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

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR JUNE QUARTER, 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- **SPL1454 (Nasivi) expanded by more than 100% to include Yaqara River Delta**
- **Drilling of 127 sonic holes confirms extensive black sand deposits offshore in both Nasivi and Yaqara River Deltas**
- **Porphyry-style copper mineralisation discovered at the Wainivau prospect (SPL1452)**
- **Ono Island (SPL1451) found to contain two large exploration targets for high sulphidation epithermal gold and silver**
- **$1.67M cash position as at 30 June 2014**

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 June 2014. A total of $257,000 was invested in exploration during the quarter.

EXPLORATION

Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project (SPL1454), Fiji

This project comprises a large tenement (12,508ha) that covers much of the onshore and offshore parts of the Nasivi and Yaqara River Deltas (see Figure 1) on the north coast of Viti Levu. Dome received approval to extend its Nasivi Delta project by the Fijian Mineral Resources Department, as announced on 1 July, adding 7,202ha to its Special Prospecting Licence 1454 and extending it eastwards to cover the Yaqara delta. Dome made the application after grab samples from both deltas confirmed higher concentrations of heavy minerals, with lower slime contents, on the seaward side of the mangroves, compared with onshore.

The sediments in the delta and offshore include heavy mineral-rich sand that incorporates significant levels of magnetite (an ore of iron). During the June quarter, Dome completed 127 sonic drill holes using a barge-mounted sonic drill rig offshore of the Nasivi and Yaqara deltas (see Figures 2 & 3). The Company's objective is to delineate an economic heavy mineral (principally magnetite) sand deposit amenable to low-cost mining by conventional dredging.

Table A attached presents the details of the sonic drill holes, and Table B attached summarises the processing of half sonic core samples from 87 of the holes for which partial analytical data have been received. Black sand deposited on the seafloor was intersected in 106 of the 127 holes. It averages 2.3m in thickness and is up to 13m thick where channels have developed.

The weighted average heavy mineral and clay (slimes) content of the sands is 42.5% and 15%, respectively, for holes reported to date. The next phase of testwork will aim to determine the magnetite content of the heavy minerals, as well as any other commercial product such as refractory metal casting or reclamation sand that could be recovered during processing.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

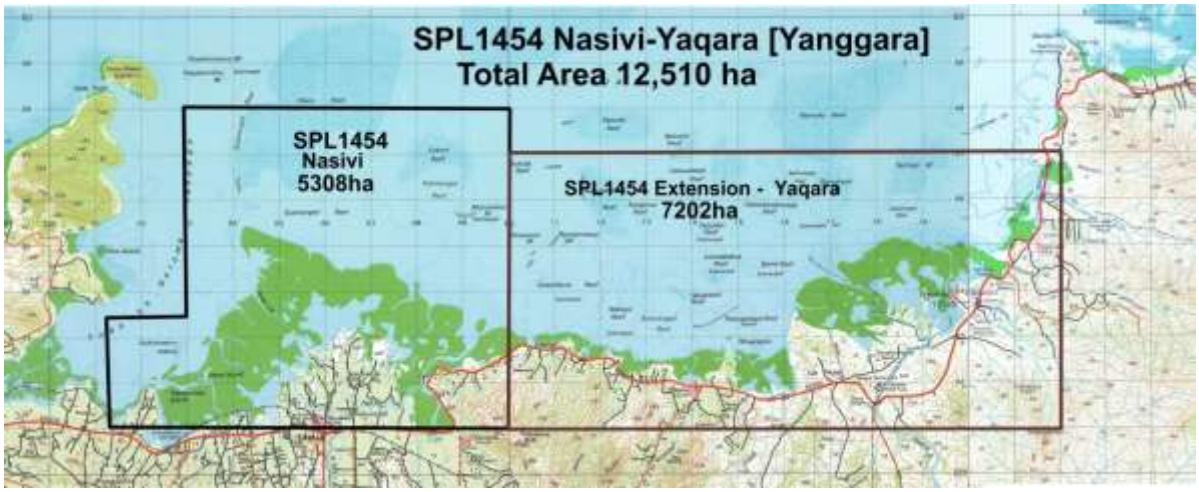

Figure 1 – The area now covered by SPL1454, showing the eastward Yaqara extension.

Figure 2 – Sonic holes drilled offshore the Nasivi Delta.

During the next quarter, Dome will compile the drill hole data and create a geological model of the deposit. This information will be used to produce an initial resource estimate in accordance with the JORC 2012 code.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Figure 3 – Sonic holes drilled offshore the Yaqara Delta.

Photo 1 – Black sand deposit exposed at low tide offshore Nasivi Delta. Drill rig and barge distant background.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Nadrau Project (SPL1452)

The Nadrau Project covers 42,570ha on the main island of Viti Levu, Fiji and the tenement is contiguous with the world-class Namosi Porphyry Copper-Gold Project.

Dome had previously reported that mapping by senior geologists identified three intrusive units that are unconformably overlain by younger sedimentary cover at the Namoli prospect (see Figure 4). The three intrusives are related to mineralisation and alteration observed in outcrop. Dome mapped a 120m-wide zone within this unit of porphyry-type quartz veins in a creek bed. Dome is now mapping this in greater detail and collecting rock-chip samples.

