ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **31 January 2019**

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

Sigatoka Project (SPL 1495)

- **First phase of the Definitive Feasibility Study by IHC Robbins (IHC) has commenced**
- **Three 850kg bulk samples being processed at IHC metallurgical facility in Queensland**

Nadrau Project (SPL 1452)

- **Comprehensive GIS database of all historical exploration data has been created**
- **Results from recently completed stream sediment sampling program verify historical data and confirm Namoli-Wainivau is anomalous in Copper and Gold**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report on activities at its mineral projects in Fiji for the period ended 31 December 2018.

Sigatoka Project (SPL 1495)

On December 18, 2018 the Company announced that it had entered into a contract with IHC Robbins (IHC) to undertake a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) on the Sigatoka Ironsand Project. The first phase of the DFS commenced with the processing of three, 850kg samples from three separate locations of the sand deposit (see Plate 1).

Plate 1 – Three 850kg samples at IHC metallurgical laboratory, Queensland

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The three samples are being processed through a water wash pilot plant consisting of spirals to separate the heavy minerals (see Plate 2).

Plate 2 – Spiral separation of heavy minerals (dark grey colour toward centre) from lighter sand using a spiral bank

The heavy mineral concentrates, which include magnetite and ilmenite are then put through a wet high intensity magnetic separator (WHIMS) to recover magnetic minerals (see Plate 3).

Plate 3 – Magnetic to non-magnetic (left to right) heavy minerals from WHIMS processing

The magnetic and the non-magnetic heavy minerals will be subjected to additional analysis to determine if any additional processing stages can increase the value of the concentrates. The three pilot plant tests and related mineral analyses are expected to be completed during the March quarter. A larger bulk sample will then be processed to create samples of products that will be used to for assessment by potential buyers.

Along with the magnetite and non-magnetic heavy mineral concentrates the process will also produce washed and screened sand and gravel in excess of requirements for land rehabilitation purposes. An example of the washed sand is shown in Plate 4 below.

Plate 4 – Washed coarse and finer industrial sand after removal of the magnetite and heavy minerals

As reported previously, the DFS will comprise two broad phases. The objective is to maximise returns while meeting or exceeding all of the Company's obligations in regard to environmental protection, social licencing and its undertakings to the Fijian Government. Upon completion of the DFS, Dome will have all the information needed to make a fully informed decision about proceeding with mine development.

In parallel with the first phase of the DFS program, sonic drilling will shortly resume at Sigatoka to produce data to update the existing JORC 2012 resource estimates. The objective of this drill program is to sample parts of the magnetite bearing sand deposit not drilled or not drilled in sufficient detail by previous programs. This will produce a higher level of confidence in the resource where mining is expected to commence.

DOME GOLD MINES

Nadrau Project (SPL 1452)

Summary

- **Historical exploration data over SPL 1452 Nadrau Project has been digitally captured into a comprehensive new GIS database for interpretation. The Historical exploration data from Amoco (1973-1976), CRA (1989-92) and Placer (1993-1994) has revealed numerous geochemical anomalies at the Namoli-Wainivau Cu-Au prospects.**
- **Dome completed a new stream sediment program in October-November 2018 at Namoli-Wainivau to verify the anomalous historical geochemical results. The new assay result confirm that the Namoli-Wainivau is anomalous in Copper and Gold.**
- **In the future, Dome aims to conduct additional geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys (IP and magnetics), plus deeper drilling, to test the best targets for porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, similar to the nearby giant copper-gold resources at Namosi.**

Introduction

During the October to December 2018 quarter, Dome carried out work on its Nadrau Copper-Gold Project on Viti Levu, Fiji. The Nadrau Project includes 2 key prospects, Namoli and Wainivau, which are highly prospective for large-scale porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, plus associated epithermal gold mineralisation.

