ASX Announcement **ASX Code: DME** **7 October 2016**

Results of Induced Polarisation Survey
Ono Island Gold Project, Fiji

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Four offset pole-dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) arrays have been surveyed on the Naqara East and Naqara West Prospects, SPL1451**
- **Coincident resistivity and chargeability anomalies have been detected in each case**
- **The anomalies persist to depth and underlie strong surface alteration of high sulphidation epithermal type**
- **Exploration diamond drilling is planned to test these features for precious metal mineralisation**

Dome Gold Mines Limited ("Dome" or "the Company") (ASX: DME) is pleased to report that an offset pole-dipole IP survey has been successfully completed on two adjacent high sulphidation epithermal gold prospects on the northern part of Ono Island, known as Naqara East and Naqara West. These had previously been covered by soil sampling and geological mapping campaigns that identified areas of intense argillic alteration and zones of silicification and anomalous geochemistry, proximal to the northern rim of a volcanic caldera (Figure 1).

Dome CEO, Jack McCathy commented:

> **"These results strongly reinforce our view that both the East and West systems at Naqara are very prospective for high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation at depth."**

The offset pole-dipole IP survey involved four arrays, two over each prospect (Figure 1). Transmitter electrodes were placed along a central cut line at 100m intervals with three to four additional electrodes at the end of each receiver line for totals of between 31 and 32 points per array (gold coloured lines on Figure 1). Receiver electrodes were placed at 100m intervals along the two survey lines either side of the transmitter line (34 points). Two 32 channel IP receivers were used to take 3 to 4 readings at each electrode. Figures 2 & 3 are compilations of surface alteration and the processed IP data for the East and West Naqara prospects.

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The two arrays on the eastern Naqara prospect produced coherent data showing a NNW trending linear resistivity anomaly that was evident nearer surface and coincident with a distinct chargeability anomaly at increasing depth. The relationship between resistivity and chargeability is poor near surface at Naqara West, but there are indications of increasing chargeability with depth, although the response is not as persistent nor as strong as at the Naqara East prospect. In part this may be due to the chargeability response (particularly at the Naqara West prospect) being impacted by the proximity and incursion of seawater and the rugged and more deeply incised terrain in the west. This contributed to "low earth resistivities" particularly for deeper readings (below 300m to 400m).

