ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **24 December 2025**

CONSTRUCTION SAND RESOURCE STATEMENT

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "Company") (ASX code: DME) is pleased to report on the receipt of a comprehensive report on the Construction Sand Resource hosting detrital magnetite at the Kulukulu South part of the Sigatoka JORC 2012 iron sand resource.

The Company also welcomes Peter Hinner who has extensive expertise in sand mining to its Board as a non-executive Director. Mr Hinner has been acting as a consultant on behalf of Dome managing the completion of the Sigatoka Feasibility Study and will continue in that capacity as a Dome Director.

The Company is also happy to announce that the Sigatoka Special Prospecting Licence (SPL1495) has been renewed for a further 3-year term ending 24/11/28.

Highlights

- **Mr Rodney Hall Huntley of SLR Consulting Pty Ltd has issued a comprehensive report in compliance with the JORC 2012 code on the Construction Sand component of the Kulukulu South iron sand resource (a copy of the SLR report is at www.domegoldmines.com.au).**
- **Mr Huntley concluded that the sand deposit contains an estimated 19.9 million tonnes of construction sand that can be produced during processing to recover magnetite concentrate (see Table 1 below).**
- **Confirmation of this large quantity of construction sand enhances the revenue generation potential of a sand processing operation at Sigatoka.**
- **Dome is also happy to announce the appointment of Peter Hinner to its Board. Peter has been acting as a consultant to the Company managing the completion of the Sigatoka Feasibility Study and has international experience with projects similar to Sigatoka.**
- **The Company received formal notice from the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of the Ministry of Lands and Resources that SPL1495 has been renewed for three years ending 24/11/28.**

SIGATOKA PROJECT UPDATE

On December XX, the Company received a report entitled "Construction Sand Resource Estimate, Sigatoka Project" from SLR Consulting Pty Ltd. The report resulted from a comprehensive analysis of the data from exploration sonic drilling, bulk sampling and pilot plant operations on samples of the magnetite bearing sand from the Kulukulu South part of the Sigatoka deposit.

Table 1 from the SLR report summarises to determination that the open pit as proposed in the Company's EIA report contains 19.9 million tonnes of construction sand.

To quote the report, "The materials exhibit high silica content (SiO_2 - 68–72%), low deleterious fines (<3% <75 µm), and excellent durability and workability for concrete and asphaltic applications. These sands are broadly comparable to the Kurnell and Stockton dune systems in New South Wales, Australia, in both mechanical behaviour and petrographic classification.

DGM have previously reported a total resource of 189.3 million tonnes of Iron Sands in the broader Sigatoka Project Area of which a significant portion of this material is likely to be suitable for use as construction sands/gravels given its similar geological setting.

Table 1 Club Masa[1] Resource Estimate summarises the tonnes of fine aggregate suitable for use as construction materials with the resource estimate based on relevant geoscientific information including drilling, test pitting, geological mapping, construction materials testing and concrete trials."

Table 1 : Club Masa Resource Estimate*

Club Masa	Volume	Tonnes	Apparent Particle Density
Elevations	Million m^3	Million t/m^3	
Dry Mining >10 MASL	1.9	3.1	1.6 t/m^3
Dry Mining >2 MASL	1.6	2.6	1.6 t/m^3
Dredge 2 to -10MBSL	4.0	7.0	1.75 t/m^3
Dredge -10 to -15MBSL	1.4	2.6	1.75 t/m^3
Dredge -15 to -20MBSL	1.3	2.3	1.75 t/m^3
Dredge -20 to -25MBSL	1.3	2.3	1.75 t/m^3
Total	11.5	19.9	

*Topography file supplied by AMC Mining consultants.

**Volumes based off the pit design Club Masa and the resource outline used by AMC. This pit has yet to be approved under the EIA.

SLR completed the report in compliance with the requirements of the JORC 2012 code for reporting on resources even though at this time construction sand is not included in the code.

"Accordingly, the estimate has been prepared using a domain-based volumetric methodology, where resource volumes are defined by interpreted geological and geomorphic boundaries and converted to tonnage via conservative bulk density assumptions. This approach is appropriate for the deposit type and is consistent with the intent of JORC 2012 disclosure and classification principles when applied to construction materials."

"Silica rich dune sands with relevant grading and engineering characteristics are uncommon on the majority of the smaller Pacific Islands further supporting reasonable prospects of economic extraction in that this resource is scarce in a region which requires suitable quality fine aggregate for use as a construction material.

