DOME GOLD MINES

SPL 1451

NAQARA GOLD-SILVER-COPPER PROSPECTS

ONO ISLAND, FIJI

A HIGH SULPHIDATION EPITHERMAL VOLCANIC SYSTEM

ONO ISLAND INDICATIVE EXPLORATION BUDGET 2015

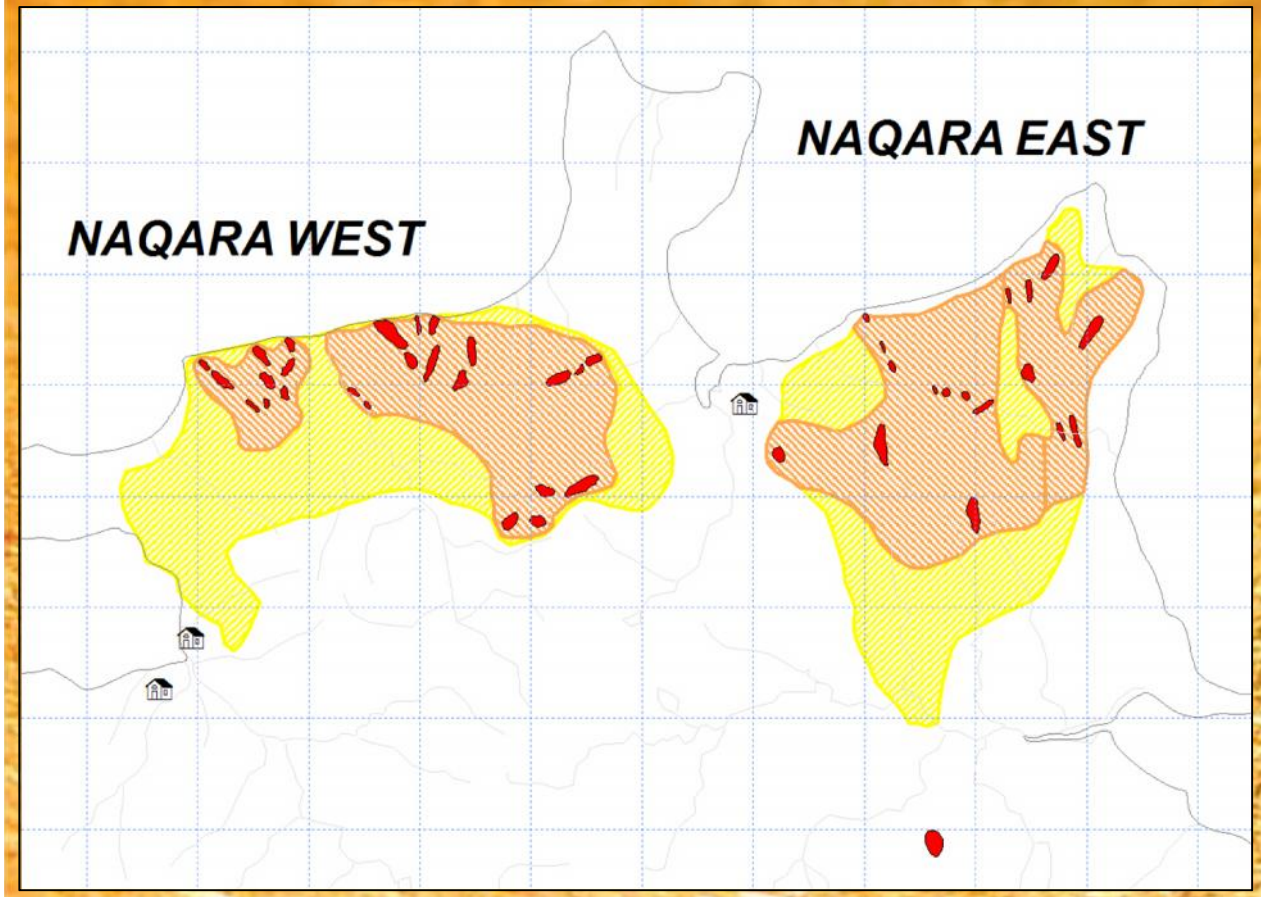
	AUD
Induced polarisation (IP) survey & interpretation	300,000
Geological mapping, sampling, drill management	240,000
Mobilisation of diamond drill/bulldozer	30,000
Bulldozer hire	100,000
Diamond drilling (10 holes totaling 5,000m)	1,000,000
Sample preparation (core saw and operators)	100,000
Assaying half-core drill samples	100,000
Accommodation/field supplies/fuel	80,000
Transportation/freight/insurances	50,000
Total	**$2,000,000**

Schedule of Funding 2015

February (IP program & support)	600,000
April (diamond drill program mobilisation)	1,000,000
September (sample prep/assaying)	400,000
Total	**$2,000,000**

DOME GOLD MINES

ONO ISLAND



Naqara West is a 2.2km x 0.8km WNW trending advanced alteration zone.

