



## MEDIA RELEASE

11 June 2018

### **OCEANAGOLD INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT HIGH-GRADE MINERALISATION ON MARTHA AND EMPIRE VEINS AT WAIHI**

(MELBOURNE) OceanaGold Corporation (**TSX/ASX: OGC**) (the “Company”) is pleased to announce the intersection of high-grade mineralisation along two large veins (Martha and Empire) beneath the Martha Pit at Waihi in New Zealand. These results stem from the latest round of drilling from two drill drives beneath the Martha pit and form part of a more extensive ongoing exploration program that includes surface and underground drilling.

#### **Selection of Significant Intercepts**

##### Empire Vein

- 5.0 metres @ 65.3 g/t Au, 100 g/t Ag
- 9.0 metres @ 29.4 g/t Au, 288 g/t Ag
- 3.6 metres @ 31.9 g/t Au, 447 g/t Ag
- 3.5 metres @ 24.2 g/t Au, 105 g/t Ag

##### Martha Vein

- 42.0 metres\* @ 7.1 g/t Au, 46 g/t Ag
- 4.4 metres @ 19.8 g/t Au, 30 g/t Ag
- 10.5 metres @ 8.6 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag
- 11.7 metres @ 7.1 g/t Au, 14 g/t Ag

Mick Wilkes, President and CEO of OceanaGold said, “The latest drill results further demonstrates the significant mineralisation that resides beneath the Martha Pit. These results are from a drill program that form only a subset of a much more extensive drill program along kilometres of combined strike and hundreds of metres of vertical vein extent. The exploration program is designed to unlock the million-ounce resource target at Waihi which we expect would sustain current mining operations out to 2030 at historical production levels.”

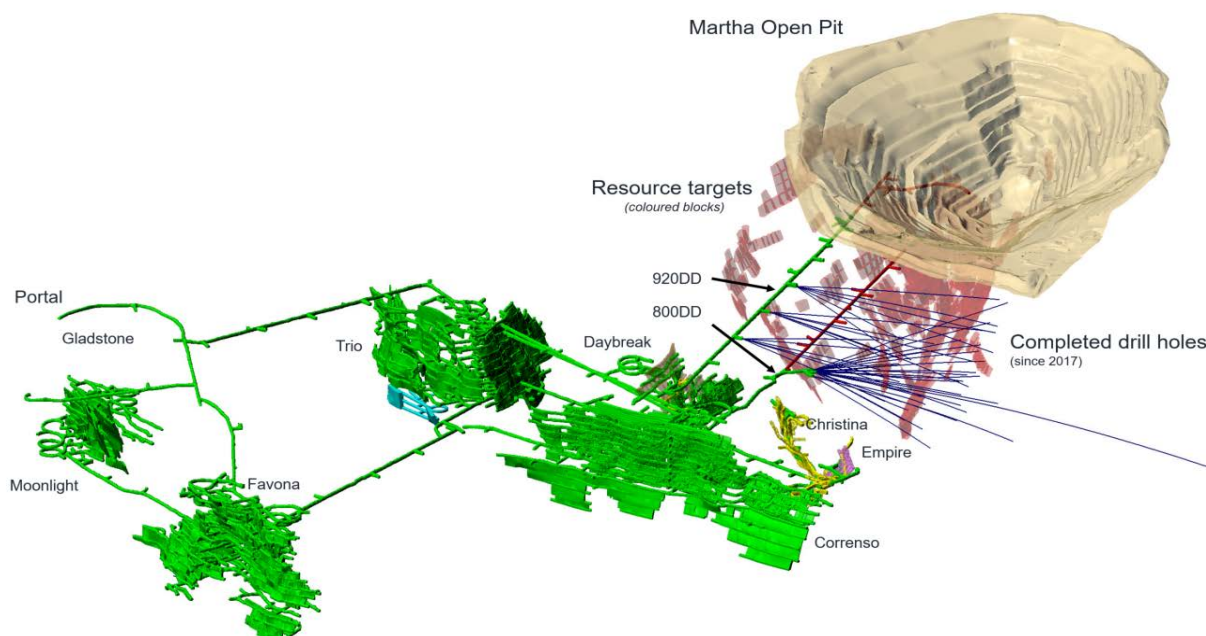
He added, “Over the course of the next 18 months, we will continue with our drill programs and expect to make periodic updates to Waihi’s mineral resource throughout this period. Our strategy is to own and operate

*\*note: not true width*

high-margin, long-life assets and the Martha Project aligns well with this strategy as we expect it can deliver significant value for shareholders and benefits local stakeholders at Waihi.”

