ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **30 January 2018**

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Sonic drill program on Koroua Island completed and last samples now being processed**
- **Initial results very encouraging**
- **Detailed land survey of drill sites on Koroua Island completed**
- **Pre-mobilisation underway for Ono Island exploration drilling program – start date early March 2018**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its industrial sand-magnetite, copper and gold projects in Fiji for the period ended 31 December 2017.

Sigatoka Project (SPL1495)

The drilling of a total of 68 sonic drill holes was completed on Koroua Island on SPL1495 during the quarter. Fifty-two of the 68 drill holes have been completed on a 100m x 200m grid while on section line 3871200N holes were drilled at 50m intervals (see Figure 1, the drill holes location plan and Figures 2, 3 and 4, Cross Sections of the deposit based on geological logs).

As part of the QA/QC program, twin holes were drilled at every tenth drill site and random duplicate samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The sonic core from each drill hole is placed in core trays and photographed and geologically logged. Quarter sonic core samples for submission to the laboratory are placed into cloth sample bags and air dried. Each sample is measured for magnetic susceptibility prior to dispatch by airfreight to Diamantina Laboratories in Australia for analysis.

The laboratory analysis commences with final drying of the samples followed by screening at 4mm with the oversize weighed and discarded. The -4mm material is then riffle split and 500g sub-samples are wet screened at -1mm +45um with each size fraction weighed and recorded. The -1mm +45um sample is riffle split to 100g and subjected to heavy media separation with the heavy minerals (HM) being those with an S.G. greater than 2.96. As a check, one in every 20 samples is duplicated. The recovered HM material is subjected to magnetic separation at 300 Gauss and the magnetic and non-magnetic material is subjected to optical analysis for mineral identification. All splits and discards are retained for future reference and/or test work.

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Preliminary analytical results have been reported for 8 of 10 batches of the sonic core samples submitted to the laboratory (748 x 2m samples). HM content (in-ground) is high and ranges from 3.1% to 47.3% and averages 13.3%. Laboratory work will continue on the remaining samples and the HM concentrate from all the samples will be further analysed for their magnetite content.

The objective of this drill program is to sample parts of the magnetite bearing sand deposit not drilled in previous programs and based on the data collected will be used to update the initial JORC 2012 resource estimates initially published in an ASX release dated 10 October 2014. The program is being conducted in advance of a definitive feasibility study (DFS) planned to commence first quarter 2018.

