25 February 2022

OceanaGold JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1, Palomino Underground Gold Deposit

OceanaGold Corporation (**TSX: OGC**) (**ASX: OGC**) (the "Company") refers to the announcement released by the Company dated 24 February 2022 titled "OceanaGold Continues to Intercept High-grade Mineralisation at Multiple Haile Underground Drill Targets" and hereby encloses the JORC Code, 2021 Edition - Table 1, Palomino Underground Gold Deposit relating to the announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1, Palomino Underground Gold Deposit

Palomino deposit, Haile Gold Mine Project

Overview

The Palomino deposit (Palomino) is located in the Haile mining district 6 km north of Kershaw, South Carolina, USA. Palomino is located about 300 meters below the Red Hill pit and1 km southwest of the Horseshoe underground reserve. Palomino is a medium-grade, stratiform intrusion-related gold deposit hosted within Neoproterozoic metasediments and metavolcanics of the Persimmon Fork Formation. The Haile area has been mined intermittently since its discovery in 1827. Open pit mining was active from 1985 to 1993 and resumed under Romarco Minerals and then OceanaGold in 2015. The first ore was processed in OceanaGold's new plant in January 2017. The Haile operation holds the necessary permits and agreements required to operate the Haile open pits, process plant and tails storage facility. An SEIS decision for expanded pits and the Horseshoe underground mine currently being processed. All land around the Haile gold mine is 100% owned by OceanaGold with no royalties.

Resources

The Palomino resource estimates, as at 31 December 2020, are presented in Table 1 and are classified in accordance with CIM and JORC 2012. The resource estimate reported here relates exclusively to the Palomino deposit. Note that a resource update based upon 2021 infill drilling is expected to be released on 31 March 2022.

Palomino Underground Mineral Resource Statement as of December 31, 2020

Class	Cut-off Au g/t	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Koz)
Measured				NA
Indicated				NA
Measured & Indicated				**NA**
Inferred	1.37	6.7	2.8	600

- Cut-off grade 1.37 g/t Au based on a gold price of US$1,700/oz.
- Constrained within a conceptual stope design.
- Mineral Resources are reported on an in-situ basis.
- There is no certainty that Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves will be converted to Mineral Reserves.
- All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimates and totals may not add correctly.
- The underground Mineral Resources were estimated under the supervision of Jonathan Moore, MAusIMM CP(Geo), a Competent Person.

Estimation Methodology

Palomino is located approximately 1km southwest of Horseshoe. It is a medium grade (2-6g/t Au) underground mining prospect, located at 300-500m below surface. The dimensions are approximately 300m long by 50-100m thick by 100-150m wide. Lozenge-shaped mineralised zones strike ENE, dip northwest and plunge gently northeast. Diamond drill hole spacing ranges from 40-70m. The style of mineralisation is similar to Horseshoe. Fine-grained gold is hosted in pyritic and silicified siltstone and intrusives along a steeply SE-dipping, ENE-striking contact with barren dacite flows. Mineralisation is truncated by several NNW-striking, sub-vertical, 1-25-meter-thick diabase dikes.

The Palomino estimation is based on the current drill hole database, interpreted lithologies, geologic controls and current topographic data. The estimation is supported by drilling and sampling current to November 11, 2019.

Gold estimation was constrained within implicitly modelled grade shells using Leapfrog® software, approximating a 1.0g/t gold indicator. A total of 28 drill holes provides 396 x 3m composites for estimation within the indicator shell. The maximum grade was 31g/t Au and the coefficient of variation is 1.28.

Ordinary kriging was used with the following criteria:

- The 1g/t Au indicator shell was implemented as a hard boundary
- Dynamic search orientation essentially parallel to the plane of gold continuity
- Minimum of four composites and maximum of twelve composites to estimate grade
- Sample length weighting to account for any short composites located at the ends of drill holes
- Composites from a minimum of four drill hole
- Composites from a minimum of two octants
- Top capping or limiting high grade were not applied

Gold grades were estimated into 5m E x 5m N x 5m RL with Vulcan™ modelling software using Ordinary Kriging on 3m composites. Sub-blocking was not used.

The Palomino model uses an SG of 2.74.

Post-mineralisation dikes were assigned zero grade. Metasediment / metavolcanic contacts were not used to constrain gold estimation.

Validation included visual cross-sectional and 3D checks of modelled vs sample grades, script reviews and global model vs sample grade comparison (3.24g/t vs 3.31g/t respectively). The results of the validations support a robust estimation.

Mining and Metallurgical methods, parameters and other modifying factors in the Ore Reserve

Inputs to the calculation of the cut-off grades for the underground mines include mining costs, metallurgical recoveries, treatment and refining costs, general and administration costs, royalties, and commodity prices. All costs and gold price assumptions are reviewed annually.

The tailing storage facility (TSF) and waste overburden storage areas (OSA) have been designed by Newfields consultants. They have also contributed to the hydrogeology and groundwater management on site.

Underground conceptual designs at Palomino are similar to planned designs for the Horseshoe Underground. The Long-Hole Open Stoping (LHOS) method is a commonly employed, high-production, low-cost mining method that is suited to steeply dipping tabular like orebodies. A primary/secondary stoping sequence is employed, where primary stopes are separated by a secondary stope. Extraction of the secondary stope can only occur after the two immediately adjacent primary stopes have been mined, backfilled, and have had time to cure. Cemented rockfill (CRF) will be used for backfilling allowing good mining selectivity, recovery, and flexibility. Stope dimensions are 20m wide and 20m long, although length may vary depending on the extent of mineralisation and geotechnical considerations. A spacing of 25m between levels is planned.

Further studies are planned for Palomino, including interaction with Horseshoe, access options, ventilation requirements, and geotechnical test work.

Gold is recovered at the operational processing plant which utilises a conventional flowsheet as developed in the feasibility study, comprising:

- Primary jaw crushing.
- Conventional SABC grinding circuit.
- Flash flotation on the cyclone underflow.
- Rougher flotation.
- Two stage concentrate regrind with a tower-mill followed by an Isa-mill.
- CIL leaching of reground concentrate and flotation tailings.
- Carbon stripping, electrowinning and smelting of bullion.
- Cyanide destruction.

Additional equipment was installed in some areas of the processing plant between 2018-2020 to achieve the expanded capacity of 4 mtpa.

The processing plant has an established skilled workforce and management team in place. Process costs, throughput assumptions and processing recoveries are reviewed annually.

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 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.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	Diamond drill hole and reverse circulation have been used to inform the Mineral Resource estimations at Palomino. A subset of entire Haile drilling database used for the Palomino estimate totals 69 holes for 14,700.2m, including 62 diamond drill holes (DDH) and RC pre-collar with DDH tail (RCT) holes for 13,362.5m and 7 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 644.7m. Drilling within the mineralised portion of Palomino has been mainly by DDH methods. For RCT methods, pre-collar RC was to a depth of approximately 120m, with a DDH tail within the mineralized zone. All drilling, sample preparation and analytical methods are considered to meet industry standards. Diamond drilling utilises wireline methods with HQ and NQ sized core at 63.5mm and 48mm diameter, respectively. Core orientation for structural measurements has been conducted in 31% of the DDH data. Core logging and core cutting are conducted by OGC employees at the Exploration core shed. Core recoveries typically range from 95-100% in unweathered rock. Core recoveries in the uppermost 1-15m of each hole range from 0-60% due to soft, crumbly saprolite in the weathered zone. There is no observed relationship between core recovery and grade. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> Reverse circulation drilling at Haile typically used 16cm drill bits. Sample intervals were predominantly 1.5m. RC rigs were equipped with a cyclone and a rotary splitter. Most RC drilling at Haile was in wet conditions. Water injection was typically 15-19ltr/min above the water table and decreased to 3-5ltr/min when groundwater was encountered. Wet samples were bagged, drained and allowed to settle (aided by flocculent) before being transported to a storage facility for drainage and drying. Dry sample weights ranged from 9-14kg and represented a 11-17% split of the total sample mass. Representative lithological chip samples are retained in chip trays, labelled with the drill hole number and depth intervals in permanent marker. Each 2 x 4cm compartment of a chip tray represents 1.8m of drilling. RC only drilling has not been conducted at Haile since 2015. <u>Diamond Drilling</u> DDH has been the sole drilling method for gold assays at Haile since 2015. DDH utilises wireline methods with HQ and NQ size core 63.5mm and 48mm core. Core is transferred from the core barrels to plastic core boxes at the drill rig by the driller. Core orientation for structural measurements is collected in about 30% of the holes. Core is broken to fill the boxes which each contain about 3m of

