ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **30 January 2020**

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 2019

SUMMARY

- **A JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed for the Koroua Island resource area, which is part of the Sigatoka Iron Sand Project (SPL 1495), Fiji**
  - **52.7 Mt @ 13.3% HM – Koroua Island (Indicated)**
  - **Includes over 1 million tonnes of valuable iron minerals (largely magnetite)**
  - **Contains traces of gold and rare earth minerals, which require further investigation**

- **The total Mineral Resource inventory for the whole Sigatoka Iron Sand Project (SPL 1495) now stands at 184.1 Mt**
  - **52.7 Mt @ 13.3% HM – Koroua Island (Indicated)**
  - **25.3 Mt @ 11.6% HM – Sigatoka River (Indicated)**
  - **5.9 Mt @ 10.7% HM – Sigatoka River (Inferred)**
  - **100.2 Mt @ 17.2% HM – Kulukulu (Inferred)**

- **The current sonic drilling program is showing more concentrated and thicker mineralisation in the foreshore area at Kulukulu. This area is considered to be the likely starting point for the Company's sand mining operations on SPL 1495.**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its iron sand, copper and gold projects in Fiji for the period ended 31 December 2019.

SIGATOKA PROJECT (SPL1495)

During the quarter, Dome Gold Mines Ltd ("Dome" or "the Company") announced an update to the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimates for its 100%-owned Sigatoka Iron Sand Project (SPL 1495), located on the main island of Viti Levu, Fiji (Figure 1). Details of the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource update is included in an ASX Announcement, dated 11 December 2019. A summary of this work is included below.

Koroua Island Resource

Sonic drilling over the Koroua Island resource area was completed in late 2017 and included a total of 69 sonic drill holes for an average depth of 23.2 m. The sonic holes were drilled on a 100m x 200m spaced grid over Koroua Island, which lies immediately west of the Sigatoka River (see Figure 2). A recently completed mineral resource estimate at Koroua Island returned:

- **52.7 Mt @ 13.3% HM, for a total of 7.0 Mt of contained HM (JORC 2012 Indicated Mineral Resource).**
- **The 300 Gauss (primary magnetic fraction) heavy mineral assemblage averages 63% valuable iron sand minerals (largely magnetite, plus lesser goethite and hematite). Total contained iron ore content is estimated at just over one million tonnes.**
- **48 of the 134 composites have undergone full modal mineral analysis. Four of these have shown traces of fine-grained gold and seven show traces of rare earth minerals.**

The resource estimation assumes a density of 1.8 g/cm^3, and a cut-off grade of 8% Heavy Minerals (HM).

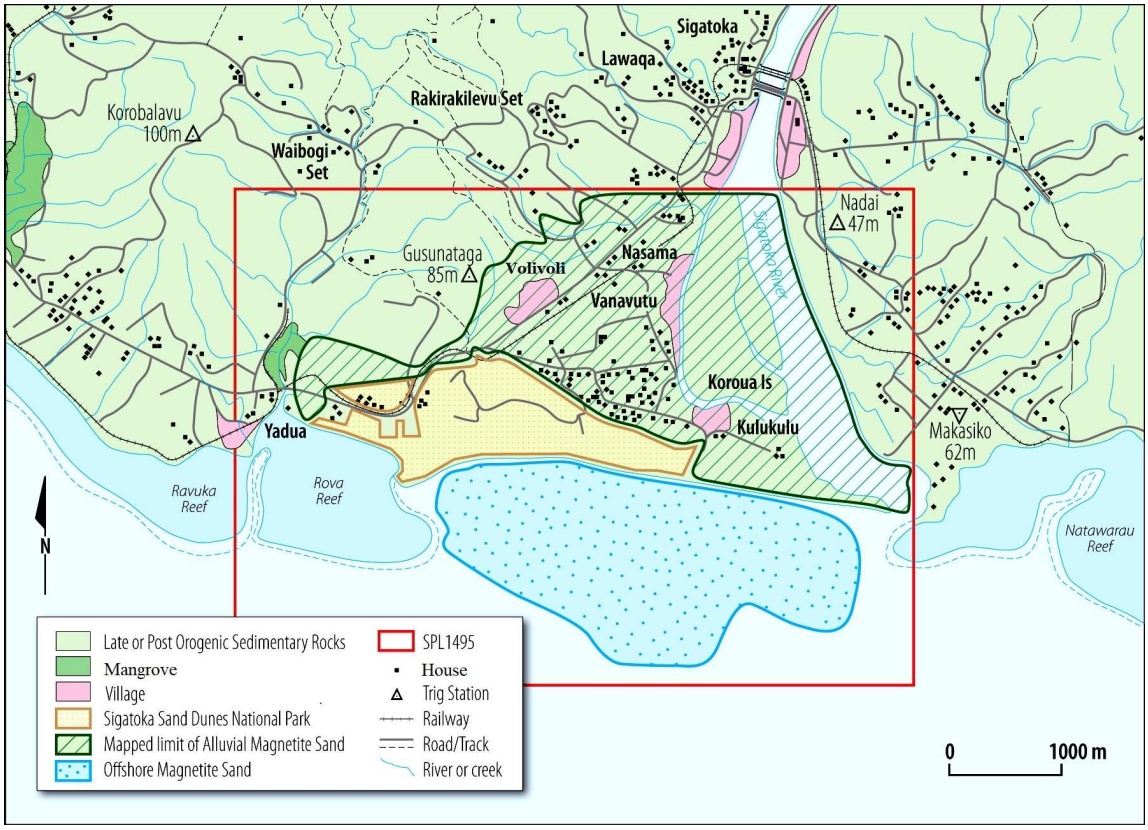

Figure 1: A map of current known sand deposits within Dome's SPL 1495 licence area.

