

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR MARCH QUARTER, 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive black sand deposits confirmed offshore at the Nasivi Delta, Fiji
- Sonic drill program to sample these deposits will commence in early May 2014
- \$1.26M cash position as at 31 March 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 31 March 2014. A total of \$223,000 was invested in exploration during the quarter.

EXPLORATION

Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project (SPL1454), Fiji

This project comprises a relatively large tenement (5308ha) that covers much of the onshore and offshore parts of the sedimentary delta of the Nasivi River. The sediments in the delta include a major component of heavy mineral-rich sand that incorporates significant levels of magnetite (an ore of iron). The Company's objective is to delineate an economic heavy mineral (principally magnetite) sand deposit at Nasivi amenable to low cost mining by conventional dredging. Both onshore and offshore sands are being targeted, with the shallow water offshore part likely to be the most attractive for mining due to grade enhancement by wave and current action.

Dome previously reported the Heavy Mineral analytical data from 15 sonic holes drilled onshore in November-December 2013 (see Table A attached). Based on these initial heavy mineral results and sediment type, four composite sonic drill-hole samples were created as follows (HMs = Heavy Minerals; Mag Sus = Magnetic Susceptibility measurement):

- Composite 1** – Shallow black sand with high HMs and Mag Sus readings of 30 units or greater (24 x 1m or 2m half-core samples)
- Composite 2** – Samples with high HMs, but Mag Sus readings of approximately 5 or less units (40 x 1m or 2m half-core samples)
- Composite 3** – Deeper samples with Mag Sus readings between 10 and 20 units (11 x 1m or 2m half-core samples)
- Composite 4** – Deeper samples, very high clay and Mag Sus readings between 10 and 20 units (8 x 1m or 2m half-core samples)

Composite analytical results are summarised as follows:

Composite No.	300 Gauss	500 Gauss	1,000 Gauss	N. Mag	HM (g)
1	3.4%	1.1%	3.5%	92.0%	446
2	3.6%	1.2%	2.7%	92.5%	323
3	3.6%	1.2%	2.3%	92.9%	264
4	9.1%	2.0%	4.0%	84.9%	69

The data show that the highest heavy mineral concentration and therefore largest amount of magnetite (at the 300 Gauss magnetic cut) is present in the near-surface black sands at Nasivi. The higher Gauss settings of 500 and 1,000 captured some magnetite entrained in rock fragments and/or other paramagnetic lithic minerals. The non-magnetic mineral fractions comprise mainly green pyroxenes and this material is being further examined to determine if it includes recoverable heavy minerals of commercial value.

