

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR MARCH QUARTER, 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exploration diamond drilling on the Ono Island epithermal gold project is well underway**
 - **The first hole ONODDH001 was completed on 28 March 2018 for a total depth of 431.55 m**
 - **This hole returned wide zones of strong epithermal alteration containing sulphide mineralisation**
 - **Samples from mineralised sections of the first drill hole have been submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories, Australia and will be reported as soon as possible**
 - **Drilling will be on-going over the next few months testing several high-priority targets**
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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 March 2018.

Ono Island Project (SPL1451)

In January 2018, Dome engaged a Fiji-based drilling contractor Geodrill to undertake a diamond drilling program at the Ono Island Gold Project in Fiji. The drilling rig and other equipment was mobilised to Ono Island in late February and drilling commenced on 6 March 2018. The initial planned drilling program from 2,500m to 5,000m will test up to 10 epithermal gold targets at two prospects on Ono Island (Naqara East and Naqara West).

As previously reported by Dome, the targeting of drill holes on Ono Island is based on the positive results from several exploration campaigns completed by Dome, including: (1) ionic leach soil sampling; (2) geological/alteration mapping; and (3) an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey. The IP survey identified several strong chargeability anomalies below the anomalous surface geology and geochemistry. Chargeability anomalies are commonly caused by disseminated sulphides which are also characteristic of epithermal gold systems. A map showing the outlines of epithermal alteration zones and the arsenic analytical results from the ionic leach soil sampling grid is included as **Figure 1**. This map shows two large areas of alteration and anomalous geochemistry (approx. 2km across) which are referred to as the Naqara East and Naqara West prospects.

Seven planned drill holes (A to G) have been designed to test the East and West Naqara prospects for epithermal gold mineralisation, as shown on **Figure 2**. The 7 proposed holes have been designed to test a range of coincident geological-geochemical-geophysical anomalies.

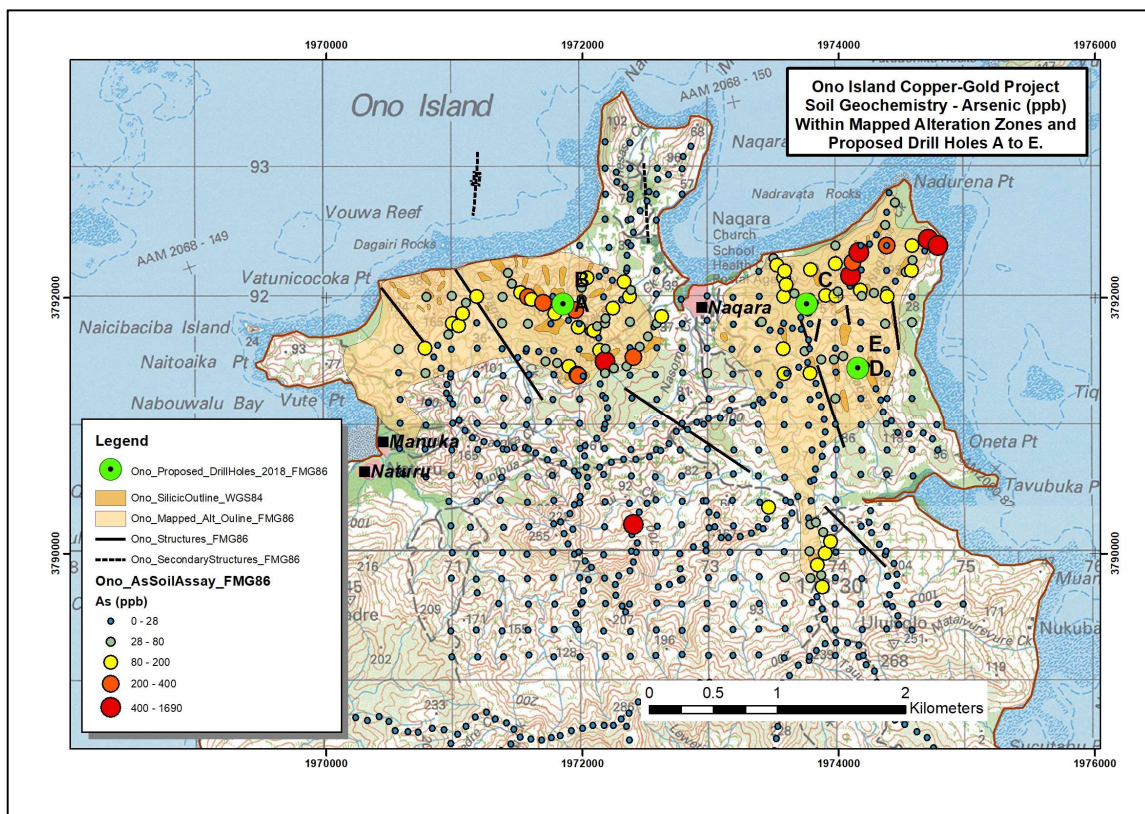
The first drill hole ONODDH001 was collared on 6 March (proposed hole C) and was completed on 28 March 2018 for a total depth of 431.55 m. A table showing the GPS collar co-ordinates for the first hole ONODDH001 is set out below.

