

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Dome listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 22 October 2013**
 - **Rated one of the top performing floats of 2013**
 - **New drilling program conducted at Dome's Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project**
 - **First results from program expected in February 2014**
 - **All resolutions at 2013 Annual General Meeting passed by shareholders**
 - **\$1.7M cash position as at 31 December 2013**
-

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 December 2013. A total of \$307,000 was invested in exploration during the quarter.

EXPLORATION

Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project (SPL1454), Fiji

The Company carried out a sonic drilling program at its Nasivi Delta Iron Sand Project, on the north coast of Viti Levu, from late November to mid-December.

Dome had previously drilled 36 holes into the onshore part of the delta (Fig. 1), where it intersected thick zones of sand containing magnetite and other heavy minerals.

The recent program aimed to extend the onshore drill coverage to the northwest, where the iron sand was best developed in earlier drilling and there are indications of channel developments.

Dome drilled 15 of a proposed 20-hole program, for a total of approximately 184 m, spanning a section across the present western channel of the Nasivi River (Fig. 2). Details of the drill holes are set out below and a simplified section of the sedimentary stratigraphy is shown in Figure 3.

The sonic core from the drill holes was logged, photographed and then half core samples were collected for analysis at a metallurgical laboratory in Brisbane, where the heavy mineral and magnetic mineral contents are to be determined.

Sonic core samples (2m composites from sand-gravel units) were also submitted for gold analysis (bulk cyanide leach method) and several of these sand samples returned anomalous values of gold, namely from 0.12ppm to 0.27ppm (Fig 3). Completion of the analytical results is expected in February and will be reported promptly.

The next phase of drilling will see the rig mounted on a barge and positioned to test an offshore area of the delta, where Nasivi River sediment has been deposited in a shallow marine environment in which current and wave action is believed to have further concentrated the heavy minerals. This part of the program is expected to start after the end of the wet season and take several months to complete.

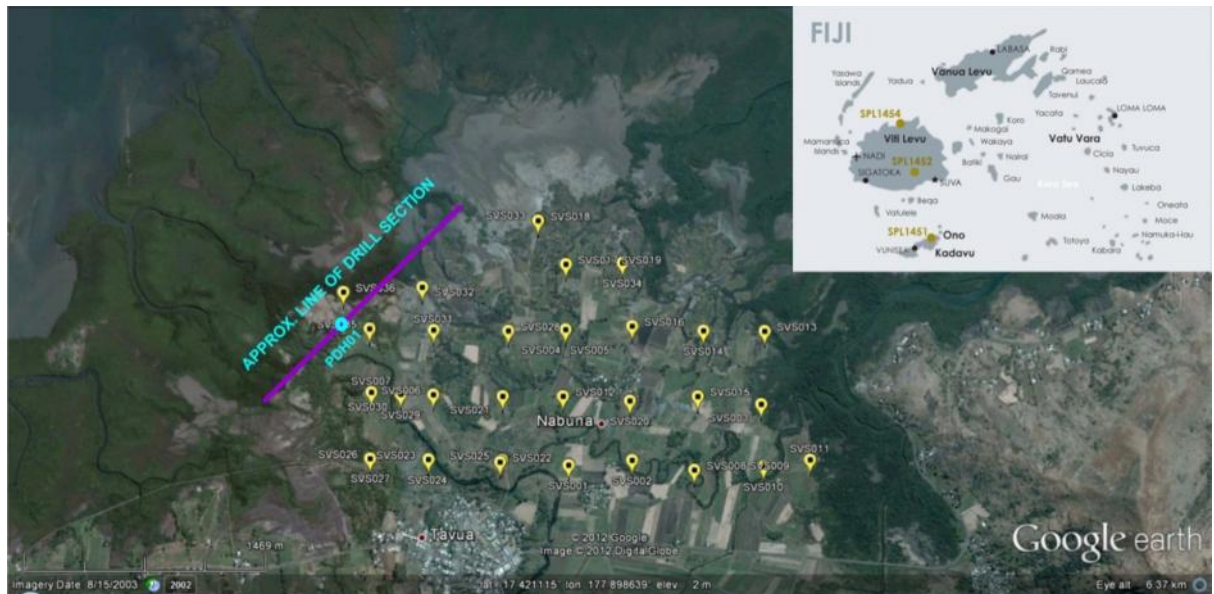


Figure 1: Plan of part of onshore Nasivi Delta (SPL1454), showing locations of previous drilling and initial section for current drilling. Existing drill holes are approximately 400m apart. Inset: Map of Fiji, showing location of Dome's tenements.