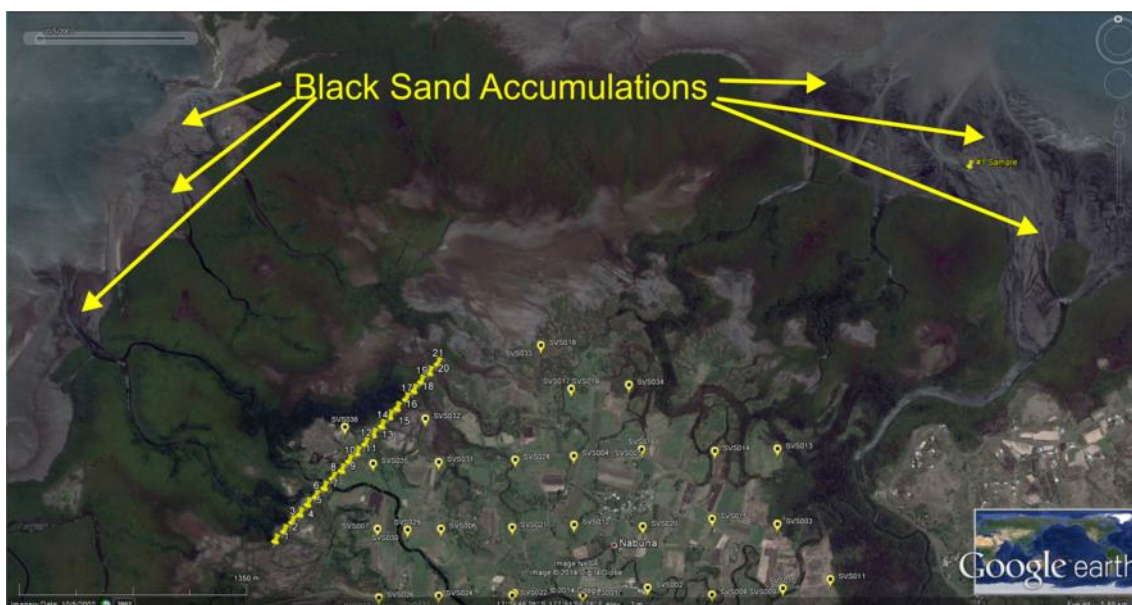


Figure 1 - Satellite image of the Nasivi Delta, showing onshore drill hole locations and offshore black sand deposits

Heavy minerals in the black sand deposits that have been observed offshore at the Nasivi Delta appear to be more intensely concentrated, with a much lower clay content, than those intersected in drill holes inside the shoreline mangrove covered zones. It is believed probable that ocean waves and currents have removed entrained clay and other fines and increased grain liberation, thereby further concentrating the magnetite.

Dome will commence its next phase of work at Nasivi in early May 2014, with sonic drilling of offshore black sand deposits that are visible on satellite imagery of the Nasivi Delta (see Figures 1 & 2). Dome has mobilised a barge mounted sonic drill rig to the Nasivi Delta area to undertake this work. As was the case with the onshore drilling programs, the sonic drill will not cause any damage to the marine environment. The Company expects that results of the offshore drilling will provide the data needed to produce an estimate of the black sand resource before the end of 2014.



Figure 2 - Nasivi Delta topographic map showing approximate location of planned offshore sonic drill holes (each grid square is 500 x 500m)

Nadrau Project (SPL1452)

The Nadrau Project covers 42,000ha on the main island of Viti Levu, Fiji and is adjacent to the world class Namosi Porphyry Copper-Gold Project.

Dome has employed geologist Roberto Tan, an expert in porphyry copper and epithermal gold-silver systems, to map the Company's mineral tenements in Fiji. The Nadrau SPL1452 is considered prospective for Namosi-style porphyry copper-gold deposits.

Mr Tan has identified three intrusive units that are unconformably overlain by younger sedimentary cover (see Figures 3, 4 and 5). The three intrusives are related to mineralisation and alteration observed in outcrop. Sericitic alteration (sericite-clay-chlorite) is exhibited by Tonalite porphyry that is considered the probable "mineralising" intrusive at Namoli. It commonly contains between 1% and 10% pyrite. A 120m wide zone within this unit of porphyry-type quartz veins has been mapped in a creek bed.

Dome geologists believe that the detailed geological and alteration mapping can identify the source of the geochemical anomalies and provide targets for diamond drilling in the future.

Mapping has already established the presence of an intrusive complex where quartz veining and extensive alteration and pyritic sulphides are associated with main-stage porphyry intrusive. Based on interpretation of the observed geology and alteration, it is believed that only the top of the system is presently exposed and that drilling will be needed to test deeper parts of the porphyry for copper-gold mineralisation.