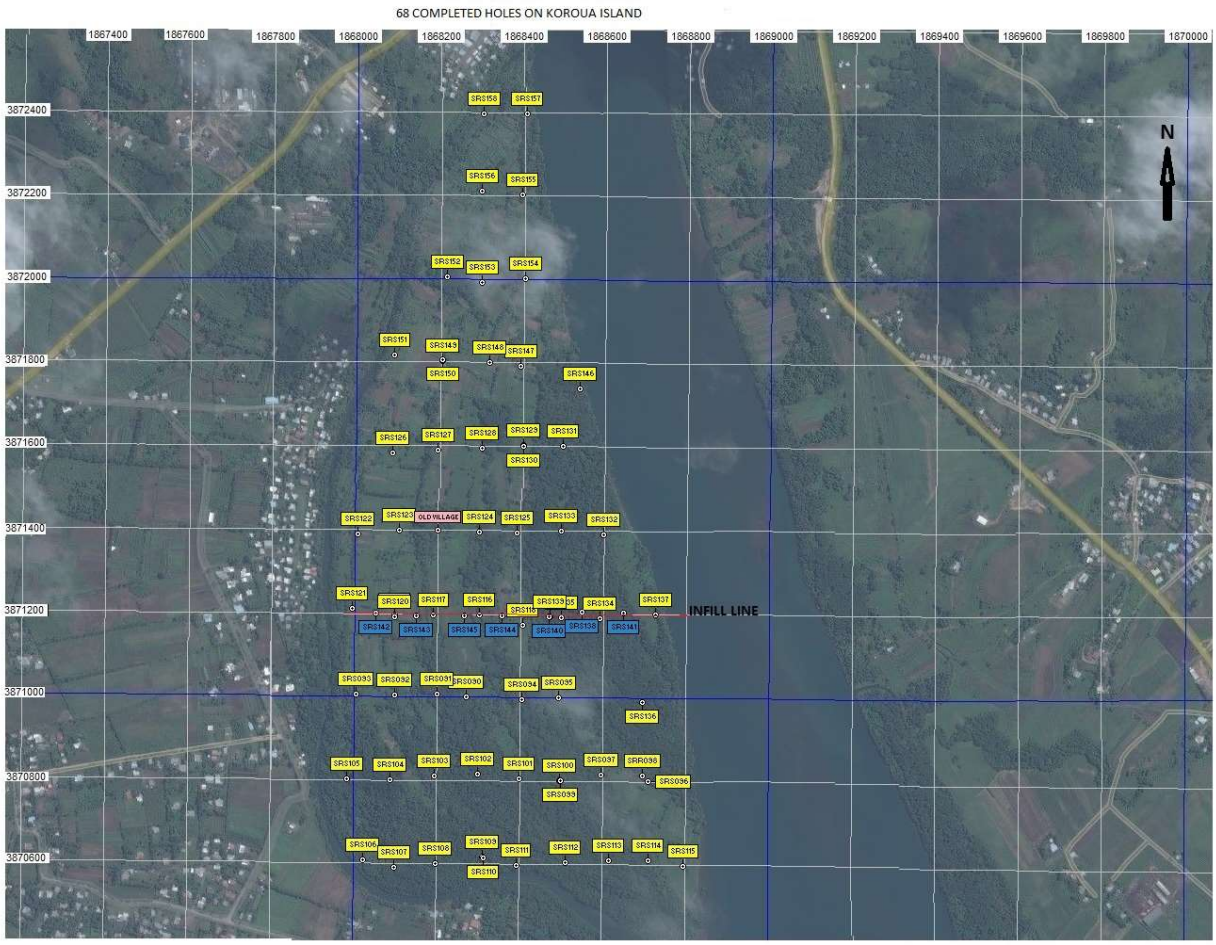

Figure 1 - Image of Koroura Island showing location of all completed sonic drill holes (prefaced SRS) including