SUMMARY OF TABLE 1 – 2012 JORC

The Didipio gold-copper operation is located in the north of Luzon Island approximately 270 km NNE of Manila, the Republic of the Philippines. Open pit mining commenced at the site in 2012 and commercial production was achieved on 1 April 2013 following the successful commissioning of the process plant. Optimisation studies have been undertaken to revise the planned extent of open pit mining and a proposed underground mine, on which these Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are based. The Didipio operation holds the necessary permits, certificates, licenses and agreements required to conduct its current operations, and to construct and operate the proposed underground mine.

Resources

The Didipio resource estimates, as at 30 September 2014, are presented in Table 1-1, Table 1-2, Table 1-3, and Table 1-4 and are classified in accordance with CIM and JORC 2012.

The resource estimate is sub-divided for reporting purposes: an open-cut resource that includes all material above an elevation of 2,460mRL (base of the updated open-pit design); and an underground resource between 2,460 and 2,070mRL (vertical extent of the underground designs). The open pit resources are depleted for mining as at 30 September 2014.

The open-cut resource uses a 0.47g/t AuEq cut-off grade (limited to above the 2,460mRL, but is not pit shell constrained), while the underground resource uses a 1.12g/t AuEq cut-off grade, based on metal prices of US$1,450 per ounce for gold and US$3.80 per pound for copper (the reserve assumptions are US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper). The equation for contained gold equivalent is g/t AuEq = g/t Au + 1.638 x % Cu, based on metal prices of US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper.

Table 1-1: Open Cut Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)
Measured	6.06	1.81	0.55	0.35	33.1
Indicated	21.91	0.59	0.36	0.42	79.1
Measured & Indicated	**27.96**	**0.86**	**0.40**	**0.77**	**112.2**
Inferred	9.81	0.4	0.2	0.1	20

*(above 2,460mRL at 0.47g/t AuEq cut-off grade)

Table 1-2: Stockpiles Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)
Measured	10.99	0.40	0.43	0.14	47.2
Indicated					
Measured & Indicated	**10.99**	0.40	**0.43**	**0.14**	**47.2**
Inferred					

*(includes 100kt of transitional ore)

Table 1-3: Underground Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)
Measured	2.57	2.50	0.48	0.21	12.3
Indicated	17.10	1.74	0.46	0.96	78.5
Measured & Indicated	**19.67**	**1.84**	**0.46**	**1.17**	**90.8**
Inferred	6.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	23

*(between 2,460mRL and 2,070mRL at 1.12 g/t AuEq cut-off grade)

Table 1-4: Combined Resource Estimate

Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)
Measured	19.6	1.11	0.47	0.70	92.6
Indicated	39.0	1.10	0.40	1.38	157.6
Measured & Indicated	**58.6**	**1.10**	**0.43**	**2.08**	**250.2**
Inferred	16.2	0.83	0.3	0.4	43

*(at 0.47 g/t AuEq cut-off grade above 2,460mRL and at 1.12 g/t AuEq cut-off grade below 2,460mRL)

Mineral Resources are quoted inclusive of Ore Reserves
Less than 0.2% of the total resource comprises oxide and transitional mineralisation.

The project area is situated within the southern part of the Cagayan Valley basin in north-eastern Luzon and is bounded on the east by the Sierra Madre Range, on the west by the Luzon Central Cordillera range and to the south by the Caraballo Mountains. The deposit has been identified as an alkalic gold-copper porphyry system, roughly elliptical in shape at surface (480m long by 180m wide) and with a vertical pipe-like geometry that extends more than 770m below the surface (see Figure 1-1).

The resource estimate is based on 103 diamond core drill holes totalling 41,577.6m, which are generally spaced on sections with 25m to 50m along strike separations and with vertical separations of 50m in the north-west of the deposit. To the south-east, vertical separations up to 150m are more usual. No resource is extrapolated below the limit of drilling. HQ core was used unless reduction to NQ was necessary. A number of holes were pre-collared via roller bit through unmineralised overburden. All holes drilled before 2013 were surveyed with Eastman survey camera at 50m – 100m intervals. 2013 drill holes were surveyed using Reflex EZ-Trac at 20m – 30m interval, all 2013 drill cores were oriented using Reflex Act II orientation tool.

Diamond core sampling intervals were defined after geological logging was completed. Diamond drill core was typically sampled at 2m or 3m sample lengths of half core. Assays were performed by independent laboratories.

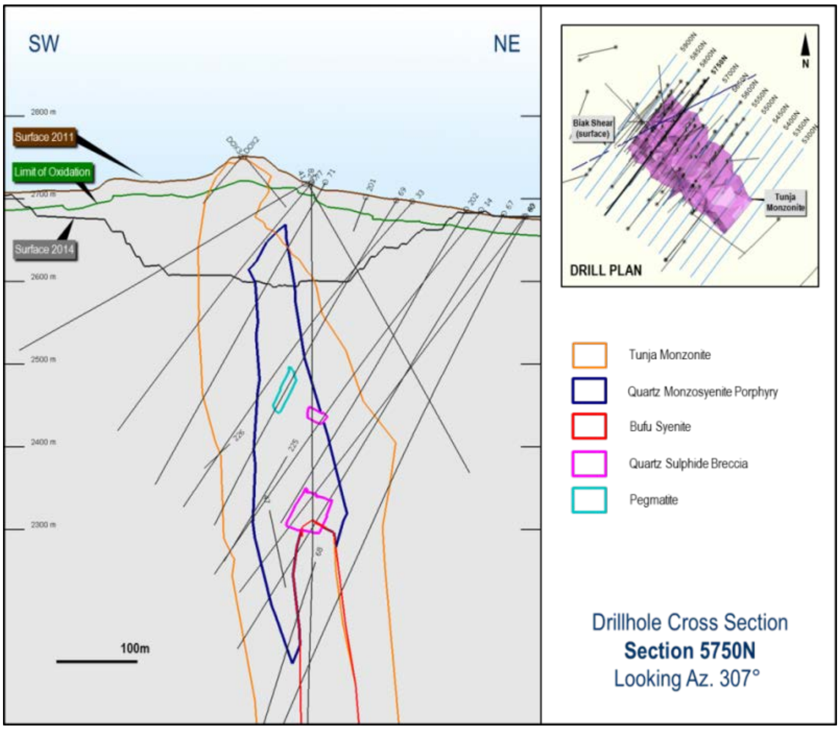


Figure 1-1: Cross Section of Didipio Geology and Drilling

Chalcopyrite, gold and silver (electrum) are the main economic minerals in the deposit. Chalcopyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations, aggregates, fracture fillings and veins. Fine grained gold occurs as micro-inclusions in sulphides, as well as free gold, electrum and teluride. Visible gold is rare. The deposit is oxidised from the surface to a depth of between 15m and 60m, averaging 30m. Most oxide mineralization was mined in 2012 and 2013.

Grade control data for over two years of open mining demonstrates that whilst the mineralization exhibits some local, short range variability, that the footprint of mineralization (for cut-offs within the range of 0.5 to 1.5 g/t AuEq) is reasonably broad and uniform. Gold and copper were modelled (independently) via ordinary kriging. Dry bulk densities ranging between 2.2 and 2.72 t/m^3 were modelled by rock type for the conversion of volumes to tonnage. These were based on 2,302 density determinations.

To classify the Mineral Resource appropriate account was taken of geology, drill hole spacing, search criteria, reliability of input data, and the Competent Person's confidence in the continuity of geology and metal values.

Reserves

The Ore Reserve estimate for the Didipio operation at 30 September 2014 is shown in Table 1-5:

Table 1-5: Didipio Reserve Estimate

Source	Reserve Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Contained Au (Moz)	Contained Cu (kt)
Open Pit	Proved	6.65	1.77	0.54	0.38	35.7
	Probable	15.44	0.61	0.42	0.30	64.8
Underground	Proved	2.25	2.48	0.47	0.18	10.5
	Probable	13.67	1.76	0.43	0.77	58.1
Stockpile	Proved	10.99	0.40	0.43	0.14	47.4
	Probable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Total Proved		19.89	1.10	0.47	0.70	93.6
Total Probable		29.11	1.15	0.42	1.07	122.9
Total (Sep 30, 2014)		**49.00**	**1.13**	**0.44**	**1.77**	**216.5**

Reserves are based on the following metal price assumptions:
Commodity selling prices of: US$1,250/oz for gold and $3.20/lb for copper.
The cut-off grade for the open pit reserve is 0.52g/t AuEq and for the underground is 1.3g/t AuEq.
The gold equivalence grade is calculated as g/t AuEq = g/t Au + 1.638 X % Cu

The change in Mineral Reserves reported at September 2014 compared with those previously reported at December 31, 2013 is reported in Table 1-6.

Table 1-6: Dec 2013 Reserve Estimates vs. Sep 2014 Reserve Estimates

Reserve Area	Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Contained Au (Moz)	Contained Cu (kt)
December 31, 2013 Reserve					
Open Pit	32.32	1.02	0.46	1.064	147.3
Underground	5.91	2.25	0.45	0.428	26.6
Stockpiles	7.42	0.43	0.46	0.103	34.1
Didipio Total (Dec 31, 2013)	**45.65**	**1.09**	**0.46**	**1.594**	**208.0**
Changes to Reserve, Dec13 vs. Sept14					
Open Pit Production (9 mths FY14)	-5.86	0.06	0.00	-0.119	-31.5
Open Pit New Design	-4.36			-0.263	-15.3
Underground	10.01	-0.39	-0.02	0.524	42.0
Stockpile Movement	3.57	-0.03	-0.03	0.038	13.3
Didipio Total Reserve Changes	**3.35**	**0.04**	**-0.01**	**0.180**	**8.48**
September 30, 2014 Reserve					
Open Pit	22.10	0.96	0.45	0.681	100.5
Underground	15.92	1.86	0.43	0.952	68.6
Stockpiles	10.99	0.40	0.43	0.141	47.4
Didipio Total (Sept 30, 2014)	**49.00**	**1.13**	**0.44**	**1.774**	**216.5**

The equation for contained gold equivalent (AuEq) is g/t AuEq = g/t Au + 1.638 x %Cu, based on Ore Reserve metal prices of US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper. Inputs to the calculation of cut-off grades for Didipio open pit and underground (predominantly based on 18 months experience post-commissioning) include mining costs, metallurgical recoveries, treatment and refining costs, general and administration costs, royalties, and commodity prices.

A cut-off grade of 1.3 g/t AuEq was applied for the purpose of delineating the underground stoping inventory based on an estimate of operating costs of $27/t ore mined. A lower marginal cut-off grade (1.0 g/t AuEq) was applied to areas where the mining cost is effectively sunk, and the remaining costs to process this material as mill feed are marginal. Approximately 5% on metal in the Ore Reserve meets this criterion. The cut-off grade used to determine Ore Reserves for the open pit was 0.52 g/t AuEq which is consistent with mining activities in 2014.

A pit optimisation study, using the Lerch-Grossman algorithm, was completed to determine the economic limits of the ore reserve in the open pit. Recent hydro-geological and geotechnical studies have been completed to support Ore Reserve calculations.

Mining dilution for the open pit is adequately applied in the resource modelling process. No further mining losses were applied to open pit Ore Reserve estimates. It is considered that the resource estimation technique applied to the broad ore zones provides an adequate estimate of the run of mine (ROM) tonnes and grades. Recent reconciliation data from mining the Didipio open pit operation supports this approach.

Open pit mining is undertaken by a contractor under a schedule or rates, and production rates and costs are therefore well understood.

Long hole open stoping (LHOS) with paste backfill is the proposed mining method for extraction of underground Ore Reserves. The mine design incorporates two major production areas. The overall extraction sequence progresses bottom-up, working on top of, and adjacent to, previously mined stopes which have been filled with paste backfill. The binder content and fill curing times are based on backfill test work conducted during 2014.

Stope dilution has been estimated based on expected geotechnical conditions, stope spans and industry experience for similar mining operations, and range up to 11%. Recovery of ore requires the use of remote loaders, and allowances have been made for loss of Ore Reserves. Recovery of primary stope material has been assumed to be 98%, with 95% recovery of secondary stopes and 80% recovery of a sill pillar and crown pillar incorporated into the design.

Recovery of copper and gold at Didipio is achieved from the use of froth flotation following a conventional SAG Mill-Ball Mill grinding circuit. The plant has been successfully running for 18 months post-commissioning, with an established skilled workforce and management team in place. Improvements have been undertaken to achieve a throughput rate of 3.5 Mtpa from beginning of 2015. Recent costs and processing recoveries support the reporting of the stated Ore Reserves.

The technical and economic viability of the reported Ore Reserves is supported by studies which exceed the definition of a pre-feasibility study.

Competent Persons

Information relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources in this document was prepared by or under the supervision of Mr Jonathan Moore, and information relating to Ore Reserves was prepared by or under the supervision of Mr Michael Holmes. Messrs Moore and Holmes are members and Chartered Professionals of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Holmes is the Chief Operating Officer and full-time employee of OceanaGold Corporation ("Company"), whilst Mr Moore is the Chief Geologist and full-time employee of the Company's subsidiary, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited. As senior employees of the Company, they participate in the Company's management and employee incentive schemes which involve the grant of performance share rights. Messrs Moore and Holmes have 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 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Both Messrs Moore and Holmes consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further scientific and technical information relating to the Didipio mine, please refer to NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the Didipio mine available at www.oceanagold.com.

TABLE 1 – JORC 2012

INFORMATION MATERIAL TO UNDERSTANDING THE REPORTED ESTIMATES OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core sampling intervals were defined after geological logging was completed. Diamond drill core was sampled in intervals of 2m or 3m, given the diffuse nature of lithological boundaries (see figure in "Estimation and Modelling Techniques section) Magnetic susceptibility measurements have been made for most of the core. OceanaGold are currently trialling PIMA and portable XRF. • Diamond drilling on site has been carried out by several different contractors. From January 1994 until 1998 all holes were drilled by either Core Drill Asia or Diamond Drilling Company of the Philippines. Both contractors used Longyear drilling rigs and wireline drilling methods. • The 2008 infill drilling progam was completed by DrillCorp Philippines using CS1000 drilling rigs, DrillCorp subsequently drilled 14 exploration diamond drill holes within OGC tenement area from May 2013 – June 2014. These are not included in the resource estimate. • 2013 drilling was done by Quest Exploration Drilling using a track mounted Edson multipurpose rig.

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).*	• Earlier holes were drilled using a 5-1/4" roller bit to refusal, then drilled HQ as far as possible, nominally up to 600m, reducing to NQ as required. • DDDH 29 and onwards, all holes were drilled using diamond coring from surface. • 2013 drill holes (DDDH 222 – 226) were collared using PQ then reduced to HQ at 20m depth. • All holes drilled before 2013 were surveyed with an Eastman survey camera at 50m – 100m intervals. 2013 drill holes were surveyed using Reflex EZ-Trac at 20m – 30m intervals. All 2013 drill cores were oriented using Reflex Act II orientation tool.
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.*	• Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered vs drill depth. • Core recoveries were generally better than 95%. No strong relationship between core recovery and grade is evident.
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.*	• 103 drill holes totalling approximately 30,000m of core were logged to a standard appropriate for resource estimation. All drill holes were logged geotechnically and geologically for the entire length of each hole using OGC logging procedures. Holes drilled prior to 2008 were re-logged using OGC procedures. • All core has been photographed (wet and dry) although the quality of some of the pre-OGC non-digital photographs is not high. The core is stored at Didipio site and so can be referred to in these cases.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core was taken for assay. • The following sampling preparation methodologies are believed to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation at Didipio. Gold particle size is typically fine. • Prior to OceanaGoold, the following sample preparation sequence was used: o Oven-dry quarter core samples; o Jaw crush to minus 6mm; o Disc pulverise to minus 2mm; and o Hammer mill to minus 1mm. o Riffle split into two by 2kg samples and fine pulverised with one split to minus 200 mesh. o Screen >95% minus 200 mesh; o Riffle split 150g to 200g for assay; and o All sample rejects stored o Prepared samples air freighted to Analabs Proprietary Limited (Analabs) in Perth, Western Australia for assay. • For the 2008 drilling (DDH 201 to DDH 221) as well as DDDH 222 of the 2013 drilling, the diamond core was cut at Didipio. Half core was transported to the McPhar facility in Manila. The McPhar-Intertek sample preparation procedure is as follows: o Oven dry core samples; o Crushed core to 90% passing 2mm; o Riffle split to 1000g – 1500g, retain coarse reject; o Pulverize 1000g – 1500g to 95% passing 75µm; o Riffle split to 200g – 250g, retain pulp reject; • For the 2013 drilling (DDDH 223 to DDDH 226), the diamond core was cut and prepared at 2 metre intervals at Didipio. Crushed core was submitted to the SGS facility on site. The SGS sample preparation procedure is as follows: o Oven dry core samples; o Crushed core to 75% passing 2mm; o Rotary split to 500g – 1000g, retain coarse reject; o Pulverize 500g – 1000g to 85% passing 75µm; o Scoop 250g for analysis; retain pulp reject; • In cases where OGC has collected metallurgical samples, a further quarter of the core has been taken. Three laboratories performed the assay analysis for the QAQC materials inserted; ANALAB (1989 – 1998), McPhar (2007 – 2013) and SGS (2013 – 2014). Of the 25,160 (1989-2014 drill holes) samples sent for lab analysis, 3,200 control samples (including standards, standard blanks, lab repeats and field) have been inserted for gold and copper analysis. For 2013 resource infill drill hole, a total of 1,197 samples from diamond cores dispatched to SGS Lab and Intertek (previously McPhar) for analysis. 138 QAQC samples (including standards, coarse and pulp blanks, and field duplicates) were inserted. For the previous exploration drill holes (1989 – 2008), out of 23,963 core samples sent to laboratories for assay analysis, 3,062 control samples (including standards, coarse and pulp blanks, lab repeats and field duplicates) were inserted. Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 present laboratory repeats for copper and gold. Gold precision, whilst not as good as for copper, is acceptable. Very few copper repeats were submitted prior to OceanaGold's involvement at Didipio, however 890 inter-laboratory assays were subsequently submitted and indirectly suggest acceptable precision for copper assays submitted to Analabs (see Table 12-3). Copper precision is good for both McPhar-Intertek and SGS laboratories.