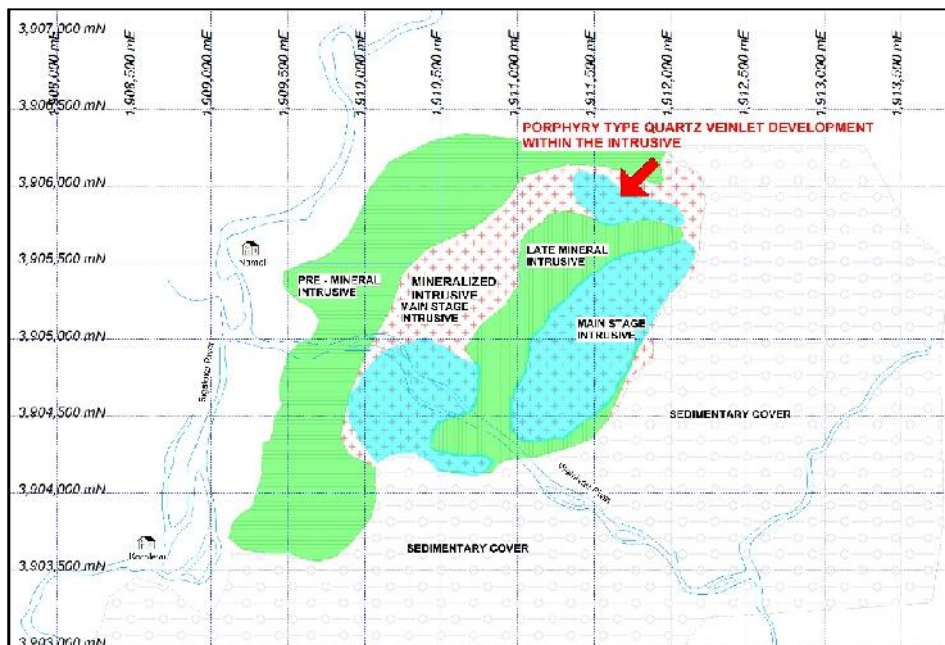


Figure 3 – Alteration and geological mapping of various intrusive phases identified in the Namoli area confirming the presence of younger mineralised porphyry intrusive coincident with anomalous gold and mercury geochemistry

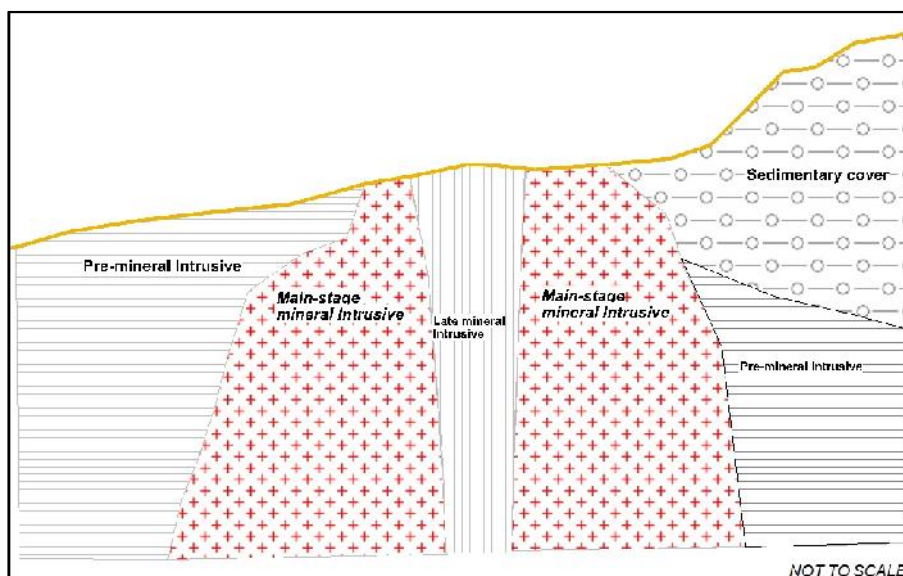


Figure 4 – Schematic cross section showing relationships between pre and post mineralisation intrusives at the Namoli Prospect, SPL1452



Figure 5 – Sample of Tonalite porphyry showing sheeted veins typical of porphyry systems found at the Namoli Prospect, SPL1452

Exploration Plans – June Quarter 2014

Dome will commence offshore sonic drilling at Nasivi on or about 1 May. It is anticipated that drilling will take less than two months. Data collected from this work is expected to be used to produce a resource estimate later in 2014. Given positive results, work at Nasivi will continue for the remainder of the year.

Exploration mapping will continue on SPL1452 at Nadrau and as the weather improves, geological and alteration mapping will also be undertaken over Ono Island, part of SPL1451. Ionic leach geochemical surveys on Ono have produced anomalous levels of gold, silver and other metals that are indicative of an epithermal gold-silver system within shoshonitic volcanic rocks on the island. The detailed mapping program will seek to locate and sample the source rocks responsible for the anomalies.