detailed infill holes (blue numbered squares)

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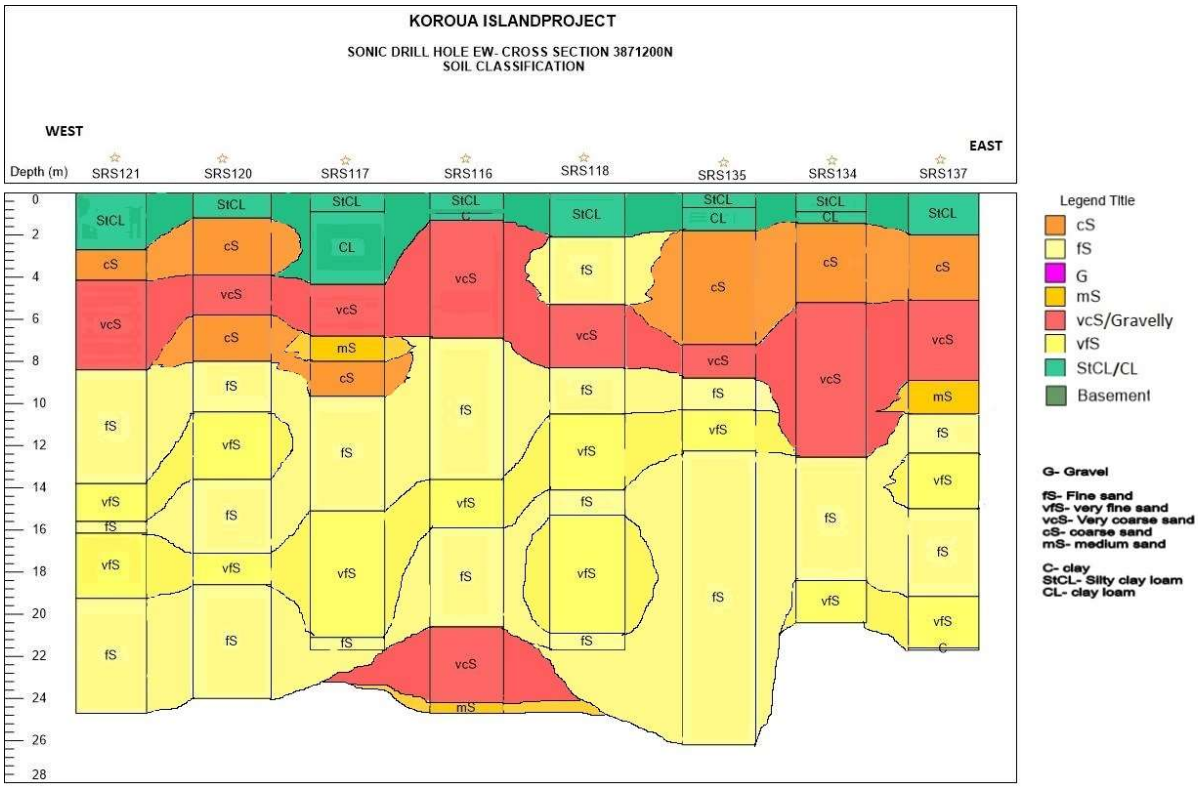