The Namoli and Wainivau prospects lie within SPL 1452, located adjacent to the very large undeveloped Namosi porphyry copper-gold resource, held by Newcrest, which contains 8 million ounces of gold and 8.6 million tonnes of contained copper metal. Namosi is a giant undeveloped copper-gold resource that is currently in the Prefeasibility Stage. A location map showing the regional geological setting of SPL 1452, the Namoli and Wainivau prospects, and their proximity to Newcrest's Namosi project, is included on **Figure 1**.

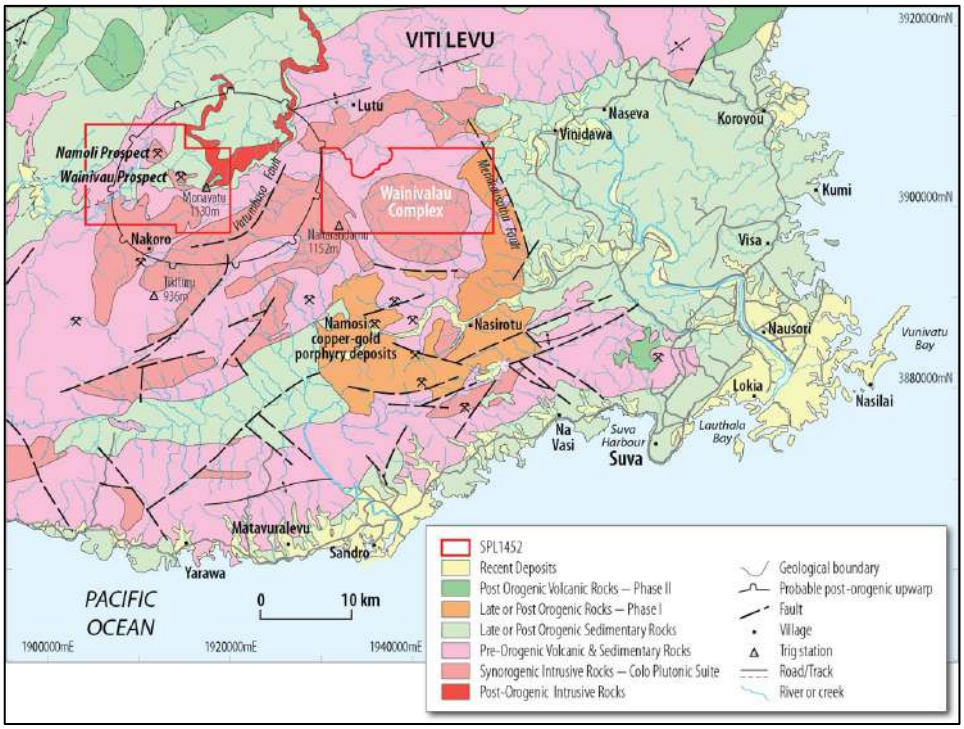

Figure 1 - Map showing the location of SPL 1452 and the Namoli-Wainivau prospects, in proximity to the large Namosi Cu-Au deposit managed by Newcrest.

Work Completed During the Quarter

The following work was completed on the Nadrau Project during the October to December 2018 quarter:

- Compilation of previous exploration data over Namoli and Wainivau, by Amoco (1973-76), CRA (1989-92) and Placer (1993-94). Some of the results from Amoco's programs were also presented last quarter.
- Compilation of the Amoco, CRA and Placer exploration results into a new GIS database to allow new interpretations and targeting for future Dome exploration programs.
- Meetings with leaders of Korolevu and Namoli villages, on SPL 1452.
- Field trip to Namoli-Wainivau and completion of a stream sediment sampling program (46 samples), and a rock chip sampling program (8 samples).

CRA Historical Exploration Work at Namoli-Wainivau

CRA carried out regional exploration work in the Namoli-Wainivau during 1989-1992. The CRA reports housed at the Mineral Resources Department Library in Suva (SPL 1325) were reviewed and maps were digitally scanned. The CRA work includes rock chip sampling around Namoli-Wainivau, with the best sample returning 1.1 g/t Au near Korolevu village (siliceous breccia gossanous float). Another 6 rock chip samples range from 0.1 to 0.32 ppm Au.