On March 28, 2018, the Company announced the Martha Project which comprises an underground mine (“the Martha Underground Mine”) and the recommencement of open pit mining operations from Phase 4 of the Martha Pit. Consent applications were subsequently lodged May 25, 2018.

**Figure 1 – Oblique View to SW Across Waihi Mines and Targets**



Since the November 2017 update, drilling at the Martha Project has focussed on resource development from two underground drill drives utilising up to four drill rigs. Over the course of the coming 12 months more than 47,000 metres alone will be drilled from both underground and surface on this project.

Drilling continues from drill drives that are being extended from the current underground mine approximately 900 metres on two levels under the Martha open pit (Figure 1, 920DD, 800DD). Drilling with up to four diamond rigs is testing the Martha, Empire, Royal and Edward veins with a known combined strike extent of 3,200 metres over a 500-metre vertical range. This latest drilling exceeds expectations and includes; 5.0 metres at 65.3 g/t gold; 9.0 metres at 29.4 g/t gold; 3.6 metres at 31.9 g/t gold and 7.9 metres at 14.1 g/t gold (Figures 2 and 3, Appendix A). These recent intersections represent structures of similar widths and grades to those that have been historically mined from the underground (Figures 2 and 3). In addition, a large number of mineralised veins have been intersected around the Empire and Martha veins, outside of the targeted shapes, that will contribute to the updated model.

The exploration target within the Martha Underground (Figure 1) is expected to yield tonnages of between 3.5 million and 5.0 million tonnes and grades ranging between 5.0 g/t and 7.0 g/t gold for 500,000 to 700,000 ounces of gold. This exploration target is conceptual in nature and was generated from an assessment of surface and underground drilling data collected by the Company as well as historical and archived geological and mining data from over a century of mining activity at Waihi. It is anticipated that the permitting process for the Martha Project will be completed by the end of 2019, with resource potential to allow continuity of mining operations at Waihi to at least 2030.

Drilling from the two underground drill drives are expected to continue for the remainder of the year in conjunction with other drill programs at Waihi and regionally.