Naqara East has a 1.4km x 1.4km alteration zone.

The Prospects are separated by a 400m wide belt of unaltered volcanics.

Soil geochemistry anomalous for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Hg, As, Mo, Ba, Sb & Se.

Prospects have multiple 10m-15m wide silicified to silicic zones containing silica-rich veins/veinlets from <1cm up to 1m across. The zones are intensely oxidized - only hematite and quartz can be observed in the veins.

Highly prospective for gold-silver-copper deposits 200m - 300m below present surface.

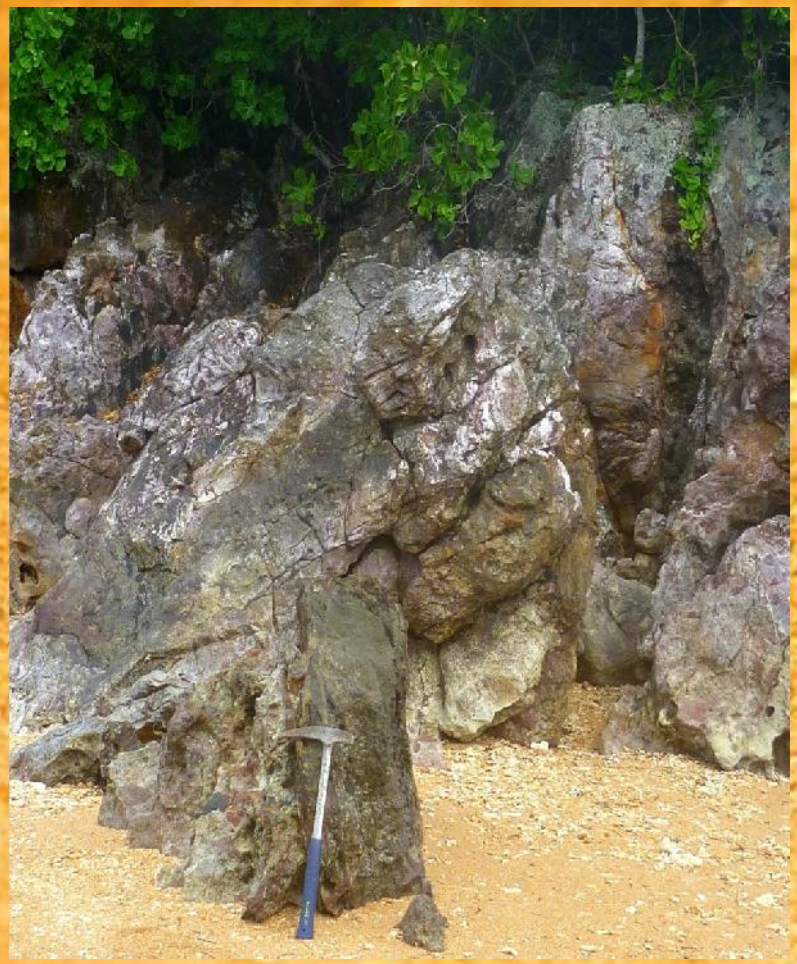
DOME GOLD MINES

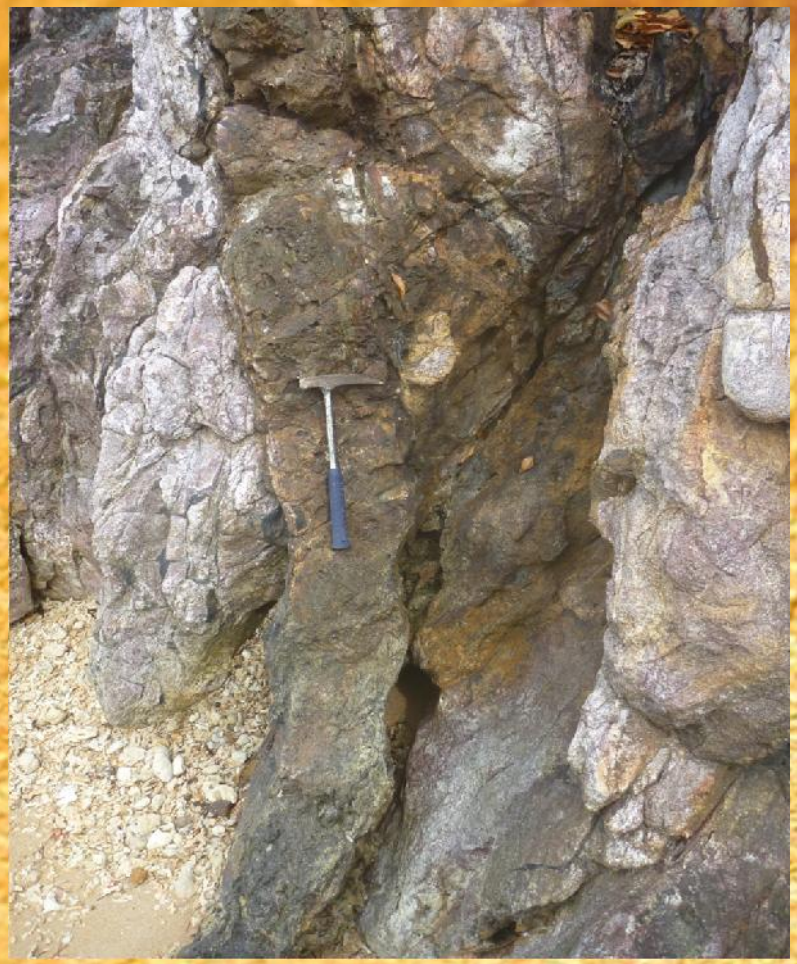
ONO ISLAND

Naqara West Silica-Fe Oxide Alteration & Mineralisation

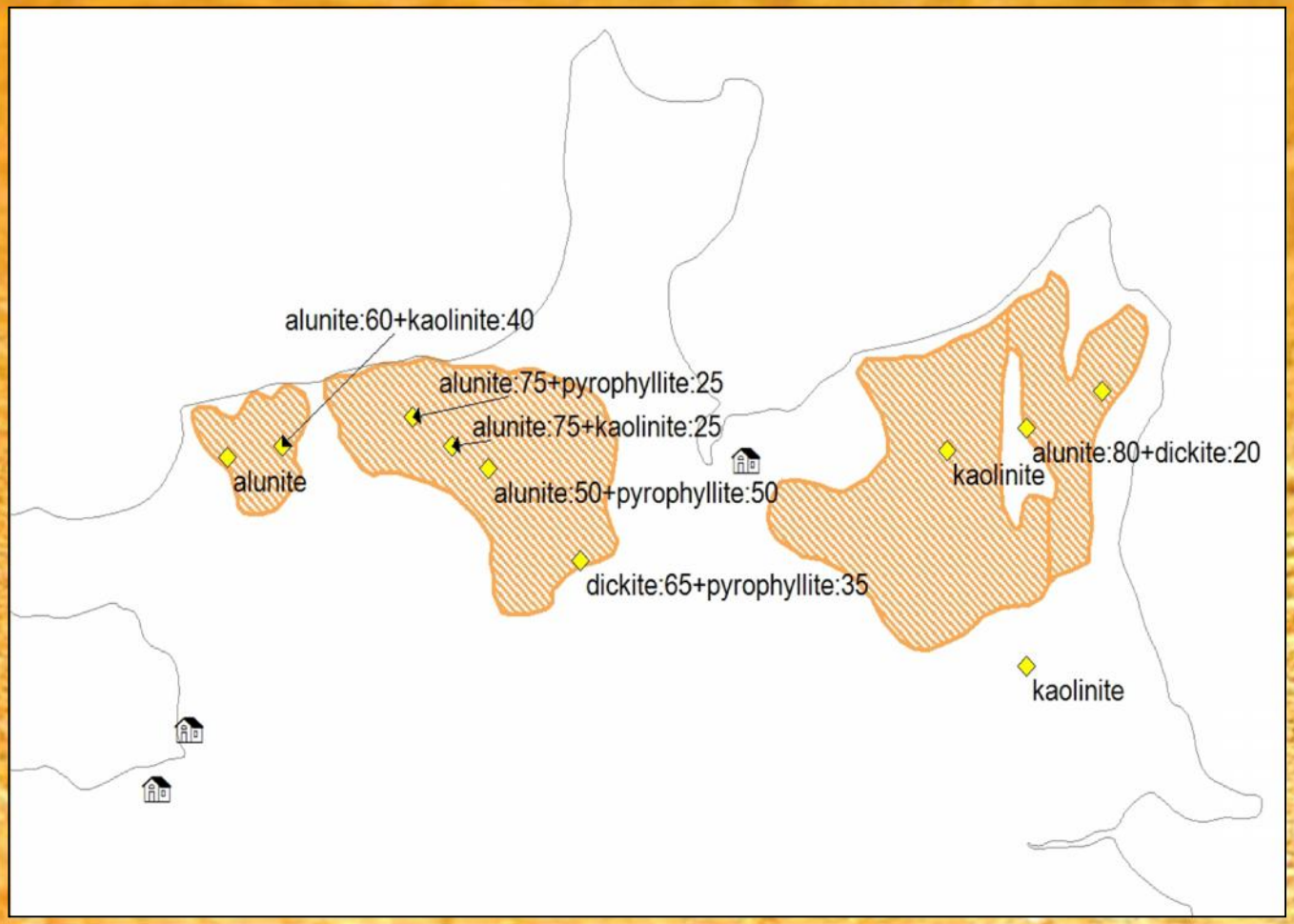
ONO ISLAND

Naqara East Silica Alteration and Mineralisation





ONO ISLAND



Rock chip sample clay compositions as reported by TerraSpec SWIR* analyses.