Hole	East WGS84	North WGS84	Elev m	Azim Grid	Asim Magnetic	Dip	Total Depth
ONODDH 001	658085	7911721	16	070	057	-6	431.55

GPS Collar Co-ordinates ONODDH001 (WGS84 UTM zone 60 south)

The Diamond drilling program produces PQ and HQ size core, that is laid into core trays for logging and sampling. The core is split in half with a diamond saw and sampled (half-core), before despatching to ALS Laboratories for analysis. The samples will be analysed for gold, silver, copper and a range of other elements. Details of the logging and sampling procedures are included in JORC Table 1 attached to this Report.

An initial 5 to 7 holes will be completed in the first phase of drilling, with a further 3 to 5 holes in the second phases, should results from the first phase warrant the extension. Selection of the second phase hole locations will be based on results from the initial drilling.



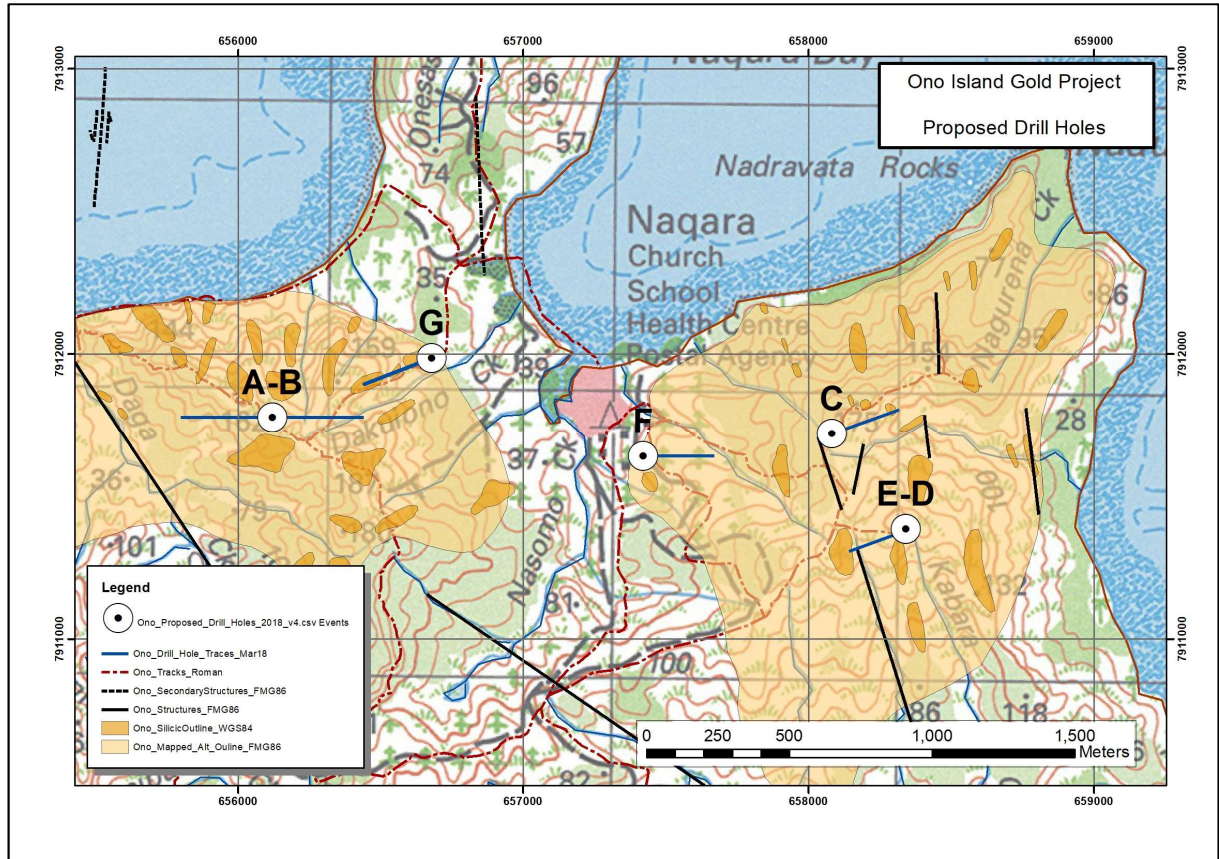


Figure 2 - Plan showing locations of the first 7 proposed drill holes (A to G), aimed at testing the best targets at Naqara East and Naqara West prospects, Ono Island

Hole ONODDH001 was completed on 28 March for a total depth of 431.55m. This hole was designed to test a strong IP chargeability anomaly at depth at East Naqara (see **Figure 3**). This IP chargeability anomaly lies directly below an IP resistivity anomaly (see **Figure 4**). After completion of the first hole, the drill rig moved to proposed Hole E and commenced ONODDH002.

Drill hole ONODDH001 intersected wide zones of clay-magnetite alteration with zones of sulphide mineralisation of up to 5% in places (dominantly pyrite) within the host andesitic volcanic rocks. A photo of sulphide-bearing rock in drill core from 355.5m depth is shown in **Figure 5**. The presence of sulphide in the lower part of the hole explains the IP chargeability response. This provides Dome with a high degree of confidence that the IP geophysical technique has worked well at Ono and is able to detect sulphide mineralisation at depth below the areas of strong alteration and anomalous soil geochemistry.

Assays for ONODDH001 are due from ALS Laboratories by early May 2018. Drilling on Ono Island will continue over the next few months.