Figure 2 – Plan View Across the Martha Underground Drill Targets

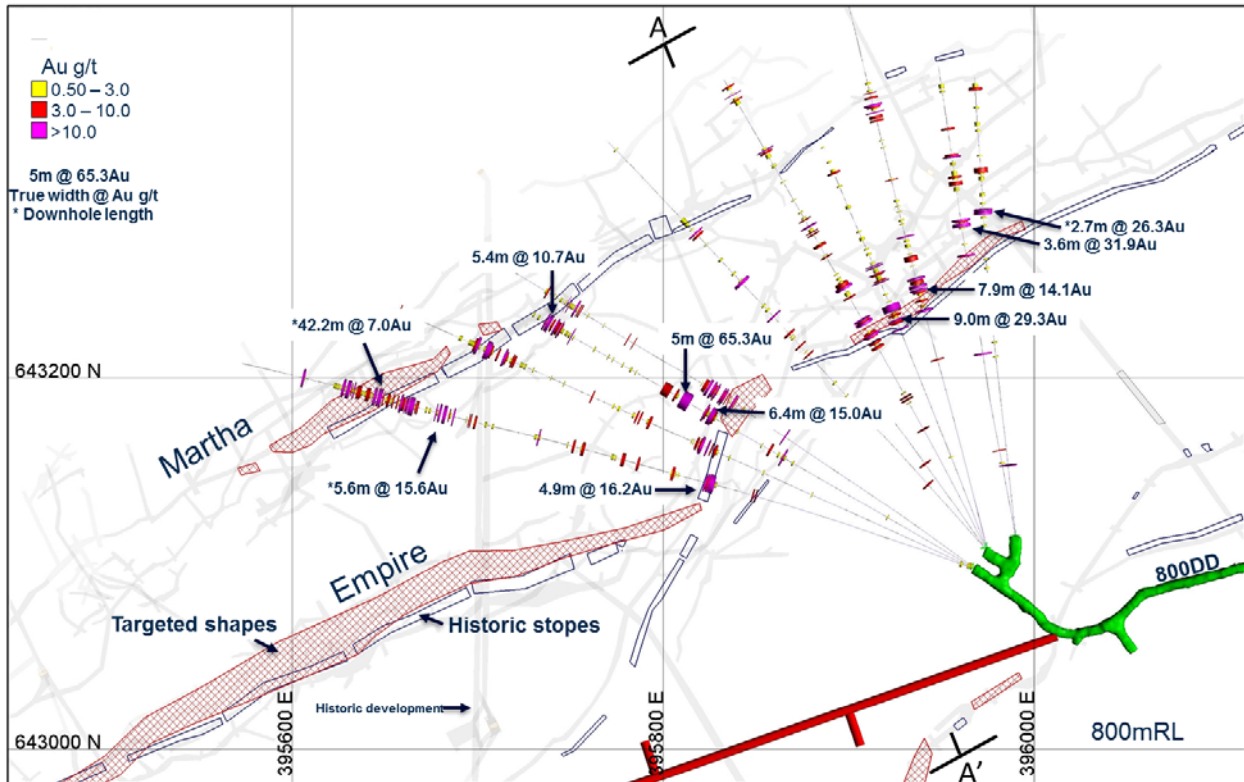
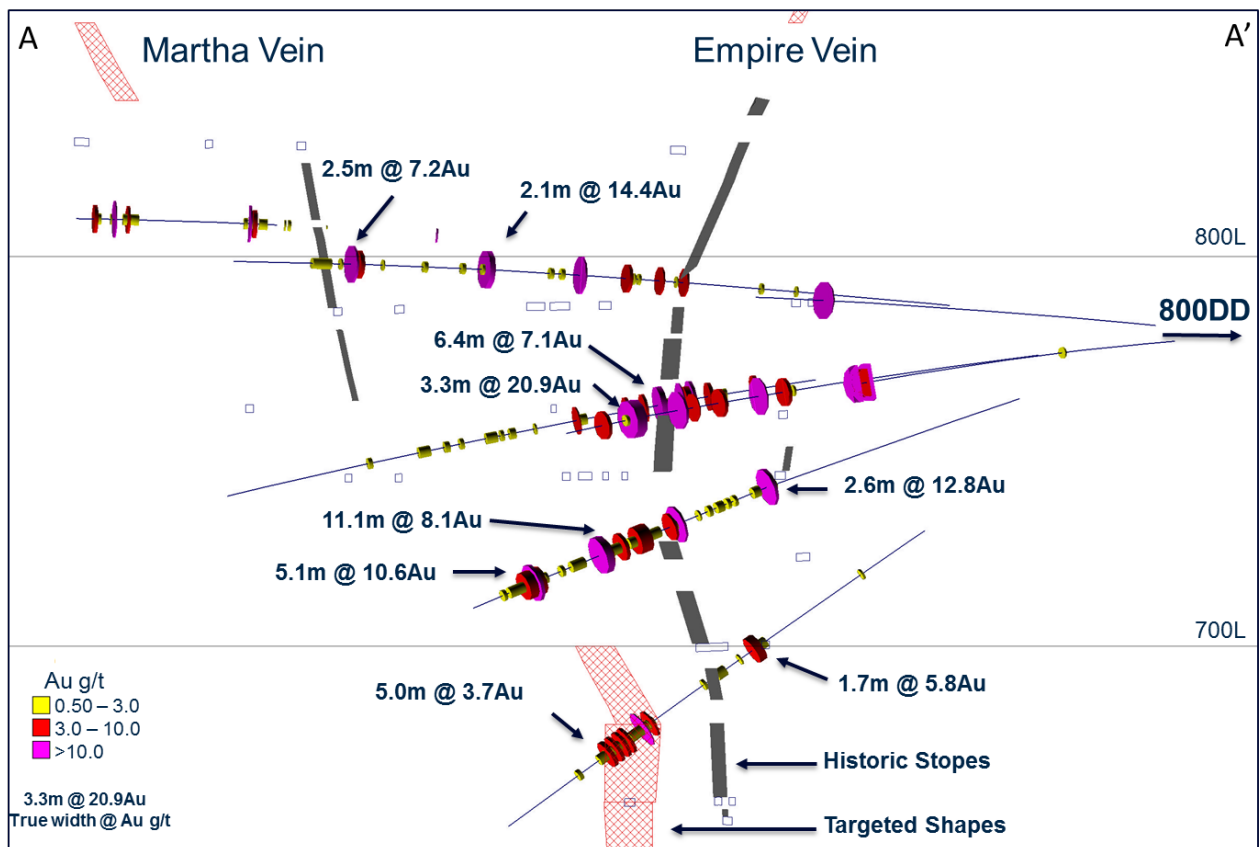


Figure 3 – Cross Section Across the Martha Underground Drill Targets



All drill data including the JORC Code Table 1 for the Waihi exploration results can be found on the Company's website at <http://www.oceanagold.com/investor-centre/filings/>

- ENDS -

For further information please contact:

**Investor Relations**

Sam Pazuki

Tel: +1 416 915 3123

Jeffrey Sansom

Tel: +61 3 9656 5300

[ir@oceanagold.com](mailto:ir@oceanagold.com)

**Media Relations**

Melissa Bowerman

Tel: +61 3 9656 5300

[info@oceanagold.com](mailto:info@oceanagold.com)

[www.oceanagold.com](http://www.oceanagold.com) | [Twitter: @OceanaGold](https://twitter.com/OceanaGold)