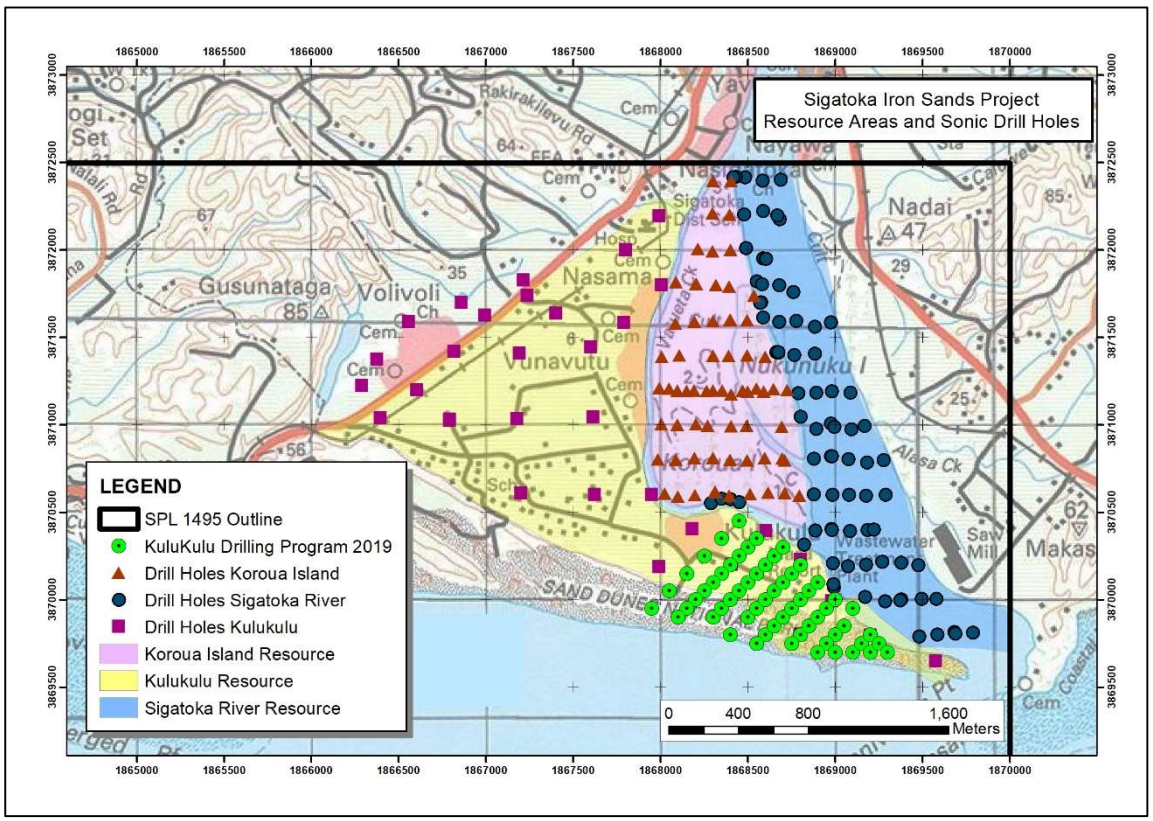

Figure 2: A map of resource areas, previous drill sites and current 2019 Kulukulu drilling sites within the Sigatoka Project area.

The Koroua Island drilling and assay programme included standard QA measures to determine precision, accuracy and short-range geological/HM-grade continuity. A quarter core split was used for analysis subsequent to being photographed, geologically-logged and measured for magnetic susceptibility. A strong correlation between magnetite content and magnetic susceptibility is observed.

Drill samples are subjected to contemporary heavy mineral analytical techniques. Diamantina Laboratory is tasked with splitting, wet-screening and heavy media separation. HM residues are combined to conform to the geological interpretation and composites are sent to IHC Robbins for magnetic separation and XRF. A representative selection of samples from each fraction (relative to inherent value) are then forwarded to Process Mineralogy Consultants for semi-quantitative mineral assemblage determination and grain size analysis. All sample residues are retained for future reference and/or test work.

A total of 134 Koroua Island heavy mineral composite samples were subjected to the two-stage magnetic separation and XRF analysis. Of these, 48 underwent the full mineral assemblage and grain size analysis. The analytical results from these composites have been incorporated into the latest mineral resource estimate.

Results of sample analysis suggest that HM content is high, with a range of 3.1% to 47.3% and an average of 13.3% HM.