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		core. Drill intervals are marked on the core boxes and interval marker blocks are labelled and placed in the core box, usually on 3.05m intervals. Whole core is transported to the core shed for logging and cutting by OceanaGold Corporation (OGC) personnel. Drilling, logging and sample intervals are recorded in feet based on 10-foot-long drill rods. Data is converted to metric units in the database. **Sample Preparation & Analysis** <u>DDH Samples</u> The core is cleaned, measured, logged, photographed and cut at the Haile OGC core shed in Kershaw, South Carolina. All samples are handled and managed by OGC employees. Geotechnical and geologic logging are completed on the whole core. Rock Quality Data (RQD), hardness, joint condition and core recovery are recorded as part of the geotechnical suite of data. Sample preparation for both the diamond core and RC samples is considered appropriate for sample representivity. Half core samples are cut by rotary diamond saw or, if too soft, are cut by knife. The saw is cleaned between each sample. The cooling water for the saw is not recycled. Sample lengths of 1-3m lengths produce bagged sample weights of 2-5kg. These are considered adequate for the style of mineralisation. Although coarse gold has been observed in drill core, it is rare and is not representative of the bulk of the mineralisation to be mined. Geologists log the core for structure, rock type, mineralogy and alteration using tablets with drop down menus in Excel. The logging geologist assigns the sample intervals and sample numbers based on geology. The geologist inserts standards and blanks. Check assays are submitted to a second lab on a regular basis. Half core is delivered by truck to the sample preparation facilities at ALS in Tucson, Arizona. Sample preparation step include: 1) Inventory and log samples into the laboratory LIMS tracking system. 2) Print worksheets and envelope labels. 3) Dry samples at 93 degrees C. 4) Jaw crush samples to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm). 5) Clean the crusher between samples with barren rock and compressed air. 6) Split sample with a riffle splitter to prepare the sample for pulverizing. 7) pulverise a 450g sample (+/- 50 gm) to 85% passing 75 mesh. 8) Clean the pulveriser between samples with sand and compressed air. 9) Approximately 225g of pulp sample is retained for fire assay. Coarse rejects and reserve pulps are returned to Haile for storage.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	Drilling by Romarco from 2008 to 2015 was by RC, RC pre-collar with DDH tail (RCT), and DDH methods. OGC has drilled since 2015, all drilling used in the estimation since 2015 has been with DDH.. Since 2007, all angle holes have been surveyed using the Reflex Sprint-IQ and EZ-Gyro survey tools for downhole deviation. Core holes being oriented for downhole structural data collection are using the Reflex ACTIII orientation instrument.
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.*	RC drilling was conducted prior to OceanaGold's ownership. No primary RC sample weights were recorded so RC recoveries cannot be directly calculated. A total of 34,000 rotary split RC sub-samples were weighed by Romarco Minerals. Splitter ratio settings ranged from 8-17% and on the basis of back calculating the range of likely total sample weights, RC recoveries are thought to have been largely acceptable. DDH recoveries typically range from 95-100% in un-weathered rock, where 97% of the mineralisation is contained. There is no observed relationship between core recovery and grade. Core recoveries are 0-60% in the uppermost 1-15m of each hole due to soft, crumbly saprolite in the surficial weathering zone. Coarse gold (50-150µm) is present but rare at Haile. The sampling methodology is believed to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation. There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	All drilled intervals are logged on site by staff geologists at Haile Gold Mine. Geotechnical and geologic logging are completed on washed whole core in the OGC core shed. Geologic logging includes rock type, structure, alteration, mineralogy, comments and assay sample intervals. Logs are hand-plotted on 60m spaced paper cross sections to assess spatial context and relationship to adjacent holes. Logging is reviewed on a weekly basis by the senior geologist and/or exploration director for completeness, consistency and accuracy. Logging is recorded by geologists with tablets in standardized Excel files with pull down menus for log fields. A separate file is created for each drill hole. The data are stored on site and backed up daily. Excel files with geology logs are uploaded to the acQuire database, which is managed by the database specialist in Macraes, NZ. Rock Quality Data (RQD), hardness, fracture frequency and joint condition rating and core recovery are recorded as part of the geotechnical suite of data. All core is photographed by box (approx. 3m each) using a mounted digital camera, labelled by hole ID and depth, and stored on the Haile network. Core photos are routinely reviewed by geologists when assays are received or when select core photo relogging programs are conducted.
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*	**On Site Sample Preparation** Multiple laboratories have been used for Palomino gold analysis to inform the Mineral Resource model.

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	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.*	Some holes have also been assayed for silver, carbon and sulphur. The labs used are listed below in chronological order. Sample preparation and analytical methods have been to industry standards. Since July 2017 all Haile core samples have been prepared at the ALS lab in Tucson, Arizona, and analysed at the ALS lab in Reno, NV. Samples are pulverised from a 450g sample to 85% passing 75µm. A 30g charge is used to analyse for gold via fire assay. *Palomino drilling campaigns used (inclusive period) by year, owner and lab* start hole ID / end hole ID / hole type / start year / end year / owner / lab DDH0149 / DDH0149 / core / 1991 / 1995 / AMAX / Bondar Clegg DDH0577 / DDH596 / core / Oct-11 / Jun-17 / OceanaGold / KML DDH0597 / DDH1117 / core / Jul-17 / ongoing / OceanaGold / ALS RC1572 / RC1654 / RC / Jan-10 / Jan 2011 / Romarco / Alaska RCT0048 / RCT0157 / RC/core / Apr-10 / Jan-11 / Romarco / Alaska RCT0158 / RCT0172 / RC/core / Jan-11 / Sep-11 / Romarco / Acme RCT0199 / RCT0199 / RC/core / Oct-11 / Dec-12 / Romarco / KML <u>Reverse circulation (RC) Samples</u> RC sampling was carried prior to OceanaGold's ownership. OceanaGold does not use RC drilling to define the mineralisation. The bagged reverse circulation samples were transferred to the Haile sample handling facility where they were prepared for shipment to a lab. RC samples were prepared at either the Kershaw Mineral Lab (KML) in Kershaw, SC or the AHK Geochem (AHK) preparation facility in Spartanburg, SC. Samples followed one of two paths. Samples were weighed and poured through a Jones riffle splitter to reduce the size to roughly 2.7kg for shipment to the sample lab. Alternatively, samples were staged at the Haile site and placed in containers for direct shipment to KML or AHK. <u>Core Samples</u> Haile has good visual indicators of mineralisation observed in drill core based on intensity of silicification and pyrite content. Assay intervals for sampling are recorded in the Excel geology log after the hole has been logged. Assay interval lengths range from 1-5 m. Interval breaks selected by the geologist are indicated by green, pre-numbered cards placed in the core boxes. Refer to sampling techniques section and the Quality of Assay data section for more detail.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Half core samples are cut by rotary diamond saw or, if too soft, are cut by knife. Half core is placed in a bar-coded, labelled sample bag and the other half is returned to the core box. Sample preparation for both the diamond core and RC samples is considered appropriate. Sample lengths of 1-3 metre lengths produce bagged sample weights of 2-5 kg. These are considered adequate for the style of mineralisation, which are primarily of the finely disseminated sediment-hosted style. Although coarse gold has been observed in drill core, it is rare and is not representative of the bulk mineralisation that will be mined. **Off Site Sample Preparation** The AHK sample preparation and assay facility is independent of HGM. The KML sample preparation and assay facility was owned and operated by the Haile Gold Mine, but as of 2019 operated by SGS. <u>AHK Geochem (AHK)</u> After the samples arrive at AHK in Spartanburg, the following procedures were applied: Sample Preparation: Dry samples at 65.5 degrees C, Jaw crush samples to 80% passing 2 mm, Split sample with a riffle splitter to prepare the sample for pulverizing, pulverise a 250gm sample to 90% passing 150 mesh (0.106 mm), Ship about 125 gm of sample pulp for assay, Typically a 30g charge is used for fire assay. <u>Kershaw Mineral Laboratory (KML)</u> After the samples arrived at KML, the following procedures are applied: Sample Preparation: Dry samples at 93 degrees C, Jaw crush samples to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), Split sample with a riffle splitter to prepare the sample for pulverizing, pulverise a 450gm sample (+/- 50 gm) to 85% passing 140 mesh (0.106 mm), Approximately 225 gm of pulp sample is sent for fire assay, Coarse rejects and reserve pulps are returned to Haile for storage. Typically, a 30g charge is used for the fire assay. <u>ALS</u> Since July 2017 all Haile core samples have been prepared at the ALS lab in Tucson, Arizona, and analysed at the ALS lab in Reno, NV. Samples are pulverised from a 450g sample to 85% passing 75 mesh. Approximately 225g of pulp sample is used for fire assay. Assays are based on a 30g fire assay aliquot for gold with Atomic Absorption finish <3g/t Au and gravity finish >3g/t Au. Some holes are composited and analysed for carbon, sulphur and multi-elements using LECO and ICP-OES methods. ALS labs used for Haile OGC samples are ISO 17025 certified.