**About OceanaGold**

OceanaGold Corporation is a mid-tier, high-margin, multinational gold producer with assets located in the Philippines, New Zealand and the United States. The Company's assets encompass the Didipio Gold-Copper Mine located on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. On the North Island of New Zealand, the Company operates the high-grade Waihi Gold Mine while on the South Island of New Zealand, the Company operates the largest gold mine in the country at the Macraes Goldfield which is made up of a series of open pit mines and the Frasers underground mine. In the United States, the Company operates the Haile Gold Mine, a top-tier, long-life, high-margin asset located in South Carolina. OceanaGold also has a significant pipeline of organic growth and exploration opportunities in the Americas and Asia-Pacific regions.

OceanaGold has operated sustainably over the past 27 years with a proven track-record for environmental management and community and social engagement. The Company has a strong social license to operate and works collaboratively with its valued stakeholders to identify and invest in social programs that are designed to build capacity and not dependency.

In 2018, the Company expects to produce 480,000 to 530,000 ounces of gold and 15,000 to 16,000 tonnes of copper with All-In Sustaining Costs that range from \$725 to \$775 per ounce sold.

**Competent/Qualified Person's Statement**

The resources and exploration results were prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral

Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”). The JORC Code is the accepted reporting standard for the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (“ASX”).

Information relating to Waihi exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Lorraine Torckler, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of OceanaGold. Mr Torckler has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code and is Qualified Persons for the purposes of the NI 43 101. Mr Torckler consents to the inclusion in this public report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

### **Cautionary Statement for Public Release**

Certain information contained in this public release may be deemed “forward-looking” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements and information relate to future performance and reflect the Company’s expectations regarding the generation of free cash flow, execution of business strategy, future growth, future production, estimated costs, results of operations, business prospects and opportunities of OceanaGold Corporation and its related subsidiaries. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “plans”, “estimates” or “intends”, or stating that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements and information. They include, among others, the accuracy of mineral reserve and resource estimates and related assumptions, inherent operating risks and those risk factors identified in the Company’s most recent Annual Information Form prepared and filed with securities regulators which is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) under the Company’s name. There are no assurances the Company can fulfil forward-looking statements and information. Such forward-looking statements and information are only predictions based on current information available to management as of the date that such predictions are made; actual events or results may differ materially as a result of risks facing the Company, some of which are beyond the Company’s control. Although the Company believes that any forward-looking statements and information contained in this press release is based on reasonable assumptions, readers cannot be assured that actual outcomes or results will be consistent with such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. The information contained in this release is not investment or financial product advice.

**NOT FOR DISSEMINATION OR DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO US NEWSWIRE SERVICES.**

## Appendix A: Waihi Exploration Drilling Results.

**Table 1 – Significant Intersections from Incremental Waihi Resource Drilling**

Drill Hole ID	East# (m)	North# (m)	Collar RL (m)	Az#	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
801EN1147	396283.28	643362.71	808.03	308.02	1.6	52.40	58.00	5.5	8.55	16.4	Empire
912ER1115	396425.01	643297.03	913.95	298.43	-7.5	85.70	88.35	2.4	9.20	540.2	Empire
912ER1139	396429.06	643297.92	913.44	354.12	-31.0	99.50	104.80	5.1	6.54	6.1	Empire