As expected, the primary magnetic fraction (300 Gauss) is dominated by iron sand minerals (estimated 62.7% of the fraction) representing over one million tonnes of valuable heavy minerals (largely magnetite, plus lesser goethite and hematite)

Of the 48 composite samples sent for mineral assemblage analysis, four recorded traces of fine gold and seven show traces of rare earth minerals. Further investigations are underway to determine the significance and extent of the gold and rare earth minerals discovered at Koroua Island.

Total Sigatoka Resource

The total Mineral Resource inventory for the Sigatoka Iron Sand Project now stands **at 184.1 Mt**, which includes the following:

- 52.7 Mt @ 13.3% HM – Koroura Island (Indicated)
- 25.3 Mt @ 11.6% HM – Sigatoka River (Indicated)
- 5.9 Mt @ 10.7% HM – Sigatoka River (Inferred)
- 100.2 Mt @ 17.2% HM – onshore Kulukulu (Inferred)

The resource areas above are shown on Figure 2. A detailed table of the total resource estimate and JORC (2012) Table 1 are included as Attachment A and Attachment B.

Dome is aiming to develop a robust sand dredging project at Sigatoka. The next stage planned for 2020 is to complete the detailed sonic drilling at Kulukulu and the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

Current Kulukulu Resource Drilling

A new phase of sonic drilling commenced in September 2019 in the Kulukulu resource area. The program was almost completed by mid December 2019, when it was suspended due to the commencement of the wet season. Some 9 holes remain, and another 5 twin holes (total of 14 holes) remain to be drilled; these will be completed during the first quarter of 2020, (see Figure 3).

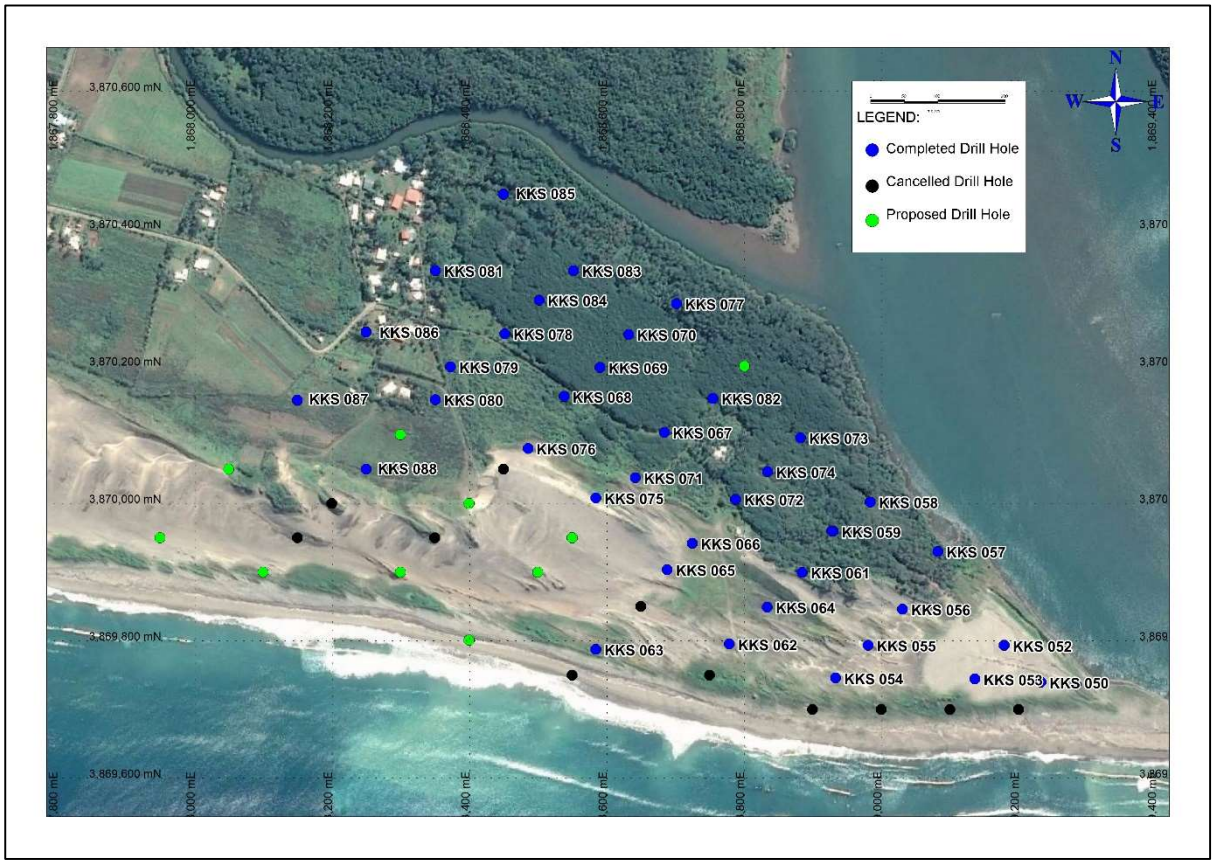

Figure 3: A map of KuluKulu resource area showing drilling status as at 31 December 2019.

