**ASX Announcement** **ASX Code: DME** **23 October 2014**

# ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Initial resource estimate of 131.6Mt completed at Sigatoka Iron Sand Project, Fiji[1]**
  - **25Mt @ 11.6% HM[2] – Sigatoka River (Indicated)**
  - **5.9Mt @ 11% HM – Sigatoka River (Inferred)**
  - **100.7Mt @ 17% HM – onshore Kulukulu (Inferred)**
- **Rock chip samples confirm strong copper anomalism at both the Namoli and Wainivau porphyry copper prospects, SPL 1452**

**Corporate:**

- **Completed acquisition of Magma Mines Ltd after receiving shareholder approval**
- **John "Jack" McCarthy appointed as Dome's Chief Executive Officer**
- **$1.234m cash position as at 30 September 2014**

## DECEMBER 2014 QUARTER – PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- **Dome expected to lodge Mining Licence application for Sigatoka Iron Sand Project before end 2014**
- **Sigatoka Environmental Assessment currently underway**
- **Sigatoka scoping study underway**
- **Sigatoka land access agreements being negotiated**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "the Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its heavy mineral iron sand, copper and gold projects in Fiji for the period ended 30 September 2014.

The company announced a Maiden JORC 2012 Resource Estimate for its 100%-owned Sigatoka Iron Sand Project, located on the main island of Viti Levu, Fiji (see Figure 1). The project is held under Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) 1495 by Dome's subsidiary Magma Mines Ltd.

A Maiden Resource Estimate of 131.6 million tonnes includes Indicated Mineral Resources of 25 million tonnes @11.6% HM at Sigatoka River, and Inferred Mineral Resources of 100.7 Mt @ 17% HM at the onshore Kulukulu prospect and 5.9 million tonnes @ 11% HM at Sigatoka River.

The Resource consists of detrital magnetite and other heavy minerals in a coastal sand deposit.

[1] See Dome ASX release dated 10 October 2014, '131.6MT Maiden Resource Estimate for Dome's Sigatoka Iron Sand Project'

[2] HM – heavy minerals are a suite of magnetic or non-magnetic minerals found in mineral sands such as magnetite, ilmenite, augite, rutile, zircon etc. that in this case have a specific gravity greater than 2.85.



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The iron sands will be dredged from the Sigatoka river bed and processed by gravity and magnetic separation to produce a saleable product ready for export.

In addition to magnetite concentrate, non-magnetic heavy mineral concentrate and sand and gravel suitable for industrial or land reclamation uses are expected to be produced during processing.

The production of mineral resource estimates on part of the Sigatoka project is an important milestone for Dome and this information will be used as part of an application for a Mining Licence at Sigatoka. Currently an Environmental Impact Assessment for sand dredging and wet gravity-magnetic processing operations is being conducted by environmental consultants and a mineral sands engineering expert has been engaged to assist with the application process.

Progress in these areas will be reported to shareholders and interested investors later this year.

Meanwhile, assessment of the potential for low cost beneficiation of the magnetic component of the sand and the production of economic co-products will continue.