Figure 2 – Cross Section 3871200N along drill line looking south (Sigatoka River to the east) showing continuity and thickness of the heavy mineral-magnetite bearing sand and gravel deposition

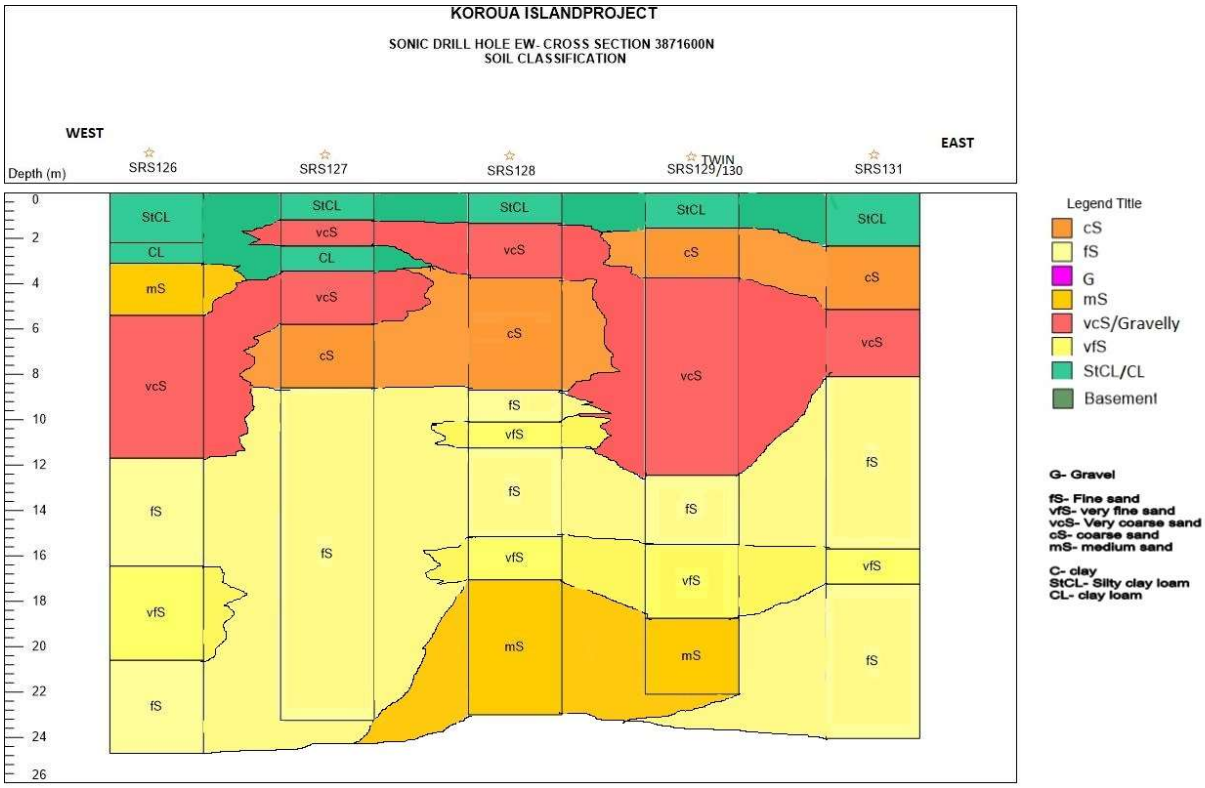

Figure 3 – Cross Section 3871600N along drill line looking south (Sigatoka River to the east) showing the heavy mineral-magnetite bearing sand and gravel deposition

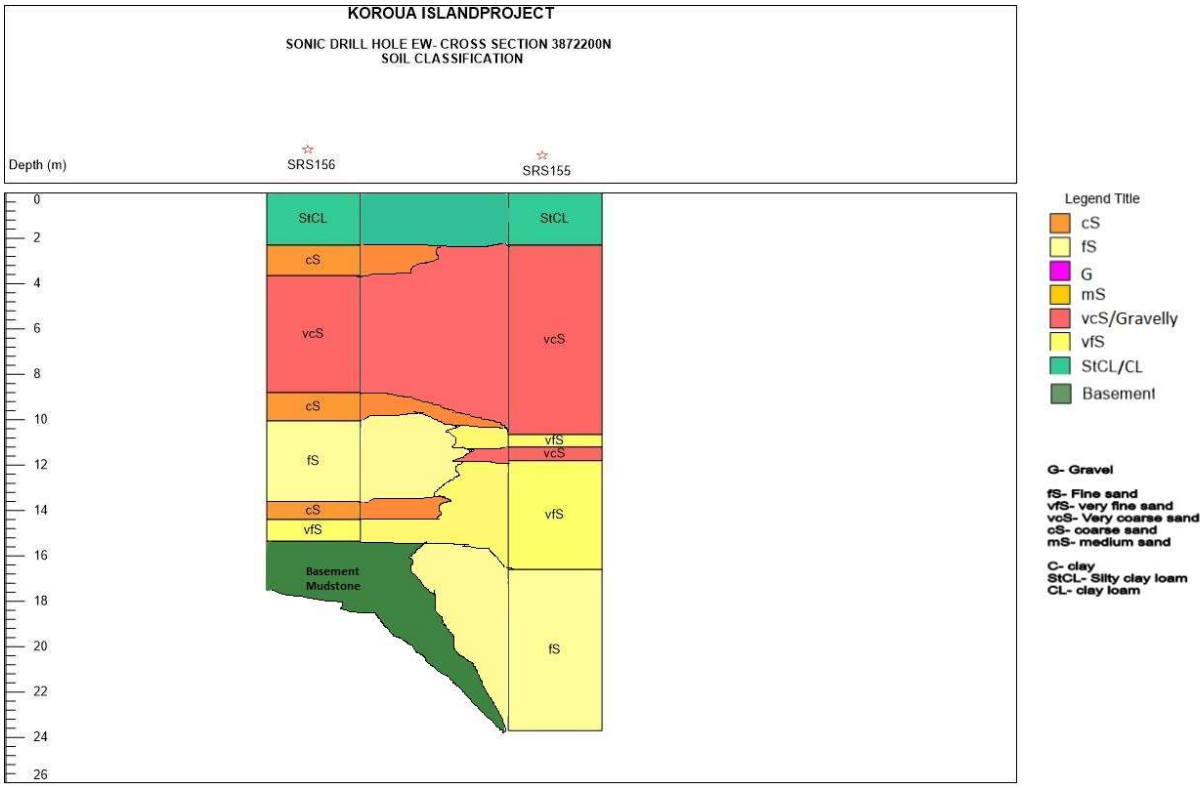

Figure 4 – Cross Section 3872200N along drill line looking south (Sigatoka River to the east) showing the heavy mineral-magnetite bearing sand and gravel deposition. The dark green color denotes the marl basement unit only present on the three northern most drill section lines.