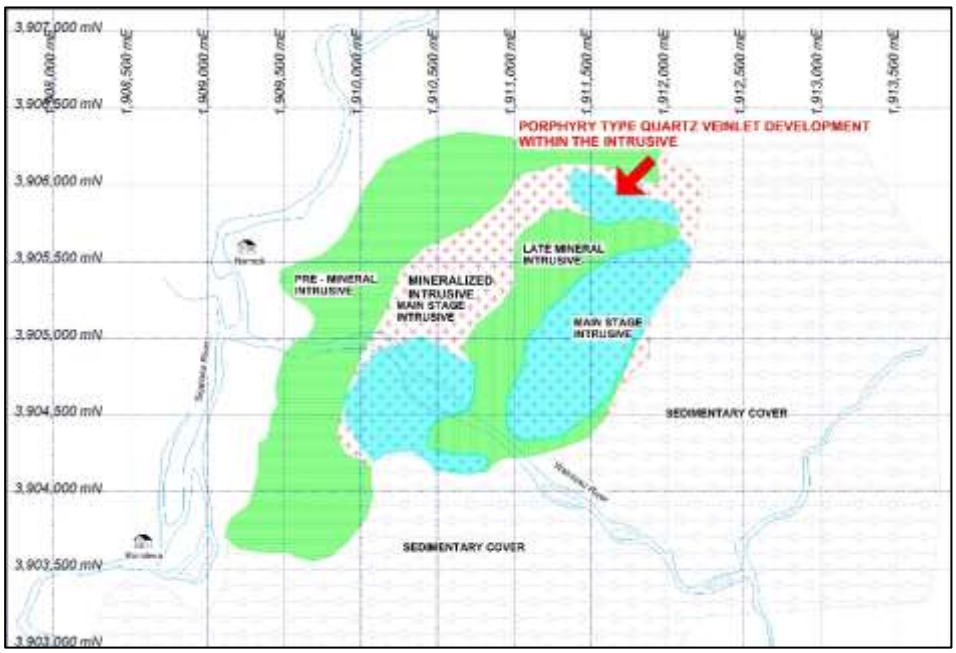

Figure 4 - Alteration and geological mapping of various intrusive phases identified in the Namoli area confirming the presence of younger mineralised porphyry intrusive coincident with anomalous gold and mercury geochemistry

During the June quarter, Dome extended mapping eastward to the Wainivau porphyry prospect, an area that had been subject to historical exploration including the drilling of five widely-spaced diamond drill holes. Although drill holes all contained anomalous copper, they were drilled as vertical holes on ridges and were too short (<400m) to intersect the parts of the intrusive system with the best potential.

Mapping in this area has now discovered outcropping porphyry style copper mineralisation in intrusive rocks exposed along strike for at least 150m adjacent to Wainivau Creek (see Figure 5).

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

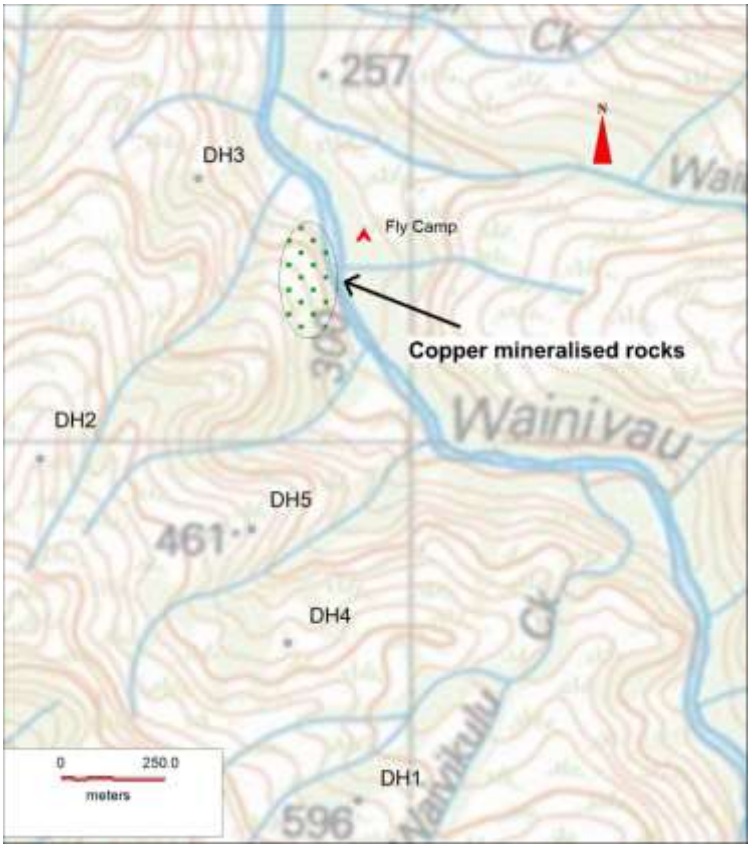

Figure 5 – Location of Wainivau copper mineralised intrusive relative to historic drill holes

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 (see Photos 2 & 3 and Figure 6).

Photos 2 & 3 – Porphyry-hosted chalcopyrite mineralisation in veinlets (with magnetite and pyrite) and malachite staining in a hand specimen (left) and magnified (right).