This recent sonic drilling programme focused on the foreshore of the Inferred Kulukulu Resource (Fig. 2). The drilling was conducted on a 70m x 140m grid in the Kulukulu foreshore area, which was targeted as it appears to contain higher grade mineralisation and will most likely dictate the starting point for sand mining, pursuant to the Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") being conducted by IHC Robbins.

Earlier reconnaissance drilling by Dome at Kulukulu indicated that the foreshore area contains abundant sand which is both thick (greater than 30m) and indicatively rich in magnetite. It therefore represents an ideal starting point for mining, especially if the present expectation of using IHC-branded TT sand pumps, instead of dredges, receives full endorsement in the final DFS report. When this new program of drilling is completed in the next few months, it will allow a further upgrade of the Sigatoka Project Mineral Resource inventory.

During 2019, Dome has also been investigating existing and emerging markets for industrial sand and gravel, which – through process screening – are likely to be significant by-products of the Sigatoka Project. Dome has found that there is a substantial domestic market in Fiji for industrial sand and gravel, with potential customers including cement manufacturers and construction companies. The Company has also found that there is a large and growing market for clean industrial sand, such as Sigatoka is expected to

produce, in Asia, including Hong Kong and Singapore. Both of those cities have major land reclamation projects that require large quantities of clean sand that will satisfy Australian standards for construction sand. On present indications, Dome should be able to supply substantial quantities of such sand to those markets at competitive prices, which would allow Sigatoka to expand its scope of operations and deliver significant financial benefits due to economies of scale at its projected operations.

NAMOLI-WAINIVAU (SPL1452)

Last Quarter the Company was pleased to receive advice from the Mineral Resources Department of Fiji that its application for renewal of SPL1452, covering Dome's porphyry copper-gold prospects on the main island of Viti Levu, had been approved. The tenement is now valid until 26 August 2022.

During November 2019, Dome conducted a field trip to SPL 1495, to discuss Dome's future exploration plans with the main communities and landholders. Dome then conducted a second field trip in December 2019, to review the geology and access tracks, on this large but very much underexplored SPL. This SPL is prospective for large porphyry copper-gold systems similar to the nearby Namosi resource.

The Company has noted increased interest in this style of copper deposit over the past year or so from major players in the copper business. Accordingly, Dome believes that Namoli-Wainivau is a critical asset for the Company that will deliver substantial value over the medium and longer term.

ONO ISLAND PROJECT (SPL1451)

No exploration was undertaken on SPL1451 during the quarterly period. Plans have been made for a field visit to Ono Island during the first quarter of 2020, in order to hold meetings with the main communities, prior to lodgement of a renewal application due in February 2020.

CORPORATE

Expenditure incurred on exploration activities during the December 2019 quarter totalled $333,489.

As at 31 December 2019, Dome held $563,636 in cash.

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

G G LOWDER
Chairman

Attachments:

A. Sigatoka River Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate Summaries; and Kulukulu Inferred Resource Estimate Summaries

B. JORC Table 1, Sections 1, 2 and 3

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Sigatoka, Ono Island and Namoli-Wainivau is based on information compiled by Garry Lowder, who is Chairman of the Company. Dr Lowder is a geologist who is a Fellow 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'. Dr Lowder holds shares in the Company both directly and indirectly and consents to the inclusion in this 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, which listed on the ASX on 22 October 2013. The Company is focussed on gold, copper and mineral sands in Fiji, where it holds three highly prospective exploration tenements. The Company'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 mineral sand project containing abundant heavy metals including magnetite. Drilling to establish an initial resource estimate for the project has been completed, and further drilling currently underway is expected to increase the resource base substantially. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by the use of sand pumps and later by conventional dredging 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 Namoli-Wainivau porphyry copper-gold project, where additional exploration programs are expected to take place later in 2020.

Dome's Board and Management team has a high level of experience in Fiji, and Dome 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	12/02/2020
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