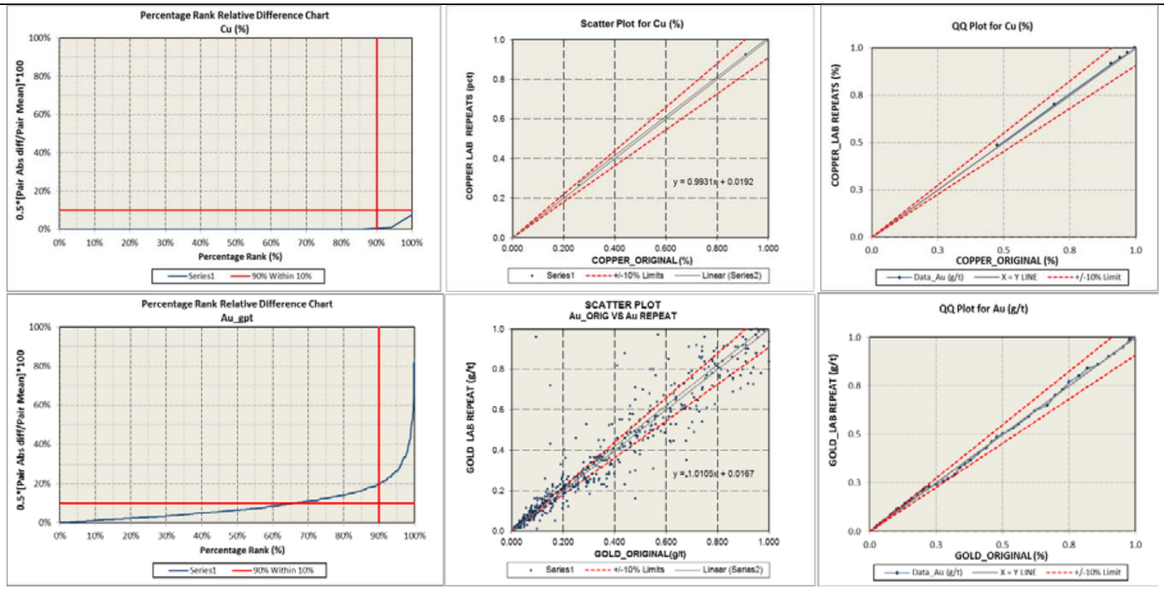


Figure 1: ANALAB Laboratory Repeats for Cu and Au

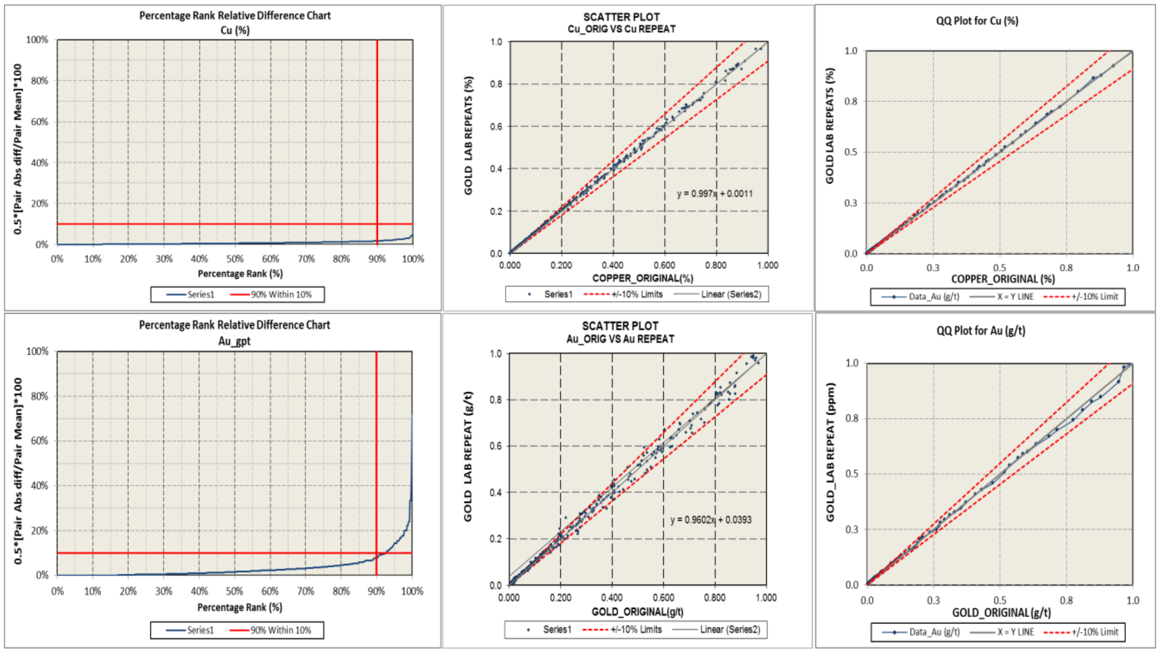


Figure 2: Lab Repeats for Cu and Au by McPhar-Intertek Laboratory

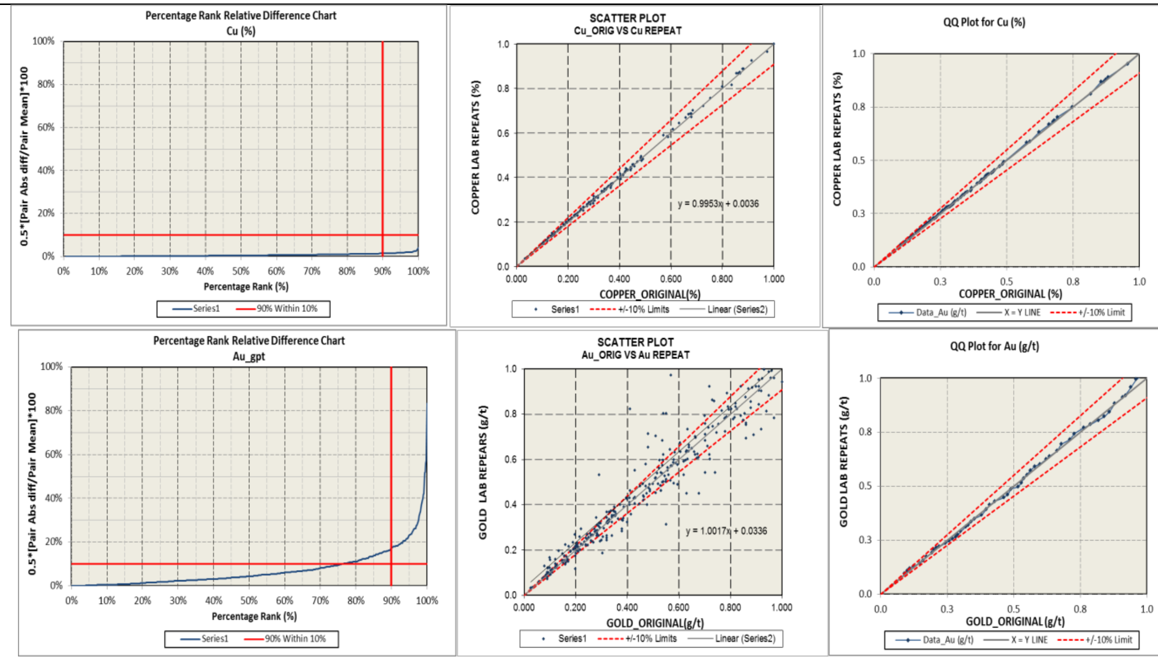
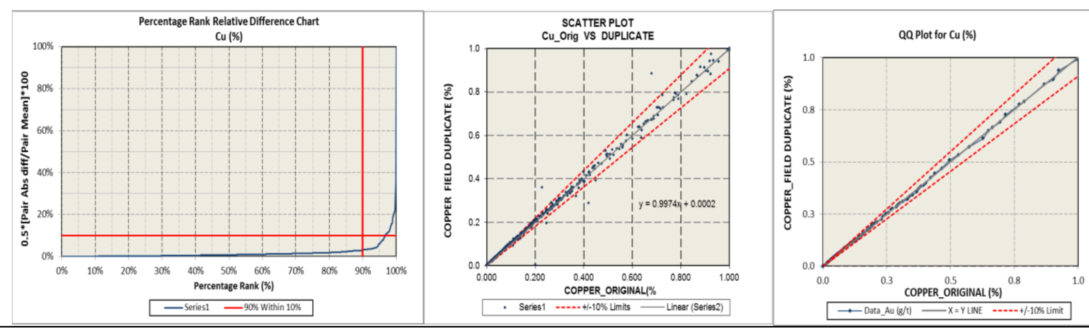


Figure 3: Lab Repeats for Cu and Au performed by SGS Laboratory

- **Field Duplicates – ANALAB, SGS and McPhar-Intertek**

Figure 4 includes all QAQC field duplicates data from 1989 – 2013 diamond drill holes. Copper results show good pass precisions with 96% of pairs within 10% and 99% within 20%. Gold results show fair pass precisions with 75% of pairs within 20%. The QQ plot for gold shows grade with > 0.6 g/t Au has more variances (duplicate vs. original) but is still within the ±10% pass limit. The QQ plot for Copper is less variable across the entire grade range.



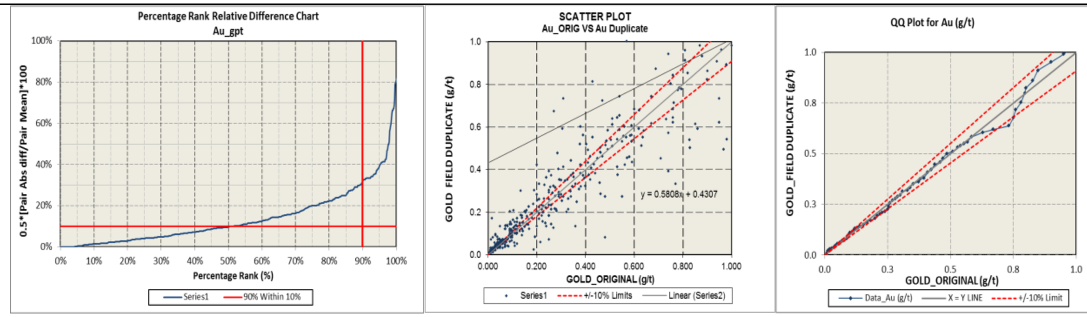


Figure 4: Field Duplicates for Cu and Au

- **Standards – ANALAB, SGS and McPhar-Intertek**

The performance of gold standards for ANALAB is acceptable with a total accuracy of 81% of results being within ±10% of the recommended value (Figure 5). A negative bias of approximately 4% is observed throughout the range of values. It was noted that the available records of the standards used does not identify the individual standards.

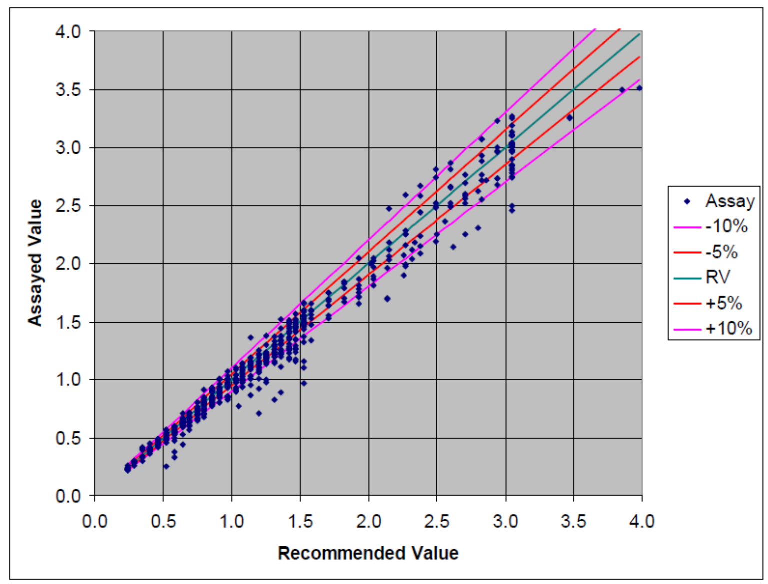


Figure 5: Gold Standards (g/t Au) – ANALAB

Note that no copper standards were inserted on record prior to OceanaGold's involvement. Given the lack of copper standards, 890 inter-laboratory analyses were undertaken (Table 1). These confirmed that the copper analyses were reproducible within acceptable limits, albeit considerable variance between laboratories is evident. Additional pulps are being retrieved for check assays.

Table 1: Inter-Laboratory Assay Checks

Data Set	Samples	Mean Original	Mean Duplicate	Difference in Means	Relative Bias	Relative Precision
Au AMDEL	607	1.182	1.129	4.60%	Yes	60.00%
Au Beq	196	2.484	2.532	-1.90%	No	36.60%
Au ITS	183	1.203	1.255	-4.30%	Yes	40.20%
Au McPhar	58	2.86	2.932	-2.50%	No	24.50%
Au Newmont	42	0.693	0.683	1.40%	No	33.30%
Cu AMDEL	607	0.437	0.41	6.70%	Yes	8.80%
Cu ITS	183	0.34	0.357	-5.00%	Yes	11.70%
Cu McPar	58	0.902	0.86	4.70%	Yes	7.70%
Cu Newmont	42	0.249	0.227	8.80%	Yes	7.90%

The overall performance of gold standards for McPhar is acceptable with 97% of gold standards within ±2STDEV and 95% within ±2STDEV for copper (Figure 6 and Figure 7). A 5% negative bias is evident on one standard, the OREAS 54Pa.

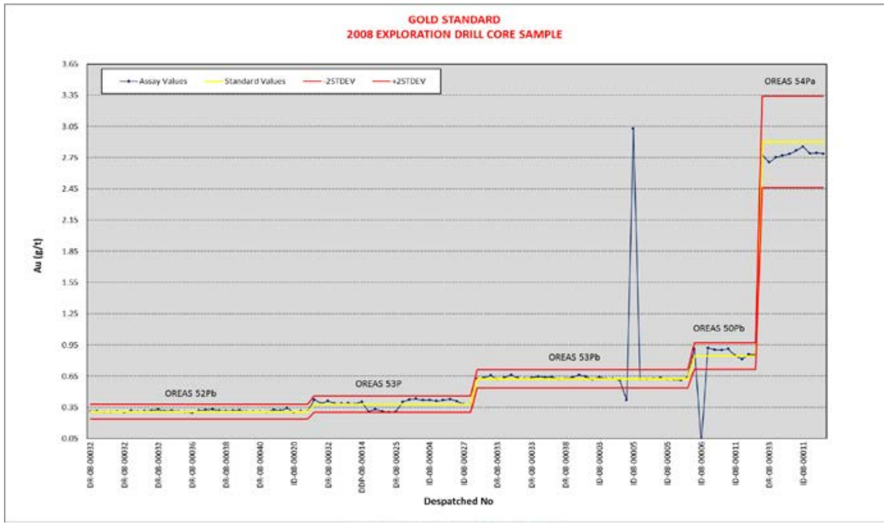


Figure 6: Standard for Au - McPhar. 2008

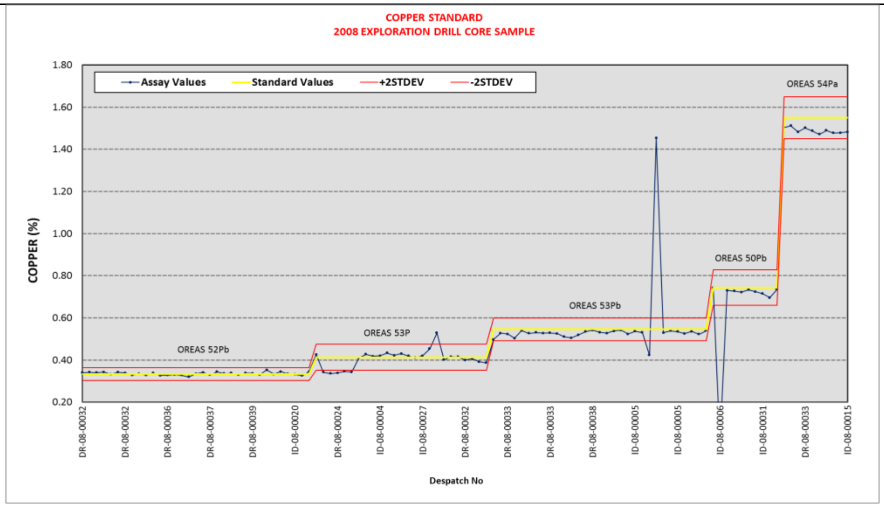
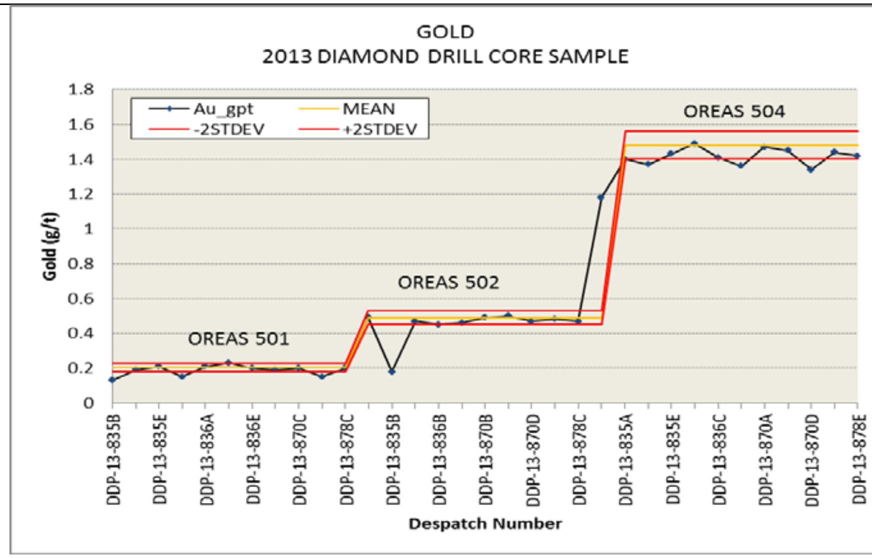
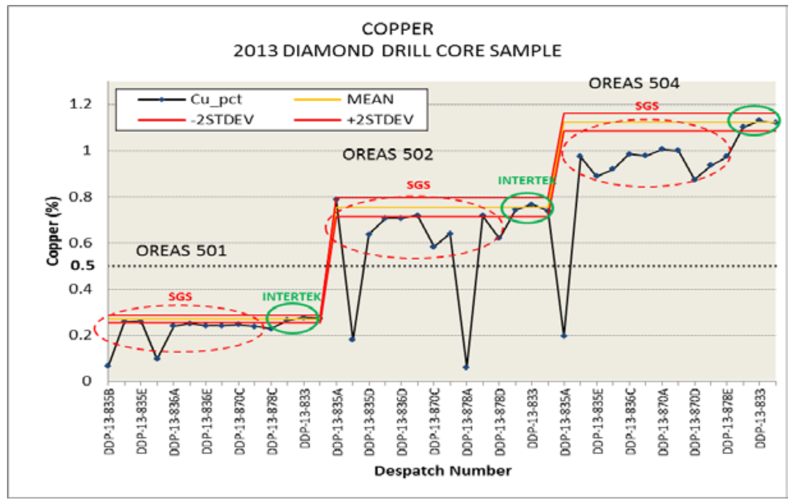


Figure 7: Standard for Cu - McPhar. 2008

For drilling during 2013, the overall performance of standard is fair for gold with 70% within ±2STDEV, with a negative bias only noted in high grade standard (Figure 8).

Copper showed poor precision with 33% within ±2STDEV (Figure 9). Furthermore, a negative bias on copper analyses was evident across all grades. Note that standards sent to Intertek during this time were within acceptable limits. As a consequence, a total of 155 samples analysed by SGS (≥0.5 %Cu) were re-assayed for copper by SGS via acid digestion. Re-assay values suggest that the original assays were negatively biased by approximately 10%. Original assays were therefore replaced with the re-assayed values.

		 **Figure 8: Standard for Au - 2013 Resource Infill Drill hole Samples**  **Figure 9: Standard for Cu by Laboratory - 2013 resource infill drill hole samples** ▪ **Standard Blanks – SGS and McPhar – Intertek** McPhar's overall performance is acceptable for both gold and copper (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Failed data shown are identified as mixed up with OREAS 53Pb during sample preparation. Note that there were no coarse blanks used as part of this QAQC program.