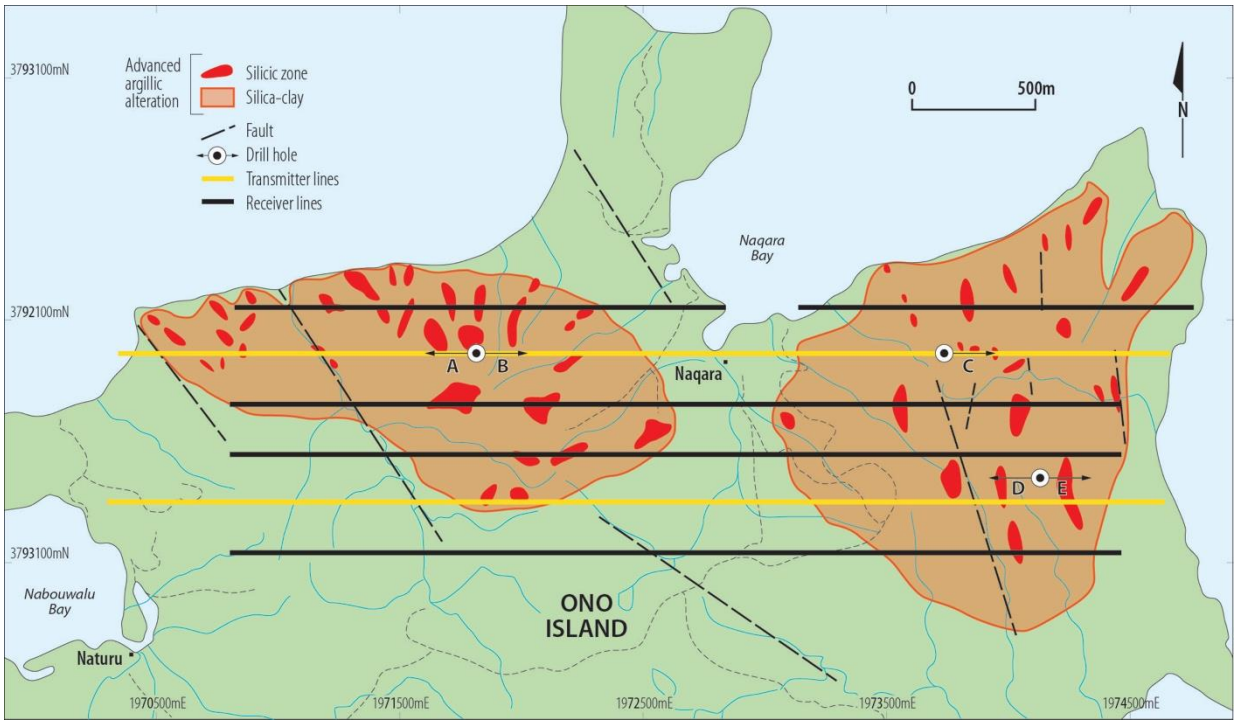

Figure 1 - Naqara East and West Prospects on Ono Island showing the extent of hydrothermal alteration and the IP survey lines. Proposed drill hole locations (A to E) are based on the IP results and surface geology

A five-hole diamond drilling program is being planned, with two holes in Naqara West and three proposed at Naqara East. These holes are designated A, B, C, D and E on Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The offset pole-dipole survey has been successful in assisting with location of an initial exploration drilling program on Ono Island, one of the few remaining untested epithermal targets along the so-called "Rim of Fire" in the South West Pacific. The schematic model in Figure 4 shows how the hydrothermal alteration, anomalous geochemistry, present land surface and IP data may indicate the presence of gold-silver bearing sulphide mineralisation in this environment.

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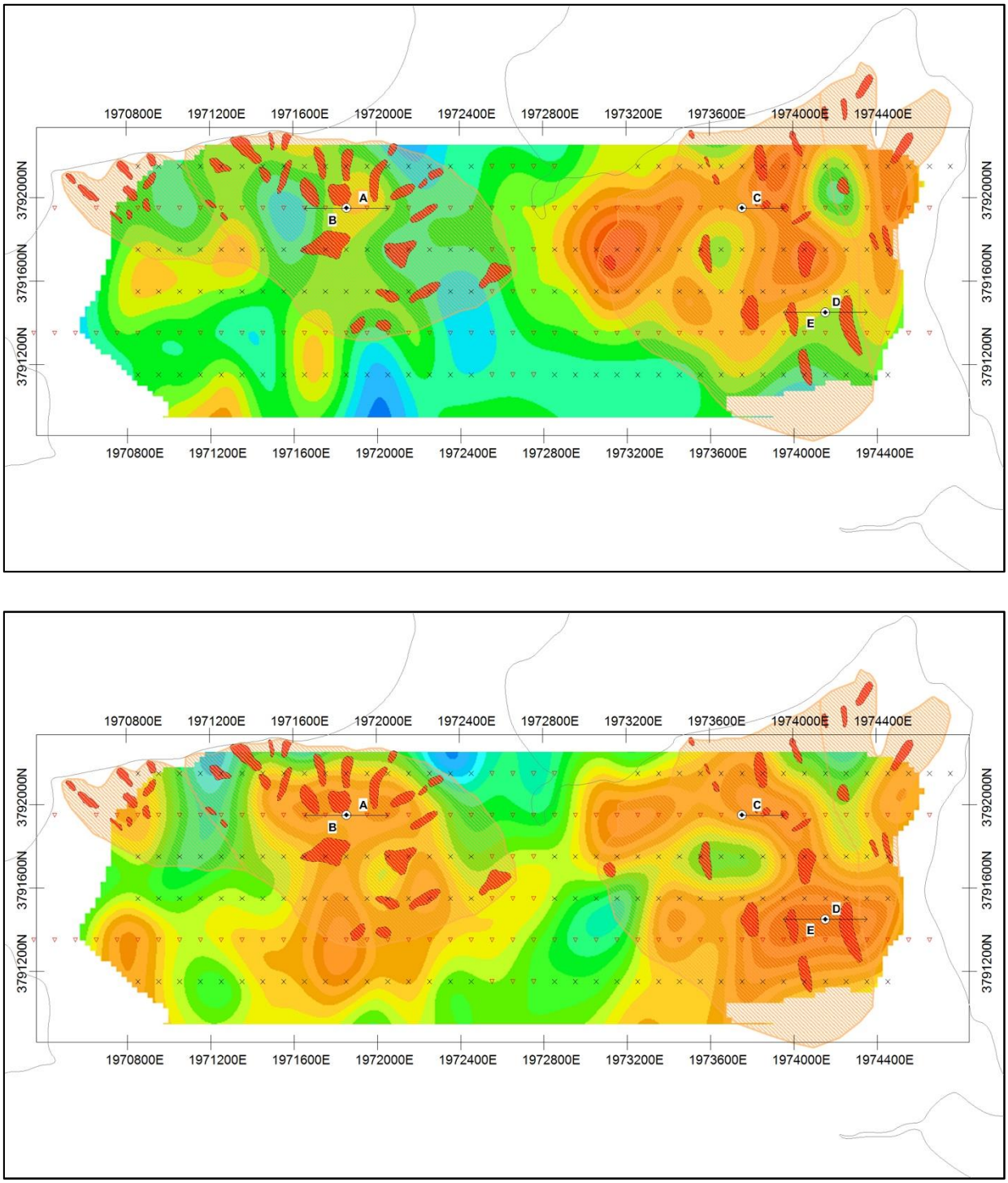