Ono Island Project (SPL1451)

Preparations are advanced to undertake an exploration diamond drilling program on two prospects (Naqara East and Naqara West) with pre-mobilisation of the advance team to take place in mid-February 2018 and the drilling equipment and team to Ono Island in early March 2018. Dome has engaged senior geologist Matthew White to manage the drilling program.

As previously announced by Dome, the targeting of drill holes on Ono is based on the combined results of ionic leach soil sampling, geological and alteration mapping and an Induced Polarisation geophysical survey. Figure 5 is a map showing a compilation of the geological alteration mapping and the arsenic analytical results from the ionic leach soil sampling grid as well as the proposed locations of the first five 500m drill holes.

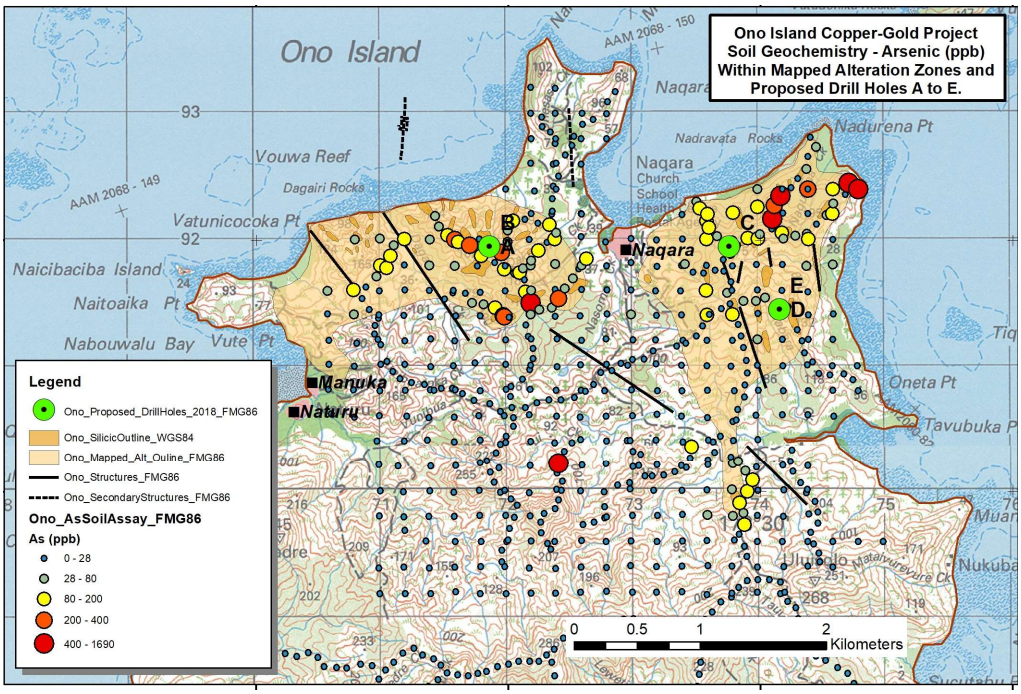

Figure 5 - Plan showing the alteration zones and ionic leach soil sampling results on the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects, Ono Island

Diamond drilling will produce HQ size core samples that will be analysed for gold, silver and other metals. The program is planned to continue for a minimum of five further holes with selection of the later hole locations selected based on the results from the first drilling phase.