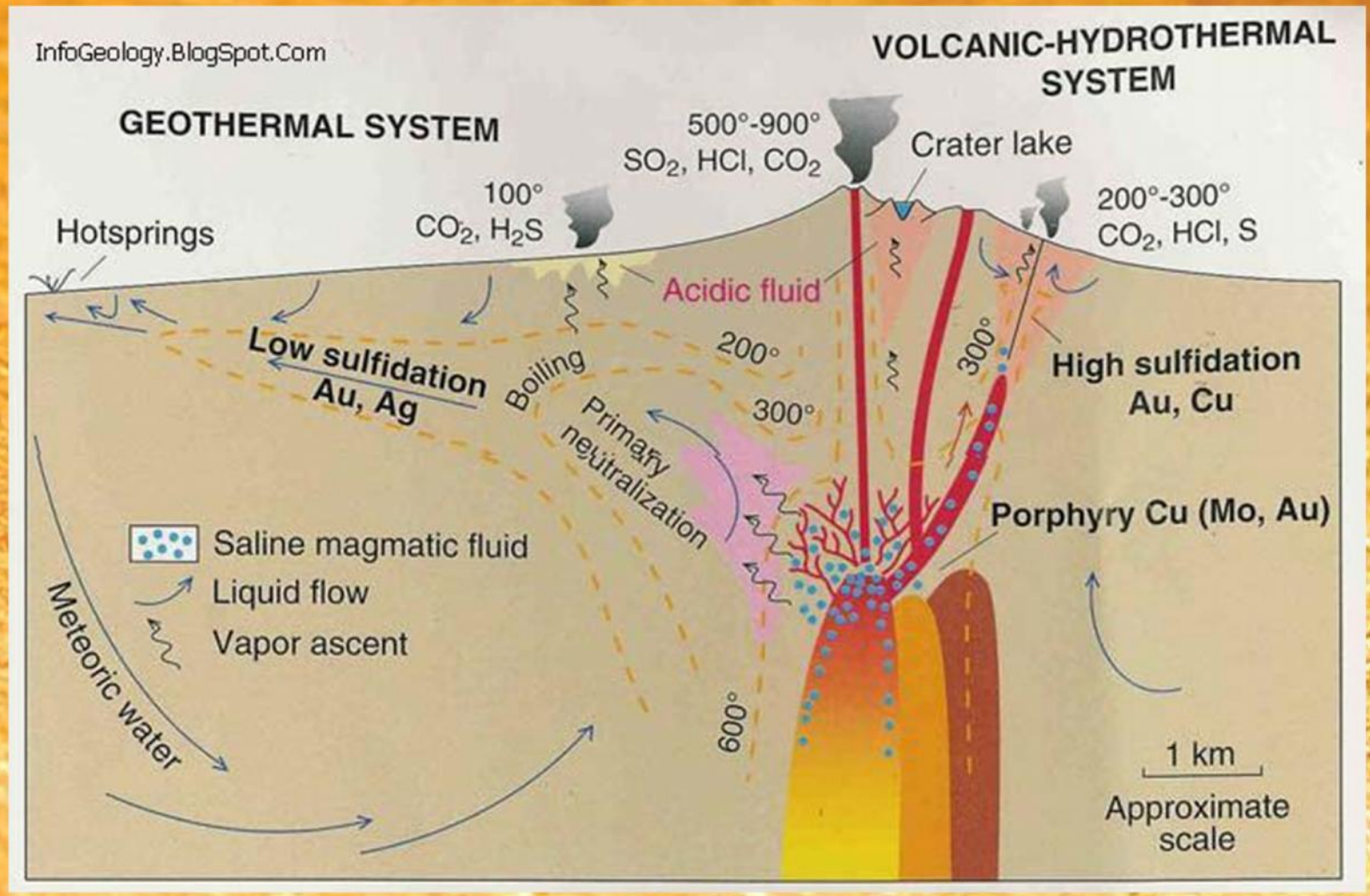
Clay types are typical of the top of high-sulphidation gold-copper mineralised epithermal volcanic systems of Pacific "Rim of Fire" volcanoes.

*SWIR – Shortwave Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy for clay alteration mineral identification from rock samples.