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Blanks and standards are inserted every 20th sample. Check assays are submitted to the SGS lab in Kershaw, SC for 5% of the intervals each quarter. Assays are duplicated for >95% of the samples within 5% of their original assay. ALS samples show no evidence of contamination or instrument drift. Precision and accuracy of CRMs compared to expected values have been consistently with 5% RSD and often within 3%. Graphs showing expected values and two standards of deviation have been produced and evaluated. Barren marble and sand are inserted as blanks every 20th sample. Certified reference materials from Rock-Labs are inserted every 20th sample. All blanks and CRMs are handled by the Geotech Supervisor and are stored in the locked OGC office.
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.*	During Romarco Minerals and OceanaGold's involvement numerous checks have been completed, including: • Database checks in 2011 by IMC for Romarco Minerals. • Database translation from EXCEL to AcQuire on transition to OceanaGold's ownership. • 5% assays for paper records and certificates versus database entry in 2019. • 100% assay check for intervals >10g/t Au. • 100% check of collar coordinates and downhole surveys. • Core photo relogging for lithology and structure. Dozens of old RC holes drilled from 1975 to 1995 have been twinned with core holes since 2016. Assay comparisons are generally within 20% over distances of <5m.
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.*	Drill hole collars are currently surveyed with differential GPS with sub-centimetre accuracy. The historic Amax and early Romarco holes were surveyed by a South Carolina licensed surveyor using conventional ground methods. Frequent check surveys have been completed during the project. The drill hole locations and the project coordinate system are in NAD 83 UTM Zone 17N. Down-hole survey control for RC holes prior to Romarco Minerals was generally poor. However, these holes were typically shallow, this is not considered to be a material issue for the Palomino estimation, as only 1 RC hole was located within the mineralised zone. The Palomino estimations are based on diamond core drilling with good survey control. All holes drilled since 2008 are surveyed for deviation using OGC-owned tools manufactured by Reflex. Downhole survey tools are calibrated weekly by OGC geologists and annually at the Reflex factory in

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		Tucson, AZ. Holes are surveyed by drill supervisors using a Reflex multi-shot camera every 5m. Down hole survey data are reviewed and verified by an OGC geologist for deviation and magnetic intensity. All holes have been accepted for deviation and uploaded to the acQuire database. Topographic control has been established from contour maps with 0.6m contour intervals.
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.*	Drill hole spacing is determined by program goals, geology and drill site access. Numerous holes are often drilled from a single drill site due to access and infrastructure constraints. Drill hole spacing is sufficient to enable grade distribution and geological controls to be established with a high degree of confidence for the Haile disseminated style of mineralisation. Nominal drill hole spacing of 37m is targeted for M&I resource classification. Drill hole spacing of 40 to 60m is achieved for inferred resource reporting.
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 orientation of gold mineralisation generally parallels the regional NW dipping foliation but is concentrated along the metavolcanic-metasediment contact. Structural analyses of foliation, contacts, faults, veins and bedding have been conducted using stereonets for oriented core data and from pit mapping. Palomino is located on the steeply SSE dipping limb of a district-scale anticlinorium where the metavolcanic-metasediment contact strikes ENE and dips SSE near-perpendicular to the regional foliation. Drill holes are mostly angled to the southeast at 40-70^0 from horizontal to intercept rocks roughly perpendicular to mineralised trends but several holes were also drilled to the northwest to delineate grade variability along the metavolcanic-metasediment contact. Core intersection angles with foliation are mostly 50-80°in holes drilled to the southeast and 0-30° in holes drilled to the northwest. Drill holes deviate clockwise perpendicular to the northwest-dipping foliation at a rate of 1-3^o per 30m drilled. Drilling improvements in 2018 using new diamond bits have reduced hole deviation to <1^o of azimuth and dip per 100m drilled. There is no evidence of orientation-related sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All drill hole samples are handled and transported from the drill rigs to the fenced Haile Exploration warehouse by OGC personnel. Access to the property is controlled by locked doors and cameras monitored by OGC security. The main gate requires an electronic employee badge to enter. Samples are packaged at the Haile Exploration warehouse by the Geotech Supervisor and geotechnicians. Samples are trucked in sealed plastic barrels by certified couriers with submittal forms that are verified during sample pick-up and delivery to ALS. No sample shipments have been recorded as missing or tampered with. Collar, survey, geology, density, water and assay data are stored in a secure acQuire database. Data are stored as received with no adjustment made to the raw assays. Geologists do not have the ability

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		to adjust gold assays, which are managed by an off-site OceanaGold database specialist based in Macraes, NZ.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	During Romarco Minerals and OceanaGold's involvement numerous checks have been completed, including: • Database and QAQC checks in 2011 and 2015 by IMC for Romarco Minerals • Database translation from EXCEL to AcQuire on transition to OceanaGold's ownership • A large number of spot checks of paper records versus database entries in 2018 / 2019 • OGC internal data and model audits have been conducted by the OGC Chief Geologist and in November 2018 by an OGC and SRK audit committee. Collar coordinates, downhole surveys and assay certificates have been confirmed for drill hole data reported herein. • Dr. Richard Tosdal, an independent geological consultant, verified geological and mineralisation controls at Haile in September 2020.

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.*	The Haile gold mine is located 5km northeast of Kershaw in southern Lancaster County, South Carolina, USA, in the north-central part of the state. Haile is 27km southeast of Lancaster, the county seat, and is 80km northeast of Columbia, the state capital. The geographic centre of the mine is at 34° 34' 46" N latitude and 80° 32' 37" W longitude. Mineralised zones at Haile lie within an area extending from UTM NAD83 zone 17N coordinates 540000mE to 544000mE and 3825500mN to 3827500mN. The figure below shows a site map of the Haile Gold Mine. The Haile property site is 30km southeast of Lancaster, South Carolina. The areas included in the Project comprise the following: • Haile Open Pit Mine. • Horseshoe Underground Mine (planned). • Palomino underground (not planned). • Processing Plant. • Tailings Storage Facilities.

Figure 1: Site Map of the Haile Gold Mine. Background Imagery from February 16, 2022