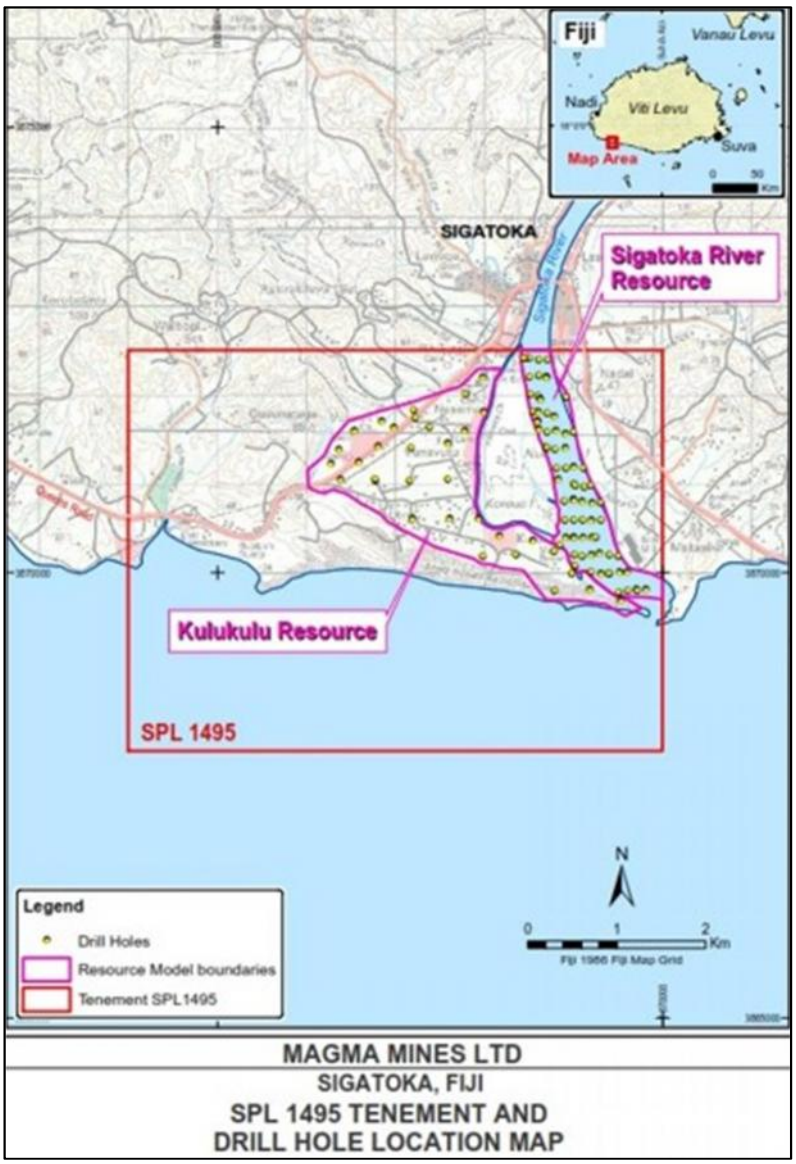


**Figure 1 – Sigatoka River and Kulukulu resource areas**



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SIGATOKA RIVER INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARIES

| JORC Classification | ZONE | VOLUME (m3) | DENSITY (g/cm3) | TONNES (t) | HM TONNES (t) | MAG1 TONNES (t) | %HM Feed | %HM in Sand | +4mm Sand | 1-4mm Sand | 38micron-1mm Sand | -38micron | Average MAGSUS | %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] | 10,455,000 | 1.8 | 18,819,000 | 2,176,686 | 344,765 | 11.6 | 15.8 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 73.1 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 0.35 | 6.6 | 56.4 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 0.06 | 0.92 |
| | Upper Coarse Sand [ZONE 2] | 3,616,875 | 1.8 | 6,510,375 | 749,895 | 98,882 | 11.5 | 19.7 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 58.3 | 3.9 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 0.36 | 6.6 | 57.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.07 | 0.57 |
| | Subtotal | 14,071,875 | 1.8 | 25,329,375 | 2,926,581 | 443,648 | 11.6 | 16.8 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 69.3 | 6.7 | 16.0 | 1.8 | 0.35 | 6.6 | 56.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.06 | 0.83 |
| Inferred | Lower Fine Sand [ZONE 1] | 2,547,188 | 1.8 | 4,584,938 | 488,976 | 75,814 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 68.6 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 0.36 | 6.6 | 56.9 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.06 | 1.08 |
| | Upper Coarse Sand [ZONE 2] | 749,063 | 1.8 | 1,348,313 | 145,771 | 15,437 | 10.8 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 53.5 | 4.5 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 0.36 | 6.6 | 57.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 0.07 | 0.36 |
| | Subtotal | 3,296,250 | 1.8 | 5,933,250 | 634,747 | 91,251 | 10.7 | 16.6 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 65.2 | 7.1 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 0.36 | 6.6 | 57.0 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.06 | 0.91 |
| | TOTAL | 17,368,125 | 1.8 | 31,262,625 | 3,561,328 | 534,899 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 68.5 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 56.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 |

KULUKULU INFERRED RESOURCE ESTIMATE SUMMARIES

| JORC Classification | ZONE | VOLUME (m3) | DENSITY (g/cm3) | TONNES (t) | HM TONNES (t) | MAG1 TONNES (t) | %HM in Feed | %HM in Sand | +4mm Sand | 1 - 4mm Sand | 45micron - 1mm Sand | -45micron | Average MAGSUS | %MAG1 in Feed | %Fe in MAG1 | %TiO2 in MAG1 | %SiO2 in MAG1 | %Al2O3 in MAG1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferred | Lower Fine Sands [ZONE 1] | 26,503,750 | 1.8 | 47,706,750 | 6,482,038 | 1,371,544 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 79.6 | 6.8 | 19.4 | 2.9 | 53.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 4.5 |
| | Upper Coarse Sands [ZONE 2] | 23,972,500 | 1.8 | 43,150,500 | 9,044,127 | 1,120,794 | 21.0 | 24.4 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 85.3 | 4.7 | 21.7 | 2.6 | 53.8 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 4.4 |
| | Elluvial Sands [ZONE 3] | 5,166,250 | 1.8 | 9,299,250 | 1,723,947 | 243,101 | 18.5 | 25.0 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 72.6 | 11.5 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 53.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 4.5 |
| | TOTAL | 55,642,500 | 1.8 | 100,156,500 | 17,250,111 | 2,735,439 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 81.4 | 6.3 | 20.4 | 2.7 | 53.8 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 4.5 |

**Note:** The table presents the Indicated and Inferred estimates without rounding and this is not intended to convey an increase in the precision of the estimates.