DOME GOLD MINES

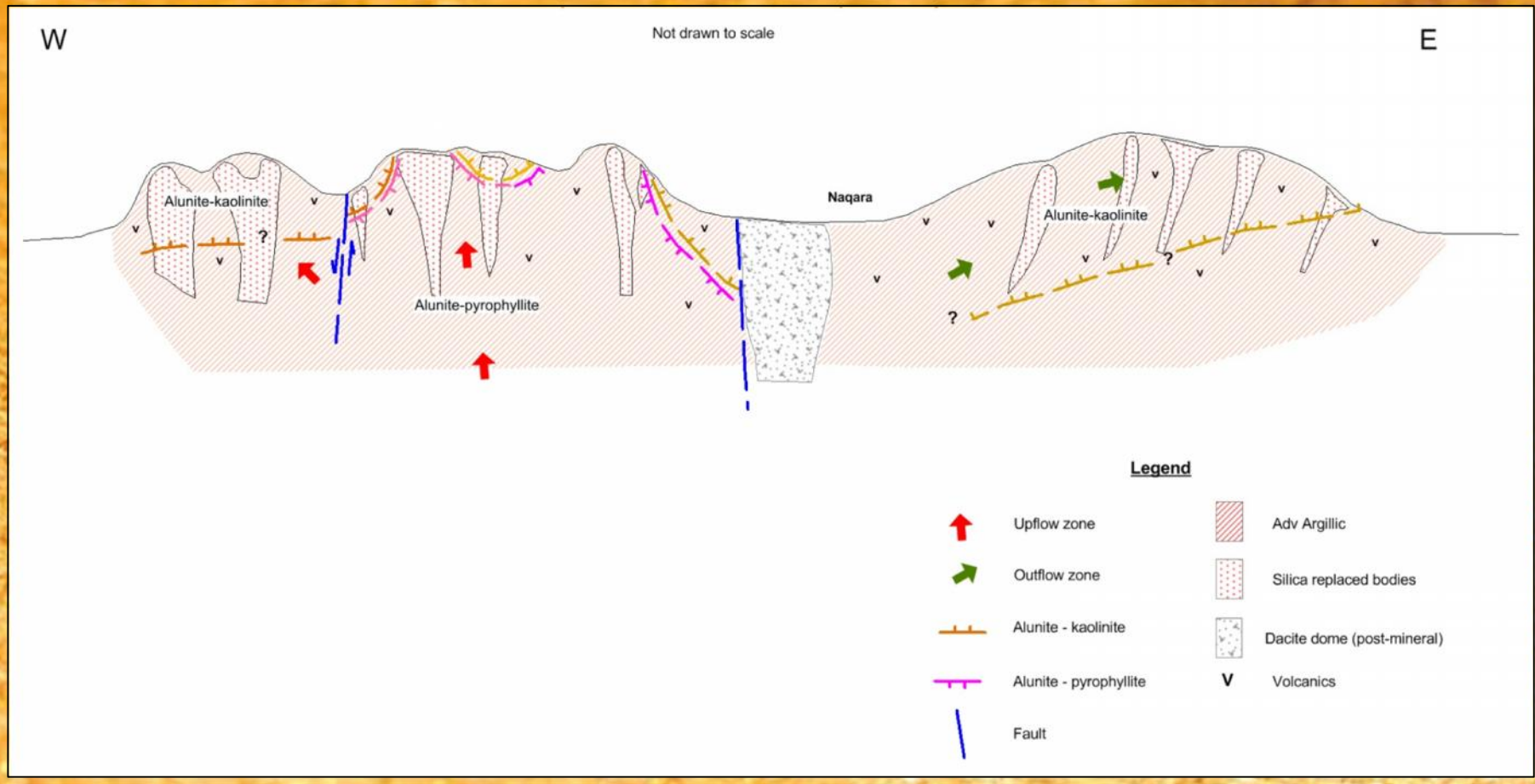
Ono Island Epithermal Project

Conceptual Model of Porphyry/Epithermal System



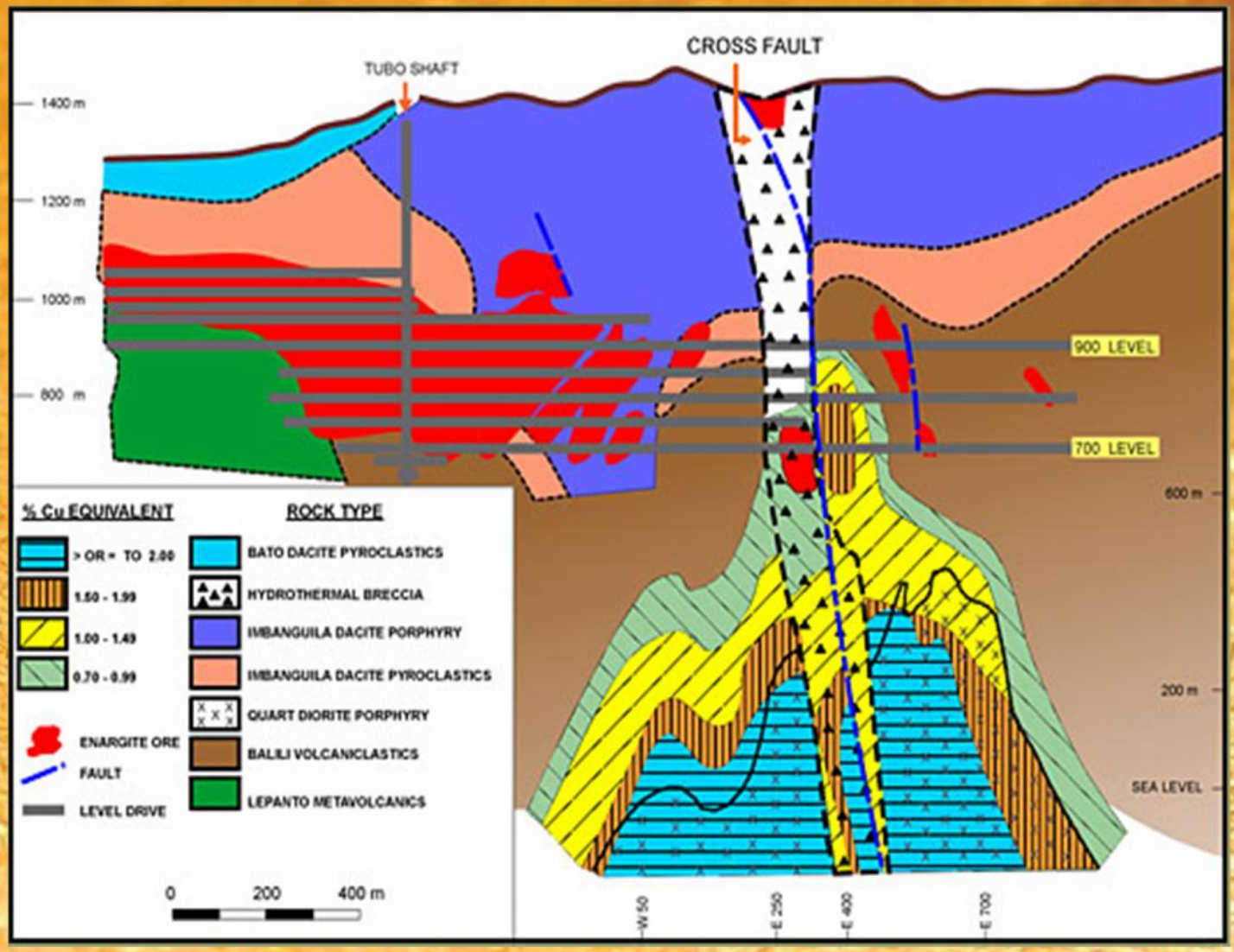