# Old Mt Eden Coordinate system

**Table 2 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Martha UG Resource Drilling**

Drill Hole ID	East# (m)	North# (m)	Collar RL (m)	Az#	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
800SP1MN1100	395967.24	643097.54	780.0	294.7	5.8	160.90	164.60	3.0	10.57	32.5	Empire
800SP1MN1100	395967.24	643097.54	780.0	294.7	5.8	160.90	162.60	1.5	21.74	67.6	Empire
800SP1MN1100	395967.24	643097.54	780.0	294.7	5.8	272.00	278.50	6.5 *	5.34	107.0	Martha HW
800SP1MN1100	395967.24	643097.54	780.0	294.7	5.8	284.80	289.30	3.6	19.14	123.1	Martha
800SP1MN1101	395967.33	643097.70	779.6	300.1	-3.2	120.45	124.85	2.8	14.13	9.4	Empire FW
800SP1MN1103	395967.42	643097.69	779.3	300.9	-14.9	141.00	150.00	5.2	4.30	4.0	Empire FW
800SP1MN1103	395967.42	643097.69	779.3	300.9	-14.9	204.40	217.70	10.5	8.60	17.6	Martha HW
800SP1MN1103	395967.42	643097.69	779.3	300.9	-14.9	210.90	214.60	2.5	15.41	22.6	Martha HW
800SP1MN1103	395967.42	643097.69	779.3	300.9	-14.9	226.10	232.60	6.5 *	6.60	22.0	Martha
800SP1MN1103	395967.42	643097.69	779.3	300.9	-14.9	229.60	232.60	3.0 *	9.68	34.8	Martha
800SP1MN1109	395967.18	643097.38	780.1	290.0	9.0	146.50	153.60	6.8	12.15	29.7	Empire
800SP1MN1109	395967.18	643097.38	780.1	290.0	9.0	148.00	153.20	4.9	16.23	39.7	Empire
800SP1MN1109	395967.18	643097.38	780.1	290.0	9.0	297.50	303.10	5.6 *	15.65	46.7	Martha HW
800SP1MN1109	395967.18	643097.38	780.1	290.0	9.0	313.00	355.20	42.2 *	7.05	45.9	Martha
800SP1MN1116	395967.29	643097.41	779.6	291.6	-1.0	125.90	131.20	3.8	12.12	34.5	Empire FW
800SP1MN1116	395967.29	643097.41	779.6	291.6	-1.0	125.90	126.25	0.3	154.00	503.0	Empire FW
800SP1MN1118	395967.33	643097.70	779.7	300.7	-0.1	160.60	168.00	6.4	14.98	95.3	Empire
800SP1MN1118	395967.33	643097.70	779.7	300.7	-0.1	177.00	182.00	5.0	65.26	100.0	Empire HW
800SP1MN1118	395967.33	643097.70	779.7	300.7	-0.1	256.60	257.60	0.5	23.76	72.5	Martha HW
800SP1MN1118	395967.33	643097.70	779.7	300.7	-0.1	261.60	267.00	5.4	10.74	156.1	Martha
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	138.40	139.00	0.5	50.90	31.5	Empire FW
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	175.00	186.60	6.3	4.82	11.2	Empire FW/Empire
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	184.30	185.40	1.1 *	20.55	27.9	Empire
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	221.20	227.90	5.5	6.32	9.7	Martha HW
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	237.90	239.60	0.9	12.37	17.5	Martha HW
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	249.20	261.00	9.4	4.56	16.7	Martha
800SP1MN1127	395967.15	643097.43	779.3	290.7	-14.1	265.00	271.70	6.2	5.10	8.0	Martha
800SP1MN1128	395967.32	643097.58	779.1	293.5	-25.5	215.90	231.20	11.7	7.09	14.2	Martha
800SP1MN1131	395967.02	643097.18	779.1	282.8	-22.0	295.10	305.90	5.4	4.45	6.2	Martha FW/No. 1
800SP1MN1133	395967.40	643097.21	779.6	287.0	-2.1	160.00	169.25	8.0	6.64	10.8	Empire
800SP1MN1133	395967.40	643097.21	779.6	287.0	-2.1	217.50	220.00	2.5 *	39.25	523.2	Martha HW
800SP1MN1133	395967.40	643097.21	779.6	287.0	-2.1	228.30	234.00	4.4	19.83	29.8	Martha HW
800SP2MN1097	395973.40	643107.73	780.1	313.7	-16.9	156.35	159.00	2.6	12.85	25.8	Empire