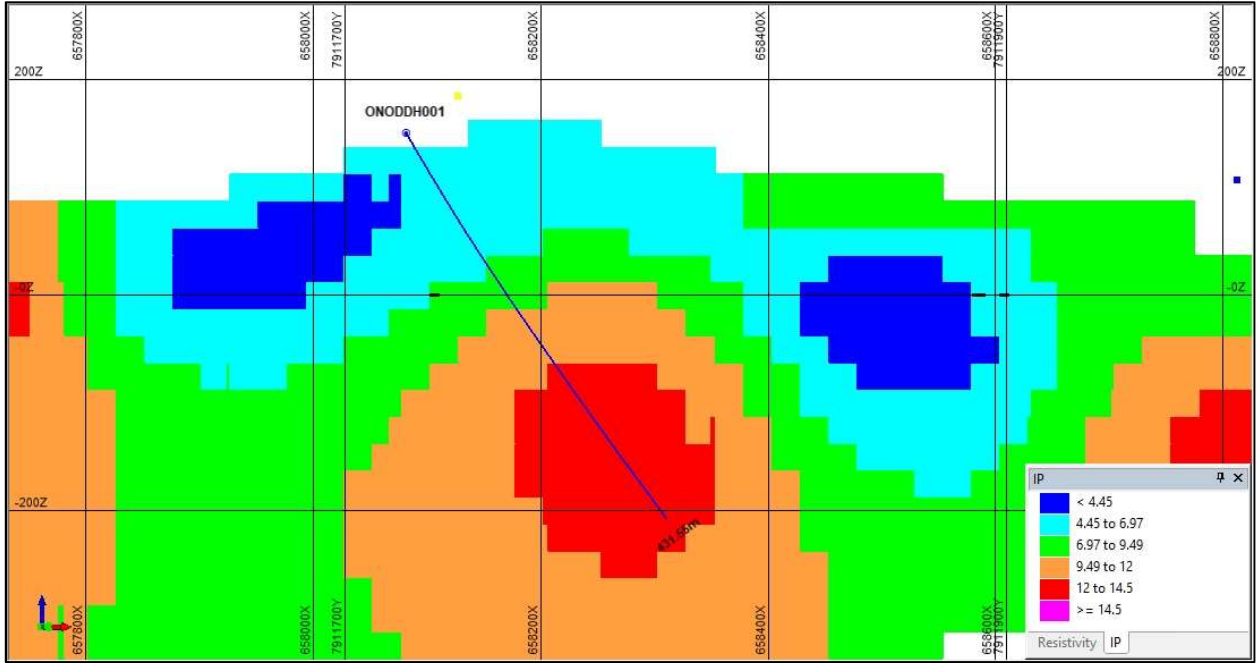


Figure 3 - IP chargeability cross-section, section showing the trace of drill hole ONODDH001 - Ono Island Project, Fiji. This hole was designed to test the high chargeability anomaly (red zone) in the lower part of the hole.

