ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **31 July 2018**

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR JUNE QUARTER, 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Dome has entered into a long term strategic alliance with Royal IHC of the Netherlands**
- **This will include appointment of IHC subsidiary, IHC Robbins, to complete a Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") on the Sigatoka Ironsand project**
- **Dome and IHC expect that IHC will become Engineering, Procurement and Construction manager at the mine development stage, assuming the DFS recommends development**
- **A first phase, 7-hole exploration diamond drilling program was completed at the Naqara gold prospects on Ono Island**
- **Assays of sulphide-bearing intercepts indicated anomalous copper and molybdenum and weakly anomalous gold and silver, suggesting a large, potentially fertile epithermal system is present**
- **Review of all data and 3-D modelling of results to date will be undertaken before proceeding with the next phase of drilling**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its industrial sand-magnetite, copper and gold projects in Fiji for the period ended 30 June 2018.

Sigatoka Ironsand Project (SPL1495)

On July 30, 2018 Dome announced that a binding Heads of Agreement ("HoA") had been entered into between Dome and IHC Robbins, a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal IHC of the Netherlands ("IHC"). The HoA establishes a strategic relationship between Dome and IHC that will initially involve completion of a DFS on the Sigatoka Ironsand project. Assuming the DFS concludes that mining is viable, IHC will, subject to documentation at the time, assume the role of Engineering, Procurement and Construction manager.

IHC is a major international corporation that has been in the marine vessel and dredge building industry since the mid-17th century and has "in-depth expertise in the engineering and manufacture of high-performance integrated vessels and equipment", particularly for use in sensitive marine environments. Importantly to Dome and its wholly owned subsidiary Magma Mines Ltd., which holds title at Sigatoka, IHC is committed to social responsibility and environmental accountability in every aspect of its operations and ensures their principles apply to suppliers, sub-contractors and society as a whole.

IHC's wholly owned subsidiary, IHC Robbins, has been involved with the Sigatoka Ironsand project for several years as exploration progressed by providing metallurgical and analytical services to Magma since sonic drilling began on the SPL 1495 in 2012.