The cut-off grade used is 8% HM.

Mag 1 represents magnetic minerals captured at 300 Gauss.

## EXPLORATION

### Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project (SPL1454), Fiji

Although the Company is focusing its effort on the Mining Licence application for Sigatoka, planning to prepare for the deep water drilling campaign at the Nasivi-Yaqara iron sands project is also taking place. It is proposed that the deep water testing system that will be used at Sigatoka can also complete testing at Nasivi-Yaqara.

Also underway are attrition-grinding tests on samples of heavy mineral and magnetic concentrates collected during near shore sonic drilling to determine if liberation of the magnetite will increase the iron content of the concentrate. Results of these tests will be reported during the December quarter.

### Nadrau Project (SPL1452)

As reported last quarter, Dome announced in July that it had discovered outcropping copper mineralisation during exploration field work at the Wainivau Prospect, part of the Nadrau Porphyry Copper-Gold Project on Fiji's main island of Viti Levu. Dome found copper minerals (malachite and chalcopyrite) in veinlets in outcropping porphyry intrusive rocks, associated with magnetite and pyrite, typical of the roof of a mineralised porphyry system.

Assay results from rock chip samples from limited outcrop on both the Namoli and Wainivau Prospects have confirmed the presence of strongly anomalous copper, silver, molybdenum and to a lesser extent gold in altered porphyritic intrusive rocks (see Tables A & B attached and Figure 2).



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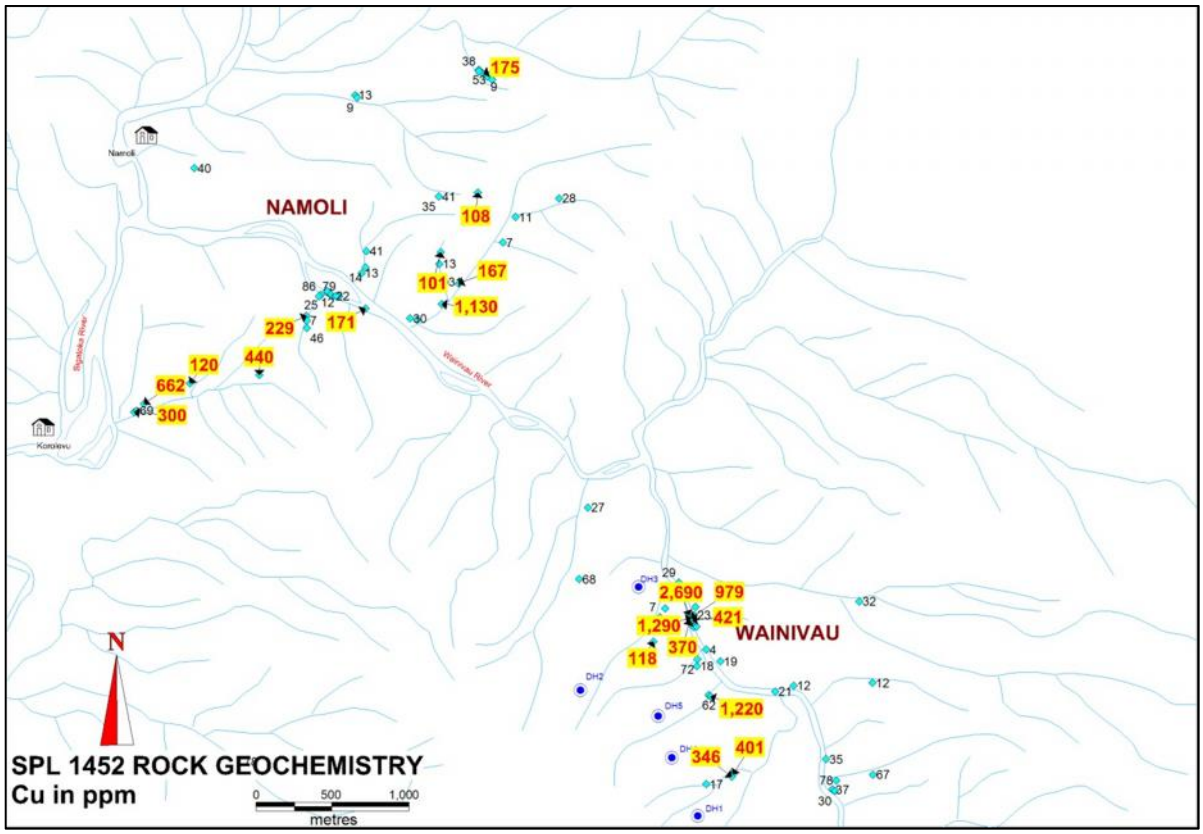