Placer Historical Exploration Work at Namoli-Wainivau

Placer Dome carried out regional exploration work in the Namoli-Wainivau during 1993-94. The Placer report was reviewed at the MRD Library in Suva (SPL 1356) and several maps were digitally scanned. Placer collected a number of stream sediment BLEG samples and -80# stream sediment samples at Namoli-Wainivau. Placer's highest stream sediment BLEG gold assay returned 11 ppb Au, and the highest-80# stream sediment assay was 58 ppb Au. The highest Placer rock chip gold assay was 0.277 g/t Au, taken at the Wainivau Prospect.

Placer concluded that Namoli-Wainivau includes a very large Cu-Au geochemical anomaly, approximately 60 square km in area, and that the area is very prospective for porphyry Cu-Au, similar to Namosi. Placer also noted that Amoco's drilling in 1975, did not adequately test the best soil and IP anomalies, and their 5 drill holes are largely outside the main Copper geochemical soil anomaly. Despite this, Placer did not complete any further work after 1994.

Geochemical Sampling Program Completed by Dome

A field program to Namoli-Wainivau was conducted by Dome between 29 October and 3 November. A total of 46 Stream Sediment Samples and 8 rock chip samples were collected over a period of 6 days. Field operations were based from Korolevu village. Several local workers were engaged by Dome from Korolevu and Namoli, to assist with the sampling program.

Assay results from the Dome geochemical program were received from ALS in early December 2018. The stream sediment gold and copper plots are shown below on Figures 2 and 3, highlighting the anomalous gold-copper in the area around Wainivau. Anomalous gold-copper in stream sediments also exists to the NW of Wainivau towards Namoli, and this trend is broadly coincident with a mapped NW-trending zone of iron-oxide breccia observed in the field, which contains anomalous metals. The new stream sediment data are consistent with the historical copper geochemical data from Amoco, CRA, and Placer reports. Dome has a much higher degree of confidence in the historical data now, and will utilize all the historical and modern data, to develop new targets for future exploration programs.

The rock chip samples collected by Dome around Wainivau-Namoli returned weakly anomalous copper assays up to 157 ppm and gold assays up to 0.022 g/t Au. The iron in these samples is significant (up to 14.5% Fe), which is consistent with the large amount of Fe-oxide observed in some of the breccia samples.

The data acquired to date shows very encouraging signs that a Cu-Au porphyry system similar to Namosi, exists at Namoli-Wainivau.