Cash position

As at 31 March 2014, Dome held \$1.26M 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

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 – Summary of heavy mineral and fine fraction (-38 micron) weighted average analytical results from onshore sonic drilling at the Nasivi Delta (details of holes SVS001 to SVS036 presented in Dome's Replacement Prospectus in October 2013 and for holes SVS037 to SVS051 in Dome's December 2013 quarterly report)

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	5,308	22/08/2016	100

Notes:

- (1) Dome Mines Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.
- (2) Final tenement maps released by the MRD have shown upward adjustments to the area held under Special Prospecting Licences by Dome. SPL1451 was increased by 227ha, SPL1452 by 570ha and SPL1454 by 1173ha.

TABLE A

Summary of heavy mineral and fine fraction (-38 micron) weighted average analytical results from onshore sonic drilling at the Nasivi Delta

NASIVI SPL1454 SONIC DRILL ANALYTICAL RESULTS				
YEAR	Hole #	Thickness (m) U & L Sands	%HM Wgt Average	% Clay Wgt Average
2012	SVS001	7	28.7	23.6
		5	21.6	34.4
	SVS002	9	30.7	23.2
	SVS003	5	36.3	32.8
		8	34.5	27.4
	SVS004	4	34.5	32.7
	SVS005	4	39.3	24.5
	SVS006	6	35.9	31.8
	SVS007	3	18.1	40.9
	SVS008	10	29.9	24.7
		4	26.1	35.0
	SVS009	10	35.7	20.9
	SVS009A	10	35.5	20.5
	SVS010	7	32.2	33.0
		3	20.7	43.5
	SVS011	5	34.7	24.8
	SVS012	5	27.9	24.6
	SVS013	6	35.0	24.2
	SVS014	5	39.1	17.2
	SVS015	6	34.1	26.5
	SVS016	4	31.5	23.6
	SVS017	8	15.7	20.8
	SVS018	2	20.2	27.9
		2	27.9	10.5
	SVS019	2	30.7	22.4
		4	19.8	18.0
		2	14.4	26.4
		3	27.5	17.0
	SVS019A	12	20.4	24.0
		3	30.1	17.7
	SVS020	6	30.0	23.3
		2	15.0	33.3
	SVS021	9	31.1	29.9
		5	20.5	38.8
	SVS022	7	39.2	19.2
	SVS023	4	22.8	36.2
	SVS024	(No Sand)		
	SVS025	6	33.8	23.1
		12	34.2	23.8
	SVS026	(No Sand)		
	SVS027	(No Sand)		
	SVS028	5	30.8	28.7
	SVS029	3	24.6	36.8
	SVS030	2	31.6	25.9
	SVS031	2	26.4	43.5
		4	33.3	30.0
	SVS032	5	22.2	18.1
		5	22.8	37.2
	SVS033	3	25.6	35.8
		2	23.0	39.5
		12	23.3	18.3
	SVS034	6	27.8	27.8
	SVS035	4	42.0	16.4
2013		15	35.0	21.4
	SVS036	5	20.0	41.8
	SVS037	4	29.2	12.3
	SVS038	3	29.9	13.5
	SVS039	5	17.9	22.9
	SVS040	3	34.8	17.4
		3	18.3	17.8
		3	25.5	8.3
	SVS041	3	15.1	21.5
	SVS042	8	24.2	18.5
		8	36.8	13.3
	SVS043	2	34.5	19.9
	SVS044	2.75	15.2	28.4
	SVS045	4	12.3	32.6
	SVS046	2	14.4	23.5
	SVS047	3	14.0	28.3
	SVS048	3	27.4	23.2
		3	15.5	15.5
	SVS049	4	39.5	15.2
		2	16.4	37.9
	SVS050	3	28.3	34.4
	SVS051	2	25.4	25.0
		3	14.5	29.6
Averages			Weighted Averages	
	Upper Sand	5.0	29.0	25.5
	Lower Sands	5.0	25.6	22.9

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