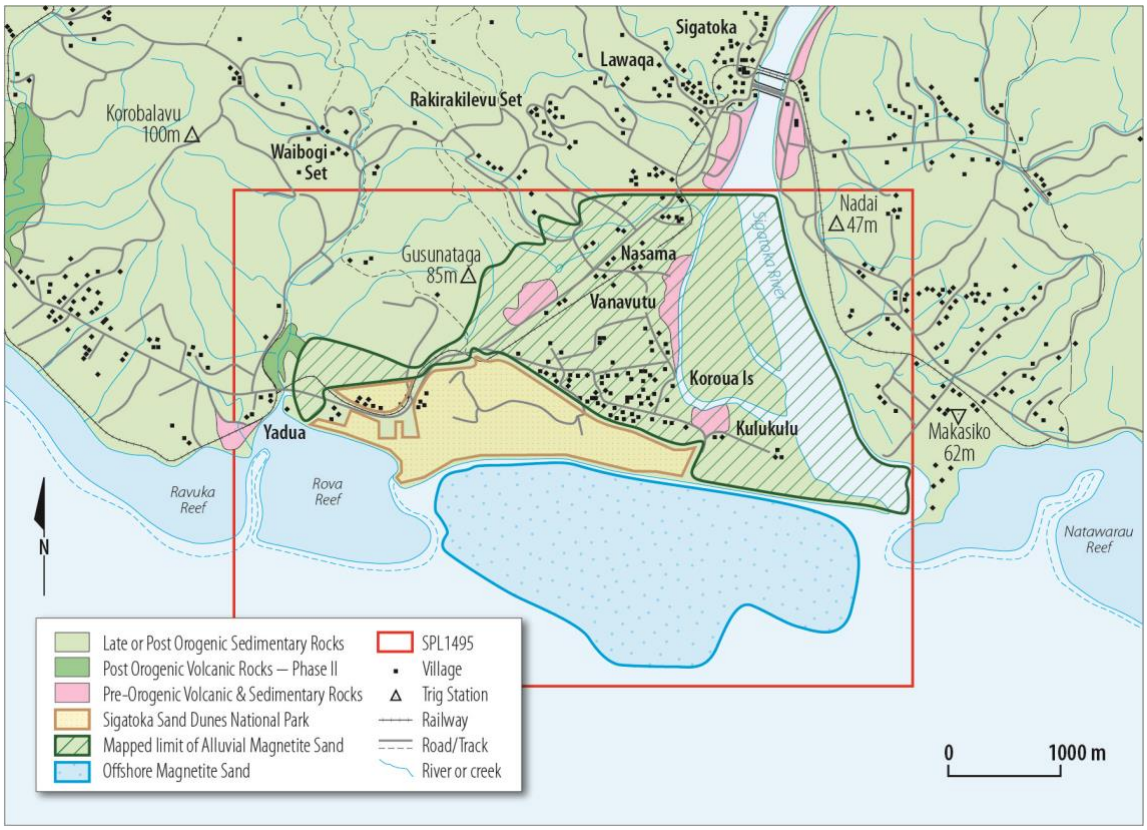

Figure 1 - SPL 1495 location map. Note the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park is excluded from the tenement.

To date Magma has produced an initial JORC 2012 resource estimate, an Environmental Impact Assessment report that has been approved by the Fijian Government and a Pre-Feasibility Study at Sigatoka.

In the past year, the sonic drill program resumed to sample untested parts of the sand deposit on Koroua Island (see ASX release dated October 9, 2014). Along with geological and analytical results of the Koroua Island drilling campaign, additional sonic drilling on the foreshore area west of the Sigatoka River mouth will be used to produce an update of the Initial JORC 2102 report later this year.

On July 6, 2018 an application for a further 3-year renewal of SPL 1495 was lodged with the Mineral Resources Department. Magma Mines Ltd, Dome's wholly owned subsidiary invested approximately $F2 million over the past three years in exploration of the SPL. A renewed SPL will provide time for the Company to complete the sonic drilling program to update the initial JORC 2012 resource estimates and to undertake the DFS to comply with requirements for an application for a Mining Lease.

Ono Island Project (SPL1451)

In January 2018, Dome engaged a Fiji-based drilling contractor Geodrill to undertake a diamond drilling program at the Ono Island Gold Project, in Fiji. The drilling commenced on 6 March 2018 and the program was completed on 3 July 2018 for a total of 2276 m. The drilling program tested several epithermal gold targets at two prospects on the Ono Island (Naqara East and Naqara West).

As previously reported by Dome, the targeting of drill holes on Ono Island is based on the positive results from several exploration campaigns completed by Dome over previous years: 1) ionic leach soil sampling; 2) geological/alteration mapping: and 3) an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey. The IP survey identified several strong IP chargeability anomalies below the anomalous geology and geochemistry defined at surface. Naqara East shows the strongest IP conductivity response (see **Figure 2**).

Five drill holes were initially proposed (Targets A to E), and another two targets (F and G) were added during the drilling program. Seven diamond holes (ONODDH001 to 7) were drilled to test the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects. One drill hole ONODDH002 was twinned due to hole problems, with the second hole named ONODDH002A. A drill hole location map is included as **Figure 3**. A table showing the GPS collar co-ordinates for the program is included below in **Table 1**.

Table 1 - Drill hole collar details for the 2018 Ono Island Gold Project Drilling Program

Target	Hole #	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elev-ation	Azim Grid	Azim Mag	Inclin-ation	Total Depth m
C	ONODDH001	658082	7911718	160	70	57	-60	431.55
E	ONODDH002	658341	7911383	195	250	237	-65	131.6
E	ONODDH002A (twin of 002)	658344	7911383	195	90	77	-66	117.5
E	ONODDH003	658270	7911359	175	-	-	-90	548.8
G	ONODDH004	656680	7911985	48	250	237	-60	350.5
B	ONODDH005	656121	7911776	143	270	257	-60	151.1
A	ONODDH006	656127	7911777	143	90	77	-70	251.3
F	ONODDH007	657421	7911638	35	90	77	-70	293.7