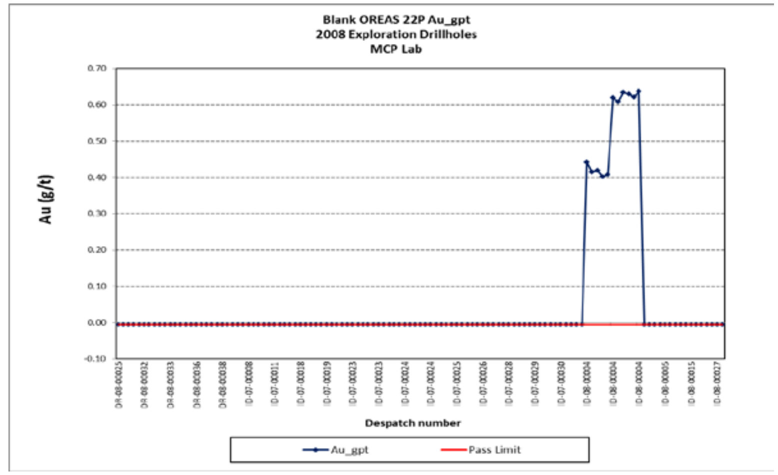


Figure 10: Standard blank for Au – McPhar. 2008

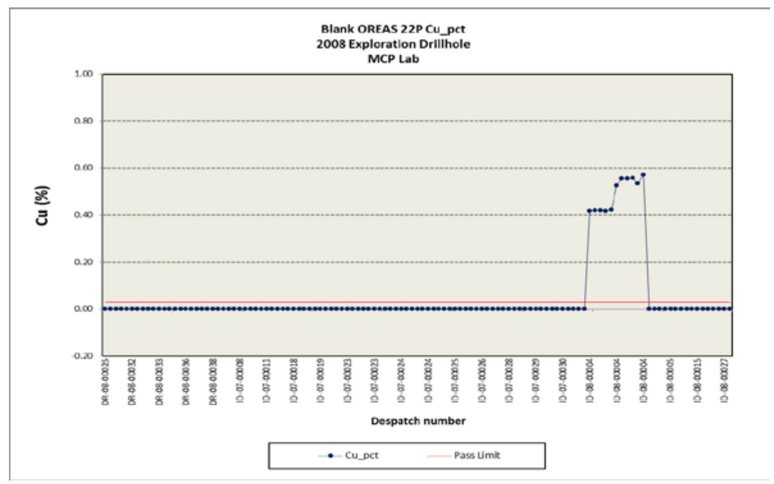
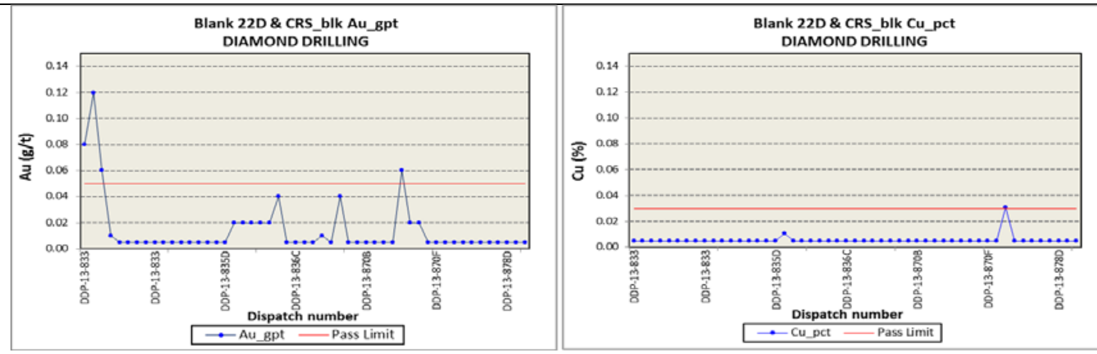


Figure 11: Standard blank for Cu – McPhar. 2008

For the 2013 QAQC program, SGS and Intertek, the overall performance for blank samples is within the pass limit (three times the detection limit) for gold, 92%, and copper, 99%(Figure 12). Results of blanks suggest that contamination has not been excessive during lab handling.

		 **Figure 12: Standard blank for Au (LHS) and Cu (RHS), 2013** Prior to OceanaGold, no records of blanks being used were found. The analysis of blanks, standards, laboratory repeats and field duplicates has revealed periods of erratic performance. While improvement is required, overall the performance has been acceptable. The absence of copper standards prior to OceanaGold's involvement was mitigated by subsequent round robin analyses. This will also be further investigated in tandem with the silver analyses on archived exploration pulps.
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.*	• Three laboratories were used to analyse core samples from the Didipio Au-Cu Project, ANALAB (Pre-OceanaGold), McPhar-Intertek (2008 Infill Drilling) and SGS (2013 Infill Drilling). Although having different proprietary procedures, gold analysis is done through Fire Assay with AAS finish by all three laboratories, while copper analysis is done through AAS. However, the 2008 drilling copper analysis was done through ICP by McPhar. These methods and detection limits are considered appropriate for the type of mineralization and expected grade tenor. • The analysis of blanks, standards, laboratory repeats and field duplicates has revealed periods of erratic performance. While improvement is required, overall the performance has been acceptable. The absence of copper standards prior to OceanaGold's involvement was mitigated by subsequent round robin analyses. This will also be further investigated in tandem with the silver analysis on previous exploration samples. • The resource model to grade control reconciliation provides no evidence of adverse or significant grade biases

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.*	• In 2007, Hellman and Schofield, completed a partial review of the database as part a resource update. • No dedicated twin drilling program has been conducted. Grade control drilling and mine to model reconciliation for nearly 15Mt of mined mineralization indirectly validate the resource drilling. • All assay and drillhole data for Didipio are imported and stored in an acQuire database managed by OGC staff offsite from Didipio minesite. • 2013 drilling data was uploaded to the database using existing OGC validation protocol. • Assay results for 2013 data are directly loaded to the OGC file server, full access of which is limited to Mine Geology personnel.
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.*	• Prior to 2011 all surveys were done in a Drill Grid setup by Surface-Tech Survey from Perth. Drill holes up to DDDH 65 were relocated by STS, DDDH 66 to 83 were compassed and taped from local secondary control points. The Drill Grid is oriented 51° west of true north. • All 2008 surveys were completed by McDonald Consultants Inc. from Manila using total stations. • By 2013, drilling data had been converted to Project Grid, which is a modified UTM WGS84 Zone 51 grid, XY coordinates are UTM with 2000m added to the Z coordinate. 2013 was surveyed in this grid using a RTK GPS unit operated by OGC. A gyro survey was conducted on DDDH 223 to validate azimuth readings of down hole survey equipment being used. The gyro survey was within 0.1% of Reflex survey tool readings.
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.*	• Drilling is generally directed at dips between -45 and -75 towards 215°. Drill holes are centred on approximate 50m sections, but in some areas drilling has been filled in to 25m. Vertical spacing is typically around 50m in the higher-grade area above the Bufu syenite, but further to the south-east, vertical spacing of 100-150m is more usual. • The drill hole spacing is relatively broad, which is reflected in the resource classification. Mine reconciliation has demonstrated that the resource estimates are robust for the open pit. The grade control data has also shown that mineralization presents with a broad and vertically continuous footprint provided that low cut-off grades are considered (cut-offs say below 1.5 g/t AuEq). On this basis the drill hole spacing is adequate for predictions of underground resources. Nonetheless, a major program of infill drilling (approximately 50km of diamond core) is expected to commence in 2015. This will target the proposed underground mine area. • All samples were down-hole composited to 3.0m intervals.
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*	• The mineralization package at Didipio Ridge has a steep easterly dip. The majority of holes were accordingly drilled at around 60° to the west. • Structural analysis (discussed in the geological interpretation section) has identified three major orientations of fracture / vein controlling mineralization at the local scale.

	reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core drilled by OGC has been transported, cut and dispatched by OGC personnel. • All drill cores and sample rejects collected prior to 2013 are stored at OGC's core facility in Cordon; 2013 core and sample rejects are stored on site in a 40 foot container. • All cores are expected to be relocated to the recently constructed Didipio core site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• The last independent review was by Hellman and Schofield as part of OceanaGold's initial TSX lodging in 2007. All data collected since that time has only been subject to OGC's internal operational QAQC procedures (i.e. insertion and monitoring of blanks, standards, laboratory and field split duplicates). The key recommendations of the Hellman and Schofield review are listed below. All but the retrospective copper QAQC have been completed, but this is underway. Re-assaying however of the pre-OGC pulp has been undertaken in tandem with the planned silver assaying; 330 pre-OGC pulps have been dispatched to SGS on site lab. Furthermore, 890 inter-laboratory analyses by Climax Mining confirmed that the copper analyses were reproducible within acceptable limits. • OceanaGold needs to compile and maintain a final version of the Didipio database. • The final database needs to be thoroughly validated, preferably independently, to ensure data integrity. • All original data documentation needs to be found and stored in a secure and accessible location. • OceanaGold needs to develop copper standards and blanks for Didipio, and a retrospective check assay program for copper with appropriate QAQC might be warranted.

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 Didipio gold-copper project is located in the north of Luzon Island approximately 270 km NNE of Manila, in the Philippines. • The Didipio gold-copper project is at 121.45º E 16.33º N (Longitude/Latitude – World Geodetic System1984). • The Didipio operation is held under a Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement ("FTAA") No. 0001 granted on 20th June, 1994 under Executive Order and Decree. In collaboration with the Government of the Philippines, the FTAA grants title to OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. ("OGPI") to undertake large-scale exploration, development and mining of gold, silver, copper and other minerals within a fixed fiscal regime. • The FTAA was granted on 20th June, 1994 for an overall term of 25 years, renewable for a further 25 years. The FTAA carries a minimum expenditure commitment of US$50 million, which has been exceeded. • The FTAA covers about 12,864 hectares. Parts of the original FTAA have been relinquished under the terms of the agreement. The FTAA area straddles a provincial boundary, with part of the property within

		Barangay Didipio, Municipality of Kasibu, Province of Nueva Vizcaya and part within Barangay Dingasan, Municipality of Cabarroguis, Province of Quirino (a Barangay is broadly equivalent to a district, village or ward). • Mining is confined to an area covering 975 hectares within the FTAA boundaries, pursuant to the company's Partial Declaration of Mining Feasibility ("PDMF"). Exploration outside of this area is subject to extension of the company's rights to explore in increments of 5 years. An application for a further term of 5 years was lodged in June 2010 and, following a government hiatus in the granting of rights to explore, is currently with the Philippine regulatory authorities for approval. • The ECC for the project was originally granted in August 1999, with subsequent amendments in January 2000 (extension of area), August 2004 (definition of direct impact zone) and most recently on December 10, 2012 (to accommodate a revised work plan ahead of commencement of commercial production in 2013). The current ECC reference is ECC-CO-1112-0022. • The ECC allows for open pit and underground workings, tailings dam and impoundment, waste rock dumps, milling and processing plant, explosive mixing facility and magazines, power station, sewage treatment facility, administration and housing facilities. • The ECC specifies the project mining methods, production rate, processing facilities and other aspects of the mining operation. It also specifies the environmental management and protection requirements, including the submission of the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP) and Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP), establishment of a Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund (CLRF) and Environmental Trust Fund (ETF) and associated committees, management and monitoring of environmental impacts in accordance with the Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan and establishment of the associated Multipartite Monitoring Team (MMT), and implementation of a Social Development and Management Program (SDMP). • In accordance with these requirements: o a Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee ("MRFC" - comprising representatives of the Philippines regulatory authorities, local authorities, community representatives and a representative of OGPI), a CLRF Steering Committee and the MMT have been appointed. o The CLRF, made up of a Mine Rehabilitation Fund ("MRF"), the payment of Mine Waste and Tailings Fees and a Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund ("FMRDF"), is in place. OGPI has established bank deposits to service the Monitoring Trust Fund ("MTF"), ETF and the Rehabilitation Cash Fund ("RCF"), which collectively form the Mine Rehabilitation Fund ("MRF"). As of August 13, 2014 the balance of the MRF associated with the Didipio operation is PHP6.222M. o The most recently revised EPEP and FMRDP have been

		submitted and reviewed by Philippine regulatory authorities and presented to the MRFC, for their acceptance and endorsement to the CLRF Steering Committee. o The CLRF and ETF have been established. On September 17, 2013 the MGB approved the second 5-year SDMP commencing on January 1, 2013 with a total estimated SDMP fund in the amount of PHP215 Million. • In March 2005, OGPI submitted a PDMF for approval by Philippine regulatory authorities. In conjunction with the PDMF, OGPI submitted (among other things) a definitive feasibility study for the project as well as the 3-Year Development and Utilization Work Program ("DWP"). The PDMF was approved under an Order of the DENR issued on October 11, 2005, when OGPI was deemed to have satisfied all conditions required for its approval. Subsequent DWPs received approval from the DENR leading up to the commencement of commercial operations in April 2013. A DWP submitted to the regulatory authorities on March 27, 2013 forms the basis for the current operations. • The PDMF is defined as only 'partial' at this time as it applies specifically to the current development zone around the Didipio deposit. Subject to receiving regulatory authority to explore within the wider FTAA area, OGPI retains the right to seek further partial declarations of mining feasibility in the future over other deposits in the FTAA area • OGPI has an agreement (known as the "Addendum Agreement") with a syndicate of Philippine claim owners (the "syndicate") which covers that portion of the FTAA previously included in a block of mineral claims held by the syndicate (the "area of interest"), including the PDMF area in its entirety. Once certain conditions have been met, the Addendum Agreement provides that the syndicate is entitled to an 8% interest in the operating vehicle to undertake the management, development, mining and processing of ores, and the marketing of products from the area of interest. • The interest will entitle the syndicate to a proportionate share of any dividends declared from the net profits of the operating vehicle, but not until all costs of exploration and development have been recovered. The syndicate is also entitled to a 2% NSR royalty on production from the area of interest. There is currently a legal proceeding involving the claim owner syndicate and a third party on beneficial ownership of the mining claims. • A 0.6% NSR royalty (which is capped at a cumulative total of AUD13.5 million) is payable by OceanaGold to the Malaysian Mining Corporation. • Under the terms of the FTAA, OGPI has up to five years from April 1, 2013 in which to recover its pre-operating expenses and property expenditure from "net revenues" (as referred to below) from the project area. At the end of that period, or following the recovery of such expenses and expenditure, OGPI is required to pay the Government of the Republic of the Philippines 60% of the net revenue earned from the

		Didipio operation. If such expenses and expenditures are not recovered by the end of such five year period, the Company can allocate the unrecovered portion as a depreciation allowance, deductible from net revenues over the next three years. • For the purposes of the FTAA, “net revenue” is generally the gross mining revenue from commercial production from mining operations, less deductions for, among other items, expenses relating to mining, processing, marketing and mineral exploration, consulting fees, depreciation of capital, and certain specified overheads and interest on loans. • In addition, all taxes paid to the Philippine Government, including excise, customs, sales, corporate taxes (30%) and value added taxes, and the 2% NSR royalty and any distribution made to the holder of the 8% interest (refer above), effectively count towards and are deducted from the 60% of net revenue that is payable to the Government. • The Company has acquired, through voluntary agreements, the surface rights to all the land required for the Project for the foreseeable future. • The author is unaware of any further third party rights that apply to the Didipio Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Didipio area was first recognised as a gold province in the 1970s, when indigenous miners discovered alluvial gold deposits in the region. Gold was mined either by the excavation of tunnels following high-grade quartz-sulphide veins associated with altered dioritic intrusive rocks, or by hydraulicing in softer, clay-altered zones. Gold was also recovered by panning and sluicing gravel deposits in nearby rivers, and small-scale alluvial mining still takes place to date. No indications of the amount of gold recovered have been recorded. • From 1975 to 1977, Victoria Consolidated Resources Corporation (VCRC) and Fil-Am Resources Inc. undertook a stream geochemistry program, collecting 1204 panned concentrates samples that were assayed for gold, copper, lead and zinc. A large area of hydrothermal alteration was mapped, but, although nine drill holes were planned to test it, no drilling eventuated. Despite recognition of an altered diorite intrusive (the Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit), no further work was undertaken. • Marcopper Mining Corporation investigated the region in 1984. • In April 1985, exploration was conducted by a consultant geologist engaged by local claim owner. Work included geological mapping, panning of stream-bed sediments and ridge and spur soil sampling. The Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit was described then as a protruding ridge of diorite with mineralized quartz veinlets within a vertically dipping breccia pipe containing a potential resource. The resource is not compliant with CIM guidelines and is therefore not quoted. • Benguet Corporation examined the Didipio area in September 1985 and evaluated the bulk gold potential of the diorite intrusion. Work included grab and channel sampling of mineralized outcrops, with sample gold grades ranging up to 12 g/t Au and copper averaging

		0.14% Cu. It was concluded that the economic potential of the diorite intrusion depended on the intensity of quartz veining and the presence of a clay-quartz-pyrite stockwork at depth. • Geophilippines Inc. investigated the Didipio area in September 1987 and carried out mapping, gridding, rock chip and channel sampling over the diorite ridge. In November 1987, Geophilippines Inc. commissioned the DENR, Region I, to undertake a geological investigation of the region in conjunction with mining lease applications. • Between April 1989 and December 1991 Cyprus and then AMC carried out an exploration program that included the drilling of 16 diamond core holes into the Didipio Ridge deposit. Although this work outlined potential for a significant deposit, both companies assessed as low the probability of obtaining secure title to the area. Consequently, it was decided to allow Climax to take over control of AMC (now Climax-Arimco Mining Corporation (CAMC)) and the entire Cyprus-Arimco NL interest in the project. • From 1992, Climax exploration work concentrated on the Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit, although concurrent regional reconnaissance, geological, geophysical and geochemical programs delineated other gold and copper anomalies in favorable geological settings within the Didipio area. • Diamond drilling and other detailed geological investigations continued on the Didipio Project and elsewhere in the Didipio area through 1993, and were coupled with a preliminary Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and geotechnical and water management investigations. • At January 1994, 21 diamond drill holes had been drilled by Climax for a total of 7480m, forming the basis for a preliminary resource estimate (not quoted as it is not compliant with CIM guidelines). • Additional diamond drilling was completed at Didipio Project, providing a database of 59 drill holes within the deposit. A model of the deposit was developed and a resource estimate made (not quoted as it is not compliant with CIM guidelines). The work identified the key parameters for potential project development, which included the likelihood of underground block caving for ore extraction. • A program of 17 additional diamond drill holes was designed to provide closer spaced sampling data primarily within an area lying above the 2400mRL. This program was completed in June 1997, with all drill core assays received by early August 1997.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Didipio Project has been identified as an alkalic gold-copper porphyry system, roughly elliptical in shape at surface (450m long by 150m wide) and with a vertical pipe-like geometry that extends to at least 800m to 1,000m below the surface. • The local geology comprises north-north-west-trending, steeply (80° to 85°) east-dipping composite monzonite intrusive, in contact with volcaniclastics of the Mamparang Formation. The monzonite lies in a circular topographic depression that is coincident with a circular IP anomaly.