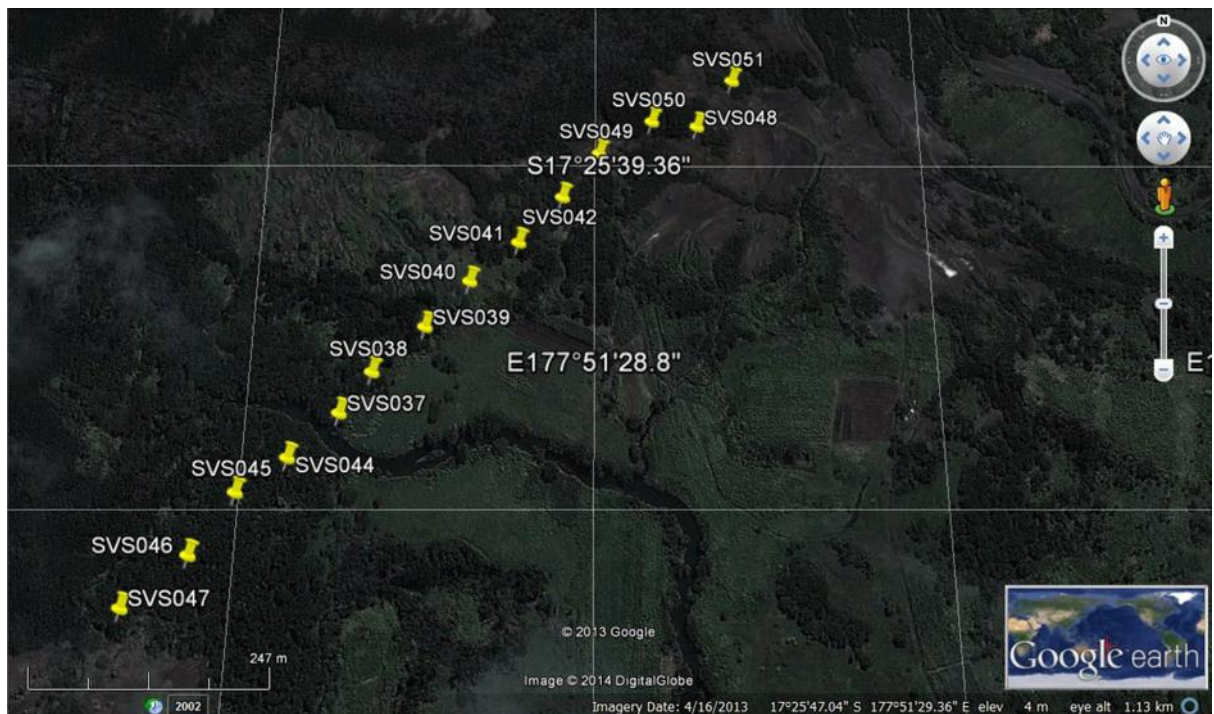


Figure 2: Plan showing location of drill holes along the section line completed in November and December 2013.

NASIVI (SPL1454) SONIC DRILL HOLE DETAILS

(Holes drilled Nov-Dec 2013)

Borehole ID	FMG Easting	FMG Northing	GPS RL	Inclination	Method	Hole Ø	Hole Depth (m)
SVS037	1904960	3952152	5	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	7.50
SVS038	1905004	3952197	7	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	9.75
SVS039	1905050	3952247	9	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	11.25
SVS040	1905097	3952301	8	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	16.50
SVS041	1905150	3952351	11	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	15.00
SVS042	1905204	3952402	11	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	16.50
SVS043	1905554	3952692	6	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	15.75
SVS044	1904908	3952104	15	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	2.75
SVS045	1904850	3952064	12	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	9.00
SVS046	1904816	3951996	10	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	7.25
SVS047	1904744	3951944	9	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	6.50
SVS048	1905361	3952493	9	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	14.25
SVS049	1905244	3952457	10	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	12.75
SVS050	1905306	3952501	10	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	22.50
SVS051	1905402	3952554	10	-90	Sonic	63.5mm	16.25