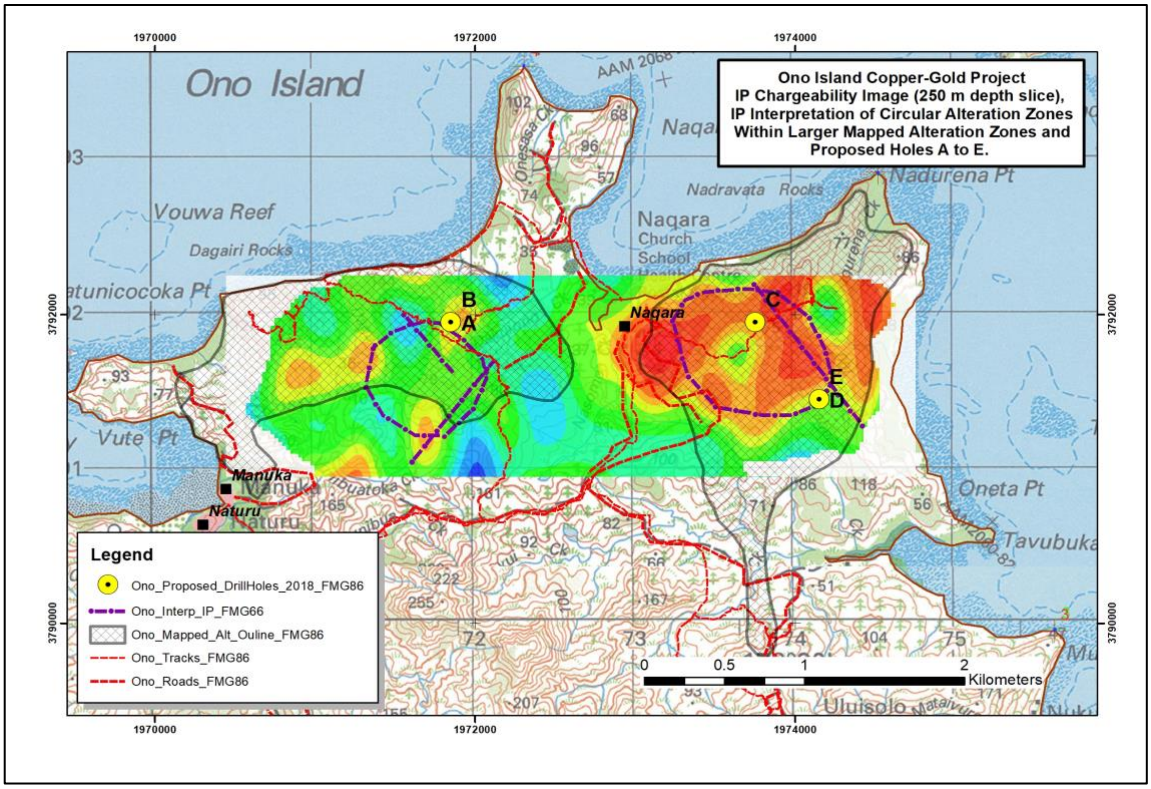

Figure 2 - Plan showing IP Conductivity at 250 m depth slice, for on Ono Island Gold Project. The IP chargeability response is highest over East Naqara prospect.

The Diamond drilling program produced PQ and HQ size drilled core, that was laid into core trays for logging and sampling. The drilling was problematical at times and progress was slow. This was due to the high-degree of fracturing and clay alteration causing some holes to collapse in places. Cementing was carried out, in order to secure the holes in areas of poor ground conditions and thus reach deeper levels.

The core was cut with a diamond saw and sampled (half-core), before despatching to ALS Laboratories for analysis. QA/QC samples were also included in each batch. The samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper and a range of other elements. Details of the logging and sampling procedures are included in JORC Table 1 attached.

Holes ONODDH001 and ONODDH007 were designed to test the strongest IP chargeability anomalies at depth at Naqara East (see **Figure 4**). These IP chargeability anomalies lie directly below IP resistivity anomalies (see **Figure 5**). Drill hole ONODDH001 returned wide zones of clay-magnetite alteration with zones of sulphide mineralisation up to 5% in places (dominantly pyrite) within the host andesitic volcanic rocks. Drill hole ONODDH007 also returned zones of clay alteration within andesitic host rocks, with zones of stronger sulphide mineralisation up to 7% in places (dominantly pyrite). A photo of the sulphide-bearing rock in drill core from ONODDH007 is shown in **Figure 6**, from 225.7 m depth. The presence of sulphide in the lower part of holes ONODDH001 and 7 explains the IP chargeability responses. This provides Dome with a high degree of confidence that the IP geophysical technique has worked well and is able to detect zones of sulphide mineralisation at depth.