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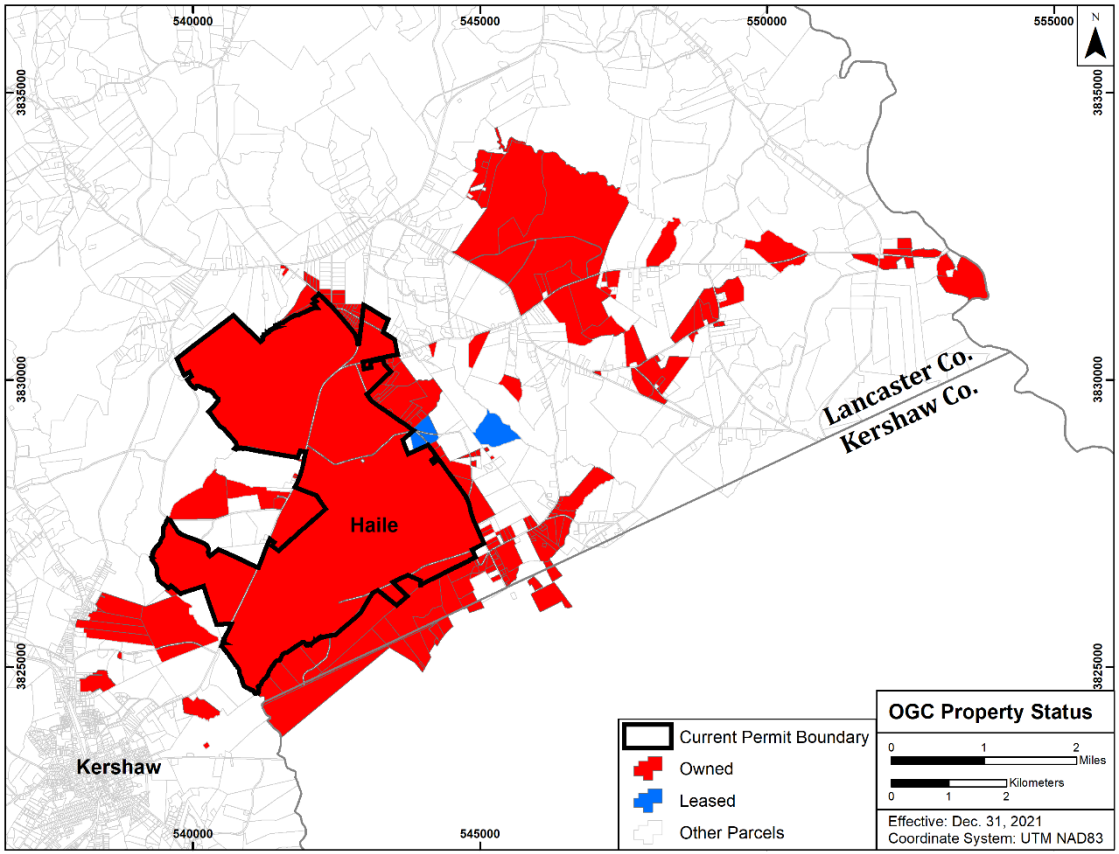
		Haile Gold Mine Inc. (HGM) is a wholly owned subsidiary of OceanaGold Corporation (OceanaGold). References in this document to OceanaGold refer to the parent company together with its subsidiaries, including HGM and Romarco Minerals Inc. As of December 31, 2021, HGM owns a total of 11,003 acres in South Carolina. Of this total, 4,522 acres are within the mine permit boundary. Proposed expansion in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) will increase the mine property to 5,469 acres. SEIS approval is expected in Q2 2022. The figure below shows the Land Tenure map with Fee Simple (OGC owned) and leased properties, almost entirely in Lancaster County.  *Figure 2: Property Ownership Status*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration was completed prior to acquisition of the Haile Gold Mine by Romarco, Cyprus Minerals, Amax, Piedmont, Westmont and others. Historical maps and data have been reviewed, confirmed and superseded by the drilling and geological interpretations completed at Haile by OceanaGold since 2015.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*.	Geologically, Haile is situated in the Carolina Terrane within the Carolina Slate Belt, which also hosts the past-producing mines at Ridgeway, Brewer and Barite Hill in South Carolina. Haile is the largest gold endowment (~5 M oz Au) in the eastern USA. It comprises nine en-echelon mineralised zones within a 3.5km by 1km area. Haile gold mineralisation occurs within a deformed ENE-trending structural zone at or near the contact between metamorphosed Neoproterozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Haile mine area is hosted in laminated siltstone capped by mostly barren volcanic tuffs of the upper Persimmon Fork Formation. Deformation displays brittle and ductile textures such as ENE-trending foliation, faults, brecciation, and isoclinal folds. Proximal quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and distal carbonate-chlorite alteration are overprinted by regional greenschist facies metamorphism. Haile mine area is classified by OceanaGold geologists as a disseminated and structurally controlled, sediment-hosted, intrusion-related gold mineralisation with proximal quartz-sericite-pyrite-pyrrhotite (QSP) alteration and distal sericite-chlorite alteration. Haile is hosted by reduced pyritic siliciclastic rocks confined by volcanic caprocks. The district is overprinted by regional greenschist facies metamorphism and cut by younger granites and diabase dykes. The Palomino deposit dimensions are approximately 400 m long x 70 m high to 90 m wide. Lozenge-shaped mineralized zones strike ENE, dip northwest and plunge gently northeast. Diamond drillhole spacing ranges from 20 to 70 m. Fine-grained gold is hosted in pyritic and silicified siltstone and intrusives along a steeply SE-dipping, ENE-striking contact with barren dacite flows. Mineralization is truncated by several NNW-striking, sub-vertical, 1 to 25 m thick diabase dikes