Figures 2 & 3 – Plots of the chargeability (top) and resistivity responses at an apparent depth of 250m with the outline of the argillic (hatch) and silicification (red) superimposed as well as locations recommended for exploration drilling.

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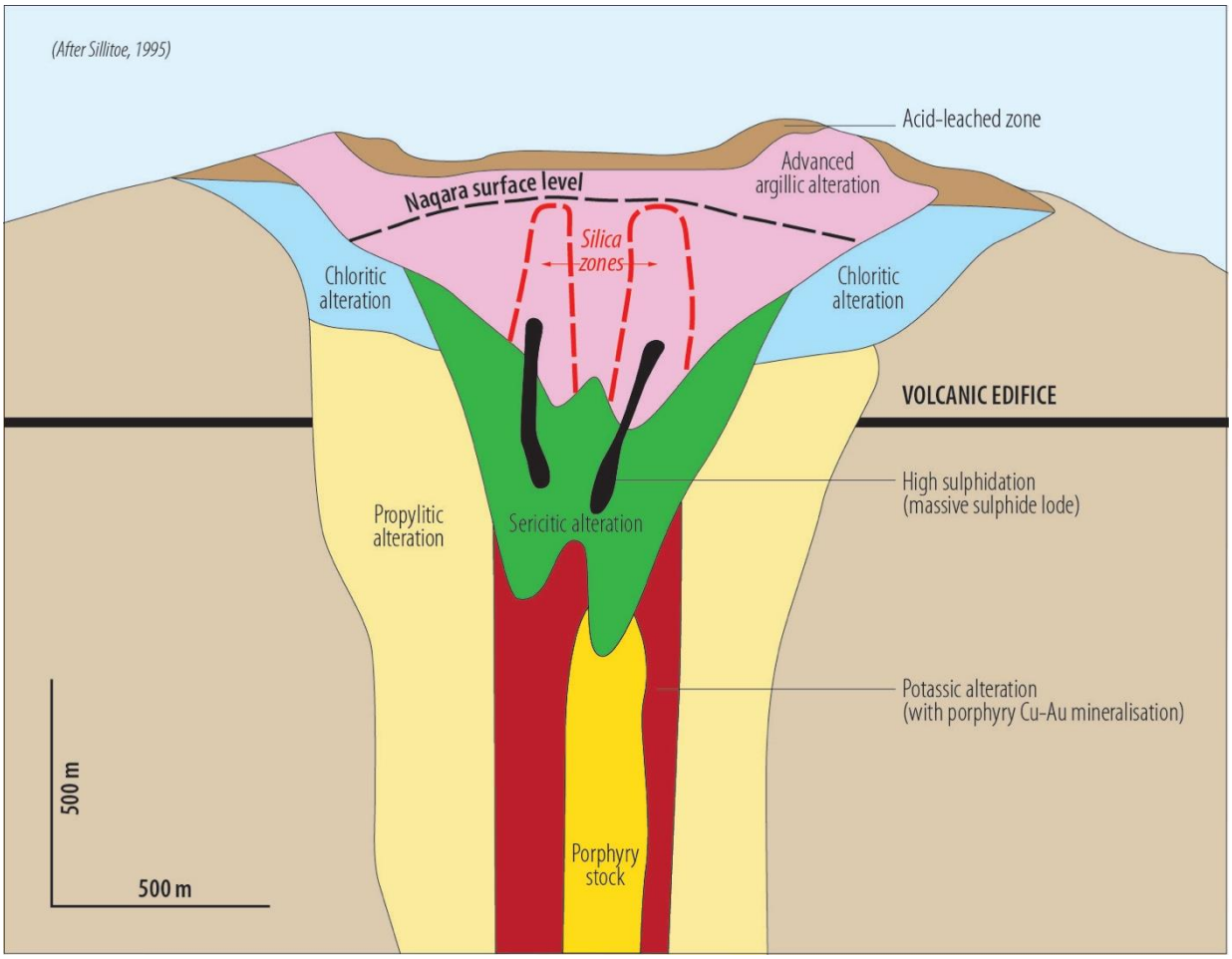

Figure 4 – Schematic model of a volcano showing the typical location of sulphide mineralisation relative to the interpreted land surface on Ono Island.