Drill Hole ID	East# (m)	North# (m)	Collar RL (m)	Az#	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
800SP2MN1097	395973.40	643107.73	780.1	313.7	-16.9	165.80	180.25	11.1	8.13	23.5	Empire HW
800SP2MN1097	395973.40	643107.73	780.1	313.7	-16.9	197.55	202.70	5.1	10.56	21.9	Martha HW
800SP2MN1099	395973.35	643107.80	779.9	310.5	-4.7	165.20	169.10	3.3	20.88	25.1	Empire HW
800SP2MN1106	395973.36	643107.58	779.2	305.7	-29.0	156.10	158.60	1.6	9.13	8.6	Empire
800SP2MN1108	395973.47	643108.13	780.3	318.5	6.3	194.10	196.30	2.1	14.40	207.8	Martha HW
800SP2MN1114	395973.91	643108.52	780.5	332.4	9.4	160.40	164.00	2.8	14.83	88.2	Empire FW
800SP2MN1114	395973.91	643108.52	780.5	332.4	9.4	138.30	141.20	2.3	12.00	20.2	Empire HW
800SP2MN1117	395973.68	643108.12	779.9	324.3	-4.1	135.80	145.25	6.4	7.11	9.5	Empire
800SP2MN1121	395973.79	643108.40	779.4	329.1	-16.6	177.70	180.00	1.8	10.93	16.9	Martha HW
800SP2MN1129	395974.41	643108.69	780.2	345.1	4.5	131.55	132.70	1.0	55.90	218.0	Empire
800SP2MN1129	395974.41	643108.69	780.2	345.1	4.5	140.80	150.45	7.9	14.10	297.6	Empire HW
800SP2MN1129	395974.41	643108.69	780.2	345.1	4.5	241.95	246.70	4.1	7.99	118.2	Martha
800SP2MN1130	395974.17	643108.53	780.0	338.7	-0.9	126.20	126.80	0.5	216.00	150.0	Empire FW
800SP2MN1130	395974.17	643108.53	780.0	338.7	-0.9	129.80	132.15	2.0	8.53	8.2	Empire
800SP2MN1130	395974.17	643108.53	780.0	338.7	-0.9	129.80	140.65	9.0	29.35	288.0	Empire
800SP2MN1130	395974.17	643108.53	780.0	338.7	-0.9	153.80	159.10	4.1	9.03	158.9	Empire HW
800SP2MN1134	395974.43	643108.78	779.3	346.3	-19.0	151.60	154.30	2.6	11.39	15.7	Empire HW
800SP3MN1126	395989.71	643115.40	779.9	350.9	-1.0	168.40	172.60	3.6	31.93	447.1	Empire HW
800SP3MN1132	395989.94	643115.33	779.5	356.0	-14.9	174.70	183.65	7.3	6.01	12.8	Empire
800SP3MN1132	395989.94	643115.33	779.5	356.0	-14.9	185.70	188.60	2.5	10.84	12.9	Empire HW
800SP3MN1132	395989.94	643115.33	779.5	356.0	-14.9	208.00	212.35	3.4	5.12	4.6	Martha HW
920SP2MN1151	396155.34	643097.15	922.0	334.0	-20.8	241.50	244.20	1.7	15.64	28.9	Empire
920SP2MN1151	396155.34	643097.15	922.0	334.0	-20.8	229.10	230.30	0.6	51.65	1225.0	Empire FW
920SP2MN1151	396155.34	643097.15	922.0	334.0	-20.8	240.60	245.80	3.5	24.23	105.0	Empire
920SP3MN1146	396038.34	643058.12	921.5	338.5	-11.2	340.00	342.70	1.5	7.52	89.4	Martha
920SP4MN1152	395924.89	643020.59	919.7	350.3	-23.8	182.70	185.00	1.7	15.73	47.4	Empire FW
UW654	395276.30	642735.05	1128.1	39.9	-37.6	69.70	72.70	3.0 *	14.42	75.1	Edward HW

# Old Mt Eden Coordinate system

\* Downhole length as not possible to determine true width



## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report of Exploration Results for Waihi Operations

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All exploration at Waihi is by diamond core drilling from surface or underground platforms. There have been many years of exploration at Waihi which demonstrates the value of core drilling methods over percussion sampling as an exploration tool. Drilling conditions are well understood. Triple tube coring is routinely used to ensure that core recovery is acceptable.</li> <li>Core samples are processed using industry standard practices of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverisation at the SGS Waihi or SGS Westport Laboratory. SGS are an internationally accredited global analytical services provider with strong internal governance standards and a reputation to uphold.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All diamond drill holes were drilled by triple tube wireline methods. Surface holes are collared using large-diameter PQ core, both as a means of improving core recovery and to provide an opportunity to case off and reduce diameter when drilling through broken ground and historic stopes. Drill hole diameter is usually reduced to HQ at the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy. Underground drill holes were collared in HQ. All drill core was routinely oriented below the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy, either by plasticine imprint or using the Ezimark, Reflex or TruCore core orientation tool.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered vs. drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 95%. There is no relationship between core recovery and grade.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The core samples are all geologically and geotechnically logged, using a logging scheme that has been in place for many years. The level of detail captured in logging is sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Logged intervals are based on geological boundaries or assigned a nominal length of one or two metres. The geological log incorporates geotechnical parameters, lithology, weathering, alteration and veining.</li> <li>Geological logging is based on both qualitative identification of geological characteristics, and semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance. Geotechnical logging uses standard semi-quantitative definitions for estimating rock strength and fracture density.</li> <li>A digital photographic record is maintained for all drill core. All core photographs are stored on the Waihi server. Electronic Geological logs are created using a Microsoft Excel logging template on laptop computers. Previous logging by Newmont used proprietary Visual Logger software. Logging is validated using inbuilt validation tables for all recent drilling and has been checked for consistency throughout the history of the project.</li> <li>All geological logging data is stored in an acQuire database.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond sawn half core splits. For exploration samples these range in weight between 3.5 and 4kg. Split line in consistent orientation with respect to orientation marks.</li> </ul>