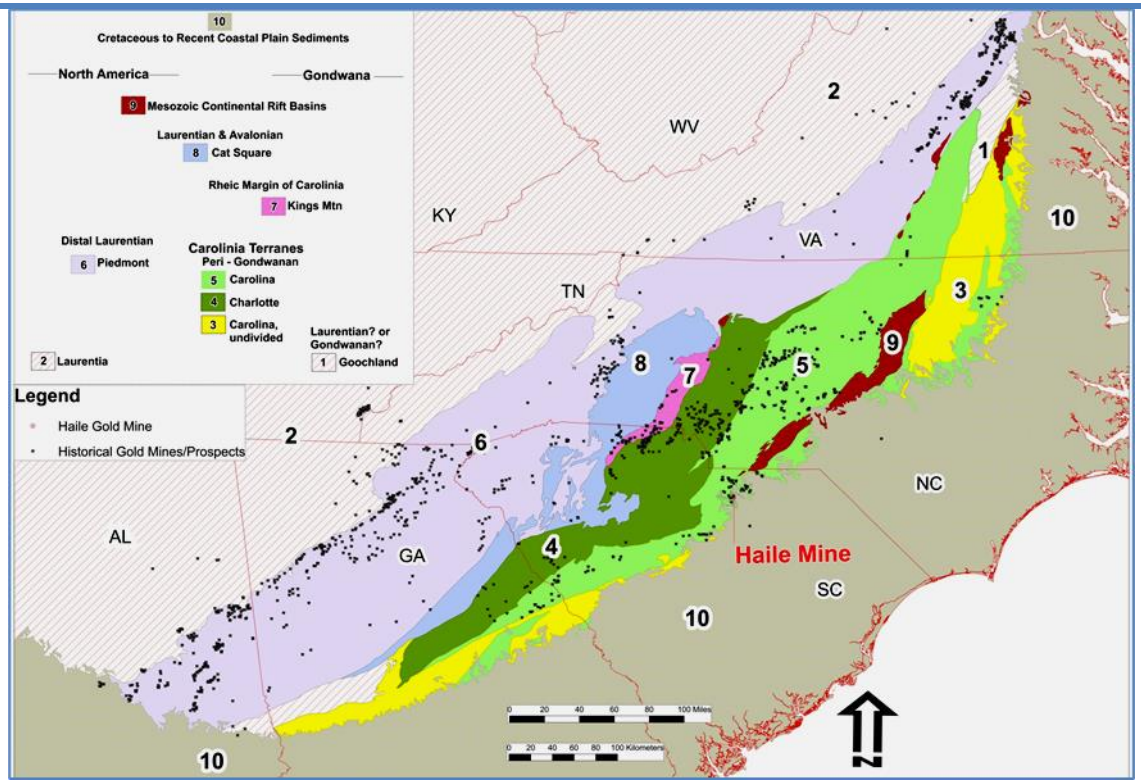


Figure 3: Location Map of the Haile Gold Mine

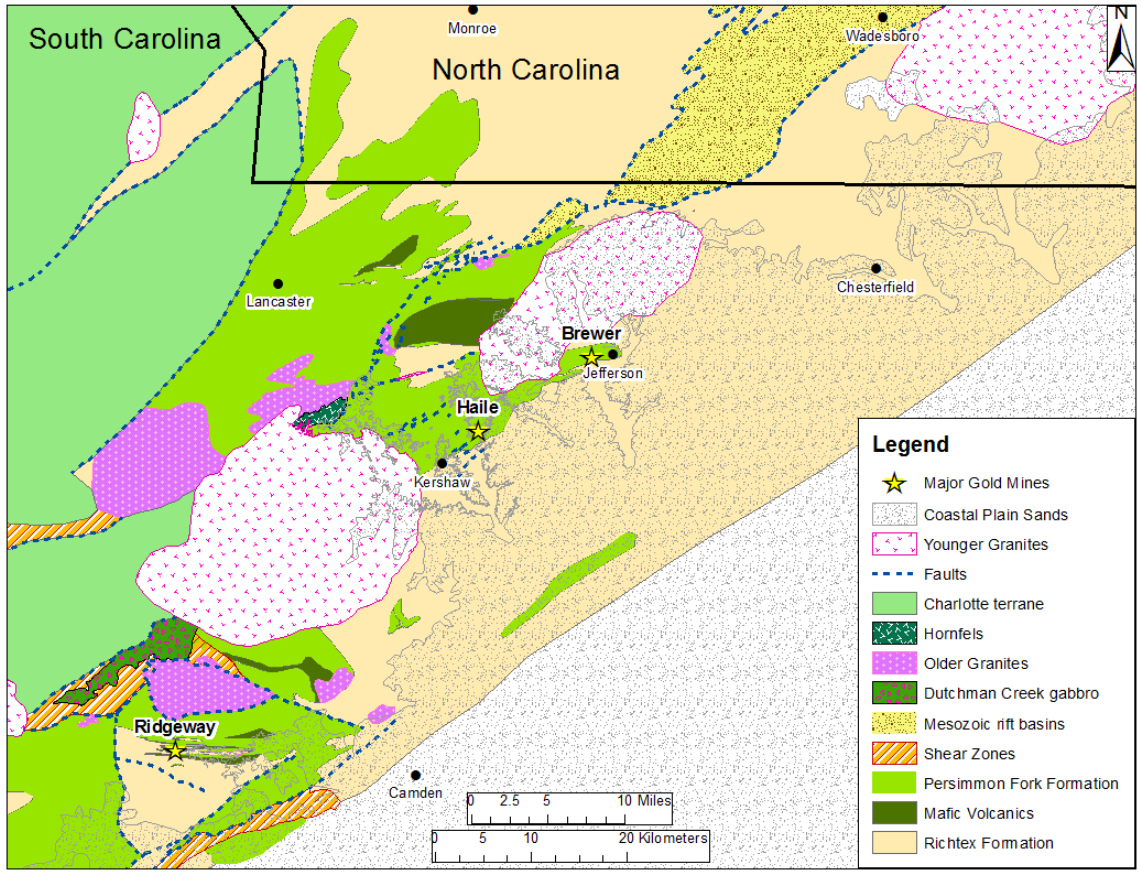


Figure 4: Simplified geology of north-central South Carolina

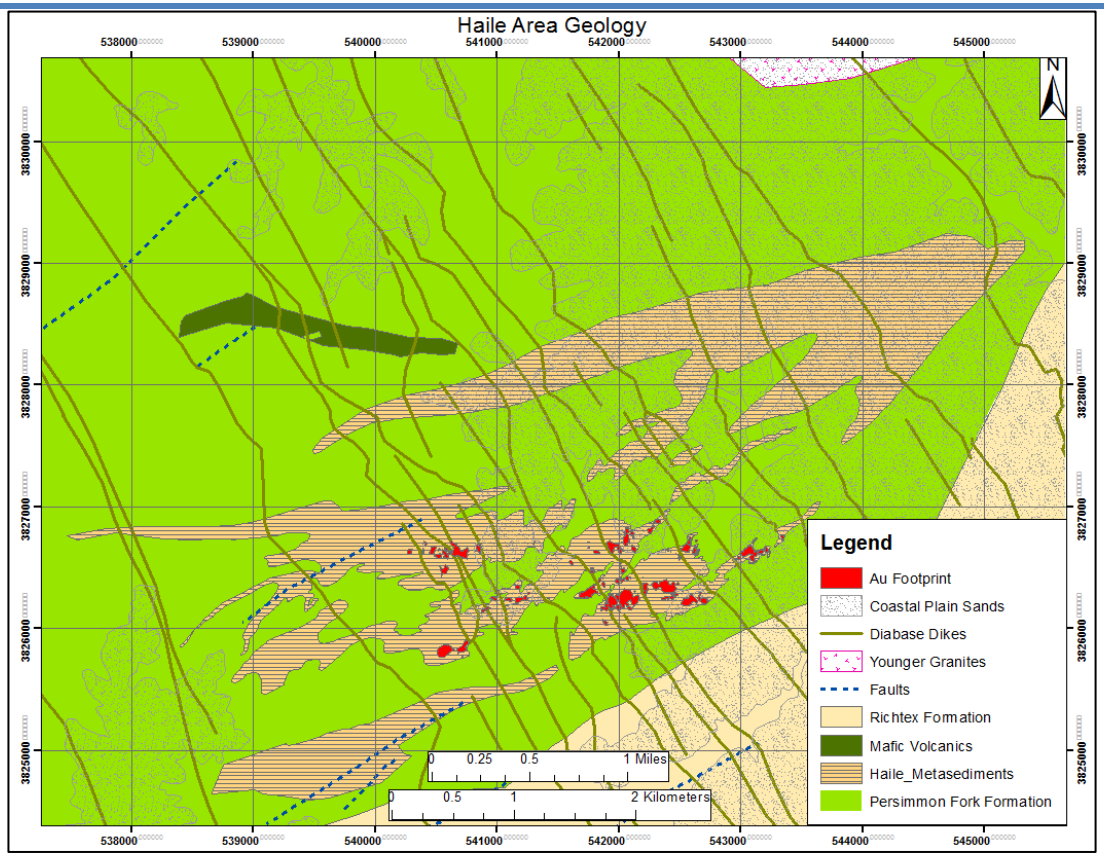


Figure 5: Schematic Geologic Map of Haile Mine area

Red Hill which was mined in 2018 and 2019, is considered to be a good analogue for Palomino; Red Hill is located on a steep SE dipping limb in close proximity to Palomino (the majority of mineralization at Haile is located on the NW dipping limb). Review of grade control data at Red Hill confirms that there is a structural component to the control of mineralization at Haile. The metasediment is the preferential host to mineralization, although there are a number of instances (e.g. Mill Zone and Red Hill) where significant swaths of mineralization in the open pits have been mined in what is interpreted as metavolcanics. Figure below shows a cross-section through both Red Hill and Palomino, which shows a shallow north-west dipping structural component to the control on mineralization