		• The area is cross-cut by a north-north-west-trending regional magnetic lineament, which is possibly a geophysical expression of major strike-slip faulting. North to north-west trending strike-slip faults in the Luzon Cordillera area have been recognized as major controls on the emplacement and elongation of porphyry deposits (Sillitoe and Gappe, 1984) and a similar structural control may have been important in the Didipio area. • Porphyry-style mineralisation is closely associated with a zone of K-feldspar alteration within a small composite porphyritic monzonite stock intruded into the main body of diorite (Dark Diorite). The extent of alteration is marked by a prominent topographic feature – the Didipio Ridge – some 400m long and rising steeply to about 100m above an area of river flats and undulating ground. • The Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit is hosted by a series of hydrothermally altered and structurally controlled Miocene intrusives, which were emplaced along the regional Tatts Fault structure. Mineralization is predominantly hosted by the Tunja monzonite, which intrudes the Dark Diorite. Minor mineralisation occurs in the surrounding Dark Diorite units, particularly in the upper part of the deposit where it overlies the Tunja. The core of the Tunja is intruded by the Quan monzonite porphyry, which is spatially related to the higher grade mineralized zones. The relationship of the Quan and a deeper intrusive, termed the Bufu, is uncertain, as Quan/Bufu contacts are both graduated and faulted in places. However, the two intrusives are probably related. The Bufu is a very distinctive vuggy equigranular to crystal-crowded felsite. High-grade quartz-sulphide breccias, are developed immediately above the Bufu. The northern end of the deposit is truncated by a post-mineralisation fault zone, the Biak Shear. • Chalcopyrite and gold (electrum), along with pyrite and magnetite, are the main metallic minerals in the deposit. Some bornite is present. Chalcopyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations, aggregates, fracture fillings and stockwork veins, particularly within the QFC zone of alteration. It is present in a variety of fracture fillings and vein types, including quartz, quartz-carbonate, quartz-feldspar, carbonate-sericite, quartz-chlorite and calc-silicate (actinolite)-K-feldspar pegmatitic veins. Chalcopyrite has locally replaced magnetite and may, in turn, have been replaced by bornite. Bornite occurs as alteration rims around and along fractures within chalcopyrite grains. Chalcopyrite and bornite often occupy a central position in veins and appear to be relatively late-stage minerals. • Visible gold is not common but has been detected in drill cores, as for example in DDDH47 at 777m down hole and DDDH34 at 394m down hole. Polished section and scanning electron microscope studies have resulted in identification of gold both as isolated grains (up to 80 microns in diameter) and as two micron to 15 micron grains either on the margins of, or as inclusions in, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold grades are commonly higher where bornite is present. • Pyrite is the other main sulphide mineral, occurring principally as disseminations and fracture fillings. Minor sulphides include pyrrhotite,

		hypogene chalcocite and covellite, and sphalerite. In addition, very minor amounts of molybdenite, galena, hessite (Ag2Te) and tetrahedrite have been observed from polished section and scanning electron microscope work carried out (Mitsui, 1993). • The occurrence of telluride minerals is unusual in Philippine calc-alkaline porphyry deposits (Sillitoe and Gappe, 1984) and such minerals may be indicative of a late-stage epithermal mineralisation event at the Didipio Project. Open-space filling textures have locally been observed in quartz veins and may support the existence of a late-stage epithermal event. • Magnetite is both primary, crystallising with ilmenite from the diorite to monzonite melts, and also as a secondary mineral in veins, accompanying the earlier stages of hydrothermal alteration. However, the marked decrease in magnetic susceptibility levels associated with more intense alteration and mineralization towards the core of the deposit is indicative of magnetite destruction as a predominant feature of the main mineralizing event.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• 103 drill holes used 10,401 3m composites available for modelling.

DH ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Length
DDDH1	334,921.41	1,805,633.75	2,751.60	295.60
DDDH2	334,968.50	1,805,521.13	2,733.50	119.90
DDDH3	334,790.09	1,805,705.13	2,720.10	209.60
DDDH4	334,701.00	1,805,758.75	2,718.60	178.20
DDDH5	334,739.41	1,805,523.75	2,750.40	320.41
DDDH8	334,642.91	1,805,856.88	2,686.20	140.20
DDDH9	334,748.59	1,805,816.38	2,699.30	298.71
DDDH10	334,987.81	1,805,638.25	2,725.40	394.01
DDDH11	334,829.91	1,805,759.75	2,711.10	306.00
DDDH14	334,876.41	1,805,898.25	2,685.80	546.72
DDDH16	334,983.31	1,805,794.88	2,705.90	700.00
DDDH18	334,716.50	1,805,834.25	2,702.30	259.30
DDDH19	334,752.59	1,805,267.88	2,767.00	476.50
DDDH20	334,860.09	1,805,800.25	2,702.20	423.13
DDDH21	334,939.59	1,805,406.00	2,759.10	237.10
DDDH22	334,719.09	1,805,477.25	2,744.10	410.10
DDDH24	334,719.31	1,805,883.25	2,691.50	433.40
DDDH25	334,739.91	1,805,774.25	2,706.40	303.30
DDDH26	334,761.19	1,805,930.25	2,677.40	650.00
DDDH27	334,850.09	1,805,656.13	2,741.50	120.01
DDDH28	334,830.69	1,805,761.00	2,710.90	750.00
DDDH29	334,931.81	1,805,559.88	2,753.20	200.00
DDDH30	334,663.09	1,805,789.38	2,712.90	200.00
DDDH31	334,687.81	1,805,492.25	2,734.60	667.00
DDDH32	335,004.69	1,805,743.25	2,712.00	496.00
DDDH33	334,825.59	1,805,831.88	2,696.30	462.60
DDDH34	334,814.81	1,805,903.63	2,682.80	531.00
DDDH35	334,751.41	1,805,264.38	2,767.30	808.00
DDDH36	335,047.69	1,805,801.25	2,689.80	751.50
DDDH37	334,745.69	1,805,728.63	2,717.60	400.80
DDDH38	334,660.31	1,805,790.75	2,712.70	302.40
DDDH41	334,748.09	1,805,731.88	2,717.40	400.10
DDDH42	334,849.81	1,805,444.25	2,777.90	400.20
DDDH43	335,062.69	1,805,745.88	2,697.80	600.00
DDDH44	334,907.69	1,805,693.63	2,742.60	450.20
DDDH45	334,464.41	1,805,608.25	2,695.00	480.00
DDDH47	334,859.41	1,805,451.88	2,778.00	1,005.60
DDDH49	334,899.91	1,805,947.63	2,678.30	845.10
DDDH50	335,036.19	1,805,864.50	2,685.00	1,008.10
DDDH51	334,547.91	1,805,543.00	2,707.20	800.30
DDDH52	334,608.59	1,805,384.75	2,738.70	959.90
DDDH53	335,034.19	1,806,026.25	2,670.00	950.00
DDDH54	334,877.31	1,805,985.88	2,673.80	802.00
DDDH55	334,787.00	1,805,704.38	2,714.00	314.00
DDDH60	334,902.59	1,805,943.88	2,678.30	648.60

DDDH61	334,968.19	1,805,697.63	2,728.00	371.30
DDDH62	334,747.00	1,805,819.25	2,699.30	350.20
DDDH63	334,986.81	1,805,642.50	2,725.00	220.80
DDDH64	334,822.50	1,805,335.88	2,780.70	250.30
DDDH65	334,450.19	1,805,589.25	2,695.00	210.70
DDDH66	334,835.59	1,805,937.75	2,680.00	599.80
DDDH67	334,887.59	1,805,923.88	2,681.70	617.60
DDDH68	334,885.81	1,805,837.88	2,695.80	712.00
DDDH69	334,809.81	1,805,819.75	2,698.00	451.40
DDDH70	334,778.09	1,805,860.88	2,698.90	467.00
DDDH71	334,758.31	1,805,750.88	2,720.00	420.40
DDDH72	334,831.91	1,805,765.75	2,710.40	392.30
DDDH73	334,843.81	1,805,781.75	2,706.20	544.00
DDDH74	334,809.59	1,805,944.75	2,683.80	592.20
DDDH75	334,763.81	1,805,841.75	2,696.30	461.50
DDDH76	334,679.09	1,805,770.25	2,720.60	201.90
DDDH77	334,753.59	1,805,733.88	2,719.40	381.10
DDDH78	334,765.09	1,805,890.25	2,694.90	438.60
DDDH79	334,725.81	1,805,832.63	2,704.90	366.90
DDDH80	334,708.09	1,805,767.25	2,718.00	350.50
DDDH81	334,800.50	1,805,724.13	2,718.00	401.00
DDDH82	334,753.50	1,805,733.13	2,718.00	814.90
DDDH83	334,701.31	1,805,758.38	2,719.00	519.80
DDDH201	334,783.91	1,805,793.25	2,701.90	350.00
DDDH202	334,856.09	1,805,890.75	2,686.60	503.00
DDDH203	334,774.19	1,805,906.38	2,683.60	140.30
DDDH204	334,778.59	1,805,907.25	2,683.30	573.60
DDDH205	334,862.81	1,805,773.50	2,707.60	500.30
DDDH206	334,863.41	1,805,774.38	2,707.60	616.00
DDDH207	334,798.00	1,805,684.00	2,729.00	200.50
DDDH208	334,940.41	1,805,753.75	2,716.10	730.10
DDDH209	334,939.59	1,805,752.75	2,716.10	479.10
DDDH210	334,831.00	1,805,730.00	2,717.70	221.30
DDDH211	334,877.09	1,805,707.25	2,732.50	269.30
DDDH212	334,866.41	1,805,658.50	2,738.40	221.10
DDDH213	334,943.09	1,805,671.88	2,738.10	254.90
DDDH214	334,735.69	1,805,855.13	2,694.40	360.60
DDDH215	335,022.69	1,805,779.75	2,700.60	503.50
DDDH216	334,730.69	1,805,903.25	2,685.80	389.30
DDDH217	334,730.69	1,805,903.25	2,685.80	514.80
DDDH218	334,843.00	1,805,493.00	2,785.00	184.60
DDDH219	334,657.81	1,805,749.38	2,713.00	100.00
DDDH220	334,881.00	1,805,545.00	2,810.00	128.40
DDDH221	334,820.00	1,805,589.00	2,810.00	150.00
DDDH222	334,780.09	1,805,866.00	2,682.88	400.00
DDDH223	334,781.00	1,805,866.75	2,683.07	464.40
DDDH224	334,896.97	1,805,772.25	2,650.03	450.00
DDDH225	334,894.03	1,805,776.38	2,650.33	462.00

DDDH226	334,894.81	1,805,776.00	2,650.00	380.00
DOX1	334,679.81	1,805,723.13	2,727.70	86.70
DOX2	334,696.50	1,805,669.88	2,750.30	73.00
DOX3	334,698.31	1,805,674.13	2,750.10	78.50
DOX4	334,780.41	1,805,613.13	2,794.60	182.20
DOX5	334,779.91	1,805,612.50	2,794.40	74.70
DOX6	334,819.91	1,805,582.25	2,810.10	81.40
DOX7	334,859.59	1,805,546.00	2,811.20	137.40
DOX8	334,860.00	1,805,546.63	2,811.20	83.10
DOX9	334,853.41	1,805,547.88	2,811.70	241.40

- List of notable mineralized intercepts.

DH ID	From	To	Length	AU	CU
DDDH1	11.00	190.00	178.93	0.45	0.54
DDDH2	9.20	110.00	100.74	0.27	0.20
DDDH3	12.42	149.98	137.50	0.67	0.65
DDDH4	15.00	139.00	123.97	1.26	1.26
DDDH4	154.00	157.00	3.00	0.26	0.23
DDDH4	163.00	166.00	3.00	0.24	0.18
DDDH5	17.00	266.00	248.87	0.49	0.58
DDDH8	138.00	140.16	2.16	0.11	0.27
DDDH9	30.00	298.71	268.67	1.71	0.47
DDDH10	82.00	85.00	3.00	0.45	0.23
DDDH10	118.00	130.00	12.00	0.31	0.21
DDDH10	142.00	145.00	3.00	0.28	0.30
DDDH10	151.00	305.00	153.97	0.29	0.23
DDDH10	335.00	338.00	3.00	0.21	0.22
DDDH10	371.00	374.00	3.00	0.28	0.72
DDDH11	2.69	9.00	6.31	0.28	0.29
DDDH11	78.00	84.00	6.00	0.37	0.24
DDDH11	93.00	96.00	3.00	0.23	0.22
DDDH11	102.00	105.00	3.00	0.23	0.17
DDDH11	111.00	305.96	194.88	1.07	0.55
DDDH14	87.00	90.00	3.00	0.46	0.22
DDDH14	244.00	541.00	296.97	1.66	0.42
DDDH16	276.00	279.00	3.00	0.64	0.26
DDDH16	300.00	597.00	296.95	0.73	0.48
DDDH16	606.00	607.49	1.49	0.39	0.24
DDDH18	120.00	255.00	134.97	0.62	0.27
DDDH19	290.35	292.00	1.65	0.15	0.27
DDDH19	316.00	334.00	18.00	0.21	0.27
DDDH19	355.00	361.00	6.00	0.49	0.19
DDDH19	379.00	382.00	3.00	0.50	0.19
DDDH19	388.00	394.00	6.00	0.29	0.19
DDDH19	397.00	403.00	6.00	0.20	0.20
DDDH19	436.00	466.00	30.00	0.27	0.31
DDDH20	179.00	182.00	3.00	0.23	0.27
DDDH20	185.00	401.00	215.99	1.18	0.52
DDDH20	413.00	416.00	3.00	0.34	0.10
DDDH20	419.00	423.13	4.13	0.29	0.15
DDDH21	75.00	78.00	3.00	0.24	0.17
DDDH21	93.00	96.00	3.00	0.18	0.25
DDDH21	108.00	111.00	3.00	0.25	0.17
DDDH21	114.00	129.00	15.00	0.21	0.24
DDDH21	144.00	147.00	3.00	0.09	0.27
DDDH21	204.00	207.00	3.00	0.31	0.22
DDDH21	210.00	213.00	3.00	0.06	0.54
DDDH21	222.00	225.00	3.00	0.09	0.31

DDDH22	58.00	64.00	6.00	0.20	0.30
DDDH22	70.00	73.00	3.00	0.43	0.24
DDDH22	79.00	82.00	3.00	0.18	0.22
DDDH22	91.00	106.00	15.00	0.50	0.19
DDDH22	136.00	139.00	3.00	0.18	0.29
DDDH22	148.00	151.00	3.00	0.24	0.16
DDDH22	157.00	373.00	215.98	0.65	0.56
DDDH24	225.00	373.00	147.99	0.68	0.20
DDDH25	22.20	25.00	2.80	0.20	0.23
DDDH25	28.00	295.00	266.93	1.70	0.57
DDDH25	298.00	301.00	3.00	0.31	0.13
DDDH26	337.00	343.00	6.00	0.57	0.22
DDDH26	352.00	355.00	3.00	0.40	0.16
DDDH26	367.00	370.00	3.00	0.42	0.10
DDDH26	373.00	376.00	3.00	0.38	0.11
DDDH26	391.00	547.00	155.98	0.62	0.14
DDDH26	568.00	571.00	3.00	0.53	0.19
DDDH27	16.00	115.00	99.00	0.32	0.59
DDDH28	181.00	184.00	3.00	0.34	0.22
DDDH28	190.00	571.00	381.00	1.65	0.46
DDDH28	586.00	589.00	3.00	0.38	0.21
DDDH29	4.00	130.00	125.93	0.28	0.40
DDDH29	145.00	148.00	3.00	0.25	0.18
DDDH30	95.00	98.00	3.00	0.52	0.03
DDDH30	101.00	110.00	9.00	0.72	0.19
DDDH30	161.00	167.00	6.00	0.43	0.16
DDDH31	136.00	139.00	3.00	0.16	0.28
DDDH31	142.00	145.00	3.00	0.14	0.25
DDDH31	148.00	151.00	3.00	0.28	0.14
DDDH31	157.00	556.00	398.94	0.75	0.37
DDDH31	568.00	571.00	3.00	0.41	0.06
DDDH31	574.00	577.00	3.00	0.29	0.13
DDDH32	193.00	421.00	227.96	0.53	0.38
DDDH32	433.00	440.00	7.00	0.52	0.13
DDDH32	482.00	485.00	3.00	0.37	0.20
DDDH32	491.00	494.00	3.00	0.56	0.06
DDDH33	118.00	121.00	3.00	0.30	0.26
DDDH33	130.00	421.00	290.90	2.04	0.59
DDDH33	439.00	442.00	3.00	0.83	0.11
DDDH34	166.00	445.00	278.91	2.44	0.42
DDDH34	454.00	460.00	6.00	0.39	0.11
DDDH34	466.00	472.00	6.00	0.55	0.09
DDDH34	526.00	529.00	3.00	1.36	0.23
DDDH35	402.00	405.00	3.00	0.34	0.32
DDDH35	468.00	471.00	3.00	0.12	0.25
DDDH35	474.00	486.00	12.00	0.23	0.31
DDDH35	504.00	507.00	3.00	0.50	0.07
DDDH35	627.00	672.00	45.00	0.25	0.20

DDDH35	684.00	687.00	3.00	0.40	0.16
DDDH35	708.00	727.00	19.00	0.36	0.19
DDDH36	356.00	359.00	3.00	0.69	0.10
DDDH36	380.00	455.00	74.99	0.47	0.40
DDDH36	485.00	491.00	6.00	0.44	0.48
DDDH36	518.00	521.00	3.00	0.25	0.18
DDDH36	527.00	530.00	3.00	1.58	0.04
DDDH36	542.00	545.00	3.00	0.23	0.18
DDDH36	548.00	551.00	3.00	0.24	0.16
DDDH36	566.00	569.00	3.00	0.37	0.14
DDDH36	575.00	632.00	57.00	0.27	0.19
DDDH37	0.00	149.00	148.99	0.50	0.51
DDDH38	63.00	66.00	3.00	0.57	0.04
DDDH41	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.22	0.29
DDDH41	33.00	51.00	18.00	0.19	0.37
DDDH41	87.00	90.00	3.00	0.26	0.27
DDDH41	93.00	96.00	3.00	0.30	0.25
DDDH41	105.00	108.00	3.00	1.09	0.13
DDDH41	135.00	138.00	3.00	0.40	0.16
DDDH41	144.00	147.00	3.00	0.38	0.34
DDDH41	212.00	221.00	9.00	0.39	0.25
DDDH41	230.00	233.00	3.00	0.54	0.39
DDDH41	260.00	266.00	6.00	0.29	0.13
DDDH41	386.00	389.00	3.00	0.44	0.08
DDDH43	237.00	240.00	3.00	1.10	0.13
DDDH43	303.00	312.00	9.00	0.18	0.22
DDDH43	318.00	351.00	33.00	0.41	0.37
DDDH43	366.00	369.00	3.00	0.31	0.31
DDDH43	465.00	468.00	3.00	0.71	0.13
DDDH43	471.00	474.00	3.00	0.47	0.07
DDDH43	480.00	486.00	6.00	0.48	0.21
DDDH43	510.00	513.00	3.00	0.66	0.34
DDDH44	99.00	354.00	254.97	0.52	0.51
DDDH44	363.00	366.00	3.00	0.27	0.16
DDDH44	375.00	378.00	3.00	0.49	0.26
DDDH44	387.00	393.00	6.00	0.45	0.15
DDDH45	115.00	118.00	3.00	0.38	0.09
DDDH45	154.00	160.00	6.00	0.44	0.21
DDDH45	268.00	271.00	3.00	1.70	0.43
DDDH45	325.00	328.00	3.00	0.54	0.05
DDDH47	3.00	6.00	3.00	0.11	0.25
DDDH47	105.00	840.00	734.74	1.11	0.34
DDDH47	858.00	861.00	3.00	0.98	0.11
DDDH47	867.00	873.00	6.00	0.42	0.15
DDDH49	204.00	246.00	42.00	0.96	0.26
DDDH49	258.00	261.00	3.00	0.35	0.18
DDDH49	405.00	726.00	320.99	0.62	0.18
DDDH49	753.00	756.00	3.00	0.01	0.66