ATTACHMENT A

SIGATOKA RIVER

HM Cut-off: 8%

JORC Classification	ZONE	DENSITY (g/cm3)	TONNES (Mt)	HM TONNES (Mt)	MAG1 TONNES (kt)	%HM Feed	%HM in Sand	+4mm Sand	1 - 4mm Sand	38 micron-1mm Sand	-38 micron	%MAG1 in Feed	%V in MAG1	%TiO2 in MAG1	%Fe in MAG1	%SiO2 in MAG1	%Al2O3 in MAG1	%P in MAG1	%S in MAG1
Indicated	Lower Fine Sand [ZONE 1]	1.80	18.8	2.2	345	11.6	15.8	8.7	10.5	73.1	7.6	1.8	0.35	6.6	56.4	4.6	3.8	0.06	0.92
	Upper Coarse Sand [ZONE 2]	1.80	6.5	0.8	99	11.5	19.7	17.5	20.3	58.3	3.9	1.5	0.36	6.6	57.1	4.2	3.7	0.07	0.57
	Subtotal	**1.80**	**25.3**	**2.9**	**444**	**11.6**	**16.8**	**11.0**	**13.0**	**69.3**	**6.7**	**1.8**	**0.35**	**6.6**	**56.6**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**0.06**	**0.83**
Inferred	Lower Fine Sand [ZONE 1]	1.80	4.6	0.5	76	10.7	15.7	10.4	13.1	68.6	7.9	1.7	0.36	6.6	56.9	4.4	3.7	0.06	1.08
	Upper Coarse Sand [ZONE 2]	1.80	1.4	0.2	15	10.8	19.9	21.1	20.9	53.5	4.5	1.1	0.36	6.6	57.4	4.3	3.8	0.07	0.36
	Subtotal	**1.80**	**5.9**	**0.6**	**91**	**10.7**	**16.6**	**12.8**	**14.9**	**65.1**	**7.1**	**1.5**	**0.36**	**6.6**	**57.0**	**4.4**	**3.7**	**0.06**	**0.91**
	TOTAL	**1.80**	**31.2**	**3.6**	**535**	**11.4**	**16.8**	**11.3**	**13.4**	**68.5**	**6.8**	**1.7**	**0.4**	**6.6**	**56.7**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**

KULUKULU

HM Cut-off: 8%

JORC Classification	ZONE	DENSITY (g/cm3)	TONNES (Mt)	HM TONNES (Mt)	MAG1 TONNES (kt)	%HM in Feed	%HM in Sand	+4mm Sand	1 - 4mm Sand	45 micron - 1mm Sand	-45 micron	%MAG1 in Feed	%Fe in MAG1	%TiO2 in MAG1	%SiO2 in MAG1	%Al2O3 in MAG1
Inferred	Lower Fine Sands [ZONE 1]	1.80	47.7	6.48	1,371	13.6	17.0	4.2	9.4	79.6	6.8	2.9	53.8	6.5	7.7	4.5
	Upper Coarse Sands [ZONE 2]	1.80	43.2	9.04	1,121	21.0	24.4	3.3	6.7	85.3	4.7	2.6	53.8	6.5	8.0	4.4
	Elluvial Sands [ZONE 3]	1.80	9.30	1.72	243	18.5	25.0	6.5	9.3	72.6	11.5	2.6	53.9	6.5	7.8	4.5
	TOTAL	**1.80**	**100.2**	**17.2**	**2,735**	**17.2**	**21.0**	**4.0**	**8.2**	**81.4**	**6.3**	**2.7**	**53.8**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**4.5**

KOROUA ISLAND

HM Cut-off: 8%

JORC Classification	REOURCE ZONE	DENSITY (g/cm3)	TONNES (Mt)	HM TONNES (Mt)	MAG1 TONNES (kt)	MAG2 TONNES (kt)	NON-MAG TONNES (kt)	%HM in Feed	%HM in Sand	+4mm Sand	1 - 4mm Sand	-38 micron	Magnetite (% in HM)	Goethite (% in HM)	Hematite (% in HM)	Diopside (% in HM)	Garnet (% in HM)	Altered Ilmenite (% in HM)	Primary Ilmenite (% in HM)	Titanium Oxides (% in HM)	Titanite (% in HM)	Rutile (% in HM)	Hornblend (% in HM)	Other (% in HM)	XRF Fe (% in HM)	XRF Sulphur (% in HM)	XRF TiO2 (% in HM)	XRF SiO2 (% in HM)	XRF Al2O3 (% in HM)	XRF P (% in HM)
Indicated	Fine grained alluvial (lower layer)	1.80	35.0	4.64	1,142	260	3,240	13.3	15.4	0.6	1.2	12.4	12.3	3.5	1.8	45.9	9.6	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	16.4	6.7	19.1	0.2	3.1	37.3	6.5	0.1
	Coarse grained alluvial (upper layer)	1.80	15.5	2.10	404	134	1,557	13.5	19.4	5.0	16.4	9.0	10.1	1.8	1.8	60.5	7.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	9.5	6.2	16.3	0.0	2.4	40.0	6.1	0.1
	Eluvial Layer (uppermost)	1.80	2.30	0.23	61	13	158	10.2	17.9	1.8	2.2	40.9	12.9	4.3	1.6	48.4	9.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	14.1	6.1	21.2	0.0	3.4	35.5	6.4	0.1
TOTAL		**1.80**	**52.7**	**7.0**	**1,607**	**407**	**4,955**	**13.3**	**16.7**	**1.9**	**5.7**	**12.6**	**11.7**	**3.0**	**1.8**	**50.4**	**8.9**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**14.3**	**6.5**	**18.3**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**38.1**	**6.4**	**0.1**

Magnetic 1 Fraction (300 Gauss)