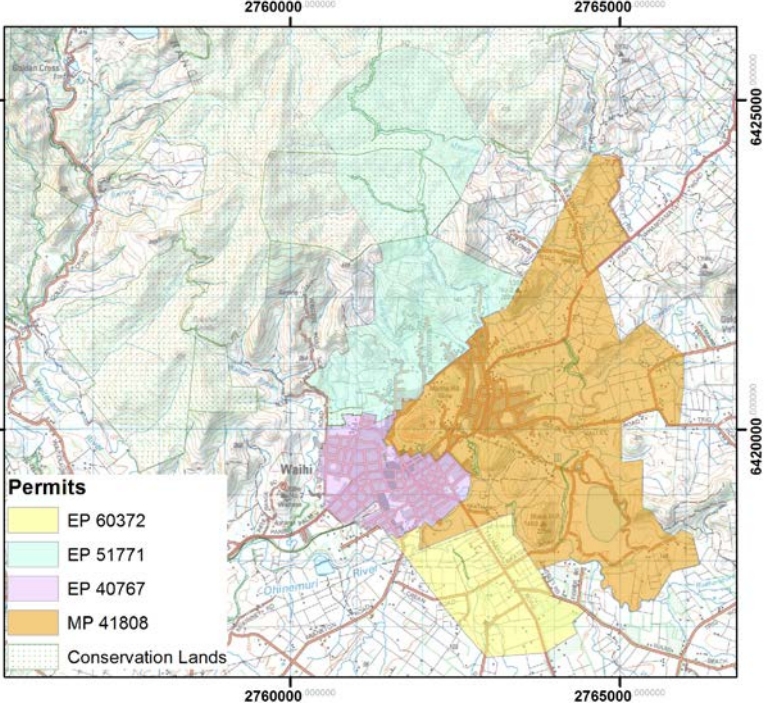


Criteria	Commentary
and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS using industry standard protocols:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Kiln dried at 105 deg C</li> <li>○ Crushed to sub 2mm</li> <li>○ Riffle split 800g sub-sample</li> <li>○ 800 g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.</li> <li>○ Aliquot selection from pulp packet</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All exploration samples are assayed for gold by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish.</li> <li>• Multi-element ICP data is obtained routinely from the Waihi SGS Laboratory for all exploration assay samples for the elements silver, copper, arsenic, lead, zinc and antimony, which are potential pathfinders for epithermal mineralisation. For samples with over-range silver and lead, these elements are found to be extracted more efficiently by using a more dilute Aqua Regia digest (1-gram sample weight rather than the standard 10-gram per 50 ml).</li> <li>• Quality of exploration assay results has been monitored in the following areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample preparation at the SGS Waihi and Westport labs through sieving of jaw crush and pulp products,</li> <li>• Monitoring of assay precision through routine generation of duplicate samples from a second split of the jaw crush and calculation of the fundamental error.</li> <li>• Monitoring of accuracy of the primary SGS assay and ALS results through insertion Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and blanks into sample batches.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Blank and CRM results are reviewed on a weekly basis. The Waihi protocol requires Certified Reference Material (CRMs) to be reported to within 2 Standard Deviations of the Certified Value. The criterion for preparation duplicates is that they have a relative difference (R-R1/mean RR1) of no greater than 10%. The criterion for blanks is that they do not exceed more than 4 times the lower detection method of the assay method. Failure of any of these thresholds triggers investigation.</li> <li>• In addition to routine quality control procedures, a program of umpire assaying has been carried out. Recently, 248 samples from the Correnso Project were re-assayed at Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Ultratrace gold assays were consistent with original SGS assay results and showed no material bias in the primary SGS analytical process.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A limited number of twinned holes were completed during the initial investigations of the Correnso project. These indicate that there is short range variability present in gold mineralisation.</li> <li>• There are strong visual indicators at Waihi for high grade mineralisation observed both in drill core and in underground development.</li> <li>• All assay data is stored in the database in an as received basis with no adjustment made to the returned data</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All historic mine data was recorded in terms of Mt Eden Old Cadastral grid. This is the grid utilised for all underground and exploration activity within 3km of the Waihi Mine beyond which New Zealand Map Grid is utilised.</li> <li>• A local mine grid –Martha Mine Grid, oriented perpendicular to the main veins and derived from Mt Eden Old Cadastral is used within the Open pit operations. The Mine Grid origin is based at No.7 Shaft (1700mE, 1600mN). The grid is rotated 23.98 west of Mt Eden Old Cadastral North. Relative level (RL) calculated as Sea Level + 1000m.</li> <li>• The origin for topographic control is provided by Old Cadastral Mt Eden Coordinates available from cadastral survey marks in Seddon Street near the entrance to the old underground mine. The original underground Martha mine was mapped in terms of these coordinates. All mine reference survey points are established by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor from Government Trig Stations or geodetic marks.</li> <li>• For the underground mine, a transformation is used to convert all data to NZGD2000 as per the regulations for the purpose of all statutory underground plans. Checks show that all underground coordinates are within the allowed 1:5000.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drill spacing required to support different levels of classification is different for each project area. Geological knowledge of the Martha system has increased over time allowing more confident interpretation of vein continuity.</li> <li>• The decision about appropriate drill spacing differs for each deposit/vein, and takes into account geological complexity, vein geometry and thickness as well as grade continuity. Reconciliation from correlative veins with a reconciliation history is used to guide the decision balancing drill spacing with classification for new vein deposits.</li> <li>• No compositing of samples is applied prior to assay.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes are designed to intersect known mineralised features in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable given the availability of drilling platforms. All drill core is oriented to assist with interpretation of mineralisation and structure.</li> <li>• Samples intervals are selected based upon observed geological features.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to site is controlled; Drill core is stored with secure facilities on site. Site employees transport samples to the analytical lab. The laboratory compound is secured.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineralisation occurs on granted permits Mining Permit 41808 and Exploration Permits 40767, 51771 and 40598.</li> <li>The Favona Mining Permit 41 808 (MP 41 808) was granted in March 2004, under the provisions of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, for a duration of 25 years. An Extension of Land to Favona MP 41 808 was granted in March 2006. The permit covers an area of 1485.38 hectares and covers the Correnso Underground Mine and Martha Open Pit mine.</li> <li>On MP 41808 the higher of a 1.0% royalty on net sales revenue from gold and silver or 5% accounting profits is payable to the Crown.</li> <li>EP 51771 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Newmont Mining Corporation to a cap of 300,000oz gold.</li> <li>EP 40767 is subject to a 2% royalty payable to BCKP Ltd (acquired from Geoinformatics) with respect to certain “target” areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Figure 1: Waihi Tenement Map</b></p> 