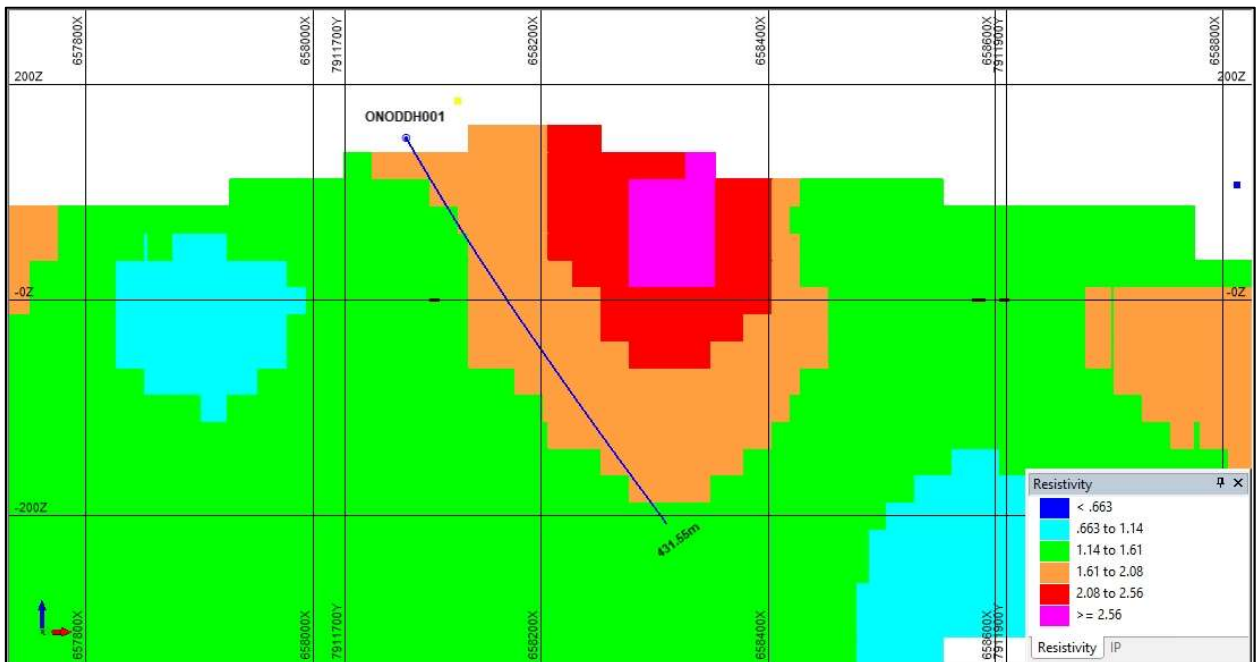


Figure 4 - IP resistivity cross-section, section showing the trace of drill hole ONODDH001 - Ono Island Project, Fiji.

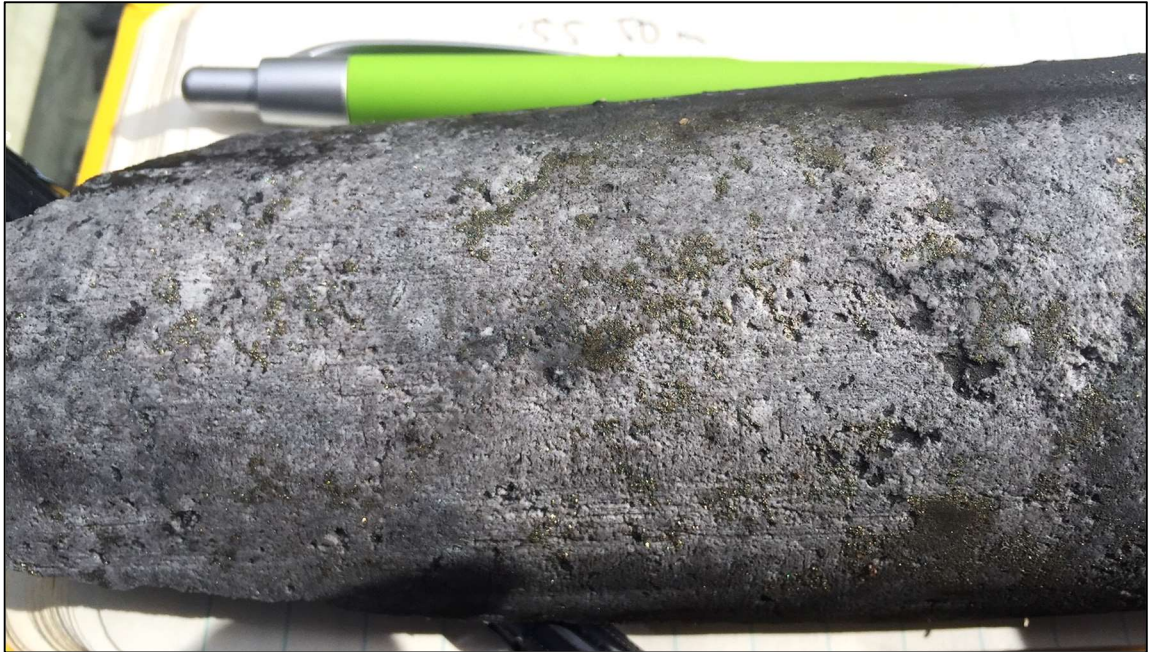


Figure 5 - Altered and mineralised volcanic host rock with up to 5% pyrite in drill hole ONODDH001. HQ core from 355.5 m depth - Ono Island Project, Fiji.

Sigatoka Project (SPL1495)

Field work on the Sigatoka iron sand project was suspended due to the wet season, and to allow the Company to focus fully on the establishment of the Ono Island drill program. Dome plans to recommence its sonic drilling program aimed at updating the current JORC 2012 resource estimates during the June quarter. The drill program is being undertaken to support a Definitive Feasibility Study on the Sigatoka project.