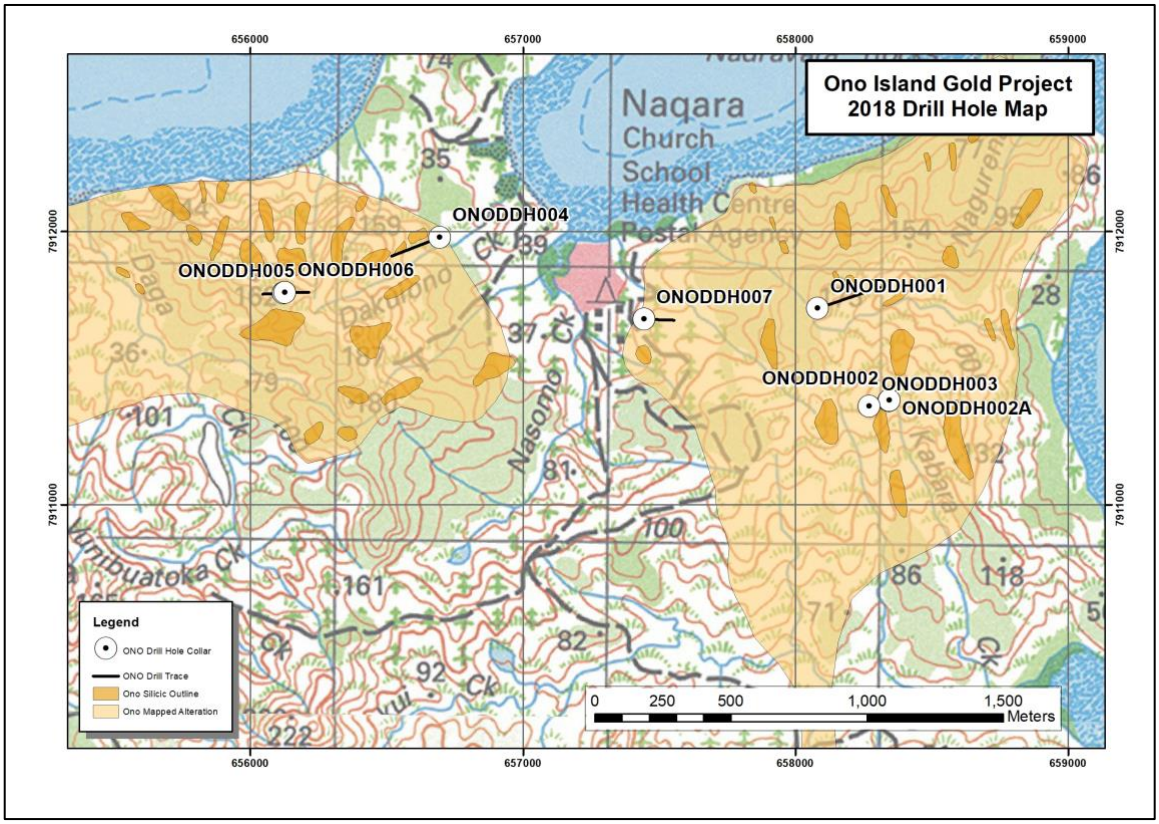

Figure 3 - Plan showing the drill hole locations and traces for on the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects, Ono Island