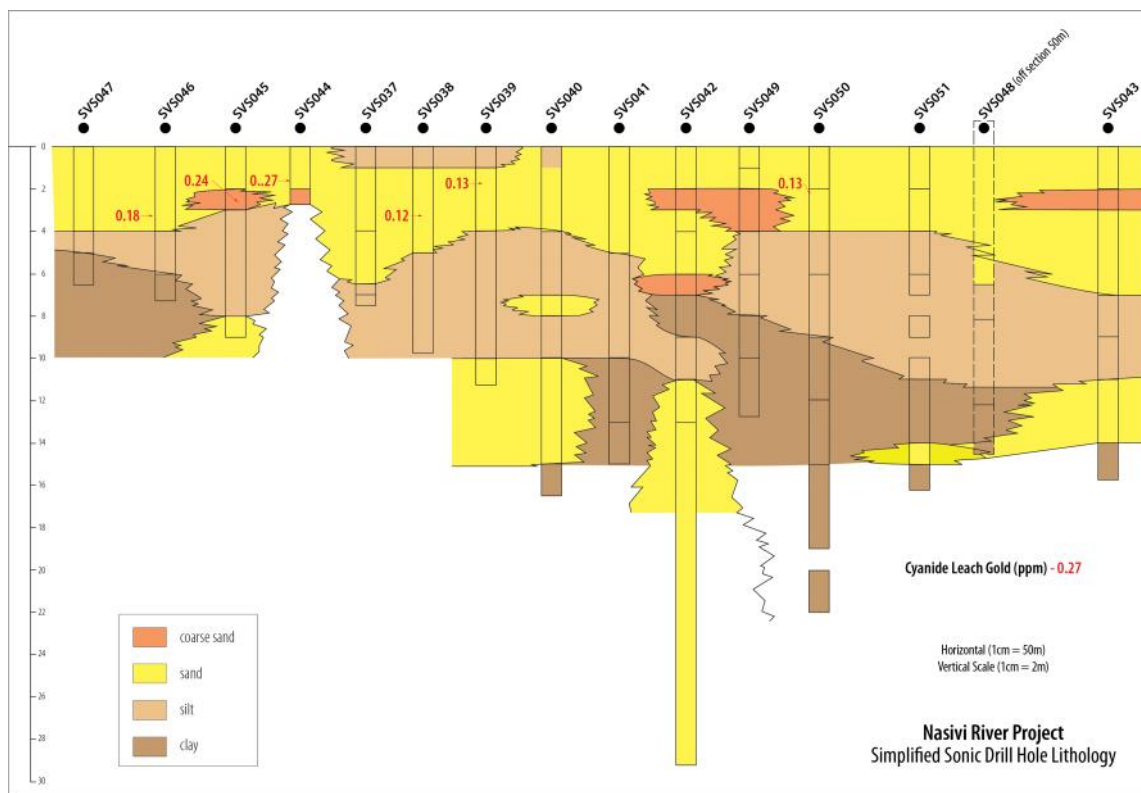


Figure 3: Cross section showing simplified sonic drill hole sedimentary stratigraphy. The “pink and yellow” sand units are targeted for their heavy mineral and magnetite content. Bulk cyanide leach gold results are shown for samples that assayed above 0.1ppm Au.

Kadavu and Nadrau Projects

No new field work was conducted during the period.

Exploration Plans First Half 2014

Drilling will resume at the Nasivi Delta as soon as possible after weather conditions permit.

At Kadavu (SPL1451) and Nadrau (SPL1452), where the targets are epithermal gold and porphyry copper-gold deposits, geological and alteration mapping and sampling programs will commence in the next quarter. This work aims to investigate areas of multi-element geochemical anomalies delineated by ionic leach soil sampling conducted earlier by Dome. These programs will be undertaken by a senior field geologist with substantial experience in exploration for this type of mineralisation in the tropical environment.

CORPORATE**ASX listing**

Dome Gold Mines, through its wholly owned Fijian subsidiary, has been exploring in Fiji since 2008. The Company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) on 22 October 2013. Dome was subsequently rated as one of the top performing companies to float publically during 2013.

Results of Annual General Meeting

Dome held its 2013 Annual General Meeting in Sydney on 28 November 2013.

Shareholders considered the following resolutions:

1. Re-election of a Director (Tadao Tsubata)
2. Ratification of the Appointment of Auditor

Both resolutions were passed on a show of hands.

Cash position

As at 31 December 2013, Dome held \$1.7M 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 John V McCarthy, who is a geological consultant to 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, through his Superfund, 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.

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 Gold Mines Ltd Tenement Schedule**
2. **JORC Code Table 1, SPL1454**

ATTACHMENT 1

DOME TENEMENT SCHEDULE

Tenement	Project	Holder	Area (Ha)	Expiry Date	Interest %
SPL 1451	Kadavu Island Group	Dome Mines Ltd	4,213	22/08/2016	100
SPL 1452	Nadrau	Dome Mines Ltd	42,000	26/08/2016	100
SPL 1454	Nasivi Delta	Dome Mines Ltd	4,125	22/08/2016	100

Note: Dome Mines Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Ltd.

ATTACHMENT 2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher concentrations of magnetic minerals is 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially collars are located with hand held GPS devices. Drill collar elevations and hole locations are later 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 twinned holes are drilled within 5m of the collar of initial hole. Data spacing is presently too great to estimate a resource. Two metre composites of the heavy minerals recovered are composited for cyanide leach gold analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vertical holes intersect flat lying sand, gravel and clay lithologies and are unbiased. Not applicable to this alluvial deposit.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sonic core or bulk samples are placed in a locked container until delivery to the independent laboratory by courier.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration is detailed in the Dome Prospectus dated August 2013.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron and heavy mineral sand surface deposit.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 in the December 2013 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections are presented in the Dome December quarterly report to which this Table 1 is appended.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting is fully representative of the data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data is fully reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further sonic drilling will be undertaken in areas offshore at the Nasivi Delta that are expected to show higher 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)