**Figure 2 – Results for copper from rock chip samples at the Namoli and Wainivau Prospects. Samples greater than 100ppm are highlighted.**

The two geologists who undertook the mapping and rock chip sampling program, both of whom have extensive field experience with the geology and alteration associated with copper-gold porphyry systems, have concluded that both prospect areas are typical of the upper parts of such systems and predict that mineralisation should increase in concentration below the present erosional surface (see Figures 3 & 4). They have recommended that ground magnetometer and 3-dimensional Induced Polarisation geophysics be undertaken. Data from these surveys would assist with the targeting of exploration diamond drill holes. This work will have to be delayed until April 2014 given that the wet season will commence in December in Fiji.

**Ono Island Project (SPL1451)**

No exploration was conducted on the Ono Island epithermal gold-silver project during the quarter.

**Exploration Plans – December Quarter 2014**

Dome will be totally focused on completing documentation for a Mining Licence application at Sigatoka during the December Quarter



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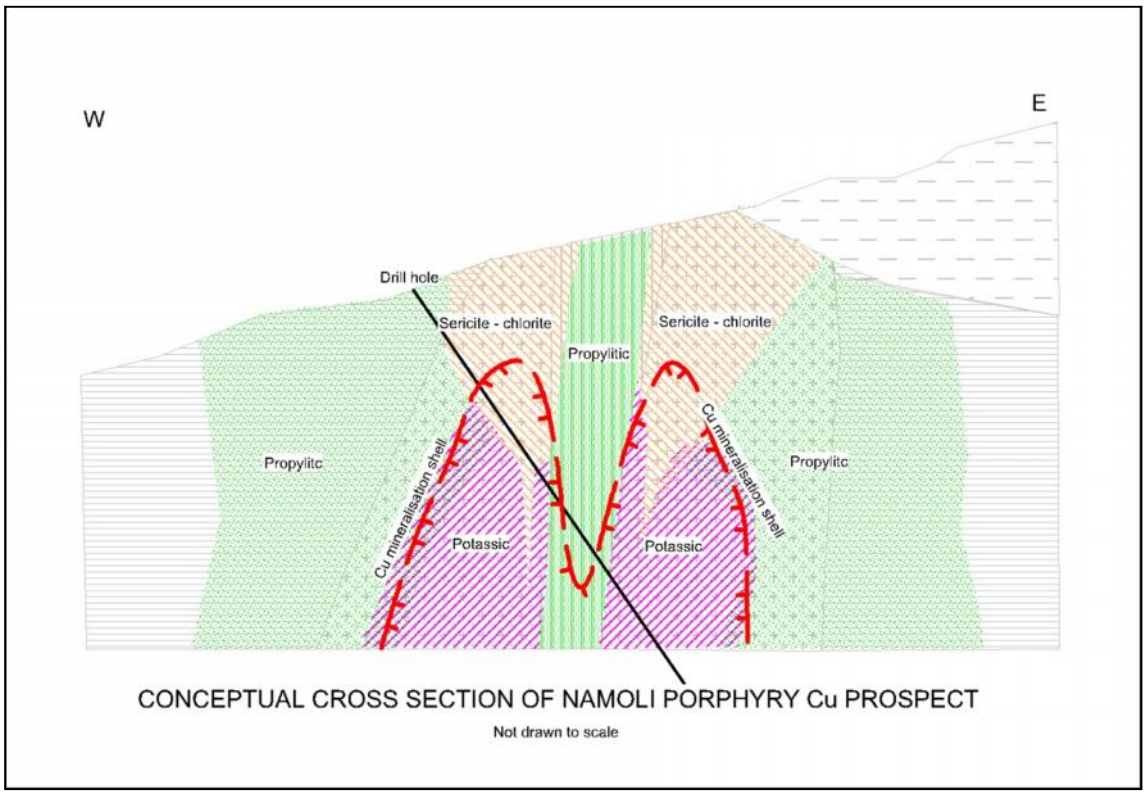