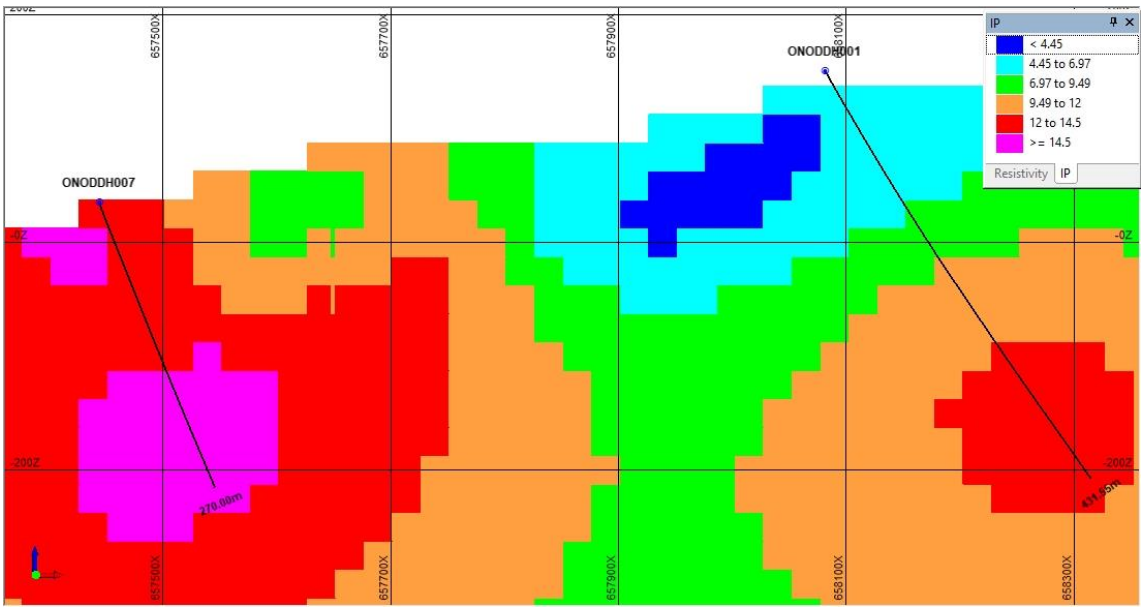

Figure 4 - IP chargeability cross-section, section showing the trace of drill holes ONODDH001 and 7 - Ono Island Project, Fiji. These holes were designed to test the high chargeability anomalies (red/purple zones) in the lower part of the hole.

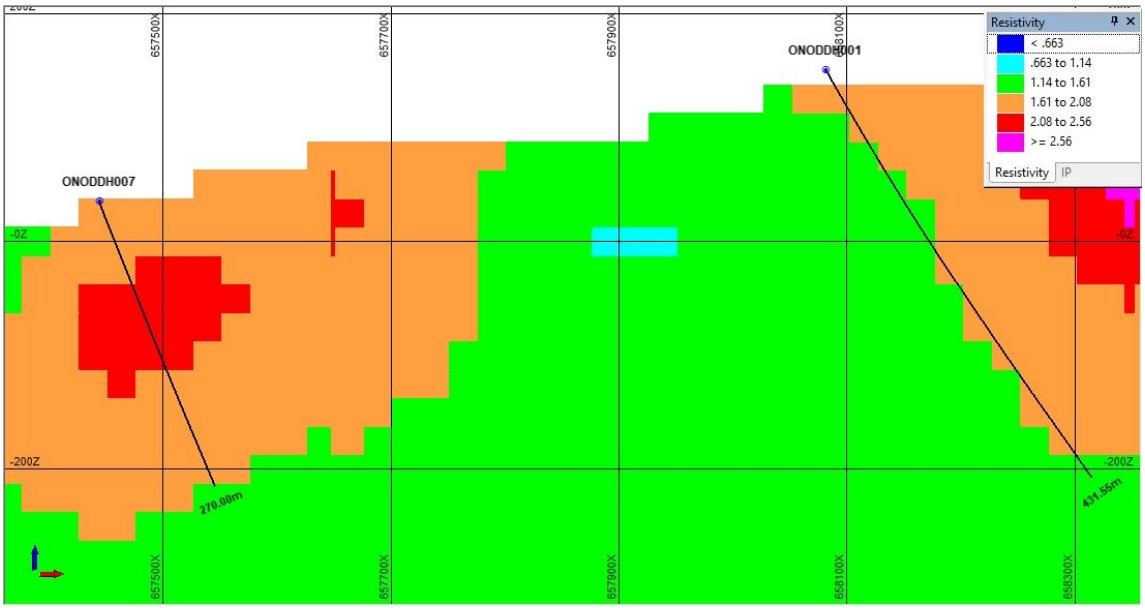

Figure 5 - IP resistivity cross-section, section showing the trace of drill holes ONODDH001 and 7 - Ono Island Project, Fiji.