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

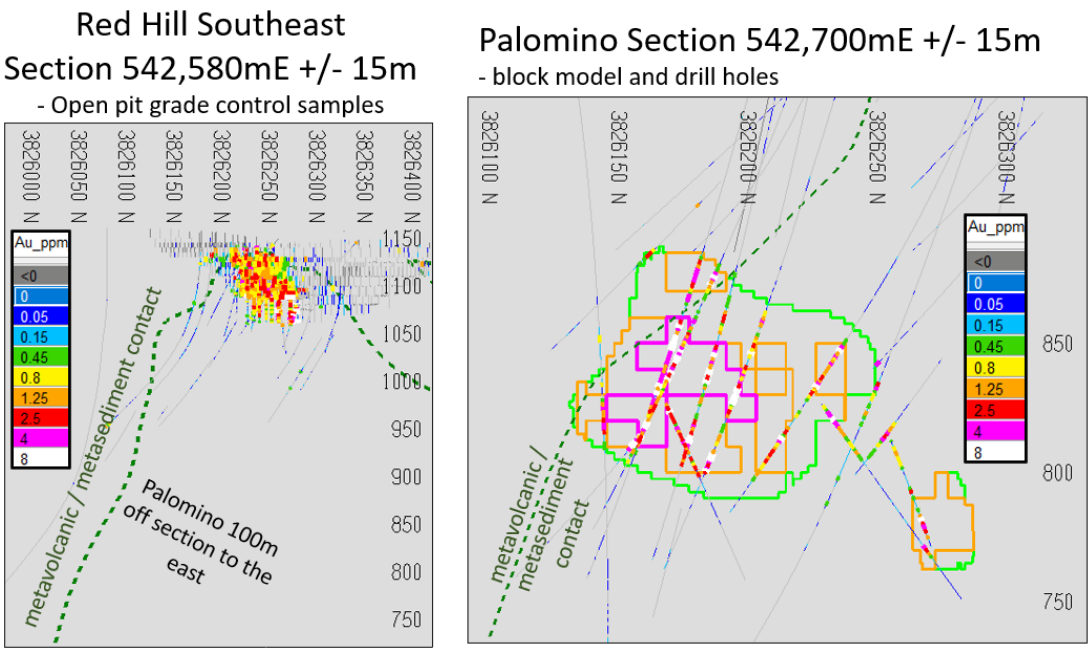
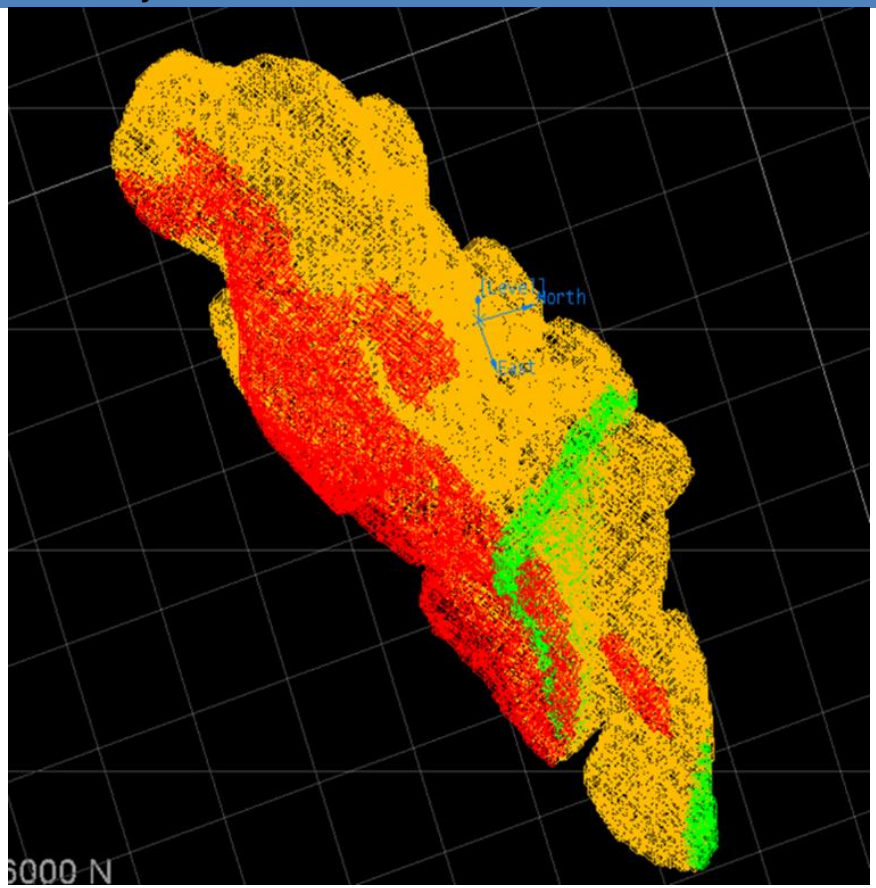
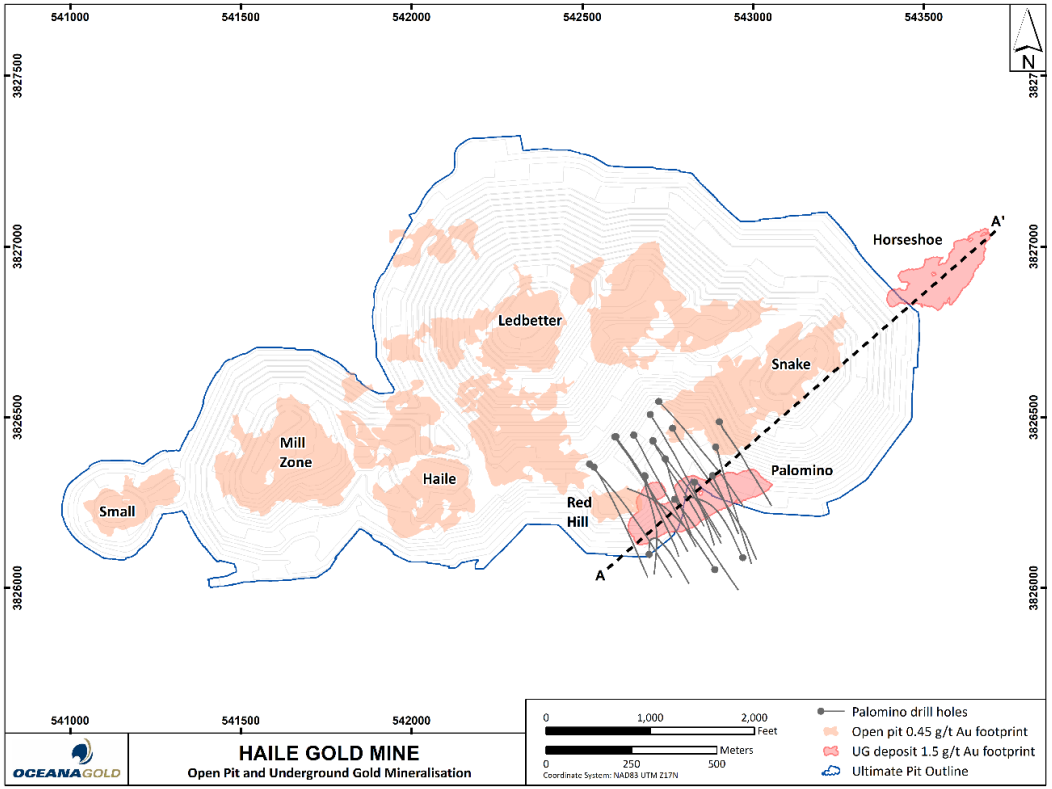


Figure 6: Cross-Section of Red Hill Grade Control Drilling (left) and Palomino Resource Drilling (right), rela the Metavolcanic / Metasediment contact

OceanaGold has constructed a geologic model which includes the metasiltstone, metavolcanics and diabase dikes. These three rock types constitute the lithologies coded in the block model as shown in the figure below.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 *Figure 7: Perspective View looking down WNW, showing Palomino Lithology within Au Grade Shell (orange – Meta-Sediments / red – Meta-Volcanics / green – Diabase Dike)*
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*	No Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated Mineral Resource estimates completed. Drill hole data are stored in the acQuire database with hole ID, easting, northing, collar RL, azimuth, dip, intersect depth and downhole length. Paper drill hole data are stored by hole ID in folders and file

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	cabinets in the OGC Exploration office at Haile. Drill hole and core are boxed and stored on the OGC mine site.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	No Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated resource estimates completed.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated Mineral Resource estimates completed. The detailed controls on Palomino mineralisation are complex and the mineralisation boundaries diffuse. The drilling orientation however is believed to be appropriate in terms of the bulk geometry of the deposit at the economic cut-off and the dominant structural trend. In a few instances drill rig access limitations have led to less-than-optimal drill hole intercepts. A number of drill holes have been directed perpendicular to the main drilling direction as a cross-check for alternative controls. The drilling intercepts are reported as down-hole rather than true widths and believed to provide an acceptable basis for resource estimation.