- Numerous global studies coupled with a detailed review of industry information confirms that there is a looming paucity of silica and construction sands worldwide."

The receipt of SLR's report on construction sand is a major advancement in the work toward completion of the Feasibility Study and application for a Mining Lease at Kulukulu South.

[1] Club Masa is the same area as the Kulukulu South

CHANGES TO THE BOARD

The Company is pleased to announce that Mr Peter Hinner has joined the Company's Board as a non-executive Director. Peter brings with him a wealth of experience on iron sand mining operations and has been acting as a consultant for Dome managing the completion of the Sigatoka Feasibility Study. His appointment is welcomed as the Company moves toward sand mining and processing operations at Sigatoka.

Ms Sarah Harvey who has been a non-executive director of the Company has submitted her resignation from the Board to pursue an advancement in her career. On behalf of the Board and Management of Dome I thank Sarah for her services to Dome and wish her every success in the future.

RENEWAL OF SPL1495

The Company has received formal notice from MRD dated November 24. 2025 that the Sigatoka SPL1495 had been renewed for a further 3-year term expiring November 24, 2028. The extension of the SPL covers areas of the Sigatoka Resource that are not part of the initial mine development but are locations where expansion of the operations are planned for the future.

This Market Release has been approved by the Board of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.

J.V. McCarthy
Chairman

Competent Persons Statement

I, Rodney Hall Huntley, confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Sigatoka Resource Estimate, and further confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 JORC Code.
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having more than five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit described in the Report, and to the activities for which I am accepting responsibility. My qualifications include a Master of Applied Science in Mining and Economic Geology and a Master of Engineering (Rock Mechanics).
- After auditing, validating and reviewing the data and information provided to me, I consider the data is appropriate and is as accurate as is practicably achievable.
- I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership Number: 3368), and the AusIMM (335364).
- I have not visited the site however have visited the general area and have significant experience working in Fiji at Emperor Gold Mine. I have worked on more than 200 construction sand projects both in Australia and internationally.
- I have either written or reviewed all relevant Reports and information to which this Consent Statement applies.
- I am a consultant working for SLR engaged by Dome Gold Mines Ltd to prepare the Resource Estimate, which is based on information provided up to and including 17th December 2025.
- I have summarised all relevant issues of materiality.
- I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

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Neither the Competent Person or SLR have any financial connection or conflict of interest with any aspect of Dome Gold Mines Ltd projects or staff.

- The Report is based on, and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to the Resource Estimate. Critically, it is noted that construction material is not covered under the current JORC Code however this report is aligned to the general philosophy of the JORC Code regarding items of transparency materiality and reporting terminology.
- I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by Dome Gold Mines Ltd.

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 final stages of a definitive feasibility study are now underway. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional sand mining and wet processing is anticipated.

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	26/07/2027
SPL 1452	Central Viti Levu	Dome Mines Ltd	100	33,213	3/07/2027
SPL 1495	Sigatoka Ironsand	Magma Mines Ltd	100	2,522	24/11/2028

Attachment: JORC 2012 Table 1 – Sigatoka Construction Sand Resource

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ATTACHMENT A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1495 – Sigatoka Construction Material Resources Estimate

Reporting Competent Person: **Rodney Hall Huntley** BSc, M.App.Sc, M.Eng,Sc MAIG (membership number: 3386), AusIMM 335, 346 17th December 2025

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 approaching 100% except on the surficial and near-surface coastal unit where soils are completely cohesionless, and also at the water table where it can be reduced to as little as 50%.
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Down hole measurements are based both on records of drill rods used (the sonic rig uses rods that are 1.5m lengths) and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	• *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.*	measurements of core rise or slough by tape measure inside the drill stem before retrieving core samples from the hole. • Core is extruded into core trays and 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). Bulk samples were taken from this.
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 Magnetic fractionation and XRF 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	• *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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	*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.*	recorded as well. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are impacted by moisture and heavy mineral distribution and are considered 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. • 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. • The local drill grid reference for surveyed locations is Fiji 1956 / UTM zone 60S. Kulukulu South: • Topographic control is by aerial radio-relayed RTK DEM orthocorrected surface. Individual collar locations are surveyed via DGPS RTK. Collar elevation is corrected to the DEM surface across the resource for definition. Control is considered to be excellent and industry best practice 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Kulukulu South: • 140m x 70m Generally: • Twinned holes are drilled within 5m of the original hole. • Data spacing (both drill hole and sample interval) is confirmed by independent mineral sand industry consultants to be within parameters necessary for an Inferred resource estimate. • Sample compositing conforms to the geological interpretation. • Data spacing is considered appropriate for the MRE procedures and the classification applied reflects this data density provided. • Bulk samples have been taken and assessed.
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.*	• Vertical holes intersect generally flat lying sand, gravel and clay lithologies and are unbiased.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• SPL's remain valid as long as the holder meets exploration program conditions outlined in the SPL documentation.
Exploration done by other consultants. *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
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Silica rich sands and gravels.