ONO ISLAND

Conceptual Cross Section of Naqara Prospect



DOME GOLD MINES

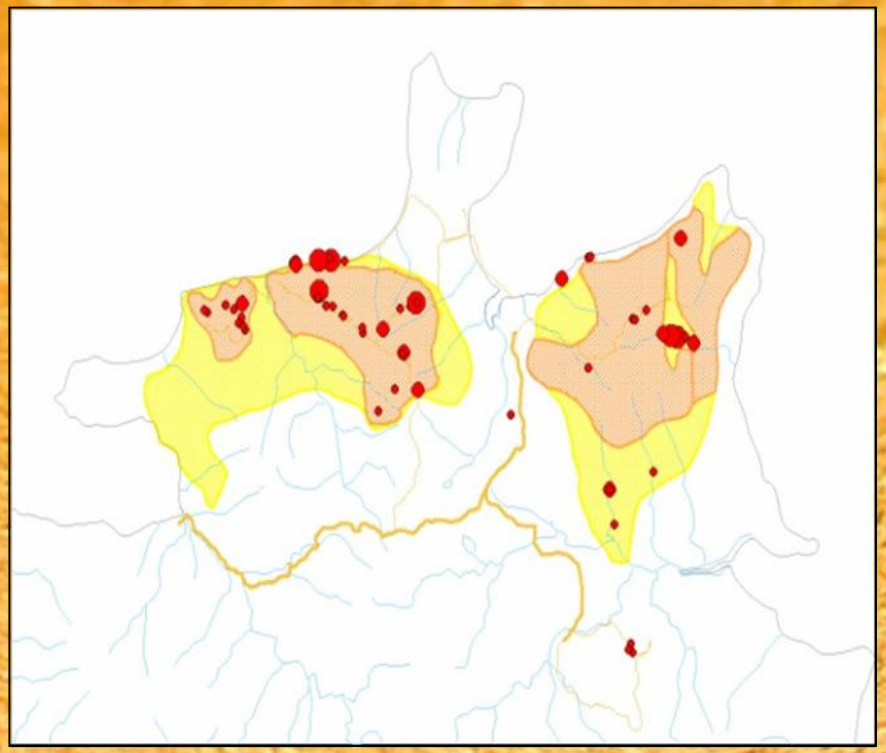
Lepanto in the Philippines is a good analogue for the Ono prospects