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.*	 *Figure 8: Drill Hole Collar Locations of the entire Haile Gold Mine*

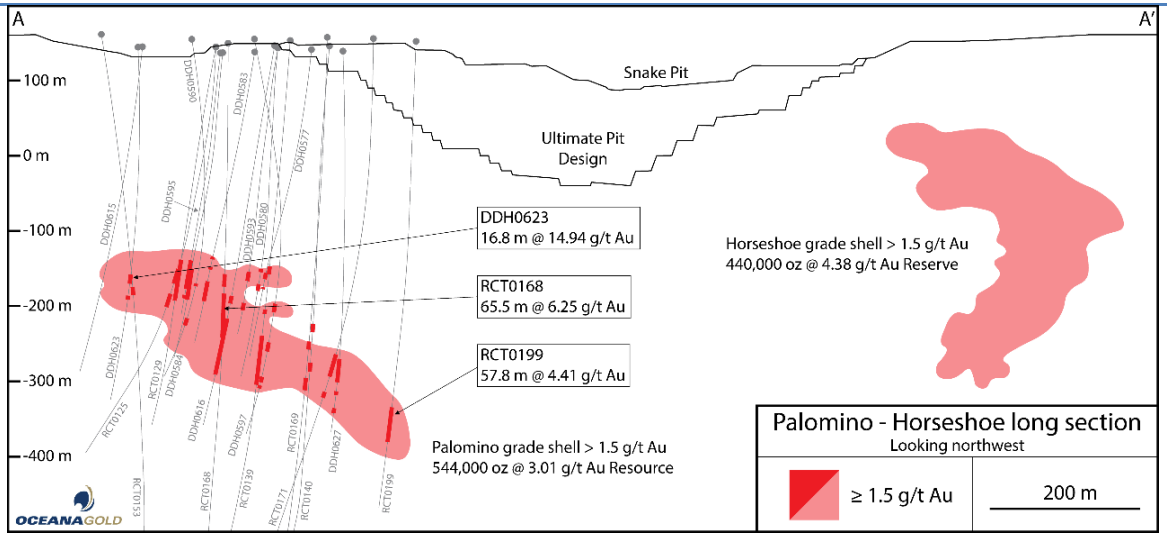
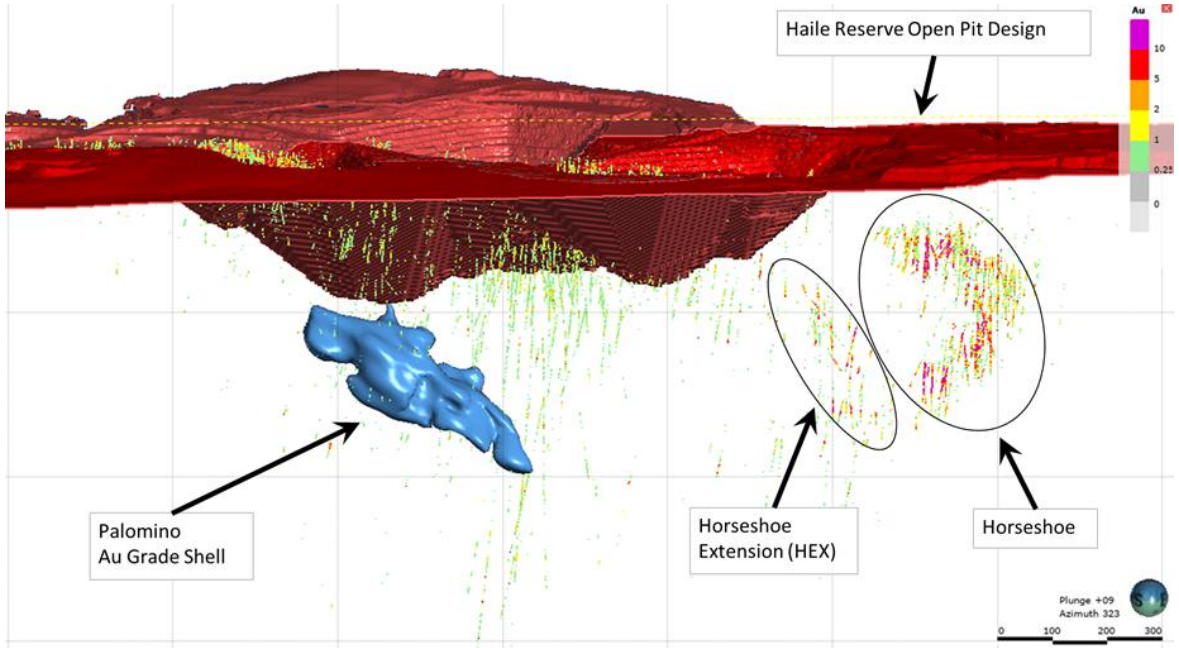


Figure 9: Cross section A-A' from Palomino to Horseshoe, looking northwest

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 *Figure 10: Long-Section looking NNW, showing Palomino Mineralization Relative to other underground deposits - Horseshoe, Horseshoe Extension (HEX) and, entire Haile drilling intercept dataset shown (coloured by Au g/t)*
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.*	No Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated Mineral Resource estimates completed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	OceanaGold Corporation (OGC) continues to drill in the district surround the Haile Gold Mine. However, no Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated Mineral Resource estimates completed. The mineralisation style and key controls are described in the Geology section. To date no material from Palomino has been mined or processed.
Further work	• *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.*	OGC continues to drill in the district surrounding the Haile Gold Mine. However, no Exploration Results are being presented in this document. This report is focused on an advanced project that has well defined geological models and associated Mineral Resource estimates completed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drill hole data are stored in an Access Database for drill hole planning and data management. Data are validated by several inbuilt data entry checks. • Data are imported from Excel sheets from the assay lab into the main AcQuire database interface by the senior data analyst. • Qualified geologists routinely check source versus input data during the entry process. • Local Vulcan .isis databases are created for drill hole planning and modelling. These local databases are flagged with domain codes and utilised for all subsequent processes • During 2016, the Romarco Minerals drilling database was translated to OceanaGold's standard AcQuire database platform. Where available, original source assay and survey data were used for the AcQuire translation and database validation. There was a further internal database review in

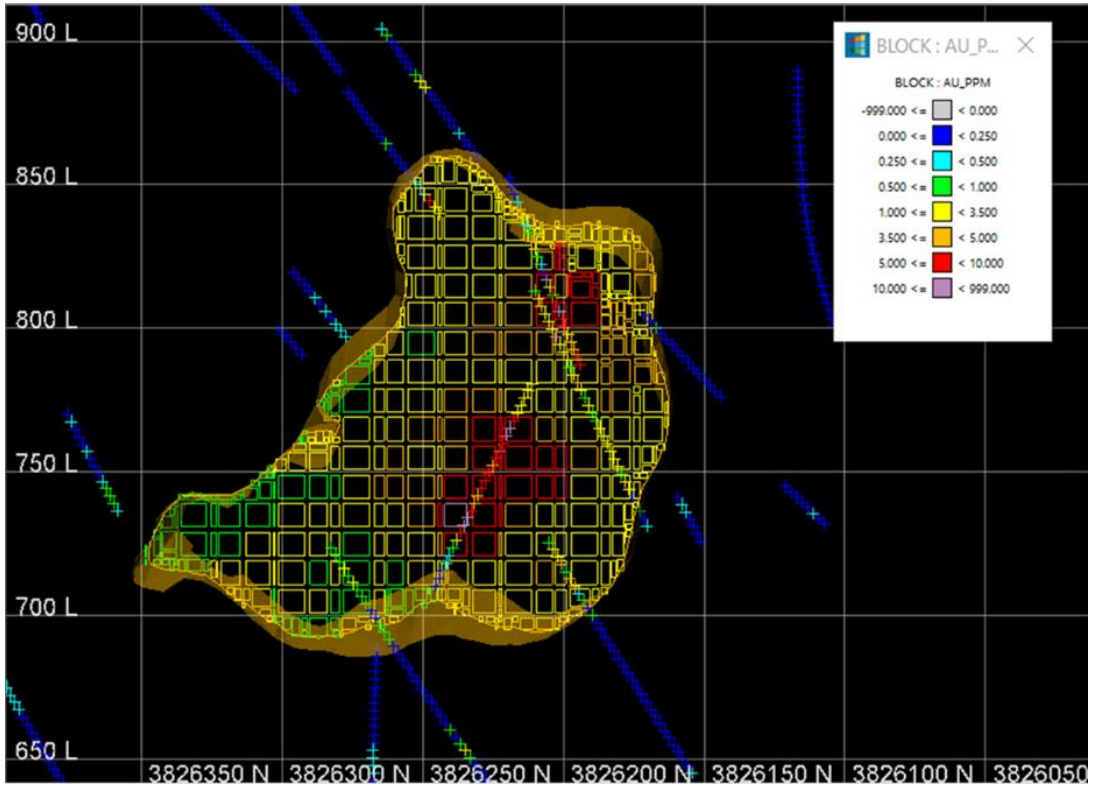
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		late 2018 to early 2019. No material errors were identified, and the data is considered suitable for a Mineral Resource Model estimate at Palomino.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Jonathan Moore has been employed at the OceanaGold since 1996. He is employed in the role of Chief Geologist with corporate responsibility for resource estimation. OceanaGold Group Geologist Tim O'Sullivan constructed of the Palomino model under the guidance of Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore has visited the Haile site a number of times since 2015, most recently in September 2019 and January 2020. Mr. O'Sullivan visited the Haile site in June 2019.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*
		• The geologic interpretation processes utilised in construction of the Palomino model utilises log data, assay data, pit mapping, digital core photos and oriented core measurements, all of which are systematically collected and validated. The dip and dip direction of significant veins, faults, dikes, bedding and geological contacts are estimated from oriented core measurements. Gold mineralisation is disseminated in host rocks.
		• Geological modelling was performed in Leapfrog Geo 4.2.1. The block model was geologically constrained by the siltstone-dacite contact along the southeast edge and the diabase dike on the northeast margin of the deposit.
		• Key geological features are interpreted from a combination of spatially referenced logging and assay data. The following data sources contribute to final wireframe shapes:
		  ○ Exploration drilling data – Diamond and rare RC
		  ○ Surface mapping
		  ○ Core Photography and Logs
		• The digital core photographic record is used extensively during the modelling process. Identifiable characteristics of rock types and structures can be recognised, such as mineralogical and textural characteristics, and the nature of contacts.