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.*
		• Plans of drill hole locations and detailed geological logs are recorded into a spreadsheet 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.

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. • Sand is dominated on potentially mineable horizons using dredge typical dredge recovery characteristics and pond water management requirements.
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 are being shown to be predictable – especially the coastal sands. 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*	• Maps, plans and sections are prepared at appropriate scales. Both

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 should focus on the very high grade coastal dunes and marine sands at Kulukulu South which are the most prospective in the entire project. • A Definitive Feasibility Study should be completed. Specifically, investigations into the economic potential of sands and gravels for construction and pavement raw materials should be conducted.

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 are housed digitally in a secure master database. • Field validation is not rigorous and there is a reliance on external contractors for validation during data generation (drilling, sampling, assaying).
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.*	• No site visits have been undertaken by the CP and I have relied on the supervision work completed by others. • Placer provided 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	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological*	• Sediments are coastal marine, terrestrial elluvial and alluvial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
interpretation	*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.*	depositions and are considered to be variable within each layer however the contacts between layers are quite observable. Drilling has allowed sufficient confidence for a geological interpretation to be performed. • Geological logging and assaying has provided sufficient guidance and control for the construction sand resource estimate. • Factors affecting grade are associated with marine and alluvial distribution of silica sands – short-range variability is inherent 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.*	• MREs are constrained by the banks of the Sigatoka River in the north, urbanization in the west and the modern coast in the south. • No clear nominal basement was intersected. Drilling depths are generally determined by rig capacity. • Dimensions of the combined reportable MREs are 3km(N) x 4km(E) x 40m(Vert.)
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 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*	• Mineral variability of the horizontally layered alluvial strata is considered low and the construction material resource homogenous. It did not contain notable extremities in lithological variation. Distribution analysis did not indicate complexities due to multiple grade populations within individual alluvial layers. • Modelling utilized Surpac • This is the second MRE performed exclusively on the Kulukulu South Resource (representing an upgraded subset of the former Kulukulu resource estimate). See Placer Resource Statement for detail on interpolation parameters. • The silica sand is a byproduct. • Five separate sedimentary layers have been interpreted within the Project resources. 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 lithological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	available.	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 Silica sands resource estimates.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Cut off have used grading and engineering parameters pursuant to AS2758.1 along with excluding the HME concentrate proportion.
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 (sluice and trap) process. Gravel and cobble to be separated by trommel screen ahead of a wet mineral separation plant to separate the heavy minerals from the sands. 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 the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The sand after HM processing will be screened and washed to produce silica sands. Fines below 75 micron and coarse sand and gravel above 2.36 mm will both be removed.
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.*	• Kulukulu South is situated on the coast near villages who presently utilize it for fishing. Kulukulu South 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The bulk density applied to the construction sands is based on test work completed by both IHC Robbins and Boral Construction Material Testing Services. • A total of 20 porosity assessments were made on a minimum 4kg sample of each geological domain in the Sigatoka River, Koroua Island and Kulukulu South deposits.
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.*	• The Club Masa Kulukulu South is for construction material purposes analogous to an Indicated resource estimate. Indicated areas were well defined at the nominal drill spacing and showed strong reconciliation through redrilling (twins) and sampling homogeneity . Interpolation performed well in these areas. • The resultant Indicated MREs reflects this Competent Persons view of the Club Masa 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 limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and*	• The accuracy and confidence exhibited by the data and the resultant interpretation is appropriate for construction materials as relevant or analogous to an Indicated classifications for the MREs. • Geological domain based modeling was completed by SLR based on grain size, geological reporting and subsequent tests results and bulk trial works.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	The Club Masa estimate is a local estimate with outlines of the resource are shown within plates included in the construction sand resource estimate.

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