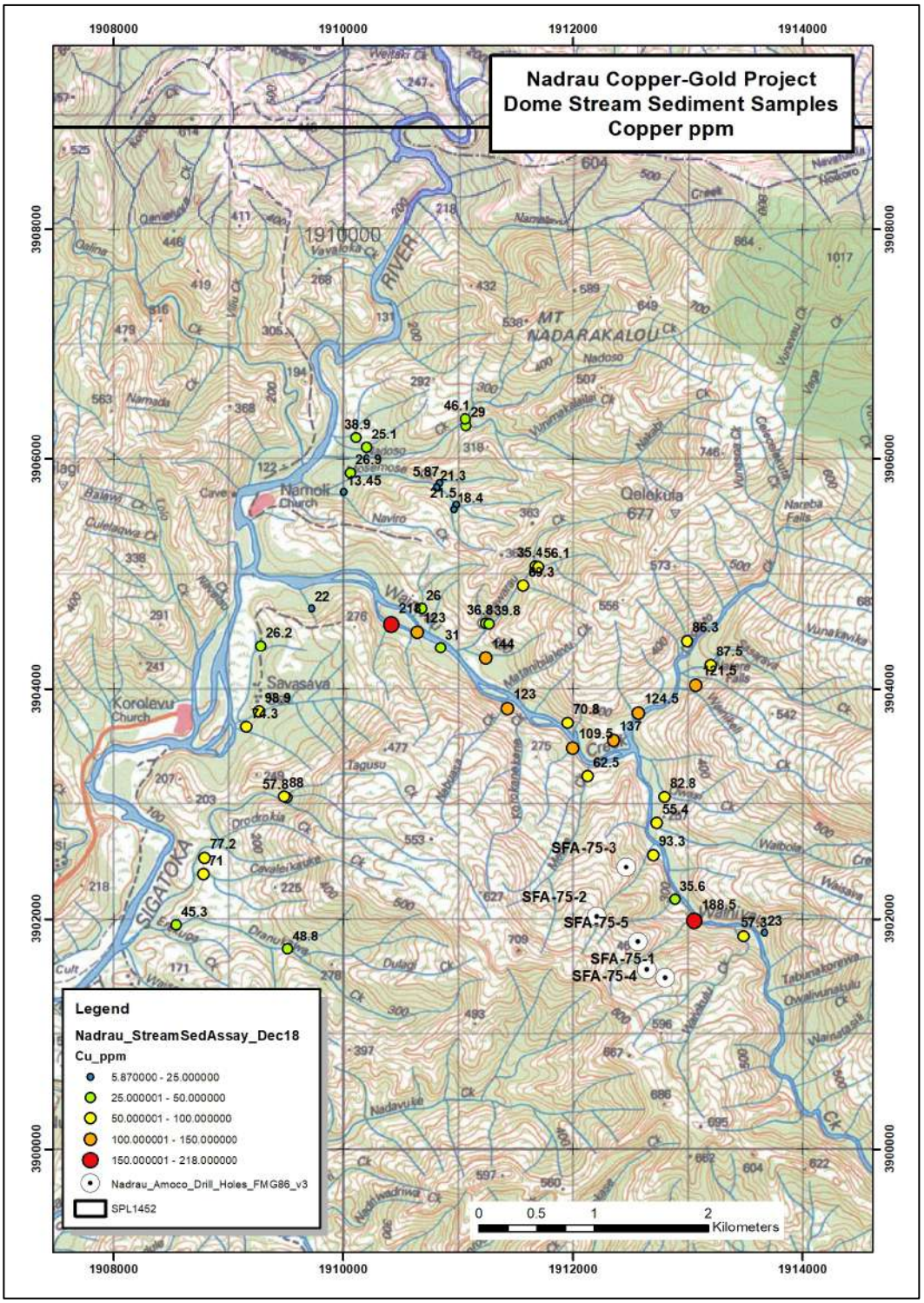

Figure 2 - Map showing the stream -sediment copper assay results from Namoli-Wainivau prospect.