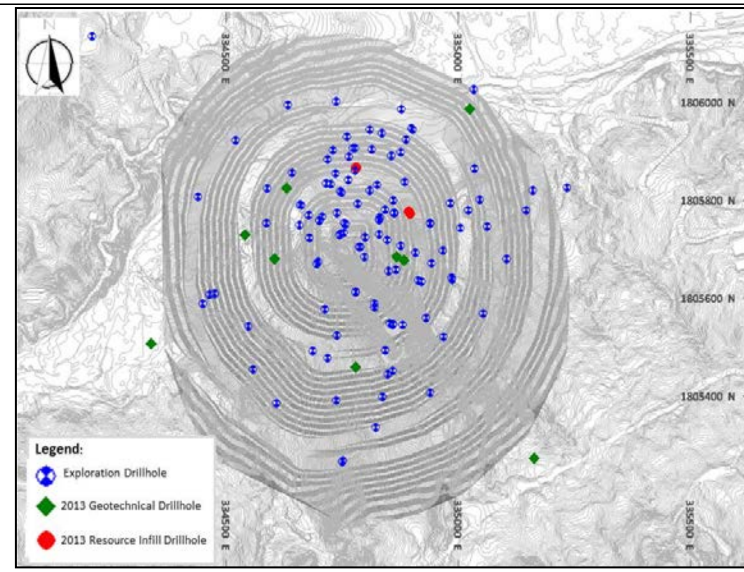
DDDH50	418.00	421.00	3.00	0.89	0.30
DDDH50	442.00	928.00	485.77	0.67	0.26
DDDH50	931.00	934.00	3.00	0.30	0.15
DDDH50	946.00	952.00	6.00	0.37	0.20
DDDH51	186.00	189.00	3.00	0.50	0.28
DDDH51	198.00	204.00	6.00	0.62	0.36
DDDH51	225.00	588.00	362.95	2.49	0.44
DDDH51	606.00	609.00	3.00	0.46	0.09
DDDH51	747.00	750.00	3.00	0.63	0.03
DDDH52	364.00	367.00	3.00	0.46	0.16
DDDH52	382.00	805.00	422.77	0.43	0.23
DDDH52	820.00	823.00	3.00	0.38	0.08
DDDH52	841.00	844.00	3.00	0.53	0.17
DDDH53	655.00	658.00	3.00	0.18	0.21
DDDH53	661.00	664.00	3.00	0.27	0.21
DDDH53	670.00	847.00	177.00	0.43	0.14
DDDH54	362.00	368.00	6.00	0.46	0.08
DDDH54	386.00	686.00	299.96	1.33	0.26
DDDH55	202.40	298.00	95.60	0.61	0.24
DDDH60	180.00	213.00	33.00	1.10	0.22
DDDH60	327.00	336.00	9.00	0.59	0.23
DDDH60	348.00	351.00	3.00	0.64	0.28
DDDH60	387.00	396.00	9.00	0.26	0.24
DDDH60	402.00	519.00	117.00	5.55	0.57
DDDH60	540.00	543.00	3.00	0.30	0.16
DDDH60	552.00	567.00	15.00	0.67	0.09
DDDH61	112.00	115.00	3.00	0.31	0.19
DDDH61	127.00	166.00	39.00	0.49	0.35
DDDH61	178.00	181.00	3.00	0.92	0.77
DDDH61	193.00	196.00	3.00	0.60	0.42
DDDH61	217.00	220.00	3.00	0.57	0.54
DDDH61	250.00	295.00	45.00	0.45	0.39
DDDH61	301.00	310.00	9.00	0.26	0.19
DDDH64	103.00	106.00	3.00	0.20	0.24
DDDH65	24.00	27.00	3.00	0.63	0.28
DDDH65	123.00	129.00	6.00	0.54	0.25
DDDH65	144.00	147.00	3.00	0.54	0.06
DDDH65	162.00	165.00	3.00	1.98	0.57
DDDH66	166.00	168.00	2.00	0.87	0.37
DDDH66	210.00	494.00	283.98	1.42	0.24
DDDH67	140.00	580.00	439.98	1.39	0.26
DDDH68	39.20	40.00	0.80	0.13	0.38
DDDH68	302.00	306.00	4.00	0.54	0.11
DDDH68	322.00	651.00	328.96	1.21	0.26
DDDH69	96.00	104.00	8.00	0.25	0.26
DDDH69	124.00	126.00	2.00	0.26	0.18
DDDH69	140.00	144.00	4.00	0.25	0.43
DDDH69	154.00	156.00	2.00	0.23	0.19

DDDH69	164.00	442.00	277.97	2.58	0.52
DDDH69	448.00	450.00	2.00	0.44	0.21
DDDH70	102.00	462.00	359.95	1.08	0.22
DDDH71	12.00	322.00	309.99	1.27	0.65
DDDH71	334.00	338.00	4.00	0.54	0.11
DDDH71	350.00	352.00	2.00	0.55	0.11
DDDH71	356.00	358.00	2.00	0.41	0.07
DDDH71	362.00	364.00	2.00	0.43	0.05
DDDH71	374.00	376.00	2.00	0.84	0.16
DDDH71	382.00	384.00	2.00	1.11	0.05
DDDH71	406.00	408.00	2.00	0.64	0.04
DDDH72	52.00	54.00	2.00	0.24	0.21
DDDH72	60.00	62.00	2.00	0.36	0.10
DDDH72	90.00	98.00	8.00	0.35	0.17
DDDH72	122.00	390.00	267.97	1.51	0.55
DDDH73	166.00	168.00	2.00	0.28	0.21
DDDH73	174.00	176.00	2.00	0.27	0.24
DDDH73	180.00	182.00	2.00	0.31	0.17
DDDH73	186.00	536.00	349.97	1.50	0.46
DDDH74	306.00	308.00	2.00	0.31	0.14
DDDH74	328.00	330.00	2.00	0.36	0.13
DDDH74	360.00	362.00	2.00	0.48	0.03
DDDH74	364.00	568.00	204.00	0.72	0.14
DDDH74	584.00	586.00	2.00	0.47	0.14
DDDH75	20.00	22.00	2.00	0.64	0.07
DDDH75	78.00	461.30	383.14	1.33	0.30
DDDH76	48.05	192.00	143.93	0.77	0.35
DDDH76	198.00	200.00	2.00	0.33	0.12
DDDH77	9.40	284.00	274.56	0.56	0.44
DDDH77	292.00	294.00	2.00	0.49	0.10
DDDH77	302.00	306.00	4.00	0.46	0.22
DDDH77	324.00	332.00	8.00	0.58	0.26
DDDH77	354.00	356.00	2.00	0.54	0.10
DDDH77	378.00	381.10	3.10	0.65	0.08
DDDH78	180.00	432.00	251.95	1.27	0.29
DDDH79	60.00	62.00	2.00	0.53	0.09
DDDH79	116.00	358.00	241.98	2.78	0.50
DDDH80	16.00	300.00	283.89	0.84	0.61
DDDH80	348.00	350.50	2.50	0.69	0.07
DDDH81	23.00	395.00	371.90	0.58	0.37
DDDH82	8.00	808.00	799.86	1.22	0.26
DDDH83	15.50	441.00	425.48	5.14	0.76
DDDH83	457.00	459.00	2.00	0.37	0.10
DDDH83	481.00	483.00	2.00	0.46	0.05
DDDH201	0.00	253.00	252.98	0.36	0.22
DDDH201	269.00	271.00	2.00	0.20	0.19
DDDH202	107.00	467.00	359.97	1.71	0.30
DDDH202	473.00	475.00	2.00	0.23	0.25

DDDH202	477.00	479.00	2.00	0.09	0.39
DDDH204	154.00	157.00	3.00	0.86	0.02
DDDH204	169.00	172.00	3.00	1.23	0.04
DDDH204	178.00	181.00	3.00	0.60	0.19
DDDH204	208.00	214.00	6.00	0.90	0.04
DDDH204	217.00	220.00	3.00	0.53	0.04
DDDH204	223.00	226.00	3.00	0.57	0.01
DDDH204	232.00	235.00	3.00	0.57	0.01
DDDH204	369.50	372.00	2.50	0.31	0.16
DDDH204	378.00	381.00	3.00	0.59	0.10
DDDH204	396.00	457.55	61.55	1.36	0.37
DDDH204	469.00	471.00	2.00	0.62	0.07
DDDH204	518.00	524.00	6.00	0.54	0.21
DDDH204	534.00	536.00	2.00	0.59	0.09
DDDH204	540.00	547.00	7.00	0.64	0.08
DDDH204	555.00	557.00	2.00	0.56	0.13
DDDH205	113.00	495.00	382.00	0.92	0.36
DDDH206	163.00	166.00	3.00	0.13	0.24
DDDH206	186.00	186.60	0.60	0.44	0.23
DDDH206	197.70	200.70	3.00	0.76	0.09
DDDH206	220.00	223.00	3.00	0.35	0.16
DDDH206	229.40	588.00	358.58	2.17	0.56
DDDH207	0.00	121.00	121.00	0.79	0.87
DDDH207	129.00	133.00	4.00	0.20	0.20
DDDH207	137.00	143.00	6.00	0.24	0.25
DDDH207	169.00	176.10	7.10	0.51	0.17
DDDH208	270.00	639.00	368.98	0.96	0.56
DDDH208	662.55	665.00	2.45	0.60	0.20
DDDH208	675.00	677.00	2.00	0.82	0.52
DDDH208	725.00	728.00	3.00	0.45	0.08
DDDH209	187.00	405.00	217.94	0.70	0.56
DDDH209	422.20	425.00	2.80	0.13	0.27
DDDH209	437.00	440.00	3.00	0.27	0.15
DDDH209	471.00	473.30	2.30	0.79	0.12
DDDH210	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.29	0.33
DDDH210	60.00	205.00	145.00	0.76	0.62
DDDH210	211.00	213.00	2.00	0.49	0.22
DDDH210	217.00	219.00	2.00	0.17	0.23
DDDH211	78.00	258.00	179.97	0.47	0.62
DDDH212	0.00	217.00	216.97	0.31	0.48
DDDH213	68.10	222.00	153.90	0.61	0.57
DDDH214	73.00	76.00	3.00	0.47	0.02
DDDH214	143.20	314.00	170.77	1.01	0.33
DDDH214	338.00	340.40	2.40	1.42	0.19
DDDH215	268.00	271.00	3.00	1.18	0.06
DDDH215	286.00	490.20	204.19	0.37	0.28
DDDH215	495.00	495.20	0.20	0.13	0.30
DDDH215	502.00	503.50	1.50	0.19	0.28

DDDH216	224.00	373.00	149.00	0.62	0.15
DDDH217	250.00	253.00	3.00	0.53	0.10
DDDH217	319.00	322.00	3.00	0.63	0.14
DDDH217	334.00	337.00	3.00	0.41	0.09
DDDH217	376.00	379.00	3.00	0.70	0.16
DDDH217	393.00	395.00	2.00	0.36	0.09
DDDH217	399.00	401.00	2.00	0.38	0.09
DDDH217	436.00	439.00	3.00	2.01	0.02
DDDH218	0.00	170.40	170.33	0.33	0.67
DDDH218	179.00	182.00	3.00	0.20	0.26
DDDH219	0.00	79.00	78.97	0.52	0.32
DDDH220	0.00	117.80	117.80	0.21	0.55
DDDH221	0.00	108.00	108.00	0.19	0.44
DDDH221	126.00	129.00	3.00	0.12	0.34
DDDH221	144.00	147.00	3.00	0.89	0.21
DDDH222	42.00	44.00	2.00	1.67	0.03
DDDH222	126.00	128.00	2.00	0.67	0.04
DDDH222	140.00	142.00	2.00	0.67	0.02
DDDH222	154.00	392.00	237.99	3.71	0.36
DDDH222	394.00	396.00	2.00	0.42	0.08
DDDH223	50.00	52.00	2.00	0.73	0.02
DDDH223	156.00	454.00	297.98	2.10	0.32
DDDH224	146.00	424.00	277.93	0.92	0.45
DDDH224	444.00	446.00	2.00	0.45	0.25
DDDH225	100.00	102.00	2.00	0.29	0.20
DDDH225	164.00	166.00	2.00	0.36	0.23
DDDH225	172.00	420.00	247.97	1.59	0.50
DDDH225	440.00	442.00	2.00	0.41	0.08
DDDH225	456.00	458.00	2.00	0.45	0.07
DDDH226	20.00	22.00	2.00	0.05	0.64
DDDH226	132.00	368.00	235.85	1.18	0.36
DDDH226	370.00	372.00	2.00	0.40	0.10
DOX1	0.00	86.70	86.69	1.74	1.65
DOX2	0.00	69.00	68.99	0.44	0.72
DOX3	0.00	78.45	78.43	1.03	0.79
DOX4	0.00	150.00	149.98	0.45	0.86
DOX4	159.00	162.00	3.00	0.14	0.26
DOX5	0.00	74.65	74.65	0.36	0.98
DOX6	0.00	81.40	81.40	0.15	0.43
DOX7	0.00	117.00	116.99	0.28	0.75
DOX8	0.00	83.10	83.10	0.37	0.82
DOX9	0.00	206.00	205.97	0.57	0.65
DOX9	224.00	230.00	6.00	0.40	0.13

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*	• Raw samples are commonly 2m or 3m long, most samples taken irrespective of lithological boundaries. • Data used for modelling were composited to 3m.

	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.*	
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').*	• The mineralization has been drilled predominantly at 60 degrees to the northeast and 60 degrees to the southwest. Given that the mineralization is sub-vertical, all drill hole intersections are exaggerated.
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 13: Didipio Project Geology Plan, showing Drill Hole Locations**

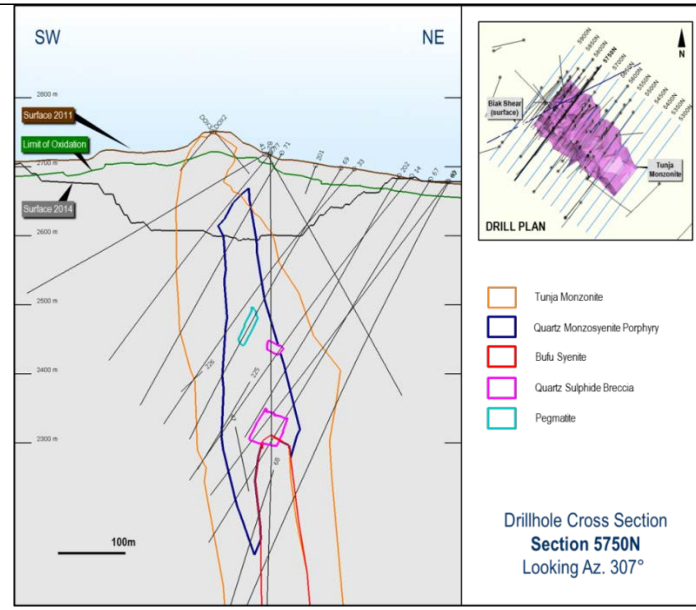
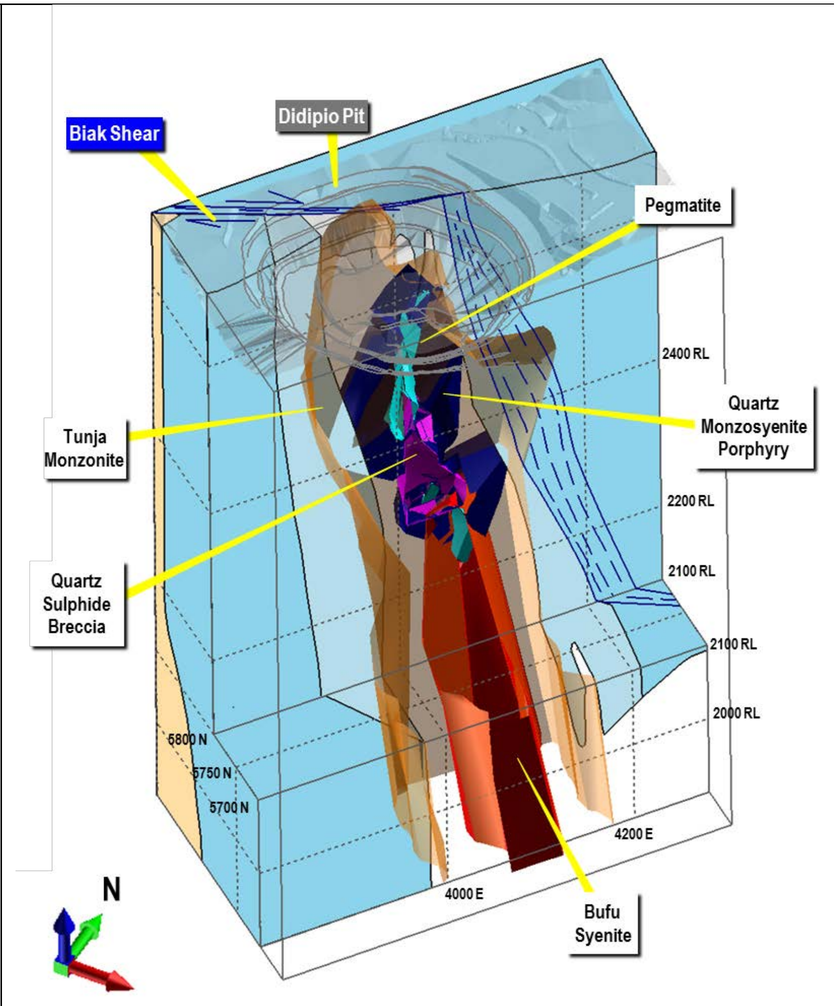


Figure 14: Didipio Project Geology Section

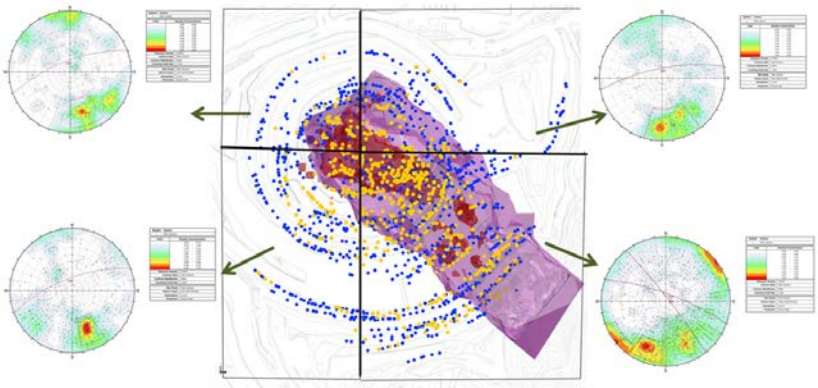
		 **Figure 15: Didipio Project Geology Cut Out, Oblique View**
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	• All the holes drilled are shown in the map with corresponding annotations for the drill intersections in the table included.
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	• There are no substantive exploration results related to the Didipio resource update. A deep penetration IP survey using Titan 24 is targeting immediate extensions of the Didipio ore body and nearby prospects are in progress.