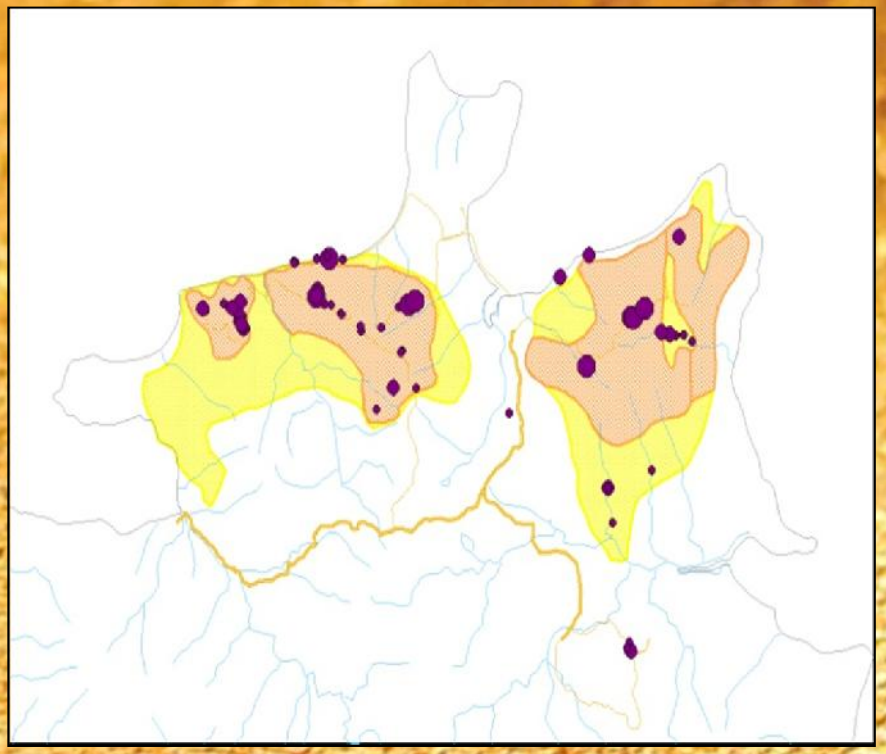
High sulphidation copper-gold orebodies at Lepanto, Philippines: **analogue for Naqara**