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

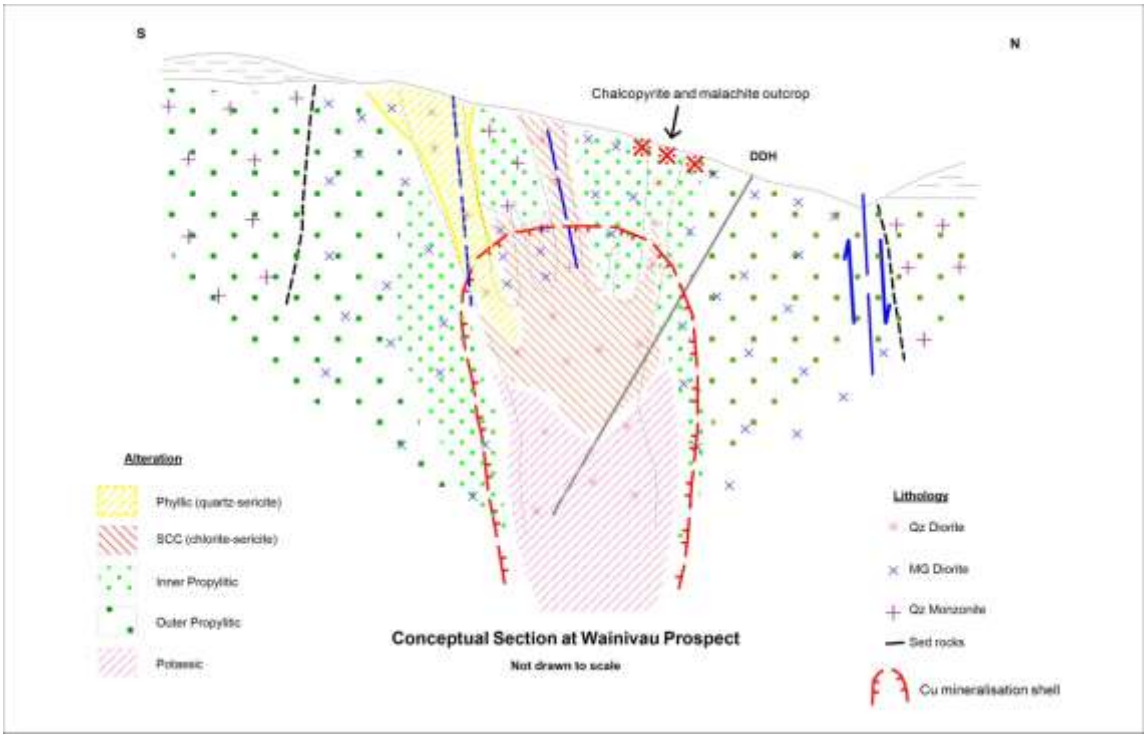

Figure 6 - Interpretive cross section at Wainivau, showing the conceptual target that will be the subject of Dome's future drilling.

Kadavu Islands Project (SPL1451)

During the June quarter, Dome completed a geological and alteration mapping campaign on Ono Island (part of the Kadavu Islands group). This aimed to identify the reason for multi-element geochemical anomalies and if possible determine the type of epithermal system that could be present within the volcanic setting of the island.

The work successfully defined two lobe-shaped areas (Naqara West and Naqara East) on the northern section of Ono Island that contained altered and silicified volcanic rocks typical of high-sulphidation epithermal mineralised systems. Geologists mapped advanced argillic and argillic alteration in these areas, with the prominent ridges and spurs forming resistant topographical highs due to varying degrees of silicic alteration. Quartz-alunite±kaolinite appears to be the dominant alteration assemblages, which is indicative of the more acidic but shallower parts of an epithermal system.

The hydrothermal alteration at Naqara West is a WNW-trending 2.2km x 1km zone, while Naqara East measured along the NNE-trending ridges is about 1.8km long and approximately 1.4km wide (north-south). Silicification occurs as moderate to pervasive replacement of rocks, commonly as tabular bodies a few tens of metres wide. Silica-alunite altered zones are more commonly found in the central and northern sections (see Figure 7). The "lobes" appear to correspond to the northern rim of the main caldera on Ono Island.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