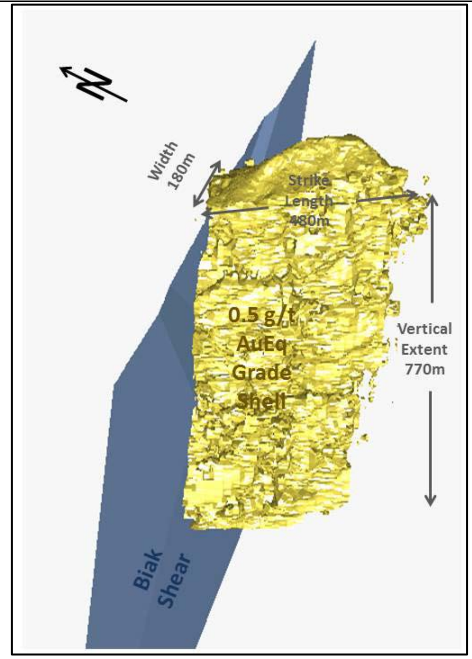
	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• A three hole deep drilling program was completed in May 2014, which is not yet included in the data for this estimate. • OceanaGold has located and re-assayed 4,026 archived sample pulps for silver. A preliminary silver estimate has been undertaken (but not yet validated). Once validated, this will be reported as part of the end of year resource and reserve statement • PIMA measurements will be done on the recent continued over the core in an effort to better define the alteration. This potentially could assist with grade domaining. • Funding approval has been given to bring an international expert to Didipio site in November 2014 for geological training, with particular focus on breccias and alteration. The training is timed to update OGC's core logging process ahead of infill drilling for the underground mine. • Infill drilling will be targeted at the poorly drilled southern end of the deposit (targeting Inferred open pit resource) as in-pit rig access becomes available. • Approximately 50,000m of infill drilling is planned for the underground mine. Drilling access will be via underground development.

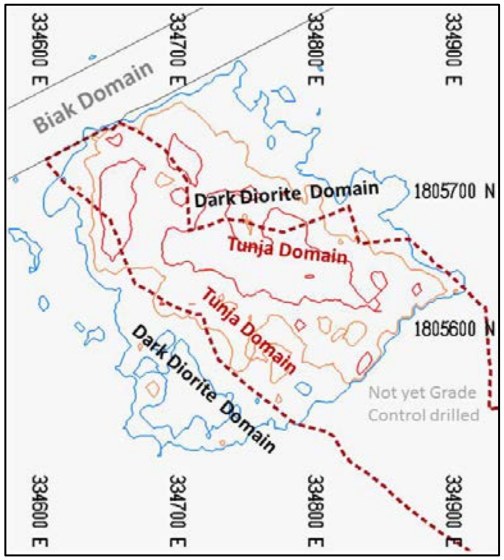
Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(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 is entered via an AcQuire database interface which includes validation protocols. • Personnel are well trained and routinely check source versus input data during the entry process.
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 continuously involved with the project since 2007. His last visit to Didipio site was in August 2014.
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.*	• Open pit mining which commenced in August 2012, has provided a large database of pit mapping and grade control sampling to be established. This has confirmed the geological interpretation to-date. A major program of infill drilling (approximately 50km of diamond core) is expected to commence in 2015. This will largely target the proposed underground mine area. This, in conjunction with an external review of breccia and alteration logging later this year, will result in a more geologically detailed interpretation at depth. • Refer to figure in “Estimation and modelling techniques” section. The resource model is based on a lithological model that only partially constrains modelled grade; Mineralisation is not confined to the main lithological host to mineralization (Tunja Monzonite), but rather is centred on the Tunja. Mineraliation continues into the surrounding diorite unit. Both the Tunja and the mineralization are however terminated by the Biak Shear, a NE striking fault. Whilst the Biak Shear clearly has post-mineralisation offset, there is also some evidence of mineralization being developed within the Biak Shear. The geological model is continually scrutinized in the light of in-pit mapping and grade control data. Given the broad footprint and continuity of mineralization, the resource estimate is considered to be reasonably robust. • The bulk of the mineralization is controlled by three orientations of fracturing and veining (see stereoplots below in Figure 16). The strongest direction of continuity is sub-vertical. The prevalence of fracture / vein controls on mineralization results in mineralization that exhibits considerable local, short range variability. The footprint of mineralization (for cut-offs 0.5 to 1.5 g/t AuEq) however is reasonably broad and uniform. Copper whilst erratic, exhibits stronger grade continuity than gold.

		 **Figure 16: Stereoplots Showing Structure Orientations by Quadrant**
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.*	• Figure 17 below shows an oblique view of the modelled 0.5 g/t AuEq grade shell, looking down towards the northeast. The mineralisation, which crops out at surface, is terminated to the northwest by the Biak Shear. The ore body is tabular, with approximate dimensions of 180m wide x 480m long x 770m deep. The mineralisation is not closed at depth, but the nature of mineralisation changes from a broad footprint to narrower high grade zones. The narrow zones of mineralisation will be tested by drilling once underground development is established. • The resource does not project beyond the data limits (i.e. is not extrapolated).

		 **Figure 17: Grade Shell, Oblique View Looking Down to NW**
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.*	• Ordinary kriging via MINESIGHT Compass software was used to estimate grades into 15mE x15mN x 5mRL blocks. Gold and copper were modelled independently. Gold equivalence block grades were calculated from the block gold and copper grades, based on economic assumptions. • Whilst the coefficients of variation for gold range up to 2.3 (for the Tunja domain), the high grades are typically not isolated, but rather are shouldered by adjacent high grades. The coefficients of variation for copper are lower than for gold. No top cutting was applied for gold or copper. • No grade-based domains were imposed given the broad drill hole spacing and mineralization style. The Tunja domain blocks (which contains the majority of mineralization) were estimated with grades within the Tunja and into the Dark Diorite, Biak and Bufu domains. Both the Bufu and Biak domains however, were modelled with hard boundaries against the Tunja. The plan view (2,680mRL) in Figure 18 below shows the key modelling domains (Tunja, Dark Diorite and Biak) superimposed over the grade control block model contours (0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 g/t AuEq in blue, orange and red respectively). This plan view demonstrates the diffuse nature of grade across the Dark Diorite / Tunja boundary versus the sharp grade boundary between the Tunja and the Biak. It is believed that OceanaGold's domaining strategy is appropriate.

	• *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 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.*	 **Figure 18: Plan of Geological Boundaries vs Grade Contours** • A primary 15mE x 75mN x 75mRL search for Measured and Indicated Resources (rotated 50 degrees anticlockwise, and tilted 8 degrees to the NE) with a minimum of 18 samples, a minimum of three drill holes and a minimum of three octants. A secondary search of primary15mE x 100mN x 100mRL search for Inferred Resources (rotated 50 degrees anticlockwise, and tilted 8 degrees to the NE) with a minimum of 12 samples and two drill holes. • Resource model to mine to mill reconciliation (see charts at end of section 3) supports the resource estimation approach. Drill hole sample pulps have been retrieved and submitted for silver assaying. A silver estimate is expected by the end of 2014. • Testwork undertaken on waste material samples indicates that leachate from the weathered material will be alkaline, thereby having an acid-neutralising capacity. Similarly, tailings liquor samples have also been found to be slightly alkaline. It is proposed that, should potentially acid-generating material be identified in the waste (e.g. from low-grade stockpile reject material), it will be placed in engineered cells and encapsulated in non-acid forming waste. Final designs for the TSF, waste dump and the low-grade stockpile are being finalised. • Mine and TSF decant discharge water will be subject to regular monitoring prior to discharge. However, it should be noted that the dilution factor is very high in both cases. • Previous studies “Geochemical Assessment of Ore and Low Grade ore from the Didipio Project”, EGi, July 2006, “Evaluation of Potential of Waste and Mineralised Waste to Produce Saline and Acid Mine Drainage”, Department of Mineral Resources, Nov 1994, “Geochemical Assessment of Process Tailings”, EGi, June 1995, all provide information indicating that waste and tailings do not pose a risk from formation of AMD from the high carbonate to sulphur ratios inherent in the host rock. • Ordinary kriging was used to estimate grades into 15mE x15mN x 5mRL blocks. Drill holes

are centred on approximate 50m sections, but in some areas drilling has been filled in to 25m. Vertical spacing is typically around 50m in the higher-grade area above the Bufu syenite, but further to the south-east vertical spacing of 100-150m is more usual.

- The block size dimensions of 15mE x15mN x 5mRL were the smallest that OceanaGold felt appropriate, given the drill hole spacing. In the open pit, mining selectivity will be a little higher than modelled.
- Gold and copper were kriged independently. Gold and copper, whilst moderately correlated, have a complex relationship.
- The economic mineralization at Didipio broadly mimics the Tunja Monzonite volume. In detail however, grade is not confined to the Tunja, so in general grade estimation is not geologically constrained. The exception is along the Tunja / Biak contact. The Biak Shear, which terminates mineralization to the northwest, has been modelled as a hard boundary (albeit blocks on the Tunja side of the boundary have been estimated with both Tunja and Biak samples). Grade control and mapping since commencing in August 2012, support this modelling approach.
- Whilst the coefficients of variation for gold range up to 2.3 (for the Tunja domain), the high grades are typically not isolated, but rather are shouldered by adjacent high grades. The coefficients of variation for copper are lower than for gold. The nugget effects for both gold and copper are low (approx. 10% and 5% respectively). No top cutting was applied for gold or copper.
- A month by month resource model versus mine reconciliation is provided at the end of section 3 and demonstrates reasonable agreement between the resource model for both copper and gold. Bench by bench swath plots show reasonable agreement between resource drill hole sample grades and the resource model.
- Figure 19 and Figure 20 below compare resource estimates (Measure and Indicated only) against sample grades and declustered sample grades.

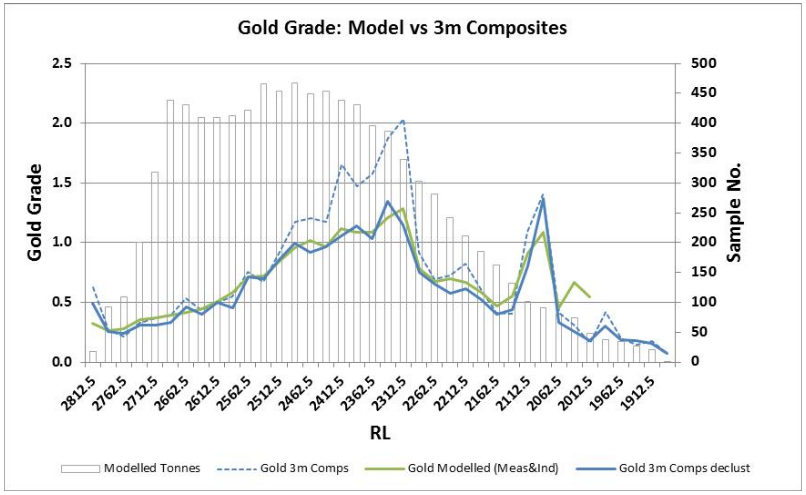
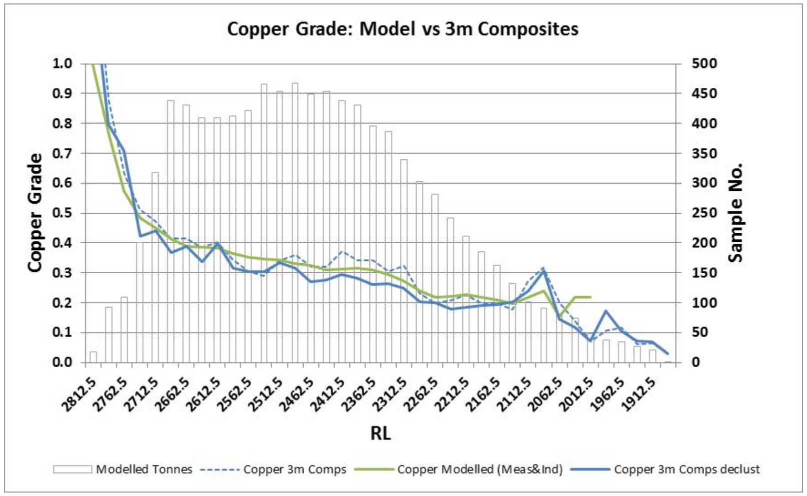
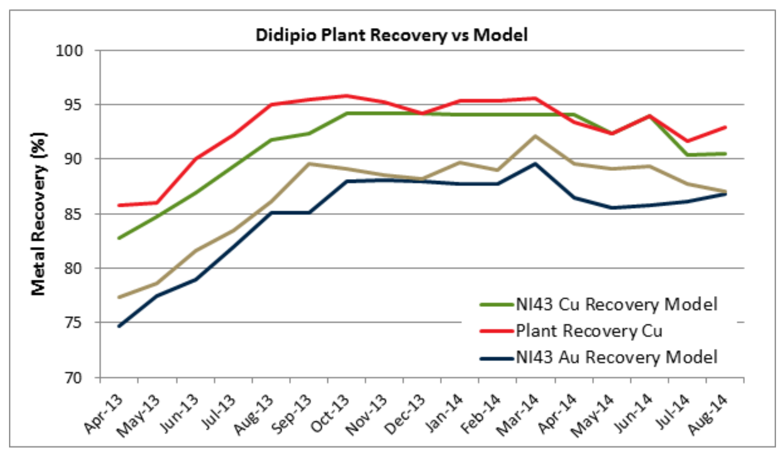


Figure 19: Gold grade: Model vs 3m Composites

		 **Figure 20: Copper grade, model vs. 3m composites**
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• 2,347 SG measurements were completed prior to OceanaGold's acquisition of the project. Moisture content was not calculated, but the SG determinations reflect dry rock densities. The method involved drying and sealing the selected samples with a waterproofing compound, then weighing the samples both in air and in water. Each sample comprised approximately 10cm of half drill core.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The open-cut resource uses a 0.47g/t AuEq cut-off grade (limited to above the 2,460mRL, but is not pit shell constrained), while the underground resource uses a 1.12g/t AuEq cut-off grade. The cut-offs are based on metal prices of US$1,450 per ounce for gold and US$3.80 per pound for copper (the reserve assumptions are US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper). • The equation for contained gold equivalent is g/t AuEq = g/t Au + 1.638 x % Cu, based on metal prices of US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper.
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*	• The ultimate open pit floor will reach the 2460mRL. Mining below the 2,460mRL will be by Sub-Level Open Stoping. A more detailed discussion can be found in Section 4. • In terms of open pit mining, the resource model block size reflects less mining selectivity (model blocks are a little larger) than current open pit mining selectivity. The operations however have recently increased the flitch height from 2.5m to 3.75m. The resource model block size (15mE x 15mN x 5mRL) has been selected to compromise between SMU size versus the relatively broad drill hole spacing. • The broad and diffuse nature of the grade boundaries for Didipio means that open pit mining dilution does not have a large impact on recovered grade. • Sub-Level Open Stoping with paste fill, typically with 20mNW x 20mNE x 30mRL dimensions, is planned for the underground. The current drill hole spacing and resource

	assumptions made.	model block size are acceptable given the style of mineralisation and the relatively low cut-off grade (1.12 g/t AuEq) proposed. The current resource model block size of 15mE x 15mN x 5mRL and drill hole spacing will both be reduced as part of the underground infill / resource modelling programme. This will improve local grade estimates.
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.*	• Flotation and gravity recovery testwork, undertaken during the prefeasibility stages, were carried out in several phases broadly characterised as: o Flotation Recovery Testwork o Optimisation Flotation Testwork o Ore Variability Testwork o Pilot Plant Testing o Validation Testwork • General conclusions were that: o copper flotation kinetics were rapid; o copper recoveries were generally high with acceptable concentrate grades; o over-grinding was detrimental to good metallurgical performance; and o gold recovery to copper concentrate generally ranged from 80-90%. • The outcomes of these phases have been extensively reported in the previous NI 43-101 technical report "Technical Report for the Didipio Project" July 29th, 2011. The results of the testwork were used to develop recovery models to predict copper and gold recovery levels in the orebody. Note that the recovery model is grade based, irrespective of parent lithology. • Since commissioning of the process plant recovery of copper and gold ramped up in line with the budget expectations with recovery expected to meet the model within 9 months of plant operations commencing. See Figure 21. In general the copper recovery (red trace) can be seen to meet or exceed the model based recovery (green trace). Similarly the overall gold recovery (gold trace) has met or slightly exceeded the modelled recovery (blue trace).  **Figure 21: Didipio Processing Plan Recovery vs. Model** • During Q2 and Q3 2014 stockpiled transitional material was added to the mill feed blend at

		up to 15% of the feed tonnes. This transitional material was not in the mine reserves but was stockpiled during early mining based on internal tests indicating a 70% recovery was achievable and higher contained copper grades. The weighted average of the feed types is apparent in the change in expected recovery and the actual plant performance has consistently achieved or bettered the model. • The production data from the first 20 months of operation has validated the recovery models in use to predict recovery for the orebody to allow forward production planning to be undertaken.
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 greenfields 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.*	• Testwork undertaken on waste material samples indicates that leachate from the weathered material will be alkaline, thereby having an acid-neutralising capacity. Similarly, tailings liquor samples have also been found to be slightly alkaline. It is proposed that, should potentially acid-generating material be identified in the waste (e.g. from low-grade stockpile reject material), it will be placed in engineered cells and encapsulated in non-acid forming waste. To date, no such material has been encountered. • Mine and TSF decant discharge water are subject to regular monitoring to ensure compliance with the applicable regulatory water standards for Class D waterways prior to discharge. A water treatment plant allows all TSF decant discharge to be treated prior to release if necessary. Surface runoff and groundwater from the open pit is pumped to settlement ponds prior to release. Following recent water modelling undertaken by GHD Pty Ltd, recommendations have been made for additional treatment options, utilizing the storage capacity of the TSF and the water treatment plant, to supplement the capacity of the settlement ponds. • Previous studies “Geochemical Assessment of Ore and Low Grade ore from the Didipio Project”, EGi, July 2006, “Evaluation of Potential of Waste and Mineralised Waste to Produce Saline and Acid Mine Drainage”, Department of Mineral Resources, Nov 1994, “Geochemical Assessment of Process Tailings”, EGi, June 1995, all provide information that indicates that waste and tailings do not pose a risk from formation of AMD from the high carbonate to sulphur ratios inherent in the host rock.
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 (vugs, 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.*	• Prior to OceanaGold’s ownership, 2,347 SG determinations were made for the key rock types (Tunja Monzonite, Dark Diorite, Bufu Syenite, breccia, oxide and rock). This averages at approximately one 10cm sample per 12m of core. The frequency, size, rock-type coverage and method is considered adequate. The method involved drying and sealing the selected sample with a waterproofing compound, then weighing the sample both in air and in water. Each sample comprised approximately 10cm of half drill core. There was insufficient density data available for analysis of the transition zone, so an average value of 2.4 t/m3 was used. This material has largely been mined out. • Moisture content was not calculated, but the method determines dry densities. The SG values for Tunja Monzonite (the main mineralisation host) were discounted by 1.5% to approximate void / fractures. • The average values for each rock type were coded into the resource model (ie were not kriged). This modelling approach is appropriate given the geological context and drill hole spacing. OceanaGold has recently commenced in-pit bulk density sampling to supplement the historical database.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in*	• All resource within the Biak Shear and within 10m of the interpreted southern plane was classified as Inferred. This primarily reflects structural complexity of the Biak; • All oxide resource was classified as Inferred. Most oxide has now been mined. Metallurgical test work shows that little copper will be recovered from oxide material via