JORC Classification	REOURCE ZONE	MAG1 TONNES (kt)	Magnetite (% in HM)	Goethite (% in HM)	Hematite (% in HM)	Grainsize HM (microns)	Diopside (% in HM)	Garnet (% in HM)	Altered Ilmenite (% in HM)	Primary Ilmenite (% in HM)	Titanium Oxides (% in HM)	Rutile (% in HM)	Hornblend (% in HM)	Other (% in HM)	XRF Fe (% in HM)	XRF Sulphur (% in HM)	XRF TiO2 (% in HM)	XRF SiO2 (% in HM)	XRF Al2O3 (% in HM)	XRF Phosphorus (% in HM)
Indicated	Fine grained alluvial (lower layer)	1,142	45.3	11.1	6.4	80	12.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	3.3	0.1	5.9	9.4	46.4	0.3	6.2	13.5	4.6	0.1
	Coarse grained alluvial (upper layer)	404	48.1	7.6	6.0	160	17.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.6	0.1	5.8	8.1	45.9	0.0	5.9	14.6	4.5	0.1
	Eluvial Layer (uppermost)	61	47.2	14.7	4.4	99	13.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.1	6.2	6.7	48.2	0.0	6.5	12.0	4.6	0.1
TOTAL		**1,607**	**46.1**	**10.4**	**6.2**	**100**	**13.8**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**5.9**	**9.0**	**46.4**	**0.2**	**6.2**	**13.7**	**4.6**	**0.1**

Magnetic 2 Fraction (500 Gauss)

JORC Classification	REOURCE ZONE	MAG2 TONNES (kt)	Magnetite (% in HM)	Goethite (% in HM)	Hematite (% in HM)	Grainsize HM (microns)	Diopside (% in HM)	Garnet (% in HM)	Altered Ilmenite (% in HM)	Primary Ilmenite (% in HM)	Titanium Oxides (% in HM)	Rutile (% in HM)	Hornblend (% in HM)	Other (% in HM)	XRF Fe (% in HM)	XRF Sulphur (% in HM)	XRF TiO2 (% in HM)	XRF SiO2 (% in HM)	XRF Al2O3 (% in HM)	XRF Phosphorus (% in HM)
Indicated	Fine grained alluvial (lower layer)	260	3.2	3.1	0.6	104	51.3	6.1	6.2	2.7	0.9	0.3	17.0	7.7	15.7	0.3	6.5	39.3	5.5	0.1
	Coarse grained alluvial (upper layer)	134	7.8	1.1	1.6	241	61.2	4.3	2.2	1.7	0.6	0.2	12.0	7.0	14.3	0.0	3.8	42.0	5.6	0.1
	Eluvial Layer (uppermost)	13	3.6	1.5	0.7	141	53.9	6.6	4.8	2.5	1.2	0.1	16.6	7.5	15.8	0.1	5.9	39.7	5.7	0.1
TOTAL		**407**	**4.7**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**150**	**54.6**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**15.4**	**7.4**	**15.2**	**0.2**	**5.6**	**40.2**	**5.5**	**0.1**

Non-Magnetic Fraction

JORC Classification	REOURCE ZONE	NON-MAG TONNES (kt)	Magnetite (% in HM)	Goethite (% in HM)	Hematite (% in HM)	Grainsize HM (microns)	Diopside (% in HM)	Garnet (% in HM)	Altered Ilmenite (% in HM)	Primary Ilmenite (% in HM)	Titanium Oxides (% in HM)	Rutile (% in HM)	Hornblend (% in HM)	Other (% in HM)	XRF Fe (% in HM)	XRF Sulphur (% in HM)	XRF TiO2 (% in HM)	XRF SiO2 (% in HM)	XRF Al2O3 (% in HM)	XRF Phosphorus (% in HM)
Indicated	Fine grained alluvial (lower layer)	3,240	1.4	0.9	0.3	103	57.1	12.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	20.1	5.6	9.7	0.1	1.7	45.6	7.2	0.1
	Coarse grained alluvial (upper layer)	1,557	0.5	0.3	0.8	260	71.8	9.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.3	5.6	8.8	0.0	1.4	46.4	6.6	0.0
	Eluvial Layer (uppermost)	158	0.5	0.5	0.7	146	61.6	12.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.9	5.8	11.3	0.0	2.1	44.2	7.1	0.1
TOTAL		**4,955**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**154**	**61.9**	**11.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**16.9**	**5.6**	**9.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**45.8**	**7.0**	**0.1**

Attachment B

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1495 – Koroua Island Resource

Reporting Competent Person: **Gavin Helgeland** BSc MAIG (membership number: 3536), 5/12/2019