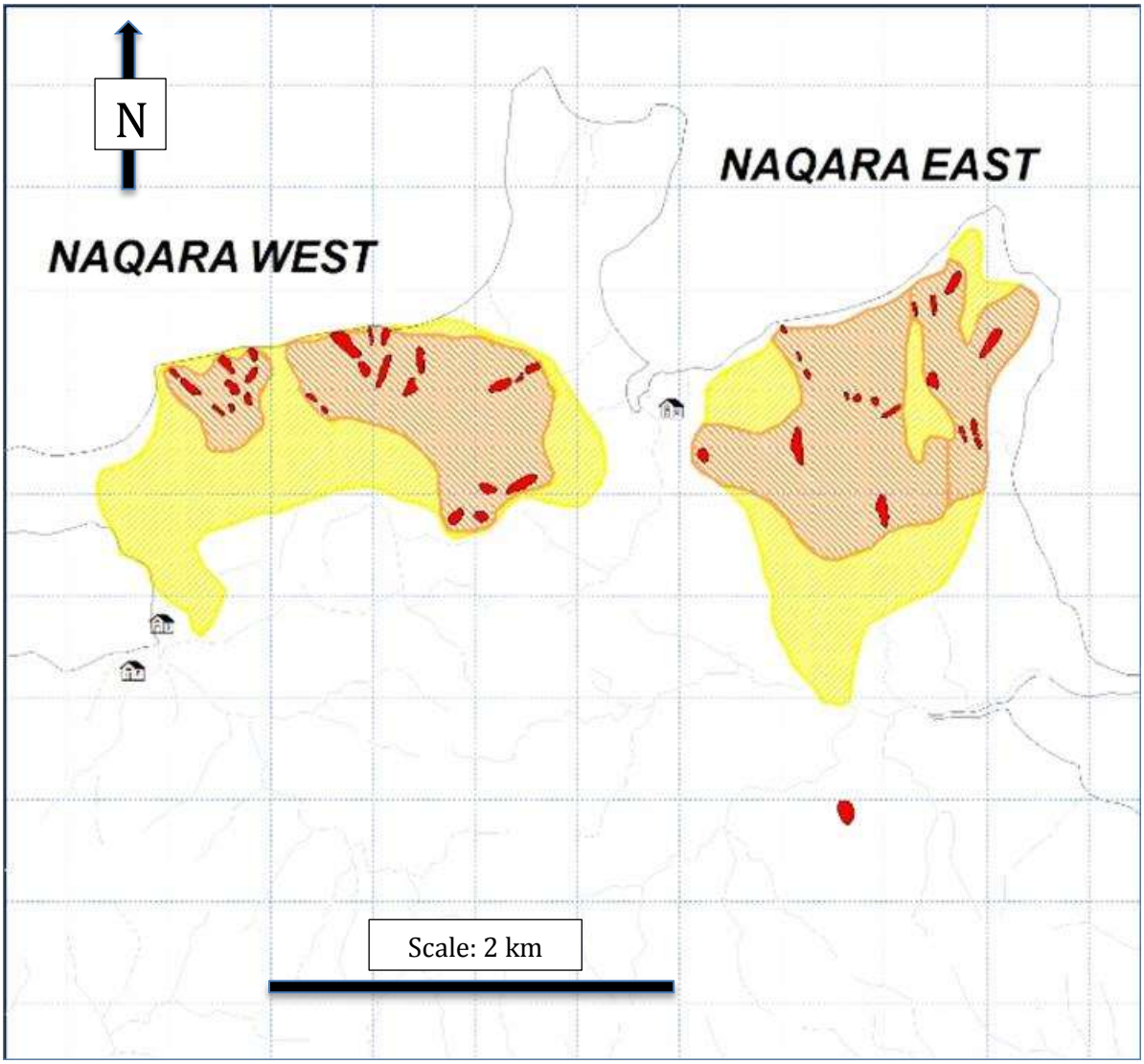

Figure 7 - Alteration map of Naqara, silica >clay - orange hachures, clay>silica - yellow hachures, silicic and silicified zones – red blobs.

It has been recommended that the next phase of exploration on Ono Island be a pole-dipole IP survey designed to delineate the resistive zones which should correspond to the silicic zones mapped at the surface. More importantly, the IP should determine the persistence at depth of the resistive zones down to 350 – 400m where potential 'bonanza' mineralised zones are most likely to occur.

Exploration Plans – September Quarter 2014

Dome will continue to obtain analytical data from the recently-completed sonic drill program offshore Nasivi and Yaqara deltas. When all analyses are completed, the Company will engage an independent mineral sand specialist to undertake an **initial resource estimate** for the Nasivi-Yaqara project. It is expected a report on this study will be available late in the September quarter.

Dome will continue exploration mapping on SPL1452 at Namoli and Wainivau, with particular emphasis on defining areas of exposed mineralisation. Rock-chip sampling will be conducted across

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

these zones to obtain an initial understanding of the distribution of copper and possibly precious metals in the porphyry exposures.

Dome also proposes to undertake pole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys over both the Nadrau and Ono Island prospects to better delineate targets for future exploration diamond drill programs, and will seek quotes from contractors who specialise in IP surveys during the quarter.

CORPORATE

Acquisition of Magma Mines Ltd

As announced to shareholders and the ASX on 10 June 2014, Dome is in the process of acquiring Magma Mines Ltd which owns SPL1495, covering the Sigatoka iron sand deposit near the town of Sigatoka on Viti Levu, Fiji. Dome will advise its shareholders and the market of the details and progress of the proposed acquisition in coming weeks.

Capital raised by placement post June quarter end

On 3 July 2014, Dome announced a placement at $0.26 cents per ordinary share to raise $500,000 and on 17 July 2014 a second placement was announced at $0.24 cents per ordinary share to raise $1,000,000. The funds will be used for exploration and general working capital.

Cash position

As at 30 June 2014, Dome held $1.67M in cash.

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

G G LOWDER
Chairman

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Allen Jay, who is a Director and geological consultant to the Company. Mr Jay 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 Jay 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 iron sand, copper and gold in Fiji, where it holds three highly prospective exploration tenements. The Company's objective is to become a major force in the mining industry of Fiji by the discovery and development of mineral resources within its Fijian tenements.

Our flagship project, Nasivi Delta, is a mineral sand project containing abundant heavy metals including magnetite and gold. Drilling to establish a resource estimate for the project is partially completed and Dome is targeting commencement of production at Nasivi Delta by conventional dredging within two years.