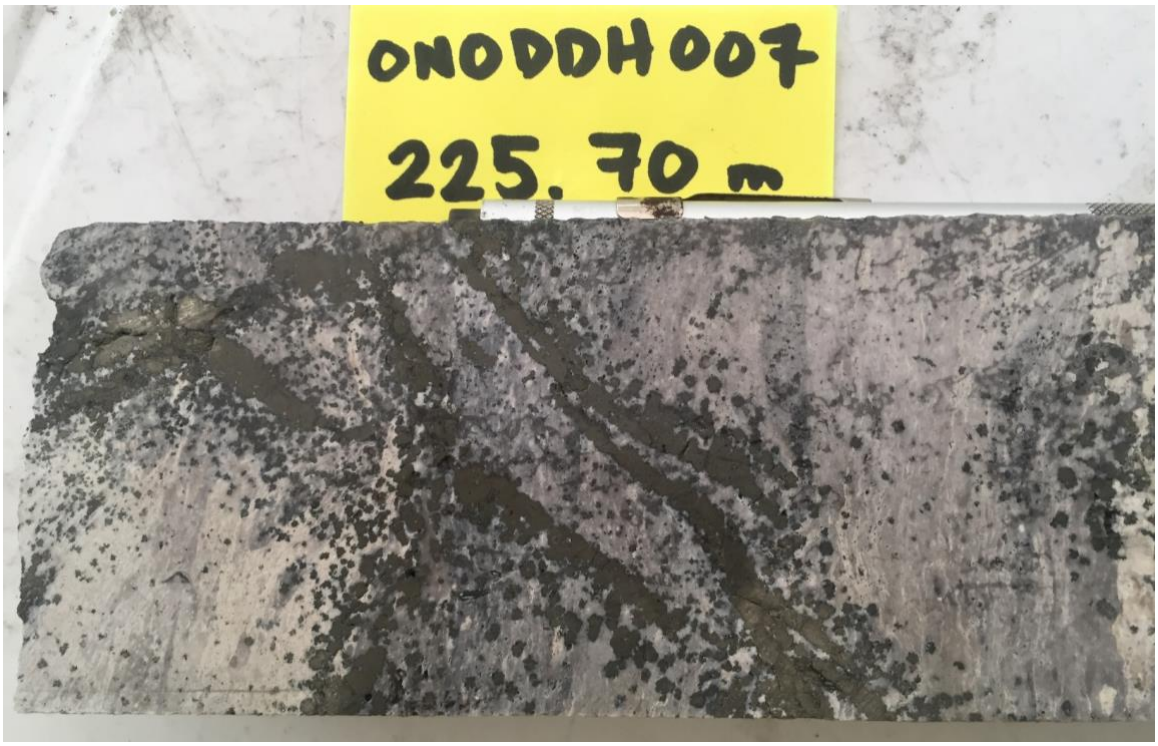

Figure 6 - Altered and mineralized volcanic host rock with up to 7% metallic sulphide in drill hole ONODDH007, HQ core from 355.5 m depth - Ono Island Project, Fiji.

Assays for all holes ONODDH001 to ONODDH007 have been received from ALS Laboratories. Drill hole ONODDH001 (Naqara East), returned anomalous copper assays (to 0.3% Cu) and anomalous Molybdenum assays (to 0.2% Mo). The best Mo intercept is 5.05 m @ 0.0643% (643 ppm Mo), from 323 to 328.05 m. This intercept comprises 5 contiguous one metre samples ranging from 110 ppm to 2040 ppm Mo.

The gold-silver assay results are slightly anomalous within areas of strong alteration and sulphide mineralisation, but are well below economic levels, with maximum assay values of 0.036 g/t Au and 3.6 g/t Ag.

The elevated Cu and Mo and weakly anomalous Au and Ag indicates a metal-bearing epithermal system is present at Naqara East, and that further exploration drilling could define gold mineralisation nearby.

In summary, a large sulphide-bearing system weakly anomalous in several metals has been defined at Naqara East prospect on Ono Island, SPL 1451. This system has many similarities to other Pacific Rim gold-copper deposits. The strong epithermal alteration, sulphide mineralisation, elevated Cu-Mo and weakly anomalous Au-Ag in drill core samples is encouraging. Additional systematic drilling is recommended to discover anomalous gold zones within these large sulphide bodies.

Nadrau Project (SPL1452)

No exploration was conducted on the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project during the June quarter. Dome has plans to undertake Induced Polarisation and magnetometer geophysical surveys as the next phase of exploration on two porphyry prospects on SPL1452 later this year.

CORPORATE

Expenditure incurred on exploration activities during the quarter totalled $797,000. As at 30 June 2018, Dome held $1,005,000 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.

J V McCarthy
Chief Executive Officer

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results on Sigatoka is based on information compiled by John McCarthy, who is Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr McCarthy is a geologist who is 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 indirectly holds shares in the Company and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Ono Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew J White, PhD, BAppSci (Hons), who is the Exploration Manager for the Company. Dr White is a geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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 White 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 in 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 is expected to increase the resource base substantially. Dome has entered into a strategic relationship with IHC Robbins for completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional dredging and wet processing is anticipated within two years.