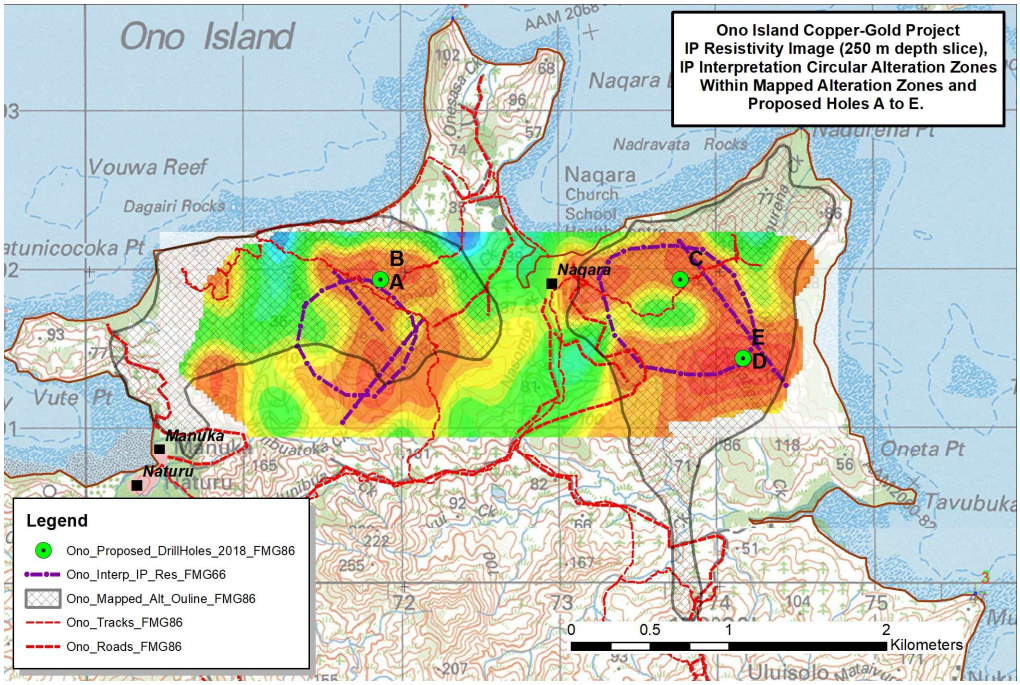

Figure 6 - Plan showing the IP Resistivity data slice at 250m depth with target areas for drilling outlined by purple colored dashed circles. Approximate locations of the first five drill holes labelled A to E are also indicated.

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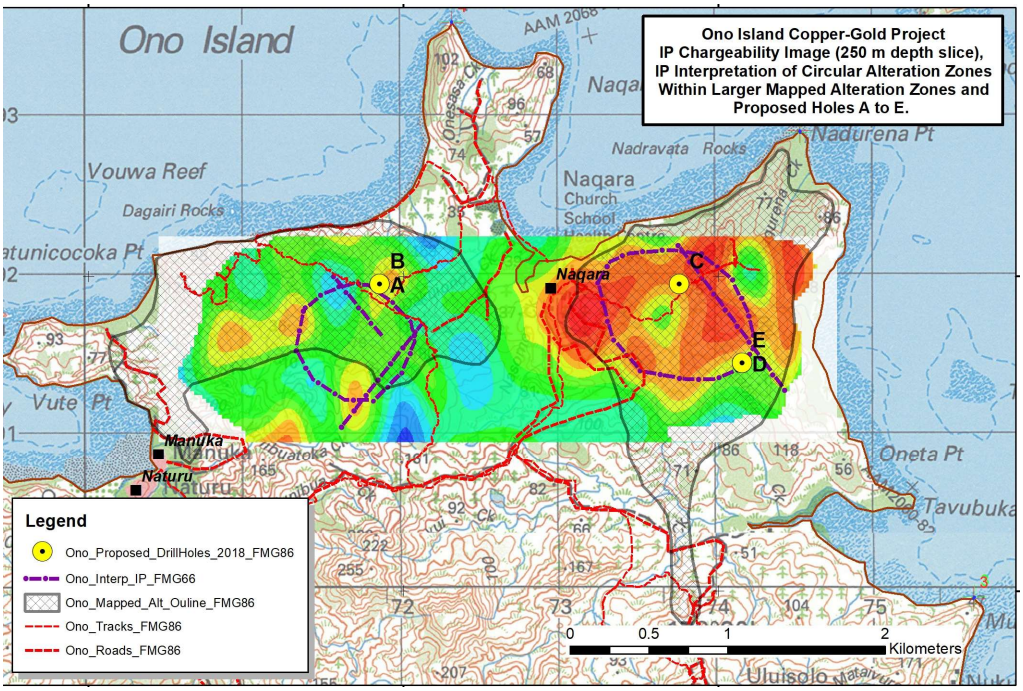