	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.*	flotation. Given that overall the gold content of the oxide is generally low, oxide has been classified as Inferred. Most of the oxide resource was mined out during 2012; • The classification of Measured resource was based both on search criteria and 3D geometry; as a first pass, a kriging sweep was set up using the 60m x 15m x 60m search dimensions / rotations as presented in the modelling parameter tables. The minimum sample number to 20 and the minimum drill hole and octant requirement to 5. The blocks meeting these criteria were then used as a guide to wireframe a volume that was geometrically continuous. These criteria ensure that all measured resource has data falling within both hemispheres of the search, important where grade trends are present. All resource below the 2,460mRL (in the proposed underground mine area) meeting the Measured criteria was reclassified as Indicated; • A primary 15mE x 75mN x 75mRL search for Indicated Resources (where not already classified as Measured) with a minimum of 18 samples, a minimum of three drill holes and a minimum of three octants. • A secondary search of primary15mE x 100mN x 100mRL search for Inferred with a minimum of 12 samples and two drill holes. • Blocks with 80% or more within the Bufu solid are classified as Inferred. • It is believed that appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors, particularly given OceanaGold now has over two years of mining against which to reconcile the open pit resource estimates (at 0.5 and 1.5 g/t AuEq cut-offs). • The resource estimate outlined in this document appropriately reflects Jonathan Moore's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The last independent review was by Hellman and Schofield as part of OceanaGold's initial TSX lodging in 2007. The key recommendations are listed below. Both recommendations have been addressed. • Some infill drilling is required to convert all resources in the proposed mining development area to Measured and Indicated status. • Further work is needed to better define the oxidised and transitional mineralization on Didipio Ridge.
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 of the 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*	• Open pit mining since August 2012 has increased confidence in the resource estimate; project to-date at a an approximate 0.5 g/t AuEq cut-off, the resource model has predicted 13.0 Mt @ 0.61 g/t Au and 0.56% Cu versus mined 14.9 Mt @ 0.59 g/t Au and 0.58% Cu (see month by month charts for gold and copper below). The mill feed grade predicted project to-date are 0.99 g/t Au and 0.93 %Cu versus mill back-calculated 1.00 g/t Au and 0.92% Cu. Additionally, the grade control data has shown that the footprint of mineralization, at cut-offs up to approximately 1.5 g/t AuEq, presents as reasonably broad and vertically continuous geometries. This increases the confidence in predictions made for the underground mine which are premised on cut-offs of 1.3 g/t AuEq. The local estimates for underground will be improved after completion of the infill drilling program. • Table 2 and Table 3 and Figure 22 and Figure 23 below present project to-date and month by month trucked versus resource model reconciliation at approximate 0.5 g/t AuEq cut-off, and show reasonable agreement.

assumptions made and the procedures used.

- *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*

Table 2: Mine versus Resources Model ≥ 0.5 AuEq

August 2012 to August 2014	ProjectTo Date				
	Mt	Grade		Contained Metal	
		Cu, %	Au, gpt	Cu, T	Au, oz
Load and Haul (survey adjusted)	14.91	0.58	0.59	86,400	283,000
Resource Model	12.96	0.56	0.61	72,500	254,000
Trucked / Resource	1.15	1.04	0.97	1.19	1.11

Table 3: Mine versus Resource Model for ≥ 1.5 AuEq

August 2012 to August 2014	Project To Date				
	Mt	Grade		Contained Metal	
		Cu, %	Au, gpt	Cu, T	Au, oz
Load and Haul (survey adjusted)	5.22	0.93	1.01	48,600	170,000
Resource Model	4.97	0.87	1.06	43,200	169,000
Trucked / Resource	1.05	1.07	0.95	1.12	1.00

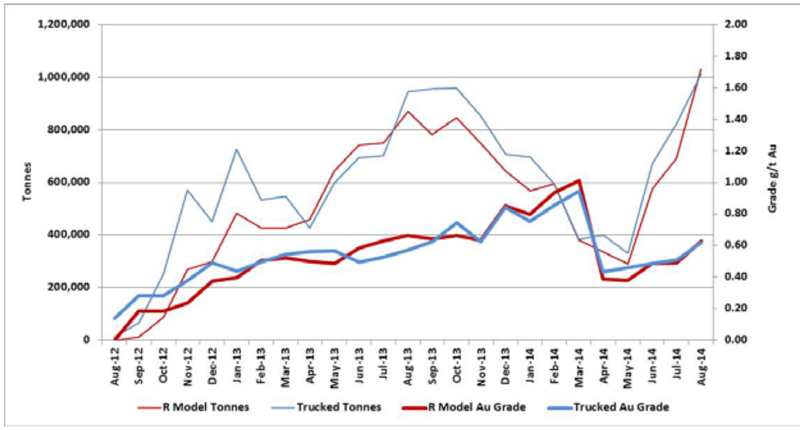


Figure 22: Gold Grade; Mine versus Resource Model ≥ 0.5 AuEq

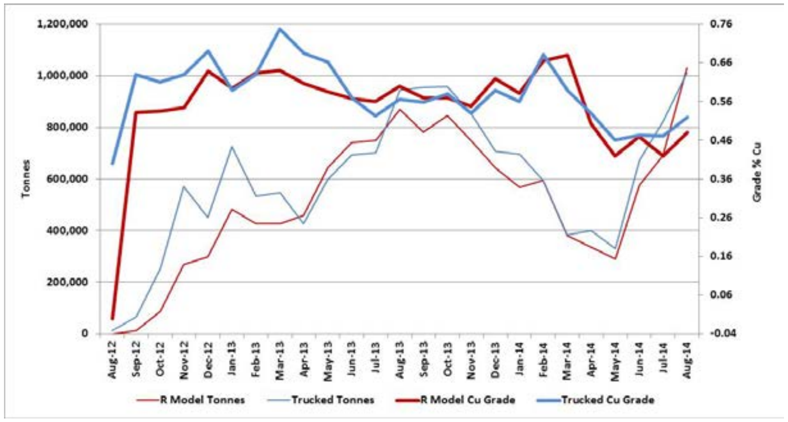


Figure 23: Copper Grade; Mine versus Resource Model ≥ 0.5 AuEq

- Table 4 below compares mined versus mill feed tonnes and grade estimates. Whilst short term reconciliation remains erratic, the underlying, long term estimates are in good agreement.

Table 4: Milled versus Mine Feed

January 2013 to August 2014	Project To Date				
	Mt	Grade		Contained Metal	
		Cu, %	Au, gpt	Cu, T	Au, oz
Milled (CV3)	4.60	0.92	1.00	42,300	147,000
Crusher Feed	4.66	0.93	0.99	43,200	148,000
Milled / Feed	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.98	1.00

Section 4 Estimate and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve. • Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.	• The Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for conversion to an Ore Reserves is described in Section 2 of Table 1. • Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves.
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.	• The Competent Person Michael Holmes has undertaken numerous visits to Didipio operation during 2012, 2013 and 2014. He has been involved with studies relating to the proposed underground operation and has had direct management involvement with open pit mining and ore processing operations.
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves. • The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	• Open Pit mining and ore processing at Didipio has been in continuous operation since 2012. • The study work undertaken for the proposed underground mine exceeds Pre-Feasibility level. Mining studies have been concluded for mine design, mine planning, ventilation, backfill testwork, cut-off grade, detailed cost estimation and economic evaluation. The site has 18 months operating experience with mineral resource reconciliation and metallurgical recovery performance. Actual costs for ore processing, G&A and selling costs are known. • Knowledge of ground support regimes will be developed with additional drilling from the decline. In the interim the study has assumed a conservative approach to ground support. • A mine plan has been developed which is technically achievable and economically viable. All Modifying Factors have been considered.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The equation for contained gold equivalent is g/t AuEq = g/t Au + 1.638 x %Cu, based on Ore Reserve metal prices of US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper. • Inputs to the calculation of cut-off grades for Didipio open pit and underground (predominantly based on 18 months experience post-commissioning) included: o mining costs o metallurgical recoveries o treatment and refining costs o general and administrative costs o royalties o metal prices <u>Open Pit</u> • The cut-off grade used to determine Ore Reserves for the Open Pit was 0.52 g/t AuEq.

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>
<u>Underground</u>

A 1.3 g/t AuEq (gold equivalent) cut-off grade was applied for the purpose of delineating the stoping inventory based on a preliminary estimate of operating costs of $27/t ore mined.
A lower cut-off grade (1.0 g/t AuEq) was applied to development within mineralized horizons on the basis that the mining cost is effectively sunk, and the remaining costs to process this material as mill feed are marginal.

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining factors or assumptions</td>
<td>

The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).
The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.
The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.
The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).
The mining dilution factors used.
The mining recovery factors used.
Any minimum mining widths used.
The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.
The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.

</td>
<td>
<u>Open Pit</u>

The method for conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve involved a pit optimisation study using the Lerch-Grossman algorithm to determine the economic limits of the ore reserve. OceanaGold engaged AMC to complete the pit optimisation study.
Didipio open pit utilises conventional drill, blast, load and haul with standard mid-sized mining equipment comprising 90 tonne class off-road haul trucks and 200 tonne excavators. A mining contractor is employed for open pit operations under a schedule of rates, in place since commencement of the pre-strip in January 2012.
The selected mining method and design is appropriate for the Didipio open pit. The open pit pre-strip has been completed and access for materials handling has been established effectively.
A detailed geotechnical study has been completed for OceanaGold by AMC. Geotechnical design criteria have been refined based on recent geotechnical drilling, structural pit mapping and acoustic televiewer surveys (ATV's). Geotechnical domains have been defined based on the recent analysis. The design criteria used to support calculation of ore reserves are reported in the table below.
Reverse Circulation (RC) grade control drilling has recently been implemented and is drilled to an approximate 10m x 8m pattern with 2m down hole sample lengths. Drill holes are currently inclined to the south but this will be continually reviewed in the light of routine pit mapping. Mining flitch heights have recently been increased from 2.5m to 3.75m.

Table 1: Geotech Design Criteria for Didipio Open Pit
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Pit Wall Sector</th><th colspan="8">Geotechnical Domain</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Dark diorite</th><th colspan="2">Biak Shear</th><th colspan="2">Tunja monzonite</th><th colspan="2">Monzodiorite</th></tr>
<tr><th>BFA (°)</th><th>IRA([1]) (°)</th><th>BFA (°)</th><th>IRA (°)</th><th>BFA (°)</th><th>IRA (°)</th><th>BFA (°)</th><th>IRA (°)</th></tr>
<tr><td>A & B</td><td>65</td><td>49.1</td><td>55</td><td>42.3</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>C</td><td>60</td><td>45.7</td><td>55</td><td>42.3</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>D & E</td><td>55</td><td>42.3</td><td>55</td><td>42.3</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>F & G</td><td>65</td><td>49.1</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td>65</td><td>49.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>H</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td>60</td><td>45.7</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>I</td><td>65</td><td>49.1</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td>65</td><td>49.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>J & K</td><td>70</td><td>52.6</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td colspan="2">n/a</td><td>70</td><td>52.6</td></tr>
</table>
(1) IRA is angle resulting from recommended bench configuration
n/a = geotechnical domain not well represented in pit wall sector based on geological model
</td>
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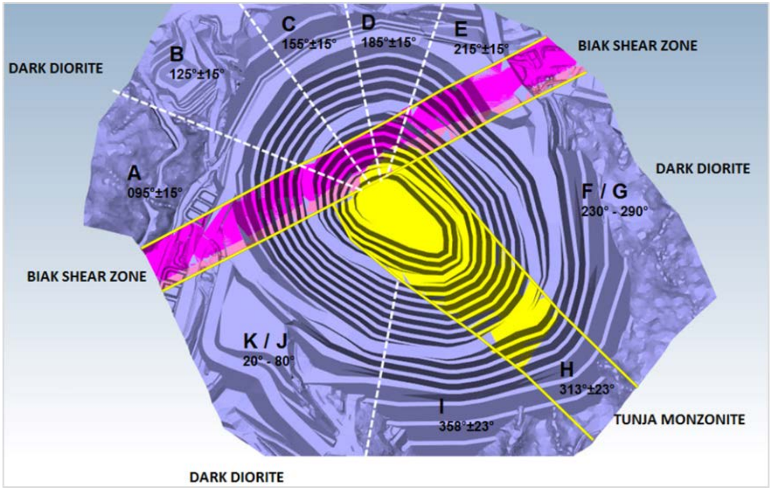
</table>

		 **Figure 1: Geotechnical Domains (pit wall sectors).** • OceanaGold engaged AMC to determine the optimum pit mining limits and to assist in the determination of the transition point between open pit and underground. The work was completed using GEOVIA Whittle™ software. • The ore zones are broad on each mining bench, and the overall dilution edge effects are minimal, with the result that there is little difference between the overall in situ and diluted tonnes and grade. Experience to date has shown that any dilution occurring at the boundaries comprises of mineralised material which is not currently included in the Mineral Reserve estimate. In addition, the Mineral Resource block model has a block dimension which is larger than the optimum selective mining unit (SMU) for the equipment currently operating at Didipio. When estimating open pit Ore Reserves there is no requirement for additional mining dilution subsequent to the geological modelling stage. OceanaGold will monitor dilution assumptions during ongoing operations. • No mining losses were applied. It is considered that the resource estimation technique applied to the broad ore zones provides an adequate estimate of the run of mine (ROM) tonnes and grades. Recent reconciliation data from mining the Didipio open pit supports this approach. • The minimum mining width applied in pit optimisation is 50 metres. • There are no Inferred Mineral Resources included in either the pit optimisation or the economic evaluation. The studies have demonstrated that both the open pit operation and the planned underground mine are technically and economically viable without the inclusion of inferred Mineral Resources. During the studies Oceanagold has identified Inferred Mineral Resources which will be the subject or targeted resource definition drilling. • The Open Pit is an operating mine, all of the infrastructure required to operate the mine has been constructed. There are no additional requirements other than final TSF

lift and the Dinauyan diversion drain.

Underground

- A number of mining methods were evaluated. Long hole open stoping ("LHOS") with paste backfill is the proposed mining method for extraction of underground Ore Reserves at Didipio.
- Access to the underground will be via a decline from the existing open pit, which will also serve as a fresh air intake. Two primary exhaust raises and a single fresh air raise to surface are also included in the design. Portal establishment has been considered in the underground study.

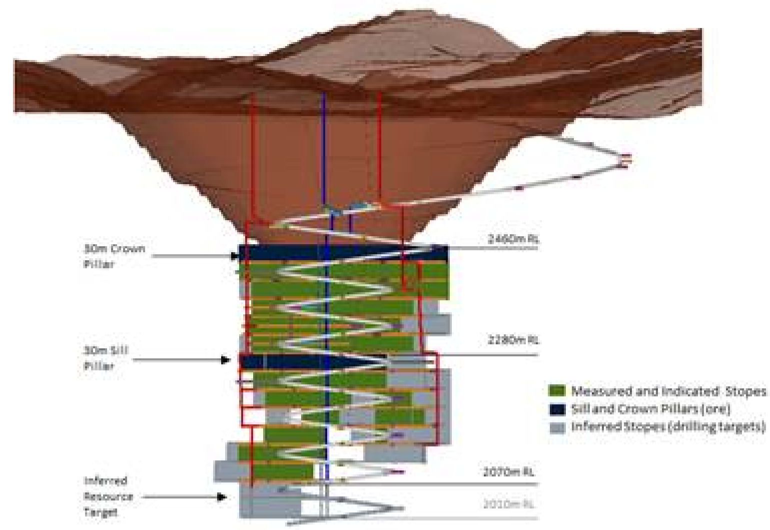


Figure 2: Underground mine design, long-section

- A geotechnical study was undertaken by AMC Consultants to determine appropriate stable stope spans. Suitable stope dimensions within the breccia zone were determined to be 10m (w) x 20m (l) x 15m (h). Throughout the rest of the orebody, appropriate stope dimensions were determined to be 20m (w) x 20m (l) x 30m (h). It is noted that additional diamond drilling is recommended to better define the breccia zone, and approximately 50km of definition drilling has been included in the cost model.
- The mine design incorporates two major production blocks, with a 30m high sill pillar from 2250mRL to 2280mRL. The upper horizon extends from 2280mRL to 2460mRL, with a 30m high crown pillar from 2430mRL to 2460mRL, immediately below the final open pit floor. The sill pillar is to be recovered at the completion of the lower mining panel, and the crown pillar at the end of the mine life.
- A transverse primary-secondary stoping sequence has been incorporated into the schedule. The overall sequence would progress bottom-up, working on top of, and adjacent to, previously mined stopes which have been filled with paste backfill. The

mining sequence includes extraction of primary stopes followed by mining the secondary pillars. Primary stopes will be filled with cemented paste backfill to allow mining of the adjacent secondary stope. Due to the orebody geometry and the thickness of the orebody, the majority of the secondary stopes will also require a cemented backfill.

- The binder addition rate and fill curing times required to achieve the paste backfill mass design strength has been based on backfill testwork undertaken by AMC.
- A conceptual primary-secondary stoping sequence is shown below in plan-view (not to scale). Primary stopes are shown in blue, with secondary stopes shown in red. Primary stopes will generally have three walls formed in rock. Overbreak from these walls is from waste country rock, or from the planned adjacent secondary stope. Secondary stopes generally have three stope walls formed in paste backfill. Dilution from paste backfill can be expected, particularly if overbreak occurred within the primary stopes, and the backfill is undercut by mining of the secondary stope.