Our other projects are 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 Mines Ltd Tenement Schedule
2. Table A – Details of sonic drill hole location & heavy mineral sand thickness – SPL1454
3. Table B – Process of half sonic core samples from 87 of sonic drill holes for which partial analytical data have been received – SPL1454
4. JORC Code, 2012 Edition, SPL1454 – Table 1
5. JORC Code, 2012 Edition, SPL1452 – Table 1
6. JORC Code, 2012 Edition, SPL1451 – Table 1

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME MINES LTD TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Tenement	Project	Holder	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Interest %
SPL 1451	Kadavu Island Group	Dome Mines Ltd	4,440	22/08/2016	100
SPL 1452	Nadrau	Dome Mines Ltd	42,570	26/08/2016	100
SPL 1454	Nasivi Delta	Dome Mines Ltd	12,508	22/08/2016	100

Notes:

1. Dome Mines Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.
2. During the June quarter an extension of 7202ha was granted to Dome Mines Ltd that enlarged SPL1454.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

TABLE A

SONIC DRILL HOLE LOCATION & HEAVY MINERAL SAND THICKNESS

Hole ID	FMG Eastings	FMG Northings	E.O.H Depth (m)	Sand Thickness (m)	Sampled
NYS001	1901722	3951797	8.7	0.0	No
NYS002	1901726	3952266	10.5	0.0	No
NYS003	1903185	3953281	7.5	0.0	No
NYS004	1903018	3953451	10.5	0.0	No
NYS005	1904236	3954745	10.5	0.0	No
NYS006	1903755	3954254	10.5	0.0	No
NYS007	1903247	3954286	16.5	0.0	No
NYS008	1901702	3953261	19.5	0.0	No
NYS009	1903234	1953766	10.5	0.0	No
NYS010	1904219	3954263	10.5	5.0	Yes
NYS011	1903943	3955284	9	0.0	No
NYS012	1909796	3953585	7.5	3.0	Yes
NYS013	1909536	3953746	10.5	2.0	Yes
NYS014	1909430	3953774	6	3.0	Yes
NYS015	1909277	3953728	1.5	1.5	Yes
NYS016	1909401	3953795	1.5* (1)		Yes
NYS016RD	1909401	3953795	3	2	Yes
NYS017	1909395	3953600	1* (1)		Yes
NYS017RD	1909395	3953600	2.25	2.25	Yes
NYS018	1909413	3953413	0.9*(0.9)		Yes
NYS018RD	1909413	3953413	2.55	2.55	Yes
NYS019	1909190	3953395	1.1	1.1	Yes
NYS020	1909385	3954199	3	2.0	Yes
NYS021	1909210	3954050	1.5	1.0	Yes
NYS022	1908995	3954192	1.5	1.5	Yes
NYS023	1908804	3954196	1.5*(1.5)		Yes
NYS023RD	1908804	3954196	6	4	Yes
NYS024	1908720	3954190	1.5	1.5	Yes
NYS025	1908593	3954192	1.5	1.5	yes
NYS026	1908601	3954001	1.5*(1.5)		Yes
NYS026RD	1908601	3954001	3	2	Yes
NYS027	1908792	3953999	1.5*(1.5)		Yes
NYS027RD	1908792	3953999	3	3	Yes
NYS028	1909006	3953989	1.5	1.0	yes
NYS029	1909200	3953999	1.5*(1)		Yes
NYS029RD	1909200	3953999	3	3	Yes
NYS030	1909393	3954001	1.5	1.0	Yes
NYS031	1909594	3953999	0.6	0.6	yes
NYS032	1909789	3953802	0.5*(0.5)		yes
NYS032RD	1909789	3953802	2.5	2.5	Yes
NYS033	1909743	3953696	1.2*(1.2)		Yes
NYS033RD	1909743	3953696	4.5	3	Yes
NYS034	1909597	3953599	0.75*(0.75)		Yes
NYS034RD	1909597	3953599	4.4	2	Yes
NYS035	1909795	3953397	0.35*(0.35)		Yes
NYS035RD	1909795	3953397	3.9	2	Yes
NYS036	1909602	3953402	0.5*(0.5)		yes
NYS036RD	1909602	3953402	2	2	Yes
NYS037	1908993	3954409	9	5.0	Yes
NYS038	1908722	3954696	6	3.0	yes
NYS039	1909904	3954393	4.5	4.5	yes
NYS040	1908597	3954411	4.5	3.0	yes
NYS041	1904407	3954406	4.5	3.0	Yes
NYS042	1908201	3954408	4.5	3.0	Yes
NYS043	1908006	3954401	1.5	1.0	yes
NYS044	1908009	3954201	4.5	4.5	yes
NYS045	1908249	3954230	10.5	4.0	yes
NYS046	1908405	3954005	4.5	4.0	yes
NYS047	1908197	3953986	4.5	2.0	yes
NYS048	1908280	3953816	4.5	3.0	yes
NYS049	1908402	3953810	4.5	3.0	Yes
NYS050	1908595	3953809	3	3.0	Yes
NYS051	1908752	3953799	4.5	2.0	Yes
NYS052	1909001	3953799	4.5	1.0	Yes
NYS053	1901150	3953800	4.5	1.0	Yes
NYS054	1909049	3953371	2.4	1.0	Yes
NYS055	1909028	3953249	4	3.0	Yes
NYS056	1909174	3953240	2.1	1.0	Yes
NYS057	1909089	3953048	2.8	1.0	Yes
NYS058	1909119	3952856	1.5	1.0	Yes
NYS059	1909237	3952827	2.4	2.0	Yes
NYS060	1909366	3952985	1.5	0.0	No
NYS061	1909588	2953220	3	1.0	yes
NYS062	1909011	3953607	2	2.0	yes
NYS063	1909751	3953295	0.6	0.6	yes
NYS064	1909197	3952987	1.5	1.0	yes
NYS065	1909209	3953606	1.1	1.0	yes