**Figure 3 - Interpretive cross section showing alteration and a proposed exploration drill hole at the Namoli porphyry copper-gold prospect on Dome's SPL1452**

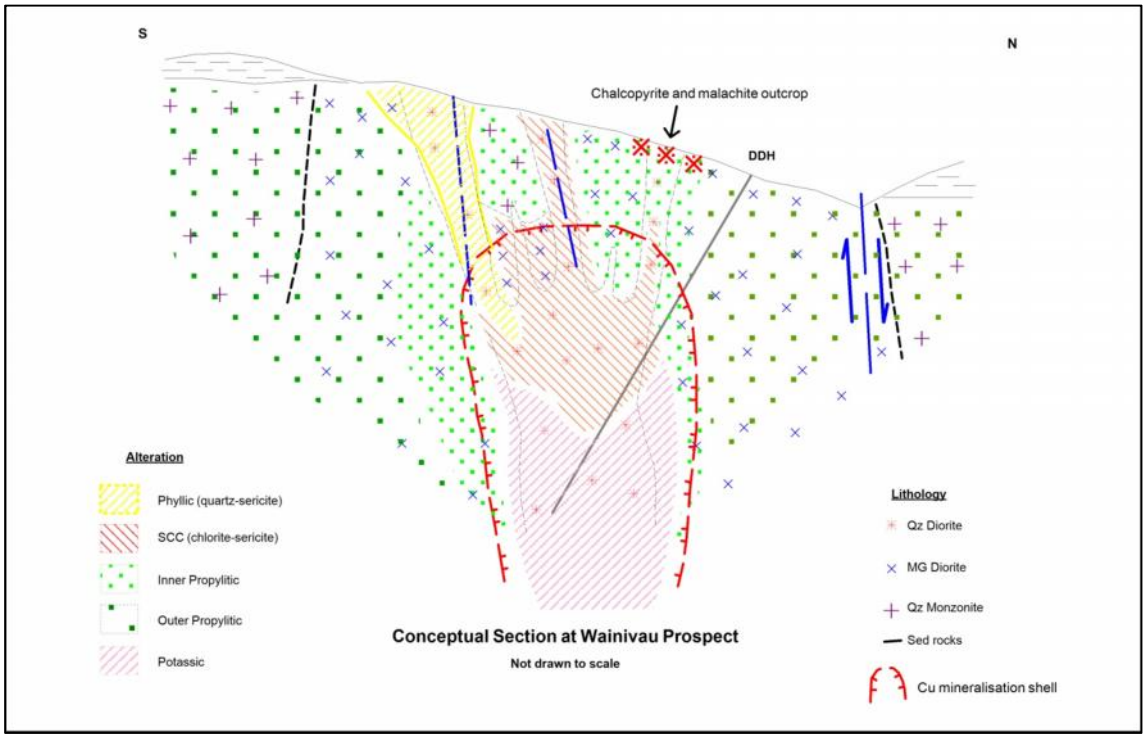


**Figure 4 - Interpretive cross section showing alteration and lithology at the Wainivau porphyry copper-gold prospect on Dome's SPL1452**



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**CORPORATE**

**Acquisition of Magma Mines Ltd**

At a General Meeting held in Sydney on 25 August, Dome shareholders passed a resolution to approve the acquisition of Magma Mines Ltd and to issue shares to the shareholders of Magma Mines Ltd.

**Appointment of Chief Executive Officer**

The company announced the appointment of Mr John ("Jack") McCarthy as Chief Executive Officer.

This marked a significant milestone for Dome following its merger with Magma Mines as it makes the transition from explorer to developer.

Mr McCarthy is a geologist who joins Dome with more than 40 years' experience in the mineral exploration and mining industry, having instigated and managed exploration programs for a broad range of minerals and deposit types world-wide.

His experience also includes periods as mine geologist at an underground tantalum mine in Canada (Tantalum Mining Corporation, Inc) and as an ore reserve geologist at one of the world's largest open pit uranium mines in Namibia (Rossing Uranium Ltd).

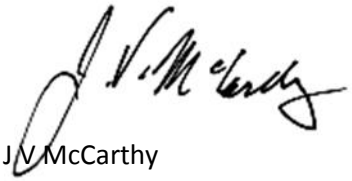
In recent years Mr McCarthy has provided consulting, geological and management services to a number of resource industry clients and until the recent merger with Dome, was a director of Magma Mines Limited overseeing work on the Sigatoka iron sand project in Fiji.

He also acted as an independent geological consultant to Dome on its Nasivi iron sand, Nadrau porphyry copper-gold and Kadavu epithermal gold-silver projects in Fiji, which have given him a deep knowledge of the Company's projects.