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(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.*	• Half sonic core samples generally 2 metres in length. Half core samples are split into two quarters using a broad scraper the primary sample placed in calico bags, the secondary sample referred to as the b-split sample is placed in a plastic bag. Both sets of sample bags contain aluminium tags with their unique sample identity number. Wet sample weights for sample pairs are monitored for quality assurance. • A Magnetic susceptibility metre (magROCKv3) hand held low frequency high resolution meter with memory and averaging capabilities is used to indicate magnetite content in the heavy minerals. Five magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken for every sample and the average of these measurements is recorded in the detailed descriptive and photographic logs. Bagged samples are submitted to an independent laboratory for processing. • The b-splits are batched into calico bags and stored securely at the core shed sea containers. The primary assay samples are batched for importation to the Australian Laboratory. • The top two metres of samples are batched separately from the rest of the samples due to Australian Quarantine requirements.
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).*	• Sonic drill at NQ (60mm) core diameter from vertical sonic holes. Core recovery is generally 100% except at the water table where it can be reduced to as little as 50%.
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.*	• Down hole measurements are based both on records of drill rods used (the sonic rig uses rods that are 1.5m lengths) and measurements of core rise or slough by tape measure inside the drill stem before retrieving core samples from the hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Core is extruded into core trays an slough is removed and core recovery is recorded (marked as core loss in the core tray) • Samples of sonic core are highly representative of the material sampled • Core recovery is usually related to sediment type and compactness and whether the cored material is above or below the water table (saturated).
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.*	• Sonic core is placed into plastic core trays, marked up with depths, photographed (quantitative), logged in detail (qualitative) into a standard spreadsheet on a laptop. • Sonic core is logged to sufficient detail to support the latest MRE. • 100% of the sonic holes are logged in detail using exact intervals. Two metre samples are collected from surface to the end of the hole.
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.*	• Two quarter sonic core samples are collected and bagged. A residue of half core remains in the core trays and is stored securely at the core shed sea containers. • Samples are presented to an independent laboratory where they are dried and sieved at 100mm. The 100mm size fraction weighing approximately 500 grams is then submitted to an independent metallurgical laboratory for heavy mineral and magnetic mineral analyses by heavy media and magnetic mineral separation. • Composite samples are also compiled for XRF and mineral assemblage analysis. • Whole samples are dried in a laboratory and undergo splitting/screening under controlled laboratory conditions. • 100g sand sub-samples (38um-2mm sized) apportioned using riffle or rotary splitters, undergo heavy media separation to determine heavy mineral content. This is considered representative of the total sample. • Field duplicates and laboratory duplicates are assayed to determine both sampling variability and assay repeatability.
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.*	• The analytical methods produce accurate quantitative results • Magnetic susceptibility metre (magROCKv3) hand held low frequency high resolution meter with memory and averaging capabilities. Average measurements were applied to each sample of sonic core and recorded on the logs and each half core sample is measured and recorded as well. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are impacted by moisture and heavy mineral distribution and are considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	indicative only and are not quantitative measurements of magnetic mineral content.
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.*	• Higher concentrations of magnetic minerals are generally observable and checked by senior geological management. Half sonic core is retained for review. • Initially every tenth sonic hole was twinned and sampled for data comparison and control purposes. The twinned hole also has duplicate samples assayed top to bottom for a full suite of drilling, sampling and assaying QA-QC data. • All field data is entered into a laptop spreadsheet. Assay data is received in spreadsheet form also and is checked for correct tallies and out of range data. Any errors are referred to the assay laboratory for correction or omission.
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.*	• Collars are located with hand held GPS devices. Onshore drill collar elevations and hole locations are later recorded with differential GPS equipment by a licenced surveyor. • The local drill grid reference for surveyed locations is Fiji 1956 / UTM zone 60S. • Topographic control is by land survey and differential GPS using collars plus an array of pick-up points across the resource for definition. Control is considered adequate for resource definition.
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 classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sonic quarter core samples are taken over two metre intervals from surface to the end of hole. Logging is performed on exact intervals. • Drilling lines are approximately 200m apart but vary depending on on-ground obstacles. Similarly hole centres are approximately100m apart. • Twinned holes are drilled within 5m of the original hole. • Data spacing (both drill hole and sample interval) have been confirmed by independent mineral sand industry consultants to be within parameters necessary for an Inferred resource estimate. • Sample compositing has occurred that conforms to the geological interpretation. • Data spacing is considered appropriate for the MRE procedures and the classification applied reflects this data density provided.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• Vertical holes intersect generally flat lying sand, gravel and clay lithologies and are unbiased.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sonic core or bulk samples are placed in a locked sea container until delivery to the independent laboratory by courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Periodic audits are conducted of logging and sampling procedures and all electronic records are viewed and interrogated.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. SPL1495 is owned 100% by Magma Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited and is valid for 3-year renewable periods. • SPL's remain valid as long as the holder meets exploration program conditions outlined in the SPL documentation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration is referenced in both internal reports and reports prepared on Dome's behalf by independent consultants.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron (magnetite) and heavy mineral, sand and gravel deposit.

