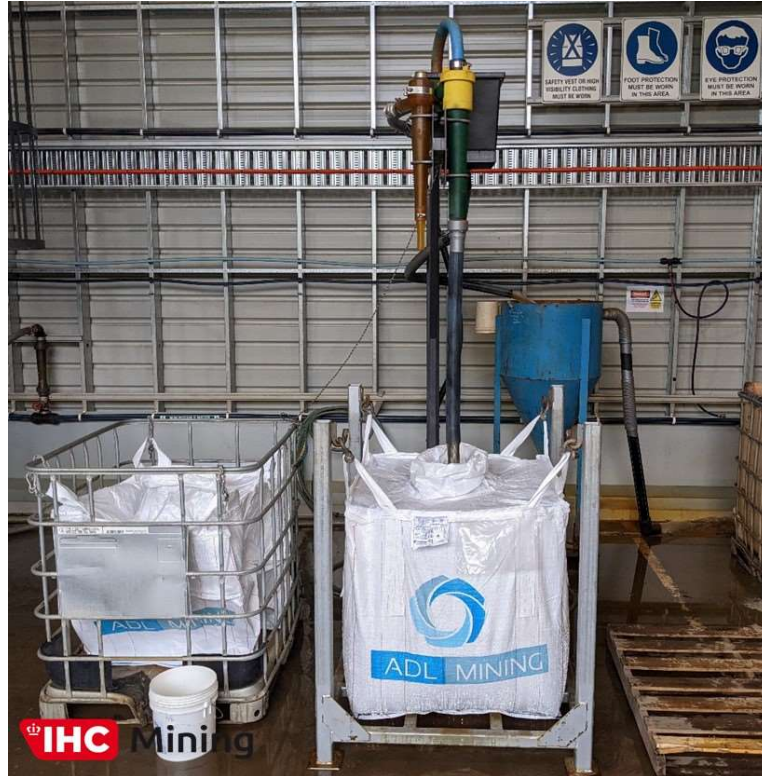


Plate 4 – Slimes removal (material <math><45\mu\text{m}</math>)



Plate 5 – Washed sand ready for industrial sand and magnetite-heavy mineral recovery (+2mm -45 μm)

NADROGA (SPL1452) PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD SAMPLING PROGRAM

In November 2021, local villagers reported to the Company that an area of mineralisation had been exposed during road upgrades in an area within SPL1452. Dome geologists undertook a brief field inspection and discovered exposures of silicified porphyry and quartz diorite porphyry intrusives containing disseminated pyrite and hematite oxidation after pyrite over a large area (see Plate 6). A total of nine grab samples were collected and have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for assay.



Plate 6 – Satellite image showing GPS locations of nine grab samples collected from outcrops on SPL1452 (Scale 1cm = approx. 100m)

CORPORATE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dome Gold Mines Limited (“Dome” or “the Company”) provides this additional information regarding the quarterly activities report for the quarter ended 31 December 2021.

During the Quarter the Company expended \$55K on exploration and related activities.

The majority was spent on exploration activities at the Sigatoka Project in Fiji, which is wholly owned by Dome. Approximately \$49K was spent on costs relating to collection and freight of the bulk sample and for vehicles and staffing during the December quarter, \$6K was spent on rock chip sampling work at SPL1452.

No expenditure was incurred during the Quarter on mining production and development activities.



Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates during the December 2021 quarter totaled \$108K, which were directors' fees and interest payment on the loan.

As at 31 December 2021 Dome held \$3.7M in cash.

For further information about Dome and its Fijian projects, please refer to the Company's website www.domegoldmines.com.au or contact the Company at (02) 8203 5620.

This quarterly report has been approved by the Board of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J.V. McCarthy".

J.V. McCarthy
Chairman

No Material Changes

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this quarterly activities report and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration activities in this market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this Quarterly Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by John V McCarthy. Mr McCarthy is the non-executive Chairman of the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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'. Mr McCarthy, through his family Superfund, holds shares in the Company and is paid fixed directors fees for his services. He consents to the inclusion in this Quarterly Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT DOME

Dome is an Australian mining company that listed on the ASX on the 22 October 2013. The Company is focussed on gold, copper and iron and industrial sands in Fiji, where it holds three highly prospective exploration tenements. Dome's objective is to become a major force in the mining industry of Fiji by the discovery and development of mineral resources within its Fijian tenements.

Sigatoka is a heavy mineral sand project containing abundant magnetite. Drilling to establish an initial resource estimate for the project has been completed, and initial stages of a definitive feasibility study are now underway. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional sand mining and wet processing is anticipated within two years.

Dome's other projects are the Ono Island epithermal gold project, where an initial exploration diamond drilling was completed in early July 2018, and the Nadrau project, where additional exploration programs for copper-gold porphyry deposits are warranted.