Figure 7 - Plan showing the IP Conductivity data slice at 250m depth with target areas for drilling outlined by purple colored dashed circles. Approximate locations of the first five drill holes labelled A to E are also indicated.

CORPORATE

Dome accepted placements totalling 9,163,302 ordinary shares and raised $1,832,660 in new capital. These funds will be used to undertake the Ono Island drill program, further exploration on the Sigatoka project area and for working capital.

Expenditure incurred on exploration activities during the quarter totalled $256K.

As at 31 December 2017, Dome held $1.622m in cash.

POST QUARTER END EVENTS

Dome accepted placements totalling 7,377,489 ordinary shares and raised $1,475,497 in new capital. These funds will be used to undertake the Ono Island drill program, further exploration on the Sigatoka project area and for working capital.

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

Attachments – JORC 2012 Code Table 1

COMPETENT PERSONS' 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 three highly prospective exploration tenements. The Company's objective is to become a major force in the mining industry of Fiji by the discovery and development of mineral resources within its Fijian tenements.

Sigatoka is a mineral sand project containing abundant heavy metals including magnetite. Drilling to establish an initial resource estimate for the project has been completed, and drilling underway is expected to increase the resource base substantially. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional dredging and wet processing is anticipated within two years of the grant of a Mining Lease.

Our other projects are the Ono Island epithermal gold project, where drilling is scheduled to commence in the September Quarter, and the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project, where a geophysical (IP) survey is scheduled for 2018.

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

DOME MINES LTD TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Tenement	Name	Holder	Interest %	Area (hectares) at	
				31 March 2016	Expiry Date
SPL 1451	Ono Island	Dome Mines Ltd	100	3,028	12/02/2020
SPL 1452	Central Viti Levu	Dome Mines Ltd	100	33,213	12/02/2019
SPL 1495	Sigatoka Ironsand	Magma Mines Ltd	100	2,522	13/07/2018

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1495

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Quarter sonic core samples generally 2 meters in length. Samples are placed in cloth bags and the sample weight is recorded. Magnetic Susceptibility analysis is conducted on each sample by surrounding the sample bag around the probe and the reading recorded and included in the detailed descriptive and photographic logs. Bagged samples are submitted to an independent laboratory for processing. • At the laboratory, the quarter sonic core samples are heat dried, weighed and screened at with the -4mm fraction (oversize weighed) and undersize riffle split to 500g and the +45um to -1mm retained. The sample is then riffle split to 100 grams and submitted to heavy mineral determination, which is done using float-sink with TBE heavy media (2.96 S.G.). Recovered heavy minerals are composited by lithology and processed with a low intensity wet magnetic separator (LIMS) at an independent metallurgical facility. LIMS recovers magnetic minerals at 300 (mag1) and 1000 (mag2) gauss with the lowest intensity of 300 gauss being magnetite while higher intensities recover other less magnetic or paramagnetic minerals. Both are subject to XRF analysis to determine Fe, Ca, Cr, Mg, Mn, Na, Al, Si and Ti. Both magnetic and non-magnetic minerals are physically identified by mineralogical examination.
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 (76mm) core diameters from vertical sonic holes. Core recovery is generally 100% except 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 attaching each new rod. • Samples of sonic core are highly representative of the material sampled