Drill hole 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*
		• Plans of drill hole locations and detailed geological logs are recorded into a "Geologger" GIS database including detailed records of drill hole information. Tabulation of drill hole data summaries are also presented in various internal and consultant reports prepared by or on behalf of Dome. This data is also submitted to the Mineral Resources Department of Fiji in annual reports.
		• There is no information that is excluded from the database or that is relevant to any report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Where averages for slimes content, heavy minerals and/or magnetite are reported these are based on weighted averages for the intervals reported calculated by multiplying the sample length by the content and dividing the sum of these products by the sum of the sample widths. • Metal equivalents are not used and values are the actual recoveries from heavy media, gravity and/or low intensity magnetic test work without further modification.
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').*	• Target sand and gravel deposits occur as roughly flat layers and within defined channels that are effectively sampled by sonic drilling which generally produces a sonic "core" representative of the layers drilled. • The sand deposits at Sigatoka are being shown to be very predictable. However river, estuary and delta sedimentary deposits are dynamic systems that can be locally variable.
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.*	• Maps, plans and sections are prepared at appropriate scales. Both written and graphic logs are prepared for each drill hole that include "Sediment Class", "Grain Size", Soil Classification", "Shell Fragments" and "Mag Sus".
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 of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting is fully representative of the data.
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.*	• All relevant data is fully 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.*	• Further sonic drilling will be undertaken in areas expected to show higher concentrations of heavy minerals or magnetic minerals due to wave and current action. Drilling is presently being undertaken in the Kulukulu Resource area with the Sonic drill mounted on a tracked carrier.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Both raw and validated data is housed digitally in a secure (LAN) master database
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Two site visits have been undertaken. Witnessed and assisting in improving sampling techniques. • Updated exploration protocols reference document to assist in instructing field staff on techniques and QA-QC associated with drilling, sample handling, logging, sampling and dispatch and storage.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Sediments are terrestrial elluvial and alluvial depositions and are considered to be variable within each layer however the contacts between layers are quite observable. Drilling at 200m x 100m x 2m has allowed sufficient confidence for a geological interpretation to be performed. • Geological logging and assaying has provided sufficient guidance and control for the MRE. • Factors affecting grade are associated with alluvial distribution of heavy minerals – short-range variability is considered to be impacting confidence however, broader trends on HM distribution have allowed for sufficient confidence in the interpretation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• MRE is constrained by the banks of the Sigatoka River in the East and Vatueta Creek wrapping around the West. • No clear nominal basement was intersected. Drilling depths are generally determined by rig capacity. • Dimensions of the reportable MRE are 2km x 0.8km x 30m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes*	• Mineral variability of the horizontally layered alluvial strata is considered moderate. It did not contain notable extremities in grade. Distribution analysis did not indicate complexities due to multiple grade populations within individual alluvial layers. • Modelling utilized Datamine Studio RM. • This is the first MRE performed on the Koroua Island Resource. See Resource Statement for detail on interpolation parameters. • Assumptions regarding by-products have not been considered for this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	MRE. • Floating parent cells in both easting and northing directions have been applied with parent cell size being 100 x 50 x 2 for a 200 x 100 x 2 drilling array. • Magsus is expected to be indicative of Magnetite content in HM however magsus has not been included in the MRE (only used as an indication to guide/influence interpretation). • Three sedimentary layers have been interpreted. These layers are separated by unconformity boundaries (abrupt changes in sediment types). These boundaries are exactly measured with interval logging which in turn informs the interpretation of the 2m sample intervals (string/wireframe snapping). • No cutting or capping occurred. There is no evidence for grade extremities in grade for this style of deposit.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis which is normal practice for mineral sands resource estimates.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• An 8% HM cut-off grade has been applied. This cut-off is not substantiated through mining reserves since no mining of these sorts of deposits has occurred in the project area or in fact, in the region. This cut-off grade is considered to be an appropriate economic cut-off.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Assumptions for mining are to utilize a Dredge or Sand Pump process feeding a wet mineral separation plant to separate the heavy minerals from the sands/gravels. A wet high intensity magnetic separation plant will be used to separate the Magnetite from the heavy minerals.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of*	• Detrital magnetite is considered to be the salable mineral driving economics. Extensive magnetic separation and XRF of magnetic and non-magnetic heavy minerals has been performed on the MREs surrounding Koroua Island (Sigatoka River and Kulukulu).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Koroua Island is situated adjacent to villages who presently utilize it for agriculture. Sigatoka River is under influence of the Coastal tides and as such is saline. It is assumed that no salt water will impact landforms – instead that fresh water will be utilized to wash any stockpiles and that the mine processing areas will be bunded against neighbouring environs.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Assumed to be 1.8mg/L. It is expected a variable density will be employed using a component calculation for future resource estimates. • The mineral is assumed to be roughly 50:50 magnetite:pyroxenes and on this basis with HM content (by weight) dominantly between 10-20% this bulk density assumption is adequate for the current MRE.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Koroua Island is entirely classified as an Indicated Resource. Account has been taken of the variability throughout the current array of drilling. An indication of the increase in confidence shown on drill line 3,871,200mN where double line density was performed, showed that in the west, for example, 25m hole spacing was more confidently defining features (elevations of oversize and clay content) perhaps at a Measured classification. • The resultant Indicated MRE reflects this Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• None performed at time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence*	• The accuracy and confidence exhibited by the data and the resultant interpretation is appropriate for an Indicated classification for the Koroua Island MRE. • Statistical analysis using model-drilling comparative analysis (SWATH plotting) will demonstrate how well the interpolation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	methods/parameters have performed (to be completed). • The 8% cut-off applied to the resource statement is intended as an indicative cut-off for technical and economic evaluations. Thjis cut-off will no doubt be refined as studies define economic value and mineability.

Sections 4 and 5 are not included as no new reserve estimates are being reported at this time.