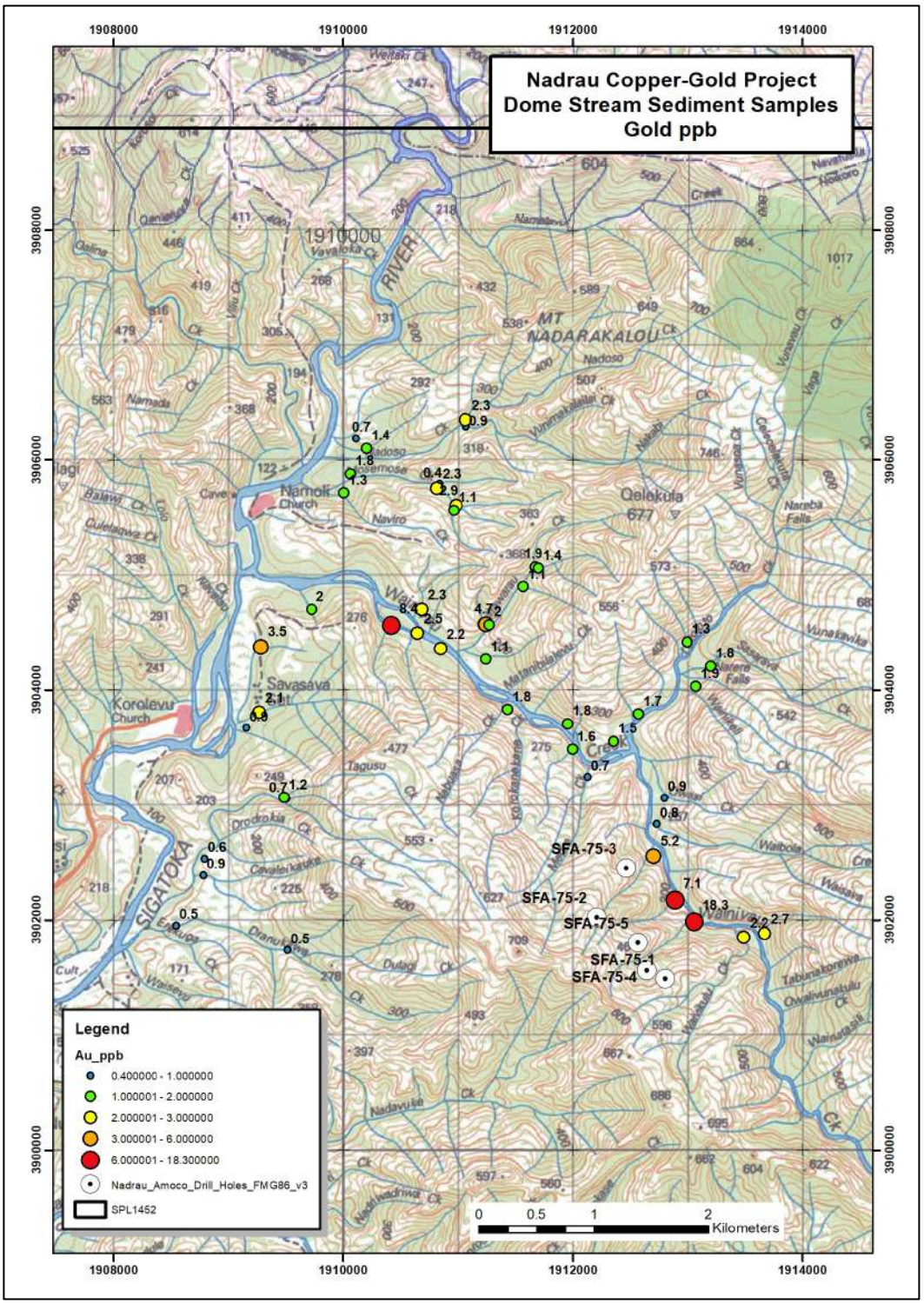

Figure 3 - Map showing the stream -sediment gold assay results from Namoli-Wainivau prospect.

Work Planned going forward

In the future, Dome aims to conduct additional geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys (IP and magnetics), plus deep diamond drilling, to test the best targets for surface and buried porphyry copper-gold mineralisation.

Ono Island Project (SPL 1451)

The exploration diamond drilling program was completed on Ono Island in early July 2018 and results were fully reported in the June Quarterly Activities report dated 31 July 2018. A site visit by MRD officers was completed during the November 2018 to observe the progress of rehabilitation of the drill pads. No recommendation was made by MRD for further rehabilitation work.

CORPORATE

Expenditure incurred on exploration activities during the quarter totalled $211,000.

As at 31 December 2018, Dome held $624,000 in cash.

For 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

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS:

The information in this report that relates to Sigatoka 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.