Nadrau Project (SPL1452)

No exploration was conducted on the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project during the March quarter. Dome has plans to undertake Induced Polarisation and magnetometer geophysical surveys as the next phase of exploration on two porphyry prospects on SPL1452 later this year.

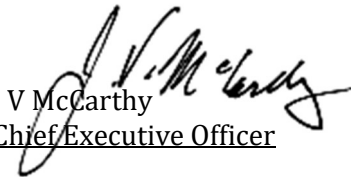
CORPORATE

Dome accepted placements totalling 7,939,479 ordinary shares and raised \$1,587,895.80 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.

Dome granted 7,927,964 unlisted options exercisable at \$0.20 expiring 24 months from the date of issue.

Expenditure incurred on exploration activities during the quarter totalled \$358K. As at 31 March 2018, Dome held \$1.533m 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.


 J V McCarthy
 Chief Executive Officer

Attachments – JORC 2012 Code Table 1

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results 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 in 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, where an initial drilling program commenced in March 2018, and the Nadrau porphyry copper-gold project, where a geophysical (IP) survey is expected to take place later in 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.

DOMES 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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 – Ono Island Gold Project - SPL1495

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"> The Ono Island Gold Project has been drilled and sampled using a Diamond Drilling Rig. One drill hole has been completed to date, ONODDH001. Assays are pending. The drill hole was designed to test a coincident geological, geochemical, geophysical (IP) target. Diamond drill core retrieved from the drill hole was sawed in half using a core saw with a diamond blade. Softer parts of the hole were split into half using a large knife as a core splitter. Core was generally sampled at 1 m intervals, or on geological contacts, ranging from 0.5 m to 2 m. Samples of half core were placed into pre-numbered calico sample bags. Sample weights of 2 to 5 kg were crushed, dried and pulverised by the Lab, to produce a 50 g pulp sample for analysis by Fire Assay Gold with AAS finish, and four-acid ICP-AES analyses. Sampling was carried out by experienced geologists under management supervision. QAQC samples were included in sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples (2 blanks, 2 standards, 2 duplicates).
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"> The Ono Island drilling program utilised a track mounted Diamond Drilling Rig capable of drilling PQ3 and HQ3 sized diamond core. The Company engaged Geodrill Drilling Contractors, based in Fiji to carry out the drilling program using 2 shifts. PQ3 core size is 83 mm diameter. HQ3 core size is 61.1 mm diameter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first hole ONODDH001 was angled into the target at 60 degrees dip, with a dip direction (azimuth) of 053 degrees from magnetic north.
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"> The recovered core was measured and compared to actual drill intervals, in order to calculate the percentage recovery of each drill run. Drill runs were generally 1.5 to 3 m. Recoveries were generally greater than 80%, except in areas of intense fracturing and faulting where some core loss was experienced. The recoveries in the areas of logged mineralisation were generally greater than 80%.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core retrieved from the hole was placed into plastic core trays and logged for lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, geotechnical character and other geological parameters. Logging was carried out by experienced geologists under management supervision. Logging is generally qualitative with the exception of some quantitative logging of sulphide content. The entire hole was logged. Magnetic Susceptibility was recorded, taking 3 readings for each 1 m on the un-cut core. Each core tray was photographed, both wet and dry, prior to sampling.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the logged sections of the drill core containing alteration and mineralisation were cut and sampled. In areas where no mineralisation was logged, or alteration was logged as weak, 1 sample was collected every 10 m as a general lithological check. The unsampled core intervals are all logged as being unmineralized. Samples of half core were placed into pre-numbered calico