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised zones at Haile are believed to be hosted along a gently northeast plunging antiform (trending approximately northeast to east-northeast). The interpreted dips of the ore zones range from 25° northeast at the western end of the property to steeply southeast at the eastern end of the known trend. In several areas, multiple mineralised zones exist.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the Mineral Resource estimates.*
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*
		• Palomino is located approximately 800m southwest of Horseshoe. It is a medium grade underground mining prospect, located approxuimately 300m below surface. The Palomino deposit dimensions are approximately 400 m long x 70 m high to 90 m wide. Lozenge-shaped mineralized zones strike ENE, dip northwest and plunge gently northeast
		• The style of mineralisation is similar to Horseshoe. Fine-grained gold is hosted in pyritic and silicified siltstone and intrusives along a steeply SE-dipping, ENE-striking contact with barren dacite flows. Mineralisation is truncated by several NNW-striking, sub-vertical, 1-25 meter thick diabase dikes
		• At the time of the reported estimate, the diamond drill hole spacing ranged from 40-70m. Infill drilling during 2021 has since closed this up and an updated resource estimate will be reported on 31 March. 2022
		• .
		• The Palomino estimation is based on the current drill hole database, interpreted lithologies, geologic controls and current topographic data. The estimation is supported by drilling and sampling current to November 11, 2019.
		• Gold estimation was constrained within implicitly modelled grade shells using Leapfrog® software, approximating a 1.0g/t gold indicator. A total of 28 drill holes provide 396 x 3m composites for estimation within the indicator shell. The maximum grade was 31g/t Au and the coefficient of variation is 1.28. Top capping was not applied
		• Ordinary kriging was used with the following criteria:
		  • The 1g/t Au indicator shell was implemented as a hard boundary
		  • Dynamic search orientation essentially parallel to the plane of gold continuity
		  • Minimum of four composites and maximum of twelve composites to estimate grade
		  • Sample length weighting to account for any short composites located at the ends of drill holes
		  • Composites from a minimum of four drill hole
		  • Composites from a minimum of two octants
		• Gold grades were estimated into 5m E x 5m N x 5m RL with Vulcan™ modelling software using Ordinary Kriging on 3m composites. Sub-blocking was not used.
		• Validation included visual cross-sectional and 3D checks of modelled vs sample grades, script reviews and global model vs sample grade comparison (3.24g/t vs 3.31g/t respectively). The results of the validations support a robust estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Post-mineralisation dikes were assigned zero grade. Metasediment / metavolcanic contacts were not used to constrain gold estimation. • No mining has occurred at Palomino, so there is no reconciliation data  *Figure 11: Visual cross section validation at 542,810mE (+/- 10m) showing Final Block Au Grade, with 3 m Composite Drillhole Data (grid shown 50mx50m)*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Estimates of tonnage are prepared on a dry basis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Parameters used to calculate the cut-off grade were derived from the Haile operation with additional costs allowed for surface and underground haulage of the Mineral Resource to the Haile process plant. A cut-off grade of 1.37 g/t has been used at Palomino. • Cut off grades are estimated at a USD$1,700 gold price and based on processing costs of, underground mining costs, general and administration costs of, and tails storage costs. • Mill recovery is applied at 85% derived from test work-derived grade-recovery relationships. •
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	<u>Geotechnical</u> • SRK assessed geotechnical data from diamond hole logging to establish the geotechnical characteristics and conceptual design elements for the open pits and the Horseshoe underground reserve. The assessments entailed: ○ Understanding the geological setting of the gold deposit; ○ Creation and population of an interpretable geotechnical property database based on the geotechnical core logging available; ○ Collection and recording of suitable core samples for rock property testing in a laboratory, supported by field estimates (point loads) of rock strengths; ○ Graphical representation, interpretation and reporting of recorded data, culminating that describes the geotechnical environment, and ○ Actual pit-slope performance, as also reviewed by CNI. <u>Mining Method</u> • Mining method and dimensions were selected based on geological and geotechnical similarity to the Horseshoe underground reserve. • Open hole stoping was selected as the mining method for Palomino by OGC in 2019. • Stope size is 20mL x 20mW x 25mH. • Mining recovery is estimated at 93% with 7% dilution <u>Mineral Resource Estimate</u>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• OceanaGold has estimated the Mineral Resource using the Deswik® Stope Optimiser (SO). • The Mineral Resource is reported within the SO shapes above the 1.8 g/t cut-off grade. No unclassified material contained within the SO shapes is reported. • Stope widths vary, depending on the thickness of the mineralisation. A minimum mining <u>Hydrogeology</u> • Further work is required to understand how groundwater interacts with surface waters around the Palomino deposit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical test work has been performed on Palomino samples. Palomino is geologically and mineralogically similar to the nearby Horseshoe reserve where mill recoveries of 85% have been estimated using the Haile process flowsheet of flotation, CIL leach and ultra-fine grinding. Thin sections show that gold grains are typically fine at less than 20 microns and are locked in pyrite grains and fine-grained quartz. Some coarse gold grains up to 100 microns are observed along pyrite grain boundaries. • Future Ore Reserves are expected to be treated at the existing Haile processing plant. Extensive processing testing was completed for samples from Palomino to predict expected ore recovery.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green-fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• From 2015 to 2019 baseline environmental studies were conducted by independent consultants to support he Haile open pit operations. Studies have included climatic data, water quality, river flow, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, groundwater and hydrogeology, de-watering, geochemistry, recreation assessment and social / community effects. • Haile has operated without interruption under the current permit since 2015. • An Environmental Impact Statement would be required if Palomino were placed into production. This would be regulated by the South Carolina Department of Health and Compliance (SCDHEC) and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). • Palomino ore would be hauled to the surface via the Horseshoe underground infrastructure. • Palomino ore processing would utilize the Haile mill and the tails storage facility.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density (sg) assignment is based on a density assessment completed in January 2019 on over 500 core samples. Density samples are routinely collected during logging of diamond drill core. Specific gravity is automatically calculated using the following formula: $\frac{\text{Weight in Air}}{\text{(Weight in Air – Weight in water)}} = \text{SG}$ • The Palomino model uses an SG of 2.74.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource classification is based on average drill hole spacing of 40-70 meters. • All reported Palomino Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred. • An estimation calculated using a maximum of three drill holes with a single sample per drill hole was undertaken storing the average distance to the three drill holes used to estimate the block. This forms the basis for the drill hole spacing and therefore the inferred resource classification. • The resource estimate outlined in this document appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The model was cross checked by OceanaGold employees that are familiar with the resource estimation practices employed on site, including Resource Modeler Kwame Frempong and Director of Exploration John Jory. • The Resource model and drilling are at a relatively early stage and have been modelled, estimated and classified appropriately for the purpose of mining study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy*	• In reviewing the nature of the PALOMINO deposit it is considered appropriate to employ the same modelling and estimation work flows used for the Horseshoe underground deposits. • Resource model validation has included: ○ validation of drill hole data and check assays for 10% of samples > 1 g/t Au, ○ a review of the interpretation, including classification shapes

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	of the Mineral Resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	○ a review of the methodology, ○ a review of the exploratory data analysis (EDA), including variography and searches ○ a visual sectional validation of the block model with interpretation and drilling, and • The Palomino resource model has been classified to reflect appropriate confidence for an underground estimate.