TABLE A

SONIC DRILL HOLE LOCATION & HEAVY MINERAL SAND THICKNESS

Hole ID	FMG Eastings	FMG Northings	E.O.H Depth (m)	Sand Thickness (m)	Sampled
NYS066	1908398	3954211	1.4	1.4	yes
NYS067	1909697	3954169	1.5	1.0	no
NYS068	1912005	3952990	5.4	1.0	No
NYS069	1912503	3952785	3	1.0	No
NYS070	1912495	3953261	3	1.0	No
NYS071	1912985	3953249	1.5	0.5	No
NYS072	1912987	3952661	3	2.0	Yes
NYS073	1913429	3952663	3	3.0	No
NYS074	1913421	3953012	3	1.0	Yes
NYS075	1913985	3953191	6	2.0	No
NYS076	1913990	3952829	3	2.0	yes
NYS077	1914456	3952846	2.2	1.5	yes
NYS078	1914476	3953210	3	1.0	No
NYS079	1914988	3952857	1.8	1.0	Yes
NYS080	1915564	3952806	5	2.0	Yes
NYS081	1916002	3953006	3	2.0	yes
NYS082	1914975	3953392	6	0.0	No
NYS083	1915533	3953504	6	1.0	yes
NYS084	1916006	3953510	3	1.0	yes
NYS085	1916003	3954008	3	1.0	yes
NYS086	1915543	3954012	4.5	1.0	yes
NYS087	1916510	3954516	7.5	5.0	yes
NYS088	1917023	3955013	3.75	2.0	Yes
NYS089	1917502	3954983	13.5	13.0	Yes
NYS090	1916982	3955529	2.5	2.0	No
NYS091	1916466	3955534	1.8	1.8	No
NYS092	1915960	3955518	2.4	2.0	No
NYS093	1917394	3955232	7.5	7.5	Yes
NYS094	1918426	3955248	3	1.0	Yes
NYS095	1919031	3955066	6	1.0	yes
NYS096	1919550	3955138	4.5	4.0	yes
NYS097	1919540	3955507	4.5	1.0	No
NYS098	1919905	3955165	6	2.0	yes
NYS099	1917800	3955187	6	6.0	yes
NYS100	1917217	3955130	4.5	1.0	yes
NYS101	1917323	3954798	6	6.0	Yes
NYS102	1917191	3955405	1.5	0.0	No
NYS103	1916803	3955198	4.5	1.0	Yes
NYS104	1916802	3954807	6	1.0	yes
NYS105	1916788	3954502	1.5	0.5	yes
NYS106	1916182	3954411	4.5	4.0	yes
NYS107	1916386	3954804	6	6.0	yes
NYS108	1917685	3955337	3	3.0	yes
NYS109	1909168	3954421	4.5	3.0	yes
NYS110	1909094	3954624	3	2.0	yes
NYS111	1908798	3954613	3	1.0	Yes
NYS112	1908484	3954604	3	1.0	yes
NYS113	1908097	3954602	3	0.0	No
NYS114	1907805	3954716	3	0.0	No
NYS115	1907601	3954800	3	0.0	No
NYS116	1910000	3953972	9	5.0	Yes
NYS117	1909990	3953717	3	0.5	No
NYS118	1910221	3953904	6	5.0	yes
NYS119	1910341	3953889	3	1.0	yes
NYS120	1910199	3954079	4.5	2.0	yes
NYS121	1910312	3953989	3	0.0	No
NYS122	1910500	3954074	1.5	0.0	No
NYS123	1910614	3953992	1.5	0.0	No
NYS124	1918074	3955623	1.5	0.0	No
NYS125	1917882	3955412	3	3.0	Yes
NYS126	1918003	3955212	6	4.0	Yes
NYS127	1918189	3955427	3	0.5	yes