ONO ISLAND

Gold in rock chips



Copper in rock chips

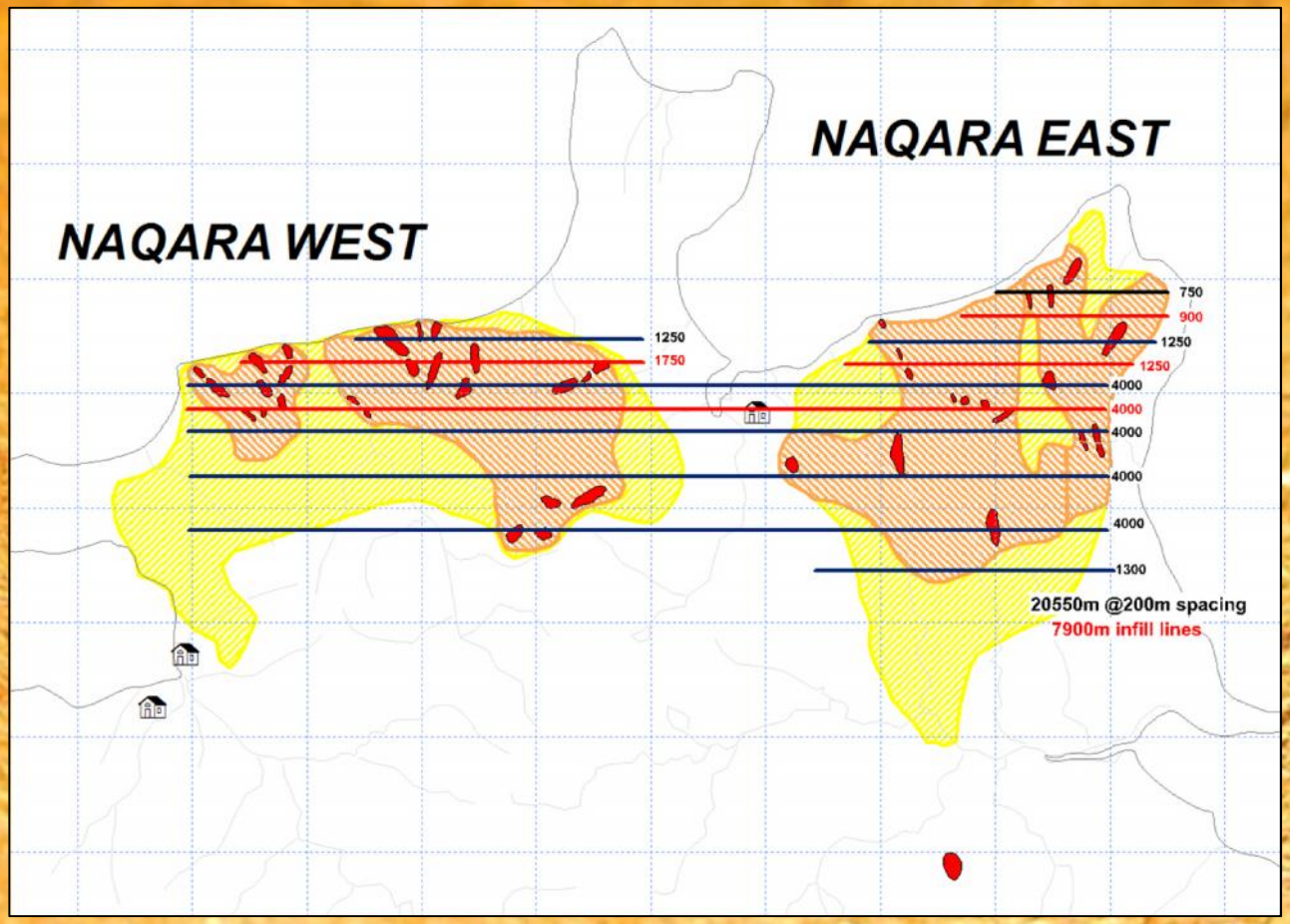


Naqara East and West Prospects are similar in size, hydrothermal alteration and volcanic setting to Lepanto, one of the most valuable gold and copper mines in the world

DOME GOLD MINES

ONO ISLAND

PROPOSED POLE – DIPOLE IP SURVEY PROGRAM



200m line spacing

Infill lines

Proposed Induced Polarisation geophysical survey area is 4.5km x 1.5km.

Initial 200m line-spacing; totalling **20.5 line-km**.

The survey will delineate resistive anomalies similar to the silicic zones mapped at the surface.

Importantly, IP will determine the persistence of these zones/ mineralisation to depths of 350m–400m for diamond drill targeting of high-grade gold, silver and copper deposition sites.

Competent Person's Statement

Competent Person:

The contents of this presentation that relate to geology and exploration results are based on information compiled by Dome's CEO, John McCarthy, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr McCarthy has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in 2012 edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC 2012 code). Mr McCarthy indirectly holds shares in the Company and consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters compiled by him in the form and context in which they appear.

ATTACHMENT: JORC Code, 2012 Edition, SPL 1451 – Table 1

CONTACTS

Dome Gold Mines Limited
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759
Sydney NSW 2001 Australia
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Investor Enquiries
Garry Lowder, Chairman
E glowder@domegoldmines.com.au
T +61 2 8203 5620
M +61 417 212 099

Jack McCarthy, CEO
E jack@domegoldmines.com.au
T +61 2 8203 5620
M +61 429 034 055

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1451

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.*	• 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. • Analytical method ME-MS23 Complete package – 63 metallic element analysis by ICP-MS • Results appear to be statistically valid. • No analytical irregularities were detected. • Rock chip sample were collected from outcrop with best effort made to be representative of the alteration and/or mineralization. • Rock chips used for Terraspec SWIR clay analysis were selected as whole specimens and prepared for analysis using standard ALS methods for such analysis
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).*	• No drilling was done
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.*	• 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling was done
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.*	• No drilling was done • No drilling was done • 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. • QA/QC involved random introduction of blanks and standards and approximately every 10th sample was duplicate assayed. • Not required for soil samples • At approximately 250 grams each the samples are more than sufficient for ionic leach analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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. • No drilling was done as no geophysics is being reported. • 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.* • *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.*	• No drilling was done • No drilling was done • 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. • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GPS is used to obtain location eastings and northings • Fiji2000 is the grid system used • Topographic information is based on the available topographic maps at this stage.
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.*	• Ridge and spur samples are initially collected at a spacing of approximately 200m and follow-up grid sampling is done at approximately 100m spacing. • The spacing will detect areas of elevated metal concentrations that reflect the target size and deposit type being sought. • No drilling was done
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.*	• No drilling was done • No drilling was done
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.* • *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) SPL1451 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. • 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 more recent ASX releases and on Dome's website.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Epithermal gold-silver in a volcanic setting with mineralisation in veins, stockworks, breccia etc.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• No drilling was done
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.*	• No drilling was done
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').*	• No drilling was done

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No drilling was done
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 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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No drilling was done at this stage.