**Cash position**

As at 30 September 2014, Dome held $1.234M 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



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***COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:***

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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.*

**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 four 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.

On 25 August 2014 Dome shareholders approved the merger of Dome with Magma Mines Ltd, owner of the Sigatoka project and this is now the Company's flagship project in Fiji. Sigatoka is a mineral sand project containing abundant heavy metals including magnetite. Drilling to establish a resource estimate for the project is partially completed with commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional dredging and wet processing within two years.

Our other projects are the Nasivi-Yaqara Delta heavy mineral sand project, the Kadavu epithermal gold project, which bears similarities to the Emperor Gold Mine at Vatukoula, and Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project, which may be like that at the nearby Namosi Project.

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

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Dome's Tenement Schedule
2. Table A - Assay results from rock chip samples from limited outcrop on the Namoli Prospect (SPL1452)
3. Table B - Assay results from rock chip samples from limited outcrop on the Wainivau Prospect (SPL1452)
4. JORC Code, 2012 Edition, SPL 1452 – Table 1



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## DOME GOLD MINES LTD TENEMENT SCHEDULE

| Tenement | Location | Holder | Area (Ha) | Expiry Date | Interest % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SPL 1451** | Kadavu Island Group | Dome Mines Ltd | 4,440 | 22/08/2016 | 100 |
| **SPL 1452** | Central Viti Levu | Dome Mines Ltd | 42,570 | 26/08/2016 | 100 |
| **SPL 1454** | Nasivi-Yaqara Deltas | Dome Mines Ltd | 12,510 | 22/08/2016 | 100 |
| **SPL 1495** | Sigatoka Iron Sand | Magma Mines Ltd | 2,522 | 13/02/2015 | 100 |

***Notes:***

1. SPLs 1451, 1452 & 1454 are held in the name of Dome Mines Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.
2. SPL1495 is held in the name of Magma Mines Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.



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**TABLE A**

**Assay results from rock chip samples from limited outcrop - Namoli**

| Sample ID | Y FMG | X FMG | Elevation | Au ppm | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Mo ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10351 | 3901488 | 1909875 | 235 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 78 | -1 |
| 10352 | 3905194 | 1911173 | 322 | 0.005 | 11 | 41 | 10 |
| 10353 | 3905196 | 1911173 | 316 | 0.007 | 0.2 | 35 | 1 |
| 10354 | 3905378 | 1909571 | 190 | 0.017 | -0.2 | 40 | -1 |
| 10355 | 3904395 | 1910984 | 160 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 30 | 2 |
| 10356 | 3904388 | 1911031 | 164 | 0.007 | -0.2 | 31 | 32 |
| 10357 | 3904490 | 1911193 | 201 | 0.012 | 0.3 | 1130 | 24 |
| 10358 | 3904625 | 1911304 | 250 | 0.014 | -0.2 | 167 | 3 |
| 10359 | 3904461 | 1910693 | 176 | -0.005 | 0.2 | 171 | 2 |
| 10360 | 3904542 | 1910477 | 166 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 22 | -1 |
| 10361 | 3904565 | 1910445 | 173 | -0.005 | 0.2 | 12 | 3 |
| 10362 | 3904692 | 1910667 | 192 | -0.005 | 0.2 | 13 | -1 |
| 10363 | 3904731 | 1910692 | 191 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 14 | 1 |
| 10364 | 3904836 | 1910698 | 199 | 0.005 | 0.5 | 41 | 1 |
| 10365 | 3905222 | 1911428 | 385 | 0.008 | 0.2 | 108 | 1 |
| 10366 | 3906000 | 1911464 | 313 | -0.005 | 0.6 | 175 | 2 |
| 10367 | 3906025 | 1911436 | 322 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 53 | 1 |
| 10368 | 3906015 | 1911436 | 308 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 38 | 3 |
| 10369 | 3901412 | 1913102 | 477 | 0.01 | -0.2 | 401 | -1 |
| 10370 | 3901344 | 1912928 | 508 | 0.009 | -0.2 | 17 | 1 |
| 10371 | 3901393 | 1913092 | 482 | 0.02 | -0.2 | 346 | 2 |
| 10372 | 3902452 | 1912846 | 263 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 23 | 1 |
| 10373 | 3902150 | 1913018 | 283 | 0.008 | -0.2 | 19 | 4 |
| 10374 | 3901953 | 1913378 | 304 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 21 | 1 |
| 10375 | 3901992 | 1913499 | 289 | -0.005 | 0.2 | 12 | 1 |
| 10376 | 3905979 | 1911491 | 315 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 9 | 1 |
| 10377 | 3905962 | 1911521 | 341 | -0.005 | 0.2 | 65 | 4 |
| 10251 | 3904549 | 1910400 | 183 | 0.012 | -0.2 | 25 | 14 |
| 10252 | 3904539 | 1910388 | 184 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 86 | -1 |
| 10253 | 3904412 | 1910304 | 255 | 0.005 | 0.2 | 229 | 1 |
| 10254 | 3904381 | 1910308 | 269 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 7 | -1 |
| 10255 | 3904332 | 1910306 | 245 | 0.009 | -0.2 | 46 | 12 |
| 10256 | 3905059 | 1911677 | 300 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 11 | -1 |
| 10257 | 3905184 | 1911960 | 361 | 0.006 | -0.2 | 28 | 8 |
| 10258 | 3904893 | 1911592 | 282 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 7 | -1 |
| 10259 | 3904635 | 1911214 | 229 | 0.007 | -0.2 | 31 | 1 |
| 10260 | 3904753 | 1911177 | 274 | 0.006 | -0.2 | 13 | -1 |
| 10261 | 3904829 | 1911187 | 307 | 0.029 | -0.2 | 101 | -1 |
| 10262 | 3905860 | 1910625 | 270 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 13 | -1 |
| 10263 | 3905842 | 1910637 | 202 | 0.007 | -0.2 | 9 | -1 |
| 10264 | 3903778 | 1909176 | 130 | 0.009 | 6.6 | 300 | 25 |
| 10265 | 3903789 | 1909193 | 136 | -0.005 | 0.4 | 69 | 2 |
| 10266 | 3903833 | 1909242 | 129 | -0.005 | 1.2 | 662 | 2 |
| 10267 | 3903969 | 1909542 | 182 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 120 | 1 |
| 10268 | 3904023 | 1909997 | 225 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 440 | 2 |
| 10269 | 3904541 | 1910518 | 159 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 79 | 2 |
| 10270 | 3904543 | 1910473 | 158 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 35 | -1 |
| 10271 | 3904551 | 1910463 | 153 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 84 | -1 |
| 10272 | 3904558 | 1910459 | 153 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 25 | -1 |
| 10273 | 3904542 | 1910500 | 174 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 19 | -1 |
| 10274 | 3904575 | 1910438 | 160 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 65 | -1 |