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waihi Gold Company has held exploration and mining licences and permits over the Open Pit portion of the Martha deposit and the Favona and Trio deposits since the early 1980's. The Waihi East area covering the Correnso deposit and easterly extensions of the Martha system was historically held and explored by Amoco Minerals, Cyprus Minerals and a Coeur Gold-Viking Mining JV from whom Waihi Gold Company purchased the permit area, EP40428, in 1998 for a cash settlement and a 2.5% royalty on the value of any mineral or metal produced from the property as outlined on the following map. OceanaGold has brought out this royalty thereby terminating the agreement with a total release from the royalty from April 1<sup>st</sup> 2016. These companies drilled approximately 18km in 60 holes in the Waihi East area by which they identified some remnant resources on the eastern end of the Martha vein system on which they undertook scoping studies.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Waihi deposits display features that are typical of epithermal gold deposits which include:</li> <li>Gold-silver mineralisation is hosted in localized bands within multiphase quartz veins. There is an association of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with gold-silver mineralisation throughout the Waihi deposits, especially at Correnso. Parts of the Correnso deposit towards the base are base metal rich with galena (up to +3% Pb) and sphalerite (up to +1% Zn);</li> <li>Host andesitic volcanics at Waihi have undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration, often with complete replacement of primary mineralogy. Characteristic alteration assemblages include quartz, albite, adularia, carbonate, pyrite, illite, chlorite, interlayered illite-smectite and chlorite-smectite clays extending over tens of metres laterally from major veins. There is also an association at Waihi of quartz + interlayered chlorite-smectite (corrensite) + chlorite, producing a distinctive pale green colouration. Mineralization is structurally controlled.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Tables 1 and 2 in the announcement, which lists for each hole with a significant intercept, the hole ID, interception depth, downhole length and estimated true width of the intercept.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration results are reported within distinct geological boundaries, typically within veins. The grades are compiled using length weighting with no top cutting.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill intercepts are reported as down hole length along with an estimated true width based on intercept angle to the mineralised veins. Intercepts where a true width cannot be determined are annotated by an * in the tables. As much as practicable holes are designed to intersect veins at more than 60 degrees to the vein.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to figures and tables in the body of the release and using the link in this press release to OGC's website.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Waihi drill hole information is available from <a href="http://www.oceanagold.com">www.oceanagold.com</a>.</li> </ul>

Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration drilling is continuing throughout the Waihi Epithermal Vein camp on MP 41808, EP 51771 and EP 40767.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current drill programmes in the Waihi Camp are planned to complete 51.5km's of diamond drilling for the calendar year 2018. Since the November 2017 update 17,290m of drilling has been completed, including 9,191m in Q1 this year. This drilling comprises infill on known vein systems (~95%), with the balance to step out on known veins and exploration in areas adjacent to known mineralisation.</li> </ul>