Average Sand Thickness (106 holes) **2.3**

Note: - Red font indicates hole redrilled

Note: - (*) Indicates 1st hole bottomed in black sand

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

Hole ID	E.O.H Depth (m)	TABLE B Sand Thickness (m)	Sample width (m)	Heavy Min. %	Clay %
NYS010	10.5	5		31.15	21.5
NYS012	7.5	3		36.67	18.0
NYS013	10.5	2		38.14	16.0
NYS014	6	3		29.46	17.6
NYS015	1.5	1.5		56.85	9.0
NYS016	1.5	1		54.34	10.0
NYS016 (B)	3	2	2	70.30	4.00
NYS017	1	1		50.17	11.5
NYS017 (B)	2.25	2	2	50.14	13.93
NYS018	0.9	0.9		47.63	10.8
NYS018 (B)	2.55	2.6	2.6	49.69	11.00
NYS019	1.1	1.1		47.93	8.5
NYS020	3	2		43.80	9.00
NYS021	1.5	1		17.70	7.46
NYS022	1.5	1.5		51.86	7.96
NYS023	1.5	1.5		46.82	15.50
NYS023 (B)	6	4	3	39.66	19.50
		(clay)	1	9.31	50.50
NYS024	1.5	1.5		53.53	13.24
NYS025	1.5	1.5		48.17	12.50
NYS026	1.5	1.5		55.08	7.46
NYS026 (B)	3	2	2	48.94	14.5
NYS027	1.5	1.5		51.44	9.00
NYS027 (B)	3	3	3	52.19	7.00
NYS028	1.5	1		49.22	2.99
NYS029	1.5	1		54.82	9.85
NYS029 (B)	3	3	3	45.39	11.50
NYS030	1.5	1		38.46	10.89
NYS031	0.6	0.6		17.69	6.06
NYS032	0.5	0.5		56.13	9.00
NYS032 (B)	2.5	2.5	2.5	53.15	10.50
NYS033	1.2	1.2		52.29	9.27
NYS033 (B)	4.5	3	1	60.53	7.50
			2	57.80	8.96
NYS034	0.75	0.8		61.25	7.69
NYS034 (B)	4.4	1	1	39.83	12.57
NYS035	0.35	0.4		62.24	5.00
NYS035 (B)	3.9	2	1	32.89	17.00
			1	36.88	11.44
NYS036	4.16	1	1	45.15	12.08
NYS036 (B)	2	2	2	53.59	7.50
NYS037	9	3	3	47.66	10.50
		(clay)	2	16.61	41.29
NYS038	6	3		13.39	36.18
NYS039	4.5	4	4	37.52	22.17
		(clay)	0.5	7.57	46.00
NYS040	4.5	3	1	50.50	9.95
			1	49.34	7.69
			1	18.35	28.14
		(clay)	1	5.67	51.98
NYS041	4.5	3	1	48.42	11.71
			2	43.00	13.50
		(clay)	1.5	4.92	45.27
NYS042	4.5	1	1	43.38	15.42
				7.48	39.00
NYS043	1.5	1		43.01	11.44
NYS044	4.5	3	1	46.11	7.50
			2	46.40	17.41
			1.5	11.82	37.00
NYS045	10.5	3	3	50.69	10.10
			1	14.17	39.80
			1	3.76	55.00
NYS046	4.5	4	1	55.36	9.50
			3	25.89	32.50
			0.5	9.25	43.51
NYS047	4.5	2	2	23.81	31.34
			1	5.32	47.24
			1.5	0.78	75.00
NYS048	4.5	3	1	44.94	20.00
			2	28.23	51.50
			1	28.23	30.35
NYS049	4.5	3		32.34	25.00
NYS050	3	3	1	46.99	17.00
			2	10.60	44.28
NYS051	4.5	2	2	41.36	17.00
			2.5	6.74	42.00
NYS052	4.5	1	1	54.46	5.97

Hole ID	E.O.H Depth (m)	TABLE B Sand Thickness (m)	Sample width (m)	Heavy Min. %	Clay %
NYS053	4.5	1	1	45.23	11.00
NYS054	2.4	1	1	65.54	2.00
NYS055	4	2	2	47.33	11.50
NYS056	2.1	6	6	41.17	4.97
NYS057	2.8	1	1	47.90	5.00
NYS058	1.5	1	1	39.69	13.00
NYS059	2.4	2	2	45.42	5.47
NYS061	3	1	1	57.32	3.47
NYS062	2	1	1	58.40	4.46
NYS063	0.6	0.6	0.6	28.43	24.50
NYS064	1.5	1	1	52.35	3.54
NYS065	1.1	1	1	34.68	14.00
NYS066	1.4	1.4	1.4	52.68	10.95
NYS067	1.5	1	Results pending for holes NYS067 to SYS071		
NYS068	5.4	1			
NYS069	3	1			
NYS070	3	1			
NYS071	1.5	0.5m at the end			
NYS072	3	2	1.5	28.71	31.50
NYS073	3	3			
NYS074	3	1	1	16.57	13.37
NYS075	6	2			
NYS076	3	2	2	22.07	30.20
NYS077	2.2	1.5	1.5	15.63	38.31
NYS078	3	1			
NYS079	1.8	1	1	26.65	32.50
NYS080	5	2	2	22.18	37.13
NYS081	3	2	1	9.73	26.63
			1	11.22	40.80
NYS083	6	1			
NYS084	3	1.5	1.5	34.70	28.86
NYS085	3	1	1	50.77	16.00
NYS086	4.5	1	1	5.11	57.50
			1	1.67	60.20
NYS087	7.5	5	4	35.62	21.21
			2	5.05	55.94
	Weighted Averages (to 15-7-14)			42.5	15.0

Note: clay weigthed average includes sand beds only

Note: Red font indicates re-drill of holes that bottomed in black sand

Results pending for holes NYS088 to SYS127

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1454

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 1 metre in length. Samples are placed in plastic bags and the sample weight is recorded as well as an average of 5 mag susceptibility analysis to be included in the detailed descriptive and photographic logs. Bagged samples are submitted to an independent laboratory for processing. • Sonic core samples are generally recovered as if insitu. Each run is tape measured to detect any loss. When it is necessary to use an auger then samples are collected from the flights and placed immediately into the core box. • Half sonic core samples, generally 1m in length are collected (after detailed logging and photographing of the core) and placed in plastic bags that are then weighed and tested using a magnetic susceptibility meter (see later for instrument details). These samples are then placed into containers and shipped directly to an independent laboratory in Fiji where approximately 500g splits are obtained and sent to a metallurgical laboratory in Australia for heavy mineral and magnetic mineral separation.
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 NS (60mm) and HS (77mm) core diameters from vertical sonic holes. Core recovery is generally 100% except for the first meter from surface and often at the water table where it can be reduced to as little as 50%.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Down hole measurements are based both on records of drill rods used (the sonic rig uses rods that are 1.5m lengths) and measurements of core rise or slough by tape measure inside the drill stem before during and after each drilling run. • Samples of sonic core are highly representative of the material sampled