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>sample bags. The sample interval was generally 1 m, but varies from 0.5 to 2 m, in order to honour lithological contacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample weights were recorded and are 2 to 5 kg. • The sample size is considered to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation and the thickness of the mineralised intersections encountered. • QAQC samples were included in all sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples, including 2 blanks, 2 standards and 2 duplicates. • The core samples were placed into white polyweave bags up to 18 kg weight, labelled and then shipped to Suva for export to ALS Laboratories in Australia via TNT couriers. • Upon arrival at ALS in Brisbane, the samples were checked, dried, crushed and then pulverised. A pulp sample was then assayed by ALS for gold by fire assay, and a range of other elements by ICP-AES.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALS Laboratories performed analytical testing on the samples including Fire Assay Gold method Au-AA24 (50 g charge with AAS finish), and the multi-element ICP method ME-ICP61 (33 element suite) which uses a four-acid digest. • QAQC samples were included in sample batches sent to the Laboratory, at a ratio of 6 x QAQC samples per 100 core samples (2 blanks, 2 standards, 2 duplicates). The 2 standards used are Certified Reference Material purchased from OREAS (60 g). Local beach sand was used for the blank samples (1 – 2 kg). Duplicates involved cutting the half core into 2 quarters and submitting as 2 separate samples. • Assay results are pending.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample data are compiled and digitally captured by the Company's trained geologists, into a database. • The compiled data is checked and verified by the Company's geologists using data validation software. • The Exploration Manager and Competent Person for this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>report has visually verified the drill core on site, and has checked all the sample intervals and sample database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC assay checks will be undertaken when assays are received from ALS.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill hole collars were recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with an approximate accuracy of 5 m for Easting and Northing. The elevation has a higher error around 10 m. • A Ranger 2 Explorer downhole survey tool was used to take downhole survey measurements of Dip and Azimuth. • Down-hole surveys were collected at 15 m depth, 30 m depth and every 30 m thereafter. Hole deviations were minor in hole ONODDH001. • The GPS co-ordinate system used is WGS84, UTM zone 60 south.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program is at an early stage, therefore no drill spacing pattern has been established. Only one drill hole has been completed to date. • Planned holes are several hundred metres to several km apart to test a range of geological, geochemical and geophysical targets at two prospects, East Naqara and West Naqara. • The proposed drill hole locations are shown on a map in the body of this report.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill hole ONODDH001 was drilled at 60 degrees dip and at an orientation (azimuth) at a high-angle to the regional strike of the geology and major faulting. • The orientation of drilling will be reviewed and modified as required, when more drill hole data is available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are collected, bagged and stored on site on Ono Island in the core shed until ready for dispatch by ferry to Suva. Batches of 100 to 200 samples are despatched to TNT couriers in Suva, for export to Australia. A strong chain of custody is maintained during the transport of the samples from the drill site to ALS Laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic reviews of the Company's exploration procedures are conducted by the Company's experienced team of staff geologists and external consultants.

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"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling data is from the Company's Ono Island Gold Project, located within SPL 1451. Special Prospecting Licences (SPL) are issued by the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) of Fiji and subject to requirements of the Fiji Mineral Law. SPL1451 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 in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been very little previous exploration on Ono Island. Freeport was active in Fiji in the 1980s and conducted geological mapping of Ono Island in 1988. Freeport mapped out the zones strong epithermal alteration at Naqara East and Naqara West prospects. No previous drilling has been completed by other parties at Naqara East and Naqara West prospects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization hosted within a andesitic volcanic complex. • Lithologies include volcanic lavas, intrusions and associated volcanoclastic rocks, generally of Andesitic composition. • The published Fiji Government geological maps show that Ono Island is largely made up of andesitic volcanics.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar data is included in Table 1 of the main body of this report. • Location maps also included in the main body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays are pending.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assays are pending.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps, plans and sections are prepared at appropriate scales and included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting is representative of the data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company has completed 1) ionic leach soil sampling; 2) geological/alteration mapping; and 3) an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over the past 5-year period. • Drill hole planning was completed to test a range of anomalies. • All relevant data has been fully reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further diamond drilling is planned at Ono Island. • A map of proposed drill holes is included in the body of the report. • Assays are pending.

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