The information in this report that relates to Nadrau is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew J White, PhD, BAppSci (Hons), who is the Exploration Manager for the Company. Dr White is a geologist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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'. Dr White 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*

*Application to renew this Special Prospecting Licence for a further 3-year period has been submitted to the Mineral Resources Department, Fiji. The Company believes there is no reason why the licence will not be renewed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Nadrau Copper Gold Project - 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip and stream sediment sampling was carried out by experienced geologists under Dome management supervision. • Rock chip samples of 1 to 3 kg were placed into pre-labelled calico sample bags and details were recorded onto a sample logging sheet in the field. • Rock chip samples were collected in areas showing strong alteration and mineralisation. Both float and outcrop samples were collected. • Stream sediment samples around 3 to 4 kg were taken in the field using a – 5 mm sieve. • Stream sediment samples were placed into pre-labelled calico sample bags and details were recorded onto a sample logging sheet in the field. • QAQC samples were included in sample batches sent to the Laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling is reported herein.
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*	• No drilling is reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• The location and type of material collected has been adequately described and recorded on log sheets in the field, and then entered into a database.
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.*	• Rock chip samples were collected by taking representative rock chips from small outcrops or small areas of float, showing anomalous alteration and/or sulphide mineralisation. • Stream sediment samples were collected above the junction of larger streams, in areas considered representative of the catchment area upstream. • Stream sediment samples were sieved to -5 mm in the field.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS Laboratories performed analytical testing on the rock chip samples using assay methods Au-AA24 (50 g charge with AAS finish), and the multi-element ICP method ME-ICP61 (33 element suite), that uses a multi-acid digest. • ALS Laboratories performed analytical testing on the stream sediment samples including using a “super-trace” ICP method AuME-ST44, which uses an Aqua Regia digest, and includes gold and another 52 elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample data were compiled and digitally captured by trained geologists, and entered into a database, then validated. • The Exploration Manager and Competent Person for this report was present on site in the field during this field program, and has checked the sample database. • QAQC assay checks were included in the sample batch and OREAS standards were returned with results within acceptable standard tolerance limits.
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.*	• The sample points were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with an approximate accuracy of approximately 3 to 5 m for Easting and Northing. The elevation has a higher error around 10 m. • The GPS co-ordinate system used is Fiji Map Grid 1986.
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.*	• Due to the early stage of exploration and type of program, the sampling is not systematic, nor representative of any possible future Mineral Resource estimate.
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.*	• The relationship between sampling and mineralization orientation is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, bagged and stored on site until ready for dispatch by TNT air freight to Brisbane, Australia. • A strong chain of custody was maintained during the transport of the samples from the work site in Fiji to ALS in Brisbane.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Periodic reviews of the Company's exploration procedures are conducted by the Company's experienced team of staff geologists and external consultants from time to time. • Dome has not completed any external audits or reviews of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling techniques and data from the recent geochemical sampling program.

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.*	• Sampling data is from the Company's Nadrau Copper-Gold Project, located within SPL 1452. • Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. • SPL1452 is owned 100% by Dome Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited and is valid for 3-year renewable periods • The tenement is currently in good standing. • The tenement is due to be renewed in February 2019.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Four previous companies completed historical exploration programs on SPL 1452 in the Wainivau-Namoli area between 1969 and 1993, these include the following companies: Barringer (1969), Amoco (1973-76), CRA (1989-92) and Placer Dome (1993-94). • Previous exploration programs include: geochemical sampling programs, geophysical surveys (magnetics and IP), geological mapping, and diamond drilling (5 Amoco holes in 1974-75). • Geochemical data from the Amoco, CRA and Placer Dome programs has been digitally captured by Dome and entered into a new GIS database.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Nadrau Project includes 2 key prospects, Namoli and Wainivau, which are highly prospective for large-scale porphyry copper-gold mineralisation, plus possible higher-level epithermal gold mineralisation • Host lithologies include granitoids, volcanics and associated volcaniclastic rocks. The area also has some younger sedimentary cover rocks. The main granotoid intrusive bodies of interest are part of the Miocene Colo Plutonic Suite. • A regional geology map is included above in the body of this report.

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.*
		• No drilling is reported herein.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling is reported herein.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling is reported herein. • Not known at this time.
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 are prepared at appropriate scales and included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high*	• Reporting is considered representative of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 has been fully reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 exploration is planned for Nadrau in the future including geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, geological mapping and diamond drilling.

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