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, photographed, logged in detail into a Geologger computer system. Half sonic core samples are placed in plastic bags, weighed and magnetic susceptibility measurements are recorded prior to submission for independent laboratory analysis. • 100% of the sonic holes are logged in detail and generally 1m half core 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.*	• Half sonic core samples are collected. • Samples are presented to an independent metallurgical 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. • Two meter composite samples are collected from the 1m concentrates and submitted for cyanide leach gold analysis. • Bulk samples are also collected from a depth of approximately 2m at locations near sonic drill holes for pilot plant testwork and heavy mineral and magnetic mineral separation by gravity and low intensity magnetic recovery.
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 analytical methods produce accurate quantitative results using heavy media separation of heavy minerals. Heavy mineral concentrates from selected contiguous samples are composited and processed by Reading Induced Roll Magnetic Separator operating at 300Gauss, 500Gauss and 1000Gauss settings producing 3 magnetic fractions and 1 non-magnetic fraction. These samples are XRF analyzed using method ME-XRF21n. • Magnetic susceptibility metre (magROCKv3) hand held low frequency high resolution meter with memory and averaging capabilities. Average measurements were applied to each metre of sonic core and recorded on the logs and each half core sample is measured and recorded as well. • Every 20th sample is repeat analyzed for QA/QC purposes.
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 is backed up with magnetic susceptibility measurements. • Every fifth sonic hole was twinned and sampled for data comparison and control purposes (unless part of a group of closer spaced holes). • All field and laboratory data is entered into Geologger, a customized data collection software package. The package has inbuilt data QA/QC capabilities.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Initially collars are located with hand held GPS devices. Drill collar elevations and hole locations may later be recorded with differential GPS equipment by a licenced surveyor. • The local drill grid varies from 400 x 400 to 100 x 100m • Topographic control is by land survey and differential GPS.
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 half core samples are generally taken over 1m intervals from surface to the end of hole. Drill holes vary from 400m to 100m apart and twined holes are drilled within 5m of the collar of initial hole. • Data spacing is presently close enough to estimate a resource and an independent assessment is presently underway toward producing a resource estimate. • Composites of drill holes in similar domains/locations are being analysed for their magnetic mineral contents by Robbins Metallurgical and will be reported when available.
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 flat lying sand, gravel and clay lithologies and are unbiased. • Not applicable to this alluvial deposit.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sonic core or bulk samples are placed in a locked 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. • Twin holes are drilled and analysed for QA/QC purposes. • Composite samples from approximately 10% of the sonic holes arer submitted to a second metallurgical laboratory for check analysis.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. SPL1454 is owned 100% by Dome Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited and is valid for 3-year renewable periods. • SPL's remain valid as long as the holder meets exploration program conditions outlined in the SPL documentation.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical exploration is detailed in the Dome Prospectus dated August 2013.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron and heavy mineral sand surface deposit.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Tables A & B and Figures 2 & 3 in the June 2014 Dome quarterly report to which this Table 1 is appended for the drill holes reported.
		• Clay zones containing very high slimes and very low heavy minerals are not reported in detail, but these zones are clearly shown on all drill sections for reference purposes.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where averages for slimes content, heavy minerals and/or magnetite are reported these are based on weighted averages for the intervals reported calculated by multiplying the sample length by the content and dividing the sum of these products by the sum of the sample widths. • Metal equivalents are not used and values are the actual recoveries from heavy media, gravity and/or low intensity magnetic test work without further modification. • Not applicable.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 vas 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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and sections are presented in the Dome December quarterly report to which this Table 1 is appended.
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 data is fully reported except for analytical results not yet completed that will be reported in subsequent public releases.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further sonic drilling will be undertaken in areas further offshore at the Nasivi Delta that are expected to show high concentrations of heavy minerals and magnetic minerals due to wave and current action.

(Sections 3 through 5 do not apply as resource and/or reserve estimates are not being reported at this time)

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

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.* • *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.
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.* • *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.*	• 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done • Not applicable as 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.
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. • Not applicable 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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done • Not applicable as 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. • Not applicable

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

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.* • *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 • 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.* • *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. • 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)

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Not applicable

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.*	• Not applicable
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').*	• 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.*	• Not applicable
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.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable at this stage.

(Sections 3 through 5 do not apply as resource and/or reserve estimates are not being reported at this time)

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

DOME GOLD MINES

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.
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.* • *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.*	• 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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done • Not applicable as 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.
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. • Not applicable 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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done • Not applicable as 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. • Not applicable

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

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.* • *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 • 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.* • *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
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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• Not applicable

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Not applicable
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').*	• 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.*	• Not applicable
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.

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable at this stage.

(Sections 3 through 5 do not apply as resource and/or reserve estimates are not being reported at this time)

DOME GOLD MINES LTD
ABN 49 151 996 566
Level 7, 71 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 1759 Sydney
NSW 2001 Australia
T +61 2 8203 5620
F +61 2 9241 2013
E info@domegoldmines.com.au
W www.domegoldmines.com.au