Dome's Board and Management team has a high level of experience in Fiji, and the Company has been actively exploring in Fiji since 2008.

DOME MINES LTD TENEMENT SCHEDULE

| Tenement | Name | Holder | Interest % | Area (hectares) at | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | 31 March 2016 | Expiry Date |
| SPL 1451 | Ono Island | Dome Mines Ltd | 100 | 3,028 | 24/06/2023 |
| SPL 1452 | Central Viti Levu | Dome Mines Ltd | 100 | 33,213 | 26/08/2022 |
| SPL 1495* | Sigatoka Ironsand | Magma Mines Ltd | 100 | 2,522 | 10/02/2022 |

***Note:** An application for a 3-year renewal of SPL1495 has been submitted to MRD

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Nadrau Copper Gold Project - SPL1452

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"> • Rock chip and stream sediment sampling was carried out by experienced geologists under Dome management supervision. • Rock chip samples of 1 to 3 kg were placed into pre-labelled calico sample bags and details were recorded onto a sample logging sheet in the field. • Rock chip samples were collected in areas showing strong alteration and mineralisation. Both float and outcrop samples were collected. • QAQC samples were not included in sample batches sent to the Laboratory due to the small number of samples involved. |
| 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"> • No drilling is reported herein. |
| 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 representative nature of the samples. • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling is reported herein. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| Logging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GPS locations and type of material collected has been adequately described and recorded on log sheets in the field, and then entered into a database. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip samples were collected by taking representative rock chips from small outcrops or small areas of float, showing anomalous alteration and/or sulphide mineralisation. |
| Quality of assay data and laboratory tests | <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"> • ALS Laboratories will perform analytical testing on the rock chip samples using assay methods Au-AA24 (50 g charge with AAS finish), and the multi-element ICP method ME-ICP61 (33 element suite), that uses a multi-acid digest. |
| 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample data were compiled and digitally captured by trained geologists, and entered into a database, then validated. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> | |
| <i>Location of data points</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample points were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with an approximate accuracy of approximately 3 to 5 m for Easting and Northing. The elevation has a higher error around 10 m. • The GPS co-ordinate system used is Fiji Map Grid 1986. |
| <i>Data spacing and distribution</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the early stage of exploration and type of program, the sampling is not systematic, nor representative of any possible future Mineral Resource estimate. |
| <i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between sampling and mineralization orientation is not known. |
| <i>Sample security</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected, bagged and stored on site until ready for dispatch by TNT air freight to Brisbane, Australia. • A strong chain of custody was maintained during the transport of the samples from the work site in Fiji to ALS in Brisbane. |
| <i>Audits or reviews</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic reviews of the Company's exploration procedures are conducted by the Company's experienced team of staff geologists and external consultants from time to time. • Dome has not completed any external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data from the recent geochemical sampling 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"> • Sampling data is from the Company's Nadrau Copper-Gold Project, located within SPL 1452. • Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. • SPL1452 is owned 100% by Dome Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited and is valid for 3-year renewable periods • The tenement is currently in good standing. • The tenement is due to be renewed in August 2022. |
| <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"> • Four previous companies completed historical exploration programs on SPL 1452 in the Wainivau-Namoli area between 1969 and 1993, these include the following companies: Barringer (1969), Amoco (1973-76), CRA (1989-92) and Placer Dome (1993-94). • Previous exploration programs include: geochemical sampling programs, geophysical surveys (magnetics and IP), geological mapping, and diamond drilling (5 Amoco holes in 1974-75). • Geochemical data from the Amoco, CRA and Placer Dome programs has been digitally captured by Dome and entered into a new GIS database. |
| <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 Nadrau Project includes 2 key prospects, Namoli and Wainivau, which are highly prospective for large-scale porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, plus possible higher-level epithermal gold mineralisation • Host lithologies include granitoids, volcanics and associated volcanoclastic rocks. The area also has some younger sedimentary cover rocks. The main granotoid intrusive bodies of interest are part of the Miocene Colo Plutonic Suite. • A regional geology map is included above in the body of this report. |
| <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling is reported herein. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. | |
| Data aggregation methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling is reported herein. |
| 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'). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling is reported herein. ● Not known at this time. |
| 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"> ● Maps/satellite images are prepared at appropriate scales and included in the body of the report. |
| 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"> ● Reporting is considered representative of the data. |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All relevant data has been fully reported. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | <i>substances.</i> | |
| <i>Further work</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration is planned for Nadrau in the future including geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, geological mapping and diamond drilling. |

Sections 3, 4 and 5 are not included as no resource or reserve estimates are being reported at this time