Our other projects are the Ono Island epithermal gold project, where an initial drilling program commenced in March 2018, and the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project, where a geophysical (IP) survey is expected to constitute the next phase of exploration in 2018.

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	12/02/2019
SPL 1495	Sigatoka Ironsand	Magma Mines Ltd	100	2,522	13/07/2018*

*Application to renew this Special Prospecting Licence for a further 3-year period was submitted to the Mineral Resources Department, Fiji on July 6, 2018. The Company believes there is no reason why the licence will not be renewed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Ono Island Gold Project - SPL1495

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.*	• The Ono Island Gold Project has been drilled and sampled using a Diamond Drilling Rig. A total of 7 drill holes have been completed to date (ONODDH001 to 007). One of the holes ONODDH002 was twinned with a second hole (ONODDH002A). • Assays for all samples from this program have been received. • The drill holes were designed to test a range of coincident geological, geochemical, geophysical (IP) targets. • Diamond drill core retrieved from the drill holes was sawed in half using a core saw with a diamond blade. Softer parts of the cores were split into half using a large knife as a core splitter. • Core was generally sampled at 1 m intervals, or on geological contacts, ranging from 0.5 m to 2 m. Samples of half core were placed into pre-numbered calico sample bags. Sample weights of 2 to 5 kg were crushed, dried and pulverised by the Lab, to produce a 50 g pulp sample for analysis by Fire Assay Gold with AAS finish, and four-acid ICP-AES analyses. • Sampling was carried out by experienced geologists under management supervision. • QAQC samples were included in all sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples (2 blanks, 2 standards, 2 duplicates).
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).*	• The Ono Island drilling program utilised a track mounted Diamond Drilling Rig capable of drilling PQ3 and HQ3 sized diamond core. • The Company engaged Geodrill Drilling Contractors, based in Fiji to carry out the drilling program using 2 shifts. • PQ3 core size is 83 mm diameter. • HQ3 core size is 61.1 mm diameter.. • Most holes were angled at 60 to 70 degrees dip, with an azimuth perpendicular to the strike of the geology, One hole was drilled vertically. A collar table is provided in the text of the report. • The drilling was problematical at times and progress was slow.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This was due to the high-degree of fracturing and clay alteration causing some holes to collapse in places. Cementing was carried out to secure the holes in areas of poor ground conditions, in order to reach deeper levels.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The recovered core was measured and compared to actual drill intervals, in order to calculate the percentage recovery of each drill run. Drill runs were generally 1.5 to 3 m. • Recoveries were generally greater than 80%, except in areas of intense fracturing, faulting and clay alteration, where some occasional core loss was experienced. • The recoveries in the areas of logged mineralisation were generally greater than 80%.
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.*	• Diamond drill core retrieved from the hole was placed into plastic core trays and logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, geotechnical character and other geological parameters. • Logging was carried out by experienced geologists under management supervision. • Logging is generally qualitative with the exception of some quantitative logging of sulphide content. • All holes were fully logged from start to end depth. • Magnetic Susceptibility was recorded, taking 3 readings for each 1 m on the un-cut core. • Each core tray was photographed, both wet and dry, prior to sampling.
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.*	• All holes were sampled, except hole ONODDH002, which is an exact twin of the hole ONODDH002A (which was sampled). • All the logged sections of the drill core containing alteration and mineralisation were cut and sampled. In areas where no mineralisation was logged, or alteration was logged as weak, 1 sample was taken every 10 m as a general lithological check. The unsampled core intervals are all logged as being unmineralized. • Samples of half core were placed into pre-numbered calico sample bags. The sample interval was generally 1 m, but varies from 0.5 to 2 m, in order to honour lithological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample weights were recorded and are 2 to 5 kg. • The sample size is considered to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation and the thickness of the mineralised intersections encountered. • QAQC samples were included in all sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples, including 2 blanks, 2 standards and 2 duplicates. • The core samples were placed into white polyweave bags up to 18 kg weight, labelled and then shipped to Suva for export to ALS Laboratories in Australia via TNT couriers. • Upon arrival at ALS in Brisbane, the samples were checked, dried, crushed and then pulverised. A pulp sample was produced for each sample, then assayed by ALS for gold by fire assay, and a range of other elements by ICP-AES.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS Laboratories performed analytical testing on the samples including Fire Assay Gold method Au-AA24 (50 g charge with AAS finish), and the multi-element ICP method ME-ICP61 (33 element suite) which uses a four-acid digest. • QAQC samples were included in sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples (2 blanks, 2 standards, 2 duplicates). The 2 standards used are Certified Reference Material purchased from OREAS (60 g). Local beach sand made up of eroded coral was used for the blank samples (1 – 2 kg). Duplicates involved cutting the half core into 2 quarters and submitting as 2 separate samples. • Assay results for all batches have been received.
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.*	• Sample data are compiled and digitally captured by the Company's trained geologists into a database. • The compiled data is checked and verified by the Company's geologists using data validation software. • The Exploration Manager and Competent Person for this report has visually verified the drill core on site, and has checked all the sample intervals and sample database. • QAQC assays were all checked by trained geologists and all lie within acceptable tolerance limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The drill hole collars were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with an approximate accuracy of 5 m for Easting and Northing. The elevation has a higher error around 10 m. • A Ranger 2 Explorer downhole survey tool was used to take downhole survey measurements of Dip and Azimuth. • Down-hole surveys were collected at 15 m depth, 30 m depth and every 30 m thereafter. Hole deviations were minor in all holes, generally less than 1 degree deviation per 50 m depth. • The GPS co-ordinate system used is WGS84, UTM zone 60 south.
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.*	• The first stage of the drilling program has been completed and the drilling rig has been demobilized from Ono Island. A total of 7 holes were drilled, therefore no drill spacing pattern has been established. • The drill holes are several hundred metres to several km apart to test a range of coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical targets at two prospects, Naqara East and Naqara West. • The proposed drill hole locations are shown on a map in the body of this report.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Six holes were angled at 60 to 70 degrees dip and one hole was drilled vertically. A collar table is provided in the text of the report. • The angled holes at 60 to 70 degrees dip were drilled and at an orientation (azimuth) at a high-angle to the regional strike of the geology and major faulting trend. • The vertical hole was drilled into a large IP target at depth with an unknown orientation. • The orientation of drilling will be reviewed and modified as required in the future, when more drill hole data is available.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, bagged and stored on site on Ono Island in the core shed until ready for dispatch by ferry to Suva. • Batches of 50 to 200 samples were despatched to TNT couriers in Suva, for export to Australia. • A strong chain of custody is maintained during the transport of the samples from the drill site to ALS Laboratories.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Periodic reviews of the Company's exploration procedures are conducted by the Company's experienced team of staff geologists and external consultants.