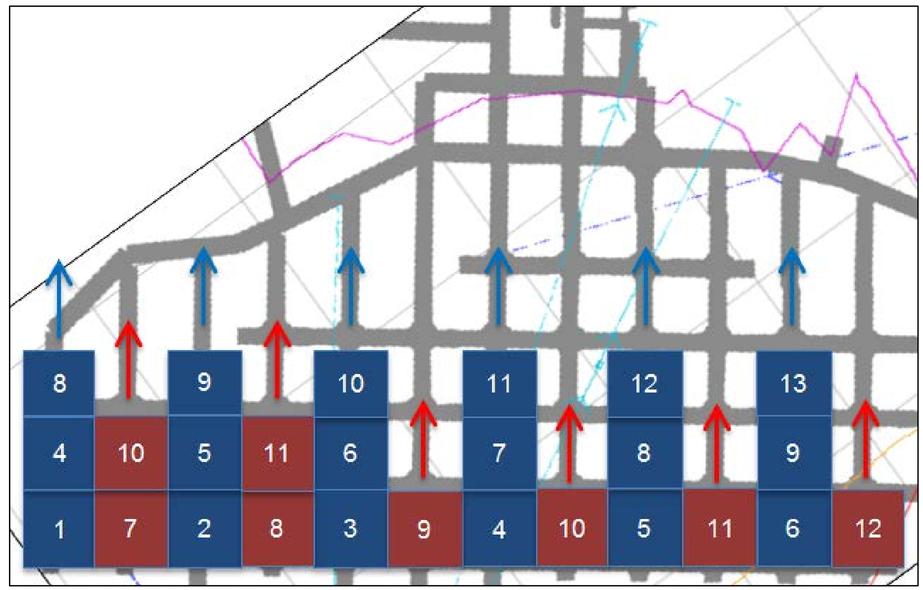


Figure 3: Conceptual Transverse Primary-Secondary Extraction Sequence

- Both hangingwall and footwall dilution will generally carry some grade, and with the exception of perimeter stopes, the dilution will be from an adjacent (yet to be mined) stope. As such, hangingwall and footwall dilution have not been included in the study.
- The main source of dilution for Didipio underground will be dilution associated with paste backfill, either from the walls of backfilled adjacent stopes, or from mucking above a previously backfilled stope. Dilution from adjacent stopes is dependent on the number of backfilled walls exposed by the active stope.
- The table following shows a typical primary-secondary stoping sequence and the number of backfilled walls exposed during extraction, with reference to the proposed extraction sequence seen above. A backfill dilution skin of 0.5m is typical for long

hole stoping operations which use paste backfill as their main source of backfill, and where a full height of paste backfill wall is exposed. For the breccia zone stopes, a 0.25m dilution skin has been assumed due to the reduced stope height.

	Pri 20m	Sec 20m	Pri 20m	Sec 20m	Pri 20m	Sec 20m	Pri 20m	Sec 20m	Pri 20m	Sec 20m
20m	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
20m	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2

Key - No of Backfill Walls Exposed During Extraction	0	1	2	3	4

Figure 4: Number of backfill walls exposed during extraction sequence

- For the stoping arrangement shown above, the average weighted dilution for the level is estimated at 5.6% for 30m high stopes and 6.8% for the breccia zone stopes. For 30m high stopes, dilution ranges from 0% (a primary stope with no backfilled stope below) to 8.9% (stopes that expose three backfill walls during extraction). For 15m breccia zone stopes, dilution ranges from 0% to 10.7%. Dilution was applied to the stope designs during the mine sequencing and scheduling phase.
- The mining recovery factors applied for Didipio underground are summarized in the table following. Capital and operating lateral waste development assumes 10% overbreak whist vertical waste development (long hole raise only) assumes 5% overbreak. No overbreak is assumed for operating lateral ore development as the overbreak tonnes are generally ore which are included in the stope tonnes. Assuming zero overbreak in the ore drives removes the risk of either double counting or under calling ore tonnes and metal.
- Tonnage recovery factors shown in the table following for stoping include in-situ ore, plus dilution material. Metal recovery factors take into account the difficulties associated with recovering all ore from a stope, particularly under remote control operations. Additionally, it allows for the potential loss of metal due to excess dilution burying ore (i.e. a minor paste backfill wall failure), and not recovering all of the ore and metal.

Table 2: Summary of Mining Recoveries Applied

Activity	Tonnage recovery	Metal recovery
Lateral Development – Capital Waste	110%	-
Lateral Development – Operating Waste	110%	-
Lateral Development – Operating Ore	100%	100%
Vertical Development – Capital Waste	105%	-
30m high Long hole Stope – Primary	103%	98%
30m high Long hole Stope – Secondary	108%	95%
15m high Long hole Stope – Primary	104%	98%
15m high Long hole Stope – Secondary	110%	95%

- No Inferred Resource metal has been included in the study. Each individual design item was interrogated to report against each Mineral Resource category, and the average grade of each design item reassessed only allowing contribution of metal from Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories. As such, any Inferred Resource material was effectively included as diluting material at zero grade.
- All material mined underground will be trucked to surface and to either the ROM Pad or waste dump as required. Interaction between underground and open pit mobile fleet has been considered in the underground study.
- Pumping stations will be established underground to stage pump from the base of the mine to the surface. In-pit sumps above the underground operation will be maintained at minimum levels to reduce the risk of seepage into the underground workings.
- Primary ventilation fans will be installed underground at the base of the two primary exhaust raises, which will draw air through the two primary fresh air intakes, being the access decline and the fresh air raise.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation. • Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.	• Recovery of copper and gold at Didipio is achieved from the use of froth flotation following a conventional SAG Mill-Ball Mill grinding circuit. The plant has been successfully running for 18 months post-commissioning, with an established skilled workforce and management team in place. • The metallurgical process is tested and proven on site. The Ore Reserves in this study are metallurgically similar to mill feed to-date. Further confirmatory metallurgical test work is planned on drill core sourced from deeper in the orebody (particularly breccia samples), which will constitute future underground plant feed material. • Throughput rates and metallurgical recoveries achieved have generally exceeded initial design performance criteria, as seen in the following two figures. Project works have largely been completed to ensure the plant is capable of consistently treating 3.5 Mtpa in calendar 2015. This is the plant throughput rate that has been assumed in the mining study. Plant recoveries have been based on operational performance to date.

- For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?

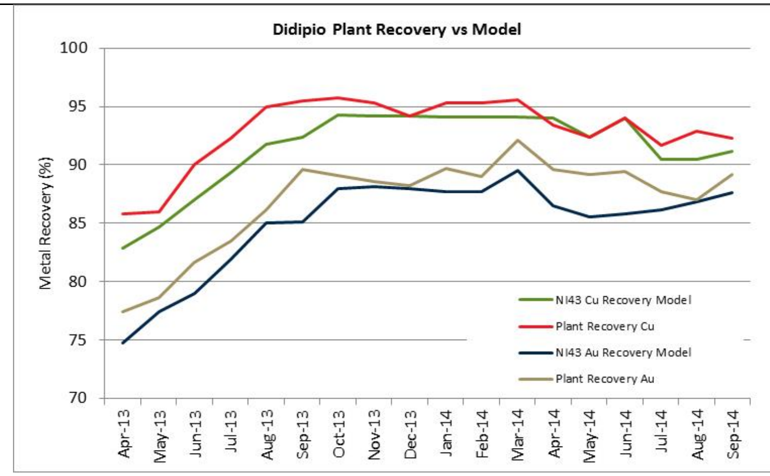


Figure 5: Didipio Plant Recovery Since Start-Up

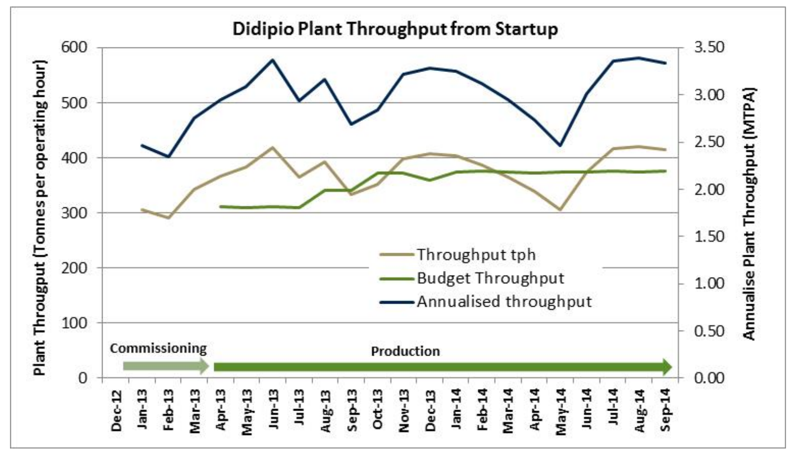
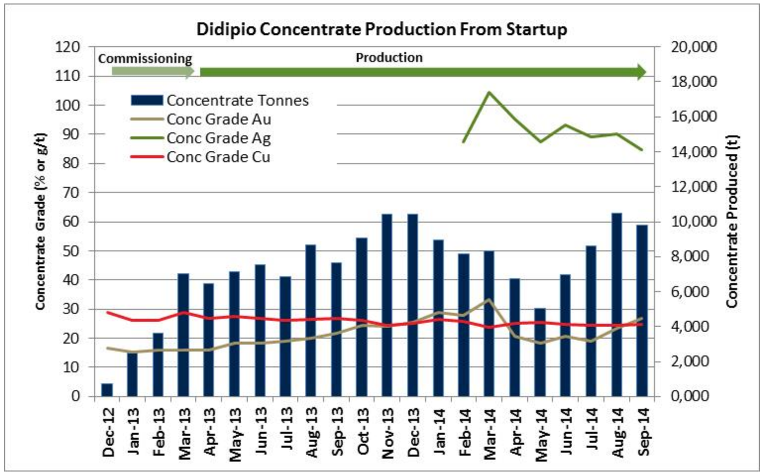


Figure 6: Didipio Process Plant Throughput Since Start-Up

- No penalty elements have been recorded in concentrates produced to date that affects the calculation of payable metal.
- Concentrate production data from the commencement of operations is shown in the following figure. Concentrate grade has consistently been above the target grade of 24% copper with gold grade in concentrate varying in line with head grade. Silver content of the concentrate has been tracking around 90g/t and is a payable credit even though it is not included in the Mineral Resource, Ore Reserves or in the economic analysis of the study.

		 **Figure 7: Didipio Concentrate Production Data**
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• The Didipio operation holds the necessary permits, certificates, licences and agreements required to conduct its current operations, and to construct and operate the proposed underground mine. Refer above for a discussion of the ECC, and the programs in place to meet the conditions of the ECC • On November 23, 2011, ahead of commencement of operations, OGPI submitted its Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan (“EPRMP”), comprising the updated Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) for the Didipio operation. The EPRMP included survey work completed in November, 2011 in conjunction with the Nueva Vizcaya State University which established updated baseline conditions for ambient air and water quality. The revised ECC for the current project was issued on December 10, 2012. • These studies establish the base line environmental survey pre-dating the commencement of operations as the basis for future environmental assessment. The studies noted that the natural environment in the vicinity of the site had been highly modified by human land use which is dominated by agriculture and small scale mining activity. In terms of water quality (surface water and groundwater) the surface waters within and adjacent to the project area were compromised by forest clearance and small scale mining. Baseline sediment monitoring similarly indicated effects on rivers of surrounding activities. • Environmental studies that have been completed for the Didipio operation include: o Water management o Noise o Health and safety associated with road transport o Biodiversity o Archaeological, historical and cultural impacts

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Refuse disposal
Management of fuel and chemicals
The 18 month operational history since attainment of commercial production in April 2013 has provided a good understanding of performance of the waste rock dumps and tailings storage facility. No acid-forming waste requiring sequestration has been encountered to date, and provisions exist in the design to accommodate these should they be encountered in the future.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.</td><td>The Didipio operation has been in commercial production since April 2013 and all mine site infrastructure has been completed to support the open pit operations including; tailings storage facility, workshops, camp, water treatment plant and ore processing facilities.
Planning and detailed design for the required underground mining infrastructure has commenced and construction will follow the initiation of the underground decline in 2015.
Other site infrastructure to be constructed includes a final lift on the TSF, the Dinauyan diversion drain and a connection to grid power supply.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs</td><td>The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.
The methodology used to estimate operating costs.
Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.
The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.
The source of exchange rates used in the study.
Derivation of transportation charges.
The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.
The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.</td><td>The capital cost estimate was based on a combination of equipment supplier quotations, supplier pricing, OGC price assumptions and benchmarking from similar sized operations.
Capital cost estimates for the underground mine are based on quotations from suppliers, and a provision for freight based on recent actuals has been included.
Capital cost estimates for enhancement of operations and project developments (including grid power supply and TSF construction) are based on the current Didipio life of mine budget.
The infrastructure capital cost estimates for the underground mine include additional fixed offices and buildings, site establishment costs, ventilation fans, pumps, civil works and paste backfill infrastructure. The three largest cost items include the primary pumping network, primary fan installations and the paste backfill plant, which account for 80% of the total infrastructure capital.
The range of accuracy for the capital cost estimate is +/- 15%. Pre-production and sustaining capital are shown in the following table:
<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>Pre-Production US$M</th><th>Sustaining Capital US$M</th></tr>
<tr><td>Underground Mining Capital</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Development</td><td>52</td><td>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Mobile Equipment Pre-Production</td><td>27</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Mobile Equipment Rebuilds</td><td>1</td><td>22</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Mobile Equipment - Sustaining</td><td>0</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Electrical Equipment</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Infrastructure</td><td>23</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>UG Other</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>116</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indirects</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Enhancement - Operations</td><td></td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>General - Operations</td><td></td><td>35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Development</td><td></td><td>31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Capital</td><td>116</td><td>143</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

		Figure 8: Pre-production and Sustaining Capital Cost Estimate Summary
		
		• A detailed cost model provides the basis for the estimate of underground operating costs. The cost model was developed using first principles derived from supplier quotations and/or benchmark data from other similar operations.
		• Open pit mining, concentrate treatment, freight, insurance and general and administrative costs have been sourced from recent operating activities.
		• No penalty elements have been recorded in concentrates produced to date that affects the calculation of payable metal.
		• The metal prices used for economic evaluation are US$1,300 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper. The commodity assumptions used in the determination of Ore Reserves were US$1,250 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper. The gold price used in calculating Ore Reserves has been discounted by US$50/oz. compared with the gold price used in economic evaluation. This is to meet cut-off grade strategies for ore category boundaries. The commodity prices adopted are in line with other similar global projects and recent price history.
		• All costs at the Didipio operation are reported in USD. The following exchange rates have been applied to supplier quotations sourced in Australian dollars or Philippine Pesos
		  o USD 0.90 : AUD 1.00
		  o USD 1.00 : PHP 40.00
		• Charges for transportation, treatment and refining charges are based on 18 months of operational history post-commissioning, and in part based on existing contracts that are periodically reviewed and renewed.
		• There are two sets of royalties at Didipio:
		  o The first at 2% of net smelter return (“NSR”), and
		  o The second at 0.6% of 92% of NSR, is capped at a total of AUD13.5million.

Revenue factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.
	• The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.
		• Detailed mine designs were undertaken for both the open pit and underground operations. Diluted and recovered grades were calculated for all material being mined, which were in turn assessed against the relevant cut-off grades for determination of inclusion within the Ore Reserve estimate. Head grades for material sent to the process plant directly correspond to mined grades calculated. Silver credits are not currently included. A silver resource estimate is expected to be completed by early 2015.
		• All costs at the Didipio operation are based in USD. Costs have been converted using the following exchange rates, which are long-term OceanaGold benchmark rates:
		  o USD 0.90 : AUD 1.00
		  o USD 1.00 : PHP 40.00
		• Charges for transportation, treatment and refining charges are based on 18 months of operational history post-commissioning, and in part based on existing contracts that are periodically reviewed and renewed.

		• Metal prices used for in economic evaluation were US$1,300 per ounce for gold and US$3.20 per pound for copper, fixed for the life of the mine.
Market assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future. • A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product. • Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts. • For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	• Long-term market assessments are provided by a number of independent companies. • There are no hedge contracts in respect of production from the Didipio operation. • There is an off-take agreement in place for the purchase of 100% of Didipio's copper / gold concentrate production that is considered competitive with world markets. • The market for gold doré is well-established.
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc. • NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• Open pit mining costs, processing costs and general and administrative costs at Didipio are well understood, with 18 months of continuous operation post-commissioning. • Sensitivity studies were carried out on various parameters including mining cost, processing cost, metal prices and discount rate. This data suggests that the NPV is extremely robust, returning a positive before tax NPV at revenue forecasts 20% less than used in the study.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.	• From a legal and regulatory perspective, OGPI has complied with its obligations under the Philippines Mining Act and its implementing rules and regulations to obtain community endorsement for the Didipio operation to the satisfaction of the regulatory authorities. The establishment of the SDMP is discussed above. A Memorandum of Agreement with the Didipio community was executed in 2013. In addition, ten barangays comprising of the host barangay of Didipio, and adjacent barangays from the FTAA host provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino, have signed a Memorandum of Agreement in December, 2011 reiterating their support to the Didipio operation and agreeing on the sharing of the SDMP Fund. • OGPI has continued to partner with and seek the full support of the Didipio community through an open consultation process. OGPI continues to hold regular information meetings for community members to raise their concerns and resolve any issues in an open forum, as well as the daily interaction between community members and the personnel of the OGPI's Community Partnership Department who are members of the community. In addition, OGPI is committed to assisting the long-term development of the Didipio community beyond the life of the mine through its social development programs. • For 2013, OGPI funded various SDMP projects covering education, infrastructure, sports and socio-cultural, enterprise development and agriculture, health and capacity building. In addition to its SDMP commitment, OGPI undertakes community projects and programs. For example, the Memorandum of Agreement signed with the host barangay of Didipio in October 2013 contained a commitment by OGPI to fund various capital related community development projects. • Aligned with its corporate social responsibility policy, OGPI likewise participates in community development projects outside of its host provinces and within the

		Philippines.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• The Didipio operation is in a high rainfall area, and heavy rain events are not unexpected. Procedures and costing are in place to deal with such events for the open pit operation, and will not impact on the viability of extracting the Ore Reserve. Provision has been made in the underground study to account for anticipated water inflow, based on a hydrogeology study undertaken by GHD. • The Didipio operation holds the permits, certificates, licences and agreements required to conduct its current operations, and to construct and operate the proposed underground mine. However, OGPI maintains a range of operating permits (including those for transportation and export of ore concentrate and importation of individual reagents into the Philippines) which, by their nature, require renewal on an ongoing basis. The Philippines has an established framework that is well regulated and monitored by a range of regulatory bodies. OGPI has dedicated programs and personnel involved in monitoring permit compliance and works closely with authorities to promptly address additional requests for information. Risks associated with review and renewal of operating permits is, upon that basis, regarded as manageable within the ordinary course of business. • Contracts are in place covering civil works and open pit mining, transportation and refining of bullion, transportation and sale of copper/gold concentrate and the purchase and delivery of fuel, explosives and other commodities. OGPI currently undertakes processing and generation of the site's electricity requirements directly. These agreements conform to industry norms. • OGPI has recently signed contracts enabling the construction of infrastructure works related to supply of grid network power to the site. Electricity supply agreements are currently under negotiation. • There are no material, unresolved matters dependent upon a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories. • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• The Proved Ore Reserve is a sub-set of Measured Mineral Resources, and the Probable Ore Reserve is derived from Indicated Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resource material has been included as dilution only, with no Inferred Resource metal included in the Ore Reserve estimate. • No Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources. • It is the opinion of the Competent Person for Ore Reserve estimation that the Mineral Resource classification adequately represents the degree of confidence in the orebody.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.	• There have been no audits or reviews of the current Ore Reserve estimate. The Optimisation study for the open pit on which the open pit ore reserves are based was conducted independently by AMC Consultants Pty Ltd.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve 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 of	• Reconciliation of actual production to the Mineral Resource model since the commencement of operations indicates that the estimate is representative of the deposit (see resource model versus mine versus mill reconciliation in "discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence" in Section 3).

	the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which 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. • Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage. • It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum).

[Section 5 is not applicable to Didipio Open Pit Operations or the Planned Didipio Underground Mine].