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. Quarter sonic core samples are placed in cloth bags, weighed and magnetic susceptibility measurements are recorded prior to submission for independent laboratory analysis. Quarter core duplicate samples are placed into plastic bags, weighed and stored on site for future reference.** • **!00% of the sonic holes are logged in detail and 2m 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.*	• Quarter sonic core samples are collected. • Samples are presented to an independent laboratory where they are dried and sieved at 4mm then riffle split to 500g splits screened with the -1mm +45um size retained for HM separation. The oversize, and undersize fractions are weighed. The -1mm +45um sample is subjected to heavy mineral and magnetic mineral analyses by heavy media and magnetic mineral separation. • At every 10th sonic drill hole location a twin hole is drilled and sampled for 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 analytical methods produce accurate quantitative results • Magnetic susceptibility metre (magROCKv3) hand held low frequency high resolution meter with memory and averaging capabilities. Average measurements were applied to each quarter sonic core sample and recorded on the geological log. The Magnetic susceptibility instrument is calibrated on a daily basis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Higher concentrations of magnetic minerals are generally observable and checked by senior geological management. After sampling remaining sonic core is retained for review or further analysis. • Every 10th sonic drill hole is twinned. • All field and laboratory data is entered into Geologger, a customized data collection software package. The package has inbuilt data QA/QC capabilities.

Location of data points	• ***Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*** • ***Specification of the grid system used.*** • ***Quality and adequacy of topographic control.***	• **Collars are located with hand held GPS devices. Onshore drill collar elevations and hole locations are later recorded with differential GPS equipment by a licenced surveyor.** • **The local drill grid on Koroura Island from 100 x 200m with one central section drilled at 50m hole spacing (line 3871200N).**
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 taken over 2m intervals from surface to the end of hole. Drill holes vary from 50m to 100m apart and twined holes are drilled within 5m of the collar of initial hole. • Data spacing (both drill hole and sample interval) have been confirmed by independent mineral sand industry consultants to be within parameters necessary for an Inferred resource estimate. • Composites samples of the heavy minerals recovered are submitted for XRF analysis of the mag 1 fraction.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Vertical holes intersect generally flat lying sand, gravel and clay lithologies and are unbiased. • The detailed logs confirm there is a predictable correlation of the various lithological units between drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sonic core or bulk samples are placed in a locked storage until delivery to the independent laboratory by freight courier.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Periodic audits are conducted of logging and sampling procedures and all electronic records are viewed and interrogated.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *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. SPL1495 is owned 100% by Magma Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited and is valid for 3-year renewable periods. • 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 referenced in both internal reports and reports prepared on Magma's behalf by independent consultants.**
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron (magnetite and titano-magnetite) and heavy mineral surface sand and gravel 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.*
		• Plans of drill hole locations and detailed geological logs are recorded into a "Geologger" GIS database including detailed records of drill hole information. Tabulation of drill hole data summaries are also presented in various internal and consultant reports prepared by or on behalf of Magma. This data is also submitted to the Mineral Resources Department of Fiji in annual reports.
		• There is no information that is excluded from the database or that is relevant to any report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Where averages for slimes content, heavy minerals and/or magnetite are reported these are based on weighted averages for the intervals reported calculated by multiplying the sample length by the content and dividing the sum of these products by the sum of the sample widths. • 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Target sand and gravel deposits occur as roughly flat layers and within defined channels that are effectively sampled by sonic drilling which generally produces a sonic "core" representative of the layers drilled. • The sand deposits at Sigatoka are being shown to be very predictable. However river, estuary and delta sedimentary deposits are dynamic systems that can be locally variable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps, plans and sections are prepared at appropriate scales. Both written and graphic logs are prepared for each drill hole that include "Sediment Class", "Grain Size", Soil Classification", "Shell Fragments" and "Mag Sus".

Balanced reporting	• ***Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.***	• **Reporting is fully representative of the data.**
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All relevant data is fully reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further sonic drilling will be undertaken in areas expected to show higher concentrations of heavy minerals or magnetic minerals due to wave and current action. Drilling is presently being undertaken in the Sigatoka River bed with the Sonic drill mounted on a barge.

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