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**TABLE B**

**Assay results from rock chip samples from limited outcrop - Wainivau**

| Sample ID | Y FMG | X FMG | Elevation | Au ppm | Ag ppm | Cu ppm | Mo ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10651 | 3902375 | 1912843 | 268 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 40 | 8 |
| 10652 | 3902226 | 1912926 | 300 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 4 | -1 |
| 10653 | 3902162 | 1912868 | 313 | 0.016 | 0.2 | 72 | 8 |
| 10654 | 3902119 | 1912867 | 306 | 0.006 | -0.2 | 18 | -1 |
| 10655 | 3902009 | 1914016 | 492 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 12 | 1 |
| 10656 | 3901509 | 1913712 | 466 | 0.005 | -0.2 | 35 | 2 |
| 10657 | 3901310 | 1913754 | 370 | 0.009 | 0.3 | 37 | -1 |
| 10658 | 3901300 | 1913770 | 373 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 30 | -1 |
| 10659 | 3900282 | 1914092 | 420 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 3 | 7 |
| 10660 | 3901929 | 1912944 | 426 | 0.008 | -0.2 | 62 | 25 |
| 10661 | 3901920 | 1912954 | 351 | 0.068 | 1.1 | 1220 | 5 |
| 10662 | 3903158 | 1912150 | 261 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 27 | 3 |
| 10663 | 3902688 | 1912093 | 362 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 68 | 2 |
| 10664 | 3902573 | 1912723 | 270 | 0.009 | -0.2 | 56 | 114 |
| 10665 | 3902496 | 1912658 | 294 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 32 | 2 |
| 10666 | 3902438 | 1912623 | 329 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 7 | 1 |
| 10667 | 3902280 | 1912579 | 381 | 0.028 | -0.2 | 118 | 1 |
| 10668 | 3902452 | 1912815 | 194 | -0.005 | 1 | 2690 | 58 |
| 10669 | 3900027 | 1914571 | 384 | -0.005 | 0.4 | 60 | -1 |
| 10670 | 3902431 | 1912827 | 254 | -0.005 | 0.7 | 979 | 46 |
| 10671 | 3902434 | 1912827 | 257 | -0.005 | 0.7 | 1290 | 2 |
| 10672 | 3902419 | 1912833 | 264 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 421 | 2 |
| 10673 | 3902421 | 1912821 | 267 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 370 | 1 |
| 10674 | 3902378 | 1912862 | 274 | 0.006 | 0.2 | 406 | 4 |
| 10675 | 3901370 | 1913778 | 328 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 78 | -1 |
| 10676 | 3901409 | 1914019 | 421 | 0.006 | -0.2 | 67 | 3 |
| 10677 | 3902544 | 1913928 | 353 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 32 | 1 |
| 10678 | 3902505 | 1912856 | 268 | 0.017 | -0.2 | 23 | 3 |
| 10679 | 3902582 | 1912845 | 261 | -0.005 | -0.2 | 42 | -1 |
| 10680 | 3902668 | 1912748 | 262 | 0.005 | -0.2 | 29 | 2 |