In summarising the IP results, Mr McCarthy commented further:

> **"The surface geology and geochemistry, now backed up by geophysics, confirms Ono as an outstanding opportunity for discovery of a gold deposit that would sit well amongst the numerous such deposits scattered along the Pacific Rim, from Indonesia to New Zealand."**

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

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS:

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.

The information in this report that relates to Geophysical Results is based on information compiled by Steve Collins, who is an independent consultant employed by Arctan Services Pty Ltd. Mr Collins is a Member of the Australasian 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'. Mr Collins holds no shares in the Company or the property 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 further drilling is expected to increase the resource base substantially. Commencement of production at Sigatoka by conventional dredging and wet processing is anticipated within two years.

Our other projects are the Ono Island epithermal gold project and the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold 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.

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	22/08/2016*
SPL 1452	Central Viti Levu	Dome Mines Ltd	100	33,213	26/08/2016*
SPL 1495	Sigatoka Ironsand	Magma Mines Ltd	100	2,522	13/07/2018

* Applications to renew these Special Prospecting Licences for a further 3-year period have been submitted to the Mineral Resources department, Fiji. The Company believes there is no reason why the renewals will not be approved.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report SPL1451

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 pulverized 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.*	• Not Applicable as no sampling was undertaken
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.).*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable as no drilling was done

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable as no assays reported this release
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable as no assays reported this release
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.*	• Induced Polarisation electrode and receiver points located along cut lines using GPS pre-loaded with grid location eastings and northings • Fiji2000 is the grid system used • Topographic information is based on the available topographic and measured at survey points using differential GPS during the IP survey
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.*	• Offset pole-dipole array Induced Polarisation transmitter and/or receiver electrode locations on cut lines 100m apart with line spaced 200m apart • Yes • The spacing was designed to detect resistivity and conductivity variation to depths exceeding 400m. Salt water negatively impacted signal strength, particularly at Naqara West prospect, while more reliable higher resolution data was obtained over the Naqara East prospect. The resistivity/chargeability data was impacted by the sea water proximity. After processing sufficient reliable data was recovered to indicate a persistent and coincident resistivity and conductivity anomalies recommended for drill testing and elevated, but weaker conductivity associated with strong resistivity at Naqara West that is also proposed to be drill tested.
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 pole-dipole IP array was oriented normal to the generally north-south structural trend and the density and depth being measured is designed to detect zones of resistivity and /or conductivity that could be indicative of or hosts to precious metal mineralization with an epithermal system • Not applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The geophysical data is collected in the field and subjected to QA/QC interrogation during processing and interpretation by an independent geophysical expert

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) SPL1451 is owned 100% by Dome Mines Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Dome Gold Mines Limited that is subject to the Fiji Mineral Law under the direction of the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji. Traditional landowners provide written letters approving exploration prior to grant of the tenement. • The SPL was issued for a 3-year period that is renewable by the holder assuming the work commitments of the SPL have been met by the holder. An application for renewal for a 3-year period has been submitted and there is no reason that the renewal will not be granted.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A complete history of previous exploration is disclosed in the Dome Gold Mines Limited Prospectus dated August 2013 and subsequent ASX releases since.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• High sulphidation epithermal precious metal mineralization proximal to an extinct volcanic caldera

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

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	• Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• See ASX release Ono Island IP Survey dated 7-10-16
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Four offset pole-dipole Induced Polarisation arrays were surveyed (two on each of the Naqara East and West prospects, respectively. Some of the data, particularly on the Naqara West arrays was negatively impacted by the proximity of the salt water and/or deeply incised topography, On the Naqara West anomaly while a persistent structure with anomalous resistivity and related to elevated conductivity is present the continuity of the feature could not be established with certainty at depth. On the Naqara East prospect both the resistivity and chargeability responses were more consistent and a NNW tending structure is indicated that is recommended for drill testing. Intense argillic alteration and zones of silicification are have been mapped on both prospects..
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.*	• Five sites have been selected for exploration diamond drilling of areas of interest (two holes on Naqara West and three holes on Naqara East) that have coincident elevated multi-element soil geochemistry, hydrothermal alteration and resistivity and conductivity anomalies. Drill holes locations have been plotted on diagrams in this release (8/10/16) with holes orientation approximately normal to the IP anomalism and surface alteration drilled at an-60ndegree angle to depths of approximately 500m. • Not applicable