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.*	• Drilling data is from the Company's Ono Island Gold Project, located within its special prospecting licence SPL 1451. • Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. • SPL1451 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 in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been very little previous exploration on Ono Island. • Freeport was active in Fiji in the 1980s and conducted geological mapping of Ono Island in 1988. Freeport mapped out the zones strong epithermal alteration at Naqara East and Naqara West prospects. • No previous drilling has been completed by other parties at Naqara East and Naqara West prospects.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The style of alteration and mineralization is consistent with high-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization. • The alteration and mineralization is hosted within an andesitic volcanic complex. • Lithologies include volcanic lavas, intrusions and associated volcaniclastic rocks, generally of andesitic composition. • The volcanic complex has also been subject to strong faulting and fracturing. • The published Fiji Government geological maps show that Ono Island is largely made up of andesitic volcanics.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole collar data is included in Table 1 of the main body of this report.
		• Location maps also included in the main body of this report.

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.*	• In hole ONODDH001, an anomalous intersection of Molybdemum has been calculated using a cut-off grade of 100 ppm. The intersection is 5.05 m @ 643 ppm, from 323 m depth. This intercept is made up of 5 separate 1 m assays up to 2040 ppm Mo. This intercept is a down hole interval, not a true width. The orientation of the Molybdenum-bearing zone is unknown and therefore the true width is also unknown.
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').*	• The geometry of the mineralization is unknown at the early stage. • The orientation of the Molybdenum-bearing zone in ONODDH001 is unknown and therefore the true width is also unknown.
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 and included in the body of the report.
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 is representative of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Company has completed 1) ionic leach soil sampling; 2) geological/alteration mapping: and 3) an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the past 5 year period. • Drill hole planning was completed to test a range of anomalies. • All relevant data has been 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 diamond drilling is planned at Ono Island. • Future holes have not yet been planned.

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