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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1452

## 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Soil samples; sieved to collect approximately 250 grams of fine fraction for alkaline ionic leach analysis at ALS Minerals Perth laboratory. Samples were prepared for shipment from Fiji at ALS Minerals Suva laboratory.<br>• Analytical method ME-MS23 Complete package – 63 metallic element analysis by ICP-MS<br>• Results appear to be statistically valid.<br>• No analytical irregularities were detected.<br>• Rock chip samples were random rock chips from outcrop (70%) or float presumed to represent nearby outcrop (30%).<br>• Analytical method ME-ICP 41 for multi-element and AAAu24 for gold and was undertaken at ALS Laboratories, Townsville |
| *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).* | • Not applicable as no drilling was done |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable as no drilling was done |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Not applicable as no drilling was done |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Not applicable as no drilling was done<br>• Not applicable as no drilling was done<br>• Soil samples were collected from a depth of between 15 and 20 cm, broken with a stick and screened to produce approximately 250 grams of fines and placed in plastic bags, numbered and packed for shipment to the laboratory.<br>• QA/QC involved random introduction of blanks and standards and approximately every 10th sample was duplicate assayed.<br>• Not required for soil samples, but rock chips were randomly collected from exposed outcrop<br>• At approximately 250 grams each the samples are more than sufficient for ionic leach analysis or rock analysis. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • The purpose of ionic leach analysis of the fine fraction is to detect mobile metal ions. Elevated concentrations of metal ions are often found above concentrations of these metals in underlying strata and may indicate the presence of a mineral deposit. Results are qualitative.<br>• Not applicable as no geophysics is being reported.<br>• Blanks, standards and approximately every 10th sample was duplicate analysed. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Not applicable as no drilling was done<br>• Not applicable as no drilling was done<br>• Sample numbers and GPS location are recorded at the time of collection and then rechecked prior to shipment to the laboratory along with a complete sample list.<br>• No adjustments are made to assay data, which is reported as in ppm or ppb depending on the element being reported. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • GPS is used to obtain location eastings and northings<br>• Fiji2000 is the grid system used<br>• Topographic information is based on the available topographic maps at this stage. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Ridge and spur samples are initially collected at a spacing of approximately 200m and follow-up grid sampling is done at approximately 100m spacing.<br>• The spacing will detect areas of elevated metal concentrations that reflect the target size and deposit type being sought.<br>• Rock chips could only be collected where outcrop was found so spacing of samples is controlled by this fact.<br>• Not applicable |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable<br>• Not applicable |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Following collection samples are sealed in plastic bags. They are not re-opened until in the laboratory. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Sampling methods and the relevant records are periodically reviewed by senior management. No irregularities have been detected to date. |

## 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.*<br>• *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 Licence (SPL) SPL1452 is owned 100% by Dome Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited that is subject to the Fiji Mineral Law under the direction of the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji. Traditional landowners provide written letters approving exploration prior to grant of the tenement.<br>• The SPL has been issued for a 3 year period that is renewable by the holder assuming the work commitments of the SPL have been met by the holder. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • A complete history of previous exploration is disclosed in the Dome Gold Mines Limited Prospectus dated August 2013 and subsequent ASX releases. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Porphyry copper-gold (veins, breccia, stockwork, intrusive hosted) |
| *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:*<br>o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>o *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>o *down hole length and interception depth*<br>o *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Not applicable |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Not applicable |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • Not applicable |
| *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.* | • See Figure 2 and schematic sections, Figures 3 and 4 in the September 2014 Quarterly 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 of Exploration Results.* | • All results are reported |
| *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.* | • Areas of elevated concentrations of gold, silver, copper and other trace elements will be followed up by detailed surface sampling, geological and alteration mapping, geophysical surveys and if appropriate drilling. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • The next stage of work proposed is 3-dimensional Induced Polarisation and ground magnetometer geophysical surveys of both prospects to provide data to assist a future exploration diamond drilling program. |